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A

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL  
ENGLISH - LATIN DICTIONARY.

BY

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EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES, CURTIUS'S GREEK GRAMMAR, THE STUDENT'S HUME, THE STUDENT'S  
GREECE, OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT HISTORIES, &c., &c.;

AND

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TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES.



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## P R E F A C E.

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IT has been the object of the Authors of this Work to produce a more complete and more perfect ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY than has hitherto existed; and the long delay in its publication has been owing to the time and labour necessary to execute this intention.

When the announcement of a new English-Latin Dictionary was first made, the extent of the labour involved in such a work was far from being adequately estimated. Had we anticipated that nearly fifteen years would have elapsed before the enterprize could be completed, we should probably have shrunk from the toil. Yet this has been the time expended upon the Work. The first announcement of this Dictionary was made in 1855; the completed work issues from the press in 1870.

In order to appreciate the nature and extent of the labour undertaken, three things require to be kept in view.

1. There was no existing English-Latin Dictionary, from which any considerable amount of help could be derived. The English-Latin Dictionary published under the joint names of Messrs. Riddle and Arnold is avowedly based upon the German work of Georges; but, though containing valuable matter, it is confused in arrangement, and in general does not indicate the different classical sources from which its Latin phraseology is derived. It was therefore of no use to us except in the way of suggestion: and, moreover, the whole of its material could, in most cases, be found by a simple reference to the pages of Georges, or, in a much more satisfactory and complete form, to those of Kraft.

Thus the lines of the work had to be laid *de novo*, as much so as if no other Dictionary of the kind existed. An entirely new plan was accordingly adopted; a new classification of the meanings of the English words had to be elaborated; and new examples and illustrations adduced.

2. In order to ensure the pertinency of the examples, it was necessary to use special care in the verification of references. Very many quotations, at first sight applicable, were found on actual reference to the context from which they were detached to be not exactly in point, or, if available at all, available only by way of suggestion. Only those who have had similar experience can appreciate the labour which such a task as this entails. Not a few works, in themselves excellent, have yet many false references; as, for example, the extremely valuable Ciceronian Lexicon of Nizolius; while even the most accurate are, of course, sometimes found fallible. In some cases an error of

this kind has been painfully tracked from one authority to another; and after appearing in every successive edition of Forcellini's great work, has met with its correction—probably for the first time—in our pages. Doubtless incorrect references are to be found here also, in spite of the extreme care which has been exercised; and the Authors will be grateful to any persons who will kindly communicate such should they be discovered; but it is believed that they are extremely few in proportion to the total number. And even in the case of these, the student may feel assured that the verification has been actually made, in spite of a clerical or typographical error in recording it.

3. The Work has grown and developed under our hands in such a way as to demand greatly increased time and labour. Owing chiefly to modifications of plan, not less than half of the book certainly—perhaps, it may safely be said, two-thirds—has been executed thrice over. It is hoped that in the improvement which the work has thus undergone exists an ample compensation for the delay which has occurred. The earlier part of the book will be seen to contain fewer exact references than the latter. In fact, it was not until a large portion of it had been printed, and a still larger portion prepared for the press, that the plan of specifying the precise place in an author where each example is to be found, was—from a growing sense of its advantages—adopted. This course involved an immense addition of labour, and was attended by the slight anomaly indicated; which may perhaps be allowed to mark the development of an enterprize more than ordinarily trying to patience and industry. From the very beginning, however, exact references had been introduced in cases where the special importance or interest of any illustration appeared to require it.

Every article in the book is the result of original and independent research; and it is not too much to say that a single column often represents the hard labour of several days. The progress of the work has been often delayed for hours by the difficulty of finding a passage in a Latin author wrongly quoted, or of meeting with a suitable Latin equivalent for an English word.

Some features of the plan of the Work require a brief exposition.

1. Great pains have been taken in classifying the different senses of the *English words*, so as to enable the student readily to find what he wants. The facilities afforded by the use of different kinds of type have been freely used; and those senses of words have been brought forward most prominently, and treated most fully, which appeared likely to cause perplexity to the student, minute subdivisions of meanings being avoided. At the same time, the logical order has been as far as possible followed; and even senses which have become obsolete have been noted where this appeared necessary to the proper development of the use of any particular word. The leading meanings of the English words are marked by black Roman numerals (I., II., III., &c.), a brief

definition being in all such cases added in Italics. The work is thus to a large extent a Dictionary of the English language proper, as well as an English-Latin Dictionary.

2. Where there are several Latin equivalents, these are kept quite distinct, and marked with black Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). To distinguish synonyms, short explanations of different Latin words are added in brackets. Each meaning is illustrated by examples from the classical writers, and those phrases are as a general rule given in both English and Latin. This Work—it must be borne in mind—is not a Latin-English, but an English-Latin Dictionary. Moreover, it is one professing to deal not only with English words considered by themselves, but with those words as occurring in their most frequent combinations with other words, and especially in characteristic and idiomatic phrases. The English given in any case is not therefore to be regarded as a mere translation of the Latin example—which any one might make for himself—but as furnishing a specimen of such combinations. Besides this, the presentation of English and Latin together—even when not absolutely needed for phraseological purposes—was thought likely to be of use to the student, by giving him a firmer grasp of the meaning of the Latin. A mere Latin extract is often passed over by the young student. The vehicle is foreign; and the extra time consumed in reading it, and, what is quite another matter, in bringing home to the mind a clear impression of its force, is a consideration not to be overlooked.

Further, and to this point the Authors attach great importance, the course adopted appeared to furnish a test of the pertinency of the illustrations, of the most decisive and even crucial nature. If the Latin equivalent in any given example could without harshness be translated by the English word under treatment, conclusive proof was thus afforded that the correspondence between the two was real and not merely apparent; and the laying of both together before the student seemed to be the plan best calculated to give him the fullest satisfaction on the point.

3. The Vocabulary of English words treated is for the most part limited to words in actual use or occurring in authors generally read. Should the student require the Latin equivalent of an obsolete English word, his obvious course will be to look under its current modern equivalent. Very many of the unnecessary Latinisms which crowd the columns of Webster and Richardson are omitted altogether. On the other hand, the student will find here many derived forms—especially the participial adjectives—which are not to be met with in any similar work. Technical terms of Art, Science and Theology have been given when such appeared to possess that kind of general interest which brings them within the range of all persons of culture, apart from their own special field. In representing theological terms, the language of theologians has been adopted. The nomenclature of Christian Theology—Catholic and Protestant—is itself mainly Latin; and must often be

used apart from all questions of elegance or classicality. To write a treatise on the Sacraments in words known only to Cicero would be as absurd as for an English author to attempt to describe a railway or a steam-engine in the phraseology of Shakspeare and Bacon. So on the principle—*artifici in sua arte credendum*—the authority of the Scriptores rei rusticae has been chiefly appealed to in matters relating to farming, gardening, and the management of stock ; that of Priscian and the authors embraced in the copious collection of Putschius, in matters grammatical and verbal ; that of the Scriptores gromatici, in the case of some terms relating to geometry and mensuration ; and that of Pliny the Elder, for the miscellaneous vocabulary of the natural sciences. In the case of words for which there neither is nor can be any classical equivalent, recourse has been freely had to more modern sources. Such words are marked by an asterisk. But while special terms have been taken from writers of various ages, in all that relates to the complexion of sentences involving questions of taste or style, the aim of the Authors has been to follow in the steps marked out by Cicero and his contemporaries, or the writers of what is called the Augustan age.

4. In dealing with English words nearly synonymous, the Authors have carefully sought to avoid needless repetition. They have aimed to bring their matter in each case under its natural head ; that is, under the English word by which the Latin equivalent in question is oftenest represented. When the same equivalent has to be adduced again under another English word, it is for the most part less fully treated, or the student is simply directed to another place for illustrations of its use. Mere cross references have, however, been avoided as far as possible ; and pains have been taken to present under every article enough to be of service to the student, who may perhaps lack time for a prolonged consultation. Nothing is more vexatious than to be sent unprofited from article to article ; on the other hand, no reasonable person will complain if, at times, his first consultation is rewarded by only an instalment of the information of which he is in quest, when a little further search will discover all he wants.

It is difficult in a work of this kind to express properly the obligations under which the Authors lie to previous labourers. But in the foremost rank, mention must be made of the German-Latin Lexicon of Kraft, which has been consulted throughout, and drawn upon for very many illustrations which might not have been otherwise arrived at. The briefer and inferior work of Georges supplies little that is not to be found in its predecessor. The French-Latin Dictionary of Quicherat furnishes perhaps a more extensive vocabulary than either, and has often been found extremely useful in the conversion of rarer and more technical words ; the only drawback to its utility being the entire absence of precise references. The work of Riddle and Arnold, to which allusion has already been made, has also been consulted ; and some examples and suggestions have been derived from it. These, however, when

appearing to be the original property of the work in question, are acknowledged, *in loco*, thus [R. and A.]. In most cases however they are derived from Georges. The excellent treatise of Nägelsbach (*Die Lateinische Stilistik*) has furnished some valuable hints for the conversion of various modes of speech in which German and English alike differ from Latin; also of some words partaking in an especial manner of the complexion of modern thought. The synonym books of Habicht and Döderlein have also been carefully consulted. To express indebtedness to the great work of Forcellini—the German edition of which has been chiefly used—is almost superfluous; while the indispensable Lexicon of Nizolius (before referred to), the ‘Lexicon Quintilianeum’ of Bonnell, the ‘Lexicon Taciteum’ of Bötticher, and the copious indexes to almost all classical authors of any importance to be found in the great standard Editions, have furnished aids without which our labour would have often been multiplied many fold. For scientific words we have derived valuable assistance from Mayne’s ‘Expository Lexicon of the Terms, Ancient and Modern, in Medical and General Science,’ London, 1860. On lexical and grammatical points frequent reference is made to Dr. Smith’s Latin-English Dictionary, and to the Student’s Latin Grammar by the authors of the present Work.

It remains to notice the assistance which the Authors have received, and the part which they themselves have taken in the preparation of the Dictionary. It was projected by Dr. Smith, and upon him has mainly devolved the editorship and general superintendence of the work, in addition to the composition of various portions. He was originally associated in his labours with Mr. Robson, who had rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the Latin-English Dictionary. Mr. Robson devoted two years exclusively to making preparations for the work, taking as his basis Webster’s quarto Dictionary, supplemented by other standard Dictionaries, and assigning from the best sources the ordinary Latin equivalent for each word and every meaning of each word. Having completed this laborious task, Mr. Robson proceeded to draw up the separate articles in detail, and had reached as far as nearly the end of C, when other engagements compelled him to resign his share in the undertaking. Dr. Smith then obtained the assistance of Mr. Hall, whose name now appears on the title-page along with his own. Mr. Hall originally entered on the work as a contributor; and as such has completed more than one half of the entire book—from the beginning of D to nearly the end of P, besides other detached portions. But prolonged association with Dr. Smith in the undertaking led naturally to a participation in the care and responsibility of the work as a whole. Notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall, it was found necessary to call in further assistance in order to finish the Work in any reasonable time. Accordingly the Authors have to acknowledge their obligations to the following scholars: Mr. F. Millard, M.A., of the International College, London, and of Queen’s College, Oxford, who has executed under their superintendence portions of R

and S, and the greater part of T; to Mr. Philip Smith, B.A., who contributed the articles from "Pull" to the end of Q; and to Mr. C. A. F. Fennell, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Rev. C. E. Graves, M.A., Classical Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. W. C. Green, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, and Classical Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge; Rev. H. W. Phillott, M.A., Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, and late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. E. B. Rand, B.A., late Student of Cains College, Cambridge; and Mr. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; for very valuable aid in preparing the later letters of the Alphabet. But strenuous exertions have been made by the Authors to secure the homogeneity of the work, and it is hoped that the student will in no part seriously miss that unity of treatment which is so essential to the utility of a work of this nature.

In conclusion, the Authors would commend the fruit of their long labour to the candid and favourable consideration of English scholars and students. It is inevitable that a work of such magnitude should have not a few blemishes and imperfections; but they nevertheless trust that it will be received as supplying, in a manner not altogether unworthy, a long and deeply felt want in our English schools and colleges.

*January 1st, 1870.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

## NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.\*

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, poet,	obit.	B.C. 16	Capitol.	Julius Capitoninus, <i>biographer</i> ,	about	fl.	A.D. 193
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, writer of comedy,	flor.	" 94	Cass. Hem.	I. Cassius Hemina, <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 140	
Aggen.	Aggenius Urbicus, writer on husbandry, circa A.D. 4th cent.			Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	A.D. 562	
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinianus, poet,	"	A.D. 8	Cato	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator</i> and <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 149	
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, Christian writer,	"	" 360	" R. R., <i>De Re rustica</i> .				
Alfer.	P. Alfenus Varus, lawyer,	"	B.C. 22	Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, poet,	fl.	" 55	
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 380	Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, physician,	perh.	"	A.D. 1
Ampel.	L. Ampellus, <i>hist.</i> , about	"	" 300	Censor.	Censorius, <i>chronologist</i> ,	"	"	138
Apic.	Apicius Coelius, writer on cookery (date of work unknown).			Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, grammarian,	"	"	400
Apul., Appul., App. Lucius Apuleius, philosopher, (Ed. Delph.).	"	" 150	Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator</i> and philosopher,	ob.	B.C. 43		
" Apol., Apologia, or De Magia.				" Acad., Academicae Quaestiones.				
" Flor., Florida.				" Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scaurio (Frag.).				
" Met. or M., Metamorphoses.				" Agr., Orationes de lege Agraria.				
" Trism., Trismegistus.				" Am., de Amicitia, or Laelius.				
Apul. etc.	L. Apuleius Barbarus, botanical writer,	about	" "	" Arat., transl. of Aratus.				
" Herb., Herbarium.			350	" Arch., Oratio pro Archia.				
Arn., Arnob.	Arnobius Afer, Chr writer,	" "	297	" Att., Epistola ad Atticium.				
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, grammarian,	" "	40	" Balb., Oratio pro L. Cne. Balbo.				
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, orator and hist.	ob.	" 4	" Brut., Brutus, seu de Claris Oratoribus, ad B.C. Epistola ad Brutum.				
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, writer of tragedy,	fl.	B.C. 130	" Caece., Oratio pro Caeceia.				
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.			" Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.				
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.			" Clod., Oratio in Clodium et Caronem (Frag.).				
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.			" Cl. or Clu., Oratio pro Clentio.				
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).			" Coel., Oratio pro M. Coelio.				
Auct. pro Dom.	Auctor pro Domo sua (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).			" Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.				
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, rhet.			" Div., De Divinatione.				
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigillii Veneris.			" Div. in Caecil. or Div. Verr., Divinatio in Caecilium.				
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, Christian writer,	ob.	A.D. 430	" Dom., Oratio pro Domo.				
" Civ. D., de Civitate Dei.				" Epit., Epiteliae ad Familiares.				
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	" "	14	" Eat., Eat. Fato.				
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	" 358	" Fin., de Finibus.				
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, poet,	" "	350	" Flacc., or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.				
" Ecl., Eclogarium.				" Font., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.				
" Ep., Epithalamia.				" Fragm. or Fr., Fragmenta.				
" Gr., Epigrammata.				" Inv., De Inventione.				
" Epis., Epitaphia.				" Leg., De Legibus.				
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.				" Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.				
" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.				" Man. or Manil., Oratio pro lege Manilia.				
" Parent., Parentalia.				" Marcel., Oratio pro Marcello.				
" Per., Pericopea.				" Mure., Oratio pro L. Mureno.				
" Prof., Professores.				" N. D., De Natura Deorum.				
" Sap., Sapientes.				" Off., De Officiis.				
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, poet,	" "	370	" Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.				
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius, phil.	ob.	" 524	" Or., Orator, ad M. Brutum.				
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	"	B.C. 42	" Or., De Oratore.				
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, writer of comedy,	" "	168	" Par., Paradoxa.				
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	" "	44	" Part. Or., Partitiones Oratoriae.				
" B. C., Bellum Civile.				" Phil., Orationes Philippicae.				
" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.				" Pis., Oratio in Pisone.				
Callistr.	Callistratus, lawyer,	fl.	A.D. 200	" Planc., Oratio pro Flacco.				
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, poet,	perh. about	" 285	" Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.				
Cap. or Mart. Cap.	Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, encyclopaedist, about	fl.	" 480	" Quint., Oratio pro P. Quintio.				
				" Q. Fr., Epistola ad Q. Fratrem.				
				" Rab. Perd. or C. Rab., Oratio pro Rabirio pentheuolensis reo Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Postumino.				
				" Rose. Am. or R. Aliu., Oratio pro Roscio Amerino.				
				" Ross. Com. or R. Com., Oratio pro Rossio Comodo.				
				" Rep., De Republica.				
				" De Sen. or Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
				" Sest. or Sexti., Oratio pro Sestio (Sextio).				
				" Sulf., Oratio pro Sulla.				
				" Top., Topica.				
				" Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio (Frag.).				
				" Tusc., Disputationes Tusculanae.				
				" Tim., Timaeus or De Universo.				
				" Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.				
				" Verr., Orationes in Verrine: quoted thus:—1. Div. Verr.; 2. Verr. Act. 1; 3. Verr. 2, 1; 4. Verr. 2, 2; 5. Verr. 3; 6. Verr. 4; 7. Verr. 5.				
				Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, poet,	fl.	A.D. 355	
				Cod.	Codex.			
				" Greg., Gregorianus.				
				" Hermog., Hermogenianus.				
				" Just., Justinianus.				
				" Theod., Theodosianus.				
				Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelian, physician,			
					(date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.).			
					Acut., Acutae Passiones.			
					Tard., Tarda Passiones.			

\* The dates in this List are derived, in most cases, from Dr. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as a best only approximations to the true eras of the writers.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry,	fl.	A.D. 20	Lucr.	F. Lucretius Carus, poet and philosopher,	ob.	B.C. 50
.. Arb., De Arboribus.				M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, hist.	fl.	.. 10
Commad.	Commodianus, Chr. poet,	"	270	Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, annalist and orator,	ob.	.. 66
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, poet and grammarian,	"	566	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, critic,	fl.	A.D. 395
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, hist. prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Butt- mann,	"	69	" Sat. or S. Saturnalia " Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis			
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, Chr. writer,	ob	258	Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, pane- gyrist,	"	290
Dig.	Digesta, i.e. libri Pandectarum			Manil.	M. Manilius, poet,	"	.. 16
Diom	Diomedes, grammarian, prob. 5th cent. A.D.			Marc.	Aelius Marcius, lawyer,	"	230
Donat or Don	Aelius Donatus, grammarian and commentator,	fl.	352	Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, physi- cian,	"	400
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.			Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, poet,	ob.	.. 104
ENN.	Q. Ennius, poet,	eb.	B.C. 169	Mela,	Pomponius Mela, geographer,	fl.	.. 45
Eutr.	Flavins Eutropius, hist.	fl.	A.D. 360	Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, Chr. writer,	"	230
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, hist.	ob.	A.D. 21	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, lawyer,	"	230
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, gram- marian, 4th cent. A.D.			Naev.	C. Naevius, poet,	ob.	B.C. 202
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, mathematician,	fl.	340	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesia- nus, poet,	fl.	A.D. 288
Flor.	L. Annacius Florus, hist.	"	115	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, biographer,	"	B.C. 44
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, orator,	"	150	Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, philos.	"	.. 64
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, writer De Strategematis, de Aquaedu- tibus, etc.	ob.	106	Novat.	Novatianus, Chr. writer,	"	A.D. 251
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, grammarian, 6th cent. A.D.			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, gram. be- tween 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.		
Gai. or Cai.	Gaius or Caius, lawyer,	fl.	160	Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, writer De Prodigiis,		
Gall.	C. Cornelius Gallus, poet,	ob.	B.C. 26	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, poet,	ob.	.. 18
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, gram., etc.	fl.	A.D. 150	" A. A. Ars Amatoria " Am. Amores. " Am. Consolatio. " Fast. or F. Fasti. " Hal. Halieuticon. " H. Heroides. " Ib. Ibis. " Med. Medicamina. " M. Metamorphoses. " Nux. Nux Elegia. " Pont. Epistolaes ex Ponto. " R. Am. Remedia Amoris. " Tr. Tristia.			
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, writer of Tragedy,	fl.	B.C. 154
" Cyril, Cyrilli. " Philox., Philoxem.			" B.C. 6	Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, panegyrist,	"	A.D. 391
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, poet,	fl.	B.C. 6	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, writer on husbandry, perh. about	"	350
Hier.	Hieronymus (Jerome), Chr. writer,	ob.	A.D. 420	Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, lawyer,	"	200
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, hist.	"	B.C. 43	Paul.	Julius Paulus, lawyer,	"	210
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet,	"	8	Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, Chr. writer.	"	
" A. P. Ars Poetica. " Carr. Sec. Carmen Seculare. " Ep. Eustodae. " Epol. Epoli. " Od. Ode. " S. Satire.			Paul. Vict.	Paulus Victor, topographer,	ob.	.. 431	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, poet and fabulist,	fl.	A.D. 4	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, satirist,	fl.	.. 390
" Ast. Astronomia. " F. Fabellae.			Petr.	T. Petronius Arbitre, satirist,	ob.	.. 62	
Hyg.	Hyginus Gromaticus, writer on surveying,	"	110	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, fabulist,	fl.	.. 66
Inscr.	Inscript. nes.			Plant. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, writer of comedy,	ob	B.C. 184
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, gram.	ob.	636	"	Amph. or Am. Amphitruo. " Asin. or As. Asinaria. " Aul. Aulularia. " Bacch. or Bac. Bacchides. " Capt. Captivell.		
" Orig., Origines.				"	"		
Jabol.	Jabolenus or Javolenus Pris- cus, lawyer,	fl.	120	"	"		
Jornand.	Jornandes, hist. about	"	550	"	"		
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, lawyer,	"	148	"	"		
Just.	Justinus, hist. (date unknown)			"	"		
Justin. or Just.	Justinianus, emperor,	ob.	565	"	"		
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, poet,	fl.	82	"	"		
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, mimo- grapher,	ob.	43	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major)	ob.	A.D. 79
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmi- nus, Chr. writer,	fl.	301	Plin.	H. N. Naturalis Historia. (Ed. Ian., Teubner.)		
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, hist. about	"	293	"			
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum,	B.C. 450	"	"			
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, hist.	ob.	A.D. 17	"			
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, writer of tragedy,	fl.	B.C. 240	"			
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet,	ob.	A.D. 65	"			
Lucil.	C. Egnatius Lucilius, satirist,	,"	B.C. 10;	Pompon.	Plinius Valerianus, physician 3rd century; or, acc. to others,	"	500
					"		138

## ABBREVIATIONS.

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Porc. Latro.	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 17	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 100
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> , (Ed. Keil.).	"	A.D. 440	Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>hist.</i> and <i>orator</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 78
Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gram-</i> <i>marian</i> (date uncertain).			Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 238
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	B.C. 30	Spart.	Arius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i>	"	" 293
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>chr. poet</i> .	"	A.D. 397	Stat.	P. Papinius Statins, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 87
Ps.-Quint.	Pseudo-Quintilianus; the au-				" Ach., Achilleis.		
	thor (or authors) unknown.				" Silv., or S., Silvae.		
	Decl., Deslamations.				" Theb., or Th., Thebais.		
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>bio-</i> <i>grapher</i> ,	"	" 116
Q. Cie.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	" 43	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>christian</i> <i>writer</i> ,	"	" 400
	Pet. Consul., De Petitione Consulatus.			Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>ora-</i> <i>tor</i> , etc.	"	" 395
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	A.D. 118	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i>	perh. ob.	" 118
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	" 364		" A., Annales.		
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatia-				" Agr., Agricola.		
	nus, <i>poet</i> ,		" " 410		" G., Germania.		
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 34		" H., Historia.		
	" Catilina " Hist., Historia. (Frag.)				" Or., De Oratoribus.		
Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 475	Ter.	P. Terentius Aler, <i>writer of</i> <i>comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Scav.	Q. Mucius Scaevola, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 82				
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 43				
Serr. Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.						
" Gram.	Grammatici. (Edd. Putsch and Lindemann.)						
" Gromat.	Gromatii. (Ed. Goes.)						
" R. R.	rei rusticæ. (Ed. Bipont.)						
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	" 450				
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetor-</i> <i>ician</i> ,	"	" 15				
	" Contr., Controversiae.						
	" Suas., Suasoriae.						
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philoso-</i> <i>pher</i> ,	ob.	" 65				
" Ben.	De Beneficiis.						
	Brev. Vit.						
	de Clementia.						
" Cons. ad Helv.	Consolatio ad Helviam						
" Cons. ad Marc.	Consolatio ad Marcianum						
" Cons. ad Poly.	Consolatio ad Polibylum						
" Const.	De Constantia Sapientiæ.						
" Ep.	Ep. Epistola.						
" Ira et Ir.	De Ira.						
" Inst. Rust.	De Morte Claudi Cæs.						
" Q. Nat.	De Naturaliæ Quæstiōnēs.						
" Ot. Sap.	De Otio Sapientiæ.						
" Prov.	De Providentia.						
" Tranq.	De Tranquillitate Anim.						
" Vit. Beat.	De Vita Beata.						
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of</i> <i>tragedy</i> (acc. to some, identi-						
	tical with the philosopher).						
" Agam.	Agamemnon.						
" Herc. Fur.	Hercules Furens.						
" Herc. Oct.	Hercules Oetaeus.						
" Hippol.	Hippolytus.						
" Med.	Medea.						
" Octav.	Octavia.						
" Oedip.	Oedipus.						
" Phoen.	Phoenissæ (or Thelais).						
" Thyest.	Thyestes.						
" Troad.	Troades.						
Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>phy-</i> <i>sician</i> ,	"	" 212	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 10
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395	Venant.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>chr.</i> <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 600
Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 10	Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>gram.</i>	ob.	B.C. 20
Sic. Fl.	Siculus Flaccus, <i>writer on sur-</i> <i>veying</i> ,	"	" 100	Virg.	P. Virgilii Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 19
Sid., Sidon.	Sidonius Apollinaris, <i>Chris-</i> <i>tian writer</i> .	ob.	" 482	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on</i> <i>architecture</i> ,	fl.	" 20
					" (Ed. Schnelder.).		
					Flavius Vopiscus, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 306
					Valeutius Gallicanus, <i>histo-</i> <i>rian</i> ,	"	" 293
					" about		
					Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.		

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a, or act., active, -ly.	extr., quite at the end.	num. or numer., numeral.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	Fabr., Fabricius.	O. E., Old English.
abl., ablative.	f. or fem., feminine.	obj. or object., objective. -ly.
absol., or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	obs., observe.
abstr., abstract	fin., or ad fin., at or towards the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion
acc., accusative or according.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	ord., ordinal.
Acta Syn. Dord. Vt. t. Synodi Dordrechtsensis.	fol., following.	orig., origin, original, originally.
adj., adjective, -ly.	fr., from.	P., Putschins, Grammaticae Latinae
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, or adversus.	Forcell., Forc., Forcellini.	Autores, Hanov. 1665.
Ains., Ainsworth.	Fr., French.	p., page.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	fragm., fratz., or fr., fragmenta.	part., participle.
al. leg., alii legunt.	freq., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	partit., partitive.
analog., analogous, -ly.	fut., future.	pass., passive, -ly or passim.
anat., anatomical.	gen., genitive, generally, generic, -in	perf., perfect.
ant., antiquities.	gen., in a general sense.	perh., perhaps.
ap., apud (in).	geog., geography, -ical.	pers., personal, -ly.
app., appy., apparently.	Georg. or G., the Germ.-Lat. Lexicon of Georges.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
appell., appellative.	ger., gerund.	Phr., Phrase, Phrases.
arch., archaic.	Germ., German.	Phys., physical, -ly.
archit., architect, -ural.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	pleon., pleonastically.
art., article.	Gr., Greek.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.
Aug., Au-	Hab., Habicht's Synonyms.	poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.
bot. or bot., botanical.	hist., history, -ian.	pos., positive.
Bau., Bauer.	hypoth., hypothetical.	praef., praefatio.
Blumen., Blumenbach.	i. e., id est.	preced., preceding.
Calv. Inst., Calvin, Institutio Chr. Religionis.	i. q., idem quod.	prep., preposition.
card., cardinal.	ib., ibidem.	prob., probably.
cf., confer (compare)	id., idem.	prol., prologue.
class., classic, -al.	imperat., imper., imperative.	pron., pronoun.
col., column.	imperf., imperfect.	pronom., pronominal.
collat., collateral.	impers., impersonal, -ly.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
collect., collective, -ly.	incep., inceptive.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
com., comic, or in comedy.	indecl., indeclinable.	Quich. or Q., the French-Latin Lex. of Quicherat.
comm. or c., common gender.	indef., indefinite.	qs., quasi.
comp., comparative, compound.	indic., indicative.	q. v., quod vide, videas.
compd., compound.	inf., infinitive.	R. and A. Riddle and Arnold.
conj., conjunction, or conjugation.	init., in or ad init., at or near the beginning.	rad., radical or root.
constr., construed, -ctlon.	inscr., inscriptions.	rar., rare, -ly.
contr., contracted.	interj., interjection.	ref., refer, -ence.
Corp. Conf., Corpus Confessionum.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	reflect., reflective, -tively.
corrrel., correlative, -ively.	intrans., intransitive.	rel., relative.
corresp., corresponding.	i. q., idem quod.	rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Cuv., Cuvier.	irreg., irregular.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	Ictus, juris consultus.	Ruhnk., Ruhnken.
Ducang., or Du C., the Lexicon of Ducange.	jurid., juridical.	rt. root.
decl., declension.	Kr., Kraft's Germ.-Lat. Lexicon.	sc., scilicet.
defect., defective.	lang., language.	Schleusn., Schleusner's New Test. Lex.
demonstr., demonstrative.	Lat., Latin.	Spreng., Sprengel.
dep., deponent.	L. G., Student's Latin Grammar by Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall.	sq., sequens (and the following)
dep., depend., dependent.	l., lege or lectio.	s., seu.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	leg., legit, legunt, legal	s. v., sub voce.
Dict. Ant., Smith's Antiquities.	L. or Linn., Linnaeus.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
diff., different.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	sing., singular.
dilm., diminutive.	l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	SS., Sanctae Scripturae.
disyl., disyllable, -abic.	m. or masc., masculine.	subaud., subauditur.
distr., distributive.	Madvig, Madvig's Latin Grammar.	subject., or subj., subjective, -ly.
Död., or Döderl., Döderlein's Synonyms.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subj., subjunctive.
Donaldson., Varr., Donaldson's Varro-nianus.	Mayne, Mayne's Expository Lexicon.	subst., substantive, -ly.
dub., doubtful.	Med. Lat., Mediaeval Latin.	suff., suffix.
eccl., ecclesiastical.	med., medio (in the middle); ad med., near the middle.	sup., superlative or supine.
ed., editio.	medic., medical.	syl., syllable.
e. g., exempli gratia.	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	syn., synonym, -onyms.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	meton., by metonymy.	syncop., sync., syncopated.
Eng., English.	milit., military, in military affairs.	t. t., technical term.
Epith., Epithet.	M. L., Modern Latin.	term., termination.
≡, equivalent to, or identical with.	min., minor.	theol., theological.
equiv., equivalent.	Mosh., Mosheim.	trans., transitive.
Erasm. Coll., Erasmi Colloquia. (Ed. Tauch.)	MS., manuscript.	transf., transferred.
esp., especially.	Mur. or Muret., Muretua.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic
etc., et cetera.	Nägels., or Nág., Stillistik of Nägelsbach.	Tursell., Tursellinus.
etym., etymology, -ical.	naut., nautical.	usu., usual, -ly.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	n. or neut., neuter.	v., verb, vide; or vox; also, very.
ex., exx., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	voc., vocative.
expr., express, expressed.	nom., nominative.	Vulg., Vulgate.
		Wahl., Wahl's New Test. Lexicon.
		Wytt., or Wyttienb., Wyttienbach.
		Zumpt., Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

## ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

## A.

**A**, first letter of the alphabet. **A.**, indeed, *f.* (*sc. littera*), more frequently *n.*, *Cic.*: *Prisc.*: to make the mark of the letter A, litteram A imprimere, *Cic.*

**a.**, or (before vowels) **an**: **I.** As the indefinite article prefixed to a substantive employed to designate *anyone* of a species, it has no representative in Latin, which in such cases employs the singular number of the substantive alone: *he bore pain as a man*, *tulit dolorem ut vir*, *Cic.*; *a Greek, Graecus*; *a Roman, Romanus*. **II.** Even when a definite single object is spoken of, the indefinite article is usually unrepresented in Latin: *there was a great plain, and in it a tolerably large earthen elevation, planities erat magna et in ea tumulus terrenus, satis grandis*, *Caes.* **III.** Sometimes, however, when special attention is to be directed to the object, *aliquis* or *quidam* is employed in a sense nearly equivalent to our expression, *a certain*: *the Peripatetics maintain that there is in the minds of men, as it were, a divine race, Peripatetic censem esse in mentibus hominum tantum oraculum aliquod*, *Cic.*: *a (certain) soldier of the tenth legion, quidam ex militibus decimae legionis*, *Caes.* **IV.** When used distributively, as in the phrases *once a year, so much a head, etc.*, it must be expr. with the help of a distributive numeral: as *the price of corn had now risen to 50 denarii a bushel, jam ad denarios L in singulos modios annona penerverat*, *Caes.*: *he promises to the soldiers four jugers a man, militibus pollicetur quaterna in singulos jugera*, *Caes.*: *if ye are willing to quit Saguntum unarmed with two dresses a piece, si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire*, *Liv.* *Phr.*: *twice a day, bis in die, Cic.; bis die, Tib.* Once a month, *semel in mense*, *Cat.*: *twice a month, bis in mense*, *Plin.*: *twice a year, bis in anno*, *Varr.*, *Cic.*; *bis anno*, *Plin.* **V.** When referring to a particular thing: *is, ēa, id: a certain rewar and not a small one, certa merces nec ea parva*, *Cic.*: *a thing which was easy to be done, id quod facile factu fuit*, *Cic.*: *at such a time, id temporis*, *Cic.*: *of such a kind, id genus*, *Cic.*—*Note*. The ordinary *indef. art.* must on no account be translated by *unus*: *v. SINGLE, INDIVIDUAL*.

**abacus**: *ābācus*: *Pers.*

**abaf** (*adu.*): *in the hinder p rt of a ship*, *Phr.*: *to sit ab.*, *in puppi sedere*, *Virg.*; *ab.* the mast, \*post, pone malum. *v. BEHIND.*

**abandon**: **I.** *To forsake, leave behind, or cease to aid and protect:*

**1.** *rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3 (usu. without any notion of neglect): v. TO LEAVE*: *ab'd possessions, reticulae possessiones*, *Cic.*: *Rome must be ab'd, Roma relinquenda est*, *Ov.*: *to ab. the standards, signa r.*, *Liv.* *A. d' omnino, plane, prorsus*. **2.** *dērēlinquo, liqui, etc. (usu. implying neglect): we saw* *"Gracchus ab'd by Q. Tuberio, Tiberio, Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus*, *Cic.*: *an uncultivated and ab'd soil, incultum et derelictum solum*, *Cic.*: *ab'd not only by all good fortune, but even by all hope, ab omni non modo*

## ABATE

**fortuna verum etiam spe derelicti**, *Cic.* **3.** *dērō, serū, serum, 3 (usu. implying faithlessness): do not ab thy brother, ne desere fratrem*, *Virg.* *Tarus is ab'd by his men, deseritur a suis Varus, Caes., to ab. a cause, causam d.*, *Cic.: to ab. the path of virtue, viam virtutis d.*, *Ilor.* *A. d' plane, omnino*

**4.** *dēstītuō, ūi, ūtum, 3 (often stronger than deserco): to ab. his defenders in the most critical moment of danger, defensores suos in ipso discrimine periculi d.*, *Liv.*: *he complains that he has been ab'd, quod sit destitutus queritur*, *Caes.*: *the water had ab'd its channel, aqua alveum destituerat*, *Liv.* **II.** *To give up or over*

**1.** *dēdō, dēdidi, dēdictum, 3: to ab. a person to anyone's cruelty, hominem crudelitatem aliecius dedi*, *Cic.*: *to ab. oneself to pleasures, voluptatibus se d.*, *Cic.*: *to ab. oneself to idleness, desidias se d.*, *Cic.*: *v. TO SURRENDER* **2.** *abīcio, jēci, jectum, 3 (lit. to throw away): to ab. the design of making war, consilium belli faciendo ab.*, *Cic.*: *Hor.* **3.** *rēlinquo, 3: to ab. a siege, obsidionem r.*, *Caes.*: *to ab. a war, bellum r.*, *Cic.*: *to ab. the city to plunder, urbem direptum r.*, *Cic.*: *to ab. a project, inceptum r.*, *Virg.* **4.** *dēsero, 3: to ab. one's right, sum jū d.*, *Cic.*: *to ab. life, vitam d.*, *Cic.* **5.** *dimitto, misi, misum, 3: to ab. all hope, omnem spem d.*, *Caes.* **6.** *emitto, 3: he ab'd the blockade of our men, obsessionem nostrorum omisit*, *Caes.*: *to ab. pleasures, voluptates om.*, *Cic.* *Join: relinquere, et prodere*, *Cic.*: *deserere et dēlinquere*, *Cic.*—*Note*. *Relinquo, dimitto, omito, abīcio denote simply to leave off, give up: deserco and destituo, to abandon wilfully*.

**abandoned**: **I.** *Part. forzaken, dērēlictus*, *Caes.*: *desertus*, *Cic.*: *v. ABANDON*. **II.** *Adj.*: extremely wicked, perditus: *ab. designs, p. consuia*, *Cic.*: *ab. manners, perdi mores*, *Cic.*: *v. UNPRINCIPLED*.

**abandoner**: *dēsor̄t̄or: an ab. of his friends, amicorum d.*, *Cic.*

**abandoning, abandonment**: **1.** *rēlēictio: the ab. and betrayal of one's consul, r. proditioque consulii sul*, *Cic.*

**2.** *dērēictio: the ab. of the general interest, communis utilitatis d.*, *Cic.* **3.** *dēstītutio: Cic.*, *Suet.*

**abase**: *v. TO HUMBLE, LOWER*.

**abasement**: *humiliation, depression: 1. hūmilitas, atis, f.: abasement of the senate, b. senatus, Sen.* **2.** *dēmissio: ab. of mind, d. animi, Cic.* **3.** *dējectio: ab. of mind, dej. animi, Sen.*

**abash**: *to make ashamed: v. TO CONFOUND, SHAME*. *Phr.* *to ab. anyone, alicui ruborem incultere*, *Liv.*: *I am abashed, rubor suffundit mihi*, *Sen.*

**abate**: **A.** *Trans.* **1.** *To lessen, mitigate: 1. immūnū, ūi, ūtum, 3: something is a'd from the pleasure, immunitum aliquid de voluptate*, *Cic.* **2.** *laxo, 1: to ab. a portion of one's toil, sibi l. aliquid laboris*, *Liv.*: *to abate one's anger, iram l.*, *Stat.*

**2.** *rēmittio, misi, missum, 3: to ab. something of their former valour, aliquid ex pristina virtute r.*, *Caes.*: *he every day a'd somewhat of his wrath, quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittet*,

## ABDICATE

*Liv.* **II.** *to lessen the price of anything: 1. rēmitto, misi, missum, 3: de summa r.*, *Cic.* **2.** *dērābō, traxi, tractum, 3: ex summa d.*, *Cic.* **3.** *immūnū, ūi, ūtum, 3: sumnam i.*, *Cic.*

*Phr.*: *I cannot abate a farthing, non potest tribolum hinc abesse*, *Plaut.*

**v. ABATEMENT (II.)** **B.** *Intrans. to decrease in strength or violence:*

**1.** *cado, cēclī, cāsum, 3: the violence of the wind wholly a'd, venti vis omnis cecidit*, *Liv.*: *has not your anger a'd? non tibi ira cecidit?* *Liv.* **2.** *dēclō, cessi, cessum, 3: (to depart altogether): this anger will soon ab.*

*decet jam ira haec*, *Ter.*: *the quartan ague has a'd, quartana decessit*, *Cic.* **3.** *immūnū, ūi (to lessen): with prom. reflect.: when the gryph has a'd, postquam se dolor immunit*, *Ov.* **4.** *inclino, ūi: with pron. reflect.: the fever a's, febris se inclinat*, *Cels.* **5.** *laxo, 1: prices had abated, monna laxaverat*, *Liv.* **6.** *rēmittio, ūi: sometimes with pron. reflect.: the wind had by chance a'd, forte ventus remiserat*, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Ter.*: *the pain and inflammation have a'd, dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt*, *Cels.* **7.** *reſpōto, ūi: the attack a'd, oppugnatio respīrat*, *Cic.* **8.** *subido, sēdi, sessum, 3: vices ab', vitia s.*, *Sen.*: *Quint.*

**abatement**: **1.** *Decrease, diminution: 1. dēcessio or dēcessus, ūs: the ab. of a fever, dēcessio or dēcessus febris*, *Cels.* **2.** *rēmissio: the ab. of a fever, r. febris*, *Suet.*: *of a disease, morbi*, *Cic.*: *of a punishment, poena*, *Cic.* **3.** *dēmissio: an ab. of taxes, d. vectigalium*, *Cic.*: *v. REMISSION*. **II.** *Diminution of price, \*remissio: to make an ab. of 10 per cent., \*remissionem centesimorum denarum facere: to make an ab. in the price, \*remissio de pretio indicato*. **III.** *Legal t. t. failure: the ab. of a w'rl, exceptio dilatōria*, *Gai.* *the ab. of an action, actionis abolitio*, *Dig.*

**abattis**, *concaedes, ium, f.*: *Tac.* **A.** **1.** *so: arborum defectus, ūs, m*, *Liv.*: *arborum caedes, is, f.*, *Liv.*

**abbacy**: **1.** *abbāthā: Hier.* **2.** *dēcēsīs abbatialis, Eccl.*: *the office, abbāthī munus; the benefice, \*beneficiū abbāti concessum*.

**abbess**: **1.** *abbātīsa: Hier.* **2.** *\*antistitia virginum sanctarum: if the abbess is a princess, regina abbatisse (like regina sacerdos in Virg. Aen. 1, 27)*.

**abbey**: *abbātā, M.L.* **2.** *archimandrita, ae: Sidon.*

**abbreviate**: *immūnū, ūi, ūtum, 3: an abbreviated word, verbum immūnum*, *Cic.*: *v. TO SHORTEN, CONTRACT*.

**abbreviation**: **1.** *the act of shortening: expr. by, in breve cogere, etc.* **v. TO CONTRACT.** See also CONTRACTION.

**shortening**: *expr. by, in breve cogere, etc.* **v. TO CONTRACT.** See also CONTRACTION.

**abbicide**: **1.** *Trans.* **1.** *abīdo, ūi (usu. with acc. of pron. reflect. and abl. of the word denoting what is given up) he a'd his consulship, constitutus se abdicavit*, *Cic.*: *Liv.* Also with acc. of the office: *to a. the dictatorship, dictaturam ab.*, *Liv.*: *the office having been a'd, abdicato magistratu*, *Sall.* **2.** *ējōro, ūi (prop. to swear that one is not abēcēdēs)*

*to perform the duties of an office:* *Silianus was compelled to a. his office,* adactus Silianus ej. magistratum, Tac.: Plin. II. *Intrans abdicio:* I. *the consuls a.d. consules abdicaverunt,* Cic.

**abdication:** abdicatio: the ab. of the dictatorship, ab. dictatura, Liv.

**abdomen:** abdōmen, inis, n.: Plin.: Juv.: v. BELLY.

**abdominal:** expr. by genitive of abdōmen.

**abduction:** I. raptus, ūs: the ab. of a maiden, virginis r., Cic.: Ov. Tac. 2. raptio: Ter.

**aberration:** I. *Departure or wandering from right, truth, etc., error:* ab. of mind, mentis error, Cic.: Hor.

II. *Deviation from a straight line:* only in the phrase, the ab. of light, lucis declinatio (c. Luce 2, 249).

**abet:** to aid a person in his designs (now usu. in a bad sense): I. adsum, fui, with dat.: v. TO STIDE WITH.

2. adūjivo, jūvi, jūtum, I: now you too abet this woman's madness, jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl. Phr.: to ab. a crime, ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic.: v. ABETTOR. v. TO SUPPORT, MAINTAIN.

**abettor** (usu. in a bad sense): I. minister, tri (m.), and ministra (f.): the a.s and slaves of seditions, ministri ac servi seditionum, Cie.: the a.s and partakers of crimes, m. atque soci scelerum, Luer.: your family ought not to have been the a. of this crime, huic facinori tua domus scientia esse non debuit, Cic. 2. sātelle, itis, c.: a.s of his power, satellites potestatis, Cic.

**abeyance, be in:** I. jācēo, ūi: if an inheritance has been in ab. for any time, si jacuerit hereditas aliquo tempore, Ulp. Hence, in a more general sense: the laws were powerless, the courts of justice in ab., leges nihil valebant, judicia jacebant, Cic. 2. vāco, I: the ownership of the estate is in ab., fundi possessio v., Paul. Dig. Phr.: inheritances in ab., hereditates cādūcae, Cic. Phil. 10, 5.

**abhor:** abhorreo, 2 (with acc. or ab. with abl.): all scorched him, alt ab'd him, omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorabant, Cie.: to ab. slaughter, a caede, ab., Cic.: v. TO ABOMINATE, DETEST. Phr.: to abhor any one, aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo, Cic.: aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen.: in visissimum habere, Sen.: we ab. gladiators, gladiatores invisos habemus, Cic.

**abhorrence:** Phr.: to regard anyone with great ab., aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen.: v. AVERSION, DETESTATION.

**abhorrent:** i.e. inconsistent with: allēnu (usu. with ab or abl. alone) this seems to me abh. to my way of life, hoc mihi al. vita mea videtur, Ter.: the gods think this abh. to their majesty, hoc dili. ait. ducunt majestate sua, Cic.

**abide:** A. In trans. I. to dwell, bābito, I: Cic.: v. TO DWELL. II. to remain, stay: māneō, rēmaneo, mansi, mansum, 2: Cic.: v. TO REMAIN, STAY.

B. Trans. I. to await, q. v. II. sustain, q. v. III. to abide by: māneō, sto (with in and abl.): v. TO ADHERE OR STAND TO.

**abiding** (adj.): mansūs (prop. part. of maneo); a. love, m. amor, Ov.: a. faith, friendship, m. fides, amicitia, Claud.: Tac. V. CONTINUING, CONSTANT.

**abidingly:** v. CONSTANTLY, PERMANENTLY.

**ability:** I. **Power:** 1. pōtestas, pōtentia, facultas, v. POWER, OPPORTUNITY. 2. opis, opem, opē f. (no nom. sing.): to strive with one's utmost ab., summa opē niti, Sall.: the contest might seem scarcely within human ab., vir humanae opis videri pugna poterat, Liv. Phr.: to the jest or utmost of one's ab., pro (sua) parte, Cie.: Ov.: pro parte virili, Cie.: Liv.: Ov.: pro virili portione, Tac. II. **Mental capacity:** ingēniū: a man of very vigorous ab., vir acerrimo ing., Cic.: to improve one's a.s, ing. acuere, Cic.: to

excel in ab., ingenio abundare, valere, florere, plenum esse, Cic. Join: ingenium et industria, Cic.: animi et ingenii motus, Cr.

**abject:** I. abjectus: an ab. soul, animus ab., Cic. 2. projectus: ab. patience, p. patientia, Tac. 3. būmīlis, e: to bear griefs with an ab. and weak mind, dolores h. animo imbecille quo ferre, Cic.: a very ab. flatterer, humillimus assentator, Vell. Join: contemptus et abjectus, Cic.: abjectum et humile cogitare, Cic.: animus perculsus et abjectus, Cic.: humili et abjecta oratio, Cic.

**abjectly:** 1. hūmīliter: to think ab., h. sentire, Cic.: to submit ab., h. servire, Liv. 2. abjectē: Tac.

**abjectness:** hūmīlitas: ab. and earnest entreating, h. et obsecratio, Cic.

**abjuration:** ejūrātiō: the ab. of hope, spei ej., Sen.

**abjure:** to renounce upon oath, to renounce solemnly, 1. abjuro, I (rem aliquid): Pl.: Cic. 2. ejūro or ejēro, I: to ab. one's children, liberos ej., Sen.: to ab. one's country, patriam ej., Tac.

**ablative case:** ablātivus, i, m. Quint.

**able:** I. Competent, having sufficient power: pōtem, entis (with gen.): the enemy, not a. either to fight or to flee, are slain, hostes neque pugnae negotiis fugae satis potentes caeduntur, Liv.: Tac. 2. pōtis, pōte (but potis is often used with neuter words, and is rarely declined): usu. in connection with esse, expr. or understood: two women are a. to give more trouble than enough to a very great multitude, duae mulieres maximo uniplo negoti plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl.: which is never a. to be separated, quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Luer.: no force is a. to restrain Evander, non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. II. Possessing ability of mind: ingēniosus: v. CLEVER, SKILFUL.

**able, be:** I. possum, pōtui (with inf.): the Aedui were not a. to defend themselves, Aedui se defendere non poterant, Caes.: I was a. to reach the boughs, poteram contingere ramos, Virg.: v. CAN. 2. bābēo, 2 (with relata, clause or inf.): I am not a. to agree with you, non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic.: I am a. to assert that as certain, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. 3. quēo, 4 (conjugated like eo): with inf.: I am not a. to write the rest, quo neqüo reliqua scribere, Cic.: Hor. (Nēqueo: not to be ab.: v. CANNOT) 4. valēo, 2 (usu. with ad or inf.): you have been a. not only to disregard the laws, but even to subvert them, tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad eventandas valiisti, Cic.: God is a. to change the lowest to the highest, v. ima summis mutare Deus, Hor. 5. suffic̄o, fēci, factum, 3: we are not a. to strike against it, nec nos obniti contra sufficiimus, Virg. Phr.: he was not a. to pay, solvendo non erat, Cic.: he is not a. to pay his debts, solvendo aere alieno non est, Liv.: to be a. to bear a burden, oneri ferendo esse, Liv.

**able-bodied:** vālīdus: v. STRONG, EFFECTIVE.

**ablation:** I. lāvātiō, Pl. 2. lōtūra, Mart. Plin. 3. ablūtiō, Plin.: v. WASHING.

**ably:** i.e. with ability, ingēnōsūr: your views are a. discussed, tractantur ista in, Cic.

**abnegation:** v. DENIAL, SELF-DENIAL.

**aboard:** Phr.: to go ab. a ship, navem or in navem condescere, Caes.: Cic.: a going a., concensio in naves, Cic.

**abode:** I. Continuance at a place, mansio: RESIDENCE, STAY. II. Dwelling-place: 1. dōmīcīliō: Pl.: Cic.

Fig.: Rome, the ab. of empire and of glory, Roma imperii et gloria d., Cic.

2. sēdes, is, f.: they pretended to return to their own a.s, reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes.: Ov.: v. HOUSE, RESIDENCE, SEAT.

**abolish:** 1. tollo, sustūli, sublatum: to ab. the dictatorship, dictaturam t., Cic.: to ab. old laws, veteres leges t., Cic.: to ab. friendship from life, t. amicitiae e vita, Cic.: v. TO TAKE AWAY.

2. abōleo, lēvi, litum, 2: to ab. an office, magistratum ab., Liv.: v. TO DO AWAY WITH, OBLITERATE.

3. dissolvo, solvi, solūtum, 3: to ab. the laws of Caesar, leges Caesaris d., Cic.: to ab. religious observances, religiones d., Liv.: to ab. the royal power, regiam potestatem d., Nep.: to ab. corporations, collegia d., Suet. 4. extinguo, stinxī, stuctum, 3: to ab. a law, custom, legem, consuetudinem cx., Cic. 5. intérmo, ēmī, emptum, 3: to ab. sacred rites, sacra int., Cic. (rare in this sense).

6. pērimo, etc. 3. to ab. and do away with games, ludos p. atque tollere, Cic.: v. TO DESTROY.

7. abrogō, I (to repeal a law): v. TO ABROGATE.

8. extermino, I to ab. authority

from the state, auctoritatem e civitate ex, Cic.: v. TO BANISH.

**abolition:** 1. abōlliōt: the ab. of tribute, tributab, Tac. 2. dissolūtiō: the ab. of all laws, legum omnium d., Cic. Phr.: an ab. of debts, tabulae novae, Cic.

**abominable:** 1. dētestābilis: v. TO DETESTABLE, INFAMOUS.

2. infāndus: ab. repasts, i.e. of human flesh, infāndas epulac, Liv.

3. nēfāndus, nēfāriū: v. DE-

TESTABLE, EXECRABLE.

**abominably:** nēfārie: everything that has been ab. and scandalously done will be recounted, omnia commēmorabuntur quae n. flagitiose facta sunt, Cic.: impiously and ab., impie n.que, Cic.

**abominate:** abōminor, I, Liv.: v. TO DETEST, EXECRATE.

**abomination:** I. Great hatred, abōminatio: Lact.: v. HATRED.

II. That which excites hatred: 1. nēfās, n. indect.: Mercury, whom the Egyptians consider it an ab. to name, Mercurius quem Aegypti nefas habent nominare, Cic.: the law has subdued the vile ab., lex maculosum edomini n., Hor.

2. flāgitium (an odious and disgraceful crime): a man thoroughly polluted with crimes and ab.s, homo sceleribus flāque contaminatissimus, Cic.: to do and to speak ab.s, flāgitia facere et dicere, Cic.: Liv.

**aborigines:** 1. abōrīgines, um: Cic.: Sall. 2. terra orti: Quint.

3. indigēnae, arūn: Virg. 4. autochthōnes (αὐτόχθονες): Apul.

**abortion:** I. abōrtus, ūs: Ter. Cic. 2. abōrtō: Pl.: Cic. Phr. p. t. p. c. abigere partum medicamentis, Cic.: fetus convellere, Ov.: partum elidere, Cels.

**abortion, causing:** abōrtivus: Plin.: Juv.

**abortive:** I. Born prematurely, abōrtivus: ab. Sisyphus, ab. Sisyphus, Hor. II. Resultless, unsuccessful, irritable: an ab. enterprise, ii. incepit, Liv.: ab. missiles, ir. tela, Virg.: to render injustice ab., injuries ir. facere, Cic.: v. EMPTY, VAIN.

**abatively:** v. IN VAIN.

**abound:** 1. abūdo, I: whether nature falls short or ab.s, sīva natura deest, sive ab., Cic.: the needy abound, egentes ab., Cic. 2. abundē sum (adsum): with them everything bad ab.'d, quibus mala ab. omnia erant, Sall.: everything else ab.s, omnia alia ab. adsum, Cic.: also with gen. of thing: terror and fraud ab., terrorum et fraudis ab. est, Virg.

3. sūpēsum: for whom such wealth existed and ab.'d, cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter.

4. stūpē, I: moisture ab.'d in the fields, superabundant humor in arvis, Luer.: leisure ab.s, otium s., Liv.

5. exūbēro, I: in consequence of much learning and many arts, eloquence overflows and ab.s ex multa eruditio, ex multis artibus exudat et exibit, eloquentia exibebat, Suet.

6. affluo, fluxi, xum, 3 (rare in this sense: v. TO ABOUND IN) nature is

*redundant and abs.*, natura abundat atque aff., Cic.

**abound in:** 1. abundo, 1 (with abl.): *to ab. in wealth*, deditis ab, Ter.: *the farm ab. in swine*, villa ab, porco, Cic. Fig.: *the woman ab. in boldness*, mulier ab. audacia, Cic.; *to ab. in honours, genitus, honoribus, ingenuo ab*, Cic.; *to ab. in love, amore ab*, Ter.

2. afflui, fluxi, fluxum; *to ab. in riches, honour, and glory*, divitiae, honore, et laude aff., Lucr.: *to ab. in pleasures, voluptatis aff.*, Cic. 3. circumfui, etc. (stronger than preceding): *to ab. in all possible resources*, omnibus copiis c., Cic. Join: circumfluere et abundare, Cic. 4. exuberō: 1. *the tree ab. in fruit*, ponitis ex, arbor, Virg.; *the rank foliage ab. in shade*, luxuria foliorum ex umbra, Virg.

5. suppedito, i (to be well supplied with; q. v.): *in all these things we ab. he is deficient*, his rebus omnibus nos s., egem illē, Cic. 6. scāteo, 2 (*to bubble up, teem*): *the citadel ab. in fountains*, arx s. fontibus, Liv.: *the sea ab. in monsters*, s. bellus pontus, Hor.: *the Nile ab. in fishes*, Nilus s. piscibus, Mel.: rarely and poet. with gen.: *the earth ab. in wild beasts*, terra ferarum scatit (instead of scatet), Lucr. Phr.: *the poems of Lucretius ab. in art*, carmine Lucretii multa sunt artis, Cic.: may sometimes be expr. with an adj.: *as: to ab. in money*, pecuniosum esse: **V. WEALTHY.**

**abounding:** 1. i. q. abundant: q. v. II. **Abounding in**, followed by a subs.: 1. abundans, nūs (usu. with abl., also gen.): *ab. in leisure*, otio ab, Cic.: *a route ab. in everything*, via omnium rerum ab, Nep.: *ab. in milk*, lactis ab, Virg. 2. affluens, nūs (with abl.): *a man ab. in goodness*, homo bonitate aff., Cic.: *a city ab. in very learned men*, urbs eruditissimis hominibus ab, Cic. 3. copiōsus (with abl., rarely with ab.): *a town ab. in provisions*, oppidum re cibaria c., Gell.: *a place ab. in corn*, locus a frumento copiosus, Cic.: *ab. in honourable accomplishments*, artibus honestis copiosus, Tac. 4. crēber, bra, brum (with abl.): *the south-west wind ab. in squalls*, c. procellis Africus, Virg.: C. v. FREQUENT. 5. fecundus (with abl. or gen.): *Calympne ab. in honey*, tecunda melle Calymne, Ov.: v. FRUITFUL. 6.

largus (with abl. or gen.): *ab. in resources*, largus opum, Virg.: *leaves ab. in sap*, folia larga succo, Plin. 7. rē fertus (with abl.): *Xerxes ab. in all the rewards and gifts of fortune*, Xerxes r. omnibus praemis donisque fortuna, Cic.: *a letter ab. in every charm*, literar. omni suavitate, Cic.: Tac.—Obs.: may sometimes be expr. by an adjectival termination: *as ab. in money*, pecuniosus, etc.; v. FULL OF (fin.).

**about:** A. Prep. I. *Around*: circa, circu (with acc.): *they collected wood ab. the hut*, ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep.: *her hair thrown back carelessly ab. her head*, capillus circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. II. *In the neighbourhood of*: circa, circum: *ab. rivers and lakes there is frequent mist*, circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen.: *Vell.: I shall tarry ab. these places*, circum haec loa comorabor, Cic. III. *In attendance on*: circa, circum: *he had three hundred unarmed youths ab. him*, trecentos juvenes inerines circa se habebat, Liv.: *he always has a great body of cavalry ab. him*, magnum numerum equitatus circum se semper habet, Caes. IV. *Near (in time):* 1. circa, circiter (with acc.): *ab. the same hour*, circa eandem horam, Liv.: *ab. the time of Cicero*, circa Ciceronem, Sen.: *he led the army back ab. noon*, circiter meridiem exercitum reduxit, Caes. 2. ad (with acc.): *ab. evening*, ad vesperum, Caes.: *when he was ab. forty years old*, quin annos ad quadragesima natus esset, Cic.

3. dē (with abl.): *ab. midnight*, de media nocte, Caes.: *ab. the third watch*,

de tercia vigilia, Caes.: Suet. 4. sōb (with acc. or abl.): *ab. night-time* Pompey sāled, Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes.: *ab. the same time*, sub eodem tempore, Ov. V. *Respecting, concerning*: de (with abl.): *a dream ab. money*, de argento somnium, Ter.: *I wondered ab. Dionysius*, de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. 2. super (with abl.): *I will write to you ab. this matter*, hanc re scribam ad te, Cic.: *often asking many things ab. Priam*, multa s. Priamo rogitanis, Virg. 3. circū (with acc.): rare, *a dispute ab. words*, c. verba dissensio, Quint.

B. Adverb.: 1. Of Place: in combination with verbs: *as, to walk about, ride about*, etc. These are in reality compound verbs, and expr. in Latin by a single word, as déambulō, circumvēhor, etc. See TO WALK, RIDE, etc. II. Of degree: *nearly*: circa (rare): *the victor's slew ab. 500 Romans*, c. quingentos Romanorum victores ceciderunt, Liv. 2. circiter: *he reached the frontiers of the Belgae ab. in fifteen days*, diebus c. quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes.: *ab. a fourth part was furnished with military weapons*, pars quarta erat militariibus armis instructa, Sall. 3. fētē: *ab. the fifth hour*, quinta hora, Caes.: *for ab. 600 years*, sexcentos f. annos, Cic. 4. ferme: *this happened ab. two years ago*, hoc factum est f. abhinc biennium, Pl.: *ab. a half*, pars f. dimidia, Liv. 5. fortassis (like our perhaps): *out of many books of Isocrates he chose ab. thirty lines*, elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta f. versus, Cic. 6. quāsi (prop. as it were): *I have collected ab. fifteen talents*, quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter.: *at ab. the bottom of the page*, q. in extrema pagina, Cic. 7. instar (prop. a neut. subst. = likeness, and hence with gen.): *Tiro has ab. seventy of my letters*, habet Tiro instar septuaginta meaurum epistoliarum, Cic.: v. AROUNI. Phr.: *to have one's wits ab. one*, praesenti animo esse, Cic.: *to seize one ab. the middle*, medium aliquem arripere, Ter.—N.B. The two languages do not exactly correspond in the uses of these words, and hence the English adverb is sometimes expressed by a Latin preposition, but the examples are classified in accordance with the English.

**above:** A. Prep. I. *In a higher place*: 1. sūper (with acc., rarely abl.): *ab. the bricks hiles are drawn*, s. lateres coria inducuntur, Caes.: Nomentanus was ab. him (at table), Nomentanus erat s. ipsum, Hor.: *ab. whose neck a sword hangs*, ensis cui s. cervice pendet, Hor. 2. supra (with acc.): *he who lives ab. us*, ille qui supra nos habitat, Pl.: *ab. that place*, supra eum locum, Caes. II. *In a higher rank or degree*: 1. sūper with acc.: *ab. the usual honours*, s. solitos honores, Liv.: *age and beauty*, and ab. all, *the Roman name*, actas et forma et s. omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 2. suprā (with acc.): *to be raised ab. other mortals*, attollit supra ceteros mortales, Plin.: 3. prae (with abl.): *he flourished ab. the rest*, prae ceteris floruit, Cic.: Virg. III. *In greater number or quantity*: 1. sūper (with acc.): ab. 60,000, s. sexaginta milia, Tac. 2. suprā (with acc.): ab. 20,000, supra milia viginti, Liv. 3. amplius, plusquam: v. MORE THAN. IV. *In excess*: 1. sūper (with acc.): *ab. measure*, and almost ab. nature, super modum ac paene naturam, Quint. 2. suprā (with acc.): *ab. measure*, supra modum, Liv.: v. BEYOND. V. *Beyond, out of the power or reach of*: suprā (with acc.): *ab. one's strength*, supra vires, Hor.: v. BEYOND. Phr.: *ab. all things*, ante omnia, Liv.: summopérē, Cic.: *to ab. doing something*; v. TO BE ABOVE.

B. Adverb.: I. *Overhead*: 1. suprā: *those parts which are below what is swallowed* are dilated, while

those ab. are contracted, partes eae quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.: *all these things which are ab. and beneath*, omnia haec quae s. et subter (sunt), Cic.: Caes.: Virg. 2. insūter-huge Etna piled ab., ingens ins. Aétna imposita, Virg.: walls on every side and a vaulted roof ab. strengthen (the prison), eum munient undique parietes atque ins. camera, Sall. 3. despicer (from above): *there were found many who leaped into the phalanxes and wounded (the enemy) from ab.*, reperti sunt complices qui in phalanxes insilirent et des. vulnerarent, Caes.: Virg. 4. supernē (From above): *he plunges his sword from ab. into his throat*, gladium s. jūgū defigit, Liv. II. *Before*: suprā: *what I wrote ab. quae s. scripsi*, Cic.: Caes. The comparative, superius, sometimes occurs: *I have said ab. how much esteemed literature was among men*, quantum valerent inter homines literae dixi superius, Phaedr.

**above, be**, i. e. *not to be willing to descend to something*: 1. indignor, i (with acc. or inf.): *to be a submitting to commands*, ind. Imperia, Quint.: *we must not be a learning, non indignantum est discere*, Quint.: Lukan. 2. dēdignor: v. TO DISDAIN.

**abrade:** abrādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3: Luer.: Cic.

**abraham's balm** (a tree): vitex, icis, f.: līm.: vitex agnis castus, Linn.

**abrasion:** attritus, us: Plin.

**abreast:** Phr.: *to walk ab. of any one*, laetus alciū tegere, Hor.: *both the ships are propelled together and ab. of each other*, naves una ambar junctaque feruntur frontiōs, Virg.: *the beaks of the ships ab.* (in a race), rostra aquata, Virg.

**abridge:** 1. contrābo, traxi, traxum, 3: *to ab. a speech*, orationem c., Cic.: Quint. 2. brēvīo, i: *in a paraphrase it is allowable to ab. certain things*, paraphrasi b. quedam permittit, Quint.: 3. építōno, i: *to ab. a history*, historiam ep., Treb. Poll.

4. redigō, égi, actum, 3 (with ad.): Diaphanes ab. d' those very books to six books, hosce ipsos libros ad sex libros rediget Diaphanes, Varr. Phr.: *to ab. a book*, \*in compendium redigere, v. TO DERIVE, LESSEN, SHORTEN.

**abridger:** brēviātor, Oros.

**abridgment:** 1. építōne or építōma, Cic. 2. summārium, Sen. 3. brēvīarium, Suet.: Plin.

**abroach:** Phr.: *I have set all the casks abroach*, relēvi omnia dolia, Ter. (rélin).

**abroad:** I. *In the open air*: fōris: bees feed ab., work within, apes pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr.

II. *Not at home*: fōris: *Cicero came to dine with us when Pomponia was dining ab.*, venit ad nos Cicero ad coenam quam Pomponia fōris coenaret, Cic.: *these pursuits are sources of enjoyment at home, and are no incumbrance ab.* (i. e. in public life), haec studi delectant domi, non impedit fōris, Cic. III. *To or to a foreign country*: fōris and pērēgo: *both dignity at home and influence ab. are maintained*, et domi dignitas et fōris auctoritas retinetur, Cic.: *he fought ab.*, pērēgo depugnavit, Cic.: *to go ab.*, pērēgo proficiunt, Suet.: Hor.

IV. *From within into the open air or in public*: fōris: *the door has creaked*, Amphitruo exit fōras, Pl. Phr. *to come ab.*, in medium procedure, Cic.: *I know that you seldom appear ab.*, scio te raro in publicum prodire, Cic.

**abroad, from:** 1. fōris (fig.): *the art of the orator does not produce these things*, but yet he handles them skilfully when brought to him from ab., ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad s. delata tamē arte tractat, Cic. 2. extrinsēcis: *a war threatening from ab.*, extrinsecus imminentis bellum, Liv.

**3.** p̄egreg: a letter brought from ab., epistola p̄egreg allata, Pl. Liv.  
**abroad, be, or live;** **1.** p̄egregor, i.e. you seem to be living ab. in a foreign state, not to be a public functionary in your own, p. in aliena civitate, non in tua magistratum gerere videris, Cic. **2.** patria cārēo, 2: Tac. **3.** (poet.) p̄egregum ducere coelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25.

**abrogate;** **1.** abrōgo, 1 (to repeal a law wholly, whereas dero go is to repeal partially): to ab. (or repeat) the corn-laws, legea frumentariae abr., Cic.

**2.** rescido, scidi, scissum, 3' to ab. the acts of M. Antonius, acta M. Antonii r., Cic.: to ab. decrees, decreta r., Suet.: v. RESCIND. **3.** dissolvo: v. ABOLISH. **4.** tollo: v. REMOVE, CANCEL.

**abrogation;** **1.** abrōgatiō (rare): Cic.: v. REPEAL. **2.** antiquatiō: the ab. of penalties, poenarum antiquatio, Cod. Theod.

**abrupt;** **1.** Steep: praeruptus: ab. rocks, praerupta saxa, Cic.: v. STEEP, RUGGED. **2.** Hasty, sudden: sūbitus, rēpentinus: v. HASTY, SUDDEN. **III.** Unconnected (of style): abruptus: an ab. style, abruptum sermonis genus, Quint.: ab. exordium, abrupta initia, Quint.

**abruptly:** sūbito, rēpentē: v. HAS-TILY, SUDDENLY.

**abruptness;** **1.** Steepness, q. v. **2.** Haste, suddenness, q. v.

**abscess;** **1.** abscessus, ū: Cels. **2.** Abscessus, abscedēntia, ium, Cels. **3.** apōstēma, ātis, n.: Plin. **4.** suppūratō: Cels.: Plin. **5.** vōmina, Cic.: Cels.: Juv.

**abscond** (legal t. t.): **1.** lātēo, 2: who says that he has absconded with a fraudulent intention? quis est qui frauditio causa latēsceat dicat? Cic. **2.** lātēo, 1: Cels.: v. WITHDRAW, CONCEAL ONESELF.

**absconding;** lātētiō: Quint.: Uip. **absence;** **1.** A not being present: absentia: compare your ab. with mine, confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. **II.** Being abroad: p̄egratio: Cic. **III.** Fig.: ab. of mind, \*animus parum attentus, aliud agens. P̄.r. in the ab. of a person, aliquo absente, not in absentia or per absentiam aliquicujus, though these phrases occur in Curius and Justin: in the ab. of him who held the chief command, eo absente qui summan imperii tenebat, Caes.: in the ab. of the commander-in-chief, absente imperatore, Caes.

**absence, leave of;** commūtātus, ū: to give leave of absence, commutatum dare, Liv.: v. FURLough.

**absent;** absens, entis: ab. friends are (in one sense) present, and poor ones rich, et ab amicī adiut, et egenites abundant, Cic.: she, though ab., both hears and sees him in his absence, illum absens absentem audire videtur, Virg.: Phr.: the ab. are always in the wrong, \*absentium nulla ratio.

**absent, to be;** absum, absui: am I ab. from home? (i.e. have I refused to see you?), num ab domo absui? Pl.: when masters are ab., domini ubi ab. Ter.: I am sorry that you have been ab. from us so long, ego te abfuisse tam diu a nobis doleo, Cic. Phr. (poet.): I have been ab. the whole of August, Sextilem totum desideror, Hor.: to be absent from Rome, Roma care, Cic.: from one's country patria care, Tac. **II.** To be abroad, p̄egregor, 1: to be ab. in a foreign state, in aliena civitate p., Cic. **III.** Fig.: to ab. in mind, animo (animis) non adsum (aff.): so that you might perceive that he was ab. in mind when the cause was conducted by others, ut intellegentes cum non affuerit animo quum ab alius causa ageretur, Cic.

**absent oneself:** v. BE ABSENT: non compārēo. **2.** suspicio: was roused against those slaves who ab'd themselves, suspicio in eos servos qui non comparebant commovebatur, Cic.

**absentee:** **I.** One temporarily ab., qui abest, qui non adest. **II.** One who is habitually absent from his proper residence or from his country, p̄egreginātor: Cic.

**absinth,** absinthium: Pl.: Lucretius: **III.**

**absolute;** **I.** Unconditional: **1.** p̄urus: an ab. decision, p. judicium, Cic.: ab. freedom, p. libertas, Scæv.

**2.** absoluētus: I seem to see that some necessities are contingent, others simple and ab., mihi videor videre esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et ab., Cic.: a true and ab. gift, vera et ab. donatio, Paul. Dig.

**II.** Uncontrolled (v. also, SUPREME): Phr.: ab. power, infinita potestas, Cic.: inf. imperium, Cic.: dominatūs, ū: all things were in the ab. power of one man, dominatūs omnia omnia tenebantur, Cic.: L. Brutus freed the Roman people from the ab. power of kings, L. Brutus populū R. dominatū regis liberavit, Cic.: also, dominatū: Cic.: Liv.: tyrrāni, idis, f.: to seize upon ab. power, tyrrānidem occupare, Cic.: to aim at ab. power, tyrrānidem affectare, Quint.: ab. master or ruler, dominus: he is the ab. ruler of a people whom the Greeks call a tyrant, hic est dominus populi quem Graeci tyrrānum vocant, Cic. **III.** Complete, entire: q. v. **IV.** Unconnected (gram. t. t.): abſolutus.

**absolutely;** **I.** Unconditionally: **1.** praeceſt: to refuse anyone ab., alicui praeceſt negare, Cic.: not ab., but on condition, non praeceſt, sed sub conditione, Ulp.

**2.** pārē: a contract is made ab., p. contrahitur, Ulp.: nor does it make any difference whether the house has been bequeathed to both ab., or to one of them conditionally, nec interest p. utriusque an sub conditione alteri aedes legatae sint, Papin. Phr.: some kinds of lawsuits are considered

simply and ab., others involve some other sort of discussion also, quaedam generali causarum simpliciter et ex sua vis considerantur; quaedam autem sibi aliud quoque aliquod controversiae genus assumunt, Cic. **II.** Completely:

**1.** prorsum, prorsus: I understand ab. nothing, prorsus nullib[us] intelligo, Ter.: I understand ab. not a word, verbum prorsus nullum intelligo, Cic. **2.** pānūtus: v. ENTIRELY. **3.** Iiquidō: there are some things which I usually ab. deny, others which I defend, alia sunt quae l. negare soleam, alia quae defendam, Cic. **III.** Without control: Phr.: to rule ab., dominor, 1: excessive power rules ab. in the state, nimia potentia in civitate dominatur, Cic.: Caesar unus omnia in republik ad arbitrium administravit, Suet.

**absolution;** **I.** Acquittal: q. v. **II.** In special sense; forgivness of sins, as announced by a priest; esp. the Pope: absūlūto, ūnis, f.: Eccl. Phr.: a pontifical letter of a., absūlūtoria literæ papae, Eccl.: also indulgentia papae, i.e. a release from eccles. penalties, M.L.: to seek or obtain absolution, \*indulgence, am petere, impetrare.

**absolve;** **I.** To release, acquit: q. v. **II.** To pronounce forgivness, as a priest: \*veniam peccatorum dare or impetrare alicui: to be absolved, \*peccatorum veniam impetrare (v. FORGIVENESS); in mediaval Lat. absolvō is used absolutely.

**absorb;** **I.** To drink in, as a porous substance, etc. **1.** bibo, bibi, 3: to ab. smoke, fumum, Hor.: of wools, the black ab. no colour, lanarum nigrae nullum colorē b., Plin. **2.** combibo, 3: to ab. fell poison in one's body, atrum venenū corpore c., Hor.: the altar had a'd the blood, arā erorum comedibat, Ov. **3.** concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (poet.): the moistened earth ab. the falling tears, madefacta terra caducus c. lacrimas, Ov.: Lucr. **II.** To drink or swallow up: haurio, absorbo, combibo, sibi. v. to SWALLOW UP.

**Fig.:** to engross. **I.** absorbo, bui and psū, ptim: this man is ab'd by the love of glory (lit. the tide of glory has swalloēd him up), hunc absorbut aestus gloriae, Cic. **2.** tēneo, ui, nutum, 2: to a, any one completely, aliquem totum t., Plin. ep.: unless perchance a man is a'd by passion, nisi forte quem libido t., Sall. Phr.: this pursuit becomes more and more a.ing every day, hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, Cic.: thinking of some trifle or other and a'd therewith, nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor.

**absorbent (adj.):** bibilus: a. sand, arena b., Lucretius: a. stone, b. lapis, Virg.

**absorbent (subs.):** absorbens, ntis, n.: M. L.

**absorption:** expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of smoke, colour, moisture, fumum, colorem, humorem bibendo: v. TO ABSORB.

**abstain;** **I.** abstinenō, ū, tentum, 2 (usu. with ab., rarely gen.; and often with pron. reflect.): I easily a.'d from oysters and lampreys, me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Cic.: to a. from arms, se armis ab., Liv.: to a. from injustice, injury abs., Cic.: to a. from wine, vino ab., Hor.: he said, abstinento, dixit, irarum calidaeque rixias, Hor.: to a. from suicide, manum a. abs., Cic.: they hardly a. from attacking the camp, aegre abs., quin castra oppugnat, Liv.—N.B. the Latin, like the English verb, is sometimes used absolutely in the sense of "to abstain from food." Cels.: v. TO FAST.

**2.** parco, pēpercī and parcī, parcī, parcītum and parsūm, 3 (to spare: with dat.): to a. from labour, labori p., Cic.: to a. from war, bello p., Virg.

**tempō:** v. REFRAIN.

**abstemious;** abstēmīus with gen., properly denoting abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as mulieres vint ab stemiae, Plin.: you being a. live upon herbs and the sea-nettle, a. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor.: being dos, he avoids wine, and delights in pure water, vina fugit, gaudente meris a. undis, Ov.: v. MODERATE, TEMPERATE.

**abstemiously;** no exact word. to live a., \*parco et omittit palāti voluntate vivere; summa in victu continentia uti. v. ASTEMIOUSNESS: may sometimes be expr. by adj.: see ABSTEMIUS (init.).

**abstemiousness;** nearest expr., continentia in victu (i.e. temperance in diet), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: but this requires to be strengthened to expr. the English, as, \*nimia, summa, austera in vicin c. Or expr. by phr.: as, he was remarkable for his a., p̄ae omnibus cibis ac potis abstemius erat.

**abstinenēt:** **I.** In gen. sense, refraining from: best expr. by inf. mood: as, a. from injury is always a. duty, \*injuria abstinenēt semper oportet, v. to ABSTAIN. **II.** Abstaining from food. **1.** inedia to commit suicide by a. from food, inedia vitam finire, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1: Cic. Fin. 5, 27, extr. **2.** abstinentia: to relieve fever by rest and a., febrem quiete et a. mitigate, Quint. (Cic. would probably have added victus).

**3.** jējunium: v. FASTING.

**abstinent;** abstinent, entis (i.e. refraining from all wrong gratification of the passions): Phr.: it is noble to ab., to restrain all one's desires, esse abstinentem, contineat omnes cupiditates, praeclarum est, Cic.

**abstinetly;** **I.** abstinent (i.e. uprightly and purely): Cic. **II.** continentet: v. TEMPERATELY.

**abstract (v.):** **I.** To separate from. **1.** abstraho, xi, ctum, 3: the soul a.s. itself as much as possible from the body, animus quam maxime se a corpore a., Cic. **2.** abducō, xi, ctum, 3: v. TO DRAW OFF, SEPARATE.

**II.** Phil. t. t.: to consider a notion in itself, apart from the concrete: cogitatione aliquid ab aliqua re separare, Cic.: acie mentis a consuetudine sen-

suum abducta aliquid considerare (based on Cic.). **III.** *To pluck away, to steal; q. v.* **IV.** *To make an abridgement of a book: v. TO ABRIDGE.*

**abstract (adj.):** **I.** *Mentally separated:* 1. cogitatione a re singulari separatus (comp. *to abstract*). 2. abstractus: *abs. quantity, a. quantitas*, Isid. Phr.: *the idea of God is o., not sensible, species bei perceptu cognitione, non sensu*, Cic.: *an a. notion, \*notio cognitione concepta et rebus particularibus sejuncta; or simply as t. t., notio abstracta (V. 2)*.

**abstract (subs.):** *v. ABRIDGEMENT.* **abstractly:** Phr.: *these things differ ab. from one another, but are closely connected in reality, hanc cognitione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24.

**abstraction:** **I.** *Withdrawal in gen. sense; expr. by part of verb, v. TO ABSTRACT.* **II.** *Phil. t. t. the act of contemplating a quality or notion in itself: usul expr. by part of verb: as, the power of a., \*facultas ea mentalis cuius spe per se et seorsum a rebus singularibus, notiones s. qualitates considerantur: or in tech. language, \*abstrahendi que dictur facultas. Phr.: mental abstraction, velut alienatus at sensu minimis, Liv. 2, 12.*

**abstruse:** **1.** *abstrusus: a somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior, Cic.* **2.** *reconditus: a. and laboriously arrived at opinions, r. exquisitamente sententiae, Cic. a. learning, reconditae litterae, Cic.; v. RECONDITE.*

**3.** *obscurus: v. OBSCURE.* **Join:** reconditus et penitus abstrusus, Cic.

**abstrusely:** Phr.: *to speak a., abstrusus atque ate repetitis sententias dicere.*

**abstruseness:** *obscuritas: the a. of the subject, not the obscurity of language, prevents the discourse from being understood, rerum obs non verborum facit ut non intelligatur oratio, Cic. v. OBSCURITY.*

**absurd:** **1.** *absurdus: a silly and a reason, ratio inepita aique a., Ter. that (statement) how incredible, how a! illud quam incredibile, quam a! Cic.: very absurd, p̄r absurdus: these things seem very a., haec videtur p., Cic.: somewhat absurd, subabsurdus, Cic. Quint. Join absurdus homo, res, vox, sonus, factum, tempus: absursum et absurdum: incredible et absurdum, Cic. **2.** *ineptus: v. SILLY.* **3.** *insulsus (prop. insipid): a most a. fellow: insulsus sum homo, Cat.: there seem to be many a. things in the discourse, multa in sermone in essevidetur, Cic. **4.** *ridiculus: an a. poem, r. poema, Hor.: v. RIDICULOUS.***

**absurdity:** **I.** *Want of sense or judgment:* 1. *ineptia: abs. folly, ineptia, stoliditia, Pl.* **Ter.** **2.** *insulsitas: you are well acquainted with the a. of the Greeks, nostis insulsitatem Graecorum, Cic.* **III.** *An absurd thing; ineptia: esp. in pl.: I don't know that of all a.s there is any greater, omnium in, haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic. Phr.: what absurdity! ridiculum!* **Ter.** *Inepte sane, Cic.*

**absurdly:** **1.** *absurde: I know not how it is that nothing can be said so a. as not to be advanced by some of the philosophers, nescio quomodo, nihil tam a. dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, Cic.: somewhat a., subabsurdus: Cic.* **2.** *inepté: to talk a., in dicere, Cic.: he attempts nothing a., nil molitur in, Hor. **3.** *insulse: to speak a., in dicere, Cic. P̄r.: to talk a., nugas agere, Ter.: obtusus dicere, Cic.: v. NONSENSE.**

**abundance:** **1.** *abundantia: a. and plenty of all things, omnium rerum a. et copia, Cic: a. of love, a. amoris, Cic.*

**2.** *cōpia (less strong than preceding: v. SUPPLY): there was a great a. of robbers in that country, magna c. erat latronum in ea regione, Sall.: a. of matter begets a. of words, rerum c. verborum c. gignit, Cic. **3.** *abundē**

(prop. an adv.): *a. of procisions, comiteū abunde, Sall.: there is a. of fraud, frāndis a. est, Virg.* **4.** *affatim (prop. an adv.; or as two words, ad fatim, to satisfy to a sufficient degree: with gen.): there is a. of wealth, dīvītūrum all. est, Pl.: a. of forces, aff. copiarum, Liv. (Obs.) Neither this nor the preceding word can become the direct object of a trans. verb: v. ABUNDANTLY. **5.** *afflūtū: a. of all things, omnium rerum aff., Cic.: Plin. Phr.: to have a. of all things, omnibus rebus abundare, afflūre, refertum esse, etc.: v. TO ABOUND: a. of moisture in soil and sky, multus humor terrarum coquile, Tac.: in c., abundē, affatim, etc.: v. ABUNDANTLY.**

**abundant:** **1.** *largus: a. folder, l. pabili, Lucret.* when the sun has plied the lands with a. light, quām sol terras luce compleverit, Cic.: *an a. harvest, l. messis, Ov.: a. produce, l. fetus, Virg.* **2.** *amplus (i.e. ample, spacious: q. v.): a. wealth, a. dīvitiae, Hor.: more a. waters, ampliores aquae, Plin. **3.** *bēnignus: v. LIBERAL.**

**4.** *cūmūlatus (lit. heaped up): a measure, mensura c., Cic.: more a. glory, gloria cumulatō, Liv. **5.** *fecundus (v. FRUITFUL): a. cups, f. calices, Hor.: a. gain, f. quaestus, Cic.; a. spring, fons, Fv.* **6.** *grandis, e (usu. full-grown): more a. produce, fetus grandiores, Cic.* **7.** *opīmus: a. wealth, op. dīvitiae, Pl.: a. and splendid booty, op. praeclarum praedam, Cic.* Virg. **v.** rich. Phr.: to possess a. talent, art, etc., multi ingenii, multae artis esse, Cic.*

**abundant, be:** *sūpēro: 1: was money a.? Nay, you were needy, pecunia superabat? at egebas, Cic. v. TO ABOUND.*

**abundantly, in abundance:** **1.** *abundanter: to speak copiously and a., copioso et a. loqui, Cic.: to bear fruit a., fructus a. ferre, Plin.* **2.** *abundē a. to satisfy, a. satisfacere, Cic.: to those lot fall popularity, fame, in a., cui gratia, fama contingit a., Hor. v. Sall.*

**3.** *affatim: to satisfy anyone a., alieni a. satisfacere, Cic.: to provide supplies a., commētūtū af. parare, Sall. **4.** *affluens, Apul.: comp., affluentus, Cic. Tac.* **5.** *cōpīoīs: to procure food a., c. compare pastum, Cic.* **6.** *cūmūlātē (i.e. with heaped or overflowing measure): the farmers of the revenue have been a. satisfied, c. publicani satisfactum, Cic.: to satisfy any one most a., alicui cūmūlātē satisfacere, Cic. **7.** *fēlīcter (esp. of fruitful production): grapes are produced more a., veniunt felicis uvae, Virg.***

**8.** *lārgē: to give a., l. dare, Cic.: having drunk too a., potus largius aequo, Hor.*

**abuse (verb):** **I.** *To use badly, misuse: abūtor, ūsus, 3 (with abl.): to a. the laws, legibus a., Cic.: to a. any one's patience, aliquis patientia a., Cic.*

**II.** *To violate: abūtor, illūdo, compriño v. TO VIOLATE.* **III.** *To revile:* **1.** *mālēdīco (with dat.): v. TO REVILE.* **2.** *lācero, i. to a. a very excellent man with insulting language, optimum virum verborum contumelias L., Cic.: to a. poems, carmina L. Ov.*

**3.** *differo, distilū, dilatū, 3. i. rt.: slanderously to a. any one, aliquem mālēdīco sermonibus d., Lucil. Tac.: v. TO DEFAME.*

**abuse (subs.):** **I.** *Wrongful ussing: expr. by iug. or ger. of abūtor as, such a use of the laws is an a. of them, \*legibus ita uti est abūti, by the a. of the laws, \*legibus abūtendo, v. TO ABUSE.* **II.** *A corrupt practice: per versus mos, mōris: unless, perchance, you are able by an a. to take from my client what belongs to him, nisi forte tu, p. more, quod huius est, huius eripere potes, Cic. **III.** *Reproachful language:* **1.** *cōtinūlia: to annoy a person with every kind of a., aliquem omnibus c. vexare, Cic. **2.** *mālēdīcum: v. REVILING.* **3.** *probūm: v. INSULT.***

**IV.** *Perversion of meaning: déprātīo: the defender complains that he is hard pressed, not by the fact, but by the a. of a word, dīfensor non redit sed verbū se urgērī querit, Cic. Auct. Her.*

**abuser:** **I.** *In gen. sense: as, the a. of friendship, qui anicītis abutitur: v. TO ABUSE.* **II.** *A reviler, slanderer: q. v.*

**abusive:** **1.** *cōtūmēlōsūs: how a. in his edicts! quam c. ineditis! Cic.: letters a. against anyone, epistolae in aliquem c., Cic. **2.** *mālēdīcens, mālēdīcum: v. SCURRILOUS.* Phr.: a. eloquence, eloquenta canina, Quint.*

**abusively:** **1.** *cōtūmēlōsūs: to speak ab. of the absent, de absensibus c. dicere, Cic.: Liv.* **2.** *mālēdīcē: to speak ab. and spitefully, m. ac maligne loqui, Liv.: Cic.*

**abut:** v. TO ADJOIN, BORDER ON.

**abutment (of a bridge):** *\*pīla cutiūtū extrema pars pontis.*

**abutting:** *contemnūtū (with dat.): a house ab. on our land, domus terrae nostrae, Ov.: v. ADJOINING.*

**abyss:** **1.** *bārathrū (poet.): the glowing a. (of Etna), candens b., Sil.: the frightful a. (of Tartarus), imāne b., Virg.: Pl.* **Fig.:** to throw into an a. (i.e. squander) whatever you possess, barathro donare quidquid habes, Hor. **2.** *gurges, itis, m. (prop. a. ragging a., a whirlpool): the tuī bīl a. seethes with mire, turbidus coeno aestuat g., Virg. From the deep a., g. ab alto, Virg. often used fig. to pour one's wealth into an utterly bottomless a. of lusts, dīvitiae in profundissimum libidinū g. profundere, Cic.: that a. (i.e. profligate spendthrift), and gluttony, ille g. atque beluo, Cic. **3.** *prōfundūm (fig.): blame nature, which, as Demōritus says, has utterly concealed truth in an a., naturam accusa, quae in profundo veritatem, ut ait Demōritus penitus abstruerit, Cic.: an a. of wretchedness, p. miseriarum, Val. Max.**

**4.** *vōrāgo, inīs, f. (a devouring a.): the horse sunk in the a., submersus est equus voragīnus, Cic.: Virg. **Fig.:** an o. or guilty of vices, vorago aut gurges vitium, Cic.*

**acacia:** *īcācia Plin.*

**academic:** **I.** *Belonging to the Academy of Plato.* *ācadēmīcūs, Cic.: the A. philosophy, Ācadēmīcūs, Cic.. an A. philosopher, Academicus, Cic.* **II.** *Belonging to any learned society: academicus. an a. dress, \*habitus a. an a. senate, Senatus academicus.*

**academically:** \*Academicorum non ritu: \*ut solent Academicū.

**academician:** *a member of an Academy, vir in collegium doctorum cooptatus (cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 1) academicus. an a. sodalis or socius.*

**academy:** **I.** *The Academy at Athens, Ācadēmīa, Cic. Liv.* **II.** *A school, schōla, lūdūs: v. SCHOOL.* **III.** *A society of learned men: v. SOCIETY.* *The Royal Academy, \*regia pictorum societas, or collegium, the academy of sciences, \*acadēmia liberūlūm arthūm.*

**acatalectic:** *ācātālectūs: Diom. Prisc.*

**accede:** v. TO AGREE, ASSENT: JOIN.

**accelerate:** **I.** *accēlērō, i. to a. a. march, iter a., Caes.* **2.** *appōrō, i. to ac. death, mortem ac.* Tac.

**acceleration:** *accēlērātō: Auct. Her. or expr. by part of verb (v. TO ACCELERATE): as, it causes an a. of motion, \*efficit ut motus acceleretur: an ac. of motion is inevitable, \*fieri non potest quin motus celeritas augetur: etc. v. HASTE, HASTENING.*

**accent (subs.):** **I.** *In speaking,*

*1. vox, vōcīs, f., sōnūs, i. or vōcīs sōnūs: nature itself has placed an acute a. on every word, ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.: acute and grave a.s, acutae gravesque v., Cic.: the three a.s, the circumflex, the acute, the grave, tres s., inflexus, acutus, gravis, Cic.* **2.** *tēnōr, ōrīs*

**Quint.**: Diom. **3.** tōnūs, i: Diom. acutus, Diom.: a grave ac., ac. gravis, Diom.: a circumflex ac., ac. circumflexus or inflexus, Diom.: words of this kind are distinguished by difference of *s.s.*, voces huiuscemodi diversitate accentum separantur, Gell. (The following passage from Gellius, 13, 6, contains various synonyms for accent: quas Graeci προσῳδίας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocum, tum moderationa, tum accentuiculas, tum vocaliationes appellant). **II.** An accentual mark in writing: cācūmen, inis, n., or fastigium: Capell. (The term apex is used by Quint. to denote quantity marks employed to distinguish words otherwise written alike; as mālūs and mālūs, etc.). **III.** A peculiar tone in speaking, the a. peculiar to a people, sōnūs, i: they have preserved the a. of the Greek language, s. linguae Graecae integrum servaverunt, Liv.: a rude accent, soni asperitas, Tac.: a country accent, soni rusticitas, Quint.: rather a country accent, s. subrusticus, Cic. Phr.: poets born at Cordova having a certain broad and foreign a., Cordubae tati poētae pingue quiddam sonantes et peregrinum, Cic.: to have quite a country a., sonare subagreste quiddam plāneque subrusticum, Cic. **IV.** Language, expressions, q. v.

**accent** (verb): **I.** In speaking, acuo, 3: to accent a syllable, syllabam accuire, Quint. **II.** Also, certum vocis admoveo sonum, Cic. Or. 17, 55. **II.** In writing, fastigo, 1: Mart. Cap.: apponere syllabam notam.

**acczentuate**: v. ACCENT.

**accentuation**: **I.** In speaking: accentus, us; Quint. **II.** The marking of accents in writing: expr. by part of verb (v. TO ACCENT): very careful in the a. of syllables, \* in syllabis acendens diligissimum.

**accept**: **I.** To take what is offered or given: **1.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: to a. money, pecuniam a., Cic.: whatever has been given openly and rightly by him, I have willingly a.'d, ab illo aperte recte quicquid est datum, Ebenter accepit, Cic.: to accept terms from an enemy in arms, ab hoste armata conditionem a., Caes.: to a. an apology, a. excusationem, Cic.: satisfactionem a., Caes.: to a. an omen, omen a., Cic. Liv.: the republic has a.'d me as surely for the young man, me pro adolescētūs res publica accepit vadem, Cic.: to a. often, or habitually, accepto, 1: Pl.: Quint. **2.** recipio, cēpi, etc, 3: to a. flattery and be pleased with it, assentationem r. atque ea delectari, Cic.: I am excluded, he is a.'d, ego excludor, illa recipitur, Ter.: v. TO RECEIVE. **Phr.** not to a. battle, pugnam detrectare, Tac.; pugnam detrectare, Just.: to a. an office, munus suscipere, Cic.: v. UNDERTAKE. **II.** To regard with favour; v. TO FAVOUR. **III.** To understand in a particular sense; v. TO UNDERSTAND.

**acceptable**: **1.** acceptus (with dat.): Divitius was a. to the common people, Divitius plebi a. era, Caes.: Romulus was by far the most a. of all to the feelings of the soldiers, Romulus longe ante alios acceptissimus militum animis fuit, Liv.: nothing is more a. to God than the meetings and assemblies of men, nihil est Deo acceptius quam concilia coetusque hominum, Cic. **2.** grātūs (with dat.): whose services, although they have often been more pleasant to me, were never yet more a., cuius officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiōra, Cic.: how many have thought it pious and most a. to the gods to sacrifice human beings! quam multi homines immolare et piū et dīls gratissimum esse dixerunt! Cic.: the iux is most a. to Bacchus hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: very a., pergratius, Cic.: v. AGREEABLE, PLEASANT; and foll. art.—NOTE. Ac-

ceptus stands to *gratus* in the same relation as an effect to a cause. He who is *gratus*, that is dear to me, is for that reason *acceptus*; I accept or receive him with pleasure. Hence we always find *gratum* atque *acceptum*: never the contrary order. Quod approbaris, id *gratum* *acceptumque* habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus eorum *gratum* *acceptumque* esse, Nep. Hann. 7.

**acceptable**, be: placēo: v. TO PLEASE.

**—**, make, probō, 1 (with dat. of person to whom): to make my services a., to P. Servilius, officium meum P. Servilio p. Cic.: in which embassy Ligarius made himself a. both to his countrymen and to the allies, qua in legatione Ligarius et civibus et sociis se probavit, Cic.

**acceptableness**: v. AGREEABLENESS, PLEASANTNESS.

**acceptably**: ex (alicujus) sententia. V. SATISFACTORIY.

**acceptance**: **I.** The act of accepting, acceptio: neither a surrender nor a gift can be understood without a., neque dedicio neque donatio sine a., intelligi potest, Cic.: a. of bail, satis acceptio (or as one word, satisacceptio), Pomp. Dig. **II.** Approval, q. v. approbatō Cic. **III.** A written promise to pay; v. BILL.

**acceptation**: v. ACCEPTANCE, MEANING.

**accepter**: qui accipit: an ac. of persons, acceptor personarum, Eccl.: a female ac., acceptrix, fīs: Pl.

**access**: **I.** Lit. approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; and Fig. liberty or means of approach: **1.** aditus, us: he has been more difficult of a., ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, Cic.: men are not allowed a. into that shrine, a. in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic.: merchants have no a. to them, nullus a. est ad eos mercatoribus, Caes. **Fig.** a. to the consulship, a. ad consulatum, Cic.

**2.** accessus, us: to give or deny a., a. dare, negare, Ov.: to examine every means of a., omnem a. lustrare, Virg.: explore, Suet. **3.** via: to this highest excellētia the a. is most easy, huius summam virtutis facilissim est via, Quint.: v. WAY. **Phr.**: Without a., inviū (v. IMPASSABLE, INACCESSIONE): to open up a. to a country, make it accessible (q. v.), regiomē aperire, Liv.: Tac.: prizes to which mercenarii have a., præmia quæ stipendiarii patent, Cic. (v. TO BE ACCESSIBLE): a pitiful slave who has a. to everything, furax servus cui nibil sit osculum, Cic. (v. TO LOCUS UR.). **II.** Return or fit of fever, accessus, us, Plin.: accessio, Cels.: impetus, nis, Cic.: tentatio, Cic. **Phr.**: he had only one access of fever, febris semet tantum accessit, Cels.

**accessibility**: facilius (wh. includes all forms of courteousness: q. v.) with some qualifying word as, a. aditus s. aedūci. **Phr.**: he showed ready a., conspicuous courtesy, aditus (eius) prompti (erant), obvia comitas, Tac. (Accessibilitas in Tert.)

**accessible**: **I.** Of places: that can be reached, **Phr.**: an ac. place, locus qui facilius habet aditum, Caes.; \*ad quem patet, facili est aditus (v. ACCESS, 1). **Fig.**: perfusus: nothing in his house was vernal or a. to undue influence, nihil in penitibus suis vernal aut ambitioni pervium, Tac. **II.** Of persons: easy of access, affable: facili (v. AFFABLE); or phr.: ad quem facili est aditus (v. ACCESS): qui facile dat sui conveniens copiam: comp. Cic. Phil. 8, 10: homo obvius et exppositus, Plin. Ep.: a man who is not a., homi rari aditūs, Liv. (Accessibilitas in Tert.)

**—**, to be: patēo, 2: not even to flight was there a place a., ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv.: our advantages are a. to the plebeians also, mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. **Phr.**: nor is the place

a. to the winds, quo neque ventis est aditus, Virg.: v. ACCESS.

**accessible**, to render: apérīo, ui, apertum, 4: they rendered the world a., by their army, apererunt armis orbem terrarum, Liv.: to render nations and kings a., gentes ac reges a., Tac.

**accession**: **I.** The act of joining: usu. expr. by verb: as, because their a. to our alliance had been voluntary quia societatem nostram volentes accesserant, Tac.: your a. to our party, \*quod in parts nostras transgressus es (transistor). **II.** A coming to power, regni principium, Liv.: regni initia, n. pl. Just. Pbr.: on his a. to the throne, ex quo regnum accessisset, Liv.: ut regnare coepit, Liv.: in the year of Tarquin's a. to the throne, anno ex quo regnare cooperat Tarquinus, Liv. **III.** Increase: **I.** accessio: accessiones of fortune and dignity, accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. **2.** cūmulus: you will have enhanced your great kindness by a great a., magnum beneficium tuum magno c. auxeris, Cic. Phr.: thus two kings in succession in different ways, the former by war, the latter by peace, brought a. to the state, ita duo deinceps reges, alias alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, Liv.: v. TO INCREASE.

**accessory** (adj.): **I.** Additional, Pbr.: a. circumstances, adjuncta, orum: Cic.: the ornamental accessories of a work of art, illa quae in ornamentum operis accedit, Quint. 3, 3, 6.

**II.** Privy to (of crimes): **1.** concius (with gen. or dat.): he thought that C. Fabricius had been a. to that crime, C. Fabricius concius illi faciōri fuisse arbitrabatur, Cic. **2.** particeps, ipis (with gen.): v. ACCOMPLICE.

**accessory** (subs.): **1.** auctor (either in good or bad sense: one who moves or instigates to): an a. to the crime was not wanting, auctor facinori non depar, Liv.: Caes. **2.** affinis, is (a party to; implicated in: with gen. or dat.): if you think that there are few a.s to this crime you are greatly mistaken, huius facinori si paucos putatis a esse, vehementer erratis, Cic.: an a. to a capital offence, rei capitallis affinis, Cic.

**3.** concius (privy to: with gen. or dat.): they had condemned both Scamander, the agent of Oppianicus and Fabricius, the a. to the crime, et Scamandrus, ministerium Oppianici, et Fabricium, c. malefici, condemnari, Cic.

**the being**: conscientia, the being a. to crimes of this kind, conscientiae ejusmodi facinorum, Cic. Clu. 50: he has convicted himself of the same crime, being a., eodem se conscientiae scelere devinxit, Cic. Coel. 21, 52.

**accidence**: grammatices élémenta, Quint. 1, 4, 6.

**accident**: **I.** An unforeseen or inexplicable event: casus, us: he looked for no a. of this kind, nullum huiuscmodi c. respectabat, Caes.: an a. prevented me from doing that, id c. quidam facerem impeditiv, Cic.: us: an unlucky event: if any a. should send the boy to Orcus, si quis c. puerum erigit Orcus, Hor.: a serious a., gravis c., Cic.

**II.** Chance: q. v.: esp. in phr. by accident: v. ACCIDENTALLY. **Phr.**: the enemy commit the affair to the chapter of a.s, hostes rem in casum aincipitis eventus committunt, Liv.: by a lucky accident, forte fortuna, Pl.

**III.** A non-essential property: **1.** accidents, entis, n.: the a.s of things, rerum accidentia, Quint.: to indicate genus, as animal; or differentia, as rational; or a., as an orator, genus significare, ut animal; aut differentiam, ut rationale; aut a., ut orator, Apul. de sylt.: the a.s of each substance, accidentia uniuscūjusque substantiae, Tert.

**2.** eventum (app. only in Luer.): whatever things are spoken of, you will see are either essential qualities or a.s, quæcumque client, aut conjuncta aut events videbis, Luer.

**accidental:** I. *Casual:* 1. fortuitus (itus and itus): *presentments not a.*, *presentations non f.*, Cic.: Hor. 2. temerarius: *it is not a when a rich man addresses a poor one kindly, non t. est ubi dives blande appellat pauperem*, Pl.: v. CASUAL, FORTUITOUS.

II. *Non-essential:* adventicuS: *what is inborn and implanted is preferred to what is derived and a., innata atque insita assumptis et a. antepomuntur*, Cic. Top. 18, 69: v. ACCIDENT.

**accidentally:** 1. *cāsū (abl. of casus, v. ACCIDENT): to happen a., c. accidere, Nep.; c. evenire, Sen.: to fall to the ground a., c. procedere, Tac.: v. BY CHANCE, 2. fortē: it a. happened that, etc., f. evenit ut, etc., Cic.: v. TO CHANCE, 3. fortuitō, or fortuitā: the house was in a blaze not a., domus ardebat non fortitio, Cic.: which expression did not, as often happens, escape you a., quod verbū tibi non excedit, ut saepe fit, fortuitū, Cic.: to fall a. (of lightning), fortuitō cadere, Juv.: v. BY CHANCE, CASUALLY, AT RANDOM, Join: casū et fortuitō, Cic.: temere et fortuito, Cic.*

**acclamation, shouts of applause:** 1. clamor (also of any kind of shouting): *I spoke of you with the a. and agreement of the people, dixi de te clamore consensu populi*, Cic.: the a. of the joyful soldiers, clamor militum gaudientium, Tac.: those brave men of ours expressed their approval of that act with loud a.s, nostrī IIII fortis viri magno illud c. approbaverunt, Cic.: why speak of a long story of it? a. (as followed), Quid multa? clamores, Cic.: to gav. a.s, clamores facere, Cic. Join: clamor et plausus (plausus is clapping of hands): clamor et consensus, Phr.: incredibili clamore et plausu aliquid comprobare, Cic.: plausus et clamores movere, Cic.: ingenti omnītū clamore atque assensu, Liv.: frequenti assensu scutulatum est, Liv. 2. acclamātiō: the a.s of the multitude, acclamations multitudinis Liv. [in Cicero always of disapprobation]. 3. *conclamatiō (general a.): to be saluted imperator by a., [universi exercitus] concitatione imperatore appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 26.*

**acclimated, become:** ad coeli naturam assueceri or assueri: v. TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED.

**acclivity:** acclivitas: the a. of a hill, a. collis, Caes.: v. SLOPE, INCLINE.

**accommodate:** I. *To fit or adapt (with ad and acc. or dat.): accommodō, i: I will a. my plan to yours, meum consilium accommodabō ad tuum, Cic.: to a. oneself to the will of others, ad aliorum arbitrium se a., Cic.: to a. the stories of the poets to what we are saying, fabulas poetarum ad ea quae dicimus a., Cic. II. *To accommodate oneself:* 1. obēdo, 4 (with dat.): to a. oneself to the circumstances of many, tempori mitorum ob., Cic. 2. servio, 4 (stronger than the preceding, with dat.): to a. oneself to the times, temporī s., Cic. 3. mōri-gōrō, i (with dat.): to a. oneself to slavery, servitū m., Pl.: to waive one's right and a. oneself to any one, de suo iure concede atque alii m., Ter.: speech ought to a. itself to the pleasure of the ears, voluntati aurum m. debet oratio, Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH. III. *To supply, furnish:* 1. accommodo, i: I beg of you to a. my friend in the matter of lodging, peto a. te amico meo de habitatione accommodes, Cic. 2. com-mōdō, i (with dat. of person, and usu. acc. of thing): *an enemy as an enemy with water, aquam hostis hosti com-modat*, Pl.: to a. Coelius with gold, aurum Coelio c., Cic.*

**accommodating (adj.):** 1. ob-sē-qnēs, entis: *a more a. mind, animus obsequientia*, Sen. 2. facilis, e. a. and generous father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic.: *what shall I say about his most a. manners?* quid dicam de moribus facilissimis? Cic. 3. mōri-

gerūs: *to be a. to any one, alieni m. esse, Pl.*

**accommodation:** I. *Adaptation, q. v.* II. *Reconciliation: compōsituS: I did not cease to be the adviser of an a., compositionis auctor esse non destiti*, Cic. III. *Conveniences: Phr.: ue had excellent a. (of an inn), peropportuno deversorio usi sumus (Cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 24): v. CONVENIENCE, IV. A loan of money:* 1. commōdūm: Cic. 2. commōdātūm: Ulp.

**accompaniment(musical):** I. *phr.: words which require an instrumental a., verba socianda chordis, Hor.: to sing with an a., ad chordarum sonum cantare, Nep.: to sing with the a. of a flute, ad tibiam canere, Cic.*

**accompanist:** accentor: Isid.

**accompany:** I. *To go with, attend,*

I. comitō, or (less freq. except in passive) comitō, i with acc. or less freq. with dat: *having a.d them they left the state, comitatis eos ex civitate excessere*, Caes.: *Theseus a.d Pirithous to the waters of the Styx, Pirithous Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. Fig.: good fortune a.d Tarquin for a considerable time, Tarquinio aliquantum prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Phr.: comitem esse alicui, Cic.: comitem se adiungere, Cic.: he a.d me in all my journeys, comes mens fuit omnium itinerum, Cic.: to a. any one in his flight, fugam alicuius exequi, Cic.*

2. *prosequor, secutus, 3 (to a. for some distance on a journey, out of respect): to a. me setting out to Apamea, ne proficisciens Apameam p., Cic.: the embassies assembled to a. Scipio out of respect, legationes ad prosequendum out of respect, legationes ad prosequendum offici causa convenerant, Liv.: I wish to a. the bridegroom to the country, novum maritum volo rus p., Pl. Fig.: the dead live, so great is the respect of their friends that us them, mortui vivunt, tantus o. honos p. amicorum, Cic.: v. TO ATTEND. 3. dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (to a. out of respect, especially from a man's house to the forum, and from the forum home): to a. him from home, eum domum d., Cic.: to a. him home, eum domum d., Cic. II. *To play an accompaniment to another performer:* 1. aspīro, i (with dat.): the flute as the chorus, tibia a. chorus, Hor. 2. concino, 3 (with dat.): to a. a tragic actor while declaiming, tragodo pronuntianti c., Suet. 3. mōdi-utor, i: the maidens stepped along a. the sound of their voice with the beating of their feet, virginis sonum vocis pulsū sompnum modulantes incessanter, Liv. 4. oblōquor, lōcūsus, 3 (rare): *he a.s the variations of the voices with his lute, obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum*, Virg.: Ov. 5. sōcio, i: *I speak words that must be a.d by stringed instruments, verba loquor sociandi chordis, Hor.**

**accomplice:** 1. *consūs (with gen.): to be a. in the murder, caedis c. esse, Sall.: to deceive without any a., sine illo c. fallere, Cic.: to betray any one's a.s, c. edere, Cic.: to conceal them, c. celare, Cic.: v. PRAY TO. 2. particeps, cipis (in good or bad sense: with gen. or in abd.): an a. in the crime against his king, p. scleris in sum regem, Curt.: you became an a. in a most foul conspiracy, p. factus es in turpissimo fodere, Cic.: v. PARTAKER. Join: socius ac particeps. 3. affinis (with gen. or dat.): an a. in the crime, facinori a., scleris a., culpae a., Cic. 4. pōpūlāris, is: a. in a conspiracy, populares coniunctionis, Sall. 5. satelles, itis: the a.s of crimes, satellites sclerum, Cic.: v. ABETTER, ACCESSORY.*

**accomplish:** I. *To fulfil; to carry out something completely:* v. TO FULFIL, COMPLETE. II. *In more gen. sense: to effect, perform, perpetrate:*

1. conficio, fēci, factum, 3: to a. a business, negotium c., Caes.: to a. a crime, scelus c., Cic.: v. TO FINISH, PRACTICARE. 2. perficio, 3 (with more distinct ref. to the completion of the act): to a. a crime, scelus p., Cic.: to a. one's undertakings, conata p., Caes.: v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE, PERFORM. 3. efficio, 3: completely to a. a task, cumulate munus, ef. Cic.: to a. crimes, facinora ef., Cic.: v. TO EFFECT, PERFORM. 4. pērāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. poēt.): to a. a course, cursum, p., Virg.: v. TO FINISH. 5. exigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (mostly poēt.): I have a.d a work, opus exigi, Ov.: Hor. 6. patro, i: to a. works, opera p., Cic.: to a. ones' promises, promissi p., Cic. 7. p̄p̄ractō, i: v. TO FINISH. 8. bēo, ivi and ii, Itum, 4 (irr.): to a. a business, negotium o., Cic.: v. TO EXECUTE, ATTEND TO. 9. consummo, i: to a. very great things, maximas res e., Plin.: v. TO FINISH, CONSUMMATE. 10. exsēquor, cultus, 3: to a. undertakings, incepta e., Liv.: Cic.: v. TO EXECUTE.

**accomplished:** I. *of learning:* eruditus: more a. in literature than Curia, literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic.: a man not sufficiently refined by those sciences the masters of which are called a. (or the learned), homo non satie politus lis rebus quae qui tenet se appellant, Cic.: a. Greek scholars, Graecas literas erudit, Gell.: v. LEARNED. II. *Of culture in general:*

1. pōlitus: a man most a. in all liberal learning, vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic.: an u. man, vir humanitate p., Cic.: a. style, p. orato, Cic.: an a. lady, femina docta p. que, Plin. 2. bēnātus (requiring however, like the preceding, some defining word or words): a. most learned and a. man, homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: v. REFINED. III. *Of speech: disertus: I knew your grandfather, a. most a. speaker, disertissimum novi avum tuum, Cic.: that most a. orator Lysias, disertissimus orator Ly-sias, Cic.: v. FINISHED.*

**accomplishment:** I. *The art of accomplishing:* 1. confectio: v. FINISHING, COMPLETION. 2. p̄p̄ractō: v. COMPLETION. 3. exsēquio the a. of an undertaken work, e. instituti operis, Plin. NOTE: usu. best expr. by part of verb: as, in the a. of great works, in magnis rebus perficiendis by the a. of this, hoc perfecto, etc.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH. II. *Culture, refinement; chiefly in pl.: hūmāritas: a man not destitute of general literary acquirements and more refined a.s, homo non communium literarum et politioris b. expers, Cic.: a. and learning, h. atque doctrina, Cic.*

**accord (subs.):** I. *Musical:* v. CONCORD, HARMONY. II. *Consent, agreement:* chiefly in pbr. with one a. of one's own a., etc. 1. spontē (abl.): with free will, without compulsion.] I reply that you are acting by your own judgment and of your own a., respondeo te tuo iudicio et tua s. facere, Cic.: I am glad that you advise me to do what I had of my own ac. done the day before, gaudeo id te mihi suadere quod ego mes. s. pridie feceram, Cic.: the horses hasten of their own a., equi s. prospereant, Ov. 2. ultrō (adv.): when you wish, they do not; when you don't, they of their own a. desire if, nolunt ubi velis; ubi nolis cupiunt u., Ter.: to offer anything of one's own a., uliquid offerte, Cic.: Caes. Virg. [Ulro denotes the absence of external solicitude, and implies that the thing done is more than might have been expected; while sponte refers simply to freedom from compulsion.] Phr.: all his friends with one accord advised him to turn this girl out of doors forthwith, amici omnes uno ex auctore fuere ut praeципitari hanc daret, Ter.: v. AGREEMENT.

**accord (verb):** I. *Trans.:* to grant: q. v. II. *Consent, agree:* q. v.

**accordance with, in:** 1. ex or e (with abl.): a thanksgiving was

decreed in a. with Caesar's despatch, ex literis Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. in ac. with the vote of the senate, ex senatus sententia, Cic.: in a. with our dignity, ex nostra dignitate, Cic.: to speak in a. with one's real feelings, aliquid ex animo dicere, Ter.: in a. with custom, ex instituto, Liv.; ex consuetudine, Plin.: in a. with what is just, ex aequo, Liv. 2. dē (with abl.): in a. with the decision of the council, de conciliis sententia, Cic.: in a. with my wishes, de mea voluntate, Cic.: in a. with ancient custom, de more vetusto, Virg. (Obs. This use of de is somewhat rare). 3. sēcundum (with acc.): to live in a. with nature, s. naturam vivere, Cic.: in a. with the law I appoint two commissioners, duumvirs s. legem facio, Liv.: v. AGREABLY, CONFORMABLY. 4. prō (with abl.): v. ACCORDING TO.

according to: 1. often expr. by the simple abl.: Caesar says that a. to the customs of the Roman people, he cannot allow any one to march through the province, Caesar negat se morte populi R. posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes.: to proceed a. to law, legi agere, Ter.: Cic. 2. ex or ē (with abl.): v. IN ACCORDANCE WITH. 3. prō (with abl.): to praise any one a. to his worth, aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic.: a. to one's ability, pro virili parte, Cic.: a. to time and circumstances, pro tempore et pro re, Caes.: I for my part, a. to the high esteem in which I hold you, will approve whatever you do, equeidem pro eo quanti t' facio, quidquid feceris approbablo, Cic. 4. ad (with acc.): wise a. to the rule of those persons, ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic.: a. to circumstances, ad tempus, Cic. 5. dē (with abl.): v. IN ACCORDANCE WITH. 6. ūt. (with verb sum): these indeed ought to seem old men a. to the age of the Roman people; but young men as the ages of the Athenians are reckoned, hi quidem ut populi R. aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium scilicet numerantur, adolescentes debent videri, Cic.

accordingly (adv. and conj.): 1. Adv.: Agreeably, conformably: q. v. II. Conj.: Consequently: 1. ita quā: he resolved to give Antonius battle, a., calling his troops together, etc., statuit cum Antonio confidere: itaque contione advocata, etc., Sall.: Cic.: Caes. (Itaque differs from igitur, ergo, etc., in not being used like them to draw a strictly logical conclusion). 2. Itā: a., what is on the left appears more auspicious to us; on the right to the Greeks and barbarians, ita nobis sinistra videtur, Graecis et barbaris dextra, melliora, Cic.: v. THEREFORE.

accost: 1. appello, i: I will go to the man, I will a. him, aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl.: accedam atque appellabo, Cic.: to a. a person with cheerful countenance, bonum hiliari vultu a., Cic.: v. TO ADDRESS.

2. compello, i: to a. any one by name, aliquem nominatim c., Auct. Her. Virg.: Pl. 3. allōquor, affari: v. TO ADDRESS. 4. àdior, ortus, 4 (usu. in hostile sense): to attack, fall foul of: q. v.: do I hesitate to a. the man, hunc cesso ad.? Ter.

accosting (subs.): compellatio: Auct. Her.

accoucheur, female: obstatrix: v. MIDWIFE.

accouchement: 1. partus, ūs: 2. énixūs, ūs: 3. puerperium: v. LYING IN.

account: 1. Of money: ratiō: the a. of debts and credits between us balances exactly, bene ratio accepi atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl.: r. constat, Cic.: Tac.: of all this money a joint a. is kept, hujus omni pecuniae conjunctio r. habetur, Caes.: to make up an a. r. conficer, Cic.: to render an a. r. reddere, Pl.: r. reddere or referre, Cic.: to give in false a.s, falsas r. inferre, Cic.: the a. comes right

to a farthing, r. ad nummum convenit, Cic.: Fig.: if any more serious event should occur, from thee they will demand an a., si gravius quid acciderit, abs te r. reposcent, Caes. Phr.: to call any to a., aliquem ad calculos vocare, Liv. II. A statement of facts or events: mēmōria: two a.s of the death of Magno have been given, de Magno interitu duplex memoria prodata est, Nep.: he composed an a. of his life, vita m. composit, Suet. V. NARRATIVE, NARRATION. III. Reason, consideration, cause: only in phr., on account of:

1. òb (with acc.); nor can we be either better or happier on a. of that knowledge, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic.: on that a. he had fled from the state, ob eam rem ex civitate profugat, Caes.: on that a. ob id, Liv.: on this a. ob hoc, Liv.: on what a. quam ob rem, Cic. 2. propter (with acc.): the corn crops were not ripe in the fields on a. of the cold, propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes.: on that a., prop̄terā: because it is my birthday, on that a. I wish you to be invited to dinner, quia mihi natalis est dies, propterē ite vocari ad coenam volo, Pl.: Caes.: Cic. 3. dē (with abl.): less frequent than the foregoing: to keep on a. of the death of a son, de morte filii fliere, Cic.: to believe a thing more readily on a. of one's hatred, de odio facilis aliqd credere, Tac.: Curt.

4. ex or (with abl.): distinguished on a. of learning, ex doctrina nobilis, Cic.: to sleep more soundly on a. of weariness, ex lassitudine arctius dormire, Cic. 5. pér (with acc.): on a. of a storm it was not possible to set sail, per tempestatem solvere non lebat, Cic.: v. THROUGH, BY MEANS OF. 6. prō (with abl.): v. ON BEHALF OF. 7. nōmīnū (abl. of nomen: with gen.): i.e. on the score of: condemned on a. of a conspiracy, n. coniuratio, damnatus, Cic.: he hates the Romans on his own a., also, suo etiam n. Romanos edit, Caes.

8. grātiā, causā (abl.: with gen. or possess. pron.): v. FOR THE SAKE OF, BECAUSE OF. 9. vicē (defect. acc. with gen. or possess. pron.): lit. a. in place of: I often grieve on your a., itam v. saepe doleo, Cic.: now anxious on his own a., suam jam v. anxius, Liv.

10. ergo (with gen.): end put after its subst.: archai: were presented with a military gift on a. of valour, dono militari virtutis e. donari, S. C. ap. Liv.: on a. of that law, ejus legis e., Cic.: on a. of him, illius e., Virg. Phr.: on that a., prop̄terē, idcirco, ideo, v. THEREFORE, FOR THAT REASON: to have fears on any one's ac., aliqui metuere, timere (v. TO FEAR): justice has charms for the wise man on her own a., sapientem sponte sua justitia delectat, Cic.: may sometimes be expr. by a part., as, to do a thing on a. of anger, \*ira commotus, fratus, aliquid facere. IV. Importance, worth, estimation: q. v. V. Profit, advantage: q. v.

account, call to: 1. accūsō: i: if you do not call me to a. for this, si id non me accusas, Pl.: v. TO ACCUSE, INDICT. 2. compello, i: he threatened that he would call to a. any jurymen who absented himself, minatus est se judicem qui non affuerit, compellaturum, Cic. 3. ratiōnēm posco, postūlo: v. ACCOUNT (I. fin.).

account (v.): i. e. consider, esteem: 1. dūco, duxi, ductum, ūs: he a.d that of small importance, parvi id duebat, Cic.: they a. nothing right but what has been agreeable to themselves, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. 2. nūmēro, i (i.e. to reckon amongst a certain number): he a.d Sutpicus his accuser, not his competitor, Supieum accusatum sicut numerabat, non competitorem, Cic.: Thucydides was never a.d on orator, Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, Cic. 3. hābēo: v. REGARD.

account for: I. To render an account, either lit. or fig. v. ACCOUNT (I.). II. To assign the cause of (in which sense rationem reddere is also used: Sen.): causam or rationem afferō, tūlī, lātūn, ūs: I think that we ought to a. also for this being so, rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit afferendas puto, Cic.: you a. satisfactorily for my not being able to see you at present, justas causas affers quod te hoc tempore videre non possum, Cic.: also without any subs.: I can a. for my belief, cur credam afferre possum, Cic.: v. TO EXPLAIN.

accountability: may us. be expr. by ratio reddenda (v. ACCOUNT, I.): to call to mind our a., \*recordari nobis r. reddendam esse: there is no doubt of the a. of the magistrates, \*non est dubium quin magistratibus sit r. redenda: v. ACCOUNTABLE.

accountable: 1. rēus, rēa (with gen.): in particular sense: a. for the ill-fortune of that day, r. fortunae ejus diēi, Liv.: he who enters into an engagement is a. for it, qui stipulatur, stipulandi r. est, Dig.: that each one may be a. for defending his part, ut suae quisque partis tutanda r. sit, Liv. 2. by phr. in general sense: qui rationem reddere debet: he was a. to his fellow citizens, cibivis suis r. reffere debet, Cic.: let us always live so as (to show) that we consider ourselves a., semper ita vivamus ut r. nobis reddendam arbitremur, Cic.: v. also LIABILE.

accountant: 1. cāculātor: Mart.: Ulp. 2. ratiōnāris: Modest. 3. actor summarum: Suet. 4. a. ratiōnibus: Inscr. 5. The chief public accountant, accountant-general, lōgista, ae, m.: Cod. Just.

account-book: 1. tābūla, arum: there is a wide difference whether money be deposited in one's box or be among the credits in an a., multum differt in arcā depositum sit argentinum ar in tabūla debetur, Cic.: to enter anything in an a., aliquid in tabulas reffere, Cic. 2. cōdex, tīcis, m. or codex accepti et expensi: Cic. 3. cālendarūm (esp. a book in which accounts of interest were kept): hence the name from calenda, as interest was payable on the first day of each month). Sen.: Dig.

accounte: v. TO EQUIP, ARM, FIT OUT. accountrements: 1. arma, orūm: v. ARMS. 2. insignia, iūm (i.e. badges and decorations): there was not time to fit on the a., ad ins. accommodanda tempus deficit, Caes.: v. EQUIPMENT.

accredit: Phr.: Lycurgus a.d his laws by the authority of the Delphic Apollo, Lycurgus leges suas auctoritate Apollini Delphici confirmavit, Cic.: to a. ambassadors, legatos publica auctoritate mittere (not legatos cum auctoritate mittere, which is to send plenipotentiary ambassadors: Cic. Att. I, 19, 2): embassies a.d and attested have assembled from most friendly states, ab amicissimis civitatis legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus ac testimoniis convenerunt, Cic.: to a. a minor, auctoritatem pupillo s. pupillae accommodate, Ulp.

accretion: Phr.: there is an a. of dirt on the side of the bowl, lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.: the lichen forms an a. upon stones, nasciut in axis lichen, Plin. (v. TO GROW ON). Fig.: virtus is no mere a. or supplement, virtus non accessio neque supplementum, Gell.: Liv.: v. APPENDAGE.

accrue: 1. cēdo, cessi, ūs (with dat. or in and acc.): this profit a.d to him, is quæstus huius cedebat, Cic.: to a. to any one's use, alicui in usum c., Hor.: the armies of Lepidus and Antony a.d to Augustus, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cesseré, Tac.: Liv. 2. rēdundo, i (with in and acc.): from this kindness no danger a.d to me, ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit Cic.: v. TO REDOUND, RESULT.

**accumulate:** I. Trans: 1. cùmulo, i: *to a. wealth, opes c.*, Curt. *to a. all the titles of monarchy (upon him), omnia principatus vocabula culmulae*, Tac. Fig: *to a. one criue upon another, scelus sceleris c.*, Cic.

2. accumulo, i: *to a. gold: aurum a.*, Cic. Fig: *to a. cares, curas a.*

Ov. Join: auget, addit, accumulat, Cic.

3. cùmervio, i: *sums of money are collected and a.d. pecuniae co-*

*guntur et coacervantur*, Cic. Fig: *ad gressis, coacervant luctus*, Ov.

4. colligo, legi, lectum, j: *ad money collecta pecunia*, Hor. Cic: *ears suffering from a.d. fitth, annes collecta dolentes*, Hor.

5. cùmègo, gessi, gestum, j: *to a. the most beautiful things, res pulcherrimas c.*, Cic: v. TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER, HEAP UP.

II. In tr.: *exp. by pass. of foregoing: as, the multitude of adversaries a.s. cumulatur multitudine adversariorum*, Auct. B. Hisp.: v. TO INCREASE.

**accumulation:** 1. cùmulus, i, m. (v. HEAP) *to bring to any one an a. of joy, affere alicui c. gaudii, Cic: blessed with the a. of all praises, laudum cunnio beatus omni, Stat.*

2. aérvus, strües: v. HEAP, PILE.

3. congesus, ñs, m: *an a. of forces, c. copiarum*, Tac. On expr. by verb: *as, an a. of money, collecta pecunia*, Hor. *the a. of titles of dignity upon any one, cumulata in aliquem dignitatis vocabula: v. TO ACCUMULATE,*

**accumulator:** accùmulator: Tac.

**accuracy:** I. Carefulness, diligence: q. v. II. Careful exactness in reasoning, calculations, etc.: 1. cùra (strictly of the pains bestowed, not the accuracy of the result): *these things demand vigilant a. and carefulness, haec acrem c. diligenterque desiderant*, Quint.: Cic.

2. subtilitas: v. CORRECTNESS, EXACTNES, NICETY.

**accurate:** I. Careful, studied: q. v. II. Exact and correct in calculation, etc.: 1. diligens, nitis (strictly careful): *Myrus is more a. in the symmetry of his works*, M. in symmetria diligentior, Plin: *the most a. naturalists say, diligentissimi naturae tradunt*, Plin: *to examine a thing with a. nicely, aliquid diligenter substitutae exigere*, Plin.

2. exactus: v. EXACT.

3. subtilis, e: *an a. definition, s. definitio, Cic: a. observations, s. observationi, Plin. Phr: an a. copy, exemplum summa cura et diligenter exscriptum, Cie.*

**accurately:** I. Carefully: q. v. II. Exactly, with nice correctness:

1. diligenter (strictly, carefully): *to speak in Latin and that a., Latine et d. loqui, Cie: to study a thing more a., aliquid diligenter cognoscere*, Caes.

2. subtiliter: *to discourse a. and at large, disserere s. et copiose*, Cic: *to investigate a number a., exsequi s. numerum*, Liv.: *to study a science somewhat more a., scientiam paulo subtilius excohere*, Cels.

**accused:** 1. sacer, cra, crum: *I am bad, I am a., wicked, ego sum malus, ego sum s., sceletus*, Pl.: *may you be a., s. esto*, Hor.: *a. greed of gold, s. aurl fames*, Virg.

2. exscræbitis, e: *a. and dreadful soit, e. ac dirum solum*, Val. Max.: Plin.

3. sceleratus: *the a. madness of war, s. insania bellii*, Virg.: *the a. love of self, s. amor habendi*, Ov.

4. scelèstus: *this house is a., s. hae sunt aedes*, Pl.: *a.avarice, s. avaritia*, Phaed.: v. TO CURSE.

**accusation:** 1. accusatio (a formal act of a.): *to prepare and arrange an a. a. compare atque constitutere*, Cic: *to abandon an a., accusatione desistere*, Cic: *to press an a., ac. facture*, Of.

2. crimen, inis, n. (a charge; of which there may be more than one in an accusation): *this letter obtained credit for the a.s. of Perseus, hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt*, Liv.: *an a. of such great crimes, c. facinorum tantorum*, Cic: *an a. of poisoning*,

veneficii c., Quint: *to disprove an a., defendere*, Cic: *to bring a.s. crimina interre*, Cic. In the plu: this word taken in connection with the context, sometimes means "false a.s." conversations full of false a.s. against the senators, sermones pleni crimina in patres, Liv.

3. criminatio: *the a. which he brought against me in my absence, criminatio qua in me absente usus est*, Cic: *to repel a.s. crimina* repellere, Cic: Liv.

4. calumnia (a false a.): *nor could he, without incurring the disgrace attaching to a false a., abandon the prosecution, nec sine ignominia calumniam relinqueret accusationem poterat*, Cic: *to bring a false a. against a person on oath, calumniam in aliquem jurare*, Liv.

5. instigatio (usu, if not always of a false a.): *a. false and unjust a., falsa atque iniqua in*, Cic: *a sudden a. on a capital charge, in. repentina capitalis criminis*, Cic. Phr: *To bring an a. against a person, aliquem admodum, insinuare; aliquos nomen deferre, etc.* v. TO ACCUSE: *to betray one's cause in an a., prævaricator, the conduct of one who does so, i.e. collusion in a., prævaricatio*; Cic.

**accusative case:** accusatīvus, i, m.: Quint.

**accusatory:** accusatōrius: *an a. disposition (or intention), a. animus*, Cic: Liv.

**accuse:** I. In strict forensic sense: 1. accuso, i (the person in acc., the charge usu, in gen. or abl. with de): *to a. a man of bribery, hominem ambitus a.*, Cic: *to a. any one of an assault, aliquem de vi a.*, Cic: *to a. a person of assassinations and poisonings, hominem inter sicarios et de veneficis a.*, Cic.

2. jūdicabo, fero, tulsi, etc. (i.e. to offer a judge: with dat. of person): *many persons were ready to a. Volscius on their own account, multi privatum ferebant Volscio judicem*, Liv.

3. aresco, i, arcessi, i, iuri, i, iuritum, 3 (with gen. or abl. of the charge): *to a. any one of a capital offence, aliquem capitisi ar.*, Cic: *to a. a man of the crime of poisoning, hominem veneni criminis ar.*, Suet.

4. arguo: v. TO CHARGE.

5. postulo, i (constr. same as accuso): *to a. a person of extortion, aliquem repetundarum p.*, Suet: *to a. a person before the praetor, aliquem apud praetorem p.*, Cic: *also, rem p.*, Plin.

6. interrogabo, i: *ad under the Plautian law, lege Plautia interrogatus*, Sall.: Cic: Liv.

7. insimulo, i (with gen. or abl.): *to a. anyone falsely, aliquem false ins.*, Cic: *to a. a.d. of the crime of treachery, proditionis criminis insimulari*, Liv.

8. résum, feci, factum, 3 (with gen. of the charge, or abl. with de): *to a. Sthenius of a capital offence, Sthenium rei capitalis reum f.*, Cic: *Sthenius had not been ad when present, praesens Sthenius reus non erat factus*, Cic: v. TO IMPEACH, INDICT.

9. nomen defero, tulsi, etc. (with gen. of person and abl. of crime with de): *to a. Roscius of patricide, nomen Roscius de patricidio d.*, Cic: hence simply defero, with acc. of person (late): as, *to a. any one of treason, aliquem de proditione d.*, Tac. Similarly nomen recipere is to receive an accusation (said of the magistrate), Cic.—NOTE. Of the above, accuso refers esp. to the action of the leading accuser; judicabo refers to a challenge to the person accused; arcessi, postulo, interrogabo, résum facio, signify to call a man to account, or bring him to trial; nomen defero is to lay information against any one; insimulo, to accuse falsely or on mere suspicion.

II. In non-forensic sense: to charge with: 1. incuso, i (with acc. of person and gen. of things): *to a. another of disgraceful conduct, alterum inc. probri*, Pl.: *to a. any one of luxury and pride, aliquem luxus et superbiae inc.*, Tac: v. TO FIND FAULT WITH.

2. accuso, i (constr. same as accuso): *to a. any one of neglect in correspondence, aliquem a. de epistolam negligenti, Cic.* but of what do you the man? ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.

3. arguo: they a. this man as their master and tyrant, hunc ut dominum et tyramum arguebant Just.

4. criminor, i: *you a. me of being ungrateful, me esse ingratum criminaris*, Cic.

5. insimulo: *they a. themselves of sin, peccati se insimulant*, Cic. v. TO BLAME, CHARGE.

NOTE.—The a.c neut. of an adj. or pron. may be used to denote the matter of accusation: as, to one self of many things, se multa incusat, Virg.: what do you a. me of? quid me incusat? Cic.

**accused (person):** reus, rēa f. (usu. with gen. or charge, or abl. with de) (a).

In forensic sense: to a. reus, rei, Cie. (comp. TO ACCUSE, *c.*) Clodius stood a. by Milo under the Plotian law, reus Milonis lega Plotia C. fuit, Cic: a. of violence, de vi reus, Cic. (b). F. g.: of any kind of blame, a. of sloth, r. desidiae, Mart.: o. of being the cause of the ill fortune of that day, reus fortunae elus die, Liv.

**accuser:** I. accusator: a rigorous and bitter a., a. acerbis, Cic: the a. did not appear, a. non aderat, Cic: we may assume the character of a plaintiff and lay down that of an a. possimus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris depone, Cic: in general, to be one's own a., ipsorum esse a. Nep. Pertaining to an a., accusatōrius: which things were done according to the a.'s right and custom, que a. iure et more sunt facta, Cic: like an a., accusatōri: I will not deal with you like an a., non agam tecum a., Cic. A female a., accusatrix, icis: Pl. v. Plin.

2. prævaricator (a sham a., one who betrays his cause): to set up a sham a. of oneself, sibi p. apponere, Cic: the sham a. of Catilina, p. Catilinae, Cic.

3. délator (under the emperors: an informer: q. v.): Tac.: Suet.

4. calumniator, trix f. (a false, malicious a.): to set up false a.s., calumniatores apponere, Cic: Dig.

5. quadruplicator (οὐρανίης τριών, a. corona a., revirated with a fourth of the accus'd's goods): Cic: Liv.: v. INFORMER.

**accusing,** fond of criminōsus, bitter, fond of a., a. demagogic, and turbulent, acerbis, c., popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic: v. CALEMNIOS.

**accusingly:** 1. accusatōri: v. ACCUSER.

2. criminoso: Cic: Liv.

**accustom:** 1. assuefācio, fēci, factum, 3 (with abl., dat., ad, or inf.): barbarians a.d. to a certain kind of fighting, barbari genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, Caes.: Statoris enlisted foot-soldiers for the king, and a.d. them to work and to proper military duties, Statorius regi pedites conscripti, et operi aliquis justis militariibus assuefacti, Liv.: to a. the plebeians to the infliction of punishments upon the patricians, ad supplicia patrum plebem ass., Liv.: they a. their horses to remain on the very same spot, equos eodem remaneant vestigio ass., Caes.

2. assueco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (usu. in pass., and esp. in perf. part.): constr.

the same as that of assuefactio, but also with gen., and in with acc.): men a.d. to constant and daily labour, homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: a.d. to all the rights of intimacy, in omnia familiaria iura assueti, Liv.: the Ronans a.d. to Gallic rebellion, Romanii Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv.

3. constutēcio, 3 (with ut or ne and subj., or inf.): I have accustomed my son not to conceal these things from me, ea ne me celet consuefecit filium, Ter. he a.s. the Gaetuli to keep their ranks, Gaetulos consuefacti ordines babere, Sall.

4. insueco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (with subj.): my excellent father a.d. me to avoid this, insuevit patre optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor. Liv.

5. imbiō, fil, fūtum, 3 (with ad or inf.): by a.ing the allies to the duties imposed by the laws,

imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac.: nor are they a'd to anything sooner than to despise the gods, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, Tac.: v. TO INURE. 6. in eam consuetudinem addicco, xi. etiam, 3 (with subj.): (*Iphicrates*) had a'd his soldiers so to arrange themselves, etc., in eam consuetudinem addixit (copias suas) ut ordinatae consistenter, etc., Nep.: Caes.

**accustom oneself, become accustomed,** or (in perf. tenses) to be accustomed: 1. as-suetus, suēti, suētum, 3 (with abl., inf., dat. or ad.): the kind of fight to which they were a'd, genus pugnae quo assuerant, Liv.: that he might a. himself to overcome the noise with his voice, ut frenitum assueret voce vincere, Cic.: according to the habit to which they were a'd, ex more cui asserunt, Quint. 2. consuesco, 3 (usu. with inf.): in later authors with ad or dat.: to a. oneself to recite many verses with a single breath, versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare c., Cic.: he saw that the Germans were becoming a'd to cross the Rhine, Germanos c. Rhenum transire videbat, Caes.: on that day he follows the enemy at the distance to which he was a'd, eo die quo consuebat inter-  
vallo hostes sequitur, Caes. 3. insuesco, 3 (with inf., ad. or dat.): to become a'd to tell lies, mentiri ins., Ter.: to become a'd to military discipline, ad disciplinam militiae ins., Liv.: he had a'd himself to the Roman mode of life, cultu Romano insueverat, Tac.: v. TO BE WONT.

**accustomed, be:** sōlēo, sōlītus sum, 2 (with inf.): he who is a. to lie, is habituated to perjury, qui mentiri solet pejerare consuevit, Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: v. TO BE WONT.

**accustomed (part. and adj.):** 1. assuetus: v. TO ACCUSTOM. 2. as-  
suētus (with dat.): a band of Spaniards more a. to mountains, Hispanorum cohors assuetum montibus, Liv.: Ov. 3. sōlītus: the rustic will go to his a. work, ad s. rusticus ibit opus, Ov.: a. valour, s. virtus, Virg.: v. WONTED.

**ace:** 1. mōnas, ađis, f.: Macr.

2. unio, ônis, f.: Tert. Phr.: he was within an a. of following him, nec quicquam propius est factum; quam ut illum persecutetur, Cic.: v. also HAIRS-BREADTH.

**acerbity;** ácerbitas: the a. of crab-apples, ac. silvestris malorum, Plin.: v. SOURNESS. Fig.: I approve of strictness, but by no means of a., severitate probro, a. vello modo, Cic.

**acetate:** ácetas, atis, f.: M. L.

**ache (v.):** dōleo, 2. my tooth a.s. dens d., Pl.: my head a.s. caput mihi d., Cic. Tu a. greatly or much, condolisco, dōlū, 3 (usu. in perf.), the lit. meaning being, "to become painful": if a foot a.s. much, we cannot bear it, si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus, Cic.: the body attacked by cold a.s. greatly, con-  
doluit tentamen frigore corpus, Hor.

**ache (subs.):** dolor: a. head-a., d. capitii, Lucr.: an aching of the joints, d. articulorum, Cic.: Hor.

**achieve:** conficio, perficio, feci, fecutum, 3: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, PER-  
FORM, EXECUTE; GAIN, OBTAIN.

**achievement:** 1. exploit. 1. res gesta: the people rejoice in its a., populus re gesta laetatur, Cic.: the success of one's a.s, felicitas rerum g., Caes. Phr.: great a.s both in military and in civil life were performed in those times by very brave men, magna res temporibus illis a tortissimum viris gerentur, Cic. 2. tacimus, ôris, n. (usu. with an epithet, and more freq. in bad sense: v. CRIME): a great and memorable a., f. magnum et memorabile, Ter.: I should consider that a most noble a., id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitrarer, Cic. 11. A coat of arms: generis insigne, is, n. (usu. in pl.).

**aching (subs.):** v. ACHE.

**achromatic:** 1. colourless: 1. (f.) incôlor: Gloss. Philox. 2. achrō-

matus (ἀχρωματος). II. Scient. t. t. : achromatiques.

**acid (adj.):** ácidus (ácerbus is sour, i.e. unripe): a. sorb apples, a. sorbi, Virg.: a. elecampane, a. inula, Hor. Somewhat acid or a little acid, ácidulus, Plin.: subácidus, Col.: To become a., ácesco, cōácesco, áctui, 3: all wines do not become a. with age, non omnino vinum vetustate, c. Cic.: Cels.: v. SOUR.

**acid (subs.):** \*ácidum.

**acidity:** 1. acor: Quint. 2.

áciditas: Marc. Emp.

**acidulous:** ácidulus: an a. flavour, a. sapor, Plin.

**acknowledge:** i. e. to admit, own, confess: 1. agnosco, nōvi, nitum, 3 (with acc. of object, but not inf.): to a. a charge, crimen agn., Cic.: to a. a debt, aces alienum agn., Ulp.: to an infant, infantum agn., Suet.: v. TO RECOGNISE.

2. fáteor, confiteor: v. TO CONFESS.

3. suscipio, cípi, ceptum, 3 (take up and so acknowledge offspring): I have promised to a. the child, puerum pollicitus sum (me) susceptum, Ter.: Cic. 4. tollo, suscipio, sublátum, 3 (in same sense as suscipio): to be unwilling to a. a female child, pueram nolle tollere, Ter.: they resolved to a. (the child), decreverunt tollere, Ter.: Cic.: v. TO REAR.

**acknowledgment:** I. Admission, confession: 1. confessio: that was a. a. that Rome was the metropolis, ea erat c., caput rerum Romanum esse, Liv.: v. CONFESSION.

2. or expr. by part of verb: as, in making this a., you acknowledge that you are guilty, \*quum hoc confiteris, confiteris to sentem esse: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE. II. A legal document: ápôcha (receipt): a. of money paid, apociae solutae pecuniae, Scaev. Dig.

**acme:** summa, fastigium: v. HEIGHT.

**aconite:** áconitum: ghastly (i.e. causing pallor), a., lurida aconita, Ov.: Virg.: Plin.

**acorn:** 1. glans, glandis, f.: used also of beech-mast and similar products. hence querina should be added unless the context defines the kind: the beech-mast has one shape, the a. another, alia fagaceae g. figura, querinae alia, Plin.: to strip off a.s, querinas g. stringere, Virg. 2. bálanus, i.f. and sometimes m. (βάλανος): also used of similar products: Plin.

**acorn - bearing:** glandifer, éra,

**acorn - shaped:** bálanitis, idis: Plin.

**acoustic:** audiōrūs: the a. passages: a. cavernae (ἰακωπίκαι πόροι), Coel. Aur.

**acoustics:** \*ácoustica, orum (ἴακωπίκαι): scient. t. t. Or perh. res audiōrūs (cf. ACOSTIC): or in non-scientific sense, \*quae ad audiūm a. ad sonos accipiendos pertinent: cf. Cic. N. D. 2. 57.

**acquaint:** v. TO INFORM.

**oneself:** nosco, cognoscere: v. TO LEARN.

**acquaintance:** I. Knowledge (in general): q. v. II. Personal intimacy: 1. consuetudo: a. and intimacy, c. ac familiaritatis, Cic.: v. INTIMACY.

2. nōtūda: this a. between us is very recent, haec inter nos nupera n. admodum st., Ter.: Cic. 3. fámiliaritatis (intimate acquaintance): to form an intimate a., f. inducere, confidare, contrahere, Cic.

III. A person known: nōtūs, i. m. esp. in pl.: I have no one here, either a. or kinsman, babeo hic neminem neque n. neque cognatum, Ter.: respecting his rank, Caelius himself easily answers his a.s and elders, de digitato Caelius notis ac majoribus natu facile ipse respondet, Cic.: you all your neighbours, a.s. boys and girls, hate, te omnes vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae, Hor.—NOTE.

Fámiliaris is an intimate acquaintance. Hence we find in Cic.: ex domesticis et intimis familiaribus, familiaris et necessarius: intimus, proximus, familiaris-simus.

**acquainted with:** 1 gnárus (with gen.): nor am I a. with the place, nec loci g. sum, Pl.: a. with arms and warfare, g. armorum et militiae, Col.: v. AWAKE.

2. prüdens, entis (with gen.): well a. with the localities, locrum p., Liv.: well a. with the feelings of the province, animorum provinciae p., Tac.

3. scens, entis (with gen.): well a. with the localities, s. locrum, Sall.: well a. with the Latin language, Latinae linguae s., Tac.

4. péritus (with gen. or abl.): a. with those parts, p. eum regiom, Caes.: better a. with military affairs, perior rei militaris, Caes.: a. with law, p. jure (also juris), Cic.: v. EXPERIENCE IN.

5. versatus (with in and abl.): well a. with Greek and Latin literature, v. in Graecis et Latinis literis: v. VERSED IN.

**become:** 1. nosco, nōvi, nōtūm, 3: to become a. with laws and customs, leges instinta n., Cic.: to become a. with one's province, n. provinciam, Tac.: that God with whom we become a. through the mind, deus ille quem mente noscimus, Cic.

2. co-gnosco, nōvi, nōtūm, 3 (with acc.): to become a. with learned Athens, doctas c. Athenas, Prop.: he wished to become a. with those countries, eas regiones c. vol-  
ebat, Caes.: by constant hunting (on its banks) we have become a. with the whole river, venatu assiduo totum cognovimus annem, Virg.

3. pernosco, 3 (to become thoroughly a.); to become thoroughly a. with men's manners from their person, eyes, countenance, hominum mores, ex corpore, oculis, vultu pern., Cic.

Phr.: to become a. with a person, i.e. form an intimacy with him: in aliquo notitiam venire: if intimate a., consuetudinem or familiaritatem cum aliquo jungere, Cic.: v. TO FORM (fin.) INTIMACY.

**acquiesce in:** 1. sto, stēti, stātum, 1 (with abl. with or without in): all a. in that opinion, ea omnes s. sententia, Pl.: v. TO ABIDE BY.

2. contentus sum (with abl.): nor did Gellius a. in the judgment of Lentulus, neque Lentuli existimatione c. fuit Gellius, Cic.: v. CONTENT.

3. aequi bonique facio, feci, factum, 3 (with acc.): I a. in what you propose, istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter.: my mind a.s in all you do, animus meus totum istuc aequi boni f., Cic.

4. acquiesco, quievī, quieatum, 3 (usu. with in and abl.): having tried everything, there is nothing in which I can a., habeo nihil, tentatis rebus omnibus, in quo acquiescam, Cic. Phr.: at length Cotta, being prevailed upon, a.s, tandem dat Cotta, permotus, manus, Caes.: to a. in any one's rule, aquo animo pati alicuius imperium, Liv.: v. TO AGREE, ASSENT.

**acquiescence:** Phr.: with your a., te non adversante, haud abnente, etc. v. ASSENT.

**acquire:** acquirō, quisivi, quisitum, 3: to a. dignity, dignitatem a., Cic.: the insatiable desire of a.ing (wealth), acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: v. TO GAIN.

**acquirement:** I. The act of acquiring: 1. adéptio: let us estimate a happy life not by the removal of evil, but by the a. of good, nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed a. boni judicamus, Cic.

2. comparatio: let the a. of pleasure be as easy as you will, sit tam facilis quam vultis c. voluntatis, Cic. (More freq. expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of wealth, divitiae comparatio, acquisitio; v. TO ACQUIRE.) II.

What is acquired; a mental attainment: usu, expr. by scientia, ars, etc. Phr.: a man of no eminence and of very scanty and humble a.s, homo mediocris et aut nullus aut humili aliqua arte praeditus, Cic.: to possess most valuable a.s, babere optimarum artium scientiam, Cic.: to gain difficult a.s, artes difficiles discere, Cic.: he was a man of extensive a.s, and those not common but profound and abstruse, erant in eo plurimae literae, nec tae vulgares,

sed interiores quaedam et reconditae, Cic.: *a man not destitute of ordinary a.s., homo communis litterarum non expers, Cic.* v. ACCOMPLISHMENT (II).

**acquirer** (rare): qui acquirit, acquires; v. TO ACQUIRE.

**acquisition:** I. *The act of acquiring:* 1. conciliatio: *the a. of favour, gratia, c.*, Cic. 2. *questus, us: the a. of money, q. pecuniae, Caes.* v. ACQUIREMENT. II. *The thing acquired:* *queasitus: careful of one's a.s., attentus queasitus, Hor.* v. GAIN.

**acquit:** 1. *absculo, solvi, solutum, sc (usu. with de): he was a.d. of collation, de prevaricatione, absolutus est, Cie.: to a. a person on a capital charge, aliquem capitum a.* Neph.: *that innocent slave was unanimously a.d., servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolutivit, Cie.* 2. *libero, i. (with abl.): to a. a person of a charge, aliquem criminis, l.*, Cic. 3. *purgio, i. (with abl.): Tiberius a.d. the young man of the charge of civil war, Tiberius adolescentem criminis civili belli purgavit, Tac.*: v. TO RELEASE, DISCHARGE.

**acquit oneself:** *se gerere, prae-stare: v. TO BEHAVE, CONDUCT ONESELF.*

**acquittal:** 1. *absolutio: the a. of Gabinius, Gabinius a.*, Cic.: *a. from a charge of high treason, maiestatis a.*, Cic. 2. *liberatio: most arbitrary a.s. of defendants, libidinosissimae reorū liberations, Cic.* Phr.: *to give verdicts of a., absolutorias sententias ferre, Sen.: verdicts of a., absolutoria judicia, Gai.*

**acquittance (legal):** 1. *acceptatio (i.e., accepti latio), Dig.* 2. *apōchē: v. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.*

**acre:** *jūgerūm, i.; but in plu. usu. as of 3rd decln. The Roman jugerum was about '625 of an English acre, so that it is only in a very loose way that the Latin word can be employed as equivalent to the English one. Where exactness is necessary, the number of acres must be expressed in accordance with the above ratio: e.g.: *an estate of 100 acres, fundus jugerum centum sexaginta,**

**acrid:** 1. *acer, acris, acre: a. things, as mustard, onion, garlic, etc. ut est sinapi, caepa, allium, Varr. ap. Non.: a. humors, a. humores, Cic.*

2. *asper, éra, érum: the a. taste of sea-water, a. sapor maris, Plin.*: v. PUNGENT, SHARP, SOUR.

**acrimonious, i.e. bitter or severe in temper or expression:** 1. *acerbus: an a. tongue, a. lingua, Liv.: on that day we found Curio a., eo die a. habuum curionem, Cic.* 2. *annārus: old age makes me more a., amarorum me senectus facit, Cic.: a. words, dicta a.*

Ov.: *a. wit, a. sales, Quint.*: v. BITTER.

3. *asper, éra, érum: a. savage, a. abusive orator, orator truculentus, a. maledicus, Cic.* 4. *Juno, a. Juno, Virg.*: v. SEVERE, SEVERITY.

**acrimony, acrimoniousness, i.e. bitterness or sharpness of temper or expression:** 1. *acerbitas: a. and plenty of wit, acerbitas et abuinde salis, Quint.*: severity I approve of: a. not by any means, severitatem prob: a. nullo modo, Cic. 2. *amaritudo: the a. of the poems of Hippoñon, Hippoñon carmine a., Plin.*: v. BITTERNESS.

**across:** I. *Prep. p.:* 1. *trans (with acc.): to lead a multitude of men a. the Rhine, hominum multitudinem t. Rheum translucre, Caes.: they hasten a. the sea, t. mare currunt, Hor.: to purchase gardens a. the Tiber, t. liberum hor-tos parare, Cic.* 2. *transversus (in agr. with that which crosses or is crossed): we saw Manilius walking a. the forum, Manilius nos vidimus transverso ambulante foro, Cic.*: *I come now to that line which is written a. at the end of your letter, nunc venio ad transversum illum extremae epistolae tuae versiculum, Cic.*: *he will make a black mark upon the unpolished verses by drawing his pen across them, versibus incompitis alinet atrum transverso calamo signum, Hor.* II. *A d.v.:* 1. *transversus (in*

*agr. with the subs. to which it refers): to carry u. moat a., transversam fossam ducere, Caes.: to rush a. against (fig.), transversus incurre, Cic. E sp. as adv. phrase, in transversum (cf. in obliquum, OBLIQUELY, q. v.): a. peninsula stretching a. in the form of a sword, paeninsula ad formam gladii in tr. portrecta, Plin.: the stone is marked a. with a white line, gemma in tr. alba linea praecingitur, Plin.: also poet. transversa, v. ATTRAHANT.* 2. *trans, in comp. with a verb a., as to go a., transire, transgreedi, etc.: for which see to GO, etc.*

**acrostic, i.e. a poem in which the first letter of every line being taken forms the name of a person or thing: nō Latin word: ea quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111.: Suet. Gr. 6, appears to use parastichis, id. i. in the same sense: versus quorum primae litterae sensum redditum, Aug.: to make out or read an acrostic, litteras, quae sunt in capitibus omnibus versuum, connectere, Aug.**

**act (v.):** A. *In trans.* I. *To act:* *ago, égi, actum, 3: there is one time for acting, another for rest, aliud agendum tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic.: Mæcenras was a man who knew how to act, erat M. agenti sciens, Vell.* II.

*To conduct oneself, behave:* I. *ago: we act hardsomely towards them, præclarę cum iuginis, Cie.: with acc. to denote the character in which a person acts: to act as a friend, amicū a.*

*Tac.: to act as a subordinate, ministerium a., Suet.* Also with refl. pron.: *to act haughtily, terociter se a., Tac.*

2. *facio, feci, factum, 3 (esp. with adv.): to act well or ill, recte aucterum f.* Cie.: *Licinius a.d. like a gentleman in coming to me, fecit humana L. quod ad me venit, Cic.*: v. TO DO.

3. *gero, gessi, gestum, 3 (with refl. pron.): to act honourably, honeste se g.* Cie.: *to act as a citizen, se pro civi g.* Cie.: *to act shamefully upon an embassy, turpiter in legatione se g.* Plin.: v. TO BEHAVE ONESELF. Phr.: *to act in such a way that, committetur (also with inf. poet.): it is not like me so to act as to seem to have been negligent in correspondence, non est meum committere ut in scribendo negligens fuisse videar, Cie.: Caes.: to act cruelly towards any one, crudeliter in aliquem consulere, Liv.*: Sall.: *to act under the influence of passion and anger, cupidine atque ira grassari, Sall.: Tac. (v. TO PROCEED).*

III. *To perform on the stage: in scena esse, Cie.; in scenam prodire (the latter strictly to appear upon the stage): Nep, Pref. 5: Suet. (agere alone is simply to deliver, whether of an actor or an orator). Phr.: Domitian forbade players to act in public, D. interdictum histrio-nibus scenam, Suet.: to act and gesticulate upon the stage, gestum agere in scena, Cie. Or. 2, 57: v. INTR. (trans.).*

IV. *Of medicine: v. TO OPERATE.* B. Trans.: *sustained a certain part, on the stage or fig.:* 1. *ago, égi, actum, 3: to act a comedy, comediam a.* Pl.: *to act the principal part, primas partes a.* Ter. (v. PART): *Laberius acted his own part, Laberius minimum suum egit, Suet.* Hence fig.: *to act the part of a principal or subordinate, principem, ministrum a.* Suet.: *Tac.*: v. SUPR. (intrans.). To act frequently, actio, 1: *Aeschines, when a young man, had often acted tragedies, Aeschines adolescents tragedias actitaverat, Cic.* ap. Ang.: *Valens often acted farces, Valens minimos actitavat, Tac.*: v. TO PLAY.

2. *sustineo, tinui, tentum, 2: I act three parts all alone, tres personae unus s., Cic.: Suet.*

**act (subs.):** I. *The thing done:* 1. *factum: he is not only innocent of the act, but free even from the suspi-cion of being accessory to it, non modo a factu sed etiam a conscientiae suspicio-ne abest, Cic.*: *I am glad that my act is approved by you, meum factum abs te probari gaudeo, Caes. ap. Cic.: illustrious and glorious acts, facta illus-*

*tria et gloriosa, Cic.* v. ACTION, DEED, EXPLOIT.

2. *acta, orum (esp. acts of public functionaries or which partook of a public character): and to ye, who are overturning Caesar's laws, defend his acts? et vos acta Caesaris defenditis qui leges ejus ereditis?* Cic.: *the acts of your tribuneship, acts tui tribunatus, Cic.*: *plans first, then acts, afterwards results, consilia prima, deinde acta, postea eventus, Cic.*

3. *actio (chiefly of official proceedings) the acts of the tribunes, actions tribunorum, Caes.* Liv.: v. PROCEEDINGS.

4. *actus, ūs, ūs (v. ACTION): Phr.: our friends the Stoics deny that the act of a wise man, Stoici nostri negant lugere sapientis, Cic.*: *for me now to inquire closely into these things is the act of an unreasonable father, nunc ea me exquirere iniqui patris est, Ter.*: to commit hostile acts, hostilia facere, Sall.

*Inditionarius was caught in the very act of crossing the river, in ipso fluminis vado Inditionarius deprehensus est, Caes.*

*when the soldiers were in the very act of scaling the walls, cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros miles evaderet, Liv.* (the eser is impers.) An act of parliament (v. PARLIAMENT): the acts of the Apostles, acta Apostolorum, Vulg.

II. *A division of a drama: actus, ūs, the fourth act, quartus actus, Cic.*: *let not a play either close before or extend beyond the fifth act, neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.*

Fig.: *the last act of life, extremus actus aetatis, Cic.*

**action:** I. *The putting forth of power or exercise of faculty.* 1. *actio, ūis, f.:* to divest the gods of motion and of divine a., spoliarē deos motu et a. divina, Cic.: *the a. of the body, a. corporis, Cic.*: *vital a., vitae a.* Cic.: *in undertaking every a. three things are to be observed, in omni a. suspicenda tria sunt temenda, Cic.* Hence of definite things done: *as right or honourable, a. recte, honestae, Sen.* 2. *actus, ūs: a head liable to tremble with the least a., caput in quantulolucem a. tremulum, Suet.*: *to die in a., in actu mori, Sen.*: to be engaged in some kind of a., in aliquo a. esse, Lact. Hence of particular a.: *good and bad a.s, recti pravi a.* Cic. (but the reading is doubtful, and no other example of such usage appears to occur in Cic.): Sil.: Claud.

II. *Something done:* v. DEED, ACT, CONDUCT.

III. *In works of art: esp. dramas: actio: the play has much a., fabula multas actiones habet, Cic.*

IV. *Gesticulation in the delivery of a speech:* 1. *actio: a. is a kind of bodily speech, est a. quasi sermo corporis, Cic.*: *varied and vehement a., full of spirit, a. varia, vehemens, plena spiritus, Cic.* 2. *actus, ūs: Quint.: Suet.*

V. *A course of legal proceedings or the right to institute them:* 1. *actio: to bring a. against any one, a. alicui intendere, Cic.*: Quint.: *a. inferre cum aliquo, Dig.*: to arrange the proceedings of an a. (as an advocate), a. instituere, Cic.: *an a. for personal injuries, a. injuriarum, Cic.*: *an a. for theft, a. furti, etc.*: to allow an a. (of the practor), a. dare, Cic.: *to name the kind of a. (which was done by the plaintiff), a. edere, Ulp.*: to have a right of a. (in case of injury), habere actionem, Cic.

Actio sometimes means "a formula of action": *Cn. Flavius, a scribe, made the fasti public, and drew up the forms of actions, Cn. Flavius, scriba, fastos pro-tulit actionesque composita, Cic.*: v. CAUSE, SUIT.

2. *dica (δικη): only of an action in a Greek court of law): to bring an a. against any one, alicui dicam scribere, Cic.*: Ter.: d. alicui impingere, Ter.

Note. The word is used by Cic. in speaking of a Sicilian court, and by the comic writers with reference to those of Greece. Phr.: *To bring an action:*

1. *ago, égi, actum, 3: esp. with lego: to bring an a. at law for an inheritance, a. lege in hereditatem, Cic.*

*to bring an a. on an agreement, ex sponso.* Cie.: *to bring an a. at civil law, ex jure civili a. Cic.* **2.** item, actionem intendo, etc.: v. LAWSUIT, and *supr.* V. **VI.** *An engagement, battle:* q. v.

**actionable:** 1. cujus rel actio est: *I enquire whether this is a. or not, quaero si me sita aliqua luju rei a. an nulla?* Cie.: v. ACTION (V. 1). **2.** obnoxius (only of persons): *my conduct is a. under the Aquitan law, ego legi Aquilia obnoxius sum,* Big.

**active:** 1. *Full of action; of a nature to exert power:* 1. actus: *virtus a. is virtus a. est, Cic.* **2.** life, a vita, Cic. **3.** activus: *a. philosophy* (opp. to that which is purely contemplative or theoretical), a. philosophia, Sen.; Quint. **To be a. a. agere:** v. TO ACT (I. 1).

**Capable of quick movement:** 1. alacar, crisi, cre: *he ried with the a. in leaping, with the swift in running, cum acribitus saltu, cum velocius cursu certabat,* Sall., ap. Veg. (rare in this sense); v. CHEERFUL, BRISK.

**2.** agilis, e: *an a. right hand, a. dextra, Stat.: the a. goddess (i.e. Diana), a. dea,* Ov.; v. AGILE, NIMBLE. **3.** impiger, gra, grum: *a. with one's hand, i. manu,* Tac.; Cic.

**Fig. of activity of mind:** végétus: *nor could the mind which is so (essentially) a. lie sunk in the blood, nec tam v. mens in sanguine demersa jacet,* Cic. **4.** *an a. soul in a lively bosom,* v. ingenium in vivido pectore, Liv.

**III. Busy, industrious:** 1. impiger, gra, grum: *a. service in the field,* i. militia, Liv.; *a. tongues, sluggish souls,* i. linguae, ignavi animi, Sall.; with a. gen.: *a. in the field,* i. militiae, Tac. **2.** agilis, e: *an a. I became an a. man, nunc a. fo (i.e., a. man of action), Hor.* *the mind is by nature a. natura animus a. est,* Sen. **3.** acer, acris, acre: *a. in the transaction of affairs* (said of Caesar), a. in rebus gerendis, Coel. ap. Cic.: *the a. husbandman,* a. agriculta, Virg. v. KEEN, VIGOROUS. **4.** gnävus or návus: *an a. and industrious man, hono gn. et industrius,* Cie.: *a. farmers, gn. aratores,* Cic. **5.** opérösus: *a. old age o. senectus,* Cic. **6.** industrius: *peace keeps the a. and the inactive upon on equality,* industrios aut ignavos per aquo tenet, Tac.; Cic. **Phr.:** *to take a. man away from a. life,* a. rebus gerendis abstrahere, avocare, Cic.: *to be ever a., semper agere et moliri aliquid,* Cic.: *to be more a., plus agere,* Cic.

**Note.** Impiger signifies readiness to undertake; agilis, busy activity; acer, keenness and vigour of enterprise; gnavus and industrius, activity in general as opp. to indolence; operosus, a disposition to undertake many works; v. also VIGOROUS.

**Join:** acer et diligens: acer et industrius: gnavus et industrius, experientissimus et diligentissimus: vigilans et industrius, Cic.

**IV. Gram. t. t.:** active verbs, *gentilis verba:* *to employ active verbs instead of those which have the passive form, pro verbis habentibus patienti figuram agentia posse,* Gell.; *verba activa, Charis.*

**actively:** 1. impigre: *to move a. i. se movere,* Liv.; *a. to prepare for war,* i. parare bellum, Liv.; Sall. **2.** gnäviter or náviter: *to carry on war a. gna. bellum gerere,* Liv. **3.** strénuë: v. VIGOROUSLY. **Phr.:** *not less a., non or haud segnus:* *the townspeople none the less a. prepared for war,* oppidanis nihil segnus bellum parare, Sall.; Liv.

**activity:** 1. Disposition or tendency to move and be in quick action (cf. ACTIVE, II.): **1.** agilitas: v. AGILITY. **2.** mobilitas: *an animal of the most swift a., animal celerissima m.,* Cic. *the a. of cavalry,* m. equitum, Caes.

**3.** *Actual motion, agitatio:* the a. and movement of the tongue, a. et motus linguae, Cic.: *the soul can never be free from a. and motion,* animus a. et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. *To be in a state of a., agitari, moteri,* Cic.: v. MOTION. **III. Industry**

and energy: 1. industria: *to fit out ships with the greatest a., naves summa i. armare,* Caes.: *the a. of Domitianus saved Cassius,* Cassio i. Domiti salutem attulit, Caes.: *a. on a journey, itineris i. Suet.* **2.** gnävitas (or nav.): *your a. for the public good,* tua in rempublicam gn., Cic.: *With great a., strenue, impigne, etc.:* v. ACTIVELY.

**actor:** 1. *One who acts; actor: a speaker of words and an a. of things, orator verborum actorque rerum,* Cic.: v. DOER. **II. A performer of plays:**

**1.** actor (which also denotes a pleader, etc., and should not be used unless it is clear from the context that a stage-actor is meant): *good poets and diligent a.s want to be most careful in the last act,* poetae boni et a. industrii in extremo actu diligenterissimi esse solent, Cic.: *a. first-rate a., a. summissus,* Cic.: *to tolerate bad a.s on the stage,* in theatro malos a. perpeti, Cic.: *Hor.* Also scenici, Quint. **2.** histrio, onis, m. (used of all kinds of theatrical performers: v. inf. 5): *as to the a. a certain delivery, to the dancer a. certain movement is assigned,* ut histrioni actio, saltatori motus certus est datus, Cic.: *to kiss an a. off the stage,* h. exsibilare, explodere, Cic.: *a miserable a., pessimum b.,* Cic.: *an a. of tragedies or comedies, comediarius aut tragediarius or tragoides,* m. **3.** ludicus, l. (an inferior kind of dancing player): Liv.; Cic. **4.** *an actor in a tragedy:* tragoides, m., *the orator needs the voice of a tragic a., vox tragedorum est requirendus (oratori),* Cic.: *Hor.* **5.** *an actor in a comedy:* coenoides, m.: *the man who was not even reckoned among the worst of theatrical performers, became the first of comic a.s, qui ne in novissimis erat histrionicis, ad primos venit comedios,* Cic. **6.** minus, f. minima: *only used of performers in pantomime;* Cic.: v. Ov.

**7.** artifex scénicus: Sen.; Gell.

**actress:** NOTE. As females were not employed in the Roman regular drama, there is no word exactly suitable: mima signifies a low kind of theatrical dancer and pantomimic performer: scenica (for scenica mulier) occurs in Cod. Justin. Lúdia (Juv.; Mart.) is apparently equiv. to mima.

**actual:** verus: v. REAL, TRUE. **actuality:** metaphys. t. t. opp. to POTENTIALITY: actus, ūs (*ἐντελέχεια*, Arist.): Apul.

**actually:** re verâ, v. REALLY, TRULY. **actuary:** actuarius (prop. a sort of book-keeper or registrar): Cod. Just.

**actuate:** móveo, móvi, motum, 2: impello, püli, pulsum, 3: v. TO MOVE, IMPEL, INDUCE, INFLUENCE.

**acumen:** v. ACUTENESS. **acute:** 1. Lit. sharp, pointed (q. v.): obsol. except in phr. acute angle, acutus angulus, Plin.

**II. Fig. of the senses:** sharp, penetrating: 1. acer, acris, ac: very a. visión, visus acerinus, Plin.; Quint.: Cic. **2.** acütus: *an a. a. speaker, a. orator,* Cic.: *very a. sayings,* argutissima dicta, Cic. **3.** subtilis: *an a. judge, judgment, s. judex, judicium,* Cic.: Hor.: v. SUBTLE, NICE. **5.** perspicax (seeing acutely): *you know how a. your father is in seeing these things, patrem novist,* ad has res quam p. sit, Ier. Join: acutus et perspicax: homo est acutus et multum percipit: acuta atque subtilis, Cic.

**Note.** Acutus is opposed to hebes. Phaedr.: Hor. **IV.** Of a disease: severe, painful: **1.** acütus: *an a. disease, a. morbus,* Cels. **2.** acer: *very a. patit,* dolor acerinus, Cic.

**V.** In music and grammar:

acütus: *a very a. sound,* acutissimus sonus, Cic.: *an a. accent,* accentus a. Gram.: *the circumflex, a., and grave tones,* sonus inflexus, a. gravis, Cic.

**acutely:** 1. Physically: acütē: to sound a., a. sonare, Cic. **II. Fig.:**

**1.** acütē: *to think very a., acutissime cogitare,* Cic.: *very acutely, péracütē: to be very a. affected, peracute moveri,* Cic. **2.** acérter: *a young man not a. intelligent, adolescens non a. intelligens,* Cic. **3.** argüte: *to speak skilfully and a., callide aque dicere,* Cic.: *to argue most a. about very difficult subjects,* argutissime disputare de rebus difficillimis, Cic.: v. KEENLY, SUETYL.

**acuteness:** 1. Physical: of the senses: **1.** acies, ēi, f. (esp. of the eyes): *to sharpen the a. of the eyes, a. oculorum exacutare,* Cic.: Plin. **2.** acütēm, inis, n.: *to be racked with a. of pain,* dolorum acuminibus tortari, Arnob. (rare in this sense). **3.** Expr. by adj. or phr.: as, *on account of the a. of the pain,* propter actos dolores (v. CUTZ): *when the a. of pain comes on,* dolorum cum adnoventur facies, Cic.

**II. Of the intellect:** **1.** acies: *to study something with all the a. of the intellect,* omni a. ingenii contemplari aliiquid, Cic. **2.** acütēm: *the a. of intellects,* ingeniorum acumen, Cic. **3.** subtilitas: *a. of opinions, s. sententiam, Cic.:* *that a. which they call Attic,* ea s. quam Atticam appellant, Cic.: Tac.: v. KEENNESS, SHREWDNESS. **4.** Expr. by adj., etc.: comp. supr. (fin.): *a person remarkable for his a., vir naris emunctae,* Hor.

**adage:** adágium: Gell.: v. PROVERB, SAYING. **adaman:** 1. Lit.: magnet, diamond: q. v. **II. Fig.:** *something hard and indestructible:* adamas, antis, m.: *to make an impression upon a. (as we say, to melt a. heart of stone),* voce movere adamanta, Mart.: Virg.: Ov.

**adamantine:** 1. adámantēs: Ov. **2.** adámantinus: Lucr.: Hor.: Plin.

**adapt:** 1. accommōdo, 1. (with ad): v. TO ACCOMMODATE. **2.** compono, pōsūi, pōsum, 3: *to a. the mind to all circumstances,* animum ad omnes casus c. Quint.: Tac.: Plin. Phr.: *to a. oneself to another's pleasure,* se ad alieūs arbitrium, voluntatem, convertere, fingere, CIC.

**adaptation:** accommōdatio: eloquence is the a. of suitable words and sentiments to the line of argument, eloquio est idoneorum verborum et sententiārum ad inventionem a., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. (Or expr. by part of verb: as, by the a. of words to the subject, verbs ad re accommodandis: v. TO ADAPT).

**adapted:** 1. accommōdatō (with ad or dat): *a speech a. to persuade,* oratio ad persuadendum a., Cic.: v. FIT, adj. (5). **2.** accommōdatō (with dat.): rare: *a. valley a. for stratagem,* vallis a. fraudi, Virg. **3.** aptus (with ad or dat.): *a place better a. for ambushes,* locus ad insidiās aptior, Cic.: *what is true, straightforward, and sincere is best a. to man's nature,* quod verum simplex, sincerumque est, id est naturae hominis aptissimum, Cic.: *I have a hand a. to spin wool,* est mibi quea lanas molliat apta manus, Ov.: v. FIT (adj.). **4.** ingénōsus: naturally adapted (with dat. or ad: poet.): *a land naturally a. for the cultivator,* terra f. colenti, I. ad segetes ager, Ov.: v. SURT-ABLE.

**add:** to put or join to, whether arithmetically or otherwise: **1.** addo, didi, ditum, 3 (with acc. and dat., or ad): *to ascertain a balance by adding and subtracting,* addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic.: *to these he adds a few horsemen,* his paucos addit equites, Caes.: *they a. d. this toil to their daily labours,* hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebat, Caes.: Cic.: hence of speech: he a.d.

*that he did not dare to act contrary to the law, addebat se contra legem facere non audere, Cic.: he offered his sword, adding 'that it was sharper,' obtulit gladium, addito 'acutiorum esse,' Tac.: or of thought: add to this the ravaging of the lands, addit huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 2, adjicio, jecit, iectum, 3 (with dat., or ad; also in and acc.): to add a province to the empire, a. provinciam imperio, Justin.: Cic.: to his warlike renown he a'd the glory of genius, ad bellisca laudem, ingenii gloriam adiecit, Cic.: to a, sulphur to water, a. sulfur aquae, Cels.: also of speech, like addo (jūn): he a'd that there was poison in the man's house, adiecit in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac.*

3, adjungo, xi, cūm, 3 (with dat., or ad): to a, this one thing (in treating of a subject), hoc unum a., Nep.: he a'd all the cūlia to the empire of Rome, totam ad imperium P. R. adiunxit Cīliciam, Cic.: to a, craft to force (the sword), astus a. ferro, Sili. 4, subiecto, jecit, etc. (to a, what has been said): and he a.s a reason for so thinking, et cur sic opinetur rationem s., Cic.: he a.s that the Pompeians were urged on by Sulla, subiect Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsus, Cic. 5, astro (ads.), xi, cūm, 3 (with dat.): chiefly in late authors: to a, to the elict of another, a. aliquid edicto alterius, Plin. Pan.: to a, to the glory of a man, aliquis gloria a. aliquid, Vell. 6, affingo, hxi, cūm, 3 (with dat.): i.e., to a, in forming, as one who moulds a figure: to the one (pupil) he a'd only, from the other he pruñit (lit. filed) away, alteri tantum affinxit, alteri linavit, Cic.: it is by small momenta that nature a.s. changes, or takes away, parvis momentis natura aut a., aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic. Hence esp. of adding something by way of invention: I will give you to understand what misconception has a'd (to the facts), faciat ut intelligatur quod error affixerit, Cic.: to a, to reports, addere et a. rumoribus (foll. by acc. and inf.), Caes.

7, subjungo: v. TO SUEJOIN. Phr.: to add one's name to a letter, nomen epistolæ ascribere, Cic.: to a, the copy of a letter (to one you are writing), exemplum literarum (aliquis) subscribere, infra scribere, Cic.: v. also, to BE ADDED.

**added, to be:** accēdo, cessi, 3 (with ad, dat., or adverb: a depend. clause is connected by quod or ut, the former being foll. by indic., the latter by subj.): to the highest degree of virtue nothing can be a'd, ad virtutis summa nihil accedere potest, Cic.: *Cato declared that the only persons whom he did not envy were those to whose dignity nothing or not much could be a'd,* Cato declaravit lis se solis non invidere quibus nihil aut non multum ad dignitatem posset accedere, Cic.: to these uir a'd eighteen ships, huc accedebant octodecim naues, Cic.: to this it was a'd that Hortensius came into the theatre, accessit huc quod in theatrum Hortensius introit, Cael. ap. Cic.: to this it was a'd that there was no hope, eo accedebat ut nihil spes esset, Liv.

**adder:** 1. coluber, bri, m.: Virg.: Ov. A female adder, colubra: Hor.: Plin. 2, vipera: Prop.: Virg.: Hor.

**adder-stone:** chitites, ae, m.: Plin. **addict:** to devote (oneself): v. TO DEVOTE; GIVE UP (II). Chiefly in pass. and bad sense, as, to be a'd to gluttony, ventri deditum (esse), Sall.: Phr.: to become a'd, or to a, oneself to disgraceful crimes (lit. to plunge into them), se in flagitia ingurgitare, Cic.: v. TO PLUNGE.

**addicted:** deditus (with dat.): a disposition a. to lust, animus libidini a., Cic.: a. to sensual pleasures, corporis gaudis d., Sall.: v. DEVOTED.

**addition:** 1. The act of adding numerically or otherwise: 1. Expr. by inf. and ger. of verbs given under to add (q. v.); as, addition and subtraction are different, \*allud est numero ad-

dere, aliud detrahere, etc. 2. accessio: the a. of a few years, accessio paucorum annorum, Cic.: also of the thing added: an a. to a tax, a. decumae, Cic. 3, adjectio: heat is not aided by the a. of heat, calor non adiuvatur adjunctione caloris, Sen. Also of the thing added: the power of Rome was increased by the a. of the Alban people, Romana res adiunctione populi Albani aucta, Liv. **The thing added** (v. also supr. 2, 3):

1. additamentum: an a. of enemies, a. inimicorum, Cic. 2, appendix, ieiis, *the small a. of the Etruscus war, exigua a. Etrusci belli*, Liv.: Phr. An a. in writing, ascriptio: Cic.: in addition to, praeter: v. BESIDES.

**additional:** addicetus: *Cato thinks that the intercalary month is a. Cato putat mensem intercalarem a. esse, Cels. Dig.*

**added-egg:** övum irritum, örinum, et zephyrium. Plin.: abortivum övum, Mart.

**addele-headed:** inānus, vānus: v. SILLY, FOOLISH.

**address** (verb): 1. To direct discourse either spoken or written to any one: 1. adeo, iivi and ii, itum, 4 (with ad or acc.): to address any one in writing, per epistolam aliquen a., Pl.: I remember that certain persons a'd me, ad me adire quosdam memini, Cic.: to a, the gods, deos a., Cic. 2, affari, fatus, 1 (v. TO SPEAK TO): to a, any one by name, aliquem nomine a., Cic.: we a. Vesta in prayer, preceando afflamar Vestam, Ov. 3, aliquor, locutus, 3 (v. TO SPEAK TO): to a, a person mildly, hominem blande a., Ter.: he a'd the senate in a set speech, senatum composta oratione allocutus est, Tac. 4, appello, 1 (v. TO ACCOST): with what countenance shall I address my father? quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter.: he a'd the ambassadors too haughtily, legatos superbius appellavit, Cic. 5, compello, 1 (v. TO ACCOST): to address in song, carmine c., Cat. 6, aggredior, gressus, 3 (usu. with some defining word): why should not I a, this man about her? quin ego hunc a. de illa? Pl.: to a, anyone, aliquem dictis a., Virg.: Tac. **II.** To write a direction upon a letter, etc.: inscribe, scripsi, scriptum, 3: the boy read a letter a'd to his father, puer legit epistolam inscriptam patri, Cic.: I will thank you to cause to be conveyed to M. Curius the small parcel which is a'd to him, tu fasciolum qui est M. Curio inscriptus velim eadem aum perferendum, Cic. Phr.: Thad a'd (strictly, given, i.e. to the letter-carrier) a letter to you about Dionysius, literas ad te de Dionysio dedissein, Cic.

**address** (subs.): 1. A speaking to:

1. aliquidum: a gentle a., lene a., Liv. 2, affatus, us: v. Virg. 3, aliquidum: Plin.: Sunt: (esp. a consolatory address): Cat.: Sen. **II.** A document drawn up to be laid before some person or persons in authority:

1. libellus, i, m.: Atticus drew up an a., and gave it me to present to Caesar, Atticus l. compositus, eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesar, Cic.: v. PETITION.

2. codicillus, i, m. (usu. in pl.): to petition for anything by an a., pecari aliquid per codicillos, Tac. **III.** Manner of speaking to or behaving before others: Phr.: to be a person of good a., omni vita atque virtutum exultum atque exultinum esse, Cic. (v. REFINED): to have no a., inhumanum esse; urbanitate expertem esse in communitate vita et vulgari hominum consuetudine habentem esse ac rudem, Cic.: communis sensu plane carere, Hor.: v. REFINED, REDE.

**IV.** Tacit, dexterity: q. v. **V.** In pl. a.s. of courtship: only in pl. to pay one's a.s.: p̄tō: v. TO COURT.

**VI.** The inscription on a letter: inscription: the a. of a letter, epistola inscriptio (gen. term, including all kinds of inscriptions: q. v.) Phr.: The greater part of your letters only announced to me your a., pleiae-

que (epistolæ) tantummodo mihi nuntiabant ubi esse, Cic.: I see that your a. in travelling is altogether uncertain, loca et itineria tua nūlit habere certi video, Cic.

**addele:** to bring forward witnesses or testimony: 1. do, dēl, dātum, dāre: when I shall a. witnesses from Sicily, let him select whom he pleases, cum testes ex Sicilia dabo, quem volet, eligat, Cic.: to a, witnesses of each fact, tested in singulas res d. Cic. 2, prōducō, si, ctum, 3: to a, witnesses before the jury, testes ad judices p., Cic. 3, protō, tūl, lātum, irr̄: I will a. witnesses, proferam testes, Cic.: to a, evidence, testimonio p., Nep. Phr. they a. many things as probable proofs against that view, multa in eam partim probabilit̄ argumentantur, Cic. v. TO ADDELE, BRING FORWARD, CITE, QUOTE.

**adept** (subs.): antistes, stitis (hg.) v. MASTER.

**adequacy:** v. SUFFICIENCY.

**adequate:** 1. idōnūs: v. FIT, SUITABLE. 2, satis (adv.): of quantity deemed sufficient: to keep possession of the harbour with such garrison as he thought a., cum eo praesido quod s. esse arbitrabatur portum tenere, Caes.: an a. supply of fodder, pabuli s. magna copia, Caes. 3, aptus (v. FIR): setting out with an a. army, profectus a. exercitu, Liv.: an ancestral estate with a. household goods, avitus apto cum lance fundus, Hor. 4, dignus (neat, worthy): an a. punishment, d. poena [pro factis], Sall. Cat. 51, ad init: Virg. Aen. 1, 600. Phr.: to be a, to the bearing of a burden, oneri ferendo esse, Liv.

**adequately:** v. SUFFICIENTLY.

**adhere:** 1. To stick or cling to: whether lit. or fig.: 1. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (usu. with in and abl.; abl. alone; or dat.): the shoe a.s to the foot, in pede calcens h., Hor.: foot a.s to foot, and man to man in serried array, h. pede pes, densusque viro vir. Virg.: the wreath a.s to the head, h. capitl corona, Hor. Fig.: all the blame a.s to you, in te omnis h. culpa, Tac. **2.** cōhaereo, 2 (constr. same as haereo, or absol.): pearls a. to shells, margaritae c. in conchis, Plin.: she a.d to the rock, scropulo cohæsis, Ov.: the universe a.s so fitly together, mundus ita apte c., Cic.: v. TO COHÈRE.

3, inhaereo, 2 (with ad and acc.; or as haereo): to a, to rocks (as shell-fish), ad saha inh., Cic.: the poisoned tunic had a.d to his entrails, tintura tunica visceribus (also in visceribus) inhaeserat, Cic. Note. In addition to the above we have the inceptives haresco (rare), cohæresco, inharesco (only in imperf. tenses), with same construction and sense as the above: as, the atoms a. together, atomi cohærescent inter se, Cic.: phlegm a.ing to the throat, pituita in gula cohærescens, Plin.: v. TO CLING TO.

**II.** To remain attached to, to abide by: 1. mānō, mansi, mansum, 2 (with in and abl.): if they would a. to what had been agreed upon, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Caes.: to adhere to an opinion, in sententia m., Cic.: to a, to the truth, in veritate m., Cic., (also veritatem retinere, Cic.) 2, sto, steti, statum, 1 (with in or abl.): ne must adhere to what has been decided, stare oportet in eo quod sit judicatum, Cic.: to adhere to agreements, conventis stare, Cic.: v. TO STAND TO OR BY, ATTACH ONESELF.

**adhere together:** cōhaereo, cohæresco: v. TO ADHERE (2).

**adherence:** v. ADHESION.

**adherent:** 1. assēla (ads.), m. (usu. with an implication of contempt): he had bestowed the tetrarchy upon some a., I know not whom, tetrarchiam assecāla nescio cui dederat, Cic. 2, assēctātor: some old a., quidam vetus a., Cic.: an auditor and a. of Protagoras, auditor a.que Protagoras, Gell.

3, fautor: an a. of the nobility, nobilitatis f., Cic. 4, cliens, entis: Caes.: Tac.: v. DEPENDENT. Phr.:

*those a.s of Plato and Aristotle, illi a Platone et Aristotele, Cic.: the a.s of Sulla, faventes Sullae partibus, Vell.: to be the a.s of any one, stare ab aliquo, Cic.: v. FOLLOWER, SUPPORTER.*

**adhesion:** I. *Lit.: sticking to: adhaesus, ūs, m. (very rare): the a. of dust, a. pulveris, Lucr. Better expr. by ger., etc. of verb (v. TO ADHERE): as, to be fastened to or grow into anything by a., \*adhaerendo affigi, molester, etc.* II. *Fig.: attachment to a person or party: Phr.: he gave in his a. to the party of Vespasian, in parties Vespasian transgressus est, transit, Tac. (v. to GO OVER): to give in one's a. to the party of the optimates, optimatum partes sequi, Liv. Ep.: one who has given in his a. to no philosophical sect, nullius adductus jurare in verba magistrorum, Hor.*

**adhesive:** 1. tēnax, acīs: a. wax, cera t. Virg.: a very a. soil, tenacissimum solum, Plin. 2. glūtīnōsus: v. GLUTINOUS.

**adhesiveness:** 1. lento, lentitia: v. GLUTINOUSNESS. 2. tēnacitas: perh. not found in this precise sense; but v. **ADHESIVE:** Cic. uses the word of the grasping power of talons. 3. tēnax natura: v. NATURE. Phr.: a substance possessed of the greatest a., res omnium tenacissima, Plin.

**adieu:** àvē, salvē, vālē: v. FAREWELL.

**adjacent:** 1. finitimus, confinis: v. BORDERING. 2. contineat, entis: that part of Cappadocia which is a. to Cilicia, Cappadociae pars ea quae cum Cilicia c. est, Cic. 3. subjectus (lit. lying under): a zone of the earth a. to the north, cingulus terrae s. aquiloni, Cic.: a brook a. to Scipio's camp, rivus castris Scipionis s., Caes.: Liv. 4. vicinus: v. NEIGHBOURING. 5. conterminus: v. BORDERING. To be a. adjacent (with dat.; ad and acc.; or acc. alone): the Tuscan territory is a. to the Roman, a. ager Tuscus Romano, Liv.: the nations which are a. to that sea, gentes qua mare illud a., Nep.: to be a. to the Syrtis, ad Syrtim a., Mela: v. TO BORDER ON; ADJOIN.

**adjective:** 1. adjективum nomen, Prisc. 2. adjективum, Macr. 3. appositorum, Quint.

**adjectively:** ut appositorum, pro apposito: the word is used a., \*vocabulum pro apposito ponitur.

**adjoin:** I. *Trans.: v. TO JOIN TO.* II. *Intrans.: chiefly in part. adjoining (q. v.). To adjoin, adjoice: v.* ADJACENT (fin.): v. TO BORDER ON.

**adjoining:** 1. adjunctus (with dat. or absol.): the windpipe has its entrance a. the roots of the tongue, aspera arteria ostium habet a. linguae radicibus, Cic.: an island a. the town, insula a. oppido, Nep.: a. farms, praedia a. Cic. 2. conjunctus (with dat. or absol.): a region a. the ocean, regio oceano c., Hirt.: dwelling-houses a. the wall, tecta c. muro, Liv. 3. contiguous: they lived in a. houses, c. tenere domos, Ov.: Tac.

4. applicatus, applicitus (with dat.; strictly, leaning against): Leucas a. a hill, I. colla applicata, Liv.: a sweating-chamber a. the bedroom, applicitum cubiclo hypocaustum, Plin. 5. appositorum (with dat.): the tenth region of Italy a. the Adriatic sea, decima regio Italicae Adriatica mari a., Plin.: Tac. 6. confinis: v. BORDERING.

**adjourn:** A. *Trans.: 1. amplio, i. (only of legal cases): the law gives a power of adjourning (the cause), lex ampliandi facit potestatem, Cic.: to a. a man's case, aliquem a., Cic. (also compérendino, to a. an accused person to the third day: Cic.). 2. differo, distillat, dilatūm, i.: let us a. the other subjects till to-morrow, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic.: to a. (in the senate) the consideration of the Campanians' case, Campanos diff., Liv. 26, 33. 3. profero, 3: the matter was a.d.'d for a year, res in annum prolatae, Liv.: v. TO*

PUT OFF, POSTPONE. B. *Intrans.: Pbr.: the council resolved to a. till the following day, \*suntus est concilio rem (integrum) in crastinum differe, protere (integrum would imply that the matter was not discussed at all on the first occasion).*

**adjournment:** (of a legal case): 1. ampliatio: Sen.: Ascon ad Cic. (also compérendino, which was an a. of the accused person's case till the third day). 2. dilatio (gen. term): to beg for an a. of case, d. petere, Suet.: Cic.: v. DELAY, POSTPONEMENT. Pbr.: by the a. of the mater from day to day, \*ex die in item (item de die, Liv.) rem differendo, proferendo: to oppose the a., entiti ne aliquid differatur: during the time of the a. of the council, \*concilio intermissio; dum concilium intermititur: v. TO ADJOURN.

**adjudge:** 1. addico, dixi, dictum, 3: to a. a free person to slavery, liberum corpus in servitum a., Liv. 2. adjudicatio, i.: no one doubted that the house had been a.d. to us, nemo dubitabat quoniam nobis esset adjudicata, Cic.: v. TO AWARD, DECREE, SENTENCE.

**adjudicate:** v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE. **adjudication:** 1. addictio: the a. and delivery of goods and possessions (estate), bonorum possessionumque a. et condonatio, Cic. 2. adjudičatio: Dig. 3. More usit. expr. by part. of verb: as, to set any one's a. at naught, aliquis rem judicata irritam facere, Cic.: v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE.

**adjunct:** 1. adjunctio: an a. of virtue, virtutis a., Cic. 2. accessio: Syphax an a. of the Punic war, Syphax a. Punici bellis, Liv.: Plin. 3. appendix, ūcis, f.: v. APPENDAGE.

**adjuration:** i.e., appeal to an oath or some sacred thing: 1. obtestatio: it is my place to remember with what (solemn) a. you charged me, mei officii est meminisse quo ob. mihi mandaris, Cic.: to have recourse to prayers and a. in preces obque verti, Liv. 2. obsecratio: an a. of the judges by their dearest ties, o. judicum per carissima pignora, Cic.: v. ENTREATY.

**adjure:** 1. obtestor, i.: I a. you by the gods to undertake the whole business, per omnes deos te obtestor ut totum rem suscipias, Cic.: I a. and implore this man's pity, ora obque vos ut misericordiam hunc tribatis, Cic. 2. obsecro, i.: to entreat and a. any one, aliquem orare atque ob., Cic.: he o. him by the ashes of his departed brother, eum ob. per fratris sui mortui cineres, Cic. Note, obtestor and obsecro had both orig. a. religious force, obtestor always retained this meaning, but obsecro freq. means simply to entreat: v. TO ENTREAT: often in combination with obtestor: as, id ut facias obtestor atque obsecro, Cic.

**adjust:** I. *To cause to fit, adapt: 1. apto, i (with dat.): tō a. chains to the neck, vincula collo a., Ov.: to a. arrows to the string, sagittas nervo a., Virg. 2. concinno, i: to a. a robe, pallium c., Pl.: v. TO ARRANGE, FIT.* II. *To settle (differences): q. v.*

**adjuster:** v. ARRANGER.

**adjustment:** 1. compōsitus: the a. of things, rerum c., Cic. 2. structura: the a. of stones (in building), s. lapidum, Quint.: Celis: the a. of the toga, togae s., Macr.: v. ARRANGEMENT, SETTLEMENT.

**adjutancy:** optiōnātus, ūs: Cato: v. ADJUTANT.

**adjutant:** optio, ūnis, m. (This was the title of assistant officers appointed by the tribunes of the legion: \*opiones ab optando appellati, quod antecedentibus aegritudine praepediti, bi tanquam adoptati eorum aīque vicariū solent universa curare, Veget. 2, 7): a. of the first legion, optio tribuni, legions primae, Inscr. We also find adjutor tribuni, Inscr.: while Kraft (s. v.) gives adjutor castrensis, after Wyttensbach.

**admeasurement:** v. MEASURE, MEASUREMENT.

**administrator:** I. *To manage, execute (q. v.): administratio, i: to a. public affairs, rempublicana a., Liv.: to a. the laws, leges a., Cic. II. To dispense (Justice): 1. reddo, didi, datum: to a. justice, iura reddere, Liv.: jus redere, Tac.: Suet. 2. dico, dixi, dicatum, ūs: Volcatius a.s justice at Rome, Volcatius Romae jus d., Cic. III. To cause to take (medicines): 1. do, dedi, datum, dare: to a. medicine to any one, medicamentum aliqui d., Cic. 2. adbibeo, 2: Hippocrates forbids us to a. medicine to those whose recovery is hopeless, desperatis Hippocrates vetat a. medicinam, Cic. 3. ingero, gessi, gestum, ūs (only with ref. to beasts: with acc. and adi.; acc. alone; or ab.): Plin.: Pall.*

**IV. To cause to take (on oath):** 1. adigo, ēgi, actum, ūs (with acc. of person and jusjurandum: this verb implies that the taking of the oath was compulsory): an oath being a'd to all, omnibus jusjurandum adactus, Caes.: he a'd an oath to the accomplices of his crime, ad jusjurandum populares scleris sui adegit, Sall.: he a'd an oath to the people, populum jureprocedere adegit, Liv.

2. rōgo, i (with abl. sacramentum): to a. an oath to soldiers, milites sacramenter, Caes.: Liv. **V. Legal t.t.:** to act as administrator (q. v.) of the property of an intestate person: prōcōrēti, i. (7): to a. an inheritance, hereditatem ab intestato p., c. Cic. Att. 6, 9: to a. to one's father, patri p., scævi. **VI. To supply or contribute to:** q. v.

**administration:** I. *Execution, management:* 1. administratio: the performance and a. of great affairs, rerum magnarum agitatio atque a., Cic.: the a. of public affairs, a. reipublicae, Cic. 2. cūra: the whole a. of public affairs, omnis c. rerum publicarum, Sall. 3. prōcōrēti: the a. of public affairs, p. reipublicae, Cic. Pbr.: to intrust the consuls with the entire a. of the state, consulibus rempublicam permittere, Cic.: v. DIRECTION, MANAGEMENT.

**II. The persons constituting the government of a country:** v. GOVERNMENT (IV.). **III. Dispensation, distribution:** Phr.: the a. of justice, jūrisdictio: I had finished the a. of justice, jurisdictionem conferre, Cic.: time is given in trials and the a. of justice, tempus in judicis ac foro datur, Quint.: Cic. **IV. Legal t.t.:** Phr.: to grant letters of a. to an intestate's estate, \*permittere ut quis ab intestato heres fiat; s. bonis ab intestato succedit; jus bonorum ab intestato procurandum alicui deferre: v. INTESTATE.

**administrative:** Pbr.: to possess ability, \*rebus ordinandis atque gerendis excellere: as a politician, \*reipublicae administrandae peritum esse: the whole a. power is vested in the king, \*totas potestas reipublicae administrandae regem penes est: a. reform, \*rerum publicarum (or reipublicae) administrationis correctio: v. TO ADMINISTER.

**administrator:** I. *A manager.* 1. administrator: a general is an a. for carrying on war, imperator est a. belli gerendi, Cic. 2. prōcōrēti: the a. of a kingdom, regni p., Caes. **II. Legal t.t.:** a person empowered by letters of administration to manage and dispose of an estate: \*procurator bonorum testitati; or ab intestato: v. INTESTATE.

**admirable:** Deserving of admiration: 1. admirabilis: a man a. in oratory, a. in dicendo vir, Cic.: a more a. speech, admirabilior oratio, Cic.: a. and exemplary wisdom, a. et singularis sapientia, Cic. 2. mirabilis (v. WONDERFUL): you have done greater and more a. things, majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. 3. admirandus: patient to an a. degree, patiens a. in modum, Nep.: v. WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT.

**admirable (interj.):** eugē: Pl.: Ter. **admirableness:** v. WONDERFULNESS, EXCELLENCE.

**admirably:** 1. admirabiliter: to

**manage all things a.**, omnia a. administrare, Cic.: Asia has received us a., nos Asia accepit a., Cic. **2. praeciatrē**: a statue a made of marble, simulacrum p. factum e marmore, Cic.: to say anything a., aliquid p. dicere, Cic.: v. EXCELLENTLY.

**admiral:** 1. praefectus classis, Cic.: Liv. **2. classi praepositus:** Suet. P.H.r.: to appoint any one a., aliquem navibus praeponere, Cic.; aliquem classi praeficer, Caes.: to be a., classi praese, Suet.: lord high a., toti officio maritimo praeposuit, Caes.: the office of a., classis praefectura: the a.'s ship, praetoria navis, Liv.; imperatoria natis, Plin.

**admiralty:** i.e. the board of direction in naval affairs: il qui toti officio maritimo praeposuit (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 5). A board of two corresponding to our admiralty are designated by Livy, 9, 30, duumviri navales classis ornandas reficiendaque causa.

**admiration:** admiratio: those persons are objects of a. who are thought to surpass others in virtue, admiratione afficiuntur i qui anteire ceteris virtute putantur, Cic.: justitia conficit a., Cic.: this excites very great a. in me, hoc mihi maximam a. movet, Cic.: the a. of men, humana a., Liv.: worthy of a., admirans, admirabilis, etc.: v. ADMIRABLE.

**admire:** 1. admiror, i (usu. but not always in good sense): I greatly a. your ability, ingenium tuum vehementer admiror, Cic.: people most of all a. him who is not influenced by money, maxime admirantur cum qui pecunia non moverit, Cic. **2. miror,** i (strictly only to wonder at: q. v.): to a. and extol anything too much, aliquid nimium m. atque efferte, Cic.: to a. foolishly, stulte m., Hor.: to a. statutes, signa m., Salt.: to a. oneself (i.e. be vain), se mirari, Cat. Phr.: not to be a.d., admirationem non habere, Cic.: to be greatly a.d. in magna admiratione esse, Plin. **3. amo (to love):** v. TO LOVE.

**admirer:** 1. admirator: an a. of antiquity, antiquitatis a., Quint. **2. mirator:** an a. of himself, sui m., Sen.

**3. laudator:** an a. of the time when he was a boy, i. temporis acte se puer, Hor.: v. APPLAUDER. **4. amans (a lover):** v. LOVER.

**admiringly:** mostly with to look, gaze; when it may be expr. by (1.) miror: as, to look a. on statues, pictures, chased plate, signs, tabular pictas, vasa caelata m. Salt.: A stronger expression is (2.) stupeo, to gaze a., or in stupefied astonishment (with in and abl., abl. alone; or absol.: also poet. acc.); while you speak thus, we look on a., haec cum loqueris nos s., Cic.: to gaze a. on inscriptions and busts, s. in titulis imaginibusq., Hor.: to look a. upon bronzes, aere s., Hor.: some look a. on the fatal gift, pars stupet donum extitale, Virg. May also be expr. by imperf. part., as, she gazes a., \*mirans intuetur; or, cum (magna, maxima, etc.) admiratione inuestitur.

**admissibility:** expr. by gerund, of verbs signifying to admit, and verb sum: as, the judge decided in favour of the a. of the evidence, praefor judicavit testimonium sumendum esse (cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 9): there can be no doubt as to the a. of the evidence, \*dubitari non potest quin sumendum sit testimonium: we were in doubt as to the a. of your friend into the club, \*dubitabamus num amicus tuus in sodalitatem co-optandus esset (or co-optar debetur).

**admissible:** expr. by gerund, of verbs signifying to admit (q. v.); as, Caesar thought that proposals from those who had begged for peace, and then without provocation, had made war, were not a., Caesar conditions accipiebant non arbitrabatur ab his qui, petita pace, ultra bellum iustissim, Caes.: this evidence is not a., \*hoc testimonium sumen-

dum non est: this man is not a. into our club, \*hic homo in nostram sodalitatem non est co-optandus (or, dignus non est qui in nostram sodalitatem co-optetur): your claim is not a., \*postulatione tuae concedendum non est.

**admission:** **1. A letting in, or being let in:** 1. aditus, accessus v. ACCESS. **2. admisso** (in late writers: esp. of admission to a person of importance): to grant a. to any one, alicui a. dare, Plin.: Sen. **3. admisus,** us (late and very rare): the a. of the sun, solis a. Pall. **4. expr. by verb:** as unworthy of a., indignus quis accipiat, admittitur, etc.: to pollute the senate by the a. of the sons of freedmen, senatum libertinorum filiis lectis inquinare, Liv.: v. to ADMIT. **II. Acknowledgment, confession, q.v.**

**admit:** **1. To allow to enter:** 1. admitto, misi, missum, 3 (with in or ad acc.): to admit an ambassador into one's bed-room, legatum in cubiculum a., Cic. Fig.: we are not a'd (to examine) the fasti, ad fastos non admittimus, Liv.: the mention of peace must not be a'd to our ears, pacis mentio auribus admittenda non est, Liv. **2. recipio, i:** I am shut out, he is a'd, ego exclutor, illi recipitur, Ter.: to a. any one into one's territories, aliquem finibus suis r., Caes.: to a. a person to one's house, hominem domum suam r., Cic.: to a. anyone to banquets, aliquem ad epulas r., Cic. Fig.: to a. Tarquin into the state, Tarquinius in civitatem r., Cic.: to a. a person to one's friendship, hominem in amicitiam r., Sall. **3. recepto, i (to a. after):** to a. traders, mercatores r., Liv. **4. accipio, cepi, ceptum, i:** to a. water (of a ship), imbrem, Virg. Fig.: a'd to the rights of citizenship, in civitatem accepti, Liv. Cic. **5. ascisco, scivi, scitum, 3 (fig.):** they were at the same time a'd into the state and into the senate, simul in civitatem et patres asciti sunt, Liv.: few were a'd to a knowledge of the crime, in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. **II. To admit of, allow:** recipio, i: the affair now a.ing no further delay, re jam non ultra recipiente cunctatio, Liv.: neither does virtue a. of inconstancy, nor nature of fickleness, nec inconstantiam virtutis, nec varletatem natura, Cic.: fear does not a. of pity, timor misericordiam non r., Caes. **III.**

To receive as true or valid: **1. do, dedi, datum, däre:** if you a. the first you must a. all, prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic. v. to GRANT. **2. nosco, nōni, notum, 3:** that part of the apology I neither a. nor approve, illam partem excusationis nec n. nec probo, Cic.: I am afraid that no one will a. that reason, vereor ne istam causam nesciat, Cic.: v. to ACKNOWLEDGE. **admittance:** v. ADMISSION. **admitted,** it is: constat, i (usu. with adv. and inf.): it is a.d. by all, inter omnes constat, Cic.: it is a.d. by the augurs that their number ought to be unequal, inter augures constat, in parum numerum debere esse, Liv.: the major premiss contains some obvious fact, which must be a.d. by all, propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necessitate est, Cic.

**admitting that:** v. GRANTING. **admixture:** v. MIXTURE. **admonish:** **1. mōnōdo,** 2 (usu. with ut or ne and subl., unless it signify to remind of an actual fact: v. to REMIND): nor do we attend to those things of which we are a.d. by nature, nec ea quae a natura monemur audimus, Cic.: he a.s. Dunnorix to avoid all causes of suspicion for the future, Dunnorigem in, ut in reliquo tempus omnes suspicione vitet, Caes. **2. admōnitio,** 2 (sense and constr. same as moneo): to a. in a very friendly way, amicissime adm., Cic.: it is absurd for you to a. me of that, ridiculum te istuc me adm., Ter.: Caes. **3. commōnēo,** 2 (somewhat stronger than moneo: constr. the

same): the examples of others a. me how easy and us-ful this is for me, quam mihi sit facile atque utile aliorum exempla, Ter.: Cic.: v. to ADVISE, RE-COMMEND, REMIND.

**admonisher:** mōnōtor, admōnitōr: v. ADVISER, MONITOR.

**admonishment, admonition:** **i. The act of admonishing:** 1. mōnōtō: let a. be without bitterness, m. acerbitate caret, Cic. **2. admōnitio:** a. is a kind of more gentle reproof, a. quasi lenior objuratio est, Cic. **3. expr. by gerund, of verbs to admonish (q. v.):** as, neither by a. nor by reproach, \*nece admōnendo nec objurgando, etc. **II.**

The words uttered: **1. mōnōtūm:** to be led by the a.s. of the gods, deorum monitis ducl, Cic. **2. admōnitūm (very rare):** Cic. **3. mōnōtus,** us: to deliver severe d.s. m. acres tradere, Val. Fl.: the a.s. of lightnings, m. fulminum, Plin. **4. admōnitōs (found in abl. sing. only):** by the a. of the pullarii (keepers of sacred fowl), admōnitō pulmarior, Cic. (monito, admōnitō, also may be used in this concrete sense: Cic. Suet.): v. ADVICE, WARNING.

**admonitory:** mōnōtōrīus: a. lighting, m. fulmen, Sen.

**ado:** **Difficulty, trouble:** q. v.: chiefly in certain phr.: as, with much ado, aegrē, vix: v. WITH DIFFICULTY: to make much ado about nothing, arecum facere e cloaca, Cic.: fluctus in simplo excitare, Cic. (v. FESS): without more ado, statim: v. IMMEDIATELY.

**adolescence:** adōlescentia: Cic.: v. YOUTH.

**adolescent:** adōlescens, entis: an a. man, homo a., Cic.: an a. daughter, filia adōlescens, Cic.

**adopt:** **i. Lit.:** To admit as a member of a family: **1. adōpteo, i (of a minor):** he a.d. the younger Scipio from the family of Paulus, minorem Scipionem a Paulo adaptavit, Cic.: to a. anyone into a family, aliquem in familiam ad, Suet. **2. arrōgo, i (only of adults, or of persons sui iuris, and effected only by a lex curiata):** to a. as a son, ar. aliquem in locum filii, Ulp.: Gell.: Dig. **3. assūmo, sumpsit, sumptum, 3:** to a. a son, filium ass. Plin.: Tac. **4. in familiam īdūco:** he had a.d. Agrippa's sons, Caius and Lucius, into the family of the Caesars, genitos Agrippa, C. et L., in familiam Caesariana induxerat, Tac. **II. Fig.:** To admit, resolve on, choose, etc.: **1. ascisco, scivi, scitum, 3 (of laws, customs, rites, etc.):** which laws the Latin a.d., quas leges Latini ascerunt, Cic.: to a. foreign rites, peregrinos ritus ase, Liv.: to a. new words, asc. nova verba, Hor. **2. assūmo, 3:** the rites of Ceres were a.d. from Greece, sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia sunt, Cic. Phr.: to a. any one's opinion (only of senators, who divided on a question), in aliquis sententiam pedibus ire, Liv.: to a. a certain course, aliquam rationem sequi, Cic. (v. to FOLLOW): to a. a plan of doing something, consilium aliquid faciendo capere, inre, Caes.: to a. Persian customs, mores l'persian indure, N.P.: similarly, peregrini moribus se oblinere (only of bad customs), Cic.: they had a.d. Roman rites, Romana sacra suscep-terant, Liv.

**adopter:** **i. Lit.:** **1. adōpteo (of a minor):** Gell.: Ulp.: Galus. **2. arrōgātor (of an adult):** Galus. **II. Fig.:** of customs, laws, etc. assumpcio: something worthy of a. aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic.—NOTE. Often better expr. by part. of verb: as, nor was the a. of Tiberius a.

his successor dictated by affection, ne Tiberium quidem caritate successorem ascitum, Tac.: by the *a.* of this plan, hoc consilio capio, mito, etc.: v. to ADOPT.

**adoptive**: adōptivus. a. sacred rites, sacra ad., Cic.: *an a. father*, pater ad., Ulp.: *an a. son*, ad, filius, Suet.

**adorable**: i. e. deserving of adoration or worship: use gerund, of verbs to adore, worship: as, *O Phœbus and Diana ruler of the woods*, even *a.* and adored, Phœbe silvarumque potens Diana, O colendi semper et culti, Hor.; similarly with adorandum (Suet.); venerandus (Cic.); though no one of the above is quite so strong as the English word.

**adorably**: perh. divinē: v. DIVINELY.

**adoration**: v. WORSHIP.

**adore**: I. Strictly, to worship, reverence, pray to: vénérō, i.: Adóro, i.: v. TO WORSHIP, REVERENCE, PRAY TO. II. In modified sense, to be devoted to, admire: q. v. (comp. also ADORABLE, fin.).

**adorer**: v. WORSHIPPER, ADMIRER.

**adorn**: 1. orno, i.: to *a. the horns with garlands, cornua sertis*, o., Virg. Fig.: *you have always a. your art, is tam artem semper ornasti*, Cic. 2. exorno, i.: *statues a. the place*, signa locum ex., Cic. Fig.: *to a. philosophy with false glory*, philosophiam falsa gloria ex., Cic.—NOTE. Both orna and exorno signify also to fit out, equip (q.v.); while the two following words, decoro, distinguo (properly, to mark here and there), refer more exclusively to decoration. 3. decoro, i.: *to a. a town with monuments, opulentum monumentis d.*, Cic.: *to a. a funeral pile with glittering arms, pyram fulgentibus armis d.*, Virg. Fig.: *they used to a. the temples of the gods with their piety, delubra deorum pietate decorabant*, Sall. 4. distinguo, stinxii, stinctum, 3 (v. Note, supr.): *to a. a cup with gems*, d. poculum gennisi, Cic.: *the heavens a. with stars, coelum astris distinctum (studied) ex ornatum*, Plin. Fig.: *to a. speech, orationem d.*, Cic.

5. illustrō, i.: i.e. to render brilliant, distinguished: *to a. man with praise, il. aliquem laudibus*, Lucc. ap. Cic.; figurative expressions a. speech, il. orationem translata verba, Cic. 6. colo, colui, cultum, 3: *they a. their wrists and arms with gold, brachia et lacertos auro colunt*, Curt. (but this is rare use; it mostly denotes to bestow care upon, and so to adorn): *to a. (strictly, attend to) the person, corpora c.*, Ov.: Tib. Similarly 7. excolo, 3: *to a. a floor with marbles, marmoribus solum ex.*, Plin. 8. como, impsi, imput, 3 (strictly only of the hair): v. to DECK, EMBELLISH.

**adorned**: (in addition to the particles ornatus, exornatus, distinctus, etc., v. TO ADORN): décorū: *Bacchus a. with golden horn*, Bacchus aureo d. cornu, Hor.: *Caesar a. with the well-earned wreath*, Caesar merita fronde d., Hor.: *chiefs a. with purple*, ductores ostro d., Virg.: v. GRACEFUL, COMELY.

**adornor**: exornātor: Cic.

**adornment**: I. *The act of adorning*. 1. exornatio: things which pertain to a., quae ad ex. pertinent, CIC. ap. Col. 2. ornatio: Virg. 3. ornatus, us, m.: *nor is there only one mode of a. (of the hair)*, nec genus ornatus unum est, Ov.: *for the a. of his adultery, ad ornamentum aeditilis*, Cic. 4. Expr. by gerund: as: *to use figures for the a. of speech*, \*ad orationem ornandan atque illistrandum verbis translati ut: v. to ADORN. II. *That with which anything is a.:* ornamenti, ornatus, cultus, etc.: v. ORNAMENT.

**adrift** (adv.): i. e. drifting before the wind or current (only in certain phr.): to be *a. upon the sea*, maritimus fluctus jactari, Nep.; *in solo fluctu*, Cic. (whether of ships or persons): *to set a ship a.*, \*navem solvere et fluctibus committere; \*navem fluctibus quoquoversus deferendam permettere: *to set a man a.*

in a small boat, \*aliquem lintriculo impositum aperto mari committere: v. to DRIFT.

**adroit**: 1. callidus: *Mercury a. in concealing by a laughable theft whatever has taken his fancy*, Mercurius callidus quidquid placuit jocosu considerne farto, Hor.: v. EXPERT, CLEVER. 2. sellers, erts (sölers): v. SKILFUL, INGENUOUS, DEXTEROUS.

**adroitly**: v. DEXTEROUSLY.

**adroitness**: v. DEXTERITY.

**adulation**: adulatō, assentatiō, etc. v. FLATTERY.

**adulator**: v. FLATTERER.

**adulatory**: v. FLATTERING.

**adult** (adj.): 1. adūtus: *an a. maiden*, ad, virgo, Cic.: *a lad of a. age*, puer adūta aetate, Cic. 2. pūbes, is, and erts: *till a. age*, ad p. aetatem, Liv. 3. grandis, e: v. GROW UP.

**adult** (subs.): 1. adūtus homo: v. ADULT (adūj). 2. pūber, pūbes, erts: as subs. only in pl: *all the a.s were put to the sword*, omnes p. trucidati sunt, Tac.: Caes. Liv. 3. As collect. subs., pūbes, f. (not including aged persons): v. YOUTH, GROWS UP.

**adulterate**: 1. adūtērō: *to a. balsam, nard, ammonium, nardum ad.* Plin.: *to a. very successfully, fallacissime ad.* Plin. 2. vītio, i.: v. to CORRUPT, TAMPER WITH.

**adulterated**: 1. adūtērātus: *a. salpetre, nitrum ad.* Plin. 2. adūtērōs: *a. scammony, ad. scammonium*, Plin. v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

**adulterator**: adūtērātor: (app. only found in sens of counterfeiter of coin): qui adulterat, etc.

**adulteration**: 1. adūtērātio: *the a. of saffron, croci ad.* Plin. 2. adūtērō: *the a. of honey, melis adulterium*, Plin.

**adulterer**: 1. adūtērā: Hor.: 2. moechus (*μοιχός*): Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

**adulteress**: 1. adūtērā: Hor.: 2. moecha (*μοιχῆ*): Hor.

**adulterous**, adulter, éra, érum: a. locks, a. crines, Hor.: *an a. mind (bent on adultery)*, a. mens, Ov.: *a. offspring*, a. partus, Solin. Phr.: *a. intercourse*, adulteri consuludo, Suet.: v. ADULTERY.

**adulterously**: expr. by case of adulterium: *to know another man's wife* a., adulterio cognoscere alijcujus uxorem, Justin.: a. begotten, per adulteri consuetudinem procreatus, Suet.

**adultery**: 1. adūtērūm: *to practise a. adulteria exercere*, Suet.: *to be detected in the act of a.*, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.: *to commit a. with a man's wife*, a. committere in uxorem alienum, Dig.: *to commit an act of a.*, ad. facere, Cat.: v. also ADULTEROUSLT.

2. stuprum (properly and in legal sense only of commerce with an unmarried woman: but in ordinary language of all irregular commerce): *he committed a. with the queen*, s. reginae intulit, Cic.: *matrons condemned for a.*, matronae stupri damnatae, Liv. Join: stupra et adulteria. Phr.: *to commit a. adultero*, i.: Cic.: moechor, i.: Hor.: Cat.

**adumbrate**: adūbrō, i. (v. to SKETCH, DELINEATE): *the lineaments and forms of your a.d. (i.e. vaguely conceived) gods*, istorum adumbratorium deorum linea menta atque formae, Cic.

**adumbration**: I. *The act of shadowing forth, of imperfectly representing*: adumbratio: *some, if not perfect achievement, yet at least aim after* and a., aliqua, si non perfectio, at coatus tamen atque ad, Cic. II. *The representation itself*, Phr.: *an ad. of glory*, adumbrata imago gloriae, Cic.

**adust**: v. BURNED, PARCHED.

**advance** (verb): A. Trans.: To move (push) forward: 1. prōmóveo, móvi, mótum, 2: *Caesar ad his camp*, Mœvi castra promovi, Caes.: *the Romans a. their camp to Carthage*, Romanii castra ad Cartaginem p., Liv.: *Caesar a. the legions*, Caesar legiones

p., Hirt.: *to a. piece (in playing)*, calculum p., Quint. 2. admōveo, 2: *to a. battering ram, attacking towers, etc.* against fortifications, (moenibus) arietem, turres adm., Liv. 3. prōvēho, xi, ctum, 3 (v. to CARRY FORWARD): esp. as refl. (v. B.) Fig.: *to a. any one to the consulate*, aliquem in consulatum pr., Vell.: Suet., v. to EXALT, PROMOTE.

4. infēro, tūli, lātum, 3: esp. in phr., *to a. the standards against (i.e. attack)*, signa inf. hostibus, Liv.: Hirt.; signa inf. in hostes, Caes.; contra hostes, Liv. II. *To forward, promote*: q. v.

III. *To pay beforehand*; praeōrgo, i: *to a. the money for expenses*, expensas pr., Cod.: v. TO PAY BEFOREHAND. Phr.: *to a. ready money*, pecuniam praesentem nondum debitam solvere, Cic.: some times same as to tend, q.v. B. Intrans.:

I. *To move forward*: 1. procedo, cessi, cessum, 3: *to a. from the harbour*, portu pr., Cic.: *Cæsar thought he ought to a. further*, Caesar longius procedendum existimabat, Caes.: *to a. from the camp*, castris pr., Virg. Fig.: *as the day a.d. die procedente*, Cic.: *he a.d. to such a pitch of folly, eo vacordiae processit*, Sall. 2. prōgrēdior, gressus, 3: *to a. too far from the camp*, longius ex castris progredivi, Caes.: *the ships a.d. too boldly*, naves audacius progressae sunt, Caes. 3. prōvēhor, vectus, 3 (esp. of riding or sailing) *the ships a.d. from the land*, a terra prosecutae sunt naves, Caes.: *he a.d. on horseback*, prosecutus est equo, Liv. 4. Incēd: cessi, cessum, 3 (strictly of steady movement on foot): *the barbarians a.d. against the panic-struck Romans*, barbari in percusos Romanos incedere, Sall.: *the standards of the Spaniards were aking too slowly*, segnus Hispanorum signa incedebant, Liv. Fig.: *the mind will more easily a. to invention*, facilis ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic. 5 vādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (esp. of the onward rush of troops): *to a. against the enemy*, in hostem v., Liv.: *to a. to a not doubtful death*, hand dublam in mortem v., Virg.: *Darius a.s to meet Alexander*, Darius obvia v. Alejandro, Justin. 6. grādum or pēdēm infēro, tūli, lātum, 3: *(of military movements)*: Liv. II. *To make progress*: 1. prōcedo, 3: *to a. in honour*, honoribus pr., Cic.: *to a. in honour*, honoribus pr., Cic.

2. prōgrēdior, 3: *to go forward* and a. in virtue, procedere et prog. in virtute, Cic. 3. prōvēhor, 3: *they had a.d. further in friendship*, longius in amicitia proiecti erant, Cic.: *to advance from being a private soldier to the chief command*, e gregario ad summa militiae pr., Tac. 4. prōficio, feci, factum, 3: *to a. any way in philosophy*, in philosophia aliiquid pr., Cic.: v. TO PROGRESS.

5. grāssor, I (rare): *the mind a.s towards glory by the path of virtue*, animus ad gloriam virtutis via, v., Sall. Phr.: *to a. towards virtue*, progressio nem facere ad virtutem, Cic.: *advancing age, ingravescens aetas*, Cic. III. *To project*, q. v.

**advance** (subs.): I. Onward movement: esp. in hostile sense: 1. prōgressus, us, m.: *a. headlong a.*, an unsteady return, p. præcepis, inconstans reditus, Cic. (more frequent in sense II, q. v.).

2. incurso (i.e. a rapid a.): *the a. and onset of armed men*, inc. atque impetus armatorum, Cic.: v. to ATTACK.

3. impētus: v. ONSET, ATTACK. 4. prōcessio or prōcessus (rare): *a quick return (of troops) rather than a farther a.*, reditus magis matutus quam processio (al. processus) longior, Cic. Phr.: *to make an a. against any one*, ire, vadere, pedem s. gradum inferre, in aliquem, etc.: v. to ADVANCE.

II. Fig.: progress: q. v.

**advance** (adv.): I. Onward movement: esp. in hostile sense: 1. prōgressus, us, m.: *a. headlong a.*, an unsteady return, p. præcepis, inconstans reditus, Cic. (more frequent in sense II, q. v.).

2. incurso (i.e. a rapid a.): *the a. and onset of armed men*, inc. atque impetus armatorum, Cic.: v. to ATTACK.

3. impētus: v. ONSET, ATTACK. 4. prōcessio or prōcessus (rare): *a quick return (of troops) rather than a farther a.*, reditus magis matutus quam processio (al. processus) longior, Cic. Phr.: *to make an a. against any one*, ire, vadere, pedem s. gradum inferre, in aliquem, etc.: v. to ADVANCE.

III. Promotion, preferment: q. v.

**increase** (v.): *A. paying or giving beforehand*: Phr.: *to make an a. of money to any one*, pecuniam nondum debitam alicui solvere, Cic.: v. to ADVANCE (III).

**advance, in:** (chiefly in phr. *to pay in adv.*) v. TO ADVANCE (III.). v. also BEFORE, BEFOREHAND.

**advanced** (of time) 1. praevectus: *she died at an a. age*, p. aetate mortua est, Cic.: *the night was far a.*, proiecta nox erat, Tac. 2. grandis; e. a more a. age, grandior aetas, Cic., not very a. in years, non admodum g. natu, Cic.: *a father more a. in years*, grandior aevum genitor, Ov. Phr.: *summer being far a.*, adulter aestate, Tac.: till spring should be somewhat adv., donec ver adolesceret, Tac.

**advanced-guard:** 1. antecursores, um: *to join battle with the a. guard*, antecursibus (hostium) proclamare committere, Caes. 2. antecessores, um: Suet. 3. primus agmen: Caes.: v. also VANGUARD, RECONNOITRING, PARTY.

**advancement;** v. PROMOTION.

**advancer:** v. PROMOTER. Phr.: *an adv. of new opinions*, \*qui novas sententias in medium profert.

**advantage (subs.):** 1. Benefit:

1. bonum (*a real good*): *the greatest a.s are those which belong to the mind itself*, b. maxima sunt quaes in lipo animo versantur, Cic.: *it was for their a. that the man should be killed*, i. occidi hominem bono fuit, Cic.: *for whose adv. was it?* cui bono fuit? Cic.: *the adv.s of peace*, pacis bona, Tac. 2. commodum: *to derive great adv. from anything*, magnum c. (multa c.) ex aliqua re capere, Cic.: Ter.: *to neglect one's own adv.*, c. sumptu praeferente, praeterire, Cic.: *the adv.s of peace*, pacis commoda, Cic.: with adv., commodo, Cic.; per commodum, Liv. 3. commoditas, *friendship includes very great a.s*, maximas c. amicitia continet, Cic. 4. emolumentum by no a. are good men induced to deceive, boni nullo e. impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.: *the adv.s of peace*, emolumenta pacis, Tac. 5. opportunitas between such men friendship has great a.s, tales inter viros amicitia magras op. habet, Cic.: *this kind of fortification has very great adv. for the defence of cities*, hoc opus ad defensionem urbium summanum habet op., Caes. adv. of ground, op. loci, Cic.

6. fructus, us: *I have derived very great adv. from your letter*, ex tuis literis cepi (percepit) f. maximum, Cic.: *the adv.s of riches*, f. divitiarum, Cic.

7. utilitas *Tiro affords me wonderful adv.s*, Tiro mirabilis u. mihi praebet, Cic. 8. usus, us: *they discovered what we could derive from every beast*, inventerunt quen ex quaque bellua u. habere possemus, Cic.: *that thing had happened to the adv. of Gaul*, ea res ex usu Galliae acciderat, Caes.

9. rēs, rel. adv. (in certain phr.): *it is not for your adv. that I should die*, ex tua re non est ut ego moriar, Pl.: *upon you it depends whether I shall do this in rain, or with a.d.*, id frustra an ob rem faciam in vestra manu situm est, Sall. Phr.: *to take adv. of any one's ignorance*, aliquid ignoranthum sibi quæstuerit habere (cf. Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77): *I have taken my own adv. into account*, duxi meum rationem, Cic.: *to consult any one's adv.*, aliqui consulere, Cic.: *to be of adv.*, to any one, aliqui prodesse, utilem esse (v. TO DO GOOD): *to buy with adv.* (l. e. cheap), bone emere, Cic. Pl.: *Aristippus appeared to adv. in every hue (of life)*, omnis Aristippum deinceps color, Hor.: *many women show to adv. with the hair neglected*, neglecta decet multa coma, Ov. (v. TO BE BECOMING): *in that cause Ciceru did not appear to adv.*, \*in ea causa minus placuit C. (v. also to be of ADV.) III. Superiority: Phr.: *the enemy had the adv. of us in number*, hostes nobis numeris praestabant, Caes.: *in the cavalry battle our men had the adv.*, equestri proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes., *The Romans had the adv.*, res Romana erat superior, LIV.: v. BENEFIT, GAIN, INTEREST.

**—. be of:** 1. prōsum, prōfūl, prōdēsse (with dat.): *nor is it of*

any a. to thee, nec quicquam tibi prodēst, Hor.: Cic.: v. TO DO GOOD, BENEFIT. 2. expidit, 4 (impers.: with dat. or absol.): *let them understand that nothing is of a. that is unjust*, intelligent nihil expedire quod sit injustum, Cic.: *it is of a. for you to be good*, expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. v. ADVANTAGE (I.).

**advantage (verb):** v. TO BENEFIT

**advantageous:** 1. fructuosus v. PROFITABLE. 2. utilis, e: *should not he do what is a. what is expedient* non faciat quod sit usit, quod expedit? Cic., v. USEFUL. To be a.: v. TO BE OF ADVANTAGE.

**advantageously:** 1. útiliter, Cic., Hor., v. USEFULLY. 2. bēne: *to buy a. bene emere*, Cic. Pl.

**advent:** adventus, us: v. ARRIVAL, Pfr.: *the first Sunday in Advent*, prima dominica adventus, Eccl.: during Advent, \*per tempus Domini adventus.

**adventitious:** adventicius: *an a. advantage*, ad, fructus, Liv.: Cic.

**adventure:** 1. An unexpected or strange event occurring to some one:

1. cāstis, ds: *our a.s will furnish you with abundant variety in writing*, multum c. nostri varietatem in scribendo supeditabunt, Cic.: *to make much of one's own a.s*, suos c. attollere, Tac.

2. Expr. by means of verb or context: *he (Ulysses) went through many dangerous a.s*, aspera multa pertulit, Hor.: *this man met with many strange a.s*, hinc mirabilia multa accidenter: *as in which I bore a prominent part*, quorum (quarum rerum) pars magna fui, Virg. II. A hazardous or remarkable achievement, facinus, ūris, n.: *the wonder a. of two Carthaginians*, mirabile f. duorum Carthaginensium, Sall.: *a great and memorable a.*, magnum as memorable f., Tac.: v. FEAT, ENTERPRISE. III. A risk: Phr.: *to embark in a doubtful a. for dominion or slavey*, in dubium imperii servitutem, slaverie, Liv.: v. RISK, HAZARD.

**adventure (v.):** v. TO VENTURE, DARE.

**adventurer:** 1. In gen. sense: *one who risks his life and safety*: *qui vitam, salutem, fortunas, pericula solet; homo audax, periculi avitus, etc.* II. A military a. by land or sea: lātro, pīräta, etc.: v. FREEBOOTER. III. As term of contempt: *a political a.*, etc.: \*homo nihil (merus nebulo) qui ad rem publicam emolumenū spe ductus accessit; quasi Graecus esuriens (cf. Juv. 3, 76) ad omnia patrūs; plānus (v. VAGABOND): homo vafer, egens, rerum novarum avidus.

**adventurous:** v. BOLD, RASH,

**adventurously:** v. BOLDLY, RASHLY,

**adventurousness:** v. BOLDNESS, RASHNESS.

**adverb:** adverbium: Quint.

**adverbial:** expr. by case of adverbium: as, an, a clause, \*pars sententiae

quæ adverbil more adjungitur. [But as tech. t., adverbialis may be used cf. ADVERBIALITY.]

**adverbially:** adverbialiter: Diom.

**adversary:** adversarius: v. OPPONENT, ENEMY.

**adversative:** adversativus: a. conjunctions, conjunctions adv., Prisc.

**adverse:** 1. adversus: *most a.*

winds, adversissimi venti, Caes. Fig.: *the minds of the unprincipled are hostile and a. to me*, mentes improborum nihil infensa et adversa sunt, Cic. 2.

asper, éra, érum (fig.), in a. times, in a. temporibus, Cic.: a. circumstances, res a., Sall. 3. infensus: *the gods are angry and a. di irati enq. sunt*, Sall. v. HOSTILE. 4. iniquus v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**adversely:** v. AGAINST, HOSTILELY, UNFORTUNATELY.

**adversity:** 1. res adversae (most frequent): *to bear a. res adversae ferre*, Cic.: *to lighten (the load) of a.*, res a. sublevare, rebus a. profugum ac solatum præbere, Cic. 2. adversum (neut. of adj.): *no a.*, nihil adversi, Cic.

usu, in plu.: *the prosperity and a. of the Roman people*, prospera et adversa populi R., Tac. (But adversum must not be used by itself in the sing. as = res adversa). 3. res asperae (fig.) Sall. 4. calamita: *to be in a.*, in calamitate esse, Sall.: *to sustain a.*, calamitatis perferre, Caes.: Cic.: v. CALAMITY, MISFORTUNE.

**advert to:** i.e. to speak of, or mention slightly: 1. attingo: v. TO TOUCH UPON. 2. perstringo: v. TO GLANCE AT (jin.). v. also to MENTION

**advertise:** I Inform: q. v. II.

To publish a notice, esp. of things for sale: prōscribo, scripti, scriptum, 3

h. a.d. that he would make a sale by auction, auctionem se lecturum esse proscripti, Cic.: to a. for sale another person's goods, bona alterius p., Cic., I hav. add my Tusculan villa for sale, Tusculanum proscripti, Cic.: to a. a combat of wild beasts, venationem p., Cic. Pfr.: to a. the performance of a play in the daily newspapers, \*per acta diurna fabulam actum iri indicare, significare.

**advertisement:** I. Information: q. v. II. A public notice: 1. proscriptio (notice of sale): an a. of the sale of property, p. bonorum, Cic. 2. *indictum* per acta diurna palam factum.

**advertiser:** one who posts up a notice, esp. of sale: \*qui bona, auctionem, etc., proscripti: in general sense.

\*qui aliquid per acta diurna promulgat, palam facit, v. TO ADVERTISE.

**advice:** I. Counsel: 1. com-

ciliū ne give good a. to the sick, recta consilia aegroti damus, Ter.: we will give you what shall seem to us to be the soundest a. on the subject about which you have written to us, quod verissimum nobis videbitur de eo quod ad nos scriptis tibi c. dabitum, Cic. honest (or sincere) a., c. fidèle, Cic.: I have followed your a., tuum c. secutus sum, Cic. in the letter you ask for my a., literis a me c. petis, Cic.: the lad compiled with my a., puer meis c. paruit, Cic.: also, to follow any one's a., alleujus c. uti, obtempore, Cic.: by my a., de meo c., Cic.: consilio meo, Ter. 2. auctoritas (only of that given by persons of influence): the a. of Regulus had prevailed, Reguli a. valuerat, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: to ask a. of, consilium (v. TO CONSULT): to give a., siūdeo (v. TO ADVISE): to give a. to those who ask for it on a point of law, de jure consulentibus respondere, Cic.: Tac.: to adopt a plan on the a. of an enemy, auctore hoste consilium capere, Caes.: v. TO ADVISE. II. Information, q. v.

**advisable:** Phr.: I doubt whether it is a. to do this, \*dubito num hoc facienda sit; num hoc facere expediat, etc.: v. EXPEDIENT, PRUDENT.

**advisableness:** v. EXPEDIENCY.

**advise:** I. To give advice: 1.

siūdeo, siūsi, siūsum, 2 (usu. with dat. of person; what is advised is expr. by acc. or subj.: also poet. by inf.): what do you a. me? quid mihi suades? Hor.: I a.d. Juturna to hasten to assist her brother, Juturnam succurre fratri suis, Virg.: he a.d. me to his legatus, me uti sibi essem legatus suscit, Cic.

there is no one who can a. you more wisely than yourself, nemo est qui tibi sapiens in s. possit te ipso, Cic. Join hortari et suadere. 2. auctor sum (with ut and subj., inf., or gen. of subs.): he strongly a. me to absent myself, mihi ut absim veberemt a. est, Cic. I do not a. you to flee, tibi non sum a. te profugere, Att. ap. Cic.: I a.d. the senate to make peace, senatus pacis a. fui, Cic.

3. censō, sui, sum, 2 (prop. to express an opinion, but often used to advise): I a. you to remain concealed in the same place, tibi hoc censeo, latendum ibidem, Cic.

I shall a. each man to practise the business he knows, quam scilicet uterque, censabo, exerceat artem, Hor.: v. TO THINK.

**BE OF OPINION.** 4. consilior, 1. (rare): to *a*, as a friend, amicu c., Hor. 11. To give information: v. TO INFORM.

III. To recommend, q. v.

**advisedly:** 1. consulto: to do anything *ad quid* c. facere, Cic. 2. consulte: things done cautiously and *a.*, caute atque c. gesta, Liv.: v. DESIGNEDLY, PURPOSELY.

**adviser:** 1. auctor: the *a.* of the departure, profectio a., Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ADVISE (2). 2. suätor: the *a.* and *uror* of the departure, s. et impulsor profectio, Cic.: the *a.* of peace, pacis *a.*, Ov. 3. consiliarius: the friends and *a.s* of Verres, amici e. Verris, Cic.

4. consultor: evil advice in worst to the *a.*, malum consilium consulteri est pessimum, Varr.: Salt.: Tac. 5. consiliarius: Phaedr.: Plin.

**advocacy:** 1. Legal defence:

1. patrocinium: the *a.* of usurers, p. feneratorum, Liv.: v. DEFENCE. 2. advocatio (late in this sense): he had not conducted the *a.* of the case in bad faith, non fidei sibi in a. defuerat, Plin. Ep.: v. DEFENCE. 11. Recommendation: suäso: the *a.* of a law, suasio legis, Cic. Phr.: as his *a.* of the law was very vehement, \*vehementissime legem suasit; v. TO ADVOCATE.

**advocate** (subs.): 1. The pleader of a cause: 1. actor (usu. with defining words): Molo, a. very excellent *a.*, Molo, a. summus causarum, Cic.: a middling lawyer and *a.*, consultus juris et a. causarum medicoris, Hor.: not the cause but the *a.* is blamed, non causa reprehenditur sed *a.*, Quint.: at Athens an *a.* was forbidden to excite the feelings, Atheniæ a. movere affectus vetabatur, Quint. 2. caudicis (prop. a mere pleader, and hence often used in a contemptuous sense): we are not seeking for some nameless *a.*, non c. nescio quem conquerimus, Cic.: Juv.: Quint.

3. patrōnus (orig. only of one who defended a dependent; hence it was always the most honourable term): the *a.* in a cause p. cause, Cic.: I beg of you, Praetor, give that *a.* to my opponent, queso, praetor, adversario meo da lsum p., Cic.: the *a.* of the opposite side, p. partis adversae, Quint. 4. advöcatus (in Cic.'s time used only of an assistant counsel, but afterwards as synonymous with patronus): such an *a.* seems to be a proof of a bad cause, videtur talis *a.* malae causa argumentum, Quint.: Auct. Dial. de Or. 5. räbula, ae, m. (a brawling or blustering advocate): Cic.: Quint. Phr.: to be an *a.* (in a particular case), causam agere, Cic.: causam dicere, Liv.: (habitually), in judicis versari, Cic.: causas actitare, Cic.: to be a person's *a.*, causam pro aliquo dicere, Cic.: that province selected me as *a.* of its rights, mihi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. 11. One who recommends or speaks in favour of: 1. suätor: he himself was the *a.* and adviser of this surrender, hujus editionis ipse s. et auctor fuit, Cic.: Vell. 2. patrons (fig.): the *a.* of justice, justitiae p., Cic.

**advocate** (v.): suäde, suäsi, suäsum, 2: I ad the Voconian law, legem Voconianam suasi, Cic.: to *a.* a proposed law, rogationem s., Cic.: Liv.: Quint.

**advowee:** orig. the legal protector and patron of a religious house or church: hence, in modern times, the holder of the right of presentation to a living: advöcatus (ecclesiæ): Med. Lat. (The advöcatus was also designated patronus, and in some instances conservator: v. Du Cange, s. v.). A female *a.*, advicatisa: Med. Lat.

**advowson:** advöcato: to hold the *a.* of a church, ecclesiam in advocatione tenere, Med. Lat.: v. Du Cange, s. v. advocatione.

**adze:** ascia: Cic.: Plin.

**aedile:** aedilis, is: Cic.: Liv.: cu-rule *a.s*, curules *a.*, Inscr.: plebeian *a.s*, a. plebis, Suet. Adj. of or per-

taining to an *a.*, aedificius, -tius: the *a.s* gown, a. toga, Cic.: an *a.* clerk, scriba a., Cic.

**aedileship:** 1. aedilitus: to canvass for the *a.*, a. petere, Cic.: to discharge one's *a.* with great splendour, a. magnificissima tungi, Cic.: to enter on the *a.*, a. inire, Suet. 2. aedificium munus: Cic. Phr.: a defeat in canvassing for the *a.*, repulsa aedilicia, Cic.: v. AEDILE.

**aegis:** aegis, idis, f.: to shake the *a.* (of Jove), aegida concutre, Virg.: the horrible *a.*, horrifica a., Virg.: the hunting *a.*, sonans a., Hor.

**aerial:** 1. Of the nature of air: animalis, e: the constitution of a living creature is either earthly, or fiery, or aerial, or watery, natura animalium vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, est, Cic.: (o) by circuml., aeriali naturan habens, aëris natura praeditus). 11. Belonging to or situated in the air:

1. aërius or aëreus: the *a.* flights of birds, a. volutus volutrum, Cic.: to strive to reach the *a.* abodes, a. tentare domos, Hor.: Fig. i. q. lofty; a. towers, a. turres, Virg.: a. Alps, a. Alpes, Ov.

2. aëtherius or éus: v. ETHERIAL.—(Obs.) Aetherus has reference to the upper regions of the air; aërius, to the lower.)

**aerie:** v. NEST.

**aerolite:** \*lapis de coelo missus: aerolitus. Phr.: it was announced that an *a.* had fallen, nuntiatus est lapidem de coelo cecidisse, Liv. 41, 9.

**aeromancy:** aëromantia: Isid.

**aerometer:** aërometrum: M. L.

**aeronaut:** aëronautes, ae, m.: M. L. afar: prœcul, longe: v. FAR, FAR OFF, AT A DISTANCE.

**affability:** 1. cōmitas (v. COURTESY): Crassus with very great *a.*, had also sufficient gravity, Crassus in summa c. habebat etiam severitas sat, Cic.: Tac. 2. affabilitas (a rare word): courtesy and *a.*, comitas aſque sermonis, Cic. 3. facilitas (in gen, easy, pleasant, manners): Pompey seems to be equal in *a.* to the lowest in rank, Pompeius facilitate par infinito esse videtur, Cic.: a. of discourse, t. sermonis, Cic. 4. liberaltas (i.e. openness, freedom): a man popular not for his *a.*, but for his gloominess and severity, homo non *a.*, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, Cic. Phr.: to show *a.*, affabilem, comitem se præbere: v. FABLE.

**affable:** 1. affabilis, e: he wished to be *a.* to all, omnibus af. se esse vobat, Cic.: Virg. 2. commodus: to be a person of *a.*, manners, commodis moribus esse, Cic.: v. AGREEABLE.

3. comis, e: who more *a.* than Laelius? quis Laelio coniur? Cic.: v. COURTEOUS.

4. facilis, e: to be *a.* in hearing people, f. se in hominibus audiendi præbere, Cic.: v. GOOD-NATURED.

**affably:** 1. cōmiser: to address anyone *a.*, aliquem e. appellare, Cic.: Liv. 2. affabiliter: Geil.: Maer.

**affair:** 1. res, rē, f.: old age withdraws men from the management of *a.s*, a rebus gerendis senectus abstracti, Cic.: he undertakes the *a.*, rem suscipit, Caes.: military *a.s*, res militaris, Caes.: to transact public *a.s*, rem publican gerere, Cic.: domestic and private *a.s*, res domesticæ ac familiares, Cic. 2. negotium (an *a.* of business): to take part in an *a.*, negotio interesse, Cic.: to undertake an *a.*, n. suscipere, Cic.: to settle an *a.* as soon as possible, n. quamprimum conficer, Cic.: v. BUSINESS.

3. may often be expr., esp. in pl., by the neut. of an adj.: as, to attend to great *a.s*, to neglect small ones, magna curare, parva negligere, Cic.

4. ratiō (only in certain phrases): to arrange one's private *a.s*, r. familiares componere, Tac.: the *a.s* of a state, rationes civitatis, Cic. Phr.: as soon as I engaged in public *a.s*, ut primum forum attigerim, Cic.: Hor.

**affect:** 1. To act upon, influence: 1. afficio, feci, tectum, 3: the limbs

ore a.'d with pain, membra dolore afficiuntur, Lucri: to be a'd with pains in the feet, doloribus pedum affici, Cic.: the whole lung is a'd, pulmo totum afficitur, Cels. Fig. I was variously a'd by your letter, varie sum affectus tuus litera, Cic.: let us be a'd ourselves before we try to a. others, afficiamur antequam a. even at his death, ne mortuus quidem perinde affectus es, Suet. Note.—The verb is not used absolutely by Cic., as in the example from Quint., but always has some qualifying word; as dolore, admiratione, etc. 2. móveo, móvi, mótm, 2 (esp. of affecting the feelings): the speech of the consul had a'd the community, moventer plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: to a. the feelings of judges, animos iudicem m., Quint.

3. commóveo, 2 (stronger than the simple verb): to be a'd by brotherly love, amore fraterno commoveri, Caes.: the judge was a'd by the orator, commotus est ab oratore iudex, Quint. 4. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (not used of working on the feelings): another cause too delightful me, which does not a. you, me alio quoque causa deflectat qua te non a., Cic.: desire has a'd us, desiderium nos attigit, Locr. 5. pello, pélipi, pulsus, 3: the beauty of no female prisoner had a'd him when a young man, juvenem nullius forma peperat captiva, Liv. 11. To concern, q. v. III. To aspire to, to aim at, q. v. IV. To be fond of: v. FOND, TO LOVE. V. To make a mere show of (habitually): 1. simulo, i: now I will put to the test what you really love, what you merely a., nunc ego te experiar quid ames, quid similes, Pl.: Cicero instructed the ambassadors to a. a vehement zeal for the conspiracy, Cicero legatis praecepit studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, Salt.: my love is not a'd, meus non simulatur amor, Ov.: v. TO FEIGN, PRETEND.

2. affecto, i: to a. an imitation of antiquity, imitatione antiquitatis af., Quint.: to a. fondness for poetry, studium carminum af., Tac. 3. dissimulo, i (this verb denotes that something which really exists is feigned to be non-existent, and therefore can represent "affect" only when that verb is followed by a negative sentence): I a'd to be paying no attention to their conversation, dissimulare me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl.: Cic.

**affectation:** 1. simulatio: the *a.* of friendship, s. amicitiae, Cic.: the *a.* of the ancients about the concealment of eloquence, veteran circa occultandum eloquentiam s., Cic.: v. PRETENCE.

2. affectatio: frigid and puertile *a.*, frigida et puertiles af., Quint.: palpable *a.*, manifesta af., Quint.: he rendered his style obscure by a. and pedantry, affectatione et morositate nimis obscurata stultum, Suet.

3. mōlestia (rare, and only where the context explains it): careful elegance without a., (tiresome pedantry), diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. 4. mōlestos: Suet. l. c. (2).

**affected** (adj.): 1. Assumed, hypocritical: 1. simulatus, fictus: v. FEIGNED, FALSE. 2. ascitis (v. rare): certain natural, not a. vittiness, nativus quidam lepor non a., Nepos.

3. quaesitus: a. affordability, q. comitas, Tac. II. Unnatural and offensive in style, manner, etc.: 1. pūtidus: even Demosthenes exagitatur ut p., Cic.: I am afraid it will seem a., vereor ne putidum sit, Cic. 2. mōlestus (cf. AFFECTIONAT, 3): a. words, m. verba, Ov.: a. more a. expression of countenance, vultus molester, Quint.

**affectedly:** 1. pūtidé: to speak a. p. dicere, Cic.: to articulate letters too *a.s*, literas putidius exprimere, Cic.: Sen. 2. cōfuso (rare): to speak a. rather than in good Latin, c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 3. mōlesté: to write *a.*, m. scribere Aug. ap. Suet.:

**Quint.** **4.** mórosé : to arrange one's cloak in, m. pallium ordinare, Tert.  
**affecting** (adj.): **1.** miserabilis, e: my brother's grief appeared a. to all men, fratis mei maeror omnibus mortaliibus mihi videtur, Cic.: a. circumstan-  
ces, res m., Quint. **2.** miserandus, in an a. manner, m. in modum, CIC.: Phr.: a. most a. picture, p. tura quae in intimos penetrat affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 67: a. most a. speaker, orator in affectibus potentissimus, Quint. 6, 2, 30: a. an speech, oratio ad animos movendos compositus, aptus, based on Cic.: v. TO AFFECT.

**affectingly:** **1.** miserabiliter: an a. written letter, epistola scripta m., Cic.: to speak of sad events a., trista m., dicere, Quint. **2.** miserandè: to speak a., m. dicere, Gell.: v. PITABLY.

**affectation:** **I.** a state of body or mind, esp. those produced by external agency: **1.** affectio: a. a change of mind or body from some cause, af. est animi aut corporis aliquaf de causa com-  
mittatio, CIC.: vices are permanent a.s, vita at. sunt manentes, Cic.: all the right a. of the mind are called vir-  
tus, unnes rectae animi at. virtutes appellantur, Cic. **2.** affectus, us: a. proueris a. of mind, af. animi laudabili, Cic.: Euripides is indisputably pre-eminent in those a.s which are connected with pity, Euripides in his a. qui-  
miseratione constant, facile praecipius est, Quint.: to waver with irresolute a.s, dubius a. errare, Ov. **3.** sensus, us: in addressing the feelings of jurymen, I myself should be influenced by the very a.s to which I wished to bring them, ipse in commoendis iudicibus lis ipsi s. ad quos illos adducere vellem permoveam, Cic.: the will and a. of our fellow-citizens towards us, voluntas erga nos s. que civium, Cic.: v. FEELING. **II.** A disease, affectus, us: other a.s of the body come after a fever, ali corporis af. febri sup-  
ervenient, Cels.: v. DISEASE. **III.** Settled good will or love: **1.** amor: v. LOVE. **2.** caritas: the a. which exists between children and parents, c. quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. A dependent gen. usu, denotes the object: a. for the commonwealth, reipublicae c., Liv. But it is sometimes subjective: I believe that you have ardently desired the a. of your fellow-citizens, credo vos c. civium concipisse, Cic. **3.** stadium (used of any eager, ardent feelings): your warm a. and concern for my safety, s. tuum curaque de salute mea, Cic.: to show no small a. for any one, significare s. erga aliquem non mediocre, Cic.: also in pl: to try to win the a.s of the sal-  
dairy militia studia aff-ctare, Tac.: v. FONDNESS, ZEAL. **4.** pietas (dutiful affection, esp. towards parents and relatives): cherish justice and a., which latter though important in reference to parents and relations, yet is most so in reference to one's country, iustitiam cole et p., quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tunn in patria maxima est, Cic.: the last office of a., solemnia pietatis, Tac.: all your friends long for you with the greatest a., tui omnes summa p. te desiderant, Cic.: your a., welcome to your parent, has enabled you to accomplish a difficult journey, tua expectata parenti vicit iter durum p., Virg. **5.** affectio (late) a., (of apes) for their offspring, ut erga fetus, Plin.: to love any one more than can be cre-  
dited of human a., aliquem amare ultra modum humanae af., Gell.: Justin.

**6.** affectus, us: the a. of a parent, parentis af., Suet. (Neither this nor the preceding is Ciceronian). Phr.: to display a. for a man by conferring honours and kindnesses upon him, hominem honoribus et beneficiis complecti, Cic.: to feel an a. for any one, studio-  
sum esse aliecius; propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, Cic.

**affectionate:** **I.** amans, antis: an a. friend, amicus a., Cic.: a. most dear and a. brother, frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.: most a. words,

amantissima verba, Cic.: very a., per-  
mans, Cic. **2.** pius (of dutiful affection towards parents and relatives): a. towards one's parents, p. in parentes, Cic.: an a. mother, brother, p. mater, frater, Ov.: a. grief, p. dolor, Cic.: a. fear, viz. of wife for her husband, p. metus, Ov. Phr.: a. most a. reproach, obijugatio amoris plentissima, Cic.

**affectionately:** **I.** amanter: I saw that my arrival was a. expected by you, exspectatum meum adventum abs te a. videbam, Cic.: you entreat me most a., me obscuras amantissime, Cic. **2.** pië: (comp. AFFECTIONATE, 2.) to mourn a. for anyone's death, aliquem p. lugere, Cic.: you will preserve the recollection of us a., and inviolately, memoriam nostri pie inviolatque servabis, Cic.: Ov.

**affectionateness:** \*ingenitum in amore pronum; animus ingenitus atque in amore pronus: v. AFFECTION (III.).

**affiance (subs.):** **I.** Marriage con-  
tract: sponsalia, iun., n. pl.: Sen. **II.** Trust, confidence: q. v.

**affiance (v.):** **I.** To betrath: spon-  
deo, despondeo, spondi, sponsum: to a., one's daughter, alicui filiam d., Cic.: v. BETRATH. **II.** To trust, confide: q. v.

**affianced:** sponsus, sposa, Cic.: desponsata, Cic.: prōmissa, Virg.

**affidavit:** testimonium per tabulas datum (cf. Quint. 5, 6, 2). Phr.: no one makes an a. against his will, nemo per tabulas testimonium dat, nisi sua voluntate, Quint. l.c.: he who takes an a. (or before whom it is made), signator (the context showing its precise sense) Quint. l.c.: v. DEPOSITION.

**affiliate:** **I.** To prove any one to be the father of a child, aliquem pueri patrem esse probare (cf. Ov. M. 2, 91). **II.** To connect with or ascribe to: v. TO FATHER ON. Phr.: to be a.d. to a corporate body, in collegium cooptari, Cic.

**affiliation:** **I.** Proof of patern-  
ity, Phr.: an order of a., \*editum de pnero suscipiendo (2). **II.** Associa-  
tion, union: q. v.

**affinity:** **I.** Relationship by mar-  
riage, affinitas: P. Crassus bound him-  
self closely to Galba by a., P. Crassus cum Galba affinitate sese devinxit, Cic.: they report that Latinus entered intuam a. with Aeneas, Latinum a. cum Aenea junxitse tradunt, Liv. **II.** Natural  
connection, or resemblance: **1.** cog-  
natio: all the virtues are connected together by a certain a., omnes virtutes c. quadam inter se coniunctae sunt, Cic.: a. of pursuits, c. studiorum, Cic.: Quint.

**2.** affinitas (rate): the a. of the letters of the alphabet, af. literarum, Quint.: Gell., Phr.: the nature of the gods has no a. with our senses, natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr.: you have not the slightest a. with the fairness and modesty of Ti. Gracchus, tu a. Ti. Gracchi aequitate ad pudore longissime remotus es, Cic.: v. CON-  
NEXIO. **III.** Chem. l.t.: a mutual tendency to combination: \*affinitas.

**affirm:** **I.** To assert positively or solemnly: affirmo, i. I must speak, but in such a way as to a. nothing, to inquire into everything, dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem, quaran omnia, Cic.: Ceteras that the condition of the state is maintained by the laws of Sulla, Cicerio a. legibus Sullae coahere statutis civitatis, Quint.: v. TO ASSERT. **II.** To confirm, establish, q. v.

**affirmant:** affirmator: Ulp.: Tert.

**affirmation:** **I.** The act of affirming, affirmatio: an oath is a solemn a. jusjurandum est a. religiosus, Cic.: an a. that we will accomplish what we say, a. effectuors nos quid dicimus, Quint.

**II.** What is affirmed: v. ASSERTION.

**III.** Confirmation, establishment, q. v. **IV.** Legal l.t.: testimonium absque jure jurando.

**affirmative:** **A.** Adj.: affirmati-  
tus: the a. class of words, a. species verborum, Diom. Phr.: to give an a.

answer (to a question), fateri ita se rem habere: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE (and seq.). **B.** Subs.: Phr.: negatives are the opposites to a.s, negantia contraria sunt aientibus, Cic.: give me an answer either in the u. or in the negative, vel tu mi aias vel neges, Pl.: Diogenes maintains the a., Antipater the negative, Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.

**affirmatively, i. e., in the affirmative:** v. AFFIRMATIVE (subs.). **affix (v.):** v. TO FIX, FASTEN, OF AT-  
TACH TO. Phr.: to a, a particle to a word, \*particulum verbo adjungere or addere: to a, a seal to a will, testa-  
mentum signum signare, Cic. Cl. 14, 41: signum in tabulis testamentis apponere (c). Cl. Verr. 1, 45, 117).

**affix (subs.):** \*particula verbo ad-  
dicta s. addita.

**afflatus:** afflatus, us: a divine a., divinus a., Cic.

**afflict:** **1.** dolore afficere, dolorem facere, efficere, etc.: v. TO GRIEVE, IN-  
TRESS. **2.** afflicto, i. (prop. to dash about): I am very grievously a'd about domestic matters, de domestici rebus acerbissime afflitor, Cic.: to a, Italy with luxury and ferocity, Italiani luxuria saevitissima a., Tac.: v. TO DIS-  
TRESS, GRIEVE, HARASS. — Note. Not affligo alone; which is to cast down, prostrate; though dolere affligere may be used (Cic.).

**afflicted** (adj.): i. e., suffering trou-  
bled: **1.** aeger, gra, grum (distressed either in body or mind): afflicted in mind, aeger animo, Cic.: a. mortals, aeg. mortales, Virg.: a. with corps, a. curis, Virg. Join aeger, et corpore et animo confectus, Cic. **2.** miser, era-  
erum: to succour the a., miseris succurre, Virg.: v. WRETCHED. **3.** dolore afflictus, in dolore jacens, Cic.: v. TO GRIEVE, Phr.: to be a. with anything: conficitur, i.: to be a. with great want of necessaries, magna inopia necessariorum rerum conficitur, Caes.: to be a. with superstition, superstitione c., Cic.: to be a. with a severe disease, gravi morbo c., Nep.: v. ALSO TO SUFFER.

**afflicter:** vexator (rare): he was a cruel a. of the commonwealth, crudelis v. reipublicam fuit, Cic.

**affliction:** **I.** A state of pain, distress, a. grief: miseria: he could by no means extricate himself from that a., nulla ratione se ab illa in. eripere poterat, Cic.: v. WRETCHEDNESS, DISTRESS, GRIEF. **II.** A cause of such a state: malum, adversus res: v. EVIL, MISFOR-  
TUNE, CALAMITY.

**afflictive:** **1.** gravis, e: a more wretched and a. condition, miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes.: more a. wars, graviora bella, Cic. **2.** acerbus: a. circumstances, res a., Lucr.: a. annoyanc, acerbissima vexatio, Cic.: v. GRIEVOS, PAINFUL.

**affluence:** divitiae: v. WEALTH, RICHES.

**affluent:** divites, Itis: v. WEALTH, RICHES.

**afflux:** Phr.: an a. of blood to the head, fluxio sanguinis ad caput, Plin.

**afford:** **I.** To supply, give, yield:

**1.** praebedi, 2: to a. a refuge and solace in adversity, perlungit et solatia rebus adversis p. c., Clc.: v. TO FURNISH.

**2.** sufficio, feci, factum: the willow a. foliage for the wattle or shade for the shepherds, salices pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras s., Virg. Lucr.: you have a'd me great consolations, mult magna solatia dedi-  
cis, Cic.: no hope even is a'd that affairs will improve, ne spes quidem illa ostenditur fore melius, Cic.: v. TO FURNISH, GIVE.

**III.** To be able to sell or ex-  
pend without imprudence [no single word]: Phr.: I cannot afford it cheaper, \*non possum minoris vendere: I cannot afford it at so small a price, \*non possum tantulo vendere: if you build, you must take care not to go beyond what you can a. in expense and magnificence, cavendum est si aedifices,

**ne extra modum sumptu et magnificencia prodeas**, Cic.: *I cannot afford to live in so grand a manner*, \*res mihi non sumpetit ad tantum luxum; \*non sum tam dives quam ut tantos sumptus facere possim: *we cannot a. to let the farm for a smaller rent*, \*minoris funduni locare non possumus: *you cannot a. to carry on the war*, \*sumptui belli gerendi pares non estis.

**afray:** *rika: there was an a. and almost a battle*, r. ac prope praelium fuit, Liv.: *bloody a.s. r. sanguineae, Hor.*

**afright:** *terreo, pavescio: v. TO FRIGHTEN.*

**afrift (subs.):** *v. FEAR, TERROR.*

**afront (v.):** *I. To face, to encounter, q. v. II. To insult openly:*

*I. contumeliam afflico, etc.: v. TO INSULT.* **2.** *sugillo, i (not in Cic.): the men were a.d., viri sugillati sunt, Liv.: Sulla was a.d. by his rejection when a candidate for the praetorship, Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max.: v. AFRONT, TO INSULT.*

**afront (subs.): Open insult:** *1. contumeliam: to receive an a., c. accipere, Caes.: to cast an a. upon any one, c. in aliquem jaceri, Cic.: to put an a. upon any one, aliquid c. imponeo, Cic.: to expose oneself to an a., praebere ad e. os, Liv.: v. INSULT.* **2.** *sugillatio (rare): Liv.: Plin.*

**afronting (subs.):** *sugillatio: the a. of the consuls, s. consulim, Liv.*

**afronting (adv.):** *v. INSULTING.*

**affuse:** *afundo: v. TO POUR UPON.*

**affusion:** *expr. by part of verb: as, to crush the kernels with a gradual a. of warm water upon them, nucleus tundere affuso lis paulatim calida aqua, Plin.*

**afield (adv.):** *in agros; agros versus: v. FIELD.*

**afloat (adv.):** *Phr.: it was a very laborious task to get the ship a., res erat multar opera naveam fitore deducere (cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 398): the vessel is a., natia carina, Virg.: the ships were got a. on the forty-fifth day from the time when the timber was procured from the forests, die quadragesimo quinto quam ex silvis detracta materia erat, naves in aquam deductae sunt, Liv.: v. TO LAUNCH. Fig.: this rumour is a., serpit hic rumor, Cic.: painful rumours were a., graves rumores sparsi sunt, Cic.: this report has got a., haec fama percrebit, Cic.: v. TO GET ABROAD,*

**afoot (adv.):** *peditus: he began the journey a., ingressus iter pedibus est, Cic. Phr.: to set afoot, in medium afferre, proferre, proponere, Cic.*

**aforegoing:** *v. FOREGOING.*

**aforementioned, aforenamed,** *aforesaid:* *supra dictus or supra commémorátus: or with rel. clause: as, the aforementioned son, filius de quo commémorávi supra, Nep.: v. ABOVE (adv.).*

**aforetime:** *olim: v. FORMERLY.*

**afraid:** *1. timidus (of the ordinary habit of mind: v. FEARFUL): Codrus not a. to die for his country, Codrus pro patria not t. mori, Hor.: a. of a storm, t. procellae, Hor.: 2. pavidius (this expresses a greater degree of fear than the preceding word): a. of swimming, p. nandi, Tac.: a. of the sea, p. maris, Lucan: v. ALARMED.*

**—, be:** *1. timeo, ui, i (either absol., or with direct object in acc. or inf., also often with dat. of person on behalf of whom anxiety is felt — concerning the distinction between timeo and metuo, v. TO FEAK): now I am a. for our side what he will answer, nunc nostra timeo parti quid hui respondeat, Ter.: he was not at all a. about the legion's danger, de legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes.: they were a. of being surrounded, timebant ne circumvenirentur, Caes.: I am a. that you will not be able to endure the tools, timeo ut labores sustineas, Cic.—NOTE. Timeo is positive; timeo ut, negative.*

**2. metuo, ui, i (constr. same as timeo): they are not a. to swear any-**

**thing, nil metuunt jurare, Cat.: they were a. to try the hope of a contest, tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: to be a. of Hannibal, ab Hannibale m., Liv.: 3. pavéo, pavi, 2 (to be in a panic, q. v.): I am a. for myself, mihi p., Ter.: 4. pavito, i (of habitual fear): things which children are a. of in the dark, quae pueri in tenebris p., Locr.: Virg.: v. TO FEAK, BE ALARMED.**

**afresh:** *1. dñe integrō: Ter.: Cic. 2. denūo: Ter.: Cic.: v. ANEW, AGAIN.*

**afit:** *Phr.: the aft part of a ship, puppis, is, f.: the captain ordered the sailors to go aft, \*magister navis nautes imperavit ut puppim versus irent: fore and aft, \*a prora usque ad puppim.*

**after (adj.):** *I. Nearer the stern: Phr.: the a. sails, \*vela puppi propria. II. Subsequent, later, next, following: q. v.*

**after (prep.):** *I. Behind: q. v. II. At a later time:* **1.** *post (with acc.: the most general word): a. the proconsulship of M. Brutus, post M. Brutum proconsulim, Cic.: six years a. the taking of Veii, sexennio post Veios captos, Cic.: a. the death of Orestorix, post Orestorigis mortem, Caes.*

**2.** *a or ab (with abl., and used with an adverb): immediately a. the sacrifice, jam ab re divina, Pl.: immediately a. the bottle, statim a plolio, Liv.*

**3. ex or ē (with abl.): a. his consulship Cotta set out into Gaul, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.: one thing a. another hinders me every day, my quotidian aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: cheapness suddenly followed a., the greatest scarcity, repenitentia vitulis ammonae ex summa inopia conseuta est, Cic.**

**4. dē (with abl.: very rare): immediately a. the sale, statim de auctio, Cic. Note. A or ab, de, and ex or ē, all denote what happens immediately after; and ex frequently indicates that what follows arises out of what previously happened.**

**5. sub (i.e., following immediately upon: with acc.): a. saying this, they all prostrated themselves in the vestibule, sub hac dicta omnes in vestibulo procuruerunt, Liv.: your letter was read immediately a. that of Lepidus, sub literas Lepidistatim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic.**

**6. secundum (less precise than the foregoing): of what follows in general, with acc.): a. this day, s. hunc diem, Cic.: a. this battle the consul went to Messana, s. hanc pugnam consul Messanam venit, Liv.**

**Phr.: the day a. the acquittal of Messala, Hortensius came into the theatre, postridie Messalac absolitionem in theatrum Hortensius introit, Cael, ad Cic. N.B. When the Eng. word is foll. by a verbal subs., the phrase may often be rendered (a) by the abl. absol.: a. the completion of that work, he posts guards in various places, ex opere perfectae praesidia disponit, Caes.: a. the taking of Saguntum Hannibal had retired into winter-quarters, Hannibal, Sagunto capto, in hiberna concesserat, Liv.: or (b), by the conj. quam with subj.: as, a. my arrival in Africa, etc., cum in Africanum venisse, Cic.: the consults, a. laying the state of the commonwealth before the senate, etc., consults quam de republica retulissent, Liv.**

**III. In an inferior degree to:** secundum (with acc.): next to a. and the gods, men can be the most useful to men, proxime et s. deos homines omnibus maxime utilis esse possunt, Cic.

**IV. In imitation of:** **1.** *ad (with acc.): a. the likeness of warlike discipline, ad similitudinem bellieae discipline, Cic.: Liv.* **2.** *dē (with abl.): a. the old fashion, de more vestudo, Virg.: v. ACCORDING TO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH.—N.B. When after is attached to verbs, forming a kind of separable compounds, as, to run after, to follow after, to seek after, it is not represented in Latin by any single word: see the several verbs.*

**after (adv.):** *1. Of place: perhaps only in inseparable compounds, as to follow after: for which see TO FOLLOW, etc.*

**2.** *Of time; post: many years a., mutis post annis, Cic.: soon a., post paulo, Caes.: so long a., post tanto, Virg.: v. AFTERWARDS.*

**after (conj.):** *1. postēa quam (with perf.): a. I began to aim at honours, p. quam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic.: but a. the cavalry came in sight, the enemy turned their backs, p. vero quam equitatus in conspicuum vent, hostes terga verterunt, Caes.* **2.**

*postquam, or separately post... quam (also with perf.): a. on the seventh day a. I had left you, undecim die postquam a te discesseram, Cic.: which had happened a. I had given to the freedmen a letter for you, quod post accidisset quam dedisse ad te liberato literas, Cic.: Caes.: Virg.*

**3.** *May often be expr. by perf. part. (v. AFTER, prep. II. fin.): as, a. the battle was finished, proelii confecto, Sall.: six years a. Veii was taken, sexennio post Veios captos, Liv.: v. also WHEN, AS SOON AS. Phr.: the day a. you set out I came to Pompey, postridie quam tu es protectus, veni ad Pompeium, Cic.: Saguntum was taken eight months a. the siege began, octavo mensis quam coepimus est oppugnari captum est S., Liv.: he died the fourth year a. he was exiled, descessit post annum quartum quam expulsum fuerat, Nep.*

**after-ages:** *v. POSTERITY.*

**after all (adverb, phr.):** *1. tamēn: though the achievements of the Athenians were sufficiently great, they were, after all, considerably less important than, etc., Atheniensium res gestae satiis amplea fruere, aliquanto minores tamēn quam, etc., Sall.: though strength be wanting, yet after all, the wish is praiseworthy, ut desint vires, tamēn est laudanda voluntas, Ov.: v. yet, NOTWITHSTANDING.*

**2.** *quāquam: after all, why do I speak, q. quid loquer? Cic.: v. ALTHOUGH.*

**3.** *satēm: if not in a good condition of the commonwealth, yet after all, in a sure one, si non bono, at s. certo republicae statu, Cic.: v. et LEAST.*

**after-birth:** *secundae, arum - Cels. Plin.: secundar pars, Plin.*

**after-growth (of trees when cupped):** *héres, edis, m.: Plin.*

**aftermath:** *1. chordum fenum Plin.*

**afternoon (subs.):** *1. post mēridiū: having devoted the forenoon to declaiming, we went down into the academy in the a., quoniam ante meridiū dictiori operari dedimus, post meridiū in Academiam descendimus, Clc.*

**2. pōmēridiū or postmēridiū: num tenpus: Clc.**

**afternoon (adv.):** *postmēridiū or pōmēridiū: an a. walk, ambulatio p., Cic.: an a. litter, i.e., one delivered in the a., literas p., Cic.: publica sacra p. service (at church).*

**after-pains:** *dolores ex parte, Cels. 2. 8.*

**after-piece:** *\*fabella brevis post majorem fabulam actam data.*

**after-thought:** *posterior cogitatio, after-thoughts, as they say, are usually the wiser, p. cogitationes, ut aiunt, saientiores solent esse, Cic.*

**afterwards:** *1. post: some time ago, aliquanto post, Cic.: v. AFTER (adv.).*

**2.** *postēa: P. Considius had been in Sulla's army and a. in that of Crassus, P. Considius in exercitu Sullae et p. in Crassi fuerat, Caes.: some time a., p. aliquanto, Cic.*

**3.** *posthac: v. HEREAFTER.*

**4.** *deinde, deinceps, dēhinc: v. THEN, THEREUPON, NEXT (adv.).*

**again:** *1. Once more:* **1.** *dēnuo (i.e. de novo, afresh: q. v.): read the letter a., literas recita d., Cic.: cities overthrown by an earthquake he built a., urbes terrae motu subversas d. condidit, Suet.*

**2.** *iterum: (a second time): once and a., semel ique, Cic.:*

*Caesar sends ambassadors to him a.,* id eum Caesar legatos mittit, Caes.  
**3.** rursus and rursum: the *Helvetii began to press on a.*, Helvetii rursus instare cooperunt, Caes.: Ter.: Cic.  
 Phr.: *I must lose as much a., alterum tantum perdiendum est,* Pl.: *as large a.,* altero tanto major, CIC.; dupla major, Plin.: *as much money a., dupla pecunia,* Liv.: *to compare arguments with arguments a. and a., etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare,* Cic.: *to look a. and a., etiam atque etiam aspicer,* Hor. N.B. This word is frequently expressed by the particle *re* prefixed to the verb; as, *to grow a., recresco;* *to boil up a., récoquó,* CIC.: *v. to grow, etc.*  
**4.** *Further, in addition:* **1.** autem: v. MOREOVER

**2.** jam: a., *how sensible his advice is,* ye have often experienced from this very place, Jam quantum consilio valeat nec ipso ex loco saepe cognitis, Cic.: Liv.  
**3.** porto: *I have often heard from my elders, who said that they a., when boys had heard it from old men, saepe audiui a. majoribus natu, qui se pueros a sensibus audire diceant,* Cic.: Liv.  
**4.** rursus and rursum: *whatever they say I praise; a. if they say the opposite to that, I praise that too,* quicquid dicunt laudi; id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter.: *a shout having been raised, a shout from the rampart answers it a., clamore sublatu explicit rursum ex vallo clamor,* Caes.

**5.** præterā: v. BESIDES, FURTHER, AGAINST: **1.** Upon (usu. with an implication of force): **1.** in (with acc.): *he runs and falls a. me, in me incurrit atque incidit,* CIC.: *the Gauls rush a. the Romans,* Galli in Romanos incurrit, Liv.  
**2.** ad (with acc.): *to strike one's head a. an arch,* caput ad fornici offendere, Quint.: *they lean a. the trees,* se ad arbores applicant, Caes.: v. UPON. (In this sense against is usu. expr. by prefixes to the verbs, as, *to run a., incurro, occurro, etc.*; for which see the several verbs.)

**II.** In opposition; denoting hostility, contradiction, disapprobation, injury, protection from: **1.** contrá (with acc. in all the above senses): *to conspire a. the Roman people,* coniurare c. populum R., Caes.: Cic.: *one man can do nothing a. many,* nihil unus potest c. multos, CIC.: *a. any one's judgment,* c. alleius iudicium, Cic. (V. CONTRARY TO): evidence which is a. any one, testimonium quod c. aliquem est, Cic.: *this is not only not in my favour, but is a. me, hoc non modo non pro me sed c. me est,* CIC.: *a protection a. cold,* tutela c. frigora, Plin.: Cic.

**2.** in (with acc. esp. of direct attack upon): *to inflame the people a. evil men,* populum inflammare in improbos, CIC.: *to inveigh a. the tribunes,* in tribunos incurrire, Liv.  
**3.** adversus or adversum (with acc.): *of direct hostility and of remedies a.,* I will follow you a. my old allies, sequar vos ad, veteres socios meos, Liv.: *I will not contend a. you, non contendam ego ad te,* CIC.: *remedies a. poisons,* remedii ad, venena, Cels.  
**4.** ad (with acc. rare): *they dare to go a. any number of horse-soldiers,* ad quenvis numerum equitum adire audent, Caes.: *to prepare for war a. the enemy,* ad hostes bellum parare, Liv.: *v. also, CONTRARY TO, FROM, FOR.*  
**III.** In a contrary direction: contrá (with acc.): *the beams turned a. the forest and current of the river,* tignum c. vim atque impetu fluminis conversa, Caes.  
 Phr.: *the stream, adverso flumine or in adversum flumen,* Caes.: Liv.: *the winds are dead a. us,* venti nobis adversissimi sunt, Caes.: v. OPPOSITE TO.

**IV.** By a given time: v. BY.

agape: v. Gaping.  
 agaric: v. MUSHROOM, TOUCHWOOD.  
 agate: áchates, ae, m. and f., Plin.: white a., leucachites, ae, m.: Plin.  
 agave: \*aloe americana: Linn.  
 age: **1.** Time of life: **1.** etas, atis, f.: *the a. of men,* act. hominum,

Cic.: *the a. of trees,* act. arborum, Plin.: we are now of such an a. that we ought to endure all things courageously, id attalos jam sumus ut omnia fortiter ferre debeamus, CIC.: *Fimbria was more advanced in a.,* Fimbria longius acetate proiectus fuit, CIC.: *a child in a.,* acetate puer, CIC. Of definite periods of life: *an advanced a.,* act. proiecta, CIC.: *advancing a.,* ingravescens act., CIC.: *of all (the other) as there is a fixed limit,* but none of old a., omnium act. certus est terminus, senectus autem nullus, Cic.: *the a. of boyhood,* act. puerilis, CIC.: *the inexperience of youthful a.,* inaequals act. inscita, Cic.: *the flower of a.,* i.e., youth, flores actatis, CIC.: *middle a.,* act. media, constans, CIC.: *middle a.,* act. constans, CIC.: *the legal aid for the consulship,* act. consularis, Cic.  
**2.** aevum (poet.): *human nature is weak and of short a.,* natura humana imbecilla atque aevi brevitas est, Sall.: *if any one shall ask you my a., meum si quis te percontabit aevum,* Hor.: *the flower of a.,* flores aevi, Ov.: *would now be blooming at the same a. as you,* nunc aequali tecum pubescet aevio, Virg.—Note. Age when = old-age may be expr. by aetas or (poet.) aevum when the context explains the sense in which the words are used: *as, a man worn out with disease and a., vir morbo atque act. confectus,* Sall.: *worn out with a.,* confectus aevio, Virg.: v. YEARS, OLD AGE. Phr.: I am in the 84th year of my a., quartum annum ago et octagesimum, CIC.: this ended Galba at the a. of 73, hunc extitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac.: *a man more than 40 years of a., vir manus natus major quadragesima,* CIC.: *with children above the a. of 15,* cum liberis majoribus quamquidem annos natis, Liv.: P. Orbis meus fere aequalis est, CIC.: *under a.,* minor xxii annis or annorum, Dig.: *above a.,* major xxii annis. (N.B. The Roman law differed from the English in respect of the age at which legal competency began, and hence none of its terms are exactly equivalent to our phrases, which must therefore be literally rendered):

**II.** A particular period; an epoch: **1.** aetas: *the chief astronomers of that a.,* sumini astrologi illius aet., Cic.: *the heroic a.s,* heroicæ aet., CIC.: *the golden a., aurea act.,* Ov.  
**2.** aevum: *in our a.,* in nostro aevi, Plin.  
**3.** scēculū: *I myself perhaps am involved in the error of this a.,* ipse fortasse in iugis errore vessor, Cic.: *lest the u. of Pyrrha should return,* ne rediret s. Pyrrha, Hor.  
**4.** tempus, ōris, n.: *the heroic a.s,* heroicæ t., CIC.: v. TIMES.

**III.** All the human beings existing at any one time: **1.** aetas: *what have u. a. hardened a.,* shrunk from? quid nos duræ ruginimus aetas? Hor.  
**2.** scēculū: *I know what are the manners of this a.,* novi ego hoc s., moribus quibus sicut, Pl.: *the insolence of this a.,* iugis s. insolentia, Cic.: *the judgment of succeeding a.s,* s. reliquorum iudicium, Cic.  
 Esp. of the spirit or morals of an age: *nor is debauchery called the spirit of the a.,* nec corrumperem ac corrumpi seculum vocatur, Tac.  
**IV.** A century or any long, indefinite period: **1.** scēculū: *some a.s afterwards Scipio took Carthagini, aliquot seculi post Scipio Cartaginem cepit,* CIC.: Hor.  
**2.** aetas: *I have lived 200 years; the present is the third a. of my existence,* vixi annos bis centum; nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov.: v. CENTURY.

aged: **1.** Old: **1.** sénex, sénior: prop. only of living beings: v. OLD, OLD-MAN.  
**2.** sénills, c. (belonging to an old person): *an a. body,* s. corporis, CIC.: a. limbis, s. artus, Ov.: a. throat, s. guttur, Hor.  
**3.** annosus (poet. and in late writers): *an a. crux,* a. cortix, a. tres, arbores, Plin.  
**4.** grandaeua (poet.): *a. Nereus,* g. Ne-reus, Virg.: *an a. father,* g. pater, Ov.  
**5.** longatua (poet.): *an a. parent,* l. parentis, Virg.: *an a. head,* l. caput,

Prop.: *an a. woman,* longaeva, Ov.  
 Phr.: *an a. man,* vir aetate proiectus, CIC.: v. OLD, ADVANCED IN YEARS.

**II.** Of a certain a.: natus: *a man a. 40 years,* vir annos quadragesima natus, Cic.

*a man a. upwards of 50,* homo annos natus major quinquaginta, CIC.: v. OLD.

**agency:** **1.** Action: q. v.

**Administration, instrumentality:** **1.**

admnistratiō: without the a. of men,

sine a. hominum, CIC.

**2.** opéra (chely in ubi.): he learned that Tasgetius had been killed through their a.

eorum op. Tasgetium cognovit interfic-tum, Caes.: whence could we have har-

bour without the a. of men? unde sine hominum op. portus habere possemus?

CIC. Phr.: it is through my a. per

me fit, stat (esp. in negative sentences; foll. by ne or quoniam): it is through

the a. of your adversaries that it did

not take place, quoniam fieret, factum

est per tuos adversarios, CIC.: Ter.

**III.** The duty or business of an agent: procuratio: an ill-managed a., male gesta p., Quint.

**agent:** **1.** An actor, he that acts:

**1.** actor: *Cato was the a. in those things:* Cato a. illarum rerum fuit, CIC.

**2.** auctor: *the inquiry refers both to the act and to the a.,* quaeritur et de facto et de a., Quint.

Phr.: *the man is a free a.,* homo sui juris est, CIC.: not to be a free a., ad aliorum arbitrium vivere, non ad suum, CIC.: *Antony was never a free a.,* Antonius in sua potestate nunquam fuit, CIC.

**II.** One who acts for another: **1.** procurator (in the strictly legal sense): it makes no difference whether you act through a.s or in person, nihil interest utrum per procuratores agas an per te ipsum, CIC.: *the a.s of Dolabella,* Dolabellæ p., CIC.: *a legally-appointed a.,* legitime p. dictus, CIC.: Quint.

**2.** cūrator (with some limiting word): he had a faithful a., erat ei negotiorum curator fidus, Sall.: *a. of the commonwealth* (said by Boethius of Sulla), c. re-publicae, Sall.

**3.** auctor (rather rare): *that admirable a. of his state!* præclarus iste a. sua civitatis, CIC.: *the a. of many societies,* multarium societatum a., CIC.

**4.** interpres, ēts (esp. in bad sense): *a.s for corrupting the administration of justice,* interpres corrum-pendi judicil, CIC.: Ltv.

**5.** minister, tri: *the freedman of Fabricius had been his a. in a crime,* Fabricii libertus in malefacto fuerat, CIC.: *the a.s of their wickedness were arrested,* scleris ministri comprehensi sunt, Liv.: v. ABETTER.

**6.** administer, tri: a.s and abettors of Naevius, a. et satellites Naevii, CIC.

(Obs. Both this and the preceding are general terms, and must not be used for agent in its strict and legal sense.) Phr.: to be a. for any one, alicui procurare, Dig.: to be a. for distributing provisions, alimēnta divi-dendi procurare, Capit.

**III.** An active power or cause: in such phr. as, *fore is a powerful a.,* when it must not be literally trans.: as, a powerful a. in checking pains of the stomach, (herba) in dolore stomaci efficax, Plin.: wind is a powerful a., \*magna s. ingens est vis ventorum.

**agglomerate:** glōmēto, i. to a. wool into balls, lanam in orbis g., Ov.

snows ad by an eddy of wind, glo-me-ratae turbine nives, Sil.

**agglutinate:** agglūtīo, i. (v. rare)

CIC.: Cels.: v. TO STICK TO.

**agglutination:** congħlūtīo (v. rare): CIC.: v. ADHESION.

**aggrandize:** amplifico, i. a few a.d by honour and glory may cor-rupt the manners of the community,

pauci honore et gloria amplificati mores

civitatis corrumperem possunt, CIC.

**2.** attollo, i.: to a. the repub-lic by war and arms, bellis et armis rempublicam a., Tac.

**3.** augeo, auxil, auctum, 2 (usu. with a defining abl.): to a. the occupants with health, possessores divitias a., CIC.: to a. any one in rank, aliquem dignitate a., CIC. Phr.: to a. any one

**excessively**, immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac.: v. TO ENLARGE, INCREASE, EXALT.

**aggrandizement**: 1. amplificatio: the *a.* of one's private property, rei familiaris *a.*, Cie.; 2. incrementum: Cicero was indebted to himself for all his *a.*, Cicero omni incremento sua sibi debuit, Vell., Phr.: he seeks only the *a.* of his own family, id solum quaerit, ut suos potentia, honore, divitiae, augeat: he is bent only on his own *a.*, \*hoc unum studet ut fortunas suas amplificet, augeat.

**aggrandizer**: amplificator: you shall learn that I am not merely the supporter but the *a.* of your dignity, me tuae dignitatis non modo fauorem sed etiam a. cognoscas, Cie.

**aggravate**: 1. To make worse or less endurable: 1. grávo, i: forbear to *a.* my hard lot, ut fortunam parce g. meam, Ov.; to *a.* one's unpopularity, aliquicis invadit g., Tac.; 2. aggravio, i: afaüs had been ad by a war, belliores aggravatae erant, Liv.; Plin.; 3. ingravio, i (less frequent): the one *a.* my misfortunes, the other relieves them, illa meos casus i., illa levat, Ov.; Virg.

4. aspergo, t: to *a.* the wrath of a conqueror, tram victoris *a.*, Tac.; 5. exulceró, i (as a sore): what they cannot heal they *a.*, ex qua sanare nequeunt, e., Cie.: to *a.* grief, dolorem e., Plin. Ep.; 6. ônëro, i (chiefly in Liv. and Tac.): to *a.* a wrong, injuriam o., Liv.; to *a.* anxieties, curas o., Tac.; 7. augo, xi, ctum, 2: to *a.* any one's grief, a. alieni dolorem, Cie.: age a. gluttony, vitium ventris et gutturis aetas a., Cie.: v. TO INCREASE. 11. To describe in exaggerated terms: 1. augeo, 2: to *a.* the heinousness of an action, facti atrocitatim *a.*, Cie.: to *a.* a charge, crimen a., Quint.; 2. aspergo, i: that he might seem neither to soften nor to *a.* the accusations, ne lenire neve a. crimina videretur, Tac.: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

**aggravating** (adj.): 1. Making worse: Phr.: circumstances a. a crime, \*quod peccati atrocitat in angel: v. TO AGGRAVATE. 11. Annoying, vexations: molestus: v. ANNOYING, VEXATIOUS.

**aggravation**: 1. The making pain, grief, &c., more intolerable: 1. exulceratio: I was afraid that this might be, not a consolation, but an *a.* (of your grief), verebar ne haec non consolatio sed e. esset, Sen.; 2. (more us.) expr. by phr.: as this is an *a.* of our misery, \*augeat, gravat, onerat, hoc miseriam nostram: v. TO AGGRAVATE. 11. A making worse; Phr.: it is an *a.* of the crime that the injured man was a friend, \*augeat atrocitatem facinoris quod homini amico injuriam intulit: to consider the *a.* or the extenuations of an offence, \*quae crenu aut augment aut dilatant aestimare, s. reputare: v. TO AGGRAVATE.

**aggregate** (v.): v. TO BRING TOGETHER.

**aggregate** (adj.): v. WHOLE, TOTAL, aggregate (subs.): summa v. SUM, TOTAL (subs.).

**aggregation**: 1. The act of bringing together: collatio: Liv. 11. An aggregate: q. v.

**aggression**: Phr.: to make *a.* on the territories of one's neighbours, incursions in finitimum fines hostiliter facere, Liv.: we will not submit to your *a.*, \*injurias tuas non patiemur, ferimus: v. ATTACK.

**aggressive**: Phr.: the Romans took the *a.* in the war against Philip, ultra bellum. Philippo Romani inferbant, Liv.: those who are acting on the *a.* have more spirit than those acting on the defensive, animus est major inferentiis vim quam arcens, Liv.: also, to take the *a.*, arma hostibus ultra inferre, Liv.: prior hostes bello lassicerat, Caes.: Cie.: infesta arma contra aliquem ferre, Justin: and of an *a.* movement in the field, infestis signis in hostes impetu facere, ad hostes ire, Caes.: the Romans

always pursued an *a.* policy, \*semper hostes petere quam ab ilis peti malebant Romani o. sp̄it, animus infestus, Cie.: v. HOSTILE.

**aggressor**: qui bellum ultra inferit; qui alterum prior lassessit: v. AGGRESSIVE.

**aggrieve**: 1. To grieve: q. v.

II. To injure: q. v.

**aghast**: stupefactus: men gaze a. upon him while speaking, homines eum stupefacti dicente inuentur, Cie., Esp. in phr. to stand or be a.: obstipesci, stipui, i: I was a. at the sight; my hair stood on end, obstipui, steteruntque comae, Virg.: v. AMAZED, ASTONISHED.

**agile**: 1. ágilis, e: the *a.* goddess, p. corpora, Liv.: the *a.* Appulian, P. Appulus, Hor.: v. ACTIVE, NIMBLE.

**agility**: 1. ágilitas: Quint.

permicias: *a.* and swiftness, p. et velocietas, Cie.: Caes.: v. NIMBLNESS.

**aglio**: collybus: how can there be an *a.* when every one uses the same kind of coins? c. esse qui potest quatuor tunicae omnes uno genere numerorum? Cie.: to make a deduction for the *a.*, deductionem facere pro c., Cic.

**agist**: v. TO PASTURE.

**agistment**: v. PASTURING.

**agitate**: 1. To move rapidly to and fro: 1. agito, i: the sea is *a.* and disturbed by the violence of the winds, mare ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur, Cic.

2. sollicito, i (mostly poet.): to *a.* the sea with oars, freta remis s., Virg.: v. TO SHAKE.

II. Fig.: to excite or disturb: 1. agito, i: to *a.* the commonly, plebem a., Liv.: the republic was jocosely ad by the dissensions of the tribunes, seditionibus tribunicis atrociter respublice agitabatur, Sall.: test ungatis desire continually *a.* and harass thee, ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupidio, Hor.

2. commoneo, móvi, mótm, 2: my mind has been ad by fear, hope, joy, animus commotu st metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.: to be *a.* by strong desire or by fear, aut libidine aliqua aut metu commoveri, Cie.

3. perturbo, i (v. TO DISTURB, TROUBLE): to *a.* the mind, animum p., Cie.: to be *a.* respecting the safety of the state, de reipublicae salute perturbare, Cie.

4. pulsio, i (postl.): fear agitating their hearts, corda pavor pulsans, Virg.: v. TO DISTURB, EXCITE, STIR UP.

III. To discuss, debate: agito, i: these matters having been ad, his rebus agitatus, Caes.: v. TO DISCUSS, DEBATE.

**agitated** (adj.): 1. sollicitus: the sea, mare s., Virg. Fig.: a state *a.* by suspicion, sollicita civitas suspicione, Cie.: I am not ignorant how *a.* and anxious all totu, non ignoro quam sit aurum omnis s. atque anxius, Cie.: an a. life, s. vita, Hor.

2. trépidus: the iron husses when plunged into the *a.* water, ferrum in trepidi submersum subtilit uita, Ov. Fig.: a. with fear, t. metu, Sall.: Virg.: with gen.: *a.* with wonder and fear, t. admiratiois ac metus, Tac.: on a. look, t. vultus, Ov.

3. tumultuös: the *a.* sea, t. mare, Hor. Fig.: a seditious and a. sea, seditionis ac t. vita, Cie.

4. turbulentus: the *a.* water, t. aqua, Phaedr. Fig.: an *a.* commonwealth, t. res publica, Cie.

—, to be: trépido, i: my mind is *a.* with recent fear, recentimente metu, Hor.: to be *a.* with dread of war, formidine bellii t., Ov.: v. TO BE DISTURBED, TROUBLED.

**agitation**: 1. Violent movement: 1. agitatio: the movements and *a.* of the waves, motus et agitationes fluctuum, Cie., Liv.

2. jactatio: the soldiers not being yet sufficiently recovered from the *a.* of the sea, needus satia reflectis ab j. maritima militibus, Liv.: Cie.: v. TO Tossing.

II. Mental or political disturbance: 1. commotio *a.* of mind, c. animi, Cie.

2. concitatio: more violent mental *a.*, c. vehementiores animi, Cie.: Liv.

3. perturbatio: I for my part am disturbed by great mental *a.*, equidem sum magna animi p. commotus, Cic. after the death of Caesar, causes of new *a.* seemed to be sought for, post interitum Caesaris novarum p. causae querari videbantur, Cic.

4. tumultus: *a.* of the mind, t. mentis, Hor.: Lucan.

5. trépidatio: as there any *a.*? any disorder? numquaque t. ? numqui tumultus? Cic., Vell., Phr.: the corn-law *a.*, \*populi concitatio de legis bus frumentaris abrogandis, v. DISTURBANCE.

III. Discussion, debate: q. v. Phr.: I hear that it is in *a.* to bring forward a law establishing vote by ballot, \*audio id jam moveri ut lex tabellaria teratur.

**agitator** (political): 1. qui sollicitando animos hominum turbat statum civitatis, Liv. 34. 62.

2. turbator, vulgi, Liv.

3. plebis turbator, Tac.

4. seditus civis et turbulentus,

Cic.

5. turbae ac tumultus concitator, Liv.: the mob, having been roused, overstripped the *a.* himself, multitudine concitato ipsam concitatores antecessit, Sen.

**agnail**: redūvia: Cic. Plin.

**agnate**: a relation by the father's side: agnatus, Cic.

**agnus castus**: agnōs, i. f.: Plin.: vitex agnus castus, Linn.

**ago**: abhinc: their father died 22 years *a.*, horum pater a. duos et viginti annos est mortuus, Cic.: when? four years *a.*, quo tempore? a. annis quadrato, Cic. 30 days *a.*, a. triginta diebus, Cic. Plin.: six months *a.*, ante hox sex menses, Phaedr.: a few days *a.*, paucis diebus, Cic.: long *a.*, some time *a.*, diuidum, pridem; jamdiudum, jampridem: v. long, articles.

—, long: 1. diudum: when? not long ago, quando? hand d., Pl.: how long *a.*? just now, quam d.? modo, Ter.: Cic.

2. jamdiudum: has she already left the soldier? long ago, anne abit jam a militi? j., Ter.

3. pridem: how long *a.* is it since you entered this debt in your journal? quam d. hoc nomen in adversaria restulisti? Cic.: not very long *a.*, hand ita p., Hor.

4. jampridem: this ought to have been done long *a.*, hoc j. factum esse oportuit, Cic.: Virg. (Indum strictly refers to a time longer ago than pridem, but is often used, like the Greek παλαι, of a time only a little removed from the present. Both words are strengthened by jam: v. LONG SINCE). Phr.: I foresaw the coming storm long *a.*, multo ante propria tempestatem futuram, Cic.

—, some time: 1. diudum (see preceding art. fin.): I am telling this man what you told me some time *a.*, narro huic quia tu d. narrasti mihi, Ter.: Cic.

2. pridem: which you had written to me some time ago, quod ad me p. proscraperas, Cie.

**agog**: v. EAGER, LONGING.

**agoing**: only in phr. to set a.: 1. Lit. of physical motion: incito, i (only of rapid motion): to set stones a. down hill, inc. saxa per pronum, Sall. fr.: to set horses rapidly *a.*, equos vehementer inc. Caes.

II. Fig.: móveo, móvi, mótm, 2: is it I who set those things *a.*? ego istaec m.: Ter.: v. TO BEGIN, UNDERTAKE.

**agonize**: 1. Trans.: to distress severely: 1. crució, i: to be *a.* with bodily pain, dolore corporis cruciari, Cic.

2. discrucio, i: to be *a.* in mind, discruciani animi, Ter.

3. exercicio, i: say no more, lest I should *a.* you too, non loquer plura, ne te quoque excruciem, Cic.: v. TO TORTURE, TORMENT.

II. Intrans.: to be in agony: v. AGONY.

**agonizing**: cruciāns, autis a. grief, aegrotudo c., Cic.

**agony**: 1. acerbissimus animi sensus ac dolor, Cic.

2. acerbissimus or acerrimus dolor, Cic.: v. GRIEF, PAIN.

Phr.: in what a. the wretched mothers are! ut miseræ matres cruciantur! Pl.: I am in mental *a.*, discurrior animi,

**Ter.**: *Pl.* : *to be in a.*, doire angl., Cic.: *I am in a, about that, id ego excrucior,* Pl. (*In Vulg. Luc. 22, 44, being in an a., he prayed more earnestly, factus in agonia; prolixius orabat.*)

**agrarian**: agrárus: *a. laws, leges agrariae, Cic.*

**agree**: 1. *To be of the same mind or opinion*: 1, consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (with prep.): *I a. with you on that subject, de ca re tecum consentio,* Cic.: *all as with one breath a., omnes uno ore e., Cic.; si, una et mente et voce in aliquid re, Cic.* : *also with acc. and inf.*: *all men a. that arms ought to be taken up, omnes mortales c. armis esse capienda, Cic.* 2, assentio, or (more freq.) assentior, 4 (i.e. to assent to; with dat.): *they ad. with Bilibus, Bibulo assensum est, Cic.* : *the senate very often ad. with you about the most important affairs, saepissime tibi senatus maximis de rebus assensus est, Cic.*

3, sentio, 4 (with cum or some other word): *I a. with you, tecum sentio, Pl.* : *to a. with Caesar, cum Caesare s., Cic.* : *if only all would a. to and approve the same, si modo unum omnes sentiant ac probent, Caes.* 4, congruo, 6, 3: *about on thing only they differ, about the rest they a. wonderfully, de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifici c., Cic.* 5, consisto, stitit, stitum, 3: *to a. with any one in words, but to differ in fact, cum aliquo verbis c., re dissidere, Cic.* 6, convénio, vennit, ventum, 4 (with prep.: esp. impers.): *this was the only thing in which they could not a., exstitit hoc unus quod non convenie- rint illis, Ox.* *herein I a. with Brutus, hoc quidem nihil cum Bruto convenient, Cic.* 7, concino, cincui, centum, 3 (with prep.): *to a. in fact with any one, but to differ in words, re e. cum aliquo, verbis discrepare, Cic.* so it happens that no two a. (in the measurement), ita fit ut nulli duo c., Plin.

8, audio, 3 (i.e. to listen to and accept what some one says: with acc.): *I a. with Socrates when he says, etc., id Socratem audio dicentem, etc., Cic.* nor do I a. with Homer, who says, etc., nec Homerum audio, qui . . . ait, Cic. Phr.: *I used to say that you were the only person who a.d with me, commemorabam te unum mili tuisse assensem, Cic.* II. To settle mutually: 1, compóno, posui, posítum, 1: *as had been a.d upon with Marcus, ut compotum cum Marcio fuerat, Liv.* : *the treaty has been already concluded, and all its terms ad upon, ictum iam foedus et omnes composita leges, Virg. : at the hour ad upon, composita hora, Hor.* 2, constituo, ū, ūtum, 3: *the day which he had a.d upon with the ambassadors had come, ea dies quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes.* : *we a.d to finish our walk in the Academy, constitutus inter nos ut ambulationem in Academia confidimus, Cic.* : *I could wish that I had not a.d with Lælius to come to day, vellem non constituisse me hodie venturum esse Lælio, Cic.* 3, condicio, dixi, dictum, 3 (rare): *he a.d for a fixed price, certo conditrix pretio, Phaedr. : to a. upon a true, inducas c., Just.* 4, consentio, 4: *the whole senate a.d to decree a. tri- umph, universus senatus ad decernendum triumphum consensit, Liv.* 5, páciscor, pacatum, 3: *he a.d for a large reward with the chiefs, paciscitur magna mercede cum principibus, Liv.* Cic.: v. TO BARGAIN. 6, dépáscor (dépâ), 3: *he a.d with them to leave his arms, depactus est cum eis ut arma relinqueret, Cic.* 7, pangó, pépigi, pacum, 3 (in perfect tense only): *a treaty a.d upon, pactum foedus, Cic.* : *you have a.d upon peace with us, pacem nobiscum pépigi- stis, Liv.* Ox.: Tac. 8, conveint (impers.): *v. AGREED UPON, TO BE; TO APPOINT, TO SETTLE.* III. *To assent to; assentio and (more freq.) assentior, 4 (with dat.): the citizens always a.d to his wishes, ejus semper voluntatibus civis assenserunt, Cic.* : *I entirely a. with what you have said, illud quod*

a. te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, Cic. : v. TO ASSENT.

**IV.** *To be consistent with*: 1, consentio, 4: *the countenance of Domitius did not a. with his words, virtus Domiti cum oratione non consentiebat, Caes.* : *all the parts a. with one another, inter se omnes partes c., Cic.* : *what is related as with the times and places, temporebus et locis ea quae narrantur c., Cic.*

2, consto, stitit, 1: *he will consider whether what is said a.s with the fact, or with itself, considerabit constitue- ratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum, Cic.* : *the account a.s, i.e. balances, or is correct, ratio constat, Cic.* 3, convénio, vennit, ventum, 4: *when the resemblance of his features, and the time of his es- pose, and the confession of the sheep- herd a.d, cum et virtus similitudo, et expositionis tempora et pastoris con- fessio convenient, Just.* : v. TO COR- RESPOND, TO BE CONSISTENT.

**V.** *To suit, be adapted to*: q.v. Phr.: *liquid food as with the fatigued, cibus humidus fatigatis convenient, Cels.* VI. *To be in harmony*: 1, concordo, 1: *you will a. with her, concordabis cum illa, Ter.* : *not even then could the brothers a., ne tunc quidem fratres c. potuerunt, Just.* 2, congruo, 3: *a woman a.s better with a woman, mulier mulieri magis c., Ter.* 3, convénio, 4: *to a. very well with any one, optimè cum aliquo c., Cic.*

VII. *At Gram. t.t. : séquor, sé- cùns, 3: as, adjectives a. with substantives in case, gender, number, \*adjectiva substantivorum surorum casum, genus, numerum s.*

**agreeable**: 1, *Pleasing*: 1, gratus: *an a. truth, veritas g., Cic.* : *an a. mistake, g. error, Hor.* : *an a. place, g. locus, Hor.* Vérya, pergratius: *a very a. letter, pergit literae, Cic.*

2, acceptus (with dat.): v. ACCEPT-

**VI.** *nothing is more a. to God, nihil Deo acceptus, Cic.* 3, commódulus (esp. of manners): *a. to my companions, c. sodalibus meis, Hor.* 4, amabilis, e: *an a. coolness, a. frigus, Hor.* v. LOVELY. 5, blandus (of things flat- tering and seductive): *by use ease can be more a. every day, otium consu- tudine in dies blandius, Liv.* 6, jú- cundus: v. PLEASANT, DELIGHTFUL.

7, pröhabilis, e (of what pleases any one's taste: with dat.): *a speaker more a. to the people, probabilitor populo orator, Cic.* 8, probátus (i.e. in favour with: with dat.): *no one was more a. to the chiefs of the patricians, nemo probatior primoribus patrum erat, Liv.* v. PLEASANT, CHARMING, DELIGHTFUL.

II. *of persons or personal manners*: 1, commódus: *an a. and charming woman, mulier c. et faceta, Ter.* : *guests, c. convivae, Pl.* : *to be a person of a. manners, commodis moribus esse, Cic.* 2, facilius, e: *to be a. and pleasant with anybody, f. et festivum esse alicui, Ter.* : *a. and kind, f. benevolusque, Ter.* : Cic.: v. GOOD-TEMPERED.

3, lepidus: *I found him kind, a., and courteous, ego usa sum benigno, l. comi, Ter.* : *a. manners, l. mores, Pl.* 4, festivus: *they think you a. te f. putant, Ter.* : v. PLEASANT, POLITE, COURTEOUS, AFFABLE.

III. *Suitable, agreeing with, consistent*: *aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consen- tiens: v. SUITABLE, AGREEING WITH, CONSISTENT.*

**agreeableness**: 1, *Pleasantness in general*: 1, dulcedo, Inis, f.: v. SWEETNESS, DELICIOUSNESS, CHARM.

2, suavitas: *the a. of a colour, coloris s., Cic.* : *a country seat of surprising a., villa mirifica s., Cic.* II. *Of persons and personal manners*: 1, facilitas: *a. and politeness, f. et humanitas, Cic.* : *he treated his friends with such a. and indulgentiae tractabat, Suet.*

2, lépor, óris, m.: v. GRACE. 3, festivitas: v. PLEASANTRY. 4, com- modi, faciles, lepidi mores: v. AGREE- ABLE (II).

**agreeably**: 1, suaviter: *I see*

*how, a pleasure flatters our senses, video quam s. sensibus blandiatur, Cic.* : *to live a., s. vivere, Hor.* : *a secunda strung, odor s. grave, Plin.* 2, dulciter (pert. dulcē, Hor.): *pleasure by which feeling is a. and pleasantly excited, voluptus qua sensus d. a. jucunde movebit, Cic.* : *a most a. written history, historia scripta dulcissime, Cic.* Quint. 3, jucundé: *to live a., J. vivere, Cic.* Suet. 4, lèpidé (colloq.): *to happen a. and for- tunately, l. prospere evire, Plin.* II. Ter.: v. PLEASANTLY, DELIGHTFULLY.

**II. Consistently, in accordance with**: 1, accommodato, to speak as a. as possible to truth, dicere quam maxime ad veritatem ac, Cic.

2, congruent: *to live a. to nature, c. naturae vive, Cic.* Join: a. te congruentque dicere, Cic.: v. CONSISTENTLY. 3, ad: *to act a. to orders, ad praescriptum agere, t. a. c.*

**agreed to be**: constat, stitit, 1: *it is a. among augurs that the number ought to be odd, inter augures constat, Imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.* : *it is universally a. that there are gods, inter omnes esse deos, Cic.*

**agreed upon, to be**: convenient, vennit, ventum, 4: *these things are not a. upon between my brother and me, haec fratri mecum non convenient, Ter.* : *the time had been a. upon between them for joining battle, tempus inter eos committendi proelli convenierat, Caes.* : *it was a. upon by myself and Deiotarus that he should be in my camp, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic.* : *the army, as had been a. upon, was withdrawn from Numidia, exercitus, uti convenierat, Numidia de- ductus est, Sall.: v. TO AGREE (II.).*

**agreeing (adj.)**: 1, congruens, entis: *there were other letters a. with yours, tuis literis c. fuerunt aliae, Cic.* oratorical action a. with the sentiments expressed, gestus cum sententiis c., Cic.

2, consenitaneus: actions a. with these emotions, actiones his motibus c., Cic. 3, convenientis, entis: *friends a. well together, convenientes bene amici, Cic.* Ox. 4, consentiens, entis: *movements a. with one's words and sentiments, motus cum verbis sententisque c., Cic.*

**agreement**: 1, *Conformity, consistency*: 1, constantia: *the a. of all words and actions, c. dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic.* 2, convenientia: a. with nature, c. naturae, Cic.

3, consensus, ûs: *the wonderful a. and harmony of all branches of learning, c. concentusque minus omnium doctrinarum, Cic.* II. *Harmony of opinions or feelings*: 1, consensio: the a. of all nations, c. omnium gentium, Cic. : Caes. 2, consensus, ûs: *never was your a. greater in any cause, nunquam maior vester c. in illa causa fuit, Cic.*

3, conspiratio: the a. of all good men, bonorum omnium c., Cic. : Suet.

4, constantia: *what a. is there among augurs? quae est inter augures c. Cic.* III. *Mutual arrangement, compact*: 1, convention: *to adhere to one's a.s, stare conventus, Cic.* Liv.

2, convention: *contrary to the faith of the a., contra fidem conventions, Liv.* : Tac. 3, pactio, in making a.s to regard the law, in p. faciendis legem spectare, Cic. : *a marriage, a. p. nuptialis, Liv.* 4, pactum: v. COMPACT. 5, sponsio: v. ENGAGEMENT, STIPULATION.

6, foedus, éris, a.: v. LEAGUE, COMPACT. Phr. according to a., compacto, Cic.; ex compacto, Suet.; ex pacto, Nep.; compôsto, Ter.; ex compôsto, Liv.; ex insituo, Liv.; ex sponsio, Cic.; v. ARRANGEMENT, BARGAIN

**agricultural**: 1, rusticus: *Nicander wrote about a. affairs, Nicander de rebus r. scripsit, Cic.* 2, agricôlaris, e: *a. work, ag. opus, Col.* 3, colônicus: *a. laus, c. leges, Varr.* Phr. the number of the a. population, numerus aratorum, Cic. : *the Germans are by no means an a. people, minime Ger- mani agriculturæ student, Caes.* : *to give*

*a good deal of time and attention to a. pursuits, aliquantum operae temporis risus consumere in agris colendis, Cic.*

**agriculture:** 1. agricultura, or separately, agri cultura: *to pay attention to a. a. studere, Caes.* 2. agricultio, or separately, agri cultio, Cic.

3. agrorum cultus: v. CULTIVATION. 4. agricola: Col. (who uses the word of agriculture as distinguished from the care of live stock). 5. r̄s rusticæ (*i.e.* agriculture abstractedly considered): v. AGRICULTURAL.

**agriculturist:** v. FARMER, HUSBANDMAN.

**agrimony:** agrimonia: Cels.: Plin. agrostis: 1. agrostis, is, f.: App. 2. dactylon: Plin.: cynodon dactylon: Plin.

**aground:** Phr.: *the light skips were a., leves cymbae sidante, Liv.* a ship having got a., navis cum per vadahasseit, Tac.: *they ran their ship a. at Chios ad Chiuni naves ecerere, Liv.: to run a ship a. on shallows or rocks (vadis, scopulis) navem impingere, Quint. 4, 1, 61.*

**ague:** 1. *The cold fit which precedes some fevers; horror, oris, m.: fevers generally begin with a., febres incipiunt a. h. Cels.* 2. *An intermittent fever; febris, is, f. (with a defining word): a quartan a., f. quartana, Cels. (frigida quartana, Hor.): au a., febris intermittens, Cels.; frigida febris, Plin.: a tertian a., febris tertiana, Cic.: Cels.: suffering from a tertian a., tertiana febris fabiorum, Cic.*

**ague-fit:** horror: Cels.

**ah (interj.):** expr. of grief, concern, surprise: 1. ah (used in most senses of the Eng.): *ah! you know not my grief, ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter.: ah! cease, ah! desine, Ter.: ah! be not so cruel, ah! ne saevi tantopere, Ter.* 2. val (of grief, indignation: also of joy): *ah! I am ruined, val! perii! Ter.: ah! how I would mangle him, val! quibus illum lacerarem modis, Pl.*

3. ejā (expr. of wonder, admiration, eager appeal): *ah! how nice he is, ejā! ut elegans est, Ter.: ah! be of good cheer, ejā! bonum habe animum, Pl.: v. ho! come!* 4. heu, chen: v. ALAS.

5. atāt (of something that strikes suddenly; also of grief): *ah! that's what it meant, atāt! hoc illud est, Ter.: ah! I am ruined, atāt! perii!, Pl.: v. HAI! 6. prō or prōh (of shame, regret, etc.: usu. with acc.): *ah! how great is the power of thy sway, pro! quanta potentia regnū est tu, Ov.: v. oh! 7. bel (with dat.): ah! me! hei mihi! Virg.: v. ALAS, WOE!**

**aha (interj.):** ah: Pl.: v. also ho, AH.

**ahead:** v. FORWARD. *To go a., procedere: v. TO GO FORWARD: to get a. of any one, praevertere: v. TO GET AHEAD.*

**aid (subs.):** 1. Assistance, help: auxilium: v. ASSISTANCE, HELP. Phr.: provided with all the aids either of nature or of learning for speaking, omnibus vel naturae vel doctrinae presidis ad dicendum paratus, Cels.: v. RESOURCES, APPLIANCES. 2. An assistant, helper: q. v.

**A kind of tax granted to government:** \*auxilium quod de gratia et non de jure fit; liberum adjutorium: v. De Cange, s. vv.

**aid (v.):** v. TO ASSIST, HELP, SUCCOUR, aide-de-camp: perh. the nearest term is optio. v. ADJUTANT. Or by periphr., \*qui ducis imperata ad alios defert.

**aiding (adj.):** v. AUXILIARY. **ail (v.):** dōlēo, 2 (with dat.): nothing a. d' any one, nihil cūquā doluit, Cic.: *I am not afraid test anything should a. me, non metuo ne quid mihi doleat, Pl. Phr.: to be a. laboreare: male, graviter se habere, etc.: v. ILL, UNWELL.*

**ailing:** v. DISEASED, ILL. **ailment:** v. DISEASE, ILLNESS. **aim (v.):** 1. *To direct an arrow or other weapon at:* 1. intendo, ducit, tum and sum, 3 (with in and acc.; or dat.): *to aim a weapon at the neck,*

telum in jugulum int., Plin. Ep.: *weapons aimed at the vitals of the state, telo intenta jugulus civitatis, Cic.: also absol., to aim arrows in war, bello int. sagittas, Virg.* 2. dirigo, rexi, recrum, 3 (with in and acc.; or dat.): *to a. a spear at an antagonist's face, bastam in os adversarii d., Curt.: Pallas had a.d. her spear at Ilus, Fallas Illo direxerat hastam, Virg.: he a.d. arrows at the outstretched hand of a boy, in pueri dispensans palmanum sagittas direxit, Curt.*

3. collineo, i (to take exact aim; rare): *to a. a spear or arrow at some mark, c. bastam aliquę sat sagittam, Cic.* 11. *To a. at with an arrow, etc.; to try to hit:* 1. pēto, ivi, and ii, imm, 3 (with acc.): *to a. at anyone with a javelin, aliquem spiculo p., Liv.: to a. at anyone with an apple, aliquem malo p., Virg.: to a. high, alta p., Virg.*

2. destino, i: *the slingers used to wound any part of the face at which they had a.d., funditores vulnerabant quem locum destinassent ois, Liv.: Curt.* III. Fig.: *To endeavour or purpose to attain:* 1. affecto, i: *to a. at regal power, regnum af., Liv.: to a. at obtaining the favour of the soldiery, studi militum af., Tac.: to a. at the mastery of Gaul, Gallias af., Tac.: to a. at a splendour of fiction, magnificientiam verborum af., Quint.: Vell.*

2. pēto, 3: *to a. at any one's life by poison, aliquem veneficio p., Aut. Her.: to a. at heaven, coelum p., Hor.: to a. at the foremost place in eloquence, eloquentiae principatum p., Cic.: v. TO SEEK, CANVAS FOR*

3. quaero, quae-sivi, 3: *to a. at flight, fugam q., Cic.: which was what he a.d. id, id quod quaerbat, Cic.: v. TO SEEK.*

4. sequor, secutus, 3: *to a. at expediency, utilitatem s., Cic.: to a. at Caesar's favour, gratiam Cæsaris s., Cæs.: Hor.: v. TO PURSUE.*

5. specto, i: *to a. at the general good, commune bonum s., Luer.: to a. at one's own glory rather than at the public welfare, ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem reipublicae s., Cic.: v. VIEW, TO HAVE IN.* 6. studeo, 2 (i.e. to be bent on: with dat.): *to a. at virtue, renown, dignity, virtuti, laudi, dignitati s., Cic.: also with acc. of neutr. pron.: you a. at one thing, namely to avert the attempt of Antony from the republic, unum studetis, Antonii conatur avertire a republica, Cic.:*

7. tendo, tetendi, tenuum and sum, 3 (with prep.): *to a. at higher and illegal objects, ad altiora non concessa t., Liv.: Hor.* 8. id agō, egī, actum, 3 (usu. foll. by ut and subj.): *they a. at seeming good men, id agunt, ut viri bona esse videantur, Cic.: also absol.: that is what they are a.g. at and plotting, id agunt et moluntur, Cic.*

9. cumbo, cubū, cubitum, 3 (with dat. or prep.): *to a. with all one's powers: to a. earnestly at avenging the wrongs of the commonwealth, inc. ad ulciscendas reip. injurias, Cic.: to a. at praise, ad laudem inc., Cic.: v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF, PURPOSE, PURSUE.*

**aim (subs.):** 1. Lit.: *the act of directing a missile or weapon: chiefly in certain phr. as, to be able to take sure a., certo ictu destinata ferre, Curt.: who is there who if he throw the javelin a whole day, will not sometimes take a good a.? quis est qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinet? Cic.: he took a., pariterque oculos telumque tendit, Virg.: v. TO AIM.* II. *The object aimed at: v. MARK.* III. Fig.: *a purpose, object, intention: q. v.*

**air (subs.):** 1. *The fluid which we breathe:* 1. aēr, aēris, acc. usu. aēra, m. (at and near the surface of the earth): *pure and thin a., aer purus ac tenuis, Cic.: a. and five always tend to rise, aer et ignis supera semper petunt, Cic.: the a. which we breathe, aer quem spiritu ducimus, Cic.: very thick a., crassissimus aer, Cic.: the thickness of the a., aēris crassitudine, Cic.: the a. is condensed into a cloud,*

in nubem cogitur aer, Virg.: *the cha-maeleon lives on a. alone, a. solo pascitur cha-maeleon, Plin.* 2. aether, aēris, m. (the upper and pure air): *he flies through the vast a., volat ille per magnum a., Virg.: water is produced from earth, the lower a. from water, the upper a. from the lower, ex terra aqua erit, ex aqua aer, ex aere aether, Cic.: v. AETHER.* 3. āmina (rare): *to be produced from fire, earth, and a., ex igni, terra atque a. procrescere, Luer.: Cic.*

4. aura (air in motion: v. BREEZE): usu. plu. and with a qualifying wor.): *he breathes the vital a., vitales suscipit a., Luer.: you inhale the vital a., a. vitales carpis, Virg.: to sniff the a., captere naribus auras, Virg.: the winds will carry the clouds across through the a., nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, Luer.: Eurydice was coming to the upper a. (from Orcus), Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg.: Es p. the open a. (as opposed to concealment or confinement): *the wooden horse being opened restores them to the open a., illos patet factus ad auras reddit equus, Virg.**

Fig.: *to bring everything into the open a., i.e. to reveal, omnia tera sub auras, Virg.* Phr.: *in the open a., sub divo, Cie.: Hor. Venus departs to Paphos through the upper a., Venus Paphum sublimis abit, Virg.: to take the a. (for health or recreation), gestor, i (in some conveyance): Sen.: Mart.: ambulō, i: or deambulō, i (on foot): Ter.: Cic.: v.*

ATMOSPHERE. II. *A gentle breeze: v. GALE, BREEZE.* III. Fig.: *manner, mien, look:* 1. sp̄ecies, ēi, f.: *a woman with a charming a., specie lepida mulier, Pl.: the a. of these men is most respectable, horum hominum s. est honestissima, Cic.* 2. gestus, his (bearing): *a graceful a. and movement of the body, venustus g. et motus corporis, Cic.: I must now assume a new a. and expression of countenance, num g. mihi vulnusque est capiendus novus, Ter.: to have an effeminate a., mollem in gestu esse, Cic.*

3. hábitus, us: *add the look and the a. of the man, add vulnusque hominis, Hor.: a maidenly a. and dress, virginalis h. atque vestis, Cic.* Phr.: *that was the more readily believed, because it had an a. of probability, id eo facilis credebatur quia simile vero videbatur, Cic.: he has the a. of a madman, turpe videtur, Cic.: what a. the creature gives herself!*

quam putide esse muliercula gerit! they give themselves too many a.s (V. AFFECTIONALY), intoleranter se tactant, Cic.: he had been accustomed to give himself very great a.s in that place, solitus erat tactare se magnificissime illo in loco, Cic.: v. FEATURES, MANNER, MELANIE, TUNE, MELODY, MUSIC.

air (a.): 1. To admit the fresh air: Phr.: *the hall is well a.d. by means of open windows: cryptopoticus patentibus fenestrīs auras admittit transmittique, cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17: the hall has a. enough of its own, and wants no a.ing, cryptopoticus contenta aēre sub nec desiderat, auras nec admittit, Plin. Ep.: to be badly a.d. (of a room), aere pigro et manente ingravescere, Plin. Ep.*

II. To render dry: v. TO DRY. air-balloon: v. BALLOON. air-bladder: vésicula. Luer.: of fishes, \*vésica natatoria.

air-built: v. UNSUBSTANTIAL. air-drawn: v. IMAGINARY. air-gun: \*bombard ventosa, Kr., \*tormentum pneumaticum.

air-hole: 1. spiraculum: Virg.: Plin. 2. spiramentum: Virg.: Ov.: Just.

**airiness:** 1. Free exposure to the air: Phr.: a. of a locality, \*loci situs ventosus: (windiness), loci situs auris obiectus: on account of the a. of the house, \*propter auras aedibus admissas

transmissaque (v. TO AIR): *want of a, aer piger et manens*, Plin. Ep. II. Fig.: *gaiety, sprightliness*; q. v.

**airing** (subs.): (for health, etc.); I. *gestatio (in a conveyance)*; Cels.: Sen. 2. *ambulatio* or *déambulatio (on foot)*; Cie.: Ter. Phr.: *to take an a.*, *gestor, ambulo, déambulo*: v. AIR (1. f.).

**airless**: *aëre cærens; aëris expers*: v. VOID OF.

**air-pump**: \*antlia pneumatica: Rulink. ap. Kr.

**air-shaft** (in mines): 1. *aestūrium*, Plin. 2. *lumen, lisis, u.*: Plin.

**air-vessel** (in plants): *\*vésicula, folliculus*: v. FOLLICLE.

**airy**: I. *Consisting of or pertaining to air*: v. AERIAL. II. *open to the air*: 1. *perflabilius, e*; *the threshing-floor should be on a high, a. spot, sit area loco sublimi, et undeunque perflabili, Pall.*—(Cic. calls the *filmy gods of Epicurus, perflabiles*). 2. *auris pervius* but *auras admittit transmittit*: v. TO AIR. 3. *ventosus*: stronger than the English word: v. WINDY. 4. *äpertus, patens*: v. OPEN.

III. *Light as air*: v. LIGHT, FINE.

IV. *Gay, sprightly*: q.v.

**aisle**: *ala* (the general term for a side-structure): v. WING: v. DU CANGE, s.v.

**akin** (adj.): I. *Related by blood*; consanguineus: v. RELATED. II. *Closely connected or resembling*: 1. *cognatus*: nothing is so a. to our minds as rhythm and words, nihil est tam c. meritus nostri quam numeri atque voces, Cie.: words a. to things, vocabula rebus, e. Hor. 2. *finitus*: *boltiness is a. to confidence, analicta fidetia f. est*, Cic. "this word is sometimes joined with p. sp̄inquin and vicinus; the two words being perhaps equivalent to our phrase "near akin": emotions near a. to these mental disturbances, motus finiti et propinquus his animi perturbationibus, Cie.: knowledge of logic is near a. to eloquence, dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima est eloquentiae, Cic.: v. RELATED, CONNECTED.

**alabaster**: *ålabastres, ae, m.*: Plin. : *an al. boz, ålabaster, tri, m.*: Cie.

**alack**: *hem!*: Ter.: Cie.: v. ALAS.

**alacrity**: *ålacritas: a. and eagerness for fighting*, a. studinque pugnandi, Caes.: a. in defending the *republic*, a. reipublicae defendendae, Cie.: the a. of dogs in hunting, a. canum in venando, Cie.: to display a., a. uti, Caes.

**alarm** (subs.): I. *Loud notice of imminent danger*: elanor: an a. is raised by the watchmen and guards of the temple, c. a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cie. Phr.: *an a. to arms was sounded*, conlamentum (est) ad arma, Liv.: to sound an a. (military), bellum canere, Liv.: Cie. there is an a. of fire in the neighbourhood, conlatur in vicinio incedunt, Sen. II. The panic and disturbance caused by the approach of danger: 1. *trrepidatio*: the unexpected occurrence caused the more a., nec ophnata res plus trrepidatio nisi fecit, Liv.: the a. and fight of the enemy, tr. fugitive hostium, Liv.: what was the a. of the senate, the confusion of the people, the fear of the city, quae senatus tr., quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2. *timutus, usq.*: they brought a. rather than certain intelligence to the camp, t. magis quam certum nuntium castris intulerunt, Liv.: he wrote to the senate in what a. the province was, senatus scriptis quo in t. provincia esset, Liv. Phr.: I perceive that there is a. trepidari sentio, Ter.: to be in a state of a., trepidare: v. ALARMED, TO BE. V. CONSIDERATION, CONFUSION. III. *Terror, fright*: pavor: *fright and a. took possession of all*, terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv.: nocturni a., nocturni p., Tac.: v. DREAD, TERROR.

**alarm** (v.): 1. *perturbo, i*: to be a'd by shouts, clamore perturbari, Cie.: to o. a. for me's own safety, de sua salute perturbari, Cic. 2. *terro*,

perterreo (*intens.*): v. TO FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY. 3. *exānimo, i* (a strong expression: *well-nigh to kill with fear or anxiety*): the illness of my *Fallia as me greatly*, Tuillae meae morbus me ex., Cic.

**alarmed** (adj.): 1. *pavidus: a. mothers, p. matres, Virg.: the woman a. out of sleep*, p. ex sonno mulier, Liv.: Hor. 2. *trrepidus: v. AGITATED, ANXIOUS*.

—, to be: 1. *trrepidus, i* (denoting agitation and panic): children are a. and fear everything in the blinding darkness, pueri tr. atque omnia caeca in tenebris metunt, Luer.: Virg. 2. *extimesco, thūfī, 3 (greatly in fear): even the horses of the gladiators were greatly a. by the sudden hisses, equi ipsi gladiatorum repentibus stolidi extimescebant*, Cie.: Ter. 3. *pavēo, pavī, 2 (of strong panic/fear): I am greatly a. when in-doors, and terrified when out of doors, et intus paevo ex foris formido*, Pl.: v. TO BE AFRAID, DREAD,

—, to become: *pavesco, 3: v. FRIGHT, TO TAKE.*

**alarm-bell**: \*campâna qua periculum, incendium, repentinus hostium agressus, ministrat.

**alarming**: *quod terret, timorem affert, incutit, etc.*: v. TO ALARM. Sometimes to be expressed by such a word as magnus, ingens, etc.: as so a. and so unexpected a danger, tantum tamque inopinatum periculum: v. GRIEVOUS, SEVERE.

**alarmingly**: Phr.: the disease was al. severe, \*morbus tam gravis erat ut metu omnes examinarentur: the fire was al. close to our house, tam prouinciam nostris aedibus fuit incendium ut magnopere commoveremur: v. TO ALARM.

**alarmum**: \*tintinnabulum ad excitandum aliquem e somno.

**alas**: 1. *heu (either absol. or with acc.): alas!* by how different a master art thou governed, heu! quan dispici domino dominaris, poet. ap. Cie.: alas, the vanity of man, heu vanitas humana, Plin.: alas for unhappy me! heu me infelitem, Ter. 2. *éhen* (éhen, Ov.: constr. same as heu): alas, the feet years glide on, éhen, fugaces labuntur anni, Hor.: Virg.: Ter. 3. *vae (either absol. or with dat.): alas for my back!* vae tergo meo, Pl.: *Manuta, too near, alas, to unhappy Cremona*, M. vae miseræ nimis vicina Cremonæ, Virg.: v. woe ro.

4. *hei* (constr. same as vae): alas, I am undone, hei peri miser! Pl.: *alas for me, hei mihi*, Pl. 5. *ah, vah, v ah!* 6. *al* (pro. v. oh, ah!

**alb** (a surprise): \*alba sacerdotis vestis.

**albatross**: \*diomedea exulans, Linn.

**albeit**: v. ALTHOUGH.

**albino**: leucacthiops, opis: Plin.

**albugo** (a disease of the eye): albugo, suis, f.: Plin.

**album** (a book): perl. \*ngarum album s. liber: the term *album* was applied to various register-books: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

**albumen**: *albūmen, Iuls, n.*: strictly the white of egg: but also used by modern writers in the scientific sense of the English word (Palmer).

**albuminous**: *albūmīnosus*, M. L. (Palmer).

**alburnum**: 1. *ädeps, ipis, c.*:

Plin. 2. *alburnum*: Plin.

**alcahest** (a pretended universal solvent): *uenestrumentum universum*: M. L.

**alcaic**: *alcaicus: alcaicas or alcaic verses, versus alcaic*, Diom.

**alchemist**: \*alchémista or alembista, ae, m.: Erasmus: Bacon.

**alchemy**: \*alchémistice or -a (sc. ars): Erasm. (also perl., alchimla or alchímea: Firmic., but the reading is doubtful).

**alchemical metre**: *alemánium metrum*, Scy.

**alcohol**: *spiritus vinī*: M. L. (Pal-

mer): *oras scient. t. alcohol or alkohol ls, n.* (Freund).

**alcoholic**: *alcoölicus, M. L. (Pater)*; or perhaps better by circuml.; e.g. *an al. fluid*, liquor cui lues spiritus vin.

**alconar**: v. KORAN.

**alcove**: *zúthéca: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: dñm, zóthécula, a small a.*: id. 5, 6, 38. v. also RECESS.

**alcony**: v. KING-FISHER.

**alder**: *alnus, l, f*, *l. Plin. hollowed a.s., i.e., canoes, a. cavae*, Virg.

**alderman**: *perh. decurio* Cic.

**aldern**: (i.e. of alder): *alneus: an a. stake, pulus a.*, Virg.

**ale**: cerevisia: v. BEER.

**ale-brewer**: v. BREWER.

**ale-house**: *cauponā (prop. a shop or inn)*: Cic.: Hor.: v. INN.

**ale-house-keeper**: *caupo: v. INKEEPER*.

**a-lee**: (naut. t. t.): *\*ad latus nivis a vento aversum: Pht. helm a-lee: gubernaculum a vento averte!*

**alembic**: *ålembicus, i, m.*: M. L.

**alert**: *åläcer, promptus, v. WATCHFUL, VIGILANT*. Phr.: *the senate was by no means on the a.*, *senatus nihil sanc intentus*, Sall.

**alertness**: *åläcritas, atis: v. BRISKNESS, WATCHFULNESS, SPRIGHTLINESS*.

**alexanders** (a plant): *ålus atrum*: Plin.: Col.

**alexandrian** (adj.): *Ålexandrinus*: Caes.

**alexandrine** (subs., a verse): *\*ålexandrinus versus*.

**alexipharmac** (subs.): *ålexipharmacón, i, n.*: Plin.

**algebra**: *ålgebra: M. L.*

**algebraic**: *{ ålgebraicus: M. L.*

**algebraist**: *algebrae péritus*: M. L.

**alias**: *Turner alias Powell*, \*Turner alter nominatus Powell.

**alibi**: Phr.: *the prisoner pleaded* *an a. res dixit se non interfuisse, Liv.*

**alien** (adj.): I. *Not native*: périgrinus: *a. troops, i.e. foreign soldiers in Roman armies*, p. milites, Inser.: also of that which belongs to aliens; as a. land, ager p., Varr.: *he forbade men of a. condition to assume Roman names*, p. conditions homines vetuti usurpare Romana nomina, Suet. II. *Uncorrected*: *aversus: v. FOREIGN*.

**alien** (subs.): périgrinus (in the strict legal sense): *they forbid a. to dwell in cities*, périgrinus orbibus ut prohibet, Cic.: *by that law a.s. are expelled from Rome*, illa legi: Roma ejicitur, Cic.: *there is a very wide difference whether (a man) is a citizen or an a.*, civis an p. sit, plurimum distat, Quint. Phr. (Ph.): *þophy seemed to be an a. at Rome*, pl. *sophy peregrinari Romæ videbatur*, Cic. (For the looser sense of "alien," v. FOREIGN.)

**alienable**: *quod ab alienat potest: v. TO ALIENATE*.

**alienate**: I. *To transfer the ownership of anything to another*:

1. *åläne, i: to a. the public revenues, vestigialia al. Cie.* Join: vendere et a. 2. *åläniö, i: to a. the lands of the Roman people*, agros populi R. abal., Cie. II. *To render averse, to estrange*: 1. *åläne, i: they endeavoured to a. my good will from you*, conabantur al. a. te voluntatem meam, Cie.: *an a. province, alienata provincia*, Liv. 2. *åläniö, i: my speech a.d Pompey's good will from me*, Pompei voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cie.: Liv. 3. *abduco, duxi, ductum, 3: v. TO DRAW AWAY, DIVERT*. 4. *abstraho, traxi, tractum, 3 (rare): he had a.d the soldiers from Lepidus*, milites a Lepido abstraxerat, Cic. 5. *åverto, ti, sum, 3: to a. states from our friendship*, civitates ab amicitia nostra a. Caes.: Cat. 6. *åvädo, i: to a. any one from intimacy with another*, aliquem ab amicis conjugione a., Cic.: *v. TO CALL AWAY, DIVERT*.

**alienated** (adj.): I. *aversus*:

accustomed to reconcile at, friends, a. solitus componere amicos, Hor. 2. intimitus ex amico factus : v. UNFRIENDLY.

**alienation** : 1. A transfer of ownership: l. *āliēnatiō*, Cic. 2. *āliēnatiō*: Pomp. Dig. 3. *Estrangement*: *āliēnatiō*: the sudden desertion of Pompey, the a. of the consuls, subita defectio Pompeii, a. consulum, Cic. : the a. and breaking off of friendship, a. disjunctio amicitiae, Cic. 4. *Inactivity*: *āliēnatiō*: a. of mend, a. mensis, Cels. : a. (alone), Sen.

**alienator**: qui abalienat: v. TO ALIENATE.

**alight** : 1. To get down: 1. descendit, di. sum. 3: to a. from a horse, ex equo d (or equis, or more than one), Cic.: to a. from a chariot, a currus d., Suet. : and in gen., to a., whether from a horse or a vehicle, ad pedes d., Liv.

2. *dēsili*, lūi, 4 (lit. to leap down hence it implies rapidity or haste): to a. from a travelling carriage, de rheda d., Cic.: to a. from horsback, ex equa d., Caes. : in gen. (cf. supr. 1), to a., ad pedes d., Caes. : Hor. 3. *To settle on* (of winged animals): insido, sedi, sessum 3: the bees a. upon the flowers, apes floribus ins. Virg.: birds of ill omen had a'd. on the Capitōlīn, in sessum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

**alike** (*adj.*): par, similis: v. LIKE. SIMILAR. Phr.: these things are all a. baez omnia sunt inter se similia, Cic.

**alike** (*adv.*): párter, similiter: v. EQUALLY, SIMILARLY.

**aliment**: *ālimentū*: Cic.: Cels. : OV. 5. *Food, nourishment*.

**alimental**: Phr.: *chyle* is a., \*alit corpora chylus: a. substantiae, \*eae res quae corpora alunt: v. TO NOURISH.

**alimentary**: *ālimentarys*: a. substances, res a. Amm. : an a. law, (i.e. relating to the distribution of food to the poor), lex a., Coel. ap. Cic.: the a. canal, canalis a., or canalis intestinorum, M. L. (Palmer).

**alimony** (*allowance for the support of a wife separated from her husband*): 1. *ālimentum*: Suet.: Juv. 2. *ālimentum*: Dig. N.B. There was nothing in Roman law corresponding to the tech. sig. of *alimony*, but the above words are used by modern writers in the modern sense.

**alive** : 1. Having life: vivus: the laws forbade two of one family, both being a., to be made magistrates, leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetabant, Caes.: *Calanus was burnt a.*, Calanus vivus combustus est, Cic.: the consulship of Milo could not be endangered even were *Clodius* a., Milonis consulatus, v. Clodio, labelactari non poterat, Cic. Join: vivus et videns, vivus et spirans, Cic.: vivus vigens, Plin. Phr.: he is the wises man a., \*omnium mortalia qui nunc sunt sapientissimuses: v. LIVING; ALIVE, TO BE. 2. *Active, in force*: Phr.: to keep love a., amore fovere, Cic.: honour keeps the arts a., honos alit artes, Cic. 3. *Lively, alert*: *ālacer*: v. LIVELY. 4. *Taking a warm interest in*: Phr.: he is a. to that subject, illi rei studet, Pl.: to be a. to renown, laudi studere, Cic.: INTERESTED.

**—, to be** : 1. vivo, vixi, vivi, tunc, i.: my wife is a., and is likely to live, uxor mea v., victuraque est, Pl.

2. *supersum*: provided I am a., modo vita supersit, Virg.: v. TO SURVIVE: Phr.: to be alive, inter homines esse, Cic.: inter homines agere, Tac.: v. TO LIVE.

**alkali** : 1. *alcāli*, n. indecl.: M. L. (Palmer). 2. *alcālina*, ae, f.: M. L. (Freund).

**alkaline**: *ālcalinus*: M. L. (Palmer).

**alkaloid**: *ālcaloides*, ae, m.: M. L. (Freund).

**alkanet**: v. BUGLOSS.

**all** (*adj.*): 1. Every individual: 1. omnis, e: all men of all ranks, omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic.: they are a. without exception, of the same

opinion, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic.: the ships were all without exception wrecked, naves ad unam omnes esse laesa sunt, Caes. It is very freq used without a. subs.: all men in all places who know Latin, omnes qui ubique sunt qui Latine sciunt, Cic.: I agree with him on all subjects, cum eo omni mibi sunt, Cic.: before all things, ante omnia, Liv.; omnium primum, Cic.: Liv.

2. *ūniversus* (denoting a union of the individuals included: hence it is often equivalent to "all together"): the advantage of each separate person and of all together, utilitas minimeque et universorum, Cic.: all had been oppressed by the cruelty of one, crudeliter unus oppresus erant universi, Cic.

Caes. 3. *cunctus* (contr. from conjunctus, and so denoting a connection between the individuals, though a less close one than universus: never used in sing. in sense of every: v. inf. II. 2): the Roman people excelled all nations in valour, P. R. antecedebat fortitudine e. nations, Nepl.: having abandoned all their towns and forts, c. oppidū castellisque desertū, Caes.: poet. with gen.: all the world, cuncta terrarum, Hor.: all the plains, cuncta camporum, Tac.

4. *quisque*, quaque, etc.: esp. with superlatives: all the best things are rarest, optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic.: all the most learned persons, doctissimus q., Cic.: v. EACH, EVERY.

5. *Whole, entire*: 1. *ātūs*: the Peloponnesus itself is almost all in the sea, ipsa Peloponnesus terra tota in mari est, Cic.: the fellow was all deceit and falsehood, homo erat totus ex

fraude et mendacio factus, Cic.: v. WHOLE. 2. *cunctus* (v. supr. I. 3): all the senate, c. senatus, Cic.: all the world, cunctus orbis terrarum, Virg.: all the people, state, c. populus, civitas, Cic. 3. *omnis*, e (simply of quantity or extent): they burn up all the corn, frumentum o. comburunt, Caes.: all Gaul is divided into three parts, Gallia est o. divisa in partes tres, Caes.

4. *ūniversus* (denoting the unity of parts in a body): the agreement of all Gaul, u. Galliae consenso, Caes.: the fellowship of all mankind, u. generis humani societas, Cic. Phr.: he is all for himself, \*sibi soli cavet: all the ships of war he had, he assigned to the legates, quidquid navium longarum habebat, legatis distribuit, Caes.: all ye gods that rule the earth, O quicquid deorum regit terras, Hor.: the soldiers were all but the head under water, milites capite solo ex aqua existabant, Caes.: the soldiers made all the haste they could, milites nihil ad celestiter sibi reliqui fecerunt, Caes.: all the more, all the better, etc., eo, tanto, with plus, melius, etc.: v. SO MUCH: it is all over with me, actum est de me, Pl.: Cic.: above all things, maxime: as, write me some news, and above all things if Pompey etc., scribe aliquid, et m. si Pompeius, etc., Cic.: that was above all things agreeable to the senate, grata ea res ut quae maxime sentiū unquam fuit, Liv. (v. ESPECIALLY): after personal pron. above all may sometimes be expr. by adeo: as, thou, above all! tuque adeo! Virg. (but the particle is less forcible than the Eng. phr.). All (men) may sometimes be expressed by a double negative, nemo non: v. EVERYBODY, v. EVERY, WHOLE, WHOEVER, ANY.

6. *all* (*subs.*): may usu, be rendered by the neut. forms of the Latin adj.: v. supr. Phr.: write all you can, scribe quantum potes, Cic.: for all that you have proved, I do not perceive that there are gods, quantum quidem in te est, non intelligo deos esse, Cic.: so I do all I can to maintain harmony, sic tuor, ut possum, concordiam, Cic.: it is all to you whether they have done it (or not), tua refert nihil utrum illae fecerint, Ter.: it is all to the republic whether the colony is established or not, nihil interest republiecola colonia deducatur necne, Cic.: all I am afraid of is

lest you should disapprove, unam rem vereor, ne nobis prospes, Cic.: all I say is this, if Alphenus was powerful, Naevius was very powerful, unum illud dice, si potens erat Alphenus, potentissimus Naevius, Cic.: Demetrius is all in all to them, Demetrius his omnis omnia est, Liv.: he was all in all to us, nobis omnia soluerat, Ov.: v. also at ALL, IN ALL.

all, at: 1. *omnino* (usu. with negatives): they do nothing at all against their will, nihil o. contra voluntatem faciunt, Caes.: the law had hardly, if at all, be repealed, lex vix aut a. non poterat infirmari, Cic.: Theopomps and Ephorus were never concerned in causes at all, T. et E. causas o. nunquam attigerunt, Cic. 2. *adnōdum* (not very freq. used with some negative word, as nihil, nullus): the other left nothing at all in writing, alter nihil a. scripti reliquit, Cic.: no money at all, nulla a. pecunia, Liv.: there was no cavalry battle at all, equestris pugna nulla a. fuit, Liv. For "not at all": v. NOT.

all, in (with numerals): 1. *omnino*: there were *are* in all, quinque o. fuerunt, Cic.: eighteen days in all, dies o. decem et octo, Caes. 2. in summā: four votes in all, in s. quatuor sententiae, Cic.

**all-bearing**: *omnifér*, ēra, ērum, OV.

**all-devouring**: *omnīvorus*: Plin.

**all-hail**: *salvē*, salve ē! v. HAIL.

**all-happy**: *perfectē bēātū*: Cic.

**all-knowing**: *qui omnia scit*: omnīperitus: Albinius. (not however to be used in prose, at any rate): v. OMNISCIENT.

**all-powerful**: *omnipotēns*, entis, Cat.: Virg. v. ALMIGHTY.

**all-producing**: *omnipārens*, entis: the all-p. earth, terra omni, Virg.

**all-ruining**: *qui omnem mundum regit*: Cic. (cf. too Hor. Od. I, 12, 14).

**All-Saints' day**: festum omnium sanctorum, Alcuin.

**all-seeing**: *omnītūs*, entis: Lucifer.

**all-wise**: *perfēctē or plēnē sāpiēs*, entis: Cic.

**allay** : 1. To quiet, appease: 1. sēdo, i: to a. tumult, tumultum s., Caes.: to a. discords, discordias s., Cic.

2. compōno, pōsui, pōsum, i: to a. disputes, c. litig, Virg.: Liv.: to a. discords, discordias c., Tac.: v. TO AP-PEASE. 3. *To abate, to mitigate*:

1. sēdo, i: to a. thirst, sitiū s., Lucifer: to a. hunger and thirst, famem ac sitiū s., Plin.

2. mutceo, si, sum, 2: to a. pains of the nerves, dolores nervorum m., Plin.: v. TO ASSUDE.

**allegation**: v. ASSERTION, PLA-FACE.

**allege** : 1. To assert: 1. arguo, ui, ūtūm: (against anyone): that they a. was done by the malice of the patricians, id traude patriciorum faciunt arguere, Liv.

2. rēfōro, tūl, lātūm, i: Ajax has a. that he is the great grandson of Jove, retulit Ajax esse Jovis propētos, Ov.: v. TO ASSERT.

II. To cite or quote (as an argument or excuse): 1. affero, i: what reason shall I a.? quam causam afferam? Ter.: what will he be able to say? will he a. his age? quid poterit dicere? an actatum afferet? Cic.

2. rēfōro, i: if any one a. this example, si quis hoc referat exemplū, Quint.

3. oppōne, pōsui, pōsum, i: you a. as a reason the ill-health of our Cicero, oppositū causam, Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, Cic.

4. praetendo, di, tum, i: to put forward by way of defence: you are wont to a. the name of a very learned man in excuse for your own barbarous manners, hominis doctissimi nomen tuis barbaris moribus p. soles, Cic. Ov.

5. obtendo, i: (= praetendo): alleging the entreaties of his mother, matris p. ob-tendens, Tac.

6. allegō, i: to a. an example, exemplū a., Plin.: Tac.

**allegiance**: 1. fides, ēi, f.: he exhorts them to embrace the a. of the R. people, hortatur ut populi R. sequantur, Caes.: they had received nations conquered in war into a., nationes de-

victas bello in fidem acceptant, Cic.: *to retain wavering states in their a.*, nuntiantes ac dubias civitates in f. retinere, Suet.; *to remain in the a. and friendship of any state, in f. atque amicitia aliquis civitatis esse*, Caes. **2.** officium: *he directs Laberius to keep the Belgae in their a.*, Laberio mandat ut Belgas in officio contineat, Caes.; *not to be faithful to a., in o. non manere*, Nep. Phr.: *they took an oath of a. to Galba*, in verba Galbae jurarunt, Suet.; *Claudius allowed the armed men to take an oath of a. to himself*, Claudius armatus lurae in hominem suum passus est, Suet.; *Tiberius forbade the taking of an oath of a. to himself*, Tiberius intercessit quoniam in acta sua juraretur, Suet.; *they swear a. to his guardians, in tutum obsequia jurant*, Justin.

**allegorical:** *allégoricus*: Arnob. v. also FIGURATIVE.

**allegorically:** *allégoricē*, allegorico mors. Arnob.: August. Phr.: *to describe anything a.*, \*aliquid per continua translationes (or, continua translationibus) describere; v. FIGURE (III).

**allegorization:** i.e. *allegorical explanation*; *allegorical ex-*

*planation*; *allegorical explanation*, Arnob.

**allegorize:** **1.** *To present allegorically*: **1.** *allégoricē s. ambigibus allegorici scribre*. Arnob. (Cic. uses the Gk. form *ἀλληγορίως*). **2.** *allēgorīzō*, i: Tert.; Hier. **3.** *\*perpetua translatione scribere, describere*: v. FIGURE, METAPHOR.

**II. To interpret allegorically:** *\*allegorico explicare, explanare; quasi per allegorias scriptum explanare. Or in more classical phr.: \*quasi per translationes scriptum explanare*: v. ALLEGORY.

**allegory:** **1.** *allēgorīzō: the continued use of metaphors results in a. and riddles, continuous translationis usus in allegoriam et aenigmata exiit*, Quint. 8, 6, 14: *a. which they translate inversion, ἀλληγορία quam inversionem interpretantur*, Quint. *when several metaphors succeed without interruption, the language becomes quite different; and therefore the Greeks call this style a.*, *quam fluxerunt plures continuas translationes alia plane fit oratio; Itaque genus hoc Graeci appellant ἀλληγορία*, Cic. Or. 27, 92: *the explanation of a.s. allegoriarum explanatory*, Arnob. **2.** *translationēs*: Cicero (l. c.) prelens in such cases this plural to the Greek word. **3.** *inversio*, Quint. *(But in strictly technical sense allegoria must be used: cf. Arnob. 5, 42, seq.)*

**alleviate:** **1.** *lēvō, i: to a. a disease, morbum, l.* Pl.: *to a. suspicion, suspicione* l, Cic. **2.** *allevō, i: to a. anxieties, sollicitudines a.c.*, Cic. **3.** *élèvo, i: to a. grief, agreditūdinem e.*, Cic. **4.** *sublēvo, i: adversity is a.d.*, res adversae sublevantur, Cic. *To a. the labour of the soldiers, militum laborem s.*, Caes. v TO ASSAGE, MITIGATE, LESSEN.

**alleviation:** **1.** *The act of alleviating*: **1.** *lēvātō: an a. of sorrows, l. aegritudinē*, Cic. **2.** *allēvātō: we ought to hope for no a., nullana a. sperare debemus*, Cic. **3.** *Or expr. by part. of verb: he devoted himself to the a. of human sorrow*, \*ad levando hominum dolores incubuit; v. TO ALLEViate. **II. That which alleviates**:

**1.** *lēvāmen. if there were any a., it would be in you alone, si esset aliquod l. id esset in tuo meo*, Cic. **2.** *lēvāmentum: an a. of misfortunes, miseriariū l.* Cic. **3.** *allēvāmentum: to remain without any a., sine ullo a. permanere*, Cic. **4.** *fōmentum: these are the solaces, these the a.s. of the greatest misfortunes, haec sunt solatia, haec f. summorum malorum*, Cic.: v. MITIGATION.

**alley:** **1.** *A walk in a garden, &c.* Nystus, i, m: Cic.: Plin. ep.: v. WALK. **II. A narrow way in a town:** angiportus, ūs, and angiportum: Ter.: Cic.: Hor.

**alliance:** **1.** *A union between states: **1.** *societas: an a. had been**

*made with Ptolemy, cum Ptolemaeo s. erat facta, Caes., the Treviri unite Ambioriz to themselves by an a. and a treaty, Treviri Ambiorigem sibi s. et foedere adjungunt, Caes., to form an a. with any state, s. conjungere cum aliqua civitate, Sall.: to be faithful to an a., in s. manere, Nep.: to induce (a. people) to break off a. with another people, a. s. aliquis gentilis avertire, Nep.: an offensive and defensive a., s. ad bellum et defensum et inferendum facta s. conjuncta (Iudeus ad bellum et def. et inl. inimicū, Kr. and Georg.). **2.** *foedus, a. with any one, cum aliquo pacem et a. facere*, Cic.: v. TREATY, LEAGUE.*

**III. A treaty establishing such union:** v. TREATY.

**III. Connection between bodies of men or individuals:** **1.** *societas: to enter into a defensive a. with any one, s. salutis cum aliquo coire*, Cic.: *to form a general a. with any one, s. omnium rerum cum aliquo facere or mire*, Cic.: *robbers baited by a nefarious a., latrones inter se nefaris s. conjuncti*, Cic.

**2.** *conjunction: our a. and affection, nostra c. amorique*, Cic.: *the bands of the closest a. with you, vincula tecum summae c.*, Cic.: v. CONNECTION, UNION.

**IV. Union arising from marriage:** *conjugatio: I hope that this a. (of his daughter with Crassipes) will be a source of pleasure to us, spero nobis hanc c. volupiti fore*, Cic.: v. RELATIONSHIP, AFFINITY, MARRIAGE.

**allied (of states):** **1.** *foedratus: an a. people, f. populus*, Cic. **2.** *socius: an a. city, s. urbs, Liv.: a state a. with us, civitas s. nobis*, Tac.: *a. bands, s. amgina, Virg.* **3.** *sociālis: e. an a. army, s. exercitus, Liv.: Tac.* (For the fig. applications of the word, v. CONNECTED, RELATED.)

**alligator:** *crocōdilus*, Lucius, Cuv.

**alliteration:** in tech. sense, \*παρηχρῆσιν vel a. hodie alliteratio dicitur: or by phr., as *to be fond of a.*, verbis ab eadem litera incipiunt saepissima heretis s. repetiti gaudere: *the early English poems have rhythm and a., \*vetus poësis Anglica rhythmo consistit et verbis quae ab eadem litera incipiunt geminatis vel etiam saepius iteratis*.

**alliterative:** \*παρηχρητικός, vel, ut bōdi dicunt, alliterans.

**allocution:** *allocūtio*: Suet.: Plin.: v. ADDRESS.

**allodial:** \*allodiālis (alod.), e: M. L. Phr.: *a. lands*, may be de-

scribed as agri immunes liberique, Cic. Verr. 2, 69.

**allodium:** \*allodium (alod.): adictio hereditatis quam vendere et do-

nare possum, Brito, Voc., ap. Du Cange: s. v. See also preceding art., and FREE-HOLD.

**allot:** **1.** *distrībuō, ūi, ūtum, 3 Caesar a.d ships to the different commanding officers*, Caesar has praefectis distribuit, Caes.: v. TO DISTRIBUTE, QUARTER.

**2.** *describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3: to a. sums of money to the states, civitatis pecuniarum summas d.*, Cic. Fig.: *to a. his proper duty to each man, summū enīcū munus d.*, Cic.: Hor.

**3.** *assigno, i. t. land was a.d to the soldiers, militiis ager assignatus est*, Caes. Fig.: *a. duty a.d by God, munus assignatum a. Deo*, Cic. v. TO ASSIGN.

**4.** *do, dedit, dātum, dare: esp. in phr. triānūvris for allotting land, triumvirī agro dando*, Liv.: v. TO BESTOW.

**allotment:** **1.** *The act of allotting*: **1.** *assignatio: this a. of lands, haec agrorum a.*, Cic. **2.** *Or expr. by part. of verb: as, to have the direction of the a. of lands, \*agris assignandis s. dandis praeceps: v. TO ALLOT*. **II.** *That which is allotted: quod assignatum est* (v. TO ALLOT): **as, an a. of land, ager assignatus**, Cic. (or ager alone may be used: as, to receive under the name of a.s, per nomen agrorum accipere, f.a.)

**allopter:** *assignātū Ulp.*

**allow:** **1.** *To grant, bestow: q. v.:*

*attribuo, praebeo.*

**II. To acknowledge, grant, agree with, admit, q. v.:** *prōmō, comprobo.*

**III. To concede, permit, suffer:** **1.** *patior, passus*: **3:** *he a.d no day to pass without speaking in the forum, nullum patiebatur esse diem quin in ioro diceret*, Cic.

**2.** *sino, sivil, situm, 3 (constr. usu. with acc. and inf. or subj.): a. me to clear myself, sine me expurgari, l-r. n. e. do a. the Transalpine nations to plant*

*the olive and the vine, nos Transalpines gentes oleam et vitæ serere non similius*, Cic.: Ov.: v. TO SUFFER, PERMIT.

**3.** *concedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with dat. of person: esp. as impers.): they are not a.d to speak on public affairs except in the council, de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur, Caes.: ne a. slaves to beat our sons, concedimus servis verbere pueros, Curt.: he a.d that there should be an annual holiday, concessus ut annua vacatio esset, Suet.: to a. soldiers to plunder the town, c. militibus oppidum ad diripendum, Caes.*

**4.** *permitto, misum, 3 (with dat. of person, and subj. with ut: also inf.): nor would he have left me had I not a.d him, neque discessisset a me nisi ei permissem, Cic.: he a.d him to choose whom he pleased, ei permisit quem vellet eligere*, Nep.: v. TO PERMIT.

**5.** *(In fass):* licet: v. TO BE ALLOWED.

**allowable:** **1.** *lās (n. indect.): a. by divine law: if this is a. to be said, si hoc lās est dictu*, Cic.: v. LAWFUL.

**That which is not a., nēfas: v. FORBIDDEN, UNLAWFUL.** **2.** *lētus: a. conversation, i. sermo, Virg.: by means a. and not a., per a. itaque atque illicita, Tac.: v. LAWFUL, PERMISSIBLE.*

**allowableness:** *Ihr.: the a. of doing this is obvious, \*constat las esse lucē facere.*

**allowable:** *Jūrē (abl. of jus): he might a. have killed him, eum jure potuit occidere, Cic.*

**allowance:** **1.** *Acknowledgment: v. confessio.* **II. Permission:** *q. v.:*

**III. A stated quantity allo-dū:** *lēntia, pōtes, 1. dēmēnum (a state's daily allowance of food): Ter.*

**2.** *dāria, orum (sc. cibaria: daily a. of food or pay): slave's clamour for their daily a., servī d. posunt, Mart.*

*Hor.: of the daily a. of tame animals, Petr.: to quicken the speed of soldiers by a.s, diariis militum celeritatem inlata, Cic.*

**3.** *praebita, orum (=dēmēnum: rare): annual a.s (of slaves), annua p. Suet.: Col. Phr.: his mother keeps him on short a. (of money), illius mater arte contenteque habet, Pl. As. 1, 6, 64.*

**IV. Indulgence:** *Phr.: I should wish you to make a. for my haste, ignoscas velim festinationi meae, Cic.: make a. for your ill-health, indulge valetudini tuae, Cic.: the people does not forgive the past, but makes a.s for us, vulgus poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, Cic.*

**V. Deduction:** *esp. in phr., to make an a. (from a price): ex pecunia remittere; de summa remittere, Cic. Verr. 3, 35, 82.*

**allowed, it is:** **1.** *lētū, lēntū, and lēntum est, 2 impers. (with dat. of person): if that is not a., this at least will be, si illud non fiet, saltem hoc licet, Ter.: no one is a. to b. an army against his country, licet nemini contra patrum dicere exercitum, Cic.: this was the year in which he was a. by the laws to be made consul, is erat annus quo per leges et consulem hieri licet, Caes.: also with subj.: you are a. to play, ludas licet, Ter.*

**2.** *concedit, concessum est, 3 (as impers. with dat. of person): v. TO ALLOW (III. 3), 3. permittit, missum est, 3 (as impers.): if it is a. to guess, si conjectare permittit, Plin.: v. TO ALLOW (III. 4),*

**alloy (x):** **1.** *To mix a less valuable with a more valuable metal*

**1.** *miseo, cul, mixtum, 2 (the context showing the exact sense): the triumvir Antony a.d the denarius with iron, miscuit denario triumvir Antonius ferrum, Plin. 33, 46.*

**2.** *perh. tem-*

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**péro, i.** (i.e. to adjust precisely): Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119, uses miserici et temperari of the mixture and adjustment of parts in a compound: (cl. ALLOY, subs. II.): v. TO MIX, ADULTERATE. **II.** Fig.: to blend an element of evil with good:

**1.** corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: to a. the fame of great achievements, rerum gestarum famam c. Curt.: v. TO TARNISH, MAR. **2.** misco, 2 (with inverted constr. as compared with the Eng.) joy is a'd with sorrow, miscutur tristis laetis. Ov. Phr.: pleasure is a'd with pain, medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr. 4, 1129.

**alloy (subs.):** **1.** A less valuable metal mixed with a more valuable one; no exact equivalent: Phr.: copper is used as a' of gold, \*aurum aere Cyprio miserici et temperari solet: both silver and gold require a's, \*et aurum et argentum nullis metallis ad temperaturam agent. **II.** A mixture of different metals: temperatio: the same bronze, the same alloy, idem aes, eadem temperatio, Cie. Acad. 2, 26, 85. Phr.: an alloy of gold and silver, electron (acc. to Pliny composed of  $\frac{4}{5}$  gold and  $\frac{1}{5}$  silver): an alloy of zinc and copper (i.e. brass), brichalcum (or aurichalcum): an alloy of copper and tin (i.e. bronze), aes, aeris, n.: an alloy of gold and bronze, subaeratum aurum, Pers. 5, 106. **III.** Evil regarded as a deduction from good: Phr.: joy without alloy, sincerum gaudium, Liv.: pleasure without alloy, sincera voluntas, Ov.: voluntas liquidatura, Lucr.: liquida voluntas et libera, Cie.: v. TO ALLOY (fin.).

**all-spice:** **I.** The tree: \*myrtus pimenta, Linn. **II.** The berry: \*piper Jaimaicum.

**allude to:** **1.** significo, 1 (only in explaining the meaning of a reference): that (he said) was the wooden wall a'd to by the god, eum a deo significari murum ligneum, Nep.: I can see nothing else to which I can imagine you to a. in those words, aliquid nihil habeo quod ex his a verbis significari putem, Cie.: v. TO MEAN, HINT AT. **2.** tango, attingo, perstringo, strictum dico, etc.: v. TO TOUCH UPON, GLANCE AT. **3.** designo, i (i.e. to aim at some person in what is said): Caesar saw that Dumnonius was a'd to by this speech, Caesar hac oratione, D. designari sentiebat, Caes.: v. TO MARK OUT. **4.** denoto, 1 (equivalent to designo): Liv.: v. TO MARK OUT. **5.** specto, 1: v. TO REFER TO. **A.** caviglio, 1 (to a bantingly to): I a'd to his toga praetexta, togam sive ejus praetextam cavillatus, Cie. **B.** jocor, 1 (similar to cavillo): that is plain even to a blind man, says Philp., a'ing in jest to the weakness of Phænaeus' eyes, aparet it quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam caecu; jocatus in quietudinem oculorum Phænae, Liv.

**allure:** **1.** afficio, lexi, lectum, 3: to a. youth to knowledge, juvenitatem ad cognitionem, Quint.: he began to a. by great rewards exiles to himself, exules magnis praemii ad se a. coepit, Caes. **2.** alleicto, 1 (prop. freq. of preceding), v. TO ENTICE. Join alleictare et invitare. **3.** illicio, lexi, lectum, 3: to a. any one into deception, alienum in fraudem, l. Pl.: when the hope of plunder had a'd to run, quos ad bellum spec. rapinaria illuxerat, Sall.: a'd by the deceit of the Gauls, Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. **4.** pellico, 3: v. TO ENTICE. **5.** dūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (in gen. to lead, influence: q. v.): if any one is a'd by the honour of statues or by glory, si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cie. **6.** induco: v. TO INDUCE, PREVAIL UPON.

**allurement:** **1.** blandimentum: nature herself has produced many a's for us, multa nobis b. natura ipsa genuit, Cie. **2.** blanditiis (like the former, of that which flatters and wins upon the senses): corrupted by the a's of present pleasures, blanditiis præsentium voluptatum corruptus, Cie. **3.** illœc-

bra (esp. in pl.: v. ENTICEMENT): pleasure is the a. to baseness, voluptas est i. turpitudinis, Cie. **4.** lēnōcīnum (always of meretricious allurements): the a. of desires, i. cupiditatum, Cie.: v. FASCINATIONS. **5.** esca (fig. lit. bait): pleasure, the a. to vice, voluptas e. malorum, Cie.

**allurer:** allector: Col. **alluring (adj.):** blandus (cf. allurement, 1): a. pleasure, b. voluptas, Cie.: v. DELIGHTFUL, TEMPTING.

**alluringly:** blandè: to address a. abloqui, Ter.: Cie.

**allusion:** expr. by Phr.: as the a. (he made) was to Zeno, Zenouem significabat, Cie.: to make a.s. to a painful subject, uleus tangere, Ter.: v. TO ALUDE TO.

**allusive:** v. FIGURATIVELY.

**alluvial:** alluvius: Auct. de limit.

**alluvium:** **1.** alluvio: Cie.: Gaius, 2, aggesta fluminibus terra: Plin.

**2.** (all.): **I.** To unite closely: sócio, 1: to a. oneself to another by the marriage bond, se alicui vinclo jugali s. Virg.: the whole human race is a'd together, omne genus humanum inter se sociatum est, Cie.: Liv.: v. CONNECT, UNITE. **II.** To form an alliance with: V. ALLIANCE.

**ally (subs.):** sócius: they unite the Boni to themselves as a.s., Bölos socii absicunt, Caes.: an a. and friend of the Roman people, s. et amicus populi R. Sal.: the Latin a.s., socii Latini nomini, Liv.

**Phr.:** a law relating to a.s., lex socialis, Cie.: Liv.: the war with the a.s., bellum sociale, Flor.: v. ALLIED.

**almanac:** fasti, orum: v. CALENDAR, ALMIGHTY: OMNIPOTENCE, V. OMNIPOTENCE.

**almighty:** omnipotens, entis: a. fortuna a., Virg.: a. Jupiter, Cie.: a. Jupiter, Pater: a. Jupiter, rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cie.: God is a., nihil est quod Deus efficeret non possit, et quidem sine labore ullo, Cie. N. D. 1, 39, 92.

**almond:** **1.** amygdala (also used for the tree itself): Plin.: 2, amygdala nux: Plin. **3.** nucleus amygdalæ: Plin. **4.** amygdalum: Ov. Phr.: a. oil, amygdalinum oleum, Plin.: oil of a.s., aleuron, Pharn.

**—, bitter:** **1.** nux amara: Cels.: Plin. **2.** amygdala: Col.: Plin. **3.** amygdalum (rare): Col. (Virg. appears to use nux alone of the almond-tree: G. I. 187).

**almoner:** éléménosnarius: Eccel. **almost:** **1.** paené (the most frequent and exact word): a. a friend, p. amicis, Cie.: not only in all states, but a. even in each house, there are factions, non solum in omnibus civitatis sed non etiam in singulis dominis factiones sunt, Caes.: I had a. said, p. dixi, Cie.: a. to touch with the hand, p. manu tangere, Ov.: Hor. **2.** próp̄e: affairs being a. desperate, p. desperatis rebus, Cie.: the soldiers had a. gained the top, milites p. summae eriperant, Sall.: Caes.: v. NEARLY. **3.** prop̄emodum: I a. agree with you, p. assentior, Cie.: a. the same, p. summae p. Cie. (also prop̄emodo, a.). **4.** fere (i.e. near about, used in making loose general statements): he pitched his camp a. directly opposite, p. e regione castro posuit, Caes.: we have said a. enough, satis f. diximus, Cie. E.s.p. to qualify negatives: than whom there was a. no one (i.e. scarcely any one) older, quo erat nemo f. senior, Cie. **5.** fermē (i.q. fere): a. all the same things, f. eadem omnia, Ter. E.s.p. with negatives: a. no one (i.e. hardly any one) puts up here without loss, nemo f. hinc sine damno devoritur, Pl.: Cie. Phr.: a. he met his death at the hands of the exiles, hanc multum abfuit (nihil proprius factum est quam ut, Cie.) quoniam ab exiliis intericeretur, Liv.: v. NEAR, VERY.

**alms:** **1.** stips, ipsi, f. (the nom.

does not occur): to collect a. (for religious purposes), stipem cogere, vet. leg. ap. Cie.: who calls the a. of a thrown copper a benefit? quis beneficium dixi s. aeris abiecti? Sen.: the needy stretch forth their hands for a., egentes manum ad s. porrigit, Sen. Vit. B. 25: to ask (or beg for) a.s., s. emendare, Suet.: to beg a. from door to door, s. ostiatio mendicare, Hier.: to lie upon a., collatica stipe vivere, Apul. **2.** éléménosnáya (Christian word): to give a., elemosynas facere, August.

**alms-giver:** éléménosnarius: fem. éléménosnaria: Eccl. (or in class. phr. qui or quae stipem dat: V. ALMS).

**alms-giving:** expr. by verb; as, famous for a. \*propter elemosynas factas clars (or simply, propter elemosynas): to practise a., \*stipem pauperibus dare solitum esse,

**alms-house:** ptôchotrophium (πτωχοτρόφιον): Imp. Cod.: an a. for the aged: gérontocómmum: Cod. Just.

**aloë:** áloe, es, f. (both the plant and the extract from it): Plin.: Cels.: it partakes more of a.s. than of honey, plus partes quam mellis habet, Liv.: aloëwood, tarum, Plin.

**aloft (adv.):** **1.** sublimè (both of motion and of rest): shields fixed a., scuta s. fixa, Cie.: to be carried a., s. ferri, Cie.: to fly a., s. volare, Lucr. : Liv.: Virg.

**2.** in sublimè (only of motion upwards): sound naturally rises a., sonus natura in s. fertur, Cie.: Suet.: Plin.

**3.** per sublimè (only of what takes place aloft): cranes flying a., grues per s. volantes, Plin. **4.** sublimis, e (as adj. of motion or rest on high): thus having spoken, he departed a., haec locutus, sublimis abiit, Liv.: Nisus appears a. in the pure air, apparit liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg.: Ov.

**alone (adj.):** **1.** sólus: he a. does not fear, s. non timet, Sall.: I a. did it, id egenet s. feci, Pl.: he a. out of very many slaves, s. ex plurimis servis, Pl.: Africenus used to say that he was never less solitary than when he was a., Africenus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus s. esse quam cum s. esset, Cie.

**2.** únus (not to be used with ref. to solitude): Pompey a. has more power than all the rest, Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes, Cie.: Caes.: Virg. The two are sometimes joined; as, the one thing alone, res una solaque, Hor. Ep. I, 6, 1. Phr.: to let a. v. TO LET. v. also ONLY, UNQUE.

**alone (adv.):** v. ONLY.

**along:** **A.** Prep.: **1.** scéundum (with acc.): the legions are marching a. the upper sea, legiones iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cie.: he led six legions at the river Allier, sex legiones flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. **2.** praeter (with acc.): he despatched the Ligurians a. the shore of the Etruscan sea to Naples, Ligures p. oram Etrusci mari Neapolim transmisit, Liv. Phr.: to sail close a. the coast of Italy, navibus oram Italiae legere, liv.: Suet.: v. also to SAIL, PASS BY. **B.** Adv.: Esp. in such expr. as to drive a. go a., etc.; where however it is to be regarded rather as forming a compound with the verb: v. TO DRIVE, etc. also in the phr. all a. from the beginning, jam inde (jam usque) a principio, Cie.; and the like: v. EVER SINCE.

**along with:** cum: v. WITH.

**aloof:** prōcul: v. AT A DISTANCE. Phr.: to stand a.; i.e. to have nothing to do with: **1.** discédo, cessi, cessum, 3 (i.e. to give up what one has been engaged in): to stand a. from courts and cases, a. judicis causisque d., Cie. **2.** rémōveo, móvi, mótem, 2 (with refl. pron.); to stand a. from any one (i.e. to break off intercourse with him), se ab aliquo r., Cie.: I stood a. from abetting crime, me ministerio scleris removi, Ov. **3.** défligo, fugi, tūgitum, 3, i.e. to shrink from: q. v. **4.** non attingo: v. TO NODDLE WITH. Phr.: to stand a. from parties, \*a studiis partium remotum esse; neutri parti studere.

**alopecy** (*Falling off of the hair*): *ālō-pē-sē*; Plin.

**aloud**: *ālōrd*; *they groan a., e. gemitum*, Cic.; *Caes. Phr.*: *to call a., clara voce vocare*, Lucretius; Cic.; *Phr.*: *to read a., récito*; *v. to READ*; *to shout a., clámo, exclámō*; *v. TO SHOUT*.

**alphabet**: *1. litératura* (lit.); *the Greek a., l. Graeca*, Tac. Sen. appears to use this word as we do "horn-book": *prima illa, ut antiqui vocabant, literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur*, Ep. 88, 18; comp. Cic. part. 7, 26, where it appears to have the same sense. *2. élémenta, orum*: Hor.; Suet. Sen.: *to learn the a., el. discere prima, Hor.*; *v. LETTERS*. *3. alphábétum* Tert. *Phr.*: *to learn the a., literarum nomina et contextum discere*, Quint.

**alphabetical**: *Phr.*: *we will give an account of the other genus in a. order*, reliquias gemmas literarum ordine explicabimus, Plin.

**alphabetically**: *Phr.*: *to arrange a., in literam digerere*, Sen.; *v. ALPHABETICAL*.

**alpinus**: *alpinus*; Virg.; Ov.

**already**: *jam*: *I know a. what you wish to say*, scio tam quid vis dicere, Pl.; *a. in ancient times*, jam inde antiquitus, Liv.; *all the embassies had been a. settled*, omnes jam legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Sometimes doubled for emphasis; esp. in eager, impassioned language; *v. NOW, PRESENTLY*; also strengthened with nine; as, *a. I anticipate what will be*, jam nunc mente et cogitatione propicio quaere futura sicut, Cic.

**also**: *1. étiam*: *Caesar found out a. that the beginning of the flight was caused by Dumnorix*, reperiebat e. Caesar intium fugae a. Dumnorix factum esse, Caes.; *Caesar avenged not only public but a. private wrongs*, Caesar non solum publicas sed e. privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. *2. quóque*: *v. too*. *3. item*: *v. LIKEWISE*. *4. idem*, édème, idem (when several qualities are attributed to the same person or thing): *a. most moral and a. most learned man*, vir in omnissimum l. que doctissimus, Cic.; *musicians who formerly were poets a.*, musici qui erant quondam i. poetæ, Cic.; *v. too*. *5. neconón* (or as two words nec non): *v. MOREOVER*. *6. ét* (sometimes used by Cic. as equiv. to etiam): *v. too*.

**altar**: *1. ára* : *to sprout the a.s with much blood*, aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucretius; *he swore at the a., tenens juravit*, Cic.; *to build and dedicate an a., a. condere atque dicere*, Liv.; *to fight in defence of one's a.s and hearths*, pro aris et focis pugnare, Cic.; *a small a., árula*, Cic. *2. altare, is, n.* (prop. *a high altar*, but the distinction is not always observed; the sing. does not occur in the best authors): *behind four a.s; two for thee*, baphus; *two, high a.s, for Phœbus*, in quatuor aras; *eccc duas tibi, baphini*; duas, altaria, Phœbo, Virg.; *driven from the a.s, ab altaris fugatus*, Cic.; *it is said that Hannibal was taken to the a. and made to swear, touching the sacrifice*, fama est H. altariibus admotum, tactis sacris, jurejurando adactum, Liv.

**altar-cloth**: \* *tabula picta super altariibus affixa*.

**alter (v.)**: *A. Trans.*: *1. mütō*, *1. (to modify, change partially)*: *to a. a. will, testamentum in*, Cic.; *to a. one's opinion, sententiam in*, Cic.; *Tarquinii dñs not a. the centuries of knights at all*, nec T. de equitum centuris quidquam mutavit, Liv.; *v. TO CHANGE*. *2. immutō*, *1. to the arrangement of words*, i. verborum ordinem, Cic.; *to a. the arrangements of another*, aliquid de alicuius instituti, Cic. *3. dñmñtō*, *1. (partially to change)*: *hence closely corresponding to the Eng.): they resolved that nothing should be a' d. in the institution of the flaminis*, placitum instituto flaminum

*nihil demutari*, Tac.; *to a. one's opinion about a matter*, sententiam in aliqua re d., Gell.; *I must a. my style of speech*, oratio mihi demutandis est, Pl. — **NOTE**. *Muto* must not be used for *to alter*, unless the context shows that only a *part*, not the whole is changed: thus *mutare vestitum* is *to change one's dress altogether*, esp. of *going into mourning*; *to a. one's style of dress* may be expr. by *aliquid de vestitu solito mutare, immutare*; *v. to CHANGE*; *to a. (as will, etc.) by falsifying*, corrumpere, vitiare, etc.; *v. TO FALSIFY*; *to be very much a.d.*, i.e. *in personal appearance*, \* *specie oris vulnique mutum immutatum esse*. *B. Intrans.*: *to undergo change*; *mütōr, immutōr*, used reflectively; *as, times a. and we a. with them*, tempora mutantur, et nos m. in illis, Hor.; *v. (A.) and to CHANGE*.

**alterable**: *mütabilis*: *v. CHANGABLE*.

**alteration**: *1. mütatō*: *v. CHANGE*. *2. inclinatō*: *the a.s of affairs in a state*, in re publica rerum inclinations, Cic. *3. litura* (i.e. *an erasure in a document*): *nor let there be any a. in his decree*, nec ulla in decreto ejus l. sit, Sen. *4. mómentum* (*alteration of a balance*): *tu make no a. in prices*, nullum in amoniae facere, Liv.; *v. CHANGE*. — **NOTE**. But the subs. may very frequently be rendered by means of a verb to *alter* = *to make an alteration*. Thus, *not to make any a. in a law*, nihil de lege aliqua immutare: *many a.s are taking place from day to day*, \* *mutata in dies mutantur s. immutantur*; *v. CHANGE* (p. and subs.).

**alternative** (*med. l. t.*): *altérans, ant. n.*: *M.L.*

**altercate**: *altercor, 1. dep.*: *v. TO WRANGLE*.

**altercation**: *1. altératio*: *the day was wasted in a., dies consumptus est alteratione*, Cic.; *a. great a. arises between me and Velleius on the subject*, oritur mihi magna de re al cum Velleio, Cic. *2. júrgium*: *v. QUARREL, WRANGLING*.

**alternate** (*adj.*): *alternus*: *a. trees*, a. arboreis, Pl.; *a. beams and stones*, a. trabibus at saxis, Caes.; *on a. days*, a. diebus, Cels.; *a. angles*, \* *anguli alterni*.

**alternate** (*v.*): *A. Trans.*: *alterno*, *1. drier-wooded trees a. their fruit* (i.e. bear fruit every other year), alternant fructus quibus siecius lignum, Plin. (in same sense *intr.*, arborum lere umum fertilitas alternat, Plin.); *to a. changes*, vices a., Ov. *2. vário*, *is*, *to a. labour with repose*, laborem otio v., Plin. Ep. *Phr.*: *to a. fruit-bearing from year to year*, alternis fructibus indui, Col. *B. Intrans.*: *1. altern-*, *v. supr. a.* *2. (in looser sense) vário*, *1: v. TO FLUCTUATE; ALTERNATELY*.

**alternately**: *1. invicem* (also separately, in vicem): *fear and anger had a. changed their opinions*, timor atque fra i. sententes varierant, Liv.; *with many vicissitudines*, a. conquerend. et conqueror, multis i. castibus vieti victoresque, Liv.; *we used to visit each other a.*, simul eramus i., Cic.; Virg. *2. per vices*: *she a. calls aloud, now Persophone! now daughter!* perque vices modo, Persephone! modo filia! clamat, Ov. *3. alterni* (se. vicibus): *to enjoy command a., a. impetrare*, Liv.; Lucretius. *4. vicibus*: *Quint. by Just.*

**alternation**: *1. vicissitudō*: *the a.s of days and nights*, dierum nocturne unique vicissitudines, Cic.; *the a.s of fortunes*, v. fortunae, Cic. *2. vicis* (gen.: *nom. sing. not found*), *f.*: *the a.s of questioning oneself and of replying to oneself are usually not unpleasant*, et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratiae v., Quint. by a., in vicem: *v. ALTERNATELY*.

**alternative**: *1. disserim*: *the matter is reduced to this a., whether he shall suffer punishment, or we be slaves*, by a., in vicem;

res in id d. adducta est, utrum ille possemus hanc, an nos serviamus, Cic. *2. alternatā conditō*: *the a. is, that he either comply with the terms or swear a. conditio est, ut aut parent conditioni aut juret, Ulp. Phr.*: *it is for you to choose, take which o. you will*, optio haec tua est; utram harum vis conditionum accipe, Pl.; *all the a.s between victory and death being cut off*, omnibus inter victoriam mortente abruptus, Liv. 21, 44 (fin.).

**although**: *1. etsi* (i.e. even if; notwithstanding): *with the Indic. when referring to an actual fact, with subj. of a mere hypothesis*: *a. the Cévennes impeded the march with very deep snow, yet, etc.*, etsi mons Cévennes altissime nive iter impeditat, tamen, Caes.; *I am glad, a. I have no reason for being so*, gaudeo etsi nihil seu quod gaudem, Pl.; *a. you had deprived Sulla of nothing but the consulship, yet you might have been satisfied with that*, etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulisset, tamen eo vos contentos esse aportebat, Cie.

*2. étiamsi* (same constr. as etsi, but more emphatic): *a. the truth is not pleasant, yet, etc.*, virtus e. Juventa non est, tamen, etc., Cic.; *with your aid, a. we were fearful, yet we would cast away all fear*, tuis opibus, e. timidi essemus, tamen omnem timorem abjecimus, Cic. *3. fieri* (only hypothetical, and strictly a verb: with subj.): *a. all dangers may threaten me, yet I will assist (my client) and encounter (them)*, licet omnia in me pericula impendant, succurrat atque subibo, Cic.; *life is short, a. it should exceed a thousand years*, vita brevis est, fieri supra milles annos exeat, Sen. (v. IT IS ALLOWED).

*4. tamenēt or tamenētis* (= notwithstanding): *of actual facts, hence usus with Indic.): I should not really believe what I am saying, a. I had generally heard it, non mehercule haec quae loquor crederer, tamenēt vulgo audiram, Cic.; and a. Caesar understood these things, yet he summons the ambassadors, quae tamenēt Caesar intellegebat, tamen legatos appellat, Cic. *5. quānquam* (constr. same as preceding): *a. he is wicked*, q. est scōlestus, Ter.; *a. you are in haste, the delay is not long*, q. festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.; esp. used by a person correcting himself, where it forms a kind of sentence in itself: *a. (were it so), even that would give rise to no suspicion of a coalition*, q. ne id quidem suspiciemus coitionis habuerit, Cic. *6. út (with subj.): esp. in sense granting that: q.y.): but a. it be so, yet you cannot predicate this, verum ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic.*: also without a verb: *at these things were done, the patricians a. unwilling, yet not being openly opposed, haec omnia ut invitis ita non adversantibus patribus transacta*, Liv.; *they go together to the waters of the Cephissus, a. not yet clear, yet it already flowing in their wouted channel, aequaliter pariter Cephissidae undas, ut nondum liquidas, sic iam vada nota secantes*, Ov.*

*7. quānum (with subj.): he says that a. these things are so, yet he will make peace with them, dici quānum ita sit, tamen ese cum iis pacem facturam, Caes. Cic. *8. quamvis* (prop. however much): hence esp. in connection with adjectives: constr. same as 1, 2). *in war he had performed deeds, a. ruinous to the state yet great, res bello gesserat q. repulsa calamitosas, attinemagnas, Cic. did not your anger abate as you entered our territories, a. you had come with hostile feeling? non tibi q. hosteo animo perveneras, ingrediendi fines ira ecclidit* Liv.; *a. expectation may be great, yet you will surpass it*, q. sit magna expectatio, tamen enim vincies, Cic. *9. quād* (poet. and rare): *v. WHEREAS*.*

**altitude**: *altitudo*: *v. HEIGHT*. **altogether**: *1. omnino*: *either a. or in great part, aut om. aut magna pars*, Cic.; *they thought that their flight*

**night**: *emain a. unknown, suam fugam om. ignorari existimabant, Caes.: our men were a. inexperienced in this kind of fighting, nostri luju om. generis pugnae imperiti erant, Caes.: Hor. 2. prorsus. v. ABSOLUTELY (1). 3. plâne to be a. destitute of common good-feeling, communi sensu p. carete, Hor.: v. QUITE, IN ALL, ENTIRELY, CITERELY.*

**alum**: *alûmum: Plin.: Celis.: full of a., alûminos: Plin.: containing a. in solution, alûminat: a. water, aqua alumina: alûmina: M. L.*

**aluminum**: \*alûnum: M. L.: alûminum: M. L.

**alveolar**: \*alvôlärīs, e: M. L.

**alveolus**: \*alvôlôus: M. L.

**alvine**: alvi, f. (gen. of alvus, the bowels): \*alvinus:

**always**: I. *Perpetually: whether in strictly philosophic sense, or colloquially: semp̄r̄: what a. moves is eternal, quod s. moveret aeternum est, Cic.: nor does Apollo a. bend the bow, neque s. arcum tendit Apollo, Hor.: of that which is regularly done at stated times: country-folks always harrow before they hoe, s. occult prisaquum sarruent rustic, Plin.: Ia, shudder when I begin to knock at this door, horresco s. ubi putare hasec occipio foras, Ter. Phr.: he was almost a. in the country, rur feri se continebat, Ter.: when the sky was stormy, he a. wore a laurel wreath on his head, turbatoe coelo nunquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, Suet. Tib. 69: v. CONSTANTLY, PERPETUALLY. II. *Without exception: this sense occurs chiefly with superlatives; when it may be expr. by quisque: the best speakers are a. the most alive to the difficulty of speaking, ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem timet, Cic.: the newest things are a. the most correct and free from faults, recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, Cic.**

**amadou**: I. *The plant: \*pôlétus igniarius: Linn. II. The substance prepared from it: ágaricum: Plin.*

**amain**: *per vires: v. FORCIBLY.*

**amalgamate**: I. *To mix mercury with another metal: \*argentum vivum cum alio metallo miscere. II. To mix, unite, combine: q. v. mixeo.*

**amalgamation**: I. *The mixing of mercury with another metal: amalgâmatio: M. L. II. Union, combination: q. v. mixio.*

**amanuensis**: I. *librarius: the letter is in the handwriting of a., epistola libraria manu est, Cic. 2. ad manum, a manu (servus): a slave whom he employed as a., quem servum ille habuit ad m., Cic.: Philarmon, a. to Tiberius, Pl. a manu servus (Tiberii), Suet. 3. ámândens, is: Suet.*

**amaranth**: *ámarautas, i, m.: Plin. amass: acervo, cōcervō, cùmilo, t.: v. TO HEAP UP, ACCUMULATE.*

**amateur (of the fine arts)**: *artium amateur, liberalium artium studiosus: to be an am., \*rebus artificiosis se detectare.*

**amatory**: *ámâtorius: a. poetry, poesis am., Cic.: an. ap. potion, am. virus, Plin.*

**amaurosis**: I. *ámaurosis (áuav-owرس), eos, f.: M. L. 2. gutta sérēna: M. L. (P.)*

**amaze**: *obstupfâcio, i: he a. the enemy by a very miracle of bravery, ipso miraculo audacie obstupfet hosts, Liv.: Ter.: v. TO ASTONISH.*

**amazed** (adj.): I. *stupidus: I stand a. deprived of sense, stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: a., they became silent with fear, stupidus timore obnubinatur, Auct. Her. 2. stupfâctus: what speaker is it that men gaze upon a.? quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. a. at such strength, s. tanto robore, Lucan.*

**—, to be**: I. *stupfô, ui, 2: which I being a., gased up, quea*

intuebar stupens, Cic.: with an acc.: *some are a. at the fatal gift, pars s. donum extitiae, Virg. 2. obstupesci, stupi, j: v. AGHAST. v. also to BE ASTONISHED.*

**amazened**: *expr. by adj.: v. AMAZED, To look a. at, stupeo, 2: v. TO BE AMAZED, amazement: stupor: a. possesses the minds of all, omnium animos tenet, Liv.: Cic.: v. ASTONISHMENT.*

**amazing**: mirans: admirabiliis: v. ASTONISHING.

**amazingly**: admirabiliter: v. ASTONISHINGLY.

**amazon**: I. *As a proper name:*

1. *Ámazon, ónis, f.: Virg. 2. Amazónis, idis, f.: Virg., Prop. III. A masculine woman: virágó, inis, f.: Virg.: Oz.*

**amazonian**: I. *áamazónius: Hor.: Oz. 2. áamazónicus: Suet.: Plin.*

**ambassador**: I. *légatus: to send as to declare war, legatos ad indicendum bellum mittere, Liv.: the rights of a.s. jus legatorum, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.*

2. *órator (prop. a speaker): vibracius sent as to Pyrrhus about the prisoners, Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captiis missus orator, Cic.: Liv. Phr.: they sent an honourable man as a. to Apronius, hominem honestum legarunt ad Apronium, Cic.: to carry instructions in the character of an a., (yet not formally an a.), oratoris modo (ad aliquem) mandata perferre, Caes.: Or expr. by oratoris s. legati loco: cf. ORATOR (2).*

**ambassadoress**: ófrâtrix, tricis: Cic. calls the Sabine women oratrices pacis et teoderis, de Rep. 2, 8: where however the word is perhaps, rather used in the sense of *pleaders* for.

**amber (subs.)**: I. *súcInum (succ.) they pick up a. in the shallow-water and on the shore, s. inter vada aque in ipso litore legit, Tac.: Plin.: this was the proper Latin name (arboris succum prisci nostri credidere, ob id succinum appellantes Plin. 37, 2, 11): but Latin writers use also,*

2. *électrum (ῆλεκτρον): Plin.: in pl. of a-beads, Oz. Met. 2, 364.*

**amber (adj.):** I. *súcIneūs: razors with a. handles, s. novaculae, Plin.*

2. *súcInus: an a. drop, s. gutta, Mart.: u. balls, sucina, ornat: Mart.*

3. *électric, idis, a. islands (i.e. yielding a.), e. insulae, Plin.*

**ambergris**: i.e. grey amber, as distinguished from amber proper (brown or yellow): \*ambra, ambrum (prob. derived from ambrosia, from its fragrance): applied by medieval writers both to amber and to ambergris: v. Du Cange, s. v. \*ambra grisea: M. L. (Palmer).

**ambidexter**: I. *Using both ambidextrous: { hands with equal facility: aequimâns, a. um: Anson*

II. *Double-dealing, deceitful: q. v. ambient*: circumfusus: the a. air, c. aer, Oz.

**ambiguity**: I. *ambigüitas: the a. of a name, a. nominis, Cic.: to explain an a., a. solvere, Quint.: to fall into a., in a. incide, Sen.: Liv. 2. amphibolia: the a. which deceived Croesus, illa, quae Croesum cepit, Cic.: Quint. (The latter word is esp. used of rhetorical ambiguities.)*

3. *ambigâges, is, f. (used only in abl. sing.; pl. complete): the senate are at a loss to understand the a.s of the obscure oracle, obscurae sortis patres ambigâges errant, Oz.: to speak without a., positâs a. loqui, Oz.*

**ambiguous**: I. *ambigüus: a. words, verba a., Cic.: a. oracles, oracula a., Cic. 2. médius (i.e. lying between two acceptations): an a. answer, responsum m., Liv.: a. words, vocabula m. et communia, Gell. 12, 9. 3.*

*anceps, cipitis: a. words, vocabulary a., Cipita, Gell. 1. c. 4. perplexus (i.e. entangled, and so eluciding comprehension): an answer a. with Puxic craftiness, p. Punico astu responsum, Liv.*

5. *flexilôquus (v. rare): a. and*

*dark oracles, oracula fl. et obscura, Cic. v. DOUBTFUL.*

**ambiguously**: I. *ambiguus: to speak a. a. loqui, Cic.: a word a. placed, verbum a. positum, Cic. 2. per ambigâges: to predict anyone's end a., aliqui per a. exitum canere, Tac.: Liv.*

**ambit**: ambitus, us: v. CIRCUMFERENCE.

**ambition**: I. *ambitio: to be the victim of wretched a., misera a. laborare, Hor.: to be a stranger to all a., ab omni a. remotum esse, Cic.; solium esse, Hor., to be the slave of a., ambitione teneri, Cic.; a certain a. led me to the pursuit of honours, me a. quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.: although a. itself may be a vice, yet it is often the cause of virtus, licet ipsa vitium sit a., tamen frequenter causit virtutem est, Quint.: a wrong a., prava a., Sall. 2.*

*glória: a. drags men bound to her glittering car, constrictos g. trahit fulgenter curru, Hor.: a. of keeping a. good table, (maginae) g. mensae, Lucan: the a. of producing honey, generandi g. mellis, Virg. and esp. in certain plur.: as, to be led by a., gloria duci, Cic; g. expetere, sequi, Cic.: he was swallowed up by a., bunc absorbunt aestus gloriae, Cic.: v. GLORY. Phr.: blind a., honorum caeca cupidio, Lucre: we are all influenced by a., trahimur omnes laudis studio, Cic.: headlong and hazardous a., cupiditas dominandi praecepit et lubrica, Cic.: induced by the a. of being a king, regia cupiditate induxit, Caes.: informed with wicked a., malas dominatiois cupiditatis flagrans, Tac.*

**ambitious**: I. *Eager for praise, power, glory, etc.: landis, gloriae, honorum, potentiae cupidus, appetens, avidus: as, you (Caesar) will not deny that you are very a. of glory, gloriae to esse avidissimum non negabis, Cic.: v. DESIROUS OF, EAGER. — Note. The adj. *ambitiosus* is rarely, if ever, used in precisely the sense of the Eng. word; denoting rather the character of one who *obsequiously courts (public) favour*. So Cic. appears always to employ it thus: *homini munere ambitiosus* (Fam. 12, 1, 1), *is a man who is not at all offensively obsequious*. Phr.: to be a., gloriam petere, exequi; ambitione teneri, captum teneri, labore, etc.: to be not at all a., omni ambitione remotum esse, Cic.: v. AMBITION: to be extremely a. of power, potentiam concepiscere, Cic.: those who are unscrupulously a., qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82. II. *Pretentious, ostentatious: ambitiosus: an a. death, a. mors, Tac.: to top off a. ornaments, a. ornaments recide, Hor.**

**ambitiously**: expr. by phr., as, to do anything a., laudis cupiditate, gloriæ ductus, aliquid facere: v. AMBITION. — Note. The adv. *ambito* appears never to be used = *ambitiously*; *ambitiose petere regnum*, is to aim at *kingly power by courting popular favour* (Liv. 1, 35); and Cic. uses the word similarly.

**amble** (v.): i.e. to trot gently, \*léniter ac tolitum ire: v. TO TROT.

**amble** (subs.): I. *ambulatâria: Veg. 2. mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio: Plin. 3. \*lénis gradus ac tolitilis: v. TROT.*

**ambler**: I. *equus grädarius: Lucil. in Non. 2. rhedon or as turcones (Spanish words... *amblers*, i.e. horses whose natural pace is an amble, Plin.*

**amblingly**: \*léniter ac tolitum.

**ambrosia**: ambrosia Cic.: Oz.

**ambrosial**: ambrosius: Virg.: Mart.

**ambulator**: ambulatârius an a. portico (i.e. for walking in), a. porticus, Ulp.: v. MOVEABLE.

**ambuscade**: v. AMBUSH.

**ambush**: either of the place in which troops, etc. are concealed, or of the men: insidiae, arum: to station soldiers in a., milites in insidiis collocare, Caes.: to go into on a., insidias intrare, Caes.: he

*was fearful of an a., insidias veritus est, Cæs. Clotius placed an a. for Milo, Clodius Milon his collocavit, Cic.: to lay an a. for anyone's life (fig.), ins. viitae alleenus tacere, ponere, oppone, facere, parare, instruere, Cic.: to lead into an a., in ins. inducere, Nep.; deducere, Justin: to surround and cut off anyone by an a., aliquem insidias circumventum occidere, Nep.: to attack anyone from an a., aliquem ex ins. invadere, Sall.*

—, to lie in: insidiari, i. (with dat.): Caes. Hirt. Fig.: *hoo long did you, Catiline, lie in a. for me? quani diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatu es?* Cic.: v. also AMBUSH.

**ameliorate** { melliōrum or melliūs  
**amelioration** { sacerē: v. TO IMPROVE, IMPROVEMENT.

**amen**: āmen: Eccl. If used in non-Ecc. sense, Fiat, esto: v. FIAT, BE IT SO; **amenable**: I. Obedient, compilant: obēdiens, entis: to render appetite a. to reason, appetitum rationi ob. præbere, Cic.: v. OBEDIENT, YIELDING. II. trying obedience to, responsible, accountable to: q.v. Phr.: they are a. to the laws, legibus obstricti sunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: he is not a. to the laws, on account, I suppose, of his extraordinary dignity, leges cum non tenet, propter eximiam, credo, dignitatem, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: v. TO BIND, BE BOUNDED.

**amend**: A. Trans.: I. To free from error, correct: 1. corrigo, rexili, rectum, i.: it is easier to blame what is past than to a. it, præterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.: to a. a speech, orationem c., Cic.: to a. the morals of a community, mores civitatis c., Cic. 2. ēmendo, i.: to a. a law, legem, e. Suet.: to a. a vicious custom, consuetudinem vitiosam e., Cic.: to a. the vices of youth, vita adolescentiae e., Nep.: v. TO CORRECT, IMPROVE. B. Intrans.: v. TO MEND, IMPROVE.

**amender**: corrector: ēmendātor: v. CORRECTOR, IMPROVER.

**amendment**: I. Correction, improvement: q. v.: correctio: ēmendatio. II. A secondary resolution proposed at meeting: no exact word; sententia being the term applied to any formal resolution: thus, he had said he would vote for T. Nero's a., pedibus in sententiam Th. Neroum iturum se dixerat, Sall. Cat. 50, fin. Phr.: some voted with the proposer of the a., quidam hunc qui post ipsos censuerat, sequerantur, Plin. ep. 2, 11, 21. (Note. Censeo is the formal word for enunciating any proposal.)

**amends**: compensatio: satisfactio: v. COMPENSATION, SATISFACTION.

—, to make: I. expio, i.: to make a. for the wrongs of the ambassadors, legatorum injuras ex. Liv.: to make a. for a disaster, incommunodum ex., Caes. 2. satisfactio, feci, factum, i.: to make a. to the Aedui for their wrongs, Aeduis de injuriis s., Caes. 3. penso, compenso: v. TO COMPENSATE: v. also TO ATONE FOR.

**amenity**: amoena:ts: v. AGREEABLENESS.

**americe**: multo, i.: v. TO FINE, amercent: multa, v. FINE.

**amethyst**: āmēthystus, i. f.: Plin. **amethystine**: āmēthystinus: Juv.: Mart.

**amiability**: 1. suāvitas: whom amiableness: we ought all to love on account of his remarkable a., quem omnes amare pro eis eximias, debemus, Cic.: v. AGREEABLENESS. 2. āmābilis: Plaut.

**amiable**: 1. āmābilis, e: I feel assured that your little daughter is a. filiolam tuam a. esse certo scio, Cic. 2. suāvis, e: a. an, man., s. homo, Ter.: a. men. s. homines, Cic. Phr.: he was a. then, erat tunc dignus amari (= qui ametur), Virg.: v. AGREEABLE.

**amiably**: 1. suāviter: as you in the most friendly manner, and most a. desire, sicut tu amicissime et suavisime optas, Cic. 2. āmābile: v. LOVINGLY, AFFECTIONATELY.

**amicable**: i.e. friendly; esp. with reference to those who have been engaged in hostilities: pācātūs: nor did they receive any very friendly or a. reply, nec hospite quicquam pacatumve sati et aditum, Liv.: language of too a. a kind (for courts of law), oratio pācātōr, Cic.: fig. *mariners fly across the a. sea, p. voilant per mare navitae, Hor.: v. FRIENDLY, KIND.*

**amicably**: pācātē: Petr. (v. AMICABLE). v. also FRIENDLY.

**amice**: āmictus, us: Eccl.

**amid**: i. inter (with acc.): to be a.

**amidst**: { the weapons of enemies, inter tria hostium versari, Cic.: v. AMONGST, IN THE MIDST OF.

**amidships**: medīa nāvē: v. MIDDLE.

**amiss**: perperā, prāve, etc.: v. BADLY, WRONGLY. Phr.: to take a. aliquid iniquo amino ferre, moleste ferre; aliquid hinc sine offensione accipere, Cic.: it is a consolation to remember that although things have turned out a., yet you had formed correct and sound opinions, consolati est quum recordare, etiamsi sensu acciderit, te tamen recte vereque sensisse, Cic.: nothing comes a. to me, \*omnibus me accommodo rebus; et nihil res non me rebus subjugere conor, Hor.

**amity**: āmicitia: v. PEACE, FRIENDSHIP.

**amnochryse**: amnochrysus, i. m.: Plin.

**ammodyte**: ammōdȳtes, ae, m.: Plin.

**ammonia**: ammōniāca, M. L.

**ammoniac** (a gum): ammōniācum: Plin.

**ammoniacal**: ammōniācūs M. L.: a. a. salt, sat. a. soup, sapo a.

**ammonite** (a fossil): ammōniās cornu: Plin.

**ammonium**: ammōniūm: M. L.

**ammunition**: formerly used of military stores generally (belli apparatus, instrumenta); now used almost exclusively of stores for serring fire-arms: \*pulveris (nitro) et mi-silium (bombaridicum) copia, Virg. GUNPOWDER, SHOT.

**amnesty**: 1. oblivio (= Gr. ἀμνητία): usu. in combination with some other word or words: as, he sanctioned and carried into effect an a. for all that had been done and said during those two days, omnium factorum dictacione in eo bido ventum et ob. in perpetuum sanxit ac praestitit, Suet.: he proposed a law that no one should be accused or punished for what was past; and they called that an a., legem tulit ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur neve multaretur; eamque illi (legem) obliviosus apparuerunt, Nep. 2. abolio: a tyrant, who had laid down his power under an a., tyranus qui sub pacto abolitionis dominionem deposituerat, Quint. (the word is perhaps so used also in Suet. Tib. 4). 3. amnestia: to which Cic. appears to refer in Phil. 1, 1. Graecum verbum usurpavi . . . atque omnium discordiarum memoriam oblivious semperita defelam censu: Vop. Apr. Vop. Apr.

**amomum**: āmōmūm: Virg.: Plin.

**among**: I. Amidst; inter (with acc.): may I wander naked a. lions, utinam inter eremū nuda leones, Hor.: we are conversing a. ourselves (i. e. confidentially), inter nos colloquimur, Cic.

II. Less precisely: in the country or society of: 1. apid (with acc.): a.

our countrymen justice is cultivated, ap-

nostros justitia culta est, Cic.: that (taxation) was even worse borne among

the Germans, id apud Germanos diffilius tolerabatur, Tac.: a. the Helvetii

the richest man was Orgetorix, apud Helvetos ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes.

2. ad (with acc.): there was no more spirit a. the enemy, non plus

animorum ad hostes erat, Liv.: a. all nations,

nomē ad (d. apud) omnes nationes

sancutum inviolatimumque, Caes.: to re-

main a. the shades, ad umbras manere,

Sen. Frag. 3. pér (with acc.): a.

family celebrated even a. those nations, familia per illas quoque gentes celebrata, Tac.: Suet. 4. circum (with acc.): rare; she, in her rage, will defame you a. all the other maidens, te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, Prop. III. Implying the including of a part in a whole: 1. In (with acc.): almost all the centurions were wounded, a. then the chief centurion, omnes ferè centuriones vulnerati sunt, in his primipili, Caes. pain is reckoned a. the greatest evils, dolor in maximis malis ductitur, Cic. 2. inter (with acc.): Crossus the richest a. kings, C. Inter reges opulentissimus, Sen.: a battle memorable a. the few disasters of the R. people, pugna inter paucas memorata populi R. clades, Eccl.

3. ex (with abl.): Solon, the only legislator a. the seven, S. legum scriptor solus ex septem, Cic: the gladiators who were a. Blæsus's staff of servants, gladiatores qui e servito Blæsi erant, Tac.: v. OF. IV. Implying distribution: 1. inter. I will divide the body a. the partners, inter partes principes partem dñlndam, Pl.: to distribute the tasks a. the maidens, pensa inter virginis partiri, Just. 2. in (with acc.): to distribute the soldiers a. the veterans, agros per veteranos dividere, Suet.: Ov. 4. It may sometimes be expr. by dat.: as, to distribute the wine among one's comrades, dividere vīna sociis, Virg. (chiefly poet).

**amorous**: I. Prone to sexual love: 1. libidinosus: Cic.: Hor. 2. mīlērōsūs (of men): rare: Cic. 3. virōsūs (of women): Lucil.: Apul.

II. In love, enamoured: q. v.: āmāns: amore captus. III. Pertaining to love: āmātoris: a. pleasure, am. voluptus, Cic.

**amorously**: āmātoriē: to write a., am. scriber, Cic. Phr.: all will took a. at Damalis, omnes in Damaliam putres deponebant oculos, Hor.

**amorousness**: 1. libido, inīs, f. (always in bad sense): Cic.: Sall. 2. mīlērōsitas (v. rare; and of men): Cic.

**amorphous**: informis, e: an lump of flesh, int. caro, Plin.: v. SHAPELESS.

**amortization**: i.e. alienation of land in mortmain: \*amortizatio ad immum mortuum," Du Cange: to perform an act of a. on an estate, praedium amortizare (adm.), v. Du C. s. v.

**amortize**, to: \*amortizare (adm.); in manum mortuum transferre: v. AMORTIZATION.

**amount to** (v.): 1. efficio, fecl, fectum, 3. (with acc.): this does not a. to enough for the monthly interest, nec id satis efficit in usum menstruum, Cic.

2. esse: the total of them all a'd to

168,000, summa omnina fuerunt ad milia ccclviii, Caes.: those who give the highest numbers state that his in-

fantry a'd to 100,000, his cavalry to

20,000, qui plurimum, centum milia pedum, viginti equitum, fuisse scribunt, Liv.: v. also TO COST. Phr.: to

ascertain what the balance a. to, videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Fig.: my argument a. to this, haec est stimma conclusionis meae, Cic.: the little

that he said a'd to this, that I would for-

give him, ille perpice locutus, hanc summan habuit orationis, ut sibi igno-

resem, Cic.: all these words now a. or

short to this, omnia haec nunc verba hue

redeunt denique, Ter.: it a. to the same thing, so far as the state is con-

cerned, whether the colony is founded or

not, nihil interest reipublica colonia

decedatur necne, Cic.

**amount** (subs.): finis, is, m. (only in legal writers): the a. of the price, i.

pretii, Papin.: v. SUM.

**amour**: 1. āmāto: there is no

a. in this play, neque in hac fabula illa a. est, Pl. 2. am̄or, óris: a. se-cretū, furtivus amor, Virg.: to have an-a., amori operam dare, Fer.: amours, amores et haec deliciae quae vocantur, Cic.: Ov.

**ampelite** (a mineral): ampélitis, idis, f.: Plin.

**amphibia**: v. foll. art.

**amphibious**: Phr.: a. animals, bestiae quasi antiques, in utraque sede viventes, Cie.: animalia quibus aquam terraque incolendi gemina natura est, Flor.: frogs are a. animals, ranarunt et in terra et in humore vita, Plin. As scient. t. the class of a. animals, \*amphibia, orum.

**amphibology**: amphibólia: Cie.: v. AMBIGUITY.

**amphibrach**: amphibráchys, yos, m.: Quint.

**amphimacer**: amphimacrus, i., m.: Quint.

**amphisbena** (a serpent): amphisbaena, ae, f.: Plin.

**amphitane** (a fossil): amphitánē, es, f.: Plin.

**amphitheatre**: amphithéâtrum: Tac.: Suet.

**amphitheatral**: amphithéâtralis, e.: Mart.: Plin.

**amphitheatrical**: amphithéâtri-cus: Plin.

**amphora**: amphóra: Cato: Hor.

**ample**: I. spaciōs: amplius,

magnis et amplius; v. SPACIOUS.

Fully sufficient: amplius: very a. for-

tunes, amplissime fortunae, Cie.: a.

wealth, a. divitiae, Hor.: very a. ban-

quets, amplissimum epulae, Caes. Phr.:

Caesar thought that there was a cause

for punishing him, Caesar satis esse

causae arbitratiora quare in eum ani-

madaverteret, Caes.: v. ABUNDANT.

III. Full, complete: 1. longus: an a.

statement, 1. expositi, Quint. 2.

cópiosus: an a. stock of words, c.

verborum supelix, Quint.: Cie.: v.

COPIOUS.

**ampleness**: amplitudo, magnitudo:

v. SPACIOUSNESS, ABUNDANCE, FULLNESS,

LARGENESS.

**amplification** (v. TO AMPLIFY):

expr. by part. of verb: as to heighten

any impression by a., aliquid dilatando

augere. (Not amplificatio, which de-

notes the magnifying and heightening

of a theme.)

**amplifier**: qui dilatat; qui de aliqua

re uberioris disputat, et fusius: v. TO

AMPLIFY.

**amplify**: now used only in sense, to

enlarge rhetorically; to dilate upon:

dilato, i.: what is thus a'd by Zeno

thus condens'd, qua dilatantur a nobis,

Zeno sic premebat, Cie.: to a. an argu-

ment, argumentum d., Cie.: Quint.: v.

TO ENLARGE.—(Note. Amplificatio ap-

pears never to mean simply to expand,

enlarge, but rather to magnify, exalt a

subject: q. v.). Phr.: to a. a subject,

aliquid uberioris disputare et fusius; de

aliqua re copiose dicere, Cic.

**amplitude**: amplitudo: v. LARGE-

NESS.

**amply**: amplē: abundē: v. ABUND-

ANTLY.

**amputate**: 1. ampūto, i.: limbs

are ad if they injure the other parts of

the body, membra amputantur si nocent

reliquis partibus corporis, Cie.: to a. the

hands, manus, am., Suet.: Sen. 2.

secō, iū, etiū, secāre, i.: we suffer parts of

the body to be cauterized or a.d. in corpore

aliquid uiri secare patimur, Cie.: to

a. limbs, membras, s., Plin. (Sen. uses

legere ossa of the removal of bones by a

surgical operation. Prog. i., 2).

**amputation**: 1. amputatiō: M.

L. (Cicero uses this word, but applies it

to the pruning of trees). 2. sectio:

Plin. Phr.: to perform the a. of a leg,

\*crus amputare: the a. of the man's hand

saved his life, \*manu amputata, vita

homini servata est: to cure by a., am-

putando sanare: parts the a. of which

is dangerous, membras quae pericitur aut

secari, Plin.: v. TO AMPUTATE.

**amulet**: 1. amulētū: Plin.  
2. phylacterium: Marc. Emp.

**amuse**: I. To entertain the mind agreeably: 1. délecto, i.: send for

Pampilius to a. us, Pamphilum accesse, ut deflectet nos, Ter.: to a. other people's

leisure, aliorum otium d., Plin. 2.

oblecto, i. (esp. of diversion after labour, drudgery): to a. with fictions the minds

of readers, fictis o. legentis animos,

Tac.: to a. oneself with agriculture, se agri culturae o., Cic.: we are a. with

agri culturae, ludis oblectamentum, Cic.: a. your-self with Cicero, oblecta cum Cicerone, Cie.: v. also to ANUSE ONESELF.

II. To delude, q. v.: délitudo.

**oneself**: 1. lúdo, lúsi, lúsum, 3: the countryfolk a. themselves with rude verses, coloni versibus in compitis l., Virg.: Cic. 2. illúdo, 3 (rare in this sense): I. a. myself with writing, illudo chartis, Hor.

**amusement**: I. Agreeable occupation: 1. animus (only in dependence on causa or gratia): do you suppose that the Romans are drilled every day by way of a.? Romanos animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes.: Cic.

2. délectatio: learning and literature which in prosperity seemed to afford a. only, now really (afford) safety too, doctrina et literae quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, Cic. 3.

oblectatio: a. for the mind is sought for, and a respite from cares, o. queritur animi requiesce curarum, Cic. II.

That which amuses: 1. délectamentum: the a.s of boys, delectamenta puerorum, Cic. 2. oblectamentum: the a.s of old age, oblectamenta senectutis, Cic.: the a.s of agriculture, o. rerum rusticarum, Cic. 3. oblectameū: Ov.: Stat. — NRE. Delectatio and delectamen refer to things as in themselves sources of delight; oblectatio and oblectamentum rather to things which serve as diversion after toil: v. also PLEASURE.

**amuser**: qui delectat: v. AMUSE.

**amusing**: festivus: nothing can be more a. than children, pueri nihil potest esse festivus, Cie.: a. a. conversation, f. sermo, Cic.: v. PLEASING.

**amusingly**: 1. festivē: to act a play a. i. agere fabellam, Cic. 2.

festiviter: to answer a. i. responder, Gell.: v. PLEASANTLY, HUMOUROUSLY.

**amylaceous**: amyłáceus: M. L.

an: v. A.

**anabaptism**: anábaptismus. (Augustinus uses this word in the sense of "second baptism.")

**anabaptist**: anábaptistes, ae, m.: Corp. Confess.

**anachronism**: \*temporū inversio: peccatum in temporū ratione (admissum)": (Kraft and Georges give the latter phr.). Phr.: to commit many a.s. \*temporū rationem perturbare atque miscere: v. CHRONOLOGY.

**anacreontic** (adj.): anacrēonticus, anacrēontus, Diomed.

**anacreontic** (subs.): anacrēonticus

versus: or anacreonton, colon, Quint. 9, 4. 78.

**anaesthetic**: i.e. reducing to insensibility: soporifer appears to be the nearest word: (the medical writer Scribonius says of opium, "mentem soporatus sensusque abalienatus"); or as tech. t., \*anaesthetics.

**anaglyphs**: anaglypta, orum: Plin.

**anaglyptic**: anaglypticus: Sidon.

**anagram**: \*ánágramma, átlis, n. (a species of trifling of modern invention: v. Morhof. Poly. 7, 3, 6).

**analogical**: Phr.: an a. argumentum, \*argumentum ex analogia (s. proportion: v. ANALOGY) dictum.

**analogically**: per analogiam: our intellects judge what is honorable and good a., per a. nostri intellectus et honestum et bonum judeicant, Sen. Ep. 120.

**analogous**: ánlögus: Varr. (But in most cases similis is near enough: v. LIKE.)

**analogy**: 1. ánlología (i.e. áva-

oyía. Quint. thus explains the force of the word; "analogia, quam ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt. Ejus haec vis est ut id quod dubium est ad aliquid simile de quo noui queritur referat, et incerta certis probet," 1, 6, 3, 4): to follow a., a. sequi, Quint.: Sen. (who speaks of the word as a foreign one, and explains it as Quint. does: Ep. 120. Cic. writes the word with Greek letters and "ventures" the translation comparatio proprie, Univ. 4, fin.). 2. próportio: v. PROPORTION. 3. comparatio: Cic. l.c. (v. supr.): v. COMPARISON.

**analysis**: I. The separation of a compound body into its elements:

1. \*corporum separatio et solutio, Bacon, Nov. Org. 2, 7. 2. \*corporum reductio ad naturas simplices, ib.

3. (As t. t.) ánalýsis, eos, f.: M. L. Phr.: to make an a. of a compound substance,

\*compositum ad principia redigere.

II. The examination of each separate

part of any abstract subject:

1. expatiatio (perhaps the nearest term, but needing some qualifying word for precision: as, \*subtilis aliquis rei explicatio atque endotatio): Cic. 2. ánalysis, eos, f. (in purely technical sense as opposed to synthesis). III. A summary, abridgment, q. v.: építome, summárium.

**analyst**: \*anályticus peritus.

**analytical**: anályticus: M. L.

**analytically**: \*per analysin.

**analyze**: composita in principia re-

digere or resolvere. Fig.: to a. what

is complicated, perplexa discernere,

Quint. 12, 2, 10: to a. a. subject, rem

quasi in membra dispergere, Cic. Top.

5, 23: to a. a. word, vocabulum s. verbum subtleri endare (cf. Cic. Fin. 3,

24, 62).

**analyzer**: v. ANALYST.

**anapaest**: anápaestus pes, Cic.

**anapaestic**: anápaeticus: Sidon.

**anaphora** (rel. figure): ánáphora: Dom.

**anarchical**: turbulentus (prob. the

nearest single word: v. TURBULENT):

an a. (state of the) commonwealth, t.

republica, Cic.: a. seditionis and a.

citizen, seditionis civis et t., Cic. But in

gen. it may be more accurately ex-

pressed by a phr.: as, an a. state, etc.

\*civitas legitimo imperio caret; in qua legibus non paretur; respública in qua

leges lege illata sunt nec iudicia (cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1); civitas in qua populus li-

bertatem in libidinem tortit (cf. Sall. Jug. 41).

**anarchist**: civis seditionis et tur-

buleus, Cic. (v. ANARCHICAL): \*concio-

natur seditionis (i.e. one who by speeches

promotes sedition): \*civitatis evertendae

usus; homo multitudinis sollicitandae

peritus.

**anarchy**: \*immoderata atque effre-

nata licentia: v. LICENCE. Phr.: bad

government is better than utter a., \*me-

lius est male regi quam nullum omnino

imperium habere.

**anastomosis** (anatom. t. t.): 1.

osculatio: Coel. Aur. 2. anastomō-

sis, eos, f.: M. L.

**anathema**: ánáthēmata, átās, n.:

Tert.: Aug.: v. CURSE, EXCOMMUNICA-

TION.

**anathematize**: ánáthēmizō, i.:

Aug.: v. TO CURSE, EXCOMMUNICATE.

**anatomical**: ánatómicus: Macr.

**anatomist**: ánatómīcus: Macr.

**anatomize**: v. TO DISSECT.

**anatomy**: 1. ánatómia, ánatómica,

or ánatómīcē, es, f.: Macr.: Coel.

Aur. 2. dissectio: M. L. (Forell. suggests [s. v. anatomia] that inciso might be used in this sense.)

**ancestor**: 1. esp. in pl.: májāres:

our fathers and a.s, patres m. que, Cic.:

according to the custom of our a.s, more

majorum, Cic. The sing. may be expr. by

(unus) ex majoribus. 2. átavus, prōavus,

ábavus, átāvus: these four words denote

four different removes, from grandfather

backwards; but they are often used in

pl. to denote ancestors in general = ma-

**genes.** 3. auctor (chiefly poet; and only of the founder of a race or family): usu. with some defining word: as, auctor generis or sanguinis, Virg.: gentis auctor, Suet.; Hor.: 4. parents, entis, c. (also only of the founder of a family): Cic.: Virg.: 5. imágnes, um, f. (by meton.: with reference to the wax busts of a.s kept in the atrium): *I have no distinguished a.s, and my nobility is of recent date, imagines non habeo, et mihi nova nobilis est*, Sall.: Cic.: Hor.

6. pŕofrēs, um: Ov.: Plin.

**ancestral:** 1. ávitus: paternal and a. possessions, paterna atque a. possessio-nes, Cic.: an a. estate, a. fundus, Hor.: a. wealth, av. dvitiae, Cat.: 2. pŕo-ávitus: a. realms, p. regna, Ov.: Stat.

**ancestry:** v. ANCESTORS. Ph.r.: those whose a. is noble (i.e. distinguished; v. NOBLE), ii qui nobili genere natu sunt, Cic.: a man of very distinguished a., amplissimo genere natus, Caes.: a man of base a., malo genere natus, Cie., persons who have a common a., qui sunt eisdem stirpis, Cic.: v. FAMILY (fin.).

**anchor** (subs.): áncora: to cast a., ancoras jacere, Caes.; Virg.: Caesar remained at a. one night, Caesar ad anchoram una nocte constitit, Caes.: some ride at a., others cut their cables, alii in ancoras elevuntur, alii anchoria incident, Liv.: a part (of the fleet) re-nained at a. at the mouth of the harbour, pars ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, Liv.: Hor.: to weigh a., ancoram tollere, Caes.; a. solvere, Cic.: to wait at a., in ancoris expectare, Caes.; com-morari, Hirt.: in salo nave tenere in ancoris, Nep. F.ig.: no a. now holds our bark, ancora jam nostram non tenet nulla ratem, Ov. Ph.r.: to weigh a. (=to set sail), naves solvere, or simply, solvere, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ANCHOR.

**anchor** (v.): A. Trans.: the ships had been a.d., naves ad ancoras deligatae erant, Caes. B. Intr. trans.: sto, steti, i (of ships): the ships could not a. in the open sea, naves in sala store non poterant, Liv.: ten ships were a.d. in the Malianac gulf, decem naves in sinu Malianaco stabant, Liv. Ph.r.: the ships having a.d. were being filled by the waves, naves ancoris jactis, fluctibus complebantur, Caes.

**anchorage**: stādō: a smooth a., quieta s., Caes.: an unsafe a., male-fida carnis, Virg.: there was no safe a. near the city, circa urbem tuta s. non erat, Liv. Ph.r.: anchorage dues, vectigalia anchoria: the places afford excellent a., loca sunt egregia ad tendendas ancoras, B. Alex. 9; \*in illis locis com-modissime in ancoris consisti, stari potest.

**anchorate**: áñachörēta, ae, m.: Sulp. Sever.: v. HERMIT.

**anchovy**: \*engraulix encrasicholus, Cuv.: a. sauce, garum: Hor.

**ancient** (denoting both what has now ceased to exist, and what still exists): 1. antíquus (chiefly but not solely of that which has ceased to exist; v. ANTIQUATED): an a. custom, mos a., Pl.: a very a. period, antiquissimum tempus, Caes.: these are the true and a. names, ea vera et a. nomina, Tac.: these things are too a., and old-fashioned, haec nimis a. et obsoleta sunt, Cic.: a. temples, a. templa, Hor.: very a. writings, antiquissima scripta, Hor. Ph.r.: from a. times, antiquitus: Liv.: Quint. Very ancient, pérantiquus: a very a. shrine, p. sacrarium, Cic. 2. vétus, éris: only of that which still exists or still remains in force: (vetus and antiquus are sometimes used together: as veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, Pl. Amph. prol. 118: antiquus is opposed to novus, vetus to recens, Habitac. 768): the a. kingdom of Pýram, regnum Pýrami v., Hor.: a. sta-tutes, v. statuae, Hor.: the a. poets, v. poetae, Hor.: the a. men of olden time, veteres et pŕisci viri, Cic. Very a., per-vetus: a very a. town, oppidum pér., Cic.: v. OLD, OLD-STANDING. 3. vétustus (derived from vetus: hence of

that which is old, esp. which bears the marks of age): an a. opinion, v. opinio, Cic.: an a. nation, v. gens, Virg.: very a. public records, vetustissimum instru-mentum imperii, Suet.: an a. temple, v. templum, Virg.: an a. town, v. oppidum, Hor. 4. pŕiscus (only of what has now passed away: v. ANTIQUATED): in the a. literature of the Greeks, in p. Graecorum literis, Cic.: let others take delight in a. times, I congratulate myself on having been born in these latter ages, prius juveni alias ego me nunc denique natum gratulator, Ov.

5. pŕistinus: v. OLDEN, FORMER

6. cámus (poet.: prop. grey, hoary): a. fidelis, c. fides, Virg.: a.ages, secula c., Mart.: v. OLD.

**ancient** (subs.): i. q. ENSIGN: q. v.

**ancient** (the esp. ancient writers):

1. antiqui, orum: the authority of the a.s, antiquorum auctoritas, Cic.: Hor.

2. antiquitas (abstract for concrete): the a.s were mistaken in many things, errabat multis in rebus a. Cic.

3. vétères, um: the a.s, our ances-tors, maiores nostri, veteres illi, Cic.: the rule of the a.s, veterum norma, Hor.: to be reckoned among the a.s (i.e. ancient writers), in veteres referri, Hor.—(Note.)

Antiqui denotes the a.s as those who lived long ago; veteres, as still known to us and exerting an influence upon us: v. ANCIENT, 2).

Ph.r.: he admits that they express themselves in some respects too much like the a.s, quedam nimis antiqui dicere credit eos, Hor.: the inland tribes, more simply and more like the a.s, use barter, interiores simplicius et antiquis permutatione mercium utuntur, Tac.: v. also ANCESTORS.

**anciently**: 1. antíquitus (in ancient times): the Belgae were a. led across the rhine, Belgae Rhenum ant. transducti sunt, Caes.: Nep. 2. ölm, quondam: v. ONCE, FORMERLY.

**ancientness**: v. ANTIQUITY.

**ancillary**: v. SUPPLEMENTAL.

**and**: 1. et: as properly joins words or sentences which have, or are represented as having, only a fortuitous or temporary connection: (i) the simple conjunction: cold and hunger and thirst, frigus et famæ et sitis, Cic.: Caesar orders Divitiacus to be summoned to him and converses with him, Caesar Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et cum eo collo-quitur, Caes.—Obs. When several substantives are connected in English by and, as in the first of the above examples, the et must either be repeated with each additional member, as the-(τραῦνούβερος), or else omitted altogether (άνωνύβερος): as, honour, faith, intellect, concord, honos, fides, mens, concordia, Cic. When a number of words are connected, the latter mode is usually preferred unless special emphasis is needed. (Cic. has in one place, composite, ornate, copioso loqui; and in another, prudenter et composite et ornate et memoriter dicere (Or. 1, 15, 64): the several words being in the latter case brought out with more distinctness and emphasis.) Que (v. inf. 3) is how-ever frequently used with the last member of a series, when that member gathers up a number of particulars: as, in astronomy, the rising, setting, and movements of the stars, in astrologia, ortus, obitus, motusque siderum, Cic. (ii) the conj. emphasized = and indeed: you were wrong and indeed exceedingly wrong, errabas, et vehementer errabas, Cic. (iii) = and then (indicating an immediate result): he said, and then instanti perceived that he had fallen into the midst of the enemy, dixit, et extem-por sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg.: (iv) = and yet (subjoining an emphatic question or exclamation): and yet are there people who complain about the Appian way? et sunt qui de via Appia querantur? Cic. (v) = and so too, and also: these things themselves are a source of pleasure to me, and so too were those to the Torquati, haec ipsi mihi sunt voluntati, et erant illa Tor-

quals, Cic. 2. atque or ac (the latter in classical prose gen. only before consonants): this conj. differs from et in denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by the connected words or clauses: hence it is often employed to join two substantives which together represent a single complex idea. (i) the simple conj.: to speak from the heart and truly, ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter.: the dangers of this city and empire, pericula hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic.: with your virtuous feeling, isto animo atque virtute, Cic. Caesar gave the signal for joining battle, and having set out for the other wing, he fell in with those actually engaged. Caesar proelii committendi signum dedit, atque in alteram partem protulit, pugnabitus occurrit, Caes. (ii) the conj. emphasized = and indeed, and even, and especially: a difficult affair, and indeed the most difficult of all, res difficilis atque omnium difficillima, Cic.: great thanks are due to the immortal gods, and especially to this very Jupiter Stator, magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque hinc ipsi Jovi Stator, Cic.: the river can be crossed on foot in one place only, and even in this with difficulty, flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, Caes.

3. que, an enclitic which connects words rather than sentences, and words usually standing in the same relation to the rest of the sentence, and representing things very closely connected, either naturally and generally, or at least under the circumstances spoken of; hence such words often denote a single complex idea. Que must be affixed to the second of the two words; and it is to be specially observed that it is rarely added to words ending in a short vowel, especially ē: that force overcame all the allurements of pleasure and ease, ea vis omnia blanditia voluntatis otium vice, Cic.: the Aulerici and Lexovici shut their gates, Aulerici Lexovique portas clauserunt, Caes.: having collected twigs and underwood they go straight to the camp, sarmentis virgultisque collectis ad castra perterriti, Caes.: the arrangement and order of the line of march, ratio ordeque agminis, Caes.: a shout and din arose, and some rushed one way, some another, panic-stricken, clamor frenitum: quae oriebatur aliquae in parte perterriti ferebantur, Caes. Que may be used after a substantive preceded by a preposition: as, he went to Rome and began to appear in the forum, Romam demigravit, in foreque esse coepit, Nep.: Cic.—N.B. (i) When a connected clause contains a negative, the conjunction "and" and the negative are often expressed by neque or nec, especially where the former clause contains a correlative conjunction: you perceive that he both had presence of mind and was not wanting in prudence, intel-ligitis et animum ei praestu fuisse, nec consilium detinisse, Cic.: at that time games were celebrated during ten days, and nothing was omitted with a view to appeasing the gods, tunc et ludi decem per dies facti sunt, neque res illa qua ad placandum deos pertinet, praetermissa est, Cic.: he saw that affairs were in a critical state and that there was no reserve that could be sent up, rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse sub-sidium quod submitti posset, Caes. (ii) "And" connected with a demonstrative or personal pronoun may often be expressed in Latin by the relative pronoun alone: and t'caesar having been informed of these things orders ships of war to be built, quibus de rebus Caesar certior facut naves longas adficari jubet, Caes.: the soldiers were endeavouring to board the enemies' ships, and when the barbarians observed this, they strove to save themselves by flight, milites transcederunt in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt luga salutem petere contendunt, Caes.

(iii). In many cases where "and" is employed to connect single words, it must or may be omitted in Latin, especially in enumerations; but as it is impossible to reduce such cases to rule, they must be left to observation. It frequently happens also that where we employ two or more co-ordinate sentences or clauses, connected by "and," the Latin language expresses the sense of one or more of the clauses by a participle or relative clause, attached to one of the terms of the principal sentence, and therefore forming part of the latter, so that a conjunction is not required. But the grammar rather than the dictionary must be consulted on such points: v. also *NOTE* (*onj.*).

Respecting the Latin conjunctions above spoken of, see Allen's *Doctrina Cop. Ling. Latinae*.

**androgyinous:** *v.* HERMAPHRODITE. **anecdote:** 1. fäbella: *if anything is told as an a., si quid tanquam f. narratur, CIC.* 2. narratîuncula: *the speech is enlivened with many a.s, oratio narratîuncula pluribus renovatur, Plin.: V. STORY.*

**anecdotal:** Phr.: *a wry a. book, liber plenus fabellarum festivarium.*

**anemometer:** änëmômetrum: M.L.

**anemone:** änëmône, es, f.: Plin.

**aneurism:** änëurisma, ätis, n.: M.L.

**aneurismal:** änëurismaticus: M.L.

**anew:** 1. dñmio: *the whole house is being built a., aedificari aedes tota d., Pl.* Sicily was assessed a., Sicilia censad est, CIC.

2. de, ab, ex integrō: *the war broke out a. with more pereverness, acrisus de integrō obortum est bellum, Liv.*

3. It may sometimes be expr. by *re* in comp. with a verb: *as to break out a. (of an old wound), recrudesco: v. AGAIN.*

**angel:** angelus: Tert.: *Ang. Hier.: a guardian a., an. custos or tutelaris, Eccl.*

Phr.: *to sing like an a., scite*

*admodum canere. As a term of end-ament: my a. meae deliciae, Pl.: v.*

*LOVE, DARLING.*

**angel (adj.):** v. ANGELIC.

**angel-fish:** 1. squatina (?) : Plin.

2. rhina (?) : Plin.

**angelic:** angelicus: Eccl.: *a. food,*

*angelic panes, Prud.* (When used loosely and figuratively, as *angelic patience, goodness, etc.*, it may be expr. by eximius, egregius; plus quam humanus, etc.) : v. REMARKABLE, SUPERHUMAN.

**anger:** 1. ira (denoting the emotion as actually existing): *a. is a short*

*madness, ira furor brevis est, Hor.: per-*

*haps some single word has stirred up this a. between them, fortasse unum aliquid verbum inter eas iram hanc conicerit, Ter.: to do anything in a., alli-*

*quid per iram facere, CIC.: to give way to a., irae indulgere, Liv.: to lay aside a., iram posere, Hor.: to turn one's a. against a person, iram in aliquem vertere, Hor.: let his a. cool, defervescat ira, CIC.: v. WRATH, INDIGNATION.*

2. iracundia (prop. denoting a natural proneness to anger, from iracundus; and hence, a violent fit of anger): *the man*

*blazed out with a. and irritation, homo exarist iracundia ac stomacho, CIC.: v.*

*IRASCIBILITY, PASSION.*

3. bilis, is, f. (lit. the bile): *that excites one's a., biles id commovet, CIC.: to vent one's a., b.*

*effundere, Juv.: v. RILE.*

4. stômâchus, i (lit. the stomach, as the reservoir of the bile: v. supr. 3): *to laugh in the midst of a., in stomacho ridere, CIC.: esp. in phr. to excite any one's a., movere alieni stomachum, CIC.: v. VEXATION.*

—(Note. Both this and the preceding word denote rather an ebullition of reation, than stern, settled anger.) Phr.: *to do anything in a., aliquid irate facere, Phaedr.: Col.: v. ANGRILY: prone to a., iracundus: v. ANGRY. v. INDIG-*

*NATION, FURY, IRRITATION.*

**anger (v.):** irrito: v. TO IRRITATE,

PROVOKE,

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**angina** (*inflammation of the throat, etc.*): angina: Pl.: Plin.

**angle** (*subs.:* angulus: *an obtuse*

*a. obtusus, Luer.: an acute a., a.*

*acuteus, Plin.: equal (or right) a.s, pars*

*anguli, CIC.: a right a., a. normalis,*

*Quint.: the meridian cuts the horizon at*

*right a.s, meridianus circulus horizonta*

*rectis angulis secat, Sen.: the a.s of*

*walls, anguli parietum, Plin. (Vitrini-*

*vus expresses this by the one word,*

*versurae): a small a., angelus, Luer.*

**angle** (*v.:* 1. hamo pi-cari: Suet.

2. pisces arundine capare: Tib.: Ov.

3. pisces hamo capere (when the fish are actually caught): CIC.: v. TO CATCH, FISH FOR.

**angler**: piscator (*fisherman*): Tert.

CIC.: Phr.: *my father himself was a*

*pormen, and used to gain his living as*

*a., pater pauper et ipse fuit, linoque*

*soblet et hamo decipere et calamo salientes*

*ducere pisces, Ov.: v. TO ANGLE.*

**angler (a species of fish):** 1. pis-

atrix, ictis, f.: Plin.

2. lophius piscatorius, Linn.

**anglicism:** \*anglicismus; linguae

Anglicae consuetudo propria; loquendi

genus ab Anglico fonte deductum.

**anglicize:** \*ex consuetidine linguae

Anglicae loqui: \*Anglicisso (cf. GREEK, fin.).

**angling** (*subs.:* expr. by phr.: as, a. *from* of a., \*hamo, arundine piscandi

*studiosus; or fig., \*hamo calamoneo de-*

*ditus: to get a living by a., \*arundine*

*hamo victimum quadrare: v. TO ANGLE.*

**angling-rod:** calamus, ärundo: v.

FISHING-ROD.

**angrily:** 1. iräcündē: *they did*

*nothing a. and fiercely, illit, rabiose-*

*que fecerunt, CIC.: to spak' too a., nimis*

*ir. dicere, CIC.*

2. iräte: Phaedr.: Col.—Note. There is strictly the same difference between iräcündē and iräte as between the corresponding adjectives (v. ANGRY): thus iräte dicere, iräte would be to teach while in a passion; iräcündē docere, habitually to teach with irritability; v. IRRITABLY. Yet practically the adverbs are often synonymous.

**angry:** 1. iratus: *are you at all*

*with me about these matters?* numquid ir. es mibi propter has res? Pl.

*Cæsar had been very a. with them,*

*Cæsar illus fuerat iratissimus, CIC.: a.*

*gods and poets, irati atque poetæ,*

*Hor.: a. imprecations, iratae preces,*

*Hor.: the a. sea, ir. mare, Hor.: the a.*

*winds, ir. venti, Prop. Very angry,*

*périratis: Mars was very a. with my*

*father, fuit Mars meo p. patri, Pl.: CIC.*

*Somewhat angry: subrätritus: a.*

*man somewhat a. with you, homo tibi*

*s., Cic.: v. INDIGNANT, IRRITATED.*

2. iräcündus (prop. *prone to anger*,

*whereas iratus is actually angry:* but sometimes, esp. in the poets, iräcündus seems to be equi-

*to iratus): the a. feet of Achilles, Ir.*

*classis Achillei, Hor.: a. thunder-bolts,*

*ir. fulmina, Hor.: to be a. with any one*

*ir. in aliquem esse, Cic.: to become a., ir.*

*fieri, CIC.: v. IRASCIBLE.*

Phaedr.: how a. children are with one another for

*sight offences, pueri inter se s. quas*

*pre levibus noxilis iras gerunt! Ter.: v.*

*also to BE ANGRY.*

—, to be: 1. iräcünd, z (with dat. or abs.): *a wise man is never a.*

*numquid sapiens ir., CIC.: to be a. with*

*one's friends, amicis ir., CIC.: to be very*

*a., graviter ir., Pl.: to be a. about*

*nothing, de nihil ir., Pl.: to be a little*

*subirascor: CIC.*

2. succenseo, ni, sum, 2 (denoting settled, well-grounded

*anger: with dat.): nor in truth have I*

*any reason to be a. with them, ne viri*

*babes quod succensem, CIC.: Ter.: Cæs.*

3. stômâchör, i (to be vexed

*at: with dat.; prep. cum; or clause):*

*when Scipio was a. with Mellitus, Scipio quum stomacharetur cum M., CIC.: I was a. with your most*

*delightful letter at the end, jucundissimus*

*literis stomachatus sum in extre-*

*mo, CIC.: v. TO BE vexED.*

**anguish:** 1. äcerbitas: *the a. of*

*extreme grief, a. summi lucras, CIC.*

2. angor, öris, m.: *a. of mind, a.*

*animi, CIC.: to be overpowered by a.,*

*angoribus confit, CIC. P.Hr.: I hear that*

*you are suffering from mental a., auto-*

*te animo angi, CIC. v. AGONY.*

**angular:** 1. angulär, e: *an a.*

*stone, a. lapis, Cato: Vitr.*

2. angülatü: *atoms, some circular, others a.*

*corpuscula rotunda alia, partim a., Cic.*

3. angulös (full of angles): *a.*

*gems, a. gemmae, Plin.*

**angularity:** \*forma s. figura angularis.

**anhedrous:** ähydrus: M.L.

**anine:** änilis, e: *follies almost a.,*

*ineptiae pena aniles, CIC.: Virg.*

**anilely;** äniliter: *to speak supersti-*

*tionsly and a., supersticiose atque an-*

*deate, CIC.*

**anility:** änilitas: Cat.

**animadversion:** animadversio: pat-

*ernal a., paterna, a., Cic.: all a. and*

*punishment should be without insult,*

*omnis a. et castigatio contumela vacare*

*debet, CIC.: v. REPROOF, CENSURE.*

**animadverb:** animadverbio, ti, sum,

3: *the matter was to be a.d upon by the*

*mogistrates, res a magistratus animadver-*

*tienda fuit, CIC.: v. TO OBSERVE, RE-*

*MARK, CENSURE.*

**animal** (*subs.:* 1. Any living

*creature: 1. animal, älis, n., a live*

*a., vivum, CIC.: this provident and*

*sagacious a. which we call man, a. hoc*

*providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem,*

*CIC.: men uho aim at excelling the*

*other a.s, homines quisi se student praec-*

*stare ceteris a., Sal.: that animal (tem-*

*petuously of a man), illud a., Cic.: 2.*

*animans, antis (m. f. and n.): every kind*

*of a.s, genus omne animalium, Lucr.: a.s*

*which are known to us, quae sunt*

*nobilis nota animalia, CIC.*

II. An irrational animal: 1. pécus, fids, n. (esp. of domestic animals): *the constit-*

*ution of man surpasses (that of) the do-*

*matic a.s and other beasts, nature homi-*

*nis p. relinquit bestias antedict, CIC.*

3. pécus, öris, n. (collective): *bristle-*

*bearing a.s, setigerum pecus, Ov.:*

*FATTLE, FLOCKS.*

4. fovea, fovei, fórum (= fera):

Virg.: Phaedr.: v. BEAST, BEUTE.

**animal** (*adj.:* äimalis, e: a. bodies,

*a. corpora, Luer.: Cic. Phr.: a. ap-*

*petites, animalium appetitiones natu-*

*rales (cf. Cic. N. 3, 13, 33); animalum*

*appetitus, CIC. Off. 1, 4, 11: a. life,*

*vita animalium: the a. kingdom, ani-*

*mantium genera omnia: a. food, caro,*

*carnis, f.: v. NEAT: a. pleasures, cor-*

*poris voluptates, CIC.*

**animalcule:** \*adeo immensa subtil-

*itas animal ut oculus solis certi non*

*possit; \*minutissimum quoddam animal*

*et cuius certi non possit exilitas (cf.*

*Plin. II, 1): in the passage referred to*

*the smallest creatures are described as*

*immense subtillitas animalia. The dim-*

*animalcium has no ancient authority,*

*but may be used as scient. t. t.*

**animate** (*v.:* 1. To give life to:

*animo, i: the stars a. by divine souls,*

*stellar divinitas animatas mentibus, Cic.:*

*he a. the drops into snakes, guttas ani-*

*mativ in anguis, Ov. Phr.: he a. the*

*body with a soul, animus coniunctus in*

*corpore, Cic.*

2. To inspirit, incite:

1. hortor, i. v. TO ENCOURAGE.

2. foveo, fovi, fórum, 2: *the people looking*

*on a. first then the other by shouting*

*and applause, spectator populis hos*

*rurus illos clamore et plausu fovebat,*

*Tac.: they a. with well-nigh cer-*

*tain hope, prope certa foveabant spe, Liv.: v. TO ENCOURAGE, INCITE, INSPIRE WITH.*

**animate** (*adj.:* v. ANIMATED.

**animated** (*adj. and part.:* 1. Endowed with life:

1. animans, antis,

animans, CIC.: not even to grant that the

gods are a., ne a. quidem esse deos con-

**cedere**, Cic. **2.** *āmālīs, e: a. bodies, a. corpora*, Lucre: *a. links (of bodies), vincula a.* Cie: *an. u. intelligence pervades all things, quaedam a. intelligentia omnia per omnia permeat et transit*, Cic.

**II. Lively, vigorous:** **1.** *vividus: a. statuē (i.e. life-like), v. signa*, Prop. (Virg.'s *spirantia aera*): *an. a. image, v. Imago*, Claud: *a. epigrams, v. epigrammata*, Mart. **2.** *végétus: black a. eyes, nigri vegetus oculi*, Suet: *the bull has a more a. look, tauru vegetor aspectus*, Col: *fig.: this interval of time is the most a. (i.e., busy, full of life) with the farmer, hoc intervallum vegetissimum agricollis*, Plin: *v. FRESH, LIVELY*. — Note. *Vividus* refers rather to *vigour*, *vegetus* to *liveliness and activity*.

**3.** *véhémentis nitis (stronger than the preceding)*. *v. FORCIBLE:* *a. vigorous and a. speaker, orator acer et v.*, Cic: *an. a. speaker, v. orator, Cie: a. vigorous and a. speech, acris et v. oratio*, Quint. **4.** *álicet: v. brusq. ACTIVE.* **III. Actuated by certain feelings:** *ánimatus: I have always been a. towards you by the kindest feelings, erga vos omni tempore optime tui a.*, Cic: *we see that the state is a. towards you just as it has been treated by you, civitatem ut abs te affecta est, Ita in te esse animatum videmus*, Cic. (*To be a. by certain feelings = to entertain them*: q.v.).

**animating** (a.v.): *hortans: stímulans: v. ENCOURAGING.*

**animation:** **I.** *The bestowal of life:* *ánimatio: divine a., divina a.*, Cic. Univ. 10: *the u. of a tree, a. arboris*, Tert. Phr: *after the u. of the body he bestowed on it intelligence, animo in corpore concluso, intelligentiam in animo conclusit*, Cic. Univ. 3. **II. Life:** *q.v.* **III. Liveliness, vigour:** **1.** *vigor, vis, véhémentia, all somewhat stronger than the English: v. VIGOUR, ENERGY, FORCE.* **2.** *contentio (only of animation in speech): the utmost vigour and a. is commendable (as opp. to lenitas), summa vis et c. probatur*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 25. **3.** *spiritus, n. m. v. SPIRIT.* **4.** *ardor: i.e. ardour, eagerness: q. v.* **5.** *argutiae, arum (of works of art): Parrisias first showed a. of features (in his works), Parrisias primus dedit argutias vul- tus*, Plin. Phr: *to speak with a., ve- bementer dicere*, Cic. Quint: *an orator should have a., oratorem decet vegetum, vividum esse; v. ANIMATED (II).*

**animosity:** **1.** *similitus (usu. in pl.): he had abandoned the a. which he entertained against me, similitates quas necum habebat depositarunt*, Cic: *they strove for preferment with the greatest (mutual) a., de loco summis similitibus contendebat*, Caes: *to pro- volvi a., s. provocare*, Quint: *to cherish a., s. nutrire*, Tac. **2.** *ácerbitas: to vomit the venom of one's a. against any one, evocare ácerbitatis virus in aliquem*, Cic: *v. BITTERNESS.* **3.** *ir- cundia (prop. propenseness to anger: but often used of vehement animosity): v. PASSION, ANGER.*

**anise:** *ánisum: Plin: aniseed, anis semina, Plin.*

**ankle, ankle-bone:** *tibias: Cols.: Ov.: the ankles, tálaria, iūni, Sen.: a tunic reaching down to the ankles, tunica talaris, Cic.*

**anklet:** *périscélis, līsi, f.: Hor.*

**annalist:** *annálium scriptor: v. ANNALS.*

**annals:** *annálēs, iūm, m.: the draw- ing up of a.s. annalium confectio*, Cic. *the a.s. of the Roman people, an. populi R. Cie: meagrely written a.s. an. ex- liter scripti*, Cic: *v. HISTORY.*

**annats:** *primitia: v. FIRST-FRUTTS.*

**anneal:** **I.** *To temper metals:* **1.** *tempéro, i: other kinds of iron are a.d. from pure steel, alia genera ferri ex mera ale temperantur*, Plin. 34. 14, 41. **2.** *excoquō, coxi, coctim, 3: fire as iron, ferrum ex ignis*, Ov. M. 14, 712: *the hardest iron is a.d. in furnaces in order to harden its edge, nucleus ferri*

*excoquitor in fornacibus ad indurandum actum*, Plin. l.c. But annealing is often practised to render a metal more pliable: to expr. this we may perhaps use *temperare atque molitre*; or ita temperare ut (metallum) flexible fiat: *v. ANNEALING.* **II. To paint on glass, burning the colours in: \*vitrum tingerē; (vitro) picturam inuerte: encausta (in vitro) pingere: Plin: *v. ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.***

**annealing (subs.):** **I.** *Tempéraling: tempéraling: the a. of glass so as to render it flexible, vitri l. ut flexible sit*, Plin. 36, 66. **II. The art of encastic glass-painting:** *ars vitri tingendi: v. TO ANNEAL (II).*

**annex:** **I.** *To unite to:* **1.** *annecto, nexui, nexum, 3: a clause a.d. to a speech, membrum annexum orationi*, Cic: *v. TO JOIN, UNITE.* **2.** *adido: v. TO ADD.* **Phr: to a. land to land,** agros continuare (continuare domos, Sall.), Liv.: longos Jungere fines agorum, Lucan: *to a. nations (to one's dominion), (gentes) Jungere*, Liv. 21, 5 init. **II. To subjoin:** *suppono, pósui, positionem, 3: to a. a copy of a letter, exemplum epistolae s.* Cic: *v. TO SUBJOIN.*

**annexation:** *adjectio: the a. of the Albani people, ad. populis Albani, Liv.* or expr. by ger. of adjicio, Jungo, etc.: *v. TO ANNEX, JOIN.* **V. UNION, ADDITION.**

**annihilate:** **I.** *To reduce to nothing:* *ad nil revocare*, Lucre. 1, 267: *to be a.d. in nihilum occidere, or interire; ad nihilum venire or recidere*, Cic. **II.** *To destroy completely:* **1.** *déléo, lèvi, lètum, 2: the enemy were scattered and almost a.d. hosts dispersi ac pene deleti sunt*, Caes: *men a.d. by death, homines morte deleti*, Cic. **2.** *extinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3: the nation was utterly a.d.* a stripe extinctus gens, Liv: Cic. Phr: *the nation and name of the Nervii having been almost a.d. prop. ad internecione genti ac nomine Nerviorum redacto*, Caes: *to be utterly a.d. (of a city), funditus perire*, Hor: *v. TO DESTROY.*

**annihilation:** **I.** *extinctio: that last day will bring not a. but change of place, supremus ille dies non ex sed commutatione afferet loci, int. exercitus*, Caes: *Tac: v. DESTRUCTION.* **annihilator:** *extinctor: Cic.* **anniversary** (a.v.): **1.** *anniversarius: a. religious services, an. sacra, Cic.* **2.** *annius: annua sacra, Virg.* **3.** *sollēnīs, e: an a. and establi hēd sacrifice, s. et statum sacrificium*, Cic. (cf. Liv. 1, 31). **anniversary (subs.):** **1.** *annua tempora: Lucre.* **2.** *testus dies anniversary: the Syracusans keep the a.s.*, Syracuseus festos dies an. agunt, Cic. **3.** *dies festus atque sollemnis: Cic. Pis. 22, 51.*

**annotate:** **1.** *annoto, i: the book was read, was a.d. liber legebat, annotabatur*, Plin. **2.** *commentor, i: to a. poems, carmina c.*, Suet.

**annotation:** **1.** *annotatio: I am expecting my book from you with your a.s. a te librum meum cum annotatione bus tuis excepto*, Plin. **2.** *commentarium: the grammarians who have composed a.s. on Virgil, grammatici qui commentariis in Virgilium composituerunt*, Gell. *Suet.* **3.** *annotatiuncula (a short an.): Gell.: v. COMMENTARY. **4.** *nōta: used in this sense by modern commentators only.**

**annotator:** *commentariorum or annotationum scriptor: v. ANNOTATION.*

**announce:** **I.** *nuntio, i: those who wish to bring good news add some invention of their own to make what they a. more jngful, qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid qua faciant id quod nuntiant factius*, Cic: *to a. the hours, horas n.*, Mart. **2.** *denuntio, i (generally of what is threatening): he a.d. that he was ready for everything, se ad omnia paratum denuntiavit*, Cic: *those weapons do not a. danger for us, but protection, illa arma non pertinac nobis sed praescidum d.* Cic. **3.** *prō-*

*nuntio, i (of public announcements): he openly a.s. that he will receive his name, palam pronuntiat sese ejus nomen recipiunt, Cic: the juxymen a. their verdict, judices sententiam pr. Cie: to a. a battle for the next day, prælium in posterum diem pr., Liv. **4.** *prænuntio, i: (to announce beforehand): go, a. that she will come, abi, prænuntia hanc venturam, Ter.* **5.** *rēnuntio, i (to report: q.v. and esp. of announcing to the people names of successful candidates): to a. any one's election as prætor, consul, etc., aliquem prætorem, consulem, Cie.: Liv. **6.** *perfero, tūl, lātum, 3: (to convey news): casar's successiones were a.d. by messengers and letters, Casars secundae res nuntiis ac iteris perferantur, Cas.* **7.** *proscribo, scriptum, 3: (of public written a.s.): to a. law, legem p. Cie: Tac: v. TO REPORT, ADVERTISE, PUBLISH.***

**announcement:** **I.** *nuntiatio (rare, and as t.t.): Cie: Dig.: 2. denuntiatio: an a. of misfuntans, d. calamitatum, Cie: **3.** *renuntiatio (cf. to announce, 5): an a. of the votes, r. suffragiorum, Cie: Ulp.* **4.** *prónuntiatio: to make an a. p. facere, Cas: V. DECLARATION, PUBLICATION, ADVERTISEMENT.**

**announcer:** *nuntius: v. REPORTER, MESSENGER.*

**annoy:** *mălă hăbăo, 2: this a.s. the man, hoc male habet virum, Ter: to a. the enemies' line of march, aciem adversariorum male h.*, Caes: *v. TO VEX, HARASS, TEASE.*

**annoyance:** **I.** *mălestă: to be subject to the greatst u., in maximis molestis esse, Cie: to give any one a. alicui m. facere, exhibere, Cie: v. TROUBLE.* **2.** *venătio: they advanced exposed to every kind of a., cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv: Cie: v. VEXATION, DISCOMFORT.*

**annoyed, to be:** **1.** *mălestē s. grăviter fero, tūl, lătum, 3 (with acc.): they were a. at the army wintering in Gaul, exercitum in Gallia biemare m. ferebant, Caes: I am very much a. that I don't know where I shall see you, molestissime fero quod te ubi visurus sim nescio, Cie: to be grievously a. at anything, graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, Cic. (similarly grăviter accipere, Cie).*

**2.** *stomăch, i (of peccish, fretful irritation: with dat. of person or with cun. etc.): to a. a. at a nail ill-pared, prave sectum s. ob unguen, Hor: with acc. of neut. pron.: to a. a. at everything, omnia s.*, Cic: *v. TO CHAFE, BE EXEDED.*

**annoyer:** *venătō, Cie.* **annoying** (a.tj.): **1.** *mălestă: there are some people who make (even) friendships a., sunt quidam qui molestias amicitias faciunt, Cie: v. TROUBLE-SOME, VEXATIONAL.* **2.** *ödösüs: it is a. and vexatious, ot et molestum est, Cie: Pl.: very a., pérödösüs: a very a. inflammation of the eyes, p. lippitudo, Cic.*

**annual:** **I.** *anniversarius: that occurs every year: a. religious services, a. sacra, Cic.* **2.** *annius (also lasting year): a. changes, a. commentatores Cie: the a. labour of husbandmen, a labor agricultorium, Cic.*

**annual (subs.):** **I.** *A plant: herba annua.* **II.** *A book appearing annually: annālis liber, or annālis, is. m.*

**annually:** *quōtannis: to tribute a., stipendium q. pendere, Caes. Phr: the sun makes two turns a., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones facit, Cie: to renew interest a. (i.e. to take compound interest): tenus in singulis annos renovare, Cic: the chief magistrate is appointed c. summus magistratus creatur annis, Caes.*

**annuitant:** *\*cul annua pecunia praestabilit, ministratur.*

**annuity:** **I.** *annua pecunia: the a. was provided by Anteius, annua p. ab Anteio ministrabatur, Tac: the emperor settled an a. on Cotta, Cotta a. p. statim nobis sed praescidum d.*, Cic. **2.** *annua, orum: he*

defrauded his wife of the a. provided for her, uxorem praebit annuis fraudavit, Suet.: Sen. 3. annum: to bequeath an a. to any one, aliquid an. relinquere, Papin. Dig. Phr.: L. Apuleius was engaged by Calvinus for an a. of 400,000 sestertes, L. Apuleius a Calvinus quadrigenis annuis conductus est, Suet.

**annul:** 1. convello, velli, vulsum, 3: to a. legal sentences, contracts, etc., judicia stipulationes c., Cic.: to a. the acts of Dolabellae, acts Dolabellae c., Cic. (also acta dissolvere, pro nihil habere, Cic.; a. rescindere, Suet.). 2. délico, lèvum, 2: to a. all the laws by a single bill, omnes leges una rogatione d., Cic. 3. infirmo, 1: to a. a law, legem in, Liv.: Quint: to a. a contract, contractum in, Dig. 4. induco, xi, xrum, 3: (prop. to draw the stylus over something written in wax; hence to cancel, annul): to a. a decree of the senate, senatus consultum ind., Cic.: to a. contracts, locationes ind., Cic.

5. rétexo, xui, xrum, 3: to a. a praetorship, praepturam r., Cic. 6. runpo, rüpi, ruptum, 3: to a. a will, testamentum r., Cic.: to a. edits, editio r., Hor. 7. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3: to a. sentences, judicia t., Cic.: v. to ABOLISH, RESCIND, REPEAL.

**annular:** \*instar anuli (ann.): an a. eclipse, \*talis defectio solis ut (ad) instar anuli appearat: as tech. t., \*defectio solis annularis. (It is remarkable that Seneca when noticing the different kinds of solar eclipses, mentions the total and the partial, but not the annular: N. Q. 1, 12, 2).

**annulet** (in arch.): annulus: Vitruv. annulling { 1. infirmatio: the annullment { a. of decisions, in. renum iudicatarum, Cic. 2. aböltio: the a. of a law, legis ab., Suet. 3. Expr. by part. of verb: as, wishing for an a. of the contract, cupidus locutionis inducendae: v. TO ANNULL.

**annunciation**: (only used with ref. to the Virgin Mary): annuntiatio B.V. (Beatae Virginis) Mariæ: Eccel.

**anodyne** (subs.): 1. ànodynūm mēlācēmēntū: Cels. 2. ànodynōn: Marc. Emp.: v. ANAESTHETIC.

**anodyne (altj.):** ànodynōs: Cels.

**anoint:** 1. ungū (unguo), unxi, uncum, 3 (the most gen. term, and used of anointing the person in whole or part; also with reference to corpses and inanimate objects): he a'd himself; he took a siesta, uncus ut; accubuit, Cic.: to a. a statue of Diana with unguents, Dianam unguentis u., Cic.: to a. the head, caput u., Hor.: to a. a person's limbs, corpse (for burial or the pyre), artus, corpus, u., Ov. 2. inungu, 3 (esp. of anointing diseased or weak eyes): to a. the eyes, oculos in, Varr.: to have one's eyes a'd, inungu, Hor.: to a. statuses on festive days, in. signa festi diebus, Plin. 3. pérungo, 3 (to anoint all over): to a. bodies with oil, corpora oleo p., Cic.: Hor.: v. TO BEMEAR.

**anointer:** unctor: Cic.: Mart.

**anointing** (subs.): uncinctio: Pl.: Cic. (or expr. by ger., etc., of verb: v. TO ANOINT).

**anomalous:** ànómalius: a. nouns, an. nomina, lñom.: Prisc.: v. IRREGULAR.

**anomaly:** ànómaliā: neither a. nor analogy is to be rejected, neque an. neque analogia est repudianda, Varr.: v. IRREGULARITY.

**anon:** I. Immediately, presently, q. v.: státim. II. Sometimes, q. v.: interdum.

**anonymous:** Phr.: the letter was a., literas erant scriptae sine nomine, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 12: an a. document, propositus sine auctoribus libellus, Plin. 10, 96, 5: a. poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgaris, Tac. A. 1. 72: very notorious a. verses, sine auctore notissimi versus, Suet.

**anonymously:** Phr.: the work was published a., liber sine auctoribus nomine editus s. propositus est: v. ANONYMOUS.

**another:** 1. àllus: it is one thing

to slander, a. to accuse, aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: some ornaments in one place, others in a., ornaments alio alio in loco, Cic.: one man thinks pleasure a good, a. money, putat aliquis esse voluntatem bonum; alius autem pecuniam, Cic.: to contrive delays one after a., alias ex alio nectere moras, Liv.: one crime after a., aliud super aliud scelus, Cic.: he procured for himself one office after a., magistratum alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. With an adverb denoting addition = one more: a. row is added, aliud insuper ordino adiutor, Caes.: he said that he and a. had been made magistrates, se et alium praeterea factos esse magistratus dixit (cf. Cic. Clu. 8, 25). 2. alter (only with reference to a single other person or thing: v. OTHER, THE): he does nothing for the sake of a. person, nihil alterius causa fact, Cic.: lest any legio should come to the support of a., ne qua legio altera legioni subsidio veniret, Caes. Hor.: Humilior, a. Mars, Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv.: he respects me as a. parent, me stultus alterum parentem observat, Cic.: v. SECOND. Phr.: at a. time, illäc, Cic.: Ter.: on a. day, (formula of deferring business), allo die, Cic.: in a. place, illäc, Cic.: Liv.: to a. place, illäc, Cic.: Ter.: in a. direction, aliforsum, Pl.: Geil.: in a. way, illäc, Cic.: to grant just a. day, insuper unum diem concedere: v. MORS. See also the foll. article.

**another, one** (reciprocal): usi. expressed by the reflexive pronouns dependent on inter: they give a pledge and an oath to one a., inter se fidem et iurandum dant, Caes.: the children love one a., pueri amant inter se, Cic.: they were stealthily looking at one a., illi tristem inter se aspiciabant, Cic.: our only hope of safety is the disagreement of those persons with one a., una spes salutis est istorum inter ipsos dissentio, Cic.: the men are not even known to one a., homines inter se ne poti quidem sunt, Pomp. ap. Cic.: let us be more intimate with one a., ipsi inter nos coniunctiores simus, Cic.: It is sometimes expressed (I) by a subst.: the association of men with one a., hominum inter homines societas, Cic. (II) by aliud repeated in a different case: we ask one a. whose ship it is, aliud alium percontatur cuja est navis, Pl.: they ask one a. the cause of the disturbance, aliud ex alio causam tumultus querat, Caes.: they may be of use to one a., ipsi inter se aliis prodesse possunt, Cic.

**another's** (i.e. belonging to another person): alienu: the charge of a.'s affairs is troublesome, difficultis est cura rerum alienarum, Cic.: a.'s wife captivates you, te aliena conjux caput, Hor.

**answer** (c.): I. To speak or write with reference to what has previously been spoken or written: 1. respondéo, di, sum, 2: (of both speaking and writing: with dat. of person; acc. of thing, with ad): to a. questions, ad interrogata r., Cic.: I will a. you point by point, ego tibi respondendo ab singula, Cic.: Alius a'd the speech, orationi respondit Aelius, Cic.: to a. a person who asks for one's advice on a point of law, de jure consulenti r., Cic.: I will first a. your last page, respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae, Cic.: to a. arguments, argumentis r., Cic.: he a'd the ambassadors that he would take time to deliberate, legatus respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumptuari, Caes.: also absolv: they often do not a. at the time, saep non respondent ad tempus, Cic.: I rose to a., ad respondentum surrei, Cic.: I will a. for Brutus, (i.e. as his representative), pro Bruno respondereo, Cic.: no one a'd to his name, ad nomen nemo respondebat, Liv.: they a'd that the Rhine was the boundary of the Roman empire, responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, Caes.

2. rescribo, scripti, scriptum, 3 (only of written answers: with ad or dat.): in this letter I have a'd that which I had

received, his literis ad eas rescripti quasi accepferam, Cic.: a letter from Pompey was delivered to me; I immediately a'd him, redditae milii literae sunt a Pompeio: ei statim rescripti, Cic. 3. rēfēro, tūl, lātum, 3 (rare): to a. a plea, defensioni r., Cic.: I a. you, tibi refero, Cic.: Anna a.s. A. refert, Virg.: v. TO REPLY. II. To correspond to: respondeo, 2: your good qualities a. the expectation of men, tua virtus opinione hominum r., Cic.: our good will towards our friends fully as their good will towards us, nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum ergo nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliteretur, Cic.: v. TO CORRESPOND, AGREE. III. To operate or succeed agreeably to our expectations: respondeo: the double vine does not a. well, except in rich soil, gemella vita non respondet, nisi in præpingui solo, Col.: vines a. better (when propagated by the layer), melius propagini vites r., Virg.: so of remedies which a. their purpose: Cels.: v. TO SUCCEED. IV. To pay, satisfy: q. v. Phr.: the fire of our ships a'd that of the enemy, \*a nostris acriter est responsum tuis ex hostium navibus conjectis: the ship having been drawn into the whirlpools did not a. its helm, vorticitibus intorta navis gubernaculi impatiens era, Curt. V. To solve: q. v.: creditibus satisfacere.

— for: I. To be sweet for: 1. praesto, stiti, stitum or stânum, I (with acc. or object): to a. to the state for one's agents, ministros suos repüblicā, Cic.: which I can a. for as to myself, quod de me p. possum, Cic.: who could a. for there being no pirates? praedones nullus fore quis p. poterat? Cic. 2. rēcipio, cœpi, ceptum, 3: I will a. for Cassius and you, pro Cassio et te recipiam, Cic.: v. SURETY. II. To serve for, be instead of: Phr.: these hedges a. for a wall, haec sepes instar muri sunt, Caes.: the place will a. for drawing up the army, locus ad aciem instruandam idoneus erit, Caes.: v. USEFUL, SUITABLE.

**answer** (subs.): I. A reply:

I. responsum: a.s. to demands, posulatim responsa, Caes.: to give an a. to any one, aliquid r. redidere, Cic.: the a. of the senate, r. senatus, Liv.: to receive an a., r. ferre, Cic.: to beg for an a., r. petere, Hor. 2. responsio (less frequent): an interpretation not deserving of an a., interpretatio indigna response, Cic.: an a. to one's own arguments, sibi ipsi r., Cic. Phr.: they say that you give no a., to nihil respondere dicunt, Cic.: let him take care what a. he gives about them, videat quid de illis respondeat, Cic.: to give an a. on a point of law, de jure respondere, Cic.: if I were to decline to give an a. to the senator when he asks a question, I should seem proud, interroganti senatori si reticere, superbus videat, Hor. II. A legal reply: defensio: an a. to a charge, criminis d., Cic.: the whole of what you have said admits of a short a., ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic.: the a. of Cicero! Ciceronis, Suet., Plin. III. A solution (of a problem): q. v.

**answerable:** I. That can be answered: Phr.: an a. argument, argumentum cui responderi potest. II. Responsible: rēsus (v. rare): proper places must be assigned to the commanding officers, so that each may be a. for guarding his own post, opportuna locis dividenda praefecti sunt ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, Liv.: Virg.: v. ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIBLE.

III. Correspondent, proportionate, suited: q. v.: consentaneus: conveniens.

**answerably:** v. CONFORMABLY, PROPORTIONATELY.

**answerer**: respondor: Pl.: respondens (in apposition with some subs. expr. or understood): qui respondet: v. TO ANSWER.

**ant:** formica: Cic.: Hor.: abundant in ants, formicosis: as, arbor formicosa, Plin.: a small ant, formicula-

*Apul.* : *ants' eggs*, ova formicarum (cf. Virg. G. 1, 379). *an ant-hill*, *grāmplus* *formicarum*.

**ant-eater**: myrmecophaga Linn. **antacid**: antacidus, a, un. M. L. **antae** (*corner-pillars*): antae, arum (v. *Dict. Ant.* s. v.): Vitr.

**antagonism**: adversitas. *there is great a. between scorpions and lizards*, magna a. scorpionis et stellionibus est, Plin. *antagonismus*, 1, M. L. v. *OPPOSITION, HOSTILITY*.

**antagonist**: adversarius: Cic.: a female a., adversaria, icis: Pl. *Ter*; antagonista, ae, m.: Hier. *Phr.* to refute the arguments of an a., adversaria argumenta evertre, Cic.: v. *OPPONENT, ADVERSARY*.

**antagonist** (adj.): v. *ANTAGONISTIC*. *Phr.* *an a. muscle*, \*musculus alteri musculo in actione oppositus: *antagonista*, ae, m.: (Mayne).

**antagonistic**: contrarius: *things mutually a. inter se contraria*, Cic.: a vice a. to that virtue, illi virtuti c. vitium, Quint.: v. *OPPOSITIVE*.

**antarctic**: antarcticus: Hyg.

**anteceude**: praeceo. v. *TO PRECEDE*.

**antececence** (adj.): antecēdens, entis: a. causes, cauae a., Cic.: v. *PREVIOUS*.

**antecedent** (subs.): I. In philos. a cause; antecēdens, entis, n. antecedents, consequents, antecedente, consequenta, Cic. 2. antecēsio: man is not ignorant of the antecedents of things, homo rerum antecedentes non ignorat, Cic. 3. praeoccurrens, entis, n.: the commencement, and as it were the a.s of things, primordia rerum et quasi praeoccurrens, Cic. II. In gram.: *nomen antecedens*.

**antecedently**: v. *PREVIOUSLY*.

**antechamber**: I. atrium (a smaller and adjoining atrium): Cic. Att. 1, 10. 2. procoeton, omnis, m. (to a bed-room): Plin.

**antedate**: Phr.: to a. a letter, in litteris diem vero antiquorem ascribere (cf. O. Fr. 3, 1, 3).

**antediluvian** (adj. and subs.): qui ante diluvium fuit (Sulp. Sev. 1, 4 uses diluvium for the general or Noahic deluge).

**antelope**: \*antilope: Pallas: \*antilopus. \*capræcervæ.

**antenna** (of insects): antenna: M.L. **antenuptial**: antenupitalis, e. Just. Novell.

**antepenult**: syllaba antepenulti- ma: Capell.

**antepenultimate** (adj.): antepenultimo: Dion.

**anterior**: I. More forward (in place): 1. anticus: the a. part, a. pars, Varr.: Cic. 2. anterior: Amm.: Sulp. Sev.: v. *FORE*. II. Preceding (in time): v. *PREVIOUS*.

**ante-room**: v. *ANTECHAMBER*.

**anthelminthic**; antihelminticus: M.L. **anthem**: canicicum sacram: \*hymnus elationis: v. *SONG, HYMN*.

**anther**: anthera: M. L. **anthology**: 1. anthologiæ, orum: Plin. 2. \*anthologiæ: M. L.

**anthony's fire**: pīsula: Col.: v. *ERYSPHELAS*.

**anthracite**: antracites, ae, m.: M. L.

**anthropophagi**: anthropophagi: Plin.: v. *CANNIBAL*.

**antibacchius**: antibacchius: pes: Ter. Maer.: Diom.

**antichrist**: antichristus: Lact. Tert.

**antichristian**: \*antichristianus; \*quod Christo et doctrinae ejus adver- satur.

**anticipate**: I. To interfere with, so as to prevent: 1. praeveni, vénii, ventum, 4: death a. him while brooking over such plans talia agentem mors praevenit, Suet. 2. praeverti, ti, sum, 3: he said, the fates a. me, praevertunt, inquit, me fata, Ov.: Liv. 3. antē- verto, 3. Fannius a. (me). Fannius antevertit, Cic. 4. occupo, i: I have dared up

*every access*, occupavi te, Fortuna; inclusi omnes aditus, Cic.: since another had ad me, so that I could not be the first, quoniam occuparat alter, ne primus forem, Phaedr. 5. praeoccupo, i: for fear that one might a. the other (and cut him off), ne alter al-rum praeoccupet, Nep. II. To take or do before the proper time: 1. antcipō, i: to a. death, mortem a., Suet.: the secular games were a. seculares anticipati (sunt), Suet.: you a. the annoyance of that affair, ejus rei molestiam anticipas, Cic. 2. praesumo, sumpsu, sumptum, i: to a. the duties of heirs, hereditum officia p., Plin.: Tac. 3. praecepso, psi, ptum, 3 (rare): anticipated joy, praecepta laetitia, Liv. Cic. 4. praecipio, cépi, ceptum, 3: already they necessarily a. victory, jam animo victoriam praecepit, Caes. 5. occupo, i (rare in this sense, and chiefly poet.): to a. crime, i.e. to do it before another, o. facinus, Sen. poet.: to a. prayers, i.e. pray before another, occupare precari, Sen.: Scipio a. hinc (Hannibal) in crossing the Po, occupavit Scipio Padum tracieere, Liv. 6. praeoccupo, i: your speech has a.d. all that I meant to say, quas mihi ipse partes sumpsoram, praeoccupavit oratio tua, Cic.: the consuls a.d. the tribunes in bringing forward a law, legem consules praeoccupaverunt ferre, Liv.

III. To foresee and take measures in reference to what is foreseen: 1. antēvēlo, 4: to a. the enemies' plains, consilia hostium a., Sall.

2. antēverto, 3: to a. condemnation by taking poison, damnationem veneno a., Tac. 3. antēo, 4: he a.d his condemnation, damnationem antecedit, Tac.

4. praecipio, i: to a. the enemies' plains, consilia hostium p., Cic. 5. praevēlo, 4: he a.d the wish of the plebeians, desiderium plebis praevenit, Liv.

IV. Not to wait for: 1. antēcipio, 3: to a. the night, noctem a., Sall. 2. antēo, 4: you have a.d my age by your

time, aetatem mean honoribus vestris antestis, Liv.

**anticipating, not**: 1. imprudens, enim: they attack the enemy, not a. or expecting them, imprudentes atque impunitates hostes aggreduntur, Caes.

2. antēvēlo, 4: to a. the coming contest, im, futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv.: Cic.

**anticipation**: I. A taking beforehand: 1. antēcipatio (only of an expected objection): Cic. 2. prae- sumpto (the same): Quint. II. A foretale or foreseeing: prae sumpto: the mere a. of what you desire to get is pleasant, rerum quas assequi cupas, p. ipsa jucunda est, Plin.

**anticipatory**: Phr.: prophecy being an a. history, (More), \*prædictio (prophetia, Tert.), utpote quia in his toria præsumenda consistit.

**anticlimax**: \*retrogradatio; climax s. gradatio inversa: v. CLIMAX.

**antics**: \*motus ridiculi, or motus sanctorum (cf. Virg. G. 1, 350, det motus incompositos).

**antidote**: 1. antidotum, or anti dōs, i. f. (lit. and fig.): Cels.: Suet.

2. alexipharmacón: Plin. 3. thē rīca (against the bite of serpents): Plin.

**antilogarithm**: antilogarithmus: M. L.

**antimonial**: \*antimonialis, e. M. L. a. wine, vinum antimonii: M. L.: a. powder, pulvis antimonialis or pulvis antimonii compōstus (Mayne).

**antimony**: 1. barbason: Plin. 2. stibium, stibi, or stibini (prob. a sub phyle of antimony): Cels.: Plin. 3. antimonium: M. L.

**antinomian** (adj. and subs.): \*antinomianus: M. L.

**antinomianism**: \*dogmata or haeresis antinomorum.

**antipapal**: pāpae or pāpis adversus.

**antipathy**: 1. A natural or innate incompatibility: 1. répugnancia: the a. of things, rerum a., Cic.: Plin. 2.

ödium: there is the greatest a. between

radishes and the vine, ödium raphanis cum vite maximum, Plin.: the oak and the olive have an unconquerable a. to each other, quercus et olea pertinaci odio dissident, Plin. 3. antipathia: Plin. *P*l. *i. r.* there is a kind of natūra a. between the kite and the crow, milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturalē cum corvo, Cic. II. Aversio, hatred: q. v. M. L.

**antiphlogistic**: \*antiphlogisticus. M. L.

**antiphony**: antiphonāriū: M. L.

**antiphony**: antiphonā: Isid.

**antiphrasis**: antiphrasis, is, f. Diom.

**antipodes**: I. Those who inhabit the opposite part of the earth: antipodes, um: you say that there are people opposite to us, on the opposite side of the earth, who stand with feet diametrically opposed to ours, whom you call antipodes, dicitis esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terræ, qui adversus vestigia stent contra nostra vestigia, quo antipodes vocatis, Cic. II. The opposite part of the earth: contraria partæ terræ, Cic.

**antipope**: antipapa: M. L.

**antiquarian** (adj.): Phr.: a. zeal, antiquitatis cognoscendæ studium: a. knowledge, antiquitatis notitia, Suet. But antiquitas includes the entire study of ancient times.)

**antiquarian** {\*rum antiquarum

**antiquary** { studiosus: rerum antiquarum literate peritus (cf. Cic. Brut. 56, 205), a very learned a., peritissimus omnis antiquitatis, Quint.: an enthusiast a., antiquitatis nimius admirator Quint.

**antiquated**: priscus, vétustus: v. OBSOLETE, OLD-FASHIONED.

**antique** (adj.): antiquus: vétus. V. ANCIENT, OLD.

**antique** (subs.): opus antiqui artificis; monumentum antiquitatis. Phr.: these most artistic antiquis, hac antiquitate operæ et summo artificio facta, Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 46.

**antiquity**: I. Ancient times: 1. antiquitas: stories derived from the remotest a., fabulas ab ultima a. repetitae, Cic.: an extravagant admirer of a., antiquitatis nimius admirator, Quint.: a knowledge of a., antiquitatis notitia, Suet.: as lover of a., antiquitatis amateur, Nep.

2. vétustas: history, the messenger of antiquity, historia vñta vétustatis, Cic.: all the precedents of a., omnia vétustatis exempla, Caes.—NOTE. Antiquitas is used of things simply as belonging to ancient times; vétustas of what has remained and become old (cf. ANCIENT, I, 2); the difference is brought out in the following passage of Cic.: erabat multis in rebus antiquitas (bygone ages) quam vel usu jam...vel vétustas (through having become old, and so obsolete) immutata videmus, Div. 2, 33, 70.

3. aetas vetus, Cic.: John vetus illa atque antiqua aetas, II. The people of ancient times: 1. antiquitas: a. fabulously related, a. fabulose narravit, Plin.: Cic. (i. e. supr.).

2. vétustas: who would believe this, if a. were not its witness? quis hoc credit, nisi sit pro teste vétustas? Ov. Met. 1, 400.

III. The remains of ancient times: 1. antiquitas (but antiquitas is much more extensive in its application than the English antiquities, including history and the origin of nations): the Greeks were fond of a.s, laetum antiquitatibus Graecorum genus, Tac.: Roman a.s, antiquitates Romanae.

2. monumenta antiquitatis (al. vétustatis): Cic. don. 12, 85; but here too the reference is to records, not existing remains: the phrase however will include all that preserves the memory of antiquity.

IV. Ancientness: 1. antiquitas: the a. of a family, generis a., Cic. 2. vétustas: the reputation and a. of a state, nomen et v. civitatis, Caes.; they defend themselves by the a. of their possession, not by their right, vétustate possessioinis se non iure defendant, Cic.

**antiscorbutic:** antiscorbūticus: M.

**antiseptic:** antisep̄tīcūs: M. L.

**antispasmodic:** antispasmodicus.

M. L.  
—  
**antispast** (in prosody, the foot  
— — —) · antispastus: Dioni.

**antistrophe:** antistrōphē, ēs, f.: Victor.

**antithesis:** 1. contrārium (strictly a contrary thing or proposition, not anthesis abstractedly); there is an a. (in the passage), contraria opp̄nuntur, Cic. Or. 49: the statement of an a., relatio contrariorum, ib. (in this passage he describes such passages as "quae Graeci ārībera nominant, quum contraria contrariae opponuntur"). 2. conten̄tio: Cic.: Quint. 3. contrāpōsītūm: Quint. 4. distinc̄tio: Quint: contraposition is stated by Quint. (9, 3, 81) to be synonymous with conten̄tio: whereas distinc̄tio is a peculiar kind of antithesis, in which the members are exactly balanced, word by word. 5. antīthētō (v. Cic. l. c. supr.): polished *antitheses*, rasa antitheta, Pers.—Note. Not antithesis; which denotes a change of letter: Charis.

**antithetical:** Ph. r.: an a. style, genus scribendi (orationis) contrapositum refertum: *an a. writer*, \*scriptor contraporitorum studiosus; or, scriptor qui contrariae contrarie opp̄nere soleat: v. ANTITHESIS.

**antitype:** exemplārium: Arnob. Hier. (Antītypūm, antītypūs, are late Latin, but should be used where technical exactness is needed).

**anter:** rāmūs (in connection with cornu): from its top (i.e. the top of a single horn) spread wide-branched a.s, ab ejus summo rami quama late diffunduntur, Caes.

**antlered:** antos: the a. horns of a long-lived stag, ramosa vivaci cornua cervi, Virg.: Phaedr.

**antonomasia** (rbet. t. t.): antōnōmāsia: Quint.

**anus:** 1. īm̄s: Cic.: Cels. 2. podex, icti, m.: Hor.: Juv.: v. FUNDAMENT.

**anvil:** incus, fidis, f.: without bellows and a.s sine folidibus et inicubibus, Cic. F. i.g.: to be hammering the same a., i.e. to have the same thing in hand, i. e. tandem tundere, Cic.: to put verses upon the a. again, i.e. to revise them, inaudi redire versus, Hor.

**anxiety:** 1. anxiētas: Cic.: constāt a., perpetua a., Juv.: v. ANXIUS. 2. sollicitudo: that affair is a source of a. to me, istace mīhi res sollicitudini est, Ter.: know that I am in the greatest a., scitote me esse in summa s., Cic.: mental a. and fear, s. animi et timor, Cic.: sleep is a refuge from all toils and a.s, somnus est perfugium omnium laborum et s., Cic.: Hor. 3. cūra: a wearied mind, worn out with a., animus lassus, cuiā confectus, Ter.: Cic. 4. pavor: a. lest the wound should be mortal, pavor ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 5. scrūpus: some a. always remains in the minds of the wicked, improbus semper aliquis in animis haeret s., Cic. 6. scrūpulus: Ter.: the a. of domestic cares, domesticarū sollicitudinum scrupuli, Cic.: v. CARE.—Note. Of the above, cura is the most gen-ral term, and includes all kinds of mortal concern: sollicitudo is restless, ha-ussing a. anxiety: pavor, the anxiety of alarm (q. v.); scrupuli and scrupulus denote the petty, disturbing trouble which worries like a pebble in the shoe: v. also DISTRESS, TROUBLE.

**anxious:** 1. Sollicitus: 1. anxius: ill-tempered and a. old men, senes morosi et a., Cic. The source or cause of the feeling is expr. by abl., gen., de, or clause: a. with anger and fear, ira et metu a., Sall.: a. on account of the scarcity, in piae a., Liv.: a. about his intellectual reputation, de fama ingenii a., Quint.: a. lest war should break out, a. quæ bellum oriatur, Sall. 2. solli-

citus: my beauty keeps me a., me mea forma sollicitus habet, Pl.: how a. I am as to what will happen! quam sum s. quidnam futurum sit! Cic. (Concerning the diff. between sollicitus and anxius, compare ANXIETY, fin.) 3. trēpidus (i.e. agitated with alarm): a. Dido, t. Dido, Virg.: the senate sad and a. with a double fear curia moesta ac t. anticipi metu, Liv. II. Causing, or attended with, anxiety: 1. anxius: a. fear, a. timor, Virg.: a. carea, a. curae, Liv. 2. sollicitus: a. old age, s. senecta, Ov.: a. health, s. opes, Hor.: a. fear, s. timor, Ov. 3. trēpidus: an a. contest, t. certamen, Hor.: in a. circumstances, in t., Liv.: an uncertain and a. life, incerta et t. vita, Tac. To make a., sollicito, anglo: v. TO TROUBLE, FRET, DISTRESS: v. also BE ANXIOUS.

—, to be: 1. läbōrō, i (usu. with ut or ne and clause): he was a. to unite the other states, animo laborat ut reliqua civitates adjungeret, Caes.: he is not at all a. about himself, se ne nihil laborat, Cic.: also with inf.: I am a. to be brief, brevis esse labor, Hor.: v. TO LABOUR, STRIVE. 2. anxiūm or sollicitūm esse de re aliqua. Join: suspenso animo et sollicito esse, Cic.: esse anxiūm ac sollicitum, quītnam . . . Cic.

**anxiously:** 1. anxiētē: Sall.: Suet. 2. sollicitū: Sen.: Suet. 3. trēpidē (i.e. with agitation and alarm): Liv.: Phaedr.

**any:** any one, any thing: 1. quis or qui, quae, quod or quid (usu. with si, ne, or num): the forms quis and quid are for the most part used substantively, while qui and quod are used adjectively; so in the compounds aliquis, aliqui, etc.; quis is less emphatic than quipsum or quisquam, and less definite than aliquis. It is precisely = Gr. τις: the question is whether any one duty is greater than another, quaeritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic.: if any one had fallen from his horse, si qui equo deciderat, Caes.: if any one bring an action against you, si te in judicium quis adlucat, Cic.: if I have committed any offence against you, forgive it, si quid in te peccavi, ignosc, Cic.: lest any danger might befall, no quod periculum incidenter, Cic. 2. aliqui or aliquis, aliquip, aliquod or aliquid (usu. emphatic, and opposed either expressly or impliedly to such words as all, much, none, etc.): this or any (other) condition of the republic, hic aut aliqui status rep̄publicae, Cic.: name any one (or some one) person, unum aliquem nominate, Cic.: any one (or some one) of you, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: any (or some amount of) strength, aliquid virium, Cic.: if any one (or some one) person out of many excels, si aliquis excellit unus e multis, Cic.: anything final, aliquid extremitus, Cic.: v. SOME, SOMEONE.

3. equum or equis, equae or equa, equod or equid (interrog.): is there any shane? equi pudor est? Cic.: does any one ask for breakfast? equi poscit prandio? Pl.: will any one open this door? equis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Cic.: Virg. 4. quispiam (not differing materially from the simple quis, but rather more emphatic: nsi, with si): what if any god has willed this? quid si hoc voluit q. deus? Ter.: when any cohort had left the circle, cum quipham cohors ex ore excessaret, Caes.: if fortune has deprived any one of money, si cuiquam pecuniam fortuna admedit, Cic.

5. quisquam (i.e. any single one, as opp. to quibus, any one at random): is there any one in the whole world so unfortunate? an quisquam usquam genitum est aequae miser? Ter.: this tyrant was more hateful than any one of the preceding, tetrio hic tyrannus fuit quam q. superiorum, Cic.: is there any human being of whom you have a better opinion? estne q. omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. 6. ullus (equiv. in force to quisquam, only used *adjectively*, whereas quisquam is used *substantively*): esp. (i)

in sentences conveying a negation, expressed or understood: in nō other state has freedom any abode, nulla alia in civitate ultimā domiciliū libertas habet, Cic.: to march through the province without doing any damage, sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes.: he says that he cannot grant a passage to any one, negat se posse iter ulli dare, Caes. (II) in interrog. and hypoth. sentences: is then anything of so much value? est ergo ullā res (= quicquam) tant? Cic.: if any recommendation of mine has had weight with you, si illa mea apud te commendatio valuit, Cic. 7. omnis, e (only with sine: when any = all): without any danger, sine omni periculo, Ter.: without any wisdom, sine omni sapientia, Cic. P. Br.: hardly any one, nemo fere, non fere quisquam, Cic.: v. loll, article.

**any soever, any you please:** 1. quilibet: any the most trifling circumstance soever, quilibet minima res, Cic.: any name whatever, quilibet nomen, Hor. 2. quibus: they, however few, dare to encounter any number of horsemen, ad quibus numerum equum quibus pauci adire audent, Caes.: not any one you please taken at random, but an accomplished connisseur, non quisvis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, Cic.—Note. Quilibet and quibus are opp. to quisquam, ullus; and signify any one or random, all alike: thus, I doubt whether any (single) man can do this, is, dubito num quisquam hominum hoc facere possit; whereas, any man (i.e. all indiscriminately) can do this, is, cujuslibet, cuiusvis est hoc facere.

**anywhere:** 1. In any place: 1. atculi (usu. with reference to a definite place): I wish he were anywhere (= somewhere) here about, utinam hic prope adesset a, Ter.: Cic. 2. usquam (freq. with si: if in any place: quite indefinitely): I will search the temple through to see if I can find the gold anywhere, persecutabor fannum, si inventam usquam aurum, Pl.: whether that law is written anywhere or nowhere, sive est illa lex scripta uspian sive quisquam, Cic. 3. usquam (usu. with neg.: in any single place): Ter.: for him there was no place anywhere, vi nullus erat usquam locus, Cic. 4. ubique (= in all places): Cic.: to avoid everything that is anywhere injurious, illud quicquid ubiqui officit evitare, Hor. 5. ubivis (anywhere you please): there is no one but would rather be anywhere than where he is, nemo est quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est esse malit, Cic.: Hor. Comp. ANY throughout. II. To any place: 1. quod (usu. with si, ne, num: comp. ANY, 1): if you wish me to go anywhere, si quo tu me iri vis, Pl.: Caes.: Liv. 2. aliquō: v. SOMEWHERE. 3. usquam: nor indeed was I going anywhere, nec vero usquam discidebam, Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 4. quopiam: Ter. Pl. 5. quoquām: Cic.: Nep.—Note. For the distinction between the above, compare quis, aliquis, quisquam, quispiam, s. v. ANY.

**arist:** tempus verbi indēfinitum: arīstūs.

**aorta** (the great artery): grandis vena cordis, Plin.: aorta: M. L. (ἀόρτη, Aristot.): arteria magna, crassa arteria (Mayne).

**apace:** celeriter: v. QUICKLY, EASILY.

**apart:** sēorsum (adv.): the old man had led me aside, apart from the house, me senex seduxit s. ab aedibus, Pl.: a. from the body, s. corpore, Lncr.: kept a. in custody, in custodia s. habitus, Liv. It is often expressed by an adjective: 1. diversus (adj.): stand a., diversæ state, Pl.: drive them a., age diversas, Virg. 2. rārūs (far apart): harbours far a., rari portus, Caes.: you see that the earth is inhabited in places far a., vides habitat in terra raris in locis, Cic.: ranks far a., rari ordinis, Liv. 3. It is often expr. also by the prefixes dis and se: as, to stretch a., distendo: for which

**see TO STRETCH, etc.** Phr.: *the bars ought to be a foot a.*, clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato: *beams two feet a.*, trabes distantes inter se binos pedes, Caes.: *joking a.*, joco amoto, Hor.: *v. SEPARATELY.*

**apartm<sup>n</sup>t**: conclavē: v. BOOM.

**apathetic**: lensus: *I am considered to be too patient and a., nimum patiens et l. existimor*, Cie.: *an a. spectator*, l. spectator, Hor. Phr.: *the very fact of being altogether a. is more pitiable than being subject to pain*, id ipsum carere omni sensu doloris miserius est quam dolere, Cie.: v. INSENSIBLE.

**apathy**: **1.** lentitudo: *not to become angry under any circumstances is a proof not merely of seriousness, but sometimes even of a.* omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, Cie. **2.** st̄pōr: *that insensibility of mind, like that of the body, which feels not when it is burning, I should consider a. rather than courage, eam animi ḡritiam, sicut corporis quod quān uritum non sentit, stuprem potius quam virtutem putarem*, Cie. **3.** ignāvīa (i.e. apathy, showing itself in backwardness and inaction): *to arouse any one's a. to action*, i. aliquis ad opera excitate, Plin. Liv. **4.** ἀπάθητος: Gell.: v. INACTIVITY.

**ape**: **1.** simia: Pl.: Cie. **2.** simus: Hor.: Sen. Met. on: *an absurd imitator*: **1.** simia: **2.** Plin.

**ape (v.)**: v. TO IMITATE, COPY.

**aperient (adj.)**: **1.** ἀπέριτυς: M. L. **2.** purgativus, purgatōrius: M. L.: v. PURGATIVE.

**aperient (subs.)**: **1.** \*medicamen tum aperitivū: M. L. **2.** aperiens, entis, n.: M. L. **3.** cātharticum: M. L. (For classical phr. v. OPENING, adj.)

**aperture**: **1.** forāmen: Cie.: Hor. **2.** h̄atus, ūs: Lucr.: Cie. **3.** āptūra: Vitr.: v. OPENING, FISSURE, HOLE.

**apex**: cācūmen: v. TIP, POINT.

**aphelion**: \*ἀφήλον (only as scient. t. t. : so Kr. and Georg.)

**aphis**: \*aphis, idis, m.: M. L.: a. vastator (Mayne).

**aphorism**: sententia: Cie.: Quint.: (aphorismus only in late Latin). v. MAXIM.

**aphoristic**: sententiosus: *an a. and witty style of speaking*, s. et argutum genus dictiōnis, Cie.

**apiary**: **1.** alvēarium: *to make an a. round the whole of a farm-house, circum villam totam a. facere*, Varr.: v. HIVE. **2.** mellārium: *used by Varr. as equiv. to alvearium or apiarium, and approved by Gell. 2, 20, fin.* **3.** apārium (the current word in the time of Gell.): *places where bee-hives are set are commonly called apiaries*, apiaria vulgus dicit loca, in quibus sint siti alvi apum, Gell. l. c.: Col.

**apiaster** (bee-eater). **āpiastra**: Serv.

**apiece**: there is no distinct Lat. word equi, to this, but its sense is expr. by the distributive numerals, with which, by a kind of tautology, some word answering to our "each," "every," is sometimes employed: *we have received two maid-servants a.*, binae singulis sunt datae nobis ancillae, Pl.: *he begged that Apronius would not exact for each juger more than three medimna a.*, petit Apronius ne amplius in jugera singula quam ternā medimna exigeret, Cie.: *they went out with two dresses a.*, eum bimis vestimentis exierunt, Liv.: v. EACH.

**apish**: cācōzēlūs: Suet.: v. AFFECTIONED, FOPISSH.

**apishness**: cācōzēlla: Quint.: v. AFFECTION, FOPISSH.

**apocalypse**: apōcalypsis, is, f.: Tert.: v. REVELATION.

**apocalyptic**: gen. of apocalypse,

**apocopated**: Phr.: *an a. word, verbum ab extremo mitilum s. decursum; verbum cui ultima syllaba sive litera adimitur*.

**apocope**: \*ἀπόκοψη, ἐσ, f.: Tert.

**apocrypha**: libri ἀπόκρυφοι: Tert. For the more gen. sense, v. UNCERTAIN, DOCUMENT.

**apodictical**: v. DEMONSTRATIVE. apodosis: ἀπόδοσις, ls, f.: Donat.

**apogee**: \*ἀπόγειον: only as scient. t. t. : so Kr. and Georg.

**apologetic**: ἀπολογητικός: Tert. (in the title of his *Defense of Christianity*). Phr.: *I have written an a. letter, me per literas excusat* (cf. Cic. Fam. 11. 15): *to make an a. speech for any one, excusationem alienus oratione proponere*. (But if the reference be to formally a. works, apologetics should be preferred.)

**apologist**: **1.** *A person who excuses faults or crimes*: **1.** déprécatōr (strictly, *one who begs off*): *not only his own a., but my accuser too*, non solum sui sed etiam accusator mel, Cie.: *to send ambassadors and a. to any one, mittere legatos et d. ad aliquem*, Cie.: v. INTERCESSOR. **2.** excūsātor: app. only in Augustine. **3.** expr. by verb: *as, to be the a. of vice*, \*vitia excusare atque extenuare; \*vitia excusandis atque extenuandis servire: v. TO EXCUSE, PALLIATE. **II.** *One who writes in defense of a person or doctrine*: **1.** libri apologetici s. apologiae scriptor: v. APOLOGY. (This term may most accurately describe any writer, as a *Christian a.* the title of Tertullian's work is *Liber apologeticus*). **2.** defensor: i. e. CHAMPION, DEFENDER: q. v.

**apologize** (unlike the subs., used only when a fault is implied): **1.** excūso, i. (with pron. reflect., when the apology is offered for oneself); the thing apologized for in acc. or with de): *you directed your colleague to a. for you to me by letter, colleague mandasti ut te milhi per literas excusat*, Cie.: *the Morini a.d. for their former design, Morini se de superioris temporis consilio excusarunt, Cie.: I do not a. too much to good men, viris bonis me non munis excuso*, Cie.: *remember to a. to Varro for my delay in writing*, Varroni memineritis excuse ratiōdūtē literarū mearum, Cie. **2.** défendō, di, sum, 3: *to a. for any one's vices on the ground of his youth*, alienus vitia excusatione adolescentiae d., Cie. **3.** satisficio, feci, factum, 3: *to send ambassadors to a.*, legatos satisfaciēti causa mittere, Cae. (But satisfacit always denotes the making of such an apology or compensation as may satisfy the offended party): v. TO SATISFY; SATISFACTION, GIVE.

**apologue**: **1.** ἀπόλογος: Cie. **2.** fabula: v. FABLE.

**apology**: **I.** *An excuse for a fault*: **1.** excūsātiō: *a reasonable a.*, ex. justa, Cie.: *those a.s for your injūs have weight with me*, illae valent apud me ex. injūria tuae, Cie.: *an utterly inadmissible a. ex. minime acceptanda*, Cie.: *to no citizen did there appear to be any satisfaction a. for his absence*, nemini civi illa quo minus adesset, satis justa ex. visa est, Cie. **2.** satisficio (denoting such an a. or amends as may satisfy the injured party): *Cār̄s accepted the a. of the ubi*, Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cae. Cie.: v. JUSTIFICATION, SATISFACTION. **II.** *A treatise written in defense of a man or doctrine*: **1.** ἀπόλογια (ἀπόλογοι): Apul.: **2.** liber apologeticus: Tert.: v. APOLOGIC. **3.** dēfensō: v. DEFENCE.

**aponeurosis**: ἀπόνεύρōsis, is, f.: M. L.

**apophthegm**: sententia: Cie.: Quint.: v. SAYING, MAXIM.

**apophysis** (arch. t. t.): ἀπόφυγις, is, f.: Vitr.

**apoplectic**: ἀπόπλεκτος, or ἀπόπλεκτος: Coel. Aur. apoplectus and apoplectus may both be used of apoplectic persons; but the latter only as abstract term: e.g. *a. habit of body*, \*corporis habitus apoplecticus, not apoplectus). Phr.: *he died of an a. stroke*, apoplexi arreptus perit, Capito

**apoplexy**: ἀπόπλεξια, or ἀπόπλεξις, f.: Coel. Aur. (Celsus uses the Greek form once.)

**aposepsis**: **I.** ἀπόσπόσις, is f.: Quint. **2.** interrupcio: Quint.

**apostasy**: ἀπόστασις: Aug.: Salv. For the more gen. sign., v. ABANDONMENT, DESERTION.

**apostate**: ἀπόστατα, ae, m.: Tert. Phr.: *to contradict the Church like a Jew and an a.*, ecclesiae contradicere Judaei et apostatice, Just. Cod.

**apostate**: ἀπόστατο, i. Cypr.: \*veram religionem deserere or abjurare.

**apostatizing** (adj.): ἀπόστατος: Tert.: *an a. mob*, plebs a., Sedul.

**aposteme**: ἀπόσταιμα, atis, n.: Plin.

v. ABSCESS.

**apostle**: ἀπόστολος: Tert.

**apostleship**: ἀπόστολιος: the i. ager a. actas, Tert.

**apostolically**: Phr.: *to act a. agere ut apostolus*; a. appoin&tūd, ab apostolo (apostolis) constitutis, etc.

**apostrōphe**: **I.** In rhet. ἀπόστροφος, es, f.: Quint. **II.** In gram. ἀπόστροφος, i. f.: Donat.

**apostrophize**: abruptū compello, i.:

v. TO ADDRESS.

**apothecary**: mēdiacāmentārūs: Plin.: \*ἀπόθεκάριος: M. L.: *an a. & shop*, mēdicina (sc. taberna). Pl.: ἀπόθεκα: M. L.: v. DRUGGIST.

**apotheosis**: ἀπόθεσις, is, f.: Tert.: v. DEIFICATION.

**apozem**: ἀπόζημα, atis, n.: Aem. Macer.

**appal**: extero: v. TO TERRIFY.

**appanage**: \*ἀπαναγίμ: s. apānamētūm: Medīaev. Lat.: (\*ἀπαναγίμ est certa penſio seu annua redditus ratione p̄aediū quod divisionem non recipit, assignatio secundū genitū, quo sibi panem [= a maintenance] ad victimū comparet? Du Cange, s.v.) The appanage might consist either of the revenues of the lands or of the lands themselves, but it reverted to the sovereign in default of male heirs: ib.

**apparatus**: apparatus: s. military a., bell a., Caes.: Cie.: siega a., op̄a pugnandūrū urbūm, Liv. Phr.: a. for refitting skips, quae ad naves reficiendas usiū sunt, Caes. (including materials as well as tools): v. TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS.

**apparel** (subs.): vestis, vestitus, ūs: v. DRESSES, CLOTHES.

**apparel** (v.): vestio: v. TO DRESS, CLOTHE.

**apparent**: **I.** Visible, in sight: spectabilis (rare), Cie.: ἀπέτυπος, Cie.: v. VISIBILE, IN SIGHT. **II.** Evident, clear: ἀπέτυπος, manifestus: v. EVIDENT.

**CLEAR**: exp. in phr. *to be apparent*: appāreō, in. 2: what is right is a., what is expedient is yet in the dark, quid reūtū sit, appareat; quid expedit, obscurum est, Cie.: v. TO BE EVIDENT.

**Seeming** (as opposed to true, real): fictus, assimilans, etc.: v. FEIGNED, PRETENDED It may often be expressed by some case of species; as, when a. advantage is presented, we are necessarily influenced by it, cum aliqua species utilitatis obiecta est, non comoveri necesse est, Cie.. *Caesar had attached his opponents by a. clemency*, Caesar adversarios clementiae specie devinxerat, Cie.: v. APPARENTLY—NOTE. Not to be rendered by speciosus, which means handsome, showy.

**apparently** (as opposed to really, truly): specie, in specie, per speciem: that Demetrias was a. free; but that in reality, etc., specie liberam Demetri dem esse, evena, etc., Liv.: the proceeding being a. postponed, in reality done away with altogether, dilata in specie actione, re ipsa sublata, Liv.: Cie.: v. OSTENSIBLY, APPEARANCE. It may also sometimes be expressed by speciem habere, terre, i.e. to be apparently: as, if what was a. honourable were at variaunce with what seemed to be expedient, si id quod speciem habere honesti pugnare cum eo quod utile videatur, Cie.: this man is a. good.

hic speciem prae se fert boni viri, Cie. v. FEIGNEDLY.

**apparition:** I. Appearance: q. v.  
II. A ghost, phantom. 1. simularium: why do you vainly attempt to catch fleeting a.s? quid frustras fugaciam captas? Ov.; Plin. 2. sp̄ecies, et. f.: nocturnal a.s, nocturna s., Liv. Ov. v. GHOST, SPECTRE, PHANTOM.

**apparitor:** viātor: prop. the designation of officers inferior in dignity to lictors, employed by tribunes and some other magistrates (Liv.; Cie.); the term was afterwards applied to apparitors in law courts: Justin. Inst. v. Dict. Aut. and Forcell. s. v. VIATOR.

**appeal (v.):** I. Legal t. t.: 1. appello, i (from one magistrate or court to another: in the best writers appello is used without ad, in later writers with ad): to a. from the praetor to the tribunes, a praetore tribunos a., Cie. the praetor was a.d to praetor appellabatur. Cie. they a.d to the emperor, imperatore appellaverat, Tac. 2. prōvōco, i (to the populis in a matter affecting life: used with ad): those condemned for high treason a. to the people, de maiestate damnati ad populum provocant, Cie. leave is given to a. from every sentence and punishment, ab omni iudicio poenaque provocari licet, Cie.

II. To refer to another for decision: 1. appello, i: you too I implore and a. to most holy goddesses, vos etiam imploro atque a., sanctissimam deae, Cie. to a. to authorities, auctores a., Plin.

2. prōvōco, i: how right this is you shall judge; not to Cato even will I a., quam id rectum sit tu judicabis; ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cie. 3. cito, i (with tests): Salanis is a.d to as witness of the victory, citatus Salanis testis victoriae, Cie. I will a. to the testimony of all Sicily to this fact, in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cie. Liv. (similarly, teste uti aliquo; testimonio aliquid uti, etc. v. EVIDENCE, WITNESS). 4. testor, i (used chiefly in poet. and passionate language, esp. of appealing to the gods): I to all the gods as witnesses, that I, etc., testor omnes deos, me, etc., Cie.: also with testem, I a. to thee (Venus) as my witness, testem to testor mihi, Pl. v. WITNESS, CALL TO.

III. To implore, entreat, q. v. oīro: obsecro. IV. To excite, affect (chiefly in plur. to appeal to the feelings): mōveo, commōveo v. TO AFFECT. Phr.: to a less virily to the feelings, segnus irritare animos, Hor. V. To have recourse to: q. v. invōco.

**appeal (subs.):** I. Legal t. t. 1. appellatio: all a.s from the judges were made to the senate, omnes ap. a. judicibus ad senatum fiebant, Suet. an a. against the injustice of magistates, a. adversus injuriam magistratū, Liv. to make an a., a. interponere, Dig. to disallow an a., a. improbare, Ulp. to allow it, a. admittere, Ulp. 2. provocatio (for the difference between this and the foregoing, v. TO APPEAL): the right of a. could not be granted to the R. people, provocatio populo R. dari non potuit, Cie.: there shall be right of a. to the people, p. ad populum esto, Cie.: a. from a commander, p. ab eo qui imperabat, Cie. (also p. adversus alienum, Liv.); to lay an a. p. interponere, Dig. to allow a., provocatio ecclere, Liv. Phr.: a. court of a., \*judicis ad quos appellat licet; ad quos appellatio est, there is no court of a., \*appellatio nulla est.

II. In non-legal sense: reference to some authority or witness; chiefly in phr. to make an a. to: v. TO APPEAL (II).

III. An address of entreaty: obsecratio: v. ENTREATY.

**appear:** I. To be visible: 1. appāreō, 2 (=Gr. φαίνεσθαι, to be present to view): to place a thing opposite a mirror, its image a.s, rem contra speculum ponas, a. imago, Lucr. a. snake a.d to Sulla, anguis Sullae apparuit, Cie.

2. compāreō, n. l. (to be visible; to be found): whereas apparuo is to be

fore the eyes): not a bird a.d (i.e. was to be seen during the plague), nec ultra comparebat avis, Lucr. a speech which scarcely a.s (i.e. is almost lost) amongst the crowd of books, oratio quae vix c. in turba voluminum, Cie. 3. conspicio, spectus, ; (i.e. to be descried): mean while Meletus a.s descending the hill, interim M. monte degrediens conspicitur, Salt. Caes.: v. TO SEE, DESCRIBE.

4. ostendo, di, suu and tum, 3 (with refl. pron. of that which presents itself to view): the cavalry a. (come in sight), equites esse ostendunt, Caes.

5. exsisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (of that which comes forth, usu. suddenly, to view): a cave where they say Dis suddenly a.d with his chariot, speulcuna qua Ditem ferunt reporte cum curru exstisit, Cie.: Liv. (v. to COME FORTH): misit do a. in summer or in intense cold, nebulas nec acastae nec maximo frigore ex., Plin.

6. prōdeō, iuvi and hi, itum, 4 (i.e. to come forth, q.v.): to a. on the stage, in scene, p. Nep.: to a. in public, in publicum p. Cie. (also in medium procedure, Cie.). 7. exōriō (only of that which suddenly appears): v. TO ARISE.—Note. Videor, to appear (= seem) must not be used as equiv. to appear (v. supr. 1): yet it is employed with reference to what is (or appears to be) seen in dreams, where it is passive: as, what a.d to him while asleep, quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cie.

II. To be present (chiefly legal t. t.): 1. adsum (ass.), fui, Terres had determined not to a. at the trial, Verres statuerat ad iudicium non adesse, Cie.: to a. (as advocate) against any one, contra aliquem a., Plin. ep.

2. compāreō, 2: the slaves did not a. (i.e. were not forthcoming), servi non comparabant, Cie. 3. sisto, stiti, statum, 3 (usu. reflect.): Alfenus promised that Quintius should a., Quintium sibi Alfenus promisit, Cie.: he gives evidence that Quintius did not a., testificari Quintium non stitisse, Cie.

Phr.: to fail to a., vadimonium deserere, Cie. III. To be evident, or clear: v. q. pātēt: appāret: liquet. IV. To seem: v. q. v.: videor.

**appearance:** I. A becoming or being visible: adspicis (asp.), ūs: the enemy were thrown into confusion at the first a. of the Romans, hostes primo a. Romanorum perturbati sunt, Cie. the a. of the stars, a. siderum, Plin. Phr.: he makes his a. in public in a state of intoxication, procedit in medium vini plenus, Cie.: you say that you had no opportunity of making your a. in public, prodeundi tibi in publicum potestatem factam negas, Cie.: v. SIGHT, APPROACH.—Note. The abstract subs. appearance may often be expr. by means of a verb, as, to make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire, Nep.: you are making your a. in the very nick of time, opportune to mihis in ipso tempore ostendisti, Ter.: where to make one's a.= to APPEAR, q. v.

II. A being present in court: chiefly in plur. to make one's a. ap. = TO APPEAR, q. v. (II). III. Look, visible qualities: 1. sp̄ecies, et. f.: the image bears a similar a. and shape, speciem ac formam similem gerit image, Lucr. a. woman of pleasing a., specie lepida mulier, Pl.: the a. of the ships was more unusual, navium s. erat insititia, Caes. the very beautiful a. of the towns, s. praelata oppidi, Cie.: the a. of these men is most respectable, horum hominum s. est honestissima, Cie.

2. facies, et. f.: you see as it were the a. of what is honourable, tamquam faciem honesti vides, Cie.: this was the a. of Troy, haec f. Troiae erat, Ov.

3. aspectus, us a. more dreadful a., horribilior a., Caes. 4. habitus, us the a. of the face, h. oris, Cie.: v. MENS.

IV. Semblance, mere show: 1. sp̄ecies a. fleet splendū in a., but helpless and weak, praeflora classis in speciem, sed inepti et infirma, Cie. a few steps were left for the sake of a. pauca ad speciem tabernacula relicta sunt,

Caes.: an a. of virtue, s. virtutis, Cie.: free in a., specie liber, Liv. v. APPARENTLY.

2. frons, tis, f.: Pompey cultivates the friendship of Scaurus, but whether in a. only or sincerely is doubted, Pompeius Scauro studet, sed utrum fronte an mente dubitatur, Cie.: the first a. deceives many, decipit f. prima multos, Phaedr.

3. simūlācrum: an a. of virtue, s. virtutis, Cie.: an a. of freedom, s. libertatis, Tac. Phr.: he assumed the a. of madness, fure re simulavit, Cie.: v. IMAGE, SHADOW.

V. What appears: sp̄ecies: a new and unusual a., nova atque iniusta s., Caes.: Cie. Phr.: to observe the a.s of the sky, de coelo servare, Cie. (of angus, etc.): v. VISION, PHENOMENON.

VI. Probability, likelihood: q. v. appeasable: placabilis, e. Cie.: v. PLACABLE.

**appeasability:** placabilitas: Cie.: v. PLACABILITY

**appease:** 1. plāco, i (with reference to angry or hostile feeling): to a. the gods, numen deorum p., Caes.: to a. and soften the feelings, animos p. ac tenire, Cie.: Hor.

2. sēdo, i (to quiet any agitated feeling): to a. thirst, siti s., Lucr. Phaedr. (v. to QUENCH): to a. hunger, famens s., Plin.: to a. the feelings of the soldiers, annimos militum s., Liv.: to a. rage, rabiem s., Hor.

3. compōno, pōsūl, pōsitum, 3 (to bring together; adjust; reconcile): to a. the agitated waves, motos c. fluctus, Virg.: to a. a tumult, tumultum c., Lucan.

4. mulcō, si, sum, 2 (v. to CARESS, SOOTHE): to a. any one by words, aliquem dicit m., Virg.: to a. the waves, fluctus m., Virg.: Vell.

5. mitigo, i: to a. resentments, iras m., Ov.

6. expio, i (only in certain phr.): to a. the names of the dead, manes mortuorum ex., Cie.: v. TO ALLAY, TO PROPITIATE.

**apeaser:** qui placat, etc. v. TO APPEASE.

**appeasing (subs.):** plācātiō: the a. of the gods, deorum p., Cie.

**appellant** (one who appeals): appellātor: Cie. (Provocator is not found in a corresponding sense, so that we must use either the participle provocans, or qui provocat, provocavit; v. TO APPEAL (I)).

**appellate (adj.):** no exact word: quad ad appellations iudiciorum attinet.

**appellation** vōcābūlūm nor is there so great an abundance of words in our language that all things are named by their fixed and appropriate a.s, neque verborum tanta copia est in nostra lingua res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocibus nominentur, Cie. Hor.: v. NAME.

**appellative (adj.):** appellātivus. Chars.

**appellatory:** appellātōrius: Ulp. **append:** addo: v. TO ATTACH, ADD. (Not appendo, which is to pay to any one.)

**appendage:** 1. appendix, icis, f.: he saw that the body is an a. of the mind, vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, Cie.: the cities were as it were to the greater gift, urbes velut appendices majoris muneric erant, Liv.

2. accessio: Epirus had always been a very small a. of the kingdom of Macedonia, minima a. semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv.

3. appendicula (dim.): this cause is a kind of little a. to the cause already decided, est hac causa quasi quadam a. causae

judicatae, Cie.: v. ADDITION.

**appendix:** v. APPENDAGE. Phr.:

to write a short a. to a book, \*libro pauca quædam subiecere: v. TO SUBJOIN.

As t. t., \*appendix, appendicula: v. APPENDAGE.

**appertain:** esse (with gen.): per-

tineo: v. TO BELONG, PERTAIN.

**appetence:** v. APPETITE, DESIRE.

**appetite:** 1. Any natural desire:

2. appetitus, appetitio, appetitio (these three cognate words are precisely

synonymous in the sense of *appetite*: but *appetitio* also denotes the *act of seeking or aiming at something, while both it and appetitio are of less frequent occurrence*: *appetite, which the Greeks call ὅρη, appetitus quae est ὅρη* Greece; *appetitio quas illi ὅρη nominant, Cic.: to control the a.s., appetitus regere, sedare, contrahere, Cic.: unbridled a., effrenata appetitio, Cic.*

**2.** cupiditas (stronger and more active than the preceding; it usu. denotes that the particular object of the appetite is already desired with violence): *v. DE-IRE, LEST, LONGING.*

**II. Actual desire for food:** *1.* appetitio (cibi): *to provoke the a. by drinking, invite vino a. ciborum, Plin.* *2.* appetitio (the context showing that the reference is to food): *Gell.* *3.* voluntas cibi capienda: *Gell.* *4.* cupiditas cibi: *Cels.* *5.* cibi potisionis aviditas (evidently used of an *eager desire for*): *Cic.*; also, aviditas ad cibos, *Pl.* *6.* esurito (stronger than the foregoing and denoting actual *hunger*): *Gell.* *Phr.: to get an a. by walking, famem ambulando obsonare, Cic.: to have an a. for small fish, pisciculos appetere, Suet.: I begin dinner with a good a., integrum famem ad ovum affero, Cic.: to take one's meals with a good a., libenter edere, coenare, Cic.; Plin. ep.: to pacify a ravenous a., stomachum latritante lenire, Hor.: a good a., jejunus stomachus (fig.), Hor.: to provoke a. by a won't, ἐμπειρῆσθαι, Cic.: the satisfying of a., cibi satietas, Cic.: to have no a. for a thing, fastidire aliqd, Hor.: *v. HUNGER.**

**applaud:** *I. To express approbation by audible signs:* *1.* plaudo, plausi, sum, *3* (*to clap hands*: intrans.); *now spectators, a. loudly!* nunc spectatores, clare plaudite! *Pl.* *to tire one's hands with a.ing, manus suus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.* *2.* applando, *3* (*with acc. or dat.*; the latter in *Cic.*): *a. a play, fabulum a., Pl.* *what class of citizens is most a.d?* cui generi civium maxime applaudit? *Cic.* *3.* astrēpo, *ūt, 3* (*to a. vociferously*): *the mob a.d him as he said this, haec dicenti astreperu vulgaris, Tac.* *II. To approve, praise; whether by outward demonstrations or not:* *1.* approbo, *i. v. TO APPROVE.* *2.* favō, favi, fautum, *2* (*with dat.*): *v. TO PRAISE, APPROVE.*

**applauder:** *I. In theatrical sense (v. TO APPLAUD, *1.*):* *1.* plausor: a hired a. (claqueur), p. redemptus, Petr.; Hor. *2.* applausor: Plin. Pan. *3.* Expr. by imperf. part.; esp. in pl.: as, a great number of a.s, plaudentium magnus numerus: *v. TO APPLAUD.* *II. In a general sense: one who approves or praises:* *1.* laudator: *an a. of the past, i. temporis acti, Hor.: v. PRAISER.*

*2.* clāmor, fauvor, *3.* expr. by part. (cf. supr. *1. 3.*): as, the crowd of a.s, turba fauentia, Hor.: *to smile on a.s, to hate censurers, \*laudantibus ardore, culpantes odisse.*

**applause:** *I. Approval audibly expressed:* *1.* plausus, ūs (*a clapping of the hands*): *the plebs signified its congratulation to me by very great a., a plebe plausus maximus est mihi gratulatio significata, Cic.* *Phr.: to excite loud a., plausus et clamores movere, Cic.: to express hearty approval of anything upbraiding a., incredibili clamore et plausus aliquid comprobare, Cic.* *2.* clamor, acclamatio (*cheers*): *v. ACCLAMATION.* *3.* assenso (*expression of agreement*): *frequent bursts of a., crebrae assensiones, Cic.: the a. of the people, assenso popularis, Cic.* *4.* assensu, ūs: *others perform their parts by a., alli partes assensibus implent, Ov.*

*5.* favor: *Panurgus brought a. with him on to the stage, favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.: Virg.*

**II. Praise in general:** *1.* lans: *v. PRAISE.* *2.* plausus (fig.): *to bestow a. on any one, alieci plausus impertire, Cic.: to fish for a., p. captare,*

*Cic. Phr.: a speech deserving of a., plausibilis oratio, Sen.*

**apple:** mālum (including various sorts of fruits, as the orange, peach, etc.; *q. v.*): *from the eggs to the a.s, i.e. from beginning to end, with reference to the first and the last course, ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor.: Plin. Fig.: the a. of discord, discordiae m, Justin: an a. core, mali volta, Scrib.; an a. pie or tart, scribilia ex malis facta: a. sauce, pulmentum ex malis confectum.—NOTE. Pomum is far more comprehensive than malum: *v. FRUIT.**

**apple (of the eye):** *v. PUPIL, EYE.*

**apple-tree:** mālus, *1. f.*: *Varr.: Virg.*

**appliance:** *I. Application, q. v.* adhibitio: appositio. *II. Esp. in pl.: instruments and materials:* *Phr.: all the a.s for refitting ships, (omnia) quae ad naves reficiendas usul sunt, Caes.: V. INSTRUMENTS.*

**applicability:** *Phr.: I do not see the a. of that argument, *\*istud argumentum quo pertinet non perspicieo;* v. APPLICATION (fin.): there is no doubt of the a. of iron to useful purposes, \*non dubium est quin magnas ferrum comeditates ad usum hominum habeat,*

**applicable:** *I. commodus: no law is a. to all, nulla lex commoda omnibus est, Liv.* *2.* convéniens, ntis: *this circumstance (fable) may be a. to the avaricious, haec res avisar eesse potest, Phaedr.* *To be a., convenient, vent, 4 (impers.): the insult was a. to the greatest part of the citizens, contumeliam ad maximam partem civium convenit, Cic.: v. TO APPLY.*

**applicant:** pétitor (chiefly with reference to an office): *Hor.: Maer.: v. PETITIONER, CANVASSER.*

**application:** *I. The act of putting to:* *1.* adhibitio: *the a. of cupping-glasses, cucurbitarium a., Marc. Emp.* *2.* appositio: *the a. of a cupping-glass, cucurbitae a., Coel. Aur.* *3.* expr. by part. of verb: as, he supports the lad's fleeting life by the a. of herbs, pueri animam adnotis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov.: to cure by the a. of cupping-glasses, \*cucurbitis adhibitis s. corpori apositis, sanare: v. TO APPLY; EMPLOYMENT. *II. The thing applied:* expr. by phr.: as, the leaves are employed alone as ancestral a., imponuntur per se folia, Plin.: myrtle wine is useful as an a., myrtidum prodest appositu, Plin. *III. The act of requesting:* pétitione (esp. for an office): *an a. for the consulship, p. consultatus, Caes.: I cannot refuse your a., petitioni tuae negare non suscitare, Traj. ap. Plin.: v. CANVASS, REQUEST.*

**IV. Direction of mind or effort:** *1.* stadiūm: *to bestow a. and labour upon any thing, s. operamque in aliqua re ponere, Cic.* *2.* sedūtias: *Ov.: Suet.: v. INDUSTRY, DEVOTION, TO DEVOTE (ONESELF).* *V. Reference, relation:* *Phr.: what then is the a. of this lengthy speech? quorsum figurat haec spectat tam longa oratio? Cic.: they confirm these things by explaining the a. of each, haec confirmant, interpretando quorsum quidquid pertinet, Cic.: the a. of this (a fable) is to those who, etc., hoc dictum est illis qui, etc.; hoc pertinet ad illis dixerint, Phaedr.: so haec significat fabula, etc., Phaedr.*

**apply:** *A. Trans.:* *I. To lay or put on or to (lit. and fig.):* *1.* adhibeo, *2* (*with ad or dat.*): *to a. healing hands to wounds, medicas a. manus ad vulnera, Virg. to a. the spur to one, the bit to another, alteri calcaria a., alteri frenos, Cic.* *2.* admōvō, mōvi, móturn, *2* (*with ad or dat.*): *red-hot plates of metal were repeatedly a.d to a Roman citizen, ardentis laninae civi Romano admovebantur, Cic.: to a. eloquence to the minds of juries, animis judicium a. orationem, Cic.* *3.* apōno, pōsūl, pōsitum, *3* (*with ad or dat.*): *to a. a cloak to a wound, pauculum ad vulnus a., Suet.: to a. a candle to the folding doors, candelam valvis a.,*

*Juv.* *4.* impōno, *3* (*esp. of medical a.s: with in or dat.*): *garlic is a.d to wounds, allium impunit in vulnera, Plin.* *5.* superpōno, *3* (*used like impōno*): *Cels.: Plin.* *6.* su-dō, didūtum, *3* (*prop. to apply from beneath, with dat.*): *to a. spurs to a horse, calcaria equo s., Liv.* *Fig.: to a. incentives to the intellect, ingenio stimulos s., Gv.: to a. fire to the irritated minds of the soldiers, irritatis militum animis s. ignem, Liv.* *II. To employ for a given purpose:* *conféro, tūl, latum, 3* (*with ad or in*): *to a. body to the adornments of the city, praedas in urbis ornamenta c., Cic.: v. TO EMPLOY, DEVOTE.* *III. To refer, use:* *q. v.* **IV.** *To direct one's attention or efforts towards:* *1.* conféro, tūl, latum, *3* (*with refl. pron.: foll. by ad*): *to a. oneself to literature, writing, se ad studia literarum, ad studia scribendi c., Cic.* *2.* adhibeo, *2:* *a. your mind, animum adhibe, Lucret.* *a. yourself to true reason, te adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucret.* *3. applico, t (with refl. pron. and ad): the mind a.s itself to virtue, ad virtutem animus se a., Cic.: to a. oneself to philosophy, se ad philosophiam a., Cic.* *4.* attingo, tigī, tactum, *3* (*with acc. of direct object*): *as soon as I a.d myself to public business, ut primum forum attigi, Cic.*

*5.* incumbō, cūbū, cūbitū, *3* (*implying earnest application, with ad, in, or dat.*): *he a.d himself to the war, in bellum incubuit, Caes.: to a. oneself to avenging the wrongs of the state, ad uincendas republieas injurias i., Cic.: to a. oneself to a new thought, novae cogitationi i., Tac.* *6.* insist, stīl, *3* (*= incumbō, with acc., in, or dat.*): *he a.s himself u. holly to the war, totus in bellum insistit, Caes.: to a. oneself to a task, munus i., Cic.: to a. oneself to studies, studia i., Quint.* **B. Intrans.:** *I. To refer or relate to:*

*1.* accidit, *3* (*impers. foll. by in*): *that expression of yours as exactly to yourself, istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter.* *2.* pertineo, *2* (*foll. by ad*): *this art is extensive in its scope, and a.s to many, haec res late patet et ad multos p., Cic.: he begins to see clearly how far each thing affects and a.s to himself, quatenus quicquid se attingat ad sequē pertinere perspicere coepit, Cic.: this a. to those people who, etc., hoc ad illos p., etc., Phaedr.: v. APPLICATION (fin.).*

*3.* convénio, *4* (*with dat.*): *this complaint (in a fable) a. to the man who has been cheated by love, quem spes delusit, huic querela c., Phaedr.: v. APPLICAR. (2).* *4.* cādo, cēcidī, cāsum, *3* (*foll. by in and acc.*): *these words a. especially to a man who, etc., in eum c. loc verbum maxime, qui, etc., Cic.*

*II. To ask the help or advice of:* *1.* agrēdior, gressus, *3*: *I will a. to Locusta (an architect) at Rome, Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, Cic.*

*2.* convénio, *4* (*with acc.*): *to have an interview with any one, whether on business, for advice or otherwise:* *Cic.: v. INTERVIEW, TO HAVE AN.* *3.* perfugio, confugio (*to a. for protection to any one*): *v. TO FLEE FOR REFUGE; also TO CONSULT.*

**appoint:** *I. To make or nominate; with reference to offices:* *(a)* chiefly public: *1.* crēo, *1* (*esp. of the people electing, or the consuls holding the election*): *v. TO MAKE, CREATE.* *2.* facio, fēl, factum, *3*: *these consuls were a.d, hi consules facti sunt, Cic.: to a. any one heir, alij nem hēdem f., Cic.: v. TO MAKE.* *3.* désigno, *1* (*esp. of the people appointing magistrates*): *that those should hold the decennarię whom the people a.d, ut il decennarium habent quos plebs designaverit, Cic.: esp. in pl., consul, praetor, designatus: i.e. a.d to, but not yet entered on an office: v. ELECT.* *4.* destino, *1* (*sim. to désigno, but esp. used of arbitrary appointments*): *to a. a king in room of l'acorus, regem in Pacori locum d., Liv. (Liv. also has consules destinare, 10, 21; but the*



**I:** *read on, I a. the service of my ears to you, recita, aurium operam tibi dico, Pl.: we a. the whole of this day to you, bunc tibi totum dicamus dicem, Cie.: v. to DEDICATE, DEVOTE.* **2.** dico, dixi, dictum, *3. to a. all one's money for a dowry, pecuniam omnem suam doti d., Cie.: v. to SET APART.* **II:** *To take for oneself (esp. in exclusion of others):*

**1.** arrogo, *i. (l. dat. to claim presumptuously): with dat. of prou. reflect: what they a. from other men's merit, that they do not allow to me from my own, quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mibi ex mea non concedunt, Sall.* **2.** acciso (adls.), scivi, scitum, *3. (without any invidious sense: v. TO ADMIT, ADOPT): with dat. of pron. reflect: which neither earth nor sky has a.d., quae neque terra sibi ascribit neque maximus aether, Lucr.: v. a. town, sibi oppidum a., Cie.: v. a. the praise of eloquence, eloquentiae laudem uni sibi a., Tac.* **3.** atrecto, *i. (to lay hands on dishonesty): to a. the king's treasures, regis gazas a., Liv.* **4.** vindico, *i. (to assert a claim: v. TO CLAIM): with pron. reflect: each one a. some part of what remains, ceterarum rerum partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cie.: to a. the greater part of (the merit of) a victory, victoriae majorem partem ad se v., Liv.* **5.** sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, *3. with dat. of pron. reflect: to a. the functions of a commander-in-chief, sub imperatorias partes s., Caes.* **6.** assūmo, *3. (constr. same as sumo): to a. to oneself what one has taken from another, quod alteri quis detraxerit sibi a., Cie. (Both in this and in the foregoing word, the notion of wrongfulness lies not in the verb, but in the context: in another place Cie. has, si id nihil assumo, videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, i. e. "If I take thus my ch to mysif, I seem therein to be in a manner claiming my own right," Off. 1, 1, 2; similarly with vindico and other words, thus, to a. to oneself exclusively the title of philosopher, may be expr. by sibi unius nomen philosophi inscribere, cf. Cie. Tusc. 5, 26, 7).*

**appropriate (adj.):** **I.** *Belonging peculiarly to, peculiar: proprius: this is the a. character of a letter, that it informs him to whom it is addressed of circumstances not known to him, hoc est epistola proprium, ut is ad quem scribitur de his rebus quos ignoret, certior fiat, Cie.: v.peculiar.* **II.** *Suitabili: congruens, entis (with dat.): an action a. to the mind, c. actioni menti, Cie.: a. fit and a. style of speaking, genus dicendi aptum et c., Cie.: v. APPROPRIATE, SUITABLE, FIT.*

**appropriately:** v. aptē, congruerenter: v. FITLY, SUITARILY.

**appropriateness:** convēnientia: congruētia: v. SUITABILITY, FITNESS.

**appropriation:** usū, exp. by ger. or other part of verb: e. g. they resolved on the a. of the money to building a temple, statuerunt templum e pecunia aedicare: by the a. of what one took from another, id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumendo: v. TO APPROPRIATE.

**approval:** **I.** *approbatio: Cie.: Liv.* **2.** comp̄batio: Cie.: v. APPROBATION. Pbr.: *I am glad that my books meet with your a. lib̄os (meos) tibi probat gaudeo, Cie.: not to meet with the a. of the multitude, non probari in vulgus, Cie.: not without the a. of the gods, non sine dis, Hor.: without the a. of Jove, Jove non probante, Hor.: without the a. of Minerva, as the saying is, i.e. in opposition to your genius, Invita, ut aiunt, Minerva, il est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cie.: Hor.*

**approve:** **I.** *To regard as right and (sometimes) to command:* **1.** probō, *i. greatly praise and of your plan, istam ratione laudo veluenter et p., Cie.: to a. of a place, locum p., Cie.* **2.** approbō, *i. the R. people a.d. of my oath, populus R. meum iusjurandum approbat, Cie.: they a. the speech, orationem approbat, Caes.: Liv.* **3.**

comprobō, *i. I very strongly a. of that opinion of yours, istam tuam sententiam vehementissime comprobō, Cic. (The foregoing words are nearly equivalent, but comprobō is the strongest.)* **4.** scisco, scivi, scitum, *i. (usu. of the sanction of the people in its legislative capacity): the consuls legally asked the assent of the people, and the people legally ad, consulē populum iuri rogaverunt, populusque iure solvit, Cic.* **5.** ascelso, *3. (rare in this sense: v. TO ADMIT, ADOPT): the Latins ad what the R. people had directed, quod populus R. iusserset, Latinī asciverunt, Cic.* **6.** annū, ūi, *3. (with dat.: chiefly poet.): a. my bold undertaking, audacibus annite corporis, Virg. Phr.: to a. of an alliance, societatem ratam exere, Liv.: your proceeding will be ad by me, nostra ratio nihil erit, Cie.: I do not a. of the transaction, nollem factum, Ter.: Cie.: that (poet) is a.d. by all, who blends the useful and the agreeable, omne multum punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.: do you a. of everything? tu nihil reprehendis? Hor.: I should like them to a., quibus haui arridebile velim, Hor.: to a. with outward signs, clapping, etc., plaudo, applaudo: v. TO APPLAUD.*

**II.** *To prove, show oneself to be: v. TO PROVE.*

**approved (adj.):** spectatus: most illustrius and a. men, clarissimi et spectatissimi viri, Cie.: v. PROVED, TRIED.

**approver:** **I.** *One who approves:* **1.** probatōr: *what difference is there between the adviser and the a. of a dead? quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatōrem? Cie.* **2.** apprōbātor: *you were the a. of my journey, profectiōnis meae a. fuisti, Cie.* **3.** comp̄bātor: Cie.: v. PRAISER, APPLAUSER (II). **II.** *One who gives evidence against an accomplice: index, ictis (prop. an informer), may be used when the context serves to define it: Cie.: but perhaps the phrase, index item et testis (Tac.), is preferable still more definite would be, corruens (Nep.) item et testis.*

**approximate (adj.):** prōpinquus: proximus: v. NEAR, NEXT.

**approximate (v.):** accēdo: v. TO APPROACH (III).

**approximation:** Phr.: *the most successful of human productions are only a.s to perfection, vel optimus hominum opera ad perfectiōnem prope quidem accedere possunt, non tamēn attingerē: the nearest a., quod proximum est: v. NEXT, NEAREST.*

**approximative:** quod prope accedit.

**appertenance:** appendix. v. APPENDAGE.

**appertenent:** v. BELONGING TO, APPENDED.

**apprētent:** v. BELONGING TO, APPENDED.

**apricot:** mālum armēnācum or armēniūm (or without matūm): Col.: an a. tree, armēniāca: Col.: Plin.

**April:** Aprilis, is, m., or mensis Aprilis, Cie.: the 13th of A., Aprilis idus, Ov.: the 1st of A., kalendae Aprilis, Caes.

**apron:** **I.** *An article of dress:*

**1.** praeccōtrūm: Aug. (of the figure of "aprons" in Genesis). **2.** succōtrūm: Aug. — NOTE. Both the above words are post-class.: the use of the tunic appears to have rendered that of an apron unnecessary. The words subligaculum, subligar, campestre, denote a kind of drawers, not an apron.

**II.** *A flat piece of lead to cover the vent of a cannon: op̄erūm or op̄erūmentum (both used by Cicero in the general sense of "covering").* **III.** *A covering used to protect the legs of persons riding in open vehicles: op̄erūlūm or op̄erūtūm (v. No. II).*

**apropos:** opportunely, seasonably; v. q.v. Phr.: a. of (introducing something connected with what was before mentioned), quod ad illud attinet; quod dicit, quod dictum est, etc.: v. AS FAR AS.

**apsis:** absis or apsis, idis, f.: Plin.

**apt:** **I.** *Fit, suitable, adapted,*

**appropriate:** aptus, idōneus, appositus: v. FIT, SUITABLE, ADAPTED, APPROPRIATE. **II.** *Inclined, prone: prōnus, propensus: v. INCLINED, PRONE. Phr.: shale' s a. to be hurtful to singers: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbras, Virg.* v. TO BE ACCUSTOMED, WONT. Apt to may sometimes be expr. by a derived adjective: as, a. to get into a passion, iracundus, iracundor a. to forget, inmemor: for which see the neuter adj.

**aptitude:** i. e. natural tendency or fitness: **1.** habilitas (v. rare, the a.s of the body, habilitates corporis, Cic.

**2.** ingēnūm (i. e. ability, geniūs: q. v.): a. for invention, ad ingēnūm i., Cic.: v. FITNESS, SUITABILITY.

**aptly:** aptē, appositē v. EASILY SUITABLY, PERTINENTLY.

**aptness:** **I.** *Fitness, suitableness, q. v. convēnientia: congruētia.* **II.** *Aptitude, tendency, propensity: q. v. habilitas: prōclivitas.* **III.** *Quickness, readiness: q. v. solerteria.*

**aptotes** (indefinable nouns): aptotes, n. plu.: Dion.

**aquafortis:** \*acīdūm nitrīcom: M. L.

**Aquarius:** Āquārius: Cie.

**aquatic:** **1.** aquātīlis, e: a. animals, bestiæ a., Cie.; aquātīlia, fum: Plin.

**2.** aquātīcas: the a. lotus, aquatica lotus, Ov.: a. birds, aves a., Plin.

**aquatinta:** \*cælatura in aere opere acidi nitrici tacta.

**aqueduct:** **1.** aquae ductus, ūs: Cie.: Plin.: **2.** aquarūm ductus, ūs: Plin.—NOTE. An aqueduct is also often called aqua when its *proper designation* is added: as, Aqua Marcia, A. Julia, etc.: v. Diet. Ant. pp. 109, sqq.

**aqueous:** aquātīlis: aquōsus: v. WATERY.

**aqūilīne:** **I.** *Pertaining to the eagle: aquīlinus: Pl.* **II.** *Hooked like an eagle's beak: aduncus: an a. nose, nasus ad, Ter.: Hor.*

**arabesques:** \*ornamenta more Arabum trondibus et floribus distincta (Kr.); \*picturae monstra (cf. Vitr. 7, 5, 3); *erum qua nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec tuerunt imagines (Georg.).* Of these pir. the first seems preferable; as the Arabesque ornamentation is based on foliage: the two latter (G.) are far too vague. Perhaps \*Saracenic ornaments may be used as l.t.: or, \*ornamenta Saracenica, more festivissime floribus et foliis cuiusvis generis distincta.

**arable land:** **1.** arvūm: meadows and a. lands, prata et arva, Cic.: the Numidians pay more attention to green crops than to a. land, Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall.

**2.** arātīo: Plin.

**3.** aratūcula (a small piece of a. land): Pl.

**arbalist:** arcubalista: Veg.

**arbalister:** **I.** Legal t.t.: v. ARETRATOR. **II.** In gen. one who decides on any differences: arbitrus, tri: an a. between the old Academy and Zeno, a. inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cie.: Paris, the a. of beauty, Paris, a. formae, Ov.

**III.** *A governor, master:*

**1.** dominus: v. LÖRD, MASTER. **2.** arbiter: Mars the a. of arms, Mars armorum a., Ov.: the a. of a kingdom, regni a., Tac.: the gods, the a.s of powerfull nations, dil potūtūm popūlūm arbitri, Tac.

**arbitrarily:** i.e. according to one's mere will or caprice: **1.** ad arbitrium (with adj. pron.): the Roman people is accustomed to rule the conquered a. populus R. victis ad suum a. imperare conseruit, Caes.

**2.** ad libidinēm (also with adj. pron.): to harass any one a. ad l. suum aliquem vexare, Cie.

**3.** ex libidinē: fortune renders all things removed or obscure, a. rather than in accordance with fact, fortuna res cunctas ex l. magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratique, Sall.

**4.** libidinōs: what she did a., what wickedly, what cruelly, quae illi l., quae nefarie,

**quae crudeliter fecit.** Ctc.: Sall.: v. ABSOLUTELY, DESPOTICALLY.  
**arbitrari:** I. Depending on the mere will; libidinosus: very a. acquittals, libidinosissimam liberations, Ctc. Phr.: an a. punishment. \*poena ex libidine sumpta. In philos. language: the volitions of the mind are not purely a., voluntas hominis non ex mera animi libidine pendet; voluntates nostrae non omnino temerariae sunt, & temere fiunt. II. Absolute, despotic; q. v. IMPERIÖSUS superbus.

**arbitrate:** discepto, i: to a. between the people and the king, inter populum et regem d., Liv.: Ctc.: v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE.

**arbitration:** 1. arbitrium: a judgment is one thing, an a. another, aliud est judicium, aliud a., Ctc.: an a. respecting a. avaria, rei vexatio, Ctc. 2. arbitratius, us: Cato: v. DECISION (v. also foll. art.)

**arbitration, pertaining to:** arbitrarius: Gai.: Ulp. (in certain phr., as judicium, actio, a. i.e. a case in which arbitration, or as we say equity, is exercised by the judge).

**arbitrator:** 1. arbiter, tri: also arbiter litis: Ctc.: our neighbours here are at variance about their boundaries, and have chosen me as a. vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus; me cetera a., Ter.; also arb. sumere, adigere, and in less formal sense (Att. 15, 1, 2), statuere, Ctc.: to appoint an a. to two parties, aliquem arbitrum dare, Ctc. Off. I. 10, 33: to have recourse to an a. ad a. adire, configere, Ctc.: Caesar, as their common friend and a., wished to settle the disputes of the kings, Caesar volebat pro communis amico atque arbitrio controversias regum componere, Caes. 2. disceptator: a private a., domesticus d., Ctc.: he says that he has been chosen a. between the father and the son, disceptatore, ait, se sumptum inter patrem et filium, Liv.: v. UMPIRE. NOTE. Disceptator is less frequent than arbiter, and appears especially to be used of non-legal disputes. Ctc. combines the two (Fam. 13, 26) "te arbitro, et quod commodo tuo fieri posset, te disceptatore uterentur," where the latter word perhaps refers to the more careful discussion of a case.

**arbitrement:** arbitrium: jüdicium: v. ARBITRATION, DECISION.

**arborescence:** \*species arbori similes quae in metallis apparetur solet.

**arborecent:** \*arborens, entis: M. L.

**arbour:** 1. umbraculum: Ctc.: Virg. 2. trichla: Virg.: Col.

**arbut:** 1. The tree: 1. arbatus, i. f.: Virg.: Hor. 2. arbutum: Virg.

3. unedo, ônis, m.: Plin.

II. The fruit: 1. arbutum: Luer: Virg. 2. arbuteus fetus: Ov. 3.

unedo: Plin.

arc: arcus, us: i. t.: v. ARCH.

**arcade:** 1. porticus, us, f.: v. PORTICO, COLONNAE. 2. janus, i. m.: the top or bottom of the a., i. summis, imus: Hor.: Ctc.: Liv.—NOTE. Janus was prop. the name of a particular arcade in the forum, but the term was also applied to all archæd passages ("Janie dicebant omnes transitiones per viae, sive aedificia fornicate et perviae," Forcell. s.v.).

**arch (subs.):** 1. fornix, icis, m.: the Fabian a., Fabius fornix, Ctc.: a. in a wall, fornices in muro, Liv. Fig.: the a.s. of the sky, fornices coeli, Enn. (censured by Ctc.) 2. arcus, us: a low a., humilis a., Ov.: a marble a., marmoreous a., Suet.: Tac.: a black a. of waters (i. e. the curved billows), niger a. aquarum, Ov. Phr.: constructed on a.s. or adorned with them, forniciatus: v. ARCHED.—NOTE. Fornix and arcus are both used in the sense of a triumphal arch, but the epithet triumphalis rarely, if ever, occurs in the classical writers.

**arch (e.):** 1. arcuo, i: i.e. to construct in the form of an a. (rare):

the millipede) which does not a. itself in creeping, illa quale non arcatur, Plin. 29. 6, 39 (where it is opposed to arcatum reperi, a little before): an a.'d chariot, arcatum currus, Liv.: a.'d work (of an aqueduct), arcatum opus, Plin. 2. concamerō, cimero (rare): v. TO VAULT.

3. conformio, i (rare): to a. cells, buildings, celas, structuras c., Vitr.

4. Perhaps better than the above in ordinary lang., formicibus instruere, sufficere: v. TO CURVE, VAULT.

**arch (awl):** 1. argutus: an a. orator, a. orator, Ctc.: a. sayings, a. dicta, Ctc. 2. lascivus: v. PLAYFUL.

3. mälus (comic): the a. one has hid herself, delituit mala, Pl.

**archaeological:** Phr.: a. learning = archaeology, q. v.: the A. Society, Societas Archaeologica.

**archaeologist:** \*doctus literis monumentisque antiquitatis: a very eminent a., v. literarum monumentorumque antiquitatis peritissimus.

**archaeology:** peritia s. scientia literarum monumentorumque antiquitatis (cf. Cic. pro Dom. 32, 86).

**archaism:** I. Of a single word:

1. verbum priscum et inusitatum: Ctc. 2. verbum obsoletum: Ctc.

3. verbum priscum ac vetustum, et ab uso quotidiano sermonis jam diu intermissum: Ctc. de Or. 3, 38, 153. 4. verbum et vetustate repetitum: Quint.

5. verbum ab obsoleta vetustate sumptum: Quint. II. Of a phrase, or style: \*locutio obsoleta (of a phrase); \*antique ac nimis vetusta oratio; obsoletum dicendi genus (of a style).

**archangel:** archangeli: Hier.

**archbishop:** archiepiscopus: Cod. Just.

**archbishopric:** \*archiepiscopatus, us: M. L.

**archdeacon:** archidiaconus: Hier.

**archdeaconry:** \*archidiaconatus: Hier.

**archdeaconship:** archidiaconatus: Hier.

**archducal:** to be expr. by gen. of archidux.

**archduchess:** \*archidux: M. L.

**archduchy:** \*archiducatus, us: M. L.

**archduke:** \*archidux, dñcis: M. L.

**arched:** I. forniciatus: Ctc.

II. forniciata: Ctc. 3. incitatio: a. of mind, animi in, Caes.: mentis in, Ctc. v. PASSION, WARMTH, FEVERY, FIRE (IV. fn.). Epith.: acris, vehemens, divina, tanta, Ctc.

**arduous:** I. Lofty: q. v.: altus: celsus. II. Difficult: arduus: we attempt a great and a. task, magnum opus et a. conannus, Ctc.: they thought nothing was a. for them, nihil arduum sibi existimabant, Caes.: Hor.: v. DIFFICULT.

**arduousness:** difficultas: v. DIFFICULTY.

**area:** I. An open space, esp. around or attached to a building: area (prop. a clear space within a city suitable for building on, but also used of any open space before, behind, or in the middle of a mansion): to occupy and build upon open areas, vacnas a. occupare et aedificare, Suet.: Ctc.: we sat in the a. of the house (for security in apprehension of an earthquake), resedimus in a. domus, Plin. ep.: an a. on either side of the house, a. ab utraque parte aedium, Dig.

II. In geom. superficial content:

I. área: Gell. 2. superficies, éi, f.: Plin.

**area, a small:** èrëöla: Plin. ep.

**arena:** i.e. the open space in the centre of the Roman circus: 1. ärena: Suet.: Juv.: hence fig.: the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: an a. for civil war, civili bellii a., Hor.: Plin. 2. pulvis, èris, m. (poet.): they control the chariots in the a., dominant in pulvere currus, Virg. Fig.: the a. of the forum, forensis pulvis, Quint.—NOTE. For the fig. sense of arena, cf. FIELD (III).

**arenaceous:** èrenäceus, Plin.

**areola:** \*èreola: the a. of the breast,

areola papillaris: M. L. (P.)

**argillaceous:** argillacéus: a. earth,

a. terra, Plin.: v. CLAYET.

**Argo (constellation):** Navis Argonica; Argo, us, f.: Cic.

**argonaut:** argonauta: the ship of the a.s. navis argonautarum, Cic.

**argonautic:** argonautica (the pl.

Argonautica is the title of some poems on the A. expedition; in other uses exp. by gen. pl. of Argonauta.

**argosy:** magna navis oneraria: v. MERCHANTMAN.

**argue:** A. Intrans.: I. To reason:

I. argumtor, i: why should I a. further on a point about which no one can doubt? quid porro argumento qua de re dubitate nemo possit? Ctc.: you a.d. that this was a mark of love,

liae t., Ctc.: Liv. II. The place in which records are kept: tabularium: v. RECORD-OFFICE, REGISTRY.

**archly:** arguti: Pl.: Cic.

**archness:** I. argutiae (of liveliness and keenness): there is some a. in her babbling, ejus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic. 2. protervitas (usu. in bad sense, but implying less reproach than petulantia or procacitas): pleasing a., grata protervitas, Hor.

**archon:** archón, onis: Ctc.

**archpresbyter:** archipresbyter, éri: Hier.

**archpriest:** pontifex maximus: v. PRIEST.

**artic:** I. articulus: the a. circle, a. circulus, Hyg. 2. artictus: an a. race, arcta gens, Mart.: v. NORTHERN.

**Arturus:** Arturus: Ctc.: Virg.

**ardency:** v. ARDOUR.

**ardent:** I. Lit.: fiery, hot: q. v.: ardens, II. Fig.: of that which has the appearance of fire; ardents; or of the mind, fervidus, calidus: v. FIERY.

**ardently:** ardenter: to desire a., a. cupere, Ctc.: v. WARMLY, EAGERLY, PASSIONATELY.

**ardour:** I. Heat: q. v.: călor: ardor. II. Eagerness, passion: 1. ardor: the a. of the soul towards glory, a. mentis ad gloriam, Ctc.: the a. of the soldiers, a. militum, Liv.: to quench the a. of desires, restinguere cupiditatem a., Ctc. 2. fervor: mental a. and excitement, f. concitatio animi, Ctc.: a. of feeling, f. pectoris, Hor.: youthful a., f. aetatis, Ctc. 3. incitatio: a. of mind, animi in, Caes.: mentis in, Ctc. v. PASSION, WARMTH, FEVERY, FIRE (IV. fn.). Epith.: acris, vehemens, divina, tanta, Ctc.

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**argonaut:** argonauta: the ship of the a.s. navis argonautarum, Cic.

**argonautic:** argonautica (the pl.

Argonautica is the title of some poems on the A. expedition; in other uses exp. by gen. pl. of Argonauta.

**argosy:** magna navis oneraria: v. MERCHANTMAN.

**argue:** A. Intrans.: I. To reason:

I. argumtor, i: why should I a. further on a point about which no one can doubt? quid porro argumento qua de re dubitate nemo possit? Ctc.: you a.d. that this was a mark of love,

**argumentatus** *es amoris hoc esse signum*, Cic.: also used with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*: *he ad at length in support of that view*, multa in eam partem argumentatus (est), Liv.: Cic. **2.** *disputo, i: they a. on the opposite side, contra disputant*, Cic.: *to a. with any one upon any thing*, d. de aliquo re cum aliquo, Cic. **3.** dissero, serui, *3: to a. with any one, cum aliquo d.*, Cic.: *the custom of a.ing about everything on opposite sides, consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contraria partes disserendi*, Cic.: *v. to discuss*. (Both this and the preceding word imply the careful sifting of a subject, and not merely disputation). **II. To infer:** q. v. **B. Trans.:** *To discuss*: q. v. **Phr.:** *to argue a cause, causare dicere, Cic.*

**arguer**: *disputator: a subtle a., d. subtilis, Cic.; v. DISPUTANT.*

**argument**: **I.** *A reason alleged in support or proof of any proposition*:

**1. argumentum**: *an a. is a reason which gains assent to a doubtful matter, a. est ratio quae rei dubiae facit fidem*, Cic.: *you show by many weighty as that there are gods, multis ex gravibus a. deos esse doces, Cic.: he endeavoured to refute these positions by instances rather than by a.s, ea exemplis magis quam argumentis conabatur refellere*, Cic.: *to amplify an a., dilatare, Cic.: the force of an a., vis argumenti, Quint.: on assemblage of a.s, congregatio argumentorum, Quint.: some a.s it is not enough merely to state; they must be supported, quedam a. ponere satis non est; adjuvanda sunt, Quint.: very powerful a.s, potentissima a., Quint. To produce or allege a.s, argumentor, i: I shall not produce those circumstances as a.s, weighty as they are, illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, Cic.: to produce probable a.s, probabilitor a., Liv.: v. TO ARGUE (1).*

**2. ratiō**: Cic.: **v. REASON.** **III.** *A debate, discussion*: q. v.: *disputatio*.

**III. The subject of a discourse or literary production**: *argumentum: the a. of this tragedy, a. huius tragœdiae, Pl.: the a. of a play, fabulae a., Ter.: the a. of a letter, epistola a., Cic. So Milton: "rise to the height of this great a." ad res tantas tamque excelsas emiti: v. SUBJECT.* **IV. An abstract or summary**: q. v.: *epitome*.

**argumentation**: *argumentatio: a. is the unfolding of an argument, a. est argumenti explicatio, Cic.: subtle a., subtilis a., Quint. (or expr. by ger. of argumentor): v. REASoNING.*

**argumentative**: *ratiocinatīvus: on a. inquiry, r. quæstiō, Quint.: an a. style of speech, \*oratio arguments crebra sc̄ refera.*

**argumentatively**: *Phr. to speak a., \*argumentūtū: sermone argumentis crebra uti.*

**aria** (*mus. l. t.*): *cantōnum; v. AIR.* **arid**: *āridus, siccus: v. DRY, PARCHED.*

**aridity**: *āriditas, siccitas: v. DRYNESS.*

**Aries** (*constellation*): *Āries, ītis, n. v. Oryx.*

**arietation**: *āriētātō: Scn.*

**aright**: *recte: v. RIGHTLY, CORRECTLY.*

**arise**: **I.** *To mount aloft: sublimem abire, in sublime ferri, etc.: v. TO ASCEND, MOUNT.* **II.** *To rise (of heavenly bodies and of rising from bed, &c.);* *ōrīor v. TO RISE.* **III.** *To begin, spring up*: **1.** *ōrīor, ortus, 4: who but will believe that this has arisen from you? hoc quis non credat abs te esse ortum?* Ter.: *a. dispute arises, oritur controversia, Caes.* **2.** *cōrīor, 4 (used in preference to the simple verb when a. number of things, or the operations of a. number of causes is spoken of): suddenly very great storms arose, subite tempestates coortae sunt multae, Cic.: a. sedition has arisen, coorta est sedition, Virg.: there arose a laugh from all, risus omnium coortus est, Nep.: v. TO BREAK OUT.*

**3.** *exōrīor, 4 (usu. to a. sub-*

*denly: also to a. out of): may some avenger a. from our bones, exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg.: when this takes place, loca must needs a., id quoniam contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic.: suddenly very great confusion arose, subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, Cic.: so many wars suddenly arose, tot bella repente orta sunt, Liv. **4.** *existō, stīti, stītum, 3 (i.e. to come into existence; to arise out of): a somewhat difficult question a.s, e. quaestio subdificilis, Cic.: a. great dispute as between them, magna inter eos e. controversy, Caes.: aravice must needs a. out of luxury, ex luxuria existat necesse est avaritia, Cic.* **5.** *nascō, nātus, 3 (lit. to be born: q. v.: hence fig., to originate, arise): Trojan Caesar shall arise from beauteous origin, nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg.: the departure arose from fear of a. revolt, profectio nata est a timore defectionis, Caes.: Cic. **IV. To arouse oneself to action**: *expurgis, 3: v. TO RESTIR ONESELF.***

**arising from** (as *adj.*): *aptus (prop. connected with: with ex or abl.): a. cause arising from eternal causes, causa ex aeternis causis a., Cic.: to enjoy a life arising from virtue, vita apta virtute perfici, Cic.*

**aristocracy**: **I.** *A form of government of a state, in which the nobles have the chief power*: **1.** *civitas (quae) optimatum arbitrio regitur, Cic. Icp. 1, 26 ("quoniam regnum est penes electos, tum illa civitas optimatum arbitrio regi dicitur," Cic. l. c.). **2.** *optimatum dominatus, lb. 27.* **3.** *pancrum et principum administratio civitatis, ib. 28.* **4.** *patrum dominatio, ib. 32.* **5.** *optimatum status, ib. 44.* **II. The nobility, esp. regarded as rulers**:*

**1.** *delecti ac principes cives, ib. 26.* **2.** *optimates, um: the power and wealth of the a., potestas atque opes optimatum, ib. 32: to be subject to an a., optimatus servire, ib. 35.* **3.** *patres, um: the a. had the management of affairs, patres rerum potestibantur, ib. 32. **4.** *nobiles: v. NOBILITY.**

**aristocrat**: **I.** *A member of an aristocracy: optimas, atīs (usu. plur.): you are ashamed of being too little of an a., pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. ap. Cic.: the contests of the plebeians and a.s, plebie et optimatum certamina, Tac.: v. ARISTOCRACY.* **II.** *A favourer or supporter of an aristocracy: optimatum, fautor, Nep. (applied to Alcibiades); also, nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Phr.: to be an a., optimatus, s. optimatum parti, favere.*

**aristocratic**: **1.** *optimas, atīs (rare): an a. form (of government), gen. optimata (republicana), Cic. ap. Non.: a. ladies, matronae optimates, Epp. ap. Cic.* **2.** *patricius: an a. family, p. familia, Cic.; p. gens, Juv.* **Phr.:** *to hold a. sentiments, populi potentiae amicum non esse; optimatum fautor enim esse, Nep.: to be on the side of the a. party, a. partibus optimatum statu: v. TO FAVOUR (5): to be of a. family, claros parentes habere, Hor.: to admire stupidly a. distinctions, stupra in titulis et imaginibus (referring to the busts of the Roman noble), Hor.: no one is of more a. blood than thou, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: a man not of a. family, vir nullus majoribus ortus, Hor.: a. pride, contemptor animus et superbia, communis oblitatis malum, Salt.; \*generis s. familliae fastus, superbia (v. PRIDE): a. appearance, facies liberalis, Ter. (v. GENTLEMANLY); or more precisely, \*quae sibi ortum minime ignobilis vindicat: v. NOBLE, PATRICIAN*

**aristocratically**: *more optimatum, or more patricio (Cic. uses aperto-kratikos playfully): Att. 1, 14, 3.)*

**arithmetic**: **1.** *arithmētika, or ē, ēs: Vitr. Plin.* **2.** *ārithmētika, or ē, ēs: Vitr. Plin.* **3.** *nūmerū, orūm: a. knowledge of a., numerorum notitia, Quint.*

**arithmetical**: *ārithmētīcus: Vitr.*

**arithmetically**: *\*secundum arithmeticas leges: ex numerorum ratione,*

**arithmetician**: **1.** *in arithmeticis exercitatus: Cic.* **2.** *arithmetorum peritus.*

**ark**: *i. e. a chest or loffer: area: esp. Noah's: the dove returning to the ark, rediens ad a. columba, Ang.: the dove brings back in its mouth to the ark a branch of budding olive, ad a. ore columba refert ramum viridianis olivae, Prud.: also of the "ark of the testament," a. testamenti, Vulg.: v. CHEST.*

**arm**: **I.** *A limb of the human body: 1. brāchium (prop. the fore-arm, from the wrist to the elbow; but it more usu. denotes the whole arm): the fore and upper a.s, brachia et lacerti, Ov.: he attempted to throw his a. about his father's neck, conatus est collo patris dare brachii circum, Virg.: to break an a., b. frangere, Cic.: to keep time with the movement of the a.s, brachia in numerum jactare, Lucre. Fig.: the sea had stretched out its a.s, brachia prorexerat Amphitrite, Ov.: cf. ini. (H.) Phr.: the tendon of the a., nervus brachialis, Pl.: the thickness of an a., brachialis crassitudin, Plin.: a small or delicate a., brachiolum, Cat.*

**2.** *lacertus (prop. the part between the elbow and the shoulder; but often used for the whole arm): the fore-arms are placed below the upper-arms, subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov.: Milo renowned for his sides and arms, Milo nobilitatus ex latribus ex l. suls, Cic.: snow-white a.s, nivei l., Virg. **3.** būmērus, prop. the shoulder, sometimes used poetically for lacertus, Stat.—Note. Hūmērus is the shoulder of a man, armus of a quadruped: see SHOULDER. Phr.: the republic will receive Pompey's son with open a.s, Pompeii filium respublica simu complexique recipiet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: to sit with folded a.s, compressus manus sedere, Llv.: I have carried him when a little boy in my a.s, puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi, Ter.: to carry a bundle under one's a., sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor.: who is this walking with his a.s akimbo? quis hic ansatus ambulat? Pl. (comico): v. HAND, EMBRACE, PROTECTION.*

**II.** *Any object analogous to an arm: (a) an a. of a tree, brāchium: the oak shakes its a.s, quatit brachia querens, Cat.: v. BOUGN, BRANCH. (b) an a. of the sea (v. sup. l. 1): v. ESTUARY. (c) the a. of an anchor: dens: v. FLKE. Phr.: an anchor with two a.s, ancora bldens, Plin. (d) the a. of polypi: v. FEELERS. (e) the a. of a chair, aēcū, öns, m.: Coel. Aur.*

**III.** *A weapon: tēlū, armā: v. ARMS, WEAPON.* **IV.** *Part, department (milit. t. t.): Phr.: artillery is a very important a. in all modern armis, \*tormentorum bombardicorum apud omnes receperitis exercitus usus est maximus.* **V.** *Power (q. v.): brāchium: to bind one's a.s to crime, brachia sceleri praeberere, Ov. Phr.: to deliver any one over to the secular a., aliquem magistratus ad poemas sumendas, ad supplicia, tradere: v. POWER.*

**arm** (v.): **A. Trans.:** *armo, i: slaves were a.d against their masters, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: the place itself a.d them with stones in abundance, saxis eos affatim locus ipse armabat, Llv.: to surround one's person with a.d men, armatis corpus circumspire, Liv. Fig.: to a. the rashness of an excited multitude with public authority, temeritatem concitata multitudini auctoritate publica a., Cic.: a very great and superior intellect has a.d you for everything, i.e ad omnia summu atque excellens ingenium armavit, Cic.: rage a.d Archiloctus with the fitting iambus, Archiloctum proprio tales armavit iambo, Hor. Phr.: we a.d him then that we might now have to fight with him well prepared, illi tune armis dedimus ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic., of all the number about a fourth part was regularly a.d., ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat*

militaribus armis instructa, Sall.: *light, heavy-a'd, levis, gravis armatura; gravior armatus: v. LIGHT-ARMED, etc.* Fig.: *a.d. with fortitude, tector fortitudine, Cic.* **B. Intrants:** *1. to take one's a.s: armor, i: he orders the other cohorts to a., reliquias cohortes armari jubet, Caes.: prepare the young men to a., armari pubem para, Virg. Phr.: the king orders the men to a., induere arma viros rex jubet, Ov.: in prose more freq. arma capere, Cic.: poet. accingi armis: v. TO GIRD ON.* **II.** In sense of *ma*: *no preparation for war: bellum parare, Caes.: he a.s again, ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall.: the state is a.ing, ad arma it civitas: v. WAR.*

**armada:** *classis magna: v. FLEET.*

**armadillo:** *\*dasyphus: Lim.*

**armament:** *1. A body of forces equipped for war: copiae, exercitus; classis: v. ARMY, FORCES, FLEET.* **II.** *The guns (collectively) with which a ship of war is armed, \*apparatus bellii quo navis longa instructa est.*

**arm-chair:** *1. sella (with some qualifying word): in Coel. Aur. we have a direction for a patient to sit "in a butter's chair, made with sloping arms" (sella tonsoria, quae sit obliquis fabrefacta concubitus), which would imply that easy chairs were not in common use. Probably the use of the couch rendered them unnecessary. **2. cathedra:** needing to be qualified like the preceding: the cathedral was a delicate couch-like seat: v. COUCH.*

**armed (adj.):** *armatus: an assembly of a. men, concilium armatum, Caes.: a city a. with walls, urbs muris armata, Cic.: a multitude of a. men, multitudo armatorum, Caes.: v. TO ARM.*

**arm-hole:** *ala: axilla: Cic.*

**armillary sphere:** *sphaera kpt-kwrti, Gel. 3, 10.*

**armistice:** *indutiae (ciae), arum: an a. of thirty days had been agreed on with the enemy, triginta a diem erant cum hoste paciae i, Cic.: to grant an a. of two years, i, benni dare, Liv.: to break off an a., induitam tollere, C. v. TRUCE.*

**armless:** *inermis: v. UNARMED.*

**armlet:** *1. armilla: Pl.: Liv.* **2.** brachiale, is, n.: Plin.: v. BRACELET.

**armourer:** *faber, bri (in gen. pl. more usu. fabrum): with something in the context to determine what kind of a smith is meant: as, faber ferrarius, armarius, armorum, etc.: nor had the rurale a. forged the sword, ne ensim saevus duxerat f, Tib.: v. SMITH.*

**armorial bearings:** *1. armata: gentilicia: M. L. (Alcibiades, Pref. Embennata, p. i: sec Duceange).* **2.** insignia, insignia: v. RADGE.

**armour:** *1. armatura (the whole of the arms offensive and defensive): the various a. of the infantry and cavalry, a. varia pedieatis et equitatis, Cic.: Caes.* **2.** *arma, orum: the a. they were ordered to have was, a. helmet, shield, greaves, corset, all of bronze, arma his imperata galea, clipeis, ocreae, torica, omni ex aere, Liv.* **3.** *armatus, us (app. only in abl. sing.): carians and Cilicians with the same a., eodem a. Carens et Cilices, Liv.: accustomed to bear the weight of their a., a. sustinendo assueti, Front.* **4.** *tégumenta corporis: Liv. 1, 43.*

**armour-bearer:** *armiger, eri: Cic.: Virg.*

**armoury:** *armamentarium: Cic.: Liv.: Juv.*

**arm-pit:** *1. ala: Liv.: Hor.* **2.** axilla: Cic. **3.** (in offensive sense, with ref. to foul odour) hircus: Hor.

**arms:** *1. Weapons: arma, orum (including those both of defence and of offence; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from missiles): the conveyance of a. and mis-siles, armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall.: some a. are for defence, others for offence, a. alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: to take up a., a. capere or sumere, Cic.: to under a., in armis esse, Caes.: to lay down one's*

*a., a. dedere, ab armis discedere, Caes.; arma depone, Cic.: he strips the enemy of their a., hostes armis exiit, Caes.: men fit to bear a., qui a. ferre possunt, Caes.: to raise the cry, To arms! ad arma! clamare, Caes.: Cic. (v. also TO ARM). Fig.: let him reflect that if he shall aim any weapon at me, I will at once snatch up the a. of the courts of justice and of the laws, cogitet si quod in me t-um interderit, statim me esse arreptuum arma, judiciorum atque ligum, Cic.: v. WEAPON, MISSILE.*

*M. t.: war, hostility: amid a, the laws are silent, silent leges inter a., Cic.: let arms yield to the gown (of peace), cedant a. togae, Cic.: too prone to dreadful a., ad horrida promptior a., Ov.*

**II. Armorial bearings:** q. v.

**army:** *1. exercitus, us (the general term, denoting a body of men trained for war): to enlist an a., e. conscribere, Cic.; e. scribere, Liv.: to collect an a., e. contrahere or cogere, Caes.: to disband an a., e. dimittere, Caes.: to have the command of an a., exercitui praesesse, Caes.; e. ducere, Cic.: to raise recruits for an a., exercitui supplementum scribere, Sall.: an a. of mercenaries, e. conducticius, Nep.: an a. of raw recruits, e. collecticius, Cic.: an a. in fighting condition, aptus e, Liv.*

**2.** agmen, iiii, n. (prop. an army when marching): they attacked our a. on the march, in itinere agnoscit nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: the a. having been drawn up in order of battle, instrucit agmine, Liv.

**3.** acies, ei, f. (an army in battle array): he drew up the a. in battle array, aciem instruxit, Caes.: the a. fought rather in marching order than in battle array, agmine magis quam acie pugnabant, Liv.

**4.** legio, onis, f. (poet.): Lucr.: Virg.

**5.** collatio, i: a small a. (a handful of men), parva manus, Sall.: v. FORCE, BAND.

**6.** compoñere, posul, possum, 3: to a. the hair, capillum c., Cic.: to a. words or thoughts (in oratory), c. verba, inventa, Cic.

**7.** digero, gessi, gestum, 3: to a. the hair, capillos d., Ov.: to a. library, bibliothecam d., Suet.: to a. the whole of the municipal law into classes, omne jus civile in genera d, Cic.

**8.** instituo, ill, utum, 3: you a. an action at law, he draws up an army in battle array, tu actionem instituisti, ille aciem instruit, Cic.

**9.** dispenso, 1: to a. the year, annum d., Liv.: Cic.

**10.** como, compsi, compitum, 3 (only of hair): to a. the hair in steps and rings, caput in gradus atque anulos e., Quint.

**11.** fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (poet. of artificial arrangement): to a. grey hair, canas f. comas, Tib.: Virg.: Ov.

(Of the preceding words 5-9, colloco and compono denote the bringing of things together, and so esp. decent and orderly arrangement; digero is to put each thing separately in its place; instituo is about equivalent to instruo, only usu. in non-military sense, to draw up, form: dispenso is properly to distribute.) Phr.: so it was ad according to the custom of our ancestors, ita comparatum more majorum erat, Cic.: to a. one's plans, consilia sua expedire, Tac.: to a. the plan of a war, belli rationem expicare, Cic.: to a. a plan, consilium d., Caes.

**II.** *To adjust, settle, regulate, agree: q. v.*

**arranged, well:** *1. compositus: a battle better a., compositor pugna, Liv.: a very well a. little letter, literulae compositissimae, Cic.* **2.** *descriptus: nothing is better a. than nature, natura nihil est descriptus, Cic.* **3.** *dispositus: pursuits well a. with a view to preferment, studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Phr.: to speak in well-a. language, composite dicere, Cic.*

**arrangement:** *1. Orderly disposition:* *1. collatio: the a. of walls, moenium c., Vitr.: the a. of words, c. verborum, Cic.* **2.** *compositio: the a. of the magistracies, magistratum c., Cic.: the varied a. of sounds, c. varia sonorum, Cic.* **3.** *contextus, us: the a. of speech, c. orationis, Cic.* **Quint.** **4.** *désignatio: the a. of my books, d. librum meorum, Cic.* **5.** *descriptio: the*

**arraignment:** *accusatio: v. ACCUSATION.*

**arrange:** *1. To put in proper order:* *1. struō, struxi, structum, 3: he a.s his forces in front of the camp, copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: to a. words, verba s., Cic.: to a. a speech, orationem s., Quint.* *2.* *instruō, 3 to a. an army in order of battle, exercitum i, Sall.: to a. a speech, orationem i, Cic.: to a. a prosecution, accusationem i, Cic.* **3.** *ordinō, 1: to a. a line of battle, aciem, o.* *Just.* *4.* *dispōsū, posul, possum, 3: Pisistratus is said to have a.d the books of Homer, P. Homeri libros disposuisse dicitur, Cic.: to a. the hair badly, capillos male d., Ov.: they a. words just as painters do a variety of colours, verba ita disponunt ut pictures varietatem colorum, Cic.: to a. a line of battle, aciem d., Tac.: to a. garrisons and posts on the banks of the Loire, praeisdia custodiasque ad ripas Ligela d., Caes. (The preceding are the words most frequently used of arranging troops, though by no means confined to that application). *Instruō* and *struō* refer to the forming of a line of battle; *ordinō* is also used in the sense of to reduce to order, *organize*: dispono is to arrange or post at intervals, to arrange in order).*

**5.** *collōco, 1: time was scarcely given for a.ing and executing these matters, vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus dabatur, Caes.: to a. a cloak so that it may hang properly, chlamydem c. ut pendeat apte, Ov.: to a. words properly, verba apte, Cic.*

**6.** *componō, posul, possum, 3: to a. the hair, capillum c., Cic.: to a. words or thoughts (in oratory), c. verba, inventa, Cic.*

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**a.** of the republic, d. *republicae*, Cie. · the a. of public offices, d. *magistratum*, Cic. · 6. *dispositio*. (i) in oratory Cic. · Quint. (ii) in architecture Vitruvius · 7. *digestio* (in orat.): Cie.: Quint. · 8. *institutio*. the a. of things, rerum i., Cie. · 9. *instructio*: the a. of the standards, signorum i., Cie. · 10. *ordinatio*: the a. of the year, anni o., Suet. the a. of the elections, comitiorum o., Vell. (Cic. has instructio, and Front. *instructura*, of the arrangement of troops in line of battle; but for the most part this sense of the Eng. word may better be represented by means of a verb: as *skilled in the a. of troops for battle*, *peritus aciei instruenda*, etc. v. TO ARRANGE.) **II.** Settlement, adjustment; comparatio: the province was allotted to the *Manni* without casting lots, without a., *Manni* provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione data, Liv.: v. SETTLEMENT.

**arranger:** 1. compoſitor: Cie.: Ov. · 2. diſpoſitor: Sen.

**arrant:** v. NOTORIOUS, INFAMOUS. Phr.: *an a. thief*, tritir, uris: Pl.: *an a. rogue*, trifur, eri: Pl.

**arrantly:** nefarie: v. INFAMOUSLY.

**arras:** tapete, is, n.: v. TAPESTRY.

**array (subs.):** 1. *Orderly disposition*: v. ARRANGEMENT, ORDER. Phr.: battle array, acies, el. f.: *the b. a. of the enemy*, a. hostium, Caes.: *he drew up the army in b. a.*, aciem instruxit, Caes.: v. TO ARRANGE (init.). **II.** Dress, clothing: q. v.: vestitus. **III.** A list of persons qualified to be jurymen: album judicium, Suet. [See Dict. Ant. s. v. album.]

**array (n.):** 1. To arrange, draw up: q. v.: instruo. **II.** To dress, deck: q. v.: vestio. **III.** To select proper persons to compose juries: judices seligere: v. TO SELECT.

**arrear:** { 1. *rēliquum (usu. pl.)*:

**arrears:** { I. now wish to pay in full what remains in a., nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: *Camillus writes that he has received the a.s due to me*, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cie. *Stichus being in a.*, Stichio reliqua habente, Paul. Dig. · 2. *residua pecuniae*: to exact the payment of all a.s, omnes r. pecunias exigere, Liv.: Cie. · 3. *rēsiduum*. the a. of taxes, residua vectigalium, Suet., Aug. 101. Phr.: to be in a.s, reliquo, i. (with refl. pron., or more usually as *ad p.*): to owe large a.s, amplas summas reliquar, Dig.: to exact the payment of a.s, exigere reliqua, que quis se reliquist, ib.: he owes some a.s of public money, apud eum publica pecunia residet, Dig.

**arrest (v.):** 1. To stop, check: q. v.

**To apprehend legally:** 1. comprehend, di, sum: 3: to a. the leaders, duces, c., Cie.: to a. any one and give him into custody, aliquem, c. et in custodiā tradere, Cie. · 2. déprehendo, 3: to a. the go-betweens, intercūtios d., Caes.: Sall. · 3. arripo, ripul, reputum, 3 (i.e. to arrest suddenly): he was a.d. by the officer in attendance, arreptus est a viatore, Liv. Phr.: they were of opinion that Lentulus should be a.d., censurunt at Lentulus in custodiā tradreper, Cie.: v. TO APPREHEND.

**III. To fix (the attention, &c.):** Phr.: hereupon a far more terrible sight a. our attention, bi aliud multo tremendum obiectum magis, Virg.: what is perceived by the ear does not so a. the attention, segnius irritant animos quam sunt demissa per aures, Hor.: to a. the attention of all (in admiration), oculos omnium in se convertere, Nep.: Suet.: also simply convertere: as, wherever he went, he a.d. the attention of all, quaqua irer convertit homines, Suet.

**arrest (subs.):** 1. Legal apprehension: comprehensio: the a. of the guilty, sonitum c., Cie.: v. APPREHENSION. **II.** A stopping, legal t.: arrest of judgment, (f) ampliatio: strictly an adjournment of a trial. (In Med. L. arrestum: v. Du Cange, s. v.)

**arrival:** adventus, us: a sudden a.,

repentinus a., Caes.: the a. of the consul at Rome, a. consulis Romani, Liv.: their a.s in the cities of the allies do not differ much from a hostile taking by storm, ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differunt, Cic.: the a. of misfortunes, malorum a., Cic. v. APPROACH.

**arrive:** 1. To come to, reach:

1. advenio, ventus, ventum, 4: to a. at the forum, ad forum a., Pl.: to a. in a province, in provinciam a., Cic.: to a. at the Tauria Tigris, Tyrian urbem a., Virg.: a letter has a.d., advenere literae, Suet. Hence, to be on the point of arriving, advento, 1 (prop. frequent.): it was reported to Caesar that his cavalry were on the point of a.ing, and were even at a.d., Caesar adventure junque adesse ejus equites nuntiabatur, Caes.: v. TO APPROACH. 2. pervenio, 4 (denoting that the end of a journey is reached): the Germans a.d. in our territories, Germam in nostros fines pervenerunt, Caes.: to a. at the gate, ad portam p., Cic.: to a. at a harbour, in portum p., Quint. · 3. devengo, 4 (prop. of places lower than those from which the persons come): to a. in a place, in locum d., Liv.: they a.d. in the same cavern, speluncam eandem devenero, Virg. Fig.: to a. at maturity, ad maturitatem d., Plin.: v. TO ATTAIN.

TO. 4. attingo, tigl, tactum, 3 (rarely except of arriving by ship): with the acc.: *Caesar ad Britaniam with the numerous ships*, Caesar Britanniam attigit primis manus, Caes.: Tac. · 5. advehor, vectus, 1 (only of going by ship or horse): *Marius in a few days a.s at Utica*, M. Paucis diebus Uticam advehitur, Sall.: more fully, navi adv., Sulp. ap. Cic.: classibus adv., Tac. · 6. pervehor, vectus, 1 (only of going by ship or horse): *the ship a.s at Syracuse*, appellatur navis Syracusas, Cic. In later authors the active forms occur: the ship a.d. ad Dertosa, navis Dertosau appulit, Suet. Tac. Phr.: news a.d. that the Etruscans had renewed the war, rebellarunt Etruscos allatum est, Liv.: v. TO REACH.

**II. To arrive at, i.e. to attain: ad-**

**ipsoſor.** v. TO REACH.

**arrogance:** 1. arrōgantia (i.e. claiming too much for oneself): elevated by foolish and barbarous a., they despised their countrymen, stulta ac barbara a. elati despiciunt suos, Caes.: Cic. · 2. spiritus, us (i.e. a haughty, contemptuous temper: often in pl.): kingly a., regius s., Cic.: to assume great a. in military affairs, magnos spiritus in re militari sumere, Caes.: Liv. · 3. fastus, superbia: v. HAUGHTINESS, PRIDE.

**arrogant:** 1. arrōgan, antis (i.e. claiming too much for oneself): that threatening and a. non, iste inimicus atque a., Cic.: to a. one's inferiors, a. minoribus, Tac.: v. PRESUMPTUOS. 2. superbus: a very a. law, lex superbus sima, Liv.: v. HAUGHTY, PROUD. 3. insolens: v. INSOLENCE.

**arrogantly:** 1. arrōgant, a. (i.e. claiming too much for oneself): that a. a. a. facere, Caes.: to ask a. for anything, aliquid a. petere, Cic.: somewhat a., subrogantur. Cic. · 2. insolenter: v. INSOLENTLY.

**arrogate:** arrōgo, 1 (with dat. of pron. reflect.): I do not assume nor a. so much to myself, nihil non sumo tantum neque a. myself, nihili non sumo tantum neque arogo, Cic.: to a. wisdom, sapientiam sibi a., Cic.: v. TO APPROPRIATE (11.), ASUME, CLAIM.

**arrow:** 1. sagitta: to discharge a.s, sagittas concurre, Caes.: swift a.s, celeres sagittae, Hor. · 2. spiculum (prop. the point of any missile: in this sense chiefly poet., and esp. of Cupid's arrows): Virg.: Hor.: Prop.: Ov. · 3. tēlum (prop. any missile: and in this sense chiefly poet.): Hor.: Ov. Phr.: a red fit for an a., calamus sagittaria, Plin.: a. bearing quiver, sagittifera

pharetra, Ov.: an a.-maker, sagittarius Farnum.

**arrow-head:** 1. The point of a arrow, cuspis sagittae (cf. Ov. M. I., 47).

**II.** A plant so called: 1. pis-tāna: Plin. · 2. sagitta: Plin. · 3. sagittaria sagittata: Linn.

**arrow-headed:** arrow-headed characters or letters, \*cuneate litterae.

**arrow-root:** \* tarina ex maranta arundinacea confecta.

**arrowy:** 1. of arrows: Phr. a thick a. shower, sagittarium densissimum imber (cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 284, and G. I., 33). **II.** like an arrow: a. Byron, "the a. Rhone": sagittatus: cf. Pl. Tr. 2, 1, 16.

**arsenal:** 1. armamentarium: Cie.: Liv.: a naval a., a navium, Plin. · 2. officina armorum (a manufactory of arms): Caes. · 3. návalla, ium (a naval a.): Cie.

**arseniate:** arsenias, atis: M. L.

**arsenic:** a metal, the common name for arsenious acid: 1. arsenicum: M. L. N. B. This word occurs in Pliny, but with him it designates native sulphure of arsenic. **2.** oxydum arsenici album: M. L.

**arsenical:** arsenicalis, e: M. L.

**arsenite:** arsenis: a. of potash, a. potassae: M. L.

**arsis:** 1. sublato: Quint. 9, 4,

46. 2. arsis, is, f.: Marc. Cap.

**arson:** incendium dolo male s. malitiae factum: v. DICT. Aut. s. v. incendium.

**art:** 1. Human skill (as opposed to nature): 1. manus, us, f. (only in abl.): a town fortified both by natural situation and by a., oppidum et natura loci et manu munition, Caes.: for what, either in nature or in the productions of a., can be found so well arranged? quid enim aut in natura aut in operibus manu factis tam compositum inveniri potest? Cie.: harbours made by a., portus manus facti, Cie.: without the a. and labour of men, sine hominum manu atque opera, Cie. · 2. opus, eris, n. (only in abl.): they found a place admirably fortified both by nature and by a., locum nacti sunt egregie et natura et opere munition, Caes.: a camp very strongly fortified both by natural situation and by a., et opere et natura loci munitionis castra, Caes.: v. SKILL. **II.** Any particular application of human skill: 1. artis, f.: shaping fire, the master of the other a.s, ignis artificios magister artium reliquarum, Cie.: liberal and refined a.s, ingenia et humanae artes, Cie.: the fine a.s (but in a wider sense than our phrase, including rhetoric, poetry, etc.): artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cie. Fin. 3, 2, 4 (for our "jones arts") we may perhaps use, artes gantiores: the rhetorical a.s, artes orationis, Cie.: to cultivate the fine a.s, artes liberales colere, Suet.: to practise an a., artem exercere, Hor.: to be engaged in the practice of the liberal a.s, in ingentis artibus versari, Cie.: you have devoted your attention to these a.s, his artibus studium tuum dedisti, Cie.: to study an a., arti studere, Cie.: is not medicine to be considered an a. an medicinars non putanda est? Cie.: healing a.s, medicae artes, Ov.: city a.s, i.e. jurisprudence and oratory, artes urbanae, Liv.: the a. of debating, i.e. logic, artes dissidenti, Cie.: the a. of music, artes musicae, Plin.: he published a book on the a. of gambling, de aleae arte librū emisi, Suet.: all artis are employed in some mean (mechanical) a., opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cie.: the a. of navigation, artes gubernandi or gubernatoris, Cie.: the works of Parthasius protulit, Hor. · 2. artilicium (i.e. the practice of some craft, art, hence a term of more respect than opificium, from opera: the latter including the meanest manual occupations: cf. Cie. Off. 1, 42, 150): respecting a.s and occupations, which are to be considered

*liberal, which mean, we have learnt somewhat as follows, de a. et quaestibus qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus, Cic.: I believe that the *a.* had flourished in that island, credo magna a. fusse in ea insula, Cie.: also in bad sense, the *a.* of *deception*, a. *simulationis*, Cic. 3. *opus, éris, n.*: *helmets chased in the Corinthian style of a., galeae caelatae opero Corinthio*, Cic.: *things made in the ancient style of a., antiquo opere facta*, Cic.: *they have plenty of Corinthian works of a., Corinthiis operibus abundant*, Cic. III. *The principles of art, art in the abstract*: arts: *Zeno holds that it is the special function of a. to create and produce*, Zeno censem artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: *to reduce every thing to a. and rules*, omnia ad artem et ad praecepta revocare, Cic.: *as is a surer guide than nature*, ars est dux certior quam natura, Cic.: *the thing seems to me to be very good in practice, but only tolerable in a.*, res mihi videtur esse facultate praecela, arte medicorius, Cic.*

IV. Skill (q. v.): *sollertia: Cic.*  
*arterial*: arteriosus: a. blood sanguis a., M. L.

*artery*: 1. arteria: *an a. when divided does not unite*, a. incisa non coit, Cels. (But in Cic. arteria is the *wind-pipe*, q. v.). 2. vena (used of all the blood-vessels): *if any one's a.p. pulsate in this way, he has a fever*, si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.: *if the a.p. pulsate irregularly*, si v. non aquis intervallis moventur, Cels.

*artful* (= *crafty, cunning*; q. v.): 1. argutus: *an a. courteous*, a. meretrice, Hor. 2. astutus: *an a. plan, a. ratio*, Cic.: *an a. nation, a. gens*, Tac.: *Hor.* 3. callidus: *a. men homines c. Cic.: a. boldness, c. audacia*, Cic. 4. väfer: *v. CLEVER, CUNNING,*

*artfully*: callide, väfré: *V. CRAFTILY, CUNNINGLY, INGENIOUSLY*.

*artfulness*: 1. artificium: *to gain something by a kind of a.*, a. quodam aliquid consequi, Cic.: v. INGENUITY. 2. calliditas: Ter.: *Cic. Liv.*: *v. CRAFT, CUNNING*.

*arthritus*: 1. arthritis, Idis, J.: *Vitr.* 2. articulärus morbus: Cato Plin. 3. articulärus morbus: Plin.: V. GOUT.

*artichoke*: *the common a.*, cñmara: Col.: \*cñmara scolymus, Linn.: *the Spanish a.*, carduus: Plin.: Col.: \*cñmara cardunculus, Linn.: *Jerusalem a.*, \*helianthus tuberosus, Linn.

*article*: 1. *A distinct part*: Phr. to explain anything a. by a., aliquid articulatum explicare, Varr.: *those things are spoken of a. by a., and point by point, in articulatum distinque dicuntur*, Cic.: *an a. in a lexicon, or other work alphabetically arranged, vocabulum (i.e. word)*. II. *A clause in a law, treaty, &c.*: 1. caput, itis, n.: *from the first a. of the law to the last*, a primo a. legis usque ad extremum, Cic.: v. HEAD. 2. conditio: *as of peace, pacis conditions*, Caes. Pbr.: *the a.s. of war, leges militares*, Cic.: v. HEAD, ITEM, TERMS. III. *A proposition in theology*: 1. *decretum fidei*: Labbe, Concil. 2. canon, onus, m.: id. 3. articulus, Acta Syn. Dord. M. L. 4. symbolum (a collection of the a.s. of faith): v. CONFESSION.

IV. *A commodity or substance* (q. v.): 1. res, rei, f. (in the most general sense): *the most recherché a. for banqueting, res exquisitissimae ad epulandum, Cic.*

2. merx, mercis, f. (as a thing for sale) a.s. for women, merces feminae, Ov.: *the twigs are an a. of merchandize, sarmenta in merce sunt*, Plin. 3. The word may very often be expr. by the neut forms of pronouns and adjectives: *they import those a.s. which have tendency to render them effeminate, ea quae ad effeminaendos animos pertinent important, Caes.* V. Gram. t.t.: articulus: Quint.

*article* (v.): Phr.: *to a. an apprentice to a mechanic, puerum artici*

s. opifici addicere ut artem ejus discat: v. TO APPRENTICE.

*articled-clerk*: discipulus: v. APPRENTICE.

*articular* (*relating to the joints*):

1. articulärus, e: Plin. 2. articulärus: Cato: Plin.

*articulate* (adj.): I. Distinct (gram. t.t.): 1. distinctus: *the tongue renders the sounds of the voice a. and defined, lingua sonos vocis distinctos et pressos efficit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.

2. dilucidus: a. pronunciation, Quint. 11, 3, 33. 3. explanātus (rare): *in the tongue (lies the power of) a. utterance of words, in lingua explanatū vocum expressionem*, Cic. 4. explanābilis (?): *they (i.e. beasts) have a kind of speech, sed non ex a., perturbata, et verborum inefficax*, Sen. Ir. 1, 3, 5. (Perhaps the two latter expressions more precisely represent the English word.) II. In logical sense; clearly defined (Sir W. Hamilton), emicatus: or more definitely, articulatum distinctus atque eneclatus: cf. ARTICLE (I); and v. DISTINCT, CLEAR.

*articulate* (v.): 1. articulo, i. the nimble tongue as wondrous words, mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, Lucr.: to a. sounds, and to frame the voice to words, sonis a. et vocem in verba conformare, Arnob.: Apul. 2. exprimo, press, pressure, 3: *I do not like every letter to be a.d. in an affected way, nolo exprimi literas putidius*, Cic. v. TO PRONOUNCE. 3. explano, i: cf. ARTICULATE, adj. (3): Plin.

*articulately*: 1. articulatim: to distinguish words a., verbo a. discernere, Lucri. 2. articulatim: to speak plainly and a., plane et a. eloqui, Gell. (Not distinct alone, which refers usu. to the matter rather than to the manner; v. DISTINCTLY.) Phr.: to utter every letter and syllable a., \*unamquamque literam et syllabam accuratius exprimere: cf. TO ARTICULATE.

*articulateness*: dilucida pronuntatio: Quint.

*articulation*: I. A joint or mode of joining (amat, t. t.): artis, commissura; v. JOINT. II. Distinct utterance: *the a. of words is necessary, necessaria est verborum ex*, Quint.: *the faultless a. of words, emendata vocum ex*, Quint.: v. PRONUNCIATION.

*artifice*: 1. ares, artis, f.: they were entrapped by the same a. by which they had entrapped the Fabii, capti ante arce sunt qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.: *the a. of war, artes bellii*, Liv.: Virg. 2. artificium: *by their a. the republic has been brought into its present state, earum artificis effectum est ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret*, Caes. ap. Cic.: *some a. must be devised*, a. quodam exigitandum est, Cic. 3. columnna (unlike the preceding words always in bad sense): *Metellus occupied the time for speaking by a.*, Metellus columnna dicendi tempus excedit, Cic. 4. dôlus: v. DECEIT, CRAFT.

insidiae, arum (Fig.): *too much a. seems to be employed for captivating the ears, nimis insidiarum ad capienda ares adhiberi videntur*, Cic.: v. TRICK, STRATAGEM.

*artificer*: 1. A craftsman, artisan:

1. artifex, fiscis: *the a.s. of engines for war, artifices tormentorum, Liv.*: v. ARTIST. 2. opifex, fiscis (concerning the difference between this and the preceding word): v. ART, II, 2: v. WORKMAN.

II. In rhetorical sense: creator, opifex: v. FRAMER, CONTRIVER, MAKER.

*artificial*: 1. *Produced by human labour or skill*: 1. artificiosus: *those kinds of divination are not called natural, but a., ea genera dividunt non naturalia sed a. dicuntur*, Cic.: *there are two kinds of memory, the one natural, the other a., sunt duas memoriae, una naturalis, altera a.*, Auct. Her. 2. artifex, fiscis (rare): *Four a. oren, quatuor artifices boves*, Prop. 3. manu facti: a. harbours, portus manu facti, Cic.: v. ART (1).

4. factitius: a. gems, f.

gemmae, Plin.: v. FACTITIOUS, FALSE

II. *Displaying art or skill*: v. INGENUOUS, SKILFUL, ARTIFICIAL.

*artificially*: 1. nánu: a town fortified both naturally and a., oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes. (v. ART, I): *diseases which we have a. produced, morbi quos manu fecimus*, Sen. 2. artē (abl. of ars): arguments which are made a., argumenta quae arte fuit, Quint.: *colours produced a., colours arte facti*, Virg.

*artillery*: I. Cannon and all that pertains to them: tormenta, orni of course, not strictly referring to fire-arms; but the etymology of the word [from torqueo], as well as its wide application in classical authors, makes it very well adapted to represent the English word; which indeed itself is equally applicable to the ancient engines of war:

cf. I Sam. xx, 40: the foll. examples are added to illustrate the use of the ancient word: *Antony battered Mutina with a.*, Antonius Mutinam verberant tormentis, Cic.: *Caesar placed his a. in the forts*, Caesar in castellis tormenta collocavit, Caes.: *he arranges the a. on the walls, tormenta in muris disponit*, Caes.: *he drew up his army in a place from which the fire of his a. might be directed against the enemies' columns*, aciem eo loco constituit, unde tela tormentis missa in hostium cuneos coniici possent, Caes.: *a. of various calibres, varia magnitudinis tormenta*, Liv.: *the ships were too near (to the walls) to be under the fire of the a., naevae interiores itibus tormentorum erant*, Liv.: *heavy a., tormenta majora (or, majoris formae); see Livy 26, 47*: *a park or train of a.*, tormentorum multitudine, Caes. II. The troops who manage cannon, &c. milites a quibus tormenta administrantur: *horse-artillery*, \*turnae equitum qui tormenta administrantur ("tormenta quae ab equitibus administrantur", Kr.): *an artillery-man, ballistarius*: Veg. Mil. 2, 2. (The word tormentarius is without ancient authority, but may be used for the sake of convenience: Kr.)

*artisan*: 1. faber, bri (usu. a worker in some hard material): he selects a.s. from the legions, ex legionibus fabros deligit, Caes.: Cic.: Hor. Phr.: the workshop or business of an a., fabrica: Cic. 2. opifex, fiscis: *the hands of a.s., opificum manus*, Cic.: a. and slaves, opifices atque servitia, Sall.: Liv. 3. artifex, fiscis (v. ART, II, 2: only of skilled occupations): Nep. Art. 13.

*artist*: I. One who practises any of the fine arts: artifex, fiscis (more comprehensive than the Eng. word; yet chiefly used of painters, sculptors and actors): v. ART, II, 2: stage a.s., i.e. actors, scenici artifices, Cic.: Suet.: *Apelles and Lysippus*, Cic.: *as Apelles et Lysippus, artifices*, Cic.: *the same a. made that Cupid which is at Thespiae, idem a. Cupidinem fecit illum qui est Thespiae, Cic.* II. i. q. painter: q. v. pictor.

*artistic*: 1. artifex, fiscis: (more comprehensive than the Eng. word; yet chiefly used of painters, sculptors and actors): v. ART, II, 2: stage a.s., i.e. actors, scenici artifices, Cic.: Suet.: *Apelles and Lysippus*, Cic.: *the same a. made that Cupid which is at Thespiae, idem a. Cupidinem fecit illum qui est Thespiae, Cic.* II. i. q. painter: q. v. :

*artistic*: 1. artifex, fiscis: a. gesticulation, a. motus, Quint.: a. man of a. genius, vir artificis ingenii, Plin. (This passive use of artifex appears not to be found in Cic.: for artifex stilus [Brut. 25, 96] signifies not "an artistic style," but "a stilus or pen that is itself a master of art;" stilus in the sense of "style" is of later usage than Cic.).

2. artificiosus: most elegant and a. rhetoricians, rhetores elegansissimi et artificiosissimi, Cic.: v. INGENUOUS.

*artistically*: 1. artif. fiscis: what the hand effects in the productions of our arts, that nature effects much more a., quod in operibus nostrarum artium manus efficit, id multo artificiosius natura efficit, Cic. 2. affabre: a statue a. made, signum a. factum, Cic.

*artless*: I. Institute of art: incomptus: a. oratory, oratio i., Cic.: the countrymen amuse themselves with a. verses, coloni versibus incomptus ludunt, Virg.: Hor. 2. inconfitudo: a. songs, i. carmina, Liv.: to give forth

**a.** strains, i. tactae, Virg. **3.** incompositus: to sport with *a. verses*, versibus i. ludere, Virg. **II.** Simple, frank; guileless: *q. v.*: simplex, ingenuus.

**artlessly:** **I.** Without art: incomptus: to praise *a.*, incompito laudare, Stat. **II.** Simply, frankly, guilelessly: *q. v.*: ingenu, sine dolo.

**artlessness;** simplicitas: *v. simplicity, frankness.*

**as:** **I.** As a particle of comparison denoting equality or similarity: **1.** atque, or ac (after the adjs *juxta*, *aeque*, *similiter*; the adjs *idem*, *talis*, *similis*, *aequus*; and other words denoting identity, equality or resemblance): my disposition towards you is the same as it was, est animus te erga idem actum, Ter.: the Gauls have the same way of attacking towns as the Belgae, Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum oppugnat animus, Caes.: you will avenge your uncle's death by the same right as he punished that of his brother, similis iure tu uicel scris patri mortem atque ille persequeretur fratrui sui, Cic.: he pays as much respect to me as to his own patron, me colit et observat aeque atque patrum suum, Cic.: they made an attack upon the enemy as soon as they gained a footing on the beach, simul atque in arido constitutum, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. **2.** et (only so used to imply that what is true of one thing is true of another also): we love our friends as well as ourselves, aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligimus, Cic.: the question is, whether obstinacy is the same as determination, queritur idenitatem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. **3.** quam (esp. as correlative to tam, answering to the English as . . . as: it denotes a comparison of degree between two things: v. Habicht, § 79): I was formerly as free as your son, tam ego fui ante liber quam gratus tuis, Pl.: a tyrant can be as merciful as a king can be severe, tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex impotens potest, Cic.: he lived as long as he could, visit tam diu quam potuit, Cic.: as much as each one can, quam quisque potest, Ov.: esp. with superl.: to give thanks as great as possible, quam maximas gratias agere, Cic.: nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general, nihil aequo eos terruit quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (in this instance quam is probably used in preference to atque, ac [v. supr. 1], because of the following ac]: they do not act as they proposed, contra faciunt quam professi sunt, Cic.

**4.** qui (only after idem: = atque, v. supr. 1): the slaves had the same manners as their masters, servi moribus iisdem erant quibus domini, Cic.: all the Gauls must do the same thing as the Helvetii have done, omnibus Gallis idem faciendum est quod Helvetii fecerunt, Caes. **5.** pro (prep. with abl.): I loved him as my own (child), hunc amavi pro meo, Ter.: to state as a fact, pro certo ponere, Caes. **6.** quemadmodum (or as separate words, quem ad modum= in the same manner): he was elated by the promises of my colleague, as he himself said, inflatus es collegae mei, quemadmodum dicebat ipse, promissi, Cic.: if you were to discuss friendship as you are in the habit of doing with other subjects, si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disparisi, Cic. **7.** ut (= quemadmodum, v. supr.): go on as you have begun, perge ut institisti, Cic.: the army was driven up as the nature of the position required, instructrix est exercitus ut loci natura postulabat, Caes.: I have spoken of things as briefly as possible, haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita me dicta sunt, Cic.: rarely and late = atque: in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity, ei nihil aequo in causa agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. **8.** sicut (= quemadmodum, ut: only more emphatic than the last): (i) in comparisons: as I have said I will do, sicut dixi faciam, Pl.: as

had formerly been done, sicut erat antea factum, Cic.: I now take no pleasure as I used formerly in writing trifling verses, nihil me silent ajuvat scribere versiculos, Hor. (ii) to confirm a statement = as indeed: let your affair be important, as it is indeed, sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.: which he saw would take place, as really happened, quod fore, sicut accidit, videlicet, Caes. (iii) to introduce a simile: nature has placed the reasoning faculty in the head, as in a citadel, natura rationem in capite sicut in arcis posuit, Cic. (iv) to introduce illustrations: in all which causes, as in that of M. Curtius itself, there was very great difference of opinion on points of law, quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curtii, iuit summae de jure dissensio, Cic. **9.** velut, veluti (used to introduce a parallel case): (i) in comparisons: as the fall of Saguntum had given confidence for the war to Hannibal, so had the destruction of the people of Abduus to Philip, velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecerat, Liv. (ii) to introduce as when: *Styphus* was giving the rain, as when the captain of a ship spreads out the sails, Irena dabat Styphus velut quoniam carbasa rector deducit, Ov.: Hor. Quint. (iii) to introduce illustrations: there is something wonderful in those aquatic animals which are born on land, as for example, crocodiles, est admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus in qua dignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili, Cic. (iv) in hypotheses (usu, with si): they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus though absent, as if he were before them, absentes Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horribant, Caes.: this, as if obtained by labour, he hoped would bring him great credit, hoc veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. **10.** Ita (in asseverations and oaths, there being probably an ellipsis of ut, which, however, is sometimes expressed): as true as I live, I thought so, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: as true as I live, I am incurring great expenses, ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. **11.** qualis, e (usu, as correl. to talis): show yourself to us such as you formerly displayed yourself to the Roman people, qualiter te jam antepono R. praebonisti, taliter et nobis imperti, Cic. **12.** quantum (usu, as correl. to tantus): a contest as great as never yet been, tanta dimicatio quanto nunquam fuit, Cic. **13.** quoniam (usu, as correl. to tum): fortune, as it has very great influence in other affairs, so has especially in war, fortuna quoniam in reliquis rebus, tum praepucie in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: v. JUSTR. **II.** While, during, just as: q. v.: dum. **III.** Since, inasmuch as, seeing that: q. v.: quoniam.

Phr.: **(A)** as if: (i) ceu (in similes): flying through the open seas, as if free from the reins, per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aquona, Virg. (ii) tanquam (= just as if: sometimes with si): there was darkness there, as if it had been night, tenebrae ibi erant t. nox, Pl.: I was at his house, just as if it were my own, apud enim sic mihi, t. domi meae, Cic.: he knows every thing, as if he were admitted to the king's secrets, t. regis arcans interestet, omnia scit, Liv.: whatever pen comes into my hands, I use it as if it were good, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo sic utor t. bone, Cic. (iii) quasi (less emphatic than tanquam): equiv., to as though, as it were: I fastened as greedily upon Greek literature as if I were desirous of satisfying my long thirst, Graecas litras sic avide arripi quasi diuturnam statim expiere cupiens, Cic.: philosophy, the parent, as it were, of all praiseworthy arts, philosophia latitudinum artium omnium quasi parens, Cic. **(B)** as being: (i) utpote (usu, with relat. pron., but also with participles and adjectives): I

am worthless enough, as being one who have to-day begun to be in love, satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie incepimus amare, Pl.: when I was a very little boy, as being not more than nine years old, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.: a people that can be counted, as being small, populus numerabilis utpote parvus, Hor. (ii) quippe (usu, with a relat. pron. or adv.): nor was it disgrace to Cimon to wed his sister, as his fellow citizens followed the same custom, neque Cimon fuit turpe sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem ueterum instito, Nep.: v. INASMUCH AS, SINCE, **(C)** as to or for: (i) ad (with acc.): as to all other things we grow wiser by age, ad omnia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter.: v. IN RELATION TO, CONCERNING. (ii) de (with all.): as to a uol-work, I am not afraid of anybody, de lanifico, nemihun metuo, Pl.: Cic. (iii) quod (= as to what): as to what you write, that you will come to me, quod scribis to a me venturam, Cic.: Caes.: as far as depends on me, quod ad me attinet, Cic. **(D)** as follows: ita: he negotiated with Caesar as follows, Is ita cum Caesare egit, Caes. (For as far as, as soon as, as great as, etc., v. FAR, SOON, etc.)—N. B. “As” is often not to be translated into Latin: (i) when it connects two substantives in apposition, or a subst. in apposition to the subject of the verb, or introduces a factitive accusative: e.g.: they send as ambassadors to Caesar the most illustrious men of the state, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, Caes.: I have sat as juryman, I have conducted the investigation as praetor, iudex sedi, praetor quæsivi, Cic.: Servilius alone as consul had authority to appoint a dictator, nisi consul Servilio ius fuit dicendi dictatori, Liv. (ii) when it is used with such verbs as “to regard,” “to consider,” “to esteem,” where it is usu, an expletive even in English: e.g.: you regard him as faithful to you, eum tu habes fidelem fili, Pl.

**asafotida:** lasér, éris, n.: Plin.: Col.: the plant from which it is produced, lasserpitum: Pl.: Plin.: \*ferula asafotidea or narthex asafotida.

**asbestos:** asbestos, i. m.: Plin.

**ascend:** **1.** scando, di, sum, i (but the compounds are more usual, esp. in prose: v. infr.): to a. on a mound, in aggerem s., Liv.: to a. in the Capitol in a chariot, in curr. Capitolium s., Liv.: Hor.: v. TO CLIMB. **2.** ascendeo, 3 (either with acc alone or with prep.): to a. into a. city, in urbem a., Cic.: to a. the highest ridge of a mountain, summum jugum montis a., Caes.: a. the rostra, in rostra s. concioneam a., Cic.: Liv.: Fig.: to a. to the highest position in a state, in summum locum civitatis a., Cic.: to a. from less to greater things, a minoribus ad majora a., Cic.: the voice us by degrees, gradatim a. vox, Cic.

**3.** conscendo, 3 (less freq. in prose, except in sense of to mount, embark, q. v.): to a. mountains, montes a., Cat.: Virg.

**4.** escendo, 3: to a. from a deep well to the surface, ex alto putes ad summum e., Pl.: to a. into the rostra, in rostra e., Cic.: rostra e., Iac. (v. also supr. 2). **5.** succedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with acc.): whereas with dat., except in poetry, it means to come up to; q. v.): to a. the walls, muros s., Liv.: Fac. the higher he a'd (of the Gaul climbing the Capitol), quo successerit magis in ardum, Liv.: poet. with dat.: to a. the lofty sky, alto coelo s., Virg.: Fig.: to a. to the highest honour, ad summum s. honorem, Lucre.: Virg.

**6.** subeo, ivi, and ii, item, 4 (same constr as succedo): if the Romans should attempt to a. the hill, si Romani s. colent conatur, Hirt.: Liv.: rain-abr' is capable of a.ing and floating in the air, imbrum aqua s. potest, ac pendere in a're, Plin.

**7.** egredior, gressus, 3 (= to make one's way to a point): to a. too high, altius e., Ov.: to a. to the top of a mound

**tain**, ad summum montis e., Sall. 8, enītor, nūs, 3 (implying an effort in the ascent); *to a. the Alps*, Alpes e., Tac. 9, évado, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (e.p. poet.): *she had a'd the lofty steps, gradus evaserat altos*, Virg.: Liv. v. TO MOUNT, CLIMB, RISE. Phr.: *to a. the throne* regnum suscipere; v. TO SUCCEED TO.

**ascendant** (*subs.*): now chiefly used in the phrase to be in the ascendant, of one rising to greater and greater eminence (a figure borrowed from astrology). Phr.: such were the vicissitudes of fortune in these times, that now the one party, now the other was in the a., tanta varietas his temporibus fuit fortunae ut modo hi modo illi in summo essent fastigio, Nep.: *the influence of the wisest was completely in the a., auctoritas sapientissimum maxime florebat*, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 (but neither of the above phrases exactly expresses the idea of the English: we may prosaically expr. such a sentence as "the star of Caesar was in the a.", by Caesar in dies major Seri; illuc cuncte vergere: cf. Tac. A. i, 3); v. ASCENDENCY.

**ascendancy**: i.e. superior influence: 1. pōtentia (esp. us'd of power or influence exerted without constitutional right): *against the faction and a. of the few*, contra factiōnēt et p. paucorum, Sall.: *he invincibly maligned my a.*, meam p. invidioso criminalabatur, Cic.

2. auctoritatis: v. AUTHORITY, INFLUENCE. Phr.: *the democracy gained the a.*, populus superior factus (est), Nep.: *to have the a., superiorem esse*, Cic.: Nep.: *to gain an a. over a person* (i.e. to gain a strong influence over him), aliquem sibi devincere, Cic.: v. TO ATTACH.

**ascension**: v. ASCENT. Phr.: *the Ascension*, Christi in coelum ascensio, Aug.: *Ascension-day*, Dies Ascensionis Domini, Eccl. festum ascensionis Domini: Du Cange.

**ascent**: 1. *The act of ascending*: 1. Expr. by verb: as, *ascending the a.*, *to the summit*, dum in summum ascenditur; v. TO ASCEND. 2. ascensus, ūs: *they began to hinder the foremost from the a.*, primos prohibere ascensu coepernit, Caes. Fīg.: *an a. to a degree of higher honour*, ad honoris amphiorum gradum a., Cic. 2. *The way or means of ascending*: ascensus: *a difficult and steep a.*, a. difficultis atque arduis, Cic. 3. *Inclination or slope upwards*: q.v. Phr.: *the road has an a. of not less than a foot* in 200, vbi libramenta habet fastigata non minus in centenos pedes semipedes (cf. Vitruv. 8, 6, 1).

**ascertain**: 1. *To make certain*: v. TO DEFINE, PROVE. 2. *To obtain certain knowledge*: 1. compērio, pēri, perium, 4: *they a'd that a bridge was being made*, pontem fieri compērēnt, Caes., *he had a'd this from sure informants*, id a'ctis auctoribus compērat, Cic. (A stronger expression is compētūt habere; which denotes the possession of well-grounded knowledge: as, *I have a'd that words do not make men brave*, compētūt habeo verba nutritum non addere, Sall.) 2. rēpērio, 4: Pythagoras is a'd to have come to Sybaris, Sybaris Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO LEARN.

**ascertainable**: quod compēriri potest: v. TO ASCERTAIN

**ascertainment**: cognitio: *the a. of facts*, rerum c., Cic.: Quint. (But usu. better expr. by ger. or other part of verb: v. TO ASCERTAIN.)

**ascetic** (*adj.*): ascēticus: M. L. (Gr. ἀσκητικός): v. also ABSTINENT.

**ascetic** (*sust.*): ascēta, m.: M. L.: a female a., ascētria: Just. Nov.: places of retirement for a.s., ascētria, orum, Cod. Justin.

**asceticism**: 1. nimia continētia in victu omni atque cultu, Cic. Off. 2, 24.

2. nimia temperātia in victu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. 3. immanitas in voluptatis aspernātis, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

**ascites** (*a kind of dropsy*): ascites, ae, m.: Coel. Aur.

**ascititious**: v. ADDITIONAL. **asclepiad**: metrum asclepiādūm Diom.

**ascrivable**: ascribendus. etc.: v. foll. art.

**ascrībe**: 1. *To refer to, as to a cause*: 1. adjūdicō, i. Pompey often add to me the safety of this empire, Pompeius saepe hujus mibi salutem imperii adjudicavit, Cic. 2. ascribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *this loss is to be add to sc̄ipio*, hoc incommodum Sc̄ipionis assignabundum est, Cic. 3. assigno, i: do not a. this to my dishonesty, ne hoc improbitati meae assignes, Cic.: we a. all fortunate events to your prudence, omnia prospera tuo consilio assignamus, Liv.

4. attribuo, ūi, ūatum, 3: *we a. good results to the gods*, bonos exitus diis attribuumus, Cic.: (—Nore. The four preceding words do not materially differ from each other; except that *adjūdicō* denotes a more formal expression of opinion than the rest.) 5. confero, ūili, ūatum, 3 (espec. in phr. culpam, laudam confi, and the like): *to a. one's vices to old age*, sua via in senectutem c., Cic.: Lucr. 6. rēfēro, ūi (i.e. to refer to as a cause: q. v.): *to a. everything to fiery force*, omnia ad igneum referre, Cic. 7. congerō, gessi, gestum, 3 (i.e. to heap up; to accumulate praise, honour, blame, etc. upon any one): *all would a. to then the flame of the land being devastated, and of the imminent dangers*, omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in se congesturos, Liv.: Cic. 8. trābō, traxi, trāctum, 3 (usu. of what is unfairly or incorrectly ascribed): *they a. to the consul the honour of taking Nola*, capite decus Nolae ad consulēm trahunt, Liv.: *whatever was rash was add to bravery*, omnia non bene consulta in virtute trahabantur, Sall. Phr.: *to the Roman people must be add the praise that that city was preserved*, Populi R. Ius est, urbem illam esse servatam, Cic.: *my inspiration and my power to please I a. to thee*, quod spiro et placebo, tuum est, Hor. 9. *To refer to, as to a possessor or author*: v. TO ATTRIBUTE.

**scription**: expr. by part of verb: as, *to join in the a. of praise* to any one, uno ore alieni laudem tribuere, cumulari, congerere: v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ASCRIBE.

**ash-tree**: 1. fraxinus, i. f.: Virg. Hor.: Plin. 2. ormus, i. f. (the flowering ash): Virg.: Hor.: Plin. 3. pyrus aucuparia (the mountain-ash): Linnaeus.

**ash, ashen**: 1. fraxinus: Virg. Ov. 2. fraxinus: Ov. 3. ornēus: Col.

**ash-colored**: cinerēsus: Col.: Plin.

**ashamed**: 1. pūdibundus: she will mingle with the wanton satyrs somewhat a., intererit satyris paulum pudibunda protervit, Hor.: a. and sorrowful, p. ac moerens, Plin. 2. pudore confusus: Ov.

—, be or feel: pūdēt, ūit or pūdūtum est, 2 (with acc. of the person who experiences, and gen. or inf. mood of that which excites the feeling): *there are men who a're neither a. nor vexed at their infamy*, sunt comedentes quos infamiae sue neque pudeat, neque tadelat, Cic.: *we are a. of our scars*, cætracium pudet, Hor.: *I should be ashamed to say I did not understand*, pudet me dicere non intelligere, Cic.: also with supine in n: *I am a. to say*, pudet dictu, Tac.: (—Nore. In Plautus is found the personal form pudeo: Cas. 5, 2, 1). To feel somewhat a., suppūdet (constr. same as that of the simple verb): Cic. Phr. I am a., mibi rubor suffunditur, Sen. (v. TO BLUSH): *to fortify oneself against being a.*, ex contra pudorem munire, Tac.

**ashes**: 1. cinis, éris, m. rarely f.

(in ordinary sense usu. sing.): in fig. sense, and esp. of the a'cles of the dead, more frequently pl.): lye ashes, c. lixii, Col.: Pl.: *ashes extinct and alvī cold*, c. extinctus et Jam frigidus, Suet.: *to reduce to smoke and ashes*, verte in fumum et cinerem, Hor.

(but in ordinary language to reduce to ashes may best be expressed by concremare. v. TO CONSUME, BURN). Fig. of a dangerous work: *you wall over fires concealed beneath the treacherous a.*, incēdis per ignes suppositos cineris doloso, Hor.: *the a. of one's native land*, cineres patriæ, Virg. Esp. of the a. of the dead: he besought him by the a. of his dead brother, obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, Cic.: *swear by the a. of your patron*, iura per patroni tul cineres, Quint. 2. filiā (hot a.: only sing.): *cinders and cast-out a.*, cineres ejactatae f., Ov.: Plin.: *you will sprinkle with the tear that is due the glowing a. of the poet*, calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis, Hor.: Virg.: v. ENBERS. 3. līx, līcis. f. Plin.: *to repeat in sack-cloth and a.*, \*in cilicio et cīnī: poenitentiam exercere, Vulg. (but the expression is unclassical; the Roman mode of exhibiting grief being simply the wearing of unashed, foul garnitures: whence the phr. sordidatū, atratum esse: v. TO MOURN, MOURNING).

**ashlar**: caementa, orum: Cic.: Liv.: Vitr.

**ashore**: 1. *On to the shore*: Phr.: to go ashore (from a vessel), in terram eredit, Cl.; in terram evader, Liv.: to drive a ship a., navem in terram elicer, Caes.: *the soldiers had been put a.*, milites ex navibus erant expositi, Caes.: the trīvē come a. in the country of the Chauci, trīremis Chaucorum terram appulit, Tac. 2. *On the shore*: Phr.: many snares have been laid for me both a. and a float, multae mibi insidiae terra marique factae sunt, Cic.: v. SHORE, LAND.

**Ash-Wednesday**: Dies cineris et cīcīt, qui caput jejunii dicitur, Synod. ap. Du Cange.

**ashy**: cinerēsus: a. earth, c. terra, Plin.: an a. colour, c. color, Plin.

**Asiatic**: asiaticus: Cic.: Plin.

**aside**: v. APART. Phr.: I keep saying something, I know not what, a. to my slave, in a'rem dicere nesci quid puer, Hor.: I said a. / Bolanus! happy in thy cholerick rein, O te Bolane! cerebri felicem, aiebam tacitus, Hor.

**asinine**: 1. *Pertaining to the ass*: asinīnus: Varr.: Plin. 2. Stupid, q. v.: stōdīus: v. also ass.

**ask**: 1. *To request, beg*: 1. rōgo, i (folly, by ut or ne and subj.: also by a double acc. when the second is a neuter pronoun): *your brother asks you not to go farther an a.*, rogat te frater ne longius ibeas, Ter.: *for this I urgently ask you again and again*, hoc te venementer etiam atque etiam rogat, Cic.: also in the poets with a full double accusative (like posco): as, *he a. the gods for ease*, othūm divos rogat, Hor. 2. pēto: v. TO BEG. 3. posco: v. TO CLAIM, DEMAND.—Nore. Rogo is the ordinary word for to ask, as one would put a request to an equal: peto is to beg, petition for, esp. of a request made to a superior: posco implies a claim on the part of the person asking: postulo is even stronger than posco: while flagito, effligito are used only of importunate or clamorous demands. 2. *To interrogate, inquire*: 1. rōgo, i: *I a. who she is, quae sit rogo*, Tert.: why do you a. me that? I said: ask the Stoicks, quid me istud rogas? inquit: Stoicks roga, Cic.: *to a. about you, de te rogarē*, Cic.: *he first a. d his opinion*, primus rogatus est sententiam, Sall. *To a. again and again*, rōgo, i (freq.): they repeated y a. how I am, rogant me ut valeam, Pl.: Virg. 2. interrōgo, i (unlike rogo, never used in sense 1): *answer what I a. you*, hoc quod te interrogo responde, Pl.: *do you a. me whether I būl you o)* into exile? interrogas num in exilium? Cic.: when he was a'd whether he thought more of his father or of his mother, is cum interrogari utrum pluris patrem matrem faceret, Nep. 3. percontor (percutor), i: i. q. interrogo: a. him how ha

**does**, ut valeat percutire, Hor.: Quint.: **V.** TO ENQUIRE. **4.** quaero, quaequivi, quaequivit, i. (usu. with prep. *ex* or *ab*): *he a'd his physicians how he was*, quaequivit a medicis quemadmodum se habebat, Nep.: *having a'd whether Caesar had come, quaequo (neut. abl. ubol.) an Caesar venis*-t, Tac.: v. TO ENQUIRE; QUESTION (subs.). **5.** sciscitor, i: *to a. any one's opinion, sententiam ex aliquo s.*, Cic.: *to a. the consul's wish, consulis voluntatem s.*, Liv. **6.** scitor, i: *to a. and inquire the causes, scitari et querere causas*, Virg.: *he a's why she comes, quid veniat scitatur*, Ov.: v. TO INQUIRE.

**askance**: Phr.: *to look a. limis oculis aspicere*, Pl.: *she smiled a. limis subrisit ocellis*, Ov.: v. OBLIQUELY.

**asker**: parentator: Pl.: Hor. (or expr. by part. verb: *as, to turn away from a.s., rogantes aversari*): v. TO ASK.

**aslan**: obliquus v. OBLIQUELY.

**asleep, to fall**: **1.** obdormisco, i: *what is better than to fall a. in the midst of the labour of life?* quid melius quam in mediis vitae laboribus o?, Cic.: Suet. **2.** obdormio, 4: *Eudymion fell asleep in Latmos*, End. mihi in Latino obdormivit, Cic.: Suet. Phr.: *I fell a. more soundly than usual, me aetior quam solebat somnus complexus est*, Cic.

**asleep, to put**: **1.** sopio, 4: *to put a. men overcome with wine, s. vino oneratos*, Liv.: Tib. **2.** consopio, 4 (stronger than preceding): *Eudymion is thought to have been put a. by Luna, Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur*, Cic. **3.** soporo, i (esp. of the effect of a sleeping draught): *opium puts the mind a. opium mentem s.*, Scrib.: v. TO LULL.

**asleep, half; semisomnus or is; e**: Virg.: Liv. **asp.** aspis, idis, f.: Cic.: Plin. **asparagus**: asparágus: Plin.: Suet.: wild a., corruda, Plin.: acanthillus, idis, f.: Apul.

**aspect**: **1.** Look, appearance: q. v.: aspectus, ū, visus, ū, forma, facies, Phr.: *the follo ing is the a. of city affairs, urbanae res sic se habent*, Cic.: **such is the a. of public affairs**, haec sunt in republica, Cic.: *you see the entire a. of my affairs*, qui sit rerum status noster vides, Cic.: *nothing could be more desperate than the a. of public affairs*, republica nihil desperatus, Cic. **II.** Countenance: q. v.: vultus, ū. **III.** Position: *with respect to prospect or exposure*. Phr.: *the part of the city which had a sea a., urbis pars qua ad mare spectabat*, Cic.: *let winter dining-rooms have a western a., hiberna triclinia occidente spectent*, Vitr.: *bedroom ought to have an eastern a., cubicula ad orientem spectare debent*, Vitr. **IV.** The relative situation of the planets: aspects: us: Plin. 2, 68.

**aspen**: \*populus tremula: Linn. (the tree which Pliny describes as populus foliis indumentis, is supposed to be the aspen).

**asperity**: acerbitas: v. ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY, MOODINESS.

**asperse**: aspergo, spersi, spersum, 3 (with some defining word): *to a. a man (with abuse or calumny), aliquem lingua a.*, Auct. Her.: v. TO SLANDER, CALUMNIAE.

**asperser**: cālumniātor: v. SLANDERER.

**asperson**: opprobrium: v. REPROACH, SLANDER.

**asphalt**: bitumen, ū, n.: Tac.: Plin.

**asphaltic**: bituminous, Plin.: bī-tūmīnūs, Ov.: v. BITUMINOUS.

**ashphodel**: **1.** asphodēlus: Plin. **2.** albus: Apul. (Plin. uses this word to designate the stalk of the asphodel).

**asphyxia**: asphyxia: M. L.

**aspic**: v. ASP.

**aspitant**: **1.** appetēns, entis (prop. a participle): *Jugurtha was an a. for military renown*, erat Jugurtha appetitus glorie militaris, Sall. **2.** affectator: *a. a. for love*, amoris a., Eutr.

**3.** appetitor: *an a. for praise*, a. laudum, Ann.: v. CANDIDATE.

**aspire** (v.): aspiro, i (with dat.): *to a. consonants, consonantibus a.*, Quint. Phr.: *our ancestors used to a. vowels, majoris misquando nisi in vocali aspiratione utebantur*, Cic.

**aspireate** (subs.): **1.** *The rough breathing or its mark*: **1.** aspirationis nota: Quint. **2.** spiritus asper: Prise.

**II.** *An a.d. sound or its symbol*: *vocis sonus s. litera cui aspiratio adiicitur* (cf. Quirt. I, 5, 19).

**aspiration**: **1.** Gram. t. t.: asp̄atio: Cic.: Quint. v. ASPIRATE.

**II.** Ardent desire, chiefly for what is noble and elevated: affectatio: *philosophy is love for and a. after wisdom*, philosophia sapientiae amor est et a. Sen.: o. aſter sup̄eme power, imperii a., Suet. Phr.: *young men ought to have lofty a.s.* juvenes magna spectare debent, Cic.: v. TO ASPIRE.

**aspire**: **1.** affecto, i: *to a. to royal power*, regnum a., Liv.: Ov.: *the honour to which he a.d. honor quem affectabat*, Suet. **2.** pēto, ivi, itum, 3: *to a. to glory*, gloriam p., Sall.: *to a. to supremacy in eloquence*, eloquentiae principatum p., Cic. **3.** specto, i: *to a. high, alte spectare*, Cic.: *the eloquence to which I a., ea eloquentia quam specto*, Cic.: *I have alwys a.d. to being connected with you as closely as possible*, spectavi semper ut tibi possim quam maxime esse conjunctus, Cic. **4.** spiro, i: *to a. to lofty things*, altum s., Stat.: *to a. to greater things*, majora s., Curt. Phr.: Metellus warned Marius not to a. beyond his condition, Metellus Marium monebat ne super fortunam animum geret, Sall.: v. TO STRIVE AFTER.—Note. The verb asp̄iro (ads.) appears sometimes to be used in the sense of *to aspire*, esp. after negative or virtually negative sentences: as, in Virg. 12, 352: *neque aspirat Achillias*, or in Cic. Brut. 21: *ex bellicis laude aspirare ad Alricum nemo potest*; but the meaning of the expression seems rather to be *(not) to be able to get near enough to breathe upon*: v. TO APPROACH.

**aspiring** (adj.): appetēns, entis (with gen.): *a. after glory and greed of praise*, a. gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic.: Sall.

**asquint**: *to look a.s.*, strabonem esse, Cic.: *perversi similes oculis esse*, Cic.: v. TO SQUINT.

**ass**: **1.** Lit.: the animal: assinus: Cic.: *a young ass, an ass's colt*, or simply (poet.), *an ass, assalus*: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: *she ass, assina*: Varr.: Plin.: *a small or young she ass*, asella, Ov.: *a wild ass*, ñâgâr or ñâgrâs, Virg.: Plin.: *an ass-driver*, ñâñarius, Cato: *asses' milk*, lac ñâñinorum, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *a stupid person*: **1.** ñâsimus: Ter.: Pl. **2.** verver, ecis, m. (prop. a. sheep): Pl.: Juv.: v. FOOL, SIMPLETON, BLOCKHEAD.

**assail**: **1.** appēto, ivi, itum, 3: *the life of his son was often a'd by open violence and by treachery*, filii vita saep ferro atque insidiis appetitus est, Cic. Fig.: *a. d' by every insult*, ignominis omnibus appetitus, Quint. **2.** oppugno, i: *to a. a camp, castra op.*, Caes. Fig.: *to a. any one with money*, aliquem pecunia op., Cic.: v. TO ATTACK, ASSAULT. **3.** inverb, vectus, 3 (of assaulting with abuse, etc.): v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST.

**assailable**: qui oppugnari potest.

**assailant, assailler**: oppugnatōr: *the a. of his country*, o. patriae, Cic.: *the a. of my safety*, o. meae salutis, Cic. (or expr. by part. verb: *as, a place suitable for the a.s., locus oppugnabitus opportunus: v. TO ASSAILE*)

**assassin**: **1.** percussor: *an a. was*

*apprehended with a dagger in his possession*, p. deprehensus est cum sica, Cic.: *a nocturnal a.*, nocturnus p., Petr. **2.** sicarius (esp. of one who makes murder his trade): *an old a.*, vetus s., Cic.: Hor. **3.** laniāta (fig.): prop. a. master of gladiators): Cic.: v. MURDERER.

**assassinate**: insidias or per insidias interficio, fecit, lectum, i. Marcellus had been a.d., Marcellus insidias interfictus erat, Cic.: *what had he done that you wished to a. him?* quid fecerat quod eum per insidias interficer volueris? Cic.: v. TO MURDER.

**assassination**: **1.** caedes, is, f.: *to hire any one to commit an a. against a. caedem faciendum conducere*, Cic.: *Claudius effected the a. of many private persons*, Clodius multorum privatorum caedes effecti, Cic. **2.** gladii (by met.): *there is impunity for a.s.*, gladior est impunita, Cic. **3.** sica (by met.): *hence a.s., hence poisonings, hence forged wills procided, hinc sica hinc venena, hinc falsa testaments nascentur*, Cic. Phr.: *an inquiry into a charge of a. questio inter sicarios*, Cic.: *to defend or accuse any one on a charge of a.*, aliquem inter sicarios defendere accusare, Cic.: v. MURDER.

**assault** (subs.): **1.** A hostile and violent onset: **1.** impetus, ū (i.e. a sudden rush or onset): q. v. **2.** to attack a town with a vigorous a., oppidum magno i. oppugnare, Caes. **2.** oppugnatio (more comprehensive than the preceding, and including the whole offensive operations of a siege): *a.s. of towns*, oppidum oppugnationes, Cic.: *to sustain an a.*, oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.

**3.** vis, f. (i.e. violent attack, as opp. to blockade): *the town could be taken neither by a. nor by blockade*, opidum nec vi nec munimento capi potera, Liv. **4.** impresso (i.e. an attack of troops which presses hard upon the enemy): *to make an a. dare in*, Liv.; *im. facere*, Liv.: Varr. **5.** assultus, ū (lit. a., springing upon: rare): *he presses the place by various a.s.*, locum variis a. uregit, Virg. Phr.: *the walls are taken by a.*, moenia scalis capiuntur, Liv.: v. TO STORM. **II.** Violence exercised or threatened against a person (legal l.t.): **1.** vis vim, vi, f.: *this is an a. indeed* to be both dragged and pushed at the same time, vis haec quidem est trahi et trudi simul! Pl.: *I charge you to commit no a. upon her*, edico tibi ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter.: *he had committed an a. upon me*, mihi vim et manus intulat, Cic.: *he kept shouting out at the top of his voice that I was committing an a. upon him*, voce maxima vim mea sibi afferte clamabat, Cic.: *a person charged with a.*, de vi reus, Cic. **Es a. "criminal" assault:** *the tribune was killed by him upon whom he was committing a. a.*, tribunus interfictus ab eo est cui vim affrebat, Cic.: u. a. on a. uomin. vis illata muberi, Ov.: v. RAPE. **2.** manus, ū (in pl.; only in certain phr.): *to commit an a. upon any one*, aliqui manus affere, inferre, Cic.: vis and manus are sometimes combined in this sense: v. supr. (1).

**assault** (c.): **1.** To employ force against:

**1.** adorior, ortus, 4: *to a. a city, urbem vi adoriri*, Liv.: Cic. **2.** oppugno, i: *to a. a camp, castra o.*, Caes.: *to a. a town*, oppidum o., Cic.: v. TO ATTACK, ASSAULT. **II.** Legal l.t.: v. ASSAULT (subs. II.).

**assaulter**: v. ASSAULT.

**assay** (subs.): i.e. trial of metals: **1.** obrusna (only of gold): *fire is the test of gold*; *that they call the assay, aurum experimentum ignis est*; id obrusna vocant, Plin.: Suet. Fig.: reason must be applied as the assay, adhibenda est tanquam obrusna ratio, Cic. **2.** spectatio (in a looser sense): *deductions used to be made from the whole sum on account of the assay and agio*, ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solabant prospectatione et collybo, Cic. **3.** exp̄imentum: v. supr. (1, init.).

**assay** (v.): **1.** To try metals:

specto, *i* (only in a loose sense): *to give silver to be a'd, argutum dare spectandum, Pl.: gold is a'd by fire, spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.* **II.** *To attempt (q. v.): cōnor, tento v. TO TRY.*

**assay-balance:** stātra ad obrusam: v. BALANCE.

**assayer, assay-master:** pecuniae spectator, Domat: monetae aequator, Inscr. qui obrussae praestet.

**assemblage:** **1.** congrāgio: *an a. of arguments, c. argumentorum, Quint.* **2.** cōgēries, ēl., f., *a. of corpses c. cadaverum, Val. Fl. v. COLLECTION, HEAP, ACCUMULATION.*

**assemble:** **A.** Trans. **1.** cōgō, cōgī, cōcūtum, *3: to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: I ad the senate, senatum cōgī, Cic.* **2.** contrāho, xi, cūm, *3: to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: to a. a large fleet, & magnam classem, Nep.* **3.** compello, pūlī, pulsū, *3 (isn. of forcible action): he a.d scattered men into one place, disperso homines compulit unum in locum, Cic.* **4.** conciō, cīvi, cītum, *2; or concio, 4 (by mental stimulus): to a. men by the wonder of a new thing, homines miraculo rel novae concire, Liv.: to a. an army from the whole island, exercitus ex tota insula c., Liv.*

**5.** cōduco, duxi, ductum, *3 (lit. to lead together): to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: to a. auxiliaries, auxilia c., Liv.*

**6.** cōvōco, *i* (lit. to call together: v. TO CONVENE): *to a. scattered men to community of life, dissipatos homines in societatem vitae c., Cic: v. TO COLLECT, BRING TOGETHER.*

**7.** congrāgo, *i*: v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.

**B.** Intr.ans.

**1.** cōcō, *4: the soldiers a., milites c., Caes. thousands of hornets a., millia crabrorum c., Ov.* **2.** cōvénio, vēni, ventum, *4: the soldiers had a.d out of the province, milites ex provincia convernāt, Caes.: they did not cease secretly to a. together, non desistebant clam inter se c., Cic: v. TO MEET TOGETHER.* **3.** congrāgo, *i* (in pass. or with pron. refl.): v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.

**assembly:** **1.** coetus, ūs: *an a. of spirits, c. animorum, Cic: an a. of married ladies, matronarum c., Cic: Virg.* **2.** cōventus, ūs (like the preceding, applicable to any a.): *Persius is laughed at by the whole a., Persius ridetur ab omni c., Hor.: Cie.: Liv.* **3.** cōcūlūm (*a formal a. and usu. a. large one*): *an a. of the gods, c. deorum, Cic: to proclaim, give notice of an a., c. indicere, Liv.: to convene an a., c. convocare, Caes.: c. vocare, Virg.: to hold an a. of the people, c. plebis habere, Cie.: to adjourn an a. (to another place), c. transfiere, Caes.: to dismiss an a., c. dimittere, Caes.* **4.** cōsūlūm (*usu. a select assembly for deliberation*): *the supreme a. of the world, summum c. orbis terrae, Cic.* **5.** cōtio (*an a. convoked by authority, and for the purpose of hearing an a'listress*): *to summon an a. of the people, c. populi advocare, Sall.: to summon an a. of soldiers, c. militum advocate, Caes.: what I said in the (popular) a.s, quæ in contionibus dixi, Cic.* **6.** cōmītūa, orum (*the historical name for three great a.s of the Roman people, viz. c. curiata, tributa, centuriata: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): to propose a law at the centuriate a., legem ferre comitūs centuriatis, Cic: the curiate a. has only remained for the sake of the auspices, c. curiata tantum auspiciorum cause remanserunt, Cic: v. ELECTIONS.* **7.** cōsensus, ūs (*any a. of seated persons*): *the crowded a. of the theatre, irequi-ns c. theatri, Cic: Virg.*

**8.** cōvenīcūlūm (*a small or petty a.): Cic.* **9.** acrōsīs, is, f. (*an a. of learned persons, conversazione; rare*): Cic. **10.** cōrōna (*an a. of people standing round*): Cic: Ov.: v. cōncūl, CONCOURSE.

**assembly-room:** perh. conciliabūlum (not strictly a room; but denoting

a minor place of a., whether in the open air or not; in Tert. the places of public amusement are called conciliabula spectaculorum: v. Forcell. s. v.): Liv.: Tac.: or "atrium ad coetus habendos."

**assent (subs.):** **1.** assensio: popular a., popularis a., Cic: frequent expressions of a., cerebrae assensiones, Cic.

**2.** assensus, ūs, *3: to speak with the assent of all, assensu omnium dicere, Cic. Liv.: to withhold one's a., a. cohēdere, Cic. Pbr.: he will not be able to withhold a. on the other points, in reliquo rebus non poterit insistere, Cic: with my a., me assentiente (v. TO ASSENT): or, meo assensu: v. supr. (2): v. CONSENT.*

**assent (v.):** **1.** assentio, si, sum, *4: his fellow-citizens always a.d to his wishes, ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserunt, Cic.* **2.** assentio, sus, *4* (the dep. is more usual: v. Geil. 2, 25 fin.): *to a. to one's opinion, a. alicui, Cic. (v. TO AGREE WITH): they a.d to the opinion, sententia sum assensi, Cic.*

**3.** concēdo, cessi, cessum, *3: v. TO GRANT (11. 2). YIELD.* **4.** annō (adn.), ill., ūtum, *3 (strictly to nod by way of assent): it may be that he spoke in anger: Silus a.s, fieri potest ut is iratus dixerit: Silus annulit, Cic, also with dat.: to a. to a request, petenti a., Virg.: v. TO COMPLY WITH.*

**5.** subscribe, scripsi, scriptum, *3 (prop. to put one's signature to): hence to endorse, support, consent to): I have a.d to your desire, desiderio tuoi subscripti, Traj. ad Plin.: v. TO SECOND, TO AGREE, APPROVE.*

**assenter:** **1.** acceptor: *I was an a. to their false words, illorum verbis falsis a. fui, Pl.* **2.** assensor: Cic.

(But usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO ASSENT.)

**assenting:** \*assentientis s. annuentes modo. v. TO ASSENT.

**assert:** **1.** To affirm positively: *I affirm, i I a. nothing, I examine all things, nihil affirmo, quaro ulla mala, Cic.* **2.** confirmo, *i: they a.d that Caesar had hastened into the provinces, Caesarem in provincias contendisse confirmabant, Caes.: Cic. (Note. Confirmo is stronger than affirmo, and often means to establish, prove; but both are somewhat more emphatic than the Eng. word)* **3.** dico, dixi, dictum, *3: they a.d, I denied, illi dicebat, ego negabam, Cic.: I a. that you went the preceding night into the house of M. Laeca, dico te priori nocte venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. (The negative, to assert that something is not so, may be expressed by nego: v. TO DENY)* **4.** afo, defcl. (less emphatic than dico): *they a.d that Tarquinius had been instigated by Cicero, Tarquiniūm a Cicerone immis- sun aiebant, Sall.: v. TO AFFIRM, ASSEVERATE.—NOTE. In this sense assertio is found in late writers only; as Arnob.*

**II.** *To maintain, claim, vindicate: v. v. exsequor, assero.*

**assertion:** **1.** A positive statement: **1.** affirmatio: *I believed the a. of Laterensis, credidi affirmatione Laterensis, Cic.: Caes.* **2.** cōfirmatō: *the a. of the deserter, c. perfugae, Caes.*

**3.** assēverātō: *(whenev. a.): v. ASSEVERATION.* **II.** *Maintenance, claim, vindication: q. v. postulatiō (assertio often in Arnob.)*

**assertor:** **1.** One who asserts: qui affirmat, confirmat, etc. **II.** A maintainer: assertor: Suet.: Arnob.

**assess:** **1.** To determine the value of property, in order to fix the amount of taxes to be imposed upon it: hence, in gen., to tax: censcio, ūs, ūm, **2:** I will take care that you are not a.d in your absence, ne absens censeare curabo, Cic: ūs: ūs is a.d every fifth year, quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, Cic: v. TO TAX, ESTIMATE.

**II.** *To w/u/e: q. v.: aestimare.* **III.** *To ascertain the amount of Phr.: it is the duty of a jury to a. damages, judicūm est item aestimare (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 1).*

**assessment:** **1.** A valuation, esp.

for purposes of taxation, also the amount assessed: **1.** census, ūs: Metellus had intimated that he would not adhere to the a.s which had been made, census qui sunt habiti non servatum se Metellus ostenderat, Cic. Ver. 2, 26, 63: the Sicilians pay taxes according to an a. every year, Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Clc. Ib. 51,

131: they had lowered the a.s of all the most wealthy persons, and raised those of the poorest, locupletissimi cuiusque census extenuarunt, templissimi auxerant, Cic.: Suet.

**2.** aestimatio: *an a. of real and personal property, a. posses- sionum et rerum, Caes.: the a. of property, aestimatio census, Cic.*

**III.** *A tax imposed: v. TAX, TRIBUTE.*

**Legal t.t.:** determination of an amount: aestimatio: the a. of a fine, a. poena, Cic.: the a. of damages, a. litim, Cic.

**assessor:** **1.** One who assesses: censor (esp. of the Roman magistrates so called). **II.** An assistant, esp. to a judge: **1.** consessor: Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. **2.** assessor: they gave an a. to their kings, regibus suis assessorē deuerunt, Cic.: Suet. Pbr.: when I was assessor to the praetor: nobis in tribunali praetoris sedentibus, Cic.

**assessorship:** assessoria: Ulp.

**assets:** bona, orum: v. GOODS, PROPERTY.

**asseverate:** **1.** assēvērō, *i: he a.d most positively that he would go into exile, firmissime asseverabat in exsilium se iturum, Cic.* **2.** affirmo (implying also an appeal to the gods): Cic.

**assiduity:** **1.** assidūtā: a. and diligētā, a. et diligētā, Cic: of attention to persons: the daily a. of friends, quotidiana amicorum a.c., Cic: the a. of a physician, medici a.c., Cic: v. ATTENTION.

**2.** sēdūtā: v. DILIGENCE.

**assiduous:** **1.** assidūs: *I heard that the man had been a., audi vi suisse a., Cie.: a. toil, a. labor, Caes.* **2.** sēdūs: *an a. farmer, a. agricultura, Plin.: an a. nurse, a. nutrix, Ov.: v. DILIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS, ATTENTIVE.*

**assiduously:** sēdūlo: v. DILIGENTLY.

**assign:** **1.** To allot, appoint:

**1.** tribūnō, ūlī, ūtum, *3 (with ref. to what is a right or property): to a. to each man what belongs to him, suum cuique t., Cic.* **2.** attribūo, *3: I see to whom Apulia has been a.d (as a province), video cui Apulia est attributa, Cic.: v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ALLOT.*

**3.** assigno, *i (i.e. to mark out: q.v.): the day of man has been a.d by God, munus humanum assignatum a Deo est, Cic.: nature has a.d the sky to birds, natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin.*

**4.** describo, scripsi, scriptum, *3 (i.e. to assign in writing or formally): he a.d two assessors to each state, describat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO ALLOT.*

**II.** *To make over, formally transfer: v. DELEGATE.*

**1.** dēlegō, *i (v. TO DELEGATE): if anything is left after my debts are paid, I will a.d it to Quintus, Quinto delegabo, si quid aer meum alieno superabit, Cic.*

**2.** perscribo, *3 (with ref. to the mode of assignment; by writing): I have a.d the money to those to whom I was indebted, argumētum perscripsi illis quibus debui, Ter.: Cic.: v. TO TRANSFER.*

**III.** *To allege: v. TO ALLEGGE.*

**1.** suggerō, gessi, gestum, *3: for this incredible opinion he a.s trifling reasons, huic incredibili sententia rai-unculas suggest, Cic.: v. TO ALLEGGE.*

**2.** affero, tūlī, lātum, *3: to a. a probable reason, causam probabilem a.c., Cic.: v. TO BEING FORWARD.*

**IV.** *Legal t.t.:* to show or set forth distinctly; confirmare; testimonii confirmare atque probare; testibus prolatis confirmare: v. TO PROVE.

**assignable:** **1.** That may be transferred. **Phr.: you have no a.**

*interest in the estate, \*tua pars lundi delegari (prescribi) non potest: your interest is not a., delegationem res ista non recipit, cf. Sen. Ep. 27.* **II.** *That may be specified or stated: Phr.: have you any a. reason for not seeing me now? causam ultam afferre potes quod me hoc tempore non video? (cf. Cic. Att. 11, 15).*

**assignment:** **I.** *An engagement; constitutum (i.e. an appointment of any kind; q. v.); to have an a. with any one, c. cum aliquo habere, Cie. Phr.: where Numa used to have a. with his mistress, tibi Numa constituebat amicale, Juv.: they make an a. to meet at the tomb of Numinus, statuant ut convenienter ad busta Nini, Ov.* **II.** *i. q. assignment: q. v.*

**assignee:** *v. TO ASSIGN: an official a. in bankruptcy, \*is cui res aliquis qui bonis cessit, ex lege committitur.*

**assigner:** *délégitor: Cassiod.: qui delegat s. prescribit: v. TO ASSIGN (II).*

**assignment:** **I.** *An allotting; assignatio: an a. of lands, agrorum a., Cie.; v. ALLOTMENT.* **II.** *A transfer of interest or property; esp. of debt:*

**1.** *attributio: to settle about an a., de a. concire, Cie.* **2.** *délégatio (apparently resembling a "bill" with us: an a. from a purchaser) (i.e. some kind of draft or assignment of a debt in lieu of ready money), d., a mancipe, Cie. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 2).* **3.** *per scriptio (i. q. delegatio: v. TO ASSIGN); Cie.* **4.** *transcriptio: Gai.*

**assimilate:** **I.** *To make like; assimilatio, i.: similem facere; v. LIKE.* **II.** *To convert into blood: appropriatio, i.: to a. food, cibum a., Coel. Aur.: v. TO DIGEST.*

**assimilation:** **I.** *A making like; assimilatio: v. LIKE. **II.** *The conversion of food into blood: appropriatio, a. of food, a. ciborum, Coel. Aur.: v. DIGESTION.**

**assist:** **1.** *jūvo, jūvū, jūtūm (part. jūvātūs), i: with acc. (this verb and its comp. adjtivo are the most general terms for rendering all kinds of assistance): to a. any one by all honourable means you can, j. aliquem quibusque rebus honeste possisi, Cie.: to a. any one by counsel, consolidation, aliquem consilio, consolando j., Ter.: v. TO HELP.* **2.** *adjuvo (with acc.: v. supr.): to a. any one in any matter, aliquem a. in aliqua re, Ter.: to a. any one in marrying his daughters, a. aliquem in collocatione filiarum, Cie.* **3.** *auxiliō, i: with dat. (implies a want of help on the part of the person assisted = auxilium fero).*

**4.** *opitulari, i: with dat. (equiv. to auxiliō): Pl.: to a. the guilty, soubiū o., Cie.* **5.** *subvēnīo, vēnī, ventum, 4 (prop. to come to the help of: with dat.): Lucanius came to a. his son, Lucianus filio subvenit, Cae.: you came to a. a man already ruined, subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cie. (In some cases to assist may be expr. by adsum or aspiro; esp. of the deities, whose presence or breath implies their favour: e.g. fortuna a. our toil, aspirat fortuna labori, Virg.: a. me, O goddess! ades dea! Ov.).—Note. Open or auxilium ferre, opitulari, and auxiliari are to bring help to a person in difficulty or danger, and are opposed to deserere, destituerere, etc. Juvara and adjuware are to help a person striving to do something, and are opposed to impeditare. Also adjuware signifies the assistance given by an equal to an equal: opitulari the assistance given by the strong to the weak.*

**assistance:** **I.** *öpis, öpem, öpe, f. (the nom. strg. does not occur): you bring a. and safety to the needy, open indigentibus salutemque fertis, Cie.: without your a., sine thaope, Cie.* **2.** *auxiliū: to be of a. to any one, alicui auxilio esse, Ter.: they came to the a. of the Neritii, auxilio Neritii venerantur, Cae.: the gods will bring us a., Di nobis auxilium ferent, Cie.: to beg for any one's a., a. ab aliquo petere, Cie. **3.** *adjumentum (prop. means of assisting):**

*to be of great a. to any one towards gaining the victory, esse alieni magno a. ad victoriam, Cie.: Quint. Phr.: they were unable, without a., to persuade the Sequani, Sequanis sua sponte persuadere non poterant, Cae.: v. HELP, AID, SUPPORT.—NOTE. opis and adjumentum, assistance or aid in general: a. axillium (from augo), assistance, giving an addition of strength. Join: open auxiliuumque ferre, Cie.*

**assistant (subs.):** **I.** *adjutor: in this war I am compelled to be a sharer, a partner, and an a., bujus bello ego particeps et socius et a. esse cogor, Cie.: the partner and a. of my plans, socius atque a. consilliorum meorum, Cie.: Caes.: an a. teacher, rhetorum a., Quint.: fem: adjutrix, ihs (a female a.): Ter.: Cie.*

**2.** *administrator tri: the a. and a. of attendants of Naevius, administrator et satellites Naevii, Cie.: Sall.* **3.** *advocatus (a legal a., or a. counsel): Cie.: v. ADVOCATE.* **4.** *ministr, tri, tri; and fem, ministra: to be an a. in mischief, messe in maleficio, Cie.: Virg.: the arts, the attendants and a. of the orator, artes, comites et ministras oratoris, Cie.*

**5.** *auxiliator: Quint.: Tac.: v. HELPER.—NOTE. The words minister and administrator denote a position of inferiority; which adjutor and auxiliator do not: v. SERVANT, ABETTOR.*

**assistant (adj.):** *v. ASSISTANT (subs.), AUXILIARY.*

**assister:** *adjutor: v. ASSISTANT,*

**assize:** **I.** *A court of justice held in the provinces: 1. conventus, us: Caesar departed into Italy to hold the a.s, Caesar in Italian ad conventus agendos profectus est, Cae.: the a.s having been concluded, conventibus paracit, Cae.: towns in which the judges are accustomed to hold the a.s, oppida, in quibus praetores conventum agere solent, Cie. Phr.: a judge of a., qui conventibus iudicat.* **2.** *fórum (rare): Appius is holding an a., Appius forum agit, Cie.: v. also TRIAL, JUSTICE, COURT OF.* *The price of any commodity as fixed by public authority: \*preatum a magistratus constitutum.*

**assize-town:** **1.** *jūridicūs conventus: Plin.* **2.** *jūrisdictio: Plin.*

**associate (v.)** **A.** *Trans.: I. To make a companion, etc.: 1. sócio, i: to a. oneself with another, se alicui s., Virg.: Tib.* **2.** *conscio, i: never have you seen so firmly a. with the senate, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati iustis, Cie.: Ariarathes had a. himself with all their planes, Ariarathes in omnia se consociaverunt consilia, Liv.* **3.** *adscisco, sciwi, scitum, i: they a. the Boii with themselves as allies, Boios socii sibi adsciscunt, Cae.: C. v. TO EXITE, JOIN.*

**B.** *Intrans:* **1.** *útor, usus, i: with these fabricii he always a. on very intimate terms, his Fabricii semper est usus familiarissime, Cie.: if he knew how to a. with kings, si sciret regibus uti, Hor.*

**2.** *conversor, i (with prep. or dat.): an ass having a. with horses, asinus conversatus equis, Col.: to a. with any one, c. cum aliquo, Sen.* **3.** *congrēgo, i (in pass.): i.e. absol. to a. together (in flocks or companies): swarms of bees a. together because they are of a nature to a., examina apum congregantur quum congregabilis natura sint, Cie.: men having a. ad, homines congregati, Cie.*

**associate (adj.):** **I.** *confederate, allied; q. v.: sócius.* **II.** *Joined in office: collèga (subs.): an a. judge, c. in prætura, Cie.: an a. magistrate, c. in magistratus: v. also ASSESSOR.*

**associate (subs.):** **I.** *companion, partner: 1. sócius: to seek an a. for a bad purpose, s. ad malam rem quaere, Pl.: to be an a. in business, s. esse in negotiis, Ter.: an a. and companion in all things, rerum omnium s. comesque, Cie.* **2.** *cōsors: v. COMPANION, COMRADE, PARTNER.* **II.** *a fellow, member (of a society): q. v.: sócius.*

**association:** **I.** *The act or state of associating, union: 1. sócietas (of the state): we are born for a. and inter course with mankind, nati sumus ad communitatemque generis humani, Cic.*

**2.** *communitas (very thin, in force Cic. joins it: v. last ex.): the a. and union of men, c. et conjunctio humana, Cie. **3.** *consociatio (prop. of the act of associating together): the a. of men, c. hominum, Cic. **4.** *congrégatio (v. TO ASSOCIATE, II, 3): we are born for union and a. with men, ad conjunctionem que hominum natu sumus, Cie. **5.** *conjunction: v. UNION.* **6.** *consortio (an a. for a special purpose): every human a. will be dissolved, omnis c. humana dissolvetur, Cie.****

**III.** *A company, society: sócietas: the a. of seriousness with poiteness, s. gravitas cum humanitate, Cie. Phr.: the a. of ideas, \*(ea) imaginum s. cogitationis in mente inter se conjunctio qua altera alteri subjicitur: v. CONNECTION.*

**assonance:** *v. HARMONY, RHYME.*

**assonant:** *Phr.: a. syllables, \*syllabae quae similiter desinunt: v. TO RHYME.*

**assort:** **A.** *Trans.: dīcō: v. TO ARRANGE, CLASSIFY.* **B.** *Intrans: congrō: v. TO AGREE, SUIT.*

**assortment:** **I.** *Arrangement, classification: q. v.: digestio: dispositio.*

**II.** *A classified or selected collection: perh. only in the plur. of trade, an a. of goods, jewellery, etc.; where it will generally suffice to use merces; gemmas venales, etc.: a large a. of jewellery, \*gemmae plurimae et cuiusvis generis.*

**assuage:** *lēvo: allevō: plāco: mūlēo: v. TO ALLEVIATE, APPLEASE.*

**assuagement:** *rēmissiō: lēvatiō: allevatiō: v. ABATEMENT, ALLEVIGATION.*

**assuager:** *qui lenit, &c.: v. verb, assume:*

**I.** *To take upon or for oneself: 1. suscipio, cēpi, cepimus, i: to a. a father's authority and severity, sibi auctoritatem patrum severitatemque, etc., Cie.* **2.** *indūo, iū, iūm, i: he lays aside the character of a friend when he a.s of a juryman, puton personam amici cum induit judicis, Cic.*

**3.** *sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, i: to a. the manly dress, virilium togam s., Cie.: to a. the title of king, regium nomen s., Nep.: to a. the crown, diademā s., Suet. Phr.: to a. a form, faciem capere, Ov.: to a. stiffness, rigorem percipere, Ov.: to a. a colour, colorēm percipere, Plin.: to a. a name (in accordance with the directions of a will), nomen adire, Vell.*

**II.** *To take improperly: 1. arōgo, i: what they a. from others' merit, that they do not yield to me from my own, quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall.: Cie.* **2.** *sūmo, i (with dat. of pron. reflect.): the soldiers a. the functions of the general, milites sibi imperatoris partes sumunt, Cae.: I do not a. nor arrogate so much, mihi non sum tantum neque argo, Cie.*

**3.** *assūmo, i, assūmō, 3<sup>o</sup> I a. nothing, nihil mihi a., Cie.: v. TO ARROGATE.* **III.** *To take for granted (in argument): 1. pōno, pōsū, pōsum, i: but a. that he is conquered, verum pone esse victimū eum, Ter.*

*let it then be a.d to begin with, positū sit līgitū in primis, Cie.* **2.** *sūmo, i: you must a. one alternative or the other, alterutrum sumas necesse est, Luer.*

*you have a.d that the gods are happy, beatos esse deos sumpsi, Cie.: v. TO SUPPOSE.* **IV.** *To take an appearance only: may be expr. by any of the verbs under (I), if the context makes the sense clear: as, to a. the character of a good man, personam viri boni suscipere, Cie.: to a. the air and tone of sorrow, habitu ac voce dolentum induere, Tac. A.*

*4, 12. Phr.: Solon a. the character of a madman, Solon furere se simulavit, Cie.: v. TO FEIGN, COUNTERFEIT.*

**assumer:** *qui sumit, etc.: v. verb.*

**assuming (adj.):** *arrōgan, antis; that he might not seem a. in anticipating*

*the favour of the people*, ne a. in praetipiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes.: v. ARROGANT, HAUGHTY.

**assumption:** I. *A taking to oneself*: assumptio: in the arts there is something uorthy of a. est in artibus aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. (But more usu. expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of the title of king, sumpto nomine regio; after his a. of the many gown, quum togam virilem sumpsisset: v. TO ASSUME, I). II. *An unjust taking to oneself*: arrogantia: although all a. is hateful, yet that of wit and eloquence is by far the most annoying, quum omnis a. odiosus est, tum illi ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic.: v. ARROGANCE, PRETENSION. III. *A taking for granted*: v. TO ASSUME, and SUPPOSITION. IV. *A proposition assumed*: sumptio (not assumption): let us grant your two a.s, deinceps tibi istas duas sumptiones, Cic. V. *With reference to the Virgin Mary*: \*assumptio B.V. Mariae: Eccle.

**assurance:** I. *The act of assuring*, esp. by positive statements: confirmatio: the a. of the deserter, perfugae c. Caes. Phr.: I remember that I heard you give a respecting my return, memini me audire te de redditu meo confirmare, Cic.: v. ASSERTION, AFFIRMATION. II. *Confidence*: fiducia: to afford firm a. of safety, certam f. salutis praebere, Liv.: I now have hope of you, but not yet a. jam de te spem habeo, nondum t., Sen.: v. CONFIDENCE. III. *Intrepidity* (q.v.): confiso (rare): firm a. of mind, c. firma animi, Cic. IV. *Effrontry*: q. v.: impudentia. V. *Mercant*, t.t.: Phr.: I have effected a. on my life for a large sum, perh. \*mihili magna pecunia de vita mea cauta est: v. INSURANCE.

**assure:** I. *To give confidence by a declaration, promise, etc.* 1. confirmo, i: he had not only a.d but convinced me of this, hoc nihili non modo confirmarat, sed etiam persuaserat, Cic.

2. primitio, misi, missum, 3: I a. you that he will not leave a single tile in Italy, primitio tibi tegulam titum in Italia nullam relictum, Cic.: v. also ASSURED, TO BE. II. *To confirm, secure*; q. v. III. *To encourage, strengthen*; q. v.: hortor: adhortor.

IV. *Mercant*, t.t.: v. ASSURANCE (V.). **assured**, to be or feel: confido, fisis, 3: I feel a. that he will not abandon his duty, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Phr.: be a. that you yourself are not mortal, but this body only, sic habeto, non esse te mortale sed corpus hoc, Cic.: I feel a. that he will not reject my favour, mili persuadetur eum gratiam meam non repudiatum, Caes.: I would wish you to be a. that I will not fail to promote your designs on every occasion, velim tibi ita persuades, tu tuis consilii nullo loco defutrum, Cic.: I feel a. that he has done nothing, mili exploratio est, nihil eum fecisse, Cic.: be a. of this, that I will do everything that I may think is for your interest, illud cave dubites quin ego omnia faciam quo interesse tua existimet, Cic.

**assured** (adj.): exploratus: an a. victory, e. victoria, Caes.: v. CERTAIN, CONFIDENT.

**assuredly**: profecto: v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**assurer**: confirmator: Cic.: v. INSURE.

**asterisk**: asteriscus: Isid.

**astern**: Phr.: the pilot sitting a. holds the tiller, gubernator sedens in puppi clavum tenet, Cic.: the wind rising a., ventus surges a. puppi, Virg.: he looks back at Cloanthus close a., Cloanthus respicit Instantem tergo, Virg.

**asteroids**: \*minores stellae errantes quaedam.

**asthma**: 1. difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4, 4, 2. 2. dyspnoea (δυσπνοία), for which the difficultas spirandi of Cels. is the Latin equivalent: the greater centaurium majus, Plin. 3. anhētia: Plin.: also anhētūs, ūs: Plin. 4. suspiratio: Sen.: Col. 5. asthma, atis, n.: M. L. (Celsus [4, 2] uses the Greek form).

**asthmatic:** 1. asthmaticus: Plin. M. L. 2. suspīrōsus: Plin. 3. dyspnœus: ammonia:um is good for those who are a., ammoniacum prodest dyspnœos, Plin. Phr.: to be a., suspīrōsus laborio, Col. (used with ref. to cattle).

**astonish**: obstupēficio, fact, facts, 3: he a'd the enemy by the mere wonder of his boldness, ipso miraculo obstupefact hostes, Liv.: Cic.: v. TO BE ASTONISHED, TO AMAZE, ASTOUNDED.

**astonished, to be**: 1. admiror, i (with acc. or dep. clause): to be a. at nothing, nil admirari, Hor.: v. TO WONDERT AT. 2. stupore, ut, 2 (stronger than the preceding, and denoting mute astonishment): v. ASTOUNDED, TO BE.

3. astupeo, 2 (with dat.: rare): he is a. at himself, astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

4. obstupescō, pisi, 3: they are a. at these favours, his beneficis illi obstupescunt, Cic.: TO BE AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO WONDER.

**astonishing** (adj.): 1. mirus: v. WONDERFUL. 2. admirabilis, c: a strange and a. occurrence, res nova et a., Cic.: a. wisdom, a. sapientia, Cic. 3.

immānus, e (i.e. a. amazingly vast, or dreadful): images of a. size, simulacra i. magnitudine, Caes.: v. MONSTROUS, WONDERFUL.

**astonishingly**: admirabiliter: Asia has received me a. well, nos Asia accept a., Cic.: v. WONDERFULLY.

**astonishment**: 1. admiratio: this excited my very great a., hor mihi maximam a. moveit, Cic.: this exordium of mine is likely to occasion some a., bac ingressio mea admiratiois aliquid habitat, Cic.: v. WONDER. 2. stupor (implying speechless a.): v. AMAZEMENT. Phr.: to feel a.: v. TO BE ASTONISHED: to be seized with a., obstupescō: v. AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO BE. to be seized in mute a., deligi torpidum stupore ac miraculo, Liv.: the sight held them for a moment motionless with a., res objecta immobiles parumper eos deficit, Liv.

**astound**: 1. stupēficio, fēci, faciunt, 3: they gaze upon the speaker a.'d, stupēfacti dicentem intueruntur, Cic.: Ov. 2. obstupēficio, 3: the enemy vere a.'d (at the novel sight), hostes obstupēfacti (sunt), Tac.: v. TO ASTONISH.

3. desfigi, fixi, fixum, 3: chiefly in certain phr.: v. ASTONISHMENT (fn.).

**astounded, to be**: 1. stupēo, 2 (with various constr.: v. examples): he is a. and remains fixed in one long gaze, stupētutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg.: to be a. by novelty, novitatis s. Quint.: the mother was a. at the words she heard, mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. 2. obstupescō, obstupiūl, 3 (denoting the rise of the feeling in the mind, while stupeo indicates its continuance): I was a.; my hair stood on end, obstupui; steteruntque comae, Virg.: Cic.: v. TO BE ASTONISHED.

**astragal:** I. *An architectural ornament*: astragalus: Vitruvius. II. *The upper bone of the foot*: astragalus: Plin.

**astray**: Phr.: to go a.: 1. erro, i: she went a. from the road, viā erravit, Virg.: the mind often goes a., errat saepe animus, Lucr.: v. TO WANDER, ERR.

2. pâler, i (fig.): as they go a., they search for the path of life, viam palantes querere vitae, Lucr.: v. TO ROAM.

Phr.: to lead the unskillful a., imperitos in errore inducere, Cic.: success began to lead them a., coepit transversos agere felicitas, Sen.: v. TO SEDUCE.

**astride**: Phr.: seated a. on its (the crocodile's) back, dorso equitanum modo impositus, Plin. 8, 25, 28.

**astrigency**: astricō: a plant of bitter taste with a., herba gustus amarum cum a., Plin.: v. ASTRINGENT.

**astrigent** (adj.): astrictōrius: the leaves have an a. force, folia a. vim habent, Plin.

**astrigent** (subs.): astringens, entis, n.: M. L. Phr.: this plant acts as a. when taken internally, ea herba gustu astrigit, Plin.: v. also ASTRINGENT.

**astrolabe**: \*astrōlābiūm: M. L.

**astrōloger**: 1. astrōlogus: predictions of a.s, astrologorum praedicta, Cic.: Suet. 2. māthēmāticus: Tac.: Juv.: Suet. 3. Chaldaeus (esp. in pl.); predictions of a.s, Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic.: Lucr. 4. gēnethiliācus: Gell.

**astrōlogical**: Chaldaicus: versed in a. calculations, c. rationibus eruditus, Cic. (Or expr. by gen. of astrologus, etc.: as, a. conjectures, astrologorum divinationes, etc.): v. ASTROLOGER.

**astrōlogy**: 1. astrōlogia: a term comprising both the modern astronomy and astrology: Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: similarly we find elsewhere the term astrorum cognitio used with especial reference to astrology, ib. I, 41, 95. In the previous passage astrology is explained as 'praedictio et notatio cuiusque vitae ex natali die': in another passage Cic. uses the term astrologia divinans by way of distinction from astronomy properly so called: Hier. (Morhof uses the phrase astrologia divinatrix.)

2. māthēmātica: Suet. 3. Chaldaicum praedicendi genus: Cic. I. c.

4. sideralis scientia: Plin. 7, 50.

5. disciplina Chaldaeorum: Gell. 14, 1 (q. v.).

**astronomer**: 1. astrōlogus (including the art of the astrologist: cf. ASTROLOGY, 1): the most eminent a.s of that age, summi astrologi illius aetatis, Cic. 2. astrōnōmus: Firmic.

**astronomical**: 1. expr. by gen. of astrum, etc.: as, a. knowledge, astrorum cognitione, Cic.: or freq. by phr.: as a. phenomena, res superae atque celeste: Cic. 2. astrōnōmicus: Manili. sideralis, e (also with ref. to astrology; q. v.): an a. difficulty, s. difficultas, Plin. 18, 25, 56.

**astronomy**: 1. astrōlogia (v. astrology, 1): Cic. 2. astrōnōmia: Sen.

**astute**: callidus: v. SHREWD.

**asunder**: esp. in conjunction with verbs, as to burst a., dis-silio, etc.: v. APART; and the several verbs.

**asylum**: 1. ἄσylum: Cic.: Virg.

2. periglūm: to be a harbour and, portum ac p. esse, Cic.: Caes.: v. REFUGE, RETREAT.

**asymptote**: \*linēa ἀsymptōtos.

**asyndeton**: ἀsyndēton: Diom.

**at**: I. of place (for proper names, v. 5): 1. ad (with acc.): to be at market, ad forum esse, Pl.: at the end, ad extremum, Liv.: the alarm (at before) *Veti* assumed various forms, ad Vetus terror multiplex erat, Liv.: the battle at the Trebia, pugna ad Trebiā, Liv. 2. ἀpind: (i.e. strictly near; q. v.): with acc.): I stayed one day at Alyzid, non a. Alyziam unum diem commorari sumus, Cic.: he is at your house, a. te est, Cic. 3. ab (= on the side of, by: with ab.): the camp was not fortified at the main entrance, castra ad decumanum porta munita non erant, Caes.: of the upper (written) at Appii Forum, ab Appii Foro, Cic. (=dispatched from).

4. in (with ab.): usu. with names of towns, and in the best writers only with those of such places as had harbours): there is a ship in readiness for us at Caieta, navis in Caieta est para nobis, Cic.: he had ships made at Hispalis, naves in Hispani facientes curavit, Caes.: also to designate the house at which anything is done: I am at my Formian villa, in Formiano sum, Cic.: I shall see you at my villa at Arpinum, te in Arpinati videbimus, Cic.

5. the locative of proper names and of domus (domi): (N.B. The rule as usu., and for practical purposes correctly, stated, is that sing. nouns of the first and second decl. are put in the genitive, all others in the ablative, v. L.G. § 257): the philosophi qui

Athenis fuerunt, Cic.: *this tenity is popular at Rome, haec lenitas grata Romae est, Cic.: to sit at home, domi sedere, Cic.: I said the same at my own house, haec eadem locutus sum domi meae, Cic.—NOTE. Such expr. as ad, apud, Cannas, in the neighbourhood of Cannae, must be carefully distinguished from the simple locative Cannis, at Cannae. Similarly, ad urbem esse is the technical phr. to denote waiting at the gates of the city (for a triumph). Concerning the constr. of a subs. like urbis, oppidum, etc. along with a proper name, v. L. G. § 257, Obs. § 259, Obs.*

**II. Of time:** 1. By the abl. (the most us. and exact mode of expression): *at daybreak he sent the cavalry in advance, prima luce equitatum praemissi, Caes.: at the same time, eodem tempore anti, Cic.* 2. ad (esp. of that which arrives at the time): *at the appointed hour, ad horam destinatam, Cic.: at the time, ad tempus, Cic.: at last, ad postremum, Pl.; ad extremum, Caes.: at present, ad praesens, Tac.* 3. ab (strictly all along from): *at the beginning of this defence, ab initio hujus defensionis, Cic.*

4. cum (with abl.: denoting a point of time with which some action coincides): *he is said to have come home at daybreak, cum prima luce domum venisse dicitur, Cic.: Crassus went out at the same time as the messenger, exiit cum nuntio Crassus, Caes.* 5. in (only in certain phr.): *at the right time, in tempore, Ter.: at present, in praesentia, Caes.: Cic.; in praesenti, Cic.* **III. Of cost or price:** when this is denoted by a subst., or by a subst. and adjective, these words are in the abl.: *to farm the taxes at a small price, vectigal parvo pretio redimere, Caes.: but when, as is usu. the case, the subst. is omitted, the adj. may often be in either the abl. or the genitive: vili, however, is always in the abl., and the following words always in the gen.: majoria (very rare), maximi, minoris, pluris, tanti, quanti (v. L. G. § 281).*

**IV.** When “at” is used after an intransitive verb as its complement, by which it is made transitive, it is not expressed: e.g. *tuaui at anyone, aliquem petere, Virg.: I struck at your jokers, tuaui video, Cic.: v. TO AIM, LATGU, etc. For all, at once, etc., v. ALL, ONCE, etc.*

**atheism:** opinio eorum qui naturam deorum tollunt; or, qui deos esse negant: v. Cic. N. D. i, 22, seqq.

**atheist:** atheos: *Diagoras has been called an atheist, Diagoras atheos (al. atheos) dictus est, Cic.: Arnob. Pbr.: Epicurus is really an atheist, but in words admits the existence of gods, re tollit, oratione relinquunt deos Epicurus, Cic. Poet.: parcus deorum cultor, Hor.*

**atheistic:** Pbr.: *his opinions are etc., negat deos esse, Cic.: v. ATHEISM.*

**athletically:** Pbr.: *he is a. inclin., \*propensus est ad opinionem eorum qui deos esse negant.*

**athirst:** sitiens: v. THIRSTY.

**athlete:** athleta, ae, m.: *a contest of* a.s., certamen athletarum, Liv.: Cic.

**athletic:** I. Strictly appertaining to an athlete: *athletis: the art, a. ars, Gell.: Cels.* II. q. vigorous, strong (q. v.): *lacerbos (lit. having sinewy muscular arms): fighting, a. centurions, centuriones pugnates et l., Cic.: a. husandum, l. coloni, Ov.: v. ROBUST, STRONG.*

**athwart:** trans: v. ACROSS.

**atlas:** \*liber s. volumen tabularum geographicarum. (The term Atlas is used by modern geographers: *a. a. of ancient geography*, \*atlas antiquus.

**atmosphere:** I. aér, aëris, m.: Cic.: Ov. 2. coelum (“hoc coelum appellavere majores quod alio nomine aéra,” Plin.): *a dense, thick a., pingue et concretum c., Cic.: a thin a., tenuis c., Cic.* 3. inane, is, n. (i.e. the void, poet.): *to fly through the vast a., magnum per il. volare, Virg.: Ov.: v. AIR.*

**atmospheric:** expr. by gen. of aér, coelum: as, a. changes, aeris vices or coeli mutations.

**atom:** I. *An ultimate particle:*

1. átomus, i. f.: Cic. 2. corpus individuum, Cic.: Vitr. 3. corpus inscibile: Vitr.: Quint. 4. (in pl. of the Epicurean atoms): semina rerum, primordia: Lucre. i, 502; also figurae, ib. 3, 191, etc. II. *A very small quantity:* mina, particula: v. GRAN. Morsel. Pbr.: not an a., ne tantulum (tantillum) quidem, Cic.

**atomic:** átomicus, M. L. Pbr.: *the a. theory: \*doctrine atomorum: the a. philosophers, i.e. the Epicureans, minut philosophi, Cic.*

**atonement:** 1. plo, i: to a. for a crime, nefas p., Virg.: 2. to a. for loss, dama p., Ov.

2. lúo, lúi, 3: to a. for an offence, noxam i., Liv.: Cic. 3. ábluo, lui, 3: to a. for perjuries, perjuria ab., Ov.: v. to EXPIATE, MAKE AMENDS (N.B. in old Eng. *to atone* = to agree, reconcile; q. v.)

**atonement:** 1. piaculum: Cic.: Hor.

2. plámen: Ov.: v. EXPIATION.

3. (in theological sense) réconciliation: Vulg.

**atonement for, make:** i.e. formally

1. expio, i: more fully, procurare atque expiare aliquid, Cic. Div. 2, 63; v. TO ATONE FOR, EXPIATE.

2. lustro, i (i.e. to purify by sacrifice): to make a. for the people, populum i., Cic. Liv.

3. purgo, i: to make a. for a crime, nefas purgare, Ov.: to make a. for the people, populus p., Ov.: Lucan.

**atology:** \*átomia: M. L.

**atrabilious:** métiachóllicus. Cic.: Plin.

**atrocious:** 1. nérariē, nérando:

v. ABOMINABLE. 2. innmānis, i.e. (i.e. monstrous, enormous): *the a. and barbarous custom of sacrificing human beings, i. ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic.* 3. dirus a. a. crime, dirum nefas, Virg., v.

**DREADFUL:** 4. atron, ocs: *a thing so wicked, so a., is irreducible, res tan secula, tam a. credi non potest, Cic.*

**atrociousness:** 1. nérariē: *a father*

**atrocit:** 1. atrōcitas: *the a.*

**atrocity:** 1. *of a deed, fact, a.:* Cic.: *the a. of a crime, sceleris a., Sall.*

Pbr.: *an atrocity, dirum nefas, Virg.; atrocitas, v.*

**SHOCKING.** Vulg.

**atrociously:** 1. nérariē: *a father slain, n. occidit pater, Cic.: to act a. in face, Cic.: v. ATROCINABLY.*

2. foedie: v. FOULLY.

**atrociousness:** 1. atrōcitas: *the a.*

**atrocit:** 1. *of a deed, fact, a.:* Cic.

**atrociousness:** 1. atrōcitas: *the a.*

**atrocit:** 1. *of a deed, fact, a.:* Cic.

**atrophyp:** 1. tâbes, is, f.: Cels.

2. atrophia. Coel. Aur.: M. L.

**attach:** I. *To cause to adhere,* to fasten: 1. applico, ávi or ui, átum or itum, i: *the tendons ávi to the bones, nervi applicati ossibus, Plin.: vines o'd to trees, vites arboribus applicatae, Quint.*

2. annexo: v. TO FASTEN TO.

3. agglutino, i: *the linen cloth must be a.'d to the forehead, linteolum fronti agglutinare oportet, Cels.: v. TO FASTEN.*

II. *To connect (Fig.):* 1. adjungo, junxi, junctum, 3: *to a suspicion to poverty, suspicionem ad egestatem a., Cic.: to a. credit to what is seen, visum fidem a., Cic.*

2. subjicio, jecit, jectum, 3: *Epi-*

*curus says that they do not understand what meaning is to be a.'d to the word*

*honour, Epicurus ait eos non intelligere*

*subiecta honestatis, qua sit subiecta sententia, Cic.: Quint. Pbr.: I a. great impotence to seeing you, illud*

*mea magni interesse arbitror, te ut*

*videam, Cic.* III. *To bind by affection or interest (v. TO GAIN, WIN OVER):*

1. adjungo, 3: *he whom you a., by*

*kindness, acts from the a., illi quem*

*beneficio adjungas, es animo fact, Ter.:*

*to a. any one to oneself, sibi aliquem a., Cic.* 2. applico, i: *Sicily a.'d itself to*

*the friendship of the Roman people,*

*Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi R. applicavit, Cic.* 3. dévincio, vinxi, vincitum, 4: *(stronger than the preceding): to a. any one to you for ever, aliquem in perpetuum tibi d., Cic.: blood-relation-*

*ship a. people to each other with good-*

*will and affection, sanguinis conjunctio benevolentia d. homines et caritate, Cic.: Nep. 4. bárvô, baesi, haesum, 2 (intr. to attach o-eelf): Autor had a.'d himself to Elander. Autor baeseril Evar- dro, Virg.: Plin.: v. TO BIND IV. To arrest, seize; q. v.; comprehend.*

**attached (at'fj):** I. *Fastened:*

aptus: *a sword a. by a horse-sair, gladius seta equina, Cic.* II. *Bound*

by affection:

I. stolidus (with gen.): *I have some people a. to me, me habeo studiosos, Cic.: he is more a. to*

*the other party, studiosus est alterius partis, Sall.* 2. dévincitus (greatly a.): *he was greatly a. to his wife, uxori devincutus erat, Tac.: Hor.: v. DEVOTED,*

**attachment:** I. *Concupison, con-*

*cupit; q. v.* II. *Close affection, devo-*

*tion: stolidus: the very great a. of*

*Divitiacus to the Roman people, Divitiaci*

*sunnum in populum Romanum s.* Caes.: *a. to the Ca-thayians, s. Poeno-*

*rum, Cic.: amor caritas v. AFFEC-*

*TION, DEVOTION, LOVE.* III. *Arrest,*

*seize; q. v.: comprehensiō.*

**attack (v.):** I. *To act against with*

*physical force:* 1. adörior, ortus, 4

*(usu. of an unexpected attack): he a.'d*

*Molo from behind, a tergo Milonem*

*adortus est, Cic.: to a. a. city, urbem a.,*

*Liv. 2. aggredior, gressus, 3 (the*

*most general word) who would dare to*

*a. a. man well attended? quis audet*

*bene comitatum a.?* Cic.: *the horse-*

*soldiers a. the enemy, equites hostes a.,*

*Caes. 3. impugno, i (of an attack of*

*troops): to a. the enemies' rear, terga*

*hostium i., Liv.: to a. with spirit,*

*acrifer i., Caes. 4. oppugno, i (esp. of*

*regularly attacking cities): changing*

*one's plans from aking a city to block-*

*ing it, consilis ab oppugnanda urbe ab*

*obsidemus versis, Liv.: Caes.: v.*

*TO LAY SIEGE TO, ASSAULT:* 5. in-

*vado, väsi, väsum, 3 (v. TO FALL ON,*

*TROS): to a. any one with a sword,*

*cum ferro in aliquem i., Cic.: to a. a.*

*ramp, casta i., Liv.* 6. péto, iv,

*or ii, item, 3 (with bello or armis, esp-*

*poet): to a. a. with arms, Nolam armis,*

*Liv.: v. TO STRIKE AGAIN.* 7. répeto, 3

*(to a. again or repeatedly): with some*

*explanatory word: cl. preceding): to a.*

*Nola again with arms, Nolam armis,*

*Liv.: v. TO STRIKE AGAIN.* 8. tento, i

*(i.e. to make an attempt upon): to a.*

*Achaea, Achaiam, i., Caes. 9. incesso-*

*cessivi or cessi, 3 (esp. of repeated, har-*

*assing attacks): they a.'d the stragglers*

*with stones, vagos lapidibus incessebant,*

*Liv. — Obs. Of course any of the above*

*may be used fig., as to a. any one with*

*money, pecunia aliquem oppugnare, Cic.: to be a.'d by poison, veneficiū impugnari,*

*Suet.: cf. infr. (11). Pbr.: to a. the*

*enemy, impetu in hostes facere, Caes.*

*(of a charge or onset): v. ATTACK. (subs.)*

*v. TO ASSAILE, ASSAULT, FALL UPON.*

II. *To assail with words:* 1. adörior, 4 (with some defining word): to

*a. any one with railing, aliquem jurigo a.,*

*Ter.: they a. Seneca with various*

*accusations, variis criminationibus Se-*

*necum adorintur, Tac.* 2. invéhor,

*vectus, 3 (with prep. in and acc.): openly*

*to a. any one in the senate, in senatu aperte in aliquem invenhi, Cic.: Liv.*

3. oppugno, i (Fig.: comp. 1.4): to a.

*with an opinion, sententiam o., Cic.: to a.*

*with words, verbis o., Cic. 4. im-*

*pugno, i (Fig.: comp. 1.3): to a. an*

*opinion, sententiam l., Tac.: Sall.* 5.

*incesso, 3 (with abl. of means of attack):*

*to a. kings with forward words, reges*

*dictis protervis i., Ov.: to a. any one*

*with accusations, aliquem criminiibus i.,*

*Tac.* 6. péto, 3 (also with abl. of

*means of attack): to a. any one in a*

*letter, aliquem epistolam p., Cic.: to a.*

*any one with false accusations, aliquem*

*falsis criminibus p., Tac.* 7. præs-

*quor, sécutus, 3 (denoting an attack*

*which is followed up or continued): to a.*

*any one with insulting expressions,*

*aliquem contumeliosis vocibus p., Caes.:*

*he a.s. the man with too violent language,*

*hominem verbis vehementius pro-*

quitor, Cic.: v. TO ASSAIL. **III.** To seize (esp. of disease): 1. corripi, riphi, reptum, i. (suddenly): he was twice a'd by the disease while transacting business, morbo bis res agendas corruptus est, Suet. 2. invado, i.: the pain a's the eyes, dolor in oculosi, Lucr.: he says that no greater plague has a'd the life of man, negat ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invassisse, Cic. 3. tento, i.: strong minds cannot be a'd by disease, animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, Cic.: Hor.: vines a. the head, vina tentant caput, Plin. 4. attento (rare): Apul. 5. (To attack again): rēpōto: v. TO RETURN.

**attack** (subs.): 1. impūtus, i. (i.e. a charge, onset): they made an a. upon the enemy with drawn swords, gladii distractis in hostes i. fecerunt, Caes.: to sustain a., impūtum sustiner or ferre, Caes.: to make an a. i. dare, Liv.: to ward off an i. impūtare, Cic.: an a. of fever, febris i. Cels. 2. pētitio (of a thrust or aim at any one: rare): I have escaped your a.s, petitiones tuas effugi, Cic. 3. impugnatio (rare): Cic. (of an attack on Milo's house): Att. 4. med.). 4. oppugnatio (usu. of an attack upon a town: v. SIEGE): Fig. of a forensic attack, Clc. Vat. 2, 5. 5. incursum, i. (esp. of the a. of cavalry): to sustain a. of cavalry, i. equitum sustinere, Caes.: Liv. 6. concursus, us (a combined a.): v. ENCOUNTER. Fig.: to sustain the combined a.s of all the philosophers, c. omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. 7. tentatio (esp. of the attacks of disease): I am glad that your health has recovered both from the old disease and from the new a.s, valetudinem tuam jam confirmata esse a veteri morbo et a novis t. gaudet, Cic.: v. FIT (subs.). Phr.: he had heard the signal for a sounded, bellum cani audierat, Liv.: to make an a. on, oppugnare, impugnare, etc. v. TO ATTACK; ONSET, ASSAULT.

**attacker:** oppugnātor: v. ASSAILANT.

**attain:** A. Intrans.: pervenīo: v. TO ARRIVE AT, REACH. B. Trans.:

1. adspicor, eptus, i.: all are eager to a. old age, senectutem ut adipiscant omnes optant, Cic. 2. consuecor, sēcūtus, i.: to a. a public office, magistratum c., Cic.: Caes.: to a. a resemblance to truth, similitudinem veri c., Cic.: v. TO GAIN, OBTAIN.

**attainable:** imprethabili, e (prop. a. by a treaty or request): when he demanded a triumph, the greatness of his exploits rendered it easily a., postulant triumplum rerum gestarum magnitudine imprethabili faciebat, Liv.: express to Juno an a. wish, i. votum facite Junoni, Prop. Phr.: that end is not a. to all, non ab omnibus eo perveniri potest; non cuiusvis est eum hincum consequit: v. TO ATTAIN TO, GAIN: rewards which are a. by mercenaries, praemia quae patent stipendiariis, Cic.: v. TO BE OPEN.

**attainer:** privilēgium (i.e. a law aimed at a particular person: probably the nearest Latin word): they did not wish laws against private persons to be proposed, for this is what is meant by an a., in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim p. c., Cic.: to propose a bill of a. agiātione, de aliquo p. ferre, Cic.: they shall not propose bills of a., privilegia ne irrogato, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.

**attainment:** I. The act of getting: 1. adeptio: the a. of good, a. boni, Cic.: Quint. 2. comparatio: the a. of pleasure, c. voluntatis, Cic.

3. or expr. by part. of verb: e.g. to devote oneself to the a. of wealth, dīvitis comparandis incumbere v. TO ATTAIN. II. Acquired knowledge or skill: v. LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE. Phr.: he was a man of very great a.s, erant in eo plurimae literae, Cic.: a man of refined a.s, (homo) doctrina liberaliter institutus, Cic.: v. ACCOMPLIMENT.

**attaint (v.)**: privilēgium ferre, Cic.: v. ATTAINER.

attemper: v. TO TEMPER, MITIGATE. attempt (v.): I. To endeavour: 1. cōnor i. (with acc., inf., or ablat.): to a. a great and difficult work, opus magnum et arduum c., Cic.: you see that Demosthenes accomplished many things, that we a. many, vide Demosthenem multa perficere, nos multa c., Cic.: to a. to do anything, aliquid agere conari, Cic. 2. coepito, i.: he a'd to repress the mutiny, coercere seditionem coepitabat, Tac.: an animal a.s to get what it perceives to be adapted to its nature, animal ea quae naturae sentit apta appetere, Cic.: also with acc.: v. TO BEGIN.

3. mōllor, i. (i.e. to a. some great or difficult work): he a.s nothing amiss, nil molitur inepte, Hor. (of Homer): v. TO SCHEME, PLOT.

4. nitor, ēnitor: v. TO STRIVE, ENDEAVOUR. (N.B. Not experior, which signifies the trial of an experiment, not the attempt to do something: v. TO TRY). II. To attack: 1. tento, i.: to a. the walls of a town, moenia oppidi t., Caes.: Liv.: v. TO ATTACK.

2. attento, i.: to a. (make an attempt on) Cupa, a. Capuam, Liv.

attempt (subs.): 1. conatūm (esp. in pl.): Caes.: Juv. 2. conatus, i. to desist from an a., conatu desistere, Caes.: I have checked your atrocious a.s, compresi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.

3. inceptum, to desist from an a., incepito absistere, Liv.: favour, O goddess my a.s, Incepit annūe, diva, meis, Ov. 4. tirocinium (a first a.): he wished to make his first a. and to give a proof of his eloquence in impeaching L. Paulus, in L. Paulo accusando t. ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv.: Quint. 5. pēticūlum, v. TRIAL, EXPERIMENT.—Note. Of the preceding words, conatus and conatum imply effort: inceptum only a beginning: tirocinium is fig. and rare.

**attemperer:** qui tentat, etc. v. verb. attend: I. To accompany: 1. cōmōitor, i.: they a'd the dead youth (to the grave) with rain respect, juvenem exanimum vano honore comitati sunt, Virg. 2. prōsequor, scētūs, c. (usu. to a distance): to a. a funeral, exsequias p., to the funeral pile, eadem existimatio.

Quintus usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. 3. dēfūco: v. TO ESCORT, TO ACCOMPANY. II. To be present: 1. intersum, ful (with dat or prep.): to a. a sacrifice, rebus divinis i., Caes.: to a. a banquet, in convivio l., Cic. 2. adsum, fui (strictly to be present at; whereas intersum is to take part in: constr. same as preceding): to a. an auspice-taking, auspicio adesse, Liv.: only interesse, Liv.: v. TO BE PRESENT AT.

III. To follow as a consequence: v. TO FOLLOW. IV. To await, stay for: q. v.: oppr̄ior, etc.

— at: v. TO ATTEND (II.). — on: v. TO ATTEND UPON.

— to: i.e. to pay attention to: 1. animadverto, ti, sum, i.: these things are not a'd to during peace, haec non animadverturn in pace, Cic.

2. attendo, di, sum, i. (sometimes with animū or animos): the object of attention is expr. by ad, acc., or clause): attend to what follows, attende animos ad ea quae consequentur, Cic.: to a. to the first line of a law, primum legis verbum a. Cic.: a. now to what I wish, nunc quid velim, animum attende, Ter.

3. circumspicio, spexi, spectum, i. (to look carefully round upon): these and the like things must be carefully a'd to, haec et talia circumspicienda sunt, Cic.: there are a great many things to be a'd to in conducting causes, permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, Cic.: also strengthened with diligenter, Cic.

4. curro, i. (i.e. to undertake the care of): to a. to other people's affairs, aliena negotia c., Cic.: they a. to nothing except the mind, praeter animum nihil curabit, Cic.: it shall be a'd to, curabitur, Ter.

5. p̄fōrō, i. (esp. of attending to the affairs of another; and of sacred things): to a. to the sacrifices, sacrificia

p., Caes.: to a. to accounts, rationes p., Cic.: v. TO TAKE CARE OF, BE AGENT.

6. servio, i. (i.e. to be the slave of, be altogether devoted to: with dat.): they a'd to their own private profit, compendio suo privato serviebant, Caes.: to a. to one's private affairs, rel familiari s., Cic.: to a. to rumour, rumor s., Caes. 7. inservio, i. (i.e. servio with dat.): to a. to one's own interests, suis commodis i., Cic.: to a. to reputation, fama i., Tac.

8. vigilo, i. (i.e. to be watchful over: with dat.): other (bees) a. watchfully to the food, aliae victu vigilant, Virg.: v. TO WATCH OVER.

9. exaudiō, i. (i.e. to listen to: q. v.): the adviser not a'd to will laugh, ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

10. obtēmpero, i. (i.e. to hearken to, comply with: usu. with dat.): I know for certain that the gods will a. more to you, tibi deos certo scio obtēperaturos magis, Ter.: I don't a. to what he says, non ego illi obtēmpero quod loquitur, Pl.: if I had been a'd to, si mihi esset obtēperatum, Cic.

11. praevertor (in imperf. tenses), praeverti, i. (to a. to first or in preference: usu. with dat.): he thought that he ought first to a. to this matter, buti rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes.: let us first a. to that, illuc praevertamur, Hor. Phr.: are you aing or not? hocine agis an non? Ter.: not aing, and thinking of nothing of the kind, aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic.

— upon or on: 1. appārō, i. (of formal or legally required attendance: with dat.): the priests must a. upon the gods, sacerdotes disso appārō, Cic. four-and-twenty lictors a. upon the consuls, quatuor ei viginti lictores a. consulibus, Liv.

2. sector, i. (of slaves, dependents, etc.): I have now been a.ing upon you for five years, egidene to jam sector quantum hunc annum, Pl.: to a. upon the prætor, prætorē s., Cic.: a body of horsemen as upon the king, equitum manus regem sectatur, Tac.

3. assessor, i. (esp. of the friends of candidates): Galba a'd on Crassis when he was a candidate for the aedileship, quum sedilittus Crassis petetur, eum Galba assecabatur, Cic. Tac.

4. assum (ads.), fui: (in most general sense): to be present with: with dat.): so much grace a'd on her art, tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. 5. frēquento, i. (only of great numbers): the work-people a'd upon Marus in great numbers, opifices Marium frequentabant, Sal.: Tac.

**attendance:** I. The act of waiting on or serving: 1. appārītō (official a.): during his long a. (in the capacity of interpreter), I have learnt his fidelity, in longa ejus a. fidem cognovi, Cic.

2. associatio (of the a. of dependents): Cic. Q. Cic. 3. assiduitas (constant a.): the constant a. of a physician, medicus a., Cic.: he danced a. on you the next day, assiduitatem tibi praebuti postridie, Cic.

4. frēquentia (a. in great numbers): the daily, constant, and numerous a. of friends, quotidian a. amicorum assiduitas et t. Q. Cic. 5. officium (complimentary): a. on the new consuls, of novorum consulum, Suet.

II. Service: ministerium: to renew any one a., alcūtū m. facere, Just.: a. upon the emperor, ministeria principatus, Tac.

v. SERVICE. III. A body of a.s: v. RETINUE, ATTENDANT.

**attendant** (adj.): 1. adjunctus: esp. in neut. pl. adjuncta, a. circumstances: Cic.

2. quad sequitur, comitatur, etc.

**attendant** (subs.): 1. accensus (a kind of assistant lictor: esp. of the a. on the consul who had not the fasces): Tettius was an a. on Nero, Tettius a. Neroni fuit, Cic.

2. ap̄fōrator (the most comprehensive term to denote all kinds of official a. on magistrates: as, lictors, apparitors, accensi): Cic.: Suet.

3. assecātor (a dependent): a certain old a., one of my friends, quidam veius a., ex numero amicorum, Cic.

4. stipātor (esp. of

## ATTENTION

## ATTESTATION

## ATTRIBUTABLE

the body-guard of kings), personal a.s., corporis stipatos, CIC.: Hor. 5. secutor (an a. on a candidate for office): *whil heel is there of a.s. quid opus est sectatoribus?* CIC. 6. satelles, itis (esp. of a king's guard; but also used of other dependants): *gold loves to make its way through the midst of a.s., aurum per medios ire satelles amat,* Hor.: *the a.s. of Caesar, Caesars s.*, Tac. FIG.: *the guardian and inflexible a. of true virtue, virtutis verae custos rigidusque s.*, Hor. 7. familius, fem. famula (a slave: esp. poet): *the a.s. of the Idavan mother, Idaeae matris famili,* CIC.: *the a.s. carried him in a swoon into the house, familius collapsum in tecta ferunt,* VIRG.: *her female a.s. raise her up, suscipit famulæ,* VIRG. FIG.: *merit is the a. of fortune, virtus famuli fortunæ est,* CIC. 8. minister and ministra (a servant: not necessarily a slave): *a hundred a.s. of the same age, centum pares aetate ministri,* VIRG.: LIV.: *a.s. in peace and war, pacisque bellique ministrae,* VIRG. FIG.: *a body of a.s., ministerium,* Tac. 9. ministrator (rare): *I pass through the crowd of a.s., transeo turbam ministrorum,* SEN.

10. pédissimus and pédissima (a lacquey, personal a.): *my daughter's a., meæ gnatas pedissequa,* PL.: *the shouting of the a.s., clamor pedissequorum,* CIC. FIG.: *you have united your knowledge of law to eloquence as its waiting-maid and a., istam juri scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulum pedissequaque adjunctisti,* CIC. v. COMPANION, SERVANT.

**attention:** I. *The act or state of attending:* 1. *animadversio* (rare: and denoting notice, observation, rather than fixed attention): *a. and care must be raised into activity, excitanda est et diligenter,* CIC. 2. *attentus animus* (the most perfect equiv. for the English word): *to listen to anything with a. and admiration* (of a number of persons), aliquid animis attensis admirantes excipere, CIC.: *to pay a. to the maintenance of propriety, attento animos (attentum a. of one person) ad decoris conservatiōnem tenere,* CIC. (Similarly the word may be expr. by attenta auris, if listening be referred to; or attention studium of earnest a. in general. *Intentus* may be used if the idea is that of intently fixing the mind upon something.) 3. *intento* (both with and without animi or mentis): *I will tell you if you will lend me your a., dicam si milii accommodaveris intentionem tuam,* SEN.: *in animal or mentis,* Quint.: *the a. of hearers, i. audientium,* Quint.: *nor let a discourse be so long that the a. cannot follow it to the end, nec sit sermo tam longus ut eum prosequi non possit i.* Quint. 4. *audentia (hearing): I foresee how much a. his unprincipled conduct will procure for my speech, propulsio quantam a. orationi meae improbitas illius factura sit,* CIC.: LIV. PBR.: *to gain the a. of a judge, judicem attentum facere,* CIC.: *to draw everybody's a. upon oneself, omnibus oculis ad se convertere,* NEP.: *Curt;* also simply, *compli,* LIV.: *Nep.: to attract a. by novelty in speaking, animos hominum ad se convertere novitate dicendi,* CIC.: *as the king was paying his whole a. to the man, cum intentus in eum se rex totus adverteret,* LIV.: *to pay a. in silence (to a play), (cum) silentio animum adverte,* TER.: CIC. II. *A polite act, obliging conduct:* 1. *sédulitas (careful a.), feignit a., simulata s.* CIC.: *obliging a., officiosa s.*, Hor. 2. *observantia* (esp. with ref. to a superior: but not solely): *to retain friends by a., amicos observantia retinere,* CIC.: *a. to the king, o. in regem,* LIV. 3. *cultus, i. (with ref. either to equals or to superiors): to those connected by blood, service and careful a. is paid, sanguine conjunctis officium et diligens tribuitur c.* CIC.: **V. SERVICE, KINDNESS;** and foll. art.

—, to pay: 1. *opérām* do, dēdi, dātū, I (to do all in one's power for a certain end): *to pay a. to*

one's health, valetudini o. dare, CIC.: *to pay a. to a conversation, sermoni o. dare,* CIC.: V. TO EXERT ONESELF. 2. *obseruo, i. (to show marks of respect to): to pay a. to one's fellow-tribemen, tribules suos observare,* CIC.: *the victors pay marked and very loving a. to me, victores me per officio et per amarum observant,* CIC.: VIRG. 3. *studeo, 2 (to devote oneself to: with dat.): to pay a. to agriculture, agriculturae s., Cæs.: to pay a. to literature, literis s., CIC.: he paid exclusive a. to none of these things, horum ille nihil egregie studebat,* TIBER. 4. *côlo, ūl, cultum, 3 (prop. to bestow care upon): to pay a. to the study of philosophy, studiis philosophiae c., CIC.: to pay a. to the liberal arts, artes liberales c.* Suet.: V. also ATTENTION (1. 2).

**attention, deserving of, or attracting;** *conspicuendus: let him sit upon a swift horse, attracting a., insidet celeri conspicuendus equo,* Tib.: *a work worthy of a., opus c.* LIV.: V. TO ATTEND ON (4).

**attentive:** I. *That pays attention:*

1. *attentus: an a. mind, a. animus,* Ter.: *an a. jurymen, judex a., CIC.: v. ATTENTION (1. 2 and PBR.). Very a., perattentus: a very a. mind, p. animus,* CIC. 2. *intentus* (stronger than attentus: v. INTENT, EAGER): *he listened to your prayers with a. ear, intentus tuis precibus se praebuit aure,* Tib. 3. *erectus (aroused: q. v.): a. jurymen, e. judges,* CIC.: LIV. 4. *auritus (lit. possessed of ears: poet): a. oaks, a. querus,* Hor.: *make the people a., face (i.e. fac) auritum populum,* PL. (somewhat simly). Hor. has acutæ aures (of the satyrs) for up-pricked, attentive ears). PBR.: *he was not a. when the cause was being conducted by others, non affuit animo quum ab aliis causa ageretur,* CIC. V. TO PAY ATTENTION AND CAREFUL. II. *That waits upon:*

1. *sédulus: an a. nurse, s. nutrix,* OV.: *let the a. crowd of young men escort the old man home, deducat juvenum s. turba servos,* TIB. 2. *observans, antis: a. man most a. to me, observantis simus mei homo,* CIC. 3. *officiosus: the people of Lampacus are most a. (= respectful) to all Roman citizens, homines Lampacenses summe in omnes civis Romanos o.* CIC. (For the difference between the above words, comp. ATTENTION, II.)

**attentively:** 1. *attente: to listen to any one most a., aliquem attentissime (or perattente) audire,* CIC. 2. *intente* (rather stronger than 1): *teachers wish to be listened to a. and modestly, præceptores si. ac modeste audiunt volunt,* Quint.: Tac. 3. *sédulo: v. DILIGENTLY.* 4. *officioso (paying respectful attentions):* CIC. PBR.: *to listen to a., attento animo (attentis animis, of a number) aliquid excipere.* V. ATTENTION (1. 2): *to look c. at something, contemplari;* V. TO GAZE AT.

**attendant (adj.):** 1. *attenuans, antis: M. L.*

**attendant (subs.):** *médicamentum attenuans: M. L.*

**attenuate:** 1. *attēnō, i: sleepless nights a. the bodies of young men, a. juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes,* OV.

2. *extendo, i: to a. a line of troops, aciem e., LIV.: v. TO EXTENATE.* 3. *tenuis, s. gracilis (e.g. corpus), reddo, efficio: v. THIN.*

**attenuated:** 1. *attēnūtus: a. by love, a. amore,* OV.: Suet. 2. *extēnūtus: a. air, e. aér, CIC.: OV.: v. THIN.*

**attenuation:** *extēnūtio: the a. of the air, aér e., SEN.*

**attest:** 1. *testor, i: the plain a.s. battles by its tombs, campus sepulcris proelia t., Hor.* 2. *testificor, i: v. TO TESTIFY, BEAR WITNESS.* 3. *signo, i (i.e. to attest by one's signature or seal): v. TO SIGN.*

**attestation:** 1. *testificatio: CIC.* 2. *testimoniū: forged a.s., falsa t., LIV. PBR.: the a. of a will, testamenti testum subscriptio: v. EVIDENCE.*

**Attic (adj.):** 1. *Atticus: A. faith (i.e. sincerity), A. fides, Vell.: A. grace, A. lepos, Mart.: A. refinement, A. subtilitas, CIC.* 2. *Actaeus (chiefly poet): Ov.: Stat.*

**attic (subs.):** *coenacūlum: CIC.: Hor.: v. GARRET.*

**attire (v.):** *vestio: v. TO DRESS,* **attire (subs.):** *vestitus: v. DRESS,* CLOTHES.

**attitude:** I. *L. llt. of the body:*

1. *status, ūs (an erect and lofty a., s. eructus et celsus, CIC.: an unbecoming a., s. indecorus, Quint.: he frequently changes his a.s, crebro commutat status, Pl.: a threatening a., minax s., Hor. FIG.: to force the terrified mind from its position and fix a., animum perterrit loco et certo de a. demovere,* CIC. 2. *hábitus, ūs (usu. of what is permanent: v. MIEN, AIR): an a. of wonder, admirations in,* Quint.: *Sen.: v. POSTURE.* II. FIG.: *bearing or demeanour towards,* Phr.: *to assume this on thata, towards any one, ita, tal modo, se gerere adversus aliquem,* CIC.: V. TO BEHAVE ONESELF.

**attorney.** 1. *cognitor (probably the nearest word to the English; and denoting a regularly appointed legal adviser, cf. CIC. Rosc. Com. 18, 52): "alteri nemo (petere) potest, nisi qui cognitor est factus;" but the law was not divided into separate professions as with us): you were appointed the a. of Roscius in that suit, in eam item c. Roscius es factus, CIC.: to appoint an a. for any one, cognitorum aliqui adscribere,* CIC.: Hor.

2. *procrätor: Cod. Theod. (N.B. There was a technical distinction between the cognitor and the procurator which cannot be preserved in English: v. Heinec. Syn. Ant. iv. 10, 2.)* 3. *advocatus (i.e. a kind of assistant-counsel): v. ADVOCATE.* Phr.: *your business cannot be managed by a. (or deputy), delegationem ista res non recipit,* Sen.: *a letter of a. "literæ procuracionis."*

**attorney-general:** 1. *advocatus fasci: Spart. (cf. v. DICT. ANT. p. 12).* 2. *\*cognitor publicus, procurator publicus a causis (v. Forcelli, s. v. procurator).*

**attorneyship:** 1. *cognitio (i.e. the acting as a cognitor): Edict. Imp. (vide Forcelli, s. v.).* 2. *procuratio (i.e. the acting as procurator): Dig. PBR.: to bestow on any one a. aliquem cognitorem, etc. facere: v. ATTORNEY.*

**attract:** I. *Physically:* 1. *trâbo, traxi, tractum, 3 (with prep.): the loadstone allures and as the iron to it, magnes ferrum ad se allet et i. CIC.: also with prep. in:* Plin. 2. *attrâho, 3: the loadstone a. iron, magnes ferrum a. Plin.: v. TO DRAW,* II. FIG.: 1. *trâbo, 3: we are all a.'d and led to a desire of knowledge, omnes trahimur et dicimus ad scientias cupiditatem,* CIC.

2. *attrâho, 3: to a. a man to Rome, hominem Romanam a., CIC.: to a. disciples, discipulos a., OV.* 3. *afflico: v. TO ALLURE.*

**attraction:** I. *The power of drawing towards: \*vis attractions: M. L.*

II. *The act of drawing towards: attractus, is: Dicit. Cret.* III. *Charm, allurement, q. v.: illecebrosa (usu. in pl.): what a. for the young v. as ever possessed by any one equal to that which he possessed? quæ tanta in illo homine juvenitatis i. fuit quanta in illo? CIC.: the a.s. of pleasure, illecebrosa voluptatis, CIC.: v. CHARM, FASCINATION, SEDUCTION.*

**attractive:** I. *Phys.: Phr.: the a. force of bodies, \*vis corporum vis qua invloem attrahuntur.* II. FIG.: 1. *blandus: CIC.* 2. *illecebrosus (rare): Pl. Phr.: she had something indescribably a. about her, i. merat el nescio quid suavitatis atque illecebrosarum: v. CHARMING, ALLURING.*

**attractively:** *blande: v. ALLURING.*

**attractiveness:** *lepos, ūris, v. CHARM.*

**attributable:** *expr. by gen. or part.*

of verbs = *to attribute*: *as, the fault is not a. to me, culpa in me conferenda non est, Caes.* Phr.: *it was a. to you that we did not take the town, per te stetit quoniam oppido potiremur, Caes.*

**attribute (v.)**: 1. tribuo, ū, ūtum, 3; *to a. anything to the bravery of the enemy, aliquid virtuti hostium t., Caes.*; Cic.: v. TO ASSIGN. 2. attribuo, 3; *if he (Cato) seems to talk too proudly, a. it to his Greek studies, si eruditus virdebit disputare, attributo Graecis artis, Cic.*; v. TO AScribe. 3. assigno, 1; *do not a. to this my wickedness, nō hoc sceleri meo assignes, Cic.* 4. délego, 1 (*to delegate*): *to a. the honour of saving the consul to a slave, servati consuli decus ad servum d., Liv.*; *a. crimes to others, scelerata aliis, d., Tac.*

5. affingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (*to a. wrongly*): *to a. an honest speech to a bad man, probam orationem improbo a., Cic.*; *to a. a crime to any one, aliqui crimen a., Tac.* v. TO ADDUCE, AScribe, IMPUTE. Phr.: *plays which are a.d. to Plautus, fabulae quae nomini Plauti dicuntur, Gell.* 3, 3 (*where he is speaking of spurious plays: to attribute rightfully would rather be tribuire: v. TO ASSIGN*).

**attribute (subs.)**: Phr.: *philosophy is naturally an a. of this man's mind, inest natura philosophia in hujus viri mente, Cic.* *it is an a. of a wise man to do nothing against his will, sapientis est proprium nihil lacere invitum, Cic.* *right, unchanging reason is to be regarded as an a. of god, Deo tribuenda est ratio recta, constans, Cic.* v. PROPERTY, QUALITY, CHARACTERISTIC. — N.B. Lucretius uses conjuncta of the primary a.s. of bodies (I, 450); but his nomenclature does not seem to have been followed by others.

**attributive (suis)**: i.e. adjunct: 1. attributio: Cic. 2. attributum: Cic.

**attrition**: attritus, ūs: Plin.: v. ABRASION, FRICTION.

**attune**: 1. *To render musical*: modular, 1: *men's ears naturally a. their voice, hominum aures vocem naturam m., Cic.* 2. *To adjust one sound to another*: Phr.: *to a. the voice to a lyre, efficerit ut vox lyrae concinat; vocem lyrae consonant reddere.*

**auburn**: 1. fulvus: a. hair, fulva caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642. 2. aurens: v. YELLOW, GOLDEN.

**auction**: 1. auctio: *to give notice or advertise an a., auctionem proscribere, Cic.* *a. had been arranged to take place at Rome, erat constituta a. Romæ, Cic.* *to adjourn or put off an a., a. proferre, Cic.* *to sell by a., auctione vendere, Cic.* *a regular frequenter of a.s., circulator auctionum, Cic.* Phr.: *catalogues of a.s., sales, tabularia auctionariae, Cic.; auctionalia ium: Ulp.* To hold an a., auctiōnōr, 1: Cic.; Caes.

2. hasta (*because a spear was stuck in the ground to indicate the sale: only of auctions of public property*): *a purchase at an a., empito ab hasta, Cic.* *to sell by a., sub hasta vendere, Liv.* 3. tābiūlā: *Aebutius is present at the a., Aebutius adest ad tabulam, Cic.*

**auction-room or mart**: atrium auctionarium: Cic.

**auctioneer**: 1. auctionāns, antis: Cic. 2. *\*qui auctioni praest.* 3. praeaco: *to subject any one's goods to the offensive voice of the a., bona alicuius voci acerbissimam subiicie praeconis, Cic.* (*the praeaco, however, was not strictly the auctioneer but the crier*).

**audacious**: 1. audax, ūcis (usu. in bad sense): *the a. race (son) of Iapetus, a. lapeti genus, Hor.* *an a. crime, a. facinus, Tac.* 2. confidens, entis (also in good sense): *an a. fellow, homo e., Ter.* Cic.: v. BOLD, IMPUDENT. Phr.: *an a. crime, facinus: v. CRIME.*

**audaciously**: 1. audacter (usu. in bad sense): Cic.: Liv. 2. confider (more n.u. in good sense): Cic.: Pl.: v. BOLDLY.

**audaciousness**: 1. audācia (usu. in bad sense): *whereas audentia is simple daring; q. v.* a. *rather than courage, a. potius quam fortitudo, Cic.* 2. confidēta (also in good sense): v. CONFIDENCE; *your a. and rashness, c. et temeritas tua, Cic.* v. BOLDNESS.

**audible**: \*quod audiri (exaudiiri) potest; *quod auribus percipi potest: v. TO HEAR.* Phr.: *he spoke so low a tone that he was not a., tam submissa voce loquebatur ut exaudiiri non posset: the clash of arms becomes more and more a., clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg.* — N.B. Clarsus as applied to the voice is clear, loud, distinct, not merely audible (cf. Cic. Cl. 48, 134: "clara voce ut omnis concio audire possit.")

**audibly**: Phr.: *to speak a., clara voce dicere ita ut (or simply, ita dicere ut) omnes exaudire possint: v. ALoud, AUDIBLE.*

**audience**: 1. *A hearing*: audientia: *gentle speech gains a. for itself, fact ipsa sibi a. mitis oratio, Cic.* Phr.: *togive favourable a. to any one, aliquem benigno audire, Liv.* 11. *Admittance to a hearing*: 1. admisso: *to admit to an a., a. dare, Plin.* *the readiness with which you granted a.s., admissionum tuarum factissimis, Plin.* Sen.: 2. adītus, ūs: *to obtain an a. with the emperor by bribery, principis adītum emari, Tac.* *Hamilcar had an a. with the king, Hamilcar adītum regis obtinuit, Just.* 2. v. ACCESS. Phr.: *he gave a. to no one, neminem admisit, Cic.* *they begged to be admitted to an a., admittier orant, Virg.* *to give an a. of the senate, senatum dare, Sall.* *a full senate gave a. to the ambassadors, legatis est senatus datus frequens, Cic.* *to ask for a private a., secretum petere, Tac.* Tac.: Suet.: *to admit a man to a secret a., aliquem in secretum recipere, Sen.* III. *A body of auditors*: 1. audītōres: *the good sense of the a. has always been a check on the eloquence of orators, semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditoria prudentia, Cic.* *a numerous a., auditorum frequenta, Quint.* 2. qui audiunt (or part. audiētes): *they sooth or to excite the minds of the a., eorum qui audiunt mentes ant sedare aut excitare, Cic.* *it makes a difference whether the a. is numerous or small, refert qui audiunt, frequentes an pauci, Cic.* *fit a. let me find though few, digni sim quamvis pauci qui me audiunt: to inflame, excite the minds of an a., audiunt animos inflammare, permovere, Cic.* v. AUDITORY. 3. cōrōna (an a. standing round in a circle): *to plead a cause with a very large a., dicere causam magna c., Cic.* Ov. Phr.: *a crowded a., frequenter s. celebriter audientium magnū, supr. III. 1.* *a select rather than a numerous a., audiētes magis eruditū atque politi frequentes.*

**audit** (subs.): 1. rātiōnum inspeccio: Traj. ap. Plin. (but as the word audit implies more than mere examination, more fully), 2. \*rātiōnum inspeccio, atque explicatio: v. TO AUDIT.

3. dispunctio: *ana. must be granted to the ciētōris, d. concedenda est creditoriibus, Ulp.*

**audit (v.)**: 1. inspicio, spexi, spectum, 3; *they did not object to your a.ing their accounts, te ut rationes suas inspicere non recusaverunt, Traj. ap. Plin.* or more fully, \*rationes inspicere atque explicare. 2. consolido, 1: *a. accounts, rationes consolidatae, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.* 3. dispongo, punxi, punctum, 3; *to a. is to compare receipts and payments, d. est conferre recepta et data, Ulp.* *to a. the accounts of payments and receipts, rationes expensorum et acceptorum d., Liv.*

**auditor**: 1. *A hearer*: 1. audiens, entis: Cic.: Quint. 3. qui audit: Cic.: Quint. 3. *qui audit: Cic.* Quint: v. AUDIENCE (II.). II. *One who examines and settles accounts*: 1. dispecutor: Tert. 2. qui rationes consolidat: cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 20. 3. \*qui

rationes inspiciit atque explicat: v. TO AUDIT.

**auditory** (adj.): auditōrius: *the a. passes, a. cavernae, Coel. Anr.*

**auditory** (subs.): auditōrium: Plin.: v. AUDIENCE (III.).

**auger**: perforāculum: Arn.

**augment** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. angeo, adaugeo: v. TO INCREASE, 2. multiplico, 1 (*prop. to increase manifold*: v. Caes. B.C. 3, 32) *the rivers are a'd by the accumulated waters, fluma collective multiplicantur aquis, aq. v. TO MULTIPLY.* B. Intrans.: augore, cresco v. TO INCREASE.

**augment** (gram. l.t.): augmentum: Gram.: *the syllabic a., a. syllabic; the temporal a., a temporale.*

**augmentation**: incrementum: accessio: v. INCREASE, ENLARGEMENT.

**augmentative**: quod auget, etc.

**augur** (subs.): augur, ūris: *to elect an a. (by cooptatio), augurem cooptare, Cic.; also a. creare, Liv.* *the college of a.s., augurum collegium, Liv.* *to consult the a.s., augures consulere, Liv.* Phr.: *the office of a., auguratus, ūs: Cic.* *an a. staff, litūs: Cic.* *Liv.* *augurale, is, n.* *Sen.* v. also SOOTHSAFER.

**augur** (v.): 1. augurior, 1: *alchas a'd the years of the Trojan war from the number of sparrows, Calchas ex passu numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic.* *as also v. act.* *if the mind a.s. any truth, si quid veri mens augurat, Virg.* 2. vātinor: v. TO FORETELL, FOREBODE, PROPHECY.

**augural**: angūralis, ūs: a. books, libri a., Cic. Phr.: *the a. region of observation, templum: Liv.*

**augury**: 1. *The act or practice of foretelling events*: 1. augūrātū (rare): Cic. 2. augūrūm: *to practise a., a. agere, Cic.* 3. auspiciūm: Liv.: Cic.: v. AUDIENCE. II. *An omen*: 1. augūrūm: *to announce an a., a. nuntiare, Liv.* 2. auspiciūm: *we consider lightning the best a. if on the left, fulmen optimum a. habemus si sinistrum fuerit, Cic.* 3. ales, itis, f. (poet.): Hor.: Cat. Phr.: *after taking the auguries, augūrāto: Liv.* *to practise a., to take the a.s, in augūro, 1: Pl.* Liv.: v. OMEN, PROPHECY.

**august** (adj.): augustus (prop. of that which has *augural sanction*): *to render the origin of cities more a., primordia urbium augustiora facere, Liv.* v. MAJESTIC, GRAND.

**August** (subs.): sextilis, is, m.: sextilis mensis (the name in the republican period, changed into Augustus in honour of the Emperor): Cic.: Hor.: *on the first of August, Kalendis sextilis, Liv.* also mensis augustus or Augustus: Juv.: Plin.

**aunt**: 1. *Paternal*: amīta: Cic.: Liv.: *a great-aunt, amita magna, Dig.*

II. *Maternal*: matēteria: Cic.: *ov.* *a great-aunt, magna matratera, Paul. Dig.*

**auricula** (species of primrose): auricula primula: Linn.

**auricular**: 1. *The external ear*: auricula: Cic.: v. EAR. II. *A cavity of the heart*: auricula: M. L.: *the right a. a. dextra, or atrium venarum cavarum: M. L.*

**auricula** (species of primrose): auricula primula: Linn.

**auricular**: auricularis, e: *the a. muscles, musculi a., M. L.* Phr.: *confession, \*confessio peccatorum sacerdoti in auren dicta, (Kr.)* (*The phrase confessio auricularis should only be used in strictly technical sense*: Calv. Inst. Christ. Rel.)

**auriferous**: aurifer, ūra, ūrum: Tib. Plin.: v. GOLD.

**aurist**: auriculāris medicus: Ulp.

**aurochs**: 1. ūrus: Caes.: Virg. 2. bison, ontis: Plin.

**auscultation**: auscultātiō: M. L.

(*the word occurs in Seneca in the sense of listening*).

**auspices**: I. *Omens*: auspiciūm: *the consul said that what was done for the safety of the state was done with the most favourable a., consul dixit optimis a. ea geri quae pro reipublicae salute ge-*

rerentur, Cic.: *against the a.*, contra auspicio, Cic. Phr.: *after taking the a.*, auspicato; Cic.: *the taking of the a.*, auspicatus, us: Plin.: *in a place consecrated by the a.*, auspicato in loco, Cic.: Hor.: *Gracchus forged to take the a.*, Gracchus auspicari est oblitus, Cic. II. Direction, protection; q. v.: auspicium: *under your a. ware have been terminated throughout the world*, tuis a. totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Phr.: *under the a. of Teucer, auspice Teucro*; *under the a. of the gods*, diis auspiciis, Virg.: *Ov.*

**auspicious:** 1. faustus: *an a. omen*, f. omen, Liv.: *a fortunate and a. departure*, exitus felix f.que, Luer.: *o night, a. for this city*, O nox illa f. huic urbi, Cic. 2. auspiciatus (prop. appointed or sanctioned by auspices; v. *AUSSPICES*, 1. fin.): *a more a. love*, auspicator Venus, Cat.: *omenis, a. omnia*, Vell.: *a most a. commencement*, auspicatissimum initium rebus agendis, Tac. 3. dexter, terra et tura, tērum and trum: *an a. omen*, d. omen, Val. Fl.: *a. Jove*, d. Jupiter, Pers. 4. bonus, and esp. in superl., optimus, 5. laetus (v. *JOYFUL*): *an a. angury*, l. angurium, Tac.: Plin. 6. felix: v. *LUCKY, FAVORABLE, PROPITIOUS*.

**auspiciously:** 1. auspicato (strictly, after having taken the auspices; v. *AUSSPICES*, Phr.): *to arrive a.*, se affere, Ter. 2. felicitate: Caes.: Cic.: v. *FAVORABLY, PROPITIOUSLY*.

**austrere:** 1. Harsh, rough (to the taste); q. v.: austerus. II. Severe, stern, harsh; q. v.: austerus, severus.

**austrerely:** austere, severely; v. *SEVERELY*.

**austerity:** austēritas, sēvēritas: v. *HARSHNESS, ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY*. Phr.: *the austerities of a monastic life*, duritiae ac parsimonia monachorum (ascētica: M. L.).

**authentic:** 1. certus: *to write all a. news*, omnia c. perscribere, Cic.: *a most a. proof of my affection*, amorem signum certissimum, Cic. 2. verus: *a perfectly a. letter*, verissima literae, Cic.: v. *TRUE, REAL*. 3. ratus: *a. wills*, r. testamenta, Cic. 4. authenticus (freq. in late Latin, esp. legal): *an a. will*, a. testamentum, Ulp. 5. fidis dignus. 6. genitius: v. *GENUINE*.

**authentically:** certō auctōre: cum auctoritate (Georges). Phr.: *the fact was a. proved*, res praecario testimonio comprobata est (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 48): *he says that he has ascertained this a.*, dicit se id certis auctoribus compreside, Cic.: *this was a. reported*, id auctoribus numinabatur, Cic. Att. 10, 9: *"register a. made"* (Hall, chron.), \*tabulae optimis auctoribus conscriptae.

**authenticate:** recognoscere, nōvi, nūtum, 3 (to look carefully into for the sake of verifying): *to a. a decree*, decretum r., Cic.: *to a. an account-book*, codicem r., Cic.: v. *TO VERIFY*.

**authenticated well (adj.):** certus, comperitus; quod constat: v. *AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICATION*: Pbr.: *he real the account-book for the purpose of a. codicem legit recognoscendi causa*, Cic.

**authenticity:** 1. auctoritas: *let them cease to think that that evidence possessed any a.*, desinunt putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic.: *what a. or credit can the documents possess?* quam habere a. aut quam fidem literae possunt? Cic. Phr.: *to doubt the a. of a statement* (with ref. to Metellus's accounts), dubitare verumne un falsum sit, Cic. 2. In tech. sense: *of the a. of an ancient book*, \*authentia (without ancient authority, but used by modern critical writers): *to assail the a. of an epistle*, a. epistole impugnare, Helele, Patr. Apost.: *its a. is still in dispute*, de cuius adhuc sub judice lis est, ib. (But the word should be used only in purely critical writings.)

**author:** 1. A maker, contriver, originator: 1. auctor: *they were unwilling to be the a.s of a war*, autores

belli esse noblebant, Caes.: *the a. of a plan*, consili a., Caes.: v. *FOUNDER*.

2. conditor (i.e. one who puts together): *the a. of the whole affair*, c. totius negotii, Cic.: *the a. of Roman law*, c. Romanjuri, Liv. 3. inventor (v. *INVENTOR*): *the a. of all the arts*, omnium artuum l., Caes.: Cie. 4. répertor: *the a. of laws*, legum r., Quint.: *the a. of a new system of law*, novi juris r., Tac. 5. princeps, ipsi (beginner, chief): *the a. of a plan*, consili p., Cic.: v. *FRAMER, CONTRIVER, INVENTOR*.

**The writer of a book:** 1. scriptor: *a.s of accounts of their own actions*, scriptores rerum suarum, Cic.: *a perspicuous a.*, s. luculent, Cic.: *the a. of satyric dramas*, satyrorum s., Hor.: *the a. of great genius arose there*, proverbe ibi scriptorum magna ingenta, Sall.: *that very ancient a.*, Lygius, vetustissimus ille s., Lysias: Cic. 2. auctor (a word which applying as it does to other things besides books, requires to be used with caution, and only where the context furnishes the necessary limitation: it is used in Cic. only of an authority for a particular opinion or statement): Polybius an exceedingly good a. (i.e. authority; q. v.) writes, P. bonus a. in primis scribit, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113 (cf. Att. 12, 18, 1): "quos nunc lectito auctores," where it denotes advisers or wax-rollers of a particular course of action): *writings ruinous to them*, a. scripta auctores perniciose suo, Ov.: *as of comedy, auctores comedioe*, Quint.: *the a. of the African war*, Belli Africci, Suet.

3. conditor (i.e. composer): *the a. of a history*, historiae c., Ov.: *an a. of poems*, carminum, Curt.: v. *WRITER, COMPOSER*.

**authoress:** 1. poetria (a rare word,

and denoting prop. a. poetess): *a. of a host of fables*, plurimorum fabularum p., Cic. Coel. 26, 63. 2. auctor (Georges) the subs. is c. g. (v. *LIV. 40, 4, fin.*, etc.), and therefore equally applicable to an author or authoress. 3. Expr. by phr.: *as the a. of this work*, \*femina quae hunc librum conscripsit.

**authoritative:** 1. Possessing authority: *quod auctoritatem habet*: *there are in laws certain words somewhat antiquated, in order that they may be more a.*, sunt certa legum verba, quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, Cic.: *justice even without prudence is sufficiently a.*, justitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, Cic. II. Assuming, overbearing: *impōriōs: he is too a. (in his manners)*, nimis i. est, Cic.

**authoritatively:** Phr.: *I know no one who said nothing more a.*, nec cognovi quemquam qui majore auctoritate nihil dicere, Cic. (v. *AUTHORITY*): *stop instantly!—hem!* you speak a. enough, whoever you are, sta illīco! I sati satis pro imperio quisquis es, Ter.: v. *IMPERIOUSLY*.

**authoritativeness:** imperii or auctoritatis ostentatio: v. *AUTHORITY*.

**authority:** 1. Lawful power: 1. auctoritas: *he has a. for making laws from the senate*, habet a. legum dāndarum a senatu, Cic.: *the a. of the Roman people*, a. populi Romani, Cic. 2. pōtestas (the most general term for a lawfully constituted a.): *to have civil and military a. in the state*, in republi- cā cum p. imperioque versari, Cic.: *praetorian a.*, praetoria a., Cic.: *to give any one a. (to do something)*, potestare alii facere at aliquid faciat, Cic.: v. *POWER*. 3. dītio (usu. of a. founded on conquest): *only in the sing and without noni*!: *he has brought many cities under the empire and a. of the Roman people*, urbes multas sub imperium populi R. ditionemque subinxit, Cic.

4. imperium (when used in connection with or contrast to other words, it usu. denotes military a.): *without a. military affairs cannot be managed*, sime imperio res militaris administrari non posset, Cic.: *he was in a.*, in imperio fuit, Suet.: *domestic a.*, i. domesticum, Cic.: *Jove has a. over kings themselves*, reges in ipsis imperium est Jovis.

Hor.: *the a. of the laws is greater than that of persons*, imperia legum potentiora sunt quam hominum, Liv. 5. jūris, jūris, n. (rightful u.): *the a. of a father*, jus patrium, Liv.: *a. over women*, ius ad mulieres, Pl.: v. *POWER, RIGHT*.

II. The influence of character, dec.: auctoritas: *their a. with the common people is very great*, eorum a. apud plebem plurimum valet, Caes.: *old age has very great a.*, sanctus maximum habet a., Cic.: *the a. of Peducacei has great weight with me*, Peducacei a. multum apud me valet, Cic.: *a mere note-book has not the same force and a. as a ledger*, eadem vim a. que non habent adversaria quam tabulae, Cic.: *to weaken a. a. immobile*, Cic. Phr.: *they had very great a. in the state*, in republica plurimum polabant, Caes.: *they knew not what a. virtue possessed*, ignari erant quid virtus valerer, Cic.: v. *INFLUENCE*.

III. Warrant, permission: auctoritas: *he had made a treaty without the a. of the senate*, sine senatus a. foedus fecerat, Cic.: *the discourse seems to adduce a. for running*, oratio videtur a. afferre peccandi, Cic.: *be assured that I write to you with his concurrence and a. as I have*, me de illud ad sententiam a. a. auctoritate scribere, Cic. Phr.: *you will get a. from Caesar to absent yourself*, impestrabis a Caesar ut tibi abesse licet, Cic.: *laugh at and despise all those persons on my a.*, omnes istos, me auctore, deride atque contemnere, Cic.

IV. Those or that on whose credit or testimony belief is founded: 1. auctor Polybius a good a., Polybius bonus a., Cic.: *he accustomed this on sure a.*, haec certis auctoribus conperit, Caes.

2. auctoritas: *you despise as and contend by reasoning*, auctoritates contemni, ratione pugnas, Cic.: *a. prevailed without reasoning*, sine ratione valebat a., Cic.: *neglecting us, we may search out the truth by fact and argument*, omissis a. ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, Cic.

V. Those who exercise the powers of government: esp. in pl. the authorities: 1. imperia, orum (esp. of military): *the military and civil a.s must go out of the city*, imperia, potestates ex urbe exēnti, Cic.: *Cic.*, Caes.

2. potestas: *summed by a magistrate or by some lawful a.*, a magistrat aut ab aliquo p. legitima evocatus, Cic.

3. magistratus; qui magistratus p̄cester, qui magistratum habet: v. *MAGISTRATE*.

**authorization:** v. *AUTHORITY* (III.); TO AUTHORIZE.

**authorize:** to give authority to or for: 1. potestatem s. auctoritatem facio s. do (with dat. of person): *they ad the painter to choose which he pleased*, pictori quas vellet eligendi p. dederunt, Cic.: *we a. the corporate towns to shut out Antony*, auctoritatem ad excludendum Antonium auctoritatem datus, Cic. Phr.: *it is the prorince of the augurs to a. or to forbid the transaction of business with the people*, augurum est cum populo agendi jus aut dare non dare, Cic.

2. Simil. in past., to be authorized may be expr. by potestatem, or ius habere: *he is a.d. and empowered to command in Syria*, imperandi in Syria jus potestatemque habet, Cic.: v. *TO EMPOWER*. Phr.: *this shall be explained afterwards, if you a. me*, id postea si per vos licitum erit, aperietur, Cic.: *to a. to commit sin*, peccandi auctoritatem affere, Cic.: *this the Cornelian laws do not a.*, hoc Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic.: (v. *SANCTION*) nothing pleased Clodius which was either a.d. by nature or allowed by the laws, Clodius nihil delectabat quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges litteret, Cic.: *the a. d. version of the Scriptures*, *Scripturarum sacrarum translatio de publica auctoritate facta I ad that report*, ego illius rumoris auctor fui: *AUTHOR*.

**authorship:** Pbr.: *to prove the a. of the book*, probare ab aliquo esse illi bruni scriptum: *the a. of this work is*

**disputed.** \*de hujus libri auctore adhuc sub judge lis est: v. AUTHENTICITY.

**autobiographer:** suarum rerum gestarum scriptor, Cic.

**autobiography:** \*liber, quem aliquis de vita sua scriptis. Phr.: *to write an a.* \*suas res gestas scribere; librum de sua vita scribere.

**autocracy:** v. DESPOTISM.

**autocrat:** dominus: v. DESPOT.

**autocratic:** v. DESPOTIC.

**auto-da-fe:** lit. \*actus fidei (eccl.): i.e. hereticorum combustio.

**autogra-h (adj.):** 1. manu (meā, tuā, etc.) scriptus: *I think you have never before read a letter from me that was not a.*, nunquam ante arbitrio te epistolam meam legisse, nisi mea manu scriptam. Cic.: *an. a. letter of Timarchides*, epistola Timarchidis manu scripta. Cic. 2. autographus: *an. a. letter*, epistola autographa, Suet.

**autograph (subs.):** 1. mānus, ūs, f.: *he recognized his a.*, cognovit m. suam, Cic. 2. chīgrāphūm (v. HAND-WRITING): *I will give all the a.s to you, omnia c. tibi dabo*, Cic. 3. autōgraphum: Symm.

**automatic:** autōmātūs: Paul. Dig. (used as descriptive of the class of instruments called *automata*): v. IN-VOLUNTARY.

**automaton:** autōmāton, i. n.: Vitr. autopsy: *autopsia*: M. L. or, \*cadaver inspectio a medico facta.

**autumn:** auctumnūs: *unhealthy a.*, gravis a., Caes.: *fruit bearing a.*, pomifer a., Hor.: *about the middle of a.* a. adulto, Tac.

**autumnal:** 1. auctumnālis, e: *the a. equinox, aequinoctium a.*, Liv.: a. light, a. lumen, Cic. 2. auctumnus (poet.): a. cold, a. frigus, Ov. Phr.: *to be a. (of the season or wind): auctumno*, i: Plin.: *incept. auctunnum*, scit. t. (to become a.): Capell.

**auxiliary (atij.):** 1. auxiliāris, e: a. waves, a. undae, Ov.: a. cohorts, a. cohortes, Caes. 2. auxiliāris: *an. a. cohort*, a. cohors, Cic.: Sall. Phr.: *an. a. force*, auxiliary: Tac.: Ov.: esp. in pl., which is used almost exclusively in this sense. Cic.: Caes.

**auxiliary (subs.):** adjutor: v. HELPER.

**auxiliaries (nūlites.):** 1. auxiliāres, milites, or simply, auxiliāres (rare): Caes. 2. auxiliā, orum: Caes.: Cic. 3. scīl: v. ALLIES. Phr.: *the pay of a.*, stipendia auxiliaria, Tac.

**avail (v.):** I. *To make use of:* utor, usus, 3 (with abl.): *they stated that they would a. themselves of that offer, ea conditio se usuros ostendebant*, Caes.: *I am myself of your judgment, tuo iudicior, Cie.: v. TO USE.* II. *To assist, profit, have force:* 1. prōsum, ful (with dat.): *my letter wilda you nothing, nihil titl literae meae proderunt*, Cic.: *what does it a. to me to feign? quid mihi fingere prodest?* Ov. 2. valēo, 2 (either absol. or with prep.): *fortune a. d greatly for avoiding the danger, ad periculum vitandum multum fortuna valuit*, Caes.: *whatever is the definition of man, one a.s for all, quaecunque est homini definitio, una in omnibus v.*, Cic.: *potions a. less, minus venena v.*, Hor. (V. EFFECTUAL): *rue a.s as an antidote, ruta pro antidoto v.*, Plin.: v. TO PROFIT, SERVE, BE USEFUL.

**avail (subs.):** perhaps only in phr. "to be of (no) avail." Lat. usui esse, valere, etc.: *one thing was of great a.*, una erat magna usui res, Caes.: *does not this seem to be of a. against you?* hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic.: *to be of less a.*, minus valere, Hor.: *to be of no a. whatever, \*ne minimum quidem prodeesse, valere;* nullam vim habere: v. TO AVAIL (II).

**available:** Phr.: *they had fresh troops a. for rendering assistance, in expeditio habebant integras copias ad opem ferendam*, Liv.: *he sent all the a. troops to the assistance of the legion, \*omnes copias quae ad manum (or in promptu) erant, auxilio legioni misit: I don't think that argument is a. for your*

*purpose*, \*nor puto te posse eo argumento uti; non puto ea a te facere, esse.

**availability:** Phr.: *the value of a thing is in proportion to its a.*, quo promptior ad usum quaque res, eo pluris est.

**available:** Phr.: *nothing was a. at hand*, \*nihil erat promptum ad usum.

**avalanche:** nivis cāsus, Liv. 21, 35.

**avarice:** 1. ávaritia: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. 2. áviditas (rare): Cic.: v. COVETOUSNESS (The other expr. are, auri [sacra] famēs, Virg.; amor nummi, or amor habendi, Hor.)

**avaricious:** 1. ávarus: Cic.: Hor.: Tac. 2. ávidus (where the context limits the word): Cic.: Hor.: v. COVETOUS.

**avariciously:** ávarā: Cic.: Sen.: v. COVETOUSLY.

**avaunt:** 1. ápāgē: Pl. 2. *to BECOME*.

**avene:** i.e. *to take or obtain satisfaction*: 1. For the injured person or thing: 1. nlciscor, ultus, 3 (the most usual word: in some forms it is used in a passive sense): *with which arms you may a. yourself*, quibus armis possit u., Cic.: *to a. one's slaughtered b. others* caesos fratres u., Ov.: *to a. one's falling country*, cadentem patriam u., Virg., they punished their mother in order to a. their father, patris ulciscendi causa suplicium de matre sumpersumpt, Cic.

2. exsequor, scētūs, 3 (prop. with ref. to the offence: v. infi. II.): *has my father been killed? I will a. him*, pater caesus est? exsequor, Sen. 3. pārēdo, i (prop. to offer sacrifices to the dead: hence only of avenging death): the person whose death is avenged, in dat.): *to a. Roman citizens, civibus Romanis p.*, Caes.: *the king must be a.d by the blood of the conspirators*, parentum regi sanguine conjuratorum, Liv.: Ov. 4. vindico, i (rare): *to a. any one through, aliquem valde*, Cic.: Tac.: *with refl. pron. and prep. ab*: *I aught to a. myself on him, me ab illo vindicare debeo*, Sen.: v. also to TAKE REVENGE ON.

II. *For the offence committed:* 1. ulciscor, 3: *Cæsar a.d his private wrongs*, Caesar privatas in iurias ultus est, Caes.: *to a. the uncle's death, mortuo parenti* ulciscor, p., Cic.: Caes. 2. exsequor, 2, *to a. any one's death, mortuo parenti*, Cic.: *let whatev. cannot be a.d without shedding the blood of citizens be allowed to have been legally done*, quidquid sine sanguine civium nlcisci nequitur, Jure curia sit, Salt.: Hor. 2. exsequor, 3: *to a. the violated rights of gods and men*, deorum horumque violata Jura iure, Liv. 3. perseguor, 3: *to a. any one's death, mortuo parenti* ulciscor, p., Cic.: Caes. 4. vindico, i: *to a. an evil deed, maleficium v.*, Cic.: *to a. the death of Crassus*, necem Crassi v., Ov. 5. punio, 4: *anger is an eager desire to a. pain*, iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, Cic.: v. TO PUNISH.—Note. Ulciscor conveys precisely the same notion as the English *revenge, vengeance*: exsequor and perseguor signify *to follow a thing up, not to let it rest*; vindico denotes rather the assertion of right (v. TO CLAIM) than the gratification of a feeling of revenge: punio is usū = to punish; q. v.

**avenger:** 1. ultor: *the a. of our wrongs*, nostrarum injuriarum u., Cic.: Virg. 2. vindex, icis: *the a.s of crimes (the Furies)*, vindices sclerorum, Cic.: *the a. of a parent*, v. parentis, Ov. 3. pūnitor, Cic.: v. PUNISHER.

**avenging (atij.):** 1. ultrix, icis: a. goddesses, ultrices deae, Sen.: a. cares, ult. curae, Virg.: a. weapons, u. tela, Stat. 2. vindex, icis (poet.): a. punishment, v. poena, Cat.: a. flame, v. flamma: Ov.

**avenue:** I. *A passage, approach*: 1. *An alley or walk in a garden*: (?) xysnis: Cic.: Plin. ep.: *\*ambulatio quaer inter arbores utrinque disposita jacet*.

**aver:** affirmo, v. TO AFFIRM.

**average (subs.):** \*quod medium est inter maximum et minimum (cf.

Thucyd. 1, 10, τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγάλας καὶ ἐλαχίστας): Phr.: *to strike an a.*, peraeque ducere. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, med.: *he used to carry to the account of expenses in his day-book not more than 3000 oses per month on an a.*, non amplius quam ierna millia aeris, peraeque in siugulos menses ex ephemeride expensum sumptul ferre solitus est, Nep. Att. 13.

**average (adj.):** \*mēdius inter maximū minūmū.

**average (v.):** Phr.: *their returns from honey used to average not less than 10,000 sestertia, nunquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere sunt soliti*, Varr.

**averment:** affirmatio: Cic.: Caes.: v. AFFIRMATION.

**averse:** I. *Disinclined to, disliking*: 1. alienus (with dat., or abl. with ab): *he is more a. to me, a me est alienior*, Cic.: a. to ambition, a. ambition, Sen. 2. áversus (with ob. or dat.): a. to truth, a. a vero, Cic.: a. to traffic, a. mercaturis, Hor. 3. piger, gra, grum (slow: with ad): *a nation very a. to military labours*, gens pigerima ad militaria opera, Liv.: Hor.

4. fugiens, entis (with gen.): a. to labour, i. laboris, Caes. II. *Unfavorable*: q. v.: v. AVERSE, TO BE,

—, to be: ábhorreo, 2 (with ab): *to be a. to marriage*, ab nuptiis (are uxoria) a., Ter.: *to be a. to writing*, a. scribendo a., Cic.

**aversion:** I. *Disinclination, dislike*: 1. ódium: *I have conceived a great a. to the thing*, magnum me rei o. cepti, Cic.: v. HATRED. Fig.: *radishes have a great a. to the vine*, o. raphanis cum vite maximum, Plin. 2, fūga (with gen.): a. to death, leti f., Hor.: a. to poverty, paupertatis f., Hor.: Cic.

2. álienatio (i.e. estrangement): a. to Vitellius, in Vitellium a., Tac. 4. ódiniáto (a shrinking from): a. to labour, laboris d., Cic. II. *A cause of dislike*: ódium (in dat.): *to be an a. to any one*, odio esse alieni, Pl.: Cic.

**avert:** I. *To turn aside or away*: q. v.: ávertō, ámōveo. II. *To keep off, prevent*: 1. dépôlo, pūl, pulsum, 3: *to a. imminent danger*, instans periculum d., Nep.: *to a. fire and sword from altars and hearths*, ab aris et focis terram flaminamque d., Cic. 2. ámōveo, 4 (implying effort): *to a. an accusation from any one*, crimen ab aliquo a., Tac.: *to a. disgrace*, dedecus a., Tac.

3. averturno, i (an old religious term): *to a. prodigies*, prodigia a., Liv.

4. próciro, i (by sacrifice): *to a. prodigies*, monstra p., Cic.: Phaedr. 5. prófōlōeo, 2 (said of the gods): *which may the gods a.*, quod di prohibeant, Ter.: *O gods a. the threats!* di prohibe minas, Virg.: v. TO WARD OFF; PROFLIGO, 6. défendo, própulsō: v. TO WARD OFF.

**aviary:** áviarium: Varr.

**avidity:** áviditas: *a. for drink and food*, potionis et cib. a., Cic.: *a. for glory*, gloriae a., Cic.: v. EAGERNESS, GREEDINESS. With a., ávidus: v. EAGERLY.

**avocation:** officium: negotia (pl.): v. OCCUPATION, VOCATION.

**avoid:** 1. fugio, fugi, 3: *to a. the sight of the multitude*, conspicut multitudinis f., Caes.: *I a. no one, neminem f.*, Liv.: Hor.: *to a. no reation, nullam molestiam f.*, Cic.: *too intimate friendships should be a.d*, fugienda sunt nimiae amicitiae, Cic.: rarely with inf.: v. TO FORBEAR. Hence, freq. fugio, 1: *to make repeated efforts to avoid*: *to be in the habit of a.ing one's master*, herum fugitare, Ter., Plin.: *they studiously an investigation, quaestiones fugit. Cic.* 2. défugio, fugi, 3 (stronger than the simple verb): *to a. speaking with any one*, aliejuis sermonem d., Caes.: *to a. giving battle*, proelium d., Caes. (v. also P. Phr.) 3. vito 1 (denoting simple avoidance): whereas fugio and its derivatives imply active and energetic flight from: *to a. all suspicitions*, omnes suspiciones v., Caes.: *to a.*

*vices, vltia v., Cic.: you a. me, Chloe, like a young doe, vitas blimiteo me similis, Chloe, Hor.: with *inf.* (poet): let him a. touching writings, tangere viet scripta, Hor. 4. *dévito*, i (stronger than simple verb): to a. pain, dolorem d., Cic.: Hor. 5. *évito*, i (= dévito): to a. causes of suspicions, causas suspicitionem e., Cic.: to a. pain, dolorem e., Cic.: Hor. 6. *declinare*, i (i.e. to lean aside so as to escape: both as trans. and with prep.): I thought those things should be a'd if I could honourably a. them, ea declinanda p. tavi, si honeste vitare possem, Cic.: in order to a. envy, ad declinandum Invidian, Suet.: we must carefully a. them (i.e. small faults), ab his est diligentius declinandum, Cic. Join: fugere, vitare, declinare aliquid, Cic. 7. *áversor*, i (to turn away from with dislike): to a. suppliants, petentes a., Ov.: to a. conversation, sermonem a., Tac. 8. *éludo, lusi, lusum*, 3 (v. TO ELUDE): to a. a battle, pugnam e., Liv. (v. TO DECLINE). Phr.: I was determined to a. ambition, fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.: to a. giving battle, pugnam, proelium, derectare, Liv.: Just.: Tac.: also proelium defugere, Caes. When to avoid is in Eng. followed by another verb, it may be expr. by *no*; as, he a'd sending me to the school of Flavius, noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, Hor. also sometimes by *fugio* (v. TO FORBEAR): v. TO ESCAPE, SHUN.*

**avoidable:** 1. *évitabilis*: e. a. missiles, e. tela, Ov.: a. evils, e. mala, Sen. 2. *quod effugi*, etc., potest: v. TO AVOID.

**avoidance:** 1. *fuga*: the a. of labours and pains, laborum et dolorum f., Cic.: the a. of danger, periculi f., Virg. 2. *declaimatio*: the a. of danger, d. periculi, Cic. 3. *vítatio*: the a. of pain, doloris v., Cic. 4. *évitatio*: the a. of evils, malorum e., Quint.: Sen.—Note. For the distinction between the above, compare the corresponding verbs under *to avoid*.

**avouch:** affirmo: v. TO ASSERT, ALLEGE.

**avow:** fátoe: v. TO CONFESS, ACKNOWLEDGE, DECLARE.

**avowal:** confessio: on a. of ignorance, c. ignorationis, Cic.: an a. of a fault, culpea c., Liv.: v. CONFESSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**avowed (adv.):** 1. *prófessus*: an a. fault, culpa p., Ov.: the a. leader (of Greece), dux p., Just. 2. *spertus* (lit. open; q. v.): we have driven him from concealed snare into a. robbery, illum ex occultis insidiis in a. latrociniū conjetimus, Cic.

**avowedly:** 1. *ápertē*: pains are a. and openly taken that words may correspond to words, a. ac palam elaboratur ut verba verbi respondeant, Cic. 2. ex prófesso: a man a. effeminate, vir ex p. mollis, Macr.: a. to seek after anything, aliquid ex p. petere, Sen.: also de professo: Apul. 3. *cōfesso*: things which are a. disgraceful, quae ex c. sunt turpia, Quint.

**await:** 1. *To wait for*: 1. expecto, i: v. TO WAIT FOR. 2. māntio, mansi, mansum, 2 (implying firmness): he a'd the arrival of the enemy, hostium adventum, mansit, Liv.

3. oppérior, oppertus and oppéritus, 4 (to hold oneself in readiness for: with acc.): a.ing his magnanimous foe, magna nimus opérionis hostem, Virg.: v. TO WAIT FOR. 2. *To be in store for*:

1. expecto, I (poet): a calm old ag. a.s me, mi tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. 2. mānō, mansi, 2 (with acc.): death a. every one, mors quemque m., Iprop.: his (*Clodius's*) fate a. ther, cuius te latum m., Cic.: what a. the conqueror? que manent victos? Liv. 3. resto, stiti, 3 (with dat.): what now at length a. me? quidjam mihi denique restat? Virg.

**awake (v.):** A. *Trans.*: 1. excito, i (usu. with e somno): to a. the drowsy,

spectatores, dormientes spectatores e somno e., Pl.: pray do not a. me, queso me e somno exciteti, Cic. Fig.: you would have awaked his father from the dead, patrem ejus a mortuis excitasses, Cic. 2. suscito, i (usu. with some defining expression): my wife a. me, uxor me somno s., Pl.: Cic.: he a.s you from gentle repose, te quiete e molli suscitai, Cat. 3. exuscito, i (stronger than the simple verb: v. TO AWAKE): the crowing of cocks a. you, te gallorum cantus e., Cic. 4. expérficio, feci, factum, 3 (with e somno): he was awaked from sleep, expérfigtus est e somno, Suet. II. *To rouse from inattention or inaction*: v. TO AROUSE, ROSE. B. *Intrans.*: expérgiscor, perrexit, 3: if you are asleep, awake si dormis, expérgescere! Cic.: Iavolo at daybreak, simul cum sole expérectus sum, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: the nobility having awoke, restored the constitution, expérecta nobilitas rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Phr.: he departed, Iavolo, ille discessit, ego somno solitus sum, Cic.: I. a., excitor somno, Virg. (also to a. may generally be expr. by the pass. of verbs to a. [trans.]: q. v.): v. TO WAKE.

**awake (adj.):** 1. vigilans, antis: a pilot asleep or a., gubernator dormiens vel v., Cic. 2. vigil: being a. before sunrise, I ask for pen and paper, prius orto sole vigili catulum et chartas posco, Hor.

**awake, to be, or to keep:** 1. vigilo, i: you keep a. till day-light, usque ad lucem vigilas, Ter.: I had been a. till late at night, ad mitum noctem vigilaram, Cic. 2. pervigil, i: to remain a. all night, noctem p., Cic.: v. SLEEPLESS.

**awaken;** v. TO AWAKE.

**awakener:** 1. suscitator: Tert. 2. qui e somno excitat, etc.: v. TO AWAKE.

**award (v.):** I. *Legally*: 1. addico, dixi, dictum, 3: the praetor will add the whole gang of slaves to you, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl.: Cic. 2. adjudico, i: the house had been a'd to us, domus nobis adjudicata, Cic.: v. TO ADJUDGE, DECREE.

II. *Less formally: to assign, or bestow:* 1. tribuo, i, útum, 3 (esp. to a. as due): you shall a. the second share to me, secundum (partem) tribu: tis milihi, Phaedr.: to a. prizes for crimes, scleribus præmia t., Sall.: Ov. 2. assigno, i: v. TO ASSIGN.

**award (subs.):** 1. addictio (a. of the praetor): Cic. 2. arbitrium (of an arbitrator): a judgment is one thing, an a. another, aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic.: v. JUDGMENT, SENTENCE.

**aware:** gnarus: well a. that Hannibal had in some instances paid for permission to pass, satis g. Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio merecatus, Liv.: Plin.: also a. pass: Caesar became a. of that, guarum id Caesar, Tac. V. ACQUAINTED WITH. Phr.: not a. of the impending misfortunes, imprudens impudentium malorum, Cic.: v. KNOWING, INFORMED.

**to be:** sentio, sensi, sensum, 4: I have never, so far at least as I am a., offended him in even the smallest matter, nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendit, quod quidem senserim, Cic.: they are a. that I know what they are meditating, quid cogitent me scire sentiunt, Cic.: the enemy became a. of their departure, hostes de eorum profecione sens-runt, Caes. Phr.: you are a. how difficult that is, illud quam sit difficile non te fugit, Cic.: the madman is not a. of this, hominem amentem hoc fugit, Cic.: I am a. that we have been insensiblē led too far, non me præterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: I am a. that there is utility in history, non sum inscius esse utilitatem in historia, Cic.: not to be a., nescire: v. TO BE IGNORANT: to become a., cognoscere, certificari: v. TO LEARN, ASCERTAIN, BE INFORMED.

**away** when this word qualifies verbs, it is generally expr. in Latin by the prefix à or ab: e.g. to carry a., auferre; to snatch a., abripere; to be a., abesse. It is sometimes used in commands elliptically for "go away," "take away," and must then be translated by the imperative of the proper Latin verb: e.g. : a. with you, secundu'r'! abi hinc, lacrimas, Lucr.: a. with the barbarous fashion, morem tollite barbarum, Hor. For such sentences as "I cannot away with this trifling," where the meaning is "I cannot endure," v. ENDURE.

**awe (subs.):** 1. formido, Inls. f (applied to all strong fear or d'ead, q. v.; hence needing something in the context, or some adjunct to make it express the Eng.): a forest consecrated by the auguries of their fathers and olden a., silva auguris patrum et presa i. æra, Tac.: worshipped with a., lormidina cultus, Sil. Fig.: castles full of silent a., plena tacta f. cistae, Val. Fl.: to inspire with a., f. aliqui injice, Cic. 2. réverentia: a. of the (Roman) empire (as entertained by the barbarians), r. imperii, Tac.: v. REVERENCE, RESPECT.

3. metus timor v. FEAR. Phr.: to stand in a. of: (i) v. vénor, 2 (v. TO FEAR, REVERENCE): to stand in a. of the gods, deos v., Cic.: his slaves feared him, his children stood in a. of him, metuebant cum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. (ii) r. vénor, 2 (v. TO REVERENCE): I stand in a. of my son, filium r., Pl. Liv. (iii) vénor, i (v. TO WORSHIP): to stand in a. of the gods, deos v., Cic.: to stand in a. of the temples of a god, temple dei v., Virg.

**awe(r.):** Phr.: the unusual silence ad those who approached nearer, propius adeutibus insolitus silentium admirationem fecit, Liv.: he ad the unfortunate people, torridinem miserij infiebat, Cic.: Caesar led his army across the Rhine to a. (overave) the Germans, Caesar exercitum Rhenum transduxit ut Germanis metum injiceret, Caes.

**awestruck (adv.):** 1. pavidus v. Liv. 21, 22: v. AFRAID. 2. pâvèfactus: a. bosoms (of those in attendance at Delphi), p. pectora, Ov.: Sen. poet. 3. pâvens: Ov.: Sall.

**awful:** 1. Full of awe: v. AWFULLY. II. *Awe-inspiring*: 1. vénor: a. majesty, v. majestas, Ov. the a. senate, verendi patres, Ov. 2. formidolosus: regions noisome, foul, a. (in Tartarus), loca terra, foeda, I. Sall.: v. FORMIDABLE, DREADFUL. Phr.: a gloomy, a. grove, caligina nigra formidine lucus, Virg.: v. AWE.

**awfully:** v. REVERENTLY, FEARFULLY.

**awfulness:** formido; majestas: v. AWE, VENERABleness, SOLEMNITY.

**awhile:** 1. paulisper (for a little while): Ter.: Cic. 2. pârumper (just for a moment): Cic.: Virg.: v. WHILE.

**awkward:** 1. Not dexterous; laevus; impétus: v. UNSKILFUL. II. *Un-elegant, clumsy*: 1. ru-tuens: a. hands (in gesticulation), r. manus, Quint.: Cic. 2. rúdis, e: Ennius very great in genius, but a. in art, Ennius ingenio maximus, arte r., Ov.: a. a style, r. stilus, Quint.: to be a. in anything, rudens esse in re aliqua, Cic. 3. agrestis: Cic.: rusticus et agrestis: v. INELEGANT, CLEMISy.

**awkwardly:** 1. rusticē: to do anything a., aliquid r. agere, Cic.: a. cut (of the beard), rusticus tonsus, Hor. 2. agrestē (app. found in compar. only): to deliver a speech somewhat a., orationem agrestinū pronuntiare, Spart. 3. inscrita (unskilfully): ships a. made, naves l. factae, Liv.

4. dûrē, dûrîtēr: v. HARSHLY, STIFFLY.

**awkwardness:** 1. rusticitas: that was a. not modesty, r. non pudor ille fuit, Ov. 2. impétus, inscrita: v. UNSKILFULNESS, INELEGANCE.

**awl:** sùbula: Mart.: Pall. **awn:** árista: Virg.: Sen. **awning:** 1. vělum (in pl.): to

*shade the forum with an a.*, velis forum imbrumare, Plin.: *to put an a. over a theatre*, *vela in theatro duere*, Plin.: *sky blue, star-decorated a.*, *vela colore coeli, stellata*, Plin.: Ov.: Prop. 2. *velarium*: Juv. 3. carbassis, i. f.: Luer. 4. *inductio*: Vitr. Phr.: *to put an a. over the whole forum*, totum forum integere, Plin. 19, 1, 6; q. v.

**awry:** *perversæ: a chair placed a.*, *scilla p. collocata*, Suet. Phr.: *she puts on her false hair a.*, *perversa aditum comes*, Ov.: v. OBliquity.

**axe:** 1. *secularis*, is, f. (*the most general name*): *to strike with an a., i.e. to behead*, *securi ferire*, Liv.: Hor.: *of a battle a.*, Virg.: Hor. 2. *secularia* (*a small a.*): Pl.: Plin. 3. *epimenis*, is, f. (*a double a.*): Virg.: Hor.: Tac. 4. *dolabra* (*a pick-a.*): Liv.: Col. 5. *ascia*: v. ADZE.

**axe-bearing:** *sécürifier*, or *sécüriger*: Ov.

**axilla** (botan. t. t.): *ala*: Plin.

**axillary** (botan. t. t.): *axillaris*, e. M. L.

**axiom:** *i.e. a self-evident proposition*:

1. *maxima propositio*, or simply *maxima*: Boeth.: v. Sir. W. Hamilton's Reid, p. 766. (*Hence the Eng. moxim*; q. v.) 2. *primumiūtum*: so used in M. L. (v. Sir. W. H. L. c.), but in Cic. like *effatum*, used to represent *afūtuā* in its sense of *proposition* generally ("id est proumuntiūtum quod est verum aut falsum"), Tusc. 1, 7, 14. (Sir. W. H. gives the following equivalents among others: *eflatus* tide dignum: *rata*, firma sententia, ib. p. 764. For the sake of perspicuity it may be necessary to use *axioma* which, however, as a Latin word, has only modern authority.)

**axis, axle:** *axis*, is, m.: *the a. of the sky*, a. coeli, Cic.: *the earth is supported on its a.*, terra axe sustinetur, Cic. Tim. 10. *the axes of volutes, axes voluntariorum*, Vitr. *The a. of a sun-dial*, axon, ónis, m.: *Vitr.*

**axe-tree:** *axis*, is, m.: *a beechen a.*, *faginus a.*, Virg.: *a small a.*, *axiculus*, Vitr.

**aye:** v. YES, ALWAYS.

**azote:** azotum: M. L.

**azure:** coeruleus: Cic.: Virg.

## B.

**BABBLE** (v.): I. *To talk foolishly*: 1. *balbūto*, 4 (prop. to stammer and stutter): Epicurus bing about the nature of the gods, Epicurus balbutiens de natura deorum, Cic. 2. *blātēro*, 1 (noisily): *you b. with great noise*, magno blateras clamore, Hor.: with acc.: *to b. foolishly*, stulta b., Gell. 3. *déblâtēro*, 1 (stronger than the simple verb): Pl. II. *To talk much*: garrio, 4: Cic.: Hor.: v. TO CHATTER.

**babbler** (subs.): v. BABBLING.

**babbler:** 1. *garribus* (prop. an adj.): *avout a questioner, for he is a b. too*, percontator fugito, nam g. idem est, Hor. 2. *blâtôro*, ónis: Gell. 3. *sémimivibus*: Vulg. (Gr. σπερμάτωρ), Acts xvii. 18).

**babbling** (adj.): 1. *garribus*: Fig.: *a b. brook*, g. rivus, Ov.: *the b. tyre*, g. lira, Tib.: v. CHATTERING, TALKATIVE. 2. *lôquax*: Fig.: *b. waters*, l. lymphæa, Hor.

**babbling** (subs.): usu. expr. by verb: as, cease your b., "desine blâterare: there was an immense b. on all sides, \*undique stulta atque immoda blaterabantur: v. TO BABBLE.

**baboon:** \*cynocephalus: Cuv.

**baby, babe:** infans (more comprehensive than the Eng.): parvulus: v. INFANT, CHILD.

**babyhood:** infantia (childhood; q. v.): Tac.: Quint.

**babyish:** infantilis, e (childish; q. v.): Just.: Ulp.

**bacchanal:** { (subs.): bacchans, bacchanalias: } autis: Ov.: a female b., bacchata: Ov.

**bacchanalian** (adj.): bacchánalis, e. Val. Max. Phr.: *to live a b. life*, bacchanalia vivere, Juv.: *the b. festivals*, bacchánalia, ium, and iorum: Cic.: Liv.

**bacchic:** 1. *bacchicus: the b.* metrum b., Diom. 2. *bacchius: the b. foot (the bacchius)*, b. pes, Ter. Maur.

**bachelor:** I. *An unmarried man*: 1. coelobs, libis: *what shall I, a b., do on the first of March?* Martis c. quid agam calendis? Hor.: *a bachelor's life*, coelobs vita, Hor. 2. puer, éri (cf. Fr. garçon): Ov. II. *One who has obtained the lowest academical degree*: bacclauréus: M. L.

**bachelorship:** I. *The unmarried state*: coelobs vita: Hor. II. *The academical rank of bachelor*: bacclau-réatus: M. L.

**back** (subs.): I. *Of an animal including man*: 1. *tergum*: *to be punished on the back and head*; *to be scourged and beheaded*, tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.: *all the enemy turned their b.s, omnes hostes terga vertenter*, Caes.: *they had turned their b.s, terga dederant*, Liv.: *to bind a man's hands behind his b.s*, hominis manus post tergum revincire, Virg.: *the b.s of oxen, terga boum*, Cic.: *the god directed him not to concern himself about what was done at his back*, i. e. *behind him*, deus illi pectoris quid a tergo fieret ne laborearet, Cic. 2. *dorūm* (prop. referring to the ridge of the spine): *to fit one's shield to one's b.*, clipeum ad d. accommodare, Pl.: *the horse shrank not his rider from his b., nor the bit from his mouth*, equus non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor.: v. RIDGE. Phr.: *you are shameless, both front and b., et adversus et aversus impudicus es*, Cic.: *a wound in the b., caecum vulnus*, Virg.: caecus iactus, Liv.: *lying on my b.*, I gaze upon the sky, resupinus in coelo contuo, Att. ap. Cic.: Ov.: *he snores, lying on his b.*, sterit supinus, Hor.: *the boy lays hold of me behind by the robe, and throws me on my b.*, puer me pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter.: *to malign any one behind his b.*, aliquem absentem rodere, Hor. II. *The part of anything opposite to the front*: *tergum* (rare): *to write on the margin and b. of a book*, margine libreri scribere et in tergo, Juv. Phr.: *he writes upon the b. of the paper*, scribit in aversa charta, Mart.: *the b. of the head*, pars capitis aversa, Plin.: *the b. of a house*, posticus aedium partes, Liv.: or simply, posticum, Vitr.: *the b. of a couch*, pluteus, Suet. III. *The more distant part of a place*: *aversum*, or more freq. *aversa*, orum; *the b. of a city*, aversa urbis, Liv.: *the b. of an island*, a. insulae, Liv.

**back** (adject. prefix.): *posticus: a b.-door, p. ostium*, Pl.: v. BACK-DOOR: HIND (adj.).

**back** (adv.): v. BACKWARDS. It is generally expr. by the prefix re or red: as to go b., redire; to fall b., recidere; to push b., repellere: for which v. to GO BACK, etc.

**back** (v.): A. Trans.: I. *To move back*: réficio, jecit, 3: *to b. the kids from a stream*, capellas a flumine r., Virg. Phr.: *to b. u. atter*, i. e. *to run backwards or stern foremost*: inhibere, Liv. (cf. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4, where the term is discussed): retro navem inhibere, Liv.; remis inhibere, just. II. *To support*: q. v. B. Intrans.: *to go b.* q. v. Phr.: *this horse will not b.* hic equus repugnat quominus retrorsum agatur

**backbite:** 1. *rôdo, rôsi, rôsum, 3: they b. at banquets*, rodunt in conviviis, Cic.: more precisely, *to b. a friend*, absente amicū r., Hor. 2. *vellico*, i.: Cic. Jo. 1: *rodere et vellicare*.

3. *maledico denti carpe*, Cic. Phr.: *they all envied, b. bit me*, invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter. v. TO SLANDER.

**backbiter:** maledicus: v. SLANDER. **backbiting** (subs.): *morsus, us: no me poisons my enjoyment with secret*

hatred and b., mea commoda non quisquam odio obscuro mortuque venenat, Hor.: v. SLANDER.

**back-board:** plutiens: Mart.: Suet.

**back-bone:** spina: Cels.: Virg.

**back-door:** I. *posticum ostium*: Pl. 2. *posticum*: Pl.: Hor. 3. posticula (a small b.): Apul.

**back-gammon-boar**: tábula (lú-sórla), alvénus: v. BOARD.

**background** (in paintings). abscēdenia, ium, Vitruv. F. i. g. his modesty kept him in the b., \*modestia ejus prohibuit quoniam clarus fieret; quoniam primas (partes) ageret.

**backsider:** nátes: clunes: v. BUT-

TOCKS.

**backslide**: lábor, lapsus, 3: Cy-

prian: v. to GO ASTRAY, APOTATIZE.

**backslider:** lapsus: esp. in pl.: Cyprian: Eccles.: v. also APOTATE.

**backstairs**: scálæ posticæ: v.

**backside** (adv.): tarditas, pigritia: v. RELENTANCE; LATENESS.

**backwards**: I. *With the back foremost*: retro: to row a vessel b., retro inibiare navem, Liv.: v. TO BACK.

Phr.: *he digged the ozen by their tails b. into the eave*, aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, Liv. II. *Towards the back, or in a contrary direction*:

I. retro: *I follow the footsteps b.*, vestigia r. sequor, Virg.: *to turn one's face b.*, ora r. flectere, Ov. 2. retrorsum: *to sail b.*, r. vela dare, Hor.: to return b., r. redire, Plin. 3. rursus: *to fall b. from the top*, a summo r. cadere, Pl.: Ter. Phr.: *to sail b. and forwards*, ultra citrone navigare, Cie.: *to send ambassadors b. and forwards*, ultra citrone legatos mittere, Caes.

III. *Towards past times*: retro: b. up to Romulus, r. usque ad Romulum: Cic.: Hor. IV. *In reverse order*

1. retro: *from the lowest note to the highest and b.* there are many gradations, ab una voce ad summam ac r. multi sunt gradus, Quint. 2. retrorsum: *as you would say, men and women day and night, rather than b.*, ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem das potius quam r. Quint. Phr.: *we have gone b.* i. e. *are in a worse condition*, deteriore statu sumus, Cic.

**bacon**: lárídum or lardum: Pl.:

Hor.: Plin.

**bad**: 1. málus; comp. pélor; sup-

peccimus; bad goods (of a good for nothing person), mala merx, Pl.: b. night, malum pondus, Pl.: b. smell, m. odor, Hor.: b. a. and worthless fellow, m. et nequam homo, Pl.: b. philosophers, m. philosophi, Cic.: b. habit, m. consuetudo, Hor.: a very b. example, pessimum exemplum, Liv.: to have a b. opinion of any one, m. opinione de aliquo habere, Cic.: a b. citizen, m. civis, Quint.: b. poems, m. carmina, Hor.: a b. conscience, m. conscientia, Quint.: a b. and weak voice, m. et imbecilla vox, Quint. 2. im-

probus (usu. in moral sense): a b. disposition, ingenium im., Plin.: a b. and treacherous man, in, homo et perfidiōsus, Cic.: a b. will, i. e. informal, im. testamentum, Cic.: b. bread, im. pains, Mart. 3. píavus (prop. crooked, mis-shapen): a very b. rule, pravissima regula, Cic.: b. morals, p. mores, Sall.: a b. man, p. vir, Sen. 4. perverse: a b. custom, p. mos, Cic.: v. PERVERSE, WILFUL. 5. néquam (index): v. NOTHING, GOOD FOR. Phr.: b. weather, tempestas adversa, Cic.; t. foeda (shockingly bad), Liv.: b. a road, vie iniqua, Liv.: a very b. road, via deterria, Cic.: bad health, valetudo incom-

**moda**, Cic.: *dura v.*, Hor.: *to bring one b. news, acerbum nuntium alicui perfere*, Cic.: *b. money, adulterini numi*, Cic.: *to have a b. reputation, male audi*, Cic.: *v. FAULTY, WRONG, WICKED*.

**badge**: 1. *insigne, ls, n.* Pompey having torn off the *b.s of command, threwh himself out of the camp*, Pompeius detracts in imperatoris se ex castris ejicit, Caes.: Cic. 2. *infusa (late): the emperor's b.s of honour, inf. imperiales*, Cod. Just. 3. *fascis, ium, m. (special term for the consular badge of office)*; Cic.: Liv.: *V. FASCIÆ; also, SIGN, TOWER*.

**badger**: *mēles and mēlis, is, f.: Plin.: *urus mēles*; Linna.*

**bardinage**: *nūgāc, arum: away with your b., anter nūgāc!* Pl.: *a man pleased with such b., homo tantus delectatus n.*, Cic.: *v. JOKE, RAILLERY*.

**badly**: 1. *mālē: to smell b., m. olere*, Cic.: *may it go b. with you!* tibi male sit, Cic.: *to behave very b. to any one, in aliquem pessime consulere*, Ter.: *to manage a thing b., male rem gerere*, Cic.: *b. badly mauled, m. multitatis*, Cic.: Phaedr. 2. *improbē: why do I wonder if I am b. spoken of by the bad?* quid ego miror si quid ab improbis de me im. dicunt? Cic. 3. *prāvē (prop. of that which is avry): a b. cut nail, p. sectus unguis*, Hor.: *b. made verses, facti versus*, Hor. 4. *sēcūs (lit. otherwise than well): there is a great consolation, even if it turn out b., magna consolatio est etiam si s. acciderit*, Cic.: *to speak b. of any one, de aliquo s. loqui*, Tac.: *to think b. of any one, de aliquo s. existimare*, Cic.: *v. WRONGLY, WICKEDLY*.

**badness**: 1. *militia: b. of soil, terre m.*, Pall.: *to please by virtue, not by b., virtute non m. placere*, Sall.: *the b. of so many generals, tot imperatorum m.*, Tac. 2. *nēquitia (prop. worthlessness, q. v.): the b. of vinegar, aceti n.*, Plin.: *set a limit to your b., nequitiae poma modum tuae*, Hor. 3. *improbitas (usu. in moral sense): v. WICKEDNESS*: *the b. of crab-apples, im. malorum silvestrium, Plin.*

**baffle**: 1. *ēlūdo, si, sum, 3 to b. any one and in every possible way to disconcert him, aliquem e. et omni ratione jactare*, Cic.: *v. TO ELUDE*. 2. *contudo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (prop. to break in pieces): hence implying force, whereas eludo implies dexterity in escaping)*: *I have b.d and broken the boldness of the robber, contudo et fregi prædonis audaciam*, Cic.: *to b. the threats of kings, minas regum c., Hor.* Phr.: *a b.d hope, spes ad irritum redacta, or, ad irritum cadens*, Liv.: *to go away b.d, re infecta abire*, Liv.: *he returned home b.d, domum irritus reddit*, Serv.: *v. TO DEFEAT, FRUSTRATE*.

**bag**: 1. *sacrus*: Pl.: Cic.: *money bags, sacculi numerum, Hor.: a small bag, sacculus*; Juv.: Plin. 2. *cuieus (of leather, esp. for holding liquids): Pl.* Cic.: Juv. 3. *ūter, utris m. (of an animal's skin)*; Caes.: Virg. 4. *follii, is, m. (of leather, for money)*; Juv. 5. *folliculus (a small bag): to carry corn in small bags, folliculus frumentum vehere*, Liv.: Cic. 6. *reticulum (of network): Cic.: Hor.*

**bagatelle**: *nūgāc: v. TRIFLE.*  
**baggage**: 1. *Movable goods of an army*: 1. *impedimenta, orum (denoting the baggage of the army collectively): our men captured the b., impedimenta nostri potiti sunt*, Caes.: *to abandon the b., im. relinquere*, Caes.: *to lose the b., im. amittere*, Caes.: *a b. train, impedimentorum agmen*, Tac. 2. *sarcinae, arum (the movable goods of an army: esp. in the full phrases): to pack up the b., vasa colligere*, Liv.: *to raise the shout for packing up the b., vasa conclamare*, Caes. Phr.: *Cæsar lat six legiones without b., Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat*, Caes.: *animals, sarcinaria*

Jumenta, Caes.: *v. LUGGAGE*. II. As a term of abuse: 1. *scēlestā (fem.): Ter.* 2. *scēlus, eris: Pl.: Ter.*

**bagnio**: 1. *A bath*; q. v.: *balneum*. II. *A brothel*; q. v.: *lōpanār*.

**bag-pipes**: *\*tibiae ex utre inflatae*.

**bag-piper**: 1. *ascœulæ, is, m.* (Gr. *arkauvñs*): Mart. 2. *utriculārius*: Suet.

**bail** (v.): I. *To give bail for*:

1. *spondeo, spōpōdi, sponsiūn, 2 in gen. to undertake formally, become surety*; q. v.): *to b. any one, i.e. to become bail for any one, pro aliquo s.*, Cic.: v. Dict. Ant. p. 11. 2. *fidejūbo, iust, Jussum, 2: Ulp. 3. fidēprōmito, mis̄, mis̄um, : Gaius* (The verb *fidejūbo* implies a more serious and permanent responsibility than *fide promitto*: v. *Forcell*, s. v. *fidepromissor*: both words seem to belong to the later terminology of Roman law.) Phr.: *the other b.d him, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi*, Cic.: *will you deliver yourself to a tyrant for death by bing a friend?* vadēm te ad mortem tyranū dabis pro amico? Cic. II. *To accept bail for* (which, acc. to Roman law, was the part of the plaintiff or prosecutor): vādor, i.: *he does not accept b. for the man at present, hominem in praesenti non vadatur*, Cic.: *the prosecutor b.d the prisoner with so many sureties, to vadibus accusator vadatus est reun, Liv. v. V. BAIL (subs.)*.

**bail** (subs.): I. *The person who gives bail*: 1. *vas, vādīs: the other became b. for his appearance, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi*, Cic.: *the other that he might release his b. was present at the hour appointed for his death, alter ut v. suum liberaret praesto fuit ad horam mortis destitutam*, Cic.: v. *SURETY*.

2. *appromissor*: Dig. 3. *fidejūssor*: Dig.

**balance** (subs.): I. *A pair of scales*:

1. *libra: in one scale of the b. he placed mental advantages, in the other, corporeal, in alteram libra lan cem animi bona imposuit, in alteram corporis, Cic. Fig.: the b. of a hesitating mind, animi cunctans libra*, Claud.

2. *tritina: Varr.: Vitruv. Fig.: the Roman writers are weighed in the same b.* Romani pensantur eadem scriptores tritina, Hor.: Cic.: v. *STEELWARD, SCALES*.

II. *Equipoise*: 1. *libra: a form b. against the winds, contra flatus pervicax* l., Plin. (a rare use of the word). 2. *libramēn, libramēntum: round this weapon three feathers were placed as b. huic telo ad libramēn pinnae tres circumdabantur*, Liv.: *to weight a battering-ram with a b. of lead, arietem libramēto plumbi gravari*, Liv.

3. *podus, eris, n. v. WEIGHT*

4. *compensatio (only fig.): an equi*

*table b. of privilege and duty and re*

*ward, aequabilis c. juris et offici et munieris, Cic.: v. EQUILIBRUM*.

III. *The difference between two sums (in book-keeping): rēliquum (usu. plur.): I now wish to pay the outstanding b., nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere*, Pl.: *Camillus writes that he has received my b.s, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se receperisse, Cic.*

**balance** (v.): I. *To keep in equi*

*librum: libro: v. TO ROSE*. II. *To*

*counterpoise: compenso, i: to b. joy by grief, laetitiam cum doloribus c.*, Cic.: *to b. v.irtues by vices, bona cum vitiis c.*, Hor.

III. *To ascertain the difference*

*between receipts and expenses: 1. consolido, i: b.d accounts, rationes con*

*solidaria, Cic. 2. dispungo, punxi,*

*punctum, 3: to b. accounts, rationes d.*, Sen.: Ulp.

**balancing of accounts**: *disponitio*, Ulp.

**balas-ruby**: *anthrāctis, idis, f.*: Plin.

**balcony**: *maenānum (usu. plur.): a*

*projection without support, of the nature of b.s, projectum quod ita proverberet*

*ut nūquam requiesceret, qualia maenāna*, Javol. Dig. (v. *Forcell*, s. v.): *to build b.s to porticos, doors, houses, aedi*

*ficare porticūs m., et adjicere foribus, dominib, Annian. ap. id. (V. GALLERI): Cic.: Suet.*

**bald**: I. *Without hair: 1. calvus*:

*Pl.: Suet. Phr.: to be b., calvēo, 2. Plin.: to become b., calvesco, : Col.*

*Bald in front, praecalvus: to be b. in front, praecalvo capite esse*, Suet.

2. *glaber, bra, brum (of the body generally, and chiefly of the lower ani*

*als: v. SMOOTH): Pl.: Varr.: Col.*

*Phr.: to make b., glabro, i: Col. A b.*

*spot, īrā, Cels.* II. *Unaburned, ine*

*legant (q. v.): īridus: a b. style of nar*

*ration, narratio a., Quint: Cic.: v. DRY*

*JEJUNE*.

**balderdash**: *v. JARGON, NONSENSE*.

**baldly**: *jeſi.nē: v. JEJUNELY*. Phr.: *to state things b. and without ornament, res nūdas atque inornatas indicare*, Quint. (But *nudus* alone is used by Cic. as a laudatory term, with ref. to the

*Commentaries of Caesar: v. UNADORNED*.)

*sand into glass, arenas in vitrum e., Tac.: to b. all the bad quality out (of the soil), omne vitium e., Virg. 3. ārēfacio, 3: Plin.: Lucri: v. To dry up, PARCH.*

**baked**: 1. *coc̄tilis, c (of food)·*

*b. tiles, c. lateres, Varr.: b. walls, l. e.*

*made of bricks, c. murū, Ov. 2. ter*

*nacēus (of food): b. bīad, l. panis, Plin.*

*P̄hr.: bread b. too much, panis adustus, Hor.*

**bakehouse**: v. *BAKERY*.

**baker**: 1. *pistor: we go to get bread*

*from the b., a p. patrem petimus, Pl.*

*Cic. A female b., pistrix, icti. Incl.*

*ap. Varr. 2. furnāris (prop. adj.)*

*Ulp. The business of a b., furnāris:*

*Suet. Phr.: to be a b. by trade, furnāris exercere, Suet. 3. aptorta, ac,*

*m. (Gr. *aptortης*): Juv.*

**bakery**: 1. *pistrina: Plin. 2.*

*pistrinum: Suet.*

**baking-pan**: *aptota: Pl.*

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*scales*:

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**SCALES**.

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**baldness:** 1. Want of hair: 1. calvitium: the disfigurement of b., calviti deformitas, Suet.: Cic.: Plin. 2. calvities, ei, f.: Suet. 11. Of style: v. INELEGANCE, JEJUNENESS.

**baldric:** battens: v. BELT, GIRDLE. **bale** (v.): égéro, gessi, gestum, 3: this man b.s out the waves, egerit hic fluctus, Ov. Phr.: to b. out the bilge-water, sentinam e., Cic.: v. TO EMPTY OUT.

**bale (subs.):** fascis, is, m.: Tac.: Plin.: v. BUNDLE.

**baful:** funestus, perniciösus: v. FATAL, DESTRUCTIVE.

**balk (subs.):** 1. A ridge of land in a ploughed field: 1. limes, itis, Varr.: Col. 2. porca: Varr.: Col. 3. scamnum: Col. 11. A beam, rafter: q. v.: trabs: tignum. 111. disappointment; q. v.: frustriatio.

**balk (v.):** frustror, lüdificor, eludo: v. TO BAFFLE, DISAPPPOINT.

**balk:** 1. Around mass: 1. glibus: fire-b.s were seen in the sky, in coelo animadversi globi, Cic.: the eye-b., \*g. oculi: a small b., glibius: Cato: Plin. 2. glomérus, éris, n.: a b. of wool, lanæ g., Lucr.: a b. of thread, filii g., Plin.: Hor. 11. A playing-ball:

1. pila (filled with hair, feathers, &c.); to play at b., pila ludere, Cic.: to throw back a b., p. reddere, Mart.: to catch a b. and throw it back, p. excipere et remittere, Sen.: a playing-b., pila lusoria, Plin.: also sometimes of anything round: b.s of down, pilas languardis, Plin. 2. follis, is m. (a b. filled with air): to play at b., folle ludere, Mart.: Pl. A small b. of that kind, folliculus: Suet. Phr.: a game at ball, pilaris lusio, Stat.: a particular kind of game at b. played by three persons, lusus trigon: 1. trigonalis, Hor.: Mart.: an ink-b. (in printing), \*folliculus typographicus: a cannon-b., \*glibus (the context defining it): a musket-b., glans: v. BULLET. 111. A meeting for dancing: saltatio (prop. the act of dancing): Cic. Quint.: to invite to a b., ad saltationem vocare, invitare.

**ballad:** 1. nenia (orig. a dirige); children's b.s, puerorum neniae, Hor.: worthless b.s, viles n., Phaedr. 2. Carmen tripliale (a street b.): Juv.

**ballad-singer:** \*qui (qua) cantilenas in trivis canit; cantor s. cantatrix trivialis.

**ballast (subs.):** sáburra: to take up b. (of bees), s. tollere, Virg.: to steady with b., sáburra stabilitate, Plin.

**ballast (v.):** sáburro, i (= sáburra onerare): Plin. (fig.)

**ballat:** pantomimus: Plin.

**ballet-dancer:** pantomimus (male): Suet.: Macr.: pantomima (female): Sen.

**ballista:** ballista: Cic.: Caes.: a maker or discharger of ballistas, ballistarius: Veg.

**balloon.** \*machina aérobatica (Kr.; Georg.).

**ballot (subs.):** 1. A ball or ticket used in voting: 1. tábella: three b.s are given to each of those who are of senatorian rank for delivering their verdict, ternae t. dantur ad judicandum is qui ordinis sunt senatori, Caes.: to sort the b.s, tabellae diribere, Cic.: Prop.

2. suffrágium: the b.s are being sorted, diribentur suffragia, Varr.: Cic.

3. tessera: Varr. Phr.: a sorter of the b.s, diribitor: Cic.: a sorting of b.s, diribitor: Cic. 11. Voting by b.: tábella (meton.), the b. is in favour with the people, because it displays the face but conceals the minds of men, populo grata est t., quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic.: the whole state by the b. declared me consul, me univera civitas tabella consulem declaravit, Cic. Phr.: a law establishing vote by b., lex tabellaria: Cic.: Plin.

**ballot (v.):** tabella or tabellis suffragari: v. BALLOT (subs.): Phr.: we b. for all new members of the club, \*omnes novos sodales tabellis cooptanous.

**ballot-ball:** v. BALLOT (I.).

**ballot-box:** 1. cista: Auct. Her.: Plin. 2. cistula: Auct. Her.

**ball-room:** \*atrium salatorium. **balm:** 1. Any aromatic sap: bal-samum: Virg.: Plin. 11. An aromatic plant: 1. balsámum: Plin. 2. mélisphyllum or mélissophyllum: Virg.: Plin. 3. citrág, inis, f.: Pall. 111. Solace, comfort: q. v.: sólatum.

**balmy:** 1. Containing balm: 1. balsamitus: Plin. 2. balsanódes:

Plin. 11. Frangit, odoriferous: q. v.: ambrösius, stávis, etc.: b. breath, spiritus suavis.

111. Soothing, soft, mild: s. v.: b. slumbers, molles somni.

**balsam:** v. BALM.

**balsamic:** balsámum: Plin.

**baluster:** v. BALUSTRADE.

**balustrade:** 1. For stairs: épi-

medion (i.e. a safeguard: épiyphónai): Inscr.

111. Between pillars: plútēon: Virg.

1111. Rails inclosing any place: cancelli: Cic.

**bamboo:** Arundo indica: Plin.

(\*Arundo bambos, Linn.).

**bamboozle:** os alium sublinere, Pl.: v. FOOL, TO MAKE A; TO CONFFOUND, CHEAT.

**ban (subs.):** 1. A proclamation; q. v.

11. A public notice of an intended marriage: Phr.: to publish the b.

\*promulgare in ecclesia nomine sponsi et spouse. 111. Proscription, interdiction; q. v.: proscrip. Phr.: a person who is under a ban, homo cui igni, aqua, terra, etc. interdictum est: v. TO BANISH, OUTLAW. In M. L. "bannum" is used. (See Duncage.)

**ban (v.):** v. TO CURSE.

**banana:** 1. The tree: (?) pála: Plin. 12, 6, 12. 11. The fruit: áriena: Plin. ih.

**band (subs.):** 1. That which binds:

1. cónpula: a hempen b., spartea c., Apul.: Pl.: v. LEASH.

2. vinculum: a b. for grafting, v. ad insitionem, Col:

to loosen the b.s of anyone, aliqui vincula exsolvere, Virg.: v. BOND, CHAIN.

3. ligamentum, ligámen: b.s for tying vines, ligamenta vitium, Col:

Prop.: v. BANDAGE.

4. rédimiculum (prop. a headband or necklace; q. v.): Pl.

5. anádena, átis, n. (for the head): Lucr.

Phr.: the b.s round the wolute of an Ionic capital, baled pulvinorum, Virg.

11. That which connects (fig.): v. BOND.

111. A body of persons united for any purpose: 1. máxos, ús, f. (for purposes of force): he will come to Rome with a great b., Romam veniet cum magna m., Cic.: a b. of youths, m. juvenum, Virg.

2. cárteria (a troop): Mart.

q. v.: armed b.s of desperate rufians, armatae c. perditorum hominum, Cic.:

a b. of young men, juvenum c., Hor. the Lycian b.s, Lycian c., Hor.

3. chórus (prop. of dancers: v. CHORUS, COMPANY): a b. of youths, c. juvenutis, Cic.: Hor.

4. grex, grégis, m. (prop. a herd): hence of persons associated together: a b. of friends, g. amicorum, Cic.: Hor.

— together (v.): mostly in bad sense: conjúro, júravi and júratus sum,

i: Greece b.d together to burst your nuptial tie, Græcia conjurata tuas rumpe nuptias, Hor.: witnesses b.d together, testes conjurati, Cic.: v. TO COMBINE, UNITE.

**bandage (subs.):** esp. for medical purposes: 1. fascia: to tie any one up with b.s, aliquem fascis devincire, Cic.:

to bind the stomach round with very tight b.s (to assuage hunger), fascis ventre strictissime circumligare, Gell.

A small b. fasciola: Hor.

2. ligamentum: to prepare b.s for wounds, i. vulnēibus parare, Tac.: Quint.

3. Igámen, inis, n.: Col.: Prop.

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**bandage (v.):** 1. Igo, i: to b. wounds with one's dress, vulnera ueste i., Ov.

2. déligo, i: to b. an arm, brachium, d. Cels.: to b. a wound, vulnus d., Quint.: v. BANDAGE (subs.): to END UP.

**band-box:** capsula: Cat.: Plin.

P. v. o. as spruce as if just out of a b., de capsula totus, Sen.

**band-fish:** 1. anthias, ae, m. (?) Plin.

2. taenia (?) Plin.

**bandit:** látro: v. ROBBER, OUTLAW.

**bandstones:** diátōni lateres, Vitr.

**bandy (n.):** Phr.: the slave b.s

words with me, mibi servus sermonem serui, Pl.: v. TO EXCHANGE.

**bandy-legged:** lóripes, pédis: Pl.

Juv.: v. BOW-LEGGED, KNOCK-KNEED.

**bane:** 1. Poison; q. v.: vénenum.

11. Fatal injury: 1. pernícies,

ei, f.: a pimp, the general b. of young

men, leno, p. communis adolescentum,

Ter.: the b. of Sicily, Siciliae p., Cic.:

v. DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

2. pestis, is, j.:

f. v. PLAGUE, SCOURGE.

**baneful:** perníciosus, extíosus:

Cic.: v. PERNICIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE, POI-

SONOUS.

**banefully:** perníciosē, extíosē:

Cic.: v. DESTRUCTIVELY.

**banefulness:** v. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

**bang (v.):** v. TO STRIKE, BEAT.

Phr.: the doors b'd, sonitum fecerunt

fores, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 66.

**bang (subs.):** crèpitus, sónitus; v. EXPLOSION.

**banding (subs.):** strépitus, ús: a

great b. of doors, ingens valvarum s.,

Hor.: Ter.

**banian-tree:** (?) ficus (Indica): Plin.

12, 5, 11.

**banish:** 1. To condemn to exile:

1. extermino, i (the most general

term for banishing from the confines of

a state): Protagoras was by order of the

Athenians b'd from the city and territory,

Frotagoras, Atheniensum jussu, urbe atque agro est exterminatus, Cic.:

to b. foreigners, peregrines e., Cic. Fig.:

to b. any one from the society of men, aliquem ex hominum communitate e., Cic.:

to b. any one from his household gods

(=from home), aliquem a suis diis pena-

tabus e., Cic. 2. áquā et igni interdicō,

dixi, dictum, 3 (usu. formula of banishment in the time of Cic., with dat. and often in pass. impers.): I think that I

shall b. b'd, futurum puto ut aqua et igni

nobis interdicatur, Cic.: having b'd then

he set out into Italy, quibus quum aqua

et igni interdixisset, in Italiā prefectus

est. Caes. 3. pello, pépili, pulsū,

3 (with some defining word): to b. any

one from the state, aliquem clivitate p.,

Cic.: to b. any one from the kingdom

aliquem regno p., Hor.: v. TO EXPEL.

4. rēlēgo, i (usu. for a limited time

only, and without affecting the civil

status): the consul b'd L. Lamia, consul

L. Lamiam relegavit, Cic.: the army

was b'd to Sicily, and forbidden to re-

turn till the end of the war, exercitus

relegatus in Siciliam ne ante bellum finem

in Italiā reverteretur, Liv.: Piso is

b'd for ten years. Piso in decim annos

relegatur, Tac.

5. déporto, i (For life, and to some desert place, usu. an island): frequent under the emperors):

Serenus is b'd for life to an island, Se-

renus in insulam deportatur, Tac.

Quint. 6. ejicio, jecit, jectum, 3 (usu.

but not always, with some defining

word or words): bing those who had

been favourable to Athens, q. al. Atheni-

ens (rare): to b. an island, in insulan a., Tac.

9. ámōvē, móvt, mótmō, 2 (of banishment under the emperors):

to b. to an island, in insulan a., Tac.

II. To drive away (fig.): 1. ex-

termino, i (rare): to b. physical ques-

tions, quæstiones physicorum e., Clc.

2. pello, pépili, pulsū, 3: b. care

with wine, vino pellicite curas, Hor.: to

b sorrow from the mind, moestitiam ex

animō p., Cic.: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

3. ejicio, 3: to b. affection from the mind,

amorem e. ex animo, Curam, Liv.

4. abstegeo, tersi, tersum, 2 (lit. to wipe away): to

b. grief, dolore, a., Cic.: to b. vexations,

molestias a., Cic.: Lucr.

5. solvo, vi-

útum, 3 (rare): to b. night (by the aid

of torches, &c.), noctem s., Plin. ep.: *to b. shame, pudorem s.*, Virg.: Cels. 6. sépōno, 3: *to b. cares, curas s.*, Ov.: v. TO REMOVE.

**banished:** v. TO BANISH, EXILED.

**banishment:** I. *The act of banishment:* 1. *éjectio (a gen. term): te fear death and b., mortem et e. timere, Cic.* 2. *interdictio (with some defining word): exile may consist in b. from certain places, exsilium est certorum locorum l.*, Mart. Dig.: *the Roman formula was int. tecti et aquae et ignis, Cic.* Liv. 3. *deportatio (v. TO BANISH, l. 5): Ulp.* 4. *rēlegatio (for a limited period): Cic.* Liv. 5. ablegatio (= relegatio): Plin.

II. *The state of exile: exsilium; v. EXILE.*

**banister:** épimédon: v. BALUS-

TRADE.

**bank (subs.):** I. *A mound of earth: 1. pulvinus: to make ranks (for power-beds) by heaping up soil, terra adruenda pulvinos facere, Varr.* Plin.

2. *tōrus: Virg.: Plin.: also torus pulvini, Plin.: v. MOUND, RIDGE.* III. *An elevation of the bed of the sea: 1. dorsum: Virg.: v. RIDGE.* 2. *syrtes, ls. f.: v. QUICKSAND.* III. *The border of a river or lake: ripa: the b. of a river, r. fluminis, Caes.: Romulus placed his city on the b. of an ever-flowing river, Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic.* Hor.: v. SHORE.

IV. *A bench for rowers: 1. trans-*

*trum: Caes.: Cic.: Virg.* 2. *seam-*

*num: Hor.: Ov.* V. *An establish-*

*ment or company for dealing in money:*

1. *argentaria: taberna: Liv.* 2. *argentaria mensa: Ulp.* 3. *argen-*

*taria: Pl.: Liv.: the affairs of the bank were wound up, argentaria dissoluta est, Cic.* 4. *publica mensa (a bank in which public money was deposited): Cic.*

5. *aerarium: Nep. Att.: v. TREAS-*

*URY.*

**bank (v.):** A. Trans.: Phr.: *to b. a house against a river, \*aedes aggre- contra vim fluminis munire: to b. a stream, \*fumen intra alveum aggere contineare.* B. Intrans. (in commercial sense): Phr.: *to b. with a certain company, \*pecuniam apud societatem quandam deponeare.*

**banker:** 1. *argentarius: Pl.: v. to have a b.'s book in which money is entered to one's debit and credit, haber argen-*

*tarii tabulas in quibus sibi expensa pecunia latit sit, acceptaque relata, Cic.* 2. *mensarius (one intrusted with public money for the purpose of paying the state creditors): Cic.* Liv. 3. *négociator (a provincial b.: v. Dicit. Ant.: s. v.): a merchant or a b., mercator an n., Cic.: Caes.* Phr.: *he was a well-known b. at Rome, Romae argentariam non Ignotem fecit, Cic.*

**banking (subs.):** 1. *argentaria (prop. adj.): to be engaged in b. argen-*

*tarii facere, Cic.* 2. *négociatio (in the provinces: v. supr.): Cic.* Suet.

Phr.: *Curius carries on b. at Patrae, Curius Patris negotiatur, Cic.*

**bank-martin:** riparia: birundo: Plin.

**bank-note:** \*tessera mensae publicae (Georges).

**bankrupt (subs.):** décocto (a spend-thrift-b.); Cic. Phr.: *a fraudulent b., creditorum fraudator, Cic.*

—, to be or become: I. *rationes conturbare, Cic.* and absol. *Pedo beveres b., Matho fails, Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, Juv.* 2. *dé- cōqu, coxi, coctum (with or without creditoribus): do you remember that you were a b. before you came of age? ten- tene memoria praetextatum te decoxisse?* Cic. *decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin.* 3. *foro cédere: if my debtor become b., I shall receive a dividend, si debitor foro césserit, portionem feram, Sen.* 4. *cádo, cécidí, cásum, 3 (opposed to stô): turpiss est privatum cadere quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 6.*

*Phr.: I became utterly b. in my busi- ness, omnis res mea fracta est, Hor. (fig. with ref. to shipwreck): but for Cae-*

*sar's generosity towards my client, this Postumus would have been b. long ago, nisi Caesaris in hunc liberalitas existisset, nos hunc Postumum janpridem in foro non habemus, Cic.*

**bankruptcy:** I. *décocto: Cod.* Theod. 2. (fig.): naufragium patrimonii: Cic.: comp. BANKRUPT, TO BE OR BECOME. 3. *tâblæ nôvae (public or general bankruptcy): he saw that Trebellius could not be secure without the enactment of a general b., Trebel- lium vidit sine tabulis novis salutem esse non posse, Cic.*

**banner:** vexillum: Caes.: Cic.: v.

STANDARD, ENSIGN, FLAG.

**banneret:** \*eques vexillarius,

**bannock:** placentia avénacæ: v.

CAKE.

**banquet (subs.):** I. *convivium:*

*to be present at public b., c. inire, Cic.: to prepare a b., c. ornare, parare, or instruere, Cic.: Virg.* 2.

*épulum, plu. épulae, arum (when used of religious or solemn b.s us. sing.): a*

*funeral b., epulum funebre, Cic.: the b. of Jupiter, Jovis epulum, Liv.: songs*

*used to be sung at b. s, carmina in epulis*

*canitatis sunt, Cic.: Hor.* 3. *coena (the ordinary principal meat): a splen-*

*did b., lauta c., Suet.: Cic. (passim): v.*

*SUPER. Phr.: reclining at b.s, epul- aris accubito, Cic.: v. FEAST.*

**banquet (v.):** A. Trans.: v. convivio

*virio excipere: v. TO FEAST.* B.

Intrans.: 1. *convivor, i.: Tert.* Cic.

2. *épulor, i.: Cic.: Virg.: v.*

*TO FEAST.*

**banter (v.):** 1. *cavillor, i.: I. b.*

*and joke in a familiar manner with the man himself too, familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic.: v. TO JOKE.* 2. *illudo, si, sun, i.: v. TO MOCK, MAKE MERRY WITH.* 3. *jocor, i.: v. TO JOKE.*

**banter (subs.):** 1. *cavillatio: Cic.:*

*Suet. 2. jocularis, v. JOKE.*

**barber:** 1. *cavillatio: Pl.:*

*2. lústor: Pl. 3. risor: Hor.*

**bastling:** infans: v. INFANT.

**baptism:** baptism, átis, n.; baptis-

*tus, i., m.; or baptismum: Tert.: Aug.*

*Phr.: a register of b., tabulae*

*in quas eorum qui baptizati sunt nomina referuntur: a certificate of b., scriptum quod docet aliquem baptizatum esse.*

**baptismal:** Phr.: a b. font, bap-

*tistérium, Sidon.: b. rows, \*vota in hap-*

*tismo suscepta: to believe in b. regen-*

*eration, \*regenerationem una cum bap-*

*tismo fieri credere: v. BAPTISM.*

**baptist:** 1. baptista, ae, m.: Sedul.

2. baptizator: Tert.

**baptistery:** baptistérium: Sidon.

**baptize:** 1. baptizo, i.: Tert.: Aug.

2. intinguo, tñxi, tinctum, i.: Tert.

**baptizer:** qui baptizat.

**bar (subs.):** 1. *A long piece of*

*wood, iron, &c.: (i) used for fastening*

*or confining: 1. clathri, orum (bars*

*of cages for confining animals): Hor.*

Col. 2. claustra, orum (esp. of a gate): to pull back the bars, c. revellere, Cic.: to b. the bars, c. rumpere, Virg.: v.

**barrier:** 3. obex, icis and jicis, m. and f. (usu. of a gate): the iron bars

*of gates, ferrati portarum o. Tac.: he had closed the gates with a strong bar,*

*portas o. firma clauerat, Ov.* 4. séra

*(v. bolt): bars closed a thousand houses,*

*mille domos clausere serae, Ov.: Varr.*

5. répágula, orum (v. BARRIER):

Pi.: Cic. (ii) in general, whether used

as a barrier or not: 1. vectis, is, m. (used of any kind of lever or crowbar; q. v.): Caes.

2. assér, éris, m. (only

*of wood): strong bars, validi a, Tac.: Caes.* v. POLE, BEAM.

III. *A hindrance or obstruction, q. v. impedimentum.*

III. *A bank at the mouth of a river or harbour, \*agger arenae ad ostium fluminis portus situs.*

IV. *An ingot or wedge of metal: 1. lâter,*

*éris, m.: bars of gold and silver, lateres*

*aurae et argentei, Plin.* 2. *tubulus*

*Plin.*

V. *An inclosed place: (i) in a court of justice: cancelli: Cic. (ii) in*

F

*an inn: (?) cancelli cauponii s. cau- ponæ (but it is impossible to express the term with any certainty).*

VI. *A tribunal, or the place in a court of justice where the advocates are placed: Phr.: my exertions at the bar, meus forensis labor, Cic.: the eloquence of the bar, forense dicendi genus, Cic.: they plead at the bar, apud tribunalia dicunt, Quint.: he had once been the leader of the bar, princeps fuerat quondam fori, Quint.: the lad is intended for the bar, puer foro destinatur, Quint.: the bar requires a more powerful and fuller voice, subsellia grandior et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic.: to enjoy a reputation for skill at the bar, Marlorensi florente, Ov.: the prisoner at the bar, reus hic, or, reus iste, according as the speaker is for the defence or for the prosecution.*

VII. *The entire body of advocates: 1. advocatione: the bar of Caesarea, a. Caesariensis, Cod. Just.* 2. *advocatione, orum: they are deserted not only by the audience, but even by the bar, non modo a corona sed etiam ab advocate relinquuntur, Cic.* Quint. VIII. *Mus. t.t. 2 linea transversa, or, notaæ musicæ cosa intra linea transversa continentur.*

**bar (v.):** I. *To fasten with a bar: obserto, i.: to bar a door, ostium o. Ter., foris o., Suet. Phr.: bar the door, if you please, with both bolts, occlude, sis, foris ambobus pessulis, Pl.: / bar the door, pessulum ostio obdo, Ter. (the pessulus, however, was smaller than the sera or repagulum: v. BOLT.)*

II. *To hinder, prevent (q. v.): obsto (with dat), prouibeo (with acc.).*

**barb (subs.):** I. *That which re- sembles a beard, as in a fish, etc.: barba: v. BEARD.* II. *A horse, esp. one from Barbary: équin, sónipes: v. HORSE.*

III. *A part of a hook, arrow, etc.: uncus (which, however, appears to denote prop. some large hook; as the hooks of grappling irons; the hook used to drag men to execution, etc.)*

2. *hámus (arrows made with b.a. are called hámatae: v. BARBED): v. HOOK.* 3. *hámulus: dimid. of preceding: Pl.*

**barb (v.):** Phr.: *to b. an arrow, \*sigittam hamamat facere; or (?) sa- gitam hamatos facere.*

**barbacan:** I. *A small round tower-turris: v. TOWER.* II. *A watchhouse: spécula: Cic.: Virg.* III. *A loophole: fenestra ad tormenta mittenda: Caes.*

**barbarian (subs.):** I. *An uncivilized person: barbarus (esp. in pl. and applied to all nations excepting the Greeks and Romans): Caes.: Hor.: of b.s the Germans are almost the only people content with one wife apiece, barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoriis contenti, Tac.* II. *A cruel or brutal person: 1. barbarus: o. barbarian: by your dreadful deeds! pro diabolis, barbaræ, facts! Ov.* 2. homo crudelis, immānis, etc., Cic.: Virg.

**barbarian (adj.):** v. BARBAROUS.

**barbaric:** barbaricus: b. garments.

b. vestes, lucer.: doorposts proud with b. gold and spoils, barbarico postes auro spoliisque, superbi, Virg.: v. FOREIGN.

**barbarism:** I. *Incorrect language:*

1. *barbaries, ei, f.: a vernacular b., domestica b., Cic.* 2. *barbarismus: Aut. Her. Quint.: An uncivilized condition: barbaria et barbaries, éi (also more fully inculta barbaries, Just.): to lay aside one's own b., barbarum depolare et manusfacere, Just. such is their b. that they do not understand peace, tanta barbaries est ut pacem non intelligent, Flor. (N.B. Not barbarismus, which is a barbarism in speech.)*

Phr.: it is a mark of b., \*barbarorum est: considerable sagacity for a people living in a state of b., \*aliquantum ut inter barbaros prudentiae. III. *Bar- bary: q. v.*

**barbarity:** 1. *barbâria, barbaries, éi, f.: he extirpated their invertebrate b. from the manners of the people of Gades (with ref. to human sacrifice), invertebratam*

barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus devit, Cic.: v. BARBARISM. 2. féritas: v. FEROCITY. 3. immānis atque inhumāna crudelitas. v. CRUELTY.

**barbarize:** Phr.: *to b. a nation, \*nationem barbarie insinuare;* ad b. reducere; mores feros atque inhumanos reddere; efferae. v. TO BRUTALIZE.

**barbarous:** I. *Uncivilized:* 1. barbarus, a. b. custom, b. mos, Hor.: the b., Allobroges, Allobroges b., Cic.: *to others he seemed unpolluted and b., alius inhumans ac b. videbatur,* Cic.: a. b. country, b. paria, Virg. 2. incultus (not so strong as the preceding): *what could be more uninviting than those countries? what more b. than their towns?* quid illis terris aspernis? quid oppidis incultus? Cic.: v. UNCIVILIZED. 3. férus: a. b. mode of life, f. virtus, Cic.: v. WILD. II. *Cruel, ferocious:* 1. férus: *an exceedingly b. and cruel enemy,* hostis nimis et immānis, Cic.: *the Britons b. to strangers, Britannia hospitibus f., Hor.: b. sacrifices, f. sacra, Ov.:* 2. FIERCE, CRUEL. 2. immānis, e: v. SAVAGE, MONSTROUS. (N.B. Not barbārus in this sense; except as cruelty is an element implied in a barbarous or uncivilized condition.)

**barbarously:** I. *Without refinement:* barbarū *to speak b., b. loqui,* Cic.: *to hurt b. (like a barbarian), b. laedere,* Hor. II. *Cruelly:* q. v. crudeliter, saevē. J. inhumane atque crudeliter; tanta saevita atque crudelitate.

**barbarousness:** v. BARBARIETY.

**barbed:** 1. hāmatus, a. b. arrow,

h. sagitta, arundo, Ov.: Cic. 2. uncinatus: v. HOOKED. 3. uncus: a. b.

hook, u. hamus, Ov.

**barbel:** barbus: Auson.

**barber:** tonsor. *Dionysius taught his own daughters to act as barbers that he might avoid trusting his neck to a b.,* Dionysius nos tonsori colum committit retendere filias suas docuit, Cic.: a. b. that cuts hair unevenly, inaequaliter t., Hor. A. b. shop, tonstrina: Pl.: Plin.: a female b., tonstrix, icis: Pl. Mart.: a little female b., tonstricula, Cic. Adj.: of or belonging to a b., barber's, tonsorius: a. b.'s tools, ferramenta t., Mart. a. b.'s knive, cutler t., Cic.: v. RAZOR.

**barberry:** I. *The plant:* 1. appendix, icis, f.: Plin. 2. spinia appendix: Plin. 3. \*berberis vulgaris, Linnaeus (also called \*Oxyacantha, Pyracantha, Spina acida, Mayne). II. *The fruit:* bacca (appendicis). v. FRUIT.

**bard:** I. *A Celtic poet and musician:* bardus: Lucan: Amm. II. A poet, q. v. vates.

**bare (adj.):** I. *Uncovered, naked:*

1. nūdus: *with b. head (bareheaded), capite nudo, Sall.: b. footed, nudis pedibus, Hor.: b. benches, n. subsellia, Cic.: she sat on the b. ground, sedit humo n., Ov. 2. mērus (rare). a. b. foot, pes m., Iuv. Phr.: *to lay b. the natures of things, rerum naturas persecare,* Cic.; rerum naturam expandere, Luer.: v. TO UNFOLD. III. *Destitute:* nūdus (with abl. or gen.): *places b. of vegetation, loca n. gignentium, Sall.: v. DESTITUTE,* III. *Mere, simple:* 1. mērus: nothing except b. hope, nihil nisi spes mea: *the money was received on his b. word of honour, m. fide accepta pecunia est,* Apul. 2. nūdus *the b. anger of Caesar, n. ira Caesaris, Ov.: b. names of places, locorum n. nomina,* Plin. IV. Plain, unadorned; of style, pressus Cic. Quint. v. PLAIN, MEAGRE.*

**bare (v.):** 1. áperio, i. ápertum, 4: *he b. his head, capit aperuit, Cic.: with b. bosom, aperto pectoro, Ov.*

2. nūdo, i.: *to b. the head, capit n., Virg.: to b. swords, gladius n., Ov.: v. TO UNCOVER.*

**barefaced:** impudens. Phr.: a. b. fellow, homo frontis urbanea, Hor.: you are b., os perficiunt, Cic. v. IMPUDENT, UNDISGUISED.

**barefacedly:** impudenter: v. IMPUDENTLY.

**barefacedness:** impudētia. v. IMPUDENTRY, IMPUDENCE.

**barefoot, barefooted:** 1. nudo pede, or nudis pedibus. Hor. II. 2. nūdipes, pēdis: Tert. 3. discalceatūs: Suet.

**bareheaded:** v. BARE (adj.).  
barely (= scarcely): 1. exigūe: he had b. corn enough for 20 days, frumentum ex. xx. dierum habebat, Caes. 2. vix: v. SCARCELY, ONLY.

**barenness:** nūditas; stérilitas: v. NAKEDNESS, BARRENNESS.

**bargain (subs.):** 1. Agreement, esp. to sell or buy: 1. pactio: *to make a b. about anything, p. de aliqua re facere,* Cic. 2. pactum: *he adhered to the terms b., and mansit in conditions atque p., Cic.: b. and agreements, p. conveniante, Sen.* Plur.: *to make a b., pácisor, pactus, : to make an unfair b., inique p., Cic.: v. TO BARGAIN; AGREEMENT.*

III. *A purchase, or the thing bought:* Phr.: *he bought the house a good b., domum bene emit, Cic.: I shall be very glad to return the bad b., mihi maxime placet ea quae male empta sunt rediti, Cic.: that purchase has proved a bad b., male evenit emptio illa,*

**bargain (v.):** 1. pácisor, pactus, 3: *you may b. with him for a small sum, p. cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Pl.: he had b.'d for the province for himself, provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic.: he b.'d for the return and safety of all the proscribed, omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv.*

2. dépaciōris (depec.), 3: *he b.'d for three farms for himself, tria praedia sibi de pactus est, Cic.*

**bargainer:** pactor (rare): Cic.

**barge:** I. *A vessel of state:* thālāmegus: Suet. Sen. II. *A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen:* 1. linter, tris, f. (prob. the nearest word Hor. 1, 5, 20, calls the canal-boat drawn by a mule by this name); v. BOAT. 2.

\*nāvīgum longum plana carina in-structure.

**bargeman:** nauta (gen. term): applied by Hor. to the canal-b., S. 1, 5, 19): v. BOATMAN.

**barilla:** I. *The plant:* \*salsola kali: M. L. II. *The alkali produced from it:* soda: M. L.

**barium:** \*bārium or plūtonium. M. L.

**bark (subs.):** I. *Of trees:* 1. cortex, icis, m. and f. (*the outer bark*): Cic., Virg.: *smooth or rough b., c. levius aut scaber,* Plin. II. *Iller, bri. m. (the inner bark):* Cic.: Virg. *Peruviana bark is cortex Peruviana, or simply cortex. sometimes \*cinchona, properly the name of the tree, so called after the Countess del Cinchon at Lima, who was cured by its use in 1628 (Mayne).*

II. *Of dogs:* latrātus, ūs: *to utter b., l. edere, Ov.: Virg.: Plin. Proverb. Mar. 2. ratis, is, f. (esp. poet.) to entrust one's frail b. to the pitiless ocean, fragiliter truci committee pelago r., Hor.*

**barrack, barracks:** (nearest word) castra, orrum (this was the term applied to the b. of the praetorian guard at Rome "cohortes mna in casta condendo," Tac. A. 4, 2); also castra stativa: Liv.: v. CAMP.

**barrack-master:** praefectus castrorum (nearest term): v. BARRACK.

**barrel (subs.):** I. *A kind of cask, lignum vas circulus cinctum:* Plin. 14, 21, 2. II. *A tube:* 1. tubus: a gun-b., sclopēt tubus: v. TUBE. 2. fistula: v. BORE. III. *A cylinder:* cylindrus or (?) fusus: *the b. of a watch, \*borologii c. or f.* M. L.

**barrel (v.):** i. e. *to put in barrels,* lignis vasis condere, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

**barren:** I. *stériles, e: a. b. cow, s. vacca, Virg.: a. b. plant, s. herba, Ov.: b. fields, s. agri, Virg. Fig.: a lover b. of gifts, steriles amator a donis, Plin.: a. b. February, s. Februaris, Cic.: b. letters, s. epistolae, Plin.: a. b. peace, s. Pax, Tac.: an age not s. of virtues, non adeo virtutum s. seculum, Tac.*

2. mācer, cra, crum (v. LEAN): a. b. farm, m. agellus, Hor.: poor b. soil, solum exile et m., Cic.: b. vineyards, m. vineae, Col. 3. infēlix (esp. of that which is by nature unfruitful, v. q.): Cic.: Virg. 4. jēnum (rare): a. b. field, j. a. ger, Cic.: b. gravel, j. glare, Virg. Fig.: a. b. and narrow mind, j. animus et angustus, Cic.: solitary and b. knowledge, solivaga cognitio et j. Cic. 5. exilis, e: v. MEAGRE.

**barrenness:** stérilitas: the b. of women and of trees, s. mulierum et arborum, Plin.: the b. of fields, s. agrorum, Cic. Fig.: b. of wit, sterile ingenium: v. BARREN.

**barricade (subs.):** 1. concaedes, ium, f. (of felled trees): Tac.: Amm.

2. \*agger ex carris, trahibus, lapidibus ceterisque ejusmodi rebus factus: cf. Veg. 3, 10.

from barley): Varr.: Plin.: ptisīnūm (also applied to a decoction of rice, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155, ptisīnūm oryzae).

**barm:** fermentum: v. YEAST.

**barmaid:** I. campōnia ancilla (cf. Pl. Poen. 5, 19). II. ministra canponae (i.e. female innkeeper's servant): Cod. Just.

**barn:** I. borrēum: growing crops, threshing floors, b.s., segetes, areae, horrea, Cic.: to burst the b. (of abundant crops), horrea rumpere, Virg. II. grānāria, orrum, pl.: v. GRANARY.

**barnacle:** I. *A mollusk: \*pentelasmis anatifera:* Leach. II. *A kind of goose:* Anser benicola: Fleming. III. *In farriery:* postōmis, idis, f.: Gloss

IV. *A kind of spectacles:* q. v.

**barometer:** \*bāromētrum: M. L.

**barometrical:** \*bāromētricus: M. L.

L. Plur.: b. observations, \*observatiōnes barometriæ factae.

**baron:** \*bāron, omis: M. L. (N.B. this word should be used only when it is necessary to specify precisely the feudal or heraldic dignity of baron: in a general sense the nearest word is princeps, applied by Tac. to chiefs amongst the Germans inferior in dignity to kings: Ger. 11.) It addresses be may be called amplissimus et nobilissimus. To create a baron, \*baroni dignitate et nomine ornare.

**baronage:** I. *The whole body of barons:* \*bārōnes, um: bārōnūm: M. L.

II. *The rank of a baron:* \*bārōnūs: \*bārōnūtūs: M. L.

**baroness:** \*bārōnissa: M. L.

**baronet:** \*bārōnetus: M. L.

**baronetage:** I. *The whole body of baronets:* \*bārōnētūs: orrum: M. L.

II. *The rank of a baronet:* \*bārōnētūs dignitas: M. L.

**baronial:** Phr.: a. b. residence, \*bārōnūs domus or villa: \*b. privileges, jura baronum: v. BARON. In looser sense perh. \*vētus atque opulentus.

**barony:** \*bārōnia: M. L.

**barque:** I. nāvīs, pāvīs, nāvīcula: Cic. II. rātis, is, f. (esp. poet.) to entrust one's frail b. to the pitiless ocean, fragiliter truci committee pelago r., Hor.

**barrack, barracks:** (nearest word) castra, orrum (this was the term applied to the b. of the praetorian guard at Rome "cohortes mna in casta condendo," Tac. A. 4, 2); also castra stativa: Liv.: v. CAMP.

**barrack-master:** praefectus castrorum (nearest term): v. BARRACK.

**barrel (subs.):** I. *A kind of cask, lignum vas circulus cinctum:* Plin. 14, 21, 2. II. *A tube:* 1. tubus: a gun-b., sclopēt tubus: v. TUBE. 2. fistula: v. BORE. III. *A cylinder:* cylindrus or (?) fusus: the b. of a watch, \*borologii c. or f.: M. L.

**barrel (v.):** i. e. *to put in barrels,* lignis vasis condere, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

**barren:** I. *stériles, e: a. b. cow, s. vacca, Virg.: a. b. plant, s. herba, Ov.: b. fields, s. agri, Virg. Fig.: a lover b. of gifts, steriles amator a donis, Plin.: a. b. February, s. Februaris, Cic.: b. letters, s. epistolae, Plin.: a. b. peace, s. Pax, Tac.: an age not s. of virtues, non adeo virtutum s. seculum, Tac.*

2. mācer, cra, crum (v. LEAN): a. b. farm, m. agellus, Hor.: poor b. soil, solum exile et m., Cic.: b. vineyards, m. vineae, Col. 3. infēlix (esp. of that which is by nature unfruitful, v. q.): Cic.: Virg. 4. jēnum (rare): a. b. field, j. a. ger, Cic.: b. gravel, j. glare, Virg. Fig.: a. b. and narrow mind, j. animus et angustus, Cic.: solitary and b. knowledge, solivaga cognitio et j. Cic. 5. exilis, e: v. MEAGRE.

**barrenness:** stérilitas: the b. of women and of trees, s. mulierum et arborum, Plin.: the b. of fields, s. agrorum, Cic. Fig.: b. of wit, sterile ingenium: v. BARREN.

**barricade (subs.):** 1. concaedes, ium, f. (of felled trees): Tac.: Amm.

2. \*agger ex carris, trahibus, lapidibus ceterisque ejusmodi rebus factus: cf. Veg. 3, 10.

**barricade** (n.): 1. praesepio, septum, 4: to b. the approaches and roads with beams, aditus atque itinera trahibus p. Caes. 2. \*aggerem in via, pro domo, facere: cf. Veg. 3, 10: v. TO BLOCK UP, OSTRUCT.

**barrrier**: 1. septum: the b. of the forum, fori septa, Cie.: to confine wild beasts by b. septis beluae contineat, Cie.: v. FENCE, ENCLOSURE. 2. obex, obicles, and obicles, m. and f.: bursting its b.s. obiectibus ruptis, Virg.: a b. of rock, ob. saxi, Virg. 3. cancelli, ornum (a grating or lattice; q. v.): the b. in the circus, c. circi, Ov.: Cie. 4. career, eris, m. (usu. plu. and only of the starting-place in the circus): Cie.: Hor.: the horse led by from the b., career missus equus, Ov. 5. claustra, ornum (v. BAR): to break down the b.s of shame and respect, claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, Plin.: the b.s of nature, naturae c., Luer.: the b.s of nobility, c. nobilitatis, Cie.: v. BOUNDARY.

**barrister**: patrōnis, advocātūs: v. ADVOCATE.

**barrow**: 1. A kind of vehicle: (i) a hand-b., fercula; Liv.: Suet.; (ii) a wheel-b. (f.), pābo: "vehiculum unius rotar," Gloss. Isid. ap. Forcell. II. A castrated hog: mājālis: Varr.: Cie.

III. A mound over a grave: tūmulus: Cie.: Virg.

**barter** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. mūto, (with acc. of the thing given and abl. of that received in exchange: also sometimes vice versa): to b. plunder for wine with traders, prædas m. cum mercatoribus vino, Sall.: Hor. 2. pāciscor, pactus, 3: to b. one's life for glory, vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg.: v. TO BARGAIN, EXCHANGE. B. Intrans.: merces mutare, Hor.: res inter se mutare, Sall.

**barter** (subs.): 1. mūtūto: Ter. 2. permūtātiō: Cie.: Dig.: the inhabitants of the interior employ b., interior permutation mercum mutatur, Tac.: v. TO HARTER, EXCHANGE.

**baryta** (one of the primitive earths): \*baryta, bātyres: also termed \*terra pondrosa.

**barytone**: v. BASS.

**basalt**: basaltas, is, m.: Plin. (who uses the term of a kind of Egyptian marble).

**basaltic**: \*basalticus.

**base** (adj.): I. Worthless: chiefly in expr. b. monē, nūmī adulterini, Cie.: v. COUNTERFEIT, FALSE. II. Without moral refl., low, abēcure, mean: esp. of ancestry: 1. hūmīlis, e. born of b. parentage, h. parentibus natus, Cie.: b. -born, hūnīlis natus, Phaedr. 2. ignotus: v. OBSCURE, MEAN.

III. Groveling, abject; q. v.: abjectus. IV. In moral sense, disgraceful: turpis: no one becomes utterly b. at once, nemo repente fit turpissimus, Juv.: b. deūs, t. facta, Cie.: v. SHAMEFUL, DISHONOURABLE. V. Of musical tones, deep, grave: grāvis, e: a very b. sound, gravissimus sonus, Cie.: v. BASS.

**base** (subs.): 1. The bottom or groundwork of anything: 1. bāsis, is, f.: on the b. of the statues, in bāsi statuarum, Cie.: the b. of a triangle, trianguli, Cie. 2. bāsilla (a small b.): lall. 3. spira (only of columns): Vitruv.: Plin. Phr.: two rivers washed the b. of that hill, ejus collis radices due flumine subleuant, Caes.: v. FOOT, FOUNDATION. II. Milt. t. t.: base of operations (Gr. ἀφορητός): \*ea regio unde exercitu copiae cujusque generis supeditantur.

**baseless** (only used in fig. sense): vānūs, inānūs, commentūs, falsos: v. GROUNLESS, EMPTV, IMAGINARY. Phr.: the b. fabric of this vision, \*inania habe somnīum commenta.

**basely**: turpiter: to act rightly or b. recte aut. t. facere, Caes.: I will allow you to do nothing b., te t. facere nihil patior, Cie.: v. MEANLY, DISGRACEFULLY.

**basement**: bāsis, is, f.: iey has

completely covered the b. of the country-house, hidera convestiti basim villa, Cie. Phr.: the b. story of a house, dominus tabularium innum. v. BASE.

**baseness**: I. Mearness of origin. bānitatis: b. of family and name, b. genit. ad nominis, Suet.: v. MEANNESS. II. Ignominy, abjectness: q. v. Phr.: b. of fortune and of life, sordes fortunæ et vitæ, Cie. III. In moral sense: turpitudō, inuis, f.: v. MEANNESS, SHAMEFULNESS.

**basewash**: sātrāpes, is; plu. satrapæ: v. SATRAP.

**bashful**: 1. vērēcundus: you are too b., nimis v. es, Pl.: a man not too b., homo non nimis v., Cie.: a b. face, v. vultus, Ov. To be or to feel b., vērēcundor, i (rare): Cie., Quint. 2. pūdens: v. MODEST, SIAMERACE.

**bashfully**: vērēcundē: timidly or rather b., timide vel potius v., Cie.: v. BLUSHINGLY, MODESTLY.

**bashfulness**: 1. pūder: the b. of a very modest lad, adolescentū modessimil p., Cie.: v. MODESTY. 2. rūbor, lit. blushing; q. v.): Cie., Liv.

3. vērēcundia: Caesar chidet my b. in asking favours, Caesar meā in rogando v. objurgavit, Cie.: b. in refusing, v. negandi, Cie.: b. is a fault indeed, but a lovable one, v. vitium quidem sed amabile, Quint. (Note. Pudor is modesty or the sense of shame in its widest extent: verecundia, a modest, bashful regard for the feelings of others: pudicitia is chastity: rubor, lit. a. blush, is in its fig. sense equiv. to pudor.)

**basil** (a plant): oīcūmum: Cels.: Plin.: v. wild basil, aīfīos, i.f. or clinopodion: Plin.

**basilica**: bāsilica (a building used as a court of justice and as an exchange; subsequently as a church): Cie.

**basilisk**: bāsiliscus: Plin.

**basin**: I. A vessel for washing, &c. II. pelvis, ls, f. (derived by Varro from pedes, lave; being used for the feet): Varro: Juv.: Plin. 2. trullēum (washing the hands): Varr. L.L. 5, 25. 4. aquāmānīlis, is, m. or aquimānile, is, n. (only for the hands): Varr.

5. aquālīs, is, c. g. (for the hands): Pl. II. A reservoir: 1. labrum: Virg.: a marble b., marmoreum, i., Plin.

2. castellum: oīcūmum (of aqueducts): Vitr.: Plin. III. A dock: q. v.: nāvālia, lum. IV. Geog. t. t.: the b. of a river, regio cuius omnes aquae in unum fluvium funduntur.

**basis**: bāsis, fundamentum; v. BASE, FOUNDATION.

**base**: apricor, i. Cie.

**basket**: 1. cālathus (Gr. κάλαθος; usu. of a b. for carrying ladies' working materials, flowers, etc.): Virg.: Ov.: a small b. of that kind, cālathīsus: Cat.

2. cānistrum (esp. in plu. and of those employed in sacrifices): Cie.: Virg. 3. copīnum (a large wicker basket): Juv.: Col. 4. corbis, is, f. (= preceding): a reaper's b. (i. e. for holding the ears of corn), c. messoria, Cie.: Ov.: a small b., corbula: Pl.: Suet. 5. fisīcus (esp. a money-basket): Cie.: Phaedr.: a smaller b. of the kind, fisīcna: Cie.: Virg.: fisella: Tib.: Virg. 6. quālūm and quālus (us. of close wicker-work): Hor.: of a lady's wool-basket: Od. 3, 12, 4: Virg. (of a larger, coarser kind): G. 2, 241: a small b., quisillus or quisillūm (Gr. κάλαθος; Fest.): Varr.: Cie. 7. sporta (a moderately-sized, portable b.): Cato: Plin.: a smaller b. of the kind: sportula, Pl.: Juv.: also sportella (for fruit = pottle): Cie.

**basket-maker**: coribium, calathorum, etc. textor.

**basking** (subs.): apricatiō: Cie.

**bas-relief**: 1. cālaēm (of any kind of carved or chased work): Ov.

2. tōrēuma, atīs, n. (of figures chased on vases, plate, &c.): Cie.: Sall. 3. ānāgrypta, ornum: Plin. 33, 11, 49—N.B. The last is the most exact and technical expression: v. Plin. l. e.: v. RELIEF.

**bass**: in music: (i) adj. grāvis, e. a very deep b. tone, sonus gravissimus (as opp. to cūtūssimus), Cie. Phr.: the lowest b. pitch, vox resonat qua chordis quatuor ima, Hor. (ii) subs. Phr.: to sing the b., \*voce ima cantare (cf. Hor. 1, 3, 7), "gravis vocis partes sustinere (Kr.): to sing b. to a tune, \*sociale vocem gravem alicui cantu (Kr.): the b. of an organ, \*fistulæ gravioris soni (Bau. ap. Kr.). Thorough b., i. e., the science of harmony, \*concentus ratio, scientia.

**bass-viol**: lides grāvioris soni (Kr.).

**bassoon**: \*tibia grāvioris soni: "tibia major (Kr.).

**bast**: tīla: Plin.

**bastard** (adj.): spīrius: b. sons, s. filii, Gal.: Inst.: v. ILLEGITIMATE.

**bastard** (subs.): nōthūs (Gr. νόθος). the b. of Sarpodou, n. Sarpodous, Genit. Virg.: Quint.: v. BASTARD (adj.).

**bastardize**: \*aliquem notum esse, haud iusta uxori natum esse, decernere: v. ILLEGITIMATE.

**bastardy**: \*nothi s. filii haud iusta uxori natu, conditio.

**bastē**: I. To beat: q. v.: fuste caedo. II. To pour butter, etc., over: \*carmen dum assarū lardo aut butyro pertundere (or simply perfundere, when the context fixes its meaning).

**bastinado** (subs.): no exact word: the nearest, fustiārium (a cudgelling): Cie.: Liv. Phr.: to inflict the b. on any one: v. TO BASTINADE.

**bastinade** (v.): \*plantas pedum fusibus verberare: v. TO BEAT.

**bastion**: 1. turris projecta (cf. Vitruv. 1, 5, 2). 2. prēpīgnacūlum: the walls were strengthened, b. were added, solidati muri, prōpugnacula addita, Tac. 3. castellum: a rōwār̄ and numerōs b.s, vallum crebrae castella, Cæs.

**bat**: I. A heavy, broad club for playing: clava lūsōria (v. CLUB): Cie.: Ov. II. An animal: vesperilio, onīs, m.: Plin.: Macr.

**batch**: i. e. prop. the whole quantity of bread baked at one time: (nearest word) massa (prop. a quantity of dough for baking): "a little b. leaven the whole b." (old E. V. of I Cor. 5, 6), medium fermentum totam in fermentatur, Vulg.: hence of other masses accumulated, the entire b. of comminated figs, tota m. communitae fici, Col. 12, 15: v. MASS, LUMP. Phr.: a whole b. almost of the same leaven" (Massinger: v. Rich. Dict. s. v.), "cuncti ferre ejusdem farinae (cf. Pers. 5, 115).

**batē**: v. TO ABATE.

**bath** (both the place for bathing and the water): I. Ordinary: 1. balnūm or bālinēum (a private b.): Cie.: a small b., bālinēolum: Sen. 2. bālinēa, arum or bālinēa, ornum (public b.): the b. on the Palatine, bālinēa Palatīna, Cie.: he changes his b.s, mutat bālinēa, Hor.: small b.s, bālinēola: Cie.: Plin.

3. bālinēria, ornum (private b.): Cie. 4. lavātō (a b. in a house: esp. the uterī): the bath was got ready. L. parata est, Cie.: a silver b., l. argentea, Phaedr. II. Extraordinary or special:

1. thermæ, arum (esp. of large public edifices, where every kind of convenience and luxury for bathing was furnished): Dict. Ant. p. 192 b.: Sen.: Mart.: Plin.

2. āquæ (esp. of places having natural facilities for bathing): Cie.: Varr. Phr.: a hot b., calida lavatio (Vitr.); calida piscina (Plin. Ep.): a hot sweating b., sudatio (Vitr.); sudatorium (Sen.): ass (Cie.); laconicum (Vitr. Cels.): a swimming b., natatio, Cela.: Coel. Aur. (v. Dict. Ant. s. v. bālinēa).

**bathe**: A. Intrans.: 1. lāvor, lautum, lavatum or lōtūm, i and 3: sons-in-law do not bathe with their fathers-in-law, cum socieris generi non lavantur, Cie.: Caes.: also h. act. (with ellipsis of se): Ter.: Liv. 2. perīlor, lūtūs, 3: they b. in rivirs, in flumini perluntur, Caes.: Hor.

B. Trans.: and usu. fig.: 1. tingo, tintū, tintūm, 3: to b. bodies in a river, flumine corpora t., Ov.: to b. a jewel

with tears, gemmam lacrimis t., Ov.: to b. with *lumine*, lumine t., Lucr. 2. **perfundo**, fudi, f sum: 3. sweat b.d his bones and joints, osaque et artus perfudit sudor, Virg.: Plin.: v. TO WASH. Phr.: to b. the bosom with tears, sinum lacrimis impleri, Virg.: to b. one's face in tears, lacrimis opplere os sibi. Ter.: her bright eyes b.d in tears, lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg.: to b. oneself in tears, in lacrimas se effundere, Tac.: largos effundere fetos, Virg.

**bather**: qui lavat or lavatur: or, esp. in pl., lavantes.

**bathing** (subs.): 1. l*lavatio*: Pl.: Cie. d<sup>o</sup>tio, Vitr., l*otus*, us, Cels.). 2. n*atatio* (cold b. and swimming): to practise cold b., frigidus n. uti, Cels. Phr.: after b ing |, balneare, Plin.

**bathing-place**: esp. in a stream or by the sea: 1. n*atatio*: natural or artificial b.s., naturales vel etiam manufactae n., Cels. 2. l*lavacrum*: cf. Gell. 1, 2.

**bathing-tub**: 1. al*vulus*: Cie. 2. labrum: Vitr. 3. solum: Liv.

**bath-keeper**: balneator: Cie.: a female b., balneatrix, icti: Petr.

**bathos**: \*exitus (sermonis) ineptus atque ridiculus, tanto blatu indignus: (f) fumus ex fuligore (cf. Hor. A. P. 143): "parturunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus," ib. 139.

**baton**: \*scipio: imperatoris insignis.

**battalion**: 1. A body of infantry, esp. regarded as part of a regiment: cohors, cohortis, f. (v. COHOR): Caes.: Cic.

II. An army in battle-array: 1. agmen quadratum (formed in an oblong square): Cie.: Sall. 2. acies, ei. f.: Caes.

**batten**: pascor: v. TO FATTEN.

**batter** (v.): 1. pulso, i. to b. walls with a ram, muros arte p. Virg. 2. pulso, i. (esp. in comic sense): to b. doors, fore p., Ter.: Pl. 3. verbero, i (with some explanatory word): Antonius tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. 4. serio, 4: the walls were being b.d with rams, ferrebarunt arrietibus muri, Liv. 5. percuto, cussi, cussum, 3 (to shake by battering): although the ram has already b'd the walls with effect, murum quamvis aries percurserit, Cic. Phr.: to b. down, ariete, tormentis, dejicere; destruere, sternere: v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY.—N.B. If the ref. is to modern artillery, the most suitable expr. is probably, tormentis oppugnare: v. TO ASSAULT.

**batterer** (subs.): farina lacte, ovis, aliisque rebus commixta.

**battering-ram**: aries, eti, m. (anciently called equus, Veg.): to bring up the b. against the walls, (murus) a. admove, Liv.

**battery**: I. A beating, assault; q. v. vis. II. Milit. t.t. (i) a place in which cannon are arranged: \*agger s. suggestus tormentarum (Kr.). (ii) the cannon so arranged: \*tormenta a. aggere s. suggesta disposita. Phr.: to form a b., \*stormata disponere, locare.

III. An electrical battery: \*machina ad vim electricam excitandam (phialatum Leidenium complexus, Kr. and Georg.).

**battle**: 1. proelium (only of military engagements): to join b. p. committere, Caes.: to fight a b., p. facere, Cie.: to renew a b., p. redintegrare, Caes.: to begin b., p. inire, Liv.: the b. of Pharsalus, p. Pharsallicum, Cic.: a disastrous b., p. calamitosum, Cic.; adversum, Caes.: a successful b., p. secundum, Cie.: Ov. 2. pugna (the most general term): the horse-soldiers challenge our men to b., equites nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes.: a b. of cavalry, equestris pugna, Cie.: the naval b. off Tenedos, p. navalis ad Tenedum, Cie.: Caes.: b.s. on land or sea, pedestres navales pugnae, Cie.: pitched b.s., pugnae proeliales, Pl. 3. acies, ei. f. (a regularly fought field): in the b. of Pharsalus, in acie Pharsalica, Cie.: to give b., in aciem descendere, Liv. Phr.

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to prepare for b., saga sumere, Cie.: Liv.; ad saga ire, Cie.: vell.: the b. lasted from dawn till evening, a prima luce ad vesperam pugnatum est, Caes.: to give b., in certamen de-scendere, Cie. **battle-array**: acies, ei. f.: the b. of the enemy was descrivd, hostium a. cernebatur, Caes.: to draw up an army in b., aciem instruere, Caes.: v. TO DRAW UP.

**battle-axe**: 1. bipennis, is, f. (with two edges): Hor.: Virg. 2. scutis, is, f.: Virg.: Hor.

**battle-cry**: 1. cl<sup>m</sup>or militum: Caes.: Liv. 2. baritus, is (of barbarians): Tac.: Amm.

**battle-dore**: \*palimula l*s*oriā.

**battle-field**: locus pugnae: v. FIELD (1.).

**battlement**: pinna: to this rampart he added a breastwork and b.s., hinc uite loricae pinnasque adject, Caes.: the b. of a wall, p. muri, Liv.

**battue**: \*venationis quidam genus quo lerae una coactae atque conclusae trucidantur.

**bauble**: \*bullia, cf. Juv. 13, 33: v. PLAYTHING, TRIFLE.

**bawd**: lena, f.: Cie.: Ov.: v. PAN-DAR.

**bawdry**: l*enocinium*: Pl.: Suet. v. OBSCENITY.

**bawdy**: obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

**bawl**: 1. clamito, i: why are you bawling? quid clamitas? Ter.: they keep b.ing after me to return, clamitant ut revertar, Pl. 2. prōclamō, i (to speak vociferously): Cie.: Liv.: Virg. 3. vociferor, i: v. TO SHOUT.

**bawler**: 1. clamator: Cie. 2. latrator: Quint. 3. prōclamator (of a speaker): Cie. 4. bucca (of a declaimer): Juv.

**bawling** (subs.): 1. clamor: v. SHOUTING.

2. v*ociferatio* (v. EXALINATION): Cie.: Quint.—N.B. The full sense of the Eng. word may be better exp. with an adjunct: as, \*as clamor indecorus: to indulge in b., \*nimia proclamatio atque vox contentionis uti.

**bay** (adj.): 1. badius: Varr. 2. helvus (light bay): a light bay, a colour of cows, helvus, color vaccinum, Varr.

3. spadix, icti (inclining to brown).

Virg. (of horses).

**bay** (subs.): I. An arm of the sea:

sinus, us: the bay curves from the shore to the city, sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cie.: Virg.: Hor.: v. GULF.

II. A tree: 1. laurēa: Liv.: Hor.

2. laurus, i, f.: Cie.: Tib.

(In addition to the bay, the ivy had with the ancients the symbolical sense of the Eng. word: doctarum hederae præmia frontium, Hor.).

**bay**, **at**: Phr.: to stand at bay, se convertente et hostibus opponere (v. TO FACE); he stood at b., \*constitit ad pugnam paratus: to keep the enemy at b., \*hostes prohibere quominus proprius accedant: to bring a wild beast to b., \*feram in angustum deducere et ut se convertat cogere.

**bay** (v.): allatro: v. TO BARK, BARK AT.

**bayonet** (subs.): \*pūgio sclopeto præfigenda: to charge the enemy with the b., infestis pugionibus impetu in hostes facere (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 91): \*prætentis pugionibus incurrire in hostem (Kr.).

**bayonet** (v.): \*pugione fidio, fidio,

fussum, i: the infuriated soldiers b'd all the prisoners, \*irati milites captivos omnes pugionibus sclopets præfixis foderunt.

**bay-window**: \*fēnestrā promīnēs;

fēnestrā arcuata (only of a rounded one): v. PROJECTING, ARCHED.

**bazaar**: no exact word: perh. \*for-

rum rerum venalium s. mercium minorum cujusque generis (Kr. gives simili-)

proly forum mercatorium, which would rather be an Exchange).

**bdellium**: bdellium (both the plant and the gum produced from it): Plin.

Veg.

**be**: 1. sum, fui, esse: A. De-

noting simple existence: (i) In a simple proposition: there is a river Arār, flumen est Arār, Caes.: the most worthless fellow of all who are, have been, or shall be, homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic. (ii) When a relative clause follows, its verb is in the indic. when it states a fact; but in the subj. when it expresses a mere conception, or implies contingency: there are some who do not dare to say what they think, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. (iii) When a relative clause follows, its verb is in the indic. when it expresses a mere conception, or implies contingency: there are some who do not dare to say what they think, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. (iv) When a relative clause follows, its verb is in the indic. when it expresses a mere conception, or implies contingency: there are some who do not dare to say what they think, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. (v) The perfect tenses sometimes denote the cessation of existence: we Trojans have been, Troy has been, and the great glory of the Teucrians, tuimus Troes, fuīt Ilūm, et ingens gloria Euxorū, Virg.: they have ceased to be, fuerunt (Cic.'s announcement of the death of the conspirators). (vi) The dat. is often used with sum to denote with what the subject of the verb is connected or to what it belongs: their private property was scanty, privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor.: the name of this place too is Troy, Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. (concerning the double dat., v. L. G. § 297). (vii) The Latin verb is employed elliptically = to be the fact, to be possible, &c.: what do you wish me to say to you except that it is the fact? quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Pl.: what you say, Laelius, is true, sunt ista, Laelii, Cic.: there is no reason why we should say much, non est quod multa loquamur. Hor.: which it is not possible to say in verse, quod versus dicere non est, Hor.

B. In connection with attributives, denoting a definite manner of being; the verb being merely the logical copula: (i) we are at leisure, otiosi sumus, Cie.: sometimes with an adv.: as, that enterprise was unsuccessful for the Volsci, frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. (with an adv., however to be is often exp. by habeo: v. INFR. 4). (ii) When a subs. and an adj. together are employed to describe, in connection with the verb "be," they are in Latin put in either the abl. or the gen.: let your friends and mine be of good cheer, bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, Cie.: I confess that I have been too fearful, spiritless, nimium me timidum, nullius animi fusse confiteor, Cic. (iii) To be a duty, characteristic, &c., is often expressed by sum with a gen.: rashness is characteristic of youth, prudence of age, temeritas est florēt aetatis, prudentia senescētis, Cic.: it is the duty of a young man to respect his elders, est adolescentis majores natu reveri, Cic.: Ptolemy was subject to the will of others, Ptolemaeus alieni arbitrii erat, Liv.

(iv) The object or result (in Eng. simply a dat. dependent on sum (v. L. G. § 296): you think that this country life ought to be a reproach and subject of accusation, vitam hanc rusticam tu prore et criminis putas esse opertore, Cic.

2. existo, st̄ti, st̄tum, 3: this is (= arises; q. v.) chiefly the case in the greatest intellects, id in maximis ingeniorum existit maxime, Cic.: I fear that I am too severe towards him, timeo ne in eum excessim crudelior, Cic.: v. TO PROVE, TURN OUT (intr.).

3. versor, i: to go in and out amongst; be engaged or situated in any particular way: they saw that the enemy were in our camp, hostes in nostris castris versari videbant, Caes.: nor shall I be able to be among them without disgrace, nec v. inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic.: you know not in what great distress I am, nescis quantis in malis verser, Ter.: they are now in peave, illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic.

4. habeo, 2 (usu. with pron. reflect.); but the reflect. form is sometimes used; and the verb may be employed as an impersonal: esp. of manner

of being, and hence us, with *adv.*): *he seemed to be not very ill*, videbatur se non graviter habere, Cic.: *I long to know how the matter is*, scire aveo quomodo res se habeat, Cic.: *as is the case with most human affairs*, sicut pleraque mortalium habentur, Sall.: *it is well*, bene habet, Cic.: *you tell great news, hardly credible*, — *and yet it is even so*, magnum narras, vix credibile; — *sicut sic habet*, Hor. P. h.r., *so the matter is*, ita dat se res poet. ap. Cic.: *just as the time and circumstance might be*, prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv.: *they were within a little of being killed*, haud multum abfuit quin interficerentur, Liv.: *it would be tedious to relate*, longum est (not esset) dicere, Cic. (*For to be well or ill*, v. WELL, ILL, etc.)

**be amongst:** 1. intersum, fūi, esse (with dat. or prep.): *v. PRESENT AT (to BE)*. 2. vensor, i: *v. TO BE*, 3.

— **between:** intersum (with prep. or absol.): *that the Tiber might be b. them, ut Tiberis inter eos esset*, Cic.: *the region which is b.*, regio quae*i*, Plin.: *v. TO LIE BETWEEN*.

— **in or upon:** insum (with dat. or in and abl.): *there were 800 gold pieces in the purse*, numi octingenti aurei in marsupio inferunt, Pl.: *nor is there any ring on the fingers*, nec digitis annulis ulla inest, Ov.: *there is some vice in manners*, vitium aliquod inest in moribus, Cic.: *in this man there was not less truth*, huic homini non minor veritas inerat, Sall.

**beach:** acta, litus: v. SHORE.

**beacon:** 1. a fire employed as a signal: 1. ignis & specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. 2. praecuniativus ignis; Plin. From the context ignis may sometimes suffice: Phr.: *to signal by means of beacons*, ignibus significacionem facere, Caes.: *beacons for directing the course of ships by night*, noctibus ad regendos pavim cursus ignes, Suet.

II. *A light-house*; q. v.: pharos. **bead:** 1. bacca (poet.): Ov. 2. \*globulus perforatus: v. GLOBULE. 3. Particular kinds of beads. (i) amber b.s, électra, scūna: v. AMBER. (ii) coral b.s, coralla or corallia: v. CORAL. (iii) b.s of any kind of stone or gem: \*hæpili perforati. (iv) the b.s of a rosary, \*calculus prelatori, Jan. ap. Kr.

**beadle:** 1. An attendant on certain officials: 1. apparitor: Cic. 2. acensus: Cic.: Liv.: v. APPARITOR, ATTENDANT: university b., \*acensus academicus: school b., \*acensus scholasticus. II. *A parochial officer*: aeditus (as keeper of the church, or sexton): \*mæstigophorus, Prud. (as a policeman).

**beagle:** parvus canis venaticus: Pl. **beak:** rostrum: (i) *Of birds*: *the b.* with a horny and long b., aves corneo proceroque r., Cic.: Liv.: *a little b.*, rostellum: Col.: Plin. (ii) *Of ships*: *to damage ships with a b.*, navibus r. nocere, Caes.: *the ship received the blow of the other's b.*, *on its side*, navis obliqua ictum alterius rostri accepti, Liv.: Ov.

**beaked:** rostratus: a b., ship, i.e. a ship of war, navis r., Cic.: *the b. provis of ships*, ora navium r., Hor.: *a b. pillar*, i.e. adorned with the beaks of captured ships, columna r., Virg.: Quint.

**beaker (drinking vessel):** 1. pōculum: v. crr. 2. carchesium: Virg. 3. cithulus: Hor.

**beam (subs.):** 1. *A large piece of timber*: 1. tignum: *above that place they threw two transverse b.s*, supra eum locum duo t. transversa iniecserunt, Caes.: Hor.: *a small b.*, tigillum: Liv.: Cat.

2. trabs, trabīs, f. (sometimes compounded of several tigna; and generally larger) timbers and b.s, tigna trabescere, Luer.: Caes.: Ov. 3. traustrum (prop. of the cross-benches of ships): Caes.: Virg.: Vitr. Atj.: trabīs, beam-like: *a huge beam-like nail*, clavus t., Hor.: *a b.-like weapon*, t. telum, Virg. II. *The cross-beam of a loom*: jūgum: Ov. v. Dict. Ant. p. 110. III. *The cross-bar of a balance*: scapus: Vitr. IV.

4 sun-bān, 1. jūbar, āris, n.: Lucifer: Ov. 2. rādūs or r. solis: v. RAY. **beam (v.):** 1. affulgeo (adv.), fulsi, 2: *thy countenance b.d like the spring*, instar veris vulsus tuus affulsi, Hor. 2. rēfulgeo, fulsi, 2: *the auspicious star b.s upon the mariner*, alba nautis stella refulsi, Hor. 3. rādio, i. *the bing moon*, radians luna, Virg. 4. rēndeo: v. TO GLEAM, GLITTER.

**beaming (adj.):** lūcidus, nitens: v. BRIGHT, SHINING.

**beaming (subs.):** 1. rādālio: *the b. of the sun*, solis r., Firmic.: *the b. of marble*, marmoris r., Plin. 2. nitor: v. BRIGHNESS.

**bean:** 1. faba (? the broad bean); but the precise kind is uncertain: both of the plant and its seeds, which were used as ballots): Cic.: Hor. Phr.: *the b. harvest*, messis fabacea, Pall.; a crop of b.s, fabilis seges, Varr.: b. stalks, fabales stipulae, Ov.; or fabalia, iun: Cato: Plin. 2. plāñslus, m. and f. (the French or kidney b.): Virg.: Col. 3. ciboria (the Egyptian b.): Apul. 4. cénās, i. m.: Plin.

**bean trefoil:** áñagyrōs, i. f.: Plin. bear (n.). I. *To support, sustain*

**carry:** ferō, fūl, lātum, terre, 3 (irr.): *they were able to b. arms*, arma ferre poterant, Caes.: *to b. a corpse upon one's shoulders*, cadaver humeris f., Hor.: *whether the wind bore them*, quo ventus forebat, Caes.: *Fig. to b. the burthen of old age*, onus senectutis f., Cic.: *to b. an attack*, impetu f., Caes.: *Fig. to b. the bell (lit. palm), palma f.*, Hor.: Cic.: v. TO CARRY, SUSTAIN. II. *To undergo, submit to*: 1. ferō, 3: *to b. a loss with resignation*, detrimentum aequo ummo f., Caes.: *the youth has b. and done many things* (to obtain the prize), multa tulit fecisse puer, Hor.: *should I, who have never borne the insignia of the most powerful men, b. that of this mortal?* qui potentissimum hotum minum contumaciam nunquam tulierit, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic.: 2. perferō, 3 (to b. through; or patiently): *to b. cold, hunger, thirst, frigus, tamen sitim, p.* Cic.: often along with patior as, *to endure*, to b., *not to succumb*, pati, p. non succumbere, Cic. 3. pātor, passus, 3: v. TO SUFFER, ENDURE. 4. suffero (rare): *to b. the punishment of a crime*, poenam sceleris s., Cic.: *I will b. toil, heat, thirst, laborem sufferam*, solim, sitim, Pl.: *vines b. winds and rains without injury*, vites valenter s. ventos et imbris, Col. 5. acciplo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (only in certain phr.): *up the rein, frenum a.*, Virg.: *to b. an insult*, contumeliam in se a., Ter.: v. inf. (V1). III. *To war, have, be distinguished by, etc.*: 1. ferō, 3: *they bore name, nomen f.*, Cic.: Hor.: *this was the end of Appius' b.ing an assumed character*, iti finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, Liv. 2. gēro, gesti gestum, 3: *to b. a character*, i.e. *to play a part*, personam g., Cic. IV. *To be liable to pay*: 1. suffero, 3: *to b. expenses, sumptus s.*, Ter. 2. praesto, stiti, stitum, 1: *to b. a loss, damnum p.*, Cic.: v. RESPONSIBLE, TO BE. V. *To entertain, cherish*: q. v.: gēro, 3: *they bore especial hatred to the Romans*, praecipuum in Romanos gērebant odium, Liv. VI. *To admit, be susceptible of*, recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *the affair will not b. further delay*, res non ultra r. cunctationem, Liv. VII. *To bring forth, produce*; q. v.: 1. pārō, pēpēri, partum, 3: *she who bore you was like you*, quae te peperit talius quas es ipse, fuit, Ov. Cic. 2. ferō, 3: *the earth b. the earth*, terra fruges f., Cic.: *a fierce lioness bore thee*, te saeva leona tulit, Tib. 3. gēro, 3: *the earth b. the violet*, violam terrae g., Ov.: *barren planes have borne opifices, steriles plātū malos gesse*, Virg.: v. TO YIELD. Miscell. Phr.: *we were able to bear all our allies harmless*, omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic.: *bear a hand*, companions, adeste, comites; or opem ferte, comites (v. TO AID): to b.

witness: testor: v. WITNESS: to b. company: cōñitor: v. COMPANY: to b. a prie: v. PRICE: to b. date; v. DATE.

**bear away or off:** 1. auferō, abstoll, abstūm, 3: *to b. away the credit of anything*, famam aliquis rei a., Hor. v. TO CARRY AWAY. 2. ferō, 3: *he has already b. one off the prize in this contest*, iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus, Ov.: *b. b. off the arms (of Achilles)*, tulit arma, Ov. Fig.: *he b. off all the praise*, omne tulit punctum (lit. every vote), Hor.

— **down:** 1. Trans.: to overpower: opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *I am borne down by the weight of responsibility*, onere offici opprimo, Cic.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. II. Instr.: to endeavour to come up with, esp. by sea.

1. contendō, di, sum and tun, 3: v. TO HASTEN. 2. curro, curru, cursum, 3 (with compounds incurru [with hostile sig.], accurro, concurro; the last of the action of several persons or things): *all the ships bore down to the assistance of their countrymen*, omnes naves ad operam ferendam sulc concurrent, Liv.: fig. envy bore down upon the captain of the plan, invidiam in caput consili incurrere, Liv. 3. appropinquō, 1: *and now the Romans were b.ing down upon them* (with their fleet), et Jam Romanus appropinquabat, Liv.: v. TO APPROACH. 4. cursum hi aliquem dirigere, contendere, Liv.: v. COURSE.

— **off:** v. TO BEAR AWAY (surr.).

— **out:** I. Lit.: to carry out; q. v.: effero, 3, irr. II. Fig.: to support: praestō, 1: v. TO WARRANT.

— **to or towards:** I. Trans.: to bring to; q. v.: effero, 3, irr. II. Instr.: to direct one's course towards; v. TO BEAR DOWN (II.).

— **up:** I. Trans.: to support: q. v.: sustineo, 2. II. Instr.: to maintain one's spirit, endure: 1. obsistō, stūti, stūtum, 3 (with dat.): to b. up under pain, dolori o., Cic.: to b. up under the heat of the sun, o. Phœbo, Ov.: v. TO RESIST. 2. sustineo, thūi, ten-tūi, 2: to b. up with difficulty under the weight of armour, vla armis s., Liv.: to b. up under present ills, mala praesentia s., Cic.: v. TO ENDURE.

— **upon (intr.):** I. Of missiles, artillery, etc.: to strike, affect: Phr.: he at length got his artillery to b. upon the enemies' ships, tandem tormenta ita disposita habuit, ut terribilis in naves hostium incident, or naves hostium ferirent: to bring a battering-ram to b. upon the walls, aristem muris admoveat, Liv. II. To have reference to; q. v.: pertinetio, 2. Phr.: to b. too hard upon any one, acerbis in aliquem invehi, Cic.

— **with:** I.e. to put up with, endure in a friendly way: 1. mōrēni gēro, gessi, gestum, 3: ab h. with me, ab h. gere morem milii, Pl.: *you must b. with the young men*, gerendus est tibi mos adolescentibus, Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH. 2. ferō, 3 (less strong than the preceding): *I am full of joy; b. with me, gaudeo; for me! Ter.*: whom should one b. with if not his own father? quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter.: who would b. with a lad, if he were to pronounce an opinion? quis ferat puerum, si judicit? Quint.

**bear (subs.):** I. An animal; ursus, m.: Hor.: Liv.: Plin.: ursa, f. out sometimes without reference to sex) Virg.: Ov. Phr.: bear's bl̄s, sanguis ursinus, Col.: bear's grease, adeps ursinus, Plin. II. A constellation: (I) the double constellation, consisting of the Great and the Little Bear: 1. arctos, i. f.: Virg. Ov. 2. septentriones, um, m.: Cic.: Ov. 3. triones, um, m.: Virg.: Ov. (II) the separate constellations: the Great Bear: ursa major: Ov.: Suet.: major septentrio: Vitr.: the Little Bear: ursa minor: Ov.: Suet.: minor septentrio: Cic. III. A rough, morose person: 1. homo agrestis, Cic. 2. homo durior et oratione et moribus: Cic.

**bear's-breech** {*a plant*; *acanthus*, bear's-foot {*i. m.*: *Virg.*; *Plin.* bear's-wort {*a plant*): *meum* (*ābhāmanticum*): *Plin.*

**beard** {*subs.*: I. Of men or other animals: 1. *barba: to let the b. grow*, b. *promittere*, *Liv.*: *to trim the b.*, b. *tondere*, *Cic.*: *to shave off the b.*, b. *abradere*, *Plin.*: *the first b.*, b. *prima*, *Juv.*: *to pluck a man's b.*, b. *homini barbam vellere*, *Hor.*: *a b. combed (or hanging) down over the breast*, *propoxa in pectore dura*, *Virg.*: *the b.s of he-gouls*, *barbae hircorum*, *Plin.* 2. *barbulā* {*a small or young b.*: *Cic.*; *Plin.* 3. *mentum* {*including the lower part of the face*: *v. CHIN*}, *the king's grey b.*, *incun. mentis regis*, *Virg.*; *Plin.* 4. *lanugo*, i. e. the first down of the beard; v. *DOWN*. II. Of plants: 1. *barba: the b. of nuts*, b. *nuncum*, *Plin.* 2. *árista* {*of corn = awn*}: *Varr.*; *Cic.*

**beard (v.)**: I. *To seize by the beard*: *barbam aliqui vello, vniui, vulsum*, *3*; *Hor.* II. *To defy openly*: *Phr.*: *the people b'd in their kings, populis regibus suis contumac. erat*, *Sen.*: *to b. a lion in its den*, *leoni in latebra sua obviavit*, *tre (?)*.

**bearded**: 1. *barbatūs*: *b. Jupiter*, *Jupiter b.*, *Cic.*; *Hor.*: *a b. goat*, *b. birculus*, *Cat.*: *b. mullet*, *b. muli*, *Cic.* a. b. *nut*, *b. nux*, *Plin.* 2. *barbatilus* {*dim.* and implying *cozombry*): *b. young men*, *b. juvenes*, *Cic.* 3. *intonsus* {*i.e. unshaven; poet.*): *our b. ancestors*, *intonsi avi*, *Ov.*: *b. oto*, *1. Cat.*, *Hor.* (*Apollo also has the epithet being ever young and unshaven*; *Hor.*)

**beardless**: 1. *imberbis*, *e. Apollo* was b., *Apollo* i. erat, *Cic.*: *a b. youth*, *i. juvenis*, *Hor.* II. *intonsus*: *poet, epithet of Apollo*: cf. BEARDED (3).

**beared**: I. *In gen. sense*: *porter*, *carrier*, *q. v.*: *bájulus*. II. *The b. of a litter*, *lectericus*: *Cic.*; *Sulp. ad Cic.*

III. *b. of a corpse*: *vespa*, *vespillo* {but only of the *very poor*: in the case of the rich, friends or relatives acted as b.s: *Dict. Ant.* p. 559 a). Phr.: *to hire b.s for a corpse*, *cadaver portandum locare*, *Hor.* Sat. i, 8, 9; *they exclaim that his corpse should have servitors for b.s*, *conclamant corpus ad rogum humeris securatum ferendum (effundentem)*, *Tac.*

**bearing** {*subs.*: I. *Conveyance*: *expr. by part of fero*. II. *Gesture*, *mien*; *q. v.* *gestus*. III. *Relative situation*, *esp. in navigation*. Phr.: *we observed the bearings of the lighthouse*, *\*animadvertisimus in quam regiomem pharus spectaret; or quem situm habebat*; *re: v. ASPECT, SITUATION*. IV. *Relation, reference*; *q. v.* Phr.: *this argument has no b. on the subject*, *hoc argumentum nihil ad rem pertinet*; *v. TO RELATE*. V. *In heraldry: insignia; v. ARMS*.

**bearish**: *agrestis, mōrōsus* · *v. RUDÉ*. **bear-warrior**: 1. *Aretophylax*, *acis, m.*: *the b. commonly called the waggoner*, *A. qui vulgo dicitur Bootes*, *Cic.* 2. *Boötēs, ae, m.* {*strictly the waggoner*): *Cic. l. c.*: *Ov.* 3. *\*custos urarum* {*lit. trans. of l.*}).

**beast**: I. *An irrational animal*: 1. *béfia* (*béfia*): {*esp. applied to large animals*): *of b.s none is more sagacious than the elephant*, *elephanto b. b. leuarum nulli prudenter*, *Cic.*: *the nature of man surpasses that of cattle and other b.s*, *natura hominis pecudibus reliquaque beluis antecedit*, *Cic.*: *a savage b.*, *b. saeva*, *Hor.* Fig.: *avarice, a wild b.*, *avaritia b. fera*, *Sall.* 2. *bestia* {*esp. of savage b.s*): *if this is apparent in b.s, how much more in man?* si hoc appareat in bestiis, quanto magis in hominie? *Cic.*: *to smit any one to the wild b.s*, i. e. *to compel him to fight with them in the arena*, *ad bestias aliquem mittere*, *Cic.*: *to condemn to fight with the b.s*, *ad bestias condamnare*, *Suet.* 3. *féra* {*prop. an a. l. with the ellipsis of bestia*: *bene, a. /d/ beast, esp. as game*; *q. v.*}: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *Hor.* Less freq. *férus, māsc.*: *Phaedr.* i, 21, 8: *Virg.* *Adj. férinus*: *of wild b.s, pertaining to*

*wild b.s*: *the flesh of wild b.s, f. caro*, *Sall.*: *the slaughter of wild b.s, carides ferina, Ov.* 4. *bēstia (a little b., an insect)*: *Cic.* 5. *pécus, fūds, f.*: *v. BRUTE, CATTLE*. 6. *jumentum (b. of burthen, but not the ox)*: *b.s of burthen and waggons, jumenta et carri, Caes.*: *b.s of burthen and oxcen, jumenta bovesque*, *Col.* 7. *armamentum (b. of draught, esp. an ox)*: *also a herd*: *q. v.*: *Cic.* *Tac.* II. *A brutal man*: 1. *bēfia (b.): come now, you b. do you believe what he says?* age nunc, b., *credas hinc quid docit?* Ter. 2. *bestia*: *you are a horrid b., malu tu es b.*, *Pl.* 3. *pécus, fūds, f. (onee sensibile): the plan of that b.*, *istiuncus pendens consilium*, *Cic.* v. BRUTE.

**beastliness**: *obscénitas*: v. FILTHINESS.

**beastly**: *obscénus*: v. FILTHY.

**beat** (v.): A. Trans.: I. *To strike*: (1.) *of persons*: 1. *caedo, cécis, caesum, 3* {*to b. so as to bruise or cut*}: *to b. any one with the fists*, *aliquem pugnis c.*, *Pl.*: *they were beaten to death with rods*, *virgis ad necem cassi sunt*, *Cic.* 2. *concido, 3* {*as severely*}: *to b. a man severely with rods*, *hominem virgis c.*, *Cic.* Juv.

3. *mulco, 1* {*to handle roughly, maul*}: *he b. the master himself and all his slaves, ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit*, *Ter.*: *they were severely beaten with clubs and sticks*, *male mulcati sunt clavis et fistibus*, *Cic.* 4. *verbéro, 1*: *lictors well practised in bing men, lictores ad verberandos homines exercitatisimi*, *Cic.* Suet. 5. *pulso, 1* {*including all kinds of knocking about*: whereas verbero properly means verberibus caedere, to scourge): *to b. and scourge men, ad pulsando verberandoque homines*, *Liv.*

6. *In pass. v. pápito, 1* {*to be beaten*}: *It was hired to cook, not to be beaten*, *v. to be beaten*: *not to be beaten with cudgels, fistibus vapulare*, *Quint.* Fig.: *to be beaten (i.e. lashed, abused) by the speech of all men, omnium sermonibus vapulare*, *Cic.* (ii.) both of persons and of things.

1. *pulso, 1* {*the most common word*}: *to b. the ground with the foot, terram pede p.*, *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *(the mountain) top is beaten with wind and rain, caput vēto pulsatur et imbr.*, *Virg.*: *to b. the air with hoofs, p. capicibus auras*, *Sil.*: *to b. the doors, forep p. Ov.*: *also archaicē, in form pulto: he b. his breast with his fingers, pectus digitu pultat, Pl.* 2. *tundo, tūtūdī, tunsum, and tunum, 3* {*esp. with a noise of striking*}: *to b. the breast with the hand, pectora manus t.*, *Ov.*: *to b. the ground with the foot, terram pede t.*, *Hor.*: *to b. the hoarse cymbals, cymbala ranta t.*, *Prop.*

3. *pavio, 4* {*rare*}: *the sea b.s the sand, pavit aquor arenam*, *Lucr.*: *to b. the earth, terram p.*, *Cic.* (only in an etymological passage). 4. *plango, planxi, planctum, 3* {*chiefly poet, and with reference to the sound produced*}: *the waves bing the rocks, fluctus planctentes saxa*, *Lucr.*: *to b. a timbrel with the hands, tympana palmis p.*, *Cat.* Phr.: *they will b. you black and blue, te pingue pigmentis ulmisi*, *Pl.*: *to a retreat, signum dare receptui*, *Liv.*; also, *receptui caesae*, *Cic.* 5. *To defeat* (q. v.): 1. *sípēro, 1*: *I was not beaten by him (of Hector and Ajax), hand sum superatus ab illo*, *Ov.* v. *to overcome*. 2. *pello, pepūti, pulsum, 3*: *the army was b. by the Helveti*, *exercitus ab Helvetiis pusitus est*, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *to b. far greater forces of the enemy, multo maiores adversariorum copias p.*, *Nep.*: *v. TO ROUT, VANOUS*.

B. Intrans.: 1. *palpito, 1*: *the heart b.s, cor p.*, *Cic.* 2. *salo, 3*: *saltum, 4* {*usu. of more violent motion*}: *my heart b.s violently*, *cor s.*, *Pl.*: *the veins b.*, *venae s.*, *Ov.*: *v. TO THROB*. 3. *émico, ui and ávi, átm, locum quo ea comicit, Vell.*: *Caes.*: *Hor.* Less freq. *ferus, māsc.*: *Phaedr.* i, 21, 8: *Virg.* *Adj. férinus*: *of wild b.s, pertaining to*

*about the bush*, *aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circuione usus es*, *Ter.*: *what occasion is there to b. about the bush?* *qui opus est circuione et amfractu*? *Cic.*

— **back or off**: *répello, ábigo*: v. TO DRIVE BACK.

— **down**: I. *To strike down*:

1. *déjicio, jecí, jectum, 3*: *the ballista b.s down the wall*, *ballista d. murum*, *Auct. B. Hisp.* Fig.: *to b. any one down from his position*, *aliquem de statu (suo) d.*, *Cic.* (Sometimes appy. intrans. in Eng. as: *the winds b. down from the lofty mountains* venti praetulsi montibus de s. d., *Liv.* II.

2. *sterno, strávi, strátum, 3* {*to lay flat*}: *the walls were beaten down with the ram, muri arietie stratii sunt*, *Liv.*: *the crops are beaten down to the ground, sternitur segetes*, *Virg.* v. TO LEVEL. II. Fig.: *to cleaven in buying*: *aliquid ex summa (pretis) detrahere*, *Cic.* At. 10, 5, fin.: *v. he wanted to b. down the price, voluit minoris emere: v. TO BUY.*

— **in or into**: A. Trans.:

I. Lit.: 1. *perfingo, frēgi, fractum, 3*: *to b. in gates by force, portas vi p.*, *Lucan*: *to b. in a man's skull, \*allici caput p.*: v. TO BREAK THROUGH.

2. *illido, si, sum, 3*: *the prows beaten by (the rocks)*, *prora illida*, *Virg.*: *he b.s in his skull with the cestus, and dashes out the brains, caestus effracto illido in ossa cerebro*, *Virg.* II. Fig.: *to b. anything into one*: v. TO INCULCATE. B. Intrans.: *to force a way in*: esp. *of wind, rain*: *the rain b. into the house in torrents*, *\*imber sc in aedes effusus aquis innuit*.

— **in pieces**: 1. contudo, comminuo: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES, POUND.

2. *élido*: v. TO DASH IN PIECES.

— **out**: I. *To drive out by* beating: esp. of corn, etc.: *excitio, extero* v. TO THRESH OUT. Phr.: *I will b. out the fellow's brains, homini cerebri exticiam*, *Pl.*: v. TO DASH OUT.

II. *To make thin by beating*: 1. *extendo, di, sum and tum, 3* {*with malleo*}: *to b. out parchment with a hammer*, *ex. malleo chartam*, *Plin.*: *to b. out gold very thin*, *\*aurum ad subtilissimam tenacitatem malleo extendere*.

2. *malleo tenuo, 1*: *Plin.* 3. *próculo, 1*, *i.e. TO FORGE*: q. v.

— **up**: Phr.: *to b. up food with eggs, culini ovis obligare*, *Apic.*: *to b. up the enemies' quarters, castri hostium ex improviso adoriri* (v. TO ATTACK): *b. up vigorously for recruits*, *\*militis summa diligenter conquirere*.

— **upon**: 1. *déjicio, jecí, jectum, 3* {*with refl. pron.*}: *had not such a deluge of rain b. upon them, ni se tanta vis aquae (in eos) déficiisset*, *Liv.*

2. *ingruo, 3*: *the rain and hail b.ing vehemently upon them, \*ingruente imbre et grandine: the rain shower b.s upon them, terreus in imber*, *Virg.* Phr.: *the wave b.s upon the shore, fluctus sinistro illidit*, *Quint.*: *the winds came and b. upon that house, and it fell, venienti venti et irruerunt in domum illam et ecclidit*, *Vulg. Matt. vii. 27*.

— **beating** (subs.): I. In gen.: a striking:

1. *ictus, us*, *to move to the b. of feet in rhythm*, *ad ictus moventum* *pedum moveri*, *Plin.*: *to shake windows with rejected b.*, *ictibus crebris quarete fenestras*, *Hor.*: v. BLOW, STROKE.

2. *planctus, 1*: *chiefly of the breast, as a mark of grief*: *Sen.* Tac.

3. *plangor, 3* {*in the same sense*}: *Cic.* Virg. 4. *percussio (of time, in music)*: *Cic.* Quint. 5. *percussus, us*: *the b. of the veins, p. venarum*, *Plin.* 6. *palpitatio (of the heart)*: *p. cordis*, *Plin.* III. B. *of a person*: *verbera, um, n.* (lit. blows): *this fellow will get a b. by his bonitil para erunt v.*, *Ter.*: *to give any one a b. aliquem verberibus caedere*, *Ter.*: also simply, *verbero*: v. TO BEAT, FLOG. *To get a b.*, *v. v. b. /d/*, *v. TO BEAT*, *FLOG*. *Phr.*: *What a b. I would have given you, had I not been angry, quomodo te accepissem nisi iratus essem*, *Cic.*

**beaten:** tritus (only of roads) · a b. road, t. iter or t. via, Cic.

**beatific:** beatificus · Apul. · Aug. But for the most part beatus may better be used.)

**beatification:** in beatorum numerum ascriptio.

**beatify:** I. To bless, make happy: q. v. beo. II. t. t. in the Romish Church; in numerum beatorum, in canonicam sanctorum reterre · M. L. v. TO CANONIZE.

**beatitude:** beatitudo · v. BLESSEDNESS.

**beau:** homo elegans, bellus homo. v. FOP, LOVER.

**beautiful:** v. BEAUTIFUL.

**beautifier:** 1. qui (quae) ornat, etc. 2. (of a lady's-maid): ornatrix, icis, f.: Ov. · Suet.

**beautiful:** 1. pulcer, cra, crum: a. b. maiden, virgo p., Ter. · o. b. face: O faciem pulcrum! Ter.: a. b. boy, puer p., Cic. · a. b. colour, p. color, Lucifer: tunicae, p. tunicae, Hor.: features b. rather than attractive, vulnus p. magis quam venustus, Suet. 2. formosus (prop. of the beauty of form): most b. maidens, virgines lormosissimae, Cic.: the most b. season of the year, f. annus, Virg.

3. candidus (of the beauty of colour or complexion, prop. fair): a. b. girl, c. paell, Cat. · a. b. foot, c. pes, Hor.: a. arms, c. brachia, Prop. 4. décorus (of the beauty which arises from fitness and propriety): b. eyes, d. oculi, Virg. · a. b. countenance, facies d., Hor. 5. vénustus v. GRACEFUL.

6. praeclarus (very fine; distinguished): v. a very b. face, vulnus p., Lucifer: a city in a very b. situation, urbs sita praeculta, Cic.: v. CHARMING, LOVELY, PRETTY.

**beautifully:** pulcrē: b. said, p. dictum, Ter. · Cic. As an exclamation Ter.: Hor.: v. GRACEFULLY, CHARMINGLY.

**beautify:** ornō: v. TO EMBELLISH, ADORN.

**beauty:** 1. pulcritudo (the most general term): there are two kinds of b.: in one of which there is grace, in the other dignity, pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero vennitas est, in altero dignitas, Cic.: the b. of a city, urbis p., Hor.: the b. of virtute, p. virtutis, Cic.: the b. of words, p. verborum, Quint.: a woman of remarkable b., mulier eximia p., Cic. 2. forma (prop. b. of shape, and only of persons): the gods had given to you b., di tibi f. de derant, Hor.: Cic. 3. candor (prop. of the complexion): b. of person, corporis candores, Pl.: false b., rufatus c. (of stv<sup>o</sup>) Cic. 4. cōlōr (poet. and in the same sense): O handsome boy, trust not too much to b.! O formose puer, nimis ne credo color! Virg.: Hor.

5. vénus, éris, f. (i. e. charm, grace, attractiveness): Isocrates strive to attain all b.s of style, Isocrates omnes dicendi v. sectatus est, Quint. P. r.: to cultivate the sense of b., elegantiam colore: the b. of nature, amoenitates locorum, Cic.: (v. LOVELINESS): meetricias b.s (of style), lenocina, Quint.: the b. of an author, floscula aliquę scriptoris, Sen.: to search for an author's b.s, floscula captare, Sen.; ingens maximorum virorum summatum degustare, Sen.

**beaver:** I. An animal: 1. castor, óris, m. (cárthrop): Juv. · Plin. A. b. skin, castórina pellis, Eclit. Diocl.

2. fiber, bri (the proper Latin name): Plin.: Sil. b. skins, fibrinae pelles, Plin. II. A hat made of beaver fur: \*galérum e fibri pilis contextum, v. HAT. III. a part of a helmet: buccula: Liv.: Jev.

**beccafico** (a small bird): scécula-lá. Plin.: Juv. (\*alanda pratensis: Linn.).

**becalm:** perh. only in p. part. becalmed: P. r.: to b. veato destitui, deserit: cf. Liv. 30, 24; Pl. Most. 3, 2, 28.

**because:** N.B. The various Latin equivalents for this conjunction are foll.

by either the indic. or the subj. in accordance with the general principles which regulate the use of the moods.

1. quia: the city is named Neapolis b. it was built last, urbs, quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. no one avoids pleasure merely b. it is pleasure, but b. great pains befall those who know not how to pursue pleasure rationally, nemo ipsam voluntatem, quia voluptas sit, fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores cas qui ratione voluntatem sequi nesciunt, Cic. · Virg.

2. quod (less emphatic than quia): the city was named Tyche b. there was a temple of Fortune in it, urbs quod in ea Fortunae famum fuit, Tyche nominata est, Cic.: Caesar answered that he had the less hesitation b. he remembered those things, Caesar respondit eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res memoria tenebri, Caes. v. THAT (cong.) 3. propterea quod (more precise than quod alone): they said that they intended to march through the province (simply) b. they had no other road, dixerint sibi esse in animo iter per provincias lacere p. quod alud iter habent nullum, Caes. 4. pro eo quod (for pro in this sense v. ACCORDING TO): Hannibal had been invited by his hosts b. his name was in great renown with all, Hannibal pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, invitatus erat ab hospitiis, Cic. (For because of, expressed in Lat. by a prep., v. ON ACCOUNT OF; FOR.) v. SINCE, AS. N.B. The cause or reason is often expressed in Latin by a participial clause: Caesar sent a deputy in Epirus, b. he thought that the war would be prolonged, Caesar longius belum ductum iri existimans, In Epirum legatum misit, Caes.: the Gauls could not fight with any ease, b. their left hands were hampered, Galli, sinistra impedita, sati commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.

**beck (subs.):** nūtus, ūs: to be ready at a. b. ad nos, etiam praesto esse, Cic. **beck (v.):** v. TO BECKON.

**beckon:** I. To nod: q. v.: anno. II. To signal to any one by nod or other gesture: 1. inīto, ūi, ūitum, ūi (with dat.): let there be not the tarrying if I but b., ne mora sit si innumeris, Pl.: to b. to any one by shaking a whip, commota virga alicui in (an ann.), Juv.

2. annūl, ūi (rare in this sense: prop. to assent by giving a nod) b.ing to him to know whether he should draw his sword, annūns adest regniter gladium, Tac.: v. TO NOD TO. 3. significare, ūi: with some defining word: as: nutu s., Ov.; manibus s., Caes.: v. TO SIGNIFY. P. r.: to b. the enemy to come on, nutu hostes vocare, Caes.

**become** (=be made): 1. fio, faciūs sum, ūi: the state became wiser by training, disciplina doctor facta est eritatis, Cic.: the bones b. stone, ossa lapiti s., Ov.: and from a god you shall b. a bloodless body, equo deo corpus fex exsanguis, Ov.: he will suddenly b. a bristly boar, fex subito sus horridus, Virg.: I wish to ask what has b. of my younger son, volo erigare meo minore quiet sit factum filo, Pl.: what will b. of my brother? de trate quiet fiet? Ter.: what will b. of the arts? quid flet artibus? Cic.: what will b. of me? quid mihi fiet? Ov.

2. evādo, vāsi, vāsum, ūi (pointing more definitely to the issue; to turn out): he judged that they could not b. orators, judicabat eos non posse oratores c., Cic.: the minds of the people b. effeminate, molles mentes c. civium, Cic.

3. existo, stiti, stitum, ūi (prop. to stand forth, arise: q. v.): for these reasons I have b. advocate in this case, his de causis ego huius cause patrum exstiti, Cic. 4. exiōr, ortus, 4 (to spring forth, arise suddenly: q. v.): Gyges suddenly became king of Lydia, repente Gyges rex exortus est Lydiæ, Cic.—Nore. To become, esp. in connexion with adjectives, may often be expr. by means of an inceptive verb: as, to b.

rictus, desco; to b. white, albesco; to b. old, senesco, etc.: for which v. RICH, etc.

**become** (=to be suitable, to adorn):

1. décit, déciūt, ūi (in 3 pers. sing. and pl. only, but usu. impers.: the person whom is expr. by acc.: v. I., G. § 242): this dress b. s. me, haec vestis me d., Pl.: Ov.: Plin.: it does not b. you to be angry with me, non te mihi irasci deceat, Pl.: you act as b. you, facis ut te deceat, Ter.: nothing is more difficult than to see what is b.ing, nihil est difficilus quid deceat videre, Cic. Hor.

2. convénit, vénit, ūi (usu. foll. by acc. and inf.): it does not b. a general to travel in company with a mistress, haud convénit una ire cum amica imperatore in via, Ter.: what les b. this order? quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? Cie.: v. BECOMING (adv.).

**becoming** (adv.): 1. decors: a white colour is most b. for a god, color albus praeceps d. deo est, Cic.: to admire nothing but what is honourable and b., nihil nisi quod honestum d.que sit admirari, Cic. 2. décents, entis: a b. motion, d. motus, Hor.: a mor. b. dress, decentior amictus, Quint.: v. SUITABLE.

**becomingly:** 1. décent: b. sad moesta, Ov.: to weep b., d. lacrimare, Hor. 2. dignē: b. dressed, d. ornata, Pl.: Hor. 3. honestē (honourably, q. v.): they behave very b., valde se gerunt, Cic.: Hor.: v. SUITABLY PROPERLY.

**becomingness:** décor: v. SUITA BLENES, FITNES, PROPERTY.

**bed:** I. A piece of furniture for sleeping or resting upon: 1. cùbile is, n.: my b. is the ground, mili est c. terra, Cic.: to ascend the (marriage) b. of Jove, Jovis ascendere c., Virg.: v. cœcum. 2. lectus: he told me that you were in b., dixit mili te in lecto esse, Cic.: to be confined to one's bed, lecto teneri, Cic.: a b. for sleeping in, cubicularis, Cic.: a bridal b., l. genit. his, Cic.: Prop.: 1. jugs, Virg.: to get out of b., e lecto surge, Ter., to make a b., i.e. to arrange it for sleeping in, l. sternere, Pl.: Cic. 3. lectulus (a small bed): he got out of b., surrexit a lectulo, Cic. 4. tōrus (chiefly poet.): the b. of the ancients was of straw, antiquis torus e stramento erat, Plin.: De calon with the partner of his b., De calon cum consorte tori, Ov.

5. stratum (in the poets very often pl.): a soft b., molle s., Liv.: Suet.: my b. seems hard, mili dura videntur strata, Ov.: to leap from one's b., stratis exsire, Ov.: Virg. P. r.: he orders his b. to be made in the fore-part of the house, jubet sterni sibi in prima domus partem, Plin.: to go to b., cubitum ire, Cic.: dormitum ire, Pl.: she is confined to her b., he is well, haec cubat, illa valet, Ov.: to be brought to b. of a son filium parere, Cic. II. Marriage: q. v.: connubium. III. A space in a garden: 1. área: Col.: to lay out a garden in b.s, hortum areis distinguere, Plin. 2. árcōla (a small b.): Col.

3. fórus: Col. P. r.: flower-b., florālia, ium, Varr.: a b. of roses, rōriū, Virg.: Col. IV. A channel-q. v.: alveus: Hor. V. Any hollow place, formed artificially: 1. cùbile Vitruvii. 2. cùbicularium: Vitruvius. VI. A layer, stratum: q. v.

**bed (r.):** rare, and chiefly in part. bedded: v. IMBEDDED.

**bedabbled:** oblinio: v. TO BEDABBLED, BESMEAR.

**bedaub:** lino, illino, oblinio, perungo; inquinio: v. TO BESMEAR, BESPOILED.

**bed-chamber:** 1. cùbicularium: Pl.: Cic. also dormitorium cùbicularium, Plin. ep. 5, 6, 21; but be subsequently uses cùbicularium alone several times: we also find dormitorium without cùbicularium, Plin. N. II. 30, 6, 17. The term cùbicularium was also applied to rooms for resting during the day: hence c. diurna nocturnaque, Plin. ep. 1, 3, 1.

P. r.: a b. lamp, cùbicularia lucerna,

**Mart.**: ships furnished with b.s, naves cubiculatae, Sen.: a gentleman or lord of the b., decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

**2.** thálamus (*a bridal-chamber*; q.v.) Virg.: *Ov.*

**bed-clothes**: 1. stragulum (gen. term for any bed-covering): Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 167; Sen. ep. 87, 2, distinguishes between stragulum and opertorium; the former answering appy. to our blanket, the latter to the *covertel*. **2.** opertorium (rare): Sen. v. **3.** stráta, ornum: Lucr. (far more freq. = bed: q. v.): **4.** lódix, iecis, f. (also used in pl., v. Quint. 1, 6, 42); Juv.: Pollio ap. Quint. l.c. **Dimin.** fótidicé: Suet. Aug. 87 (appy. used for a *covertel* or *blanket*): Petr.

**bedding**: v. BED, BED CLOTHES.

**deck**: orno, décoro: v. TO ADORN,

**decked**: dēcōrus: leaders b. with purple, ductores ostro d., Virg.: Phoebus b. with shining bow, Phoebus fugienti d. arcu, Hor.

**2.** insignis, e: v. CON-

**SPICUOUS**. (Or by p. part. cf. orno, etc.)

**bedew**: i. e. to moisten with dew:

but usu. fig. or poet., as to b. with tears, etc. **1.** irrōro, i (with acc. and abl., or dat. and acc.): to b. the eyes with tears, oculos lacrimis in, Sil.: they b.'d their garments and head with a libation of water, libatos irrōraverat liquores vestibus et capitib. Ov.: v. TO MOISTEN,

**2.** perfundō, fūsiūm, 3: "b.'d with liquid odours" (Milt.), perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor., v. DEWY,

**bed-fellow**: consors or sōcius tōri

(in prose better, lecti). Ov. Fem.: sōciā tori (lecti), Ov. M. 10, 268.

**bed-hangings**: aulaea, oruṇi: v.

CURTAINS.

**bedim**: obscūro: v. TO DIM, OBSCURE,

**bedizen**: \*tūcatis lenocinios, nimis

munditios, exornare: v. FINERY; TO

ADORN.

**bedlam**: insanis receptaculum. v.

MADHOUSE.

**bedlamite**: homo insanus: v. MAD-

MAN.

**bed-post**: 1. fulcrum: Virg.: Prop.: Suet.

**2.** fulmentum: Cels.

**bedrench**: v. TO DRENCH.

**bed-ridden**: (?) lecto affixus. (So

Kr., Georg. etc. cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81,

"si casus lecto te affixit": but the

reference here is to temporary confinement to one's bed only): perh. lecto in

perpetuum affixus.

**bed-room**: v. BED-CHAMBER.

**bed-stead**: sponda: Ov.; Petr.

**bed-time**: hōra sonni, Suet.

**bee**: ἄpis or ἄρες, i. f.: a swarm of b.s, apum or apium examen, Cie.: honey-making b.s, melliferae a., Ov.: b.s feed on thyme, thymo paucuntur apes, Virg.: the sting of a b., aplus aculeus, Cie.: king b. (i.e. queen), rex, Virg.: Col. (who also uses the terms: princeps and dux): a little b., apicula: Pl.: Plin.: the young (or grubs) of b.s, pulli, Col. or (collectively), pulillies, progenies, Col.

**bee-bread**: ērithācē, ēs, f.: Plin.

**bee-eater** (a bird): mērōps, ὄpis, f.: Virg.

**bee-hive**: 1. alvēus: Col.: Plin.

**2.** alvus: Varr.: Plin. 3. alvēar-

ium: Varr.: Virg.: Col.

**4.** alvēare, is, n.: Virg.: Plin.: v. also APIARY.

**bee-keeper**: 1. mellarius: Varr.

**2.** apiarus: plin.

**beech-tree**: fagus, i, f.: Caez.: Virg.

**beechen**: 1. fáginus: b. foliage,

f. frons, Ov.: b. cups, pocula f., Virg.

**2.** fágineus: a b. trough, alveus f.,

Ov.

**3.** fágus: a b. grove, lucus f.,

Plin.

**beech-nut**: glans, glandis, f. (used

of all similar products): v. ACORN;

Cic.: Virg.

**beef**: 1. būbūla cárō: Plin.

**2.** būbūla: roast b., assa b., Pl.: Cets.: salt b., b. salita a b. steak, \*ofella (offula)

bubula: cf. Mart. 10, 48, 15; or \*frustum

bubulum: cf. Virg. A. 1, 210, where

the frusta are evidently "steaks": q. v.

**beer**: 1. cerevisia or cervisia (the word used by modern writers of Latin): Plin. 2. zýthūm: Plin.: Col. (Tac. Ger. 23, describes beer as "humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus.")

**beet**: beta: Plin.: white b., \*b. alba, Linn.: red b., b. rubra vulgaris, Linn.: beet-roots, pédes bétacé, Varr.

**beetle (subs.)**: I. A rammer:

fstūca: Caes.: Plin. II. An insect:

scárabeus or scárabeus: Plin. (A kind

of large horned b. was called lucanus (al. lucavus): Nigid. ap. Plin. 11, 28, 34.

**beetle** (e): prōmineo: v. TO PRO-

JECT, OVERHANG.

**beetle-browed**: Phr.: b. man,

homo supercilios prominentibus.

**beeves**, bōves, v. OXEN, CATTLE.

**befall**: 1. contingo, tigī, tactum,

3 (with dat.): and usu. of what is agreeable to one's wishes): whom so many

advantages have so suddenly b.'n, cui

tan subito tot contingentem commoda,

Ter.: slavery has often b.'n powerful

nations, servitus potenteris populis

sæpe contigit, Cic.

**2.** obtingo, tigī,

3: I am glad that that has b.'n you as

you desired, istu tibi ex sentiā tua

obtigisse laetor, Ter.: Cic. 3. evēnīo:

TO HAPPEN, FALL OUT.

**befit**: convénio: v. TO BECOME, SUIT,

BE FITTING.

**befitting** (adj.): dēcēns: v. BECOMING, FITTING.

**befool**: līdificor: v. TO DELUDE, TO

DECEIVE.

**before**: A. Prep.: I. In front of:

I. antē (with acc.): I see him b. the house, eum ante aedes video, Pl.: he sends all the cavalry b. him, tūcūtū omne mīlē se mittit, Caes.: behīnd me was Aegina, b. me, Megara, post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Suplic. ap. Cie.: Tac. 2. prae (with abl.): of what is only a little way before: usu. with verbs of motion, and esp. before pron. reflect.): he drives the herd b. him, prae se armament agit, Liv.: he sent the unarmed b. him, prae se inermes misit, Sall. 3. prō (the most usu. prep. for directly in front of: with abl.): they were on guard b. the gates, pro portis in stadiōne erant, Caes.: Cic.: Tac.: v. IN FRONT OF.

4. ob (of that which presents itself, esp. to the eyes): a mist b. the eyes, ob oculos caligo, Pl.: death has often appeared b. his eyes, mors ob oculos saepē versata est, Cic. 5. adversus (= opposite to; with acc.): he dresses every day b. a mirror, quotidie ad speculum ornata, Gell. (a rare idiom). Phr.: he draws up his forces b. the camp, copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: I see a ship sailing b. the wind, video navem secundis ventis cursum tenetem suum, Cic.

II. In the presence of (usu. with an implication of authority or jurisdiction):

1. antē: to plead a cause b. the praetor, causam ante praetorem dicere, Cic.

2. ad (esp. after such words as to speak, accuse, defend): no one could bring you b. the Roman people, nemo te ad populū R. adjuvare poterat, Cic.: this is agi solet, Cic.: to accuse any one b. a praetor, aliquem ad praetorem reum facere, Liv.

3. apud (with acc.): used in similar cases to ad, but more frequently: he was brought to trial b. a jury, apud judices reus est factus, Cic.: he spoke b. the senate, verba apud senatum fecit, Cic.: Caesar made an harangue b. the soldiers, Caesar apud milites contionatus est, Caes.

4. coram (with abl.): what did you dare to say b. my son-in-law? c. genero me quo dicere aures es? Cic.: v. PRESENCE OF, IN. Phr. to bring any one b. a court of justice, aliquem in iudicium adducere, Cic.

III. In preference to:

1. antē: whom I love b. myself,

quem ante me diligo, Cic.: the Greeks were b. the Romans in eloquence, fa-

cundia Graeci ante Romanos fuerunt,

Sall. 2. prae (with abl.): v. COMPARI-

SON WITH, IN: MORE THAN. IV

Preceding (in time): 1. antē: b. this day, ante hunc diem, Ter.: b. night, ante noctem, Hor.: b. the foundation of this city, ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic.: b. the proper time, ante tempus, Liv.

2. suprā (with acc.): infrequent): a little b. the present genera-

tion, paulo s. hanc memoriam, Caes.: Liv.

N.B. When "before" is connected with verbs of motion, it is gen-expressed in Latin by the prefixes of the verbs: the *lictors* used to go before the *praetors* with two faces, *lictores praetoribus ante ibant cum fascibus duabus*, Cic.: Pompey had gone b. the legions, Pompeius legiones antecesserat, Cic.: the *lictors* used to go b. the *consuls*, consultibus lictores praebant, Cic.

B. Adverb: I. Of time: 1. antē (with either an abl. or an acc. which denotes duration, and is not dependent on ante): a very few days b., per paucis ante diebus, Cic.: you were lost four years b., ante quadriennium amissus es, Tac.: some years b., aliquo ante annos, Suet., I foresaw long b. that there would be a storm, multo ante prospeki tempestatem futuram, Cic.

2. antēquam (a kind of conjunction, and used to connect clauses: sometimes written as two separate words): that he might see b. he died, ut te ante videtur quam e vita discederet, Cic.: you will have no letter from me before I am settled somewhere, antequam aliquo loco considero, literas a me non babebis, Cic.: I was always his friend b. he became an enemy to his country, ei fui semper amicus antequam ille reipublica est factus inimicus, Cic.

3. prius (rare): all things have been tried b., cuncta prius tentata, Ov.

4. priusquam, or separately prius... quam (v. antēquam): they are here b. it dawns, priusquam lu-

cat, assunt, Pl.: b. he attempted anything, he ordered the brother to be called to him, priusquam quidquam conaretur, trahit ad vocari jubet, Caes.: nor did they give over flight b. they arrived at the river Rhine, neque prius fugere deterrantur quam ad flumen Rhenum per-

venerunt, Caes.: Cic. (Concerning the mood which follows priusquam, v. L. G.) Phr.: the day b. I came to Athens, pride quam ego Athens veni, Cic.: v. FORMERLY, PREVIOUSLY, ABOVE.

II. Of space: prae: go b., maiden, i. p. virgo, Pl.: go b., I will follow, i. p. separar, Pl. P. Hr.: if he come into Gaul he will be hemmed in behind, b. on his flanks, a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. N.B. "Before" as an adverb is very often expressed by the prefixes of the Latin verbs: as, to bear b., antero; to go b., anteō, etc. for which see the several words.

**beforehand** (adv.): usu. expr. by prep. prae in compos.: as, to receive money b. from any one, pecuniam ab aliquo praecepire, Cic.: this first I tell you b., hoc primum tibi praedico, Ter.

to b. in stealing a kiss, praeripere dulcia oscula, Lucr.: to fix the expense of a funeral b., sumptum funerum prae-

finire, Cic.: to seize on places b., loca praeoccupare, Liv. P. Hr.: to be b. (with any one), i. e. to ANTICIPATE: q. v.: praeverto.

**befoul**: 1. inquinō, i. to be b.'d with ordure, merdis inquinari, Hor.: Pl.

2. foedo, i: the harpies b. everything, Harpyiae omnia t., Virg.: v. TO POLLUTE, DEFILE.

3. concāco, i (to b. with ordure): Phaedr. Sen.

**befriend**: adjūvo: v. FRIEND; TO

FAVOUR, ASSIST, etc.

**beg**: I. To request or ask for earnestly: 1. peto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (with ab and abl. of the person from whom): and the object of the petition being expressed either by an acc., or by a clause with ut or ne): to b. for peace, pacem ab aliquo p., Caes.: to ask and b. earnestly, rogare et vehementer p., Cic.: I b. and entreat you not to, etc.

peto et oro ne, etc., Petr.: with *dat.* of person on behalf of whom: to b. the life of a guilty person, vitam p. nocenti, Tac.: Cic. N.B. *Peto* (=Gr. *aτρεω*), usu. denotes a position of inferiority either real or assumed on the part of the suitor. 2. contend, di, sum and tun, 3 (esp. with peto: to beg earnestly): he requested and most earnestly b'd of me that I would defend his relation, a me petebat et summe continebat ut suum propinquum defendem, Cic.: so, to etiam atque etiam peto atque contend, Cic. 3. prēcōr: v. TO PRAY, BESEECH. 4. déprēcōr, I (to b. earnestly for: also often, to b. that some evil may be averted): to b. for peace, pacem d., Cic.: to b. nothing for oneself, nihil pro seipso d., Cic.: to beg the senate to forego their anger, ad deprecandum iram statutus, Liv.: my client b'd for the life of many persons from L. Sulla, multorum hic vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, Cic. 5. posco, pōpōsci, 3: b. pardon of the gods, posco deos veniam, Virg. (but posco usq. implies a claim: v. TO ASK, syn.). 6. exposco, pōpōsci, 3 (stronger than simple verb): to b. for the bottle signal, signum proelii expōscere, Caes.: Tac.: v. TO ASK, REQUEST, ENTREAT. II. To ask for alms: mendicō, i: it does not become me to live by bing, me non deceat mendicantem vivere, Pl.: he lives on food that he has b'd for, mendicato pastur cibo, Ov. P.h.r.: to b. from door to door, stipe ostiātum petere: to hold out one's hand to b., manus ad stipem portrigere, Sen.; manum concavam asses praebet, Suet.

**beget:** 1. gignō, gēnū, gēnūta, <sup>3</sup> Jupiter bēget Hercules, Herculem Jupiter genuit, Cic.: Ov. Fig.: this virtue itself b. friendship, haec ipsa virtus amicitiam g., Cic.: anger begot savage enmities, ira genuit truces inimicitias, Hor. 2. gēnēro, i: oēlatus whom Telon is said to have begotten, Oebalus quem generasse Telon fertur, Virg.: v. TO PRODUCE. 3. crēo, i (esp. poet.): Silvius b.s Aeneas Silvius, Silvius Aenean Silvium c., Liv.: Hor. Fig.: the resemblance b.s error, errorem c. similitudo, Cic. 4. prōcrēo, i: to b. sons by any one, de aliqua filios p., Cic. Fig.: the tribunate, whose first rise we see begotten amid civil war, tribunatus cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

5. suscipio, cépi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to take up, i.e. to acknowledge offspring): you had begotten children not for yourself only, but for your country also, suscepseras liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae, Cic.: Ter. 6. tollo, sustuli, sublatiū, 3 (=suscipio): he begot children by Fadia, ex Fadia liberos sustuli, Cic.: Suet. 7. pário, pēpēri, partum, 3 (to give birth to: v. TO BRING FORTH): Fig.: truth b.s heated, veritas odium p., Ter.: v. TO GET, CAUSE.

**begetter:** 1. gēnōtor: Cic.: Hor. 2. gēnērātor: Cic.: Virg. 3. crēātor: Cic.: Ov. 4. prōcrēātor: Cic. 5. sātor (poet.): Phaedr.: v. FATHER.

**begetting (subs.):** 1. sūtūs, ūs: Lucifer: Cic. 2. crēātiō: Ulp. 3. prōcrēatiō: Cic. (Or usq. better expr. by part of verb: as for the b. of children, proper liberos creandos, etc.: v. TO BEGET.)

**beggar (subs.):** I. One who asks for alms: 1. mendicus: from b.s to become suddenly rich, ex mendicis fieri repente divites, Cic.: Hor.: Ter. 2. mendicabūlum (a term of greater contempt): a street-b., circumforaneum m., Apul.: b.s of men, i.e. beggery fellows, mendicabūlum hominum, Pl. 3. (A female b.): mulier mendica (for mendicus is prop. an adj.): II. A very poor person: ēgens, entis: he had made them wealthy from being b.s, locupletus ex egentibus fecerat, Caes.: v. NEEDY, INDIGENT.

**beggar (v.):** Ph.r.: he will b. his

father by his abandoned conduct, per flagitium ad inopiam rediget patrem, Ter.: they are in a hurry to b. themselves, ad mendicatatem se properant detrudere, Pl.: I will not b. myself, me in paupertate non detrudam, fac.

**beggarliness:** mālignitas: v. INERTY, MEANNESS.

**beggarly:** mendicis, b., luncheons, prandia m., Mart. Fig.: a b. instrument, instrumentum in, Cic.: in a b. way, mendicē, Sen. Tert. Ph.r.: b. fellows, mendicabilis hominum, Pl.: b. MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE.

**beggar:** mendicatis: to be in the greatest b., in summa in, esse, Cic.: Pl.: v. POVERTY, INDIGENCE.

**begging (subs.):** mendicatio: Sen. Ph.r.: to get one's living by b., mendicante vivere, Pl.: v. TO NEG (II.).

**begin:** I. (coepio), coepi and coepitus sum, 3 (the imperfect tenses are rare and occur in the early writers only): I began to love, amare coepi, Ter.: when a pass. verb follows, the pass. form of the perfect is used; as, these things had begun to be discussed between them, eae res inter eos agi coepit, Caes.: the battle began, pugna coepit, Liv.: he who has begun has done half his task (=well begun is half done), diuidim facti, quī coepit, habet, Hor.: you began better than you end, coepisti melius quam desinus, Ov.

2. incipiō, ceptum, 3 (the most usual word: but the perfect act. tenses do not occur): these things have been begun, haec sunt incepta, Ter.: the corn crops were b. to ripen, maturescere frumenta incipiebant, Caes.: they are b. to carry on war, bellum gerere incipient, Cic.: he had been struck where the leg b.s, ictus erat qua crux esse incipit, Ov.: the king b.(to speak), rex incipit, Sall.: to b. a work, opus in, Liv. N.B. To b. with or at is expr. with prep. a or ab: it seemed best to b. with Egypt, in rem visum est ab Aegypto in, Justin: so, one portion of them (the Gauls) b.s with the river Rhone, eorum una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes.: v. INFR. 3. occipo, cépi, ceptum, 3 (less frequent): to b. a song, cantionem oc., Pl.: the play was begun, fabula ceptita est agi, Ter.: to b. to drive a herd, armentum agere, Ov. 4. ordior, orsus, 4 (usq. of the first of a series, Gr. ἀρχέν, and esp. of speaking or writing): to b. a conversation, sermonem or, Cic.: let us b. with the simplest facts, a facilimis ordinari, Cic.: let my speech conclude with the same subject as it began with, unde est ora, in eodem terminatum oratio, Cic.: thus the prophetess began to speak, sic ora loqui vates, Virg. 5. exordior, 4 (like ordior): he began to speak, dicere exorsus est, Cic.: to b. with truth, a veritate ex., Cic.: he b.s in these words, his verbi exorditum, Tac.: to b. a war, bellum ex., Liv.: to b. entreaties, preces ex., Ov. 6.

ordior, ortus, 4 (to arise, have its origin): hence not b. by an infn.: this fear first began with the tribunes, hic timor primum ortus est a tribunis, Caes.: the conversation b.s with him, ab eo sermo or., Cic. 7. ingredior, gressus, 3 (prop. to enter on: q.v.): to b. to speak, dicere ingredi, Cic.: thus Venus began (to speak) in reply, sic contra est in-gressa Venus, Virg.: to b. a long journey, longinquam profectiem in, Suet.

8. instituo, ui, ūtum, 3 (prop. to form, appoint: hence to b. anything which involves purpose, plan, custom, or the like): procede as you have begun, perge ut instituit, Cic.: the Gauls began (habitually) to fortify their camps, Galli castra munire instituerunt, Caes.: Phidias can b. a statue from the first and finish it, Phidias potest a prima in, signum idque perficer, Cic.

9. committio, misi, missum, 3 (prop. to put or match together: hence usq. of some kind of contest): to b. (=join) a battle, pugnam c., Cic.: the games were begun, ludi committeban-

tur, Cic. 10. initium facio, capio ūtum, 3 to b. a narrative, in, facere narrandi, Sall.: to b. a measure with any one, caedis in, ab aliquo facere, Cic. Caes.: v. BEGINNING. II. Inclitō, i (which usu. implies leaving unfinished), v. TO COMMENCE. Ph.r.: he b.s to speak, infit farter, Virg.: or simply, infit, Liv.: b. your journey at once, carpe viam, Virg.: to b. life anew, quasi ad carcerae a calce revocari, Cic.: fr̄mo men since the world began have been found to, etc., pauci possunt genus hominum nature perti sunt qui, etc., Cic.: he began well and ended ill, ex bonis inititis malos eventus habuit, Sall. N.B. When the verb "to begin" is followed by words denoting a state, the phrase is frequently to be expressed by a Latin inceptive verb: the sun b.s to shine, sol lucescit, Virg.: the sea b.s to be hot, una calescit, Ov.

**beginner:** I. The person who begins: 1. anctor: they were unwilling to be the b.s of the war, auctores bellū esse noblebant, Caes.: v. ADVISER, PROMOTER. 2. inceptor (v. rare): Ter. 3. Usq. better expr. by part of verb: as, agreeable to b.s, incipientibus jucundus, Quint.: the praise of the b. is not that of the finisher, \*incipientis ac perficiens hand eadem laus: be you the b. Menalas, incipe, Menalca! Virg.

II. An inexperienced person, a learner (v. also supr.): tiro: he is in no respect a b. and inexperienced, nulla in re tiro ac ruditis est, Cic. Quint.: Ov.: a young b., tirunculus, Sen.: Juv. Ph.r.: he is a b. in politics, ruditis est in re publica, Cic. b.s will hardly dare to expect to attain to perfect eloquence, vir se prima elementa ad spem tollere effingenda eloquentia andebunt Quint.: he is a mere b., \*prima elementa discit, the imitation of their school-fellows is easier for b.s, incipientibus condiscipulorum facillor imitatio est, Quint.

**beginning:** I. The act of b.: Inceptio (rare): Cic. (More usq. expr. by part of verb: as, the mode of b., incipiendi ratio, Cic.): v. TO BEGIN.

II. The commencement of. I. initium: one part of Gaul takes its b. from the Rhone, una Galliae pars in, capit a Rhodano, Caes.: to make a b. in, facere, Cic.: v. TO BEGIN (10): the senate in the b. (i.e. at first) was of this opinion, senatus initio ita censuit, Cic.: also in pl., a thing that had a small b. res ab exiguo profecta initis, Liv. 2. principium: to have neither b. nor end, nec p. nec finem habere, Cic.: at the b. principio, a principio or in principio, Cic. Obs. Initium, says Kr., has relation simply to time, and is opposed to exitus: whereas principium denotes the b. of an action as that on which the sequel is based: v. PRINCIPLE. 3. exordium (esp. in rhetoric): the b. of evil, ex. mal, Cic.: I have often observed that the greatest orators are nervous at the b. of their speeches, saepe animadvertisi summios oratores in dicend exordio permoveri, Cic. 4. exorsus (rare): the b. of a speech, orationis ex., Cic. 5. inceptum (more usq. in pl.: v. UNDERTAKING): let it be kept till the end such as it was at the b., servetur ac lumen qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. 6. ingresso (entrance on: rare): Cic. 7. ingressus, is (l. q. ingresso): at the b. of a work, in ingressu operis, Quint.: Virg. 8. commissio (only of public games): Cic.: Suet. Ph.r.: at the b. of summer, imita aestate, Caes.: ab inuenta aestate, Cic.; incipiente aestate, Plin.: at the b. of spring, verò novo, Virg.: the b. of battles, prima proelia, Liv.: from the b. of the world, post homines natos, Cic. ('not ab initio mundi,' Kr.): cf. TO BEGIN (fin.).

III. Rudiment, earliest state: I. élémētūm: the first b.s of Rome, prima eu. Romae, Ov.: the b.s of vicious desire, ex. cupiditas pravae, Hor. 2. rudimentum: v. RUDIMENT. 3. exordium: the b. of the city, ex. urbis, Suet.

**4.** primordium (usu. *pl.*): the *b.* of the world, primordia mundi, Ov.: Liv.: **V. ORIGIN, PRINCIPLE.**

**beird:** cingo, accingo: v. TO GIRD, **begone:** ápágé: Pl.: *begone out of my sight, ext-mplo meo e conspectu abscede, Pl.; te hinc amove, Ter.*: v. BE HANGED.

**begrimmed:** squálens, squálidus: v. GRIMY.

**begrudge:** invideo, parco: v. TO GRUDGE.

**beguile:** I. To cheat, deceive, q. v. : fallo. II. To wile away; to release from imperceptibly (mostly poet.):

I. decípi, cépi, ceptum, 3: he is b.d. of his sufferings by the sweet melody, dulci laborum decipitur (=Gr. πονων επιλαθεία) sono, Hor.: so I b. the day, sic decipio diu, Ov.: 2. fallo, fefelli, talsum, 3: they b. the intervening hours by conversation, medias fallum sermonibus horas, Ov.: seeking to b. one's care, now by wine, now by sleep, jam vino querens, jam somno I. curam, Hor.

**beguiler:** fraudátor: v. DECEIVER, **behalf of, in or on:** p̄tō (with abl.): Divitiacus spoke of b. of the Sequani, locutus est pro Sequanis Divitiacus, Caes.: each of them strove on his own b., pro se quisque eorum certabat, Cic.: he besought the R. people on my b., populum R. pro me obsecravit, Cic.: v. FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF, SAKE.

**behave:** I. gero, gessi, gestum, 3 (with pron. reflect.): I have acted upon your advice as to how I should b. towards Caesar, quoniam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem usus tu consilium sum, Cic.: they b. very honourably, valde se honeste gerunt, Cic.: to b. too thoughtlessly, se inconsoluti gerere, Liv.: to b. as a citizen, se pro civ. g., Cic.: 2. utor, usus, 3 (with abl.): if he knew how to b. towards kings, si sciret regibus uti, Hor.: it did not beat the prudence of Antigonus to b. so towards him though conquered, non hoc convenire Antigonum prudenter, ut sic se uteretur (al. deuteretur) victo, Nep. (obs. se gerere refers to the character in which a person shows himself; utor to the way in which he acts towards another.) 3. consulo, sului, sultum, 3 (esp. of a deliberate act: with *in* or *and* in acc.): it is not becoming to b. arrogantly towards any one in time of prosperity, in secundi rebus nihil in quenquam superbe c. decet, Liv.: to b. in an unfriendly way towards any one, de aliquo iniuste c., Liv.: v. MEASURES, TO TAKE, P̄tr.: he b.d. as a friend, amicum agebat, Tac. (but the plur. usu. signifies to act a certain part: q. v.) they reminded him how liberally he had b. to them before, commemorarunt istum quam libraliter eos tractasset ante, Cic.: he b.d. not as the king's heir but as the king, nec herediti regni sed regem gerebat, Just.: v. TO ACT.

**behaviour:** mōres, um, m. (including however character as well as manners): his b. is temperate and moderate, est temperatis moderatior moribus, Cic.: very agreeable b., suavissimi m., Cic.: you ought to have invited your grandfather's b., imitari avi mōres debitas, Cic.: your b. is very unbecoming, \*minime te decent isti m., P̄tr.: your b. towards me has been unfriendly, imifice te in me gessisti: rules for one's b. towards friends, praecpta quibus doceatur quomodo amici uti oportet, **v. TO BEHAVE:** the propriety of all your attendants' b. towards others, omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, Cic.: v. MANNERS: and for various specified kinds of b., v. MODESTY, ATTENTION, IMPEDIMENT, etc.

**behead:** 1. secūri férīo, 4, or per-  
cūto, chissi, cussim, 3 (the former usu. in imperf. tense): Cic.: Liv.: 2. secūri nēco, 1 (less frequent): Liv.: 3. dētruncō: 1. bodies b.d. with a sword, gladio dētruncata corpora, Liv.: 4. dēcollo, 1: Sen. Apoc.: Suet.: N.B. The axe (securis) was the legitimate

instrument of decapitation; hence secūri ferio, etc. are the proper expr. for the punishment of beheading: dētruncō is to sever a man's head from his body, in battle or elsewhere (=caput alicui praeclidere, abscedere). decollo is a late and inelegant word.

**beheading (subs.):** usu. expr. by pbr., as to punish by b., secūri ferire: b. was an ancient form of capital punishment with the Romans, \*Romanis antiquis usitatum in damnatos gladio animadvertere: v. TO BEHEAD. (N.B. The substantive decollatio is of no good authority: ct. to BEHEAD, 4.)

**behest:** jussum: v. COMMAND.

**behind:** A. Prep.: I. At the back or in the rear of: 1. post (with acc.): b. our camp, post nostra castra, Caes.: black care is seated b. the horseman, post equitem sedet atra cura, Hor.: to throw bones b. one's back, ossa post tergum jactare, Ov.: 2. pōne (with acc. esp. after verbs of motion): go b. us, pone non recede, Pl.: they went b. the camp, p. castra ibant, Liv.: bands bound b. the back, vincat p. (post Virg.) tergum manus, Tac. Ph. t. you have left b. you no burthen on any one, nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, Cic. Ph. to malign a friend b. his back, absentem rodere amicum, Hor. v. BACK. II. In a state of inferiority to post: nor was Lydia b. Chloe, neque erat Lydia post Chloē, Hor.: v. AFTER, INFERIOR. B. A d v e r b :

1. post: the slaves who were b., servi qui p. erant, Cic.: to fight before or b., ante aut p. pugnare, Liv.: 2. pōne (v. supra): to move both before and b., et ante et p. moveri, Cic.: to come b., p. venire, Prop.: following b., p. sequens, Virg.: 3. retro (less frequent) I have a certain room b., in the remotest part of the house, est mibi in ultimus conclave aedibus quoddam, r., Ter.: Cic.

4. a tergo (esp. of military operations): the pirate left b. (him) a great part of the city, pirata a tergo magnam partem urbis reliquit, Cic.: the enemies' army closed in the Romans before and b., Romanos a fronte et ab tergo hostium clade cludebat, Liv.: to attack anyone from b., aliquem a tergo adoriri, Cic. N.B. This adverb is sometimes expressed by the prefix re, esp. when it is pleonastic in English; it is less freq. represented by sub: he was not to look b., ne resperceret, Cic.: he left Fabius b. with two legions, Fabium cum legionibus duabus reliquit, Caes.: the woods hold the mud left b. in their foliage, silvae limnum tenent b. in fronde relinquit, Ov.: Catulus remained b., we went down to our shields, Catulus remansit; non ad navicularias nostras descendimus, Cic.: you think that there is something b., which must be guarded against, subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, Cic.: to kick out b., recalcarare, Hor.

**behindhand:** P̄tr.: the consul promises that he will not be b. in supporting the snar, consul senatus ne non defutrum pollicetur, Caes.: the work is b., opus parum procedit, tardat: v. IN ARREAR.

**behold (v.):** I. conspicio, spexi, spectum, 1: to b. the rising of the sun, solis ortum c., Cic.: at length she b.s the citadel of Minerva, tandem Tritonia conspicit arcem, Ov.: v. TO LOOK AT, SEE. II. conspicor, 1. v. TO CATCH SIGHT OF. III. thēo, tūtis, 2 (poet.): v. TO GAZE.

**behold** (as an exclamation): 1. ecce (regularly followed by name, but sometimes by acc.): but b., I see the old man, ecce autem, video senem, Ter. just as I am writing this, b., here is your friend Sebosus, quum haec maxime scriberem, ecce tibi Sebosus! Cic.: b. (here I am), ecce me, Ter. Pl.: in the comic writers ecce often contracts with eum, eas, eos, eas, into ecum, eccam, etc.: Pl. Ter. Ecce is often used to call attention to something about to be said: when it indicates surprise only: as, b., the news comes, ecce

nuntiatur, Cic. 2. ēn (constr. same as ecce): b., the consul is here, he says, consul en, inquit, adest, Liv.: Pl. Often used like ecce to call attention to what is to be said; when it denotes indignation or irony: as, b., what interpreters of treaties, en foederum interprétes! Cic.: v. LO.

**behoden:** obnoxius: I am b. to my wife, uxori ob, sum, Ter.: all Greece was b. to the Romans for the blessing of its freedom, tota Graeca beneficio libertatis obnoxia Romanis erat, Liv.: v. OBILLED.

**beholder:** spectator (often of spectators at plays, etc. : q. v.): or esp. in pl. spectans: as, do not all things fill the b.s with admiration? \*nonne haec omnia spectantes admiratione afficiunt?

**behoof:** v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT. **behove** (v. impers.): oportet (by acc. and inf.): v. OUGHT; IT IS THE DUTY OF, ETC.

**being (subs.):** I. Existence (no precise word): Phr.: to deny the b. of the gods, deos esse negare; deos s. deorum naturam tollere, Cic. (N.B. The substantive existence belongs to modern writers - the Infim. existere sometimes takes its place: as, to the nature of substance pertaining b., \*ad natūram substantiae pertinet existere, Spinoza) II. A person: 1. bōno, inis, c. (a human b.); I am a human b. and think nothing relating to man uninteresting to myself, h. sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter.: the mother's stupidity is such that no one can call her a rational b., marris ea stultitia est ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic. 2. nātūra (late): every intelligent b., omnis intelligens n., Arnob. 1. 31. (N.B. The subs. ens belongs to the language of the schoolmen.) Phr.: to regard the gods as finite b.s, \*deos finita natura esse credere: O thou august b., \*O tu numen augustum (v. POWER): no finite b. is eternal, \*nihil quod est natura finitum, est aeternum. The Supreme Being: \*ille optimus et maximus; numen illud maximum atque supremum.

**belabour:** I. obtundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (rare in lit. sense: v. TO BEAT UP): I have been very badly b'd with fists, sum obtutus pugnis pessime, Pl.: 2. mulco, 1: he b'd all the slaves to death, omnini familiam usque ad mortem mulcavi, Ter.: also verberibus m., Tac.: v. TO REAT.

**belated:** v. BENIGHTED. **belay:** I. TO BLOCK UP: q. v.

**belching:** ructus, ūs: Cic.: Mart. **belدام:** v. OLD WOMAN, HAG. **beleaguer:** obsideo: v. TO BESIEGE, BLOCKADE.

**belfrey:** \*turris campānis instructa (campanile: M.L.).

**belie:** I. To be at variance with: to b. the tenor of his life' (Burke), i.e. by acting inconsistently with it, \*aliiquid in se admittere quod a vita sua priori abhorreat: v. INCONSISTENT, TO BE: his appearance b. his age, \*annos dissimilatibus species ac virtus: v. TO HIDE, DISGUISE: men whose conduct b. their professions, \*qui aliud prae se ferunt, aliud peragunt ('qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt', Juv.). II. To counterfeit, mimic: q. v.

III. To misrepresent, to calumniate, q. v. maledico.

**believe:** I. The assent of the mind induced by evidence: 1. fides, ei, f.: to give b. to evidence, testimonio tribuere, Cic.: the speech inspires b., f. facit oratio, Cic.: foll. by acc. and inf.: Cic.: to pass all b., omnem f. excedere, Suet.: beyond human b., supra humanam f.

**Plin.** **2.** *Opinio, ōnis, f.* (weaker than fides, but stronger than the Eng. *opinion*: q. v.): *a b. in the immortal gods is found in all persons, op. de dis immortalibus omnium est, Cie.: I believe Romulus has entertained in the b. that the science of augury consists in the anticipation of events, credo Romulum habuisse op., in providentis rebus esse augurandi scientiam, Cie.: the b. is immortality, \*op. immortalitatis (based on Cie.).* **3.** *persuāsio (settled conviction):* Quint. *Suet. Phr.: narrations worthy of b., narrations credible, Cie.: v. CREDIBILIS: easy of b., credulous; v. CREDULOUS.* **II.** *Opinion:* q. v. **III.** *Theological opinion: religio; v. RELIGION. **IV.** *Creed:* q. v. *\*formula dogmatis (-um) theologiae,**

**believe:** **I.** *To regard as proved:*

**1.** *clīdi, dīti, dītum, 3 (with acc. or acc. and inf.): that was b.d because it seemed probable, id cerebatur quia simile vero videbatur, Cie.: I have heard indeed what you say from my elders, but have never been induced to b. it, audiui equidem ista de majoribus natu, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cie.: men generally readily b. what they wish, tunc libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: you are right not to b. about the number of the soldiers, recte non credis de numero milium, Cie.: we b. that they foresee the future, eos futura prospicere creditimus, Cie. In the past, the personal form: as, it is b.d that *Athos was once traversed by sails*, creditur olim velificatus Athos, Juv.: **Ov.** **2.** *perstādeo, suāsi, suāsmi, 2 (with dat. of pron. reflect.):* this differs from credo as implying that the will has been employed in producing the belief; the literal meaning being "to persuade oneself!": *I would wish you to b. that I will on no occasion fail to second your plans, velim tibi ita persuades me tuis consilis nūli loco defutrum, Cie.: who would b. this? quis hoc sibi persuaderet?* Caes.: we ought all to b. that nothing should be done unjustly, nobis persuassum esse debet, nihil injuste esse faciendum, Cie.: I never could h. that souls die, nihil nunquam persuaderi potuit animos emori, Cie. *Phr.: the thing was b.d, res fidem habuit, Ov.: this is more than can be b.d, hoc est extra fidem, Sen.: supra f., Plin.* **v.** **BELIEF:** *I. b. or on (as theol. t.), credo in Deum, etc., Symbol., to cause to b., v. TO CONVINCE, PERSUADE: to make b., v. TO PRETEND, FEIGN.* **II.** *To have faith or confidence in:* **crēdo, 3 (with dat.):** I know that he will b. me without an oath, injurato scio credet milihi, Plin.: *believe me (i.e. take my word),* milihi credere or (less freq.) credere milihi, Cie.: will he say that he whom he has himself b.d ought not to be b.d ei negabit credi portere cui ipse crediderit? Cie.: I don't understand why the visions of dreamers should be b.d, our credat somniantum visus non intelligi, Cie.: b. me, I would follow thee, credi milihi, te sequerit, Ov.: they are b.d, illis creditur, Juv. *Phr.: men b. in just and trusty persons, justis et fidis hominibus fides habetur, Cie.: the visions of the mad are not to be b.d, insanorum visus fides non est habenda, Cie.: to b. eridense, testimonio fidem tribueri, Cie. to b. in imaginary things, fidem commenticis rebus adjungere, Cie.: v. CONFIDENCE, TO TRUST.* **III.** *To be of opinion, to think, suppose;* **q. v.** *arbitrator, p̄tio.**

**believer:** **1.** *qui credit, etc.: v. TO BELIEVE.* **2.** *crēdens, entis: all b.s were baptized, omnes er. tinguebantur, Tert.: thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to all b.s, aperte credentibus regna coelorum, Te Deum. Phr.: a b. in the Christian religion, qui adem dominicanum tenet, Cypr. Ep. 6. 3; catholico et apostolicâ fidei cultor, Preces Missae: v. FAITHFUL.*

**bell:** **1.** *tintinnabulum (a small*

*house-bell; used also as a signal in the public baths, etc.): the b. never rings by chance; unless some one pulls it or shakes it, it is mute, is silent, nunquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum; nisi qui illud tractat aut moveat, mutum est, tacet, Pl.: the sound or ring of a b. sonitus s. pulsus tintinnabuli, Plin. Paul. Not.: b.s used generally to hang at the doors, t. ferre jumentis dependebant. Suet.: to ring a b., t. pulsare, Juv.: tintinnabulum, a little b.: Forcell-*

*2. \*campāna (a large church or alarm b.): M. L.: a passing b., c. funebribis; a peal of b.s, \*series campanarum; the clapper of a b., campanæ malleus. Phr.: the bathe-b. rings, sonat aerthernum, Mart. (so aës is used for any instrument or brass): the nightly alarm-b. rings, sonat aës nocturnum: cf. Virg. 1. 4: lig. to bear the b., palmar ferre; omne ferre punctum, Hor.*

**bell-flower:** *\*campānula: M. L.*

**bell-founder:** *\*campānarius: M. L.: campanarum fusor (Kr.).*

**bell-foundry:** *\*campānarus officina (Kr.).*

**bell-man:** *\*quoniam tintinnabulum agitator, praeco: v. also cicer.*

**bell-metal:** *\*aes campanarum (Kr.).*

**bell-ringer:** *\*campānarius: M. L.: campanarum agitator (Kr.).*

**bell-shaped:** *\*tormann campanae habens s. referens.*

**bell-wether:** *\*verx tintinnabulum indutus at gregem ducat.*

**belle:** *formōsa puella: v. BEAUTIFUL.*

**belles-lettres:** *1. literae exquisitae (or perh. exquisições): Cie. 2. librae doctrinae atque ingenuae, Cie.: v. LITERATURE.*

**belligerent (adj. and subst.):** **1.** *belligerans, antis: Cie.: Liv.* **2.** *bellans, antis. Caes.: Cie.* **3.** *belliger, ērūm (poet.): Ov.*

**bellow:** *mīgō, 4: the oēn had b.d,*

*boxes magister, Liv.: you b. in reply*

*to my words, ad mea verba remigis, Ov.: the Ionian sea b.ing back to the south*

*wind, Ionius remigens sinus Noto, Hor., v. BELLOWING.*

**bellowing (subs.):** *mīgītus, ū: to raise fearful b.s, horrendos m. tollere: cf. Virg. A. 2. 222; also, m. ciere, Virg.; v. DARE, edere, Ov.*

**bellows, a pair of:** *follis, is, m.: Cie.: Hor.: a blacksmith's b., f. fabriliis, Liv.*

**bell-y (subs.):** **1.** *That part of the body which contains the organs of digestion:* **1.** *venter, trīs, m.: Cie: the b. is sometimes pierced, nonnumquam venter perforatur, Cels.: the bottom of the b., imus venter, Cels.* **2.** *ventrīculis (more precisely the stomach, and in present sense rare):* Juv. **3.** *abdomen, inis, n. (prop. the external covering of the intestines):* Cels. The word is chiefly used in the sense of *gluttony* (q. v.): he is the slave of his b., natus abdomini suo est, Cie.: Ter.

**4.** *uterus (prop. the womb, and in present sense rare). the diaphragm separates the b. from the chest, transversum septum a pārcordis uterum didicit, Cels.: Juv.: Linac.* **5.** *alvus, i.f. (more properly designates the lower contents of the b.): v. BOWELS, ENTRAILS.* Phr.: a b. full, cibi satietas, Cie. **II.** *That which resembles the b. of an animal:*

**1.** *venter: the b. of a pd., v. lagenae, Juv.: Prop. Virg.* **2.** *uterus: of the wooden horse, Virg. (several times).*

*the b. of a vulture, dolii, Col.* **3.** *sinus, ū: the full b. of the sails, velorum pleni s., Prop.: Virg.: Quint.* **III.** *The stomach: q. v.: stōmāchus.* **IV.** *The womb: q. v.: vulva.*

**bell-y (v.):** *tūmeo v. TO SWELL OUT, PROJECT.*

**belly-band:** *ventrāle, is, n.: Plin. Ulp.*

**belly-god:** *hēlō: v. GLUTTON.*

**belong:** **I.** *To be the property of:*

*Expr. by verbi esse and gen. or possess. adj. of the person to whom: as to whom do you b. now? To you, Quoquus (=*

*cujus or cujum: cf. Virg. E. 3. 1) nōcebūs?* Tuus, Pl.: Cie.: things that b. to others, res aliena, Cie. **N.B.** Somewhat similar is the use of the dat. with sum (v. L. G. § 262), but while the gen. or possess. adj. asserts ownership, the dat. simply asserts possession; v. TO HAVE.

**II.** *To be the concern or characteristic of:* also expr. by sum with gen. or possess. adj.: *the subject to your prudence, jurymen, vestri consili, justices, res est, Cie.: to you, certainly, if to any one, it b'd to reckon nothing except virtue among advantages, erat, si cujusquam, certe tuum nihil prædicta virtute in bonis ducere, Cie.: rashness b.s to youth, prudence to advancing age, temeritas est florēt actatis, prudētia senescēt, Cie. N.B. In neither of the above cases must the person to whom a thing belongs be expr. by the gen. of a personal pron. Thus, it b.s to you, me, us, tuum, meum, nostrum est; not tu, mei, etc. **III.** *To belong to, concern:* **1.** attinet, tīnūt, **2.** this business b.s to me, negotium hoc ad me at, Pl.: what b.s to that state shall be explained in another place, alio loco quod ad eam civitatem ad demonstrabitur, Cic. **2.** pertinēt, **2;** that matter b.s to my office, illa res ad meum officium p., Cie.: v. TO CONCERN, BELATE TO.*

**beloved:** **I.** *dialectus (denoting affection and esteem): v. TO LOVE): b. Maecenas, dilecte M. I. Hor.: Virg. **2.** carūs: v. DEAR. **3.** grātūs: v. FAVOURITE.*

**below:** **A.** *Prep.:* **1.** *of place; lower down than:* **1.** *infra (with acc.): the sea is b. the town, mare inf. oppidum est, Cie.: the sea is high washes it b., mare quod alii int. Virg. (= mare inferum).* **2.** *subter (with acc. or less freq. abl.): v. BENEATH, UNDER.*

**II.** *Of rank or dignity: infra: to consider everything to be b. oneself, omnia inf. se esse judicare, Cie.: a client is b. slaves, inf. servos est cliens, Vell.: v. UNDERNEATH. **B.** *A dv.:* **1.** *Of place: 1. infra: I have written b., infra scripsi, Cie.: a copy of it (the letter) is given b., quārum exemplū in scriptū, Sall.* **2.** *dērōm (nearly always of motion): v. downwards, LOWER DOWN.* **3.** *subter: all these things above and b., omnia haec quae supra et subter, Cie.: Lucifer.**

**III.** *On the earth (as opp. to heaven): in terris: v. EARTH: (Cie.'s "infra sc. lunam nihil est nisi mortale," etc., has reference solely to the dream of Scipio: Rep. 6. 17).* **III.** *In or to the regions of the dead: infra: there are no corn-fields b., non seges est infra, Tib. Phr.: the shade of me will go b., mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg.: the laws of the gods are in force b., sub terris sunt jura diuinorum, Prop.: three-headed Cerberus b., tripeps apud inferos Cerberus, Cie.*

**belt:** *bāltūs (a sword belt): Caes.: Virg.: v. GIRDLE.*

**belted:** *bāltātūs: Mar. Capell.*

**bemire:** *Int. inquirare, illinere: v. TO BEFOUL, RESMEAR, MIRE.*

**bemoan:** **1.** *gēmo, ū, Itum, ū: to b. in silence the sad vicissitude of fortune, tacite g. tristē fortūne vicem, Phaedr.: with tears b.ing Itus, Ityn flebiliter gemens, Hor.: these things the good b'd, the bad hoped for, haec genitament bami, sperabant improbi, Cie.* **2.** *ingēmo, ū: to b. any one's death, aliquis interitum in., Virg.: in prose more usu. with dat.: they b'd their condition, ingēmuntur conditiū sue, Liv.* **3.** *Ingēmisco, ū: v. TO GROAN, TO BEWAILE.*

**ben:** *ben-nut:* *bālānnūs, i. m. and f.: Hor.: Plin.: oil of ben, balaniūn oleum, Plin.*

**bench:** **I.** *A seat:* **1.** *scānum (prop. a stool for mounting: scāndū): to sit upon long b.s, longis considera s., Ov.: Cels.* **2.** *subsellium (only for sitting on: usu. in plu.): the b.s of the senate, subsellia senatus, Cie.: to sit on the prosecutors' b.s, in accusatorum subsellis sedere, Cie.: Quint.* **3.** *tran-*

**strum (for rowers):** Caes.: Virg. **II.** The **b.** of an artificer or tradesmen: **mensa:** a butcher's **b.**, m. lanitonia, Suet.: Hor. **III.** Esp. a seat for judges; and hence, a court of justice: **1.** sub-sella (v. *supr.*): the tribune of the people made the same accusation in the assemblies, the same before the **b.**, accusabat tribunis plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad s., Cic.: but come, do not ever think about the forum, the **b.**, the rostrum, and the senate-house, age vero, ne semper forum, s., rostra, curiaque meditere, Cic. **2.** *Judicium:* v. COURT. **3.** *consensus ̄s:* v. ASSEMBLY. **4.**\**bancus*, M. L., the King's Bench, \**Bancus Regius*, M. L.

**bencher** (of an *lawn of law*): \*advocatus senior, or *advocatorum praeses* (?).

**bend (v.)** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To move from a straight line: **1.** flecto, flexi, flexum, 3: to b. a bow, arcum f., Virg.: every animal b.s its limbs in whatever direction it wishes, animal omne membra quoncumque vult f., Cic.

**2.** inflecto, 3: to b. a staff, baculum in, Cic.: Prop. **3.** curvo (i. e. to curve, round): he bent the flexible bow, curvavit flexile cornu, Ov.: limbs bent with old age curva senio membra, Tac.

**4.** inclino, 1 (to cause to lean): some of the oxen had bent their knees on the yellow sands, pars boun fulvis genua inclinarat arenis, Ov.: **v. TO BEND DOWN.** **II.** To direct (q. v.) esp. in phr. to b. one's course: **1.** tendo, tetendi, tensus and tentum, 3: they bent their course towards Spain, iter in Hispaniam tendebant, Hirt.: more freq. without a substantive: I doubt whether to b. my course towards Venusia: dubito an Veniam tandem, Cic.: backward bing his course, retro tendens cursum, Sili. **2.** flecto, 3 (implying an alteration or winding of route): we bent our course towards the left, fleximus in lacuum cursus, Ov.; litter ad aliquem locum, Liv.: also without any subs. (post-Ciceron): Hasdrubal, finding the passage of the river closed, bent his course towards the ocean, H. clauso transitu fluminis ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. **3.** inclino (like flecto; but less frequent): v. TO LEAN, INCLINE.

**III.** To apply to a particular purpose, q. v. **IV.** To subdue: render submissive: **1.** domo, ui, utim, 4 (1. e. to tame, quell, subdue; q. v.): their energy had bent all things to its sway, virtus omnia domuerat, Salt.: Hor. **2.** flecto, 3: v. TO PREVAIL UPON, INFLUENCE.

**B.** Intrans.: **1.** To deviate from a straight line: **1.** flecto, 3 (with pron. reflect or pass.): I b. into a snake, flector in augem, Ov. **2.** inflecto, 3 (like flecto). The iron haibent, ferrum se inflexerat, Caes. **II.** To make a bend: v. BEND (subs.).

**back:** **1.** reflecto, 3: to bend b. the head, capit r., Cat.: a neck bent b., corvix reflexa, Virg. **2.** resipino, 1: to bend b. the nostrils: nares r., Quint.: tortoise-bend b. their necks, vertures colla, r., Plin.

**3.** down: **I.** Trans.: **1.** deflecto, 3: to bend d. the bough of an olive tree, ramnum oliae d., Col. **2.** iucinco, 1 (to lean or slope): the tree bends d. its foliage, arbor in comas, Mart.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. **II.** Intrans: deflecto, with refl. pron. or as pass.: cf. TO BEND.

**bend (subs.):** **1.** flexus, ̄s: in a b. of the road, in fluxu viae, Liv.: the ears have horny passages and those with many b.s, aures corniculus habent intritus multisque cum flexibus, Cic. **2.** antractus, ̄s: v. WINDING. **3.** curvamen, inis, n.: Ov.: Plin. **4.** curvatura: Vitruv. Phr.: to make a b.: **1.** flecto, 3 (with pron. refl. or as pass.): the wood makes a b. to the left, silva se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.: the Euphrates makes a b. to the south, Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, Plin.

**2.** inflecto, 3 the bay makes a b. towards the city, sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. **3.** inclino, 1 (usu. reflect.):

bodies must make a trifling b. in, paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.: to b. towards anyone, inclinari ad aliquem, Quint.

**bending (subs.):** **1.** flexio: a of the sides (of oratorical action), laterum f., Cic. **2.** inclinatio (like flexio): the b. of the body, corporis in, Cie.: Quint. **3.** flexura: Lucr.: Suet.: virtue is straight/forward: it admits of no b., virtus recta est; f. non recipit, Sen. **4.** declinatio (bending aside): Cie.

**beneath:** **A.** Prep.: **1.** Under: q. v.: sub, subter. **II.** Too low or mean to deserve notice, etc.: infrā (with acc.): the unconquered man must despise human affairs and think them b. him, necesse est invictum res humanas despiciere atque inf. se positas arbitriari, Cic.: that is b. the duty of a grammarian, id int. grammatici officium est, Quint. Phr.: I consider this disgraceful, and b. me, hoc turpe et me indignum puto, Cic.: v. ABOVE, TO BE. **B.** A.dv.: subter: v. BELOW.

**benediction:** bénédiction: the solemn words of the b., benedictives verba solennia, Sup. Sev.: v. BLESSING.

**benection:** v. BENEFIT, DONATION.

**benefactor:** **1.** Expr. by verb: as, benefactress: **3.** to be a great b. to the state, plurimum beneficia in republicam conferre; civitatem beneficis ornare, Cic.: he is a real b. who acts kindly, not for his own but for another's sake, beneficus est qui non sui sed alterius causa benignus facit, Cic.

**benefice:** \*bénéficiū ecclesiasticum: M. L.

**beneficed:** bénéficiarius: a b. clergymen, clericus b.: M. L.

**beneficence:** bénéficiencia: what is more excellent than goodness and b.? quid praestansuit bonitate et b. Cic.: Tac.

**beneficent:** bénéficius: the gods are b. and friends of the human race, dei sunt b. generique hominum amici, Cic.: a b. will, b. voluntas, Cic.

**beneficently:** bénéficiē: to act b., b. facere, Gell.

**beneficial:** **1.** salutarius, e: the cultivation of the soil is b. for the whole human race, bonitum generi universo cultura agrorum est s., Cic.: a plant for the nerves, herba nervis s., Plin. **2.** utilis, e: the juice of liquorice is most b. to the voice, glycyrrhizae succus utilissimus voci, Plin.: Cic.: Mart.: v. USEFUL.

Phr.: to be b.: **1.** prōsum, fū, prōdēsse (with dat. or absol.): I take a bath because it is b.; wine, because it is not injurious, balineum assumo quia prodest; vinum quia non nocet, Plin.: Cic.: Hor.: v. TO DO GOOD. **2.** expedit, 4: v. EXPEDIENT, TO BE. **3.** condūcō, duxi, dictum: we cannot doubt that those things which are most right are most b., dubitate non possumus quin ex maxime conductant quae sunt rectissima, Cic. **4.** facio, fēci, factum, 3 (of medicines): to be b. in strangury, ad difficultatem urlnae f., Plin.: Col.

**beneficially:** **1.** salutriter: to use weapons b., armis s. uti, Cic. **2.** utiliter: Cic.: Hor.: v. USEFULLY.

**beneficiary:** bénéficiarius: Sen.

**benefit (subs.):** **1.** A favour, kindness (q. v.): bénéficiū: you can confer no greater b. upon me, majus mihi dare b. nullum potes, Cic.: I think that a b. is better bestowed upon the good than upon the successful, metius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos b. collocari puto, Cic. **II.** Advantage, profit: q. v. Phr.: I should wish you to do what is for your own b., ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter.

**benefit (v.):** **A.** Trans.: **1.** prōsum, fui, prōdēsse (with dat.): they b. neither themselves nor their fellow-creatures, nec sibi nec alteri prōsum, Cic.: what does it b. me to reign? quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. **2.** juvo, jūtum, 1 (with acc.): eloquor b.'d the cause, juvit facundia causam, Ov.: he b. the weary by his health-giving

skill, salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. **3.** condūcō, duxit, 3: usu. with dat., v. BENEFICI: also acc.: rains do not b. vines, imbre non condūcunt vites, Plin.: Cic. Phr.: he is not b.'d by this exception, hac exceptione non afflictur benefici, Cic. **B.** Intrans.: v. TO PROFIT.

**benevolence:** bénéficiencia (al. bénéficientia). i. e. a general disposition to do good to others: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121, and Off. 1, 7, 20, in which latter place it is made synonymous with benignitas and liberalitas. **V. GENEROSITY.** N.B. not simply bénévolence, which is good-will (q. v.) towards any one. (In Suet. Cal. 3, singularis benevolenta signifies a remarkably amiable disposition.)

**benevolent:** **1.** bénéficius comp. beneficent, sup. beneficentissimus: good-will is gained by a b. intention, even though the means should chance to be locking, voluntate b. benevolentia moverit, etiam si res forte non suspetit, Cic.

**2.** bénévolus: comp. benevolent, sup. benevolentissimus: i. e. well-disposed towards, kind: q. v. 'I' express the wide sense of the Eng. word some adjunct is necessary: as, omnibus ergo omnes benevolus, etc. **3.** bénignus, libéralis: v. GENEROUS.

**benevolently:** bénévolē, benevolc animo: v. KINDLY.

**brightened:** **1.** Lit. Phr.: to be b., nocte opprimi, cf. Cic. Sen. 14: we were b. in our journey, iter facientibus nocte intervenit: cf. Liv. 23, 18. **II.** Fig.: tenebris: a b. mind, t. cor Prud.

**benign, benignant:** bénignus: v. KIND, GENEROUS, FAVOURABLE.

**benignity:** bénignitas: v. KINDNESS.

**benignly:** bénignē: v. KINDLY.

**benison:** v. BLESSING.

**bent (adj.):** **I.** Lit.: **1.** curvus the b. ploughman, c. arator, Virg.: v. CURVED. **2.** pandus (esp. poet.): b. boughs, p. rami, Ov.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: eagerly devoted to anything: attentes are all too b. on wealth, attentes sumus ad rem omnes, Ter.: severe a. b. on gain, asper et attentes quaesities, Hor.: v. DEVOTED TO.

**bent-back:** **1.** rēspīnus: a neck back, collum r., Ov.: a head b. back caput r., Plin. **2.** obstipus (cf. BENT FORWARDS, 2): a neck stiff and b. back cervix rigida et ob., Suet.: Hor.

**bent-forwards:** **1.** prōnus: hanging b. forwards over the lash, p. pendens in verbera, Virg.: Vart.: v. STOOPING.

**2.** obstipus (out of the perpendicular): cf. Lucr. 4, 516: with head b. forwards, capite ob., Hor.

**bent-inwards:** cāmūrus: horns b. inwards, c. cornua, Virg.

**bent (subs.):** **I.** A curve: v. BEND.

**II.** Inclination: ingēnū (a natural b.): to return to one's natural b., redire ad ing., ter: to live agreeably to one's natural b., ing. suo vivere, Liv.: v. NATURE, INCLINATION. Phr.: contrary to the b. of one's mind, invita Minerva, Hor.

**benumb:** torpescō, fēci, factum (rare). Non. More usu. expr. by torpescō affere, inducere, obducere; torpescō affere, hebatore: v. NUMBNESS. (Obstupescō occurs in this sense in Val Max.): v. also BENUMBED.

**benumbed (adj.):** **1.** torpens, v. inf. **2.** torpidus: Liv. (in fig. sense: v. STUPIFIED): Auson. To be b. torpē, 2: to be b. with intense cold, gelū t., Liv.: bg. to be b. with fear, metu t., Liv. To become b.: **1.** torpescō, ui, 3, part of the body becomes b., pars corporis t., Plin. **2.** obtorpesco: 3: their hands had become b. through fear, manus pte metu obtorperant Liv.

**benumbing (adj.):** **1.** ignavus (poet. and fig.): b. cold, ig. frigus, Ov.

**2.** piger, gra, grum (poet.): b. cold p. frigora, Tib.: b. old age, p. senectus, Tib.

**benzoic:** benzōicus: b. acid, acidum b., M. L.

**benzoin:** 1. benzöinum. 2. Styrax benzoini balsamum. M. L.  
**bequeath:** 1. lego, i: *the money was b. d. to Fabia by her husband, Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, Cic.: to his wife by will he b. s. a large sum of money to be paid by his son, uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, Cic.* 2. religo, i: Up: v. TO LEAVE. N.B. to b. one's (entire) estate to any one must be expr. by heredem aliquem (ex asse) instituere (v. HEIR) the term legare implying only that something is left to a third party, to be paid out of the estate.

**bequest:** 1. legatum: Cic.: Quint. 2. relegato: Up.

**bereave:** orbo, i: *he was bereft of his son, filio orbatus est, Cic.: to be b. d. of a friend, amico orbari, Cic.: you bereft Italy of its youth, orbatus Italiani juventute, Cic.: the forum despoiled and bereft of a learned voice, forum vocis eruditissima spoliatus atque orbatum, Cic.: v. TO DEPRIVE.*

**bereaver;** orbator; Ov.

**bereavement:** orbitas: Pl.: Cic. v. DEPRIVATION.

**bereft:** 1. orbus (usu. with abl., rarely gen.): *the plbs b. of its tribunes, plebs or. tribunis, Cic.: b. of light, lumen or, Ov.; a parent b. of his children, parens liberorum or, Quint.* 2. capitus: v. DEPRIVED. Phr.: *to be b., careo, 2. to be b. of light, i.e., life, luc c., Virg.: v. TO BE WITHOUT.*

**bergamot-pear:** \*pirum Bergamense or Etruscum (Ains.)

**berry:** 1. bacca (al. baca): *an olive b., oleae b., Cic.: a myrtle b., an myrti, Ov.; a laurel b., lauri b., Virg.* 2. bacellia (a small b.): Plin. 3. acinus (a juicy b. with seeds): Col.: Plin.

**berry-bearing:** 1. bacifer, era, erum: Plin.: Sen. 2. baccalis, e- Plin.

**berth:** 1. Space for a ship at anchor: staflo: v. ANCHORAGE. 2. A cabin: q. v. 3. A p'ce, situation: q. v. Phr.: *to give any one a wide b., aliquem longe fugere, Hor.*

**beryl:** berylus: Juv.: Plin.

**beseach:** 1. queso, s: (rare except in pres. tense and 1. pers. sing. and pl.): *I b. you to give me this indulgence, queso a vobis ut mihi detis hanc veniam, Cic.: we b. you to permit this, id uti permittatis quasenam, Liv.: write offer to me, I b., tu, queso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic.* 2. obscro, i: *we b. you to take us under your protection, te obsecramus nos in custodiam tuam in recipias, Pl.: how, I b. you, is my Attica? Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.: v. TO ENTREAT, PRAY.*

**beseem:** decet: v. TO BECOME.

**beset:** 1. To occupy, esp. with noxious or hostile purpose: obsideo, sedi, sessum, 2; also obsido, i: *others b. the narrow passages in arms, obsedre alii telis angusta viarum, Virg.: Cic.: v. TO BLOCK UP, INFEST.* 2. To surround hostilely, to set upon: 1. circumvenio, veni, ventum, 4: *they b. all the walls with an army, cuncta moenia exercitu circumvenire, Sall.: v. TO ENCOMPASS. Hence fig. to press upon, harass, etc.: being b. by enemies, circumventus ab inimicis, Sall.: many inconveniences b. an old man, multa senem c. incommoda, Hor.: Cic.* 2. urggo, ursi, 2: *on this side the wolf b. him, or that the dog closes upon him, bac urgat lupus, has canis angit, Hor.*

**besetting (adj.):** \*quod praecepit urgat: quod cuique praecepit primum est (sc. peccatum).

**beshrew:** v. TO CURSE.

**beside (prep.):** 1. Near, by, by the side of: q. v. Phr.: *to walk b. any one, aliquid latum tegere, Hor.: to sit b. a person, aegri assidere, Ov.*

2. Over and above: v. BESIDES.

3. Not belonging to: Phr.: *I did not think it b. my object to write this to you, non putavi esse alienum institutis meis haec ad te scribere, Cic.: but whether*

*it was or was not so, is quite b. the point, sed sive fuit sive non fuit, nihil ad rem, Cic.: I am b. myself, non sum apud me, Ter.*

**besides:** 1. Prep.: 1. praeter (with acc.); they each brought ten men b. themselves, p. se denos adduxerunt Caes. 2. praeterquam (adv. or conj.): I ask for no reward b. the eternal recompence of this day, nullum præmium postulo praeterquam, hujus diei meum mortalia semipateram, Cic.

3. (==in addition to: with acc.): b. other wounds, to inflict this deadly blow, ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic.: Liv.: esp. with hoc, haec, id: *b. this his long beard and hair had given a wild look to his countenance, ad hoc promissa barba et capitili efficerant speciem oris, Liv.: Sall., Cic., cf. inf. (ii.).*

II. Adv.: 1. praeterē: *all the ships that had he b., quidquid p. habebat navium, Caes.: Cic.* Liv. 2. insipreri (i.e. over and above): chiefly poet. and app. not in Cic.): *she added these words b., haec ins. addidit, Virg.: Liv.* 3. ultra (of something which goes beyond what has been said or what was to be anticipated): *he even comes to accuse me b., etiam me ultra accusatum venit, Ter., Cic.*

4. super (chiefly poet.): *the gods had assented to his prayer, and granted b. that he could not be wounded, voto deus annemerat deratique s. ne sanctus fieri possit, Ov.: Liv.*

5. ad hoc, ad haec; adhuc (i.e. in addition to this, above this): *compsup. i.: with three cohorts, three troops of cavalry, and velites b., cum termis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc velitibus, Liv.: ad haec is esp. used with reference to something said before: Cic. Am. 9: (adhus appears not to occur in Cic. in this sense, but is found in Quint. and Plin.): v. ALSO, MOREOVER.*

**besiege:** 1. circumsedeo, sedi, sessum, 2; to b. Mutina, Mutinam c. Cic.: Liv. Fig.: *I am affected by the tears of these persons by whom you see me b.d., moreo horum lacrimis a quibus me circumcessum videtis, Cic.*

2. circumsido, 3 (of the act of sitting down before a place): to b. *Plistia, Plisiātū, c. Liv. Tac.* 3. obsidēo, 2; to b. Utica, Uticam ob., Cic. 4. obsido, 3 (rare: differs from obsidēo as circumsidēo from circumsedeō): to b. the walls, moenia ob., Cat.

**besieger:** obsessor: Liv.: Tac. But more freq. expr. by imperf. part.: as: *the b.s were nearer starving than the besieged, propius iopianoi erant obsidentes quam obessi, Liv.*

**besieging (subs.):** 1. circumse-  
sio: Cic. 2. obessio: Caes.: v. SIEGE.

**besmeare:** 1. lino, levī, litum, 3 (less freq. in prose): *the bees b. the air holes with wax, apes spiramenta cera l. Virg.: to b. the lids (of jars) with gypsum, opercula glypti l., Col.: Ov.*

2. circumlineo, 3 (to b. all over): *the dead were b.d. with wax, circumlitii mortui certa sunt, Cic.: to b. hives with cow dung, avos simus bubito c., Plin.*

3. perline, 3 (to b. all over): *to b. a person all over with honey, aliquem melle p. Apul. Col.* 4. collino, 3 (about equiv. to perline, but rare): *to b. the face with drugs, ora venenis c., Ov.: Gell.* 5. illino, 3; to b. torches with pitch, faces pice l., Liv.: Ov. 6. obline, 3: *his face was b.d. with his own blood, oblitus est faciem suo cruro, Tac.: Plin.*

7. allino, 3 (rare): Plin. (N.B. illino, obline, allino, denote the smearing of a substance upon something.) 8. pér-

imperto, 4 (to b. a share: const. two-fold, like dono): *to b. a part of one's property upon the needy, omnibus indigentibus de re familiaris im., Cic.*

9. dōno, i (with acc. and dat. or acc. and abl.): *to b. immortality upon any one, alicui immortali d., Cic.: to b. the franchise on any one, aliquem civitate d., Cic.: v. TO PRESENT.*

5. impertio, 4 (to b. a share: const. two-fold, like dono): *to b. a part of one's property upon the hungry, coenam esurientibus l., Pl.: nature b.d. upon Hortensius the greatest fluency and ability in speaking, Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic.*

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO GIVE, GRANT.

8. trādo, 3: v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP.

9. applico, 3: *To apply, devote to: 1. tribuo, attribuo, 3:*

*with rain and mud, imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor.: to b. an altar with blood aram sanguine asp., which might be, arae sanguinem a.p., Liv.: v. TO SPRINKLE ON.*

**bespeak:** I. To order beforehand, engage: Phr.: *I bespeak a vessel to convey us to Sicily, \*navem parari jussi quae b. in Siciliam veheret; I shall b. a pair of shoes of the shoemaker, \*sutor calceos nibi faciendo mandabo: v. TO HIRE.*

II. To address: q. v. alle-

quor. III. To indicate, show: q. v. indicio.

**bespread:** v. TO SPREAD.

**besprinkle:** 1. conspergo, si, sum, 3 (with acc. and abl.): *to b. the doors with wine, fores vino c., Pl.* Fig.: *the speech was b.d. as it were, with the flowers of words and sentences, oratio conspersa est quasi verborum sentiarumque floribus, Cic.*

2. aspergo, si, sum (with acc. and abl. or dat. and acc.): v. TO SPRINKLE ON.

3. irrōto, i (i.e. to sprinkle as with drops of dew: constr. twofold like aspergo): *to b. the hair with water, crinem aquis ir., Ov.: also intrans: tears b. the leaves, lacrimae irrorant foliis, Ov.: v. TO SPRINKLE.*

**best (adj.):** super, to good: q. v. Phr.: *to oppose the enemy to the b. of one's power, omnibus viribus atque opibus hosti repugnare, Cic.: to act to the b. of one's ability, pro viribus agere, Cic.: I inquired what it would be b. for me to write to you quaevis quid ad te potissimum scriberem, Cic.: his conduct is at b. suspicious, facta ejus, ut optime (in optimam partem) ea interpretetur, suspicionem habent (cf. Cic. Mur. 31. 64): to the b. of my knowledge, quantum scio, Quint.: I will do my b., sedulo faciam, Pl.: our men had the b. of that battle, in eo proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes.: a good steward makes the b. of everything, \*boni villici est ex omnibus rebus maximam utilitatem capere, to make the b. of anything (unfortunate), \*optime vertere quae infelicitas evenierint.*

**best (adv.):** v. WELL.

**bestial:** bestials, i: Prud.: v. BEASTLY.

**bestir oneself:** expurgiscor, perrectus, 3: *by Hercules, libanus, you had better now b. yourself, hercule vero, Libane, nunc te melius expurgiscier, Pl.: why then do you not b. yourselves?*

*qui igitur expurgiscimini?* Sall.: Cic.: v. TO EXERT ONESELF.

**bestow:** I. To give, grant: 1. tribuo, ū, ūtum, 3 (usu. of what is due: v. TO ASSIGN; with acc. and dat.): *we b. the most (of our good-will) upon him by whom we are most beloved, el plurimum tribuumus a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.: to b. rewards, praemia t., Caes.: he had b'd so much dignity upon the Aeduan state, tantum dignitatem civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes.*

2. attribuo, 3: *he has b'd money upon me, mibi pecuniam attribuit, Cic.: v. TO ASSIGN.*

3. confero, ūli, ūtum, 3 (with ad or in and acc.): *to b. a kindness upon any one, beneficium in aliquem c., Cic.*

4. dōno, i (with acc. and dat. or acc. and abl.): *to b. immortality upon any one, alicui immortali d., Cic.: to b. the franchise on any one, aliquem civitate d., Cic.: v. TO PRESENT.*

5. impertio, 4 (to b. a share: const. two-fold, like dono): *to b. a part of one's property upon the hungry, omnibus indigentibus de re familiaris im., Cic.: praise is b'd upon my colleague, collegae meo laus impertitur, Cic.: to b. a kiss on any one, aliquem osculo imp., Suet.*

6. largior, 4 (to b. freely or bountifully; with acc. and abl.): *to b. a dinner upon the hungry, coenam esurientibus l., Pl.: nature b.d. upon Hortensius the greatest fluency and ability in speaking, Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic.*

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO GIVE, GRANT.

8. trādo, 3: v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP.

9. applico, 3: *To apply, devote to: 1. tribuo, attribuo, 3:*

**V. TO GIVE, DEVOTE.** **2.** confero, 3: to b. care upon one's health, diligentiam in valetudinem c., Cic. **3.** impertio, 4 (to devote a portion of one's care, etc.): I beg of you to b. some time upon this consideration too, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis hinc quoque cogitatione, Cic.: Tac. **4.** insinuo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (usu. with in and acc. or dat.): to b. expense upon anything, sumptum in aliquam rem in, Cic.: to b. labour in rain, operam frustri in, Liv.: to b. a few days on refitting the fleet, panoes dies reficienda classi in, Tac. **III.** To give in marriage: colloco: v. TO BETROTH. **IV.** To deposit, store: q. v.

**bestowal:** largitio (i. e. liberal b.), the bestowal of citizenship, L. civitatis, Cic. (But usu. expr. by means of part of verb as, by the b. of favours, to cl. mency, dando, ignoscendo, Sall.: v. TO BESTOW, GIVE.)

**bestower:** largitor (i. e. liberal b.); a b. of money, pecuniae l., Sall.: l. v. (But usu. expr. by part of verb, as, the b. is looked upon with more favour than the receiver, \*major dantem quam accipientem sequitur gratia: v. TO BESTOW.)

**bestrew:** consterno, sterno, etc.: v. TO STREW.

**bestride:** equito, 1 (with prep.): to b. a long stick (i. e. to make a horse of it, as children), e. in arundine longa, Hor.: more tully, b.ing (the crocodile) like a horse, dorso equitanum modo impositus, Plin. 8, 25, 38. Phr.: to b. a horse, in equo sedere, Cic.

**bet (subs.):** pignus, ōris, n.: v. WAGER.

**bet (v.):** pignore contendere, certare: v. TO WAGER.

**take oneself (both l. t. and fig.):** 1. confero, contuli, collatum, 3 (with pron. refl. or in pass. : chiefly poet.): the tribunes b. themselves to Caesar, tribuni sede ad Caesarem c., Caes.: to b. oneself to flight, se in fugam c., Cic.: Fig.: to b. oneself to literature, se ad studia littarum c., Cic. **2.** recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to b. oneself back to a place, with pron. refl.): to b. themselves back into their chariots with all speed, se in currus citissime r., Caes.: v. TO RETIRE, RETURN, WITHDRAW. Fig.: you b. yourself to your old wily character, ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl.

**3.** afferro, attuli, allatum, 3 (with pron. refl. or in pass. : chiefly poet.): thou takest thyself hither, hic te affers, Virg.; Pl.: Ter. (Bentl. e MS.): we b. ourselves to the city, urbem affirimus, Virg. Phr.: to b. oneself to flight, se in fugam or fuga dare, Cic.: v. FLIGHT. to b. oneself to verses, se in versum conjicer, Cic.: v. TO GO TO, HAVE BECOME COURSE TO.

**betele:** \*piper betele: Linn.

**betise,** oneself: respicio, spexi, 3: b. yourself of your age, actatem than respice, Ter.: presently they be thought themselves of the gods, mox deos respexere, Tac.: v. TO RECOLLECT, REMEMBER, REFLECT.

**betide:** v. TO HAPPEN, REFall.

**betimes:** matūre: to set out b., m. prolixisti, Cic.: Caes.: v. EARLY, SOON.

**betoken:** i. e. to indicate, give intimation of, forewarning of, 1. significo, i. e. the wind b. a storm, ventus tempestatis s., Col. **2.** dēmūtio, i. b. to war (of portents), bella d., Glc.: v. TO FOREBODE, PROGNOSTICATE.

**betony:** vettonica: Plin.

**betray:** 1. To deliver up treacherously or act treacherously towards: 1. prodo, didi, ditum, 3: to b. a fleet to pirates, classem praedonibus p., Cic.: to b. one's country, patriam p., Cic.: to b. one's followers, suos p., Caes. **2.** trādo, 3 (less strong than prodo): to b. one's cause to the adversaries, tr. causam adversariis, Ter.. Ov.: those who you hoped would b. (their trust), you see are acting as judges, quos traditores spectabas, vides judicare, Cic.: v. also TO ABANDON. **II.** To disclose (what is

intended to be concealed, or is not obvious): 1. prodo, 3: to b. one's crime in one's countenance, crimen vultu p., Ov. **2.** dērō, texi, tectum, 3: to b. a plan, consilium d., Liv.: speech b.s the secrets of the soul, oratio animi secreta d., Quint.: v. TO DISCLOSE. **3.** ōlo, 2 (lit. to smell of) to b. the fact (unintentionally) that one is a foreigner, peregrinus o., Cic.: to b. malice, maliatim ol., Cic. **III.** To mislead: q. v. **betrayal:** prōdīcio: the b. of a town, p. oppidi, Caes.: b.s of friendships, amicitiarum prōdīciones, Cic. (Or expr. by part of verb: as, to form a plan for the b. of a friend, amicī prodīcī consilium inire: v. TO BETRAY.)

**betrayer:** prōdīctor: the b. of his country, p. patriae, Cic.: v. TRAITOR.

**betroth:** 1. spondeo, spōpondi, sponsum, 2 (used only of the act of a father or guardian of a marriageable woman): Pl. **2.** despondeo, 2: to b. one's daughter to any one, filiam aliqui d., Pl.: we have b'd Tulliolam to Tiso, Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus, Cic. (Note. The compound verb was more frequently used in this sense. It is also used with ref. to the father of the intended husband.)

**betrothal:** 1. sponsālia, ium and iorum, n.: to perform the ceremony of b. in due form, sp. ritu facere, l. v.; in the form of words dictated, verbi dictati, Ov.: day of b., dies sponsalorum, Suet. **2.** pactio nuptialis, Līv.

**betrothed** (part. and adj.): 1. sponsa (of course only of the bride: cf. TO BETROTH). **2.** pactus, a, um (of either bride or bridegroom): to whose son the daughter of Artavasdes is b., cuius filio pacta est, Artavasdis filia, Cic., a b. son-in-law, pactus gener, Ov.: l. v.

**better (adj.):** compar, to good, q. v. **I.** Preferable: Phr.: it is better (impers.): **1.** praestat, stittit, i. it would have been b. to die thousand times over, mortis millies praestitit, Cic.: it is b. to submit to the commands of Gaels than of Romans, praestat Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perisse, Caes. **2.** sātius est: it is b. for a slave to know than to speak, scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl.: no one was found to say that it was better to die, repertus est nemo qui mori diceret s. esse, Cic. **3.** mēlūs est: v. GOOD: often foll. by perf. Inf.

**II.** In improved health: Phr.: I understand from the letter that Lentulus was b., literis intellexi Lentulus esse melius (dim. meliuscula, somewhat b.), Cic.: he has begun to be rather b., meliuscula esse coepit, Cels. **III.** As subs.; the better=the advantage: neither party had the b. of the other, aequo Marte discessum est, Liv.: wisdom always gets the b. of bravery, virtute semper praevalit sapientia, Phaedr.: v. ADVANTAGE (phn.).

**better (adv.):** v. WELL. Phr.: nothing can be b., optume habet, Pl.: the affair begins to progress b. than I had expected, incipit res melius ne quam putaram, Cic.: you had b. do this or that, praestat, melius, satius est, te aliqd facere, Pl.: Cic.: v. BETTER, adj. (I.).

**better (v.):** v. TO MEND, IMPROVE.

**between:** 1. Prep., inter (with acc.): (i) of place: mount Jura is b., the Sequani and the Helvetii, mōns Jura est in Sequanis et Helvetiis, Caes.: Caesar was b. me and Brundisium, inter me et Brundisium Caesar erat, Cic. (ii). of time: between his first and his sixth consulship there were 46 years, ejus in primū et sextū consultū sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, Cic.: darkness had arisen b. the third hour and the fourth, in horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. (iii). of other relations: what difference is there b. a citizen who aims at popularity, and one who is consistent, strict, and sedate? quid interest in, popularum civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem? Cic.: to decide b. opinions, in-

sententias dijudicare, Cic.: he brought about peace b. the two states, pacem in duas civitates conciliavit, Nep.: hesitating b. anger and fear, in, iram et metum cunctatus, Tac.: but let that be b. ourselves, quod inter nos sit, Sen. (N.B. The prep. is often strengthened by means of medius as, he reclined b. Tarquinius and Perperna, discubuit medius inter T. et P., Sall. fr.: there is no alternative b. peace and war, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil est, Cic.: v. also inf. phr.: Megara, a city midway b. Corinth and Athens, Megara, media Corinthus Atheneis urbs, Vell.: b. Pollux and Castor, medius Pollux et Castore, Ov.: there is friendship b. me and those brave men, mihi cum illis fortibus viris est amicitia, Cic.: the nose is so placed that it seems to be a kind of wall b. the eyes, nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. **II.** Adv.: Between is sometimes used in combination with verbs, as to lie between, go between, etc.: for which see the several verbs.

**bevel (subs.):** régula obliqua; regula Lydia (?).

**bevel (v.):** (?) obliquo, 1: v. TO SLOPE. **beverage:** 1. pótio, Cic. **2.** pótus, us: Tac.: Cels.: v. DRINK.

**bevy:** grex: v. FLOCK, COMPANY.

**bewail:** 1. déplorō, i. (with acc. or de and abl.): to b. such calamities, tantas calamites d., Cic.: to b. any one's wickedness, de aliquis pravitate d., Cic. (N.B. The simple verb plorō is rarely used with an acc.: v. TO WAIL). The compound complorō is used of persons joining to bewail): **2.** gēmo, ingēmo, ingēmico, i. e. to groan over: v. TO MOAN. **3.** fleo, defeo; lacrimo, illacrimo, lacrimacrio, v. TO WEEP OVER OR FOR. **4.** lúgeo, moereo: v. TO GRIEVE, MOURN FOR.

**bewor:** 1. queror, 3: they b'd their fate, suum fatum querebantur, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO COMPLAIN OF. **6.** conqueror: stronger than the simple verb, and yet expressing rather just, fitting expostulation, than unmanly complaint, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 50: "conqueri adversam fortunam, non lamentari decet." **7.** lamentor, l. v. TO LAMENT, and cf. supr. Cic. l. c. (N.B. All the above verbs are capable also of being followed by acc. and inf.)

**beware:** 1. cāveo, cāvi, cātuon, 2 (used absol.; or foll. by acc. or direct object: also by a or ab and abl.: or by subj. either with or without ne, the latter in colloquial language): b., if you esp. please, cave, sis (=st vis), Ter.: to b. of poison, a veneno c., Cic.: b. of anyone seeing you, cave me videat aliquis, Ter.: b. of saying sae dixeris, Ter.: b. of having compassion on your brethren, cave te trātrū miserere fratrum, Cic.: of this man you must b., hunc tu cāveto, Hor.: he should b. of asking for this from the R. people, cāveret id petere a populo R., Sall.: rarely with inf.: b. of doing an injury, cāveto laēdere, Cat. **2.** praccāveo: v. TO GUARD AGAINST.

**bewilder:** v. TO CONFUSE, PERPLEX. Chiefly used in p. part.: Phr.: men seeking b.d for the path of life, viam palantes quaerentes vitæ, Lucret.: Ov.: v. TO GO ASTRAY.

**bewilderment:** v. PERPLEXITY, CONFUSION.

**bewitch:** 1. To fascinate by magic: 1. fascino, i (having ref. to the supposed power of an evil eye): some eye or other b.s my tender lambs, nescio quis teneros oculos mini fascinat agnos, Virg. **2.** effascino, i: Plin.: Gell.

**3.** dévōleo, vōvi, vōtum, 2 (with ref. to the imprecations and incantations of sorcery): has some old woman b'd you by her incantations? num te carminibus devotus annus? Tib.: Ov.

**II.** To charm, fascinate: q. v.

**bewitcher:** v. ENCHANTER.

**bewitching(subs.):** fascinatio: Plin.

v. ENCHANTMENT

**bewitching** (*adj.*): Fig.: v. CHARMING.

**beyond**: A. Prep.: I. *On the farther side of, past;* 1. *ultra* (both of place and of time; with acc.); *on this side of the Padus and b. it, cis Padum ultraque, Liv.* *he formed his camp two miles b. that mountain, milibus passuum ii. ul. eum montem castra fecit, Caes.*; *b. the years of childhood, ul. pueriles annos, Quint.* Prop. 2. *extra (with acc.); b. the province, ex provincia, Caes.*; *b. the Colline gate, ex portam Collinam, Cic.* 3. *trans (with acc.); buildings b. the river, aedificia tr. flumen, Caes.*; *at that very time I was b. the sea, eo ipso tempore tr. mare fui, Cic.*; v. ACROSS.

4. *súper (rare; with acc.); he will extend the empire b.*

*the Indians, s. Indos proleret imperium, Virg.*

5. *suprà (with acc.); b. Suessula,*

*s. Suessulan, Liv.*; Plin.

II. *With ref. to limits or degrees:* 1. *ultra;* *if a mortal is anxious b. due limits, si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.* 2. *b. the strength and condition of old age, vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg.*

2. *extrá; bounds and limits b. which I cannot go, fines terminique ex, quos egredi non possum, Cic.*

3. *suprà; b. one's power, s. vires, Hor.* 4. *b. human belief, s. humanam fidem, Plin.*

*b. measure, s. modum, Col.* *his frame*

*was capable of enduring fatigue to a degree b. human belief, corpus patiens iudeica, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall.*

4. *praeter (with acc.); the lake had swollen b. its limits, lacus p.*

*modum creverat, Cic.* *you will exert yourself b. others, p. ceteros laborabis, Cic.*

Cic.: Hor.

5. *súper (= more than); hunger affected the army even b. disease, exercitum morbum etiam famis affectit, Liv.*

b. all things, s. omnia, Virg.

v. ABOVE.

B. Ad v.: 1. *suprà;*

*love so great that nothing could be b., amor tantus ut nihil s. possit, Cic.*

2. *ultra; is there anything b. to which cruelty can proceed? estne aliiquid ul.*

*quo progradi crudelitas possit? Cic.* *up to the time of Attius and b. they wrote long syllables with double vowels, usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripsierunt, Quint.*

3. *ultrius; b. there is nothing but uninhabitable cold, ultorius nihil est nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.*

Prop.

**bezel**: 1. *pála: the b. of a ring, p. anuli, Cic.* 2. *tunda: Plin.*

**bezoar**: *lapis bezoardicus: M. L.*

**bias** (*subs.*): *(prob. always used of a perverted direction); inclinatio: the b. of the feelings, animorum in, Liv.*

*a b. in favour of any one, in, in aliquem, Tac.* v. INCLINATION.

**big**: I. *Large, huge: q. v.; ingen, vastus.*

II. *pregnant, full-teeming: q. v.; fetus.*

**bifurcation**: *usu. best expr. by phr., as near the b. of the river, propade locum ubi fluvius se (in duas partes) dividit, scindit.*

**bigr**: I. *Large, huge: q. v.; ingen, vastus.*

II. *pregnant, full-teeming: q. v.; fetus.*

**bill**: *phr. to talk b., amboastul, Hor.* (with ref. to timid language); maria montesque polliceri, Sall. (of boastful promises): *this man has deceived you by his affected gravity and b. looks, vos rugis supercilie quo decepit, Cic.*

**bigamist**: I. *bimáritus (a word construed by Cic. Pl. 12, 10); Hier.*

2. *digámus (δίγαμος): Hier.* Or expr. by phr, as neither of the above words has good authority. \*qui alteram mulierem matrimonio band justo (legitimo) habet, viva adhuc uxore.

**bigamy**: *bigamia: M. L. Phr.: to be living in b., alteram mulierem haud iusta matrimonio tenere.*

**bight**: *sinus: v. BAY.*

**bigness**: *v. BULK, SIZE.*

**bigot**: *qui suae de religione opinioni nimium fidit s. servit (cf. Cic. Or. 8, 25):*

*\*qui alienarum de religione sententiarum impatens est.*

**bigoted**: *\*interperanter s. obstinate sua opinione, suis partibus, etc. deditus; alieni opinione, religione, caecu quadam impetu deditus: v. RIGOTRY, OBSTINACY.*

**bigotry**: *\*nimis obstinaté; cum perviciacia: v. RIGOTRY, OBSTINACY.*

**bibliotheca**: *scripturarum exemplaria: M. L.*

**biblical**: *\*biblicus: M. L. Phr.: b. criticism, sacrarum literarum censura: a b. scholar, sacra lit. péritus.*

**bibliographer**: *\*bibliographus: M. L.*

**bibliography**: *\*bibliographia: M. L.*

**bibliomania**: *\*bibliománia M. L. bibliomaniac*: *\*biblórum rariorum heliu, studiosus.*

**bibliopolist**: *bibliópolis: Plin.*

Mart.

**bibulous**: *bibulus: Virg.: Plin.*

**bicker**: *v. TO WRANGLE.*

**bickering** (*subs.*): I. *vélitatio: Pl.*

2. *rixia (or ger. of rixor): v.*

**QUARREL, FRAY.**

**bid**: I. *To request, tell: q. v.; jubeo, jussi, jubeto, 2: b. him be of good cheer, jubeto habere omnium animalium, Pl.* *our friends b. us hope, salutari nos amici j. Cic.* *I saluted him, then bade him farewell, illum salutavi, postea iussi valere, Ter.*

II. *To offer (a price); iteòr, lictus, 2: when he bids, no one dares to b. against him, illi licente, contra l. audet nemo, Caes.*

*b. by raising the finger (the usual way), digitò lictori, Cic.* *they are thinking of b. for your gardens, istos hortos l.*

*cogitare, Cic.* Phr.: *he bade me defiance, ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, Cic.* *he b. fair to do better, spes est cunctus facturum, Pl.* *the harvest is b. fair to be abundant, spes bona est messen largam fore.*

**biddor** (*of a price*): *expr. by verb; itilatator is one who endeavours to raise the price: Cic.* v. INVITER, COMMANDER.

**bidding** (*of a price*): *licitatio: to make bids, licitationes facere, Cic.* v. ORDER, INVITATION.

**biennial**: I. *bennális, e: Cod.*

Just. II. *bennialis, e (v. rare): Suet.*

3. *binnus: b. plants, b. plantae, Plin.*

**bier**: I. *serculum (denoting a kind of dish or tray used for the table, also for carrying by procession the ashes of the dead, busts, etc.); Suet.*

2. *ferétrum (l. q. l. ferulum): Virg.*

3. *lecter (prop. a litter; bitters being used, esp. by the rich, as biers); Suet.* a small litter or bier, lecticula Nep.

4. *sandapula (for the poor); Suet.: Juv.*

**biestries**: *colôstra, ae; colôstrorum; or colôstrum: Plin.* Mart.

**bifurcation**: *usu. best expr. by phr., as near the b. of the river, propade locum ubi fluvius se (in duas partes) dividit, scindit.*

**big**: I. *Large, huge: q. v.; ingen, vastus.*

II. *pregnant, full-teeming: q. v.; fetus.*

**bile**: *phr. to talk b., amboastul, Hor.*

(with ref. to timid language); maria montesque polliceri, Sall. (of boastful promises): *this man has deceived you by his affected gravity and b. looks, vos rugis supercilie decepit, Cic.*

**bilestries**: *colôstra, ae; colôstrorum; or colôstrum: Plin.* Mart.

**bilestries**: *usu. best expr. by phr., as near the b. of the river, propade locum ubi fluvius se (in duas partes) dividit, scindit.*

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**bilestries**: *phr. to talk b., amboastul, Hor.*

\*billiards: \*tūdūs tūdūlārīs s. tūdūlārīus (Kr.): *to play at b.*, \*globulos ebūneos clavūs lūsorū super mēnsam agitare s. impellere (Kr. and Georg.).

billon: \*billio: Ern. ap. Kr.

billow: fluctus: v. WAVE.

billowy: 1. undōsūs: *the b. sea*, un. aequor, Virg.: Sil. 2. undans, nūtis: Acc. ap. Cic.: Claud. 3. undābundus: (*stronger than undans*): Gell. 4. fluctuōsūs: Pl. (but used by Plin. in sense of *wavy*, of gems).

bin: 1. lācūs, ūs (for *corn*, etc.): Col. 2. lōcūlūs (in *a wine-cellary*): Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

binacle: \*locus in quo servatur pyxus acus magnitiae.

binary: binārius: Lampr.

bind: 1. Lit.: *to tie together, to confine, restrain*: 1. ligō, 1: *to b. a handkerchief about the neck, sudarium circum collum l.*, Suet. 2. vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4. (*to b. in order to confine or fetter*; whereas ligō prop. signifies to b. so as to hold together or preserve from injury: v. Habicht, § 597): *it is a crime to b. a Roman citizen, facinus est c. vivi Romanum*, Cic.: *to b. with chains, catenīs v.*, Caes.: *to b. the temples with fresh flowers*, tempora novis floribus v., Hor. (*The comp. evincio is intens.*: Tac.) 3. necio, nexio or nesi- nexum, 3 (*prop. to twine together; weave*: q. v.): *to b. winged sandals on the feet*, tularia pedibus n., Virg. 4. stringo, strinxī, strūctum, 3: v. TO SQUEEZE, CONFINE, PRESS. (See also the compounds).

II. Fig.: *to restrain, hold in check*: 1. tēneo, ūi, nūtum, 2: *the laws do not b. him, leges ilium non t.*, Cic.: *to be bound neither by oath nor by hostages, neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneri*, Caes. 2. obstringo, nxi, ctum, 3: *to b. a state by an oath*, civitatem jurejurando ob., Tac.: *to be bound by laws*, legibus obstringi, Cic. (a stronger expr. than legibus tenere). 3. astringo, 3 (= 2): *to b. by laws*, legibus as., Cic.: *to b. by conditions, conditionibus as.*, Cic. 4. vincio (*rare in this sense*): *to b. by a marriage contract, pacto matrimonii v.*, Tac.: *bound (fettered) by a religious scripture*, religione vincitus, Cic. 5. alligo, 1: *the law b. all persons, omnes mortales al. lex*, Cic.: *to b. any one (to something) by oath*, aliquem jurejurando al., Pl. (*The simple verb ligō in this sense is chiefly poet.*) 6. obligo, 1: *to b. a surely in 3000 asses, vadem tribus milibus aeris ob.*, Liv. Phr.: *v. to b. any one by oath*: aliquem (ad) justurandum adigere; also, jurejurando, sacramento adigere: v. OATH: *bound to no school in philosophy, nullius adductus jurare in verba magistri*, Hor.: *to be bound by religious scruples so as not to be able to do a thing*, religiosus impediri, Caes.

III. To render costive or firm: 1. astringo, 3: *to b. the bowels, alvum as.*, Cels.: Ov. 2. constringo, 3: Plin.: v. ASTRINGENT. 3. stringo, 3: *the sea is bound by intense cold*, mare gelu stringitur, Gell. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *to b. the bowels, alvum c.*, Cels. IV. To fasten or secure the edges of anything: 1. praefligo, 1: *a wreath bound with a white band, corona candida fascia praeligata*, Suet. 2. praetexo, xii, xium, 3: v. TO BORDER, FRINGE.

V. To bind books: libros conglutinare: Ulp. (compingere, tegumentum munire, Kr.).

— back or behind: 1. rēligo, 1: *to b. back the hair, comam r.*, Hor.: Achilles drags Hector bound behind his chariot, trahit Hectorem ad currum reli- gatum Achilles, Cic. 2. rēvincio, 4 (*strictly to b. back; hence to b. firmly*): *to b. any one fast to rocks, aliquem ad saxa r.*, Ov.: Virg.: v. TO FASTEN. 3. restringo, 3: *to b. back the arms (firmly)*, laertos r., Hor.: Cic.

— before, in front, or to the end of: 1. praefligo, 1: *dry twigs are bound to the tips of the oxen's horns*, arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus

boum: Liv.: Cic. 2. praevincio, 4: Gell. 3. praenecto, 3: Sol.

— down: 1. dēligo, 1: *he orders the man to be stripped and bound d.*, hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.: v. TO FASTEN DOWN. 2. dévincio, 4: *to b. any one down with bandages, aliquem fascis d.*, Cic.

— over: I. Lit.: *to b. one thing over another*: 1. obligo, 1: *with something bound (a bandage) over the eyes, obligatus oculis*, Sen.: Cic.: v. TO BIND UP. 2. obstringo, 3: v. TO BIND UP. II. *To make a legal engagement with any one*: 1. obligo, 1: *more fully, nexus se obligare*, Cic.: *to b. oneself over by a compact, foedere se ob.*, Liv.: Suet. 2. astringo, obstringo, 3: v. TO BIND (III). 3. vādor i (i.e. b. over a defendant by sureties to appear): v. BAIL.

— round: 1. circumligo, 1: *to b. iros round with tow, ferrum stuppa c.* Liv.: Virg. 2. obligo, 1: *bound r. with a hide, obligatus corio*, Auct. ad Her.: *to b. a shoot round with fine bark, surculum libro obli.*, Varr.: v. TO BIND UP.

— to: 1. alligo, 1: *to b. a man to a statue, hominem ad statuam al.*, Cic. 2. astringo, 3: *to b. a man fast to a pillar, aliquem ast. ad columnam fortiter*, Pl.: Cic. 3. (Fig.): dévincio, astringo, etc.: v. TO ATTACH TO.

— together: 1. colligo, 1: *to b. the hands together, manus c.* Pl.: *to b. the hair together, capillum c.* Varr.: *men are bound together by the bond of speech, homines sermonis vinculo colligantur*, Cic. 2. constringo, 1: *to b. together tightly*: *to b. the hands together, manus c.* Pl.: *to b. the world together by laws, orbem terrarum legibus c.* (To b. together may also be expr. by the simple verbs, as, to b. the hair together, stringeres comas, Luer.): v. TO FASTEN TOGETHER. 3. contineo, 2 (esp. fig.): v. TO HOLD TOGETHER, CONNECT.

— up: I. Of dressing wounds, etc.: 1. ligō, 1: *to b. up a wound, vulnus l.*, Liv. 2. (more us.): obligo, 1: *to b. up a broken leg, crus fractum ob.*, Pl.: *to b. up a wound, vulnus ob.*, Cic. 3. alligo, 1: *to b. up a wound, vulnus al.*, Liv.: Just. 4. colligo, 1: *to b. up wounds, vulnera c.*, Suet. 5. praeligo, 1: Plin. II. To fasten together, confine: 1. obstringo, 3: *to b. up the winds, ventos ob.*, Hor.: v. TO CONFINE. 2. subtringo, 3: *to b. the hair up in a knot, crinem node s.*, Tac. 3. (In medical sense): stringo, constringo, comprimo: v. TO BIND (III). III. Only in pass.: *to be bound up in or with*, contineo, 2: *the laque with Rome, in which all our interests are bound up*, Romanum fœdus quæ nostra omnia continentur, Liv.: *my return (from exile) is bound up with your decision, meus redditus vestro judicio continetur*, Cic.

— upon or on: 1. illigo, 1: *he b.s Mettus outstretched upon the chariots, in curris distentum illigat Mettum*, Liv. 2. innecto, 3: *to b. garlands upon the temples, tempora seris in*, Ov.: Virg. 3. alligo, 1: v. TO BIND TO. 4. subligo, 1: *to b. a sword upon the side, ensis lateri s.*, Virg.

binder (subs.): rarely used except in sense of book-binder: q. v. (The Lat. substantives vinctor, alligator, in general sense are rare, and their meaning is usu. best conveyed by part of a verb.)

binding (adj.): obligatorius: Gai. Chiefly used in phr. it is binding, i.e. incumbent upon: opertot: v. IT BEHOVES, BECOMES.

binding (subs.): I. In gen. sense: 1. rēligatio: *the b. up of vines, r. vitium*, Cic. 2. (more us.): expr. by part of verb: as, *to pay attention to the b. up of vines*, vitibus religandis operare dare. II. Of books: \*tēgumentum (Kr.): v. COVERING. III.

Of a dress: v. BORDER, FRINGE.

bind-weed: convolvulus: Plin.

binocular: \*bīmōčlārl̄s, e: M. L.

binomial: \*bīmōčnl̄s, e: M. L.

biographer: vitae rerum gestarum alicuius narrator s. scriptor: v. WRITER. Phr.: *those who are their own b.s. scriptores rerum suarum*, Cic.

biographical: Phr.: a b. work, liber de hominis (hominum) vita: cf. Nep. Pref. fin.: a b. writer, v. BIOGRAPHER.

biography: Phr.: to write the b.s of distinguished men, *vitae resque gestarum clarorum hominum memoriae mandare*, Gell.: *in this book we will write the b.s. of illustrious commanders, hoc exponeamus libro vitam (al. de vita) excellentiū imperatorum*, Nep.

bipartite: bipartitum: Varr.: Cic. biped: bipes, pēdis, vires of b.s, bipedum nequissimum, Plin. ep.

birch-tree: betula or betulla: Plin.

birchen: ex betula factus: or by analogy, betulinus.

bird: 1. avīs, ūs, f. a b. shut up

in a cage, a. inclusa in cavae, Cic.: deceived by a false b. (i.e. omen), ave deceptus falsa, Ov. 2. avīcula (a little b.): Gell. 3. vōlūcīs, is, f. (prop. any flying creature): Cic.: Hor.

4. alēs, ūis, com. (chiefly poet.;

and usu. of a single large bird): a white b. (i.e. swan), a. albus, Hor.: the watchful b. (i.e. cock), vigil a. Ov.: the tawny b. of Jove (i.e. eagle), fulvus Jovis a., Virg. 5. præpes, étis (prop. indicative of rapid movement: poet.): the b. of Jove, p. Jovis, Ov.: Virg.

bird-cage: (avis) cāvē: Cic.

bird-call: \*fīstula āncūptā: Cic.

bird-catcher: aunceps, cūpis: Pl. Hor.

bird-catching: aūcipiūm: Cic.

bird-keeper: avīarius: Col.

bird-lime: viscum: Cic.: Virg.

bird-net: rētē āviārium: Varr.

bird's-nest: nidus: Cic.: Virg.

bireme: bīrēmīs, is, f.: Caes.: Cic.

birth: I. A coming into life:

1. ortus, ūs (N.B. Not *natus*: which only occurs in abl. sing., in sense of age: q. v.): *the moon controls the b.s of those who are just coming into existence*, ortus nascentium luna moderatur, Cic. 2. nātūritās: *the gateway of b. janu nativitatis*, Tert. 3. More freq. expr. by help of verb: as, *the father rejoiced at the b. of a son*, pater gavisus est filium sibi natum esse: *do you know the exact time of the girl's b.?* scena (scn) quota maxime hora puella nata sit?: v. TO BE BORN the hour of b., natalis hora, Hor.: *to give b. to, pārēre, énti* (esp. in perf. tense). V. TO BEARING FORTH. II. Lineage, descent: 1. gōnūs, éris, n. (usu. in connexion with natus, and often = high birth): *they are of noble b.*, nobili gōnati sunt, Cic.: *to boast of one's b.*, genus jactare, Hor. 2. ortus, ūs: Cato by b. a Tusculan, Cato ortu Tusculanus, Cic. 3. nātāles, ium, m.: a man of distinguished b., vir claris nātibūs, Tac.: Juv. Phr.: *a maiden of noble b., generosa virgo*, Cic.: *no one, Maecenas, is of better b. than you*, Mae- canas, nemo est generosior te, Hor.: *a person of the lowest b.*, homo infimo loco natus, Cic.: v. DESCENT, FAMILY.

III. The act of giving birth: 1. partus, ūs: *the b. was thought to be at hand, jam appropinqua p. putabatur*, Cic.: *the incantations arrested the b.*, tenebrunt carmina partus, Ov. 2. fētūs, ūs: Pl.: Cic.

IV. The thing born: v. CREATURE.

V. Origin, beginning: q. v.: chiefly in phr. *to give birth to*; pārō: v. TO OCCASION, GIVE RISE TO.

birth-day: 1. dies nātālis: the day of this city, dies n. būjus urbis, Cic.: *you wrote a letter to me on your b.*, n. die tu scriptisti epistolam ad me, Cic.: also simply nātālis, is, m.: *I came to the city on my b.*, ad urbem n. me veni, Cic.: *it is my b.*, mens est n. Virg. 2. gēnītūs dies: Tac. Phr.: *he gives a b. entertainment in his gardens*, dat nātālis in hortis, Cic.: I

*was invited to a b. feast*, ad natalitias dapea vocabar, Mart.

**birth-place:** 1. solum natiale: Ov. 2. genitale solum: Vell. 3. incunabula, orum (fig.): *I will proceed to my b. ad in nostra pergam*, Cic.: the b. of Jove, Jovis in, Ov., v. CRADLE. Phr.: *this is my real b.* haec est mea germana patria, Cic.

**birth-right:** I. *Right having its foundation in descent*: *ius quod ex genere est s. oritur*: not simply jus hereditarium (Auct. Har. Resp. 7. 14), for the *her* was not necessarily related by blood. II. *The right of the eldest born*: *ius filiiamis majoris maximil.* Phr.: *he sold his b.* vendidit *primitiva sua*, Vulg. Hebr. 12. 16.

**birth-wort:** 1. aristolochia: Plin. 2. clématis, idis, f.: Plin. 3. plstolochia: Plin.

**biscuit:** buccellatum: (this was the bread furnished to soldiers when it was necessary for them to take provisions for a longer time than usual). Ammian: Spart.: *sweet biscuits*, dulcia, ium: Lampr.

**bisect;** in duas partes aquales see-are s. dividere.

**bisection;** expr. by *inf. mood*, or other part of verb: v. TO BISECT.

**bishop:** 1. episcopus: Eccl.: a suffragan b., chöréscopus, Cod. Just. an associate b., cōscopus, Hier. 2. pontifex: Ies: Sidon: *the office of a b.*, pontificis: Sol.: Cod. Theod.

**bishopric:** I. *A bishop's district*: dioecesis, is, f.: Sid. II. *A bishop's office*: episcopatus, us: Tert.

**bismuth;** bismuthum: M. L.

**bison;** bison, onus, m.: Plin.

**bisextile (subs.):** 1. intercalaris annus: Plin. 2. bisextilius annus: Isid.

**bisextile (adj.):** bisextilius, e: Isid.

**bistoury;** gladius Pistoriensis. M. L.

**bit** (for a horse's mouth); frēnum; usu, in plu, frāna or frēni: *the horse submits to the b.*, equus frenum recipere solet, Cic.: Hor.: *to take the b. in one's teeth* (i. e. to resist), frenum mordere, Cic.: *the sounding b.*, freni sonantes, Virg.: *a jagged kind of b.* (used for hard-mouthed horses), frena lupata (also simply lupata, Virg., and lupus, Ov.). Hor.

**bit** (a small piece): I. frustum (usu. of food): a. *falls from the chicken's mouth*, t. ex pullo ore cadit, Cic.: Hor. 2. offa (prop. a lump of cake or meat): Cic.: Virg. 3. offula (a little b.): a little b. of meat, canis of, Col.: *a little b. of bread*, panis ot., Veg. Phr.: *to cut anything into little bits*, aliquid minutissime secare, Varr. v. MORSEL, WHIT.

**bit** (v.): cf. Cie. Brut. 56, 204.

**bitch;** canis, femina: Plin. (Not simply canis, which is found in the fem. quite irrespectively of sex.)

**bite** (v.): I. *To pierce with teeth*, etc.: 1. mordeo, mōrmōdī, morsum, 2: dogs can b., canes m. possunt, Virg. *the flea b.*, pulex in, Mart.: *he bit the ground when dying*, moriens humum ore momordit, Virg. Fig. in ploughing, the share b.s (the ground), in arando m. vomer, Plin. 2. prae mordeo, traemordeo, 2 (to b. of the extremity of): to b. off the tip of the tongue, lingua p., Lucan. 3. admordeo, 2 (to nibble): q. v.: *her arms were bit at by adders*, sunt bractia admorsa colubris, Prop. 4. demordeo, 2 (to bite off): to b. off one's nails, unguis d., Pers. Phr.: to b. off the toe of the eur, auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic. II. *To produce a keen, pungent sensation*: mordeo: now the morning chills b. those who are not careful enough, matutina pars cautos Jane frigora in, Hor.: the not b.s with a sharp taste, radix gustu acri m., Plin.: so of pain caused by sarcasm, etc.: a biting jest, jocus mordens, Juv.

**bite** (subs.): morsus, ūs: (i). the act of biting: wounds which are made by a

b., vulnera quae morsu fiunt, Cels.: to attack with b.s, morsibus insequ, Ov. (ii). a wound made by biting: the ulcerated b. of a serpent, ulceratus serpenti m., Cic.: wool pressed upon the b.s of a mad dog, lana canis raliosi morsibus inculcata, Plin.: Cels. Phr.: with a b., or with the teeth, mordicus. Varr.: Cic.

**biting** (adj.): I. Apt to bite: mordax, acis: a. dog, m. canis, Pl. a. b. horse, m. equus, Gell. II. Cutting, severe: 1. asper, éra, érum, more w. *witicismis*, asperiores facetae, Cic.

2. mordax: a. b. poem, m. Carmen, Ov.: b. envy, m. invidia, Phaedr. 3. mordens: Juv.: v. GALLING, STINGING.

**bitter:** I. Of the taste: ámārus: sensation judges (what is) sweet or b., sensus judicialis dulce, amarum, Cels. Some hat b., subámarus: things somewhat b. please others, alias subamarant, Cic. Phr.: *To become b.*, ámāresco, 3: Pall. inámāresco, 3 Hor.: v. also SOUR. II. Sharp, severe: 1. ácerbus; b. cold, a. frigus, Hor.: he was b. in rupiteratio, a. erat in vituperando, Cic. 2. ámārus: b. words, a. dicta, Ov. 3. asper, éra, érum: b. hatred, a. odio, Virg.: Cic. v. BITING. III. Painful: 1. ácerbus: a. b. and mournful day for the Roman people, a. et luctuosus populo R. dies Cie.: a very b. annoyancio, acerbissima vexatio, Cic. 2. gravis, e. v. GAIVOS.

**bitterly:** 1. ácerbē (i. e. with austerity): he was b. severe upon his son, a. severus in filium fuit, Cic. Also with ref. to grief, vexation: to be b. vexed at anything, aliquid a. ferre, Cic.

2. aspēre (implying anger and harshness): *Cato spoke b. and violently*, Cato a. et vehementer est locutus, Cic.

3. infēns (implying hostility and exasperation): to inveigh b. in, invehi, Tac. 4. ámāre (less frequent than the foregoing; and denoting wounded feeling rather than hostility): to reprimand b., admonere a., Sen. Suet.

**bittern:** 1. ardéola, Plin. 2. astérias, ae, m.: Plin. 3. būtio, ónis, m.: Carn. Phil.

**bitterness:** I. Of taste: ámāritas: the b. of the juice, am. suci, Virg. 2. ámāritudo: Yarr.: Plin.

3. ámārō (rare): Lucri: Virg. II. Sharpness, severity: 1. aceritas: a difference of opinion without b., dissensio sine a., Cic. 2. aspéritas (of b. as hostile, aggressive): words of studied b., verba quaesita asperitate, Tac. 3. ámāritudo (bitter, wounded feeling): *lest injustice turn to b.*, ne in amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. III. Severe affliction: 1. aceritas: the b. of extreme grief, a. summi lucus, Cic.

2. ámāritudo: Val. Max.: v. GRIEVousNESS.

**bitter-sweet** (a plant): 1. amēlos, i. f.: Plin. 2. sálīcastrum: Plin.

**bitumen:** bitūmen, inis, n.: Tac.: Plin.

**bituminous:** 1. bitūminēus: Ov. 2. bitūminōsus: Vir.

**bivouac** (subs.): excubiae, arum: Cic.: Tac. v. WATCH, GUARD.

**bivouac** (v.): excubio, ūi, itum, i. they ascertained by the fires that our cohorts were b. at night near the fortifications, animadverterimus, ex ignibus noctu cohortes nostras ad munitiones ex., Caes.: he orders two legions to b. in readiness for action, duas legiones in armis ex. Jubet, Caes.: Virg.

**blab** (v.): 1. délātēro, I (rare): Pl. 2. gesto, i.: Pl. Sen.: v. TO DIVULGE, SPREAD ABROAD.

**blab** (subs.): 1. garrulus (strictly an artj.): Hor.: v. GOSSIP. 2. gestor (rare): Pl. 3. vulgātor: Ov.: v. BABBLER.

**black** (adj.): I. Of colour: 1. ater, tra, trum (prop. dead b.): do you drink white or b. wine? album an a. vinum potas? Pl.: I will make her as

black as a coal, reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter.: a b. cloud, a. nubes, Cic.: a b. (gloomy) colour, color a. Ov.

2. niger, gra, grum (prop. a glossy b.): to say what things are white, although he was b. (or swarthy), you faire quanvis ille n., quanvis tu canidus esces, Virg. volumes of b. smoke, n. volumina fumi, Ov.: b. blood, n. sanguis, Ov.: the sky was blacker than pitch, coelum pice nigruis fuit, Ov. 3.

nigrans, antis (chiefly poet.): o. wings, nigrantes alae, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: to be b., nigrare, Lucri: to become b., nigrere, Ov. Plin. v. DARK, DIRTY.

**blamable, calamitous:** I. áter, a. b. day, dies a. Virg.: b. death, a. mors, Hor. 2. niger: a. day, n. sol, Hor. Ov.

III. *Horrible, atrocious*: q. v.

— and blue: v. LIVID, Phr.: a. b. and blue spot or mark, livor, Tib. to make b. and blue, vātare: Pl.

**black** (subs.): I. The colour: inigrum: the colour is changed from b. to white, e. nigro color est mutatus in album, Ov. II. black dress: Phr.: pray who ever dined in b. cedo quis unquam coenari atrāius? Cic.: tinctors clothed in b., tinctores atrī, Hor.: v. MOURNING.

III. A black man: Aethiops, ópis: let the white man laugh at the b., ērati, dedit Aethiopem abus, Juv.

**black-art, the:** I. mágica ars Virg. 2. mágia: Apul.

**black-ball** (v.): \*nigro calculo a. lapillo rejeicere, repellere.

**black-berry:** 1. mórum: Ov.: Plin. 2. rubus (prop. the plant) Prop.

**black-berry bush:** rúbus: Caes.

Hor.: v. BRAMBLE.

**black-bird:** mérula: Cic.: Hor.

**black-cap** (bird): sytia atricapilla, Latham. 2. mélancóryphos, Plin.

**black-cattle:** v. OXEN.

**black-cock:** 1. térua, ónis, m.: Plin.: Suet.: (t. tetrix, Linn.). 2. \*lyurus terrix: Swainson.

**blacken:** I. To make b.: 1. nigro, i.: to b. one's arms by beating, planctu lacertos n., Stat. 2. dēnigro, i. (intens.): to b. the hair, capillum d., Plin. (More usn. expr. by nigrum, atrum lacere, reddere: v. TO MAKE.)

II. To darken: q. v. III. To sully: dēnigro, i.: to b. any one's honour and reputation, alienus honorem fananique d., Firmic.: v. TO SULLY, CALUMNIAE.

**blackguard:** nēbulo, ónis: Cic.: Hor.: v. RAKE.

**blackling:** atramentum: Cic.

**blackish:** 1. subniger, gra, grum Pl.: Cels. 2. fusces, subfuscus: v. DARK, DARKISH.

**black-lead:** plumbago, inis, f.: Plin.

**blackness:** 1. nigritia or nigrēties: Plin.: Cels. 2. niger: Lucri: Cels. 3. nigrítudo: Plin. 4. atritas: Pl.

**black-smith:** 1. ferrarius faber: Pl. 2. terrāris: Firmic.

**black-thorn:** prúnus silvestris, f.: Col.: Plin. 2. spinus, i. f.: Virg.: Pall.

**bladder:** vēsica (the urinary or any other b.): Cic.: Cels.: Hor. A small vēscula: Lucri.: v. VESICLE.

**bladder - nut:** staphyłodendron: Plin.

**blade:** I. The young shoot of a plant: berba: the crops die in the early b., primis setetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.: Cic. II. The cutting part of a knife, etc.: lámina: th. b. of a saw, l. serrae, Virg.: v. also sword. III. The flat part of an oar: 1. palma: Cat.: Vitr. 2. palmula: Virg.

**blade-bone:** v. SHOULDER-BLADE.

**blame** (v.): I. répréhendo, di, sim, 3: he b. the rashness of the soldiers, temeritatem militum reprehendit, Caes.: you b. that in me which was praised in Metellus, in id in me r. quod Metello laudum datum est, Cic.: to b. others, alios r., Cic. 2. accuso, i.: for what do you b. the man? hominem

quid accusas? Cic.: v. TO FIND FAULT, ACCUSE. **3.** incuso, i (=accuso: v. TO ACCUSE); he b. them severely, vehementer eos incusavit. Caes.: to b. an action, factum in, Ov. **4.** condemnō (prop. to condemnō): to b. any one for sloth, aliquem inertiae c., Cic. **5.** culpo, i (not in Cic.): he is praised by some, b. by others, laudatur ab his, culpat ab illis, Hor.: Varr. Suet. **6.** imprōbo, i. v. TO DISAPPROVE. **7.** vitūp̄o, i: v. TO FIND FAULT WITH. **8.** perstringo, nxi, etum, 3: v. TO GENSURE.

**blame, blaming** (subs.): **I.** Censure: **1.** culpa: (prop. the fault; but in certain connexions, the blame of it), fortune bears the b. of all these evils, horum malorum omnium c. fortuna sustinet, Cic. I have avoided b., not deserved praise, vitavi c., laudem non merui, Hor. v.inf. (11). **2.** reprehēsio: the b. of a fault, culpare, r., Cic.: things deserving of no b., nullā r. digna, Suet. **3.** vitūp̄atio: (stronger than the preceding): to avoid b., vitare, Cic. v. REPROOF. **4.** incūsatio (denoting an emphatic upbraiding): Cic. **5.** imprōbatio. v. DISAPPROVAL. **II.** The fault itself: **1.** culpa: they laid the b. thereof on the multitude, ejus rei c. in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes.: to lay the b. on another's shoulders, c. in aliquam transference, Cic. Hor. **2.** noxia: to be free from b., esse extra n., Ter.; noxiā carere, Pl.: v. FAULT.

**blameable:** **1.** culpabilis, e (not in Cic.): Apul.: Arnob. **2.** vitūp̄abilis, e (rare): what is in its own nature b., that, I think, is called a vice, quod v. est per seipsum, id vitium nominatum puto, Cic. **3.** Expr. by ger. of verbs for to blame (q.v.), as, if those who were panic-stricken were b., still more worthy of censure are those who pretended fear, si accusandi sunt ii qui pertinuerunt, magis etiam reprehendendi qui se timere simulaverunt, Cic.

**blameably:** **1.** culpabiliter (rare): Symm. (The compar. culpabilius occurs in Paul. Nol.). **2.** More usu. expr. by phr.: as, to act most b., res magna reprehensione dignas facere: v. BLAME.

**blameless:** **I.** Not blameable with respect to *any particular act*: culpa liber; reprehensione hand s. minime dignus, etc. v. FREE FROM, UNDESERVING OF (blame). **II.** Of general character: spotless, unblemished. **1.** sanctus: *men most frugal and b.*, homines frugaliissimi, sanctissimi, Cic. **a.** most *b.* philosophi (the stoic) sanctissima disciplina, Gell. v. MORAL, UPRIGHT.

**2.** imōcēns, ntis: *a good man and a b.* one, vir bonus et i., Cic. v. INNOCENT. **3.** intēger, gra, grum (i.e. incorruptible): **b.** men, homines in, Cic.: *a most b. life*, integrissima vita, Cic.: Hor. **4.** irreprēhensib. *your b.* uprightness, tua probitas ir., Ov.: v. INNOCENT, IRREPROACHABLE.

**blamelessly:** **1.** sanctē: to govern (a province) b., (provinciam) s. obtinere, Cic. Quint. v. RELIGIOUSLY. **2.** integrē: Cic.: Suet. **3.** inōcēnter Quint: Tac.: v. IRREPROACHABLY.

**blamelessness:** **1.** innōcētia: Cic.: Liv. **2.** integratas: v. UP-RIGHTNESS.

**blamer:** **1.** reprēhētor: Cic.: Ov. **2.** vitūp̄ator: enviros b.s, invidi v., Cic. **3.** Or expressed by verb: v. TO BLAME.

**blanch**: v. TO WHITEN. Phr.: to b. almonds, amygdalas decorare, Pall.

**blānd:** blandus: v. MILD, AFFABLE, GENTLE.

**blāndishment:** **1.** blanditīa: Pl.: Cic. **2.** blanditīum: Pl.: Cic. **3.** lēnōcīnum (esp. in pl.): v. FASCINATIONS.

**blank (adj.):** **I.** Not filled or written on: **1.** pūris: b. papers, chartae p., Ulpi. **2.** vacūs (Kr. and

Georg.). **II.** Pale, confounded, dismayed: q. v. Phr.: me b. horror seized, me liridus occupat horror, Ov.; obstupui, Virg. v. AGHAST. **III.** Of heroic verse; without rhymes: \*versus non assonantes. **IV.** Phr.: a b. cartridge, \*embolus sine glande s. globulo.

**blank (subs.):** **I.** An unoccupied space: ināne, is, n.: Lucr.: Cic Phr.: there is a b. in the letter, \*est in epistola lacuna; desunt in epistola quaēdam his mind was a b., animus ejus omni cognitione vacuus erat. **II.** A ticket which draws no prize: \*sors cass. s. inanis.

**blanket:** **1.** lōdix, icis, f.: Juv.: Mart. **2.** lōdīcula (a small b.): Suet. **3.** strāgula vestis: Cic.: Hor.

**blasphēme:** blasphēmo, i: Tert.

v. TO REVILE.

**blasphēmer:** blasphēmos. Tert.

**blasphēmos:** blasphēmos. Prud.

**blasphēmously:** mostly in phr. to speak b. of: v. TO BLASPHEME.

**blasphēmy:** **1.** blasphēmārio. Tert.

**2.** blasphēmāria: Hier.

**blast (subs.):** **I.** A gust of wind:

**1.** flamen, mis, n.: a b. of wind, venti f., Luer.: Virg. **2.** flābra, orum (poet.): b. of winds, f. ventor, Luer.: the b. of Boreas, f. Boreas, Prop.: v. GUST, GALE.

**II.** The sound of a wind instrument:

**1.** flamen: the b. of the flute, flamina tibiae, Hor.

**2.** (more usu.) flātus, ūs: to fill the theatre with its b. (of the b.), complete sedili flatu, Hor.

**3.** in flats, us (lit. a blowing into): at the first b. of the flute-player, primo in, tibi, cic., Cic.

**4.** buccinum (of a trumpet): Plin.

**III.** Any pernicious influence: afflatus, ūs (either of good or of evil): they were scorched by the b. of the hot air, ambusti sunt afflato vaporis, Liv.: the serpent's b., serpentes a., Stat.: v. BLIGHT.

**blast (v.):** **I.** To cause to wither:

v. TO BLIGHT. Phr.: b'd with lightning, de coelo tactus, Liv.; e coelo iactus, Cic.

**II.** To ruin, cause to fail: v. TO OVERTHROW, FRUSTRATE, ETC.

Phr. to b. one's hope, spem frustrari, Suet. (or perh. spem extinguere: v. TO EXTINGUISH): to b. a design, consilium turbare, Tac.: to b. a person's reputation in a libellous poem, aliquem probro carmine diffamare, Tac.

**blasting (subs.):** Phr.: to remove rocks by b., rupes supposito pulvere nitrito disjicere.

**blaze (subs.):** v. FLAME, FIRE.

**blaze (v.):** **A.** Intrans.: **1.** ardo, arsi, arsum, **2.** the woods and mountaīns b., silvae cum montibus a., Ov.: Cic. **2.** ardesco, 3 (begin to b.): the waves begin to b. with the fires, ardescit ignibus undae, Ov.: v. FIRE, TO TAKE. **3.** exardesco, 3: v. FIRE, TO TAKE. Fig.: the violence of Turnus b. forth, exarxit violentia Turni, Virg. **4.** flagro, 1: the fires were b.ing, flagrantibus ignes, Ov.: b.ing merchant-ships, flagrantēs onerariae, Cic. Fig.: Italy is b.ing with war, bello f. Italia, Cic. **5.** confagro, 1 (of many things burning together): they perceived that the baggage w. b.ing, impedimenta confagratē intelligant, Caes.: the fleet was b.ing, classis confagratib, Cic.: v. TO BURN (intrans.). **B.** Trans.: to blaze abroad: vulgo, palam facio, v. TO PUBLISH.

**blazon (v.):** **I.** In heraldry: \*insignia gentilicia scite describere, or propriis coloribus depingeri (Ains.). **II.** To adorn, deck: q. v.

**III.** To make public: vendito, i: he very craftily b'd abroad all the decrees, omnia decreta publicissime venditabat, Cic.: Liv.: v.

to cry up, RECOMMEND, PUBLISH.

**blazon, blazonry** (subs.): **I.** A coat of arms: \*insignia gentilicia in scuto descripta (Ains.). **II.** Publication: venditājo: everything is done without b. and without the presence of the public, omnia sine v. et sine populo

testa fluit, Cic.: v. NOTORIETY, DISPLAY.

**bleach:** candidum facio or efficio, i: Phr.: exposure to the sun b.s, insolatio candore facit (cf. Plin. 21, 49).

**bleacher:** qui uestes candidas facit: v. TO BLEACH.

**bleaching** (subs.): insolatio: Plin. (who applies the word to the exposure of wax to the sun).

**bleaching-ground:** \*locus ubi fit insolatio.

**bleak** (adj.): **1.** algidus (frigidus) aquæ ventosus: v. COLD, CHILLY; WINDY. **2.** immutis, e: b. and desert places, im. et deserta loca, Plin.: b. winds, im. venti, Tib.

**bleak** (subs.): alburnus: Auson.

**bleakness:** Phr.: b. of situation, loci situs frigidus atque ventis nimis expostus.

**blearedness:** **1.** lippitudo: Cic.: Cels.

**2.** oculorum fluxio, Plin.

**blear-eyed:** lippus: a b. woman, l. mulier, Pl.: Hor. Phr.: to be b., lippio, 4. Cic: heat is beneficial to the b., calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels.

**bleat** (v.): bālo, i: the sheep are not even b.ing, ovēs ne b. quidem, Pl.: the bing flock, pecus balans, Juv. a flock of b.ing creatures (i.e. sheep), balantūm grex, Virg.

**bleat, bleating** (subs.): bālātus, ūs: to keep up a b., balatum exercere, Virg.: Ov.

**bleed:** **A.** Intrans.: Phr.: his nose b.s, sanguis ei ex naribus fluit, Cels.: the wound b. copiously, profusio sanguinis ex vulneri fit, Cels.: the nose will b. (voluntarily), sanguis per narres erupit, Cels.: he bled to death, effusio per vulnera sanguine mortuus est.

**B.** Trans.: sanguinem mitto, misi, misum, ūs (with dat. of person), it is nothing new to b. young persons by opening a vein, sanguinem incisa vena, junioribus mitti, novum non est, Cels.: if the woman is not strong, it is wrong to bleed her, si mulier parum valet, male sanguis mititur, Cels.: to b. from the arm, ex brachio sanguinem m., Cels. Fig.: to b. a province (i.e. to exhaust it of wealth), sanguinem provincie m., Cic. Phr.: the man is not strong enough to b., b. bono detractione sanguinis sustinere non potest, Cels.: v. BLOOD.

**bleeding** (subs.): **I.** A letting of blood: **1.** sanguinis detractio, Cels.

**2.** sanguinis missio, Cels.

**II.** A flowing of blood: Phr.: a b. from the nose, sanguini e naribus fluxio, Plin.: narium profluviū, Plin.: to stop a b., sanguinem sistere, Plin.; sanguinem supprimere, Cels., an excessive b., sanguinis profusio, Cels.

**bleeding** (adj.): crūdus: b. wounds, vulnera c., Ov. Plin.: v. RAW, FRESH.

**blemish** (subs.): **I.** Physical.

**1.** vitium: v. FLAW.

**2.** lābes, ūs: sanguinis detractio, Cels.

**3.** a flowing of blood: Phr.: a b. from the nose, sanguini e naribus fluxio, Plin.: narium profluviū, Plin.: to stop a b., sanguinem sistere, Plin.; sanguinem supprimere, Cels., an excessive b., sanguinis profusio, Cels.

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**blemish** (subs.): **I.** Physical.

**1.** vitium: v. FLAW.

**2.** lābes, ūs: lābes, ūs: victimā labē carens, Ov.: b. of person, corporis l. Stet.

**3.** menda there was nowhere a b. in her whole body, in toto nonquam corpore m. fuit, Ov.: 4. mendum, sēdēlōm is a face without a b., raro mendō facies caret, Ov.: Cic.: v. STAIN, DEFECT.

**II.** Moral: mācula, Pl.: there is a certain stain and b. of this age, mz to envy excellēnce, est huius seculi labes qua-dam et m., virtuti invide, Cic.: v. STAIN, DISGRACE, FAULT.

**blemish** (v.): māculo, i; māculū aspergo, ūs: v. TO STAIN, DEFILE.

**blend:** immiscō, commisceō: v. TO MINGLE. Phr.: two peoples b'd in one, duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.

**bless:** **I.** To pronounce a blessing on; to declare blessed: bēnēdicto, xi, cītum, ūs (prop. with dat., but in later and Christian authors often with acc.): to b. God, Deum b., Tert.: Isaac was preparing to b. his son Esau, Isaac Esau filium b. parabat, Sulp. Sev.

**II.** To prosper, make successful: 1. *sécondo*, i: may the gods b' our enterprise, di nostra incepta secundent! Virg. **2.** fortuno, i: the gods will b. your plans, di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl.: Cic. Phr.: God. b. you! Di te ament! Pl.: O gods, b. my undertaking, Di coepitis aspirare meis, Ov.: God b. your endeavours, faeant superl conitibus tuis, Erasm. **III.** To consecrate: benédico, 3 (u.u. with occ.); God rested on the seventh day and b'd it, Deus requievit die septima eumque benédixit, Lact.: to b. an altar, altarium b., Sulp. Sev. v. TO CONSECRATE **IV.** To glorify, extol: q. v. benédico, 3 to b. God, Deum b., Apul.: Tert. **V.** To favour, endow liberally, esp. in p. part., blest: v. GIFTED, ENDOWED. Phr.: old age is usually b. with prudence, influence, senectus augeri soleat consilio, auctoritate, Cie.

**blessed:** 1. báutus: the b. enjoy eternal life, beati aevio sempiterno fruuntur, Cic.: the islands of the b., beatorum insulae, Cie.: a man of b. memory, vir b. memorias, Hier. **2.** plus (of the dead only): the abode of the b., piorum sedes, Cie.: arva piorum, Ov. v. HAPPY, FORTUNATE

**blessedness:** 1. báutias: Cic. **2.** báutitudo: Cic. v. HAPPINESS, **blessing:** 1. A benediction: bénédicte I asked for his b., benedictio nem flagitabam, Sulp. Sev. **II.** What conducts to happiness: bónum: the chief b., summum b., Cic.: the b.s of peace, bona pacis, Tac.: v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT.

**blight (subs.):** 1. róbigo, inis, f. (i.e. mildew, canker): Hor.: Plin. **2.** uredo, inis, f.: Cic.: Plin. **3.** lues, is, f. (a more general term than the preceding): a lamentable b. came upon the trees and crops, miseranda venit arboribus satisque lues, Virg. **4.** sidératio: Plin.

**blight (v.):** úro, ussi, ustum, 3; the cold has b'd them, ea frigus ussit, Plin Phr.: the trees have been b'd, aredo arboribus noxit, Cie.

**blind (adj.):** caecus: in most senses. (i) Lit.: b. puppies, catuli c., Cie.: as if the b. would lead the b., ut si c. iter monstrare velit, Hor. (ii), destitute of discernment: not only is Fortune herself b., but she generally makes her favourites b. too, non solum ipsa Fortuna c. est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit c. quo complexa est, Cie.: b. to these tricks of war, c. ad bellis artes, Liv. (iii), heedless, inconsiderate: b. fear, c. timor, Cic.; b. chance, caecas, Hor. Phr.: born b., caecigenus, Lucifer: b. of one eye, cocles, Itis: Pl.: Plin.; luscus: Cie.: Juv.: to become b., lumina amittere, Cie.: to become quite b., aspectu omnino amittere, Cie.

**blind (v.):** To deprive of sight: 1. caeco, i: the sun b.s, sol c., Lucr. Fig.: they b'd the minds of the unskilful by lavish expenditure, largitione cararunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. **2.** excaeo, i (rare): Cie. **3.** occaco, i: to b. the eyes, oculos oc., Cels.: Plin., Fig.: b'd by folly, stultitia ocaecatus, Cie.: Liv.: v. TO DAZZLE, DARKEN.

**blind (subs.):** A screen: 1. vélum of cloth: v. AWNING. **2.** transenna (a Venetian blind, or one made of moveable pieces of wood, etc.): Cic. **3.** clatibri (cancellici) fenestrarum (like transenna).

**blinded:** luminibus (oculis, Virg.) captus, Liv.: b. of one eye, altero osculo captus, Liv.

**blindfold (v.):** oculos alicui obligeare, Sen.

**blindfold, blindfolded:** Phr.: the man being b. ran against me, homo obligatis oculis in me incurrit, Sen.

**blindly:** témére: v. INCONSIDERATELY, THOUGHTLESSLY.

**blindman's-huff:** \*ludus in quo alius oculus obligatis ceteros apprehendere conatur.

**blindness:** caecitas: b. is a great

affliction, miserum caecitas, Cic. Fig.: mental b., animi c., Cic.

**blink:** connivéo, nivi or nixi, 2 to b. with sleep, somno c., Tac.: to b. at thunder and lightning ad tonitrua et fulgura c., Suet. v. TO WINK.

**bliss:** beatitudo: v. HAPPINESS, FFICITIY.

**blissful:** beatus: v. HAPPY, BLESSED.

**blister (subs.):** 1. A watery tumour: v. PESTILE, TUMOUR. **II.** A kind of plaster for raising blisters: véscicátorium.

M. L.

**blister (v.):** A. Trans.: to raise blisters on the skin: 1. pustulo, i (not of the medical treatment): Coel. Aur. b'd silver, argentinum pustulatum,

Suet. **2.** (to put on a blister): \*vésicátorium applicare: v. TO APPLY. B. Intrans.: 1. pustulo, i: Tert.

2. pusulosco, 3: Coel. Aur.

**blithe,** blithesome: biláris and hilarius. v. CHEERFUL, GAY.

**blithely:** hiláre, v. CHEERFULLY, GAILY.

**blitheness:** hilárlitas: v. CHEERFULNESS, GAIETY.

**blot:** v. TO SWELL.

**bloated (adj.):** sufflatus: a. b. body,

s. corpus, Varr. v. FAT, SWOLLEN.

**block (subs.):** 1. A heavy piece of wood: 1. stipes, itis, m.: Caes.: Tib.

**2.** lignum v. LOG. Phr.: a butcher's block, mensa lanionia, Suet. Claud. 15: a hat-b., pilei forma, he was at last brought to the b., tandem securi percussus est, Cic. v. TO BEHEAD.

**III.** A large mass of any heavy substance: 1. massa: marble in the b., marmor in massa, Plin. **2.** gleba, a. b. of marble, marmoris c., Plin. **III.**

The piece of wood in which a palley moves: 1. rechamus: Vitr. **2.** trochlea: Lacr. Vitr. **IV.** A block-head: q. v.: candex, stipes: Ter.

**block up (v.):** 1. obsipo, sepsi, septum, 4: the roads were b'd up, ob-

septa sunt itineria, Liv. Fig.: to b. up the road to the curule offices, iter ad curules magistratus ob., Liv.: Cic. **2.** obstruo, struxi, structum, 3: b'd up windows, obstructar fenestrae, Varr.: to b. up a road, iter ob., Cic.: to b. up the gates, portas ob., Caes. **3.** praestruo, 3: (to b. up in front: less frequent): Ov. **4.** oppleo, plévi, plésum, 2 (to fill or choke up): the snows had b'd up everything, nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.: Cic. v. also TO BLOCKADE.

**blockade (subs.):** 1. obsidio: to take cities partly by storm, partly by b., partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cie.: to maintain the b. of any one, aliquem in obsidione habere, Cassius, Lacr.: b. of one eye, cocles, Itis: Pl.: Plin.; luscus: Cie.: Juv.: to become b., lumina amittere, Cie.: to become quite b., aspectu omnino amittere, Cie.

**blood (v.):** v. TO BLEED.

**blood-guiltiness:** v. MURDER.

**blood-hound:** \*canis qui fugitivos

sanguine indagat or vestigia.

**bloodiness:** v. CRUELTY.

**bloodless:** 1. Destitute of blood:

exsanguis, e: the b. bodies of the dead,

ex. corpore mortuorum, Cic.: the b. shades, ex. umbrae, Virg. Phr.: to be b., sanguine carere, Cic.: v. PALE.

**II.** Not attended with bloodshed: incruentus: a far from b. battle, hand incruentum proelium, Liv.: a b. victory,

in. victoria, Liv.

**blood-letting:** sanguinis detracatio or missio: Cels.: v. TO BLEED.

**blood-red:** 1. cruentus: b. myrtleberries, c. myrra, Virg. **2.** san-

gráuenus: b. mones of horses, s. juba, Virg.: b. juice, hue, s. succus, color, Plin. **3.** sanguinolentus: a. b. colour,

s. color, Ov.

**bloodshed:** 1. caedes, is, f.: v.

SLAUGHTER. **2.** crúor (meton.): henc-

comes b., hence slaughter, and nearer death, hinc c. hinc caedes, mors prolo-

que venit, Tib.: Hor.: v. SLAUGHTER.

**3.** sanguis, inis, m.: that was the

end of the b., is finis sahguinis erat, Liv.

Phr.: attulit with b., cruentus, hand

incruentus: v. BLOOD-STAINED, BLOOD-

LESS.

**blood-shot:** Phr.: the eyes are b.,

cruore suffunduntur oculi, Plin.: b.

sanguis oculis suffusus, Plin. (cf.

Virg. A. 2, 210, 'oculos sufficiunt sanguine

et igni')

**blood-stained:** 1. cruentus, b.

with the blood of citizens, c. sanguine

civium, Cic.: a b. carriage, c. vehicu-

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Ium, Liv.: b. peace, c. pax, Tac.: 2. cruentatus: b. men, viri c., Ov.: v. BLOODY. 3. sanguinolentus: the b. Aliis, s. Aliis, Ov.: b. seditions, seditiones s., Varr. (fr.).

**blood-stone:** haematis, ae, m. Cels.: Plin.

**blood-sucker:** sanguisuga, hirundo: v. LEECH.

**blood-thirstily:** cruentē. Sen.: Justin.

**blood-thirsty:** 1. sanguinarius, cruel and b. by nature, saevus et s. natura, Suet.: Cic.: v. SANGUINARY. 2. cruentus: b. Mars, c. Mars, Hor.: b. anger, c. ira, Hor.: v. SANGUINARY.

3. sanguinolentus (prop. *laden or stained with blood*): b. Erinnys, s. Erinnys, Ov. 4. sanguineus (rare): Ov.: Sil.

**blood-vessel:** vena: Cic.: Cels.: v. VEIN, ARTERY.

**blood-wort:** sanguinalis herba: Cels.

**bloody:** of blood: 1. *Stained with blood*: 1. sanguineus b. hands, s. manus, Ov.: b. rāni, i. of blood, s. imber, Cic. 2. sanguinolentus b. breasts, s. pectora, Ov.: Tib. II. *Blood-thirsty*: q. v. III. *Attended with bloodshed*: 1. cruentus: that day most b. to the Roman name, ille cruentissimus Romano nomini dies, Vell. P. v. BLOOD-STAINED, GORY. 2. sanguineus: a b. spear, s. hasta, Stat., Ov. 3. sanguinolentus: a b. victory, s. palma, Auct. Her.

**bloody-minded:** v. BLOODTHIRSTY.

**bloom (subs.):** I. *Blossom*: q. v. II. The kind of dew which covers certain fruits (f.) florū, floris, m., quasi ros (quidam) subtilis baculis quibusdam inhaerens. Phr.: to take the b. off anything, dēlibo, i. to take off the b. of a maiden's innocence even by a look, devirginatis integratē d., Flor., Cic.

III. *A period of health and vigour*, flos: the b. of life, f. aetatis, Lucr.: a girl in her freshest b., viridissima, l. puella, Cat.: the young man died in his first b., in f. primo juvenis extinctus est, Plin. Phr.: the rosy b. of youth, lumen juvenae purpureum, Virg.

**bloom (v.):** 1. florō, 2. this tree b. thrice, bae arbor terf., Cic.: Virg. Hor. 2. floresco, 3. (to begin to) b.: shrubs begin to b. at a fixed period, f. tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. Cic. (For the fig. signification, v. TO FLOURISH).

**blooming:** 1. florēns, entis, the b. cytisus, f. cytisus, Virg.: thresholds b. with garlands, f. limina sertis, Virg.: fields, f. arva, Ov. 2. floridus: b. meadows, f. prata, Lucr.: a b. little girl, f. puerula, Cat. 3. nitens, entis: b. crops, n. culta, Virg.: a b. wife, uxoris, n., Cat. 4. nitidus: very b. plains, campi nitidissimi, Cic.: you will see me fat and b., me pingue et n. vises, Hor.: v. FLOURISHING.

**bloomingly:** floride: Apul.: Lact. **blossom (subs.):** 1. flōs, flōris, m.: to pluck fresh b.s, novos decerpere f., Lucr.: rose b.s, flores rosae, Hor.: the thistle produces a purple b., cardus f., purpureum mittit, Plin.

2. florculus (often fig. v. FLOWER): Cic. Phr.: when the bean has shed its b. it requires little water, cum faba defloruit exiguae aquas desiderat, Plin. Fig.: you knew him when already shedding his b. (i.e. losing his mental energy), eum jani deforescentem cognovisti, Cic.

**blossom (n.):** florēo, 2. Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: v. TO BLOOM, FLOURISH.

**blot (v.):** I. To spot or bedaub with ink, etc. Phr.: to b. paper, \*chartam atramento aspergere. II. To blot out, i. e. to obliterate, 1. delō, lēvi, lētū, 2: I have almost b. out the letter with my tears, epistolam lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. Fig.: to b. out the disgrace of flight (by *subsequunt*) bravery, turpitudinem fugae virtute d., Caes. 2. extingui, xi, etum, j.: to b. out utterly what he had previously written, quae ante scripsera-

plane ex., Cic. to b. out the name of the Roman people, nomen P. R. ex., Cic. to b. out the public record (oi a deed), memoriam publicam ex., Cic.: v. TO ERASE, OBLITERATE.

**blot (subs.):** I. *A blot or stain on paper, etc.*: 1. labes, is, f.: ink when touched leaves a mark and b., tractata notam labente remittunt atramenta, Hor.: v. STAIN.

2. litura (prop. an erasure, q. v.): this b. will have been made by my tears, haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop.: Ov.: v. SPOT. Phr.: a page covered with b.s, \*pagina atramento commaculata.

II. Fig.: mācula, labes: v. STIGMA, DISGRACE, ELEMISI.

**blotch:** vārus, Cels.: Plin.

**blotting books:** liturari, orum: Auson.

**blotting paper:** bibūna charta: Plin.

**blow (subs.):** I. *A stroke*: 1. plāga. to endure b.s, plāgas pati, Ter.: p. perferre, Cis.: the sound of b.s, crepitus plagarum, Cic.: to inflict a mortal blow, p. mortiferam infūigere, Cic.

2. ictus, ūs: esp. of a blow which penetrates and wounds: v. STROKE.

3. colāphus (a b. with the fist): Pl.: I will give you a b., colaphum tibi dicam, Quint.

4. alāpa (a flat-handied blow: so called from the noise produced): v. SLAP.

Pht.: to aim a b. at any one with a javelin, aliquem spiculo petere, Liv.: he aims a b. at his breast with a sword, pectora gladio petti, Ov.

II. *An act of hostility*: plāga a b. from a friend is more bearable than one from a debtor, levior est p. ab amico quam debitor, Cic.

Phr.: the master has come to b.s and fighting, rex vent ad mams et ad pugnam, Cic.

III. *A sudden event or act involving loss or evil*: 1. plāga: a b. was given to your candidacy, p. est infecta petitioni tuae, Cic.: to give a death-b. to the constitution, plāgam mortiferam rei publicae imponeare, Cic.

Pht.: to deal a heavier blow on the state, graviorem rei publicae infūigere securim, Cic.

2. ictus, ūs: the b. of a new calamity, ic. novae calamitatis, Cic.: v. STROKE.

3. cīanēus (dark blue): Plin.: v. VIOLET, PURPLE.

**blue (subs.):** 1. caeruleus, and (poet.) caerulus (dark or sky-b.): a b. colour, c. color, Caes.: the b. sea, c. pontus, Cat.: the dark b. Tiber, c. Tiber, Virg.: a b. dress, c. vestis, Juv.

b. eyes (of the Germans), c. oculi, Tac.

2. subcaeruleus (pale b.): Cels.

3. cīanēus (dark blue): Plin.: v.

**blue (adj.):** 1. caeruleus, and

(poet.) caerulus (dark or sky-b.): a b. colour, c. color, Caes.: the b. sea, c. pontus, Cat.: the dark b. Tiber, c. Tiber, Virg.: a b. dress, c. vestis, Juv.

b. eyes (of the Germans), c. oculi, Tac.

2. subcaeruleus (pale b.): Cels.

3. cīanēus (dark blue): Plin.: v.

**bluebird (subs.):** \*motacilla stalis, Linn.

**blue-bottle (flower):** cīanus: Plin.

**blue-eyed:** caeruleus (comp. BLUE)

b. Britons, c. Britanni, Mart.: Hor.

(More prosaically, caeruleus oculos habens; or with abl. of description, caeruleis oculis.)

**bluff (adj.):** v. ROUGH, EXCOUTH;

STEPF.

**blush:** 1. lividus: b. bunches of grapes, l. racemi, Hor.: Virg.

2. livens, entis (prop. black and blue: q. v.): b. lead, l. plumbeum, Virg.: Ov.

**bluish-grey:** 1. caesius: b.-grey

eyes, c. oculi, Cic.

2. glauces: b.-grey waves, g. undae, Lucr.: b.-grey eyes, g. oculi, Plin.: v. GREY.

**blunder (n.):** I. *To mistake grossly*:

I offend, di, sum, 2. *in conducting causes very many things are to be considered lest you b. in any respect, permulta sunt in causa circumspectanda ne quid offendas*, Cic.

2. lābor, iapsus: 3: to b. over a word, in verbo l.

Ov.: to b. and fail over a thing, in aliqua re l. et cadere, Cic.: v. TO ERR.

3. peccō, i. v. BLUNDER (subs.).

fin. 4. errō, i. v. TO ERR, MISTAKE.

II. *To blunder on, i.e. to hit upon accidentally*: Phr.: in speaking we often b. upon verses, versus in oratione saepè per imprudentiam dicimus, Cic.

the old man has b. upon a correct description of their doings, probe horum lacta imprudens depinxit senex, Ter.

he b. now and then upon the truth, \*in veritate nonnumquam temere incurrit (based on Cic.).

**blunder (subs.):** 1. mendum

(chiefly in writing): what b. did that easure correct? quod m. ista litura

corrixt? Cic.: the b.s of copyists,

menda librariorū, Cic.: the Ides of March involve a great b., Idus Martiae

magnum m. continent, Cic. Phr.: a history fuller of b.s, historia mendosior, Cic.

2. menda (less frequent).

Suet.: Gell.: v. BLEMISH. 3. peccatum: if any b. of an orator is observed, it seems to be a b. arising from stupidity, oratoris p. si quod est animadversum, stultitiae p. videtur, Cic.: v. ERROR. 4. sôloecismus (a b. in language): Auct. ad Her. Phr.: to make b.s: 1. pecc., 1: Xenophon in frver words commits nearly the same b.s. Xenophon paucioribus verbis eadem fere peccat, Cic.: they commit a double b., duplicitate peccant, Quint. 2. läbor, offendit, etc. v. TO BLUNDER: v. FAULT, MISTAKE.

**blunderbuss:** \*sclopètum latius et brevius v. GEN.

**blunderer:** 1. homo ineptus; Cic.: Hor. 2. qui peccat, errat, etc.

**blundering (adj.):** mendosus: a b. slave, servus m., Cic.

**blunderingly:** inepte: to talk b., in dicere, Cic.

**blunt (adj.):** 1. Lit.: not sharp:

1. hébes, étis: Pl.: b. swords, h. gladii, Ov. Phr.: is the sword b. now? ferrum nunc hebet? Liv.: to become b., hébesco, hébescō, 3: to b. hebeo, 2. the edge in razors becomes b., aches in cultris tonsonis hebetuscem, Plin. 2. obtusus: a b. ploughshare, ob. vomer, Virg.: a. b. dagger, ob. pu- glio, Tac. 3. rétusus: a. b. sword, ferrum r., Hor.: a. b. axe, r. securis, Pl.: b. weapons, r. tela, Ov. v. DULL.

II. Abrupt, unceremonious word. Phr.: a b. remark, (\*aliquid) liberius et quasi rusticus s., horridus dictum: there was a b. honesty about the man, \*libera quadam et paene agresti simplicitate erat, we should be frank not blunt, \*debet liberum non inurbium esse. v. FRANK, UNCE- MONIOUS, RUDE.

**blunt (v.):** 1. bêbêto, 1. to b. the spears, hastas h., Liv. Fig.: sad- ness and care are b'd by wine, vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 2. rêtudo, tûdi, tûsum, 3: to b. a sword, ferrum r., Cic.: the time-tree b.s an axe very soon, citissime r. asciæ tilla, Plin. Fig.: to b. the edge of the mind, mu- erentem ingenii r., Quint. 3. obtundo, 3. Lucr. Fig.: to b. the mind, men- tem ob., Cic.: to b. grief, aegritudinem ob., Cic. 4. praestringo, strinx- stricturn, 3: the edge of the sword is b'd, aries terri praestringut, Plin. Fig.: to b. the edge of the mind, aolem animal p., Cic.

**bluntly:** Phr.: to speak bluntly, liberius loqui, Cic. (v. FRANKLY) plane et aptere loqui, Cic.: plane et Latine loqui, Cic.: v. PLAINLY, OPENLY.

**bluntness:** Phr.: 1. Lit.: bê- bêto (rare). Macr. Phr.: the b. of the swords was a great hindrance to the soldiers, \*magnò militibus impedimentum erat quod gladii retusi erant. II. Fig.: unceremonious frankness: Phr.: what in some is b. (of speech) in others is called licence, quaer in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint.: v. FRANKNESS.

**blur (subs.):** v. SMEAR, BLOT.

**blur (v.):** TO SMEAR, BLOT.

**blush (v.):** 1. érubesco, bâi, 3 (to turn red, redder): the modest b. even to speak of modesty, ernescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: to b. for a man, viro er., Ov.: to b. for one's brothers, fratres er., Prop. 2. rûbéo, 2 (to be red): believe me I b. rubeo, mihi credite, Cic.: a. b.ing face, os rubens, Tib. 3. suffundo, fudi, fu- sum, 3: with some case of the subs. rubor: as, suffundere ora ruborem, Virg.: suffundi ora rubore, Ov.: so deeply did he b., adeo illi ex alto suffusus est rubor, Sen. Similarly, even the most excellent men will suddenly b., rubor gravissimus quoque viris subitus effunditur, Sen. (Absol. to make a person b., suffundere aliquem, Hier.) Phr.: nor did they b., nec fuit illes rubori, Ov.: Tac. (the latter has also the nom. "neb rubor inter comites adspic," Ger. 13): to make any one b., ruborem alicui incutere, Liv., inferre,

impone, Mart.: rubores alicui elicere, Auct. Her.

**blush (subs.):** rûbor: a. b. shame, pudore, r. consequitur, Cic.: a modest b., verecundus r., Ov. this appellation may put you to the b., nomen hoc vobis ruborem incutere potest, Liv. Phr.: an inquiry difficult at the first b., dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. v. TO RUSH.

**blushing (adj.):** rûbens, v. RED, RUDY.

**blushingly:** Phr.: he said b., quum erubuerit, inquit, Cic.

**bluster (v.):** 1. To make a great noise, to swagger: 1. déclamo, 1: to b. against anyone, in aliquem d., Cic.

2. déclamo, 1: to b. about anything, de aliisque re d., Cic. v. TO RAGE, FEME. 3. To roar, to boisterous: q. v.

**bluster (subs.):** 1. strépitū, us: v. NOISE, DIN. 2. jac-lio: v. ROASTING.

3. déclamatio Cic. Phr.: though you should bawl and make a great b., I too am a man, clamis licet et mare coelo confundas, bomo sum, Juv. v. NOISE, TURBULENCE.

**blusterer:** salâco, ônls: Cic.: v. BOASTER, SWAGGERER.

**boa (a serpent):** bôa: Plin.

**boar:** 1. verres, is: Varr. - Hor. Adj. verrinus: b.'s fat, adeps v., Plin.

2. sus, sùs (with some qualifying word, as mas, masculus) v. SWINE.

3. setiger, éri (poet. lit. bristle-bearing): Ov. Mart. 4. aper, apri (a wild b.): Cic. Ov. Adj. aprugnus: as, the loin of wild b., aperius lumen, Plin.: v. PIG, HOG.

**board (subs.):** 1. a plank: 1. tâbula, to put up a b. (stating that a house is to let), tabulam ponere, Cic. Juv. 2. tâbella (a small b.): Ov.

3. axis, is, m. Caes.: oak b.s, querini axes, Plin.: v. PLANK. 4. A table on which games are played: 1. tâbacus (divided into squares like a draft-b.): Suet. 2. tâbula lusoriæ: Mart. 3. tâbella: Ov. 4. alvénus or alveus lusoriæ: Plin.: v. Max.

5. alvénios: Cic. V. A body of men, council, etc.: 1. consilium, a military b., c. militare, Liv.: Cic.

2. collégium (a permanent b. of officials): to elect anyone member of a b., aliquem in c. cooptare, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: to go on a. a ship: v. to EM- BARK. to leap over-b., ex navि se pro- jecere, ex navi desire, Caes.: to be a passenger on a. a ship, in navi vahi, Cic.: to throw goods over-b., in mari jacturam (mercum) facere, Cic.: to act above b., sincere agere, Cic.

**board (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. To cover with boards: contâbulo, 1. to b. turrets, turres c., Caes.: to b. with oak planks, queruis axibus c., Plin. Phr.: a b.'s passage, transitus tabularum, Plin.

B. To enter (a ship) hostilely: in navies hostium (vi) transcedere, Caes.

C. To furnish with food: \*victum alieni pacto pretio praebere. B. Intrans. to live at another person's table: victito, 1. v. TO LIVE. Phr.: to b. and lodge in a friend's house (without payment), \*amicî hospitio.

**boarder:** expr. by verb: v. TO BOARD.

**boarding-school:** Phr.: to keep a b., \*pueros in suam dominum educandos atque alendos recipere; puerorum edu- candorum atque alendorum curam suscipere; to send a son to a b., filium alium alendum atque instituendum tradere.

**boast (v.):** 1. gloriari, 1 (with abl., either with or without a prep.; also with acc. and inf.): to b. of one's riches, de suis dvitibus g., Cic. (also, in aliqua re g., Cic.): to b. of one's victory, sua Victoria g., Caes.: he b.s that he will

be a second Sulla, se alterum fore Sal- lam gloriarunt, Caes.: with acc. of neut. pron.: to b. of the same thing (or to make the same b.), idem g., Cic. v. TO GLORY. 2. jacto, 1 (usu. with pro- effect): of noisy vain-glorious boasting): to b. more insufferably, intoleran- tius se j., Cic.: he has long b.'s about validus, jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic.: to b. of one's lineage, genus jactare, Hor. 3. ostento, 1 to b. of one's prudence, prudentiam os, Cic. v. TO DISPLAY. 4. praedico, 1 (less strong than in the foregoing): the Gauls b. that they are all descended from Pluto, Galli se omnes ab Dite prognatos p., Caes.: to b. of one's services, de suis meritis p., Caes.: Cic. Phr.: he b.s of my friend- ship wherever he goes, illc amiciam mean latissima praedicatione circumferat, Plin ep.: similarly, gloria, prae- dicatione efflere, Cic. v. TO EXTOL.

**boast (subs.):** v. BOASTING. Phr.: to make a b. of anything: v. TO BOAST: a mere empty b., \*mira (inanis) verbacum jactatæ: v. BOASTING.

**boaster:** 1. jactator. Quint.: Suet. 2. ostentator, Liv. 3. glori- osus homo: Cic.

**boastful** & 1. gloriösus: b. philo- boasting & sophy, g. philosophia, Cic.: b. letters, epistolæ g., Plin. 2. jactans, autus: Hor.: Plin.

**boasting (subs.):** 1. glörla: full of b.s, gloriarum plenus, Pl.: v. GLORY. 2. gloriatio: Cic. 3. jactantia: Tac.: Quint. 4. jactatio: Cic.

**boastingly:** 1. gloriös: Pl. 2. jactanter: Tac.

**boat:** 1. linter, tris, f. (a kind of barge or canoe) Caes.: Cic.: v. 2. lenticulus (a small b.): Cic. 3. cymba (esp. in poet.): Hor.: Ov.: Cic.

4. scapha (a light b.): they jumped overboard into the b. de navi desiluerunt in s., Pl.: the men-of-war's b.s scaphæ longarum navium, Caes.: a fishing-boat, s. piscatoria, Just. 5. naïcilia: Cic.

**boat-hook:** \*contus hámatus.

**boating:** linnitum remigatio.

**boatman:** 1. nauta (the most gen. term) Hor. S. i, 5, ii. 2. lin- triarius Ulp.

**boatswain:** (?) scaphæ magister.

**bobbin:** v. REEL.

**bode:** v. TO PORTEND, PRESAGE.

**bodie:** māmilla, ls, n.: Mart.

**bodyless:** incorpóralis: v. INCOR- POREAL, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**bodyly (adj.):** i. e. pertaining to body; having the nature of body: 1. corporeus: b. nature, c. natura, Lucifer: b. plagues, c. pestes, Virg.

2. expr. by gen. of corpus: included in b. structures, inclusi in compagibus corporis, Cic.: b. weakness, c. imbecillitas, Cic.

3. corpóralis, e (mostly in late writers): b. defects, c. vita, Sen.

**bodily (adv.):** corpóraliter. Vulg. Col. 2, 9: Arnob.

**bodykin:** ácus obtusa: v. NEEDLE.

**body:** 1. The frame of an animal: corpus, óris, n.: a b. subject to death, mortale c., Cic.: the b. should be exercised, c. exercendum est, Cic.: the arms were stripped from the (dead) b.s of the enemy, arma detracta sunt corporibus hostium, Liv.: v. CORPSE. 2. Matter, any substance: corpus: b. cannot be conceived of apart from space, c. intel- ligiti sine loco non potest, Cic.: rough, smooth b.s, c. aspera, levia, Cic.: in- visible b.s, c. individua, Cic. (v. ATOM) there are four kinds of b.s, quattuor sunt generia corporum, Cic.

3. Any collective mass, esp. of persons: 1. corpus: the whole b. of the state, totum c. reipublicæ, Cic.: a political b., c. civitatis, Liv.: a head was wanting to the powerful b., c. vali- caput derat, Liv.: the b. of the entire Roman law, c. omnis Roman juris, Liv.

4. globus (prop. a circular mass): the b. of men round Fabius blamed the dictator, circa Fabi- g. increpat dictatorem, Liv.: b.s of

**soldiers scattered the mob.** militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. 3. mānus, ūs, *f.* (*a band of men*: usu. as collected for active service): *the new b.* had joined the old forces, nova m. cum veteribus copiis se conjuxerat, Caes.: Liv.: v. **BAND.** 4. nūmerus: *a large b.* of cavalry, magnus n. equitatus, Caes.: v. **NUMBER.** 5. multitudō (*a numerous b.*): *a numerous b.* of cavalry, m. equitum, Caes.: Cic. 6. collēgium (*only of persons holding the same offices*): *the b.* of praetors, praetorū c., Cic.: *the b.* of tribunes, tribunorum c., Caes. V. By analogy with animals, *the middle or bulkiest part*: *the b.* of a carriage, capsū thedae, Vitruv.: *of a ship*: V. **HULL.**

**body-guard:** 1. stipātōres corporis: Cic. (or simply stipātōres: Cic.). 2. satellites, um: *the king's b.*, regii s., Liv.: *Cæsar's b.*, s. Cæsaris, Tac. 3. corporis custōdes: Ulp. 4. cōhōrēs prætōriū (of a general): Caes.: Cic. 5. exercitus prætōriū (of the emperors): Suet. — also prætoriani milites, Plin.: v. **PRÆTORIAN.**

**bog:** pātūs: v. FEN, MARSH.

**boggle:** v. TO HESITATE, SHUFFLE.

**boggy:** plāstūr: v. FENNY, MARSHY.

**boil** (v.): A. Intrans.: 1. Lit.: whether of the liquid, or of the vessel containing it: 1. ferveo, būi, 2. and sometimes 3. (fervēre: Lucr.): *bring water, aqua fervens*, Cic. 2. fervesco, 3. (*to begin to b.*): *the pots are beginning to b.*, seriae f., Pl. 3. efervesco, fervi, 3: *waters b. when fires are put under them*, aqua ef. subditis ignibus, Cic. II. *To be cooked in liquid*: fervesco, bui, 3: *when this has b. d.*, hoc ubi inferuit, Hor.: Plin. Phr.: *to b. quickly* (i.e. to become soon soft in bing), in coctura celeriter madescere, Col.: comp. inf. B. (9). III. *To be agitated by heat, or in a similar way*:

1. ferveō, 2: *the sea b. with the tide*, f. aestu pelagis, Cic.: Virg. 2. aestu, i: *the whirlpool b.*, a. gurges, Virg.: *the wave is bing*, a. unda, Hor. 3. effervo (-esco), 3 (*to b. over*): *we have seen billowy Actēa b. over into the fields*, ef. in agros vidimus undantes Aetnam, Virg. 4. exæstuō, i (*to b. up*): *Etna b. up from its lowest depth*, Etna fundo ex, Imo, Virg. IV. *To be hot or ferid (fig.)*: 1. ferveō, 2: *his soul was bing with swelling wrath*, animus tumida servebat ab ira, Ov. Hor. 2. fervesco, 3: *the mind begins to b. with anger*, animus ira f., Lucr. 3. effervesco, 3: Cic. 4. aestuō, i: *his mind b. up with anger*, mens ex ira, Virg.: v. also **TO BE FIRE.**

B. Trans.: 1. fervefācio, feci, factum, 3: *to b. brine*, muriam f., Cels.: Plin. 2. interfervēfācio, 3: *to b. vinegar*, acetum in, Col. 3. cōquō, coxi, cōcūm, 3 (*gen. term for every kind of cooking*): *to b. food*, cibum [*aqua fērenti*] coquere, Lucr.: Liv.: ov. 4. concōquō, 3 (*b. together*): Lucr.: Plin. 5. dēcōquō, 3 (*b. down or thoroughly*): *to b. anything down to half the quantity*, aliquid in dimidium partem d., Hor.: Plin. 6. excōquō, 3 (*b. out or away*): *bi. it till you b.*, *away the half*, usque coquito dum dimidium excœquos, Cato. 7. incōquō, 3 (*b. in or with*): *to b. roots in wine*, radices Bacco in, Virg.: *to b. blood with herbs*, cruentum herbis in, Hor.: *to b. down juice with honey*, succum cum melle in, Cels. 8. percōquō, 3 (*b. thoroughly*): *to b. beef thoroughly*, bubulas canes p., Plin. 9. *In pass., to be b'd*: mādeō, uī, 2 (*strictly to be soaked*; hence, *to become tender with boiling*): *these things shall be b'd directly; I will see to it*, haec mādebunt, faxo, Pl.

**boil** (subs.): 1. firūculūs: Cels.: Plin. 2. vōmīca: Cic.: Cels.: Juv.

**boiled** (alij): elixi: *the meat is better b'd than roasted*, caro elixa esse quam assa solet suavior (cf. Pl. Most. 5, 66): Hor.: Plin.

**boiler:** 1. *A person who boils*:

1. coctor: Petr. 2. expr. by

verb: v. **TO BOIL.** II. *A large vessel for boiling in*: 1. abēnum: v. CALDRON. 2. caldārium (prop. *a vessel for hot water at baths*): Vitruv. 3. cortina (*a circular three-footed vessel*): Plin.: v. TRIPOD.

**boiling** (subs.): 1. cōctūra: Col.: Pl. 2. expr. by verb: v. TO BOIL (trans.).

**boisterous:** 1. Windy, stormy: 1. proclēsōs (*abounding in squalls*): a b. spring, ve p., Liv.: a b. venustus p., Ov. 2. turbidus (unquiet, troubled): *there was b. weather yesterday*, t. tempestas heri fuit, Pl.: Caes.: *the b.* south-west wind, Virg.

3. turbidētus (stronger than turbidus): Pl.: b. weather, t. tempestas, Cic. 4. inquiētus: *the b.* Adriatic, inq. Hadria, Hor. II. Noisy, turbulent: turbidus. b. manners, t. mores, t. b. and bawling disputant, t. et clamorous altercator, Quint.: v. TURBULENT.

**boisterously:** 1. turbidē: Cic.: Tac. 2. turbidētē: Cic.: v. TURBULENTLY.

**bold:** 1. Possessing courage: 1. anūmōs: v. SPIRITED. 2. audax, acīs (usu. of *reckless, evil daring, whether of persons or of actions*): *what second man is her after?* i? qui me alter est audacior homo?, Hor.: ber for crime, ad facinus audacior, Cic.: b. to endure all things, a. omnia perpeti, Hor.: a. b. deal, a. facinus, Ter. 3. audēns, entis (rare, and only of persons): Virg.: Tac. 4. fērox, oīs (i.e. high-spirited, martial), q. v.: *only of persons*: b. in fēro, f. bello, Hor.: b. in warfare, f. ad bellandum, Liv. II. Of expression: novel, striking: audax. b. dīthryamb: a. dīthryambi, Hor.: b. hyperbole, a. hyperbole, Quint. III. Prominent, projecting: q. v.: prōminēns.

**bold-faced:** Pbr.: *a b.-faced boy*, dure puer oris, Ov. (urbanas frontis, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11): v. IMPUDENT.

**boldly:** 1. audacter: Caes.: Cic. 2. fērōciter (with spirit: comp. bold, 4): *things b. done in war*, f. acta in bello, Liv.: Sall. 3. amīnōs: v. COURAGEOUSLY; v. also, RECKLESSLY, BRAVELY.

**boldness:** 1. Courage: 1. audācius; us. in bad sense: v. AUDACITY, DARING. 2. audēntia (a neutral word acc. to Nomus, 5, 84, but rare): *nor was Ibrus wanting in b.*, nec deficit a. Ibrus, Tac. 3. fidēntia: v. CONFIDENCE. II. Freedom (of speech): 1. libertas: v. FREEDOM, FRANKNESS. 2. audēntia: Plin. ep. (used with ref. to the use of novel or extraordinary language). Phr.: with b., libere, aperte: v. OPENLY, FRANKLY. III. Assurance, impudence: q. v.; jūpīdēntia. IV. Prominence, projection: q. v.

**bole:** v. TRUNK, STEM.

**bole** (fine earth): bolus or terra bolearis: M. L.

**bole:** i.e. *a round small-vessel*: follīcūs: v. POD, FOLLICLE.

**bolled:** i.e. swollen: q. v.

**bolster** (subs.): 1. cervical, alīs, n.: v. PILLOW. 2. pulvinus: v. CUSHION.

**bolster up** (v.): v. TO PROP UP.

**bolt** (subs.): 1. A missile: q. v.: tēlūm, fulmen.

II. A bar of iron, etc., esp. for securing doors: 1. pessūlūs: *I fasten the door with the b.*, pessūlūm ostio obdo, Ter. 2. obex, icis, m. and f.: Virg.: Tac.: v. BARRIER. 3. sēra: Varr.: Ov.: Juv.: 4. rēpāgūla, orum: Pl.: Cic. (Note.—All the above denote some kind of bar or bolt; the pessūlū being, however, smaller than the others, and usually of iron. Obex and repagula are used also of other kinds of barriers; pessūlū and sera only of doorfastenings.) III. In ship-building, etc.: clāvus: iron bs., clavi ferrei, Caes.: v. NAIL, STUD.

**bolt** (v.): 1. To fasten by a bolt, etc. 1. obsōrō, 1: *to b. a door*, ostium ob., Ter.: foris, Suet. 2. occlūdo,

si, sum, 3: *double b. the doors if you please*, occude, sis, foris ambobus pesulīs, Pl.: v. TO BAR, LOCK. II. To sift, flour: v. TO SIFT. III. To go down: q. v.: obsorbeo: Hor.

**bolter, bolting-sieve:** pollinātūm erūlīm: Pl.: Plin.

**bolus:** bolūs, M. L.

**bomb:** \* pīrōbōlūs: Kr. (after Reichenb.), and Georg. Or by circuml., \* glōbūs ferreus pulv're nitro troque confertus.

**bombard:** verbēro, i: v. TO BATTER. **bombardier:** \* pīrōbōlāriūs: or, as gen. term, tērmāriūs: v. ARTILLERYMAN.

**bombardment:** Phr.: during the b., \*dūm urbs tormentis (nitratīs) verberatur: *the b. of the city lasted three days*, \*pō tres (continuos) dies non destruerūt hostes omni telorum (nitratīrum) genere urbēm oppugnare.

**bombasin:** 1. bombycīnum: Isid.: v. SILK. 2. Cōa vestīs: of exceedingly thin, transparent fabric: v. Dict. Ant. s. n.

**bombast:** 1. ampullae, arum (prop. denoting bottles with round swollen bodies: ἀγκυλο, Cic.): *he flings aside b.*, project ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. Hence, to talk b., ampullor, i. Hor. 2. tīmor (verbōrum): Quint.: Gell.: v. INFLATION. Phr.: to write b., rumpere buccas, Pers. (N.B.—Magniloquēta and magnificēta (verbōrum) are often found in good sense: v. GRANDEUR, MAGNITUDE).

**bombastic:** 1. inflatūs: b. language, oratio quae turget et inf. est, Aut. Her.: Quint.: v. INFLATED. 2. tīmidus: *what in one passage is grand in another is b.*, quod alibi magnificūm, t. alibi, Quint.: a more b. discourse, timidior sermo, Liv. Phr.: to be b., tīmedū, 2: Tac.: Mart. (v. also preceding art.).

**bonduc:** 1. That which binds: 1. vincūlū (both for repressing and for uniting): bodies tightly bound with b.s, corpora constricta vincūlū, Cic.: Virg. Fig.: to fly forth from the b. of the body as from a prison, ex corpore vincūlū tangam carcer evolare, Cic.: the marriage b., v. jugale, Virg.: b. of relationship, v. propinquitātē, Cic. 2. nōdūs: the b. of superstition, nodi reliquion, Lucr.: the b. of friendship, n. amicitiae, Cic.: v. KNOT, ENTANGLEMENT.

3. catēna: the b. of the laws, c. legum, Cic.: v. BAND. 4. cōpūla (of that which unites): the unbroken b. (of mutual love), irrupta c., Hor.: the nuptial b., nuptialis c., Apul.: v. TIE, LEASH.

II. In pl., l. q. imprisonment (q. v.): vincūlū, orum: to be hurried away to b. and darkness, in vincula atque in tenebras abripi, Cic.: Liv.

III. A legal document which binds:

1. syngrāphā: to lend money on a b., pecuniam alicui per s. credere, Cic.: to deliver judgment on a b., jus ex s. dicere, Cic. 2. chīrōgrāphūm: Suet.: Gaius.

3. nōmen: I wish to pay in full, so that the b. may be cancelled and I may owe nothing, volo persolvere ut expungatur n. ne quid debeat, Pl. v. DERT.

**bond** (adj.): perh. only in phr. bond or free, where bond=slav., q. v.

**bondage:** 1. servitus, ūts, f. (loss of freedom: whether of an individual or of a community): Themistocles servitū Græciam liberavit, Cic.: Caes.: v. SLAVERY.

2. servitūm (=servitus): he was led by his creditor into b., ductus est ab creditore in s., Liv.: Ter.

3. familiātūs: ūs, m.: to be in a state of b., in f. esse, Cic. Fig.: the b. of virtue to pleasure, virtutis f. serviens tūs voluntati, Cic. 4. captivitātē: v. CAPTIVITY.

**bonded:** Pbr.: b. goods, \*merces importatae pro quibus portoria nondum soluta sunt: or perh., servae merces (just as servae aedes denotes a house liable to some charge: v. CÖPTHOLD).

**bond-maid, bond-woman**: familiā: Virg.: Cic.: v. HAND-MAID, SLAVE.

**bondman, bond-servant**: 1. familiūs, servus: v. SLAVE. 2. (strictly, of one *assigned over* to another in bondage): addictus: Cic.: Quint.: v. SLAVE.

**bone (subs.)**: 1. ὄσ, ossis, n.: *he is nothing but skin and bone*, ossa atque pelis totus: (*totus est*, Pl. (comp. Virg., *vix osibus haerent*): the *bones placed beneath the flesh have wonderful joints*, o. subjecta corpori mutabiles commissuras habent, Cic.: *an infant's bones*, infans o., Ov.: *broken bones*, fracta o., Cels.: *bones are sometimes dislocated, movement, o. interdum sedibus suis*, Cels.: *to set h.s. ossa reponere, collocare*, Cels.: *to remove a b. (by a surgical operation)*, o. lege, Sen. 2. ὄσικλινον (*a small b.*): Plin. 3. spina (*a jsh b.*): Quint. (For the particular bones of the human body, as *back-bone*, *spine-bone*, etc., see the several words.) 4. Fig.: *of the bones or body of the dead*; cīnēres (*also in sing.*): AVES.

**bone, of bone (a.j.)**: ossēs: *the b. handles of knives, manubria cutellorum* o., Juv.: Plin.

**bone (v.)**: i.e. *to remove bones*; exosso, i.: *to b. a conger-el.*, congrum ex., Ter.: Pl.

**boneless**: exos, ossis: Lucr.

**bone-setter**: qui (quae) ossa reponit, collocat: v. TO SUT.

**bone-setting**: ars ossum reponendum s. collocaendum.

**bonfire**: (r) ignes festi: Stat. Sil. 4, 8, 37 (Kr.): (*S.'s full expression is festos cumulari atribus ignes*).

**bon-mot**: dictum: Cic. Or. 2, 54, 22: *to indulge in b.s upon one's friends, in suos d. diceat*, Cic.: v. WITTYCISM.

**bonnet**: no exact word; the covering of a woman's head was by the Romans called mitra or calvatica (not calautica: v. *Forcell. s. v. Germ. ed.*), and for a man to wear such an article of dress was infamous. But it was rather a turban than at all like a bonnet.

**bonny**: pulcher: v. HANDSOME, PRETTY.

**bony**: ossēs: b. hands, o. manus, Juven.

**booby**: stultus: v. BLOCKHEAD, FOOL.

**book**: 1. *A literary work*: 1. liber, bri, m.: *to read b.s.*, 1. legere, Cic.: *to publish a b.*, 1. edere, Cic.: *to write a b.*, 1. scribere, Cic.: *the b. has been published*, l. exist, Cic.: *a bound b.*, 1. contingens, Ulp.: (*he the elder Pliny used to say that no b. was so bad as to be utterly useles*, dicere solebat nullum esse l. tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset, Plin. ep. 3, 5. 2. libellus (*a small b.*): Cic.: Ov. 3. völümē (*a roll*): *to unroll=turn over (hence, to read), to open a b. v. explicate or evolute*, Cic.: *Epicurus' divine b. revealing rule and judgment, coeleste Epicuri v. de regula et iudicio*, Cic. 4. cōdēx, icis, m. (*the leaves of which were arranged like those of mode n. b.*): *Piso has filled many b.s. Piso multos c. implevit*, Cic.: Ulp. 5. charta (strictly a leaf of papirus): *to grow pale with study of b.s.*, impallescere chartis, Pers.: *the b.s. of Ciceru, chartae Arpinac, Mart. Phr.*: *to get to the end of a b.*, ad umbilicos pervenire, Mart. (*the roller being finished off with bosses*): *to explain anything without b.*, aliquid ex memoria (memoriter) expovere, Cic.: v. BY HEART. II. *A division or portion of a literary work*: 1. liber: *three b.s respecting the nature of the gods are finished, tres l. perfecti sunt de natura Deorum*, Cic.: *I have lately read your fourth (book) de Finibus, legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus*, Cic. 2. völümē (*inasmuch as each often occupied a separate roll*): *there are too f/seen b.s of the Metamorphoses, sunt queque mutatae ter quinque v. formae*, Ov. III. In pl. books of business: tabulae: v. ACCOUNT-BOOK, and foll. art.

**book (v.)**: Phr.: *to b. a debt, no-*

men in tabulas, in codicem, or in libelum referre, Cic.

**book-binder**: glātiātor: Cic.

**book-binding**: v. BINDING.

**book-case**: 1. armānum (also of other clouds or presse): *the sixth b. (of the Ulpius library), sextum a.*, Vopisc.: Vitr. 2. tōrūl, plātei: v. BOOKSHELF.

**bookish**: libris deditus; librorum studiosior; librorum helluo (lit. a glut of books, Cic.): v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO.

**book-keeper**: actūrius: Aur. Vict.: v. ACCOUNTANT.

**book-keeping**: ars rationaria: v. ACCOUNTS.

**bō-k-seller**: 1. bibliopōla: Plin. ep.: Mart. 2. librāritus (esp. of one who transcribed books as well as sold them): Sen.: Gell. Phr.: *that's your book to pay the b.s.*, hic meret aera liber Sosii (with a jocose allusion to the name of a particular firm), Hor. A. P. 345: *to keep a b.s shop, librarium exercere* (Kir.): *to be a great b. nobilium librariarum factura*, Erasm. (ap. Kr.).

**book-shelf**: 1. plātei: *the b.s. round the walls, plātei circa parietes*, Ulp.: Pers. 2. (In pl.): sōrūl, orum (a book-case): *he put the Sibylline books in two sets of (r) gilded shelves*, libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus a. auratis, Suet. Aug. 31: v. BOOK-CASE.

**book-worm**: 1. *An insect that eats books*: 1. tīneā: Cato: Hor. 2. blatta: Hor.: Mart. II. *A person extremely fond of books*: v. BOOKISH.

**boom (subs.)**: 1. *A long pole or spar*: longirūs: Varr.: Caes. II. *A chain to prevent entrance into a harbour, etc.*: cātēna: Vitr. 5. 12. 1.

**boom (v.)**: sōno: v. TO ECHO.

**boon**: bōnum: v. GOOD, FAVOUR, BLESSING.

**boon-companion**: 1. comprānsor (table-companion): Cic. 2. compātrix (fam. compātrix, Pl.): combīnūs (both of drinking companions): Cic. 3. sōdālis: Pl.: Cic.: v. COMPANDE. —(N.B. All the above words excepting the last are terms of reproach.)

**boor**: (homo)agrestis, is (in pl. without subs.): Cic.: Ving.: v. PEASANT, CLOWN.

**boorish**: 1. agrestis, e: *an unlearned and b. race of men, hominum genus inductum et a. Cic.* 2. sūbāglūs (somewhat b.): Cic.: v. CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

**boorishly**: rusticē: Cic.: Hor.

**boorishness**: rusticitas: Ov.: *politeness, the opposite of which is b.*, uranitatis, cui contraria est r., Quint.

**boot (v.)**: prōsum: v. TO BENEFIT.

**boot to**: v. BESIDES, IN ADDITION.

**boot (subs.)**: 1. calēcūs (the gen. term for any kind of covering for the feet): Cic.: Hor.: v. SHOE. 2. cōthurnus (*a high boot, worn by hunters, tragedians, etc.*): Cic.: Virg.: Hor. 3. pēro, onis, m. (*made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by rustics*): Virg.: Liv. 4. cālīga (*a heavy low b. worn by soldiers*): Cic.: Suet.

**booted**: 1. calēcūs (strictly, wearing shoes: q. v.): Cic. 2. cālīgātūs (*wearing the soldiers' heavy boot*): Suet.

**boot-hoof**: tāberna: v. TENT.

**bootjack**: \*instrumentum ad calēcūm detrahenda.

**bootless**: irūtus: v. UNAVAILING, FRUITLESS.

**bootlessly**: frūstrā: v. IN VAIN.

**boot-tree**: forma cālīgāris: Edit. Diol. (or more generally, forma calēcūm).

**booty**: 1. praeda: *to employ b. and its proceeds on the decorations of the city, praedas ac manubrias in urbis ornamenti conferre*, Cic.: *to grant the b. to the soldiers, praedam militibus dare*, Care, Cic.: v. PLUNDER. 2. mānūbia, arum (*the money obtained by the sale of b.*): Hostilius with the proceeds of the b. inclosed the comitium, Hostilius

sepsit de m. comitium, Cic.: Liv.: v. SPOILS. 3. praēmium (poet.): *to carry stolen b. in one's dress, raptā p. ueste ferre*, Tib.: Ov. Phr.: *to carry off b.*, praedari: v. TO PLUNDER.

**booze**: pōto: v. TO GUZZLE.

**boracic**: \*boracicum: M. L.

**borax**: \*subborax sodae: M. L.

**border (subs.)**: 1. Edge: 1. limbus (of dress): *a cloak with an embroidered b.*, pictio chlamys l., Virg.: Ov. 2. margo, finis, m. and f.: *the b. of a fountain, m. tontis*, Ov. 3. óra: *the b. of a shield, o. clipei*, Virg.: v. EDGE, RIM. II. *A side bed in a garden*: (?) area maceriae semitiae adiacens: v. BED. III. *Boundary*: finis, is, m., rarely f.: *to have a farm on the b.s, finem sub utrinque [corum] areare, Hor: there was neither river nor mountain to mark their b.s, neque flumen neque mons erat qui l. eorum discerneret*, Sall.: v. BOUNDARY. Phr.: *the b.s (i. e. the districts situated near the boundaries), agrī limitanei*, Cod. Theod.

**border (v.)**: A. Intrāns: I. To b. on: i. e. to adjoin, have a common boundary with: 1. taingo, tētigi, tactum, 3: *the farms b. on the Tiberini t.*, fundi Tiberini t., Cic.: Caes. 2. attingo, 3: *the district b'd on Cilicia, regio Ciliciam attingebat*, Cic.: *the Nervii b.d upon their territories, eorum fines Nervii attingebant*, Caes. 3. contingo, 3: *they border upon the territories of the Arverni, fines Arvernorū continunt*, Caes.: Liv. 4. circumjācō, 2 (with dat.): *the Chersonesus and the parts which b. on Europe*, Chersonesus queaque c. Europae, Liv.: v. TO ADJOIN, BE ADJACENT. II. *To resemble closely*: finitimum, confinem esse: *the false b.s so closely on the true, ita finitima falsa sunt versi*, Cic.: *the poet b.s on the orator, poeta oratori finitimus est*, Cic. B. Trans.: praetexo, texui, textum, 3: *bright purple often b.s your dress, purpura saepe tuos fulgens p. amictus*, Ov.: *the Mincius b.s its banks with reeds, p. arundine ripas Mincius*, Virg.: *both nations are b'd by the Rhine, utraeque nationes Rheno praetexturunt*, Tac. Phr.: *a gold edge b. d the cloak, chlamydem limbus oblatu aureus*, Ov.: v. TO EDGE, TO BIND.

**borderer**: 1. finitimus: Caes. Cic. 2. accōla: Pl.: Liv. 3. (esp. in pl.) qui attingunt, etc.: v. TO BORDER.

**bordering** (adj.): 1. affinis, e: *an nation b. upon the Moors, gens e. Mauris*, Liv. 2. finitimus: *the Gauls b. upon the Belgæ, Galli Belgiis t.*, Caes.: *the atmosphere b. on the sea, aer mar f.*, Cic. Fig.: *a rice will be found b. upon each virtue, unicuique virtutum finitimum vitium repertetur*, Cic.

**bore (c.)**: I. *To make a circular hole*: 1. perfōrō, 1 (simple verb foro, rare: Col.: Macl.): *to b. a hole through a ship, navem p.*, Cic. Col. 2. exācōvo, 1: *the Gallic gimlet has a hole (in a tree) without becoming heated*, Gallica terebra ex., nec urit, Plin.: Col. 3. tētēbro, 1: *to b. vines, vites t.*, Col.: *to b. the eye with a sharp weapon, lumen telo acuto t.*, Virg. 4. extērēbro, 1 (to b. out): *the gold had been b.d out, aurum extērēbratum erat*, Cic. 5. pertērēbro 1 (to b. through): *to b. through a pillar, columnam p.*, Cic.: Vitr. II. *To weary by importunity, etc.*: obtundo, tidi, tūsum, 3: *if I could sleep, I would not b. you with such long letters, ego si somnum capere possem, tam longis te episitoli non obtundere*, Cic. Att. 8. 1. Phr.: *to b. any one as he is reading, by gossiping, aliquem legente impellere quoivis sermone molestum*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: *b.d with hoarse-throated Codrus' Theseid, vexatus iuvi Theseide Codri*, Juv.: *you b. me, ediosus mihi es*, Pl.: v. TO WORRY, HARASS.

**bore (subs.)**: I. *That which bores*: v. BORER, GIMLET. II. *A hole made by boring*: forāmen: v. HOLE. Phr.: *the b. of a gun, \*cavus pars (cavum) scopeti*. III. *One who ureas*: 1.

**inepitus** (the nearest word: cf. Cic.'s description of the inepitus, Or. 2, 4, 17): *he is a b. and a bit of a brag*, inepitus et tantacior hic pauci est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49.

**2. importūnus**: v. DISAGREEABLE, UNAMENABLE.

**3. ðōiosus**: cf. to BORE (fin.).

**4. mōlestus**: v. TROUBLESONE: (and cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 65).

**borer**: tērēbra (instrument): Col.: Plin.: GIMLET.

**boring** (subs.): tērēbrāto: Col.

**boring-worm**: tērēdo, iñis, f.

Plin.: Õv.

**born**: 1. nātus (v. ñORTU, TO BE): *young men b. of a most distinguished family*, amplissima familia n. adolescentes, Caes.: b. of a tigress, de tigride n., Õv.: nations b. for slavery, nationes n. servitui, Cic.: an animal b. to endure toils, animal n. tolerate labores, Õv.

**2. gēnitus**: b. of a concubine, pellice g., Liv.: b. in the seventh month (of pregnancy), septimo mensis g., Plin.

**3. be**: 1. nascor, nātus, 3: we are b. for wretchedness, in miseriam nascimur, Cic.: grandchildren, and those who shall be b. of them, nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis, Virg.: to be b. feet foremost, in pedes procedere nascētem, Plin.

**2. renascor**, 3 (to be b. again): nor let the mysteries of Pythagoras, b. again, deceive you, nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renat, Hor.

**3. ðōrīc, ortus**, 4: *the soil upon which you were b. and begotten*, solum in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. v. TO ARISE, SPRING. Phr.: it is natural to be b. head first, ritu naturae capite hominem gigni est, Plin.: where twins are b., editis geminis, Plin.: to be born defective, fully formed, truncos, integros gigan, Plin.

**boron**: \*bora or borium: M. L.

**borough**: mūnicipūm (prop. an incorporated b., subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws): *the foremost man of his b.*, sui m. primus, Cic.: v. MUNICIPAL TOWN. For the looser sense, V. TOWN.

**borrow**: I. As the correlative of "lend": mūtiōr, 1. to b. sums of money, pecunias m., Caes.: we will b. of Carlius, a Caelio mutuabimur, Cic. Phr.: to endeavour to b. money, mutuum argentum querare, Pl.: to b. money of any one, mulitas pecunias ab aliquo sumere, Cic.: to b. money at interest, numos conducere, Hor.; pecuniam c., Juv.: to b. money for the sake of paying a debt, versuram facere, Cic.

II. To take from another for one's own use; to adopt: 1. mutiōr, 1. to shine with light b'd from him (the sun), mutata ab eo luce fulgere, Plin. orator b's his subtlety from the Academy, orator subtilitatem ab Academia m., Cic.

2. pētō, ivi, item, 3: to b. words from the Greeks, verba a Graecis p., Cic.: Tac. v. TO DERIVE. Phr.: b. shame, if you have none, si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, Pl. v. TO DERIVE, TAKE, ADOPT.

III. To assume, imitate: q. v.

**borrowed**: Lit. of money; and by analogy, of other things: 1. mūtiōs: b. money, m. argentum, Pl.; m. pecunia, Cic. Phr.: money b. from bankers, aes circumforanum, Cic.

2. mūtiōtūs: v. TO BORROW (II. 1.).

3. alienis (i.e. belonging to another): to

shine in b. plumes, alienis bonis gloriari,

Phaedr.: to frame edicts with the help of b. talent, edicta al. formare ingenio,

Suet.

**borrower**: qui mutuatur.

**borrowing** (subs.): 1. mūtiōs-

tio: Cic.

2. versura (a b. of money to pay a debt): Ter.: Cic.

**bosky**: silvestris, e. a b. hill, s.

collis, Caes.: a b. place, s. locus, Cic.

**bosom** (subs.): 1. sinus, ñs (the

breast; also, the folds of the dress about the breast): to put one's hand into a person's b., manus in s. accliviter insertere, Ter.: give me the letter from his b., cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas, Cic.: Antony opposed his b. to the drawn sword, opposuit s. Antonius

stricto ferro, Tac. Flg.: of an embrace, affection: to receive a person to one's b. and embrace, suo s. complexu aliquem recipere, Cic.: to weep in the bosom of a friend, in amici s. defere, Plin. So of the interior, midst, of any place: to be dragged from the b. and lap of one's country, e s. emiroque patriae abstrahi, Cic.: in the b. of profound peace, in intimo s. pacis, Plin.

2. grēmīum (strictly lap: q. v., but also sometimes used for bosom, esp. in its more fig. acceptations): he flings himself upon thy b., in tuum se reject, Lucr. (of Mars and Venus): (the land) which embraces in its b. my father's bones, quae patris gremio complectitur ossa, Virg.: the Po issues from the b. of mount Vesulus. Padus gremio Vesuli moniti profuit, Plin.: the earth receives the seed in its b., terra gremio semen excipit, Cic.

3. pectus, ñris, s. (the breast): whereas sinus and grēmīum do not denote parts of the body, but of the dress as connected with posture): to beat the b., ferire pectora, Ov.: v. BREAST.

In fig. sense it is equiv. to the Eng. heart (q. v.): hence phr. a bosom friend, pectus amicitiae, Mart. 9, 14. Phr.: he is one of my b. friends, est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic.: your b. friend, tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl.: they are b. friends, uterque utriusque est cordi, Ter.: thee my b. friend, te partem mea animae, Hor. (but the Latin is much stronger): v. BREAST, HEART, BOWELS.

**bosom** (v.): chiefly in p. part. 'bosomed': Phr.: a town b.d in woods, \*oppidum silvis undique cinctum.

**bosquet**: silvula: Col.

**boss**: 1. bulla: to remove the golden b.s from the falling doors, b. aureas ex valvis anterier, Cic.: the b. the ornaments of boyhood, b. ornamentum pueritiae, Cic. (v. DICT. ANT. s. v.).

2. umbilicus (the end of a roller for books, mays, etc.): Cat.: Mart.

**botanic, botanical**: 1. herbari-

us: b. (science), barberia sc. ars, Plin.: a b. subject, \*res b., Linn.

2. bōtāničus: b. gardens, \*horti b., Linn.: b. friends, \*amici b., Linn.

**botanist**: 1. herbarius: Plin.

2. bōtāničus: most distinguished b.s, praestantissimi botanici, Linn.

**botanize**: \*herbarium exercere; herbas legere or colligere: v. BOTANY.

**botany**: 1. herbaria (sc. ars): Plin. vii. 2. \*bōtāniča: Linn.

**botch** (subs.): I. a swelling on the skin: v. BLOTH.

II. A clumsy piece of work, usu. of repairing: centunculus male consarcinatus, Apul.; pannus male, imperite s. inconcinnus assutus: cf. Hor. A. P. 16: v. PATCH,

BEHEMOTH.

**botch** (v.): I. To mend clumsily:

1. sarcio, rēsarcio, 4: with some qualifying words as male, imperite: v. TO PATCH UP.

2. (māle) consarcino: Apul.

III. To do anything clumsily:

Phr.: this has been b'd, est hoc impe-

rite factum, Cic.: to b. an affair, rem (negotium) male gerere, Cic.: to b. words, verba (male) consarcinare, Gell.: the ship was b'd, navis inscite facta est, Livi.

**botcher**: i.e. a clumsy workman;

esp. of the tailor's craft: \*sartor (sarcinātor) imperitus: v. CLUMSY, UNSKIL-

FUL.

**both**: 1. ambō, ambae, ambō

(regarded as forming a unity): we are

b. very curious, sumus a. belle curiosi,

Cic.: b. the consuls, consulē a., Liv.

2. gēmīus (of things that are na-

naturally or usu. In pairs): b. eyes, ge-

mina acies, Virg.: b. feet, g. pedes, Ov.

b. hands, g. manus, Mart.

3. duo, duae (used like the preceding; but chiefly poet.): he raised an imm-use

bowl with b. his hands, ingentem manu-

bus tollit cratera d., Ov.: mutual re-

gard and social love ruled them b., mu-

nia cura duos et amor socialis habebat,

Ov.

4. uterque, utraque, utrumque

(regarded as separate, yet placed in the same relation to a third object). Although the Eng. word is plu. and takes the plu. verb, the Latin word is gen. sing., except when it denotes two parties; but the verb is sometimes plu. with the sing. of uterque: b. came with an army, uterque cum exercitu ventus, Caes.: b. parents, uterque parens, Ov.: to argue on b. sides, in utramque partem disserere, Cic.: they are b. mad, uterque insanuit, Pl.: b. of them lead out their armis from the camps, uterque eorum ex castis exercitum ducunt, Caes.: b. parties made a cruel use of their victory, utriusque victoriam crudeliter exercabant, Sall.: he stretched out b. hands, palmas utrasque tenet, Virg. Phr.: on b. sides, utrumque: as, the trumpets sound on b. sides, tubae utrumque canunt, Pl.: to multilat a viper at b. ends, viperam unam praecidere, Plin.: Cic.: to b. places, in b. directions, utrumque, Cic.: Liv.: also in same sense utrumque: Cic. Hor.

**both** (conj.): 1. both . . . and (I) et . . . ét: b. the pupil and the tracker, ei discipulus et magister, Pl. (ii) et . . . quē: this has always been an honour b. to individuals and to communities, id et singulis universisque semper honori fuit, Llv. (iii) quā . . . tum: fortuna has very great influence b. over affairs generally and especially in war, fortuna q. in reliquis rebus, tum praecepit in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: Cic. (iv) tum . . . tum (N.B. Not tum . . . tum): b. elegant, and also full of strength, tum elegans, tum fortissimum, Quint. (But in Cic. probably what is done at successive times). (v) quā . . . tum quā (only with ref. to place): ivy clothes everything, b. the lower part of the villa and the spaces between the pillars, omnia convestit hedera qua basim viliae, qua intercolumnia, Cic.: Plin. (vi) simil . . . simil (i.e. at one and the same time): they came to him to the camp, b. to excuse themselves, and that they might obtain their request about the truce, ad eum in castra venerunt, s. sui purgandi causa, s. id ut inducits impetrarent, Caes.: Liv.

2. both . . . and not: (i) et . . . néque (neg. v. NOT ONLY . . . BUT ALSO), (ii) ét . . . ét nō (where a single word is qualified by the negative): this will b. be very agreeable to me, and not very much out of the way for you, id et nobis erit periculum et tibi non sane devinum, Cic. See L. G. § 568.

**bother** (v.): v. TO TEAZE, ANNOY.

**bots**: ascariides, um.j.: M. L.

**bottle** (subs.): I. A vessel for holding liquids:

1. ampulla: a. b. covered with leather, a. rubida, Pl.

Cic.: an oil-b., am. olearia: a dealer in or maker of b.s, ampullarius, Pl.

2. lägena (with handle=flagon, q.v.): the b.s were emptied, l. exsiccatæ sunt, Cic.: Hor.: the neck of a b., cervix lägenae, A small b. of the kind: läguncula: Plin. Col.

III. A bundle or truss (of hay): feni fascis (?) : v. BUNDLE.

**bottle** (v.): Phr.: to b. wine from the cas's, vīnum de dolis diffundere, Col.: Hor.: in ampullas infundere.

**bottom** (subs.): I. fundus: the b. of a chest, armari f., Cic.: Nereus stirps up the sea from the b. of a trench, fossie s., Caes.: the b. of a pond, s. stagni, Ov.

3. imus (adj. usu. agr. with word corresp. to the Eng. word dependent on "bottom": see L. G. 342): at the b. of an oak, ad imam quercum, Phaedr.: at the b. of the ear, in aura ima, Plin.: a hill gradually rising from the b., locus paulatim ab imo accedit, Caes.: from the b. to the top, ab imo ad summum, Hor.: the b. of the sea, tma (pl.) maris Plin.

4. infimus (used like imus): from the b. of an altar, ab infima ar-

**Cic.**: at the b. of a hill, sub inf. colle, Caes.: a hill gently rising from the b., collis leniter ab infimo accedit, Caes. **Phr.**: the net went to the b., abiit rete pessum, Pl.: many cities have sunk to the b. of the sea, multae per mare pessum subsederunt urbes, Lucr.: in certain channels the sea is so deep that no anchors can find b., mare certis canaliibus ita profundum ut nullae ancoras fidant, Plin.: to send to the b.; v. TO SINK; to understand a thing to the b., rem penitus intelligere, CIC. v. THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY. **II.** Low ground: vallis: v. VALLEY. **III.** A ship: q. v. **IV.** Foundation; cause: q. v. **Phr.**: he was at the b. of that plan, ejus consilii anchor fuit, Caes.: who will not believe that you have been at the b. of this? hor quis non eredat ab te esse ortum? Ter. **V.** Dregs: q. v.: caeci, cis.

**bottom (v.)**: I. To found or rest upon: q. v. II. To furnish with a bottom: Phr.: to a chest: \*armarium fundo instruere. III. Toezominio to the bottom, i.e. thoroughly: rem penitus perspicere, cognoscere: v. TO STRETCH.

**bottomless**: 1. profundus (not strictly without any bottom); but very deep, unfathomable): a. b. and boundless sea, mare p. et immensus, CIC.: b. Chaos, p. Chaos, Val. Fl.: Virg. As subs., profundum a. b., abyss. Virg.: Ov. More precisely, 2. fundo carentes: a. b. river, amnis f. carentes, Plin. Phr.: an absolutely b. ocean, \*mare proarsus infinita altitudine: v. DEPTH.

**bottomry**: Phr.: a contract of b., contractus trajectus, Cod. Just.: menem tent on b., pecunia trajecticia, Ulp.: Papin.: pecunia nautica, Scaev. Dig.: interest payable on b., fenus nauticum, Dig.: nautica usura, Dig.

**bough**: 1. rāmus: Cic.: Virg. 2. frons, dis, f. (a leafy b.): Cic.

Hor.: v. BRANCH.

**bougie**: \*virga cera: M. L. boulder: saxum magnum ad teres.

**boulevard**: v. AVENUE, STREET.

**bounce (v.)**: I. To spring: sallio, exsilio, 4. II. To boast: q. v.

**bouncing (adj.)**: v. STOUT, STRONG.

**bound (subs.)**: I. A physical limit:

v. **BOUNDARY**: II. A moral limit: 1. finis, is, m. and f. (usu. m.): there are fixed b.s (of right and wrong), sunt certi f., Hor., CIC.: to live within the b.s of nature, intra naturam f. vivere, Hor. 2. modus: to set some b.s and limits to a speech, in aliquem et finem orationi facere, CIC.: to put b.s to mourning, medium lugendi facere, CIC.: Hor.: to overstep the b.s (of propriety), finem et m. transire, CIC.: to keep within b.s in our sport, ludendi modum retinere, CIC. 3. terminus: we must settle what are the limits in friendship, and as it were the b.s of love, constituti sunt qui sunt in amicitia fines et quasi t. diligendi, CIC.: v. LIMIT. Phr.: appetites which exceed due b.s, appetitus qui longius evagantur; non satis a ratione retinetur, CIC. III. A leap, spring: q. v. saltus, us.

**bound (r.)**: A. Trans.: 1. continet, ū, tenit, 2. they are b.d on every side by the nature of their country, unde loci natura continentur, Caes.: the Helvetii arr b.d on one side by the river Rhine, H. una ex parte flumen Rheno continentur, Caes. 2. finio, 4: the tongue is placed in the mouth, b.d by the teeth, in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, CIC.: Ov. 3. definitio, 4: olive trees b. the farthest part of the farm, fundi extremam partem oleae d., CIC. 4. termino, i. the sea b. all lands, mare terras t. omnes. Lucr.: olive trees b.d the place, locum oleae terminabant, CIC.: to b., glory by the same limits as life, hisdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam t., CIC.

5. ambio, 4 (only of a boundary which winds round; as a river, etc.): on the other sides Germany is b.d by the Ocean, cetera Oceanus ambit, Tac.: v.

**to encircle**. (To b. b.d in geog. sense may also be expr. by separari, as Germania a Gallia, Tiber. 1. Itheno [fluminis] separatur, Tac.). **B.** Intrans.: sâlio, exsilio, 4. v. TO LEAP, SPRING.

**bound (adj.):** Phr.: the ship is b. for Greece, navis in Graeciam tendit, we are b. for Iatium, tendimus in Latium, Virg.: the ships were wind-b., naves tenuerant, Caes.: we were ice-b., \*glacie retenti sumus.

**boundary**: 1. finis, is, m. (also sometimes f.): the b. of an empire, f. imperii, Sall.: the b. of a province, f. provinciae, Liv.: our neighbours are at variance about their b.s, vicini nostrum ambigunt de finibus, Ter.: to extend one's b.s, fines proterre, CIC. v. TERRITORIES. 2. limes, its, m. (esp. a fortified b. or b-wall): to divide a plain by a b., parti limites campum, Virg.: to advance the b., i. agere, Tac., Vell. 3. terminus: a dispute about b.s, contentio de terminis, CIC.: the b.s of estates, possessum termini, CIC. 4. confinium (a neutral b.): Caes.: Tac. Phr.: the extreme b. of the world, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, CIC.: a fixing of b.s, terminatio, Inser.: a marker of b.s, metatar, CIC.: the god of b.s, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia: v. DICT. ANT. s. v.

**boundary (adv.):** 1. terminatilis, b. stones, t. lapides, Amm. 2. limitanum (see BOUNDARY, 2). b. londis, agri l., Cod. Theod.: b. troops, milites l., Cod. Theod.

**bounden**: debitus: a. b. duty, d. officium, CIC. Phr.: it is our b. duty, omnino oportet nos, debemus: v. IT BEHVES.

**boundless**: 1. infinitus: a. b. in, im. imperium, CIC. 2. profundus (v. BOTTOMLESS): b. (i.e. insatiable) lusts, p. libidines, CIC.: b. avarice, p. avaritia, Sall.: v. INFINITE.

**boundlessness**: v. INFINITY.

**boundeous**: v. BOUNTIFUL.

**boundlessly**: v. BOUNTIFULLY, LIBERALLY.

**boundiful**: 1. bénignus: those who wish to be more b. than their means allow, are wrong, qui benigniores esse volunt quam res patitur, peccant, CIC., V. GENEROSUS. 2. largus: CIC.: b. in disposition, largus animo, Tac.: v. PLENTIFUL, LIBERAL. 3. plenus (poet.): b. horn, p. cornu, Hor.

**boundifully**: 1. bénignē: to supply money b., pecuniam praebere, Pl.: CIC. 2. largē, to give b., large dare, CIC.: Hor. v. GENEROSITY, LIBERALLY.

**boundifulness**: bénignitas: the b. of nature, b. naturae, CIC.

**buony**: 1. Liberality: 1. largitas, Ter.: the earth pours forth its produce with the greatest b.s, terra fruges cum maxima l. fundit, CIC.: v. LIBERALITY. 2. bénignitas, liberalitas, v. GENEROSITY.

II. A premium, reward: 1. praemium: to prevail upon any one by b.s and promises, aliquid p. pollentiationibus persuadere, Caes.: CIC. 2. auctorātūm: a. b. for retired gladiators (to induce them to appear again in the arena), rudiariis a. Suet.

**bouquet**: I. A bunch of flowers: v. NOSEGAY. II. The perfume of wine:

1. flôs, floris, n.: the b. of wine, flos Liberi, Pacuv.: the b. of old wine, fetoris veteri vini, Pl. 2. ôdor, ôris: Pl.: Phaedr.

**bourgon**: flôeo: v. TO BUD, SPROUT.

**bourn**: v. BOUND, LIMIT.

**bout**: 1. certamen, finis, n.: a drinking-b., vîni c., Tib. 3, 6, 11: they have a b. at quoits, ineunt certamina disci, Ov. M. 10, 27, 1. (Similarly with verb, it is no pleasure [to me] to join in drinking-b.s, nee juvat certare mero, Hor.) 2. cõmissatio (a drinking-bout, a revel, q. v.): to spend one's leisure in banquets and drinking-b.s, convivis c. que otium terere, Liv.: CIC. v. REVELLING.

**bovine**: 1. bûbulus, Varr.: Col. 2. bovinus. Theod., Prisc.

**bow (r.):** A. Trans.: I. To bend: flexo, inclino: to incline, q. v.

II. To lower by bending, esp. in token of respect: 1. demitto, misi, misum, 3: to b. one's head (in order to pass under an archway, caput d., CIC.: of drooping flowers, Ov. (comp. the phr. fascies demittere, to lower the fasces in token of submission, CIC.)). 2. submittit, i. b.ing their heads they entered the low gateway, summis humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov.: to b. as do girls, curtsey, \*genua flexa s. (Georg.).

3. inclino, i: v. TO BEND. III. To depress, sublue (q.v.), submittit, 3: to b. one's spirits to misfortunes, ad calamitatem animos s., Liv.: to b. minds to love, animos amoris s., Virg.: v. TO SUBJECT.

**B.** Intrans.: To lower the head or incline the person: esp. in token of respect or submission: Phr.: I b. to your potent wisdom (lit. yield the hands to be bound, in token of defeat), efficaci de manus sapientiae, Hor.: Caes.: to take off one's hat and b. to any one, caput revolare et salutare acclinem, Arnob. 7, p. 221: (but this does not appear to have been a usual mode of respectful salutation, not being mentioned by CIC. where we might have expected to find it, de Sen. 18, 63; q. v.): to b. to any one, aliquem summissio capite salutare: v. sup. II. (1, 2).

**bow (verb, subs.):** Phr.: to enter a house with a b., domum summissio capite (honoris causa) intrare: to make a b. to any one: v. TO NOW (fin.). But generally salutary may be used as the Latin correlative to the Eng. word: v. SALUTATION.

**bow (subs.):** I. An instrument for discharging arrows: 1. arcus, us: to bend a b. against any one, a. in aliquem intendere, CIC.; tendere, Hor.; dirigere, Pers.; lunare, Ov.: a bent b., a. adductus, Virg.: an un bent b., a. remissus, Hor. Phr.: a manufactory of b.s, fabrica arcuaria, Veg.: a b.-maker, arcuarius, Dig. 2. cornu, n. (poet.: lit. a horn): to discharge arrows from a Parthian b., Partho torquere c. splacula, Virg. Ov. Prov.: to have two strings to your b., duplix spe utier, i.e. uti, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 13. III. Anything shaped like a bow, or curved: arcus: a harbour curved to a b., portus curvatus in arcum, Virg.: Ov.: v. ARCH.

IV. A musician's b.: (not plectrum, which was a small quill or stick used for striking the strings of a lyre): arcus, with some such word as lidium or \*violinarius understood: v. FIDDLE-STICK. 5. A tie of ribbon, etc.: \*fasciolarie plexus s. nexus. (or perhaps nodus, cf. Virg. Ecl. 8, 77).

**bow-bearing**: arcitens, entis, Ov.

**bowed**: I. curvus: b. limis, c. membra, Ov.: b. old age, c. senecta, Ov.

2. incurvus: Ter.: a b. statue, in statua, CIC.

**bow-legged**: 1. valgus: Pl.: Cels. 2. varus, Varr.

**bowman**: sagittarius: Caes.: CIC.

**bowels**: I. The intestines of an animal: 1. alvis, i. f.: a purging of the b., purgatio alvi, CIC.: to relieve the b., a. exonerare, Plin.: to confine the b., a. strinere, cohíbere, comprimere, etc., Cels.

2. pantics, um, m. (comice): Pl.: Mart.

3. venter, tris, m. (prop. the stomach): Col.: Plin.: 4. viscera, um (including all the exterior parts): Cels.: Ov.: v. INTESTINES.

II. The interior of anything: viscera, um: the b. of the earth, v. terrae, Ov.: the b. of Mount Etna, v. Monti Aetnae, Virg.: in the veins and b. of the republic, in venis atque in v. reipublicae, CIC.

III. Fig.: of emotion: v. PITY, COMPASSION, HEART.

**bower**: 1. trichila: a cool b. with shady reeds, t. umbrieris frigida arimidibus, Virg. Cop.: Col. 2. umbraculum: the plant vines twine into b.s, lentea texunt umbracula vites, Virg.: Var. CIC.

3. umbra: a secret b., secreta u., Prop.

**bowl (subs.):** 1. crater, crista, m.

(*a large b. for mixing*): Virg.: Ov. 2, crāēra (=crater): Cic.: Hor. 3, pātēra (*a flat, open b. used esp. in sacrifices*): Cic.: Hor.: v. CTF, GOBLET. Phr.: *the b. of a spoon*, cava pars cochlearis.

bowl (*v.*): i.e. *to roll a ball or round body forcibly along*: v. TO ROLL, HURL. Phr.: *to b. well*, \*scite globulum intendere (?)

**bowler**: expr. by verb: v. TO BOWL. **bowl-line** (*2*) *tunis veli orae annexus*.

**bowling-green**: locus planus et heribus ad globulis ludendum aptus.

**bowls**: \*globuli lucenti.

**bowsprit**: \*iūlūs proralls: (*Kr. and Georg.*).

**bowstring**: nervus: *a supply of b.s* (*including strings for catapults, etc.*), copia nervorum. Veg.

**box** (*subs.*): *1*, A chest, etc.: *1*, arc (intended for keeping things out of the reach of others: arco): *a large b. full of poisons*, a ingens venenorum plena, Suet.: *a small b. or chest*, arcula: Cic. 2, capsula (esp. for books): Hor.: *a small b. of the kind*, capsula: Cat.: Plin. 3, cista (for clothes, money, etc.): Cic.: Hor.: cistula, cistella, cistellula (denoting *small b.s of the kind*).

*4*, scrinium (for papers, etc.; a writing-desk): Hor. 5, alabaster, tri-

m., (for perfumes): V. ALABASTER: Cic.: (*also alabaster, or -tra: Mart.*) 6, pyxis, idis, f. (*a small b. for medicines, etc.*): *a small b. of poison*, p. veneni, Cic.: *a gold b.*, anrea p., Suet.

*11*, An enclosed seat in the theatre: \*sedes in podio theatri clausa, secreta. *III*, The front seat on a couch, \*sedes anterior curru.

**box**, a shrub: buxus, 1, f.: *the b. thick with leaves*, b. densa foliis, Ov.

Mart.: *a plantation of b.*, buxetum, Mart.: *a mould made of b.*, uxera forma, Col.: *b.-wood polished b.* the lathe, torno vasile buxum, Virg.

**box**, a blow with the hand: *1*, Alapa: *to give any one a smart b. on the ear*, aluci gravem ducere a., Haedr.: Juv. *2*, cōlāpus (with the fist): v. blow. Alapa, is a blow with the flat hand ('a slap'), hence less severe than colaphus.

**box** (*v.*): *1*, To give a b. on the ear, etc.: v. box (*subs.*). *II*, To fight with the fists: *1*, pugnus certare: Cic. *2*, pūgilō, i.: Apul.

**boxer**: pūgil, is: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. **boxing, boxing-match**: *1*, pāgiōtio: Cic. *2*, pūglītus, ūs: Pl. I. Plin. (*Pugna may also be applied to a boxing-match*, cf. Virg. A. 5. 365.) Phr.: *famed (Pollux) or process in b.*, superare pugnus nobilis, Hor.

**boxing-glove**: caestus, ūs: Cic.: Virg.

**boy**: *1*, pūrū, ēri (*a male child; a lad; also a slave*): provide a nurse for the b., puer nutricem para, Ter.: the b., Ascanius, p. Ascanius, Virg.: *the dinner is served by three b.s (slaves)*, coena ministratur p. tribus, Hor. *Dīmīn*, pūrūlūs, a little b.: Cic. *2*, pūsio, ūns, m. (*a little fellow*): sometimes with an imputation of unchastity: cf. Juv. 6, 34): Cic. *3*, pūpus: v. BABY, INFANT. *Dīmīn*, pūrūlūs, a little boy: Cat. Phr.: *a bit of a b.*, frustum pueri, Pl.: *to become a boy again*, rēpūrēscere, Cic.

**boyhood**: *1*, pūrūtīs (*v. CHILDHOOD*): *to keep the tenor of one's life from b.*, vitas cursum a p. tenere, Cic.: Sall. *2*, actas pūrūtīs: Cic. Phr.: *we were devoted to these pursuits from b.*, his artibus a pueris dedit sumus, Cic.: *I have known the man from b.*, hominem a puer cognovi, Cic.

**boyish**: pūrūtīs, e: *that was done with mainly sūrīl, b. judgment, acta illa res est animo virilli, consilio p.* Cic.: *b. wishes*, p. vota, Ov.: v. CHILISH.

**boyishly**: pūrūtītēr: Pl.: Cic.

**brace** (*subs.*): *1*, A support (in architecture): *1*, fibula: *the beams*

*were kept apart by a pair of b.s on each side*, trabea binis utrumque f. distinbatur, Caes.

*2*, cātēna: Cato: Vitruvius.

*III*, A strap to support anything: fascia: trouser b.s, \*fasciae braccarum: a bed-b., f. lecti cubicularis, Cic.: v. STRAP, GIRTH.

*IV*, Naut. t. l.: applied to the ropes by which the sailyard was turned: ὀπίφεα (πέρας): Isid. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 791 b). *V*, A pair (of birds that are game): Phr.: *a b. of partridges*, bina capita perdicum: size b. of pheasants, diuina capta phasianina.

**brace** (*v.*): *1*, To tighten, stretch: q.v.: ligō, altīgo. *II*, To strengthen:

*1*, firmo, i: they wished the bodies of young men to be b'd by labour, corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: *to b. the nerves*, nervos f. Caes.

*2*, astringo, nxi, ctum, z: to b. the relaxed body, remissum corpus as. Mart.: Plin.

**bracelet**: *1*, armilla: Pl.: Liv. (Hence, wearing a b., armillatus, Suet.) *2*, brachiale, is, n.: Plin. 3, spinther, ērns, n.: Pl.

**bracket** (*subs.*): *1*, A support: mūtūs: Varr.: Vitruvius. *II*, In pl.: marks used to separate words, etc., in writing: uncī: to inclose words in b.s, \*verbuncī s. uncincī incindere.

**bracket** (*v.*): v. BRACKET, subst. (II). **brackish**: *1*, subsalsus: b. water, aqua, Cels. *2*, amārūs (acc. to the etymologist, having ref. originally to the taste of salt-water): Virg.: Ov.: v. SALT, BRINY.

**brackishness**: salīstūdo, or salsāgō: Vitruvius.

**brad** (*a kind of nail*): clāvūs: Cat.: *brad* (*a kind of nail*): clāvūs: Cat.: **brad - awl**: tērēbra: v. BORE, GIMLET.

**brag**: glōrōt: v. TO BOAST.

**braggadocio**: { Cic. *1*, sālācō, ūns: **braggart**: *2*, jactātor: Quint.: Suet.: v. BOASTER. Phr.: *to play the b.*, militēne gloriosum imitari, Cic. (with allusion to the play of Plautus).

**bragging** (*adj.*): glōrōs: v. BOASTING.

**bragging** (*sut.*): ostentatio sui, jactantia sui: v. BOASTING, BOAST.

**brahmins**: Brahmanae, arum, and Brachmānes, um (prob. only found in pl.): Strab.: Tert. (cf. Plin. 6, 7, 21, p. 19). Curt. speaks of the b.s simply as Sapientes (8, 9). The sing. may be exp. by Brachmannicus vir: or by unus ex Brachmannis.

**brahminical**: \*brachmannicus.

**brahma** (*v.*): *1*, plait, weave: q.v.: necto, plecto. *II*, To border or adorn with braid: limbo (p.) practeatre, ornare: v. TO BORDER. Phr.: *a cloak b'd with a border of gold (lace)*, chlamys quam limbus obibat aureus, Ov.

**braid** (*subs.*): *1*, limbus (an ornamental border or braid): v. TO BRAID (II). *2*, grādūs, ūs (of hair, arranged like steps): Quint.: Suet. *3*, spira (of hair): Plin.: Val. Flac.: v. PLAIT.

**brain** (*subs.*): *1*, cérēbrum: some have said that in the b. is the seat of the soul, nonnulli in c. dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic.: Cels. *2*, cérēbellum (small [in b. esp. of inferior animals]: Cels. [In modern anatomy the term cerebrum denotes the brain proper, and cerebellum that portion of the nervous mass which occupies the inferior occipital fossae; but the words are not so distinguished in classical writers; and the English word brain designates the whole of the nervous matter situated in the head].) *II*, Meton. for sense: cor, cordis, n. (heart): to have no b.s, c. non habere, Cic.: v. SENSE.

**brain** (*v.*): alluci cerebrum (lapide, clava, etc.) excutere, alluci capit elidere, Pl.: (also similarly aliquem elidere, Cels. 9).

**brainless**: socors, stolidus: v. SENSELESS, STUPID.

**brace**: *1*, A kind of fern: \*pteris aquilina: Linn.: v. FERN. *II*, A thicket: dūmētūm.

**brake**: *1*, A machine for preparing hemp (or flax), \*instrumentum ad cannabim decorticandam (et. Plin. 19, 56). *II*, A sharp bit: tērēnum lupatum: v. BIT.

**bramble**: *1*, dūmūs (of any kind of rough bush): rough b.s, horentes d., Virg.: Cic.: v. BUSH. *2*, rūbus (the common b., or blackberry bush): rough b.s, horentes r., Virg.: prickly b.s, hamati r., līb.: hirsuti r., Prop. Hence, a b. thicket, rūbētūm: Ov. (Linnæan name of the common b., i. rūbus truticosus.) *3*, sentis, is, m.: Caes.: Virg.: v. THORN. *4*, vepris, is, m. (usu. pl.): applied to any kind of rough, thorny bush): Cic. Hor. Hence, veprétm, a b. thicket, Col.

**brambly**: *1*, dūmōs (i. e. overgrown with bushes or b.s): Virg.: Ov. *2*, sentōs: v. THORN.

**bran**: turfur, ūris, n.: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: bread made of b., panis furfuraceus, Gell.: fine b., furfurale, arum: Marc. Emp.: b.-like, furfurōs, furfuraceus.

**branch** (*subs.*): *1*, A limb of a tree: *1*, rāmūs: the b.s of a tree, arboris r., Lucr.: to break off a b. of a tree, r. arboris detingere, Cic.: the oak stretches out its strong b.s and arms widely, aesculus tortes late r. et brachia tendit, Virg.: leafy b.s, r. frondentes Virg.: Fig., to lop off the b.s of unwholesomeness, r. amputare miseriarum, Cic. Dīmīn.: rāmīlūs, a small b., Cic.; also ramulus. Hier. *2*, frōns, dis, f. (a b. with leaves): a b. of oak, f. quernea, Cato: to apply the pruning-knife to young b.s, i. teneris talcum adhibere, Quint.: Cic.: v. FOLIAGE. *3*, brāchium (poet.): the b.s of an oak, b. querucs, Cat.: Virg. *II*, Anything analogous to a bough: *1*, rāmūs (a. of horns: from the top of the horn the b.s spread out, ab cornu summo r. diffunduntur, Caes.: *b*. of mountains: mount Cambalūtūs is a b. of the Caucasus, mons Cambalūdūs est Caucasus r., Plin.: *c*. of a member of a family: a b. from a Tuscan stem, stemmate Tusco r., Pers. *2*, brāchium: *a*. of mountains: the Taurus sends off b.s, Taurus b. emitit, Plin.: *b*. of the sea: v. ARM. *III*, A part, division: *q. v.* gēnūs, ēris, n.: Cic. Phr.: b.s of learning, doctrinæ, id.

**branch** (*v.*): *1*, To shoot or spread in branches. Phr.: the tree has b.t'w the sky, exit ad coelum rāmīs arbos, Virg.: the oak b.'s out, quercus ramos tendit, Virg. *II*, To separate into parts:

*1*, dividor, divisus, z: the Fibrenus b.s into two parts, Fibrenus in duas partes dividitur, Cic. *2*, scindo, scidi, scissum, z (with pron. reflect., or as v. reflect.): the family of both b.s off from a single progenitor, genus ambo. rum s. se sanguine ab uno, Virg.: the physical part of philosophy b.s into two parts, naturalis pars philosophie in duo scinditur, Sen. *3*, diffundor, fissus, z: the nation b.'s out through Latium, d. gens per Latium, Virg.

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**branching, branchy**: *1*, rāmōsus: a b. tree, r. arbor, Lucr.: the b. horns of a stag, r. cornua cervi, Virg.

*2*, pātūs (*i.e. with wide-spreading branches*): a b. tree, p. arbor, Ov.: Virg.

**brand** (*subs.*): *1*, A burning or burnt piece of wood: torris v. FIRE-BRAN. *II*, A mark made by burning:

*1*, nōt (prop. of the censor's mark of disgrace): Virg.: Suet. *2*, stigma, atis, n. (*a mark, usually consisting of a letter or letters, branded upon slaves, especially runaways*): to put a. upon any one, aluci stigma imponere, Virg.; alicuius fronti stigma imprimum, Petr. Also of any mark of disgrace, aliquem stigmata notare, Mart. Phr.: a b. on the forehead, frontis inscriptio, Petr.: v. MARK, STIGMA. *III*, A sword: q. v.

**brand** (*v.*): *1*, inflō, usi, ustum, z (with acc. and dat.): they b. the calves, vitulis nos inrunt, Virg.: to b. c. stain upon the Claudio gens, maculam Claudiæ genti ln., Liv. Cic. *2*, stig-

mata imponere, imprimere: v. **BHAND** (*subs.*). **3.** nōto, i. to *b.* a man (as a thief, etc.) with no little freedom, aliquem multa cum libertate n., Hor. **4.** literam ad caput affigere: Cic.

**branded:** littératus: a *b.* slave, I. servus, Pl. (=stigmatias, Clc.).

**branding-iron:** **1.** cauter, éris, m.: Pall. **2.** cattérum: Plin.

**brandish:** **1.** vibrō: i. to *b.* spears, hastas v., Clc. **2.** claud, cáruso, i. (poet): they b. two javelinis in the hand, duo coruscant gæsa manu, Virg. **3.** criso, i. (poet), to *b.* jare-lins, hastila c., Virg.

**brandy:** **1.** aqua vitae. M. L. **2.** vinum igne vaporatum et stillatum: M. L. **3.** aqua fortis (Quich.).

**4.** \*vinum adustum, sublimatum (Kr.). **5.** \*vini spiritus. **6.** \*Spiritus Gallicus, or Spiritus Vini Gallici (name in the Pharmacopeia).

**brank-ursine:** acanthus: Virg. Plin.

**brasier (a pan for coals):** **1.** fócu-sis: Pl. Liv. **2.** bátilum (pruna): Hor.

**brass:** örichalcum: Cic. Hor. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 845). In a general and loose sense it may be represented by the Latin words which strictly refer to **BRONZE**: q. v.

**brassy:** v. BRAZEN.

**brat:** infans: v. CHILD.

**bravado:** v. BOAST, DEFIANCE. Phr.: he said this out of *b.*, *hoc fecit per speciem perfici contemendi*.

**brave** (v.): **1.** TO DEFY, DISREGARD, ENDURE. Phr.: to *b.* a mortal danger, periculum capitis adire, Cic.: to *b.* the risk of losing one's life in defense of any one, in vita discrimen pro aliquo se intere, Cic.: v. TO FACE.

**brave** (adv.): **1.** Courageous.

**1.** fortis, e (opposed to ignavus): fortune favours the *b.*, fortis fortuna adjuvavit, Ter.: the Belgæ are the bravest, fortissimi sunt Belgæ, Caes. a man *b.* in dangers, vir ad pericula t., Cic.: *b.* in handling serpents, i. tractare serpentes, Hor.: a b. deed, f. factum, Caes.: *b.* and manly speech, oratio f. et virilis, Cic.: a b. beast, f. pectus Hor. **2.** bónus (rare, and usl. opposed to ignavus): the *b.* and the cowardly, b. atque ignavi, Sall.: all the bravest, optimus quisque, Sall. **3.** animosus: v. COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS. **4.** strenuus: v. VIGOROUS. (Forts is stronger than strenuus): Cic. says "si nimis fortis, attamen strenuus," if not brave, yet at any rate alert). Join: fortis et animosus; vir fortis et acris magnique animi: fortis animi et magnus: oratio fortis, acris, vehemens. Cic. **II.** Gallant, magnificent, excellent: q. v.

**bravely:** **1.** fortiter: to sustain an attack *b.*, impetu f. sustinere, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: very b. perforter. Ter. **2.** acriter: to fight *b.* (with vigour, keenness), a. pugnare, Cic.: to fight very b., acerime rem gerere, Sall.

**3.** animosè: v. COURAGEOUSLY, EXCEL-LENTLY.

**bravery:** **1.** courage: **1.** fortitudo, rēnon for war and *b.*, gloria bellū atque f., Caes.: the *b.* of the Germans, f. Germanorum, Quint. **2.** virtus, fīs, f.: the Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in *b.*, Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praeceperunt, Caes. Cic. Hor. **3.** V. VALOUR, INTREPIDITY. **II.** splendour, fiery, magnificence: q. v. **V.** ASSASSIN.

**bravo (interject.):** **1.** eu. Pl.: Ter. **2.** eugē. Pl. Ter. **3.** évas: Pl. **4.** macté (sing.), macti (piu), either alone or with virtute esto or este: Cic. Hor. **5.** sôphos (expression of admiration during a reading): Juv.

**brawl** (v.): fñor, i. lñcr: Clc. v. TO WRANGLE, QUARREL.

**brawl** (subs.): **1.** rixa: the *b.* was appased, tina sedata est, Liv.: v. FRAY. **2.** turba (any kind of disturbance): Ter.: Clc.: v. WRANGLING, QUARREL.

**brawler:** rixator: Quint. **2.** b. advocate, râbula: Cic.

**brawn:** **1.** Boar's flesh: **1.** calvum aprumnum: Pl. **2.** (caro) aprugna: Capit. Max. **II.** Muscæ: lico-rus, torus: v. MUSCLE.

**brawny:** **1.** lacertosus: b. centuri-ions, b. centuriones, Clc. **2.** (caro) torosus: the *b.* necks of oxen, t. colla-boum, Ov.: v. MUSCLE.

**bray** (v.): **1.** To pound (q. v.) contundo, tudi, tûsum, **3.** to *b.* roots with iron pestles, radices ferreis pilis c. Col. **II.** To emit a hoarse noise: rado, ivi, item, **3.** the uss b., r. aselius, Ov.: Pers. Phr.: some oratores now-a-days b. instead of speaking, latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. the clarions b., litul strepunt, Hor. the horns hoarsely b'd, strepunt rauco cornua cantu, Virg.

**bray, braying (subs.):** **I.** Lit.: of asses: ruditus, us. Apul. **II.** of any harsh sound: strépitus, us: v. boium, Ov.: v. MUSCLE.

**braying:** confusio: v. POUNDING.

**brayton:** **I.** Made of brass. (The full words may be employed, although strictly referring to bronze) **1.** aénemos or ahénenos: a *b.* tablet, a tabula, Cic.: the *b.* age, a. proles, Ov. **2.** aénos or ahénos (poet): b. pruning-hooks, a falces, Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. **3.** aeréus, b. horns, a. cornua, Virg.: Plin. **4.** aeratus (fitted with *b.*): couches with *b.* feet, lecti aerauti, Cic.: v. BRONZE.

**II.** Shameless: impudens, impudentissimus: Cic. Phr.: a b.-faced person, os durum, Ter.; os durissimum, Cic.; duri puer os et audax, Ov.; os impudens: Fer.: you are a b.-faced person, os perficisti, Cic.: v. BOLD-FACED, IMPUDENT.

**brazen-faced:** v. BRAZEN (fin.).

**brazen-footed:** **1.** aénipes, pédis: Ov. **2.** aéripes, pédis Virg.: Ov.

**brazier:** fâber aerarius, or simply, aerarius: Plin.

**brazil-wood:** \*Brâsilia, old name for the genus Caesalpina.

**breach:** **I.** Lit.: a break, gap, rent: q. v. Esp. an opening made in fortifications by battering: nearest word, ruina, or pl. ruinae: bodies of armed men were marching into the city through an opening afforded by the *b.*, per patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebat, Liv.: by that the town was taken, captum est oppidum ea r., Liv.: the armes were drawn up between the *b.* in the wall and the buildings of the city, aies inter ruinas muri tectaque urbis considerant, Liv.: the townspeople were building a new wall at the part where the town was exposed by the *b.* oppidum novum murum ab ea parte qua fatefactum oppidum ruinis erat reficiebat, Liv. Phr.: he made a small *b.* in the wall with three battering-rams, tribus ratiibus aliquantulum muri discessit, Liv.: to make a *b.* in a wall by means of violent strokes (of a ram), venientibus plagiis murum dejecte. Vitruvius: murum subruere, destruere, Veg. v. TO BATTER DOWN. Similarly of an opening made by an inundation in the banks of a river, etc. the river over-flowed and made a *b.* in the dyke, flumen exundans aliquantum aggeris dissecit; uggerem perrupit. **II.** VIOLATION: Phr.: Regulus preferred re-turning to punishment to being guilty of a *b.* of the promise made to the enemy, Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit quam fidem hosti datum tallere, Cic. to commit a *b.* of promise, fidem frangere, Cic.; promissum non servare, Cic.; promissus non stare, Cic.: to commit a *b.* of a treaty, foedus violare or rumpere, Cic.; contra foedus tacere, Cic.: to commit a *b.* of friendship, amicitiam violare, Clc. a public b. of faith, publica fidei violatio, Vell. These things involve a *b.* of faith, haec contra fidem fuit, Clc. trials respecting b. of trust, iudicia de fide mala, Cic. to commit a *b.* of duty, officium deserere, Cic.; ab

officio discedere, Cic.: Zeno placed certain things between duty and *b.* of duty, Zeno inter officium et contra officium media locabat quædam, Cic. a *b.* of the peace: v. RIOT, ASSAULT. **III.** Separation, difference: **1.** disjunctio, alienatio and *b.* between friends, alienatio d.que amicorum, Cic. **2.** dissidium: care must be taken that no *b.*s take place betw. en. friends, danda opera est ne qua amicorum dissidia fiant, Cic.

**breach (v.):** v. BREACH, subs. (l. fin.).

**bread:** **I.** Baked food made of flour: **1.** pânis, ls, m. (also used for a single loaf): q. v. good, bad *b.*, p. bonus, malus, Sen.: capital *b.*, p. pulcherrimus, Hor.: second-best *b.*, p. secundarius, Plin. (p. secundus, Hor.); p. caribicus, Cic.: p. pl. beatis, Sen.: black (i. e. spealed, mouldy) *b.*, p. ater, Ter.; p. sordidus, Sen.: dig hard *b.*, p. skecus, durus, Sen.: yesterday's (stale) *b.*, p. besternus, Cels.; p. veetus, Plin.: the crust of *b.*, mollis panis, Plin.: the crust of *b.*, cruxis panis, Plin.: leavened *b.*, p. fermentatus, Cels. unl-avoured *b.*, p. sine fermento, Cels. new *b.*, p. recentes: to make *b.*, panem facere, Plin.: to bake *b.*, p. coquere, Plin.: nature requires (only) *b.* and water, panem et aquam natura desiderat, Sen. **2.** Ceres, Cris, f. (poet.): Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton, for subsistence: victus, us: one's daily *b.*, v. quotidianus, Cic.: to get one's *b.*, sibi victimam quaerere, Phœdr. v. LIVING. Phr.: to take any one's *b.* out of his mouth, aliquem ad famam recicere, Ter.

**bread-basket:** pânarium; Suet. Plin.

**bread-pan (for baking)** clibanus Plin.

**bread-making:** pâniçum. Varr.

**bread-dnut:** \*brôsimum alastricum,

**bread-poulteice:** \*câtaphasma panis

**breadfruit-tree:** \*artocarpus incisa.

**breadth:** **I.** Dimension from side to side, latitude, the *b.* of a river, l. fluminis, Caes.: in *b.*, in latitudine, Caes.: a line length without *b.*, linea-mentum est longitudi latitudine carens, Cic. Phr.: a finger's *b.*, digitus transversus, Cic.: a nail's *b.*, unguis t., Cic.: not to swear a. finger's *b.* from anything, digitus transversum non discere ab aliqua re, Cic.: same phrase without transversum in Cic.: see BROAD.

**II.** A portion of stuff composing a dress: plâgula. Varr. **III.** Fig.: of extensiveness of view: also of broad effects in painting: Phr.: his writings show great *b.* of view, scripta ejus longe lateque prospicuntis animi sunt: his paintings have elegance but want *b.*, scite quidem atque venuste (eleganter), sed nimia quadam subtilitate pingit.

**break** (v.): **A.** Trans.: **I.** To divide forcibly: **1.** frango, frigi, fractum, **3.** the golden ring was broken, annulus aureus fractus est, Cic.: to *b.* a dish, patinam f., Hor.: to *b.* an arm, brachium f., Cic.: to *b.* the necks of citizens, cervices clyvum f., Cic. **2.** confringo, **3.** (b. in pieces): q. v.; **b. completely:** to *b.* the fingers, digito, Cic.

**3.** dirfringo, **3.** (rare): to *b.* the legs (in several places), crura d., Pl. Suet.

**4.** infringo, **3.** (prop. to *b.* upon something; rare): to *b.* a pot about anyone's head, aulani in caput (alicui) in, Pl. (Fr.). **5.** perfringo, **3.** (b. through or thoroughly): the stone having been broken, the lots sprung out, perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic. **6.** refringo, **3.** (to *b.* back or open): to *b.* off the point of a claw, macrum ungula r., Plin.: to *b.* off a laugh (by bending it), rammus r., Vlrg. v. to BREAK OPEN. **7.** suffringo, **3.** (to *b.* below; hence esp. of the legs): to *b.* anyone's shins, talos alicui s., Pl.: to *b.* anyone's legs, crura alicui s., Cic. Phr. to *b.* one's head with a plank, caput tabula dirumpere, Pl. Ter.: the enemy broke ground before our camp, hostes opera pro castris nostris facere instituerunt. he pointed out with broken and dying

*words how great a storm threatened the city, significabat interruptus atque mortelevitus vocibus quanta impenderet procella urbi, Cic.* **II.** *To weaken, lessen the force of, subdue:* 1. frango, 3; *I alone crushed and broke the audacity of the brigand, ego unus contudi et fragi praedonis audaciam, Cie.* v. TO ENFEEBLE. 2. infringo, 3; *to b. the spirits of the enemy, animos hostium inf.* Liv.: *that the first onset and violence of the soldiers might be broken, ut primus incursus et vis militum infringetur, Caes.* 3. refringo, 3; *to b. the force of a river, vim fluminis r., Caes.* to b. the Achiv, Achivos r., Hor. Phr.: *he is b.ing his heart with grief, moerore se conficit, Cie.* *my son is b.ing my heart with care and anxiety, me cura et sollicitudine afficit gnatus, Ter.* to b. a fall, casum mitigate s. leviorē reddere: *I broke your fall, \*te cadentem excepti: the Sueri broke the power of the C̄biti, Suevi Ubios multo humiliores infirmiores rederunt, Caes.* to b. a bank, argentinian dissolvere, Cic. **III.** *To violate, infringe:* 1. frango, 3; *to b. a treaty, foedus f., Cic.* to b. an engagement, fidem f., Cic.; Hor.: v. BREACH (II). 2. viōlo, 1; to b. treaties, foedera v., Liv.: to b. faith, fidem v., Ov.: v. to VIOLATE.

3. rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3; *to b. treaties, foedera r., Cic.* **IV.** *To stop, interrupt:* v. to BREAK OFF. Phr.: to b. silence, silentia voce rumpere, Ov. *I have not yet broken my fast, fames adhuc mihi integra est (cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 20): the maiden had broken her fast, Jejunia virgo solverat, Ov.* to b. a person's rest, aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic.

**B.** *Intrans.*: **I.** *To part, separate:* this sense may gen. be translated by the reflective forms of the Latin verbs given under (A.); e.g. *the oars b.*, frangantur remi, Virg.: *the treacherous sword b.*, perfidus ensis frangitur, Virg.: *the black waterspout b.*, niger arcus aquarum frangitur, Ov. Phr.: *my heart is b.ing, dirimpor dolore, Cic.* **II.** *To open:* v. to BURST. Phr.: *the cloud b.*, scindit se nubes, Virg. **III.** *To become bankrupt:* rationes conturbare, Cic. **IV.** *To decline in health and vigour:* deforesco, ul.; you kne-w him when already b.ing, eum jam deforescentem cognovisti, Cic.; Liv. Phr.: *my strength is b.ing, me vires deficere incipiunt, Cic.* **V.** *Of daybreak:* Phr.: *day was b.-ing, dies appetebat, Caes.* *day is already b.ing, inciscit hoc jam, Pl.* when day broke they were found dead, ut dies illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, Cic.: *day was already breaking when the consul gave the signal, jam dilucescerat, quoniam signum consul dedidit, Liv.*

**break asunder or in sunder:** 1. rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3; *to b. a bow as, arcum r., Phaecl.* to b. a keel as, carinam r., Ov.: v. TO BURST. 2. diffringo, 3; v. TO BREAK (I, 3).

**away:** disjicio, dissipō: v. TO DISSOLVE, DISSIPATE.

**down:** 1. *Trans.*: 1. déjicio, jectū, 3; *to b. down a tower (of a ballista), turrim d.* Auct. B. Hisp. Hor.: v. TO OVERTHROW, DEMOLISH.

2. resculdo, scidi, scissum, 3 (prop. to cut away): *to b. down a rampart, vallum r. (scindere), Caes.* to b. down a bridge, pontem r., (also scindere, Tac.), Cie. Liv. 3. destruo, xl, etum, 3; *to b. down a wall, murum d.* Veg.: v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY. Phr.: *to b. down a bridge, pontem rumpere, Liv.*; p. interrumpe, Caes.; p. interscindere, Caes.; p. solvere, Tac. Fig.: *to b. down the restraints of superstition, religionum nodos resolvere, Locr.* to b. down all distinctions, miserias omnia, Cic. (v. TO CONFUSE) broken down by misfortunes, calamitatis fractus, Caes. v. ENFEEBLED, WORN OUT. **II.** *Intrans.:* to fail, in speaking, etc.: 1. haereo, baesi, haesum, 2 (lit. to stick fast): you will b. down over a great many of the names

(i.e. in the attempt to explain them), in multis nominibus h., Cic. also b. in salebra, Cie. Fin. 5, 28, 84: he preferred to confess his fault rather than that the authority of religion should b. down, peccatum sum confiteri maluit, quam haerere religionem, Cic. 2. offendō, 3: v. TO FAIL. Phr.: to b. down under fatigue, etc., laboribus strati, confici, v. TO ENFEEBLE, WEAR OUT.

— forth: intr.: érumpo: v. TO BREAK OUT.

— in: *to tame, horses, etc.* 1. domo, ui, iunum, 1; *to b. in oxen for the plough, tauros arato d.* Col.: *oxen easy to be broken in, ad domandum proni boves, Varr.* 2. subigo, 3; *actum, 3; to b. in bullocks, juvenicos s., Col.* Phr.: *there is little trouble in b.ing them in, exiguis in dormitura labor eorum, Col.* *oxen that are thoroughly broken in, boves perdomiti, Col.* to b. in a bullock thoroughly to the plough, juvencum arato consuescere, Col.: v. also to BEAT IN, CRUSH.

— into: *to effect an entrance into house, etc. by force:* 1. irrumpo, 3 (with or without a prep.): *to b. into any one's house, domum alijcūs ir.* Caes.; intra tecta, Sen.: v. TO BURST IN. 2. introrumpo, 3; *to b. straight into a house, int. recta in aedes, Pl.* Caes.

3. invado, si, sum, 3 (with acc. or with prep. in): *to b. into a city, urbem in, Virg. in urbem in, Virg. Phr.* to b. into houses and rob one's neighbours, parietes perfodere, vicinos compiliare, Cic.

— in pieces: 1. communio, ni, útum, 3; *to b. doors to pieces with axes, foribus securibus c., Pl.* to b. a statue in pieces, statuum c., Cic. Ov.

2. minuo, 3 (less freq. in this sense than the comp. verb, and poet.): Ov. Stat. 3. confringo, frēgi, actum, 3; *to b. in pieces pots, cups, aulas, caffices c., Pl.* swords broken in pieces by swords, enses ensibus contracti, Lucan.

4. concido, cidi, cismus, 3 (prop. to cut in pieces): *to b. stīps to pieces, naves c., Liv.* Fig.: *to b. up (speech) into short clauses: Cie.* 5. dirumpo, 3; *to b. imoies in pieces, imagines d., Tac.*

— loose: érumpo, 3; *an incredible fury broke l. in my consulate, incredibilis furor in meo consulatu erupit, Cic.* v. TO BREAK OUT. Phr.: I broke l., vincula rupi, Virg.: *it (the bird) broke l. from its flaxen bands, vincula linea rupit, Virg.* v. TO BURST. he broke l. from the hands of the soldiers, ex manibus militum erupit, Cic.: a calf broke l. from the hands of the officiating priests, vitulus e manibus sacrificantium se propulit, Liv. (comp. Virg. A. 2, 223).

— off: **A.** *Trans.:* 1. *to detach a portion:* 1. defringo, 3 to b. off the branch of a tree, ramum arboris d. Cie.: *to b. off the iron head from a spear, ferrum ab hasta d.* Virg.

2. praeringo, 3 (to b. off the point): *to b. off the points of spears, hastas p., Liv.* to b. off the beak of a triveme, trivem rostrum p., Caes. 3. abrumpo, 3; *to b. off the fetters off from Pirithous, vincula Pirithou ab, Hor.* 4. praerumpo, 3 (similar to 2; only implying a sudden breaking off): *the cables were broken off, funes praerumpentur, Caes.* Ov.

**II.** *To discontinue, put an end to:* 1. rumpo, 3; *to b. off a marriage, nuptias r., Hor.* to b. off amores, amores r., Virg. 2. abrumpo, 3; *to b. off conversation, sermonem ab, Virg.* 3. dirumpo, 3; *to b. of friendships, amicitias d., Cic.* 4. interrumpe, 3; *to b. off a conversation, sermonem in, Pl.* to b. off a custom, consuetudinem in, Cic. 5. dirimo, émi, emptum, 3; *to b. off the union of citizens, conjunctionem civium d., Cic.* to b. off a peace, pacem d., Liv.: to b. off a conference, colloquio d., Caes. to b. off friendships, amicitias d., Tac.

6. praecido, cidi, cismus, 3; *to b. off a friendship, amicitiam p., Cic.* (im-

plying a sudden rupture, Off. 1, 33, 120).

7. incidō, cidi, cismus, 3; *to b. off a conversation, sermonem in, Liv.* all deliberation is broken off, inciditur omnis deliberatio, Cic. **B.** *Intr.:* 1. To detach itself: expr. by pass. of verbs given under (A.), as the stalk b. off, caulis praefringitur, Cato. **II.** *To cease suddenly:* 1. praecido, 3 (ab-sol): Cic.: v. TO CUT SHORT, STOP SHORT.

2. subsisto, stili, stitum, 3; she (lit. her tongue) broke off in the midst of her words, substituti in medios lingua sonus, Ov. 3. desino, sivi and sibi, stitum, 3 (with some qualifying word, as repente, subito): v. TO CEASE. (N.B.—The effect of the Eng. verb may sometimes be conveyed by the use of such a pluperfect as dixerat, finierat: comp. Ov. Met. 13, 123.)

— open: 1. refringo, 3; *to b. open gates, portas r., Caes.* to b. open a prison, carcerem r., Liv. 2. effringo, 3; *to b. open a door, jannam ef.* Cic.: to b. open a prison, carcerem ef., Tac.: to b. open a box, cistam ef., Hor.

3. solvo, 3 (of letters, seals): *b. open a letter, epistolam s., Cic.* v. TO OPEN.

— out: 1. érumpo, 3; *they out of the camp, ex castris erumpunt, Caes.* fires b. out from the top of Etna, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e., Virg.: the conspiracy had broken out from the darkness, conjuratio ex tenebris erupit, Cic.: to b. out into every kind of cruelty, in omne genus crudelitatis e., Suet. 2. prorrumpo, 3; *that plague will b. out, illa pestis prorupit, Cic.* a fire had broken out, incendium prorupit, Tac.: to b. out into threats, ad minas p., Tac. 3. exòrior, ortus, 4; *a war b. out, bellum exiit, Liv.* v. TO ARISE. 4. exardesco, arsi, arsum 3; *a war broke out, bellum exiit, Cic.* to b. out into a mutiny, in seditionem ex, Liv.: to b. out into resentments, in iras ex, Virg. 5. To b. out anew, as an old sore: recrudescere, crūdūi, 3; fig.: the wounds which seemed to be healed broke out anew, illa quae consanisse videbantur r., Cic. Sen.

— up: 1. *To break in pieces (q.v.).* 1. frango, 3; *to b. up a cloud, glebam f., Virg.* 2. solvo, 3; *to b. up a ship, navem s., Ov.* 3. dissolvo, 3; *to b. up a ship, navigium d., Cic.* Phr.: to b. up land, arva subigere, Virg. terras vomere imbure, Ov.

*To put an end to, to dismiss:* 1. solvo, 3; *Tarquin broke up the custom of consulting the senate, Tarquinus momentum senatum consulendi solvit, Liv.* 2. discūfio, cussi, cussim, 3; *to b. up a council, constitutum d., Liv.* v. TO DISMISS. Phr.: to b. up an army, exercitum dimittere, Caes.: v. TO DISBAND. **III.** *Intr.:* to go to pieces; to separate; to leave a position: Phr.: the ship has broken up, navigium dissolutum est, Cic.: the sharp flos b. up, solvitur acris biems, Hor.: the council b. up, consurgit ex consilio, Caes.: next day the enemy b. up (i.e. leave their position), posterio die hostes castra movent, Caes.: we shall b. up to-morrow (of a school), \*cas nobis feriae incipient: v. TO SEPARATE, DISBAND.

— through: 1. Lit.: 1. rumpo, 3 (prop. to burst; of force exerted from within): v. TO BREAK ASUNDER. 2. permucco, 3; *to b. through a threshold with an axe, limna bipenni p., Virg.* to b. through a rib, costam p., Cels. 3. perfringo, 3; *to b. through gates, portas p., Lucan.* to b. through walls, muros p., Tac.: to b. through the main body of the enemy, phalangem hostium p., Caes. **II.** Fig.: to violate laws, treaties, etc.: 1. viōlo, 1; v. TO VIOLATE. 2. rumpo, frango; v. TO BREAK (II).

— upon: *Intr.:* of waves, etc.; to dash against: Phr.: the winds b. upon the threshold, frangunt se in levante venti, Val. Flacc.: the wave b. upon the shallows, frangunt unda vadis, Ov.

**break with:** i. e. to come to a rupture with: dissideo: v. TO QUARREL, BE AT VARIANCE WITH. Pht.: Scipio had broken with l'ompey, Scipio ab amicitia Pompeii se removet, Cic.

**break (subs.):** I. An interruption: expr. by verb: locus intermissus, interruptus; qui patet, etc. II. An instrument applied to carriage wheels to stop their motion: sufflament: he confines the wheels by a powerful b., rotam astringit multo s., Juv.: Prud.

III. Break of day: diluculum: v. DAY-BREAK.

**breakage:** fractura: v. FRACTURE, BREAKING.

**breaker:** I. One who breaks: 1. ruptor, the b. of a trophy, foederis r., Liv.: Tac: v. VIOLATOR. Or expr. by verb, as, the b. of a door, qui forces effringit, Cic. 2. domitor (a tamer): a b. of horses, equorum d., Cic.: Virg.

II. A wave broken against any obstacle: fluctus a saxo fractus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

**breakfast (subs.):** I. jentaculum: Pl.: Mart.: Suct.: 2. prandium (a kind of lunch), to cook a b., p. coquere, Pl.: to invite anyone to b., aliquem ad p. invitare, Cic.: to get up to b., ad p. surgere, Suct.: my wife is calling me to b., ad p. uxori me vocal, Pl.

**breakfast (v.):** I. jento, i. Suct.: Mart.: 2. prandeo, di sum, 2 (v. BREAKFAST, subs.): Pl.: Cito: to b. on nightingales, uscinias pl. Hor.

**breaking (subs.):** I. fractura: the b. of a bone, ossis f., Cels. 2. dömitus, us (the b. in of animals). Cie. 3. domititia (i. q. dominitus) Col.: Plin. 4. interrupcio (a b. off, in discourse): Quint.: 5. eruptio (a b. out; med. t. t.): Plin. 6. dissolution (a b. up): the b. up of a ship, navigii d., Tac.: the b. up of an empire, imperii d., Tac.

**break-water:** 1. munition ac moles lapidum; moles lapidum in mari structa, or fluetibus opposita, cf. Cic. Vitr. 4, 53, 118. 2. structura s. ager: Vitr. 12, 5, 2. 3. pilä: Virg.

**bream:** 1. \*abranus, branus. M.L. 2. \*brama blicae: M.L.

**breast (subs.):** I. The organ that secretes milk: 1. mamma, mammilla, or mammilla: to give the b. to a child, pueri mammam dare, Pl.: Cic. (In medical writers mamma is the breast of females; mammilla of males: Mayne.).

2. über, éris, n. (when full of milk): milky b.s, lactea u., Virg.: his own mother nourishes every (child) with her b.s, sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. 3. papilla (poet.): Cat.: Virg.

II. The upper and front part of the body: also, the cavity situated behind it: 1. pectus, óris, n., Ov.: Cels. Plin. Phr.: having a broad or full b., pectus: Plin. Col. 2. praecordia, orum: the breath remaining in the b., spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. v. CHEST. III. The feelings: 1. pectus: he southes their greeting b.s, moerentia p. mulcet, Virg.: pure b.s, p. casta, Ov. 2. praecordia: at times valour returns into the b. even of the conquered, quandum etiam victis reddit in p. virtus, Virg.: Hor.: v. boson, HEART.

**breast (v.):** Pfr.: he courageously b. the waves, fortiter pectus (pector) fluctibus opponit; fluctus adverso pectore exceptit: v. TO FACE.

**breast-bone:** 1. os pectoris. Cels. 2. pectorale os. Cels. 3. sternum (from the Greek): frequently used by modern medical writers.

**breast-plate:** 1. lórica: Cie.: Liv.: v. CORSET. 2. thôrax, ácis, m.: Liv., Virg. 3. pectorale, is, a.: Varr. Plin.

**breast-pump:** \*antlia mammae (Mayne).

**breast-work:** 1. lórica Caes. Tac Dimin. lóricula, a low b.: Hirt. Veg. 2. pluteus (less freq. pluteum). Caes.: Veg.

**breath:** I. The air taken into and expelled from the lungs; also, the

act of respiration: 1. spiritus, ús. to draw b., s. ducere, also, animam spiritu ducere, Cie.: to receive a son's last b., fili postremum s. excipere, Cic. to take b., s. colligere, Quint.: to be fetching one's last b., i. e. expiring, trahere extreum s., Phaedr.: to utter a sentence in a single b., complexione verborum una s. volvere, Cic. Fig. the b. of the N. wind, Boreae s., Virg.

2. áнима (esp. in poet.): I stopped my b., a. compressi, Ter.: to hold one's b., a. contine, Cic. (tenere, Ov.) to take b., a. reciprocate, Liv.: the passage of the b., iter animae, Cic.: batuus of b., animae gravitas, Plin.: v. also AIR.

3. affatus, us (b. directed upon some object): Ov.: Stat. Fig.: the b. of the W. wind, af. Favoni, Plin. 4. halitus, us (esp. hard or bad b.): badness of b. from the lungs, a pulmone graveolentia halitus, Plin.: for the purpose of improving the b., commendandi h. grata, Plin.: v. FEMES. 5. anhilus, us (prop. a hurried or difficult b., shortness of b.): to take b., an. reciper, Pl.: the dry b. came from his weary mouth, aridus a. lasso veniebat an. ore, Ov. Pht.: out of b. with running, examinatus cursti, Caes.

II. Life: 1. áнима: while a sick man has b. there is said to be hope, agrotum a. est, spes esse dictur, Cic.: v. LIFE. 2. spiritus: to take away any one's b., spiritu alieni auferre, Cic.: to give up one's b., s. reddere, Vell.

III. Breeze: q. v.

**breathe:** A. intrans.: I. To expire, be alive: 1. spiro, i. they cannot even b. without fear, ne s. quidem sine metu possunt, Cic.: Catilina was found still living a little, Catilina repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. Fig.: the mind of Laelius seems to be still b.ing in his writings, videtur Laelii mens s. etiam in scriptis, Cic.: the b.ing (i. e. life-like) statues, spirantia signa, Virg. 2. respiro, i. those who are sunk in water cannot b., qui demersi sunt in aqua r. non possunt, Cic.: power to b., respirare potestas, Virg. Juv. Pfr.: we b., spiritu ducere, animam spiritu ducere, Cic.: spiritu trahere, Phaedr.

II. To pause, rest: v. TO BREATHE AGAIN. B. Trans.: I. To draw into and expel from the lungs: Phr.: we b. the air, aërem spiritu ducimus, Cic.: the wind-pipe b. back the air from the lungs, aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus r., Cic. could I any longer b. the common air? aurum communem hauream amplus potui? Quint.: to b. the vital air, auras vitales carpere, Virg.

III. To express, manifest (q. v.): 1. ánhelo, i. (imploring violence): to b. out wickedness, scelus an., Cic. 2. spiro, i. to b. "ar, bellum s. Luer.: to b. love, amores s., Hor.

IV. To utter softly: v. TO WHISPER.

— again (i. e. take breath or heart anew): respiro, i. to b. again after repeated disasters, r. a. continuo claudicabis, Liv.: to b. again after fear r. a. metu, Cic.: I shall b. again if I see you, respirabo si te video, Cic. Pl.

— in or into: inspiro, i. v. TO INSPIRE.

— out: 1. exspiro, i. to b. out a stream of blood from the breast, flumen sanguinis de pectori ex., Lucr. to b. out flames, flammis ex., Virg. 2. spiro, i. (poet.) ozzen bing out flames, flammis spirantes boves, Liv.: Virg. v. also to BREATHE (III.). 3. efflo, i. they b. out fires from their mouth and nostrils, ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: to b. out one's life, i. e. to die, animam eft, Cic.

4. proflo, i. to b. out flames, flammis p. Ov. 5. exhållo, i. orifices b.ing out flame, spirantia flammam exhalantia, Ov.: to b. out life, i. e. to die, vitam ex., Virg.

— upon: 1. aspiro, i. that cold may not b. upon him, ut ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. Virg. 2. afflo,

1 (stronger than aspiro: to blow upon). as if Cánidia had b. id upon them, velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor.: to b. perfumes on anyone, odores alicui af.

**breathing (subs.):** I. The act of breathing 1. aspiratio living creatures are supported by the b. of air, animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur, Cic.

2. spiritus, us air drawn in by b., nourishes and supports living beings, aer spiritu ductus alit et sus-tentat animantes, Cic.: Ov.

3. respiratio: Cic. Plin. 4. Or expr. by getund, etc.: v. TO BREATHE. II. Gram. t. t.: 1. aspiratio: Cic. Quint. 2. spiritus the rough b., s. asper, Prisc. the smooth b., s. lenis, Prisc.

**breathing-hole:** spíräculum: v. AIR-HOLE, VENT.

**breathing-time:** i. e. time or space to recover from fear or other agitation: Pht.: to have (a moment's) b. from anything, (punctum temporis, Cic.) ab alique re respirare, Liv.: the saguntines had had a few days b., Saguntini a proelio quietem per aliquot dies babuerant, Liv.: v. RESPIRE.

**breathless:** 1. exanimis, e. or exanimus, a, um: a b. corpse, ex. corpus, Quint.: v. LIFELESS. Fig.: of extreme fear, etc. b. with fear, metu ex., Hor.: Virg. 2. exanimatus, v. LIFELESS, DEAD. Fig.: my wife b. (with alarm), ex. uxori, Cic.: b. with alarm, ex. metu, Ter.: Curt.: v. also BREATH (I. fn.).

**bred:** nutritus: b. at Thebes or Argos. Thebis n. an Argis, Hor.: esp. in the compounds, well-bred, thorough-bred: q. v.

**breach (subs.):** ännus: nätæ: clünes: v. BUTTOCK, FUNDAMENT. Pfr.: the b. of a gun, sclopeti pars inferior.

**breches:** 1. brâce or braccine, arum (the loose trousers of Celtic nations): Prop.: Tac. Pfr.: nations that wear b., nationes bracate, Cic.: a soldier wearing b., bracatus miles, Prop.

2. féminalia, fum (drunens, q. v.): Suct.: Hor. Pfr.: to take the b. from a highlander, nudo vestimenta detrahere, Pl. As. I, 6, 79.

**breed (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To engender, give birth to: 1. pário, pépari, partum, 3: rotten u. & b. magots, ligna putrefacta, vermiculos p., Luer.: the earth bred other animals spontaneously, cetera tellus animalia sponte sua peperit, Ov.: v. TO BEGET, Fig.: truth b. hatred, veritas odium p., Ter.: v. TO PRODUCE. 2. gênero, t. such a monster as Africa b.s, quale portentum g. Africa tellus, Hor.: germs bing green frogs, semina virides generantia ranas, Ov.: Fig.: to b. strife, item g., Quint.: v. also inf. (B.). 3. gigno v. TO BEGET. 4. procreo v. TO ENGENDER, BEGET. Pfr.: we may set worms bred from dung, videre licet vivos existere vermes de stercore, Luer.: II. To raise a breed: 1. alio, alii, 3: to b. horses, equos a., Ter.: they b. these animals for the purpose of amusement, haec animalia alunt animi causa, Caes.: v. TO REAR. 2. pasco, pastum, 3 (lit. to feed) to b. fleeced (small) stock, pecus lanare p., Varr. to b. horses, equus p., Virg.

B. Intrans.: I. To engender: 1. concipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: v. TO CONCIEVE.

2. fetu, t: ducks b. in marshes, anates in paludibus f., Col. 3. gênero, t: the she-ass has begun to b., asina g. coepit, Plin. II. To have birth: 1. nascor, natus, 3: b. s. b. from the putrid entrails, de putri viscere nascuntur apes, Ov.: gnats b. in the fig-tree, in fico culices nascuntur, Plin.

2. prôventio, venti, 4: muscles b. in sandy places, mitili in arenosis p., Plin.

3. gignor, genitus, 3: there is nothing but what b. in the sea, nihil non g. in mari, Plin.

**breed (subs.):** 1. sénimnus: females of good b., feminae boni s., Varr. a good b. of asses, asinorum s. bonum, Varr.: Lucr.

2. gênum, éris, n.: b. of wild cattle, genera pecudum fore-

rum, Varr. v. KIND, RACE. 3. gens, gentis, *f.* (poet.) Virg.: Ov. Phr. the best *b.s* of oxen have an ugly head, optima forma bovis cui turpe caput, Virg.: cattle of good *b.*, generosum pecus, Virg.

**breeder:** I. the female that produces: mātrix, icis, *f.* (i.) of a cow: Varr. (ii.) of a ewe: Col. (iii.) of hen: Col. (It may also be expressed by the adj. feta qualifying the substantive; but this is usu. said of a female that has recently given birth to offspring: Plin. Virg.). II. One who devotes attention to the rearing of any kind of animal: génératōr: a. b. of horses, *g. equorum*, Virg. Phr. had a great reputation as a *b.* of the best sheep, "magnum cepit gloria ex studio ovium optimus alendarum.

**breeding (adj.):** fēla, *v.* BREEDER, breeding (subs.): I. The act or time of generating: futura: an age fit for *b.*, aetas futurae habili, Virg.: during *b.* time, in futura, Varr. II. The raising of a breed: sēminatiō, Varr.

III. Formation of manners; also manners: v. EDUCATION, MANNERS Phr. good *b.*, hūmānitās, those things are very inconsistent with good *b.*, ea multum ab *b.*, discrepant, Cic.: v. REFINEMENT, POLITESS.

**breeze (the insect):** oestru, v. GAD-FLY, breeze (of wind): I. aura: the night *b.*, nocturna a, Caes. Fig. a little *b.* of rumour, parva a. rumoris, Cic.: the *b.* of popular favour, a. popularis, Cic.: Hor. II. flatus, ūs: the sails moved by a favouring *b.*, f. secundis carbasa mota, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: we are enjoying the propitious *b.* of fortune, profero p. fortunae uitrum, Cic.

3. anima (mostly poet.): Thracian *b.s*, a. Thraciae, Hor. 4. sp̄ritus, ūs: Sen.

**breezy:** ventosū: v. WINDY.

**breviary:** I. An abridgment, epitome: q. v.: épitome: summāriūn: breviarium. II. A manual of prayers, \*bréviarium: M.L.

**brevity:** I. Shortness: q. v. II. Conciseness (of language): 1. brēvitatis: when there is no superfluous word, it is to be called *b.*, b. appellanda est, quon verbum nullum redundant, Cic.: (the peculiar) *b.* of Sallust, illa Sallustiana *b.*, Quint. 2. brévilōquia: Cic. ap. Gell. Phr. I desire *b.* of speech, fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl.

**brew:** A. Trans.: I. To make beer: \*cerevisiam coquere; or ex hordeo corrupto conficerre (cf. Tac. G. 2). II. To mix: q. v. III. To contrive, plot, hatch: q. v. Phr. see what mischief the woman is b.*ing*, vide quod incepti (meretrix) facinus, Ter. don't you see what mischief you are brewing? ter. B. Intrans.: Phr. the maid-servant *b.* famously, \*ancilla cerevisiam scite conficit: a tempest is b.*ing* in the west, ab occidente (sole) tempestas excitatur s. concitat (cf. Auct. Har. Resp. 3, 4; and Cic. Mur. 17, 36), there is some mischief b.*ing*, \*nescio quid mali conchimatur, paratur (cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, fin.), see supr. (A. fin.).

**brewer:** \*cerevisiae coctor.

**brewhouse:** \*aedificium ad cerevisiam coquendam extrestrum.

**brewing (subs.):** \*cerevisiae coatura

**brīar, wild:** \*rōsa cānīna: M. L. bribe (subs.): prētūm: to be induced by a *b.* to condemn a man, pretio adduci ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.: to corrupt a juryman by a *b.*, pretio judicem corrumpere, Cic. (N.B.—Any Latin word signifying money, reward, etc., may in certain connexions be used v. TO BRIBE, BRIBERY). Phr. they accused us of taking a *b.*, nos pecuniae captae arcessebant, Cic.

**brībe (v.):** 1. largior, 4 (prop. to give profusely): to procure great means for b.*ing*, facultates ad largendum magnas comparare, Caes.: to become popular by b.*ing* with other men's

money, largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 2. corrumpo, rūpi, rupsum, 3 (usu. with some defining word, as pecunia, pretio, auro, etc.): the juryman is b.*d.*, judex pretio corrumpitur, Cic.: there were some who had been b.*d.*, fuere qui auro corrupti essent, Salt.: Jūgūrtha b.s the king's nearest relations, Jugurtha regi proximos donis e., Salt. I will b. his slaves, munieribus servos corrumpam, Hor. Phr. to attempt to *b.*, a court of justice, judicium pecunia tentare, Cic.: he directed his ambassador to attempt to b. everyone, legatis praecipit omnes mortales pecunia agrediantur, Salt.: similarly, spe et pretio sollicitare, Cic.: the multitudine is easily b.*d.*, multitudi pretio venialis est, Liv.: not to be b.*d.*, integer, incorruptus: v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

**briber:** 1. corruptor: Cic. Suet. 2. divisor (an agent employed to distribute the bribes): Cic.: Suet. 3. largitio: Cic.

**bribery:** 1. ambitus, ūs (of voters for public offices; including all kinds of illegal canvassing): to accuse a man of *b.*, hominem ambitus (de accus.) ac cusare, Cic.: a man found guilty of *b.*, vir ambitus damnatus, Cic.: a law respecting *b.*, ambitus (de a., Suet.) lex, Cic. 2. corruptiā: he said that profuse expenditure was *b.*, largitionem c. diste, Cic.: v. CORRUPTION. 3. largitio (profuse *b.*): to corrupt a tribe by disgraceful *b.*, tribum turpi l. corruptere, Cic. Salt. 4. redemptio (i.e. buying a verdict, etc.): the *b.* of a court of law, judicilī r., Cic. Phr.: to endeavour to prevail over anyone by *b.*, aliquem pecunia sollicitare, Cic.: v. TO BRIBE (fin.).

**brick (subs.):** 1. lātērīcius: the city was built of *b.* or rough stone, urbs ex latere aut caemento effecta est, Cic.: to make *b.s*, lateres ducere, facere, parare, Vitr.; 1. fingere, Plin.: to dry b.s, l. arefacere, Vitr.: to bake b.s, l. coquere, Vitr.: to lay *b.s*, l. struere, Caes.: a burnt or unburnt *b.*, coccus i. servus crudus, Vitr. Hence a half *b.*, sēmīlātēr, Vitr. Dimin. lātērūlātēr, a small *b.*, Caes.: Plin. 2. testa (earthenware in general: v. JAR) Cato: Vitr.

**brick (adj.):** 1. lātērīcius: b. walls, l. muri, Caes.: b. shrines, l. celae, Vitr. 2. testācēus: a b. structure, l. structura, Vitr. Plin.

**brick-bat:** 1. \*lātērīcius fragmen s. frustum. 2. testa (of broken pieces of earthenware) Ov.: Tac.

**brick-clay or earth:** terra lātērīci. Plin.

**brick-kiln:** lātērīaria. Plin.

**brick-layer:** lātērīnum structor; or perhaps, stractor (alone) Cic.

**brick-maker:** lātērīcius: Non.

**brick-making:** lātērīvā: Tert.

**brick-work:** lātērīciūm; or opus lātērīciūm Caes.: Vitr.

**bridal (subs.):** nuptiae v. MARRIAGE, WEDDING.

**bridal (adj.):** 1. nuptiālis, e. b. ḡlt̄s, n. dona, Cic.: v. NUTIPLA.

2. prōmōbus (poet.) a. b. torch, p. flammeum, Claud. Phr. a b. veil, flammēum: Juv.: Plin.: a b. bed, gēnīalis lectus, Cic.; g. torus, Virg.: v. WEDDING.

**bridal-chamber:** thālāmūs: Virg.: Cat.

**bride:** 1. nupta or nova nupta (just married): Ter. Ov. 2. sponsa (about to be married): Pl.: a. weeping b. flebilis s., Hor.

**bride-cake:** mustācēus, or -um: Cat.: Juv.

**bride-groom:** 1. māritus, or nōvus maritus (just married): Pl.: a. maidēn conducted to her young b., Juveni virgo deducta marito, Ter. 2. sponsus (betrothed): q. v.: Cic.: Hor.

**bridesmaid:** prōnūba: Cat.: Stat. 2. auxēpse nuptiārum: Cic. 2. pārānymphus Ang.

**bridewell:** v. PRISON.

**bridge (subs.):** pons, pontis, m.: to make a *b.* over a river, pontem in

flumine facere, faciendum curare, Caes.: flumen ponte jungere, Liv.: to make a *b.* of boats, pontem navibus efficer, Tac.: to break down a *b.*, p. interscindere, Cic.; p. rescindere, Caes.: v. TO BREAK DOWN. Dīnīn, ponticūlūs, a small *b.*: Cic.: Cat. Phr.: the toll taken at a *b.*, pontaticūm, Amni: a *b.* master, \*ponticū curator, the *b.* of the nose, \*pars nasi superior: the *b.* of a violin, \*fidūm jugum (Georg.).

**bridge (v.):** ponte jungo, pontem facio, etc.: v. BRIDGE.

**bridle (subs.):** 1. frēnum: pl. -i and -a: strictly bit, curb: q. v. Fig.: to put a *b.* on anyone's madness, aliquid frenos furoris injicere, or, adhibere, Cic. (N.B.—Not dare; which is to give the reins, i. e. relax them). 2. lōrm̄ (esp. poet.): to lead horses by their b.s, eques loris ducente, Liv.: Virg.: Ov. 3. bābēna: v. REINS.

**bridle (v.):** 1. freno, 1 (rare in prose except fig.): to b. dragons (i. e. put a bridle on them), dracones f., Ov.: a caparison and b. horse, instructus frenatusque equus, Liv. Fig.: to b. anyone's fury, aliquid furores f., Cic.: to b. pleasures, voluptates f., Liv. 2. infrenō, 1. to b. a horse, equum inf., Liv.: Virg. (v rare in fig sense). 3. frenos impono, injicio: v. TO PUT ON. (For fig. sense, see also to CURE, RESTRAIN.)

**bridler** (rare): frēnātor, Stat.

**brief (adj.):** 1. brēvīs, e: b. enjoyment, b. fructus, Lucr.: a b. narrative, b. narratio, Cic.: I strive to be b. I become obscure, b. esse laboro, obscurus flo, Hor. 2. angustus: used by Cic. as antithesis to dilatans, i. e. expanded, diffus: v. COMPRESSED, CONCISE, TERSE. Phr.: I will be very b. with you, compendi verba multa faciam tibi, Pl.: to be brief (as parenthetical clause), ne longum sit, Cic.; ne longum faciam, Hor.; ne multa or ne multis, Cic.; quid queris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.

**brief (subs.):** I. A despatch: q. v.

II. An outline of a legal case: causae commentarii; brevis annotatio; libelli; Quint. 10, 7, 30, 31 (where however the expressions mean notes made by the advocate himself). Phr.: to be engaged with one's first *b.*, primam causam s. advocacyō agere: he did not get a single *b.*, \*ne-mo omnium eum ad causam suam defendendam advocavit, cum causae sue patronum habuit, he failed over his first *b.*, quam primam suscepit causam, in ea offendit, v. TO FAIL.

**briefess:** only facētē: a b. barrister, \*suis clientibus patronus.

**briefly:** 1. brēviter: to speak b. and aptly, b. et commode dicere, Cic.: as b. as I could, quam brevissime potui, Cic.: very b., perbreviter, Cic. 2.

paucis (lit. in few words): to speak as b. as possible, quam paucissim dicere, Salt.: Ter. 3. strictim: v. CURSORITY.

4. angustē, pressē (signifying compression of matter into few words;

whereas breviter and paucis denote only the use of few words) v. TERSE, COMPASS, IN SMALL (phr.). Phr.: to treat of anything b., aliquid brevi praedicere, percurrende, Cic. (but brevi is here an ab., and signifies within a short time or limits); aliquid in pauca, paucissima conferre, Pl.

**briefness:** v. BREVITY.

**brier:** i. c. prop. the dog-rose bush; rōsa cānīna (cyno-bātōs, Plin.); but generally =bramble: q. v.

**brig:** \*navis duobus malis instructa.

**brigade:** I. Of infantry: lēgiō, onīs, j.: Caes. (the Roman legion contained about as many troops as the modern infantry b., and like the latter, it was complete in itself, and capable of independent action). II. Of cavalry: (?) turma equitū: Caes.: v. TROOP.

**brigadier:** tribūnus: Caes. (Prob. the nearest word: v. Dict. Ant. p. 503, a.)

**brigand:** 1. latro: Caes.: Cic.

2. latrunculus: Cic.: v. BANDIT.

**brigandage:** 1. latrūcīnūm (the

practice). Caes.: Cic. **2.** latrōcīnātio (a particular act): Plin. **To be engaged in**, latrōcīnātio, i. Pl.: Cic. **brigantine:** **1.** liburna (*a light galley*): Caes.: Hor. **2.** liburnica (= i): Suet.: Plin.

**bright:** **i.** *Shining, lustrous:* **1.** clārus (the most general term: v. **CLEAR**): **a b. star,** c. stella, CIC.: very b. jewels, clarissima gemmae, CIC.: wreath b. with gold and gems, c. aureo gemmisiq̄ corona, OV. **Very b.** praeclarus: LUCR. **2.** lūcidus (usu. of that which shines with a calm lustre): b. stars, l. sidera, HOR.: VITR.: **a b. gem,** l. gemma, OV. **Very b.** perlucidus (also pellucidus): **a very b. star,** p. stella, CIC. (more usu. in sense of transparent: q. v.) **3.** splendidus: stronger than lucidus: v. **GLITTERING, BRILLIANT.**

**4.** nitidus (prop. only of that which is externally bright or beaming): b. ivory, n. ebur, OV. **b. shining hair,** n. caesaries, VIRG.: v. **GLEAMING.** **5.** candidus (*bright-white, shining*): b. stars, c. stellae, LUCR.: **b. the moon,** c. luna, VIRG.: v. **WHITE.** **6.** fulgidus (*Flashing:* q. v.): LUCR. To the above may be added the participial adjectives, lucens, fulgens, splendens, nitens, candens concerning the difference between which, see to SHINE, SHINING. PHR.: b. (*twinkly*) eyes, vegeti oculi, Suet. (nitentes oculi in VIRG., is rather used with ref. to their shining with tears): to b. b. nitere, fulgere, splendere, etc.: v. to SHINE: to become b., claresco, TAC.: Sen.: splendescō, VIRG.: ov.; nitescō, VIRG.: PLIN.: v. **TO BRIGHTEN:** to keep a b. fire, luculent uti camino, CIC. **II.** Smart, clever: q. v.: perh. facetus, argutus.

**brighten:** **A.** Trans.: **i.** Lit.: to make bright (infrequent): v. to POLISH, ILLUMINE, MAKE LIGHT. **II.** *Intrans.*: **i.** Lit.: **1.** splendesco, duī, 3: let the ploughshare, rubbed in the furrow, begin to b., incipiat sulco attritus s. vomer, VIRG.: we saw the sky b. with the flame of Etna, vidimus Aetearum coelum s. flamma, OV. **2.** nitescō, tui, 3: as the new moon b.s, nitescens nova luna, PLIN. **3.** clāresco, clārū, 3: TAC.: SEN. **4.** rēlūcesco, luxi, 3 (b. again): the image of the sun b'd again, solis imago reluxit, OV.: the day b'd again, reluit dies, TAC.: v. to CLEAR UP. **II.** Fig.: of the aspect of affairs, the countenance, intellect, etc.: often, to brighten up: PHR.: (*his\*vultus se explicavit,* in hilaritatē solutus est: affairs begin to b., jam res melius incipiunt: v. to IMPROVE; "even slowness b.s up with affection," \*amore etiam tarda ingenia nitescunt.

**brightly:** clārē, lūcidē, splendidē: for the difference between them, v. BRIGHT.

**brightness:** **i.** Splendour: **1.** candor: the b. of the sun, c. solis, CIC. the b. of the sky, coeli c., CIC.: v. WHITENESS. **2.** nitor (of that which has a bright surface): the b. of the dawn, n. auroræ, LUCR.: the b. of silver and gold, n. argenti et aurii, OV.: the b. of a sword, n. gladii, PLIN. **3.** fulgor (*flashing b.*): the b. of a candlabrum, candelabri f., CIC.: the b. of the sun, solis f., PLIN.: eyes gleaming with tremulous b., oculi tremulo f. micanter, OV. **Fig.: the b. of fame,** famae f., OV.: Quint. (in LUCR. also fulgor: v. FLASH) **4.** claritas (rare): the b. of a star, c. sideris, PLIN.: also claritudo: TAC. **5.** splendor: v. BRILLIANCE. **6.** cōlōr (poet.): silver has no b., nullus argento c. est, HOR.: b. of wool, (vellerium) colores, HOR.: v. HUE. **II.** Acuteness, cleverness, q. v.

**brill (a fish):** (?) psetta or psitta: PLIN. **brilliancy:** **1.** splendor: **the b. of flame,** s. flammam, OV.: **the b. of silver,** s. argenti, HOR. **Fig.: all the b. and splendour of these things,** barum rerum s. omnis et amplitudo, CIC. **2.** nitor (v. BRIGHTNESS, 2): **the b. of a mirror,** n. speculi, PLIN. **Fig.: b. of style,** n. orationis, CIC.: **b. of figurative**

language, translationum n., Quint. **To show b.** (in writing), n. uti, Auct. Dialec. Or. **3.** lūmen, nitis, n. (only in fig. sense, of lustre of style): b. of eloquence, L. eloquentiae, CIC.: *things that add b. to style,* lumina sententiarum, Quint.

**brilliant:** **1.** splendidus: the b. constellatiōnēs, s. signa coeli, LUCR.: b. eyes, s. oculi, LUCR.: *a flauunt more b. than glass,* tons splendidior vitro, HOR. **Fig.: a b. style of oratory,** s. ratio dicti, CIC. **b. deeds,** s. facta, HOR.

**2.** nitens, nitis: *a flower more b. than Tyrian purple,* Tyro intentor flo Ostro, OV. **Fig.: a b. speech,** n. oratio, CIC. **3.** lūcentius (esp. in fig. sense; v. splendid): **a b. (or acc. to others, lucid) speech,** i. oratio, SALI: **a b. engagement,** pulchritudo et proelium, PL. **4.** praeclarus: v. FAMOUS, DISTINGUISHED, PHR.: **to prepare a b. entertainment,** convivium opipare (adv.) parare, CIC.: epulas apparatissimas, SEN.: v. SPLENDIDUS. **5.** fulgens, nitis: v. SHINING, PHR.: **with most b.,** nay divine eloquence, fulgentissimo et colesti ore, VELL.

**—, be:** **1.** splendēo, 2: *her eyes are b.,* oculi s., PL.: HOR. **Fig.: virtue is always b. of itself,** virtus s. per se semper, CIC.: LIV. **2.** niteo, 2: *you see how b. their oratory is,* illorum vides quam niteat oratio, CIC.: HOR.: v. TO BE BRIGHT, SHINE.

**brilliantly:** **1.** splendidēo: **to sell out a banquet magnificently and b.,** ornare magnifice s̄que convivium, CIC.: *life honourably and b. spent,* acta astas honeste ac s., CIC.: HOR. **2.** (esp. of style): lūcentius or -ter: *it is b. said (i.e. finely),* l. dicitur, CIC.: v. LUCID.

**brim:** **i.** Rim, border: q. v. **margo,** PHR.: **the b. of a hat,** \*pilea ora. **II.** *The upper edge of a vessel for liquids:* **1.** ora: *tu flavour the b. of a (medicinal) cup,* oras pocula circum contingere, LUCR.: **to fill a cup to the very b.,** poculum ad summum o. implere. **2.** labrum (of any large vessel): *to smear the b.s of jars all round,* i. dolumor circumlineare, CATO: v. BRINK. PHR.: **to fill a jar to the b.,** amphoram ad summum implere, COL.: v. TO FILL.

**brimful:** ad summum plenus, impletus: v. BRIM.

**brimstone:** sulfur, urīs, n. 2: v. SULPHUR.

**brinded:** **1.** discolor: v. PARTICOLoured. **2.** vārius: a b. hog, v. porcus, PETR.

**brine:** **1.** A solution of salt: **1.** mītria: HOR.: CELS.: **2.** sal-sāmentum: CIC. **3.** salūsa: VARR.

**II.** *The sea:* q. v.: salūm, VIRG.

**bring:** **i.** *To carry to:* **1.** affero, attulī, allatum, 3 (with dat. or prep.: also adv. of place whither): b. hīther goblets, after hinc syphos, HOR.: to b. a letter to anyone, literas ad aliquem or alii cui, CIC. **Fig.: I b. you peace,** pacem ad vos affero, PL.: frequent reports were brought, crebri rumores afferabantur, CAES.: to b. the consulship into a family, consulatus in familiam a. CIC.: It sometimes means to bring news": the scouts brought news that everything was quiet, exploratores attulerunt quieta omnia esse, LIV.: CAES. **2.** infēro, 3: to b. into or to: q. v. **3.** perfero, 3 (usu. of letters, news, etc., and implying the safe arrival of the thing at its destination): to b. a letter to anyone, literas ad aliquem p. CIC.: he brought me news of the battle, mihi munitione proelii pertulit, CIC.: the report had been brought to him, fama ad eum perlata erat, LIV.

**4.** apporto, i: *shell-fish are brought from Illyricum,* cochleae de Illyrico appetantur, VARR.: he brought the statues to the Roman people, signa populi R. apportavit, CIC. **5.** advehō, xi, cūti, 3: to b. corn to Rome, frumentum Romam ad, CIC.: v. to CONVEY. (Advehō and apporto are esp. used of things not to be carried in the hand.) **II.** To

**cause to come to:** **1.** affero, 3 (with dat. or absol.): winter b.s snows, brumas nives at. LUCR. **Fig.: to b. a man grief,** alii aegritudinem af. TER.: CIC.: v. TO CAUSE, OCCASION. **2.** addūco, duxi, ducum, 3 (lit. to lead to: us, foll. by prep.): we usually b. physicians to the sick, ad aegros medicos solennus ad., CIC. **ad aegros medicos solennus ad.** **3.** deducere, duxi, ducum, 3 (lit. to lead to: us, foll. by prep.): ad aegros medicos solennus ad., CIC. **Fig.: to b. a man into extreme danger, hominem in disserunt extremum at., CIC.** **3.** deporto, i (to b. home): to b. a victorious array, victorem exercitum d., CIC.: LIV. PHR.: this has brought to ruin great states, ea res magnas civitates pessimum dedit, SALI.: to b. to pass: v. TO B. ABOUT antiquity will b. credit to the work, tēdēm est operi latura vetustas, VIRG.: those things have brought me immortal glory, illa immortale gloriam milii dederunt, CIC.: it lately brought very great honour to MILI, that he checked all the attempts of CLOELIUS, honorum summo super MILIOM luit quod onnes CLODII conatus compressit, CIC. **the farm will b. a smaller price,** fundus minoris venbit, CIC.: to bring an action: v. ACTION. **III.** *To cause to come to any state or determination:* **1.** dēducō, 3: to b. anyone to weeping and pity, aliquem ad fletum misericordiam que d., CIC.: to b. a man to the same opinion, ad eandem sententiam hominem d., CAES. **2.** induco, 3: he brought himself to forget that he was a father, induxit annūm ut patrem esse sese oblīsceretur, CIC.: to b. a friend's mind to a better hope, amici annūm in spem mīlēorē in, CIC.: TER.: LIV.: v. TO PREVAIL ON. **3.** vīco, 1, to b. anyone to grief, aliquem in luctum v., CIC.: you are b. Italy to ruin and devastation, Italiam ad extūm et vestigationem vocas, CIC.: to b. friendship to a reckoning, amicitiam ad calculos vocare, CIC. **4.** rēdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. to b. by power or authority): to b. anyone into favour again, aliquem in gratiam r., TER.: to b. a man to poverty, hominem ad impianū r., TER.: to b. nations into subjection to this empire, gentes in ditōnum hujus imperiū r., CIC.

**5.** perdūco, 3 (comp. perfero, supr. 1, 3): to b. to an end, ad extūm p., CIC.

**bring about:** **1.** conficio, feci, factum, 3: to b. about p. ace, pacem c., TER.: to b. about a marriage, nuptias c., TER.: to b. about anyone's return (from exile), redūctum alii c., CIC.

**2.** efficio, 3: if I b. it about, will you give me the money? si effereo, dabim mihi argentum? PL.: to b. about great changes, magnas rerum commutationes et., CAES.

**3.** perficio, 3: he b.s about an exchange of hostages between them, obſiles uti inter sene det perfici, CAES. CIC.

**4.** concilio, i (with ref. to unions): to b. about peace between citizens, pacem inter cives c., CIC.: to b. about a marriage, nuptias c., NEP.

**5.** conflio, i (implying violent action): TER.: to b. about c. thing by shedding the blood of citizens, rem sanguine civili c., LUCR.

**6.** pervincō, vici, victum, 3: i.e. to carry one's point, prevail: q. v.

**— back:** **1.** rēfōro, 3: he brought the ring b. to me, anūdum ad me resulti, PL.: he orders all the corn to be brought b. to him, frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, CAES.: to b. back scars (from the field), cleatrices domum r., CURT. **Fig.: this man brought b. disgrace into his own house,** hic in suā domū ignominiam resulti, CIC.: these messages were brought b. to CAESAR, haec Caesarī mandata referabantur, CAES.

**2.** rēlūco, 3 (usu. to be the means of recalling): to b. anyone b. from exile, aliquem de exilio r., CIC.: to b. (back) to remembrance, in memoriam r., CIC.: to b. back winters, hiemēs r., HOR.: to b. a man b. to his duty, hominem ad officium r., CIC.

**3.** rēpōrto, 1: v. TO CARRY BACK. **4.** rēvōco, 1 (lit. to call or summon b.): v. TO RECALL.

**5.** repraesento, 1 (only fig.: to make present again; to recall vividly): to b. 95

*back the anger of the gods, iram deum r., Liv.: the sight of the temple brought b., the recollection of my consulship, tempum represtatbat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.* 6. *rēdigo, ēgi, acutum, 3 (esp. of bringing b., by force): to b. back military discipline to early manners, disciplinam militarem ad prisces mores r., Liv.: he brought b. the matter to the original plan, rem ad pristinam rationem redigit, Caes.: Hor. Phr.: to b. anyone back, aliquem reducem facere, Pl.*

**bring before** (call attention to): 1. *dēfero, 3; the affair was brought before the council, res ad consilium dēlata est, Caes.* 2. *rēfero, 3 (esp. of laying a matter before the senate): to b. a matter before the senate, rem ad senatum r., Sall.: the matter was again brought b. the senate, relata ex integrō res ad senatum, Liv.* 3. *prodūco, 3: to b. anyone b. a court of law, aliquem in iudicium p., Cic. Phr.: to b. a proposal before the people, legem, rem, ad populum ferre (not referre; v. supr. 2): also, rogare, of measures brought before the people by tribunes: Liv.: to b. a man b. the praetor, hominem in jus rapere (whereas vocare is simply to summon), Hor.*

— **down:** *Lit.: 1. dēfero, 3: to b. down a wreath from Heliicon, ex Heliocene coronam d., Luct.: to b. down an army into the plains, aciem in campos d., Liv.* 2. *dēducō, 3: the whole cause is brought d. to this, huc universa causa dēducitur, Cic.: to b. a continuous poem down from the first origin of the world to my own times, prima ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuam deducere tempora carmen, Ov.*

3. *dējici, jecī, iectum, 3 (to bring d. forcibly; as with a blow, etc.): the ballista brought d. a tower, ballista turrim dejecti, Auct. B. Hisp.: to b. down an *aur* upon a man's head, securim in caput alicius d., Liv.: v. also to HUMBLE.*

— **forth:** 1. *To bring out:* 1. *p̄dō, didi, dictum, 3: he b. forth wines stored in a smoky jar, prout fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.* 2. *b. forth sighs from the breast, suspiria pectori p., Ov.* 2. *p̄mō, prompti, promptum, 3 (esp. of stores brought out): to b. forth money from the treasury, pecuniam ex acriario p., Cic. So its comps. (1), *dēpōro, 3: to b. forth four-year-old wine, d. quadrimum mērum, Hor.: to b. forth money from a chest, pecuniam ex arca d., Cic.: to b. forth arguments (as from a storehouse), argumenta d., Cic. (ii), *exprimo, 3: Pl.: to b. forth sad words, moestas ex. voce, Virg.** 2. *To give birth to:* 1. *pārō, pēpēri partum, 3 (the most frequent word): to b. forth children, liberos p., Cic.: Ter.: to b. forth (lay) eggs, ova p., Cic.: v. also TO PRODUCE.* 2. *editor, nūns and nūx, 3 (referring to the labour of child-birth: chiefly used in o. part.): to have brought f. several children, plures partus enixa esse, Liv.: Virg.* 3. *gigno, gēnū, gēnūtum, 3 (strictly of the male): to b. forth (lay) eggs, ova g., Cic.: all things which the earth b. forth, omnia quae terra g., Cic.* 4. *ēdo, didi, ditum, 3 (esp. poet. and in elevated style): Latona brought f. twins, edidit geminos Latona, Ov.: the earth brought forth innumerable forms, tellus edidit innumeritas species, Ov.: Cic.: v. also to GIVE BIRTH TO, BEAR.* III. *To yield, produce: q. v.**

1. *fēro, 3: my acres b. forth corn, jugera Cererem f., Hor.: this age has brought f. an almost perfect orator, haec aetas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic.* 2. *ēffero, 3: that which the fields b. forth, id quid agri efc., Cic.: Italy has brought f. an energetic race of men, Italia genus acre virum extulit, Virg.*

— **forward:** 1. *offerō, 3: to b. forward charges (against some one), crimina of, Cic.* 2. *p̄fōro, 3: to b. forward anything in public, rem in*

*medium p., Cic.: to b. forward witnesses, testes p., Cic.* 3. *ēgo, ēgi, acutum, 3 (lit. to discuss, q. v.): the subject is not afterwards b. forward in the senate, in senatu postea causa non agitur, Cic.* 4. *rēferō, 3: esp. with reference to the senate: v. also TO BRING BEFORE, FORTH.*

**bring in or into:** I. *To carry in:* 1. *infēro, 3 (with dat. or prep.): to b. ladders to the walls, scalas ad moenia in, Liv.: to b. spoils into a temple, spolia templo in, Liv.: to b. in false accounts, rationes falsas in, Cic.: to b. anything into account, aliquid rationibus in, Col.* 2. *importo, 1: he prevented supplies from being brought into the town, commissarii importari in opidum prohibebat, Caes.* 3. *inveho, vexi, vectum, 3 (this and the preceding word of things not brought on the person): to b. money into the treasury in aerarium pecuniam in, Cic.: to b. in the corn crops, frumenta in, Plin.: wealth has brought in avarice, divitiae avaritiae invenerunt, Liv.* 4. *indūco, 3 (accus. to b. in: usu. with prep.): to b. the accused into the senate house, reos in curiam in, Suet.: to b. the sea by a trench to the city, mare fossa urbi in, Suet. Fig.: to b. discord into a dispute, discordiam in civitatem in, Cic.: to b. money into account, pecuniam in rationem in, Cic.* II. *To yield, produce:* 1. *efficio, 3: vineyards b. in 100 sestertia per acre, vineae centenos sestertios in singula jugera ef., Col.* Cic. 2. *reddo, didi, dictum, 3: the farms b. in, produce, fructum prædia r., Ter.*

— **off:** *esp. from a field of battle: rēfēro, 3 (lit. to b. back): to b. an image off the field, simulacrum ex acie r., Curt.: v. TO SAVE, RESCUE.*

**on or upon:** I. *afferō, 3: nothing shall hereafter b. grief upon me, nulla res posthac mi aegritudinem affecter, Ter.* 2. *infēro, 3 (esp. of hostile action): to b. war upon the R. people, populo R. bellum in, Caes.: to b. infamy upon the good, infamiam bonis in, Cic.* 3. *apporto, 1: he does not know how much loss the little gain may b. upon him, ille hand scit paulum lucri quantum et danni apporet, Ter.*

4. *importo, 1: to b. on painful illnesses, morbos acerbos in, Cic.: to b. a misfortune upon anyone, calamitatem alieni im., Cic.: Phaedr.* 5. *addūco, 3: to b. on fevers, febres ad, Hor.* 6. *indūco, 3: the winds which b. on cloudy weather, venti qui nubilum in, Plin.*

7. *consciro, scivi, scitum, 3 (of that which is voluntarily incurred): to b. death upon oneself, i.e. to commit suicide, sibi mortem c., Caes.: Cic.: to b. on blindness, caecitatem sibi c., Gell. 10, 17.* 8. *contrāho, traxi, tractum, 3 (of bringing persons or things together: q. v.): I have brought trouble on myself, nihil negotium contraxi, Cic.* 9. *obficio, jeci, iectum, 3: to b. a panic upon the enemy, terroruo hostib., Liv.: Cic.: Virg.*

— **out:** I. *To carry out, cause to come out:* 1. *ēffero, 3: to b. out money, argentum ef., Pl.: to b. a child out of doors, puerum extra aedes ef.* 2. *prōferō, 3: to b. arms out from a town, arma ex oppido p., Caes.: Cic.* 3. *prodūco, 3: he brought out Roman knights on the stage, equites R. prodūxi in scenam, Suet.* 4. *ēlicio, ieiūnū, ieiūnum, 3 (of that which is brought out with effort or contrivance): to b. out iron from hollow places in the earth, e cavernis terrena ferrum e., Cic.: to b. out words from the bottom of one's breast, voces pectori ab imo e., Luct.* v. TO ELICIT.

5. *excio, 4 (to sum up): to b. out souls from the tombs, animas sepulcris ex., Virg.: to b. the consul out of the city, consulrem ab urbe ex., Liv.* Phr.: he brought out the veins, i.e. represented them in relief in paintings, venas protulit, Plin.

II. *To publish:* q. v. Phr.: to b. medium p., Cic.: to forward witnesses, testes p., Cic. 3. *ēgo, ēgi, acutum, 3 (lit. to discuss, q. v.): the subject is not afterwards b. forward in the senate, in senatu postea causa non agitur, Cic.* 4. *rēferō, 3: esp. with reference to the senate: v. also TO BRING BEFORE, FORTH.*

*out a play, fabulam dare or docere, Ter.: Cic.: Hor.*

**bring over:** I. *To carry or cause to come across:* 1. *perdūco, 3: he brought all the ships over in safety, omnes incolumes naves perduxit, Caes.* 2. *trādūco, 3: to b. a king over into Europe, regem in Europam t., Liv.*

1. *concilio, 1: to b. over legions to one's side, legiones sibi c., Cic.* Tac. 2. *perduco, 3: to b. over anyone to one's opinion, aliquem ad suam sententiam p., Cic.* 3. *trādūco, 3: he brought me over to his opinion, traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic.*

— **to** (nant. t. t.): 1. *appello, pūli, pulsū, 3 (with acc., all., or abs.): the Persians had brought their fleet to at Delos, Persae ciassem ad Delum appulerant, Cic.: he had brought to at Rhegium in a merchant vessel, Rhedium oneraria nave appulerat, Suet.: they brought to at the island, ad insulam appulerunt, Liv.* 2. *applico, 1 (same constr. as 1): he brought the ships to at Heraeum, ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv.: they b. to land, ad terram applicant, Bell. Hisp.: what force b.s (you) to these savage shores? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris? Virg.*

— **together:** 1. *cogo, cōgēti, cōactum, 3: to b. together ships, in-fantry, cavalry, navies, peditatum, equitatum c., Caes.: v. TO COLLECT.* 2. *contrāho, xi, ctum, 3: friendship b.s all things together, amicitia omnia c., Cic.: to b. together an army, c. exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: to b. people together for a conference, homines in colloquium c., Liv.: v. TO ASSEMBLE, COLLECT.* 3. *cōparō, 1: esp. in phr. to b. together forces, copias c., Cic. (the phrase includes the raising of the forces as well as the concentration of them, which last is expr. by cogo or contraho). v. supr. 1, 2).*

4. *cōgēro, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO COLLECT.* Fig.: to b. together arguments, argumenta c., Quint.

5. *confilio, 1 (chiefly in Lucr.): parties of matter are brought together, corpora materia conciliantur, Lucr.* Also of matrimony: v. TO MAKE A MATCH.

6. *corrādo, 1 (i.e. to b. together by asking): to b. together one's connexions, usus necessarios c., Cic.: Liv.* Phr.: to b. lovers together, amantes inter se facere convenas, Pl.

— **under:** v. TO SUEDE.

— **up:** I. *To cause to come to:* 1. *subducō, 3: to b. up the triarii from the rearmost line, triarios ex postrema acie s., Liv.: to b. up the soldiers at quick march on to the hill, milites pleno gradu in collem s., Sall.*

2. *cōgō, cōgēti, actum, 3: he brought up his slaves to the place of trial, ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Caes.: the cavalry brought up the rear,*

equites agmen cogebant, Liv.

Phr.: to b. up the rear, agmen claudere, Caes.

II. *To train up:* cōducō, 1. v. TO EDUCATE.

**brink:** *margo, inīs, c.: v. EDGE, MARGIN.* Phr.: he was brought to the b. of the grave, \*minimum abfuit quin more oprimeretur.

**briny:** *salsus: the b. sea, s. aquor, Lucr.* b. tears, s. lacrimae, Lucr.: Virg.

**brisk:** 1. *älacer, cris, cre (lively and cheerful): they saw Catilina b. and cheerful, videbant Catilinam a tate laetum, Cic.* 2. *vēgitūs (fresh, untired): the tired fought with the fresh and b., tressi pugnabat cum recentibus et v., Liv.* (But both of the above words denote usually a higher quality than the English; implying vigour, enterprise, spirit.) Phr.: a. b. gal. of wind, \*venti flatus vehementior.

**brisket:** \*pectus (agninum, bovinum, etc.).

**briskly:** 1. *älacerit: Justin.* 2. *strenue: go b. before and open the door, abi prae strenue at aperi fore,*

**Ter.**: Cic.: v. VIGOROUSLY. (Or expr. by adj., as, he rises b. to his appointed work, vegetus praescripta ad munus surgit. Hor.: v. BARK.)

**brickness**: alacritas: Cic.: Caes.: v. SPIRIT, LIVELINESS.

**bristle** (subs.): seta (saeta): Cic.: Ov.: Juv.

**bristle** (v.): 1. horrēo, 2: his rough legs were b.ing with thick hairs, horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov.: bing spears, horrentes hastae, Virg.

2. horresco, horrū, 3 (begin to b. poet. in this sense): his arms began to b. with black feathers, brachia coepertum nigris h. willis, Ov.

3. inhorresco, i.: kens b. up when they have laid an egg, gallinae in, edito ovo, Plin.: Virg.

4. By circuml.: setas erigere: v. BRISTLE.

**bristling** (subs.): horror: the b. up of the hair, comarum h., Lucan.

**bristly**: 1. hirsutus. animals b. with prickles, animantes spinis h., Cic.: icy winter b. with hoary locks, glacialis hlems canos h. capillos, Ov.

2. hirtus (poet.): rocks b. with thickets, saxa dunnis h., Stat.: Ov.

3. horridus: a b. pig, b. sus, Virg.: a b. beard, barba b., Cic.

4. setiger, era, erum (poet.): in mase used as subs. for boar, swine): the b. swine, s. sus, Lucifer: the b. herd, a. pecus, Ov.

5. sēcōsus: the b. boar, s. aper, Virg.: a b. forehead, s.

frons, Hor.: Cels.

**brittle**: frāgilis, e: b. boughs, f

rati, Virg.: b. bronze, aesi f., Plin.

**brittleness**: fragilitas: frankin-

cense is tested by its b., tus probatur

fragilitate, Plin.

**broach** (subs.): vēru: v. SPIT.

**broach** (v.): I. To spit: q. v.

II. To lap, pierce: q. v. (For ordinary purposes to broach may be nearly enough expressed by rēlinco: v. Ter.

Heaut. 3, i, 51.) III. To utter an opinion for the first time, \*opinione novam in medium proferre: v. TO BRING FORWARD.

**broad**: I. Wide: latus: a b. road: l. via, Cic.: trenches 15 feet b., fossae xv pedes l., Caes.: b. shoulders, l. humeri, Virg. Phr.: it is as b. as it is long, i.e. it comes to the same thing, it makes no difference, edem reddit, edem revolutio rurs: nihil interest, etc.

II. Extensive, vast: amplius, III. Of pronunciation: Phr.: a b. pronun-

ciation, verborum latitudo, Cic. (Vastus is more extensive in its reference than the Eng. word: v. AWKWARD, UNCOUTH. The adj. latus appears not to occur in this sense.) IV. Open, clear: q. v. Phr.: to sleep till it is b. daylight, ad multum diem dormire (ad medios dies dormire), Hor.

V. Gross: q. v. Phr.: to frolick with rude verses and b. grins, versibus incompitis ludere, risu-

que soluto, Virg.: to set people on the b. grin, risu diducere rictum, Hor.: to know the difference between a b. joke and a refined one, inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

broad-cloth: v. CLOTH.

broad-leaved: latifolius: the b. myrtle, l. laurus, Plin.

broadly: lātē: v. WIDELY. Phr.:

to pronounce letters b., literas distare, Cic.: latitudine vorubrum uti: v. BROAD (III.).

**broadside**: Phr.: to fire a b., \*ex omnibus tormentis quae ad unum latus navis longae collocata sunt globos ferreos simul projicere, Prop.

**broad-sword**: gladius: see Tac.

Agri. 36.

**brocade**: sēcīcum aureo vel argenteo filo intertextum. Phr.: dresses of b., vestes attalicae, Prop.

**brocket** (a der two years old): sū-

bulo, ónis, m.: l'lin.

**brocoli**: brassica oleracea Botrytis: Plin.

**brogue** (a shoe): pēro, ónis, m.: Virg.: Juv.

**brol** (subs.): rixa: v. QUARREL,

WANANL, FEAT.

**brol** (v.): A. Trans.: torrēo, ul-

tostum, 2: to b. meat on a gridiron,

\*carnem in craticula torrere: v. TO ROAST. B. Intrants: torrēo, tostus, 2: the middle tme b. with the heat of the sun, medius cingulus solis ardore torretur, Cic.

**broiling** (adj.): 1. torridus: b. summer, fire, t. zestas, ignis, Virg.: Prop. 2. aestuans: the b. Syrtes (desert), a. Syrtes, Hor.

**broken** (part. and adj.): for the part., v. TO BREAK. Phr.: b. down, confectus: v. WORN OUT, DISABLED: b. hearted, \*animus penitus fracto atque afflicto, s. defecto: to speak in b. words, infracta et amputata loqu, Cic. (cf. incondita jactare, Virg. E. 2, 5): to become b.-winded, illa ducere, Hor.: to become decrepit and b.-down (fig.), consenserat atque decoquere, Flor.

**broker**: 1. Interpres, pretis: Cic.

2. cōcio, ónis: Pl.: v. AGENT, FACTOR.

**brokerage**: 1. interpretium:

Amm. 2. proxēntūcum: Ulp.

**bronze** (subs.): aes, aeris, n.: Cic.: Virg.: b.s, i.e. works of art in b., aera, Hor.

**bronze** (adj.): 1. áeneus or áhenus: u. statu, signum acumen, Cic.: Hor.: a. b. colouret beard, barsa aenea, Suet.

2. áenus or áhenus (poet.): b. statu, áena signa, Lucr.: Virg.

3. aeratus (of things partly made of or ornamented with b.): b. ships, a. naues, Hor.

4. aeratus: b. horis, a. cornua, Virg.: Suet.

**bronze** (v.): Phr.: to b. an iron gate, portas ferreue speciem aeris inducere.

**brooch**: fibula: a gold b., aurea f., Virg.: Liv.

**brood** (v.): I. To sit on (as a hen): incubō, ūi, itum, 1: we allow hens to b. upon the produce of other (birds), gallinas in, fetibus alienigenis patimur, Col.

II. To dwell mentally upon: 1. incubō, 1: to b. over money, pecuniae in, Cic.: b. over gold, auro, in, Virg.

2. fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2: I b'd upon my prayers, animo mea vota fovebam, Ov.: so, in picture f., Pl.

3. agito, 1: to b. long over a subject, rem multa cum animo a., Cic.: agitare secum, Ter.: cogitatione a., Quint.: v. TO CONTEMPLATE, MEDITATE ON.

**brood** (subs.): I. All the young birds, etc., hatched together: 1. fētūra: the best b. of hens, optima gallinarum f., Plin.

2. nidi, orum (chiefly poet.): a chattering b., n. loquaces, Virg.: Sen.

3. fētus, ūs: the b. of honey-making bees, f. melliferarum apium, Ov.

II. Offspring, progeny: 1. fētus, ūs: who fears the b. which shaggy Germany brings forth? quis pavet Germania quos horrida parturit fetus? Hor.

2. gens, gentilis, f.: the Clodian b., Clodiāna g., Cic.

3. fētus, ūs: earth mourns for her b. (of giants), terra maeret partus (suos), Hor.

**brood** (adj.): Phr.: b. mares, equae tetrae habiles (cf. Virg. G. 3, 62).

**brooding** (subs.): 1. incubātiō: Plin.

2. incubitus, ūs: Plin.

**brook** (subs.): 1. rivus: Caesar had diverted the course of all the rivers and b., omnia flumina atque omnes r.

Caesar averterat, Caes. i. b. gelid r., Hor. Dīmīn, rivulūs, a small b., Prud.

2. amplectus: Līv.

**brook** (v.): fēro, ū: v. TO ENDURE, PUT UP WITH.

**broom** (a plant): 1. gēnista (Spanish b., "Spartium junceum, Linn., and dyers b., \*genista tinctoria, Linn.): Virg. Plin.

2. spartum: Plin.

**broom** (a domestic implement): scōpae, arum (prop. twigs): Cic.: Hor.

**broom-rape** (a plant): órbanchē, ēs: Plin.

**broom-stick**: \*scōparum mānu-

brum.

**broth**: jūs, jūris, n.: black b., nigru-

j., Cic.: Pl.: multon b., jus ovillium, Cels.: walb., j. vitulinum, Cels. Phr.: the same thing made into b. is more

nourishing than when roasted, res eadem magis alit jurlula quam assa, Cels.

**brothel**: 1. lustra, orū, n. pl.: Pl.: Cic.

2. lūpanar, áris, n.: Quint.: 3. gānēum: Pl.: Ter.

4. gānēa: Cic.: Liv.

5. fornix, icīa, m.: Hor.: Juv.

6. stābūlūm (=stibulum): prop. a place of sale or hire: Pl.: Cic.

**brother**: frāter, tris: twin b.s, f. genitili, Cels.; f. gemellī, Ov.: uterine b.s, f. uterini, Cod. Just.: a full b. (i.e. having the same parents, or at least the same father), germanus frater, Ter.: Cic.: sometimes germanus alone has this sense: Ter.: Virg.: the Aedui have many a time been called b.s and kinsmen by the senate, Aedui f. consanguineus saepenumero in senatu appellati sunt, Caes. Dīmīn: frātrēcula, a little or dear b.: Cic.: Juv.: A b.-in-law (husband's b.), lēvir, Iri: Dig.: Non: sororis maritus (sister's husband): Cic. Phr.: to act, love, like a brother, frater facere, amare, Cic.: v. BROTHERLY.

**brother's** (adj.): frātrēus: the guilt of a b.'s murder, scelus fraternæ necis, Hor.: envy against one's b., fraterna invidia, Sall.: v. BROTHERTY.

**brotherhood**: I. The relationship of brothers: 1. germānitas (comp. BROTHER): Cic.: Liv.

2. frātrēta necessitādō: Cic.

3. trātēria: Tac. (The latter terms are less precise). II. An association of men: perh. sodalitas: v. FRATERNITY, SOCIETY.

**brotherly**: frātrēbus: b. love, amor f., Caes.: Cic.: b. souls, f. animi, Hor. Phr.: you act in a b. way, facis fraterne, Ter.: Cic.

**brow**: I. The eye-brow: supercilium.

II. The forehead (q. v.): frons, f.: to knit the b.s, frontem contrahere, Cic.: to smooth the b.s, f. expicare, Hor.: to smite the b., f. ferire, Cic.: a joyful b., laeta f., Virg.: an anxious b., sollicita f., Hor.

III. The edge of a steep place: superclīnum: the b. of a hill, s. tumuli, Liv.: Virg.

**browbeat**: Phr.: to b. one's opponents, adversarios minaciter terrete, Cic.: to b. a witness, testem terrere, or testem aspero incessere, Quint.: to b. the jury, judices ministri et terre comprome, Cic. Font. 11, 24.

**browbeating** (subs.): vulnae: v. MENACES; also preceding art.

**brown** (adj.): 1. fulvus: there are four colours in vines, white, b. blood-red, black, colores vini quatuor, albus, t., sanguineus, niger, Plin.: b. kine, f. boves, Plin.: b. hair, f. caesaries, Virg. (Fulvus however more nearly applies to our tawny, and implies a dash of gold or yellow: whence fulva sidera, Tib.).

2. spadix, icīs: i.e. chestnut colour: q. v.

3. rūbīdus, (something between red and b'ack): Getl. 2, 26: Pl. N.B. Fuscus is not the name of colour, but signifies only a dark, murky, hue (similarly infuscus, Col.): it may of course be applied to brown objects: v. DARK, DUSKY. Gell.

remarks on the indistinctness of Latin words expressing reddish or brownish colour: i. c.

**brown** (v.): I. To bring to a b., swarthy hue: cōlōr, i.: v. TO TAN; SUNBURN.

II. To brown meat in cooking: \*carnes torrere donec rubido colore fiant (cf. Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 2).

**browse**: 1. caro, psi, ptum, 3: to b. the grass, gramine c., Virg. (of horses): let us b. (i.e. make our cattle do so) the cool pastures, carpamus frigida rura, Virg.

2. tondeo, totondi, tonsum, 2: the bullocks b. on the copices, t. dumeta juvenci, Virg.: Lucr.

3. ationde, di, sum, 2: the kids b. on the young shoots, tenera at. virgulta capillae, Virg.: v. TO NIBBLE.

4. déspaco, pāvi, pastum, 3: kids b. on the dewy pasture, haedi roscladas herbas d., Col.: v. TO FEED ON.

**bruise** (v.): 1. contēro, trīvi, tri-

sum, 3 (of things without life): Ov.: Plin.: v. TO POUND.

2. contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3: to b. anyone on the

*fists, aliquem pugnis c., Pl.: to b. the breast by a blow, pectus ictu c., Ov.*

*3. infringo, trégi, tractum, i.: to b. one's side, latus in, Hor.: 4. sigillo, i. (to make black and blue); Sen.: Plin.*

**bruise** (subs.): 1. contusio: Scrib.: 2. contusum: Plin.: 3. suggilatio (the mark of a b.): Plin.

**bruise** (subs.): clámor, ríumor: v. NOISE, RUIN.

**bruit** (v.): chiefly in phr. to b. abroad: vulgo, i.: v. TO SPREAD, GET ABOARD.

**brunette**: puebla fusca, subfuscata: v. DARK.

**brunt**: Phr.: to sustain the b. of unpopularity, molem inuidiae sustinere, Cic.: *to bear the b. of the battle, \*maximum proelii impetum sustinere (Ains.); totam vim hostium experiri, sustinere.*

**brush** (subs.): 1. An instrument for removing dust, dirt, etc. 1. pēnīculūs; used for scouring tables, Pl.

Men., i., 1, 2; for cleaning boots, qui detergunt baxeas, ib. 2, 3, 40. *Dimin.* pēnīculūs or -un; an artist's b.: Cic.: Plin.

2. scōpula (dimin. of scopae: v. BROOM) used in pitching jars, Col.

12, 18; in cleaning out jars, Cato, R. R. 26. 3. mūscarium (for brushing away flies): Mart. (lemn.). *II. A bushy tail:* mūscarūm: used of a horse's tail: Veg. Vet. *III. A fray, skirmish:* q. v.

**brush** (v.): 1. To take the dirt off: 1. détergeo, si, sum, 2: to b. a table clean, mensam d., Pl.: to b. shoes, baxeas d., Pl. 2. extereo, 2 (i. e. to b. out the interior of a vessel): Cato. Pbr.: to b. out a closet, b. the teeth, \*armarium, dentes purgare: v. TO CLEANSE.

*II. To sweep or touch lightly:* verro, verril, versum, i.; the surface of the sands is b'd by its tail, summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov.: Virg.

Pbr.: to b. past a person, hominem prætereundo leviter terere: v. TO GRAZE, TO SWEEP.

*III. To b. away tears, lacrimas detergere, Ov.: the wandering heifer b.'s off the dew, errans bucula decutit rorem, Virg.*

**IV. To brush up:** v. TO FUR-  
RISH UP, ADORN.

**brushwood**: 1. sarmentum (usu. pl.): Caes.: Cic. 2. rāmālia, iūm (out b.): Ov.: Tac. 3. virgultum (usu. pl.): virgula and sarmenta are sometimes combined; as, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, fin. (Sarmenta are properly cuttings, prunings; virgula twigs and brushwood generally.)

**brushy**: v. BUSHY, SHAGGY.

**brutal**: i. e. inhuman, cruel, rude: 1. férus (i. e. wild, rude; unsup-  
ered by any influence): no one is so b. but he may become gentle, nemo ade-  
f. est, ut non intescer possit, Hor.: *The Britons b. to their guests, Britanni hos-  
pitibus f., Hor.: Cic.: v. wild.*

2. agrestis, e (i. e. rude, boorish, q. v.): a b. and passionate master, dominus a. et furiosus, Cic.: a b. countenance, vultus a., Ov.

3. inhumānus: v. INHUMAN.  
4. immānus, e v. SAVAGE, CRUEL.

**brutality**: 1. féritas (savage wildness): v. BRUTAL. *to lay aside b. (of manners), exire, Ov. (of the early Romans): b. which takes a pleasure in cruelty, f. cui voluntati saevitia est, Sen. (N.B.—Not ferocitas or ferola; which usu. signify high spirit, martial temper, etc.)* 2. immānitas (savage-  
ness; monstrous and inhuman cruelty): b. of manners he surpasses the most

monstrous beasts, morum immanitate vastissimas vincit belas, Cic.: v. CRU-  
ELTY, INHUMANITY.

**brutalize**: effero, i.: to b. the feelings, animos ef., Liv.: *purposely to b. one's features, vultum de industria ef.* Suet. Pbr.: *to become altogether b.d.* omnem humanaitudine exure, Cic.: \*omnino ferum atque inhumānum fieri.

**brutally**: inhumānus, immāniter: v. CRUELLY, BARBAROUSLY.

**brute** (subs.): v. BEAST. Pbr.: like o.s., they refer everything to pleasure, pecundum ritu ad voluptatem omnia re-

ferunt, Cic.: *a thorough b., \*homo omnis humanitatis expers.*

**brute** (adj.): v. IRRATIONAL, SENSELESS.

**brutish**: v. BRUTAL, SENSELESS.  
**bryony**: brónia: Plin.: white b., amplexioence, es, f.: Plin.: black b., amplexos, i., f.: Plin.

**bubble** (subs.): 1. A small watery vesicle: 1. bullia: a transparent b., pellucida, Ov. 2. pustula: to form in b. in water (of false opium), in pulsulas (at, pulsulas) coire in aqua, Plin.: Vitr.: v. BLISTER.

**bulla**: if man is a b., much more so is an old man, si est homo b., ex magis senex, Var.

**bubble** (subs.): v. CHEAT, DECEPTION. Pbr.: a mere b., mera somnia? v. DREAM, FANCY.

**bubble** (v.): 1. bullo, i., and bullio, 4: when the wine (bols), draw the fire from under it, ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato: *bing springs*, bullentes fontes, Vitr. 2. (of a spring): scáteo: v. to GUSH UP. Pbr.: to b., bullas: *in pulsulas quasi efflorescere: cf. BUBBLE (1, fin.).*

**bubbling** (subs.): 1. bullitus, ūs: Vitr. 2. scátebra: the b. up of water, unda scátebra, Virg.: Plin.

**bucaneer**: praedo, píräta: v. PIRATE.

**buck**: 1. cervus (a male stag): Cic.: Hor.: 2. bircus (a male goat): Virg.: Plin.: 3. cúniceus (a male rabbit): Plin.: Mart.

**bucket**: 1. hāma (esp. for extinguishing fires): Juv.: Plin.

2. situla: Pl.: Dig. also, situlus: Cato.

Vitr. 3. modiūlos (a b. on a water-wheel): Vitr.

**buckle** (subs.): fibula: Liv.: Virg.

**buckle** (v.): fibula: nectre: v. TO BIND.

**buckle to**: v. TO APPLY OR GIRD ONESELF TO.

**buckler**: parma: v. SHIELD.

**buckram**: \*tintume crassum ac rigidum.

**buckskin**: pellis cervina: v. SKIN.

**buckthorn**: rhamnos, i., f.: Plin.: Veg.

**buckwheat**: \*pólýgōnum fagopyrum, Linn.

**bucolic**: bùcōlicus: a b. poem, bucolic poem, Col.

**bucolics**: bùcōlica, orum: Ov.: the b.s of Theocritus and Virgil, bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gel.

**bud** (subs.): 1. ḡmma (ea quae

dicitur, Cic.): *the b.s push themselves from the midst of the bark, se medi*

*trudunt de cortice g., Virg. 2. ger-*

*men, inis, n.: the b.s venture to trust*

*themselves to the early suns, in novos*

*soles audent se g. credere, Virg. v.*

*GERM. 3. cályx, ýcis, m. (a flower-*

*of a rose-b., rosae c., Plin. 4. óculi-*

*lus (esp. with ref. to grafting): Virg.*

*Col. Pbr.: to nip in the b., \*aliquid*

*immaturum occupare.*

**bud** (v.): A. Intrans.: 1. germe-

*no, i.: country-people speak of vines*

*growing, gemmare vites rustici dicunt,*

*Cic.: a bing eye, g. oculis, Col. To*

*begin to b., gemmasco, z.: Col.: Plin.*

*2. prégemmo, i.: i.e. to put forth*

*buds: Col. 3. gemmas móvere Col.*

*4, 29, ad init. 4. germino, i.: v. TO*

*GERMINATE. B. Trans.: of the opera-*

*tion of budding: 1. oculos inserere*

*z. imponere: Virg. 2. emplastro, i:*

*Col. Pbr.: to nip in the b., \*aliquid*

*immaturum occupare.*

**bud** (v.): A. Intrans.: 1.

germino, i.: country-people speak of vines

growing, gemmara vites rustici dicunt,

Cic.: a bing eye, g. oculis, Col. To

begin to b., gemmasco, z.: Col.: Plin.

2. germinatio: Plin. (or more

usu. expr. by verb: v. TO BUD).

*II. A kind of grafting: emplastratio:*

*Plin.: Col. Pbr.: to become altogether b.d.*

*omnino ferum atque inhumānum fieri.*

**brutally**: inhumānus, immāniter: v.

**brutalize**: effero, i.: to b. the feelings,

animos ef., Liv.: *purposely to b. one's features, vultum de industria ef.*

Suet. Pbr.: *to become altogether b.d.*

omnem humanaitudine exure, Cic.: \*omnino

ferum atque inhumānum fieri.

**brutality**: inhumānus, immāniter: v.

**brute** (subs.): v. BEAST. Pbr.: like

o.s., they refer everything to pleasure,

pecundum ritu ad voluptatem omnia re-

ferunt, Cic.: *a thorough b., \*homo omnis*

*humanitatis expers.*

**buffalo**: bos bubalus: M. L.

**buffet**: v. SEBOARD.

**buffet** (subs.): coláphus: v. BLJW.

**buffet** (v.): 1. Lit.: coláphos in-

fringere alieni: Ter. Pbr.: *we were*

*long b'd by the winds and waves,*

*\*ventis undisque diu jactati sumus.*

*II. To contend with: q. v. Pbr.:*

*the shipwrecked man buffeteth the waves,*

*\*naupragus fluctibus oblitacatur, oblit-*

*itur.*

**buffoon**: 1. seurra (a professional b.): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Pbr.: *to play*

*the b., scurri. Hor.: scurifler ludere,*

*Plin. 2. samio, ómis (a kind of pan-*

*tomimic jester): Cic. 3. párasítis*

*(a professional b. who dines out for the*

*anusement of guests): Pl.: Cic. 4.*

*bálatro, ómis: Hor.*

**buffoonery**: 1. scurrilitas: Quint.

Tac. 2. scurrilis jōcus: Cic. Pbr.:

*to practise b., scurrari: v. BUFFOON (1).*

**buffoon-like**: scurrilis, e: Cic.:

Quint.: v. SCURRILUS.

**bug**: cimex, icis, m.: Hor.: Plin.

**bug-bear**: 1. terriéula: *an empty*

*b., cassa t., Afran. ap. Non.: Lac-*

*Also terricula, orum: Liv.: v. INTIMI-*

*ATION. 2. terriculamentum: b.s of*

*grave-yards, t. sepulcrorum, Apul.*

*3. formidámen, iuis, n.: Apul. (cf. Hor.*

*S. t. 8, 4). Pbr.: *to frighten children**

*with b.s, \*liberis vanos terrores incut-*

*ere: vads pavoris terrere.*

**bugle**: 1. A hunter's horn: buc-

*cina: v. HORN. II. A bead: q. v.*

**bugloss** (a plant): buglossos, i. m.:

Plin. (\*echium vulgare: M. L.)

**build**: 1. aedifico, i.: to b. a

house, domum aed., Cic.: to b. a city,

urbem aed., Cic.: to b. a ship, navem aed.

Caes.: to b. more carefully, accu-

ratiovis aed., Caes.: he pulls down, he

builds, diruit, aedificat, Hor.

Compounds, (i). exadri, 3 (b. up): Fig.:

Plato selected an unoccupied spot in

which he might b. up a state according

to his own fancy, Plato aream sibi

sunipst in qua civitatem exstrueret

arbitrari suo, Cic. (iii). obstru, 3 (b.

before): to b. a strong wall in front,

validum murum ob., Liv. (iv), sub-

stru, 3 (b. beneath or at the bottom):

to b. a foundation, fundatamentum s.,

Pl.: to b. the Capitol at the bottom with

heven stone, Capitolum saxo quadrato s.,

Liv. 3. condit, didi, ditum, 3 (lit. to

put together): to b. a tomb, sepulcrum c., Hor.:

to b. walls, moenia c., Just.: v. TO

FOUND. 4. dūco, dūxi, ductum, 3:

(esp. of what has length as its principal

dimension): to b. walls, muros d., Caes.:

Hor. (cf. the phrase, "to carry a wall"):

to b. an arch, arcum d., Ov.

5. mólier, 4 (implying effort, labour): to

b. walls, muros m., Virg. 6. texo, xuī, xtium,

3 (prop. to wear; hence of what is

composed of flexible materials): to b.

ships of oak, robore naives t., Virg.:

to b. upon sand (fig.), fundamenta in

aquea ponere, Cic.: v. TO CONSTRUCT,

ERECT

— upon (fig.): v. TO BUILD

(fin.), TRUST TO

**builder**: 1. aedificator: Cic.

2. stractor: Cic.

**building**: 1. The act of v.. 1

aedificatio: Cic. 2. extreductio: Cic.: Vitr. (or expr. by verb. v. TO BUILD). II. A structure: 1. aedificium: Cic.: Liv.: Caes. 2. aedificatio (rare): Cic. dimin. aedificiūcula: Cic. 3. tectum (a dwelling): Caes. Cic. b.s in good repair, sarta tecta: Cic. (leg.d plur.)

**bulb:** 1. bulbus: Plin. 2. bulbulus (a small b.): Pall.

**bulbous:** 1. bulbacēus: Plin. 2. bulbosus: Plin.

**bulge (subs.):** v. PROTRUSION.

**bulge out (v.):** tumeo, tumesco: v. TO SWELL OUT.

**bulk:** 1. Lit.: magnitudo, mōles.

II. The greater part: Phr. the b. of the people, major pars populi: Cic. the b. of men, maxima pars hominum: Hor.: the b. of the nobles, pleraque nobilitas: Sall.: the b. of us avert labour, laborem plerique fugimus: Cic. III. A projecting part of a building: v. PROJECTION.

**bulk-head:** \*septum navale; or septum quo navis alveus dividitur.

**bulky:** ingens, praegrandis; obesus: v. BIG, CORPULENT.

**bull (subs.):** 1. The animal: taurus, Cic.: Virg. Altj. of or belonging to a b., taurinus: Ov.: Virg.: also taureus, Virg. II. The constellation so called: 1. taurus: the Tyrian b., Tyrius t., Mart.; so, t. Agenorens, Ov.: Cic. 2. bos, bōvis, m.: Germ. III. An absurd blunder: Phr.: to perpetrate b., \*ridicula atque inter se contraria dicere: v. CONTRADICTORY.

IV. A Pope's rescript: 1. diplōma summi Pontificis: Labbe, Concil. 2. \*literae signo Pontificis Romani impressae (Kr. and G.).

3. bulla (prop. the seal): bulla plumbbea: v. Du Cange, s. v. Labbe: Calvin (with or without the apiae).

**bullet-baiting:** Phr. the practice of b. has become extinct, \*obsolevit lusus que tauri immissis canibus irritari atque agitari solebat.

**bulldog:** \*canis Molossus, Linn.

**bull's-eye:** 1. A thick circular piece of glass: \*vitrum globus. II. The centre of a target: Phr.: to hit the b., \*scopum medium ferire, or, tauri quem dicunt oculum ferire.

**bullet:** glans (plumbbea): to skirmish with b.s or stones, eminus glande aut lapidis pugnare, Sall.: Liv.

**bulletin:** libellus: v. BILL, ADVERTISEMENT. (It may in some cases be expr. by nuntius: cf. Hor. Od. 4. 69. Karthagini jam non ego nuntios mittam superbos.)

**bull-fight:** \*taurōmachiā (Gr. ταυρωμαχία): Phr.: to see a b., \*pugnam hominum cum taurō (tauris) compositione spectare.

**bull-finch:** pyrrhula: M. L.

**bull-frog:** \*rania occellata: M. L.

**bullion:** 1. aurum argenteum inectum: cf. Liv. 34. 10: (not aurum rude, which might mean gold-ore). 2. mass: v. MASS.

**bullock:** 1. taurus castratus.

2. jūvencus (a young b.): Virg.: v. ox.

**bully (subs.):** homo prōcax; or perhaps, homo prōcax ore, Tac. II. 23; or prōcax in lascendi, Clc. Fam. 7, 13; Thraso alter (after the miles gloriosus in Ter. Eun.): \*mūnis colaphisus que promptior quam aquinus est.

**bully (v.):** prōcacter lācessō, ivi, itum, j: v. TO BROWBEAT.

**bulrush:** 1. scirpus: Ter.: Plin.

2. juncus: Ov.: Plin.

**bulwark:** 1. A fortification: q. v.

q. v. 1. mūnimentum, moenia: v. FORTIFICATIONS.

2. propugnacūlum: they connect the brītys and the b.s, pontes et p. Jungnt, Virg.: Cic.

III. Any means of defence: 1. prōpugnacūlum: the b.s of tranquillitas, p. tranquillitatis, Cic. 2. arx, arcis, f.: this city is the b. of all nations, haec urbs arx est omnium gentium, Cic.: Philip regarded that city as a b. against the Grecian states, eam urbem pro arte

habuit Philippus adversus Graecia civitates, Liv. 3. claustra, orum: the b.s of Egypt, c. Aegypti, Liv.: a b. of mountains, montium claustra, Tac. 4. agger, ērls, m.: Alpne b.s, a. Alpin, Virg.: Sen. v. DEFENCE.

III. That part of the side of a ship which is higher than the deck: moenia, lum: the b.s of a ship, moenia navis, Ov.

**bump (subs.):** 1. A swelling: q. v.: tuber, ērls, n.: his white head is one b. with blows, colaphis: tuber est totum caput, Ter.: Plin.

II. A thump: Phr.: to come with a b. against the door, \*se ad forem cum sonitu impinge: forez capite, tote corpore, tundere.

**bump (v.):** offendere, impingere in aliquid: v. TO KNOCK, THUMP.

**bumper:** Phr.: a b. of wine, \*poculum ad summum impletum; poculum mero impletum v. CUP.

**bumpkin:** rusticus, Cic.: Hor.: v. BOOR.

**bun:** libum, plācenta: v. CAKE.

**bunch:** 1. A protuberance, hunch: q. v.

II. A cluster of fruit: rācēmus, ūv: v. CLUSTER.

III. A number of things connected together: v. BUNDLE.

Phr.: a b. of keys, \*claves in anulo suspensae: a b. of flowers, fasciculus, Cic.: v. NOSEGAY.

**bundle (subs.):** 1. fascis, is, m.: b.s of twigs, f. virgitorum, Hirt.: b.s of sticks, f. lignorum, Tac.: I will relieve you of this b., ego hoc te l. levabo, Virg.: fasciculus, a small b.: a b. of letters, f. epistoliarum, Cic.: Hor.

2. mānūptis (a b. of straws, etc.): Yarr.: Virg.

3. sarcina (a wallet, knapsack): Pl.: Hor.: v. BAGGAGE: sarcinula, a

small b. of the kind: Cat.: Plin., Phr.

in b.s, fasciatim or fasciatim (v. rare), Quint. 1, 4, 20: (perh. better expr. by pr. fascias singulos, or in fascis, fasciculis).

**bundle out (v.):** colloq.: foras extrabare, extrudere: v. TO TURN OUT.

**bung (subs.):** 1. cortex, icis, m. and f.: (a cork of any kind): Cato.

Hor.: 2. obturāmentum (gen. term for the stopper of casks, etc.): Plin.

3. obturāculum: (=foregoing) Marc. Emp.

**bung (v.):** cortice obtūro, or simply obtūro: v. TO FASTEN UP.

**bung-hole:** \*locus obturamenti; or simply, forāmen: v. HOLE.

**bungle (v.):** A. Trans.: Phr.: to b. a business, \*rem inscite gerere; negotium contrepere: v. UNSKILFUL.

B. Intrans.: inscite agere; (turpiter) habi, errare: v. TO BLUNDER.

**bungle (subs.):** \*inscitum (inscite) faciū: v. UNSKILFUL.

**bungler:** 1. homo rūdis, or simply, rūdis (strictly denoting absence of culture): was I such a b.? r? so ignorant of affairs, tam eram r.? tam ignarus re? Quint. 1, 2, 19: imperitus: v. UNSKILFUL, and foll. art.

**bungling (adj.):** imperitus, inscius, lacus: v. UNSKILFUL.

**bunglingly:** labrē, inscīte: v. UNSKILFULLY.

**bunting (a bird):** anthus: Plin.: the yellow b., chlorōn, ūtis, m.: Plin.

**bunting (stuff for flags):** \*tenuis pannus laevis ad vexilla facienda aptus.

**buoy (subs.):** \*index in freto positus (in summa aqua immatans, et catena destinatus ad navium cursus signandas).

**buoy (v.):** 1. To keep afloat: Phr.: the sailors b'd the vessel by attaching empty casks to its sides, \*cadis vacuis ad navis latera alligandis nautea eam submersi prohibebant.

II. To fix buoys over or near to: Phr.: to b. a coast, \*navium secundum oram cursus indicibus fluitantibus signare.

III. Fig.: to sustain: Phr.: b'd up by empty hope, spē clatus inani: v. TO SUSTAIN.

**buoyancy:** 1. Lit.: (a. of the power to float: lēvitās, v. LIGHTNESS, b. of the power to cause to float: vis: the waters of that sea have such b. that it is impossible to sink, \*ejus

maris aquae tanta vis est ut in ea submergi nequas.

II. Fig.: of the mind: hilāritas, quasi immersibilis vis animi (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22). v. CHEERFULNESS, ELASTICITY.

**buvant:** I. Lit.: (a. of that which will not sink: lēvis: v. LIGHT.

(b. of a fluid which bears up: \*quod sustinet; quod eam vim habet ut corpora immota sustinet: v. TO FLOAT.

II. Fig.: of the spirits: hilāris, immersibiles (?) v. CHEERLESS.

**bur:** i.e. the prickly flower of the burdock: \*lappae flocculus hirsutus.

Phr.: to stick to one like a b. cf., non misura cutem nisi plena crutoris birudo, Hor. A. P. fin.

**burbot (fish):** mustēla, Plin. (\*lota fluviatilis: M. L.).

**burden (subs.):** I. Load: ūnus, ēris, n.: to support a b., ūnus sustinere, Pl.: to remove the b.s from the draught cattle, jumenta o. depone, Caes.: Ov. Fig.: the b. of duty, offici o., Cic.: to be a b. to any one, oneri esse alicui, Liv.: the b. of proof, o. prolati, lig., Phr.: beasts of b., jumenta oneraria, Liv.: or simply jumenta, Caes.: ships of b., naves onerariae, Caes.

II. Taxes, pecuniary imposts (q. v.): ūnus: a bovough weighed down by very great b.s, municipium maximis o. pressum, Cic. Phr.: estates which were subject to b.s, praedia quae serviebant, Cic.: estates subject to b.s, praedia serva, Cic.: liability of property to b.s, servitus, ūtis, f.: Cic.: Ulp.: free from b.s, immunitis, Cic.

III. The capacity of a ship: Phr.: a ship of 300 amphorae b.s, navis trecentarum amphorarum, Liv.

IV. A verse repeated in a song at certain intervals: versus intercalaris, Serv.

**burden (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. ūnēro, I (not implying excess of load): v. TO LOAD.

2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, ūtis, ūtē: to be b'd with too much clothes, opprimi injectu multae vestis, Tac.: Cic.

3. grāvo, ūt: mules b'd (i.e. heavily laden) with packages, muli gravati sarcinis, Phaedr. For burdened as adj. (onustus), v. LADES.

II. To oppress, overpower (q.v.): 1. ūnēro, ūt: to a juryman with arguments, judicem argumentis o., Cic.: to b. anyone with misfortunes, aliquem malis on., Virg.

2. opprimo, ūt (stronger than onero): to be b'd with a load, onere opprimi, Cic.: v. TO OPPRESS.

**burdenome:** 1. grāvis, e: a golden cloak is b. in summer, cold in winter, aestate g. est aureum amictum, item frigidum, Cic.: to some persons every period of life is b., nonnulli omnes actas g. est, Cic.

2. ūnōrōs: b. plauder, on, praeda, Virg.: a more b. lot, onerosior sors, Ov.: Plin.

3. molestus: v. TROUBLESOME.

Phr.: to b. to anyone, alicui oneri esse v. L. G. § 297.

**burdock (plant):** lappa: Virg.

**bureau:** armārium, scrinūm: v. CLOSET, WRITING-DESK.

**burgess:** I. The inhabitant or freeman of a borough: mānūptis, civis: v. BURGER.

II. The representative in Parliament of a borough, plēbeus sénātor: Milt. Detens.: collectively, plebs, id.

**burgher:** 1. mūnēeps, Ipis (belonging to a municipality or chartered town): a b. of trosa, m. Cosanus, Cic.: our fellow-b., m. noster, Cic.

2. civis: v. CITIZEN.

**burglar:** 1. perfōssor parietum: Pl.

2. effractarius: Sen.

3. effractor Paul. Dig.

4. directarius: Ulp.: v. ROBBER.

**burglarious:** Phr.: to charge anyone with the b. entry of a house, \*aliquem reum facere (s. arguere) quod in domum alienam vi irruperit; domum al. effractit. v. TO BREAK INTO.

**burglariously:** more (ritu) perfōssor.

**burglary:** (domus) effractūra: Paul. Dig. Phr.: to enter a house b., \*in domum vi irrumpere.

**burglar:** (domus) effractūra: Paul. Dig. Phr.: to commit a b., parientes perfōdere, Cic.

**burial:** 1. *fūnus, ēris, n.*: *to fix the price of a b. and interment, mercenarius ac sepulturem constituere*, Cic.: Hor. (often = death: q. v.). 2. *sepultura (the act of burying)*: *the most ancient kind of b., antiquissimum sepulturem genus*, Cic.: *to give anyone b., aliquem sepulturem afficere*, Cic.: *to be deprived of the honours of b., honore sepulturee carere*, Cic.: *to claim the bodies of the slain for b., corpora intersectorum ad s. poscere*, Just. 3. *ex-séquiae*: *v. FUNERAL*. Phr.: *to be recorded in the office for the registration of b.s, in rationem Libitinae (prop. the goddess of b.s, or her temple), venire*, Suet. Ner. 39.

**burial-place:** 1. *sépulcrum (the b.-place of an individual or family)*: v. *SEPUCHRE*. 2. *lōcus sepulturee*: Tac.: also, *locus ad sepurationem*: Suet.

3. *sepulturētum*: Cat.

**buried (adj.):** *situs*: *the remains of Marius b. on the banks of the Arno, Marius sitae reliquiae apud Anienem*, Cic.: Tib.

**burin:** *cælum*; v. *GRAVER*.

**burlesque (adj. and subs.):** *ridiculus*: r. *carmen, etc. (but this of course includes all kinds of amusing composition)*: Kr. and Georg. give [after Eichstädt], *poetae versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum detorti*. Phr.: *a b. of grief, and anger, and indignation, et luctus, et irae, et indignatio*nis ridicula imitatio, Quint. 6, 2, 26.

**burlesque (v.):** Phr.: *to b. a person's gait*. *vincessum alienus ridiculo imitari* *to b. a poem, carmen ad aliud quoddam idemque ridiculum argumentum deborquere*: v. subs.

**burletta:** *\*drama musicum*.

**burly:** *corpulentus*: *a fat b. fellow, homo corpulentus et pinguis*, Geff.: v. *STOUT, LARGE*.

**burn (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. *To consume with fire*: 1. *ūro, ussi, ustum*, 3 (the most general term: also used of other agencies besides fire): *you shall neither burn nor a dead man in the city, hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepolvi neve urito*, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.: *she b.s the fragrant cedar-oil for lights at night, urit odoratum nocturna in lumina cedrum*, Virg. *. to b. ships, naves ur.*, Hor.: *to b. cities, urbes ur.*, Tac. So the compounds of *uro*: (i.) *aduro*, 3 (to b. on the surface or partially): *to b. a person's clothes, aliecius vestimenta*, Liv.: (ii.) *singe off* anyone's beard or hair, *alicui barbam, capitulum a.*, Cic.: v. to SINGE. (iii.) *ambūro*, 3 (to b. all round; over the entire surface): *the burnt body of Hercules*, Herculis ambustum corpus, Cic.: *to restore a theatre that has been burnt (gutted), theatrum ambustum restituere*, Suet. (iii.) *pérūro*, 3 (rate: *intens.*): v. TO BURN UP, (iv.) *combūro*, 3 (stronger than *uro*: *to burn completely*: *burn up*: q. v.): *to b. anyone alive, aliquem vivum c.*, Cic.: Caes. (v.) *exūro*, 3 (= *combūro*): *he was burnt alive in his own house, domi suae vivus exustus est*, Cic.: v. also *to PURN UP, DOWN*. 2. *crēmo*, 1 (to b. to ashes, completely to destroy by fire): *Habicht*, § 15: *to b. and destroy a city, c. et diruere urbem*, Liv.: *to b. ships, c. naves*, Liv.: the most regular word to denote the cremation of a corpse: *Sulla wished his body to be burnt by fire, Sulla igni voluit cremar*, Cic. So its comp., *concrēmo*, which is stronger: *they threatened to b. them alive, vivos igni concrematuros minabantur*, Liv.: *to b. a city with fire (reduce it to ashes)*, urbem igni c., Liv. 3. *incendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly, to set on fire)*: v. TO FIRE: *to b. incense and perfumes, tus et odores in*, Cic.: Virg. 4. *inflamo, 1*: v. TO FIRE, KINDE. II. *To affect or injure by fire or heat*: 1. *ādūro*, 3 (v. supr. 1. i.): *the philosophers in India submit to (partially, in the extremities or skin) burnt without groaning*, In India sapientes sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.: *burnt bread*,

panis adustus, Hor. 2. *torreo, ui, torstum, 2*: *to be burnt with flame, flamma torri*, Cic.: v. TO SCORCH. 3. *ambūro*, 3 (v. supr. 1. ii.): *to b. the throat (of hot food or drink), gutture (i. e. guttur) a.*, Pl.: v. TO SINGE.

4. *cōquo, coxil, coctum, 3*: v. TO BAKE: v. also, *SUNBURNT*. Phr.: *a burnt child dreads the fire, \*refugium puer qui semel adustus est*.

B. Intrans.: 1. *To be on fire*: 1. *ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2*: Tac.: Virg.: v. FIRE, TO BE ON.

2. *flagro, 1, v. TO BLAZE*.

II. *To be inflamed with passion*: 1. *ardeo, 2*: *to b. with grief and anger, dolore et ira a.*, Cic.: *to b. with love amore a.*, Ter.: *to b. for love of anyone, aliquam a.*, Hor. (with abl. a.); *in aliqua a.*, Ov. 2. *flagro, 1*: *to b. with desire and madness, cupiditate atque amentia f.*, Cic. (a stronger expr. than ardore). 3. *nestio*, (prop. *to boil, be agitated*): *to b. with desire, cupiditate a.*, Cic.: v. TO BE INFAMED.

**burn at the end:** *præfiro, 3*: *stakes burnt (and so hardened) at the end, præstaude suedes*, Caes.: *a spear b. at the point, hasta præsta*, Liv.

**— down:** 1. *dētro, 3*: *to b. down a village, vicum d.*, Liv.: *to b. down the parapets of towers, pluteos turriū d.*, Caes. 2. *exiro, 3*: *to b. down villages (completely), vicos ex.*, Cic.: v. TO BURN UP. 3. *In pass. to be burnt down: déflago, 1*: *the temple of Diana was burnt down, Dianaec templum deflagravit*, Cic.: Liv.

**— in:** 1. *i. e. fasten in marks or colours by burning: inūro, 3*: *to b. in pictures (encaustic painting), picturas in*, Plin. *Ex op. of fixing a brand of infamy upon any one, aliecius notam turpiditudinis in*, Cic.: *to b. in marks of indelible infamy, aeternas aliecius memoriae in notas*, Vell. (of Cicero's invectives against Antony): v. TO BRAND.

**— out:** A. Trans.: *exūro, 3*: *Fig.: the wickedness ingrained in others is burnt out by fire, aliecius infectum scelus extirpi igni*, Virg. B. Intrans.: *to go out, expire: extinguitur, 3*: *v. TO BE EXTINGUISHED*. Fig.: *your resentments may burn out, deflagrate ire vestrae possunt*, Cic.

**— up:** i. e. *burn completely*: 1. *concrēmo, 1*: *two ships were burnt up by a stroke of lightning, duae naves fulminis ictu concrätemate sunt, Liv. (cf. simple verb)*. 2. *exūro, 3*: v. TO BURN, DRY UP. 3. *combūro, 3*: *to b. up corn, frumentum c.*, Caes. 4. *pērūro, 3*: Lucr. 5. *In Pass. to be burnt up: confagto, 1*: *the world must needs be burnt up by such heats, conflagra terras necesse est tantis ardoribus*, Cic.

**burn (subs.):** 1. *ādūstio (an external b. v. TO BURN, 1, i.)*: Plin.: also, *ādūsta, orum, Cels.* 2. *ambustum (a singeing or scorching)*: Plin.: also, *ambusto*: Plin. 3. *combustum* (a b. in general): Plin. 4. *inusta, orum*: Plin.

**burnt, half:** *sēmiustus*: v. HALF-BURNED.

**burner (of dead bodies):** 1. *ustor*, Cic.: Cat. 2. *bastūrius*: Ann.

**burning (adj.):** 1. *ardens, entis a. b. zone, zona a.*, Ov.: *the b. part of a wound, vulnera a. dolor, Lucifer: b. avaricia, avaritia a.*, Cic.: v. FIERY. 2. *fervens, entis a. b. wound, f. vulnera*, Ov. v. INFLAMED.

**burning (subs.):** 1. *ustio (cauterity)*: Cels.: Plin. 2. *ādūstio (v. BURN, subs.)*: Plin. 3. *deflagratiō (a b. up)*: *the b. up of heaven and earth, coeli atque terrarum d.*, Cic.: v. CONFLAGRATION.

**burning-glass:** 1. *spēculum comburens (only applicable to mirrors)*: Bacon, Nov. 2, 1, 28. 2. *\*vitrum causticum: scient t. t.* (Kr. and G.).

**burnish (v.):** *pōlio, 4*: *to b. statues, signa p.*, Luctr. Plin.. v. TO POLISH.

**burnish (subs.):** v. GLOSS, LUSTRE.

**burnt-offering:** *hostia, victimā*: v. VICTIM, OFFERING. Phr.: *a whole b., hōlōcaustum*: Prud.

**bur-reed:** *sparganium*: Plin.

**burrow (subs.):** *cuniculus* (prop. a rabbit): hence of such *subterranea passages* as those animals construct: *to make b.s underground*, c. sub terra facere, Varr.: Plin. Phr.: *to make b.s. sub terra ponere domos, fodere cibilia*, Virg. G. 1, 181: *moles always live in b.s, talpæ semper defossæ vivunt*, Plin.

**burrow (v.):** *sub terra cuniculos facere, etc.* (v. preceding art.).

**burrowing (adj.):** *subterrāneus*: b.

mine, s. mures, Sen.: *a b. animal*, s. animal, Plin.

**burssar:** 1. *Treasurer*: q. v. II. *The holder of a burssary*: \**bur-ārius*, M. L. ("Bursarii quibus ex bursa stipendia praestantur") Du Cange, s. v.).

**burst (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. *rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3*: *the force of the wind is unable to b. the cloud, non quis viti venti r. nubes, Lucifer: to b. fetters, vincula r.*, Cic.: Virg.: Prop.: *the water strives to b. the lead, aqua tendit r. plumbum*, Hor. 2. *dirumpo, 3 (b. asunder)*: *the winds b. asunder the thinnest part of the cloud, venti nūs tenuisse rūpum, 3 (to b. with a noise): rare and usu. in perf. part.): Lucifer: a b. bladder, disploso vesica, Hor.* 4. *diffindo, fidi, fissum, 3*: v. TO BURST ASUNDER. B. Intrans.: 1. Expr. by refl. of verbs given under (A.): as, (i.) *rumpor: inflat vesicles b.*, inflate vesiculae rūpuntur, Cic.: *the snake b.s in the meadows, in pratice rūpuntur anguis*, Virg. Fig.: *to be b.ing with anger, ira rumpi*, Hor.: (ii.) *dirumpor: to b. b.ing with grief, dirumpi dolore*, Cic.: *to b. with laughter, risu d.*, Apul.: (iii.) *findor: snakes b.*, finduntur angues, Ov. Fig.: *my heart is b.ing, cor meum f.*, Pl. 2. *disilio, tū, 4 (to spring asunder: q. v.): the rocks b. with the hot vapour, d. fervent saxa vapore*, Lucifer: Virg. Fig.: *to b. with laughter, risu d.*, Sen.

**forth or out (intr.):** 1. *ērumpo, 3* (sometimes with pron. reflect.): *to b. forth from a camp, ex castris e.*, Caes.: *they b. forth from the gates, portis se foras e.*, Caes.: *fires b. out from the top of Etna, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e.*, Virg. Fig.: *his rage b. forth, furor erupti, Cic.: his passion b. out against the ships, in naves iracundia erupti, Caes.* 2. *prōrumpo, 3*: they b. out through the centre, per median prōruperunt, Caes.: *to b. out from the gates, portis p. Iac.: the tears, long restrained, b. forth, dit. prohibitae lacrimae prōruperunt*, Plin. 3. *prōsilio, 4 (to start out): tears b. forth, p. lacrimae, Mart.* Phr.: *to b. out laughing, cachinnum tollere, Cic. (v. TO LAUGH); in cachinnos effundi*, Suet.: v. also, *to burst* (B. 1): v. TO BREAK OUT.

**— into:** *irrumpo, 3*: *to b. into a house in aedes ir.*, Pl.: Caes.: v. TO BREAK IN. Phr.: *she perceived that her countrymen were b. into tears, sensit lacrimas effundere cives*, Lucifer: *the senators b. into tears, Patres in lacrimas effundi*, Tac.: also, *lacrimis effundi*, Virg.

**— open:** v. TO BREAK OPEN.

**— upon:** Phr.: *a dr̄d-wl cry b. upon their ears, clamor horribilis aures invastit: at length the long-wished for shore b.s upon their sight, \*tandem exoptata oculis objicitur ora* (cf. Virg. A. 2, 200): *what a spectacle all at once b.s upon the view, \*ecce, quantum spectaculum sc oculis pandit!*

**through:** *perrumpo, 3*: *to b. through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes p., Caes.: *to b. through Acheron*, Acherontia p., Hor.

**burst (subs.):** Phr.: *a b. of applause, clamores*: v. ACCLAMATION: *a b. of indignation, iracundiae impetus*: v. FIT: *b.s of eloquence, fulmina (?)*: cf. Cic. Or. 6, 21.

**bursting forth** (*subs.*): *eruptio*: *Plin.*

**bury**: *i. To inter a corpse*: *1.*

*sépulo, ivl, and ii, sépulum, 4 (the most usual term; including all modes of sepulture): arise and b. your son, surge et sepeli natum, Cic.: to b. bodies, corpora s., Liv.: to b. bones, ossa s., Ov. *2.* húmo, i (to b. in the ground; but also in gen. to inter): to b. a dead man, mortuum h., Cic.: Virg.: to be covered with earth and b'd, obrutus terra humar, Plin. *3.* condo, didi, dictum, 3 (prop. to store away; hence, with some qualifying word): to b. the dead in a tomb, mortuos sepulcro c., Cic.: to b. the bones of a parent in the earth, ossa parentis terra c., Virg. *4.* effero, extuli, élatum, 3 (lit. to carry out; i.e. to extend to the grave): *Maximus b'd his son who had been consul, Maximus exultit filium consularem, Cie.; Hor.* *5.* póno, pósui, pósitum, 3 (to place; chiefly poet., and in epithets): *Iux: Virg.* *6.* compono, 3: I have b'd all my relations, cognatos omnes compositi, Hor.: Tac. *7.* défodio, fodi, fossum, 3 (prob. never of proper interment): to b. a stain guest, hospitem necatum d., Pl: to b. a Vestal virgin alive, Vestalem vivam d., Plin. Ep. (cf. Ov. M. 4, 239). *8.* in-fodio, 3 (similar to No. 7): to b. bodies in the earth, corpora terra in, Virg., Nep. *9.* contego, texti, tectum, 3 (to cover): to b. those who had fallen in battle in one grave, qui in acie occidrant eos uno tumulo c., Liv.: Ov. Phr.: Simonides seemed to be warned by the man whom he had b'd, Simonides moneri vius est ab eo quoniam sepulta affectat, Cic. *10.* To cover or overwhelm: *1.* obriu, ut, titum, 3: to b. a treasure, thesaurum ob., Cic.: to b. lupine-seed, lupinum ob., Col.: night b's the earth in shadow, terrax nox obruit umbris, Lucre. *Fig.*: to b. adversity as it were in perpetual oblivion, adversa quasi perpetua obliuione ob., Cic.: v. TO OVERWHELM. *2.* sepelio, 4 (fig.): these things were b'd in the lap of your consultancy, haec sunt in gremio sepulta consultus tu, Cie.: they march into the city b'd in sleep and wine, invadunt urbem somno vinquo sepultam, Virg.*

*3.* défodio, 3: to b. a razor in the comitium, novacula in comitium d., Cie.: Liv. *4.* infodio, 3: the stakes were entirely buried in the earth, taleae totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes.

*5.* abdo, didi, dictum, 3: he b'd the sword in his side, lateri abdidit ensen, Virg.: *Iux: Phr.*: to b. in perpetual oblivion the remembrance of discord, memoriam discordiae obliuione semper temere delere, Cie.: v. TO BLOT OUT. *11.* To withdraw from public life: abdo, 3: he has b'd himself in the heart of Macedonia, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, Cie.: I b. myself in my library, abdo me in bibliothecam, Cie.: to b. oneself in an island, se in insulam ab., Tac.

**bush**: *1.* dumus (a thorny b.): a small column not rising far above the b.s, columella non multum extans e dumus, Cic.: Virg. Hence, dumetum, prop. a collection of b.s, but also used in pl. for bushes: the bullocks crop the b.s, tendent dumeta juvenci, Virg.: Cie.

*2.* frutex, icis, m.: v. SHREB. Also used for bushes: (the b.) hid him (the ass) in the b.s, contextum illum frutice, Phaedr.: v. also BRAR, BRAMBLE. Phr.: you did not beat about the b., nil circuitione usus es, Ter.: what need is there for beating about the b.? quid opus est circumiecte et amfractu? Cic.: good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptore repetit, Pl. (\*bona merx praeconto non eget): a bird in the hand is worth two in the b., spem pretio non emo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11 (= rem uncertain certa factura non quaero).

**bushel**: médiunum or médiinus (the nearest measure; about 1½ bushel): Cie.: Nep. (N.B.—Not modius, which was about a peck, or a quarter of a b.

In Matt. iv. 15, however, the word is pióios in the original, representing the Roman modius.)

**bushy**: *i. Thick, bush-like*: fructicosus (shrub-like): a. b. tree, arbor f., Plin.: to become b., fructifor, i: you see how the tree is becoming, arbor quam fructicetur vides, Cie.: the hair becoming b., fructicante pilo, Juv. *ii. Full of bushes*: b. shores, f. litora, Ov. *2.* dümösus: Virg.: Ov.

*3.* fruticosis: a. b. place, locus f., Plin.

**busied** (*adj.*): occupatus, intentus, opera distensus: v. EMPLOYED, EX-GAGED.

**busily**: náviter, industriè, sédūlo, etc.: v. INDUSTRIOUSLY, ACTIVELY.

**business**: *i. Trade, calling*: ars, artis, f. (including all skilled works): the b. of a shoemaker, ars sutrina, Plin.: the b. of a coppersmith, aeraria, artis. Just.: all workmen are employed in a mean b., opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cie. *2.* ardificium (strictly the practice of an art; hence the craft itself): v. CRAFT. *3.* questus, is (applicable to any method of getting a living, creditable or discreditable): Cie. Off. I, 42. *ii. Occupation, affairs, concerns*: *1.* négotium, forensic b., forensia n., Cie.: to manage the b. of a borough, n. municipii administrare, Cie.: to be engaged in b., versari in negotio, Cie.: to transact b., n. transigere, Cie.: we have finished our b., n. nostrum confemimus, Cie.: Cues: I wondered what b. you had here, mirabas quid hic negotio esset tibi, Ter.: they carry on their b. with ease, suum n. gerunt otiosi, Cic.: a good man of b., vir negoti gerendi virtus. Dimin. négotiūm, little or unimportant b.: Cie. *2.* res, rel, f. (i.e. matter): q. v.: he undertakes the b., rem suscipit, Cae.: to transact b. with anyone, rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: I have b. with you, tecum mihi est res, Cic. *3.* In such phrases as it is my, your b., etc., expr. by neut. of possessive adj. or gen. of subs.: as it is to see what is going on, tuum est videre quid agatur, Cic.: it is the b. of a good judge, est boni iudicis, Cie. (L. G. § 266). *4.* ratiō (i.e. reckoning, dealings with): pecuniary b., numeria or aeraria r., Cic.: Messala undertook the b. of the forum and the law-court, fori judiciale rationem, Messala suscepit, Cie. *5.* occupatio: v. ENGAGEMENT, EMPLOYMENT. Phr.: this is your b. (cf. supr. 3), tuum est hoc money-getting, in quaestu sunt versati, Cic.: one time for b., another for rest, aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescenti, Cic.: I have always made it my b. to keep out of wars, ego id semper egī, ne bellis interessem, Cic.: what b. is it of his where you are? quid illius interest ubi sis? Cic.: what b. is that of yours, quid id referat tua? Pl.: letters on b., epistolae negotiales, Tit. Val.: b. days, negotiosi dies, Tac.: of legal b., dies fasti, Ov.: a genuine man of b., germando negotiator, Cic. *iii. Right (of acting)*: only in certain colloquial phr. as, you had no b. to do so, \*minime ita facere debuisti, etc.: v. OUGHT, RIGHT.

**buskin**: cōthurnus: Virg.: Hor.: wearing the b., "buskinet" (Milt.), cōthurnatus: Ov.: Sen.: v. TRAGIC.

**bust**: *i. The neck and bosom of a human being*: nearest word, pectora: v. bo-om: but there is no precise equivalent. *ii. A statue representing the b.*: thôrax, ácis, m.: or more precisely expressa thorax vultus imago, Treb. The term *imago* was, however, employed to denote the wrozen b.s of distinguished ancestors which stood in the atrium of a Roman: Cie.: v. STATUE.

**bustard**: ótis, idis, f.: Plin.

**bustle** (*v.*): *1.* trépidio, 1: v. TO BE ALARMED, AGITATED. *2.* discorro, curri et circuiri, cursum, 3 (i.e. to run hither and thither): the sailors b. about to their duties, d. nauitas ad officia,

Petr. Impers.: they b. about to serve up supper, discurrunt ad coenam inferendam, Sen. *3.* festimo, 1: v. TO HURRY.

**bustle** (*subs.*): *1.* festinatio (v. HURRY): what does this great hurry and b. mean? quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. *2.* trépidatio: v. ALARM, AGITATION.

*3.* discursus, is (lit. running to and fro; perhaps the most exact word) Plin. Ep. Phr.: there is an b., discurritur (v. verb): there is an unusual b. in the Roman camp, in castris Romanorum præter consuetudinem tumultuatur, Cae.: v. STIR, TUMULT.

**busy** (*adj.*): *1.* occupatus (i.e. employed, engaged: q. v.): I don't doubt that you were very b., non dubito quin occupatissemus fueris, Cie.: b. times, tempora o., Cic. *2.* négotiōsus (full of business): ue were b. with our own affairs, n. eramus cum nosris negotiis, Pl.: a. b. and troublesome employment, provincia n. et molestia, Cie. Salt. *3.* végetus (rare): an exceedingly b. interval of time for the husbandman, intervalum temporis vegetissimum agricolls, Plin. *4.* opérōsus (b. farmer, o. colonus, Ov.: a. b. time, tempus o., Plin.: v. LABORIOUS, ACTIVE. (N.B.—*vegetus* denotes brisk, lively: operosus, fully engaged.) Phr.: to be b. with other peoples' affairs, in alienis negotiis detinerti, Cic.: b. idleness, inerti labores, Plin. Ep.: v. also, ACTIVE, OFFICIOS.

**busy** (*v.*): chiefly as refl., to b. oneself about something: v. soror, 1: to b. oneself about a mean craft, v. in arte sordida, Cie.: v. TO ATTEND TO, TAKE CARE OF.

**busy-body**: ardēlio: Phaedr.: Mart. v. MEDDLER.

**but**: *i. Except*: *1.* praeter (prep. with acc.): v. BESIDE, EXCEPT

*2.* nisi (only after negatives, or after questions which imply negatives): what is natural affection but a grateful feeling towards one's parents? quid est pietas nisi voluntate grata in parentibus? Cie.: history was nothing else but the compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confessio, Cic.: nothing is wanting here but songs, nihil hic carmina desunt, Virg.: for no other reason but that, etc., non aliam ob causam nisi quid, etc., Hor. Phr.: the vineao now all but touched the walls, vineae tantum non jam intinxerat moenibus erant, Liv.: promising all but mountains of gold, modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter.: he was all but killed, hand multum abfuit quin interficeretur, Liv.: parum abfuit quin occideretur, Cie.: the last dartyl but one, dactylus proximus a postremo, Cie. *ii. Only* (q. v.): mōdo, tantum. Phr.: if but, dummodo: v. PROVIDED THAT: but for a time, duxit ad tempus, Cie.: I had but just come from my villa at Arpinum, tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cie.: but little, pārun (i.e. less than should be): plenty of eloquence, sapientiae parum, Salt.: Cle.

*iii. Conj. denoting contrast or opposition*: *1.* sed (the most freq. equivalent of the Eng. word: it stands first in its clause): (i.) denoting distinct opposition: Pausanias was a great man, but marked by contrasting features, P. vir magnus, sed varius, Nep.: Cic. Esp. after negatives: as, I am not your master, but your slave, non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl.: this often happens, not only to individuals, but also to most powerful nations, id non modo singulis hominibus, sed potensisimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. (For not only . . . but also, v. ONLY.) (ii.) denoting limitation or correction: that is not perfect indeed, but it is tolerable, non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, Cic. (iii.) in translations and resumptions: but let us return to our subject, sed ad instituta redeamus, Cie.: but enough of words;

attend to my orders, sed satis verborum est; cura que jussi, Pl.: but in fact, sed enim, inimvero: v. IN FACT. 2. vērum (similar in force to sed: also at the beginning of its clause): (i.) of opposition, esp. in thought: we are inquiring, not what is useful to us, but what is necessary for the orator, non nos quid nobis utile, vērum quid oratori necessarium sit querimur. Cic.: not only in acting but even in thinking, non modo agendo, vērum etiam cogitando, Cic.: he adopts a foolish, but yet a merciful plan, consilium capit stultum, vērum tamen clemens, Cic. (ii.) esp. in transitions: the calends of January were waited for, perhaps not rightly—but let us say nothing about the past, expectabantur calendaria Januariae, fortasse non recte—verum præterita omittam, Cic. Esp. with the emphatic enimvero, but indeed 'in every truth' cf. Sall. C. 20 (med.). 3. autem (denoting less of opposition than the two preceding words, being often = and then, moreover: as it is less emphatic, it follows the first word of the sentence which it introduces): (i.) to introduce a gentle contrast; esp. where a word is repeated: I myself write nothing, but I read (or, I read however) with the greatest pleasure, ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, Cic.: Croesus thought that he should overturn the power of his enemies, but he overturned his own, Croesus hostium vim sese perversum putavit, pervertit autem suam, Cic. (ii.) with interjections: but to / a sudden divorce, ecce autem subsum dīvortium, Cic.: v. HOWEVER, MOREOVER.

4. vēro (implying, not so much opposition, as corroboration; like autem it follows the first word of its clause): the Helvetii had led three parts of their forces across the river, but the fourth was left on the hither side of it, Helvetii tres copiarum partes flumen transduerunt; quarta vero pars circa flumen reliqua erat, Caes.: Cic. 5. at (at archaic: always placed at the beginning of its clause): (i.) to denote transition of thought, and to introduce an addition, which usu, modifies what precedes: the contest was carried on vigorously, hand to hand with swords, but the Germans sustained the onset, cominus gladiis acriter pugnatum est, at Germani impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. (ii.) in passionate exclamations, where it often introduces something quite abruptly: but how like they are! but how beautiful both! at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uteque! Ov. F. 2, 395; cf. Hor. Epod. 5, 1: but by the immortal gods! what can be said about this? at per deos immortales! qui est quod de hoc dici possit? Cic. (iii.) to introduce the answer to an objection which is anticipated: what further is to be inquired? whether it was done? but it is admitted; by whom? but it is evident, quid porro quareundem est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic.: but (you urge), the memory fails (in old age); so I believe, unless you keep it exercised, at memoria minuitur: credo, nisi eam exercetas, Cic. 6. aiqui: usū = and yet, q. v. (i.) to connect an emphatic adversative clause: Cl.—she makes you fine enough promises; Sy.—but do you suppose that she is jesting? Cl.—sa's scite promittit tibi; Sy.—atqui tu hanc jocari credis? Ter. (ii.) in conditional clauses: let him come; but i/ he lay a finger on her, his eyes shall be torn out instantly, sine veniat; atqui si illam digitu attigerit, ocnth illi illico effodierint, Ter.: Cic. (iii.) after an expressed or virtual negative: Ni.—you shall never carry off the gold; Ch.—no, but you will give it to me now; Ni.—nunquam antefic hinc aurum; Ch.—atqui iam dabis, Pl.: you state a wonderful thing; scarcely credible. But it is the fact, magnum narras, visi credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor.: Cie. (iv.) to connect a minor premiss: Cie.: v. now. IV. Equi-

valent to the relative pronoun and a negative: quin (only after negative or virtually negative sentences: v. Geil. 17, 12): there is hardly a day but he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est quin domum neam ventitur, Cic.: there was no one but said that he had heard this, nemo erat quin boe se audiret, Cic.: I cannot but send letters to you, facere non possum quin ad te litteras mittam, Cic.: there was no doubt but that they were the most powerful, non erat dubium quin plurimum possent, Caes.: not but that an answer might have been briefly given, non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. Pfr.: (i.) but if, quod si; also when an alternative with si has gone before, sin: but if not, quod nisi or quod ni: v. IF. (ii.) but for, but that: (a) nisi or ni, foll. by subj.: as, ne the trunk would have cut off, but that Faunus lightened the blow, ne trunca sustulerat, nisi Faunus lictum levasset, Hor. (b) absque (prep. with abl.; only in the colloq. language of the comedians): but for this one thing, how fortunate am I in everything else, quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque hac una fore, Ter.: Pl.: so, but for me, you, etc., absque me, te: Ter.: Pl. (c) also sometimes expr. by the help of quominus: as, but for Trebonius, it seemed they would have taken the place, stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potenter, videbatur, Caes. (iii.) not but that, non quin: not but that I could pay my debts... but because..., non quin aet alienum solvere possem... sed quod, etc., Sall.: Cic. (the same sense may be conveyed by non quod [quia] non... with subj., followed as before by sed quod or quia: v. THAT, BECAUSE).

**butcher** (subs.): I. lānius: Ter.: Cic.: a b.'s stall, lāniāna: Pl.: Liv.: a b.'s block, mensa lāniāna, Suet. II. Fig.: I. carnifex, icls. (a term of strong reproach): Suet.: v. HANGMAN. 2. bono sanguinarius, trūculentus: v. BLOOD-THIRSTY.

**butcher** (v.): I. To slaughter animals: caedo, obrunco. v. TO KILL. II. To murder cruelly: 1. trūcidio, i: beware, lest if taken prisoners, ye be b'd like cattle, caveat neu capti siunt pecora trūcidinem, Sall. 2. obrunco, i: to be b'd like cattle, vice pecorum obrunctorum, Sall. Ir.: v. TO MURDER, MASSACRE.

**butcher-bird**: \*lānius excubitor: Linn.

**butcher's-broom**: ruscum: Virg.: Plin.

**butchery**: trūcidatio: Cic.: Liv.: v. SLAUGHTER, MASSACRE. Phr.: indiscretim b., promiscua caedes, Liv.

**butler**: 1. prōums: Pl.: Varr.: under-b., subprōums: Pl. 2. celariūs: Pl.: Col.

**but** (subs.): I. Mark, target (q. v.): scōpus. II. An object of ridicule: lūdibrium: Liv.: Hor.: you have hitherto made me your b., lūdibrio ad huc me habuisti, Pl.: to be a b. of the court, inter lūdibria aulae esse, Suet.: v. LAUGHING-STOCK. III. A push or thrust with the stock: arātidū, Sen.

IV. A large cask: vas lignum maioris formae: v. BARREL.

**butt** (v.): āriēto, i: Virg.: Curt. Phr.: beware of encountering the goat, he b.s, occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg.: apt to b., fond of b.ing, pétulans: Luct.: Virg.

**butter** (subs.): butyrum (not used by the Romans themselves: v. Plin. 28, 9, 35). butter is made from milk, e lacte fit b., Plin. I. c.: to churn b., b. exprimer crebro jactatu in (longis) vasis, Plin.: Cels.

**butter** (v.): Phr.: to b. bread, panem butyro inducere.

**buttercup**: \*rānunculus tuberosus: Linn.

**butterfly**: pāpiliō, ônis, m., Ov.: Plin. **butter-milk**: (lactis) sérum: Plin. **bittery**: cella pénaria; cellarium: v. LARDE.

**buttock**: clūnis, is, m. and f.: Hor.: Plin.: a b. of beef, pīlāscē or pīasē, Arrib.

**button** (subs.): \*orbiculus or glōbūlus vestiārius: a b.-hole, (?) fissura, fōrāmen: v. HOLE: u spear tipped with a b. (like fencing foils), basta praeplīata, līm.

**button** (v.): neco (nearest word).

v. TO FASTEN.

**buttrress**: 1. antēris, idis, f.: Vitr.

2. érisma, ae, f.: Vitr.

**buxom**: I. i'bēdient (obsol.), q. v.

II. Comely, gay (q. v.): testīvus, vēnustus, etc.

**buy**: 1. émo, émi, emptum, (const. with abl. of price, except in the case of certain words, as tanti, quanti, etc.: v. L. G. § 28): for how much did he b. her? quanti eam emūt? Pl.: to b. at less or greater price, minoris aut pluris em., Cic.: to b. at a great or small price, magnō aut parvo em., Cic.: to b. cheaply or dearly, bene aut male em., Cic.: to b. pepper by the pound, pipē in libras em., Plin.: to b. a farm on credit, fundūm in diem em., Nep.: to b. on oath, iusjurandum em., Cic.: to b. pleasure by pain, voluntatem dolore em., Hor.: to b. the verdicts of jūrymen, sententias judicium em., Cic. 2. rédimō, 3 (lit. to buy back or off): also esp. in fig. sense, of purchasing rights, privileges, etc.): to b. peace with hostages, pacem obsidibus r., Caes.: to b. oneself off from a jury (obtain an acquittal by bribery), pecunia se a judicibus r., Cic.: v. TO PURCHASE. 3. pērimō, 1 (lit. to get, q. v.): I am thinking of bing some gardens on the other side of the Tiber, cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos p., Cic.: to b. at an immense price, impenso pretio p., Caes.: v. TO PROCURE. 4. mercor, i (refers to regular traffic): v. TO TRADE, PURCHASE. 5. mundinor, i (strictly like No. 4: often in bad sense, to make a market of what ought not to be sold): to b. the name of senator, senatorium nomen n., Cic.: v. TO TRAFFIC. 6. sumpo, sumptu, sumptum, 3 (refers to the act of taking up what has been bought from the stall): to b. provisions, obsonia s., Hor.: to b. statues, status s., Cic.

—back or off: rédimō: v. TO RANSOM, BUY (2).

**up**: 1. cōmō, 3: to b. up all the goods, omnia bona c., Cic.: to b. up with a view to selling dearer by retail, c. ut plurim postea distrahit, Suet.: 2. rédimō, 3: to b. up suppressed books, libros suppressos r., Suet. 3. comp̄imo, pressi, pressure, 3: to forestall the market: q. v. 4. compāro, i: v. TO GET TOGETHER.

**buyer**: 1. emptor: Cic.: Tac. (or expr. by verb). Fond of buying, émax, acis: Cic.: Ov. 2. expr. by part of verb: v. TO BUY. I. hr.: to be disposed to become a b., emptūrio, 4: Varr.

**buring** (subs.): emptio: Cic.: Tac. (or expr. by verb). Fond of buying, émax, acis: Cic.: Ov.

**buzz** (v.): bombum facere: Varr. **buzz, buzzing** (subs.): bombus: Varr.

**buzzard**: 1. būtēo, ônis, m.: Plin. 2. trōrches, ae, m.: Plin.

**by**: Prep.: I. Of place (1.): Near: 1. ad (with acc.): the dun is standing by the door, flagitator astat ad ostium, Pl.: you have gardens by the Tiber, habes hortos ad Tiberim, Cic. 2. apud (with acc.): to stay by a town, apud oppidū morari, Caes.: to pass a night by the water, apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall.: Sulpicius was sitting by Crassus, Sulpicius apud Crassum sedebat, Cic. 3. secundum (along: with acc.): he had his camp by the sea, castra s. mare habebat, Caes.: centaurion grows by springs, centaurion s. fontes nascitur, Plin.: v. NEAR, AT. (ii.) past, along: q. v. (chiefly in combination with verbs, as to sail or ride by, flow by, etc.): usū expr. by means of a prep. in com-

## C.

position; as, *praetervehor, praeterfluo, etc.*) (iii.) *on:* usu. expr. by the *abl.*: *he prepares for war by land and sea, bellum terra et mari (terra marique) comparat, Cic.: that journey is usually performed by land, illud iter pedibus ferre conui soler, Cic.: whether we pursue the Parthians by land or the Britons by sea, seu pedibus Parthos sequimur seu classe Britannos Prop. Phr.: to travel by sea, in navi vehi, Cic.: he attacked the town by the way, oppidum ex itinere oppugnavit, Caes.: Afri canus used to say that he was never less alone than when he was by himself, Africannus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus solum esse quam cum solus esset, Cic.: journeys by land, pedestria itineria, Cic., v. ON FOOT. II. Of time: *at, within, not later than.* 1. *ad* (with *acc.*): I will write by what days I shall return, ad quos dies rediturus sim scribam, Cic.: all things were done by the (appointed) day, omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes.: to return by the Ides of April, ad Idus Aprilis reverti, Caes. 2. *süb* (i. e. just upon: with *acc.*): the client knocks at (the lawyer's) door by cock-crow, sub galli cantum consulor ostia pulsat, Hor. 3. *intrā* (strictly within: with *acc.*): the judge will deliver judgment by the Calends, Iudex intra Calendas pronuntiat, Gell. 4. the *abl.* is often used to express this sense, and also when "by" is equivalent, or nearly so, to "during": by early dawn the messenger came to Ameria, primo diluculo nuntius Amerian venit, Cic.: Themistocles used to walk about by night, noctu ambulabat Themistocles, Cic.: sometimes by day, oftener by night, nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. Phr.: by and by, jam, mox, brevi tempore: v. SOON, PRESENTLY. III. Of other relations: as to denote the agent, instrument, or cause; measure of excess or defect; distribution, etc.: (i.) of the agent, after passive verb, à or á (with *abl.*): Caes.: Cic. (passim). NOTE.—This construction is confined to the case of personal agent. We also find, instead of the prep. and *abl.*, the *dative*, esp. after the gerundive participle; as, *wisdom should be enjoyed by us, sapientia nobis (not a nobis) fruenda est, Cic.* After the gerund, indeed, the prep. is only used to avoid occasional ambiguity, thus, we should say for these men must be resisted by you, a te (not tibi) his hominibus resistendum est. The dative after other forms of the passive, and the ablative without a preposition, belong to the poets; as, nor is she seen by any, neque cernitur ulli, Virg.: thou shall be celebrated by Varus, a swan of Homeric tune, scriberis Vario, Maeonii carmine alite, Hor. (ii.) of the means or instrument, after active and passive verbs. 1. *pér* (with *acc.*): I did not hesitate to ask you for that by letter, non dubitavi id a te per literas petere, Cic.: to march through a province by force, iter per provinciam per vim facere, Caes.: Caesar ascertained this by the scouts, id per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes.: he has by himself, without any helper, mastered the forces, per se, nullo adjuvante, copias confect, Cic. 2. Usu. expr. by the simple *abl.*: to excite the feelings of the mob by the mere name and recollection of his father, nomine ipso et memoria patriis amicos multitudinis concitare, Cic.: by a law they fix the departure for the third year, in tertium annum profectum legi confirmant, Caes. Phr.: by your leave, bona tua venia dixerimus, Cic.: v. LEAVE: by themselves they were unable to prevail upon the Sequani, Sequani sua sponte persuaderuere non poterant, Caes. (iii.) of the cause, means, or mode: 1. è or ex (with *abl.*: rare, and only of that out of which something arises): she is pregnant by Pamphilus, gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter.: led into hope of victory by the advantage of the position, in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci,*

Sall. 2. expr. by the *abl.* alone: a place suitable by nature, locus naturae idoneus, Caes.: this has been occasioned more by basiness than by any other fault of mine, magis id facilitate quam nulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic.: the consul himself, holding Lentulus by the hand, leads him into the senate, consul Lentulum, ipse manu tenens, in se- natum perdidit, Sall.: pepper is bought by weight, piper pondera emittit, Plin. Phr.: he ran by stealth into the plain, furtim in campum currebat, Cic.: Thisbe saw the lioness by the rays of the moon, leuam ad lunas radios Thisbe vidit, Ov.: by fair means, recte, Hor.: "by hook or by crook," quoquaque modo, Hor. (iv.) with words of measurement, to denote excess or defect: this is gen. expr. by the *abl.* of the words denoting the excess or defect: he is taller than you by a foot and a half, sesquipedale est quam te longior, Pl.: Ireland is less by a half than Britain, Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia, Caes. (v.) to denote the separate succession of a number of items: this sense is usu. expr. by adverbs or distributive numerals: sometimes also by *in* and *acc.*: the number of the enemy is increasing day by day, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.: the siege was more severe day by day, erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, Caes.: to buy pepper by the pound, piper in libras emere, Plin.: they began by degrees to leave the camp, paulatim ex castris discendero coeperunt, Caes.: the wagons were drawn one by one, singuli carri ducebantur, Caes.: to engage a servant by the year, \*annua mercede familiam conduce: v. the respective substantives. (vi.) in adjudications: 1. *per* (with *acc.*): by gods and men, per deos atque homines, Cic.: I beseech you by your friendship and love, te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter.: sometimes per stands at the beginning of the adjudication without an *acc.*, the object appealed to being defined by the clause following cf. Virg. A. 2, 142: Ov. 2, prò or prob (prop. an *interj.*: v. AH! also sometimes followed by the *acc.*): by the faith of gods and men! p. deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.: by Jupiter! pro Jupiter! Ter.: (but in a formal oath it would be) per. Phr.: by Hercules! mehercules! mehercile! mehercile! Hercules! hercule! hercile! Cic.: Ter.: of the same import is mehercile fidus, i. e. me dius s. deus fidus (juvet), by the god of truth! (Hercules)! by Castor! mēcastor, ēcastor! Pl.: Ter. (rarely used except by women): by Pollux! ēdēpol! Pl.: by Ceres! ecēcrērē! ecēcrērē! Pl.: Ter.

by the *by*: óbiter, in transcurso dicendum est: v. IN PASSING.

by-gone: 1. *præteritus: a. b. fault, p. culpa, Ov.* v. PAST. 2. *priscus: v. OLDEN, ANCIENT.*

by-law: praescriptum, régula: v. RULE, ORDINANCE.

by-path, -road, or -way: 1. déverticulum: Cic.: Suet. 2. dévium Iter: Cic. 3. dévia callis: Liv. 4. trámes, itis, m.: Cic.: Virg. 5. sémita (any narrow, less frequented path): Cic.: Virg.

by-place: lócus rémota: Cic.: Caes.

by-stander: 1. arbiter, tri: v. EYE-WITNESS. 2. in pl. circumstantes, ium (lit. those who stand around): among the bs. in circumstantibus, Gell.: hoisted on the shoulders of the bs. alleviatis circumstantium humeris, Tac.: Curt. (the sing. may be expr. by unus [e numero] circumstantium). 3. spectator: v. SPECTATOR. Phr.: to be a. at any occurrence, adesse aliqui rei (not interesse, which is to take part in): v. TO BE PRESENT AT.

by-word: v. PROVERB. Phr.: to become a b., Indubio or approbrio haberit.

byssus (a kind of flax): byssus, i. f.: Apul.: Plin.

**CAB:** cisium: v. CHAISE.  
**cabal** (*subs.*): I. A body of intrigues' (?) societas clandestina; factio: v. FACTION, PARTY. II. An intrige: clandestinum consilium to concole c.s. c. consilia concole, Liv.: to expose c.s. c. consilia effire, Cic.

**cabal** (*v.*): clandestina consilia concole, Liv.: ta c. against anyone, clandestinis consilii aliquem oppugnare, Cic.

**cabala:** i. e. a mystic discipline of the Jews: "cabāl or cabálha, arcana (pl.) Judaeorum ("Hebraeorum Theosophiaribí, quos nūs Cabala nomine vocant," Morhof, Polyl. 1, 10, 23).

**cabalist:** \*cabalisticus M.L. (= Judaeorum arcanae doctrinae peritus).

**cabalistic:** \*cabalisticus M.L. In a more general sense; arcanus v. SECRET, MYSTICAL.

**caballer:** qui clandestina consilia concole.

**cabbage:** 1. brassica Cic.: Plin. (Three sorts of brassica are enumerated by Plin. 20, 9, 31: b. crispa, curly-leaved, parsley-like c.; b. helia, appar. the common smooth-leaved kind; and b. crambie, with thin leaves growing very thick and close) 2. caulis, ls, m (prop. a cabbage-stalk): Cic.: Plin.: sometimes this word is employed for brassica: Hor. 3. glüs, éris, n. (prop. any garden vegetable): Hor.: Plin.

**cabin:** I. A cottage: q. v. casa.

II. An apartment in a ship: 1. diaeta. the captain's c. d. magistrī, Petr. 2. \*conclavē navale, Phr.: cabin fitted with cabins, naves cubitatae, Sen.: c.-boy, \*puer (servus, servulus) nauticus.

**cabinet:** I. A small room: conclavē, zothēca, sanctūarū (of a prince) v. CHAMBER. Phr. c. picture, tabula minor or tabula conclavī s. cubiculo privato idonea. II. A piece of furniture with drawers, doors, etc.: 1. armārium (prop. a chest): Pl.: Cic. 2. scrinium (a box for papers, writing materials, etc.): Hor.: v. BOX. III. The select council of a ruler; the body of men who have the chief administration of affairs: 1. summum principis consilium (cf. Cic. Phil. 7, 7). 2. \*penes quos est summa rerum (administratio). Phr.: a man distinguished both in the c. and in the field, vir et consili magni et virtutis, Caes.

**cabinet-council:** 1. *conventus* corum quos penes est summa rerum (administratio). 2. \*consilium secretum (Alns.).

**cabinet-maker:** faber intestinarius (i. e. a joiner, whose work is about the interior of a house): Inscr.: Cod. Theod.: suppellectilis faber (?).

**cabinet-minister:** 1. qui regi consilio secretioribus est (?). 2. \*unus ex iis quos penes est summa rerum (administratio).

**cable:** 1. ancōrāle, is, n. (anchor-): to cut the cables, ancoralia incidere, Lív. 2. ancōrārius funis (= anchor): Caes. 3. rūdens v. ROPE, RIGGING. Phr.: to cut the c., ancoram praecidere, Cic.

**cabman:** cisīrūs: Ulp.

**cabriolet:** perh. 1. cisium: Cic. 2. birōta: Cod. Theod.

**cachinnation:** cachinnus, cāchnatiō: Cic.: v. LAUGH.

**cackle** (*v.*): strēpo, ūi, 3. the gosse seems to cackle among the clear-voiced swans, videtur argutos inter s. anse olores, Virg. 2. gracilo, 1 (of geese): Aut. Carm. Phil. 3. gingrio, 4 (of geese): Fest.

**cackling** (*subs.*): 1. strēpūs, ūi: cf. TO CACKLE (1): v. NOISE. 2. clangor, ūris, m.: a perpetual c. (of geese), perpetuus c., Plin. 3. gignus, us Arnob.

**cacophonous:** asper, discors, insuavis v. HARSH, DISCORDANT.

**cacophony:** asperitas: Cic. Or. 49, 164; it may also be expr. by vocum s. litterarum insuavis concursio; voices male sonantes, etc.: cf. Cic. Or. 44, sqq.

**caactus:** \*cactus: M. L.

**cadaverous:** 1. cädäverös: Ter.

2. liridus, vëpallidus: v. GHASTLY.

**cadence:** i. e. a musical or rhythmic fall in singing or speaking: quidam certus cursus conclusioque verborum (?), Cic. Or. 53, 178; or perhaps, conclusio verborum suavis ac numerosa. Phr.: clauses which have a pleasant c., clausesque quae numerose et jucundae cadunt, Cic.

**cadet:** I. A younger son or brother: filius junior, natu minor: v. YOUNGER. II. A student in a public military school: discipulus (the precise application of the word being determined by the context).

**cadmium:** cadmum: M. L.

**caesura:** 1. caesura: Diom. (the current term with modern writers, as Porson). 2. comma, ätis, n.: Mar. Vict. 3. incisio. Diom.

**caffein:** \*cafeina: M. L.

**cage (subs.):** I. An enclosure for animals: 1. cävæa: a bird shut in a c., avis inclusa in c.: Cic.: Petr.: of a bear's cage: Hor. 2. septum: locus septus (only of a large c. for animals): v. ENCLOSURE. III. A prison: q. v.

**cage (v.):** includo: v. TO CONFINE.

**caged:** cävætus: Plin.

**caimn:** lapidum acervus.

**caisson:** I. A wooden frame used in bridge-building: arca: Vitr. 5, 12. II. An ammunition wagon: carus ad bellum apparatus portandum.

**caitiff:** nébulö, scélèstus: v. KNAVE.

**cajeput (an oil):** \*oleum cajuputi: M. L.

**cajole:** 1. lacto: 1. to c. a lover, amantem l., Ter. Pl. 2. lüdifico, i.: v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE.

**cajoler:** blandus homo; frustrator, v. DECEIVER, FLATTERER.

**cajolery:** blanditiae, blandimenta: v. FLATTERY.

**cake (subs.):** I. An article of food: 1. libum (made of flour, cheese, and egg): Cato: Ov.: Hor. 2. pläcenta (also a sweet cake, of thin flat shape): Cato: Hor. (who uses it as synon. with libum, Ep. 1, 10, 10). 3. pöpänum (a sacrificial cake): Juv. (The terms libum and placentia likewise denote cakes used in sacrifices.) II. A cake-like mass: massa, offa: v. MASS, LUMP.

**cake (v. intr.):** concreso, crêvi, cretum, 3 (i.e. to become clotted, to adhere together): Lucre: Cic.

**calamine:** 1. calmia: Plin. 2. calamina: M. L.

**calamitous:** 1. exitiosus, perniciosus: v. DESTRUCTIVE. 2. calamitosus: a most painful and c. war, acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum: Cic. c. victories, c. victories, Suet.

3. lacrimosus, luctuosus: v. LAMENTABLE.

4. funestus: v. FATAL.

**calamitously:** calamitosè: Cic.

**calamity:** 1. calamitas: a great public c., magna c. reipublicae, Cic. to endue c.s, calamitates perferre, Caes.

2. clades, is, f., stronger than No. 1: v. DISASTER, DEFEAT.

3. mälum (the most general term: v. EVIL): nox, nihil malum (with ref. to the death of Scipio), Cic. yield not thou to c. tu ne cede malis, Virg.: civil c.s (i.e. wars, factions, etc.), civilia m., Cic. 4. fatum: a day of destruction and c., exiit ac dies. Cic.: v. FATALITY.

5. infortunium, res adversa: v. MISFORTUNE, ADVERSITY. Phr.: in the midst of these c.s, in his aspiratibus rerum, Cic.: to be in the midst of c.s, in miseris versari, Cic.: v. MISERY.

**calcareous:** calci similiis; calcis naturalibus: v. LIME.

**calcination:** \*calcinatio: M. L.

**calcine:** Phr.: to c. bones, ossa in pulvorem comburendo redigere (verbete).

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**calcium:** calclum: M. L.  
**calculable:** \*quod numerari s. aestimari potest: v. TO CALCULATE.

**calculate:** I. To compute: 1. expr. by some verb with calculis (lit. a pebble, pebbles being used in calculations): to c. the value of anything narrowc., aliquid exigue ad calculos vocare, Cic.: to c. the pleasure to be derived from anything, voluptatum calculus subducere, Cic.: more fully, imposito calculo aliquis rei ratione computare, Col. 2. compitio, i.: to c. time not by days but by nights, non dierum numerum sed noctium c., Tac. Col. (l. c.): Plin. 3. ineo, 4: the number of the stain could not easily be c.d, numerus interfectorum hand facile iniri potuit, Liv.: to c. an account, rationem in, Cic. 4. répùto, i.: to c. eclipses of the sun, solis delections r., Cic.: Tac. 5. subditio, duxit, dictum, 3: to c. the total, s. summan, Cic. Fig.: the accounts having been c.d I have summed up my deliberations, rationibus subductis summam facit cogitationem mearam, Cic.: Ter.

II. To estimate (q. v.): aestimo, extimo.

**calculated (adj.):** i. e. adapted: aptus, accommodatus: v. also TO FIT.

**calculator:** 1. ratio: to make a c., r. ducre, Cic.; r. inire, Cic.: long c.s, longae r., Hor.: v. ACCOUNT.

2. calculis: c.s and accounts, c. atque rationes, Quint.: to subject anything to an exact c., ad calculos aliquid vocare, Cic.: v. TO CALCULATE (1).

**calculator:** 1. ratiocinatör: Cic.: Ulp. 2. computatör: Sen. 3. (an instrument for making calculations): a c., ardens a., Juv.: Virg. 3. lebes, étis, m. (Gr. ἀριθμός): v. TRIPOD.

**calculus:** calculus: Cels.

**calzon:** 1. cortina: a c. of lead, c. plumbea, Catō: of copper, c. aerea, Plin.

2. ähénnum (also äénüm: poet.): a blazing (i.e. surrounded with flame) c., ardens a., Juv.: Virg. 3. lebes, étis, m. (Gr. ἀριθμός): v. TRIPOD.

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**calendar:** 1. fasti, orum: Caesar corrected the c., Caesars fastos corrixit, to expunge the (names) of consuls from the c., consultes ex f. evelleré, Cic.: he has recourse to the c., and estimates excellence by years, reddit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, Hor.: v. ANNUALS, ALMANAC. 2. calendarium: Inscr. Phr.: a c. month, \*mensis legitimus s. ex fastis dicuntur.

**calculator (v.):** textilla inter calefactos cylindros premeré.

**calender (subs.):** (?) tormentum: Sen. Tranq. 1, 4.

**calender:** qui textilla premedita splendida reddit: cf. Sen. l. c.

**calends:** calēndæ, arum (Kal.): v. Diet. Ant. art. "Calendarium" PROVERB.: to pay at the Greek c.s, i.e. never, ad Calendas Graecas solvere, Suet. (N.B.—The name of the month is used with calendas, as an adj.: e.g., at the c.s of March, Kal. Martis, not Marti.)

**calenture:** cälentüra: M. L.: v. FEVER.

**calf:** I. The young of the cow: vitulus and vitula: Cic.: Virg. Adj. vitulinus, of or belonging to a c.: e. c., II. A doll, blockhead: q. v.

III. The c. of the leg: sura: well-turned c.s, teretes s., Hor.: thick c.s, tumentes s., Hor.: thick c.s, tumentes s., Hor.: Virg.: Plin.

**calibre:** pl. calibres: the c. of a gun:

\*mensura tubi scopeti (tormenti): a

man of small c., homo parvo ingenio: v. ABILITY.

**calico:** lina xylinæ (n. pl.): Plin.

19, 1, 2, 3.

**caligraphy:** v. PENMANSHIP.

**call:** I. píco, i.: v. TO PITCH.

2. expr. by circuml. oblinas na-

strum superba farcire et piec. oblinas,

v. A BILITY.

**calico:** lina xylinæ (n. pl.): Plin.

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vinum autem Bacchum, Cic.: he is c.d horum, rex appellatur, Caes. 2. nōmino, 1. v. TO NAME. 3. vōco, i. (more freq. to summon: v. inf.): the hill is now c.d the Quirinal, collis nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic.: you would c. me un/jorunatæ, me miserum vocares, Hor. 4. vōcito, i. (to c. habitually): Demetrius, who was usually c.d Phalereus, Demetrius, qui Phalereus vocatus est, Cic.: Lucifer. 5. dico, dixi, dictum, 3: he c.d the whole country Chaonia, Chaonian omnem dixit, Virg.: Cic.: Hor. 6. fūsoro, i. (c. habitually): Lætius is usually c.d the wise, Lætius sapiens usurpar, Cic. 7.

In pass., to be c'd: audio, 4 (esp. poet. and in special phr.); or chooseth thou rather to be c'd Janus? seu Jane libentius audis? Hor. (Milton, "or hearst thou rather pure ethereal stream?": to be c'd ill names, be ill spoken of, male a., Cic.: v. TO BE SPOKEN OF.

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*in one's (lent) money, pecuniam rehgere, Hor.: to c. in one's debts, nomina sua exigeere, Cic.*

**call out:** I. Trans.: evōco, prōvoco, etc.; v. supr. TO CALL FORTH.

II. Intrans.: to call aloud: clāmo, exclāmo: v. TO CRY OUT.

**over:** récto, i: to c. over the senate, senatum r., Liv.

**— or upon:** I. To appeal to: esp. for help: 1. inclamo, i (with dat. or acc.): he c'd upon his companion, comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. the Alban army c.s. upon the Curia to assist their brother, Albanus exercitus inclamat Curia, ut opem ferant fratri, Liv.: Hor 2. ciēo, civi, citum, 2 (to call any one's name aloud): to c. on one's master, herum c. Pl.: to c. upon one's ancestors, maiores suis, Tac. 3. appello, i (v. TO APPEAL TO): whether shall I go, or whom shall I c. upon? quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall.: Cic.

II. To pay a short visit to: 1. convēno, vēni, ventum,

4 (with acc.): Balbus has got the gout so badly that he doesn't wish to be c'd upon, B. tantus pedum doloribus afficitur ut se conveniri nolit, Cie. Pl.: but the word is equally applicable to a meeting in the street or elsewhere. v.

**INTERVIEW:** 2. intrōco, 4: to c. upon Cicero with the pretence of paying their respects to him, scutū salutatum ad Ciceronem in, Sall.

3. viso, 3: v. TO VISIT, GO TO SEE.

4. sálito, i (strictly to salute); q. v.: hence, to pay a complimentary visit): Cic. Virg.

— to (oneself): advōco, vōcō: v.

TO CALL (1.).

**— together:** convōco, conclāmo

(by shouting): v. TO ASSEMBLE, CONVERSE.

**— up:** 1. excito, i: to c. up any one from the dead, aliquem a mortuis ex., Cie.: to c. up witnesses, testes ex., Cic.: up a laugh, risum ex., Cic.

2. suscito, i: I will c. you up as a witness against yourself, te contra te testimoni suscitabo, Cic.

3. elicio, 3 (v. TO CALL FORTH): to c. up the souls of the dead, animas inferorum e., Cic.: Ov. Tib.

**call (subs.):** I. A verbal summons or address: 1. vócatus, us (only in ab. sing.): the senate at the c. of Drusus entered the senate-house, senatus vocatū Drusi in curiam venit, Cic.: Virg.

2. More usu. expr. by part. of verb: as, thou hearst our c. (of a deity), audis vocatus, Hor.: refuse not to hear our c., \*ne aspernaris vocantes: v. TO CALL.

3. vox, vōcīs, f.: v. VOICE, CRY.

4. clāmor (a loud cry): v. SHOUT P h.r.: to take up arms at the c. of one's country, \*patria jubente arma sumere, a c. of the house, \*recitatio senatorum nominum, or simply recitatio senatorus v. TO CALL OVER (better expr. by verb: as, a c. of the house took place, senatus recitatis est).

III. Invitation (either external or internal) to undertake any office: Ph.r.: lest ye should seem to have refused to accept a c. from God, ne munus assignatum a Deo defugisse videamini, Cie.: to have a c. from heaven to any particular work, \*a Deo ad aliquod ministerium vocari, designari: to be obedient to the heavenly c., \*divinis jussis parere.

IV. A pipe or whistle: fistula: v. CAT-CALL.

V. A short visit: sálutatio: Cic.: Sen. Ph.r.: to pay a c., sáluto, convénio, etc.: v. TO CALL UPON.

**caller:** I. One who calls: vōcātor, Sen.: Plin. (or, more freq., expr. by part of verb: v. TO CALL). II. A visitor: 1. sálutator: Suet.: Mart.

2. esp. in pl. sálutantis, ntis. Virg.: Mart.

**calling (subs.):** I. Verbal subs., expr. by verbs for to call: q. v.

II. Vocation, profession: 1. ars, artificium; quaestus: v. BUSINESS. 2.

múnus, éris, n.: v. OFFICE, FUNCTION.

III. Calling in of money: 1. ex-actio, Cic. Liv. 2. cōactio: Suet.

**callosity:** i.e. a hard skin, or the quality of such: 1. callum or callus, Cic.: Cels. 2. callōsitas Veg.: Scrib.

**callous:** 1. lit. callōsus: Cels.: Plin. 2. Fig.: of the mind: expers sensus v. INSENSIBILITY. Esp. in phr. to become c.: 1. occalesco, callui, 3 (also found in lit. sense: Pl.): I have now become entirely c., jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

2. percalesco, 3 (to become quite c.): Cic.

3. obdūresco, dūrui, 3: v. HARDENED, TO BE.

**callousness:** v. INSENSIBILITY.

Phr. endurance of pain is one thing, another, aliquid est patientem doloris esse, aliud jam occalluisse.

**callow:** implūnius, e. a bird sitting upon her c. young, assidens implūnius pullis avis, Hor.: Plin.

**calm:** (alp.): 1. plācidus (v. GENTLE): c. sleep, p. somnus. Ov.: a c. sky, p. coēsum, Sil.: a c. sea, p. mare, Plin. Fig.: c. and gentle old age, p. ac lensetūs, Cic.: a c. speech, p. oratio, Cic.: a very c. peace, placidissima pax, Cic.

2. séditus (i. e. quiet, still): a c. river, s. amnis, Cic. Fig.: to write with a c.er mind, sedatione animo scribere, Cic.

3. tranquillus (unruffled, undisturbed): the sea is in its own nature c., mare sua natura t. est, Cle., c. waters, t. aquae, Ov.: a c. day, dies, Plin.: a c. and serene forehead, t. et serena frons, Cic. Fig.: a c. mind, t. animus, Cic.: c. old age, t. senectus, Hor.

4. plāciatus (strictly of what once was not calm): c. seas, p. maris, Virg.: very c. rest, quies placatissima, Cic. Fig.: a c. er mind, placatio animus, Liv.

5. quietus (i. e. at rest): v. QUIET, 6. aquius (i. e. even, equal): only of the mind): to bear anything with a c. mind, aliquid aquio animo pati, Cic.

Hor.: v. EQUANIMITY Phr.: to become calm: résido, sēdi, 3: he hoped their minds had not yet become c. from the previous war, eorum mentes nondum ab superiori bello redessidebant, Caes., their hearts are placata eum c. from swelling wrath, corda ex tumida ira resederunt, Virg.

**calm (subs.):** I. tranquillitas, we in the long ships intended to live in wait for the c.s., nos longis navibus tranquillitates acutaportu eramus, Cic.

Caes.: Liv. 2. tranquillum (only in oblique cases sing.): to wish in a c. for bad weather, in tranquillo tempestate adversum optare, Cic.: in a c. as they say, any one who pleases is steeman, tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen.

3. mālācia (a dead c. at sea: Gr. πακάσια): Caes.: v. CALMNESS.

**calm (v.):** I. Lit.: to still the sea, etc.: 1. sēdo, i (to still, quiet, allay): the tempest is c'd, tempestas sedatur, Cic.

2. tranquillo, i (to render smooth, unruffled): "to c. the troubled waters," mare t. (of oil), Plin.

3. plācio, i (fig.): Aeolus c. the seas, Hippotades aquora p., Ov.

4. lēnō, 4: v. TO APPEASE.

II. Fig.: 1. sēdo, i: to c. anger, iram s., Pl.

Cic.: v. TO ALLAY.

2. tranquillo, i: to c. the feelings, animos t., Cic.

(Tranquillo is a more fig. expression than sedo: cf. supr. 2.)

3. plācio, i (t. e. to reduce to peace and quietness): to c. and appease the feelings, animos p. ac lenire, Cic.: v. also TO SOOTHE.

**calming (subs.):** sēdātio: the c. of the mind, animi s., Cic. (But usu. best expr. by part of verb: v. TO CALM).

**calmly:** 1. lēniter (i. e. with gentle, even course): to bear a thing c., aliquid l. ferre, Ov.: to pass one's life c., i. traducere aevum, Hor.

2. plāciat: let us bear all human events c. and with moderation, omnia humana p. et moderate feramus, Cic.

3. plācid: to bear pain c. and composedly, p. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

4. sēdātio: Plin. 5. tranquillē: to speak c. t. dicere, Cic.: Sen. (For the diff. between the above, comp. CALM, adj.)

**calmness:** 1. tranquillitas (both lit. and fig.): c. of mind, animal t., Cic. c. of life, t. vitae, Cic.

2. tranquilit: the republic was reduced to c., res publica in tranquillum redacta est, Cic.

3. Of the mind: aquus animus: to witness anything with c., aliquid aquo a. videre, Cic.

Cic.: v. EQUANIMITY. (Calmness of mind may also be expr. by placidus animus, tranquillus animus, etc.: v. CALM.)

**calomel:** calōmēlas, anis, n.: M. L.

**caloric:** prob. the best word for scented t. t. is ignis, cf. Luer. 1. 637.

**caltrop:** 1. A kind of thistle: tribulus: Virg.: Plin.

2. A military instrument: 1. tribulus: Veg.

2. mūrex, icis, m.: iron c. m. ferrei, Curt.

**calumniate:** 1. criminor, i: I was afraid lest she should c. me to you, hanc metui ne me criminareret tibi, Ter.: v. TO SLANDER.

2. opprobria falsa dicere: v. CALUMNY.

3. obtrēctio, i: v. TO REVILE, DISPARAGE.

4. mālēdīcio: v. TO REVILE.

**calumnia:** v. CALUMNY.

**calumniator:** 1. obtrēctor: the charges of c.s., obtrēctorum criminaciones, Suet.: Cic.: v. REVILER.

2. mālēdīcus s. mālēdīcens bono: v. CALUMNIOS.

3. criminātor (v. rare): Pl.

Tac.: (Not calumniator; which denotes a false accuser, or one who brings legal actions against any one for gain: Gr.

συκοφάντης.)

**calumnious:** 1. criminōs: c.

2. iambics, c. lambi, Hor.: Cic.: v. SLANDEROUS.

3. calūmniōs: a c. accusation, c. accusatio, Ulp.: c. charges, c. criminaciones, Arnob.

**calumniously:** 1. criminōsē: Cic.: Suet.

2. calūmniōsē: Dig.

3. per calumniam (only if the reference is to a formal false accusation: q. v.).

**calumny:** 1. mālēdīcum: to heap c.s. upon a person's life, m. in aliquo vitam conjicer, Cic.: v. AELSE.

2. criminatio falsa: Cic. (also simply criminatio, esp. in pl.: Liv.).

3. opprobrium (tāsum) to be assaulted by c.s., op. falsi morderi, Hor.: v. REPROACH.

Phr.: to invent c.s., crimina finger, Cic.: to bespatter the lustre of a life with c.s., splendorem vitae maculis adspargere, Cic.: to indulge in c.s. against a man behind his back, absentem aliquem rodere. Hor.: v. TO BE.

**calve:** parēre: v. TO BRING FORTH.

**calvinism:** \*calvinianism: Morb. Poly. 1. 10. 35. (But the word should only be used in purely technical sense and even then Calvin's dogmata would usu. be preferable.)

**calvinist:** \*calvinianus: Morb. l.c. (Better usu. Calvin's sectator s. discipulus: v. FOLLOWER.)

**calyx:** 1. cālyx, ycls, m.: Plin.

2. cālātus, Col.

**cambric:** tenuissimum linum: Cic.

Verr. 5. 11. v. LINEX.

**camel:** camēlus: Cic.: Plin.: c. Bactrianus, Linn. Phr.: camel's milk, camelinenus, lac, Plin.: a c. driver, to c. the feelings, animos t., Cic.

**camelopard:** cāmēlopārdālis, ls., f.: Varr.: Plin.

**cameo:** 1. imago ectypa: Sen. Ben. 3. 26.

2. ectypa sculptura: Plin. 37. 10. 63;

**camera obscura:** \*cāmēra obscura, M. L.

**camlet:** pannus ex pilla caprinis factus.

**camomile:** anthēmis, idls, f.: Plin.

**camp (subs.):** casira, orum: to pitch a c., c. posere. Caes.: to choose ground for a c., locum castris capere, Sall.: to break up a c., c. movere, Cas.: Liv.: a permanent c., castra stativa, Cic.: a summer c., aestiva c., Suet. (or simply aestiva, Cic.: Tac.): a winter c., c. hiberna, Liv. (or often, simply hiberna, Caes.), a very strongly fortified c., munitissima c., Cic. Phr.: the method of c.s.

*and warfare, castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.: c. amusements, castrenses ludii, Suet.: to measure or lay out a c., castramtorum, 1: (or as two words, castra-motor): Tac.: Liv.*

**camp** (v.): *v. TO ENCAPM.*

**camp-follower**: 1. calo, ônis: Caes.: Liv. 2. lixa: Liv.: Quint.

**campaign**: 1. stipendum (esp. in plu.): *the young men had now completed the eighth c. juvenis octavo jam s. functus erat, Hirt. he had served the fewest c.s, minime multa s. habebat, Liv.: thirty c.s, tricena s., Tac. 2. aestiva, orum (as operations were confined to the summer months): Hirt. Vell. 3. tirocinium (one's first c.): Liv.: Just.*

**camphor**: camphora: M. L.

**camphorated**: camphoratus: M. L. can (subs.): bimba: v. JUG.

**can** (v.): 1. possum, pôtu, posse (foli by inf.; and used of all kinds of ability or possibility): *the enemy can no longer hold out, hosus diutius sustinere non possunt, Caes.: he says he cannot grant any one a passage through the province, negat se p. iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes.: all is now being done which I affirmed could not be done, omnia nunc fiunt fieri qua posse negabam, Ov.: as diligently as I possibly could, ut [quam] diligentissime potui, Cic. (v. POSSIBLY, POSSIBLY): I cannot but exclude, non possum quin exclamem, Cic. (more freq. facere non possum quin, etc.: v. BUT, IV.): I cannot but write to you, ut nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum, Cic. 2. quo, qui, quatum, 4 (less freq. than possum, and referring rather to possibility from circumstances than to inherent ability: with inf.): as we can, since we are not at liberty to do as we will, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet, Ter., most freq. with negative: as, I cannot write the rest, non quo reliqua scribere, Cic.: Hor.: for which we have 3. nequo, qui, itum, 4, which is far more frequent than the simple verb: I cannot but weep, nequo quo lacrimem, Ter.: ye cannot look straight at the sun, solem adversum intueri nequitis, Cic.: Hor. Phr.: which cannot be said in verse, quod versus dicere non est, Hor.: do what you can to save my son, serva, quod in te est, filium, Ter.: he can do what he chooses, i. e. is his own master, sua potestatis est, Nep.: I cannot tell what to do about the children, de pueris quid agam non habebo, Cic.: I can assert that as a positive fact, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv.: "what cannot be cured must be endured," levius fit patientia quicquid corrigitur est nefas, Hor. When can or cannot refer to knowledge or ignorance, as of an art, they may be rendered by scio, nescio: v. TO KNOW HOW: when can signifies to be at liberty, it is expr. by licet: v. MAY; TO BE AT LIBERTY. Also can in combination with a passive verb may often be expressed with an adjective in bilis or ilis: as, towers which can be moved, mobiles turres, Curt.: a beast that can be taught, belua docilis, Cic.: a knot that cannot be untied, nodus indissolubilis, Plin.*

**canal**: 1. fossa navigabilis, to excavate a c., navigabilem deprimere, Tac. (but f. facere is equally good Latin); or simply fossa: *the c. of the Rhine, Rheni f., Cic. 2. nilus or eupirus (rare): v. CONDUIT. (N.B. Not canalis, which is a water-pipe or conduit.)*

**canary-bird**: \*fringilla Canaria Linn.

**canary-grass**: phälaris, idis, f. (?). Plin.

**canary-wine**: \*vinum ex insulis Fortunatis importatum.

**cancel**: 1. Lit.: of written characters: déleo; litaram tacio: v. TO ERASE, BLOT OUT. 2. Fig.: to revoke or annul (q. v.) a will, engagement, etc.

1. indico, duxi, dictum, 3 (with ref. to drawing the end of the stylus

over writing in wax): *to c. a decree of the senate, senatus consultum in, Cic.: to c. contracts, locationes in, Liv. 2. tollo, sustul, sublatus, 3: v. TO ABOLISH. 3. cancello, 1 (from the practice of obliterating writing by cross lines): to c. a will, testamentum c., Ulp.: v. TO REPEAL, BESCIEND.*

**cancelling** (subs.): résolutio (rare): the c. of a sale, venditonis r., Ulp.: (more usu. expr. by part of verb): v. TO CANCEL).

**cancer**: 1. One of the signs of the zodiac: cancer, cri: Lucr. Ov. II. A disease: 1. cancer, cri: Cels. carcinoma, átis, n.: Cels.: Plin. 3. phágædaea: Plin.

**cancerous**: 1. phágædaenius c. wounds, p. vulnera, Plin. 2. cancerosus: M. L.

**candelabrum**: candélabrum (a candlestick: q. v.): Cic.: Plin.

**candid**: 1. áperitus (lit. open; and so, unprejudiced): a c. mind, a. animus, Cic. 2. candidus (lit. bright, fair): a c. judge, c. index, Hor.: a c. disposition c. ingenium, Hor. 3. fiber: v. FRANK. 4. sincerus: v. SIN-CERE.

**candidate**: 1. candidátus (prop. a cand. for a public office; as such wore whitened togas): a c. for the praetorship, praetorius c., Cic.: a c. for the consulship, consulatus c., Plin.: a c. recommended by Caesar, c. Caesars, Vell.: a c. not for the consulship only, but for immortality and glory, c. non consulatus tantum sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin.: a c. for crucifixion, c. crucis, Apul. 2. pétitor (rare): Hor. Phr.: to be a c. for the consulship, consulatus pte, Cic.: Liv.: to announce oneself as a c., pétitrix: Liv.: Sall.: the duty of a c., candidator munus, Cic.

**candidateship**: pétitio: Cic.: a c. for the consulship, consulatus p., Caes.: to abstain from c. for public offices, pétitione honorum abstinere, Tac.

**candidly**: 1. sincere: to speak c., s. dicere, Ter.; s. loqui, Cic. 2. candidé: Coel. ap. Cic. 3. libere: v. FRANKLY. 4. áperiti: v. OPENLY, UNDISGUISEDLY. Phr.: I was wont c. to acknowledge that I had been anxious to be praised by you, quod me abs te copissim laudari, aperte atque ingenuè continebat, Cic.

**candid**: \*saccharo conditus.

**candle**: 1. candéla (made from rushes, reeds, cords, etc.): to make tallow c.s, candelas sebare, Col. 2. séracéus (a tallow c.): Apul. 3. céreus (a wax c.): Cic.: Sen. 4. céra: v. TAVER.

**candlesmas**: \*candélaria (pl.): festum purificationis B. Mariae; festum S. Mariae candelarum: Du. Cange, s. v. candlestick: candélabrum: Quint.: Plin.

**candour**: candor, libertas: v. FRANKNESS, INGENUOUSNESS.

**candy**: \*saccharo condito, 4: M. L.

**candy-tuft**: ibérís, idis, f. (?): Plin.

**cane** (subs.): 1. canna (strictly reed: q. v.): Col.: Ov. 2. (For riding or walking): báculus, virga: v. STICK.

**cane** (v.): \*baculo, virgā, ferula ferire s. verberare.

**canicular**: caniculáris, e. Pall.

**canine**: caninus: Ov.: Juv.: c. teeth, dentes c., Plin.

**canister**: 1. pyxis, idis, f. (any small box): a tin c., pyxis stannea, Plin. 2. capsula: v. BOX.

**canker** (a disease of plants): I.

Litt.: róbigo: v. RUST, BLIGHT. II. Fig.: of that which eats away and destroys: 1. aerugo, iutis, f. (lit. copper-rust): this is sheer c. (with ref. to insidious calumny), haec est ae. mera, Hor. 2. lâbes, is, f. (lit. worm): here was the first c.-spot of my woe, hinc prima mali labes, Virg.

**canker** (v.): pérdeo, corrumpto: v. TO CORRODE.

**canker-worm**: éruca: Plin.: Col.

**cannibal**: anthrópobágus: Plin. **cannibalism**: \*hominibus vescendis: to practise c., corporibus humanis vesci, Plin.

**cannon**: \*tormentum (the precise being determined by the context: v. ARTILLERY). Phr.: to load a c., globum feruum una cum pulvere (nitro-ite) in tormentum injicere: to discharge a c., missilia (missilem globum) ex tormento, igni admoto, projicere.

**cannonade** (subs.): Phr.: the town sustained a heavy c., \*oppidum tormentis graviter verberatum est: the c. lasted four hours, \*per quattuor horas tormentis pugnabatur: v. TO BATTER.

**cannonade** (v.): tormentis verberare or oppugnare: v. TO BATTER.

**cannon-ball**: \*globus ferreus tormentarius: missili globus.

**cannon-shot**: v. C-BALL. Phr.: the ships soon: out of c.-shot, \*naves extra tormentorum icuus brevi evaserunt.

**canoe**: linter, scapha: v. BOAT.

**canon**: I. A rule: 1. cónon (kánon), ótis, m. (strictly, a carpenter's rule): the c.s of grammar, c. grammatici, Aulon.: in M. L. often used of eccl. regulations: Concil. Trident. (Labbe).

2. régula, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonicum: Eccl. II. An ecclesiastical dignitary: cánonicus: Ecc.

**canoness**: \*cánonica: M. L.

**canonical**: \*cánonicus: M. L.

**canonically**: \*cánonicé: M. L.

**canonicals**: \*vestis sacerdotalis. **canonization**: \*alicuius inter sanctos relatio. (But usu. better expr. by a verb: as, after the c. of . . ., postquam inter sanctos est relatus: v. foli. art.)

**canonize**: Phr.: \*aliquem inter sanctos referre; sanctorum ordinis aggregare (Kr.): sanctorum ordinibus adsciri (cf. H-r. Od. 3, 35); excellentes viros in coelum tollere, Cic.: v. TO IMMORTALIZE.

**canonry**: \*cánonicatus, us: M. L.

**canopy**: 1. cónopeum (conopeum, Hor.): i. e. originally, a curtain for keeping off mosquitoes (κονόπεια): Juv.

2. vélâ, orum: v. AWNING. 3. aulaeum (more freq. pl.): v. CURTAIN.

**cant** (subs.): \*pietas (erga Deum) inatus ac verbosa ostentatio. Phr.: a c. term of trade, \*vocabulum minus usitatum et opifici aliquicui proprium.

**cant** (v.): \*fictae pietatis ostentatione se efflere.

**cantata**: \*carmen ad musicam accomodatum.

**cañete**: \*caupóna (taberna) militaris s. castrensis.

**canter** (v.): \*leniter ac quiete currere; leniter quadrupedare: v. TO GALLOP.

**canter** (subs.): (?) gradus lenis atque quadrupedans: v. GALLOP.

**cantharides**: canthárides. um, f.:

**canticle**: used only in eccl. sense: canticum: the book of C-s, canticum cantorum, Vulg.

**canting** (adj.): (?) verbosus: cf. Cic. Mur. 14: \*icta pietate se efferens: v. HYPOCRITICAL.

**cantingly**: Phr.: to speak c., \*pietas simulatione loqui; \*simulata pietate.

**canto**: of a poem: liber: v. BOOK.

**canton** (subs.): pagus: the state is divided into four c.s, civitas in quatuor p. divisa est, Caes.

**canton** (v.): Phr.: to c. troops for the winter, milites in hibernis collocare, Caes.

**cantonment**: \*loca exercitui castris assignata; or simply, castra: v. QUARTERS.

**canvas**: I. Coarse cloth: \*linteum crassum.

II. Sails: q. v.: vélâ, orum.

III. Cloth for painting: textile, is, n.: a painting on c., pictura in textili, Cic.: Prop.

**canvass** (v.): I. To solicit for votes:

1. ambio, 4: the citizens are c.d by the candidates, ambiuntur a can-

didatis cives, Cic. **2.** circumeo or circito, **i** and **i**, itum, **4** (like amblo, meaning to go round from house to house; but while amblo is the technical word for canvassing in general, circum refers more to the act of visiting): *Furnius and Lentulus c. d and worked with us*, F. et L. una nobiscum circumserunt et laboraverunt, Cic.: *Antonius was cing the veterans to secure the ratification of Caesar's acts*, Antonium c. veterans, ut Caesars acta sancirent, Cic.

**3.** p̄fēnō or p̄fēnō, **i** (lit. to take hold of the hands of voters), often in combination with circumere as, circumere et patres, Liv.: Cic. **II.** To sift, discuss: q. v.

**canvass** (subs.): **1.** ambiō (a legal c.): *my c. withdrew me from that consideration*, mea a. ab illa cogitatione abstrahebat, Cic. **2.** ambitus, us (an unlawful c.): **v.** BRIBERY: Cic.

**3.** p̄tūtiō: to devote oneself to a c., e. to solicit an office, petitionis so dare, Cic.: **v.** CANDIDATESHIP. **4.** p̄m̄stātiō (opening of a canvass by sloaking people's hands): Cic. Att. I, I, init.

**canvasser** (?) circuitor. (Or expr. by part of verb as, to choose c. for the different parts of the city, homines diligere qui singulos urbis vicos circumcaneant: v. TO CANVASS.)

**canvassing** (subs.): v. CANVASS.

**cap**: **1.** pilēus and pilēum (prop. a. fēl c. the most common term): Liv.: Suet.: *wearing such a c. plebeians*; Liv.: Suet.: pilētūs and -lūn, a small c. of the kind; Hor.: Col. **2.** gālērus, seldom -nūm (a kind of pilens or cap worn by priests; and made of the skin of a victim, Serv. ap. Facc. s. v.); Varr.: Apul. Also used for any close-fitting c.: Virg.: Suet. **3.** apex, icti, m. (a conical cap worn by flamen): Virg.: Liv. **4.** pētāus, (a broad-brimmed c. like that of Mercury) Pl.

**capability**: **1.** lāculas: the c. of bringing forth, f. parendi, Ter.: the c. of speaking, i. dicendi, Cic. **2.** esp. in pl.: opportunitas naval c.s (of a place), maritima op., Liv.: Cic.: **v.** ADVANTAGES. **8.** bātūs, v. CAPACITY.

**capable**: **1.** cāpax, acīs (with gen.): *an animal more c. of lofty reason, animal mentis capacius altæ*, Ov.: c. of ruling, c. imperii, Tac. **2.** Expr. by verbal adj. in -ans or -ens in act. sense: or -bilis, -ilis, in pass.: as, c. of enduring fasting, cold, patients inediae, frigoris, Sall. c. of resisting temptation in respect of money, contineens in pecunia, Caes. In pass. sense: c. of being taught, docilis. with ob., (Plin.); gen. (Hor.); ad and acc. (Var.); c. of being penetratd, pēnetrabilis Ov.: Sen.

**3.** Expr. by circumst.; by possessum, etc.; as, the words are c. of both interpretations, verba in utramque partem accipi possunt: *my friend is not c. of doing a base action*, amicūs mens non est qui turpe quicquam in se admittat, Phr.: to be c. of division, destruction, divisionem, interitum capere, Lact.: v. TO ADMIT OF.

**capacious**: **1.** cāpax, acīs: a. urn, urna c., Hor.: *a roomy and c. house*, spatiosa et c. donus, Plin.: a. c. intellect, c. ingenium, Ov. **2.** amplius: v. SPACIOUS.

**capaciousness**: cāpācitas: Cic.: Plin.

**capacity**: **1.** Of extent of space: cāpācitas: Cic.: Plin. **II.** Extent of mental power: **1.** mensūra: to lower oneself to the c. of a learner, se ad m. dentis submittere, Quint. **2.** mōdus: v. MEASURE. **III.** Ability itself: **1.** captus, us: esp. in phr. ut c. [meus, etc.] est, pro c. [meo, etc.], to the extent of any one's c., Cic. **2.** ingēnum: docility, memory, which are usually designated by the single name of c., docilis, memoria, quāre lōre appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: **v.** TALENTS, FACULTY. **IV.** Legal ability: cāpācitas: Gaius.

**comparison** (subs.): strātūm, strāgūlum: v. TRAPPINGS.

strātūm, **3:** houses c. d with purple, instrati ostro aliopedes, Virg.: shall your horse be c. d more beautifully than your wife is dressed? equis tuus speciosus instratus erit quam uxor vestita? Liv.

**cape**: **1.** A promontory: prōmōntōrium: to double a c., p. flecti-re, Cic.; p. superare, Liv. **II.** A covering for the shoulders: hūmērāle, is, n.: Paul. Dig.

**cape** (v.): exsulto: v. TO FRISK.

**cape** (subs.): exsultātō: Plin.: Col. Pphr.: to cut strange c.s, motu ridiculos: v. ANTICS.

**cape-bush**: cāpparis, is, f.: Plin.: Col.: \*cāpparis spinosa, Linn.

**capecræzile**: tētrāo, onis, m.: Suet.: Plin.

**capillary**: **1.** cāpillāris, e: Apul.

**2.** cāpillācēus: Plin. (N.B. Used by those writers in the sense of hairy, hair-like). Phr.: c. attraction, ea attractio, qua quasi per capillitatem fit? (the c.s (in anatomy), \*venae capillares.

**capital** (adj.): **1.** Chief: prin-cēps, praecepītus: v. PRINCIPAL. **II.** Affecting life (of offences and punishments): cāpitalis, e: to accuse any one of a c. offence, capitūlūm accusare, Np. **III.** Large, only in the phrase, c. letters, literae cāpitaneae, Auct. Reit. agr.; literae unciales (prop. letters an inch in size), M. L. (the term usually employed in distinguishing MSS. written in large square characters from those written in cursive hand). **IV.** Execut. (q. v.): **1.** insignis, e: cl. Plaediā, 1, 11, 14. **2.** lēpidus (comitē): v. FINE.

**capital** (subs.): **1.** The highest member of a column: cāpitūlūm: Vitr.: Plin. **II.** A chief c. **1.** cāpūt, n. s. Rome, the c. of the world, Roma, orbis terrarum c., Liv.: the c. and stronghold of the kingdom, c. arque regni, Liv. **2.** rēgā (as the residence of the sovereign): Sardis, the c. of Croesus, Croesi regia Sardes, Hor.: Plin.: v. METROPOLIS. **III.** Money employed for profit: **1.** cāpūt: to deduct interest from c., capitūlēdēm execare, Sall. **2.** sorts, sortis, f.: both c. and interest, et s. et fenus, Pl.: the interest eats up the c., mergunt sortem usurae, Liv.: Cic. **3.** fēnūs (foen.), ōris, n. (rare, and only of c. lent at interest): Pl.: Cic. Phr.: he gives out of his profit, who takes nothing from his c., dat de lucro, nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic.: c. out at interest, positi in foemore numi, Hor.: v. PRINCIPAL, STOCK.

**capitalist**: \*qui pecunias suas fene-ponit, collocat; qui ex opibus suis lucra facit (cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 38); or perhaps simply homo bene nummatus (Hor.), or tēnērātor: v. MONEY-LENDER.

**capitality**: **1.** In a way affecting life: Phr.: to punish c., capite punire, Liv. **II.** Excellently, admirably (q. v.): égregie, insigniter.

**capitalization**: **1.** Poly-tax: tributum singula capita impositum: Caes. **II.** A grant of money made per head: \*pecunia in singula capita collata.

**capitol**: cāpitōlūm: Liv.: in poet. often pl.: Hor.: Virg.

**capitulate**: i. e. to surrender on terms: ex pacto (or pactis) urbem tradere, dedere: v. foll. art., and to RENDER.

**capitulation**: i. e. a surrender on conditions: **1.** dedicio ex conditionib. facta: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 32; 3, 22.

Sometimes, from the nature of the content, dedicio alone is enough: as, a. c. was determined on: the terms being, etc., dedicio facta est: pacta (sunt) ut, etc., Liv. 22, 52. **2.** pactio: let them take back their arms which they delivered up in accordance with the c., recipiāt arma quae per p. tradidērunt, Liv.

**capon**: **1.** capo, onis, m.: Varr. Mart. **2.** gallus spādo: Pub. Syr.

**caprice**: **1.** libido (lūb), inis, f (often in sense of lust: q. v.): what depends upon another's will, not to say c., quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic.: Sall. **2.** Inconstātia: v. INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESSE. Phr.: if such shall be the c. of usage, si volerūs, Hor.: v. TO PLEASE.

**capricious**: **1.** lēvis, inconstans, mōbilis, etc.: v. FICKLE. **2.** ventōsus (l.e. changing like the wind): the vagrātias of the c. people, v. plebis suffragia, Hor.: Cic. (Virg. expresses the idea fully in his "varium et mutabile semper feminina.")

**capriciously**: **1.** ex libidine (lub.): Sall. **2.** inconstātia: Cic.

**capriciousness**: lēvitās, mōbilitas: v. FICKLENESSE.

**capricorn**: **1.** cāpīcornūs: Cic.: Hor. **2.** brūmāle signū: Cic.

**caprification**: cāpīlēatio: Plin.

**capsicum**: **1.** pīpērītis, is, and idis, f.: Plin. **2.** siliquastrum: Plin.

**3.** \*cāpīscūm annūm: Linn.

**capstan**: **1.** sūcūta: Cato. **2.** ergāta, ae, m.: Virg.

**capsular**: capsulāris, e: M. L.

**capsule**: **1.** In botany: vascūlūm: Plin. **II.** In anatomy: capsula: M. L.: the c. of the crystalline lens, \*c. crystallina.

**captain**: **1.** Chief (q. v.): prin-cēps, dux, etc. Phr.: c. of the watch, vigiliū or vigilibus praefectus, Paul. Dig.: a c. of pirates, archiprāta, Cic.: Liv. **II.** The commander of a company or troop of soldiers: centūrio (of infantry), praefectus (of cavalry), are perhaps the best terms: v. OFFICER.

**III.** The chief officer in a ship: **1.** nāvarchus (of a war ship): Cic. **2.** nāvīculārius (of merchant vessels): Cic. Tac. **3.** nauclērūs: i. q. nauclariūs: Pl. **4.** māgister (the most gen. term): the pilots and c.s of the ships, gubernatōres et m. navium, Liv.: Virg. Phr.: the c. of a ship of war, centurius classiarius, Tac. **IV.** A master of the military art: imperator, dux: v. GENERAL.

Phr.: *Considius was considered a very great c.*, Considius rel militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.

**captaincy**: { (q.) centūriātūs, is, (cf. captainship) **CAPTAIN**, II.): Cic.

**caption**: v. APPREHENSION.

**captious**: **1.** Disposē to find fault, or to cavil: mōtōsus: we are so hard to please and so c., that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy us, usque eo difficiles ac m. sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciāt ipse Demosthenes, Cic. **II.** Intended to ensnare: captōsus: c. questions, c. interrogations, Cic. Phr.: to make c. objections, cavillari, Cic. **III.** Ilv.: v. INSIDIOSUS.

**captiously**: captōsē: to question c., c. interrogare, Cic.

**captiousness**: mōrōsitas: Cic.

**captivate**: **1.** cāpīo, cēpī, captūm, 3: to be ed by pleasure, voluptate capi, Cic.: the minds of the young were craftily c.d, adolescentium animi dolls capiebantur, Sall. **2.** dēlēmō, 4: to c. any one by the allurements of pleasure, aliquem blanditiis voluptatum d., Cic.: Ov.: v. TO CHARM.

**captive** (subs.): captīvus: fem. captīva: to ransom c.s from slavery, captīvīs et servitūs redimere, Cic.: Ov.: v. PRISONER.

**captive** (adj.): captīvus: c. bodies, c. corpora, Liv.: a c. mind, c. mens, Ov. Phr.: Jugurtha is led c. to Rome, J. Roman adductur vincens, Sall.

**captivity**: captīvitas: the end of a long c., finis diuturna c., Cic.: Tac.: v. SLAVERY.

**captor**: qui captī, etc. Phr.: the c. of a city, urbis expugnator, Cic.

**capture** (subs.): The act of taking: **1.** cāptūra: the c. of fishes, c. pisum, Plin. **2.** expugnātō: the c. of a city, urbis ex., Caes. **3.** More usu. expr. by verb the c. of Segoniam increased the fame of Hannibal, \*Sa-

guntum captum Hannibalis famam bellum auxit; after the c. of the fort they attempted to demolish it, cum castellum ante cepissent, id demoliri stut conati, Vitr.

**capture** (v.): cōpīo, excipio: v. TO CATCH, TAKE.

**captured** (adj.): captivus: c. ships, c. naves, Caes.: c. standards, c. signa, Liv.: c. lands, c. agri, Tac.

**capnchin**: \*capnicinus; monachus ex ordine capucinorum: M. L.

**car**: I. Equiv. to chariot (q. v.): currus, ūs, m. II. A ponderous vehicle; as the c. of Juggernaut: \*ingens ac turritus (excelsus) currus. III. An ordinary light vehicle: (?) cistum: v. CHAISE.

**carat**: I. The third part of an ounce: uncia triens, ents, m.: M. L. II. In measuring the fineness of gold: a proportionate part of the unit regarded as divided into 24 equal parts: as, gold 20 cs fine, \*aurum purum ex extante: (and so with the other fractions of the as).

**caravan**: I. A company of travellers, etc.: 1. commētūs, ūs: c.s. coming from the sea of Pontus, c. Pontico mari adventantes, Tac.: Suet. 2. cōmītātus, ūs: Caes.: Liv. III. A large covered vehicle: \*vehiculum magnum atque tunc.

**caravansary**: 1. xēnōdōchium, or -ēum: Hier.: Cod. Just. 2. dēversorium: v. INN.

**caraway**: cārēum: Plin.: \*cārēum carvi: Linn.

**carbine**: \*sclopētum breve: M. L.

**carbineer**: \*ēques scopeto brevi armatus: M. L.

**carbon**: \*carbōnum: M. L.

**carbonate**: \*carbōnās, ūs, m.: M. L.

**carbonic**: \*carbōnīc. M. L.: c. acid, \*acidum c.

**carbonize**: \*in carbonium, (? carbonum) redigere.

**carbuncle**: I. A tumour: 1. furunculus: Cels.: Plin. 2. carbunculus: Cels. II. A precious stone: carbunculus: Plin.

**carburet**: carbūrētūm: M. L.

**carburetted**: carbōnātūs: M. L.

**carcass**: I. corpus: v. BODY.

2. tergum or tergus, ūris, n. (poet.): a hundred bristling c.s. of swine, horrent centrum terga sum, Virg.: the c. of an oxent to, perpetui tergum bovis, Ov. Phaedr. 3. cādāver: v. CORPSE. Phr.: a līon was standing over the c. of a bullock, super juvencum stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr.

**card** (subs.): I. Thick paper:

\*charta crassiōr. II. A piece of such

paper used for special purposes:

I. a visiting card: \*tessera salutatrix (?: cf. Mart. 9, 99. 2. A playing card:

\*charta lūsoria: to play at c.s., \*chartis ludere: to shuffle the c.s., \*chartas l. permiscere: to deal the c.s., \*chartas l. distribuire: a trump c., \*charta dominatrix (?).

**card** (subs.): an instrument for combing wool: pecten, inis, n.: Plin.: Cland.

**card** (v.): I. pecto, pexi, pexum,

3. Plin.: Col. 2. carmino, i.: Plin.

**carder of wool**: carminātor: Inscr.

**cardiac**: cardiacūs: Cels.

**cardinal** (subs.): \*cardinalis; pur-

pūrātūs: a c. s. hat, thara cardinalis: to

be made a c., in sanctum cardinalium

(or, purpuratorum patrum) collegium

cōptari, M. L.

**cardinal** (adj.): v. CHIEF, PRINCIPAL. Phr.: the c. numbers, cardinales numeri, Prisc.: the c. winds, cardinales venti, Serv.: the c. virtues, \*virtutes primariae (?); virtutes eas quas quasi toutes universae honestatis sunt.

**cardinate**: cardinātūs, ūs. M. L.

**carding of wool**: carminatiō: Plin.

**cardoon**: cactus: Plin.

**care** (subs.): I. Anxiety:

1. c.s. and fears, c. metus, Caes.,

consuming c.s. edaces, Hor. 2. soli-

lūtido: v. ANXIETY. Phr., free from

c., sēcūrus: Cic.: Ov.: v. CARELESS, SECURE. II. Caution, attention: cūra: these things require active c. and diligence, haec acrem c. diligentiamque desiderant, Cic.: to display c., c. præstare, Suet.: to devote one's c. to a single object exclusively, in re una consumere c.,

Cic.: i (with direct acc., or subj. with ut, ne): you have taken good c. of yourself, te curasti molliter, Ter.: the gods take c. of great things, but neglect the small, magna dii c. parva negligunt, Cic.: take c. of your health, cura ut vates, Cic. (2). cāvēo, cāvi, cāvunt, 2 (for constr. v. TO BEWARE): take c. if you please, caue sis, Ter.: take c., jurymen, lest a new proscription should seem to be set on foot, cavete judices ne nova proscription instaurata esse videatur, Cic.: I wish to take better c. of him than he usually does of others, mellus et cavere vole quam ipse alius soleat, Cic. Phr.: c. must be taken lest he should rashly despair, considerandum est temere desperare, Cic.: it is all over with you unless you are taking c., actum est de te nisi provides, Cic. III. Charge, oversight:

I. cūra: the c. of other people's affairs is difficult, difficultis est c. rerum alienarum, Cic.: the c. of the body, corporis c., Suet. 2. cūrātio: the c. and management of affairs c. et administratio rerum, Cic. 3. custodiā: c. i.e. watching over): the c. of the city, c. urbis, Libri: the c. of the body, c. corporis, Suet.: the c. of the shepherd, c. pastoris, Col.: Hor.

IV. The object of care: cūra: thou (the commonwealth) no slight c. of mine, c. non levis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 18: this sense usu. expr. by the dat. (L. G. § 297): Caesar promised that that matter should be his c., Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram, Caes.: while love is a (subject of) care, dum amor est curae, Ov.

**care** (v.): I. cūro, i (with direct acc., or subj. with ut, ne): whack! whack! it will be for my back; I don't c. tax, tax, ergo erit meo; non euro, Pl. I: I don't c. that, who he is, non ego istuc c., qui sit, Pl.: to c. for the wrongs of the allies, injurias sociorum c., Salt.

2. pēdo, pēpendi, pēsum, ūs: (i. e. to value, esteem: with such genitives as parvi, flocci, etc.): I. c. less for their backs than mice, minoris pēdo tergūm illorum quam meum, Pl.: not to c. a straw for, (non) flocci p. aliqd, Ter.: Pl. 3. (in negative sentences): mōrō, I: I don't c. for the wines of that region, vina nihil minor illius orae, Hor.: I don't c. for purple, purpuram nil moro, Pl. 4. proposcio, 3 (to care for; i. e. take thought for; with dat.): v. TO PROVIDE FOR. Phr.: I don't c. in the least which sandals I take, nec mihi adest tantillum pensi, quos capiam calceos, Pl.; similarly, pensi habere, Salt.: they never c. d. at all, either what they said or what they did, illis quid dicentes, nec quid facerent, quicquam unquam pensum fuit, Liv.

**careen**: \*navem in latus inclinare ut reficiatur.

**careening** expr. by verb: v. precluding art.

**career**: I. currīculūm: nature has marked out for us a brief c. of life, an unbound'd one of glory, exiguum pudoris vita c. natura circumscriptis, immensus gloriae, Cic. 2. cursus, ūs: the c. of life is short, of glory eternal, vitae brevis c., gloriae semperitura, Cic.: an uninterrupted c. of battles, continuus c. proeliorum, Tac. 3. oscērūs, ūs: (a completed c.): by going through the whole c. of honours, decuru honourum, Cic. Or. 1, 1. 4. tēnor: v. COURSE.

**careful**: I. Full of, or causing, anxiety: sollicitus, anxious: v. ANXIOUS.

II. Provident, cautious (q. v.): 1. diligens, ents: most c. in guarding the main, ad hominem custodiendum diligētissimus, Cic.: c. of every duty, omnis officii d., Cic.: c. of life, vitae d., Plin. 2. attentus (somewhat stronger):

a prudent and c. head of a family, parfamilias et prudens et at, Cic.: Hor. III. Accurate (q. v.): 1. cūrōsus (of persons): c. in every part of history, in omni historia, c., Cic. 2. diligēns: c. in composition, d. in composition, Quint: constant and c. writing, assidua ac d. scriptura, Cic. 3. accūrātus (of things): a c. speech, ac. oratio, Cic.

**carefully**: I. Anxiously: q. v.

II. Attentively, cautiously: 1. diligenter: to read a book c., librum c. legeré, Cic.: the second time he spoke much more c., iterum mutum diligenter dixit, Cic.: Caes. 2. cautē: what could he effect more c.? quid efficeret cautius potuit? Cic.: to travel c., iter c. facere, Cic.

III. Accurately: 1. accūrātē: to write c. and deliberately, ac cogitatoque scribere, Cic. 2. exquisitē: to discuss accurately and c., accurate et ex. disputare, Cic.

**carefulness**: I. Anxiety (q. v.): cūra, sollicitudo, etc. II. Cautiousness: diligētia: the enemy perceived that through the c. of our men, no advantage could be gained, hostes intellexerunt diligētia nostrorum nihil profici posse, Caes.: Cic.: v. CAUTION.

III. Accuracy: q. v.

**careless**: I. Free from anxiety: sēcūrus: quite c. what may alarm, Tertiates, quid Tiridatēs terreat unice s., Hor.: Cic.: v. UNCONCERNED. II. Inattentive, negligent: 1. negligēt: c. in speech, n. in oratione, Sen.: v. NEGLECT: a c. disposition, n. natura, Cic.: too c. of one's allies and friends, sociorum atque amicorum negligence, Negligent: too c. about the gods, circa deos negligenter, Suet. 2. indiligenz: Caes.

3. dissolutūs (i. e. loose): c. in one's private affairs, d. in re familiari, Cic.

III. Inaccurate: q. v.

**carelessly**: 1. negligēt: v. NEGLECTFULLY. 2. indiligenz: Cic.: Caes. 3. sēcūrē (i. e. without care or concern): v. UNCONCERNEDLY. 4. incuriosē: a camp c. pitched in an enemy's country, castra in hostice inposita, Liv.: Gell. 5. solūtē, dissolutū: v. LOOSELY, LAXLY.

**carelessness**: 1. incūrātē: solilius destroyed by c., militis incuria consumpi, Cic.: the c. of public officers, magistratum in, Tac. 2. negligētia (stronger than incuria: v. NEGLECT): c. in accusing, n. in accusando, Cic.: a neatness which shuns rustic and rude: c., munditia qua fugiat agrestem et inhumanan n., Cic. 3. securitas (i. e. freedom from concern or apprehension): Quint: Tac.

**caress** (v.): 1. blandior, 4 (with dat.): Ov.: Plin.: v. TO COAX. 2. mulcēo, permulcēo: palpo or palpor, i.: v. TO FONDLE. 3. osculōr, i (strictly to kiss; q. v.): they embraced, they c'd my enemy, inimicum meum amplexabantur, osculabantur, Cic.: v. TO EMBRACE.

**caress** (subs.): 1. blandimentum (usu. in pl.): women's c.s, muliebris b., Tac. 2. blanditā (usu. in pl.): women's c.s, muliebres blanditiae, Liv.

3. amplexus, ūs: v. EMBRACE. 4. (more usu.): expr. by part of verb: as to present the neck (of a stag) for c.s, colla mulcenda præbere, Ov.: she refuses his c.s. \*permulcētus s. palpanus (pectoris, collaris, etc.) aversat: v. TO CARESS. To obtain a thing by c.s, ebländiri (rare): Cic.: TO WHEELIE.

**caressing** (adj.): blandus: you are not sufficiently c., blanda es parum, Pl.

**caressingly**: blandē: Cic.: Hor.

**cargo**; omis, ēris, n.: thither they all resorted with their wares and c.s, eo omnes cum mercibus atque oneribus comitantib, Cic. Phr.: to put a ship's c. aboard, navem onerare, Sal.: to discharge a ship's c., navem exonerare, Pl.

**caricature** (subs.): imago factio in pejus vultu posita: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 265; \*imago ridecula in pejus detorta (Plin. N. H. 35, 10, 37, speaks of ludicrous pictures called grulli: these were probably a kind of caricatures.)

**caricature** (v.): vultum alleculus in pugnare fingere, Hor. l. c. (of course only of a caricature or likeness); cf. *cups*.

**caricaturist**: (?) gryllorum pictor: or expr. by verb; v. **CARICATURE**.

**caries**: cárēs, el. f.: *the c. of a bone*, c. ossis, Cels.: v. **MOTTENNESS**.

**carious**: cárōsus: *a c. bone, os c.*, Cels.: c. teeth, c. dentes, Plin.

**carman**: 1. qui carnum agit, ducit. 2. vecturarius: Cod. Theod.: v. **WAGGONER**.

**carmelite**: \*carmelitanus or carmelita: M. L.

**carminative** (adj.): \*carminati-  
vus: M. L. Phr.: c. medicines, medicamen-  
tae que inflationem discurrunt, Plin.

**carminative** (subs.): remedium vel  
medicamentum carminativum: M. L.

**carmine**: (?) coccum: Plin.: v.  
SCARLET.

**carnage**: cades, strages: v.  
SLAUGHTER.

**carnal**: I. *Appertaining to the flesh*; esp. of *sensuality*: expr. by gen. of corpus: c. pleasure, corporis voluptas, Cic. v. **SENSUAL, BODILY**. II. Theol. t. carnalis, e. **FLESH**.

**carnality**: v. **SENSUALITY**. In theol. sense, carnalitas: Aug.

**carnally**: esp. in phr. *to know c.*: ineo: v. **INTERCOURSE**. In theol. sense, carnaliter: Tert.

**carnation**: I. *Flesh colour*: color carnis: Plin. II. *A flower*: \*dianthus Caryophyllus, Linm.

**carnival**: \*fēriæ ante quadragesi-  
mam. In a looser sense, Sātmālā, n.  
pl., may perhaps be used.

**carnivorous**: carnivorus: Plin.

**carob**: I. silqua: Plin. 2.  
siliqua Graeca: Col.

**carol** (subs.): cantus: v. **SONG**. A  
*Christmas c.*, hymnus de Christi natu.

**carol** (v.): canto, cantillo: v. **TO  
SING**.

**carotid arteries**: \*arteriae cārō-  
tides: M. L.

**carousal, carouse**: I. cōmis-  
satio: Cic.: Liv.: v. **REVEL**. 2. pō-  
tatio: a dinner, a c. or a supper, bran-  
dium, p., coena, Pl.: *yaunting from  
yesterday's c.*, hesterna p. oscitantes,  
Cic. ap. Quint.: v. **DRINKING**.

**carous** (v.): 1. cōmissor, I.:  
Ter.: Liv.: Hor. 2. pōto, pōtāvi,  
pōtātum et pōtūm: *they were c.ing  
all day long*, totos dies potabatur, Cic.:  
v. **TO DRINK**. Sometimes, from the con-  
text, bibo may suffice: cf. Hor. Od. 1.  
37, 1, nunc est bibendum, "now must  
we c.". 3. perbacchor, i. to c. during  
many days, multos dies p., Cic.: Claud.

**carouser**: cōmissor: Ter.: Cic.: v.  
REVELLER.

**carousing** (adj.): cōmissabundus  
(riotously): Liv.

**carp at**: 1. carpo, carpsi, carp-  
tum, i. *Sabinus was c.d at in the  
conversations of the soldiers*, Sabinus mili-  
tum vocibus carpebat, Caes.: Liv.

2. vellico, i. (lit. *to peck at*): Cic.:  
Hor.: v. **TO CENSURE, CAVIL**. 3. mor-  
deo, mōmōdo, morsum, 2: to be c.d at  
by the tooth of jealousy, invido dente  
morderi, Hor.

**carp** (subs.): cyprinus, Plin.

**carpenter**: 1. faber; with a  
qualifying word: as, f. tigrinus, Cic.;  
f. lignarius, Pall.; f. materiarum, Inscr. (these specific words are also sometimes  
used as substantives). 2. structor:  
Cic.: v. **BUILDER**. 3. nanopēgus,  
nanpēgiarius (*ship's c.*): v. *ship builder*. (N.B.—Not carpentarius, which is a  
coach-maker.)

**carpentry**: I. *e. the craft*: 1.  
materiarum fabrilis: Vitruv. 2. mā-  
teriaria fabrica: Plin.

**carper**: v. **CAVILLER**.

**carpet** (subs.): 1. stragulum: the  
gen. term for all kinds of *covers*  
(q. v.); Varr.: Cic. 2. tāpes, tēs, m.: tāpētē, ls., n.: pl. tāpēta: used of  
worked tapistry (q. v.) of all kinds:  
Virg.: Plin. (N.B.—The rooms of the  
ancients were *uncarpeted*; and the

above words occur chiefly in sense of  
coverings for couches, etc.)

**carpet** (c.): Phr. to c. a room;  
\*conclavē tapetis sternere.

**carping** (adj.): mordax, ácīs: a c.  
and envious person, m. et hvidus, Hor.

**carping** (subs.): expr. by verb: v.  
TO CARP. Phr.: *fond of c.*, mordax  
invīdus v. JEALOUS.

**carpingly**: expr. by verb: as, to  
speak c., cavillor, etc., v. TO CAVIL.

**carriage**: I. *The act of carrying*:  
vectūra: we sent a person to pay  
for the c. misimus qui pro v. solvere,  
Cic.: c. of goods, v. mericum, Paul.  
Dig. II. *A wheeled vehicle*: 1.  
vēhīculūm (most gen. term): Pl.:  
Cic. 2. rhēda (*four wheeled c.*):  
Caes.: Hor. 3. carpentum (c. two  
wheeled c. esp. for ladies): Liv.: Ov.

4. pilentum (on easy c. chiefly for  
ladies; by whom it was used on festi-  
val days): Liv.: Virg. 5. carruca  
(*four wheeled travelling c.*): Suet.:  
Plin. 6. pētērūm (a four-wheeled c.  
of Gallic origin): Cic. III. *The  
cost of conveying*: vectūra (=pretium  
vectūrae): Pl.: Sen. IV. *Gesture*  
mien (q. v.): incessus, hābitus, gestus.

**carriage-maker**: 1. rhēdarius:  
Capitol. 2. carpentarius artifex:  
Lampr.: also simply, carpentarius:  
Tarrant. Dig.

**carrier**: 1. gérūlus: Suet.: Hor.  
v. PORTER. 2. vector: there ought  
always to be more strength in the c.  
than in the burthen, debet semper plus  
esse virium in vectore quam in onere,  
the c. of Silenus. Sileni v., Ov.

3. portitor: Claudi. Cod. Just.  
carrion: morticina cāro: Sen.

**carrot**: 1. cárōta Apic. 2.  
pastinacica: Plin. 3. dāucus cárōta: Linn.

**carry**: To bear, convey (lit. and  
fig.): 1. fero, tūlī, lātūm, 3: he was  
c.d in a closed litter, operta lectica  
latus est, Cic.: he ordered the standards  
to be c.d, signa ferri jussit, Caes.: to c.  
a corpse (to the grave), cadaver ferre, Hor.:  
prov. "to c. coals to Newcastle,"

ligna in sylvā f., Hor. 2. porto, 1  
(esp. of heavier things) to c. burthens,  
onera p., Caes.: to c. bread on one's  
shoulders, panem humeris p., Hor.:  
they c. the joyful news to their  
wives and children, ad conjuges liber-  
isque laetum nuntium portabant, Liv.

3. vēho, vēxi, vectum, 3 (esp.  
of conveying passengers or goods): a  
bull c.d Europa, taurus vexit Europam,  
Cic.: to c. a basket of bread on one's  
shoulder, reticulum panis humero v.,  
Hor.: 4. gēro, 3: v. TO BEAR.  
5. gesto, i. (c. about): he cut off the head  
and ordered it to be c.d about fixed on a  
pike, caput abscondit, idque affixum ges-  
tari jussit in pilo, Cic.: I have c.d the  
boy in my hands, puerum in manibus  
gestavi meis, Ter. 6. bājilō: i. (of  
porters: rare): I will c. the load, ego  
bājilabo, Pl.: Phaedr. Phr.: to c.  
a law, legem perferre, Cic.: to c. one's  
point, pervincere ut, Liv.: to c. a town  
in storm, oppidum expugnare or vi-  
capere, Caes.: the engines c. a missile  
across the river, \*tormenta tela trans  
flumen proficiunt: to c. to an account,  
in rationes referre, Cic.

**carry away**: 1. auferō, abstūli,  
ablatū, 3; he used to c. away many  
things to his own house, multa domum  
suam auferabat, Cic.: I am c.d away  
against the cliffs, anteror in scopulos,  
Ov. Fig.: I exhort you not to allow  
the advice of others to c. you away, te  
hortor ne tu aferant aliorum consilia,  
Cic. 2. effero, 3 (only in pass. and  
fig.): to be c.d away by zeal, by desire,  
studio, cupiditate efferrī, Cic. 3. as-  
porto, 1: to c. to an image, simulacrum  
as, Cic.: Liv. 4. avēbō, 3: to c. away  
anyone from his native country,  
ali quem a patria av., Pl.: they c.d  
away the corse in ships, frumentum na-  
vibus averxerunt, Caes. 5. evēbō, 3  
(fig.): c.d away by unformed hope, spe  
vana evectus, Liv. 6. prōvēbō, 3:

(fig.): I feel that I have been c.d further  
than the proposed plan required, sentio  
me esse longius provocatum quam pro-  
posita ratio postularet, Cic.: l. v.  
7. rāpō, rāpūl, rāptum, 3 (fig.): blind  
desire for plunder and rapine c.d you  
auay, praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas  
caeca te rāpibat, Cic.: by the opinions  
of the mob we are c.d auay into error,  
opinionibus vulgi rapinur in errorem, Cic.

**carry along** (of buildings, etc.): 1.  
dūco, duxi, dictum, 3: to c. a wall along  
through a vestibule, parietem per vesti-  
bulum d., Cic.: to c. along a trench,  
fossam d., Caes. 2. prōducō, 3 (of  
reaching a certain limit): he c. a wall  
along from Lake Lemano to Mount  
Jura, a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram  
murum perducit, Caes. 3. ágo, égi,  
actum, 3 (rare): the main sewer had to  
be c.d along under ground, cloaca maxi-  
ma sub terram agenda erat, Liv.

**— back**: 1. rēfōrō, 3: c. the  
vessels back to the house, vase domum  
refer, Pl.: the ships were c.d back to the  
same place, navēs eodem reb̄antur,  
Caes. 2. rēpōrō, 1: to c. back the gold,  
aurum r., Pl.: to c. back an army  
in ships, exercitum navibus r., Caes.

3. rēvērō, 3: to c. back the booty,  
praedam r., Liv.: Hor. 4. rēgōrō,  
gesstum, 3 (rare): Liv.: Ov.

**— off**: 1. To take away forcibly:  
1. fero, 3: he saw the property  
of his allies c.d and driven off, res sociorum  
fieri aquige vidit, Liv.: the fates  
have c.d you off, te fata tulierunt, Virg.

2. auferō, 3: swift death c.d off  
illustrious Achilles, abstulit clarum cta  
mors Achillem, Hor.: their children are  
c.d off to serve elsewhere, liberi alibi  
servitū auferuntur, Tac. 3. inter-  
cipio, cēpi, cēptum, 3: v. TO CUT OFF.

4. rāpō, 3: to c. of maidens, vir-  
gines r., Liv.: Hor.: v. TO RAPE. 5.  
prāprio, 3 (to c. off first, before some-  
one else): why did you come hither to c.  
off my betrothed? quid huic venisti  
sponsam praeceptum meam? Pl.: to c.  
of the arms of Minerva, arma Minervae  
p., Ov.: Lucr. 6. trāho, traxl, tractu-  
ment, 3: to c. off spoils from anyone, de  
aliquo spoliat, Cic.: to c. off booty from  
the fields, praedam ex agri tr., Liv.

II. To gain (in a contest): 1. fero,  
3: to c. off the victory, palmarū f.,  
Cic.: to c. off a victory from an unarmed  
man, victoriam ex inermi f., Liv. 2.  
auferō, 3: to c. off a reward, praeium  
aut. Suet. 3. deporto, 1: to c. off a  
triump, triumphum d., Cic. 4. rēpōrō,  
1: to c. wif nothing except renown  
from either foes or allies, nihil prae-  
tudem ex hostibus reportare, Cic. 5.  
tollo, 3: Virg.

**— on**: 1. exercō, 2: to c. on a  
trial, judicium ex., Cic.: to c. on an  
investigation about an assassination,  
quaestionem inter sicarios ex., Cic. 2.  
faciō, fēci, factū, 3: to c. on the busi-  
ness of a banker, argentinarii r., Cic.

3. gēro, gesst, gestum, 3 (esp. of pub-  
lic business): to c. on and manage pub-  
lic affairs, rem publicam g. et adminis-  
trare, Cic.: to c. on an undertaking,  
suscepit negotium g., Cic.: to c. on  
war, bellum g., Caes.: Cic. Phr.: to c.  
on war in concert, bellum conjungere,  
Cic.

**— out**: 1. To convey out: 1.  
effero, 3 (esp. to carry out for burial):  
Pl.: Cic.: to c. out provisions from home,  
cibaria domo ef., Caes.: he ordered the  
standards to be c.d out of the camp,  
vexilla efferrī ex castris Jussit, Liv. 2.

exporto, 1: to c. the bodies of the dead  
out of the houses, corpora luce carentia  
tectis ex., Virg.: Caes. 3. evēbō, 3:  
to c. the booty out of the houses, praedam  
ex tectis eg., Liv. 4. evēbō, 3: the  
statues were c.d out of the temples in  
wagons, signa ex tancis plastris evecta  
sunt, Cic.: to c. ships out into the open  
sea, naves in altum ev., Liv. II. To  
perform fully: exsequor, scētūs, 3:  
to c. out one's undertakings, incēpta ex.,  
Liv. v. TO ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT.

**carry over:** transfō, <sup>3</sup>: a statue of Diana c'd over to Carthage, simulacrum Dianaē translatum Cartaginē, Cic.: the system is thought to have been invented in Britain and thence c'd over into Gaul, disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translatā esse existimatur, Caes.: v. TO TRANSFER.

— **round:** <sup>1</sup>, circumfēro, <sup>3</sup>: come, c. round the wine, age, circumferēt mūlsum, Pl.: to c. an infant round through the temples, infantem per tempora c., Suet. <sup>2</sup>, circumfēto, <sup>1</sup> to c. round a letter, epistolam c., Cic.

— **through:** perfēro, <sup>3</sup>: he c. the law through, i.e. succeeded in passing it, legem perlit, Liv.: to c. through an action at law, actionem p., Paul. Dig.

**cart (subs):** plaustrum: plostellum: v. WAGGON. Phr.: to put the c. before the horse, praeposteris uti consitit, Cic.

**cart (v.):** plaustro vēhēre: v. TO CARRY.

**cartage:** vectūra: v. CARRIAGE.

**cart-grease:** axungia: Plin.: v. GREASE.

**cart-horse:** jūmentū (gen. term for beast of burden): Caes.: (?) ēquus plaustrarius (cf. p. asini, Cato).

**cart-load:** vēhes, is, f.: Plin.: Col.

**cart-wright:** plaustrarius: Lampr.

**cartel:** originally the piece of paper or card on which a communication was sent (tabula, tabella); hence, the communication itself: (1) respecting exchange of prisoners: pactio de captiis permundatis. V. AGREEMENT; (2) of a challenge: (?) epistola provocatoria: v. TO CHALLENGE.

**carter:** plaustrarius: Ulp.

**cartilage:** cartilago, inis, f.: Cels.: Plin.

**cartilaginous:** <sup>1</sup>, cartilagīnōs: Plin. <sup>2</sup>, cartilagīnōs: Cels.: Plin.

**cartoon:** \*picturas adumbratio in charta spissore facta: v. SKETCH.

**cartouche:** <sup>1</sup>, A cartridge-box: q. v. <sup>2</sup>, An architectural ornament:

<sup>1</sup>, bēlīx, icis, f.: Vitr. <sup>2</sup>, vōlūta: Vitr.

**cartridge:** \*embōlūs (Kr. and Georg.); as t. term.

**cartridge-box:** \*embolorum pyxis: v. supr.

**carve:** <sup>1</sup>, To cut artistically:

<sup>1</sup>, caelo, <sup>1</sup> (chiefly of work in metal, esp. gold or silver; and always of designs on the surface): v. TO CHASE, EMBOSSED: the brave deeds of their fathers c'd on gold, caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg.: c'd work, calatrum opus, Virg. <sup>2</sup>, sculpi, sculpti, sculptum, <sup>3</sup> (of carving an entire work; not merely the surface): a wise man is not c'd out of stone nor hewn out of oak, sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e rōbre dolatus, Cic.: he c'd snow-white ivory with wonderful skill, niveum mira arte scalpsit ebur, Ov. <sup>3</sup>, exculpō, <sup>3</sup> (to carve out): I had c'd out of an oak something which seemed like a resemblance, e queru exsculperant quod videtur simile simulacri, Cic. <sup>4</sup>, insculpo, <sup>3</sup> (to c. in or upon): lots c'd upon oak, sortes in robore insculpta, Cic.: to c. the amount of one's patrimony upon a stone, summatum patrimonii in saxo, Hor. <sup>5</sup>, scalpo, <sup>3</sup>: i.e. to engrave: q. v. <sup>6</sup>, incido, cidi, cīsum, <sup>3</sup>: v. TO ENGRAVE: to c. one's loves on trees, amores arboribus in, Virg. <sup>7</sup>, To cut up food for distribution: <sup>1</sup>, sēco, avi and ū, ātum and cīum, <sup>1</sup>: to c. viands with propriety, altilia decanter s., Sen. Ep. 47, 5, Juv. <sup>2</sup>, scindō, scidi, scissōm, <sup>3</sup>: to c. viands, obsonium s., Sen.: to c. birds, aves s., Sen.

<sup>3</sup>, carpo, p̄si, ptum, <sup>3</sup> (prop. to take with the fingers): Petr. Phr.: to be clever at c'ing, certis ductibus circumferens erudit'm manum in frusta extenter, Sen. l. c.

**carver:** <sup>1</sup>, An artist who carves:

<sup>1</sup>, caelator: Cic.: Juv. <sup>2</sup>, sculptor: Veil.: Plin. <sup>3</sup>, A cutter up of meat: <sup>1</sup>, carptor: Juv. <sup>2</sup>, scisor: Petr. <sup>3</sup>, structor: the c.'s knife, structoris ferrum, Mart.: Juv.

**carving:** caelatū: (either the art, or the carved object). Quint.: Suet.: v. BELIEF.

**carving-knife:** cultellus: Juv. **cartavities:** cīrvatīdes, f. plu.: Vitr. **cascade:** dejectus, ūs' v. WATERFALL. (More precisely, perh. aquae dejectus multis saltibus per saxa factus.)

**case (subs):** — covering, sheath: q. v. <sup>1</sup>, in vōlūcum: Cic.: Plin. <sup>2</sup>, thēca: when the razor is safe in its curved case, fuerit curva cum tutā nova-cula theca, Mart.: Cic.

**case (subs):** <sup>1</sup>, State, condition,

**circumstances:** q. v. <sup>1</sup>, res, rēi, f.: if the c. shall require it, si res postula bēt, Cic.: the c. is this, ita res se habet, Cic.: considering the circumstances of the case, pro re nata, Cic. <sup>2</sup>, causa (chiefly in certain phr.: v. examples): sometimes it is the duty of a man to commit suicide, white of another, in the same case, it is not, nonnūquā mortem sibi ipse consicere aliquis debet, alius in eadem causa non dēbet, Cic.: in the same c. were the Us̄petes, in eadem c. fūrunt Us̄petes, Caes.: to be in better (more desirable) c., in meliore c. esse, Cic. <sup>3</sup>, cīsus, ūs (lit. a chance): hence esp. a contingent c. to make preparations for every contingent c., ad omnes c. subsidii comparare, Caes.: Cic. <sup>4</sup>, tempus, ūris, n. (esp. a particular c., or crisis); q. v.): Caesar accuses the Aedui of not assisting him in so urgent a c., Aedui incautus quod tam necessario t. ab his non sublevetur, Caes.: c. often happen when, etc., t. saepe inquit quām, etc., Cic. <sup>5</sup>.

Very often expressed by a neuter adjective or pronoun, or left to be understood: as, since such is the c., quae cum ita sint, Cic.: the c. is as you say, sunt ista, Cic.: and yet the c. is so, atqui sic habet, Hor.: I was afraid that the c. which has occurred might befal timebam ne eveniret ex qua accidērunt, Cic.: c. often occur in which debitos do not meet their engagements punctually, fit saepe ut in qui debent non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.: the same c. has not happened to me as you write has befallen you, non venit enim usi nihil tu tibi scripsit, Cic. Phr.: his c. is dangerous (of a sick person), periculose aegrotat, Cic.: were my c. yours you would think differently, tu si hic sis, alter censes, Ter.: impartial law has always been striven after, for in any other c. it would not be law, ius semper est quaeṣūtū aequabile; neque enim alter eset ius, Cic.: fear is embarrassing in both c.s, pavor est utrobius molestus, Hor.: in case: v. IF, SUPPOSING. <sup>2</sup>, A statement of facts, a point submitted for decision or opinion: <sup>1</sup>, quaestio: to state a c., q. ponere, Cic.: of c. of conscience, <sup>2</sup> ad conscientiam pertinens: v. CASUISTRY.

**2**, prōpositio (legal): Afric. Bng. <sup>3</sup>, In law: causa: v. LAWSUIT.

<sup>IV</sup>, The inflection of a noun: cāsus, ūs: the nominative c., c. rectus, Cic.: the oblique c.s, c. obliqui, Quint.

**case (n.):** tēgo, inclūdo: v. TO COVER, ENCLOSURE.

**case-harden:** \*extrinsecus dūrāre: v. TO HARDEN.

**casemate:** (?) cella tormentaria (Kr.)

**casement:** fenestra mobilis, or simply, fenestra: perhaps, fenestrilla: Col.: or fenestrula: Apul.

**cash (subs):** <sup>1</sup>, nūmérātū: I had no c., numerātū non habebam, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. <sup>2</sup>, nūmérātā pecunia: Cic.: Mart. <sup>3</sup>, praeſens pecunia: to deal for c., praeſenti p. mercari, Pl.: everything will be sold for c., omnia vēnibū praeſenti p., Pl.: Cic. <sup>4</sup>, nūm̄us (nummus): in pl.: virtus after c., virtus post nummos, Hor.: v. MONEY.

**cash (v.):** pecunia numerātā solvere or pendere: to c. a bill, nomen praeſenti pecunia solvere (cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2).

**cash-book:** codex accepti et expensi, Cic.: v. ACCOUNT-BOOK.

**cashier (subs):** \*scriba (procurator) nūmularius, pecuniarius.

**cashier (v.):** <sup>1</sup>, exauctōrō, <sup>2</sup>: Caesar c'd the centuriō and even banished him (for adultery), Caesar (i.e. Trajanus) centuriōn exauctoravit, atque etiam relegavit, Plin. Ep.: Tac.: Suet. (But the verb is also used in the sense of to discharge a soldier who has served his time): q. v. <sup>2</sup>, cum ignominia dimitti, misi, missum, <sup>3</sup> (stronger than 1): he c'd the whole of the tenth legion, decimam legiōnē cum ignominia totam dimisi, Suet.

**casino:** perh. conveſtīcūlū: cf Tac. A. 14, 15.

**cash:** cūpa: Caes.: Cic.: v. BARREL.

**cast:** <sup>1</sup>, arcūla: Cic.: a c. maker, arcūlarius, Pl. <sup>2</sup>, pyxis, idis, f.: v. BOX.

**casque:** cassis: v. HELMET.

**cassia:** cāſia or cassia: Plin.

**cassock:** \*casuarus: M. L.

**cast (v.):** <sup>1</sup>, Līt.: jācio, conciō, jacto, mittō: v. TO THROW.

Phr.: to c. anchor, ancoras jacer, Caes.: to c. a man into prison, aliquem in carcere conjicere, Cic.: to c. those overpowered with wine into a deep sleep, vino operatos sopire, Liv.: tots had been c. to decide this, dejecta in id sors erat, Liv. (v. lot): to c. a play, \*fabulæ partes in singulos histriones (actors) distribuire: to c. a nativity, fata per genitram interpretari (cf. Ann. 29, 1, 5): v. NOSCROPE: the eyes of all the jurymen were c. upon Oppianicus, oculi omnium judicium in Oppianicum conjiciebantur, Cic.: to c. one's eyes (carefully) upon o' thing, rei oculos adjicere, Cic.: a c. ring, quoque ad cumulum accedit sententia, Cic. Cl. 27, 74. <sup>II</sup>, To suffer to fall off: exuo, ūl, ūtum, 3: serpents c. their old skin, anguis vernationem ex., Plin. (also vernant, Plin.): v. TO SHED.

<sup>III</sup>, To condemn (q. v.): damno, <sup>1</sup>: C. Licinius Stolo was c. by M. Papilius Laenus in 10,000 asses, C. L. Stolo a M. P. Laenus decent milibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. Phr.: to be c. in a suit, causa cadere, Cic.: v. TO FAIL.

<sup>IV</sup>, To form out of molten metal: <sup>1</sup>, fōl, 1: the oldest bronze money was c., aes antiquissimum est fōlum, Varr.: Geil.

<sup>2</sup>, fundō, tūlī, tūsum, ūs (more usu.): to c. the limbs of a statue, statuae membra t., Quint.: Hor.: v. TO FOUND.

**down:** <sup>1</sup>, dejicio, jēci, jectum, ūs: to c. down one's eyes upon the ground, oculos in terram d., Virg.: Quint. Fīg.: they were c. down from that hope, ea spe dejecti sunt, Caes.

<sup>2</sup>, affligō, flīxi, flīctum, ūs (fig.: stronger than dejicio): to c. down and weaken one's spirits by fear, animos af. et debilitate metu, Cic.

**off:** <sup>1</sup>, āmōveo, mōvi, mōtūm. <sup>2</sup> (fig.): c. off your sloth, segnitiem amove, Pl.: fear being c. off, amoto metu, Ter. <sup>3</sup>, exuo, ūl, ūtum, 3 (v. TO STRIP OFF): to c. off the yoke, jugum ex., Liv. Fīg.: to c. off one's country, patriam ex., Tac. <sup>3</sup>, pōno, 3: v. TO LAY ASIDE.

**out:** <sup>1</sup>, ejicio, jēci, jectum, ūs: it was a great thing to c. me out (drive into exile), e. nos magnum fuit, Cic.: v. TO EXPEL.

<sup>2</sup>, expello, pūli, pulsūm, ūs: v. TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH.

<sup>3</sup>, expō, ūl, ūtum, ūs (to vomit forth): what sea c. you out from its foaming waves?

quod mare te spumantibus expūit undis? Cat.

**up:** (of accounts): subdūco, duxi, dūctum, ūs: to c. up the total summa, s., Cic. Att. 5, 21.

**upon:** <sup>1</sup>, Lit.: chiefly in pass.; as, to be c. upon an island, in insulam depelli, dejici, deferri (v. TO DRIFT).

<sup>II</sup>, Fīg.: esp. of blame, imputation: <sup>1</sup>, aspergo, spersi, spersum; by your praise you c. a reflection upon a most distinguished man, clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergis, Cic.

<sup>2</sup>, conficio, ūs: to blamē upon the one watchful person, culpm in unum vigilem c., Liv. Cic.

<sup>3</sup>, confero, tūlī, lātum, ūs: to

**c.** blame upon the mob, culpm in multitudinem c., Caes.: **V.** BLAME.

**cast (subs.):** I. The act of throwing: jactus, us: Cic.: v. THROW. II. The distance that a thing is thrown: jactus, us: within a missile's c., intratelli jactum, Virg. III. A throw of dice: jactus: Liv.: Ov. IV. A tinge: Pfr.: a pearl that has a c. of brown margarita suffusa, Tac.: a tragic cast (of style), tragicus color, Hor. V. An oblique turn in the eye: Pfr.: to have a c. in the eyes, perversus oculus esse, Cic.: a man that has a c. in the eye, paetus, Hor. VI. Anything cast in metal, plaster, etc.: 1. typus: Cic.: Plin. 2. aces aeris, n. (of bronze casts): Hor.: Plin. Pfr.: to form a wax c. in a mould of plaster of Paris, ceram in formam gypsi intundere, Plin. VII. The distribution of parts in a play: fabulae partium in singulis actores distributio.

**castanet:** 1. cratulum: Cic. 2. (?) cruxina, atis, n.: Mart. 6, 71.

**castaway:** perditus: v. OUTCAST, RUINED.

**caste:** ordo, mls. m. (used by Bopp to denote caste; (tōsso, Sans.) more precisely, ordo hominum qui semper eundem vitae statum tenent quem patres tenebant.

**castellan:** \*castellanus: M. L.; archi or castello praefectus.

**castellated:** turritus: c. walls, t. muri, Ov.: c. ships, t. puppes, Virg.

**caster:** I. A thrower: jacularor: Liv.: Hor. II. A caster of metals: 1. flātor: Pomp. Dig. 2. flatiūrāns: Cod. Theod.

III. Of nativities: 1. astrōlōgus: Cic.: Suet. 2. fatorum per genturas interpres: Ann. IV. A small metal wheel. \*trūtula aenea.

**castigate:** castigo, i: Cic.: Virg. v. TO CHASTISE, PUNISH.

**castigation:** castigatio: Cic.: Liv.: (or expr. by verb: v. TO CHASTISE).

**castigator:** castigatōr: Liv.: Hor. casting (subs.): 1. conjectus, us: a c. of the eyes upon any one, oculorum conjectus, Cic. 2. fūstura (of metals): Plin. 3. flātūra (= No. 2): the c. of bronze, aeris f., Vitruv.

**casting-net:** 1. funda: Virg. 2. rētū jācūlūm: Pl.: or simply, jaculum: OV.

**castle:** 1. castellum: Caes.: Cic. Pfr.: the defenders or garrison of a castle, castellāni, Liv. 2. turris, is, f. (as the residence of a prince, etc.): the huts of the poor, and the c.s of kings, pauperum tabernae, regumque turres, Hor.: a rōtū c., turris regia, OV. Pfr.: he builds c.s in the air, b. vigilans somniant, Pl.

**castor:** v. BEAVER.

**castor-oil plant:** 1. cici, indecl. n.: Cels.: Plin. 2. crotōn: Plin. 3. ricinus: Plin. (r. communis, Linnae.)

**castor-oil:** cicinūm oleum: Plin.

**castrate:** 1. castrō, i: Varro: Suet. 2. exēsō, i: Cic.: Mart. 3. sēco, iū, sectum, i: Mart.

**castrated (adj.):** 1. castratus: Cic.: Plin. 2. sēnimas, maris: Varr. OV.: v. EUNUCH.

**castration:** 1. castratio: Col. 2. castratura: Pall.

**casual:** 1. fortūtus: a c. advantage, t. bonum, Cic.: v. ACCIDENTAL. 2. tēmērātūs (rare): Pl.

**casually:** 1. fortē: whether c. or providentially, vel f. vel providentia, Vell. 2. fortūtō: Caes.: Cic. 3. tēmērē: Ter.: Virg.: v. BY CHANCE.

**casualty:** cāsūs, us: v. ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

**casuist:** \*questiōnūm conscientiae ad conscientiam pertinentium, disceptator; qui quaestiones de officiis difficultiores solvit, disceptat: causarum dubiarum disceptator (Kr.); qui constituit dubitabitibus de officiis dat (cf. Jer. Taylor's "dubitantium duxor").

**casuistical:** ad quaestiones conscientiae dubias pertinetis: v. SOPHISTICAL.

**casuistry:** doctrina de officiis controversis: Bauer ap. Kr.

**cat:** I. An animal: fēles or felis (usu. fem.): Cic.: Ov.: a male c., teles mas, Plin.; or cātūs: Anthot.: Pall. Proverb: to bell the c., lupo agnum eripere, Pl. II. A scourge (q. v.): thāgelium.

**catachresis:** 1. abūsio: Cic.: Quint. 2. cātāchresis, is, f.: Quint.

**cataclysm:** cātāclysmos: Varr.: Aug.

**catacombs:** pūticūlū, orūm, or pūtūlūcā, arūm: Varr.

**catafalque:** aedes aurata: Suet. Caes. 84.

**catalectic:** cātālēcticus: Prisc.

**catalepsy:** cātālēpsis, or cātālēpsis: M. L.

**catalogue:** 1. cātālōgus: Macr.

2. répértorium: Ulp. 3. index, iels: (?) cl. Sen. Tr. 9, 4. Pfr.: auction c.s, tabulae auctionariae, Cic. (= tabulae rerum venientium).

**cataapult:** cātāpūta: Vitr.

**cataplasm:** cātāplasma, ātis, n.: Cels.: Plin.

**catacract:** I. A vast waterfall: cātāracta, cātāracta, ae, f., and cātāractes, ae, m.: Plin.: Vitr. II. A disease of the eye: 1. glāncoma, atis, n.: Plin. 2. squāma: Plin. 3. suffusio oculi: Cels.

**catarrah:** 1. grāvēdo, inis, f.: Cic.: Cels.: subject to c., grāvēdīnōs, Plin.

2. cōrōza: Qœl. Aur. 3. cātārūs: Marc. Emp.

**catastrophe:** I. The denouement of a work of art: cātāstrōpha (Gr. καταρρόφη): Petr. II. A final event, esp. if unfortunate: 1. rūina: that was an act of violence, and a kind of and storm, vis illa fuit, et r. quadam atque tempestas, Cic.: Liv. 2. tempestas (v. preceding ex.), prōcella: v. storm. 3. exitus, us: a fell c., saevus e., Juv. (of the death of Demosthenes): v. FATE, DISASTER.

**catch (v.):** I. To seize, lay hold of: 1. cāpīo, cēpī, cāptūm, 3: to c. birds, aves c., Varr.: to c. a stag, cervum c., Phaedr. 2. cōxipio, 3: (i.e. to stop the flight of; encounter while fleeing): to c. wild animals as they fly (of game beaten out), ex. feras ingentes, Phaedr.: to c. a goat by snaves, caprūn insidisi ex., Virg. 3. cāpto, 1 (strictly only a frequent, of cāpīo): to c. birds in a snare, fishes with a rod, laqueo volvētes, arundine pisces c., Tib.: to c. flies, muscas c., Suet. 4. prēhēdo, di, sum, 3 (prop. to lay hold of with the hand): hence, to detect: to c. caught in a theft, in tūrto prehēdi, Pl. Fig.: to c. any one in a lie, aliquem mendaci p., Pl. 5. cōprēhēdo, 3: (to overtake, surprise: q. v.): many were caught while fleeing, and slain, multi in fuga sunt cōprehēnsi atque interfeci, Caes.: to c. thieves, lures c., Cat. 6. dépréhēdo, 3: (to overtake, surprise: q. v.): he was caught just as he was fording the river, in ipsu fluminis vadō deprehēnsus est, Caes.: a sailor caught in the Grecian seas, nauta Argolico mari deprehēnsus, Virg. Pfr.: to c. birds, aucipio, i: Varr.: to c. fishes, pīscor, i: V. TO FISH. II. To receive (esp. that which is falling): 1. cōxipio, 3 (cf. supr. 2): to c. blood in a bōul, sanguinem patrē ex., Cic. 2. cōsūpicio, 3: to c. onr's falling mistress, domīnam ruentem s., Virg.: to c. blood in bowls, crūorem patrēs s., Virg. III. To communicate (with fire): 1. concipio, 3: the engines of war caught the flame, tormenta flammam conceperunt, Caes.: to c. fire, ignem c., Cic.

2. cōprēhēdo, 3: the fire c.s the trunks of the trees, ignis robora c., Virg.: the huts caught fire, case ignem

comprehēndunt, Caes.: 3. rápiō rāpiū, rāptūm, 3 (poet.): Achates caught

the fire in the dry leaves, Achates rāptū in fonte flammam, Virg. IV. To take (of diseases by contagion): 1. contrābo, traxi, tractū, 3: to c. a. disease, morbum c., Plin. 2. nancisor,

nactus, 3: he caught the disease, nactus est morbum, Nep. V. To ensnare (q. v.): captō, i: he wishes to c. you in your talk, te c. vult loquenter, Cic.

**catch at:** 1. arripio, ripul, repūtum, 3: to scratch at eagerly: q. v. 2. captō, i: thirsty, Tantatus c.s at the streams ever fleeing from his lips, Tan talus a labris sidens: tinctio c. flumina, Hor. Fig.: to c. at applause, plausus c., Cic.: to c. at pleasure, v. Iniptatem c., Cic.

3. aucupor, i (orig. of the art of the fowler): to c. at empty fame, inanem au. rumore, rumuscus au., Cic.: v. TO ANGLE FOR.

**— away:** abripiō, 3: v. TO SNATCH AWAY.

**out:** dépréhendo, 3: v. TO DETECT.

**— up:** excipio, 3: nothing is more quickly caught up than slander, maledicto nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: to c. up reports, rumores ex., Cic.

**catch (subs.):** I. Only in colloq. language: as, to think anything a great c., aliquid magno facere; omnino in lucro ponere, depūtare: v. TO VALUE; GAIN.

II. The catch of a lock, pessulus (?): v. BOLT.

III. A species of musical composition: cantus vocibus alternis festivo compositus (?)

**catching (subs.):** 1. cāptūra: the c. of fish, c. piscim, Plin. 2. captus, us: Plin.: Val. Max. 3. aucūpīm (catching at: in fig. sense): a c. at pleasure, a. delectationis, Cic. (also captatio verborum, Cic.): v. CAPTURE.

**catching (adj.):** contāgiōs: v. CONTAGIOUS.

**catchpenny:** res nihili: v. WORTHLESS.

**catechetical:** \*cātēchētīcīs: M. L.

**catechetically:** per cātēchēsīs (or "per interrogandi ac respondendi vi censes", Kr.).

**catechiser:** cātēchista, ae, m. . Hier.

**catechism:** 1. (religious): cātēchīsīs: Aug.

2. (general): illibētūs in quo res edocēntur per vices interrogandi ac respondendi.

**catechist:** cātēchīzo, i: Hier.

**catechize;** cātēchīzo, i: Tert. (the tech. term with ref. to Christian doctrine): v. TO INTERROGATE.

**catechu:** \*terra Japonica: M. L.

**catechumen:** cātēchūmēnus (Gr. κατηχούμενος): Tert.: jem. cātēchūmēna: Aug.

**categorical:** 1. cātēgorīcīs · Sidon.

2. prādicātūrūs: a c. prōposition, p. prōpositio, Apul.: a c. syllōgismi, p. syllōgismus, Mart. Cap.: v. ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE.

**categorically:** \*cātēgorīcē: M. L.

v. DIRECTLY, ABSOLUTELY.

**category:** I. Logical: 1. cātēgorīa: the c.s of Aristotle, c. Aristotelicae, Isid.

2. prādicātūrūm: M. L.

II. Colloquially: nūmerūs: in the c. of invalids, nūmero aegrotū, Auct. B. Alex.: Hor.

**catester:** obsōnātor: Pl.: Sen.

**caterpillar:** érinc: Plin.: Col.

**caterwauling:** ulūlatūs (of any yelling, howling noise): v. HOWL.

(More precisely, ulūlatūs atutus atque discors qualis felīum est.)

**cates:** cūpēdia, orūm; -ae, arūm: v. DAINTIES.

**catgut:** Chordā: Cic.: Ov.: v. STRING.

**cathartic (adj.):** purgātūvus: Coel. Aur. v. APERIENT.

**cathartic (subs.):** cāthārtīcūm: Tert.

**cathedral:** \*aedes s. ecclēsīa cāthēdrālis: M. L.: v. CHURCH.

**catheter:** cāthētēr, éris, m.: Coel. Aur.

**catholic (adj.):** cāthōlicūs: the c. faith, c. fides, Prud. Pfr.: the Roman c. doctrine, doctrina ecclēsīa Romanae.

**catholic (subs.):** \*dogmatūm ecclēsīa Romanae sectator.

**catholicism:** perhaps only in pbr. *Romanis...*, *doctrina s. dogmata Romanae ecclesiae*.

**catkin:** *ifulus*: Plin.

**cat's-eye (a stone):** 1. *astēria* (?):

Plin. 2. *öculus*: Plin.

**cattle:** I. *Animals of the bovine genus*: 1. *bōves, boum, c. : untested c., incustoditae b.* Ov.: *stolen c., b. abactae*, Ov.: Cic. 2. *būbulum pecus*: Varr. 3. *armenta, orum*: Varr.: Cic. II. In wider sense including sheep, horses, etc., as well as oxen: 1. *pecus, oris, n.* (collective subs.): *they drove away the c.*, *pecus abegerunt*, Cic.: *stolen c.*, *pecora abacta*, Liv.: *a master of c.*, *pecorum magister*, Col.: *bristly c.*, *e. swine*, *setigermus p.*, Ov. 2. *pecū, n.* (rare): Lucr.: Liv. 3. *pecus, nids, f.* (*a single animal: chiefly of sheep*): *c. follow the flocks of their own kind*, *pecudes sunt generis sequentia greges*, Cic.: Lucr. Phr.: *herds of c.*, *pecūlari greges*, Varr.; *pecuaria, orum*, Virg.: *a c. breeding*, *pecuarius*, Cic.: *c. breeding*, *pecuaria* (*sc. res*), Varr.: *c. doctors*, *veterinarii*, Col. (also *pecorum medici*, Varr.): *a c. market*, *forum bōarium*, Liv.: Ov.: *a c. stealer*, *abactor*, Apul. III. As a term of reproach: v. BRUTE.

**caudle:** *sorbitio* (applicable to any broth-like fluid): Cels.: or perhaps, sorbitio ex vino.

**caul:** I. *A membrane in the abdomen*: *ömentum*: Plin.: Cels.

II. *A membrane sometimes found on the heads of new-born infants*: *pilus*: Lampr.

**cauliflower:** \*brassica oleracea botrytis: M. L.

**causal:** *causālis, e.*: Aug.: *c. conjunctions*, *causes conjunctiones*, Charis.

**causality:** *metaph. t. t.*: may usu. be expr. by *causa*: as, *the notion of c.*,

\**causarum efficientium notio*.

**causation:** *effectio*: Cic. Acad. I.

2, b. **causative:** *efficiens, entis*: Cic. ib.

**cause (subs.):** I. *That which produces an effect*: 1. *causa: c. is that which produces that of which it is the c.*, *ea est quae id efficit cuius est c.*, Cic.: *an efficient c.*, *c. efficiens*, Cic.: *a final c.*, *c. finalis*, M. L. 2. *materies or materia (material)*: (*q. v.*): *the c. of all evils*, *materies omnium malorum*, Sall.: *to give c. for envy*, *materiam invidiae dare*, Cic. Phr.: *Trebonius seemed to be the c. of their not getting possession of the town*, *stetisse per Trebonium quominus oppido potirentur*, videbatur, Caes.: *he has given you no c. to be angry*, *nihil fecit quod succenses*, Ter.: *I will give him c. to remember me as long as he lives*, *faciam ut mei semper meminerit*, Pl.: *I hear that you accuse us all without c. to omnes nos accusare audio immittero*, Ter.: *Milo is shocked at this, and not without c.*, *hot horret Milo*, *neque in iuria*, Cic.: v. REASON, ACCOUNT. II. *A subject of litigation; a legal suit*:

1. *causa*: *to decide a. c. in one's favour*, *causam aliqui adjudicare*, Cic.: *to abandon a. c. (of an advocate)*, *c. affligere*, Cic.: *private c.s*, *c. private*, Cic.: *public c.s*, *c. publicae*, Cic.: *a.c. affecting life or reputation*, *capitis aut famae c.*, Cic.: *to lose a. c.*, *causam perdere*, or *cause cadere*, Cic.: *to plead a. c.*, *causam dicere*, Caes.: Liv.: *a petty or unimportant c.*, *cansula*, Cic. 2. *rēs, rēf.*: *to speak about c.s already investigated and decided*, *de rebus cognitis indicatisque dicere*, Cic.: Ulp. 3. *sacrāmentum* (rare; and orig. denoting the deposit made by litigants): *the de cōvīx adjugēd our c. to be just*, decemviri s. nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic.: v. SUIT, ACTION. III. *Side-party, object: causa: that he might not seem to condemn that c. to which he had attached himself, he came to the camp, ne condemnare c. illam quam secutus eset, videretur, ad castra venit*, Cic.: *your zeal in the c. was less active, languidiores studio in causa fuitis*, Cic.:

*the c. of the conquerors found favour with the gods, that of the conquered with Cato, victrix c. deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Lucan.* Pbr.: *to be active in the c. of the oppressed*, *\*circumventos acriter defendere: we will one and all take up arms in our country's c.*, *\*pro patria arma capiemus universi*.

**cause (v.):** 1. *facio, feci, factum*,

2. (*fol. by ut*, when the object is a sentence): *I will c. him to remember the day, faciam ut ejus die nieminerit*, Pl.:

*to c. delay, moram f.*, Cic.: *poet with infinit: you have c'd me to behold the death of my son with my own eyes*, *nati coram me cerneret letum fecisti*, Virg.:

*to c. any one's destruction*, *perimicere alieni*, Tac. 2. *efficio, feci, lectum*,

3. (*constr. same as facio*): also sometimes foll. by ne): *this c.d it to be possible for provisions to be brought to him*, *quaes res committant ut ad eum portari possent efficiebant*, Caes.: Cic.: *with inf. to c. things to unite, res coire eff.*, Virg.: v. TO BRING ABOUT.

3. *cūro, i* (of that which any one orders or secures the doing of: with acc. of gerund or gerundive): *he c.s a bridge to be made over the Arar*, *pontem in Arari fundacum curauit*, Caes.: Cic. 4. *creo, i* (to make, produce): *q. v.*: *to c. griefs, aerumnas c.*, Pl.: *to c. luxury, luxuriam*, c. Cic. 5. *mōveo: v. to EXCITE*. 6. *cito, civi, citum, 2 (to stir up, excite): to c. motions, motus c.*, Cic.: Plin. 7. *concioe, 2 (stronger than the simple verb): to c. the tide, aestum c.*, Lucr.: *to c. various emotions of the soul, varius motus animorum c.*, Tac. Pbr.: *to c. any one trouble, aliquid molestiam exhibere*, Cic.: *to delay, aliquid cunctationem injicere*, Liv.: Pl.: *to c. hatred, odium parere*, Ter.: *to c. alarm to the enemy, terrorum hosti objicere*, Liv.: v. TO EXCITE, PRODUCE, CREATE.

**causeless:** I. *That has no cause*: Pbr.: *nothing c. can exist*, *nihil fieri potest sine causa*, Cic. II. *Without reason or ground*: *vānum, c. fear*, v. metu Hor.: v. GROUNDLESS.

**causelessly:** *1. sinus causā: Cic. 2. immērito: Ter.*

**causer:** 1. *auctor: the c. of death*, a. mortis, Ov. 2. *executor, or effectrix*: Cic.

**causeway:** *agger, ēris, m.* (any bank-like mound): *over agger viae*: Tac.

**caustic (adj.):** 1. *Burning*: Cic. causticus: Plin. 2. *érōdēns, entis*: c. remedies, medicamenta erōdēntia, Cels.

3. *ädūrens, entis: c. remedies, me*dicamenta adūrentia, or simply, adūrentia, Cels. Phr.: *those compositions are more powerfully c.*, *each compositiones vehementius adūrunt*, Cels. II. *Pungent, biting, severe (q. v.): mordax, acerbus*.

**caustic (subs.):** \*nitras argenti: M. L.

**cauterisation:** 1. *Expr. by* ger. of *adūre*: Cels. 5, 28, 1. 2. *ädūstio caustica*: M. L.: v. TO CATETERIZE.

**cauterize:** *ferro adūro, ussi, ustum*, 3; or simply, *adūro*, 3: Cels. 5, 28.

**cautery:** 1. *ustio*: Cels. Plin. 2. *cautērium (the instrument)*: Plin.

**caution (subs.):** 1. *Weariness*:

1. *cautio: c. and timidity, c. et timiditas*, Clc.: *about things which will not allow of the exercise of c.*, *I do not give myself very much trouble, qua cautionem non habebunt, de his non ita valde labore*, Cic.: *the matter requires c., res cautionem habet*, Cic. 2. *cūra: v. CARE*, Phr.: *to use great c.*, *circumspicere diligenter*, Cic.: *with c. (adverb, phr.)*, *cautē, pédētentim*: v. CAUTIOUSLY.

II. *Warning: chiefly in certain phr.:*

*to give any one a c. respecting a person or thing*, \*monere aliquem ut ab aliquo caveat; aliquem de aliqua re monere,

commodere: v. TO WARN, WARNING:

*this may act as a c. to others*, \*hoc alias deterrete potest: v. TO DETER.

**caution (v.):** mōneō, commōneō: v. TO WARN.

**cautious:** 1. *cautus (of both*

persons and things): c. in dangers, c. in periculis, Cic.: *more c. in reference to the more immediate evil*, ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv.: a c. plan, c. consilium, Cic.: *tertīa c. old age, cautissima senectus*, Tac. Very c., percutius. Cic. 2. *consideratus (i.e. deliberate): a c. person, c. homo*, Cic.: *a more c. plan, consideratus consilium*, Cic. 3. *circumspectus (carefully considered): bence prop. of things; as plans, counseils; but also used of persons): v. CIRCUMSPECT*.

**cautiously:** 1. *cautē: Cic. : Caes.*

2. *parēc (strictly sparingly: q. v.): to attack any one c. and gently, p. et moliter aliquem laedere*, Cic.: Hor.

3. *pédētentim (of approach: step by step): to approach c. and gradually*, p. et gradatim accedere, Cic.: Ter. 4. *circumspect: v. CIRCUMSPECTLY*.

**cautiousness:** *cautus animus; cautum ingenium: v. CAUTIOUS*.

**cavalcade:** *pompa equestriss: v. PROCESSION*.

**cavalier:** I. *A horseman: q. v.*

II. *In Eng. Hist.: \*regiae partis sectorior*.

**cavalierly:** impēriōs, superbē: v. HAUGHTILY, DISDAINFULLY.

**cavalry:** 1. *equitātis, ūs: he sends all the c. in advance, eq. omnem praemittit*, Caes.: *the Nervii are extremely weak in c.*, *Nervii equitatu nihil possunt*, Caes.: Cic. 2. *équites ūm: the c. of Ariovistus took up a position 200 paces from the mound, equites Ariovisti passibus CC, a tumulo constiterunt, Caes. light and heavy c., equites levisi, gravis armatura, Kr. (based on Caes.): the c. began to deploy by troops, eq. se turmatim explicare cooperunt, Cacs.: troops of c., equitum turmae, Tac.: a colonel of c., praefectus, Caes.; equitum praefectus, Hirt. (The singular is sometimes used in the collective sense: that c. was then by far the best in Greece, is longe tum opimus eques in Graeca fuit, Liv.: Curt.) 3. *copiae équestres: Cic. Curt. 4. ala (sometimes used of the cavalry in a Roman army, as being placed in the wings): v. Dict. Ant. s. v. Pbr.: to convert infantry into c. , legionem ad equum revertere, Caes.: to serve in the c., equo merere, Cic.: a plain uell adapted for the manœuvres of c., plianties equitabilis (= equitatu apta), Curt.**

**cavalry (adj.):** équestriss, tre: a c. battle, proelium eq. Caes.; eq. pugna, Cic.: c. weapons, eq. arma, Liv. Pbr.: a c. regiment, equitum cohors.

**cave, cavern:** 1. *spēus, ūs, m. and n. (Gr. ὄντος): esp. used of caves excavated in rocks*: Virg.: Hor.: Liv.

2. *spēlunca (i. q. specus): a c. of infinite depth, s. infinita altitudine*, Cic.: Virg. 3. *antrum (spec. in the poets: and usu. of a pleasant place): v. CROTTA): a c. in the woods, a. nemore, Ov.: an ice-cold c., gelidum a., Ov.: Virg.: Hor.*

4. *caverna: v. CAVITY, HOLE*. 5. *cavum: v. HOLLOW*. (See Habicht, Syn. § 864).

**cavernous:** cāvērōnōs: Plin. (or circum, cavernis abundans, etc.).

**caviare:** ova acipenseris garo condita (?)

**cavil (v.):** 1. *calūmniā, i* (prop. to accuse falsely: hence, to blame without reason): *this man seems knowingly to mock and to c.*, *is ludificari ac scīens videtur*, Cic.: Quint.

2. *cavillor, i* (to censure mockingly, jestingly): *to c. at the words of the senators, verba patrum c.*, Tac.: *to c. at the tribunes, tribunos c.*, Liv. 3. *carpo*

3. *v. TO CARP AT*.

**cavil (subs.):** argūtīōla: Gell.

**caviller:** 1. *aceups syllabarum (one who catches at every syllable): Cic.* 2. *cavillātor: Pl. : seu*.

**cavity:** 1. *caverna: the c.s of the earth, c. terrae, Cic.: to have c.s in place of ears, c. habere aurium loco*, Plin. Dimīz.: cāvērūla, a small c.: Plin.

2. *cāvēa (rarely): Plin. 3. spēns, spēlunca: v. CAVERNA.*

**caw:** 1. cornicor, i. (v. rare): Pers. 2. crōcō, 4; and crōctō, i.: Pl. **cawing** (subs.): crōctō: Fest. **cease:** 1. To desist, leave off doing: 1. dēsīno, sivi, or sīl, Itum, 3 (with inf.): I shall c. to love you, te amare desinam, Pl.: c., I pray you, from common places, desine, quæsio, communibus locis, Cic.: to c. from complaints, querelarum d. (poet. gen.: L. G. § 284), Hor. the old speeches have c.d to be read by most people, veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desita, Cic. 2. omittō, mis̄, missum, 3 (ins.): In sense of to abandon, with acc.: less freq. with infin.): c. to be angry, omittō iratus esse, Pl.: to c. to mourn, lugere om̄, Cic.: Hor. 3. rēmīto, 3 (constr. same as omittō): if you were to reflect you would at once c. to load me with insults, si cogites, remittas jam me omerare injurias, Ter.: Sall. 4. mittō, 3 (chiefly poet.): v. TO FORSEAR 5. dēsīso: v. TO DESIST. 6. intermitto, 3 (to cease for a time): v. TO INTERMIT. Phr.: Cesar begs him to c. entreating, Caesar rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.: Apollo had c.d speaking, finiterat Paean, Ov.: v. TO DESIST, LEAVE OFF. 11. To come to an end: 1. dēsīno, 3: the showers had c.d, desisterat imbræ, Ov.: let anger c., desinat ira, Ov.: in pass. impers.: men have long ago c.d to argue against them, jam pridem contra eos desitūs est disputari, Cic. 2. finio, 4 (with some such word as verba understood; of speakers): v. TO END. 3. Often expr. in poets by using the plur. perf. tense; to indicate the ceasing of a speaker: as, Faunus c.d, dixerat haec Faunus, Ov. F. 3, 319: cf. id. M. 13, 123. 4. conquiesco, evī, étum, 3 (to become quiet, still): the roving of merchants c.s., navigatio mercatorum c., Cic.: the fever has c.d, febris conqueleuit, Cels. 5. interquiesco, 3 (to c. for a time): the pain has c.d for a time, dolor interqueleuit, Sen.: Plin. 6. consisto, stictū, stitū, 3 (to stand still; pause): the toil of forensic business had c.d, forensim rerum labor constituerat, Cic. 7. substo, 3 (to stop a while: q. v.): the shouting has c.d, substiti clamor, Ov.: the tears have c.d, lacrimae substiterunt, Quint. 8. concido, cidi, 3: (to fall like a wind subsiding): all his haughtiness c.d, omnia ferocia concidit, Liv.: war has c.d, concidit bellum, fac. Pbr.: the disorder c.d, tumultus contulit, Liv.: Cic.: hatred which has now c.d from length of time, exolutum Jam vetustate odium, Liv. N.B.—Not cesso; which is to loiter, flag: q. v.

**ceaseless:** perpetuus; assiduus: v. PERPETUAL, CONSTANT.

**ceaselessly:** perpetuo: assiduē: v. INCENSANTLY, PERPETUALLY.

**cedar** (subs.): cedar, i, f: Plin.: c. wood, cedar: Col.: Plin.: the berry of the c., cedar, Idis, f.: Plin.: c. oil, cedarum: Plin. (also, cedar, i, f.: Hor.: Pers.): Adj. of cedar, cedar: (1) cedar: Vitr. (2) cedarinus: Plin.

**cede:** dēcēdo, 3 (with abl.): v. TO BURR-UNDER, GIVE UP, YIELD.

**ceiling:** 1. tectum (also roof, q. v.): marble c.s., marmoreum t., Cic.: panelled c.s., t. laqueata, Hor. 2. lacūnā, ārls, n. (a panelled c.): Cic.: Hor.

3. laquear, āris, n. (usu. plu. i. q. lacunar): Virg.: Plin. 4. cāmēra (an arched or vaulted c.): Cic.: Vitr.

**celadine:** chēdōna major: Plin.

**celebrate:** 1. To publish the praises of: 1. cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3 (verse or song): he c.d Bacchus, Liberum canebat, Hor.: to c. kings and battles, reges et proelia c., Virg. 2. concino, 3 (of choral songs): to c. joyful days in choral songs, laetus dies c., Hor.

3. canto, i: we shall be c.d in song all over the world, per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov.: Cic. 4. cēlēbro, i (to render famous in any way): to c. one's name in writings, alicuius nomen scriptis c., Cic.: to c. a man or hero in lyric verse, virum aut heros lyra c., Hor.

5. concelebro, i (rare): to c.

one's tutelar deity, genitum c. Tib. 6. prædicto, i: v. TO PROCLAIM, BOAST OF. 7. sōno, ui, itum, i (poet.): our sons shall c. you, te carmina nostra sonabunt, Ov.: to be c.d by the lying harp, mendaci lyra sonari, Hor. 11. To honour by ceremonies; to perform in a solemn manner: 1. cēlēbro, i: to c. holidays, festos c. Cic.: to c. a marriage, nuptias c., Liv.: to c. a funeral, exequias c., Liv. 2. cēlētro, i (rare: stronger than simple verbi): to c. a birthday, diem natalem c., Pl.: to c. a birthday, funus c., Liv. 3. frēquento, i (implying numerous attendance): that is public which a whole community c.s., publicum est quod civitas universa frequentat, Cic.: Ov. Phr.: to c. as a holiday, diem festum habere, Nep.: to c. a divine service, publica sacra conficerre or curare, Cic. (or sacrī a. divinis rebus interessere: v. TO TAKE PART IN): v. TO SOLEMNIZE, KEEP.

**celebrated:** 1. cēlēbre, bris, bre: Duetulus very c. for his skill in constructive art, Daedalus ingenio fabrie celebrerimus artis, Ov.: a name c. with praise, nomen celebre laudibus, Liv.

2. nōbilis, e: a very c. pair of gladiators, gladiatorium par nobilissimum, Cic: Corinth c. for its bronze, n. aere Corinthus, Ov. Phr.: this man is very c., hic in maxima gloria est, Cic.: he has become very c. for his most faithful observance of friendship, ob amicitiam summa fide servatam maximam gloria cepit, Cic.: the injustice of men will make your greatness c., illustrabit tam amplitudinem hominum injurya, Cic.: v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS, DISTINGUISHED.

**celebration:** 1. A public praising: (usu. best expr. by part of verb: as, the lyre, made for the c. of the praises of the gods, \*nata ad laudes deorum canendas testudo: v. TO CELEBRATE): v. PRAISE. 11. A solemn observance.

1. cēlēbratio: the c. of games, c. Indorum, Cic. 2. cēlēbratis (rare): the c. of a funeral, supremi dei c., Cic. 3. Or expr. by verb: v. TO CELEBRATE (11).

**celebrity:** 1. cēlēbritas: the cause of c. and renown, causa celebratit et nominis, Cic. 2. clāritas, clāritudo: v. GLORY, RENOWN.

**celerity:** cēlēritas: v. QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY.

**celery:** 1. hēlēsēlinūm: Plin. 2. ápium (wild c.): Plin.: Virg.

**celestial:** 1. coelestis, e: the c. regions, c. plague, Ov.: c. strength, vis c., Cic.: the c. bow, i.e. the rainbow, c. arcus, Plin.: v. HEAVENLY. 2. coeles, Itis (poet.): he had been driven from the c. regions by Jove, coelitus regnis a Jove pulsus erat, Ov.: esp. in pl. as subs.: coelites, the heavenly beings: Ov.

3. dívinus: v. DIVINE.

**celibacy:** 1. caelitibātus, ūs: Sen.: Suet. 2. caelitib̄s vita: Hor.

**cell:** 1. A small apartment or dwelling: 1. arca (v. rare): the slaves are thrown into cells that no one may be able to converse with them, servi in arcas conjicuntur ne quis cum illis colloqui possit, Cic. 2. cella: I will shut myself up in some c., me in c. aliquam concludam, Ter.: the c.s. of slaves, servorum cellae, Cic. 11. A small cavity, esp. in a honey-comb: 1. cella: Virg.

2. forūs: Virg.

**cellar:** 1. cella (prop. a store closet): a wine c., c. vīaria, Pl.: Cic.

2. hīpōgānum (underground c.): Vitr.

**cellarage:** 1. Space occupied by cellars: \*cellarium spatum. 11. Rent for the use of cellars, \*merces cellarum.

**cellarer:** 1. cellarius: Pl.: Col.

2. promus: Pl.: Col.

**cellular:** cellulāris, e: c. tissue, tela c., M. L.

**cellule** (anat. t. t.): cellulā: M. L.

**cement** (subs.): 1. ferrimentum: rough stones are put together without c., sine f. caementa compountrum, Plin.

2. maltha (composed of lime, lard,

and figs): Plin.: v. MORTAR, SOLDER, GLUE. For the fig. sign, v. BOND.

**cement** (v.): 1. congūlōne, i.

Vitr.: Plin. Fig.: to c. friendship, amicitias c., Cic. 2. ferrūmīlo, i. Plin.: v. TO GLUE, SOLDER. For big sign, v. TO CONFIRM, STRENGTHEN.

**cementing** (subs.): congūlātiōne Cic.

**cemetery:** 1. sēpulcrētūm: Cat.

2. coemētēriūm (Gr. κοιμητήριον;

Tert.

**cenobite**, coenobita, ae, m.: Hier.

v. MONK.

**cenotaph:** 1. tūmulus īānīs Virg.

2. bōnōrāris tūmulus: Suet.

3. cēnōtāphīum: Ulp.

**censer:** tūbūlūm (thur.): Cic.

**censor:** 1. A Roman magistrate.

1. censor: the c. shall hold office for five years, c. magistratum quinquennūm habent, Vet. Leg. ap. Cic. Liv. Phr.: the lists made out by the c., censoria tabulae, Cic.: a man who had been c., censorius homo, Cic. 2. magister morum: Cic. 11. One who blames: v. CENSUR. 11. A public officer appointed to examine books, plays, etc., before they are published or performed, \*librorum fabularum censor, M. L.

**censorious:** \*ad vituperandum s. reprehendendum proclivis; studiosus reprehendendi: the c. (as subs.), obtrectatores, Cic.

**censoriously:** \*studio s. libidine reprehendendi.

**censoriousness:** \*animus ad vituperandum proclivis; meru studium reprehendendi.

**censorship:** 1. The office of the Roman censors: 1. censura: Cic. 11. 2. māgistrētūm morum: Cic. 11. The office of the supervisor of literature, \*literaturē censura.

**censurable:** 1. rēp̄rehēnsiōnē dignus: Quint. 2. rēp̄rehēndūs: Quint.

3. culpandus: v. BLAMABLE.

**censurably** (rare): Ita ut culpam aliquis mereatur v. BLAMABLY.

**censure** (subs.): vītūpērālo: I had escaped two very great c.s., duas maximas v. effugeram, Cic.: v. BLAME.

**censure** (v.): 1. ántimadverto, ti. sum, 3: to c. offences, peccata an., Cic.

2. perstringo, nxi, etum, 3 (prop. to wound slightly): to c. indirectly, alii quen p. oblique, Tac.: to c. with gentle words, lenibus verbis p., Tac.: Cic. 3. destringo, 3 (=perstringo): to c. anyone in a biting poem, aliquem mordaci carnine d., Ov.: Phaedr. 4. exāḡto, i (of repeated attacks upon a thing): some have been found to c. and despise this practice of oratory, Inventi sunt qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exaḡtarent, Cic. 5. nōto, i (prop. said of some authority, and with permanent results): the senate cd the thing, not the man, senatus rem non hominem notavit, Cic.: this love deserves to be cd, hic amor est dignus notari, Hor.

6. vītūpērō, i: you deserve to be cd on many accounts, multis modis es vituperandus, Ter.: to c. philosophy philosophandūm v., Cic.: v. TO BLAME.

**censurer:** 1. censor: the reposer and c. of the young, castigator c. que mlnorum, Hor.: Cic. 2. exāḡtare: Cic. 3. vītūpērātor: Cic.

**census:** 1. In the Roman sense: census us. to hold the c., c. barbare, Cic.; c. agere, Suet.; c. lacere, telli; to ex-

clude from the c., i.e. to deprive of the franchise, censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, Liv. Phr.: the c. is taken throughout Sicily every fifth year, quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Cic.

11. In the modern sense it may perhaps be expressed by cūlūm enumeratio.

**cent:** Pbr.: there is plenty of money at 6 per c., semissibus magna est copia Iecuniae, Cic. 12 per c. per annum, centesimae usuræ, Cic.; interest at 4 per c., trientes usuræ, Paul. Dig.: eight per c., uncia, Scaev.: interest at 3

*per c., lensus unciarium, Liv.: Tac.: v. INTEREST.*

**centaur:** 1. centaurus: Ov. Also as the name of a constellation: Cic.: Manil. 2. bimembri: Virg.

**centaury (a plant):** 1. centaureum: Virg.: Plin. 2. fel terrae: Plin.

**centenary (subs.):** centenarius nūmerus: Varr.

**centenary (adj.):** centenarius: Varr.: Plin.

**centennial:** quod per centenos annos, or centesimo quoque anno, fit.

**centipede:** centipeda: Plin.

**cento:** cento, onus, m.: Aus.: Isid.

**central:** 1. médius a c. place, m. locus, Cic.: Caes.: v. CENTRE. 2. centrals, e (late): a c. land, c. terra, Plin.

**centralization:** expr. by verb: as, c. is an evil, \*minime omnia ad sumum imperium referenda sunt: v. foll. art.

**centralize:** Phr.: to c. government, rerum administrationem ad unum vel ad paucos deferre: or omnia ad unum deferre, Cic. Manil. 23, 67.

**centrally:** Phr.: a house c. situated, \*domus opportune ad medianam urbem sita; omnibus opportunitatibus urbis commode vicina.

**centre (subs.):** 1. centrum (mathem. c. of a circle or sphere): the c. of the sun and earth, solis terreae centra. Plin.: c. of gravity, c. gravitatis. M. L. 2. médius (an adj. in agreement with the substantive corresponding to the governed subst. in English): the earth is situated in the centre of the universe, terra in medio mundo sita est, Cic.: the c. of the universe, n. mundi locus, Cic.: the auxiliaries were placed together in the c. of the line, auxilia in medium aciem conjecta sunt, Caes.: to have the charge of the c., m. aciem tueri, Liv. (But we often find simply medium in oblique cases only: as, the Ligurians were posted in the c., Ligures in medio positi, Liv.: to station cavalry in the c., equites in medium accipere, Liv.). Phr.: he himself takes up his post in the centre (by the eagle), ipse prope aquilam assistit, Sall. C. 59: the c. of public anxiety, capit publicarum curarum, Liv.

**centre (v.):** fig. to turn upon, be engaged about: 1. contineor, 2: i.e. TO BE BOUND UP WITH. 2. situm esse (also in pass. sense): the whole of morality c.s in the p/rformance of duty, In officio colendo sita vita est honestas omnis, Cic.: v. TO LIE. 3. nitor, nitus, and nixus, z (lit. to lean upon): v. TO DEPEND. Phr.: my whole wishes c. here, \*in hac re versatur omnis voluntas mea: all their anxieties are c.on the safety of the state, omnes suas curas in reipublicae salute defigunt, Cic.: v. TO REST UPON.

**centrifugal:** Phr.: c. force, \*vis centrifuga (as scient. t. t.); or by circuml. vis (s. momentum) ea qua aliquid a medio depellit.

**centripetal:** Phr.: c. for e, vis ea qua aliquid medium locum expedit: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 45.

**centurion:** 1. centuriō: c. of the first pīlus (i.e. the foremost in rank), c. prīmipili or c. prīmipilus, Caes.: Liv. (also prīmipilaris: Suet.): the office of c., centūriālis, us, Cic. 2. ordo, inis, m.: to ass/mile the tribunes and the highest c.s, tribunos militum ordinēs primos convocare, Caes.: Tac. (N.B. - The full expr. is ordinis dux; the century itself being called ordo: v. Dist. Ant. p. 504 b.). Phr.: to degrāde from the office of c., ordinem admiserit, Tac.: to restore it, ord. reddere, Tac. H. 1, 52: a c.s. band, or badge of office, vītis, is, f.: Ov.: Tac. (this word is sometimes employed to denote the c.'s office: Juv.).

**century:** 1. a hundred: centuria. Col.: to divide into c.s, centūriāre, Hyg.

II. A political division of the Roman people; also, a sub division of the legion: 1. centuria: Liv., Cic.: to divide into c.s, centūriāre, Cic.: Liv.: by c.s,

centūriātim, Caes.: Cic. 2. ordo, inis, m.: Caes. Cic. III. A hundred years: 1. saecūlum: Cic.: Hor. 2. spātium annorum centum: Varr.: Liv. 9, 34.

**cerate:** cératum: Cels.: Plin. (though not in the modern anatomical sense; but = parvum cerebrum).

**cere-cloth, ceremony:** \*lintéum cératum: v. GRAVE-CLOTHES.

**ceremonial (adj.):** caerūnōtālis, e. Arnob.: v. FORMAL.

**ceremonial (subs.):** i.e. a collection of ceremonies: ritus (in pl.): v. CEREMONY.

**ceremonially:** 1. ritē: Cic.: Hor. 2. sollempniter: Liv.: Just.

**ceremonious:** I. Attended with due ceremony: sollemnis, e (or solēnum, emnis); c. banquets, s. epulac, Cic.: Hor. II. Excessively attentive to ceremony or forms: perh. offici putide studiosus atque molestus v. FORMAL.

**ceremoniousness:** (?) nimis ac molesta urbanitas.

**ceremony:** I. A solemn observance: 1. caerimonia: the c.s of tombs, c. sepulcrorum, Cic.: new c.s, novas, c. Tac.: foreign c.s, c. externe, Suet. 2. officium (of c.s showing polite or respectful attention): I was present at the c. of assuming the manly gown, officio togae virilis interfui, Plin.: he was not present at the c.s of his mother's funeral, supremis in matrem officis debeat, Tac.: at the c. of the teave, in officio salutatio, Suet. 3. ritus, us (esp. a religious c.): the custom and c. of the primitive religion, mos ritusque priscae religionis, Suet.: a magic c., magicus ritus, Ov. Phr.: master of the c.s, designator: it was the business of this officer to assign people their places in the theatre, etc.: the title, designator Caesaris Augusti (master of c.s to the emperor), is found in an Insr.: v. Forcell. s. v. II. Pomp, display: 1. appārātus, us: Hor.: Cic. 2. caerimonia: to celebrate public games with very great c., ludos maxima cum c. facere, Cic.

**certain:** I. Undoubtedly, sure (objective): 1. certus: more c. fact, certior res, Liv.: to consider as c., certum habere or, pro certo habere, Cic.: v. also UNFAILING. 2. explorātōris (of the future): a c. victory, ex. victoria, Caes.: who is so foolish as to think it c. he will live till evening? quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum ad vesperum esse victurum? Cic. 3. ratus: v. FIXED. Phr.: to know for c., certo (better than certe) scire, Cic.; Ter. also, manu s. manus tenere (cf. manifestus: manus, fero); compertum habere, Sall. (stronger than compesseris): it is c., constat, stift, t: v. AGREED ON. II. Convinced, believing firmly (subjective): certus (rare): are you any more c. now? numquid nunc es certior? Pl.: to be c. about anything, de aliqua re c. esse, Suet.: Gell. (but probably not in Cic.: cf. supr. 1). III. Particular, but undefined: 1. quidam, quaedam, quodquam: a c. soldier, quidam ex milibus, Caes.: at a c. time, quidam tempore, Cic.: c. of these went to the Nervii, quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, Caes. 2. certus (more definite than quidam); and implying that the speaker could mention names if disposed to do so): he has c. persons in his interest, habet certos sui studiosos, Cic.: bound by c. laws of speaking, ad certas quasdam dicendi leges attigit, Quint.

**certainly:** I. Undoubtedly, surely: 1. certe: if it will c. happen, there is no chance, si c. eveniet nulla fortuna est, Cic.: Ter. 2. certo (=for certain: cf. CERTAIN, I. Phr.): m. name is c. Sosia, mihi certo nomen Sosia'st, Pl.: to expect nothing so as if it would c. happen, nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum,

Cic. 3. prōlecto: v. ASSUREDLY. II. In replies, to denote emphatic assent. 1. sānē: do you wish to be advised? c. I do, te moneri numne vis? sane volo, Pl.: Ter. 2. vēro: you have often, I think, been in the schools of the philosophers? —C. and with great pleasure too, fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum? —Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic.: esp. after a pronoun: as, I ask whether he in that averted unjustly? —C. he did, he replies, quare num id inuste fecerit? —Ille vero, Cic.: Nep. 3. (Still stronger than the preceding): éminvēro: Do you really say so? —Most c. I do, ain' vero? —ain' enimvero, Pl.: v. VERILY. 4. certē: (=same): do you say so? —C. I do, ain' tu vero? c. inquam, Pl.: Cic. 5. quippe (usu. ironically): would you then correctly say that you had restored the state? —C. recte igitur dices te rempublicam restituisse? —Quippe, Cic.: Virg.: v. OF COURSE. III. To denote a concession, foll. by a qualification: 1. quidem, quidem (the latter usu. with first person sing.): v. INDEED. 2. étiam (only in dialogue): Zeno thinks that a happy life consists in virtue alone. What says Antiochus? —C. a happy life, he says, does, but not the most happy, Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? —Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimum, Cic.

**certainity:** I. Abstract: expr. by adj.: as, the question is not respecting the c. of these things, \*non queritur num haec certa sint: to attain to c. compertum aliquid habere; penitus exploratum habere: v. CERTAIN (I): to reduce anything to c., aliquid ad liquidum redigere, Sen.; veritatem ad liquidum explorare, Liv.: the c. of punishment is more efficacious than its severity, \*quo certior, non quo gravior poena est, eo plus valet. II. Concrete: = a certain thing: res certa; or in pl. certa (neut.): v. CERTAIN.

**certificate:** \*testimoniūm scriptum s. per tabulas factum. Phr.: a c. of proficiency, (?) laudatio (used in Cic. of the certificates to character read in court): a bankrupt's c., (?) tabulae novae legitimae (the term employed to denote a general release from debts being tab. novae).

**certify:** I. To attest in writing, etc., recognoscō, nō vi, niūm, 3. all these things have been c'd and compared with the greatest care, huc omnia summa cura recognita et collata sunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 77, 190: to c. a decree, decreturn r., Cic. II. To inform: q. v.

**cerulean:** caeruleus: Caes.: Virg.: v. BLUE.

**cerumen:** sordes (-ium) aurum: Cic.

**ceruse:** cérussa: Ov.: Plin.

**cessation:** I. quies, étis, f.: there was a c. of the conflicts, q. certaminis erat, Liv.: v. REST, RESPITE.

2. intermission (a leaving off for a time): Cic.: Liv.: v. INTERMISSION.

3. cessatio (esp. of the inactivity of an insolent person): Cic.: a c. from arms by agreement, c. pugnac pacticia, Gell.

4. Expr. by verb: as, there was no c. from the business of preparing works, ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, Liv.: that there might be no c. from work during any or the time, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteatur, Caes.: v. BREATHING-TIME.

**cession:** expr. by verb: as, they stipulated for the cession of Asia as far as Taurus, pepigerunt ut Asia omni quae cis montem Taurum esset decedret; ut cis T. montem possessione Astae cederet (Antiochus): cf. Liv. 37, 36, 45. N.B.—Cessio is used only in civil jurisprudence; of cession of property.

**cestus:** cestus: Mart.

**cetaceous:** cétosus: Avien.

**ceterach:** 1. asplēnum: Plin. 2. splēnum: Plin.

**chafe:** I. To warm by rubbing: agitando foreve, calefacere: cf. Liv. 21

**59 (fn.):** \*fricando calorem cire, injicere. (Not contero or attero, which imply bruising or abrasion.) **II.** **III.** To exorciare: attēro: v. TO GALL. **III.** To irritare (q. v.): irrito, stomachum allicui móveo, etc. **IV.** **Intr.**: to be impatient and angry: **1.** stómāchus, t: to c. and be vexed, s. et molesté ferre, Cic.: v. TO BE ANGRY. **2.** aegrē, mólestē férō, patior: v. TO BE IMPATIENT, VEXED.

**chafer.** scárabēus (-baeus): Plin.: v. BEETLE.

**chaff:** **1.** The husk of corn: **1.** pálēs (as collect, used in both sing. and pl.: the latter more freq.): Virg.: Col. **2.** ácus, érīs, n. (also in pl. aceres, fem.: Col.): to strew c. in hen-roosts, in cubilibus (gallinarum) acus substerne, Varr.: Cato: c. **II.** Anything worthless: quisquiliae: v. RUBBISH.

**chaffer (v.):** de pretio ambigere.

**chafferer:** qui de pretio ambigit.

**chaffinch:** fringilla (?): Varr.: Mart. (fringilla coelebs: Linna.).

**chaffy:** ácérōsus: Lucil.

**chafing (of the skin):** **1.** intertrigo, ins. f.: Varr.: Plin. **2.** intrigo, ins. f.: Varr.

**chafing-dish:** **1.** focūlus: Pl. Liv. **2.** hātūlūm (also a fire-shovel): Hor.

**chagrin (subs.):** stómāchus: lest they should vent their c. upon me, ne in me s. erumpant, Cic.: to excite laughter rather than c., risum magis quam s. movere, Cic.: to cause any one c. s. aliqui rire, Cic.: Hor.: v. VEXATION, ILL-HUMOUR.

**chagrin (v.):** stomachum allicui movere: v. TO VEX.

**chain (subs.):** **1.** Lit.: of metal: **1.** cātēna (rarely if ever used of a chain worn for ornament): to put anyone in c.s, aliquem in catenas concicere, Caes. (=injicere c. allicui, Cic.): the links of a c., catenae anuli, Plin. (also used fig.: v. inf. fin.): Dimin. cātēnula (rare), catella, a small c.; esp. used for adornment: Hor.: Liv. (who use catella). **2.** vinculum: a bond of any kind: q. v. **3.** torques, is, m. and f. (only for personal adornment, and mostly worn by barbarians): a gold c. t, aureus, Liv.: Hor. **II.** By meton.: bondage (q. v.): vincula, servitus. Phr.: the c.s of slavery, servile jugum, Cic.: v. YOKE. **III.** A series or succession of anything: séries, éi. f.: a c. of guards, s. custodiarum, Suet.: a c. of causes, s. causarum, Cic. Phr.: a c. of mountains, montes continui, Hor. (who, however, uses the expr. to denote an unbroken range of hills): Ep. 1, 16, 5; or perhaps, mōntium juga perpetua inter se connexa: a c. of things, res inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.: fate is an eternal and unalterable succession and c. of things, fatum est semperita quedam et indeclinabilis series rerum et catena, Gell. 6, 2 (init).

**chain (r.):** catenis constringere, homini catenam injicere, Cic.: v. TO BIND.

**chained:** **1.** cātēnatus: a c. dñr-keeper, c. janitor, Ov.: Hor. **2.** cātēnātus: a c. dog, c. canis, Sen.

**chair (subs.):** **1.** A seat: **1.** sella: why don't you give him a c.? datin' isti s.? Pl.: a curvē c. (a portable chair for the higher magistrates), a. curulis, Cic.: Hor.: a sedan c., s. gestatoria, Suet.: the back of a c., arcus sellae, Tac. Phr.: the arm of a c., ancon, onus, m.: Coel. Aur. **2.** cathēdra (an easy couch-like chair): Hor.: Juv. **II.** The office of a public bache or officer: cathēdra: Aus. Phr.: a man who has passed the c., i. e. been chief officer or magistrate, vir censoris, consularis, praetorius, etc., according to the nature of the office held.

**chair (v.):** \*aliquem sellae impositum humeris circumvectare.

**chairman:** **1.** He who presides at any meeting: māgister, tri: the c. of a company, m. societatis, Cic.: the c. of a

feast, m. convivii, Varr. **II.** One who carries a sedan: **1.** lecticārus: Cic.: Suet. **2.** homo ad lecticām: Cat. **chaise:** cūsim (a light two-wheeled vehicle): to ride to Rome in a c., homam cūsim advehi, Cic.: to fly along in a c., cūlo per volare, Cic.: v. also CARRIAGE.

**chaledony:** áchātes chālcēdōnius.

**challice:** calix, icis, m.: Cic.: Juv.: v. CCP.

**chalk (subs.):** creta: to mark with c. (as lucky; opp. to carbōe notare), creta notare, Hor.: Cic.: Atj.: marked with c., crētās: bands marked with c., fasciae c., Cic.: Juv.

**chalk (v.):** **1.** crētā nōtāre (to mark with c.): Hor. **2.** incrēto, i. (to whitēn with c.): to c. the face, faciem i. in, Petr. **3.** crētam s. creta Illino: v. TO BEDAUR.

**chalk out:** designo: v. TO MARK OUT.

**chalk-pit:** crētifōnia: Ulp.

**chalky:** **1.** Abounding in c.: crētōsus, Ov.: Plin. **II.** Resembling c.: crētācēs: Plin.

**challenge (subs.):** **1.** A summons to fight: provocatio: Vell.: Plin. **II.** (Legal t. t.) a formal objection to a juror: **1.** reiectio: the c. of jury-men, judicium r., Cic. **2.** reicūsatio: Cod. 3, 1, 16.

**challenge (v.):** **1.** To call upon to fight or contend: **1.** prōvōco, i. (with some defining word): to c. any one, aliquem ad pugnam p., Cic.: Liv.: he c.s me to a game at dice, provocat me in aleam, Pl.: to c. any one to sing, aliquem cantatum p., Ter. **2.** lācessō, 3: v. TO PROVOKE, TO CALL UPON. **III.** To object to a juror (leg. t. t.): reiectio, jēci, jēctum, 3: the defendant c.d. 75 jurors out of 125, ex CXV. iudicibus, quinque et LXX. reus reiect, Cic.: Plin.

**challenger:** prōvōcātor: Liv. Epit.: Just.

**chalybeate (adj.):** ferruginēus: the c. taste of a spring, f. sapor fontis, Plin.

**chamber:** **1.** Any room (v. v.): conclāve, diaeta, etc. **II.** A bed-room: cūbīclūm: Cic.: Liv. **V.** BED-CHAMBER. **III.** Any inner space: pars interior: the c. of the eye, pars oculi interior: the c. of a cannon, tormenti pars interior.

**chamberlain:** cūbīclārius: Cic. Phr.: high or lord c.: **1.** prāpōsitus cubiculo: Suet. **2.** decurio cūbīclariūm: Suet. **3.** magister admissionum: Amm.

**chamber-maid:** ancilla cūbīclaria, chamber-pot: **1.** mātēlla: Mart. **2.** mātūla: Pl.: Petr.

**chameleon:** chāmēclōn, ēnis, and onis, m.: Plin.: Gell.

**chamfer (v.):** strio, r: Vitr.: Plin. **chamfer (subs.):** stria: Vitr.: v. CHANNEL (II.).

**chamfering:** strāfūra: Vitr. **chamois:** **1.** cāprōlōs: Virg.: Col. **2.** rāpīcapra: Plin.

**chamomile:** chāmēclōn: Plin. **champ (v.):** mando, di, sum, 3: the horses c. the yellow gold under their teeth, equi fulvum m. sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Phr.: the horse c. the bit with his teeth, equus dente frena permit, Ov.: v. TO RITE.

**champaign (adj.):** campester: v. FLAT.

**champaign (subs.):** campus: v. PLAIN.

**champignon:** bōlīcūs parvus: v. MUSHROOM.

**champion:** **1.** prōpūgnātor: the defender of his father's rights, and the c., as it were, of his patrimoniu, paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii p., Cic. **2.** défensor: v. DEFENDER. **3.** dux, ducis (applicable to the chief or ringleader in any enterprise): with him (Kæsor) as their c., hoc duc, Liv. 3, 11 (med.): v. CAPTAIN.

**chance (subs.):** **1.** Accident, fortune: **1.** cāsūs, ūs: they commit

the matter to c., rem in casum accipit̄is eventus committunt, Līv.: esp. in ab. casu, by chance: I mentioned them, not designedly but by c. non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic. whether by c. or by design, sive c. sive consilio, Caes. **2.** fors, fortis, f. abl. forte (both of which, esp. forte, are also used as adverbs: the nom. often has a quasi-personal meaning=fortuna): c. is more influential in some things than reason, f. in aliquibus rebus plus quam ratio potest, Cic.: what c. may bring us will bear with resignation, quod f. feret feremus aequo animo, Ter.: to happen by c., forte evenire, Ter.: Cic.

**3.** fortūna: v. FORTUNE. **4.** álēa (strictly of gambling: q. v.): the c. of war, a. bell, Līv.: there is c. in the selection of victims, a. hostis diligēdis inest, Cic. **5.** tēmēritās (i. e. a reckless, random distribution of things rare): things in which no c. but order appears, in quibus nulla t. sed ordo apparet, Cic. Phr.: it is not by c. that the crow is now cawing on my right hand, non temere est quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab tæva manu, Pl.: Virg.: nothing abounds so much in c.s as the sea, nihil tam capax fortitorum quam mare, Tac.: a c. customer, emp̄tor fortuitus: to take care of the main c., rem servare, Hor. A. P. 329: rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: pecuniam primū quaerere, ib. v. 53. **II.** Probability or prospect of success: spēs, spēi: v. PROSPECT, HOPE.

**chance (v.):** v. TO HAPPEN. Often expr. by means of adv. forte, casu: as, I c.d. to be walking along the Sacred Way, Ibam forte Via Sacra, Hor.

**chancel:** \*cancellus: M. L.: v. Du Cange s. v.: or, locus in eccliesia ad aram cancellis septus.

**chancellor:** cancellarius: Cassiod.: lord c., regni or magni regni c., Poly. Verg.: c. of the exchequer, (?) lōgista, ae, m.: Cod. Just. (\*cancellarius aerarii).

**chancellorship:** cancellarii munus: Poly. Verg.

**chancery:** \*cancellarii curia.

**chandelier:** cāndēlābrum: Cic.

**chandler:** cāndēlābrum, vendor, preplo: Poly. Verg.

**change (v.):** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To alter; either in whole or part: **1.** mūto, i: to c. one's dress (esp. of going into mourning), vestitum m., Cic.; vestimenta m. (of an ordinary change of raiment), Suet.: everything has been altered and c.d for the worse, omnia versa et mutata in pejorē partem, Cic.: v. TO ALTER. **2.** cōmūto, t (to c. altogether): to c. the countenance, vultum c., Cic.: Scipio c.s his plan and his march, consilium Scipio iterque c., Caes.: to be c.d from true to false, ex veris in falsa c., Cic. **3.** immūto, I (e-p. of al erration in a thing; partial change): to be c.d by prosperity, prosperit̄is rebus in, Cic.: v. TO ALTER. **4.** permūto, i (c. completely): to c. one's opinion, sententiam p., Cic. **5.** verto, tu, sum, 3: i. e. to turn, convert: q. v.

**B.** convert: allerto, 3 (to turn about completely): all things c. their forms, omnes res c. formas, Lucret.: c.d pursuits, conversi studia, Hor.: c.d in mind and countenance, conversi animum vultumque, Tac. 7, nōvō, 1 (to make innovations): to c. anything in the laws, aliiquid in legibus n., Cic.: to c. one's name and appearance, nomen faciemque n., Ov.: to c. the government, res n., Liv.: to wish to c. everything, omnia velle n., Liv. Phr.: let us c. the subject, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic.

**II.** To exchange: permūto, i: to c. a denarius for sixteen asses, denarium selectim assibus p., Plin.: v. TO EX-CHANGE. **B.** Intrans.: **1.** mūto, i (esp. as refl.): the times c., and we c. with them, tempora mutantur, nos et mutantur in illis, Hor.: Cic.: also in art voice, with ellipsis of refl. pron.: how much manners have c.d, quantum mores mutaverint, Liv.: to such a degree had men's feelings c.d, adeo animi

mutaverant, Liv. 2. *verto, ti, sum,* 3 (often with *pron. reflect.*, or as *v. reflect.*): the south wind c.s to the southwest, Auster in Africum sc v. Caes.: fortune had already c.d, jam verterat fortuna, Liv.: all things c., omnia vertuntur, Prop. 3. *inclinō, i* (to incline; as a scale: with *pron. reflect.*): fortune had c.d (for the worse): se fortuna inclinaverat, Cic. 4. *abēo, 4* (with in and acc., poet.): his dress c.s into shaggy hair in villos ab. vestes, Ov.: Laer. 5. *transeo, 6* cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with in and acc.): Liv.: Plin.: v. TO TURN.

**change** (subs.): 1. Alteration: 1. *mūtatio* (for the distinction between this and the foll. words, comp. the verb): a c. of plan, consilii m., Cic.: to make a c., m. facere, Cic.: a c. of weather, coeli m., Col. 2. *commutatio*: c. of manners or pursuits, morum aut studiorum c., Cic.: a c. of circumstances, c. rerum, Caes. 3. *immūtatio*: a c. of words, verborum im., Cic.: c. of order (in words), ordinis im., Cic.

4. *permūtatio*: a great c. of affairs, magna rerum p., Cic.: Quint. 5. *viciem, vice; plu. vices* (nom. and acc.): vicibus, f. (only of alternations, vicissitudes): silently bewailing the sad c. of fortune, tacite lamenting tristam fortune, Phaedr.: severe winter melts away at the agreeable c. of spring and of the south-west wind, solvit acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.: c.s are generally agreeable to the rich, plenique grata divitib; v., Hor. 6. *viciostūdo* (like vicis): c.s of fortune, vicissitudines fornae, Cic.: V. ALTERNATION. 7. *Revolution* (political): rēs nōvae: *Dumnoni* was fond of c., Dumnoniorum cupidus r. novarum erat, Caes.: the community fond of c.s, plebs novarum r. cupida, Sall.: Cic. 8. *Small coins*: Phr.: to give any one c., \*aliqui numeros majores minorum justo numero pe muare. 9. *A balance out of a sum of money*: \*numini minores quae adhuc de pecunia restant (cf. Hor. A.P. 328). 10. *An exchange*: q. v.

**changeable**: 1. *mūtabilis*, e.: woman ever inconstant and c., variū et mutabile semper femina, Virg. 2. *commūtabilis*: a c. mind, c. animus, Cic. 3. *ambiguus* (poet.): c. Proteus, am. Proteus, Ov. 4. *in-aquālis*, e. (poet.): c. Autumns, in. Autumni, Ov.: Hor. 5. *inconstans, venti-antis*: c. winds, inconstans venti, Plin.: v. FICKLE. 6. *mobīris*, e.: v. FICKLE. 7. *ventōsus* (c. as the wind): Hor.: v. CAPRICIOUS.

**changeableness**: 1. *mūtabilitas*: unsteadiness and c. of mind, inconstans: mque mentis, Cic. 2. *völbilitas*: the c. of fortune, fortunae v., Cic.: v. FICKLENES.

**changeless**: immūtabilis, e.: v. UNCHANGEABLE.

**changeling**: 1. *subditus* (p. part. of subdito): he suspects that he is a c., s. se suspicatur, Ter.: they call me a c., s. me appellat, Liv. 2. *suppōsitus*: Itus: v. SUPPOSITIOUS.

**changer**: *mūtator*: Lucan.: Val. Flac.

**channel** (subs.): 1. A watercourse: 1. *cānalis*, is, m.: artificial c.s, c. structures, Vitruvius (also used of natural c.s): Varr. Caes. *Dimin.* cānāliculus, a small c.: Col. 2. *rivus* (usu. a brook: q. v.): to shut up c.s (watercourses), rivos claudere, Virg.: a stoppage c. (of a rivulet), pronus r., Hor.

3. *alvēo* (the bed of a river): the c. of a river, fluminis a., Virg.: Hor.: Plin. *Dimin.* alvēdūs, a small c.: Curt. 4. *mētās, ūs* (a passage): the Danube discharges itself into the Euxine through six c.s, Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpit, Tac. 5. *itīs, m.*: until the rivers run in their accustomed c., solito dum flumina cursant limite, Ov.: Prop. 6. *A furrow in a pillar*: 1. *cānalis*: Vitruvius

also, cānāliculus (dim.): Vitruvius 2. *strīa*: Vitruvius 3. *An arm of the sea*: the British c., \*fretum Britanicum: v. STRAIT.

**channelled** (archit.): 1. *alvēolatus*: Vitruvius 2. *cānāliculatus*: Plin.

**chanelling**: strīatūra: Vitruvius

**chant** (v.): cantō: v. TO SING.

**chant** (subs.): cantus (ecclesiasticus): v. SONG.

**chanter**: cantor: v. SINGER.

**chantry**: cantaria: M. L.

**chaos**: 1. *chāos, n.*: Ov. 2.

(By circuml.) rūdis indigestaque mōles: Ov. Phr.: he brought this out of c. into order, id ex inordinato in ordinem adiuxit, Cic.: v. CONFUSION, DISORDER.

**chaotic**: 1. *confūsus*: the c. ruin of the world, mundi c. ruina, Lucifer: v. CONFUSED. 2. *indigestus*: Ov.

**chap** (v.): A. *Trans*: 1. scindō, scidi, scissum, i: Cels. 2. diffindo, fissid, fissum, i: the cold c. the hands, \*frigus cutem mammum diffundit.

B. *Intrans*: scindor, scissus, i: the skin c.s, cutis scinditur, Cels.

**chap** (subs.): fissura: c.s on the lips, labiorum f., Plin.

**chapel**: 1. *aēdīcula*: Cic. 2. *sacellūm*: Cic. Liv. 3. *sacrārium*: Nep. 4. *\*capella*: M. L.

**chaplain**: 1. *\*capellānus* (in the R. Catholic Ch.): Kr. 2. *dīacōnus* (Gr. διάκονος) a word used of Christian ministers generally: Germ. Evang. Ch. (Kr.)

**chaplaincy**: \*sacerdotus munus.

**chaplet**: 1. *of flowers*: 1. corona: v. WREATH. 2. *seruum*; and esp. in pl. serta: v. GARLAND, FESTOON.

(In poetry the name of the plant from the leaves of which the chaplet is constructed is often used alone: as, to encircle the brows with a c. of vine-leaves, pampino tempora cingere, Hor., so with myrtle, hederā, etc.). 2. *A string of beads*: \*lapillorūm, margaritarūm, etc. (v. BEAD), series.

**chapman**: capo: v. TRADER, SHOPKEEPER.

**chapter**: 1. *A division of a book*, etc.: 1. *cāpītūlūm, itīs, n.*; esp. of the divisions or chapters of a law: from the first c. of the law to the last, a primo c. legi usque ad extremum, Cic.: of a book: Cels. (and later Latin, passim).

2. *capitulum*: Tert.: Just. Cod.

II. *A body of canons*: \*canonicum collegium (Kr.). III. *A meeting of canons*: \*canonicorum (conventus).

**chapter-house**: canonicorum cūria (Kr.).

**char** (v.): 1. \*in carbonem redigere (i.e. to reduce to charcoal). 2. *amburo, ussi, ustum, ūs* (i.e. to burn anything so that the exterior is charred): v. TO BURN. To become c'd, carbonescere, Coel. Aur.

**char-woman**: mērcēnāria (f.), ūperāria.

**character**: 1. *A written or engraved symbol*: chāractēr, éris, m.: Aug.: v. LETTER. II. *Moral qualities, taken collectively*: 1. mōres, um. m.: to become acquainted with the entire life, disposition, and c. of any one, totam vitam, natūram, moresque aliquęs cognoscere, Cic.: a speech pourtrays the c. of the speaker, mores oratoris effligrat oratio, Cic.: you have c., eloquence, a good name, sunt (tibi) mores et lingua fidesque, Hor. 2. *habitus, ūs* (i.e. peculiar constitution): the prudent man does not judge from his own c., but from some external circumstance, prudens non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicat, Cic.: Phaedr.

3. *natura* (natural disposition): a bencifient c., benefica n., Cic.: Hor. 4. *animus*: i.e. disposition, temper: q. v. Phr.: a man whose c. is such as reason requires, vir ita moratus ut ratio proportionat, Cic.

III. *Reputation*: esp. of a good kind: 1. *existimatio* (esteem, repute): a needy man, without ..., with-

out property, homo egens, sine ex., sine censu, Cic.: to injure any one's c., alienus ex. offendere, Cic. 2. *honestas* (honourable c.): which families I name on account of their c. and respectability, quas familias honestatis amplitudinis, que gratia nomino, Cic. Phr.: of good c., honestus: v. HONORABLE, RESPECTABLE: a person of most infamous c., homo flagitiosissimus, Cic. (Sall. has the abstract flagitium = flagitosus: "flagitorum atque facinorum catervae," Cat. 14): to bear a very bad c., flagrare ru more malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: Cic.: to have got a c. for roguery, trumper fraud immotuisse, Phaedr.: to care nothing for c. fortune, or danger, fidem, fortunas, propria vita habere, Sall.: v. REPUTA-

TION. IV. *Peculiar or specific nature* (of things): 1. *prōprietās*: the c. of a soil or climate, terreae, coeli p., Plin.

V. *CHARACTERISTIC*. 2. *cōlōr* (fig.): what after all, said he, is that c. of refinement (to which you refer)? qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis c. Cic.: v. COMPLEXION. 3. *hābitus, ūs*: the c. of a speech, h. orationis, Cic.: v. CHARACTERISTIC.

V. *Office, capacity*: 1. *pōrsonā*: to assume the c. of a plaintiff, petitor, p. capere, Cic.: to represent the c. of another, alienam p. ferre, Liv.

2. *partes, iūm*: the c. of a (single) actor, actoris partes, Hor.: v. inf.

3. *nūmēns*: in the c. of a soldier, numero militis, Caes.

VI. *A part or personage*: esp. in a drama:

1. *partes, iūm, ūs*: he who will play the principal c. will be Phormio, primas p. qui aget, is erit Phormio.

Ter: the second or inferior c. p. secunda (or simply secundae), Cic.: Plin.

2. *persona*: the c. of a parasite, parasiti p. Ter.: Gell.

**characteristic** (adj.): 1. proprius (with gen.): this vice is not c. of old age, but is common to weakness generally, id non p. senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudini, Cic.: to create and to produce is chiefly c. of art, art maxime p. est creare et gignere, Cic.

2. *mōrātūs*: a c. poem (i.e. abounding in character), m. poema, Cic.: Hor.

Phr.: some traits in you are c., others common to you and many persons, sunt quadam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, Cic.: with his c., that is to say, dubious, fidelity, sua est dubia, fide, Veil.

**characteristic** (subs.): 1. proprium (prop. an adj.): v. svyrp: this they consider the c. of bravery, hoc p. virtutis existimat, Caes.: Cic. 2.

*hābitus, ūs*: the natural c. of soils, patrii h. locorum, Virg.: more usu. collectively: v. CHARACTER (IV.). 3.

proprietas: everything has its peculiar, s. singularium rerum singula p. sunt Cic.

4. *Expr. by gen.* of the subs. denoting that whose c. is spoken of; as, it is the c. of a wise judge, sapientis judicis est, Cic. (or by a derivative adj. as, it is the c. of human beings, humannum est).

5. *character, éris*: v. STYLE.

**characteristically**: 1. propriè: it is difficult to treat hackneyed subjects c., difficile est communia p. dicere, Hor.

2. ex more suo, tuo, etc.: v. HOR.

MANNER.

**characterize**: 1. *To assign a character to*: 1. describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3: to c. any one as a robber and assassin, aliquem latronem ac sicarium d., Cic. 2. nōto, i (in bad sense): to c. (vicious persons) with abundant freedom (of the Old Comedy), multa cum libertate notare, Hor.: v. TO BRAND.

3. *To be a distinguishing mark of*: proprium esse: this one thing chiefly c. an orator, hoc est unum oratoris maxime p. Cic.

**charade**: \*enigma syllabicum (Kr.).

**charcoal**: carbo, ónis, m.: I will make her as black as c., tam atram reddam quam c. est, Ter.

burner, carbōnāris, Pl.: a small piece of c., carbunculus, Auct. Her.

**charge** (v.) : **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To load or burthen:* q. v. Phr.: *to c. a gun, \*stela, missilia, glandes, pulveremque nitratum tormento (scopeto) ingere.* **II.** *To rush against, attack:* **1.** *iucorro, curri, et cùcurri, cursum, 3 (with dat. or acc.): the infantry c.d the wings, peditum signa in-eucurruerunt cornibus, Liv.; Tac.: to c. the (enemies') flank, latus (hostium) in., Tac.: *Sall.* (N.B. incurruer. in with acc. appears to be used only of incursions into an enemy's country). **2.** *invádo, 3; v. TO ATTACK.* **3.** *irruo, rui, 3 (foll. by in): to c. the centre, in medium aciem ir., Cie.* **4.** *signa intero, tuli, latum, 3 (with it and acc., or dat.): to c. the enemy, signa in hostes in., Caes.: the Romana charge the wavering foe, trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv.; v. TO ATTACK. **III.** *To place on the debit side; regard as a debt:* **1.** *fero, tuli, latum, 3 (with the perf. part. expensu agreeing with the subst.): what did you gain by not cing it to them? quid proderat tibi ex-pensum illis non nullus?* Cie.: if you had c.d those 100,000 sextrees to me, si mihis expensa H. S. centua tulisse, Cic. **2.** *infero, tali, latum, 3; to c. an expense to the citizens, sumptum civibus inf., Cie.: to c. in accounts, rationibus int., Col. **3.** *Imputo, i: baillifs c. for far more seed-soon than they have really sown vilici longe plus in. semini tacti quam quid sevirint, Col.: to c. expenses to any one, sumptus alii in, Ulp. Fig.: he perceives that the days which are lost, yet c.d to us, are vanishing and departing, soles effugere atque abire sentit qui nobis pertinet et impantan. Mart. Phr.: to c. a certain price for goods, premium statuere merci, Pl.: to c. a fixed price, premium certum constitue, Cie. **IV.** *To impute to, accuse of:* **1.** *arguo, ui, lutum, 3 (the offence charged is expr. by gen., abl., or de; also by acc. and inf.): to c. dead men with the greatest wickedness, viros mortuos summi sceleris art., Cic.: I do not c. you with this crime, te hoc criminis non arguo, Cie.: he is c.d with this crime, de eo criminis agitur, Cie.: *Koscius* is c.d with having killed his father, occidisse patrem Roscios agitur, Cic. **2.** *imputo, i (with dat. of person and acc. of crime imputed): the murder should be c.d upon him who began the quarrel, ei caedes imputanda est a quo iugium coepit, Quint.: v. TO IMPUTE.* **3.** *insimulo, i (usu. of false or malicious charges): to c. any one with treachery, aliquem proditionis in., Caes.: Cie.: to be c.d with the offence of treachery, proditionis crimen insimulari, Liv.; to c. any one falsely, aliquem falso in., Cie.: v. TO ACCUSE, ASCRIBE.******

**V.** *To enjoin upon:* q. v.: mando, 1 (with dat. of person and subj.); he es Volusenus to return to him as soon as possible, Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes.: Caesar had by letter particularly c.d Trebonius not to allow the town to be taken by assault, Caesar per literas Trebonio inagopere mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari patreteret, Caes.

**VI.** *To charge any one with some duty:* **1.** *committo, misi, missum, 3 (foll. by ut or ne): the senate c.d him with the responsibility of seeing that, etc., senatus ei committit ut videbet, etc., Cie.: v. TO COMMIT.* **2.** *credo, 3; v. TO ENTREPRENDRE.*

**3.** *impôno, posui, positum, 3 (with acc. of thing and dat. of person): to c. oneself with severer labours, sibi graviores labores in., Cie.: you c.d me with the part of defending, vos mihi personam imposuistis, ut tueris, Cie.: v. TO IMPOSE.* **X.** *Phr.: to c. any one with the oversight of any matter, aliquem negotio praefere, Cie.: Caes.: v. TO APPOINT.* **B.** *Intrans.: to make an onset:* **1.** *concurro, curri, cursum, 3; they c. with presented standards, cum festis signis concurrunt, Sall.: to c. from an ambush, ex insidiis c., Liv.*

**2.** *irruo, 3: we c. with the sword,*

*irruimus ferro, Virg.* **3.** *invado, 3; v. TO ATTACK:* **v. supr. (II).**

**charge** (subs.): **I.** *Load, cargo:* q. v. Phr.: *the c. of a gun, \*embolus.* **v. CARTBRIDGE.** **II.** *An onset, attack:* q. v. **1.** *incursus, us: to withstand c.s. of cavalry, incursus equitum sus-tinere, Caes.: to be routed at the first c.s., primo in pelli, Liv. **2.** *incursio (less freq. in this sense):* Cie.: v. INROAD.*

**3.** *concurrus, us (the rushing together of two armies): the c. of both armies, c. utriusque exercitus, Caes.*

**4.** *impetus, us (a furious onset): q. v.): to sustain a c. of swords, im-gladiorum excipere, Caes.: to make a c.s. against the enemy, impetus in hostes facere, Caes. Phr.: *an impetus c. of cavalry, præcela equestris, Liv.* **III.** *An injunction, mandate (q. v.): mandatum: to give c.s. to any one, alicui mandata dare, Cie.: to pay no attention to c.s., m. negligere, Ov. Phr.: a judge's c. \*allocutio judicialis or praetoria. **IV.** *Oversight, care, duty of attending to:* **1.** *cura (most general term): the c. of equipping a legion, legionis armadae c., Tac.: the c. of the treasury, c. aerarii, Suet. **2.** *cüratia (cura = less freq.): let me look after the nail-servants, which is my c., me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est c., Pl. **3.** *tütela (prop. of protection, guardianship): to have c. of the door, Januam gerere, Pl.: c. of the highway, viae t., Cels. Dig. Phr.: where each legate or tribune had c., ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, Sall.: to have c. of a business, negotio praesesse, Caes.: I give this man in c. to you, hunc hominem in tuam custodiam tradeo, Pl.: v. OFFICE, DUTY. **V.** *That which is attended to:* **1.** *cira (esp. in dat. after esse): Caesar promised that that matter should be his c., Caesar pollicitus est sibi cira rem curiae futuram, Caes.: the boy, my chief c., puer, mea maxima cura, Virg.* **2.** *alumnus (one who is being nourished and cherished): what greater bood could the nurse implore for her sweet c.? quid voeatur magus dulci legatus aut tribunus curabat, Sall.: to have c. of a business, negotio praesesse, Caes.: I give this man in c. to you, hunc hominem in tuam custodiam tradeo, Pl.: v. OFFICE, DUTY. **VI.** *Accusation:* q. v.: *crimen, hiis, n.* Phr.: *a false and unjust c. falsi, atque inique insimulatio, Cie.* **VII.** *Money to be paid:* *præmium, sumptus: v. PRICE, EXPENSE.*******

**chargeable:** **I.** *That may be im-posed:* Phr.: *a tax c. on an estate, \*tri-butum praedio imponendum.* **II.** *Subject to a burthen or tax: chiefly with verb to be; when it may be expr. by servire:* Cie. Rull. 3, 2, 9: *Digest.* **III.** *That may be imputed or attributed: v. ATTRIBUTABLE.* Phr.: *this misfortune is c. to our folly, hoc malum stultitiae nostrae imputandum est.* **IV.** *Subject or exposed to (e. g. to an accusation):* **1.** *obnoxius (with dat.): c. with a fault, culpe ob., Ov.: c. with an act, ob. facto, Tib.* **2.** *affinis, i (also with dat.): c. with guilt, aff. noxae, Liv.: to adjudge any to be c. with infamous conduct, aliquem ap. turpitudini judicare, Cie.: v. GUILTY, RESPONSIBLE.*

**charger:** **I.** *A large dish: pâ-tora: v. DISH.* **II.** *A war-horse, equus bellator: Tac. Ger. 14.*

**charily:** *parc, maligne: SPARINGLY, GRUDGINGLY.*

**chariness:** *v. PARIMONY.*

**chariot:** **I.** *curritus, us: to drive a c., c. agere, Ov.: to ride in a c. drawn by four horses, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cie.: a c. drawn by two horses, bijugis c., Lucr.: to upset a c., c. evertere, Curt. **2.** *curriculum (a c. for racing):* Suet.*

**3.** *essēdum (prop. a war c., esp. of the Gauls and Britons): fighting from c.s., ex essedis pugna, Cie.: C. (The war-cs. of the ancient Britons are also called cōvīni: Lucan.)*

**4.** *bigea, arum (contr. from bijugae): hence, a c. drawn by a pair of horses): to ride in a c., bigis vehi, Virg.: to yoke*

*a c. and pair, bigas jungere, Plin. Less freq. in the sing.: Tac.: Stat. (We also find the uncontr. forma bijugae, bijugi; but mostly in the poets: Virg.)*

**5.** *quadrigae, arum (= quadrigae; hence, a c. and four): to yoke a c. and four, q. jungere, Plin.: Virg. Phr.: c. horses (i. e. for c. races in the circus), equi cūtiles, Liv.: v. CARRIAGE.*

**charioteer:** **I.** *auriga: Caes.: Cic.: Virg.* **2.** *quadrigarius (the driver of a four-horsed chariot; esp. in the circus): Varr.: Cic.* The word also occurs as an adj.; as, in the guise of a c., quadrigario habitu, Suet.

**3.** *agi-tator (esp. of c.s. in the public games): Pl.: Cic. **4.** *essēdarius (of the combatants in war-cs.): Caes.: Cic. **5.** *cōvīniarius (i. q. essēdarius): Tac.***

**chariot-race:** *(?) currulum (equorum): Hor. Od. I, 1, 3; Liv. 45, 13 (but the phrase perhaps is equally applicable to simple horse-races). Pnr.: to be a driver in a c., quadrigas agitare, Suet.*

**charitable:** **I.** *Liberal, boun-dient: bēnignus, bēnīcīus: v. BENEVOL-ENT, KIND.* **II.** *Lenient in judgments; no exact word; perhaps mītis is the nearest: cf. Tac. Agr. 16: "Tur-piliani delictis hostium novus eoque poenitentiae mītor:" v. GENTLE. Phr.: to put the more c. construction upon a thing, aliiquid in mitiore par-tem interpretari, Cic.: v. CHARITY.*

**charitableness:** *I.* *Of giving liberally: bēnignitas: v. KINDNESS, GENEROSITY.* **II.** *The disposition to form kindly judgments: \*animus mītis; animus qui omnia in mitiore (mīlōrem) partem interpretari solet; judi-cium facile ac benignum: v. CHA-RITABLE.*

**charitably:** **I.** *Of bounty: bēnignē: v. KINDLY.* **II.** *Of kindly, charitable feeling: miti animo; in mitiore partem: v. CHARITABLE.*

**charity:** *I.* *Ch.ian love: caritas (charitas): Vulg. 1 Cor. xiii.: Aug.* **II.** *The spirit of generous allowance for others: v. CHARITABLENESS (II).* **III.** *Alms: q. v. N.B.—The word charity being expressive of a Christian sentiment cannot be expressed with entire accuracy in a classical pre-Christian language. The words given in this and the preceding articles must be regarded as approximative.*

**charlatan:** **I.** *A quack doctor:* **1.** *circulator: Cels.: Sen.* **2.** *pharmacopōla circumloquēns: Cic.*

**II.** *A pretender to skill or knowledge which he does not possess:* **1.** *ostentator: Pl.: Liv.* **2.** *jactator: Quint.*

**charlatany:** **I.** *Medical quackery: \*mēdicina circulatoria.* **II.** *Pretence to skill or knowledge:* **1.** *ostentor: Cic.* **2.** *circulatoria jactatio: Quint.*

**Charles'-wain:** *plaustrum: Ov.: v. BEAK.*

**charlock (a plant):** *lapsāna: Cels.: Plin.*

**charm** (subs.): **I.** *Spell, fascination (q. v.):* **1.** *carmen: c.s. can even bring down the moon from the sky, c. vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg.: Hor.* **2.** *vox, vocis, f.: to bring down the moon by c.s. deripere lunam vocibus, Hor. **3.** *canto: Cic.* **4.** *cantus, us: Tib.: Ov.* **5.** *in-cantation (rare): magic c.s. magicae in, Firm. (N.B.—All the above words denote charms said or sung.) **6.** *fascum (v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.): Gell.: Symm.* **7.** *āmuletum: v. ANULET.* Phr.: *the snake is made to burst asunder by c.s. rumpit anguis cantando, Virg.* **II.** *Pleasing influence, grace:* **1.** *gratia: the c. of beauty, g. formae, Ov.: the c. of the Attic language, g. sermonis Attic, Quint. **2.** *bländimentum (of that which wins upon and flatters): the c.s. of life, vita b., Tac.****

**3.** *bländitia (= No. 2): Cic.: Quint.*

**4.** *décor, oris, m. (only of personal charms): Hor.: Ov.* **5.** *dulcedo (sweetness, deliciousness): the c. of glory, Quint.*

gloriae d., Cic.: *by some unaccountable c.*, nescio qua d., Virg.: *the c. of love*, amoris d., Virg.: **6.** lēpor and lēpos, ōris, m. (esp. of c. and elegance of manners): *the games had not even that c.*, Iudi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic.: *the whole c. of life*, omnis vita l., Plin.: *abounding in every c. and grace*, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic.: **7.** vénustas: v. LOVELINESS, GRACE.

**charm (v.)**: **1.** *To affect or influence by supernatural means*: v. TO BEWITCH, ENCHANT. Phr.: *to have a charmed life*, \*vitam divinitus munimur, deorum ope in omnem vim tutam, gerere. **2.** *To allay, assuage*: q. v. **1.** délinio, 4: *to c. the feelings of men*, animos hominum d., Cic.: *to c. any one with a song*, aliquem carmine d., Ov.: **2.** récanto, 1 (*to c. away*): *to c. away cares*, curas r., Ov.: **3.** *To delight*: cipio, cipri captum, 3: *to be c.'d by the sweetness of a sound*, vocis dulcedine capi, Ov.: *the other's wife c.s*, te capit aliena conjux, Hor.: Cic.: **4.** *V. TO DELIGHT, PLEASE*.

**charmer**: **1.** *An enchanter*: q. v. **2.** *one who delights*: 1, délicias: Pl.: Cic.: Virg.: **2.** vóluptas: myc., mea v., Pl.: Virg.

**charming (subs.)**: fascinatio, effascinatio: v. FASCINATION, CHARM.

**charming (adj.)**: **1.** amoenus (esp. to the eye): c. place, am. loca, Sall.: c. shade, am. umbra, Ov.: *a c. picture*, am. pictura, Plin.: **2.** bellus (pretty, elegant): *a very c. girl*, bellissima puella, Cic.: **3.** dulcis, e (delightful): *a c. speaker*, d. orator, Cic.: *c. poems*, d. poema, Hor.: *a very c. letter*, dulcissima epistola, Cic.: **4.** suavis (in this sense = dulcis): v. DELIGHTFUL. **5.** lēpidus (*of graceful, charming manners*): *I was handsome, c. fui ego bellus, lēpidus*, Pl.: *Most c. little creature!* o capitulum lēpidissimum! Ter.: **6.** vénustus, pulcher: v. BEAUTIFUL, LOVELY. **7.** gratus: V. PLEASING.

**charmingly**: **1.** lēpidē (prop. tastefully, with elegance of manner): *a c. dressed sister*, l. ornata soror, C.: *charmingly* (an expression of admiration), lēpide! Ter.: **2.** vénustus (*gracefully*): q. v.). Quint.: Sen.: **3.** belle (v. NICELY): Cic.: **4.** festive (faceté): v. MERRILY.

**charnel-house**: ossarium: Ulp.: chart: \*stabita nautica v. MAP.

**charter (subs.)**: i.e. an instrument conferring privileges: diploma, átis, n. (in ancient times usu. of a letter of privilege granted to individuals): *to sign a c. d. signare, Suet.*

**charter (v.)**: **1.** *To grant a charter to*: prob. only in part. chartered (q. v.). **2.** *To hire (a ship)*: conduce, duxi, ducum, 3: Cic.: Hor.

**charter-party**: \*pactum (syngrapha) de nave conductenda.

**chartered**: Enjoying a charter: diplomate domatus. Phr.: *a c. liberaria* (Shaks.), adulter immunis (?) : *a c. fool*, \*cui omnia ridicula impune eloqui licet.

**charry**: parcus: v. SPARING. Phr.: *you are c. of fetching down the wine-jar from the loft*, parci deripiit horrore amphoram, Hor.

**chase (v.)**: *to hunt, pursue* (q. v.): vénor; sector, ástgo. Phr.: *c. away cares with wine*, vino pellete curas, Hor.: *the winds c. away the clouds*, fugant flamina nubes, Ov.: *v. to DRIVE AWAY*.

**chase, or chace (subs.)**: **1.** Hunting: **1.** vénatio: *fowling and the c.*, auempium atque venatio, Cic.: *the Suevi are much engaged in the c.*, Suevi multum sunt in venationibus, Caes.

**2.** vénatus, us: *exertion in the c.*, labor in venatu, Cic.: Virg.: **3.** (very freq.): expr. by ger. or other part of verb (vénor); as, *fondness for the c.*, venandi studium, Cic.: *to be devoted to the c.*, venandi studiū esse, Cic.: v. HUNTING. Phr.: *a dog fit for the c.*, canis vénaticus, Cic.; c. vénatorius,

Pl.: *beasts suited for the c.*, ferae: v. GANE. **II.** Pursuit: q. v. **III.** A district stored with game: **1.** septum venationis. Varr.: **2.** saltus, us (a term applicable to wooded country generally), *to surround a c. with nets and to rouse it with dogs*, septe plagi salutum, canibusque cīere, Lucr.: Virg.

**chase (v.)**: *to engrave*: caelo, 1: magnificent and expensively c'd cases, vas magnifica et pretioso caelata, Cic.: *c. shields with gold and silver*, c. scuta auro et argento, Liv.: *to c. anything on gold*, c. aliquid in auro, Virg. Phr.: *a tool for c-ing*, caelum: v. GRAVER: c. d. work or the art of chasing, caelatūra: Cic.: Quint.: also, caelamen, and pl. caelamina (the work). Ov.: Plin.

**chaser**: *an engraver*: caelatōr: Cic.: Juv.

**chasing (of metals)**: caelatūra: Quint.: Plin.: v. TO CHASE.

**chasm**: **1.** hiātus, us: *the earth having opened he descended into the c.*, quam terra discessisset, in b. descendit, Cic.: Virg.: v. CLEFT. **2.** chasma, átis, n.: Sen.: **3.** spēcūs, us: *the forum is said to have opened in a huge c.*, forum s. vasto collapsum dictur, Liv. (v. CAVERNS): in the next sentence Livy applies the term vorágō to the same chasm or gulf (q. v.). Phr.: *the earth opens in a c.*, terra discedit, disilit: v. TO CLEAVE ASUNDER.

**chaste**: **1.** *Of morals*: **1.** castus (having ref. to purity in general): v. PURF: c. Minerva, c. Minerva, Hor.: *a c. expression of countenance*, c. vultus, Ov.: *a c. house*, c. domus, Cat.: **2.** pūdicius (of purity in the relations of sex): *the c. blush even to speak about chastity*, erubescunt pudici etiam loqui d. pudicitia, Cic.: c. Hippolytus, p. Hippolytus, Hor.: c. Penelope, p. Penelope, Hor.: *a c. house*, p. domus, Cic.: *c. manners*, p. mores, Pl.: Ov.: **III.** *Of style and language*: **1.** pūrus, us: *a c. and perspicuous style*, p. et candidum (illustre) genus dicendi, Cic.: *a concise and c. style*, pressus sermo p que, Plin. Ep. (Purus is also used to designate language free from barbarisms): Cic.

**2.** pressus (i.e. pruned): *bare of ornaments*; instead of being c., they become meagre, fiunt pro pressis exiles, Quint.: Cic. (who applies the term to the style of Thucydides). **3.** castus: *an exceedingly c. style*, sermo castissimus, Gell.: **4.** emendatūs: i.e. generally faultless: q. v. Phr.: *a c. style of painting*, \*genus pingendū purum ac lenocinatis carentes.

**chastely**: **1.** *Of morals*: **1.** castē: Cic.: **2.** pūdīcē (for the distinction, see CHASTE): Ter.: Cat.: Plin.

**III. if style**: **1.** castē, pārē: Gell. (both words referring chiefly to the absence of barbarisms), 2, pressē (i.e. with studied avoidance of ornament): Cic.

**chasten**: castigo: v. TO CHASTISE.

**chasteness**: **1.** i. q. chasty: q. v. **II.** *Purity of style*: usu. to be expr. by an adj.; as, Caesar was remarkable for the p. of his style, Caesar castissimi sermonis fuit, Gell.: v. CHASTE (II.).

**chastening (subs.)**: v. CHASTISEMENT.

**chastise**: **1.** castigo, 1: *to c. boys with words and stripes*, c. pueros verbis verberibusque, Cic.: **2.** pānio, 4: *v. TO PUNISH*. **3.** (in pass.): plectimur, Ptaedr.: Hor.

**chastisement**: **1.** castigatio: *to inflict c.*, aliquem castigatio afficer, Cic.: *to submit to c.*, c. accipere, Sen.

**2.** ánimadversio: *Fatherly c.*, paterna an, Cic.: v. PUNISHMENT.

**chastiser**: castigatōr: Liv.: Hor.: (or expr. by part. of castigo): v. PUNISHER.

**chastity**: **1.** pūdicitia (sexual purity): *on this side c.*, *on that, lust*, hinc p., illinc stuprum, Cic.: *to do violence to any one's c.*, p. alicui eripere,

Cic.: c. and modesty, p. et pudor, Pl.: **2.** castitas (purity generally: q. v.): Cic.: Tac.: **3.** castimonia (esp. of the purity of ministers of religion): Cic.: Liv.: **4.** pudor: i. e. modesty generally: q. v.

**chat (v.)**: fabulor, garrio: v. TO GOSSIP.

**chat (subs.)**: familiaris sermo: *to have a c. with any one*, familiares cum aliquo conferre nesciunt, Cic. Phr.: while we are having a c., interea dum sermones caediumus, Ter.

**chattel**: **1.** res mancipi (a term applied in law to property transferable by ordinary contract of sale): Cic.: Gai.

**2.** (only in pl.): bona, orum (the most gen. term): v. goons, 3, móbilis res or mobilia bona (moveables): Ulp.; also res móventes (a rare expression), Liv. 5, 25.

**chatter (v.)**: **1.** *To utter inarticulate sounds*: balbūto, 4: *the blackbird sings in the summer*, c.s in the winter, canit aestate, biene b. merula, Plin.: Cic.: v. TO BABBLE. **2.** *To talk nonsense*: garrio, balbūto, effūcio v. TO BABBLE. **III.** *To chatter together* (of the teeth): **1.** crēpito, 1, my teeth c., crepito dentibus, Pl.: Ov.

**2.** strīdeo, 2; or strīdo, 3: *the patient's teeth c.*, aeger dentibus strīdet, Cels.

**chatter, chattering (subs.)**: **1.** An inarticulate noise; esp. of birds:

**1.** clāmor: *the c. of cranes*, c. grum, Luct.: v. NOISE. **2.** clangor: applied to the noise made by various birds, as, cranes, Staf.; sparrows, Cic.; geese, Liv.

**III. Ille talk**: garrūtas: **1.** *A noise made by the teeth*: **1.** crēpitūs, us: a c. of the teeth, dentum c., Cic.

**2.** strīdro: *a c. of the teeth*, dentum c., dentum, Cels.

**chatterbox**: lingūtā: Pl.: Gell.

**chattering (adj.)**: garrūlus: *a c. tongue*, g. lingua, Ov.: *the c. rook*, g. cornix, Ov.: *the c. swallow*, g. hirundo, Virg.: v. TALKATIVE.

**chatty**: garrūlus: v. TALKATIVE.

**cheap**: vills, e: cheaper provisions, annona vilior, Pl.: *corn was cheaper*, frumentum vilius erat, Cic. Fig.: *our life would be c. in your esteem*, tibi vilius vissa esset nostra, Liv.: *Very c.*, pervilis, Liv. Phr.: *c. provisions*, laxa annona, Liv.: *things all at once became so c. tanta repente vilitas annona secuta est*, Cic.: *to hold a thing c.*, aliquid parvum facere: pendere: v. TO VALUE.

**cheapen**: minore pretio quam postulari licet: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 15.

**cheap, cheaply (adv.)**: **1.** bēnē: *to buy c.*, b. emere, Cic. (i.e. to buy advantageously; bene vendere is to sell to advantage, i.e. dear).

**2.** vili (abl. of vilius; pretio being understood): *to buy c.*, v. emere, Pl.: **3.** viliiter: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: *landed estates may be bought c.*, jacent praemia praedorium, Cic.: *to form the taxes c.*, vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes.: *I sell my property not more dearly than others, perhaps more c.*, vendo menum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic.: *to live c.*, parvo sumptu (parvis sumptibus) vivere: v. EXPENSE.

**cheapness**: vilitas: c. of provisions, annona, Cic.: *was this the c. which lowered the value of our farm produce?* haecne erat quae nostros fructus minus habebat v. Ter.

**cheat (v.)**: **1.** fraudo, 1: *Caecilius was c'd by Varus of a great sum of money*, Cic.: *to c. the soldiers of the plunder est*, Cic.: *to c. the soldiers of the plunders*, milites praeda l., Liv.: *to c. one's creditors*, creditoris f., Cic.

**2.** émungo, munxi, munctum, 3 (comice lit. to wipe a man's nose for him): *I have c'd the old men out of money*, emunxi argento senes, Ter.: Hor.

**3.** cireneeo, 4 (to get round, outwit): *it is a disgraceful thing to be so c'd*, facinus indignum sic circumiri, Ter.: Virg.: Tac.

**4.** circumscribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (esp. of cheating by law tricks): *to c. young lads*, adulescentulos c., Cic.:

**Juv.** 5. circumvénio, vénī, ventum, 4 (*to overreach*): *he has been c'd out of his money*, circumventus est pecunia, Cic.: Liv.: *v. to defraud, deceive*.

**cheat** (*subs.*): 1. *Fraud, deceit*: q. v. *fraus*. **II.** *One who cheats*: 1. fraudator: Cic. 2. circumscriptor (cf. TO CHEAT, 4): Cic.: Juv. 3. *fraus, fraudis* (*abstract for concrete*): Pl. Ter.: *v. ROGUE*.

**cheater**: fraudator. v. *preced, art.* **cheating** (*subs.*): 1. *fraudatō*: Pl.: Cic. 2. circumscriptio: Cic.: v. *DISHONESTY*.

**check** (*v.*): 1. *To hold in anything in motion* (cf. also *inf. II.*): 1. inhibeo, 2: *to c. wiling steels, volentes equos in.* Ov.: *to c. the flow of blood, cruentem in.* Ov.: *to c. an onset, impetum in.* Liv. 2. cōhibeo, 2: stronger than the preceding v. *TO RESTRAIN*. 3. tēneo, contineo, rētineo, sustineo: all of which signify to bring a thing to a stand-still; whereas inhibeo is only partially to arrest the progress of: v. *TO HOLD BACK, STOP*. 4. retardo, 1 (*to slacken the speed of*): *to hold in and c. oxen forcibly, boves fortiter retinere ac r.* Col.: *to c. the onset of the enemy, hostium impetum r.* Cic.: v. *TO RETARD*. 5. tardo, 1 (l. q. retardo): *to c. the speed of pursuit, celeteratum insen-ndi t.* Hirt.: Caes.: *to c. the speed of winged fate, volucris fati alas t.* Hor. 6. mōrōr, 1: v. *TO DELAY, HINDER*.

**II.** *To give a check or rebuff to; diminish the force of; impair the activity of:* 1. reprimō, pressi, presun, 3: *I am aware that this pest of the commonwealth may be c'd for a time, but not for ever kept down, intelligo hanc reipublicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, Cic.: to c. any one's attempts, conatus aliquid r.* Cic., *our soldiers c'd their course, nostri milites cursum represserunt, Caes.* 2. comprimo, 3 (*stronger than preced; see first ex.:* v. *TO RESTRAIN, PUT DOWN*. 3. supprimō, 3 (*almost = reprimō*): *to c. an enemy, hostem s.* Caes.: *to c. the impetuosity of soldiers, militum impetum s.* Liv.: *v. to anger, iram s.* Liv.: v. *TO SUPPRESS, CONTROL*. 4. continuo, timui, tenuim, 2: *to c. rashness, temeritatem c.* Cic.: v. *TO RESTRAIN*. 5. infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (*to break the force of*): *to c. attempts, conatus in.* Caes.: Cic.: v. *TO BAFFLE*. 6. redūndo, tudi, tūsum, 3 (*lit. to beat back*): *to c. exuberant spirits, animum qui diffusat r.* Ter.: *to c. pride, superbia r.* Phaedr.: *to c. a colleague, collegam r.* Tac. 7. mollio, 4 (*lit. to soften*; hence, to tame down, moderate): *he c'd Hannibal by his endurance, Hannibalem patientia sua molliebat, Cic.* 8. sēdo, 1: *to c. a pestilence, pestilentiam s.* Liv.: v. *TO ALLAY, RESTRAIN*. 9. refraeno, 1: *v. to BRIDLE*. Phr.: *to c. the expression of one's passion, animo et oratione moderari, Cic.* (v. *TO CONTROL*): *to c. crines, crinae rescarecere (lit. to anipitate them), Juv.* **III.** *To compare accounts: dispongo, xi, etūm, 3: to c. is to compare the receipts and the disbursements, d. est conferre accepta et data, Ulp.; rationes expensorum et acceptorum d.* Sen.

**check** (*subs.*): 1. *Restraint, hindrance*: q. v. N.B.—*To be a c. act as a c. upon*, may be expressed by any of the verbs for *to check*: q. v. **II.** *A slight rebuff*: 1. *incommōdum* (lit. *disadvantage*: q. v.): *to make up for* (ske. received by their valour, in virtue sarcire, Caes. [with reference to Pompey's success at Dyrrachium]). 2. *detrimentum* (lit. *loss*: q. v.): a term used by Caes. in the passage above referred to, as synon. with *incommōdum*. B.C. 73. 3. *repulsa* (usu. of *repulse in canvassing for office*: q. v.): *Fig. all passion turns to sadness after receiving a check, in tristitum omnia ira post r. revoluti*, Sen. Phr.: *to experience a c., nominal, aliquantulum cladis accipere* (v. *DISASTER*): *retundi-*

(v. *TO CHECK, II. 6*). **III.** *T. t. in chess*: Phr.: *to give c.* \*regi minari: c. to your king, \*regi cave: v. *CHECK-MATE*. **IV.** *A written order for the payment of money*: v. *CHEQUE*. **V.** *An order for admission to a theatre, etc., tessera*: Suet.: Mart.

**checker**: v. *CHEQUER*. **check-mate**: Phr.: *to give c.* regem ad (extremas) inictas redigere: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85: \*regem undique inclusum tenere.

**cheek**: 1. gēna (usu. plu.): *hairy c.s, pilosa g.*, Clc.: *smooth c.*, impubes v. Ov.: Hor. 2. bucca (of the cheeks when puffed out with eating, speaking, etc.): *to puff out the c.s, buccas sufflate, Pl.* b. inflare, Hor. (In token of *passion*): *c.s dripping with white paint, fluentes ceratissaeque b.* Cic. 3. mālia, arum (prop. the *cheek-bones*): *c.s without hair, m. impubes*, Virg.

**cheek-bone**: 1. māla: Cels.: Virg. 2. maxilla: Cic.: Plin.

**cheer** (*v.*): 1. *To gladden, enliven*: 1. hilāro, 1 (infrēn): *to c. the senses, sensu h.* Cic.: Ov. 2. exhibilo, i (stronger than simple verb): *to c. labours at their work, in ipso opere ex. laborantes*, Col.: Cic. 3. recreo, i: *v. TO REVIVE, REFRESH*. 4. diffundo, fudi, fūsum, 3 (fig.: lit. to expand): *to c. the mind (with wine), animos d.* Ov.: *the opposite term is contraho: v. Cic. Am. 13, 48.* 5. cōrgo, rexil, rectum, 3 (*to lift up, raise from despondency*): *to c. the mind when downcast and depressed, c. animum jam demissum et depresso*, Clc.: v. *TO ENCOURAGE, GLADDEN*. Phr.: *cheer up*, bone animo es! Cic.: v. *CHEER* (*subs.*)

**II.** *To salute or encourage with shouts: plando: v. *TO CLAP, APPLAUD*. Phr. that was cheered with incredible enthusiasm, id incredibil clamore et plauso comprobatum est, Cic.: Caesar was c'd when he refused the crown, Caesar diadema cum planus rejeciebat, Cic.*

**cheer** (*subs.*): 1. *A shout of joy or approbation*: 1. clāmor (the exact sense being shown by the context): *the c.s of the soldiers, clamor militum gaudientum, Tac.* I took my place on the rostra amūt lōud e.s, maximō c. et plauso in rostris collocatum sum, Cic.: what c.s he excites! quantos plausus et clamores novet! Cic., v. *ACCLAMATION*. 2. *plausus, us*: v. *APPLAUSE*. **III.** *State of mind: Phr.* be of good c., bone es animo, adeo animo, Cic.: what c? quid tibi est animi? Cic.

**III.** *Entertainment, provisions: Phr. good c., coena lauta, Cic.: poor c., tenuis victus, Cic.: v. *FARE*. **cheerful**: 1. alacrit̄, cris, cre (brisk, lively, q. v.): we are c. in disposition, a. animo sumus, Cic. 2. hilaris, e; and hilarus (perh. rather stronger than the Eng.: v. *MERRY*): the sad dislike the c., the merry, the sad, oderunt hilarum tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor.: c. guests, convivae hilari, Cic.: a c. and glad countenance, vultus hilaris atque laetus, Cic.: a c. life, hilara vita, Cic. 3. rémisus (unus, relaxed): with the gloomy to live morosely, with the c. pleasantly, cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. 4. laetus: v. *JOYFUL*.*

**cheerfully**: 1. *Merrily*: 1. hilāre: to live c., h. vivere, Cic. 2. laetē: v. *JOYFULLY*. **II.** *Very willingly*: 1. libens, nits (in agree. with subject): I am anxious to hear, for I listen to you c., studeo audire, nam to ascito libens, Pl.: Cic. 2. libenter: Cic.: Caes.: v. *GLADLY*. 3. alacriter: Ann.

**cheerfulness**: 1. alacritas (liveliness, briskness): Cic.: Liv. 2. hāritās: *I have lost for ever that c., with which we used to temper the sadness of the present times, h. illam quia hanc tristitiam temporum condebamus, in perpetuum amisi*, Clc.

**cheerless**: ilæctiblīs, e: *the c. shore, ill. ora*, Virg.: Sen.: v. *sad*.

**cheese**: 1. cāsēus: Cic. Caes.: to press c., c. premere, Virg.: to make c., c. facere, Varr.: to mould c. c. figurare, Plin.: a small c., cāsēolus, Virg. 2. pressure lac: Virg.

**cheese-cake**: sāvillūm, Cat. cheesemonger: casēorum venditor. cheesepress: tōrūm cāsārum. cheesy: cāsātūs: Apul.

**chemical**: chēmīus: Leibn. **chemise**: indūfūm: Varr.: a c. mūtū, indūfūm: Pl.

**chemist**: 1. \*chēmīus. M.L. 2. \*pertītū chēmīe: v. *CHEMISTRY*. 3. = seller of drugs, pharmācōpōla, m.: Cic.

**chemistry**: \*chēmīa or chymia: Leibn.

**cheque**: 1. perscriptio: Cic. (cf. Plr.). 2. delegatio: to pay by a c., delegatione et verbis solutionem perficere, Sen. Phr.: I wrote c.s for my creditors, argenteum perscripti illis quibus debui, Ter.: Cic.

**chequer**: 1. Lit.: to mark or arrange like a chess-board: 1. quincunciali ordine distinguere, disponeo, v. Plin. 17, 11, 15: cf. *CHEQUER-WISE*.

2. (In less exact sense): vārō, i: to c. the disk (of the sun) with spots, macula v. orbem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to vary: 1. misco, 2: to c. weddings with mourning, luctu m. hymeneos, Virg.: v. *TO MINGLE, CONFUSE*. 2. vārō, i: v. to ALTERNATE. (The verb chiefly occurs in p. part. chequered: used as adj.): q. v.)

**chequered**: 1. Lit.: cf. to chequer (I.): 1. in quincuncem s. quincunciali ordine distinguuntur: v. *CHEQUER-WISE*.

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**chequer-work**: v. *MOSAIC, TESSE-LATED*.

**cherish**: *To treat tenderly or conserately*: 1. fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2: *hens c. their young ones with their wings gallinae pullos pennis t.* Cic.: they c'd my enemy, inimicum meum lovebant, Cic. **Fig.**: to c. talents and the arts, artes f. Suet.: to c. hope, spēm f. Mart.: Ov.

2. cōlo, ui, cultum, 3 (less strong and expressive than toveo): *Jupiter c.s and nourishes mankind*, Jupiter genus c. altitque hominum, Pl.: v. *TO FOSTER*. **Fig.**: to c. the love of virginity, virginitas amorem e., Virg. 3. amictor, plexus, 3 (fig.: lit. to embrace): to c. virtue, virtutem amit, Cic. Phr.: to c. amicitias with anyone, inimicitias cum aliquo gerere: to c. remote hopes, spēm inchoare longam, Hor.: v. *TO ENTERTAIN*.

**cherisher**: 1. fautor, Cic.: Hor. 2. citor: Cic.: Liv.: Ov. (Or more usu. expr. by means of verb: v. *more* used, forming art.)

**cherry**: 1. cérāsum, Cels.: 2. cérāsus, i. f.: Prop.: Plin.: a c. stone, os cerasi, Pall.

**cherry-tree**: cérāsū, i. f.: Plin.: Ov.: a dewy c. chāmæcérāsus, 4. f.: Plin.

**cherub**: chérub, pl. chérubim: Hier.

**chervil**: 1. anthrīsus, i. f., or anthrīsum: Plin. 2. caerēfōlum: Plin.

**chess**: \*scaccī, orum, to play at c., scaccī (scacces) Indere, Matthew of Westm.: but the word is of course barbarous, being derived from the Persian word for king, SHAN: and except where absolute precision is required, the general term latrunculi (prop. little soldiers or "men") may be preferable:

a c.-board, scaccarium: M.L. (or simply tabulae): a collection of works on c., bibliotheca scaccaria: M.L.

**chest:** I. For keeping things in: area, armarium, cista, etc.: v. BOX. Phr.: the military c., aerarium militare, Tac.: v. TREASURY. II. The cavity in the body containing the heart and lungs: 1. thorax, axis, m.: Plin.; Cels. 2. praecordia, orum: the diaphragm separates the c. from the belly, transversum septum a praecordis nternum dudic, Cels.: v. also BREAST, BOSOM.

**chestnut:** 1. castanēa: Virg.: Plin. 2. glans, glandis, f.: Cie.: Virg.

**chestnut-tree:** castanēa: Col.: Plin.: a grove of c.-trees, castanētum, Col.

**chestnut-colored:** badius: Varr. chevaux-de-frise: 1. cervi, orum: Caes. B. G. 7, 72: Liv. 2. ericus: Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

**chevalier:** éques: v. KNIGHT.

**chew:** 1. mandu, di, mansum, f.: the food is c'd by the teeth, and by them is masticated and ground, dentibus manditur, atque ab his extenuatur et molitur ebus, Cie.: some animals swallow their food whole, others c., animalia alla vorant, alia m., Cie.: asses c. very slowly, asini lentissime, m., Plin.: Virg. 2. manduco, i (less frequent): Varr.: Sen. Phr.: to the cul, ruminare, i: v. TO RUMINATE.

**chicane (subs.):** cālumnia (i.e. malicious accusation or use of the law: malicious craft: Gr. σκοφαρία): a kind of c., and excessively ingenious but malicious interpretation of law, c. quaedam et nimis callida sed malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: to use, c. adhibere, Cie. (N.B.—The verb calumnior appears to be used only in its more proper sense of to accuse maliciously. The term praevaricatio is applicable only to the kind of c. which consists in collusion on the part of an accuser) v. CRAFT, ARTIFICE.

**chicane (v.):** calumniam adhibere; v. subs.

**chicaner:** cf. CHICANE (subs.). N.B. Calumniator and praevaricator appear to be used only in special sense, the former, a malicious accuser: the latter, a dishonest, collusive accuser.

**chicanery:** v. CHICANE.

**chick, chicken:** pullus: Cie.: Hor.: more precisely, pullus gallineus, Liv. Also used as a term of endearment: Pl.: Hor.: Sue.

**chicken-pox:** varicella: M.L.

**chickling-vetch:** (?) cicēra, cicēra, Col.: v. VETCH.

**chick-pea:** cicēr, ēris, n.: Hor.: Plin.

**chick-weed:** (?) alsine, ēs, f.: Plin.

**chicory:** cicōrium intūbū: Plin.

**chide:** 1. incepito, i: having aduled, chiding (of Romulus slaying Remus) quon verbi quoque incipientes adiecisset, Liv.: cing the late summer and loitering zephyrs, aestates incipientes seram, Zephyrosque morantes, Virg.: v. TO REBUKE, RAIL AT.

2. objurgo, i (usu. to reproach, rate: q.v.): friends must often be warned and chidden, monendi amicis saepè sunt et objurgandi, Cie.: Caesar c.d my modesty, Caesar mean verecundiam objurgavit, Cie.

2. corripi, ripui, reputum, i (to c. sharply): to c. anyone's timidity, aliquis timiditatem c., Suet.: Ov.: v. TO UPBRAID, BLAME.

**chider** (rare): objurgatōr: Cie.

**chiding** (adj.): objurgatōris: a. c. letter, ob. epistola, Cie.

**chiding** (subs.): objurgatio v. BE-PROOF.

**chief** (adj.): 1. primus (of that which takes the precedence): only to be used when the context excludes ambiguity: v. FIRST) unquestionably the c. man in his borough, sui municipii facile primus, Cie.: esp. in poet. the c. of the young men, juvenum primi, Virg.: v. PRINCIPAL. 2. princeps, ipsi, (= pri-

mus): the c. men in the state, in republica principes, Cic.: the c. place in an embassy, legationis p. locus, Caes. (N.B.—The above words are often used substantively, both in sing. and pl.: v. examples.) 3. primarius (first in rank, first rate: q. v.): the c. man in a state, p. vir populi, Cie. 4. praecipius (esp. of things) rather than persons; though not solely: v. PRINCIPAL.

5. primoris, e: in this sense rare except as subs.: v. CHIEF (subs.). 6. (Only when chief=greatest): maximus, summus: v. GREAT. Phr.: the c. good, sumnum bonum, Cie.: the c. (ultimate) cause, ultima causa, Hor.: the c. dish at a supper, caput coenæ, Cie.: the c. element of a happy life is freedom from care, caput est ad beatem vivendum securitas, Cie.: to confer the chief command of a war upon anyone, ad aliquem totius bellii summam deferre, Caes. (v. TO APPOINT, 5, 6): to him the c. civil and military authority was entrusted, ei principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes.: v. FOREMOST, PRINCIPAL.

**chief** (subs.): 1. princeps, ipsi: the c. of the senate (lawful title of the foremost senator), p. senatus, Liv.: Zeno was the founder and c. of the Stoics, Zeno Inventor et p. Stoicorum fuit, Cie.: the c. of a conspiracy, p. coniurations, Cie.: the c.s. of states, principes civitatum, Caes. 2. procer, ēris (esp. of the ruling class; the great: aristocracy: usn. in pl.): c.s. destroy Pergamum, scindunt puerces Pergamum, Pl.: I am reckoned among the c.s. of the state, ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac.: Cie.: Virg. 3. primoris (strictly an adj., but chiefly used in pl. as subs. = proceres): the c.s. of the people, primores populi, Hor.: Juv. (also primores viri, Cat.): 4. caput, itis, n. (lit. head: hence leader, ringleader: q. v.): the c. of the conspiracy, capita coniurations, Liv. 5. dux, auctor, etc.: v. LEADER, FOUNDER, N.B.—Chief, as applied to one holding an office by appointment, may often be expr. by a verb: as, is qui copis praefectus s. praepositus est; cui delata est summa imperii, etc.: v. TO APPOINT. But praefectus and praepositus are both used substantively: as, c. of a deputation, praepositus legatorum, Cie.: v. COMMANDER, CAPTAIN.

**chiefly:** 1. praccipitē: v. PRINCIPALLY. 2. maximē: v. MOST. 3. imprimis: v. ESPECIALLY. (N.B.—Not potissimum; which signifies not degree, but absolute preference. Thus, quo potissimum accedam, is, "where of all places shall I choose to go to;" not where chiefly). 4. chieftain: dux: Tac. Ger. 7. In pl., prōceres primiores: v. CHIEF (subs.). 5. chilblain: 1. pernio, onis, m.: Plin. 2. perniunculus (a small c.): Plin. 26, 11, 66.

**child:** 1. puer, ēri (as the correlate to adult: when sex is not specified): infant children's cradles, infante puerorum incubabula, Cie.: to be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be always a c., nescire quid ante quam natus sis accident, id est semper esse puerum, Cie.: Hor.

2. infans, nitis, c. prop. only of children as yet unable to speak (v. INFANT): but also sometimes used, esp. in later Latin, of young children generally: infans puer novem annorum: Inscr. ap. Forcelli, s.v. 3. filius, a male c.; filia, a female c.: with reference to the parents; and of course only capable of being used when the sex is known. v. BOY, GIRL. 4. In pl. only: liberi, orum (as the correlate to parents): parents with their c., parentes cum libris, Caes.: to beget c., liberos procreare, Cie.: he had c. by the daughter of C. Fabius, ex C. Fabii filia liberos habuit, Cie. dear c., dulces liberi, Hor.

5. nati, orum (like liberi, but chiefly in poets): the affection which exists between c. and parents, caritas quae est inter natos et parentes, Cie.:

the mothers tremblingly pressæa their a. to their breasts, trepide matres pressæa ad pectora natos, Virg. Phr.: the woman was with c., mulier erat gravida, Cic. (V. PREGNANT): to get with c., gravidam facere, Ter.; praegnament facere, Juv.: to be with c., partum ferre, Plin.: v. OFFSPRING, INFANT, etc.

**childbearing:** partus, ūs: Cie.: v. CHILD BIRTH.

**childbed:** puerperium: nearest term: v. CHILDBIRTH. Phr.: a woman in c., puerpera, Cat.: Plin.: to die in c., inter partum, inter partus (nieri) dolores extinguiri.

**childbirth:** 1. puerperium: the perits of c., pericula puerperi, Plin.: provocata c., diutinum p., Gell. 2. partus, ūs: after c., ex or a partu, Cels.

3. Liciina (only poet.): the labours of c., Lucina labores, Virg.: Ov. Phr.: charms that facilitate c., verba puerpera, Ov.: the pains of c., utero exorti dolores, Pl.

**childhood:** 1. pueritia, fram c., a puera, Cie.: Sall.: Tac. 2. infanta (prop. infancy, but extended so as to comprehend about the first seven years of life; v. CHILD, 2): so much as is snatched from c. is gained for youth, quantum infanta presumpsum est, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 3. Expr. by circuml.: as, puerilis aetas, puerile tempus, pueriles anni: v. CHILDISH. Phr.: from c., a puer, or (in speaking of more than one person), a pueri, Cie.; a teneris ungualis (a Greek idiom), Cie.; de tenero unguil, Hor.; a tenero, Quint.; in teneris, Virg.; a primo tempore actatis, Cie.; a parvo, Liv.; a parvilo, Ter.; ab infante, Col.; prima ab infancia, Tac.

**childish:** 1. Pertaining to a child: puerilis, e: a c. appearance, p. species, Cie.: a. age, p. aetas, Cie.: a c. amusement, p. delectatio, Cie.: c. diseases, p. morbi, Cels. 2. Puerile, silly:

1. puerilis, e: a c. opinion, p. sententia, Ter.: a c. plan, p. consilium, Cie. 2. infans, nitis: all those things were c., illa omnia fuere infanta, Cie. Phr.: a c. person, homo bulla dignus, Juv.

**childishly:** pueriliter: Pl.: Cie.

**childishness:** puerilitas: Sen.

**childless:** orbis (of one who once had children): bereft: a c. old man, orbis senex, Cie.: the c. woman sat down among her lifeless sons and daughters, orbis resedit exaniates inter natos natasque, Ov. Phr.: to be c., esse sine liberis, Gai.; nullus baberis liberis, Cie.

**childlike:** puerilis, e: c. simplicity, p. simplicitas, Liv. (7 infans: Hor. S. 1, 6, 57, infans pudor).

**chill** (subs.): 1. Slight cold: frigesculum: Tert. (or perh. better, aliquantulum, nonnihil frigoris: v. COLD). Phr.: water with the c. off, aqua egeleida, Cels. 2. The cold fit that preceles fever, etc.: horrib: Cie.: Cels.

**chill** (adj.): frigidulus: Virg. (Carm. min.); v. COLD. To grow c., frigescere: Luer.

**chill** (v.): refrigero, i: cie.: Plin. v. TO COOL.

**chilliness:** v. COLDNESS. Phr.: there is a c. in the air; \*nonnihil frigoris spirant auræ; frigescit aer.

**chilling** (adv.): algificus (rare): Gell. (May usu. be exp. with sufficient nearness by frigidus, gelidus; v. COLD, ICY.)

**chilly**, i.e. very susceptible of cold: aliosius: Varr.: Plin.

**chime** (subs.): 1. Harmony: concentus, us: v. CONCERT. 2. In pl.: tunes played by a set of bells. \*campanarum cantus.

**chime** (v.): 1. To sound: used of the tunes played by a set of bells: cāno, cēdū, cantū, 3: v. TO SOUND. 2. To chime in: i.e. to say something accordant with what was already said, succino, 3. he calls aloud, give-me food; another c. in, and to me too, clamat, violent date; succint alter, at mibi, Hor.

**chimera** (a creature of imagina-

**tion**; usu. of what is fearful or disagreeable): **commentum**: Cic.: Ov.: v. **FICTION**. Perhaps better **portentum commenticium**: v. **IMAGINARY**; **PHANTOM**.

**chimerical**: *vñus*, *commenticulus*: v. **EMPTY**, **IMAGINARY**.

**chimney**: I. *A fire-place* (obsolete except in the compound *c-corner*, *c-piece*): *cāminus*: Cic.: Hor. II. *A passage for the conveyance of smoke* (which was not constructed in Roman buildings): *dūctus* or *cānali fūnāris* (*sum*): M. L.

**chimney-corner**: *focis*: v. *URENT*.

**chimney-piece**: *\*opus lignaceum*

*marmoreum canino appositum*.

**chimney-sweeper**: *qui duxit s. canales fumarum deterget*.

**chimpanzee**: (?) *sātýrus*: Plin. 7, 2, 2 (med.).

**chin**: *mentum*: Cic.: Plin.

**china** (*adj.*): *murrinibus* or *murrēus* (it seems highly probable that by this term was denoted our "china": v. *Dict. Ant.* p. 769 b); *our a. talle*, *murrina trulla*, Plin.: *c. cups*, *murræ pocula*, Prop. (who with the looseness of poetical allusion, ascribes their manufacture to the Parthians: 4 (5), 5, 20): v. *FOR-ELAIN*.

**china** (*subs.*): I. *murrha* (the substance): Mart. II. *murrhina*, *orūm* (the articles made from it): v. preceding art.

**chine**: *tergum*: *a. c. of beef*, *t. bovis*, Virg.

**chink** (*subs.*): I. *A fissure*: *rīna*: *a marrow c. r. angusta*, Hor.: *to stop up c. r. explore*, Cic. P. h. r.: *to gape open in c. s. fatiscere*, Virg. (also, *rimis fatiscere*, Virg.): v. *FISSURE*, *CLEAT*.

II. *A sound*, as of money rattled: *tinnitus*, *ús*: v. *TINKLING*.

**chink** (*v.*): *tinnio*, 4: v. *TO JINGLE*.

**chinky**: *rimosus*: v. *LEAKY*.

**chintz**: *\*textilla xylina varii coloribus impressa or signata*.

**chip** (*subs.*): I. *assīla* (applied to c. either of wood or of stone): *c. cut away by the axe*, *a. qua suni* *securibus excusse*, Tert.; *c. of marble*, *caementa marmorea sive a. dicuntur*: Cic.: Pl.

2. *segmen*, *līns*, *n.*: v. *PATRUXOS*, 3. *schidiae*, *arum* (Gr. *oxiōs*): *c. s. of pine-wood*, *taedae*, *s. Vitr.* 4. *caementum* (*of c. s. of stone*): Vitr. (I. c. *supr.*) Pro. P. h. r.: *a. c. of the old block*, *\*puer parenti similis*.

**chip** (*v.*): *assulas* (*ligno*, *lapidi*) *secu* *excutere*, *dejicere*: v. **CHIP** (*subs.*), and **TO HEW**.

**chirp** (*v.*): I. *pipio*, 1: *the chickens c. pulli p.*, Col. II. *pipilo*, *1: the sparrow used to c. continually to its mistress alone*, *passer ad solam dominam usque pipillat*, Cat. III. *strideo*, *d. 2* (not of birds): *the cricket c. s. gryllus s.*, Plin.

**chirp**, **chirping** (*subs.*): *pīpātūs*, *ús*, *the c. of young birds*, p. *pullorum*, Varr.

**chirping** (*adj.*): I. *argūtus*: c. *grasshoppers*, ar. *cladæ*, Mart. II. *garritus*, *pro. chattering*: *a. c. grasshopper*, g. *cicada*, Phædr.

**chisel** (*subs.*): I. *scalprum* (appy. the nearest to the English, but used for a greater variety of purposes than our chisel): *a. mason's* (or *carpenter's*) c., *fabrile* s. Liv. II. *caelum*: used by the engraver: v. *GRAVER*.

**chisel** (*v.*): *scalpro* *caedere*: v. *TO CARVE*, *CUT*.

**chitterlings**: *lactes*, *rum*, *f.*: Pl. *Plin.*

**chivalrous**: *perh.* *magnānimus*: Virg.: v. *BRAVE*.

**chivalrousness**: *magnus*, *celsus*, *erectus animus*: v. *COURAGE*.

**chivalry**: I. *Knighthood*: *equestris dignitas*, Nep. II. *The body of knights*: *ordo equestris*, Cic.

**chive**: *caepa*: v. *ONION*.

**chlorate**: *\*chītōras, atis, m.*: M. L.

**chloride**: *\*chīlōrētūm*: M. L.

**chlorine**: *\*chīlōrīna, f.*, or *chīlōrūm*, n.: M. L.

**chocolate**: *\*chōcolātūm*. M. L.

**choice** (*subs.*): I. *The act or power of choosing*: 1. *expr. by part of verb*, as, *careful in the c. of words*, *cautus in aliis verbis deligentissimus*: *to make a c.*, *deligere*, *eligere*, etc.: v. *TO CHOOSE*.

2. *delectus*, *us* (esp. when *care and judgment* are implied) *not to be guided by a judgment by any c. or wisdom*, nor d. *alique aut sapientia duci ad judicandum*, Cic.: *to exercise c. about anything*, *in aliquo re d. habere*, *ad aliquam reum d. adiubare*, Cic.

3. *electio* (= *delectus*, but less freq.) *the c. of words*, c. *verborum*, Cic.: *Vell.* 4. *optio* (only of the power of choosing): *the c. is yours*, op. tua est, Pl.: *to give anyone a. c.*, *abund. op. dare*, *potestaten o. que alcuit facere ut eligat*, Cic.

II. *The thing chosen*: *expr. by verb*, as, *to live content with the lot which is our c.*, *quām subi sortem ratio dederit*, *illa contentum vivere*, Hor.; *vitæ electione propria contentum esse*, cf. Tac. Ann. 6, 22

*that nook is my c. before all others*, ill. *terram illi præter omnes angulus ridet*, Hor.; *quick in wearying of its c.*, (or youth), *amata relinquere perlrix*, Hor.

**choice** (*adj.*): I. *Well-chosen, superior in quality*: 1. *lectus*: Pl. c. words, l. verba, Cic.

2. *electus*: c. words, e. verba, Cic.: *the choicest men of the state*, *virū electissimū civitatis*, Cic.

3. *exquisitus* (*searched for with care*): c. viands, e. epulae, Plin., v. *EXQUISITE*, *FAR-FETCHED*.

4. *conquisitus* (*of things brought together*): *the tables were heaped with the choicest viands, mensæ conquistissimæ epis* extrusbarunt, Cic.: Quint.: v. *EXCELLENT*.

II. *Selecting with care*; Phr.: *he is very c. in his company*, *homines est paucorum hominum*, Ter.; Hor.: c. and *careful in the setting of his words*, in verbs *tenuis cantusque serendis*, Hor. A. P. 46: v. *CAREFUL*.

**choicely**: *exquisiti*: Quint.

**choiceiness**: v. *EXCELLENCE, SUPERIORITY*. Phr.: *remarkable for the c. of his words*, *\*proper verborum delectum insignis*: v. *CHOICE*.

**choir**: I. *A band of singers or dancers*: *chorū* (Greek term): Cic.: Virg. Plur.: *the place where the c. was trained*, *chorāgūm*, Vitr.: *the superintendent of a c.*, *chorágus*, Pl.

II. *A part of a church*: *apsis or absis*, idis, f.: Isld.

**choke**: A. *Trans.* I. *To stop respiration*: 1. *strangulo*, 1: *ed by a pear*, *piro strangulatus*, Suet.: Cels. Meton.: *ivy c. trees*, *bedera arboreos s.*, Plin.: *to c. crops*, *sata s.*, Quint. 2. *sufoeo*, 2: *too thick saliva c. him*, *enum crassior saliva s.*, Sen. Meton.: *to a vine*, i.e. *impede its growth*, *vitea s.*, Quint. II. *To block up, obstruct*: q. v.

B. *Intrans.* expr. by the passive forms of the above verbs.

**choler**: I. *Eile*, q. v. II. *Anger*; *stomachus*, ira: v. *ANGER*.

**choleric**: *irācūdus*, *cérēbrōsus*: Cic.: Hor.: v. *PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE*.

**choose**: A. *Trans.* I. *To select*: 1. *lēgo*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3: *to c. juriyem, judices l.*, Cic.: *to c. men for war*, *virō ad bellā l.*, Ov. But the coms. are more frequent.

2. *dēligo*, *3: to c. a place for a camp*, *locum cistris d.*, Caes.: *to c. a shaver of one's military authority*, *socium sibi imperi d.*, Liv.

3. *éligo*; *(laying stress on the selection from amongst others)*: *of evils to c. the least*, *ex malis minimum e.*, Cic.: *I chose you two as my chief friends*, *vos duos elegi quos præcipue colerem*, Cic.

4. *opto*, 1 (esp. in poets): *to c. leaders*, *duces op.*, Virg.: *to c. a spot for a kingdom*, *op. locum regno*, Virg.: *let him c. which of the two he prefers*, *optet utrum malit.*, Cic.

5. *cáplo*, *cáppli*, *captum*, 3 (only when the context fixes the sense): *I c. you as my patron*, *te mihi patrion capio*, Ter.: v. *TO TAKE*.

II. *To select for an office* *lēgo*, *deligo*, *éligo*; *creo*, *copto*, etc.: v. *TO ELECT, APPOINT*.

B. *Intrans.* *to be* (more) *willing* (q. v.): *malo*; v. *TO PREFER*.

**chop** (*v.*): I. *Trans.* *of cutting*: dōlo; *dolabra s. ascia caedo*: v. *TO HEW*.

II. *Intrans.* *of the wind*: *\*repente se vertere* *convertere*: v. *TO VEER*, *BOUND*.

III. *Obsol.* *to buy*, *CHAFFER*: q. v.

— *in pieces* or *up*: *minute, minuti-*

*and foll. art.*

**off**: I. *dētrunco*, 1: *esp. of the head*, d. *caput*, Ov.: *to c. off the wing of a queen bee*, *regi apum aliam d.*, Plin.

2. *dēdolo*, 1: *to c. up small, assu-*

*latim d.*, Pl.: v. *TO HEW*.

3. *absido*, *prædictio* (*to cut off the extremity*): v. *TO CUT OFF*.

**chop** (*subs.*): I. *e. a piece of meat*:

1. *öffella*: Mart. 2. *öffa*: *a pork*

c. *pora* *porcina*, Paul ap. Fest.

**chop-house**: *pōpīna* (*cook-shop*)

*campóna* (*inn*).

**chopper**: (*a butcher's implement*):

*dolabra*: Dīg.

**choral**: *\*sympnōliacūs*: c. *arts*, *artes*, Arnob.

(Or expr. by *chori*, *ad chorū pertinens*, etc. v. *CHOIR*).

**chord**: I. *A string (musical)*: *chorda*, *nervus*: in pl. *fidēs*, *ium*: v. *STRING*.

II. *Mus. t. t.*: *certain tones combined according to the laws of harmony*: *consónantia* (?): v. *HARMONY*.

III. *In geometry*: *básis*, ls., f.: *the c. of an arc*, b. *arcus*, Col.

**christarer**: I. *symphnōficus ho-*

*mo or servus*: cf. Cic. Mil. 21, 55.

2. *unus e caenitum choro*: *caenitum*

*choro ascriptus*, etc. v. *choro*.

**chorographer**: *chörōgrāphus*: Vitr.

**chorography**: *chörōgrāphiā*: Vitr.

**choroid** (*adj.*): *\*chorōdēs*: *the c. membrane*, *membrana c. M. L.*

**chorous**: I. *A band of singers or*

*dancers*: *chorū* (Greek term): Cic.:

Virg. Plur.: *the place where the c. was*

*trained*, *chorāgūm*, Vitr.: *the superin-*

*intendent of a c.*, *chorágus*, Pl.

II. *A piece of choral music*: *symphonia*, *con-*

*centus*: v. *CONCERT*, *HARMONY*. Phr.: *to join in c.*, *concin*, 3: v. *TO SING TOGETHER*.

**enough**: \**corvus garrulus*: Linn.

**Christ**: *Christus*: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

**christen**: v. *TO BAPTIZE*.

**Christendom**: *orbis terrarum Christian-*

*um*; *uncti Christiani*, etc.

**christian**: I. *As adj.*: *Christiā-*

*nus*: *C. sacrament*, *C. sacramentum*,

*Tert.*: *the C. religion*, *religio C.*, *Tert.*

Phr.: *the C. church*, *Christi ecclesia*, *Tert.*: *a. C. name*, *\*prænōmen*, or *nōmen* in *baptismo* *inditum*.

II. *As subst.*: *Christiānus*: Tac.: Plin.

**christianity**: I. *Christiāna reli-*

*gio*: Tert.

2. *Chris. iana disciplina*: Tert.

3. *Christianismus*: Tert.

Phr.: *to profess C. christianizare*, Tert.

(but better expr. by *fides Christianam* or *Christi profiteri*, sequi).

**christianize**: ex ethnici Christanos facere, Tert.

**christianly**: *Christiāne*: Aug.

**Christmas**: \*festum nativitatis

Christi; *sacrum Christi natum anniversarium*; *sollēmnia Christi natūlita* (from Kr.) Phr.: *to keep C.*, *festum nativitatis* Chr. celeb̄are. *a. iuvē C.*, *vere festi dies apud sollēmnia Chr. nat.*: C-eve, *dies proximus ante festum*, etc.

**Christmas-day**: \**Christi dies natalis*.

**Christmas-carol**: \**canticlem de die* Christi natali.

**Christ's-thorn** (a plant): (?) *pällū-*

*rus*; Virg.

**chromatic** (musical *t. t.*): *chrōmā-*

*ticus*: Vitr. Phr.: *the c. scale*, *chrōma*, atis, n.: Vitr.: *the science of c.s.*, *chrōmatice*: Vitr.

**chrome**: *chrōmūm*: M. L.

**chronic**: *chrōnīcūs*: c. *diseases*, c.

*morbi*, Coel. Aur. (the title of a *work on them*).

The same notion may be less

exactly and technically expr. by *longus*, *diuturnus*, *tardus*, v. *PROTRACTED*,

*SLOW*. Phr.: *he is suffering from a c.*

*weakness*, *\*ex solita pecuniae ino-*

*mihi laborat* v. *WANTED*.

**chronicle** (*subs.*): esp. in pl.: *chrō-*

nici libri: Gell.; also, chrōnīca, orum: Plin.: v. also ANNALS.

**chronicle** (v.): \*ordine temporum servato referre; in annales referre: v. TO RELATE, RECORD.

**chronicler**: 1. annālūm scriptor.  
2. chrōnēgrāphus: Sidon.

**chronologer, chronologist**: tem-  
porum rationis pēritus or studiōsus.

**chronological**: Phr.: to see every-  
thing at a glance arranged in a c. order,  
explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in  
conspicuū omnia videre, Cie. Brut. 4, 15:  
preserving c. order, conservatis nota-  
tisque temporibus, Cie.; servato temporis  
ordine, Plin. Ep.: by a c. error, chronolo-  
rum errore, Plin.: to depart from c.  
order, perturbare aetatum (temporum)  
ordinem, Cie.

**chronologically**: i. e. in chromo-  
logical order: v. preceding art.

**chronology**: 1. aetatum (tempo-  
rum) ordo; rerum gestarum et memoriae  
veteris ordo, Cie. 2. ratio temporum:  
c. refutes Plin., Plinum arguit r. tempo-  
rum, Suet. Cal. 8. Phr.: a refor-  
mation c., emendatio temporum, Scalig.  
(Comp. CHRONOLOGICAL).

**chronometer**: \*chrōnōmetrum: M. L.  
**chrysalis**: chrysālis idis, f.: Plin.  
**chrysobéryl**: chrysobérylus: Plin.  
**chrysocolla**: chrysocolla: Plin.  
**chrysolite**: chrysōlithus, i. m. and  
f.: Plin.

**chrysoprase**: chrysoprasus: Plin.  
**club**: \*Leuciscus cephalus: Fleming.  
**chubby**: habitus, pinguis: v. PLUMP,  
STOUT. Phr.: Cupid's c. cheek, Cu-  
pidinis buccula, Apul.

**chuck**; v. CLOCK.

**chuckle** (v.): pressa voce et quasi  
singultus cachinnare (?): v. TO LAUGH.

**chump**: stipes, itis, m.: v. STUMP.

**church**: 1. The whole body of  
Christians, or some particular subdivi-  
sion of them, especially in reference to  
their belief and discipline: also, the  
recognized authorities in the church:  
ecclēsia: the c. of Christ, ec. Christi.  
Cypr.: the unity of the Catholic c.  
catholicae e. unitas, Cypr.: the true  
and only baptisma of the c., verum et  
unicum ecclesiae baptisma, Cypr.: he  
who has not been ordained in the c.,  
can in no wise have or hold u. c. (as its  
pastor), habere aut temere ecclesiam  
nullo modo potest, qui ordinatus in ec-  
clesia non est, Cypr. 2. The building:  
1. ecclēsia (but not in the earliest  
period): Amm.: Cypr. 2. bāsīla  
(esp. of larger c.): Sulp. Sev. (The  
terms templum, aedes, sacellum are also  
used of places of Christian worship: v.  
TEMPLE, CHAPEL.)

**church**: (adj.): ecclēsiasticus: v.  
ECCLESIASTICAL.

**church-rates**: \*vectigal aedis sacrae  
conservandae causa impositum.

**church-wardens**: \*duumvirī rebus  
paroeciae ecclēsiasticis curandis.

**church-yard** (the space around a  
church): ārēs: Tert.: v. CEMETERY.

**churl**: homo inhūmānus: Ter.: Cie.:  
v. BOOR; and fol. art.

**churlish**: 1. inhūmānus: old men  
neither ill-tempered nor c., nec difficiles,  
nec in senes, Cie.: Ter. 2. importū-  
nūs: a c. and disagreeable wife, uxor  
im, atque incommoda, Pl.: a c. old  
man, senex im., Ter. (Inhumanus im-  
plies absence of kindly feeling; impor-  
tūnus positive churlishness.) 3.  
agrestis, e: v. BOORISH.

**churlishly**: 1. inhūmāniter: Cie.:  
v. UNCOUREOUSLY. 2. illiberaliter:  
v. UNGENEROUSLY. 3. Importūnē:  
usu: =improperly, unseasonably: q. v.

**churlishness**: 1. inhūmānitas:  
Cie. 2. importūnitas: Cie. (For the  
distinction, cf. churlish.) The two are  
combined by Cie.: \*importūnitas autem  
atque inhūmānitas omni aetati molestā  
est," de Sen. 3.) 3. mores inhūmāni,  
difficiles, illiberales, etc.: v. CHURLISH.

**churn** (suba.): vas ad butyrum fac-  
iendum; cf. Plin. N. H. 28, 9, 35;  
where a description of a kind of churn  
is given.

**churn** (v.): butyrum lacte jactando  
s. agitando facere: cf. Plin. ut supr.  
**chyle**: \*chylus: M. L.

**chyme**: chymus: Seren. Sam. (al.  
chylus).

**cicatrix**: cicātrix: v. SCAR.

**cicatrize**: I. Trans.: Phr.: a  
medicinal application which c.s, medica-  
mentum cicatricem inducens, Cels.: the  
wound is c.d., vulnera cicatrix inducitur,  
Cels.: to c. a wound, plaga ad cicatricem  
perducere, Cels. II. Intrans.: Phr.:  
the wound is beginning to c., ad  
cicatricem vulnus intendit, Cels.: the  
wound c.s, ad cicatricem plaga per-  
venit, Cels.

**cicerone**: dux: v. GUIDE.

**cider**: hýdrōmēlum: Isid.: vinum  
ex malis factum Col.

**cimetar**: acīmācēs, is, m.: Hor.:  
Curt.

**cincture**: cinctus, ūs: v. BELT,  
GIRDLE.

**cinder**: cīnis, fāvilla, carbo: v.  
ASHES, CHARCOAL.

**cinnabar**: minūm: Prop.: Plin.  
Phr.: a.c. mine, miniarium metallum;  
miniarium; or minilaria, Plin.

**cinnamon**: cinnāmōnum or cīna-  
num: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: c.-ointment,  
unguentum cinnamoniūm, Plin.

**cinquefoil**: 1. pentāpētes, is, n.:  
Plin. 2. quinquēfolium: Cels.: Plin.

**cipher**: 1. The arithmetical sign  
of nonentity: \*nota arithmeticæ omnem  
numerum abesse significans. F. g.:  
numerus: we are c.s, and born to con-  
sume what others produce, nos numerus  
sumus, et fruges consumere natu, Hor.:  
mère c.s, homines nihil. Pl.: Varr.

II. A secret manner of writing:

1. nōta: to write in c., per notas  
scribere, Suet. (or simply, notare, Quint.:  
Suet.). 2. scribendi lātēbra: Gell.

3. scriptum furtivum: Gell.

**circle** (subs.): 1. A geometrical  
figure, or what is arranged in such a  
figure: 1. circulus: the outer c. of  
the walls, c. muri exterior, Liv.: the  
stars complete their c.s and orbits, stellae  
c. suos orbēsque conficiunt, Cie.: the  
arctic c., c. septentrionalis, Varr.: Sen.

2. orbis, is, m.: (the most us. word  
to denote anything round): to twirl a  
string in a c., fundū in orbem torquere,  
Cic.: to ride in a c., equitare in orbem,  
Ov.: the c. of a wheel, o. rotæ, Ov.: the  
soldiers arranged themselves in a c.,

milites in orbem constituerunt, Caes.  
Dimin.: orbī-ūlus, a small c.; esp. of  
wheels: Cato: Plin. 3. gýrus (esp. of  
the wheeling, circular movements made  
by animals: v. TO WHEEL ROUND): bees  
perform c.s in their flight, apes volatu-  
gyros edunt, Plin.: so, cyros trahere,  
Virg.: g. ducre, Ov. Fig.: v. com-  
pass. Phr.: the common people stand-  
ing in a c., vulgi stante corona, Ov.: he  
drew a c. round him as he stood, with a  
stick, virgula stantem circumscriptis,  
Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23 (but of course an exact  
circle is not meant): to describe a c.,  
circumscriptio circuitu describere, Vitr.:  
ducere rotundam circumscriptio, Vitr.

II. Compass, circuit (q. v.): III.

A group of persons: 1. circulus: v.  
GROUP. 2. cōrōna: Cie.: Liv.: Ov.

Phr.: in the family c., domi; una cum  
suis: v. AT HOME: I find my only plea-  
sure in the family c., privata modo et  
domestica nos delectant, Cic. Att. 4, 16,  
6: to have a wide c. of friends, in

magna celebitate amicorum vivere,  
versari, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1. IV. In

argument: Phr.: to argue in a c.,  
\*quasi gyro quadam in argumentando  
ut; vitio quadam argumentandi quae  
sumpta sunt pro arguments adhibere:

(not eodem revolvi, as given by Kraft,  
etc., which means to come or amount to  
the same thing)

**circle** (v.): v. TO ENCIRCLE.

**circlet**: circulus (parvus): v. CIRCLE.

**circuit**: 1. Movement round: 1.  
circūtus, ūs: a long c., longus c., Virg.:  
to march an army by a c. of 40 miles,

millium XL circuitu exercitum ducre,  
Cae. (v. CIRCUITS). 2. circulus

(sometimes in combination with orbis):  
the stars perform their c.s with won-  
derful swiftness, stellae c. suos orbēsque  
conficiunt mirabilē celerritate, Cie.: v.  
CIRCLE. Phr.: to make a c., circumire  
(with acc.), circumāgi, obire: v. TO  
GO ROUND; TRAVERSE. II. The pe-  
riodic journey of judges etc.: Phr.:  
to go on c., ad conventus agendos cir-  
cumire, based on Caes.: Cie.: v. ASSIZES;  
or perhaps, \*juri dicundo conventus  
obire.

**circuits**: flexuōs: a c. passage,  
iter v., Cie.: Val. Max. More usu, expr.  
by a prep. in composition: as, to seek  
glory by a c. course, circuitu gloriā  
petere, Curt. (cf. CIRCUIT, I.): to take a  
c. route, circumagi, Hor.: to make one's  
way out by c. paths, per anfractus egredi,  
Petr.: a c. mode of expression, circuitio,  
ambigēs: Ter.: Cie.: v. CIRCUMLO-  
CUTION.

**circular** (adj.): rōtundus: v. ROUND.  
More precisely, rotundus at circino circu-  
mactus (circunductus), cf. Caes. B. G.  
1, 38. (Circularis is not found in any  
good author) Phr.: a c. figure or  
course, orbis (v. CIRCLE): c. leaves, folia  
circinatae rotunditatis, Plin. (but the  
adj. is rare).

**circular** (subs.): literae circum (op-  
pida, cives, etc.) missae, dimissae: cf.  
Suet. Ner. 47.

**circulary**: 1. in orbem (with  
ferri, agi, etc.); cf. CIRCLE. 2. cir-  
culatūm: Coel. Aur. 3. orbiculatūm:  
Plin.

**circulate**: I. Intrans.: Phr.: the blood c.s through the veins into every  
part of the body, sanguis per venas in  
omne corpus diffunditur, Cie.: the sap  
c.s through the branches, cibus per ramos  
diffunditur, Lucr. Fig.: unfavourable  
rumors c.d., graves rumores sparsi sunt,  
Cie.: Virg.: heat c.s through silver, per-  
manat calor argentum, Lucr. II. Trans.: to spread; esp. of reports:  
spargere in vulgo, Virg.; palam facere: v. TO PUBLISH.

**circulation**: Phr.: the c. of the  
blood c.s through the veins, \*sanguinis circulatio, M. L.: to be in  
the c. (of books), in manibus esse, Hor.: to go out of c., obsēscere: v.  
OBSCURE (to become).

**circumcise**: 1. (genitālla) cir-  
cumcidē, cīdū, sum, i.: Tac. 2. cir-  
cumcēdo, sectum, i.: Suet.

**circumcised** (part. adj.): 1. cir-  
cumcisus: Vulg. 2. curtus: the c.  
Jesus, c. Judaea, Hor. 3. rēcūtūs:  
Mart.: Petr. 4. verpus (as subs.; a  
c. person): Juv. (The last three words  
used scornfully.)

**circumcision**: circumcisio: Lact.

**circumference**: I. In strict geom.  
sense: périphēlia (Gr. περιφέρεια): Ca-  
pell. (In purer Lat. extrema circum-  
scriptio; extrema circinatiois linea: cf.  
Vitr. 9, 8: linea circumcurrentes quae  
orbem efficit, Quint.) II. In looser  
sense: the outline of a rounded figure:

1. ambitus, ūs: the c. of a shield,  
am. parmae, Plin.: the c. of a lake, am-  
acus, Suet. 2. circuitu: a c. of  
three cubits each, c. teritorum cubitorum,  
Vitr.

**circumflex** (accent): 1. circumflexus.  
the c. water, c. humor, Ov.: the c. sea,  
c. mare, Plin. 2. circumfusus (lit.  
poured or pouring itself round): Ov.

**circumjacent**: circumjācēns: fac.  
(or perh. better, quod circa, circum est:  
v. AROUND).

**circumlocution**: 1. circumlo-  
cūto: Quint.: Gell. 2. périphēria:  
the c. (of the sea, land, etc.); ūs: (with  
some defining word): to express a thing  
by c. per am. verborum rem mutare,  
Suet.: Liv. 4. circuitus, ūs (like  
ambitus, with some defining word): to  
express anything by c., per circuitus  
loqui aliquid, Mart.: c.s. circuitus verb-

**rum**, Cic. 5, ambages, is, f., (*in sing. only abl.*; pl. complete; esp. used of the dark, ambiguous phrase employed by oracles: v. AMBIGUITY); Virg. Liv. Phr.: very many things are without names, so that they must be expressed either by figures or by c., res plurimae carent appellatioibus, ut eas necesse sit transire aut circumire, Quint.

**circumnavigat**: circumvénor, vec-tus, f.; v. TO SAIL ROUND.

**circumnavigat**: périfus (Gr. περιπλούς): Plin.

**circumnavigator**: qui orbem ter-ram navi circumvectus est.

**circumpolar**: quod circa polos est:

v. AROUND.

**circumscribe**: 1. finio, termino;

v. TO BOUND, LIMIT.

2. circumscribo, psi, ptini, 3 (*also, to define precisely*: q. v.): the orator does not c. or bound his privilege by any limits, (orator) mulier terminis c. aut definit jus sum, Cic.: to c. a person's influence (by thwarting him), c. aliquem, Caes.

3. immuno, iū, iūmū, iū: the power of the commons was c.d., plebis opes immunitae, Sall.: v. TO DIMINISH.

4. (*in pass. sense*, to be c.d.) consisto, stiti, stitum, 3: if the

endless labour of the forum were c.d. as well by the decline of life as by the cur-

riculum of honour, si infinitus torne-

sium rerum labor, decursu honorum, etiam actatis fluxu constitisset, Cic.

Phr.: to c. the perturbations of the

mind, perturbationes animi contrahere

et in angustum deducere, adducere, Cic.: to be c.d. within a narrow compass, in

exiguum gyrum compulsum esse, Cic.: to c. oneself, sibi cancellos circu-

dare, Cic.

**circumscribed** (adj.): angustus, ex-

iguus: v. NARROW, LIMITED.

**circumspect**: circumspectus (not

so used in Cic.): at one time c. and

sagacious, at another inconsiderate and

rash, modo c. et sagax, modo inconsu-

itus et praeceps, Suet. Phr.: to be

very c., diligentem circumspicere, Cic.: v. CAREFUL.

**circumspection**: circumspectio:

Cic. Phr.: to use or practise c., dilig-

enter, omnia, circumspicere, Cic.: v.

CAUTION, PRUDENCE.

**circumspectly**: circumspecte:

Quint.: Gel. v. CAUTIOUSLY.

**circumstance**: 1. rēs, ei, f.: by

all which c.s the cavalry were panic-

struck, quibus omnibus r. equites per-

moti sunt, Caes.: to control c.s, sibi re-

subjugere, Hor.: according to c.s, pro-

re, Sall.: under the c.s (as matters are),

pro re nata, Cic. Att. 7, 14: also, e re nata,

Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8. Esp. in pl., a state, com-

dition: easy c.s, res secundae, Hor. Cic.

(But it is often sufficient in place of res to use the neuter gender of an adj.: as,

adverse, prosperous c.s, adversa, tempora;

v. ADVERSITY, PROSPERITY.) 2. tempus,

ōis, n. (c.s collectively): to yield to c.s,

that is, to submit to necessity, tempor-e-

cere, id est, necessitatibus parere, Cic.:

according to c.s, pro tempore, Caes.:

Sall.: Virg.; ad tempus, Cic.: who

knows what the c.s of the commonwealth are likely to be? tempora reipublicae

quaalia futura sint, quis scit? Cic. Phr.:

persons in straitened c.s, quibus obsta-

tes angusta domi, Juv. (for which Cic.

has angustiae rei familiaris): to be

brought into the most embarrassing c.s,

in summas angustias adduc, Cic.: Caes.:

v. STATE, CONDITION.

**circumstanced**: v. SITUATED.

**circumstantial**: Phr.: to give a

c. account of a thing, de aliqua re sub-

tiliter (scribile), Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.

(the adj. subtilis refers rather to style;

as, distinct, precise): a c. account, \*nar-

ratio subtiliter atque accurate rebus

omnibus scripta s. facta: to rest on c.

evidence, conjecturā contineri, Cic.: c.

evidence, perh. \*indica que ex veri-

similitudine pendent; quorum vis non

testimoniū fide sed rerum veri similitudine

consistit; rerum quae in unum locum

convenire atque inter se congrue-

videntur: cf. Cic. R. Am. 22, 62.

circumstantially: subtiliter: Cic.: v. preced. art.

**circumvallate**: circumvallo; vallo

(fossaque) cingo, etc.: v. foll. art.

**circumvallation**: \*circumvallatio:

Caes.: in pl. of lines of: Act. Bell.

Hisp.: Mostly in phr., to form lines of

c. about a town, oppidum vallo fossaque

cingere, circumdare, circumvenire, Cic.;

vallo castellisque circumvenire, Caes.;

circumvallare, Caes.: Liv. (N.B. Not

corona aggredi or oppugnare; which

signifies simply to attack on all sides;

cf. Liv. 37, 5, fin., where corona and

opribus are contrasted.)

**circumvent**: 1. circumvénio, 4

(i.e. to thwut on every hand, to over-

reach): Cic.: Sall.

2. circumscrivo, psu, ptini, 3 (esp. of fraudulent use of the law): Cic.: v. TO CHEAT.

3. circumeo or circuo, 4*iv* and 4*ii*, Itum, 4 (less freq.): Ter.: Mart.

**circumvention**: circumscriptio,

frans, dolus: v. FRAUD, DECPTION.

**circus**: circus: Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

Adj. appertaining to the c., circensis:

used by Juv. in pl. as subjs.: the games

of the c., circenses (sc. Iudi).

**cistern**: 1. cisterna: Varr.: Plin.

2. lacs, ūs: Liv.: Hor.:

piscina: wooden c.s, p. ligneae, Plin.

(Cisternae were property for domestic

use; piscinae and lacus for cattle; cf.

Varr. R. R. 1, 11, fin. and Col. 1, 5, init.).

4. castellum: a public c. or

reservoir: q. v.

**citadel**: arx, arcis, f.: a c. within

the walls, arx intra moenia, Liv.: the c.

and Capitol, arx et Capitolium, Cic.: Hor.: v. FORTRESS.

**citation**: 1. A summons: q. v.

II. A quotation: q. v.

**cite**: I. Legal: citu, vōco; ēvōco:

v. TO SUMMON. II. To quote (q. v.):

laudo, prófero, etc.

**either**: cithara: Virg.: Hor.: a

player on the c., citharista (male), Cic.:

citharista (female), Ter.

**citizen**: 1. civis, is, c.: no one can

be a c. of two states, durum civitatum c.

esse nemo potest, Cic.: neither a c.

nor a stranger, neque c. neque peregrinus, Cic.: the rights of c.s, civium iura, Cic.: all your fellow-c.s far you,

to meet omnes c. tui, Cic.: Hor.

2. urbānus (as contrasted with

rusticus, countryman): idle c.s, otiosi

urban. Liv.: Pl.

Phr.: a conspiracy of c.s, civilis conjuratio, Cic.: a victory over c.s, civilis victoria, Sall.: the plunder

of c.s, civilis praeda, Tac.: a c. dress,

vestitus civilis, Suet.: a c. of the world,

cosmicos, Mart.

**citizenship**: civitas: to bestow c.

upon any one, aliquem civitate donare, Cic.:

civitate aliqui dare, impetrari, Cic.:

to obtain the c. of Rome, c. Romani-

anam assequi, Tac.: to lose c., c. amitti-

re or perdere, Cic.: to admit a man to the right of c., aliquem in civitatem recipere, Cic.: to deprive of c., aliqui c. admire, Cic.: to obtain the c. fraudu-

lente, c. furari, Cic.

**citrate**: citras, ūls, n.: M. L.

**citron** (fruit): 1. citréum: Plin.

2. mēdicum málum: Plin.

**citron-tree**: citrus, i.f.: Plin.

**citrus** (an African tree): citrus, i.

f.: Plin.: c. wood, citrum, Plin.: a table of c. wood, mensa citrea, Cic.

**city** (subs.): urbs, urbis, f.: the c. of

Rome, Roma urbs, Cic.: collections of

dwellings which we call c.s, domitilia

conjuncta quas urbes dicimus, Cic.: the

most beautiful c. of all Gaul, pulcherrima

totius Galliae urbs, Caes.: the founder

of a c., conditor urbis, Ov.

N.B. Not civitas except in later authors.

cf. Gel. 18, 7: civitatem et pro loco

et pro oppido dici: "or when the inhab-

itants (cives) are meant: as, the sad

and astonished c., amittita et moesta c.,

Suet.; Tac.: v. also TOWN. Phr.: the

freedom of a c., civitas: v. CITIZENSHIP.

**city** (adj.): 1. urbānus: c. tribes,

ur. tribus, Cic.: c. affairs, res ur., Caes.:

c. luxuri, ur. luxus, Tac.

2. urbicus: c. traders, ur. negotiatores, Suet.: c.

affairs, res ur., Suet. (Urbicus differs from urbanus in having a purely local reference; whereas urbanus is esp. used of the manners of the city.)

**civet**: zibethum: M. L.

**civet-cat**: (?) viverra, Plin.; \*viverra

zibetha, Linn.

**civic**: 1. civilis, e: v. CIVIL.

2. civetus (chiefly poet.): c. rights,

c. jura, Hor.: a c. crown, c. corona, Cic.

**civil**: I. Relating to citizens (as

contrasted either with strangers or with

soldiers): 1. civilis, e: a c. var. c.

bellum, Cic.: c. discord, c. discordia, Sall.: c. rights, jus c., Cic.: c. law, c.

lex, Cic.: the c. day, dies c., Plin.

2. civicus (poet.): c. convulsions, motus c.,

Hor.: c. wars, c. bella, Ov.

Phr.: military and c. offices, imperia et magistratus, Cic.: a c. war, bellum intimum ad domesticum, Cic.: c. death, capitio diminutio maxima, Cic.: the c. list, "principis sumptus domestici". II.

Of manners: v. POLITE, COURTEOUS.

**civilian**: I. One skilled in civil

law; 1. iūris or iure pétius: Cato

was a very learned c., Cato juris ci-

vilis peritissemus erat, Cic. 2. juris

consultus: Cic. II. A non-military

person: 1. togatus (in the toga, which

was the dress of peace): to decree a thanksgiving in honour of a c., aliqui

togatio supplicationem decernere, Cic.: also used as subs.: Cic. 2. paganus (only in later Latin): soldiers and c.,

militiae et pagani, Plin.: Tac.: Juv.

**civility**: v. POLITENESS, ATTENTION.

**civilization**: cultus, ūs: the Belgæ

are the most remote from the c. and

refinement of the province, Belgæ a cultu

atque humanitate provinciae longissime

absunt, Caes.: to bring men from a

state of barbarism to one of c., homines

a feria agrestis vita ad humanum c.

civilisunque deducere, Cic.

**civilize**: 1. excolé, cōfūl, cultum,

3: from a rude and barbarous state of

existence we have been c.d. and syner-

ted into refinement, ex agresti umbranice

vita exulti ad humanita em et mitigati

sunus, Cic.: a c.d. life, exulta vita, Cic.

2. expolió, 4: Cic.: Geil.: v. TO POLISH.

3. émollio, 4: Ov.: Tac.: v. TO SOFTEN.

Phr.: he ed the minds of war, which by the pursuit of war had become savage and wild, ad humanitatem atque mansuetitudinem revocavit

animos hominum studiis belandi iam

immanes ac terros, Cic. (cf. preced. art.).

**civilly**: v. POLITELY. Phr.: to de-

cline c., belle negare, Q. Cic.

**clad** = **clothed**: v. TO CLOTHE.

**claim** (v.): 1. exigo, équi, actum,

3: I will wait for what you promise,

and will not c. it except at your conve-

nience, et expectabo ea quae polliceris,

neque exigam nisi tu commido, Cic.

2. postulo, 1: to c. one's right, jus

sum p., Ter.: Caes. Cic. 3. répito,

ivi, itum, 3: (to be back); of what is due:

to c. one's property, bona sua r., Cic.:

to c. thanks for favour, pro beneficio gratiam r., Liv.

4. réposu, 3 (= repeto): to c. any one for puni-

ment, aliquem ad poenas r., Virg.

5. vindico, 1 (esp. in legal sense): to c.

one's betrothed as a free person, sponsam

in libertate v., Liv.: Geil.: the Chiāns

c. Homer as their countryman, Homerus

Chiānum v.: Cic.: to c. a part of the

victory for oneself, victoriae partem ad

se v., Liv.

6. assēro, scrū, tertum, 3 (c. for oneself): c. not our praises for

yourself, ne laudes asserre nostras, Ov.:

he ed for himself the cognomen of for-

tunate, felicitis sibi cognomen asseruit,

Plin.: the client c.d. the virgin as a

slave, cliens virginem in servitum as-

seruit, Liv.: v. TO DEMAND; ASSEME.

7. interprétor, 1 (rare): to c. a

victory, i.e. lay c. to it, victoriā ut

sum int., Vell.

**claim** (subs.): 1. postulatio: a

fair and honourable c., b. aqua et

honesta, Cic. Phr.: to prefer a fair c.,

acquum postulare, Ter.

2. vindictae, c. luxuri, c. virginea in seruitum as-

seruit, Liv.: v. TO DEMAND; ASSEME.

v. alienos fundos petere, Cic.: Liv. 3, concursus, ūs (a joint or counter c.): Cels. Dig. Pbr.: to comply with all the c.s of friendship, amicitiam tuerit, Cic.: to make a counter c. against any one, aliqui concurrere, Ulp.: on the one hand the public safety makes a c., on the other, the king's, concurrit illinc publica hinc regis salus, Sen.: v. DEMAND

**claimant, claimer:** 1. assertor (in sense of assero: v. TO CLAIM, 6). the c. of the girl (as his slave), as puelae, Liv. 2. pétitor: Cic.: v. SUITOR, clamber: v. TO CLIMB.

**clamminess:** lentitudo: Plin. **clammy:** 1. lentus: glue more than birdlime and pitch, glutin diverso et pice lentius, Virg. 2. viscidus: Theod. Prisc.: v. GLUTINOUS.

**clamorous:** clamōsē: Quint. 1. JuV. Phr.: c. aplause, clamores: v. ACCLAMATION, NOISY.

**clamorous:** clamōsē: Quint. **clamour (subs.):** strēpitūs, clamor: v. NOISE, SHOUT.

**clamour (v.):** esp. in phr. to clamour for a flagito, I: they c.d. for corn of me, me frumentum flagitabant, Cic.: to c. for an encore, magnis theatri clamoribus aliquid reponi I, Plin. v. TO DEMAND; SHOUT.

**clamp (subs.):** 1. cālēna: Cato. Vitr. 2. confibula, Cato. 3. uncus: Hor.

**clamp (v.):** \*catena vel confibula defigere, constringere.

**clan:** gens, gentis, f. (prob. the nearest word). v. FAMILY, RACE.

**clandestine:** 1. clandestinus: a c. marriage, c. nuptiae, Pl. c. plans, c. consilia, Caes.: Cic. 2. furvitus: c. lovers, f. viri, Ov. 3. supertelitus: c. love: s. amor, Pl. v. SECRET.

**clandestinely:** clam, furtim: v. SECRETLY, BY STEALTH.

**clang (v.):** 1. clango, 3: the trumpet's c. the dreadful signals, horrida c. signa tubae, Stat. 2. strēpo, ūi, Itum, 2: Hor.: Virg.

**clang (subs.):** clangor: arises the shouting of men and the c. of trumpets, exortior clamorque virum c. que tubarum, Virg. Liv.: v. DUN, NOISE.

**clank (subs.):** strēpitūs: ūs: the c. of wheels, s. rotarum, Caes.: v. DIN.

**clank (v.):** crēpo, ūi, Itum, I: the cymbal c.s, sistrum crepat, Ov.: as soon as the chain c.s, the friend will depart, quoniam primum creperunt catena, amicus discedit, Sen.

**clannish:** (c.) genti suee nimium deditus.

**clanship:** gentilitas: Cic.: Plin.: v. CLAN.

**clansman:** gentilis, is, m.: Cic.: Liv.

**clap (v.):** obsol. except of clapping the hands: 1. plaudo, si, sum, 3 (both trans. and intr.): to tire the hands with c.ing, manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic. (of applause): Hor. 2. complido, sl, sum, 3: to c. the hands together, manus c., Quint.: Petr.: v. also to APPLAUSED. 3. collido, si, sum, 1: with manus: Quint. (For such phrases as, to clap a man in prison [alliquem in vincula conjiceret], to clap irons on a man [manicas, compedes alicui impingere], v. TO CAST; FASTEN, etc.)

**clap, clapping:** 1. Of the hands: plausus, ūs: palma brought in contact with palm produces a c., palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen.: v. FLAPPING; APPLAUSE. 2. Of thunder: frigor, ūris, m.: coelestis f., Quint.: a loud c. of thund'r, gravis f., Ov. (In other senses the word has now become obsolete or vulgar. v. BLOW, STROKE.)

**clapper:** 1. A person who claps: plausor: Hor.: Suet. 2. The striking part of a bell: 1. lingua (?lingula s. lingula): pseudo-Lact. aenigm. 79. 2. malleus: i.e. hammer: M. L.

**clap-trap:** verbis ad summam cavem spectanta, Sen. Tr. 11, 6.

**clarer:** \*vīnum Burgundense.

**clarification:** déclaratio: M. L.

**clarify:** 1. dēlquo, 1: Varr.:

Cels. 2. liquo, ū: Hor.: Plin.: v. TO FILTER.

**clarion:** ūtus: Hor.: Ov.: a c. player, litens, ūnis, m.: Cato: Stat.

**clarinet:** (?) tibia: Cic.: Virg.: v. FLUTE.

**clary (a plant):** horminum: Plin.

**clash (v.):** 1. To make a noise by striking: 1. concrépo, ūi, Itum, 1: at the first onset the arms c.d., primo concursu concrepere arma, Liv. 2. crēpto, I. the arms c., arma c., Tib.

II. To be opposed to or inconsistent with: 1. collidit, ūsus, ū: the laws c., leges colliduntur, Quint. 2. configo, fixi, flictum, ū: the various laws c., diversae leges c., Quint. 3. repugno, ū: most persons do not see how these things c., haec inter se quam r., plerique non vident, Cic. 4. pugno: v. TO OPPOSE, BE INCONSISTENT.

**clash (subs.):** 1. Noise produced by collision: 1. crēpitūs, ū: the c. of arms, c. armorum, Liv. 2. sōnitus, ū: Virg. (of the arms in the wooden horse): v. SOUND, NOISE.

Phr.: the harsh cing together of words, asper verborum concursus (conuersio), Cic.: v. COLLISION.

II. Discrepancy: q. v.

**clasp (subs.):** 1. For fastening: ūtula: Liv.: Virg. II. An embrace: amplexus: v. EMBRACE.

**clasp (v.):** 1. To fasten with a clasp: 1. fibilo, ū: Col. (who however uses the word fig.): 2. fibula connecto, annecto, subnecto: v. TO FASTEN.

II. To grasp firmly, to embrace: 1. complector, ūsus, ū: c. any one's right hand, dextram aliquis c., Virg.; the vīna with its tendīns, as with hands, c. whatever it meets, vitis clavicularis suis, quasi manibus quicquid est nacta c., Cic. 2. amplector, ū: q. complector: v. TO EMBRACE.

3. prehendō, comprehendō: v. TO GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF.

Phr.: with the hands c.d. together, digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, Plin. 28, 6, 17: ūtis; digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299: (but for the most part digits or manibus inter se junctis would be precise enough).

**clasper (of a vine):** clāvīcula, Cic.: v. TENDAL.

**clasp-knife:** \*culter plicatilis (?) Kr.

**class (subs.):** 1. A number of objects regarded collectively as possessing certain common qualities: 1. classis, is, j.: especially of the political c.s instituted by Ser. Tullius: Liv.: Cic.: the c. of slaves, c. servorum, Petr. hence, fig.: compared with him they seem to belong to the very lowest c. (the fifth), cum illo collati, quinta classis videntur, Cic.: v. infr. (II.).

2. gēnūs, ūris, ū: the (most usu. word to denote a class or sort): there is a c. of men who wish to be the foremost in everything, est g. hominum qui se primos esse omnium rerum volent, Ter.: of those men there are two c.s, eorum hominum g. sunt duo, Caes. Phr.: to arrange in c.s, generatim distribuire, Caes.

3. ordo, ūis, m. (c.-p. of such c.s as the equites, senators, etc.: v. ORDER): the c. of husbandri, ordo aratorum, Cic.

II. Of pupils: classis: they had arrāgle the boys in c.s, pueros in classes distribuebat, Quint.: c. at the top of a c., c. ducere, Quint.: v. RANK.

**class, classify (v.):** 1. describo,

psi, ptim, 3: he c.d. the freedom in the four city tribes, libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus descriptis, Liv.: to c. the people according to property, ranks, and ages, populū censu, ordinibus, actatibus d., Cic.

2. in classes distribuere: Quint.

**classic:** i. e. strictly, belonging to

**classical (the first) class:** with ref.

to the five classes of Ser. Tullius clas-

sicus: a c. and careful author, not a vulgar one, c. assiduusque scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 9, fin. (Cic. would

probably have said, scriptor primaie clasi-

sis: cf. Acad. Prior. 2, 21, 71.) Phr.: the

Greeks and Latin c. authors or c.s,

actores utriusque linguae clarissimi, Quint.: a c. author, scriptor vetus atque probus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 50; optimus auctor, Quint.: or (with a more direct reference to style), tersus atque elegans maxime auctor, Quint.: c. writers, auctores eminentissim or summum, Quint.; perfecti veteresque (scriptores), Hor.: c. literaturae, i.e. c. of Greece and Rome, Graecae atque Romanae literae, Cic.: c. antiquities, \*antiquitates Graecae et Romaneae.

**classically:** Phr.: to write c., optime scribere, Quint.: or, ad optimorum auctorum exemplum scribere.

**classification:** 1. descriptio: the c. of the people, d. populi, Cic.: Suet.

2. distributio in classes facta: v. TO CLASSIFY (fn.).

**classify:** v. TO CLASS.

**clatter (v.):** 1. crēpo, ūi, Itum, I: v. TO RATTLE. 2. crēpto, ū: the swords c. on the hard ancils, duris c. incubitus enses, Virg.

**clatter, clattering (subs.):** 1. strēpitūs, ū: the c. of folding-doors, s. valvarum, Hor.: the c. of wheels, s. rotarum, Caes. 2. crēpitūs, ū: the c. of feet, c. pedum, Cic.: v. CLASH, RATTLE.

**clause:** 1. A part of a sentence:

1. articulus: Cic. 2. membrum:

Cic. Phr.: to speak in short c.s, membratim dicere, Cic.: Quint. 3. incisum (a short c.): Cic.: Quint. Phr.: in short c.s, incise and incism, Cic.; also, caesim, Cic.: Quint. 4. incisio (= incisum): Cic. II. A complete portion of a law, deed, etc.: 1. cāptū, ūtis, n.: from the first c. of the law to the last, a primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic. 2. cāsula: Ulp.

3. élögium (in a wit): Cic.: Dig.

**clavicle:** clāvīcula: M. L.

**claw:** 1. unguis, is, m.: Hor.:

Ov.: Plin. 2. unguis, ū: unguis (of birds): Pl.

3. brāchium (of a crab, etc.): Ov.: Plin.

**claw (v.):** v. TO SCRATCH.

**clay:** 1. ūtum: Tib.: Plin. Phr.: Brick-c., terra lateraria, Plin.

2. argilla (white or potter's c.):

Cic.: Hor. 3. crēta (= argilla): Cic.: potter's c., c. figuralis, Col.; c. figilina, Varr. 4. crētula (= creta): Cic. Phr.: figures made of c. fletiles figurae, Cic.: c. vessels, vasa fictilia, Cic.: v. EARTHENWARE.

**clayey:** 1. lūtūs (abounding in c.): a c. field, l. ager, Col.: Cato.

2. lūtus, v. MIRY.

3. crētōs (abounding in white c.): Ov.: Plin. 4. crētaceus (of the nature of clay): Plin.

5. argillōs (= cretostus): Varr.: Plin. 6. argillaceus (= cretaceous): c. soil, terra ar., Plin.

**clean (adj.):** 1. mundus: perfectly c. baskets: qualia mundissima, Col.: c. (or neat) furniture, m. supellec, Hor.: blessed are the p. in heart, beatitudo corde, Vulg. 2. purus: to make a field neat and c., agrum mundum p.que facere, Vulg. 3. agrum mundum c. a dress, vestis p. Virg.: a c. house, p. aedes, Pl. N.B. Mundus usn. conveys the additional sense of neat, elegant (q. v.); purus that of pure, unmixed. Phr.: to make c., purgo: v. TO CLEAN, CLEANSE: to have c. hands (fig.), alieni abstinentem, abstinentissimum esse, Plin. Ep.: v. INTEGRITY.

**clean (v.):** purgo, mundo, purum facio: v. TO CLEANSE. Phr.: to c. iron tools, ferramenta deterga nitidare, atque rotigine liberare, Col.: esp. with usq. out: to c. out a kitchen, mangers, etc., culinam, praesepia mundanda curare, immunditis liberare, Col.: to c. out a stable, fumum de stabulo egere, or simply stabulum egere, Lact. (of the stable of Augæus) to c. out hires, alvearia sordibus purgare, Pall.: to c. out the bed of the Tiber again, alveum Tiberis repurgare, Suet.: to c. out sewers, cloacas detergere, Liv.

**clean (adv.):** = altogether, entirely: q. v.

**cleanliness:** munditia and mun-

**dities.** **cl.**: v. NEATNESS (to which it is more nearly equivalent).

**cleanly** (*adj.*): mundus: *to be remarkable for c., careful habits, mundane* sedulitatis esse, Ov.: v. NEAT.

**cleanly** (*adv.*): 1. pūrē *to wash out vessels c., p. eltere vasa, Pl.* . *to tie more c. and comfortably* (of breeding cattle), purus et mollis incubare, Col.: Plin. 2. mundū, munditer v. NEATLY.

**cleanliness**: v. CLEANLINESS, PERITY.

**cleanse**: 1. purgo, i: *to c. from eaves and ordure, a folius et stercore p., Col.* Fig. *to c. the bosom, pectora p., acr. v. to CLEAR, CLEAN.* So the compounds, (i.) perpurgo, *to c. thoroughly*: Cic. Cels. (ii.) expurgo, *to c. out*: Plin. (iii.) dépurgo = expurgo or intens. of purgo: Pl. Cato. (iv.) répurgo, *to c. again*: Suet. Plin. 2. défaecatio, *to c. from dregs or foulness*: Plin. 3. détergeo, si, sum, 2 (*to c. by brushing or rubbing*): v. TO CLEAN (Phr.). 4. abilo, tūl, ütim, 3 (*to c. by washing*): *to c. oneself in running water*, se flumine vivo ab, Vlrg.: v. TO WASH, PURIFY.

**cleaning** (*subs.*): 1. purgatiō: *the c. of sewers, p. cloacarum, Traj. ap. Plin.* 2. ablūtio (*by washing*): Plin.

3. More usu. expr. *by verb* as *to pay attention to the c. of cattle-stalls, bobilia mundana curae, Col.*: v. TO CLEANSE.

**cleansing** (*adj.*): pūrificus (rare): Lact. (In verse, purus might be used; as Ov. has lurida aconita, Hor. pallida mors, in sense of making ghastly or pale).

**clear** (*adj.*): 1. *To the sight*: 1. līquidus (*liquid, transparent*: q. v.): *a c. night, l. nox, Virg.: c. light, l. lumen, L. the c. atmosphere, t. aér, Virg.* 2. sérēnus (*unclouded*): *c. sky, l. coelum, Cic.: a c. atmosphere, s. aér, Plin.* also used in *neut.* as *subs.* = clear weather: as, a storm was known to have arisen with a c. sky, sereno constabat nimbum ortum, Liv.: Suet.: cf. TO CLEAR UP. 3. candidus (*rare in this sense*. P. BRIGHTE): *the bright and c. light, lux clara c. et pl.* (N.B. Clarus, illustris, lucidus are all too strong; signifying rather bright, luminous: v. v.)

4. limpīdus (*of fluids*): *a c. lake, l. lacus, Cat.* perfectly c. wine, vinum defecatum quam limpīdissimum, Col.

5. pellūcīdus (*transparent*): Cic. Ph. r.: *to become c. (of fluids), liquefici, l. c.:* to become c. gradually, paulatim I. Auct. B. Alex.: *to make c. (of fluids), defaco, déliquo (liquido): v. to FILTER.*

II. *To the ear*: 1. liquidus: *a c. voice, l. vox, Hor.:* *to sing a c. note, liquidum cantare, Ov.: v. LIQUID.* 2. clārus (*implying loudness as well as clearness*): *a c. (distinctly audible) voice, c. vox, Cic.: v. AUDIBLE, LOUD.*

3. candidus: applied by Quint. (11, 3, 15), and Plin. (28, 6, 16), to a kind of voice at once clear and musical; and opposed to a thick, husky one (*fusca vox*). Cic. applies to the same kind of voice the epithet canorus: v. MELODIOUS.

4. ácūtus: i.e. clear and shrill: q. v. Phr.: *the sounds become clearer (or louder) and clearer, magis atque magis clarescant sonitus, Virg. A. 2, 301.*

III. Of space: free, open: 1. pārus: *a c. open plain, p. ac patens campus, Liv.* the streets are c., so that nothing interferes with the quiet nuser, p. sunt plateae nihil ut meditabitur obstet, Hor.: Varri.

2. áperius, pātēns: v. OPEN. Phr.: *a c. open space (without buildings on it), área, Varri.: v. AREA.*

IV. Of language, style: *lucid*: 1. lu- cidus: *Philistus, an imitator of Thucydides; and, whilst much feebler, considerably clearer, Philistus imitator Thucydidis; et, ut multo infirior, ita aliquatenus lucidor, Quint.: a c. ar- rangement, l. ordo, Hor.* 2. illustris, e (luminous): *a c. speech, which puts the matter almost before one's eyes, it. oratio qua reū constitutā paene ante oculos, Cic.: a c. explanation, il. expla-*

natio, Quint. 3. candidus (a critical term, having reference to *clearness and brightness of style*): Herodotus is interesting, c., and diffuse, dulcis et c. et fusus H., Cic. a c. kind of speaking c. dicendi genus, Cic. 4. significans, nis (telling its tale plainly): used in conjunction with lucidus (or dilucidus) by Quint. 12, 10, 21, et al.

V. Inteligible, evident: 1. clārus: *your plans are clearer to us than the light of day, luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic., very c. handwritting, clarissimae literae, Cic.* 2. ápētus, mānilesus: perspicuus: v. EVIDENT.

3. illustris: *a fact c. and known to all, factum c. nonnotum omnibus, Cic.* 4. évidēns, nis: *a c. proof, e. demonstratio, Plin.: v. EVIDENT.*

Phr.: *to c. up obscure matters, rebus (obscuris) lumen afferre, Cic.; obscuritatem et tenebras ab aliqua tollere: cf. Cic. Or. 3, 13, fin.*

II. Intrans.: *of the weather, to become fair; dissérenat or dissérenasit (impres): cf. Liv. 39, 46 (where quum dissérenasset = quum ex tempestate se renuntiaret esset): Plin.: c. TO CLEAR (l. 5).*

**clearance**: 1. *The act of clearing away*: in phr. *to make a c. = to clear away*: q. v.

II. Mercantile term: *a kind of receipt*: *áportori soluti apócha (R. and A.): v. RECEIPT.*

**clearly**: 1. Prop. *in a clear way*: 1. clāre (strictly of sight; but also used with reference to hearing or understanding): *to see c., c. oculis videre, Pl. (and v. inf. 2): to speak c. (distinctly and audibly), c. dicere, Tert.*

Fig.: *to show c. and evidently, c. atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. Very c.*

praeclarē: *to explain very c., p. explicare, Cic.: to understand quicq. c. p. intelligere, Cic.* 2. líquide or líquidō (esp. of sounds; also of the action of the mind): eagles see more c. (han-mer), moles hear more c., aquilae clarius cernunt, líquidus audient talpae, Plin.

the poets also use the neuter of the adj. as, to sing c., líquidum cantare, Cv.

Fig.: *to judge more c., líquidus judicare, Cic.: Liv.* 3. lícūdū (lit. brightly): q. v.

Fig. = Eng. lucidly (q. v.): *to show anything most c., aliiquid lucidissime ostendere, Quint. Cic.* (Similar in meaning, but somewhat stronger, is the comp. dilucide: as, to show or explain anything c., aliiquid d. docere, Liv.: the law c. forbids, lex d. vetat, Cic.)

4. exp̄esse (cf. to EXPRESS): *to pronounce a letter c., literam ex-ferre, Val. Max.. more freq. with ref. to the mind = exactly: q. v.*

5. plāne: (N.B. This and the foll. words, only in fig. sense; as of that which is expressed or explained c.)

6. perspicue: *to explain anything plainly and c., aliiquid plane et p. ex-pedire, Cic.: more fully, dilucide aque p., Plin. Ep.*

7. émuleāte (lit. with the kernels extracted or the shells cracked; i.e. difficulties and obscurities cleared away; freq. in Cic.): *to speak of great subjects ornately, of humble ones c., grandia ornate, e. minoria dicere, Cic.*

8. énudate: similar to enucleate, Cic.

9. apēt: v. PLAINLY cf. also DISTINCTLY, ARTICULATELY.

II. Obviously, evidently (q. v.): perspicue, apēt, hand dūbiē, etc.

**clearness**: 1. clāritas (the nearest and most gen. term, but with ref. to sight rather = brightness: q. v.): *the c. of morning, matutina c., Plin.: c. in the voice, c. in voice, Cic.: c. of speech, c. orationis, Quint.* The form claritudo is also found: Tac. Gell.

2. sérēnitas (of the sky): s. cœli, Cic.: Liv.

3. perspicuitas: of style: Quint. 8, 2, 1 (not so in Cic.): N.B. Often best expr. by means of an adj.: as, on whom thy father has bestowed c. of voice, cui liquidum pater vocem dedit, Hor. *famous for the c. of his style*, insignis proper sermonem illustrum atque dilucidum nothing can exceed his c. of style, \*oratione ejus nihil potest esse

illustrissimus in the first place aim at c. in your writings, \*imprimis operam da ut perspicue scribas v. CLEAR, CLEARLY

michi exp̄idi primum, Ter.: more fully, dilucide ex, Ter. v. TO EXPLAIN.

énodo, i: to c. up niceties of law, laqueos juriis e., Gell.: Cic. 3. exp̄eo, ex-plano: v. TO EXPLAIN, UNFOLD.

défaco, i (prop. to clear of dregs, as wine): whatever was formerly uncertain in my mind is now c'd up, quicquid incertum illi in animo fuit, nunc defacatum est, Pl.

5. illustro, i (to shed light upon): everything has been c'd up, made manifest and certain by me, omnia illustrata, pat-facta, comperta sunt a me, Cic. 6. perpurgo, i (to clear up thoroughly: rare): Cic.

7. émuleo, i (lit. to extract the kernel): v. TO EXPLAIN.

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illustrissimus in the first place aim at c. in your writings, \*imprimis operam da ut perspicue scribas v. CLEAR, CLEARLY

**clear-sighted:** Phr.: *to be c. sighted*, clare cernere, Plin.; acute cernere (which, however, is rather stronger), Lucr., v. SHARP-SIGHTED. For fig. sense, v. SACACIOUS, SHREWD.

**cleave:** A. Trans.: *to split asunder*: 1. fendo, fidi, fissum, 3; *to c. wood*, lignum f., Virg.; *to c. in two*, in partes f. duas, Ov.; v. TO SPLIT.

2. diffindo, 3; (*to c. asunder*): *to c. asunder*, or *open, the gates of cities*, portas urbium d., Hor.; *to c. the earth asunder (by an earthquake)*, terram d., Lucr. 3. infundo, 3 (*rare except in poets*): *to c. furrows in the earth*, sulcos tellori inf., Virg.; *in the sea*, sulcos mari inf., Virg. 4. scindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (*esp. poet. and fig.*): *to c. the plain with iron*, i. e. *to plough*, aequor fero s., Virg.; *to c. the seas*, freta s., Ov. 5. proscindo, 3 (*less freq.*) Cat. 6. séco, tui, ctum, 1 (*in poet. sense*) *the dolphins c. the seas, swimming, delphines mare nando s.*, Virg.; Ov.; v. TO CUT, DIVIDE. *Fut. part.* secaturus. B. Instr.: I. *To part asunder*: déhisco, dissilio, etc.; v. TO GAPE OPEN, PART ASUNDER. II. *To adhere to*: ádhæereo; v. TO ADHERE.

**cleavage:** Phr.: *to have an oblique or direct c. (of stones)*, \*facile in obliquum, in rectum fundi.

**cleaver:** dolabrum; v. CHOPPER.

**cleaving:** fissio; Cic. (but more usu. expr. by verb).

**clef** (in music): \*clavis; or perh. signum (Kr.).

**cleft** (subs.): 1. fissura (*of such a c. as might be made with a sharp tool*); Col.; Plin. 2. hiatus, us (*a deep, yawning c.*): v. CHASM. 3. rima: v. CHINK.

4. chasma, átis, n. (*of the apparent c. in the sky from which lightnings issue*): Plin. Sen. Phr. TO open in c.s., fátsico (v. FISTRE): déhisco (v. TO GAPE): etc.

**cleft** (part. and adj.): v. CLOVEN.

**clematis:** clematis, idis, f.; Plin.; also vitis silvestris: Plin.

**clemency:** clementia, c. and mildness (*of rule*), c. mansuetudo, Cic.: gentleness and c., lenitas et c., Cic. (*clemencia* is often used in this way with some cognate substantive); v. MILDNESS, GENTLENESS. (*Clementia*, according to Habicht, is the disposition which refuses to be hurried into violent or impetuous measures: lenitas, natural fineness and gentleness of feeling: mansuetudo, mildness as opp. to natural untamed ferocity: Syn. § 252.) With c., clementer: Cic.; v. MILDLY.

**clement:** clemens, lénis, mansuétus; v. MERCIFUL, KIND, GENTLE (and cf. precd. art.).

**clemently** (rare): clementer: Cic.; v. GENTLY, MERCIFULLY.

**clench** (subs.): jocu, imurbanus, infacetus, scurribus: v. JOKE, JEST.

**clench or clinch** (v.): I. Lit.: *to bind (a nail) back*; *to bind or compress the fingers into the form of a fist*, Phr.; *to c. a nail*, \*clavum retindere: *to c. the fist*, digitorum comprenere pugnique facere (or digitoris compressio-pugnum facere), Cic. II. *Fig.*: *to make secure an argument*; perh. clavo traball figure (lit. *to make fast with a beam-naúl*, a proverbial expr. = *to make doubly sure*): Cic. Ver. 5, 21, 53. (*Not argumentum premere, which is simply to press or insist on an argument*.)

**clepsydra:** clepsydra (*a kind of water-clock*): Cic.; Mart.

**clergy:** I. *The whole body of clergymen*: clérus, i (Gr. κλῆρος) Tert. (May also be expr. by the pl. of clerics or ecclesiasticus: v. CLERGIAN). II. Legal term: as in plur. *benefit of clergy*: i.e. privilege of the clerical order before a secular tribunal: privilegium clericorum. Cod. Theod. (gen. term for all clerical privileges).

**clergymen:** 1. clérus: Hier.

2. ecclesiastici: i. e. a person engaged in any ecclesiastical function v. ECCLESIASTIC.

**cleric:** 1. clérus: c. ordinata-

tion, ordinatio c., Cypr. 2. cléricalis, e: Sidon. 3. ecclésiasticus: v. ECCLÉSIASTICAL. Phr. the c. office, cléricalis, us: Hier.

**clerk:** I. A clergyman: q. v. II.

An accountant or other writer: actarius; scriba: v. ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY. Phr.: *to be a c.*, scriptum facere, Liv. v. CLERKSHIP: c. of the market, prefectus annonae (but only with ref. to provisions): Tac.; in the Greek phraseology of Pl., ágoránomós (= ἀγοράνως): c. of the customs, scriba portiori (Kr.): c. of the works (in building, etc.) exactor operum (strictly a kind of taskmaster): v. ex in Forcell. s. v. parvus c. (?) minister sacrorum.

**clerkship:** 1. ministrum scriptarum: Liv. 4, 8 (where the term denotes the service of clerks or secraries generally). 2. scriptum (both of the office and of the work): he (Horace) was appointed to a c. in the questor's office, s. quaestorium comparavit, Suet. To hold a c. or to be a clerk, scriptum facere, Liv. 3. scribáthus, us (only of the office): to appoint to a c., ad s. nomine, Cod. Just.

**clever:** 1. sollerter, rtis, v. SKILFUL. 2. callidus (prop. referring to experience; from calum, the hard skin of a workman: but applicable to adroitness of all kinds): very c. at understanding ancient writings, in intelligendis veteribus scriptis bene c., Gell.: a c. invention, c. inventum, Nep.: with prep. and acc.; c. at any business, c. ad aliquam rem, Pl. Poet. with infinit.: c. at hiding aught he chooses, quicquid placuit condere c., Hor. 3. vafer, frua, frum (tricky, sly, artful): the cleverest interpreter of the dreams of the Stoicks, Stoicorum sonniorum vaferius interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38 (but even here the word implies a dishonest cleverness). 4. astutus: v. sly, CUNNING. 5. ingéniosus (i. e. possessed of natural ability): c. at anything, ad aliquid in., Ov.: also with in and ad: Mart. tery c., périgrinatōs: Cic.

6. scitus (i. e. knowing: *up to things*) generally: esp. in comic writers). Pl. joins several words which when so used are nearly synonymous: homo astutus, doctus, scitus and callidus, 7. versutus (quick; always ready with schemes and stratagems): versutus eos appello quorum mens celeriter versatur, Cic.; used often in combination with callidus, vafer, acutus, etc.: Cic. Pl. v. sly. Phr.: a c. rogue, vétérator, Pl. Cic.: the poems of Lucretius have not much brilliancy of genius, but they are very c., Lucretii poemata non multis luminibus ingenii, multa tamen artis sunt, Cic. v. apt., EXPERT, DEXTEROUS.

**cleverly:** 1. sollerter, pérítē: v. SKILFULLY. 2. sciéti c. and nell, s. et probe, Pl. to reason c. and subtly, s. subtilitate ratiocinari, Gell.: of works of art: Cic. 3. docéti: to play on the harp c., d. psalferre, Hor. 4. astutē: v. CRAFTILY, SLYLY. 5. ingéniosé: v. INGENIOUSLY.

**cleverness:** solertia, calliditas; astutia, vafritia; v. SKILFULNESS, CUNNING: and comp., the art. CLEVER. **clew:** v. CLUE. **click** (v. and subs.): no exact word; perhaps nothing nearer than crêpo, crêpus. **client:** I. In Roman sense; as applied to the dependants of the patriachs (patroni): cliens, ntis, m. and f.; Liv. Cic. A fem. form clienta is also found: Pl.: Hor. A body of clients, clientela ("the sing. is rare in this sense" Forc.). he knew that there were great bodies of Pompey's c.s in the hither provinces, magnas esse Pompei c. in citeriore provincia sciabat, Caes. (here, however, the word is used in a general sense of dependants: q. v.) Cic. II. In modern sense; one who takes the advice of a lawyer: 1. consultor, Cic.: Hor. 2. cliens: elude the c. that is watching your front door by going out

at the back, atria servantem postico fallere, Hor.: to appear on behalf of c.s. adesse clientibus, Suet. (But strictly our sense of client is only one element in that of the Roman clients.)

**clientship:** clientela (the relation of a clients to his patronus): to be under any one's protection and c., esse in fide et c. alijcuius, Cic.: Ter.: v. DEPENDANCE, PATRONAGE.

**cliff:** I. cautes, is, f. (a sharp rock): Caes.; Virg. 2. scópūlis (prop. a watch-tower or beacon-rock): Virg.: Caes.: v. ROCK. 3. May perhaps be more precisely expressed by a sub with the adj. praeruptus: as, an island surrounded on all sides by c.s of immense height, insula septa undeque praeruptis immenses altitudinis ripibus, Suet. headlands and c.s. promontoria et paxa, Cic.: simili, with abruptus. v. STEEP, PRECIPITOS.

**climacteric** (subs.): climactér, éris, m.: Plin. 5, 49, 50 (where, however, it is in the pl. and should perhaps be written with Greek letters): Gell. 3, 10. ("Annus scandisi, vel scalaris, qui et gradarius, et decurtorum a medicis dicitur" Forcell. s. v.)

**climacteric, climacterical** (adj.): climactericus Gell. (ct. preced. art.).

**climate:** I. coelum or caelum: c. not soul they change, who hurry over the seas, c. non annunti mutant qui trans mare currunt, Hor. or else c. has bestowed peculiar physical features, seu positio coeli corporibus habitum deedit, Tac.: features of c., coeli mos, mores, Virg.: Plin. 2. tempérē, éi, f. (a well-tempered, mild c.): you would praise the c., t. landes, Hor.: Plin. Ep. 3. lóca, orum (with some qualifying word): the c. is more temperate than in Gaul, the cold being less severe, l. sunt temperatores quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigoribus, Caes.: a hot, cold, temperate c., loci ferventia, frigida, temperata, Plin. N.B. Not clima, which is a mathematical division of the earth: see Dict. Ant. s. v.: non aer, which refers rather to the quality of the atmosphere of any particular country, or its condition as hot or cold, etc.

**climax:** I. gradiátio: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: "gradiatio quae dictut κλιμακ," Quint. 9, 3, 54; from which passage it appears that the figure gradiatio required a repetition of each member of the progression in passing from it to the next; as "Africano virtutem industria, virtus gloriam, gloria aemulos comparavit," ib. 2. prōgrēssio Cic. l.c.: where, however, no explanation is given. Forcell. s. v. says, "fortasse est, cum in oratione semper aliquid priore magis insequitur." 3. incrēmentum pluribus gradibus factum: cf. Quint. 8, 4, 3. 4. climax, acis, f.: Capell. Phr.: to rise in the way of c., per gradus ire, Quint. ib.: there is an uninterrupted c., semper aliquid priore magis insequitur; singula incrementum habent, Quint. ib.: to dwell upon the points of c., circa singulos gradus morari, ib.

**climb:** I. Intrans.: 1. scando, di, sum, 3: the cat c.s up to the bird's nest, s. fles ad nubis volucris, Plaedi. Fig.: fear and conscience-stings a. as high as their master, timor et mimes a. eodem quo dominus, Hor. 2. inscendo, 3; (to c. into): to c. up into a tree, in arbore in., Pl.: v. TO MOUNT.

3. ascendō, escendo: v. TO ASCEND. 4. evādo, si, sum, 3 (to c. up); to c. up to the top of the roof, e. ad summum fastigia culmī, per capita hostium e., Curt.: Liv.

5. emitor, nisus, and nixus, 3: (to struggle up; c. up with an effort): to c. up to the top of a mountain, c. in verticem montis, Curt. . the horses find it hard to c. up when fresh at morn,

vix manu receentes en. equi. Ov. 6. transcedo or transcendo; (to c. over): to c. over into the enemies' ships, tr. in hostium navebus, Caes.: to c. over a wall,

maceriarum tr., Caes. 7. supervādo, 3

(to c. over): to c. over the ruins of a wall, ruinar muri s., Liv. II. scando, 3: to c. a mast, malum s., Cic. Fig.: carking care c.s the brass-beaked galley, s. aeratas naves vitiros cura, Hor. 2. ascendo, escendo, concendo, etc.: v. To ASCEND, MOUNT. Also all the verbs given under (1.) may convey the transitive notion either with or without a prep. as, to c. the ridge of a hill, ad summum jugum montis enti, evadere; to c. a tree, in arbore incendere, escendere, etc.

**climber**; expr. by part. as, there was no projection to help a c., \*nulli eminebat quod scandentibus auxilio esset. As silent. term, the c.s (a class of birds), \*scansores: of plants, herbae, arbores, que claviculis sunt tanquam manus se erigunt: cf. Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

**climbing** (subs.): ascensio, ascensus (climbing up): v. ASCENT. (But more usu. expr. by part of verb: as, to use one's hands in c., manus in ascendendo se adjuvare: cf. Liv. 21, 56.)

**clime**: régio, loca: v. REGION, CLIMATE.

**clinch**: v. TO CLENCH.

**clincher**: now nearly obsol. except in colloq. language. Phr.: that's a c.! perh. habet! a phrase of the arena: cf. Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: \*illud quasi clavo trahili fixum, adactum est: cf. TO CLENCH.

**cling**: 1. adhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (with in and abl., abd. alone, or dat.): to c. to a body, in corpora ad, Ov.: (my shaf)s shall c. to thy very heart, in tuis viscoribus adhaerebunt (al. haerent), Cic. Fig.: envy c.s to the most exalted, ad. invidia attissima, Vell. (Itam and poet. with acc.: Cic. Lucre. 2).

2. inhaereo, 2 (constr. same as 1): he clasped his hand and clung fast thereto, dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg.: v. TO ADHERE.

3. baereo, 2 (constr. sim. to preceding): to c. to any one's bosom, in gremio alcujus h., Ov.: to c. to one another in fond embraces, avidis complexibus h., Ov.: to c. to any one's side, alcujus latere h., Hor.

4. (Poet. of persons embracing): circumfundor, fuisus, 1: v. TO EMBRACE. Phr.: to c. to a hope (i.e. fondly cherish it), spem fovere, Mart.: to c. to pleasure, ease, etc., voluntatem, otium, amplexari, Cic.: and similiy. with amplector, Cic.: v. TO STICK TO.

**clinio**: i. e. one confined to his bed; clinicus: Hier.: cf. BEDRIDDEN.

**clinical**: Phr.: c. medicine, clinic, es, f.: Plin.

**clink** (v.): tinnio, 4 (applicable to any tinkling, jingling sound).  
**clink** (subs.): tinnitus, us: v. JINGLE.

**clip**: To shear, cut: 1. tondō, totundō, tonsum, 2: to c. the beard, barbant, t., Cic.: with the beard somewhat awkwardly c.d., rusticus tonsum, Hor.: to c. vines, vites t., Plin.

2. attondeo, tondi, tonsum, 2 (i. e. to c. lightly, or just on the surface): to c. vines, vites at., Virg.: v. TO CROP.

3. détondeo, 2: to c. shrubs, virgulta d., Col.: to c. (i. e. shear) sheep, oves d., Cat.: leaves c'd off by cold, detonsa frigore frondes, Ov.

4. mūtilo, 1 (i. e. to dock, mutilate): to c. the end of a viper's tail, caudam colubrae m., Ov. Fig.: to c. words (in pronunciation), verba m., Plin.

5. décurto, 1 (= mūtilo): Arnob. (rare). See also TO PRUNE, CUT OFF or AWAY, etc. N.B. Not circumcidere, which signifies to gash all round, as in the phrase circumcidere arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74: circumcidere is without good authority as a verb, though the p. part. circumtonsus occurs (Vetr.).

**clipped** (as adj.): tonsilis, e: a c. boz grove or hedge, t. buxetum, Mart.: Plin.

**clipping** (subs.): 1. The act: tonsura: the c. of the hair, t. capillorum, Ov.: Plin. (Or expressed by the verb)

II. In pl. only: clippings: rēsēmina, um: Plin.: v. PARINGS.

**clique**: glēba: that c. of the aristocracy, g. lle nobilitatis, Sall. Jug.

85. See also FACTION, PARTY. N.B. Not *societas*, which is not used in an invidious sense. But cf. this with what is said s. v. "club" respecting the word *sodalitas*.

**cloak** (subs.): 1. pallium, dim. palliolum, poet. palla (the last esp. of the tragic robe, "palla honesta," Hor. A. P. 278, or a lady's mantle; q. v.): this was "the most common article of the amictus," or external attire (Dict. Ant. 852 a), and consisted of a simple square of woollen or linen fabric (p. lanuum, linteum): it also served as a blanket on occasion. Strictly, therefore, it was rather a *shawl* (q. v.) than a cloak. Wearing such a garment, palitius: Cic. 2. lacerna (a thick c. used to throw over the沼 in bad weather: its form was similar to that of the pallium): v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): Cic.: *Over* Wearing the lacerna, lacernatus: Vell.

3. laena (=*pallium lanuum*: rare): Varr.: Cic. 4. paenitūl (a travelling c. with a cape or hood to it): Cic.: *Over* Dressed in such a c., paenitūl: Cic. Sen.

5. chlamys, ūdis, f. (prop. a foreign garment, lighter and more ornamental than the preceding): Cic.: Virg.

Wearing such a c. or scarf, chlamydatus: Pl.: Cic. 6. amictūlum (a general term, applicable to any one of the preceding; corresponding as it does to amictus: v. supr. 1): Cic.: Nep.

7. sagum, sigillum (a soldier's c.; whereas the paludamentum was worn by generals and superior officers only: slaves also wore sagas: see Cato, R. R. 59):

to put on the war-cloak, i. e. to enter a state of war, saga sumere, ad s. ire, Cic.: the term is sometimes applied to the cloak of a general also, esp. when he is not appearing in an official character: cf. Liv. 21, 4. "militari sagulo operitus" (of Hannibal). Wearing the military c., sagitatus: Cic. 8. pālūdāmentūm (a general's official c., v. No. 7): Liv.: Plin.

Wearing such a c., pālūdāmentū: Liv.

9. abbola (a thick c. worn by philosophers): Suet.: Juv.

10. endromis, idis, f. (a coarse warm wrapper used by athletes after going through their exercises): Mart.

N.B. For cloak in fig. sense, see PRETENCE.

**cloak** (v.): i. e. to hide a thing under a pretext: 1. dissimulo, 1: to invent nothing, c. nothing, conceal nothing, nihil fingeri, nihil d., nihil obtegere, Cic.: Salt.: v. TO DISGUISE, FEIGN.

2. praetendo, 1, tondi, sum, and tum, 3 (lit. to extend something in front, so as to hide another thing: with acc. and dat.): you are in the habit of c.ing your brutal ways with the name of a great philosopher (Pythagoras), homini doctrissimi nomen immanum tuis moribus sole p., Cic.: Quint.

3. pratexeo, ul, xuim, 3 (similar in sense to praetendo: with acc. and abl.): to c. one's fault under (another) name, culpam (alio) nomine p., Virg.: Tac. See also TO HIDE, EXCUSE.

**clock**: 1. hōrōlōgium (gen. term for an instrument to mark the time): Cic.: Plin. A c. goes, stops, is right, wrong, (perh.) b. moverut, moveri de-sinit, ad horas congruit, non congruit; recte, perpetam horas indicat (chiefly from Kr.). 2. sōlārium: prop. a sun-dial; but also used by Cic. of a water-clock (s. ex aqua, N. D. 2, 34, 87).

3. horae, armm: when we see anything moved by certain machinery, as a sphere, a c., quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut spheraut, ut horas, Cic.

4. clepsydra (a water-clock: Gr. κλεψύδρα): Cic.: Sen. Phr.: what o.c. is ī' hora quota est, Hor.: to ask what o.c. it is, horas requirent, Sen.: horas quaerente, Plin.: at two (according to our reckoning about 8 a.m.) o.c. next day, hora secunda postridie, Cic.

**clock-work**: chiefly in such phr. as, to move like c., \*instar automatorum moveri.

**clod**: glēba: to pelt any one away with c.s or stones, glēbis aut saxis ali-

quem agere, Cic.: Hor. Dīmīn. glēbula: a small c. Col. (for the big. sense, see BLOCKHEAD).

**clothopper**: v. CLOWN.

**clog** (subs.): I. Lit.: a high, heavy shoe: scopolna: the ordinary wooden shoes furnished to slaves: see Cato, R. R. 59. II. Fig.: mōra, impedimentum: v. HINDRANCE. Phr.: to act as a c. upon a person, tardare aliquem, Caes.: Hor.: to c. the progress of an affair, alicui rei moram et tarditatem affere, Cic.: v. foll. art.

**clog** (r.v.): i. e. to hinder, fetter: impēdo, implico, tardo, etc.: v. TO EM-BARRASS, FETTER, DELAY: and comp. preceding art. Phr.: a compact c'd with unfavourable conditions, foodus conditionibus gravibus incommodatum (?).

**cloister**: I. A portico (q. v.): porticus.

II. A monastery (q. v.): as in such phr. as the retirement of the c., etc. monasterium, etc.

**clostral**: v. MONASTIC.

**close** (v.): A. Trans.: I. Lit.:

to shut or bring together: v. TO SHUT.

1. cludo, sl, sum, 2: the alps were closed by winter, clausae hieme Alpes sunt, Liv.: to c. the sluices, rivos c., Virg.: to c. the line of march, i. e. bring up the rear, agmen or novissimum agmen, Caes.: to c. a work, opus c., Ov.

2. opērio, ui, ritum, 4 (to cover up): to c. doors, fores op., Plin.: he was borne in a c.d litter, operta lectica latus est, Cic.: to c. the eyes, oculos op., Plin. (oculos claudere is rather to shut the eyes in death).

3. prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3 (to press, close tightly), to c. the eyes or lips, oculos, os pr., Virg.

4. comprimo, presi, pressum, 3 (stronger than premo): to c. the hand tightly, in the form of a fist, c. in pugnum manum, Quint.: digitos c. et pugnum facere, Cic. 5. glūtino, r (of wounds): if the edges of the wound have c.d. si orae vulneris se glutinarent, Cels.

6. dense, 1: or denseo, 2 (i. e. to c. up thick together): to c. the ranks, ordines densare, Liv.

II. To bring to an end: v. TO FINISH, CONCLUDE. (N.B. Claudio is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense: as, to close a lustrum, or period of five years, c. lustrum, Hor.: and v. supr. 1.) Phr.: to c. a bargain, emptionem, venditionem contrahere, perficere (the latter denoting more expressly the completion of the contract), Just. Inst. 3, 23: (N.B. Non negotium conficere; which is simply to finish a business): no bargain can be c.d without the specification of a price, nulla empicio sine pretio esse potest or constat, ib.

B. Intrans.: I. To come together, be shut up: 1. Expr. by any of the transitive verbs under (A), and the refl. pron., or in pass.: as, the eyes c., premuntur, premunt se oculi, etc. v. supr. 2. cōcio, ivi and ii, itum, 4, the eyelids of the sleeper do not c., palpebrae dormientis non c., Cels.: the fingers c., digiti c., Ov.: claves cang to bite or pinch, forcibus ad mortsum coenitibus, Plin.: so of wounds cang: Ov.: Cels. (cf. supr. 1, 5). II. To come to an end: expr. by pass. of verbs for to finish, end.

— in: I. Trans.: v. TO EN-CLOSE. II. Intr.: phr.: to c. in upon the enemy, undique fauces hostium premere, cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176; taucibus (hostem) urgere, Salt. Cat. 52 (fin).

— over: supervenit, vēni, ventum, 4 (rare): the earth c. over her legs as she was speaking, crura loquentis terra supervenit, Ov. (or expr. by pass. of obducere: cf. Plin. 3, 62 fin.).

— up: cludo, praecludo, obsepio, etc.: v. TO BLOCK UP, SHUT UP.

— with: I. (Of fighting): (mānum) consēro, serui, ritum, 3 (to come to an engagement): Cic. Liv.

Or more precisely, conimus aggredi aliquem, ire in aliquem, Ov.: conimus gladio rem gerere, LIV. (i. e. to fight at close quarters): simili rem ad murones et manus adducere, Tac.

II. Of bargains; to

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accept, agree to: accipio: cf. Ter. And., 5, 4, 48.

**close (adj.)**: I. Packed closely together: 1. confertus (crowded together; "serried," Milt.) very c. array, confertissima acies, Caes.: to be drawn up in closer array, confertiores stare, Liv. Hence adv. confertim, in c. array, Liv.; Sall. 2. arcuus or artus (confined; tightly packed): usu. in bad sense, too c.); c. dinner-parties, (i. e. at which people sit too c. together), a. convivia, Hor.: to be passed through a c. sieve, cribro a. transire, Plin.: v. NARROW, TIGHT. 3. spissus (with component particles packed c. together): v. THICK. 4. densus (sim. to spissus; but spissus refers to particles packed together without perceptible interspaces): densus in less rigid sense to things crowded together; opp. to rarus): three castra densissima, Caes.: enemis c. together, d. hostes, Virg.: v. DENSE. 5. crēbra, bra, brum (frequent, numerous: coming close upon one another): veins and arteries c. together and many, venae et arteriae c. multaque, Cic. Phr.: to come to c. quarters: v. TO CLOSE WITH.

II. Of style: concise, full of matter:

1. creber rerum frequentia: Cic. (of Thucydides). 2. densus: also applied to Thuc. by Cic.: v. CONCISE, CONDENSED.

III. Of relation or connexion: intimita (q. v.); Phr.: to be on the closest possible terms with any one, aliquo familiarissime uti, Cic.: there is the closest affinity between the orator and the poet, est intimitus oratori poeta, Cic.: very c. connexion summa necessitudo, Cic.: Quint.: very c. attention, animus intentissimus: v. ATTENTIVE.

IV. Of the atmosphere; oppressive: crassus atque gravis (the former referring to its dense nature, as of Boeotia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; the latter to its unhealthiness: Tac. II, 5, 7); impūris: v. FOUL, IMPURE. V. Niggardly (q. v.): parcus, māgnus: v. MEAN, STINGY. (N.B. For close=near, see FOLL).

**close (adv.)**: 1. própē, proximē: v. NEAR. 2. iuxta (both as *adv.* and as *prep.* with *acc.*): he pitched his camp c. to the walls, j. murum castra posuit, Caes.: v. HARD BY. N.B. The form *juxtim* also occurs, though rarely: Lucr.: Suet. 3. May sometimes be expr. by an adj.: as, they stand c. around, densi circumstant, Ov. (cf. CLOSE, adj. I). Phr.: to be c. at hand, adesse, suhessere (v. NEAR, TO BE); or of a hostile attitude, alciui in cervicibus esse, Liv. (out denoting an actually menacing danger, not a merely impending one: Liv. 22, 33); aliqui supra caput esset, Sall.: Liv: comp. to CLOSE WITH and see CLOSELY.

**close (subs.)**: I. An enclosed place: septum, clausum v. ENCLOSURE. II. Termination: 1. exitus, us: to bring anything to a c., adducere aliquid ad ex., Cic.: at the c. of the former year, exitu superioris anni, Liv.: v. END. 2. clausula: the c. of an edict, Cic.: esp. of the c. of a period in rhetoric, Cic.: to bring anything to a c., alciui rei c. impone, Col.: Sen. III. A grapple in wrestling: luctatio, v. STRUGGLE.

**close-fisted**: parcus, restrictus, astrictus: v. NIGGARDLY.

**close-fistedness**: parsimonia, tēnacitas: v. NIGGARDLINESS, MEANNESS.

**closely**: Phr.: to sit c., arcte sedere, Cic.: to embrace c., arcte complecti, Cic.: things very c. connected, res subtiliter connexae, Incr.: to follow any one very c., aliquicu vestigis ingredi, Cic.: to question any one c., ex aliquo subtilliter, diligenter, exacte, de aliqua r. querere: v. ACCURATELY, CAREFULLY; INTIMATELY.

**closeness**: I. Thickness (q. v.). densitas. II. Nearness (q. v.) prōpinquitas. In fig. sense, of c. of relation: Phr.: nothing can exceed the c. of these ties, \*his necessitudinis arcuus nihil esse potest (v. CONNEXION): in accordance with the c. of our con-

nexion with each other, pro conjunctione nostra, Cic. III. Of style: in most cases expr. by adj. or by a phr.: as, to aim at the c. of the style of Thucydides, studere se, tanquam Thucydidem, rerum frequentia cerebrum esse: remarkable for the c. of his style, ob densum sermonem insigni (cf. CLOSE, adj.). IV. i. q. penitusness (q. v.): tēnacitas (nimis s. astricta) parsimonia: v. NIGGARDLINESS. V. Of the air: grātias, impūritas: v. UNHEALTHINES, IMPURITY.

**close-stool**: 1. lāsanum: Petr. 2. sella pertusa: Catō: also simply sella, Scrib.: s. familiaria, Varr.

**closet (s.)**: i. e. a small room: 1. aedicula: Pl. 2. cella: Ter.: Cic.: v. CHAMBER, CARENTEL.

**closet (v.)**: chiefly in p. part.: as to be c.d. with any one, in cubiculo secreto cum aliquo esse; arbitris remoto cum aliquo loqui: v. PRIVATELY.

**clot (subs.)**: \*sanguinis concreti gutta (?) or simply, concretus sanguis, crux: cf. foll. art.

**clot (v.)**: cōsō, concresco: v. TO CIRCLE. Chiefly used in p. part.: clot-ed, concretus: hair c.d. or matted together with blood, concreti sanguine crines, Virg.: v. CURLED.

**cloth**: 1. textum (esp. in pl.): coarse c., t. rude, Ov.: precious c., texta pretiosa, Ov.: Mart. 2. textile, s. n. (often pl.): carefully made, fine c., t. opusum, Cic.: painting on c., pictura in textili, Cic.: Liv.: they use its leaves for c., ejus foliis muntrum ad textili, Plin. (N.B. *Pannus* appears never to be used for cloth as a fabric, but always of a piece of cloth, a garment, etc.: v. PATCH). Special terms: linea, c., līmentum, Cic.: Plin.: hair or sack-c., cīlicium: Varr.: Cic.: a table-c., stragala vestis: a term applicable to any kind of cloth used to spread over anything.

**clothe**: 1. vestio, 4 (the most comprehensive term): to be c.d. in triumphal dress, habitu triumphali vesti, Plin.: some animals are covered with hides, others c.d. with fur, animalantes allae coris tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic.: the mountains are c.d. with forests, montes silvis vestiuntur, Liv.: to c. and adorn one's discoveries with eloquence, inventu v. atque ornare oratione, Cic.: Quint.

2. con-vestio, 4 (to c. completely): rare and chiefly poet.: the ivy has c.d. everything, omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.: Lucr. 3. vēlo, i (prop. to veil, drape, cover): clad in the toga, velutus toga, Liv.: clad in a purple garment, purpurea velutus veste, Ov. 4. indu, iū, ītū, 3 (chiefly with pron. reflect. or as pass.); in sense of to c. oneself; see also to put on): c.d. in a gilded mantle, palla inantrata indutus, Auct. ad Her.: Cic.: also poet. with acc. of that which is put on: clad in the spoils of Achilles, exuvias indutus Achilie, Virg. (where the constr. is that of the Gr. Mid. Verb). Esp. m.e.t.o.n.: goda c. in the human form, dit. induti specie humana, Cic.: the tree c. itself with fruit, pomis se induit arbos, Virg.: c.d. as it were in two characters, indutus dubius quasi personis, Cic. 5. amīcio, ieci, and ixi, iictum, 4 (i. e. to throw or wrap around; hence only with ref. to external clothing): c.d. in a purple toga, amītus toga purpurea, Cic.: with thy radiant shoulders c. in cloud, nube cudentes bumeros amītus, Hor.

**clothes, clothing**: 1. vestis, is, f. (also including all kinds of drapery): to strip the fallen of their c., jacente veste spoliare, Nep.: Cic.: v. DRESS. 2. vestitus, us (only used of clothing): whether lit. or fig. - a woman's c., v. muliebris, Cic.: one's necessary c., necessarius v., Cic.: the verdant clothing of the banks, riparum v. viridis, Cic. 3. vestimentum (any single article of dress): hence, in pl. clothing in general): to change one's c., vestimenta mutare, Cic. (which must be

carefully distinguished from vestitum mutare, to go into mourning): Hor.

4. amīctus, us (outer clothing): v. DRESS. 5. vēlāmen, inis, n. (strictly, a covering: poet.): Virg.: Ov. Special terms and phr.: cast off c.s., exūviae, Pl.: old c.s., scrūta, orum, Lucil. ap. Gell.; and hence, an old c.s.-man, scrūtarius, ib.; the business of such, scrutaria, Apul.: an old c.s.-shop, scrutarium, Gloss.: a c.s.-chest, arca vestiaria, Cat.: a c.s.-press, vestiarium, Plin.: a dealer in c.s., vestiaris, Ulp.: bed-c.s., strāgū vestis, or simply strāgūm, Cic.: v. also COVERLET: a servant whose business it is to look after c.s., vestisplex, fem. vestispica. Inscr.: also servus a veste or ad vestem: Inscr. (Forc. s. v.): a full suit of c.s., synthēsis, is, f.: Mart.

**clothier**: vestiaris: v. CLOTHES (phr.).

**clothing**: vestitus, vestimenta, etc. v. CLOTHES.

**clothed**: concretus: v. TO CLOT.

**cloud**: 1. nūbes, is, f. (the most comprehensive term): summer c.s., aestivae n., Virg.: a dark gloomy c., atra n., Hor.: c.s. gather, n. globantur, Plin. Meton.: a c. of dust, n. pulveris, Liv. Fig.: banish the c. from your brow, deme supercilie, n., Hor.: to grasp at c.s and unsubstantial things, nubes et inania captare, Hor. Dimin. nūbēcula, a small c. (both lit. and fig.): Cic.: Plin. 2. nūbula, orum (only in pl.; mostly poet.): Jove cleaving the c.s with gleaming fire, Diēspiter igni coruscō n. dividens, Hor.: to scatter the c.s., n. disjicere, Quint.

3. nimbus (a dark c. of rain or storm): c.s. obscured the day, involvere diem n., Virg.: a dense c., densus n., Liv. Meton.: a c. of yellow sand, fulvus n. arenæ, Virg.: a c. of foot-soldiers, n. pedūt, Virg.: a c. of missiles, n. telorum, Lucan. Fig.: I am glad that this c. (or storm) has quickly passed by, hunc quidem n. citu transisse laetor, Cic. Phr.: to throw a c. over anything (of that which renders gloomy): tembras, caliginē obducere: v. CLOOM.

**cloud**: the sky is suddenly c.d. over, eripunt subito nubes coelum, Virg.: tenebrae, nubes, se coelo obducunt: cf. Plin. 11, 31, 54; (or, coelum nubibus obducitur, for obducit abutit both constructions); removent subeunt nubila coelum, Ov. F. 2, 493; also simply nūbilat (impers.): Varr. Nūbescō, is c. d. over, become cloudy, is of doubtful authority; and obnūbilo, to becloud, appears to occur only in fig. sense (Gell.).

**cloud-born**: nūbigena, m.: Col.: Stat.

**cloud bringing**: nūbifer, ēra, ērum: the c. s. wind, n. Notus, Ov.

**cloud-capped**: nūbifer: c. Apennines, n. Apenninus, Val. Flac.

**cloudless**: 1. sērenus: v. FAIR. 2. apertus; v. OPEN. Phr.: cloudless sky or weather, purum, Hor.; more usu.: sudum: Virg.: Apul.

**cloudy**, 1. nūbifer: c. sky, n. coelum, Plin. (or simply nūbūlum, Plin.; Suet.): a c. year, n. annus, Tib.: the c. hue of a pearl, n. color margaritae, Plin. Fig.: a c. mind, n. mens, Pl.: c. times, n. tempora, Ov.: Quint.: somewhat c. subnubilus: Caes. 2. obnūbilo: c. subnubilus (rare): poet. ap. Cic. 3. nūbūlos (rare): Apul. (For to become c. or overcast, see TO CLOUD).

**clout (subs.)**: pannus: v. PATCH.

**clout (v.)**: chiefly in p. part., clout-ed: pannōsus, pannūcēus, pannis oblitus: v. PATCHED.

**clove**: \*caryophyllus aromaticus, Linn. (Caryophyllum or Caryophyllum occur in Plin., but it is not certain what plant is meant)

**cloven**: 1. bisulcus: a c. tongue, b. lingua, Ov.: a c. hoof, b. ungula, Plin.: animals with c. hoofs, bisulca, ornum, Plin. 2. duplex, icis: c. tongues, d. linguae, Pl.: a c. (?) fig., d. focus, Hor. Phr.: c. into three, trisulces, Virg.: Ov.: c. into many segments, multitudine:

**Ov.**: Plin.: *not c. (as the hoofs of horses)*, indivisus; Varr.

**Coven-footed**: bisulcas ungulas habens (v. preced. art.)

**clover**: mēdica (?) : Virg.: Plin. (The trifolium referred to by Pliny, 21, 9, 30, may have been a kind of clover, but it is uncertain. He speaks of it only as used by chaplet-makers, and not as agricultural produce.)

**clown**: I. *A countryman*: 1.

rusticus homo or simply rusticus: Cic.: Hor. 2. *homī agrestis* (implying rough boorishness): Cic. 3. *fōssor* (lit. digger): Cat.: Hor. II. *A buffoon*: q. v.

**clownish**: 1. *rusticus* (i. e. sa-vouring of the country, innocent of town refinement): v. RUSTIC, AWKWARD. 2. *agrestis*: v. HOORISH, RUDE.

**clownishly**: *rusticus*, to speak c. r. loqui, Cic.: Hor.: v. AWKWARDLY.

**clownishness**: 1. *rusticitas*, *politeness, the opposite of which is c.* urbanitas, cui contraria est r., Quint.: v. AWKWARDNESS. 2. *mores rustici*, *incultus*: v. CLOWNISH, UNCULTIVATED.

**cloy**: sātūro, v. *to SATIATE*. Phr.: "Milton has varied his numbers in such a manner as to be incapable of satiating the ear and cing the reader," (Spec.), "ita numeros suos varavit ut minime aures quasi putida dulcidatine satientur."

**cloying** (adj.): \*adeo dulcis ut pati-dum sit; ut fastidium s. nauseam moveat.

**club** (subs.): I. *A cudgel*: 1.

clāvia: a knotty c. (of Hercules), trinodis c., Ov.: to maul severely with c.s and cudgels, male mulcere c. ac fustibus, Cic. 2. *fūstis*: v. CUDGEL, STAFF.

*The bearer of a c. (esp. of Hercules), clāvia, ēri*: Ov. II. *A number of persons combined for some common object*: 1. *sōdālis* (originally a mere friendly association): c.s were instituted during my quaestorship, s. me quaestore constitutae sunt, Cic.

Esp. as afterwards became the case, for some secret illegal purpose: Cic. *The members of such c.s, sōdāles*: Pl.: Cic. 2. *sōdālīum* or -icūm (i. q. sodalitas, which however appears to be the better form): Plin. 3. *collegīum*: he (Caesar) broke up the c.s, except those established of old, cuncta c. praefer antiquitus constituta distracti, Suet. (also dissolve, in same sense, Suet.): Cic. (The term collegīum was originally applied esp. to the body of quaestors, tribunes, & the Capitoline artificers, and some other corporations: Forcell, s. v.) 4. *bētaeria* (Gr. έπαριά): Plin. Ep.; who applies the term to what we should call guilds or trades-unions. In a bad sense the term factio is used to stigmatise bodies of the above kind: Plin. Ep.: Suet.: v. SOCIETY, CIRCLE.

**club together** (v.): pecunias con-ferre (used by Suet. Caes. 19. of contributing to the expenses of an election): v. TO CONTRIBUTE: consipiro, conjūro: v. TO CONSIPRE, COMBINE.

**club-footed**: pedes pravos ac dis-tortos habens.

**club-moss**: (?) sēlāgo, inīs, f.: Plin.

**cluck** (v.): 1. singulito, 4: Col.

2. glōcio, 4: Col. (The former of the ordinary noise made by a hen with her young, Col. 8, 11, fin.; the latter, premonitory of laying: "glōciōtibus; sic enim appellant rustice eas aves quae volunt incubare," Col. 8, 5, init.) 3.

glōcio, gluttlo=glōcio: Fest. s. v.

**cluck** (subs.): singulito, īs: Col. 8, 5, init. (But usu. expr. by verb: v. preced. art.)

**clue**: glōmōs, ēris, n. (a ball or c. of yarn): Lact.: Hor. Phr.: to guide one's steps by a c., regere filo iter, Virg.; lino dues regere iter. Prop.: to give a. to one's (real) meaning, sermonis ansas dare, qulbus recunditos ejus sensus ali-quis tenere possit, Cic.

**clump**: esp. of trees: perh. glōbus; or better, arbores globo densae: v. GROUP.

**clumsily**: 1. *inscitē (without address or skill): to joke c.* in, locari, Cic.: a c. built ship, in fact navis, Liv. 2. *rusticē*: v. AWKWARDLY. 3. *vastē* (esp. of broad, ungainly pronunciation): to speak c. (or broadly), v. loquī, Cic.: Quint. 4. *Inēléganter*: v. INELEGANTLY.

**clumsiness**: *rusticitas*: v. AWK-WARDNESS. See also INELEGANCE, UN-WIELDINESS; and foll. art.

**clumsy**: I. *of figure, galt, etc.*: 1. *inabīdās*, e: i. e. unmanageable, unyieldī: q. v. 2. *vastus (after the manner of bulky things): in fea-tures and gait c. and awkward, vuln-imotoque corporis v. atque agrestis*, Cic.: See UNCOUTH, AWKWARD.

II. *of skill, address*: 1. *inscitē*: v. UNSKILFUL. 2. *rusticē*, agrestis: v. CLOWNISH. See also RUDE, INELEGANT.

**cluster** (subs.): I. Llt.: of fruit, etc. 1. *rācēmūs* (esp. of grapes): Virg.: c. half-ripened (strictly half-coloured), r. variī, Ov.; r. lividi, Hor.; līventes, Prop.: c. bācīfēr, rācēmīfer, ēra, ērum: Ov. 2. *ūva* (prop. of grapes, and denoting the fruit of the vine generally): 2000 c.s (on a single vine), uvarum due milia, Col. (but the precise sense of cluster is rare). Also used meton.: esp. of a cluster or swarm of bees: Virg. 3. *cōrymbus*, i. m. (of fruit or flowers): esp. of ivy (berries): Virg.: Ov. II. Meton.: of any group, Phr.: a c. of islands, \*celebritas insularum: a c. of people, circulus, Cie.: Mart.: v. GROUP.

**cluster** (v.): to gather or flock close together, swarm (q. v.). See also foll. art.

**clustering** (adj.): 1. *rācēmīfer*, ēra, ērum: c. grapes, r. uvae, Ov. 2. *rācēmōs*: c. grapes, r. uvae, Plin.: c. flower, r. flos, līn.

**clutch** (v.): arrīpō, ripū, reputā, 3: v. TO SEIZE, SNATCH AT.

**clutches** (subs.): only in certain colloq. phr.: to escape out of any one's c. -alīcuīs manus effugere: to have any one in one's c., aliquem in sua potestate ad ditione tenere, Cic. (but less familiar than the Eng.): v. GRASP, POWER.

**clyster**: 1. *clyster*, ēris, m. (Gr. κλύστηρ): to introduce by means of a c. per clysterem immittere, Suet. to move the bowels by a c., alvum per c. ducere, Scrib. (also simply, alvum ducere, Cels.): to employ a c., clysterīzo, 1: Coel. Aur. 2. *lōtīo* (pure Latin for 1): Cels. 3. *clystérīum*, clysmus: Scrib.

**coach**: currus, carpentum, rhēda, etc.: v. CARRIAGE, CHARIOT. Phr.: a hackney c. vehiclecum meritiorum (applicable to any hired conveyance), Suet. a stage-c. perhaps vehiculum publicum Kr. ex Ann.

**coachman**: rhēdāriūs, anriga: v. CHARIOOTEER, DRIVER.

**coadjutor**: adjūtor, auxiliātor; minister, administrator (the two latter implying inferiority): v. ASSISTANT.

**coagulate**: cōēō, cōrescō (intr.): cōgūlō (trans.): v. TO CIRCLE.

**coagulation**: cōēgūlātiō: Plin.

**coal**: carbo, ōnis, m.: i. e. charcoal (q. v.); but for ordinary language sufficiently precise, red-hot c.s, c. candens, Cic.: c. vivus ("live c."), Petr. (i. q. pruna, Virg.: Plin.) (N. B. Carbo is used in both sing. and pl. for "coals.")

The modern coal may be more precisely rendered by carbo fossilis: small c.s, carbunculi, Auct. ad Her. Prop.: to carry c.s to Newcastle, in silvāna ligna fertē, Hor.; in litus arenas fundere, in mare fundere aquas, Ov.

**coal-hole**: \*cella carbōnāria.

**coal-merchant**: qui negotium carbonarium exercet: Aur. Vict. (Carbonarius is strictly a charcoal-burner or seller.)

**coal-mine or pit**: \*fōdina carbōnāria: v. MINE.

**coal-vessel or barge**: navis, linter carbonaria: v. COLLIER.

**coalesce**: 1. cōalesco, ēlui, III. tum, 3: to c. readily (of the Trojans and Aborigines), facile c., Sall.; more fully, in unius populi corpus c., Liv.: a double vowel is incapable of c. in one sound, subiecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum c. nequit, Quint.: v. TO GROW TOGETHER, CONJOIN.

**coalition**: 1. cōfōlio (usu. in bad sense, and nearly equiv. to the legal signif. of "conspiracy"): a c. of the tribunes, c. tribunorum, Liv.: Cic. 2. conjunctio: v. CONNEXION, ALLIANCE. N.B. Not coalitio or coaliō, which are without good authority.

**coarse**: I. Of fabrics, materials: opp. to fine. 1. crassus: a c. thrād, c. filum, Cic.: a c. toga, c. toga, Hor. Fig.: a coarser Muse, as they call it, crassor, ut vocant, Musa, Quint. 2. rūdis, e (of that which is unfinished or rough): c. cloth, r. texum, Ov. (But rūdis lana is unerwrought wool, not coarse; Ov.) Phr.: c. salt, sal popularis, Cato: c. bread, pānis secundarūs (Suet.), or cibarīs (Cic.). II. Of manners, language: rough, unpolished: 1. incultus: v. UNCULTIVATED, RUDE. 2. illiberalis, e: a c. kind of jesting, jocandī. Il. genus, Cic.: v. UNGENTLE-MANLY. 3. imhāmānus: v. ILL-BRED.

4. infāctūs or infīc. (wanting in art or grace): Cat. 5. obscēnus: i.e. obscene: q. v.

**coarsely**: 1. crassē (both lit. and fig.; corresponding to the adj.: v. COARSE, 1): Fig.: a poem c. or inelegantly composed, poem c. illepidē compositum, Hor. 2. Infāctē or infīc. (without taste or grace): Suet.: Plin.: v. RUDELY, IMPOLITELY.

**coarseness**: I. Lit.: opp. to fineness: crassitudo, mīs, j.: v. THICKNESS, and cf. COARSE (1). May often be expressed by means of the adj.: as, conspicuous for the c. of his toga, insignia propter togam crassiorem, etc. II. Of manners, language, unrefined: mores illiberales, infūcti: sermōnia (jocandi) genus illibrale, infūctum, oscēnum: v. COARSE.

**coast** (subs.): I. ḍrā: the c. of Greece, ora Graeciae, Cic.: the sea c., o. maritima, Cae. 2. litus or littus, ūris, n.: v. SHORE. N.B. ūra denotes a coast simply as a border (q. v.); littus refers exclusively to the sea-coast.

**coast** (v.): 1. lēgo, legi, lectum, 3: he c.s along the shore of Italy, navi-bus oram Italiae legit, Liv.: Ov. (cf. Virg. A. 2, 207, "pontum legitere"). 2. praetervehō, vecnis, 3 (with acc.): v. TO SAIL BY OR PAST.

**coasting** (adj.): ḍrāriūs: a coasting-vessel (coaster), navis o., Plin. Ep. Phr.: c.-trade, \*commerclum quod per naues orarias fit: or perh. simply, commercium oriarium.

**coat** (subs.): I. The modern artic-ate of dress: as our "coats" were unknown in ancient times we can only use an approximation; as perh. tūnica (v. TUNIC), or some such general term as vestimentum (in old English "coat" simply meant "garment": cf. Dan. H. 21): v. also GREAT-COAT.

II. A coat of mail: 1. lōrica (prop. one made of leather): encumbered with c.s of mail, graves loriciis, Liv.: of linen: l. linteā, Suet.: of mail proper: l. conserta harnis, duplicita squama, Virg. (the latter, of double plates). 2. thorax, acīs, f.: v. BREAST-PLATE.

III. A covering (q. v.): esp. of the skin (q. v.) of animals, tēgumentum, pelvis, villus, acc. to its nature. Phr.: the c.s of an onion, garlic, etc., membrānae, Plin.; in which sense cūtis is also used: Plin.: v. COAT-ING.

IV. A coat of arms: insignia: v. ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

**coat** (v.): i. e. to cover with a layer or coating: illino, Indico: v. TO OVER-LAY, COVER; and foll. art. Phr.: a tongue c'd or furred over, lingua fun-gosa, Plin.

**coating** or **coat** (subs.): 1. in-dictio, when the first c. of lime has begun to dry, let a second be laid on,

quum prima calcis in. siccari cooperit, iterum inducatur, Pall. 1, 15. 2. cōrūtum (esp. used of c.s of earth, sand, plaster, etc.): *to lay on one c. of sand and one of pulverised marble, unum c. arenae et unum marmoris minuti inducere*, Plin.: Vitr.: Pall. l. c. 3. tergus, óris, n. (only where the ref. is to a c. of skin or membran): *the stomach consists of two c.s., ventriculus constat ex duobus t.* Cels. 4. 1.

**coax:** 1. mulceo, permulceo: v. TO CARESS. 2. blandior, 4. *childishly cing his father to be allowed to go with him to Spain*, pueriliter blandiens (Hannibal) ut in Hispaniam duceretur, Liv. 1. 1. 1. 2. palpo, palpor, i: v. TO WHEELDE (prop. to stroke and pat, as a pet animal). Phr.: *to c. a little cash out of any one*, blanditis ab aliquo numerulorum aliud exprimere, Cic.

**coaxing (a.v.):** blandus: c. entreaties, b. preces, līb. Pl.

**coaxing (subs.):** 1. blanditum (usu. in pl.): Pl. Cic. 2. blanditiae, arum: the c. (winsome, coaxing ways) of women, mulieribus b., Liv.: Cic. 3. palpatio: Pl. Men. 4. 2.

**coaxingly:** blande: to ask c., b. petere, Cic. Pl.

**cob:** manius (?): Hor.: Ov.

**cobble:** sarcio, résario: v. TO MEND: usu. in bad sense, infabre, insicte sarcire.

**cobbler:** sutor: Pl. Cic.: s. veterantarius, Suet. Vit. 2 (init.): a c.'s stall, taberna sutrina, Tac. or sutrina alone, Plin.

**cobweb:** 1. āraneūm (perh. not found in sing.): *to clear away c.s.*, aranea tollere, Phaedr.: Plin. 2. āranei tēla, Apul. 3. āranea (strictly, like araneus, the spider itself): Ov.: Lucr. Phr.: *thin c.s. aranel tenuia fila*, Lucr.: *to spin a net-like c.*, quasi recte texere, Cic. N. D. 248, 123: *full of c.s.*, or like c.s., āraneōsus: Cat.: Plin.

**cochineal:** \*coccus cacti, Linn.: the classical *coccus*, used for scarlet dye, appears to have been procured from an insect found on a kind of oak (*quecus coccinea*, Linn.).

**cock (subs.):** gallus. Cic.: Hor.: also gallus galinaceus, Cic. (The term gallus was also applicable to the male of birds of the kind generally: Col. 8, 2, init.; with ref. to smaller birds, as the sparrow, mas should be used in this sense: v. MALE.) Phr.: *a game c.*, gallus rixosus: cf. Col. 8, 2, "where the phrase 'gallinaceus pyctes' seems to be facetious; as one might say 'poultry-pugilist,' " a.c.-fight, (gallorum) certamen, pugna, ib.: *the keeper or trainer of such birds*, lanista avium rixosorum, ib. Phr.: *he is a.c.-a-hoop*, illi cristae surgunt, Juv.: \*exsultat laetabundus. v. TO EXULT.

**cock (v.):** chiefly in certain phr.; as to c. a pistol, a c.d. hat: for the former we might say, scelopetum malleolum (?erigere; scelopetum ad telum emitendum parare; for the latter, perh. pileus angulans oblongus).

**cockade:** \*insigne quod in pileo fertur: v. BADGE.

**cockatoo:** \*psittacus cristatus: Linn.

**cockatrice:** *a fabulous kind of serpent*: v. BASILISK.

**cock-boat:** perh. scapha: v. BOAT.

**cock-boater:** \*scarabaeus melontha.

**cock-fight, cock-fighter:** v. COCK.

**cockle:** I. *The plant*: (?) aera, Iōium: Plin. II. *The shell-fish*: (?) chama: Plin.

**cock-loft:** coenacūlum: Juv.: v. ATTIC, GARBEE.

**cockney:** urbis amator, Hor.: urbānus, Pl.: Liv.: v. CITIZEN. N.B.—Not *oppidanus*, which expressly excludes reference to the capital.

**cockroach:** (?) blatta: Virg.: Plin.

**cockscomb:** 1. crista: Juv.

Plin. 2. klectōrōphus, i.f., Plin.

**cocoa:** \*faba Cacao.

**cocoa-nut:** I. *The tree*: \*cocos

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nucifera; or palma indica nucifera, Linn. II. *The fruit*: \*nux palmæ indicæ.

**cocoon:** (?) glōmus, ēris, n.: Lucr.: Plin.: or perh. glōbūlus, as gen. term.

**cod:** \*gadus morrhæus: Linn.

**cod-fish-oil or cod-liver-oil:** \*morrhæ oleum

**code:** cōdēx, icis, m: as in the designations, c. Justinianæ, c. Theodosianus; but the word is unclassical. Except where definite c.s, such as the above, are referred to, leges alone may be used, as the *decemvirial c. of the Twelve tables*, XII. tabularum leges, Liv. N.B.—Not corpus; unless the ref. is to an entire body of national law.

**codicil:** cōdīcīl, orum to direct or order by a c., cōdīcīl praescribere, Tac.: *to confirm a c. by a testament*, cōdīcīl testamento confirmare, Plin.

Ep.: *to leave to any one by a c.*, dare aliquid per c., legare cōdīcīl, Digest.

**codify:** leges digerere, componere,

Just. Inst. pref.

**coeliac:** coeliacūs: Cato: Plin.

**coequal:** aequare, e: v. EQUAL.

**coequalis:** at least in classical authors, signifies of the same age: Gr. ηλεῖ.

**coerce:** 1. cōerceo, 2: to c. a dangerous citizen by punishments, supplicis cives permiclosim c., Sall.: Cic.: v. TO RESTRAIN.

2. cōgo, cōgī, cōactum, 3: to c. (a person into doing a thing) by force and threats, vi ac minis c., Cic. (fol. by inf. or by ut and subj.): v. TO COMPEL.

3. comprimo, represso; cohībo, refrāno, etc.: all requiring to be defined by some such word as vi, poena, supplicis, etc.

**coercion:** 1. cōcōrcito: to use c., c. inhibere, Liv. (who uses the word to indicate some legal punishment): Dig.

2. More usu. expr. by verb: as: *I begin to use c.*, vi coepi cogere, Ter. v. TO COERCE.

**coercive:** perh. only in phr., c. measures = coercion: q. v.

**coessential:** consubstantiālis, e. -tert.

**coetaneous:** v. CONTEMPORANEUS.

**coeteral:** 1. cōaeterius: Tert.

2. aequiterius: Claud. Man.

**coeval:** 1. aequare, e. sacred

rites c. with the city, and some of them even more ancient than its origin, sacra aequitali urbi (ab. urbis), quadam vetustiora origine urbis, Liv.: v. CONTEMPORARY.

2. cōaevus: Aug. (of the Eternal Word): Prud.

**coexistent:** simul, uno tempore, existens v. TO EXIST.

**coextensive:** expr. by verb: as,

"the six Indian seasons, each of which is c. with two signs" (Sir W. Jones), sex illa tempora Indorum quorum unum quodque diuornum signorum locum obtinet: pleasure and pain are c., volupsum idem campus gyrusque est ac doloris.

**coffee (plant):** coffeea Arabica: Linn.

For coffee as a drink, the same Latin may be used.

**coffee-house:** (?) thermōpōlium (a place for selling warm drinks): Pl. or simply déversorium, tāberna: v. INN, SHOP.

**coffee-pot:** (?) urna: v. URN, VASE:

or hirnea, hirnula, i.e. a pitcher, q. v.

**coffer:** 1. arca: v. BOX (where syn. are given).

2. lōculi, orum, pl. (indicating the compartments in which different kinds of money were placed): to deposit cash in one's c., nummum in loculos demittere, Hor.

3. cista: to transfer from the public to one's private c., ex fisco in c. transferre, Cic.: v. TREASURY.

**coffin:** 1. arca (v. BOX): to carry

corpses (to the grave) in a mean c., cadavera vili portare in a, Hor.: stone c.s, lapideæ a., Līv.: the lid of a c., arcæ operculum, Liv.

2. lōculus (?): Plin. 7, 16: where however the word may

equally well denote a compartment of a vault.

3. sarcophagus, i. m. (prop.

the designation of a kind of stone used for coffins; "flesh consuming," hence

in gen. a tomb or a coffin): Juv. N.B.—It seems doubtful whether *caputus* ever means coffin: v. BEER.

**cogon (subs.):** i.e. the tooth of a wheel: dens, ntis, m. (apply. to any projection of the kind): v. TOOTH.

**cogged (adj.):** \*dentibus instructus s. aptans.

**cogency:** vis, mōmentum: v. FORCE, WEIGHT.

**cogent:** firmus, validus, gravis: v. FORCIBLE, WEIGHTY.

**cogently:** Phr.: to argue c., argumento gravi, haud tenui, magno, haud dubio, etc., uti: v. FORCIBLY, CONVINCINGLY.

**cogitate, cogitation, etc.:** v. MEDITATE, THINK, etc.

**cognate:** cognatus, congeneratus; affinis. v. KINDRED.

**cognition:** cognitionis: v. KNOWLEDGE.

**cognitive** (only used as metaphys. term): \*quod ad rem cognitionem pertinet the c. faculty, \*facultas quae rerum cognitionem exercet.

**cognizance:** 1. cognitio: v. KNOWLEDGE: the c. (right to enquire into) and jurisdiction in any matter, alicuius rel c. et judicium, Cic.: Augustus was the first to take c. of libels, primus A. cognitionem de libellis famosis tractavit, Suet.

2. jūdīcīo: v. JURISDICTION.

3. quaestio (i.e. legitimate enquiry, trial): when praetor he took c. of cases of assassination, praetor quaestionem inter sacerdos exercuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, fin. (where the ref. is to one of the *quaestiones perpetuae* of Sulla): it was decided by a decree of the senate that the consul should take c. of the matter, decreta a senatu est consuli quaestio, Cic. l. c.: v. TO ENQUIRE INTO.

**cognomen:** cognōmen, inls, n.: v. SURNAME, NAME.

**cohabit:** 1. cōēo, 4: to c. with another man's wife, cum aliena uxore c., Quint.: Ov.

2. consueco, suēti, suētum, 3 (contr. same as coeo): Cic.: Nep.

**cohabitation:** consūtūdo, inls, f. (both legitimate and illegitimate): Tert.: Liv.: Suet.

**coheiress, coheiress:** cōhērēs, edīs, etc. Cic.: Hor.: to appoint any one c. with another (i. e. with the heir), aliquem aliqui coheredem dare: v. HEIR.

**cohere:** I. Lit.: cōhāre, s. lit. sum, 2: v. TO STICK TOGETHER, ADHERE.

II. Fig.: to agree, be consistent (q. v.): consentio, cōvētūo, cōspīcio, cōhāre, etc.

**coherence, coherency:** now used only fig.; of the suitable connexion of the parts of a system or discourse.

1. contextus, ūs: there is a wonderful c. about their system (that of the Stoics), mirabilis est apud illos c. rerum, Cic.: v. CONNEXION.

2. pēpetūtās (i.e. uninterrupted connexion): to form an opinion of philosophers from their c. and consistency, pīlosophos ex p. atque constantia spectare, Cic.: c. of discourse, p. sermonis (?), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220 (perh. p. sententiarum would express the Eng. more precisely).

3. continuūtā: there was no c. about his conversation, \*sermoni ejus nulla inlerat sententiarum c.: v. CONNEXION.

4. consensus, ūs (i.e. there is a marvellous c. (lit. agreement) and concert between all branches of learning, mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque reperitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 21: v. AGREEMENT.

Phr.: there is a c. about all these things, \*coherent hacc ipse se; haec quasi conspirant et consentient: v. TO AGREE, CORRESPOND.

**coherent:** Phr.: a c. system of doctrine, \*doctrine apte inter se cohaerentes, connexae inter se (preced. art.); quarum pars nulla alteri discrepet: c. discourse, \*sententiarum in sermone continuitate: v. CONSISTENT; INCOHERENT.

**coherently:** constanter: v. CONSISTENTLY. Phr.: to argue c., \*argumenta apte contexere; apto rerum contextu

**argumentari:** to speak c., \*sermone apte coquendo uti v. INCOHERENTLY.

**conesione:** cohærentia; Cic.

**cohesive:** tēmāx, acīs: v. ADHESIVE, cohort: cohōrūs, rūs, f. (the tenth part of a legion): Liv.; Cic.: the praetorian or general's c., praetoria c., Cæs. also sometimes = land, troop, in a general sense. Virg.: Hor.

**coif:** (?) cānautica: v. BONNET.

**coil (subs.):** 1. spira: they (the serpents) bind him fast in their huge c.s, immensu ligant s., Virg.: also of a c. of rope, Pacuv. In Fest. 2. orbis, ls, m. (poet.): to drag huge c.s along the ground (of the serpent), rapere immensu o. per humum, Virg.

**coil (v.):** 1. glōmēro, t. (to gather into a ball); to c. "w' up in balls, lanana g. in orbis, Ov. (but the verb usu. denotes simply to gather thick together).

2. conspiro, i (fr. spira: rare): the snake c.s itself up, anguis s., Aar. Viet. Phr.: eing round his (lagoon's) neck with their sealy forms, collo squamea circum terga datt., Virg.

**coin (subs.):** 1. nummus or nummus: counterfeit c., adulterini n., Cic. (esp. used of the silver coin, nummus septentius, the sexterc: also for money generally: q. v.) Dimin. numulūs, a small coin: Cle. 2. stips, stipis, f. (usu. a small c.): to fling in gold and silver c.s at laying the foundation of a building, injicere fundamēntūs argenti aurique stipes, Tac. II, 4, 53 (but stipes is said to have meant originally a copper c.): cf. Ov. F. 2, 189; Plin. 3. nūmismā (gr. νομίσμα), atis, n. Philip's, royal c., Philippus, regale n., Hor.: Mart.: in later writers esp. of /orign/ or rare coins; in which sense the word is used in modern Latin: Eckhel, Doet. Num. 4. mōnēta never used of a single coin; v. MONEY. Phr.: to pay any one in his own c., eum qui laeserit, simili multare, Phaedr. 1, 26: par pari (al. pro pari) referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55.

**coin (v.):** I. Lit.: of money: 1. cido, dī, sum, 3: to c. silver, argenteum c., Ter.: to c. leaden money, plumbos numis c., Pl. 2. signo, i (strictly to stamp): to c. copper, silver, or gold by public authority, ares, argumentum, aurumve publice s., Liv.; by stipes they meant c'd money, stipe dicibant pecuniam signatum, Fest.: Plin. 3. ferio, percussi, percussum, ferire (as we say to strike): to c. asses of one-sixth weight asses sextantaria ponderie f., Plin. Suet. "Hinc illa in veteribus numis et lapidibus, Triumvir A. A. A. F., i.e. auro, argento, aeri flando, feriendo;" Forc. s. v. Phr.: to c. bad money, monetam adulterinam exercere, Ulp. (implying to be in the practice of coining); or simply numos adulterinos edere, ferire, signare: v. supr. II. To invent (a story, etc.): communis, fingo: v. TO FABRICATE. Phr.: to c. words, verba novare et facere, Cic.; verba fingere non prius audit, cf. Hor. A. P. 50 - a word c'd in the mint of today, i.e. of present or ready currency, signatum praescient nota nomini, ib. 59.

**coinage, coining:** I. The act or practice of coining: res numaria: Cic. Oif. 3, 20, 80 (but the phr. may also mean "money matters": id. Verr. 4, 6, 11). Phr.: a law respecting the c., or against coining, lex numaria: v. Diet. Ant. s. v. talsum: the standard of the c., aeraria ratio, Cic.: to have the management of the c., auro, argento, aeri signando, feriendo praecesse: v. TO COIN. (Cusio is found in late Latin; as in the phr. custos monetalis, Cod. Imp.). II. Money coined, pecunia publice signata (v. TO COIN, 2) or simply numi, moneta: v. MONEY, COIN. III. Invention: Phr.: bold in the c. of words, \*audax in verbis novandis atque faciens: v. TO COIN (II.): "this is the very c. of your brain" (Shak.), \*mera ista communita as sonnula sunt.

**coincide:** 1. compōto, Ivl, or II, itum, 3 (esp. of coincidence in point of time: with cum; dat.; or in and acc.):

the calendar was in such a state of confusion that the harvest festivals did not c. with the summer, fasti adeo turbati, ut messum feriae aestati non competenter, Suet. Caes. 40. (the event) c.d with the death of otho, cum Othonis exiū competitisse, Tac. II, 2, 50. 2. concurro, curri, cursum, 3 (absol. or with cum): to c. accidentally (as in the case of dreams and their fulfillment), forte, temere c., Cic.: to c. the truth, c. cum veritate, Ulp.: v. TO CONCURE, AGREE. 3. congrāo, nū, 3 (absol. or with cum): they wish their days and months to c. with the computation of the sun and moon, suos dies mensesque c. volunt cum solis lunaque ratione, Cic.: points of circumstantial evidence which c., cause quae in unum locum convenire atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rose. Am. 22, 62: v. TO AGREE. 4. concino, consentio (to c. in opinion): v. TO AGREE. 5. incido, cidi, 3 (to fall on or in with: q. v.): though their age c.d with the dates of those I have mentioned, quorum quum actas in coram tempora, quos nominavi incidentis, Cic. Or. 12, 39: to c. mathematically, una in se incideré.

**coincidence:** I. Accidental correspondence: concursatio: the c. of dreams, c. sonniourum, Cic. But more usu. expr. by phr.: as, it is no mere c., non temere est or fit, Pl.: Ter. (v. accident): there is a remarkable c. here! \*mirabiliter haec congruit! (cf. preceding art.) II. Agreement (q. v.): in opinion: consensus, consensio.

**coincident:** chiefly used of time: to be c. in idem tempus incidere, concipere, etc.: v. TO COINCIDE.

**coined (as adj.):** 1. signatūs: v. TO COIN. 2. inmonetās, e: c. gold, m. aurum, Apul.

**coiner:** I. In good sense: 1. monetarius: Aur. Vict.: Eutr. 2. cūsor: Cod. Just. 3. flātūrātūs: Inscr. A board of three who had the superintendence of the coinage were called triumviri monetales; in Inscr. T. A. A. F. F.: v. TO COIN. II. In bad sense: a coiner of bad money: pārācharates, ae, m. (prop. a false stamper): Cod. Imp. Usu. better expr. by circulum: as, is qui numerus adulterinus edidit; qui monetam adulterinam exercet; v. TO COIN.

**coition:** 1. cōtūs, ūs: Ov.: Col. 2. concubitus, ūs: Cic. 3. coniunctio: Cic.

**colander:** cōlūm: i.e. a sieve or strainer: q. v.

**cold (adj.):** 1. frigidus (the most general word: applied to all degrees, from pleasant coolness to severe cold): a fountain c. by day, warm by night, fons luce diurna f., ad calidus nocturno tempore, Luer.: c. water, aqua f., Pl.; also simply frigida, as subs.: Col.: Suet.: under the c. sky, sub Jove f., Hor.: also of things col. with age, death, etc.: c. death, f. mors, Virg.: a c. shud'er, f. horror, Virg. Fig.: too tame in speaking and almost c., nimis lentes in dieendo et paene f., Cic. (N.B. Frigidus as applied to words and expressions is equivalent to our flat, dull; q. v.) Very c., perfrigidus: Cic.: Cels.: also, praefrigidus: Ov.: Cels. To be c., frigido: Cic.: Pers. Pro. v. Venus is c. without Cerere and Bacchus, sive Cerere et Bacchus Venus friget, Ter.: hence incept. frigescō, frixi, 3: to become c., in both lit. and fig. sense: the hands and feet become c., f. manus pedesque, Tac.: affection grous', f. affectus, Quint.: to grow c. after being hot, refrigerescō, 3: Cato: Luer. 2. algidus (i.e. so cold to be uncomfortable: rare): Cat. To be c. or chilly, algeo, alsī, 2: to sweat and be c., sudare et al., Hor.: incept. algesco, 3: to grow c., catch cold: Ter.: Plin. N.B. The part, algens is perhaps more freq. used as adj. than algidus: Mart.: Plin. 3. gelidus (ice-cold): the junction of the Fibrenus makes the Liris much colder, Fibrenus Lirum multo gelidiorum facit, Cic. (but, llumen may

also mean a frozen river: Virg.): ~ rocks, g. rupes, Virg., esp. of things cold with age, fright, or death: blood c. with old age, g. senecta sanguis, Virg.: c. death, g. mors, Hor.: a c. shud'er, g. horror, Ov.: Virg. Very c. indurēt, praefrigidus: Liv.: Plin. N.B. Fætidus is also found; but as its meaning fluctuates between cold (= gelidus), and with the coldness or chill taken off ("qui de summo gelu aliquid remisit," Forc.), it is better avoided. Phr.: to give a thing c. praise, maligne laudare, Hor.

**cold, to be, become:** frigido, algeo; frigesco, algesco, etc.: v. supr. (1, 2)

**cold (subs.):** I. In gen. sense:

1. frigus, ūris, u. (the most general: v. also COOLNESS): the c. can hardly be escaped within doors, vix in ipsi tectis f. vitatur, Cic.: to keep off c. and heat, frigora caloresque pellere, Cic.; also, frigorum vim pellere, Cic.: intolerabile v., intollerabile l., Cic.: to perish of c., frigore morti, Hor. 2. algor, ūris, m. (only of c. as pinching and disagreeable): capable of enduring c., patiens algoris, Sall.: to fortify the body against c., corpus contra algores munire, Plin. (N.B. The pl. of frigus and algors suggest repeated attacks of cold or frequent exposure.) 3. gelū, ūs, n.: v. FROST.

II. A cataphract: 1. grāvēdo, ūris, f. (in the head): Cic.: Cels. Subject to such c.s, grāvēdūsus: Cic. 2. destrītālo (with ref. to the running at the nose): to occasion c.s, d. concitare, Cels.

3. perfīctio (a severe c.): Plin. Phr.: to catch c., perfrigesco, frixi, 3: Varr.: Cels.

**coldish:** frigidulus, subfrigidus: v. CHILLY.

**coldly:** only used fig. of tameness and indifference: 1. frigido: to do things c., f. agere, Cic. 2. gelidē (stronger than 1): Hor. (N.B. Frigide when applied to language or invention, is flatly, dullly, without taste: q. v.) Phr.: to praise c., maligne laudare, Hor.: to act c. in any matter, leniter, lenite, agere, Caes.: v. INDIFFERENTLY, COOLLY.

**coldness:** I. Lit.: 1. frigus, ūs, n.: esp. in pl.: regions which suffer intolerably through the c. of their winters, loca qua frigoribus hemis. intollerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 2: Hor. v. COLD. 2. algor: v. COLD. 3. gelū, ūs, n. (icy c.): v. FROST. Fig. of the c. of death or age: Virg.: Lucan.

II. Apathy, want of zeal: lentiūdo, or lenitudo; animus lentiūs, remissus: v. COOLNESS, INDIFFERENCE.

**colewort:** brassica erūta: v. Cabbage.

**colic:** 1. torīna, um, n.: Cels.: Cic. 2. colōn or colūm: Plin. In modern medical Latin \*colīca is the word used. Subject to the c., colicky, torīnous: Cic.; colīcus, Plin.

**collapse (v.):** (in se) corrue, colabī, concidere: v. TO FALL, FALL AWAY.

**collapse (subs.):** chiefly in phr. where it may be expr. by verb, as, to be in a state of c., \*penitus collapsum esse: to suffer a sudden c., subito corrue, concidere, etc.: v. FALL, REIN.

**collar (subs.):** I. collare, is, n. (used of dog-collars, those employed for making a prisoner fast, etc.): Pl.: Varr. 2. mōnile, ls, n. (only ornamental, both of human beings and of animals): v. NECKLACE. 3. torque, ls, m. and f.: a kind of ornamental chain: q. v. 4. bōne, arum (for confinement): Pl.: Prud. rarely in sing.: Pl. 5. subjugūm: i.e. a collar attached to the jugum or yoke: Vitruv. 10, 3, 4: v. Diet. Ant. s. v. Jugum. (N.B. The word occurs in pl. only, and is prop. an alj., lora being understood: v. Cato, R. R. 5, 15.) Phr.: to slip the c., i.e. get free, \*tolis s. vincula collum liberare; vincula rumpere: v. BONDS.

**collar (v.):** chiefly colloq.: comprēhendere; collo preheusum abripere; v. TO SEIZE.

**collar-bone:** jugulum Cels.  
**collate:** *i.* To designate to a bishopric: instituo: v. TO APPOINT. *ii.* To compare a manuscript with some other text: confero, tuli, latum, 3: M. L.

**collateral:** *i.* Of pedigree: not in the direct line: transversus, the c. lines (of descent), t. linea, Paul. Dig. 18, 10, 9. Phr.: c. relatives, cognati qui ex lateribus sunt, Dig.: c. relationship, cognato ex transverso, quae etiam a latere dicitur, Inst. 3, 6. *ii.* Accessory, indirectly connected with: q. v.

**collaterally:** ex lateribus, a latere, ex transverso: v. preced. art.

**collation:** *i.* Comparison (of books, etc.): expr. by verb: to be engaged in the c. of MSS., \*libris manuscriptoris conferendis operam dare: v. TO COLLATE. *ii.* A cold meal: (?) coenula, prandium: v. MEAL.

**colleague:** *i.* collèga, ae, m.: twice consults together, c. in the censorship, bis una consulte, c. in censura, Cic. *ii.* censors, rtis (v. PARTNER): his son is taken as his c. in the tribunate, filius c. tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. Phr.: to appoint a c. in the place of one deceased, in demortu locum [censorem, etc.] sufficere, Liv (or simply sufficere, Liv.); to elect a c. (as was done in the case of certain collegia), cooptare, Cic.: v. TO ELECT.

**collegueship:** *i.* collegium: a man of whom I have had experience in an harmonious c., expertus mihi concordi c. vir, Liv. *ii.* consortio: the amicable c. of the two Lacedaemonian kings, sociabilis c. inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv.; Vell.

**collect (v.):** A. Trans-. *i.* To gather together: 1. colligo, legi, lectum, 3 (in most senses): to c. bones, ossa c. Tib.: to c. rain-water, pluvias aquas c. Quint: to c. from every district, de pagis omnibus viros c. Cic. Fig.: to c. oneself, se c. Cic.: to c. one's mind and thoughts, animum cogitationemque c., Plin. Ep. 3. V. TO GATHER TOGETHER: 2. cogo, cōgēti, cōactūm, 3 (usu. where force is implied): v. TO BRING OR GET TOGETHER: 3. confero, tuli, latum (coll.), 3: to c. many images, multa simulacra c., Ov. Fig.: to c. all one's materials (for speaking), materiam omnem c., Quint. 4. congēro, gessi, gestum, 3: to c. means for defraying the expense of a journey, viaticum c., Cic.; to c. provisions, cibaria c., Hor.

5. comperto, i v. TO BRING TOGETHER. (N.B. The three preceding words are used only of things, not of persons.) 6. congrezo, i: v. TO ASSEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. 7. corrōgo, i (prop. by entreaty): to c. auxiliaries from the allies, auxiliis ab sociis c., Liv.: to c. money, pecuniam c. Caes. Cic. 8. conquiro, quisivi, quisitum, 3 (by search): to c. ships along the river, naves tota flumine c., Caes.: to c. arguments, argumenta c., Tac.: Sall.

9. glōmero, i (to c. in a mass or group): the stags c. their herds, agmina cervi g., Virg.: Tac.: v. TO GATHER.

10. corrōdo, 3: v. TO SCRIBE TOGETHER. *ii.* exigo, égi, actum, 3 (only of taxes or money): to c. tributes, moneys, etc., tributa, pecunias ex, Cic.: v. TO DEMAND. *iii.* To infer: q. v.

B. Instr.: corresponding to (1) supr.: expr. by the above verbs and pron. refl., or in pass.: the commonality (of bees) c. around the body of their queen, plebs glomerat circa corpus regis, Plin. Phr.: to c. in groups or knots, circulor, i. Cic.: Caes.: v. TO GROUP, ASSEMBLE.

**collect (subs.):** \*collecta, ae: M. L.: v. PRAYER.

**collected (adj.):** 1. e. not disconcerted; colt. *i.* praesens, nitis (only with animus): a mind, vigorous, c., and acute, animus acer, p., acutus, Cic.: Quint. 2. intentus: stronger than the Eng.: v. INTENT, ALERT. (Or expr. by circuml. as, \*nulla re perturbatus;

facilitates animi semper collectas habens.)

**collection:** *i.* The act of collecting: 1. collectio: Cic. 2. conquisito (by search): Cic. 3. Much more freq. expr. by verb: by the c. of tributes, tributis exigendis, etc.: v. TO COLLECT. *ii.* A number (of persons or things) collected together: 1. congeries, el, f.: v. HEAP, PILE. 2. conjectus, us (rare): Lucr. 3. May often be expr. by p. part: an army which is a c. of desperate old men, exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic.: v. TO COLLECT. Phr.: a c. of mots, collectanea dicta, Caes. ap. Suet. Gell. (in both cases in the titles of books): a c. of choice passages, electorum commentatoris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17; fosculorum commentatoris: cf. Sen. Ep. 33 [specifiglum florilegium, M. L.]: a c. of works on a particular subject, corpus, as, c. juris, Imp. Cod.: a c. of the works of the ancient grammarians, c. veterum grammaticorum, Lindemann: thesaurus may also be used: cf. Plin. N. H. Pref.: v. TREASURY.

*iii.* Of money: collatio: v. CONTRIBUTION: or perh. \*pecunia collecticia, collectanea.

**collective:** United: expr. by phr. the c. power of Greece, \*universae s. euctas Graeciae vires: a thing which by their c. efforts they were unable to achieve, id quod una summis viribus nitentes, perire nequivant: v. ALL.

ALL TOGETHER.

**collectively:** conjunctim, unā, simul, v. TOGETHER, JOINTLY.

**collector:** *i.* In gen. sense: qui colligit, corrigit, etc.: v. TO COLLECT.

*ii.* Of taxes, etc.: exactor: v.

TAX-GATHERER. Special terms: a c. of customs, portitor: v. CUSTOM-HOUSE-OFFICER: a c. of moneys after an auction, etc., coactor, Hor.

**college:** ar educational institution.

\*collegium (prop. applied to such bodies as the augurs, trade-companies, etc.): v. CORPORATION.

M. L.: fellow of a c., scōcius.

As adj. \*academius (which however has only modern authority in this sense): v. COLLEGiate.

**collegian:** collegio scriptus: alumnus: gen. term for pupil, student: v. q. v.

**collegiate:** \*collegialis, collegiāris: prop. appertaining to a collegium or corporation: but they may be used by analogy with ref. to our "colleges."

**collier:** *i.* A worker in a coal

mine: \*carbōnarius prop. a burner or seller of charcoal. *ii.* A vessel em-

ployed in conveying coals: \*navis car-

bonaria.

**collier:** \*fūdina carbonaria: v.

COAL.

**collision:** *i.* conflictio: c. du-

rorum corporum inter se, Quint. 2.

conflictus, us: a c. of clouds, nubium c., Cic.: a c. of the bodies (of men in battle), corporum, Cic. 3. concursio: to be cemented together by means of c. (of the atoms of Epicurus), concensusibus inter se cohaerescere, Cic.: Gell.

*ii.* census, us: c. of ships with one another, c. navium inter se, Liv.: Caes.

(But concursus often means simply junction, concourse). Phr.: the tempest occasioned c. amongst the transports,

onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes.: the clouds come into c. with one

another, concurrent nubes, Lucr.: to come into c. with anything, incurrire in aliud, ad aliud offendere: v. TO DASH AGAINST.

Fig.: Greece brought into c. with a foreign land in a tedious war, Graecia Barbariae lento collisus

duello, Hor.: they came into c. no

strangers to each other's tactics, bandignos bellis artes inter se conserebant,

Liv. 21, 1.

**collocation:** collatio, dispositio:

v. ARRANGEMENT.

**collap:** ofta, ofrella: v. CHOP.

Phr.: he maketh c. of fat on his flanks

(Job xv. 27), pinguis carnium massa-

lateribus obduct: (pingui cervice ar-

matus est,) Vulg.): v. MASS.

**colloquial:** Phr.: c. language, hu-

milis sermo, Hor. A. P. 229; quotidians sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: we are wont to compose letters in c. language, epistolas quotidians verbis texere solemus, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: where he also uses the phr. plebeius sermo for c. language: Hor. uses privatus in the same sense, A. P. 90: see also COMMON, ORDINARY.

**colloquialism:** \*genus loquendi a colloquio: us mutuum.

**colloquy:** colloquium: v. CONVERSATION. To have a c. with any one, cum aliquo colloqui: v. TO CONVERSE.

**collude:** *i.* colludo, si, sum, (the most gen. term): c. cum aliquo, Cic.: Ulp. *ii.* praevāricor, i (prop. of an accuser who plays into the hands of the other party; also of advocates generally): Cic.: Ulp.

**collusion:** *i.* collusio: Cic.: Ulp. *ii.* pactio: Cic. *iii.* praevāricatio (on the part of an advocate): Cic. P. n. to be guilty of c.: v. TO COLLUDE: one who is guilty of it, collusor, praevāricator (the latter only of an advocate).

**collusive:** expr. by phr.: to be guilty of c. proceedings, colludere, praevāricari: v. TO COLLUDE, COLLUSION.

**collusively:** collusōriē: Ulp. Phr.: to act c. collido, v. TO COLLUDE.

**collyrium:** (eye-salve): collyrium.

**colocynth:** colocynthis, idis, f.: Plin.

**colon:** *i.* In anatomy: colon or cōlōnum: Plin. *ii.* In punctuation: \*color (which in Donatus, p. 1742, is a part of the sentence itself: not the mark so called): distinctio media (?:) v. Donat. l. c.

**colonel:** praefects (i. e. officer, commander): or perh. tribunus militum, a rank which nearly corresponds to that of colonel.

**colonial:** cōlōnicus: Caes.: Suet. (Or expr. by gen. of colonia; v. COLONY).

**colonist:** cōlōnus: Caes.: Cic.: (if the ref. be to the founder of a colony, dux: v. Nep. Mitt. 1): v. COLONY.

**colonizing (subs.):** dēductio: Cic.: Plin.

**colonnade:** 1. porticus, us, f.: v. PORTICO. 2. xystus, i, m. (for recreation, etc.): Cic.: Plin. Ep.

**colony:** cōlōnia: (used both of the settlers and of the settlement): to establish a c. in suitable places, c. collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.: to conduct a c. (to a place), c. deducere, Cic.: to send men to a c., homines in c. mittere, Liv. Phr.: to send out a c. to the Chersones, Chersonesos colonos mittere, Nep.: to settle a c. in a territory, colonus in agris collocare: cf. Nep. Mitt. 2.

**colophon:** (the conclusion of a book): colophōn, onis, m.: Fest. (who tells us that the prov. phr. colophon addere signified to put the finishing stroke to anything): M. L.

**colossal:** 1. cōlōsseus: Vitr.:

Plin. *ii.* cōlōsēus: Plin. (Both words strictly only of statues: cf. COLOSSUS.) *iii.* In gen. sense; i. q. huge (q. v.): ingens, immānis: v. MONSTROTS. Phr.: a c. figure, \*facies major quam humana, so c. an empire, \*tanta mentis s. strenue imperi.

**colossus:** cōlōssois, i, m. (a colossal statue): Plin.

**colour (subs.):** *i.* A property of bodies: cōlōr, oris, m.: c. cannot exist without light, c. esse sine luce nequeunt, Lucr.: a white c., c. albus, Cic.: a fresh or lively c., c. vegetus, Plin.: a full or strong c., c. satur, Plin.: a faint c., c. dilutus, Plin. Very often of the natural hue of a healthy face: to come into the senate with a good fresh c. in the face, fortis c. in senatum venire; Front. ad M. Caes.: natural c., c. verus, Ter.; as opp. to paint (c. fuscatus, Hor.). to change one's c., c. to turn pale, colores mutare, Hor.: Cic. (N.B. When color is used alone, it generally denotes a bright hue: as, nullus argenteo color est, Vulg.): v. MASS.

**colloquial:** Phr.: c. language, hu-

**pentus** c. est arenis. Ov.: Virg. i. of a different c., discolor, òris (also with dat.); Cic.: Ov.: of many c.s, multicolor; Plin.: Apul.: of changing or varied c.s, versicolor; Cic.: Virg. II. A pigment: 1. pigmentum: Cic.: Plin. 2. cùor: to lay on various c.s, varlos inducere c., Hor.: Plin.: c.s which are natural or artificial, c. qui nascuntur, flingunt s. fuit, Plin.: Virg.: oil c.s, c. oleo temperati aqua mixta, cf. Virg. 7, 14, 1. Hence fig. of the peculiar complexion of a work of genius: Hor. A. P. 36. Phr.: to depict anything in its true c.s, aliquid lineamentis suis fidetiter s. exacte describere; aliquis rel veram exprimere imaginem: to depict anything in lively c.s, aliquid variè oratione pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4. to depict a crime in the blackest c.s, crimen atrociter, atrocissime describere, cf. Tac. A. 13, 19; to give an unfavourable c. to a thing, i. e. put a bad construction upon it, aliquid simile interpretari, cf. Tac. Agr. 5. III. to retreat (q. v.): spécies, praetextus. IV. In pl. only: the flag or standard of a body of troops (q. v.): signum, vexillum.

**colour (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. còloro, to shape and c. atoms, individua corpora formare, c. Cic. Fig.: when I have been reading those books attentively, I feel that my language is, as it were, c'd by contact with them, quoniam istos libros studiosius legimus, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. 2. ficio, 1 (only of dying or of using false, metrical colourings): Virg.: Gell. 3. tingo, infuso: v. TO DYE, STAIN. II. Fig.: v. TO PALE, PRETEND.

**colourable:** v. PLAISTILE.

**coloured:** 1. coloratus: of the rainbow: Cic. Esp. of a warm, sunburnt hue: the c. Indi, c. Indi, Virg.: Ov.: Tac. v. TANNED. 2. fuscatus: i. e. artificially c., as with dye or rouge: Virg.: Hor.

**colouring (subs.):** I. Lit.: expr. by pl. of color or pigmentum (cf. COLOUR, II.); to explain the subject of c., colorum s. pigmentorum rationes explicare, cf. Virg. 7, 8, 1; do colorum temperatura et mixtura expondere, cf. id. 7, 10: the above, with ref. to the pigments themselves; with ref. to the use of them, artem colorum inducendum expondere (v. COLOUR, II.); haringon (ἀρωγόν) s. communisarum colorum et transiitnum rationes explicare (of working c.s harmoniously together), cf. Plin. 35, 5, 11 (12). II. Fig.: of style or decoration in language: ornatus, ornamenti: v. ORNAMENT. Also pigmentum may be used, provided the figure is kept up: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1. Th' r.; you know my style of c., nosti illas ἀγκύθον, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 4: in the same way Cic. uses πυροβόλους and arcula: Att. 2, 1, 1: to be careful to preserve the proper c. of a subject, colores servare, Hor.

**colouring-matter:** médicamentum: Plin.: Lucan.

**colourist:** qui colorum inducendorum peritus est.

**colourman:** pigmentarius: Cic.

**colt:** 1. équileus: Cic.: Liv.

2. equilus: Varr.: Cic. 3. pullus equinus: Col. (if an ass's coll, pullus asinus or p. asinus).

**coltsfoot:** tussílago: Plin.: M. L.

**colter:** v. COULTER.

**column:** I. Architectural: còlumna: a temple supported on huge c.s, tempium vastis immixta c., Ov.: Cic. Inim. còlumna, a small c., Cic. Pbr.: supported on c.s, cùlumnatus, Varr.: the spaces between c.s, intercùlumnia, ornata, Cic.: a tax on c.s, cùlumnarium, Cic. (N.B. Not column, which is a summit; also a prop or support; q. v.) II. Military: 1. agmen, Inis, n. (strictly an army marching): they issue from the camp in a very long c., proficisciuntur ex castris longissima, a, Caes.: v. LINE. 2. cùmex (strictly a wedge-shaped c., adapted for breaking the enemy's line): their battle-array is formed in

c.s, acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G. 6: forming themselves in a wedge-shaped c.s, so as to break the line quickly, c. tacto ut celeriter percurrant, Caes. Phr.: to charge in two c.s, bipartito signa inferre, Caes.: so in three c.s, tripartito: v. DIVISION. III. In the page of a book: cùlumna: Lachm.

**comb (subs.):** 1. pecten, intls, m.: for the hair, Pl.: Ov.: for flax or wool, Plin. Hence adv. pectinatum, in comb-like form or arrangement: Plin. (Plin. also speaks of the instruments with which flax is combed, as hamis ferri, 19, 1, 3.) 2. strigiles: i. e. a curry-comb: q. v. (For the comb of a cock see COCKSCOMB.)

**comb (v.):** 1. pecto, xi, xum, and titum, 3: to c. hair, comas, capillos, caesariem p., Hor.: Tib.: Ov.: c. d' oots, pectue lanae, Col.: to c. flax with iron hooks, lini virga hamis ferreis p., Plin. 2. dépcto, xum, 3 (to c. down): to c. down the hair with a comb, crines buxo d., Ov.: Virg. 3. còmbo, compsi, compitum, 3 (i. e. to dress the hair with some defining word): capillos dentes secto c., Mart.

**combat:** 1. pugna, proelium: v. BATTLE, FIGHT. 2. cùrtain: v. CONTEST, STRUGGLE. 3. ágon, ónis, m. (Gr. ἄγων): only of the public games: a gymnastic c., gymnicus a., Plin. Ep. (certamen is however the word most frequently used of such c.s: Cic.: Suet.). Phr.: to offer oneself for a c. in the amphitheatre, in arenam se dare, Triph. Dig.: v. ARENA: in close c., cùmibus or comminus: as opp. to éminus, of fighting or skirmishing at distance: v. CLOSE (quarters): the c. was waged fiercely on both sides, acriter pugnatum est ab utrisque, Liv.: Caes.: v. TO FIGHT: to engage in single c., ferro decertare, Liv. (which, however, might be used of a number of combatants). N.B. The expr. pugna singularis, proelium or certamen singulare, for single c., have no good authority. pugna and certamen are sufficiently precise: cf. Liv. 7, 9 (fin.), 10 (init.).

**combat (v.):** impnigo, pugno; obviam eo, confiditor: v. TO FIGHT AGAINST, OPPOSE, RESIST.

**combatant:** 1. pugnator: Liv.: Sil. 2. proeliator: Tac.: Just. 3. Expr. by phr.: never vere c.s more nearly matched, \*nunquam aquoio certamine pugnatum est; nunquam validores gentes contulerunt armis: cf. Liv. 21, 1; or by imperf. part.: they convey refreshments to the c.s, cibos pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7, fin. 4. ágonista, ae, m. (only of c.s in the games): Ang.

**combative:** pugnax, ácis: a c. nationis, p. gens, Tac.: Ov.

**combatively:** pugnaciter: Cic.: Sen.

**combination:** 1. junctio, conjunctio: v. UNION. 2. junctura: a stiftul c. (of words), callida j., Hor. A. P. 47: Quint. (junctio is the act, juncta, the result of combining). 3. confusio (more usu. in bad sense: v. CONFUSION): the union and c. of the virtues, conjunctio cque virtutum, Cic.

4. concursus, us (of things which meet but do not blend together): a harsh c. of words, asper c. verborum, Cic. 5. còltus, us (No. 4): a c. of syllables, c. syllabarum, Quint. 6. températio (i. e. apt and regulated c. of fig.): the discipline and due c. of the state (with ref. to its constituent orders), disciplina ac t. civitatis, Cic.: Liv. 7. conspiratio (esp. of combining for some purpose; often a bad one): the c. and agreement of men, c. hominum atque consensus, Cic.: the c. of certain men against any one's position, c. certorum hominum contra alijus dignitatem, Cic.: v. CONSPIRACY, ASSOCIATION.

**combine:** I. Trans.: 1. jungo, coniungo, nxi, nctum, 3: wisdom c. with eloquence, sapientia juncta eloquentia, Cic.: v. TO JOIN, UNITE. 2. confeo, tuli, latus, 3 (to bring together):

c.ing (in one form) features taken from all quarters, undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3: to c. forces (of two generals), in unum c. vires, Liv. 3. consocio, 1 (implying agreement): to c. their shade (of trees growing together) umbram c., Hor.: a form of government selected and c'd from these elements, delecta ex his et consociata républicae forma, Cic. 4. confundo, ludi, fùsum, 3 (officer to confuse: q. v.) two nations c.d in one, duo populi in unum confusi, Liv.: to c. five dactyls in succession, quinque continuo dactylos c., Quint. 5. misceo, commisceo, miscui, sum and xtum, 2: he vnu c. the useful and the agreeable, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.: foolishness is never c.d with wisdom, nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.: v. TO MIX, BLEND.

6. températio, i (to c. in due proportions): to mingle and c. a thing out of different elements, ex dissimilibus rebus aliud miscere et c., Cic.: to c. the acute and the grave, acuta cum gravibus t., Cic.: to c. in one idea, unam in speciem t., Cic. 7. In pass. còdo, ivi and li, Itum, 4 (to be c.d). not so that the savage be c.d with the gentle, non ut placidi cocant immitti, Hor. see also INFR. II. Intrants: 1. consipio, i (usu. for a certain purpose; often a bad one: v. TO CONSPIRE): to c. together to liberate the commonwealth, ad remp. liberandam c., Cic.: several states c. together, plures civitates c., Caes. 2. còdo, 4 (v. supr. 7). to c. together, una c., Caes.: to c. together in nations, c. in populos, Quint. 3. Expr. by any of the trans. verbs under (I), and pron. refl. or in pass.: v. supr. combustible: ad lignum concipienti aptius: ad exardescendum facilis: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190. Phr.: c. materials, \*incendi materialia; que comburi possunt.

**combustion:** expr. by phr. during c. it (amber) keeps up an unctuous, strong-smelling flame, fùdum incenditur, alit flammam pinguedi et olentem, Tac. Ger. 45: or by comburendo, inter comburendum, dum comburatur, v. TO BURN.

**come:** I. To go to, arrive at: both lit. and fig.: 1. vénio, vénii, ventum, 4 (the most gen. term) on the 6th day we came from Athens to Delos, sexto die Delini Athenis venimus, Cic.: a voice c. to my ears, vox imbi ad aures v., Pl. Virg.: when that day came, ubi ea dies venit, Caes.: the c.ing year, annus veniens, Cic.: to c. under any one's protection, in alicuius fidem ac potestatem v., Caes.: to c. from fable to facts, a fabulus ad facta v., Cic. The pass. imperf. form is very often preferred to the act.: as, we had come to the temple of Vesta, ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor.: Liv. Hence frequent, ventito, i. to c. backwards and forwards into the camp, in castra v., Caes.: to c. frequently to a house, domum v., Cic.: Cat. N.B. "Come" as an exhortation or appeal is age, not vent. v. inf. (II). 2. advenio, 4: to come to, arrive q. v.

3. pervenio, 4: v. TO ARRIVE fig. the affair came to his ears, pervenit res ad istibus aures, Cic.: to c. compactly into any one's power, in alicuius potestatem p., Cic.: to c. to utter despair, ad desperationem p., Caes. 4. pingo, perrex, rectum, 3 (to come or go directly or straight): they are c.ing directly towards us, horsum perennit, Ter. 5. adsum (ass.), ful, esse = I am come, etc.: they were ordered to c. and present themselves at Amphipolis, iussi Amphipolim adesse, Liv.: they seem to be on the point of c.ing hither from Africa, ex Africa jam adfuturum videtur, Cic.: c. hither' luc ad esel Virg. (Adsum is often used as above for the sake of greater vividness v. TO BE PRESENT.) Phr.: to c. on horseback by ship or sea, equo, navi, classe, advehi, vectus: Cic.: Liv. Virg. news came allatum est, nuntiatum est, Liv.: a letter came, literae aitiae sunt, Cic.: to c.

frequently to a person's house, domum aliquius frequentare, Cic.: more strongly, assidue f., Suet.: v. TO FREQUENT, REPORT TO. II. In animated appeals: come! agé, agitē: come, come, now let us try! age, age, nunc experiamur, Ter.: often strengthened by adverbs; as, dum, en, eja, modo, igitū; = come now! Ter.: Pl. III. To happen (q. v.): usu imper.: fact, futur, fieri, how c.s. it that, qui fit ut, Hor.: v. also the compounds,

**come about:** v. PASS, TO COME TO.

**— after:** v. TO FOLLOW, SUCCEDE.

**— again:** rēvēnō, rēdēo: v. TO COME BACK, RETURN.

**— along:** prōcēdo, ferre, etc.: v. TO ADVANCE, GO. Phr.: c. along with me! \*me comitare sodes! v. TO ACCOMPANY.

**— at:** i. e. to reach, attain to (q. v.): attingo, adīpiscor, etc.

**— away:** I. Lit.: abscēdo, discedō: v. TO DEPART. II. To separate from; as when a portion of a thing is rent away: séquor, cūtus, 3: the bough will c. away willing and easy, if the fates summon thee, ramus volens facilis sequitur, si te fatu vocant, Virg.: v. TO COME OFF.

**— back or again.** I. rēvēnō, 4: to c. back home again, domum r., Pl.: to c. back to the city, ad urbem r., Tac. 2, rēdēo, 4: v. TO RETURN.

**— before:** antēvēnō, praevēnō, 4: v. TO ANTICIPATE, GET BEFORE. Also = to appear before (q. v.).

**— by:** i. e. to get or obtain: q. v.

**— down:** I. Lit.: 1. dévēnō, 4 (usu. fig.): to c. down to the sea, ad mare d., Pl.: Caes. 2. descendō, di, sum, 3: c. down, thou jar! descendesta! Hor.: v. TO DESCEND. 3. délābor, lapsus, 3: i. e. to glide down: q. v. II. Fig.: to be preserved (to posterity): 1. māneō, manxi, sum, 2: two memorials of him have c. down to our time, huius ad nostram memoriam monumenta mausorentur duo, Nep.: v. TO SURVIVE. 2. dūro, 1: whatever interesting thing had c. down from antiquity, quicquid memorabile ex antiquitate duraverat, Suet.: Liv.: v. TO ENDURE.

3. trādō, prōdō, Itus, 1: v. TO HAND DOWN. Phr.: no more ancient treaty has c. down to our times, nec ullius vetustion loqueris memoria est, Liv.

**— forth or out:** Lit.: of place;

1. exēo, ivi and li, Itum, 4: see! yonder he c. forth, ecum, exit foras, Ter.: v. TO GO OUT. 2. prōdeō, 4: c. forth and open the door, prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl.: so also with foras, Pl.: to c. forth on the stage, p. in scenam, Nep.: to c. forth in public, in publicum p., Cic. 3. égrēdior, gressus, 3: esp. with foras: Pl.: Ter.: v. TO ISSUE FORTH. 4. prōcēdo, cessi, cessum, 1: to c. forth or out of a house, foribus foras p., Pl.: Caes.: Cic.: to c. forth when born feet foremost, in pedes p. nascentem, Plin. 5. existi, stiti, stūtum, 3: to c. forth from a hiding-place, e latibris ex, Liv.: a voice came forth from the temple of Juno, vox ab aede Junonis exstitit, Cic. 6. émergi, si, sum, 3: Mānius came forth into the open plains, Mānius in apertos campos emerit, Liv.: v. TO EMERGE. N.B. Not evenio, except in poetry, as Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: "menses profundi, pulcrior evenit." (For come forth in sense of to grow up, v. TO SPRING UP, COME UP.)

**— forward:** prōcēdo, prōdeo: v. preced. art.

**— in:** intrōēo, intro vēnō, incēdo, me intēro, etc.: v. TO ENTER. Phr.: to c. in for = TO GET RECEIVE.

**— into:** Phr.: to c. into port, appelli, Cic. (also more precisely, in portum venire): to c. into any one's power, in aliquius manus devenire, Cic. (v. TO FALL INTO): to c. into rogue, in morem venire, Liv.: many words will c. into use again which have now become obsolete, multa renascentur, que jam ce-

ciderē vocabula, Hor. A. P. 70 (a little before he expresses the same thought by vigint, florēt, v. 62).

**come near:** (prope) accēdo, apprō-

piquo: v. TO APPROACH, DRAW NEAR.

**— of:** I. To be descended from (q. v.): ortum esse; originem trahere, dicere, etc. II. To happen in conse-

quence of: Phr.: this is what c.s. of dishonesty, haec merces iraudis (a su-

peratum) datur, Phaedr.: \*tales eventus habet, sic plectitūr mala fides, etc.

**off:** I. To separate itself from: 1. rēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3: sooner shall the head c. off my shoulders, caput c. nostra citius service recedet, Ov.: to c. off the stem (of fruits), e pediculo r., Plin.: so of flesh coming off the bones, as ossibus r., Plin.: Cels.

2. (of hair) defluī, 3: v. TO FALL OFF. II. With ref. to a combat, to quell the field: discedo, 3: to c. off victorios, victorē d., Caes.; or, esp. of non-military conflict, superiore d., Cic.: to c. off with equal honours, aequo proelio, Caes.; aequa manu, Sall.; aequo Marte d., Liv.: to c. off without loss, sinu detrimēto d., Caes.: to c. off with very great glory, cum summa gloria d., Cic.; see also to ESCAPE, GET OFF.

**III. To take place (chiefly colloq.):** q. v.

**— on:** prōgrēdor, prōcēdo, pēgoro: v. TO ADVANCE. As a term of exhortation, ait! se quinim! v. TO COME IN.

**— out:** I. Lit.: exēo, égrēdior, etc.: v. TO COME FORTH. II. Of the teeth, etc.: cado, cēcidī, cāsum, 3: Pl.: Sen. III. To be published: édi, émitti, prōdīre: v. TO PUBLISH.

**— over:** I. Lit.: suprēvēnō, 4: v. TO COME UPON. II. To pass over to a different party: transgrēdīr: v. TO GO OVER. III. Fig.: of certain feelings, sensations, etc.: 1. curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3 (with prep.): a blush came over her heated features, rubor calefacta per ora cūcurrit, Virg. 2. obeo, 4: a palēta c.s. over the face, obit ora pallor, Ov. 3. subeo, 4: a shade c.s. over the earth, s. umbra terras, Ov. Phr.: a shudder c.s. over me as I relate, horresco referens, Virg.; me horror pertidit; Cie.; me occupat horror, Ov.

**— round:** chiefly fig. Phr.: he will c. round to our opinion, \*ad nostram sententiam adducteur, transgrēdīr.

**— short:** v. TO FALL SHORT.

**— to:** I. Lit.: 1. advēnō, 4 (with ad or in and acc.): I came to the forum, ad forum adveni, Pl.: we came into the province, in provinciam advenimus, Cic. 2. vēnō, 4: with prep.: v. TO COME. Phr.: to c. to the assistance of, auxilio venire; subvenire v. ASSISTANCE. II. Fig. Phr.: I have c. to the resolution, (mīhi) certum est (foll. by infin.), Cic.: Liv.: also, more fully: certum est deliberatūque, (sic.): I have c. to the conciōnē, nīhā persuasum, persuasiōnēm est, Cic.; in similar sense, compertum habeo, Sall.: in eam opinione perdūctus sum: to c. to oneself, ad se dire, Ter.: Liv.: also, ad sanitatem redire, Cic.: c. pōmū sui animi, mentis fieri, reddi v. SOUND. III. To happen to (q. v.): what has c. to him? quid factum est (de) illo? Ter.: esp. in phr. to come to pass: évēnīo, accidō, hō, efficior, etc.: v. TO HAPPEN. IV. To amount to (q. v.): efficiē, esse, etc. Phr.: it c.s. to the same thing, edem revolutiōres, Lact.

**— to pieces:** dissolvo, sōlūtus. Cic.: Vitr.

**— together:** convēnō, cōēo, con-

grēdior: v. TO ASSEMBLE, MEET.

**— up:** 1. succēdo, 3 (i. e. to c. up to: with dat., or prep. and acc.): they came up to our front line, sub primā nostrā aciem successerunt, Caes.; also with ad: Liv. (L. also uses the acc. after succedo, without a prep.)

2. subeo, 4 (constr. same as 1): to c. up to the gate of the camp, s. ad portam castrorum, Liv.: Caes.: up c.s. a rough forest-like growth, & aspera

silva, Virg. 3. exēo, 4: barley usually c.s. up in seven days, plerunque e terra exit hordeum diebus septem, Varr.: leaves c. up from the root, folia a radice ex., Plin. 4. subvēnō, 4: only of coming up to help: q. v. 5. prōvēnō, 4 (of things growing): trees cing up without cultivation, arbores sponte sui prōvenientes, Plin.: Virg.: v. TO SPRING UP. For to come up in fig. sense, v. TO EQUAL: to come up with, v. TO OVERTAKE.

**come upon:** I. Lit.: suprēvēnō, 4 (usu. with dat. or absel.): he c. upon him half-dead and fallen, semianimi lapsōe s., Virg. Ov.: Liv. II. Fig.: as of diseases or other evils: ingrō, grui, 3 (with dat.: implying violence): diseases c. upon all nations, univers gentibus in, morbi, Plin.: v. TO FALL UPON, ATTACK. III. To light upon: incidō, di, 3: v. TO FALL IN WITH.

**comedian:** I. An actor (q. v.): cōmēdōs: Cic. II. A writer: 1. cōmēicus (scriptor): Pl.: Cic. 2. cōmēicus poēta: Cic. Hor. designates the old c.s. poetæ quorū cōmēdīa prisca est, Sat. I, 4, 1.

**comedy:** cōmēdīa: to write c.s. c. facere, Ter.: the old c., c. vetus, Cic.; c. prīca, Hor. Adv. cōmēdīc, as in c. p. Pl. Pertaining to c., cōmēicus: v. COMIC.

**comeliness:** I. dēcentia: the c. of colours and shapes, colorum et figurarum d., Cic. 2. dēcor, óris, m. (not to be confounded with decus, óris): v. GRACE, BEAUTY.

**comely:** I. Becoming: dēcēns, nītis: the c. graces, d. grātiae, Hor.: c. attire, d. anūctis, Ov. To be c., dēcēre: v. TO BE FITTING. II. Beau-

FUL, BEAUTIFUL.

**comet:** I. cōmētēs, ae, m.: Cic.: Virg.: also sidūs cometes: Tuc.: Just.

2. stella crinita; which Cic. says was the usual Lat. term: N. D. 2, 5, 14: also stella comans, Ov.

**cometary:** expr. by gen. of cometes.

**comfort:** v. SWEET-MEAT.

**comfort (v.):** I. consolōr, 1: to c. any one in distress, aliquem in miseri- cōs, Cic.: to c. oneself by any means, se aliquo re c., Cic. 2. sōlōr, 1 (somewhat less strong than the comp.): Hor.: Quint.

3. allēvo, 1 (usu. implying actual relief), whereas solōr, consolōr, denote simply considerations addressed to the mind): to c. the body, corpus al., Cic.: I am c. d. when, though absent, I converse with you, allevor quicm tecum loquor absens, Cic.: v. TO RELIEVE.

4. \*conforto, 1 (i. e. forte: facio: without classical authority): conforto, confortūlī manus resolutas, Lact., quot. Ir. ls. xxxv. 3 (Div. Inst. 4, 15).

**comfort (subs.):** 1. sōlātūm (oft. in pl.): it is a great c. (or solace, q. v.): to be free from blame, vacare culpa, magnū est s., Cic.: to afford c., solatia praeberere, Ov.

2. consolatio (the act of comforting): to need c. from others, aliorū c. indigere, S. Sup. ap. Cic.: to give no small c., non mediocri c. affirere, Cic.

3. (fig.): mēdicina: I do not require c.: I am my own consoler, non ego medicina: me ipse consolor, Cic. Am. 3, 10. Phr.: the c.s. of daily life, \*quotidianū usus commoda.

**comfortable:** cōmōdūs: v. CONVENIENT. Phr.: a c. and easy life, pinguis et mollis vita, Plin.: he refreshes his limbs with c. sleep, pingui membrā quiete levat, Ov. (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: "me pinguis et nitidum bene curatae cūtēs"); to make oneself c. (with warmth, good things, etc.), corpus curare, Liv. 21, 54, also of genial indulgence, genio indulgere, Hor.: I hope you are very c. where you are, vos istic commodissime spero esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 7.

**comfortably:** I. cōmōdē: v. CONVENIENTLY; and preced. art. (fin.). 2. suāvliter: v. PLEASANTLY.

**comforter:** 1. consolator: Cic.: Sen. 2. solator Tib.: Stat. 3. As theol. term, the Holy Spirit: paracletus, paracletus (Gr. παράκλητος): Vulg. (Paracletus is also found with 1; cf. Hare, *Comforter*, p. 327.)

**comfortless:** solatii expers; cui nulla solatia sunt: v. COMFORT: also UNCOMFORTABLE.

**comfrey:** \*sympȳtum Withering.  
**comic, comical:** 1. Appertaining to comedy: comicus: a c. poet, poeta c., Hor.: a c. subject, res c., Hor.: a c. mask, c. persona, Quint. Adv. cōmīcē, in a c. manner: Cic. A c. actor, cōmōdus: Cic. (or actor comicus, etc.): v. ACTOR). 2. Ridiculous (q. v.); ridiculous: Cic.: Hor. Phr.: a c. fellow, lepidus negotiator, Pl.: lepidum capit, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: v. MERRY; WAG.

**comically:** i. e. amusingly; ridiculē, lepidē: v. RIDICULOUSLY, MERRILY.

**coming (subs.):** adventus, ūs: v. ARRIVAL.

**coming (adj.):** i. e. about to come: ventūs: the c. age, v. aevum, Virg.

**comma:** \*commā, atīs, n.: M. L. (in Donat, p. 1742, commata are the small divisions of a sentence, not the marks so called): \*minima distinctio; cf. Donat, l. c.

**command (v.):** 1. To give a command: 1. impērō, i (foll. by dat. and nt and sūbj.; esp. used of a command given by military officers): v. TO ORDER. 2. jubeo, jussi, jussum, 2 (foll. by acc. and infin.; implying less authoritativeness than 1): v. TO Bid.

3. praecepio, cipi, ceptum, 3 (i. e. to give instruction; as one having knowledge: foll. both by inf. and by ut with subj.): v. TO INSTRUCT, DIRECT; v. also TO PROCLAIM, DECREE. 4. To be in command: 1. impērō, i (with dat. or abs.): he uero obeys modestly seems worthy to c. some day, qui modeste pare, videtur qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: v. TO GOVERN.

2. impērito, i (frequent of 1) · to c. great armis, magnis legionibus imp., Hor. Lucr. But of commanding an army more usu., 3. prae sum, ful, esse (with dat.): to c. a fleet or army, classi, exercitū p., Caes.: v. HEAD OF TO BE AT.

4. dūco, xi, etiū, 3 (with acc.): to c. the first pilus or century, primū pilum d., Caes.: to c. part of an army, pars exercitus d., Sall. In the same way is used ducto, 1 (frequent), of continued command: Sall. 5. prae sideo, sēdi, 2 (with dat.): to c. an army, exercitū p., Tac.

III. Of situation.

1. specio, aspecto, 1: v. TO LOOK TOWARDS. 2. prospecto, 1: the villa c. a view of the Sicilian and Tuscan sea, villa p. Siculum et Tuscum mare, Phaedr. Plin. Ep. Phr.: the villa, though situated at the foot, has as c. my a view as if it were at the top, villa in colle in situ prospicit quasi ex summo, Plin. Ep.: a dining-room which c. the same view as the portico, coenatio quae eadem quae porticus apicit, Plin.: so with intueri, Plin.: if the view is below, despiceri, Plin.: v. VIEW. Phr.: a fortress c.ing the city, arx urb̄ imminens; cf. Liv. 21, 11: the beach was c. by the adjoining heights, ex locis superioribus in litus tela conjici poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 23.

**command:** 1. The right or power to command: 1. impērīum to confer a c., imp. dare, Cic.: to continue any one in c., alienū imp. prorogare, Suet. to prefer civil and military c.s to friendship, magistratus imp. amicitias antepone, Cic.

2. praefectura (the position of one put in authority: praefficio) the c. of the Gallic cavalry, equitum Gallorum p., Hirt.: the c. of the wings, p. alarum, Suet. 3. régimen, ūs, n.: to hold the c. r. tenere, Tac.: the c. of cohorts, cohortium r., Tac. 4. summa (only of chief command): the c. or responsibility of the whole war, totius bellū a., Cic.: more freq. in combination with imperii: to hold the supreme military c., s. imperii tenere, Cic.: Caes.

Phr.: to appoint to c., praeponō, praefficio (with acc. of person, and dat. of thing): v. TO APPOINT: to have the c., prae sum (with dat.): v. TO COMMAND, BE GOVERNOR. Fīg.: to have the c. of one's tongue, ears, etc., lingua, auribus, compete re, Tac. H. 3, 7: they had scarce sufficient c. of themselves, vix competitor animus, Liv. 22, 5. **A single act of c. (v. ORDER):** 1. impēriū: to obey a c., imperio parere, Caes.: injūci c.s, iustitia imp., Sall.: by Juvic's c., Jovis imperio, Virg. 2. Juvic: to obey the c.s of Ser. Tullius, Ser. Tullio dicto audientem esse, Liv. Virg.: v. WORD.

3. impērīum: to come at c., ad hnp. venire, Caes.: to execute c.s, imp. facere, Caes. 4. manutene re: v. CHARGE, COMMISSION.

jussum: v. ORDER. N.B. In the abl. only we find the form injussu, without command; without Caesar's c., injussu Caesaris, Caes.: without its own c. (of the people), inj. suo, Cic. 6. prae dictum (rare): the dictator's c., dictato rius p., Liv.

**commandant, commander:** 1. impērator: i. e. c.-infectus: v. GEN E RAL: fēm. impēratrix, icis: Cic.: Plin.

2. dux, dūcēs, c., v. LEADER.

3. dux, dūcēs, c., v. GENERAL. 4. praefectus (prop. part. pass. of praefficio: hence sometimes foll. by dat.): c. of cavalry, p. equitum, Hirt.; or simply praefectus: Caes.: c. of the fleet, p. classis, Liv.: Cic.: c. of the imperial guard, p. praetorii or praetorio, Tac. Phr.: to be c. of, praeesse: v. TO COM MAND: to appoint any one c., praefficio, praepono: v. TO APPOINT.

**commemorate:** memoriam altecūs rei servare; celebrare, concelebrare: v. TO CELEBRATE. N.B. Not commemoro, which is to recount.

**commemoration:** cēlēbratio: v. CELEBRATION. Phr.: by way of c., \*memoriae (conservandae) causa; quad monumento sit; quad memoria ali cūs rei revoe.

**commemorative:** ad memoriam alieciū rei servandum aptus

**commence:** incipio, occipio; inchōo; exordio, etc.: v. TO BEGIN.

**commencement:** initium, principium, primordium, etc.: v. BEGINNING.

**commend:** 1. To commit, give in charge: 1. commendō, i (with acc. and dat.): I c. and commit myself to your protection, ego me tuae c. et committō fidei, Ter.: to you I entire c. and entrust myself, tibi me totum c. a'que tradō, Cic. (N.B. For the simple verb mandō, v. TO COMMIT.) 2. crēdo, concrēdo: v. TO ENTRUST.

3. committō: v. TO COMMIT.

II. To speak well of: v. TO PRAISE.

III. To c. to a person's notice or favour, commendo v. TO RECOMMEND.

IV. To make acceptable:

1. prōbō, i. Epicurus has c'd himself to many persons, E. se multis probavit, Cic. 2. apprōbō, i: during his first years of service he c'd himself to S. Paulinus, prima castorum rudimenta S. Paulino approbat, Tac.

**commendable:** 1. commendābilis, e (rare): not c. for any merit, nec ullo c. merito, Liv. 2. prōbābilis, e a c. orator, p. orator, Cic. 3. lāndābilis, e: v. PRAISEWORTHY.

**commendably:** 1. laudābiliter: to live c. i. vivere, Cic. 2. laudātē: Plin.

**commendation:** 1. The act of commanding to any one's protection or favour: commendātiō: v. RECOMMENDA TION.

II. Approval, praise: q. v.

**commendatory:** commendātiōnis: a c. letter, tabellae, litterae c., Cic.

**commander:** būdātor, commendātor: v. APPLAUDER.

**commensurable:** id quod cum aliquo re commētri possit.

**commensurate:** i. e. adequate, sufficient: q. v. to be c. with, congrue, respondere, convenire, quadrare: v. TO AGREE, ANSWER TO.

**comment (v.):** 1. To make verbal observations on anything: sententias de aliqua re dicere, ferre: v. OBSERVATION:

and foll. art. II. To write notes on a book, etc.: 1. annotō, i. to c. on a book, librum an., Plin. Ep. 2. commentator, i: to c. on poems, c. carmina Suet.

**comment (subs.):** 1. An observa tion or remark (usu. in pl.): dicta sententiae: i.e. sayings, opinions q. v.

Phr.: to make c.s on anything, perh. commēmarōre de aliqua re (i.e. to make frequent mention of it), Cic.: to make invīcīs c.s on any one, crinīa (in aliquem) serere, cl. Liv. 24, 23 (cf. Virg.'s spargere voces in vulgum ambigibus): trēchi in aliquem, Liv. (but both are stronger than the English):

II. A note, to illustrate a writing, etc., annōtātiō, commentātiō, etc.: v. ANNOTA TION.

**commentary:** commentātiō, com mentātiō, n. usu. in pl. (prop. of memo randa made in a note book: q. v.): c.s explain what is obscure in writings, commentarii quaē obscure scripta sunt disserunt, Hier. (the commentaria of Suet. are prob. notes, grammatical and critical).

**commentitious:** commentīcīus: Cic.: v. FICTITIOUS.

**commerce:** 1. Trade 1. com mēcum: a great sea and an unknown tongue prevented c., mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibēant, Sall.

2. mercātū, mercātūs: Cic.: v. TRAFFIC.

III. Intercourse: q. v.

**commercial:** quod ad commercium pertinet, Phr.: they have c. dealings with us, est is commercium cum nobis, Cic.: to bring about c. intercourse between different nations, diversas gentes commercio misere, Plin. c. places, commercia, Plin.: a c. mart, forum rerum venalium, Sall. (v. MARKET): a c. nation, \*gens commerciū dedit, a c. treaty, \*foedus de rebus venalibus importandis atque exportandis iustum there is very little c. intercourse between them and other nations, minime ad eos mercatores saepe commēte, Caes.

**commination:** minae, aram: v. MENACE.

**commingle:** misceo, commisceo: v. TO MINGLE.

**comminate:** communio, contendo: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES.

**commiserate:** misērō, commisērō: v. TO PITY.

**commissionnārī:** 1. A body of men to whom is entrusted the provisioning of troops: rel frumentariae praefecti (the most general term for such officers: v. Tac. A. 11, 31): qui rel frumentariae commētāque prae sum (v. inf. II.): frumentarii, Hirt.: \*duumī vi, triuī, virū, etc. rel frumentariae curandae, suppeditandae. II. The actual mustering of an army; 1. res frumentariae: Caes.: Tac. 2. commētātūs: for reasons of c., rel frumentariae commētāusque causa, Caes.: v. PROVISIONS.

**commissionary:** one to whom something is committed in charge: prōcūrātor; cūrātor; legātū: v. COMMIS SERANT, AGENT.

**commission (subs.):** 1. Act of committing or doing: expr. by ger. or part. of verbs under COMMIT (II.). Phr.: to be caught in the c. of a crime, deprehēdi in manifesto scelere, Cic.

II. Act of intrusting, as a charge or duty: expr. by verb: in the c. of your interests to my protection, \*quod res tuae meae fidei commendasti: v. TO COMMEND, COMMIT.

III. The business committed or entrusted:

1. maudātūm (usu. in pl.): to perform a c. m. procurare, Cic.: also, m. exequi, persequi, Cle.: to give any one a c., alienū mandata dare, Cic.: to neglect a c., in negligere, Ov.: an action for the performance of a c., action mandati, Dig.: Cic.

2. cause (rare): to whom the senate had in the public behalf

given the c. to thank me, cui senatus dederat publice causam (i.e. as a kind of brief) ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic.

IV. A number of persons joined in an office or trust: ii quibus aliquid ex

sequendum, peragendum, procurandum, etc., committitur, mandatur, permittitur: *to be put in c.* (e.g. *an office*), \*procuratoribus committi, etc.: *to put a ship into c.*, \*navem instrundam atque ad bellum parandam curare. **V.**  
*In commerce:* Phr.: *to do business on c.*, negotia procurare, Cic.; \*ex mandato negotiari: *a c. merchant*, \*qui ita negotiatur ut ex rerum vendendarium fructibus, ratam portionem (centesimam, quinquagesimam, etc.; v. *e. one or two per cent.*) ipse sibi percipiat: *his commission*, merces; *v. REMUNERATION.* **VI.** *In the army:* Phr.: *to hold a c. in the army*, militibus, cohorti, etc., praeseesse, praepositum esse: v. TO COMMAND; *to get a c. as tribune*, tribunum fieri, Hor.

**commission** (*v.*): i.e. *to give a commission to*: mando, I: *I do not intend to c. you at all by letter in reference to our affairs*, tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandatibus per literas, Cic.: also *mandata alici dare*; *v. super* (*subs.*): v. TO CHARGE, EMPOWER.

**commissioner:** now used of *legally commissioned persons only*: *légatus (one sent upon public business)*: Sall.: v. ENVOY, AMBASSADOR. In Latin the number of such c.s is often expr.: as, *two c.s for building a temple*, duumviri aedii faciendae, Liv.: so we find, triumviri reipublicae constitutandae, decemviri legibus condendis, etc.: *c.s of bankruptcy*: *\*il quibus negotium committitur ut in res debitoris qui non solvendo sit, inquirant, or de debitoris rebus, etc., questionem habeant*: v. COMMISSION.

**commit:** **1.** *To give in trust:* I: *mando, I (with acc. and dat.): to c. a son to any one to rear*, filium alicui alendum m., Virg.: *toc. seed to the ground*, semen terram m., Col.: *to c. anything to memory*, to writing, aliquid memoriae, literis m., Cic. **2.** *commendo*, I (stronger than simple verb): v. TO COMMEND. **3.** *committo, misi, missum*, 3 (*usu. with acc. and dat.*): v. TO COMMAND: *to c. seeds to the furrows*, semina sulcis c., Virg.: *to c. anything to writing*, literis c., Cic.; tabellis c., Ov.: *to c. the issue to accident*, rem in casum ancipitis eventu c., Liv. **4.** *dépono, posui, positum*, 3: *to give back what has been c'd to one*, deposita reddere, Cic.: esp. in the language of Christian epitaphs, *of the body c'd to the grave*, depositum: v. TO DEPOSIT. **5.** *démendo, I: to c. boys to the care of a tutor*, pueros unius (paedagogi) curae d., Liv.: *to c. the care of the wounded soldiers to the tribunes*, curam sauciorum militum tribunis d., Liv.: Suet.: v. TO ENTRUST, GIVE OVER. Phr.: *to c. to prison*, in carcere, in vincula conjicare; *in custodiam dare*, Cic.: v. TO IMPRISON.

**II.** *To perpetrate (a crime):* **1.** *admitto, misi, missum*, 3 (*usu. with in and acc. of pron. reflect.*): *what such great crime have I c'd?* quod in me tantum facinus administri, Cic.: also with direct acc.: *if Milo had c'd any offence*, si Milo admisisset aliquid, Liv. **2.** *committo, 3 (perh. less strong than admitto: foll. by direct acc.): to c. a greater offence, maius delictum c.*, Caes.: *to c. adultery, adulterium c.*, Quint.: *Cic.*

**3.** *concipio, cipi, ceptum, 3 (prop. of planning the deed): they had c'd inexpiable crimes, fraudes inexpressibiles conceperant, Cic.: *to c. a shameful action in concert with any one*, flagitium cum aliquo c., Cic. **4.** *edo, dñi, ditum, 3 (of the overt deed): to c. a crime against any one, scelus in aliquem c.*, Cic. **5.** *perpetro, I (rare in this sense): to c. sacrilege, sacrilegium p.*, Just. See also TO BE GUILTY OF.*

**III.** *To engage or bind:* **1.** *obligo, I: the engagement of a woman by which we are c'd to the god*, voti sponsio quā obligamur deo, Cic.: *the republic holds him c'd by many great pledges*, magnis et multis pignoribus respublica cum obligatum tenet, Cic. **2.** *obstringo, v. TO BIND.*

commitment: expr. by verb: v. TO COMMIT.

**committee:** electi quibus aliquid agendum, curandum, procurandum committitur: or simply *delecti*: Liv. The precise number is often named: as, *to arrange those laws a c. of ten men* is appointed, ad eas (leges) constitutas, decenviri creati, Liv. epit.

**commodious:** **1.** *commódus*: v. CONVENIENT. **2.** *expeditus* (i.e. freed from obstacles): *he leaves the light vessels in a c. place* (of anchorage), expedito loco actuaria navigia reliquit, Caes. Phr.: *a c. house*, aedes satis ampliae atque commodae.

**commodiously:** *commódē*: v. CONVENIENTLY, COMFORTABLY.

**commodiousness:** v. CONVENIENCE: of a house, harbour, etc.: *amplítudo*: v. SPACIOUSNESS.

**commodity:** usu. of things bought and sold: *res veniales*; merx: v. MERCHANDIZE.

**common** (*adj.*): **1.** *Belonging to more than one, shared with:* communis, e (foll. by dat. or abl. with c.); *death is c. to every age, omni aetati mors est c.*, Cic.: *Troy, the c. sepulchre of Europe and of Asia*, Troja commune sepulcrum Europæ Asiaque. **2.** *the one is c. to us and to the gods*, the other to us and to beasts, alterum nobis cum dñs, alterum cum beluis c. est, Sall.: *all things belonging to friends are c. to each other*, c. sunt amicorum inter se omnia, Cic.: c. *feeling or sense of property*, c. sensus, Hor. (also used to denote ordinary reason); Phaedr. M.L.: *c. places*, i.e. stock-towns, loci c. Cic.

**II.** *Belonging to the public:* **1.** *publicis: c. property* (quod) publici juris est, Hor.: Cic. v. PUBLIC. **2.** *communis, e: their private property was small, the c. stock large*, privatus illis estimat erat brevis, commune (Gr. τὸ κοινόν) magnum, Hor.: c. subjects (i.e. such as are c. property), communia, Hor. Phr.: *to provide for the c. good*, in commune consulere, Ter.; *so labore in c.*, Quint.: *to have all things c.* (strictly, to get for the general good), in medium querere, Virg.: similarly, in medium quesita reponere, Virg.; in medium conferre, Cic.: v. COMMON, IN; COMMUNITY.

**III.** *Usual, ordinary:* **1.** *vulgaris, e: rare and not c. rarus et laudis v.*, Cic.: c. opinion, use, opinio, usus v. Cic.: c. *faire, vulgaris*, Hor.: v. VULGAR.

**2.** *tritus* (i.e. well-worn): *a c. proverb, t. proverbium*, Cic.: *let us make this word more general and c.*, faciamus usitatus hoc verbum actiuus, Cic. **3.** *vills, e*, (i.e. of little value, cheap): q. v.): *water, commonest of things*, aqua vellissima rerum, Hor.: *the c. round (of subjects)*, v. orbis, Hor.

**4.** *vulgatus* (i.e. generally diffused): *a c. opinion*, v. opinio, Quint.: *a more c. report*, vulgari fama, Liv.: *very c. perulgatus*, a very c. form of consolation, peruv. consolatio, Cic. (N.B. There appears to be no good authority for the word perulgarius). **5.** *quótidiánum* (i.e. of every day): *c. words, q. verba*, Cic. **6.** *pópularis, e* (i.e. used by people in general): *c. words, p. verba*, Cic.: *a (cheap) salt, sal p.*, Cato: *the c. name (of a plant)*, p. nomen, Plin. **7.** *mèdiocris, e*: v. MIDDLE, ORDINARY. Phr.: *a c. soldier*, gregarius miles, Cic.; Sall.: *a c. horse soldier*, g. eques, Tac.: *a c. soldier's cloak*, gregale sagulum, Liv.: *c. bread*, cibarius panis, Cic. (prob. with ref. to the rations [cibaria] of a common soldier or slave): *a c. man, i.e. belonging to the c. people (plebs)*, plebeius homo: *a c. woman*: v. PROSTITUTE.

**IV.** *In grammar or prosody:* **1.** *communis, e*: c. syllable, c. syllaba. Donat: c. gender, c. genus, Charis.

**2.** *anceps, cipiatis*: v. DORTFUL.

**3.** *pròmisus: a c. noun*, promiscuum nomen, Quint.

**common** (*subs.*): i.e. *public pastureland*, communia pascua; *ager publicus*, compascuus, Cic.: also, *communitones, um: v. Forc. s. v.*

**common, in** (*adv. phr.*): **1.** *For c. use, for all*: in medium, in communis: v. COMMON (II).

**II.** *With another or others:* **1.** *committit: the letter which you wrote in c. with others*, litteræ quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: anger inflames them both in c., ira c. urit utrumque, Hor. **2.** *pròmisus: ye would prefer to enjoy the whole of the Campus Martius in c. to possessing a small part of it as private property*, pròmisus toto quam proprie parva frui parte Campi Martii maliasset, Cic.

**common-council:** *municipal sénatus*; décuriones (the members of the senates of colonies and municipia, or provincial towns, were so called), Cic.: of or belonging to such a body, décuriōnalis, e: Inscr.

**common-crier:** *praeco, önis: v. CRITER.*

**common-hall:** v. HALL.

**common-law:** *ius civile, tralatium* (i.e. traditum a majoribus), Suet.: *lex non scripta*, Cic.

**common-place:** **1.** *Subs.: lócus communis (esp. in pl.): used of the stock-topics which might be introduced in any speech, etc.* Cic. **II.** *Adj.:* hackneyed, wanting novelty, etc. vulgaris, populiāris: v. COMMON (III).

**common-place-book:** *commentarius: esp. in pl.*: Sen. Plin. Ep. v. NOTE-BOOK.

**commonage:** *right of pasturing on common land*: *\*jus agri publici, com-pascui.*

**commonality, commons:** plebs, plébēs; also plébēs, él., f. i.e. the c. of Rome as opposed to the patricians tribunes of the c., tribuni plébēs, or simply tribuni, Cic.: *Liv.: the c. influenced by a desire for ruling, succeeded from the patricians, plebes, dominus studio permota, a patribuscessit, Sall.*: Cic.: *Liv.: a resolution of the c., plébiscitum, as one word*, Liv. *Dimin.* as term of contempt, plébēcius: Hor. *Adj. plébētus, belonging to the c.*: v. PLEBEIAN. Phr.: *the house of c.*, *\*parlementi s. senatus plébētus ordo*, Milt. Defens. 8: *members of the house of c.*, senatorēs plēbēti, Milt.; who also uses domus plēbēta and collectively plēbēs; b. *\*curia plēbēta (the building).*

**commons:** i.e. rations (q. v.): cibaria, orum: Pl.: Caes.

**commonly:** **1.** *Usually:* férē, fermē, plérumquē: v. USUALLY. **2.** *generally, mostly:* **2.** *vulgo: such were the times that men were c. killed with impurity, ejusmodi tempus erat ut homines v. impune occiderentur, Cic.* it happened that the soldiers c. left their standards, accidit ut v. milites ab signis discederent, Caes. **III.** *In a common, i.e. ordinary or vulgar manner:* modicriter, vulgariter (rare): v. VULGARILY.

**commonwealth:** **1.** *república: république (applicable to a monarchy as well as to a republic): the c. underwent a complete revolution, commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, Cic.: to perform one's duty to the c., resp. officium præstare, Caes.: I speak of these three kinds of c.s, loquor de tribus his generibus resump, Cic. Sometimes res alone is used, especially by poets: he shall establish the Roman c., hic rem Romanam sistet, Virg.: caesar being the guardian of the c., custode rerum Caesare, Hor.: the Gauls are generally fond of changes in the c., Galii novis plerumque rebus studient, Caes. **2.** *civitas: used both of the body politic and of the members of it collectively:* v. STATE, CITIZENS.*

**commotion:** **1.** *Violent motion in general:* **1.** *mötus, us (chiefly of political tumults, etc.): to occasion a c. in the state, motus afferre rep., Cic.*

**2.** *commotio:* **2.** *disturbance, excitement:* **3.** *agitatio (i.e. tossing, agitation): q. v.): c.s of the waves, agitations fluctum, Cic. **4.** *tumultus, us (tumult, disorder): q. v.): having quitted the camp with great noise and c., magno cum strepitu ac t. castris egressi, Caes.: banquets turned into sudden c., in re-**

pentinos convivia versu t., Ov.: *clamum phlegm will produce a c. in the bowels, stomacho t. lenta fert pituita*, Hor.

5. **turba** (*riot*: q. v.): *a stirrer up of c.s*, concitator turbas atque tumultus, Liv.: *to make c.s in the camp, efficeret in castris*, Cie.: *they get their livelihod from c. and seditions, turbas et seditionibus aluntur*, Sall. Hence, *meatus of c.*, turbamenta, t. republieata, Sall.: t. vulgi, Tac.: *a stirrer up of c., turbator, Tac.: Tac. the act of stirring up c., turbatio (rum)*; Liv. Phr. *to calm the c. of the waves, fluctus compone re motos*, Virg.: *to excite c.s in the commonwealth, tempe, miscere, turbare*, Cie.; v. *TO CONFUSE*.

**commune** (n.): colliquor, confabulator, v. TO CONVERSE.

**commune** (subs.): perh. pagus; Cic.

**communicable**: quod communicari, imperfici, potest: v. TO COMMUNICATE.

**communicate**: A. Trans.: 1. To impart, bestow (q. v.): impertio, do, etc. N.B. The sense may sometimes be conveyed by means of *ad* in composition: as, *to c. by rubbing*, by breathing, afflicare, afflare, etc. II. *To share reciprocally*: communio, i (with acc. and cum and abl., or Inter and acc.): *a man with whom I may c. whatever gives me any anxiety*, homo quoconu communicem omnia que me cura aliqua affluerit, Cie.: *the plan having been c.d to each other*, communicatio inter se consilio, Liv.: v. TO SHARE. See also TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL. B. Intrans.: 1. To have access by a communication or passage: conneatus contine, Pl. St. 3, 1, 44. Phr.: *a passage by which chambers c.*, pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg.: v. THOROUGHFARE, PASSAGE; *the veins of the body c. with each other*, \*corporis venae invicem ex cipient, Liv.

II. *To have intercourse*: 1. communio, i (prop. trans.: v. supr. I): *to c. with any one on very important subjects*, aliquo de maximis rious c., Cae.: also, c. cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cie.

2. colliquor: v. TO CONVERSE, CONFER.

**communication** (subs.): 1. *The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering from one to another*: communicatio: c. of advantages, c. utilitatem, Cie.: c. of advice, consili c., Cie. II. *Intercourse by verbal or other means*: 1. commercium: *to have c. with the plebeians*, c. plebis habere, Liv.: *I have no communication with him*, mihi c. ullius rei cum illo non est, Cie. 2. usus, us: *he is a neighbour of mine and I have much c. with him*, mihi cum eo vicinitas et magnus u. est, Cic. 3. constutudo: v. INTERCOURSE, CONNEXION. III. *A connecting passage*: 1. commetus, us: Pl. 2. transitus, us: *he established a c. across the ditch by a small wooden bridge*, fossae transitum ponticolo ligneo conjunctu, Cie. Phr.: *to cut off the c.s of an army*, copias a mutuo inter se auxilio intercludere, cf. Liv. 8, 24: v. TO CUT OFF: *to keep c.s open*, \*aditus (ad se, etc.) apertos, expeditos praestare; efficerre ut ne aditus praesepulant, intercludantur, etc.

**communicative**: v. FRANK, AFFABLE. Phr.: *a very c. man*, \*qui libenter cum aliis sermocinatur, colloquitur, consilia, rationes conferit; sermone liberat atque candido homo; cui bene rimosae aures sunt, cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 46 (facet).

**communicativeness**: v. preced. art.

**communion**: I. Fellowship, intercours\*, community (q. v.): communio, societas, consortium, etc. II. *The Lord's supper*: communion. Aug.: also, Euchristia, coena dominii: v. EUCHARIST. III. *Union of professing Christians in a particular church*: societas: v. SOCIETY.

**community**: I. Common possession or enjoyment: 1. communitas, c. of life and subsistence, vitae atque virtutis c., Cie. 2. communio: c. of

law, of rights, c. legis, Juris, Cic. 3. consortium, societas: v. PARTNERSHIP. Phr.: *they had entire c. of goods*, omnia (is) communis et indivisa omnibus erant, Justin.; v. COMMON, IN. II. A society of people: 1. civitas: v. STATE. 2. communia, ls, n. (Gr. τὸ κοινόν): *the c. of the Mityades*, c. Mityaden, Cic.

**commutability**: expr. by phr.: Inter se commutari posse, etc.: v. TO EXCHANGE.

**commutable**: quae inter se commutari possunt.

**commutation**: iniutatio, permittatio, etc., v. CHANGE: and foll. art. Phr. a c. of tithes, \*decimarium mutatio certa pecunia.

**commute**: esp. used of altering a punishment to one less severe: Phr.: *his sentence of death was c.d to banishment*, \*capitis damnato exilium et permissum est; quam sententiis judicium capitis damnatus esset, leviore poena exilium et irrogatum est: to c. tithes, \*decimas certa pecunia mutare.

**compact** (adj.): I. compactus (of a compacto): with some such adv. as bene, apte, arte; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: as adj. the word is not found in Cic. c. and strong limbs, c. firmaque membra, Suet.

2. spissus: *a tunic of a close, c. texture*, s. tunica, Pl.: a c. ship with seams that keep water, s. navis, juncitur aqua excludentibus, Sen.: v. DENSE, CLOSE. 4. pressus: this and the preceding word are esp. used of style: v. CONCISE.

**compact** (v.): compingere atque coagimentare, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: v. TO CEMENT, FASTEN TOGETHER.

**compact** (subs.): 1. pactum: a c. is an agreement between parties, p. est quod inter aliquos convenit, Cie.: to abide by a c., in pacto manere, Cie.: pacto stare, Liv. (Pactio, properly the act of forming a compact, is also used for the c. itself: v. AGREEMENT.) 2. foedus, eris, n. (usu. but not always, a public c.): a c. of friendship, f. amicitiae, Ov.: *to make a c. (of two parties), f. inter se facere*, Cic. (If a formal treaty, f. cere, ferire): v. LEAGUE, TREATY. 3. conventum, conventio: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: if they stood by their c. si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Cae.

**compactly**: confortim; densē, spissē; pressē: v. CLOSELY.

**compactness**: I. Of particles or component elements: 1. densitas, spissitas or spissitudo: v. DENSITY.

2. soliditas: v. SOLIDITY. Phr.: *the c. of the phalanx*, \*phalanx ordō conferitus. II. Of style: Phr. we admire the c. of the style of Thucydides, \*densum et retum frequentia Thucydideum miramus: v. CONCISE, CLOSE.

**companion**: 1. socius, the most general term: *whom no one would wish to have as his c. at dinner*, quis s. habere ad epulas nemo velit, Cic.: he was always my c. and friend, mihi s. atque amicus semper fuit, Cic. 2. solidus, is, m, (a c. at table; a boon c., messmate): your friend and c., tuus amicus et s., Pl.: Pompey, first of my c.s, Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor.: it was the time for a feast, c.s! tempus erat dapibus, sodales! Hor. 3. corsors, rtis, c. (a partner, q. v.): a c. in gains and thefts, c. in lucris atque furtis, Cic. 4. cōmēs, Itis, c. (esp. on a journey): he was my c. and the sharer of all my journeys, c. mens fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cie.: to go as a c. to any one, aliqui c. ire, Virg.: Hor. F. I. g.: glory the c. of death, moris et gloria, Cic. 5. contubernialis (prop. of soldiers in the same tent hence in gen. sense): Plin. Ep. Phr.: a boon c., comibbo, omnis, compotor, Cic.: a table c., convictor, conviva, Cic.: v. GUEST: a c. in tricks, congerio, omnis, Pl.: v. COMPARE, to be a c. of, keep company with, conversari; usu. foll. by cum: Sen.:

Col.; familiariter ut, latus alicuius non deserere (i. e. to keep c. with constantly), Cie.

**companionable**: 1. commodus, a c. messmate, commissarius, c. terti: Cic.: v. OBLIGING. 2. facilius, e: v. EASY, KIND. 3. affabilis, e: v. AFFABLE. N.B. Not sociabilis which = capable of association: v. SOCIALE. Pbr.: a very good-natured and c. man, \*vir facillimus atque commodissimus moribus; quocum jucunde conversari possit the reverse of c., inconsumdus, molestus, importunus, difficultis: v. DISAGREEABLE, CHURSHILL.

**companionably**: cōmititer, urbānē, etc.: v. COURTEOUSLY.

**companionship**: 1. sōdālitās (i.e. the intimacy of *sodales*: v. COMPARATIVE, II): c. and intimacy, s. familiartas, Cie. (The form *sodalitum* is less usual, but is found in Catull. and Val. Max.) 2. contubernium (prop. of soldiers making use of the same tent hence generally of persons living under one roof, or associating together): cf. Suet. Aug. 89; Cat. 10: and Plin. Ep. 10, 94 (95). Phr.: to enjoy the c. of anyone, aliquo familiariter ut, alicuius latere adjungi, etc.: v. COMPANION (fn.).

**company**: I. *A body of soldiers*: (?) mānūpūlus (the thirtieth part of a legion: a maniple): to deploy the c.s, manipulos laxare, Caes. Phr.: soldiers of the same c., manipulares, Caes.: the army was drawn up by c.s, manipulūtū strata acies, Liv. Or perh. centuria may be used: v. CENTURY. II. Any assemblage or collection, of men or of animals: 1. coetus, us: a c. of matrons, c. matronarum, Cie.: Suet.

2. grex, grēgls, m. (prop. of animals): will you then cast back Sulla out of these c.s of most respectable men into this c.? in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimum hominem gregibus rejecisti? Cie. (but grex is used in a bad sense = crew: q. v.)

III. An assembly of persons for entertainment or festivity: 1. (of those present at a coena): coenantes, um: what c. you had that you so enjoyed, I would fain know, quis coenantibus una pulcre fuerit tibi, nosse labore, Hor. S. 2, 8, 19: to offend the c. coenantes offendere, Hor. (In the same way may be used convivantes, comisantes, etc.; acc. to the nature of the entertainment: v. TO BANQUET). 2. convivium (prop. the entertainment itself; and used of the people in pl. only in late authors): Sen.: v. GUEST.

IV. A body of players: 1. cāterva (rare): Pl. 2. grex: Pl. Ter.

V. A number of persons united for trading purposes: 1. societas: he formed a c. for those commodities which were procured in Gaul, texit societatem earum rerum quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. collegium: v. GUILD, CORPORATION. VI. The crew of a ship: soci navales: v. CREW.

**comparable**: 1. comparandus, conferendus: v. TO COMPARE. 2. comparabilis, e (very rare): Cic.: Liv.

3. aemulus (with dat.: pot.): lips c. to roses, labra rosis illi, Hor.

**comparably**: ita ut comparari, conferri possit: v. TO COMPARE.

**comparative**: I. Estimated by comparison, not positive or absolute: Phr.: we may easily see the c. insignificance of these causes, quam nullae sint haec cause, si modo alii conferantur, videre palam [in aperto] est: you have great c. advantages, \*magna tibi alienorum ratione habita, adjumenta sunt. N.B. Not comparativus which means pertaining to comparison: it must however be used in technical sense; as, c. anatomy, \*anatomia comparativa. II. In Grammar: the c. degree, gradus comparativus; or without a sub. a. Donat. (In the same sense Fest. has collatio).

**comparatively**: Phr.: (they show) c. a good deal of calculation and skil for Germans, multum ut inter Ger-

manos rationis ac sollertiae, Tac.: *he was, for a Roman, c. learned man, multæ (erant in eo) ut in homine Romano literæ, Cic.* Or it may be expr. by such phrases as, \*si modo cum aliis conferatur, comparetur; ratione aliorum habita, etc.: or, by the comparative degree: as, *the good orators will be found, by the side of the good poets, to be c. few in number, multo pauciores oratores quam poëtae boni represententur, Cic. Phr., c. few persons, nemo lere, Cic. N.B. Not comparat, which is good Latin, but has a diff. sense: v. Cic. Top. 22, 84.*

**compare:** 1. compari, *1. the word denoting the thing to or with which another is compared, being put in the dat.; the acc. with a prep. [rare; and poet.]; or, very freq. in the abl. with cum]: to c. resemblances, similitudes c., Cic.: to c. things greater, less, equal, majora, minoria, paria, c., Cic.: nor is this man to be c.d to the other, nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter.: even the Gauls themselves do not c. themselves to the Germans in valour, ne se quidem Galli ipsi cum Germanis virtute c., Caes.: and does Ajax c. himself to me? et se mibi c. Ajax? Ov.: to c. things together, res inter se c., Cic. 2. compôni, posuit, posuit, (constr. same as 1): to c. words with deeds, dicta cum factis c., Sall.: to c. small with great, parva magnis c., Virg.: Cic. 3. confero, tuli, latum, 3 (constr. same as above): c. this peace with that war, conferre hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: to c. small things with great, parva magnis c., Cic.: Hor. 4. contend, di, sum and tum, 3: c. whatever you have said on the other side with my defence, quidquid tu contra dixeris, id cum nostra defensione contendito, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93 (where immediately after conferre is used synonymously): to c. laws, leges c., Cic.: v. to CONTRAST. N.B. Compare is used of comparing things which nearly resemble each other: compono is to set side by side, in order to discern resemblance or difference: confero and contend, esp. the latter, are often equiv. to the Eng. contrast: q. v. 5. aquiparo, i.: i.e. to set on an equality with: Pl.: Liv.: v. TO LIKEN.*

**comparison:** 1. *The act of comparing:* 1. comparatio: Cic. 2. collatio (esp. of rhetorical c.s or similes: q. v.): Cic. 3. contentio: Cic. (who used contentio along with comparatio, Off. 1, 17, 53). 4. Expr. by means of verb: as, "c. more than reality makes men happy or wretched," hominum fortunæ magis quam inter se conferuntur, quam quum ipsæ per se aestimantur, eos vel beatos vel miseros reddunt. See also fol. art.

**comparison, in:** foll. by WRTN (adv. phr.): 1. fid. (with accus.): in c. with this man's wisdom he (Thales) was a trifler, ad sapientiam hujus ille niger fuit, Pl.: a worthy man and not unlettered, but nothing in c. with ("nothing to") Persius, vir bonus et non illiteratus, sed nihil ad Persium, Cic.

2. adversus (i.e. as a set off against: with acc.): what are two successful wars in c. with so many disgraces? quid sunt duo prospera bella adversus tot delectoria? Liv. 3. præ (with abl.: or, when a clause follows, præ ut or præ quam: very common): you are not, indeed, free from annoyances, but in c. with us are happy, non tu quidem vacuus molestias, sed præ nobis, beatus, Cic.: this, indeed, is nothing in c. with other things that I shall tell of, nihil hercule quidem hoc præ ut alia dicam, Pl.: now I think little of anything else in c. with the way in which he has humbugged me, jam minores omnia facio præ quam quibus modis me iudicatus est, Pl.

**compartment:** 1. lōculus: esp. in pl.; which often signifies a box divided into c.s: with c.s or small cells,

one separate from another, loculus seu cellulus, alia ab alia distinctis, Plin.: Varr.: Veg.: see also coffer. Full of, divided into, c.s, lōculatus: painters have large boxes, full of c.s, in which are different coloured paints, pictores 1. magnas habent arcuas ubi discolores sunt cerae, Varr. Also lōculosus: Plin.

2. cella, cellular: v. CELL.  
**compass** (subs.): I. Stretch, scope: 1. gyrus, i., m.: you confine the orator to the very narrow c., in exiguum sane g. oratorem compellit, Cic. Phr.: c. few persons, nemo lere, Cic. N.B. Not comparat, which is good Latin, but has a diff. sense: v. Cic. Top. 22, 84.

**compare:** 1. compari, *1. the word denoting the thing to or with which another is compared, being put in the dat.; the acc. with a prep. [rare; and poet.]; or, very freq. in the abl. with cum]: to c. resemblances, similitudes c., Cic.: to c. things greater, less, equal, majora, minoria, paria, c., Cic.: nor is this man to be c.d to the other, nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter.: even the Gauls themselves do not c. themselves to the Germans in valour, ne se quidem Galli ipsi cum Germanis virtute c., Caes.: and does Ajax c. himself to me? et se mibi c. Ajax? Ov.: to c. things together, res inter se c., Cic. 2. compôni, posuit, posuit, (constr. same as 1): to c. words with deeds, dicta cum factis c., Sall.: to c. small with great, parva magnis c., Virg.: Cic. 3. confero, tuli, latum, 3 (constr. same as above): c. this peace with that war, conferre hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: to c. small things with great, parva magnis c., Cic.: Hor. 4. contend, di, sum and tum, 3: c. whatever you have said on the other side with my defence, quidquid tu contra dixeris, id cum nostra defensione contendito, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93 (where immediately after conferre is used synonymously): to c. laws, leges c., Cic.: v. to CONTRAST. N.B. Compare is used of comparing things which nearly resemble each other: compono is to set side by side, in order to discern resemblance or difference: confero and contend, esp. the latter, are often equiv. to the Eng. contrast: q. v. 5. aquiparo, i.: i.e. to set on an equality with: Pl.: Liv.: v. TO LIKEN.*

**compass:** 1. To compass: c. within a narrow c., in parvum quandam angustumque concidere, Cic.; so, in exiguum angustumque concidere, Cic.; to confine oneself within a narrow c. (of literal translation), in artum (arcum) desilire, Hor.: he would sing through the whole c. of his voice, citaret, modo summa voce, modo ha resonat quas chordis quatuor ima, Hor.: v. EXTENT, REACH, CIRCUMFERENCE. II. **Compasses**, pass., circinus: Caes.: Vitruvius. III. **Mariner's c.**: "pxnis maritica; magnetica acus capsula": Kr. (Perh. better "acus magnetica alone.")

**compass (v.):** I. To encompass: q. v. II. To accomplish (q. v.): exsequor, consequor; i patro, perpetuo, i.

**compassion:** misericordia (the emotion or passion itself): miseratio (the action of the mind in c.): to feel c., misere, 2 (impers.: with acc. of subject and gen. of object): to show c., miserisco, 3; miseror, commiséror, i: v. RIFT (subs. and verb) throughout.

**compassionate** (adj.): misericors, dis: c. towards any one, m. in, towards Cic.; also in aliquo (i.e. in any one's case), Sall. The comp. and superl. must be expr. by circuml.: as, very c., misericordia plenus; magna s. eximia misericordia; præ omnibus clemens ac misericors: more c., majoris misericordiae: v. COMPASSION. (The forms in -ior and -issimus occur, but are inelegant.)

**compassionate** (v.): miseret, miserisco, etc.: v. TO PITY.

**compassionately:** 1. misericorditer: Quadrig.: Lact.: comp. misericordius: August.

2. Better expr. by adj. or subs.: as, to act c. (towards any one), misericordia ut, misericordem se praebere, esse, etc.: v. supr. (adj.).

3. clementer: v. MILDLY, MECIFULLY.

**compatibility:** 1. congruentia: c. of character, c. morum, Suet.: Plin. Ep.

2. convénientia (i.e. accord, conformity): v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: there is no c. of character between them, \*milde\* eorum mores inter se congruent, concinnit: v. TO AGREE.

**compatible:** congruens, convéniens, etc.: v. AGREEING. But the word should very rarely be rendered literally: e.g. the offices of advocate and of judge are deemed not c., \*parum convenire videtur patroni et judicis ratio s. persona. v. INCOMPATIBLE: if we have found a person c. in character and natural disposition, si aliquem nacti simus cuiuscum c. cum moribus et natura congruamus, Cic.

**compatibly:** congruentiter, convénienter, Cic.: v. AGREEABLY. Phr.: this cannot be done c. with the public safety, hoc salva republica fieri nequit.

**compatriot:** civis, populiaris: v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.

**compeer:** 1. pár, páris: prop. an adj., but used as subs.: Liv. 2.

2. compar, áris (rare in this sense): Pl.

3. aequalis, ls (one of the same age): Hor.: v. EQUAL, COMPANION.

**compel:** 1. cogo, cœgi, coactum,

3 (with inf. or ut and subj.): he could not be c.d to fight, cogi pugnare non poterat, Liv.: I began to c. him by force to return, vi cepi c. ut redire, Ter.: the infin. is sometimes omitted: to what do you not c. mortal breasts, accursed greed of gold, quid non mortalia pectora cogis,

auri sacra famæ? Virg. 2. compello, püli, pulsum, 3 (generally with ad or in: rarely with ut or inq.): to c. any one to surrender by hunger, ad ditionem fame c., Suet.: I am c.d by injuries to this state of feeling, in hunc sensum compelior injurias, Cic.: to c. any one to submit to abominable commands, c. aliquem jussa nefanda pat!

Ov.: I c.d and constrained the cunning old man to entrust everything to me,

calidum senem compulsi et perpuli ut mihi omnia crederet, Pl.

3. subigo, égi, actum, 3 (constr. similar to 2): he could not be c.d to declare his accomplices, ut ederet socios subigit non potuit, Tac.: he c.d the Volsci to surrender, ad ditionem Volscos subegit, Liv.: he had c.d the people of Tarquinii by fear to furnish the army with corn, Tarquinies metu subgerat frumentum exercitu præbere, Liv.

4. ádigo, égi, actum, 3 (usu. to c. to take an oath; with iurandum or sacramentum in acc. or obl.): all being c.d to take the oath, omnibus iurandum adactus, Caes.; also, Jurejurando adactus, Liv.: sometimes with in verb (=*as* iurandum): the province being c.d to take the oath of allegiance to Vitellius, provincia in verba Vitellii adacta, lac.

**compeller** (rare): coactor ("adjudutor et ut ita dicam, coactor," Sen. Ep. 52, 3); but coactor in Hor. is a collector: q. v.

**compendium:** építome, summārium: v. ABRIDGEMENT. N.B. Not compendium: which denotes a saving.

**compendious:** brevis idemque ple-

nus: v. BRIEF, CONCISE.

**compendiously:** bréviter, summarium: v. BRIEFLY.

**compensate:** I. Trans.: 1. compenso: I (foll. by acc. and abl. either alone or with cum): our greatest labours c.d by great glory, summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic.: all these things are c.d by the advantages of honour, haec omnia honoris comodis compensantur, Cic.: v. Infr. (11.). 2. penso, i: to c. for a premature death by the eternal remembrance of his name, praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria p., Vell.: Plin.

3. répenso, i: Sen.: Vell.

4. répendo, di, sum, i: to c. for defects of figure by talent, r. damna formae ingenuo, Ov.

Virg. (joined with compensare in Gell. but not found in classical prose).

5. rémèndro, remuneror, i: v. TO REQUITE, REPAY.

II. Intrans.: compenso, (in pass.): nevertheless the joy I felt c.d

for (lit. weighed equally with) all these things, compensabatur tamen cum his omnibus animi laetitia quam capiebam, Cic.

See also TO COUNTERBALANCE.

**compensation:** compensatio (strictly subjective; and denoting the estimate formed not by the c. itself: hence to be used with care): wise men mitigate the evils of life by looking at the c. of its advantages, sapientes vitae incommoda commodorum compensatione lenient, Cic.

Mostly better expr. by verb: as, c. is a universal law, \*omnia omnibus or semper bona malis, compensantur: v. TO COMPENSATE.

**compete:** 1. certo, i: v. TO STRIKE, VIE WITH: to c. for a goat (of early tragedy), ob hircum c., Hor.: to c. in archery, celeri c. sagitta, Virg.

2. contend, dl, tum, i: to c. in the rapid foot-race, rapido c. cursu, Virg.: to c. with any one in wealth and expenditure, divitias et sumptibus cum aliquo c., Salt.: also contra aliquem i.c., Caes.: Cic.

3. pétio, ivi, and ii, itum, 3 (i.e. to c. for a prize, honour, etc.): v. COMPETITOR.

4. compétio, 3 (to c. for: rare): Just.: Aur. Vict.

**competence** { 1. Sufficiency of competency { the means of life:

Phr.: the man is not poor who has a c., panper non est cui rerum suppetit us, Hor.: to be content with a simple c., tantulli egere quantulo opus est, Hor.: to accumulate more than would be a c., piura cogere quam satis est, Hor.: to have a c., quod non desit habere, Hor.: to

*to provide a c., parare ea que suppedant et ad cultum et ad victimum, Cic.* **Olf.** *1, 4, 12.* **II.** *Legal capacity; just; v. EIGHT.*

**competent:** *1. cāpax: c. to rule, had he never become ruler, c. imperii nisi imperasset, Tac.: Cic.: v. CAPABLE,*

**2. idoneus:** *v. SUITABLE, ADEQUATE.* **3. sufficiens (just part of sufficio):** *wisdom which declines supreme power though c. for it, qui imperium abnuerunt sufficiunt, Tac. A. 1, 13.* **4.** *(Of witnesses, authorities, etc.):* lōcuples, étus: *a c. authority, witness, i. auctor, testis, Cic. (who however uses the word in non-legal sense = idoneus).* Esp. in phr. *to be competent:* *1. compétēre, ivi and li, itum, 3: they were hardly c. to seize their arms and fit them on for battle, vis ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competenter annūs, Liv. 22, 5: v. COMMAND (to have), I. fin.* **2.** *sufficio, tēch. lectum, 3: v. TO SUFFICE:* used with ref. to persons esp. in Vell. and later writers, *as, to be c. to support the weight of empire, sustinendo imperio s., Vell.; also absol., Tac. A. 1, 13 (v. suff.). Phr.: c. to give evidence, testabili (Gell.: not so, or to make a will, intestabilis: Hor.: Tac.: I think it is c. for me, or I have the right to say, id mihi juri dictums videor, Cic.*

**competently:** *sāts, idōneē (rare): v. SUFFICIENTLY, ADEQUATELY.*

**competition:** *1. certāmen, inis, n.: a c. of musicians, citharodorum c., Quint.: c. musicum, Suet.: to enter into c., certamen inire, Liv.: Virg.: v. CONTEST.* **2. certiatio:** *Cic.: v. STRIFE, CONTEST.* **3. contentio:** *a c. for honour, honoris c., Cic.* **4. aemulatiō:** *v. RIVALY.*

**competitor:** *1. cōpētitor: a certain c., i. e. one sure to be a c., certus c., Cic. Att. 1, 1: Liv. Fem., cōpētitiō, icis: Cic.* **2. pētitor:** *v. CANDIDATE.* Phr.: *to be a c. for the consulate, praetorship, etc., consultatum, praetoram petere, Cic. (compete)re is found in Just., but in this sense appy. not in Cic.)*

**compilation:** *I. The business of computing: Phr.: he was a master in the art of c., \*egregius erat in libris ex aliorum scriptis condensus.* **II.** *A book composed of other books: perh. \*liber ex aliorum scriptis excerptus atque comparatus; or ex alienis opibus instructus; not compilatio, which means pilfering, plagiarism.*

**compile:** *Phr.: to write an original work is one thing, to c. a book another and very different thing, \*allud est scripta propria pangere, longe aliud liberum ex aliorum scriptis compondere.*

**compiler:** *qui libros ex aliorum scriptis condit, pangit, componit.*

**complacency:** *usu. expr. by placēo, ui, 2 (with dat. of the person who feels it), the gods who regard with c. the seven hills, di quibus septem placuere colles, Hor.: Cic.: to regard oneself with c., sibi pl., Cic. Sometimes = delight: as, “O thou my sole c.!” (Milt.), \*O tu mea sola voluptas!*

**complacent:** *i. e. PLEASING, q. v. See also SELF-COMPLACENT.*

**complacently:** *i. e. with complacency (q. v.):* *expr. by placēo.*

**complain:** *I. Trans.:* **1.** *quērō, questus, 3 (the subject of complaint expressed by acc.; by abl. with de; by acc. and inf.; or by clause with quod; the person c. d. to in dat, or with cum and apud); to c. of a wrong, injuriam q., Cic.: to c. of any one's wrong, d: injuria affluejus q., Cic.: to c. to the senate cum patribus conscripsit q., Liv.: to c. to a step-mother, apud novercam q., Pl.: they c. that they have been abandoned, queruntur se relictos esse, Cic.: he c. that he has been deserted, quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.* **2.** *conquērō, 3 (stronger than simple verb; same constr.): Pl. Cic.* **3. plōro, 1:** *they c. that the hoped-for good-vill did not attend their deserts, ploravere suis non responderem favorem meritū, Hor.:*

*v. TO LAMENT.* To c. of often = to find fault with, charge, accuse (q. v.). **II.** *Intrāns:* *i. e. to utter sounds of complaint: gēmo, ingēmo, ingēmisco; lamentor, fléo, etc.: v. TO LAMENT.*

**complainant:** *v. PLAINTIFF.*

**complaining (adj.):** *1. quēribundus (i. e. full of complaints): Cic.* **2. quērātus:** *Hor.: Plin.: v. QUERULOUS.*

**complaint:** *1. A remonstrance:*

*1. quērāla: a just c., q. justa, Ov.: Cic.: in pl. often of weak or unreasonable c.s; a letter full of c.s, epistola plena querelarum, Cic.* **2. quērēnia (= quērēla):** *v. Habicht, § 784; but prob. never used in the lighter sense of querelae as above): Cic.: Nep.* **3. questus, us (= preceding):** *cain, l. e. as less c., vanus c., Phaedr.: to pour forth lavish c.s, in questiis effudi, Tac.: he fills the sky with c.s, coelum questiis impler, Virg.* See also, LAMENTATION.

**II. Charge, accusation:** *1. quērēla: to lodge a c. with any one, q. apud aliquem deferre, Cic.* **2. nōmen in phr. nōmen deferre;** prop. to report the name (of a person): Cic.: Tac.

**3. crimen, criminatio:** *v. ACCUSATION.* **III.** *Disease: q. v. Phr.: to relieve c.s of the lungs and bowels, pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, i. e. c.s arising from disease of them, Sen.*

**complaisance:** *i. e. (excessive) desire to please:*

**1. obsequium: complaisance makes friends, truth enemies, obs. amigos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: also in good sense: Cic.: too much given to c., in obsequium plus aquo prōnus, Hor.: v. COMPLIANCE, OBSEQUIOUSNESS.**

**2. obsequiata:** *obsequium (rare): Caes.* **3. accommōdātio:** *i. e. OBLIGINGNESS, COURTESY: q. v.*

**complaisant:** *i. e. desirous to please:*

**1.** *in obsequium prōnus: Hor.* **2.** *obsequiōsūs: Pl.* **3.** *commōdūs i. e. obliging:* *q. v.* **4. officiōsūs (i. e. ready to do anything in order to gain favour):** *the extremely c. rate of candidates, officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic.: also in good sense: v. OBLIGING.*

**complaisantly:** *comit, commōde, v. VOLUNTARILY, OBLIGINGLY.*

**complement:** *I. That which fills up; something added in order to complete:*

**1. complementum:** *Cie.: Tac.*

**2. supplēmentum:** *v. SUPPLEMENT.*

**II. Of troops, crews, etc.:** *suum numerū: he surely would not have done this if the ships had had their c., in certo non fecisset si suum n. naves habent, Cic. Phr.: to give the legions their full c. of men, compleere legiones, Caes.: legions with only half their: v. c. men, semiplene legiones, Vell.*

**complete (adj.):** *I. Entire, wanting none of its parts:*

**1.** *plenūs: a c. and entire year, p. annūs atque integr., Cic.: a c. and finished orator, orator p. atque perfectus, Cic.* **2.** *intēgrē (i. e. untouched, unbroken): v. supr.:* Cic.: Hor.: v. ENTIRE.

**3.** *expūtis: what is perfect and c. in all its members and parts, quod perfectum ex que est omnibus suis numeris et partibus, Cic. (completus is also found as adj. in Cic.; but is rare).* **4.** *perfēctus: v. PERFECT.*

**5.** *cīmūlūtūs (stronger than perfectus, with which it is sometimes joined): perfect and (absolutely) c. virtūs, perfecta, c.que virtūs, Cic.* **6.** *justus (i. e. possessing every element rightly belonging):* esp. in phr. a c. armū, j. exercitus, Liv. (with ref. to the regular consular armūs): v. REGULAR. Phr.: c. in himself (of the philosopher), in se ipso totus (teres atyca rotundus), Hor. S. 2, 7, 86, your most agreeable letter made my joy c., jucundissimae tuae literae cumulum mili gaudiū attulerunt, Cic.

**II.** *Finished, completed:* *absolutūs, perfectus: v. TO COMPLETE, FINISH.*

**complete (v.):** *I. To fill up completely:* **1.** *complē, évi, étum, 2: Gorgias cōd a hundred and seven years, Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic.: these things c. a most*

*happy life, c. ea beatissimam vitam Cic.* **2.** *explēo, 2: to c. a number, numerū ex, Caes.: absolutely to c. the happy life, ex. cumulate vitam beatam, Cic.* **3.** *suppleo: v. TO FILL UP, SUPPLY.* Phr. *the (author) who c. his hundred years, centum qui perficit annos, Hor.* **II.** *To accomplish, bring to completion. absolvō, perficio, exigo, pérāgo, exsōpō, consummo, etc. v. TO FINISH.*

**completely:** *omnino, plānē, prorsus.*

**v. ALTOGETHER.** May sometimes be expr. by the superl. of *alij:* as, c. miserable, miserissimus. Phr. *c. happy, ab omni parte beatus, Hor.* (N.B. Not perfect unless the meaning is to perfection, perfectly: q. v.)

**completeness:** *1. absolvō (prop. the act of completing): may be strengthened by the addition of *perficio:* as, requiring this c. and perfection in an orator, hanc abs. perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.: v. PERFECTION.*

**2. integrātis:** *i. e. entirety: q. v.*

**completion:** *I. The act of making complete:* *expr. by part of verb v. TO COMPLETE.* **II.** *That which makes complete: cūmīlūs: eloquence brings c. to the arts of the philosophers, eloquentia c. artibus philosophorum afferat, Cic.: the c. of treachery, perfidiae c., Ov.: v. COMPLETE (I. fin.).* **III.** *The act of finishing: absolvō, perfectio, confectio: Cic.: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT.*

**complex:** *1. multiplex, leis (the antithesis of simplūz): u. and subtile art (viz. mathematics), m. subtilli art, Cic.: also in lit. sense: the c. and tortuous bōrcels, alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic.*

**2. complicatūs, implicatūs: v. COMPLICATED, INTRICATE.** **3.** *\*complexus: only as tech. in logic, M. L.*

**complexion:** *cōlor, óris, m.: a snowy c., niveus c., Hor.: an agreeable c., suavis c., Cic.: the c. is to be preserved by bodily exercise, c. exercitationibus corporis tuendus est, Cic. Fig.: the c. of a work of genius, operis c., Hor.: the c. of a life, vitae c., Hor. Phr.: the c. of affairs, rerum facies, Tac. See also TEMPERAMENT, ASPECT.*

**complexity:** *mostly expr. by means of adj.: on account of the c. of the subject, \*propter multiplicem rei naturam; propter rei rationes subtiles atque implicatas: v. COMPLEX.*

**compliance:** *1. obtēpātio: if justice is c. with written laws, si justitia est ob. scriptis legibus, Cic.* **2.** *obsequiūm: to promise every kind of c. to any one, omnibus ob. aliqui polliceri, Cic.: v. COMPLAISANCE.* Phr.: to act in c. with an agreement, ex pacto et convento aliquid facere, Cic.

**compliant:** *1. obseq̄ens, ntis-ter, to one's father, patri ob., Ter.: a more c. mind, animus obsequientor, Sen.: v. COMPLAISANT.* **2.** *facilis, e: a c. and liberal father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic.: esp. of readiness, to listen to entreaties: Cic.: Ov.* **3.** *officiōsūs: v. COMPLAISANT.*

**complaisantly:** *obsequenter: Liv., Plin.: v. COMPLAISANTLY.*

**complicate:** *i. e. to make intricate, difficult: rem impeditiorum reddere; allecūs rei rationes impeditores s. implicaciones reddere: v. COMPLICATED.*

**complicated:** *1. obtēpūtūs: to explain c. subjects by definition, res inv. definiendo explicare, Cic.* **2.** *impeditōs: a c. question, imp. quæstio, Gell.: Cic.* **3.** *complicatūs: Cic.* **4.** *impeditūs: a long and c. speech, longa et imp. oratio, Quint.: Cic.* **5.** *nōdūs: i. e. knotty, intricate: q. v.*

**complication:** *I. Lit.: implicatio; a c. of sinews reaching over the whole body, nervorum imp. totu corpore pertinens, Cic.* **II.** *Fig.: of affairs:*

**1.** *implicatio: c. i. e. embarrassment of pecuniary affairs, imp. rei familiaris, Cic. **2.** *implicātūm: owing to these political c.s, \*proper hanc tam perturbatam relipublie rationem; hoc tam perturbato atque implicato relip. statu,**

**complicity:** conscientia to give rise to a suspicion of c., praebere suspicione conscientiae, Tac.: to confess c. in a conspiracy, c. coniurationis confiteri, Tac. Or expr. by participes, conscius, etc.: as, he was accused of c. in the crime, accusatus est quod facinoris participes fuisset: v. ACCOMPLICE.

**compliment (subs.):** 1. officium: the c. of listening (to an author reading his own works), off. audiendi, Plin. Ep.: to do a person the c. of being present at his assumption of the toga virilis, officio togae virilis adesse, Plin. Juv. 2. verba honorifica (of course only of a verbal c., whereas officium refers to acts): Cic.: also, verba ampla, amplissima: v. COMPLIMENTARY. Sometimes = PRAISE: q. v. Hr.: mere c.s, inanes verborum honores; laudes factae, fuitacae: to pay one's c.s to any one, salutare: v. TO GREET.

**compliment (v.):** 1. laudo, i.: the jūros are c'd (on their conduct), judices laudantur, Cic.: v. TO PRAISE.

2. ornātē lōqñor (foll. by abl. with de): he c'd me very highly on my consultat., ornatisime de meo consulatu locutus est, Cic. Att. I, 14, 4. simil., bōnōritificē de aliquo praedicare, Cic.; honorificissimē aliquem appellare (of c. address to a person), Cic.: v. COMPLIMENTARY.

**complimentary:** 1. bōnōritificus, comp.-centior; sup.-centissimus: c. mention, h. mentio, Cic. 2. amplius: to render thanks in most c. language, amplitissimi verbis gratias agere, Liv.: V. TO COMPLIMENT.

**comply (with):** 1. concido, cessi, cessum, 3 (with dat.): the senate c'd with your demand, concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. 2. cedo, cessi, cessum, 3 v. TO YIELD. 3. pāreō, pāriū, 2 (with dat.): v. TO OBEY, SUBMIT TO. 4. obsequor, sēcūtus, 3 (with dat.): to c. with any one's wishes, voluntati obs., Cic. 5. obtūscōdo, 1 (with dat.): Ter.: Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR. 6. mōrīgor, i. (with dat.): = morem aliqui gerō v. TO HUMOUR. 7. accommōdo, i (with ad. and acc., or dat., and usually aec. of pron. reflect.): v. TO ACCOMMODATE.

8. obtēmpōro, i (with dat.): to c. with the authority of the senate, auctoritati senatus ob., Caes.: to c. with any one's (evil) desire, alienjus cupiditati ob., Cic. Quint. 2, 7. (See also TO OBEY, 3.)

**complying (adj.):** v. COMPLIANT.

**component (adj.):** chiefly in phr., c. parts, élémenta v. ELEMENTS. Or expr. by verb the c. parts of this substance are, etc., constat haec res ex, etc.: cf. Hor. S. 2, 4, 64, or with partes alone it is not sufficient for the whole poem to be beautiful, the c. parts must be so too, \*non sat est pulchrum esse poëma totum; partes etiam pulchras sunt.

**component (subst.):** pars, elementa: V. PART, ELEMENT.

**comport:** I. To agree (q. v.): congruo, convénio, etc. II. To behave (q. v.): mo, te, se gero, etc.

**compose:** I. To put together, combine: chiefly if not solely in pass., to be composed (i. e. formed) of: 1. compōno, pōsīt, pōstūm, 3. mārkīnd c.d. of soul and body, genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall. Col. v. TO COMPOUND.

2. contineo, ui, tentum, 2 (only in pass.): the verse is c.d. of a few feet, versus paucis pedibus continetur, Quint. 3. conflo, i (in pass.): the elements of which the virtue we are in quest of is c.d. and made up, quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficiunt id quod querimus honestum, Cic. 4. efficio, 3 v. supr. (3); and TO MAKE UP. 5. consisto, consto i.e. to consist: q. v. II. Of literary composition 1. compōno, 3. to c. a book, litrum c., Cic.: to c. verses, versus c., Hor. Plin. Ep. 2. condō, didi, ditum, 3 (less frequent) to c. a poem, poëma c., Cic. Virg. Ov. 3. con-

texo, ui, textum, 3 (prop. to weave together): to c. a speech, orationem c., Quint.: to c. a book, librum c., Sen. (simil., Nep. has subtextere carmina).

4. dēdūco, xi, ductum, ; (i. e. to spin: hence only of verse): to c. a thousand verses in a day, mille die versus d., Hor.: Quint. 5. pango, pēpūgi, pactum, 3 (prop. to fasten, frame: rare in this sense except in imperf. tenses but Enn. ap. Cic. has panxit): to c. anything Sophocleum, aliquid Sophocleum p., Cic.: to c. poems, poëmatū p., Hor.: Lucre. 6. sērō, ūi, serutm, 3 (rare): to c. speeches, orationes s., Liv.: to c. a play, fabulam s., Liv. 7. facio, 3 (of poems: cf. Old-Eng. "to make"): to c. a poem, poëma f., Cic. to c. verses, versiculos f., Virg. III. To adjust, calm, apprize: 1. compōno, ; to c. affairs disturbed by mutiny, turbatas res c., Liv.: v. TO ARRANGE, SETTLE. 2. sēdō, i. v. TO ASSUAGE, APPEASE.

**composed** (part. and adj.): Made up of: 1. compōitus, conflatis: v. TO COMPOSE (1.). 2. concretus: a nature c. of several natures, natura c. ex pluribus naturis, Cic. 3. compactus, cōagmētātus, v. TO COMPACT.

II. Calm: 1. sēdātus: to write with more c. mind, sedatoire animo scribere, Cic.: v. CALM. 2. quiétus: the c., easy talk of an old man, semis q. r. et remissus, Cic.: v. QUIET.

3. compōitus: gentle and c. affectiones, mites affectus atque c., Quint.: c. delivery, actio c., Quint.: Tac.

**composedly:** sēdātē, quiétē, etc.: v. CALMLY. N.B. Not composite: which, at least in the best authors, signifies, in set, well-arranged language.

**composedness:** v. COMPOSURE.

**composer:** I. Of prose writings or poetry: scriptor: v. AUTHOR. II. Of music: \*musicorum modorum scriptor.

**composition:** I. The act of compounding: compōsītio: the c. of c. ointments, unguentorum c., Cic. (also used of the thing compounded) Cels.: or expr. by verb, v. TO COMPOUND.

II. In literature: 1. scriptio this style c. has not been, as yet, sufficiently illustrated in Latin literature, genus hoc scriptiosum nondum estatis Latinis literis illustratum, Cic. 2. scriptūra (also used of that which is written): astiduous and careful c., assidue ac diligens s., Cic.: this style of c. should be not only free, but spirited and heightened, genus hoc scripturas non modo liberum sed incitatum atque elatum esse debet, Cic. 3. cōflectio: the c. of a book, libri c., Cic.: the c. of annuals, annalium c., Cic. 4. Expr. by ger.: facility of c., pangendi facilitas, Tac. (but a Ciceronian writer would add the acc. of that composed). III. The book, poem, etc., composed: liber, scriptum (esp. in pl.), etc.: v. WORK, WRITING.

IV. A sum paid in discharge of a larger debt: Phr.: he paid a c. of 50 per cent., \*aes alienum ejus ex semisse solutum est; convenit inter eos (sc. debitorum et creditoris) ut debita ex semisse solveruntur: simili, with ex triente (one-third), ex centesima parte (one per cent.), etc.

**compost:** v. MANURE.

**composition:** 1. tranquillitas (animal): that there may be c. of mind to give dignity, ut tr. animi adsit quae afferat dignitatem, Cic. 2. ānūmis aquos: esp. in abl.: to do or bear anything with c., aequo, aquissimo a. ali- quid facere, Cic. Hor.: Suet.: in same sense Hor. has aqua mens: Orl. 2, 3, 1.

Hr.: to write with c., sedato animo scribere, Cic.: c. of delivery, actio sedata ac composita: see composed (II.): to lose one's c., perturbari (in rebus asperis, de gradu dejet, ut dicunt), Cic. Off. I, 23, 80 to maintain one's c., præse- zire uti, Cic.: v. PRESENCE (of mind).

**composition:** compōtātio. Cic.

**compound (v.):** I. Trans. to mix: 1. compōno, pōsīt, pōstūm, 3. to c. a medicine, medicamentum c.,

Col. 2. misceo, ui, mixtum and mistum, 2. to c. a drink, nūlsum m., Cic.: to c. ḡastly aconite, lurida m. aconita, Ov. 3. jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. to c. words, verba j., Quint. 4. cōagnētio, i. to c. garlic with nut kernels, allium nucleus c., Plin.: Cic.

5. confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (rare) v. TO BLEND. II. Intr.: to come to an agreement with: pācōrō, cōvēnīo.

**compound (adj.):** 1. cōpōsītus, c. u. words, c. verba, Quint. (in this sense Cic. has verba juncta, Part. 15, 53). 2. cōcrētus: v. COMPOSED (L.). Phr.: c. interest, anātōcīsmus: Cic.

**compound (subs.):** compōsītio: v. COMPOSITION. Usu. best expr. by adj.: as, man is a c. of flesh and spirit, ex corpore et animo homo compositus, confitatis est, etc.: v. TO COMPOSE (L.).

**comprehend:** I. To contain, include (q. v.): 1. contineo v. TO COMPRISE. 2. amplector, plexus, 3: which we sometimes c. under the name of virtus, quod interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.: I do not wish to c. all subjects in my verses, non ego cuncta meis a. versibus opto, Virg. 3. complector, plexus: 3: Cic. Quint.: v. TO EMBRACE. 4. pōno, pōsūi, pōstūm, 3 (esp. of arranging or classifying): to c. riches among good things, divitias in bonis p. Cic. II. To understand, grasp mentally: 1. tēneō, un. nūm, 2 (to have hold of): now I c., now I know what this business is, nūnc ego t., nūnc scio quid sit hoc negotiū, Pl.: to c. abstruse meanings, recenditos sensus t., Cic.: by what means I might c. everything, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor.

2. complector, plexus, 3 (with some defining word such as mente, cogitatione, etc.): to c. in thought the divine mind, animum divinum cogitatione c., Cic.; simil., cogitatione et mente c., Cic. 3. cāpīo, cāpl, captum, 3 (to take in, receive): he alnē c.d. the true idea of the Roman senate, nūns veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv.: more usu. in connection with some such word as mens, cogitatio, etc.: what they c. their minds could c., quod mentes eorum c. possent, Liv. Cic. to understand or c. (a speech), intelligere vel c., Quint.

4. percipio, 3 (often with animo, etc.): to c. and know a thing, rem p. et cognoscere, Cic. also, p. et comprehendere, Cic. 5. cerno, crēvi, crētūm, 3 (to see clearly, discern): a man of acute intellect c. these things, eas res acri vir ingenio c., Cic. 6. comprehendō, comprehendere, di, sum, 3 (lit. to grasp: hence usu. with some such word as mente, animo, etc.): to understand and in thought c. what the mind free from the body is, qualis animus sit vacuus corpore anima intelligere et cogitatione c., Cic. I cannot c. what you mean, id quod tu vis non possum mente c., Cic.

7. intelligo, 3: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

**comprehensible:** quod mente comprehendit, tēneri, capi potest v. precep. art.

**comprehension:** I. The faculty or power of understanding: 1. intellectus, us: to gain c. of different branches of learning, int. disciplinarum capere, Quint.: without c. of good, or concern about ill, quis neque boni int., nec mal cura, Tac. 2. intelligentia = intellēctus: Cic. 3. cōpr̄hēnsiō (the act of grasping anything mentally): rare: Cic. 4. captus, us (the capacity: q. v.): esp. in phr. ut captus (ali- cūsus) est, according to any one's measure of c.: Cic. Ter. Phr.: things too complicated for the c. of a child, diffīcilia quam quae puer mente capere possit. v. TO COMPREHEND. II. Passively: in such phr. as, difficult of c. expr. by verb: ad percipiendum diffīcilia, Quint.

**comprehensive:** may us. be expr. by pātēo, 2: your art is indeed great c., etenim ista ars et magna est, et late patet, Cic. de Or. I, 55, 235. Or by mano, 1: the term good faith is exceed-

ingly c., latissime manat bona fidel no-men, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70. It may often be expr. by magnus: *the fact is, it (con-quence) is a more c. thing than people think*, nimurum magis est hoc quidam quam homines opinantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 15. Phr.: *a c. mind*, \*mens alta ac multarum rerum capax: (not capax alone: v. CAPACIOUS).

**comprehensively:** latē (only in certain connotations): as, "to interpret words c." (Tillotson), i. e. in a wide sense, \*verba l. (or nt. patetius) interpretari: cl. preced. art. Or expr. by phr.: as, *to define an orator c.* (i. e. so as to include everything essential to the definition), universam et propriam oratori vim definire complectique, Cic. de Or. 1, 15.

**comprehensiveness:** I. **Wide extent** (bg.): expr. by verb: *to understand the c. of a law*: intelligere quam magna sit lex, quam late pateat, manet (v. preced. art.). II. **Wide grasp of mind:** Phr.: *a man of great c. of intellect*, \*vir alta quadam indole praeditus, qui plurimas res simul animo percipere complectique posuit.

**compress:** I. Litt.: *to force together by pressure*: 1. arto or arcto, 1: all things are capable of being c'd, omnia artari possunt, Lucr.: Mart. (So also the comp. courto or coacto, which is stronger: v. TO CONTRACT and INF. II.). 2. dense, condenso, 1: v. TO CONDENSE. 3. comprimo, 3: v. TO PRESS TOGETHER. II. Fig.: *to bring within a small compass*; esp. in words: 1. cōacto or cōarcto, 1: *to c. matters and crowd them together in speech within a very close compass*, c. et peranguste referiri in oratione, Cic.: *to c. into a single volume*, in unum librum c., Plin. Ep. 2. conclūdo, si, sum, 3: *fortune has c. d. so many things into one day*, fortuna tot res in unum conclūdit diem, Ter.: *to the civil law into one small and narrow point*, ius civile in parvum et angustum locum c., Cic.

3. astrigo (ads.), nxi, ctum, 3 (esp. of reducing an argument to its closest form): *to c. an argument or chain of reasoning*, argumentum, rationem (arie) a., Cic. 4. constringo, 3 (similar to astringo: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188): Quint. 5. p̄mō, pressi, pressum, 3 (rare): *these arguments which are expanded by us*, Zeno used to c. in this way, haec que dilatantur nobis, Zeno sic premabat, Cic.

**compressibility:** expr. by verb: *to have c.*, arctari, coarctari, artius compri-mi, etc., posse. v. TO COMPRESS.

**compressible:** quod coartari s. artius compri-mi, etc., potest: v. TO COMPRESS.

**compression:** expr. by verb: *to be pleased with inresolution of argument and c. of thought* (Idler), \*arguments implicatis atque artissime strictis delectari: v. TO COMPRESS.

**comprise:** 1. comprehendō or comprehendi, sum, 3 (esp. of gathering up a subject): *to c. many things briefly in a few words*, breviter pauci c. multa, Lucr.: Cic. 2. contineo, ui, tentum, 2 (*to involve, contain in itself*: v. v.): *one fact seems to c. the case, una res videtur causam c.*, Cic.: Hor. 3. amplector, complector, 3: v. TO COM-PREHEND. 4. subſicio, jēct, jectum, 3 (in pass. in sense of *to be included under*): *under fear are c.d. inaction, shame, alarm, sub metum subiecta sunt pugnita, pudor, terror*, Cic. 5. inclādo, cūsl, cūsum, 3 (implying restriction within limits): *I have almost c.d. a speech in a letter*, paene orationem in epistolam inclusi, Cic.: v. TO COMPRESS (II).

**compromise (v.):** I. *To adjust a difference by mutual agreement*: v. foll. art. II. *To invoke; imploro*: v. *you will be c.d. by our own defence*, ipse tu tua defensione implicabere, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 44: v. TO IMPLICATE. III. *To imperil*: *in pericula ac disserim vocare*, Cic.: v. TO ENDANGER. Phr.:

without c.ing (i. e. sacrificing) lausful claim, honour, etc., salvo jure, salva fide, etc.: Cic.

**compromise (subs.):** compromisum (an engagement by which parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration): v. Dicit. Ant. p. 648, a: *to enter or offer to enter into a c. c. facere*, Cic. Rosc. Con. 4 (from which place it appears that the phr. as used with ref. to a claimant was nearly equiv. to the Eng. "to offer to accept a c."): the same act is expr. also by the verb compromitto, 3: v. TO ENGAGE. Phr.: *to come to a c. or understanding* on any matter, rem cum aliquo transigure, Cic.: v. TO SETTLE: when a law case was settled or compromised on the way to the praetor's court, it is said to have been called *transactio in via*: v. Dicit. Ant. p. 11 (6).

**compulsion:** I. vls: v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. 2. exactio (only in abl.): by the c. and importunity employed by myself, c. atque efflagitatio meo, Cic.: Caes. 3. necessitas: *I acted under force and c.*, vi et n. concut feci, Cic.: also less freq. necessitudo: *that is c. which cannot, by any force, be resisted*, necessitudo est cui nulla vi obsistit potest, Cic. Phr.: *to use c. to a man*, cogere: v. TO COMPEL: as opp. to willingly, spontaneously, "by compulsion" may be expr. by invitus: v. UNWILLINGLY.

**compulsory:** Phr.: *to use c. measures*, vi et coactu agere; vim adhibere; vi coerceat aliquem, or simply cogere. v. FORCE, COMPULSION: c. contributions, \*tribute per leges irogata; tributa ex legibus conferenda: v. LEGAL.

**compunction:** poenitentia: v. RE-PENTANCE, REGRET. More precisely, \*acerbus animi dolor proper peccatum in se admisum; acerbissimus animi sensus qui ex delicti conscientia oritur. To feel c., poenitet, 2 (impvrs.): v. TO REPENT, BE SORRY; acerbus, acerbis, conscientiae stimulis vexari: cf. Lucr. 3, 1032: v. CONSCIENCE.

**computable:** cuius ratio subduci potest: v. TO CALCULATE.

**computation:** subductio, ratiō: v. CALCULATION.

**compute:** compūto, 1: *to c. a reckoning on the fingers*, c. rationem digitis, Pl.: *to c. the breadth of Asia*, latitudi nem Asiae c., Plin.: v. TO CALCULATE.

**comrade:** sōdālis, sōcius, contubérnalis, etc.: v. COMPANION.

**concatenate:** \*in catenam modum or inter se connectere: v. TO CONNECT. (The verb concātēo, to link together, is found in Lact. in lit. sense: v. foll. art.)

**concatenation:** 1. séries, éi: *a succession and c. of causes, continuatio-sque causarum*, Cic. 2. cātēna fāle is a sort of everlasting succession and c. of events, fātum est sempiterna quedam series rerum et c., Gell. after Cic. (Concaténatio is found in Tert. atd Aug.) v. CHAIN.

**concave:** 1. cāvus (usu. in less precise sense: v. HOLLOW): Lucr. 6, 1084. 2. concivus: a c. neck, c. jugula, Cic.: c. cymbals, c. cymbala, Lucr.: Ov.: c. bares, c. folia, Plin.

**concavity:** conveniens, more usu. pl.: chiefly poet., and concrete: *to gaze at the c. of heaven*, coeli convexa tueri, Virg. Aen. 4, 451: simili, Cic. has convexus coeli orbis; v. forb. a. l. In abstract sense = concave shape, \*formā s. species concava: v. CONCAVE.

**conceal:** 1. célo, 1 (in most sense of the Eng.): *to c. its source* (of a river), fontibus c. origines, Hor.: *to c. one's opinion*, sententiam c., Cic.: c. d' love, amor colatus, Ter.: *the person from whom a thing is concealed in acc.*: *I have not c. d. from you the discourse, non te celavi sermonem*, Cic.; *the thing c. d. is sometimes expr. by abl.* with de, instead of acc.; and the passive is often used: *that poisoning business was not c. d. from the mother*, non est de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. (N.B. The dat. of the person from whom is of very

doubtful authority; at least after the act. voice.) 2. abdo, condo, récondo, 3: v. TO HIDE, SECRETE. 3. tégo, xl, ctum, 3 (to cover: q. v.): *to c. anything by a tie*, aliiquid incendio t., Cic. *to c. any one's offences*, commissa t., Hor. *to c. the greatest prudence under the pre-tence of folly*, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae t., Cic. (Simly are used the comp. verbs obtēgo, contēgo, with somewhat intens. force: Cic.)

4. occido, cīfūl, cultum, 3 (= tego, obtēgo): *to c. wounds*, vulnera o., Cic.: *to c. the points of arguments*, puncta argumentorum o., Cic.: Quint. 5. occido, 1 (prop. a frequent. of occulo, to which it is nearly equiv.): Caes.: Cic.

6. obscūro, 1 (to throw a cloud or veil over): *nor can night by its darkness c. the nefarious meetings*, neque nocte tenebris obs. coetus nefaris potest, Cic. 7. In Pass.: *to be c.d.*: latē, ui, 2: more fully, l. in occulo, Pl.: abdē, l., Cic.: (both lit. and fig.). 8. déltesco, Itali, 3 (incept. of preceding). *the enemy c. themselves in the woods*, hostes in silvis d., Caes.: Cic.

**concealed:** 1. cēlātus, tecus, etc., etc.: v. TO CONCEAL. 2. occultus: v. SECRET. 3. furtivus: v. FURTIVE.

**concealer:** occultātor, Cic.: or, qui occultat, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL.

**concealment:** I. occultatio: *The act of concealing*: 1. occultatio: *some protect themselves by flight, others by c.*, aliae fugi se, aliae oc. tantutur, Cic.: *of which thing there is no c.*, cuius rei nulla est oc., Caes. 2. dissimilatio (i.e. keeping back the truth): v. DIS-SIMULATION: *to practise c.*, d. uti = dissimilare, Cic. Or expr. by verb: as, *there was no possibility of c.*, \*nulla erat copia latitandi, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL. II. Place of c.: latēbra, often in pl.: *to go into a place of c.*, latēbra petere, Ov.: *to remain in c.*, latēbras agere, Just.: *dark places of c.*, caecae l., Virg.: Lucr. Hence adj. latēbrōsus, full of such places: as, l. via, Cic.; l. locus, Liv.: *To be in a place of c.*, latēre, dēlitescere: v. TO CON-CAL (fin.).

**concede:** I. *To yield up*: 1. cédo, cessi, cessum, 3: *c. something to friendship*, aliiquid cedo amicitiae, Cic.: *if he c.s. that they say most things in a rude way*, si plearque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor. 2. concēdo, 3 (like the former, to depart from the ground of strict right): *give this and c. it to my modesty*, date hoc et c. pudori meo, Cic. 3. permitto, misi, missum, 3 (to allow, suffer: *to concede to a person the liberty of acting in a certain way*): 1. c. something to your passionate anger, permitto aliiquid iracundiae tuae, Cic.

4. trbui, ui, uitum, 3 (only when foll. by a dat. commoti: it implies a just claim on the part of that to, which concession is made) *to c. anything out of consideration for the commonwealth and for friendship*, aliiquid uti et amicitiae tribuere, Caes. I. c. as much to you as I claim for myself, perhaps, ego tantum tibi t. quantum nulli fortasse arrogo, Cic.: *nowhere is so much c.d. to age*, nusquam tantum tributur aetati, Cic. II. *To admit an argument*: concēdo, do: v. TO GRANT (II.).

**conceit:** I. *A curious notion or fancy*: perh. \*putidus aliquid exco-gitatum; dictum putidum ac longius re-petitum: v. AFFECTION, FAR-FETCHED.

II. *Self-conceit*: arroganta, insolenta, ināns superbia (Phaedr. 1, 3): v. VANITY. Phr.: *to be puffed up with c.*, tumescere ināns persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18: \*majorem quam oportet de se persuasiōne habere: sibi [plus aequo] placere: v. COMPLACENCY: maiores quam decet spiritus sumere: cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: Cic. III. *Liking*: only in certain phr.: *to be very soon out of c. with anything*, ab aliqua re celerrime (fastidio quodam et satlatte) abalienari, Cic.: *to put any one out of c. with a thing*, fastidium (alicuius rō) movere, Hor.: Ov.

**conceited:** inani superbia, persuasione tūmēs: v. CONCIT (II). Phr.: to be distinguis̄c̄y, \*putida arrogantia intumescere; inflatum esse (sui) op̄nionibus. cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: v. VAIN, PROUD.

**conceivable:** comprehensibilis, e: coined by Cic. as = Gr. καταληπτός, Acad. 1, 11, 41. In more popular sense expr. by verb: quod cogitari, fingi, potest; quod sub intelligentiam cadit; quod mens, ratio, capit: v. TO CONCIEVE.

**conceive (v.):** I. Of offspring: concepi, cepi, ceptum, 3: Perseus, whom Danae had c.d. in a shower of gold, Perseus quem Danae pluvia conceperat auro, Ov.: also without object, expr.: when a male has c.d., quum concepi mula, Cic.: Varr.: to c. by any one, c. ex aliquo, Cic.; de aliquo, Ov.: v. PREGNANT (to become). Fig.: they not only c. vices themselves, but diffuse them over the community, non solum vita c. ipsi, sed ea infinitud in civitatem, Cic.

II. To form or harbour in the mind; as, a design; a passion, hope, fear etc.:

1. concipiō, 3: to c. a hope or fear, spēni, metum c. Ov. (also, spe aliquid c., Liv.): to c. a crime, scelus, flagitium c., Cic.: to c. the passion of love, amorem c., Ov. 2. capio, 3: to c. a design, consilium c., Caes.: CIC. (folly, by gen. of gerund or gerundive; by inf. or by ut and subj.): to c. animosity, inimicitias c., Ter.: CIC.: but the converse constr. is very common: as, odiū me caput allecūs, Cic. 3. fingo, fixi, fictum, 3 (to frame or design in the mind): c. to yourselves the picture of my condition, tingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic.: also f. animo, Cic.: what crime can be c.d. or thought of, which he, etc., quid mali fingi aut excogitari potest, quod ille, etc., Cic.: to c. an evil deed, malefictum c., Cic.: v. TO DEVISE. Phr.: to c. a hope that something will happen, in spēni, fore ut, etc., Caes.: to c. a gaudy design upon a person's life, consilium facinoris contra vitam alicuius inire, Cic.: Caes.: v. DESIGN: there is no pleasure of which we do not c. a disgust from constant repetition, nulla voluptas est quae non assilitudine lastidium pariat, Plin.

III. To understand, comprehend:

1. cōprehendō, 3: v. TO COMPREHEND. 2. excōgito, 1 (to find out by thinking; to devise): life, than which nothing more blessed can be c.d., vita, qua nihil beatius excogitari potest, Cic. 3. intelligo, lexl, clūm, 3: often joined with a similar verb: as to c. what soul is, apart from body, qualis animus sit vacana corpore int, et cogitatione comprehendere, Cic. v. TO UNDERSTAND, IMAGINE, SUPPOSE.

**concentrate:** of troops: copias (in unum locum) cogere, contrahere: v. TO BRING TOGETHER of the mind: animum defigere et intendere in aliquid, Cic. Acad. 4, 15, 49; [tota mente] in aliquam curam et cogitationem incunbere, Cic.; \*cogitationes ita intendere ac dirigere ut quasi in una re defixas maneat.

**concentration:** I. Lit.: as of troops: expr. by verb or part.: as, because of the greater c. of his forces, \*ex eo quod copias suas minoribus intervallis inter se distantes habebat: v. preced. art. II. Fig. of the mind: intentio animi, cogitationum (strictly, intense application), Cic. Or expr. by verb: c. of mind is absolutely necessary, omnino animus in rem est defigendus et intendendus: cf. preced. art.

**conception:** I. The act of conceiving (offspring): conceptio: Cic.; conceptus, ūs, Cic.: Plin. II. The act of devising or forming in the mind: expr. by verb: a mind equal to the c. of great designs, \*animus ad alta consilia animo concipienda idoneus: the c. of this scheme originated with him, \*hoc consilium ab illo excogitatum est, ortum est. III. A mental conception, as something existing in the mind: 1. imago, inis, f.: to form a c. of anything, aliquicū rei im. cogitatione fingere,

Cic.: Quint. 2. informatio (the idēa of a thing as formed in the mind): a c. of Jove as bearded, and of Minerva as helmed, inf. barbati Jovis et galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100.

3. conformatio (= informatio): Cic. 4.

anticipatio (a c. formed beforehand):

ant. quadam deorum, quam appellat

τροπήν Epicurus, id est, antecepita

animo rei quadam informatio: Cic.

N. D. 1, 16, 42. 5. sp̄cēs (- iōēa)

nt̄io: v. IDEA, NOTION. Phr.: there

can be no c. of body without space,

corpus sine loco intelligi non potest,

cōsiderare: to have a present to the mind,

aliquid in animo conceptione tenere: v.

TO CONCIEVE (III).

**concern (subs.):** I. Affair, business

q.v. nōgēnum, ūs. II. Interest, care:

1. cīra: those things are an

object of c. to me, ea mibi curae sun.

Cic.: object of no small c., cūa non

levis, Hor.: he causes me great c., mag-

nam mīhi incīet c., Ter.: v. CARE.

2. mōlestia: v. TROUBLE.

3. sollicitū: v. ANXIETY. Phr.: it is no c.

of thine, nil te attinet, Hor.: Cic.

III. (mercantile): persons connected in business: societas v. COMPANY.

**concern (v.):** I. To relate or belong to:

1. attinet, cōsiderare, 2 (never with personal subject): fol. by acc. with or without ad: what thing shall I say this dream c.s? quam ad rem dicam hoc at somnium? Pl.: as far as e.s. me.

quod ad me at, Cic.: nor did it c. any

body to object to this, neque quenquam

attinebat id recusare, Cic.

2. contingit, tigl, tactum, 3 (with acc.):

this deliberation does not c. the Romans at all, haec consultatio Romanos nihil c.,

Liv. 3. pertineo, ui, 2 (with ad and acc.): the dream c.s something, somniū ad aliquam rem p., Pl.: that affair c.s my duty, illa res ad meum officium p., Cic.

4. rēfert (impers.): usū with pron. forms, mīa, tuā, suā, etc.: v. Gr. § 283): that c.s not, id mea mīname r., Pl.: whēm it c.s not, quorū nīl r. (fol. by subj. clause), Quint.: but the gen. is rare, and chiefly found in pronouns: v. DIFFERENCE (to make) INTEREST.

5. interest (impers. with gen. of person; also with the pron. forms as under refert): what does it c.

him where you are, quid illius int. ubi

sīs? Cic.: he explains how greatly it c.s

the general safety that the forces of the enemy be prevented from uniting, docet

quontopere communis salūs int. manus hostium distineri, Caes.: which my intīmate friend thought c'd him so much,

quod mens familiaris tanti sua int.

arbitratur, Cic.

Phr.: as far as c.es me you may share, per me vel sterias licet, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93 (the phr. implying

indifference): whereas quod ad me atinet [N.B. not pertinet], simply

means, as far as relates to me: v. Cic.

Q. Fr. 2, 1): it c.s you when your neighbour's house is on fire, tua res agitur

partes cum proximis ardet, Hor.: it is not his life that is c.d., but his fortune,

non capitū ejus res agitur sed fortuna, Ter.

II. To take an interest in: concern oneself about:

1. cīro, 1 (fol. by acc. or subj. with ut, ne): others, as if man had no body at all, c. themselves about nothing but the mind, alii quasi

corpus nullum sit homini, iti præter

animū nihil curant, Cic.

v. CARE, TO TAKE.

2. sollicitus sum (with de and abl.): that you should c. yourself about

your fortunes, s. te esse de misi fortunis,

Cic.: v. ANXIOUS.

III. In pass. form: to be c.d. in, l. c. to have something to do with (esp. a crime), affīmō, partīcipō esse, v. ACCESSORY.

IV. Also in pass. form: to be c.d. with; l. c. have dealings with: v. fol. art.

**concerned, to be:** versor, 1: the

whole theory of oratory is c. with the

customs and language of men, dicendi

omnis ratio in bonum more et sermo

vne, Cic.: all which pursuits are c.

in the investigation of truth, quae omnes artes in veri investigatione vne,

Cic. Phr.: farmers are c. with the soil,

agricolae habent rationem cum terra, Cic.: simili, rationis aliud cum aliquo habere, Cic.

**concerning (prep.):** 1. dē (with abl.): c. old age, de senectute, Cic. (and so esp. in the titles of books): v. ABORT.

2. super (with abl. : less frequent): Cic.: Virg. 3, circā (rare). Quint.

4. quoad, quid ad: i.e. WITH RESPECT TO: v. AS TO.

**concert (v.):** i. e. to agree upon (measures): consilia conferre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64: confero is found without subs.: but in both cases the meaning is strictly to confer respecting plans, not actually to arrange them: \*una consilia capere; communicato consilio constitue re aliqua re. Phr.: a c.d signal, signum de quo convenit: v. TO AGREE.

**concert (subs.):** I. Agreement: esp. in phr. by concert: ex pacto, compacto, compōsitus, constitūto; ex praedicto: v. COMPACT, AGREEMENT, CONCLUSION. II. A musical entertainment: 1. concensus, ūs (the nearest word: concerts in the modern sense of the word being unknown to the ancients): birds charm the air with c.s, voices concentibus aera mulcent, Ov.: Cic. 2. symphōnia (prop. a Greek word: συμφωνία = concensus): I should have wished you not to attend Lycos' c.s, a. Lyconis vellem vitasses, Cic.: v. MUSIC.

**concession:** I. The act of granting or yielding: 1. concessio: foll. by gen. or ut and subj.: Cic.: Varr.

2. concessus us (only in abl.): by the gods, concessus deorum, Cic. J. Oin: concessu et beneficio, concessu et munere, Cic. Esp. in phr. to make a c. cōdō, concēdo, permittō, dō, tribuo: cf. Cic. Sull. 16, 46: permittō aliquid irācūdīe trāe, do adolescentia, cōdō amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: for the difference between the syn. v. TO CONCEDE.

II. The thing yielded: expr. by part. of verbs given above: as, by this c., hoc concessio: Socrates used the c.s of his antagonist as arguments, \*Socrates ex his quae ab altero concessas erant argumentari s. disputare solebat.

**conciliate:** I. To win, gain, engage: as, love, affection, etc.: 1. concilio, 1: to c. any one's favour, c. sibi gratiam, allecūs, Cic.: to c. the minds of men, animos hominum c., Cic.; sibi benevolentia populi c., Cic.; favorem populi c., Suet. 2. capio, cōpī, captiu, 3: good will is most c.d. by kindness, benevolentia beneficis capitur maxime, Cic. 3. páro, 1: to c. friends, amicos p., Cic.; p. amicitias, Sall. 4. prōmōre or eor, 2 (to earn, merit): to c. love, amorem p., Suet.

II. To reconcile (q.v.): conciliare, in grātham restituō, redūco.

**conciliation:** conciliatio: Cic.: Quint. On expr. by verb, he extēndē the Carthaginian empire more c. than by arms, magis conciliando per amicitiam [principum] novis gentibus quam bello aut armis rem Carthaginensem auxit, Liv. 21, 2 (med.).

**conciliatory:** 1. pacificus: esp. of persons; c. c. character, persona p. (as opp. to bellator), Cic.: v. PEACEFUL.

2. pacificatōris (= pacificus): Cic. Phr.: to adopt c. measures, \*conciliandis animis hominum studere, operam dare; magis gratia conciliando quam vi agere: to make c. proposals, \*eas conditions ferre, quae pacis componendas sint: v. TO CONCILATE.

**concise:** 1. brēvis, e: v. BRIEF.

2. concisus (i.e. with all redundancies cut away): c. sentences, c. sententiae, Cic.: c. brevity, c. brevitas, Cic.: joined with angustus, Cic.; with brevis, Quint.

3. astric̄tus (ads.): a contracted and c. kind of eloquence (a description applied to logic), contracta et a. eloquentia, Cic. 4. densus (close in style, having the matter closely packed): in Demosthenes everything is c. in Demosthenes d. sunt omnia. Quint.

5. pressus: implying a simple and

undorned use of language generally: **Quint.**

**concisely:** I. *astricē*: Cic.; Plin. Ep. 2, *breviter*; v. *BRIEFLY*. 3. *concise*: Quint. (N.B. Not *praeceps*, which refers to a *mutilated* or *elliptical* way of speaking.) 4. *pressē*: opp. by Quint. to *abundanter*. *Join*: *pressūs et astricē*, Plin. Ep.; *press et angustē*, Cic. But *pressē* is also used in the sense of *simplicē, without rhetorical ornament* (v. *conscīe*, 5).

**conciseness:** 1. *brevitātē*: v. *BREVITY*. 2. *breviloquentia* (rare): ascribed by Gell. to Cic. Phr.: *"to reveal the c. of Demosthenes"* (Dryden), "ad distincte cōsiliam illam Demosthenis brevitatem pereveri": v. Cie. de Or. 3, 53, 202. *l'abour after c.*, *brevi* esse labore, Hor. *for some subjects copiousness, to others c. is more adapted*, *aliis rebus plenior, aliis brevior et astrictior oratio magis apta est*.

**conclave:** *assembly of ecclesiastics held for electing a pope*, \**conclavē*, is., n.: M. L.: as applied to *any other select meeting*, *consilium*; v. *COUNCIL*.

**conclude:** I. *Tanq[ue]ir*: 1. *conclūdo*, clūsum, i.: *then you c.d. (or argued, for conclude) includes the whole of the argument) that pain is the greatest evil*; *deinde concludēbas summum malum esse dolorem*, Cic. 2. *colligo*, v. *TO GATHER, INFER*. II. *To decide; statuō, constitū*: 3. v. *TO DETERMINE*.

III. *To end:* 1. *perficio, ad finem addūco*, etc.: v. *TO FINISH, ACCOMPLISH*. 2. *conclūdo, si sum, i* (not freq.): *to c. a letter, epistolam c.*, Cic.; joined with *perficio*: *as, facinus crudelitate perfectum ad conclusionem*, Cic. 3. *claudio, i*: v. *TO CLOSE: to c. a letter, epistolam c.*, Ov. Special pbr., *to c. a war* (besides bellum confidere, ad finem perducere, etc.: v. *TO FINISH*), *dēbellare*: generally as an *impers. pass.*: *lest the war should be c.d. in his absence, ne absente se dēbellatur*, Liv. *the war was c.d. in a single battle*, uno proelio dēbellatur est, Liv.: *to c. a case or speech, pérōrō, i*: *the matter is not c.d. in that day, the court is dismissed, res ille die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium*, Cic.: *since I have said enough, I must c. my speech, quoniam satis multa tibi, est mili perorandum*, Cic. IV. *In law; to stop*: q. v. V. *To settle finally*: as a peace, a bargain, etc. Phr.: *to c. a treaty, foedus ferire, icere, percute*, Liv.: *a treaty of peace, pacem [et amicitiam] cum aliquo confirmare, Caes.; pacem pangere, compunere*, Liv. *to c. a bargain, v. TO CLOSE and BARGAIN*.

**conclusion:** I. *Close, end*: q. v.: *clausula, conclusio, exitus, etc.* (*of a speech*, pérōrātio, orationis déterminatio, Cic. (If the act of concluding be meant, expr. by part. of verb: v. *TO CONCLUDE*). II. *Determination, decision*: q. v.: *to come to a c.*, may often be expr. by *placuit, videtur* etc., *they came to the c. that, etc.*, *placuit (lis) nt, etc.*: v. *TO RESOLVE*. III. *An inference drawn from arguments*: 1. *conclusio* (in logical sense): *he put the c. of the syllogism at the beginning*, c. syllogismi in principio posuit, Gell. 2, 8, (but in Cic. *conclusio* and its *dīminūtū*, *conclusūla* are used of the whole of the argument) as, *Zenonis breves et acutissimae conclusiones*, N. D. 3, 7, 18). 2. *conjectura* (a c. or inference drawn from *probable grounds*): *many circumstances concur to lead me to this c.*, *multa concurrent simul, quif c. hanc facio*, Ter.: *I will have the judges to draw their own c.*, *ipisis iudicibus conjecturam facere permittim*, Cic.: *to draw a c. from any circumstance, c. facere ex aliqua re*, Cic. 3. *Or expr. by verb as, to draw c.s and form arguments, colligere et rationeclar*, Gell.: Cic.: *to arrive at c.c., argumentationes ita concludere ut effectuar* etc., Cic. Or 35, 122.

**conclusive**, of arguments, etc. 1. *certus*. perfectly c. arguments, arguments certissima, Cic. 2. *gravis, e-*

i. e. *WEIGHTY*: may be strengthened with *satis*: no c. argumentum, "nullum satis grave argumentum. 3. *firmus (strong, irrefragable): this seems the most c. proof of . . . , firmissimum hoc affirtri videatur, cur credamus . . . , Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30. Phr.: I will furnish c. proofs of the guilt, "tam manifesta securis indicia proferam ut res nemini dubia esse videatur: v. foll. art.*

**conclusively:** *they do not argue c. if quod illi concludere velint non efficiunt ex proppositis [does not follow from the premises], non est consequens*, Cic.: cf. preced. art.

**concoct:** i. e. *to devise* (q. v.); but usū in bad or ironical sense: 1. *flingo, fixnū, fictum, i*: v. *TO FABRICATE*. 2. *confcio, i* (*to blow up or together*: prob. with an allu ion to the work of a smith): *to c. guilty compacta and alliances, nefaria scelerum pactiones et societates c.*, Cic. Vell.: v. *TO EXCITE, STIR UP*. 3. *excitō, i*: v. *TO DEVISE, CONTRIVE*.

**concoction:** I. *The act: expr. by verb: v. TO CONCOCT*. II. *A mixture or composition* (q. v.): *mistūra, compōsitiō*.

**concomitant:** *adjunctus, conjunctus; quid sequitur, coniunctus, etc.* v. ATTENDANT; TO ACCOMPANY.

**concord:** I. *Agreement in general*: 1. *concordia*: *by c. small things increase, by discord the greatest gradually decay, concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur*, Sall. Cic. 2. *conspiratiō*: *we gain great advantages by the c. and agreement of men, magnas utilitates adspicimus conspiratione hominum atque consensi*, Cic.: v. AGREEMENT. II. *Musical*:

1. *concentus, ūs*: v. HARMONY. 2. *concordia, from such c. of voices, ex ejusmodi vocum c.*, Cic. III. In Grammar: *concordantia*: M. L.

**concordance:** \**concordantiae, arum*.

**concordant:** *concors, dis: not even himself c. with himself, ne secunt quidem ipse c.*, Liv.: *a well governed and c. condition of the state, moderatus et c. civitatis status*, Cic.: v. HARMONIOUS.

**concourse:** I. *célébratio*: *assemblages and c.s of men, hominum coetus et célébrations*, Cic.: also in precisely the same sense, *célébritas*, Quint. v. CROWD. 2. *concurso (of the act): esp. in phr.: the fortuitous c. (or meeting together) of atoms, corpusculorum c. fortuita*, Cic. 3. *concurus, ūs (of the people, etc. who form the concourse), a c. takes place along the roads, bi c. per vias, Pl.*: *such a c. of people flocked to meet me, tantis multitudinis cest ad me factus*, Cic. 4. *frequētia (esp. of the daily attendance and c. of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et c.*, Cic.: v. CROWD. 5. *conventus: v. MEETING*.

**concrete** (adj.): *logical and gram. t. t.*: \**concretus*: sometimes singularis (v. TO ABSTRACT, II.), since the particular is also concrete. Phr.: in the c. as opp. to *in the abstract, re, cogitatione*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24 (Kr.).

**concrete** (subs.): \**compōsitus* quae-dam quod *concretum* dicitur.  
**concretely:** re (abl. of res): v. CONCRETE (f.m.) Or as t. t. \*concretē.  
**concupinage:** I. *concupinatus, ūs (most general term): to be living in a state of c. esse in c. aliquis*, Dig.: *simili, habere in c., of the man*, Dig.: Pl. 2. *pelliculus, ūs (esp. of a married woman): the abominable c. of a mother (with her son-in-law), nefarius matris p.*, Cic. Cl. 5, 13: *simili, p. matris*, Just. 4, 7. 3. *confabulum (late: cf. COMPANIONSHIP)*, cf. Suet. Vesp. 3 (fin.), where the word seems best be used as implying less reproach.

**concupine:** 1. *concupina (most gen. term)*: Cic. 2. *pellex, icis (gr. παλλάκης): esp. of a married man*: Cic.: Hor. Ov.: v. MISTRESS.  
**concupiscence:** *huius v. LUST*.

**concur:** I. *To meet in the same*

*point, of reasons, causes, etc. 1. concurro, curri, cur-um, ; manythings c. to lead me to this conclusion, multa concurrent simul qui conjecturam hanc facio, Ter. Cic. 2, convénio vénit, veniunt, 4. joined with congruere in the toll. passage as many causes seem to c. and be consistent with each other, quum multae cause conveniunt in unum locum et congrue videntur, Cic. Rosc. Ann. 22, 62.*

II. *To agree* (q. v.): *consepto, consipiro, congruo, etc.: to c. with any one in an opinion, assentior, sensus, 4: v. TO AGREE*.

**concurrence:** I. *Meeting together; only fig. as of causes, etc.* Phr. from a c. of causes it happened that, etc., *multis causis in unum locum [simil] convenientibus; ex multis simul causis, accidit ut, etc. owing to a c. of favourable circumstances, quum multa simul prospera cessissent: quum tot res in unum feliciter conspirarent: v. TO CONCUR*.

II. *Agreement* (q. v.): *consensus, consensio, conspiratio*. Phr.: *to express c. in any one's opinion, assentiri alicui, Sall.: Cic.: v. ASSENT (subs. & v.)*.

**concurrent:** que in unum (locum) s. simul concurred, convenient. v. TO CONCUR. Phr.: *"os we are assured by the c. testimony of antiquity," quod quasi uno ore ab antiquis memorias proditum est: courts which have a c. jurisdiction, "judicis s. judices quorum de iisdem rebus jurisdiction est?*

**concurrently:** *una, simul v. TOGETHER*.

**concussion:** i. e. *a sudden blow or shock*; perh. *ictus* (v. STROKE), or *collassus* (rare): v. COLLISION. Phr. "c. of atoms" (Bent), *concurrere atomorum*, Cic. (v. CONCOURSE): *to meet with a violent c., gravi ictu (or gravior) percussum esse*: v. SHOCK. (Concussus, which is rare, and found only in abl. means shaking in Lucr. 6, 289.)

**condemn:** I. *Judicially*: 1. *dannio, i* (the offence expr. by gen. or abl. with de; the punishment by gen. abl., or acc. with act or in gen. chiefly in such phr. as dupli, octupli dannare, condemnare): c'd for theft, fuita dannatus, Cic.: to c. to death or capitally, capitū d., Caes.: Cic.: also, capite, to capitālis d., Cic.: to c. for violence and treason, de vi et de maiestate d., Cic. *Sisyphus c.'d to lasting toil, damnatus longi S. laboris*, Hor. (a poet. constr.) punishment rarely and poet. in dat.: c'd to death, morti damnatus, Lucr. 2. *condemno, i* (equiv. to simple verb; and having the same constr.): to c. a person without trial, aliquem causa incognita c., Cic. (a phr. also used in non-judicial sense): to c. any one for gambling, aliquem de alea c., Cic.: to c. capitally, capitū c., Cic. (more usu. damnare: v. supr.). to c. to the mines, ad metallā c., Suet.: he acquires the man as regards Venus, but c.s him of his own suit, *bominem Veneri absolvit, sibi c.*, Cic.: to c. a man to make twofold recompence, aliquem dupli c., Cat. 3. *multo or multo, i* e. to c. to pay a fine (with acc. of person condemned, and abl. of fine) to c. nations to pay tribute, m. populus stipendiō, Cic.: with dat. of person to whom the fine comes to be c'd to pay a fine to Venus, Veneri esse multatum, Cic.: (may also be expr. by multam dicere, imponere, indicere, irrogare, v. FINE, subs. and verb). II. In non-judicial sense: 1. *condemno, i* Cic. Caes. v. supr. 2. *danno, i*: they c. what they do not understand, damnant quae non intelligent, Quint. 3. *nōto, i*, v. TO STIGMATIZE, BRAND.

4. *culpo, vitupero, imprōbo, reprēhendo, etc.*, v. TO BLAME, CENSURE.

III. *The judge or pronouice unit for use: perh. imprōbo, repūdio*: Phr.: a ship c. on the score of oldness and decay, *\*navis propter vetustatē mac putredinem imitiliis; corn c.'d by the magistrates as unfit for food, \*frumentum quod a magistratibus ad cibum inutile judicatum est*.

**condemnation:** 1. damnatio: worthy of c. and disgrace, damnatione ignominiae dignus, Cic. 2. condemnatio: c. for bribery, ambitus c., Cic. (Or expr. by verb: worthy of c., dignus qui condemnatur: after the c. of Milo, post Milonem condemnatum, etc.: v. preced. art.)

**condemnatory:** damnatōrius (rare): Cic.

**condensation:** densatio, condensatio, spissatio: all rare and late: better expr. by phr.: as, on account of the c. of the atmosphere, \*aere densio facta, propter aërem densiorum factum. In fig. sense, of language, compressio: as, brief from c. of matter, compressione rerum brevis, Cic. Phr.: remarkable for c. of thought, sententis eruber; densus: Cic.: v. CONDENSED.

**condense:** 1. Lit.: of particles of matter: 1. condenso, i: Col.

2. denso, i (also denseo, 2: Luct: Ov.): Jupiter c. with south winds what was rare just now, Jupiter austris d. erant quae rara modo, Virg. (who has also the comp., addenso = denseo). 3. spiso, i: c. a pre turns to dense air, ignis densum spissatum in aëra transit, Ov.: v. TO THICKEN. (Or expr. by circuml.: as, air is c. d. on the withdrawal of heat, \*igne s. calore detracto densor fit aëri.) In special sense, of the conversion of steam into water: \*vaporem condensare ad natum aquae revocare.

**II. Fig.:** of style: 1. denso, i: to c. a speech, orationem d, Quint. 2. primo, sis, sum, i: to c. a matter, rem p., as opp. to dilatare, Cic. Phr.: to speak in too c.d. a manner, adstrictius dicere, Cic.: v. TO COMPRESS.

**condensed:** 1. As p. part.: densitas, densior factus, etc. v. TO CONDENSE. **II. Of style:** densus: Thucydides, c. and pithy, d. et brevis Th., Cic.: Quint. NOTE.—Not pressus, which is plain, unadorned; not using amplification or ornament.

**descend:** 1. descendō, di, sum: let old men c. to play with youths, senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic.: to c. to the gains of slave-dealers, ad mangonicos quaestus, Suet.

2. démittō, misi, missum, 3 (with pron. refl.): to c. to flattery, in adulteratione se d, Tac. 3. submitto, 3 (with pron. refl.): those who are superior ought to c. in friendship, ii qui superiores sunt s. se debent in amicitia, Cic. 4. dignor, i: v. TO DESIGN.

**condescending (adj.):** no exact word: perh. facilis et moribus comis (but this leaves the notion of letting oneself down to be implied by the context); or expr. by verb: as, he was of c. temper, facile se ad inferiores (homines) demittebat, etc.: v. supr.

**condescendingly:** ita ut quis se committat submittat; or simply committer (i.e. courteously: q.v.).

**condescension:** comitas, mores comes ac faciles (i.e. courtesy: q.v.); or more precisely, \*animus ad se comitter submittendum pronus: v. supr.

**condign:** i. e. deserved (only of relatives): débitus, méritus, justus: v. DUE, DESERVED, JUST.

**condiment:** condimentum: v. SEA-SOUPING.

**condition:** 1. Circumstātē, collectively: 1. stātūs, ūs (the most gen. term) all c.s of life, omnes vitae s., Cic. the c. of the commonwealth, s. reipublicae, Cic. v. STATE, FOOTING

2. cāsūs, ūs: generally in bad sense: mourning for the (evil) c. of the state, civitatis casum dolens, Sall. 3. conditio (more freq. in sense III., out of which this one probably arises): the lowest c. and fortune of slaves, infima c. et fortuna servorum, Cic: this c. of life, haec c. vivendi, Hor: the c. of the empire and the state of the province, c. imperii statusque provinciae, Cic. 4. causa (chiefly in particular phrases: prop. a legal word; v. CAUSE, CASE): to be in the same, in better c., in eadem, meliore c. esse, Cic. Caes. 5. res,

réf., f.; esp. in pl.: v. CIRCUMSTANCES.

6. sors, fortuna: v. FORTUNE.

7. locus: i. e. position (q. v.): Caes.

bālūtus, ūs: v. HABIT.

Phr.: I am in a c. to promise, babeo polliceri, Cic.: he

was not in a c. to make any reply, responderet non habebat, Cic.: to be in

good, ūd, c., bene, male se habere, Cic.: to be content with one's c., in propria

pelle quiescere (iacetē), Hor.: in good

c. (of body), pinguis et nitidus, bene

curatus, Hor., Ep. 1, 4 (fin.).

**II. Rank:** 1. conditio: any one's c. and mode of life, alicuius c. vitaque, Quint: joined with fortuna: Cic. 2. fortuna: v. FORTUNE, RANK.

3. locūs (only in certain phrases): born in the lowest c., infimo l. natus, Cic.: simply, obscuro, summo l. natus, Liv.: Sall.

4. sors, ritus, f.: a young man not

of your c., non tuus s. juvenis, Hor.: v. STATION.

**III. Terms of a contract:**

1. conditio: the fairness of the c.s being clearly seen, aequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes.: on c. that, (sub) ea c. ul or ne, Cic.: in accordance with c.s, per conditions, Sall.: v. TERMS.

2. pactum, conventionis: v. AGREEMENT.

3. lex, legis, f.: peace was granted to Philip in these c.s, pax data Philippo in his l. est, Cic.: he proposed these c.s to the two parties, legem diabūs hanc propositum partibus, Phaedr.: on these c.s, hac lege (fili, by ut or ne), Cic.: Liv.

4. stipulatio (only of legal engagements): v. Dict. Ant. pp. 817, 818): to bind any one by a c., aliquem stipulatione alligare, Cic. Phr.: on no other c. non . . . aliter, foll. by nisi or quam ut: not to allow Caesar to be made consul on any other c. than that he should deliver up his army, non pati Caesarem alteri consulem fieri, nisi exercitum tradiderit (=quam ut tradat), Coel. ap. Cic.: on this c. that, ita ut, Cic.; also cum eo quod or ut be it so since you wish it, but yet, on c., I suppose, that it be done without any sin in my part, sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis; sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato mea fili, Cic.: Liv.

**conditional:** conditionalis: Ulp.: Serv., Tert. But except in technical language better expr. by phr.: to make a c. promise, \*certa conditione aliquid promittere; with ea . . . nt, if the condition is specified: he granted a peace, c. on, etc., pacem ea lege s. conditione dedit, ut . . . etc.: v. CONDITION; a c. statement, quod conjuncte (as opp. to simpliciter) sit elatum (q.), Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

**conditionally:** 1. conjunctiē (in logical sense), v. preced. art.

2. conditionālitter (in legal sense): Gai.

Dig.: but only to be used as tech. term

else expr. by sub (certis) conditionibus;

(sub) ea lege, ut, etc.: v. supr.

**conditioned:** 1. As part. pass.: certis conditionibus constitutis: v. supr.

As plū, t. t. finitus (q.): v. FINITE.

2. As adj.: having a certain

state or qualities: Phr.: an ill-c. stomach, male mōratus venter, Ov.: an ill-c. man (i.e. churlish), homo difficultis

aliqua importunus; homo insuavis atque

inhumanus: v. DISAGREEABLE, UNAM-ABLE.

**condole:** cum aliquo dōlēre: v. TO GRIEVE. See also TO CONSOLE, COM-MISERATE.

**condolence:** Phr.: I gave him my c.s, doloris ejus particeps factus sum: c. tightens grief, \*levat dolor cum aliis communicatis.

**condone:** condono, venlam do: v. TO PARDON.

**conduct:** 1. condūco, xi, ctum,

3 (foll. by ad or in with acc.; or dat.): to c. to the general advantage, in com-mune c., Tac.. to c. to the convenience

of life, ad vitae committitatem c., Cic.: to c. to the purpose, propositio c., Hor.

2. confero, tūlī, latum, 3 (const. same as 1): whether nature or learning

c.s most to eloquence, naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint: the mother of the Gracchi ed much to

their eloquence, Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulit mater, Cic. 3.

proficio, faci, tectum, 3 (with ad): nothing c.s so much to oratory as writing, nulla res tantum ad dicendum p. quantum scriptio, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO PROFIT. Phr.: it will c. to your ad-vantage, e re tua erit, proderit tibi: v.

ADVANTAGE: this affair c.s to my glory,

haec res mihi valet ad gloriam, Cic.: my services c. to the advantage of the commonwealth, mea beneficia reip. pro-cedunt, Sall. Jug. 85. v. ADVANTAGE, TO BE OF.

**conducive:** útilis, bōnus (ad): v.

USEFUL, ADVANTAGEOUS; or expr. by

verb: quod ad aliquam rem conduced, confert, valet, prœdict, etc.. v. preced.

art.

**conduct (sing.):** 1. Behaviour:

1. mores, um, m.: v. CHARACTER.

2. vita (of the entire past life of

person): to enquire into any one's (past) c. and character, in aliquo

vitam et mores inquirere, Liv.: Cic.

also ratio vitæ, of a definite course of

conduct: Cic. 3. Expr. by verb:

what should be my c. towards caesar,

quoniam modo me gerem adversus

Caesarem, Cic.: v. TO BEHAVE (oneself).

4. Particular kinds of conduct, as

insolent, haughty, shameless, etc., may be

expr. by such substantives as, insolentia,

superbia, impudentia, etc.: for which

see the abstract substantives, INSOLENCE,

HAUGHTINESS, etc. **II. Leading, ad-**

**ministration (q. v.):** 1. ductus, us

V. GENERALSHIP.

2. administratio: v. MANAGEMENT.

Phr., under the c., Caesar, Hor.: Cic.

the wise c. of political affairs, civilis

prudentia, Cic.

**conduct (v.):** 1. To lead to any

place or person: 1. addūco, xi, ctum,

: I will c. you to my house, to ad

meam addūcam dominū, Pl.: to c. an

army, exercitum ad., Cic. 2. ad-

mōvō, mōvī, mōtū, 2 (esp. of military

movements): he c'd his army to A-

riminum, exercitum Ariminum admovit,

Liv. v. TO ADVANCE.

3. dēdūco, 3: esp. to c. a bride to her husband, vir-

ginem juveni marito deducere, Tib.

uxorem domum deducere, Ter.: or set-

ters to their place of destination: the

settlers who had been c'd to Capua,

coloni qui Capuam deducunt erant, Caes.

: to c. a colony to any place, colonium in

aliquam locum deducere, Cic.: also to

c. a person home in a complimentary

manner: v. TO ESCORT.

Fig.: what is that system to which you are cing me?

quae ea est disciplina ad quam me de-ducas? Cic. 4. perdūco, 3 (to c. to some

place of destination; or to the end of a journey): to c. legions to any one,

legiones ad aliquem p., Cle.: they ar-

rested them and c'd them to Caesar,

comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perdu-

erunt, Caes.: to c. an ox to the stall,

bovem ad stabula p., Virg.: v. TO LEAD.

**III. To manage:** 1. administro,

i. v. TO MANAGE.

2. dirigo, 3: v. TO DIRECT.

**III. To lead, as a com-mander:** ducto, dico, praesum: v. TO COMMAND.

**IV. With pron. /q. / to c. e. oneself, i. e. behave:** se gerere, praestare

v. TO BEHAVE.

**conductor:** dux (both in milit. and

in non-milit. sense), ductor (milit. only),

administrator (manager in general

sense): v. GUIDE, COMMANDER, etc.

**conduit:** canalis; v. CANAL, PIPE.

**cone:** 1. cōnus (Gr. κώνος): the

figure of cylinder, of a square or of

a c., figura cylindri, vel quadrati vel

coni, Cic.: hence of thlgs. c-shaped:

cypress c.s, cypressini c., Col. of a

helmet, galeae c., Virg. Hence, as applied to trees, c.-bearing, cōifer, cōifer-

ger: Virg.

2. mēta (prop. the conical

shaped goal in the circus) the shadow

of the earth is the c. of night, umbra

terre est m. noctis, Cic. the box-tree

shoots up into c.s, buxus in metas emit-

tuit, Plin.

**coney or cony:** cāniculus.

v. RABBIT.

**confabulate**: confabulor, sermocinor, i. v. TO CONVERSE, CHAT.

**confabulation**: confabulatio, sermocinatio (both very rare): v. CONVERSATION.

**confection**: (?) compositio (which is used by Col. of preserving fruits: 12, 44); see also CONFECTORY.

**confectioner**: 1. crustularius: Sen. 2. cupediniarius (cupp.): a maker of dainty dishes in general: Ter.: Lampr. 3. libarius: a maker of cakes, liba: Sen. Pbr.: a c's shop, \*tabernaculum crustularia, cupediniaria.

**confectionery**: 1. crustum (anything baked): Hor.: Virg. 2. crustulum (dinin, of crustum; small pastry): to pacify children with c., consolari crustulo pueros, Sen. Ep. 99, 24: Hor.

3. cupedia (cupp.), orum, n. pl.; and ae., arum, f. pl. (of dainties in general): Pl.: Apic.

**confederacy**: I. A treaty: foedus, eris, n.: v. LEAGUE. II. The states or nations united by a league: foederatae civitates; civitates foederatae junctae: v. full art.

**confederate**: I. Adj.: 1. foederatus: c. states, f. civitates, Cic. 2. foederatae junctus, conjunctus: v. TREATY.

3. socius: i.e. ALLIED: q. v. 4. coniugatus (united or banded together: esp. poet.): Grece c. to break thy nuptial tie, Graecia conjutor tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.: the thousand c. ships, mille c. rates, Ov.

II. Subs.: esp. in pl.: socii, foederatae civitates: v. supr.

**confederation**: v. CONFEDERACY.

**confer**: I. Trans.: To give (q. v.); especially in certain phrases; as to confer power, a title, renown, a favour, etc.: 1. defero, tilli, latum, 3 (implying authority or power on the part of the bestower): to c. power on any one, imperium ad aliquem d., Caes. also with dat.: Caes.: to c. the fasces on an unworthy person, fasces indiguo d., Hor.: to c. supreme power on any one, regnum alicui d., Hor.: to c. the laurel on any one, lauream alicui d., Liv.

2. tribuo, 3: v. TO BESTOW. Phr.: you will be c.ing a very great favour on us, gratissimum, pergratium nobis feceris, Cic.: v. FAVOUR: I should like to know how long a time is needful to c. value upon writings, scire velim pretium chartis quotus arroget annus, Hor.: the event c'd not a little fresh glory on the general, aliquantum ea res duci famae adjectit, Liv.

II. Intrans.: to discourse together, consult: 1. colloquior, locutus, 3: by the medium of Proculius he c.s with him, per Proculium cum eo colloquiuit, Caes.: Cic.

2. communico, 1: v. TO COMMUNICATE. 3. confero, 3: both with and without a sub.: c. consilii ad aliquem, Ter.: c. sermones cum aliquo, Cic.: ne will c. together, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic.

Phr.: about which I c'd with you, de quo tecum eg, Cic.: to c. together (with a view to giving a verdict), in consilium ex, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: v. TO CONSULT, DELIBERATE.

**conference**: 1. colloquium: they came thither for a c., eo ad c. venerunt, Caes.: to be a considerable time engaged in c., aliquandiu in colloquio esse, Nep.

2. colloquio (rare) Cic. 3. congressus, us: i.e. a meeting. (Cic. Joins congressus colloquionum.) Phr.: to have a c. with any one, cum aliquo colloqui, consilia conferre, communicare: v. preced. art: v. INTERVIEW.

**confess**: I. To acknowledge: 1. confiteor, fessus, 2: to c. one's faults, c. peccatum suum, Cic.; with depend. clause: I c. that this has happened to me justly, hor. confiteor jure mihi obtigitisse, Ter.: absol.: as you have heard her herself confess, ut eampe vos audistis confiteri, Pl.: with abl. and de: to c. concerning a crime, de maleficio c., Cic.: to c. Christ, Christum c., Prud. (but of willing, cheerful confession, better Chr. profleri: v. infra.)

2. fator, fassus, 2 (identical in sense with confiteor; and with same constr.): he c.s that he has acted contrary to the public welfare for the sake of his friend, contra renpublicam se amici causa lecise fatetur, Cic.: to c. what is false, falsum fatet, Cic. 3. profiteor, fessus, 3 (to confess willingly, to avow openly).—NOTE. The difference between this and the preceding words is seen in the following passage: ita fibenter confiterut ut non solum fateti, sed etiam propter (i.e. openly to avow and acknowledge), videatur, Cic. Cae. 9, 24.

4. agnosco, novi, nitum, 3: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE. N.B. Such sentences as these things are c'd by all, must be converted into the active form, if fatore, or a compound of it, is to be used: e.g., haec omnes fatentur.

II. To concede (in argument): concide: v. TO GRANT.

**confessed**: confessus (a p. part. used in pass. sense): Cic.: v. MANIFEST.

**confessedly**: 1. ex confessio:

Quint.: 2. manifesto, aperte: v. MANIFESTLY, UNDOUBTEDLY: c. the greatest of philosophers, quem inter omnes constat (quem omnes consentient) maximum inter philosophos fuisse: v. AGREED, IT IS.

**confession**: confessio: a c. of one's error, peccati sui c., Cic.: to extort c. by torture, c. cruciatu exprimere, Suet.: Liv.: of religions c.: Aug.: 1. Liv.: in modified sense: a c. that the power of the people was greater than that of the consul, c. populi quam consilii vim majoron esse, Liv.

Phr.: to make c., confiteri (v. TO CONFESS): a c. of faith, symbolum: v. CREED: auricular c., confessio auricularis: Calv.

Inst. (but the phr. should be used only in tech. sense: otherwise rather, confessio ecclesiastica; quae per sacerdotem fit; quae tutis sacerdotis auribus impetravit communicatio).

**confessional**: \*cella in qua peccata confitentes operata operat. 1. the practice and not the place is meant, \*confessio quae per sacerdotem fit, c. ecclesiastica.

**confessor**: I. One who makes profession of the Christian faith: confessor: Lact.

II. A priest who receives confessions: \*confessarius: Enchirid. Confess.: \*sacerdos qui est alicui a confessionibus; quem quis habet a confessib; et cura animae.

**confidant**: 1. conscious, consciens: my c. in all my private affairs, mihi in privatis omnibus c., Cic.: make me your c., fac me conscient, Pl.: nor is any man my c., nec c. est ullus homo, Pl.

2. familiaris: an intimate FRIEND (q. v.). Phr.: a c. of the sovereign, arcans principis admissons, Tac.: secretorum omnium arbitri, Curt.: send to me any of your c.s that you please, si quem tuorum fideliuum voles ad me mittas, Cic.: to take any one as a c. in a scheme, aliquem in societatem consilii assumere, Liv.: in conscientiam assere, fac: in fuller sense, alicui intimas cogitationes tradere, Tac.: he asked him to send one of his c.s, petlit ut aliquem ex arcans mitteret, Plin.

**confide**: I. To rely on: fido, confido, fisis, 3: us: with dat. of person and abt. of thing: v. TO TRUST, RELY ON.

II. To entrust, commit to the charge of: commendabo, credo, committit: v. TO COMMAND, ENTRUST.

**confidence**: 1. fides, ei, f. (the most gen. term): I had almost more c. in you than in myself, c. maiorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, Cic.: many promises diminuit c., mul'a fidem promissa levant, Hor.

2. fiducia (confidenc, assurance): I have already hope of you, not yet c., jan de te spem habeo, nondum f., Sen.: c. in (superior military) position, f. loci, Caes.: c. in one's own fortune, f. rerum surarum, Caes.: v. TRUST.

3. fidencia: esp. as tech. term: the characteristic of the person who is inspired with fiducia: Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 16: fidencia est firma animi confidio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

4. confidita: v. TRUST.

esp. of over-confidence, self-confidence: he said he lacked two things (for being a public speaker), c. and voice, dixit duas sibi res, c. et vocem defuisse, Cic.: v. ASSURANCE. Phr.: to have c., fido, confido, fisis sum (for constr. v. TO CONFIDE): nor did the soldiers feel more c. in any other chief, neque milites alio dux plus confidere, Liv.: I feel a strong c. that, etc., magnus mihi animus est (full. by acc. and inf.), Tac.: in this legion Caesar had the greatest c., huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes.: somewhat less strong is credo, 3 (with dat.): v. TO TRUST: when you have got c., cum os perficiunt, Cic.: town-bred c., or assurance, urbana frons, Hor.: v. EF-FORTIFY, to tell any one a secret in c., tutis auribus alijs quid depone, Hor.: to take any one into c., aliquem in consilium (esp. consilli) sumere, Tac.: v. CONFIDANT (Phr.).

**confident**: 1. fidens, ntis: c. of spirit, f. animi, Virg.: he will go to death with a c. soul, i. animo gradetur ad mortem, Cic.

2. confidence: usu. of over confidence: Cic. (similar is probidens: Cic.) 3. fratus (with abt.): i.e. relying on: q. v. Phr.: to be c., fido, confido, fisis, 3: I am c. that he will do his duty, confido illum lore in officio, Cic.: v. TO CONFIDE: c. of safety, de salute securus, Liv.: v. CERTAIN and comp. CONFIDENCE (Phr.): with a c. mind, animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: to make an army more c., exercitum confirmatiorem efficere, Cic.

**confidential**: I. Worthy of confidence: fidius, fidelis, v. FAITHFUL, TRUSTY. II. Private, secret: arcanus, secretus or in comp. secretior, v. SECRET.

Phr.: to make a c. communication to any one, aliquid tutis auribus depone, Hor.: we held c. communication from the eighth hour until the evening, ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto colloqui sunimus, Cic.: regard this as c. \*hoc tibi soli dictum putato.

**confidently**: 1. fidenter, fidu- animo: Cic.: v. CONFIDENT. 2. confidenter: usu. in bad sense: v. CONFIDENT. Phr.: to say anything c., confitmo, affirmo, assvero, i.: v. TO ASSERT.

AFFIRM: this I would venture to assert c., \*hoc pro certo affirmare ausim.

**confiding** (adj.): 1. credulus (with dat.): obtener in bad sense: v. CREDULOUS. 2. fratus: with abt.: v. RELYING ON.

Phr.: he was of an amiable c. disposition, \*suaviter atque ingenue alis confidere solebat.

**configuration**: figura, conformatio, forma, v. FIGURE. Es. p. of the planets (in astrology): status, us: to be born under the same c. of the sky and stars, eodem s. coeli et stellarum natum esse, Cic.: v. HOROSCOPE.

**confine (subs.):** 1. confinium: in the c.s of Germany, in confinio Germaniae, Tac.: Aurora possesses the c.s of day and night, Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov.

2. finis, is, m.: v. BOUNDARY. Phr.: on the c.s. of, confinibus, confinitus, finitimus, vicinus: v. CONTERMINUS, ADJACENT.

**confine (v.):** 1. clando, si, sum, 3: to flocks in wattled pens, c. cratibus textis pecus, Hor.: a river c'd on both sides by very lofty banks, rivus praeditus utrinque clausus ripis, Liv. Similarly incloido, concluso, and (less freq.) circumcludo: v. TO SHUT IS or UP.

2. coerco: 2. a river c'd by no banks, amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. Cic.: to c. the hair in a knot, nodo c. crines, Hor.: by these works the enemy is c'd within the walls, his operibus intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv.

3. cohabeo, 2: three hundred chains c. tritibus, trecentus pistrinibus c. catenae, Hor.: to c. the arm in the toga, brachium togae, Cic.

4. contineo, ui, tentum, 2: he c'd his army in the camp, ex-rectum castris continuuit, Caes.: to c. oneself to the house, se domi c., Suet. (cohabeo, coerco, and contineo signify to restrain, to put constraint upon: while clando and its compounds denote simply to inclose

**or confine.** 5. constringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to c. tightly; v. TO BIND): to c. men's bodies in irons, c. corpora vincis, Cic. 6. vincio, nxi, nctum, 4: v. TO BIND. 7. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (i.e. as it were to draw a line round; hence to limit): to c. the body and to give the mind free scope, c. corpus et animo locum laxare, Sen. Phr.: to c. any one within narrow limits (as of the range of the orator), oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.: to c. oneself within too narrow limits (of the literal translator), desilire in artum, Hor. (similarly in exiguum, in exiguum angustumque concludi, contrahit, etc.; Cic.): to be c. to one's bed, in lecto detinere, Cic.; cubare, Hor.: or more precisely, lecto affixum esse, cf. Hor. S., 1, 1, 81: of a woman, pârere, f. parturita, about to be c.d.; puerperio cubare, Pl.: she was c.d. at Antium, locus puerperii Antium fuit, Tac.: v. TO BEING FORTH.

**confined (adj.):** i. e. close: 1. artus (artus) : a c. theatre, a. theatrum, Hor.; v. CLOSE: c. circumstances, artae res, Ov. (=res angusta domi, Juv.) 2. angustus: a c. (narrow) mind, animus, Cic. 3. astriktus: esp. of the bowels: v. COSTIVE.

**confinement:** I. restraint within limits: 1. inclusio: the c. of Bibulus, in, Bibuli, Cic. 2. vinculum, orum: v. BONDS. 3. Expr. by verb: by the c. of the passions within limits, \*cohibitus intra fines suos cupiditibus: v. TO CONFINE. II. Imprisonment: custodia, vincula, carcer: v. PRISON; to put in c., in vincula conjicere, in custodium tradere; v. PRISON, IMPRISON.

III. In childbirth: q. v.: 1. partus, us: when she was thought to be near her c., quum partus appropinquare putaret, Cic.: Prop. 2. puerperium: Pl.: Suet. Or expr. by verb: as, after her c., poste aquam penerit; puerum enixa: v. TO BRING FORTH.

**confirm:** I. To make firm or valid: 1. confirmo, i: v. TO STRENGTHEN: to promise and c. by oath, polliceri et jure jurando c., Caes.: Cic. 2. firmo, i (somewhat less strong than 1): to c. by oath, jure jurando f., Cic.: to c. fidelity, fidem f., Fer. 3. stabilio, 4: i. e. to establish: q. v. 4. auctor (with sum, sio) said of one who supports or lends authority to something): esp. in phr. patres (patrici) auctores fuit, of the patricians or Senate confirming a resolution of the comitia centuriata, Liv.: Cic. 5. comprôbbo, i (to make good): the rashness of the son c.d. the wise saying of the father, patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprovabat, Cic.: v. TO PROVE. 6. sancto, nxi, nctum, 4: v. TO RATIFY. 7. aliquid ratum facio, efficio, habeo, duco: esp. of sentences and judgments: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO RATIFY. Phr.: to c. the truth of anything, aliqui rei fidem ad jungere, afferre, Cic.: v. CREDIT. II. Of the ceremony of confirmation: confirmatio, i. Ecc.

**confirmation:** I. A strengthening: esp. by verb: for the c. of the promise, ad fidem confirmandam: v. TO CONFIRM. II. A religious ceremony: confirmatio: Corpus Confess.

**confirmatory:** ad fidem adjungendum, firmandum aptus, idoneus: v. TO CONFIRM.

**confirmed (adj.):** Pbr.: a c. invalid, valetudinarius: Sen.; \*cujus in corpore penitus inhaesit morbus; qui admodum infirma valetudine uititur; qui infirma valetudine perpetuo laborat: v. INVALID: a c. disease, morbus qui inveteravit, Cels.: it is becoming a c. custom, invenerascit consuetudo, Caes.: a c. sceptic, \*qui de omnibus rebus in utramque partem querare ac dubitate soleat.

**confiscate:** 1. publico, i: to c. any one's property, aliquicis bona p., Caes.; pecunias, Sall.: also with acc. of person: aliquem cum bonis omnibus p., Cic.: cf. Nagels, p. 50. 2. con-

fisco, i: late, and with ref. to the imperial fiscus: Suet.: for which, in fiscum verte, avertere, Tac. 3. proscriptio, psi, ptum, 3 (as an act of arbitrary power, by public announcement, not as a legal sentence): to c. possessions, possessions p., Cic.: Plin.: like publico, with personal object: to c. the property of Pompey, P. proscriptio, Cic. 4. Partial confiscation may be expr. by commission: to be c.d. in commissa cadre (venire), Ulp. Dig.

**confiscation:** 1. publicatio: Cic.

(usu. better expr. by verb: to punish with c., bona, pecunias aliquicis publicare; pecunias publicatio in aliquem animadvertere: v. TO CONFISCATE).

2. confiscatio: Suet.: Ulp. 3. proscriptio: Cic.: v. verb. 4. commissum: denoting a fine for default: cf. Suet. Cal. 41.

**confagation:** 1. incendium: the c. of a city, urbis in, Caes.: they think of nothing but murder, c.s., rapine, nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Fig.: lest some day this little fire may kindle to vast c., ne quanquaque parvus hic ignis in, ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 2. confagratio: Sen. Phr.: to be consumed by a c., confagro, delphago: v. BURNT DOWN TO BE.

**conflict (subs.):** 1. certamen, certatio; contentio: v. CONTEST.

2. pugna (applicable to any kind of contest or combat, q.v.): c. (of opinion) between learned men, pugna doctissimorum hominum, Cic. 3. repugnantia: i.e. opposition: c. of expediency (with honour), utilitatis r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17. Phr.: to be in c. (logical), repugnare: v. TO CONTRADICT. N.B. Not conflictus or conflictio, which signify striking together, collision.

**conflict (v.):** 1. certo, concerto, i: v. TO CONTEND. 2. hector, i: v. TO STRUGGLE. (N.B. conflictor, i, is to be brought into collision: Nep.)

**conflicting (adj.):** repugnans: things which are c., quae repugnant inter se, Cic.: v. CONTRADICTORY.

**confluence:** confluentes, entis, m.: the c. of the Mouse and Rhine, c. Mosae et Rheni, Caes.: Liv.: sometimes pl.: where he crossed the Anio at the c. (i.e. with the Tiber), he pitches his camp, ubi Anieni transit ad confluentes, collocat castra, Liv. Or, expr. by verb: at the c. of the two rivers, ubi duas annas in unum confluent: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. Sometimes used fig. of a crowd of people: concursus; v. CONCOURSE.

**confident (adj.):** confidens: Prud. (or imperf. part. of confuso).  
**conforn:** I. Trans.: (rare; except with refl. pron. as, to oneself): accommodo, i: v. TO ADAPT, ACCOMMODATE. In pass. to be c.d. (made like) to, conformem (similem) fieri, Vulg. II. Intrans.: to comply with or yield to: 1. accommodo, i (with prov. refl.): to c. to any one's will and pleasure, ad aljecus nutum et arbitrium se ac., Cic. 2. obtempero, i (with dat.): v. TO COMPLY WITH. 3. sequor, secutus, 3: to c. to nature, naturam s., Cic.: v. TO FOLLOW. 4. servio, 4 (with dat.): stronger than the preceding; to c. to the times, temporis s., Cic.: Ne.

**conformable:** I. Consistent with:

1. consentaneus: a death c. to his life, c. mors ejus vitae, Cic. 2. congruens, consentiens, conveniens: v. CONSISTENT. III. Compliant (q.v.): v. TO CONFORM (II.).

**conformably:** c. convénienter, accommodate; pro with abl.; etc. v. ACCORDANCE WITH IN, AGREEABLY.

**conformation:** 1. conformatio: a certain c. and shape of the whole face and body, c. quedam et figura totius orient corporis, Cic. 2. figura, forma: v. FIGURE, FORM, SHAPE.

**conformity:** conuenientia, congruētia: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: in conformity with: ex or e, de, pro (with abl.); secundum (with acc.): v. ACCORDANCE WITH, IN.

**confound:** I. To mix and confuse: 1. confundo, fidi, fusum, 3: strengthened with perturbare, of c.ing and disordering religious observances, Anet, Dom. 49, 127: v. TO CONFUSE: to c. right and wrong, fas nefasque c., Ov. 2, misceo, ut, stum and xtum, 2: he c'd all the lowest with the highest, omnia infime summis miscuit, Cic. 3. commisceo, 2: Cic. (For construction see ro. MIX). 4. perturbo, 1 (to throw into disorder): v. supr. (I.). II. To perplex:

1. confundo, i: to the winds of the heavens, audientium animos c., Liv. 2. implico, avi or ui, itum, i: unless per chance your implacable resentments have c'd your minds, nisi forte implacabiles irae vestras implacaverint animos vestros, Liv.: to c. any one by uncertain answers, aliquem incertis responsis implacare, Liv. 3. turbo, perturbo, i: v. TO DISTURB. III. To disconcert greatly, abash, etc. 1. exanimo, i: to be c.d. by the fear of legal proceedings, judiciorum metu examinari, Cic.: these words of Milo's c. and undo me, me exercitum hæc voces Milonis, Cic.

2. obstupescio, tictel, lactum, 3 (to deprive of self-possession): he was so c'd with shame and fear, ita enim timidum obstupescit pudor, Ter.: he c'd the enemy by the very prodigies of daring, ipse miraculo audaciae obsteptit hostes, Liv.: v. TO AMAZE. Phr.: all are c. d., stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 3. pudorem injicere, incutere: i.e. to make ashamed: q. v. IV. To bring to nought: irritum facio, frustror (rare), efficio ut aliquid frustra sit: v. TO FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT. Phr.: "I shall never be c.d," non confundar in aeternum, Te beum.

**confoundedly (comice):** misere: perdidit: ier.

**confaternity:** societas, sodalicium, collegium: v. FRATERNITY.

**confront:** I. To stand opposite to: ex adversus (sum) aliquem stare, cf. Nep. Them. 1, nn.: contra aliquem stare: v. OPPOSITE. II. To meet face to face: obviare ire, se opponere, etc.: v. TO FACE. III. To bring face to face: Phr.: he is c.d. with the informer, index ex altera parte coram tenetur, Cic.: in same sense, cum indice componere, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, nn. (N.B. Compono is often used of bringing antagonists together: v. TO MATCH.)

**confuse:** I. To mix wrongly: 1. contundo, fidi, fusum, 3: in c. the ranks of infantry and cavalry, ordinates pedum atque equitum c., Liv.: to c. the senses of body and mind, corporis atque animi sensus c., Tac. 2. misceo, permisceo, 2: v. CONFUSION.

3. turbo, conturbo, i: v. TO DISTURB. II. To disconcert: pudorem injicere, etc.: v. TO CONFUND (III.).

**confused (part. adj.):** i. sized, disarranged: 1. confusus: c. feet (misarranged), c. pedes, Cic.: a c. speech, c. oration, Cic.: a c. style, c. stilus, Quint.: the c. ruins of the universe, mundi c. ruina, Lucr. 2. perplexus: a more c. account, perplexior ratio, Plin.: c. shapes, p. figuræ, Lucr. 3. indistinctus (not clearly arranged): a c. defence, in, defensio, Tac. II. Abashed, discori cted: pudore oppressus; p. dibundus: metu examinatus: v. TO CONFUSE. N.B. The word may be expr. by p. part. of any verb given under TO CONFUSE.

**confusedly:** I. passim: the Numidians had encamped without order and c., Numidae nullis ordinibus p. considerant, Caes. 2. confusus: to speak c., c. loqui, Cic. 3. perplexus: to speak c., p. loqui, Ter. 4. perturbatus: c. loqui, Tac. II. Abashed, discori cted: pudore oppressus; p. dibundus: metu examinatus: v. TO CONFUSE. N.B. The word may be expr. by p. part. of any verb given under TO CONFUSE.

**confusion:** I. Mixture of several things: 1. confusio: c. of religions, religiounem c., Cic. 2. Us, better expr. by means of verb: as, to introduce ... amongst the clans, discriminating gentium contundere, Liv.: by a c. of meanings, diversis in unum confusa sententiis: v. TO CONFUSE. II. Tununt,

**disorder**: 1. confusio: disorder folios, and great c., perturbation sequitur et magna c., Cic. 2. perturbatio: v. **DISORDER**: Very often in phr., to throw into c. (1) miscio, cul, stum and xtum, 2: to throw everything into c., omnia m., Cic.: Vell. (2) permisceo, 2: to throw everything into utter c., omnia p., Cic.: all laws divine and human are thrown into c., omnia divine humanaque iura permiscentur, Caes. Both words often in combination with turbare: as, to throw everything into c. and disorder, miscere et turbare omnia, Cic. (3) turbo, perturbo, 1: v. supra. **III.** **Loss of self-possession, shame**: 1. stupor: all were speechless with c., s. silentium quoniam omnes delicti, Liv. 6, 40, init.; cf. TO CONFUSE (1). 2. pudor (with something in the context to show the degree of shame): to overwhelm a person with c., aliquem pudore dehincum tenebre; v. ANAZEMEN.

**confutation**: refutatio: Cic., confutatio: Auct. Her. Usu. better expr. by verb: v. foll. art.

**confute**: 1. confutio, 1: to c. the arguments of the Stoics, argumenta Stoicorum c., Cic. 2. convinco, vici, victum, 3: to c. the errors of Epicurus, c. errores Epicuri, Cic. 3. castigno, ut, utrum, 3: Philo c.d the error of those who thought so, Philo errorem corrum, qui ita putarunt, coarguit, Cic. To these may be added refutatio, repelle, revinco, and redarguo: for which see TO REFUTE. (To confute a theory is to show its emptiness in itself; to refute it, is to reply to what has been said on behalf of it.)

**congeal**: 1. Trans.: congelō, I: Vitr.; Vitr. 2. glaciō (also conglaciō), 1: to c. the falling snow (of the action of Jupiter), positas g. nives, Hor.

3. dūro, indūro, 1: i.e. TO HARDEN, q. v. **II.** Intrans.: 1. congelō, 1 (as pass. or with pron. refl.): v. TO FREEZE, 2. concresco, crēvi, crētum, 1: to c. with snow and frost (of water), nivis pruinaque, Cic. Fig.: my blond c.d with cold, gelidus crevifrigore sanguis, Virg. 3. consisto, stiti, stitum, 3: the rivers are c.d, gelu fluminis constituerunt (acutu), Hor.

**congealed**: concretus: Liv.; Virg. **congealing (subs.)**: concretio, Cic. **congelatio**: Plin. (Or expr. by gerund.)

**congener**: i. e. a thing of the same nature: congener, eris: Plin.

**congenial**: 1. consentaneus: v. AGREEABLE. 2. concors, cordis (esp. of union of feeling): c. souls, c. amitiae, Virg. Phr.: a person of c. temper, \*moribus conjunctus et animo; cui eadem (ac tibi) cordi sunt: in pl. (boni) homines moribus similes: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17.

**congenital**: \*mentita animique concordia; morum similitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56.

**congenital**: congenitus. Plin. (Used by him of hair on a newborn infant).

**conger** (cel.): conger, gri, m.: Plin.: Plaut.

**congeries**: 1. congeries, ei, f. i. e. a heap, a mass: also used to denote a rhetorical figure, Quint. 8, 4, 3.

2. cūnūlūs: v. ACCUMULATION.

**congestion**: collectio, Plin. (N.B. Collectio is used of gatherings in general.) Plin. uses the verb conglobari to denote c. of the blood, ("percussus aut precipitatis et ob id sanguina conglobata," 23, 2, 28); but the subs. conglobatio does not appear to occur in this sense.

**coglobate**: coglobō, 1: usu. in pass.: conglobari, to be c.d (of the earth), Cic.: v. TO BOMB.

**conglomerate** (v. tr.): perh. cōaglement, 1: v. TO COMPOUND. (Conglomerō is used in senses of to wind in a ball, and to accumulate.)

**conglomerate (subs.)**: cōagumentum: Cato: Caes.

**conglutinate**: conglutino, 1: v. TO CEMENT, GLUE.

**conglutination**: conglutinatio: Cic. (V. rare).

**congratulate**: 1. gratifilar, I (with dat. of person; the matter of congratulation usu. expressed by de; also by acc.; and sometimes by a clause): you c. me about my daughter, mihi de filia gratularis, Cic.: he c.d him very loudly on his victory, ei voce maxima victorian gratulatur, Cic.: he c.d him on the recovery of liberty, ei recuperati libertatem est gratulatus, Cic.: I.c. you that the highest credit has attended you, tibi gratulor quod te summa laus persecuta est, Cic.: poet. with insin.: I.c. you that your ability has not lain hid, tibi g. ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov.: abs.: impious citizens were c.ing one another as if they had conquered, inter se impili cives quasi vicissim gratulabantur, Cic. 2. grātor, i (with dat. or acc.: not in Cic.): I.c. myself, mihi grator, Ov.: he c.s. them on their return, gratulator reduces, Virg.: mutually cing each other, invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 3. congratūr, i (v. c. simple verb): Liv. (rare in Cic.). **congratulation**: gratulatio: to offer c.s. gratulations facere, tubere, Cic.: to perform mutual c.s, mutua g. uti, Curt. (Congratulatio is rare; and doubtful in Cic.) Phr.: all the multitude poured out in c., se omnis multitudo gratulanda fluidit, Cic.

**congratulatory**: expr. by some case of gratulatio, a.c. letter, literae gratulacionis plena, gratulacionibus heretiae, etc.; or literas gratulantes, (Gratulatior has no good authority, but is found in late writers.) Also gratulandus may be used in sense of highly c. (v. supr.). Sometimes in the same sense may be used amplissimus (verbis); see COMPLIMENTARY.

**congregate**: 1. Trans.: cōgōlio, colligo, congrōgo; sometimes with in unum; v. TO GATHER TOGETHER. **II.** Intrans.: same verbs (esp. congrego), in pass. or with pron. refl.: v. TO GATHER TO-ETHER. Also convōlo, 1: v. TO FLOCK TOGETHER, ASSEMBLE.

**congregation**: 1. e. an assembly, esp. religious: coetus, us: cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 25: V. ASSEMBLY.

**congregational**: Phr.: c. singing, publicus Christiani coetus concentus (?).

**congress**: 1. conventus, us: cf. Liv. 36, 30 (but the term is applied to various kinds of meetings): the Greek congress at Thermopyiae is called both conventus and concilium: Liv. 2. concilium: sometimes joined with conventus: v. Forcelli, s. v. Phr.: the c. of the U. States, sensu ea foederatarum civitatum (?): the members of a c., legati; or in some cases, senators.

**congruity**: convenientia, consensus, concordia: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: theris n. c. between these things, \*mīhi omnino hacc inter se congruant: v. TO AGREE.

**congruous**: congruens, congruus, conueniens: v. AGREEABLE, FIT.

**conic, conical**: expr. by a case of metā or cōnus: a conical hill, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen [a fundo satis late] fastigiatus (al. lastigatus), Liv. 37, 27: or coni [metae] formam habens. As math. t. t. cōnicus: Plin.: c. sections, sectiones c. M. L.

**coniferous**: conifer: Virg.: coniger: Cat.

**conjectural**: 1. in conjectura positionis: Cic. (Not conjecturalis; which has a technical sense): \*de conjectura pendens, quod in conjectura totum est, etc.: a c. emendation, \*emendatio qua conjectura sola nititur. 2. opinabilis: Cic: applicable, like the former, to things which rest upon probable not demonstrative evidence.

**conjecturally**: (ex) conjecturā; quantum in conjectura est; quod conjecture fieri potest: v. foll. art.

**conjecture (subs.)**: 1. conjectura (of opinion formed on probable grounds): to form a c. (draw a probable conclusion), c. facere, capere, Cic.: Ter. 2. opinatio Cic. (But neither of these words is precisely equiv. to the English:

v. INFERENCE.) Phr.: to form a c. conjecto, i. = conjecturam facere. augur, i. v. foll. art.

**conjecture (v.)**: 1. augur, i. (v. TO AUGUR): as far as I can c. quantum ego opinione augur, Cic.

2. conjecto, i (i. e. draw probable inferences): to c. about a thing buried in antiquity, rem vetustate obrutam c., Liv.: he c.d (inferred) that Fabius Valentus had started from the city, Fabius Valentus profectum ab urbe conjectabat, Tac. 3. conjicio, jacti, jectum, 3 (of which conjecto is freq.): you are sixty years old or more, as I c., anno sexaginta natus es, aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter.: I at once c.d that you had been at Lanuvium, cito conjici Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. 4. conjecturam facere, capere; conjectura assequi, consequi, Cic.: v. preced. art. 5. colligo, ligi, lectum, i: to gather, infer: v. v.

**conjoin**: conjungo, jungo, cōpūlo, etc.: v. TO JOIN, UNITE.

**conjoint (wīj)**: Phr.: by c. labour, \*communi s. consociata opera: they were unable by their c. efforts to break the iron bars, universi totis viribus nitenetes vectes ferros frangere nequibant.

**conjointly**: únā, conjuncte, conjunctim: v. TOGETHER. Alt c., universi: v. ALL.

**conjugal**: 1. conjūgālis, e: Tac. Aug. (conjūgāllis, Ov.): 2. scōialis, e: c. love, s. amor, Ov.: the c. couch, s. torus, Ov.; see also SCPTAL. Phr. c. fidelity, fides marita, Prop.: c. love, \*conjugum amor: c. relation, perh. matrimonium: cf. Tac. Ger. 18: c. tokens, matrimonii auspicia, ib.

**conjugal**: conjūgālīter: Aug.

**conjugate**: in grammar: déclino, i.; used in Varro of every kind of inflexion.

**conjugation**: in grammar: \*conjūgatio: M. L.

**conjunction**: 1. Meeting, combination: expr. by phr.: this c. of circumstances was every way favourable to him, haec omnia ei pro�us opportuna erant: cf. Sall. Cat. 16, fin. **II.** In astronomy: 1. concursus, us: the c. of the moon and sun, luna et solis c., Cels. 2. conuentus, us: the c. of two stars, c. duarum stellarum, Sen. **III.** In grammar: conjunctio: a connective c., c. conneixa, Gell.; copulativa, Marc.: c. disjunctive, c. disjunctiva, Charis.

**conjunctive**: in grammar: the c. or subjunctive mood, \*conjunctivus or subjunctivus modus.

**conjunctione**: 1. tempestas: freq. in Sall. 2. tempus, tempora (pl.); often used by Cic. of difficult times: in summo et periculissimo reip. tempore, Flac. 3, 6: and comp. CONJUNCTION (I).

3. discernim, inis, n.: v. CRISIS.

**conjuration**: 1. Of magic: cantus, carmen: v. SORCERY, SPELL. If mere tricks are meant, praestigia, arum: v. JUGGLERY. **II.** Earnest entreaty: obsecratio, obtestatio, etc.: v. ENTEATY.

**conjure**: 1. To beseech solemnly: 1. obstetor, i: I c. you by all the gods, per omnes deos to obstetor, Cic.: also with obsecro: vos obstetor atque obsecro, Cic. 2. obsecro, orō: v. TO BESEECH. **II.** To practise conjuring:

1. fascino, i: v. TO REWITCH. 2. cāno, incanto: v. TO ENCHANT. If only the performance of tricks is meant, praestigia uti: v. JUGGLE. Phr.: to c. up, éllico; esp. used of raising the manes: in facetious sense, to c. up a story (ile), \*pugna commenticias effigie.

**conjurer**: 1. praestigiator: Pl. 2. magus: Hor.: or perh. better, qui magicas artes, magicanum, magicens adhibet, exercet: v. MAGIC.

**connate**: innatus, institus, ingentitus: v. INNATE.

**connect**: 1. connecto, nexus, nexum, 3 (with cum inter and pron. refl. or dat.): to c. a friendship with pleasure, amicitiam cum voluptate c., Cic.: all things are c.d and fitted to one another, omnia inter se connexa et

apta sunt, Cic.: *he was preparing to c. the Moselle and the Saone by a canal*, Mosellana atque Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa c. parabat, Tac. 2. cōpōlo, I (constr. usu, with cum): *to c. (lit. to tie together) virtue and pleasure, like a man and a beast, honestatem cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum bellum*, Cic.: v. TO UNITE. 3. con-  
jungo, v. TO JOIN. 4. contexto, xui, textum, 3 (to frame together): *these beams were c'd by timber placed lengthwise upon them, bæc tigma, directa materia injecta, contextabantur*, Caes.: *to c. the last with the first, extrema cum primis* c., Cic.: Quint. 5. sēro, sērū, sērtum, 3 (of things arranged in succession, esp. in philosoph. sense): *the unchangeable succession of human affairs* c'd by the law of fate, fati legi im-  
mobilis rerum humanae ordo seritur, Liv.: *cause c'd with cause, causa causans serens*, Cic. 6. applico, 1 (with ad or dat.): v. TO ATTACH. 7. colligo, 1 (bind together): *all things are adapted to and c'd with one another, res omnes inter se aptae colligantur*, taque sunt, Cic. Phr.: *to be joined and c'd by a bridge (of two parts of a town), ponte adjungi et contineri*, Cic.: *c'd with any one in intimate friendship*, familiari amicitia aliqui illigatus, Liv.: Cic.; also implicatus, conjunctus, Cic.: *c'd closely or intimately together, conjuncti inter se atque implicati*, Cic.: Caes.: *L. Gallus lived so long that he was intimately c'd with oratores of many ages, L. Gallus ita du vivit ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur*, Cic. See also foll. art.

**connected:** 1. conjunctus, im-  
plicatus, etc. v. preced. art. 2.  
aptus: *to separate things that are c.*, apta dissolvere, Cic.: *virtue with which is closely c. duty, honestum ex quo aptum est officium*, Cic. 3. p̄-  
pior (more closely c. with dat.): *more closely c. with the case, cause propria*, Cic. (also adjunctio, Cic.).

—, to be: 1. contingo, tig-  
tacum, 3 (with acc.): *to be c. with any one by blood and race, aliquem sanguine ac genere c.*, Liv. 2. inhaereo, si, sum, 2 (to be intimately or vitally c. with dat. or in and abl.): *virtues are always closely c. with pleasures, virtutes semper voluptatibus in*, Cic. 3. cōhaereo, 2 (with like sense): constr. with cum and abl.; or absol.): *what is said is consistent and closely c. with the case, illa quæ dicuntur congruum et c. cum causa*, Cic.: Quint.: *the universe is so fitly and closely c. (in all its parts) that it can by no means be separated except by the same being who bound it together, mundus ita apte c. ut dissolvi nullo modo queat nisi ad eodem a quo est colligatus*, Cic. 4. subjaceo, 2: *a case with which very many suis are c., causa cui plurimae s. lites, Quint.*

**connectedly:** Phr.: *he spoke c., \*ita locutus est ut omnia inter se apte cohaerenter (comp. Hor. A. P. 195); serie verborum apie continua locutus est*.

**connexion:** 1. *Connectedness, conjunction:* 1. colligatio (linking together): c. of all causes, c. causarum omnium, Cic. 2. contextus, us (lit. a framing together; hence of the connectedness of a system, etc.): *there is a wonderful c. between the parts of their (the Stoics') system, mirabilis est apud illos c. rerum*, Cic.: c. of things and words, c. rerum and verborum, Quint.

3. conjunctio: *the c. of letters with one another, literarum inter se c.* Quint.: *of logical c.* Cic. 4. series, ei (usu concrete: the things so connected): *there is a marvellous c. between things, est admirabilis quaedam continuatio seriesque rerum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, fin. (see the passage). 5. continuatio: used by Cic. with series: v. supr. 6. societas: v. inf. (II. 3). 7. ratiō, i. e. relation to: *what c. of peace can there be with the man? pacis quae potest cum eo esse r?* Cic. Phr.: *having a c. with, con-*

nexus, conjunctus, etc.: *to bring about a c. between things, colligere, consociare, etc.* v. TO CONNECT: *these things have a very close c. with each other, mirum in medium haec inter se coherentem*. II. Intimacy, arising from affinity, friend-  
ship, etc.: 1. n̄cessitudo, mis, f.: *to form a c. with any one, n. cum aliquo conjungere*, Cic.: *to have some c. or relationship with any one, habere cum aliquo aliquam n. aut cognatione*, Cic. 2. familiariitas (intimate c.): v. FRIENDSHIP. 3. societas: *no c. with tyrants, nulla s. cum tyrannis*, Cic. Fig.: *the c. of dignity with refinement, s. gravitas cum humanitate*; Cic. 4. affinitas (by marriage): *to form a c. by marriage, af. jungere cum aliquo*, Liv.; contrahere, Vell.; venire en. Cic. Miscell. phr.: *we have no c. with you, tecum nil rei nobis*, Ter.: *he promised that thereafter he would have no c. with that actress, pollicitus est sibi cum illa minima posthac nihil intendere esse*, Cic.: *the death of Agrippa brought Nero into closer c. with Caesar, mors Agrippae admovit proprius Neronum Caesaris, Vell.: by c. and intermarriages (of a state), annexi connubiosis*, Tac.: *what is my c. with Caesar? quæ mihi est ratio et causa cum Caesare?* Cic.: *to speak without c., blanda loqui*, Cic. III. Concrete: a c. by marriage: affinis, Cic. Phr.: *in choosing marriage c.s, caution must be used, in conditionibus diligendis ponendus calculus est*, Plin. ep.

**connective (adj.):** connexus: Gell.

**connivance:** Phr.: *with your c., to connive: this speech shows c. with guilt*, haec oratio est hominum in scelere connivit, sceleri indulgentia: see Nāg. p. 93.

**connive at:** 1. conniveo, 2 (with in and abl.): *O immortal Gods! why do you sometimes c. at the greatest wickednesses of men?* Pro dii immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus maximis connives? Cic. 2. dissimulo, 1: *there are some who c. at what they see, nonnulli sunt qui ca quae vident, d.* Cic. 3. indulgeo, si, 2 (with of person or thing; acc. or neut. pron.: L. G. § 25): *I c.d at his doing this, hoc ei indulsi*: v. TO INDULGE.

**connisseur:** 1. existimātor (i.e. judge): *a good c., doctor et intelligens ex.* Cic. 2. intelligens: used both as adj. and subs.: a c. (in works of art), homo ingeniosus atque intelligens (as opp. to ordinary persons, idiotæ), Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4; *the judgment of c. intelligentiū judicium*, Cic. Phr.: c. studiosi harum rerum (i. e. of works of art), Cic.: *what a c. in beauty!* quam elegans formarum spectator! Ter. See also CRITIC, JUDGE. (N.B. Such expr. as peritus; qui callet; rem cognitum babet, etc., denote rather knowledge of a thing than the faculty of judging others.)

**connubial:** expr. by gen. of connubium: as, c. rights, connubii (matrimonii) jura: connubialis is found in Ov. See CONJUGAL.

**conquer:** 1. vincio, vici, victum, 3: in most senses of the English: *to c. Gaul in war, Galliam bello v.*, Caes.: *to c. in naval battles, navalibus pugnis v.*, Cic. Fig.: *to be c'd by entreaties and tears, precibus lacrimisque vincere*, Virg.: *shame c.d by love, virtus amore pudor*, Ov. 2. devincio, 3: stronger than the simple verb: *to c. completely*: Caes. Cic. 3. supero, 1: i. e. to be superior: to: v. TO OVERCOME. 4. dōmo, edōmo, subīgo: v. TO SUBDUE.

5. dēbolo, 1: stronger than the English: *to overthrow in war*, Virg.: Tac. 6. *To obtain by conquest: bello capere, pōtrī; armis capere, etc.*: v. TO CAPTURE, POSSESSION, TO GAIN. Phr.: *to own oneself c'd, dare manus*, Hor.: *our armies have been c'd by Viriathus, Viriatho exercitus nostri cesserunt*, Cic.: *to c. passions, cupiditates coercere, frangere*, Cic.: *in this battle our men con-*

quered, in hoc proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes.

**conqueress:** v. CONQUEROR.

**conquering (adj.):** victor (of a man); fem. or neut. victrix: v. VICTORIOUS. (N.B. Not vincens.)

**conqueror:** 1. victor, fem. victrix: *the c. of all nations, omnium gentium victor, Caes. Fig. (rare): c. over lust, libidinis v.*, Sall. 2. dōmitor: c. of Troy, Trojae d. Hor. Phr.: *to be the c. vinco, supero, etc.*: v. TO CONQUER: c. of one's passions, \*cupiditatem potens (v. MASTER); qui eas co-  
ercere potest.

**conquest:** Phr.: *to extend the empire by c., \*victis ac domitis gentibus imperium proferre; imperium armis proterre: the c.s of Caesar, \*quæ Caesaris victoris pars erant: the c.s of Trajan were afterwards lost, \*cesserunt postea Romanī ab iis regionibus quas Trajanus belle creperat: a war of c., bellum ad aliam gentem demandandum, imperii proferendi causa, susceptum: to hold by right of c., \*bella capti (opidum, etc.) tenere; Jure victoris tenere.*

**consanguineous:** consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus: v. COGNATE, KINDRED.

**consanguinity:** consanguinitas (rare): strictly of brothers; but also used in wider sense: Liv. Virg. Phr.: claims of c., sanguinis jura, Hor.: c. by father's and by mother's side, paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.

**conscience:** conscientia (often with animi or mentis, to show that the *faculty* is meant): *great is the power of c., magna vis est conscientiae*, Cic.: *to take to oneself the comfort of a good c., consolari se conscientia optimae mentis*, Cic.; who has also, praedicta c.: *a bad (guilty) c., mala c.*, Sall.: *the plural is often used esp. in bad sense: bad reflections and an evil c., malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi*, Cic.: *struck by a guilty c., malefici conscientia perterritus*, Cic.: *remorse of c., angor conscientiae*, Cic.: the word is neutral, but occurs often in bad than in good sense: *stains on one's c., conscientiae labes*, Cic. Phr.: *a good c., mens conscientia recti*, Virg.: *those who feel the terrors of a guilty c., diri quos conscientia facti mens habet attontos [et occulti verbere tenquet]*, Juv.: *to keep a good c., nil concire (=conscientum esse) sibi*, Hor.: *cases of c., res dubiae; to make a c. of doing something, \*aliquid diligentissime observare et facere; he had no c., nulla (ei) religio erat*, Liv. (of Hannibal): *I have no scruple of c. in saying, nulla milii religio est dicere*, Ter. (see SCRUPLE): *a scripture of c. about falsehood, religio mendaci, Liv.*

**conscientious:** 1. religiosus (with ref. to some religious motive; as an oath): *a nation not at all c. in giving evidence, natio minime in testimonio dicendi r.*, Cic.: *a c. judge, r. judex, Quint.*: (but in gen. sense religious usu implies censure: *oporet religem esse non religiosum*, Cic.). 2. sanctus: of general integrity: v. MORAL, IRREPROACHABLE. Phr.: *the c. keeping of a promise, of an oath, \*fides ac religio promissi, jurisjurandi.*

**conscientiously:** 1. bona fide: Cic. (who adds, et cetera fraudem). 2. religioso (of evidence, oaths, etc.): *to give evidence c., testimonium r. dicere*, Cic.

3. (in gen. sense) sancte: *to behave most c. se sanctissime gerere*, Cic.: Quint. 4. (of a duty) diligenter: v. CAREFULLY.

**conscientiousness:** 1. fides, vi. f. (usu. with bona or some other adj.): *a man of ancient virtue and c., homo antiqua virtute ac f.*, homo singulari f., Cic.: *to be done with c., bona f. et cetera fraudem fieri*, Cic. 2. religio (esp. with ref. to oaths or testimony): c. in giving advice, r. in consilio dando, Cic.: c. in giving evidence, testimoniorum r. et fides, Cic.: c. in doing one's duty, r. offici, Cic. 3.

**sanctitas:** i. e. generally *upright character*; *integrity:* q. v. Phr.: *suech great c., tanta officia.* Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: *how great was his c.! \*quanta ejus in omni genere officia (erant)!* See Nüg. p. 43.

**conscious:** I. *Aware of one's own existence:* (a) in phllos. sense: *conscius*: Cartes. I, 8 (cf. CONSCIOUSNESS); or expr. by verb: as, *we are c. beings*, *\*ea conditione nati sumus ut nostri ipsorum sensum habemamus (i): we must needs be c. of our own sensations*, *alter fieri non potest quam ut sensus nostris ipsi sentiamus*. (b) in ordinary language: *capable of feeling*; *sensu praeditus, qui sensum habet*, Cic. *He was still c., \*etiam tum sibi (mentis) compos erat*: (but *compos mentis usit significatio possessionis of one's reason, not simple sensibility: she had faintly array and was no longer c.* \**collapsa erat nec jam sentiebat*). II. With ref. to particular conduct; esp. *bad conduct*: *conscius* (usu. with dat. of pron. reflect. and gen. of thing): *c. of no fault, sibi nullius culpe c.* Cic.: *a mind c. of rectitude, mens sibi c. recti*, Virg.: *I am c. that I have never been too desirous of life, mihi sum c. nunquam me nimis cupidum vita fuisse*, Cic. Phr.: *to be c. of nothing (wrong), to grow pale from no fault, nil concire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*, Hor.: v. *AWARE*, TO BE.

**consciously:** expr. by *adj.*: prudens, sciens; v. *UNCONSCIOUSLY*.

**consciousness:** I. In phil. sense; *cognizance of what passes within us*; \**conscientia*: "cogitationis nomine illa omnia quae nobis concisit in nobis sunt (i.e. which fall within our), quatenus corum in nobis conscientia est," Cartes. I, 8; cf. Sir W. Hamilton, R. p. 704.

II. **Sensation:** Phr.: *Sextus lost c., reliquit annius Sextum*, Cic.: *to lose c., \*animi deliquium pati*; *Interiori et sensu experte fieri*: v. *TO FAINT AWAY*. III. With ref. to *some action or conduct*: *conscientia*: *the c. of a very noble action*, c. pulcherrimi facti, Cic.: *the c. of a well-spent life*, c. bene actae vitae, Cic. Phr.: *I have the c. of, etc.*, mihi conscius sum, etc., fol. *by gen. of subs.* or by clause: v. *CONSCIOUS*.

**conscript:** i. e. *a recruit*: novus milles, tiro; v. *RECruit*.

**conscription** (of soldiers): *delectus, us: v. LEVY*.

**consecrate:** I. *conseco*, 1: *all Sicily is c.d to Ceres, tota Sicilia Cereri consecrata est*, Cic. 2. *sacro, i: altars c.d to Jupiter and to the Sun, arae Jovi et Soli sacrae*, Liv.; *to c. the laurel to Phoebus, laurum Phoebo s.* Virg. 3. *Inaugiro, i (properly by taking the auguries): v. TO INAUGURATE*. 4. *dedito, dico, i. v. to DEDICATE*. Phr.: *you might have c.d my house, tu meam domum religiosam facere potuisti*, Cic. (N.B. The ceremony of consecration must be expr. by *dedito*: *consecro* and *sacro* denote the *act* of setting apart as holy, in whatever way: v. *TO DEVOTE*.)

**consecrated:** *sacer, sacratus; augustus: v. SACRED*.

**consecration:** *consecratio, dedicatio*: Cic.: the former denoting the *setting apart as sacred generally*; the latter, a *formal dedication*; esp. by a magistrate. Or expr. by verb: *to attend to the c. of a temple, templo dedicando operam dare*: v. *TO DEDICATE*; *to receive c. with full rites*, \**more solemniter consecrari*, etc.

**consecutive:** I. *continuus: for nearly fifty c. years, annos prope quinquaginta continuos*, Cic. 2. *continuatus: words joined together and c. verba conjuncta et c.* Cic. 3. *confidens: v. CONTINUOUS*. Phr.: *ten c. days is he speechless, bis quinos dies silent*, Virg.

**consecutively:** I. *ordine, in or ex ordine, per ordinem v. ORDER, IN*. 2. *continenter: v. CONTINUOUSLY*. Phr.: *he got one magistracy after another c., deinde ab eo magistratu alium post aliun sibi peregit*, Sall.

**consent** (*subs.*): *consensus, consensus: v. AGREEMENT*. Esp. in certain phr.: *to give one's c.*, *permitto (ut): v. TO ALLOW: without my c., me invito: to do anything with the c. of the people*, secundo populo aliquid facere, Cic.: *with any one's (full) c.*, *voluntate aliquis, Cic.: v. APPROVAL*.

**consent** (*v.*): I. *anno, ui, utrum, 3 (prob. not in Cic. with this meaning: v. TO ASSENT): he c.d to accept the friendship of the Romans, amicitiam Romanorum accipere auiuit*, Liv.: *having c.d to come, quum annuisset se venturum*, Liv. 2. *volo, irit: v. WILLING, TO BE*, 3. *accipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (to c. to: before a subs.): to c. to terms, conditionem a.* Ter.: *to c. to a trial (on challenge), a. judicium*, Cic.: *when I cheerfully c.d thereto, id cum libenter accipessim*, Nep. Hann. 70. 4. *patrio, passus, 3: this I readily c. to, quod patior facie, Cic. Phr.: to refuse to c., nolo, repugno, etc.: v. TO REFUSE: I for my part c., per me licet (often ironical), Cic.: to c. to conditions, in conditions concedere*, Liv.; *ad conditions accedere*, Cic.; *also descendere (implying concession)*, Caes.: *c. to death, non deprecor mortem*, Sall. (so it may often be expr. by such verbs as *repugno, recuso, etc.*, and non).

**consentaneous:** *consentaneus: v. AGREEABLE, CONFORMABLE*.

**consequence:** I. *That which follows from any cause*: 1. *conscitio: the mere withdrawal of pain has pleasure as a c., ipsa detractio molestiae c. affect voluptatis*, Cic. 2. *consequens, tis, n. (only in pl. in this sense): reason, by which (man) sees c. ratio, per quam consequientia cernit*, Cic. 3. *consequientia (only in certain connexions: the precise meaning being sequence or connection): by c., per c.* Quint.; *per consequentias*, Ulp. 4. *exitus, us: v. ISSUE*, 5. *eventum or eventus, tis: to investigate the c.s of things rather than the causes, evenia rerum magis quam causas quaerere*, Cic.: *the c.s of crime, scribleri eventus li qui sequuntur*, Cic.: v. EFFECT, BESTIAL. Phr.: *to know the c.s of anything, scire quae (ex aliqua re) eventura sint*, Cic.: *the c. of this is, ex his efficiunt, consequitur v. TO FOLLOW: in c. of, ex, propter prae (of a preventing cause): v. ACCOUNT OF, ON; FOR*. II. *A logical inference:* 1. *conclusio*, Cic.: v. CONCLUSION. 2. *consequens, ntis, n. when any c. (conclusion) is false, cum c. aliquod falsum sit*, Cic. (Not *consecutio*, which signifies a particular kind of argument: Cic. Inv. I, 40, 71). Phr.: *when the c. is clear, quam id perspicuum est quad conficiatur ex ratio inclinatione*, Cic. I. c. (in the same passage § 74) *exitus* is used of a logical conclusion, but not in formal sense). III. *Importanter: Phr.: it is of great c., nihil referit: it is of great c., magni interest; of very great c., maximi momenti*. v. IMPORTANCE (for constr. of interest see L. G. § 283): *a thing of no c., res parva, leviss: v. TRIFLING: a man of c., homo autoritate predictus (summa); homo illustris, potens, opibus florens: v. INFLUENTIAL, IMPORTANT*.

**consequent** (*adj.*): I. *consequens, ntis: to show that an intended conclusion is not c., demonstrari aliquid non effici ex praepositis, nec esse c.* Cic. 2. *consecutarius: but this is by no means (logically) c., illud vero minime c.* Cic. 3. *consecutus*: Arnob.

**consequent** (*subs.*): *in logic: consequens. v. CONSEQUENCE (II)*.

**consequential:** I. *In logical sense: v. preced. art.* II. *Pompous: (multum sibi) arrogans, sibi placens: v. CONTINUOUS*. Phr.: *propter, ergo, igitur, itaque: v. THEREFORE*. Or expr. by phr.: *as, it is c. false, sequitur ut*

*falsum sit*, Cic.; v. *TO FOLLOW*. (N.B. The per consequens of M. L. is unclassified).

**conservation:** *I hr. for the c. of liberty, conservandae libertatis, Sall.: v. PRESERVATION*.

**conservative:** *quod ad res servandas, conservandas pertinet: v. TO PRESERVE: to pursue a c. policy, \*rei publicae statum mutari prohibere; in temp. conservandam incumber: a rebus novis (novandis) abhorre. As subs.: \*qui res veteres novis potiores ducit, etc.*

**conservator:** *servator, conservator: v. PRESERVER*.

**conservatory:** *\*clausum: Quich.; hibernacula plantarum: Kr.: \*hortus clausus, viridarium clausum (?)*

**conserve:** *conservo: v. TO PRESERVE*.

**conserves:** *condituras: Col., v. PRESERVES*.

**consider:** I. *To reflect: 1. cogito, i (the most gen. term): c. well in what a calamitous situation you are, fac cogites in quanta calamitate sis*, Sall. Cic.: v. *TO THINK, REFLECT*. 2. *considero, i (differens from cogito in being often transitiv: from contempl. in that it us, denotes thought as preparatory to action: v. TO CONTEMPLATE, syn.): c. in your minds, considerate cum vestris animis*, Cic.: *see to it again, and c. what you are doing, video etiam atque etiam atque consideres quid agas*, Cic. 3. *agito, i (to turn a thing over in the mind): to c. a matter to oneself, aliquid secum a.* Ter.: *also very often with in mente, animo*, Cic. 4. *contemplor, i (implying a steady gaze of the eyes or the mind): joined with (2): considerare et c. aliquid*, Cic.: v. *TO OBSERVE*. 5. *expendo, di, sum, 3 (to weigh): to c. and judge of things, res ex, aqua existimare, Cic. (so also pendo, Cic.): v. TO WEIGH, PONDER*.

6. *circumspectio, spexi, spectum, i (to look carefully about one): very many things require to be c.d in law-suits, permulta sunt in causis circumspectienda*, Cic. We also find *intueor, contueor, perlustro, collustro, of attentive consideration* (see *TO LOOSE INTO*, or *survey* (q. v.). Phr.: *to c. posterity, posteritatem rationem habere*, Cic. N.B. The above verbs are very often supplemented with *mente, anhui, cogitatione, etc.*

II. *To take into consideration (esp. of a deliberative body): 1. delibero, i (the deputation said that when they had c.d the matter they would return to Caesar, legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: the matter is c.d in the council, deliberatur in concilio de re, Caes.: v. TO DELIBERATE*.

2. *ago, egī, actum, 3: esp. impers.: when Catilina's conspiracy was being c.d in the senate, quin de Catilinae coniunctione ageretur in curia, Suet.: v. TO DISCUSS; and (1). III. To have regard for: 1. *respiro, spexi, spectum, i: c. the old age of Fabricius, respicie (Judices) Fabricii senectutem*, Cic.: *to c. one's own well-being, suam salutem r.*, Cic.: Ter. 2. *rationem habeo: v. CONSIDERATION (II)*. Phr.: *not to c. expense, sumptui nihil parere*. IV. *To look upon a thing in a certain light:* 1. *duco, xi, etum, 3 (with prep. or dat. of result: see L. G. § 297): to c. a thing as of no importance, pro nihilo aliquid d.* Cic.: *to c. anyone an enemy, aliquem in numero hostium d.*, Cic.: *to c. a thing a merit, aliquid laudi d.*, Nep. 2. *bibo, 2 (constr. same as duco): to c. anyone an enemy, a friend, aliquem pro hoste, pro amico h.*, Cic.: also, *hostium in numero, Caes.: whom the Egyptians c. it wrong to name, quem Aegypti nefas h. nominare*, Cic. 3. *número, i: v. TO RECKON*.*

**considerable:** i. e. moderately large: *aliquantus: a c. number, a numerus, Sall.: a c. distance, a. spatium, Liv.* very often in neut. as *eius: a c. quantity of gold, aliquotnum aur*

see L. G. § 270. **2.** May be expr. by satis and an adj.: *a mound of earth of c. size, tumulus terrenus, satis granis Caes.*; *c. wealth, divitiae sati magnae, Cic.*; *with c. danger, satis cum periculo, Cic.* **3.** bonus (with such subs. as pars); *a. c. part of mankind, b. pars hominum, Hor.*: strengthened with magnus; as, *bona magna pars, Ter.* Phr.: *to a. c. degree, aliquantum: v. considerably.*

**considerably:** **1.** aliquanto, aliquantum: the former esp. (but not exclusively) with comparatives: *c. better, aliquanto melius, Cic.*; but also aliquantum amplior, Liv.: *the speech affected them c. movit aliquantum (eos) oratio, Liv.* **2.** multum (more positive than aliquantum): *v. much.*

**considerate (adj.):** **I.** *cautious;*

**1.** consideratus: *a deliberative and c. judge, lentus et c. judex, Cic.* Join also tardius et c.; c. et sapiens, Cic.: v. CIRCUMSPECT. **2.** prudens, entis: v. SAGACIOUS, THOUGHTFUL. **II.** *Thoughtfully kind: in single word: perh. consideratus atque humanus: I recognise your c. conduct towards me, agnoscere istam in me humanitatem atque diligentiam,*

**considerately:** **I.** *With circumspectness: considerate, caut. prudenter: v. CIRCUMSPECTLY, JUDICIOUSLY.* **II.** *With thoughtful kindness: Phr.: to act c. towards anyone, *humani ad dilectionem se praebent in aliquem: see precept, art.**

**considerateness:** prob. only of thoughtful kindness: (*c.*) *cura atque humanitas: in some cases diligencia alone: v. ATTENTION.*

**consideration:** **I.** *The act of considering:* **1.** consideratio: *the c. of nature, c. naturae, Cic.* **2.** contemplatio: *this is a subject most deserving of great and careful c., haec res est magna et diligente c. dignissima, Cic.*

**3.** circumspetio (careful looking about one): Cic. Or expr. by verb: v. TO CONSIDER. Phr.: *c. is needed in choosing marriage connexions, in conditionibus diligendis ponendum calculum est, Plin. Ep.* **II.** *Regard:* **1.** ratiō (usu. with gen. and after habeo): *to have c. for the wounded and sick, sauciorum et aegrorum r. habere, Cic.* **2.** respectus, ūs: *to show c. for anything: aliquid rei r. habere, Cic.* (also of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.); v. REGARD, RESPECT. Phr.: *in c. of, out of c. for:* the former may be expr. by propter, ergo: as, *in c. of distinguishing service, singularis meriti ergo, egregia propter merita: v. ACCOUNT OF, on:* the latter, often by dat.: as, *the past he says he forgives out of c. for his brother Divitius, præterita Divitius fratri se condonare dicti, Caes.* Cic.: so with remitto, Cic.: also expr. by gratia: *for the sake of (q.v.).* **III.** *Deliberation:* *there is need of careful c., consulto opus est, Sall.* (the sube. delibratio is also used: v. DELIBERATION).

**IV.** *Some degree of importance:* **1.** honestas: *deprived of his c., honestate spoliatus, Cic.*: *a favouer of the rabble from hatred of the c. enjoyed by others, fautor infimi generis hominum odio alienae b., Liv.* **2.** auctoritas: v. INFLUENCE. **3.** amplitudo: v. DISTINCTION. **V.** *Ground:* **1.** ratiō: *there are not wanting in this place an abundance of c.s (reasons), non deest hoc loco copia rationum, Cic.*: *to this resolution, the following c., along with other reasons, brought them, ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque r. eos deduxit, Caes.* **2.** Expr. by neut. of adj., esp. in pl.: *these c.s induced him to, etc., haec eum ex deduxerunt nt, etc.* Phr.: *from all these c.s, quae cum t. sint, Caes.*; Cic.

**VI.** *A payment:* compensatio, merces, præmium: v. PAYMENT, COMPENSATION.

**considered, well (as adj.):** **1.**

consideratus: Cic.: v. CONSIDERATE. **2.** exquisitus (i.e. carefully sought out): *to confirm by carefully c. reasons, ex rationibus confirmare, Cic.*

**considering (prep.):** **1.** pro (with abl.): *c. their population, they thought their territories limited, pro multitudine hominum, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes.*: Liv. **2.** Expr. by ut: *c. they are Germans (a qualifying clause), ut inter Germanos, Tac. Ger. 30; for which Caes. has ut captus est Germanorum (see COMPARATIVELY): *he was a good writer c. those times, scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, Cic.* Br. 26, 102.*

**consign:** *mando, demando (Liv.); trado; committe: v. to COMMIT, DELIVER. Phr.: to c. goods, \*merces ex perscriptione ad aliquem mittere (?).*

**consignment:** *esp. of goods (merc. t.): (?) \*merces aliqui ex perscriptione traditiae, missae.*

**consist:** **I.** *To be composed of: 1. consto, stiti, 3 (usu. with ex or in, or abl. alone): since we c. of soul and body, cum constemus ex animo et corpore, Cic.*: *the entire speech c.s of clauses, c. tota oratio membris, Quint.*

**2.** consisto, stiti, 3 (usu. with in and abl.): *the greater part of their food c.s of milk, cheese, flesh, major pars victimorum in lacte, caseo, carne c., Caes.*

**3.** contineo, tentus, 2 (to be bound up in: foll. by abl.): *life which c.s of body and spirit, vita qua corporc et spiritu continetur, Cic.* **4.** teneo, 2 (=3): *that class of duties c.s in the society of men, id genus officiorum tenetur hominum societate, Cic.*: *to c. in hope rather than in enjoyment, spuma magis quam fructu teneri, Cic.* **5.** positum, stutum esse (with in and abl.): *see you wherein c.s happiness? video ubi sit posita felicitas? Sen.: usu. = to depend upon (q.v.): all our strength c.s in mind and body, nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est, Sall.*: *think you a happy life c.s in that, tu in eo sitam vitam beatam pitas?* Cic.: also, *compositum esse ex, Sall.* **6.** sum (when there is an adj.): cf. L. G. § 274: *a spondē c.s of two long syllables, spondē est diabūs longis syllabis, Cic.* *the fleet c.d of 1200 ships, classic erat mille ducentarum navium, Nep.* Phr.: *part of his property c.d in money, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat, Suet.* **II.** *To be in accordance with: congruo, convénio, etc.: v. CONSISTENT, TO BE.*

**consistence:** **I.** *Solidity: soliditas, densitas, spissitas, crassiūdo: v. THICKNESS.* Phr.: *honey has more c., mellis constantia est natura, Lucretius.*

**II.** *Agreement: v. foll. art.*

**consistency:** **1.** constantia: more fully, conveniens et conjuncta c., Cic. (also expr. by verb: qui sit constantia: v. foll. art.). **2.** aquabilitas: *c. in the whole of life and in particular actions is most becoming, ac. universae vita tum singularum actionum maxime decora est, Cic.* **3.** vitae ratio: constantia (with ref. to the whole character): v. foll. art. N.B. In conjunction with constantia, or used as nearly synonymous with it, are found, esp. in Cic., the words gravis, perséverantia, stábilis.

**consistent:** **1.** constans, nitis c. reports, rumores c., Cic.: *the record of this year is not very c., parum memoria hujus anni, Liv.* Join: constans et gravis; firmus et stabili et constans: Cic. But constans denotes firmness and constancy rather than mere consistency: see CONSTANT. In bad sense, c. in one's faults, c. in vitiis, Hor. **2.** consentaneus: theories c. with themselves, disciplinae sibi c., Cic.: *a man c. both in life and in death, vir vita et morte c.* Virg. Phr.: *there is no fortis animus sine constantia et aquabilitate nullus est, Cic.*

**— to be:** **1.** consendo, sensi, sensum, 4 (with pron. refl.): *the speech is c., oratio secum c., Cic.*: *the law is*

*c., lex sibi c., Quint.* **2.** cōhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2: *the things are not c. (don't hold together), non cohaerent, Ter.*: Cic. **3.** quadro, 1: *the tradition, because it is true, is c. throughout, traditio, quia vera est, unique q.* Lact.: *to be c. with the character of that woman, in istam q. apte, Cic.* (who in the same connexion has also cadere).

**4.** expr. by est and gen. (see L. G. § 266): *he said it was not c. with the customs of the Greeks, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic.*

**consistently:** **1.** constanter: *to speak c. and suitably to one's own character, sibi c. convenienterque dicere, Cic.* Join also constanter et aquabiliter. **2.** accommodatio: see AGREABLY. Phr.: *to act c. with one's professions, \*eadem dicere et facere: c. with the precepts of philosophy, \*secundum philosophiae precepta: v. ACCORDING TO.*

**consistory:** *consistorium (prop. a select council of the emperors): Auson.* Amm.: *in M. L. an assembly of bishops: see Du Cange, s. v.*

**consociate:** v. ASSOCIATE, **consorable:** *consolabilis, e: c. grief, c. dolor, Cic.*

**consolation:** **I.** *The act of consoling: consolando, Cic.* **II.** *The matter or means of consoling: 1. sólātum (often in pl.): these are the c.s, the abbreviations of the greatest griefs, haec sunt s. haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: my age itself afforded me great c., magnus affrebat milii aetas ipsa s. Cic.: cold c., frigida c., Ov. (frigida fomenta, Hor.): to speak c., solatia dicere, Ov.* **2.** lémātum: *c. under misery, i. miseriarum, Cic.; i. doloris, Plin.* In same sense also levatio and levamen (less freq.), Plin. **3.** médicina (fig.): *but I need no c., I console myself, sed non ego medicina, ipse me consolari, Cic.* **4.** consolatio (see supr.): Cic. Sometimes it is difficult to say whether the act or the matter of consolation is meant by this word: cf. praeterita aetas nulla c. per mulcerere potest stultam senectutem, Cic. Sen. 2, 4. Consolatio is the term applied to formal discourses intended to console: Cic.; Sen.; v. COMFORT. Phr.: *to refuse c., \*consolantes aversari, non audire, etc.*

**consolatory:** *consolatōrius: Cic.*

*c. a c. discourse, consolatio: v. prend. art. fin.* Phr.: *it is very c. to me, magno, maximo mihi est solatio (see L. G. § 297).*

**console (v.):** *consolari: c. sôlor: v. TO COMFORT.* Also expr. by phr.: *allicui solatia præbere, Cic.*; *Ov.*; *adhibere, Ov.*; *consolacionem adhibere, Cic.*: *this c.s me, hoc mihi est solatio, Caes.* Stronger are confirmo, to encourage, support; excito, to cheer up: q. v.

**console (subs.):** *(?) ancon, ónis, m.: Juv.*

**consoler:** **1.** consolatōr: Cic.

*(Sôlātor only poet.)* **2.** esp. in pl., imperf. part. of consoler: v. CONSOLE.

**consolidate:** **1.** consolido, 1: *to c. a wall into one thickness, parietem in unam crassiūdinem c.* Vitr. **2.** sólido, 1: *the threshing floor must be c.d with adhesive chalk, area creta solidanda tenaci, Virg.* (but the word is rare and seldom used in act. voice). **3.** firmo, 1: *stabilio, 4: v. FIRM, TO MAKE; to ESTABLISH: to become c.d, sólidesco, 3: Plin. (rare).*

**consonance:** *consónantia (rare): in fig. sense, concordia, convénientia: v. AGREEMENT.*

**consonant (adj.):** **I.** *In music:*

**1.** consónus: *the c. strings of a harp, c. flia lyrae, Ov.* **2.** consónans, nitis: *Vitr.* **II.** *Fig.: congruous, consentaneus, convénientes: v. AGREEING.*

**consonant (subs.):** *consónans, both with and without litera: Quint.*

**consort with:** *utor, conversor, se congregare: v. TO ASSOCIATE WITH.*

**consort:** *i. e. husband or wife: coniug. c.;* maritus, or uxoris, etc.: v. SPOUSE.

**conspicuous:** 1. *mānifestus (obviōs to the eye or mind): the household gods c. in a flood of light, penates multo mānifesti lumine, Virg.* 2. *PLAIN, MĀNIFEST.* (Not used of celebrity.) 2. *conspicuus (often = notorious): a standard c. in battles, signum in praeliis c., Phaedr: his riches made him c. to the Romans, Romanus eum c. divitiae faciebant, Liv.* 3. *conspicuendus (i.e. attracting attention): let him sit c. on a swift horse, Inseadat celeri c. equo, Ov.* 4. *conspicetus (object of attention): most conspicuus was he himself, riding into the city in a chariot with a team of white horses, maxime c. ipse est currus equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv.* Simil. to be c., with verb: *to be c. fighting splendidly, conspicui pugnante egregie, Liv.* 5. *Insignis, e (esp. in poets): he decorated him with a garment, in cuius veste adornavit, Liv.: c. in purple and gold, ostro in. et auro, Virg.; very c. praesignis, e: very c. bodily defects, pr. corporis pravitates, Cic. (rare). To these may be added illustri, clārus, nōmēs, etc.: v. FAMOUS.*

**conspicuously:** Phr.: *perh. omnītū manūstūtū esse; ab omnībus consipic: v. CONSPICUOUS. Sometimes = notoriously: insignitus, ēgrēgi, eximū: v. REMARKABLE. Or expr. by adj. (see L. G. §142): he rides c. through the streets, \*omnibus conspicutus (conspicuendus) per vias vehit.*

**conspiracy:** 1. *conjūratō (always in bad sense): a c. against the republic, c. contra rempublicam, Cic.: to form a c. of the nobility, e. nobilitatis facere, Caes.: to crush a c., c. opprime, Suet.: the leaders of a c., capita conjuratio, Liv. (Not conspiratio or consensio, which denote an agreement of any kind.) 2. cōtīo (of conspiracy against an individual): Cic. Clu. 54, 148. Pfr.: *to enter into a c. against the state, conjurare contra rempublicam, Cic.; patriam incendere, Sall.: to enter into a c. against an individual [legal], colere, convenire qui quis judicio publico condemnaretur, Cic. Clu. i. c. (conjurare may be used of conspiracy to murder: Quint.).**

**conspirator:** 1. *conjūratō (part, used as subs.: mostly in pl.): a band of c.s, manus conjuratorum, Cic.* 2. *participes conjuratio (populares sceleris sul, Salt. Cat. 22: elsewhere he uses socii).* 3. *conjūratō (a band of c.s): Cic. Cat. i, 6, 13.* 4. *(in pl.) conspiratio (rare): Suet.*

**conspire:** 1. *To combine, agree: consipro, consentio: v. TO AGREE.* 2. *To join in a conspiracy: 1. confiro, i. to c. with any one for the commission of any atrocity and crime, cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus c., Liv.: Cie.: v. CONSPIRACY (fin.). 2. consentio, sensi, sensum, 4 (in good or bad sense): to c. to burn down the city, urbem inflammarē, Cic.: v. TO AGREE TOGETHER. 3. cōcio, 4 (of conspiracy in the legal sense: Cic. Clu. 54, 148 (see the passage). 4. consipro, i. (to agree: q. v.): many states c.d, plures civitates consipravit, Caes.: to c. to do a wrong, in injuriam c., Liv.: to c. against Augustus, in Augustūtū c., Suet.: they c.d to attack the senate, conservaverunt ut senatum adorarentur, Suet.* 5. *jūro, i. (rare): they c.d to kill the barbarians, jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. Fig.: against me have c.d sleep, the wind, and fidelity, in me jūravit somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov.*

**constable:** 1. *A royal officer: \*constabularius, i. c. comes stabuli or count of the (royal) stable: see Du Cange, s. v.* 2. *An inferior magistrate or officer: perh. dēcūrio (which is properly a captain of ten) or praetextus (a general term for an officer of any kind) - or expr. by triunviri, quatuorviri, etc., according to the number. Pro c. pfr. to outrun the c., solvendo [aere alieno] non es, Cle.: Liv.*

**constancy:** 1. *constantia: strengthened with stabilitas: steadiness and c. of*

*good-will, stabilitas et c. benevolentiae: Cic. Or expr. by corresponding adj.: it is the part of courage and c., fortis et constantis est, Cic.: with c. c. mente, Cat.; constanti fide, Ov. v. CONSTANT* 2. *firmitas: the c. of the wise man, f. sapientis, Cic. Join virtus et firmitas, firmitas et constantia, Cic.: v. FIRMNESS.* 3. *(when fidelity is intended): fides, ēi, J. Join fides et constantia; fides fidelitasque, Cic.* 4. *pōrseverātiā, pertinacā: v. PERSEVERANCE. Pfr. with c., constanter, Cic.: to shake from one's c., mente quater solida, Hor.*

**constant:** 1. *Fixed, unchanged:*

1. *constans, tis: v. REGULAR.* 2. *stabiliſ, c: opinion would not continue so c., non tam s. opinio permaneret, Cic.: very c. (or regular) prot, stabiliſſimus quaestus, Catō.* 3. *firmus: often with some other word: as, firmiſtibiles et constantes amici, Cic.* 4. *fidiſ, fideliſ: i. e. faithful (q. v.).* 5. *Indefinītās (rare), c. to your friend, ind. amico, Ov.* 6. *Incessant (q. v.): pērpetuus, continuus (unbroken, uninterrupted): v. CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL.*

**constantly:** 1. *Firmly, steadily: constanter, firmiter: v. FIRMLY.* 2. *Perpetually: assidū, pērpetuō: v. CONTINUALLY.*

**constellation:** 1. *sīdū, ēris, n. (also used of the sun and moon, Virg.): those eternal fires which ye call c.s and stars, illi semperī ignes quae c. et stellæ vocatis, Cic.: the c. of the goat, caprae sidera, Hor.* 2. *astrum (chiefly poet): through the twelve c.s, per diuina astra, Virg. to be born under the same c., uno a. esse, Cic.* 3. *signum (also chiefly poet.): beneath the moving c.s of the heaven, coeli sub latentia s., Lucr.: but used in prose of the twelve "signs" of the Zodiac: in the c. of the lion, in s. leonis, Cic. Hence, the circle of the c.s, i. e. the zodiac, signifer orbis, Cie.*

**consternation:** 1. *pavor: i. e. panic, fear, q. v.* 2. *trēpidatio, an unexpected occurrence caused more c., nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.: the c. and fight of the enemy, tr. in quaue hostium, Liv.: Tac. To b. in c., trēpidō: i. esp. in pass. impers.: there is c. throughout the camp, totis trepidatū castris, Caes.* 3. *conster- natio: usū, in good writers, with some other word; as, pavor et c., Liv.: pavor et c. mentis, Tac.* 4. *perturbatio, v. DISTURBANCE, CONFUSION. Pfr. to be in a state of c. (besides trepidare, v. supr.): stupore, i. e. to be confounded, deprived of self-possession.*

**constipated:** alvum astrictum, durum, compressum habens: v. full art.; cui non descendit alvus, cui non satis alvus redit quotidie: based on Cels., v. BOWELS.

**constipation:** genus morbi astrictum: alvum astrictum, astrictor; compressa Cels. Pfr.: laborum et sedentary occupation produce c., alvum astrinct labor, sedile, Cels.: to relieve c., alvum solvere, Cels.; alvum relaxare, Cie.

**constituent (adj.):** usu. with the words parts, elements: elements; partes ex quibus aliiquid confatur, efficiuntur, constat, Cic. Or expr. by verb the c. parts of this mixture are, haec mixtura sic efficitur; haec mixtura sic componit, v. to compose, CONSIST.

**constituent (subs.):** usu. in pl.: may sometimes be expr. by cives or municipi: more precisely, qui somatorem [legatum] creaverunt, fecerunt, elegerunt v. ELECTOR.

**constitute:** 1. *To set, fix, establish: constituo, statuo, instituo, ordino, designo: see TO ARRANGE, APPOINT*

2. *To form or compose (the essence of a thing) compōno, conficio v. TO COMPOSE.* 3. *To appoint: 1. lego, i. to appoint as a dūty: v. TO DEPUTE.* 2. *creo, facio: of elections: v. TO ELECT.*

**constitution:** 1. *of body or other things* 1. *habitu, us: Q. Metellus, when in his prime, with the best c. and the greatest strength, was taken away, Q. Metellus quām florēter optimo b., maximis viribus, eruptus est, Cic.: entrails, from whose c. and colour futurity is known, exta, quorum ex h. et colore futura percipiuntur, Cic.* 2. *affectio (not necessarily permanent: v. AFFECTION) a strong c. of the body, firma corporis a., Cic. such a c. of the soul, animi talis a., Cic.* 3. *constitution: a strong bodily c. firms c. corporis, Cic.* 4. *corpus, ōris, n. (mostly used with the preceding): a man with a good c., cul corpus bene constitutum est, Cic.: weakness of c. (not necessarily permanent), infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 113: of an almost iron c., ferrel prope corporis, Liv. to injure one's c., corporis habuit vitiare, Cels.*

5. *natura: the c. of things, i. e. nature, n. rerum, Cic. weakly both from ill-health and natural c., et valetudine et natura infirmit̄, Cic.* 6. *conditio (of things in general; not of bodily c.): suited to the law and c. of nature, ad jus c. que naturae aptum, Cic.: v. CONDITION.* 7. *Ordinance established; law: constitutio: esp. of what are called the Apostolical c.s, c. Apostolicae: v. STATUTE.* 8. *Established form of government: reipublica s. civitatis genus, status, v. GOVERNMENT (III): also respublica or civitas alone: and I have convinced myself that Numa laid the foundations of our c., nūlque ita persuasi Numam fundātū Jecisse nostrā civitatis, Cic.: according to the British c., \*secundum leges civitatis Britannicae: there was as yet no c., nondum fundata legibus respublica erat, Milt. Def.*

**constitutional:** 1. *Of government: according to law: legitimus: to have c. authority, l. imperium habere, Cic. Pfr.: to exercise c. rule, ex legibus, non nisi ex legibus, imperare.*

II. *Inherent in the constitution: ingēnitus, innatus, natura insitus: v. INNATE, CONGENIT, L.*

**constitutionality:** 1. *Lawfully: legitime: i. e. according to the laws: to rule justly and c., just et l. imperare, Cic.: \*ex legibus civitatis constituti,*

2. *By nature: natura: c. weak, strong, natura infirmus, robustus: see CONSTITUTION (I).*

**constrain:** cōgo (usu foll. by infin.), compelli, impello (usu. with ut and subj.): v. TO FORCE, COMPEL.

**constrained (as adj.):** i. e. unnatural, uncivil: Pfr. to laugh in a c. manner, invitis, atlēto mālīs, ridere (cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72); ficto risu, vuli; (Pfr.) invito genio ridere (cf. Hor. A. P. 385): c. behaviour, \*gestus non satis liberil (?).

**constraint:** c. compulsion (q. v.): usu. in phr. by constitutio: invitus c. was put upon him, \*hand habenter fecit: v. UNWILLINGLY.

**constriction:** constrictio: Macr.: see also CONTRACTION.

**construct:** 1. *fabrīcor and fabrīco, i. (as dep. in Cic., Tac., etc.): as v. act, chiefly in poets and late writers) i. e. to make with skill, esp. of a mechanical kind: to make or c. man, hominem fingere vel fabricari, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87 (see the passage): to c. bridges, ladders, pontes, scalas l., Tac.: to c. a raft, ramē fabricare, Phaedr.: to c.wards, i. e. a speech, verba fabricare, Quint.* 2. *struo, construo, instruo, exstruo, xi, et cetera, 3: v. TO BUILD, FORM, ARRANGE.*

3. *factio, feci, factum, 3 - to c. a bridge, pontem l., Caes. v. TO BUILD, MAKE.* 4. *constituo, ui, futum, 3 (of which has a definite plan: so also instituo). to c. surge-towers, turres c., Caes.: to c. an equilateral triangle, triangulum aequis lateribus c., Quint. to c. an argument (i. e. to arrange its parts), ratio[nationem] c., Quint. 5, 14, 12.* 5. *contexto, ui, num, 3: v. TO*

**frame.** Phr.: *to c. a rampart from the camp to the sea, vallum ex castris ad mare dicere, Caes. (cf. Eng. to carry a wall).* In gram.: \*construo, jungo.

**construction:** I. *The act of constructing:* fabricatio, constructio: Cic. (Or by ger. of verbs = to construct; q.v.) II. *The form or plan of what is constructed:* 1. fabricatio: *to see through or examine the whole c. of man, totam hominis f. perspicere,* Cic. 2. structura: *the c. of the walls, parietum s.,* Caes.: *reticulata (net-like) c.,* s. reticulata, Plin.: Vitr. 3. figura, forma: V. FORM SHAPE (cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133). 4. conformatio: *the c. of a theatre, c. theatri, Vitr.* III. In grammar: constructio (i.e. according to the rules of Syntax): Prisc.: M. L.

[V. Sense, meaning: 1. interpretatio: *to put now one c. (upon a thing) now another, hic illuc trahere interpretationem,* Tac. H. 3, 3: (*unfair*) c.s. of conduct by informers, interpretations delatorum, Tac.: *an unfavourable c. was put upon greatness, sinistra erga eminentes int.,* Tac. Agr. 5. 2. sensus, us; sententia: V. SENSE, MEANING. 3. pars, partis, f. (in certain phrases): *to put the more favourable, the best, c. on anything, aliiquid mitorem in parte interpretari, in optimam partem accipere,* Cic. Phr.: *to put a certain c. on anything, interpretari, accipere;* v. supr.: *put a right c. upon (this), recte accipis, Ter.*

**constructive:** no exact word: Phr.: c. genitus, \*ingenium ad rerum fabricationem aptum; mens fabricatrix: c. treasor, perh. \*proditionis crimen quod in conjectura continentur: or, majestatis interpretatio: cf. CONSTRUCTION (IV.): V. TREASON.

**construe:** I. Gram. t. t.: *to arrange words so as to translate them:* construo, xi, cuncti, 3: *I rise.* II. *To interpret in a certain way:* interpretor, accipio: esp. with, in bonam, malam, partem, etc.; V. CONSTRUCTION (fin.).

**consubstantial:** consubstantialis, e. Eccl.

**consul:** I. Rom. an: consul, stills: to appoint c.s., consules creare (often used of the presiding magistrate), Liv.: c. elect (but not actually in office), c. designatus, Cie.: Liv.: *a c. chosen in the place of one deceased, c. suffectus,* Liv.: c. for the second time, consul iterum, Cic.: simili, c. tertium, quartum, etc.: when *Maulius* was c., consule Manlio, Hor.: v. CONSULATE: *one who has been c., consilariis* Cic.: *an assembly for the election of c.s., comitia consularia,* Cic.: a c.s house, consularis dominus, Plin.: a c.s wife, femina consularis, Suet. II. Modern: no exact term; the Romans relying upon the protection of their name of Roman citizens, or of their ordinary magistrates. The Greek *τρόπος εργος* does not appear to have been adopted in Lat. - perhaps the nearest word is curator (not procurator, which would be taken for a governor).

**consulate, consulship:** 1. consularis, us: *to be a candidate for the c.s., c. petere, Cic.; to obtain the c.s., c. adipisci,* Cic. When a date is to be given use consul in *ab. absol.*: as, in the c. of Messala and Piso, Messala et Pisonem consulibus (Coss.), Caes.: Cic. 2. fasces, imm (by meton.: poet.): *to confer, take away the c., fasces deferre, detrahere,* Hor.

**consult:** I. *To ask advice:* 1. consulio, nl, sultum, 3 (with acc., to take any one's opinion: with dat., to consult his interests); nor do I c. you about that, nec te id (cf. L. G. § 253) consulo, Cic.: *to c. Apollo on the subject, Apollinem de re c.,* Cic.: *to c. one's glass, speculum suum c.,* Ov. Esp. of lawyers: *those who are usually c'd about cint law, illo quid de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.:* also of deliberative assemblies: *to c. the senate respecting the treaty, senatum de foedere c.,* Sall. Cic. 2. consilior, I (rare): usu. absol.; *to take counsel;* Cic.: Caes.

3. refero, tilli, latum, 3 (with ad: esp. of consulting the senate: the matter about which with de): *concerning which the consuls will, I hope, c. the senate, de quo consules spero ad senatum relatuos,* Cic.: also of consulting a deity: *I am of opinion that we ought to c. Apollo respecting obscure and uncertain things, de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum,* Cic. (But in this sense nnu. consulo: v. supr.). 4. aedeo, iuv, eti, itum, 4: esp. in Phr., to c. the Sibylline books, adire libros Sibyllinos, Liv. II. *To be engaged in consultation (intr.):* 1. delibero, v. to DELIBERATE. 2. consilior, (rare): *they conversed for the purpose of cing, consiliandi causa collocto sunt, Caes.:* Cic. Hor. 3. consulto, t: they examine or c. whether that about which they are considering is or is not beneficial, anquirunt aut c. conductum id neque defelicit, Cic. Join: deliberare et consultare: Cic. Also expr. by consultum capere, etc.: v. COUNSEL.

III. *To c. for the interests of:* 1. consulo, 3 (with dat.): *they c. the interests of a part of the citizens, the others they neglect, parti civium c., partem negligunt,* Cic.: *I was cing my own dignity, dignitati meae consulebam, Cic.:* to c. the interests of the state as much as one's own, reipublicae juxta ac sibi c., Sall. 2. servio, 4 (somewhat stronger: also inserio): *to c. any one's convenience, commodis aliquis s.,* Cic.: to c. brevity, brevitati s. Cic.: v. TO ATTEND TO (6, 7). 3. propicio, 3: i.e. to look out for, have regard to: with dat.: Cic.: v. TO PROVIDE.

**consultation:** I. consultatio: to reply to a c., consultation respondere, Cic. II. deliberatio: v. DELIBERATION.

3. expr. by ger.: during c., interconsultandi; in order to hold a c., ad consultendum, consiliandi causa: v. TO CONSULT. Phr.: c.s were often held in the senate, saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Cic.: to hold c. together, inter se consulere: v. TO CONSULT. To call upon any one for the purpose of c., convenire: Cic.

**consultor:** consultor, Cic. (esp. the c. of a lawyer, Hor.): or expr. by imperf. part.

**consulting-barrister:** jurisconsultus; iuris legumque peritus: v. LAWYER.

**consumable:** quod incendio consumi, etc., possit v. TO CONSUME.

**consume:** I. *To destroy; esp. of fire:* 1. consumo, sumps, sumptum, 3. to c. everything by flame, omnia flamma c., Caes.: v. TO DESTROY. 2. absuum, 3: in pass.: flammis absuumi, Liv.

3. baurios, si, stum, 4 (v. TO SWALLOW UP): *the conflagration c.d. the mound and the mantles, aggredere ac vinear incendium hauisit, Liv.*

4. In pass.: deflagro, conflagro, 1: v. TO BE BURNED DOWN: *by disease, tabescere, 3:* v. TO WASTE AWAY.

II. *To use up:* 1. consumo, 3: to c. a large part of the day, magnara partem diei c., Cic.: to c. corn, instrumenta c., Caes. 2. absuum, 3, in same sense: Ter. Hor. 3. abitor, usus, 3 (with abb.): to c. all one's time, omni tempore ab, Cic.: v. TO SPEND.

Phr.: to c. all one's property, bona patriae consumere, dissipare; iacere (Sall.): v. TO SQUANDER.

III. *To waste slowly:* 1. perero, 3: *whom harsh love c.d with cruel wasting, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,* Virg.: v. TO WASTE.

2. conficio, feci, 3: v. TO WEAR OUT, DESTROY.

**consumer:** 1. destroyer: consumer (v. rare): Cic.: or adij, as edax (with gen.): v. DEVOURER. 2. One who uses or buys commodities: perh. emperor: v. BUYER.

**consuming (adj.):** 1. edax (in this sense poet.): c. fire, e. ignis, Virg.: time c. all things, tempus e. renim, Ov.

2. confector, confectrix (destroying): Cic. has, confector et consumer omnium ignis, N. D. 2, 15, 41; and Lact. confectrix rerum omnium venustas, 7,

11. med. (N.B. Consumens should not be used alone, but omnia consumens is correct.) 3. tabidus (of diseases: wasting the body): a c. poison, t. venenum, Tac.: a c. plague, t. iues, Virg.: also tabidus: Cic.

**consummate (v.):** 1. consummo, I. v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE. 2. cumulo, I (i.e. to heap up full): to be wanting to c. my joy, ad cumulum gaudium mihi deesse, Cic.

3. simly. cumulum affire: to c. any one's joy, aliquid cumulum gaudii aet. (= gaudium cumulare), Cic.: so with addere, etc. 4. absolvo, conficio, perficio; perfectum cumulatimq. reddere. v. COMPLETE (v. and adj.). Phr.: my excessive joy will be c'd by his arrival, ad sumnum laetitiam meam magnis ex illis adventu cumulus accedit, Cic.: v. TO CROWN.

**consummate (adj.):** 1. consummatus (finished, perfect): c. eloquence, c. eloquentia, Quint. c. art, ars c., Plin. 2. summus (of the highest rank or excellence): a c. and perfect general, s. atque perfectus imperator, Cic. 3. perfectus, absoluens: v. PERFECT. Phr.: a c. rogue, \*homo nequissimus; in nequitissim exercitassimus; malis artibus penitus imbutus atque exercitatus. v. KNAVE; PERFECT, COMPLETE.

**consummately:** perfecte, absoluē v. COMPLETELY. Or expr. by abl.: as, summa arte; summa sollertia; insigni artificio: v. SKILL.

**consummation:** I. Completion: absolutio, consummatio: v. COMPLETION. Phr.: that victory was the c. of his hopes, \*attulit el illa Victoria spei cumulum: the c. of his glory was, etc., summa summarum in illa gloria fuit, Plin.: v. TO CONSUMMATE (3). II. End: exitus, finis, etc.: v. END.

**consumption:** I. *Act of consuming, etc.:* prob. only in senses of the verbs, to use up, to waste away (see TO CONSUME): 1. consumpto (a using up): Cic. 2. confectio (wasting, destroying): c. of health and strength (by licentiousness), c. valetudinis, Cic. P. B. r.: after the c. of all the provisions, omni re frumentaria consumpta, etc.: v. TO CONSUME.

II. *A disease:* 1. cachexia, atrophy: Coel. 2. phthisis pulmonaris (pulmonary c.): Cels.: Plin. 3. tabes (general term denoting all wasting of the body): v. WASTING.

**consumptive:** i. e. affected with consumption or partaking of its nature:

in former sense, atrophy: Plin.: cachecticus, cachexia: Plin.: in either sense: phthisicus: Plin.: Mart. To be c., phthisi, cachexia, tabe labore: v. CONSUMPTION (phthisicus, Sidon.).

**contact:** contactus, us: with ref. to infection, contagio, contagium: v. CONTAGION. Phr.: to be brought into c. with anything, contingere: almost to be brought into c. with the earth (of the moon), terram paene c., Cic.: when the extremities are brought into c., extensis: the point of c. between two circles \*qua parte inter se contingunt circuli duo: Kr. gives \*punctum contactus, as geometrical t.t.

**contagion:** i. e. infection by contact: 1. contactus, us: (its contact of any kind): diseases made epidemic by c., vulgaris contact in homines morbi, Liv. 2. contagium: the c. of disease, morbi c., Locr.: often in pl.: the c. of the neighbouring flock, contagia vicini pecoris, Virg.: Plin.

3. contagio (esp. in fig. sense): [the disease] destroys the whole flock by c., universum gregem contagione prostrerit, Col. Fig.: the c. of baseness or disgrace, pillage, guilt, turpitudinis, praedae, sceleris, Clc.: the c. (of war) had spread to the neighbouring peoples of Umbria, traxerat c. proximos Umbriae populos, Liv.: Sall. (contagion is rare in this sense).

**contagious:** contagiosus: Veg. Vet. Usu. better expr. by verb: a c. disease, morbus qui contactu in homines



**content (subs.):** v. CONTENTS.

**content (v. tr.):** satisfaciō, plāceō, etc.: v. TO SATISFY, PLEASE.

**content, contentment:** 1.

**contentum esse:** Cic. (v. CONTENT, adj.).

2. animi aquitas: to keep the common people in a state of c., plebem animi aquitate contineō, Caes. B. G. 6, 22. 3. aequus animus: to bear the lack of a thing with c., carecēre aquo animo aliqua re, Cic. But the phrase denotes an undisturbed mind, in general.

**contentedly:** aequo animo: v. precd. art.; or expr. by aīj. (see L. G. § 143): he sees c. the wealth of others, \*contentus videt annas divitias.

**contention:** 1. In abstract sense; strife: 1. discordia, v. DISCORD. 2. exp̄. by pl. of words given under (1) to delight in c., \*contentiōibus gaudere; ex dissidio contentiōibus voluptatem trahere. II.

A strife: 1. contentio: I had many and great c.s with M. Crassus, miliū cum M. Crasso multa et magnae contentiones fuerunt, Cic. 2. certatio, certāmen: v. CONTEST, STRIFE. (Often used of emulation, rivalry; as is the verb.)

3. luctatio: v. STRUGGLE. 4. altercātio: Cic.: v. ALTERCATION. 5. disceptatio, controveria: v. DISPUTE, CONTROVERSY.

**contentious:** 1. pugnax, aīs: Cic. (the most gen. term). 2. certanīus or certanīum cupidus: v. precd. art. 3. lūdōsus: v. LITIGIOUS.

**contentiously:** \*certāndi, rixandi cāsū; propter studia partium.

**contentiousness:** perh. expr. by pl. of concrete subs.: what c. there was in him, \*quantiae in eo certationes, contentiones erant! or, quantum in eo erat contentiōnū atque pugnarū studiū! Pugnacīta however occurs in

Quint. 4, 3, 2.

**contentment:** v. CONTENT (subs.).

**contents (pl.):** also in sing. as mathematical term: Phr.: the c. of this vessel is six amphorae, \*hoc vas sex amphoras capi, sex amphorarum est: v. TO CONTAIN. Otherwise phr.: he broke open the box and carried off its c.s, \*scrīpō profacto quae in eo erant abstatit: v. TO BE IN: the c.s of the book were of the most varied kind, \*de omni genere rerum scriptis est liber, as a heading to denote a table or epitome of c.s, argūmentum, épitome: v. ARGUMENT, ABBRIDGEMENT: the phr. "contingent in hoc [libro]" is often used in modern works. (In Maer. 2, 12, init., contentiō operis, signifies the connected outline or thread of the work.)

**contermīnous:** 1. contermīnus (with dat.): Aethiopla c. with Egypt, Aethiopla c. Aegypti, Tac. 2. confīns: v. BORDERING.

**contest (v.):** i.e. to dispute, strive to hold against another: 1. certo, 1: foll. by de and abl.: to c. the claim to some disputed territory, bellū c. de ambīguo agro, Liv.: so, de imperio, Cic. 2. contendō, di, sum and tum, 3: v. TO CONTEND. 3. defendō, di, sum, 3. to c. points (in law) which have been assailed (i.e. to hold or maintain them), d. ea quea impugnata sunt, cf. Quint. 2, 17, 40: the correlative to impugno is defendō (or resistō), the former being to contest aggressively, the latter to do defensively. 4. (in pass.) In contentiōne venire, to be c.d.: Cic.: also with adduci, deduci, vocari, etc. v. TO DISPUTE.

**contest (subs.):** 1. certāmen, inis, n. (applicable to all kinds of contests): a. a wrestling c., luctandi c., Quint.: a c. with two-horse chariots, bijugum, Virg.: the whole c. depended upon rapidity of movement, erat in celestite omne positum certamen, Caes.: to arrange a c., certamina ponere, Virg. Fig.: a c. for honour and glory, honoris et gloriae c., Cic.: a c. of eloquence among young men, eloquentiae inter juvenes c., Quint.: I have a c. with you in defence of our altars and hearths, est mihi tecum pro aris et focis c., Cic.

2. certātio (less freq., and denoting rather the act of contending than the contest itself): bodily c.s, corporum certationes, Cic. 3. contentio (almost always implying violence or heat in contest): the c.s of battles, contentiones praeliorum, Cic.: I had a c. with M. Crassus, miliū erat cum M. Crasso c., Cic. 4. décertatio (a decisive c. v. rare) Cic. 5. pugna. v. COMBAT: a legal c., forensis p., Quint. 6. dimicatio (usu. of a general engagement): Liv.: a c. for life, vita d., Cic. 7. Mars, tis (poet. and fig.): a legal c., M. forensis, Ov. 8. controveria: v. DISPUTE, Phr., to maintain a c. stōsteti, stātūm, 1: to maintain a hand to hand c., continuo stare, Caes.: at first they maintained the c. not unequally, primo hand impari stetero acie, Liv. Fig.: when we were maintaining the c. very successfully in the senate, cum in senatu pulcherrime starenus, Cic.

**contested (as aīj.):** ambiguus, dūbius, controverius: v. DISPUTED, DOUBTFUL.

**context:** i.e. the adjoining words or parts of a passage: circumfacentia (n. pl.): Quint. 9, 4, 29. Phr.: the c. joins that interpretation, \*quae seduntur, quae postea sunt addita [or quae praecedunt, quae prius scripta sunt, as the case may be] earn interpretation refutant: the sense of the author must not be judged from single words but from the entire c., scriptoris sententiae non ex singulis sed ex contextu (continuatis conjunctisque), Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149) verbius ducentiae sunt: cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23. (N.B. contextus appears to be always used in Quint. of the framing of words together, composition: in Tac. H. 2, 8, in contextu operis means, in the course of my work.)

**contexture:** contextus, ūs: Cic.: Quint.

**contiguity:** cōhaerentia (regiomoniū): Maer.: also continentia, Maer. Phr.: c. of place, time, or cause" (Hume), [\*res] ut loco, tempore, causis cohaerent: on account of the c. of these subjects, \*quae quum tam intima ratione inter se apta connexaque sint: v. CONNEXION and foll. art.

**contiguous:** 1. contiguous: c. houses, c. domus, Ov.: Tac. 2. continens, eī: v. BORDERING. 3. continens, nūs: the estates c. to this farm, būle fundo praedia c. et adjuncta, Cic.: also foll. by cum and abl.: Plin. 4.

continuus (less freq.): Sen. 5. continuo (prop. part. of continuo): Join: continuato et junctus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.

**continence:** 1. continentia (i.e. the power and habit of controlling the passions): also, c. animi, Curt. Join: integratis (incurruptibleness) et c., Cic.: modestia (moderation) et c., Caes.; c. et moderation, Curt. (gr. ἔργα πάτερα).

2. abstinentia (usu. of integrity in money matters): Quint.

**continent (adj.):** 1. continens, nūs (capable of controlling the passions): Cic. (v. precd. art.). 2. abstinentia (i.e. capable of abstaining from): v. ABSTINENT, CHASTE.

**continent (subs.):** continens terra: between Euboeam and the c., inter Euboeam c. que terram, Nep.: also without terra on the c. in continentis, Cic.; Caes. (N.B.—Regio may be used in general sense: Mela uses the word with ref. to the c. of Africa: "cui totius regionis cognomen inditum est, Africa," 1, 4 med.).

**continental (adj.):** continentem incolens; in continentis (or e) positus, locatus: c. nations, continentis gentes, populi v. precd. art.

**continently:** 1. continenter (rare): to live c. c. vivere, Cic. 2. temperanter: v. TEMPERATELY.

**contingence {** 1. Quality of being contingent { 2. contingent (rare):

Phr.: to build certain rules upon the c. of human actions" (South); certas

regulas ex incertis hominum factis constiuit: c. signijus a dependence upon various causes, \*hoc est casu fieri, nempe ex variis causis s. casibus pendere. II. Possible circumstance, event, etc.: casus, ūs: v. ACCIDENT: or expr. with verb: if this c. happens, quod si forte fiat, eveniat. a c. of this sort may happen, fieri potest ut res hujuscemodi eveniat, etc.: v. TO HAPPEN.

**contingent (adj.):** fortuitus, quod casū fit, evenit; adventivus: v. ACCIDENTAL: c. qualities, as opp. to essential, eventa rerum, Lucre. As logical t. t., \*contingens: Aldrich.

**contingent (subs.):** (of troops): quantum militum quaque civitas mittere debet, based on Np. Arist. 3 (R. and A.): \*qui cujusque civitatis numerus militum ratus (justus) est, or quia portio, etc. Sometimes auxilia (orum) will do. six legions and a large c. of auxiliary troops, sex legiones et magna equitū ac pedem auxilia, Cic.

**contingently:** I. Accidentally: ex casū, tortuo, forte fortuna: v. ACCIDENTALLY. II. Dependently: c. upon the success of that movement, \*prout ea res eveniret.

**continual:** 1. perpétuus: to be in c. peace, in p. pace esse, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL. Join: perpétuus atque constans, Cic.: v. CONSTANT. 2. continuo (i.e. uninterrupted): v. v. c. wars, Caes., Cic. 3. continuo (same sense as continens): Caes.: Ov. 4. asiduus; the c. toil was wearying our men, a. labor nostros defatigabat, Caes.: c. exertio, opera a. Pl.: the c. incursions of barbarians, barbarorum incursum a. Suet.

5. pérennis, e (prop. lasting all the year through): v. PERPETUAL.

**continually:** 1. asiduē: the conversations which I hear c., voices quas audio assidue, Cic. (assiduo, in less class. authors). 2. continenter (i.e. without interruption or cessation): v. INCESSANTLY. 3. continue (=continuer, but rare): Varr. (N.B. Not continuo, at least in the best authors.)

4. semper: v. ALWAYS.

**continuance:** 1. Endurance: 1. perpétuitas; but he who distrusts the c. of his blessings must necessarily be in a state of fear, qui autem diffidit perpetuare bonorum timeat necesse est, Cic. 2. diūturnitas (long continuance): Epicurus denies that long c. aids anything to a happy life, negat Epicuria d. temporis ad beatē vivendum aliquid affere, Cic. 3. continuatio (absence of cessation): c. of rain, c. imbrum, Caes. 4. assiduatio: c. of the c. of vexations, a. molestiarum, Cic. Phr.: of long c. diūturnus: to be of long c., in longum tempus durare: v. TO ENDURE, DURATION. II. Abode, residence: mansio, remanso: v. STAY. III. C. of species: propágatio: v. PROPAGATION.

**continuation:** 1. The act or fact of continuing: continuatio the unalterable c. (carrying on uninterrupted) of the eternal order, immutabilis c. ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: or expr. with verb: as, by the c. of their toil, continuato, continuando labore: v. TO CONTINUE. II. Propagation: propágatio: v. PROPAGATION. Or expr. with verb: as, for the c. of a race or family, ad genus faciendum, Just. (R. and A.)

III. Concrete that which is carried on or continued: expr. with verb: as, here follows the c. of the story, \*deinceps sic continuatur, pergit, progradient historia. v. REMAINDER, SEQUEL.

**continue:** A. Intrants: 1. To remain in a state or place: 1.

māneo, si, sum, 2. nothing c.s always in its proper state, nihil semper suo statu m, Cic.: the uar.c.s, bellum m., Liv.: to c. in one's first mind, in pristine mente m., Cic. 2. permaneo (to c. uninteruptedly): anger has c.d. now a long time, ira jam permansit diu, Ter.: at Athēns that custom has c.d. now from Cercops, Athēns jam ille mos a Cercops permānsit, Cic. 3. rémaneo: v. TO REMAIN. 4. sto, etēti, stātūm, 1 (esp.

poet.) *the deeds of mortals will perish, much less may the honour and favour of words c. alive, mortalia tacta peribunt, nedium sermonum sicut bonos ex gratia vivax.* Hor. 5. dñro, i. v. TO ENDURE. 6. versor, i. (*to go to and fro, dwell, be*) : *you can no longer c. with us, nobiscum v. Jam diutius non potes.* Cic. *to c. within the ramparts, intra valum* v. Caes. 7. bærci, si, sum, 2: *the earth, remaining immovable always c.s in the lowest place, terra, immobilius manens, ima sede superba h.* Cic. II. *To persevere, be constant: persévere, persisto;* v. TO PERSEVERE, PERSIST.

B. Trans.: 1. continuo, i. (*to carry on uninterrupted*): *to c. a journey night and day, et nocte et die iter c.* Caes.: *to c. any one in office, auctor magistratum c.* Liv. 2. prôrgo, i.: *esp. a command, Imperium p.* Cic.: *simil., spatium praetare in alterum annum p.* Front. Aq.: v. TO PROLONG. 3. prôdico, xl, cùm, 3: *to c. a conversation far into the night, p. sermonem in tumultu noctem.* Cic.: v. TO PROLONG. 4. prôpago, i.: *used like prologo of prolonging a term of office:* Liv.

**continuity:** 1. continuitas (v. rare); Varr.; Plin. 2. perpétuitas: Cic.: c. of discourse, sermonis perpetuitas, Clc.

**continuous:** 1. continens: c. (*uninterrupted*) discourse, c. oratio, Cic. v. foll. art. 2. continuo: c. mountains, montes c., Hor., Cic. 3. continuatus: Cic.: v. UNINTERRUPTED.

4. perpétuus: *he stations the soldiers with c. watches and poets, milites dispositi p. vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. a c. discussion, disputatio p.* Cic.: v. SUCCESSIONE.

**continuously:** 1. continenter, Clc.: CONTINUALLY, UNINTERRUPTEDLY. 2. Expr. with adj.: as, *to c. to writing c.*, continua *[quædam] literis mandare*, as opp. to velacitatem, saltuatum, v. Gell. 12, 15. 3. With abl. of manner, as, *to treat a subject c.* de aliqua re continua s. perpetua oratione scribere, disserere; v. preced. art.

**continuousness:** continua, Varr.; Plin.: or, \*continuatus ordo, series continua atque ordo: v. CONTEXTO.

**contort:** contorqueo, distortio, 2; deprav. i.: v. TO DISTORT.

**contorted:** 1. contortus: dimin. contortulus, of the petty word twisting of the Stoics, Cic. 2. distortus Cic. (N.B. Contortus is stronger than distortus = completely twisted out of shape: distortus refers to the deviation from normal shape.) 3. prâvus, depravatus, v. CROOKED.

**contortion:** 1. *The act: contortion, distortion* v. DISTORTION; or expr. with part.: as, *to indicate suffering by c. of the features*, \*contortio, oris linea mentis dolorem suum significare: v. TO CONTORT. II. *The form itself as contorted: contortio, Cic. v. DISTORTION.*

**contour:** 1. forma, figura: v. SHAPE, OUTLINE. 2. extrema lineamenta, v. OUTLINE.

**contraband:** illictus, vêtûs, v. UNLAWFUL, FORBIDDEN. Phr. c. traite, mercatura qua contra leges fit; mercatura haud legitima: *these articles are c., \*barbarum commercium legitimum non est: v. TRADE.*

**contract (v.)** A. Trans.: 1. To draw into less compass: 1. in angustum adduco, concido, etc.: *to c. a thing to narrow limits, in exiguum angustumque concludere.* Cic. Jo in: contrahere et adducere in ang., Cic. In the same way is used in artum cogere, colligere, Plin.: *to confine oneself to c.'d limits, in artum desilire.* Hor. 2. obârto, i. to c. the channel of the Tiber, alveum Tiberis c., Suet.: *narrow passes c. the road, angustae lauces c. iter.* Liv.

3. contrahio, xl, cùm, 3: *Cæsar c.'d his camp, Caesar castra contrahit, Caes.: to c. the time of speaking, tempora dicendi c.* Quint.: *to c. the limbs, membra*

c., Cic. 4. côgo, côegi, côactum, 3: usu with some phr. as in artum (v. supr.); so in breve c., Hor. 5. cōangostio, i. (rare): *to c. the hives, alves c.* Varr.: v. TO COMPIRESS.

II. To draw tight, compress: esp. of the features: 1. contrâho, 3: *to c. the brow, frontem c.* Clc. Ov. 2. addicuo, xi, cùm, 3: *to c. the brow ad. frontem.* Quint. Sen. v. TO FROWN. 3. obdicio, xi, cùm, 3 *let old age with c. d brow relax, obducto solvatur fronte senectus,* Hor. Sen. 4. astringo, xnl, cùm, 3: *to c. the lips, labra a.* Quint. 5. trâho, xi, cùm, 3 (poet): *toc. the face, vultum t.* Ov.: Lucr. III. To bring on oneself, incur: 1. contrâho: in most uses of the English: *to c. a disease, morbum c.* Plin. 2. toc. odium or hatred, invidiam, odium c., Cic.: *to c. debts, aies alienum c.* Cic.: but see DEBT (contrahit amiculum in Cic. Att. 14. is it cements or leads to the formation of friendship). 2. nancisco, nactus, 3: v. TO GET, ACQUIRE. Phr. c. *friendships, amicitias comparare, jungere, Cic.; sibi parere, N.* p. v. FRIENDSHIP: *to c. a habit, in consuetudinem (aliquam) se adducere.* Caes.: v. TO ACCESSION; HABIT.

IV. Of alliances, etc.; to form, enter into (see also supr. III.) 1. contrâho: *a connection c.'d by marriage between Cæsar and Pompey, affinitas inter Cæsarem et Pompeium contracta nuptialis.* Vell. t. 2. adjungo, jungo, nxi, cùm, 3: *to c. an alliance with any one, aliquem sibi sociate et foedere adjungere.* Caes. Liv.

3. societatem cum aliquo lacere, Caes.: v. ALLIANCE. V. In marriage: sppondeo, desponeo: v. TO Betroth.

VI. As Gram. t. 2: *con trâho, when two short (syllables) are c.d, they coalesce in a single long one, cum duae breves contrahantur, in unam longam coalescent, Macr. Gr.: also, immittire verbum (as opp. to verbum plenum dicere), Cic. Or. 47, 157; in unam syllabam redigere, Macr. Gr.*

B. Intr.: 1. *The grow shorter or more limited:* 1. Expr. with pass. of contrâho, côgo, etc., or with pron. refl.: v. supr. (I.). 2. cœdo, 4, irr.: Ov. (who uses it of water narrowed and enclosed by promontories, *quod coit angustis inclysum cornibus aequor*); Met. 5, 410). II. To bargain: 1. lôco, i. (of the party who hires the services of the other: usu with ger. part.): *to c. for the making of a statue, statuam faciendo l.* Cic.: also with subs. alone: to c. for clothes for the army, vestimenta exercitui l., Liv. 2. condicuo, xi, cùm, 3 (of the party undertaking the work; but also used in sense of to hire, q. v.): constr. same as 1): *the contractor who had c. d to make that column, rede mptor qui columnam illam conducterat faciendo, Cic.; to buy up and c. for taxes, vectigalia redimere et c. Liv.*

3. redimo, émi, emptu, 3 (also of the party undertaking): *to c. for a work, opus r.* Cic. Nep. 4. contrâho, 3 (gen. term: applicable to any business arrangement): *to c. for a purchase, emptionem c.* Dig.: v. TO BAR GAIN, STIPULATE.

**contract (subs.):** 1. In business: 1. locatio (denoting the act of the party hiring services; to which redemptio and sometimes conductio are the correlatives: see verb): *the portico v'as being rebuilt by c.* porticus locatione refici batur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, init.: *to do anything according to the terms of a c., ex lege locationis aliquid facere.* Edict. ap. Gell. 11, 17. 2. redemptio (v. supr.): *rashness in taking a c. (offering too much money for c.)* temeritas redemptionis, Cic. (In same sense is found also redemptura: Liv.) 3. conductio (v. supr.): Cic.: Liv. 4. pacatio, pactio: v. AGREEMENT. 5. Expr. with verb: as, *to let out by c., locare; to make money by c.s* \*ex operibus, vectigalibus, etc., patrimonium s. rem familiare augere (for which Liv. has, ex

redempturis) *to make a good or bad c.,* \*bene, male locare, conductio, sumum magno conducere, Cic. (of farmers of taxes): *in every kind of c., in engag ement, in omni re contrahenda, c. sic. see verb.* 6. auctoriamentum (usq. = hire, wages): *the terms of a most honourable, most vile c., verba honestissim, turpis simi aut.* Sen. Ep. 37, 1: *see also HAR GAIN, ENGAGEMENT.* II. Of marriage: pactio nuptialis, Liv.; pacium matrimonii, Tac.; tabulae sponsales, Hier. (Q.) *to annual a marriage c.* \*pactio nem nuptialia inducere v. TO ANNUL: see also BETROTHAL.

**contracted** (part, and adj.): usu. in sense of limited, narrow: 1. angustus, artus (arcutus): both of which are used in the sing. neas substantively. v. TO CONTRACT (I.): c. boundaries, angusti fines, Caes.: c. means, res angusta domi, Juv. 2. contractus: c. poverty, c. paupertas, Hor. 3. brêvis (when brevity is meant): *the c. span of life, vitæ summa brevis, Hor.* 4. In fig. sense: esp. of the mind: a c. mind, animus parvus, Hor.; stronger, animus pusillus, Cic.; animus humilius imbecilus, id.; mens angusta, humillis, id. v. PETTY, MEAN.

**contractibility, contractility:** expr. with verb or contractio; as, the muscles have the quality of c., \*musculi vim sul contrahendi habent; contractionem laxationem patiuntur.

**contractible:** quod contrahi, se contrahere potest.

**contraction:** I. The act: 1. contractio: *the c. and stretching out of the fingers, c. et porrectio digitorum, Cic.: the c. of the eyebrows, supercilium c., of a page, paginae, Cic. of a syllable, syllabæ, Cic.* Macr. Gr. 2. conductio: c. of the muscles (in disease), c. muscularum, Coel. Aur. 3. Expr. with verb: as, by c. and expansion, \*se contrahendo et rursus laxando: v. TO CONTRACT. II. *The thing contracted; an abbreviation in writing: scripturæ, literarum compendium (compendium verborum would be economy of words in speaking cf. Pl. Mil. 5, 1, 184): v. ABBREVIATION.*

**contractor:** 1. conductor: c. aedifici, Cat.; c. operis, Cic. 2. redemptor: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. 3. manceps, cipis: *the roads were rendered impassable through the dishonesty of the c.s, itineraria fraude mancipum interrupta, Cic.: Tac. c. s for the supply of workmen, operarum mancipes, Suet.* 4. susceptor: Cod. Theod. 5. pactor: i. e. a bargainer: q. v.

**contradic:** I. To oppose by words: 1. contrâdicio, lxi, cùm, 3 (with dat.: not so in Cic.): *to c. the opinions of others, sententias aliorum c.* Tac.: Quint. (In Cic. usu two words, contra dicere absolutely; or dicere contra foll. by acc.: v. AGAINST).

2. obliquor, cütus, 3 (with dat.): not so strong as the English: sometimes = to interrupt (q. v.): *to appeal to, interrupt, c. converse with, appellare, interpellare, ob., colloqui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, init.* 3. adversor, i. i. e. to oppose (q. v.). II. To be contradictory to: 1. pugno, i.: you were so senseless that throughout your speech you c'd yourself, tam eras excors ut tota locutione tua, tecum ipse pugnares, Cic. 2. repugno, i.: v. CONTRADICTORY. Phr. toc. oneself, pugnantia loqui, Cic.: more fully, quae inter se repugnant dicere: v. CONTRADICTORY: to c. in a clamorous way, in genti clamore aliqui obstrepere, Liv. (or simply obstrepere, i.e. to *induce* or to *interrupt a person with bawling*).

**contradiction:** I. 'Position by words': contradic̄to Tac., Quint. Or more freq. expr. with verb as, *not to brook c.* \*agre, moleste ferre sibi contradic̄ti; homines sibi interpellare, obliqui, contra se dicere, etc. *not to admit of c.* in confessu esse, Sen.: without c., nullo interpellante, obliquente, contra dicente: see verb.) II. INCONSISTENCY: 1. repugnans: c. between things,

r. rerum, Cic. **2.** In pl. only: répugnantia (n. pl. of part): i.e. things contradicting each other: Cic.: Quint. **3.** In pl.: quae inter se repugnant, pugnant: Cic.

**contradictio**: pugnax, contentious, adversandi studiosus; interpellandi atque obloquendi studiosus: v. CONTENTIOUS.

**contradictorily** (rare): contrarié: Cic. Part. 31, 108. Phr.: to speak c., sibi repugnare; pugnantia loqui: v. TO CONTRADICT. (Not repugnante alone: but perh. sibi repugnante, e.g. after dicere.)

**contradictory**: **1.** Affirming the contrary (in logic): \*contradictorius: Aldr. **II.** Inconsistent: **1.** pugnans, repugnans (in pl.): to say things c., pugnantia loqui, Cic. Join: diversa inter se atque repugnantia, Cic. **2.** contrarius, diversus: v. CONTRARY. Phr.: to be c., pugnare, repugnare (inter se): that the same person be happy and yet oppressed with many evils is very c., illud vehementer repugnat eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic.: Quint.: to be extremely c. (of opinions), in maxima inconsistancia versari, Cic.: v. INCONSISTENT.

**contradistinction**: **1.** oppositio: v. CONTRAST. **2.** distinctio, discri-  
mētio: v. DISTINCTION. Chiefly used in phr. in c. to: distinction (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31, where disparata are distinguished from repugniantia); the New Testament in c. to the Old, \*Novum Testamentum ut a Veteri discretam ac disparamut.

**contradistinguish**: res ut dis-  
paratas atque disjunctas spectare; dis-  
jungere, opponere: v. TO Distinguish,  
CONTRAST.

**contradistinguished**: disp̄aratus: Quint. 5, 11, 31 (the example of dis-  
parata there given is at dura non duris;  
of repugniantia, verum falso).

**contrariety**: i.e. contrary nature: usw. expr. with adj. or verb: as, there is a c. between them, contraria sunt, re-  
pugnantia inter se. (N.B. Contrarietas occurs in Macr., but is not necessary.)

**II. Inconsistency**: repugnantia: v.  
CONTRADICTION.

**contrary (adj.)**: **1.** Of place or direction: opposite: **1.** contrarius: c. motū, c. motus, Cic. **2.** diversus: horses galloping in a c. direction, in di-  
ster equi concitat. Liv.: the lands pro-  
jecting in c. directions, procurrentibus  
in diversa terris, Tac. **3.** aduersus: v. OPPOSITE. **II.** Fig.: unfavourable: chiefly of weather: a c. wind, ventus aduersus, molestus, Cic.; venus contrarius, Ov. Or expr. with refi., i.  
when the wind is c., we are cast down, cum reflavit (as opp. to prospere flat-  
ut), affligunt, Cic.: to be driven back  
by c. winds, ventis refabantis reici, id.  
Tusc. 1, 49, 119. v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**III. Opposed to, inconsistent with:** **1.** contrarius (with dat., or inter and pron. ref.): on the c. side, ex c. parte, Cic.: often used substantively (see foll. art.). Join: contraria et diversa inter se, Cic. **2.** diversus (esp. in Sall.): they expect at the same time most c. things, the pleasure of sloth and the rewards of energy, diversissimæ res expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et præmia virtutis, Sall., Cic. **3.** pugnans, repugnans, nts: v. CONTRADICTORY. Phr.: to be c., pug-  
nare, repugnare, dispareste inter se, Cic.: see foll. articles.

**— to (prep. phr.)**: **1.** con-  
trā (with acc., also foll. by conj.): c. to expectation, c. spem, Salt.: Liv.: c. expectationem, Hirt.: c. to nature, c. naturam, Cic.: c. to what had been appointed, atque erat dictum, Caes.: by my fault things have been done c. to what you had arranged with me, factum est mea culpa c. quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. **2.** (less freq.): aduersus or ad-  
versum (with acc.): c. to the laws, a-  
leges, Cic. **3.** praeter (with acc.): many things have fallen out c. to our

expectation, multa p. spem evenerunt, Plaut.: Nec p. to nature and to destiny, p. naturam p. que fatum, Cic.

**contrary (subs.)**: **1.** contrarium (in this sense, with gen.): vices are the c.s to virtues, vicia sunt virtutum c., Cic. Esp. in phr. on the c., e or ex contrario, Cic.: to the c., in contrarium, id. (in same sense, with gen.): propositions are c.s, both of which cannot be true at once, c. dicuntur, quae simul vera esse non possunt, Gell. 16, 8. (Not diversum, except perh. in phr. e diverso, Suet. Jul. 86; nor oppositum: see Gell. l. c.). **2.** contraria pars: esp. in phr., ex c. parte, on the c. side, in c. partem (v. supr.): Cic. **3.** phr. on the c. (= on the other hand): contrā (either as advo., or foll. by ea): as the others are miserable, so, on the c., the others are happy, ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, Cic. on the c., they were generously helped by the despoils of Sicily, c. ea benigne ab Sicutorum tyrannis adjuti sunt, Liv.: Nep.: [Contra] cta is mostly used alone when it may be rendered on the other hand; but when a contrast is to be strongly marked, contra ea is preferred. The fuller expressions given under (1) and (2) are to be used when "on the c." = "on the c. side." **4.** In conversation = "nay, on the contrary:" immo or imo: does he really make confession about the stranger? —On the c., he denies it stoutly, etiam fatetur de hospite? —immo pernegat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 21: strengthened with vero: Cic.: v. NO, NAY.

**contrast (v.)**: **A.** Trans.: con-  
fero, comparo, contendo: as, c. the  
lasciviousness of the one with the tem-  
perance of the other, confer huius libidine  
cum illius continenda, Cic.: v. COMPARE. Contendo denotes the most exact comparison, but not necessarily contrast any more than the others. More precisely perh. \*duarum rerum oppositionem monstrare; duas res con-  
terre atque opponere inter se; (opponere is simply to set one thing off against another). **B.** Intrans.: to be opposed to: discrepo, i. (to differ greatly): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6: or expr. with pass. of verbs under (A): as, there is a  
vice which c.s with [is set off against]  
every virtue, omni virtuti vitium con-  
trario nomine opponitur, Cic.: v. TO DIFFER.

**contrast (subs.)**: **1.** contentio,  
comparatio (of the act of comparing):  
v. COMPARISON, and precd. art. **2.**  
diversitas (actual difference): by a  
strange c. of nature, mira d. naturae,  
Tac. Ger. 15: v. DIFFERENCE. **3.** op-  
positio: how could energy be understood  
except from the c. of sloth? quid fortitudi  
intelligi posset nisi ex ignavia  
oppositione, Gell. **4.** várietas: v.  
VARIETY. **5.** expr. with verb: as,  
what a c. there is between, etc., quantum  
discrepant, etc.: v. TO DIFFER.

**contravallation**: to form lines of  
c. munimenta munimenti obicare, op-  
ponere (Kr.).

**contravene**: viōlo, frango (v. TO  
BREAK, VIOLATE): adverso, rēsisto, etc.  
(v. TO OPPOSE).

**contravention**: violatio: v. VIOLA-  
TION. Or expr. with prep., verb, etc.: as,  
to act in c. of a law or treaty, contra  
legem, foedus facere; violare, etc.: v.  
VIOLATE.

**contribute**: **1.** To give or grant  
in common with others: **1.** confero,  
contul, collatum, 3: to c. to a common  
fund, in commune c., Cic.: to c. corn,  
frumentum c., Caes.: to c. money, pecunias c., Suet. **2.** contribuo, ui-  
tim, 3: to give and c. money, pe-  
nitentia dare, c. Cic. (less freq. in this  
sense): Tib. **3.** May also be expr. with  
dare; v. supr. **II.** To help towards  
anything: **1.** affero, 3, irr. (foll. by  
neut. pron. or adj., and ad): whatever  
we have c.d to the public welfare, quic-  
quid ad rem publicam attulimus, Cic.: to  
c. new arguments, nova argumenta

a. Lact.: to c. to a happy life, ad beate vivendum aliiquid acf., Cic. **2.** confero, 3 (contr. same as preceding): it is asked whether nature or learning c.s more to eloquence, queritur naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint.: Plin. **3.** facio, feci, factum, 3: (in certain phr.): it greatly c.s to success, plurimum facit (fol. by acc. and inf.), Quint. **4.** Expr. by gen. of gerund. part. (with verb sum: see L. G. § 539): things which c.d to relax discipline, esse dissolvendae disciplinae essent, Liv.: things merely bringing glory, and not c.ing to bring the war to a close, quae gloria modo nec bellum patrandi forent, Sall. (N.B. Not the dat., which denotes a purpose: in which sense the gen. is also used by Tac.). **5.** pro-  
sum: v. TO BENEFIT. Phr.: to c. greatly to something, magno, maximo momento esse ad rem: v. IMPORTANCE. See also TO AID, HELP.

**contribution**: **I.** In general  
sense: **1.** collatio, prop. voluntary  
as to the amount: a paup'ry c. is called  
c. stipis, as compared with c. decimæ  
(partis), Liv. 5, 25: in Tac. Ger. 29,  
collations are classed with other onera.

**2.** contributio: digest. **3.** collecta (=*Gr. συνβολὴ*, usu, in pl.): of a  
feast got up by joint contribution: Ter-  
ras, symbolare datur. Andr. 1, 1, 61, de  
symbolis esse, i.e. edere, Enn. 3, 3, 2): to levy such a c. or a companion,  
collecaut a conviva exigere, Cic. **4.**  
tributio: v. TRIBUTE. **5.** Expr. by  
verb: as, to make large c.s, multa con-  
ferre, affere ad aliquam rem: this is  
my single c. to the public service, \*hoc  
unum ad rem publicam affero, etc.: v.  
preced. art. Phr.: to c. t. c. pecunias ex  
aerario, Cic. **II.** Literary: Phr.: to  
send many c.s to some learned journal,  
\*acta eruditorum multis accessiobibus  
augere, Morus ap. Kr. In this sense  
commentarius and *dīmī*, *commentariū*  
(-ium) might sometimes be used:  
as, we have received many c.s on the  
subject of this inscription, \*multi ad  
nos pervenerunt de hac inscriptione com-  
mentarii.

**contributor**: collator; or expr.  
with part.: as, burdenosome to the c.s.  
\*quod conferentibus oneri est: see verb.

**contrite**: \*corde contritus, or simply  
contritus, Aug.: v. PENITENT.

**contritely**: \*acerba poenitentiā,  
corde contrito: v. PENITENTLY.

**contrition**: **1.** \*contritio: Lact.:  
Aug. **2.** poenitentia: v. PENITENCE,  
REPENTANCE.

**contrivane**: **I.** The act of con-  
triving: **1.** excogitatio, inventio: v.  
INVENTION. **2.** machinatio: there has  
been given to some brutes a sort of c.,  
data est quibusdam bestiis m. quadam,  
Cic. **3.** mīlitio (implying effort):  
Cic. (N.B. The notion may sometimes  
be conveyed by means of the plur. of  
concrete substantives: as, by whose c.  
was it brought about? quorum arti-  
ficis effectum est? Cic.: laying aside  
c. and deceit, remouit strophis et fucis,  
Sén.: see L. G. § 51). **II.** Thing con-  
trived: **1.** ars, artificium: v. ARTI-  
FICE. **2.** inventum: all the Gods  
bring perdition on you, with that c. and  
project of yours! ut te omnes illi cum  
istoc in atque incipit perire! Ter.  
**3.** (in comic writers): strōpha,  
techna: v. TRICK. **4.** māchina: I  
will devise some c. for getting gold,  
aliquam machinab' m. unde aurum  
efficiat, Plaut.: Cic. Quint. **5.** May  
be expr. with verb: as, O clever c.! O  
rem excogitatum! Cic.: to hit upon some  
c., aliquid conminisci atque excoigere:  
v. foll. art.

**contrive**: **1.** comminiscor, com-  
missus, 3 (to devise, invent, make up):  
to c. a lie, mendacium c., Pl.: to c. a  
crime, scelus c., Quint. **2.** excō-  
gito, 1 (to think out): to make or c.  
something worthy of a gift of the Gods,  
aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficer-

**aut ex.**, Cic.: v. TO INVENT. 3. struo, xl, tum, 3 (always in a bad sense): to c. snare for any one, insidiis aliqui m., Liv.: to c. any one's deth, mortem aliqui s., Tac.: 4. machinor, *with ingenuity*: musicians have c.d. these two things for pleasure, rhythm and song, haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versus atque cantum, Cic. *Lucr.* Esp. in bad sense, to c. death for any one, necem aliqui m., Liv. 5. invēniō, vénī, ventum, 4 (to find out). I lately ed a certain tric<sup>t</sup>, inveni quandam imper. fallaciam, *Ter.* he could not c. how to support his unfounded accusation, illa quomodo crimen committitum confirmaret non inventebat, Cic. 6. mōlior, 4 (implying effort): to plot and c. some calamity for some one, struer et m. aliquid calamitatis aliqui, Cic. Phr.: to c. secret schemes, consilia secreta coquere, Liv.: in general, to c. a plan may be expr. by consilium, ratione inire: Cic. (v. PLAN): to c. decit, dolum nectere, Liv.: to c. that something may come to pass, facere, efficer ut aliiquid fiat, Cic.

**contriver:** 1. mōlitor (usu. of some great work): the maker and c. of the universe, effector mundi m., Cic.: the c. of murder, caedis m., Tac.: 2. artifex, fiscis (in this sense usu. with bad application): c.s for corrupting the trial, artifices ad corrumendum judicium, Cic.: a c. of misfortunes, a malorum, Ov. 3. inventor (v. INVENTOR): a c. of wickedness, scelerum in., Virg. f. inventrix, Virg. 4. māchinātor: Cic. Join: architectus et machinatur: Cic.

**control (subs.):** 1. mōdératio: the c. of an unbridled people, m. effrenat populi, Cic. 2. pōtēstās (usu. of rightful authority): let us recover our self., in p. nostram redeamus, Cato: to lose self-c., ex p. exire, Cic.: to be under any one's power and c., in aliquis ditione ac p. esse, Cic. v. POWER, AUTHORITY 3. régimēn, inis, n.: v. RULE, GOVERNMENT. Phr.: to have the c. over, praesceps, imperare, praefectum esse: v. TO COMMAND: possessing c., compos, ôtis: esp. in phr. compos animi, Ter.; mentis c., Cic.: in sim. sense pōtent is used: as, hating c. over one's anger, potens irae, Curt.; destitute of it, impotens to do anything in a passion or from having lost self c., aliquid iratum, impotentis animo facere, Cic.: v. UNGOVERNABLE.

**control (v.):** 1. impērō, 1 (with dat.): v. TO GOVERN. 2. mōdérō, 1 (usu. with dat., esp. in this sense: v. TO RULE): to c. one's tongue, m. linguae, Pl.: to c. wife, uxoris m., Cic.: to c. one's anger, irae m., Hor. 3. tempērō, 1 (with dat. or acc.): v. TO REGULATE: the Genius which c. my native star, Genius qui natale t. astrum, Hor.: Aeolus c. their anger, Aeolus t. iras, Virg. (Moderor is to keep within bounds; tempero, to regulate and adjust duly.) 4. reprimō: comprimo: v. TO CHECK, REPRESS. 5. cōcerō, 2 (to curb, restrain, coerce): tu c. the desires, c. cupidities, Cic. See also to RESTRAIN, MODERATE. Phr.: unable to c., impotens, foll. by gen.: v. preced. art., fin.

**controller:** 1. mōdérātor, f. mōdératrix: Cic. 2. gōbernātor, rector, v. RULER. 3. Expr. with verb + qui temperat, comprimit, etc. v. preced. art. Phr.: c. (or comp̄trollor) of taxes, (?) contrascriptor v. Forcell, s. v.

**controlling (part., adj.):** pōtent, compos, ôtis v. CONTROL (fin.).

**controversial:** concertiātōrius: used by Cic. with ref. to forensic eloquence "forese, concertatorium, judiciale genus," Brut. 81, 287. Phr.: interminable c. discussions, infinita concertationumque plena disputations, Cic., a c. mater: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctrinissimos, ld. Leg. 1, 20, 52; by meton. the c. pen, pugnax et quasi bellatorius stili, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7 (where again the reference is to the

bar): c. writings, \*libri theologici qui de rebus controversis scripti sunt: c. theology, "theologia ea quae in rebus dubiis atque controversis versatur; theologia ea pars quae se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (Kr. and G.) N.B. Not controversialis or controversialis, which are unnecessary and without good authority.

**controversialist:** \*homo controversialium & controversialium peritus: in divinity, \*controversiarum doctor.

**controversy:** 1. concerto: a barren c. about words, Jejuna verborum c., Cic.: discussions abounding in c., concertationum plena disputations, id.: v. DISCUTE. 2. controversia (properly in law, but common in general sense): to bring a thing into c., rem in c. vocare, adducere, Cic.; deducere, Caes.: to put an end to a c., tolle, dirimere, Cic.: to settle or arrange a c., c. compone, Caes.; sedare, Cic.: there is a c. among writers about the number of years, c. est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. 3. disceptatio: i. e. a debate; not implying any unfriendly feeling: v. DISPUTE. 4. dissenso: i. e. difference of opinion: v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: the c. is still undecided, adiung sub judice lis est, Hor.: the matter of c., id de quo agitur, Cic. In abstract sense, as fond of c., the plur. of concertatio or controversia had better be used, as, a theologian devoted to c., \*doctor [theologicus] concertationibus atque controversiis deditus, totus in illis: see L. G. 591.

**controvērtēt:** impugno, i. (with acc.): v. TO ASSAILE, DISPUTE. Or expr. with controversia: v. preced. art. See also TO REFUTE, CONFUTE.

**controvērtēt (part. adj.):** controversus: to assume as certain what is doubtful and c., id sumere pro certo quod dubium c. que sit, Cic. (But there is no such verb as controvertio)

**controvērtēt:** \*quod in controversy: a c. in controversy: \*quod impugnat, contraf[er] in controversy, partem dicti, disputat potest. v. TO DISPUTE.

**contumacious:** 1. contumax, acis: c. words, c. voices, Tac.: Cic.: also used in legal sense: Hernog. Dig. 2. perfimax: v. OBSTINATE. 3. refractarius (rare): Join: contumax ac refractarius: Sen.: v. REFRACTORY.

**contumaciously:** contumaciāter, Cic.: Liv.

**contumaciouslyness {** 1. contūmacy: mācia, Cic.: 2. contumax animus: Tac.: v. INSOLENCE, OBSTINACY.

**contumelious:** contūmeliōsus, probrosum v. INSULTING.

**contumeliously:** contūmeliōsē: v. INSOLENTLY. Somewhat c., subcontumeliōs, Cic.

**contumelia:** Expr. with pl. of contumelia: as, to keep c. upon any one, plurimas c. aliqui imponere: simili. with probrum: as, aliquem probris vexare, Cic.: v. INSULT, AFFRONT.

**contuse:** 1. contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3: v. TO BRUISE and foll. art. 2. sigillō, 1. c. or bruised parts, sugillata aut liventia, Plin. 20, 6, 56.

**contusion:** 1. contusio: to be good for c.s (bruises), ad c. prodesse, Scrib. 2. contūsum: Plin.

**convalescence:** 1. c. state of one recovering health: expr. with verb; as, it is good for persons in a state of c., convalescentibus utilē est, cōvenit, Plin.: there is great enjoyment in c., \*convalescentium magnae voluptates sunt; (convalescentia is found in Symm., but should be avoided): v. foll. art.

**convalescent:** expr. with convalesco, vñm, 3: to be good for c. patients, convalescentibus utilē esse, prodesse, Plin.: v. TO RECOVER.

**convene:** [ad concilium] vocare, convoke: v. TO ASSEMBLE, SUMMON. With ref. to the senate, senatum vocare, convoke, cogere, Cic.

**convene:** Phr.: to be c. of a

committee, \*consilii convocandi jus habere.

**convenience:** 1. commōditas; esp. of opportunity ("in loco opportunitatis, in occasione commōditas ad factendum idonea consideranda est," Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40); to have regard to c. (in building a house), commōditatis diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 138: v. ADVANTAGE. 2. opportunitas (esp. of place: v. supra): certainly in war c. of positions is of advantage, certe in armis locorum valet op., Cic.: also of time and other things, op. temporum, Cic.

3. utilitas, usus: v. EXPEDIENCY, UTILITY. Plr.: as far as suits your c., quod commōdo tuo fiat, Cic.: to have regard for one's own c., sibi servire, Cic.; so of things intended for the convenience of persons, Plin.: Front: to form one's plans according to c., ad tempus consilium capere, Cic.

**convenient:** I. becoming, proper: esp. after the verb to be: when it may be rendered by convenient, decree: v. TO BECOME, BEFIT, etc. II. Opportune, serving to utility: 1. commōditus: i.e. generally advantageous or desirable: a dress c. for running, vestis ad cursum c., Ov.: the most c. passage to Britain, commōdissimus in Britanniam trajectus, Caes.: c. winter quarters, hiberna c., Liv. Very c., percommōdūs, Liv. 2. opportūnus: esp. of place: a c. place, a suitable time, op. locus, tempus idoneum, Cic.: things c. for separate purposes, res op. singulare rebus singulis, id.: v. SCITABLE.

3. idōneus: i.e. answering a particular end: v. FIT, SCITABLE. 4. habilit̄s, e: esp. of things worn, handled, or manipulated: swords of c. length, gladii habiles brevitate, Liv.: material light and c. for the purpose, materia levis et ad rem h., Seu: Cic. Join: habilius et aptus, Cic. 5. accommōdātus, appositus: v. ADAPTED, FIT. Phr.: a c. season, occasio: "tempus actionis opportūnum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio," Cic.: more c. seasons, maiores occasiones, Cic.: also opportūnus temporis, it. (or opportūnus alone); also tempus alone; esp. in abl. tempore, at a c. time, as opp. to tempore non apto, Ov.: Cic.: Ter.

**conveniently:** 1. commōdē: Caes.: Cic. Very c., percommōdē, Cic. N.B. Not commōdūm, which means just at the time: Ter.: Cic. 2. opportūnē, idōneē, apfē: v. SCITABLY.

**convent:** coenobium, mōnasterium: v. MONASTERY, MONASTIC.

**conventicle** (a word used only in invidious sense): conventiculum: rare: but used in Cic. for an assembly or meeting, in Tac. for the place of meeting, Tac. has conciliabula in a somewhat similar sense to that of the English: "per conciliabula et coetus seditionis disserbant," A. 3, 40.

**convention:** I. Assembly: conatio, conventus: v. ASSEMBLY. II. An agreement: 1. convention: Liv.: Tac. 2. pactum: v. AGREEMENT.

**conventional:** i.e. having only the force of general consent: no exact word. Phr.: "signs arbitrary and c." \*notao que nonni si ex usu trahit significacionem trahunt; que usu inter homines receptae sunt, in usu totae continentur: v. USUAL.

**converge:** vergo, 3. prop. to slope, incline; hence requiring in medium, in se, or some such phr. to be added. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116, where it is used of the particles composing the earth converging towards the centre, in medium vertentes. (Lucr. uses declinare, inclinare of his converging atoms, 2, 221, 241) of rays of light, "in uno puncto concurrere, congregari, coire, Des Cart. Diop. (N.B. Not convergo, a word which is not found.) Fig.: all these lines of argument c., \*omni hac arguments in unum tendunt: v. TO TEND.

**convergence** { expr. with verb: as, convergency { there must be a slight c., paulum inclinare necesse est corpori, Lucr. 2, 243, 4, etc., see verb.

**convergent** (*adj.*): quae in unum vergunt, etc. see verb.

**conversible**: 1. affabilis: v. AF-FABLE. (N.B. The Latin word does not imply any condescension.) 2. cōmis: v. COURTEOUS.

**conversableness**: comitas affabili-tasque sermonis, Cic.

**conversably**: affabiliter: Macr.: Gell.

**conversant**: pēritus, exerctus: v. EXPERIENCED, PRACTISED. Phr.: perfectly c. with law, in iure paratissi-mus, Cic.: c. with incessant labour, labore assiduo assueti, Cic.: c. with Greek and Latin literature, doctus et Graecis literis et Latinis, Cic.: v. LEARNED. Esp. in phr. to be c. with, i.e. to have much to do with, deal with: (1) vēsor, i.: to be c. with all liberal arts, in omnibus ingenii artibus v., Cic.: shall not he (the orator) be c. with measures and numbers? circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur orator? Cic.: men c. with a variety of public affairs, viri in rerum varietate versati, Cic.: always c. with arms, semper inter arma versatus, Vell.; very c. with, multum versatus in aliisque re, Nep., (2) ratio-nem habere cum aliquo re: i.e. to have to do with it; v. TO DEAL WITH.

**conversation**: I. *Conduct generally* (obsl. in this sense): conversatio, vita: v. CONDUCT, BEHAVIOUR. II. *Talk*: 1. colloquium (esp. but not solely, of conversation for some particular purpose): v. CONFERENCE: in the same sense is used colloquio, Cic.: he is not in want of another's c., colloquio alterius non egit, Cic.: the c.s of absent friends (i.e. epistolary correspondence), colloquia amicorum absentium, Cic.: to have secret c.s with any one, secreta c. cum aliquo serere, Liv. 2. sermo, önis, m. (the most general term for all kinds of discourse) q. v.: to carry on a c. with any one, s. cum aliquo con-ferre, Cic.; sermones caedere (comicè), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: they joined in much and various c., multa inter se vario s. serabant, Virg.: to begin or open c., sermonem occipere, Ter.: to lengthen out c. purposefully, longiorem consulte instituere s., Caes.: to prolong a feast till late in the night with varied c., convivium ad multam noctem vario s. pro-ducre: cf. Hor. aestivam sermonem benigno tendere noctem; and Pl. diem terere sermonem: the language of c. or correspondence, soluta oratio qualis in sermoni et epistoli, Quint.: to become a topic of general c. in sermonem homini-num venire, Cic. 3. sermocinatio (rare): Gell. 4. congressus, con-gressio: v. INTERVIEW. 5. confabu-latio (v. rare) Symm. Phr.: to hold c. with any one, colloqui: v. TO CON-VERSE. III. *Criminal c.*: adulterium: v. ADULTERY.

**conversational**: expr. with sermo-nis, c. language (soluta) qualis in sermone est, Cic.; sermoni proprii, Hor.

**converse** (v.): 1. colloquio, cūtus, 3: to c. with one another, inter se c., Cic.; with anybody, cum aliquo c., Cic.; by messengers, per intermissiones, Nep. (N.B. Pl. construes the verb with an acc. of the person). 2. congrēdior, gressus, 3: i.e. to have an interview with, v. INTERVIEW. 3. expr. with sermo-nis: as, sermonem cum aliquo con-ferre, serere, caedere, etc.: v. CONVER-SATION. 4. confabulari, i. (rare): Pl. Ter.: also fabulari, Pl. Suet. 5. sermocinari, i. (rare): Cic.

**converse** (subs.): I. *Intercourse*: 1. congressus us: familiar c., c. familiaris, Cic. v. SOCIETY, INTER-COURSE. 2. congressio = congressus: Cic. v. COMPANY, CONVERSATION. II. In logic: expr. by Quint, by the word retrorsum, thus in some propositions the c. is also true, quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, 5, 9, 6. also, of other the c. is not true, quaedam in contrarium non recurrent, ib. As logical t.t.: \*con-versus: Aldr.

**conversely**: retrorsum Cic.:

Quint.: v. preced. art. As logical t.t.: \*ē converso: v. preced. art.

**conversion**: I. In general sense, turning or changing: conversio, com-mittatio: v. CHANGE. II. The c. of a syllogism: conversio: Aldr. III. Religious: \*conversio: "sincera ad Deum et omne bonum conversio," Hel-Conf.: to labour after the c. of the leathen: \*laborare ut gentes ad Christi fidem convertantur.

**convert** (v.): I. To change or turn from one state, etc., to another: converto, verto; mīto, commuto: TO TURN, TRANSFORM. II. In logic: con-verto, 3: Aldr. III. To alter a person's opinion by persuasion: aliquem de sentientia (sua) deducere, deficere, demovere, Cic.: in pass., to be c'd (in addition to the passives of the above), sentientia, de sentientia, docedere, desis-tere; sentientiam mutare, Cic. IV. To turn to a new religious faith: ad Deum convertere, Vulg.; ad fidem Christi convertere, Beda. (In pass. may be expr. with transire, etc.). V. To turn to one's own use: verto, ti, sum, 3: to c. money to one's own uses, pecuniam ad se v.: Cic.: v. TO APPROPRIATE, APPLY.

**convert** (subs.): discipulus: v. DIS-CIPLE, a new c., neophytus: Tert. (Or expr. with part. of convertio: see verb).

**converted** (part. adj.): theol. t. t.:

qui ad Deum, ad fidem Christianam con-versus est: v. TO CONVERT.

**convertible**: commutabilis: Cic. (or expr. with verb): as, quod mutari, verti, converti, etc., possit). Esp. of propositions: a c. proposition, quod re-trorsum idem valet, Quint.: v. CON-VERSE.

**convex**: 1. convexus (also applicable to what is concave: q. v.): the c. globe, c. orbis, Cic. 2. gibbus opp. to concavus, Cels. 8, 1: v. GIBROUS.

**convexity**: convexitas, Plin.: forma rotunda atque convexa: v. preced. art.

**convex**: I. To carry, bear, trans-port: 1. advehō, vixi, vectum, 3 (to c. to a place): esp. in pass.: I went on board the boat and am c'd to the ship, ascendit in lembum atque ad navem ad-vehor, Plaut.: Cic. 2. convého, 3 (to bring together or from several quarters):

to c. corn from the neighbouring dis-tricts into the city, frumentum ex fini-timis regionibus in urbem, Caes. 3. déporto, 1 (to c. down or to a place of destination): he will c. you down to Leucas, te Leucudem deportabit, Cic. the ships had c'd a part of the army thither, naves partem exercitus ede-potaverant, Caes.: to c. corn into the camp, frumentum in castro d., id.

4. asporto (i.e. aspporto: to c. away) to c. things away in vehicles, res asp. vehi-culi, Liv.: Cic. 5. dévēho, 3 (= de-porto): to c. corn to a spot, frumentum aliquo d., Caes.: to c. the wounded into the town, sauciōs in oppidum d., Liv.

6. pērvehō, 3 (to c. to the end): to c. suppli's anywhere, commeatus p., Liv. (N.B. For fero and its compounds, which are chiefly used of bearing on the person or in the hands, see TO BRING: also to CARRY). II. To transfer prop-erty legally, transcribo (?): v. TO TRANSFER: to c. anay, abalieni, i.: to alienate.

III. *Fig.*: to impart: as, to c. an impression, significo, i. v. to MEAN, SIGNIFY: perhaps I have un-intentionally c'd a wrong impression, \*fortasse impudens minus diligenter rem significaverim; in sententiam minus rectam [te] deduxerim.

**across**: 1. transmittit, misit, missum, 3: the army is quickly c'd across, exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Caes. Tac. 2. transvēho, 3: to c. across, milites tr. Caes.: Liv. 3. transjicio (trājicio), jēci, jectum, 3: to c. the soldiers across a river, milites trans flumen tr. Caes.: Liv. 4. transporto: v. TO TRANSPORT.

**away**: 1. asporto, i. v. preceded. art. (4). 2. aufero, 3, irr.:

v. TO CARRY AWAY. Phr.: to c. oneself away to an island, abdere se in insulam, Tac. Caes.: Cic.; se amovere, Ter.: Liv.: v. TO RETIRE, WITHDRAW.

**convey down**: déporto, dévēho: v. preceded. art.

— up: 1. subyēho, 3: to c. corn in ships up the river Avar, frumentum fluminis Arari navibus s., Caes.: the roads by which supplies were c'd from Samnium, via per qua commen-tatus ex Samnio subvelabantur, Liv.: the frequent, subvecto is used in the same way: Tac. 2. supporo, I: to c. corn and supplies up from the country of the Sequani, frumentum commen-tatus ex Sequanis s., Caes.: Liv.

**conveyance**: I. *The act*: portatio, vectio, vectura, advectio (to a place): v. CARRIAGE. Also, inventio (i. to a place), asportatio (away from a place), exportatio (out of a country), transportatio, transmissio (across). Or perh. better expr. with verb: as, for the c. of supplies, ad commutes ve-hendens, subvehendens, etc.: v. TO CON-VEY. II. *Instrument of c.*: 1.

vectura (prob. only in pl.): rowers, arms, corn, c.s were ordered, remiges, arma, frumenta, vechura imperabantur, Caes. 2. vēhiculum: Cic.: v. VE-HICLE. III. In law: of property: transcriptio (?), Gai., 3, 128: the instru-ment, transcriptionis s. abalienatio-nis literae: v. Gai. 1, c.

**conveyancer**: tabellio, önis (a person whose business was to draw up deeds): Ulp.

**convict** (v.): 1. convinco, vici, victim, 3 (usu. with gen. of the offence, sometimes abl. or in and abl.): to c. any one of inhumanity, of folly, aliquem c. inhumanitatibus, amentiae, Cic.: to c. on many charges of avarice, multis avariatiæ criminibus c., Cic.: to be c'd in a similar offence, in pari peccato con-vinci, Cic.: to be c'd of having done anything, aliquid fecisse convincit, Liv.

2. rēvinci, 3 (less frequent: const. same as convinco): to be c'd in a tie, in mendacio revinci, Ulp. (Prob. not in Cic., for revinci, Arch. 6, means to be disproved.) 3. damnō, condemno, i. (of the judicial sentence): v. TO CONDEMN. 4. cōarguo, i, ictum, i (not judicial) usu, with acc. and gen.): to c. any one of avarice, aliquem avariatiæ c., Cic.: Liv. 5. compērio, 4: v. TO DEFECT. Phr.: to be plainly c'd by witnesses, testibus in re perspicua teneri, Cic.: Quint.

**convict** (subs.): qui ad poenam damnatur est: Plin. Ep. 10, 44 (41): v. foli-art.

**convicted**: convictus, rēvictus, com-pertus, etc.: v. supr.: clearly c., mānifestus (with gen.): c. of a lie, mendaciū m., Pl. c. of capital offences, re-venitū m., Capitalū m., Sall.

**conviction**: I. *The act of finding guilty*: 1. damnatio: most cruel c.s of accused persons, reorum acerbis-simae d., Cic. c. for bribing, d. ambiciō, Sall. (less freq., condemnatio: Ulp.)

2. If the proof of guilt rather than the sentence be meant, expr. with verb: as, to bring about the c. of an accused person, \*efficerē ut sceleris manifestus fiat: to have as clear as possible a c. of the conspirators, conjugator quam maxi-me manifestos habet, Sall.: v. prece-d. articles. II. *State of being sensible of guilt*: conscientia: v. CONSCIOUSNESS.

III. *Act of convincing of error*: per-suasio: v. PERSUASION.

IV. *Belief*: Plb. t.: I have a strong c. multi persuasiō, persuasiōsum est, Cic.: magnus multi animus est (where hope and desire are implied), Tac. Agr. 30, 1: v. BELIEF, PERSUASION.

**convince**: 1. persuādeo, si, sum, 2 (with dat. or absol.): they especially desire to c. (their pupils) of this, that souls do not perish, imprimis hoc volunt p. non interfere animas, Caes.: Cic. The pass. to be expr. with pron. reflect., or by pass. impers. (v. L. G. § 291 Obs. 1): I wish you to be c.d. of this, that I will of-

*no occasion fail to aid your plans, velum tibi ita persuasus, me tuus consilii nullo loco defuturum, Cic.: he for his part was c.d., sibi quidem persuaderi (foll. by acc. and inf.) Caes. N.B. Persuasio may be used with *acc.* of *neut.* pron., acc. to L. G. § 253, but not with an ordinary acc. 2. ad sententiam aliquam addico, dēdico, i.e. to bring over to a certain opinion or resolution: v. TO CONVERT (III). Phr.: I have been c.d. by experience, I am c.d., contemptum habeo, Sall.; mihi exploratum, persuasiuum est, Cic. (all foll. by acc. and inf. [persuasum habeo is doubtful] cf. CONVICTION, fin.). (Obs. Not convinco, which is to convict, prove, confute).*

**convincing** (*adj.*): 1. ad persuadendum aptus, accommodatus: see verb. 2. Usé magius, quantus, etc.: as, it is a c. proof, magno argumento est (foll. by acc. and inf.): Cic. 3. persuasibilis. Quint. Phr.: c. arguments, argumenta firma ad probandum, Cic. (if by way of refutation, ad errores relstellendos, convincendos: v. TO REFUTE).

**convincingly**: apposite (apt., etc.), ad persuadendum, Cic.; v. FITTY: (persuasibiliter occurs in Quint.). Sometimes graviter may do: v. WEIGHTY.

**convivial**: exp. with convivium, etc.: as, c. entertainments, cōmisiatiōnēs, convivia: c. enjoyments, conviviorum oblectamenta, etc.: v. ENTERTAINMENT. (Cic. has epularis and Liv. convivalis in the sense of appetitans to entertainments.) Sometimes = merry: hilāris; qui genio (suo) indulgere sole: v. GENIAL.

**conviviality**: may often be expr. with pl. of convivium: as he was not given to e., non in convivis versatus est, Cic. pro Quint. 18, 59; still stronger is commissariationes: thus Liv. has, convivis commissariationibusque otium terere, 40, 13; or expr. with verb: as, convivari frequenter ac large, Suet. Sometimes = mirth, genial temper: hilāritas; ingenium ad convivia aptum, prouum: v. GENIALITY.

**convocation**: 1. The act of convoking: convocatio: v. CONVENE: also used for. 2. The assemblage: convocatio, M. L.

**convoke**: convoco, vōcō, cōgō: v. TO CONVENE, ASSEMBLE.

**convolution**: spira: the c. of the intestines, spirae intestinalium, Lact.

**convolvulus**: convolvulus: Plin.

**convoy** (v.): 1. déduco, xi, cūtum, i: v. TO ESCORT. 2. cōmōtor, i: i.e. to accompany, q. v.: or more precisely, \*praeisdīca cause comitari.

**convoy** (subs.): 1. A train or company: 1. commētās, ūs: esp. of supplies: v. CARAVAN. 2. cōmītās, ūs: v. TRAIN. 2. The protecting escort: praeisdīum: applicable to any guard: "praeisdīum dedit ut tuo perveniret," Nep. Epam. 4: so, to serve as a c., may be expr. by praeisdī esse [in itiner.], v. PROTECTION: a c. of ships, praeisdīaria nave.

**convulse**: 1. To shake violently:

1. concūto, cussl, cussum, ūs: to c. or distract the commonwealth, repulicantia, Cic.: Vell.: v. TO SHAKE. 2. convello, velli, vulsum, i: to c. the state, c. statum civitatis, Cic.: v. TO OVERTHROW.

3. labefacto, collabefacto, i (i.e. to shake so as to endanger): Join: labefactare atque convellere, Cic.

4. agito, vexo, i: v. TO AGITATE, HARASS. But none of the above is quite so strong as the Eng. perh. to c. the state, may be expr. by rempublicam atrociter vexare, seditionibus agitare, etc. Phr.: to te c.d. with laugher, risu corrue, Cic.: risu emori, Ter.: v. LAUGHTEE. 1. In medicine: to cause convulsions, convulsiones, spasmos facere, spasmo vexare: v. CONVULSION, SPASMS.

**convulsed**: (medical) convulsus Suet.: Quint.: v. foli, art.

**convulsion**: 1. In gen. sense:

a violent disturbance: mōtus, perturbatio v. COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE. But neither of the above is sufficiently strong. Cic. has "videtis in quo motu temporum, quanta in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur," Fl. 37, extr. II. Medical 1. convulsio, often in pl.: Cels.: Plin. 2. spasmus, i: to suffer from c.s., spasmo vexari, Scrib., it prevents c.s., spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin.: also spasma, atis, n.: id.

**convulsive**: spasisticus: Plin.

**convulsively**: \*ut spasmo laborans, quasi spasmo aliqui vexaretur.

**cony** (cynicus): v. RABBIT.

**cōco** (v.): precise word not known Virg. used gēmo (Ecl. 1, 59). Hor. querit, Epod. 2, 26, Plin. calls the coo of the dove gemitus, 10, 35, 52. Phr.: to bill and c., labris columbari, Messal. ap. Sen. Ep. 114; basia [inter se] dare columbum, Anthol.; v. TO BILL.

**cooing** (subs.): gemitus, ūs, Plin. (v. supr.). Fig.: biling and cooing perch, exoscolatatio: which Plin. (l.c.) uses of the action of birds, or expr. with verb: v. preced. art.

**cooking** (adj.): quērūlis: OV.

**cook** (v.): 1. Trans.: cōquo, coxi, coctum, ūs: to c. a dinner, coenam c., Pl.: to c. food, cibum, c., Lucri: cibaria c., Liv.: cib: also absol.: we have come to the wedding to c. venimus cōcūto ad nuptias, Pl. Hence the comps., incōquo, to c. (esp. to boil) in something, as in oil, etc.: Plin.: to c. thoroughly, percōquo, id: also concōquo, dēcōquo (rare in this sense). Phr.: to soften food by cing, cibos mitigare, Cic.: igne ferventi aqua mollire, Sen.: to be more readily c.d. (by boiling), celerius madescere, Col. (N.B. Not paro; which would mean to get food.)

2. To practice as cook: cōquino, i: Pl.: but v. supr. 3. Intrans.: to become ready for food: igni, aqua ferventi molliri, mollescere; madescere (by boiling): v. supr. See also to boil, etc.

**cook** (subs.): 1. cōquus, f. cōqua: Pl. Cic. (also written cōcus, cōca): a female c., also cōcūla, Varr. 2. cūlīnārius, Scrib.: in pl. culinaris operae, Front. 3. head-c (of a large cuine), archimāgrius: Juv. Belonging to a c., cōquinaris: Varr.

**cooking**: cōctūra (esp. of boiling): Col.: Plin. Or expr. with verb: as, to use fire for c. food, igne cibos mollire; igne ad cibos mitigandos uti, etc.: see verb. Often used as substantival prefix; where it may be expr. with coquinariis: as, c. vessels, vasacooquinaria, Plin. (Less freq. culinaris: v. CULINARY.)

**cook-shop**: pōpīa: Cic.: Hor.

**cool** (adj.): 1. Pleasantly cold:

1. frigidus (applicable to all degrees of cold: q. v.): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: c. Tempē, f. Tempē, Virg. (Not subfrigidus, frigidulus or frigidusculus, which occur rarely and in diff. sense.) 2. auster (rare and only in compar.): nothing could be more c. and delightful than Antium. Antio nūllī alius, nūllī amoenius, Cic.: v. COLD. 3. Fig.: deliberate and self-possessed: 1. lenitus: a c. and considerate judge, Iudex et consideratus, Cic.: v. INFR. (III). 2. sđdatus: v. CALM. 3. immōtus: v. IMMOVABLE. 4. impavidus: v. ENDIMATED. 3. Indifferent: lenitus: I am thought too patient and c., nūlīum patiens et l. existimor, Cic.: v. COOLLY. Phr.: you c. (impavidus) fellow, os durum! Ter.: v. IMPUDENT.

**cool** (subs.): frigus: v. COOLNESS.

Phr.: In the c. of the morning, etc.: expr. with frigidus: thus Virg. has, carpamus frigida rura, G. 3, 325 or with verb, \*quim calorē diurni refricerint, ubi minus aestivat: v. foll. art.

**cool** (v.): 1. Trans.: refrigero,

(both lit. and fig.): fire, thrown into water, is immediately put out and c.d., ignis, in aquam conjectus, continuo restinguunt et refrigeratur, Cic.: to c. bread, panem r., Plin.: to c. oneself with

shads and waters, umbris aquisve refrigerari, Cic.: v. infir. Phr.: to c. the heat (of the temperature), calores temperare, Cic.: to c. cups of glowing Falernian wine with water, pūcula ardentina Falerni lymphā restinguere, Hor.: to c. men's zeal or ardour, studiū hominum tardare, restinguere, Cic.: v. TO EXTINGUISH, CALM. 2. Intrans.: 1. refrigeror, i (pass. or refl.) the heat cing and being extinguished, refrigerato et extincto calore, Cic. Fig. A tiny s. secretary having c.d. (in his zai), deserted to Caesar, Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfiguit ad Casarem, Cic. 2. refrigerisco, trixi, 3. when the wine has c.d., ubi id vnum refixerit, Cato. Esp. fig.: to lose interest or ardour: the ardour of thought c.d, calor ille cogitationis refixit, Quint.: Cic.: v. TO FLAG. 3. défervesco, servi and (later) ferbui, 3 (esp. after boiling): the new wine has c.d. down, defervet mustum, Col. Fig.: I hoped that his youth had already c.d. down, sperbam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. simili. with cupiditas, Cic. 4. languesco, élanguesco, 3. v. TO DROOP, FLAG. 5. déflago, i (rare, and implying a previous heat of contagion): in this sense fig.): resentment c.s., ira d., Liv.: v. SUBSIDE.

**cooler**: a vessel for cooling: \*vas refrigeratorium; or simply lagēna: cf. Plin. 14, 9, 11.

**cooling** (part. adj.): refrigeratōrius: c. power or nativity, vis, natura r., Plin. In same sense refrigeratrix natura, id.

**coolly**: 1. Lit.: frigid, frigidi-

dus: v. COLD, COOL. 2. With self-possession, without anger: 1. lentē (detener in bad sense: v. inf.): Join: lente et leniter, Gell. 2. sđdāt: v. CALMLY.

3. In a cool or indifferent manner: lentē. to take a thing c., alliquid l. [et secure] ferre, Suet.: Liv. Also with adj.: as, we c. look on while Hannibal directs his course towards the walls of a Roman colony, tentientem ad moenia Romana coloniae lenti spectamus, Liv.

IV. Impudently: lentē. or perh. lente atque impudente: cf. Cic. De Cr. 2, 71, 287.

**coolness**: 1. Lit.: 1. frigus, ūris, n. (of all degrees of cold): there is generally c. in the morning, fere matutinis temporibus f. est, Cels.: the study c., f. opacum, Virg.: pleasant, c. f. anabile, Hor.

2. refrigeratio, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: to catch the c. of the breeze, r. auras captare, Col. (Or perh. frigus juncide temperatur, ad jucunditatem accomodatum.)

3. Self-possession: animus sedatus, lentus et consideratus, potens sui: v. CALM, COLLECTED.

III. Indifference: lentitudo: v. INDIFFERENCE: or expr. with lentus: as, we look on with c., lente (or adj. lent) spectamus: v. COOLLY. Frigus in this sense is rare: used with ref. to friendship, Sen.

IV. Impudence: os durum: esp. as an exclamation, Ter.

**coop** (for hens): 1. cāvea, Cic.: v. CAGE. 2. sāginārium (for fattening in): Varr.

**coop up** (v.): inclūdo, cōerceo: v. TO CONFINE.

**cooper**: viētor (a doubtful word, both in spelling and meaning): Pl. Ulp. (?) Our hoop'd barrels were not used by the Romans.

**cooperate**: \*victoris opera, merces (?).

**co-operate**: 1. To work together: una agere, operam conferre, adjuvare, etc.: v. TO HELP, AID. Phr.: he had c.d. with Brutus in expelling the kings, fuerat in regibus expellendis cōscens Brut., Cic.: v. ASSOCIATE.

2. To contribute to producing some effect: Phr.: to c. in preserving the republic, consentire ad rem publicam conservandam, Cic.: v. CONCUR, CONTRIBUTIVE.

**cooperation**: 1. auxilium, adjuvatum: v. ASSISTANCE. 2. Opéra: leaving the co. to be implied: as, I wish I could have given you my c., utinam

potuisse tibi operam studiumque navare! Cic. Fam. 12, 12: v. SERVICE.

**cöoperator:** sōcius, adjutor · qui operam suam navat, confert: see verb.

**coot:** fūlia, Virg. · Plin.: also fūlix, icis, poet. ap. Cic.

**copartner:** sōcius: v. PARTNER.

**copartnership:** sōcietas: v. PART-

ERSHIP.

**cope (subs.):** I. Top, coping (q. v.): fastigium (*the highest part of anything*): v. TOP. II. A priestly vestment: (Q.) III. Arch., con-

carcty: formix, convexa [coeli]: v.

ARCH.

**cope (v. tr.):** fastigo, 1, (to raise to a point): Liv.: Plin. Perh. more precisely, summum murum opere teectorio loricare (based on Vir.).

**cope (with) (v.):** congrēdior, contend, certu, etc.: v. ENCOUNTER, CON-

TEND WITH. Able to c. with, par (simil,

unable to c. with, impar): v. MATCH.

**coping (at the wall):** I. cōrōna: cf. Curt. 9, 4, fin., “angusta muri corona-

erat: non plinnae sicut alibi fastigium ejus [*the top of it*] distinxerant: sed perpetua lorica” [*an uninterrupted screen or guard of some kind*].

2. projecta: Vitruvius.

**copious:** I. largus: c. draughts, 1. haustus, Lucr.: *the sun fills the earth with c. light*, sol terras l. luce compleat, Cic. (Not of copiousness of style). 2.

abundans, affluens: v. ABUNDANT. 3. cōpīosus (*well stored*): c. in speaking (or rather well-stored with matter), homo ad dicendum c., Cic. 4. uber, eris (v. FERTILE): esp. of diction: who is more c. than Plato, quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic. Join: uber et fecundus, Cic. (used of Pericles).

5. fūsus (of free, flowing style): Aeschines is more c., Aeschinis magis f., Quint.: v. DIFFUSE. 6. laetus (esp. poet.): c. streams, l. flumin, Virg. Flig.: a c. style of oratory, l. genus orationis, Cic.

**copiously:** abundanter, cōpīose, etc.: v. ABUNDANTLY. E-p. in certain phr.: as to weep c., ubertin flere, Suet.: lacrimis ubertim manantibus, Petr.: to speak c., copiose et abundanter dicere, Cic.: fuse et copiose angere et ornare, id; fuse et late (at length) dicere, id.

**copiousness:** I. cōpīa: esp. of diction: c. dicendi, Cic.: abundance of matter produces c. of language, rerum c. verborum, e. gignit, Cic.: c. of invention, inventiones, Quint. 2. ubertas: more fully ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic.: in pl. copiae ubertatesque verborum, Gell. (N.B. Copia dicendi by itself is more comprehensive than the English: cf. Cic. Or. 3, 34, 138: where it includes the entire resources of oratory).

**copyist:** librarius. Varr.: M. L.: v. TRANSCRIBER.

**copper (subs.):** I. The metal: 1. aes, aeris, n.: Plin.: Cels. (Also used to denote various compound metals: v. BRONZE, BRASS): abounding in c., aerōsū: gold that is much alloyed with c., aurum aerōsum, Plin.: c. rust, aerīgo, inis, Cic.: c. ore, chalcites, ae, m.; or, chalcitis, idis, f.: Plin. 2. cuprum (late Lat.): for which Plin. has cyprum, aes, or simply cyprum: made of c., cypris: v. foll. art. II. A vessel made of copper: abēnum: V. CALDRON.

III. A copper coin: as, assis, m. (used often in contemptuous sense): Hor.: also raudus, eris, n.: v. foll. art. fin.

**copper (as adj.):** I. aeneus, aereus: v. BRAZEN, BRONZE. 2. cypris: a c. box, c. pyxis, Plin. 3. cu-

prinus: Pall., (cuprus or cyprus also occurs and is agreeable to analogy; comp. aereus, etc.: but it is rare and often a v. l. with cypris). Pbr.: cop-

per-money, aes signatum, Liv.: a single c. coin, raudus (also ruditus, rodus), eris, n. (rare): Liv. Dimin. rauduscūlum, a small c. coin, fest.

**copper (v.):** aereis (cyprius) laminis tegere, loricare.

**copper-bottomed (of a ship):**

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\*navis cuius latera aereis (cyprius) laminis loricata sunt.

**copper-coloured:** aeneus: Suet., Ner. 2 (med.): or by circuml., \*colorēm aeris cypri referens, habens.

**copper-dross:** aeris recrémentum: v. DROSS.

**copper-mine:** aeris metalla, Plin.; aerifodina (= aeris fodina), Varr.: v. MINE.

**copper-ore:** chalcites, chalcitis: v. COPPER. M. L.

**copper-plate:** \*aēnā lāmina: M. L.

The picture produced: \*pictura linearis per aeneam laminae expressa, Ern.: image aera excausa. Wyttben, imago aeneae laminae ope descripta, expressa: one who prints them, chalcographus: the press, prēlūm chalcographicum (all from Kr.).

**copper-smith:** fāber aerārius; aerarius, Plin.

**copper-snake:** cōluber cherscā, Linnaeus.

**copper-stone:** lapis aerōsus: Plin.

**copper-wire:** filum aeneum (?).

**copper-worm:** tērēdo, Inis, f.: Plin.

**coppery:** aerōsus, Plin.

**coppice:** silvula, dumētum, frūti-

copse (cētum (frūtex)): v. SHRUBBERY, THICKET.

**copula:** (in logic and gram.): \*cōpūla: M. L.

**copulate (v. intr.):** cōeo, 4, irr.: Plin.: Col. (Not copular in this sense.)

**copulation:** I. cōitus, ūs: Plin.: Cels. 2. concubitus, ūs: Col.

**copulative:** connexivus: a c. conjunction, conjunctio c., Gell.

**copy (subs.):** I. A transcribed writing or book: 1. exemplar, āris, n.: a book transcribed into a thousand c.s, liber in ex. transcriptus mille, Plin.: a c. of a letter, literarum ex., Cic.: (the usual word in modern criticism). 2.

exemplum: a c. of a letter, literarum ex., Salt. 3. ἀρρόγραφον, i. n., Plin. Phr. to make a c., transcribere, ex-

scribere: v. TO TRANSCRIBE. II. Of any object: 1. exemplar: a kind of c. of oneself (a friend), tanquam ex. aliqui sui, Cic. (Not exemplum in this sense). 2. imitāmen (rare): Ov. 3. īmāgo, similitūdo, etc.: v. LIKELI-

NESS. 4. imitatio: v. IMITATION.

III. That which is copied from:

1. exemplar: more fully, exemplar as imitandum, Cic.: v. PATTERN. 2. exemplum: v. EXAMPLE. Phr.: to set a c. of letters, literas praeformare ad invitationem scribendi proponere, Quint.

**copy (v.):** I. To write, etc., according to an original: describō, transcribo, exscribo: v. TRANSCRIBE. Phr.: to c. pictures, imagines exscribere atque pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1: also to transcribe, Plin. alter.

II. In gen. to imitate closely: 1. imitor, i. v. IMITATE. 2. escribo, 3 (rare in this sense): to c. any one's character with wonderful exactness, mores aliqui mira similitudine ex., Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9. 3. rēfōrō: v. RESEMBLE, RE-

PRODUCE. 4. exprimo, pressi, pres-  
sum: 1. a law c'd from nature, lex expressa ad naturam, Cic. 5. séquor, cutus, 3: v. FOLLOW.

**copybook:** literas ad imitationem scribendi propositae: v. COPY (fin.)

**copyhold:** \*emphytēsma (the contract or engagement: nearest term in Roman law, and applicable to any kind of “feudal” contract): an estate so held, emphyteuma: v. FIEF, FEUDAL. Less precisely expr. with servus: as, c. estates (i. e. which are under any kind of reserved liability), serva prædia, Cic.: Dig.

**copyholder:** emphytēta, emphytē-

titūcūs: Cod. Just.

**coquet (v.):** lēnōcīnor, 1 (prob. the nearest word): cf. Symm. Ep. 9, 87, “verbis lenocinantibus et fūco oblitis et ad gratiam comparatis.” \*lenocīnūs (cf. Suet. Aug. 79, “omnis lenocīnūs negligens”): ut, lenocinīs viros

(adolescentes) petere (cf. Sall. Cat. 25) atque ad se allicere.

**coquet, coquette (subs.):** qui (quae) lenocinīs uitur, etc.: v. precd. art. Sometimes (for the *fem.*) mala may be quite enough: cf. “destituit mala,” the little c. hid herself, s.l. Coel. 16, fin.: v. WANTON.

**coquetry:** grata p̄tr̄vitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7: or perh. lenocinīa (applicable to any meretricious setting off of personal or other attractions): v. TO COQUET.

**coral:** (red) cōrālīum, cōrālīum, eu-

ralum, Plin.: Ov.: c.-agat, cōrālīa-

chātēs, ae, m.: Plin. As adj., made of c. or like it, corallīus: Anth.

**coral-fisher:** \*qui coralīum pi-

catur.

**coral-fishery:** expr. with coralia:

as, ubi c. inventuntur, gignuntur.

**coral-moss:** \*lichen coralīnūs :

Linn.

**coralline:** coralīnūs: Antk.

**cord (subs.):** fūns, dimīn, funicū-

lus: restis, dimīn, resticula: v. ROPE.

**cord (n.):** circumligo, constringo: v.

TO BIND, PACK UP.

**cordage (of a ship):** rūdētes (pl.

of rudens), m.: Cic.: Virg.

**corded (part. and adj.):** I. Bound with cords: funiculus circumligatus, see verb. II. Furrowed, or marked as with cords: perh. strātūs: v. FURROWED, CHANNELLED.

**cordial (subs.):** potio corpori refi-

iendo apta, Cels.

**cord-maker:** restio, ūnis, Suet.

**cordial (adj.):** i.e. heartily kind and friendly:

I. benignus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: v. KIND, HEARTY.

2. sincerus, verus: v. SINCERE, GENUINE.

Phr.: to give any one a c. welcome, ali-

quem benigne excipere, Liv.: my c.

good wishes for your happiness, opto

tibi multam felicitatem, Erasm. Coll.: to give any one your c. salutations, jub-

are aliquem salvere plurimum, salutem, Cic.: so with multam, plurimum, salutem, Cic.: v. TO GREET.

**cordiality:** animas benignas et comis, benignitas et comitas: v. precd. art.: with c., benign: v. KINDLY, KING-

NESSE.

**cordially:** bēnignē: v. KINDLY,

HEARTILY: sincērē: sine fūco et lāllācīs (i.e. without deception, Cic.): to

receive any one more c., aliquem lactius recipere, Vell. (of Cic.'s return from exile): simili, libenter, libens, may sometimes do: v. CHEERFULLY, GLADLY: to recommend c., intime commendare, Cic.: v. SINCERELY.

**cordón:** of soldiers, corona militum, Caes.: to draw a c. sanitare round a place, \*locum circumscribere et custodib. latus circumdare adversus morbi contagia.

**corduroy:** \*textile quoddam genus,

crassum et striatum.

**cordwainer:** sūtor: v. SHOEMAKER.

**core:** (of fruit): volva pomorum, i.e. the seed-wrapper: Scrib. (N.B. Not nucleus which is the soft part within something hard: v. KERNEL).

**coriaceous:** v. LEATHERY.

**coriander:** coriandrum, Plin.: c. sat-

ivitum: M. L.

**cork (subs.):** I. The tree: sūber,

eris, n.: Virg.: Plin. (Quercus sūber,

Linn.) The bark of the c. tree, sūberēus

cortex, Seren. Sam. II. The bark or

a stopper made from it: 1. cortex,

eris, m. and f.: Cat.: Hor. 2. obti-

nārētūm: v. STOPPER. III. In pl.,

for learning to swim. Prov.: to swim

without c., to need no further assistance, sine cortice nare, Hor. (For a similar purpose was also used a kind of mat, scirpus rats, Pl.)

**cork (v.):** corticem pīce astrīngere,

Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10. (Or simply \*corticem

imponere, cortice obturare: v. TO STOP UP.)

**cormorant:** \*carbo cormoranus,

Meyer: pelecanus carbo, Linn.

**corn:** I. Grain: 1. frūmen-

tum (gen. term): *the yield of c.,* prouenit frumenti, Plin. Ep.: *in order that they might have a supply of c.,* ut copia frumenti suppetret, Caes.: sometimes pl., when it includes various kinds of c., Caes. *Adj.:* *pertaining to c.,* frumentarius: esp. in phr. res frumentaria, which includes provisions of all kinds, but esp. corn food: *a c. ship,* f. navis, Caes.: *a law respecting the distribution of corn,* lex t. Cic.: *c. land, fit for or devoted to growing c.,* ager, Varr.: *places in which c. is grown,* loca f., Caes.: *a distribution of c.,* frumentatio, Suet.

**2.** fruges, uni, f.: *v. PRODUCE*, Phr.: *the price of c.,* annona: esp. as we say "the market:" q. v.: *standing c.,* sēges, ēts, f.: *v. CROP:* *on ear of c.,* spica, āsta: v. EAR: *seed c.,* sementis, is, J. Col. (also used of young c., Gell.).

**II.** *A horny excrecence on the skin:* clavus, ld.: Plin.: more fully, pedis clavus, ld., 22, 23, 49: *to draw out (or extract) a c.,* pedis c. extrahere, lb.: in the same section occurs morticianus, appy. as syn. for clavus.

**CORN-CHANDLER:** frumentarius: v. CORN-MERCHANT.

**CORN-CHEST:** cūmēra, Hor.

**CORN-COCKLE:** \*agrostemma glithago, Linn.

**CORN-CRAKE:** ortygometra: Plin. (\*ratius crex, Linn.).

**CORN-FIELD:** sēgēs, ēts, f.: i.e. a field with crops in it: Caes.: Virg. (N.B. Ager frumentarius is explained under corn.) Arvum may also be used in sim. sense: cf. Virg. G. I., 316; also in pl. sāta, ib. 125: v. FIELD, CROP.

**CORN-FLAG:** hýacinthus: Virg.: Plin.

**CORN-FLOWER, BLUE:** cýanus, m.: Plin.

**CORN-LAND:** āger frumentarius: v. VITR.

**CORN-LAWS:** \*lēges frumentariae (at Rome lāws respecting the distribution of corn). Or expr. by circuml.: as, he effected the total repeal of the c.s., effectū portiora omnia frumentaria tolle-rentur.

**CORN-LOFT:** horreum: v. GRANARY.

**CORN-MARKET:** \*fōrum frumentariū: see also MARKET: president of the c.-market, prae ecus annona, Liv.; prefectus rei frumentariae, Tac.

**CORN-MARYGOLD:** chrysanthēmum, Linn.

**CORN-MERCHANT:** frumentarius, Cic.: more fully, frumentarius negotiator, Plin.

**CORN-MILL:** mōla frumentaria: v. MILL.

**CORN-TRADE:** \*quaestus frumentarius: or, in connection with the provinces, \*negotiatio f., v. MERCHANT.

**CORNEL:** cornus, f.: Virg.: Plin. (c. mascula, Linn.): *a thicket of c-trees,* cornētum, Varr.: *a bow made of c. wood,* cornēus arcus, Ov.: Virg.: *the fruit of the c.,* cornum: Virg.: Col.

**CORNELIAN:** perhi. sarda or sardachates, Plin.

**CORNER:** **I.** External point where two converging lines meet: versura, Vitr. (esp. of external angles of a building, gables, etc.). **II.** Either external or internal: angulus: *the c. of walls,* anguli parietum, Plin.: *to go away into a c.,* in angulum abire, Ter.: *this c. of the world,* a. hic mundi, Prop.: *having three, four c.s.,* triangulis, quadrangulis: v. TRIANGULAR, etc.: *full of c.s. (internal),* angulōsus (external), angulāris: v. ANGULAR. **III.** *A secret or retired place:* **1.** angulus: *in any c. of all Italy,* illo in a. totius Italiae, Cic.: *shut up in c.s. (away from the rest of men),* in angulis inclusus, Lact.: v. NOOK. **2.** rēcessus, ūs: v. RETREAT.

**3.** lātebra, esp. in pl.: v. LURKING-PLACE Phr.: *to look out of the c.s. of the eyes,* limis oculis aspicer, spectare, intueri, Pl.: Plin. (omitting oculis). Ter.

**CORNER-STONE:** lapis angularis, Vulg.; angularis fundamentum: M.L. (Not class.; for in Cato, R. R. 14, l. angularis = lapis quadratus).

**CORNER-WISE:** v. DIAGONALLY.

**cornet:** **I.** A wind instrument: buccina, cornu: v. HORN. **II.** A cavalry officer: (?) signifer, vexillarius (i.e. STANDARD-BEARER, q. v.).

**cornice:** **1.** cōrōna, Vitr.: Plin.

**2.** sima: *a kind of moulding:* Vitr.

**3.** h̄yperthyrūm (over doors): id.

**cornigerous:** cornutus, corniger: v. HORNS.

**cornucopia:** cornu copiae, Pl.: or cornu aponie: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1n.

**corollary:** cōrōlārium, Boeth.: Apul. (consecutariū=deductiō: q. v.).

**coronal:** cōrōna, cōrōla, v. CROWNS, WREATH.

**coronation:** \*diādēmātis or cōrōnāe impositio (the former if the c. of a king be meant). Late Lat. \*coronatio [B. V. Martia]. Or expr. with verb: as, the c. of a new king is attended with great ceremony, \*cum magno apparatu novo regi diadema imponitur: v. TO CROWN.

**coroner:** \*cōrōnātor, M.L.: called because the death of every subject by violence is accounted to touch the crown of the king: it may be translated in classical Lat. by de morib⁹ ambiguis quæstori (mors ambigua occurs, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5): *the inquest, inquisitio, Pthr.: a c.s. inquest was held,* \*quaestum est quoniam morti occurrit: v. INQUIRY. (Perh. \*quaestor regius might be used for coroner.)

**coronet:** diādēma, ātis: v. CROWN, DIADEM.

**corporal (subs):** dēcūrīo, ūnis (a subordinate cavalry officer): Varr.

**corporal (adj.):** chiefly in phr. c. punishment, nūs flaggō: so that verbera may mostly be employed: *to inflict c. punishment upon anyone,* verberibus animadverte in aliquem, Sall.: v. TO SOURCE. More precisely, \*eae poenae quae in corpora hominum exerceuntur: v. CORPORAL.

**corporally:** v. preced. art.

**corporate:** chiefly in such phr. as, a c. body = corporation: v. foll. art. at a c. town, mūnicipium: v. MUNICI-PALITY.

**corporation:** **1.** cōllegām (neu-  
d-noting either a body of men holding  
the same office, or of the same craft): v. COMPANY.

**2.** universitas: v. Dict. Aut. s.v.

**3.** (rare) corpus, Cāl. Dig.

**4.** (When the persons are meant) corporati: the c. of Nimes, c.

Nemauseens, Inscr. ap. Forcet.

**corporal:** **1.** cōrōpēs: Join: corporēs et aspectabili, corporeal and visible, CIC.: Luer.

**2.** expr. with corpus, as, c. pleasures, corporis voluptates, CIC. v. BODILY.

**corps:** mānūs, praeſidūm (stationed at guard): v. COMPANY.

**corpse:** **1.** cādāver, ēris, n. (esp. a corpse lying and becoming corrupt), CIC.: Virg.

**2.** corpus, ēris, n. (of bodies living or dead): v. BODY.

**3.** tūnus, ēris, n. (poet.): a mangled c., lacernū, f.: Virg.: Prop.

**4.** caedes, is, f. (a slain c. or more particularly the blood of it): Liv. 1, 48.

**5.** (Similarly with 3 and 4) mors, ths, f.: the c. of Clodius was torn in pieces, mors Clodii lacerata est, CIC.: to embrace a c. (contemptuously of an old man), mortem amplexari, PL: Prop.

**6.** Freq. expr. with part.: as, he pointed out the c. of the murdered Servius lying on the ground, jacēt Servium trucidatum ostendit, Liv. I, 43: thou shalt not bury a corpse within the city, hominem mortuum in urbē ne sepelito, XII. Tab.: or simply mortuus: PL: CIC.: v. DEAD.

Phr.: to carry a c. to the grave, efferre, PL: CIC. (often used with acc. of the person: v. BURY): a person whose trade was the preparing of c.s. for burial, pollinctor, PL: Dig.

**corpse-like:** exsanguis, lūridus: v. PALE, GHASTLY.

**corpulence:** **1.** habitus corporis obesus: cf. Suet. Hor. (in the same paragraph corpulence is found in a letter of Aug. referring to the corpulence of Hor.): habitus corpulentus (opimus, CIC.): v. CORPULENCE.

**2.** corpulen-

ta: Plin. (rare). **3.** corpōrātūs (with some word): to produce c., corpūrātūs habitores reddere: cf. Vitr. 6, 1, 3. (Not corporatura alone, as Q.) **4.** obēsitas: v. FATNESS, PLUMPNESS. **5.** amplitudo (corporeis): Plin. Ep.

**corpulent:** **1.** corpulentus PL: Quint. Joīn: pinguis et corpulentus, Gell.

**2.** hābitus ("in good condition"): a little c., paulo habitor, Ter.

Join: corpulentor atque habitator, PL.

**3.** plenus: as opp. to nūs, Hor.

**4.** pinguis, obēsus: v. FAT. Phr.: to grow c., [tantum] corporis facere, Phaedr.: Cels.: v. FLESH: also pluēscere: v. FAT (to become) a c. habit, opimus habitus corporis, CIC.

**corpuscle:** corpuscūtum: CIC. (with ref. to the atoms of Lucret.): Lucret. v. ATOM.

**corpuscular:** expr. with corpuscula or atomā: as, the c. (or atomic) philosophy, \*doctrina illa atomorum

or quae docet omnia ex individuis corporibus gigni atque effici.

**correct (adj.):** **1.** correctus (often in sense of corrected; as p. part.): CIC.

**2.** emendatus (free from faults and bl̄mishes): Join: correctus et emendatus, CIC.

**3.** rectus: v. RIGHT: opp. to pravus, CIC.

**4.** accurātus: v. ACCURATE, EXACT.

**5.** sānus (of style): applied to what is free from faults, but wanting in force): cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, "orator rectus quidem et sanus, sed parvus grandis et ornatus": CIC. Br. 55, 202.

**6.** pūrus (also of style; and implying the absence of all faults of language or taste): a c. and clear style, p. quoddam et candidum dicendi genus, CIC.: cf. id. Or. 3, 8, 29: v. FAULTLESS, IRREPROACHABLE. Phr.: c. account, ratio quae convenit [ad numerum], CIC.: these accounts are not c., non constant haec rationes: v. AC-COUNT: his verses are c. but they want genius, \*vitio quidem carent versus ejus sed parvum habent ingenii.

**correct (v.):** **1.** corrigo, rexi, rectum, ūs (the most gen. term): to c. leanness of body, maciū corporis c., Plin.: it is more easy to find fault with what is past than to c. it, præterita magis reprehendi posunt quam corrigi, Līv.: to c. a speech, orationem c., CIC.: endeavour to c. my son, c. mihi gratum entiere, Ter.

**2.** castigo, i (prop. to chastise): q. v.

**3.** emendō, i (to remove faults): to c. a vicious habit, constitūdūcēti vitiosan, e., CIC.: to c. (the morals of) Italy by laws, res Italas legibus e., Hor.: CIC.

Join: emendare et corrigerē, CIC.

Phr.: to c. proofs (from the press), \*plagulas corrigerē, Orelli: more fully (after CIC.), perspicere et corrigerē:

\*prima specimen typographica corrige; \*typothetarū specimen corrigerē (Orelli); pericula typographica re-legere, Ruhnk. (ap. Kr.).

**correction:** **1.** The act of cor-recting: correctio, ēmendatio: Join: correctio et ēmendatio, CIC. (for syn. see verb): or expr. with ger.: as, with a view to the c. of morals, ad emendandos mores, etc. (N.B. Not correctura, which denotes a particular office): Phr. the most careful c. of the press, \*ura plāgarūm corrīgēdūrūm quāta maxima potest esse: (I speak) under c., \*ita mihi videtur, nisi tu alter sentis, or save Judicio tuo (R. and A.)

**II.** The correction itself, esp. in writings: expr. with p. part.: as, very many c.s. have been made, \*plurimā ēmendata sunt:

v. TO CORRECT.

**III.** Chastisement: castigatio, ānimadversio: CIC.: v. PU-NISHMENT: house of c., carcer: v. GAOL (ergastūlum only for slaves).

**corrective:** **1.** Atj.: quod corri-gere, etc., possit: v. CORRECT.

**II.** Subs.: **1.** tempērātūm (inter-aqualitatis), Coel.

**2.** tempērātū: in same sense CIC. (More precisely, of medicines, tempērātū medicamentū, Coel. Aur.)

**correctly**: rectē, ēmendātē, purē, accurātē (for syn. see *adj.*).

**correctness**: mostly expr. with circuml.: *as I doubt the c. of that statement*, \*dubito num revera sit res se habeat: *c. of style, oratio sana, pura*, Cic. (also *puritas sermonis*: v. PURITY): *I guarantee the c. of these accounts*, \*hoc in me recipio hanc rationes constare, convenire, etc.: v. CORRECT (*adj.*); ACCURACY.

**corrector**: corrector (most gen. term): emendator (*one who removes faults or blemishes*): *Join: corrector atque emendator*, Cic. Or expr. with verb: *as, c. for the press*, \*qui plagilus corrigendis operari dicit, etc.: see verb.

**correlation**: V. RELATION.

**correlative** (*adj.* and subs.): no exact word: Q. gives reciprocū, which is perhaps the nearest: v. RECIPROCAL. Perh. better with verb: *as, these things are c.s.*, \*haec mutuo inter se respondent (reciprocantur, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10 = are interred or "converted"): R. and A. give *correlata* (*pl.*), as *t. t.* from Nolten.

**correspond**: I. *To agree with*:

1. congruo, i, *(with cum; inter and pron. refl.; or with dat.): none of the measurements c. mensurae nullae inter se c.*, Plin.: *the words c. with the case, verba c. et cohaerent cum causa*, Cic.

2. cohæreo, haesi, haesum, *2 (to fit together; constr. absol. or with inter and pron. refl.): to c. as closely as possible, inter se quam aptissime c.*, Cic.; and v. supr. 3. convénio: v. AGREE.

4. respondeo, di, sum, *2 (with dat. or ad): that the words may c. to each other as if matched, ut verba verbis quasi paria respondeant*, Cic.: v. TO ANSWER (II). Phr.: *(this word) c.s. with the Greek, etc., item declarat quod, etc.*, Cic.: *to make words c. to deeds, verbs dictis aquare*, Liv.: Sall. (the latter, exaequare). II. *To have mutual communications by letter*: epistolārū commercia habere (cl. Vell. 7, 65 "tum inter [eos] commercia epistolārū," sc. erant): literas dare et accipere, inter se scribere, Cic. (Per literas colloqui might refer to a single letter only, Cic.: more precisely, \*mutuo inter se per literas colloqui solere): or perh. \*literarū consuetudinē habere: v. INTER-COURSE.

**correspondence**: I. Mutual adaptation, agreement: convénientia, congruentia: V. AGREEMENT. More freq. expr. with verb as, there is a striking c. between these things, \*mirabiliter haec inter se congruant, etc.: see verb. II. *Intercourse by letter*: epistolārū commercium, Vell. (in pl.): *an end of our c.*, finis inter nos scribendi, Cic.: *to hold c.*: v. CORRESPOND (II): *a brisk c.*, \*mutua epistolārū assiduitas: *our c. flags*, \*refrigescunt literae nostrae. (N.B. Not literarū sermo, which would be conversation about literature.)

**correspondent**: I. Adj.: v. CORRESPONDING. II. *One who holds communication with another by writing*: qui epistolārū (literarū) commercia cum aliquo uitit, etc., etc.: v. CORRESPOND (II). I. quicunq; literarū usū (consuetudinē), epistolārū commercio quis junctus est (Kr.): *a good c.*, impiger in scribendo, hanc ludent ad scribendum; qui magna est in rescribendo diligētia: based on Cic. (Kr.): *a very bad c.*, ad literas scribendas pigrimūs, id.

**corresponding** (*adj.*): I. Agreeing: 1. pár, páris: *words c. with words*, verba verbis paria, Cic.: v. MATCHED. 2. gémellū (esp. in pl.): *of two things which closely correspond*: (*a pair*) c. in love of what is bad, pravorum amore gemelum, Hor. 3. aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, etc.: v. AGREEING. 4. expr. with verb: *as, the c. door on the other side*, \*porta qua ab altera parte huic [portae] respondet (the verb alone would mean answering to it in magnitude: Cic.): a c. expression, verba quae idem declarant, significant: v. CORRESPOND. II. *(Only in certain expressions) communicating*

by letter: c. member of the Royal Society, \*epistolārū commercio cum Regia Soc. c. ciētū junctus: V. CORRESPONDENT.

**correspondingly**: pârter, éadēm ratione, Cic.: v. ALIKE.

**corridor**: andron, ónis, m. (contrary to the Gk. sense of the word: see Vitruv. 6, 7, 5): prôthýrum (?): ib.

**corroborate**: I. affirmo, i (less freq. in this sense: v. ASSERT): *to c. a person's words*, dicta aliquicūs af. Liv.

2. confirmo, i: *to c. (statements) by arguments or testimony*, argumentis, testimoniis c., Cic.: v. CONFIRM. 3. fidem aliquicū relaffer (i.e. gain credence for a thing): Cic.: v. CREDENCE. (N.B. Non corroboro or roboro; which signify to make strong.)

**corroborative**: quad ad fidem conciliandam aptum est, etc.

**corrode**: 1. rôdo, si, sum, *3 (rare in this sense): iron is c.d. by rust*, ferrum robigine roditur, Ov. 2. érôdo, *3 (more freq. to eat or c. away): water* ex irón, aqua ferrum c., Plin. (esp. of corrosive remedies, as caustic, etc.): Plin.: Cels.). 3. édo, édi, esum, *3 (to eat away): of mildew*: Virg. Fig.: *if aught c.s. the mind*: si quid est animum, Hor.: Virg. 4. pérodó, *3 (stronger than edo): Virg. (N.B. Not corrodo in this sense.)*

**corroding** (as *adj.*): esp. fig.: mordax, ácis: c. cæs, m. sollicitudines, Hor. In simile sense, vltiosa cura, Id. (For lit. sense, v. CORROSIVE.)

**corrosion**: rōsio: Plin. (Or expr. with verb: v. CORRODE).

**corrosive**: 1. corrōsivus (of medicines): Sen. 2. mordax, ácis: c. powder, m. pulvis, Plin.: Hor. (In fig. sense v. CORRODING).

**corrugate**: rûgo, corrugo, i: v. TO WRINKLE.

**corrupt** (v.): I. *To change from a sound to a putrid state*: 1. corrumpo, rûpi, ruptum, *3: esp. as reflect. to become corrupt, suffer corruption*, Cie.

2. vitio, i: v. TO TAINT: of the action of pestilence on the air, Ov. 3. In pass.: *to become c.d.*: putresco, putréfio: v. TO ROT. II. *In moral sense*: 1. corrumpo, i: *to c. (the morals) of a state, mores civitatis c.*, Cic.: in the same passage (Leg. 3, 14), corrumpere is used absol.: *to c. (men) by example*, exemplo c. With the direct acc. (with or without pecunia), corrumpere usu. signifies to bribe (q. v.), or in the case of a woman, to seduce (q. v.). 2. dépravo, i (to after for the worse) *the Canapianos were c.d. by abundance*, Campanos nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravant, Cic. Join: corrumpere et deprivare: Cic. (N.B. Corrumpto by itself is not always taken in bad sense). 3. inquinō, i: v. DEFILE, POLLUTE. 4. Expr. with phr.: as, vitios inficere, Cic.: v. INFECT: vitia in civitatem infundere, id: turpissimis imbure cupiditudibus, Nep.: mala facinora edocere, Sall. Sometimes mutare, immutare, may be sufficient: i.e. when the context shows that the change is for the worse: cf. Sall. Cat. 10, fin. (by a somewhat harsh fig., the latter has vexare mores civitatis, of the influence of bad passions upon them, Cat. 6): *in pass. in vitium labi*, Hor.: pejorem, deteriorē fieri, etc.: v. TO DETERIORATE: to c. by bribery (besides pecunia corrumpere, v. supr.), pecunia oppugnare, Cic.: sollicitare, Curt.: corruptelam (judicis) moriri, Cic., etc.: v. BRIBERY: by various artifices, (animos militum) varia artificia sub surrecta, Tac.: v. TO TAMPER WITH, UNDERMINE. III. *To debase, falsify*: corrumpo, dépravo (Cic. uses both of the perverse ingenuity of the lawyers: Mur. 12, 27): v. FALSIFY. Phr.: *the language of Greece is very much c.d.*, \*multum immutata est ac deprivata lingua Hellenistica a vetere illo ac puro Graecorum sermone.

**corrupt** (*adj.*): I. Decomposed: putrefactus, putridus, púter, corruptus: v. ROTTEN. II. *In moral sense*: 1.

corruptus: used both as part. and adj.: Sall.: Cic. 2. incestus, impurus: v. IMPURE. 3. inquinans, v. POLLUTED.

III. Accessible to bribery: vénalīus: Cic. v. VENAL: also nūmīrius: v. CIC.

IV. *Not genuine* (as a text), or debased (as language): corruptus, dépravatus: to alter and mend c. passages, depravatus locis veterum scriptorum mederi, Ruhnki ap. Kr.: a passage evidently c., locus manifeste vitius, Bloniti: somewhat c., cui subest quadram corruptela, id.

**corrupter**: 1. corruptor, f. corruptrix: Cic. Phr.: the common c. of our children, communis corruptor (abstr. for concr.) nostrum liberum, Tert. (depravator is not found). 2. perditor, f. perditrix (stronger than corruptor: v. DESTROYER): luxury the c. of chastity, luxuria perditrix castitatis, Tert. (but perditrix reipublicae is destroyer of the commonwealth).

**corruptibility**: I. Liability to corruption: corruptibilitas: Tert. May perh. be expr. by pl. of corruptio: as, the body is subject to c., \*corruptionibus obnoxium est corpus hominis: or, corruptum ac dissolui potest: see L. G. § 591. II. Accessibility to bribes: vénalitas (or): v. VENALITY.

**corruptible**: I. Liable to corruption: corruptibilis (rare): Lact.: Vulg. (another form is corruptibilis): or expr. with verb: quod corruptum ac dissolvi potest: see verb. II. Accessible to bribes: vénalīus: v. VENAL.

**corrupting** (*adj.*): corruptrix, icis (very rare): or with masc. subs., corruptor (L. G. 598): a c. province, corruptrix provincia, Cic.: v. CORRUPTER. (Or expr. with verb: qui corruptum, depravat, etc.)

**corruption**: I. Physical: corruptio (e.g. corporis, i.e. disease, Cic.), pútor, putredo: v. DECOMPOSITION, BOT-TENNESS, DECAY. II. Moral: 1. corruptio (rare): Cic. has opinioneum corruptio. 2. corruptela (prop. a means of corruption: hence often in pl.): the temptations of c., illecebras corruptelarum, Sall.: a storehouse of every kind of c., corruptelarum omnis generis officina, Liv. 39, 10. 3. dépravatio: d. et foeditas animi, Cic. 4. pravitas: v. VICES, DEPRAVITY.

III. In the use of words: dépravatio: Cic.: with ref. to MSS. corruptela is often used: some c., \*vitiat aliquid.

IV. By money: corruptū (Cic.) largitio: ambitus: v. BRIBERY: in the administration of a province, (res) repetundae: v. EXORTION.

**corruptly**: 1. corruptē: to pronounce words c., verbs c. pronuntiare, Gell.: Cic.: v. WRONGLY. (Less strong than the Eng., and not necessarily involving what is morally wrong: Cic., who has neque depravata judicare neque c., Fin. 1, 21, 71). 2. incestus, impure: v. IMPURELY. 3. turpiter: flagitiosē: v. DISGRACEFULLY. Phr.: to administer justice c., \*pecunias properter res judicandas accipere: v. BRIBE.

**corsair**: pirata, praedo (maritimus): v. PIRATE.

**corpse**: v. CORPSE.

**corset**: 1. loricā: a c. of chain mail, molli l. catena, Val.; conserva hamis, Virg. (but the lorica was originally of leather while the thorax was of metal). 2. thôrax, ácis, f.: v. BREAST-PLATE. 3. cæpharacta (made of linen, wool, or mail): Veg.: Tac. Wearing a c., loricatus: also cataphractus (prop. a Greek term: see Liv. 37, 40).

**cortege**: cõmítatū, ūs: v. RETINUE.

**corticated** (*adj.*): i.e. like bark: corticatū: Plin.

**coruscant**: cõruscus, fulgens: v. FLASHING, GLITTERING.

**coruscation**: 1. cõruscátio (rare and late): Solin. 2. fulgor: v. FLASH, SPLENDOUR.

**corvette**: perh. célos, ócis: Liv.

**corymbiferous**: cõrymbifér: Ov.

v. CLUSTERING.

**coryphaeus:** I. Lit.: master of a chorus; 1. coryphaeus (Gr. κορφαῖς); M. L. (in Cic. only fig.) 2. magister (sc. chori), Cic. II. Fig.: a leader; coryphaeus: Cic. ("c. Epicureorum," N. D. 1, 21, 59); v. CHIEF, LEADER.

**cosmetic (subs.):** 1. fucus (prop. a marine plant yielding a ruddy dye) to hide personal defects by means of c.s. vita corporis tunc occulere, Pl. simly, colorem fuco mentiri, Quint.

2. médi amon: in pl., medicamina forme, Ov. A. A. 3, 205: *to rub the face with c.s. lacrim medicaminibus alterere*, Petr. 3. médicamentum (= 2): Sen. 4. pigmentum: Plin.: v. RIGMENT. N. B. See Ov. I.c. (*supr.*): where the subject is treated be has the expressions, candorem quaerere creta; arte rubore, etc.

**cosmogony:** \*cosmogónia (Gr. κοσμογονία). the title of a work by Parmenides translated by Xylander "liber de ortu mundi." Plut. Mor. 756, E.

**cosmographer:** cosmógráphus, Aut. de Progen. Aug.

**cosmopolite:** mundánus (Gr. κοσμικός); paraphrased by Cic. "totius mundi incola et civis." Tusc. 5, 17, 108. (Cosmicus is given by R. and A., on the strength of Mart. 7, 41; but the meaning there is doubtful.)

**cost (subs.):** I. Price of a thing bought or sold: prétium. v. PRICE.

II. Expense: impenduum, impensa, sumptus v. EXPENSE. III. In law, the costs: impensae in item factae, Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 5. Pfr.: to condemn any one to the payment of penalty and c., damnum et impensa litis adversario inferre aliquo in cagere, Just. Inst.

IV. Loss or detriment: Pfr.: *to my cost*: damno cum magno meo, Pl.: so with malum: *at your c.*, malo cum tuo, Pl.: somewhat less strong is incommodo tuo, Cic.; or expr. with poena: *as liars are mostly dishonest to their c.*, solent mendaces luere poena mal-faci, Phaedr.

**cost (n.):** I. consto, stith, i (usu. with abl. of definite price; gen. in the case of such expr., as quanti, tanti, etc.; L. G. 281): *to c. four hundred thousand sestercios, quadringentis milibus c.*, Varr. Cic. *tu c. nothing, gratis c.*, Cic. *to c. very little, vilissime c.*, Col.: also minimo c. (L. G. 281, obs. 2). Fig.: *he plainly tells them how many brave men's deals the victory must surely c.*, edocet quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit c. victoriam, Caes.

2. sto, stēti, stātūm, i (constr. same as consto): Polybius writes that this affair c. the Achaeans too talents, P. scribit centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv.: *so little did a great victory c.*, tantulo impendo Ingens Victoria stetit, Curt.: *this victory cost the Carthaginians much blood and many wounds*, multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis Victoria stetit, Liv.: sometimes with abl. of such words as quanto, v. supr.: *as das how much has one night c. your realms, heu! quanto regnus nox stetit una tuis!* Ov. Virg.

3. May also be expr. with venire, vendi, emi, esse, to be sold, to be at such a price; as, *a pound (of violet purple) cost 100 denarii, libra denariorum centum venibat*, Nep. ap. Plin.: v. TO SELL (intr.). Pfr.: *such effort did it c., tartu molis erat*, Virg. *how much do his lessons c., quanti doctei?* Juv.: *it cost me a great struggle, c.*, vix a me impetrare potui ut, etc. (Kr. based on Cic.).

**cost-price:** quanti quid constituit, emptum est: v. TO COST.

**coster-monger:** \*qui olera circumfert ac vendit: or perh. editor: the editor appears to have sold vegetables as well as grown them.

**costive:** astrictus, restrictus, durus, compressus (of the bowel's): v. CONSTIPATED, CONSTIPATION.

**costiveness:** avitus astricta, restricta, compressa, dura: v. CONSTIPATION.

**costliness:** cáritas: v. DEARNESS Or expr. with pretium: as, *not to be much bought on account of its c.*, \*propter magnum pretium non vulgo emi: v. PRICE, EXPENSE

**costly (adj.):** 1. prétiosus: v. PRECIOUS. 2. carus: v. DEAR. Or expr. with pretium: as, *to be c.*, magni esse pretii, or magno pretio: v. PRICE. Pfr.: *in a c. manner, pretiose, sumptuose: v. EXPENSIVELY.*

**costume:** 1. vestitus, us: v. DRESS. 2. hábitus, us: esp. in phr. theatrical c., scenicus h., Suet.: triumphal c., h. triumphalis, Quint.

**cot:** I. A cottage: v. infir. II. A child's bed: lectulus: v. BED. III. For doves: columbárium: v. DOVE-COT.

**contemporary;** CONTEMPORARY.

**cottage:** 1. casa: *there were a few scattered c.s.*, rara c. (erat), Ov. c. thatched with straw, c. stramentis tectae, Caes. Dímn, castála, Plin. 2. tūgūrum (of a more bumble kind, and usu. made of reeds, straw, etc.): Varr.: *the turf-thatched roof of my humble cot, pauperis t. conustum caespite culmen*, Virg. v. HUT 3. māpālia, um applied to the huts of Nomades in Africa: "ac dicticia agrestem Numidarum que mapalia illi vocant," Sall. Jug. 18: Virg.: Liv.

**cottager:** casárius (= casae incola): Cod. Theod.

(But in ordinary prose or in verse agrestis or rusticus may be

near enough v. PEASANT)

**cotton:** gossypion or gossypium (of which plant many species are used in modern manufacture): Plin. 19, 1, 14: also called xylon, and the cotton fabrics, xylina sc. lina, ib. The tree is also called gossypinus, id. 12, 10, 21; and the cotton down is called lana (*wool*) by Virg. G. 2, 120: more fully "lana de ligno quam Graeci ἔρωβάνων appellant," Ulp.

**cotton-mill:** \* (xylinorum) officina.

**cotton-plant:** v. COTTON.

**couch (subs.):** I. cùbile, is, n.: v. BED. 2. lectus: esp. of c.s. used at the table; where there were usu. three, summus, medius, inus: v. DICT. ANT. s. v. triclinium, Dímn. lectulus: Cic.

3. pulvinar, áris, n. (esp. of the cushioned couches on which the images of the Gods were placed): Cic.: Liv.

**couch (v.):** A. Intr.: I. Of a wild beast: *to c. down*; esp. before a spring: perh. subido, 3: which Liv. uses of elephants *sinking on their bellies*, clinibus subsidebat, 44, 5, med.: cf. Virg. 12, 491: "substitit Aeneas et se colligit in arma, poplite sub-sidens;" or sese subiit ut melius exsilat. II. To stoop down, esp. for concealment, as in an ambuscade: subido, subideo (the former referring to the act of stooping down; the latter to the being or remaining in such a position): v. STOOD DOWN, LIE IN WAIT.

B. Trans.: I. To station (in ambush): in insidiis collocare, disponere, etc.: v. AMBUSH. II. To level a lance: intendo, porrigo: v. TO AIM, STRETCH FOURTH. Pfr.: to receive an attack with lances c.d., projecta hasta excipere hostem, Nep. Chab. 1: *with lance c.d. infestā turbā (i.e. pointēd against the enemy)*, Liv. III. To perform an operation on the eye: perh. \*suffusio in oculo donec, tollere (i.e. in any way to remove the cataract).

**cough (subs.):** tussis, is, f.: a dry c., t. siccus, Cels.: a rough, hard c., t. aspera, Mart.: also used of the single coughings Ter.: *to drive away or cure a c.*, t. discutere, Col.: *to relieve it, t. levare*, Cels.: lenire, Plin. Dímn., a slight c., tussiculā, Cels.: Plin.: c. medicines, tussiculāria medicamen'a, Coel. Aur.: *to have a bad c.*, male tussire v. fall. art.

**cough (v.):** tussio, ivi, 4 (either to have a cough, or to make a coughing): to c. frequently, crēbr. t., Quint.: all day long, totis diebus, Mart.: *To cough out, extusio*: Cels.: Plin.

**coulter:** dens (aratri): cf. Virg. 1, 262: er \*culter (aratri)

**council:** I. concilium (usually a large body, as distinguished from consilium, which denotes a *more select body*): to hold a c., c. hab-re, Pl.: to summon a c., c. vocare, Virg.: to dismiss a c., c. dimittere, Caes.: general c., c. ecumenicum, Eccl. 2. consilium: v. supr. (esp. a deliberative assembly): with the aid of his c. (i.e. the *judices*) he investigates the cause cum consilio causam cognoscit, Cic.: Galba, having quickly summoned a c., began to ask for their opinions, Galba, c. celester convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, Caes.: Liv.: a more august c. ("privy-c."), sanctius c. Liv. 30, 16. 3. (a c. of war): praetorium (so named from the place of its meeting): Liv.

**councillor:** i. e. member of a council: consiliarius: Suet. lib. 55: a town-c., i.e. member of the c. or senate of a provincial town, decurio, Cic.

**counsel (subs.):** I. Advice: 1.

consilium: evl c.s., mala c., Tac.: to take c. with any one, c. capere una cum aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: v. ADVICE. 2.

auctorítas (the *v. eighty c.s. of some influential person*): Cic. Pfr.: to take c. of any one, consulere (with acc.): v. CONSULT, to take c. together, deliberate. v. TO DELIBERATE: to keep one's c. secum consulere (?), sibi soli rem committere: v. COMMIT, EXTRUST. II. In pl.=policy: 1. consilia orum: Hor.

2. prövidentia: v. PRUDENCE, FORETHOUGHT. III. *I* rudence: consilium; force without c., vis consill expers, Hor.: v. PRUDENCE. IV. In law an advocate: patrōnus, advōcātus (the latter prop. assistant c.): v. ADVOCATE. Pfr.: to be c. for any one, adsecur aliquid, Cic.

**counsellor:** consiliarius, auctor, consiliator: v. ADVISER, COUNCILLOR.

**court (subs.):** \*cōmēs, his (from which the modern title is derived); see Du Cange for various titles of the kind.

**court (v.):** I. To number one by one: 1. númerō, i: to c. a flock, n. pecus, Virg.: to c. on one's fingers n. per digitos, Ov.: to c. the senate, c. senatum, Clc.: often implying possession: as, to c. many friends, multos n. amicos, Ov.: Tac. 2. énumérō, i (to c. up; also c. out money: v. foll. art.) to c. up days, dies e., Caes.: v. ENUMERATE. 3. dénumérō, i (to c. separately): Cic.: Virg. 4. percenseo, ui: more fully numerando percensoe (implying a careful survey in counting): who can c. your services to me? quis possit vestra in me promerita p. numerando? Cic. Pfr.: to c. up on the fingers, rationem digitis computare, Pl.: v. RECKON: to c. the number of the slain, numerum interfectorum inire, Liv. 38, 24, med. II. To regard as: hābo, dūco, existimō, v. CONSIDER, RECKON.

— out to: 1. annimēro i h.c.s. out to me a talent of silver, mihi talentum argenti an., Pl.: Cic. 2. dinumēro, i (less freq.): to c. out twenty minas to any one, alicui viginti minas d., Ter.

3. énumérō, i: to c. out the price, i.e. to pay it, pretermine e., Cic.

4. númerō, i: to c. out to the soldiers, stipendium n. militibus, Cic.: Caes.

— up: énumérō, i. v. ENUMERATE.

**upon (v. intr.):** i.e. to reckon on: Pfr.: to c. upon peace with certainty, pacem exploratam habere, Clc. Phil. 7, 6, 16: not to be able to c. with certainty upon anything, nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic.: also foll. by acc. and inf., id.: I think I may almost c. upon victory, magna me spes victoriae habet, Sall.: that which may be c'd on, perspectus, perspectissimus, Cic.: he will be able to c. upon it, that nothing etc., erit ei perspectum, nihil certum, Cic. Or. 34, fin.: c. vpon, frēns (bill, by abt.): v. RELYING ON and cf. art. DEPEND ON, TRUST.

**countenance:** I. The face, looks: 1. facies, ei (including the entire

**make:** v. FACE, FIGURE. 2. os, óris, n. (applicable also to *brutes*; when it means the mouth: q. v.): the c. of angry persons, os iratorum, Cic.: to man he gave an upturned c., os homini sublime dedit, Ov.: v. FACE. 3. virtus, us (only of human beings: the features and expression of the face): the c. is the image of the mind, imago animi v. est, Cic.: the whole c. is a kind of silent discourse of the mind, v. totus sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic.: a fierce c., torus v., Hor.: a cheerful c., v. hilarus, Plin.: a sad c., v. moestus, Hor.: a gloomy c., v. tristior, Suet.: a false c., ficti similitudine v., Cic.: the c. of the threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyranni, Hor. (the word not unfrequently refers to an angry or menacing c.: Tac.). Join: os virtutis (the former the features, the latter the expression): Cic.

II. Calmness, unaltered composure: Phr.: to put any one out of c., differre aliquem (ita) ut apud se ne sit, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5: also turbare, conturbare (stronger than simple verb): v. DISTURB, EMBARRASS: if shame be the disturbing emotion, ruborem aliquid incutere, Liv. affere, Tac.: v. A RASH. to keep one's c., i.e. refrain from laughing, risum tenere, Hor. III. Favour, aid: favor, os; v. FAVOUR. To give one's c. to anything, favere, indulgere (both with dat.): see verb; and TO FAVOUR.

**countenance** (v.): 1. faveo, favi, tantum, 2 (with dat.): Join: f. et cupero (to c. and wish well to), Caes.: to c. an opinion, sententia, l., Cic.: v. TO FAVOUR. 2. indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (with dat.): i.e. to indulge, give way to: q. v. 3. adjuvō, auxiliō: implying active support: v. ABET, AID.

**counter** (subs.): I. A small round piece of ivory, etc.: 1. calculus: prop. a pebble: used both in games and calculations: Cic.: Mart. 2. lupinus or lupinum: prop. a lupine seed: used on the stage as a substitute for money: Hor. II. A shop-counter: mensa ha (a money-changer's c.), Hor., who has it also of a fishmonger's c., S. 2, 4, 37.

**counter** (adv.): chiefly in phr. counter to: contrā (prep. with acc.): v. AGAINST: to run c. to, adversari, repugnare, Cic.: v. OPPOSE: as *adīj*, contrarius: the counter-speeches of Aeschines and Demosthenes, orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis et Demosthenis, Cic.: v. CONTRARY TO.

**counteract:** 1. rēnitor, nūsus, and nūx, 3 (with dat.): the one nūtion c. the other, alter mo: alteri r., Plin. 2, 82, 84: simili, alterno pulsū r., ib. 2, occurro, obstiso (in fig. sense): v. THWART, RESIST. Join: occurrere atque obsistere (consilii), Cic. 3. mēdeor, 2 (with dat.): *to c. an evil*, malo m., Cic. (cf. Nep. Pelop. 1, "itaque utrius rei mēdebor quantum potero, et occurram quum satietati tum ignoratiae lectorum"): v. TO REMEDY, PHR.: "to c. medicines and nourish disease," medicamentis obficeare et morbum alere: the one tried to c. the other, "alter alteri adversari atque in contrarium partem tendere,

**counteraction:** impēditio (rare), mora: v. HINDRANCE. Or better, expr. with verb: v. preced. art.

**counterattraction:** \*vis in contrarium trahens.

**counterbalance** (v.): I. Trans.: 1. aequo, i: these extraordinary virtutes were c.d by great vices, ha tantas viri virtutes ingenta vita aequalibant, Liv. 2. exaequo, i: v. EQUALIZE.

3. compenso, i (to weigh or set off one thing against another): also rēpenso (rare), penso, in same sense: v. COMPENSATE. Phr.: to c. (of words) each other, quasi dimens et paria respondere, Cic.: so with ratio: "bene inter nos ratio accepti et expensi convenit," Pl.: v. TO BALANCE. II. Intr. (rare): inter se aequali, respondere: v. TO BALANCE.

**counterbalance** (subs.): v. COUNTERWEIPE.

**countercharge** (subs.): \*crimen in eum intentum qui alterum accusat.

**countercharm:** [quod] contra fascinantes, effascinantes [portarior], cf. Plin. 13, 4, 9 (49); 19, 4, 19 (50).

**countercurrent:** \*quod in contraria parte flui: v. CURRENT.

**countervidence:** \*testimonia quae ex altera parte opponuntur.

**counterfeit** (v.): I. To forge, copy, or imitate. Imitor, i: to c. the cry of a pig, porcelli vocem i, Phaedr.: this c. that, but is not such, hoc in illud, sed non est ejusmodi, Cic. But Imitor (more fully, imitando effingere atque exprimere, is more usu. in good sense: v. IMITATE. Phr.: to c. a will, testamentum subiungere, supponere, subdere: to c. coin, nummos adulterinos percutere: v. TO FORGE, COIN. II. To put on a false resemblance: 1. similitudo, i (correl. dissimilitudo); to disguise and hide: to c. the storms and lightning, nimbus et fulmen s., Virg.: to c. madness, s. se furere, Cic. 2. assimilatio, i: leaning on a staff she c'd an old woman, innitens baculo assimilavit anum, Ov. 3. mention, 4: you c. a young man by dying your hair, menitris juvenem tintcis capillis, Mart.: Virg. v. FEIGN, PRETEND.

**counterfeiting** (adj.): 1. ficticius: c. gems, i, geminae, Plin.: v. SPURIOUS.

2. adulterinus: c. money, numus, a., Cic. 3. falsus: a c. letter, i. literae, Liv.: at the waters of the c. S/mois, f. Simeontis ad undam, Virg.

4. fictus: v. FALSE (II.). 5. fūcatus (tricked out with spurious qualities): to distinguish all c. things from genuine, omnia f. a sinceris secerne, Cic. 6. fūcōsus: (l. q. fūcatus): Cic.

7. mentitus (poet.): c. weapons, m. tela, Virg. c. shapes, m. figurae, Ov.

**counterfeit** (subs.): expr. with adj.: as, all c.s fall short of the real thing,

\*deteriora sunt ficticia omnia veris;

"vincit imitatione veritas," Cic.: v. preced. art.

**counterfeiter:** I. In gen. sense:

1. imitator, f. imitatrix (in good or bad sense): Brutus was a wise c. of a fool, Brutus erat stultus sapiens imitator,

Ov.: pleasure the c. of the good, boni voluptas imitatrix, Cic.

2. simularior (i. e. one who pretends to be what he is not): Sall. (who uses the word also) animus cuiuslibet rei simularior ac dissimilator, Cat. 5: v. DECEIVER, HYPOCRITE.

II. One who commits forgery: falsarius, testimoniarius;

qui adulterinam monetam exercet: v. FORGER, COINER.

**counterfeiting** (subs.): imitatio, simulatio: v. IMITATION, PRETENCE. Join: imitatio simulatioque (virtutis), Cic.

**countermand** (v.): renuntio, i:

with something in the context to fix the meaning: he immediately sent to c. the invitation to his friends to take counsel with him, renuntiari exemplo amicis, quis in consilium rogarerer imparavit, Sen. (= "renuntiari his ne ad se venirent," Forc.): after having directed the troops to embark, he c'd the order, "quum milites concenderent ius sisset [postea] consilium mutavit, tisque renuntiatio misit.

**countermarch** (v.): signa converte (to face about): Caes.: Liv.: v. TO FACE (III.), MARCH BACK: to march and c., itineraria luc illic facere, Liv.

**countermarch** (subs.): iter in contraria parte, retro, lacuum: or expr. with verb (v. preced. art.)

**countermine** (subs.): cuniculus transversus, Liv.

**countermine** (v.): transversis cum cuniculis hostium excipere, Liv.

**counterpane:** (?) lodi, icis: Juv.: Mart.

**counterpart:** no exact word: res

gemella; alteri rei ab omni parte similis;

quaes alteri rei respondeat ad unguem; etc.: v. CORRESPONDING.

**counterplea:** perh. quod actioni

oppunitur (actio petitoria intenta, R. and A.).

**counterplot** (v.): \*insidiatori insidiari; insidias insidias, fraudem fraudi opponere: v. TO FLIT.

**counterplot** (subs.): \*insidiae insidias oppositiae: v. FLIT.

**counterpoise** (v.): v. TO COUNTERBALANCE.

**counterpoise** (subs.): I. Lit.

a weight precisely balancing another

aequi pondum. Vitr. 10, 3, 4. (Sacóma, Gr. στριγυά, appears to be used in similar

sense, id, 9, pref.: cf. Polyb. 8, 7, fin.):

v. BALANCE. II. Fig.: \*quod pari

memento est, tantidem momebit habet:

v. WEIGHT, INFLUENCE.

**counterscarp**: perh. crēpidio, inis,

f. (a term applied to the banked margin

of streams, ponds, etc.): Varr.: Plin.:

or perh. more fully crepido munita

[fossa].

**countersign** (v.): \*nomen suum

alterius nomini subscribo; contra scribo.

**countersign** (subs.): tessera, Liv.:

v. WATCHWORD.

**counter-tenor** (subs.): (?) altera ab

ima vox; qui altera ab ima voce cantat:

v. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7; with Maclean's note.

**countervail** (v.): aequo, contra-

valere: v. TO COUNTERBALANCE, NEU-

TRALIZE.

**countess:** \*cōmitissa: v. Du Cange:

\*cōmitus uxoris: v. COUNT.

**counting** (subs.): dinūmērāto, an-

īmērāto (rare): more usu. expr. with

verb: v. TO COUNT.

**counting-house**: (?) rātiōnāria or

tābula (sc. domus or mensa): the

latter is used by Just. of the office of a

registrar or public notary: v. ACCOUNT.

**countless:** innumērābilis, innumērūs: v. INNUMERABLE.

**countrified**; agrestis, rusticus, or

comp. rusticior: v. RUSTIC.

**country** (subs.): I. As opposed

to town: 1. āger, agri: (usu. pl.):

not only from the city, but also from

the c., non solum ex urbe sed etiam ex

agris, Cic.: Liv.: 2. rūs, rūris, n.

(very often with a pleasant association

hence very freq. in the poets: of the pl.

only the nom. and acc. are in use):

lovers of the c., rūrū amatores, Hor.:

the lovely c., r. amoenum, id: Cic.:

when men go to the c., quum rus homines

eunt, Pl.: Ter.: (concerning constr., v. L. G. § 256, sqq.): to live in the c., rūrū habite, Cic.: often in pl.: Cic.: Hor.

One that lives in the c., rūrū, Ov.: to

live or stay in the c., rusticor, i: Cic.:

whence, a stay in the c., rusticatio, rusticatus, ūs, id.

II. Any tract of land or region as distinguished from another:

1. rēgō, ōnis, f.: but we see the

largest c.s of the earth inhabitable, atque

terras maximas r. inhabilitates videmus,

Cic.: v. REGION. (But regio may also

denote a "continent": cf. Pomp. Mel. 1, 4: "cul totius regionis vocabulo cognomen inditum est." of Africa.)

2. terra (also wider in meaning than the Eng.): to express it, usually some limiting word is necessary). the inland c.s,

interiora terrarum, Mel.: the c. of Italy,

t. Italia, Liv.: the c. of Gaul, t. Gallia,

Caes.: v. LAND.

3. fines, ium, pl.

(mostly with the notion of the frontiers implied): into the c. of the Bel-

loraci, Trinobantes, etc. in lines Bel-

loracum, Trinobantum, etc. Caes.

4. tractus, ūs: i. e. a tract or district

of land: v. DISTRICT.

5. ōra, plāga: v. REGION, COAST.

6. The name of the inhabitants of a country is often put

for the country itself (see L. G. § 66):

esp. when the country has no special

name: as, to go from the c. of the

Treviri into that of the Menapii, ex

Treviris in Menapios venire, Caes. (passim): Mel. Phr.: the first c. (you come to) is Scythia, gentium prima est

Scythia, Mel.: in pacate, in pacato,

Liv., as opp. to terra hostilis, Cic.: the open c., loca patetiora, Caes.

III. Native country:

1. patria: one's native c.

which is the common parent of us all, p. quae communis est omnium

nostrum patens, Cic.: of other things besides man: *trees have their different native c.s.*, divisae sunt arboribus patriae, Virg. *Belonging to one's c.*, patrus (the word patria itself strictly having terra understood): *the language of one's native c.*, sermo p., Hor. (N.B. Patria is equally applicable when the native place is a single city; as, Priene, Clazomenae patriae, etc.) **2.** solum (with patrium or some similar adj.): s. patrum, Liv.; a. natale, Ov.: *to leave one's c., i.e. go into exile*, solum vertere, Cic.: *Live, Phr.*: of what c., qdjs. atis: *of what c. are you, or from what town? cujates estis, aut quo ex oppido?* Pl.: *when Socrates was asked of what country he said he was, Socrates quoniam regareret cujatum se esse dicere, inquit, Cic.: one belonging to the same c.*, pôpularis: Cic.: Ter: (*inomo usi civis*) v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN. **IV.** With esp. reference to the inhabitants: natio, gens, populus: v. PEOPLE, NATION.

**country (adj.):** i.e. *belonging to the country* (in sense I.); rusticus, agrestis: c. life, vita rustica, Cic. (Not agrestis: which would imply boorishness: v. BOORISH). c. estates, r. prædia, id. v. RUSTIC. Or expr. by gen. of rus: as, c. pleasures, \*urus [amoeni] oblectamenta, voluptates: v. subs.

**country-folk:** homines agrestes, rustici: v. COUNTRYMAN (I.).

**country-house:** villa (orig. a farm-house: q. v.); dimin. villula: Cic.: Hor. (Also c. houses were often called from the district in which they were situated: as Cic.'s Tusculanum, Arpinas, etc.)

**countryman:** **I.** *One living in the country* (v. subs. I.): rusticus; homo agrestis: v. RUSTIC. Also rûrcœla (chiefly poet.): Col. For the use of colonus, v. FARMER, SWAIN. **II.** *One belonging to the same country:* civis, popularis: v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.

**country-town:** münicipium rusticum. Cic. Or simply oppidum, oppidum (a small town): v. town.

**county (English):** \*comitatus, ūs: Milt. Def.

**county-town:** \*comitatus caput: v. CAPITAL.

**coup-d'état:** \*facinus publicum et inopinatum: *to attempt a c. res novas tentare; nova moliri* (Vell. 2, 129): v. REVOLUTION.

**coup-de-grâce:** v. FINISHING STROKE. **coup-de-main:** repentinus impetus. Liv.: *a place too strong to be carried by a c.*, locus munitor quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt.; qui impetus et subito bellū abnebat, Tac.

**couple (v.):** **I.** Trans. *to join together;* cōpôlo, connecto, conjungo, etc.: v. TO CONNECT, JOIN. **II.** *Indr. trans. (of animals):* cōeo, māritor: v. TO COPULATE.

**couple (subs.):** **I.** *Two of anything:* p.r. jūgum, bini: v. PAIR. **II.** Of the sexes: (besides par, jūgum, which are used in this sense), conjugium: Plin. (of animals): also mariti (of persons): as, novi mariti, "a young c.", Apul. (*nam nova nuptia et novis maritus*). **III.** *For binding or leashing:* cōpula: v. LEASH.

**couplet:** distichon, i. n.: Mart.: v. DISTICH: (or bin. versus).

**courage:** **1.** animus: *our men's c. is increased, nostris a. augetur, Caes.* sufficient c., satis animi, Ov.: *to be of good c., bono a. esse; a. magno fortique esse; animo (or, of several persons, animis) adesse et omittire timorem,* Cic.: *to inspire with c.* aliquid animum addere, inficere: v. TO INSPIRE: *to lose c., animo (animis) cadere, Cic.* (also aliquid cadere, animo, id.: Liv.): *in pl. the word is often used in bad sense;* v. PRE-SUMPTION. **2.** virtus: v. VALOUR.

**audacia:** v. DARING, BOLDNESS. **courageous:** **1.** acer, acris, acré (implying active courage): c. soldiers, a. militis, Cic.: a. c. nation, a. genus, Liv.: freq. with bello, or militiae, esp. in Tac.: v. KEEN, WARLIKE. **2.**

blacer, cris, cræ (less strong than acer, and opposed to ignavus): v. ACTIVE, ALERT. **3.** animosus (*full of spirit to meet difficulties of all kinds*): show thyself c., and have fortitude (in adversity), animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: v. SPIRITED. **4.** ferox naturally mettesome and warlike: q. v. 5. fortis strenuus: v. BRAVE, VIGOROUS. **6.** Expr. *a. animus, as, be c., ades animo, or, adeste animis (of more than one),* Cic.: v. COURAGE (I). See also BOLD, DARING.

**courageously:** acriter (as acriter pugnare mire, Liv.): fortiter, audacter: v. BRAVELY, BOLDLY, FEARLESSLY.

**courier:** **1.** cursor, ōris (Nep.): Plin. **2.** nuntius: a messenger of any kind: q. v. **3.** tabellarius: Cic.: v. LETTER-CARRIER. **4.** vêrædarius (on horseback: late): Sid.: Firm: such a courier's horse, vêrædus, Cod. Just.

**5.** hémédroümus (Gr. ἡμέροδρόπος): Liv.: Nep.: the word is rendered by the former speculator (31, 24), and by the latter cursor (Milt. 4, 3).

**course (subs.):** **I.** Motion in some particular direction: **1.** cursus, ūs (in most senses): the c.s of the stars stellarum c., Cic.: so of rivers, Cic. Ov.: of ships at sea (esp. in phr. tenere cursum, to keep on their course, Caes.: Cic.): to direct one's c., c. dirigere, Nep.: to be driven out of it, cursus excuti, Virg. Fig.: the c. of the times, c. temporum, Cic. **2.** lapsus, ūs (a gliding or flowing c.): the rapid c. of rivers, fluminum rapidi lapsus, Hor.: the stars proceed in a fixed c. and space, stellæ certo l. spatio tenuuntur, Cic.: to flow to the sea by its natural c. (of the water of the Alban lake), lapsu et cursu suad mare profinire, id. **3.** ténor, ōris (a c. that is steadily kept on): cf. the phr. cursum tenere, supr.): the spear flies, and keeps its c., hasta volat, servatque t., Virg.: c. of life, vita t., Ov. **4.** via, iter: v. ROUTE, WAY: to direct one's c., iter dirigere, Cic.: to alter one's c., iter efficer, Virg.: also flectere viam velis, id. A. 5, 28. **5.** the c. of our affection and my attentiveness, iter amoris nostri et officii mel, Cic. Att. 4, 2, init. Phr.: to direct one's c. towards, pêto (with acc.): v. MAKE FOR, GO TO: to run through one's c. of life, decurrere vitam, Tib.; also d. spatium vitae (for the figure is borrowed from the circus), Ov.: that c. of study, orbis illa doctrinae, Quint.: the whole c. of our industry, curriculum omne industriae nostræ, Cic.

**II.** Stated and orderly method of proceeding: esp. in phr., in due course: ordinatiūm: to canvass for honours (offices) in the commonwealth in due c., honores ordinatiūm petere in republica, Cic.: so also, ex ordine, per ordinem, in ordine: each according to his precedence in age and rank gave his opinion in due c., ut quisque actate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit, ex ordine, Cic.: v. ORDER (in). Out of c., extra ordinem: to decree a prouince to any one out of c., extra ord. decernere provinciam alicui, Cic.: the act of going through all public offices in due c., decursus honorum, Cic.

**III.** Plan or regulated proceeding: **1.** ratiō, ōnis, f.: to resolve on a certain c. r. instituere, Pl.: more usu, r. Inre, Caes.: to abandon a c., r. omittere, Caes.: my c. in speaking is accustomed to be as follows, mea r. in dicendo habe esse solet, Cic. **2.** consilium: nor do I know what c. now to take, neque quid nunc consili capiam scio, Ter.: Cic.: v. PLAN. **3.** institutum (a course resolved upon, deliberately adopted): to follow one's own c., instituto sui uti, Caes.: Cic. Phr.: to let a person take his own c., \*permittere aliquid ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinem suam agat, etc. supr. (I., fin.). **IV.** The place where a race is run: circus, spatiūm v. RACE-COURSE. **V.** A course of lectures: perh. \*scholârum series; to deliver a c. of lectures, scholas habere, etc. Cic. Tusc. I, 4, 7. **VI.** Of medicine: cūratiō: v. TREATMENT.

**VII.** In architecture: c. of stonework, etc.: eñiorium, Virg. **VIII.** Service of meat: Pitr.: the first, second, and third c., corna prima, altera, tertia, Mart.: he used to give a dinner of three c.s, coenam termis ferulis praebebat, Suet.: Juv.

**IX.** In certain phr.: (a), in the course of: 1. de (with abl.): only of time: in the c. of the night, de nocte, Caes.: Cic. (also abl. alone) v. in. 2. inter (with acc.): esp. before a gerund: in the c. of speaking, inter loquendum (also in sermon, e.g. in iuicere, to let fall in c. of conversation, Cic.); v. DURING. (N.B. Iter sermonis is the drift or line of reasoning in discourse or conversation: Cic. Leg. I, 1, 13, 37). (b), of c. as a matter of c. 1. continuo: (only in connection with a negative, or a question implying one): if I have mingled with a crew of assassins, I am not, therefore, as a matter of c., an assassin, non c., si me in gregem sciariorum contuli, stercor, Cic.: if he is free from evil, does he, as a matter of c., enjoy the chiefest good? si malo caret, cne fructu summa bono? Cic. 2. scilicet, what says Naevius to this? he laughs, of c., at our folly, quid au haec N.? ridet, scilicet, nostram ameniam, Cic.: your companions followed the maiden, of c. c. contum. scenti s. sunt virginem? Ter.: present my respects to my sister.—Of c. gratulator meae sorori.—Scilicet! Plaut.: very often ironical: people trouble themselves a great deal about that, of c. id populus curat s. I Ter.: v. FORSOOTH. 3. nimurum (= no doubt: q. v.): very often iron.: Hor.: Juv. 4. videlicet (iron.): Cic.: v. DOUBTLESS.

**course of exchange:** collybus: v. AGIO.

**course (v.):** **I.** Of the chase: vénor, sector: v. TO HUNT. **II.** To run fast: curro, propôro: v. TO HURRY, RUN.

**courser:** \*vénator equus.

**coursing (subs.):** lepôris vénatio.

**court (subs.):** **I.** A space belonging to a house, enclosed by a wall or fence: **1.** área (applicable to any open space: v. AREA): Plin. Ep. **2.** átrium (the inner court, entered from the front door: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. donus): v. HALL. **3.** aula (Gr. αἴτη) (Lat. atrium): Hor.: Prop. **4.** propatulium (an open front court: the atrium was entirely covered, excepting over the impluvium or tank: v. Dict. Ant. p. 427, b.): in the open (front) c. of his house, in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3 (see the pl.c.e); in p. aedium, Liv. (But in propatulo alone is simply in public). **5.** cohors, cors, chors, rtis, j.: for cattle or poultry: Varr.: v. YARD. **II.** A palace: **1.** aula: the joyous c. of Priam, a. laeta Priami, Hor.: aquag from c., who would be virtuous, exeat aula qui volet esse plus! Lucan: Cie. (rare). not at all fit for a c. handiquam aulae accommendatus, Curt.: to have the chief influence at c., aula et regis potiri, Tac. Also used to denote the persons composing the court: the c. was favourably inclined towards him, prona in eum a. (Neronis), Tac. H. I, 13: a candidate for court favour, aulae candidatus, Insti. Aluciae. Adj. auleus, belonging to a c.: Suet. **2.** regia (sc. dominis: hence usu. = palace: q. v.): to be seen at c. in, r. visum esse (said of Caesar's house), Cic.: Tac. Phr.: to be banished from c. congressu et comitatu (principis) dejici, Tac.: to strive for c.-auxi, ad gratiam priuicium grassari, Insti. Aluciae. **III.** By meton.: the persons constituting a c.: **1.** aula: v. supr. (regia does not appear to be used in this way). **2.** aulei: which does not ordinarily include the sovereign: v. CORTIER. **3.** comites, cõmilitatus: v. RETINUE. (In such authors as Symm., Auson., etc. = aula, aulic). **IV.** obsequious attendance, as at court: chiefly in phr. to pay c.: [nullio] officio colere, Tac. ambio; favorem alicuius auctor, etc., v. to COURT also salut: prop. to pay a visit

of compliment or respect: Suet.: Tac.  
V. A place where justice is administered: 1. básilica: Cic.: Vitr.: Suet.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. 2. júdicum (rare in this sense): cf Quint. 4, 2, 25: to come into c., in j. venire, Nep. Ep. 8, 2: the word denotes, however, more prop. the body of judges: v. infr. 3. fórum: i.e. the public place of legal and other business: "the forum," q. v. 4. subsellia, orum (the benches): to run away from the c., a subsellis discedere, Cic.: to bring a man back to the c., aliquem ad s. reducere, id: the c.s of law require a more powerful voice, grandior vocem s. desiderant, id. 5. conciliabulum (in provincial or country towns): Liv. VI. The persons or judges assembled in court: 1. júdices (the body of judges or jurors): v. JUDGE.

2. júdicum to bribe the c., j. corrumpere, Cic. Clu. 22, ext. (though here the word may strictly denote the legal procedure): to surround the c. with armed men, j. claudere militibus armatis, Quint.: to summon before a c., vocare aliquem in j., Cic.: to bring a matter into c., causam in judicium deducere, id: to set before the c., sistere aliquem in judicium, Ulp. Dig. Phr.: to hold a c., forum agere, Cic.: to call into c., in jus vocare, Cic.: to plead before the c., pro tribunatu agere, Cic.: court-day, dies fastus: uspi. c. days fasti, orum, Cic.: Liv.

court (as adj.): 1. aulicus: c. wrestlers, luctatores a., Suet.: 2. regius: i.e. of the king, royal: q. v.

court (v.): 1. cōfō, ui, cultum, 3 (usu. of respectful and sincere attention or marks of respect): Cic.: v. TO CULTIVATE; RESPECT. 2. ambo, 4 (prop. to go round, as in canvassing): to c. the favour (of a deity) with anxious prayer, numen sollicita pree amb., Hor.: to c. a favour, ambit ut, etc., Suet.: Tac.: v. TO CANVASS. 3. blandior, 4 (of flattery and coaxing: foll. by dat.): v. TO FLATTER. 4. péto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (esp. of a suitor): v. to woo. 5. obseruo, i (similar to cōfō, but denoting the inward feeling rather than the outward act): v. TO RESPECT. Phr.: to c. applause or popularity, captare plausum, Cic.; c. favorem, Quint.; studium populū et favorem acupari, Flor.; so, gratiam altequus acupari, Cic.: studia militum affectare, Tac.

court-day: dies fastus, opp. to dies nefastus (on which business could not be done in the courts); Ov.

court-dress: \*apparatus aulicus (?): Suet. Dom. 4.

court-house: básilica: Cic.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

court-martial: perh. júdicum castrense (though in Tac. Agr. 9, jurisdiction castrensis is evidently the summary proceeding of the commander): Phr.: he was tried by a c., apud judices castrenses factum est de eo iudicium; ex consilii s. prætori sententia res est iudicata (cf. Nep. Phoc. 3, fn.).

court-minion: homo aulicus gratiosus (cf. Suet. Oth. 2: "liberata aulica gratiosa"); apud principem acceptus: v. FAVOURITE. (N.B. Not parasite or satelles: v. Lat. Dict. s. vv.)

courteous: 1. cónimis, e (obliging: esp. to inferiors): c. to onybody, c. erga aliquem, Cic.; in al. Suet.: compar. comior, Cic.; sup., commisior, Apul. (But the latter may be better expr. by maxime comis; summa, nira comitate; v. COURTESY.) Very c., percomis, Cic.

2. hūmānus (more extensive than comis; and including all that considerateness, courtesy, and good feeling which belong to a true "gentleman"): Join: comis atque humanus, facilius atque humanissimus, Cic. 3. faciliis, e (accessible; easily persuaded to do a kindness): Join: t. benevolus, Ter.: v. KIND, AFFABLE. Very much so, perfaclis: Cic. 4. bénignus: i.e. generous, kind: q. v. 5. affabilis: e. v. AFFABLE. See also VOLTE, OBLIGING. (N.B. Not urbanus, which is simply polite as opp. to rude, countrified: nor

civilis; freq. in Tac., and applied by him to emperors, etc., showing the temper of modest citizens).

courteously: cónimis, cum [magna, summā comitati, būmāne, humaniter (both Cic.); bénigne; affabiliter: for syn. see adj.]. Join: comiter et jucunde, Cic.: suavissime et humauissime (scripta literae).

courteousness: 1. cónimis: c. not unattended with sternness, c. non sine severitate, Nep.: c. and affability, c. aff. bilis que sermons, Cic. 2. hūmānitas (more comprehensive than the Eng. see adj. for syn.): Cic.: v. REFINEMENT. 3. fácilitas: i.e. kindness, accessibility: q. v. 4. bénignitas (usu. from a superior): Cic. Ter. 5. Expr. with mores: as, mores suavissimi, joined with singularis humanitas, Cic.: simili, m. come, beignis, etc.: v. adj. N.B. For "with c." as equiv. to an adv., v. COURTEOUSLY.

courtesan: mérétrix, icis: v. PROSTITUTE.

courtesy: I. i. q. courteousness: q. v. Phr.: acts of c., officia, ornari, Cic.: by e. (as opp. to rightful title), (?) gráfia non iure; per honorem: v. KINDNESS, FAVOUR. II. A gesture of respect made by girls: (?) gennum flexio: but usu. salutatio (puellæ) will be sufficiently accurate: v. SALUTATION. To make a c., genibus flexis salutare (genua submittere is to fall upon the knees): v. KNEEL.

courtier: I. One who has a position at c.: 1. aulicus (esp. in pl.): Nep.: Tac. (in sing. the word is used as adj.). 2. ámicus (principis): Suet. uses cohors amicorum to denote the train of c.s, Cal. 19; Ner. 5, etc. 3. purpúratis (lit. wearing purple): hence a high officer at court: Cic.: Liv. II. One who is given to flattery of princes: (hon.) aulac accommodatus, aulicae vafritia imbutus; assentator: v. TO COURT; FLATTERER.

courting (subs.): ambitio (esp. of courting the favour of the public): Cic.: Nep. (Not used of love-courtship). Phr.: to g. a. c., amare in matrimonio petere: v. TO WOO.

courty: I. Appertaining to a court: aulicus: Suet. II. Fitted for a court: aulæ accommodatus; aulæ artibus s. moribus imbutus, etc.: v. COURT.

courtship: ámor (not solicitation; there is an attempt to seduce): l. phr.: after a c. of two years, he married her; c. post duos annos quam amare incepit, matrimonio duxit; quin annos inter se caste amassent, matrimonio sunt conjuncti.

cousin: 1. consobrinus, f. consobrina (prop. on the mother's side: also used for cousin in general): Cic.: we also find mæc., frater consobrinus, and fém., soror consobrina. Just. Inst. 2. patrinius, is (by the father's side only): more fully frater and soror patrinius. Cic.: Just. Inst. 3. ámitinus, ámitina: (son or daughter of paternal aunt, amita): Gal.: Just. Inst. Less freq. are sobrino, sobrina, applied to the children of two sisters, Donat.; and matrælii, collateral to patrilius; by the mother's side: Marc. Dig. (N.B. Germánus, fem. germána, signifies a half-brother or sister.)

cove (u small bay): sinus, ūs v. BAY.

covenant (subs.): pactum, pacilio, conuictio, etc.: v. AGREEMENT, CONTRACT.

covenant (v.): páciscor, stípulor (the latter denoting a formal engagement or undertaking in any kind of contract): v. TO BARGAIN, AGREE.

cover (v.): I. To overspread; lit. and fig.: often with the additional sense of hiding: 1. tégo, xi, clum, 3 (the most gen. term); to c. a corpse with a mantle, corpus pallio t., Nep. huts c'd with straw, casae stramnitæ tectæ, Caes.: Cic. Often = to conceal (involucris t., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5): q. v.

Hence comp. (a). contégo, to cover up, cover over: Caes.: Liv.: (b). obtégo, to cover over: Cic.: Col.: (c). intégro (about = simple verb): Caes.: (d). protégo, to c. in front: Caes.: esp. in fig. sense: v. TO PROTECT, SHELTER. 2. ópério, mi, ritum, 4 (prop. to c. at the top, as a vessel with a lid): he c.s the tops of the jars with gold and silver, summas amphoras auro et argento o., Nep.: toc. a patient with clothes, negrum multa vesti o. (stronger than tigere or its comps.), Cels. Hence (a). cōpério, and tunc, 4 (prop. to c. at the top, as a vessel with a lid): he c.s the tops of the jars with gold and silver, summas amphoras auro et argento o., Nep.: toc. a patient with clothes, negrum multa vesti o. (stronger than tigere or its comps.), Cels. Hence (a). cōpério, and tunc, 4 (prop. to c. at the top, as a vessel with a lid): he c.s the tops of the jars with gold and silver, summas amphoras auro et argento o., Nep.: toc. a patient with clothes, negrum multa vesti o. 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ere), damnum resarcire (when *damage has been sustained*), Suet.: Col.: *this sum of money will not c. the expense of the building*, \*minor est haec pecunia quam pro aedificiis sumptu s. impensis.

**V.** Of breeding sumptu. I. *ineo, i. irr.*: Varr. Plin. 2, supérénio, 4. Varr.: Plin. 3, ónero, i. Pali.

**cover (subs.):** I. *A lid of any kind*: ópercillum, ópérimentum. v. *LID, COVERING*. II. *Shelter, protection*; esp. in milit operations pravídium *v. protection* and comp. verb (lī). Pbr. *under c. of the wall*, muro tectus (miles), Caes.: *under c. of the artillery*, tormentis munitus, firmatus: v. *TO COVER* (II.); *under c. of the night*, per noctem (not so strong as the Eng. v. *BY, DURING*), cf. Virg. \*per amica silentia lunae<sup>a</sup>, A. 2, 255; \*nocte adjuvante, consilio favente, III. *For game*: \*locu virgultis obsta et feris accomodata.

**covered (part. and adj.):** besides the p. p. ópertus, cōpētus, obitus, cūmitatus, tectus, &c., for which v. *TO COVER* densus, condensus (*thickly c.*): of things which are *thickly together*: *a valley thickly c. with trees, vallis arboribus condensa*, Liv.; *simly with creber*; v. *THICK, FULL*. Milit. l. t.: *a c. way*, perh. porticus (*a gallery for protecting besiegers*), Caes. B.C. 2, 2: or cūniculus: V. *MINE*.

**covering (subs.):** I. *tegmen, ins.*, n.: also tegument and tegmentum (*the most gen. term. whether for concealment or shelter*): *Scythicum c. (very scanty)*, Scythicum tegmen, Cic. Liv. (this form is esp. frequent in poetry) c.s. *for the body either woven or sewn*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic.: *to dra-off the c.s. of shields, scutis tegumenta detrahere*, Caes.: *a c. for the breast*, tegumen pectori, Liv. (but MSS. vary as to the form). 2. *integumentum*: esp. fig.: *the c. of dissimilation*, in dissimilationis, Cic.: v. *MASK*. 3. *óperimentum* (a c. put on the top): *the c. of mother (earth)*, op. matris, Cic.: *a double c. (of nuts)*, duplex op., Plin.

4. *invólucrum (a wraper c.)* fig., *integumenta atque involucra ingeni*, Cic. 5. *velâmen, velâmentum*, of the nature of a *veil*, *to hide something*: esp. of *clothing*: q. v. *PHR.* a c. of clouds, nubium obtentus, Plin.: *for beds*, etc., stragulum. v. *COVERLET*.

**coverlet:** I. stragulum cubiculae, Plin.; also stragula vestis, Cic. Liv. (a term applicable to *drapery* which is spread over any couch or furniture).

2. pallium (also a *mantle*): Ov.: Suet. 3. peristrâma, átis, n. (dat. and abl. pl. peristrâmatos). Cic. 4. ópertórium (c.): See. Ep. 87.

**covert (adj.):** I. *obliquus (indirect)*: *to attack any one in c. speeches*, ob. orationibus aliquem petere, Suet. c. *censure*, ob. insectatio, Tac. 2. *tectus*: *c. love*, teuctus amor, Ov. 3. *occultus*: v. *SECRET*.

**covert (subs.):** I. *Shelter, defense*: perfugium, réceptaculum: v. *BETREAT, REFUGE, SHELTER*. II. *A thicket*: dñumetum: locus virgultis obstitus: v. *COPICE, THICKET*.

**covertly:** I. *abique (i. e. indirectly) to reprove any one c. aliquem ob. (or oblique oratione) castigare*, Tac. 2. *tecte*; occulte: v. *SECRETLY*.

**covet:** I. *concupisco, pivi, putum*, *to c. pictures, statues, etc.*; tabulas, signa, c. Cic. strengthened with intemperante, Nep.; but used also in good sense, as *to c. a man's glorious death*, mortem alicujus gloriosam c., Cic. 2. *cúpio, gestio, désidéro*: v. *TO DESIRE, LONG FOR*. (N.B.—None of the above have necessarily a bad sense). 3. In absolute sense, *to indulge a covetous desire*: \*pravas cupiditates aferre (Schlesinger), \*malam concupiscentiam habere (Schötzgen).

**covetable:** v. *DESIRABLE*.

**covetous:** *eager to obtain* (rare, except in bad sense: for good sense see DESIROUS, EAGER): I. *ávarus (very*

*rare in good sense)*: *a c. and thievish man*, a. et turax homin, Cic., *the c. man is always needy, semper a. egit*, Hor. also in good sense: *c. of glory*, gloriae a., Hor. Fig. of things without life, *the c. sea*, mare a., Hor. 2. *ávidus* (in good or bad sense, v. *EAGER*): *the c. double their wealth*, divitias conuplicant avidi, Luer.: *the c. hands of the heir*, a. manus hereditis, Hor. 3. appetens (in good or bad sense), *signs of a grateful mind, not c. or greedy*, grati animi, non ap, non avidi signa, Cic.: *a man not g. c. nor c.*, bone non cupido neque appetens, Cic. 4. *cupidus* (rare in this sense): more precisely nullius rei c., Nep.; *opp. to moderateus*, Cic. Phr.: *to be very c.*, \*cupiditate habendi ardore; divitias intemperante cuper, concupiscere: v. COVETOUSLY: ávare, ávite, appetenter, Cic. (Or expr. by *alij*): *as the more they have, the more they c. desire*, \*quo plura habent, eo plura cupunt avidi: see *adj.*: or with *subs.*, as cupiditate inductus, etc.)

**covetousness:** I. *ávaritia*, defined by Cic. as opinatio vehemens le pecunia quasi valde p.t-nda sit, Tusc. 4, 11, 26 to be characterised by *greedy and overreaching c.*, a. hiant atque lumineat esse, id. II. *cupiditas* (more extensive than the Eng.: *any inordinate desire*): v. *PASSION, DESIR.* 3. *ávidus* us, with something in the context to define it: *inflamed by c.*, cupiditate inflammat, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38 (q. v.). Pl. 4. *ámor hâbendi [sceleratus]*, Hor., *similis, expro* by pecuniae cupido, Sall; opum [furiosa] cupido, Ov.

**covey:** grex, grégis, m.: e. g. pavonum, l'haedr. v. *FLOCK*.

**cow (subs.):** I. *vaccæ*: as opp. to *taurus*: Virg.: Varr. *Adj.* vaccinus, as c.'s milk, lac vaccinum, Plin.: c.'s flesh, caro v., id. *Dimin. vacclæ, a small c.*, Cat. 2. *bos, bœvls* (which is c. g.): hence femina required to be added where the gender of another word does not determine the sex): *one of the c.s.*, una boum, Virg.: v. *HEIFER*. *Adj.* bubulius: as, lac bubulium, Plin.; casens b., Suet. 3. *taura (a barren c.)*: Tac. *taura*: Col. 4. *horda or forda (a c. with calf)*: Varr.

**cow (v.):** perh. stüpèfacio, stüporem incitio: v. *TO STUPIFY, TERRIFY*.

**cow-bane:** cicuta: v. *HEMLOCK*.

**cow-dung:** fimus vaccinus, stercus vaccinum s. vaccarum: v. *DUNG*.

**cow-herd:** armentarius, bûbulenus: v. *HERDSMAN*.

**cow-hide:** cōrium vaccinum, bûbulum, v. *HIDE*.

**cow's-horn:** vaccinum or vaccae (bovis) cornu: v. *HORN*.

**cow-house:** bûbile, is, n.: Varr.

**cow-parsley:** chaerophyllum (?): Col.

**cow-parsnep:** \*heracleum arvense, Linn.

**coward (subs.):** I. *ignavus (adjective, hence in sing. requiring some word to refer to)*: *a soldier who is a c.*, miles ignavus et timidus, Cic. v. *COWARDLY* (where the syn. are distinguished).

2. *timidus*: v. *TIMID*. 3. *fugax* (also an *adj.*): v. *RUNAWAY*.

**cowardice:** I. *ignavia (want of spirit and energy)*: opp. fortitudi, Cic. Jolin: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. 2. *timiditas*: v. *TIMIDITY*.

**cowardly (adj.):** I. *ignavus (wanting in spirit and energy)*: Jolin: ignavus [miles] ac timidus, ignavus et imbellis, Liv.; ignavissimus et fugacissimus [hostis], id. 2. *timidus*: v. *TIMID*. 3. *imbellis, e. (inapt. for war)*: v. *UNWARRIOR*, and sur. ("Also trepidus, pavidus may sometimes be used, but they denote a temporary, not an habitual character. v. *FEARFUL*.)

A d.v.: *in u. c. manner*, ignave, timid, Cic.

**cower (v.):** i. e. *to crouch in fear*, genibus summissis metum indicare, se ad pedes alicujus pavidum projicer.

**cowl:** cūculus, *cow in Mart.* Esp. in M L of the monk's cowl: as in P r o v ., "cūculus non facit monachum."

**coxbomb:** I. *Lit.*: crista galli: v. *COMB*. II. *Fig. of a concealed pop.* adolescents nitidus atque elegans: diuinum sui amator; sufflatus (Pl.): v. *FOR CONCEITED*.

**coxcombry:** mudiitia odiosa, putida, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 15.

**coy:** I. *túgax - coy Phot. L* Photio, Hor. (Simi, fugiens, Hn. Od. 3, 18, 1). 2. *véreruntus*, v. *BASHFUL*. 3. *cooly*: *verecundus, timide*: v. *BASHFULLY, MODESTLY*. (Hor. has *vitiosus me simili*, Od. 1, 23, 1.)

**cowness:** *vérécunda*: v. *BASHULNESS*.

**coven:** fallo, lüdicor, etc. v. *TO CHEAT*.

**covenage:** dôlina, fallacia (Joinfucus and fallacia, Cic.), oil tieia (Pl.): v. *CHEATING, TRICKERY*.

**covener:** lüdicrator, fraudator, etc.: v. *CHEAT*.

**cozily:** (?) satis commodè in arto: v. *COMFORTABLY*.

**cozy:** (?) in artum (breve, Hor.) coactus quidem sed satis commodus v. *COMFORTABLE*.

**crab:** I. *The shell-fish*: 1. cancer, cri (also -crys, Plin.); m.: the different species of cs are enumerated, Plin. 9, 30, 51: the word is used also for the sign *Cancer* (Cincr sius, Virg.) Col.: Plin. 2. pagurus (*παγωρός*) in Plin. a species of crab: v. l. c. : Fall. The former pagur also occurs, Ov. II. *the wild apple*: málum silvestre (cf. Virg. G. 2, 51). III. *A kind of crane*: (?) tolléno, ciócola, v. CRANE.

**crabbiedly:** I. *Sour, austere*. 1. importunus, mórosus, difficultis: v. *ILL-TEMPERED*. 2. *ácres*: i. e. sour; III. and fig. (q. v.). 3. *ámarus*: v. *PEEVISH* see also HARSH, GLOOMY. II. *Difficult, perplexing* Pbr.: *to a discussion, impedita disceptatio*, Liv.: *a c. kind of discussion, spinosus dissideri genus*, Cic.: v. THORNY, INTRICATE.

**crabbishly:** mórosé, ámaré: v. *PEEVISHLY*.

**crabbiness:** mórositas, ácerbitas, importunitas: v. *ILL-TEMPER, PEEVISHNESS*.

**crack (v.):** A. Trans.: I. *To break partially*: 1. *findo, fidi, fissum*, 3. *the dog-star c. the gaping soil*, hincula f. Canis arva, Virg. (for which Catull. has hincat); to c. *statues*, statuas f., Hor., v. *TO SPLIT*. (Diffindo is actually to split in two).

2. *frango, perfringo* (as of cracking nuts, etc. cf. Virg. G. 2, 72): v. *TO BREAK, BURST*.

Pbr.: *to c. a man's skull, caput aluciui infringere, elidere*: v. *DASH, BREAK*.

II. Fig.: in various uses: to c. a whip, flagello insonare, verbera insonare, Virg.: to c. one's fingers, articulos infingere, Quint.: to c. *jokes*, jocularia fundere, risus mouere: v. *JOKES TO c. of nothing but furrows and vineyards, sulcos et vinea crepare mera*, Hor.

B. Intrins.: I. *To open in chinks*: 1. *fatico, i. the camel's hoof's c.*, camelo ungues f. Plin: *lest the threshing floor may c. (open in chinks)*, area ne f., Virg. 2. *dissilo, ui, 4. to c. asunder*: *rocks c. asunder uith glou-ing heat*, d. ferventi saxa vapore, Lur. flint c. with fire, d. silex igni, Plin.

3. *displôdor, plösus*; (to c. in two with a loud noise): esp. in p. part): dirumpor: v. *TO BURST*. 4. *döhisco*; v. *TO GAPE OPEN*.

5. *rimas agere, dicere*: v. *foli. art.* II. *To make a sharp sound*: crêpo, i.: i. e. *to crackle, rattle*: q. v. (Perh. aridum sonum, fragorem edere: cf. Virg. G. 1, 357 aridus fragor "qualis sonus asper et acutus lignorum aridorum quum franguntur," Forbiger, ad l.).

**crack (subs.):** I. *A chink*: 1. *rima: to open in c.s. rimis agere*, Ov.: CIC.: v. *CHINK*. Full of c.s. rimis: a building full of c.s. r. acdificium, Col.: Virg. *Dimin.*: a little c., rimula, Cela.

**2.** fissura: cracks in the tips. la-  
brorum fissuræ, Plin. **II.** a sound:  
créptus, frāgor: v. NOISE.

**crack-trained** (ad): cerritus, dé-  
lirus, vētors: v. MAD, FOOLISH.

**crack-hemp, or -rope** (a knave fit  
for the galloves): furifer, erux, pāti-  
būtum: v. G.LLOWS-BIRD.

**crackle** (1): **1.** crépito. **i.** (fre-  
quent, of 2.) the c.ing flame, flamma cre-  
pitans. Lacr.: to c. in the flames, c.  
flamnis. Tib.: **2.** crēpo, ui, i: ad  
focis c., Prop. Phr.: a dry c.-ing  
noise, aridus fragar, Virg.: the c. grain  
of (salt), saliens nīca, Hor. Od. 3, 21, jn.

**crackling** (subs.): **1.** A noise:  
crépitus, us (any shrill noise: e.g. c.  
digitorum, Mart.): v. RATTLE. **II.**  
The crisp skin of roast pork: (?) crusta  
or crustula porcini; porcinae crustula-  
tum, Crust. **III.** Cramp-iron: fi-  
bula, uncus v. CLAMP.

**cramp** (o.): **1.** To pain or affect  
with cramp: spastus, etc. (v. preced.  
art.) vexare, afficere; \*nervos corrugare,  
contrahere. More freq. in sense,

**II.** To confine, restrain: cōrto, com-  
primo, cogo (with or without in  
artum, in angustum), etc.: v. TO CON-  
FIN. Phr.: to be c.d for room (of  
soldiers), in angusto tendere, Liv.: of a  
person in a house, anguste sedere, Cic.: c.  
circumstances (poverty), res angusta domi, Juv. See also to HAMPER, FET-  
TER. **III.** With an iron: fibulis col-  
ligare, Virg.

**cramped** (adj.): Pbr.: a c. style,  
genus scribendi restrictum, minus libe-  
ritum (not contortum: tor contorta et  
acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66, is energetic,  
fiery, oratory).

**cramp-fish**: torpēdo, inis, f.: Cic.  
Plin. (\*Haia torpedo, Linn.)

**crane**: **1.** The bird: grus (older  
form gruis, Phaedr.), gruis, c.: Virg.:  
Plin. (\*Ardea grus, Linn.) **2.** A  
machine for hoisting: **1.** tolleō,  
onus, f.: esp. for use in sieges: Liv.:  
Veg. **2.** cīcōnia Isid.: Vet. Gloss.  
ap. Veg. (= tolleō). **3.** trochēia,  
tympānum the former prob. a sheaf of  
pulleys; the latter the drum or wheel  
round which the tackle for raising the  
weight ran: Lucr. **4.** māchina: i.e.  
machine: q. v. **5.** cāchēsum (in a  
ship): v. Dicit. Ant. 780, b.

**crane's-bill**: gibratula: Plin.  
**crank**: **1.** An iron elbow: (?)  
uncus; ferrum uncātum: v. HOOK.  
**II.** Any bend or turn (rare in this  
sense): v. BEND, TURNING.

**crannied**: rimōsus (full of cran-  
nies or chinks): Col. Juv.

**cranny**: rimā, rimula; fissura: v.  
CRACK, FISSURE.

**crape**: \*textilium genus quod crispum  
(Anglicē "crape") vocatur, dressed  
in c., atratus, pululatus: i.e. MOURNING  
(q. v.).

**crapulence**: crāpūla. to get rid of  
c. exhalare, also edornire (to sleep it  
off), Cic.: amovere, Pl.: discutere (by  
medicine), Plin.

**crapulous**: **1.** crāpūlentus, crā-  
pūlosus (both rare). **2.** tēmulentus  
(i.e. heavy with wine): cf. Coel. ap.  
Quint. 4, 2, 123: ipsū offendunt  
temulento sopore profligatum, totis  
praecordis stertente, etc.: Cic. **3.**  
expr. by circuml.: crapula plenus, cra-  
pula laborans, etc: v. subs.

**crash** (subs.): **1.** frāgor, òris the  
c. of the buildings which were being  
demolished, f. tēctorum quae dirue-  
bantur, Liv.: on the left hand it thun-  
dered with a sudden noise, subito f.  
in-torsu laevum, Virg.: a dry sounding  
(harsh) c., aridus f., Virg. **2.** strē-  
pitus us (as of horns, or harsh music):  
v. DIN. **3.** sōnus, ; sōnitus, us (gen.  
term): v. SOUND, NOISE.

**crash** (v.): **1.** strēpo, ui, itnam,  
i: esp. of horns, clarions, etc.: Hor.:  
Virg.: of thunder: Sil. **2.** frāgorē dare: Lucr.: Ov. Phr.: if the hea-  
vens should come c.ing down upon him,  
si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor.

**crasis**: in grammar: crāsis, is, f.  
crass: crassis, densus: v. DENSE.

**crassitude**: crāsitudō. v. THICK-  
NESS.

**crate**: corbis, corbīcula: v. BASKET.  
crates, is, f., is rare except in pl.

**crater**: **1.** of a volcano: crāter,  
eris, m., its c. (of Etna) is twenty

sagino, i: when Antony was every day  
being c. with recherche dinners, cum  
exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginatur  
epulis, Plin.: to c. a horse with barley  
and vetches, equum hordeo eruoque s.,  
Col.: v. TO FATTEN. **B.** Intrans.

bellūr (bellūr), i: v. TO GORMANDIZE;  
Fig.: to c. (for an examination),  
menti farraginē rerum cujusunque  
generis inculcare; cuncta conferunt  
menti inculcare: v. supr. (1, 4).

**cramp** (subs.): **1.** Spasmo: spas-  
mus, Cels.; nervorum rigor, Cels.;  
tētanus, Cels. **II.** Cramp-iron: fi-  
bula, uncus v. CLAMP.

**cramp** (o.): **1.** To pain or affect  
with cramp: spastus, etc. (v. preced.  
art.) vexare, afficere; \*nervos corrugare,  
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**cramp-fish**: torpēdo, inis, f.: Cic.  
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**crane**: **1.** The bird: grus (older  
form gruis, Phaedr.), gruis, c.: Virg.:  
Plin. (\*Ardea grus, Linn.) **2.** serpo, psi,  
ptum: 3: esp. of the motion of serpents:  
v. CREEP. (N.B.—Repo with its com-  
pounds érépo, to c. out or up; prôrépo,  
to c. forth; etc., is the proper word to  
denote the slow crawling of insects.)

**crawling** (adj.): reptiliis, e: of  
snails, Sidon.

**crawling** (subs.): reptati, of infants,  
per manus et gēna, Quint.: reptati,  
Tert.

**crayfish**: v. CEAWFISH.

**crayon**: **1.** crēta (i. e. chalk):  
which, however, is not stated by Plin.  
to have been used in art: cf. 35, 15, 57  
sq.). **2.** rubrica, sc. terra; red earth:  
cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 98, "proelii rubrica  
picta aut carbone."

**craze**: **i.** Lit.: to break, crush  
(in this sense): v. CRUSH, PULVE-  
RIZE. **II.** To turn the brain: ilēno,  
i: with mentem, Liv. 42, 28, jn.  
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Chebri in pass.: to be c.d, mente alienari,  
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sui fieri, cf. Liv. l.c.; furiosum fieri: v.  
NAD, MADDEN.

**craziness**: **i.** Physical: imbē-  
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(of the body): Pl.: Ter.: also imbē-  
cillus, infirmus: v. DECRETIP, FEEBLE.  
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fecta; navis parum firma. **II.** Men-  
tally: **1.** cerritus: Pl.: Hor. **2.**  
mente alienata, minus compos sui,  
etc.: v. DERANGED.

**creak**: **1.** gēmo, ui, itum, 3 (esp.  
poet.): the moved window c'd with a  
gentle sound, genuit parvo mota fenestra  
sono, Ov.: a c.ing wheel, genens  
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Od. 1, 14, 6. Plin. Ep. **2.** strideo or  
strido, di, 2 and 3 (of any harsh, grating  
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Crepo and concrepo, freq. used of doors  
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**creaking** (adj.): stridulus: the c.  
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**creaking** (subs.): **1.** stridor: of  
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SOUND.

**cream**: **i.** Of milk: **1.** spūma  
(lactis): Plin. describes butter as spuma  
lacte concretior, etc.: N. H. II, 41, 96.

**2.** \*flos lactis: after the anal. of  
flo vini, Cato, R. R. II. **3.** \*crēmor  
lactis (cremor is a creamy juice of any  
kind): cf. Cato, R. R. 88: also called  
crema, Gesn. Lex. Rust. s.v.). **II.**

F1g.: the best of any thing: v. FLOWER.

stades in circuit, c. ejus patet ambitu  
stadiorum viginti, Plin. (In poet. per-  
fornāces, lit. furnaces: Hor.: Virg.)  
**II.** A constellation: crāterā, Cic.  
crāter, Ov.

**creanch**: dentibus frangere, con-  
terere; cum fragore conterere, obtere:  
v. TO CAUSE.

**creavat**: (?) focale, is, n.: usn. pl.  
focalia: only worn by the delicate or  
effeminate: v. Hor. S. 2, 3, 254: Quint.

**creave** (v.): i. e. to beg earnestly:  
òro, obsecro, pēto, etc. v. BEG, IMPLOBE,  
ENTREAT.

**creaven** (subs.): \*qui animo prorsus  
abjecto est; ignavus atque abjectus: v.  
ABJECT, COWARDLY.

**creaving** (subs.): dēsiderium: v.  
LONGING.

**creaw**: ingūvias, guttur: v. CROP.

**creaw-fish**: (?) astūcas, Plin.  
**crawl** (subs.): an artificial oyster-  
bed: ostreārium, Plin.

**crawl** (o.): **1.** rēpo, repsi, ptum,  
3: he observed snails c.ing about among  
the rocks, animum advertit inter saxa  
cochlear repentes. Sall. Frequent, repito,  
to c. aboul: Plin. **2.** serpo, psi,  
ptum: 3: esp. of the motion of serpents:  
v. CREEP. (N.B.—Repo with its com-  
pounds érépo, to c. out or up; prôrépo,  
to c. forth; etc., is the proper word to  
denote the slow crawling of insects.)

**crawling** (adj.): reptiliis, e: of  
snails, Sidon.

**crawling** (subs.): reptati, of infants,  
per manus et gēna, Quint.: reptati,  
Tert.

**crayfish**: v. CEAWFISH.

**crayon**: **1.** crēta (i. e. chalk):  
which, however, is not stated by Plin.  
to have been used in art: cf. 35, 15, 57  
sq.). **2.** rubrica, sc. terra; red earth:  
cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 98, "proelii rubrica  
picta aut carbone."

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**cream** (v.): dñeō, spmō: v. TO FROTH.

**cream-coloured**: (?)gilvus: Varr.: Virg.

**creamy**: expr. by crēmor (v. CREAM): cromētū naturām habēns, etc.

**crease** (subs.): r̄f̄ga: v. WRINKLE, FOLD. To take out es, erugare, Plin.

**crease** (v.): rugo, corrugo; duplico: v. TO WRINKLE, CRUMBLE, FOLD.

**create**: 1. *To cause to exist*: 1. creo, i. the elements of things, from which nature c.s all things, rerum primordia, unde omnes natura creat res, Luer: Cic. 2. gēnēto, i. (prop. and engender, beget: q. v.): God c.d. and endued man, hominem generavit et ornavit Deus, Cic.: men have been created for the sake of men, homines hominum causa generati sunt, Cic.: Hor.

3. gigno, gēnū, itum, 3. (i. q. genero): for neither would that be an elemental principle which should be c.d. from without, nec enim esset in principio quod gigneretur aliunde, Cic.: Plato says that they are not c.d. but always exist, Plato eas (iōeas) gigni negat et ait semper esse, Cic.: v. TO PRODUCE. 4. pārō, 3. v. TO BEGET, CAUSE.

5. (in pass.): nascor, natus, 3. strictly to arise, be born: q. v. II.

*To conceive by the mind*: 1. formo, i. to c. a new character, personam: novam, Hor. 2. fingo, nxi, cunni, 3.: let what you c. be consistent, sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119.

3. pārō pēpēri, partum, 3. cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 356: "ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut tolum aliquid, cuius in ingenii nostris pars nulla sit, parat et procreet, etc." 4. mentor, 4 (poet.): Hor. A. P. 151. 5. invēnīo, cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 7. III.

*To make or appoint (as kings, etc.)*: creo, facio: v. TO APPOINT (1.).

**created** (adj.): (as opposed to self-existing): nātūrus: a c. universe, mundus n., Luer: it is the opinion of Anaximander that the Gods are c. beings, Anaximandri opinio est n. esse Deos, Cic.: see also verb.

**creation**: 1. *Act of creating*: crēatio (very rare): the c. of magistrates, magistratum c., Cic. Usu, expr. with verb: as, before, since, the c. of man, ant. post, homines natos, Cic.

II. *The total of things created*: mundus: i.e. the world, universe: q. v.

III. *A production of human genius*: \*quod humano ingenio factum, excoxitatum sit v. CREATE (1.); or simply op̄us, i.e. work (q. v.), or by circuit, as, there is no greater c. of the human mind than the Iliad, \*nihil efficit hominum ingenium Iliade pulchritus.

**creative**: 1. crēatrix: epith. of nature in Luer. v. CREATOR. 2. effectrix (in less precise sense): Cic.: v. PRODUCTIVE. Phr. c. power (of mind), \*animi vis [vivida] quae ad res excoxitandas atque effingendas (procreandas: cf. CREATE, 1.) valet; ingeni vis formatrix; quae novas res fingit atque format.

**creator**: 1. *With ref. to the world*: 1. crēator (verum): J o i n : illē creator atque opifex (framer) rerum, Lucan. Fem. creatrix: v. (CREATIVE).

2. prōcrēator mundi (with ille pre-fixed): Cic. 3. gēnitor: Cic., who has optimus et praestantissimus g., Tim. 8. J o i n: genitor et effector, id.

4. (Less exactly) opifex, fabricator: v. FRAMER.

II. In general sense.

*maker, originator*: 1. auctor:

L. Brutus, the c. of your nobility, L. Brutus, auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic. v. AUTHOR.

2. pārens, tis: Socrates, the c. of philosophy, Socrates, p. philosophiae, Cic.: Tully, the c. of eloquence and Latin literature, Tullius, tacundiae Latinarumque literarum p. Plin.

3. effector: v. MAKER.

**creature**: 1. Strictly: a created thing: (N.B. Not creatura, which has no earlier authority than Tert.): 1. animal, animans (a living c.): the latter esp. in pl.: man a divine c., homo divinum animal, Cic.: that per-

nicious c. (Clodius), funestrum illud animal, id: every living c., omne genus animalium, Luer: that one c. should live by the death of another, alterius animalium animantis vivere letet, Ov.

2. Use res, or neut. of adj.: v. THING. 3. op̄us, ēris: all ye c.s, omnia opera (lēti), Vulg.: v. BEING (1.).

II. As term of endearment:

1. alīma: dearest c.s, carissimae anime! Cic. 2. dēlīcias, arūn: v. DARLING.

3. mellitus (a sweet c.): Cat.

4. May sometimes be expr. by a dimin.: as Catullus to Lesbia's sparrow, miselle passer! poor little c. or Adrian's animula, blandula, etc.

III. Of contempt: animal: v. supr. (1.). Phr. servile c.s, servientum animae, Tac.: ridiculus c., ridiculum caput!

Ter: poor c.s of men, homunculi! Cic. (comp. supr. 11.). IV. A tool, dependent: minister, tri: more fully, alienus minister potentiae, Vell. 2, 33. Phr. Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus totus in potestate Pompei, Cic. of your c. (in good sense), de te pendentes te recipiens amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105. cf. Salt. 19: "Cn. Pompei veteres fidos que clientes."

V. Something formed, imagined: Phr. empty c.s of the fancy, vanæ species (figurunt), Hor. A. P. 8: vana similitudinæ, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 9: Lucr.: Hor. calls the fanciful c.s of the odyssey speciosæ miracula, A. P. 14: phantasma (simulacrum) occurs in late writers, as Tert.

**credence**: fidēs, ēi: v. BELIEF, CREDIT: to give c. to any one, aliqui f. habere, Cic.; also f. adjungere (rebus communitiis), id: or simply credere, Cic.: v. BELIEVE.

**credentials**: publicæ autoritates ac testimoniæ (legationis), Cic.: litteras ad fidem faciendam datæ (R. and A.).

**credibility**: no word nearer than fidēs or autoritas: what authority and c. can the letter have? quam habere autoritatem et quam f. litterae possunt? Cic.: a book of well-ascertained c., liber spectator f., Gell. Phr. to give an appearance of c. to their story, quo veris similiora reddenter dicta sua: to prove the c. of a history, "historiam veri similem esse demonstrare, probare: a book concerning the c. of Roman history, "liber de fide atque auctoritate Romanae historie scriptus: have these things any c., "haecne talia sunt ut fides sit habenda?

**credible**: 1. crēdibilis, (not of persons) "credibilis est, quod sine ullo teste, auditus et opinione firmatur," Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: scarcely c., vix c., Hor. 2. prōbabilis, e (stronger than 1: commanding itself to the judgment). v. PROBABLE.

3. Very often expr. by fides: as, to make a thing appear c., fidem facere aliqui rei, Liv.: a fide non abhorrens (not incredible: q. v.): Liv.

4. lōcuples (of witnesses, authorities): a most c. witness or author, testis, auctor locupletissimus, Cic. Phr. so stated by c. authors, a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum, Cic. c. and well-informed witnesses, satis idonei testes et consil. Cic. (N.B. Georges and others give testis fide dignus, but without stating authority.)

**credit** (subs.): 1. Belief, faith:

1. fides, ēi: when less c. was now given to legends, quam jam minor fabulos habetur f., Cic.: to give c. to evidence, testimonio f. tribuere, Cic.: who also has, f. adjungere in same sense: I have c. with this man, mibi f. apud hunc est

with acc. and inf., Tert.: it lessens both the authority of the orator and the c. of his speech, imminuit et oratoris autoritatem et orationis f., Cic.

2. autoritatis (stronger than fides: esp. as attaching to a person's influence or character: v. supr. last ex.): to think that

that evidence deserves c., for which no

voucher has been found, putare auct. esse

in testimonio cuius auctor inventus sit

pemo, Cic. but what c. can be given to

that phrenzy which you call divine?

quid vero auctoritatis habet furor iste

quem divinum vocatis? Cic.: v. AUTHORITY.

II. Estēm, reputation: fama, existimatio, grāta (influence, popularity: q. v.): v. REPUTE, REPUTATION. Phr. nor do I consider this to your c., neque ego hoc in tua laude ponō, Cic.: to say anything to a person's c., in laudem allicius dicere, Gell.: to give any one greater c. for eloquence, etc., eloquentia alicui majorem tribuere laudem, etc., Cic.: to mention anybody's name to his c., quem honoris causa nominio (parenthetically), Cic. (but the expression is more respectful than the English) but it was not to your c. so to act, at tu indignus qui faceres (es), Fer.

III. In a commercial sense: fidēs: to do away with c. (by means of the Licinian rogation), f. abrogare, Liv.: c. fails, f. concidit, aliquem deficit, Cic.: c. was more limited throughout Italy, tota Italia erat angustior, Caes.: c. had been banished from the forum, f. de foro sublata fuerat, Cic.: to have c., fide stare, Liv.: money borrowed on your or his friends' c., pecunia sua aut amicorum sumpta mutua, Sall., Phr. to place a balance to a person's c., reliqua rescribere, Cic. Att. 16, 2 whatever your father owes me I will order to be paid down to your c., quidquid mibi pater tuus debuit, acceptum tibi fieri jubelo, Plin.

Ep. 2, 4, 2. to buy on c., pecunia haud praesenti emere cf. Pl. Men. 5, 9, 97 or perh. better, fide sua emere, cf. sur (in diem emere is to buy with an agreement to pay at a certain date - Nepl. Att. 9, 5 comitc, to buy on c. and sell for cash, coēcā die emere oculatā vendere, Plaut.).

**credit** (v.): 1. To believe: crēdo; fidem habeo, adjungo v. TO BELIEVE;

II. To enter upon the c. side of an account: allicui acceptum referre, Clo. cf. CREDIT, subs. (III. fin.).

**creditable**: bōnus v. HONORABLE. Or expr. by dat, of laus, bōnor as, this is c. to you, hot tibi laudi est etc. L. G. § 297.

**creditably**: (sals) hōnestē v. HONORABLY. Phr. you have not acted c., non dignum te fecisti, Ter.: to come off c., \*satis cum laude discedere: v. LAUDABLY.

**creditor**: crēditoris. to defraud one's c.: c. i. fraudare, Liv.: Gai.: to satisfy one's c., creditoribus satisfacere, Suet.

A female c., crēditrix, icis: Paul. Dig.

**credulity**: 1. crēdulitas (not in Cic. v. infir. 2): c. is more an error than a fault, c. error est magis quam culpa, Planc. ap. Cic.: easy c., facili c., Tac. 2. tēmēritas: more fully temēritas in assentiendo, Cic. Inv. 1, 4, 7 (where a later author would certainly have used credulitas). Caes. also uses temēritas: "temēritas.. ut levem auditionem habeat pro re portata," B. G. 7, 42.

3. facilis in credendo: cf. Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 7.

4. C. uses the full circumlocution, "unum vitium" ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus bisque temere assentimur," Off. 1, 6, 18.

**credulous**: 1. crēdulus: improvident and c. old men, improvidi et c. senes, Cic.: love is a c. thing, c. res amor est, Hor. Ov.

2. By circumlocution: qui temere assentitur, incognita pro cognitis habet: v. preced. art. fin.

**credulously**: 1. expr. by adj. (L. G. § 343): we c. think, "credulū putamus, etc.; do not c. form distant expectations, ne crēdulus spem inchoaveris longam" cf. Hor. Od. 1, 11, jn.

2. tēmēritē (implying haste and inconsiderateness in coming to a conclusion). v. CREDULITY (fin.).

**creek**: sinus parvus atque in terram revectus: cf. Tac. Ag. 23; aestuarium: Caes. Tac.: v. ESTUARY.

**creep**: 1. To move with the belly on the ground: 1. serp, sl. tun., 3. (esp. of serpents): the snake c.s over the ground, anguis s. per humum, Ov. Gic.

2. rēpō, psi, ptum, 3 (v. TO CRAWL): a dormouse had crept into a chest of corn, nitedula reperat in cuveram frumenti, Hor. Sall. Frequent. repō, 1,

**Plin.** Hence, *arrēpo*, *to c. towards* (with ad, or in later authors dat.); *perarrēpo*, *to c. through*; *dērēpo*, *to c. down*, *irrēpo*, *to c. into* (with in and acc., or dat.); *prōrēpo*, *to c. forth*: some of which, with *obrēpo*, are often used in fig. sense, *to steal imperceptibly towards*, *over*, etc.; v. *infr.* (IV.). **II.** Fig.: of plants; *to trail along*: 1. *serpo*, *3* to c. *along the ground*, humi s. also in terra or terram, per terram s. *Plin.* Cie. **2.** *rēpo*, *i.* with same constr. Plin. (less freq. repto, id.). **III.** Also fig. of whatever moves sluggishl. *rēpo*: *we c. (lazily) along three miles*, *millia tria repūmis*, Hor.: *of sluggish water*, *pigro lapsu*, r. Col. (Not serpo in this sense which, as referred to stars, rivers, etc., points to their gradual, serpent-like course, not to slowness of motion.) **IV.** Also fig.: *to come on unperceived*, *obrēpo*, *instinuo* (with pron. refl.); v. *to STEAL UPON* or *OVER*. Phr. *to c. into any one's acquaintance* ("creep up a person's sleeve"), se aliecius in familiaritatem inquinari, Cie. *\*assentatorie aliecius gratiam, favorem captere, acupari*.

**creepier**: rare, except in sense of *creeping plant*: *herba qua serpit, reptit* (the latter more applicable to small plants) humi, per terram; or more fully, *quaer jact atque humi serpit*, Plin. 27, 11, 74; sec verb (II.). cl. *herba caduca, quaer natura ad terram fertur*, Cie. de Sen. 15, 52; if the plant at the same time climbs, *quaer se clavellis suis humo erigit, atlotti, etc.* v. Cie. l. c. or *quaer reptantibus flagellis scandit*, etc.: Plin. 19, 5, 24 (who applies the expr. to the gourd).

**creeping (subs.):** *reptātio*, *reptātus* (rare). usu. better expr. with verb (q. v.).

**creepingly:** *serpendo*, *rēpendo* v. L. G. 541

**crepitate** (rare). *crēpito*, *i.* v. CRACKLE, RATTLE.

**crepuscule** (rare): *crēpuscūlum*, v. TWILIGHT.

**crepuscular** (rare). *sublustris*, e. v. TWILIGHT.

**crescent**: I. Of the moon *luna crescents*, Col.: also i. cava, Plin. I. bicornis, Hor. II. Anything in the shape of the c. moon: 1. *luna* Juv.; Isid. Orig. 19, 14, 4. 2. *lūnula* (*dimin.* of *preced.*): Isid. Tert. III. The Turkish standard *\*lūnūla* (the most suitable word). Often used by meton. as, *the Crescent shall yield to the Cross*, *\*crux cedet lunula illa Turcarum*: or without figure, *\*Turcarum imperium*; res Mahumetana, &c.

**crescent-shaped**: *lūnatus* the c. shaped shields of the Amazons, 1. petiae Amazonium, Virg. c. horns, l. cornua, Plin.

**cress:** nasturtium. Plin. *Common garden c.*, *\*lepidotum sativum* (Linn.).

**cresset**: ignis, *fire*, facis. v. BEACON, LAMP.

**crest (subs.):** I. Of animals: 1. *crista*: of a cock, c. galli, Juv.; of serpents, draconum, Plin. *Dimin. cristula*, Col. 2. *jūba*: of the cock, Col.; of serpents, Virg. II. Of a helmet: *crista, jūba*: v. PLUME.

**crest (v.):** rare except in p. part. v. fol. art. Phr.: *the breeze c.s. the waves with foam*, \*summos fluctus spuma praetexti aura.

**crested**: 1. *crīstātus*: *the c. bird*, *the c. cock*, c. ales, avis, Ov.: Mart. c. serpents, c. dracones, Plin.: c. helmets, c. galeae, Liv. 2. *jūbātus* (less freq.): Liv.

**crest-fallen**: 1. *dēmissus* (prob. the nearest word, but less precise and vivid than the Eng.): *see you one (candidate) downcast*, c. *vidēsu tu illum tristis, dēmissus*? Cie. Mur. 21, 45. J. o i n : *dēmissus*, moerens, Cie. cf. Phaedr. I., 5, 10. (But Cie. uses *dēmissus* absolutely in good sense = modest, unassuming.) 2. Expr. by *jāeo*: *but our friend Cneaus! how utterly like us!* C. autem noster, quam totus

jacet! Cie. Att. 7, 21: *Liv.* 3. *inaudax* (?): Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3 (only there). (N.B. Animo fracto, abjecto, demissio are given by R. and A., but they mean rather *mean-spirited, craven*.)

**cretic** (subs.): the foot - -, pes crēticus: Diom.

**cretin**: (homo) *guttūrōsus*: Ulp. Dig.

**crevice**: *rima, rimula*: v. CHINK, CRANNY.

**crew**: I. *A collection of persons* (gen. in a bad sense): 1. *grex, grēgis, m.* with a polluted c. of men, contumacum cum grēge virorum, Hor.: *a c. of slaves, g. venalium*, Pl: *enrol him in your c.* scribe tui grēgis hunc, Her.

2. *glōbus, mānus* v. BAND. **II.** *A ship's crew*: 1. *nautae* (there appears to be no collective word) the whole of a crew are comprised in the foll. "remiges .. nautas, gubernatores comparari jubet," Caes. B. G. 3, 9: *the ship perished with all her c.*, \*navis perit, "na cum nautis: the ships and their crews were destroyed by fire," *naves nauisque ipsos idem consumpsit ignis*. 2. *socii nāvāles* (a term often applied to marines) *a fleet well off for c.s. badly for fighting men, socii nā instructa classis, impis militi*, Liv. **3.** *clasci*: Curt. **4.** *rēmiges, rēmīgum*: i. e. the rowers. q. v. (Classarii is esp. used of soldiers fighting on shipboard): Nep.: Tac.)

**crib** (subs.): I. *A manger*: 1. *praesepē, is, n.* or *praesepes*, is, f.: Cato: Varr. 2. *būbile, is, n.*: an *or* stall: Cato Col. **II.** *A child's sleeping bed*: *lectūs*: v. BED.

**cribble**: *cribrum*: v. SIEVE.

**crick** (a kind of sprain): Phr.: *to have got a c. in the back*, *spinum corporis luxatam habere* v. STRAIN, STRAIN.

**cricket**: I. *The insect*: grēvulus, Plin. Treee, cīcāda, Virg. Plin. **II.** *The game*: *pila* (gen. term for all games with ball): or perh. to play at c. may be expr., *pila clavāgu ludere*).

**crier**: *praecō, ónis, m.* (the most gen. term) employed at sales, Hor.: in courts of justice, Cie. v. HERALD. *The office of a c.*, *praecōnius quaestus* or *praecōniūs*, Cie.: hence, to be a c., *praecōniūs facere*, Cie. (C. Not pronunciator which is a reciter.)

**crime**: 1. *fācīnus, óris, n.* (*a bold, daring deed*): *to commit a c.*, f. committere, in se admittere, Cie. **2.** *sēculūs, óris, n.* (*gross wickedness of any kind*): *a detestable c.*, s. *detestabile*, Cie.: *to commit an abominable c.*, s. nefarium facere, Cie., *to perpetrate a c. s. patrare*, Sall.: *to attempt a c. s. moliri*, Cie.: Hor. Liv. **3.** *mālefīcūm* (*any evil or criminal deed*): *consciousness of c.s., conscientia māleficiorū*, Cie., *to commit a c. s. committere or admittere*, Cie. **4.** *culpa, dēlictūm*: both milder than the Eng. v. FAULT. 5. *fraus, fraudis*, f. (usu an act of dishonesty, q. v.; but also used in gen. sense, perh. archaē): *to commit a capital c.*, f. *capitalē admittere*, Cie.: *an inexcipīble c.*, f. *inxipībilis*, id. *Join*: *scelus ac fraus*, id. **6.** *flāgitūm*: i. e. a shameful deed: as adultery: cf. Tac. Ger. 12. (N.B. Not crimen, except in poet: the meaning of which is a criminal charge) *Phr.* to commit many abominable c.s, multa nefaria committere, Cie.: *the c.s which you have committed, qua tu commisisti, in te admisiisti*: v. TO COMMIT.

**criminal** (adj.): I. In moral sense: *contrary to human or divine law*: *nēlārius, scēlestus, facinōrōsus*: v. GUILTY, WICKED. **II.** Technically; belonging to criminal procedure: Phr., a c. charge, crimen, accusatio, to accuse any one on a c. charge, aliquem arguere criminē aliquo, Cie. v. TO ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. (Criminal in purely legal writing "non solum in criminali causa sed etiam in pecuniaria," Imp. Cod. ap. Forc.) A c. trial, iudicium puniendi maleficī causā, as opp. to j. distractiōnē controversiae causā, Cie. **III.** *Technically*; *evidētū, 3* that effeminate bringing up c.s. all the sinews both of mind and body, nōllis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f., Quint. Cie. **3.** *Infringi*, 3 v. TO IMPAIR. **4.** *accidō, di, sum*, 3 (lit. to cut partially, hack): hence esp. of military force, to break the strength of a nation: chiefly used in p. part. although their strength was c.d., etsi res accisae sint, Liv. v. To CRIME.

**crippled** (p. and adj.): I. Lit.:

Caec. 2, 6: *to commence c. proceedings against any one, aliqueni reum facere, in reos referre*: v. ACCUSE. (a treatise) on c. law, \*de jure publico, R. and A. (but the expression is too general, better \*de eo jure quod in maleficis puniends versatur; or in technical writing, de jure criminali). **III.** In special phr. c. conversation, adulterini: v. ADULTERY.

**criminal** (subs.): sons (esp. in pl.), homo nōcens, noxius: v. GUILTY. (N.B. Not reus, which is an accused person only.)

**criminality**: imprōbitas: Cic.: v. WICKEDNESS.

Or by circuml., as, *there can be no doubt of the c. of such conduct*, *dubitari non potest quin haec contra leges tacta sint, digna sint quae supplicio constringantur, etc.*, v. GUILT.

**criminal:** I. *Wickedly*: nēfāri, imprōbē, impīcē: v. GUILTY, WICKEDLY. **II.** In legal sense, criminaliter (only in legal writing): to proceed c. i.e. according to the practice of the criminal law, c. agere, Ulp. Usu, better expr. by circuml., as, *reum facere aliquām, \*maleficī judicē petere, postulare*, cf. Cic. Caec. 2; \*maleficī puniendi causa aliquem arcessere. v. TO ACCUSE.

**criminate**: I. *To accuse*: criminar, i. e. often to accuse wrongfully: Cic.: Suet. **II.** *To impute*: Phr.: *there was nothing to c. Caesar*. \*nibil erat quod C. suspectum redderet; quod C. ut scleris participem convinceret: to say something calculated to c. oneself, ea dicere quea sui criminiandi speciem praebeant.

**crimination**: crimīnatiō, Cic.: v. ACCUSATION.

**criminator**: 1. *crimīnōsus* (full of charges, criminations): Cic. Hor.

2. *accūsātōrus*: strictly, with reference to public accusations: Cic.: Quint.

**crimp** (adj.): crispus. v. CRISP.

**crimp** (subs.): i. e. one who dishonestly decoys men; esp. soldiers and sailors, *homo nequam qui homines allicit atque fraudatur; qui imprudentes circumvenit fraudandi causa*.

**crimson**: 1. *coccineus*, also coccinus. Petr.: Mart.: Plin. As sube. coccum: i. e. prop. the dye itself: or more precisely, color coccineus. 2. *sanguineus*: Plin. v. BLOOD-RED.

**cringe**: i. e. to behave servilely: 1.

demitto, misi, missum, 3 (esp. with pron. refl. or as pass.): more fully, in adulationem, ad servilem patientiam demitti, Tac. **2.** submitto (same constr. as preced.): Cic.: Tac.: v. TO CONDESCEND. (N.B. Neither of the above are by themselves so forcible as the Eng.) **3.** adulor, i (with dat. or acc.): i. e. to fawn upon, as a dog): v. TO FLATTER. **4.** More exactly, sese ad pedes aliquis abjectissime proiecere; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 26: if entreaty is implied, infimis precibus petere ab aliquo, Liv. 8, 2, med.

**cringing** (adj.): abjectus, projectus, démissus: v. ABJECT, MEAN.

**cringingly**: abjecti, démissi: or expr. with part.: to beg c. of any one, aliquis ad pedes projectum petere: v. TO CRINGE.

**cripple** (subs.): expr. by adj., with abl. of part affected, as (homo) claudius altero pede, Nep. v. CRIPPLED.

**cripple** (v.): I. Lit.: to deprive of the use of limbs: aliquem claudum pedibus, curibus facere, reddere: v. preced. art. and TO DISABLE, LAME. In this sense clefely as p. part.: v. foll. art. **II.** To weaken, impair: 1. débilito, i. v. TO ENFEBLE. 2. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 that effeminate bringing up c.s. all the sinews both of mind and body, nōllis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f., Quint. Cie. **3.** Intrigō, 3 v. TO IMPAIR. **4.** accido, di, sum, 3 (lit. to cut partially, hack): hence esp. of military force, to break the strength of a nation: chiefly used in p. part. although their strength was c.d., etsi res accisae sint, Liv. v. To CRIME.

**crippled** (p. and adj.): I. Lit.:

**disabled in the limbs:** 1. claudus: v. LAME. 2. débilis, e (often with *ab.* of part affected): *one c. in the limbs, another in the hip, his limbs, his coxa d.* Juv.: also in agreement with the subs.: c. limbs, membra debilia, Sen. 3. mancus (disabled in the hands): v. DISABLED. Join: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. II. Fig.: weakened, impaired: 1. manus: *his prætorship would be if Milo were consul, m. ac debilem præturm suam luterum consule M.* Cic. Mil. 9, 25: of Fortune, i.e. powerless to harm, Fortuna m., Hor. S. 2, 7, 88. 2. claudus: c. ships, c. naves, Liv.: Ov.: v. HALTING, LAME. 3. accisus: see verb (II. 4).

**Crisis:** I. In gen. sense: a critical point of affairs: 1. disserim, inis, n.: he observed that the final c. of the war was at hand, adesse d. ultimum belli animadverterit, Liv.: to come to a c., in extremum d. adduci, venire, devenire, Cic.: at such a c., in tanto d., Liv. 2. tempus, òris, n.: at such a c., in tali t., Cic.: *in doubtful and alarming crises,* in dubiis formidolosisque t., Cic. Phr.: *the greatest c.s are divided by very insignificant things, minimis momentis maxime temporum inclinationes sunt,* Cic. Phil. 5, 10. II. Specifically, of a disease: 1. crisis, is, f. (κρίσις, Hipp.): Sen. Ep. 83. 2. dies cristicus (γένερα κρίσις): Coel. Aur. 3. critica morbi accessio, Aug.

**crisp (adj.):** I. Curled: crispus, subcrispus: v. CURLY. II. Brittle: frágili, e (not crispus in this sense): v. BRITTLE.

**crisp (v.):** I. To curl: criso, i: Plin. II. To make reddo (v. atq. II.): fragim lemovene reddo, facio (2).

**crispness:** \*fragilitas una cum levitate.

**criterion:** 1. signum, insigne: v. SIGN. 2. nota (v. MARK.): to guess from certa criteria, certis quibusdam n. augurari, Plin. Ep. 3. indicium: v. INDICATION. 4. obrussa (properly the testing or assaying of a gold): reason is to be applied as a c., adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.: simili, ad obrussam exigere, Sen. 5. When joined with verb to be, expr. by indico, declaro, etc.: as, their teeth are the c. of the age (of stages), dentibus declaratur senecta, Plin.: simili, aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, id: v. POINT OUT, INDICATE.

**critic:** 1. existimato: one capable of forming an opinion, a connoisseur (q. v.): a well-informed and judicious c., ex. doctus et intelligens, Cic. 2. jūdex, icis (a judge of any kind): acutæ, able c. of the ancients, subtilis veterum j. et calidius, Hor. 3. criticus (Gr. κριτικός): as the c. will have it, ut critici dicunt, Hor.: Cic. Fam. 9, 10, med. 4. censor (fig.: by analogy with the political office; hence implying authoritative criticism), an honest c., c. honestus, Hor. A. P. 174: v. CENSOR. Join: in: aquissimus estimator et jūdex, Cic. censor castigatorique, Hor. Phr.: a severe c., Aristarchus, Hor.: Varr.: to be a fine c. exquisito judicio literarum uti, Cic.: the c.s, litterati, Suec. (these were professional grammarians and critics; also called grammatici): existimantes (in gen. sense), Cic.

**critical:** I. Relating to criticism: criticus, M. I. passim. (But in classical Lat. the word is either a subs., = a critic, or is used in sense III.) II. Possessing skill to criticize: 1. élégans, nitis: a person of most refined c. judgment, homo in omni judicio elegans, nitis, Cic.: a c. judge of beauty, e. formae jūdex, Ter. 2. intelligens, nitis (implying judiciousness, whereas elegans denotes refinement, nicety): a c. judgment, int. judicium, Cic. 3. accuratus: v. CAREFUL, ACCURATE. 4. fastidiosus: i.e. exceedingly nice, fastidious: q. v. Phr.: c. ears, teretes aures, Cic.: aures delicateae, Quint. (overmuch so): some c. discernment, aliqua

sollertia judicandi; intelligentia, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: an over c. ear, lastidium audiendi, ib: the critical, existimantes, id. III. Belonging to a crisis: (a) in medical lang. critical, crisis: v. CRISIS. (b) in common phras.: 1. dñibus: c. times, d. tempora, Cic.: in c. circumstantes, dubitis rebus, Liv.: v. DOUTCFEL. 2. anceps cipitis (chiefly in later writers): the commonwealth is in a c. state, in ancipiti est res publica, Tac.: N.p. 3. When joined with occasion, time, position; expr. by discrimen or tempus: as, in such a c. position, in tanto discrimine (rerum); in tali tempore: v. CRISIS. Phr.: to be in a c. position, in angusto esse, Curt.; in lubrico (slippery, and so perilous) versari, Cic. Join: lubricus atque incertus, id: in praecipiti et lubrico stare, Curt.: seeing himself in a most c. position, ubi intellectus omnes fortunas suas in extremitate, Salt.: a c. point, cardo rerum, Virg.: simili Quint.: quea res totam rem continet (based on Cic.); unde omnia pendent: v. DEPEND.

**critically:** I. In a critical manner: 1. littératæ (after the manner of a literary man): c. acquainted with the ancient authors, scriptorium veterum l. peritus, Cic. 2. accuratæ: i.e. carefully, with caref. study: Cic. 3. exquisitæ (i.e. with careful enquiry and study): Cic. Join: accurate et exquisite, Cic. Phr.: to annotate an author c., \*scriptori annotations criticæ addere: to correct c., libri ad criticam rationem emendare, corrigere: to judge very c. (skillfully and nicely), summae judicandi sollertia ut; judicium elegantissimum adhibere: v. CRITICAL (III.). II. Perilo. sty: Phr. very c. for the commonwealth, summo reipublica tempore, Cic.; in tanto reip. discrimine, etc.: v. CRITICAL (III.).

**criticism:** I. The art or practice: 1. jūdicium: to employ c. severely, J. sev. uti, Quint.: enumerated in a fragment of Varr. ap. Diom. as one of the four parts of grammatica: *lectio, emendatio, enarratio, jūdiciūm.* 2. \*ars critica or critice, ἡ κριτική: M. L.; or as contained in theory and principles, critica ratio, Wolt. 3. Less technically, expr. by judicio, existimatio: as, skill in c., judicandi sollertia, Cic.: the verdict of c., existimantum judicium (of the critics): v. CRITICAL (I.). II. A writer or expressed opinion: 1. jūdiciūm: Cic. 2. censura, Gell. Join: judicium censurante facere, Gell. 3. reprobans (an unfavourable c.): Gell.

**criticism:** I. In strict sense: to pass a critical judgment on: 1. jūdico, i (i.e. to pass an opinion: foll. by and abl., or acc. of neut. pron. or abs.): skill in c.ing, sollertia judicandi, Cic.: Gell. 2. percensco, ul. 2 (fully and carefully to review): to c. a speech cleverly and subtly, orationem acri subtiliè ingenio, et judicio p. Gell. 7, 3, ad init. 3. judicium censurante [de alienus scripto] facere, i.e. to enter into a detailed criticism of: Gell. 12, 2. 4. exāmino, i: to c. faults of style, vita loquendi ex. Quint.: v. TO EXAMINE. II. In bad sense; to find fault with: 1. reprehendo, di, sum, 3: even in him (Demosthenes) Aschines finds something to c. and censure, hoc ipso r. Aschines quadam exagitat, Cic.: Gell. 2. culpo, vitipero (stronger than the two preceding): v. TO BLAME. 3. imprōbo, i: v. TO DISAPPROVE. 4. castigo, i: v. TO CORRECT. Phr.: Lucifer c. this in Ennius, hoc videt lucilius Ennius, Gell: to c. severely, corrumpere (of conduct). v. UPBRAID, CENSURE.

**critique:** censura: M. I. (cf. CRITICISE, I. 3). **croak (v.):** I. As frogs: 1. coaxo, i. Suet. 2. c.ano, cécini, cantum, 3: Plin.: c. veterem querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378. II. As ravens: 1. crocio, 4: Pl. (who has imperf. crociat

for croci-bat): Apul. 2. crōctō, f. Auct. Carm. Phil. 3. occino, ui, 3 (esp. of an ill-omened cry of birds): Liv. 4. récino, ul, 3 (in sim. sense): Hor. III. Fig.: to grumble, predict evil things: queritor, i (frequent. of queror) v. TO COMPLAIN: semper mala vaticinari, ominali v. FOREBODE.

**croak, croaking (subs.):** I. Of frogs: 1. clamor (any noise or cry): to set up a c., c. tollere, Phaedr. 2. cantus, us (gen. term): Plin. 3. querela (poet. prop. a complaint): Virg. 4. ólolygon, ónis (ολογύρων): see Plin. II, 37, 65; who in the same passages uses the term ululatus of the same. II. Of ravens: 1. crōctus, us (of doubtful authority, but agreeable to analogy). Non., see verb. 2. cantus, vox (gen. terms): v. NOTE, VOICE. III. Fig.: of querulousness, evil foreboding, etc.: perh. querela, querimónia: v. COMPLAINT: or by circum. malorum vaticinationes, auguria: v. PREDICTION.

**croaker:** qui abjecta spe animum desponet; qui omnia pessima ominatur: v. TO DESPOND, FOREBODE.

**crook:** ana or olla: v. POT.

**crockery:** vasa fictilia, or simply fictilia, tum: v. EARTHENWARE.

**crocodile:** I. The animal: crōdōdilus, i: Plin. Phr.: c's tears, \*crocodilorum quae dicuntur lacrimae: or simply lacrimae fictae (which does not, however, fully express the idea). II. A sophistical argument: crōdōdilina: Quint.

**crocus:** crōcūs or crōcūm: Virg.: Plin.: v. SAFFRON.

**croft:** septum: v. ENCLOSURE.

**croone:** ánuis, ánicula; vētū a: v. OLD-WOMAN.

**crony:** ánnicus familiaris: v. FRIEND. Phr.: old c.s, vetuli notique columbi, Hor. Ep. I, 10, 3.

**crook (subs.):** I. A bend: flexus, curvatum: v. BEND, CURVE. II. A hook: uncus: v. HOOK. Phr.: by hook or by c., quoquac modo, as opp. to recte, Hor. Ep. I, 1, 65. III. A shepherd's c., pēdum: Virg.

**crook (v.):** curvo, flecto: v. TO CURVE, BEND.

**crook-backed:** 1. gibber, éra, érum: Suet.: Plin.: Varr. 2. pandus i. e. bent, bowed: Quint.

**crooked (adj.):** I. pravus (there is a difference) between the straight and the c., inter rectum et pravum, Cic.: a c. rule (carpenter's), p. regula, Lucil. Hor. (Esp. of that which has been put out of its proper shape: also in moral sense: v. DEPRAVED, WICKED.) N.B. The words curvus, incurvus, pandus, aduncus, lunatus, talctatus, though sometimes rendered crooked, do not strictly correspond with the Eng.: see CURVED, BENT, HOOKED, WINDING. Phr.: a c. ear, c. man, homo macer and pandus, Quint.: c. legs, distorta crura, Hor.: a c. or winding road, flexuositatis iter, Cic.: c. (strictly grown apart) arms, varia brachia, Mart.: Hor.: a person with c. legs, varus (bandy), valgus, vatus (bow-legged): v. DEFORMED. II. In moral sense: 1. pravus (more freq. in this sense than the former): equally unprincipled whether for honourable or for c. counsels, ad honesta sen prava juxta levis, Tac.: v. EVIL, DEPRAVED. 2. dölösus: v. CRAFTY, CUNNING.

**crookedly:** I. Lit.: 1. pravè: v. CROOKED; and comp. Hor. Ep. I, 1, 104: prave sectus unguis, an unevenly-paired nail: v. WRONGLY. 2. tortè: Lucr. (Intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27, means in a more complicated manner.) II. In moral sense: pravè, minus recte, etc.: v. WRONGLY.

**crookedness:** I. I. i.t. pravitas. crescent-shaped horns without c. in their curve, cornua sine curvatura pravitate lunata, Pall. Col. (More freq. in general sense, deformity, wrongness) N.B. Not curvitas or aduncias the former of which is curvedness, the latter a hooked shape: both very rare. II. In

moral sense: *prævitatis* (*wrongness in general*), *dōlus*, *fraus*: v. DISHONESTY, DECEIT.

**CROP:** *1. The produce of fields:* **1.** *segēs, étis, f. (standing corn or other crops): to have c.s. on the hills and in the plains, segetes collibus et campus habere, Lucr.: a c. of spelt ripe for the harvest, s. farris matura messi, Liv.: a z. of flax and oats, s. lini et avena, Virg.: a c. of peas, s. leguminum, Col. F. i.g.: the shield-bearing c. of men (sprung from the dragon's teeth), s. clipeata virorum, OV.: a c. of crines, s. sclerum, Prud.* **2.** *fruges, um, f. (general term for field-produce, while fructus refers esp. to the produce of trees): to plant c.s. trees, fruges, arbores serere, CIC.: v. FRUITS, PRODUCE.* **3.** *sāta, orum (only in pl., and signifying whatever is sown: poet.): joyous (abundant) c.s. laeta s., Virg.* **4.** *messis, is, f.: v. HARVEST.* **5.** *prōventus, us (i.e. the produce of yield of corn, etc.): a triple c. (of figs), trifer p., Plin.: an abundant c. of grapes, ubi vinearum (strictly of the vineyards) prouentus, Suet. F. i.g.: a c. of poets, p. poetarum, Plin. Ep.: a c. of great men, clarorum virorum p., Just. The same sense may be expr. by the verb: as, to yield a better c., melius provenire, Col.: the c.s are more abundant, segetes melius prouenient, id.* **6.** *annus (the year's produce: rare): to wait for a c., expectare annum, Tac.: the Pharian (Egyptian) c., Pharius a., Stat. (a harsh expression). Phr.: a soil which bears very abundant c.s., quae plurimum efficit, CIC. (v. YIELD): here grapes yield a more abundant c. hic melius veniunt (in prose prouenient) urvae, Virg.* **II.** *The first stomach of a bird: ingluviis, ēi: he fills his c. with frogs, implet in ravis, Virg.: Col. (also called sinus gutturalis, Plin. v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v. ingluviies).*

**CROP (v.):** *1. To nibble as goats, etc.: carpo, tondeo, attondeo: v. TO BROWSE.* **II.** *To lop off:* **1.** *mēto, messui, messum, 3: to c. the tops of lilies with a stick, virga illia summa m., OV.: v. TO MOW.* **2.** *tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2 (prop. to shear): a c.'d skin, i.e. head, tonsa cutis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7 (see Orelli ad l.): to c. the head close, caput ad cūtem t., Cels.: v. SHAVE.* **3.** *curto, 1 (chiefly used in p., part: to cut short): with my hair c'd by an awkward barber, curtus inaequali tonsore capillos, Hor. Simil. the comp. decurto: v. MUTILATE.* **4.** *abscido, praescido, réciso: i.e. to cut off: q. v.* **III.** *To take a crop off (land): Phr.: lands, valleys, that have been c'd, tonsae novales, vires, Virg.: lands ought not to be c'd too often, \*ne saepius quam decet segetes arvis imperato.*

**out** (a geol. term): émergo: v. EMERGE.

**CROP-EARED:** cui aures absicere sunt (v. CUT OFF): or perh. simply curtus, which is used of persons or animals in any way mutilated: Hor.

**CROP-FULL (adj.):** sātūr (rare of animals: Col.); ingravium plenam habens (of birds): v. CROP (II.).

**CROP-SICK:** i. e. full to satiety (a rare word): "usque ad satietatem plenus cibi; epulis obrutus, Nep.: v. SATIATE.

**croser:** \*litus.

**CROSS (subs.):** *1. The instrument of punishment, which sometimes was a single stake: crux, erūcis, f.: to fix to a c., in cruce suffigere, Cic. (v. CRUCIFY): to hang on a c., in cruce pendere, Plin.: to set up a c. for any one, allici c. statuere, Suet.* **II.** *The shape or figure so called:* **1.** *décessus, is: the figure X: Virg.: Plin. **2.** *quincunx, ncis, m.:* esp. in phr. in quincunx, cross-wise, as the points were arranged for five unciae :: v. CROSS-WISE. **3.** *literae X forma: to make an incision in the form of a c., incidere ad similititudinem, ad figuram literae X, Cels. (Q.)* Phr.: to divide after the manner of a c., decesso, i: CIC. N.B. Crux is not used in*

this sense in classical writers, as the shape of the cross varied in ancient times (v. supr. I.), but it would perhaps be pedantic to avoid such a use of the word now: thus we might say, a building which forms a c., \*aedificium crucis formam habens, refers to sign a document with a c., \*tabulas crucis forma subscrivebatur.

**III.** *The Christian symbol: crux: Vulg. Often used by meton. for the Christian faith: as, the missionary of c., "idēe Christiana nuntiūs: but in this sense perh. crux may be sometimes used: cf. Vulg. I Cor. 1, 17, 18. **IV.** *Any trouble or suffering:* **1.** *crux: cf. Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 11: "quare in malo crucem," i.e. in malo aliud malum, Don.: Pl. : the life of a good monk is itself a c., vita boni monachi c. est, a Kempis.* **2.** *molestia, crūciatus, mala atque incommoda pro Christo perspessa: v. AFFLICTION.* **V.** *In breeding animals: mixtum s. confusum genus: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: see also HYBRID.**

**CROSS (wāj):** **I.** *Placed across:* **1.** *transversus: c. roads, t. viae, CIC.: c. beams, t. tigna, Caes.* **2.** *transversarius: c. beams, t. tigna, or simply transversaria, Vitruv.* **II.** *Adverse, alternate, contrary: Phr.: c. circumstans, res adversa: v. ADVERSITY: c. challenging of jurementum alternadicum reiectio, CIC.: to be at c. purposes, imprudentes inter se adversari: v. ADVERSE, etc.* **III.** *Ill-tempered: difficilis, amarūs, mōrosus: v. ILL-TEMPERED, PEEVISH.* Phr.: to be c. with oneself, secum stomachari, CIC.: v. VEXED (to be).

**CROSS (v.):** **A.** *TRANS.:* **I.** *To draw a line or lay a body across:* **1.** *décessus, 1 (in form of X): CIC.* **2.** *cancello, 1 (to cover as with trellis-work): Col.* Phr.: to c. the legs, popliteis alternis genibus inponere, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

**II.** *To mix breeds: genus miscere: cf. Plin. 8, 53, 79: or perch. genus confundere, cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195.*

**III.** *To pass over:* **1.** *transse, ii, itum, + irr. (applicable to any mode of transit): to c. the Rhine, Rhentum tr., Caes.: to c. the forum, forum tr., Hor.: the Rhone is crossed in some places by a ford, Rhodanus nonnulli locis vado transistit, Caes.* **2.** *träjico, jecil, jectum, 3 (strictly to throw across, and so fall by two accusatives: see L. G. § 246; in present sense used both with and without pron. refl.): if Antony has c'd the als, si se Alpes Antonius trajecterit, CIC.: to c. the Trebia on rafts, Trebiān ratibus tr., Liv.: to c. rivers by swimming, humina nando tr., Suet.*

**3.** *transendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly of that which is elevated): to c. the Caucasus, Caucasus tr., CIC.: to c. valleys, valles tr., Caes.: to c. the threshold, limen tr., Prop.* **4.** *transgrēdior, gressus, 3 (strictly to cross on foot): to c. the pomoerium, pomoerium tr., CIC.: to c. a river (of cavalry), flumen tr., Caes.*

**5.** *transmitti, misi, missum, 3 (usu. of crossing water): cranes c. the seas, grues maria, tr., CIC.: to c. the Iberus, Iberum tr., Liv.* **6.** *supero, 1: v. SURMOUNT.* **IV.** *Of the mind: to occur to:* **1.** *sübeo, hi, itum, 4, irr. (usu. foll. by acc.): the thought c'd their mind, cogitatio animum subit, Liv.: also without cogitatio or any similar word, Virg.: v. TO OCCUR TO. **2.** *in mentem venire (the thing which crosses the mind being sometimes the subject and sometimes put in the gen.: see L. G. § 278, Obs. 5): Cic.* **3.** *occurro, 3: Join: quodcumque in mentem veniat ant quodcumque occurrat, CIC.* **V.** *To thwart: adversor, répugno, nérator, etc.: v. TO OPPOSE.* Phr.: to c. any one's interests, officere et obstatre commodis alli, CIC.: to c. any one when he is out of temper, \*subirato molestias offerre.*

**B.** *Intrans.: to pass over, v. foll. art.*

**CROSS:** **I.** *over:* **1.** *träjico, 3 (v. TO CROSS, III. 2): he c'd over to the island, ad insulam trajecit, Liv.: that no fleet*

*might c. over from Africa, ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret, Liv.* **2.** *transcendo, 3: to c. over into Italy, in Italian tr., Liv.* **3.** *transeo, 4, irr.: lest the Germans should c. over from their own territories into those of the Helvetii, ne Germani ex suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes.: Sall.* **4.** *transgrēdior, 3: to c. over into Corsica, in Corsican tr., Liv.: Tac.* **5.** *transmitto, 3: from Corsica Cicerreius c'd over into Sardinia, ex Corsica C. in Sardiniam transmisit, Llv.: a hundred merchant ships c'd over into Africa, centum onerariae naves in Africanam transmiserunt, Liv.: CIC. (N.B. For the difference between the above words, see TO CROSS, III.).*

**CROSS-BAR:** rēpāgūlūm (for doors, gates, etc.): v. BAR.

**CROSS-BEAM:** trāstrum (prop. of the cross-benches in ships; but also used in gen. sense): Vitruv. Dimin. translīlūm, a small c. beam: see also cross (adj.).

**CROSS-BILL:** a bird: \*loxia curvirostra.

**CROSS-BOW:** mānūballista, arcubalista: Veg. 2, 15, ad fin.

**CROSS-BOWMAN:** mānūballistārius: Veg.

**CROSS-BREED:** \*mixtum genus: v. CROSS (V.).

**CROSS-EXAMINATION:** **I.** *interrogātiō (see Quint. 5, 7; where the subject is treated): to press a c. too hard, minūm instare interrogatio, ib. § 16: a clever c., scitae interrogations (used of the Socratic erōtētis), ib. § 28: a careful c., circumspecta int., ib. § 31: c. by the opposite side, int. a patronis diversae partis habita, cf. ib. § 10, 11. Simil. with verb: by a c. which proceeds step by step, pauplātim, pedētētim interrogāndo, ib. § 20.* **2.** *percontatiō: more fully, variae per. quales ab adversario [a patrō] haberi possit, ib. § 11. Phr.: to be caught by an artful c., in laqueos [interrogationum] induci, ib.: there is need of the utmost art in c., summis artibus interrogant opus est, ib. § 15.*

**CROSS-EXAMINE:** interrogāre; percontaciones habere ad fidem testium minūndam, augendam: v. preced. art.

**CROSS-GRAINED:** only used in fig. sense: importūnus, difficultis: v. MOROSE, PEEVISH.

**CROSSING:** **I.** *The verbal subs.: transitus, transmissio, etc.: v. PASSAGE.* **II.** *A place where roads cross:* **1.** *comitūpum (usu. in pl., and esp. with reference to the country): to sell by auction in c.s (town or country), in trivis aut in compitis auctionari, CIC.: Hor.: Virg. Hence adj. compitāles: esp. in phr. lares compitales (deities having charge of c. roads), Suet.* **2.** *trivium (strictly of three roads: applied to public places in towns): a copper fastened in a c., in trivis fixus as, Hor.: bred in a c. (i.e. in a public part of the town), trivis innatus, id. A. P. 245: CIC.* **3.** *bivium (a place where two roads meet): to stop at a c., ad bivia consistere, Liv.* **4.** *quadrivium (of four roads): Juv.: Cat.*

**CROSS-LEGGED:** populitibus alterius genitus impositis: Plin. 28, 6, 17.

**CROSS-PURPOSES:** in phr. to be at c., errore quadam contrario duel (R. and A.); \*re parum intellectu inter se pugnare; prave inter se intelligere.

**CROSS-QUESTION:** v. CROSS-EXAMINE.

**CROSS-ROAD:** trāmēs, Itis, m. (opp. to a high-road): CIC.: Sall. More fully, by c.s, transversi tramibūs, Liv. 2, 59. See also crossing.

**CROSS-WISE (adv.):** **1.** *décessātūm:* Vitr.: Col. (see cross, subs. II.).

**2.** *in quincuncem (i.e. as the points were set for the quincunx ::): rows of trees set c., directi in q. ordinis, CIC.* Simil. quincunx is used to denote a c. arrangement: quid illo quincunce speciosius? Quint. 8, 3, 9. Phr.: to divide, dēcessāso: CIC.: such a division or arrangement, décessāso, decussatio, Vitruv.

**lines**

**drawn**: c., in decusses ductae lineae, Plin. (N.B. Not in crucis speciem: comp. cross, subs. II.).

**crossly**: amarē, irācundē, etc.: v. PEEVISHLY.

**crossness**: importūtias, āmāritūdo: v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

**crotchet**: I. In music: \*quadrans [notae musicæ], Kr. II. A fancy: 1. libido. v. CAPRICE. 2. prōlūbiūm (rare): v. PANCY.

**crotchety**: i.e. full of whims: (?) mōrōsus: cf. Cic. Or. 29, fin., "usq[ue] difficiles ac morosi sumus ut nobis non satisfacit ips[us] Demosthenes;" \*putida quadam morositate [homo]: i.e. of a temper so fault-finding as to be offensive: v. PEEVISH.

**crouch**: I. To stoop low: 1. subido, dl. 3. the Spaniards c. down to protect themselves from the missiles discharged by the Joe, a. Hispani aduersus emis. ab hoste teli, Liv., Virg. 2. démittō, submittō (with pron. refl.): v. TO STOOP, COUCH. II. To bend servilely: ad pedes aliecius alijcere sese, projicere; jacere: v. CRINGE, COVER.

**croup**: a disease of the throat: \*cyanæche trachealis.

**crow (subs.)**: I. The bird: cornix, icis, f.: Cic.: Plin. Dimin. cornicula, Hor. Pro v.: to pluck or pull a crow, i.e. to contend about a trifle, de lana caprina rixari, Hor. II. A bar: vectis: v. LEVER. III. The voice of the cock: cantus, us. the c.ing of the cock, galli cantus, Cic.: at cock-c, sub galli cantum, Hor.

**crow (v.)**: I. Lit. of a cock: 1. cūcūrio, 4. Aut. Car. Phil. II. cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3 (gen. term: used of all birds): cocks are accustomed to c. when victorious, galli victores c. solent, Cic. 3. canto, i. Cic. II. Fig. to boast: gloriā, iacto (usu. with pron. refl.), etc.. v. TO BOAST.

**crow-foot**: rānunculus, Plin.

**crow-s'foot**: a caltrop (q.v.): stil-mūs: Caes.

**crowd (subs.)**: I. Of people: 1. turba (a number of persons without order): the praetor's house filled with a c., domna prætoria, turba referta, Cic.: a c. of unknown gods, t. ignotorum deorum, Cic.: a c. of disciples, discipulorum t., Quint. 2. vulgus, i, m. and n. (b. common herd, the multitude: always used contemptuously): v. MULTITUDE. 3. frēquentia (a number of persons or things close together): a very great c. of people, summa hominum t., Cic.: v. THEORG. 4. concursus, ūs (of people flocking together): a. assemblies in the streets, fit c. per vias, Pl. 5. cēlebritas (strictly an abstract subs.: thus Cic. has celebritas loci in sense of the crowdedness or fashionableness of a place: Fam. 14, 1, fin.): I hate a c.; I avoid men, odit celebratim; fugio homines, Cic.: more fully celebritas virorum ac mulierum, id. See also MULTITUDE, RABBLE. II. Of other things: chiefly in fig. sense; as, a c. of thoughts, \*turba, frequētia, multitudine cogitationum (?): v. MULTITUDE. Phr. what a c. of thoughts come rushing into the mind, \*quot res mentem subeunt: quaram rerum in mentem venit!

**crowd (v.)**: A. Trans.: I. To fill with numbers of persons or things:

1. arto, arcto, i (to c. to excess): to c. halls with busts, atria imaginibus a., Mart.: Plin. 2. frēquento, i (to c. attend in large numbers): the temples should now be c'd, templa frequentari nunc deceat, Ov. 3. stipo, i (to c. closely): the senate-house was c'd by the senators, curia patribus fuit, stipata, Ov.: Hor. 4. compleo, 2: v. TO FILL.

II. To force together into one space:

1. stipo, i (v. supr.): the Greeks were c'd five on a couch, often more, Graeci stipati sunt quin in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. 2. constipo, i (slightly stronger than simple verb): to c. together a number of n-n into a

territory, numerus hominum in agrum aliquem c., Cic.: Caes. 3. conglobo, i (in one body): the soldiers had c'd together in a temple, in templo miles se conglobaverat, Tac.: Liv. Fig.: definitions c'd together, definitio[n]es conglobatae, Cic. 4. cōerto, condensō, cōangusto, v. TO COMPRESS. 5. cōgo, congrēgo, v. TO ASSEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. III. In phr. to c. soil: plenisimis velis navigare, Cic.: omnia vela intendere: v. TO SAIL. B. Intrans.: as, to c. together, around: v. inf.

**crowd around**: 1. circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (either absol. or with dat.): the Trojan youth come cing round, circumfusa ruit Trojana juventus, Virg.: c. round a man speaking in public, alicui concionanti c., Liv. 2. circumfluere, 3: v. TO FLOCK ROUND.

— in: infuso, xl, xum, 3: Cic. — together (intr.): 1. concurrō, curri, cursum, 3: to c. together to the senate-house, ad curiam c., Cic. 2. convolvo, i (with rapidity): v. FLOCK TOGETHER. 3. expr. by verbs given under to CROWD (II.), and pron. refl.: as, se congregare ac condensare in unum locum, Varr. Phr.: deaths of old and young c. thick together, mixta senium juvenumque densentur funera, Hor. (where densantur would be more usual). the c.ing multitude, shoulder to shoulder, densum humeris vulgus, Hor. See also CROWDED.

**crowded (adj.)**: I. Close together: 1. condensus: ships c. together on the shore, c. puppes litore, Virg.: Liv. also, densus: Ov.: Hor. II. confertus: ships c. together, naves c., Liv. c. together in confined dwellings, c. in arcis tecta, Liv.: in c. or close array, contortus (e.g. c. acties), sup. confertissimus, Caes.: v. CLOSE.

II. Full, attended by many people: 1. cōlebrer, bris, bre: a very c. assembly of men and women, celeberrimas virorum mulierumque conventus, Cic.: v. FREQUENTED. 2. confertus (more freq. in sense I.): the temples of the Gods c. with a vast multitude, ingenti turba c. deorum templis, Liv. Fig.: a life full and c. with pleasures, vita plena et c. voluptatibus, Cic. 3. frequens, nitis (of assemblies and places well-attended): a c. banquet, f. convivium, Suet.: a very c. theatre, frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. 4. rēfertus (i.e. full of, abounding in: with abl.): his house was c. with gamblers, domus erat aleatoribus r. Cic. 5. spissus (thick together): c. seats, a. sedilla, Hor.: c. theatres, s. theatra, Hor. 6. artus, artuctus (too much c.): nimis a convivia, Hor. Phr.: crowded state, cēlebritas, the c. of the place, c. loci, Cic.: of the road, c. viae, Cic.

**crowding (subs.)**: cōartatio (Liv.: Vitri.): constipatio (v. rare), stipatio (Cic.); see the several verbs under CROWD.

**crowns (subs.)**: I. Of a king: 1. insignie régium: he replaced on his head the c., insignie r. (capiti) reposit, Cic. Sext. 27, 58: insignie r. capiti imponere, Tac. Ann. 2, 58: for this, insignie capitisi may be used where the context shows that a king's crown is meant: Sen.

2. apex, icis, m. (strictly, a conical tiara worn by priests): Cic. Leg. 1, 1, fin. (see the place): Hor. 3. diādēma, ātis, n. (Gr. διάδημα: a kind of band; the sign of royalty in the East): Suet.: Hor.: Juv.

The pure Latin for this word is (candida) fasula, which is used by Suet. in the well-known story of Caesar's statue (Jul. 79). N.B. Corona is not used in this sense: see Suet. I. c.; and infr. II. By meton., royal power: regnum: to bestow the c. on any one, alicui r. deferre, Caes.: Hor. (who adi. et diadema): to aspire to the c. r. appetere, affectare: v. ASPIRE TO: v. REGAL POWER.

III. Any honorary wreath: corona: for the diff. kinds of coronas see Dicit. Ant. s. v.: as a constellation, Cic.: Virg. Dimin. cōrolla: v. WREATH, GÄBLAND.

IV. The top

of the head: vertex, icis, m.: from the soles of the feet to the c. of the head, ab imis ungulibus usque ad v. summum, Cic.: Hor.: v. TOP.

V. Completion, consummation: cūmulus: that c. of days, illc c. dierum, Cic. see verb (III.).

**crown (v.)**: I. To invest with a royal crown: insignie regium capiti impone, Tac.: v. CROWN. (Also diadema, apex, may be used, admovere diadema capiti in Suet. Jul. 89, is to put the crown to the head, not actually to crown.) II. To cover, as with a wreath or crown:

1. cingo, nxi, nctum, 3: to c. the temples with flowers, tempora horibus c., Hor.: v. TO WREATHE. 2. cōrōno, i: a wood c. the waters, surrounding every side, silva, aqua, clingers latus omne, Ov.: to c. pillars with laurel, c. postes lauro, Quint.: c.ing the gods with rosemary and brittle myrtle, coronans marino rōre deus fragilique myrtle, Hor.: to c. (award the prize to) a comedy, c. coquediam, Suet.: to be c'd at the Olympian games, Olympia coronari, Hor. III. To consume: expr. with cūmulus: eloquence as it were c. the arts of the philosophers, eloquentia aliquem c. philosophorum afferit, Cic.: simili, c. addere, Ov.: also with verb cumulo: c'd with so many honours, tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac.: Cic.

**crown-imperial (a plant)**: \*frītilaria imperatoria, Linn.

**crown-prince**: filius regis in spem imperii genitus, Curt.: v. HEIR.

**crown-lands**: tāniāca prādia: Cod. Just. An occupant of c-lands, tāniācūs: ib.

**crown-scab**: perh. porrigo, Inis, f.: Hor.: v. SCUF.F.

**crucial**: in phr. a c. test, a c. experiment, \*crucis experimentum quod dicitur.

**crucible**: cātinus: Plin.

**crucifix**: \*imago Christi cruci affixi. **crucifixion**: I. Lit. Mostly expr. by crux (v. cross): as, to perish by c., cruce perfice, Gracc. ap. Fest.: to inflict c., cruce afficere aliquem, Cic.: v. TO CRUCIFY. II. Fig.: gradual destruction: to aim at the c. of the flesh (theol.), \*corporis lībīdībus quasi encandis studere, Incubere.

**cruciform**: \*crucis formam habens: v. CROSS (II.).

**crucify**: I. Lit. In crucem agere, cruce afficere, cruci suffigere, Cic.: In cruce suffigere, Hirt.; also in crucem, Just.: cruci affigere, Tac. (N.B. crucifigo, as single word, belongs to later and Christian writers.) II. Fig.: in theol. sense, to c. the flesh, \*corporis theculae omni duris coercere et quasi encidare [cruci suffigere].

**crude**: I. Lit. not cooked or otherwise prepared, etc.: crudus: v. RAW, UNRIPE, UNDIGESTED. II. Fig.: unfinished, immature (much more freq. in this sense): 1. Inchoatus (begun, not finished): the c. and raw notions which dropped from me when a youth, quae pueril nobis inc. atque rūda excederunt, Cic. 2. rūdis, e(unfinished): Cic. (v. supr.). N.B. Crūdis and inmaturos appear not to be used in this sense in class. authors.

**crudely**: Imperfectē: v. IMPERFECTLY. More precisely expr. by inchoatus (see adj.): a c. conceived work, opus inchoatum atque rude: to conceive a thing c., \*rem inchoare tantum atque adumbrare.

**crudity**: I. Undigested food: cruditas: Plin.: v. INDIGESTION.

II. Fig.: of what is rawly conceived: Pbr.: there is a c. about the work; \*opus inchoatum nonnihil atque imperfectib[us] habet: v. CRUDE.

**cruel**: I. crudelis, e (the most usual and gen. term): a c. and unfeeling woman, c. atque impunita mulier, Cic.: a c. and destructive war, bellum c. et exitiosum, Cic.: with the c. lash, c. verberare, Ov. 2. atrox, osis (stronger than crudelis, and implying a strange, unrelenting disposition): Cic.: Tac.:

**✓. STERN, UNRELENTING.** 3. saevus (*savage, fierce*: esp. poet.): c. *step-mothers*, s. *novercae*, Virg.: c. *threats*, s. *miae*, Prop.: c. *chains*, s. *cataeae*, Hor.: 4. dūrus: i. e. *hard-hearted, unfeeling*: q. v. 5. immittis, e (rare and chiefly poet.): c. *Achilles*, im. *Achilles*, Virg.: c. *slaughter*, im. *caedes*, Līv.: 6. immāni, e. v. BRUTAL, BARBAROUS. 7. importūns (*habitually and without abatement*): J o i n : crudelissimus atque importunitas [*tyrannus*]: immāni atque importuna [*natura*]: e.g. Verris, Cic.: 8. imbrānius v. INHUMAN. 9. crudus (lit. raw, poet.): the c. *sword*, c. *ensis*, Virg.: Ov.: 10. acerbus (lit. sharp, *pungent*): a most c. enemy, acerbissimus hostis, Cic.: Hor. Phr. a c. *tyrant*, teter *tyrannus*, Cic.: c. *love, impetuus amor!* Virg.: c. *enemy, hostis amare*! id. See also FIERCE, FELL.

**crudely:** 1. crudeliter. Cic.: 2. saevē. Suet.: Join: s. et atrociter, id. 3. atrōciter: Cic.: Tac.: 4. barbāris: Hor.: v. BARBAROUSLY. 5. dūrē, dūrīt: v. HARSHLY. N.B. For syn. see CRUEL. Phr.: when we are suffering c., dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic.: v. KEENLY, SEVERELY.

**crueλy:** 1. crudelitas: which Sen. defines as the *propensity to severe measures*, c. est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Clem. 2, 4, 3: *bloodthirstiness and c., carnificina atque c.*, Cic.: to act with c., c. adhibere in aliquem, c. exercere in aliquo, id; c. uti, Nep.: 2. atrōcitas (less freq. in this sense; stronger than No. 1). Suet. v. ATROCITY, SEVERITY. 3. fēritas, immānitas (cruelty as it were beyond savagery). v. BARRAHTY, BRUTALITY. 4. saevitia (used by Cic. for severity in good sense: Off. 2, 7, 24): the c. of usurers, s. fēratorum, Sall.: of enemies, s. hostium, Tac.: v. SAVAGENESS, FIERCENESS.

**cruet:** 1. guttus (a small vessel with a narrow neck, for pouring oil, etc., drop by drop): Hor.: Plin.: 2. cornu, ūs (one made of horn): Hor.: 3. āctābulūm (for vinegar): Quint.

**cruise (subs.):** 1. a small vessel (also spelt *cruse*): olla: v. JUG. II. Of a ship: 1. (?) expeditio: v. EXPEDITION. 2. nāvīgatio: v. VOYAGE. **cruise (v.):** 1. vāgor, i. to c. along the coast, praeator vām, v. Liv. 22, 14, med.: Vell. 2. pērvāgor, i. (to c. about): Cic. (who uses the term of piratical vessels). 3. circumvecta: 1 (pass, used as refl.): to c. about the coast of Liguria, oram Ligurum c., Liv. 41, 17. (N.B.—The last word is most suitable to express *cruising about on regular service*; the former are, in all the above cases used of *predatory or piratical fleets*). 4. nāvīgo, circumnāvīgo: v. TO SAIL.

**cruiser:** i.e. a ship that cruises about with hostile intention, or to reconnoitre: 1. speculatorium navigium; speculatoria navis (*spy-vessel*): Caes.: Liv. (In this sense catapōtos, Gr. καταπότος is used by Auct. Bell. Afr.). 2. *vagabunda navis et praedatrix (of pirates)*.

3. nāvis quāe circumvectatur: v. CRUISE (3).

**crumb:** 1. A morsel; esp. of bread: mīca panis, Plin.: v. MORSEL, GRAIN. II. The soft part of bread: panis molli, Plin.: panis tenerior pars, Cels.

**crumble:** I. Trans.: 1. frīo, i. earth which is easily c.d. terra quae facile frīatur, Varr.: Luer. Simil. the comp. infrio, i. (to *crumble one thing into another*, as in *making a draught*): Cato: Plin.: and affrio (in similar sense), Varr. 2. putrefācio, fēci, factum, 3 (to make soft and crumblīng): to soften and c. rocks by pouring vinegar on them, saxa infuso acto p., Liv. 3. tēro, contēro: v. TO BRUISE, PULVERISE.

II. Intrans. 1. frīor (pass. refl. of frīo), i. v. supr. (1). 2. patresco, putriū, 3 (to become soft and crumblīng): Col. 3. corrū, i, 3 (to c. down and come to ruin): Cic. 4.

collabor, lapsus, 3 (sim. to No. 3): Liv. to c. to dust, \*in pulverem c. (or resolvi: Col. has giebas in pulverem resolvere).

**crumpling (adj.):** 1. pūter, putris, putre: c. sūd, clod, p. solum, gieba, Virg. 2. friabilis, e: Plin.: v. FRIABLE.

**crumple:** 1. rūgo, corrugo, i. v. TO WRINKLE. Plaut. uses rugo as *intrans*: see how your mantle is c.d., vide pallium ut rugat, Cas. 2, 3, 32.

2. duplico, i: v. TO DOUBBLE.

**crumpled (adj.):** corrugatis, or rugatus rugosus: v. WRINKLED; and see preced. art.

**crupper:** postiliēna: Pl.

**crush (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. obtēro, trīti, trītum, 3 (esp. with the feet): to c. frogs with the foot, ranas ob. pede, Phaedr. To c. the eggs of locusts, locustarum ova ob., Plin.: to c. the legs, crura ob., Col. 2. opprīmo, pressi, pressūm, 3 (the most gen. term) the vaulted roof fell and c.d. the rest, ruina camerae oppressi ceteros, Phaedr.: Cic.: to c. a fly, muscam op., Phaedr. 3. elido, si, sum, 3 (to damage or smash violently): I will c. your head, elidam caput, Pl. to c. the jaws, fauces e., Ov. 4. contēro, contundō, communīmo, frango: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES, BRUISE.

5. protēro, 3. v. TO TRAMPLE ON.

II. Fig.: To overwhelm; by conquest or otherwise: 1. obtēro, 3 he had c.d almost the whole wing, alani prope universam obtriverat, Pae., Liv.: to c. a calumna, calumniam ob., Cic. 2. opprīmo, pressi, presūm, 3 to c. a sition, motum op., Nep. (comprimere, Liv.); v. TO OVERTHROW. 3. prēmo, 3: to be c.d. beneath the greatness of the taxes, magnitudine portuum premi, Curt.

4. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3: to c. and subdue nations, nationes f. et domare, Cic. Join also, transgrede et comminere (to break and shatter completely), Cic.

5. protēro, 3 (poet.): to c. the Carthaginians in war, Marte Poenos p., Hor. 6. affligo, xi, etum, 3 (strictly, to dash to the ground): to c. a nation in war, gentem bello afa., Liv.: Cic. (The word does not, however, denote entire destruction; but rather

prostration: v. TO PROSTRATE.) 7. elido, si, sum, 3 (rare in this sense), to be c.d. by g. i. f. agritudine elidi, Cic.

**crush, crushing (subs.):** I. The act: contūsiō: v. BREWSING. (But usu. expr. by verb; as to aim at crushing the enemy, id agere ut hostes obterantur: v. preced. art.) II. A dense crowd: \*frequēnia densissima; hominum frequēnia humeris inter se collectantum· c. CROWD.

**crushing (adj.):** Phr.: a c. blow, talis ictus in aliquem penitus frangat atque luctu affligat.

**crust (n.):** I. The external coat or covering of a thing: 1. crusta (in every sense in which the word is generally used): a c. of clay, lutu c., Luer. a c. of bread, panis c., Plin.: the c. of a river (ice), fluminis c., Virg.: the c. of ears, c. ulcerum, Cels. Dimin. crustula: a thin c., Plin. 2. balteus (of a cake): Cato. Phr.: the c. of the earth, cutis [summa] terae, Plin. (who uses the expr. to denote the topmost surface of the earth, 20, 19, 79). II. Condensed dress: as, the c. of wine, fax, facēcula: v. DREGS. III. A piece of c., esp. of bread: frustrum, frustulum: v. bit. Phr.: to live upon a c., lapsana vivere (literally, on radishes; i. e. sparingly), Plin. 19, 8, 41, fin., fiscis victitate aridis (lit. on dry jigs), Pl. (Q.) N.B.—Crusta, a thin crust, must not be confused with crusta, crustula (pl.), cakes, pastry.

**crust (v.):** I. Trans.: crusto, incrusto, i. crustā or crustam obducō: v. TO INCRAST.

II. To become c.d.: \*crustam ducre, crustari, crustā obducō.

**crustaceous:** crustatus, c. animals, crustata, orum, Plin. (M. L. crustacea).

**crustily:** āmāre, stōmāchōsē. v. ANGRILY, PEEVISHLY.

**crustiness:** āmārītūdo, ācerbitas: v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

**crusty:** I. Lit. as bread: crustulatus, Spart. crustōsus, Plin. (both = covered with a crust). II. Ill-tempered: cérēbrōsus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21: v. ILL-TEMPERED, PEEVISH.

**crutch:** bācūlūm, dimin. bācūllūm; bacillus: v. STICK.

**cry (v.):** I. To utter a loud voice, for whatever purpose: clāmo, clāmito; exclāmo, etc.: v. TO CRY OUT.

II. As a crier, or herald: 1. praedico, i: to cry or give notice of a sale, auctionem p., Pl.: to c. publicly, palam p., Cic.: v. PROCLAIM.

2. clāmito, i (of vendors crying things for sale): to c. jigs of Caunes Caunes c., Cic. Phr.: to cry baggage (of soldiers preparing to break up a camp), vasa clamorare, Caes.: simly, to cry the saturnalia (which was done with the shout, "Io Saturnalia"), Saturnalia clamare, Liv. 22, 1.

III. To weep: esp. of children: 1. fleo, lacrimo: v. TO WEEP.

2. (of infants only) vāgio, 4: the sound of a child cing, vox pueri vagientis, Ter.: to c. in a craete (be an infant), in unis v.

Cic.: 3. vāgitūm edere, Quint.

**down:** I. dētrēcto, i (to dis-

parage): to c. down the ancient orators, d. antiquos oratores, Tac.: also with dat.: Suet.

2. dētrāho, xi, etum, 3 (followed by de and abl.): v. TO DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE.

3. vitupero, i: to c. down philosophy in general, universam philosophiam v., Cic. v. TO CENSURE, DEPRECATE.

**out:** I. clāmo, i, to c. out to any one from the street, aiucui de via c., Ter.: also ad aliquem c., Cat.: Ov. less freq. with acc., to c. out to a doorkeeper, janitorē c., Pl.: to c. out well done! bene, pulchre, recte c., Hor. Frequent, clāmito, i (to cry out repeatedly): cing out again and again that he was a freeman, clamitans se liberum esse, Cic.: to c. out "Tiberius into the Tiber," Tiberium in Tiberim c., Tac.

2. exclāmo, i: v. TO EXCLAIM.

3. vocifero, i (to c. aloud): to c. out publicly, v. palam, Cie.: foll. by acc. and inf.: Cic.: Liv.

**out against:** 1. acclāmo, i (with dat.): I have no fear of your cing out against me, non metuo ne mihi acclamētis, Cic. (In later writers in good sense: Tac.). 2. clamito, i (absol.): Tac. (cf. preced. art. ad fin.)

3. reclāmo, i (esp. to cry out against something said: with dat. or absol.): his speech was greatly c'd out against by all, ejus orationem vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est, Cic. Fam.

1, 2, med.: all the dicats c'd out against his taking an oath omnes judices, ne juraret reclamasse, Cic. 4. inclamo, i (with acc.): Pl.: v. fall. art.

**out to:** 1. inclāmo, i (with acc. or dat.): to c. out to a person again and again, aliquem in. semel ac saepius, Cic.: he c. out to the Curia to render assistance, inclamat Curias ut open ferant, Llv.

2. implōro, i' v. TO IM-  
FLORE.

3. appello, i v. TO APPEAL TO.

**up:** I. vendito, i, to c. up peace, pacem v., Llv.: to c. up one's own services, suam operam v., Llv.: I have c'd you up strongly, valde te venditavi, Cic. In same sense vendō (rare): Hor.

2. praedico, i (with acc.; acc. and inf.; de and abl.): v. TO BOAST.

Phr.: to c. up one's own services, benefacta sua verbis adornare, Plin. Ep.: v. TO EX-  
TOL.

**cry (subs.):** I. A loud or vehement exclamation:

1. clāmor, to utter a c., c. edere, Cic.; also c. tollere (to raise a c.), c. profundere (to pour forth a c.), Cic.: with loud c.s, magno clamore, Phaedr.; magnis clamoribus, Suet.: v. EXCLAMATION, ACCLAMATION.

2. vox, vōcēs, f.: the c.s of huntsmen, venantū voices, Phaedr.: he pours forth such c.s to heaven, tales effundit ad aetherā v., Virg. v. VOICE, SHOUT.

3. acclāmatio (in Cic. usu. of c.s of disapproba-

*tion*: more fully, *adversa populi ac,* de Or. 2, 83, 339: *v. OUTCAR.* **4.** *con-*  
*clamatio* (*of a number of persons to-*  
*gether*: not in Cic.): *with tears and c.s.* (of soldiers), *lacrimis et c.*, Tac.: *Suet.*

**5.** *vōcifērātio* (*a loud c. whether*  
*of one or more; only in sing.*): Cic.:  
*the c. of a woman, mullebris v.*, Auct.  
ad Her.: *with tears and c.s., lacrimis et*  
*vociferatione*, Petr. **6.** *convictum*:  
*v. OUTCRY*. Phr.: *to raise a c. (of a*  
*number)*, *conclāmo*: *v. to cry (II.)*;  
*and supr. (1) to raise the c. "to*  
*arms!"* (homines ad armis concitare,  
Hor.). **II.** *of a crier or vendor*: *pro-*  
*nuntiatio*, *praecōnūm*: *v. PROCLAMA-*  
*TION*. **III.** *of infants*: **1.** *vāgitus*,  
*ūs (the natural c. of infancy)*: Plin.  
**2.** *plōrātus, ūs (implying distress)*:  
*to stop the c. of an infant, p. infants*  
*cohibere*, Plin. *Join* *vāgitus et plōrātus*,  
Plin. 7, *pref.* **3.** *quiritatus*,  
*ūs*: Plin. Ep. **IV.** *Of distress*: **1.**  
*plōrātus: the c.s. of women, mulierum*  
*ploratus (pl.)*, Liv.: *Cic. (poet.)* **2.**  
*clāmor (applicable to any loud c.)*: v.  
*supr. (1. 1)*. **3.** *vōcifērātio (a loud c.)*:  
*v. supr. (1. 5)*. **4.** *ejūlātus, ūs (a*  
*melancholy a. a wail)*: *v. LAMEN-*  
*TATION*. **5.** *quiritatio (a plaintive c.)*:  
Liv.: also, *quiritatus, ūs*: Plin. Ep.:  
Val. Max.

**crying** (*adj.*): i. e. *notorious, fla-*  
*grant*: *perh. nēfarīs, nēfandūs*: v.  
*ABOMINABLE, ATROCIOUS*.

**crystal** (*subs.*): *crystallus or crys-*  
*tallum*: Plin.: *Sen.* see also *GLASS*.

**crystal** (*adj.*): **I.** *Lit.* *made of*  
*c.*: *crystallinus*, Plin. In *pl.* *used subs.*,  
*crystallina, orum, vessels of c.*, Plin. In  
this sense also *crystallia*, Mart.; and in  
*sing.* *crystallus*, Prop. **II.** *Fig.* *clear*  
*as crystal*: **1.** *vitreus (lit. glassy)*:  
*c. water, v. unda*, Virg.: *c. sea, v. pontus*,  
Hor. **2.** *pellucidus*: *v. CLEAR, TRANS-*  
*PARENT*.

**crystalline**: **I.** *Of crystal*: *cry-*  
*stalline*: v. *preced. art.* **II.** *The c.*  
*lens (of the eye)*: *\*crystallinus oculi*  
*humor; humor translucentum quo proxi-*  
*ma crystalli similitudine* (Kr. and G.,  
based on Plin. 36, 28, 67): but the latter  
*expr.* is too cumbersome for scientific  
*language*.

**crystallization**: \**crystallizatio* (*ne-*  
*cessary as scient. t. t.*: Kr.): Q. gives  
*congelatio*, but (?)

**crystallize**: **I.** *Trans.*: *\*cry-*  
*stallizo (as t. t.): less precisely, congēlo*,  
I (cf. Ov. M. 15, 415): or by *circul-*  
*\*ad crystalli naturam conformare, muta-*  
*re*. **II.** *Intrans.*: **1.** *\*cry-*  
*stallizer*: I: *v. supr.* **2.** *congēlo, dēr-*  
*esco*: cf. Ov. I. c. **3.** *in crystallum*  
*abire, formari (Kr.)*.

**cub** (*subs.*): *cātulus (the young of*  
*quadrupeds in general)*: Hor.: Virg.:  
Plin.

**cub** (*v.*): i. e. *bring forth cubs*:  
*pārio, pēperi, partum, ū: v. TO BRING*  
*FORWARD*. *Adj.* *that is about to c., or has*  
*recently done so, fēta*, Virg.: Ov.

**cube** (*subs.*): **I.** *The solid figure*:  
**1.** *cūbūs*: Virg. **2.** *quādrāntal*,  
ālis, n.: Gell. **3.** *tessēra (a small c.*  
*for playing at dice)*: Cic.: Ov.: v. *DICE*.

**II.** *In arithmetic*: *a c. number*:  
*cūbūs*, Gell.

**cubic** { *cūbūcūs*. Vitr.

**cubit**: *cūbitūm*, Plin.: Cic. *Adj.* a  
*c. in length*, *cūbitālis*, ē, Liv.: Plin.

**cuckold** (*v.*): *\*virum (maritum)*  
*contractata uxore turpiter ludificari*.

**cuckoo**: **1.** *cōcycx*, ūgis, m.:  
Plin. **2.** *cūcūlus*: Hor.: Plin. (with  
penult. short, Anet. Carm. Phil.).

**cuckoo-flower**: *cardāmina, ae*:  
Apul. (\*c. pratensis, Withering).

**cuckoo-pint**: *ārum (Withering).*  
**cucumber**: **1.** *cūcumēs, is, or*  
*ēris, m.*: Virg.: Plin.: *the squirting c.*,  
*sylvestris c.*, Plin. **2.** *vitis, vitēcula*  
*(of the branches of the c. vine)*: Pall.

**cucurbit**: *cūcurbitā: v. GOURD*: a  
*c. planter*, *cūcurbitāriūs*: *Iller.* like a  
*c. cucurbitinus*, Plin.

**cud**: **I.** *The part of the neck or*  
*throat where ruminant animals chew*  
*their food*: *rūma; rūmen, ūnis, n.*:  
Fest.: Arnob. **II.** *The food so chewed*:  
chiefly in phr. *to chew the c.*: **1.** *rū-*  
*mīo, ū*: Plin.: Col. (more fully, r.  
gutture, Paul. Nol.). *The act of chewing*  
*the c., ruminatio*, Plin.: *animals which*  
*chew the c.*, *ruminatores*, Arnob. **2.**  
*rēmādo, ū, sun, ū*: Plin. **III.** *In*  
*fig. sense*: in phr. *to chew the c. (of*  
*thought, meditation)*: **1.** *rūmo, rū-*  
*minor*: v. *TO RUMINATE*. *Better perh.*  
**2.** *cōquō, xi, cūm, ū (to digest in*  
*the mind)*: cf. Stat. Theb. 2, 300:  
*"trūcem coquebat invidiam."* **3.**  
*āgiō, ū*: v. *TO BROOD OVER*.

**cudgel** (*subs.*): **1.** *fūstis, is, m.* (esp. for beating): *mauled with c.s and*  
*clubs, male mucūtus fūstibus et clavis*,  
Cic.: v. *full, fort.* *to split a head open*  
*with a c.*, *caput apērire fūste*, Juv.: *a*  
*wilīo c., salīgūs f.*, Hor. **2.** *bā-*  
*cūlūm, bācūlūm; bācūlūs (esp. for*  
*walking)*: v. *STICK, STAFF*.

**cudgel** (*v.*): *fūstis, fūstibus verberare*,  
*male mucūtus*, Cic.: *f. dolore, Hor.* : *to c. any-*  
*body's head well, implore fūstibus caput*  
*aliquūs*, Pl.: v. *TO BEAT, FLOG*. (N.B.—  
Fustigio is without good authority.)

**cudgelling**: expr. with *fūstis* (v.  
preced. art.): *death by c.*, *supplicium*  
*fūstiarium*, Inser.

**cue**: **I.** *The last word or words*  
*of a speech on the stage*: *perh. verbum*  
*monitorium, verba monitoria (monitor*  
*is used to signify a prompter in a*  
*theatre, Fest.)* **II.** *A hint*: *nūtus*,  
*signūm, indicūm*: v. *HINT*. Phr.: *to give a c.* *Innuo, ū, ū: when I give you*  
*your c., ubi ego innuero vobis*, Pl.: *if I*  
*give the c., hit him on the face in a*  
*moment, ne mora sit si innuerm, quin*  
*pugnus in mala haecat*, Pl.: v. *BECKON*,  
Kōn.

**III.** *The part to be played*: *partes*:  
v. *PART*. **IV.** *Humour, disposition* (collog.): Phr.: *I am not in the c., non ita mihi nūc libet; aliud*  
*ago: v. HUMOUR*. **V.** *For billiards*:  
perh. clāvūla lūsoria.

**cuff** (*v.*): *cōlāphus*, *alāpa (a slap)*: v. *BLOW*. **II.** *'f a s-*  
*box*: \**extrema manica*: v. *HAND-*  
*CUFF*.

**cuff** (*n.*): *cōlāphum alīciū dūcere*,  
Quint.; *incutere*, Juv.: v. *TO BUFFET*,  
*BOX*.

**cuirass**: *lōrīca, thōrāx, cātaphractēs*:  
v. *COASLET*.

**cuirassier**: **1.** *equēs lōrīcātūs*:  
Liv.: Lampr. **2.** *cātaphractēs*, Liv.:  
Prop. **3.** *cātaphractāriūs*: Lampr.

**culinary**: **I.** *cōquīnāriūs*: the c.  
art, *ars c.*, Apic.: c. *vessels, vase c.*  
**II.** *cōcūlāriūs*: Front. Phr.:  
the c. art, *scientia popinae*, Liv.

**cull**: *lēgo, carpo, dēcerpo*: v. *TO*  
*PLUCK, GATHER*. Phr.: *to c. all the best*  
*fruits from various characters, ex vari-*  
*atis ingenii excellētissima queaque*  
*libare (lit. to strip), Clie.*

**cūlmus**: culmus: v. *HAULM*.

**cūlminate**: expr. by (*sumnum*)  
*fastigium, summum*: as, *eloquence is at*  
*its c. point, oratorum laus venit ad*  
*summum*, Cic.: *I acknowledge that he*  
*(Cicerō) is the c. poēta (in Roman*  
*oratory), stetisse in fastigio fātorē, Quint.*  
*12, 1, 20; simili, in summum f. evehl.*  
Vell. Phr.: *Roman eloquence ed. in*  
*Cicerō and his contemporaries, quicquid*  
*Romanā eloquentia habuit, circa Cicerō*  
*nem effloruit*, Vell. (but the expr. are not  
quite parallel): *to reach the c. point,*  
*summa, summum locum, consequi* (based  
on Plin. Jun.).

**cūlminating** (*adj.*): chiefly in phr.  
c. point, *fastigium*: v. *preced. art.*

**cūlmination**: *fastigium*: v. *preced. art.*  
**cūlmination**: *fastigium*: summa, grādūs  
summa; summa or summa (pl.): v.  
TO CULMINATE.

**cūlpability**: expr. by adj. or  
verb: as, *there is no doubt of the great*  
*c. of such conduct, non est dubium*  
*quā haec vēhementer culpanda, or*

**cūlpabilitā (rare), sint; culpā dāndā**  
*sin*. Often culpa is sufficient: as, *to*  
*be free from c.*, *culpa carere*, Cic.: v.  
BLAME

**cūlpable**: **1.** *culpandūs (ger.*  
*part.): this is by no means c., \*initiūme*  
*haec sunt culpanda*: v. *TO BLAME*. **2.**

*cūlpabilis, e (not class.): to pronounce*  
*anything c.*, *aliquid c. judicare*, Arnob.:  
Apul. **3.** *nōcēns nōtis*: v. *GUILTY*.

**cūlpit**: **I.** *A person arraigned in*  
*court (rare in this sense)*: *reus, rea*: v.  
ACCUSED. **II.** *A person convicted of a*  
*crime*: *nōcēns, noxius*: v. *GUILTY,*  
CRIMINAL.

**cūltivate**: **1.** *cōlō, ul, ultūm, ū*  
*(in all senses): to c. land, agros c.*, Cic.:  
to c. the vine, *vitem c.*, Cic.: to c. the  
mind by means of liberal studies, *pectus*  
*ingenūs per artes c.*, Ov.: to c. *virtue*,  
*virtutē c.*, Cic.: to c. the liberal arts,  
artes liberales c., Suet.: to c. *friendship*  
(in the abstract), *amicūlām c.*, Cic.: but  
to c. a person's affection or regard,*colere aliquem* (without amicitia). **2.**

*excolō, ū*: v. *TO FARM*, **5.** *ex-*  
*erceo, 2 (gen. term for to work, employ)*:  
to c. the ground for a harvest, *brūnum*  
ex. in messē, Virg.: to c. vineyards,  
plantations, plains, vineas, arbusta,  
campos curāre et pl. Plin.: v. *TO EX-*  
*ERCISE*. **6.** *fōveo, 2: v. TO CHERISH*,  
FOSTER. Phr.: to c. industriously the  
soil, *terrā moliri*, Virg.: *I. c. the study*  
*of Greek literature, multūm Graeciā*  
*literis utor, Cic.*: to c. a beard, *barbam*  
*pascere*, Hor.: to c. a. one's good graces,  
gratiam alicuius sequi, Caes.; *fovere*,  
Tac.

**cūltivated** (*part. adj.*): Phr.: pos-  
sessing a c. mind, *doctrina liberaliter*  
*institutus, omnibus ingenuis artibus in-*  
*structus*, Cic.: a c. lady, *female docta*  
atque polita, Plin. Ep.: v. *ACCOM-*

*PLISHED*.

**cūltivation**: **I.** *cūltūra: the c. of*  
*the soil*, *agri c.*, Cic.: the c. of the  
vine, *vite c.*, Cic. **Fig.**: the c. of the  
mind is *philosophy, c. animi philosophia*  
est, Cic. **II.** *cūltus, ūs: the c. of*  
*fields, agrorum c.*, Cic. **Fig.**: the c. of  
the mind, *animi c.*, Cic. **3.** *cūltio*  
(rare, and only lit.): Cic. Phr.: fields  
subject to c., *arva obnoxia curāce*,  
Virg.: the c. of the soil, *agricolūtūs*, Col.;  
also *molito terrae* (implying effort and  
industry), Col.: without c., *sponte sua*  
(of trees growing naturally), Virg.;  
suoētē ingenio (by their own native  
force; of soils), Sall.; *nullo cultu*,  
Virg. Fig.: the memory is strengthened  
by c., *memoria excolendo (exer-*  
*cendo)* Quint., the c. of literature,  
literātūrā tractācē, Cic.: to allow  
the intellect to become inactive from want  
of c., *ingenium incultū (only in all)*  
to persevere sine, Cic.: Sall.: v. *CU-*  
*TURE, STUDY*.

**cūltivator**: **1.** *cultor* (usu. with  
terre or agrorū, unless the context  
renders it unnecessary): Cic. **2.** *cōlēns* (esp. in pl.): see verb.

**3.** *cōlōnus*: v. *BU'RSHANIAN*.

**culture**: **I.** *LIT.*: *the cultivation*  
*of the soil, cultūra, cultus v.* *CULTI-*

*VIATION*. **II.** *Fig.*: *of the mind*: *culti-*

*ūra or cultus animali*, Cic. **v. CUL-**

*TIVATION* (esp. phr.). Phr.: *a stranger*  
to c., *impertus, rerum omnium rudis*  
*ignarusque*, Cic.; *studis rudis*, Vell.;  
*rudis artium*, Liv.

**culvert:** clôâca: v. SEWER.

**cumber:** grâvo, impêdio, ônero: v. TO ENCUMBER, BURDEN.

**cumberer:** perh. only in phr. c.s. of the ground (from Luke xiii. 7), perh. numerus, fruges consumere nat. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27.

**cumbersome, cumbrous:** 1. inabilitis: *a ship of an almost c. size, navis in. prop. magnitudinis.* Liv. : c. masses of huge bodies (of elephants) in. vastorum corporum moles. Curt. 2. praegravis, e (i.e. too heavy): Ov.: Plin. Phr. *harrowes of c. weight, inique pondere rastri.* Virg.: a c. or laboured delivery, pronuntiatio molesta gestulationibus. Quint.

**cumbrance:** v. ENCUMBRANCE.

**cumbrously:** incommodè: v. INCONVENIENTLY. But often nimis or some other intensive word is enough: as, c. heavy swords, gladii nimis graves or praegraves (enormes, Tac. Agr. 36): a c. large vessel, \*navis propter nimiam magnitudinem inabilitis.

**cumbrousness:** inabilitis magnitudo, inabile pondus: v. CUMBROUS, UNWIELDY.

**cummin:** cùmnum. Hor.: Plin. : c. oil, oleum cumininum, Apul.

**cumulate, etc.:** v. ACCUMULATE, etc.

**cumulative:** of arguments: Phr.: these arguments, though separately weak, yet have a c. force, *hac est singula minus valent, attamen universi rem confirmant.*

**cuneiform:** cùneatus: Liv.: Col.

**cunning (adj.):** 1. callidus (the most gen. term: also in good sense, v. SKILFUL): a c. thief, c. fur, Mart. Join: versuti homines et callidi, Cic. c. atque subdolis, Pl. 2. dòlous (*full of wiles*): v. WILY. 3. astutus, argutus: v. ARTFUL, SLY. 4. väfer, fra, frum (*tricky, ingenious, artful*): c. art, v. ars, Mart.: Hor. 5. versutus (*sharp, quick-witted*): Cic. (v. supr.): Vell. 6. subdolus, cautus: v. SLY. See also SCUTLE, SHREWD. Phr.: a c. fellow, veterär: Ter.

**cunning (subs.):** 1. calliditas (perh. oftener in good sense: v. SKILFULNESS): c. rather than wisdom, c. potius quam sapientia, Cic. Also in pl.: =cunning tricks, Ter. 2. astutia (*slyness*: q. v.). Cic. Join: maliitia atque astutia (*roguishness and c.*), Ter. 3. astus, us (rare, except in abl. sing. and acc. pl.): v. CRAFT.

4. ars, artis, f. (in this sense chiefly poet.): *Pelagiae art or c.* Pelega a., Virg.: Ov. 5. dòlus (*a wile, stratagem*: q. v.): c. or open valour, d. an virtus, Virg. 6. vafritia (*subtily*: v. rare): Sen.

**cup (subs.):** I. A drinking vessel: 1. poculum (the usual word): to drink out of the same c. (have the same fate), edem p. bibere, Pl.: to draw a c. dry, p. exhaudire, Cic.; p. siccare, Hor. Dîmin. pöcillum, Liv. 2. salix, icis, m. (not calyx): all the pots and c.s., aulae cque omnes, Pl.: a c. of meal, c. mulsi, Cic.: to drink off a c. to any one, propinare alciui c., Mart. 3. scyphus, i (only poet.): c. made for mirth, nati in usum laetitiae s., Hor. 4. cantharus (with handles): Hor. 5. culillus: Hor. (N.B.—Cyathus is not a drinking-cup, but a small vessel used by the cupbearer for mixing: Hor.) Phr. over the cs (1. e. while at table), in poculis, Cic.: sober or in our c.s, siccii, uvidi, Hor. after one's c.s, or when in one's c.s, post vina id. III. Fig.: in such phr. as the c. of misfortune, etc. (cf. supr. 1). may sometimes be exp. by exantio (exanctio), exhaudio: as, to drink the full c. of misery, omnes miserias exantare, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: they have drunk deep enough of the c. of vengeance, poemarum sati exhaustum est, Virg. Aen. 9, 356. III. A flower-cup: 1. calyx, icis, m. (app. used by Plin. both of the calyx and the "cup" of the flower itself: v. 21, 5, 11). M. L. Dîmin. cályculus, Plin.

2. acëtabulum (strictly a vinegar-cup): Plin. 26, 8, 37.

**cup (v.):** in surgery: cucurbitam or cucurbitulam corpori imponere, imprime, aptare; cucurbitulas adhibere (absol. to make use of cupping) Cels.

**cupbearer:** 1. expr. with cyathus (v. cup, 1. fin.): to be c., ad cyathum et vinum stare, Stet. Caes. 49; ad c. statui, Hor.: worthy to be made c., dignus cyatho, Juv. More precisely, minister or servus a cyatho, Inscr. 2. pöficiator: Apul. 3. pincerna (Gr. πικέρπων): Lampr. Phr.: to act as c., alicui pocula ministrare, hibere ministrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.

**cupboard:** armarium (often, but not always, attached to walls): Cic.: Plin. Dîmin. armariolum, Pl.

**cupid:** (the love-god): 1. Cúpido, inis, m.: Cic. : Hor. 2. Amor: v. LOVE. C's arrows (Cupidinis) ardentes sagittatae, Hor.; s. Cupidineae, Ov.

**cupidity:** cupiditas: v. COVETOUSNESS.

**cupola:** 1. pëtäsus: Plin. 2.

thôlios: Vitruv. Virg.

**cupping (subs.):** cucurbitatio: Coel. Aur.

**cupping-glass:** cùcurbita, cùcurbita: v. TO CUP.

**curl:** canis: v. HOUND.

**curable:** 1. mèdicabilis: e. c. by our art, nostra m. arte, Ov.: love is c. by no simples, nullis amor est m. herbis, Ov.

2. sanabilis, e: a c. wound, s. vulnus, Ov.: Cic.: Sen.

**curacy:** \*cúria: v. Du Cange, s.v.

**curate:** sacerdos, \*cûrâtor, cûratus, cûrío præcurviter, éri: v. Du Cange, s. vv.: or in modern sense \*vicarius presbyter.

**curative:** mèdicabilis, e (more usu. in pass. sense): c. juice, m. succus: Col.: Pall.

**curator:** cûrâtor (gen. term): and let the aediles be the c.s of the city, suntque aediles c. urbis, Vet. leg. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Adj. cûrâtorius: Modest. Phr.: to be c., curam administrare alicuius rel. Ulp.: c. of a library, [servus] a bibliothecis, Inscr.: to be c. of a library, bibliothecæ præses, Suet.: v. LIBRARIAN: c. of the corn-market, praefectus annonae, Liv.: v. OVERSEER. The Curator in the Roman law was a guardian or trustee—v. Smith's Ant. 375.

**curb (subs.):** I. For a horse: frémum (pl. -i, or -a): v. BIT. Very often fig.: to put a c. upon licence, frenna licentiae injicere, Hor.: put a c. and a limit to your anger, pone iura freno modumque, Juv.: to keep pleasures under a c., volutates sub freno tenere, Sen.: v. BRIDLE. II. A low fence or rim: 1. crépido, inis, f.: Varr. 2. margo, inis, c.: Varr. (Both words used esp. of banks or breakwaters of stone designed to confine water.)

**curb (v.):** rare except in fig. sense: 1. bréno, refréno, infrenô, i: v. TO BRIDLE: to c. horses, equos r., Curt. Fig.: to c. the waters, aquas r., Ov.: to c. sensual desires, libidines r., Cic.

2. compesco, pescui, 3: to c. a horse, equum c., Tib. Fig.: c. thou thinis anger with bit and chain, bunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compescere catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. 3. cércero, 2: to c. the foaming mouth (of steeds), spumantia ora c., Ov. Fig.: to c. desires, c. cupiditates, Cic. 4. compreso, pressum, 3: v. TO CHECK, RESTRAIN. 5. contineo, ui, tentum, 2 (to hold in or together): to c. a nation by arms, by terror, (gentem) armis, terore (aliquo) c., Liv. 6. cöhiceo, 2 v. TO RESTRAIN.

**curb-stone:** (?) crépido, inis, f.: v. CURB (fin.).

**curd:** cögâlum: Plin.: curds, oxigâla, ae: Col. (also neut., Plin.).

**curdle:** I. Trans.: 1. cögâlo, 1. balsam c. milk, balsamum lac c., Plin. 2. cogo, cöggi, coactum, 3. to c. milk with rennet of lamb or kid, 2. v. TO CURDLE.

iac c. agni aut hoedi coagulo, Col.: Plin. 3. contrâho, xi, cum, 3. jiggue c. milk like rennet, fici sucus coaguli modo lac c., Plin. 4. congele, i: Col. II. Intrans: both lit. and fig.: 1. cögâlo, ivi, and ii, ium, 4: that the milk may c., ut coeat lac, Varr.: my icy blood c. with fear, gelidus e. formidine sanguis, Virg. 2. concresco, crêvi, crêatum, 3: the milk has c.d., concrèvit liquor, Col.: the icy blood c. with cold, gelidus c. frigescit sanguis, Virg. 3. derigesco, rigui, 3 (only fig.): his blood c.d., deriguit sanguis, Virg.

**curdled (part. adj.):** 1. cögâlatus: Plin. 2. concréetus: Virg. 3. cögâlatus: Ov.: v. CURDLE.

**curdling (subs.):** cögâlatio: Plin. Anything used for c., cögâlum: Col.: Plin.

**curdy:** \*speciem habens lactic coagulati: v. CURDLED.

**curl (subs.):** I. The act or result of curing: 1. sánatio: the c. or c.-ing of bodies, corporum s., Cic. Fig.: the c. of evils, s. malorum, id, 2. sánitas (lit. soundness, health): physic promises a c. to the sick, s. aegris medicina promittit, Cels.: with the c. of the bone the pain ceases, sanitare ossis dolor finitur, Cels.: until the treatment ended in a c., ad s. dum venit curatio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 12. (N.B.—Not cura or curatio, both of which denote treatment, whether resulting in a cure or not: cf. Vell. 2, 123: "cum omnem curata fala vincentur" sc. morte Augusti.) 3. Expr. by verb: as, the c. of these diseases is more difficult, \*difficilis bi sanantur morbi, etc. (see verb).

II. That which cures: rémedium: v. REMEDY. Phr.: the root is an excellent c. for colic, dysuria, radix coeliaci, ad difficultatem urinæ præclare facit, Plin.

**curl (v.):** I. To remedy: 1. curo, i (strictly to treat medically; but also to cure): until the general's wound was c.d., dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. 21, 8: to c. diseases, morbos c., Cels. Hence percuro, i: to c. completely: Liv. Sen. 2. mèdeor, 2 (with dat.): to c. the eyes, oculis m., Plin.: to c. a disease, morbo m., Cic. Fig.: to c. an evil, malo m., Cic. 3. sâno, i (to make whole or sound: with acc.): v. TO HEAL. 4. mèdico, i: v. TO DOCTOR. 5. (of a medicine) facio, 3. v. CURE, subs. (fin.). Phr.: what can't be c.d. must be endured, levius fit patientia quodcumque corrigerre est nefas, Hor. 3. II. To preserve by pickling: sâlio, sâle condio: v. TO SALT.

**curlfew-bell:** \*campâna vespertina (Kr.).

**curiosity:** I. Inquisitiveness: 1. curiositas, 3 (v. rare: in Cic. only once, in a colloquial passage: v. infr.): I am in c. sharp-set, sum in curiositate óbsteueros, Cic. Att. 2, 12: Gell. 2.

expectatio (as feeling entertained where information is hoped for): what c. you have caused me, quantum ex. mihi dedisti, Cic.: Farro's speech excites Caesar's c., Varro's sermo fact. ex. Caesaris, Cic.: we also find in (summam) ex. adducere, id.: ex. alicuius excitare, Plin. Ep. (v. infr. Phr.): I am full of c. about Pompeius, plenus sum expectatio de Pompeio, Cic. 3. curâ (where the context determines the meaning): with the c. natural to the human mind, curâ humani ingenii, Liv. 21, 22, med. (in telling the same story, Cic. has elatus cupiditate, Div. 1, 24, 9). 4. stûdium: with some defining word; as, s. videndi, an eager c. to see something; s. veri reperiendi, an eager c. for discovering the truth, Cic.: v. DESIRE, EAGERNESS. 5. cûpido, inis, nsf. (with some defining word: esp. of unlawful c.): mala cûpido (vsendi). Tac.: he had been seized by a strong c. to visit Ethiopia, c. incessat. . . Aethiopam invisiere, Curt. Phr.: full of antiquarian (or historical) c., cognoscendae vetustatis avidus, Curt.: to excite the c. (of a listener), aires alicuius erig-

ere, Plin. Ep. (Cic. has simply erigere auditorem; and explains erigere aures as =attente audire): *prompted by c.*, videndi causa, Cic.; studioso animo, Plin. Ep. II. *An object of curiosity:* 1. res rara visu, inventu, Plin.; or simply res rara: rara avis in terris (a c. zedam to be met with), Juv. 6, 105. 2. Expr. by miraculum: *to be regarded as a c., esse in miraculo*, Plin. 9, 8; *a tree that was such a c. (for its size), raro digna miraculo, id.*: *nor did I ever see a greater c., nec quicquam majore miraculo aspexi*, Id. 27, 11, 74. 3. mirabilis, mirus (adj.): *there is no greater c., nihil est mirabilis*, Plin.: v. WONDERFUL.

**curious:** 1. *Desirous (of knowing, etc.):* 1. curiosus (both in good and bad sense: but usu. signifying *caveful inquiry*, not mere curiosity) as, c. in historia, *careful in the collection of historical facts*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 16B; c. (carefully prying) eyes, c. oculi, Cic.

2. ávidus, cupidus, stolidus (with a defining *genitivus*): c. to hear, cupidos audiendi, Cic.: c. about ancient history, vetustatis (antiquitatis) cognoscendae avidus, Curt.; also with abl. in cognoscenda rerum natura, cupidus, Cic. Pbr.: *I am c. to see (or make trial), libet experiri*, Liv.: *I am c. to know by what means so great a force can be raised, me spectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur*, Cic.: v. CURIOSITY. II. *Careful:* esp. in study; curiosus (v. supr. 1), diligens; v. CAREFUL, STUDIOSUS. III. *Wrought with care and art:* 1. élaboratus; a c. neatness, e. concinitas, Cic.: v. LABOURED, STUDIED. 2. curiosus the c. felicitas of Horace, Horatii c. felicitas, Petr. IV. *Rare; an object of curiosity:* rarius, mirabilis: v. CURIOSITY (II.), BARE, WONDERFUL. (N.B. Not curious in this sense: v. supr.)

**curiously:** I. *Inquisitively, attentively:* 1. curioso, to enquire c. (i.e. with care), c. conquirere, Cic.: Suet.

2. curioso oculi (e.g. perspicere, animadverte): v. CURIOUS (I.). 3. ávide, cupido: v. EAGERLY, CAREFULLY, NICELY. II. *With nice care and art (rare in this sense):* summo artificio, summā sollicitā: v. INGENIOUSLY. III. *In a singular manner:* mirabiliter, miro modo, mirandum in modum, mirificō: v. WONDERFULLY.

**curl (v.):** I. Trans.: 1. criso, i. to c. hair, capitulum crispare, Plin. Also concrispo in same sense: Vitr.

2. torqueo, si, sum, 2 (poet.): to c. hair with irons, capillos ferro t. Ov. v. TO TWIST, COIL. Pbr.: to c. hair with curling-irons, calamistro crines convertere, Petri; vibrare, Arnob.; ornare (strictly to dress it), Varr. II. *Intrans.:* may often be expr. by adj. as, his hair c.s naturally, \*naturā coma crispe est; a person whose hair c.s, homo crispus, cincinnatus, Pl. v. CURLY. Or with pass. (reflect.) of criso: cf. Plin. 29, 4, 26. Of waves to curl over: \*se crispate atque procumbere (?).

**curl (subs.):** 1. cincinnum (an artificial c.): Pl. Cic.: 2. cirrus (strictly 2 natural c. or lock: esp. of children): to dedi ate c.s or locks of hair, cirros ad Apollinem ponere, Varr. ap. Non.: v. LOCK.

**curled** { 1. cálamistratus  
**curly-headed** { 1. cálamistratus  
    with (from) c. hair,  
c. corna, Cic.: a c. dancor, c. saltator, id.  
2. cincinnum (in ringlets): a c. debauchee, c. gameo, Cic.  
3. cirratus (with curly locks): the schoolmaster's curly-haired troop, c. caterva magistri, Mart.: Pers.  
4. crispus (curly, frizzily-haired): fale, artificial, c. locks, falsi, compositi, c. cincinni, Pl.  
a c. haired man, homo crisps, cincinnatus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 114 (where crisps denotes wavy curtness of hair); cincinnatus, the wearing of curly), timor, crispius, somehw<sup>n</sup>hat curly-haired: Mart.: Sen.  
5. vibratus (=calamistratus): v. TO CURL (I.), CURLY.

**curlew:** (?) scòlopax, ácls: Plin. (\*Numenius arquatus, Cycl.)

curliness: expr. by adj.: as remarkable for the c. of their hair, \*crispa crine insigne: v. CURLY.

**curling-iron:** 1. cálamister, tri. m., also trum, tri, n.: Pl.: Cic. 2. ferrum, Virg.: v. TO CURL.

**curly:** crispus, the more c-leaved mountain maple, acer montanum crispuis, Plin.: lettuce, very c-leaved, lacuca crisipissimi foli, Col. Dimin. crispuis, somewhat c., Mart.: v. CURLED.

**curmudgeon:** parcipromus; homo ávarus; sordidus: v. MISER.

**currant:** I. *The tree:* the black rubrum (the red c.), r. nigrum (the black c.), Cycl. (Grossularia, given by Q., is not the currant, but the gooseberry.) II. *The fruit:* ácinus (applicable either to the currant proper or the currant of commerce, which is a kind of small grape): Plin.

**currency:** I. *General prevalence:* expr. with verbs: valeo, vivo, vivo; máno, crebresco, percrebreso (of reports, etc.): as, other styles of oratory have obtained c. (or become current), alia quedam dicendi genera viguerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94: *that particular style obtained c. genus illud dicendi stylumque vixit*, id. l. c.: *this philosophical system has retained c. down to our times*, haec in philosophia ratio usque ad nostram viguit actetum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: *the report gains c. (becomes current) throughout the city, manat tota urbe rumor*, Liv.: *the report having gained c., cum percrebset rumor*, Liv. Also sometimes expr. by honor: as, words which at present have c., quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Ilor. A. P. 71: *philosophy would never have gained such c. in Greece*, in Graecia tanto in honore philosophia nunquam tuisset, Cic.

II. *The current coin:* 1. móneta: *the old c. gives place to the new, concedit prisa m. novae*, Ov. F. 1, 222: Cic.: v. COIN, MINT. 2. *legitimā notā signata pecunia*: cf. Hor. A. P. 59.

**current (adj.):** I. *Generally received:* 1. vulgaris, vulgatus: a c. opinion, vulgaris opinio, Cic.: the more c. report is, vulgariter fam est, Liv.: v. COMMON. Very c., perulgatus: Cic.

2. tūtūtūs (in gen. use): c. words, u. vocabula, Cic.: v. ORDINARY. 3. tritus (lit. well-worn): Joñ: usitator et tritor, Cic. Pbr.: to be c., valéo, obtineo: v. TO PREVAIL: to become c., máno, crebresco, percrebreso (of reports), māto: v. TO SPREAD and preced. art. (I.). II. *Of coin: perh. praesente non signatus*, Hor. A. P. 59: or simply legitimus (i. e. lawful, prescribed by law): Pbr.: to estimate according to the price c., consuetudine et annona aestimare, Sen. (Q.).

**current (subs.):** I. Lit.: of water, esp. rivers: 1. Expr. by secundus, adversus (with or against the c.): as, to float down the c. of a river, fluvio secundo defluere, Virg.: he let his ship follow the c. of the tide, naves mari secundo misit, Liv. 29, 7: against the c., aduerso flumine, Virg.: Caes. (Simil. prōnā aquā prōno amni, down the c., Virg.) 2. flumen, iūis, n. (esp. with some word to give precision): to lean in the direction of the c., secundum naturam fluminis procumbere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: to resist the violence of the c., contra vim impetuque fluminis, id. l. c.: to stem or break the c., vtm fluminis exciper, ib.: to follow the c., fluminis obsequi, Cic.

3. Expr. by verb: as, to tell the direction of the c. In utram partem fluat (Arar) judicare, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: the c. flows from you to the place where I am drinking, a te decurrat ad meos baustus liquor, Phaedr. 1, 1. Plur.: the stronger the c. might be, quo major vis aquae se inclivisset, Caes.: to swim against the (rapid) c., dirigere brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 89; contra aquam nature, Sen.: to have a surprisingly slow c., incredibili lenitate fluere, Caes.: lepi agmine fluere, Virg. (poet.).

II. *Of the sea:* 1. aestus, us (usu.

of the tides): against the current, in aduersum aestum, Liv. 28, 30, having the c. in his favour (in the Mediterranean), aestu secundo, Sall. ap. Gall. ro, 10: Cic. (v. infr.). 2. frētum (of c. in narrow seas): to be caught in a violent c., rapido in f. deprehendi, Liv.: what shall I say of the c.s, of the tides, quid de frets, de marinis avibus dicam? Cic.: carried out to sea by the c., frētum in oceanum evectus, Liv. 28, 30. Pbr.: to get into an adverse c., in contrarium tractum incidere, Liv. l. c. III. Of air

1. atlātus, us: a c. of air from the sea, at maris, af. maritimus, Plin. Liv. v. BLAST. 2. aura (air in motion): v. BREEZE. Pbr.: there is always a c. of air, semper aér spiritu aliquo moveretur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5 a free c. of air, aéris laxitas, Pall.: there are c.s of air in different directions, aér efflui hue et illuc, Cic.

IV. Fig.: of opinion, events, etc.: *there is an irreverable current in human affairs, irrevocabilis cursus humana velit*, Sen.: v. COURSE to resist the c. of opinion, contra opinionem communem pugnare, Cic.: to be carried away in the c. of corruption, \*vitlis quae hoc seculo invalerunt corrupti (Kr.): the c. of public opinion has set in in the opposite direction, \*in contrarium partem convertit se hominum studium ac voluntas.

**current:** vulgo: v. COMMONLY.

**curricule:** currus: v. CHARIOT. (N.B. Not curriculum, which is a race.)

**currier:** cōrlarius: Plin.: more fully, coriarius subactarius, Inscr. To a c. by trade, \*coriarium (sc. artem) exercere.

**curriſh:** cānius: c. eloquence, eloquentia c., Appius ap. Quint. 12, 9, 9: v. Ov.

**curry (v.):** I. Lit.: to dress leather: 1. sūbigo, égi, acium, 3 (whence subactarius: v. CURRIER): Cat.

2. depso, ui, 3: id. II. Fig.: to beat, belabour: fuste verbo, dōlo: v. TO CUDGEL.

III. *To scrape a horse with a curry-comb:* rádo, si, sum, 3 (with strigile or i): Col. 6, 31, fin: v. CERRY-COME. IV. *To court favour in a mean way:* se alienus in familiaritate insinuare, Cic. (but the expr. is less offensive than the Eng.): assitātūcula quadam cupari gratiam allucujus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3 (precisely corresponding with the Eng. except in its greater elegance).

**curry-comb:** strigiles, is, f. (more usu. a bath comb): to scrape with a c. strigile radere, Col.; strigile subradere (scrape gently), Pall.

**curse (v.):** I. Trans.: 1. exsecrari, i (the most gen. term: to declare accursed, usu. with an imprecation of evil): thee they hate, on thee they imprecate destruction; thee they c., te odore, tibi pestem extinct, to exsecranti, Cic. Also loll by in and execrare himself because he had not, etc. execrari in se ac sum caput, quod, etc., etc. Liv. Joñ: exsecrari et male precari, Cic.

2. détestor, i (strictly to appeal to the gods as witnesses against some one; also sometimes = to denounce, Cic.): c. d. Ambiorix with every kind of imprecatum, omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus est, Caes.: to c. the cause and the author of the calamity, causam et autorem cladis d., Tac.: Cv.

3. dévōeo, vōvi, vōtum, 2 (strictly to derive to the infernal gods: v. TO PRAY): Theseus c.d. his own son, Theseus natum suum devotus, Ov.: a c. tree, devote arbos, Hor.: to c. one's own arts, suas artes d., Ov. 4. Expr. by subs. imprecatio, dirae, etc., and various verbs, v. foll. art. II. Intrans.: to use imprecations: imprecations, execratione utl, impia precari, impias jactare voces.

**curse (subs.):** I. The art or words.

I. exsecratio (cf. verb): to bind any one under a c., aliquem exsecratione devindre (foll. by acc. and inf.). Cic.: simili, exsecrationibus adigere fac: to assail any one with fearful c.s

diris ex. incessere aliquem, Suet.: also dōs precari in execrationem aliquis, Veil. **2.** imprecatio, prēces: v. IMPRECATION. **3.** dirae, arum (only in pl.: prob. with voices understood) to imprecate c.s on any one, d. alieui impicari, precari, illin.: Tac.: also, diris agere aliquem, Hor. (N.B. Not detestatio, which is a formal ceremony solemnized with curses: cf. Liv. 10, 28, ad fin., where detestatio and execration occur in close connexion.) **II.** Abstract for concr.: *bane, plague; pestis, furia, penitentia*: Cic.: v. PLAGUE, PEST.

**cursed** (as adj.): sacer, execrabilis, etc.: v. ACCURSED. Phr.: a c. tree (falling on the head of the poet), devota arbor, triste lignum, Hor.

**cursing** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO Curse. Also with pl. of verbs under CURSE: as, abstain from c., ex-sacrificatione fuge.

**cursorily**: i. c. briefly and superficially: **1.** strictim: these things, now said c., will be made more clear below, haec nunc s. (glancing over the subject) dicta, apertora hinc infra, Varr.: *to speak c. s. dicere*, Cic.: **2.** summatim (dealing only with the heads of a subject): to touch upon anything c., aliquid s. attingere, Quint.: Cic.: v. SUMMARILY. **3.** breviter: v. BRIEFLY. Join: breviter strictim, Cic.: breviter ac summatim, Varr. Phr.: to touch upon a subject c., perstringere, Cic.: v. TO GLANCE AT: also sometimes percurtere, transcurtere, esp. of reading through hastily or c., Quint.: v. TO RUM THROUGH.

**cursorly**: expr. with adv.: as c., rwmur, strictim dicta, etc.: v. preced. art.

**curst** (adj.): i. e. shrewish: **1.** mordax, Hor.: Phaedr.: v. SNARLING.

**2.** impotens: a c. shrew of a wife, uxor impotens incommoda, Pl. As. I, 1, 48.

**curt** (adj.): i. e. short to excess; only of language: **1.** abruptus: Quint.: v. ABRUPT.

**2.** perh. adstrictus: cf. Cic. Br. 25, init.

**3.** brévis, brevior: v. BRIEF.

**curtness**: abruptum loquendi genus, Quint. (of Sallust); \*sermo nimis brevis atque concitus: v. CONCINNESS.

**curlait**: **1.** Litt.: to cut off a part: decuto, praecido, mūtio: v. TO MUTILATE, SHORTEN, CUT OFF. **II.** Fig.: (much more freq. in this sense), to LIMIT, DIMINISH: **1.** arto or arcto, i (to bring within narrower limits): fortune moodds and c.s the fortunes of men, fortuna humana finit aqua, Pl.: in rewards and in honours everything was c'd, in paenitibus onnia artata, Liv.: to c. oneself, i.e. one's expenses artare se, Ulp. **2.** cōrto, i (in same sense): Cic., who uses it of curtailing or compressing in speech: Liv. **3.** immuno, minuo, 3: v. TO DIMINISH, Phr.: to c. the honour due to a class, dereliquerunt honorem debitum ordinis, Cic.: to c. the advantages of a city, commoda urbis mutiare, Cod. Just.: to c. ambitious ornaments, ornamenti ambitiosi recidere, Hor.: circumcidere, Quint. Jo. in: circumcidere et amputare (multitudinem sententiaram), Cic.

**curtain**: **1.** As furniture generally: **1.** aulaenum (rare in sing.: usu of a splendid kind; as in palaces, etc.): c.s (for a couch) gleaming with purple and gold, a. purpura aurisque fulgentia, Curt.: Virg.: Hor. **2.** plāgula (for beds, bittors, and the like): Liv.: Suet. **3.** vēlum: to draw c.s [backwards or forwards], vela obducere, reducere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: having c.s, pendente v., Juv. Also in sing. (my wife) separated from me only by a c., discreta velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3. Adj. vēlaris, e: Plin. **II.** In a theatre:

**1.** aulaenum (in this sense, either sing. or pl.): the c. rises, a. tollitur, Cic.; subducitur, Apul.: the c. filii s. a. premuntur, Hor.: mittuntur, Phaedr. (but with the ancients the curtain was drawn up from below); so that the above expressions have the opposite meaning

in Latin). **2.** sīparium (the drop scene: cf. Apul. 10, ad fin. "aulaeo subducto et complicitis sīparis.") in which sense aulaenum appears also to be used, cf. Ov. 3, 110: Cic.: Juv. (N.B. Never velum in this sense: v. AWNING.) **III.** In fortification: perh. \*murus intergerius: cf. Plin. 15, 14, 49.

**curtained** (part. adj.): vēlātus: v. VEILED.

**curtain-lecture**: \*increpatio uxoria in cubiculo habita.

**curtly**: breviter: v. BRITFLY. More precisely, breviter atque abrupte: v. ABRUPTLY.

**curule**: cūrūlis, e: the c. chair, sella c., Aulon: c. ebur, Hor.

**curvature**: curvātūra: Plin.: Vitr.: v. CURVE.

**curve** (subs.): **1.** sinus, ūs (strictly a recess): wide c.s (of a coast), lati s., fac. Ger. 1: *to whil a javelin round in a larger c.* majore s. spiculum rotare, Liv. 42, 65. **2.** flexus, ūs: v. BEND.

**3.** curvātūra (i. e. thing curved): Ov.: Plin. **4.** curvāmen, ūnis, n.: with a gentle c., molli c., Plin. **5.** anfractus, ūs: v. WINDING.

**curve** (v.): curvo, incurvo, flecto, etc.: v. TO BEND, and foll. art.

**curved** (adj.): **1.** curvatus: corpules smooth, rough, curved, hooked, corpora levia, aspera, c., adunca, Cic.: Plin. Also incurvatus in same sense (rare): Cic. **2.** curvus (poet.): the c. plough, c. aratrum, Lucre: c. claves, ungues c., Hor.: c. or winding shores, c. litora, Cat. **3.** incurvus (=curvus: less freq.): Lucret.: Virg. (Less frequent, prūcurvus, strictly curved forward, Virg.) **4.** sinuōsus (with recesses or hollows: v. CURVE): a. bow, s. arcus, Ov.: leaves c. at the sides, folia simosa lateribus, Plin. **5.** pandus (strictly opening out, from pando): c. horns (of heifers), p. cornua, Ov.: c. kels, p. carinae, Virg.: a. beak, p. rostrum, Ov. **6.** falcatūs (of the shape of a sickle): a. tail, cauda f., Plin.: Sil. (But Liv. and earlier writers use the word in sense of furnished or armed with a sickle or scythe). N.B. Uncus, aduncus, signify not curved but hooked: q. v.

**curvet** (v.): perh. insulto, t: they taugh the sheet to c. in armour upon the ground, equitem docere sub armis insutare solo, Virg.

**curveting** (subs.): saltus, ūs: i. e. LEAP (q. v.).

**curvilinear**: \*(linea) quae curvata linea s. curvatis lineis continetur: or simply curvata: v. CURVED.

**cuphat**: pālūmba: v. WOOD-PIGEON, CUSHION (subs.): **1.** pulvinus (gen. term.): a. cuffed with roses (for sitting upon), p. rosa furtus, Cic.: Pl. Dīmm pulvillus: air-c. pulvillū ventose tumulentes, Apul. **2.** pulvīnar (nsn. of the sacred couches used in lecternaria; also sometimes a c. for the head, a pillow): Sen.: Petr. The form pulvīnar also occurs, but only for a sacred couch. **3.** sūlaria, orum (of a carriage): Paul. Dig. (N.B. Not culicta, which is a matress or bed; q. v.)

**cushioned**: **1.** Seated on a cushion: pulvīnatis: Plin. (who uses the word of things cased in a soft covering: cf. id. 15, 22, 24). Or, expr. with verb, in pulvīnū sedens: v. subs. **II.** Furnished with cushions: \*pulvīlūs, insinuctus: a. couch, pulvīnar: v. COUCH.

**cusp**: perh. apex, fīcis, m. (the highest point of a thing): or as archit. t. t. cusps, idis, f.: v. POINT.

**cuspedate**: cuspidatūs, acūminatūs: v. POINTED.

**custard**: no word known: (?) cremor de ovis et lacte compositus.

**custodian**: cūrātor, praefectus: v. CURATOR.

**custody**: **I.** Keeping, guarding: cūstodīa, tūfēla, præsidiū: v. GUARD.

**II.** Confinement, imprisonment: vincula, orumi (lit. chains), carcer (prison): v. IMPRISONMENT. Phr.: frēcē (the mildest form of confinement), libera

in custodia, Liv.: Sall. (who has the pt. in liberis custodis, where several persons are concerned: Cat. 47).

**custom**: **I.** Frequent or habitual using and doing: **1.** consuetūlo, inis, f.: it is not my c., non est mea c., Cic.: to adh̄re to or fol'low c., c. tenere, uti id: according to one's c., ex c., Caes.: pro (sua) c., Cic. **2.** assūtūdo (the accustoming to something): long c., longa a., Ov.: whether by nature or by c., seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac.

**3.** mos, mōris, m.: v. infī. (H.).

**4.** institūtū (regular custom or practice): Jōni: consuetudo et institutū meum, Cic.: v. HABIT, PRACTICE.

**II.** An usage; esp. of a nation:

**1.** mos: according to the c. and precedent of the Roman people, m. et exemplo populi Romani, Caes.: to obey c. and law, mori legique parere, Cic.: as was the c. of the kings of Bithynia, ut mos fuit regibus Bithyniae, Cic.: it is the c. of men to be unwilling, etc., mos est hominum ut nolint, Cic.: according to the c. of their ancestors, more majorum, id: away with the barbarous c., tollite barbarum m., Hor. **2.** consuetūdo: the inhuman and barbarous c. of offering human sacrifices, immanis et barbara c. hominum immolandorum, Cic.: according to the c. of the Greeks, ad c. Graecorum, Cic.: contrary to usage and c., praeter morem c.que, Cic. (N.B. Mos refers esp. to national customs, and thus usu. denotes something more general and permanent than consuetudo: v. HABIT.) **3.** institūtū (an established c.): they differ in language, c.s, and laws, lingua, instituti, legibus inter se differunt, Caes.: v. PRACTICE and supr. (4). **4.** ritus, ūs (prop. of religious customs; hence used generally): to perform sacred rites after the Greek c., Graeco r. sacra facere, Liv.: v. RITE. Esp. in abl. ritu, after the c. or manner of: v. LIKE. Hence adv. ritē, according to (regular and proper) c., Hor.: Cic.: v. DULY. **5.** sollelinē, is, n.: a ceremony (q. v.). **III.** Business, buying and selling: expr. with phr. to have a great deal of c., cum multis vendendi consuetudinem habere; \*asiduum mercationem exercere; \*multa multis vendere: to give any one your c., ab aliquo omnia quibus indigas emere: to lose c., minore ementium frequenter celebrari. **IV.** A duty, impost: portūrium, vectigal. v. DUES, TAX.

**custom-house**: **1.** portūrium: Gloss. **2.** tēlōnium or -ēnum (Gr. τελωνεῖον): Tert. custom-h. oficer, portitor, Ter.: Cic.; also tēlōnū, lipp. Cod.

**customary**: **1.** trālaticēs or translaticēs (usual under given circumstances): a c. (form of) edict, edictum tr. Cic.: Gell.: afer (their) c. manner: more tr., Phaedr.: it is a c. thing, trālaticēm est, Cic.: Plin. **2.** usitātū: v. USUAL, ORDINARY. **3.**

consuetūs (more ush. of persons accustomed to something): the c. ending of a letter, (vale), c. finis, Ov.: Sall.: v. WONTED. Simil., assūtūs (connected with c.): v. ACCUSTOMED): c. foot a. cubis, Cels.: Phaedr.: Vell.

**4.** solitūs: v. WONTED, v. (regularly recurring): Virg.: Hor.: Phaedr.: it is c., mos or moris est: v. CUSTOM: as is c., ut assolet, Pl.: to become c., in morem venire, Liv.: to render anything c., aliquid in morem perdere, Cic.: v. USUAL: also to ACCUSTOM.

**customer**: emp̄or: v. BUYER. Phr.: an ugly c. (colloq.): (?) importum negotium (like Cic.'s Teuris illa tentum negotium, Att. 1, 13, fin.).

**cut** (v.): **I.** With an edged instrument (in gen. sense): **1.** caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3 (to hew, cut down, as timber; also to scourge, to kill; q. v.): to c. or hew out vine (frozen) with axes, vīna securibus c., Virg.: v. TO HOLLOW. **2.** -ēco, ui, cūm, 1; fut. part. secaturus (the best representative of the Eng. word; to cut or carve with a

**knife:** thus marmora caedere is to *hew marble*; marmora secare, to *carve it*: to c. *carcasses up into slices*, tergora in frusta s., Virg. (v. TO CARVE): to c. a *whetstone with a razor*, citem novacula s., Flor. Esp. of cutting for surgical purposes: Cic.: v. TO AMPUTATE, OPERATE.

3. scidi, scidi, scissum, 3 (to rend): al- to divide; q. v.: to c. up or *carve birds*, aves in frusta s., Sen.: v. TO CLEAVE, TEAR. Phr.: to c. one's long hair, comas longas deridere, capillos (or capillum) secare, Sen.: not to c. one's hair, capillum promittere, capillo promissa esse, Caes.: to c. one's nails, unguis recidere, Plin.; praecidere, Hor.: to c. the teeth (said of infants), dentire, Plin.: to c. wood, lignari (for firs), materiali (for timber), Caes.: to c. anybody's throat, jugulum profondere, Tac. (v. THROAT): to c. the sinews of the commonwealth, reipublicae nervos execrare, Cic.

II. To cut in two, divide: 1. séco, 1 (esp. fig.): to c. the air with wings (as a bird), aëra pennis s., Ov.: Virg.: v. TO DIVIDE, CLEAVE. 2. scido, 3: v. TO CLEAVE. 3. incido, di, sum, 3 (v. CUT INTO): to c. a cable, funem in, Virg.: to c. a thread, lumen in, Cic. 4. intercido, di, sum, 3 (v. CUT ASUNDER): to c. a bridge in two, pontem int., Caes. Plin. Phr.: to c. water-pipes, cut off the supply of water, fistulas praecidere, Cic.: v. TO CUTOFF.

III. In husbandry; to mow or reap: 1. succido, 3: to c. corn, frumenta s., Caes.: Liv.: Virg. 2. mêteo, démeto, messul, messum, 3: v. TO REAP, MOW. 3. séco, 1: to c. green meal for cattle, pubentes herbas s., Virg.: to c. fodder, pabulum s., Caes. (Not used of cutting crops of corn). 4. déséco, 1: of crops, Liv.

5. caedo, 3: to c. a crop of hay, foenum c., Col. 6. déséco, 1: v. CUT DOWN. IV. Colloq.: to cut cappers, motus incomposito dare, Virg. G. 1, 350: to c. a figure (in good sense), éminio, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (be): to c. a fine, a poor figure, \*puichras, turpes partes habere, sustinere: v. FIGURE.

V. To refuse to recognise: Phr.: to c. a friend when he is in trouble, afflictumaversari amicum, Ptol. Pont. 2, 5; anūcum abiecere, ib. 37 (but the expr. are less colloquial than the Eng.); see also to IGNORE, AVOID.

**cut asunder:** 1. intercido, 3: v. preced. art. (11). 2. disséco, 1: to c. men asunder with a saw, medios homines serr. d., Suet.

— away: 1. abscido, abscondo, v. TO CUTOFF. 2. récidó, 3: to c. away an incurable wound or sore, immedicable vulnus ense r., Ov. Fig.: to c. away ambitious ornament, ambitiosa ornamenti r., Hor. 3. circumcidó, 3: Fig.: to cut away what is redundant (in oratory), c. si quid redundant, Quint.: Cic. 4. ampudo: v. TO AMPUTATE, CUT OFF.

— down: I. Lit.: 1. caedo, excido, 3 (of timber): v. TO FELL. 2. mêteo, démeto: v. TO REAP, MOW. II. To stay with a sword: obtunco, 1; occido, 3: v. TO SLAY. III. Fig.: to reduce, curtail: Phr.: to c. down one's superfluous expenditure, omnium supervacueanum impensum circumsidere, cf. Phaedr. 4, 20, fin.: to c. down the estimates \*sumptus aestimatos artare: v. TO CURTAIL.

— in pieces: v. CUT TO PIECES. — into: 1. accido, 3 (to c. partially, not quite through), arboreo, ac., Caes. 2. incido, 3: to c. into vein, venam in, Plin. 3. ituséco, 1: to c. into a corpse, corpus mortui ins., Plin.: to c. into honey-combs, favos ins., Col.

— off: I. Lit.: 1. praecido, 3 (strictly to c. off the end of something): to c. off any one's tongue, lingua allicui p., Pl.: to c. off the hands, manus p., Hirt.: to c. off any one's head, ears, nose, allicui caput, aures, nasum p., Petr.: Just.: to c. off (the end of) a whetstone, citem p., Cic.: cf. to c. off (II., fin.). 2. abscido, 3 (rare, and

often confused with abscondo in MSS.): to c. off a head, caput a., Virg.; with the right hand c. off, abscondit dextra, Suet. Fig.: to c. off hope, spem a., Liv. 3. abscondo, scidi, scissum, 3 (to c. or tear forcibly away): cingaway shoots from the parent trunk, plantas abscondentes de corpore matrini, Virg.: Xerxes cut off Athos from the mainland, Xerxes Athon continentis ab scidit, Plin.: Hor. 4. ampudo, 1: to c. off a (dead) man's head, caput a., Suet.: to c. off a person's hand, alicui manus a., id. 5. décidó, 3 (less freq.): to c. off (clip) wings, penitus d., Hor.: Tuc. 6. déséco, 1: to c. off hairs, crines d., Ov.: cars c. off, aures desectar, Caes. 7. récidó, 3: v. CUT AWAY. Phr.: to c. off a man's head, alicuius collum secare, Q. Cic.: caput ensa demtere, Hor.: Ov.: caput detracimur, Ov. (also detracimus with a.c. of person) Val. FL.

II. To destroy completely or suddenly: 1. extinguo, nxi, necum, 3: to be c. off the sooner, maturing extinguit, Cic.; in the prime of life, primo extinguit in aev. Ov.: he was c. off by disease, eum morbo tortum extinxit, Liv.

2. occupo, 1 (with suddenness): being off his guard he (Caesar) was c. off by ungrateful men,

incautus ab ingratis occupatus est, Vell.

3. périmo, intérimo, 1: to destroy

4. (in pass.): pérereo, intérero, 4, irr.: the whole army would be c. off, totum exercitum peritum, Nep.: Liv.: to c. off by disease, morbo perire, Hirt., v. PERISH. See also EXPIRTE, EXTERMINATE.

III. To intercept, cut off communication: 1. interclido, si, sum, 3 (with acc. and dat.; or acc. and abl.): to c. off the enemies' supplies, inimici committant int., Pl.: [hostes] committantibus int., Caes. (the abl. is usual in this sense): also with prep. a committant omni adversarios int., Caes.: Liv.

2. exclido, 3 (with acc. and abl.): to c. any one off from (joining)

another, aliquem a aliquo ex, Pomp. ap. Cic.: to c. off any one's return, aliquem redim ex., Nep.: Caes. 3. (less freq.): clando, 3: to c. off the enemies' retreat, hostibus fugam c., Liv.

4. próhibeo, 2: v. TO PREVENT, KEEP OFF.

**cut open:** inséco, incido: v. TO CUT INTO. (But usu. aperire with or without ferro will expr. the meaning more precisely: v. TO CUT THROUGH.)

— out: I. To remove with a cutting instrument: 1. exéco, 1: to c. out the bottom of a chest, armari fundum ex., Cic.: Col.

2. excido, 3: to c. out any one's tongue, alieni lingua ex., Crass. ap. Cic.: to c. (or hem) out

columns from the rocks, columnas rupeibus ex., Virg. See also to CASTRATE. (For ex., see simple verb.) II. To shape by cutting: \*secando tornare. or simply cadere: thus Quint. has toga rotunda et apte caesa, i. e. well cut out: 11, 3, 139 (N.B. Not secure, which would be to c. out when made; nor formare, which is to mould.) III. Vulg. and only in p. part.: cut out for, i.e. adopted for: natus, aptus: v. fit, MADE.

— short: I. To abridge: 1. praeccido, 3: to c. short (the greater part of) the defence, magnam partem defensionis p., Cic.: the consideration of time (i. e. of the shortness of time) c. short delay, temporis (al. mortis) ratio cunctationem p., Plin. Ep. 9, 1, fin. Rsp. as intrans, to c. the matter short, (brevi) p., Cic.

2. intercido, 3: to c. short the intervening circumstances, media int., Cic.

3. ampudo, 1: to c. narrations short, narraciones a., Cic.: they recommend him to c. short delays (\*to make short work of it"), amputari moras iulient. Just. 27, 4 (for which Virg. has rumpere moras, G. 3, 43, etc.): v. also TO CUT AWAY, CURTAIN, COMPRESS.

II. To stop another abruptly, obliquor, interpellere: v. TO INTERRUPT.

— through: I. Lit.: to part asunder by cutting: intercido, disséco:

v. CUT ASUNDER: perfuro, perfodio: v. PERCE, (N.B. Not perseco, which is to c. cut out thoroughly, to extirpate) Phr.: the beasts c. through the sunn (with their hoofs), jumenta seabant, Llv.: more fully, penitus perfingebant, id. 21, 16. II. Of troops: to make a way through enemies with the sword: 1. perrumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3: to c. a way through the midst of the enemy, per medios hostes p., Caes.; also with acc. without prep., id. 21, 16. 2. Expr. with ferro: he c. a way through the armed men, inter armatos viam ferro patefecit, Tac.: simili, ferro ita paterire, Sall.: viam ferro aperire, invenire, Tac.

V. BREAK THROUGH.

**cut to or in pieces:** I. Lit.:

1. concido, 3: to c. into small pieces, minime c., Col.: also c. in partes, Petri.

2. conséco, 1: to c. in small pieces, minutum c., Varr.: Catō: Ov. (N.B. Not consendo, which is to tear in pieces.) 3. Expr. by circuml.: as, in frusta seare, Virg. A. 1, 212. II. Fig.: of troops destroyed in fighting: trucidio; intérimo, périmo: v. TO SLAUGHTER, DESTROY. In pass., pérere, 4, 177: v. TO CUT OFF.

— up: I. Lit.: loc. in pieces: v. preceded art. also to DISSECT, CARVE.

II. Fig.: to handle severely in writing or otherwise: 1. concido, 3 (to pull to pieces, assail with force and vehemence): Cic. Or. 3, 1, fin. N.D. 1, 31, fin. (though in the latter place some read considerit, from consendo).

2. inverbo (with in and acc.): v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST, ASSAIL.

**cut (part. adj.):** scelitis, c: Ov. Hor.

**cut (subs.):** I. An incision: 1. caesa: once in Veg., who used the word by way of distinction from puncta, a stab: Mil. 1, 12.

2. Incisio, incisura: v. INCISION.

Phr.: to aim stabs at an enemy rather than c.s. punctum magis quam caesum petere hostem, Liv.: Veg.

III. A blow of any kind: ictus, vulnus, plaga: v. BLOW, STROKE, WOUND.

III. Of roads: a short c.: via compendaria, Cic.; compendiarium (sc. iter): Sen. Sometimes trámes may do: v. CROSS-ROAD.

IV. An engraving: q.v. CUTANEOUS: expr. by gen. of cutis; as, a c. malady, citis vitium, Plin.

**cuticle:** cutis, cuticula: v. SKIN.

**cutlas:** ensis, gladius: v. SWORD.

**cutler:** cultarius: Inser.

**cutlery:** I. The business: cultraria: v. CUTLERY.

II. The wares themselves: \*cultri ac ferramenta cuiusque generis.

**cutlet:** (?) offa, frustum: v. SLICE, CHOP.

**cutpurse:** I. manticularius: Tert.

II. saccularius, Ulp.

III. sector litoris, Pl.

**cutter:** I. One who cuts: sector a. c. of hay, seni, Col.

II. A front tooth: dens praevisor, Isid.: v. INCISOR.

III. A vessel: perh., célos, céls.: Liv.

**cut-throat:** 1. sector collarum.

Cic. 2. sicarii. Cic.: v. MURDERER.

**cutting (adj.):** I. Lit.: which cuts as a knife: acutus: v. SHARP.

II. Of wind or air: Phr.: the wind, the cold is c., mordet os ventus, frigus, cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 45.

III. Fig.: biting, severe: mordax, ácis: to wound the ear with c. truth, aures mordaci radeo vero, Pers.: Hor.

**cutting (subs.):** I. The act: 1. sectio: c. and dividing, s. et precipitatio: Gell. Esp. motival: Plin.

2. sector litoris: of trees, Varr.

3. caesura (= caesura, supr.; but rare): Col.

4. amputatio: v. PRINCIPAL.

5. consecio (c. to pieces): Cic.

6. extectio (c. out): Cic.

(Or expr. by ger. etc. of verb: v. TO CUT.)

II. That which is cut, esp. from trees or plants: 1. amputatio: Plin.

2. tala (for planting): Catō.

3. clavaria, clavola (a thicker kind): Varr.: Col.

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**III.** *An excavation*: fossa (applied to any place from which earth has been dug): v. TRENCH.

**cuttle-fish:** 1. lōlīgo, Inis, f.: Cic.: Hor.; Plin. 2. sēpia, Cic. Plin.

**cut-water:** fore-part of a ship's prow; rostrum, prōrā. v. BEAK, PROW.

**cycle:** orbis, ls., m.; v. CIRCLE.

**cyclic:** cyclicus: the c. poet, scriptor c. Hor.

**cynet:** \*(pulsus) dōrūnus.

**cylinder:** cylindrus, Cic.

**cylindrical:** cylindratus: Plin.

**symbol:** 1. cymbalum. Cic.: Virg. 2. (poet.): aēs, aeris, n. (lit. copper); esp. in pl.: Hor. (N.B. Not crotatum, which signifies a kind of rattling stick.)

**cynic** (adj. and subs.): Cynicus: the snarling, mordax C. Hor.; Cic.

**cynical:** i. e. misanthropic: perh. mordax: cf. Hor. S. t. 4, 93, where he joins lūvidus et mordax (v. SNARLING): or, difficilis atque inhumans, cf. Cic. Cat. Maj. 3. (N.B. Cynicus is not class. in this sense.)

**cynically:** cysicē: mordaciter: acerbic, Plaut.

**cynicism:** dūritia, importūnitas, in-hūmānitas: v. CHURLISHNESS, HARSHNESS.

**cynosure:** cymosūra Poet. ap. Cic.: Ov.

**cypress:** cypressus, l. f. (abl. sometimes in u): the gloomy c., atra, feralis c., Virg.; funebris, invisa, Hor. Adj. cypresinus, cypresseus: statues made of c.-wood, cypresseus signa, Liv.: a grove of c.-trees, cypressētūm, Cat. Cic.: c.-bearing, cypressifer: Ov.

## D.

**DAB** (v.): nearest word perh. illido, 3: v. TO DASH ON.

**dab** (s.): 1. A small lump of anything soft or moist: massula, Col: a d. of mud, blaette, Fest. 2. A slap, or pat, coliphus, alpā: v. BLOW. 3. An adept (vulg.): v. EXPERT. 4. A small flat fish: (?) passer, éris, m., Plin.

**dabble** (v.): A. Trans.: to be-spatte, obline, aspergo: v. BESPLATTER. B. Intrans.: 1. To move or play in water or mud: in aqua, luto ludere, cf. Virg. G. 1, 363. (In luto volutari, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 24, is to wallow in the mire.) 2. To do anything but slightly or superficially: attineo, tig, tactum, 3 (less colloq. than the Eng.): to d. in Greek literature, Graecas literas levitatem, at. Cic. v. foll. art.

**dabbler:** i. e. one who knows little of a subject: Phr.: to be a d. in physics, primis ut dictur, labris gustare physiologiam, Cic.: sometimes perh. idōta (Gr. ἴδωτης, one who does a thing unprofessionally or not at all): compared with Porsonus these men are d. \*ist ad Porsonum meri idōta sunt.

**dabchick:** fulica, Cic.: Virg. rem.

**dabster:** homo ad aliquam rem calidus: v. CLEVER.

**dace:** Cyprinus leuciscus, Plin.

**dactyl:** dactylus, Cic.: antidactyl (reversed), antidactylus pes, Mar. . Vict.

**dactylic:** dactylicus: d. metre, numerus d., Cic.

**dad** (f. papā (a vox infantium cibum

**daddy** (f. petentium), Varr.).

**dado:** 1. Base of column: quāra, Vitruv. 2. Shaft of column: truncus, Vitruv.

**daedal:** i. e. various, richly wrought (rare): daedalus: d. roofs, d. tecta, Virg.: the d. earth, d. tellus, Lucr.

**daffodil:** 1. asphodelus: Plin.

2. narcissus: Ov.: Virg. (\*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus: Cycl.)

**dagger:** 1. pugio, onis, m.: to be struck at with drawn d., strictis p. peti, Suet.: to stab with a d., pugione

ferire, Hirt.: Sulp., ap. Cic.; fodere, Tac. **Dimin.** pugnulus, Cic. 2. sica (prob. a cutting as well as a stabbing weapon, and worn secretly: whereas the pugio was worn by officers in the army: Fest.): to plunge a d. into, s. detigere in corpore alienus, Cic.; latus sica confodere, Cic.: to draw a d. on a person, s. distractre in aliquem, Cic.: to wrest a d. from a person, sicut alii cui de manibus extorquere, Cic. 3. subalare telum (lit. a weapon carried under the arm): Nep. Alc. 10, 5. 4. nōvacua (strictly a razor: also used in gen. sense): Mart. Phr.: they are d. drawn, capitalis odio inter se dissident, Cic.: to look d.s at a person, truces oculos intendere in aliquem, Plin.: to speak d.s, contumelias intorquere, Cic.: to "run a d." into any one, i. e. to annoy, ure: v. TO GALL.

**daily** (adj.): 1. diurnus: d. paymerces d., Hor.: d. bread, cibus d., Liv.: he receives a d. dote (i. e. he is a slave), diurnum accipit, Sen.: d. transactions, acta d., Suet.: d. register or journal, diurna actorum scriptura, or diurnorum, n. pl., Tac.: also neut. sing., Juv. 2. quōtidīanus (quōtidī, Cat.; quōtidī, Mart.: happening every day, ordinary): d. conversation, sermo q., Cic.: d. practice, q. usus, Caes.: Cic.

**daily** (adv.): 1. quōtidī or cōtīdi (of that which recurs from day to day; whereas in dies [singulos] denotes daily increase or decrease): Ter. Cic.

The form quotidī is given in Charis, and quotidiano in Plin. 2. in dies, cf. Cic. Att. 5, 7: "quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mittit;" also without singulos, id: Vell. Phr.: d. and nightly, nocte die que, Mart.: singulis diebus et noctibus, Cic.; also diem et noctem, Cic.; nocte, die, Cic.

**daintily:** fastidiōsē: v. FASTIDIously.

**daintiness:** 1. In eating: 1. fastidiū: such is their d. that they will not touch fish except on the same day on which it is caught, tantum in illis est ut nolint attingere nisi eodem die caput pisces, Sen. 2. cūpēdia (fondness for dainties): Cic.: v. GLUTTONY.

2. In gen. sense, of mannets, etc.: fastidiū or pl. fastidia: v. FASTIDIUSNESS.

**dainty** (awl.): 1. A quality of persons: fastidiōs, délicatus, élégans v. FASTIDIOS, NICE. 2. Of things; esp. food: 1. délicatus v. DELICATE.

2. laetus: v. FINE, SUMPTUOUS.

3. exquisitus (vare, recherche): d. viands, ex. epulae, Plin.: v. CHOICE See also foll. art.

**dainty** (subs.): more usu. in pl.:

1. cūpēdia, orum and cupedias, arum: I care not for d.s, nil moror cu-pedias, Pl.: more fully, cupedias cilorum, Gell. 2. sāpōres (i.e. choice flavours; not so used in sing.): Plin. Phr.: the sturgeon was regarded as a great d., nobilitissimus habitus acipenser, Plin.: mallets are regarded as a great d., grata maxima est mullis, id.: to search the world over for d.s, vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sal.

**dairy**: \*cella lactaria (after the analogy of c. penaria, vinaria, etc.). **dairy-maid:** \*lactaria: v. sq. **dairy-man:** lactarius: Cels. **daisy:** bellis, idis, j.: (\*Bellis perennis d., Withering).

**dalliance:** 1. lūsus, ūs: years suited for d., apti lūsus anni, Ov.

2. lūsus: youthful d., aetatis l., Liv.: Hor.: to indulge in d., ludere, Hor.: Cat.

**dally:** 1. To delay: morari, moras, necere, etc.: v. TO HESITATE.

Phr.: to delude and d. with any one, aliquem lactare et falsa sp. producere, Ter.

2. To toy with: amplexari atque osculari [inter se], Pl.: blandiri (i. e. to caress, fondle); Ov.: Plin.: v. TO CARESS.

**dam** (subs.): 1. Female parent

(of animals): 1. māter, tris: Varr.; Virg. 2. mātrix, icis: Col. II. A breakwater: 1. mōles, ls, f. (a massive work): d.s set up against waters, m. fluctibus opposita, Cic.: he threw a d. and mound from each side of the shore, molem atque aggerem ex ultraque parte littoris jaciebat, Caes. 2. aggēr, éris, m. (a mound): when the foaming river has burst its d.s, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus annis exiit, Virg.; Vitruv. 3. crēpido, inis, f. (a raised mound or parapet): Vitruv. Virg.: a stone d. c. saxi, Virg. 4. obex, obīcīs and obīcīs, c. (any barrier): Virg.

**dam** (v.): usu. with up: 1. obstruo, xi, ctum, 3: more fully operibus obs., Caes. 2. cōrcere, 2: to d. up a river flowing abroad beyond its banks, fluvium extra ripas diffundente c., Cic.. the Euphrates is d.d up by quays of immense size, Euphrates magna moles crepidibus coercetur, Curt.: v. TO CONFINE.

**damage** (v.): 1. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (prop. to dash violently against the ground): no disease or old age can d. the universe, nullus morbus mundum potest aut senectus af., Cic.: to d. (severely) the enemies' resources, opes hostium af., Liv.: d.d credit, afficta fides, Tac. 2. afflico, 1 (j. request. of No. 1): Caes. 3. laedo, si, sum, 3 (to injure in any way): it (the soil) d. the iron with rust, laedit robigine ferrum, Virg.: Silus by his evidence had d.d Piso's case, testis Silus l'isomne laeserat, Cic.: a d. reputation, laesa opinio, Quint.: corn d.d by hail, grandine laesa Ceres, Ov. 4. obsun, vr. (with dat.: the most gen. term of all): what may promote our cause or d. theirs, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis, Auct. Her.: Cic. 5. offendō, di, sum, 3 (prop. to strike against: much less strong than affligo): this talk does not d. your reputation, hi sermones existimatione tuam non off., Cic.: lest the brightness of the colours should d. the eyesight, ne colorum clari-tatis aciem oculorum, Plin. Phr.: he refits his d.'d barks, quassas reficit rates, Hor.: to repair d.d casks, dolia quassa sarcire, Plin.: d.'d health, fracta valentudo, Cic.: to d. a person's reputation, existimationem hominis violare, Cic.: that will d. him more than you, illi id majori fraudi quam tibi futurum est, Cic.: public interests have been more d.d than promoted by the most eloquent men, plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per houlines eloquentissimos importata, Cic.: to d. great Caesar's renown, magis Caesars deterre laudes, Hor.: v. TO INJURE, HURT.

**damage** (subs.): 1. In general sense: 1. damnum: if the merchandise shall have sustained any d., si mercatura damni aliquid contraxerit, Cic.: much d. was sustained, magnum d. factum est, Cic.: to repair d. d. resarcire, Suet.; supplere, Tac.; reparare, Col.: to make compensation for d., dama disolvēre, Cic. 2. dērūmentum (loss of any kind: less strong than 1): when calamity comes, then d. is sustained, cum venit calamitas, tum d. accipitur, Cic.: let the consuls see that the state suffer no d., videant consules nequid respublica detrimento capiat, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 3. incommōdum (disadvantage: a milder word than the preceding): and you will do that without any d. to yourself, nec id inc. tuo feceris, Cic.: to repair by bravery d. sustained, acceptum inc. virtute sarcire, Caes. 4. cālāmitas: v. CALAMITY. 5. injuria: v. INJURY. 6. At law: Phr.: to assess d.s severely, lites severe aestimare, Cic.: we do not demur to that assessment of d.s, quoniam secundum eas tabulas lis defur non recusamus, Cic.: an action for d.s, noxalis actio, Gai.: to double the d.s for a trespass, noxiā duplione decernere, Plin.: (in Gaius, d. done to property is damnum;

*d.*, done to person, injuria, arum: and "damages," poena, or poena constituta): to bring an action for *d.*, damni (or injuriarum) actionem alicui intendere, Cic.; damni agere cum aliquo, Cic.; to be cast in for action for *d.*, in actione damni item perdere, Gal.; to get *d.*, damni poemam consequi, Gal.; to pay *d.*, damnum alicui praestare, Cic.; de injuriis satisfacere, Caes.; v. *HET*, *INJURY*.

**damask** (*subs.*): I. e. a kind of woven fabric: \*textilla Damascena: (pannus Damascenus, Kr. and Georg.). The work called polymita, orum, Plin. 8, 48, 75, probably resembled damask; see the place. As *adj.*, \*Damascenus, a d. blade, \*ferrum Damascenus: d. rose, \*rosa d. Phr.: "damask cheek" (Shaksp.), roseae genae, Virg.; g. purple, Ov.: v. *ROSE*, *RUNNY*.

**damask** (*v.*): I. Of woven fabrics: v. *TO EMBROIDER*. II. Of metals: iniquo, xi, etum, 3; cf. Plin. 34, 17, 48; where the word is used of plating or overlaying one metal with another. Phr.: d.'d work, picturatum opus metallo, Claud. Fig.: "d.'d meads" (poet.), [innumeris] distinctas floribus herbas, Ov.: a mound d.'d with flowers, picturatum floribus ager, Stat.

**dame**: domina, hera, matrona: v. *LADY*, *MISTRESS*; step-d., noverca: v. *STEPMOTHER*.

**damn:** I. To doom to eternal punishment: \*damno, i. Eccl.: aeterno suppicio addico: v. *TO DOOM*. II.

Fig.: to kiss off the stage: explido, s. sum, 3; strictly to clap off the stage; i. e. to kiss off; q. v. Phr.: to d. with faint praise, maligne laudare, Hor.

**damnable**: \*damnabilis, e: late Latin: in classical Lat., where the word is rare, its meaning is simply, worthy of being condemned in any way: Sidon.

**damnably**: damnabiliter: Aug. (in sense of, so as to deserve condemnation); or perh. better perniciti: v. *FATALLY*, *DESTRUCTIVELY*. Phr.: to be most d. delated, pestilentissime halucinari, Calv.

**damnation**: damnatio: Eccl.

**damnatory**: damnatorius: Verres gave that *d.* judgment of his, Verres jucidio dabant illud suum d., Cic.

**damp** (*adj.*): I. hümidus (opp. to aridus): v. *MOIST*, *DAMPISH*. II. hümens, entis: a d. atmosphere, h. coelum, Flor.; and Aurora had moved the (night's) d. shadow from the pole, humenente Aurora polo dimovaret umbram, Virg. Phr.: the earth growing d. with imperceptible dew, terra humescens occulto core, Plin.; v. *WET*.

**damp** (*subs.*): I. hümor, öris-v. MOISTURE. II. bátilus, us (*Junes of any kind*): sea-d., h. maris, Plin. choke-d., fired, metallorum h. noxius et pestilens, Plin.; v. VAPORE. Phr. (fig.): to throw a d. over any one, constriare, Cie.; v. full, art. (II.) and GLOOM.

**damp** (*v.*): I. Lit.: hümecto, i.; v. TO MOISTEN. II. Fig.: 1. restinguo, nati, noctum, 3: to d. the ardour of desires, cupiditatem ardorem r., Cic. v. TO QUENCH. 2. infringo, egredi, actum, 3 (to break, impair, q. v.): I strongly suspect there is something which d.s your spirits, vehementer esse quidam suspicor quod te infringat, Cic.

3. immuno, ñ, utum, 3: Cic.; Liv.; v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: his enthusiasm is d.'d, languidore est studio, Cic.; his spirits are d.'d, humilis et demissus est, Cic.; to d. their spirits, menses in languore vertere, Tac.; to have one's spirits d.'d, animo jacere, Liv.; ardorem remittere, Liv.

**damper** (*subs.*): Phr.: to act as a d. on the spirits, animos restinguere, Cic.

**dampish**: 1. hümidulus: Auson. 2. subhümidus, Cels. May also be expr. with compar.: as a d. atmosphere, \*coelum hümidulus: v. L. G. § 351. Phr.: the air is d., \*humescunt auræ.

**dampness**: hümor, üligo: v. *MOISTURE*.

**damsel**: puerula, virgo: v. *GIRL*, *MAIDEN*.

**damson**: \*prúnūm Damascénūm: d.-tree, \*prúnus Damascena.

**dan** (*subs.*): an obsol. title: e. g.

Dan Chaucer; Dan Caput: = dominus,

**dance** (*v.*): to move the limbs to a measure or tune. 1. salto, i: to d. gracefully, eleganter s.: Saltus: hardly any one d. when sober except in madman, nemo fere s. sobrios, nisi forte insani, Cic.; with cognate o.v. (L. g. 235): to d. a dance, saltationem s., Macr. 2: to d. the dance, saltationem s., Cyclopa s., Hor. Frequent, saltus, 1: to be in the habit of dancing, Macr.

2. tripudiū, i (strictly of religious dancing): to d. in a manly style, tr. virilium in medium, Sen.: they d.'d forward, tripudiantes procurerunt, Petr. to leap and d. (with joy), exultare et tr., Cic.

3. móveo, mótu, 2 (poet.): a matron obliged to d. on a holiday, testis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor.: to d. the Cyclops-dance, Cyclopa s., Hor. Simly, membra movere. he d.'d rudely to an irregular measure, novit ad incertos nescia membras modos, Tib. Phr.: when the entr'acte had been d.'d, desulto cantico, Sen. Fig.: to d. attendance upon any one, associari aliquem (esp. of assiduous attendance on candidates), Cic.; \*vestigia aliejuis servare.

**dance** (*subs.*): 1. saltatiō: to dance a d., saltationem saltare, Macr. Domini, saltatimicula: Vopisc.

2. saltatūs, s. Liv.

3. tripudium (prop. religious dancing): Join: tri-

publi solemnisque saltatus, Liv.: ue

must urge the rapid a., nos decet citatis celare tripudios, Cat.

4. pyrrhichia or -e (Gr. πυρρίχη, a war dance): to d. the war a., pyrrhichiam saltare, Suet.: Plin.

**dancer**: saltator, f. saltatrix, Cic.

Petr. i: like d.s, saltantum modo, Plin.; saltatōrē, Apul. a rope d., tūnambū lus, Petr.; schoenštātē, ae, m.: Juv.

**dancing** (*subs.*): saltatio, saltatus, v. DANCE. Petr.: a ring for d., saltatorium orbis, Cic.: d-school, ludus saltatorius, Macr.: a d.-master or mistress, artex saitationis, Suet.

**dandelion**: taraxacum: Withering.

**dandified**: v. *DANDY*, *FOPPISH*.

**dandle**: \*(infantem) in brachis, in manus gestare; motilare.

**dandruff**: turritus capitis, Plin.; porrigo, Hor., v. SCUTRE.

**dandy**: I. a d., o smart fellow

beatus et lepidus, Pl.: those a., elegantes isti, Plin.: d.s and exquisite,

mundi elegantes, Cic.: dippings with ungueints, and with trailing robes, he

came with the gait of a d., unguento delibutus, vestitu affluens, veniebat

gressu delicate et languido, Plaetor.

one of the d.s, quidam ex delicatis, Sen.: a curved and twisted d., pexo capillo nitidus, Cic.; homo compitus et pumicatus,

Plin.: a d. "just out of a bandbox,"

homo de capsula totus, Sen.: also trostus, Sen., formerly=eques Romanus,

came to mean a d. or exquisite; an

affected d., homo munditius molestus et putidus, Cic.: v. FOR.

**danger**: 1. pérículū (strictly

a trial of some kind): often joined with discernim: v. infir.: the safety of the allies is brought into the greatest d. and risk, salus sociorum in summum p. ac

discrimen vocatur, Cic.: to incur d.,

pérículū subire, suscipere, ingredi, Cic.: to expose to d., periculo ostere,

Cic.; in periculum projicere, Virg.: to

rescue from d., ex periculo extrahere,

et cripere, Cic.: to be in d., in periculo

versari, Cic.; in p. esse, Nep.: to desert

in the very crisis of d., in ipso pericu-

lio destitueri, Liv.: to ward off d.

from the state, repubblicam a p. pro-

libere; periculum a repub. propulsare,

depellere, Cic.: to bring anyone into d.,

p. facere alicui, Sall.: d.s threaten me,

p. intenduntur mihi, Cic.; confundantur

(are stirred up against me), Caes.: there is no d. that, etc., non est pericu-

lunus ne, etc., Cic.: simili, sumnum est p. ne, etc., id.

2. discrimen, iuis, n. (a crisis, critical circumstances): to

put a man's life in d., aliquem in d. vita (or capit) adducere, Cic.: to run

into d., discrimen occursum, Tac.: the

greatest and almost extreme d., maximu-

m periculum et extremum paene d., Cic.

Petr.: your property is in d. when your neighbour's house is on fire,

tares agitur, parles cum proximus

ardet, Hor.: my life is in d., mea in

dubio vita est, Petr.: to be in d. of being

poisoned, veneno periclitari, Justin.: to

bring into imminent d., in praecep-

ture, Liv.; in extremum adducere, Tac.; ad extremum perducere casum, Cic.: the patient is in great d., aegre

in praecepit est, Cels.: to be in d., in

lubrico versari, Cic.: to be out of d., extra metum positum esse, Sen.: my

life is in d., vita mea intesta est, Cic.: would that my life only were in d., utrum

meum solum capite decernere, Cic.: he was in great d. of being killed, haud

multum abutit quin interficeret, Liv.: to be in another man's "danger," alieni arbitrii esse, Suet.: esse in regno et

artitione aliejuis, Cic.

**dangerous**: I. pérículosus: he

saw it was d. to the Roman people,

populo Romano periculosis (esse) vide-

Bat, Caes.: a d. wound, p. vulner, Cic.: o d. and deceitful habit, p. et lubrica

consuetudo, Cic.: we are d. to our own

selves, in nosmet ipsos p. sumus, Cic.: d. risk, p. alea, Hor.: to apply d. and

doubtful remedies to very severe dis-

orders, gravioribus mortis curationes

et antecipites adhibere, Cic.

2. acepit (doubtful; of uncertain and so

dangerous issue): a noble saying for

the state, but d. to the speaker, vox pro

repub. honesta, ipsi acepit, Cic.: d. roads, a. viae, Ov.: d. diseases, a. morbi,

Plin. 3. dábūs (like acepit). d. circumstāces, res d., Liv.: d. times, d. tempora, Hor.

4. infestus (strictly hostile, virulent): a d. state of health, in-  
valuedo, Cic.: a plague d. to the

state, pestis inf. reipub., Cic.: d. jour-

ney, iter inf., Cic.

5. gravis, e (of what is unhealthy or in any way serious and formidable): the shade is wont to be d. to singers, solet esse g. cantantes ubi umbra, Virg.: d. ulcers, g. ulcer, Cels.

6. lubricis (lit. slippery; hence of that which exposes to fall and injury): a very difficult and d. mode of

defence, perdicibilis et l. defensatio, Cic.: to be in a d. place, in lubrico

esse, id. Join: praecepit et lubrico, Cic.

Petr.: it is d. to buy, etc., pericu-

lose emitur, sall: it is reiy d., to make

a mistake in such matters, in his rebus

magnis pericula erratur, Sen.: it is d.

to despise anything in an enemy, in

hoste nihil tuus despiciatur, Curt.: it will

be very d. for you to do this, summo tuo

pericolo hoc feceris, Cic.: he is a d.

fellow, lenum habet in cornu, Hor.: a

a man, homo cavendus; metuendas;

fugientes: Cic.: a d. position, angustiae et discrimen, v. STRATE.

**dangerously**: I. pérículosē: to

be d. il., p. aegrotare, Cic.; or which

we find also graviter se habere, id;

and in praecepit esse, Cels.

2. graviter: cf. supr. and v. SERIOUSLY, STREVERLY. Petr.: d. beautiful, nimil

furibus adipisci, Hor.

**dangerousness**: may usu. be expr.

with periculum: as, on account of the

d. of the route, \*propter pericula itineris (L. G. § 591); quod tantum pericu-

lius id liter habebat.

**dangle**: pendo, dépendeo: v. TO

HANG. Petr.: with their satchels and

tablet danging at their left elbow, laevos suspen-si loculos tabulariique lacerti, Hor.

v. SUSPEND: the sails d. in the doubtful

air, vela dubia librantur in aura, Ov.

Fig.: to d. after anyone, lateri aliejuis adhaerere, Liv.; assecari aliquem, Cic.

**dangler**: rare: assecia; assecator.

v. FOLLOWER.

**dangling** (*adj.*): pendulus. Hor. Ov.; cf. DANGLE.

**dank**: humidus, úvidus, údus: v. MOIST, DAMP. But none of these fully express the sense: perl., [locus] foedus atque buntidus; tetra uligine mortestus.

**dapper**: neatest word perl. agilis: v. ACTIVE, SPRUCE. Phr.: a d. little fellow, \*homunculus alacri atque agilis.

**dapple** (*v.*): maculio. 1: Val. Fl.: or by circuml., maculæ distingui. Ov.; maculæ vario. Virg.; maculæ adspersio. Juv. Chiefly used in *p. part.* as *adj.* dappled: the d. lynn, maculosa lynn, Virg.; a d. horse, equus guttatus, or scutulatus. Palkd.: d. with white, sparsus albo. Virg.; interveningus, maculæ albis. Plin.: d. skies, nubes, ut vellera lanæ, sparseæ, Plin.

**dappled** (*adj.*): see verb (*fin.*)

**dare**: 1. Trans., to challenge *to d.* any one to fight, provoco, i (aliquem in pugnam). Cie.; lâcesso, deposco, (in pugnam). Tac.: Liv.: v. to challenge. 2. Intrans., audeo, ausus, 2: subj. ausim (usu. with inf. or acc. of *neut.*, pron. or adj.). L. G. § 251: the people, by itself, d. nothing, plus per se nihil a. Caes.: they had d. to leave their post, loco cedere austi erant. Sall.: d. to be wise, sapere aude. Hor.: I d. to say, audeo dicere, Cie.: who had d. to commit capital crimes, capitalia austi. Liv.: I d. not conceal anything, non audeo quin promam omnia. Pl.: a thing must be done and d. agenda est res arduendaque, Liv. Phr.: I d. say, credo, Cie.: alas! I d. not say, hel! vereor dicere, Ter.

**daric** (a Persian coin): Dârius (al. dâricus) Aeson.

**daring** (*adj.*): 1. audens, nitis (in neutral sense). the d. man has to suffer no more than the coward, nihil gravius audiendi quam ignavo patientum est. Tac.: Virg. 2. audax, acis (often in bad sense: v. BOLD): rash and d., temerarius et a. Cie.: a d. mind, animus a. Sall.: rash and d. designs, calidi et a. consilia, Liv.: favour my d. efforts, audacibus annue coepisti, Virg.: who more d. than I? quis me alter est audactor homo? Pl.: infamous and d. fellow! o scelentia et a. hominem! Ter. 3. ferox: v. HIGH-SRIRATED. Phr.: a d. deed (usu. bad), facinus, ôris, Cie.: Tac.

**daring** (*subs.*): 1. audentia (usu. in good sense, but rare): according to the d. each possessed, ut quisque audentiae habuerit, Tac. A. 15, 53. 2. audacia (usu. in bad sense): our only hope is in d., una est in a. spes salutis, Tac.: relying on d. and impudenter, a. et impudentia fretus, Cie. See also BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

**daringly**: audenter, audacter (esp. in bad sense): v. BOLDLY, COURAGEOUSLY.

**dark** (*adj.*): 1. Lit. void of light: 1. obscurus (the most gen. term; applicable to all degrees of darkness): a d. night, noct ob. Sall.: Virg. d. shade, umbra, ob. Virg.: d. gloom (of the sun), ob. ferrugo, id., a d. cave, ob. antrum, Ov.: when it was now d., ob. jam luce, Liv.: v. DIM, OBSCURE. 2. cætiniosus (stronger than obscursus): atmosphere damp and d., coeruleum humidum et c. Cie.: Hor. 3. opacæ (opp. to apricus): v. SHADY. 4. tenebrosus (poet.): d. (muddy) air, aér t., Virg.: Lucan. (The terms tenebrosus and tenebris also occur: the former in fig. sense [v. inf.]; the latter poet. and rare.) 5. cæucus (strictly blind; but also used of external conditions preventing sight; poet.): Lucr.: Virg. 6. ater, niger: v. GLOOMY. Phr.: it suddenly grows d. (in an eclipse), repentina obscurunt tenebrae, Plin.: when it had grown d., tenebris orbitis, Nep.: it grows d. (of evening), vesperasit, Ter. (tenebrosa); without good authority: Aug.: Hier.: the eyes become d. (incapable of sight), caligint oculi, Lucr.: a d. tan-

tern, \*læterna furtiva: (B. and A.) II. Of colours: 1. pullus (very often of that which is soiled and dirty; but not exclusively so): d. hue of wool, color lanæ p. Col.: the d.-hue myrtle, myrtus p. Hor.: the upper part of a hare is d. the belly white, lepus superiore parte p., ventre albo, Varro. 2. fusca (of any dark hue): black or d. cattle, nigra aut p. pecora, Plin.: d. purple, purpura f. Cic.: Virg.: v. DUSKY. (Furvis is a poet. form of fuscus, Hor.) 3. niger, ater (stronger than the Eng.). v. BLACK, SWARTHY. 4. caeruleus, caeruleus (strictly dark blue, azure, the colour of sea-water; but also applied to any dark object: poe.) the d.-hued horses (of Pluto), caerulei equi, Ov.: d.-hued fillets, caeruleæ vitæ, Virg. See also DARKISH.

**dappled** (*v.*): the d. lynn, maculosa lynn, Virg.; a d. horse, equus guttatus, or scutulatus. Palkd.: d. with white, sparsus albo. Virg.; interveningus, maculæ albis. Plin.: d. skies, nubes, ut vellera lanæ, sparseæ, Plin.

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**dare**: 1. obscurus: Lucr.: Cie.: v. OBSCURE. Join: obscursus est: like cæucus, Cie. 2. ambiguus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: d. sayings, ambigui, um, f. (in sing. the abl. only occurs), esp. of the oracles: Virg.: Ov.: d. sayings of the law, legum aenigmata, Juv.: Cic.

**dark** (*subs.*): chiefly with prep., as in phr. after dark in the dark: the former best expr. by (de) nocte: v. NIGHT (by): in the d., \*per obscurnum [locum]; sine lumine. Fig.: to be in the d., i.e. ignorant, calligræ, Plin.: Sen.: I am quite in the d., about those matters, mihi tenebrae ista sunt, Cie.: it was not done in the d., nec clam illud occulte factum est, Plin.: my evil deeds are now discovered, which I hoped would be kept in the d., mea nunc factura aperiuntur, clam quæ sperare fore. Pl.: I am quite in the d., prorsus non intelligo, clam me est, Pl.: Ter.

**darken**: 1. Lit.: to deprive of light: 1. obscuro, t (the most comprehensive term): birds d. the sky with their wings, volucres atrae ob. penitus, Virg.: a sky d. with night and clouds, coelum nocte atque nimib[us] obscurnum, Sall., v. TO OBSCURE, DIM. 2. occaco (obcaeco), i: Liv. (more freq. in fig. sense). 3. òumbro, i: v. TO OVERSHADOW.

**dark** (*subs.*): 1. Of colours to make less brilliant: 1. luso, i (to impart any dark hue: poet.): Ov. Stat. 2. infuso, i (=same verb): to d. red with black, rufum colorem nigro in, Ger.: Plin. 3. cõlôro, i (esp. of the complexion): v. TO COLOUR, TAN.

**dark** (*subs.*): 1. obscuro, i: to d. with allegories, àllegoriæ obscurnæ, Cie. Att. Quint.

2. occaco, i (v. supr.): to d. speech, orationem ob. Cie. Phr.: to d. the mind, caliginem offundere animis, Cie.: to d. or make obscure, tenebras obducere, lucem eripere rebus, id.: v. TO OBSCURE: wisdom is d. by wine, sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin.

**darkish**: 1. Of partial absence of light: expr. with compar. of adj. given under DARK (I): as, it was d., \*crat lux obscurior; erat locus patet tenebriosior, etc. II. Of colour: 1. subfuscus (suffusus): pearls of a d. hue (not clear), margarita s., Tac. Agr. 12, Dimin. subfuscus. Amm. 2. subniger, gra, grum (approaching to black): Pl.: Varr.

**darkling** (*adv.*): i.e. in the dark: expr. with adj. (comp. L. G. § 243): they went d., ibant. obscuri, Virg. Phr.: the tuneful bird sings d., nocturna cantat avis canora.

**darkly**: 1. As in the dark; dimly: Phr.: to see d., obscure cernere, Cie.; quasi per caliginem cernere, id. II. Unintelligibly, mysteriously: Phr.: to speak d., per ambages dicere, Liv.; spargere voces in vulgum ambiguum (of malicious insinuation), Virg.: it was d. rumoured, manavit perobscura fama, Liv.: it begins to be d. rumoured, inedit rumor occultus, Tac.: it was d.

hinted to me, per ambages injecta milit est cogitatio, Cie.

**darkness**: 1. Abstract; as quality or state: 1. obscuritas: the d. of hiding places, obs. latebrarium, Tac.: black (intense) d., alra obs., Plin. 2. opacitas: v. SHADINESS. (N.B. The sense may sometimes be conveyed by a concrete word: as, the aspect [of the prison] was dismal, on account of its foulness, d., etc., inculp. tenebris terribilis facies [loci], Sall.) II. Concrete: the d., as something which exists: 1. tenebrae, arum, d. hat suddenly come on, tenebrae factae erant nuptiæ, Cic.: what dense d., quantæ t., id: dismal d. and gloom, tenebrae t. et caligo, id: as som as d. came on, primis i., Liv.

2. caligo, inis, f. (dense d. as of dark vapour): the blackness of d., cæca c., Cic.: thick d., crassa c., Plin. Ep.; densa, Virg.; alra, Virg. 3. obscürum (rare and poet.): in the d. of night, sub obscürum noctis, Virg. III. Of hues: \*color fuscus, subtus. (Fuscitas occurs once in Apul.): v. DARK (II).

**dark** (*subs.*): 1. Fig.: unintelligible: 1. obscurus: Lucr.: Cie.: v. OBSCURE. Join: obscursus est: like cæucus, Cie. 2. ambiguus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: d. sayings, ambigui, um, f. (in sing. the abl. only occurs), esp. of the oracles: Virg.: Ov.: d. sayings of the law, legum aenigmata, Juv.: Cic.

**dark** (*subs.*): 1. tenebrosis: a very d. period, tenebrosisissimum tempus, Cic. v. GLOOMY. 2. atrox, ocis: stern, unrelenting: q. v. See also fol. art.

**dark** (*subs.*): chiefly with prep., as in phr. after dark in the dark: the former best expr. by (de) nocte: v. NIGHT (by): in the d., \*per obscurnum [locum]; sine lumine. Fig.: to be in the d., i.e. ignorant, calligræ, Plin.: Sen.: I am quite in the d., about those matters, mihi tenebrae ista sunt, Cie.: it was not done in the d., nec clam illud occulte factum est, Plin.: my evil deeds are now discovered, which I hoped would be kept in the d., mea nunc factura aperiuntur, clam quæ sperare fore. Pl.: I am quite in the d., prorsus non intelligo, clam me est, Pl.: Ter.

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**darksome**: atter, fuscus, furvus, etc., etc. v. DARK, GLOOMY.

**darling**: 1. As adj.: 1. suavis, e: sometimes in superl., as d. Cicero, suavisissimus Cicero, Cic.: v. SWEET, DEAR. 2. mellitus: d. sparrow, m. passer, Cat.: Cic. Also used as subs., my d., mi mellite! v. infr. (II). Dimin. mellittulus, Pl.: Apul.

**darling**: 1. d. delicia, arum: my mistress's d. (a sparrow), deliciae meæ puerilæ, Cat. Join: amores ac d. [tua], Cic. Dimin. delliciole, little d., Cic. 2. mellitus, mellita: dimin. mellittulus, a: my little d., mellitta mea, Apul.

**darling**: 1. d. mellittulus, Pl.: Apul. II. As subs.: 1. d. delicia, arum: my mistress's d. (a sparrow), deliciae meæ puerilæ, Cat. Join: amores ac d. [tua], Cic. Dimin. delliciole, little d., Cic. 2. mellitus, mellita: dimin. mellittulus, a: my little d., mellitta mea, Apul.

**darling**: 1. d. mellittulus, Pl.: Apul. Phr.: Fortune's d., Fortunæ filius, Hor.

**dark** (*v.*): sarcio, rësarcio, 4: v. TO MEND.

**dark** (*subs.*): subsutura, sartum: v. PATCH.

**darnel**: lõlium: weles d., infelix l., Virg. (lõlium temulentum, Cycl.) also aera, Plin. Atj. lõläcœns, Col.

**darner**: sartor, sartrix; sartinator, trix: v. MENDER.

**dart** (*subs.*): 1. tûlum (the most comprehensive term: any kind of missile): v. WEAPON, MISSILE. Fig.: the d. of love, tela amoris, Ov.; of Fortune, tela Fortunæ, Cic. (N.B. Sometimes the adj. missile is used with tûlum, and sometimes missile is used as a subs., esp. in pl.) 2. jácium (a dart that is thrown or hurled): v. JA-CVELIN.

**dart** (*subs.*): spiculum (strictly the pointed head of a jácvin or missile: also used for the weapon itself): the d. of Cupid (Amoris) spicula, Ov.

**dart** (*v.*): A. Trans.: to discharge a dart, etc., jácvin, mitto, pröficio, etc., v. TO HURL, THROW. Phr.: to d. reproaches at any one, contumelias intorquere in aliquem, Cie.: to d. fierce glances at, truces oculis in aliquem intendere, Plin.: they d. / active glances at each other, furtini inter se adipiscunt, Cie.: to d. looks at, oculos concire in aliquem, Cie.: to d. rays, or lightning, radios, or fulmina, vîlere Cland.: Ov.: to d. remorseless satire, truces iambos vibrare, Cat.: (the serpent) d. its forked tongue, linguis micat ore trispiculis, Virg.

B. Intrans.: to move quickly, spring leap: to d. upon any one, injicere se in aliquem, Cie.: Ter: to d. forward, provolare, Caes.: he d. from the starting-place, carceri emicat, Ov.: (the rat) d. lightly out of the house, domo levis exsilit, Hor.: to d. down from the tribunal, de tribunal devolare, Liv.: the water d. out through the



**LIV.**: **v. DAWN:** before it was fully d., nondum satis clara l., Curt. 3, lumen, inis, n. (rare and poet.): Virg. 4, sol, solis, m.: Virg.: Hor. Phr.: every d., quotidie, in dies (singularis): v. DAILY: the day before yesterday, nudius tertius, Pl.: the d. after that d., postridie ejus diei, Caes.: postridie is also found with acc.: as, the d. after the Apollinarian games, postridie ludos Apollinares, Cie.: the d. after I left you, postridie quam a vobis discessit, Pl.: the d. after-to-morrow, perenice, Cie.: a space of two, three, four d.s, biduum, triduum, quadriduum, Caes.: Cie.: to be two d.s' journey off, bidui (sc. iter) abesse, Cie.: a d.'s journey is also iter unius diei, Cie.: every other d., alternis diebus, Liv.: by the third d., tertio quoque die, Cie.: before it was d., ante tempore temporis (ante lucem), Cie.: II. In wider sense; a period of time: 1. dies: O glorious d.! O praeclaram diem! Cic. (who uses the expr. with ref. to meeting after death). 2. tempus: v. TIME: even to this d., usque ad hoc t., Caes. Phr.: in the d. of the heroes, heroicis actibus, Bus, Cic. (but temporibus would be more usual). III. The day; i.e. mastery: victoria, v. VICTORY.

**day-book:** éphémérēs; diurna, drūm (pl.); diarium: v. JOURNAL.

**day-break:** lux prima, Aurora, diuīcūm: v. DAWN.

**day-dream:** \*vigilantis somnium: v. DREAM.

**day-labour:** \*opéra quotidiana, labor quotidianus: v. DAILY.

**day-labourer:** opérarius, mercenarius, Varr. l. 17: opéra conductrix, based on Varr. l. c., qui se in diem locat, Sen.; mercede diurna conductus, based on Hor.

**daylight:** 1. lux, lúcis, f.: before d., ante l., Liv.: Hor.: as soon as it was d., (cum) prima l., Cie.: Caes.: in full d., clara l., Cic. 2. dies, éi, m. and f. (in pl. only m.): to let in d., diem admittere, Plin. Ep.: Lucan. Phr.: d. approaches, (jam) luceiscit or luceiscit, Cie.: v. DAWN (v.).

**day-star:** Lucifer, feri; Phosphorus: v. MORNING-STAR.

**days-work:** opéra, ae: one d. of an experienced reaper, o. una messoris experti, Pall.: Col.

**day-time:** tempus diurnum: v. DAY.

**dazzle:** I. Lit.: of eye-sight: 1. perstringo, nxi, etum, 3 with oculis, Cie.; aciem oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non.; aspectum, Auct. Her. visum, Sen. (N.B.—Praetextus is often a v. l. in MSS.). 2. obtundo, tudi, tūsum, 3 (rare) the sight is d.d. with gold, aces obtunditur auro, Cland. (Plin. uses the verb in sense of to make dim.). In same sense Sen. has repercutere (aciem); verberare: Ep. 115, 6, 7. II. Fig. to overwhelm with splendour of any kind: 1. perstringo, 3 (v. supr.): the splendour of his name d. him, animi aciem perstringit splendor sui nominis, Cie. 2. caeco, obcaeco (occ.), 1. v. TO BLIND. 3. cāpio, cāpi, captum, 3 (i. e. to take by storm; also to charm): one is d.d. by the splendour of silver, hum (ant) argenti splendor, Hor. Cie. 4. (in pass.): stūpeo, üi, 2 (wltb in and obt, or ab, alone): to be d.d. with honours, s. in titulis, Hor. Phr. to d. an on-looker, observanti oculos anferre, Liv.: d.d. by the greatness of the Roman name, \*nomine Romano praeoccupans (baed on Liv.): a person d. b. riches, \*cul divitiarum refusis splendor (based on Sen): see also to ELATE.

**dazzling:** splendidus, fulgidus: v. BRILLIANT, BRIGHT or more precisely, adeo splendens (fulgidus) ut oculos perstringat: sed DAZZLE. Phr.: the d. (white) Cyclopes, nitentes Cyclades, Hor.: a face of d. beauty, nimil lubeicus adspicit vultus, id.: d. Circé, vitrea Circé, d. the d. splendour of cold, \*nimis aurí splendor.

**dazzingly:** Phr.: the light is d.

bright, \*nimio fulgore suo obicit lumen oculis, oculorum aciem perstringit: v. DAZZLE.

**deacon:** diáconus (Gr. διάκονος): Tert. (The form diáco, diácon, also occurs, but should be avoided.)

**deaconate, deaconsip:** 1. diáconatus, ūs: Hier. 2. diáconium: Cypri.

**deaconess:** diáconissa: Hier.

**dead (adj.):** I. Lit.: without life; of persons: 1. mortuus (part. of morior): to bury a dead person (body), hominem m. sepelire, XII. Tab. ap. Cie.: to raise from the d., a mortuus excitate, Cic. The compound forms mortuus, dēmortuus also occur: the former is rare, and does not differ from the simple word; for demortuus, v. DECEASED; half d., séminmortuus, Cat.

2. exanimis, exanimis, e: v. LIFE-LESS. 3. defunctus (strictly with ellipsis of vita: having done with life: so Virg.: later writers use the word abs.): a d. body, corpus d., Curt. 1. Ov.: Plin. 4. extinctus: Juvenal. Phr.: the d. (after a battle), interfeci, occisi, jacentes: v. SLAIN: the d. as departed spirits, manes, ium; umbrae, v. SHADES: to rise from the d., ab inferis existere, Cie.: nearly d., in the article of death, mōrbidūns: v. DYING: I am a d. man! peri, occidi! Pl.: interei, Ter. II. By analogy: of things: 1. mortuus: d. flowers, m. flores, Plin.: d. thews (i. e. void of muscular power), m. lacerti, Cie.: d. laws, leges m., Cie. 2. emortuus: a d. fetus, partus e., Plin.: d. flesh, caro e., Col.

3. démortuus (cf. DECEASED): in the room of d. trees, in locum arborum d., Paul. Dig.: Cels. 4. mortuimus (of that which dies of itself): fishes found d., m. pisces, Varr. 1. 17: a d. language, lingua quae ex vita et consuetudine communis abit; 1. solis literarum monumentis servata, Wyttenb. ap. Kr.: 1. cuius perrit loquendi usus: Latin is now a d. language, non jam ad loquendi usum admittetur lingua Latina (Kr. recommends lingua mortua, after the anal. of Cie.'s legal mortuiae, i. e. laws which are a d. letter, but the phr. seems of questionable propriety): a d. calm: tanta malacia ac tranquilitas ut ex se loco movere (names) non possit, Caes.: a d. sleep, somnus artissimus, Cic.: in the d. of the night, nocte intempsa, Sall. III. Of civil death: capitaneus, capitaneus, 1. capitaneus, capitaneus, 2. capitaneus, capitaneus, 3. capitaneus, capitaneus, 4. capitaneus, capitaneus, 5. capitaneus, capitaneus, 6. capitaneus, capitaneus, 7. capitaneus, capitaneus, 8. capitaneus, capitaneus, 9. capitaneus, capitaneus, 10. capitaneus, capitaneus, 11. capitaneus, capitaneus, 12. capitaneus, capitaneus, 13. capitaneus, capitaneus, 14. capitaneus, capitaneus, 15. capitaneus, capitaneus, 16. capitaneus, capitaneus, 17. capitaneus, capitaneus, 18. capitaneus, capitaneus, 19. capitaneus, capitaneus, 20. capitaneus, capitaneus, 21. capitaneus, capitaneus, 22. capitaneus, capitaneus, 23. capitaneus, capitaneus, 24. capitaneus, capitaneus, 25. capitaneus, capitaneus, 26. capitaneus, capitaneus, 27. capitaneus, capitaneus, 28. capitaneus, capitaneus, 29. capitaneus, capitaneus, 30. capitaneus, capitaneus, 31. capitaneus, capitaneus, 32. capitaneus, capitaneus, 33. capitaneus, capitaneus, 34. capitaneus, capitaneus, 35. capitaneus, 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nare: cf. Virg.'s "nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra," A. 5, 457. **B.** Intrans.: I. **To traffic:** négotier, t: to d. in any kind of merchandise, aliquo genere mercatura n., Col. v. **TO TRADE, SELL.** II. **To behave (towards):** 1. accipio, cōpi, ceptum, 3: he dealt g̃nily and mercifully with the man, leniter hominem clementerque accepit, Cic: v. **TO TREAT.**

2. ago, ēgl actum, 3: with prep. cum; esp. in pass. impers.: he will understand that he has been very badly dealt with, intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. 3. tructo, i: v. **TO HANDLE.** Phr.: easy to d. with, facilis, tractabilis v. **MANAGEABLE.** III. **To have to do (with):** 1. tructo, i: you were d. with the public money, pecuniam publicam tractabis, Cic: v. **DEALINGS,** 2. versor, i (usa. foll. by in and all): Cic. Phr.: seeing you have thus dealt with me, cum necum sie exegeris, Plin. Ep.: as you shall have dealt with me here, uti m̄ hic habueris, Pl. IV. **To contend:** conflictor, i: to d. with natives of this sort, cum ingeniis bususmodi e., Ter. Phr.: Tis with you that I have to d., \*tecum mibi res est.

**dealer:** 1. nōg̃tātōr, m.: a dishonest d., improbus n., Cic: a d. in patry goods, sordidae mercis n., Quint. 2. mērator, m.: not consuls but d.s in provinces, non consules sed m. provinciarum, Cic. (For usus distinction of the above, v. **MERCHANT.**) Phr.: a retail d., capuo, būris; p̄pula, Cic.; d. institutor, Hor.; Quint., a wholesale d., magnārius, Apul.: a d. in lnen, lnterarius, Ulp.; a d. in clothes, vestiarius, Ulp.; in old clothes, sc̄tararius, Gell., a money d., mensarius, Liv.: Suet.; nūmularius, Suet.; and cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 5. Phr.: to be a d. in any article, may be expr. with vendito, vendo v. **TO SELL.** Fig.: a double d., qui aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua prouptum habet, Sall. Cat. 10: homo bilinquis, Phaedr. 2, 4: simili, bilinquis, Virg. Aen. 1, 665: v. **HYPOCRITE, CHEAT.**

**dealing:** I. **Traffic:** nōg̃tātōr, mercatura, commercium: v. **TRADE.** II. **Intercourse, relation:** esp. in pl.; and in phr. to have d.s with: Phr.: (*husbandianum*) have d.s with the earth, rationem habent cum terra, Cic. I have no d.s with you, nū m̄ tamen tem est commercii (based on Pl.). **The Jews have no d.s with the Samaritans, non contutior Iudei Samaritanis, Vulg. John iv. 9: there can be no d.s between those, commune nihil potest esse apud eos, etc., Cic.: v. **CONNEXION, INTERCOURSE;** and comp. to **DEAL (II).****

**dean:** dēcānus, Hier.: d. and chapter, dēcānus una cum canonicorum collegio.

**deanery:** dēcānātūs, dēcānā: v. Du Cange, s. vv. (l. e. the office): the residence, dēcāni aedes (l.).

**dear (adj.):** I. **High-priced:** 1. cārus, what you don't want is d. at any price, quod non opus est esse c. est, Cap. ap. Sen.: d. fish, d. lamb, d. everything, psc. agnina c., c. omnia, Pl.: Cic.: very d., percarus, Ter. 2. p̄lējōs: v. COSTLY. Phr.: from being very d., things suddenly became cheap, carissimam annuatam necopinata vilitas secula est, Cic. v. MARKET: to be d. may also be expr. with ade. care; or the genitives magni, plur., etc: v. foll. art.

II. **Highly-valued:** 1. cārus: d. are our parents, d. our children, c. sunt parentes, c. libert, Cic. Join: carissimus atque amicissimus; carissimus atque amansissimus, Cic. very d., per cārus, Cic. 2. dūcis, e: best and d̄est brother, optimē ut duficissime frater, Cic.: Hor. v. SWEET. 3. grātus, jūrundus, cordi (d. of cor), all less strong than the English: v. ACCEPTABLE, FAVORITE, DELIGHTFUL, AGREEABLE. Phr. my d. Cicerō, mi Cicerō, Cic.: my d., mea lux, meum desiderium, Qv: Cic. O my d. Syrus, how d'ye

do? O Syre noster salve! Ter.: my d. d. morti curis, Tib. to buy an old death's head, morte amplexari, Pl.

**death-bed:** chiefly in phr. on his or her d.-bed, moriens, Cr. v. preced. art. (fin): a d.-bed repentence, "sera mortis penitentia."

**deathless:** immortāls, e: v. IM-

MORTAL.

**death-like:** cādāvērōs, mortuōs (rare); furidus, v. GHASTLY. (Or expr. by circumst., morti similis, simillimus.)

**death's-head (a moth):** "sphinx atropis," Linn.

**death-warrant:** \*codicilli de nece alieūs scripti (or simply codi illi, when the context shows what is meant) Tac. A. 1, 6).

**death-watch:** \*termes pulsatorius; Linn.

**debar:** I. **Excluded:** 1. exclūdo, si, sum, 3. to be d. from the honour of the triumvirate, decemviratus honore exclusi, Cic. v. TO EXCLUDE. 2. prohibeo, 2 (constr. various. v. to PREVENT) will thou d. us from the language of supplicants? nos supplicium voce prohibe? Cic: to d. from friendship (with another person), a familiaritate pr. id: I suppose the weather has hitherto d. us from having certain news of you, hiemine credo adhuc prohibilis quoniam de te certum habemus, id: who d. foreigners from frequenting their cities, qui peregrinos prohibent uribus nti, id.

**debase:** v. to DISSEMBARK.

**debâse:** I. Lit.: (of coin): 1. adultero, i (gen. term for any kind of adulteration, q.v.). 2. misereo, 2: v. TO ALLOY (I.). II. Fig.: to lower the character of anything: 1. déhonesto, dédécōrō: v. TO DISGRACE, DISGRATE. 2. d̄mitto, misi, missum; Cic.: to d. oneself to flattery, ad adulatio[n]em demitti, Tac.: v. TO CONDESCEND.

**debasement (ad̄j.):** turpis, e (or disgraceful): d. luxury, t. luxus, Juv.

**debasement:** I. Lit.: adulterium, adulterium (gen. terms) Plin.

II. Fig.: humiliatis, dēdēcēs, démissio. v. ABASEMENT, DISGRACE.

**debate (v.):** I. Trans.: to discuss:

1. disputo, i (i.e. to examine a thing carefully pro and con): v. DISCUSS.

2. agito, i (with acc. or de and abl.): to d. a point with oneself, aliquid secum a., Ter.: Cic.: v. TO CONSIDER, BEOLVE.

3. ago, ēgl, actum, 3 (with de and abl. only of deliberative bodies): the conditions (of peace) were being d.d., de conditionibus pacis agebatur, Liv.: while the subjet of Catilines conspiracy was being d.d. in the senate, quin de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, Suet.

II. Intrans.: discepto, argūmentor, controlo, i: v. TO ARGUE, DISCUSS.

**debate (subs.):** I. contrôversia, dissensio: v. DISPUTE, DISCUSSION.

2. (Of a debate in a deliberative body): expr. by agitur (impers.): during the d., interea dum [de ea re] agitur: v. preced. art. (3).

**debateable:** 1. ambiguis, v. DOUBTFUL, UNCERTAIN. 2. disputabili, e: Sen. 3. contrôversus or contrôversiosus: Sn. Phr.: tūna d. point, controversia non erat, Cic.: it was a d. matter, in incerto erat, Sall.: that is a d. print, de ea re in utramque partem agitur, si potest there was some d. territory, \*all quantum agri erat juris incerti.

**debater:** 1. dispūtātōr an acute d., an orator by means impetuos, d. subtilis, orator parum vehemens, Cic.

2. argūmentātōr Tert.

**debauch (v.):** I. **Boily:** 1. stupro, constupro, i: Cic. 2. vīto, i: Ter. 3. corrumpi, rūp̄i, riuptum, 3: Mart.: Suet.

II. Mentally or morally perdo, corruptio v. TO CORRUPT. Or expr. by circumst., as flagitiis inbure, assuētere v. DERAUCHERY. mala facinora edocere, Sall. Cat. 10. v. TO SEDUCE.

**debauch (subs.):** cōmissātōr (a drinking bout): to prolong a d. tū

*midnight, ad medium noctem c. extendere.* Suet. v. REVEL, CAROUSEL.

**debauchee:** 1. gáneō, ónis (fre-quenter of brothers): Cic.: Ter. 2. scortorāt (*=ganeo*): Cic. 3. Expr. by adj.: as homo impurus, flagitius, dissolutus, Cic.: v. DEPRAVED, PROFILIGATE. Phr.: a young d., impurus adolescens et petulans, Cic.

**debaucher:** 1. Lit.: 1. corrup-tor d. of Vestals, c. Vestalium, Cic. 2. stuprator. Suet.

3. constu-prator: Liv. II. Fig.: in moral sense: corruptor: Cic.

**debauchery:** 1. stuprum, esp. in pl.: steeped in d., stupri copertus, Liv. (See also under 2.) 2. gáneā (strictly a brothel: hence licentious living: in this sense not ganeum): the reek and fume of your d.s, gameurn tuarum nidor atque tumus, Cic. Tac. In the same way is used, lustra, orum, n.: as worn out by wine and d., vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Joín: in gamea lustrisque (vitam agere), Liv.; libido stupri, gamea, Sall. 3. flagi-tium; esp. in *pl.* to plunge in d., in flagitia se inqigritare, Cic.: in what d. they lived, quibus f. vixerint, id. (The word is applicable to disgraceful conduct of all kinds, esp. sensuality.) 4. luxuria (not so strong as the preceding): v. LUXURY. Phr.: to give way to d., libidinor, Suet; fanare, Salt.]: a house of d., domus in qua iusta libidinesque versantur, Cic. v. LICENTIUS.

**debenture:** (a writing acknowledging a debt): 1. (?) chirographum, or chirographus (note of hand): Cic. 2. syngrapha (on bond): Cic.

**debilitate:** débilito, I. v. EN-feeble.

**debility:** débilis, infirmitas: v. FEEBLNESS.

**debit** (subs.): expensum: the ac-count of d. and credit between us tallies, ratio accepti et ex. inter nos convenit, Pl. Cic.

**debit (v.):** expensum (expansum pecuniam) alicui ferre, Cic.: this is the most precise phr., may also be expr. by, in codicem or tabulis referre; in rationes inducere (i.e. 'to enter in an account-book'): v. TO ENTER (in d.).

**debonair:** perh. comis (courteous), or lepidus (graceful and fascinating); v. GRACEFUL, AGREEABLE.

**debt:** 1. Of money: 1. aes allēnum (the usual term of pecuniary obligation): to be in d., in aere al. esse, Cic.: if very much so, aere al. labore, Caes.: to contract a debt, aes al. contra-here, Cic.; confare, Sall.: to get into d., in aere al. Incidere, id.: head over ears in d., aere al. oppressus, Cic.; demersus, Liv.: heavy d., aere al. grande, Sall.; magnum, Cic.: to liquidate a d., ase al. solvere, Sall.: Cic.: Liv.; dissolvere, Cic.; exsolvere, Caes.: not to be in any d., in aere al. nullio esse, Cic.: to get out of d., aere al. exire, id. But with the adjct. prov. meus, tuus, etc., alienus must be omitted: as, in my d., in meo aere, Cic. 2. débitum (rare: and usu. with something in the context to limit it): to pay any one a d., alicui debitum [debitum pecuniam] solvere, Cic. 3. homen, inis, u. (lit. a name): hence only of debts that are booked: to enter a d. in, in codicem referre, Cic.: to transfer a d., n. in album transcribere, Liv.: to pay a d., n. solvere, Cic.: to call in d.s nomine exigere, id.: to sue for a d. (de nomine) appellare, Cic. 4. creditum (a loan): to hold securely for a d. (loan), pignora in creditum possidere: Ulp. Phr.: an abolition of d.s, tabulae novae, Cic.: to pay every one his d. in full, solidum suum cuique solvere, not to be able to pay one's d.s, non sol-vendo esse, Cic. (v. INSOLVENT): to re-mit a (loan) debt, creditas pecunias con-donare, Caes.: to be over head and ears in d., animam debere, Ter. Phr. 4. 3, 56 (Kr.), one who is so, obearatus, Liv.: Tac. II. In gen. sense; of any obli-gation: débitum: to pay the d. of nature

(lit., to nature), naturae d. reddere, Nep.; reddere, Curt. Phr.: to discharge one's d. to one's country, patria quod quis debet solvere, Cic.: to pay a d. of gra-titude, beneficium aliqui solvere, id: I am still in your d., \*adme tibi debo.

**debtor:** 1. Lit.: 1. debitor: Cic.: Hor.: a female d., debitrix: Paul. Dig. 2. nomē (strictly a name booked): v. DEBT; 3: rare in this sense: Cic. 3. obearatus: Caes.: Cic.: Liv. 4. debens, ntis (imperf. part.): Sen.

II. Fig.: debitor, a d. for his life, viata debitor, Ov. Phr.: I am your d. for everything, \*omnia, cuncta tibi debeo: better so expr. in prose than with debitor: v. TO OWE.

**debut:** initium: to make one's d. on the stage, initium in scenam procedundi auspici, Suet. Cal. 54: huius made a successful d., \*felicitus initii ingressus.

**decade:** i.e. the number ten: ten of anything: 1. décūria: Varr.: Col. (But the word is generally used in wider sense.) 2. décas, ádias, f.: Tert. used in M. L. to designate the decades of Livy: Forcell. s. v.

**decadence:** (?) occásus, ús: v. DECLINE.

**decadogue:** décātūgōs: Tert.

**decamp:** 1. Lit.: to break up a camp: 1. (castra) móveo, móvi, mótm̄, 2: Caes.: Liv.: also with elipsis of castra: after he had d. from Canosa, postquam Canusio móverat, Cic.: Caes. 2. (signa) convello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 (lit. to tear up the standards from the ground): Caes.

3. discedo: v. DEPART. II. Fig.: to go away in a hurry or clandestinely: 1. subdico, xi, ctum, 3 (with prou. refl.): it is time for me to d. hence, tempus est s. binc me, Pl. 2. facessō, 3: v. DEFART. Phr.: you just d.! binc vos amolim! Ier.

**decampment:** discussus, fūga: v. DEPARTURE, FLIGHT.

**decant:** 1. diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (to transfer into smaller jars): Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4. (Not delundō, which is simply to pour out, as into cups.) 2. transfundō, 3. Col.

**decanter:** perh. lágēna (a long-necked vessel): v. FLAGON: or, ampuila (big-bellied): v. BOTTLE.

**decanting:** transfusio: Plin. (Us. better expr. by verb: as, after d., quina diffusum sit vinum: v. TO DECANT.)

**decapitate:** securi térol, detruncō, dēcollo: v. TO BEHEAD.

**decapitation:** v. BEHEADING.

**decasyllabic:** \*décasyllabus: like hendecasyllabus (Plin. jun.).

**decay:** 1. As flowers: marcesco, flaccesco, deflorsesco: v. FADE, WITHER.

II. As buildings: to go to ruin: 1. dilabor, lapsus, 3: Lucre: Liv.

Tac. (Not labor or collabor, which denote actual falling and ruin). 2. putresco, putris ho: i.e. to rot away: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: cf. DECAYED.

III. Fig.: 1. déficio: i.e. to fall, fall short: q. v. 2. dilabor, 3 (to go to ruin: cf. supr.): the com-monwealth is d.ing, respublica dilabitur: Cic.: Hor. 3. minuo, diminuo, i. iūm, 3 (in pass.): memory d. (with years), memoria minuitur, Cic.: v. DIMINISH.

4. seneisco, ui, 3 (lit. to grow old: very freq.): to d. and soon to come to nought, s. brevique tempore ad nihilum venire, Cic.: opp. to crescō, Nep.: love d.s, s. amor, Ov. 5. tābesco, 3: v. WASTE AWAY. Comp. foli. art.

**decay (subs.):** I. Lit.: 1. cárices, ui, f. (rot): d. spreading beneath the bark, c. cortici subnascenti, Plin. 2. tabes, is, f. (wasting away): d. and death (of trees), t. morsue (arborum), Plin. 3. putredo, inis, f.: v. rot.

II. Fig.: 1. (from old age): sénium: inactivity and d. of the body, torpor mentis ac s. sen: to go to d., (of laws), senio emori, Gell.

2. defectio: d. of strength, d. virium, Cic.

3. diminutio: d. of a family,

d. familiæ, Plin. Phr.: to go to d., dilabi, senescere, etc. see verb, also foll. art.

**decayed** (part. adj.): I. Lit.: 1. cáriosus (as teeth): Cels.: Plin.

2. exēs (of which part is eaten away): a d. tooth, dens ex., Cels.: d. posts, asseres m., Vitr. 4. obsō-lētus: a hut d. and foul, obsoletum sordibus tectum, Hor.

II. Fig.: 1. déficiens, nūs (FAILING): v. TO FAIL. 2. cädūcūs (falling, ready to fall): d. jūne, tama c., Ov. 3. intractus: i. e. enfeebled, impaired: see vv.

**decease** : (subs.): dēcessus, óbitus: v. DEATH.

**decease (v.):** 1. démōrior, mortuus, 3 (esp. with ref. to a successor): one of the old senators having d.d, cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.: into the room of the d.d, in locum demortui, id.

2. dēcēdo, excēdo: v. TO DIE.

**deceased** (part. adj.): dēmortuus: v. preced. art.

**deceit:** 1. fraus, fraudis, f. (differs from fallacia in denoting generally dishonest action, whereas fallacia usu. refers to words only): either by open violence or by d., aut vi aut fraude, Cic.: v. FRAUD.

2. fallacia (in words): without humbug or d., sine fuso et fallaciis, Cic. Joín: ex fraude, fallaciis, mendacis, Cic.; per dolum et fallaciis, Pl.

3. dólus: esp. in phr. dolo malo, i.e. maliciously and dishonestly, Cic.: Ulp. Often in pt.: Cic.: Caes.: v. STRATA-GEM, TRICKS.

4. mendacium (in words): v. LYING: full of dishonesty and d., totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Phr.: there is some d. in the matter, aliquis eritor latet, Virg.

**deceitful:** 1. fallax, ácis: a d. imitation and pretence of virtus, f. imitatione simulatio virtutis, Cic.: a false and d. hope, spes falsa et f., id.

2. dolosus (full of wiles and stratagems): v. CUNNING, 3. fraudulētus: v. DISHONEST.

4. vánus (big, unsubstantial): v. DECEPTIVE, VAIN.

5. falsus: v. FALSE. Phr.: a d. rogue, vétérator (one old in deception): Ter.: \*ad fallacias, dolos, machinas, fraudes instructus, paratus: v. DECIT, TRICKS.

**deceitfully:** 1. fallaciter: Cic. Joín: fute et fallaciter, Cic. 2. dolos: v. CUNNELLY.

3. per dólum, per fallacias, etc.: v. DECEIT.

**deceitfulness:** may usu. be expr. by means of subs. for deceit (q. v.): esp. in pl.: such was his d., \*stantiae erant in eo fallacie, tanta mendacia - to hate d., \*fraudes, dolos, fucum et fallaciam omnem odisse: v. DECEIT: v. Nágels. p. 41 § 12 (L. G. § 59).

**deceitless** (rare): v. GUILTELESS.

**deceive:** I. Trans.: 1. décipio, cípi, ceptum, 3: usu. of intentional deception: to d. the foolish and unwaried, stultos et incautos d., Cic. \*are d. by an appearance of right, decipiunt specie recti, Hor. Joín: inducere, decipere: omni fraude fallere, Cic. 2. fallo, felleli, falsum, 3 (to lead into error; intentionally or not): to d. any one by lies, mentiendo aliquem f., Cic. v. supr.

3. Induco, xi, ctum, 3 (to lead a person on with words): Cic.: Ter. (less freq. duco, Ter.). 4. lacto, 1 (sim to induce: to entice on, cajole): Ter. 5. traudo, circumvño, etc.: v. TO CHEAT.

6. frustror, destituo: v. TO DISAPPOINT. Comp. also to DELUDE FOOL. Phr.: to d. any one, alicui verba dare, Ter.

II. Intrans.: mention, 4: the forehead, the eyes, the face

**very often** d., frons, oculi, vultus persaepe m., Cic.: *I do not say he is (intentionally) doing you, non dico illum m. tibi, Sen.*

**deceiver:** 1. déceptor (rare); Sen. (poet.). 2. fraudator Cic.; v. CNEAT. (More usu. expr. by mentiri or some similar word as, *you are a d.*, mentiris; v. DECEIVE, II.) or by circuml. as, *a wicked d.*, \*improbos fallaciarum fabricator, artilex; v. DECEIT.

**December:** Décembre, bris, m.; *icy* d., gelidus d., Cic. Phr., *a letter dated the last of b.*, litterae datae pridie Kal Jan. (= Kalendas Januarias), Cic. Also as *adv.*: *to avail oneself of b. licence*, libertate Decembri uti, Hor.: *on the Ides of D.*, Idibus Decembribus, Liv. (N.B. *Or Idibus Decembris.*)

**decemviral:** décemvirali, e. *the d. power*, potestas d., Liv.; Cic. (Or expr. by gen. of decemviri; v. DECEMVIRIS.)

**decemvirate:** décemviratus, ūs. m.; Cic., Liv.

**decemvir:** décemvir, viril (more usu. in pl.; when the word is applicable to any board of ten); Cic.; Liv.

**decency:** 1. Of general bearing:

1. décom: see Cic. Off. 1, 28, where the entire subject is discussed *to observe d.*, d. servare, sequi, Cic.; custodire, Quint. 2. décentia (a rare word, and introduced by Cic. with ut dicam, N.D. 2, §8, 146) v. FITTINGNESS. 3. décor, óris (not to be confused with decus, décoris): Quint.

4. honestas (a word of wider significance): v. HONOUR, RESPECTABILITY.

II. In more special sense: pudor, vèrcundia: v. MODESTY. (N.B.—In both senses often better expr. by verb as, *to have regard to d.*, \*quid deceat curare; ne quid latit quod pudet: v. BECOMING, PROPER.)

**decennial:** 1. *Lasting ten years:*

1. décenialis, e. Amm. 2. déennis, e: *a d. war*, bellum d., Quint. (bellum decennum: L.G. § 274).

II. *Occurring every tenth year:* décenialis: d. games, decennalia, Inscrip. ap. Gruter.

**decent:** 1. décens, décorus; v. BECOMING. 2. vèrcundus: *language by no means d.*, verba parum v., Quint. v. MODEST. 3. honestus (of that which has nothing disgraceful about it): *an orderly and d. entertainment*, convivium moderatum et b., Cic.; v. RESPECTABLE. 4. very often expr. by verb; as *décer*, or, in negative sense, *dédecet* v. BECOMING.

**decency:** 1. décenter: Cic.; v. BECOMING. 2. honeste: *that he might fall the more d.*, quo honestius caderet, Suet.; Ov. 3. décor. Cic.

4. vèrcunde, v. MODESTLY.

**deception:** I. *The act of deceiving:* fraus, fallacia, dôlus v. DECEP T. Or expr. by verb, as, *to delight in d.*, \*ex hominibus decipiendis voluntati capere, menteiendo gaudere, etc.; v. DECEIVE. Phr., *to increase one's stature by d.*, mendacio statutum adjuvare, Sen. without any d. whatever, sine furo co et fallacia, Cic. Att. 1, 1. II. *The means of deceiving:* mendacium, dôlus v., LIE, STRATEGEM. Phr., sone d. lures (in the horse), aliquis latet error, Virg. (N.B.—Not deceiptio in either sense, except in inferior authors.)

**deceptive:** 1. fallax, ácis; d. merchandise, fallaces merces, Cic. 2. mendax, ácis; a d. miror, in speculum, Ov. 3. vánus (i.e. empty, unreal): to trust to d. speech, vanne orationi tredere, Cic.; v. FALSE, DECEITFUL.

**deceptiveness:** fallacia, mendacium; v. DECEITFULNESS.

**decide:** A. Trans.: 1. Ju dicialy: 1. discepito, i (implying that the matter decided on is *carefully weighed*): to d. matters justly and nicely, res juste sapienterque d., Cic.; v. TO SETTLE. 2. djudicabo, i (to adjudicate between two parties): to d. a cause, causam d., Liv.; Cic. (also judicio, with de, Cic.). 3. décerne, crêvi, crêsum, j: v. TO DETERMINE. 4.

drimo, emi, emptum, 3 (to bring a controversy to a settlement): to d. a dispute, controversiam d., Cic.; item d., Ov. 5. decidio, cidd, cisum, 3 (to cut short litigation): to d. a question, questionem d., Ulp. (N.B.—Most of the above phr. may be used also in non-judicial sense.) Phr., to d. a controversy, item securae (poet.), Hor.: *the matter has yet to be d.d.*, adhuc sub judice licet est, Hor.: v. UNDECIDED.

II. Extra-judicial: to settle finally (cf. supr. fin.): 1. décerne, i: the first shout and onset d.d. the matter, primus clamor et impetus rem decrevit, Liv.: *the question will be d.d. by this battle*, whether, etc., decernetur hoc proelio utrum . . ., Caes. (In the same way Tac. uses arms disceperat.) 2. profugo, i (strictly to deal a heavy blow, dash off; hence, virtually to decide a war): to d. the issue of wars, bella p., Tac. Ger. 13. 3. debello, i (to bring a war to an end: often impriz.): the campaign was d.d. by a single battle, uno proelio debellatum est, Liv. Phr., to refer a matter to arms to d., rem ad arma deducere, Caes. III. To make up one's mind: státuo, constituo; décerno, etc.; v. TO RESOLVE, DETERMINE.

B. Intrans.: 1. júdico, i: to d. falsity, falsum j., Cic. v. TO JUDGE.

2. discepto, i: to d. between friends, inter amicos d., Plin. 3. stituo, nū, 3: to d. against any one, contra aliquem s.t., Cic. 4. décerno, 3: to d. in favour of, against, any one, secundum, contra, aliquem d., Cic.

**decided** (adj.): 1. Of persons firm, resolved: 1. firmus; with *erga d.* tempore, firmo [constantique] animo, Cic. (Jun.). Cic.: *in one's purpose*, firmus proposito, Vell. 2. stabili s.e.; v. FIRM. 3. constans, nitis (consistent, adhering to its course): Cic.; v. supr. 4. tenuax, propositi (poet.), Hor. II. Of things: about which there can be no doubt: 1. certus: d. proofs, indici c., Cic.; v. CERTAIN.

2. manéstus: Cic.; Plin.: v. EVIDENT.

3. haud dubius: v. UNDOUBTED.

**decidedly:** I. In a determined manner, firmè, firmiter: v. FIRMLY.

II. As a qualifying adverb, indisputably: Phr., d. first, facile princeps, Cic., d. the most flourishing state, longe opulentissima civitas, Liv. III. As word of affirmation: assuredly: plenè, sâne, vèro, èminvèro, etc.; v. CERTAINLY, YES.

**decider:** discipitator, arbiter, tri, m., iudex, arbiter v. JUDGE, ARBITER.

**deciduous:** deciduus d. leaves, folia d., Plin.

**decimal:** I. As adj.: (?) dénarii (containing or consisting of 10) Vitr. Plin. Phr., the d. system, (?) ratio denaria. II. As subs.: numerus per partes denarias instructus (i.).

**decimate:** I. Lit.: dēcimo to d. a cohort, cohoret d., Suet. ( Might be expr. by decimun quinemque militum interficiere). II. Fig.: dípópolor, i, a violent pestilence uas d'ing the whole human race, vis pestilentialis omnne mortalium genus depopulabatur, Tac.; v. TO RAVAGE.

**decimation:** dēcimatio: Capitol.

**decipher:** Phr.: to d. what is written in cipher, res per notas scriptas investigare et persueci, Suet. Caes. 56 thr. Egyptian hieroglyphics have been d.d. "Aegyptiorum literas sacras atque indagatis atque perspectas habemus: v. TO EXPLAIN.

**decipherment:** investigatio, in dagaio: v. INVESTIGATION, EXPLANATION.

**decision:** I. Judgment delivered, esp. in a judicial manner: 1. décretum (esp. of a deliberative body): the of the provincial senate, d. decurionum, Cic.; Caes.: v. DECREE, DETERMINATION. 2. sententia: v. SENTENCE. 3. júdicium (less freq. in this sense): Sen. 4. discepitio (the

act or right of deciding): to refer the d. of a matter, d. vel ad aliquem recifere, Liv. 5. arbitrium (prop. the decision of an arbiter, as judicium is that of a judex: also in gen. sense) a matter within one's own d., sui arbitril res, Nep.: Liv. (Arbitratus occurs in the abl. case senatus arbitratu, Suet.) 6. decisio (a legal settlement): Cic. Ulp. Phr., to abide by the d. of the senate, in auctoritate senatus esse, Liv. to leave a matter to any one's d., rem alieni permittere, Liv.; to refer it, ad aliquem recifere, id. III. Fig. of the issue of battles, etc.: Phr., to await the d. of a battle, eventu pugnae exspectare, Caes.: the d. of the struggle rested with arms, \*pones arma erat summa rerum.

III. As a quality firmness: constantia (animi) firmitas; firmus animus, Phr. (essays) on d. of character, \*de ea quae debet esse animi firmitate atque constantia, d. is needed, opus est mature facta (strictly of prompt, decisive action), Sall.

**decisive:** décretibus (late), a d. sentence, d. sententia, Sen.: a d. battle, d. pugna, Quint. (universa re) dimicatio, Liv. 1, 38; d. ultima, Liv. 1, 15).

Phr., the combatants parted without a d. result, manibus acquis abscessum est, Tac. Sall., the d. point in a cause, causeae cardo, Quint.: to fight a d. engagement, in causam universa dimicatio venire, Liv.: the a. or critical point, discrimen: v. crisis.

**decisively:** præcise (cutting the matter short): to refuse d., p. negare, Ulp. Phr., to prove d., certissimum indicis (argumentis) monstrare.

**deck (v.).** I. To ornament: extorno, ornio, i: v. ADORN, BLAZ HEY. See also DECKED. II. To furnish with a deck: ponte struere, fac. v. full art.

**deck (subs.):** pons, pomis, m.: ships floored with d.s., naves pontibus stratae, Tac. A. 2, 6 (where, however, partial decks are meant). Phr., a ship with a d., navis constrata, Cic. ships without d.s., naves apterae, Cic. twenty Rhodian ships all d. d.s, viginti Rhodiæ naves, tectæ omnes, Liv.

**decked** (part. adj.): i.e. adorned: décorus, insignis, v. GRACED.

**declare:** I. To speak rhetorically: esp. by way of practice: 1. déclamo, i: they say that Demosthenes used to d. to the waves, ad fluctum auid d. solitus Demosthenem, Cic. Frequent, declamatio, to practise declaiming: Cic. 2. pronuntio, i: v. TO RECITE. II. To declare against: 1. invenior, vectus, 3 (with in and acc.): to d. vehemently against any one, in aliquem vehementer in, Cic. Liv.: v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST. 2. incesso, cessivi and cessi, 3 (with acc.): v. TO ATTACK. 3. quasi concionabundus (aliquem) lâcesso criminor (based on Liv.).

**claimer:** I. In strict sense déclamator, Cic. II. In bad sense 1. clâmator (odiosus ac molestus), Cic. De Or. 1, 21, 81 defined just before as vulgaris orator . . . attamen in dicendo exercitatus, l. c. 2. déclamator aliquis de ludo, Cic. Or. 15 (Rabula is a wrangling, petitjogging pleader in courts)

**declaration:** I. The practice of declaiming: déclamatio: Cic. II. A speech for declaiming: 1. déclamatio: Sen. Juv. (who uses it for a subject of declamation, 16, 167). 2. scholastica Sen. III. Turgid speech: ampullæ: Hor. A. P. 97.

**declamatory:** I. Lit. a production, a d. style, d. (scribendi) genus, Cic. II. Fig., turgid: tumidus, inflatus v. BOMBASTIC.

**declaration:** I. A profession: 1. professio: a d. of good will, bonae voluntatis p., Cic. 2. déclaratio (whether by words or deeds): the d. of your sentiments, d. animi tui, Cic.

II. A formal statement: 1. (of

one's name, property, etc.): professio. Cic.: Liv. 2, rénuntiatio (*by a magistrate*): *the d. of the poll*, suffragorum r., Cic. Phr.: *to make a d. on oath*, affirmare jurejurando, Liv.: v. TO DECLARE. III. *A proclamation*: dénunciatio: *a d. of war*, bellum d., Cic. (N.B.—Not Indictio, which is a kind of *impost*). IV. *Of a form of action*: éditio: Ulp. Dig. v. ACTION. V. *Of sale*: proscriptio: Cic.

**declarative** (rare): déclaratius: Mart. Cap. (Better expr. with verb quod declarat, manifestet, etc.): v. TO DECLARE.

**declare**: A. Trans. I. *To make known*: 1. déclaro, i (by words or deeds): *the gods often d. their presence*, praesentiam saepe suam divi d., Cic.: v. TO MANIFEST.

2. pátéficio, 3: v. REVEAL, TÉSOLD. 3. áperio, úi, rtum, 4: *to d. one's opinion*, sententiam suam ap., Cic.: v. DISCLOSE.

4. édico, xi, xtm, 3 (*to say out plainly*): *being ordered by the consul to d. what he knew*, a consule jussus quae sciret e., Sall.

5. édo, didi, ditum, 3 (= edico): *d. your name and country*, ede tuum nomen et patriam, Ov.

6. prófiteor, fessus, 2 (esp. of giving regular notice or information): *to d. the number of acres (owned)*, jugera pr., Cic.: *to d. what share of spoil any one possesses*, quantum quis habeat praedae pr., Cic.

II. *To proclaim*: 1. dénuntio, i: *whom the senate had sent to d. war*, quo sematus ad denuntiandum bellum miserant, Cic.

2. indicio, xi, xtm, 3 *he d.d. war against the Roman people in his own name*, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indicit, Hor.

3. déclaro, i (less freq. in this sense): M. Tullius and C. Antonius are d.d. consuls, consules d.clarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, Sall. Cat. 24. Cic.: *he d.s. Cloanthus victor by the herald's voice*, victorem praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg.

4. rénuntio, i (of the formal announcement of elections, auspices; the technical word): *he is d.d. consul*, consul renuntiatur, Cic.: Varr.: Liv.

5. prónuntio, i (*openly*, by word of mouth): *the judges d. their verdict*, judices sententiam pr., Cic.: v. TO PROCLAIM.

6. appello, i (to name, designate): *he d.s. Achates victor*, victorem appellat Achaten, Virg.: (aliquem) regem appellare may refer either to the first designation of a king, or to his being afterwards called by that title: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 4. (*To d. king* may be approximately expr. by regem facere, creare: v. TO APPOINT or if the ceremony of proclamation be intended, perb. indecere or nuntiare: v. TO ANNOUNCE).

7. júdicio, i (with ref. to a formal decision by a judicial authority): *to d. any one a public enemy*, aliquem nostrum j., Cic. Nep.

8. praedicto, i (announce as a crier): v. TO PROCLAIM, see also TO PROFESS, PUBLISH.

B. Intrans. I. *To affirm, avow*: 1. prófiteor, fessus, 2 (*to d. freely, openly*): they d. they will shrink from no peril, proutifor se nullum periculum recusare, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO PROFESS, AVOW.

2. affirmo, confirmo, i (*to assert strongly*): v. TO AFFIRM, MAINTAIN.

II. Fig.: *to d. for*, i.e. *to show oneself favourable to*: Phr.: *fortune d.d. for the right of nations*, pro iure gentium steti formia, Ov.: *to d. for any one*, in causam alijus descendere, Liv.; partes alijus sequi, Vell. *the people d.d. for him*, in hunc favore populi se inclinabat, Liv.: *when some d.d. for nulla others for Cinnia*, cum ali. Sullanis, ali. Cinnanis partibus larent, Cic.: *victory d.d. for the patres*, Victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.: *they waited to see on which side victory would d. herself*, *expectabant donec palam foret utrius partis esset Victoria*; ab ultra parte fortuna rem dare, cf. Liv. 1, 27.

**declension**: I. *Sinking, deterioration*: v. DECLINE. II. *Inflections*: 1. déclinatio: Quint.: Varr.

2. flexus, us: Quint.  
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declinable: 1. déclinabilis, e: Prisc. 2. cásñalis, e. Varr.: Prisc. **declination**: déclinatio, Cic: by which the *declination* of the Lucretian atoms may be expr. cf. Lucr. 2, 221, where the verb declino occurs in this sense. V. INCLINATION.

**decine**: A. Intrans. I. To incline from the perpendicular: 1. déclinio, i: Lucr. 2, 221 (for which he has just before used spatio decedere).

2. inclino, vergo: v. TO INCLINE.

II. Fig.: *of day, noon, etc.*: to begin to go down or end: 1. inclino, i (with pron. refl. or as pass. also intrans): *day having d.d. towards afternoon*, inclinata (flexo, Tac.) in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic.: *day had d.d. before*, etc., prius sol se meridie inclinavit, quam, etc., Liv.: thou see'st the noon d., inclinare meridiem sensit, Hor.

2. décreso, crèvi, 3: *when day is d.d.ing*, decrescente die, Plin.

3. vergo, 3: Suet.: v. TO INCLINE.

III. *To decay*: sénescere, déminuir or minuere: v. TO DECAY, DETERIORATE.

IV. *To abate*: esp. of privs: 1. laxo, i: *the price of corn had privs*, ammon laxaverat, Liv.

2. minuor, útus, 3: *the price of corn d.d. frumenti pretium minutum*, Tac.

3. lèvo, i (with pron. refl.): cf. Cic. Mil. 27, 72.

B. Trans.: I. *To refuse*: 1. rénuo, rēnui, 3 (prop. by a gesture), to d. a banquet, convivium r., Cic.

2. dèrecto, i: esp. in phr., to d. battle, pugnam drectare, Liv.

3. récuso, i: *to d. the friendship of the Roman people*, populi Romani amicitiam r., Caes.: v. TO REFUSE.

Phr.: *to d. (a gift) politely*, "peignage" responderé, Hor.

II. *To infect*: 1. déclino, i: Charis.

2. flecto, xi, xtm, 3: Varr.

**decline (subs.):** I. *Falling off*:

1. défectio: d. of strength, virium d., Cic.

2. déminutio, immunitio: v. DIMINUTION, DECAY.

Phr.: *the power of Pompey was on the d.*, \*Pompeus in dies minor fieri: *to cause a d. in the price of corn*, ammonaxare, levare, Cic.

Cic.: pretia frugum levare, Tac.: he said he was in the d. of life, dixit suam aetatem vergere, Tac.: *a woman in the d. of life*, vergens annis feminis, Tac.: *the d. and fail of the commonwealth*, occasus interitusque reipublicanae, Cic.

II. *Consumption*: tabes, plithesis: v. CONSUMPTION.

**declining (adj.):** I. Lit.: *verging*:

1. prónuntio (esp. poet.): *the sun was d.*, p. erat Titan, Ox.

2. dévexus: *the most delightful is age just d. but not hastening to a close*, jucundissima est aetas d. jam, non tamen præcepis, Sen.

3. déclinatus: i. in age, aetate d., Cic.

4. déclivis, e: *the d. sun*, sol d. in occasum, Plin.: v. SETTING, SINKING.

II. Fig.: *growing less*: déficiens, infrauctus: v. DECAYING.

**declining (subs.):** i. e. *refusal*: drectatio, v. REFUSAL. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO DECLINE.)

**decility**: 1. clivus v. STOPE, INCLINE.

2. déclive, is, n. (neut. adj., used substantively after a prep.): *to retreat by a d.*, recipere se per déclive, Caes.

3. pröclive, is, n. (= de-clive): Lucr. 1: Liv.

4. déclivitas (rare): Caes.

5. pröclivitas (rare): déclivis, pröclivis, clivous: v. STEEP.

**decost**: decóquo, xi, xtm, 3: Col.: Plin.

**decoction**: 1. décoctum: *a d. of the stalks in sour wine*, d. caulinorum in vino austero, Plin.

2. décoctura: Plin.

3. décoctio: Coel. Aut.: Apul.

4. apózema, átis, n.: Aenil. Macer.

**decollate**: v. DECAPITATE.

**decompose**: A. Trans. I. To resolve into primary elements: 1. solvo, dissolvo, résolvo, 3: v. TO RESOLVE, DISSOLVE.

2. rēxato, ól, xtm, 3 (lit. to unweave; poet.): *nor can (these bodies) be d.d.*, nec possunt (haec corpora) retexi, Lucr.

II. To make

rotten: putréfacio, fécí, factum, 3: moisture d.s. the seeds, humor semina p., Col.: v. TO ROT.

B. Intrans. I. To return to original elements: résolvo, dissolvo, solvo, 3 (with p. on. refl.); or as pass.): v. TO DISSOLVE.

II. To decay: putresco, putris fio: v. TO ROT.

**decomposition**: I. Resolution into primary elements: 1. sólutiō: Cic.

2. dissolutiō: Cic.

3. résolutiō: Isid.

II. Corruption: 1. tâbes, is, f.: Plin.

2. putrere, mis, f.: Arnob.

3. putredine, mis, f.: Apul.

v. BOTTENESS.

**decorate**: ornio, exorno, dëcôro, 1:

v. TO ADORN.

Phr.: *\*adificium ornamenti (cujusvis generis) instruendum curare*.

**decoration**: I. The act of decorating: ornatio: Vitr.; exornatio, Col.

(Or expr. by verb: v. TO ADORN.)

II. An ornament: 1. ornámentum: the ds. from the shrine of Hercules, ornamental ex fano Herculis, Caes.: consularis, consularia orn., Suet.: Cic.

2. décus, óris, n. (a distinction): a regal d., régium d., Sen.

3. décorâmen, inis, n. (rare): Sil.

4. insignie, is, n. v. BADGE; INSIGNIA.

**decorator**: exornator: Cic.

(Or expr. with verb: as, the d. of a temple,

qui templum, ornaments decorandum suscipit, omni genere ornamentorum vestiendum curat (based on Cic.).

**decorous**: décorus (esp. of gestures, manners): v. BECOMING. (Or expr. by phr.: as, it is by no means d., minime decet; omnino dedecet; v. BECOMING: that which is not d., quod a commun sensu abhorret: v. PROPERTY. (Decens is chiefly poet.)

**decorously**: décoré: v. BECOMINGLY, DECENTLY.

**decorticate**: 1. décorticó, i (= coricem arbori detrahō): Plin.

2. délibro (of the inner bark): Col.

**decortication**: decorticatio: Plin.

**decorum**: décorum (= quod decet): Cic.: v. DECENCY.

**decoy (v.):** I. Lit. (of animals):

1. illicio, allicio, lexi, lecti, lectum, i: comp. Pl. As. 1, 3, 67.

2. inesci, i (to entice by a bait): Ter.

3. illic (aves, bestias) inducere atque capere (?): comp. subs.

II. Fig.: illicio, allicio, pelelio; v. ALLURE, SEDUCE, INVEIGLE.

**decoy (subs.):** I. Lit.:

1. illex or illix, icis, m.: a forlér am: I: the bait a woman, the d. her bed, appetus sum ego; esca est meretrix, lectus illex est.

2. illex (aves, bestias) inducere atque capere (?): comp. 1. 3, 67.

2. attractor: v. ASPECT, SEDUCEMENT.

**decrease (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. minno, extenuo, extenuo, v. TO DIMINISH.

B. Intrans. I. décreso, evi, étum, 3 (that which has a power of growth in itself): oysters increase and d. (grow and fall off) in unison with the moon, ostreae cum luna pariter crescent pariter d., Cic.: d.ing rivers, decreasent flumina, Hor.: the fever has d.d., febris decrevit, Cels.

2. minor fio: the heap gradually d.s., paulatim minor fit culmulus, v. TO DIMINISH.

3. minor, déminuir, étum, 3: the days d., minuitur dies, Sen.

Phr.: the fever d.s., febris levatur, remittitur, Cels.: the price has d.d., retro abit pretium, Plin.: the heat d., calor se frangit, Cic.: v. TO ABATE.

**decrease (subs.):** 1. décrescencia (warning): the daily d. of the moon, lunae quotidiana d., Vitr.

2. immunitio (most gen. term): without any d. of your dignity, sine ulla in dignitate tunc, Cic.

3. déminutio: v. DIMINUTION. (Or expr. by verb: as, the increase or d. of anything, \*quantum quid auctum immunitumve sit. v. TO DIMINISH.)

**d-decreasing (adv.):** Phr.: in a d. ratio, \*ea ratione (lege) ut quid paulatim immunituatur.

**decreasingly**: \*ita ut paulatim immunituatur; in minus.

**decree (v.):** 1. décerno, crèvi, crètum, 3 (esp. of the senate): the senate

rem dat, cf. Liv. 1, 27.

**d.d.** a triumph to Africanus, senatus triumphantum Africanum decrevit, Cie.; the senate d.d. and the people ratified, senatus decrevit populiisque iussit, Cie.: also of individual magistrates: Cie. 2, censeo, nū, usum, 2 (of the vote of a deliberative body as the senate): what the senate hath d.d., ratify ye, quae patres censuerunt, vos iubete, Liv., Caes. 3, conscientia, scivi, scimus, 3 (of people as well as senate): all the Tuscan had d.d. near, Tuscī omnes conservant bellum, Liv.; Cie. Also scisco, esp. of a resolution of the plebs: what the commons should d.d., quae scisceret plebs, Cie.: v. subs. (3). 4 jubeo, iussi, iussum, 2 (of the people only): the people d.d. (that) Tullus Hostilius (should be) king, Tullum Hostilium regem populus iussit, Liv.; Cie. (v. supr.). 5, sancio, sanxi, sanctum, and sanctum, 4 (to enact solemnly): he d.d. a pardon and amnesty for all deeds and words for ever, omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblitiovenum in perpetuum sanxit, Suet. Cie., v. TO ENACT. 6, placet, 2, impers. (with dat.): the senate d.s. that, etc., senator placet (followed by ut or acc. and inf.); Cie. it was d.d. by heaven, hoc placitum est superis, Val. Flac.; v. RESOLVE. (Not edico; which is to issue an authoritative order, as was done by magistrates: v. TO ORDER.)

**decree** (subs.): 1, décretum (usu. of the senate or superior magistrates); a d. of the senate, senatus d., Caes. Cie. 2, consultum (also less freq. consultus, s. Sall.; Plin.): only of the senate, senatus-consultum, also written s. C., Cie.: Liv. (S.-consultum denotes a decree that has been deliberately considered: S.-decree may refer to any special decision: Dict. Ant. 387. Autoritas is also used less formally of express opinions of the senate: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). 3, scitum (usu. of the commons): a d. of the plebs was made on the motion of the tribunes, s. plebis est factum rogatibus tribunis, Liv.: Cie. more freq. written as one word, plebiscitum, Cie.: Liv. (populi scitum when other nations are referred to, Liv.; but Tac. has populi scita of the Roman people: A. 3, 58): less freq. of other official ordinances: the d. of the Pontifices, publica Pontificis scita, Liv. 4, iussum (of the people; but a less formal and authoritative term): cf. Cie. Caec. 33, 96. Ioin: iussa ac scita, Cie. Balb. 18, 42. 5, edictum (the legal ordinance of a magistrate; esp. a praetor): v. EDICT. 6, praescriptum: v. RULE.

**decrement**: décrémentum: Gell.

**decrepit**: décrétipus: a d. old man, d. senex, Pl. Ter.: Cie. (v. full art.). (Or expr. by phr. as, confectus senectute, Cie.; aetate, Sall.; defectus annis et desertus viribus, Pbaedr.: v. FEEBLE, DISALBED.)

**decrepitude**: 1, aetas décrēpita, Cie.; exacta, Liv. 2, sénium, sénecus: v. OLD-AGE.

**decreasing**: décrēscens; sénescens: v. INCREASE, DUCAY.

**decretal** (adj.): décrétalis, is, f. (sc. epistola), v. DECRETE, s. v.

**decretory** (adj.): décrétatōris: Sen.

**decrial**: obficiatōris, maledicti (pl.), etc.: v. CALUMNY, ABUSE.

**decrey**: vituperā, criminor, détrēcto, obfecto, etc. v. TO CENSURE, DISPARAGE, CALUNNIATE. Phr. to be d.d., male audiē, Cie.; infamia flagrare (a very strong expr.), id: infamē esse, Col.: v. TO SPEAK AGAINST.

**decrier**: vituperātōris: qui vituperat, criminatur: v. TO HECRY.

**decurion**: décārio, ónis: Varr.: Veg.

**decury** (party of ten): décūria: Col.

**decussate** (v.): décessu, 1. Cie. The part. decussate is used as adj.: Col.: v. TO CROSS. Phr.: ddi līnes, linea in decusses obliqua, Plin.

**dedicate**: 1, dédico 1: to d. a

temple to Saturn, aedem Saturno d., Liv.; to d. a (statue of) Jane, Junonem d., Liv. Fig. d.ing that book to your honour and deserts, honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Pbaedr. 2, dico, 1 (less freq. than dedico): to d. a shrine to Minerva, delubrum Minervae d., Plin.: to d. a book to Moecenas, librum Maecenati, d., Plin. (The word is more frequent in non-religious sense: v. TO DEVOTE). 3, consecro, 1 (to set apart to a religious use; whereas dedico refers to the legitimate ceremony of dedication): v. TO CONSACRATE. 4, inauguro, 1 (by taking the auspices): v. TO INAUGURATE. Phr. that I should d. to him what I have written, ut mitam ad eum quae scripti, Cie.: what is d.d. to thee, res ad scriptae, Lucil.: M. T. Cicerō's three dialogues (d.d.) to his brother Quintus, M. T. Cicerō's ad Quintum Fratrem dialogi tres, Cie.

**dedication**: 1, dédication: d. of a temple, aedes d., Liv., Suet. (Not dicatio in this sense). 2, nuncupatio (only of a book): Plin. (For the difference between dedico and consecro, v. TO INDICATE).

**dedicatory**: Phr.: a d. preface, p̄cipatio (the context defining it); cf. Liv. 2, 8, fin.: d. formula, \*dedicationis carmen, & formula: epistole d., praefato, Plin. pref. fin.: more precisely, \*epistola una cum libro ad aliquem scripta; epistola librum dicantia ad aliquem honoris causa scripta (?) but in general it suffices to prefix the names of the persons concerned; as, "Plinius Secundus Vespasianu Suo" Pres. N. II.

**deduce**: 1, To derive from: répététo (to go far back for), duco, dēdico v. TO DERIVE. 2, To argue, infer one thing from another: colligo, concūdo. v. TO CONCLUDE, INFER.

**deducible**: consecutari (lit. consequent, following legitimately): Cie. Or expr. by circumst., \*quod ex concessis coligit potest, sequitur.

**deduct**: 1, dēdico, xl, etum, 3: d. from the capital what has been paid for interest, de capite deducere quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 2, dēstrāho, xi, etum, 3: to d. something from the sum total, ex ea summa d., Cie.: Nep. 3, dēminuo, ui, útum, 3: to d. five sexteres from one mina de mina una quinque nummos d., Pl. 4, rēmōveo, móvi, móntum, 2: Hor. A. P. 327. 5, (in pass.): dēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3: nothing will be d.d. from the total, de summa nihil decedit, Ter.: Cie. Liv. Phr.: he (ruthlessly) d.s 5 per cent. from the capital, quinas hic capitii mercede execuat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

**deduction**: 1, Taking away something: 1, dēdūcio: to make d.s., deductions facere, Cie. 2, dēcessio: Cie. (Usu. better expr. by verb): as, to make a d. of one per cent., par tem c̄nt̄ estimātiōne capite deducere: to make a considerable d. aliquantum de summa detrahere: v. TO DEDUCT). 2, In logical sense; that which is deduced: conséquens, quod consecutari est, Cie. (Not deductio in this sense). Phr.: the d.s of geometry, \*quae a geometris demonstrantur.

**deductive**: Phr.: d. reasoning, \*argumentandi (ratioinandi) id genus quo omnia ex principiis quibusdam concluduntur atque demonstrantur: disserendi ratio ex principiis facta.

**deed**: 1, Thing done: 1, factum. v. ACT. 2, res, rēi, f. (where doing is implied in the context): the d.s of the Athenians, Athēniens̄ res gestae, Sall. to declare their will of the people) by actual d.s, voluntate suam declarare rebus ipsi et factis, Julian. 14. In very d., rēvērā, reapse: v. REALITY (in).

3, factūs, óris, n.: i.e. a bold, daring deed: v. ACHIEVEMENT, CRIME. Phr. an evil d., malificium, malefactum; a good d., beneficium (a kindness), benefactum (esp. in pl.): Cie.

2, A legal instrument: 1, instrumentum (rare): a d. of purchase, emptionis inst., Scav. 2, syngrapha

v. BOND, CONTRACT. 3, tūbula: offr. pl. a marriage-d., tabulae nuptiales, iac.; matrimoniales, Jui. Fīrm. to draw up a marriage-d., tabulas sponsales scribere, Hier. Phr. in accordance with the d. of contract, ex lege locationis, Cie.

**deem**: pūto, hābeo, dūco, existime, etc. v. TO THINK.

**deep** (adj.): 1, Litt. 1, altus ditches three feet d., scrobes tribus pedibus a., Pall. (Cie. would have written scrobes pedes) a d. will, a. puteus, Pl. a d. mound, a. vulnus, Virg. Very d., praefatus, Liv.: Sall. 2, prōfundus (very deep, as an abyss): the d. sea, mare p., Cie.: d. val eys, p. valles, Stat.

v. DEPTHESS. 3, dépressus (rare and late): a d. place, locis d., Frontin. Phr. a d. furrow, sulcus alte impressus, Cie., an immensely d. cavern, speluna infinita altitudine, id: in immensam altitudinem depressa cf. id, Verr. 5, 27, 68 (but speluna pedes quinquaginta in altitudinem would not be good v. supr. 1) to strike d. root, radices penitus agere, Quint. II. By anal.; in various senses Phr.: a d. sleep, arctus (artus) sonnum, Cie.; also altus somnum, Hor. d. silence, alta silentia, Ov.: having drawn up (his) army three d., tripli instructa acie, Sall.: ranks ten d., deūi ordines in latitudinem, Frontin, a deeper line, latior acies, Liv., the d. gloom of a prison, profunda nos carceris, Quint. d. and abstrusa matters, res recordanis abstrusae, Cie, to lay a deep plot for any me, insidias penitus abstrusas contra aliquid ponere, Cie.: he drew a d. sigh, petivit suspitionem alte, Pl. a d. conviction, opinio firma, Cie., he stood in d. thought, stetit cogitabundus, Gell.: d. thought, attentissima cogitatio, Cie.

III. Of sounds: grāvis, e. a d. sound, g. sonus, Cie. Quint. IV. Of colours 1, sātur, ūra, firū: a d. colour, s. color, Plin.: a deeper purple purpura saturior, Sen. 2, sāturatus Plin.: 3, (?) austēris, Plin. (opp. to floridus color, 35, 12). V. Of the mind: in good sense: altus: a d. or profound mind, alta indoles, Liv., very learning, altissima eruditio, Plin. v. proficere. VI. = cunning, artful: calidus, dōlōsus, subdōsus: v. ARTFUL, CUNNING.

**deep** (subs.): 1, altum tossed on the d., jactatus alto, Virg. 2, prōfundum (rare). the father of the d. (Neptune), pater profundus, Val. Fl. 3, pontus (the deep sea): Virg. v. SEA.

**deepen**: 1, Trans.: expr. by verbs with compar. of adjs. for dēp: as, to d. a chanel, rivum altiore facere, reddere rivum deprimitre, Pompon. to d. a colour, colorēm saturiorē, saturatiōne reddere, etc. v. DEEP. Phr. to d. a furrow, sulcum altius imprimere,

Cie. to d. any one's grief, alieni dolorem augere, Cie. to d. an impression, efflere ut aliud altius alieni in pectus descendat, cf. Sall. J. 11, fin.: ut quid penitus (altius) in mente insidat, insidat, cf. Cie. de Or. 2, 28, 122. II. Intrans. altior fio, etc. v. DEEP. Phr.: the darkness d.s beneath the curtain of night, obtenta densantur nocte tenetrae, Virg.: the combat d.s, ingravescit propositum: Cie. has ingravescit malum, ad Brut. 1, 10, init. or ingruit, cf. Virg. A. 3, 555; or ghscit, Pl. As. 5, 2, o2. Fac.

**deepening** (adj.): ingravescens, nits v. preced. art. fin.

**deep-laid**: as a plot, (insidiae) penitus abstrusae, Cie. N.B. for such compounds as deep-thinking, deep-read, see DEEPLY.

**deeply, deep** (adv.): 1, Litt.

1, alte the iron had not descended deep into the body, terrum haud a. in corpus descendat, Liv., "deep-as-te," alte cinctus (intended to represent the Homeric βαθύκοτος). 2, penitus (lit. inextricably): a stone d. worn away, saxum p. exesum, Cie. 3, prōfundē (very

**deeply**: rare): *the more mettlesome (a horse) is, the more d. he dips his nose in drinking, quo quis acier, in bibendo profundius nares mergit.* Plin. Phr.: *deeply-rooted, altis, altissimis radicibus defixus.* Cic.: *d-throated (fig.), profundo ore, cf. Hor. 4, 2, 8: to drink deeply, perpotare.* Cic.: *damnoe bibere (a comically strong expr.)* Hor. II. Fig.: I. *alit: to examine (into things) more d., altius perspicere, Cic.* 2. *pénitus (inwardly; going to the heart of the matter): to be d. conversant with all the emotions of the soul, p. portoscere omnes animorum motus, Cic.: to be d. impressed on the mind, in animo p. insidere, id.* 3. *gráviter (of emotion): to be d. grieved, g. dolere, Caes.: to be d. in love, g. amare, Pl.*

4. *subtiliter: strictly, accurately, PRECISELY: q. v.* Phr.: *to meditate more d. and attentively, acritus et attentione cogitare, Cic.: thinking d., cogitabundus, Cic.: to impress a thing d. on the mind, efficerre ut quid in animo haecreat (based on Cic.).*

**depth**: v. DEPTH.

**deer**: I. *cervus, f. cerva: v. STAG, HIND.* 2. *dama (strictly fallow-deer), m. and f.: timid d., d. timidi, Virg.; pavidae, Ov. Phr.: a d.'s skin, cervina bellis, Hor. Plin.: d.'s flesh, i.e. venison, cervina, Edict. Diocl.; less precisely, terina, Virg.*

**deface**: *déforma, turpo, etc.: v. TO DISFIGURE.*

**defaced** (adj.): *déformis; maculōsus or mendosus (full of blemishes): v. DISFIGURED.*

**defacement**: I. *dépravatio (both as act and state): Cic.* 2. *défamatio (as act: rare): Liv. Join.* depravatio et foeditas: v. DISFIGUREMENT.

**defalcate**: I. *i. e. to deduct: déduco; détrahō: v. DEDUCT.*

**defalcation**: I. *Strictly; deduction: deductio, rétentio: v. DEDUCTION.* (Obsc. in this sense.) II. *Fraud: v. EMBEZZLEMENT.*

**defamation**: *máledictum, probrum, opprobrium, etc. (esp. pl.): v. CALEMNY.*

**defamatory** (adj.): I. *támos: d. pamphlets, f. libelli, Tac.* 2. *crimus: d. iambics, c. iambi, Hor.* 3. *probos: Tac.: v. LIBELLUS, LIBEL,*

**defame**: I. *(rare): diffamo, i: to d. any one in an abusive poem, probroso carmine aliquem d., Tac.: Ov. 2. infamo, i: Col.* 3. *máledicto, xi, cuncti, 3 (with dat.): v. TO REVILE, ABUSE.* 4. *More precisely, expr. by circumst., as: infamiam, probrum aliqui interfici; maledicti in aliquem conferre, conciperi: Sall.: v. TO SLANDER, LIBEL, CALUMNiate.*

**defamer**: I. *obrectator: (less strong than the Eng.): Cic.* 2. *(homo) máledictus; comp. maledicent, Pl.* Cic. (who has convicatoria maledictus, Mur. 6, 13). 3. *Expr. by part: as, to reply to d. of character, probra inferenti responderi, etc.: v. TO DEFAME (4).*

**default** (subs.): I. *Act of omission: perh. délictum: v. FAULT.*

II. *Deficiency, want: Phr.: in d. of a roof, passing the night in the forum, inopia tecil in foro nocturno, Cic.: in d. of missiles they threw stones, \*deficitibus tellis, or quinum tela deficerent, deessent (deficerre of a failing supply); deesse of absolute lack); quinum minus suppperter missilia, etc. v. TO FAIL.* III. *Failure of appearance: Phr.: to make d., cesseare, Suet.: Fig.: in case of bail, vadimonium deserere, Cic.: to let judgment go by d., citatum non respondere, Varr. ap. Gell.: to condemn by d., \*absentem dannare.*

**defaulter**: I. *One who is in arrears: reliquator: Scav.* II. *An embezzler: péculator: Cic.* III. *One who does not put in an appearance: qui ad vadimonium non venit: qui vadimonium deserit. v. FAIL.*

**defeat** (v.): I. *To gain a victory over: vincō, dévincō (stronger than simple verb), supéro, pello, etc. v. TO CONQUER, OVERCOME, BEAT.* Phr.: to

be d'd (in a candidateship), repulsum ferre (a populo), Cic.: v. DEFEAT (subs.). II. *To frustrate, baffle (q. v.): 1. frango, frégi, fractum, 3. to d. the plans of these bad men, horum perditorum consilia f., Cic.: v. TO RAFFLE.* 2. *trustor, i: v. TO FRUSTRATE.* 3. *disturb, i (to introduce confusion, upset): Cic.*

4. *disjicio, jéci, sectum, 3 (similar to disturb): to d. plans, consilia d., Liv. Cic.* 5. *(in pass.): expr. by frustra esse; ad irritum cadere, redigi: v. TO FRUSTRATE (fin.).* Phr.: to d. the wishes of the dead voluntates mortuorum recindere, Cic.: v. TO RESCIND, ANNUL, CONFFOUND, OVERTHROW.

III. *In special sense: of a measure proposed: antiquo, i (lit. to prefer the old): to d. a bill, rogationem antiquae, Cic.*

**defeat** (subs.): I. *Military.* 1. *clades (a great defeat): Cic.: Liv.* v. DISASTER. 2. *adversa pugna or adversum proelium: Liv.: Caes.* (The latter author has in similar sense the euphemisms, detrimentum, incommodum)

3. *fuga (a flight, rout): to inflict (on the enemy) a tremendous d., ingentem fugam dare, Liv.: also facere, id.: but fuga should be used only in referring to an actual battle of which it forms a feature.* 4. *Often better expr. by a verb: as, the Locri had inflicted a severe d. on the Crotoniates, Crotoniates Locri maximo proelio devicerant, Nep.: to suffer a d., ac fundi, Front. v. TO CONQUER, ROUT.* Phr.: *not by d.s but by victories, non offendisimbius belii sed victoris, Cic.: (we) have suffered a d., male pugnatum est, Liv.*

II. *Non-military: as, in a candidateship, or a measure proposed: 1. répula (only of candidates): ignominious d., sordida r., Hor.: a d. in suing for the edileship, r. aedificia, Cic.: to sustain a d., r. terre (a populo), Cic.: also referre (in slightly different sense), id, Off. 1, 39, 138.* 2. *(Of the defeat of a measure): expr. by part of v. antiquo: i. by the d. of this measure, ha lege antiquata: no greater calamity could happen than the d. of this measure, \*nullum magis incommodum accipi posset quam ut baec lex antiquetur: v. DEFEAT (r.).*

**defecate** (rare): défaéco, i: Col.: v. REFINE, STRAIN.

**defecation**: *defaecatio: Tert. M. L.*

(fig.): v. STRAINING.

**defect** (subs.): I. *vitium: v. FLAW, FAULT.* 2. *menda, mendum: v. BLEMISH.* 3. *Expr. with verb: as, there is some defect (deficiency), nominib[us] defect, deficit: v. DEFICIENT, DEFICIENCY.* Phr.: *natural d.s, quaesum contra naturam depravata, Cic.: (Lucilius) had this d., fuit hoc vitiosus, Hor.: in sim. sense mendosus: v. DEFECTIVE: without any d.s, emendatus: v. FAULTLESS.*

**defection**: *defectio (both in lit. and fig. sense): Cic.: Nep.: v. REVOLT, FALLING AWAY, DESERTION, APOSTASY.*

**defective**: I. *In gen. sense: 1. mancus (prop. of the body: wanting in some of its parts): v. MAIMED.* Fig.: *of virtue, m. virtus, Cic.* 2. *vitiósis (having flaws or defects): v. VITIÓSUS, VICES.* 3. *mendosus (sim. to preceding): Cic. (Both mendosus and vices are stronger than the Eng.): 4. imperfectus v. IMPERFECT.* 5. *claudus (lit. lame): Ov. Phr.: (these verses) are somewhat d.s, \*nonnulli vitii habent; aliqua parte mendosus sunt: if there is anything d. (lame) in our speech, si quid in oratione claudat, Cic.* II. *Grammatical: \*defectivus: M. L.*

**defectively**: *mendosé (with many faults): Cic., vitióse (esp. of a defect in the auspices): Cic., pravé (wrongly): v. BADLY, IMPERFECTLY.*

**defectiveness**: *may use, be expr. by vitium, etc.: v. DEFECT.*

**defence**: I. *That which defends:*

praesidium, tütela, munimentum, propugnaculum: v. PROTECTION, FORTIFICATION.

II. *Act or duty of defending:*

I. *défensio: to prepare all things for the d. of the city, omnia ad d. urbis appare, Caes.: to undertake any one's d. (in court), alicuius defensionem suscipere, Cic.* 2. *própugnatio: Cic.*

3. *tütela (very often of dexties): Cic.: Hor.: v. PROTECTION.* Less freq. tütatio: d. of oneself, sui t., Cic.

4. *patrónum (in court): to undertake the d. of legal and civil disputes, p. legitimarum et civilium controversiarum suscipere, Cic. Phr.: counsel for the d., rei patronus; qui reo adest: v. COUNSEL: to make a sham d., p. prævaricari: the conduct of one who makes a sham d., prævaricatio: v. COLLUSION.*

ANNUL, CONFFOUND, OVERTHROW.

III. *State or capacity for resistance (in milit. sense): Phr.: to put the city in a state of d., urbem ad vim propulsandam parare, omnibus rebus instruere, Kr. (based on Cic.); praesidia urbis curare; dispositis praesidiis urbis moenia firmare.*

**defenceless**: I. *inermis, e (unarmed): a territory d. and destitute of garrison, in, ager ad nudus praesidiis, Liv.: Cic.* 2. *defensoribus nudatus (of that which has been deprived of its defenders): Cic.*

**defend**: I. *défendo, di, sum, 3 (the most gen. term). I. d'd the commonwealth when a young man, defendi remp. juvenis, Cic.: I d. (in court) him whom you accuse, cum defendo quem tu accusas, Cic.: to d. any one from wrong, aliquem ab injuria d. Cic. Frequent, défenso, 1 (implying activity of defense): Salv. (not Cic.); défensio, 1: to be in the habit of d.ing causes, causes defendit, Cic. (who uses the word only once).*

2. *túor; frequent, tutor (to secure against any apprehended danger: defendo implies an actual attack): v. TO PROTECT.* 3. *patrōcinor (at law: with dat): to d. the underdowered, indotatis p., Ter. Quint.* 4. *própugno, i (implying imminent danger or rigorousness of defense): to d. any one's reputation, pro fama alicuius pr., Cic.* 5. *prähibeo, 2 (to ward off: q. v.): from which danger d. ye the republic, a quo periclio defendite remp., Cic.* 6. *tēgo, xi, cuncti, 3 (to shelter): he had d'd my safety and life, is mean salutem atque vitam texerat, Cic.: v. TO SHELTER.* 7. *praesideo, 2 (with dat): v. TO GUARD.* Phr.: *a town d'd both by nature and by art, oppidum et natura loci et manus munium, Caes.: v. TO FORTIFY.* Heaven d. us, iiii, obsecro vosram fidem! Pl.

**defendant**: rēsus, i; fēm, rēsus (in a criminal trial): *who was plaintiff? — Fannius: who d.? Flavius, quis erat p[ro]petitor? — Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic.: v. ACCUSED.* Phr.: *I gave this advice to all d.s (in civil cases), ego omnibus unde petitur hoc consilium dedi, Cic. (so that, is unde petitur = d.): to be counsel for the d., rei patrōcinium suscipere: v. DEFENCE (II, 4).*

**defender**: I. *défensor (the most gen. term): the d. of right and liberty, iuris et libertatis d., Cic.: Caes.* 2. *própugnator (a stronger and more expressive word): a place abandoned by its d.s, a propugnatoribus reluctus locus, Caes. Fig.: the d. of a crime, sceleris pr., Just.: v. CHAMPION.* 3. *patrōnus (in court): v. PATRON, ADVOCATE.* 4. *praeses, idis, m.: v. GUARDIAN.* (Or expr. by imperf. part, of detendo, tūcar, &c.: v. L. G. § 618.)

**defensive**: Phr.: *there are weapons offensive and d., alia sunt tela ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: a d. war, bellum quod defendendo geritur, Kr. (based on Cic.); quod ad injuriam pulsandum suscipitur; quod sui defendendi causa geritur, to reduce the Armenians to the d., Armenios ad sua*

defendenda coegerit, Tac.: *an alliance offensive and d.*, \*societas ad bellum defendendum atque inferendum facta;

**V. ALLIANCE.**

**defensively:** defendendo: v. pre-ced. art. *jus.*

**defer:** I. Trans.: *to postpone; différo, confero, prōlato: v. TÓ PUT OFF, POSTPONE. Phr.: hope is d'd, spes prorogatur, Pl.: to d. the elections till January, comitia in Januarium mensem protrudere, Cic.: I will d. the building till your arrival, aedificatio ad tuum adventum sustentabo, Cic.: to d. the assault till night, oppugnarecum ad noctem sustinere, Caes.: Liv.: to d. the hearing of a case, ampliare, Cic.: v. TO ADJOURN: long d' hope, spes sera, Tac.*

II. Intrans.: *to show deference to; cedo, obsequor, mōrīgor: v. TO COMPLY WITH, YIELD.*

**deference:** 1. observantia (*re-spect shown for age, superior wisdom, etc.*): to treat with respect and d., observantia vereri et colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66. Join: officia atque observantia (*the former referring to acts of service*), Cic. Balb. 28, 63; 2. obsequium (*esp. of deference carried to excess*): v. COMPLAISANCE, OBSEQUIOUSNESS; 3. rēverentia, vērēcūdīa v. RESPECT. Phr.: to treat with d.: (1) inscribo, 4 (with dat.: a strong expression): *the plebs had till that time been treated with the utmost d., plebi ad eam diem summa ope inseruntur erat, Liv. (2.) colo, ui, cultum, 3 (to shew regard, respect for; with acr.): if I treat you with d. I shall not lose you, si te colo, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55. Join: observare et colere; vereri et colere, Cic. (3) observo, 1 (*implying superiority in years, honours, etc.*): to be treated with great d. and respect, diligenter observari et coli, Cic.; Virg. (4) obsequor, scētūs, 3 (with dat.): v. TO COMPLY WITH.*

**differential:** 1. observans, n̄tis (*treating with respect as a superior*): a man most d. to me, homo mei observans, Cic. 2. officiosus (*abounding in acts of respect and courtesy*): v. OBLIGING, COURTEOUS. 3. obsequiosus: v. OBSEQUIOUS.

**differential:** 1. obsequenter: Plin. 2. rēverenter: v. RESPECTFULLY. Phr.: to treat d., obseruo, inservio (with dat.), etc.: v. DEFERENCE (*fin.*)

**deferring (subs.):** v. POSTPONEMENT.

**defiance:** prōvōcātiō: v. CHALLENGE. Phr.: in d. of the laws, invitis legibus v. SPITE OF (in).

**defiant (adj.):** 1. minax, acīs (*menacing; q. v.*): our d. (*warriors*) touched the base earth with their brads, minaces turpe solum tetigere mento, Hor. Join: minax atque arrogans, Cic. 2. fērox, oīcis (*high spirited*; very often to excess): by the help of Venus d., Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor.: of d. temper, mentis ferox, Ov. Met. 8, 61; 3. impavidus, intrepidus (*in good sense*): v. FEARLESS, UN-DISMAYED.

**defiantly:** mināctō, fērōciter: v. MENACINGLY, FIERCELY: and cf. adj. (*The adj. themselves may often be used: as to behave d. towards, alīci fe-rocam esse, Liv.*: he answered d., \*respondebit ferox, impavidus: v. L. G. § 343.)

**deficiency:** 1. most freq. express. by deficit, dēsum: as, he could not be exposed to a d. of timber, non materia deficiens poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; without any d. of cash, non deficiente crūmena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: v. WANTING (to be), FAIL. 2. défectio (as something arising; not a state): v. FAILURE. 3. defectus, ūs (=as state): Plin. 4. angustiae, arum (*straits*: q. v.): concerning the d. of provisions, de rei fūntūrariae angustias, Caes.: Cic. 5. difficultas (prop. difficulty of providing): d. of everything, omnium rerum d., Hirt. 6. pénuria: a d. of

females, p. mutierum, Liv.: d. of water, aquarum p., Sall. 7. lācūna: v. DEFICIT: cf. WANT, DEARTH. Phr.: a d. of wisdom, sapientiae parum, Sall.

**deficient (adjs.):** 1. luops, opis: pronuers not at all d. in men and abounding in money, provinciae nec inopē vīrōrum, et pecunia opulentiae, Tac. 2. inancus (*prop. crippled*): Cie. 3. curtus (*mutilated in some way: poet.*): our d. (or imperfect) humpiness, curta res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64. Phr.: to be d., deesse: v. WANTING, TO BE.

**deficit (subs.):** lācūna: to make up a d. i. rel. familiaris explore, Cic. Verr. 55, 138. Or expr. by verb: as there is a d. of . . . , deficit . . . : v. WANTING, TO BE.

**defier:** 1. prōvōcātor: Gell.: v. CHALLENGER. 2. contemptor, spōrēr: v. DESPISE.

**defile (v. tr.):** 1. contāmīno, i (usū, in fig. sense): to d. oneself with bloodshed, se sanguine c., Cic.: v. TO STAIN, SULLY. 2. inquinō, i (esp. with filth): to d. a dress, vestem in, Pl. Fig.: to d. marriage and family and homes, nuptias et genus et domos in, Hor. 3. fecido, i: v. TO REFOUL, DISFIGURE. 4. māculō, commūcāto: v. TO STAIN. 5. inuesto, i: v. TO POLLUTE.

**defile (v. intr.):** 1. transeō, transvēlo (*the former of infantry*: foot and horse, a torned with their decorations, d.). (In triumphal procession), pedes equitesque transire ac transvecti sunt, Liv. 10, 46 (transvēlo is esp. used of the equites dēflexi before the censor for review: Liv. 9, 46, fn.). 2. dēcurrō, cūcurri et currī, cursum, i (*of military movements at quick pace*): Liv. 3. agmine aperte (to d. in column): Liv. ap. Quich. Phr.: the army d. through the pass, agmen per saltum porrigitur, Tac. A. 1, 51.

**defile (subs.):** 1. angustiae, arum: a d. of the road, itineris a., Caes. 2. fauces, iun. f. (*a mountain gorge*): v. PASS (subs.).

**defiled (part. adj.):** māculōsus: or us p. part. of verbs under TO DEFILE, POLLUTE.

**defilement:** māculā, contāmīnātō, māclātīo (*the latter two rare*): stuprum, of a woman: Cic.: v. POLLUTION.

**defiler:** 1. contāmīnātō: d. of his father's bed, tori paterni c., Tert. 2. (of a woman) stuprātor: Sen.: v. POLLUTER.

**definable:** quod definiri potest: v. TO DEFINE: (*determinabilis*, etc.: Tert.).

**define:** 1. To mark out, i. by limits: 1. termino, i: to d. the public from the private land, agrum publicū a privata t., Cic.: v. TO BOUND. 2. circumscrībo, psi, ptum, i: to enclose by precise boundaries: to d. any one's place of residence, locum habitudini alīci c., Cic. 3. definio, 4: every one had his proper place d., suis cuique locis definitus erat, Caes.

II. To give a definition of: 1. dēfīmō, 4: to d. an orator comprehensively, oratorū vīm universam et propriam d. complectīque, Cic.: fortitude is rightly d. by the Stoics to be virtue defining justice, probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quam cum virtutem esse dicunt propinquam pro aequitate, Cic. Join: illustrare aliqd, et definire verbis, Cic. 2. finio, 4: as if you should d. a horse, ut si finias equum, Quint. 3. circumscrībo, i: to d. a man [dicere et] c. verbis quid sit homo, Gell. to d. briefly, brevi c. et definiere, Cic.

**definer:** qui definit, etc.: see verb.

**definite:** 1. definitus there are two kinds of questions, one ind., the other d., questionēm duo sunt genera, alterum infinitū, alterum d., Cic.

2. finitus: used by Cic. as = definitus (supr.): v. FINITE. Of the d. article, f. articulus, Varr. 3. status, constitūtus: v. FINED, APPOINTED.

**definitely:** 1. definitē. Cic. 2. finitē: Gell. 3. disertē. v. EXTRĒMELY.

**definition:** 1. The act of defining: expr. by verb: as, to aim at giving correct d.s., \*rebūs definendis verbiisque propriæ circumscribendis studere: v. TO DEFINE (II).

**formal definition:** 1. definitio a d. is a short and exact explanation, d. est brevis et circumscripta explicatio, Cic.

2. finitio: Phr.: to give a d. of a thing: v. TO DEFINE (II).

**definitive:** definitive, Cic.: dēfītōrīus, Sem.: v. DECISIVE. Phr.: a sentence, sententia terminalis, just: to pronounce a d. sentence, item dirimere, Cic.

**definitively:** 1. disertē: v. EX-

PRESSLY. 2. definitivē: Just.

**deflect:** I. Trans.: deflecto, xi, xum, 3: v. TO BEND DOWN. II. Intrans.: 1. deflecto: to d. a little, paulum d., Suet. 2. dēcōdo, est, suum: Lucr. v. TO DEViate. 3. declinō, i: v. TO DECLINE.

**deflection:** 1. dēflexus, ūs: Col. 2. dēflexio: Macr. 3. declinatio: by a slight d. of the body, exigu corporis d., Curt.

**defloration:** stuprum: v. DE-BACCHERY, SEDUCTION.

**deflour:** 1. stupro, constipro, i. v. TO DEBAUCH. 2. dēvirgīno, i (rare): Petron.: v. TO SEDUCE.

**deflourer:** stuprātor: DE-BACCHER.

**defluxion:** 1. fluxio, ūs: d.s. (runnings) from the eyes, oculorum fluxiones, Plin.

2. dēfluxiūnū: Plin. Firm. 3. defluxio: Jul. Firm. 4. dēstilatio: Plin.

**deform:** deformato, foedo, in pejus fungo (used by Hor. of caricature), etc.: v. TO DISFIGURE.

**deformed (part. adj.):** 1. deformatus (corpo): Cic. 2. prāvus (c ooled, misshapen; esp. of particular limbs or features): (parts of the body) that are d. or crippled, prava aut dibilitata aut immunita, Cic.: d. ankles, p. tall, Hor. 3. deprāvatus (=pravus, but more freq. in fig. sense): Varr.

4. distortus (twisted out of proper shape): that wise men when most d. are yet handsome, sapientes si distortissimi sint formosos esse, Cic.: a d. person (body), d. corpus, Quint.: Hor. (N.B.—Deformis, though applicable to persons deformed, denotes rather ugly, unsightly: extortus, as in Plin. Ep. 8, 18, med. is dislocated, put out of shape by disease.) Special kinds of deformity may be expr. by, varus, knock-kneed; valgus, bow-legged; etc.: where see the several words.

**deformity:** 1. dēformitas: d. of body, corporis d., Cic. d. of mind, animi d., Cic. 2. prāvitas (crookedness: esp. of particular features): d. of limbs, membrorum pr., Cic. 3. distortio (?) - cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35. Pbr.: a person marked by some d., cui aliquid distortum, depravatum, immunitum sit: cf. DEFORMED.

**defoul:** foedo, inquino; concāco (with ordure): v. TO POLLUTE.

**defraud:** 1. fraudo, i (of all kinds of dishonesty): to d. one's creditors, creditores fr., Cic.: to d. ony one of a triumph, aliquem triumphū fr., Suet.

2. dēfraudo, i (less freq. than simple verb): to d. any one of the fruit of his vīctor, aliquem fructū victoriae d., Liv. Cf. (are). 3. circumvēlō, circumscrībo, v. TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.

**defrauder:** fraudātor: a d. of creditors, creditorū f., Cic. (defraudātor: rare): v. CHEAT, ROGUE.

**defray:** 1. suppedito, i (to supply what is needful): the expenses are d'd by a tax, tributo sumptus suppeditantur, Liv.

2. tōlēro, i (to sustain): by that means the public expediture is d'd, inde tolerantur impensis publicae, Plin. 12, 14, 32. 3. subsito, stiti, 3 (strictly to bear up under): I could not d. the expense, sumptus & non possem. Brut. ap. Cic. Plin. 11, 10.

**defrayer**: qui sumptus suppediat, etc.: see verb.

**defrayment**: v. PAYMENT.

**deft** (rare): agilis (light, active), habilis (handy, apt), mundus (neat): see the several words.

**deftly**: scienter (knowingly, cleverly), commode (suitably, well), scite, docile (cleverly, expertly): see the several words.

**defunct**: mortuus, defunctus (vita): v. DEAD. Very nearly d., mörbündus, semianimis: v. HALF-DEAD.

**defy**: 1. To challenge: v. pró-voco, i: v. TO CHALLENGE. 2. deposco, pöscop, 3: boldness in d. dangers, audacia in deposcendis periculis, Tac.: II. To show contempt for: contemno, sporno: v. DESPISE.

**degeneracy**: Phr.: the d. of morals increases day by day, mores deteriores increbescunt in dies, Pl.: the moral d. of the state, corrupti mores civitatis, Sall.: your brother who shows no d. from your family, frater tuus qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: d. of blood, degener sanguis, Sen.: had not d. in other matters darkened even this renown, ni degeneratum (p. part., nor Ciceronian) in aliis huic quoque decori officisset, Liv. 1, 53; init: everything is destined to d., omnia fatus ritis sunt, Virg.

**degenerate** (v.): 1. dégénérer, I: and fruits d. forgetting former juices, pomaque d. succos oblitæ priores, Ov.: Virg.: to d. from one's parents, a parentibus d., Liv.: custom and discipline did not allow him to d., consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sinebat, Cic. 2. descendit, ivi or il, itum, 3: to d. from their ancient glory (of the arts), d. ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. 3. excido, cidi: liberty d. into licence, in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. 4. expr. with phr. as, in pejus ruere, Virg. deteriores fieri (v. foll. art.) in vitium labi, Hor.: v. TO DETERIORATE.

**degenerate** (adj.): 1. dégénér, écras: not d. from a falter's men, pariri non d. oris, Ov.: fear bringing to proof d. souls, d. animos timor arguit, Virg. 2. détérior, us (lit. worse, inferior): a d. and fated age, d. as decolor aetas, Virg., altogether d., deterrimus, Cic. 3. vitiosior, péjor, etc.: or more precisely, pejor avis, patre, etc.: v. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 47.

**degenerateness**: expr. with verb. as, how great is our d., quantum a patribus degeneravimus, etc.: v. TO DEGENERATE.

**degeneration**: v. preced. art.  
**deglutinate**: déglutiné, i (to loosen what has become cemented): v. TO LOSEN.

**deglutition**: expr. with verb: as: by d., vorando, glutiendo v. TO SWALLOW.

**degradation**: I. Lit. 1. (ordinis) amictus: Cai. Dig. 2. (ab ordine) mōtio, oñis Ulp. 3. (gradus) dejectio: Modest. Dig. Phr.: sentenced to d. (civil), capitl. minor, Hor.: dismissed with d. (from the army), missio ignominiosa, Ulp. v. DEGRADE.

II. Fig.: 1. ignominia, dédécus, v. DISGRACE. 2. immunitio (with or without dignitatis): Cic.

**degrade**: I. Lit.: expr. by order of officers in the army), or locus (of rank in general): as, to d. to the ranks, in ordinem cogere, Liv.; redigere, Suet.; adimere ordinem (of centurions only), Tab. Heracl. Phr.: to d. from the rank of senator, aliquem senatori loco (= senatu) mouere, Cic.: to d. a common soldier, militem cingulo exire, Cod.

II. Fig.: 1. déhoneste, dédecro, ignominia afficio, etc.: v. TO DISGRACE. 2. immuno, i, utum, 3 (with some such word as dignitatem): to d. the Roman people in reputation and influence, populi R. existimationem atque auctoritatem im., Cic.: also absolu. with acc. of person, Tac. 3. abficio, jecit, jectum, 3 (with auctoritatem, etc.): he has d. i.e. senate, auctoritatem se-natus abficit, Cic.: also abscl., to d. one-

self, se ab., id. 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (in certain connexions: strictly to dash down): the commonwealth was (dashed down) d. by that bought and debauched trial, afflita resp. est empto constitutoproquo judicio, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3. 5. abducō, si, ctum, 2 (needing to be defined by context): to d. so important an art from the dignity of religion to mere lucre, tantam artem a religione auctoritate abd. ad mercedem, Cic. 6. dévoco, i (ad aliquid). Plin.

**degrading** (adj.): 1. ignominiosus: v. IGNOMINIOUS. 2. indigneus: it is d. to be vanquished by an equal or a superior; more d. still by an inferior and meaner man, indignum est a pari viuci aut superiore; indignus ab inferiore atque humiliore, Cic. Phr.: d. jetters, vincula . . . corpus cum minimatione constringentia, based on Cic. (Niágels), it is very d., maximus est ignominiae, turpitudini: v. DISGRACEFUL.

**degree**: I. A graduated interval or stage: 1. grádus, ús: all the d. of sounds, omnes sonorum g., Cic.: that d. of wisdom, ista g. sapientiae, Cic.: we are removed from him by just so many d. (of affinity), totidem gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. Adi., by d., gradim, Cic. (= paulatim or paullatim) v. GRADUALLY. 2. fastigium (the highest d.): v. PINNACLE. Phr. in some d., aliquantum: v. CONSIDERABLY to a certain d., aliquatenus, Sem.: Quint: to that d. of insolence, eo insotiente, Plin.: to such a d. of arrogance, buc arrogante, Tac.: to what d. of madness, quo amentia, Liv.: to what d. (precisely), quatenus, Cic.: to arrive at the highest d. of good fortune, ad summum fortunæ venire, Hor.: a voice harsh to a d., vox extra (practer) modum absona, Cic.: in the highest d., maxime; in the least d., minime, Cic.: by gentle d. (as an ascent or descent), leniter, Caes. v. GENTLY: to hate any one to a wonderful d., miris modis odisse aliquem, Ter.: some considerable d., aliquantum (with gen.): v. CONSIDERABLE: some slight d., nonnulli, paulimum, paululum (with gen.): v. LITTLE, SOMEWHAT: in the same d. as, aeque ac, Cic.: v. EQUALLY. II. Station, rank: 1. grádus: the senatorial d., senatorius g., Cic. v. RANK. 2. ordo, inis, m.: v. ORDER. Phr.: of high d., nobilis, Ov.: of low d., humiliis, Nep.

III. Academic: \*grádus: M.L.

**dehort** (rare): déhortor, i: v. DIS-SUADE.

**deification**: 1. consecratio (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac. 2. apóthœosis, is, f. (άποθεωσις): Tert. (Or expr. with verb, v. TO DEIFY.)

**deified**: 1. consecratus: Claudio d., c. Cl. Tac. 2. (esp. of Roman emperors deceased) divus. the d. (deceased) Augustus, divus Augustus, Tac.

**deify**: 1. consecro (less precise than the English), the Egyptians have d. almost every kind of beast, omnis genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. 2. dico, i (rare): Augustus d.d. inter minimam dieatus A., Tac. Phr.: thou wilt be d'd, divus habebet, Hor.: to be d'd, numerum deorum obtinere, Cic.: to d. (ascribe divinity to) the sun, sol divinitatem dare, tribuere, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, seqq. simili, terram, coelum in deos referre, Cic. ib.: zo d. men (fig.), homines ad deos evenere, Hor.

**design**: 1. dignor, i: I d. not to canthus the grammarian tribes, grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, Hor. Suet. (but the verb is not so used in Cn.) v. TO CONDESCEND. 2. curo, i (to take pains or trouble): not to d. to read, legere non curare, Cic. 3. expr. by aspernor, gravor, or similar verbs, and a negative, as, and thou didst design to hear his call, nec tu aspernata vocante, Virg.

**deism**: (?) \*deismus (a barbarous word, but allowed by Kr. and Georg.). Usu. better expr. by circuml., \*opinio eorum qui Deum quidem esse putant, 192

Christianam autem religionem tollunt. (N.B.—Not theismus; which is theism: q. v.)

**deist**: \*qui Christianam religionem tollit, opinione Dei qualiscunque salva et comp. DEISM. (N.B.—Avoid deista; which, however, is sanctioned by Kr.)

**deistical**: expr. by circuml.: v. preced. art.

**deity**: I. As person: 1. deus, f. dea; divus, f. dea. v. GOD, GODDESS.

2. numen, inis, n. (the most gen. term; but almost entirely poet.); the great d.s, magna n., Virg.: present d.s, praesentia n., Virg.: if any d.s regard the piou, si qua respectant n. pl., Virg.

II. Abstract: deitas: Arnob. (Or expr. by circuml., as, to teach the d. of Christ, \*Christum Deum esse docere. v. GOD.)

**deject**: déjicio, affligo, 3: v. TO CAST DOWN; and foll. art.

**dejected** (adj.): 1. démissus: Cic. Jo in (animus) demissus et oppressus; d. et bumilis, Cic. 2. fractus: fracto animo et demissio, Cic. 3. afflictus (stronger than the preceding: prostrated): Cic.

4. jacens, ntis (lit. lying on the ground): to arouse a friend's d. mind, amici animu) J. excitare, Cic.: to comfort one another d., Jacentem solari, Ov. 5. perculsus (suffering from a violent shock): Cic. Phr.: to be d., (animo) jacere, Clc.; to become d., animus demittere, id. (Dejectus, poet. and late: Virg.: Quint.)

**dejectedly**: démissus: v. HUMBLEY.

Usu. better expr. by a modal abl.: as, to gaze d. on the ground, capite demisso terram intueri, Caes.: so animo demisso, oppreso: v. DEJECTED.

**dejection**: animi abiection, demissio, dejectio; animus demissus, jacens, afflictus: v. DEJECTED: see also, SADNESS, GRIEF.

**delay** (v.): I. Trans.: 1. mótor, i: to d. and hinder the enemy's march, hostium iter m. atque impedit, Caes.: Cic. 2. rémór, i (to keep back): to d. anyone's march, iter r., Sall.: Cic. 3. démór, i (strengthened from moror): no enemy d.ing the march, nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes.: Cic. 4. tardo, i (to cause to be slow or behind time): to d. a start, protectionem t., Cic.: also rétardo, id.

5. detineo, ui, tentum, 2: v. DETAIN. 6. expr. by móra: as, to d. a thing, moram alii rei inferre, Cic.: Caes.: m. facere, Cic.: Liv.: cf. TO DEFER, POSTPONE. II. Intrans.: 1. cunctor, i: (Fabius) by d.ing restored the empire, cunctando restituere rem, Ann. ap. Cic.: but usu the word implies blame: Jo in: (non) cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 2. cesso, i: v. LOITER: to d. to d., mora cessare, Hor. 3. tardo, i (usu. trans.: v. supr.): whether it were better to d., an t. melius esset, Cic. 4. mótor, i v. LINGER, Phr.: he d'd not to come, nihil in mora habuit quoniam venire, Vell.: comp. foll. art.

**delay** (subs.): 1. móra: to occasion d. in the brynging of troops, mora defectu facere, Liv.: also inferre, Cic.: Caes.: to devise (repeated) d.s, moras nectere, Sen.: without d., sine in, Cic.: I will marry her without d., nec ulli m. est quin eam uxorem dicam, Fer. 2. cunctatio, 4 (implying blame; whereas mora is neutral): casting aside all d., abjecta omni c. (= sine cunctatione, id.), Cic. 3. cessatio (doing nothing slackly, loitering): v. IDLENESS.

4. procrastinatio (putting off from day to day): Cic.: v. PROCRASTINATION 5. prólatio (act of putting off): v. POSTPONEMENT. 6. prólatio: similar to protulito. Tac. 7. dilatio: to beg for d., d. petere, Plin.: to grant d. dare d., Quint.: without d., sine d., Vell. Phr.: after a d. of a few days had been granted you to pay, paucis tibi ad solvendum prorogatis diebus, Cic.: after three days' d. (interval), triduo intermissio, Caes.: full of d.s, cunctabundus, Ivl.

**delayer:** 1. morator (*of another*): *a d. of a public benefit*, publici comodi m., Liv. 2. cunctator (*who delays himself*): *from a most dashing warrior became a d.*, cunctator ex arriu bellatore factus, Liv. 3. dilator: Hor. 4. cessator: v. LITERARER.

**delectable:** amoenus, jucundus, delectabilis (Lac.) v. DELIGHTFUL.

**delectation:** delectatio, oblectatio: v. GRATIFICATION, AMUSEMENT.

**delegate (v.):** 1. *To depute*: lego, allego, delego, i: v. DEPUTATION (to send on), DEPUTE. 2. *To entrust, commit to a substitute*: 1. delego i: *to d. labour to another, laborem alteri d.*, Cic. 2. mando, commando, demando, i: v. COMMIT. 3. defero, tuli, latum, 3 (usu. implying superiority in the person to whom): *d. to any one the pleading of one's cause*, cansam ad aliquem d., Cic.: v. TO ENTREAT.

**delegate (subs.):** legatus: v. DEPUTY, COMMISSIONER.

**delegated (adj.):** vicarius (appertaining to a substitute): Cic.: v. VICARIOUS.

**delegation:** 1. *The act of delegating*: 1. mandatūs ūs (only in abl. sing.): *by Caesennia's d.* (a business act), Caesennia mandatu, Cic. Cacc. 7, 19. 2. delegatio (in Cic. only of an assignment to pay): v. DEPUTATION, DEPUTY. 3. expr. with verb: as, by d. of the people, *quoniam eum populus legatum misisset, etc.*: v. DEPUTE. II. *A body of delegates*: legatio, legati, legati: v. DEPUTATION.

**deleterious (v.):** deleo, 2. v. TO BLOOT OUT.

**deleterious:** noxius, malius (esp. in legal plur. malo veneno, by d. drugs, i. c. poison): v. NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.

**defl.:** i. e. earthenware or made of it: bellis, e; in pl. as subs. fictilia, ium: v. EARTHENWARE.

**deliberate (v.):** 1. consulo, ūi, ultim, 3 (of individuals or deliberative assemblies): *when you have d. there is need of prompt action*, ubi consulturis mature facto opus est, Sall.: *to give way to panic rather than to d.*, tripudare magis quam c., Liv. 2. delibero, i (to weigh carefully the grounds, pro and con): *they d. concerning Arcarum*, de Avarico deliberatur, Caes.: *you ought to d. long and digest the matter well*, tibi diu deliberandum et concordendum est, num. . Cic. 3. ago, ēgi, actum, 3 (of deliberative bodies only): v. TO DEBATE (3). 4. considero, i: v. TO CONSIDER. Phr.: *it is for you to d. what you ought to do*, vestrum jam consilium est quid sit vobis faciendum, Cic.: *to d. with oneself*, aliquid secum agitare, Ter.; (in) animo, mente agitare, Cic.: Nep.: v. TO MEDITATE; also versare, with in animo or absol. (to turn over in the mind, carefully examine): v. REVOLVE, REFLECT ON.

**deliberate (adj.):** I. Of persons or their actions; showing careful deliberation: 1. consideratus: *Cæsar had become more slow and d.*, Caesar tardior et deliberatione factus erat, Hirt.: *to call a man slow instead of d.*, tardum pro considerato vocare (of Fabius), Liv. 22, 39, fin. 2. circumspectus: Suet. (opp. to inconsitus, præcepit): v. CIRCUMSPECT.

II. Only of acts; deliberately resolved on, premeditated: 1. consideratū (of what has been carefully considered): Cic. 2. cogitatus: Join: meditatum et cogitatum (seclus), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85. 3. dēliberatus: Hor. Od. 1, 37, fin. (See the place). Phr.: d. injuries, injuriae que nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24: *by d. choice or discretion*, delectu aut sapientia, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: *it is my d. intention*, certum est, certum est deliberatunque (foll. by inf.), Cic.: Ter. III. *Slow*: 1. lentus: *a very d. (drawing) speaker*, l. in dicendo, Cic.: a d. judge, judex l. est consideratus, Cic. fr. 2. tardus or perh. tardior (see Gr. § 351): v. SLOW.

**deliberately:** I. With judicious

deliberation: 1. considerate: Cic.: Liv. 2. circumspicte (with circum-spection): Quint.: v. CAUTIOUSLY. 3. cogitatae (with thought), Pl.: Cic. (also cogitato, v. inf. II.). 4. caute: v. CAUTIOUSLY. II. Intentionally, with premeditation: 1. consitulo: Join: consulto et cogitato (in injury), Cic. 2. cogitato: v. supr. 3. de ex industria: v. INTENTIONALLY, DESIGNEDLY. III. Slowly: 1. lente: Cic.: Cic. (the word may or may not denote blame). 2. tardè: v. SLOWLY.

**deliberateness:** expr. by circumst. as, remarkable for the d. with which he acted as judge, *imprints in judicio exercendo consideratus: uho shows great d. in the midst of danger*, (cui) primum consilii inter ipsa pericula, Liv.: with d. (slowly and gradually), lente: v. DELIBERATELY.

**deliberation:** 1. deliberatio: the method requires d., habet res d., Cic.: in sim. sense, in deliberatione cedere, id.

2. consultation (*the act of consulting over*: whereas deliberatio is the careful weighing of reasons): v. CONSULTATION. 3. expr. by verbs given under TO DELIBERATE as, there is need of d., opus est consulto (where consulto is p. part. neut.): a d. is held in the public council, deliberatur in communione consilio, Cæs.: after mature d., quoniam [bene] consulnris, deliberaveris: see web. Phr.: *the matter was referred for d. to the senate*, res ad senatum relata est, Liv.: *I take no part in public d.s*, publicis consilis nullis intersum, Cic.: with d., v. DELIBERATELY, cf. also REFLECTION, CONSIDERATION.

**deliberative:** deliberativus: Cic. Pr.: a d. body, consilium, Cic.

**delicacy:** I. Fineness of texture: subtilitas, tenuitas: v. FINENESS, II. Refined perception or taste: 1. subtilitas: Attic d. as it is called, ea s. quama Atticam appellant, Cic.: Tac.

2. elegancia: v. REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE. 3. fastidium (over d.): Join: fastidium (l. gentium) deliciaeque, Plin. Ep.: v. FASTIDIOUSNESS. Phr.: *(the animal) has great d. of scent*, nares acutissimas habet, olfactus sensum acerrimum habet; v. KEEN, ACUTE: *to adapt oneself to Attic d. and nicely of judgment*, ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas se accommodare, Cic. Or. 9, init. (delicatae aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3, has a different sense; see the place); v. REFINEMENT. III. Of manners; voluptuousness: molliitia: v. EFFEMINACY.

IV. Of feeling; scrupulous regard for the feelings of others: *humana considerata atque religiosa*; considerata urbanitas: v. POLITENESS, COURTESY. Phr.: *to treat the passionate with more than usual tenderness and d.*, mollie dulicatusque tractare iracundos, Sen.

V. Exquisite flavour: 1. suavitatis: Cic. 2. (jucundus) sapor: v. FLAVOUR. VI. Concrete; food agreeable to the palate: cupedia, sapores: v. Dainty (subs.).

**delicate (adj.):** I. of fine texture: fine, soft, etc.: 1. subtilis, tenuis: v. THIN, FINE. 2. tener, era, èrū; et dimin. tenuillus, Cat.: v. TENDER. 3. délicatus: a girl more d. than a tender little kid, puella tenillula delicator haedo, Cat.

II. Having kindness of perception or judgment: 1. subtilis, e: a d. palate, s. palatum, Hor.: Cic.: v. SUTURE, PRECISE. 2. acutus: v. KEEN. 3. tères, fūs (fig.: prop. smooth, well-turned): d. and scrupulous ears, aures t. et religiosae, Cic.

4. élégans, nits: v. NICE, REFINED: a person of the most d. taste (with reference to works of art), homo in omni judicio elegantissimus, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, ad init. 5. fastidiosus (over d.): v. FASTIDIOUS. 6. urbains (of politeness): v. ROLITE, REFINED. III. Agreeable to the taste: 1. suavis: Hor.: v. DELICIOUS. 2. exquisitus: v. CHOICE (adj.). 3. délicatus: Plin.

IV. Of health: not good: 1. infirmus: d. health, us, valetudo, Cic. 2. tenuis, e:

a person of very d. health, tenui tant potius nulla valetudine (homo), Cic. de Sen. 11, 35. Caes. v. WEAK, FEEBLE. V. Difficult to deal with: lubricus (lit. slippery): a d. matter to handle (in speaking), aneps et i. locns, Plin. Ep.: very difficult and d. mode of conducting the defence, perdifficilis et l. delenes ratio, Cic. Plan. 2, 5; a d. business, res difficilima tractatu, Liv.

**delicately:** subtiliter, éléganter; mollier, délicate (both in bad sense): see adj.

**delicateness:** v. DELICACY.

**delicious (of food):** 1. suavis, e: things (birds for the table, the res), Hor. 2. exquisitus: d. repast, ex. epulæ, Plin. 3. délicatus, Plin. Pbr.: more d. (of eggs), suci melioris Hor. Hor.

**deliciously:** v. DELIGHTFULLY.

**deliciousness:** suavitatis: Cic.: v. DELIGHTFULNESS.

**delight (subs.):** I. Feeling of pleasure: 1. delictatio: man is led by the d. of seeing and hearing, hono videndi et audiendi delectatione dulcitur, Cic. (For the distinction between delectatio and oblectatio, v. AMUSEMENT).

2. voluptas: v. PLEASURE. 3. gaudium: v. JOY.

II. The cause of d. (of the people), deliciae, arum: the d. (favourite) of the people, deliciae populi, Pl.: Cic.: Virg.

2. (poet.): voluptas: d. of men and gods (Venus), divum hominumque voluptas, Lucr. 3. oblectamentum, d. of the table, oblectamenta gulæ, Plin.

4. (poet.): amoenitas, my wife, my d., uxor mea, mea am. Pl.: v. JOY.

**delight (v.):** I. Trans.: 1. dlecto, oblecto, i (the former denoting absolutely that enjoyment is caused, the latter that it is a solace or diversion from some other state of mind): Cic.: Ter.

2. jūvo, jāvi, jātum (fat, part. jātūrūs), i: esp. poet.: the camp d's many, multos castra, Hor.: and words which d. the ear, auerisque juventia verba, Ov.

3. expr. by voluptas as, voluptatum afferre; voluptate affice, etc.: v. TO PLEASE, PLEASURE.

II. Intrans.: 1. gaudeo, gávus sum, 2 (with abl. of subs.; usu. inf. of verb, or quad and indic.: v. TO REJOICE). le d. in horses and dogs, gaudent equis canibus, Hor.: to d. in praise, laudibus g., Liv. (laudari, Quint.): everything we d. in pleasure, omne id in quo gaudentibus voluptas est, Cic.

2. expr. by placere, arrideo, etc. (with dat.): I d. not now in princely Rome, mihi non regia Roma placet, Hor. I d. in that nook above all others, ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angustus ridet, id, Od. 2, 6, 13. (Cic has arrideo; also Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 89.)

3. expr. by pass. of verbs under (1): on this I feast, in this I d., this I enjoy, his ego rebus pascor, bis delector, his pertruro, Cic. in Ps. 20, int.

**delightful:** I. amoenus (esp. to the eyes): the d. country, am. rus, Hor. Cic.

II. jucundus (in any way): a d. companion, comes j., Cic.: to sing in a d. manner, j. in modum canere, Gell.

3. suavis, e (stronger than jucundus): v. SWEET: it is d. to take from a great heap, suave est ex magno tollere acervo, Hor.: it is very d. to me to remember you, mihi suavissimum est tue memoria dare operam, Coel. ap. Cic.

4. dulcis, e (like suavis): Cic.: v. SWEET. (N.B.—The stronger sense of delightful may often be best expr. by superl. of the above adjectives.)

**delightfully:** amoenè, jucundè, suaviter (or superl. of the same): v. PLEASANTLY.

**delightfulness:** jucunditas, suavitatis, amoenitas (esp. to the eyes): v. PLEASANTNESS, SWEETNESS.

**delinante:** I. To mark out with a line: describo, dñebo, désigno: v. TO MARK OUT, DESCRIBE.

II. To represent by lines or words; limn, sketch, describe: I. describo, psi, plumb, 3: a painter could not d. his figure more exactly, nou

potuit ploror rectius d. ejus formam, Pl.: so of character, Cic.: v. TO DESCRIBE. 2. (verbis) exprimo, pressi, pressum, f.; Jo in: exprimere et effingere verbis, Auct. Her.: also with oratione, Cic.: v. REPRESENT. 3. pono, posui, itum, 3: to d. a man, a god, hominem, deum p. Hor. 4. imitor, i: v. TO IMITATE. 5. ad-umbro, i: v. TO SKETCH.

**delination:** descriptio (marking out, planning): Cic. Usu. however exprt. with verb: as, *no one was ever more accurate in the d. of character, nemo unquam mores ingeniuos hominum subtilius descriptis; veribus s. oratione expressit, etc.*: v. preced. art. See also, SKETCH, DESCRIPTION.

**delinquency:** delictum; quod contra officium est: v. OFFENCE.

**delinquent:** (homo) noxius: v. OFFENDER, GUILTY.

**delirious:** phreneticus: Cels. Phr.: to be d., *delirio labore;* per morbum mente alienata esse: v. toll. art.

**delirium:** 1. dēlirium: Cels. 2. phrēnēsis, is, f.: Cels.: Juv.: v. INSANITY.

**deliver:** (v. t.): I. To release: 1. libero, i (with acc. and abl.): Cic.: Liv.: v. TO RELIEVE, FREE. 2. eximo, emi, emptum, 3 (with acc. and dat., or abl. with prep.): to d. (any one) from death, morti (aliquem) ex, Tac.: to d. any one from chains, e vinculis aliquem ex, Cic.: v. TO RESCUE, EXEMPT. 3. solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO RELEASE. 4. eripo, ripui, reperui, 3: lit. to snatch from: v. TO RESCUE. 5. servō, conservo, i: v. TO SAVE, PRESERVE. 6. vindico, i (implying that some rightful claim is made good): wisdom alone d. us from the violence of lusts, sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu v., Cic.: also with abl. without prep.: L. G. § 36. II. To hand over to: 1. do, dēdi, datum, dare: of letters: to deliver to a letter-carrier, to post; literas alicui d., Cic.; also with ad and acc. of the person to whom the letter is written, Cic.: also with dat., of delivering a letter to the person for whom it was destined, Cic.

2. reddo, didi, datum, 3 (esp. of letters or messages): Cincius d.d. to me a letter from you, C. mihi abs te epistolam redditum, Cic.: to d. messages, mandata r., Suet. 3. trādo (transd): didi, dictum, 3 (to hand over): to d. a treasure to a friend, amico thesaurum tr., Pl.: to d. oneself up to the enemy, tr. se hostibus, Caes.: to d. up to punishment, aliquem ad supplicium (supplicio, Suet.) tr., Nep.: to d. up to incarceration, in custodiam tr., Cic.: to d. over to protection, in fidem tr., Liv.: to d. a will to any one to read, testamentum alicui legendum tr., Hor.: v. TO HAND DOWN, OVER. 4. redō, prōdo, 3: v. TO GIVE UP, SURRENDER. III. To give forth, rehearse: 1. hābeo, 2: to d. a speech, an harangue, orationem, contionem b., Caes.: Cic. 2. dico, xi, cūm, 3: a speech d. from written notes, oratī dicta de scripto, Cic.: to d. judgment, sentence, jus, sententiam d., Cic.: v. TO UTTER. 3. āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (with special reference to manner of speaking and action): awkwardness in d. (a speech), deformitas agendi, Cic.: to d. with dignity and grace, a. cum dignitate et venustate, Cic. 4.

prōnuntio, i (the most exact equivalent of the English word): Jo in: agere et prōnuntiare (as comprehending the entire practice of a speaker), Cic.: v. DELIVERY, Phr.: to d. a speech, verba facere, Cic. IV. To let fly; as missiles: mitto, jācio (conjicio, of a number): v. TO DISCHARGE. V. To act as accoucheur: (feminae) parturienti adesse, cf. Ov. F. 3, 256: *feminae parturienti operari dare: to be d. of a daughter, pueram parere.* Ter.: did you d. my mother? tu tu fuisti meae matri obstetrix? Pl.: newly d.d. fēta: a newly d.d. she-bear, f. ursa, Ov.: friends were coming to the newly d.d. (mother) to congratulate

(her), veniebant ad fetam amicae gratulatum, Varr.

**deliverance:** i. e. release, saving: 1. salūs, uts, f.; to bring assistance and d. to the needy, opem indigentibus s que ferre, Cic.: v. SAFETY, PRESERVATION. 2. liberātio (the act of setting free): Cic.

**deliverer:** 1. One who d-livers from some evil: 1. liberātor (one who sets free): the d.s of their country, patriae liberatores, Cic.: Liv. 2. vindex, fīs, m. (strictly, an avenger): d. from danger, periculi v., Liv.: Her cules, the d. of earth, H. terrae v., Ov.

3. servātor (one who preserves in safety): the temple of Jove the d., templum Jovis s., Plin. 4. conservātor; fēm. conservātrix (more freq. than simple word): the guardians and d.s of this city (the gods), custodes et c. hujus urbis, Cic. 5. salvātor: rare except in Christian writers: v. SAVIOUR. II. One who holds over: expr. with verb: v. TO DELIVER (II); d. of a message, nuntius, fēm. nuntia: v. MESSENGER.

**delivery:** I. A setting free, etc.: v. DELIVERANCE. II. Act of bringing forth children: 1. partus, ûs (child birth): Cic. 2. partura (= partus): Varr. 3. puerpérū, Pl.: Tac. Gell. (N.B.—May often be expr. by a verb: as, after d., enixa: to have a hard d., difficile, cum magnis doloribus parere: v. BRING FORTH). III. Utterance and gesture: 1. actio: dignity of d., actions dignitas, Cic.: v. ACTION.

2. prōnuntiatio: d. is by most persons called action, pr. a plerisque acti dicunt, Quint. (Actio is the more comprehensive term, and includes the entire movement and bearing of a speaker.)

3. elocūtio (oratorical d.): Cic.: v. ELOCUTION.

**dell:** a grot, spēcūs, vallis, vallicula: v. VALLEY, DALE.

**delta:** the letter: Delta, n. (indecl.): Plin.: also, delta, ae: Auton.: used as in Eng. of a district of land: Plin.

**delude:** dēclpo; illūdo (with dat.), deludo (with acc.); lacto, etc.: v. TO DECEIVE.

**deluder:** dēceptor, lūsor: v. DECEIVER.

**deluding (adj.):** fallax, vānus: v. DELUSIVE.

**deluge:** I. Lit.: 1. diluvium (most gen. term; denoting a wide-spread inundation): constant stormes and frequent d.s, assidue tempestates et crebra d., Plin. Ep.: Sen. 2. diluvies, ēi, f.: Hor.: Plin. 3. ēlūvio, onis, f.: Cic. (twice). 4. inundatio: v. INUNDATION, FLOOD. Phr.: to destroy mankind by a d., genus mortale sub undis perdere. Ov.: those whom the d. spared, quibus unda pepercit, Ov.: a d. of vaters, agmen aquarum, Virg.: a perfect d. of water, magna vis aquae, Cic. II. Fig.: Phr.: to pour for a d. of tears, vim lacrimarum profundi, Cic.: in such a d. of calamity, superantibus ac emergentibus malis, Liv.: he was buried beneath a perfect d. of the enemy, jacente superfusi hostes opprēssor, Liv. (Diluvium when used fig. denotes a sweeping desolation, as by a deluge).

**deluge (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. inundo, i: to d. the land with water, terram aqua in, Cic. 2. diluvio, i (rare): Luer. Phr.: the whole country is d.d., omnia obtinet aquae, Liv.: v. TO INUNDATE. II. Fig.: 1. inundo, i: to be d.d. with blood (of a battle-field), sanguine inundari, Liv.: the Cimbri like a storm had dd Italy, Cimbros more procellae inundasse Italiam, Just.

2. obrui, ūi, itum, 3: to be d.d. with wine, vino obrui, Nep.: v. TO EBB, OVERWHELM. Phr.: the stage was d.d. with blood, sanguine scena abundavit, Sen.: to d. Italy (of the Gaulish hordes), superfundere se Italiae, Plin.: that the Spains were d.d. with arms, Hispanias armis redundare, Tac.

**delusion:** I. A trick: fallacia, captio, deceptio: v. DECEPTION. II.

**Hallucination:** 1. insānia: dith a sweet d. play me false! an me ludit amabilis ins.? Hor. 2. error (mentis): a most delightful d., mentis gratissimus error, Hor.: v. ILLUSION.

**delusive:** 1. vānus (empty): d. dreams, sonnia v., Suet.: v. VAIN.

2. falsus: d. hopes, spes f., Cic. 3. talax: Jo in (spes) falsa et fallax, Cic.: v. DECEITFUL. 4. inānis, e: d. fancies, inane cogitationes, Cic.: v. EMPTY.

**demagogism:** \*concionariae artes; artes quibus allicitur plebecula; quibus plebeculae favor conciliatur.

**demagogue:** 1. concionātor (a speech-maker; rare): the worthlessness (or fickleness) of d.s, libertas concionatorum, Cic. 2. plebicula (one who pays court to the multitude): Jo in: plebicula omnisque popularis aurae captator, Liv.: a d. of a tribune, tribunus plebicula, Cic. Phr.: the d.s buckle to for the consulship, turbatoe vulgi ad consultum achingi, Liv.: to play the d. alicere ac plebem, Liv.: v. SEDITION, TURBULENT.

**demand (v.):** 1. postūlo, i (less strong than the Eng., yet implying some claim or right): v. TO CLAIM, BEG: to come to Rome to the Senate to d. assistance, Romane ad Senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes.: you d. of me two species, orationes duas me postulas, Cic.: also foll. by ut and ne with subj.: v. L. G. § 45. 2. posco, pōposci, 3 (with still less of authority): to d. from any one a guardian, tutorem ab aliquo p., Suet.: when he had d.d. of the authorities the keys of the gates, claves portarum quum magistratus poscisset, Liv.: v. TO BEG. 3. flāgito, i (to d. impudently, reprehensively): to d. from any one pay, mercedem ab aliquo fl., Cic.: they d.d. corn of me (repeatedly), frumentum me flagitabant, Caes.: you d. of me that I speak out, flagitas me ut eloquor, Pl.: he d.d. the exhibition of the picture, flagitavit ostendi picturam, Plin. See also to REQUEST, ASK, BEG. Phr.: this matter d.s method and attention, hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia, Cic.: to live as one's dignity d.s, vivere pro dignitate, Nep.: to determine as one's dignity d.s, statuere ex dignitate, Cic.: the matter d.s much consideration, res magni consili est, Cic.

**demand (sub.):** 1. postūlatio: if the d. seems to you fair and honourable, si vobis aqua et honesta p. videatur, Cic.: to accede to a d., postulationi concedere, Cic.: to resist a d., postulationi resistere, Cic.: v. CLAIM. 2. postulatum: not to satisfy (any one's d.): non facere postulata, Nep. 3. pētitio: v. REQUEST. 4. flāgitatio (impudent, vehement d.): Cic.: Justin.: Tac. 5. rōgātus, rōgatiō: v. REQUEST. Phr.: the d. he had made for an interview, quod de colloquio postulasset, Caes.: the money is due on d., praesenti die pecunia debetur, Ulp.: good wares are always in d., proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl.: a d. (of a plaintiff), petitio, Cic.: Ulp.: your d. is just, I confess, jus petis (better in prose, aqua petis), fateor, Pl.

**demandant:** pētitō: v. PLAINTIFF.

**demandant:** postulātor, flagitātor (impudent); or expr. with imperf. part. of verbs under DEMAND (q. v.).

**demarkation:** chiefly in phr., lines of demarkation: which may be expr. by finis: there are certain lines of d. on either side of which, etc., sunt certi fines, ultra citraque quos, etc., Hor. Or by verb: we must draw a clear line of d., \*diligenter fines describendi sunt inter, etc.; diligenter definienda sunt baec: v. BOUNDARY.

**demean:** I. To deport (oneself): gēssi, gestum, a. d. oneself royally, g. se regem, Justin.: Cic.: v. TO BEHAVE.

II. To lover (oneself): 1. dig- nor, i: v. TO DESIGN. 2. démito, misi, missum, 3 (with pron. refl.): to d. myself to those lesser matters, ad minor

Hila d. me, Quint. 3. submittit, :  
v. TO CONDESCEND.

**demeanour:** 1. *gestus, us: a most unassuming d., g. modestissimus, Quint.* 2. *mores, um, m: v. BEHAVIOUR.*

**dementate** (v.): 1. *mentem aliquis alieno, i: esp. of the act of an offended d-ity, Liv.: Plin.: v. DEMENTED.* 2. *furius sum, insanus reddo, 3: v. (to make) MAD. (N.B. - Demento, as in adage, quem deus vult perdere prius dementat, is without class, authority.)*

**dervation:** *alienata mens, furor: v. MADNESS, INFATUATION.*

**demented** (part, adj.): *mente captus (Cic.), mentis inops, egenus (Ov.), demens, furio-sus; cui mens alienata est: v. MAD, INFATUATED.* Phr. *to become d., mente alienata, Plin.*

**demerit:** *culpia, delictum: v. FAULT, DEMESNE: fundus, ager: v. ESTATE, DOMAIN,*

**demigod:** 1. *sémideus: both d. and gods, semideique deique, Ov.* 2. *héros, idis: Ov.: Suet. (Also sometimes, diva: v. prececd. art.)*

**demise** (v.): I. *To lease: lôco, i: v. TO LET, LEASE.* II. *To leave by will: lêgo, i: v. TO BEQUEATH.*

**demise** (subs.): I. *Death: decessus, obitus: v. DEATL.* II. *Conveyance of property: 1. (by lease) lôcâo: v. LEASE. 2. (by will) expr. by verb (lêgo): v. TO LEAVE.*

**de-mi-tone:** 1. *sémítōnium: Manil.* 2. *hémítōnium: Vitr.*

**democracy:** 1. *civitas, populi-faris: Cic. (further defined by him as, in quo populo sunt omnia, Rep. i, 26).* 2. *liber populus: Cic: ib. 32.* Phr. *in a d., quum omnia per populum geruntur, Cic. ib. 27: the strength of the d., plebis vis, Salt.*

**democrat:** *perh. plébiola: v. DEMOGOGUE.* More precisely, \*qui omnia per populum geri vult; qui ei reipublicana faveat, in qua populo potestas summa sit; popularis potestatis fautor (based on Cic.): partum popularium fautor (based on Salt.).

**democratical:** *populâris, e: v. DEMOCRACY.*

**democratically:** *\*populi voluntate, per populum (e.g. administrari).*

**demolish** (v.): 1. *démolior, 4 (démolito). Varr.: to d. a house, a wall, domum, parietem d., Cic.* 2. *dirijo, úl, útum, i: to d. a city, urban d., Cic.: he d's, he builds, diriut, Hor.*

3. *prótrui, úl, útum, i (implying violence, assault): to d. fortifications, munitiones pr., Caes.* 4. *disjicio, sciri, jecum, i: to disintegrate, violently disunite: he utterly d'd the citadel, a fundamenta arecum disiect, Nep.* 5. *conficio, déleō: v. TO DESTROY.* 6. *évertio, i: v. TO OVERTURN, PULL DOWN.*

**demolisher:** 1. *démolitor: a machine (valled) the d., corvus d., Vitr.* 2. *éversor: v. DESTROYER.*

**demolition:** 1. *démolito (rare): Cic.: Vitr.* 2. *destructio (rare): some cities he punished by the d. of their walls, civitates quadam murorum destruccióne punivit, Suet.: v. DESTRUCTI-*

**demon:** 1. *daemôn, ónis, m: luct.: Tert.* 2. *daemónium: Tert.*

3. *génus (strictly, a tutelary spirit): Tert.: Lact.*

**demonicus** (subs.): *daemóniacus: Firm.*

**demonical:** I. *Lit.: pertaining to demons:* 1. *daemóniacus: Lact.*

2. *daemónicus: Tert.* II. *Fig.: of wickedness worse than human: nefandus, execrundus: v. EXCRUCIATE.*

**demonstrable:** *demonstrabilis, e: Apul. (Usu, better expr. with verb: quod demonstrari potest: v. foll. art.)*

**demonstrably:** *Phr.: that is d. false, \*possunt ista firmissima ratione refelli: v. TO PROVE, DISPROVE. (Not probabiliter: v. PERSUASIVELY.)*

**demonstrate:** I. *Strictly, to prove by logical demonstration: démonstro, i: the usual word in scientific Latin: v. TO PROVE, SHOW, POINT OUT.* II. *In gen. sense; to prove: vincere, évincere, dôceo, firmo, confirmo: v. TO PROVE.*

**demonstration:** I. *Proof by logical reasoning: \*démonstratio: the regular word in scientific Latin. (Not so used in class. writers.) See also PROOF, EVIDENCE.* II. *Manifestation, display: q. v.*

**demonstrative:** i. e. of the nature of demonstration (v. preced. art.): \*démonstrativus (only in scient. Lat.): the sense is different in class. authors. Or by circuml.: *to prove by d. arguments, certissimis argumentis confirmare: v. PROOF.*

**demonstratively:** \*démonstrativé (as logical l.t.): in gen. sense, to show d., firmis argumentis docere: v. TO PROVE.

**demonization:** I. *Of morals: dépravatio (mornim): Cic.: v. CORRUPTION.* II. *Of discipline, in an army: Phr.: an army in a state of d., exercitus sine imperio et modesta habitus, Sall. Jug. 34; malls moribus depravatus, cf. Sall. 1. c. umis liberaliter habitus, cf. Sall. Cat. 11: the d. of the army was complete, \*apud exercitum prorsus remissa omnia ac laeva erant; nihil justi ac bene morati exercitus erat.*

**demonize:** I. *Morally: (mores) depravatio, i: v. TO CORRUPT.* II. *Of discipline: Phr.: soldiers d.d. by defeat, milites re male gesta percursi, Liv.; quibus animi clade accepta cederunt (based on Liv.): an army d'd by quarrelling and frays, (exercitus in quo) corrupta juriis aut rixis disciplina, Tac.: v. preced. art. (II.).*

**dемуляциоn** (a coin): *démolius: lénis, e: to use poisons so d. that we might, apparently, die without pain, ita lenibus venenis uti, ut posse videtur sine dolore perire, Cic.: v. SOOTHING, RELIEVING.*

**dемулент** (subs.): 1. *lénimen, fuis: lénimentum: Hor.: Plin.* 2. *lémentum: v. RELIEF.*

**demur** (v.): I. *In law: excipio, cipi, cùptum, i: to any one's plea, adversus aliquem ex, Dig.: see also DEMURRER.* II. *Generally: to pause, hesitate: haereo, haesito, dêmôr: v. TO DELAY, HESITATE.* Phr. *to d. to, récusô, i: v. OBJECT TO, DECLINE.*

**demur** (subs.): *mora: v. STOP, PAUSE.*

**demure:** *perb. tristis, subtristis, verécundus: v. GRAVE, MODEST.* In bad or dubious sense, \*in tristitiam ac verécundiam compositus.

**demurely:** *expr. with adj. (I. 6, § 34): she will mingle d. with the Satyrs, intererit Satyrs paulum pudibunda, Hor. A. P. 23; v. MODESTLY, GRAVELY.*

**demureness:** *\*vultus pudibundus, in verécundiam compostus, tristitia: v. MODESTY, GRAVITY.*

**demurrer** (in law): 1. *præscriptio: Quint.: Julian, Dig.* 2. *exceptio: Dig. Phr.: to put in a d., exciperre, Dig. (v. TO DEMUR).*

**den:** 1. *spécus, fûs, m. and n.: also, spûneca, f.: a huge d. (of Cæsus, ingens specus, Virg.: Óv.: v. CAVERN.*

2. *káribálum (a hiding-place: as of beasts): wild beasts hide themselves in d.s, feru se latibus tegunt, Cic.: v. LAIR.* 3. *latebra (usu. pt.; and in this sense chiefly poet): d.s of wild beasts, latebra ferarum, Ov.: Virg.*

4. *antrum (chiefly poet): v. CAVERN.* 5. *lustra, orum (poet, in this sense): d.s of wild beasts, lustra ferarum, Virg. In prose, fig.; d.s of infamy, Cic.: v. MORTIEL.*

**denary** (a/lj.): *dénarius: Vitr.: Plin.*

**deniable:** *infundandus (not to be used attributively): Nep.: v. DENY.*

**denial:** 1. *négatio, Cic.* 2. *initiatio: d. of a deposit (or debt), depositi in, Dig.* 3. *répudiatio (refusal): d. of suppliants, supplenum r., Cic.* 4. *répula (fig. v. BEJECTION): thou will meet with no d., nullam patiere r., Ov.* 5. *rénatus, récussatio: v. REFUSAL. And for syn. comp. TO DENY. Phr. to give any one a flat d., praecise aliqui negare, Cic.: self-denial, sui abnegatio (i): v. TO DENY (IV.).*

**denier:** (one who denies): 1. *négator: Tert.* 2. *inflitator (of debts): Cic.: Sen.* 3. *répudiator (one who rejects): Tert.* 4. *exp. by part: to refute the denier of the gods, \*deos negantem refellere: see L. G. § 638. v. TO DENY.*

**denier (a coin):** *dénarius: v. PENNY.*

**denizen:** 1. *A citizen not a native:* 1. *advena, c. (opp. to indigena): Cic.: Virg.* 2. *hospi, litis; j. hospita: v. STRANGER.* II. *A dweller in: incôla, c. v. INHABITANT.*

**denominate:** *dénominatio, n: v. TO NAME, DESIGNATE.*

**denomination:** I. *Appellation: nómatio, nómén: v. NAME.* II. *Sect or school: secta: the Stoic d., Stoics s., Tac.: v. SECT.*

**denominational:** \*quod ad sectam aliquam disciplinamque pertinet; organ. of secta: v. SECT.

**denominator** (of a fraction): *perh. numerus denominans.*

**denotation:** *dénatatio: Quint.*

**denote:** I. *To imply, indicate: 1. indicio, i: v. INDICATE.* 2. *significo, i: v. SIGNIFY.* 3. *déclaro, i: to d. the same thing (of words), idem, d., Cic.* (Not denote in this sense.) II. *To mark or note: nôte, i: v. TO NOTE.*

**denouement** (of a piece): 1. *exitus, us: the d. of a play, a farce, fabulae, mimi ex, Cic.* 2. *clausula: not to be able to hit upon a d. c. non invenire, Cic. Cos. 27, 55.* 3. *catastróphè (καταστροφή): Petr.*

**denounce:** I. *To declare solemnly: 1. démolitio, i (with acc. and dat.); to d. terrors against any one, terrores alicui d., Cic.* 2. *indico, xi, etum, 3 (same constr.): v. TO DECLARE.*

II. *To inform or of against: 1. defero, tñli, latum, i (usu. toll. by no-men) to d. a person to any one as a particide, nomen alienius alicui de particidio d., also with acc. of person: to d. any one for treason, aliquem majesticis d., Tac.: to be induced by a reward to d. criminals, ad reus deferendos præmo duct, Quint.: with acc. of the crime: he d.d. the matter to the consuls, rem (conjunctionem) ad consules detin. Liv.* 2. *untio, i, Papin. dig.: Ulp.: v. TO INFORM AGAINST, ACCUSE.*

**denouncement:** *v. DENUNCIATION.*

**denouncer:** *accusator, défâtor, index v. ACCUSER, INFORMER.*

**dense:** I. *Lit. L.* 1. *densus (of particles crowded together): a d. atmosphere, d. aér, Hor.: a d. crowd, d. (humoris) vulgus, id: a d. wood, d. silva, Cic.* Also, condensus (stronger than densus: thick together): Liv.: Luer. 2. *confertus (thickly crowded together): d. array, c. acies, confertissima acies, Liv.: Salt.: to stand in more d. array, confertiores stare, Liv.* 3. *crassus (of thick texture): v. THICK.*

4. *crêber, bra, brum: very d. (crowded) buildings, crêbrum aedificia, Caes.: a d. willow-bed, c. salicetum, Pl.*

5. *spissus (like crassus): v. THICK.*

Pbr.: in d. array, confertissim (e.g.) pugnare, Liv. See also CROWDED.

II. *Fig.: as applied to extreme stupidity: stupor: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 10.* (Crassus, as applied to the mind, signifies wanting in subtlety or refinement: cf. Hor. crassa Minerva, Sat. 2, 2, 3.)

**densely:** *densè, confertim, crebro: v. THICKLY.*

**density:** densitas, crassitudo, etc.: v. THICKNESS. (N.B. *The natural density of the air*, is densitas aëris; crassitudo aëris, in Cic, is, *unusual thickness or density of the atmosphere*.)

**dent:** 1. nōta (any mark: q.v.): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. 2. vestigium: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 79: v. TRACE.

3. crēna, arum: v. NOTCH.

**dent (v.):** (?) cāvo, i: v. TO INENT.

**dental (adjective):** 1. Belonging to the tooth (med.): gen. of dens: as, *d. surgery*, *d. dentum medicina*, curatio, (Dentarius, in Apul.) 2. In grammar; epith. of a class of consonants: \*dentalis, e.

dental (subs.): \*dentalis litera.

**dentated:** dentatus: Plin.: v. IN-DENTED.

**denticle (a small tooth):** denticūlus: Pallad.: v. TOOTH.

**denticulated:** 1. denticulatus: Plin. 2. serratus (edged like a saw): Plin.

dentifrice: dentifricium: Plin.

**dental (architectural ornament):** denticulus: Vitruvius.

**dentist:** \*dentum medicus.

**dentistry:** \*dentum medicina, ars medica.

**dentition:** dentitio: Plin. Phr.: *to aid slow d. of children*, pueros tardes dentientes adjuvare, Plin.

**denude** { 1. denudo, nudo, i: detegō, rētō: v. TO UNCOVER.

2. denude: Cic.: v. TO STRIP.

**denudation:** nuditudo: Plin.

**denunciation:** 1. dénuntiatio: d. of war, bellum d., Cic. 2. accusatio (accusation): Cic. 3. dénatiō (accusation by an informer): Cic. Tac.

4. indicium (evidence by an informer): v. EVIDENCE, INFORMATION,

5. communictio, miniae: i. e. menace,

threat: q. v.

**deny:** 1. To say that a thing is not so: 1. nēgo, foll. by acc. and infin.: Cic.: Ter.: to d. a person (=say "not at home") n. aliquem, Mart. Also in pass.: *my chastity is d. d.*, casta negotor, Ov. 2. infinitio, i (usu. = to disown; to deny a charge made against one): Cic.: it cannot be d. d. non est infinitandum, Nep. 3. (in same sense), infinitias eo, 4. irr. (not in Cic.): nor do I d. that, etc., neque infinitias eo (with acc. and inf.): Liv.: Nep.: *which nobody would d.*, quod nemo infinitas eat, Nep. 4. abnuo, i, utum, 3 (rare in this sense): nor is it d. d. that it was so, nec abnuit ita fuisse, Liv. 5. rēnno, i, 3 (like abnro, strictly to express denial by a gesture of the head: same constr.): Join: remittit negatique, Hor.: Ov. II. To disown: 1. infinitio, i (opp. to confiteor, Cic.): foll. by acc. of neut. pron., or absol., Cic.: also with acc. of subs.: to d. knowledge of any one, notitiam aliquid iacuisse, Inf.: Cic.: v. TO DISOWN. 2. rēnno, i; (with dat.): to d. a charge with frowning look, superciliosus criminis nr., Cic. 3. abnēgo, i (rare): to d. a trust, depositum ab., Plin. Ep. 4. rēnuntio, i (with dat.): v. TO RENOUNCE.

III. To refuse something asked for: 1. nēgo, i (foll. by acc. of neut. pron., and poet. by acc. of subs.): to d. anybody a thing positively, aliquid alicui praecedit, n., Cic.; obstinately, obstinate, Caes.: to d. nourishment to the wretched, alimenta miseris nr., Ov.: Tac. 2. dēnēgo, i (with acc. of subs.): to d. an honour to an intimate friend, honorem homini amicissimo d., Cic.: to d. a request, quod quis orat, d., Ter. 3. abnuo, i (constr. sámme a nēgo): Cic.: rarely foll. by de): the senate dāred not d. him in anything, neque illi senatus de illo negotio ab. andebat, Sall.

IV. To exercise denial (towards oneself): 1. tempēro, i (with pron. refl.): v. TO CONTROL (oneself), REFRAIS.

2. dēnēgo, i (with dat. of pron. refl.): to d. oneself all pleasures, sibi omnia quae jucunda vi-

dentur d., cl. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35. 3. abnēgo, i (with acc. late, but the best word for religious sense): d. thyself,

take up thy cross, abnēga teipsum, tolle crucem tuam, Vulg.: a Kempis. P. Br.: self-denying, sui (sibi, Hor.) imperiosus, Plin.: to d. oneself enjoyments, voluptates spernere, repudiare: v. TO REJECT.

**deodand:** nearest word, sacer, cra, crum: ct. Liv. 3, 55: "qui nocuisset . . . ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset."

**depart:** 1. Lit.: to go from a place: 1. abeo, ivi and H, itum, 4.

irr. (gen. term to go away from): the pestilence has d. d. from the place, de loco abiit pestilenta, Cic.: to d. from any one's house, ab aliquo ab., Ter.: very often absol., he has d. d. abiit, Cic.

2. exeo, 4, irr. (to go out of, Forth from): to d. from the city, ex, ex urbe, Cic.: v. TO QUIT.

3. discido, cessi, cessum, 3 (to leave a person or place): foli by de, ex, Cic.: v. TO LEAVE, QUIT.

(Not decedo, unless the departure be compulsory or according to law: as, decedere de provincia, of a retiring governor, Cic.) 4. abscedo, 3 (implying that a person has been within certain boundaries): when he (Catilinus) had d. d. (gone forth from the heart of the city), cum excessisset, Cic. 6. cedo, 3: v. TO WITHDRAW, RETIRE.

7. di- gradior, gressus, 3 (to part from: q. v.): to d. from home, domo d., Sall.: Caes.

8. migro, i (to d. in order to dwell elsewhere): the very rats have d. d. (from a ruined place), etiam mures migraverunt, Cic.: v. TO REMOVE.

9. demigro, i (like migro: but more freq.): [on the arrival of the enemy] all d. d. from the country to the city, quisque in urbem ex agri d., Liv.: to d. from their towns, oppidis d., Caes.: to d. hence (from this sphere of existence), hinc d.

10. emigro, i (= demigro; but rare): Cic. 11. proficisci, fecitus, 3 (on a journey): v. TO SET OUT, START.

12. fācceso, cessi, itum, 3 (implying speed or hurry): d. hence to Tārguīnī, taceisse hinc Tarquinios! Liv.: to d. with speed from the city, propere urbe l.

Liv.: Cic. II. Fig.: chiefly in phr. to d. this life, e vita discedere, migrare, emigrare, cedere, decedere; e or ex demigrare, exire, abire; ex vita discedere tanquam ex hospito, Cic.: also simply, decedere, Cic.: excedere, Suet. v. TO DIE. To d. from justice, ab iure abire, Cic.: to d. from truth, a veritate descedere, Cic.: to d. a single inch from a rule, a regula transversum, ut atum, digitum descedere, Cic.: v. TO DEVIATE.

To depart from a plan, consilium omittere: v. ABANDON.

**departed** (part. adj.): i. e. dead: 1. mortuus: v. DEAD.

2. dēfunctus (strictly, d. vita): to forget the d., detinctorum oblivisci, Plin. Ep.

3. (In the case of a deceased Roman emperor): divus (=deified): Tac.

4. mānes, imm. m. (always pl.): v. DEADES.

**departure:** 1. Lit.: from a place: 1. abitus, ūs: Ter.: Cic.

2. ūbitio (rare): Ter. 3. discessus, ūs (frequent): your d. distressed me, d. tūus afflīxit (me), Cic.: d. from the city, ab urbe d., id: the d. of ambassadors (after audience), d. legatorum, Caes.

4. discessio (rare in this sense): v. DIVISION, SEPARATION.

5. profectio (on a journey or errand): d. and return, p. et reversio, Cic.: Caes.

6. exitus, ūs (rare in this sense): Cic.: d. regressio, dregressus: v. PARTING.

8. Phr.: to take one's d., proficiisci (v. to set out), migrare, demigrare (see verb 1, 8); to hasten one's d., iter maturare, Caes.: to make preparations for d., iter compare (parere), Nep.

II. Fig.: from life: discessus, ūbitus, etc.: v. DEATH, DECEASE: "the time of my d.", tempus resolutions meae, II. Tim. iv. 6: to take one's d., migro, etc.: see subs. (H).

**department:** 1. A district: no exact word: perh. dioecesis, is, f.

Cic.: dioecesis dictior portio quaedam provinciae, cuius administratio et jurisdictionis propraetori permissa est. Latine

dicti *juridictio et praefectura dici potest*, Forcell, s. v. (Regio, pars, are used to vague. Sometimes pages may do; used by Caes. of the Helvetii, B. G. i., 12.) II. Branch of administration:

1. prōvincia (as appointed to a magistrate of Rome): (the prōtor) whose d. (or province) was the fleet, cui prōvincia classis erat, Liv. 42, 48; cf. id. 37, 2, ad fin., L. Aemilius, cui pr. maritima erat. (But the word is not used of a department of office abstractly considered.) Provincia is also used in more general sense: v. PROVINCE (fig.) 2. mūnus, ēris, n.: v. OFFICE, FUNCTION.

3. administratio: to be distinguished in every d. of state, florere in omni ad. reipublicae, Cic. 4. cūrātio: v. CARE, CHARGE.

5. ministērium: in the conduct of his d. of service, ad curationem m. sui, Liv. III. Branch, division:

1. gēnus, ēris, n.: to labour in every d. (of study), in universitas, elaborare, Cic.: to have that one d. of study only to the orator, id unum g. oratori relinquere, id.

2. res, rēi, f. (when the department has been before described): v. OBJECT.

**depend:** 1. Lit.: to hang down: pendeo, pendeo, 2: v. TO HANG DOWN.

II. Fig.: to be dependent upon:

1. pendeo, pēpendi, 2: that on your single life d. the lives of all, ex unius tua vitam p. omnium, Cic.; also with in and abl.: Cic.: with de and abl., Hor.: with abl. only (poet): *forgetful that on thine d.s our safety, oblivis tua nostram p. salutem, Sili.* 2. nitor, nūsus and nixus, 3 (to be supported by something: with abl. alone or with prep, in): to d. on the aid of another, n. alterius ope, Cic.: to d. on (support oneself by) an abundance of illustrations, copia exemplorum n., Cic.: to d. on truth, on report, veritate, fama n., Cic.: on whose life the safety of the state d. d. in cuius vita nitēbat salus reipublicae, Cic.: Caes.: absol. on what will you d., ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, 155. 3. imitor, 3 (i. q. nitor, and with same constr.): Tac. See also DEPENDENT, TO BE.

4. consisto, stit, stūm, 3 (to be involved in, contained in, bound up with: with in and abl.): on this the whole case d.s, in hoc cauca tota e., Cic.: (the things in which a truly happy life d.s, in quibus vita beata e., Cic. 5. consto, stit, stām, 1 (=consisto): victory d.s upon the courage of those cohorts, victoria in earum cohortibus virtute c., Caes.: every right d.s either upon prescription or customs, omne jus aut scriptio aut moribus c., Quint.

6. pōnor, pōsitus, 3 (to be placed upon, rest in: with in and abl.): it d.s on you, in te positum est, Cic.

7. contineor, tentus, 2: v. TO REST UP (III.). 8. vertor, versus, 3 (with in and abl.): v. TO TURN UPON.

Phr.: these things do not depend upon us, bac non sunt in nostra manu, Cic.: as far as d.s upon me, pro virili parte, Cic.: everything d.s upon that, omnia sunt in eo, Cic.: as much as d.s on them, quantum in illis est, Liv.: v. POWER (Phr.): we d. upon God for all things, cuncta deo debemus; divini munera sunt omnia quibus frustrum (based on Hor.): v. INDENTED, TO BE.

III. To rely on: 1. nitor, 3: v. supr. (2).

2. fidō, confido, fīsus (usu. with dat.): also with abl.): v. TO TRUST, RELY ON.

Phr.: d. upon it, mihi credere! procul dubio! v. UNDOUBTEDLY: that may be d.'d on, credibilis, gravis v. CREDIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE.

**dependence:** 1. A state of inferiority or subjection: 1. servitus, ūtis.

v. BONDAGE, SUBJECTION.

2. clientela (strictly of the Roman client to his patron): to be in a state of d. on one, esse in fide et c. aliecius, Cic.: to devote oneself to d. on any one, dicare aliecius in c., Caes.

Phr.: nations in a state of friendship with, and d. upon the people of Rome, nationes quae in amicitiam P. R. diuineisque essent, Cic.: similiy., in aliecius potestate et

ditione, Cic. (v. POWER, CONTROL): *to be in a state of d. upon any one*, alter parere et servire, Cic.: (v. DEVOTED, TO BE); arbitrio suo carere, Cic.; alieni arbitri esse, Suet.; alicui obnoxium esse, vivere obedientem alicui; v. DEPENDENT.

**II.** *Reliance*: fides, fiducia; v. CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE. Phr.: *to plave d. on any one*, alicui fidei confidere v. TO TRUST. **III.** *Connexion*; coniunctio; conjunctio: v. CONNEXION.

**IV.** *Concrete: that which is in a state of inferiority or subjection*: *accusatio, appendicis*: v. APPENDAGE.

**dependency**: i.e. *a subject state*: v. SUBJECT. Phr.: *Gaul became a d. of the Roman empire*, Galli sub P. R. Imperium ditionemque occiderunt, Cic.: *the d.s of Antiochus*, qui sub Antiochii imperio sunt, Liv. (v. POWER): *all the d.s of the Roman people*, omnes gentes atque civitates quae populo R. parebant: *to govern your country or its d.s, regere patriam aut patres*, Sall.

**dependent** (*adj.*): **1.** obnoxius (*bekleiden* to, under the influence of): *with dat.*: *d. on her brother's rays* (of the moon), ob, fratri radis, Virg.; *on jewellery* (for beauty), gemmis ob., Prop.; *d. on any one*, alicui ob., Sall.; *suppliant and d.*, supplex et ob., Cic.

**2.** obediens, nitis (with dat): *Sall.*: v. SUBMISSIVE, OBEDIENT. **3.** subjectus: v. SUBJECT. Phr.: *to be d. on*: (1) servio, 4 (with dat): *Join: alteri parere et servire*, Cic.; v. DEVOTED, TO BE. (2) paret, 2 (with dat): *Join: parere et obedientem esse* (alicui), Cic.; v. OBEY. (3) pendeo, pendi, pensum, 2 (to be a hanger on: with prep.): *the friend that is d. on you*, pendens de te amicus, Hor. (4) indego, 2 (to need: q. v.): *to be d. on the assistance of others*, allenarum opum ind., Ncp.

**dependent** (*subs.*): **1.** cliens, nitis, c. (*strictly, a client at Rome*): *old and faithful* d.s, fidi veteresq; cl., Sall.; Caes.: v. CLIENT. **2.** assecula, m. (*often in bad sense*): *flatters and d.s, assentoribus aqne*, Cic. **3.** umbra (*a humble guest, brought by a great man*), Hor. Phr.: *body of d.s, clientela*; in this sense, usu. pl.: Caes.: Sall.

**depict**: **1.** *With the pencil*: **1.** pingi, depingo, nxi, etum, 3: v. TO PAINT. **2.** imitor, 1: *to d. the beauty of the Ocean Venus*, Coae Veneris pulchritudinem im., Cic. **3.** pono, posui, posuit, 3 (to place or represent): *that his figure should be d. foremost*, ut prima eius imago poneretur, Nep. (cf. Hor. A. P. 34). **4.** effingo, nxi, etum, 3: *to d. the catastrophe in gold*, casus ef. auro, Virg.; *to d. a countenance*, linea menta oris ef., Cic. **5.** represento, 1: Plin.: v. TO REPRESENT. Phr.: *to d. a cypress tree*, cypressum similiare, Hor.: *to d. a dolphin in the woods*, delphinum appingere silvis, Hor. **II.** *In words*: **1.** describo, pi, etum, 3: *to d. a rainbow*, pluvium arcum d., Hor.: *v. to DESCRIBE*. **2.** depingo, 3: more precisely, sermone depingere, Cic. Rep. 2, 29. **3.** exprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (to represent exactly): *to d. the portrait of a brave man*, imaginem fortissimi viri ex., Cic.; *to d. Charybdis from imagination*, Charybdim fingendo ex., Cic. **Join**: exprimere et polire (effigiem), Cic. v. TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT.

**depilate** (v. t.): déglabro, 1: Lact. **depilation**: expr; with verb; *they practised d.*, capillos vellere solebant (cf. Suet. Caes. 45): or perh., \*capillorum defluvium arte facere: v. FALLING (OFF). The verb deglabor (to free from hairs) occurs in this sense only in p. part., deglaboratum (corpus). Lact.

**deplatory** (*adj.*): \*psilotrichi naturam habens: *ad pilos eradicandos, excendatos, detrahendos aptus*: v. fall., art.

**depilatory** (*subs.*): **1.** psilotrum: *to compound a d. p. confice*, Plin. 32, 10, 47: *to use as a d.*, pro p. uti, Plin.

**2.** drôpax, acis, m.: *you make your*

*face smooth and bald with d.s, psilotro* faciem levas et dropax calvam, Mart. 3, 74. Phr.: *(to use as a d.)*, \*ad capitulum defluvia facienda: to apply a d. to any one, dropicare, Octav. Hor. in Forell.

**depilous**: déplilis, depilitus: capping carēns, v. BALD, HAIRLESS.

**depletion**: sanguinis detractio, misio: v. BLOOD-LETTING. Phr.: *to use d. sanguinem deplore*, Plin.

**depletory** (*adj.*): *ad sanguinem detrahendum aptus* (?)

**deplorable**: misérabilis, luctuosus, flébilis, lugens, plorabilis (not deplor.), etc. v. LAMENTABLE. Phr.: *no one was ever in so d. a condition*, nemo unquam tanta calamitate (fuit) affactus, Cic.: *in a most d. condition*, incredibilis et singulari calamitate afflictus; perditus afflictusque, Cic.

**deplorableness**: Phr.: notwithstanding the d. of my condition, \*et res meae adeo afflictar. perditaque sunt: in tantis meis miseriis infortunisque: v. precd. art. (fin.).

**deplorably**: misérabiliter, miserandum in modum, Cic.: v. MISERABLY.

**deplore**: **1.** miséror, 1: *to d. any one's misfortune*, fortunam alicuius nati, Cic.: Caes. **2.** déploro, 1 (strictly, to wait loudly over): Cic.: Liv.: v. TO WAIL. **3.** défleo, flévi, flétem, 2 (= deploio): Cic.: see also TO LAMENT.

**deploy**: milit. t. t.: **1.** explico, ávi and ii, átum and itum, i (with pron. refl. or as pass.): *the cavalry began to d. by troops*, equites se turnatim ex. cooperunt, Cic.: also, explicare ordinem, Liv. **2.** expidio, 4 (*to get troops in readiness for engagement*): Caes. **3.** *Pr.* with line of battle fully d.d., acie aperta, Liv. 38, 41.

**deplumed**: déplumis, e: Plin.

**deponent** (*subs.*): index, testis: v. WITNESS, INFORMANT.

**deponent** (*adj.*): gram. t. t.: déponens, nitis: with verbum: Charis.: dom.

**depopulate**: **1.** vacuifico, feci, etc. 3 (rare in this sense): *he d. the island of Scyrus*, Scyrum vacuificet, which is immediately explained, "sesores veteres urbe insulane ejici," Nep. Cim. 5. **2.** vasto, 1: more precisely, civibus fines v., Hirz.; cultoribus v., Virg. (Les freq. are devasto, per vasto, intens.): **3.** desolo, 1: v. TO DESOLATE.

**4.** pôpular, dépôpular, 1 (*to lay waste a country with fire and sword*): v. TO RAVAGE, WASTE (LAY).

Phr.: *the city was being d. by death, urns funeralibus exhauciebatur*, Liv.: to prevent the country from being d.d., \*ne regio illi vacua foret inclos.

**depovulated** (*part. adj.*): vastus, incolumis nuditatis: v. WASTE, UNINHABITED.

**depopulation**: **1.** As t. vastatio: v. DEVASTATION. (But usu. better expr. with verb: after the d. of the island, quin incolae insulae ejici essent v. TO DEPOPULATE). **II.** As state: vastitas: Cic.: v. DEVASTATION, DESOLATION.

**depopulator**: vastator, pôpular: v. RAVAGER.

**deport**: **1.** *To banish to an island*: deporto, 1: either with or without in insulam: Tac. **2.** *To conduct oneself, behave*: gero, 3 (with pron. refl.): v. TO BEHAVE.

**deportation**: deportatio (in insulum): Ulp.

**deportment**: gestus, bâbitus: v. BEHAVIOUR.

**depose**: **1.** *To remove from a high office*: **1.** abrigo, 1 (with acc. of office, and dat. of person): *to d. a colleague*, collegae magistratum, imperium ab., Cic. (Abrogo implies a formal motion for deposition). **2.** móveo, móvi, mónum, 2 (with acc. and abl.): *to d. from the senate* (as done by the Censors), senatu, senatorio loco in, Liv. Simil., the comps., summovore, removore, amoveo: as, [tribuum plebis] administratione reipublicae summovere, Suet.; [con-

sulm] a republica removere, Caes.; [quaestorem] a sua frumentaria procuratio amovere, t'ic. **3.** ádimo, émi, emptum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): *to d. an accused person from the praetorship, praetoram rœ ad*, Tac. *to d. a general from the command*, alicui exercitus ad, Suet. Caes. 24: v. TO DEGRADE.

**abdico**, 1 (in pass. sense); with prou. refl., or as pass.: *the officer-holder being regarded as resigning rather than being deposited*: cf. sal. Cat. 47: ann. v. TO ABDIKE. N.B. Abdere magistratum, Liv. 3, 18, is to do away with the office (of the decemvirs) altogether. **II.** *To give evidence*: testor, testimoni, testimoniū do; pro testimoniū dico, Cic.; v. WITNESS (TO BEAR), TESTIFY.

**deposit**: **I.** *To lay down*: **1.** dépôsi, pôsul, pôstum, 3 (more freq. in sense II): v. infra: *to d. seeds in a furrow*, semina sulco d., Col. **2.** pôso, pôsui, pôstum, 3: *to d. eggs, ova p.*, Ov.: v. TO LAY, PLAC. **II.** *To put for safe keeping*: **1.** dépô, 3 (constr. various: v. infra): *to d. money in a temple*, pecuniam in templod., Liv.: also with acc.: in silvas d., Caes.: *to d. money with any ear*, pecuniam apud aliquem d., Cic.; also, ad aliquem, Varr.: *to d. money in the treasury*, pecuniam in publicum d., Caes. **2.** inando, commendo, 1: v. TO COMMIT, TRUST. Phr.: *to d. a slave as a pledge*, servum pignori dare, Pap. dig.

**deposit** (*subs.*): **I.** *That which is trusted in the hands of another*: **1.** dépôsium: *to return a d. d. reddere*, Cic. **2.** (earnest) arrha arribâo, ónls, m., (earnest money): *to offer 40 minas by way of d.*, arribâo dare quadraginta minas, Pl.: *to make up a d.*, arrham complere, Isid. **3.** pignus, óris, n: v. PLEDGE.

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**depositary**: **1.** dépôsitorius (legal term): Ulp. **2.** custos, ódis, c.: v. KEEPER. **3.** séquestrer, tri and tris, m., (in whose hands is just property disputed at law): Gell. Also used as neut.: in sequestre depone -apud seques- trem d.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**depositing** (*subs.*): dépôtis: Ulp.

**deposition**: **I.** *Decadration*: expr. with verbs under to DEPOSE by his d. of his colleague, \*quoniam collegae magistratum abrogasset: *the d. of Octavianus was illegal*, contra leges Octaviani tribunicia potestate annuit est.

**II.** *Evidence*: testimoniū (esp. written): read your witness' d.s, legit testimoniū testium vestrorum, Cic.: *to make a d. t. dicere*, Cic.: v. EVIDENCE.

**depositor**: dépôstor: Ulp.

**depository**: **1.** réceptaculum **i** d. for produce, r. frugibus, Tac. Cic. **2.** spôtheca: Cic.: v. STOREHOUSE.

**3.** thesaurus: v. REPOSITORY.

**depôt**: perh. nearest words, 1, horum (v. GRANARY, STOREHOUSE): *that place served as a d. for provisions to the Carthaginians*, id h. suit Poen. Liv. 21, 48, jñ. **2.** conditórum (rare): d. for batteries, c. murarium tormentorum, Ann. Phr.: *that place he had made his d. ibi stipendiō summeatus quo locaverat*, Sall.

**depravation**: dépravatio: v. PERVERSION, CORRUPTION.

**deprave**: dépravo, 1: v. TO CORRUPT.

**depraved** (*adj.*): **1.** pravus, Join: [ingenio] malo pravoque, Sall.

**2.** corruptus d. movals, c. mores, Sall. Pbr. utterly d., \*omnibus flagitios assuetis, imbutis, troops of d. characters, omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum (alst. for conci.) catervae, Sall. Cat. 14: v. PROFILIGATE, VICTIOS.

**depravity**: **1.** pravitas: more fully, morum pr., Cic. **2.** dépravatio et foeditas animi: Cic. **3.** impróbitas v. WICKEDNESS.

**4.** corrupti, mali mores: v. CORRUPT, VICTIOS.

**deprecate**: **1.** e. to be off: **1.** d.

**præcor:** *i.* *to d. the anger of the Senate, d. iram Senatus, Liv.: the person on whose behalf, with ab:* *d. a. se calamitatem, Cic. 2, abominor, i (of ill omens): what we should wast d., you would desire, quod nos maxime abominaremur, vos optaretis, Liv.: v. TO BEG. Phr.: we d. all ill-will, \*omnino ab invidia atque inimicitia abhorremus; omni invidia ac studio nos liberos esse volumus.*

**depreciation:** dēprēcātiō: Cic.

**deprecator:** dēprēcātōr: Cic.

**deprecatory:** *quod ad deprecandum aptum s. idoneum sit: or expr. with part. of deprecō: d. remarks, deprecatans, deprecantium oratio: see L. G. § 618.*

**depreciate:** *i.* *Lit. to lower in price: dēprētiō, i (rare): Paul dig. (better, de preto detrahere; rem vilium redire): v. TO CHEAPEN.* **ii.** *To undervalue:* *1.* *dētrahō, xi, ctum, 3 (with de and abl.): to d. (subtract from the merits of) the Senate, de Senatu d.: Cic.: Nep.: v. TO DISPARAGE.* **2.** *dērectō, i (with direct acc.: not in Cic.): to d. the fame of Cicerō, Ciceronis gloriā d., Dial. Or.: Liv.: 3, élēvo, i (to make light of). to d. any one's noble deeds, praeclarā facta aliquicū el., Liv.* **4.** *dērectō, i (with dat.: stronger than Eng.): v. TO UNDERRATE, DISPARAGE.*

**depreciation:** *i.* *Loowering of price: vilitas to cause a d. in anything, vilitatem alicui rei facere, Plin Phr.: when estates were suffering from d. in value, quum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Ros. Com. 12, 33; there is reason to fear a d. in the value of gold, \*metendum est, ne auro pretium detrahatur: v. preced. art. (I.).* **ii.** *Dīspāragement:* obrectatiō: v. DISPARAGEMENT.

**depredate:** praedōr (depraedor, Just.): v. TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE.

**depredation:** *i.* *expilatiō: Join: ex. direptio [sociorum]. Cic. 2, dīpētō: to harass a kingdom with d.s, regnum praedationibus praedari, Tac. Join: latrociniis ac praedationibus [infestare mare], Vell.* **4.** *latrociniūm: often pl.: to commit d.s, latrocina agitare, Tac.: Vell.* **5.** *depradatiō (rare): Lact. Phr.: to commit d.s, praedari, latrocinā, ferre et agere: v. TO PLUNDER: to live by d.s, rapto vivere, Liv.*

**depredator:** praedātorius: Sall.: v. PREDATORY.

**deprehend:** v. DETECT.

**deprehension:** dēphrēnsiō: Cic.: Ulp.: v. DETECTION.

**depress:** *i.* *In physical sense: déprime, prémo, 3: v. TO PRESS (DOWN), LOWER.* **ii.** *Fig.: to lower, degrade:* *1.* *dēprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: to d. an enemy: hoste d., Liv.: v. TO LOWER.* **2.** *prémo, 3: v. TO HUMBLE.* **3.** *jāco, ui, 2 (in pass. sense): the value of estates of d.'d, jacent pretia praediorum, Cic.* **iii.** *To lower the spirits of:* *1.* *frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (esp. in pass.): to be d.'d in mind, frangit animo, Cic. Join: [animus] frangit et debilitatur, Cic.* **2.** *infringo, 3: v. TO DISCOURAGE.* **3.** *jāco, 2 (in pass. sense: stronger than Eng.): to be grievously d.'d with grief, in maerore j., Cic.: v. PROSTRADE.* **4.** *affligo, xi, ctum: v. TO CAST DOWN, DISTRESS.*

**depressing (adj.):** tristis, luctuosus, anxius: v. SAD, ANXIOUS. Or by circumst.: quod animum frangit, infringit, debilitat: v. TO DISCOURAGE (III.).

**depression:** *i.* *Physical: dēpressiō: Macr. Vitr. (Ul. better expr. by verb: there is a d. in the earth, \*deprimunt, premunt t. rra: v. TO PRESS DOWN).* **ii.** *Fig.: reduction in power, etc.:* **1.** *imminutio: Cic.* **2.** *hūmilitas (any low state: stronger than the Eng.): v. LOWNESS, MEANNESS.*

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Pbr.: the party of the optimates was suffering under d., \*optimatum partes Jacobian, afflictæ erant, imminutæ erant: v. TO DEPRESS. **iii.** *Lowness of spirits:* **1.** *animus tractus; animus afflictus et fractus, Cic.* **2.** *infractio quædam animi et demissio (implying also faintness of heart): Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.* **3.** *tristitia: v. SADNESS.*

**deprivation:** *i.* *The act of depriving:* **1.** *adēmptiō: d. of goods, bonorum ad., Tac.: Cic.* **2.** *privatiō: every deprivation of (i.e. inflicted by) pain, omnis doloris pr., Cic.* **3.** *orbātiō: Sen. (Or expr. by ger. of verbs under DEPRIVE: q. v.)* **ii.** *The state of being without something:* **1.** *privatiō: v. PRIVATION.* **2.** *orbita (when the thing has been possessed): d. of sight, or. lumenis, Plin.* **3.** *inopia: v. WANT.*

**deprise:** *1.* *privi, i (with acc. and abl.): to d. oneself of sight, se oculis pr., Cic.: to d. any one of sleep (of grief), aliquem somno pr., Cic. (N.B. Not privatio, which has no classical authority.)* **2.** *spōlio, i (to rob; q. v. same constr. as preced.): that philosophy which d.s us of our judgment, ea philosophia quæ s. nos judicio, Cic. (Stronger still, despicio, ex-spolio: v. TO ROB, SPOIL)* **3.** *orbō, i (implying that the object is left solate and helpless): it d.s us of all our senses omnibus nos orbatis sensibus, Cic.* **4.** *adīmo, ēni, emptum, i (with acc. and dat.): to d. a person of every excuse, alicui omnium excusationem ad., Cic.* **5.** *ēripio, ripul, reptum, 3 (implying suddenness and violence): constr. same as preced.): v. TO SNATCH AWAY.* **6.** *ēripio, ripul, reptum, 3 (implying violence): d. by violence: dēcipe alicui omnium excusationem ad., Cic.* **7.** *mandi, i (with dat.): v. TO COMMISSION.* **8.** *dēmāndo, i (like mandi): v. MITTIT, 3: v. TO SEND, DISPATCH (N.B. Non deputo, which is to reckon), See also, TO DELEGATE, EMPOWER.*

**deputy (subs.):** *1.* *prōcurātor (an agent of any kind): to do anything by d., aliquid per p. agere, Cic.: the d. of a kingdom (viceroy), regni pr., Caes.* **2.** *viciāris: Cic.: Liv.: v. SUBSTITUTE.*

**3.** *légatus (one sent on an embassy or commission of any kind): Cic.: Sall.: v. COMMISSIONER. (N.B. By deputy in N. test. is meant pro-consul: q. v.)*

**deputy (as adj.):** in such phr. as d.-governor, d.-collector: expr. by procurātor: v. preced. art. (I.).

**derange:** *1.* *turbō, turbō, 1: to d. the intellect, mentem t., Plin. to d. the stomach, alvum t., Plin.: v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE.*

**deranged:** *1.* *In gen. sense: turbātus, conturbātus: see verb.* **ii.** *Disorderd in mind: cui mens alienata est, furiosus, insanus: v. CRAZY, INSANE.*

**derangement:** *1.* *In gen. sense (rare): turbātō, perturbātō, confusā: v. CONFUSION, DISTURBANCE.* **Phr.:** *a. d. of stomach, stomachi dissoluit, Plin.: d. of family affairs, implicatio rel familiariis, Cic.* **ii.** *Of intellect: mens alienāta, furor: v. INSANITY.*

**dereliction:** *1.* *dērēlictio, rēlictio, destitutio: v. ARABONMENT.*

**2.** *more usu. expr. by verb: as, to be guilty of a d. of duty: officium deserere, ab officio discedere; officio desesse, Cic.: v. TO NEGLECT, ABANDON.*

**deride:** *1.* *dērēdeo, si, sum, 2: to d. and despise any one, aliquem d. atque contemnere, Cic. (But the word is stronger than in Eng. and usu. implies that the person deriding has an advantage enabling him to do so with reason.)* **2.** *rideo, irrideo (also with acc.): v. TO RIDICULE.* **3.** *illūdo, si, sum, 3 (with dat.): v. TO MOCK, LAUGH AT.*

**derider:** *1.* *dērēsor: Plin.* **2.** *irrisor: Cic. (Or imperf. part. of verbs under DERIDE: L. G. § 618).*

**derision:** *1.* *dērisiō, ūs: Phaedr.: Tac.* **2.** *dērisiō: Arnob.: Lact. Phr.: to be an object of d., caudam trahere, Hor.; ludibrio esse, Cic.* **3.** *irrisiō, ūs:*

\*graviores voces non assequi; voce exilisse. **(c.)** *c' hue: austriacis: Plin.: or (better), ext. by adj.: color satur, saturior: v. DEEP.* **(d.)** *extremity: as in Pb: it was the d. of winter, erat summa hiems, Cic.: the d. of silence, alium silentium, Sen.: the d. of want, summa rerum inopia: v. EXTREMITY.* **(e.)** *of forests: perh. expr. by densissimus: as, they hid themselves in the d. of the forests, \*in densissimas silvas se abdiderunt; silvarum profunda, Tac.*

**iv.** *Profoundness of mental qualities: alta indoles, Liv.: or perh. altitude mentis (altitudine animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88, is something quite different): cf. Vulg. Rom. xi, 33: O altitudo divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei! (more class., O altani illam ac profundam Dei sapientiam, etc.); what d. of learning!*

*\*quantitas doctrinae: i. quanta rerum abstrusarum ac reconditarum scientia! d. of eruditio, intima discipline profunditas, Macr. S. S. 7. (Not mentis acies, subtilitas, which denote acuteness or accuracy, rather than depth of mind.)*

**deputation:** *1.* *A body of deputies:* **1.** *legatio: Caes.: v. EMBASSY.*

**2.** *legati, ūrum: v. DEPUTY, ENVOY.* **3.** *oratores, um (speakers, men who plead a cause): the Veientes send a d. to Rome to solicit peace, Veientes pacem petimus Romanū oratores mitunt, Liv.* **Phr.:** *a d. was sent to beg, etc., missi sunt qui peterent, etc., Liv.*

**ii.** *Act of deputing:* **1.** *legatio: Cic.* **2.** *usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO DEPUTE.*

**depute:** *1.* *lēgo, i (to send as envoy or ambassador): Cic.* **2.** *mandi, i (with dat.): v. TO COMMISSION.* **3.** *dēmāndo, i (like mandi): Liv.* **4.** *mitti, 3: v. TO SEND, DISPATCH (N.B. Non deputo, which is to reckon), See also, TO DELEGATE, EMPOWER.*

**deputy (subs.):** *1.* *prōcurātor (an agent of any kind): to do anything by d., aliquid per p. agere, Cic.: the d. of a kingdom (viceroy), regni pr., Caes.* **2.** *viciāris: Cic.: Liv.: v. SUBSTITUTE.*

**3.** *légatus (one sent on an embassy or commission of any kind): Cic.: Sall.: v. COMMISSIONER. (N.B. By deputy in N. test. is meant pro-consul: q. v.)*

**deputy (as adj.):** in such phr. as d.-governor, d.-collector: expr. by procurātor: v. preced. art. (I.).

**derange:** *1.* *turbō, turbō, 1: to d. the intellect, mentem t., Plin. to d. the stomach, alvum t., Plin.: v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE.*

**2.** *conurbo, perturbo, i (stronger than simple verb): v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE.*

**deranged:** *1.* *In gen. sense: turbātus, conturbātus: see verb.* **ii.** *Disorderd in mind: cui mens alienata est, furiosus, insanus: v. CRAZY, INSANE.*

**derangement:** *1.* *In gen. sense (rare): turbātō, perturbātō, confusā: v. CONFUSION, DISTURBANCE.* **Phr.:** *a. d. of stomach, stomachi dissoluit, Plin.: d. of family affairs, implicatio rel familiariis, Cic.* **ii.** *Of intellect: mens alienāta, furor: v. INSANITY.*

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**derision:** *1.* *dērisiō, ūs: Phaedr.: Tac.* **2.** *dērisiō: Arnob.: Lact. Phr.: to be an object of d., caudam trahere, Hor.; ludibrio esse, Cic.* **3.** *irrisiō, ūs:*

in d. (to do a thing), ab irrisu, Liv.: Ctes. **4.** irrisio: Cic.: v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE. **5.** often better expr. by imp. part. of verbs under DERIDE: as, cries of d., ridentum, irridentum, voces, clamor: L. G. § 628, Obs. 2.

**derisive:** **1.** irrisorius (rare): Mart. Cap. **2.** often better expr. by part. of verbs under DERIDE: as, d. cheers, ridentum acclamatio, clamor: v. preced. art. (*fin.*).

**derisively:** ridens, irridens, in agr. with subject (cf. L. G. § 342). Liv. has ab irrisu (= per irrisum), 7, 10, med. Pfr.: to look at (things) d., naso suspendere adnoso, Hor.

**derivation (of words):** **1.** déclinatio (in the older grammarians including all kinds of formation of one word from another): Varr. **2.** dérivatio: to be so called by d., per d. cognominari, Paul. dig.: Charis, **3.** ôrigo, inis, f.: to trace the d. of words, origines verborum scrutari, Varr.: Quint. **4.** étymologia: Quint.: v. ETYMOLOGY.

**derivative (adj.):** **1.** dérivatius: Prisc. **2.** dérivatus: esp. in pl. derivatives, derivata, Quint.

**derive:** **1.** To draw from: **1.** dôco, xi, etum, 3: to d. a name from the Greek, nomen a Graeco d., Quint.: Cic.: to d. one's origin from, originem ab aliquo, Hor. Quint. **2.** dêlôco, 3: a custom whence d., mos unde ductus, Hor.: to d. one's origin, originem ab aliquo, Plin. **3.** trâho, xi, etum, 3: to d. a surname from an insult, cognomen ex contumelie tr., Cic.: to d. one's origin from any one, originem ab aliquo tr., Plin.: v. TO DRAW. **4.** dérivo, 1: Hor. (not Cic.). Pfr.: to d. one's origin from, oriundum esse (with abl.), Liv.: comedy d. it; subjects from common life, comœdia ex medio res arcessit, Hor.: Cic.: an exordium d.d. from philosophia, ingressio et philosophia repetita, Cic.: manliness has d.d. its name from men, a viris virtus nomen est mithuna, Cic. **II.** In grammar: **1.** dérivo, 1: Quint. **2.** dôco, 3: v. supr. (1). **3.** dico, xi, etum, 3: terra est d.d. from terra, terra dicta ab eo quod teritur, Varr. **4.** facio, 3: Varr. v. TO FORM. Pfr.: the name is d.d. from the Greek, nomen ex Graeco fluxit, Quint. Cic.

**derogate:** **1.** dêrôgo, 1 (with dat.): to d. so much from oneself, sibi tantum d., Cic.: with de: to d. from the credit of witnesses, de fide testimoni d., Cic. **2.** dêrâbo, 3: v. TO DETRACT FROM. **3.** immunio, 3: v. TO DISPARAGE.

**derogation:** immunitio, démunitio: v. DETRACTION. Pfr.: as far as I can without d. of honour, quod salva fide possim, Cic.

**derogatorily:** chiefly in such phr. as to speak d., obtractare, detracere de aliqua re: v. TO DISPARAGE, DETRACT FROM.

**derogatory:** **1.** indignus (with abl. or absolv.): it is d. to be vanquished by an equal, indignum est a pari vincere, Cic.: v. UNWORTHY. **2.** alienus (with abl. alone or with ab. or gen.): to regard anything as d. to one's dignity, aliquid alienum dignitate sua, a dignitate sua, dignitatis suae ducere, Cic. **3.** in-honestus, v. DISHONOURABLE. Pfr.: this course is in no way d. to my dignity, hæc ratio nullam immunitionem habet dignitatis meae, based on Cic.: to do what is d. to honour and justice, a fide justitiae discedere, Cic.: to speak of any one in a d. manner, alicui obtraretare, Cic.

**derive:** \*môñachus s. ññachôrta Mahometanus.

**descant (v.):** obso. except in sense of to discourse at large upon: perh., **1.** expôno, posui, pôstum, 3: to d. upon friendship, sermonem ex de amicitia, Cic. **2.** explico, 1: more fully, dilatare atque explicare, Cic.: v. TO ENLARGE. Pfr.: the praises of agriculture are d.d. upon, agricultura copiose

laudatur, Cic. (N.B. Decanto always implies recitation, harping upon again and again.)

**descant:** **1.** A song: cantus, ūs: v. SONG. **II.** Lengthened and delayed discourse; \*sermo quidam excelsior ac paene divinus. **III.** In bad sense: tedious discourse: ambages, um, f.: Hor.

**descend:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** descendio, di, sum, 3: to d. from the heights into the plain, ex superioribus locis in plantatione d., Caes.: to d. from the rostra, de rostris d., Cic.: to d. from a horse, ex equo d., Liv.: v. TO DISMOUNT. to d. from heaven, coelo d., Hor.: a coelo, Virg.; e coelo, Juv.: Cic. **2.** degradio, gressus sum, 3: they dared not d. to the plain, in nequam d. non audiebant, Tac.: Caccina received orders to d. the Pennine Alps, C. Ponini Alpibus d., jussus, Tac. **3.** délabor, lapsu sum, 3 (with slow, gliding motion): a divine man d'd from heaven, de coelo domus homine delapsus, Cic.: v. TO GLIDE DOWN. **4.** démittio, misi, missum, 3 (with pron. refl.): the greater part of the army had d'd into a large valley, se major pars agminis in magnam convallinem demisera, Caes. **5.** rôo, rôu, rûtum, 3 (with evidence): the lofty sky d.s (in rain), r. arduus aether, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to come down, lower oneself to: **1.** descendio, 3: to d. to the trade of a slave-dealer, ad mangonios questus d., Suet.: to d. to every kind of entreaty, in omnes preces d., Virg. (In Cic. the word does not imply humiliation, but voluntary concession.) **2.** délabor, 3 (to fall into insensibility): v. TO FALL INTO: to d. to feedwoman's love, in amorem libertae d., Tac. **3.** démittio (with pron. refl. or in pass.): to d. to flattery, in adulatiorum demitti, Tac. Pfr.: to d. eagerly into scrutinie, rure in servitium, Tac.: to d. to the level of brutes, omnem humanitatem exire, Cic. **III.** Of property; to come to its course of inheritance: **1.** pervenio, vîni, etc., 4: to d. to any one by right (of money, etc.), ad quampli p. jure, Cic. **2.** vîni, 4: this d'd to me by inheritance, hoc mihi hereditate venit, Cic. (also obvenit, Plin.). Pfr.: o nobile custom and training which has descended to us from our ancestors! O præclarum morem disciplinamque, quam a majoribus acceptimus! Cic.

**IV.** To be descended: v. DESCENDED.

**V.** To make a descent upon: v. DESCENT.

**descendant:** **1.** expr. by words given under DESCEND: q. v. **2.** sanguis, inis, m. (poet.): noble d. of Anchises and Venus, clarus Anchiseus Venerisque s., Hor. **3.** gênis, ôris, n. (poet.): the d. of Jove (Jversus), Jovis g., Ov.: Virg. **4.** prôgnës, èi, f.: Cic.: Tac.: v. OFFSPRING. **5.** stirps, pis, f.: Tac. Pfr.: d.s. minoris, posteri, nepotes: v. POSTERITY.

**descended (part. arij.):** **1.** ortus (of immediate descent: with abl. alone or with ab.): d. from ancestors of no account, nullis majoribus o., Hor.: d. from the Germans (the Belgæ), orti a Germanis, Caes.: v. DESCENT. **2.** brünulus (of more remote connection: const. as ortus): d. from freemen (gentlemen), ab ingenuis oriundis, Cic.: d. from the Etruscans, ex Etrusci oriundi, Liv. **3.** prôgnatos: Romulus d. from a god, Romulus deo pr., Liv.: d. from the Cimbrians and Teutons, ex Cimbriis Teutonique pr., Caes.: the Gauls d. from Dis on the father's side, Galli ab Dite patre pr., Caes. **4.** editus (poet.): Maecenas, d. from kingly ancestors, M. atavis e. regibus, Hor. **5.** génératus: d. from the stock of Hercules, Herculea stirpe g., Cic. **6.** satus (poet.): sprung, Cimbricus d. from the Cimbrians, Teutonicus d. from the Teutons, ex. rem. **7.** exponit, pôstum, 3: to d. to the structure of catapults, de catapultis ex., Virg.

**describer:** scriptor, narratôr: v. NARRATOR. Or expr. by verb under TO DESCRIBE: as, he is a good d., \*optime res quemadmodum gestas sint exponit, ob oculos ponit, etc.

**description:** **1.** descriptio, a. d. of countries, regionum d., Quint.: of a banquet, convivio d., Quint. (appy. not in Cic. in this sense). **2.** expôstio (clear setting forth): a. d. of incidents, ex rerum gestarum, Quint. **3.** narratio: v. NARRATION. Pfr.: virid d., rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectu paene subiectio, Cic.: to give a d. of, v. TO DESCRIBE: beyond d., \*supra quam ut describi, veribus exacquari, enarrari possit: d. of the earth, geographia: v. GEOGRAPHY.

descensus, d. Averni, Virg.: Sall. **2.** descendio (rare): Plin. **3.** lapsus, ūs: v. FALL. **4.** expr. by verb: during the d., \*inter descendendum; interea dum descendit, v. TO DESCEND. **II.** A declivity: **1.** descendens, ūs a steep d., præcipitus d., Hirt.: Plin. **2.** clivis, declive: v. DECLIVITY, SLOPE.

**III.** Hostile irruption by sea; excursion: a d. for the purpose of ravaging the country, (classic) ex. ad populantum, Liv.: to make a d. ex facere, Liv. Pfr.: to make a d. on Africa, in African transcedere, transmittere, Liv. **IV.** Origin: **1.** ôrigo, inis, f.: to derive one's d. from any one, or ab aliquo ducre, Hor. **2.** gêns, ôris, n.: of noble d., nobilis g. natu, Cic.: Hor. **3.** prôgnës: v. LINEAGE.

**describe:** **1.** To draw with lines: **1.** describo, psi, ptum, 3: to d. geometrical figures in the sand, geometricas formas in arena d., Cic.: to d. (the circumference of) a circle, circuferunt circuli d., Vitruv. **2.** circumscrivo, 3 (only of circles): to d. a circle round a person with a stick, virgula aliquem c., Cic.: v. SIMILY, orbem c., Cic. Pfr.: the stars d. their circles, sidera circulos [orbesque] suos concidunt, Cic.: he d.s a circle with his troops, circumagit sua per vestigia ductos, Sil.: to d. a circle round a place with the plough, aratum circumducere, Cic.: see also CIRCLE. **II.** To give a description of: **1.** describo, 3: a woman such as I just now d.d., mulier hujusmodi, quadem ego paulo ante descripsi, Cic.: briefly to d., breviter d., Cic. (More freq. in sense of to mark out, define.) **2.** scribo, 3 (in writing): to d. to any one the form and situation of a farm, formant et situ agri alieni scribere, Hor.: v. TO WRITE.

**3.** dêpingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (as with colours, vividly): to d. this fellow's life, vitam hujusce d., Cic.: Pl. **4.** expôno, pôsul, pôstum, 3 (to set forth, narrate): to d. what took place, ex rem gestam, res quemadmodum gesta sit, Cic.: to d. the form of what is best, ex formam optimi, Cic. **5.** dêsigno, 1 (to mark out): to d. the affections, as it were, in outline, affectus vel primis lineis d., Quint. **6.** ex primo, pressi, presum, 3 (with exactness): to d. a man's manners in a speech, mores alienus oratione ex, Cic.: this scene Præxiles chased in silver and my friend Archias has d.d. in verse, hanc speciem P. caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic. **7.** déformo, 1 (rare): the character I have d.d. (or modelled) above, ille quem supra deformavi, Cic.: Sen. **8.** pôrâgo, ègi, actum (to detail): to d. exploits of peace and war, res pacis belique gestas p., Liv.: Hor. **9.** dêmonstro, 1 (to point out clearly): he d.s the size and shape of the ships, navium modum formaque demonstrans, Caes.: to d. in writing, scripto d., Quint. **10.** narro, écraro, écraro, 1: v. TO RELATE. **11.** exsequor, persquor, 3: usus with verbis: v. TO RELATE. **12.** expoio, àvi and uit, etc., 1 (to unfold, enter into detail): to d. the whole character of another, vitam alterius totam ex., Cic.: also with de: to d. (the structure of) catapults, de catapultis ex., Virg.

**describer:** scriptor, narratôr: v. NARRATOR. Or expr. by verb under TO DESCRIBE: as, he is a good d., \*optime res quemadmodum gestas sint exponit, ob oculos ponit, etc.

**description:** **1.** descriptio, a. d. of countries, regionum d., Quint.: of a banquet, convivio d., Quint. (appy. not in Cic. in this sense). **2.** expôstio (clear setting forth): a. d. of incidents, ex rerum gestarum, Quint. **3.** narratio: v. NARRATION. Pfr.: virid d., rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectu paene subiectio, Cic.: to give a d. of, v. TO DESCRIBE: beyond d., \*supra quam ut describi, veribus exacquari, enarrari possit: d. of the earth, geographia: v. GEOGRAPHY.



**truth**, insatiabilis quaedam c. veri vindredi, Cic.: *to feel a very strong d.*, incredibili c. ardore, Cic.: v. PASSION. 3. cupido, inis, f., in Hor. m. (= cupiditas, but not in Cic. except poet.): *a d. of founding a city took possession of Romulus*, Romulum c. cepit urbis conditae, Liv.: *d. for glory, c. gloriae*, Sall. 4. appetitus (a neutral word, used by Cic. in philosophical sense): *natural d. and aversion, ap. et declinatio naturalis*, Cic.: *of what is another's, alieni ap.*, Cic. 5. appetitus, ūs: v. APPETITE. 6. appetitio (=appetitus): *d. of food, ap. cib. Plin.* 7. amor, ūris, m. (*a passionate d.*): *a (strong) d. for praise, laudare a.*, Cic.: *a d. for war, belli a.*, Virg.; v. LOVE. 8. stūdium (an eager d.): *the d. of discovering truth, st. veri reperiendi*, Cic.: v. DEVOTION, ZEAL. 9. aviditas: v. EAGERNESS. 10. libido (usu. of bad d.): v. LONGING. Phr.: *to feel a d.*, cupere, avēre, etc. (see verb): *I d.*, mihi est in animo, mihi animus fert (v. TO PROPOSE, INTEND): *to satisfy any one's d.*, animum expiere (alieu), Cic.: *according to (any one's) d.*, ex sententia, Cic.: Ter.: *to be inspired with a d. for revenge*, ad ulciscendum ardore, Sall.

II. **Sexual d.**: 1. désiderium: *the cup of d. (i.e. the love-philtre), desideri poculum*, Hor. 2. libido, inis, f.: v. LUST. 3. cipiditas: Plin. 4. ardor, ūris, m.: *to cloak over d. (passion)*, dissimilare a., Tib. 5. Vénus, érls, f.: *an application of the root will press d.*, illata radix inhibet Venerem, Plin.; Virg.; v. LOVE, LUST.

III. **The thing d.d. or requested:** 1. vōtūm: *to fulfil any one's d.*, v. aliquis implore, Curt.; Ov. 2. op̄atum (chiefly in pl.): v. WISH.

**desire (c.):** 1. *To long for:* 1. cupo, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (the most gen. term): *the more thou hast gotten, the more thou d.st*, quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor.: *I d. to die, emori c.*, Ter.: *whoso d.s or fears, qui c. aut metuit*, Hor.: *we d. you to enjoy your virtue, te tua trui virtute cupimus*, Cic. (the subj. after cupo is rare and not to be imitated). 2. percipio, 3 (intens. of cupio): Pl.: Ter. 3. contūpisco, 3 (to d. covetously, excessively): v. TO COVET: *I d. nothing for myself, nihil mihi c.*, Cic.: *to d. after pictures, tabulas c.*, Cic.: *to d. to adorn the world, mundum ornare c.*, Cic. 4. desidero, 1 (to feel something to be lacking): *to thirst for honours, to d. glory, sitire honores, d. gloriam*, Cic. 5. opto, i.: v. TO WISH FOR. 6. exopto, 1 (intens. of opto): Cic. 7. expēto, ivi or ii, itum, 3 (to seek after; with acc.): *to d. eagerly Plantus' plays, studiōse ex. Plautinas fabulas*, Pl.: *to d. for death, mortem ex.*, Cic.: also foll. by infin., Ter. 8. appeto, etc., 3 (sim. to expeto, but less strong): *to eagerly d. another's lands, alienis agros cupide ap.*, Cic. 9. gesto, ivi and ii, 4 (when desire is expressed in gesture; hence to d. eagerly): *I d. greatly to know all, gesto scire omnia*, Cic.: Hor.: v. TO LONG. 10. aveo, avēre (with inf.): v. TO LONG. Phr.: *to d. greatly, flagrare, ardore studio, cupiditate*: v. TO BURN (Intr.). II. **To ask for:** 1. opto, i.: *d. from me any gift and reward you please, quodvis donum et praemium a me optato*, Ter.: foll. by ut and subj., Cic. 2. vōlo, vōlui, vele: *what is it that you d. of me? quid est quod me vole?* Ter. 3. peto, 3: v. TO ASK, BEG.

**desirous:** 1. cipidus (general term): *d. of hearing you, te audiendi c.*, Cic.: *d. of death, c. mortis*, Hor. 2. cipieus, nitis (not in Cic.): *d. for the wedding, nuptiarum c.*, Ter. 3. studiosus (bent on, zealous of): *d. of pleasing, placidi c.*, Ov.: v. FOND, EAGER. 4. amans, nitis (poet.): *d. of blood, cruxis a.*, Ov. 5. appetens, nitis (including all degrees of desire): *most d. of honour, honestatis appetitissimus*, Cic. 6. avidus: v. EAGER.

**desist:** 1. desisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (with inf., abl. alone or with prep.; or absol.): *not to d. from exerting, bortari non d.*, Cic.: *to d. from a purpose, incepto d.*, Liv.: *Cic.: to d. from a struggle, de contentione d.*, Nep.: *I will not d. without, etc., non desistam quin, etc.*, Cic.: *to d. from (holding or expressing) an opinion, a sententia d.*, Cic. 2. absisto, stiti, 3 (same constr.): *to d. from war, bello ab.*, Liv.: *to d. from pursuit, ab. sequendo*, Liv. 3. desino, 3: v. TO CEASE. 4. abscedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with abl. only): *to d. from a purpose, incepto abus, Liv.*

**desk:** 1. scrinium (for writing): *a writing-d. and letters, s. cum literis*, Sall.: sometimes pl.: *wakeful 1 call for paper, pen and d.*, vigil calamus et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. 2. capsula (not strictly a desk, but a box for holding books): Hor.: v. Dict. Ant. p. 238. 3. pulpītum (for reading or speaking): Suet.: Hor. 4. (?) mensa (for purposes of business): v. BENCH, COUNTER.

**desolute (adj.):** 1. Of places, naturally unoccupied or ravaged: 1. vastus: *a d. kind of country, v. genus agrorum*, Cic.: Join: *vastus ac desolatus*, Cic.; *vastus ab natura et humano cultu*, Sall. 2. solūs: *in the d. soil of Libya*, Libyae solis in agris, Virg.; v. SOLITARY. 3. desolatus: *temples albus d.*, templa prope d., Plin. 4. desérunt: v. DESERT (adj.): Phr.: *to render a country d.*, vastare (v. TO DEVASTATE), vastitatem efficerre, Cic.; reddere, Liv.: *to lie d.* (of lands), vacare, Caes. II. Of persons: bereaved: 1. orbis: v. BEREFT. 2. desolatus: Stat. 3. afflictus, prostratus, depressed by some heavy blow: v. DISTRESSED. 4. solūs: v. SOLITARY.

**desolate (v.):** 1. vasto, dēvasto, 1: v. TO DEVASTATE. 2. desolō, 1: Col.: Stat. 3. popūlōr, 1: v. TO RAVAGE, WASTE (lay). 4. vastitatem efficio, reddo: see verb (1, fin.).

**desolateness:** 1. Of places: 1. vastitas: *v. foll. art.* 2. vastitudo (rare): Cato. 3. expr. by adj.: as, wars and the d. of the country prevented intercourse, \*bella et vastum desertum que solum commercia prohibebant, Cic.: L. G. § 611, 2. II. Of persons: 1. orbitas: v. BEREAVEMENT. 2. solūtū: v. SOLITUDE.

**desolation:** I. As act or process:

1. vastitati: v. DEVASTATION.

2. vastitas: Liv.

3. solitudo: Liv.: v. SOLITUDE, DESERT.

II. As state: v. precepit, art.

**despair (subs.):** desprüatio: *to fall into the extremity of d.*, ad summum d. pervenire, Cic.: *to reduce any one to d.*, aliquad ad adducere, Cic.; redigere, Suet.: *uter d.*, ultima d., Tac.: *also rerum may be added, to make the idea more complete*: L. G. § 595. Phr.: *in d. of life, in extrema spe salutis*, Caes.: *in d. of life, exp̄ta vita*, Tac.

**despair (a.):** 1. despōro, t (foll. by abl. with de or alone; also by the acc. of that which is not hoped for, as, desperare salutem; by dat. of person on whose behalf hope is given up; by acc. and inf.): *to d. of the state, de republica d.*, Cic.: *to d. of one's fortunes, suis fortunis d.*, Cic.: *to d. of oneself, sibi d.*, Cic.: *he d.s of being able to enjoy, desperat posse frui*, Ov.: Cic.: *I do not yet d. of Marcellinus, Marcellinum nondum d.*, Sen.: Cic.: also absol.: *to have some hope of (winning) the tribunum of the plebs, to have d.d. of the senate, spem habens a tribuno plebis, a semini desperasse*, Cic.: impers.: *'tis base to d., turpiter desperatur*, Quint. 2. spern̄ abiicio, perdo (foll. by gen.): Cic.

abicio, perdo (foll. by gen.): Cic.

*d.* in love, perditare amare, Ter.; simili, misere amare, deperire, Pl.: *d.* angry, iratissimum; *v.* ANGRY, etc.

**desperation**: desperation: Apul.: *v.* DESPAIR. Phr.: she loves to *d.*, amore hac perdita est, Pl.: *v.* DESPERATELY.

**despicable**: 1. aspernabilis, *e.* Gell. 2. contemptus: *v.* CONTEMPTIBLE. 3. despiciabilis, *e.* Anim.

**despicere**: 1. despicio, spexi, spicum, 3 (*to look down upon, hold cheap*): to *d.* the senatorian order, senatorium ordinem d., Cic. Join: despiceret et pro nihil putare, Cic.; despiceret atque contemneret, Cic. 2. sperno, sprevi, spretum, 3 (*much stronger*): *v.* TO SCORN. Join: spernere et pro nihil putare, Cic. 3. aspernor, i (*to hold unworthy, reject with contempt*): *d.* any one from the heart, aliquem animo a., Cic.: *v.* to REJECT. 4. contemno, tempi, temputum, 3 (*usu. with reference to that which might appear likely to call forth the opposite feeling*): *to d.* Hannibal, Hannibalem c., Cic.; *to d.* riches, opes c., Virg. Join: irridente atque contemneret; contemneret aque rejicere, Cic. 5. temno, 3 (*rare and poet.*): Virg. 6. despiciunt, contemptui habeo (=despicio, contemno): *v.* CONTEMPT. Other equiv. phr. are: parvi pendere; floci, pilis, nihil facere, etc.; *v.* to HOLD (cheap): *to be d.*, jecere, Cic.: *v.* OV.

**despised**: spretus, contemptus, despiciens, humiliis, jacens: *v.* TO DESPISE, CONTEMPTIBLE.

**despiser**: 1. contemptor (*fem. contemptrix*, Pl.): *d.* of richus, divitiarum c., Liv.: Tac. 2. spretor (*scooper*): Ov. 3. aspernator, Tert. N.B. For syn see TO DESPISE.

**despite**: malitia, malignitas: *v.* MALICE. Phr.: *to do d.* to any one, \*se gerere erga aliquem; alieni infense adversari; contumelias facere: *in d. of gods and men*, dis hominibus que invitis, Cic.: *v.* SPITE OF, IN.

**despitefully**: intense, contumeliosus: *v.* INSULTINGLY, HOSTILELY. Phr.: to treat *d.*, injuriose tractare aliquem; injurias contumeliasque imponere aliqui, Cic.: *v.* TO INJURE, ABUSE.

**despoil**: 1. spoliō, i (*with acc. and abl.*): *v.* TO ROB. 2. despōlio, i: *to d.* the temple of Diana, Diana templum d., Cic. 3. expōlio, i: *to d.* Pompey of his army and province, exercitu et provincia l' Pompeium ex., Cic.: Caes. 4. exuo, *v.* TO STRIP. See also TO PILLAGE, PLUNDER.

**despoiler**: spoliator, praedator, etc.: *v.* PLUNDERER, SPOILER.

**despoliation**: spoliatio: *v.* SPOLIATION.

**despond**: 1. despondeo, spondi and spōpōni, sponsum, 2 (*usu. with animus*): animus despondere, Liv. (also despondere alone, Col.). 2. expr. by animus with various verbs: animus demittere, Cic.; abicie, Quint.; animo (animis) cadere, Cic.: *v.* TO DISCOURAGE.

**despondency**: animi intractio, demissio, affectio; animus jacens, demissus, infactus: Cic. Phr.: to yield to *d.*, animus despondere, Liv.: *v.* DISCOURAGEMENT.

**desponding** (*adj.*): abjectus, demissus, jacens (with animus); *v.* SPIRITLESS. Phr.: we ought not thus to yield to *d.* tempus, \*non ita animis cadere debemus.

**despondingly**: 1. abiectē: Cic. 2. animo demissio, infactus, etc.: *v.* DESPONDING. Phr.: he spoke *d.*, \*ita locutus est ut qui animus desponderet: *v.* TO DESPOND.

**despot**: 1. dōminus: *a d.* is what the Greeks call a tyrant, hic est d. populi quem Graeci tyramnum vocant, Cic. 2. rex, régis: a people that is under *a d.* lacks freedom, deest populo qui sub rege sit libertas, Cic. (But in the same connexion, it is mentioned that there was such a thing as *littoral monarchy*: *d.* Rep. 2, 24.) 3. týrannus: *v.* supr.; and TYRANT. 4.

expr. by circuml.: \*cujus voluntas pro legibus est.

**despotisch**: 1. týrannicus: *v.* TYRANNICAL. 2. régus: v. KINGLY; and comp. preced. of *v.* 3. súperbus (as when epith. of the last king of Rome): *v.* OVERBEARING, HAUGHTY. Phr.: *d.* government, regnum, regale genit. reipublice: *v.* DESPOTISM.

**despotically**: 1. týrannice: *v.* TYRANNICALLY. 2. overbearingly: *v.* ARROGANTLY, OVERBEARINGLY.

**despotism**: 1. dōminatió: *v.* DOMINATIO: *Cic.* comp. DESPOT (1.). 2. regnum (for the ancient monarchies were mostly despotic): *v.* MONARCHY. 3. regia potestas, regale imperium: *v.* DESPOT (2).

**dessert**: 1. bellaria, órum: *Pl.* Suet. 2. secunda mensa: *v.* wrote this to you *d.*, haec ad te scripsi ap posita secunda m., Cic.

**destination**: pròpositum, destinatio: *v.* DESIGN, PURPOSE. Phr.: *the d.* of long pilgrimages, longarmi meta viarum, Virg. (*v. GOAL*): very few ships reached their d., per pauca naves locum ceperunt, Cic.: had we been able to reach our *d.*, si potuisse, quo contendimus, pervenire, Cic.: we have all the same *d.*, omnes eodem cogimur, Hor.: *v.* DESTINY.

**destine**: 1. destino, i: bottles d.d. for thee, eadi tibi destinati, Hor.: *he d.s me for the altar*, me destinat arae, Virg.: *cic.* v. TO APPOINT. 2. désigno, i: *v.* TO MARK OUT. 3. præstito, i: *v.* TO FOREORDAIN. Phr.: *we are d.d. to die*, debemur morti, Hor.: see also foll. art.

**destined** (*part. adj.*): 1. fātālis, *e.* appointed by fate): a year *d.* to the destruction of the city, annus *d.* ad interitum urbis, Cic.: *the d. mouth of a river*, f. fluminis ora, Ov. 2. débitum (due, allotted): the Fates had fulfilled (the *d.* periods, tempora Parcae d. complant, Virg. 3. natus (*made by nature* for a certain end; foll. by acc. with ad. or dat.): nations *d.* to be slaves, nationes n. servituti, Cic.: *d.* for these times, n. ad bacis tempora, Cic.: also with in: cups *d.* for the service of mirth, n. in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor.

**destiny**: 1. lātūm: often in pl., *v.* FATE. 2. sors, sortis, f: ignorant of *d.*, ignarus fati sorteque futurae, Virg.: *v.* lot. 3. Parca (*d.* personified): Hor.

**destinat**: 1. inops, ópis (*with gen. or abl.*): *d.* of refinement, humanitatem, Cic.: *not d.* of words, non verbis in, Cic.: also with ab: *d. both in respect of friends and of character*, et ab amicis et ab existimatione in, Cic.: *absol.* to comfort the *i.*, inopes solari, Virg. 2.

égens, mis (a term of reproach): nothing could be more *d.* than the condition of the king, nihil egentius rege, Cic.: slaves and *d.* persons, servi et gentes, Cic.: *d.* of everything, e. omnibus rebus, Cic.: *an utterly d. rake*, ganeo egentissimum, Cic. 3. desfütus: i.e. deprived of (*with abl.*): *v.* TO DEPRIVE. 4. inānis, *e.* (empty, void): no letter *d.* of some useful fact, nulla epis tola in aliqua re utili, Cic.: *d.* of breath, corpus animac inane, Ov.

5. experts, ritis (*without any share in* us: *gen. with* *d.* also *abl.*): a man *d.* of all learning, vir omnis eruditio ex., Cic.: *d.* of property, fortunis ex., Sall. 6. nudus (chiefly poet.): *d.* old age, n. senecta, Ov.: *Cic.* *d.* of money, n. numinis, Hor.: *a death d.* of fame, mors famam muda, Sit.: *d.* of relatives, n. a propinquus, Cic. 7. orbus: *v.* BEEFEST. 8. viduus (poet.): *lit.* widowed: lakes *d.* of Phœbus' light, laeus v. a lumine Phœbi, Virg., a boson *d.* of love, pectus amoris, Ov. 9. truncus (*lacking a part which seems to have been cut off*): frays *d.* of felt, ramae pedibus tr., Ov.: also with gen.: Virg. Phr.: *a man d.* of logic, homo a dialecticis remotus, Cic.: *to be d.* égeré, with *gen.* or *abl.* (*v.* TO WANT, LACK): was he *d.*? nay he was rich,

egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic.: *nor are you in any way d.*, nec quicquam eges, Pl.: *to be d.* of sensu*n* and life, sensu et vita carere, Cic. *v.* WITHOUT (TO BE): *d.* condition, egestas, Cl.

**destination**: 1. égestas (*a condition involving disgrace*: *as in the case of one who has wasted his substance*): that poverty, or rather *d.* and beggary, ista pauperitas vel potius e. ac mendicitas, Cic.: *to live in d.*, vivit degere in e., Cic. 2. inépta (*any want or scarcity*): *d.* on the part of the Rhodians, Rhodiorum in., Cic.: to sink into shamefult *d.*, ad pudendum in, delabi, Tac.: to bring any one to *d.*, in alieni facere (afferre), Tac.: *v.* WANT. 3. mendicitas: *v.* BEGGARY. 4. solitudo (*of those who are left without any helper or supporter*): Cic. (N.B. Not destitutio, which is disappointment, abandonment.)

**destroy**: 1. perdo, didi, dītum, 3 (*to ruin in any way*): *to d.* crops (of the atmosphere), p. fruges, Cic.: utterly to *d.* the state, civitatem penitus p., Cic.: *v.* TO RUIN. 2. évertō, ti, sum, 3 (*strictly to overturn*): completely to *d.* (or overturn) states, civitates funditus e., Cic.: Scipio d' d. Carthage, Scipio Carthaginem everti, Cic. utterly to *d.* virtue, virtutem penitus e., Cic. 3. destruo, xi, cunn, 3 (*to demolish a structure*): to *d.* a ship, a building, navem, aedificium d., Cic. Join: destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: *v.* TO DEMOLISH. 4. périmo, émi, émptum, 3 (*to d. completely*): Troy was d'd. Troja perempta est, Virg.: sensation being utterly d'd, sensu perempto, Cic. 5. intérimo, 3 (*esp. to d. life*): to *d.* life, vitam int., Pl.: to *d.* oneself, se int. Aut. B. Afr.: *v.* SUICIDE.

6. déleo, évi, étum, 2 (*strictly to blot out*: hence esp. of total destruction of cities, etc.): Jove has *oftened* *d.* cities, Jupiter saepe urbes delevit, Cic.: Carthage must be *d.*, delenda est Carthago, Cato: the enemy being dispersed and almost *d.*, hostibus dispersis ac paena deletis, Caes.: to *d.* a nation almost to extirpation, d. proper ad internecionem, Liv. 7. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*strictly to extinguish*: hence quite to destroy): the nobility *d.* many people, nobilitas multos mortales extinxit, Sal.: Cic.: to *d.* the odour of garlic, odorem allii ex., Plin. 8. corrumpto, rupi, ruptum, 3 (*strictly to spoil completely*): they *d.* themselves and the house by fire, domum et semet igni corruptum, Sal.: Tac. 9. consúmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*to use up completely*): to *d.* one's patrimony by extravagance, patrimonium per luxuriam c., Cic.: to *d.* houses by fire, aedes incendi c., Liv.: *v.* TO CONSUME. 10. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (*to make away with*: our ancestors utterly *d.* d' Carthage and Numantia, maiores nostri Cartaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic.: Hor.: to *d.* any one with the sword, aliquem ferro t., Cic. 11. excido, scidū, scissum, 3 (*to rend to pieces*: hence to *d.* utterly): to *d.* Pergamus, Pergama ex., Virg.: Tac. 12. disrugo, disjicio (*violently to disarrange and break up*): *v.* TO DEMOLISH. 13. pessummo (*in one word or two*), dēdi, dātum, 1, irr. (*to d. utterly*): to *d.* the state, renpublicam p., Sal. 14. in pass.: péréo, intereo, 4, irr.: *v.* TO PERISH.

**destroy oneself**: *v.* SUICIDE.

**destroyer**: 1. evensor: *the d.* of Carthage, Carthaginem e., Quint. 2. extimtor: *the d.* of his country, patriae ex., Cic. 3. confector: *fire the d.* and consumer of all things, c. et consumptum omnium ignis, Cic.: *d.* of wild beasts, ferarum c., Suet. 4. perditor: the *d.* of the republic, relpublicae p., Cic. 5. péremptor: *d.* of an illustrious king, inelyt regis p., Sen.: Apul.: *fen.* péremptrix, Tert. 6. interemptor: *d.* of his master, int. heri sui, Sen.: Val. Max.: *fen.* interemptrix, Lact.: Tert. 7. occisor: *v.* SLAYER.

8. subversor: *v.* OVERTURNER. 9

dēlētōr: but the *fem.* dēletrīx only occurs: Cic. (For syn. see verb.) **10.** by meton., perniciēs, ēi: *Verres the d. of Sicily, Verres Siciliæ perniciēs*: Cic.: Ter. **11.** pēstis: v. SCORGÉ, PLAGUE, **destroying** (*adj.*): v. DESTRUCTIVE, **destructibility**: frāgilitas: v. FRAILTY. Phr.: *the Epicureans believe in the d. of all things*; \*Epicurei omnia interire putant.

**destructible**: **1.** destructibilis or destructūs: Lact.: Prud. **2.** corrup̄ibilis, by e: Lact. **3.** usu, better corruptib; by e: *to be d.*, exūdūm pati, interire, corrumpi: v. TO DESTROY.

**destruction**: **1.** perniciēs, ēi: *to rush upon evident d.*, in apertam p. incūrcere, Cic.: *to be bent on any one's d.*, p. alieñus incūbēre, Cic.: comp. DESTROYER (11). **2.** ēversio (strictly overturning): *the d. of temples, templorū e.*, Quint.: Cic.: *d. of dignity*, dignitatis e., Plin.: Cic. **3.** excidūm: *the d. of legions, legionum ex*, Tac.: Hor.: Virg. (Ēversio denotes the act of destroying; excidūm the destruction as an event). **4.** extīmū (simi. to excidūm): *they brood over the d. of this city, de lugis ublis ex. cogitant*, Cic.: nature admits not of the d. of anything, nullius extīmū paitur natura, Lucr.

**5.** intērīns, ūs (a gen. term): *the d. and end of all things*, int. atque obitus omnium rerum, Cic.: *the d. of an army*, exercitus int., Cic.: *the d. of the soul*, \*annorum int.: to be reduced to d., ad int. redigi, Clc. **6.** occidū, ūnis, f. (*by slaughter*): *the cavalry met with utter d.*, equitatus occidūe occīsus, Clc.: Tac.: Just. **7.** interēcio (utter d.): *the utter d. of an army*, exercitus int., Caes.: v. EXTERMINATION.

**8.** funū, ūris, n. (poet. and rhetorical): *the d. of the republic, reipublicā f.*, Cic.: *the mournful d. of Troy, lacrimosa Trojae funera*, Hor. **9.** often, esp. after a prep., expr. by p. part. of verbs under DESTROY: *after the d. of Carthage*, post deletam Carthaginem: *by the d. of morality*, moribus corrumpēndis, etc.

**destructive**: **1.** perniciōs: Caes.: Cic.: Sall.: v. PERNICIOS. **2.** extītūs, e: *a war d. towards one's own citizens*, bellum suis cibis ex., Cic. **3.** extītūs, e: *to have d. results*, ex. extītū habere, Cic. **4.** extītūs: a d. conspiracy, ex. conūrato, Cic.: Tac. **5.** funestūs: d. fures, f. ignes, Cic.: Virg.: v. FATAL. **6.** calamitosūs: v. DISASTROUS. **7.** fulminēs (like lightning): poet.: a. Mnestheus, f. Mnestheus, Virg.: t. dus (of the boar), f. dens, Phaedr. **8.** danīnos: v. INJURIOUS. **9.** ēdax, acīs (poet.): *the d. rain, imber ēdax*, Hor.

**destructively**: perniciōs: Cic.: Phr.: d. to yourself, cum tua perniciēe (two exitio, malo, etc.), Cic.

**destructiveness**: expr. by adj. or subst. under DESTRUCTION: *how great is the d. of war*, \*quantum perniciēm fert, quam perniciōs est bellum, etc.

**desuetude**: desuetūdo, inīs, f. (not in Cic.): d. of arms, armorū d., Liv.: to fall into d., in d. abire, Callistrat. dig. Phr.: to fall into d., obsolescere, Cic.; exolescere, Col.; desuelteri, Varr.; in veterascere (rare in this sense), Cic.: fallen into d., obsoletus, Cic.; exoleitus, Liv.: Suet.: *the word has fallen into d.*, verbum evanuit, Varr.: words of ancient date and fallen into general d., verba prīca et ab usu quotidiani sermōni intermissa, Cic.; verba quācēdere, Hor.

**desultority**: **1.** cartpīn (in detached portions; as opp. to regular consecutive treatment of a subject): to study literature d., \*literis cartpīm meūlēs; literis colēlīs cartpīm et quasi desulteri librorū quis esset, se dare. **2.** volatīco modo, nūc hūc, nūc illuc: cf. Cic. Att. 13, 25, fin. Phr.: *he reads too d.*, \*parum continuando libros legit; temere nec satis instituta ratione libris legendis incumbit; quasi librorū desulteri legit.

desultoriness: ratio inconstans, temeraria, volatīca aliiquid faciēndi: v. DESULTORY, INCONSISTENT.

**desultory**: **1.** inconstans: v. INCONSTANT, CHANGEABLE. **2.** inconstans (heūlīmg, inconsiderate): Join: vagā, instabilis, temeraria (lectio), Krebs, ap. R. and A. **3.** volatīcus: Cic. (who so designates the Academy): v. DESULTORILY. **3.** Phr.: to make d. remarks, inordinata dīcere, Quint.; \*cartpīm nec satis contīnata ratione de alijs re dīcere: *he is a d. reader*, quasi desulteri librorū est (the desulter is was a circus-rider who kept from horse to horse).

**detach**: **1.** To remove by breaking or tearing off: **1.** dēfrīgo, frēgi, fractum, 3: to d. slips (from a plant), plantas d., Virg.: Cic.: v. TO BREAK OFF. **2.** abscondi, scđi, scissum, 3: to d. slips from the parent trunk, plantas abs. de corpore matrū, Virg. **3.** āvello, velli or vīsi, vulsum, 3: apples are with difficulty d'd from trees, if unripe, poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic.: rocks d'd by force from mountains, saxa montibus avulsa, Lucr.: v. TO PLUCK, REND (AWAY). **4.** dīvello, 3: v. TO TEAR ASUNDER. **5.** abstrāho, 3: v. TO DRAG AWAY. **II.**

To separate; esp. to alienate: **1.** disjungo, xi, ctum, 3: *Caesar has d'd Pompey from me*, Caesar Pompeium a mea familiaritate disjungit, Cic.: to d. ourselves from the body, d. nos a corporib; Cic. **2.** séjungo, 3: v. TO SEPARATE. **3.** dīvello, 3 (implying force): to d. wisdom from pleasure, sapientiam a voluptate d., Cic. **4.** dīstrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (stronger than disjungo; weaker than dīvello): why would I try to d. him (Pompey) from my Caesar, quid ego illum ab eo d. coner? Cic. **5.** rēmōvō, āmōvō, 2: v. TO REMOVE. **6.** āvōco, 1: to d. philosophy from mysterious sources, philosophiam a rebus occultis a., Cic.: to d. any one from (intimacy with) another, aliquem ab aliquis conjugente a., Cic. **III.** To part off a certain number of soldiers: perh. deligo, 3: v. TO PICK OUT, SELECT. (But usu. mitto, to send, may suffice.) **IV.** To detach oneself: expr. by pron. refl. with the above verbs, or by the passive (middle) voice: it easily d's itself, facile refringit, etc.

**detached** (part. adj.): sépārātus, séjunctus: v. SEPARATE. Phr.: in d. portions, cartpīm: to write Roman history in d. portions, c. scribere res Romana, Sall.: *the men were dismissed in small d. parties*, milites cartpīm ac pauci uno tempore dimissi sunt: cf. Tac. Hist. 4, 46.

**detachment**: **1.** The act of detaching or separation: séjunctio, sépārātio, v. SEPARATION. **I.** Phr.: in d. of the equites from the senate, equitib; a senatu disjunctis, avocatis: v. TO DETACH (II). **II.** A body of troops: **1.** mānūs, ūs, f.: v. BAND, CÓMPANY. **2.** pars, ūtis, f.: to divide forces into four d.s. copias in quatuor partes distribuire, Sall.: v. DIVISION. Phr.: he sends with him a d. of 200 horse, addit equites ducentos: a picked d., electi militēs: v. SELECT.

**detail** (v.): **1.** ēnārō, 1: to d. a matter in due order, rem omnem ordine e., Ter.: v. TO RELATE. **2.** explico, 1: to expand and d., dilatare atque ex., Cic.: Nep.: v. TO UNFOLD. **3.** exsequor, sécūtūs, 3 (esp. with omnia): Liv.: v. DETAIL (subs.).

**detail** (subs.): chiefly used in pl.: singulārē res, or singulārē orūm, n. pl.: *the material is in its d.s. so great*, etc., in singulis rebus ejusmodi materies est, etc., Cic.: to go through d.s. per singula līe, Quint.; singula perseguī, Sen Phr.: in detail, singulatim, Suet.; particulatim, Auct. ad Her.: to write in d. a history of the Roman people, res pos puli Romani perscribere, Liv.: to examine (things) in d. and collectively, singula intueri et universa, Liv.: to

enter into d., de singulis agere, Cic.: to be cut off in d., \*cartpīm perire: v. DETERIORATE.

**detailed** (part. adj.): Phr.: a d. account, enarratio, Quint.: to give a d. account, v. preced. art.

**detain**: **1.** tēneō, ui, ntūm, 2: I was d'd at Rome by my Tullia's confinement, tenuit me Roma Tulliae meae partus, Cic.: I will not d. you further, non tenebō te pluribus, Cic. **2.** rētineo, 2 (to keep from going on): unless they have already set out, you'll d. the men, nisi iam profecti sunt retinēbū homines, Cic.: v. TO HOLD BACK. **3.** detineo, 2 (more usu. to occupy, engage): I was d'd by illness, morbus me detinuit, Ter. **4.** tardō, rētarō, i: v. TO DELAY. See also CUSTODY (TO KEEP IN).

**detainer**: expr. by verb. v. preced. art.

**detainment**: v. DETENTION.

**detect**: **1.** dépréhēndo, di, sum, 3 (to catch or find out in doing what is criminal): to d. on attempt at poisoning, venenū d. (also comprehendere), Cic.: palpably to d. in crime, in faciliore manifesto d. (also comprehendere), Cic. v. TO CATCH, FIND OUT. **2.** comprehendō, 3 (less freq. in this sense): Cic. (v. supr.) **3.** invēnō, 4: v. TO DISCOVER. **4.** all these (machinations) I have d'd, haec ego omnia compēti, Cic.: v. TO FIND OUT. **5.** pātēāculo, fēcl, etc., 3 (in gen. sense, to lay open, reveal): if this is concealed I am in fear, if i d'd in disgrace, si hoc celatur in metu sum, si patet, in probro, t. e., to expose d., bring to view, indagare, p. proferre, Cic. (N.B. Not det-go, unless the sense is to reveal, disclose: as, children's characters are d'd in their play, mores pueroꝝ ludendum se detinunt).

**detection**: **1.** dépréhēsion (rare): Cic. **2.** expr. by verb: the d. of the conspiracy is due to you, \*tuā laudis est quod dēp̄hēsāta (pat̄-laudā) est conjuratio: not fearing guilt but d., non no noceret sed ne nocens dēprehēderetur veritus.

**detective**: Phr.: a d. officer, inquisitor: v. Suet. Caes. I.

**detention**: **1.** rētēntio (keeping back): Cic. **2.** expr. by verb: fearing d., metuēs ne teneretur, retinēretur, etc.: v. TO DETAIN.

**deterr**: **1.** detereo, 2 (in positive sentences usu. foll. by ne or prep.; in negative ones especially by quominus, and in Pl. by quin): to d. any one from selling by auction, aliquem d. ne auctionetur, Cic.: nor do I seek to d. you from so arguing, neque te deterre quo minus id disputes, Cic.: to d. men from writing, homines a scribendo d., Cic.: rarely with insin.: Cic.: also absol.: to d. men by the greatness of danger, homines magnitudine periculi d., Caes.

**2.** terreo, 2 (same constr.): to d. from trying to regain freedom, a repetenda libertate t., Sall.: to d. them from pursuing, quominus insequerentur d., Caes.

**3.** asterreo, 2 (same constr.): Cic.: Tac. **4.** depelō, pūli, pulsū, 3 (to induce to give up, to dissuade) d'd from his undertaking, de comatu despulsus, Cic.: v. TO DIVERT. **5.** āvertō, 3: v. TO DIVERT. See also INTIMIDATE.

**6.** mōvō, 2: v. TO INFLUENCE.

**detergent** (adj.): smēcticus, Plin. As subs.: smēgma, āths, n.; Plin. Phr. d. qualities, via smēctica, Plin.

**deteriorate** (v.): **1.** Trans.: corruptio, depravō; in pejus muto; deteriorē redi: v. TO CORRUPT, MAR-

**II.** Intrans.: **1.** corrumpo, ruptus, 3: the Roman people has so d'd under the influence of largesses, p. R. Ita largitionib; corruptiss est, Sall. in Cic.: Cic. **2.** dēterior fō. factus, fieri: worse, and to become. **3.** labor, lapsus, 3: discipline gradually d.s. I. paulatim disciplina, Liv.: more fully, in virtutē labitur, Hor. Phr.: rapidly to d., in pejus ruere, Virg.

**deteriorated** (*part. adj.*): I. corrupus (*spoilt*, or *in any way marred*): Cic.: 2. péjor (*factus, redditus*): v. worse. 3. décolor (*poet.*): a d. age, d. aetas, Virg.

**deterioration**: dépravatio, corruptio (rather stronger than the Eng.): v. CORRUPTION. Phr.: *the d. of morals increases day by day*, mores deteriores increbescunt in dies, Pl.: *to be it a state of d.*, deteriorē conditionē esse, Liv.: v. DECAY.

**determinate**: certus: v. FIXED, DEFINITE.

**determination**: I. *The act of marking out by boundaries*: 1. definitio: Cic.: 2. terminatio: Inscr. ap. Grut.

3. limitatio: Col. II. A judicial decision: iudicium, disceptatio, arbitrium: v. JUDGMENT, DECISION.

III. A decision of the mind:

1. consilium: *my d. is to do so*, consilium est ita facere, Cic.: v. DESIGN.

2. inducio (*deliberate*): *to depend upon the d. of the will*, in quadam animi inductione atque voluntate positum esse, Cic.

3. institutum: v. PLAN, PURPOSE.

4. vōlūtūm (esp. in combination with some word denoting the mind): v. supr. (2): *to arrive at this d.*, hanc mentem vōque suscipere, Cic.

5. mens, nis, f. (in certain phr.: v. preced. ex.): *the gods inspired me with this d.*, dī mi in hanc m. impulerunt, hanc nūli m. incerunt, dederunt, Cic.

6. sententia (*vay of thinking, resolution*): if one's d. be to defend honour, si honestatem tueri sententia est, Cic.: v. OPINION.

7. certum (with est, and dat. of person): it is my deliberate d. to say, etc., (mibi) c. est deliberatumque dicere, etc., Cic.: it is (his) obstinate d. c. atque obstinatum est (ei), Liv.: Ter.: Pl.

8. décretūm: only of the d. of official persons or bodies: v. DECISION. See also PURPOSE, DESIGN.

IV. In abstr. sense, resolution, firmness: animi firmitas, constans; tenax propositi mens: v. FIRMNESS, DECISION.

V. *The act of directing to an end*: Phr.: *the d. of the will*, inducio voluntatis, cf. supr. (II. 2): or as purely philos. t. t.: \*determinatio voluntatis.

**determine**: I. To limit: finio, definio, determino: v. TO BOUND.

II. To make a legal determination: discepto, judicio, decido, statuo: v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE.

III. To make up one's mind, come to a determination to do something: 1. statuo, i. ütum, 3 (folly by inf. or ut, ne with subj.), or more formal determination): he had deliberately resolved not to be present, statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.

2. constituo, 3 (same constr., but more often with ut): I had d. to remain, constituerat ut manerem, Cic.: Caes.

3. décerno, cr̄vi, cr̄tum (usu. with inf., when one's own conduct is that which is determined on): Caesar had d. to cross the Rhine, Caesar Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.: Cic.

4. animum or in animum induco, xi, stūm, 3 (folly by inf. or ut, ne with subj.): let them d. to despise riches, indicant an. opes contemnere, Cic.: I will d. to defend his life, in an. inducere ejus vitam defendere, Cic.: to d. to, etc., inducecere an., ut etc., Cic.: in an. inducere, ut etc., Liv.

Phr.: I have d. mili certum est, Cic. (v. preced. art. III. 7): to d. upon a plan, rationem instituere, Caes.: Cic.

IV. To settle some question: statuo, décerno: v. TO SETTLE, DECIDE.

V. To influence: adduco, induco (v. supr. III. 4): v. TO INDUCE, INFLUENCE.

**determined** (*part. adj.*): I. Fixed: fixus, certus, etc.: v. FIXED.

II. Of persons, having the mind made up: certus: d. to, certus eundi, Virg.: d. to die, c. mori, Virg.: d. to abandon life, vitaе relinquendae c., Tac.: comp. DETERMINATION (III. 7).

But in most cases expr. by verb: as, being d. to do so, quum decrevisset: v. TO DETERMINE (III.).

III. Resolute, decided: 1. firmus: a man most d.

when he has once adopted a cause, vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, Cic.: you do not defend the right in a d. manner, non firmus rectum defendis, Hor.: 2. constans: v. RESOLUTE, DECIDED.

3. obstinatus (also in bad sense): but with d. spirit endure, sed obstinata mente perier, Cat.: Cic.: Liv.

4. pertinax (also in bad sense): d. valour, p. virtus, Liv.

5. strēnuus: v. BRAVE, RESOLUTE.

Phr.: to offer a d. resistance, fortiter, firmiter, pertinaciter resistere: v. RESOLUTELY, BRAVELY.

**determinedly**: foriter, firmiter, etc., v. preced. art. (fin.)

**deterrente**: smictus: v. DETERGENT.

**detect**: 1. cōdi, osus; int̄ns, pérōsus, exōsus, defect: v. TO HATE.

2. ábhorre, 2 (with avc. or ab and abl.): v. TO ABHOR.

3. dētestor, ex-

sēcor, i: v. TO EXCRATE.

4. ábominor, i (strictly, to deprecate as a bad omen): Hannibali d. of parents, abominatus parentibus Hannibali, Hor.: Liv.

5. áversor, i (to turn away one's face in loathing): to d. of the sight of one, aspiciunt aliquies a, Tac.

6. in pass.: odio esse: how d.'d is cruelty, quanto odi sit crudelitas, Cic.: v. TO HATE.

**detestable**: ódiōsus, dētestabilis,

foedus: v. HATEFUL, EXECRABLE.

**detectably**: ódiōse, quod odio sit: v. HATEFULLY.

**detection**: 1. ódiūm summum, acerrimum: v. HATED.

2. dētestatio, exscrātio: v. EXCRATION.

**dethrone**: regno expellere, Cæs.: regno dethronere, Nep.; regno spoliare, Vir. (all denoting violence): regnum aliqui adimere (by any means): regno multare, regnum aliqui abrogare, based on Cic. (by legal sentence): soli pellere, depelle, are poet. When the king is at the same time expelled, ejcere, expellere: Liv.

**dethronement**: regni dēemptio: but nsu. better expr. by verb: after the d. of the Tarquins, post reges ejcotos, Liv.

**detonate**: crepare, cum fragore exsilire: v. TO CRACK, EXPLODE.

**detonating**: quod displosum crepat: cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46. (As t. t., détōnans, nis.)

**detonation**: frāgor, cr̄p̄tūs: v. EXPLOSION, CRACK.

**détour**: 1. circuitus, us: to make a d. (with an army) of more than 400 milles, million amplius quadrangula circuitu exercitum ducere, Caes.: Curt. (Not circuitio, which is a going the rounds.)

2. ambitus, us: by a long d., longo a., Liv.: v. CIRCUIT.

3. flexus, us: to make a d. into Armenia, Armeniam flexu petere, Tac. Phr.: to make a d. (of a general), agmen circumducere, Liv.: flectere viam, Liv.

flectere iter, Caes. (both less exact than the preceding).

**detract from**: 1. détraho, xi, ctum, 3 (with de and abl.): to d. at all from our goodwill, quicquam de nostra benevolenti, d. C. to d. from a person's character, and involve him in unpopularity, de aliquo d. et eum in invidiam vocare, Cic.

2. dérigo, i (with acc. and dat. or abl. with de): to d. from any one's credit, fidem aliqui d. Cie.: to d. somewhat from the magnificence, de magnificitate quiddam d. Cie.

3. immuno, i, nitum, 3 (to diminish): with de and abl. or acc.): to d. somewhat from the enjoyment, im. aliquid de voluptate, Cie.: to d. from any one's praise, laudem aliquis im., Cic.: v. TO DIMINISH.

4. décerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (with de and abl. : less freq.): lest a joke should d. at all from his gravity, ne quid jocuſ de gravitate decerpere, Cic.

5. délibo, i (lit. to strip a title): with de: to d. somewhat from one's own glory, aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

6. détracto (decreto), i (with dat. or acc.): to d. from oneself, sibi d. Sen.: envy d.s from virtues, invidia virtutes d., Liv.

7. obtreco, i (with dat.:

esp. of depreciatory language): that the general's praises might be d.d. from, ut obtrectaretur landibus ducis, Liv.: v. TO CARP AT.

8. élēvo, i (lit. to make light; with acc.): you d. from your authority, vos autoritatem vestram e., Liv.: to d. from any one's glorious deeds, aliquid praecaria facta e., Liv.: v. TO DISPARAGE.

**detraction**: obtrēctatio (from rīvalry and ill-feeling): Cic.: v. DISPARAGEMENT.

**detractor**: obtrēctator: the d.s and enemis of Scipio, ob. et invidi Scipionis, Cic.: Quint.: v. DISPARAGER. (Or expr. by part, etc. of verbs under DETRACT: to care little for d.s, obtrēctantes parvi facere, obtrēctantium clamores negligere; see L. G. § 618.)

**detriment**: dētrimentum, incommōdum, dāmmum: v. DAMAGE, HURT, LOSS. Phr.: without d. to, salva, integrā, incolumi aliqua re (abl. absol.): Cic.

**detrimental**: expr. by dat. of dētrimentum, incommōdum: to be d. to any one, aliquid dētrimento esse, Cæs.: v. L. G. § 297.

**detrition**: expr. by verb: gold suffers the least d. possible from use, aurum quam minime usu dētritur, Plin.: v. TO RUB (AWAY).

**detruēde**: v. TO THRUST DOWN, DISPLACE.

**detruncted** (*part. adj.*): trunctus, trunctus: v. TRUNCATED, MUTILATED.

**detrunctio**: trunctio, dētrunctio: v. MUTILATION.

**deuce**: i.e. two in dice: binio, ópis, m.: Isid. As exclamation: malum! Ter.: v. HANGED (BE), PLAGUE.

**deuterogamist**: dēuterogamus, m. and f.: (δευτερογάμος, ο., η): or by circuml., "qui (quae) secundas nuptias honestas putat; qui (quae) ad secundas nuptias se applicat.

**deuterogamy**: deutērōgamia (δευτερογαμία): or by circuml., secundae nupciæ.

**deuteronomy**: deutērōnōmīum: Lact.

**devastate**: 1. vasto, i (to render waste and desolate): J. oin: vastare atque prædarī, Cæs.: v. et diripere, V. atque exanimare (agros), Cic.; v. atque populari, Hirt. The comps. dēvasto, pervasto (to d. completely), also occur: Liv.

2. popūlō, also popūlo, act., i (strictly, to rid of inhabitants): the city of Rome was d. by the wrath of the gods (by a pestilence), urbem Romanam ira deorum populari, Liv.: but the d. form is more usual, to d. lands, agros populari, Cæs.: Cic. Comps. dēpōpūlōr (to d. utterly): Cæs.; also perpōpūlōr (in same sens.): Liv.

3. exāminū, 4. (to empty of everything): Cic. (v. supr. 4). See also DEVASTATION.

**devastation**: I. As act: 1. vastatio: universalis d. v. omnium, Cic.: Liv.: v. RAVAGE.

2. popūlātio (for syn. see verb): Cæs.

III. As state: 1. vastitas: to produce d. v. effere, Cic.; v. reddere, Liv.

2. vastitudo (rare): old form of prayer in Cat. 3. excidium: v. DESTRUCTION.

**devastator**: 1. popūlātor (f., popūlātrix, Stat.: Claud.: Mart.): d.s of lands, agrorum populatores, Liv.: Atrides d. of Troy, Trojæ p. Atrides, Ov.

2. vastātor (f., vastātrix, icis, Sen.): the d. of Arcadia, Arcadiæ v., Ov.: v. WASTER, RAVAGER.

**develope**: I. To unfold, expand in words: 1. explīco, ui and avi, itum and itum, i: to expand and d. (opp. to compress, condense), dilatare et ex., Cic.: v. TO EXPLAIN, EXPOUND.

2. évolvo, vi, vólūptum, i: v. TO UNFOLD.

3. explāno, éplādo, i: v. TO EXPLAIN.

4. dilato, i: v. TO EXPAND, ENLARGE.

II. To unfold in action: 1. explīco, i: there they would d. the remainder of their plan, ibi se reliquum consilium explicabat, Cæs. (who often uses the word).

2. expédio, 4 (strictly, to disengage of obstacles): & d. one's plans, consilia sua ex., Tac.

Cic.: to d. his *commissariat*, rem frumentaria ex., Caes. **III.** *To bring out; unfold the resources of:* 1. éduco, 1: to d. and strengthen what already exists, quea jam orta sunt e. atque confirmare, Cie.: v. TO EDUCATE, TEACH. 2. excito, 1 (*to call forth*): to d. bodily force, ex. corporis virtutem, Veil.: to d. new shoots by culture, nova sarmenta cultura ex., Cic.: to d. minds to any purpose, ingenia ad aliquam rem ex., Liv.: to d. the resources of a nation, populi vires ex. atque elicere: v. TO BRING OUT. 3. alio, alii, alitum and alatum, 1: the human mind is d.d by study, mens hominis discendo alitum, Cic.: v. TO NOURISH. 4. nutrio, 4: v. TO NOURISH. 5. excito, 1: v. TO CULTIVATE. 6. amplifico, 1 (*to increase largely*); the Academy d.d that power of discussion, eam facultatem disserendi amplificavit Academia, Cic. Phr.: to d. the resources and virtues of a nation, rem publican ita administrare (moderari) ut opibus firma, copiosae, virtute honesta sit, cf. Cic. Att. 8, II, ad init. (see also supr. 2): it is hardly credible how much of arrogance and sottishness d.d itself in Vitellius, vix credibile est quantum superbiae sociordiae Vitellio adoleverit, Tac.: all things d. themselves by little and little, omnia paullatim crescent, Lucre.: if his virtues had d.d themselves, si vices eius matuissent, Plin. (v. TO RIPE): to d. themselves and grow (of natural products), matura pubescere, Cic.: a community that has fully d.d itself, respublica adulta et jam firma atque robusta; populus adultus jam et [paene] pufer, Cic.

**development:** 1. *The act of unfolding; explication:* Cie. **II.** *Growth and increase:* auctus, us: v. INCREASE, Phr.: to coulre e very greatly to the d. of a noble disposition, maxima incremena egregiae indolit dare, Just.: to attain full d., maturescere, adolescere: v. TO DEVELOP. **III.** *The unfolding of events:* Phr.: to wait for the d. of events, \*expectare eventum; expectare dum se apertus exitus rerum: v. ISSUE, EVENT, COURSE.

**deviate:** 1. *Lit. to turn aside from a certain path:* 1. declino, 1 (both with *pron. refl.*, and as *intrans.*): to d. from a straight line, sese recta regione viai d., Lucr. (in which sense Cic. has declinare as *intrans.*): to d. a little from the road towards the right, paulum ad dexteram de via d., Cic. 2. dècdeo, ssi, sum, 1: to d. from the way, de via d., Cie.; viâ d., Quint. 3. dègradior, gressus, 3: not to d. from the road at all, nil viâ d., Liv. (or with de. ab). 4. deflecto, xi, xun, 1: v. TO TURN ASIDE. Phr.: not to d. from a course, tenere cursum, Cae. **II.** Fig.: to act in violation of: 1. discedo, ssi, sum, 3: to d. from one's custom, ab consuetudine sua d., Cic.: not to d. a hair's (nail's) breadth from the rule of conscience, a recta conscientia transversum inquiem non d., Cic. (or transversum ut aiunt d., Cic.). 2. dècdeo, 3: in this sense probably only with (de) viâ: v. supr. (1, 2). 3. declino, 1: to d. from duty, a religione officii d., Cie. 4. dègradior, 3: to d. from duty, officio d., Ter.: v. TO DIGRESS. 5. erro, äerro: v. TO ERR, STRAY.

**deviation:** 1. déclination: Cie. 2. excessus, us: v. DEPARTURE. 3. déclina (a d. from moral duty): v. FAULT, OFFENCE. 4. very often expr. by verb: not to be guilty of the least d. from, etc., ne minimum quidem discedere ab, etc.: v. preced. art.

**device:** 1. *An emblem:* insigne, is, n., *Gallic arms and d.s.* Gallica arma atque his, Caes. **II.** *A motto; diagramma, inscriptio:* v. INSRIPTION.

**III.** *A contrivance:* artificium, consilium (calidum), dólus, mächna: v. CONTRIVANCE, ARTIFICE.

**devil:** 1. diabolus: Lact.: Tert.

2. daemón, ónis, m.: v. DEMON. Phr.: talk of the d. and his horns will appear, lupus in sermone, Pl.: lupus in fabula, Cic.

**devilish:** 1. **L**it.: 1. diabolicus: Paul. Nol. 2. daemóniacus: Lact. 3. daemónicus, Tert. 4. gen. of diabolus; all d. artifice, \*omnia diaboli artifia, doi. **II.** Fig.: abominable: scélèstus, scélératus atque impius (Lucr.), nefandus: v. ABOMINABLE.

**devilishly:** \*diabolice (usu. better, scélératly, scélératissime, nefande): v. WICKEDLY, ABOMINABLY.

**devil-worshipper:** daemónicola, m. and f.: Aug.

**devious:** 1. dèvius (more freq. in sense of out of the way): d. paths, d. tramites, Suet. 2. vagus: v. WANDERING. 3. erraticus: Cic. (who uses it of the rambling growth of the vine).

**devise (v.):** 1. *To invent, think out:* 1. excogito, 1: what evil or guilt could be imagined or d.d, which, etc., quid mali aut sceleris fungi aut ex. post, Cic.: many plans were d.d for (gratifying) their ararice multa ad avaritiam excoxitabantur, Cae. 2.

commiscor, mentis, i (esp. of what is planned): to d. a lie, mendacium c., Pl.: to d. so outrageous a crime, tantum facinus c., Quint. 3. commentator, i (like preced. of which it is a frequent.): to d. some plan whereby, etc., c. ratione, etc., Cie.: Pl. 4. fingo, nxi, et, sum: v. TO FRAME, IMAGINE. 5. concoquo, 3 (in bad sense): v. TO CONCOCT. 6. molior, 4 (implying laborious effort): to d. evil against any one in secret, insidias alicui m., Virg. Join: struere et moliri (aliquid calamitate alicui), Cie. 7. répéro, 4: v. TO INVENT. **II.** *To leave by will:* lego, i: v. TO BEQUEATH.

**devise (subs.):** 1. *The act of bequeathing:* expr. by lego: by this d. of his property, \*quum rem familiare ita testamento legasset: v. TO BEQUEATH.

**II.** *That which is bequeathed:* légitum: v. LEGACY, WILL.

**devisee:** legatarius, Suet. (f. légataria, Ulp.).

**deviser:** 1. inventor: d. of

crimes, scelerum inv., Virg. 2. ex-

cogitator, Quint.

**devide:** expers (with gen. or abl.): vacuus, liber (with abl.): v. DESTITUTE, OR, VOID OF, FREE FROM. To be d. of, vacare, carere: v. TO LACK, BE WITHOUT.

**devolve:** 1. *Trans. to deliver over:* 1. deferō, tñli, látum, 3: he d. om. him all his own authority, omnem ei suam auctoritatem detulit, Cic.: also with ad and acc., Cie. 2. permitto, misi, missum, 3: to d. authority upon the consuls, potestatem consulibus p., Sall. 3. committo, commando: v. TO COMMIT, ENTRUST.

**II. Intrans.:** to come to rest upon:

1. pervenio, vñli, ventum, 4: to d. to any one (of property), ad aliquem p., Cic.: let the power d. on them, sine ad illos p. potestatem, Cic. 2. vénio, 4 (esp. of property inherited): to d. to any one, alicui ad aliquem v., Cic.: on whom should d. the command of the fleet, cui classis venisset (= obvenisset), Liv.

3. obvénio, 4 (to fall by lot: esp. of commands as allotted): Liv.: Cic. 4. cedo, ssi, sum, 1: the power of Pompey and Crassus d.d upon Caesar, Pompeii Crassique potentia in Casarem cessit, Tac. **III.** 5. redit (vnl rare), li- tium (of goods), 4, irr.: by his death those goods have by law d.d on me, ejus morte ea ad me legi redierunt bona, Ter.: Pl.: Cae. Phr.: this inheritance should have d.d upon the brother's daughter, haec hereditas transmitenda erat filiae fratris, Plin.: your office will d. upon me (as your) deputy, succeedam ego vicarius two muneri, Cic.

**devote:** 1. *To consecrate:* 1. dévovo, vñli, vñtum, 2: to d. the most beautiful thing to Diana, Dianae pulcherrimum d. Cic. 2. dico i: v. to

DEDICATE. 3. sacro, consecro, i: v. TO CONSECRATE.

4. addico, dixi, dictum, i: all the lands he d. to the goddess, agros omnes Deae addixit, Veil. **II.**

**To doom:** 1. dévoeo, 2: to d. one self for the republic's sake, se pro republika d., Cic.: Liv. 2. vñvœo, 2: to d. their own lives for the safety of their country, sua capita pro salute patriae c., Cic.

**III.** 3. destino, i: to d. any one to death, aliquem ad mortem (morti) d., Liv.: v. TO DOOM.

4. consecro, i: by this blood I d. you to destruction, tuumque caput hunc sanguine c., Liv.

**III. To give up:** 1. délo, dido, didum: to which we should entirely d. ourselves, cui nos totos d. debemus, Cic.: I d. myself to letters, litteris mi dodo, Cic.

2. confero, tñli, látum, 3: to d. all one's time to doing something, omne tempus ad aliiquid (faciendum) c., Cic.: to d. the spoils of war to the decoration of the city, praedas in urbis ornamenta c., Cic.: v. TO BESTOW.

**III.** 3. impendo, di, sum, 3: to d. two years to the composition of books, bieuum libris compendis im, Quint.: Tac. 4. aplico, i: v. TO APPLY (ONESELF).

5. dévovo, 2 (v. rare in this sense): Curt.

6. stido, ui, 2 (intrans: to d. oneself with dat.): to d. oneself to increasing one's patrimony, patrimonio augendo st., Cic.: to d. oneself to letters, literis st., Cic.

**III.** 7. incumbo, cubiùm, cibum, 3 (lit. to lean up; hence put forth an effort: to lean up, and acc. also dat.): to d. one's efforts to managing a fleet, ad parandum classem in, Hirt.: Cic.: he d. himself to proposing laws, legibus rogandis incubuit, Flor.: to d. oneself to a cause, in causam in, Cic.: Cae.: to this print let the orator d. himself, hinc Incumbat orator, Quint.: also with ut and subj.: Appius d.d himself to getting them to appoint him consul, Appius incubuit ut se consulem dicenter, Liv.

**III.** 8. inservio, 4 (with dat. to oneself with earnestness and effort): to d. oneself to an art, arti ins., Cic.

**III.** 9. deservio, 4 (intens. of preceding): to d. oneself to good men, bonis viris d., Cic. Phr.: to d. oneself to speaking with all possible zeal, ad dicendum studio omni int, Cic.

**devoted (part. adj.):** 1. Set apart to the gods:

1. devoteus: a d. victim, victimus d., Hor.: Virg.: v. DEDICATED.

2. sacer, era, crux; v. SACRED.

**III.** 3. votivus: v. VOTIVE. **II.** Fig.: given up to:

1. deditus (with dat.): astonishingly d. to these pursuits, mirifice his studiis d., Cic.: too much d. to the equestrian order, nimis equestri ordinis d., Cic. 2. studiósus (with gen.: v. FOND OF): I keep the Dyrrachians d. to me, mei st. babeo Dyrrachios, Cic.: to literature, literarum st., Cic. 3. obdieniens, ntis (with dat.): d. to (slaves of) appetite, ventri ob, Sall.: v. OBSE- RVENT.

**III.** 4. dévotus (in late authors): a client d. to thee, tibi d. clemis, Juv.: Suet.

5. impensus: d. attachment to any one, imp. voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: Cic. Phr.: to be d. to, inservire, deserve, studere, stude (with dat.): v. TO DEVOTE (ad fin.): I am entirely d. to you, totus sum vester, Cic.

**devoutly;** 1. stidiōse: v. ZEALOUSLY.

2. impensis (of any vehement feeling): Cie.: Liv.: v. EARNESTLY.

**III.** 3. summo studio: Cic.: v. ZEAL.

Phr.: d. attached to, amansissimus, studiosissimus, Cic. (v. DEVOTED): the soldiers were d. attached to Vitellius.

Tac.: to love d., deperire (with acc.): perdidere, misere amare: v. EXCESSIVELY.

**devotion:** 1. *A solemn offering of:* 1. dévatio, f.: in the d. of his life (of P. Liccius), in devotione vitae, Cic. 2. consecratio: v. CONSECRATION.

**III.** *Devoted attachment:* 1. stidiū: often in pl.: I owe to you the sum

**utmost possible** d., omnia in te summa et singularia s. debeo, Cic.: v. **ZEAL**. **AFFECTION**. 2. ámor: v. **LOVE**. 3. voluntas (usu. with some epithet): my constant d. to the commonwealth, mea perpetua atque constans v. in rem, Cic. Join: voluntas et studium erga aliquem, Cic. 4. "animi assidus et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluptate occupatio," definition of studium in Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 56

5. animus deditus: *the greatest d.*, animus deditissimus, Cic. Phr.: to show d. to, servire, inservire: v. TO DE-  
VOTE. III. **Religious worship**: 1. preces: v. PRAYERS. 2. cultus, us: v. WORSHIP. Phr.: to pay one's d.s, precari ac supplicare, Liv.: v. TO PRAY, PRAYER (Devoit is used of religious devotedness in Lact.).

**devotional**: plus; ad pietaem erga Deum pertinens: v. DEVOUT, PIOUS. Phr.: d. exercises, preces (v. PRAYERS); \*meditationes piae, ad pietaem alendam susceptae: a d. frame of mind, \*affection animi pl. atque ad Deum conversa: v. DEVOUT.

**devour**: 1. To eat greedily: 1. dévoro, I (strictly to swallow down entire: hence, esp. in fig. sense, to take anything greedily): to d. mice (of the weasel), mures d. Phaedr.: d. with one's eyes, oculis d. Just; in anticipation, spa d., Cic.: v. TO SWALLOW UP.

2. vörö, i: v. TO GULP DOWN. 3. cömédo, 3: v. TO EAT UP. 4. obserboe: 2: v. TO GULP DOWN. 5. haurio, si, stum, 4: used by Plin. of serpents swallowing their prey entire: to d. in thought, cogitatione h. (joined with animo sorbere), Cic. 6. II. To consume, as fire does: absumo, consumó: v. TO CONSUME.

**devouring** (adj.): 1. vörax, ácis: d. maw, v. venter, Ov.: d. flame, v. flamma, Sil. 2. édas (eating away): Hor. See also **DESTRUCTIVE**.

**devourer** (v.): 1. bélus or helluo, ónis (glutton: q. v.); d. of his country, h. patriae, Cic. 2. conector, consumptor: v. DESTROYER. 3. vörax, inis, f. (strictly an abyss: only in rhetorical language): d. of a patrimony, patrimonii v., Cic. 4. báráthrum (like vorago): d. of the whole market, macelli b., Hor. (Vorator and devorator occur in Tert.).

**devout**: 1. pius: v. PIous. 2. réligiósus (as used by Cic. = superstitious; not so in Christian writers: Vulg.: v. RELIGIOUS). 3. dévotus (late): à Kempis. 4. vénérabundus (full of d. feeling): Liv.

**devoutly**: 1. vénérabundus (in agr. with subj.: see L. G. § 143): they d. entered the temple, venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 2. pié (in superl. summa pietate, not piissime): v. PIously. 3. suppliciter (or supplex: cf. supl. t.): v. SUPPLIANTLY. 4. sancté (with pure mind and according to prescribed custom): Join: auguste pieque (venerari deum); pie saunteque, Cic.

**devoutness**: 1. piétas: v. PIETY. 2. dévotio: Lact.: à Kempis. 3. \*animus venerabundus: v. DEVOUT (4): v. PIETY.

**dew** (subs.): 1. ros, rörös, m.: the d. falls, dries up, is evaporated by the sun, ros cadit (also roses cadunt), exarescit, a sole discutitur, Plin.: fresh d., d. of heaven, transparent d., ros recens, coelestis, vitreus, Ov. 2. röratio (a fall of d. rare): Apul. Phr.: there is a d., rorat, Col.: Plin.

**dew** (v. t.): 1. rörö, i: d.ing with tears their face and cheeks, lacrymis rosantes ora genasque, Lucr. 2. irröro: v. BEDEW.

**dew-bespangled**: \*vitreis roribus distinctus: v. DEWEY.

**dew-bespinkled**: rörans, rörülentus: v. DEWEY.

**dew-drop**: ros (v. DEW): more precisely, \*gentia oscida.

**dew-lap**: pálear, áris, n.: more usu. pt. the hanging d., pendula palearia, Ov.: Col.: Virg.

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**dewy**: 1. rosicidus (abounding in or covered with dew); also, of the nature of dew: d. nights, r. noctes, Plin.: d. apples, r. mala, Virg.: d. moisture, r. humor, Plin. 2. rörodus (rosicidus: rare): Prop. 3. rörulentus (abounding in, covered with dew): Cato: Plin. 4. rörans, nitis (dropping dew): the d. stars, rorantia astra, Virg.: Ov. 5. röriler, éra, érum (dew-bringing): Lucr..

**dexterity**: calliditas, sollertia: v. CLEVERNESS, SKILL. (Not dexteritas: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict., s. v.)

**dexterous**: callidus, sollers, sciens: v. SKILFUL.

**dexterously**: callidē: v. SKILFULLY.

**diabolical**: diábólicos: Paul. Nol.

**diaconal**: ad diaconatum pertinens.

**diaconate**: 1. diáconoum: Sulp. Sever.

2. diáconum: Supl. Sever.

**diadem**: 1. fascia: Suet.

2. diádema, átis, n.: Cic.: Juv.: v. CROWN.

**diademed** (part. adj.): 1. diádématus: Plin. 2. diádéménus (diá-  
dómeus): Plin.

**diagnosis**: \*diagnósis, is (Gr. διά-  
γνωσις): morborum exploratio (?).

**diagonal** (adj. and subs.): diágo-  
nalis, diágoitus, diágonicus, Vitr. As  
subs., diagonalis iluea, Vitr.

**diagonally**: 1. in quincunx (": ): in

(in the manner of the quincunx " ): v.  
cross.

2. transversum (perh. better, in transversum): Front. Ag.

**diagram**: 1. descriptio: to ex-  
plain anything by a d., aliquid descrip-  
tionibus explicare, Cic. 2. forma: to  
draw d. in the dust, formas in pulvere  
describere, Liv.: forma geometrica, if  
geometrical d.s are meant: v. GEOME-  
TRICAL.

**diagonal**: sólarium: Vart.: Cic. 2.  
hórarium (any instrument for marking  
time): Censor. See also CLOCK.

**dialect**: 1. diálectos, or diálecta

(Gr. διάλεκτος), i, f.: Suet.

2. less precisely, lingua, the Ionic d., Ionica l.,

Quint. Phr.: the Rhodians speak the Doric d., Dorice Rhodii loquuntur, Suet.: simili, Ionice, Aeolicce, etc.

**dialectic**: appertaining to dialec-  
tics: diálekticus: Cic.: Quint.

**dialectical**: relating to dialects:  
expr. by dialectus: d. peculiarities,  
dialect, dialectorum proprieates.

**dialectician**: diálekticos: Cic.: Quint.

**dialectics**: diálektico or diálektica

(Gr. διάλεκτική): Cic.: Quint. Also

pl.: diálektica, órum: Cic.: v. LOGIC.

**dialling**: gñomónice or gñomónica

(Gr. γνωρίζειν): Vitr.: Gel.

**diallist**: gñomónicus: Solin.

**dialogue**: 1. Conversational:

sermo, colloquium: v. CONVERSATION.

II. A written philosophical dis-  
cussion: diálogus, i, m. (Gr. διáλογος): Cic.

Phr.: a measure suited for (dramatic)

d., alternis aptus sermonibus, Hor.: a d. (between actors), diverbum, Liv.

**diameter**: 1. diámetros, i, f. (Gr.

διámetros): Col. 2. dimetiens, nitis, f. (sc. linea): Plin. 3. (of thick  
bodies, as pillars): crassiódus: Vitr.

Phr.: i. d., per medium, Vitr.: a foot

d. in pedali, e (applicable to any kind  
of dimension): Cic.

**diametrical**: diámetros, on: Firm.

**diametrically**: I. Lit.: in the  
direction of the diameter: per medium,

Vitr. (v. DIAMETER). II. In direct  
opposing lines: Phr.: these things are

d. opposed, existunt inter haec quanta  
maxima potest esse discrepantia; haec

prorsus a contraria partibus stant;  
totu, ut aiunt, distant coelo, cf. Macr.

Sat. 3, 12: v. TOTALLY.

**diamond**: 1. The stone: ádamas,

ntis, m.: Plin. Made of d., ádamantius

nus: Plin. II. The figure: scütula:

Tac.: Vitr.

**diamond-shaped**: \*scutulae form-

am habens: cf. Tac. Agr. 10.

**diapason**: diápásón (i. e. η διά-  
πásōν ἀρμόνια): Vitr. Phr.: in full

d., \*pleno concentu; concentu per omnes  
chordas facto.

**diaphoresis**: diáphorésis, is, f. (διαφόρησις). Theod. Prisc.

**diaphoretic**: diáphoréticus (διαφο-  
ρητικός): Coel. Aur.

**diaphragm**: 1. praecordia, órum,

n. pl. (used poet. of the vitals generally):

Cic.: Plin. 2. septina transversum,

Cels. 3. diaphragma, átis, n. (διά-  
φρυγά): Coel. Aur.

4. disseptum: Macr.

**diarrhoea**: 1. alvi prófluvium,

or profluvin alone, Cels. 2. alvi

próflusio, Cels. 3. fluor, óris, m.: Cels.

Phr.: he has d., alvus et resolu-

tivit, Cels.: to check d., alvum fusum

firmare, Cels. (in R. and A.). In Cic.

diarrhoea is written as a Greek word,

διάρροια.

**diary**: commentarii diurni, diárii:

v. JOURNAL, DAYBOOK.

**diatessaron**: diatessárón: i.e. η διά-  
τεσσάρων χορῶν ἄρμονια: Vitr.

**diatonic**: diátónicus. Mart. Capell.

Phr.: the d. scale, diatóni, órum, Vitr.:

septem discrimina vocum, Virg. A. 6,

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**diatribe**: libellus (gen. term): v.

DISPUTATION, TREATISE.

**dibble** (subs.): no word known; the

pastinum and capreolus were forked im-  
plements.

**dice** (subs.): 1. The cubes used in

gambling: tálí: v. DICE.

II. The game: álea: v. GAMBLING.

**dice** (v.): talis, tesseris ludere; aleam

exercere: v. TO GAMBLE.

**dice-board**: 1. ábacus, m.: Macrob.

2. alvens, and alveus lñs-  
rius, Plin.: Val. Max. 3. alveolus,

Varr.: Cic. 4. tábula: Juv.

**dice-box**: 1. írtillus, Juv.: Mart.

2. phímus (a Greek word: φίμος): Hor.

3. orca (of a round shape): Pers. (For pyrgus, see Dr.

Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.)

**dicer**: áleátor: v. GAMBLER.

**dicing**: álea: v. GAMBLING.

**dictate** (v.): 1. To prescribe  
with authority:

I. dicto, i (not in

Cic.): thus reason seems to d., ita vide-  
ratio d., Quint.

II. To prescribe what other

is to do by word of mouth what

verdict he should give, vocē pr. alicui

quid judicet, Cic.

4. impéro, i: these terms

of power, grato animo liberalique proiectum, Brut. ad Cic.: I

have a right to d. to you, not you to me,

meum imperium in te, non in me tibi est

Pl. II. To pronounce what other

is to write or repeat:

I. dicto, i (a letter, an epistolam d., Suet.: Hor.

2. praeceo, 4 (esp. of religious forms):

come then, Pontifex, d. the words,

agedum, Pontilex, praei verba, Liv.:

d. what you wish, praei verbi quis

ter, Ter.

**dictate** (subs.): praecessum (v.

DICTATION), impérium, jussum, prae-  
ceptum: v. DIRECTION, ORDER, BIDDING.

**dictation**: I. The act of dictat-

ing for another to write:

1. dictatio, Paul. dig. (May also be used for that

which is dictated: whence dictatiúnula,

a short d., Hier.) 2. expr. by verb:

to write from d., dictata exscribere, dic-

tatem sequi: v. TO DICTATE.

II. Authoritative command:

1. arbitrium: to live at the d. of others, ad ali-

orum arbitrium vivere, Cic.: v. DISCRE-

TION, PLEASURE, WILL 2. prae scriptum

(anything definitely laid down): to act

according to d., ex prescripte agere,

Caes. Phr.: to live according to others'

d., alieno more vivere, Ter.

**dictator**: dictátor, Cic.: Liv. Phr.:

to be d., dictaturam gerere: v. DICTA-

TORSHIP.

**dictatorial:** I. *Pertaining to a dictator;* dictatorius, Liv. II. *Overbearing;* arrogans, impuberis: *impuberis.*

**dictatorship or dictatorship:** dictatura: *to assume the d., dictaturam inire,* Liv.; *to abdicate the d., dictaturam abdicare (or dictatura se ab., v. to ABDIcate),* Liv.; *abire dictatura,* Liv.: *to hold the d., dictaturam gerere,* Liv.

**dition:** I. *Utterance;* dictio (in oblique cases, ger. of dic): Ter.: Cic.: v. SPEAKING. II. *Style;* dictio, dicens genus: v. STYLE.

**dictionary:** I. *lexicon;* l (strictly a Gr. word). M. L. (as Forcell.) *"totius Latinitatis l."*: v. LEXICON. II. glossarium (*of rare or antiquated words*): Gell. III. *thesaurus (a storehouse of information);* cf. Plin. N. H. p. 17: suitable word to denote a *full, exhaustive d.,* as the *Thesaurus of Stephanus.*

4. *ōnūmasticum, l. e. a VOCABULARY,* q. v.

**didactic:** didascālicus (rare): a d. composition, d. opusculum, Auson. Ep. 17: Accius ap. Gell. 3, 11 (title). 2. protrepticus (*προτρέπτικός*): Auson. Phr.: *to speak in a d. vein, docēntis modo loqui; sicut praeceptor (magister) dicere.*

**didactically:** docēntis modo: v. preced. art. (fin.).

**didapper:** mergus: v. DIVER.

**die (subs.):** I. *A cube of any kind;* quadrangular, tesserā, cūbus: v. CUBE. II. *For gaming:* 1. tāhīs (dīmīn, taxilius, Cic.): *to throw the dice, talis jacere, Cic.; jactare, Suet.* 2. *to stake a shilling on each d., singulos denarios in singulis t. in medium conferre, Suet.*: *to obtain by a throw of the dice, talis sortiri, Hor.*: *to play at dice, talis ludere, Plin.* 3. *tessera (a diff. kind of d., and played with in a diff. way):* v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.: *to throw the dice, tesseras jacere, Cic.*; Gell. 3. *ālēs (dice as a game): to play at d., atēū ludere, Cic.; aleam ludere, Suet.*: *the d. is cast, facta est alea, Caes.*: *to lose at d., in alia perdere, Cic.* Phr.: *to make the best throw at dice, (talis, Venerem (or basilicum) mittere, Suet.; jactare, Pl.; jacere, Pl.:* *to make the worst d., vulturum, canem or caniculum jacere, v. THROW, scilicet.* III. *For stamping:* perh. chāracter, ēris, m.: *v. STAMP.*

**die (v.):** I. *Lit. to expire:* 1. mōriōr, mortuus sum, 3: *we must surely d., moriendum certe est, Cic.*: *to d. of any disease ("a natural death"),* morbo, Nep.: *d. of starvation, inediā, m., Plin.*; fame m., Petron. Hence comp., (1) dēmōriōr, *to die off, die with reference to others;* chiefly used in p. part. (v. DECEASED). (2) ēmōriōr (*to die quickly, die out of hand;* *to die valiant death, em. per virtutem, Sall.*: *Cic. to d. of laughter, risi em., Ter.*: (3) p̄mōriōr (*to die prematurely, rare*), Ov.: (4) īmōriōr (*to die in your arms, ut manus immoriar tuis, Sen.* 2. *ōbro, ivi and fi, itum, 4, irr.*: esp. with mortem, Cic.; dēm̄ supremum, Nep.; diem suum, Sulp. in Cic.; or diem alone, Suet.: also absol. (esp. poet.): *to d. of joy, gaudie ob, Plin.*: *with thee cheerfully would I d., tecum obeam libens, Hor.*: *to d. of disease, morbo obire, Plin.* 3. *excēdo, ssi, ssim, 1:* esp. with vita, e vita, Cic.; also absol., Tac.: Suet. 4. *dēcōdo, ssi, ssim, 3:* with de vita, or quite as often absol.: *my father d.d. on the 24th Nov., pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII, Kal. Dec., Cic.*: *to d. of indigētion, cruditate contracta d., Quidn.* (N.B. This and the preceding word are often preferred to mōriōr, by euphemism.)

5. *occūbō, cūbū, itum, 3 (esp. of dying in active service, meeting death): with morte, or morte, Cic.: also absol., to d. with honour, honeste oc., Cic.: with morti, Virg. 6. *ōppōte, iri and fi, itum, 3 (similar to occūbō): with mortem, or later absol.: to d. for the safety of the Roman people, pro salute F. R. mortem op., Cic.: absol., Virg.:**

Tac. 7. *extinguor, nctus, 3 (to be cut off suddenly): when heat is destroyed we d., extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic.: ov. v. TO CUT OFF, TO BE.* 8. *fīlo, 4 (only late): Tibérius d.d. in his 38th year, T. finivit octavo et septuagesimo acatissim anno, Tac.*

9. *exeō, ivi and ii, Itum, 4, irr.:* with de vita, e vita, Cic. Cic.: v. TO DEFART, DECEASE. (N.B. Of the above, morior, emorior, occūbō, oppōte, are used of dying a violent death.) Phr.: *If I should d. (euphemistically), si quid milii humanitas accidisset, Cic.*: to d. inter humines agere desinere, Tac.: *may I d. if I know, ne vivam (mortal, dispaream), si scio, Cic.*: *to d. a natural death, naturae satisfacere (pay the debt of nature), Cic.*: *concedere, Sall.*: if by disease, morbo, concurrit, Nep.: *morbō absumi, Sall.*: *opp̄imil (if suddenly), Cic.*: *to d. by one's own hand, sibi mortem (necenti) conciscere, Caes. (v. SCIDIcE): that has d. (not been slaughtered), morticinus, Varro.* II. *To perish, waste away:* 1. mōriōr, 3: *lest the memory of the man should d., ne homini memoria ineretur, Cic.* 2. ēmōriōr, 4 (*to dw. out*): *whose praise cannot d., quoniam laus em. non potest, Cic.* 3. p̄reō, 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH

4. *labor, 3: to decay.* III. Fig.: *to d. of love for:* 1. dēpēreō, 4, irr. (with acc.): Ter.: v. TO LOVE. 2. dēmōriōr, 3 (also with acc.): rare): Pl.: Ter.: v. TO LOVE. IV. *To die away; fade away:* 1. cado, cēcidī, cāsum, 3 (esp. of wind): *the wind completely d.d. away, venti omnis cedit, Līv.* 2. p̄reō, 4, irr.: v. TO WASTE AWAY. 3. dēpēreō, 4, irr.: *how soon the colours d. away, quam citō d. colores, Tib.: the fruits d. away altogether, in totum poma d., Plin.* 4. OS sounds: (?) contescō, ticiū, 3: v. SILENT, TO BECOME.

**diet (subs.):** I. *Food; cibus, victus: v. FOOD.* II. *Prescribed and regulated food:* 1. diaeta (more comprehensive than the Eng.): *to treat oneself with d. (opp. to surgery), diaeta curari, Cic.* 2. victus rātio: *complaints which are best treated by d., quibus victus r. maxime subvenit, Cels.* 3. expr. in various ways by cibus: *the body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et legi quadam ciborum, Quint.*: *to suspend a prescribed d., remittere ciborum necessitatem, Quint.*: *observatio ciborum, Quint.*

**diet (v.):** cibos praescribo: certa ciborum (victus) ratione euro, medeot: v. preced. art.

**diet (subs.):** imperial: \*conventus principii: *of Germany, conventus imperii Germanici, Kr.*

**dietetic:** diētētīcūs: d. treatment, curatio d., Coel. Aur. Phr.: *diētētēs, diētētīca ae, f.*: Cels.: or, diētētēs, es, f.: Coel. Aur.: ea medicinae pars quae victu curat, medetur: v. DIET (subs.).

**differ:** I. *To be unlike:* 1. dēfōrē, distūli, dilatū, differre, 3 (with abl. of respect in which): *to d. in word, in name, in reality, verbo, vocabulo, re d., Cic.*: *to d. from any one, ab aliquo d., Cic.*: *to d. from any one, ab aliquo d., Cic.*: *to d. from any one, ab aliquo d., Cic.*: *to d. from any one, ab aliquo d., Cic.*: *to d. from each other, inter se d., Caes.* 2. dēscrēpo, ui, i (constr. usn. like differo): *to d. from any one in anything, d. ab aliquo [in] aliquo re, Cic.*: *also with dat. of person, Cic.* 3. disto, i (pres. and impf. only): *to d. from, absol.; not as the foregoing, often with the particular mode or respect of difference mentioned:* *to d. vastly from anything, ab aliqua re plurimum d., Cic.*: *(these things) d. greatly from each other, plurimum distant inter se, Cic.* Also with dat., Hor. 4. dissōcio, sed, sessum, 2 (implying opposition, inconsistency): *rashness d.s. widely from wisdom, temeritas a sapientia d. plurimum, Cic.*: v. TO DISAGREE. 5. interest,

fuit, esse (impers. only): *they do not d. in the slightest degree, ne minimum quidem Inter eos interest, Cic.*: v. DIFFERENCE. 6. abhorrent, ul, 2 (*to be alien, abhorrent from*): rashness so great as not to d. much from madness, temeritas tanta ut non procūl ab. abs insana, Cic.: v. INCONSISTENT, TO BE.

II. *To disagree:* 1. dēscrēpo, i (lit. to jar, be out of tune): *philosophers d. a/c certain matters, philosophi de quibusdam rebus d., Cic.*: *to d. from any one in words, cum aliquo verbo d., Cic.*: *to d. from (any one's) plans, a consilii d., Cic.*: rarely with dat., Cic. 2. disagree, 2: *who d. only on my point, qui de re una solū d., Cic.*: v. TO DISAGREE.

3. dissentio, sensi, sensum, 4: *you are wont to d. from me on this point, soles hac de re a me d., Cic.* 4. discord, v. TO DISAGREE.

**difference:** I. *Unlikeness, distinction:* 1. dīffēntia (esp. in scientific or philosoph. language): *the d. between the honourable and the becoming, honest & decori d., Cic.*: *d. of place, time, locorum temporique d., Quint.* 2. discrimin, inis, n. (*the result of a judgment*): v. DISTINCTION. 3. dīffēntia (esp. when the difference is strongly marked): v. CONTRAST: the greatest possible d., tanta, quanta maxima potest esse d., Cic. 4. diversitas: v. DIVERSITY, VARIETY. 5. very often expr. with intērest (v. TO DIFFER, l. 5): *there is this d. between a man and brate, inter hominem et belatum hoc maxime int., Cic.*: *what a d. there is, quantum int., Cic.*: also personally, *there is this d. between a father and a master, hor pater ac dominus int., Ter.* also with dat., Hor. Esp. when a clause follows: *it makes no d. whether . . . nihil (nullum, plurimum) int, utrum . . . an . . . , Cic.* Phr.: *there is no d. between god and god, nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic.*: *what d. does it make whether the birds feed on rot? aves pastancū necm quid retinet?* Cic. II. Difference of opinion: 1. dīscrēpātia: d. between the Stoics and the Peripatetics, d. inter Stoicos et Peripateticos, Cic.: v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. dissensio: d. of opinion on the subject of law (summa) de iure d., Cic.: v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: *there is a d. of opinion among authors, discrepat, non constat, non (satis) convenit inter scriptores, Liv. (v. TO AGREE): nor is there any d. of opinion about (A. Cornelius) having been dictator that year, nec discrepat quin dictator eo anno fuerit, Liv.* There is a d. between the authorities, inter auctores discrepat, Liv.

**different:** I. *Not the same:* 1. diversus: *at irregular times and by d. routes, incertis temporibus d.que itineris, Caes.*: *the consuls march in d. directions, diversi discordunt consules, Liv.* 2. aliū repeated: *living in d. ways: aliū alio more viventes, Sall.*: see L. G. § 629. 3. varius: v. VARIOS. II. *Not like:* 1. dispār (v. Sil. 8, 570), -pārls (not matching or harmonising with): *with gen., dat., inter and pron. refl.*: d. from itself, d. sui, Cic.: *others d. to these, his aliū d., Cic.*: *d. from each other, inter se dispare, Cic.* 2. aliū (for constr., see L. G. § 630): *very d. is the light of the sun and of lamps, lux longa a.es solis et lychnorum, Cic.*: *very d. arc my feelings, longe alii mens est, Sall.*: *(that) the deities seemed to have become (altered) from what they had been, dī ali facili viderentur, Liv.* 3. mutatū: v. CHANGED. 4. dissimilis, e: v. UNLIKE. 5. expr. by dēscrēpo, diffēro (v. TO DIFFER, l.): v. TO DIFFER.

**differential:** \*dīffēntīālis, e: Math. t. t.

**differentiate:** discerno, scēerno: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

**differently:** 1. älter: v. OTHERWISE. Esp. in combination with aliis (see L. G. § 629), *it is d. treated by (different) medical men, älter ab aliis curatur, Cels.*: Liv. Simil., alio

modo, alio more, v. DIFFERENT (1).  
2. variē, diverse: v. VARIOUSLY,  
DIVERSELY. 3. sēcūs: v. OTHER-  
WISE.

**differing:** 1. dissimilis, e: v.  
DISSIMILAR. 2. dissōnus: natiōns d.  
in language and manners, gentes ser-  
mone moribusque d., Liv.: v. DIFFER-  
FERT.

**difficult:** 1. difficilis, e: it is d.  
to say, difficile est dictu, Cic.: v. HARD.  
Join: (res) arduas ac difficiles, Cic.  
(v. inf.); difficiles et obscurae, con-  
tortas (intricate) et d. (of inquiries),  
Cic. Very d., perdifficilis, Cic. 2.  
arduis (lit. steep; very d.) to do, to  
ardum factu, Liv.: Cic. (v. supr.).

3. impeditus (blocked up, pre-  
senting obstacles): the more d. route,  
impeditus iter, Tac.: Caes. 4. mag-  
nus (with words like opus): Join:  
opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: also  
absol., it is a d. thing, magnum est  
(with inf.), Cic. Simly, how d., so d.,  
may be expr. by quantus, tantus: v.  
GREAT (HOW, SO). Phr.: so d. was it,  
tantae molis erat, Virg.: it would not  
be at all d., nihil est negotii (with  
inf.), Caes.: v. DIFFICULTY.

**difficulty:** 1. Arduousness: 1.  
difficulitas: the d. and toil of learning,  
d. labore discendi, Cic. 2. as-  
peritas (roughness, danger): the d.  
of the war, bellī asp., Sall. 3. angustiae,  
arum (straits): Cic. 4. nōlēs, is,  
f. (implying great effort; chiefly poet.):  
I will transport the ships without much  
d., transvehā haevē haud magna mole,  
Liv.: Virg. 5. nōgōtūm: without  
any d., nōlo negotio, Cic.: v. DIFFICULT  
(phr.), TROUBLE. Phr.: with d., (1)  
vix: either with d., or not at all, aut  
vix aut nullo modo, Cic.: I with d.  
refrain, ego vix teneo me, Cic.: Caes.: (2)  
aegrē: to be separated with d., aegrē  
divelli, Cic.: Caes.: v. HARDLY: (3)  
difficile: with very great d., difficultime,  
Caes.: Cic.: (4) difficulter (rare): Caes.:  
Tac. (5) with very great d., per-  
difficiliter, Cic. II. That which is ar-  
duous, or demands labour: 1. dif-  
ficulitas: this contains a great d., hoc  
habet magnam d., Cie.: to get into d.,  
in difficultates delabi, Cic. 2. an-  
gustiae, arum: d.s of ground, an.  
locorum, Nep.: to bring into d., in an.  
compellere, Cic.: v. STRAITS. 3. im-  
peditūm (an obstacle of any kind):  
to overcome the d.s presented by nature,  
impeditūm naturae superare, Cic.: v.  
HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE.

4. opūs, ēris, n.: v. WORK. 5. scripūlis (of a  
galling, harassing kind): the stings  
and a.s of domestic cares, acriel et s.  
domesticarū sollicitudinū, Cic. Phr.:  
to look for d.s where there are none,  
nōdūm in scirpo quareare, Ter., to fall  
into d.s, in angustum venire, Cic.: to  
make a d. (about doing a thing) gra-  
vari (either absol. or with inf.), Cic.  
IV. TO REFUSE: to be in d., laborare  
(e.g. de pecunia), Cic. III. Em-  
barrassment: esp. of a pecuniary kind:  
difficulitas (pecuniae), Cic.: v. EM-  
BARRASMENT. IV. An objection started  
to a theory: scripūlis (2): v. OBJECTION.

**diffidence:** 1. Distrust (q.v.):  
diffidentia: Cic. II. Modesty: vē-  
cundia, pūdor: v. BASHFULNESS, MO-  
DESTY.

**diffident:** 1. Mistrustful: dif-  
fidents, nts: doubting and d. myself,  
dubitans et mihi ipsi d., Cic.: Sut.: v.  
DISTRACTFUL. II. Modest: vēcundus,  
timidus: v. BASHFUL, MODEST.

**diffidently:** diffidenter: Join:  
timide ac diffidenter, Cic. See also  
BASHFULLY, MODESTLY.

**diffuse (v.):** 1. diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3: the blood is d. by the veins  
into every part of the body, sanguis  
per venas in omne corpus diffunditur,  
Cic. 2. fundo, 3: v. TO POUR. 3.  
(in pass. sense, to be d.) permeo, 1:  
v. TO PERMEATE. Join permeare, 1:  
et transire, Cic. Phr.: the moisture  
is d., diffut humor, Luc.: mind is  
d. through the limbs and vivifies the

mass, infusa per artus, mens agitat  
molem, Virg.: a divine influence is  
d.d over the whole world, vis quadam  
divina tota confusa mundo est, Cic. (v.  
TO BLEND): to d. the blessings of peace,  
bona pacis circumferre, Vell.: Plin.:  
to d. an odour, odorem fundere, Plin.;  
spargere odorem, Hor. (v. TO SPREAD  
ABROAD): to d. brightness, nitorem cir-  
cumfundere, Quint.: vicious nobles d.  
their vices over a state, vitiōs principes  
vitia infundunt in civitatem, Cic.: the  
poison was d.d through all the limbs  
venenū cunctos artus perversit, Tac.:  
to be widely d.d, longe lateque fluere,  
Cic.

**diffuse (adj.):** 1. fūsus (in Cic.  
an epithet of praise; applicable to a  
free flowing style): of Dr. 2, 18, 159);  
the sense of the Eng. may be given by  
an adv., as nimis fūsus; or by the  
compar., fusior: v. L. G. § 351. 2.  
diffusus (also used without censure):  
an expanded, d. style, dilatata et d.  
oratio, opp. to angusta atque concisa,  
Cic. 56, 187. 3. verbōsus: v. VER-  
BOSE. 4. rēdundans (with excess  
of epithets and illustration): Join:  
parum pressus et redundans, Cic.; re-  
dundans et superflueus, Cic. Phr.: to  
become d. (of style), fluere, Cic.: less d.,  
pressus, Plin. Ep.

**diffusely:** 1. effūse: to speak  
too d., effusus dicere, Plin. 2. pārūm  
pressē: v. CONCISELY. 3. rēdundan-  
tauer (v. DIFFUSE, 4): Plin. Ep. 4.  
fūsus, lātūs, amplius (the compar., im-  
plying excess: L. G. § 351): i. e. too  
COPIOUSLY (q. v.). 5. verbōse: v.  
VERBOSELY. Phr.: to speak too d., re-  
dundare ac superfluere oratione, based  
on Cic.

**diffuseness:** oratio parum pressa,  
orationis genus redundans atque super-  
flueus, verbōsum; v. DIFFUSE.

**diffusion:** diffusio, Sen. But usu  
better expr. by verb: by the d. of the  
blood through the veins, \*sanguine per  
venas diffuso: v. TO DIFFUSE.

**dig:** 1. fōdio, fōdi, fōsum, 3: to d.  
a garden, hortum curv., Pl.: to d. the  
fields, arva f., Ov.: to d. uell., putoe f.,  
Caes. Absol., he d.s; he finds a con-  
siderable (quantity) of gold, fōdit; in-  
venit aurū aliquantū, Cic. Also to d.  
up: to d. up silver, argentum f., Liv.  
Also comp. (1) infōdo, 3 (to dig in):  
the place must be dug (in) to a  
depth of two feet, locū alts duos pedes f.  
infōdens est, Col. (2) effōdio, 3 (to d. out):  
to d. out silver (and) gold, argentum  
aurum eff., Cic.: to d. out  
a lake, lacum eff., Suet.: v. TO EXCA-  
VATE. (3) confōdio, 3 (to dig up): to  
dig up a garden, hortum curv., Pl.  
Col. (4) défōdio, 3 (sim. to confōdio):  
to dig up the earth, terram d., Hor.  
Virg. (5) circumfōdio, 3 (to d. round):  
to d. round trees, arbore cinc., Plin.  
Sen. (6) perfōdio, 3 (to d. through):  
to d. through walls, parietes p., Cic.  
(7) rēfōdio, 3 (to d. up again): Col.:  
Plin. 2. ērno, ni, titum, 3 (to d. up  
with violence): to d. up a dead body,  
mortuum e., Cic.: to d. up by the roots,  
radicibus e., Plin. Phr.: to d. (any one)  
in the ribs, latus alicui fōdicare (al.  
fōdere), Hor.

**digamma:** digamma, ātis, n.; di-  
gammon, i., digammos, i.f. (sc. litera).  
Quint.: Prisc.: Serv.

**digest (subs.):** digesta, orum (only  
found in pl. and of legal d.): Genl.  
esp. = paedactea, Just. Cod.

**digest (v.):** 1. To arrange: 1.  
dīgēō, gessi, gestum, 3: to d. and clā-  
sify the civil law into kinds, juv. civile  
in genera d., Cic. 2. dispōno, 3: v.  
TO ARRANGE, SET IN ORDER. II. With  
ref. to food; to assimilate: 1. con-  
cōquo, xi, ctum, 3 (to dissolve, turn to  
chyle): to d. by the head of the stomach,  
stomachī calore c., Cic.: food very easy  
to d., cibis facilissimū to consequendū,  
Cic. Less freq., cōquo: d.d food, cibis  
coctus, Cic. 2. diégro, 3 (lit. to dis-  
tribute through the system) (that the  
food) may be more easily d.d, quo faci-

ius (cibi) digerantur, Quint. 3. di-  
dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (like dīgo): to d.,  
food, cibū, d., Cels. 4. conficio,  
fecī, fecum, 3: Quint.: Plin. III.  
Fig.: to consider naturally: concōquo,  
3: Cic. Sen. Phr.: well d.d reading,  
lectio [non cruda sed] multa iteratione  
mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1.  
19: in the same context Quint. has,  
(quae legimus) repete et tractare.

IV. To brook: concōquo, 3: to d.  
any one's hatred, aliquid odio c., Cic.  
v. TO PUT UP WITH.

**digestible:** quod facile concoqui  
potest, facilis ad concoquendū: v. TO  
DIGEST (digestibilis only in Coel. Aur.).

**digestion:** 1. Arrangement: di-  
gestio, dispositio: v. ARRANGEMENT  
II. The alimentary process: 1.  
concōctio: fruit difficult of d., fructus  
difficilis concoctionis, Plin. 2. di-  
gestio: a good d., facilis d., Quint. 3.  
cōctio: Plin. 4. digestus, ūs, m. z  
Mact. Phr.: with a bad d., crudus,  
Cic.

**digestive:** 1. digestōrius: Plin.  
Valer.: Marc. Empir. 2. pepticus  
3. cōctivus (all late, and inadmissible in classical Latinity). Phr.:  
the d. organs, alvus, i, f.: Cic.: v.  
BOWELS.

**digger:** fossor: Hor. (or imperf.  
part. of fodio: esp. in pl.: v. L. G.  
§ 638).

**digging (subs.):** 1. fossio: Cic.  
2. tessura: Col.: Suet. (But usu  
better expr. by verb: v. TO DIG.)

**digit:** insignis, distinctus, etc.: v.  
ADORNED.

**digit:** obsol. except in sense of any  
number under 10: \*infra decem nū-  
merus.

**digitated:** digitati: Plin.

**dignified:** 1. grāvīs, e: d. without  
arrogance, gr. sine arrogantiā, Cic.

2. augustus: v. MAJESTIC. 3.  
amplius: v. DISTINGUISHED. Phr.: in  
a d. manner, graviter, cum dignitate,  
Cic.: v. DIGNITY.

**dignify:** 1. To raise to distinc-  
tion: hōnesto, hōnō: v. TO HONOUR,  
PRONOTE. II. To add lustre upon:  
illustro, Cic.: v. TO GRACE.

**dignitary:** \*clerics qui ampliorem  
dignitatem gradum consecutus est, R.  
and A. (Dign. has dignitates in concrete  
sense, dignitatis mentiri non piget.)

**dignity:** 1. High position: 1.  
dignitas (of any position which carries  
weight and influence): to raise from a  
humble station to the highest d., ex  
humili loco ad summam d. perducere,  
Caes.: Cic.: v. RANK. 2. ampliōd,  
infis, f. (stronger than preced.; high  
distinction): Cic.: v. DISTINCTION. 3.  
hōnes or- or, oris, m.: v. HONOUR.  
4. fastigium: v. EMINENCE. II. An air  
of authority and grace: 1. dignitas:  
d. of form, formae d., Suet.: to preserve  
d. in difficult circumstances, in rebū  
asperis d. retinere, Cic.: totally to lack  
d., nullam d. habere, Cic. 2. mājestas:  
what d. there was in his speech, quā-  
tilli fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione  
m.: Cic.: the d. and modesty (of women),  
m. et pudor, Liv.: v. MAJESTY. 3.  
dēcor, ēris, m.: v. GRACE. Phr.: to  
fall with d., honeste occumbe, Cic.;  
honeste cadere, Suet.: to act with d.,  
graviter agere, Cic.

**digress:** 1. dīgrēdior, gressus, 3  
(not d.): let us return to the point  
whence we d.d, eō unde hoc digressi  
sumus revertamur, Cic.: d. for the  
sake of amusement, delectandi causa d.  
(parumper) de causa, Cic. 2. dēclīno,  
i. whence I d.d, unde hoc declinavit  
oratio, Cic.: Quint. 3. ēberrō, i (to  
wander from the point unintentional'y):  
let us return to the point we d.d from,  
redēat andē aberravit oratio, Cic.: v. TO  
WANDER. 4. dēviro, ti, sum: b.  
d. to a point, in aliqd d., Plin.: Cic.

5. deflecto, xi, xūn, 3: with sub-  
ject oratio, Cic. 6. ēgrēdō, gressus,  
3 (rare): Cic.: Quint. 7. ēvagor, i  
v. TO WANDER.

**digression:** 1. digressio: that a.

**of yours**, ista tua [a proposita oratione] d., Cic.: Quint. (who has also digressus, us): 2. déclinatio (rare): Cic. 3. dévertement (esp. of what is interesting and amusing): to be on the look out for d's pleasant to the reader, legentibus [velut] amoenia d. quaerere, Liv. 4. excessus, us, m.: Plin.: Quint. 5. excursio and excursus, us, m.: Quint. Pht.: to make a d. from a subject, aliquid digredi, declinare, etc.: v. TO DIGRESS.

**digressive**: expr. by verbs under TO DIGRESS (q. v.): a d. writer, "qui saepius a proposita oratione digreditur, etc."

**digressively**: Phr.: to talk d., errare et vagari longius in dicendo, Cic.: v. DIGRESSION, TO DIGRESS.

**djudicate**: iudico, dijūdico, i.: v. TO DECIDE.

**dike**: I. A ditch: fossa: v. DITCH. II. A mound of earth: agger, éris, m.: v. MOUND. III. A stone fence: mācīra: v. FENCE, WALL.

**dilacerate**: lācio, lācēro: v. TO LACERATE.

**dilapidated** (part., adj.): 1. ruinosus (in a state of decay, or actually in ruins): d. houses, r. aedes, Cic.: Sen.: Ov. 2. collapsus (strictly, that has fallen in): temples d. from antiquity, aedes sacrae vetustate, C. Suet.

3. pūter, tris, tre: the d. temple of Vacuna, Vacunae p. fanum, Hor.: v. DECAYED, MOULDERING. 4. obsolitus (lit. disused): Hor. Phr.: to become d., collabili, putrescere (v. TO DECAY, FALL): to build temples with the materials of other d. temples, ruinis templorum tempora aedificare, Liv. Fig.: I say nothing of your d. fortunes, praeremitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, Cic.: v. RUIN, RUINED. (N.B. By no means dilapidatus)

**dilapidation**: I. Demolition: ruina: v. DEMOLITION, DESTRUCTION. Phr.: in a state of d., ruinosus, Cic. II. Fig.: of fortunes, etc.: ruina, Cic.: v. RUIN.

**dilatation**: dilatiō: Tert. Phr.: to suffer d., dilatari, Cic.: Plin.: v. EXPANSION, EXTENSION.

**dilate**: I. To expand (physically): 1. dilato, t: capp. to contraho: v. TO ENLARGE. Intrans sense, dilator, d. or dilato with prot. refl., Cic. 2. laxo, i: v. TO EXPAND. II. To enlarge upon: dilato, i: : TO ENLARGE, AMPLIFY.

**dilaterily**: cunctanter, Liv.: Suet. See also TARDILY, SLOWLY.

**dilateriness**: 1. tarditas: v. SLOWNESS. 2. ignavias (of any kind of backwardness): v. SLOTH. 3. cunctatio (strictly, the act of delaying): to lose an object by d., cunctatione et tarditate aliiquid amittere, Cic. (The pl. may be used to denote the abstract quality, cf. L. G. § 591.) Phr.: by d., cunctando, Virg.

**dilatory**: 1. cunctabundus: Liv.: Tac. 2. ignavus: v. INACTIVE, SLOTHFUL. 3. lensus (esp. of one who takes things coolly): v. SLOW. Phr.: to be d., cessare, Ter.: Hor. (v. TO IDLE, LENTER): a d. person, dilator, Hor.; cunctator, Coel. ap. Cic.; Liv.; cessor, Cic.

**dilemma**: I. Logica: 1. dilemma, atis, n. (Gr. διλέμα): Serv. ad Aen.: M. L. 2. complexio, Cic. ("complexus est in qua utrum concasseris, reprehenditur," Inv. 1, 29, 45; but dilemma is to be preferred as logical t. t.): 3. biceps argumentum, Apul. 4. syllogismus cornutus, Apul. II. A difficulty: angustiae, aram: v. STRAIT, DIFFICULTY. Phr.: to be in a d., haerere, Cic.: baerere in salebra, Cic.

**dilettante**: \*qui artibus elegantioribus animi causa studeat; elegans artificiorum existimatur, spectator.

**dilettantism**: élégantiae (?) : v. REFINEMENT.

**diligence**: 1. diligenter (care and attention): to use, study, d., a-

bire, colore, Cic.: to relax d. in study, in d. perdisco remittere, Caes. 2. industria: Cic.: Nop.: Suet.: v. INDUSTRY. JOIN: diligent, industriaque, Cic. 3. assiduitas (constant, untiring attention): to attain an object by d. and energy, assiduitate et virtute aliquid consequi, Cic.: v. ASSIDUITY, ATTENTION. 4. sedulitas (zealous, faithful devotion to an object): JOIN: operam et sedulitatem (alienus laudare), Cic.: sedulitas ac diligenter, Suet. 5. gravitas or navitas: v. ACTIVITY. Phr.: to use all one's d., dare operam ut (in negative sentence, ne) . . . Salt.: Cic.: diligenter curare ut (ne), Cic.: v. TO DEVOTE (ONESELF).

**diligent**: 1. diligens, ntis (careful, carefully attentive to: usu. with gen., also prep.): a very d. student of ancient literature, vñ literarum diligensissimus, Gel.: d. writing, assidua et diligens scripture, Cic. 2. assidui (constantly, untiringly attentive): v. ASSIDUOUS, CONSTANT. 3. industrius (industrious): q. v.: JOIN: homo gravus (active) et industrius, experientissimus (trying every means) et diligentissimus, Cic. 4. sedulus (zealously devoted to): d. service, ministerium, opera s., Apul.: Cic. 5. gñavis (návus), impiger: v. ACTIVE.

6. ácer, cris, cre (applicable to any vigorous action or feeling): so d. care as this, haec tam a. cura atque diligenter, Cic.: v. VIGOROUS. See also ATTENTIVE.

**diligently**: 1. diligenter: Cic.: Caes.: very d., per diligenter, Cic. 2. sedulo: Liv.: 19. 3. industriē: JOIN: diligenter industrieque administrare, Caes.: v. INDUSTRIEUS. 4. ácriter: v. VIGOROUSLY.

**dill**: áncethum (\*graveolens, L.): Plin.: Virg.

**diluent**: I. Adj.: quod diluit, dilutum fact: v. TO DILUTE. II. Subst.: \*diluens remedium, Krauss in R. and A.

**dilute**: 1. diluo, lui, lñtum, z: to d. poison, vénem d., Liv.: to d. wine, vinum d., Mart.: Virg. 2. misceo, temporo (to combine in due proportion): v. TO MIX. 3. restinguo, nctum, 3 (poet. of wine): to d. (slake) Falerum wine with water, Falerni pocula r. lympha, Hor.

**diluted**: dilutus: d. Falernian, d. Falernum, Mart. Fig.: of weak, feeble expression: Gell.

**dilution**: I. The act of diluting: temperatio mixtura: v. MIXTURE. (But usu. better expr. by verb: Falernum is pleasurent for d., jucundum est Falernum dilutum: v. TO DILUTE.) II. The mixture: dilutum: Plin.

**diluvial**: diluvialis, e: Solin.

**dim** (adj.): 1. hébris, ébis (both in act. and pass. sense): an eye naturally d., oculus natura h., Plin.: a d. torch, h. lampas, Stat.: v. DULL.

2. obscürus (only in pass. sense): a d. light, lux obs., Liv.: lumen obs., Sall.: v. OBSCURE, DARK.

3. languidus: d. lights, l. lumina, Plin. Phr.: to be d.: (1) hébeo, 2: the planet Venus is d., Veneris sidus hebet, Lucan.: Val. Fl. (2) languo, 2 (poet.): the (moon) beam is d. and cloudy, nimbuson languet jubar, Stat.: Prop.: to become d., (1) hébeo, 3: the heavenly bodies grow d., hebesunt sidera, Tac.: fig. of the eye of the mind, hebesunt aries mentis, Cic. (2) hébeto, t: v. TO DIM. (3) hébeteo, 3 (late and rare): Plin. (4) languesco, 3: the moon seemed suddenly to grow d., luna repente visa languescere, Tac. (where, however, the reference is to an eclipse): the eyes grow d. in death, languescunt lumina morte, Cat. (5) obscüror, i: v. TO DIM. To make d., hébeto, i: v. fall, art.

**dim** (v.): 1. hébeto, t: day had d.'d the stars, dies hebetar sidera, Ov.: Plin. 2. obscüror, i: the light of a lamp is d.'d by the light of the sun, lumen lucernae obscürant luce solis, Cic. Fig.: the refection was gradu-

ally d.'d, memoria sensim obcurata est, Cic. 3. (sensim) extinguo, nxi, nctum, i: v. TO PUT OUT.

**dim-sighted**: lippis (lit. blare-eyed): v. Hor. Sat. 1, 25 more precisely, cui hebes est (in bet.) oculorum acties: v. DIM (adj. and verb). Phr.: to be d., cáligare, Cels.

**dim-sightedness**: calligines, hebetatio oculorum, Plin.: v. DIMNESS.

**dimension**: 1. mensura to take the d. of anything, mensuram aliquius rei agere, Plin. 2. modus the d. in depth and breadth, m., altitudine et latitudinis, Col.: Cic. Phr.: of ample d., amplius, Cic.: of extraordinary d., enormis, Suet.: v. MEASURE, MEASUREMENT.

**diminish**: I. Trans.: 1. minuo, n, uitum, z: to d. expense, sumptus m., Cic.: to d. the fear of soldiers, timorem militum, Hir. Also comp.: (1) imminuo, 3 (not perceptibly different from minuo in this sense): Cic. (2) déminuo, z (to take ever so little from: diminuo ls to break in pieces; but the MSS. often vary): to d. by ever so little the brief space of time, aliquid de hoc tam exiguo tempore d., Cic. Liv.

2. lèvo, i (in certain connexions only; viz., where weight, value, or dignity are concerned): authority is d.'d by inconsistency, auctoritas levatur inconstanza, Cic.: to d. prices (of corn), annonam l., Cic.: many promises d. faith, multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Simly, the comp. clivo, t: to d. influence, auctoritatem e., Liv.: to d. fame, famam e., Liv.: Cic. 3. extimo, i (to reduce to little): to d. any one's troubles (greatly), molestias aliquis ex, Cic.: v. TO REDUCE.

4. détraho, xi, ctum, z (to take aught from: hence usu. toll. by do ex and all., or dat.): to d. the sum total (a little), aliquid de summa d., Cic.: to d. one's efforts, aliquantum de studio d., Cic.: v. TO DETRACT FROM

5. lenio, 4 (as of care, pain): v. TO EASE, ASCEASE. II. Intrans.: minor, imminuor, extenuor, etc., v. supr., and to DECREASE.

**diminution**: 1. imminutio, Cic. 2. minatio: Quint: Gel. 3. deminutio: Cic. (But often better expr. by verb: his authority has suffered d., immunitus est ejus auctoritas, etc.: v. TO DIMINISH.) Phr.: d. of pain, remissio doloris, Scrib.; for which Cic. has relaxatio, Fin. 2, 29, 95 (v. ABATEMENT): d. of taxes, tributi levamentum, Tax: d. of strength, d. virium. v. DECAY.

**diminutive** (adj.): parvus, püsillus, exiguis, v. SMALL, TINY. In gram diminutivus: v. toll. art.

**diminutive** (subs.): 1. nōme diminutivum (dim.): Prisc.: also simply diminutivum, Prisc. 2. diminutum (sc. nomen): Quint.

**diminutively**: i. e. in the diminutive form: \*diminutivē: Ascon.

**dimissory**: dimissoris: only in prp. diminutiose illa rae, also called apostoli: i. e. letters dismissing a case to another court: Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106.

**dimissus**: 1. obscūritas: d. of vision, ob. visus, Plin.: also of habitual d. in pl.: to cure d. of vision, obscūritatis oculorum mederi, Plin.: v. DARKNESS, OBSCURITY. (Obscuratio solis in Quint, etc., is actual eclipse) 2. hébētudo (rare): v. DULLNESS. 3. hébētudo (rare): to cure d. of eyesight, h. oculorum mederi, Plin. 4. caligo, mis, f. (a kind of fineness or obscuration resting on the eyes): d. of sight follows the drinking of hemlock, cicutam potam c. insequunt, Scrib. esp. in pl. of habitual d. of sight: to cure it, oculorum caligines sanare, levare, discutere, Plin.: a d. covered my eyes, oculos c. stetit, Pl. See also FAINTNESS.

**dimple**: 1. lacuna (cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 281) rounded cheek's and a d. in the middle of the chin, genae teretes ac medio mento l., Apul. (but the word

may denote any indentation: q. v.).  
2. gelásinus (*γελάσιος*: produced by laughing): Mart.

**dimpled:** \*suaviter lacunas agens. Phr.: a cheek that is not d., gena cui gelasinus abest. Mart.: v. DIMPLE.

**dimpily:** \*suaviter lacunosis (Cic. uses lacunosis as a term of disparagement, N. D. i, 18, 47); suaviter lacunas agens; cui gelasinus non deest: v. DIMPLE.

**din (subs.):** 1. strépitus, ūs (any loud, harsh noise): the d. of wheels, s. rotarum, Caes.: the d. of the streets of Rome, s. Romae, Hor.: the d. of war, s. belli, Liv.

2. sóritus, ūs, the d. of arms, s. armorum, Virg.: v. SOUND. 3. frágor, v. CRASH, NOISE. Phr.: to make a d., strepere, Hor.: Liv.: v. NOISE.

**din (v.):** 1. obstrépo, strépuis, strépitum, i (to bawl out against): Liv.

2. obtundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (to beat against, into): they d'd into his ears that you had been the prætor's confederate, obtundere ejus aures, te socium prætoris fuisse, Cic.: v. TO DEAFEN. 3. décantó, i (to keep repeating): to d. into any one's ears trite rules, aliquid perulgata præcepta d., Cic.

**dine:** coeno, ávi and átus sum, i (the best word; coena being the principal meal): to d. with any one (as a guest), apud aliquem e., Cic.: to d. with any one (in company), cum aliquo e., Hor.: with acc. (poet.), to d. on vegetables, olis e., Hor. Frequent, coenito, i (rare): if I were in the habit of d'ing out, si foris coenitarem, Cic. (But prandeo may perhaps be used of the plain morning or mid-day dining of labourers, soldiers: v. TO BREAKFAST.)

**dinginess:** 1. fuscitas: v. DARKNESS. 2. squalor (esp. of the mourning attire worn by Romans): Join; squalor sordescit, Cic.: v. FOULNESS, FILTH.

**dingle:** vallis, convallis: v. DELL. **dingy:** 1. fuscus: v. DARK. MURKY. 2. scaber, bra, brum (lit. rough): d. and unshorn, s. intonsusque, Hor. Ep. i, 7, 95. 3. squálidus, sor-didus: v. DIRTY. 4. subniger: v. BLACKISH.

**dining - couch:** triclinium (for three): Cic.: Plin.

**dining-room:** 1. coenatio (dim., coenatiuncula, Plin.): Vñin.: Juv. (Not coenaculum, cf. Hor. Ep. i, 1, 91.) 2. refectorium (late): v. REFECTIONY. Phr.: d. cupboards, apothecæ tricliniares, Varr.

**dinner:** coena (dim., coenula, Cic.: Mart.): the most suitable word: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.: to invite any one to d., aliquem ad c. vocare, invitare, Cic.: to accept an invitation to d., promittere ad c., Pl.: Phaedr.: to give any one a d., c. alicui dare, Cic.: during d., inter c. (also inter coenandum), Cic.; super c., Suet.: to get a d. ready, c. apparetare, Ter.: to cook a d., c. coquere, Pl. Phr.: to feel inclined for d., coenatur, Mart.

**dinnerless** 1. impransus (strictly, unbreakfasted, fasting): Hor. 2. in-coenatus: Cato: Pl. 3. sine coena: v. DINNER.

**dinner-party:** 1. coena: a large d. is seated, ingens coena sedet, Juv.: Cic.: v. DINNER. 2. convivium (any general entertainment): v. BANQUET.

**dinner-time:** hora coenandi. Phr.: our d. is three o'clock, tercia hora (apud nos) coenatur: during d., inter coenam, coenundam, Cic.

**dint (subs.):** 1. Stroke: ictus, ūs: v. BLOW. 2. The mark of a blow: vestigium: v. TEACE, INDENTATION. Phr.: by d. of, per, non sine, adjutus (caled by): v. MEANS OF (BY).

**dint (v.):** 1. signo, i: v. TO MARK. 2. Imprimo, presul, sum, 3: with notam or some such acc.: v. TO IMPRINT.

**diocesan (subs.):** \*épiscopus (bishop) ordinarius: v. ORDINARY (subs.).

**diocese:** diocesis, is, f.: Sidon.

**dioptics:** dloptrice, ūs, f.: Cartes, dlop (v.): A. Trans.: 1. merge, sl. sum, 3: v. TO PLUNGE. 2. tingo or tinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to wet by dipping): to d. brasses in the pool, aera lacu t., Virg.: he d.s the tips of his feet in the waves, in undis summa pedum . . . tincti, Ov.: v. TO MOISTEN.

3. intingo or -guo, 3 (to d. in): to d. anything in water, aliquod in aqua in, Vitr.: torches d'd (bathed) in blood, sanguine intincta faces, Ov.: also of baptism, Tert.

**B. Intrans.:** 1. merger, sus, 3 (or merge with pron. refl.): Bootes . . . d.s in the Ocean, Bootes mergitur Oceano, Cat.: v. TO SINK.

2. tinger, tinguo, nctus, 3 (or tingo with pron. refl.): to d. in the Ocean (as stars), tinge aequore, tingerse Oceano, Virg.

**To be depressed:** 1. prémor, ssus, 3: the world d.s towards the south, mundus premittit ad austros, Virg.: v. TO SINK.

2. vergo, ūs: v. TO INCLINE. 3. declino, i: v. TO DECLINE.

**To dip into (a book):** 1. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3: v. TO GLANCE AT, DABBLE IN. 2. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3: just to d. into (glance at) each subject, tantummodo p. unanquamque rem, Cic.: v. TO SKIM.

**dip (subs.):** 1. Immersion: express by mergo, tingo: v. TO DIP.

**A depression:** 1. dēvenitox (rare): Plin.: v. INCLINATION.

2. dévergentia (rare): Gell. (Or expr. by verb: the earth makes a d., premittit: v. TO DIP, II.)

**diphthong:** diphthongos, i, f.: Marc. Cap.: Frisc.

**diploma:** 1. diplôma, átis, n. (credentials, letter of recommendation): Suet.: Sen. 2. códicilli, órum (any warrant or writ): q. v.): Suet.: Cod.

Theod. (For an university d., perh. better, \*testimonium honoris causa datum a signatum.)

**diplomatic:** expr. by légatio: to discharge a d. mission, legatione fungi, Tac.: d. science \*earum rerum scientia quae ad legationes, ad commercia (foeda) inter gentes instituta pertinent.

**diplomacy:** no exact word: Phr.: to settle matters by d. rather than by war, \*per legatos, legationibus potius quam bello (\*colloquio inter partes insti-tuto). Puffend., res compone: the rules of d., \*leges (mos institutus) gentium inter se commerciorum.

**diplomatist:** \*homo legationum peritus: an experienced d., homo in legationibus exercitatus ac saep ver-satus, based on Cic.: v. DIPLOMACY.

**diptote:** díptota, órum: l'risce.

**dirus:** dirus: v. FELL, DEADLY.

**direct (adj.):** rectus: esp. in abl. fem., to go by a d. route, rectâ tendere, Hor.: v. STRAIGHT. Phr.: to go direct anywhere, pergitre: v. TO GO.

**direct (v.):** 1. To point straight:

1. dirigo, rex, rectum, 3: to d. one's course towards the shore, cursum (iter) ad littora d., Caes.: to d. one's house against the consul, equum in consulem d., Liv.: to d. one's gaze upon any one, aciem oculorum ad aliquem d., Cat.

2. intendo, di, tum or sum, 3: v. TO AIM.

3. adverto, ni, sum, 3: to d. the prows towards the land, terrae [ad terram] proras ad, Virg.: v. TO TURN (TOWARDS). Phr.: to d. one's course to a place, tendere, Cic.: if by a direct route, recta tendere, pergere (v. DIRECT, adj.): to d. the eyes towards, concilere oculos ad . . ., Cic. (v. TO CAST): to d. one's attention (thoughts), to anything, attendere attention ad ali- quid, Cic.

3. To inform: dōceo, 2: v. TO INFORM, ACQUAINT. Phr.: to d. any one in the way, aliquid monstrare viam, Enn. ap. Cic.: Juv.: v. TO POINT OUT.

3. To regulate: 1. dirigo, 3: to d. one's life by the sure rule of reason, vitam ad certam rationis normam d., Cic.: v. TO GUIDE.

2. régō, xi, ctum, 3: to d. the motion of the universe, mundi motum r., Cic.: v. TO RULE.

3. gúberno, i: v. TO CON-

TEOL. 4. tempérō, i (in this sense usu. with acc.): v. TO REGULATE.

**IV.** To charge, order:

1. præcipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (to give instructions with authority): the priestess d'd the enquirers to take Miltiades for their general, consulentes Pythia præcepit ut Miltiadem sibi imperatore sumerent, Nep.

of military Instruction, Caes.

2. præscribo, psi, piuit, 3: v. TO PRESCRIBE.

3. júbo, 2 (with acc. and inf.): v. TO ORDER.

**V.** To address a letter: inscribo, psi, piuit, 3: a letter d.'d to his father, epistola inscripta patri suo, Cic.

**direction:** 1. The act of directing towards: directio: the d. of the reason towards truth, d. rationis ad veritatem, Quint. (or expr. by verb: v. TO DIRECT, I).

2. The act of pointing out: monstratio (as of a way): Ter.

**III.** Line of motion: 1. cursus, us, m.: to keep the same d., cursum tenere, Caes. v. COURSE.

2. iter, via, v. WAY, ROUTE, PATH. (N.B. Not directio, in this sense.) Phr.: in a straight d., rectâ viâ, Cic.

**Line of observation:** 1. pars, rit, f.: in the d. in which the legion had marched, in ea p. quam in p. legio iter fecisset, Caes.

2. régio, ónis, f.: v. QUARTER.

Phr.: to charge in two d.s, bipartito signa inferre, Caes.: to be borne one in one d., another in another, alias alio ferri, Sall.: in whatever d. he marched, quacumque iter fecit, Cic.: to wander in what d. one pleases, vagari quæ vell, Cic.: in what d. soever you look, quocumque aspicias, Ov.: in all d.s, passim, Caes.: Cic.: in every d., quoquoversus, Caes.: Cic.: in both d.s, deurosum versus, Cato: in an upward d., sursum versus, Cic.: in the d. of Brundusium, Brundusium versus, Cic.: in the d. of the Ocean, ad Oceanum versus, Caes.: in the d. of Gaul, in Galliam versus, Caes.: v. TOWARDS.

**V. Regulation:** 1. régimen, ins, n.: the d. of the whole magistracy was in the hands of Appius, r. totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: Tac.: Suet.

2. gubernatio: the d. of a plan, consili g., Cic.: v. CONTROL.

3. administratio: v. MANAGEMENT.

Phr.: under the d. of Tiberius, auspiciis Tiburii, Tac. (v. ASPISES): to be under the d. of another, in arbitrio alterius (alieni arbitrii) esse, Tac.

**VI. Instruction to act in a certain way:** 1. prescriptio: this d. of nature, haec p. naturae, Cic.

2. præceptio: to act according to d., ad praescriptum, Caes.: according to Cicero's d., ex p. Ciceronis, Sall.: v. INJUNCTION, INSTRUCTION.

Phr.: to submit to the d. of the senate, in patrum auctoritate esse, Liv.

**VII.** The address of a letter: inscriptio: v. TO ADDRESS (V.).

**VIII.** Office or body of directors: curatores: v. DIRECTOR.

**directly:** 1. In a right line: 1. directè and directo: Cic.

2. rectâ (sc. viâ): v. STRAIGHT.

**Immediately:** 1. próthū, státim: v. IMMEDIATELY.

2. mox: I shall be back, d. mox ego huc revertor, Ter.: v. SOON.

3. jam: v. PRESENTLY.

**directress:** 1. Lit.: of a route: rectitudo (rare): Aggen. in Front, Phr.: the Romans armed rather at d. than convenience in making their roads, \*in viis nunniendis magis id agebant Romani ut rectae eae quam ut faciles commodave essent.

2. Fig.: straight/orwardness: simplicitas v. FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY.

Phr.: with all possible d., missis (omission) ambigibus, Hor.

**director:** 1. rector (not director): the d. of youthful age, juventae rectores, Tac.: v. RULER.

2. auctor (authority and sanction): each (was) his own d., sibi quisque a., Tac.: Cic.

3. magister: d. of a choir, chor

canentium m., Col.: v. MASTER.

4. gubernator: v. CONTROLLER, GOVERNOR.

5. curátor (having charge and re-

**sponsibility of:** *Demosthenes was d. of the wall-repairs.* Demosthenes c. fuit muris reficiendis, Cic. v. MANAGER.

**6.** praeses, idis: v. PRESIDENT. Pbr.: to be d. of, praesce (v. TO PRE-SIDE), curare (v. CARE OF, TO TAKE), ad-ministrare (v. TO MANAGE).

**directory:** I. *The office of di-rector;* cūrātō, māgistrētū: v. CON-TROL, MANAGEMENT. II. *The body of directors:* 1. māgistrī: the d. of companies, societatum magistri, Dig.

2. cūrātōres: v. MANAGER. (Or expr by part. of verb under to DI-RECT: to be responsible to the d. of the hospital, \*valetudinariū curantibus ob-nōnum esse.)

**directress:** gūbernātrix, māgistra, rectrix, mōdētrātrix: v. GOVERNESS.

**direful:** dirus: v. DREADFUL.

**direful:** diritas: Cic. v. DREAD-FULNESS.

**dirge:** 1. nēnia (also naenia): to sing a d., n. canere, Suet.: Cic.: Hor.

2. as periphr. carmen lugubre, Cic.; carmen funebre, Quint.; carmina exequitaria, Ov. Pbr.: to chant a d. (for any one), aellmon (ἀλλον) con-cinere, Ov.

**dirge-like:** fūnebris, lūgubris: v.

DOLEFUL, FUNERAL.

**dirk:** pūgio: v. DAGGER.

**dirt:** 1. sordes, is, f. (usu. in pl.):

let the nails be free from d., sint sine sordibus unguis, Ov.: d. in the ears, sordes aurium, Cic.: Hor. 2. coenū: v. MIRE.

3. lūtum (less offensive than coenū): v. MUD.

4. limus (slimy mud): v. MUD, SLIME.

5. fimus (rare in this sense): Virg.: v. DUNG.

6. illūvies, éi, f.: v. FILTH. 7. paedor, óris (dirt contracted through neglect or confinement): v. FILTH.

8. purgāmentū (lit., that which is cleansed or scourred away): v. REFLU-

FILTH. Pbr.: to be covered with d., square, or better, situ squalere, Quint.

See also, ORDUBE.

**dirtyly:** spūcē: v. FOULLY.

**dirtyness:** I. Lit.: 1. spur-cia and sprucities, éi, f. (rare): Col.: v. FILTHINESS.

2. sordes, hum, f. (concr. for abstr.): the d. of a dilapidated abode, obsoleti s. tecti, Hor.: v. FILTH.

II. Fig.: **Obscenity:** turpitudō, obscēnitā: v. OBSCENITY.

**dirty (adj.):** I. Lit.: 1. sor-didus: a d. napkin, s. nappa, Hor.: d. children, s. nati, Hor.: very d. teeth, sor-didissimi dentes, Petron. (In prose, sor-didus is chiefly used fig. = mean, base).

2. spurcus (offensive and dis-gusting): v. FOUL.

3. lūteus, lūtūlēus: v. UN-WASHED.

4. illōtus: v. UN-WASHED.

5. coenōsus: v. MIRE.

6. squādius (strictly, rough): Plin.: Ov.

Phr.: to be d., sordore, Pl.: Sen. (more usu. fig., to be little valued): to become d., sordescere, Hor.: Plin.: the d. swine, amica luto sors, Hor.

II. Mean, shabby: sordidus: v. MEAN.

III. Bawdy: tur-pis, obscēnus: v. OBSCENE.

**dirty (v.):** spuro, sordido, foedo:

v. TO BEFOUL.

**disability:** I. Want of ability:

v. INABILITY.

II. Inability for offices, honours, etc.: perh. déminutio: with some defining word, as d. libertatis, Cic. Rull. 2, 7, 16; d. capitii (including various degress of inferiority in civil status): v. Dict. Ant. s.v. caput. Phr.: those who labour under some civil d., quibus pars aliqua iuris déminutia est, Cic.: to regard as a civil d., aliquid de libertate déminutum putare, Cic.: the children of the proscribed had been placed under a d. as regards offices, \*proscriptorum liberi honorum petendōrum iure privati erant (Nobie).

**disable:** 1. débilito, i (to weaken in any way) to a person's limbs, ali-cujus membra, Cic.: fear d. even practised eloquence, metus exercitam quoque eloquentiam d., Tac.: Nep.

2. conficio, feci, factum, 3 (lit., to finish up): d. by wounds, vulneribus confectus, Caes.: v. TO DESTROY.

3. énervo, i (to deprive of vigour and energy): old

ages has not quite d. or prostrated me, non plane me evanescit nec afflixit se-ctus, Cic.: more fully, evanescit vires Hor.

4. affligo, ixi, etui, 3 (lit., to strike down: hence fig., to give such a blow as may paralyse an enemy): to d. the enemy, opes hostium a., Liv.: v. TO PROSTRATE, CRIPPLE.

Pbr.: to d. a ship, navem afflictare (R. and A.): to d. a person from inheriting, aliquem here-ditatis iuri private: v. DISABILITY.

**disabled:** 1. inhabilis, c (usu. of what is by nature incapable): v. INCAP-ABLE.

2. confectus: v. TO DIS-ABLE (2).

3. defectus (worn out): d. by years, defectus annis [et desertus vi-ribus], Phaedr.: d. (by years) and blind, vibrus et acie oculorum defectus, Val. Max.

4. claudus (lame, crippled): q. v.

5. mancus (maimed): J. Join:

mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic.: v. DEFECTIVE.

6. captus (always with abl.): d. in the feet, captus pedibus, Liv.: d. in respect of sight and hearing, oculis et auribus c., Cic.

7. débilis, e: v. FEELBLE.

Pbr.: a d. vessel, navis ad navigandum inutilis, Caes.: d. of the right of voting, jure suffragii (ferendi) privatus: in any

respect d. of civil rights, cui aliqua de

parte libertas denunciata est: v. DISAB-LITY.

**disabuse:** errorem aliqui cripere, Cic.: demere, Hor.: v. TO UNDECEIVE.

**disaccustom:** 1. désuétatio, 3 (In Cic. only in p. part.): d. d. to public meetings, desuēfactus a concionibus, Cic.

2. expr. by désuēsto, suēti, suē-tum, 3 (to become d.): the Samnites having become d. to endure the shout of a Roman army, Jampridem desuēta Samnitæ clamores Romani exercitus, Liv.: he tried to d. his men from fearing the elephants, id egit ut miles elephantes timere desuēceret.

3. expr. by consuetudo: as, to become d. to speaking, a consuetudine dicendi abstrahi, Cic.: gradually to d. oneself, paulatim aliquid rei c. depone.

**disaccustomed:** 1. désuétus:

Liv.: Virg.

2. désuēfactus: Cic.: (v. preced. art.).

**disadvantage (subs.):** 1. incom-modum (the most general and also mildest term): to involve more advantage than d., plus adjumentum quam in-commodi habere, Cic.: to be subjected to some d., aliquo inc. affic, Cic.: to your d., cum inc. tuo, Cic. Caes.: v. INCON-VENIENCE.

2. incommoditas (rare in this sense): Ter.

3. dérimentum, damnum: v. DAMAGE, LOSS.

4. iniquitas (unfavourable character of anything): d. of position, iniquitates locorum, Liv.: Caes. Phr.: to (one's) d., (see also supr. 1), cum [meo, tuo] malo (stronger than Eng.), Pl.: to buy to a d., male emere, Cic.

**disadvantage (v.):** incommodo, d.:

Cic.: Ter. (more usu. incommoditus alli-ferre, dare, Cic.; affere, Caes.): v. TO INJURE.

**disadvantageous:** 1. incom-modus, d. (unfavourable) circum-stances, res inc, Cic.

2. iniquus (of ground, circumstances, etc.): d. ground, in locu, Caes.

3. in combination with to be: obsum, officio, nōcē: v. TO INJURE; v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**disadvantageously:** 1. incom-modo, Caes.

2. cum [magno, maxi-mo, summo] incommodo: v. DISAD-VANTAGE.

3. iniquus: v. UNFAVOURABLY.

4. mīlē: with emere, vendere: v. DISADVANTAGE (Phr.).

**disaffected:** aliēno, i: usu. with ani-mum, animos: v. TO ESTRANGE, ALIENATE.

But the word is seldom used except in p. part.: v. foll. art.

**disaffected:** 1. alienatus: to be

d. towards any one, alienato erga aliquem anima esse, Pac: also, voluntate alienatus, Sall., v. TO ESTRANGE.

2. aversus d. towards us (the Romans),

nobis aversus animo (al., animi), Tac.

Ann. 14, 26. (Tac. has also aversus animus, in somewhat diff. sense, Hist.

+, 20): v. AVVERSE. Phr.: that part of the army which was least d. quod maxime castrorum sincerum erat, Tac.: the d. legions, discordes legiones, iac: the people d. to the senate, populus a senatu disjunctus, Cic.

**disaffection:** 1. allénatio: d. towards Vitellius (on the part of soldiers), al. in Vitellium, Tac. (in Cic. estrangement: q. v.). 2. alienatus animus, aversus animus, Tac.: v. precd. art. 3. scđtio (of soldiers): v. MUTINY.

**disagree:** I. To differ from, not harmonise with: discrepō, i: 1. discrepō, i: to DIFFER.

2. dissentio, nsi, nsum, 4: to d. with any one in arguments, ab-  
quo d. in disputationibus, Cic: see also

TO FALL OUT, QUARREL.

3. dissidente, scđtio, i: to d. respecting one point, d. re un d., Cic.: they slightly d., inter se leviter dissident, Cic.: these schools have long d., dissederunt dñi scholae, Plin.

Rarely with dat.: to d. with the common people (in opinion), plebi d., Hor.

4. discordo, i. Join: inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic.: v. TO QUARREL: also DISAGREEMENT (II.).

II. To be unsuited to a person's dig-ection:

1. offendō, di, sum, 3: poly-podys d. with the stomach, poly-podium of stomach, Plin.

2. intesti, i: to d. with the stomach, stomachum

Inf., Plin.: Celis.

3. nōcēo, laedo: v. TO INJURE.

4. innatō, i (to float about in the stomach, not to digest): Hor. S. 2, 4, 59 (v. Dōt ad L). Phr.: food which d. with a person, \*quod stomacho alicuius parum convenient, parum idoneum est; quod difficile est ad concomendum.

**disagreeable:** I. Not agreeing with: incongruens, n̄tis (usu. better parum congruens): Gell.: to be d. to, non congrue, discordare, etc.: v. TO AGREE; and INCOMPATIBLE.

II. Unpleasant to the senses or mind:

1. injūcūdus: Cic.: Plin.: v. UNPLEASANT.

2. molestus (full of annoyance): d. work, m. labor, Cic.: nothing more d. than a province, nihil provincia molestius, Cic.: v. TROUBLESOME.

3. insūavis, e: a plant not d. for food, herba cib no in,

Plin.: muddy d. water, aqua limosa et in, Vitr.

4. grāvis, e: esp. of smells: v. OFFENSIVE.

5. grāvēdō, n̄tis: v. STRONG-SELLING.

III. Ill-natural, unnatural:

1. impōritūs (rather stronger than Eng.): a d. wife, uxori imp̄, atque incommoda, Pl.: v. CHUR-ISH, SHIREWISH.

2. incommōdus: v. DISOBLIGING.

3. insūavīs, e: to be thought d., ins. haberī, Hor.: v. UN-AMIALE.

4. difficilis, e: d. old men, d. senes, Cic.: v. ILL-TEMPERED.

5. mōrosus: Cic.: v. PEEVISH.

**disagreeableness:** 1. injūcūditas, Cic.

2. insūavītās: Gell. 6.

3. acerbītās: v. SOURNES.

4. grāvitās: v. OFFENSIVENESS.

**disagreeably:** I. illēpidē: Pl.: Hor.

2. ingrātē: v. UNPLEASANTLY.

3. grāviter (of smells): v. OF-FENSIVELY.

(Injucundus appears not to occur, though Cic. has the comp., injucundus, Cic.: v. DISCORDANT.

**disagreement:** I. Difference of opinion: discrépātia, dissensio: v. DI-FERENCE.

II. Vārtānce, falling out, quarrel:

1. discordia: d. between the great, discordiae inter potentes viros, Cic.: to adjust d.s. d. componere, Tac.

2. dissidium (implying open rup-ture): Cic.

3. dissensio: d. without bitterness, d. sine acerbitate, Cic. Join: dissidium ad dissensio, Cic.

Phr.: to have a d. with any one, cum aliquo dis-sentire, Cic.: v. QUARREL.

**disaligned:** scēnctus, sēpāratus, dis-juncitus: v. SEPARATED.

**disallow:** I. To prohibit: vēto

probībo: v. TO FORBID, PREVENT.

**To disapprove:** imprōbō, adversor: v. **To disapprove, oppose.** III. **To repudiate:** Phr.: *to d. a plea, excusationem non accipere*, Cic.: *to d. an account, rationem non probare*, Cic.: *my chastity is d'd, casta nego*, Ov.

**disannul:** convello, infirmo, etc.: v. **TO ANNUL.**

**disappear:** 1. expr. by means of conspicus, us [also sometimes, oculi: v. phr.] *the ship had already d'd from view, evolatram jam e conspicu (navis)*, Cic.; simili, fugere e conspicu, Ter.: *she has d'd from my view, illam amisi ex c. meo*, Ter.; comp. celeriter e conspicu terrea ablata sunt; nebula conspicuum terrae admittit, Liv. 29, 27. 2. évanescere, vánescere, 3: v. **TO VANISH.**

3. diffugio, fūgi, 3 (*to flee away*): *the snows have d'd, diffugere nives*, Hor. 4. diablor, lapsus, 3: v. **TO MELT AWAY.** Phr.: *to d. from sight, oculi subducit*, Cic.; abire ex oculis, Liv.: *he d'd in the skies, sublimis abit*, Liv.: *the sun seems to me to have d'd from the universe (fig.)*, sol excidisse mibi e mundo videtur, Cic.: *with the thing the name also has d'd in the lapse of ages, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit*, Liv.: *to make to d., tollere*, Cic.: *the leaves of the plantain cause pains and tumours to d., dolores et tumores tollunt folia plantaginis*, Plin.: *hope d's, spes abit*, Lucan: *the glory of Troy has d'd, fuit gloria Teucorum*, Virg.

**disappearance:** exitus, ū: v. **DEPARTURE.** (Or expr. by verb: *after the d. of Romulus*, postquam ex oculis abit Romulus; v. **TO DISAPPEAR.**) Phr.: *not till the d. of the hour frost, non prius quam evanuit pruina, Varr.; of the dew, quas ros a sole discutiatu*, Plin.

**disappoint:** 1. fallo, fēlī, falsum, 3 (with opinionem, spem, etc.): *I will not d. your expectations, non fallam opinionem tuam*, Cic.: *to d. any one's expectations*, spem aliecius f., Virg.: Ov.

2. frustror and frustro, 1: *hope has already often d'd me, saepi jam me spe frustrata est*, Ter.: *to d. the Tarquiniis in their hope of aid, Tarquinios spe auxilli frustare*, Liv.

3. destituo, ui, ū, 3 (*to leave in the lurch, desert*): *should his expectation d. him, si spes destitut, Liv.*: *to deceive and d. any one, aliquem illudere atque d.*, Cic.

4. expr. by means of spe: *being d. in this hope, bac spe lapsus, dejectus, repulsus*, Caes.; depulsus, Cic.: *how grievously am I d.d!* quanta spe decidi!, Ter.: *a d.d hope, delusa spes*, Phaedr. Phr.: *you shall not go away d.d (in a request), hand repulsi abiis, Pl.* when d.d in this scheme, ubi id parum processit, Caes. (v. **TO SUCCED**): *I have been d.d, alter res evenit ac speraveram; præter opinione mala res cessit: to go away d.d in one's aim, re infecta abire*, Caes.: *Liv.: a d.d lover, amans neglectus*, Ov.

**disappointing:** 1. fallax, ácis: *d. pods (i.e. with little in them), f. siliqua*, Virg.: v. **DECEITFUL.** 2. vánus: v. **EMPTY, VAIN.**

**disappointment:** 1. expr. by verb and phr. under to **DISAPPOINT**: *having suffered this d.*, (ab) hac spe destitutus; quoniam ita eventus rerum opinionem, spem, fefellisset, etc.

2. frustratio (rare): *Plane in Cks.*: *Just. 3. repulsa (in a request or canvass): v. REFUSAL.* 4. incommodum (gen. term for whatever is unwelcome): v. **MISFORTUNE.** Phr.: *that is a great d. to me, molestissim id fero*, Cic.

**disapprobation:** 1. reprehēdere, v. **BLAME, CENSURE.** 2. acclamatio (expressed by shouts): more precisely, adverse ac, Cic. (In later writers the word is used in favourable sense v. ACCLAMATION.) To express d., culpare, reprehendere, vituperare, acclamare: v. **TO CENSURE, BLAME.**

**disapproval:** v. preceed. art.

**disapprove:** 1. imprōbō, 1: *I do not d. those pursuits, ego ista studia non im.*, Cic. (Not reprobo, which is to reject, repulse) 2. reprēhēndo, di-

sum, 3: v. **TO CENSURE.** 3. displiceo, 2 (with dat. of subject): *I fear you will d. of my plans, reveror ne tibi mea con-*

*sideria displicant, Cic.: Just.*

**disapproving (adj.):** Phr.: *a d. conscience, mala (i.e. guilty) conscientia (2): to bestow on any one d. glances, \*vultu atque oculis improbare: the shouts of the d. multitude, \*dissentientium atque aversantium clamor: by (in an adjuration) d. Jove, per improbarum haec Jovem*, Hor.

**disarm:** 1. armis exuo, ui,

ūtūm, 3: Liv.: Sall. 2. déarma (sua), 1: Liv.

3. exarmo, 1: *to d. the cohorts, cohortes ex*, Tac. F. i g.

*the mother d.'d her son by her tears, filium mater lacrymatis suis exarmavit*, Flor. Phr.: *to d. an antagonist in fencing, \*gladium aliqui deripere, e manu detorquere: to d. (any one's) anger, iram lenire, mitigare: v. TO MITI-*

*GATE, APPEASE.*

**disarmed (part. adj.):** inermis, e: v. **UNARMED.**

**disarrange:** turbo, 1: *to d. the hair, capillos t.* Mart.: v. **TO DISTURB.**

**disarrangement:** turbatio: v. **DIS- TURBANCE.**

**disarray:** turbo, perturbo, confundo: v. **TO CONFUSE, DISTURB.**

**disaster:** 1. clādis, ls, f. (usu. a defeat in battle): *to sustain a d. (a defeat), cl. accipere, Caes.: to cause a d., cl. afferre, Cic.; inferre, Liv.* facere, Sall. (all with dat.): *a public d. cl. civitatis*, Cic.: *private d.s, cl. privatae*, Liv.

2. cálamitas: v. **CALAMITY.** 3. incommodum (a milder word): Caes. (Sometimes infortunium, res adversa, etc., may do: v. **MISFORTUNE.**)

**disastrous:** 1. calamitōsus: Calamitōsus: calamitissimum: calamitosissimum bellum, Cic.: v. **CALAMITOUS.** 2. fūneris: v. **FATAL.**

3. perniciōsus: *the disastrous and issue of the trial, exitus judicis foedus et p.*, Cic.: v. **DESTRUCTIVE.** 4.

*pestifer (rarely pestiferus), éra, érum: the d. return of Antony*, p. Antonii reditus, Cic. Phr.: *a d. defeat, magna maxima clades*, Liv.: *his consulate was d. to the state, \*consulatus ejus graviter remp. afflitx: v. TO DAMAGE.*

**disastrously:** 1. calamitōse: Cic.

2. pestifēre, perniciōse: v. **FATALLY, DESTRUCTIVELY.** Phr.: *hōw d. ended the rashness of Varro, quantam clamde intulit relip. temeritas Varronis!*

**disavow:** 1. diffiteor, 2: *I will never d. having been guilty of pretending much . . . , nunquam diffitebor me multa simulasse*, Planc. In cōsilio d. *to the state, \*consulatus ejus graviter remp. afflitx: v. TO DAMAGE.*

**disavowal:** infinitio: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: v. preceed. art.)

**disband:** 1. dimitto, misi, missum, 3: *to d. an army, exercitum d.*, Caes. Cic.: Vell. 2. missos (sing. missum) facio; missione do (with dat.): v. **TO DISCHARGE.** 3. exau-toro, 1: v. **TO DISCHARGE.**

**disbanded (part. adj.):** missicus or missitus: Suet. (Or expr. by part. or rel. clause: d. soldiers, milites ex-auctoratu, quibus data erat missio: v. preceed. art.)

**disbark:** v. **DISEMBARK.**

**disbelief:** 1. diffidentia, Sall.: v. **DISTRUST.** 2. incredulitas: v. **UN-**

**BELIEF.** 3. more usu, expr. by verb: by d., non credendo, Cic.: *to feign d., \*se non credere simulare, dissimilare se credere.*

**disbelieve:** 1. fidem non habeo, 2 (with dat.): *to d. the visions of mad-men, insanorum visis fidem non habere*,

Cic.: simili, fidem non adjungere, non tribuere, alieni rei: *to cause to be d.*, fidem alieni derogare, Cic.: v. **CREDIT.**

2. non crēdo, 3: v. **TO BELIEVE.**

**disbelieving (adj.):** incredibilis: Hor.

**disburden**, exōnēro: v. **TO UNBURDEN.** The d.ing ordinance, \*edictum sui exonerandi causa (ut ferrebatur) promulgatum.

**disburse:** érogō, expendo: v. **TO EXPEND.**

**disbursement:** 1. érogatio

Cic. (or gerund. part. of ergo: *for the d. of moneys, ad pecunias ergoandas*. v. **TO DISBURSE, EXPEND.** 2. sólūtio: v. **PAYMENT.** 3. expensio (late). Cod. Theod.

**disburser:** érogātor: Cod. Just.

**disc:** orbis (solis, lunae), Virg.: Plin. (Virg. has also, vultus, os, in similar sense, Georg. 1, 430, 452).

**discard:** 1. répudiō, 1: v. **TO REJECT, CAST OFF.** 2. exūtio, cussi, cussum, 3: if Chloë the blonde is d'd, si flava excutio C. Hor.

3. rénuntio, 1 (with acc. or dat.): v. **TO RENOUNCE.** See also **ABANDON, RELINQUISH.**

**discern:** 1. To distinguish men-tally: sécerno, discerno, intermosco: v. **TO DISTINGUISH.** II. To see clearly (with the eyes or mind): 1. cerne, 3: to d. with the eyes, oculis c. Cic.: to d. and understand anything, c. aliquid animo, Cic.: v. **TO PERCEIVE.** 2. dispiro, spexi, spectum, 3 (implying ob-stacles in the way): *Thule even has been d'd, dispecta est et Thule, Tac.: not to be able to d. the truth, verum d. non posse*, Cic.: *what Pompey is aiming at I cannot d., Pompeius quid velit, non dispiro, Cic.* More precisely, acie mentis discipere, Cic.

3. perspicio, 3 (to see clearly): Cic.: v. **TO PERCEIVE.**

**discernible:** Phr.: *to be d., dispiro, oculis cerni: the difference is scarcely d.*, via acie mentis dispiro potest qua parte baec res inter se discrepere: v. **TO DISCERN.** See also **PERCEPTE.**

**discernibly:** quod oculis cerni possit: v. **TO DISCERN.**

**discerning (adj.):** 1. perspicax, acilis, Ter.: Cic. 2. acutus: v. **KEEN.**

**discernment:** 1. As act: 1. distinctio, Cic.: v. **DISTINCTION.** 2.

percipientia, Cic.: v. **EXAMINATION.**

II. As faculty: 1. discernim, inis, n. (somewhat rare in this sense): there is no d. in the common people, non est in vulgo d., Cic.

2. jūdiciū: v. **JUDGMENT.** 3. intelligētia (more general than the Eng.): v. **UNDER- STANDING.** 4. perspicacit (sharp-sightedness): Cic.

5. acūmen: v. **ACUTENESS, PENETRATION.**

**describable:** quod descripi, se-parari potest: v. **DIVISIBLE.**

**discharge (v.):** I. To unburden: exōnēro, exdānō: v. **TO EMPTY, UNLOAD.**

II. To emit from the body: Pbr.: *to d. urine, urinam edere*, Plin.: *to d. (bring up) blood, sanguinem reddere*, Plin. (v. **TO VOMIT**): *a fountain d.s itself at the foot of the dark oak, fons nigra sub ilice manat*, Ov. F. i g.: *to d. one's anger upon any one, iram in ali- quem evomere*, Cic.: v. **TO VENT.**

III. Of rivers: *to cast themselves into the sea, etc.* 1. émitto, 3 (in pass. or with pron. refl.): *the Rhine d.s itself into the sea between, etc.* Rhodanus émitit inter . . . , Mela.

2. effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (used as preced.): *the Ganges d.s itself into the Eastern ocean, Ganges se in Eoum oceanum ef.*, Plin.: Mela.

3. exeo, 4, irr.: *to d. itself by seven mouths, per septem portus exire*, Ov.: Val. Fl.

Simly, ire, Virg. A. 1, 246.

4. égrēdior, gressus, 3: Mela.

5. évolvo, vi, ūtūm, 3 (used as 1, 2): Mela.

IV. To let fly: 1. mittio, misi, missum, 3: *to d. javelins, pila m.*, Caes.: Ov.

2. émitto, 3: *to d. javelinis, missiles, at*

*any one, tela, pila, in aliquem im.*, Caes.: Cic.

3. injicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (like immitto): Hirt.

5. conjicio, 3 (of a

*number of persons): to d. (their) missiles against our men, tela in nostris cæs.*

**V.** *To free or dismiss:* 1. *dimitto, 3.: v. TO DISBAND; to d. a creditor, creditore d., l'apri. Dig. 2. exactioro, (military: in later authors, such as l'lin, jun., to dismiss from the service in disgrace): Liv.: Just. 3. immissum facio, 3: I d. you, vos missos facio, Auct. B. Afr.: Suet. Phr.: to d. superannuated soldiers, lessos aetate sacramento soverere, Tac.: to d. a gladiatorem, (gladiatorem) rude donare (= exactiore), Hor.: VI. To settle: solvo, exsolvo, persolvo: v. TO PAY. VII. To perform: 1. fungor, functus 3 (with abl.): to d. the office of aedile, aedilitate f., Cie.: to d. the bodily functions, muleribus corporis f., Cic.: v. TO PERFORM,*

2. perfungor, 3 (to d. in full): to d. duties in the state, reipublicae munieribus p., Cie. 3. obeo, ivi et iu, itum, 4: to d. consular duties, consularia munera ob., Liv.: Just.: to d. recognisances, vadimoniun obre, Cic.: v. TO EXECUTE. See also to FULFIL.

**VIII.** *Intransit.:* to run, as does a sore: maneo, 1: Plin. 23, 6, 60: v. TO RUN.

**discharge (subs.):** 1. *The act of emptying:* exoneratio, exanimatio: v. EVACUATION. II. *A letting-fly:* 1. emissio: d.s. of stones, lapidum emissoes, Cic.: Geu. 2. conjectio: a d. of missiles, telorum c., Cic. 3. conjectus, us: Liv. (O. expr. by verb: to receive the enemy with d.s. of missiles, \*telis missis excipere hostes: v. TO DISCHARGE.) III. *Dismissal or liberation from service:* 1. missio: to be rewarded by a d., praemium missions ferre, Cæs.: to purify the army by the d. of mutinous men, exercitus purgare missiobus turbulentorum hominum, Liv.: the regular d., m. honesta, Dig.: d. on medical certificate, etc., m. cauraria, Dig.: d. from favouritism, m. gratiosa, Liv.: d. as a punishment, m. ignominiosa, Dig. 2. dimissio: d. of rovers, d. remigium, Cic.: v. DISMISSAL. 3. exauctiora (a barbarous word): Cod. Theod. 4. excausatio (legal): d. from a guardianship, tutelae ex, Ulp.: v. EXEMPTION. Phr.: to grant a legio n its d., missam facere legionem, Suet.: to receive one's d. (of a gladiator), rudem accipere, Cie.: to grant the same, rude donare, Hor.: a soldier having or entitled to have his d., missicu, Ulp.: Suet.: v. DISABLED.

**IV.** *Quittance:* 1. acceptatio: Ulp. 2. liberatio: to leave (in a will) a debtor his d. (from liability), liberacionem debitorum legare, Ulp. 3. absoltio: v. ACQUITTAL. V. *Settlement:* solum: v. PAYMENT. VI. *Execution:* perfunctio (rare): the d. of high public offices, honorum p., Cie.: v. PERFORMANCE.

**VII.** *Purulent matter:* pus, puris, n.: Plin. Phr.: full of d., purulentis, Plin. **VIII.** *A running from a sore:* expr. by verb: if there is a d. from the sore, si manat ulcus, si quid de ulcere manat: v. TO DISCHARGE (VIII).

**discharged (part. adj.):** of soldiers, missicis: v. DISBANDED.

**disciple:** 1. discipulus (f. discipula, Hor.: Plin.): Cie. 2. auditor (one who had attended the lectures of a certain teacher): Cie. 3. alumnus (fig): the d. of Plato, Platonis alumnus, Cic. 4. sectator: v. FOLLOWER. Phr.: he was (personally) a d. of Zeno, Zenonem audivit, Cie.: Zeno and his d.s, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Cie.: d.s of Pythagoras, Socrates, etc., Pythagorei, Socrati, etc., Cie.

**discipleship:** \*discipuli status, condito

**disciplinarian:** \*operis ac disciplinae assiduus exactior, comp. Quint. 1, 3, 14. Phr.: to be an old-fashioned, a strict d. (in the army), antiquum duramque militiam revocare, Tac.: diligentem disciplinae esse, Vell.; disciplinam militarem severe conservare, Liv.

**discipline:** 1. *Training:* esp. military: 1. disciplina (any kind of systematic training or instruction):

usu, with militaris of military d., Liv.: to break through d., militarem solvere, everttere, polluere, Liv.; dissolvere, Auct. B. Afr.: to restore it, d. militarem restituere, Liv.; more fully, ad militarem d. ab effusa licentia formare militum, Liv. 2. modestia (propriety, orderliness of conduct): good d. and self-control (of troops), m. et continentia, Cæs.: Liv. Phr.: soldiers in an excellent state of d., imperitis obedientissimus miles, Liv.: to exercise strict d. in the conduct of a war, severo imperio bellum administrare, Liv.; d. was relaxed, minus intenta militia fuit, Tac.: want of d., lenitudo, Liv.: Tac. See also TRAINING, INSTRUCTION. II. *Punishment, affliction:* castigatio: v. CHASTISEMENT. Phr.: we believe that suffering is intended as d. of the soul, \*credimus dolores animi et corporis ad ipsam animum purgandum atque eniandandum infictos esse.

**discipline (v.):** I. In military sense: 1. instituo, ui, utum, 3: soldiers exceedingly well d.d., milites optimi disciplina instituti, Liv.: v. TO TRAIN,

2. assuefactio, feci, factum, 3 (with some defining word): to d. troops, \*milites assuelacere in disciplina manere, disciplinam retinere: v. TO ACCUSTOM. II. In religious sense: castigo, 1. v. TO CHASTISE. Phr.: to d. by suffering, doloribus, tribulationibus (Kempis) exercere atque emendare, purgare.

**disciplined (part. adj.):** disciplina institutus, imbutus, assuetus or assuefactus: v. TO DISCIPLINE.

**disclaim:** infflor, diffiteor, nego: v. TO DISAVOW, DENY.

**disclaimer:** 1. e. a formal denial: negatio, inffitatio, v. DENIAL.

**disclose:** 1. *To take a cover from:* rētego, detego, 3: v. TO UNCOVER. II. *To reveal:* 1. aperto, ui, rūm, 4: daylight dal the flight of the enemy: lux lugam hostium aperit, Liv.: he is to the master of the ship who he is, domino navis quis sit aperit, Nep.: v. TO REVEAL. 2. patēfactio, feci, factum, 3 (to make a full disclosure): to d. a matter, rem p., Cie.: the conspiracy was d.d., patēfacta est conjuratio, Cic. 3. rētego, xi, ctum, 3 (not detego in this sense): to d. the secrets of a coispiracy, occulta conjurationis r., Tac.: Hor. 4. promo, mpsi, m̄tum, 3 (to bring forward to light): by d. what had been done, promendo quæ acta essent, Liv.: Pl. 5. exprōmio, 3: to d. secrets to a friend, occulta apud amicum exp., Ter. 6. pando, 3: v. TO UNFOLD. 7. ostendo, 3: v. TO SHOW. 8. émuntio, 1: v. TO DIVULGE. 9. recludo, si, sum, 3 (it, to unlock: hence chiefly poet.): to d. seceris, operta r., Hor.: Join: aperire et recludere connecta, Tac. 10. prōfero, tūlī, lātum, 3: more fully, in medium Cie.: v. TO PUBLISH. 11. réserv, i (like recludo): I will d. the oracles, reservare oracula, Ov.: Val. Fl.

**disclosure:** 1. patēfactio (most gen. term): the d. of hidden things, rerum operari p., Cie. 2. indicium (of a crime, to a magistrate): d. of the conspiracy, conjunctionis ind., Cie.: esp. d.d. made by a criminal concerned: to make (such) a d., ind. prōferiri, offerre, Sall.; to claim to be allowed to do so, ind. postulare, Cie. 3. very oft. expr. by verb: to make a full d., omnia patēfacere, confiteri, omnem rem aperire: v. TO DISCLOSE.

**discoloration:** décoloratio: Cie. Phr.: to induce d. (e.g. of the skin), decolorare facere, Plin.

**discolour:** 1. décoloro, t: to d. skin, eutenu d., Cels. 2. infuso, i: v. TO SULLY. 3. expr. by circumloc.: to a thing, alienus rei colorum vitiare, deteriore reddere: v. COLOR.

**discoloured (part. adj.):** 1. dēcolor, oris: small and d.pars, uniones parvi et d., Plin. (for which Tac. has subfuscus ac liventia, Agr. 12). 2. dēcoloratus: Auct. Hor. 3. lividus (by a blow: of flesh): Hor.: v. LIVID.

**discomfit:** 1. prófligo, 1: to d. the enemy's forces, copias hostium pr., Cic.: Cæs. 2. cladem afferro: v. TO DEFEAT.

**discomfiture:** 1. clades: v. DEFEAT. 2. strages, is, J.: to visit with total d., ruina ac strage fundere, Liv.: v. OVERTHROW.

**discomfort (subs.):** no exact word: the foll. perh. nearest: 1. mōlestiae (which, however, implies actual annoyance or distress: q.v.): to be in a state of great d., in [summis] molestiis esse, Cic. 2. incommoda (pl.): what d. is there in this mode of life, \*quanta incabit haec vivendi atque habitationis ratio: v. INCONVENIENCE. 3. vexatio (esp. of travelling): they advanced with all possible d. (suffering), cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv. (cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18): d. in journeying, v. itineris, Liv.

**discomfort (v.):** vexo, incommodo, molestiis afflico: v. TO HARASS, ANNOY.

**discompose:** 1. turbo, pertubo, inovi, motum, 2 (esp. of the mind): your shouts do not at all d. me, nihil me clamor iste c., Cic.: v. TO AFFECT.

**discomposure:** esp. of mind: 1. perturbatio mentis, Cic. 2. mōtus, us: a temporary d. of mind, temporarius animi m., Quint.: v. EMOTION. 3. commotio animi: Cic. 4. concitatio mentis: v. EXCITEMENT. See also AGITATION. Phr.: to profit by the d. of the speaker, \*ex eo emolumentum capere, quod orator animo nonnulli commotus erat, parum praesenti atque acri utebat ut animo (based on Cic.).

**disconcert:** 1. *To defeat, interfere with:* 1. discutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (to derange completely): to d. plans for a betrayal, consilia proditionis d., Just.: fortuna d.d. plans soundly determined, subliter destinata fortuna dissipari, Curt. 2. frustror, i: v. TO FRUSTRATE. 3. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 (fig.): to d. a plan, consilium fr., Cic.

4. infingo, 3: to d. the attempts of the enemy, adversariorum conatus inf., Cæs.: Cic. 5. conturbo, i (to throw into confusion): in phr., conturbations adiuvia (strictly, to reduce to bankruptcy); hence, utterly to disconcert and baffle any one), Ter. 6. éludi, sis, sum, 3 (to trifle with the endeavours of): v. TO BAFFLE. 7. dirimo, : v. TO INTERRUPT, BREAK OFF. II. *To confuse:* 1. obsùpēficio, feci, factum, 3: stronger than the Eng.: v. TO CONFFOUND (III). 2. percello, cili, culsum, 3 (to give a violent shock to, so as to paralyse and confuse): did not this cry d. you? haec te vix non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic.: d.d. by the unexpected question, perculsus improvise interrogation, Tac. 3. perturbo, i (to confuse): nor am I d.d. by all your to-ds (in argument), neque vero istis traogodis tuis perturbor, Cic.: v. supr. (2). 4. conturbo, i (= perturbo): Cic. Phr.: to be d.d., degradu dejici ut dicitur, opp. to praesenti animo uti, Cic.: to alarm and utterly to d. (take away presence of mind), animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic.

**disconnect:** séjungo, disjungo, disolvo, separo: v. TO SEPARATE, DISUNITE.

**disconsolate:** 1. moestus (dejected and given up to grief): d. plaints, in. questus, Virg.: of inanimate objects, to tear one's d. hair, in. laniare capillos Ov. Join: moestus as sollicitus (mortuus alicuius), Hor. 2. moerens, nitis (like moestus): d., drected, distressed, m., dejectus, afflitus, Cic. d. lamentation, m. fletus, Cic. (Not inconsolabilis, which occurs only once in Ovid; and in diff. sense). Phr.: to be d., moerere, moerore lacrari et confici, jacere, in moerore versari, moerore afflictum, proreligatum esse, Cic.: moerore atque aegritudine consensere, Pl.: in luctu jacere, Cic. (For disconsolate = cheerless: v. CHEERLESS, DREARY).



*et ī by no means d., minime (minimū) probro est: v. DISREDIT, DISGRACE.*

**discreditably:** inhonestē: v. DISHONORABLY.

**discretē:** 1. consideratō (acting with consideration, done with consideration): *he thought it d., considerati hominīs esse putavit*, Cic.: v. CAUTIOUS, DELIBERATE. 2. prudēns, nūs: v.

PRUDENT, SAGACIUS 3. prōvidus (foreseeing, penetrating): *not very cautious or d.*, parum cautus prouidus, Cic. 4. sāpiens, nūs: *Laelius called the d. (wise), Lælius is qui sapiens usurpat*, Cic.: v. WISE. 5. cautus: subdē and d. in the choice of words, in verbis serendis tenuis cautesque, Hor.: v. CAUTIOUS. 6. sānus (sound, sensible): a very d. man, (homo) bene sanus ac non incanus, Hor.: d. minds, animi, Liv. Pitr.: to be d., sapere, Cic.: v. PRUDENT, SENSIBLE.

**discreetly:** consideratē, prudenter gerere, Aug. ap. Suet.: Cic.: sāplerē: v. PRUDENTLY. (Sometimes an adj. may be used: *d. unharness the steed that is getting old*, solve senescētū sanus equum, Hor.: v. L. G. § 343.)

**discreetness:** v. DISCRETION.

**discrepancy:** discrēptiā: v. DISAGREEMENT. Pitr.: there is a d. between authorities, parum convenient, discrepant inter auctores, Liv.: v. TO DISAGREE.

**discretion:** 1. Discreetness: 1. sāltas: *in an agitated mind there cannot be d.*, in perturbato animo s. esse non potest, Cic.: to return to d. (of those who have been acting violently), ad a. redire, Cic.; reverti, Caes.: there was no more d. in the senate than in the forum, nihil plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, Liv. 2. Jūdīcium: to do anything with d., judicio aliquid facere, Cic.: v. JUDGMENT. 3. prudētia: v. PRUDENCE. Pitr.: to show d., sapere, Pl.: Cic.: d. is the better part of valour, \*anilus bene cautus optimus.

II. Entire control: 1. arbitrium: peace and war were left to Quintius's d., liberum ar. pacis ac bellī Quintio permisum, Liv.: to excite the feelings of an audience at one's d., mentes eorum qui audiunt ad ar. suum movere, Cic.: to surrender at d., victoris a. expectare, Curt. 2. arbitrātūs, ūs: (*to do anything*) at one's own d., sui arbitratū, Pl.: Cic.: v. PLEASURE. Pitr.: (a.) to have arrived at years of d., adolevisse; adultum (adultam), adulta aetate esse (v. TO GROW UP) all those who have arrived at years of d., omnes puberes, Liv. (v. FULL-GROWN): of a Roman citizen, togam virilem or puram sumere, Cic.; praetextam depolare, Val. Max.; suljuris furi, Cic.: to have wasted all one's fortune before arriving at years of d., praetextatum decoquere, Cic.: with rel. to intellect, perh. \*cui mens amusique jam constat. (b.) to act at d. (v. also supr. 1, 2): he had been empowered to act at d., permisum ipsi erat, faceret quod republica ducaret esse, Liv.: also, libere ad summum rerum (opp. to ex praescripto) agere, Caes.; consilium capere ex re et tempore, Cic. (c.) to surrender at d., se suaque omnia alicujus potestati permittere, suas fortunas alicujus fidei permittere, Caes. (see also supr. 1).

**discretionary:** Pitr.: to give any one d. power over any matter, liberum arbitrium alicui cupijsimū rē (de re quaquam) permittere, Liv.: therby the fullest d. power is given to a magistrate, ea potestas magistratus maxima permittitur, Sall.: ambassadors from the Aetolians came with d. powers, legati ab Aetoliis cum liberis mandatis venerunt, Liv.: v. FULL, DISCRETION (II.).

**discriminate;** dijūdico, distinguo, internosco: v. TO DISTINGUISH. (Discriminatio occurs in Sen., but is very rare.)

**discriminating:** 1. Distinguishing: chiefly in pbr., a d. mark: 1. discrimen, inis, n.: all the d. marks of

ranks, omnia d. quibus ordines discernentur, Liv. 34, 54: Quīnt. v. DISTINCTION. 2. nōta: insigne: v. MARK.

**Capable of discrimination:** 1. perspicax (sharp-sighted, bodily or mentally): Cic. 2. subtilis, et: (fine, keen, in judgment): a d. critic, s. jūdex (veterum), Hor.: a judicious and a reader, sapiens squalē lector, Plin. Ep. 3. tenuis (like subtilis, but rare): d. in the choice of words, t. (cautious) In verbis serendis, Hor. Pitr.: a d. admirer, \*qui non tenere omnia, sed ex diligenti subtilique judicio unamquamque rem miratur.

**discrimination:** I. The act of distinguishing: distinctio, discriminatio: v. DISTINCTION. II. Discernment: jūdūcī, discrimin: v. DISCERNMENT, NICETY.

**discrown:** \*alculi insigne regium de capite deraihara.

**discursive:** I. Rambling: 1. vārius: d. talk, v. sermo, Virg. vāgus: v. DESULTORY, RAMBLING. II.

**Reasoning:** 1. ratiōnalis, e: v. RATIONAL. 2. ratiōnālīvus (relating to reason or argument): Cic. Pitr.: the d. faculty (Gr. ἀνάνοια), ratiocinatio, \*discursus, ratio: v. Sir W. Hamilton, Reids, p. 708.

**discursively:** I. Freely, in a desultory way: strictim: v. CURSORILY. II. By reasoning: Pitr.: to reason d., ratiocinari, ratiocinatio generū uti: v. TO REASON.

**discuss:** 1. agito, i (to canvas freely): the conduct of the consul was d.d., de facto consulis agiari (hist. inf.), Sall.: Caes.: to d. a thing at large, rem minutum a. Lact. 2. discepto, i (carefully to consider, looking at both sides of a question: usu with de): to d. controversies, de controversiis d., Caes.: all the terms of the treaty are d.d., de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO DEBATE. 3. dispuō, i (like discepto, but used with ref. to opinions, whereas discepto refers rather to disputed interests, legal questions, etc.): to d. the stars, de sideribus d., Caes.: the point which is being d.d., id de quo disputatur, Cic. 4. dissero, ui. rtum, 3: v. TO DISCOURSE. 5. agi, actum, 3 (like agito): to d. terms of peace, de conditionibus pacis a. 1. Liv.: Cic.: v. TO DEBATE. Pitr.: to d. a question, questionem excutere (not discussere), Quint.

**discussion:** 1. disputatio: to enter upon a discussion on a subject, d. de aliqua re incipere, Cic.: to hold a d., d. in utramque partem habere, Caes. 2. disceptatio (or diff. between this and preceed., v. TO DISCUSS): 3. v. DEBATE. 3. contentio, certāmen: v. DISPUTE, CONTEST. Pitr.: during the d., \*interē dum disputation: the conduct of the consul excited very hot d., de facto consulis acerime agitatur (v. TO DISCUSS): there is a learned d. of the point in . . ., docimissime tractatur et res apud . . . (V. TO TREAT).

**discutient:** discussoriis: to have a d. force, d. vim habere, Plin.: to have a d. (for any disease), discutiente, with acc., Plin.

**disdain (v.):** 1. indigner, i (chiefly poet, and with acc.): whose woing I have already so often d'd, quos ego sum toties jam deditigata maritos, Virg.: Curt.: poet, with inf.: she d'd not to fall at the knees of Jove, genibus proculbere non est deditigata Jovis, Ov.

2. indigner, i (usu. denoting an indignant, angry feeling at something which has been or is being done): to d. to learn, discere ind., Quint.: Araxes d. ares d. to be bridged, pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg.: v. INDIGNANT, TO BE.

3. aspernor, i: v. TO SPURN, SLIGHT, REJECT. 4. despicio, 3: v. TO LOOK DOWN UPON, DESPISE. 5. fastidio, 4 (to look with disgust and discontent upon): to d. all g.nerals after Alexander, post Alexandrum omnes duces f., Just.: Quint.: rare with inf.: d. not to admit us into the number of the priests,

ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotiū numerū acciperē, Liv. 6, respū: 3: v. TO REJECT. Pitr.: I d. to lie, mēritiri nescio, Juv.: thou d'est our gift's, soridentiū munera nostra, Virg.: Pelides d.ing to yield, P. cedre nescius, Hor.: not d.ing to be called . . ., patiens vocari, Hor.: to d. to touch th' rule, barbiton tendere refugere, Hor.; who has spēno also with inf. Od. 1, 1, 20. (N.B. To d. to do a thing, may usu be expr by making the inf. subs: to d. to be instructed, doctrinā, magistrōs aspernari; to d. tu tell a lie, nolle in e mendacia admittere; mendacia responde: v. TO SCORN.)

**disdain (subs.):** 1. fastidium (esp. as a feeling developed by over indulgence): let us avoid d. and arrogance, L. arrogātiālaque fugiamus, Cic.: poet, often pl.: to bear proud d., s. superba, pati, Virg.: Hor. 2. lastōsus (pl.): d. duells in the fair, f. inest pulchris, Ov.: also often pl.: Ov.: Trop. 3. contemptū, despiciēta, aspernatio (rare): v. CONTEMPT, SCORN. Pitr.: to treat with d., deditgor, aspernor, etc.: v. preceed. art.

**disdainful:** 1. fastidiosus: d. of the land (at one who builds in the sea): f. terret, Hor.: Cic. 2. lastōsus (poet.): Petr.: Mart. 3. superbus: v. PROUD, ARROGANT. Pitr.: how d. the braggart is! ut fastidit gloriōsus! Pl. See also BOASTFUL, SCORNFUL.

**disdainfully:** 1. fastidiosē: Cic. 2. superbē: v. ARROGANTLY, SCORNFULLY. Pitr.: to treat d., took d. upon, fastidie, with acc.: v. TO DISDAIN.

**disdainfulness:** fastidia (n. pl.): cf. L. G. § 591: or, animus fastidiosus: v. DISDAINFUL.

**disease (subs.):** 1. morbus (most gen. term): sick of a severe d., morto gravi aeger, Cic.: a d. of the mind, animi, m. Cic.: to be subject to d.s of trees), infestari morbis, Plin.: to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (gradually), Cic.: to catch a d., m. contrahere, Plin.: to suffer from d., morbo laborare, Cic.: to recover from a d., ex morbo convalescere, recreari, evadere, morbo liberari, Cic.: to cure a d., morbo mederi, Cic.: morbum depellere (to get rid of it), Cic.: m. discutere, med. l. t.: to treat a d., morbo curationem adhibere, Cic.: to assuage the violence of d., morbi impetu lenire, Petr.: to die of d. (by natural death), morbo mori, perire, Nep.; morbo absumi, Sall.: the d. increases, m. amplior fit, Ter.: ingravescit, Cic.: aggravescit, Suet.: gets the mastery, praevaleat, Plin.: remains stationary, consistit, Cels.: decreases, minuitur, Cels.: se minuit, Plin.: deficit, Plin.: crescit, Cels.: departs, decadit, Cels.: becomes deep-rooted, inverterat, Cels.: returns, recurrunt, Gell.: is propagated hereditarily, per successionem traditur, Plin. Ep. spreads to others, in alios vulgaratur, Curt.: an hereditary d., patrīus, Plin. Ep.: acute d., m. acut. Cels.: chronic d.s, m. chronicit, Coel. Aur.: intermittent d.s, m. periodicit, v. INTERMITTENT. 2. aegeōtatio (the state of suffering from a disease): v. SICKNESS, ILLNESS. 3. aegeōtūdo, Inis, f. (like aegeōtatio, but very rare in this sense): Tac.: Plin. 4. mānum (where the context explains): Cels.: Ov.: blight is a d. of vines, vinearum m. est robigo, Plin. 5. vitium (only of plants): d. peculiar to the fig tree, v. fici peculiaria, Plin. Pitr.: a contagious d., contágium, ūnis, f.: Sall.: contagium, usu. poet. in pl.: Virg.: v. PESTILENCE.

**diseased (part. adj.):** 1. morbidus (infected with a distemper or complaint: rare): d. bees, m. apes, Varr.: a d. body, m. corpus, Plin. 2. morbosus (not necessarily suffering at the time, but subject to some disease): a cattle, m. pecus, Varr.: Cato. 3. aegeōtūdo (suffering at the time): v. SICK, ILL. Fig.: the d. commonwealth, ac. res publica, Cic. 4. aeger, gruī (used of both body and mind): Cels.: ill: d. in mind, animo ac., Cels.: fig.

of the state, Cic. (Aegrotus when applied to the mind is fig.: aeger may refer to any kind of ailing or afflicted condition.) Phr.: to be d., morbo affectum esse, tabescere (of long and enervating disease), Cic. (Not aegrotare, which is to be sick or ill, q. v.; but aegrotare may be used fig., as of the state; comp. supr. 3.)

**disembark:** I. Trans.: 1. expōni, pōsum, pōsum, 3 (ex navi, navibus): to d. troops, milites ex navibus ex [de pupibus altis, Virg.]; Caes.: in terram is often added, Caes.; also, in litora, Liv.; in litore, Just. Exponi is also used absol., I brought the corn (by sea), I d'd it, frumentum ad vexi, exposui, Cic. 2. depōni, 3 (rare): same constr., as preced. Hirt. Just. 3. éduco, xi, cūm, 3 (where a military movement is intended): he immediately d'd his troops and routed, etc., statim ex classe copias eduxit, prostravitque, etc., Nep. Cīm. 2, 5.

II. Intrans.: 1. égrēdor, gressus, 3: with or without e navi (navibus) and in terram: Caes.: Cīc.: also with acc., nāvem egredi, Liv. (comp. supr. 1). 2. exeo, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (with or without e navi, navibus; less freq. than preced.): to d. at Ostia, exire Ostiae, Cic. (but the more strict sense of the phr. is to quit the ship, whether reaching land or not; comp. Cīc. Att. 2, 7, ad fin.; Nep. Them. 8, fin.). 3. evādo, si, sum, 3 (same constr., as preced.): esp. where there is any difficulty in getting ashore: cf. Liv. 29, 27, fin. N.B. Not escendo, which in Nep. Them. 8, 6, is to embark. In Liv. 29, 11, escendere Delphos, is to ascend to Delphi. But escensio is used of a descent upon the coast. Phr.: to look for a place to d., accessum petere, Liv.

**disembarkation:** 1. égressus, us: the best place for d., qua optimus est e., Caes.: Hirt. 2. excensio: i. e. a descent upon the coast: q. v. (Very often better expr. by verb: a suitable place for d., focus ad egredendum idoneus, Caes.: after the d. of the army, exposito exercitu, quam exercitus expositus esset: v. TO DISEMBARK.)

**disembarrass:** 1. expōdi, 4: v. TO EXTRICATE. 2. libēro, 1: v. TO FREE, DELIVER. 3. solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO RELEASE.

**disembarrassment:** v. EXTRICATION, RELEASE.

**disembitter:** v. TO SWEETEN.

**disembodied:** I. In military sense: v. DISBANDED. II. Freed from the body: corpore sōlitōs: the d. spirit, anima (animus) s. corpore, Quint. Phr.: d. spirits, animi (qui) corpore excessere, qui ex corporum vinculis tantum carcere evolaverunt, Cīc.: in mythol. sensu, umbras: v. SHADeS. (Corpor's experts would not denote the former possession of a body.)

**disembogue:** of rivers: exeo, évolvor, effundor: v. TO DISCHARGE.

**disembowel:** exentero, éviscerō, 1: v. TO EMBOWEL.

**disembrol:** compōni, pōsum, pōsum, 3: to d. the troubled waves, motos c. fluctus, Virg.: Hor.: v. TO SETTLE, COMPOSE. Phr.: this strife (of chaos) the deity d.'d, hanc deus litem diremit, Ov.

**disabled (part. adj.):** v. DISABLED, DISQUALIFIED.

**disenchant:** I. Lit.: to free from the influence of spells: 1. solvi, vi, itum, 3 (with some defining word): d.'d by the spell of a clever witch, solutus venefica carmine [incantamentis] scientioris, Hor. 2. fascinated répercūto, cussi, cussum, 3: v. Plin. 28, 4, 7 (but the sense is somewhat diff. from the Eng.). 3. perh. expēdiō, 4: d.'d by means of same wand, \*cādem virgā fascinationum vinculis expeditus. II. Fig.: to free from an illusion: alicui voluntatem extorquere, gratum (gratissimum) errorēm demo, v. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140.

**disencumber:** 1. exōnēo, 1: d. v. vessels by throwing things overboard, navigia jactu ex, Sen.: v. TO UNLOAD. 2. laxo, 1: he d'd his shoulders laden with the quiver, pbaratra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. 3. (onere) lēvo, 1: v. TO RELIEVE. Phr.: having d'd themselves of their baggage, reficiis impedimentis, Caes.: d.'d of cares, expeditus curris Hor.

**disengagē:** I. To separate one element from another: résolvo, sécerne: v. TO DECOMPOSE, SEPARATE. II. To withdraw a thing from that with which it is entangled: 1. expēdiō, 4: to d. a person who is entangled, aliquem illigatum (aliqua re) ex, Hor.: to d. bread from the baskets (containing it), ex. Cererem canistris, Virg. 2. libēro, 1: v. TO RELEASE. 3. abstraho, xi, cūm, 3: to d. sponges (tear them away from the rock), spongias abs., Plin.: who d.d him from her, quis abstraxit eum ab illa? Ter.: to d. the mind from the body, animalis a corpore abs., Cīc. 4. distrahō, 3: Cic. 5. abducō, xi, cūm, 3 (esp. fig.): (like abstraho), the scabs from everyday matters, cogitationem è consuetudine ab, Cīc. 6. avōco, rēvōco, 1: v. TO CALL AWAY.

**disengaged (part. adj.):** I. Phr.: v. preced. art. II. Adj.: Unoccupied: 1. vacuus (esp. of lovers): hoping you would be ever d., semper te vacuum sperans, Hor.: in gen. sense, as we knew you to be d., quae te sciremus esse v. Cīc. 2. ôtiōsus: v. LESURE, AT. 3. feriatis (having holiday): d. from public business, f. negotiis publicis, Cic. Phr.: d. from cares, curis solutus, expeditus, curis exsolutus (v. FREE): to be d. for (i. e. have time for) a chat, sermoni vacare, Plin.

**disengagement:** I. The act of setting free, libētatio: v. RELEASE. II. The act of detaching: dissociatio: the d. of soul and body, sp̄ritus et corporis d., Tac.: v. SEPARATION.

**disenoble:** to deprive of rank: \*de statu honoris dejicio, amoveo: v. TO DEGRADE.

**disenroll:** I. To discharge: di-mitto, 3: v. TO DISBAND. II. To ex-punge from a list: crādo, 3: v. TO ERASE.

**disentangle:** 1. expēlico, ávi and ül, atum and itum, 1 (by free from entanglement): to d. oneself in some way, se aquila ratione (laqueis) ex, Cīc.: t. d. hair, capillos fusos ex, Varri. (R. & A.)

2. ênōdo, 1 (to free from knots): more freq. in fig. sense: to d. the intricacies of law, laqueos iuris, e., Gell.

3. exsolvo, vi, ülum, 3: v. TO UNFASTEN, LOOSEN. 4. expēdiō, 4 (to get out of difficulties): to d. oneself from the toils, se laqueis ex, Cīc.: v. TO DISENGAGE.

**disentrance:** somnis exsolvo: see also TO DISENCHANT (II).

**disesteem (subs.):** contemptus, contemptio: v. CONTEMPT. Phr.: you hold my merits in d., tu me bene mirentur despicatū habes, Pl.: to fall into d., the wine has fallen into d., vinum non perdidit, Catō.

**disesteem (v.):** parvi aestimo, contemno: v. TO DESPISE, DISREGARD.

**disfavour (subs.):** 1. offensio: to fall into d. with any one, suscipere [invīdiam atque] off., apud aliquem: in odium off. que aliquie incurre, Cīc.: greet d., gravis of, Cīc. Dīmīn, offensiuēla, slight d., Cīc. 2. offensio (esp. when lasting): I am in very great d. with Pompey, magna in offensi sum apud Pompeium, Cīc.: to get into great d. (with an emperor), gravissima off. (apud principem) contrahere, Suet.

3. invīdia (ill-feeling on the part of the people): Cīc. (v. supr.): v. UNPOPULARITY. 4. frigus, ôris, n. (on the part of the great): to smite any one with your d. (as a patron), frigore aliquem ferire, Hor.: Sen. Phr.: to get into d. with the people, plebem offendere, Cīc. (v. TO OFFEND); populi studium amitt-

tere, Cīc.: in d. with any one, offensus [invīsusque] alii, Cīc.: to be in complete d. (with the people), totum jācere, Cīc.: see also DISPLEASURE, ODIUM.

**disfavour (v.):** imprōbo, àbhorteo (with abl.): v. TO DISAPPROVE, DISCONTENANCE.

**disfiguration:** v. DISFIGUREMENT.

**disfigure:** 1. déformo, 1 (to alter the natural form in any way; but usu. for the worse): to d. the features (of starvation), vultum d., Virg.: walls bare and d. parietes nudī ac deformati, Cīc.

2. foedo, 1 (to disfigure offensively, brutally): to d. the face with talons, ora unguibus f., Virg.: Liv.: v. TO POLLUTE. 3. turpo, 1 (sim. to foedo, but less strong): a scar d.s the brow, t. frontem cicatrix, Hor.: to d. fair shouders, candidos humeros t., Hor.: Tac.

**disfigured (part. adj.):** 1. foedus: that the face may be less d., quo minus foeda facies sit, Cels.: busts d. by black smoke, f. nigro simulacra fumo, Hor. 2. turpis, e: v. UNSIGHTLY. (Also part. of verbs under preced. art. q. v.)

**disfigurement:** 1. dēformatiō: v. TO DISFIGURE; and comp. Liv. 9, 5, fin.

2. deformatiōs: without d. of face, circa d. oris (from an operation), Plin.

3. foeditas (stronger than the preced. of what is hideous: q. v.): d. of scars, f. cicatricum, Plin. Phr.: nor were tears a d. to her, nec fact est lacryms turpior illa suis (nec turbabant illam lacrymas suas), Ov.

**disfiguring (adj.):** 1. foedus: a scar, Hor. 2. turpis, e: v. UGLY, UNSIGHTLY.

**disfranchise:** 1. expr. by civitas, and various verbs: to d. a citizen, alii civitatem admire, Cīc.: to d. oneself (by one's own act), sibi civitatem adjudicare, Cīc.: to become d. c. amittere, Cīc. 2. suffrāgo (or suffragis of a number, privo), (to deprive of the right of voting, whereas civitatem is to deprive of citizenship totally): to d. the Roman people, l'opulim R. suffragis pr., Cic. (As syn. with civitatem admire, we find also in tabulas Caeritum reffere, and aerarium facere, Ascon. ad Cīc. dicitur, Gell.)

**disfranchised:** civitate, suffragio privatus: v. preced. art.

**disfranchisement;** expr. by verb: to punish by d., civitatem admire, etc.: v. TO DISFRANCHISE. Phr.: deserving d., Caerite cera dignus, Hor.

**disfurnished (part. adj.):** nūdātus. d. walls, n. parietes, Cīc.: v. BARE, EMPTIY.

**disgorge:** 1. vōmo, ui, itum, 3 (like its comps. both lit. and fig.): whether he drank or d. more, an plus bibit, an vomerit, Cīc.: to d. morsels mixed with wine, frusta vino glomerata v., Ov.: to d. money, argentum v., Cīc.

2. rēvōmo, 3 (more precisely): Nig.: Plin. 3. évōmo, 3: to d. money, pecuniam devoratam e., Cīc.: v. TO VOMIT FORTH. 4. égēro, gessi, gestum, 3: to d. a hook, hamum e., Plin.

5. eructo, 1: Virg.: Gell.: v. TO BELCH FORTH.

**disgrace (subs.):** I. Ill-odour with any one: offensio, offensio, invīdias, frigus: v. DISFAVOUR. II. Dishonour: 1. dēdēcūs, cōris, n.: a spacious house becomes a source of d. to the owner, ampla domus dedecrit domini fit, Cīc.: a d. to nature (i. e. the ass), naturae d., Phaedi. J o i n : ignominia et dedecus, probrum atque dedecus, Cīc. 2. turpitudi, ini. f.: with d. (to oneself), per turp. Sall.: branded with signal d., insigni t. notatus, Cīc.: what a d. to the commonwealth, quanta reipublica t., [quantum dedecus, quanta labes], Cīc. (Turpitudi is strictly abstract, dedecus concrete) 3. intāmia: v. INFAMY.

4. ignominia (public d.): to wipe out by valour a d. incurred in war. belli acceptam delere, Just. Join: ignominia et infamia, Cīc.: v. IGNOMINY.

5. probrum (corresponding to ignominia as concrete to abstract): to decim

*anything a d., aliquid probro esse putare, Cic.; probro habere, Sall. See also INSULT, SCANDAL.* **6.** opprobrium (*a reproach; q. v.*): *a d. to one's ancestors, op. majorum, Tac.* **Cat.** *7. läbes, i.e., f. (B. lit., a blot, stain; q. v.): to wipe out a d., I. priors ignominiae abdere, Tac.; see also *supr.* (2). **8.** rōbor, oris, m. (*lit. blushing: hence by meton., of what is felt to be a disgrace*): *to bring d. upon the condemned, r. damnatio afficer, Cic.: nor is it deemed a d., nec rubor, Tac. (better perh., ne rubor est; v. supr.). Phr.: that d. of human nature, flagitium illud homini's! Pl.**

**disgrace (c.):** **I.** *To put out of favour:* only used in *p. part.*: *v. DISGRAVED.* **II.** *To deprive of position or rank:* (*ignominia nōtū i. (of a soldier); ordinem adīne (of a centurion); tribu mōvēo (of a citizen); etc.*): *v. TO DEGRADE.* **III.** (*Usual sense:* *to bring dishonour upon:*) **1.** dédēcōrō, i. *to d. oneself by a vicious life, se flagitii d.*, Sall.; Cic. **2.** dehonestō, i. *to stain and d. any one's good name, alicuius tamam maculae atque d.*, Liv.; *v. TO DISHONOUR.* **3.** *expr. by means of turpitudi, etc. (v. DISGRACE, 2): this order has been d.d. concepta (instata) est hinc ordini turpitudi, based on Cic.: a person is not d.d. by such a sentence, tale judicium nullam habet turpitudini, based on Cic.: how deeply are we d.d., quanta turpitudi labi afflictur! quanta ignominia atque infamia labora! v. DISGRACE. **4.** comūnīcōlō, i. (*to blot, stain:* *to d. oneself by (illegal) canvassing, sc ambitu c.*, Cic.) **5.** déformō, i. (*to mar, spoil:* *to d. a victory by a massacre, victoriam clade d.*, Liv.; Cic.) **6.** infamo, i. (*v. rare:* Prop. 7, dégnērō, i. (*by degeneracy:* *to d. one's kin, propinquos d.*, Prop. (*a rare constr.*)) **8.** trādūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*to expose to disgrace:* *to d. wives and children in the eyes of men, conjuges, liberos tr. per ora hominum, Liv.*)*

**disgraced:** **I.** *In disfavour:* *ad gratia (principis) dejectus; qui (principis) frigore percussus est: v. DISFAVOUR.* **II.** *Covered with disgrace:* **1.** *infāmīs, e; d. by vice, flagitia (per flagitia, Tac.) int., Cie.; v. INFAMOUS.* **2.** *probōrūs (publicly scandalous): Tac.: v. DISGRACEFUL.* Phr.: *depl. d. by abominable crimes, nefaris sceleribus cooptus, Cic.; Liv.* See also *TO DISGRACE.*

**disgraceful:** **1.** *turpis, e (most comprehensive word): a d. flight or a glorious death, turpis fuga aut gloria mors, Cic.: a d. rejection, turpis repulsa, Hor.: d. morals, turpes more, Pl.: a most d. per em, homo turpissimus [et sordidissimus], Cic.: somewhat d., sub-turpis, Cic. **2.** *ignominiosus: v. IGNOMINIOUS.* **3.** *flagitiosus (marked by conduct): a most d. person (of d. life), homo flagitosissimus, Cic.: 'tis less d. for a king to be vanquished in arms than in generosity, regem armis quam munificent vincit minus flagitium, Sall. **4.** *probōrūs (full of scandals): d. in his life, vitā pr., Tac.: d. effeminacy, p. molliies, Plin. **5.** *sordidus (mean, low, degrading): d. defeat (in canvas for office), repulsa s., Hor.: a d. adultery, adulterum s., Liv.: Cic. (v. supr. 1). **6.** *déformis, e (lacking beauty or propriety): a speech d. to oneself, oratio sibi d., Liv.: d. gains, d. lucra, Suet. **7.** *inhonestus: v. DISHONOURABLE.* **8.** *pudēndus: v. SHAMEFUL.* **9.** *foedus (a very strong word): d. terms (of peace), f. conditions, Hor.: luxury whilst d. to every age, is especially d. to old age, luxuria cum omni actati turpis, tum senectuti foedissimum est, Cic. Phr.: a d. act, flagitium, Cic.: still stronger, flagitiosum facinus, Sall.: to live a d. life, flagitiosum vivere, Cic.: it is not d., non est flagitium (folly by inf.). Ter.: to be d. to any one, alicuius dedecori, opprobrio esse, etc.; v. DISGRACE.******

**disgracefully:** **1.** *turpiter: Cic. Caes. (N.B. For syn., see adj.)* **2.**

flāgiōsē (a very strong word): *d. unprovided, f. imparatus, Cic. **3.** *foēdē (folly: q. v.): d. and with shameful insults, f. et per turpem contumeliam, Front: Cic.; Liv. **4.** *ignominiose: v. IGNOMINIOUSLY.* **5.** *inhonestē: v. DISHONOURABLY.* **6.** *deformiter: Suet. **7.** *expr. by subs. under DISGRACE: per turpitudinem, cum [summa] turpitudine; cum dedecore, etc.: v. DISGRACE.****

**disgracefulness:** **1.** *turpitudō: Cic. **2.** *deformitatis: John: turpitudi et deformitas, Cic. **3.** *foeditas (stronger than precede): Cic.: v. FOULNESS. Phr.: d. of life, flagitia (cf. L. G. § 591): Sall.; Cic.***

**disguise (subs.):** **I.** *Lit. of the person:* **1.** *persōna: v. MASK.* **2.** *integrumētū: Cie. (who has it in fig. sense):* **3.** *much more freq. expr. by means of vestis, habitus, etc.: he assumed the d. of a shepherd, pastoreum cultum induit, Veil.; in the d. of a slave, ueste servil in dissimilationem sui compositus, Tac.: in the d. of his wife's clothes, permutato cum uxore habitu, Quint.: she assumed the d. of an old hag, simulacrum annum, Ov.: to put on a d., vestitum alienum induere. **II.** *Fig.:* **1.** *persōna: to take the disguise off things, p. rebus demere, Sen. **2.** *velāmentū: seeking a d. for their hunts, quarentes fibidinibus suis v., Sen. **3.** *integrumētū: to set through a d., per [involuta atque] integumenta perspicere, Cic.: more fully, integumenta dissimilationis, Cic. **4.** *similātū: v. PRETENCE.* **5.** *obtentus, praetextus, us: v. PRETEXT. Phr.: to put a d. on ugly things, dare colorē deformibus rebus, Quint.: that an end to Appius' d., ille hinc Appio alienae personae ferenda, Liv.: a god in the d. of a bull, taurus dissimilans deum, Ov.: skilled in d., dissimilator, Sall. See also *reph.******

**disguise (a.):** **I.** *Lit. to assume a disguise of person:* **1.** *mūto, pernūto, i (with some such word as vestem, habitum): he escaped the city d. in a dress beneath his rank, mutata ueste, habitum dissimilem fortunae suae indūsus, urbe elapsus est, Veil.: he (Colvris) d. himself in rags, and entered the hostile camp, permuto habitu, pannosis, casta hostium ingreditur, Just. **2.** *dissimūlo, i (rare in this sense): to d. one's manhood under long clothes, longer ueste virum d., Ov.: v. TO CONCEAL. Phr.: to d. oneself (of a woman) in men's clothes, uestem virilem induere, Just.: d.ing her sex, sexum mentita, Just.: to recognise a man thus d.d., occultum falsi sub imagine sexus virum nose, Stat. See also *subs.* (I.). **II.** *Fig.:* **1.** *dissimilo, i; to d. on's displeasure, d. aliquid sibi displicer, Cic.: to d. one's ignorance, d. ne nescire, Cie. **2.** *obtēgo, 3; célo, i, v. TO HIDE, CONCEAL.* **3.** *praetendo, praetexo, i: v. TO CLOAK.****

**disguiser:** dissimilātōr: Sall. **disgust (subs.):** **I.** *of the appetite:* **1.** *satis, áts, f.; satis, él, f.; sättetas, áts, f.: v. SATIETY, FULLNESS.* **2.** *fastidium (a sense of loathing):* Jo i n: satis et l, cibl, Cic.: to excite [magnum] movere animo f., Hor.: v. NACSEA. **3.** *taedium (strictly of what one is tired of): to produce d. of anything, t. alicuius rei adducere, Plin.: they get a d. for wine, vinum in t. venit, Plin. **4.** *nāseā: v. NACSEA. Phr.: to feel a d. for anything, fastidire (with acc.), Hor.: Suet. **II.** *In gen. sense:* **1.** *sättetas (arising from having had enough of a thing): to cause d., satietatem parere, Cic.: v. SATIETY.* **2.** *fastidium: to contract a d. for a thing and so be set against it, ab aliqua re f. quodam et satietate abateneari, Cic. (Also used in good sense, v. NICETY, FASTIDIOSITY).* **3.** *stomāchus: to excite a person's d., s. alicui moveare, Cic. (v. INDIGNATION): not without d., non sine aliquo meo's, Cic.***

**4.** *taedium (strictly, weariness): d. for toil, t. laboris, Quint. **5.** *ödium; v. AVENGEON, HATRED.* **6.** *nāseā (rare): Mart.: v. LOATHING. Phr.: to feel d., fastidio, etc. v. foll. art. (II.).**

**disgust (v.):** **I.** *of the appetite: fastidium movere. v. DISGUST (subs.), L.*

**II.** *In general sense; to excite great annoyance, weariness of:* **1.** *taedium, sättetātem, pārēre v. DISGUST (II.). **2.** *taedium (aliquo rei) movere, Tac.: tædīo afficer, Tac. **3.** (to be d.'d) piget, uit, z (with acc. of subject, and gen.): being d.'d at the public morals dum me civitatis morum p. Sall.: I am ashamed of and d.'d with my brother, fratris me pudet piget, Ter. **4.** *poenitet, uit, z (same constr. as piget): I am d.'d with myself, me mi poenitet, Cic.: Pompey is heartily d.'d at the state of things) Pompeium vehementer p., Cic. **5.** *taedium, uit and paetus est (same constr. as preced.): v. WEARY OF, SICK OF (TO BE).* **6.** *displace, ui, z (with dat. of subject). I am d.'d with life, mihi vita d., Ter.: how entirely am I d.'d with myself! quam ego totus nunc mihi d. ! Ter. **7.** *stomachor, i (esp. with acc. of neut. pron.): If I am much d.'d at anything, si quid stomachor valde, Aug. In Suct.: v. INDIGNANT (TO RE).*****

**disgusting (adj.):** **1.** *foedus (both lit. and fig.): a d. taste, f. sapor, Luer: a d. smell, f. odor, Plin.: bugis, a most d. sort of animal, cinices, foedissimum animal, Plin.: d. feasts (of human flesh), f. convivia, Ov.: v. FOUL.* **2.** *tēter (or taeter), tra, trum (stronger than foedus; v. NOISOME): d. breath, spiritus t., Hor.: d. smell, odor t., Cæs. **3.** *obscenus (esp. in sense of obscene: q. v.): a d. draught, haustus ob, Lue: Alecto furious her d. brow with wrinkles, Alecto frontem obris rugis arat, Virg.: d. gestures and motions, gestus motusque obs, Fac. **4.** *ödiosus: v. OFFENSIVE.* **5.** *molestus: v. TROUBLESOME.***

**disgustingly:** **1.** *foedē: v. FOULLY.* **2.** *tētrē (taet), Cic.* **3.** *obsceno: to live most unashamedly and d., impudicissime et obscenissime vivere, Eutrop.: Cic.* **4.** *ödios (anoyingly): he is d. late; the dinner is spoiling, odiose cessat; prandium corripitur, Ter.*

**dish (subs.):** **I.** *the vessel:* **1.** *catus (catinum, Catō: any plain earthenware d.): Varr.: Hor. Dīmīn., catilus, a small d., Hor.: Col.* **2.** *pātina (a flat, open d.): Ter.: Cic. Dīmīn., patella (also used for cooking in): Mart.: Plin.* **3.** *pārōpsis, idis, f. (a large dinner d.): off how many a d. and how large he dines, quam multa magna parsopside coeat, Juv.: Mart. **4.** *hāns, nīs, f. (nsu. deep and made of metal): rounded (big-bellied) d.s, rotundae l., Hor.: cava l., Mart.: Cic. **5.** *māzōnōmis (like patopsis, a large table d.): a mighty d., m. magnus, Hor.* **6.** *scūtā (a small square or oblong d.: rare): Mart.* **7.** *discus (from its round, quoit-like shape): apul.***

**8.** *māgīs, idis; māgīda, ae, f. (rare): Nep.: Varr. **II.** *The contents of the vessel: expr. without the word: to sup on a d. of herbs, olis coearre, Hor.: a dinner with a great variety of d.s, dubia coena, Juv.: there is served up a d. consisting of lamprey with squills floating (in the gravy), adserunt squillas inter muricatas natantes, Hor.: this is the receipt for the d. [of gravy]. his instum jus est, Hor.: meadow mushrooms are an excellent d., pratenibus optima natura est, Hor.: v. DELICACY, DAINTY.**

**dish-up (v.):** *apōno, pōsui, pōsūtum, 3; Hor.: Cle.*

**dishabille:** *v. DESHABILLE.* **dish-clout:** *perh., sponge, penēculūs, peniculus (sponges being commonly used for such purposes): Plin.: Pl.: v. SPONGE.*

**dish-cover:** *öpercūlūm: v. LID.*

**dishearten:** **1.** *exānfīo, i: a*

*phlegmatic spectator d.s.* (the actor), ex-lentus spectator. Hor.: *these words of Milo's d. and undo me, me quidem ex-e interlum boas voces Milionis, Cic.*

**2.** percello, cūli, culsum, 3: v. to LISMAY. 3. animum frango, infringo, etc.; v. TO DISCOURAGE.

**dishevelled:** 1. passus: *withd. hair, p. crinibus, Virg.: Liv.* 2. effusus: *with d. hair, e. comis, Ov.*

**dishonest:** 1. fraudulent: *d. and lying, tr. et mendax, Cic.* 2. imprōbus (more gen. term; *in any way unprincipled*): q. v.: Cic.: Phaedr.

3. mālis (gen. term: v. BAD): d. guile, dolus m., Cic.

4. perfidus, infidus: v. TREACHEROUS, FAITHLESS.

5. nēquam (Indecl.): *only of persons*: Cic.

Phr.: a d. person, fraudator, Phaedr.

**dishonestly:** 1. fraudulenter: Col.: Plin.

2. imprōbe: Cic.

3. per [summam] fraudem: Quint.

4. dōlo mālū (a legal phr.: v. DISHONESTY, 4): Cic.

**dishonesty:** 1. frāus, dis, f.: *wrong is done either by violence or d.*, aut vi aut iūnū fit iūnū, Cic.: *that compound of d. and falsehood, qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic.*

2. mālitia (the quality subjectively; *frāus is the same, objectively considered*: defined by Cic. as, versita et fallax nocendi ratio, N. D. 3, 30, 75); *by false accusation and d. (to claim money), per calumniam mali-tiamque, Cic.: to have recourse to all possible d., ad omnem m. et fraudem mente versa, Cic.* (N.B. Mālitia is stronger than the Eng. *dishonesty*, implying deliberate intention to injure or defraud.)

3. imprōbitas (gen. term, including all unprincipled conduct): Cic.: Phaedr.: v. WICKEDNESS.

4. dōlus mālū [*quoniam aliud sit simula-tum, aliud actum*]: a legal term): Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

5. mendacium (*in words*): v. supr. (1).

**dishonour (subs.):** I. In gen. sense: 1. dēhonesto, 1: *to d. one's fame, famam suam d.* Tac.

2. dēlōrno, 1: *to d. good qualities by some flaw, bona vitio d.*, Liv.: v. TO MAR.

3. dēdēcō, 1: v. TO DISGRACE. II. *To debauch; stupro, incesto, 1: v. TO VIO-LATE.*

**dishonourable:** 1. imbōnestus: *a d. life, vita in, Sall.* Cic.: d. wounds, in. vulnera. Ov.

2. turpis, e: v. DISGRACEFUL.

3. illibérālis (*in a manner unbecoming a free citizen*): Ter.

**dishonoured (part. adj.):** turpitū-dine (vitiis, flagitiis) obrūtus; ignōmī-nosus (l.ac.): v. DISGRACED.

**dishonourer:** I. In gen. sense: often expr. by meton. (L. G. § 592): *d. of one's family, dedecus familiae sua: v. DISGRACE.* II. *Of a woman: stu-prator, corruptor: v. DEBAUCHER.*

**disinclination:** 1. déclinatio (rare in this sense): *natural inclination and d., appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic. de Gell.*

2. ódium (stronger than Eng.): v. AVERSIÓN.

3. fuga (d. actively shown): *d. for work, f. laboris, Cic.* Phr.: *I feel a total d. to writing, ani-mus prorsus abhorret a scribendo, Cic.* *I feel a d. to..., me non libet (with inf.), Cic.* v. INCLINATION. (N.B. Animus alienus, aversus, seem always to be used of positively unfriendly or alienated feeling.) See also DISINCLINED.

**discline:** 1. afiēno, 1: *to be (naturally) inclined to self-preservation, and d. to extinction, commēndari ad se conservandum, alienari autem ad inte-*

ritu, Cic.: v. TO ALIENATE. 2. (?) avōco, 1: *my natural disposition d. me to philosophical studies, avocat me indoles ac natura a philosophia*: cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2.

3. abstrāho, nxi, ctum, 3 (like avoco, to call a. ay, divert to something else): cf. Cic. Arch. 6, 12. "ut ab nullis unquam tempore aut commodo otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocari, aut denique somnis retardarit": v. TO DIVERT CALL AWAY: and toll art.

**disinclined (part. adj.):** 1. in-vitus: v. UNWILLING.

2. áversus: *d. to the Muses, (to elegant pursuits), av. a Musis, Cic.* v. AVERSE.

Very often with to: *to be d.d. to anything*: (1.) abhorreo, ui, 2: *to be d.d. to need, ab luxore dicenda ab,* Cic.: v. DISINCLINATION.

(2.) [non] libet, uit, 2 (with dat.): v. INCLINED (TO BE).

**disinfect:** \*contagia depellere, dis-cuterē: v. TO DISPEL. Phr.: *to d. the air, aēris vitium purgare (Quich.).*

**disinfectant:** \*aptum ad contagia depelenda remedium.

**disingenuous:** 1. pārum sin-cerūs, parum candidus: v. CANDID, SIN-CERE.

2. fallax, mendax: v. DE-CEITFUL.

**disingenuously:** 1. pārum sin-cerē: v. SINCEIRLY.

2. dōlōsē, fallā-citer: v. DECEITFULLY.

**disingenuousness:** 1. animus parum sincerus, candidus: v. CANDID.

2. frāus, fallacia, mendacium: v. DECET.

**disinheritor:** 1. exhéredre, 1: *to d. a. son, filium ex., Cic.* Ulp.

2. exhéredēm scribo, psu. ptim, 3: *neither to make a sm. heir, nor to d. him, filium neque heredem neque ex. scribere, Cic.* Simly, ex. facere, Pl.

3. abdico, 1 (*to renounce a son during lifetime*): Plin.

Phr.: *my son is hereby d.*, filius meus exhibeo estes, Jul. Dig.

**disinherited (part. adj.):** 1. exhéredētus: Jul. Dig.

**disintegrate:** solvo, dissolvō, diri-geo, 3: v. TO DISSOLVE, DESTROY.

**disintegration:** solutiōne: v. DIS-SOLUTION.

**disinter:** éruo, effōdio, 3 (Virg. has ef-fossi sepulcris, G. 1, 497): v. TO DIG UP.

**disinterested (part. adj.):** 1. Hac-ing no concern with, deriving no advantage (esp. from a dispute): expr. by intérct (L. G. § 283): *you are a d. person, tua boe nihil interest; nihil refert tua quomodo res djudicetur.*

II. Not seeking one's own advan-tage: 1. grātuitus: he (*Epicurus*) disbelieves in the existence of d. virtute, nullam sentit g. esse virtutem, Cic.: d. (unbought) votes, g. suffragia, Cic. (N.B. Not of persons.) 2. abstinentia, ntlis (esp. of governors; refraining from enriching oneself): Cic.

3. (of persons): expr. by means of utilitas: im-memor (negligens) utilitatis sua, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 22, fin.; qui utilitatem mul-lam querit (expetit); qui etiam contra utilitatem (sham) aliquid facit, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 61; qui nihil de suis utilita-tibus (commodis) cogitat; qui nihil utili-tatis (commodis) ex aliqua re querit, cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 10. See also IMPARTIAL.

**disinterestedly:** 1. grātuito (without hire; e.g., defendere causas): Cic.

2. expr. by means of utilitas, emolumentum, etc.: *to undertake any-thing d., sine emolumento ac praemio aliquid suscipere, Cic.*: *to act d., ita agere ut nihil private utilitatis quaera-tur, expetant. I have acted d., \*nul-lum mihi expetivi commodum.*

**disinterestedness:** 1. ea affectio animi quae utilitas nulla quaeritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

2. abstinentia (of governors; opp. to peculation): Cic.

3. integritas (of judges): v. UP-RIGHTNESS. Phr.: *to believe in the d. of another, alternum gratuita benevolēta impulsum (incitatum) aliquid facere credere: v. DISINTERESTED*

**disjoin:** disjungo, séjungo, nxi, net-um, 3: v. TO SEPARATE.

**disjoint:** 1. expr. by articulatim: art. dividere, poet. in Cic.; art. comminuerē, concidere, Pl.

2. artus conēco, concido, divello (to tear in pieces): v. TO CUT (IN PIECES).

3. (in carving): séco, scindo: v. TO CARVE.

**disjoined (part. adj.):** I. Lit.: having the members separated: con-secutus, divulsus; articulatum concusus v. preced. art.: but the word is more freq. in fig. sense. II. Fig.: dis-connected: to make d. observations, in-ordinatae et indistincta dicere, Quint: *band apte connexa, parum cohaerentia, loqui: band disconnected.*

**disjoinedly:** perh. carptim: but v. preced. art. (II).

**disjunctive:** (in gram. and logic): disjunctivus. Charis.: Diom. Phr.: a d. proposition, disjunctio, Cic.

**disjunctively:** 1. disjunctē, Fest.

2. \*disjunctivē (as gram. t. t.).

**disk:** v. DISC.

**dislike (subs.):** ódium: v. HATRED, AVERSION.

**dislike (v.):** I. In gen. sense, to disapprove, have no liking for: 1. ódi, osus (perōsus), defect: v. TO HAVE.

2. abhorreo, ui, 2 (with a or ab and abl.): to d. leaving town, abb. ab urbe relinquenda, Cic.: abhorreo is also found with acc.: v. TO ABHOR.

3. grāvō, t (late in this sense): he d.d. extensive et elaborate palaces, ampli et operosa palatia gravabatur, Sen.: v. TO OBJECT TO.

4. nōlo, ui, 3, irr. (in certain connexions): do you anything here which you d., non quidnam quod nolis hic vides? Ter.

II. Of the palate; to dislodge: 1. non sāpīt, uit, 3 (with dat. of subject): v. DISTASTEFUL.

2. fastidio, 4 (when the dislike springs from delicacy or surfeit): Hor.

3. asperior: 1: to d. and refuse (of the sense of taste), asp. et respire, Cic. Phr.: to get to be d.d. (of wine), in taedium venire, Plin.

**dislocate:** 1. extorquo, torso, tortum, 2: to break a leg or d. a joint, frangere crus aut ex. articulum, Sen.

2. intorquo, 2: to SPRAIN.

3. ejicio, jectū, 3: to d. the shoulder, armū e., Veg. (N.B. Luxo appears not to occur in this sense: v. foll. art.)

Phr.: to be d.d. loco suo moveri, Cels.

**dislocated:** 1. luxātus: to set d. joints, luxata in locum repone-re, Sen.: to heal them, l. quod sit sanum facere, Cato.

2. luxus: d. limbs, l. membra, Fest. Phr.: d. joints, artus loco moti, Quint.: artus in pravum elapsi, Tac.

**dislocation:** 1. luxātūra, Marc.

Emp.

2. luxus, us, m.: Cat.

3. luxatum (esp. in pl.): quod luxatum sit (v. preced. art.): d. are most easily reduced, luxata corpora faciliter in artus redeunt, Plin. Phr.: to reduce d.s, ossa sedibus suis mota reponere, ossa in suam sedem compellere, Cels.

**dislodge:** i.e. to remove by force:

1. móveo, móvi, mótum, 2 (both in military and non-military sense): to d. the enemy from his position, hostes statu m., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO EJECT.

2. submóveo, 2 (like move): the enemy are d.d. from the walls and towers, hostes ex muro et turribus submoventur, Cæs.: to d. the enemy by missiles, hostes telis s., Liv.

3. déjicio, jectū, 3 (from higher ground: a very common military phr.): to d. the enemy from the wall and towers, hostes muro et turribus d., Cæs.: to d. a garrison from a fortified place, praesidium loco minuto d., Hor.: Liv.

4. détrudo, si, sum, 3 (by thrusting): Liv.

5. déturbo, 1 (to drive away in confusion or alarm): to d. from the rampart with a volley of stones, de vallo lapidibus d., Cæs.

6. pello, dépello, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

**disloyal:** nearest word infidēlis, e: v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHEROUS. Phr.: a d. subject, proditor civis (v. TRAITOR): to act in a d. manner, \*regis potesta-

tem, imperium, abnuere, *to entertain d. sentiments*, *alio no (alienato, averso) animo esse in regem v.* DISAFFECTION.

**disloyally**: perfide; v. TREACHEROUSLY. (Or by circumst., mala perfidia in regem voluntate incitatus; contra fidem in regem debitum: v. preced. art.)

**disloyalty**: infidelitas (nearest word): v. UNFAITHFULNESS. (Or more precisely, *prava s.*, inimica in regem voluntas; antinus alienatus a rege: v. DISAFFECTION.)

**dismal**: 1. äter, tra, trum (*dark and offensive*): esp. poet.: v. GLOOMY.

2. terälis, (strictly, appertaining to the dead; chiefly poet.): the d. cypress, f. cypresus, Ov.: d. song (of the owl), f. carmen, Virg.: d. ornament (cypress-trees), f. decus, Sil.: 3. teter (taet.), tra, trum (strictly of what is grossly off-nisne): d. regions (of Tartarus), loca t. [inculta, foeda, formidolosa], Sall.: 4. horrendus (strictly, fit to be shuddered at): Virg.: v. HORRID.

5. moestus (*sad, of mournful aspect*): d. altars (of infernal gods), m. aræ, Virg.: v. SORROWFUL, MOURNFUL.

6. dirus: v. DREADFUL.

**dismally**: moesté, tristè: v. SORROWFULLY. Phr.: *to howl d.* \*feralem ululatum edere: *to exhort d.* ferale sonitu (murmure) resonare: v. DISMAL.

**dismalness** (rare): moestitia, tristitia, ferális aspectus: v. GLOOM.

**dismantle**: 1. nudo, i (to strip, lay bare in any way): to d. fields (by ravages), agros n., Liv.: d.d. walls (of a private house), nudati parietes, Cic.: 2. exarmo, i (of ships only): Sen. Phr.: *to d. a town*, \*moenia atque adiecia opidi dislocare: *to d. a fortification*, \*opidum (locum munitionis) munitionibus, operibus, privare, nudare.

**dismask**: v. TO UNMASK.

**dismast**: málum (de nave) deripere; malo (navem) nudare, privare (perh. exarmare: v. TO Dismantle): v. TO DEPRAVE.

**dismasted**: malo (malis) nudatus or nudus: i (Hör), nudum remigio latius. (Or perh., exarmatus: v. TO DISMANTLE.)

**dismay** (subs.): pavor, consternatio: v. CONSTERNATION.

**dismay** (v.): 1. terreo, pavorifico: v. TO FRIGHTEN. 2. percello, cult, culsum, 3 (to give shock of fright or horror): did not this cry d. you? haec te vox non perculli? [non perturbavit?], Cic.: esp. in perf. part. perculsus: sometimes with timore, Cic.: 3. per-turbo, i: Cic. (v. supr.).

**dismayed** (part. adj.): (timore) perculsus, pavorificus, pavidus: v. AFRAID, FRIGHTENED.

**dismember**: 1. discerpo, psi, ptum, 3: Cic.: v. TO TEAR (IN PIECES).

2. truncō, i (by cutting off a limb or limbs): v. TO MUTILATE.

3. membratim dividō, viši, visum,

3: *Pin.* v. TO DISJOINT.

**dismembered** (part. adj.): truncus: v. MUTILATED.

**dismemberment**: perh. truncatio: i.e. mutilatio (q.v.). Phr.: after the d. of Poland, \*post division dispergitumque regnum Polonicum: the d. of Poland was a crime, \*non sine magno scelere dispergitum est [inter alios reges] regnum Polonicum.

**dismiss**: 1. *To let go:* 1. di-mitto, misi, missum, 3 (esp. of a number of persons; in different directions): to d. (persons) from a council, ex consilio d., Caes.: to d. the senate, senatum d., Cic.: v. TO (LET) GO. 2. missum facio, 3: to d. soldiers, milites missos f., Hirt.: Suet. (v. DISCHARGE): to d. anger, iram missum facere, Ter.: 3. amundo, i (to send away on some business, send out of the way): Cic.: v. TO SEND AWAY, OUT OF THE WAY. 4. ablego, i (to send away, esp. in order to get rid of): to d. honest men from the council-board, honestos homines ab, a consilioque dimittere, Cic.: he d.'d the

lads to hunt, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.: 5. mitto, misi, missum, 3 (esp. from the mind): to d. care from the breast, curam de pectori mi., Virg.: to d. and terminate hatrol, odium m. atque finire, Liv.: II. To divest of an office: 1. móveo, móvi, mótum, 3 (with loco or some such word): he d.'d the chancellor, \*cancelarium loco (ministerio) suo movi (cf. Liv. 39. 42: senatorio loco movere): Cic.: 2. submóveo, 2: to d. from the ministry, administration, publicae a., Suet.: 3. ámovo, 2: to d. from the superintendence of the corn-market, am. a procuratione framularia, Cic.: Suet.: 4. missum facio, 3 (of soldiers, gladiatores): v. supr. (2). See also TO DEPOSE. III. Of a judge; to d. a case, i. e. refuse to entertain it: 1. solvo, vi, útum, 3: thus Hor. has solventur risu tabilae, in missus abibus, S. 2, 1, fin.: "the case will be d.'d with laughter; you will get off scot-free": cf. Quint. 5, 10, 67, "cum risu solvetur". 2. excludo, si, sum, 3 (to debar [a suitor] from further procedure on any ground): cf. Cic. Or. 1, 37, 168. Sometimes the sense may be conveyed by causa cadere: v. NON-SUITED (TO RE).

**dismissal** } 1. démissio, Cic.

**dismission** } 2. missio (esp. of soldiers): v. DISCHARGE. (Or expr. by verb: after the d. of the meeting, conclio dimissus, v. preced. art.)

**dismount**: 1. Trans.: (a) as an antagonist: equo or ex equo déjicio, a praecipito: v. TO UNHORSE. (b) as a horse his rider: excuto, effundo; v. TO THROW. Phr.: to d. guns, \*tormenta de curribus suis dejecte. II. Intrans.: 1. descendō, di, sum, 3: with ex equo (or ex equis of more than one), Caes.: 2. desilio, silui or sili, sultum, 4 (quickly: to spring to the ground): more fully, d. ad pedes, Caes.: Virg.: 3. defluo, xi, xii, 3 (of a large number: poet.): the whole troop to the ground d., tota cohors reflecta ad terram defluxit equis, Virg.: 4. dégredior, gressus, 3: more fully, ad pedes d., Liv.: Phr.: to make the cavalry d., equitatum (equitem) ad pedes deducere, Liv. See also TO ALIGHT, DESCEND.

**dismounted** (part. adj.): effusus: Virg.; ex equo, Liv.: v. TO DISMOUNT (L.).

**disobedience**: no exact word in class. Lat. (inobedientia, Aug.: Hier.): expr. by päreo, obédo, with negative adv.: to punish d., \*obédo (nou) parentes, obedientes poena afficerre (v. L.G. § 617, 2s. 2): d. to parents is a sin. (qui parentis voluntati non pareret (obtemperat) peccat: v. TO DISOBEDY. Phr.: to be guilty of d. to the authority of magistrates, \*auctoritatem (imperium) magistratum detrectare: v. TO DISOBEDY.

**disobedient**: male (non) párens, parum (dicto) obediens, audiens: v. OBEDIENCE.

**disobediently**: contra allecios praecipitum or jussum; neglecto (spretu) imperio [duels], of soldiers: v. TO DISOBEDY.

**disobey**: 1. non (male, parum, minus) päreo, 2: obédo, 4; obtempero, 1 (full with dat.): and they d. reason, nec rationi parent, Cic.: to d. father and mother, \*nece patri nec matri obtinemperare: this has been d'd, \*hunc legi non est obtemperatum: v. TO OBEY.

2. repugno, i (with dat.: actively to resist): opp. to obsequor, Plin.: v. TO RESIST. 3. adversor (with dat.): v. TO OPPOSE. 4. dëtreco, i (to refuse to obey): to d. orders, jussa d., Tac.: deliberately to d., consulto d., Liv.

5. negligo, lexi, lectum, 3 (not to heed): to d. laws, leges n., Cic.: v. TO DISREGARD.

6. expr. by contra: to d. a law, c. legem facere, Cic.: v. CONTRARY TO.

**disobligé**: 1. incommodo, i (with dat.): more to d. me than humour my son, magis ut mibi incommodet quam gnato obsequatur, Ter.: Cic.: 2.

offendo, 3 (with acc.): v. TO OFFEND,

Phr.: to d. a person in every way, omnia adversus aliquem facere (omnis alii adversari), R. and A.

**disobliging** (adj.): 1. Inofficiósus (inattentive to the duties of courtesy): d. towards any one, in. in aliquem, Cic.: 2. incommodus (stronger than the Eng.): v. DISAGREEABLE.

Inhümánus: v. UNCIVIL. 4. difficultis, e. v. ILL-TEMPERED. 5. illéberalis, e. Cic.: v. MEAN.

**disobligingly**: inhümániter, illéberaliter, v. ENCIVILLY.

**disobligingness**: inhümánitas: v. INCIVILITY.

**disorder** (subs.): 1. Derangement:

1. turba: i. Turba et confusio (terrum), Cic.: v. CONFUSION. 2. turbatio, perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE.

3. (in troops): licentia, Tac.: v. LICENSE. Phr.: to bring order out of d., ex inordinato aliquid in ordinem adducere, Cic.: to throw into d., miscere permiscere, turbare (v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB): in d., effuse (esp. of flight or disorder of troops), Liv.: Sall.: the whole camp is in d., totis trepidati castris, Caes.

II. A bodily or mental ailment: morbus, aggratio: v. DISEASE, COMPLAINT.

**disorder** (c.): 1. turbo, i: to d. ranks, ordines t., Liv.: ivy d. the mind, hedera mentem t., Plin.: new grapes d. the stoma-ch, uva recentes alvum t., Plin.

2. perturbo, i (stronger than turbo): Sall.: Cic.: 3. conturbo, i (= perturbo): Sall.: Cic.: 4. misco, permisco, 2: v. TO CONFUSE.

**disordered** (part. adj.): 1. In confusion: 1. inordinatus: Cic.: Liv.

2. disorderly: d. hair, t. capilli, Ov.: d. ranks, t. ordines, Liv.

III. Affected; of the mind or body: agrestus, morbus: v. DISEASED. Phr.: to become d. in mind, mentis errore affici, mente deserit, Cic.

**disorderly**: 1. In disorder: 1. inordinatus: d. soldiers, in. milites, Liv.: Cic.

2. turbatus: v. DISORDERED (2). 3. turbulens, the d. concourse of atoms, atomorum t. confusus, Cic.: more strictly in sense (11): q. v.

4. effusus (of troops): a. d. flight, fuga ef., Liv.: 5. turbidus (more freq. in sense 11): d. affairs, res t.: Cic.: in d. (troublous) times, t. casibus, Tac.

6. tumultarius: a. d. fight, pugna tumultuaria, Liv. Phr.: in a manner, (1.) effusus (esp. of confusion in troops): to march in an irregular and d. manner, temere et ef. ire, Sall.: in a more d. manner, effusus, Liv.

(2.) temere (without thought or arrangement): v. supr. (1). (3.) inordinatum: Amiss. (of troops). (4.) confuse: v. CONFUSILEY.

(5.) nullo ordine: Caes.: to grow d., misceri, permisceri, v. TO CONFUSE.

II. Lawless: 1. turbidus: d. (mutinous) soldiers, t. milites, Tac.: all the most d. (in same sense), turbidissimus quisque, Tac.: d. manners, t. mores, P.

2. turbulentus: Cic.: Join: seditionis (civis) et turbulentus, Cic.: v. TURBULENT.

**disorderly** (adv.): see preced. art. (1., fin.).

**disorganization**: dissolūtio: v. DISSOLUTION. Phr.: in a state of d., solutus; e. g. solutum imperium, Sal. Jug. 19, fin. See also DEMORALIZATION.

**organize**: 1. dissolu, vi, dissolūtum: 3 (to resolve into primary elements): to d. what has been combined, d. apta, Cic.: to d. discipline, disciplinam d.: Ilirt.: v. TO DEMORALIZE.

Join: d. scutere ac dissolvere, Lucifer.

2. solvo, 3: pestilence d. bodies, s. (=putrefacit) corpora tabes, Lucret.: d. authority, solutum imperium, Sal.

3. dissipo, i: v. TO SCATTER, DISPERSE.

4. dilabor, lapsus, 3 (to become d.): after the loss of the general, the army soon becomes d.d., amissu dice exercitus brevi d., Sall.: v. TO WASTE AWAY.

Phr.: in the army all the services are d.d., in exercitu cuncta cessant officia, Col. (in Quich.).

**disorganized** (part. adj.): 1. In

gen. sense: *sōlūtus*, *dissōlūtus*: v. to DISORGANIZE. II. Of animal matter: decomposed: pūter, putrefactus, liquēfactus (rare): v. EOTTEN.

**disown:** diffitor, infitor: v. to DISAVOW, DENY. Phr.: *I imagine it (the speech) may be d.d.*, puto posse probari non esse meam, Cic.: *to d. a father*, son, patrem, filium abdicare, Curt.: *Liv.*; if on oath, ejurare (e. g. liberos), Sen.

**disparage:** 1. détrāto, xi, ctum, 3 (usu. with de): *to d. (any one's) achievements*, de rebus gestis aliquid d., Nep.: Cle.: such an acc. as gloriā, dignitatem, laudem, may be added, with dat. of person: v. TO DETRACT FROM.

2. détreto, i (with acc. of person: not Cic.): *to d. the ancient orators, antiquos oratores d.*, Auct. dial. or.: *to d. the genius of Homer*, Ingenium Homeri d., Ov.: *Liv.* 3. obtrecto, i (with dat. of person): Cic.; also ob. laudibus alicius, Liv.: v. TO DECRY. (Obrecto denotes more direct hostility than the precd.)

4. détero, trivi, tritum, 3: *to d. great Caesar's fame*, laudes egregii Caesaris d., Ov.

5. obtēro, trivi, tritum, 3: *(stronger than the precd.): detero is to impair only, obtero to decry, run down*: *to d. soldiers, as fetched from slaves' dungeons, ex ergastulis militēm ob.*, Liv.

6. élēvo, i: v. TO DEPRECATE.

**disparagement:** I. *The act of disparaging:* 1. obtrectatio, *Liv.* (detractio appears not to be found in this sense). 2. expr. by verb: *to gain glory by d. of others*, alias detrectando (alii laudent detrahendo) sibi gloriam parere: v. TO DISPARAGE.

II. *Detriment, loss:* 1. immunitio: without d. of your dignity, sine im. dignitatis tuae, Cic. 2. vitium: *to look on a thing as a d. to any one*, alicui vitio vertere quod ..., Hor.: Cle. (Imminutio implying only decrease of reputation: vitium an actual flaw): 3. detrimentum: v. DAMAGE, DETERIMENT.

**disparate:** 1. détreteor, *Liv.* 2. obtrectator, Cic. (Or, esp. in pl., imp. part. of obtrecto, detrecto: see L. G. § 67).

**disparaging (adj.):** usu. with some such word as remarks, comparison: expr. by means of obtrecto, detrecto, etc.: d. talk, obtrectantium, detrectantum sermones (L. G. § 67, Obs. 2): *to make a d. speech*, alicui oratione habita obtrectare: v. TO DISPARAGE. In Tac. A. 1, 10, fin., determina comparatio is a very unfavourable or disparaging (to Tiberius) comparison: Tac. might perhaps have used sinistra: cf. Agr. 5, "sinistra interpretatio": v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**disparagingly:** usu. in phr., to speak d., détraho, etc.: v. TO DISPARAGE.

**disparity:** 1. expr. by dispar, pāris (L. G. § 611, 2): d. of character, d. of qualities, d. mores, d. studia, Cic.: d. of fortune, d. fortuna, Cic.: *there was too great a d. in a.e.*, \*nimio dispares erant aetate. Similarly with impar, denoting inferiority on the one side: with a. d. of numbers, impar numero, Tac.: Cic. v. UNEQUAL, INFERIOR. 2. inaequātias: v. INEQUALITY. 3. discrépancia: v. DIFFERENCE.

**dispark:** paradisum abolere (?).

**dispassionate** { 1. omni impetu dispassionated } animi (odio, amore, ira, etc.) vacuus: cf. Sall. Cat. 31, init. 2. sedatus, tranquillus, placatus: v. CALM. Phr.: *one ought to be perfectly d.*, neque studere neque odisse, sed minime irasci decet, Sall.

**dispassionately:** 1. consideratē: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136. 2. sine ira et studio, Tac. A. 1, 1. 3. sedatē: v. CALMLY, IMPARTIALLY. (Lente is generally used in bad sense: v. COOLLY.)

**dispatch:** v. *in SPATCH.*

**dispel:** 1. dispello, pūll, pulsum, 3: *to d. the shadows*, d. umbras, Virg. *to d. the gloom from the mind, ab animo* d. caliginem, Cic. 2. dépello, pūll, pulsum, 3: *reason itself d.s all anxiēties*,

ratio ipsa d. omnes molestias, Cic.: *he d.'d the fears of the good*, bonis metum depuit, Cic.: *to d. care with wine, curas vino d.*, Tib.: *to d. error, errorem d.*, Tac. 3. pello, pēpūli, pulsum, 3 (poet.): *to d. the shades of night*, umbras noctis p., Cat.: *to d. cares with wine*, curas vino p., Hor.: *Ov.*: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

4. discūtio, cussi, cussum, 3: *the sun d.s the shadows*, sol d. umbras, Virg.: *to d. danger by counsel*, periculum consilio d., Cic.: *to d. sleep*, somnūm d., Prop.: *to d. fear*, metum d., Plin. 5. dissipō, i (poet.): *Eritis d. cares*, d. curas Evius, Hor. 6. solvo, vi, uitum, 3 (chiefly poet.): *to d. fear*, metum corde s., Virg.: *to d. weariness*, lassitudinem s., Plin. 7. excūtio, 3: v. TO SHAKE OFF.

8. abigo, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY. See also TO TAKE AWAY; TO BANISH (fig.).

**dissend:** érōgo, i: v. TO EXPEND.

**dispensary:** mēdīcātēmātēria (sc. tabernaria): after the analogy of argentaria, coquinaria: v. DISPENSER.

**dispensation:** I. *The act, distributing:* distributio: v. DISTRIBUTION.

II. *Immunity:* immunitio, vacatio: v. EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY. III. *Divine ordering of things:* 1. oecōnōmia (oxiōrōpia), Schleusn. 2. lex, lēgis, f. (of the Jewish d.): Calv. More fully, lex institutioe Judaica (Mosaica). Phr.: *such was the d. of heaven*, sic placitum (sc. deo, diis), Virg.: *Ov.*: *by some accident, or by divine d.*, casu quadam an divinitus, Suet.: v. PROVIDENCE.

**dispensatory (adj.):** in phr., d. power, \*arbitrium immunitatum concedendum.

**dispense:** I. *To distribute:* dispenso, dispenso, divido: v. TO DISTRIBUTE. Phr.: *to d. medicines*, \*medicamenta componeo ad dispensare: *to d. justice*, jus dicere, Cic.: v. TO ADMINISTER.

II. *To dispense with;* i. e. *to do without:* 1. rémitio, misi, missum, 3 (to grant remission or release): *to d. with a tribute*, tributum remittere, Just.: Cic.: v. TO WAIVE.

2. solvo, vi, uitum, 3 (to release): *to d. with the law in Scipio's case*, s. legibus Scipionem, Auct. ad Her. 3. cāreō, m, 2 *to do without* some advantage: *egere eo quod habere velis*, (Cic.): *to d. with the help (resources) of friends*, amicorum c. facultatibus, Nep.: *not readily to d. with sensual pleasure*, haud facile c. libidibus, Sall. (but careo more freq. implies involuntary privation). See also TO EXEMPT.

**dispenser:** 1. distributor (rare): Join: distributor dispensatorque bonorum, sc. deus, Apul. 2. largitor: v. BESTOWER. (In speaking of the Deity, auctor or parents may be precise enough: d. of all good, auctor bonarum rerum: v. AUTHOR).

**dispeople:** v. TO DEPOPULATE. I. Trans.: 1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (to spread abroad): *they had d.d. themselves in flight in all directions*, se passim in fugam sparserant, Liv.: *to d. an army throughout the provinces*, exercitum per provincias sp., Tac. 2.

dispergo, si, sum, 3 (like spargo): *the winds d. the clouds*, nubes d. venti, Luer.: *to d. half (a prayer) to the fleet winds*, partem volucres d. in auras, Virg.: v. TO SCATTER.

3. dissipo, i (to break up and destroy): *to d. the ranks of combatants*, ordines pugnatiū d., Liv.: Caes.

4. discūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (to clear away, dispel): *at sunrise the mist was d.d.*, sole ortu discussus est caligo, Liv.: *to d. night-meetings*, nocturnos coetus d., Liv.: *d. ignorance, ignorantiam d.*, Lact.

5. disturbō, i (tumultuously to break up): *to d. an assembly with the sword*, contentionem gladiis d., Cic. 6. disicio, jēcl, jectum, 3 (by force): *to rout and d. the forces of the barbarians*, copias barbarorum d., Nep. Phr.: *at daylight darkness is d.d.*, tenebrosa dissoluntur, Varr.: *to d. a crowd of (lictors)*, turbam summovere, Liv.

II. *Intrans.:* 1. diffūgio, fūgi, 3 (to fly in diff. directions): *they d.d. to their several homes*, [in silvas dilapsi] inde domus diffugerunt, Llv.: Hirt. Fig.: *the snows have d.d.*, diffugere nives, Hor.

2. dilabor, lapsus, 3 (imperceptibly or gradually): Liv. (v. supr.).

diffūuo, xi, xum, 3 (of fluids, or fig. of multitudes): moisture d.s, d. humor, Lucr.

4. discurso, currī, 3 (hastily): *they began to d. in all directions*, in omnes partes d. coepunt, Curt.

**dispersedly:** 1. passim: *to en-camp d.*, p. considere, Caes.: opp. to ordinatum, Cic.

2. dispersē: Cic. 3. dispersim: Varr.: Suet.

4. sparsim: Apul.

5. effusē: v. DISORDERLY (l., fin.).

**dispersion:** 1. dissipatio (by some force): Cic. 2. diffūgium (flight in diff. directions): Tac.

3. more freq. expr. by verb: *after the enemy had d.d.*, quām diffusigint, dilapsi essent, etc.: v. TO DISPERSE.

**dispirit:** exānimo, anūmō (of several persons, animos) frango, infringe: v. TO DISCOURAGE, DISHEARTEN.

**dispirited:** 1. démissus (dejected): Join: moerens, demissus, afflitsusque, Cic.

2. fractus: d. and discouraged, fr. et debilitatus metn., Cic.

3. debilitatus: v. supr. (2), and TO DISCOURAGE.

**displace:** summōveo (submōveo), loco suo móveo: v. TO REMOVE.

**displacement:** ámōto, remōto: v. REMOVAL. Phr.: *indications of d. of soil*, \*indicia terae de suo loco summae: *there is a d. of the strata*, \*strata sunt dicuntur terae de suo ordine mota sunt, disjecta sunt.

**displant:** éradico, i: v. TO ROOT UP. See also TRANSPLANT.

**display:** I. ostento, i (to make a show of): Join: prae se ferre et ostentare, Cic.

2. prae (me, te, etc.), fero, tuli, etc. (like ostento): *to d. and avow one's guilt*, scelus prae se ferre et confiteri, Cic. (v. supr.). Simil., prae se gerere, Auct. B. Afr.; prae se declarare, Cat.

3. in promptu pōno, pōsum, etc.: Cic. (of the parts of the body which nature displays). Simil. in promptu habere, Sall.; gerere, Pl.

4. exprōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3 (to bring forth to light): *you d.d. your cruelty, crudelitatem tuam exprompsi*, Cic.

5. praebeo, 2 (to show, evince by outward signs): *to d. joy, fear, gaudium, metum pr.*, Liv.: v. TO SHOW.

6. praefero (like prae me fero, v. supr.): *to d. one's peers openly*, pr. sensus aperte, Cic.

7. ostendo, di, sum and tunc, 3: v. TO SHOW.

Phr.: *to d. a little too openly*, ferre paulo apertius, Cic.: *to d. valour*, virtutem probare, Caes.: *to d. signs of terror*, timoris signa mittere, Caes.: Virg.: *with plate d.d. and pictures arranged for show*, proposito argento, tabulisse propagant collocatis, Cic.: *to d. a flag*, vexillum proponere, Caes.: *ov.*

**— itself:** 1. énitēco, ui, 2; énitēesco, 3 (the latter if the process is gradual): *in this war the eminent merit of Cato d.d. itself*, quo in bello virtus enitēsere possit, Cat.

2. élēco, luxi, 2 (like the former, of good qualities only): *if any hint of merit should d. itself*, si qua significatio virtutis eluceat, Cic.

3. appāreō, 2: *no trace of eloquence d.d. itself in him*, nullum in eo eloquentiae vestigium apparent, Cic.: v. TO APPEAR.

4. apērio, pēriū, perfum, 4 (in pass., or with pron. refl.): *to d. one's real character pr̄force*, coactum apere se, Ter.: v. TO BEYFAL.

Phr.: *a field where merit might d. itself*, campus in quo virtus excurregere possit, Cic.

**display (subs.):** 1. ostentus, us (any show): v. SHOW.

2. ostentatio (ostentious d.): even a suspicion of d. of ability must be avoided, vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic.

3. jaetatio: a d. of learning, eru-



**dispute** (v.): 1. *To argue on opposite sides*: **1.** dispôto, discepto, disséso: v. TO DISCUSS. **2.** ambigo, 3 (implying uncertainty): *to admit of being d.d.* naturam ambigendi habere, Cic.: *it is d.d. whether, ambigitur utrum, etc.* Hor.: *to d. about truth, amb. de vero, Cic.* **II.** *To call in question*: in controversiam vōcō, addūco, Cic.: v. CONTROVERSY. Sometimes nego will do: v. TO DENY. **III.** *To quarrel respecting something*: **1.** ambigo, 3: *to d. about boundaries, of finibus amb.* Ter.: *concerning an estate, de fundo, Liv.* **2.** rixor, 1: *to d. about a hair, de lana caprina r.* Hor.: v. TO QUARREL. **3.** altercor, 1 (*in a wrangling manner*): v. TO WRANGLE. **4.** certo, 1: v. TO CONTEND.

**disputed** (part, adj.): contraversus, a *point of law*, controversum jus, Cic. Phr.: *it is a d. point, ambigitur*: v. TO DISPUTE.

**disputer**: disputatione, Cic.

**disqualification**: **1.** impédimentum (*a hindrance of any kind*): *a legal d. (for the office of commissioner), legitimū l.* Cic.: *natural d.s, nature imp.* Cic.: v. OBSTACLE. **2.** exceptio (legal t. t.): *see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11.*

**disqualify**: **1.** impédio, 4 (*in gen. sense, to hinder, prevent*: q. v.): *to be in no way d.d. (thereby) from, etc., nulla ne impediti, quin, etc.* Cic.: *to be d.d. by ill-health from, etc., morbo (infirmā valitudine) impediti quoniamus, etc., based on Cic. **2.** excipo, cepi, ceptum, 3 (*legal t. t.*: *to declare to be d.d.*): *the law declares such persons d.d.* lex eos ex ne quoniamus . . . Cic.: also used *impers.*, excipitur (lege) . . . cf. Cic. Balb. 20, fin. **3.** impédimento est, with *dat.* of person: cf. preced. art. (1). Phr.: *to d. a person for study, reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen.*: *legally d.d. (as a citizen), capitulus minor, Hor.**

**disquiet** (subs.): **1.** inquietus, étis, f.: *mighty d.*, nocturna in, Plin. **2.** inquietudo: Sen. **3.** sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY.

**disquiet** (v.): **1.** sollicito, 1 (*to render anxious*): cf. Cic. de Sen. init.: v. TO HARASS. **2.** inquieto (rare): Sen.: Suet.

**disquieted** (part, aij.): sollicitus, inquietus: v. RESTLESS, TROUBLED.

**disquietude**: v. DISQUIET.

**disquisition**: disputatione: v. DISCUSSION.

**disregard** (subs.): **1.** incuria (*absence of concern about*): great d. for virtute, magna virtutis in, Cato in Anim. **2.** negligēta: d. of ceremonies, n. caeremoniarū, Liv.: v. NEGLECT.

**3.** despicio (*looking down upon*: rare): *a lofty d. for human opinions, humanarū opiniōnū alta quadam d.* Cic. in Non. **4.** derelictio (*as shown in conduct*): d. of the general good, d. communis utilitas, Cic.: v. ABANDONMENT. Phr.: *to show utter d. for, nihil pensi neque moderari habere, Sall.*: omnino, penitus negligere: v. full, art.

**disregard** (v.): **1.** negigo, lexi, lectum, 3 *to d. danger, periculum n.* Cic.: *to d. rumour (outray), rumores n.* Cic.: **2.** omittō, misi, missum, 3 (*to let go, through not caring for*): *to d. (suoī disregard for) piety and humanity, pietatem et humanitatem o.* Cic.: v. TO ABANDON.

**3.** contemno, tempi, plur. 3 (*opp. to timeo, cupio*): *to d. the gods, riches, divos, divitias c.* v. TO DESPISE. **4.** nihil, parvi facio, tecū, etc.: *to d. pain, dolorum nihil f.* Cic.: v. TO VALUE, and cf. L. G. § 281, Obs. 2. Phr.: religion is (*utterly*) d.d., sub pedibus jacet religio, Lutr.: *Ov. to d. any one's interest, aliquid communi rationem non habere, Cic.: v. TO REGARD.*

**disregardful**: negligens, incūriōsus: v. REGARDLESS.

**disrelish** (subs.): fastidium (oft. pl.): Hor.: v. DISGUST.

**disrelish** (v.): **1.** fastidio, 4: to d. vegetables, olis f. Hor. **2.** tempon, plur. 3 (*poet. and stronger than the Eng.*): *to d. common fare, vulgaria t.* Hor. Phr.: *it makes one d. his food, fastidio movet (creat, Plin).* si . . . Hor.: v. DISGUST.

**disreputable**: **1.** infamis, e: a d. son, filius int. Quint.: *a d. life, vita inf.* Cic.: v. INFAMOUS. **2.** flagitiosus: Hor.: v. SCANDALOUS. Phr.: *d. characters, facinora, flagitia (abstr. for concr. Sall.)*.

**disreputate**: infamia: v. DISGRACE.

Phr.: *v. to be in d. male audire, Cic.*

**disrespect**: negligēta: v. DISRESPECTED. But usu. expr. by verb: *to treat a person with d.*, negligere; debilitum honorem alicui non habere; parum honorifice uti (aliquo): v. TO RESPECT, RESPECTFULLY.

**disrespectful**: **1.** irrēverēns (from the Eng.): Plin. Ep.: Tert. **2.** negligēns, nūs (*not paying proper attention to*: not necessarily implying any overt act): *d. to one's father, n. in patrem, Just.* **3.** contumax: v. INSOLENT.

**4.** contumeliosus (stronger than the Eng.): v. INSULTING. Phr.: *to mention any one in a d. manner, aliquem contumeliae (opp. to honoris) causa nominare, Cic.: to speak in d. manner to any one, aliquem parum honorifice appellare*: v. RESPECTFUL. Sometimes indecorus may be near enough: *it is d. to an old man not to give way to him, indecorum est seni non de via decedere: V. UNBECOMING.*

**disrespectfully**: **1.** parum vērēunde or hōnōrificē: v. RESPECTFULLY. **2.** irrēverēnt (late): Plin. Ep. **3.** contumeliosē: v. INSULTINGLY. Phr.: *farbe it from me to speak d. of him, absit ut quicquam illi de honore detrahant: v. TO DISPARAGE.* See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

**disrobe**: vestitu exeo: v. TO STRIP.

**disruption**: **I.** Lit.: *Physical separation*: **1.** discidium: *to produce a d. d. parere [et nexus exsolvere], Lucr.: Solin. (more freq. in sense II.). **2.** disruptio, Sen. **3.** expr. by verb: *a d. (of the land) is said to have taken place, haec loca dissoluisse ferunt, Virg.: v. TO BURST ASUNDER.* **II.** Fig.: *a division or schism*: **1.** discidium: *d.s of family ties, affinitatum d.* Cic.: v. SEPARATION. **2.** scēnūcio: v. SEPARATION, RUPTURE.*

**dissatisfaction**: **1.** displacitio (*the state of ill-contentedness wth anything*): *d. with oneself, sui d.* Sen.

**2.** stōmāchus (*repletion, ill-temper*): *a letter full of d. and complaints, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic.*

**3.** mōlestia: v. ANNOYANCE. **4.** to fee d., expr by verb: *poenitet me aliquis rei: v. DISSATISFIED (TO BE).* See also DISCONTENT.

**dissatisfied** (part, adj.): male (parum) contentus: v. DISCONTENTED.

Chiefly with verb *to be*: **(1)** poenitet, uit, 2 (*with acc. of subject and gen. of object*): *it was evident the senate were d. with the magistrates, poenitere magistratum senatum apparetat, Liv.* Cic. **(2)**, displaceo, 2 (*with dat. of subject*): *v. DISPLEASED (TO BE).* **(3)** taedet, pertusus est, 2 (*same constr. as poenitet*: implying uneasiness, and so vexation): *v. SICK OF (TO BE).*

**dissatisfy**: non (parum, male) sātisfacio, 3: v. TO SATISFY. See also DISSATISFIED.

**dissatisfying** (adj.): vānus, inānis: v. EMPTY, VAIN. Phr.: *there is something d. in human happiness, curiae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor.* medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliiquid, Lutr.

**dissaise**: v. UNSEAT.

**disect**: **I.** *Medically*: **1.** insecō, cui, cūm, 1: more fully, corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos in, Plin. 19, 5, 26. **2.** Joln: *insecare atque aperire corpora, Gell.* **3.** incido, di, sum, 3: corpora mortuorum inc, Cels.

**II.** *Scientifically*: **1.** *to examine minutely*: per-secō, i: *in the same manner (viz. oculi, surgoens) to d. the natures of things, eodem modo rerum naturas persecare aperire, dividere, Cels. Acad. 2, 39, 122: V. TO EXAMINE.*

**II.** *Fig.:* *to examine minutely*: per-secō, i: *in the same manner (viz. oculi, surgoens) to d. the natures of things, eodem modo rerum naturas persecare aperire, dividere, Cels. Acad. 2, 39, 122: V. TO EXAMINE.*

**dissection**: **I.** *Medical*: **1.** áperto: "áperto quam Graeci anatomiam dicunt." Coel. Aur.: cf. Gell. 10, 10, from which passage it appears that no Latin subs. was then in use.

**2.** \*incisio: Forcell. s. v. **3.** expr. by verb (the preferable mode, except in med. Lat.): *by d. it was discovered, etc., insectis apertis humanis corporibus reperimus est, Gell.* **II.** *Fig.:* *minute examination*: explicatio: v. ANALYSIS.

**dissector**: anátomēs, Macr.

**disseize**: possessione détrudo, dēficiere: v. TO DISPOSSESS.

**dissemble**: **1.** dissimulo, 1 (opp. to simulo, which is to make a pretence of anything): *to d. fear, metum d.* Hor.: also absol., as opp. to faceri, Cic.: v. TO DISGUISE. **2.** obtēgo, xi, cūm, 3 (*to hide a thing*): *v. TO CLOAK.* Join: dissimulare et obtegere, Cic.

**3.** practendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (*to put a plausible face on anything*): v. TO CLOAK.

**dissembler**: dissimulātor, Hor.: Sall.

**dissimbling**: **1.** dissimulātor, Cic.: Ov. **2.** ex dissimulato, Sen.

**disseminate**: **1.** sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3: *to d. rumours, rumores s.* Virg.: Liv. **2.** dissēro, sēvi, sātum, 3: Tac. **3.** dissēmino, 1 (*to scatter as seed*): Join: spargere ad disseminare (memoriam), Cic. **4.** sēmino, 1 (rare): Lact.

**dissemination**: expr. by verb: *by the d. of reports, rumores serendo*: v. precep. art. (Disseminatio evangelii is found in Tert.)

**disseminator**: sātor: Liv.

**dissemination**: dissensio, dissidium: v. DISAGREEMENT, DISCORD.

**dissent** (v.): **I.** *To disagree*: dissensio, dissideo, v. TO DISAGREE, DIFFER.

**II.** *Specif. to d. from an established church*: Phr.: *to d. from the Lutheran church, \*a Lutheran cultus dissidere, sese separare, segregare: v. TO DIFFER, SEPARATE.*

**dissent** (subs.): **I.** In gen. sense: dissensio, v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: *to express d.:* **(1)**. dissentio, 4: v. TO DISAGREE. **(2)**. rēnuo, i, 3 (*strictly, by a nod or gesture*): *to express d., and deny repeatedly, r. atque negare, Hor.* **(3)**. reclamo, i (*by loud shouts*): *strong d. was expressed from his speech, ejus oratione vehementer reclamatū est, Cic. (who has also acclamo in same sense).* **(4)**. négo, négitio, 1: v. TO DENY. **II.** *In special sense, d. from an established religion*: nearest word, dissidium: v. DISRUPTION.

**dissident** (subs.): **I.** In pl. sense: dissensio, v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: *to dissidere: v. TO DISSENT (II).*

**dissident** (adj.): chiefly in phr., without a d. voice, \*nemine dissidente, ut dictrit (better omnibus ad unum consentientibus): in somewhat similar sense Cic. has, sine ulla pastoricā fistula, Att. 1, 16, 6; \*nullo reclamante.

**dissident** (subs.): qui dissidet; in pl. dissidentes, v. TO DISSENT.

**dissident** (adj.): chiefly in phr., without a d. voice, \*nemine dissidente, ut dictrit (better omnibus ad unum consentientibus): in somewhat similar sense Cic. has, sine ulla pastoricā fistula, Att. 1, 16, 6; \*nullo reclamante.

**dissident** (subs.): qui dissidit; in pl. dissidentes, v. TO DISSENT.

**dissertation**: **1.** dispeñatio, disseratio (*not used of the book, but its matter*): Plin. **2.** commentatio: Aristotle's d. on the nature of animals, c. Aristotelis de natura animalium, Plin. v. TREATISE. **3.** schōla (?) : cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8.

**disservē**: incommodō, nōceo, obsum: v. TO INJURE, DISOBIGE.

**disservice**: incommodū: v. DISADVANTAGE, INJURY.

**dissever**: v. SEVER.

**dissimilar**: dissimilis, dispar: v. UNLIKE.

**dissimilarity**: dissimilitudo, Cic. v. UNLIKENESS, DIFFERENCE.

**dissimulation**: dissimulatio (*the*

*act of pretending not to be what you are:* correi, to simulate, pretence: Cic. Phr.: without d., aperte, sincere, siue fico ad fallaciam, Cic.: v. SINCELY: skilled in d., dissimilator, Sall.

**dissipate:** I. To disperse: 1. dissipate, i: to d. gnawing cares, d. curas edaces, Hor. 2. discutio, 3: v. TO DISPEL, DISPERSE. II. To waste (a fortune): dissipate, profundo, lacerare, etc.: v. TO SQUANDER.

**dissipated (adj.):** 1. discinctus (lit. ungirded, hence disposed for pleasure and indulgence: poet.): a d. spendthrift, nepos, d., Hor.: fit (only) for d. ease, d. in otia natus, Hor. 2. dissolutus, solitus (less freq.): v. DISSOLUTE.

3. libidinosus (*given up to sensual indulgences*): J oin: luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, Nep. (of Alcibiades).

4. luxuriosus (*taken up with pleasures*): Cic.: Nep. Phr.: a d. person, nepos, ganeo, Cic.: v. DEBAUCHE.

**dissipation:** I. Dispersion: dissipatio, Cic. II. Gay, vicious life: 1. (immodicata) voluptates, um, i. (enjoyments, esp. of a sensual kind): Cic.: v. PLEASURE.

2. libidines, um, f. (sensual pleasures): v. LUST, WANTONNESS.

3. intemperantia (with some defining word): int. libidinum, Cic.

4. perh. *ludus immodiatus atque solutus*: v. AMUSEMENT.

**dissociable:** v. UNSOCIAL.

**dissociate:** dissoci, sējungo, sé-pāro: v. TO SEPARATE.

**dissociation:** séjunctio, dissociatio: v. SEPARATION.

**dissoluble:** dissolubilis, e: Cic.: v. SOLUBLE.

**dissolute:** 1. dissolutus: the most d. of all men, omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic.: the d. habits of the Greeks, d. consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. 2. solitus: d. character, s. mores, Just. 3. discinctus (poet.): v. DISSIPATED. 4. perditus: v. ABANDONED. 5. corruptus: v. CORRUPT.

6. luxuriosus: v. LUXURIOUS.

**dissolve:** 1. luxuriosus: with the tend to live d., cum libidinosus, 1. vivere, Cic. 2. immoderate: v. INTEMPERATELY. (*Dissolute is not found in this sense*)

**dissoluteness:** mores dissoluti: v. DISSOLVE. See also DISSIPATION.

**dissolution:** I. Break up: 1. dissolutio: death is the d. of nature, mors est d. naturae, Cic.: the d. of the empire, d. imperii, Tac. 2. intéritus, us: v. DESTRUCTION. II. Formal termination of an engagement: inductio (i.e. the cancelling of a written contract); or better expr. by verb: to demand the d. of a contract, postulare ut indicatur locatio (v. TO CANCEL): to announce the d. of a partnership, societatem diemptam esse proscribere, significare: v. TO DISSOLVE. Phr.: a d. of marriage, divoritum (v. DIVORCE): a d. of the marriage contract is caused by divorce, death, etc., dirimir matrimonium divorio, morte, etc., Paul. Dig.: d. of marriage by confarration, diffreatio, Fest.: v. DIVORCE.

**dissolve:** A. Trans.: 1. To melt away: dissolvo, solvo, liqueficio: v. TO MELT. II. To break up, cause to perish: dissolvō, intérino, perdo: v. TO BREAK UP, DESTROY. III. To do away with a formal contract: 1. dirimo, émi, emptum, 3: to d. a matrimonial contract, matrimonium d., Paul. Dig.: to d. a partnership (of any kind), societatem d., Cic. 2. indico, xi, cillum, 3 (to draw the style across: only of written contracts): Cic.: v. TO CANCEL, TO BREAK OFF. B. Intrans.: to melt away: liquesco, solvor, dissolvor: v. TO MELT. Phr.: to d. in joy, in gaudia resolvi, Sil.

**dissonance:** dissontia (as mus. t.): Quich. (In ordinary language, better expr. by adj.): to make a d. in singing, dissonum quid cantare: v. foll. art.

**dissont:** dissōne: v. DISCORDANT.

**dissuade:** 1. dissuādeo, si, sum, 2 (with ne; in late writers inf.): also direct acc. of thing dissuaded from: d. your acceptance of a law, d. ne hauc legem accipitis, Gracch. in Cic.: to d. dying, d. mori, Sen.: to d. the passing of a law, legem d., Cic. 2. dehortor, i (with ne and subj.: also inf., or abl. with a, ab): to d. any one from giving, d. aliquem ne det, Ter.; with inf., Cato: fac: to d. from any course, d. ab aliqua re, Sall.: v. TO DISCOURAGE (II).

3. expr. by suadeo, hortor, and negative words: he d. the king very strongly from declaring war, \*regi vehementissime suasit ne bellum indicaret: v. TO ADVISE. 4. ávoco, abs-traho, etc.: v. TO DIVERT. 5. dépello, pūli, pulsum, 3: to d. a person from (carrying out) what he has undertaken, aliquem de suscepta causa d., Cic.: he could not d. her from, d. eam non potuit quin, etc., Tac.

**dissuader:** dissuāsor, Cic.: Liv.

**dissuasion:** dissuāsio, Cic. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO DISSUADE.)

**dissuasively:** expr. by verb: he spoke d. before the people, verba fecit apud populum et dissuasit; concionatus est apud populum dissuadendo, etc.: v. TO DISSUADE.

**dissyllabic:** 1. dissyllabus, a d., word, vox dissyllaba, Quint. 2. bisyl-labus, Varr. Phr.: d. nouns, nomina quae duabus syllabis enuntiantur, Col. (in Quich.).

**dissyllabic:** 1. vox dissyllaba, Quin. 2. dissyllabón, i, n. (συστολή), Lucil. in Non. 3. expr. by adj.: these four feet are d.s, dissyllabi quatror hi (pedes) sur., Don.

**distaff:** cōius, ūs and i, f.: Ov.: Plin.: Mart. (For fig. sense, v. SPINDEL).

**distance (subs):** I. Interval of remoteness: 1. distanta (in Cic. difference: q. v.): Plin. 2. spatiū, beams separated by equal d.s, trabes paribus intermissas sp., Caes.: d. of time, sp. temporis, Cic.: Caes. 3. longin-quitus (remoteness of place or time): on account of the d., all news is very late in coming, propter l. tardissime omnia perfunduntur, Cic.: v. LENGTH.

4. with the verb to be, absum: to be at a d. of two days' journey, abesse bidui, Cic.: v. DISTANT. Phr.: at or from a d.: (1). longē (at a great d.): what is the d. from here to . . . , quam l. est hinc ad, etc., Cic. (2). prōcul (within sight): to hurl missiles from a d., vel procul (implying a greater d. than eminus, but less than longe) coniicere, Cic. (v. FAR). (3). eminus (opp. to coniicus, which is at close quarters): the contest was waged at a d., eminus pugnabatur, Caes. II. The parts of a picture which represent more remote objects: nearest term perh. recessus, us; or quae recedunt in pictura; but these expressions strictly refer to the optical illusion by which an object in a picture appears to stand back, as opp. to standing out (emire) from the plane: see Quint. 2, 17, 21: in same sense, abscondita, ium, Vitr.

**III. Hauteur, coldness:** 1. frigus, öris, n. (on the part of a great man towards a dependant): Hor.: Sen.: v. DISFAVOUR.

2. réverentia (the proper d. to be observed by an inferior): v. RESPECT. Phr.: to treat a friend with d. (turn your back upon him), a. amicum, Ov.: more strongly, aversari aspectum aliquis, Tac.: \*erga amicum mihius familiariter (superbe, if hauteur is meant) se gerere; if on his return from some journey, exceptio: to keep at a d., arceré: v. TO KEEP OFF.

**distance (r.):** sūpēro, 1 (with cursus), praecurro, antēerto, 3: v. TO OUTSTRAY.

**distant:** I. Separated by any interval: 1. distans, n̄s (of space or time): brams a. two feet from each other, trabes d. inter se binos pedes, Caes. 2. disjunctus: in widely d. places, locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversi, Cic. 3, with verb to be,

absum, fui, esse: to be very far & from any one, longissime ab, aliquo, Cic.: to be d. two, three, days' journey, bidui (sc. iter) or biduum, tridui or tri-duum ab, Cic. 4. like preced. disto, i (referring to the interval between two objects mutually; whereas alies denotes the distance of one object from something else): to be 50 ft. d. from each other, quinquaginta pedes d., Caes.: to be too far d. from, numium d. (with abl.), Hor.: to be d. from each other in chronological date, aucto d., Quint. (N.B. Disto is not used to denote distance of space between persons, for which use absun.) II. Remote:

1. longinquus: d. nations, l. nations, Caes.: v. REMOTE. 2. expr. by means of the words given under (I.), with some qualifying word see examples. III. Displaying unfriendliness: parum (minus) familiaris; parum suavis, iūcundus: v. FAMILIAR.

cordial Phr.: to treat in a d. manner, aversari: v. DISTANCE.

**IV. Of relationship:** longinquus (see foll. art. (II)).

**distantly:** I. Of space: v. DISTANCE (I. fin.). II. Of remote connection: Phr.: d. related to the king, \*regi longinque cognatione (affinitate, or connexion by marriage), conjunctus (cf. Nep. pref. 7, "propinquā cognatione conjunctus") v. REMOTELY.

III. With hauteur, without friendliness: satsum cum frigore (of the great); parum familiariter; minus comitem atque amice: v. FAMILIARLY.

**distraste:** fastidium (esp. of food) odium: v. DISLIKE, DISGUST.

**distrasteful:** I. Of the palate.

1. expr. by means of sapio, etc.: the (very) turbos is d., mil rhombus sapit, Juv. the costly old Alban (wine) is d. to him, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus dispiet, Juv. (stronger is vina expsure to reject it with disgust). 2. (tēter taeti), tra, trum: v. NAUSEOUS. Phr.: to find homely fare, d. vulgaria temere (fastidire), Hor.

III. In other senses: dīdōnes, injūcundus, ingratis: v. DISAGREEABLE.

**distrastefulness:** I. To the palate: sapor amarus, injūcundus, teter: v. TASTE.

II. In other senses: injūcunditas: v. UNPLEASANTNESS.

**distemper (subs):** I. Strictly, undue or disproportionate mixture: intempérie, éi, j.: esp. of weather: v. INCLEMENCY.

II. (The usual sense) a malady, esp. in animals: 1. morbus (gen. term for all diseases of men or animals): Virg.: v. DISEASE, MURKAIN. Having the d., morbus, Sen.: morbo-sus, Cato: Varr. 2. lues, is, f. (chiefly poet., and used only of a wide-spread d.): Virg. 3. scabies, él, f.: i. e. THE MANGE, q. v.

**distemper (r.):** confuso, corrumpto, etc.: v. TO CONFUSE, DISORDER.

**distemperature:** intempérie, éi, f.: v. DISTEMPER (I.).

**distempered:** I. Having the d. temper: morbosus, morbidus v. DISTEMPER (II.). II. Disorderly: male sānus, aeger, aegrotus: v. DISEASED, DISORDERED. Phr.: like a d. dream, velut aegri somnia, Hor.

**distend:** 1. tendo, tētendi, tensum and ium, 3: to d. sails, vela, t., Virg.: the sinews become d'd (swollen), tenduntur nervi, Col. 2. inflō, 1 (by blowing): v. TO INFLATE.

3. distendo, di, etc., 3 (poet.): d.'d udders, distenta ubera, Virg. 4. (to be or become d'd), intimesco, tumul, 2: v. TO SWELL.

**distention:** 1. distentio, Cels.

2. distentus, us, Plin. 3. inflatio: v. INFLATION. (More freq. expr. by verb: by d. of the skin, distenta cutis: v. preced. art.).

**distich:** distichon, 1, n. (διστίχον) to write d.s, disticha scribere, Mart. Suet.

**distil:** I. Intrans.: destillo, stillo, i: v. TO DROP, TRICKLE.

II. Trans.: To let fall drop by drop: 1. stillo, i: to d. a dew from the eyes.

rorem ex oculis st., Hor. 2. destillo, 1. (in same sense): Plin. 3. sūdo, exsūdo, 1: v. TO EXUDE. III. Chem. t. t.: to extract by distillation; \*destillo, 1: M. L. (For less precise language, cōquō, dēcōquō, excōquō, may be sufficiently near.)

**distillation:** 1. *The act of dripping;* destillatio, Plin.: Cels. II. *That which drips;* stillicidium, Lucr.: perh. ros, rōris, m. (applicable to any dew-like distillation); more precisely ros stillans, cf. Ov. M. 11, 57, or simply stilla, v. DBOP. III. As chem. t. t.: \*destillatio, quod distillatum est: v. TO DISTILL.

**Phr.:** brandy is a d. from wine, \*aqua vitae ex vino decoquitor distillando.

**distiller:** (?) destillātor (the word appears necessary to avoid verboseness).

**distinct:** 1. *Different, clearly separated from others;* 1. aliū . . . aliū; *the duties of a lieutenant are d. from those of a commander-in-chief;* aliae sunt legatae partes atque [aliae] imperatoris, Cic.: v. DIFFERENT. 2. (sometimes) proprius (peculiar); *to call all things by their own d. names, res omnes suis certis ac pr. vocabulis nominare, Cic.* 3. séparatus: v. SEPARATE. II. *Of the senses, clear;* 1. clārus: very d. characters, clarissimae litterae, Cic. 2. liquidus, candidus: v. CLEAR. Phr.: in a d. voice, clare, Hor.: v. CLEARLY. (N.B. Not distinct us, except of style: Quint. has sermo purus, dilucidus, distinctus, i. e. well, clearly arranged.)

**distinction:** I. *The act of distinguishing;* 1. distinctio: *the d. of false and true, d. veri a falso, Cic.:* of right and wrong, d. justorum injuriorumque, Cic. 2. expr. by verb: *to be skilled in the d. of things similar, in rebus distinguendis peritus esse;* v. TO DISTINGUISH. II. *That which distinguishes one thing from another;* 1. discribens, luis, n.: *let there be this d. between, etc., sit hoc d. inter, etc, Cic.:* without d. of sex, sine ullo sexus d., Suet. 2. dīstinctio: Cic.: Sen.: v. DIFFERENCE. Phr.: (a). without d. (1). prōmīscus: *things divine and human without d., divine atque humana pr. Sali.:* to throw open the consulate without d. (of orders), consulatum pr. facere, Liv. (2). prōmīscū: *to put all grown up people to the sword without d., omnes puberes interficeri pr. Liv. (where the adj. could not be used). (3). passim: Just. Stat. Join: passim fortuitoque, Quint.:* v. CONFUSEDLY (b). *there is a d. between, interest inter, etc.:* v. DIFFERENCE: (c). to dīvo d.s, discernere, dījudicare: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

III. *A mark of honour;* 1. hōnōr, hōnōs, óris, m.: v. HONOUR. 2. insigne, n. (a mark badge): *the mark and d. of rank, indicium atque ins. fortunae, Cic.:* the fasces and (other) consular d.s, fasces atque consularia ins., Vell.: *the d.s (of due) to merit, ins. virtutis, Cic.* 3. décus, óris, n.: according to age or d. in war, prouet actas, prout d. bellorum, Tac.: Cic.: v. GLORY, PRIDE. 4. nōbilis (esp. of rank): v. NOBILITY: very worthy of d., nobilitate dignissimus, Vell. 5. ornamenti: v. ORNAMENT. Phr.: *a person of d., nōbilis (homo): v. NOBLE, DISTINGUISHED.*

**distinctive:** proprius: v. DISTINCT (1, 2). A d. badge, insigne: v. MARK, DISTINCTION (III.).

**distinctively:** propriē: v. PECTUARILY.

**distinctiveness:** proprietas: v. PECULIARITY.

**distinctly:** I. *Separately;* séparatim v. SEPARATELY. II. (clearly, clāre, liquidus, perspicue, etc.): v. CLEARLY. III. *In distinct words:* disertē: v. EXPRESSLY.

**distinctness:** clāritas: v. CLEARNESS.

**distinguish:** I. *To mark as being different;* 1. distinguo, xi,

ctum, 3: to be d.d by their tails (of apes), caudis distinguunt, Plin. 2. insignio, 4 (rare): mullets are d.d by . . . mulli insigniuntur (with abl.), Plin.

3. signo, i: v. TO MARK. II. *To know apart:* 1. internoscō, nōvi, nōtum, 3: things which cannot be d.d from false, quae a falsis internosci non possunt, Cic.: to (be able to) d. twins, geminos int., Cic. 2. dignoscō, nōvi, 3 (not in Cic.): to d. straight from crooked, curvo d. rectum, Hor.: to d. master and slave, dominum ac servum d., Tac. III. *To separate by exercise of the judgment:* 1. sécerno, crēvi, tum, 3: the flattering friend may be d.d from the true, secerunt blandus amicius a vero potest, Cic.: to d. justice from injustice, justo s. iniquum, Hor.

2. distinguo, 3 (as the result of mental consideration): to d. the will from the deed, voluntatem a facto d., Cic.: to d. true from false, vera a falsis (vero falsum, Hor.) d., Cic. Join: dījudicare atque distinguere, distinguere atque dividere, Cic. 3. dījūdicio, 1 (implying careful judgment): Cic. (v. supr. 1). 4. dīvido, visi, visum, 3 (rare in this sense): to d. a good law from a bad one, legem bonam a mala d., Cic. (and v. supr. 2). 5. discerno, 3: v. TO DISCERN. 6. séjungo, sépāro, 3: v. TO SEPARATE. IV. *To honour:*

1. dēcōro, i: to d. a person with special honours, d. aliquem singularibus honoribus, Cic. 2. orno, i: to d. a person with signal favours, or. aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Join: augere atque ornare, Cic.: v. TO HONOUR, and DISTINGUISHED.

V. *In reflect. sense, to d. oneself:* v. TO DISPLAY. 1. conspicuo, spectus, 3 (lit. to let oneself be seen): to d. himself by doing such an exploit, conspicui dum tale faceret, Sall.

2. clāresco, ul, 3 (to become famous): they can more easily d. themselves in perilous times, facilius inter accipitria clarescent, Tac.

3. inclāresco, ni, 3: Suet.: Plin. 4. éminēo, éminēo, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (II., Phr.).

**distinguished (part. adj.):** I. *Marked in any way:* 1. insignis, (usu. with the notion of ornament): Phœbus d. by his locks, crinibus ins. Phœbus, Ov.: Tac. (cf. Ger. 31).

2. expr. by abl. of quality (L. G. § 318): this bird is d. by a hooked beak, long claws, \*hic avis adunco est rostro, prælongum ungubis. II. *Famous:* 1. clārus, inclytus or inclytus (poet.): v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. 2. nōtus (in this sense poet.): d. for a paternal affection, n. animi paterni, Hor.: Stat.

3. égregius, eximius: v. EMINENT. III. *Of high rank or dignity: amplius: of most d. family, amplus genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: a d. familiy, a. (et honesta) familia, Cic. Mur. 7.*

Phr.: to be d.: (1). éminēo, 2: to be d. by the knowledge of various arts, e. scientia variarum artium, Plin.: *Athens was d. almost among all nations. Athene propter concitū (in) gentibus entebant, Cic.:* v. TO DISPLAY (oneself). (2). éminēo, 2: *Demosthenes was d. in every branch of eloquence, D. in omni generi dicendi e. Cic. (3). praesto, excellē, etc.:* v. TO EXCEL. Phr.: to be d. above all, omnes supereminē, Virg.: he was d. for his arms and his horses, arna (ejus) et equi conspiciebantur, Liv.

**distort:** I. *Lit. of the body:* 1. distorquo, si, tum, 2: to d. one's countenance, os sibi d., Ter.: Quint.

2. dētorquo, 2: chiefly so used in p. part.: v. DISTORTED. 3. depravō, 1: Plin. II. Fig.: to pervert: 1. dētorquo, 2 (not distorquo in this sense): to d. words, looks, into ground of accusation, verba, volitus, in crimen d., Tac. 2. depravō, 2: to d. (a story) by ill narrating, mala narrando d., Ter.

3. interprētor, i (with male, perverse): to d. (put a bad construction on) good words, bene dicta male int., Cic. (Tac. appears to use interpretari absol. in this sense. "conferre injurias et interpretando accendere," Agr. 15.)

**distorted (part. adj.):** 1. distortus: d. legs, d. crura, Hor.: d. by gout, podagra, d. Sen.: Cic. 2. dētortus: d. parts of the body, d. partes corporis, Cic. 3. prāvus (naturally ill-formed): d. ankles, p. tali, Hor.: v. CROOKED.

**distortion:** distortio, Cic. (More usu. expr. by verb: v. TO DISTORT.) See also PERVERSION.

**distract:** I. *To draw off the attention, divert:* 1. distrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (to draw in different directions): to d. the industry of the orator, oratoris industria in plura studia d., Cic. Tac.

2. dīstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (like preced.): to d. the attention of the Romans, ad dīstringendos Romanos, Liv.: he is d.d by a variety of things, d. (enum) multarum rerum variarum, Phaedr. 3. distinē, ui, tentum, 2 (strictly, to keep or hinder from doing something): to be d.d by the multitude of trials, multitudine judiciorum distinē, Cic.: by what (an amount of) engagements I am d.d, quanta occupatione distinē, Cic.: to be d.d by grief, distinēri (et dīvelli) dolore, Cic. 4. ávōco, 1: a voice d. me more than a noise, magis mili vox avocare vletetur, quam crepitus, Sen.: v. TO DIVERT. II. *To derange the mind: chiefly in p. part. v. DISTRACTED.* (See also supr. 3.)

**distracted (part. adj.):** I. Occupied and divided in mind: dītentus, distractus: v. preceded, art. II. Mentally disposed, deranged: 1. amēns, otis: d. with fright, a. terror, Liv.: Virg. Join: amēns et antonitus, Curt. 2. vētors, rūsis: d. by love for a woman, mulieris amore v., Tac.: panic-stricken and d., pavidi v. que, Just.: d. with guilt and fear, sceleri et metu v., Tac.: v. MAD.

3. mente alīenāta: v. DERANGED Phr.: to be d. with love for any one, deriperire (with acc.), misere, perdite amare (v. TO LOVE): to go almost d. for joy, gāndio paene desipere, Cic.

**distractedly:** amēns (in agr. with subject: see L. G. § 343): d. he directs his steps to the shore, cursu amēns ad litora tendit, Virg.

**distracting (adj.):** inobstes: more to me is a noise which, etc., molestior est mili sonus qui, etc., Sen.: v. ANNOYING, TROUBLESOME. Phr.: to be more d., magis avocare (sc. a studiis), Sen. Ep. 56 (see the place).

**distraction:** I. *A drawing off of the attention:* 1. avōcātiō: the noises which go on around me without d., ea quae me sine a. circumstrepunt, Sen. 2. \*distracō animi: cf. TO DISTRACT. 3. more freq. expr. by verb: amid all this d., interea dum sic occupationibus distinē: v. TO DISTRACT. II. *That which draws off the attention:* avōcāmentum: v. DIVERSION.

III. *Insanity:* insānia, mens alīenāta: v. MADNESS. Phr.: to love to d., v. DISTRACTED (fin.).

**distrain:** expr. by p. part. of committō (to forfeit): to d. upon a person by seizing anything, aliquid commissō vindicare (tollerē), Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8: to be seized on the same ground, in commissum cadere, ib. § 1. The act committore is simply to forfeit: q. v. Sometimes vendo (in pass. sense venio) may be near enough: cf. Dig. l. c., "nec vendendum est servus qui in commissum occidit, sed," etc.

**distraint:** nearest single word prob. venditi: cf. Gai. Inst. 2, 154. Phr.: to levy a d. (as done by a publican for non-payment of dues), commissō vindicare (v. preced. art.): to order a d. to be levied, constitueri ut liceat bona aliquis vendere, Gai. (In R. and A.).

**distraught:** amēns: v. DISTRACTED. **distress (subs.):** I. *Suffering, affliction:* 1. aerumna (defined by Cic. as, aggrētudo laboriosa, i. e. suffering accompanied with trouble or affliction): what d. you have released me from, me ex quanta aerumna extaseris, Ter.

2. misēria (often pl.): Cic.: v. AFFLICTION, MISERY. 3. dōlō, óris

(gen. term for *suffering*, of *mind or body*): v. GRIEF, PAIN. **4.** molestia (esp. in pl.): to relieve a person's d. (by reasoning with him), aliquem a molestia abducere, Cic.: to recover from d. and anxiety, molestias et sollicitudines depone, Cic.: v. VEXATION. **5.** angustiae: v. STRAITS, DIFFICULTY. **6.** anger, oris (acute grief or suffering): Cic.: Suet. P'h r.: to succour (troops) in d., laborantibus succurrere, Caes.: (v. TO SUFFER): a cry of d., querela, ejusatio, vox miserabilis (v. LAMENTATION); quiritalo, quiritalum and quiritatis: v. CRY (IV. 5).

**II. Straitened circumstances:** **1.** angustiae, arcta: brought into circumstances of great d., in summas a. ad ductus, Cic.: also in sing., fac, v. DIFFICULTY, STRAITS. **2.** ēgestas: v. DESTITUTION. **3.** inopia v. WANT. **III. Seizure of goods:** v. DIS TRAINT.

**distress** (v.): **1.** augo, xi, 3 (keenly to annoy and render anxious): to be d'd, angi animo, Cic.; angst animi, Pl. Join: angere et sollicitum habere aliquem; angere aque sollicitare, Cic. **2.** sollicito, i (to render anxious): Cic. (v. supr.). **3.** afficto, i (chiefly with pron. refl. or as pass.): to d. oneself (greatly), sese af, Sall.: Cic.: to be very greatly d'd, acerbissime affictari, Cic. **4.** crūcio, i (strictly, to torture): Cic. See also foll. art.

**distressed** (part. adj.): **1.** aeger, gra, grum (esp. poet.): d. with cares, a. curis, Virg.: d. in mind, a. animi, Iuv. **2.** sollicitus: v. ANXIUS. **3.** afflictus (ut, cast down; hence, in severe distress): to be in a more d. condition, afflitione conditione esse, Cic.: d. mortalis, a. mortales, P'h. Join: affluit et jacens, Cic. **4.** miser, éta, érum: v. WRETCHED. P'h.: to be d., angi, sollicitari, sese affliccare, etc.: v. TO DISTRESS.

**distressful:** v. DISTRESSING. **distressing:** **1.** ácerbus: v. BITTER. Very d., peracerbus, Plin. Jun. **2.** afflictus: v. DISTRESSED (3). **3.** miser: v. WRETCHED. **4.** gravis, e: v. GRIEVOUS. **5.** importunus: a. ad. and painful disorder, imp. acutusque morbus, Cic.: v. PAINFUL.

**distressingly:** misérabiliter, v. PITIEOUSLY.

**distribute:** **1.** In gen. sense: **1.** distribuo, i, ūtum, 3: to d. money, argutum d. Ter.; with dat., militi, Caes.: to d. the soldiers among the legions, milites in legiones d., Caes.: he d. the rest of the people into five classes, reliquum populus distribuit in quinque classes, Cic. **2.** dividio, visi, visum, 3 (less freq.): to d. and circulate bills, d. passim et per vulgare tabulas, Cic.: to d. kisses, oscula d., Hor. **3.** dispergo, 4 (to break up and share): to d. the recruits among the legions, tirones inter legiones d., Auct. B. Afr. to d. (quarter) the orny through the fortified towns, exercitum per oppida d., Liv.: to d. money to the jurors, pecuniam judicibus d., Cic. (N.B. The dependent form also occurs.) **4.** describo, psi, ptum, 3 (to lay out and apportion): v. TO ALLOT. **5.** partior, 4 v. to DIVIDE.

6. digero, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO ARRANGE. **7.** diligor, 4 (to d. lavishly): Cic. **II.** In certain special senses: Phr.: to d. the voting tablets (to electors, or jurors), tabulas, suffragia diribere, Cic.: to d. type, typos discutere, Orell.

**distribution:** partitio, distributio, largitio (larish), Cic. (But usu. better expr. by verb: commissioners for d. of lands, trimviri agris dividendis: after the d. of the spol, praedā dispersit; of the voting tablets, diribitib; tabellis: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.) Diribitor (with ref. to voting tables) occurs in Symmachus.

**distributor:** **1.** distributor: Apul. **2.** divisor (esp. applied to those who distributed bribes): Cic. **3.** diribitor (cf. voting-tables): Cic.

**distributive:** **1.** In gen. sense: expr. by verb, d. justice, \*genus justi-

tiae distributum. **II.** As gram. t. t.: \*distributivus.

**distributively:** \*per distributionem (Cic. has distribute in somewhat diff. sense.)

**district:** **1.** A tract of country:

1. régio, óns, f: Rome was formerly divided into four d.s, Roma olim in quatuor r. dividebatur, Suet.: Tac. see also COUNTRY. **2.** tractus, us (an extent of country): the d. of Venafac, t. Venafanus, Cic.: Hor. **3.** lōcus: v. PLACE, REGION. **II.** In legal sense; a portion of country allotted to an officer or governor: diocesis, is, f. (within which jurisdiction was exercised): Cic. (who sometimes writes the word with Greek characters, διοίκησις): "Latine jurisdictione et praefectura dici potest." Forc. v. DIOCES. P'h.: beyond a man's own d., extra forum suum, Cic.

**distrust** (subs.): **1.** diffidētia: d. of one's memory, d. memoriae, Quint. of one's forces, d. copularum, Suet.

**2.** more freq. expr. by verb: to feel d., diffidēre: he is regarded with d., diffidit, parum fidēi habetur ei: v. foll. art.

**distrust** (v.): **1.** diffido, lisus, 2 (with dat.: rarely abl.): to d. oneself and one's fortunes, sibi ac suis fortunis d., Cic. Also with acc. and inf.: to d. one's ability to attain, d. se aequi posse, Cic. **2.** crēdo, dñi, ditum, 3 (with a negative): totally to d. a person, aliqui nihil credere, Cic.: I find it impossible to d. ut non credam facere non possum, Cic. **3.** idem non habeo: v. TO TRUST. **4.** suspicor, i (to entertain suspicion): v. TO DISTRUST.

**distrustful:** **1.** diffidētis, ntis (with dat.): d. of sibi d. Cic. v. TO DISTRUST. **2.** suspicax, suspicōsus: v. SUSPICIOUS. **3.** vērēndus (d. of oneself): v. MODEST, HUMBLE. P'h.: If I saw my fellow-citizens so d. of me, si me nels civibus tam gravior suspectus viderem, Cic.

**distrustfully:** **1.** diffidētis: buntar: i.e. hesitatingly: q. v.

**disturb:** **1.** turbo, i (most gen. term): the sea is d'd by the violence of the winds, ventorum tui mare turbatur, Cic.: Hor. Join: miscere et turbare omnia, Cic. Rarely intrans, to be d'd, Virg. **2.** perturbo, i (stronger than simple verb): to d. terms and conditions, conditiones pactionesque, Cic.: nor does that outcry discompose or d. me, nec me clamor iste commovet aut p., Cic. **3.** conturbo, i (like perturbo, to throw into disorder): to d. the state, c. rempublicam, Sall. **4.** miscere, permisce, commiscere, 2: v. TO CONFUSE, MINGLE. **5.** commōveo, móvi, mónum, 2 (esp. of the mind): v. TO AGITATE. **6.** sollicito, i (to d. in mind, render anxious): Cic.: v. TO DISQUIET. Also used in physical sense, to d. the sea with ears, freta remis s., Virg. **7.** inquieto, i: to d. hens sitting, matrices incubantes inq., Col.: to be d'd by rumours, rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. (N.B. Disturb is to break up, demolish: Cic.: Caes.).

**disturbance:** **1.** As act (rare): turbatio, perturbatio: Cic. Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art. **II.** (More freq. this sense): the disorder itsf': **1.** turbatio (esp. a popular or tumultuous d.): to foster violence and d., vim (belli) ac t. alere, Cic.: in what universal d. and confusion we live, quanta in t., quantaque in confusione vivimus, Cic.: to prevent any d., ne quid turbare fiat, Pl. **2.** turbatio (esp. with rerum: see L. G. § 595): in this d. (or confusion): in hac t. rerum, Liv. **3.** perturbatio (stronger than turbatio: esp. of the mind): d. of the atmosphere (stormy weather), p. coell, Cic. Join: conversio rerum et perturbatio, Cic. For mental sense, v. EMOTION. **4.** confusio (a confused blending of things): v. CONFUSION. **5.** tumultus, us (d. on a large scale): to cause alarm and (general) d., formidinem et t. facere,

Sall.: Liv.: Cic.: v. TUMULT, COMMO TION. **6.** móts, us (esp. a political movement or commotion): to cause a d. in the commonwealth, m. afferre rep., Cic.

**7.** expr. by verb, esp. impers. (see L. G. § 632): there had been a d. in the camp, tumultuum in castris inferat, Liv.: such a d. is there in the fields, usque adeo turbatur in agri, Virg.: to cause d. in the state, remplicare misere, Cic.: v. TO DISTURB.

**8.** interpellatio, i.e. interruption (of a speaker): q. v. **9.** A means of exciting d., turbamentum: Tac.

**disturbed** (part. adj.): **1.** turbētus: a commonwealth (greatly) d., rempublica t., Cic. **2.** turbidus: the d. plains of ocean, t. aquora ponti, Lucre.

**V. TURBULENT.**

**disturber:** **1.** turbātor (f. turbātrix): the d.s of the common people, t. vulci, Liv. **2.** interpellātor, i.e. an interrupter: Cic. **3.** homo or civilis turbulētus: Cic.: v. TURBULENT.

**4.** concitātor (stirrer up), with some defining word, Jōn: seditionis instigator et concitator, Cic. **5.** in rhetorical lang., pestis, is, f., might perh. be used: that d. and destroyer of the state, p. ac pernices civitatis, Cic.: v. SCORPES. P'h.: to act as the d. of a state, tumultum civitati inferre (civitatem turbare, perturbare), Cic.: v. TO DISTURB.

**disunion:** **I.** Separation: dissiciatio, séjunctio: v. SEPARATION. **II.**

**Discord:** dissidium, discordia, similitas, dissensio: v. DISAGREEMENT. P'h.: to sow the seeds of d. between people and knights, serere causam discordiarum inter plebem et equites, Suet.

**disunite:** **1.** dissōcio, i to d. friends (lit. friendships), amicitias d., Cic.: the citizens being d. in feeling, dissociati civium animis, Nep.: in physical sense, to d. close parts, arcata partes d., Lucretius. **2.** séjungo, séparo, etc.: v. TO SEPARATE. **3.** dirimo, emi, emptum, 3: v. TO DIVIDE, DISSOLVE.

**disunited** (part. adj.): dissōciatus, v. TO DISUNITE.

**disuse** (subs.): **1.** désuétude, inis, f: d. of arms, armorum d., Liv.: to fall into d., in d. abre, Callist. Dig.

**2.** intermissio (for a time): v. ININTERMISSION. P'h.: to fall into d., obsolesco, lèvi, étum, 3: Varr.: Cic.: to restore a custom which had fallen into d., morem intermissum reducere, Plin.: words which have fallen into d., verba quae ceclide, Hor.: obsolefacto, to cause to fall into d., (efficeri ut aliquid obsolescat), only in Arnob.

**disuse** (v.): désuēcio (v. TO UNTEACH), désuēatio, desusco (v. TO DISACCUSTOM): chiefly used in p. part., v. full. art.

**disused:** **1.** désuétude: arms long d., diu d. arma, Virg.: Liv.: quad obsolescit, intermissus (the latter, temporarily): v. DISUSE, fin. (N.B. Obsolete appears not to occur in this sense.)

**ditch** (subs.): fossa: to dig a d., t. fodere, Liv.; t. ducere, if the length of the d. is considered, Caes.: to clean out old d.s, veteres t. tergere, Col.: Virg. Dimin., fossula, a small d., Cato. (N.B. Scrubs or scrobis is a trench for planting in; incile or fossa incilis, a drain: see the words.)

**ditch** (v.): fossam fodi, etc.: \*preced. art. P'h.: to d. damp ground, agnum humidum fossils concidere, Plin.

**ditcher:** fossor: v. DIGGER.

**dithesimus;** \*dithesimus: or by circuml., \*erorum opinio qui duos deos esse putant.

**dithyramb:** dithyrambus: Hor. Cic.

**dithyrambic:** dithyrambicus, Cic. D. verses, dithyrambi, Hor.

**dittany:** dictamnis, l.f., and -um, 1 Plin.

**ditty:** **1.** cantilena (esp. a verse which has been often repeated): you sing the same d. (harp on the same string): eadem c. canis, Ter. Cic.

**2.** nenia or naenia (strictly, a funeral song, a dirge: also = cantilena.

*supr.)* a child's *d.*, puerorum *n.*, Hor. 3. canticum : v. SONG.

**diuretic**: 1. diürēticus : Pall. : Coe. Aur. 2. mictoriūs, Coe. Aur.

**diurnal**: diurnus: v. DAILY.

**divan**: 1. A Turkish council of state: concilium, consilium (the context determining the precise sense): v. COUNCIL. 2. A sofa: lectus, lectulus: v. COUCH.

**divaricate** (rare): didūco, dividō; as scient. t. t.: v. TO DIVIDE, FORK. (Divarico is to stretch out the legs or feet, or to arrange in an analogous manner: v. TO DIVIDE.)

**divarication**: \*divārīcatiō: as scient. t. t.: v. DIVISION, DIVERGENCE.

**divide**: 1. Lit. to plunge into water: 1. mergo, si, sum, 3 (with pron. refl., or as pass.): birds which d. in the sea, aves que se in aquore m., Cic.; who has also mergi in aquam, in same sense: v. TO PLUNGE.

2. immerge, 3 (same constr. as merger): to d. into the water, in aquam se im., Plin. Curt.

3. trinor, i (a specific word used whether of beasts or men that by nature or skill can remain under water): to plunge as persons who d., demergere ut qui urinantur, Cic. fr.

Plin. (who has the word in sense to remain under water, as frogs): to d., for pearls, margaritas urinando saxis avellere: cf. Tac. Agr. 12, fin. The form urino is less freq.

4. inūrīno, i (like preced. to d. in): Col.

II. Fig.: to search deeply: perscrutari, expōti, investigo, i: v. TO SEARCH OUT, PENETRATE.

**diver**: 1. A person skilled in diving: urinātor: Liv.: Plin. (Or expr. by urinor: d.s. qui urinantur, Cic.; urinantes, Plin.) II. A kind of water-fowl: mergus: Virg.

**diverge**: 1. To turn aside from a way: 1. décedo, si, sum, 3: usu. with de via: Lucr. has spatio decedere, of his atoms: v. TO DEVIATE.

2. déverto, ti, sum, 3 (when the intention is to stop somewhere): Cic.: v. TO TURN ASIDE, LODGE.

3. áverto, i (with se or iter): they had d.d. from the Saone, iter ab Arari averterant, Caes.: v. TO TURN AWAY.

4. declino, i (to depart from a straight line): Lucr. (of his atoms = decedere, l. 221).

II. To proceed in different directions, as rays of light, etc.: 1. diffundor, fūsus, 3 (only of a number of things): v. TO SPREAD ABROAD.

2. discuro, curri, cursum, 3 (of rapid motion): rays d. from the middle, radii d. a medio, Plin.

3. diffuso, xi, xum, 3: the Rhine d.s. into several branches, Rhenus in plures d. partes, Caes.

4. divárīco, i (in the manner of bandy-legs: so as to form a bifurcation: usu. trans.): (an ox) whose hoofs d., cūjus ungulae d., Varr.: Cato.

III. Of opinions: Ph.r.: thus far we agree with Epicurus; hence w.e., hactenus cum Epicuro sentimus; in iis quae sequuntur, divers agimur.

**divergence**: 1. Lit. of diverging lines: 1. declinatio, Cic. (who uses the word with ref. to the Epicurean atoms). 2. expr. by verb: were there not such a d. n. (esi) (nisi) declinare solerent, Lucr.: v. TO DIVERGE.

II. Fig. of opinions: discrip̄tia, dissidium: v. DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT. And comp. TO DIVERGE (III).

**diverging** (adj.): 1. diversus: there were several d. paths, plures erant d. semitiae, Liv.: d. mouths (of a harbour), d. aditus, Cic.

2. divárīcatus (forming a fork): d. beams (fastened at one end), d. tigma, Vitr.

**divers** (only used with plur. subs.): vāris, diversus: v. DIFFERENT, VARIOUS.

Ph.r.: in d. manners, multis modis, Vulg.

**divers-coloured**: versicolōr, oris: v. PARTICOLOURED.

**diverse**: illūs, diversus: v. DIFFERENT.

**diversification**: vāriātio: v. VARIATION.

**diversified** (part.adj.): 1. Marked

at intervals: 1. distinctus: v. TO DIVERSIFY.

2. interinctus: d. with various colours, int̄ variis coloribus Plin. II. With varied hues or form: vāritas: d. discourse, v. sermo, Virg.: v. VARIOUS, VARIED.

**diversify**: 1. vārio, i (both lit. and fig.): to d. his (the sun's) disk at rising with spots, maculis v. orum, Virg.: to d. one's style, orationem v. [et distinguere], the latter word showing that ornament is intended], Cic.: v. TO DIVERSIFY.

2. distinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (to mark, stud, adorn with what is bright): with numerous streams d.ing the plain, planitiem crebris rivis distinguitibus, Curt.: d'd with rudd, streaks (of a precious stone), distinguitibus venis rubentibus, Plin.: Hor.

**diversion**: 1. Lit. of turning a river from its course: 1. dérvātio: d.s. d. fluminum, Cic.

2. dēductio (from the fountain head or source): Cic. (Or expr. by verb: by the d. of the water of the river, derivatā fluminis aquā: v. TO DIVERT.) II. Fig.: that which calls off the mind from occupation: 1. ávōtatio: a d. from the thought of one's misery, av. a cogitanda miseria, Cic.: Sen.: v. DISTRACTION.

2. ávōcāmentum (strictly, avocatio is the act of diverting or state of being diverted; avocamentum the object which d.s.): Plin. Ep.

III. Recreation: 1. oblectatio (comp. AMUSEMENT, fin.): the d. of one's leisure, ob. otii, Cic.: a kind of free d. of the mind, animi libertas quadam ob., Cic. Or. 1, 26, 118.

2. oblectāmentum (diff. from preced. as cause from effect): oblectamenta quaerit otiosus ludendo, spectando, jocando, ambulando, Habiens Syn. § 341.

3. lūdus: v. PLAY.

4. ánimus: only in phr. animi causā: v. ANUMUS.

Ph.r.: those things are a mere d., not (real) improvement, ludit in istis annis non profit, Sen.: when you wish d., quum voles nihil agere, Sen. Ep. 111, 4 (see the place).

IV. Milit. t. t.: an operation intended to distract the attention of the enemy: expr. by verb: to execute a d., ad distractendos (hostes), ad distractendas copias (hostum), Liv.: v. TO DIVERT.

**divert**: 1. To turn off the waters of a river: 1. dérivo, i: v. TO DRAW OFF.

2. áverto, ti, sum, 3: to d. rivers: flumina a., Cic.

II. To turn the attention or emotions in a new direction: 1. dérivo, i: to d. any one's anger and turn it on oneself, iram alli cuius in se d., Cic.

2. áverto, ti, sum, 3: to d. a person from an undertaking, aliquem ab incēpto a., Liv.

3. dépello, pūli, pulsū, i (like áverto, to induce to abandon): to d. a person from his expectation and aim, aliquem de spe conatiq. d., Cic.

4. ávōtatio, i (to call off or from delete, comp. AMUSEMENT, fin.): v. TO AMUSE.

2. ludo, si, sum, 3 (to d. oneself): the mind d.s. itself with such pursuits, i. in istis animis, Sen.: v. TO PLAY.

IV. As milit. t. t.: 1. distraingo, nxu, cum, 3: to d. the enemy's forces, ad distractendas copias hostum, Liv.

2. distrāho, xi, ctum, 3: to d. the enemy's attention, distractendo host (better, ad distractendum hostem). Tac. Comp. TO DISTRACT.

**diverting**: 1. (?) festivus: v. ANUSING.

2. ridiculus: v. LAUGHABLE.

3. iudicēr, cra, crum: a d. account, 1. historia, Gell. Phr.: it is very d., risu atque ludo res digna est, Gell.

**divertingly**: festivē, festiviter: v. ANUSINGLY.

**divest**: 1. Lit. to deprive of clothes or armour: nūdo, spōlio, i (with

acc. and abl.), dētrāho, i; (with acc. and dat.): v. TO STRIP.

II. To take away an office: abrōgo, i: v. TO DEPOSE (see also inf. 4).

III. Fig. (the usual sense): to d. oneself of banish from the mind; i. e. to lay aside

banish from the mind; i. e. to give up (an office): 1. exno, i, útum, 3 (with acc. of that which is laid aside): to d. oneself of antiquated fashions, antiquos mores ex., Liv.: of all human feeling, omnem humanitatem ex., Cic.

2. pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (esp. poet.): v. TO LAY ASIDE.

3. dépōno, i (of ciñl offices): to d. oneself of an office, ab. se magistratu, Cic: v. TO ABDICATE, RESIGN.

Phr.: I cannot d. myself of that opinion, \*nulla modo illam opinionem (sententiam) a me depelle possum (the same may be expr. by exuo: mihi quidem ex anima exui non potest, Cic. R. and A.): see also TO GET (rid of).

**divestiture**: of an office, abrogatio v. DEPOSITION.

**divide**: A. Trans.: 1. To part asunder: 1. séco, i: v. TO CUT, CLEAVER.

2. divide, visi, visum, 3: to d. the clouds (of lightning), nubila d., Hor. Join perrumpere et dividere, Cic.

3. scindo, i: v. TO CLEAVE.

4. divárīco, i (in a fork-like manner): (a beast) whose hoofs are (widely) d.d., cujus ungulae divaricant (sc. se), Varr.

II. To separate into portions:

1. dividō, 3: to be d. into two parts, in duas partes dvidi, Caes.: to d. goods into three portions, bona tripartite d., Caes.

Fig.: to d. an entire class into certain varieties, genus universum in species certas parti ac d., Cic.

2. partior (less freq., partio), 4: to d. land by a boundary-line, campum limite p., Virg.: v. TO SHARE.

Esp. of the division of subjects by a writer, often with dividere, v. supr.

3. disp̄ter (less freq., disp̄ter), 4: to d. in a fourfold manner, quadrifariam disp̄terre, Varr.: Pl.: to d. the periods of pleasure and labour, tempora voluptitatis laborisque d., Cic: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

4. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (to lay out and apportion by a plan): to d. the year into 12 months, in duodecim menses annum d., Liv.: to d. the people by fortune, populum censu d., Cic.

5. distribuo, i, útum, 3: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

Join: partiari ac distribuire, Caes.

III. To separate from: dividō, se pāro, disp̄sco (rare): v. TO SEPARATE.

IV. To allot in portions:

1. dividō, 3: to d. goods amongst the men, bona virtutis d., Cic: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

2. partior, 4: he d.s. the spoil amongst his comrades, praedam partitur in socios, Virg.: esp. when the divider takes a portion for himself: v. TO SHARE.

3. disp̄ter, 4: to divide money amongst the jurors, pecuniam Judicibus d., Cic: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

V. (In this sense us. pass.): to be divided in opinion: Phr.: authors are d.d. in their opinion, discrepat, hand convenit, inter scriptores: v. TO DISAGREE: the senate was d.d. in its opinion.

\*duas sententias sententiae distinbant: to be d.d. in one's counsels, cursibus abstrahiri, Tac.

B. Intrans.: 1. To part asunder: 1. dividō, i, with pron. refl.: the clouds d., scinduntur flamma, Lucr.: see I. G. § 633.

2. discēdo, sis, sum, 3: all d.d. in twain and made room, dissecessere omnes medi, spatiumque dedere, Virg.: the furrow d.s. before the plough, d. vomere sucus, Lucr.

3. déhisco, 3: v. TO GAPE OPEN.

4. dissiliō, ai and ivi, ultim, 4 (suddenly): Virg.: Plin.

II. To vote by dividing:

1. discedō, 3: to go to one side of the house in favour of or against a motion: to d. in favour of this motion, in hanc sententiā d., Cic: to d. against any one's motion, 4. in alia omnia (to adopt any motion rather than the one recommended), Cic. (but senatus discedit must not be used for "the house divides")

**comp.** Salt. Cat. 55; Liv. 3, 41: the formula calling upon the senate to "divide" was this, "Qui hoc censit ille transire; qui illa omnia, in hanc partem?" Crev. ad ltv. l. c. 2, eo, i. v. *siding or not with a motion*: **v. TO VOTE.**

**divided** (*part. adj.*): dividuus: *d. to*, d. labor, Sen.: *d. waters, d. aqua*, Ov. Phr.: *d. in two, bipartitus*, Varr.: Plin.; *in three, tripartitus*, Cie.; *in four, quadrupartitus*, Cie.; *streams d. into seven channels, flumina septemflua*, Ov.

**dividend**: I. *The number to be divided*: "numerus dividendus." II. *Show of profit in a commercial enterprise*: "emolumentum pro rata portione capita aestimatum."

**divider** (*rate*) *expr. by verb*: **v. TO DIVIDE.**

**dividual**: dividuus (*capable of being divided*): Cie.

**divination**: I. divinatio (*gen. term*): defined by Cie., as "earum rerum quae fortunatae putantur praedictio atque praesensio," *Div.* I, init.

2. väfölnäto: v. PROPHETY. 3. augüratio (*from the flight, etc., of birds*): *d. from sparrows, aug. ex passibus*, Cie. 4. augürium (*any instance of divination*): *to try or prove a matter by d.*, rem augurio experiri, *flor. to exercise d.*, a, agere, Cie.: v. AUGURY. 5. bäruspéla (*by entrails of victims*): v. SOOTHSAVING. 6. divinitas (*a kind of prophetic or supernatural power*): comp. Cie. *Div.* 2, 58, 119. To practise d., divinare: v. TO DIVINE.

**divine** (*adj.*): I. *Pertaining to the gods*: 1. dividuus: *d. origin, d. origo*, Liv.: *not without d. assistance, non sine ope d.*, Cie.: *d. worship, res divinae*, Cie.; *Liv. a d. inspiration, afflatus d.*, Cie.: *to attend d. service, rebus d. interesse, adesse*, Liv. 2. *use gen. of deus: the d. mercy, power, dei (deorum) misericordia, potentia*: v. god. 3. *diss. (rare)*: Luer.: Varr.

4. coelestis, e: *d. origin (of the soul), c. origo*, Virg.: *d. honours (ceremonies) are decreed (to him), c. religiones determinnū*, Tac. *Join: d. vinum atque coeleste (animal)*, Cie. 5. sacer, era, crum: v. SACRED. Esp. as subs. in pl. *neat.*: *to attend d. service, sacris adesse* (Kr.). Phr.: *d. power, nūmen: v. DIVINITY*. II. *Fig. admirable, superhuman: divinus: d. genius, d. ingenium*, Cie. Phr.: *nights and suppers d., noctes coenaeque deorum*! Hor.

**divine** (*subs.*): theēgōos (*θεολόγος*), i: first applied to St. John the divine: M. L.: v. THEOLOGIAN. (*For divine in sense of clergyman, see the latter word.*)

**divine** (*r.*): I. *In strict sense, to discover by divination*: 1. divino, I. (*gen. term*): used both with and without an object (*as futura*) by Cie., v. TO FORETELL. 2. augüror, less freq. augür, i (*by augury, observation of birds*): *Calchas from the number of the sparrows d.d. the years of the Trojan war, Calchas ex passerum numero bellum Trojani annos auguratus est*, Cie.; in wider sense, *to d. the future, futura, a*, Cie. 3. augürago, ègl, actum, 3: *the regular phrase for formal divination by taking the auspices*: Cie. II. *Fig.*: *to conjecture deeply and sagaciously*: 1. *conificio, fici, lectum, 3 (Brutus) who d.d. so shrewly concerning the kissing of his mother, qui de suavilandia matre tam acute [ex oraculo] conject, Cie.: to d. the future with very great shrewdness, calidissime de futuris c.*, Nep. 2. *expr. by conjectura (*the act of putting things together, and so drawing an inference*) and various verbs: as far as I can d., quantum conjectura auguramur, Cie.; simili, conjecturam facere, capere ex (de) aliqua re, conjecturæ perspicere: v. TO INFER.*

3. augüror, i: esp. with conjectura, v. *supr.*: also *absol.*, *you d. me rightly*

recte de me augurari, Cie.: v. TO CONJECTURE, PREBAGE. 4. divino, i (*to foretell, forese: q. v.*): *as though he d.d. the result, quasi d. exitu diviti, Cie.* 5. præcipio, cœpi, ceptum, 3 (*to anticipate by seeing through beforehand*): *he had d.d. (foreseen) that this would come to pass, haec non ventura præcooperat, Caes.* 6. perspicio, 3: v. TO SEE THROUGH, PENETRATE.

**divinely**: I. *From he: ven:* 1. divinitus (*divinè, by divination, with prophetic power*, Cie.): *d. bestowed upon us, d. ad nos d. latuus*, Cie.: *v. PROVISIONALLY*. 2. (*after pass. verbs*, a Deo (diis): v. GOD. II. *Admirably, wonderfully*: 1. divinitus: *d. argued by Phito, d. a Platone disputata, Cie.* 2. divinè: *d. does Plato call pleasure vice's bait, divine Plato escam* *morum voluptu' em appellat, Cie.* Quint. 3. ègrégius, eximè: v. EXCELLENTLY.

**divineness**: divinitas: v. DIVINITY. **diviner** (*subs.*): angur, bäruspex, etc.: v. SOOTHSAAYER.

**divining-bell**: perh. \*vas ürinätööm: *testa urinatorum (Kr.)*.

**divinity**: I. *Divine nature or power*: 1. divinitas: *to ascribe d. to the mind, menti d. tribuere*, Cie. 2. nūmen, inis, n. (*divine authority or dignity*): *many prodigies declare her power and d. (of Ceres), multa prodigia vim ejus n.que declarant, Cie.* *suppliant I appeal to thy d.*, supplici sumnum posco, Virg. Phr.: *to maintain the d. of Christ, \*Christum deum esse, divina natura praeditum esse affirmare; to deny it, \*divinam Christi naturam tollere*. II. *A divine being*: 1. nūmen, inis, n. (*esp. poet.*): *propitious, adverse d.s, n. praesentia, laeva, Virg.: v. DEITY*. 2. deus, divus: v. god. III. *Theology*: theológia, res divinæ: v. THEOLOGY.

**divisibility**: expr. by adj. under DIVISIBLE, or verbs under DIVIDE (I): *to possess d.*, dividuum esse, Cie., he believes in the infinite d. of matter, nullum statutum corporibus finem esse secundis, cf. Luer. 1, 844.

**divisible**: 1. dividuus (*that may be or that is divisible*): *the indivisible and the d.*, individuum et d., Cie. 2. divisibilis, e (unclass.): Ter. 3. expr. by verb: *these first elements are not d.*, nūni modo haec principia secat frangive possunt (based on Luer.). 4. fissilis, e (easily divided by splitting): Virg.

**division**: I. *The act of dividing into parts*: 1. divisio, d., quadripartita d., Cic. 2. divisus, us (only in dat.): *easy of d.*, facilis divisus Liv. 45, 30. 3. descriptio (*laying out and distributing by plan*): *the d. into centuries and classes, d. centuriatum classiqueum*, Cic. V. DISTRIBUTION. 4. partitio: Cic. 5. expr. by verbs under TO DIVIDE (I, II): *easy of d.*, quod facile secutur, dividit; *for the d. of the spoil, ad praedam dispartiendam, dividendam, etc.* II. *if a subject, by a writer*: 1. partitio (*to heads or branches*): Cie. 2. divisio (*when things individually distinct are spoken of*): Cie. Quint. III. DISJUNCTION: 1. dissidit: v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. seditio (political): *a d. arose between those who were for war and those who were for peace, s. inter bellum pacisque antores orta*, Liv.: v. SEDITION. Phr.: *to be in a state of d.*, disparee, dissidente, dissentire: v. TO DISAGREE. IV. *That which separates*: 1. disserimen, inis, n. (only in fig. sense): *to be separated by a very narrow d.*, pertinui d. separati, Cie.: v. DISTINCTION. 2. divisoria (rare): Plin.: v. PARTITION. V. *A separate portion of a subject or work*: 1. pars, partis, f.: cf. Liv. 21, 1, in. *partula, particula, a smaller division*: v. PARTITION. 2. caput, itis, n. (*a leading d.*): *the two first d.s of your letter, prima duo c. epistolæ tuae*, Cie.: v. HEAD, CHAPTER. VI. *Of an army*:

no nearer word than exercitus, copiarum pars. Phr.: *in two, three d.s, bipartito, tripartito, to attack in two (three) d.s, signa bipartitū inferre, Caes.* *tripartito (urbem) aggredit, Liv.* VII. *(of the senate, for voting: discussio: to have recourse to a d., d. laere*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, fin. (but according to some the discussio was only made when the house was unanimous), Geil. 14, 7, ad fin.).

**divisor**: divisor, as arith. t. t.

**divorce** (*subs.*): I. *divortium to effect a d., d. facere (eum aliquo, aliquo)*, Cie. 2. répudio (*strictly of marriages contracted for, not effected: only on the part of the husband, whereas divorce may be effected by husband or wife*): *to send notice of a d. (by the formula, "res tuas nihil habeo"), r. remittare, Pl.* i. r. uxori remittere, Suet.; dicere, Tac. 3. *divortiatio: of a marriage effected by contarreatio: rate*: Fest.

**divorce** (*v.*): I. *L.i.t. of the nuptial tie*: 1. nuntium mitti, mislmissum, 3 (*referring to the customary formula, v. DIVORCE, subs. II.*): *to marry a second wife without d.ing the former, alteram ducere, neque n. priori mittiere*, Clc. Mittio is also used absol. in same sense, Ulp. Dig. 2. rēmito, 3: *to d. one's wife, uxorem r.*, Suet.; more fully, repudio r., Just. 3. *divortium facio, 3: v. DIVORCE, subs.* 4. rēpudio, i (*also used of annulling a betrothal: said of the man, whereas the preceding may be used of the woman*): Suet. 5. expr. by matrimonium and various verbs: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, Suet.; matrimonio depellere, exturbare (with violence), Tac. Phr.: *to marry a woman that has d.d. her husband, feminam digressam a marito ducere*, Suet. II. *Fig. to separate forcibly: séjungo, divello: v. TO SEPARATE, DISJOIN.*

**divorcement**: chiefly in phr., bill of d., libellus divorci, Clc.; 1. repudii, Vulg. Matt. xix. 7.

**divulge**: I. patēfacio, feci, factum, 3 (*to lay open to view*): *Join; proferre et patelacere*, Clc.: v. TO DISCLOSE. 2. pālām facio, 3 (*like preced.*): v. KNOWN (TO MAKE). 3. vulgo, i (*to publish abroad*): *to d. the mystery of Ceres, sacrum Cereris v.* Hor.: v. TO PUBLISH. Simil. the comps. divulgo, Clc.: Suet.; è vulgo, Liv.: Tac.

4. ènuntiatio, i (*to give secret intelligence*): *by an oath not to d., jurando, ne quis enuntiari*, Caes.: *our plans were being d.d. to the enemy, consilia nostra hostibus enuntiari*, Caes.

5. prōdo, didi, ditum, 3 (*to let out*): *to d. secrets, secreta prod*, Tac.: arcana p., Juv.: v. TO BETRAY. 6. próterv, tūli, lātum, 3 (*the secrets of the heart are d.d. secreta animi profundunt*, Plin. more fully, in medium perf. Cie. 7. èlimino, i (*to turn out of the house*): *to d. what has been said (carry tales)*, dicta foras e., Hor.: dicta foras efficer (R. and A.). 8. prōmōve, móvi, mótm, 2: *to d. secrets, arcana pr. loco*, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.

**divulger** (*rare*): 1. vulgātor, Ov.

2. prōditor: v. BETRAYER. 3.

Index, icis, c.: v. INFORMER.

**dizziness**: vertigo, vertigines: v. GIDDINESS.

**dizzy**: vertiginosus: v. GIDDY.

**do** (see also DON): I. *To effect*: 1. facio, feci, factum: pass. fio, fiéri, 3 (*the most usu. equiv. for the Eng.*): *I cannot do more than I have done, ego plus quam feci, f. non possum, Cie.* *ke begged me to write to you, which I do, orabit ut ad te scribere; quod facio, Cie.* *what am I to do, quid faciam?* Cie.: *what would you do with such a fellow, quid hoc homine facias?* Cie.: *to do any one a kindness, beneficium aliquid f.*, Clc.; bene f. aitent, Cie. Ter.: *to do violence to any one, vim alieni f.*, Liv. 2. efficio, 3 (*stronger than facio, to succeed in doing, to effect*): *to do what one has proposed, quod quis proposuerit ef.*, Cie.: v. TO EFFECT. 3.

ago, égi, actum, 3 (the most gen. term to denote *action* of any kind: often used impers. in pass.): *to do nothing*, nihil, Cic.: *what can I do, quid agam?* Ter.: *what is doing, quid agitur?* Ter.: *v. TO GO ON.* 4. gérō, gesstum, 3: *v. TO CARRY ON, TRANSACT.* Phr.: *to do one's endeavour, do one's best that . . . , id agere, dare operam ut (ne), or absol.* Ter.: *Caes. : to do one's duty (zealously) to the state, navare operam reipublicae, Cic. : to do any one's commands sedulously or actively, mandata alijus facessere, Virg. : to have enough to do, sat agere, also satis agere, or as one word satagere, Pl. : Cic.: Quint. : *to do nothing, nihil agere et cessare, Cic. : we have long enough done nothing, cessatum usque adiuc est, Ter. : to do good to, prodesse, benefacere, with dat. (v. TO BENEFIT, SERVE): of medicines, facere: the root does a great deal of good in cases of colic, radix coelacis praecare facit, Plin. : *to do harm to, obesse, nocere with dat. (v. TO INJURE): up then and be doing, quin igitur expersicimus!* Sall. 5. *To do with, have concern with:* Phr.: *to have to do with the soil (of farmers), rationem habere cum terra, Cic. : to have to do with a person, rem habere cum aliquo, Ter. : that I have nothing to do with, (id) nihil ad me attinet, Ter. : so as far as I have to do with it, quod ad me attinet, Cic. : Liv. : in short sentences the verb is sometimes omitted, what has to do with the matter, quid ad rem? nihil ad rem, etc. : to have as little as possible to do with any one, quam minime familiariter ut aliquo: have thou nothing to do with an inquisitive man, percontatores fugito, Hor. : *I have nothing to do with him, mihi cum illo nihil est, Cic. : what have I to do with thee, quid mihi et tibi est?* Vnlg. 6. *As auxiliary verb:* not expressed unless emphatic in Eng., when it may often be rendered by *vero*: *I do really wish, ego vero cupio, Cic. : when in Lat. the auxiliary stands alone, in Lat. the verb is often expressed: do you believe? I do, credisse? credo: v. YES, INDEED. When do expresses urgent entreaty, it may often be expr. by amabo: do assist me, amabo, adjuva me! Ter. : Cic. : or for quaequo, obseruo (v. PRAY); and sometimes by quin (v. JUSt, ADV.). 7. *Intrans, to be getting on, in circumstances or health:* Phr.: how do you, dearest friend, quid agis, dulcissime, rerum? Hor.: *they are doing well, bene est illis, Cic. : Hor. : simply is used bene habere (Gr. εὖ ἔχειν), Pl. : Cic. : may you do well, bene rem geras! Hor. : v. 8. *To succeed, answer well:******

1. fácio, 3 (of medicines): Plin. : v. sup. (L, Plur. fin.). 2. respondeo, 2 (of crops): v. TO ANSWER (111). VI. *To be enough, satisfactory:* 1, expr. by satis, sat: *it would have done well enough, satis erat (with inf.), Cic. : it doesn't do for poetry to be merely pretty, non satis est pulchra esse poetaria, Hor. : Hold! that 'll do, One jam satis, Hor. 2. in accepting an offer, expr. by bénigne: just take as many as you please, thank you, that will do, at tu quantumvis tolle: Benigne, Hor.: Pl. Phr.: come, that won't do, \*at id non est ferendum! non patiar; indigna facis. VII. *To impose upon (vulg.): ludifico, verba do, etc. v. TO CHEAT, FOOL.**

**do away with:** tollo, abölico, dis-solvo, etc.: v. TC ABOLISH.

**— for:** i. e. to settle, destroy: conficio, perdo: v. TO DESTROY, DISABLE.

**— up (colloq.):** i. e. to fasten up: colligo, constringo: v. TO TIE UP, FASTEN UP.

**— without:** careo, 2 (with abl.): v. TO DISPENSE WITH.

**docile:** 1. dociilis, e: v. TEACHABLE. 2. facilis, e (in wider sense, easy to influence): d. temper of young (cattle), juvenum faciles animi, Virg.: Cic. 3. mobilis, e: Virg. v. PLANT.

4. tractabilis, e (easily managed): Cic.

**docility:** 1. dociilitas: Cic.: Suet. 2. facilitas (v. DOCILE, 2): Quint. 3. by circumf. docilis animus, facile ingenium, etc.: v. DOCILE.

**dock (subs.):** 1. A station for ships: návæ, is, n. (often pl.): d.s., harbours, aqueducts, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic.: a dry d., siccum n., UV. Vitruvius has gen. pl. navaliorum,

II. The place where a criminal stands for trial: perch. cancelli: v. BAE. III. The plant: rümex, ictis, f., Plin.; or perch. lápáthus or lápatum, Virg. Col.

**dock (v.):** 1. To put up in dock: subdico, xi, clum, 3 (to haul up a vessel anywhere): Liv. 2. To cut short:

1. curto, i: Hor.: Pers.: v. TO CURTAIL. 2. praeceido, 3: v. TO CUT OFF: v. foll. art.

**docked** (part. adj.): curtus: a. d. (prob. gelded) male, c. mulus, Hor.

**docket (subs.):** 1. A note or ticket attached: perch. titulus, libellus, v. BILL (IV.). II. An alphabetical list of persons who have suits: perch. libellus or breviarium (index) causarum: v. SUMMUS.

Phr.: to strike a d., aliquem ut solvendo imparem (non solvendo) deferre (R. and A.).

**docket (v.):** \*titulum addo, ad-jicio (?).

**dock-tailed:** (?) curtus: v. DOCKED.

**dock-yard:** návælia, ium and iörum, n. pl.: v. DOCK.

**doctor (subs.):** 1. One qualified to teach, hence, as title of honour: doctor: d. in theology, medicine, philosophy, theologiae, medicinae, philosophiae d. M. L.: to be made a d., in doctorum ordinem ascribi, doctoris nomine insig-niri, nomen et dignitatem doctoris adipisci (Kr.): to obtain the degree of d. of law with great honour, magna cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttemb. in Kr.). II. A practitioner in medicine: mēdicos (f. médica, Inscr.): to call in the d., m. adducere ad aliquem, Cic.: accessore, Pl.

**doctor (v.):** 1. curo, i (the usual word to denote medical treatment): v. TO TREAT.

2. medicamenta alicui do, praebeo: v. MEDICINE. 3. médfor, i (both lit. and fig.: usu. with dat.): to d. old men, senibus m., Virg.: to d. oneself (fig.), sibi m., Ter.

**doctoral:** gen. of doctor.

**doctorate:** \*doctoris gradus, dig-

**doctorship:** natus, nomen.

**doctorinae:** \* homo praeceptis (axiomatis) quibusdam politicis plus aequo deditus.

**doctorinal:** now used only with ref. to theology: \*doctorinæ, e: theol. t. t.

Phr.: d. writings, libri de doctrina Christiana scripti: d. preaching, \*orationis id genus quod id agit ut doctrinas Christianas magis quam praecepta vitae sanctæ inculet.

**doctrine:** 1. A theory or opinion formally enunciated:

1. dogma, atis, n. (Gr. δόγμα): Cic.: Juv.

2. plăctum: d.s. of physicians, medicorum plăctum, Plin. (Cic. has only the verb: it is a d. of the Stoics, placed (Bocēi) Stoics, with acc. and inf.):

3. \*dogma: a most salutary d., d. salubriteria, Corp. Conf.: also collectively, Christian d., d. Christiana, Corp. Conf. (N.B. In these senses not class.) See also OPINION, PRECEPT.

II. A system of doctrines:

1. ratiō: the d. of the Stoics, Stoicorum r., Cic.

2. disciplina (an entire body of teaching): to be laid down by particular systems of

philosophical d., a singulis philosophiae disciplinis dicti, Cic.: v. DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL.

3. \*doctorina (theol. t. t.): v. supr. (3).

**document:** 1. tabula: public

d.s. (records), t. publicae, Cic.

2. instrumentum (a formal paper, a deed):

a d. pertaining to a suit, litis inst.,

Quint.: Scav. Dig.

3. litteræ, arum: a public d. [an inventory] preserved in

the treasury, l. publicae in aerario con-

ditæ, Cic.

4. expr. by scriptus: every

kind of d., \*quodcumque genus scripti libri: the d. ran thus, scriptum erat hoc modo (based on Cic.).

**documentary:** gen. of tabulae, etc. v. preced. art.

**dodder:** \*cuscuta (Europaea, With.)

**dodge (v.):** 1. To elude a pursuer: 1. eludo, elabōr. 3 (the former only with acc. of object): v. TO ELUDE.

2. déclino, i (to turn a little aside, and so avoid): to try to the nose of justice, laqueos judiciorum d., Cic.: v. TO AVOID.

3. To shuffle, act slyly and dishonestly: tergiversor, i: Cic. :

Liv.: v. TO SHUFFLE, IMPOSE UPON.

**dodge (subs.):** i. e. a trick: dōlus, tricæ, præstigia: v. TRICK. Phr.: to try on some d., aliquid fallacia conari Ter.

**doggerel:** i. e. a sly rogue, větrár, præstigia: v. ROGUE, TRICKSTER.

**dodo:** \*didus.

**doe:** 1. A female deer: cerva: Virg.: Plin.

2. The female of a rabbit: cuniculus feminus: v. FEMALE.

**doer:** 1. actor: a d. of deeds, a rerum, Cic. 2. auctor (rare in this sense): the narrator and the d. scriptor et auctor rerum, Sall.

3. factor (not class. in this sense): the d. of the work, f. operis, Vulg. Jac. i, 25.

4. more freq. expr. by verb: the d.s of great deeds, qui magna (magnas res) fecerunt, etc.

**dog (subs.):** 1. The animal: 1.

cánis, ls, c. (mostly f. when used generically): to keep d.s, canes alere, Ter.: hic delights in horses and d.s, gaudet equis canibusque, Hor.: hunting d.s, c. venatici, Cic.: to hunt the hare with d.s, canibus venari lepori, Virg.: to set on d.s, canes immittiri, Virg.: a Molossian d. (a famous hunting-hound), Molossus c. Hor. Hence Molossus is often used subs. in the poets, as, acer Molossus, Virg. Dimin. of canis, cánicula, a small d., Plin.; but usu. employed in different sense: v. DOG-STAR.

2. cátulus, f. cátulæ, c. fidèles, Hor. Dimin. cátellus, f. cátella, a pet dog, Pl.: Hor.

Phr.: belonging to a d., cáninus: a d.s' son, pellis canina, scrib: the d.'s letter (r), literæ, c. Pers.: d.'s flesh, catulina, Plin.

Fig.: those things may go to the d.s for aught I care, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic.: go to the d.s with you, abin' time in manam crucem, Pl.: of similar force but less colloq., perire, pessum dari or ire, in pejus ruere: v. TO RUIN.

III. A morose curshish person: cánis: Ter.: Hor. In milder sense, a wicked dog, improbus, Hor.

IV. The constellation: cánis: v. DOG-STAR.

**dog (v.):** 1. investigo, indago, i.

v. TO TRACE, TRACK. 2. insequor, cútus, 3: v. TO PURSUE: the some fortune d.s the men, eadem fortuna viros ins., Virg. Phr.: to d. a person, aliquis vestigia calcare, Sen.: to d. the enemy's steps, vestigis sequi hostem.

Liv.: Marcellus d.'s his steps, Marcellus vestigis instabat, Liv.

**dog-briar:** v. DOG-ROSE.

**dog-cheap (adj.):** pervilis, ei Liv.: v. CHEAP.

**dog-collar:** 1. collare, is, r (used to protect the necks of animals from wild beasts): Varr.

2. maillot, millus (spiked): Varr.

3. armilla (3): the subs. is not found. In this sense, but Prop. has armillati colla canes, collared dogs, 4 (5), 8, 24.

**dog-day:** dies cániculæ, Pallad.

the d.s Caniculae flagrantis hora, Hor.

**dog-fancier:** \*qui canibus aliendis studet.

**dog-fish:** 1. cámis märina, Plin.

2. cánicula, Plin.

**dog-fly:** \*musca canicularis, Linn.

**dogged:** pervicax: v. OBSTINATE.

**doggedly:** pervicaciter: v. OBSTINATELY.

**doggedness:** pervicacia: v. OBSTINACY.

**doggerel,** perh. nænia (or naenia)

cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62: or by circuml., versus inepti; versus incurit et male natu, Hor. (*bad verses of any kind*).

**dogish:** 1. cānīus: Ov. 2. cynicus v. CURRISS, CYNICAL.

**dog-grass:** \*triticum caninum, Linn. **dog-head** (a plant): cynocéphalia, Plin.

**dog-headed:** epith. of a kind of apes, cynocéphali, Plin.

**dog-kennel:** (canis) cibile, Phaedr.

**dog-Latin:** in Germ. küchen-latein, kitchen-latin, hence, Latinitas in culina nostra, Erasm.; culinaria redolens, Jan. (Kr.)

**dog-like** (adv.): cānātīm (better canum ritu), Nigid in Non.

**dog-louse:** richins, Plin.

**dogma:** dogma, plācītūm: v. DOCTRINE (I.).

**dogmatic** { I. Pertaining to

**dogmatized** } dogmas: dogmaticus: Auson. II. Prone to dogmatism: in this sense usu. DOGMATICAL Phr.: a d. person, qui sententias suas ut magister (auribus) inculcat; qui alienam sententiam non patitur.

**dogmatically:** Phr.: to talk d., \*arrogant and quasi quis magister artis suae esset loqui; sententias suas praecipientis modo inculcare; aliter sententes non pati: v. DOGMATIC.

**dogmatism:** nearest word prob. arrogātia. More fully, \*arrogantia genus a scholis petitum, quod in sententiis proferendis cernitur; arrogantia quasi praecipientis.

**dogmatist:** I. One who deals with dogmas, dogmatists, ae: Hier. II. A dogmatical person: v. DOGMATIZER.

**dogmatize:** I. To lay down dogmas: dogmatizo, i (=dogmata tradō, dogmatum auctor sum), Aug. II. To speak in an arrogant, positive manner, Phr.: I am afraid of seeming to d., vereor ne quasi praecipientis cuiusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio, Cic. (in R. and A.): *fall into a d.ing strain*, ad praeципiendū rationē delabili, Cic.

**dogmatizer:** \*qui praecipiendi rationem amat; qui omnia affirmat quasi magister esset artis; homo arrogans in disputationibus, sententiarum alienarum impatiens.

**dogs'-meat:** \*canum cibus. **dog-rose:** 1. cynosbātos, i, f.: Plin. 2. rūbus cānīus: Pall. 3. cynanthāca: Plin.

**dog-star:** 1. cānīs, is, c.: Virg. 2. cānicula (strictly the bright star in the constellation called also Sirius): the blazing d., flagras c., Hor.: Ov. 3. Sirius (v. supr.): Virg.: Tib.

4. Prōcyon, ónis, m. (strictly the lesser dog-star, canis minor or antecanis, which preceded the rising of cæneca): Hor.

**dcg-tooth:** dens cānīus, Plin.; who has also, dentes e canibus cognomina.

**dogtooth-grass:** dactylus: Plin.

**dog-wood:** cornus, i, f.: V. CORNEL.

**dolly:** mappa: v. NAPKIN.

**doing** (subs.): factum, facinus: v. DEED.

**dole** (subs.): i. e. a (small) portion served out; no exact word: a daily d., (of provisions); diurnus cibus or victimus; also diurna, neut. plur. (esp. of a slave's allowance): v. DAILY: the d. of food taken home from another man's table, scriptū: Juv.: the (paltry) d. of a crust or a worthless coin, quadra panis aut stips aeris abjecti, Sen.: see also A. & S. GRANT (subs.).

**dole out:** i. e. to distribute in small portions: pare s. maligne dividō, do, dispergo, partior: v. STINGILY and TO DISTRIBUTE.

**doleful:** 1. flēbilis, e: d. strains, f. modi, Hor.: v. LAMENTABLE. 2. lugubris, e: v. MOURNFUL, SORROWFUL.

3. moestus: v. DISCONSOLATE.

**dolefully:** moestē, flēbiliter (poet. debole): v. MOURNFULLY, SADLY.

**dolefulness:** moestitia, misera et flēbili species (Cic.), moeror, etc.: v. SADNESS, GRIEVE.

**doll:** 1. pūpa: to play with d.s, blandiri in pupis, Hier.: a d. made an offering to Venus, Veneri donata p., Pers. (The masc. pupus does not appear to be found in this sense): 2. pupūlus, Arnob. See also IMAGE.

**dollar:** \*thalerus (Germ. reichsthaler or riz-dollar): Kr.

**dolorous:** moestus, flēbills, lugubris: v. MOURNFUL, SAD.

**dolour:** dōlor, moeror, tuctus v. GRIEVE.

**dolphin:** delphinus, Cie.; also delphin, ins, m., Ov.

**dolt:** canex, lis, m. Jōn: caudex, asinus, plumbeus, Ter.: v. BLOCKHEAD.

**doltish:** stultus, stolidus: v. STUPID.

**domain:** 1. regnum (only to be used with reference to a king of some kind): in Prusias's d., in regno Prusiae, Nep.: Cic.: *we are not here in your d.* (bg.), nisi in the in tuo r. essemus, Cic. Or. 1, 10, 41. 2. dītio, ónijs, f. (entire control): v. POWER. Phr.: the d. land, ager publicus, Cic.

**dome:** I. Any large building: "in those d.s where Caesars once held sway" (Goldsmith), \*in regis illis Caesarum molibus. II. A rounded building: pētāsus, thōlus: v. CUPOLA.

**domestic** (adj.): I. Belonging to the family: 1. dōmesticus: d. grieſ, d. luctus, Cic.: d. religious ceremonias, d. religio, Suet.: d. and public affairs, d. et publica, Cic. 2. familiāris, e: d. carē, curā f., Tac.: in-door d. life, interior et f. vita, Suet.: v. FAMILY. Phr.: outside the d. circle, extra domum, Cic.: he shared with him the d. circle, quicum domus fuit [et militia] communis, Cic.: straitened d. circumstances, res angusta domi, Juv. II. Internal, as of a kingdom: 1. dōmesticus: to defend the city from d. plots, urbem a d. insidīs defendere, Cic. plots, 2. intestinus: v. INTERNAL.

III. Fond of home life: perh. frūgi: (*Peleponēso* so d. and so chaste, tam frugis tamque pudica, Hor.: \*diligens rerum domesticarum; quae domi manere potius quam foras curſitare solet.

IV. Of animals kept about the farm-house: 1. villaticus: d. fowl, v. gallinae, Varr.: Col.: a d. hound, canis v., Col.: Plin. 2. cōhortātis, e (kept in the court or farm-yard): d. birds, c. aves, Col. 3. dōmesticus (rare): d. quadrupeds, d. quadrupedes, Cels. (R. and A.).

**domestic** (subs.): i. e. a house-servant: lāmūlus, f. fāmula; ancilla: v. SERVANT, MAID-SERVANT.

**domestically:** quod ad domum attingit: v. DOMESTIC (adj.).

**domesticate** (v.): i. e. to accustom animals to live with men: assūfācio, fēci, factum, i (in pass. assūesco: with some defining words): the bison cannot be d.d. and tamed, even when caught young, uti assūescere ad homines et manusferi, ne parvi quidem excepti possunt, Caes.: v. TO ACCUSTOM, TO TAME.

**domesticated** (part. adj.): v. DOMESTIC (III., IV.).

**domicile:** dōmēcīlium, dōmīs: v. ABODE, HOME.

**domiciliary:** Phr.: to make d. visits of inspection, \*visere ac per domos inspicere incolas.

**dominant** (adj.): Phr.: the oligarchy became d., paucorum potentia crevit, Sall.: the influence of the senate was d., senatus auctoritas maxima (erat), Sall.: the plebeian order became the d. one, \*piēlos potenter facta est; pleb̄ potentia in manus venit: the d. party in the senate, \*qui in senatu auctoritas erat, Sall.: the d. party, debemur morti, Hor., Phr.: d. to die, morituras, Hor.: so it was d. to be, sic placitum (dīs), Virg.

**doomsday-book:** \*liber censualis regni Anglii a Gulielmo primo constitutus (R. and A.).

**door:** 1. janua (esp. the front d. of a house): to fasten the d. with a bolt januae pessulum obdere, Ter.: with the bar, anuare obserare, Ter.: to unbolt a d., j. reserare, Ov.: to inquire for any one at the d., querere aliquem a j., Cic.: to refuse admittance by the d., janua prohibere, Sall.: Fig.: the d. of the mind, animi j., Cic.: I have entered on the cause by a d. by which I wished not, qua nolui Janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. 2. foris, is; usu. pl. d., (the door or leaf of a door itself), whereas

**prevail**: 4. by circuml., plus possum, potentia z. superior sum (ago); v. POWERFUL.

**domination:** dōmīnātō or dōmīnātā: v. RULE, SWAT.

**domineer:** 1. in pērito, i (with dat.): cocks d. over their kind, galli gallinacei imperiani suo generi, Pilin.: to d. arrogantly over the vanquished, superbe victis imp., Liv. 2. regno, i (a word often used offensively of individuals who exerted excessive or unconstitutional power): Cic.: Lj. 3. (superbe) dōmīnor, i: v. TO DOMINATE,

**domineering** (adj.): 1. impēriōs: a most d. and haughty family, familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 2. superbus, arrogāns: v. HAUGHTY, ARROGANT. Pht.: to behave in a d. manner, \*imperiose, superbe atque arroganter se gerere: v. HAUGHTILY.

**dominical:** (in the Calendar) dōmīnicus, Aug. (in diff. sense).

**dominican:** dōmīnīkāns, monachus ex ordine Dominicanorum (Kr.)

**domine:** magister, paedagogus v. SCHOOLMASTER.

**dominion:** I. Sovereign power: dītio, imperium, potēstas: v. AUTHORITY, POWER. II. In plur., the regions ruled over: 1. imperiū: the extension of the boundaries of the d. (of Rome), finium imperii propagatio, Cic.: v. EMPIRE. 2. regnum: the d. of Jugurtha and Bocchus, Jugurthae Bocchique r., Sall.: poet. often pl., Hor., Virg. 3. expr. by verb: the quādam d. of fierce Lycurgus, (terra) acri quādam regnate Lycurgo, Virg.

**don:** i. e. a person of importance: homo pōtēna, nobilis: v. GRANDEE.

**donation:** 1. dōmātō, dōmū: v. GIFT. 2. stips, stipis, f.: v. ALMS.

**donative:** 1. dōmātūm (given by emperors to their soldiers): Suet.: Tac.

2. congārīum (also used of other presents): strictly, a present of a coniūx apiece; hence esp. of presents in kind): Liv.: Quint.

**done** (part. of to po.): Phr.: no sooner said than d., dictum factum, Ter.: the dowry is ten talents: —done, dōs est decem talenta: —accipio, Ter.

with emphasis, en dextram (R. and A.): well done! enge! macie virtute! (v. WELL): have d. with fear, omittē timorem, Cic.: ah! have d., ah! desine!

**donjon:** \*locus intra arcem munitissimus.

**donor:** 1. dōmātōr, f. dōmātrīx, Sen.: Paul. Dig. 2. auctor numeris beneficii. 3. expr. by dō, do, to be grateful to the d., eum qui dedit graibus persequi: the d. and receiver are alike honoured, \*danti accipientique aequos bonos.

**doodle** (vulg.): stultus: v. SIMPLETON.

**doom** (subs.): fātūm, exitium, extītūm: v. FATE. Phr.: till the crack of d., \*usque ad fatalem illam mundi ruinam; donec fractus collabetur orbis.

**doom** (v.): danno, condemnō, i: v. TO CONDEMN.

**doomed** (part. adj.): 1. fātālis, e: v. FATED, DESTINED. 2. dēbūtūs: d. to die, fatis debitis, Virg.: Simili, we are d. to die, debemur morti, Hor., Pht.: d. to die, morituras, Hor.: so it was d. to be, sic placitum (dīs), Virg.

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jania is the entire doorway: the doorway of any building or chamber of consequence consisted of two leaves), the d. creaked (prior to the exit of some person), creperunt fores, Ter. (also crepuit foris, of me luf, Pl.) the key is in the d., foribus inest clavis, Tib.: he had shut the d. of his bed-room, clausera forem (also fore, Suet.) cubiculi, Cic. Fig.: the d. to an arv. lures artis, Plin. 3. ostium (esp. of internal doorways in houses; but also in gen. sense): to knock at the d., o. puliare, Ter.; Pl.: to shut a d., o. operire, Ter.; to bar it, o. obserare, Ter. to bolt it, ostio pessimum obdere, Ter.: to break open a d., o. effringere, Ulp.: the front d., o. anticum, Fest.: the back-d., o. posticum (also simply posticum as subs.), Pl.: Hor. 4. valvae, arum (folding doors esp. of temples or other magnificent buildings): more magnificent (folding) doors never existed, v. magnificientes nunquam fuisse, Cic.; ivory d.s, v. eburnae, Ov.; folding-ls with two laps, v. bifores, Ov. Phr. in d.s and out of d.s, domi (intus) et foris, Pl. Cic.: to turn any one out of d.s, extrudere aliquem foras (the latter form implying motion towards), Ter.: there's the d. (turning a person out), exundum hinc foras, Pl. to turn out of d.s (beyond the threshold), eliminare, Pac.: Pompon.: to turn a son out of d.s (disown him), abdicare filium, Plin.: to be at the d. (close at hand), subesse, impendere, immixtere (v. TO IMPEND, BE NEAR); the blame does not lie at his d., is quidem in culpa non est [culpae affinis non est], Ter.: from d. to d., ostiatus, Cic. Fig.: to open a d. to wickedness, fenestrare aperire ad nequitiam, Ter.; Suet. See also GATE.

**doorkeeper:** 1. jānitor, f. jānitrix: Pl.: Cic.: applied to Cerberus, Hor. 2. ostiarius, Varr.: Suet.

**door-post:** postis, is, f. (poet. often used in pl. for the door or gateway itself): Virg. Vitr.

**door-sill:** bimē (infernum): v. THRESHOLD.

**door-tax:** exactio ostiorum, Cic.; ostiariū, Caes.

**door-way:** jānua, ostium v. DOOR. Phr.: in the d., in limine v. THRESHOLD.

**doric:** Döricus, Virg.: Quint. Phr.: to speak D., Dörice loqui, Suet.

**dormant:** 1. rēses idis (lying inactive): d. residues, resides animi [desuetu[m] corda], Virg.: tuning the d. (long unplayed) strings, r. modulatus nervos, Cland.: v. INACTIVE. 2. perh. mortuus: d. (obsolete) laws, leges, Cic. 3. sépultus (hidden and unused): d. virtus, s. virtus, Hor. Phr.: to lié d., jaceré: justice lies d., jacet justitia, Cic.: thine art, O. Tiphys, is d., art tua, Tiphy, jacet, Ov. Trist. 4. 3, 77; where vacat occurs in similar sense.

**dormitory:** cibicūlum, dormitōrium: v. BED-CHAMBER.

**dormouse:** glis, gliris, m., Varr.: Plin.

**dorsal:** dorsuālis, e. Apul.

**dose** (subs.): no exact word. Phr.: the largest d. of hellbore should be given to misers, danda est beuerori multo pars maxima avaria, Hor.: a sufficient d. will be a piece of the size of a bean, quod fabae magnitudinem impletat satia est, Cels.: simili, satia est devorasse, abunde est sumpsisse (the quantity being mentioned), Cels.: in less precise use, to take a d. of hemlock cicutam hauiire, devorare, sumere: v. MEDICINE: to give a person a second d. of poison, aliquem toxico repertere, Suet.

**dose** (v.): i.e. to give a number of doses: Phr.: I have been bled and d.d enough, \*abunde (satis) mihi sanguis missus, medicamina sumpta.

**dot** (subs.): punctum: v. POINT, SPOT.

**dot** (v.): \*punctum addo, impōno, superponō.

**dotage:** 1. déliratio: that silliness of old age which is called d., illa senilis

stultitia quea d. appellari solet, Cic. 2. sénium: *v. old age as implying decay*: v. OLD-AGE. Phr.: in one's d., délinus, Cic. to be in one's d., delirare (with some word in the context to determine that the folly of age is referred to) an old man in his d., senex delirans, Ter.

**dotal:** dōtālis, e. Cic.

**dotard:** senex délinus, Cic.

**date upon:** déamo, dépereo, etc. v. TO LOVE.

**doting** (adj.): délinus, Cic.

**dotingly:** with to love, misere, perite amare v. TO LOVE.

**dotted** (part. adj.): distinctus (esp. of the sky, with stars): v. STUDDED.

**double** (adj.): 1. *Twofold*: 1.

duplex, icis: to fortify a place with a d., all, locum d. muro munire, Caes.: d.

leaves (i.e. divided) d. folia, Plin.

aniceps, cipitis (lit. two-headed): d.

linces (facing in two directions), a. mutuamenta, Liv.: v. TWOFOLD. 3. géminus (of things which naturally pair):

the gates of sleep are d., sun g. somni portae, Virg.: out of a single match to

make a d. one, ex unis geminas conficerre nuptias, Ter.: v. two, Phr.: to see d., quae sint singulari bina videre, Ov.: a d. victory, victoria geminata, Liv. II. As much again: 1. du-

plus: d. money, d. pecunia, Liv.

Esp. in neut. as subs.: to become liable to d. penalty, in duplum ire, dupli poenam subire, Cic. 2. duplex, icis: d. pay, d. stipendum, Caes.: d. allowance of corn, d. frumentum, Liv. Pbr.: a soldier who receives d. pay, duplicitus, Liv.; duplari, Veg.; duplariens, Inscr.

III. Ambiguous: v. DECEITFUL, AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: d. sense: ambiguitas verbī, Liv.

**double** (subs.): 1. duplum: v. preced. art (II, 1). 2. (of a price): dupia, Varr.

**double** (v.): A. Trans.: 1.

To make twice as great: 1. duplico, i: to d. the number, d. numerum, Caes.

2. gēmino, i (chiefly poet.): to d. (live twice) ten years, decem g. annos, Ov.: to d. the alarm, terrorre g. Flor.

II. To fold up: plico, replica, dnu-

plico, i: v. TO FOLD. III. To go round

a promontory: 1. flecto, xi, xum, i: to d. Capa Leucate, Lencaten, f. Cic.

2. supero, i: to d. a cape, promont-

orium s. Tac. (N.B. Not in this sense

circumvehor, which is to sail all round)

B. Intrins.: 1. To increase

two-fold: use verbs under (A, I) with pron. refl., or as reflect, pass.: anxiéties d., duplicantur sollicitudines, Cic.: the capital d.s in a short time, \*brevi duplum, et caput (pecunia). II. To run

bwards and forwards: Phr.: he d.d about, being a stranger and unac-

customed (to the country), ut peregrinus et insitus, maenachos faciebat et gyros,

Amm.: v. DOUBLING (subs.).

**double-barrelled:** a d. gun, \*sclo-

petum dubius tubis instruūtum.

**double-dealer:** simulator ac dis-

simulator, Salt. (homo) duplex (poet.), Hor.: v. DECEITFUL, DOUBLE-TONGUED.

**double-dealing** (subs.): fraus, fal-

lacia (esp. in words): v. DECEIT.

**double-dealing** (adj.): versutus,

várius, duplex (poet.): v. DECEITFUL.

**double-dyed:** bis tinctus, Hor.

Fig.: a d. villain, homo nequissimus,

omni sceleri ac flagitiis imbutus. homo

flagitiis atque facinoribus coopteris,

Salt.: or the abst. subs. flagitium, scelus,

may be used: see L. G. §§ 592, 610: v.

VILLAIN, SCOUNDREL.

**double-edged:** v. TWO EDGED.

**double-entendre:** ambiguitas

verbi, Liv. (including any kind of

double meaning).

**double-faced:** 1. With two faces:

bitrus, nūs; Virg. II. Deceitful: v.

DECEITFUL.

**double-headed:** biceps, cipitis:

Cic.

**double-lock** (v.): Phr. d. the

door occlude fores ambobus pessi-

mis, Pl.

**double-meaning** (subs.): ambiguitas v. AMBIGUITY.

**double-minded:** perh. mutabilis, inconstans (v. FICKLE). duplex animo, Vulg.

**double-quick:** citatissimo agmine: Liv.

**double-tongued:** bilunguis, e: in both lit. (Hor.) and fig. (Virg.) sense,

**double-tooth:** dens duplex: Plin. BEEAST-PLATE.

**doubletting** (subs.): 1. *The act of increasing two-fold*: 1. duplificatio: Sen. 2. gēminatio: Quint. II. *The act of running backwards and forwards*; usq. pl.: 1. maenadis, i: what d.s did you not make, quos m[flexionesque] quaesisti! Cic. in Pis. 22. 53. 2. flexio: Cic. v. supr.).

**doubly:** 1. duplicit: I was d.

(on two accounts) delighted with your letter, d. delectatis sum literis tuis, Cic.

2. bis (in certain connexions only): you are d. mistaken, bis falleris, Cic. Phr.: we have need to be d. cautious, eo magis cauto opus est, Cic.

**doubt** (v.): 1. dūbito, i (with acc. of neut. pron. only): is it not disgraceful to d. these things? haec nor turpe est d.? Cic.: I d. what to think, dubito quid sentiam, Cic.: with acc. and in inf.: I d. not that there will be many, non dubito multos fore, Nep.: after a negative sentence foll. by quin: do not that I will support you, noli d. quin te sublevatur sim, Cic. When in Eng. to doubt is foll. by a direct object, in Lat. d. may be used: to d. any d.'s good will, de alicuius voluntate d., Cic.: so in pass., the authorship cannot be d.'d, de auctore dubitari non potest, Quint. 2. subdūbito, i (to d. a little, have some slight d. about): same constr. as preced.): Cic.

3. pendo, pēpendi, 2 (with animal. animo; or of several persons, animis, to be in a state of anxious suspense): Cic.

**doubt** (subs.): 1. dūbitatio (as a state of the mind): without any d., sine ulla d., Cic.: d. respecting the arrival of the legions, d. adventus legionum, Caes.

Very often better expr. by verb: I have no d., non dubito (quin); there can be no d., dubitari non potest, etc.: v. TO DOUBT.

2. (objectively) neut. of dūbius: without d., sine dubio, Cic.: there is no d. that, non d. est quin, Ter.: v. DOUBTFUL.

3. scrūpulis (a cause of doubt or hesitation): some d. was occasioned in men's minds, injectus est hominibus s. [et dubitatio quadam], Cic.: v. DIFFICULTY (II, 5). Phr.: to keep a thing in d., aliquid in ambiguo servare, Hor.: v. UNCERTAINTY.

**doubter:** qui dubitat; or in all cases except the nom. sing., pres. part. of dubito: v. L. G. § 618.

**doubtful:** 1. In subjective sense; feeling doubt: 1. dūbius. I am d.

what to d., d. sum quid faciam, Hor. (more Ciceron, dubium mihi est, etc.); d. of safety, d. salutis, Ov.: Liv. 2. incertus: v. ENDECIDED. Phr.: to be d., dubitate, anima pendere: v. TO DOUBT.

II. Objectively; occasioning doubt: 1. dūbius: a d. victory, d. victoria, Caes. it is d. which of us two is . . . , dubitum (est) iter nostrum sit . . . , Cic.

Join: dubium atque incertum, Cic.; dubium controversumque, Cic. 2. incertus: v. UNCERTAIN.

3. ambiguous (esp. of words or facts admitting a two-fold explanation): of d. disposition (whether likely to be good or bad), ambiguus ingenii, Plin. a d. offspring, a proles, Virg.: to leave d., in ambiguo relinquere, Liv.

4. aniceps, cipitis (lit. two-headed); hence, having two aspects or issues): a d. point of law, jus a. Hor.: to fight a battle of d. issue, anicipit Marti pugnare, Liv. d. fidelity, a. fides, Curt. Phr.: to leave a matter d., in medio relinquere, v. UNDECIDED.

**doubtfully:** 1. dūbiē (only in objective sense): Cic. 2. dūbitanter (hesitatingly): Cic. 3. ambigūe v. AMBIGUOUSLY. Phr.: to speak d., hac

sitare, Cic. (v. TO HESITATE, FALTER): *to answer somewhat d.*, \*non sine quādam dubitatione respondere; quasi subdūtūtem respondere.

**doubtingly:** dubitanter Cic.

**doubtless:** sū dūbiō, haud dūbiē, nimurūm: v. UNDOUBTEDLY, (of) COARSE.

**douceur:** 1. mūnus, mānūscūlūm: v. PRESENT. 2. cōrōllārūm (some present over and above what was to be expected): *to add this d.*, hoc, cōnummorū addere, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 50, 118: Suet. v. FEE.

**dough:** farina ex aqua subacta, Plin. (Quich.). From the context massa (hardly farina, as Kr.) may suffice, being originally = Gr. μάζα.

**doughy:** farinæ subactæ similis.

**doughty:** strenuus, armipotens: v.

BRAVE, WARLIKE.

**dove:** columba, Cic.: Hor.: columbus

is also found, esp. of the male. Hor.: Col. As term of endearment, my dove! mea columba! Pl. Dimin. cōlumbūlūs, Cat. Young d.s, columbariū pulli, Cic.: az d.s do., columbalim, Anthol.

**dove-coloured:** cōlumbīnus: Plin.

**dove-cot:** 1. cōlumbarīum: Col.

2. columbariū cella: Col.

**dove-tail (subs.):** term in carpentry:

1. sēcūrīculū (of the shape of a small hatchet let in); Vitr. 2. subscus, cūdis, f. (double, and let in on both sides: whereas the securicula was single): Vitr.

**dove-tail (n.):** I. Lit. (v. precd. art.): securicula, subcede compingo, pēgi, puctum, f.; Vitr. II. Fig.: to work one into the other, fit in: Phr.: how wondrously these facts d. into each other, \*ut haec inter se quasi fabrorum securiculas ac subcidibus compactaque congruit atque aptantur; or less exactly, \*quam mirabiliter in modum haec inter se omnibus partibus cohaerent.

**dove-tailed:** sēcūrīculātūs, Vitr. In fig. sense, introduce the figure by quasi, \*ut ex laborum officina metamorphor petamus, arcessamus.

**dowager:** \*vidua dōtāta; or simply vidua, when the context explains: v. WIDOW.

**dowdy (adj.):** \*mulier vestitu habitu vasta s. inventuſa.

**dower or dowry:** dos, dōtis, f.: to settle a d. on one's daughter, filiae d.

conficer, Cic.: to promise a d., d. dicere, Cic.: Ulp.: also d. promittere (formally), Ulp.: to give a d., d. dare, Nep.: to receive anything as a d., aliquid in dōtem accipere, Ov.: twenty talents d.

viginti talenta dōti, Pl.: to repay a d., d. reddere: the d. reverts to the father, d. ad patrem revertitur, Ulp. Having a d., dōtāta, Cic.: Hor.: pertaining to a d., forming part of a d., dōtālis, ē: Pl.: Cic.

**dower (v.):** dōto, ī: Virg. (see also subs.).

**dowered (part. adj.):** dōtāta: Hor.: Cic. Fig.: d. with beauty, d. formā, Ov.: v. ENDOWED.

**dowerless:** indōtāta: Ter.: Hor.

**dowm (subs.):** I. Soft feathers, or a like substance: 1. plūma to sleep on d., in plūma dormire, Mart.: (soft) d., mollis pl., Virg. (for plūma includes the whole of the plumage).

2. lānūgo, inis, f. (d-like hair): to mark the cheeks with dubious d., dubia signare l. malas, Ov.: fruit white with soft d., cana tenera l. malia, Virg. 3. lāna (strictly wool: rare in this sense): the inner d. of the swan (softest d.), interior cygni l., Mart. 4. (of thistles, etc.) pappus: Plin. II. A low hill: tūmūlus: v. HILL RISING-GROUND.

**dowm (prep.):** de (with abl.): to throw oneself d. a mountain, de monte se praecipitare, Luer.: to throw oneself d. from a wall, de muro se dejelere, Caes. Phr.: d. the stream, secundo flumine, Caes.: d. the Tiber, secundo Iberi, Liv.: also, prono amni (poet.): Virg.: to tumble d. stairs, scalis devolvit: he throws him d. the steps, eum per gradus deficit, Liv.: to go d. hill, per prounum ir., Sen.; or simply de-

scendere: v. TO GO DOWN, and DOWN-HILL.

**down (adv.):** būmi: v. (on the) GROUND. Usu. however this particle being attached to verbs is in Lat. expr. by a prep. in composition: as, to flow d., defluo; to run d., decurro; to go d., descend; to glide d., delabor, etc.; where see the several verbs. Phr.: d. in Hades, apud inferos, Cic.; sub Orco, Hor.: lower d. (of writing), infra, inferius (v. BELOW): d. with . . . ! perf. tollite! (v. AWAY WITH): to pay money d., represtatre pecuniam, Suet. (v. READY MONEY): to turn everything upside d., ima summis mutare, Hor. (v. UPSIDE): to run up and d., sursum deorsum cursitare, Ter.: to hit a man when he is d., jacētem ferre, plagis afficerē to be d. in the world (fig.), jacēre, Cic.

**down-cast (part. and adj.):** I.

Lit.: fixed on the ground. 1. dejectus: d. eyes, d. in terram oculi, Curt.: with d. eyes, dejectus oculis, Virg.: Ov. 2. dēmissus: with d. head, capite demissio, Cic.: d. face, d. os, Ov.: with d. looks (of a woman), demissa vultus, Virg. 3. prōiectus: a d. countenance, p. vultus, Tac. II.

Fig.: in low spirits: 1. dēmissus: to cheer the d. mind, erigerē aulinum d. [at oppresum], Cic.: v. CREST-FALLEN.

2. afflictus (prostrated by some blow): Join: (aegrundine) afflictus, deflitatus, jacens, Cic.: afflictus et fractus (aninus), Cic. 3. moestus, morenos: v. DISCONSOLATE, sad. Pstr.: to be d., jacēre, Cic.

**down-cast:** dēmissus: v. DOWNCAST.

**down-sail (subs.):** term in carpentry:

1. sēcūrīculū (of the shape of a small hatchet let in); Vitr. 2. subscus, cūdis, f. (double, and let in on both sides: whereas the securicula was single): Vitr.

**down-coloured:** cōlumbīnus: Plin.

**down-cot:** 1. cōlumbarīum: Col.

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**down-tail (subs.):** term in carpentry:

1. sēcūrīculū (of the shape of a small hatchet let in); Vitr. 2. subscus, cūdis, f. (double, and let in on both sides: whereas the securicula was single): Vitr.

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(covered with a kind of wood): d. apples l. mala, Plin. Col. 4. lānūgīnosus (like preced.): Plin. 5. lānūtēs (in same sense): Plin.

**dowry:** dos, dōtis, f.: v. DOWER.

**doze:** 1. dormito, ī: when I had

supped and was just d.-ing, coenato

mīhi et jam dormītā, etc., Cic. 2.

oscito, ī (with mouth wide open): Cic.

**Dozing:** sēmīsonnus: Cic.

**dozen:** duōdecim, duōdēt: v.

**doziness:** somnolētā: v. SLEEPINESS.

**dozy:** 1. somnīfūlōs: a. d. old

age, s. sēnctūs, Cic. 2. somnolētūs v. SLEEPY.

**drab:** drāb, drābūlūs: v. DRAB.

**drachm:** drāchīma: used both as a

coin (Ter.: Clc.) and a weight (Plin.).

**draff:** faex, quisquillae: v. REFUSE (subs.).

**draft:** v. DRAUGHT. (For a draft on

the water, see DRAG).

**drag (v.):** I. Trans.: 1.

trābō, xi, cīnū, ī (in most senses of the Eng.): īzen d. vains, boves plautra

tr., Virg.: to d. Hector round Troy.

Hector circum Pergama tr., Ov.: to d.

any one before the prator, aliquem ad

pratorē, Pl.: dīng his weary

limbs along, aegra genia trahens, Virg.

2. rāpīo, pūtūm, ī (with suddenness or violence): to d. a person into court, aliquem ī, in jus, Hor.: to d. in prison, in carcere, Suet. See also fōll.

II. Intrans.: to hang to the ground; to become tedious: Phr.: to

present their tails d.ing, \*ne iis caudae humi trahantur: letting his robe d. in the dust, pulvēram trahens pallam,

**dragant:** *agum: trāgācantha*, Plin.; also *-um*, Cels.; *dragantum*, Veg.

**draggle:** *v. TO DRAG.*

**draggle-tailed:** *perh. discinctus.*

**drag-net:** *1. trāglā: Plin. 2. ēverrīclūm, Varr.: Cic. (fig.). 3. verricūlūm, Val. Max. (Fundā is a casting-net.)*

**dragoman:** *1. (C) interpres, ētis, m.: v. INTEPRETER. 2. perh. *dragomannus* (quem dicunt).*

**dragon:** *1. A monster so called: drāco, ēonis (rarely *ontis*), m.: Cic. a shed., drācna, Frisc.: Don. v. SERPENT. 2. The constellation: drāco: poet. in Cic. 2. anguis, is, m.: Cic. 3. serpens, natis: Ov.*

**dragoon (subs.):** *i. e. a soldier who fights either on horse or on foot: perh. dimācha ("quos dimachas appellant... equis vehebantur; cum res locutus posceret, pedestris acies erat," Curt. 5, 13, ad init.).*

**dragoon (n.):** \*militibus immissis vexare; militibus homines praedandos omnime modo vexandos permittere.

**drain (subs.):** *1. clōaca: v. SEWER. 2. fossa incīcis (for drawing off water from lands): to keep d.s cleaned out, fossas inc. puras habere, Cato: Col.*

The neut. form also occurs as subs.: to open d.s. incilla aperire, Cato: *to make d.s. incile ducere*, Ulp. 3. colliciae or colliquiae, ārum: *to draw off water into a d. humore in colliquias derivare*, Col. 4. ēlēces, um, m. (= sulci aquaril). Col. 2, 8: these appear to be channels not closed at the top): Col. Fest. 5. fossa (where the context would prevent ambiguity): v. DITCH.

**drain (v.):** *1. To draw off the water from land: 1. siccō: i. to d. marshes, paludes s., Cic. 2. incilibus ductis humore ex agris derivare: v. predec. art., paludi collectum humorem deducere, Virg. G. I. 114. II. To drink off at a draught: 1. haurio, si, stum, i: to d. the foaming bowl, spumantem bateram h., Virg. 2. exhausio, 4: to d. a cup, poculum ex, Cic. Fig.: to d. the treasury, aerarium ex, Cic.: to d. the cup of wretchedness to the dregs, \*misericaria ex (Liv. has ex. labores, 21, 21). 3. exsiccō, i: flagon d.d. dry, lagenaem exsiccatae, Q. Cic.: to d. golden goblets of wine, aureis ex. vina culullis, Hor. 4. ēbūo, 3: v. TO DRINK.*

**drainage:** \*humoris dērīvatiō: v. TO DRAIN. Phr.: *to look after the d. of a field, \*aquea ex agro dērīvanda in- cūmber: restagnantem paludem derivare, cf. Col. 12, 17, fin.* (Deductio aquae, as in Cic. Div. I, 44, 100, is the letting off of water from a reservoir or stream).

**drake:** *mas ānas, ātis: v. DUCK.* Phr.: *to play ducks and d.s, testas super undas irrotare, Min. Fel.: to play ducks and d.s with one's money, \*summa lubidine dīvitias profundere; pecuniam trahere, vexare, cf. Sall. Cat. 20, v. TO SQUANDER.*

**dram:** *i. e. a small draught, esp. of spirits: perh. cīthāys (the small vessel used to fill drinking cups): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 19, II.*

**dram-drinker:** pōtor, pōtātor, f. pōtrix: *i. e. an habitual drinker: v. DRINKER.*

**drama:** *1. A (single) play: 1. fabūla: v. PLAY. 2. drāma, ātis, n.: Auson. (best confined to technical use). 2. The drama: scēna (strictly, the scene): *Orestes of treated in the d., scēna agitatus Orestes, Virg.: worthy of the d., scēna [et pulpitō] dignus, Plin. Ep.: to be devoted to the d., circa scenam versari, Suet.: v. STAGE. 2. fabūlae, ārum: a people fond of the d., \*fabulis spectandi gens dedita. Phr.: the tragic or comic d., trāgoēdia, cōmōeda: v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY.**

**dramatic:** *1. drāmāticus, Diom. (only as t.t.) 2. scēnicus: d. actors, s. actores, Quint.; s. artifices, Cic. Phr.: to give a d. account of a thing, aliquid ob oculos narrando proponere, haud alter as it agatur, based on Cic.: to be distinguished d. poet, in scēna*

*floreare, Gell.: d. representations, fabu. ae (spectrandae): v. PLAY.*

**dramatically:** scēnīcē: if in less exact sense, velut scēnīce, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

**dramatist:** poēta scēnīcus, Varr. But from the context, poēta is usually enough, cf. Ter. prol. Andr. Phr.: Wordsworth was a great poet, but not a d., \*magnus erat poēta Wordsworthius, mihiue autem in scēna (trāgoēdia) floruit: the greatest d.s., \*qui prae alis in scēna eluxere.

**dramatize:** Phr.: to d. a story, fabulam ad scēnam compondere, Quint.

**drapē:** *1. āmīcio, cul, cūm, 4: cf. Suet. Cal. 22: simulacrum... amīciebatur quotidie ueste, quali ipsi uteretur. 2. vēlo, i: a d. statūe (of Venus), velata specie Venus, Plin.: the Greek custom was not to d. (statues) at all, Graeca res nīhil velare, Plin.: statues d.d. or nude, \*statuas velatæ aut rūdæ. 3. īndūo, i, ītūm, 3 (with abl. of the particular article of dress): statues d.d. in cloaks, paenulis inductæ effigies, Plin. Phr.: a d.d. statue (of a Roman), togata effigies, Plin.; with the under garment only, tunicatus, Plin.*

**draper:** perh. līnteo, onis: cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38; from which passage it appears that the draper's business was greatly subdivided.

**drapery:** esp. of statues: 1. āmītūs, us (the proper word to denote clothing thrown over the person, outer clothing): v. DRESS. 2. vēlāmentū or vēlāmen, inis, n. (often pl.): cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 613. Phr.: to be skilful in his d.s (of a sculptor), \*vestes scite exprimere; vestimū sinus rugasque scite imitari.

**draught (subs.):** *1. The action of drawing: esp. of cattle: Phr.: d-cattle, jumenta jugalā, Curt.: a horse fitter for d. than for riding, \*equis vehiculō trahendō quām equiti vēhēdo aptior. 2. The act of drinking; the quantity drunk at once: 1. baustus, ūs: a d. of water, h. aquae, Ov.: d.s from the Pindaric spring, Pindaric fontis h., Hor. 2. pōcūlūm (strictly, the drinking vessel: in this sense mostly poet.): d.s of the Achelōus (water), p. Acheloiā, Virg.: a love d. (phalē), amoris p. Hor. 3. pōtūs, ūs (both the act of drinking and the d.): to swallow at one d., uno p. haurire, Plin.: a d. of milk, p. lactis, Plin.: Cels. 4. pōtīo (like potus): Pl.: Cic. III. Contents of a fishing-net when drawn out of the water: 1. bōlūs (βόλος, lit. cast): to buy the d. (of fish) for so much, tanti bōlū emere, Suet. 2. jactus, ūs: with retis, Cels. Dig.: also absol. when the context explains: Val. Max. IV. Current of air: aura, spīritus: v. CURRENT (III.). V. Of ships, depth of water required to float: Phr.: a vessel whose d. is 20 feet, nāvis quāe viginti pedes in altūm carīna descendit; quāe hand minus vīginti pedūm aquae innatā: ships of light d., naves actuariae, Caes. VI. A copy: exemplum, exemplar: v. COPY.*

**VII. (of troops):** dēlectus, ūs: v. LEVY. VIII. Sink: sentīa, clōaca, latrīna: v. SEWER. IX. For money: délégatio: v. CHEQUE.

**draught-board:** ābācus, tābūla (lutoria): v. BOARD (IV.).

**draughts:** latrūcīnum, latrūcīli: applicable to any kind of game played with "men" (v. CHESS); or calcīli, counters: q. v. N.B. Certainly not octo-decim scripta (R. and A.), though octo-decim scripta would be agreeable to analogy: cf. Quint. 11, 2, 38.

**draughtsman:** *1. For playing the game of draughts: latrūcīnum (nimis soldier), calcīlus (counter): v. predec. art. 2. One who is able to draw: \*qui figurarum describendarum pertinet est.*

**draw:** *1. To pull steadily: 1. trāhō, xi, cūm, i: to d. wagons, plausa tr. tr., Virg.: the roadstane d. iron to it, magnes ferrum in se tr., Cic.: to d. a sword from a wound, ferrum e vulnere tr., Ov. But trābo is often used of violent pulling: v. TO DRAG.* 2

*dūco, xi, cūm, i: (a road by which) the wagons had to be drawn one by one qua singuli carri ducentur, Caes.: tū d. a sword out of its scabbard, ferrum vagina d., Ov.: Virg. 3. vēlō, xi, cūm, i (rare in this sense): the car was d.n. by white horses, currunt vehebant albentes equi, Curt.: Hor. III. Of fluids; to lift by means of a vessel: 1. haurio, si, stum, 4: to d. water, aquam h., Cic.: to d. from a cask, de dōlio h., Cic. Fig.: to d. from the Stoices' well-springs, a fontibus Stoicorum h., Cic. 2. trāhō, xi, cūm, i: we see uarm water d.s (i.e. obtained) from perennial springs, vidēmus ex puteis iugibus aquam calidam trahī, Cic. 3. dépōmo, psi, ptum, 3 (from a deep vessel): to d. wine from the jar, merum d. diota, Hor. III. By analogy with (II.); to fetch, heave: 1. trāhō, xi, cūm, i: to d. deep sighs, penitus suspiria tr., Ov.: dīng one's last breath, trans extremum spiritūm, Phaedr.: v. TO FETCH.*

**2. dūco, i: to d. life and breath,**

**vitam et spīritū d., Cic.: Hor. to d. (suck) the breasts, ubera d., Ov.** 3.

**haurio, 4: to d. blood (by a wound), cruentū h., Ov.: to d. one's expenses from the treasury, sumptu ex aēriario h., Cic. Phr.: to d. one's information from reliable sources, aliqūd certis auctoribus comp̄irere, Cic.: they drew consolation from the fact that . . . hoc sibi solatii prop̄onebant, quod, etc., Caes.: I should d. consolation from my very age, afferret mihi actas ipsa solatium, Cic.**

**IV. To remove from the sheath:** Phr.: to d. one's sword, gladium (or ferrum) destringere, Caes.: Līv.; stringere, Caes. Līv.; educere (with or without e vagina), Cic.: nudare, Ov.; ensem recludere, Virg. V. By reasoning: Phr.: to d. a conclusion, concludere, colligere, conjicere, conjecturam facere, v. to CONCLUDE, INFER.

**VI. To represent by lines:** 1. dēlineo, i (in outline): to d. a likeness on a wall, imaginem in pariete d., Plin. 2. désigne, i (in outline): he d.s the outline of the city with the plough, urbū designat atroto, Virg.: poet., of representation by painting: he d.s Europe deceived by the form of a bull, eu-ām designat imagine tauri Europam, Ov.: v. TO MARE OUT.

**3. describo, psi, ptum, i (esp., but not solely, of geometrical figures): to d. diagrams in sand, geometrīcas formas in arena d., Cic.: Līv.: to d. a person's likeness accurately, recte d. alicuius formā, Pl. Phr.: to d. a face, linea menta oris effingere, Cic.: to d. the plan of a portico, formā porticū scribere, Plin. See also TO PAINT. N.B. For to draw (fig.) by means of descriptive words, v. TO DELINEATE.**

**VII. To withdraw money from a banker by a cheque:** Phr.: to d. a cheque for the settlement of an account, delegationem solutionem perficere, Sen.: to d. on a banker, \*argentarium delegare debitem, cf. Dig. 46, 2, 13 (delego is to assign another person to take one's duty or liability): I paid for her by d. a cheque on my banker, pro istac rem solvi a trapezita meo, Pl. Misce II. Phr.: to d. (cast) lots, sortiri, sortes ducere (also sorte ducere), v. LOTS: to d. tears, lacrimas moveare, Quint.; lacrimas alicui excutere (either by a sudden surprise or against one's will), Ter.; lacrimas elicere, Pl.: to d. a line, lineam ducere, Plin., to d. rein, i. e. for the purpose of stopping one's horse, equum sustinere, Cic. (Iora, habemas adducere is to keep a tight rein): to d. teeth, dentes extrahere, Plin.; dentes eximere, Cels. See also FULL art.

**draw along:** pertrāho, xi, cūm, i: to d. a raft along to the bank, ratem ad ripam pettr., Līv.: v. TO DRAG ALONG.

**— apart, or asunder:** 1. dūco, xi, cūm, i: to d. the jaws asunder, o. d., Suet.: Plin. 2. disjungo, ūs: v. TO SEPARATE.

**draw aside:** 1. *sēdūco*, 3: *he takes (my) hand, he d.s me aside, dext-ram prehendit, seducit (=scorbutum dicit), Pl.* Cic. 2. *abdūco*, 3: *to d. any one aside from his allegiance, alienum a fide ab, Cic.; v. TO SEDUCE.*

3. *sēvōco*, 1: *v. TO CALL ASIDE.*  
— **away:** 1. *abdūco*, 3: *v. pre-  
ced. art.* 2. *āvōco*, 1: *to d. away  
Pompey from union with Caesar, Pom-  
peium a conjunctione Caesaris ait, Cic.*

3. *distrāho*, xi, clum, 3: *why  
should I try to d. him away from him?* quid ego illum ab eo d. coner? Cic.  
4. *āverto*, ti, sum, 3: *to d. away  
affections, animos a, Sall.* See also, TO  
DRAW OFF.

— **back:** 1. *Trans.*: 1. *rēdūco*, 3: *they d. back the oars to their  
breasts, remos ad pectora redudunt, Ov.*

2. *rētrāho*, 3: *to d. back one's foot,  
pedem r., Virg.; Ov. Phr.: they d.  
back their bristly locks, horrentem cap-  
illatum retrahunt, Tac.* II. *Intrans.:* to draw oneself back; 1. *pēdēm rēfēro*, tūlī, lātūm, 3, irr. (of  
troops): exhausted with wounds they  
began to d. back, defessi vulneribus p.  
referre coepit, Caes.: for which ref.  
se, and gradum ref., also occur. *Join*: [pauitatem] cedere ac pedem referre,  
Caes. Also the pass. referor is sometimes used reflectively, Liv.

2. *cēdo*, ssi, sum, 3: *v. TO YIELD.* 3. *rēcēdo*, 3: *to d. from duty, r. ab officio, Cic.*

4. *dēcēto*, 1 (to d. back from; to

avoid): *v. TO DECLINE, AVOID.*

— **down:** 1. *dēlūco*, xi, clum, 3: *to d. down the moon from heaven,  
lunam coelo d., Virg.; Hor.* 2. *ēlīcio*, cui et exi, 3: *to d. down lightnings  
(by incantations) fulmina e., Liv.; to  
d. dīmen water from a bough, supercilium  
undam e., Virg.; to d. down Jove from  
heaven, e. coelo Jovem, Ov. Phr.: to  
d. down the wrath of the gods, \*deos  
iratos reddere; deorum iras in homines  
Inclinae.*

— **in, into:** 1. *Lit.:* 1. *introrsum (or-us), trābo*, 3: *to d. self  
(the breath) in through the frame, se per-  
artus int. trahere, Lucre.* 2. *rētēto*, 1 (to hold back; try to keep back): *to d. in  
horses, equos (rema) r., Ov.: like a snail  
hiding himself and d.ing himself into  
(his shell), tanquam cochlea abscondens  
r. se, Auct. Her. Phr.: to d. in one's  
money, pecuniam religere, Hor.* II. *Fig.:* to entice: *illicio, afficio, 3: v.  
TO ENTICE, INVEIGLE.*

— **near (intrans.):** 1. *apprō-  
inqno, prope accēdo ad*: v. TO AP-  
PROACH. 2. (of time only) *apprō-*  
*; spring was now dīng near, jam ver  
appetebat, Liv.* 3. *insto, stiti, 1:* *the games are dīng near, ins. iudi, Cic.*

— **off:** 1. *Trans.:* 1. *dē-  
trābo*, 3 (usu. with acc. and dat.): *to d.  
off the coverings from shields, scutis  
tegumenta d., Caes.: also with prep., to  
d. a ring off the finger, annulum de  
digito d., Tac.: to d. off Hannibal from  
Italy, Hannibalem ex Italia d., Cic.*

2. *dēlūco*, 3 (esp. with ref. to  
water): *to d. off water from a stream,  
aquam ex flumine d., Cic.; Liv.: to d.  
off an army, exercitum d. ab aliquo  
loco, Liv.* 3. *ēdūco*, 3 (like preced.): *to d. off water into trenches, aquam in  
fossas e., Plin.: to d. off the water of a  
lake, lacum e., Cic.* 4. *abdūco*, 3 (esp. of the mind): *to d. off an army,  
exercitum ab, Liv.: to d. off the atten-  
tion of the mind from anything, mentis  
aciem ab aliqua re ab, Cic.; Hor.* 5. *distrāho*, *distringo*, *āvōco*: v. TO DIVERT.

6. *prōmo, dēpromo*, *psi*, *ptum*, 3 (of wines; from the jar): Hor. Phr.: *to d. off bilge-water, sentimus exau-  
rire, Cic.* II. *Intrans.:* to leave a  
place: *cēdo, rēcēdo, dēcēdo*, 3: *v. TO  
WITHDRAW.*

— **on:** 1. *Trans.:* 1. *in-  
dūco*, 3: *to d. on (put on) slippers,  
soleas in pedes ind., Cic.: v. TO PUT ON.*

2. *induo*, 3: *v. TO PUT ON.* II. *Intrans.:* to approach: *apprōto*, 3: v.  
TO DRAW NEAR.

**draw out:** 1. *extrāho*, 3: *to d.  
out water, aquam (e puiu) ex, Pl.* · *to  
d. out a weapon from a wound, telum  
de vulnere ex., Ov. Flg.: the fight  
was d.n out till night-fall, certamen in  
noctem extractum, Ilv.: v. TO PRO-  
TRACT. 2. *ēdūco*, 3: *to d. a sword  
out from its sheath, gladium e vagina  
e, Cic.: to d. out a missile from the  
body, telum e corpore e., Virg.* 3. *ēlīcio*, ui et exi, 3 (to temp fort): *to  
d. out the enemy from the marshes, hos-  
tem ex paludibus ind., Caes.: v. TO ELICT.**

4. *dēlūco*, 3 (to d. out fine, as in  
spinning): *to d. out a thread with the  
thumb, d. police filum, Ov.: v. TO SPIN.*

— **over:** 1. *Lit.:* *to d. one  
thing over another:* 1. *oldūco*, 3:  
labour d.s, as it were, a thick skin over  
grēf, labor quasi callum quoddam ob-  
dolori, Cic.: with robe d. over (the head),  
obducta veste, Tac. 2. *indūco*, 3: *night d.s glow over the earth,  
nox terris umbras ind., Hor.: Plin. jun.*

3. *sūperindūco*, 3 (Quint.: Plin.)

II. *Fig.:* To cause a person to  
change sides: 1. *abdūco*, 3: *to d. a  
person over (by moiney), aliquem a fide  
ab, Cic.: to d. over an army from any  
one, exercitum ab aliquo ab, Cic.*

2. *corrumpo*, 3: *v. TO CORRUPT, TAMPER  
WITH.* 3. *concilio*, 1: *v. TO BRING  
OVER.* Phr.: *to try to d. over, solicit-  
are, Cic.*

— **round:** 1. *Trans.:* 1. *circumducō*, 3: *to d. the plough round  
(a place), aratrum c., Cic.* 2. *cir-  
cumscribo*, *psi*, *ptum*, 3 (to make a line  
round): *to d. a circle round a person  
with a stick, aliquem virgula e., Cic.* Phr.: *he had d.n round him ganga of  
desperados, [ominum] facinorum ca-  
tervas circum se habebat, Sall.: the  
young men whom he had d.n around  
him, juvenis quam illexerat, Sall.*

II. *Intrans.:* to assemble about  
any one: *affluo, xi, xum, 3: v. TO  
FLOCK TO.*

— **tight:** 1. *addūco*, 3: *to d.  
the reins tight, habebat ad. (opp. remi-  
ttere), Cic.: v. TO TIGHTEN.* 2. *in-  
tendo*, di, sum and tun, 3: *Plin.*

— **to:** 1. *addūco*, 3: *to d. to  
a door, ostium ad, Petr.: v. TO SHUT.*

2. (of ships) *appello, pūli, pulsūm*, 3 (strictly with ellipsis of navem,  
naves): Cic.: *Vell.*

— **together:** *contrāho, colligo*: v.  
TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER.

— **under:** *subdūco*, *trābo*: v.  
UNDER.

— **up:** 1. *To move upwards:* *subdūco*, 3: *to d. up in baskets (from  
the bottom of a well), corubis aliqd  
[sursum] s., Pl.* · *to d. up a portcullis,  
cataractam s., Liv.: to d. up ships (on  
the shore), naves s., Liv.* Phr.: *to d.  
up a curtain, velum allevare, Sen.*

II. *To write out:* 1. *scribo*, *psi*,  
plum, 3: *to d. up a will, testamentum  
s., Cic.: to d. up decrees of the senate,  
senatus consulta s., Cic.: Hor.*

2. *concipio, cēpī, ceptum* (of legal doc-  
uments): *to draw up a bail bond, va-  
dinomium c., Cic.* Phr.: *to d. up a code  
of laws, leges componere, Liv.: to d. up  
conditions, conditions conscribere, Liv.*

III. *To arrange troops:* 1. *instruo*, *xi, clum*, 3: *to d. up an army in  
battle array, exercitum ins, Liv.: to d.  
up an army in three lines, tripli-  
ciem instruere, Caes.*

2. *constituo*, *ti* (to arrange): *to d.  
up an army for battle, aciem o.,  
Just.*

— **draw-bridge:** 1. *pontificis (any  
small bridge): to let down the d., p.  
detorquere, Cic.* Tusc. 5, 20, 59: *to  
throw a d. across a moat, [lineae] p.  
fossae transitus conjungere, Clc. I. c.*

2. *pons lēvātorius or versātilis*: *v. Dufresne, s. v.* 3. *sambūca (a  
kind of d. used in sieges): Veg.*

**drawer:** 1. *one who draws:* use  
pres. part. of verbs under TO DRAW (ex-  
cepting in nom. sing., see L. G. § 618).  
to supply the uader d.s with buckets,  
dōlia aquam baurientibus praebere.  
A d. of water, aquarius, Juv.; in the  
array, aquator, Caes.: Liv.; the d. of a  
cheque, scriptor (2), or verb, delegator;  
see to DRAW (VII.). II. *A draughts-  
man:* expr. by verb, qui descripti,  
delineavit, etc.; v. TO DRAW (VI.). III.  
In a chest: lōculū (any compartment  
or box for keeping things in): usq. Plin.  
A chest of d.s, d. armariū.  
IV. **wardrobe:**

**drawers:** 1. *fēmīnalia, ium, n.:*  
Suet.: *Hier.* v. TROUSERS. 2. *fēmī-  
alia, lūm:* v. l. for precep. 3. *sublig-  
acūm* (for which also subligar, āris  
n., Mart., Juv.): Cic. 4. *campestre,*  
n. (for use in the Campus): Hor.

5. *succinctōrium*: Aug. (These  
latter terms denote, not an ordinary  
article of clothing, but a covering worn  
for the sake of decency.)

**drawing (subs.):** 1. *The art:*

1. *pictūa linearis*, Plin. 35, 3, 5.

2. *grāphīs*, *ldis* and *idos*, f. (by  
meton.: strictly, a kind of stylus for  
linear drawing); the architect should  
have a knowledge of d., architectum  
graphīos scientiam habere oportet,  
Vitr. 3. *\*ars dēlinētōria* (?).

II. *The picture drawn:* 1. *descriptio*:  
d.s of volutes, volutarum descripiones,  
Vitr. 2. *pictura linearis*: v. sup.  
1. 3. expr. by verb: a very beau-  
tiful d. (of anything), *\*imago (effigies)  
pulcherrime delineata*: v. TO DRAW  
(VI.).

**drawing-master:** \*magister artis  
delineatoriae.

**drawing-room:** 1. *Reception-  
room:* perh. exedra, exedriū (a small  
room of the kind): Cic.: v. ROOM. II.  
A room in which linear drawing is exe-  
cuted: officina (sc. \*delineatoria, or a  
similar word).

**drawl:** perh. syllabas (voces) lentius  
pronuntiando trahere: v. TO DRAG.  
(Literam tractim pronuntiare in Gell.  
2, 6, is to pronounce a vowel long.)

**drax:** *plaustrum, plostellum*: v.  
WAGGON. (Traha or trahes is a vehicle  
without wheels.)

**drayman:** *plastrarius (plosti-):* Ulp.

**dread (v.):** 1. *perfīnēsco*, 3 (only  
in imperf. tenses): *the Athenians d.d  
the predominance of their fellow-citizens,  
Athēnienses potentiā suorū civium  
perfīnēbant, Nep.: Cic.* 2. *pāvēo*,  
2 (esp. when the alarm is sudden): *to d.  
the worst, omnia p., Sall.: to d. death,  
mortem p., Plin.; funera p., Hor.* The  
inceptive pāvēo is occasionally found  
in trans. sense, Tac.

3. *formido*, 1: *Rome d.d by the Parthians, formidata  
Parthī Roma, Hor.: to d. a person's  
anger, aliquid iracundū f., Cic.* 4.  
4. *contrēo*, ui, 3 (poet.): v. TO TREMBLE

See also FEAR.

**dread (subs.):** *formido, Inis, f.* (de-  
fined by Cic. as metus permanens, Tusc.  
4, 8, fin.): to inspire a person with d.,  
aliqui infīcere, Cic.: to be an object of  
d., formidini esse, Sen.: concretely, the  
d. of thieves (Prlipus), furū f., Hor.

See also FEAR.

**dread (adj.):** v. DREADFUL.

**dreaded** (part. adj.): *horribilis,  
mētuendus, etc.* v. FORMIDARIL.

**dreadful:** 1. *dīrus* (esp. poet.):  
in Cic. the word has the sense of ill-  
omened: "extra sine capite, quibus  
nil videtur esse dirius," Inv. 2, 15,  
16: d. comets, d. cometæ, Virg.: d.  
wickedness, d. nefas, Virg.: d. drysys,  
d. hydroys, Hor., d. Hannibal, d. Hann-  
ibal, Hor. 2. *terribilis, c. Sall.:* Cic.: v.  
TERRIBLE. 3. *horribilis, o*  
(causing a shudder): the d. Mede (Par-  
thian), b. Medus, Hor.: d. to relate, h-  
dictu, Virg.: that is positively d., illud  
vero h., Cic. Join: *horribilis ac per-  
timescendus, horribilis et miser, Cic.*

4. *fōdūs (shocking in its sa-  
tures): d. harox, f. strages, Flor.: a d.*

wound, f. *vulnus*, Ov. 5, tēter (taet), tra, trum (like feedus, but stronger) : d. *regions*, loc. t., Sall. : d. *gloom*, t. *tenebrae* [et caligo], Cic. : d. *proxigies*, t. *prodigia*, Liv. : a. d. *crime*, t. *lascivus*, Cic. 6, atrox, oīcis (*severe, violent*) : a. d. *storm*, a. *tempestas*, Liv. : Tac. : a very d. *calamity*, atrocissima *calamitas*, Vell. : the carnage was more d., cædes atrocior erat, Liv.

**dreadfully**: 1. horrendum (terribilium) in modum : v. **DREADFUL**. 2. horrendum (neut. used as adv.) : Virg. : v. **HORRIBLY**. 3. foedus (*qualifying dreadful disfigurement*) : v. **FRIGHTFULLY**. 4. when qualifying an adjective, often expr. by means of the simple superlative: a. *de severe winter*, *teterrima hiems*, Cic. : v. *preced*, art. Phr. : to *disfigure d.*, *foedare*, Virg. : to *cut out d.*, *clamores horrendos tollere*, Virg.

**dreadfulness**: expr. by adj.: *appalled at the d. of the sight*, \**pavefactus tam terribili (horrendo, etc.)spectaculo*: v. **DREADFUL**.

**dreadless**: impavidus : v. **FEARLESS**. **dream** (subs.): 1. somnium : an interpreter of d.s, somniorum interpres, Cic. : to dream a strange d., mirum s. somniare, Pl. : *appearances in d.s*, species somniorum, Cic. Fig. : *ds of dotards*, delirantium somnia, Cic. : *fevered d.s*, negri s., Hor. 2. insomnium (usu. in pl.) and oftener of bad d.s, as those arising from *intemperance*: *false d.s*, falsa ins., Virg. : to escape *indigestion* and d.s (nightmare), cruditate, insomniis carere, Cic. Phr. : to be seen in a d., secundum quietem, or in quiete (somnis) videri, Cic. : to have a d. about, see something in a d., in somnis videre, cernere, Cic. : *Hector appeared to me in a d.*, in somnis Hector visus adesse mihi, Virg.

**dream** (v.): I. Lit. : somnio, 1: there is hardly a night that we do not d., neque illa tera (nox) est qua non somniemus, Cic. : to d. (of) an egg, ovum s., Cic. : usu. however with de and abl., Cic. : more fully in somnis s., Pl. Phr. : to d. that one sees, in somnis, in quiete videre: v. *preced*, art. fin.

II. Fig. : to indulge in idle thought: somnio, 1: ha! what are you d.ing about? ego quae somnias? Pl. : Cic. 2. dormito, 1 (of one who idly wastes time): no d. now, non nunc tibi dormitandum, Pl. : to d. away the time, tempus d. in otio, Pl. Phr. : to d. away one's life, \*quasi per somnos (dormitantes) vitam agere, transire.

**dreamer**: 1. a person who has dreams: sommator: Sen. : Tert. (Also in any case except nom. sing., pres. part. of somno: L. G. § 638) 2. A visionary: \**homo delirii or delirans*; homo vanus, totus in somnis suis: v. ENTHUSIAST.

**dreamful**: somniis abundans : v. DREAM.

**dreamless**: expers (sine) somniis; nullis agitatis insomniis: v. DREAM.

**dreamy**: somniculōsus (*SLEEP*, HALF-ASLEEP): Cic.

**dream**: v. DREAMY.

**dreamily**: perh. *ōdīosē* (*in such a way as to offend, disgust*): v. DISAGREABLY.

**dreaminess**: sōlitudo, vastitas : v. SOLITUDE, DESOLATION.

**dreary**: no exact equivalent: *wast*, 1. vastus (*waste, unpopulated*): d. solitudes, v. solitudines, Cic. : Liv. Join: vastus atque deserius, Cic. : Liv.

2. sōlus: v. SOLITARY. 3. in cultus: *regions oīcios*, d., *forbiūding* (of Hades), loca tetra, inculta, foeda, Sall. (But in itself the word denotes only the absence of cultivation and adornment). Phr. : *regions d.*, *hushed in night*, loca nocte silentia latr., Virg. See also SAD, WRETCHED.

**dredge**: ēvericūlm: v. FRAG-NET.

**dress**: 1. fax, cis f.: *jars drunk to the d.*, poti facie v.t. cadi, Hor. Fig. : in the d. of (the state of) Rom-

ulus, in faecē Romuli, Cic. : with the filth and d. of the capital, apud sordeūm urbū et faecē, Cic. 2. sedimen: v. SEDIMENT. 3. sentina (in fig. sense): v. SINK (subs.). See also REFUSE (subs.), OFFSCOURINGS.

**drench** (v.): 1. madēfacio, feci, factum, 3 (to wet thoroughly; soak: q. v.): esp. fig. of intoxication, d.d with copious draughts, amplioribus poculis madefactis, Ann. (for which more usu. madidus); Pl. 2. (to be or become d.d) madescō, ui, 3 (the half-burnt timbers are d.d (with rain), semiusti madescē robora, Virg.: Ov. 3. expr. by means of madidus, with such verbs as reddo, facio: *I'U d. you-to-day*, ego te hodie reddam m. Pl. v. iolt, art. 4. perfundo, fudi, fūsum, 3: to d. fish (in cooking) with oil, pisces p. olvo, Hor. : to have the head d.d with "arm water, per caput aqua calida perfundi, Cels.: v. TO POUR OVER, BATHE. 5. irrigo, i (in fig. sense: v. TO WATER): the ground is d.d with water, irrigat terram crnor. Sen. (trag.).

**drenched** (part. adj.): 1. madidus a bundle of letters d. with water, fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.: d. wings (of the S. wind), m. aiae, Ov. looks d. with myrra, capilli myrrha m., Ov. Fig. : of drunkenness: Mart.: Pl. 2. ūvidus: d. garments, u. vestimenta, Hor. : a spilt d. with abundant spray, locus aspergine multa u., Ov. Fig. like *preced*, Hor. (who opposes it to siccius). See also verb to DRENCH, and WET (adj.).

**drench** (subs.): pōtio (haustus) copiosior: v. DOSE.

**dress** (subs.): 1. hábitus, us (gen. term): to change d. with any one, h. cum aliquo mutare, Suet. Quint. : shepherd's d., pastoris, pastoralis h., Liv. Join: habitus vestitusque, Liv. 2. cultus, us (strictly, as *adorning the person*): in his d. he is said to have been remarkable, cultus notabilium (fuisse) ferment, Suet.: moderate in d. (of an empress), modicus cultu, Plin. jun.: also sometimes in plur., Flor.: Ov. : a shepherd's d., pastoralis c., Vell. 3. ornatus, us (as *adorning or equipping the person*): military d., o. militaris, Cic. : the d. of a skip-captain, o. nauclearius, Pl. : she flings away her lands to buy d., abject agros ut o. pare, Phaedr.

4. vestitus, vestis, vestimentum (strictly, as *protecting the person from cold, etc.*, whereas the preceding words imply a certain style of dress or decoration): extravagant d., nimius v., Ter. : v. CLOTHES.

**dress** (v.): I. To attire in clothes: 1. vestio, 4: v. TO CLOTHE. 2. induo, i. ūtum, 3: v. TO PUT ON.

3. exorno, i (with finery): while my mistress is d.ing, amica mea dum se ex., Pl. II. Medical, to attend to a wound, etc.: 1. ciro, 1 (general term: v. TO TREAT, CURE): to d. one's wounds, vulnera c. Curt. 2. obligo, alligo, i: v. TO BIND UP. III. To arrange the hair: como, psi, ptum, 3: while my mistress is d.ing her hair, amica mea dum comit, Pl. : to d. the hair in rows and curts, c. caput in gradus atque annulos, Quint. : (carefully) d.d looks, compti capilli, Cic.

IV. To clear and till the soil: cōlo, 1: v. TO TILL. V. To cook food: cōquo, igne mollio: v. TO COOK. Miscel. phr. : to d. a vine, vitem amputare (v. TO PRUNE): to d. hides, coria subigere, depserre (v. TO TAX): to d. hemp, stuppam ferreis hamis pectore, Plin.

**dresser**: \*mensa culinaria.

**dressing** (subs.): I. The act of attireing oneself: expr. by verb: what time is taken up in their d., \*dum se exornant, quantum tempus consumitur! v. TO DRESS. II. Of food: coctūra: Col. III. Comice: labelling, thrashing: Phr. : I will give him such a d. that . . . adeo exornatum, adeo depexum dabo, ut etc., Ter. : v. FLOGGING.

IV. For a sore: fomentum: v. FOULTE, PLASTER.

**dressing-gown**: \*amictus cubicularis.

**dressing-room**: prōcoetōr, önis m. (προκοτων, an ante-chamber): Plin. 2, 17, 10. (Certainly not vestiarium, which is a wardrobe.)

**dressing-table**: \*mensa cubicularis (?).

**dressy** (colloq.): circa vestitus curulanor (based on Suet.): nimis vestitu (sibi) indulgens, cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38: nitido notabilis habitu: v. DRESS.

**dribble**: stillo, i: v. TO TRICKLE.

**driblet**: stilla v. DROP. Phr. : by d.s, stillatin (drop by drop), Varr.

**dried** (part. adj.): 1. siccatus: either green or d. (of a plant), sive viridis sive s. Plin.: fat d. in the sun, adeps s. in sole, Plin. 2. passus (of fruit, left on the tree to dry): d. grapes, p. acini, Plin.: Virg. 3. torridus (dried quite up and parched): streams, springs d. up, rivi, fontes t., Liv.: d. salt, t. sal, Col.

**drift** (subs.): I. A heap formed by the wind or other cause: agger, èris, m.: earth shapeless with snow-d.s, ageribus niveis informis terra, Virg. Phr.: d.s of snow, \*vis nivis exaggeratae (Kr.): d.-uolū, \*ligna ad litus de- data. II. Violent impulse: impetus, us: v. IMPULSE, VIOLENCE. III. Tendency, aim: Phr.: what is the d. of this discourse, quorsum habeat tendit oratio? Cic.: the d. of this is . . . , hoc eo pertinet ut . . . Cic.: in fine the d. of my determination is this, denique summa judicii mei spectat, hic, ut . . . ; Ant. in Cic.: to pay attention (only) to the general d. of (a speech), universitati (sermonis) attendere (opp. to, particulas ejus persequi), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: it is not easy to see the man's d., *haut facile perspicias quid sibi velit*: v. TO MEAN.

**drift** (v.): I. Trans.: 1. de-tero, nulli, lātum, 3 (to some point): to be d.d by the tide, aestu de-terri, Caes.: v. TO DRIVE. 2. excito, i (to raise as the wind does sand): cf. Sall. Jug. 79, med.

II. Intrans.: I. flūtio, i: a ship (the state) d.ing in the storms of sedition, navis fluitans (in alto) tempestatibus seditionum, Cic.

2. fētor, défētor, lātus, 3: v. supr (I), and to CARRY. Phr.: the snow d.s with the force of the wind, \*nix cumulatur (exaggeratur) vento.

**drill** (v.): I. To pierce with a small hole: lōro, tébre, 1: v. TO BORE.

II. To train and exercise troops:

1. exerceo, 2: to assemble troops and d. them, copias cogere, ex., Caes.: Veg.

2. exercito, i: Veg.: v. TO DISCIPLINE. 3. instituo, i, ūtum, 3: to d. recruits, tirones ins., Veg.: v. TO TRAIN.

**drill** (subs.): I. For boring: tēbra: v. GIMLET. II. The exercise of troops:

1. exercitū: daily practice and d., quotidianus usus ex, que, Veg.: regular d., assidua ex., Veg.: Tac.: v. EXERCISE. 2. exercitatio: Veg.: regular d., assidua ex., Veg.: Tac.: v. EXERCISE.

3. (campestris) médiatio: Veg. Phr.: d.-sergant, perh. campidictor, armiductor: see Steweh. ad Vég. 1, 13 (Perh. exercitorum magister). 4. master of gladiators, lanista, Cic.

**drily**: \*risum dissimilans, austero quadam jocandi genere.

**drink** (v.): I. bibo, i, ūtum, 3 (to quench thirst by drinking): to d. muddy water, aquam turbidam b., Cic.: to d. from the very source, ex ipso fonte b., Ov.: to d. out of a jewelled cup, gemmā b., Virg.: to d. very hard, damnosus b., Hor.: to d. in Greek fashion, i. e. with "toasts" and drinking of healths, Graeco more b., Cic. Fig.: the spear d. blood, b. hasta cruentū, Virg.: to d. justice haustus b., Quint.

2. pōto, avī, pōtūm and pōtūm, 1 (to d. freely and habitually): feasts, and d.s, obsonat, potat, Ter.: to enjoy the pleasure of d.ing in company, cum alis volupate potandi frui, Cic.: also sometimes = bibo: he took up water with his hand to d., aquam poturus manu haustit, Suet. Fig.: the clothes

*d. perspiration, vestis sudorem p., Luer.*  
*3. baurio, si, sum, 4 (to drink off, drain, quaff; esp. poet.): to d. off the flowing bowl, spumanteum pateram h., Virg.: Luer. Phr.: to be d.ing for days together, totos dies perpotare, Cic.: to d. along with another, combinibere, Sen.: one who habitually d.s with another, competitor, fenu, compotrix, Ter.: to d. deep, largiora vino uti, Liv.; profundo mero incumbere, Val. Fl.; ingurgitare se in vinum, Pl.: to d. draughts of Lesbian, pocula Lesbii dure, Hor.*

**drink in:** 1. bibo, 3: to d. in with the ear, a ure, b. Hor. 2. baurio, 4: to d. in joy with eyes and ears, gaudium oculis auribusque h., Liv.: Virg. (For lit. sense, v. TO IMBIBE.)

**— off or up:** 1. ébibo, i, 3: to d. off a jug of wine, hirtum vini e., Pl.: Ter. 2. baurio, 4: v. TO DRINK.  
 3. époto, only found in p. part. épotos: directly after d.-ing of the draught, statim epoto poculo, Cic.: we believe that rivers were drunk off (dry), epota flumine credimus. Virg. 4. siccio, exsicco, i, v. TO DRAIN.

**— to:** propino, i (Gr. προνίων, cf. TO DRINK, 1): I d. this to someone Critias, propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic.: I d. your health in a bumper, propino tibi salutem plenis laetibus, Pl. St. 3, 2, 16. Phr.: to d. to the safe return of a friend, sumere pocula amicis sospitos, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1; and, i, 19, 9: I d. to all your good healths, precor omnia laeta vobis omnibus, Erasm.: let each drink to the health of Messala, "Bene Messala" sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tib. 2, 1, 31 (R. and A.).

**drink (subs.):** 1. pótio: meat and d., cibus et p., Cic.: see also DRAUGHT. 2. pótus, ús: their d. is a liquid made from barley, potui est humor, ex hordeio, etc., Tac. Ger. 23: to give horses a little d., p. exiguum equis impertiri, Plin.: v. DRAUGHT.

**drinkable:** pótabilis, e (opp. to esculentus, eatable): Auson.: Coel. Aur. P. h. r. water that is not d., aqua ad bibendum (potandum) inutilis.

**drinker:** 1. pótior: water-d.s, aquae potores, Hor.: a hard d., acer p., Hor.: quarrels of d.s, potorum rixae, Prop. 2. pótior (an habitual drinker, a tippler): Pl. 1. Phr.: a great d., (homo) vini capacissimus, Liv.: he was the greatest d. in all Asia, magnitudinem poculorum bibendote totam. Asianus superavit, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: a moderate d., exigui potus homo, modicus bibendi, Bau. (in Kr.). See also DRUNKARD, BOON-COMPANION.

**drinking (subs.):** 1. pótio (the mere act of drinking): in the very act of d. she cried out, in medi p. exclamavit, Cic. 2. expr. by ger. of verbs while the d. is going on, interea dum bibitur, inter bibundam, etc.: v. TO DRINK. 3. pótus, ús (esp. habitual d.): excessive d., immodicus p., Cic.: in d. and jocularity, in p. et hilaritate, Plin.: v. DRINK (subs.). 4. pótatio (carousing): Quint.: v. CAROUSE. Phr.: during the d. in pouches, Cic.: after d., post vina, Hor.

**drinking-bout:** pótatio, cōmissatio: v. CAROUSE. Phr.: to indulge in d.s, certe mero, Hor.

**drinking-cup:** pótulum: v. CUP.

**drip (v.):** 1. To drop slowly down upon something: 1. stillo, i: gore d.s from the steel, crux s. ferro, Prop.: l'ib.: v. TO DROP. 2. destillo, i: v. TO TRICKLE DOWN. (Instillo is always trans.) II. To be running wet: 1. stillo, i: a dagger d.ing (with blood), stillans pugio, Cic.: the stars d. with blood, sidera sanguine s., Ov. 2. rôro, i (strictly, to drop with dew): his (Notus') wings and garments d., r. penaeque sinuus, Ov.: the brunnib's d. with blood, sanguine vepres r., Virg. v. TO DRIZZLE. 3. māno, i: a knife d.ing with blood, cultor manans crux, Liv. 4. fluo, xi, sum, 3: d.ing in wet clothes, madida fluens in veste,

Virg.: to d. (or stream) with perspiration, sudore fluere, Liv. (diffluere, Phaedr.).

**drip (subs.):** stillicidium: the d. falling hollow stone, stillicidi casus lapideum cavat, Luer.: legal rights respecting walls, lights, drip, iura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic.: to cause your d. to fall on your neighbour's house, stillicidium in alijcuso (domum) prolpere, Paul. Dig.

**dripping (part. adj.):** 1. stilans: v. preeed. art. 2. rôrants: d. locks, r. capilli, Ov.: r. cœme, Stat.

3. mādūs (wet through): Notus evolit forth with d. wings, m. Notus evolit aliis, Ov.: Cic.: v. DRENCHED.

**dripping (subs.):** perh. adēps liquorificus ("liquor eorum quae coquuntur"). A d.-pan, "patina qua carinum" excipit, dum coquuntur, (Sartago and frixonio are vessels for frying in: v. FRYING-PAN.)

**drive (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. To impel: cause to go forward: 1. ágo, égi, actum, 3 (in most senses of the Eng. word): to d. along she-goats, capellas protinus a, Virg.: to d. a herd before one, armamentum præ se a, Liv.: to d. ships ashore, naves in illitus a, Virg.: d. their ships in different ways, age diversas naves, Virg.: the wind d.s the clouds, a. nubila ventus, Virg. 2.

ágito, i (strictly frequent of ago; hence esp., to d. regularly, as in harness or under a yoke): to d. chariots, herds, currus, grēges a., Virg.: to d. a pair of lions, bijugis leones a., Luer. (In this sense, not in Cic., who however has agitator = driver.) 3. pello, pēpūl, pulsum, 3 (to push; give a violent impulse to): v. TO IMPEL, DRIVE AWAY.

4. cōgo, 3: v. TO DRIVE IN, INTO, P. h. r.: to d. a racing-chariot, curriculum regere, Suet.: to d. in a chariot-race, auigare, Suet.: the wind d.s the null-wheel,

"ventus molæ rotam movet, impellit, agitat: to d. a nail, clavum adligere in aquilid. Plin.: to name a dictator for d.ing in the nail, dictatorem clavi ligendis causâ dicere, Liv. (v. TO DRIVE IN): to d. a person to distraction, aliquem ad insaniam adligere, Ter.; lymphatuum agere, Plin.: if with jealousy, rumperem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. See also to DRIVE AWAY, OUT, etc. II. To carry on (a trade, etc.): 1. faciō, factum, 3: v. d. a trade, mercaturam f., Cic.: to d. a trade in harbotry, mercetrīcum (sc. quaestum) f., Suet.

2. exerceo, 2: to d. a disgraceful trade, negotiacionem pudendum ex., Suet.: Cic.: to d. a trade in frankincense, commercium turris ex., Plin.

III. To force: cōgo, compello, 3: v. TO COMPEL. B. Intrans.: 1. To be borne in a vehicle: 1. vēho, xi, cum, 3 (usus as refl., but with act. part. vehens): to d. in a chariot, currū vehi, Cic.: d.ing in a chariot and four, quadrigis vehens, Cic. 2. invehōr, i: to d. through cities, per urbes inv., Luer.

3. carpentum (currum, equos, equi, etc.) ágo, 3: Liv.: v. TO DRIVE (A). II. To be carried along by wind or current: fērō, défōr: v. TO DRIFT. Phr.: the iron shower d.s, ferrēnes inquit inder, Virg.: what is he d.ing, quid sibi vult? Ter.: v. TO MEAN.

**about:** 1. jacto, i (to toss: q. v.): to d. about on the ocean, in alto tactari, Cic.: to be d. about in a crowd, in tuba tactari, Cic.

2. verso, i: to d. sheep about (in pasturing them), ovēs v., Virg.: to a chariot about, currum v., Virg. 3.

ágito, i: the gods of Troy, d.n about (from place to place), agitata nimina Trojae, Virg.

**against:** impingo, pēgi, pacatum, i: to d. a ship against something, navem imp., Quidn.: clouds d.n violently against each other, nubes vehementer impactae, Sen.

Phr.: he d. his horse against the consul himself, in ipsum testis consulim dirigit (equum), Liv.

**— along or on:** 1. ágo, 3: v. TO DRIVE (I., I.). 2. trudo, si,

sum, 3 (to thrust on): the rivers d. the ice along, glaciem flumina t., Virg.: day is d.n on by day, truditur dies, Hor.

3. prōpello, pālī, puls, 3 (to d. forward): to d. a vessel along by oars, nave remis p., Cic.: v. TO DRIVE FORTH, PROPEL. 4. impello, 3: the Zephyrus d. the waves along, Zephyri imp. undas, Virg.

**drive away:** 1. ábigo, égi, actum, 3: to d. away flies, miascas ab., Cic. Fig.: to d. away cares, curas ab., Hor. 2. fugō, i (to put to flight): to d. a person away by force of arms, aliquem armis f., Cic.: blasts d. away the clouds, flamina nubes f., Ov.: v. FLIGHT (TO PUT TO).

3. pello, 3 (esp. poet. in fig. sense): d. away cares with wine, vino pellere curas, Hor.: v. TO BANISH. 4. dépello, 3: he drove away the saviour of his country from the capital, patriae conservatorem urbē depulit, Cic. Esp. fig., to d. away hunger, thirst, famem, sitim d., Cic. Jo. In: demovere et depellere de loco, Cic. 5. déjicio, 3: v. TO DISLOGE.

6. déturbo, i (in confusion, by violence): to d. a person away from the tribunal, aliquem de tribunali d., Caes.: the bees d., the drones away from their abodes, apes fucos a sedibus suis d., Pall.

**— back:** 1. répello, 3: to d. back the enemy into the forests, hostes in silvas r., Caes.: Cic. 2. rédigo, égi, actum, 3: they d. the enemy back to his camp, hostem in castra redigunt, Luer. 3. rejicio, jéci, jectum, 3: to d. back the grazing kids from the river, pascentes capellas a flumine rejicerunt, Virg.: esp. of the wind, I was d.n back by a violent N. wind to the same (city), rejectus sum Austro vehementi ad eandem (urbem), Cic.: they drove them back into the town, eos in oppidum rejecerunt, Caes. 4. reproto, 3: v. TO CHECK, RESTRAINT.

**— down:** 1. dépello, 3: they d. the enemy down from the position, hostes loco depellunt, Caes.: v. TO DISLODE. 2. dejicio, 3: the ships were d.n down to the lower part of the island, naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejectae sunt, Caes.

**— forth:** 1. expello, 3: v. TO BANISH, EXPEL. 2. prōpello, 3: to d. front flocks (from their stalls), oves pr. Cot.: the N. wind d.s the ship forth upon the ocean, Boreas navem pr. in altum, Ov.: v. TO DRIVE OCT. 3. exigo, 3: to d. (stocks) forth to pasture, pastum ex., Varr.

**— home:** Phr.: to d. home a dagger in the consul's body, sicam in consulis corpore defigere, Cic.: to d. home beans with rammers, tigna fistulos adigere, Caes.: to d. home the sword in one's bosom, ferrum in pectus demittere, Tac.: Ov.

**— in, into or to:** 1. figo, xi, sum, 3: to d. in mias, clavos i., Hor.: Liv.: see to DRIVE (I., I!). 2. inligo, 3: to d. a spear into the gate, bastam portae inf., Virg. 3. cōgo, cōgē, cōcūm, 3 (with in, intro) the force of the wind drove the ship into the port of . . ., v. in ventorum in portum navem cogit, Cic.: to a sheep in oves intro c., Pl. Fig.: to be d. into a corner, in angustum cogi, Ter. 4. compello, 3 (to d. together, d. to join): they had d.n their flocks together, to the same spot, grebes in unum compulerant, Virg.: Hor. See also preced. art.

**— off:** ábigo, dépello, etc.: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

**— out:** 1. expello, 3: to d. out nature with a pitchfork, naturam furca ex., Hor.: v. TO BANISH, EXPEL.

2. dejicio, 3: v. TO CAST OUT. 3. extrudo, si, sum, 3: to d. a person out of doors, aliquem foras ex., Ter.: v. TO THREUT OCT.

4. exturbo, i (with ruine and confusion): d. them all out of the house, cunctos exturba edibus! Pl.: to d. out gravel, (medically), calculos ex., Plin. Jo. In: expellere atque exturbare, Cic. 5. exigo, 3: to d. the

*enemy out of the plain, hostem e campo ex.*, Liv. Phr.: *d.n out of one's country, patria excusus, Virg.*

**drive over**: expr. by verbs under TO DRIVE and per: *Tullia is said to have d.n over her father's corpse, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv.*

— **round**: circumago, 3: Liv. See also TO DRIVE ABOUT.

— **through**: I. *To cause a weapon to pass through a body: trahicō, transfigo, transfido, 3: v. TO TRAVERSE, PIERCE.* II. *To be borne through a place by horses, eo, vēhor, invehor, currum āgo, per . . . cf. Lucr. 2, 624.*

— **to**: appello, 3: *a deity hath d.n me to your shores, me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg.*

— **together**: I. cōgo, 3 (not necessarily employing force): *v. TO BRING TOGETHER, COLLECT.* II. compello, 3: Cic.: more fully, c. in unum, Virg.

**drive up**: subigo, 3 (*up hill or against the current*): Virg. Phr.: *he d.s up to the house in his carriage, \*carpentō invectus domum accedit; equos domum (aedes) versus dirigit.*

**drive (subs.)**: I. *The exercise of riding, as in a boat, etc.*: Sen.: Cels.

2. vectatio, Suet. Phr.: *to take a d. in a carriage and pair, bijugis equis gestari, Mart.* II. *The place for driving in:* 1. gestatio, Plin. 2. perh. spātium (esp. used of race-courses, but applicable to any open space): cf. Nep. Eum. 5.

**drivel**: I. *To slaver: Plin. d. sing lips, manantia labra saliva, Juv.; fluidum os salivis (of cattle), Col.* II. Fig.: *to indulge in childish nonsense:* 1. dēlirio, 1: Hor.: Cic. 2. inepcio, 4: Ter.: Cat.

**driveller**: 1. (homo) dēlirūs, dēliranūs (see L. G. § 68): of a writer, scriptor delirius inersque, Hor.: *dreamings of d.s, delirium somnia, Cic.*

2. (homo) somnians: *not of philosophers but d.s (lit. dreamers), non phiosophorum sed somniantum, Cic.* 3. (homo) Inepitus: v. SILLY. 4. blennius (rare): Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: cf. Forc. s. v.

**drivelling** (part. adj.): dēlirūs, etc.: v. preced. art.

**drivelling (subs.)**: ineptiae, somnia: v. NONSENSE.

**driver**: 1. agitator: *a clever d. a. calidus, Cic.: Virg.* 2. auriga, c. (esp. at the games): Cic.: Suet. (*Phæthon*) d. of his father's chariot, currus au. paterni, Ov. 3. mōderātor (controller): d. of steeds, m. equorum, Ov.

4. rector (director): d. of an elephant, elephanti r., Liv.: Curt.: *for the d.s there are also special names for the d.s of certain vehicles, as rhedarius, esedarius, covinarius, carucarius, quadrigarius, etc.*

**driving (subs.)**: *(of chariots) aurigatio, Suet. (But usu. expr. by verb: v. TO DRIVE.)*

**driving (part. adj.)**: esp. as epith. of wind, rain, etc.: perh. vēhēmens, vīlētūs: v. VIOLENT.

**drizzle**: 1. rōre, 1: *it d.s before it rains, rotat ante quam pluit, Varr.* 2. irrōrō, 1: *the S. wind d.s, ir.* Auster, Col.

**drizzly**: e.g. rain, pluvia minuta atque rotans, cf. Cic. Sen. 14, 46.

**droll (adj.)**: 1. ridiculus, ridiculosus v. LAUGHABLE, DIVERTING. 2. lēpidus v. PLEASANT, HUMOROUS. 3. facētus: v. FACETIOUS. Phr.: *you are a d. fellow, ridicule cogitas!* Pl.

**droll (subs.)**: scurrīs, sannīs: v. BUF-FOON, JESTER

**drollery**: 1. facētiae, arum: v. FACETIOUSNESS, HUMOUR. 2. scurritas (course): v. BUFFOONERY. Phr.: *nothing can exceed the d. of . . . \*nihil potest magis esse ridiculum; nihil potest esse aptius ad risum ciendum.*

**drolly**: ridiculē, facētē, festivē: v. LAUGHABLY, AMUSINGLY.

**dromedary**: 1. (camelus) drōmas, ādis, m.: Liv.: Curt. 2. drōmēdārius: camels by reason of their excessive swiftness called d.s, camelī quos ob nimiam velocitatem d. appellant, Hier. (Camelus dromedarius, Cycl.)

**drone (subs.)**: I. *A non-working bee: fūcus, i. Virg.: Plin. F. g.: of men (homo) piger, dēses: a d. as far as war is concerned, militiae piger et malus, Hor.: a perfect d. about letter-writing, ad literas scribendis pigerum, Coel. in Cic.: v. SLUGGISH, IDLE.*

II. *A dull monotonous noise: bombus of bees, Varr.; of a trumpet, Luer.*

**droner (v.)**: I. *To live in idleness:*

1. cesso, 1: *Join: nihil agere et cessare, Cic.: v. TO IDLE, LOITER.* 2. hēbō, 2 (*to be in a state of torpor*): Tac. Ger. 15. Pfr.: *to d. away life, vitam desidem, otiosam trahere.* II. *To emit a low, dull sound: perh. mussō, bombito, i. v. TO HUM.*

**dronish**: piger, ignavus, dēses: v. IDES, LAZY.

**drop**: A. Intrans.: I.

Lit.: *to hang down:* 1. pendeo, dēpendeo, 2: v. TO HANG. 2. rēcumbo, cūbū, itūm, 3: *and on his shoulders d.s the sunken neck, inque humeros cervix collapsa r., Virg.: v. TO LEAN.* 3. dēmittō, misi, missum, 3 (as refl., or with pron. refl.): *golden collars d.ing down their bosoms, aurea pectoribus demissa monilia, Virg.: see also infra (B).*

II. *To fade, to incline towards an end:* 1. lanugēo, 3: *the flower d.s in death, flos l. moriens, Virg.* 2. flaccēo, 3: v. TO FLAG, WITHER. 3. inclino, 1: v. TO DECLINE (II). III. Fig.: *to become weak:* Phr.: *their courage d.s, ill animis cadit, Liv.: v. TO DISCOURAGE.*

B. Trans.: dēmittō, 3: *the poppy d.s its head, d. caput papaver, Virg.: v. TO HAND DOWN.*

**drooping**: I. *Hanging down:*

1. pendulus: d. dewlap, p. palaearia, Ov. 2. flaccidus (flabby): d. ears, f. aures, Col. 3. languidus (that has lost strength to keep erect): d. uilts, l. carbasa, Lucan. 4. languens, nūtis (like preced.): d. ears of corn, l. aristae, Val. Fl. (But languens is also used as annual epithet of the hyacinth: Virg. Aen. 11, 69.) II. Fig.: *of courage, spirits, etc.:* Phr.: d. spirits, animus dimissus, fractus, jacens (v. DEJECTUS): d. fortunes, inclinata fortuna [et prope jacens], Cic.

**droopingly**: languidē, Plin. (Or expr. by adj. under preced. art.: v. L. G. § 341.)

**drop (subs.)**: I. Lit.: 1. gutta (a round drop, whether falling or not): the d. hollows stone, g. cavit lapidem, Ov.: d. of rain, g. imbrum, Cic.: falling d.s, g. cadentes, Cic. Also used in architecture, Vitruv. 2. stilla (a d. as falling; a d. as poured from a vessel): three d.s of the fat being added, ex eo adipē, ternis s. additis, Plin.

3. stria (strictly, a congealed d.): on unisghtly d. (from the nose), turpis st., Mart.: v. ICICLE. Pfr.: d. by d. stillatum, Varr.: to fall in d.s, stilare, stillatum, Plin.: to pour d. by d., instillare, Hor.: d. of amber, stillata electra, Ov.: that which falls d. by d., stillidicuum: v. DRIP (subs.).

II. *A small quantity (of a fluid):* 1. stilla: a little d. of oil, s. olei, Mart. 12, 70. 2. paulum, paulūm: v. LITTLE (A). III. *An ornament for the person:* stalagmula, inaurae (both pl.): v. EAR-RING.

**drop (v.)**: A. Trans.: I. Lit.: to let fall in drops: 1. stillo, 1 (more freq. intrans.): to d. (tears) from the eyes, rōrem st. ex oculis, Hor. 2. instillo, 1 (to d. a fluid upon something): to d. oil on the lamp, oleum lumini ins., Cic.: Hor.: to d. a juice into the ears, succum auribus ins., Plin.

3. destillo, 1 (to d. down: rare as trans.): usu. with abl. of that which drops: trees which d. perfume, destill-

lantes odore arbores, Plin.: Tib. 4. irrōrō, 1 (like dew): v. TO SPRINKLE.

II. *To let fall:* dēmittō, misi, missum, 3: to d. a pebble into the urn, caliculum in urnam d., Ov.: to d. teart, lacrimas d., Virg. Pfr.: to d. the curtain (strictly, to lower the curtain, so as to disclose the stage), alaueum or aulaeum premere, Hor.: to d. a tear, lacrimas dare (with dat. of object), Ov. (v. TEAR): to d. anchor, ancoram jacere, Caes.: to d. the reins (leave hold of them), habemas remittere, Ov.: have d. d. some money, num qui nummi excederunt tibi? Pl.: v. GO (TO LET).

III. *To leave off doing, give over (colloq.):* to d. an amour, amore missum facere, Ter.: let us d. this, haec missa faciamus, Ter.: to d. a friend, amicum negligere, abjicere (v. TO CUT, JN.): to d. an intimacy, familiaritatem omittere, praecidere (cut it short): v. TO BREAK OFF.

B. Intrans.: I. *To fall in drops:* 1. stillo, 1: *stilla, d.'d from the oak, stillabant de ilice mella, Ov.: v. TO TRICKLE.* 2. destillo, 1: *a humour d.s from the groin (of the horse), d. inguine virus, Virg.: cf. supr. (I).* 3. (more precisely), stillatim cādo, cēcidī, casum, 3: Varr. See also TO DREP.

II. *To fall to the ground:* 1. dēlabor, psus, 3 (from an elevated position): the image that d.d. down from heaven, signum de coelo delapsum, Cic.: the fold d.s from the shoulder, ab numero sinus d., Quint.

2. dēcido, cēdī, 3: *an arrow having d.'d (from his hand) on to his (Chiron's) foot, quum excidisset sagitta in pedem, Plin.: the swords d.'d from (their) hands, gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic. (v. TO FALL OUT).*

Fig.: (these) words d.'d from his lips, vox excidit ore, Virg.: lest any should think the words to have d.'d from me without thinking, ne quis mihi putet temere excidisse, quod dixerim . . . Quint.: Cic.

4. dēfuso, xi, xum, 3: *(to become detached, slip off): the hair d.s off, defluunt comea, Ov.: his very wreaths began to d. from him, iam ipsae defluant coronae, Cic.: his body d.'d from his horse to the ground, corpus ex equo defluxit in terram, Curt.*

5. fluo, 3: *the hair d.s off, capilli f., Celis: (the fruit) will d. off if itself when ripe, sponte fluent matura suā, Ov.: Cic.: v. TO SLIP (FROM).* Phr.: the teeth d. out, cadunt (excidunt) aliqui dentes: v. TO FALL OUT.

**drop in**: i.e. to call upon: 1. vēno, intervēnio, vēnum, ventum, 4: when Caesar d. in upon me at my Tuscan villa, quum ad me in Tuscanum Iulianum Caesar venisset, Cic.: unless we happen to have d.'d in at an unsuitable time, nisi forte molesti intervēnius, Cic.

Or. 2, 3, jn. (the inter implies that something was going on): Ter.

2. opprimo, pressi, ssim, 3 (with acc.): if a guest d. in upon you at night-fall, si vesperinus subito te oppresser hospes, Hor. Phr.: I am in the habit of d.ing in at a party, invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Pl.: who should d. in but my friend Caius, \*ecce nobis de improviso Caius meus.

— **down upon**: i.e. to surprise (colloq.): 1. opprimo, pressi, ssim, 3: for fear the old fellow should d. down upon me, ne sexen me op, Pl.: his object was to d. down upon us when we were napping, id volunt, nos interea ositanites opprimi, Ter.

2. supervenio, 4 (with dat.): v. TO SURPRISE.

**dropping** (subs.): stillidicuum: v. DRIP (subs.): Prov.: a continual d. wears away stones, gutta cavit lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo, Ov.

**dropping** (part. adj.): 1. cādūcus: d. water, aquae c., Ov.: v. FALLING.

2. stillatīcūs: Plin.: 3. roscidus (poet.): d. grot, r. antra, Ov.: v. WET, DEWY. See also DРИPPING.

**dropping-well**: perf. tons stillatīcūs.

**drop-scene**: sapīrium, Cic.: Apul.: v. CURTAIN.

**dropsical:** hydrōpicus, Hor. Phr.: to be *d.*, aqua intercute labore: v. *to fall, art.*

**dropsy:** 1. hydrops, ópls, *m.*: Hor.: Cels. (Strictly a Gk. word, ὕδρωψ). 2. aqua intercus or morbus aquae intercūta, Cic.: Suet. 3. aqua subter cutem fusa, Plin. 4. hydripias, is, f.: Plin. 5. morbus subtercūtaneus, Aur. Vict. 6. (poet.) aquosus languor, Hor.

**dross:** 1. L. i.: *The refuse thrown off by metals in melting:* 1. spuma (scum-like); silver d., argenti s., Plin.

2. scória: *the furnace refuse is in every kind of metal called d., quae e camino factatur spurcitur in omni metallorum scoria appellatur,* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

II. Fig.: *that which is worthless; quicquidlae, faex;* v. REFUSE, DREGS.

**drossiness:** spuria: cf. dross (1, 2).

**drossy:** \*multam spurciam habens.

**drought:** 1. scictas (esp. in pl.): *d. and scarcity, s. et inopia frumentorum,* Liv.: very severe d., s. maxima, Cels.; in time of d., in siccitatibus (without prep.), Plin. 2. áriditas: Arnob.: v. DRYNESS. 3. stitis, is, f. (poet.): *lands cracking with d., biulca siti arva,* Virg.: v. THIRST.

**droughty:** siclus, áridus, siccitate labrants: v. DRY, FARCHED.

**drove:** grec, grégs, *m.:* a d. of oxen and other cattle, g. armamentorum reliquie pecoris, Cic.: v. HERD.

**drover:** pécarius, armentarius: v. HERDSMAN.

**drown:** I. Llt.: *to destroy by water:* 1. submergo, si, sum, 3: *d.'d in crossing the river Albuta, in tractu Albulae annis submersus,* Liv.: *d.'d in mid ocean, medlo in fluctu submersus,* Virg.: Tac.: v. TO OVERWHELM.

2. mergo, si, sum, 3: *(to plunge in the water: the notion of death must be gathered from the context): who snatched thee from us and d.'d thee in mid oceān, quis te eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore inseruit,* Virg. A. 6, 342: cf. 348: v. TO PLUNGE. 3. démergo, 3: *(like preced.)* (*Tiberinus*) *d.'d in the waters of the Tuscan stream, in Tusci demersus fluminis undis,* Ov. 4. haurio, si, sum, 4: *(to swallow up): to be d.'d in the eddies, gurgitibus bauriti,* Tac.: Curt. Pfr.: to be d.'d, in aqua perire, Cic. (in Kr.). II. Fig.: *to overwhelm:* Pfr.: to d. care in bumpers of wine, curam multo diluere vino, Hor.; curas pellere vino, Hor.: each strove to d. the other's voice, certatim alter alteri obstrepare, Liv. Cic.: the voice is d.'d (swallowed up, as by a badly constructed building) vox devarutor decoratum aptum ad agendum apto, cf. Plin. 11, 51, 112: v. LOST (TO BE).

III. Also fig., chiefly in pass., to be absorbed in anything: Pfr.: d.'d in sleep and wine, somno vineo sepiutus, Virg.: to be d.'d in pleasure, voluptatibus detinuit esse, totum esse in voluptatibus: v. DEVOTED, GIVEN UP (TO BE).

**drowning (subs.):** Phr.: to die by sword, fire, d., ferro, igne, aqua perire: v. TO DROWN.

**drowsily:** 1. somnīolēsē: to perform orders d., imperia aliquis s. persequi, Pl. 2. oscitans: Cic., who joins tam solute agere, tam leniter, tam oscitans, Brut. 80, 277. 3. expr. by part. of dormito, oscito: to talk d., \*dormitantes modo, quasi oscitantes loqui: v. TO DOZE.

**drowsiness:** 1. A disposition to sleep: 1. somnus (strictly sleep; q. v.): overcome with sport and d., ludo fatigatunque somno, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 11: simili, somno fessus, Tib. 1, 3, 88: more precisely, 2. somni cupiditas (cupido): v. DESIRE. 3. somnolētia (v. rare): Sidon.

II. Habitual slackness and inactivity: 1. somnus (in rhetorical passages): the d. of Lentulus, s. Lentulli, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16. 2. pigritia, ignavia, etc.: v. INACTIVITY, SLUGGISHNESS.

**drowsy:** I. Inclined to sleep: somnisomus or somnifomus, e; somniolentus (as permanent quality) somnolentus. V. SLEEPY, HALF-ASLEEP. Phr.: to be or feel d., dormitare, Pl. Amph. 2, 185; Cic. II. Causing sleep: 1. soporifer, éra, érum: the d. poppy, s. papaver, Virg.: Plin. 2. somnificus, Plin. 3. soporús: v. SORORIFEROS.

III. Fig.: sluggish, inactive: somnolous: an inactive, sluggish, d. old age, iners, ignava, s. senectus, Cic.: v. SLEGGISH.

**drub (v.):** pulso, mulco, 1: v. TO MAUL, BELABOUR. To be d.'d, vappūlo, 1: Ter.

**drubbing (subs.):** expr. by verb - with d., and I with being drubbed, ille verberando, ego vapulando, Ter.: to give a person a good d., aliqueni male mulcare, benu depexum dare: v. DRESSING.

**drudge (v.):** \*laborando me crūcio, fatigo, defatigo (v. TO TOIL), servilibus officiis nimis attente fungor, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14. (Operari servam habere, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9, is to have one's services at the disposal of another.)

**drudge (subs.):** 1. mediastinus (farm servant of all work): farmers' d.s, m. rustici, Cic. 2. (homo) plágiger, plágipraticus, plágigerulus (one who has to put up with being cuffed): Pl.

3. boemo cítlarius (pack-saddle man; comice), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 94. Pfr.: to not make a d. of yourself, no labore! Ter.; no labore te crucia, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 29.

**drudgery:** opera servilis, officia servilia: v. SERVILE.

**drug (subs.):** 1. vénenum (originally a neutral word, but used mostly in bad sense): *poisonous d.s., v. mala, Sall. Hor.: v. poisoſ.* 2. médicamentum (anything administered medically): to produce abortion by means of d., medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Pfr.: to be a d. in the market, jacere, Cic.

**drug (v.):** 1. médico, i (to treat with drugs in any way): a cake rendered soporiferous with d. grain, soporata medicamentis frugibus ofta, Virg. A. 6, 420. 2. pótio, i (v. rare): d.'d with a love-philtre, medicamento amatorio potionibus, Suet. Pfr.: to d. a draught, \*poculo medicamentum [soporiferum] addere, infundere.

**drugget:** \*textilium genus crassum.

**druggist:** medicamentarius: v. APOTHECARY. A d.'s shop, medicamentaria (sc. taberna).

**druid:** (only in pl.) Druides, um or Druidae, arum, m.: over all these Ds there is one president, his omnibus Druidibus unus praest, Caes.: Tac. (who uses the form *Druidae*). The sing. may be expr. as above by means of unus, etc.: his father was a D., \*pater ei e genere Druidum fuit; or his poetry, Druida, ae. A female D., Druias, adis, Lampr.

**druidical:** gen. of *Druidae*, *Druides*; d. remains, \*Druidianum monumenta.

**druidism:** Druidum or *Druidarum* disciplina, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 14, fin.

**drum (subs.):** týpanum (tambourine or cymbal): Hor.: Ox.: to be a d., t. pulsare: v. TO BEAT. Kettle-d., tympana aenea (R. and A.).

**drum (v.):** Phr.: to d. soldiers out of the army, milites cum ignominia dimittere, Liv.

**drummer:** týpanista (one who strikes the symbol): Apul.

**drum-stick:** perh. (tympani) malæus, malleolus (hammer).

**drunk or drunken (part. adj.):**

1. ébrius (at the time): the fellow is d., homo hic e. est, Pl.: cries of d.en men, voces ebrium, Cic.: d.en language, e. verba, Mart. Fig.: d. with delicious fortune, fortuna dulci e. Hor.: d. with the blood of citizens, sanguine civium e. Plin. 2. ébriosus (habitually): den and lecherous, e. et mulieriosus, Cic.: Cat.

3. témulentus (in senses

of both the preceding): you are d., temlenta es 1. Fer.: a den woman, t. mulier, Ter.: Cic. 4, vinolentus (full of wine): dreams of d.en men, vinolentorum somnia, Cic.: d. fury v. furor, Cic. 5, expr. by an adj. with vinum: vin plenus, Cic.: vino languidus, Cic.; vino mersus (dead d.), Liv.—vino seputus, Virg. 6. úvidus (in one's cups: poet.). Hor. Phr.: to make a man d., vino aliquam deporre, Pl.; onerare, Liv. (v. TO INTOXICATE): he is so d. that he can scarcely keep eyes open, vix prae vino palpebras sustinet, Titus in Maec. to get d., madescere, Front.; nimio marcescere vino, Ov.: do I seem to you at all d., ecquid tibi videt modere? Pl.: slightly d., ebriosus, Pl.

**drunkenly:** témuler, Col. (Or use adj., cf. Iz. G. § 343).

**drunkenness:** 1. ébrietas (the state), Cic.: Sen. 2. ebriositas (the vice), Cic. 3. témulentus (the state or the vice), Plin. 4. vinolenta (the vice), Cic. 5. (by meton.) vinum: v. VINUM.

**dry (adj.):** I. Without moisture:

1. siccus (not wet): a d. soil, solum, Quint.: d. day, s. dies, Hor.: d. bread, s. panis, Plin.: d. (un)veled, s. pedes, Ov.: the pitcher stood d. (without water): stetit urna s., Hor.

2. siccaneus (like siccus, but only of soil): a d. spot, meadow: locus, pratum, Col. (The form *siccánus* occurs in Plin. of trees grown in a dry soil, 16, 17, 29) 3. áridus (dry throughout, as fuel; parched): d. wood, a lignum, Pl.: d. fuel, a nutrimenta (ignis), Virg.: a d. (crackling) sound, a. sonus, Virg. 4. áreus, itis (=áridus): Virg.: Tac. 5. torridus (dried up): a d. spring, fons t., Liv.: Pfr.: to make (drink) d., siccate (v. TO DRY): to be d., arere, Ov.: Cato: to become d., stescere, Col.: Plin.: arescere, Pl.: Cic. (v. TO DRY, B.): that season was excessively d., siccata eo anno aperium laboratum est, Liv. See also DRIED.

II. Not covered with water: chiefly in phr. d. land: 1. siccum (prob. not found in prose except after a prep.): on d. land, in siccis, Plin.: the (ships') beaks are on d. land, rostra tenet siccum, Virg. The pl. form *sicca* also occurs. 2. áridum (like preced.): to haul up ships on d. land, naves in aridum subducere, Caes.: Ov.

III. Thirsty: siccus, siccus: v. THIRSTY.

IV. Uninteresting: 1. áridus: a d. and sapless style, a. et exsanguis: orationis, Auct. Her.: exceedingly d. treatises, aridissimi libri, Auct. Dial. Or.: Cic. (N.B. Not *siccus*, which is rather an epithet of praise; *terse, sinewy*). 2. jéjünus: v. MEAGER.

3. frigidus (without life or freshness): v. FLAT. 4. exsiccus (sapless): Joín: (orator) áridus and exsiccus et exsanguis, Quint. 5. exsanguis, e. v. supr. V. Plain, unembellished: siccus, austérus, pressus: v. TERSE.

VI. As epith. of a joke, cool and cutting: 1. scitus (shred): a d. s. (scissus, d. dictum), Cic. liv. 2, 24, 51: Tac. 2. perh. austérus: a d. kind of humour, quasi austérus quoddam jocandi genus: v. SEVERE.

VII. As epith. of wine, without lusciousness: perh. austérus or as softened compar., austerior: v. SOFT.

**dry (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To dispel moisture: 1. siccus, i (to remove wetness): the sun d. the dewy grass, sol pruinosis s. herbas, Ov.: to d. (drain) marshes, paludes s., Cic.: to d. and wipe off blood, cruentus s. et detegere, Gell.: to d. anything in the sun, s. aliquid in sole, Plin.: to d. one's tears, lacrimas s., Prop. 2, exsicc. i (like *siccus*, but stronger) to d. anything in the sun, ex. aliquid in sole, Col.: Plin. 3, dísco, i (like preced.): Pl.: Apul. 4. assiccio, i (= *siccus*): Col. 5. árefactio, feci, factum, 3 (to d. throughout): to be d.'d in an oren, arefiri in turmo, Plin.: to d. oil-scum, amurcam arafacere (sync.),

**Cato:** Varr. 6, torreo, 2; torréfacio, 3 (*to dry thoroughly, roast*): Col. II. **To wipe away (tears):** 1. abstergo, si, sum, 2: *to d. a friend's tears, abs. oculos anicula.* Curt.; abs. fletum, Cic.

2. siccō, 1, v. supr. (1). Phr.: *d. your tears, ne lacrima mitte lacrimas!* Ter.

**B.** **Intrans.**: *to become d.* 1. siccōcō i (rare): *to lay in the sun or in an oven to d.*, in sole exponere aut in furno, ut siccēscat, Plin.: Col.

2. exsicco, 3; Vitr. 3. áresco, 3 (*to become quite dry, to d. in the sun*, in sole, in sun, Plin.: Vitr.: Quint.

5. siccō, i (with ellipsis of pron. refl.): Apul. *To begin to d., subarescere, Vitr.*

**Dry up:** 1. **Trans.**: áresco, siccō, exsicco: v. TO DRY (A.). 2. **Intrans.**: áresco, ináresco, 3: v. TO DRY (B.).

**Dryad:** Dryás, ádī, f.: Virg.: Ov. **dry-eyed:** siccō oculis, Hor. Od. I, 3, 18.

**dry-land:** áridūm: v. DRY (II.).

**dryness:** 1. **Lit.:** absence of moisture: 1. siccitas (most gen. term): *siccius its d. it crumbles, tanta est s. friatur.* Plin.: esp. of weather: v. DROUGHT. 2. áriditas (*perfect d.*): Plin.

3. áridtudo, ins. f. (=áriditas: rare): Pl.: Varr. II. **Fig.:** want of freshness and interest: 1. perh. áriditas (cf. DRY, IV.: though the subs. does not occur in this sense). 2.

expr. by áridus: as, d. of style, \*áridum sermonis (orationis) genus: *to avoid d., id agere, ne aridus, exsanguisque sermo fiat: v. DRY.* III. Of humour: l'hr.: remarkable for the d. of his humour, \*insignis genere quodam jocandi festivo eodemque simulatore (tristitiae speciem praebente). cf. Cie. Off. I, 30, 108.

14. 208.

**dry-nurse:** nutrix assa: cf. Juv. dry-rot: perh. röbigo, ius, f.: v. CANKER.

**dry-shod:** siccō peditus, Ov.: or simply siccō v. DRY.

**dual:** dualis, e: Quint.

**dualism:** \*dualismus, qui dicitur; opinio eorum qui binos dōs esse statuunt. (Manichaeorum opinio, Manichaeismus).

**duality:** duplex natura: v. TWO-FOLD.

**dub:** Phr.: *he was d.d a knight, etc. in ordine equum adscitus est.*

**dubious:** dābīus; de quo dubitari possit: v. DOUBTFUL.

**dubiously:** ambigūe, dābīe: v. DOUBTFULLY, AMBIGUOSLY.

**dubiousness:** dābīetūs: v. DOUBTFULNESS.

**ducal:** \*dūcālis, e: v. Du C., s. v. (Or gen. of dux: *the d. grounds, ducis horū: v. DUKE.)*

**ducat:** \*dūcātūs, i: v. Du C., s. v.

**duchess:** \*dūcīsa: Rymer in Du C. **duchy:** dūcātūs, us: v. Du C., s. v.

**duck (subs.):** anas, atis, f.: *a bevy of d.s. anatum grex.* Varr.: d.s. eggs, anatum ova, Cic. *dimin.* áñaticula, Cic. Phr.: *to play d.s. and drakes, testas irrotare super aquam.* Min. Fel.: v. DRAKE. (For duck as term of fondling, v. DARLING.)

**duck:** i: mergo, submergo, dēmergo, 3: v. TO DIP, PLUNGE.

**ducking (subs.):** Phr.: *I'll give him a d. in the river, \*in flumine demersum dabo: to get a d. (in the rain), \*madescere or madefieri pluvia (imbre): v. TO DRENCH.*

**duckling:** áñaticula: Cic.

**duct:** tōrāmen, ápertūra: v. OPENING, PASSAGE.

**ductile:** ductilis, e (*capable of being drawn out*): Plin. (For fig. sense v. DOCILE, PLIABLE.)

**ductility:** expr. by adj. (*a substance*) of extreme d., p̄tra alis ductilis, ductilētē naturam habens: see also PLIABILITY.

**dudgeon:** Phr.: *to take a thing in d., aegre, moleste ferre aliquid, sto-*

machari: *he takes a fit of d. at luxury, stomachum illi fecit luxuria.* Sen. Ep. 112, 3: v. VEXED (TO BE); and discut-

**due (adj.):** 1. of money: débitus: money long d., pecunia jamdiu d. Cic. Phr.: *to be d., deberi, Cie.: to claim money not yet d., ante petere pecuniam quam coepita est d̄beri, Cie.: to pay money before it becomes d., pecuniam repreäsentare, Cie.: to fall d. on a certain day, in (certam) diem cadere, Cie. Att. 15, 20, ad fin.: *the money falls d. on the 13th of Nov.*, diem pecuniae Id. Novemb. esse, Cie. Att. 16, 5, ad fin.*

III. Of other things well-earned, merited: 1. débitus: *to render the gratitude d. to any one, [justum et] gratiam aliqui referre, Cie.: d. retribution, d. praemium, Virg.*

2. justus, v. supr. (1), and just.

3. méritus: d. honours (sacrifices), m. honores, Virg. Join: meritus ac débitus, Cie.

4. idōneus: v. FIT, SUITABLE.

5. dignus: v. WORTHY.

Phr.: *to be d. on any one's part, deberi ab aliquo, Cie.: reverence is d. to the gods.* \*deos colere acitate vereri oportet: in d. form, rite, Liv.: Cie.

**due (subs.):** 1. In general sense: 1. jus, jūris, n. (*lawful right*): v. RIGOR (subs.). 2. débitum: *to pay nature her d., natura d. reddere, Nep.: to demand favours as one's d., beneficia pro debitis exigere, Cie. Phr.: to pay every one his d., sumum cuique tribueret, Cie.: to pay the (last) d.s to any one, justa (aliqui) solvere, Nep.: to give slaves their d., justa servis præbere, Cie.*

Then in pl., *impots: port-d.s, portūrium, portoria (pl.): Cie. Hirt.: heavy d.s, magna portoria. Caes.: pasturē d.s, scriptura, Cie.: v. TAX.*

**due (adv.):** i. e. exactly in the direction of: reciā v. viā. 2. DIRECT (adv.): Phr.: *to steer d. west, \*ipsum occidentem petere, cf. L. G. § 376.*

**duel:** 1. singulare certamen (*single combat*), Flor. (but v. COMBAT, fin.). 2. more precisely, *pugna ex provocations inita, v. CHALLENGE.*

**duelling:** \*mos ex provocatione dinicandi: v. preced. art.

**duet:** bicūnum: *quum duo canunt bicūnum appellatur,* Isid. Phr.: *to perfom d.s., \*binos cantare (fidibus, etc.) canere.*

**dug (subs.):** 1. über, éris, n.: *the d.s of a mare, equina u.* Hor.: v. TEAT. 2. pāpilla: v. NIPPLE.

**dug (part. adj.):** fossili, e: d. salt, f. sal, Varr.: Plin.

**duke:** dux, dūcis: M. L. dūdomed: *ducalissimū, us: v. Du C., s. v.*

**duleet (adj.):** dulcis, mellifluus: v. SWEET.

**dulcimer:** perh. sambūca: Pers.: Macr.

**dull (adj.):** 1. Of colours, opp. to bright: 1. bēbes, étis: a d. colour, color h., Ov.: Plin.: *an eye naturally d. h. natura oculis.* Plin.

2. rémisus: a somewhat d. colour, color remissior, Sen. N. Q. I, 1, 6: *a d. kind of carbuncle, remissior carbunculus, l'hr.* 3. sudus: a d. colour, s. color, Plin.

4. languidus: v. FAINT.

See also DIM. II. Of cutting instruments, not sharp: hébis: v. BLUNT.

III. Of sounds, tone, heavy: Phr.: *a d. murmur, cæcum murmur, Virg.: d. (heavy) blows, surdi ictus, Plin.: Quint.*

IV. Of the sky or weather, overcast: nimbilis, subnimbilis, cāliginōsus: v. CLOUDY, DARK.

V. Of the mind, wanting quickness of perception: 1. tardus: d. mind, l'ingen, Cic.

2. d. mind, l'ingen, Cie.: *naturā tardior, Cie. Join: (sensus) hebetes, tardi, pingues, Cie.* 2. hébes, étis: somehāt d. ears, keen eyes, aires hebetiores, oculos acres et acuti, Cic.

3. obitūs (esp. t̄sed of sight: v. DIM): to

be of naturally d. mind, ob, ingenio esse, Gell.; Cic. Phr.: *to render d. hebetare (v. foll. art.): to grow d., hebescere, Cie.: d. at love's work, frigidus in Venerem, Virg.*

VI. Uninteresting, wanting life or freshness.

1. frigidus: d., forced jokes, f. et arcessiti joci, Suet.; Cic.: d. business, f. negotia, Plin. Ep.

2. insulsus (lit. insipid: q. v.): Cic. is fond of using the word with a negative: *a kind of jest that is by no means d., nou ins. genus (ridiculi)*, de Or. 2, 64, 259: a d. yellow, \*ins. caput: v. FELLOW.

VII. In low spirits: tristis, subtristis; animo demissio, fracto: v. SAD, MELANCHOLY, DEJECTED.

Miscell. Phr.: a d. market, \*mercatus infrequens (ill-attended), frigidor (cf. supr. VI, 1): *Cæsar had met with a d. reception, Caesar mortuo planus venerat, Cie.*

**dull (v.):** I. To take off the brightness of: obscūro, hébeto, 1: v. TO DIM, SULLY.

II. To take off the edge or keenness of: 1. hébeto, 1: v. TO BLUNT.

2. obtundo, stūpfacio, 3: v. TO DEADEN.

**dullard:** homo brūtus, bardus, blennius v. STUPID, FOOL, BLOCKHEAD.

**dully:** 1. laudigē: v. FAINTLY.

2. frigidē (v. DULL, VI, 1): Cic.: Quint.

**dulness:** I. Of colours, etc.: 1. hébeto: v. DIMNESS.

2. languor: d. of jewels, l. gemmarum, Plin.: v. FAINTNESS.

3. fuscitas (any dark hue): Apul.

II. Of the mind, slowness of perception: 1. tarditas: d. of wit, l. ingenii, Cic.

2. stūpiditas: v. STUPIDITY.

3. insulsitas (esp. want of taste): Cic.

III. Lack of interest: 1. taedium: v. WEARISOMENESS.

2. perh. insulsitas: cf. Att. 13, 29 (insulsitas villa).

3. expr. by adj. or verb: *the d. of this place is astonishing, \*incredbile est quam hic omnia refrigerescant: what can exceed the d. of Ulubræ.* \*Ulubræ quid desertius esse potest? nothing can exceed the d. of the book, *hoc libro nil potest esse insulsus:* v. DULL, FLAT.

**duly:** 1. ritē (according to ceremonial or precedent): Liv.: Virg.

2. sōlemniter or sollemnit (or -emitter: like rite), all the ceremonies having been d. performed, omnibus s. peractis.

Liv.: Plin.

3. recte, ut par est: v. RIGHTLY, PROPERLY.

**dumb:** 1. mūtus (prop. of persons with defect of speech: also in gen. sense): d. by nature, naturaliter m., Plin.: d. brutes, m. piscis, Cic.: d. fishes, m. pisces, Hor.: d. arts (as painting), m. artes, Cie.

2. élinquis, e: *(having nothing to say): v. SPEECHLESS.* (Cic. Joins mutum forsan, élinquunt curiam, Sen. in 3, 6.)

3. infans, ntis (as an infant, or from modesty): v. SPEECHLESS.

4. linguae usu defectus (having lost the power of speech): Val. Max. Phr.: *to be struck d. (fig.) obmutescere, Cie.: to signify anything in d. show, aliquid gestu significare.* Ov.

**dumb-bells:** perhaps librāmenta (weights used to balance anything).

**dumb-founder:** obstipitacio, 3: v. TO CONFFOUND. To be d.d, obmutescere, Cie.

**dumbly:** use adj. mūtus. cf. L. G. § 343.

**dumbness:** 1. expr. by mūtus: d. is better than foolish talking, satius est mutum esse quam vana loqui: v. DUMB.

2. \*fandi impotētia, Bau. in Kr.

3. infantia linguae, Lucr. Phr. *he was seized with d., \*defect ei linguae usus; vocis usus (repente) interemptus est: to cure d., \*mutis mederi: v. DUMB.*

**dummy:** \*mūta persona (an actor who has nothing to speak), Kr.

**dumb-show:** (mūtus) gestus, ūs v. GESTURE.

**dumpish:** subtristis, e: v. DULL (VII).

**dumpling:** \*farinæ subactæ globuli.

**dumpy:** brevis atque obesus, Suet.

vit. Hor. ad fin.

**dun** (*adj.*): I. *of a dull brown colour*: perh. *fuscus* (*pecora nigra aut fusca*, Plin. 31, 2, 10), or *rūbidus*: v. **BROWN**. (*Not* *glivus*, which is a *yellowish* colour.) II. *In gen. sense, dark*: 1. *fusca*: *the d. wings* (*of night*), f. *alae*, Virg.: *d. clouds*, i. *nubila*, Ov. 2. *furvus* (= *fusca*; poet.): *Hor.* 3. *āter* (*stronger than the Eng.*): **V. DARK, GLOOMY.**

**dun** (*subs.*): i. e. *an impudent creditor*: *flāgitātor*, Pl. *Gell.*

**dun** (*v.*): *flāgitō*, I. *(to demand anything importunately)*: cf. "interim quidatio Caes. Aedios frumentum *flāgitare*." *Caes.* B. G. 1, 16. V. **TO DEMAND**.

**dunce**: *homo stūpidus, bardus, blennus, etc.*: *Zopyrus pronounced Socrates a d.*, *Zopyrus stupidum esse et bardum dixit Socratem*, Cic.: *v. FOOL, BLOCKHEAD.*

**dunder-pate**: *perf. bāro, ūnis, m.*: Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 76.

**dung** (*subs.*): I. *stercus, ūris, n.* (*of all kinds of animals*): *horse d., s. equinus*, Varr.; *doves' d.*, *s. columbinus*, Varr.; Plin.: Cic.: v. **MANURE**.

2. *stimus or lūmum* (*a less offensive word than stercus*: also used of *slippery mud*, Virg. A. 5, 332): *they use cow-d. instead of fire-wood*, i. *bubulo pro lignis utuntur*, Liv.: Plin. 3. *merda* (*esp. of birds or smaller animals*: often *pl.*): *to have one's head soiled with birds'-d.*, *merdis caput inquinari corvorum*, Hor.: Phaedr.: *Phr. to count a thing but d.*, \**aliiquid pro utili habere*; *vili, flocci, pendere*: v. **TO VALUE**. (*The Vulg. has arbitrio ut stercora*, Philipp. iii. 8.)

**dung** (*v.*): I. *To emit the faeces*: caco, i.: Hor.: Phaedr. II. *To manure*: *sterco*, i.: v. **TO MANURE**.

**dungeon**: I. *carcer, ūris, m.*: v. **PRISON**. 2. *rōbur, ūris, n.* (*the inner keep of a prison*): *to die in the gloom of a d.*, in r. et in tenebris expirare, Liv. 38, 59, fin.: *the d. of the state prison at Rome was called Tullianum*, sc. *robur*, Sall. Cat. 55: *Apul.*

3. *ergastūlum* (*for slaves*): Cic.: Liv.: *Phr. to be thrown into a d.*, in *vincula conjici*, Cic.

**dung-hill**: I. *Lit.*: 1. *sterquilinium*: *Proper: every cock is master on his own d.*, *galus in s. suo plurimum potest*, Sen.: Varr.: Col. 2. *timētum*: Plin. 31. II. *Fig. an exceedingly base condition*: *born on a d.*, *infimo loco natus*, Cic.: *to wallow on a d.*, in *coeno volvi*, Lutr. 3, 77: *as term of gross abuse*, *stercus* (e. g. *curiae*), cf. Cic. in Or. 3, 41, 164.

**duodecimal**: *duōdēnarius*, Varr.

**dupe** (*v.*): I. *ducto, i. ("to lead by the nose")*: *to d. any one by artifices, aliquem dolis d.*, Pl. 2. *lacto*, i.: v. **TO CAJOLE**. 3. *dēcipio, i.*: v. **TO DECEIVE**. 4. *ludifico, i.*: v. **TO FOOL**.

**dupe** (*subs.*): (*homo*) *crēdūlus*: *I am ready enough to be imposed upon in this matter, and become a d.*, *verbū milii dari facile patiō in hoc, meque libenter praebeo c.*, Cic.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9. *Phr. to use a man as your d.*, *ludibrio aliquid habere*: v. **LAUGHING-STOCK**.

**duplicate** (*subs.*): *exemplum, exemplar*: *the d. of a will*, *tabulae testamenti alterae, eodem exemplo*, Caes. B.C. 3, 108: *there is a d. of that work in the library*, *\*eius libri bina existunt in bibliotheca exemplaria*: v. **COPY**.

**duplication**: *duplicatio*: Sen. **duplicit**: *fallacia*: v. **DECERFULNESS**. (*Or* expr. *by adj.*, *to tell of the d.* of *Ulysses*, *duplichem memorare Ulyssen*, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7.)

**durability**: I. *firmitas: d. of buildings*, f. *aedificiorum*, Virt.: Caes.

2. *stabilitas: to have some d. (of opintions which have stood)*, *aliqd statibilitatis habere*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: *d. of fortune*, *s. fortuna*, Cic.: v. **STEDFASTNESS**.

3. *perpetuitas: to secure the d. of records, ad p. monumentorum*, Plin.: v. **PERPETUITY**. 4. *very oft. better expr. by verb or adj.: do you believe in the d. of that friendship*,

\**mīsuram credas eam amicitiam? such is the d. of the timber*, \**tāma tanquame durabilis est materies, etc.*: v. **DURABLE AND TO ENDURE**.

**durable**: 1. *firmus (having firmness and strength of structure)*: v. **FIRM, STRONG**. 2. *stabili, e (not in a material sense)*: *Join: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amicci)*, Cic.: v. **STEDFAST**.

3. *pēremē, e (in this sense esp. poet.): a monūment nōve d. than brass, monumentum aere perennius*, Hor.: *d. adamant, p. adamas*, Ov. 4. *perpetuū (uninterrupted, never-ending; life-long)*: *Join: firma et perpetua amicitia*, Cic.: v. **PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING**.

5. *mānus: v. ABDI*ng. 6. *dūrabilis (of a nature to last)*: Ov. 7. *sōstid: v. SUBSTANTIAL*.

**durablebly**: *firmē, firmiter; stābiliter, solidē: v. FIRMLY*.

**durance**: *custodiā; vincūla, carcer: v. IMPRISONMENT*.

**duration**: I. *The act or state of enduring*: *expr. by verb: he prophesied the d. of the Trojan war*, \**praedixit quot annos duraturum esset bellum Trojānum: nor was it d. long*, \**ne dic permisit*: v. **TO ENDURE**. II. *The period of time itself*: 1. *spātium* (*the d. of past time*, sp. *præteriti temporis*, Cic. : *in so long a d. of time*, *cum longo sp.*, Cic. : v. **SPACE**). 2. *tempus, ūris*, n.: *to fix a limit to the d. (of an office)*, *modum temporis imponere*, Liv.: *the d. of a year, annum*, i. Cic.: v. **TIME, PERIOD**. 3. *(long d.), diūturnitas: not so much by the greatness of the office as by its (long) d.*, non tam magnitudine honoris quam diūturnitas, Liv.: *the long d. of the war*, d. *belli*, *tempus*, Cic. 4. *longinquitas (like preced.): v. LENGTH*.

5. *perpetuitas, pērenitas: v. PERPETUITY*. Phr.: *of long, short, d., diūtinus, or diūturnus, brevis (v. LONG, SHORT): an office of a year's d., annum imperium*, Liv.: *of half a year's d., semestre imp.*, Liv.

**during**: I. *pēr (through, in the course of): with acc.): d. night, per noctem*, Liv.: *d. sleep, per somnum*, Cic.: *d. (the entire) space of three years, per triennium*, Cic. 2. *inter (while something is going on: with acc.): this I have dictated d. supper, haec inter coenam dictavi*, Cic.: *d. the early stages (of a complaint), inter initia, principia Cels. : d. the drinking, inter pocula*, Virg. 3. *sūper (like inter, but rare: with acc.): d. supper, s. coenam*, Plin. Ep.: Curt. 4. *in (at a point of time in: with abl.): v. in*.

5. *(before a verb subs.): dum, with pres. tense of corresponding verb: d. these preparations, transactions, debates, dum haec parantur, aguntur, agitantur, etc.*: v. L. G. §193. 6. *expr. by abl. absol. : d. the consulate of Marius, *Mario consule*, Cic. : d. the king's pleasure, \*dirante ūris) bene placito: d. his lifetime, vivi ipso etc. Phr.: d. sleep (esp. with ref. to dreams), secundum quietem (but also, in quiete), Cic.: *d. the interval, interea, interim (v. MEANWHILE): he delivered the letter d. supper, coenamibus nobis epistolam tulit, Cic. to do a d. sleep, aliquid dormientem facere, Cic. : d. nine campaigns, novem aestibus, Vell.: Tac. : d. the day-time, interdiu, Caes. : d. the night, noctū, tāes*.*

**dusk** (*subs.*): I. *crēpusculum (evening as opp. to morning to twilight)*: Pl.: Ov.: v. **TWILIGHT**. 2. *obscūrum (esp. after a prep.): in the d. of night, sub obscūrum noctis*, Virg.: *in the d. of early dawn, obscūno adhuc coepit lucis*, Tac.: v. **DARK**. Phr.: *From dawn to d., ad umbram solis ab ortu*, Hor.: *at d., vespera, vesperi (v. EVENING): a guest drops in at d., vesperitus te opprimit hospes*, Hor.

**dusk** (*v.*): *vesperat, 3 (impers.): Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7*.

**duskiness**: *color fuscus, subfuscus, puluis: v. next art.*

**dusky**: I. *fuscus (also poet. furvus, Hor.): d. suite (of Aethiopians), f. comites, Tib.: d. wings (of night), f.*

iae, Virg.: v. **DARK**. 2. *pullus (nearer to black than fuscus): a d. victim (offered to magic deities), p. hostia, Tib.: d. spots (on a ram), p. maculae, Virg.: a d. tegu (worn as mourning), tegu p. Clc. 3. *niger, grārum: v. SWARTHY, BLACK*. 4. *sublige: v. BLACKISH*.*

**dust** (*subs.*): I. *pulvis, ūris (m., less freq. f.): in most senses of Eng.): to raise d., p. movere, Quint.; p. exccitate, Col.: to lay d. by sprinkling water on the ground, būnum conspergendo p. setare, cf. Pha dr. 2, 5, 15, 89: to shake off d., p. excutere, Hor.: a great d. of d., multus p. Clc.: a cloud of d., pulvris nubes, Curt. (also pulvres nubes, Virg.): covered with d., pulvris sparsus, Phaedr.: *shāred d., carbonis p. Ov. Fig. : v. eare bud and shadow, p. et umbra sumus*, Hor. *Dimin. pulvīsculus, fine small d.*, Pl.: Apul.*

2. *soobs, scōbis; or scōbis, is f. (d. produced by sawing, filing): ivory d., scōbis ebōris, Cels.; a. ebūnea, Col.: Juv.: v. **SAWDUST**. Phr.: covered with d., pulvēlentus (v. DUSTY): having one's eyes sore with sooty d., tuligine lippus, Juv. Fig.: to bite the d., (turpe) solum tangere, Hor.: būnum ore mordere, Virg.: to throw d. in the eyes of the jury, tenebras offundere judicibus in causa, Cic. in Quint. 2, 17, 21: in sim. sense, verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientiae jacere, Gel. 1, 2, fin. (v. **TO IMPOSE ON**): to kick up a d., conviculum facere, tumulūrū, Iliad. 19, 33, 7, 8.*

**dust** (*v.*): i.e. *to clean by removing dust*: 1. *dētergo, exergeo: v. TO BRUSH*. 2. *verro, i. v. TO SWEEP*.

**duster**: perh. *pēnīcūlūs: v. BRUSH*.

**dustiness**: *expr. by pulvis or pulvēlentus: on account of the d. of the roads, \*squā tantūs in vis pulvis erat; quad tan pulvēlentae erant viae: v. DUST, DUSTY*.

**dustman**: perh. *scōpāriūs (sweeper): Ulpi. Ing. 33, 7, 8*.

**dusty**: 1. *pulvēlentus: a d. road, via p. Clc.: d. (and so hot) summer, p. aēstas, Virg. 2. *pulvēreus: the d. ground, p. solum, Ov.*: Stat. (but the word denotes, strictly, *made of dust, relating to dust*). 3. *pulvris plēnū: Phr.: all d. and perspiring, pulvēre ac sudore perfusus, Curt.; sparsus pulvēre (ac) sudore multo diffusus, Phaedr.**

**duteous, dutiful**: I. *plus (dutifully affectionate): d. to one's parents, p. in parentes, Cic. d. fear (of a wife on behalf of her husband), p. metūs, Ov. v. **AFFECTIONATE**. 2. *officīsus (full of kind and respectful attentions): d. attentions, on sedūlitas, Hor.: a modest and d. person, homo pudens et d. Cic.* 3. *obēdiens, ūtis (with dat.): v. OBEDIENT, SUBMISSIVE. 4. obēquies (disposed to yield to: with dat.): v. COMPLIANT. Phr.: d. affection, p. tāes, Cic. v. **DUTIFULNESS***.*

**dutifully, dutifully**: 1. *pē: Cic. 2. officīs: Cie. 3. obēderi, enter, Liv.* (For syn. see *DUTIFUL*).

**dutifulness**: I. *pītas: justice towards the gods is called religion, towards parents d., Justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. appellatur, Cic.*: it is elsewhere defined by Cic. as voluntas grata in parentes, Planc. 33, 10. 2. *obēdītia: v. OBEDIENCE. 3. officia, orūm (plur. for abstract): cl. L. G. § 591.*

**dutiful**: I. *Moral obligation: 1. officium (the most comprehensive term): to satisfy the call of d., officio to satisfacie, Cic.: to neglect d., ol. prætermittere, negligere, deserere, Cic.; officio suo desesse, Cic.: it is a breach of d., contra est, Cic.* The abstract sense may be more fully expr. by plur.: thus Cic.'s treatise on duty or moral obligation is entitled "de officiis" cf. Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3. 2. *mūnūs, ūris, n. (on allotted d. or task): to discharge a d. minnere perfungi, Cic.* 3. *v. TASK, FUNCTION. In pl. munia, orūm, is often used: the*

*ds of candidates, munia candidatorum, Cic.: Tac.* 3. (after *to be*) expr. by *gen.*, with ellipsis of *officium*, etc.: *it is the d. of a judge, a commander, judicis, imperatoris est; v. L. G. § 266.* (But for *it is my, your d., meum, tuum est*, ib. Obs. 2.) 4. (like *preced.*) expr. by *oportet*, 2 (with *acc.* and *infin.*): *whom it was our d. to have put to death, quos trucidari oportebat, Cic.: contrary to d., contra atque oportet, Cic.: v. ought.* **II.** *An act of respectful attention:* Phr.: *to pay one's d. to the gods, deos salutare, Cic.: Ter. (v. RESPECTS, COMPLIMENT): to pay the last d. to any one, justa aliqui solvere, Cic.; also justa facere, Sall.: for justa we find also extreme munera, Val. Fl.; and *suprema officia*, Tac. **III.** *Military responsibility:* Phr.: *to be on d. (mount guard): stationem agere, Tac.; in statione manere, Ov.; also, excubias agere, Tac.; excubare, Cic.: v. WATCH, GUARD.**

**IV.** *An impost:* *vectigal, alis, n. to pay d., v. pendere, Cic.: to release from d., vectigali liberare, Cic.: to lay d. on anything, aliqui rei v. imponere, Cic. v. DUE (11), TAX.*

**duumvir:** duumvir, viri, Liv. *Belonging to such, duumvirialis, e. Ulp.*

**duumvirate:** duumviratus, ūs, Plin. jun.

**dwarf (subs.):** 1. pūmilio (pūmilo, Stat.), ūnis, c.: *Sen. D-plants, pumiliones, Plin.* 2. pūmulus: Suet.: Stat. 3. nanus (*f.* nāna, Lampr.): Juv.: Prop. (This last word is also used in botanical sense, as *pumelous nanus*, Linn.)

**dwarf (v.):** *perh. curto, 1: v. to STUNT.* Fig.: *in the presence of such vast objects, man is d.d., \*prae tanta magnitudine homines quantulani videtur.*

**dwarfish:** 1. pūmulus: cf. Suet. Aug. 81: *a compar. pumilior occurs in April.* 2. pūmulus: v. LITTLE. Phr.: *such d. men, homines tantulæ staturaæ, Caes. B. G. 2, 10.*

**dwarfishness:** \*pusilla statura: cf. *preced. art.*

**dwell:** 1. *To live in a place:* 1. bābitu, i: *to b. by the roadside, b. in via, Cic.: to d. in anybody's house, apud aliquem h., Cic.: v. TO LIVE.* Fig.: *the mind d.s in the eyes, animus h. in oculis, Plin.: what fear of ill can d. in a happy life, qui potes h. in vita beata mali metus? Cic.* 2. incōlo, ni, itum, 3 (*esp. of tribes or nations*): *they d. beyond the Rhine, trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.: Neptune who dwells in the salt regions, Neptunus qui satis locis inc., Pl. (N.B. In Cic. incōlo is always trans: v. TO INHABIT).* 3. commōrō, i (*temporarily*): v. TO STAY, RESIDE, 4. expr. by dōmīciliū, and less freq. dōmūs or sēdes: *to d. at Rome, Romae dōmīciliū habere, Cic.: not to be allowed to d. in the city, urbis dōmīciliū carere, Cic.: they d. under ground, quibus subterranea sunt domus, Plin.: not to have a settled place to d. in, sedem stabilem et dōmīciliū certum non habere, Cic.: v. ABODE, DWELLING-PLACE.* **II.** Fig.: *to dwell on or upon a subject:* 1. commōrō, i (*to linger upon a point*): *to d. long upon a theme, diutius in aliquo loco c., Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2.* Join: *versare multis modis eidem rem; haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. de Or. 40, 137.* 2. immōrō, i: *to d. upon a subject, in aliqua re im., Quint.* 3. mōrō, i (*in this sense poet.*): *why d. on trifles, quid moror in parvis? Ov.* 4. haerō, si, sum, 2: Cic. (v. supr. II). 5. hābito, i (*in connexion with other words*): Join: (ibi) commōrari, haerere, habitate, Cic. Or. 2, 72, 292. 6. prōsēqñō, sēcūtus, 3 (*to pursue a subject, with acc.*): *not to d. longer upon the subject, ne longius (rem) prosequamur, Cic.: v. TO PURSUE.* **III.** *To lengthen in pronunciation, to lay the stress of the voice upon:* 1. prōdūco, xi, etum, 3: Ov.: Quint.: v. TO LENGTHEN. 2. tractim prōnūtio, i (=producere, to lengthen): v. LONG

**dweller:** incōlo; or in oblique cases, pres. part. of *habito*, incōlo. v. INHABITANT.

**dwelling-place:** 1. dōmīciliū (*either of an individual or a nation*): *to choose one's d., locum dōmīciliū diligere, Caes. Fig. of the body, as the d. of the mind, Veil. 2, 69.* Join: sedes ac dōmīciliū, Cic. 2. sēdes, is, f.: v. ABODE (and cf. supr. i). 3. dēmus: v. HOUSE, HOME. 4. hābitatiō, hābitatiōnū: v. HABITATION.

**dwindle:** 1. dilābor, lapsus, 3: *the arm soon d.d. away, exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.: v. TO WASTE AWAY.*

2. extēnōr, i: *billetts that have d.d. in size, extenuated sortes, Liv. Fig.: my hope d.s and fades away, spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, Cic.* 3. tābēsos, 3 (*to waste, as with disease*): Join: maceror, consenesco, tābēsco [misér], Pl.: v. TO FINE AWAY.

4. dēcreso, minuor: v. TO DECREASE.

**dye (v.):** 1. tingo or tinguo, xi, etum, 3: *wool double d.d. in purple, lanae b. murice tintac, Hor.: to d. the hair, comam t., Ov.: to d. purple, purpūram t. (to impart the colour by dyeing), Plin. Fig.: a modest blush d.s tie cheek, verecundus t. ora pudor, Ov.*

2. inficio, feci, fectum, 3: *to d. purple, purpūram inf., Plin.: the Britons d. their skin with wood, Britannia se vitro inf., Caes.: v. TO STAIN.* 3. fūco, fūco, i (*strictly to colour red*): *to d. wool with Assyrian drugs, lanam Assyrīi t. veneno, Virg.: Claud. Phr.: to d. the hair, capillos medicare, Ov.: fleeces d.d. at Aquīnum, Aquīnam potantia veltera fucum, Hor.: to be d.d. various colours, variis mentiri colores, Virg.*

**dye (subs.):** 1. tintacū: Plin. 31, 10, 46, 2. 2. expr. by tingo (v. *preced. art.*): *to impart a blue, a purple, d.c. caeruleum, purpūram tingere, Plin.: the wool-plant is an excellent d. for blue, \*vitro caeruleus optime tingitur color.* 3. fūcus (red-d.): Hor.: Ov.

4. vēnētūm: v. TO DYE (3). 5. intentus: *succus: that well-known purple, purpūram infector ille s.s., Plin. 11, 3, 2.*

**dyeing:** 1. tintacū: Plin. 2. infector, ūs: Plin. (Or expr. by ger. of tingo, inficio: *very useful for d., ad tintendum utilissimus: v. TO DYE.*

**dyer:** 1. infector: Cic. 2. tinctor: Vitruv. 3. (except in nom. sing.: v. L. G. § 638) pres. part. of tingo: ds' shops, tintengitorum (infectorium), Plin. (In R. and A.).

**dynamics:** \*dynamica (sc. ars, scientia): as strictly tech. term.

**dynastic:** ad regiam domum pertinet.

**dynasty:** dōmūs, ūs, f. (with some word in the context to define it): *under the Flavian d., potente rerum Flavia d., Tac. Phr.: the d. of the Caesars became extinct with Nero, progenies Caesarum in Nerone defecit, Suet.: he laboured to found a d., \*id egit ut domus (progenies) sua regnum teneret.*

**dysentery:** dysenteria: Plin. *Suffering from d., dysentericus, Plin.* dyspepsia: crūditas, dyspepsia: v. INDIGESTION.

**dyspeptic:** 1. crūdus: Hor. 2. cāchecticus (with bad bodily habit), Plin. dysury: dysuria: Plin. *Suffering from d., dysuriacus, Firmic.*

## E.

**E. comp. A.** **I.** *Of two: utrique, utriusque, utrumque (for constr. v. both, 4). very much attached to e. of us, amantissimum utriusque nostrum, Cic.*

**II.** *if any number:* 1. unius-

quisque (L. G. § 82: *each one singly, opp. to universi): the interest of e. individual and of all together, uniusquisque et universorum utilitas, Cic.: I will touch slightly on e. point, unumquodque leviter tangam, Cic.* 2. quisque (L. G. § 82: less emphatic than preced., and rarely first in its sentence): *what hath fallen to the lot of e., that let e. keep, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque tenet, Cic.: with gen., e. day, quisque dierum, Hor.: v. EVERY ONE*

3. singili, ae, a (*one by one; taken singly*): *he appointed two censors for e. state, describebat censores binos in civitatis, Cic.: twelve jugers e., duodenia in s. homines jugera, Cic.: v. A (IV).*

4. omnis, e: v. EVERY. Phr.: *is low e. other, inter se amare (diligere) Cic.: they disengaged e. other, obtertarunt inter se, Nep.: that e.e may love e. other, ut invicem diligamus, Plin.: to be interchanged with e. other, permixt invicem, Quint.: Virg.: e. year (yearly), quotannis, Cic.: Virg.: e. day, quotidie (v. DAILY); quotquot eunt dies (poet.).*

**eager:** **I.** *Desirous:* 1. ávidus (usu. with gen.): e. for praise, a. laudis, Cic.: also with in and acc.: minds e. for novelty, in res novas avida ingenia, Liv.: Cic.: less freq. with inf., Ov.: Plin.: v. DESIROUS. 2. cupidus (with gen.): less strong than preced., v. DESIRIOUS. 3. appetēs (disposed to aim after, seek; also with gen.): Cic.: Tac.

4. stūdiōsus: v. ZEALOUS. 5. impensus (with words denoting desire): e. desire, im. cupido, cupiditas: v. EARNEST. *To be e. for anything, cupere, avere, etc.: v. TO DESIRE.* **II.** *Impetuous, spirited:* 1. ácer, acris, acutus: a most e. champion, acerrimus defensor, Cic.: v. SPIRITED, ALERT. 2. promptus (ready; on the alert): he commands the e., chides the more sluggish, laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Caes.: Sall.: 3. intentus (characterized by effort and attention): e. and energetic speech, oratio int. et vehemens, Cic.: e. attention, int. animus, Caes.: v. INTENT.

**eagerly:** 1. ávidē (for syn. v. EAGER): *to catch at e., a. arripere, Cic.* 2. cupidē: *to read anything very e., aliquid cupiditer legere, Sen.: v. DESIRE.*

3. énixē (using all one's efforts): *to do anything not only obediently, but e., aliquid non obediens modo sed e. facere, Liv.: e. to take up a person's cause, causam alicuius e. suscipere, Cic.*

4. intentē (with effort and attention): *to seek more e., intentius petere, Auct. Her.: to expect very e., intentius simus expectare, Lampr.* 5. stūdiōsly: v. ZEALOUSLY. 6. acriter (with spirit): *e. to enter the fray, a. pugnam inire, Liv.: Sall.* 7. impensē (greatly: hence in present sense, only with verbs of emotion): *to desire more e., magis impense cupere, Ter.: Cic.*

8. appetēt (with desire or appetite for something; covetously; rare): Cic.: Apul. 9. Most of the adj. under EAGER may be used adverbially acc. to L. G. § 343; esp. ávidus, intentus, cupidus: I e. set about building the walls, avidus molior muros, Virg.: they e. avert the signal, intenti expectant signum, Virg.: they e. fixed their eyes upon him, intenti ora tenebant, Virg. But in this way cannot be used impensis or appetēt. Phr.: *v. TO desire e. aware, gestire, v. TO LONG FOR.*

**eagerness:** **I.** *Eager desire:* 1. áviditas: e. for food, a. cibi, Cic.; a. ad cibos, Plin. *inexhaustible e. for reading, inexhausta legendi a., Cic.* 2. cupiditas: v. DESIRE. 3. appetēt (less strong than the Eng.) v. APPETITE

4. stūdiūm: *to be inflamed with e., ardore studio, Cic.: v. DESIRE, PASSION.* 5. expr. by adj. under EAGER: *that you may understand my e. to see you, ut intelligas quam sim avidus tu videndi, etc.* **II.** *Impetuosity:* 1. ardor: *the e. of soldiers demanding battle, a. militum pugnam deposcen-*

tum, Suet.: L. v.: Cic.: v. ARDOUR  
2. Alacritas (*briueness, briskness*): the *e.* of hours in hunting, canum a. in venando, Cic.: *e.* for defending the commonwealth, a. reipublicae defendendae, Cte., 3. impetus, us: v. IMPETUOSITY.

**eagle:** I. *The bird:* aquila, f.: Hor.: Clc.: a male *e.*, \*a. mas. Particular species are, the black *e.*, melanotos, m., or Valeria (sc. aquila), Plin.: ring-tailed *e.*, pygargus, m. (v. Forcelli, s. v.), Plin.: the vulture-shaped *e.*, neoponopterus, m., or oripelargus, m., Plin.: the sea-e., haliaeetus (h. albicilla, Yarrell), m., Plin.: Ov.: Virg.: the golden *e.*, aquila chrysaetos. Cyc.

II. *The standard:* aquila, f.: the *e.* of the 10th legion, a. decimae legiones, Caes.: Plin.: an *e.-bearer*, aquilifer, eri: Caes.

**eagle-eyed:** \*aquilino aspectu, aquilinum aspectum habens or genitus: cf. Apul. 2, p. 115. Less precisely, aspectu vehementi et formidabili, lunimibus oculorum acribus, Gell. 14. 4. med.

**eagle-stone:** aetites, ae, m.; Plin.

**eaglet:** pullus (sc. aquilae, aquinus): Phaedr.

**ear (subs.):** I. *The organ of hearing:* 1. auris, is, f.: dropping *e.s.*, flaccidae, a., Plin.: to pick up the *e.s.* (to listen attentively), aures erigere, Cic.: to lend an *e.*, auren praebere, Suet.: Hor.: (my) *e.s* tingle, tinnitum a., Cat.: to pull or twitch a person's *e.s.* (to call his attention), alicui aures velare, Virg.: to whisper in any one's *e.*, ad auren insurrare alicui, Cic.: a ringing in the *e.s.*, sonitus aurium, Plin.: he turns a deaf *e.* to prayers, surda negligit aure preces, Prop.: safe *e.s* (capable of secrecy), tutus a., Hor.; opp. to rimosa auris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

2. auricula (dimin. of auris: esp. used to denote the tip or corner of the *e.e.*): the bottom of the *e.*, a. infima, Cic.: I hang down my *e.s* (like a donkey when ill-used), demittere auriculam, Hor.: to present the tip of one's *e.* (in a legal symbolic act), a. opponere, Hor.: to chatter in any one's *e.*, garrire alicui in auriculam, Mart.: to pull a person's *e.*, auriculam (alicui) vellicare, Paul. Nol. *Dimin.*, auricilla or oricilla, Cat. Phr.: having (long) *e.s.*, auritus, Virg. (o. hares): also fig. for attentively listening (of the oaks which Orpheus sang to), Hor.: Pl.: animals without *e.s.*, animalia inaurita, Gell.: a little fellow with long *e.s.* (the ass), auritulus, Phaedr.: fishes have very quick *e.s.*, pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin.

II. *The sense of hearing:* esp. with ref. to music; auri, aures, the delicate and fastidious *e.s.* of Attic Greeks, Atticorum aures teretes atque religiosae, Cic.: to have a good *e.*, legitimum sonum aure callere, Hor.: if you have any *e.*, si quid auris babeas, Gell.: not to have a good *e.* (for music), \*aure minus subtilli (praeditum) esse: to have no *e.* at all, \*prorsus abhorreare a re musica.

III. *By analogy, anything resembling an *e.*:* auris: used by Virg. of the "ears" or earth-boards of a plough, Georg. 1, 172: a jar with two ears (handles), diota, Hor.

IV. *Of corn:* 1. spica (rarely spicis, spicum): from the blade to the *e.*, ab herba ad spicam, Cic.: rich and crowded *e.s.*, s. uberes et crebrae, Cic.: a diminutive and empty *e.*, s. minuta et hanis, Plin.: to form (develop) the *e.*, s. concipere, Plin.

2. arista (strictly, the beard of an *e.*, hence fig., the ear itself): the ripe *e.s.*, maturae a., Ov.: Virg. Phr.: a crown (or wreath) made of ears of corn, spicata corona, Tib.: a gleanings of *e.s.*, spicilegium, Varr.

**ear (v.):** I. To plough (q. v.): aro, i.

II. To shoot into ears: spicor, i.: Plin. See also preced. art. (IV.).

**ear-ache:** auris or aurium dolor:

v. ACHE. (Dolor auricularius, Ulp. Dig.)

**eared (part. adj.):** I. Having *e.s.*: auritus: v. EAR (I., fin.). II.

**Spiked:** spicatus: Plin.

**earl:** \*comes, itis: M. L.

**earldom:** \*comitis nomen, dignitas.

**ear-lap:** 1. auricula infinita, f.: Clc. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2 ("Soiter than the ear-lap," appears to have been a proverbial expr.). 2. auricula or oricilla ima (= precd.): Cat. 3. (more precisely) \*a pars (inferior ac) pendula auris, earliness: 1. maturitas (more freq. in sense of ripeness, maturity: q. v.): Quint. 2. usu better expr by adj: on account of the unusual *e.* of the winter, propter praematuram hiemem by the *e.* of his end, \*praematura morte, v. EARLY.

**early (adj.):** I. In the morning: matutinus: *e.* frosts, m. frigora, Hor.: an e. clement, m. clemens, Mart.

II. Commencing: nōvus: in *e.* spring, nova: Virg.: whilst *tin* the *e.* morn, dum mane novum, Virg. Phr.: from earliest youth, a prima adolescentia, Cic.

III. Of early date: antiquus: an earlier date was on your letter, antiquior dies literis tuis ascriptus erat, Cic.: v. ANCIENT. Phr.: in *e.* times, antiquitus, Caes.

IV. Forward: 1. maturus (coming naturally early): the *e.* bean, m. faba, Col. *e.* winters (as in northern climes), m. hiemis, Caes.

2. praematurus (before its time): an unusually e. winter, pr. hiems, Tac.: v. PREMATURE.

3. praeocox, ocls, praeocquis, e; praeocquis, a, um (like precod.): e. budding, occasioned by the mildness of the season, praeocces geminatione evocate indulgentia coeli, Plin.: e. ripeness (of wine), praeocox maturitas, Col.: e. vines (yielding early in the season), praeocques vites, Col.

4. perh., tempestivus (taking place in due season: hence early, as opp. to irregularly late hours): an *e.* party, t. convivium, cf. Cic. Sen.

14: to be an *e.* riser, tempestivus surgeri, v. FORC. s. v. Phr.: the earliest pears, occissa pira, Plin.

**early (adv.):** I. In the morning:

1. manē: what are you doing so *e.*, quid tu tam mane? Ter.: Cic.: v. MORNING.

2. diūculō (an abl. case: while it is yet twilight): very *e.* in the morning, primo d.: Cic.: acc. to Centorimus, diūculum primum was before sunrise; d. secundum (= mane), directly after sunrise: v. FORC. s. v.

Phr.: (very) *e.* in the morning, ante lucem, Cic.: Hor.: prima luce, Cic.: v. DAWN, MORNING.

III. Generally, at an early period: 1. maturē: his father died e., pater eius m. dececessit, Nep.: to set out *e.* (in good time), m. prōfici-*c.*, Cic.

2. praematurē: v. PREMATURELY.

3. citio: v. QUICKLY, SOON.

4. tempestivē (at the proper time; neither too early nor too late): v. SEASONABLY.

5. temp̄i, or temp̄i (in due time, belated): e. enough, sati, t., Cato: to rise earlier (of the sun), temp̄erius (opp. to serius) surge, Ov.

**earn:** I. By labour: 1. meroe and meroe, 2: v. e. not more than 12 asses, non amplius duodecim aeris mereri, Cic.: what each *e.* per diem, quantum quis uno die mereret, Suet.

2. emereo and emēror, 2: v. e. a great deal of money, pecuniam emerere uberen, Gell. Esp. in p. part, emeritus, having *e.*'s one's discharge: Tac.: Plin.

3. demeroe, 2: Pl.: Gel. Phr.: to *e.* one's living, victim querariare, Ter.

Andr. 1, 1, 48: querare unde se [ac suis] tueri quis possit, Liv. 5, 4, ad init.: to *e.* a living by prostitution, corpore quaestum facere (v. PROSTITUTION): one who has no means of e.ing his livelihood, cui nec quaestus est, nec didicit artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2.

II. In gen. sense, to obtain by one's efforts or exert: assequor, consequor, adipiscor: v. TO OBTAIN.

**earnest (adj.):** I. Eager, urgent:

1. intentus (lit. strained; hence of eager, vigorous action): the Romans, *e.* at home and in the field, Romani domi militaque int., Sall. t. at. 6. *e.*

and energetic speech, oratio int. et vehemens, Cic. 2. instans, ntis: v. URENT.

3. impensus (with word implying emotion) every *e.* entreaties, impensissimae preces, Suet.

4. acer, cris, cre: *e.* thought, acris, cris attenta cogitatio, Cic. v. EAGER. Phr.: to be *e.* in the pursuit of fame, tamquam instare, Tac. at my *e.* request, efflagitatu meo, Cic.: engaged in *e.* thought, in cogitatione defixus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

II. Serious: opp. to the notion of sport, irony, etc.: serius: if I have said anything in joke, do not turn it to *e.*, si quid per jocum dixi, nolite in serum convertere, Pl.: joke and *e.*, joca atque seria, Cic.: Sall. Phr.: neither in joke nor in *e.*, nec joco nec serio, Pl.

**earnest (subs.):** I. i.e. part-payment, security: arrabio, onis, m., and arrha, ae, f. (the latter acc. to Gell. 17, 2, ad fin., became the preferable form): to be given as *e.-money* for a purchase, arrhae nomine pro emptione dari, Cai. Th.: to give 40 minas by way of *e.*, arrabior dare quadriginta minas, Pl. Fig.: *e.* of death (a physician's fee), mortis arrha, Plin. In fig. sense pignus may sometimes be precise enough: v. PLEDGE, SECURITY. Phr.: to have in one's heart an *e.* of victory, animo praecipere victorianum, Cic.

**earnestly:** I. With earnestness:

1. acriter (with vigour and energy): to exert oneself very *e.*, acerrime nit, Sall.: to guard *e.* against anything, a. aliquid cavere, Hor.: to court the favour of Caesar, favorem Caesaris a. favore, Tac.: to consider a case most *e.*, causam acerrime contemperi, Cic.: v. KEENLY, VIGOROUSLY.

2. impense (lit. with expense: hence, exceedingly earnestly): to tender thanks more *e.*, impensis gratias agere, Liv.: v. EAGERLY.

3. magnop̄ē, or as two words, magno opere: compar, majore opere, etc (esp. with verbs of wishing, asking).

I. e. wish, magnop̄ē volo, Cic.: most *e.* do I again and again beg of you, a te maximo opere (or maximeponere) etiam atque etiam queso peto, Pet., Cic. Fam. 3, 2.

4. intentē: v. EAGERLY. Also the adj. intentus may often be used *e.* he listened to your entreaties, intentus

tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib. 4, 1, 12: e. s. on doing something, intentus aliquid faciendum, Cic.: to gaze *e.* at anything, intentus oculis aliquid inuiri (fig.), Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77. Phr.: to contemplate *e.* an idea of beauty, specim pulchritudinis inuiri in ea defixum esse, Cic. Or. 2, 9: being in an agony, he prayed the more *e.*, factus in agonia prolixus orabat, Vulg.

II. With gravity: serio: v. GRAVELY, SERIOUSLY.

**earnestness:** I. Devotion of mind:

1. expr. by intentus, attentus: to consider a case with the utmost *e.*, causam quam maxime intentus oculis (ut ajunt) contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11, 26: to inquire into anything with all *e.*, animi acie quam maxime intentus aliquid investigare; acerrima et attentissima cogitatione de aliqua re uti (based on Cic.): v. EARNEST, INTENT.

2. studium (zeal, ardour: q. v.): to pursue with such *e.*, what does not belong to us, tanto s. aliena petere, Sall. Cic.

3. cura (with some intensive word, as magna, tanta, impensa): v. CARE, CONCERN. Phr.: to strive with all possible *e.*, summa opere nit, Sall.: to pursue one's studies with *e.*, studiis insistere, Quint. 1, 12, 10: to beg with *e.*, vehementer, magnop̄ē petere: v. EARNESTLY.

II. Seriousness: severitas, v. GRAVITY, STERNNESS.

**ear-ring:** 1. infares, ium, f. (only in pl.): to wear *e.s.* in, gestare, Plin.: to put *e.s.* in, in, alicui addere, Plin.

2. stâladium (drop-shaped): Plin.

**ear-shot:** unde quis exaudiri potest v. HEARING.

**earth (subs.):** I. The (so-called) element: terra: e. (formed) of minute particles of *e.*, de terris terram con-



**e. nymphs**, f. nymphae, Virg.: v. GOOD-NATURED. **2.** indulgent: v. INDULGENT. **3.** remissus (lit. *untent*; opp. to severe, exacting): I doubted whether to be e. (with him), or to stand on my right, (dubitamus) utrum remissor essem, an summo iure contendemur, Cic.: Plin. jun. **IV.** Unconstrained: without effort: **1.** expeditus (esp. of utterance): e., fluent speech, ex. et per facile currens oratio, Cic.: v. FREE. **2.** vénustus, lépidus: v. GRACEFUL. Phr.: the quiet, e. talk of an old man, sensu sermo quietus et remissus, Cic.: a very e. (fluent) speaker, solutissimus in dendo, Cic.

**eat:** A. Trans.: **1.** To consume by the mouth: **1.** édo, ésum, 3 (L. G. § 115): to e. a great many pecks of salt together (prov.), multos modios salsi simul e., Cic.: he e. offres, oleas est, Hor.: ter. **2.** cónimo, 3: v. TO EAT UP. **3.** manducó, i (strictly to chew; rare in good authors): to e. a couple of mouthfuls, duas buceas mi, Aug. in Suet. 2, 78: Pl.: v. to CHEW.

**4.** vescor, 3, v. inf. (11), and to LIVE (UPON). **5.** gusto, i (to taste): they deem it unlawful to e. the hare leporum g. fas non putant, Caes.: Suet. Pbr.: to have nothing to e., nihil habere unde vitam sustineas, unde famem tollas: not to e. anything, abstine cibo, Cic. (v. TO AUSTAIN): te e. very little, very much (habitually), minimi, plurimi cibi esse, Suet.: to give a person something to e., aliqui cibum praebere (v. FOOD): to have a desire to e., esurire: v. HUNGRY (TO BE). **II.** To live on: vescor, 3 (with abl.): to e. peers, piris v., Hor.: to e. those things which cause a pleasant titillation of the appetite, v. iis rebus quae dulceni motum afferunt sensui, Cic. Vescor is also found with an acc., Tac.: Plin. **III.** Fig. to corrodere: édo, rôdo: v. to EAT AWAY, CORRODE.

B. Intrans.: **1.** to e. when hungry, esurientem, e., Cic.: to e. in order to live, esse ut vivas, Cic.: e., drink, stuff, edite, bibite, effarcite vos! Pl. **2.** vescor, 3: he used to e. before dinner, vescombit ante coenam, Suet.: esp. with abl expressed: the gods neither e. nor drink, di nec escis nec potionibus v., Cic. Phr.: to e. with an appetite (at dinner), libenter comedare, Cic.: to e. freely, largiter que (cibo) invitare, cf. Suet. Aug. 77. **II.** To taste: sápio, ivi and ui, 3: Pl.: Juv.: v. TO TASTE.

**away:** **1.** rôdo, si, sum, 3: rivers e. away their banks, fluminia ripas r., Lucre.: iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum robigine roditur, Ov.

**2.** édo, 3: the choked fire is away the ships, lensus carinus est vapor, Virg. Esp. fig. of care, distress: if aught is e.ing away your heart, si quid est animum, Hor. **3.** peredo, 3 (by to eat quite away): rocks eaten away by salt, saxe salsa peresa, Lucre.: Tib.: v. TO CORRODE. **4.** mordeo, mordordi, morsum, 2 (poet.): (fields) which the tiris e. away with its still stream, quae Liris quieta m. aqua, Hor.

**up:** **1.** cónido, 3: to e. up all the corn: omne trumentum c., Suet.: Cic. Esp. fig., to e. up or waste one's property, c. rem familiarem, Cic. **2.** vörö, dévöro, i: v. to SWALLOW. **3.** vescor, 3 (with abl.; also acc.): he began to e. them (the doves) up one by one, coepit viscungulas, Phaedr.

**eatable:** **1.** esculentus: whatever is e. or drinkabili, quod e. aut potabilem est, Gell. **Neut. pl.** as subs., esculenta, eatables, Cic. **2.** cónulus: e. Hor. **Neut. pl.** edulia, iun and torum, eatables, Suet.: Gell. Phr.: e. things, quae esui sunt, Gell.: the root is e. when boiled down, radix ejus descendit (apta ad descendum, Cic.) est decocuta, Plin.: what other quality has the swine, except that it is e., suis quid habet praepter escan? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.

**eater:** pres. part. of édo: see L. G. § 638. Phr.: a great e., homo edax,

Cic.: to be a great e., a little e., plurimi (multi), minimi cibi esse, Suet.: cibl capacissimum esse, Liv.

**eating (subs.):** ésus, 3s: found only in forms esui, esu: Varr.: Gell. Phr.: by e. and drinking, cibo et potionem, Cic.: to indulge so far in e. and drinking, tantum cibo et potionem adhibere, Cic.: very nice e., stuaves res, Hor.: (res) cibis gratae, Plin.: to be delicious e., jucundissim sapere, Col.: v. TO TASTE.

**eating-house:** popina, Cic., Hor. The keeper of an e., popinarium, Lampr.: a frequenter of es., popino, Hor.: to frequent e.s., popinor, 1, Trebell.

**eave:** **1.** protéctum: to cut away the e. of a house (overlapping years), protectum recidere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 § 1: to have e.s projecting over a neighbour's house, ex eadibus tuis in aedes alterius projectum habere, Lab. Dig. 4, 17, 3) § 6. **2.** projecio: Lab. Dig. 1, § 5. **3.** subgrundae, arumi (apply not in sing.): ("projection recti qua stillicidium a pariete arcetur," Forc. s.v.: beneath the e.s., subter subgrundas, Varr. R. R. 3, 3: sloping e.s. proclinate, Vitr. (N.B. Protectum and projecio appear to have been the legal terms; subgrundae the popular designation.) Phr.: a dropping of water from the e.s., stillicidium, Lucre.

**eaves-dropper (subs.):** 1. aneps, cùpis, c. test there be any e. listening, ne quis nostro a. sermoni siet, Pl. **2.** ôtäestes or ôtäestia u. m. (ώτακουρτης): Apul. **3.** auriculatus or óriclearius: Petr. fr. Phr.: to play the e., subfuscate (which word had not, however, the offensive sense of the Eng., cf. Cic. Top. 20, 75: "bonis viris subfuscantibus pariete interposito"); auribus (foramini, etc.) admota sermonem captare (based on Ter.).

**eaves-dropping (subs.):** Phr.: that there be no e. (conice), ne quis venator adit cum auritis plagiis (catching words with nets that have ears to them), Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14: a person given to e., aueps sermonis: v. preced. art.

**ebb (subs.):** **I.** Lit. of the tide: 1. recessus, 3s (opp. to accession): more fully, marini aestus recessus, Cic.

**2.** décessus (aestus): Cic. **3.** regressus (aestus): Val. Max. Phr.: the e. and flow of the tide, aestus reciprocatio, Plin. **II.** Fig.: a low state: Phr.: to be at a low e., jacere: the lawcourts were at a low e., judicia jacebant, Cic.: when your fortunes are at their e., in adversis (angustis) rebus (v. ADVERSITY): hope is at a low e., spes in angusto est, Cic.; fluere ac retro sublaps referri spes (Danaum), Virg. A. 2, 169: in all things there is e. and flow, omnium rerum vleisito est, Ter. (v. VICISSITUDE): our funds are at a low e., \*de pecunia male res se habet.

**ebb (v.):** **I.** Lit.: of the tide: 1. récedo, ssi, sum, 3: the tides now flowing and now ebbing, aestus maritimi tum accedentes tum recedentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 112. **2.** rémeo, i: the tides e. and flow twice every 24 hours, aestus maris bis affluunt bisque r. vice-nis quaternisque semper horis, Plin. 2, 97, 99 (see the place). **3.** réciprocus, i: Plin. I. e. Phr.: when the tide e.s., imminent aestu, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: less precise expr. are, (aestus maris) residunt, se resorbent, Plin. I. e. (mare) resorbetur, Tac. **II.** Fig.: to sink to a low state: decrescere, déterior fieri, etc.: v. TO DECREASE, WANER.

**ebbing (subs.):** récessus: v. EBB.

**ebbing (part. adj.):** **1.** reflusus: Plin. **2.** réciprocus: Plin. Fig.: e. fortunes, res angustae, adversae: v. ADVERSE.

**ebony:** ebénus, i, f.; ebénum, i, n. (the latter of the wood only, not the tree): Virg.: Plin. of e., ebénus, Hor. (for which Ov. has abél, ebénus, Met. II, 61o, in prose better, ex ebeno factus).

**ebriety:** ebrietas, ebriostas (habitus): v. DRENKENESS.

**ebullition:** **I.** Lit.: of fluids:

bulitus, 3s, Vitr.: v. BUBBLING. **II.** Fig.: of passions: impetus, 3s in an e. of passion, impetu et ira, Tac. Ger. 25: v. FIT (subs.).

**eccentric:** **I.** Lit. deviating from the centre: eccentricos, ou ἐκκεντούς. Marc. Cap. **II.** Fig. singular odd: (a). of persons: perh. simplex (cf Hor. S. 1, 3, 61) vitaque rudis, i. e. blunt and ignorant of society; in communis vita et vulgaris hominum consuetudine [quasi] hebes ac rudis, cf. Cic. de Or. I, 58, 248. Phr. he is an e. character, mirabiliter moratus est, Cic. Att. 2, 25: he was a most e. [inconscient] fellow, nil aequale hominiuit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9. (b). of actions, conduct. (2) insolitus, insolens: v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE.

**eccentrically:** mirabiliter, quasi simplicior et vulgaris hominum consuetudines rudis: v. preced. art.

**ecclesiastic** (ecclesiasticus, Tert. ecclesiastical) (for by circumlocution, ad ecclesiam pertinens): v. CHURCH. As subs., an ecclesiastic, ecclesiasticus, Cod. Theod.

**echinus:** **I.** A hedge-hog: echinus, Claudi. **II.** A shell-fish: echinus, Hor.

**echo (subs.):** **I.** Lit.: **1.** Imago, inis, i: where there is no e. (a site for bees), ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. et. Virg. G. 4, 50 (with ref. to the same) ubi vocis offensa resultat imago: the sportive e., jocosa in, Hor. Ov. a faint e., sim. vocis tenuis, subtilis. **2.** écho, 3s, f. (ἠχω): Ov.: Plin. **3.** résonantia (in a building): Vitr. Phr.: valleys where there is an e., valles argentea, Col. 9, 5, fin.: in that place there is a seven-fold e., ibi sepius repercussa vox ad aures defertur (v. REVERBERATION): these parts (of the play) were applauded to the e., (haec) totius theatri clamore dixit; [cetera] magno cum frenitu et clamore sunt dicta. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: the mob applauded to the e., adstrepuit vulgus, Tac. An. 1, 18: glory is as it were the e. of virtue, gloria virtuti resonat [tanquam imago], Cie. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. **II.** Fig.: of that which is a mere repetition of something else: Phr. I have shooled myself to be his e. in everything, imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: to be the mere e. of other men's opinions, alienas sententias subsequit atque referre: v. to ECHO (II).

**echo (v.):** **I.** Lit.: **1.** rēfōr, tūlū, lūtūn, 3: to e. a sound, sonum r., Cic.: Ov. **2.** rēsōnū, ul, Itum, i (esp. poet.: v. TO RESOUND): the woods e. my Cynthia's name, resonant multi "Cynthia" sylvae, Prop.: to e. the name of Amaryllis, Amaryllida r., Virg.: Col. **3.** rēpétū, i, sum, 3: sounds e'd hawk, voces repēcussa, Tac.: v. TO REVERBERATE. **4.** rēsulto, i (of the sound itself, to rebound): Virg. 5, rébōo, i (to resound loudly): the temples e. to the lute, etharica r. tempila, Lucre.: Virg.: v. TO RESOUND.

**II.** Fig.: to repeat what some one else has said: **1.** subseqv, cùtus, 3 (to follow closely): Spesippus cùng Plato, S. Platonem subseqvuntur, Cic. Sen.: v. TO FOLLOW. **2.** assitior, i (with hypocritical admiration): Ter. (cf. Echo, sub II.).

**echoing (part. adj.):** **1.** rēsōnus e. valleys, r. valles, Lucre.: e. sounds, r. voces, Ov. **2.** rēpōrēs (only in pass. sense): e. sounds, r. voices, Plin. **3.** argutus e. valleys, a. valles, Col.

**éclat (Fr.):** Phr.: to lend an e. to one's family, familiam (suam) illustrare, Suet.: v. LUSTRE, SPLENDOUR.

**eclectic:** \*électicus (ἐλέκτικος) the e. philosophy, philosophia e., Stan. Hist. Phil. The F.s., Eclectic, ib. Phr.: to adopt on e. mole, \*simula ex compluribus anchoribus sumere atque consociare; ex variis fontibus junctio suo quantum quoque modo videatur haurire (based on Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6).

**eclipse** (subs.): I. Lit.: of sun or moon: 1. dēfēctio: to foretell e.s. of the sun and moon, solis lunaque d. prædicere, Cic: a total e., perfecta d., Sen.: to observe an e. of the sun, solis d. defectus, us (used by Cic. of the waxing of the moon); Virg. 3. obscuratio solis or lunae, Plin: Quint. 4. eclipsis, is, f. (ἔκλεψις): Auct. Her. 5. deliquium (solis) Plin. Phr.: an e. of the sun takes place when that body is opposite the moon, sol luna oppositus solet deficere (obscurari), Cic: there is an e. of the moon, luna laborat, Cic.; languescere luna, Tac. II. Fig.: of fame, character, etc.: Phr.: as though the commonwealth had suffered eternal e., tanquam si offusa reipublicam semipteria non esset, Cic: to suffer e., obscurari, temebat ac caligine obvolvi: v. foli art. and GLOOM.

**eclipse** (v.): I. Of the sun or moon; chiefly in pass., to be eclipsed: deficere, obscurari, etc.: v. precd. art. (I., phr.); II. To make to appear dark: 1. obscuro, r: the light of a lamp is e. by the light of the sun, obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fig.: your praises no oblivion shall e., tuas laudes nulla est obscuratura oblio, Cic. 2. inumbrō, i: the smaller stars are e.d. by the rise of the more powerful ones, parva sidera validiorum exortu in, Plin. jun. (who uses the word also fig., "legatorum dignitas inumbratur," Pan. 19). 3. obumbrō, i (fig.): Tac.: Plin. Phr.: if my reputation be e.d., si [in tanta scriptorum turba] mea fama in obscuro sit, Liv. prel. (ixit): the greatness of those who shall e. my name, magnitudo eorum meo qui nomini obficiunt, Liv. 1. c.

**ecliptic**: (linea) ecliptica: Serv. ad Virg.

**eclōgue**: eclōga (strictly, an extract): Plin. jun.: Virg.

**economie**: i. e. relating to household management: 1. oecōnomicus (οἰκονομικός, Xen.), Cic. (as appellation of the work of Xen.: he explains the word by "de tuenda re familiari," Off. 2, 24, fin.); Quint. (fig.). 2. dispensatōrius: Hier. As subs., economics, scientia tuendae rei familiaris (v. supr.): in wider sense, "quae ad totam rei oeconomiam pertinent": v. ECONOMY.

**economical**: 1. parcus: v. FRUGAL. 2. attentus (paying close attention to one's money matters): Hor.

3. diligens, nitis: v. CAREFUL.

**economist**: I. One who expounds the principles of economy; a political e., qui rei publicae opes exponit; qui publicarum opum rationem explicat.

II. An economical person: homio parcus, attenus: v. SPARING. Phr.: a good e., bonus assiduisque dominus, Cic: he is a great e. of time, magna est eius parsimonia temporis, llin. Ep. 3, 5.

**economize**: parcō, 3 (with dat.): v. TO SPARE. Phr.: to e. one's time, tempus parce dispensare, Sen. (Q).

**economy**: I. Household management: 1. \*scientia or disciplina: endae rei familiaris, cf. ECONOMIC (I.).

2. diligenta: a steward is the substitute for my personal e., [vīlūcīs] vicarius meae diligenter succedit, Col. 11, 1; more fully, rei familiaris diligētā, cf. Col. I. c. 3. cella (by meton.: lit. larder): you call this village and spoliation by the name of e., hinc praedae ac direptione cellae nomen imponis, Cic. Ver. 3, 85, 197 (cf. Nāgels, p. 7). II. By anal. in theol. sense, **dispensation**: \*oecōnōmia, lex, institutā (pl.): v. DISPENSATION. III. Political e., \*publicarum opum scientia or disciplina. IV. Frugality: parsimonia, diligētā: v. FRUGALITY.

**eccōstacy**: I. Lit.: a trance: 1. eccōstasis, is, f. (a late word): to speak in e. (as the prophets), in eccōstasi loqui, Hier.: Tert. 2. furor, óris: v.

FRENZY. 3. insānia: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6. 4. mentis excessus, us: Vulg. Acts x. 10; xi. 5. Phr.: the bard in a state of e., attonus vates, Hor. II. Rupture: 1. élatis vólpīaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 1c, fin. 2. \*quasi stūpor gestantis laetitia: v. RAPTURE. Pbr.: to be in an e. of joy, laetitia gestire, Cic.: to be in an e. of joy, gaudio stupere, Coel. ap. Cic.

**ecōstactic**: I. Belonging to a state of trance: 1. attōnitus (of persons in a state of religious frenzy): Hor. Virg. 2. insānius: Virg.: v. FRENZIED. II. Of pleasure, transporting: Phr.: to be in a state of e. joy, laetitia efferi, exsultare (not quite so strong as the Eng.), Cic.; gaudio exsultare, Cic.: v. TRANSPORT.

**ecōumenical** (oec-): oecūmēnicus: an e. council, oe. concilium, M.L.

**edacōious**: edax: v. VORACIOUS.

**edacity**: edacitas, Cic.

**eddy** (subs.): vortex or vertex, iols, m.: a whirling e., tortus v., Virg.: a cross e. (forming a current across a stream), transversus v., Liv.: to roll diminished e.s, minores volvere v., Hor. Full of e.s, tortuosus, e.g. annis, Liv. (For eddy of wind, v. WHEELWIND).

**eddy** (v.): in orbem (aquis) fluctere; circumferri et se resorberi; in se volutari; converti: Sen. N. Q. 5, 13.

**eddying** (part., adj.): i. e. full of eddies, vorticōsus, vorticibus abundans, densus: v. EDDY.

**edge** (subs.): I. Margin: 1.

marg, inis, c: the e. of a bank, m. ripae, Ov.: of a sore, m. ulceris, Plin.: of a ship's stern, m. puppis, Sil.: v. BANK, BORDER.

2. very often expr. by extremitus in agr. with subs. (L. G. §43): just at the e. of the document, in extrema codicis cera, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 36, 92: v. END, OUTSIDE.

3. ora: the e. of a wound, ora vulneris, Cels.: v. RIM, BORDER. Phr.: leaves with a serrate e., folia ambitu serrato, Plin.

See also FRINGE, HEM. II. Of a cutting instrument: ácles, éi, f: the e. of an axe, securis a., Cic. Fig.: the e. of the mind, mentis a., Cic. Phr.: to strike an enemy with the or the point of the sword, hostem caesum, punctum petere, Liv.: in gen. sense, to stay with the e. of the sword, trucidare, interficare (v. TO SLAY). Fig.: to set the teeth on e., (dentes) gustu astringere, Plin.: dentes filiorum ostupescunt, Vulg. Ez. xviii, 2: to take off the e. of one's appetite, famiē levare, Ov.: latrantes stomachum lenire, Hor.: to take off the e. of curiosity, \*cupiditatem, expectationem mitigare, habetare: the e. of hebetatur, Plin.: v. TO BLUNT.

**edge** (v.): I. To border: prætexo,

2. v. TO BORDER, FRINGE. II. To sharpen: ácuo, 3: v. TO WHET, SHARPEN.

III. Fig.: to render more violent: exacerbo, exaspero, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE, EMITITER.

IV. Intrāns.: to edge along or away (collaq.): Phr.: wē e. along the lofty crags, altas cautes radimus, Virg.: you e.d away from me, clam te subdixi mihi, Ter.: to e. out of an affair, \*pauillatum se ex aliquo negotio expedire (R. and A.). (N.B. For to edge on, v. TO EGG ON.)

**edged**: ácutus: v. SHARP. P.T.O.V.: tis ill playing with e. tools, \*statis cum periculo ista tractantur (?).

**edging**: limbus: v. BORDER.

**edible**: escūlētus, edūlis: v. EATABLE.

**edit**: editiō: to publish an e., e. proponere, Liv.: to enact by e., edictio sancire, Cic.: a prætor's e., e. prætoris, Cic. To publish an e. that . . . edicere ut, ne . . . , Cic.: Liv. (Sometimes a prætor's e. assumed the form of a letter; whence prætoris literae, Cic. Ver. 5, 22, 2).

**edification**: \*aedicātio, Vulg. Eph. iv. 12 (for which adifico may often be used, \*in aedicāndum corpus Christi, cf. Vulg. l. c.: but the subs. and the

verb are both unclass. in this sense). See INSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT.

**edifice**: I. aedicātum: v. BUILDING. II. mōles, is, f. (a massive e.): Hor.

**edify**: \*aedicātico, i: Vulg. Phr.: to e. one another, inter se ad pietatem excitare: the book is calculated to e., \*is liber ad pietatem erga Deum alendam aptus est: he preaches not to e. but to astonish, \*id agit non ut audiendum animos pīs affectibus imbuit, sed ut admirationem his incitat.

**edifying** (part., adj.): aptus ad pietatem alendam: v. precd. art. Phr.: the spectacle is by no means e., \*minime ad emendandos hominum mores utile est id spectaculum: e. conversation, sermo præceptorum plenus cit. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58: to set an e. example of piety, \*pietatis egregium praebere exemplum.

**edit**: I. édo, 3: i. e. TO PUBLISH (q. v.): More probably, edendum or vulgandum cūro, i: cf. Suet. Gr. 8, fin.

2. rēcognoscō, nōvi, nitum, 3 (to read over and revise): newly e.d. by (on title page of an edition), denuo recognoscit, Schneid.: e.d and indexed by . . ., recognoscit atque indicibus instruxit . . ., Jahn (the name of the editor being in each case added).

3. rēcenseō, ui, itum, 2 (like precd.): e.d with notes by . . ., recensuit notisque illustravit, Gierig. 4. cūro, 1: Ober.

**edition**: I. édition, Quint. 5, 12 40. 2. rēcensō (a critical e.): M.L. Phr.: Wolf's e. of the Homeric poems, Homeric carmina a Wolfi edita, cura et studio Wolfi typis descripta (Kr.): to publish a new e., librum denuo typis excrēndum curare (Kr.): first, second e., primū, iterum editus (Kr.).

**editor**: éditeur: M.L.

**educate**: I. éduco, 1 (to bring up, in whatever way: not educe in this sense: v. TO BEAR): to e. an orator (e. a young person for an orator), oratorem e., Quint.: ed under a mother's tender care, in gremio matris educatus, Cic. Br. 28, 211; in matre simu atque indulgentia educatus, Tac. A. 4. 2. instiutō, ui, itum, 3 (to train; esp. in any given branch of knowledge: acc. to Varr ap. Non. 447, 33, "educit obstrix, educat nutrix, institutu paedagogus, docet magister." but cf. precd. exs.); to e. (for an) orator, oratorem inst. Quint.: to e. the palate, palatum inst., Quint.: v. TO TRAIN, INSTRUCE.

3. érudō, 4 (to impart a liberal education): (a youth) who is ed. at a school (opp. at home), qui in scholis eruditus, Quint. Instiutu et eruditus liberos [ad majorum instituta], Cic. 4. dōceo, 2: v. TO TEACH.

**educated** (part., adj.): liberaliter institutus, eruditus, Cic. See also ACCOMPLISHED.

**education**: I. éducātio (bringing up in widest sense): the wearisomeness and toil of e., tedium laboreque educations, Plin. jun.: Cic. Join: educatio atque doctrina [puerilis], educatione et disciplina, Cic. 2. éruditio (liberal e.; schooling): e. at school is better than home e., potion in scholis e. est quam domi, Quint.: having had a first rate e., præclarā e., atque doctrinā ornatus, Cic. 3. disciplina (a course of training): to commit a son to any one for the purpose of e., tradere aliqui filium in disciplinam, Cic.: is this your mode of e.? haec igitur est tua d? Cic.: v. TRAINING. 4. doctrina (teaching): e. develops innate power, d. vim promovet insitam, Hor.: Cic. (v. supr. 2). Phr.: a person who has received a liberal e., liberaliter institutus, educatus, Cic.: the care of the e. of children, eundorum, eruditendum liberorum cura (v. TO EDUCATE): to have the e. of a gentleman, ingenus didicisse fidelier artes, Ov.: having received a military e., eruditus artibus militiae, Liv.: to get a soldier's e., militiae adsuēscere, Liv.: in bue of a military e., pro-

militari rudimenta, Liv. 21, 3: *he passed through his military e. to the satisfaction of the commander prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit*, Tac. A. 5: *to regard all adversity as e. (for life)*, omnia adversa exercitationes putare, Sen. Prov. 2, 2.

**educational:** 1. scholasticus, Quint.: v. SCHOLASTIC. 2. expr. by subs. or verb (v. EDUCATION, TO EDUCATE): *to devote public money to e. purposes*, \*publicas pecunias ad liberatos educandos s. erudiendos, ad liberorum educationem disciplinamque, erogare, Phr.: *an e. journal*, \*scholarum diurna: *an e. society*, \*praeceptorum sodalitas: *e. works*, \*libri puerorum erudiendorum causa scripti.

**educator:** 1. praeceptor, magister: v. TEACHER. 2. educator (not in Cic, in this sense): Tac.

**educe:** 1. efficio, cui et exi, citum, 3: *(your) box full of nard shall e. (my) jar*, nardi plenus onyx elicit cadum, Hor.: Cie.: v. TO ELICIT. 2. primo, psi, pluri, 3: *to e. attractive marvels* (of Homer in the *Odyssey*), speciosa p. miracula, Hor. A. P. 144, Phr.: *to e. the light from the smoke, ex fume dare lucem*, Hor. I. c. See also TO ADDUCE, DEDUCE.

**eel:** anguilla, Plin.: *he is slippery as an e.*, anguilla est, elabutur, Pl. An e-skin, (anguillae) tergus, Plin. 9, 23, 39; also simply anguilla, Isid.

**efface:** 1. Lit.: *to remove characters, etc.* 1. dilego, 2: v. TO BLOW OUT. 2. induco, 3 (*to draw the pen across*): v. TO CANCEL. 3. aboleo, Evi, Itum, 2 (in gen. sense, *to do away with*): cf. Ov. M. 15, 87. 4. erando, si, sum, 3 (v. TO ERASE): *time will e. the traces of noble states*, vestigia nobilium civitatum tempus eradet, Sen.

II. Fig.: *to do away with*: 1. dilego, 2: v. TO BLOW OUT. 2. oblitore, 1 (*lit. to smear over*): *to e. the disgrace of ill success*, ob, famam male gestare, rei, Liv.: Cie.: Tac. 3. aboleo, 3 (*to destroy utterly*): *to e. the remembrance or disgrace of anything*, memoriam, labili ignominia, Tac.

4. extinguo, xi, etum, 3 (*like preced.*): *to e. the infamy of treason, proditio*, famam ex, Liv.: *to e. every distinction of decency, omne discrimen pudoris ex*, Liv.: v. TO DESTROY, Phr.: *to e. the remembrance of a thing, rei memoriam obscuram facere*, Liv.

**effacement:** expr. by verbs under TO EFFACE: *with a view to the e. of the rumour*, abolendo rumor (= ad abundum rumorem), Tac.

**effect (subs.):** I. *That which is produced by a cause:* 1. effectum (also used as part., quae sunt effecta de causa), Cic. Part. 2, 7; quod effectum est, Top. 18, 67: *to deduce arguments from e.s (opp. to causes)*, argumenta ex effectis dicere, Cic. Top. 3, 11: *in same sense*, ex effectis rebus, ib. 22; Quint.

2. effectus, us (more usu. = successful operation, carrying out): *to see the e. produced (by certain herbs)*, vim effique videre, Cic. Div. 2, 20, fin.: v. OPERATION. 3. eventum: *for which also eventus, us*, Cic. Part. 2, 7 (*a consequence, result, or issue*: q. v.): *the knowledge of causes involves a knowledge of e.s*, causarum cognitio cognitio nem eventorum facit, Cic. Top. 18, 67, Phr.: *to discern cause and e.*, causarum et consequentiae videre, Cic. *II. Effectual result:* 1. effectus, us: *the (proper) e. of eloquence is the approval of the hearer*, ef. eloquentia est approbatio audiendum, Cic.: *that the summer campaign might not be protracted without any e.*, ne sine milo ef. aestas extraheretur, Liv. 2. proiectus, us: v. PROFIT. 3. emolumentum: v. ADVANTAGE. 4. vis, vim, vi, f. (*force*, efficacy: q. v.): *to have greater e. in intimidating than in encouraging*, mājorem vim ad deterendum habere, quam ad cohortandum, Cic. Phr.: *the poison takes e.*, venenum operatur, Lampr.: *without e.*, frustra, nequequam (v.

VAIN, IN): *to have a beneficial or injurious e.*, prodesse, obesse, or nocere (v. TO BENEFIT, INJURE): *if only we have studied philosophy to any e.*, si modo in philosophia aliquid proficiens, Cic.

III. *General purpose, gist:* Phr.: *to this e.*, hujusmodi (after subs.): *opinions were advanced to this e.*, that . . . nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur, Cie.: in same sense, hujusmodi, Sall.: after a verb, in hanc sententiam: *to the same e.*, in eadem sententiam, Plin. Ep.: *a verse to the same e. as . . .*, versus caduci sententia qua . . . Cie. (v. MEANING, SENSE): *this was the general e. of his speech*, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut . . ., Cie.: v. SEMI, DRIFT. IV. *Reality:* Phr.: *in e. reapse; enim, etenim: v. REALITY, FACT (IN), INDEED*. V. *An imposing impression:* perh. jactatio, ostentatio: v. DISPLAY. Phr.: *with brilliant e.*, egregia specie, Tac. Agr. 25, med.: *to study e. rather than truth*, magis se ad populum jactare quam ut veritas manifesta fiat eniti: *to study e. in dress and gesture*, habitum corporis gestumque ostentare: v. DISPLAY, subs. and v. VI. In plur. only, property: bona, orum: v. GOODS.

**effect (v.):** efficio, fēcī, factum, 3: *to e. so great progress*, tantos progressus ef., Cic.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH. Phr.: *to e. nothing*, nihil agere, Cic.: *without having e.d anything*, re infecta, Liv.; more fully, infectis ei quae quis agere destinaverit, Caes.: *to e. the passage of a river with cavalry*, equites, equitatum flumen trahioc, transducere, see L. G. 5, 26: *to e. a saving*, compendii aliquid facere, Cic. (v. SAVING).

**effective:** I. *Avaling, haring force:* 1. efficiens, nitis: e. causes, ef. cause, Cie.: v. PRODUCTIVE. 2. effectrix (masc. effector, cf. L. G. § 598): Cie.: v. PRODUCTIVE. See also EFFECTUAL. II. *Telling, impressive; esp. of oratory:* 1. gravis, e. (having weight): a most e. and eloquent speaker, in dicens gravissimus et eloquentissimus, Cie.: e. and artistically embellished speech, oratio gr. et ornata, Cic. 2.

cōpīosus (commanding all the resources of oratory): Cie. 3. ägens, nitis: *e. striking, lively: not of persons*: we must use e., vigorous, striking figures, imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis est undicum, Cie. de Or. 2, 37, 358. Phr.: *he will not prove an e. speaker*, dicendo quod volet perficere non poterit, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53: *to be a very e. speaker*, maximam vim habere ad animos hominum permovendos, exceditudo allicendos: *he delivered a very e. speech*, orationem habuit ad persuadendum apertissimum: v. PERSUASIVE, IMPRESSIVE. III. *As milit. t. t. capable of doing duty:* aptus, idoneus, ad operari praestandum (v. SERVICEABLE): qui arma ferre potest, Liv. Phr.: *there was assembled an e. force of about 200,000 foot*, fere ducenta milia pedum colligebantur armis babititia, Vell.; circiter decem millia in armis erant (R. and A.); *exceptis qui propter vulnera, morbos aliasve causas arma ferre non poterant*, decem millia hominum sub signis erant.

**effectively:** I. *So as to produce an effect:* efficienter, efficiaciter: v. EFFECTUALLY. II. *Of speaking, impressively:* 1. graviter (with weight): Cie.: v. WEIGHTILY, DIGNITY (with), 2. cōpīosus (all the resources of eloquence): *to speak e. before the people*, apud populum e. loqu. Cic. Jo. n. composite, ornate, copios eloqui, Cic.: v. ELOQUENTLY. Phr.: *to speak (very) e.*, cum omni gravitate ei iunctudine dicere, Cic.; apte ad animos hominum perniciuos, inflammatuos, etc. dicere; plurimum in dictione valere, Cic. (these latter of one who always speaks e.): v. PERSUASIVELY.

**effectiveness:** *in speaking*, vis dicendi, v. EXCELLENCE.

**effectless:** irritus: v. INEFFICACIAL.

**effector:** effector: v. DOER, AUTHOR,

**effectual:** 1. efficax, acis (that obtains its purpose): e. provers, e. pieces, Liv.: *a plant which is very e. as an antidote against poisons, herba efficacissima contra venena*, Plin. 2. vālens, nitis (having force): e. as a remedy against cancer, v. adversus cancerem, Cels.: an e. remedy, v. remedium, Cels. When the adj. follows to be, the verb valeo may be used: why are the poisons less e. e. our minds valent venena? Hor.: Cie.: v. INFLUENTIAL. 3. validus (= valens): e. medicine, v. medicamen, Ov.: Tac. 4. praesens, intit. (exercising immediate influence), an e. remedy, pr. remedium, Col. Plin.

5. pōtens, utis v. POWERFUL. Phr.: *it is an e. remedy for wounds*, vulneribus optime medetur (haec), Plin.: *to adopt more e. measures for one's safety*, aeritoribus saluti suea remedium subvenire, Cie.: *to take e. precautions for oneself*, satis sibi cavere (prae-cavere), Cic.

**effectually:** 1. efficienter to canvass one's friends more e., amicos suos efficacius rogare, Plin. Ep. Sen.: *to cure e.*, c. sanare, Plin. (Efficienter is used by Cie. of efficien't causes, de fat, 15, 34). 2. potenter: v. POWERFULLY. 3. haud (nou) frustra v. VAIN (IN).

**effectuate:** efficio, pōrāgo, ad effectum addūco: v. TO EFFECT.

**effeminacy:** 1. mollitia and molitiles, ei (unmanly softness or weakness): *to sink into e.*, ad molitien labi, Cic.: *a nation enervated by e. and luxury*, gens effeminate, molitic luxuriae, Just.: *indulging in e. more than any woman*, [totu ac] molitiae ultra feminali fluens, Vell. 2. effeminitas animi languor, Cic. Att. 16, 27. Also the neut. of effeminitas may be used in certain connexions: *we must see to it, that there be no softness, e., or weakness in what we do*, videntur ne quid molle, e. fractum faciamus, Cic. Fusc. 4, 30, 64.

3. effeminatio (late) animal, Hieron. Phr.: with e., effeminate, Cic. Join: molitier et effeminate, Sen.: e. of life, delicata vita, Cic.: v. EFFEMINATE.

**effeminate (adj.):** 1. effeminitas. Cic. (v. preced. art. 2): e. and nerveless composition, e. and enervis composition, Quint. Join molitier et effeminitas; impuras, impudicus, effeminitas, Cic. 2. molitis, e. Cic. (v. supr.): sometimes in compar., to make use of e., slow gestures, tarditibus uti molitoribus, Cic. 3. délectus (freq. in offensive sense): *to despise e. pleasures, aspernari [molles et] delicatas voluptates*, Cic.: v. LUXURIOUS. 4. mūliebris, e.: Sall.: v. WOMANISH.

5. sémivir, viri (poet.): *Paris with his e. train*, Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. 6. turpis, u.: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. Phr.: *to render e. effeminate*, Caes.: Cic.

**effeminate (v.):** effemino, ēmolli: v. TO EMASCULATE, ENERVATE.

**effeminate:** 1. effeminitas: Cic. 2. mūliebriter, not to act in any way servilely or e., ne quid serviliter m.v. faciamus, Cic. 3. molitier: Sall.: Sen.: v. WEAKLY. (But Cic. has molitier ferre in good sense, Sen. 2, 5.)

**effeminate ness:** v. EFFEMINACY.

**effervesce:** effervesco, fervi, 3: v. TO BOIL UP.

**effervescence:** I. Lit. of fluids: expr. by verb: drink off the mixture while it is in a state of e., mixturam effervescentem (dum effervescit) epota: v. TO BOIL UP. II. Fig. of passion: fervor: Hor.: v. HEAT, EXCITEMENT.

**effete:** effetus: an e. frame, v. corpus, Cic. To become e., consēnseco, senui, 3: to become e. (of laws) by reason of years, vetustate sua consēnscere, Cic.: v. EXHAUSTED, WORN OUT.

**effacious:** efficax: v. EFFECTUAL.

**efficacious ness:** 1. vis, vim, efficacy: v. f.: to perceive the e. of certain herbs, (herbarum) vim

**et effectum videre**, Cic.: **v. INFLUENCE, FORCE.** **2.** *virtus, ūtis, f.*: *e. of (magic) plants, herbarum v., Ov.* Pbr.: *to have greater, less e., plus, minus valere, Hor.: v. EFFECTUAL.*

**efficiency**: i.e. competent faculty:

Phr.: *he displayed the greatest e. in the public service, sumiam operam navitatemque in rem publicam administrandam contulit, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 25: in order to increase the e. of the cavalry service, \*quo equites habiliores ad pugnandum fierent: nothing could exceed the e. with which he discharged the office of tribune, \*tributum (m<sup>u</sup>tum) summa omniun summa industria ac virtute gesit.*

**efficient**: **I.** In phil. sense, *causing an effect*: efficiens, nts: *e. causes, eff. cause, Cic.* **II.** *Competent*: idoneus, habilis: *v. SUITABLE, COMPETENT*, Phr.: *a (small but) e. army, aptus exercitus, Liv.: he rendered valiant and e. service to the state, operam repulicam fortem atque strenuum perhibuit, Catō in Gell., (v.) VIGOROUS): a very e. commander, (dux) bello egregius, Tac.: an e. and judicious teacher, praecceptor acer atque subtilis, Quint.*

**efficiently**: *scrēter, strēnuē, diligenter: v. VIGOROUSLY, ACTIVELY.*

**effigy**: *imāgo, effigies: v. IMAGE, LIKENESS*. Phr.: *he was buried in e., simulacrum ejus cum omni contumelia concrematum est.*

**effloresce**: *(quasi) efflōresco, flōrui, f.*: *the word is only found in fig. sense in class. authors.*

**efflorescence**: *exanthēma, ātis*: Marc. Empir. Phr.: *there is a salt e., salsuginosum efflorescere, Schweig. Hdt. 2, 12: v. ERUPTION.*

**effluence**: *efflūvium*: Plin.: *v. EF-FUX, EMANATION.*

**effluvium**: *bālitus, ūs: v. EXHALATION*. As scient. t. t., *\*effluvium, effluvia, orum.*

**efflux**: **I.** *The act of flowing forth: efflūvium: the e. of moisture from the body, humoris e corpore ef.* Plin. (or expr. by verb: *there is an e. of figures from the surface of bodies, effluent figurae e summis corporibus, Quint.: there is neither influx nor e. of air, \*neque influunt neque efflūnt auree: v. TO FLOW OUT.*) **II.** *That which flows out: id quod effluit, emanat: v. TO FLOW OUT.*

**effort**: **1.** *contentio (a putting forth of one's strength): with the utmost possible e., cum summa c., Cic.: v. EXERTION. **2.** *intentio (like precd., but usu with depend. gen.): to strengthen endurance by an e. of the mind, patientiam animi intentiones firmare, Cic.: v. EXERTION.* **3.** *conatus, ūs (any kind of attempt): Cic.: v. ATTEMPT.**

**4.** *conāmen, inīs, n. (poet.): the mighty (stone) with mighty e. he threw, magnum magno conāmine misit, Ov.: Lucr.* **5.** *nixus, ūs (a steady straining e.): to reach the summit not by a steady e. (climbing), but by a rush, ad summum pervenire non n. sed impetu, Quint. Phr.: *to put forth e.s, niti, enti summa opē; contendere (v. TO EXERT ONESELF): with great e.s, enixe, Cic.: with all one's e.s, enixisse, Suet. (v. EAGERLY); obnīse, Ter.: without making any e., lentus, lente (v. COOLY): I must strive the more eagerly that their e.s may be disappointed, milii acris admittendum ut illi frustra sint, Sal.**

**effrontery**: *ōs, ūris, n. (by meton.): you know the e., the audacity of the fellow, nosti os homini, nosti audaciam, Cic.: nor is it that you have more courage, but more e., nec tibi plus cordis, sed magis oris inest, Ov. More fully, duritior oris, Sen. Phr.: *to assume e. and duritior modesty, perficere frontem [or os], ponere pudorem, Mart.: Cic.: v. SHAMELESSNESS.**

**effulgence**: fulgor, splendor: *v. BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOUR.*

**effulgent**: fulgidus, fulgens: *v. BRIGHT. To be e., effulgēre: v. TO SHINE.*

**effusion**: effusio (the act of pouring out): Cic. Chiefly in pbr., *e. of blood, caedes, is, f.: without e. of blood, sine e., Tac. Phr.: a victory gained without e. of blood, inculta victoria, Liv. See also BLOODSHED.*

**efft**: lacerta: *v. NEWT.*

**egg (subs.)**: ūvum: *to lay es, ovare, Cic. Plin.: o. ponere, Ov., o. gignere, Cic.; o. edere, Col.: to incubate e.s, o. incubare, Varr.: to hatch them, enti, Col.: a fresh e., \*o. recens or recent partum: a wind-e., o. irritum or urinum, Plin.: the white of an e., ovi albumen, Plin.; ovi albumi, Cels.; ovi albumi liquor, Col.: the yolk of an e., ovi vitellus, Cels.; also vitellus alone, Hor.: the yolks of five pigeons e.s, iuxta ex ovis quinque columbarum, Plin.: an e. boiled hard, o. durum, Apic.; o. induratum or duratum in aqua, Plin.*

Phr.: *teach your grandmother to suck e.s, sus Minerwam (sc. doc), ut autem, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, fin.: malleum sapientiae scilicet esse manubrium, Pl. Epid.*

**3, 4, fin.**: *\*vitulus in fabula, cf. Phaedr. 5, 1c.*

**egg on (v.)**: (collon.): impello, in-clito: *v. TO INSTIGATE, IMPEL.*

**egg-sauce**: *\*jus ovis mixtum (R. and A.).*

**egg-shell**: *ovi pūtāmen, Plin.; ovi testa, Veg.: v. SHELL.*

**egg-spoon**: *cochlear ovis utile, Mart. eglandine: cynobatos, rosa cāmīna: v. BIBARI, DOG-ROSE.*

**egosim, or egotism**: **I.** *Absorption in self: (caecus) amor sui, Hor.: v. SELFISHNESS.* Phr.: *to be eaten up with egoism, nil practer se ipsum sentire, sapere; totum in seipso esse.* **II.** *The practice of speaking much of oneself: perh. ostentatio sui: v. DISPLAY.*

Phr.: *I am afraid it will look like egotism for me to write word to you how busy I am, vereor ne putidum sit scribere quam sūm occupatus, Cic. Att. 1, 14, init. (putidus may apply to any conduct offensive to good taste): the oator should avoid e., \*oratorem vitare oportet putidana de se susque factis praedictis: v. AFFECTED.*

**egoist, or egotist**: **I.** *One absorbed in self: sui amator; qui soli sibi ipse consulti: v. SELFISH.* **II.** *One addicted to speaking of himself: qui putide (putidus) de se ipse praedicat: v. precd. art. also: CONCEITED, conceit (II.).*

**egotistical**: *pūtidus (offensive to good taste): v. EGOTISM (fin.).*

**egotistically**: *pūtidus, pūtidus: v. precd. art.*

**egregious**: *i.e. remarkable in bad sense: **1.** singularis, e (a neutral word): e. villainy, s. nequitia, Cic.*

**2.** insignis, conspicuous for good or ill): *e. shamelessness, ins. impudentia, Cic. Phr.: o e. delusion! O deliratui, incedibilem! Cic.: what an e. blunder!* \*O erratum turpe, pidendum, pessimum: *v. BAD, SHAMEFUL*. (N.B. Egregius only in good sense)

**egregiously**: *valde, vēhēmenter: v. GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.*

**egress**: **1.** *exitus, ūs: cut off from e. and from foraging, ex. et pātulatione interclusi, Caes.: seren ūns of e. (from a house), septem ex., Liv.* **2.** *egressus, ūs: Tac.: Petr.* **3.** *expr. by verb: there was no possibility of ingress or e., \*neque ingrediendi neque egrediendi (exundi) facultas erat: to prevent e., \*egredientes proibere: v. TO GO OUT.*

**eider-down**: *plūma mollissima: v. DOWN (subs.).*

**eight**: **I.** *As adj.: octo; distrib. octōni, ae, a, eight-a-piece, Caes.: Cic.: e. times, octies, Cic.: it is e. o'clock, octava hora est (v. o'CLOCK): a verse of e. feet, octonarius versus, Quint.: e. ouces, bes, bessis, m., Varr.: Plin.: harnessed e. together, octōfigēs (fig. tripluni), Liv.* **II.** *As subs.: the number eight:* **1.** *numerus octōnārius: Varr.* **2.** *octas, ūdis, f.: Mart. Cap.*

**eighteen**: **1.** duodevīginti (the duo is sometimes declined): *a moat e. fort broad, fossa duodevīginti pedum, Caes.: Cic.: in 1118 years, annis mille centum et duobusdviginti, Eut.* **2.** *décēm et octo, Liv.* (Less good, octodēcim, Front.) *Distrib., e. a-piece, every e., duodevīcēm, Liv.* **Pbr.: e. times, decies octies (duodevīcēs appears to be without good authority): e. times larger than, duodevīginti partibus major, Cic.**

**eighteenth**: **1.** *dēcūsus octāvus: Col.: Tac.* **2.** *duodevīcēsimus: Varr. Plin.*

**eight-fold**: **1.** *octūplos, Cic.* Esp. in neut. used absol.: *to condemn a person to pay e., damnare aliquem in octuplo, Cic.* **2.** *oc̄tūpūciūs: an e. as assessment, occensus, Liv. Pbr.: to yield e. (of land), cum octavo efficerre, Cic.*

**eight**: **I.** *As adj.: octāvus, Caes.: For the e. time, octavum, Liv.: the soldiers of the e. legion, octavani, Plin.: Mel.* **II.** *As subs.: an e. part, octava pars, Cic. also octava, absol., Auct. B. Afr.: three-e., five e.s, \*octōvae [partes] tres, quinque: one-e. of the property, quadrans dimidius (dimidiatus), Bau. (In Kr.).*

**eightieth**: *octōgēsimus: Cic.*

**eighthly**: *octāvum: v. EIGHTH.*

**eighty**: *octōgīnta, Cic. Distrib., e each, octēgēni, ae, a, Liv.: e. times, octōgēs, Cic.: a father of e. years, pater, octōgenarius (=octōgīnta annos natus) Plin.*

**either** (*distrib. pron.*): **1.** alter-tūr, tra, trum; gen. altertrius or altertriusius, etc. (*either the one or the other of two*): *if a man did not belong to e. side, si quis non altertrius partis iuisset, Cic.: v. ONE (pron.).*

**2.** altertrius and utrilibet (*which you please of the two*): *I have less strength than e. of you, minus habeo virium quam utriversum utriversi, Cic.: e. ear, auris utravis, Pl.: chose e., utrilibet elige, Cic.: in e. way, utrilibet modo, Cels. Hence, adverb., on e. side, utrilibet, Plin.: in e. direction, utrilibet, Quint.* **3.** utrēcunque (=precd.: rare): *e. way, utrēcunque modo, Quint.* **4.** alter, utra, utrū (like alteruter, but less emphatic: rare in this sense): *if e. party should desire it, si uter volet (appy. a legal phr.), Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35: immediately after he writes, utrīque facit potestatem, in explanation: v. BOTH.* **5.** alter, éra, érum (one of two: in negative sentences it may be used for either): *not in favour of e. party, nec in alterius favorem, Liv.: v. ONE, OTHER.* **6.** expr. not ... either by neuter, tra, trum: *not to sway to e. side, in n. partem moverit, Cic.: v. NEITHER, Phr.: on e. hand, utrōbique, Hor.; altertrūm, Plin.*

**either (conj.):** **1.** *aut . . . aut (either . . . or; where the alternatives are mutually exclusive: L. G. § 570): e. true or false, aut verum aut falsum, Cic.: the first aut is not always expressed, unless emphatic.* **2.** *vel (ve) . . . vel (where the alternatives are not mutually exclusive: L. G. l. c.): aut order secundū e. for peace or war, ord. vel paci vel bello decorus, Liv.: e. on (the consuls) or both, alter ambo, Cic.*

**3.** *sive (seu) . . . sive: v. WHETHER.* **4.** *expr. neit . . . either . . . or, by néque (ne): nequé: death does not affect e. the living or the dead, mors nec ad viros pertinet nec ad mortuos, Cic.: the negative is often doubled: the rest I cannot e. write or think about, non possum reliqua nec scribere nec cogitare, Cic.*

**ejaculate**: *\*mitto, ūs (with vocem): v. TO UTTER. More precisely, \*rapim et quasi subito impietu vocem emittere: to keep e.ing crīs, plentidem (assiduo questi) clamare, clauitare, cf. Pbaedr. 1, 9.*

**ejaculation**: *vix subito emissa, clamor: v. cry (subs.): ct. foll. art.*

**ejaculatory**: chiefly epith. of *prayers*: \*preces subitae (R. and A.); \*preces subito vel repente animi impietu missae. (Preces jaculatoriae=barbarous.)

**eject:** I. *To throw out*: *ejicio*, *3*; v. *TO CAST OUT*. II. *To dispossess*: *dējicio*, *pello, expello*, *3*; v. *TO DISPOSSESS, TURN OUT*.

**ejection** } *ejectio*, Cic. (or expr. *ejectment*) by verb: v. *TO DISPOSSESS*.

**ejulation:** *ejūlātio*: v. *LAMENTATION*.

**eke (conj.):** 1. *etiam*; v. *ALSO*.

2. *idque*; see L. G. 619.

**eke out** (v.): *parco*, *3* (*TO SPARE*): cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 71: *frumentum se exiguae tringita diuerum habere, sed paudo etiam longius tollare posse parcendo*; i. e. *they might manage to eke it out for a little longer*. Phr.: *I eke out my scanty lamp-oil*, *candelas dispense*, *et tempore filum*, Juv. 3, 287 (see the place); *to eke out a scanty supply of wine*, *panulum vini parcendo dispensare*; *to eke out the time*, *tempus ducere*, Clc.; v. *TO LENGTHEN OUT*.

**elaborate** (v.): 1. *elabōrō*, *t* (*to work out fully*; rare except in *p. part.*): v. *TO WORK OUT*. 2. *expōsiō*, *4* (*to finish highly*): *to e. an oration, orationem ex. Quint.*; v. *TO POLISH*. Phr.: *to e. a poem by repeated corrections to a nicely*, *carmen perfectum decies castigare ad unguem*, Hor. A. I. 294 = *carmen iterum atque iterum corrige* donec perfectum reddatur.

**elaborate** (*adj.*): 1. *accūrātus* (*with which all possible care has been taken*): *an e. speech, ac. oratio*, Clc.; *e. and studiis addressa*, *et ac metudinatiae orationes*, Clc. *Join also*: *accrūtū et polita oratio*; *accrūtū et exquisitū* [*dicendi genus*], Clc. 2. *elabōratus* (*done with labour*): *not to let an (over) e. elegance appear*, *ne e. concinnitas apparat*, Clc. *Join*: *ornati et elaborati versus*, Clc. Phr.: *e. elegante of style*, *anxia orationis eleganti*, Gell.; *an e. work* (in good sense), *über diligenter accurateque scriptus* (R. and A.): *a most e. and learned work*, *über vario genere doctrinarum ac summa scrībendū diligentissimis insignis*; *he had an accomplished elegance of style without being painfully c. loquendi (erat) accurata et sine molestia diligens eleganti*, Clc. Brut. 38, 143.

**elaborately**: *accūrātē, cūriōsē*: v. *CAREFULLY*; *e. wrought out*, *elaboratus*, Clc.; v. *preced. art.*

**elaborateness**: 1. *öpérōsitas* (*excessive painstaking*; *περιηργία*): Quint. 8, 3, 55. 2. *diligentia minima sollicita* (= *preced.*): Quint. 3, 11, 22.

3. (*in praiseworthy sense*): *accūrāta diligētia*, Gie. Att. 7, 3, *int.*

**elaboration**: 1. *expr. by verbs under TO ELABORATE*: *not to devote enough pains to the e. of a speech*, *\*parum opera atque laboris orationi perficienda atque expolienda conferre*.

2. (*meton.*) *fina* (lit. *the file*): *the toil and time required for e. a speech*, *\*parum opera atque laboris orationi perficienda atque expolienda conferre*.

3. (*meton.*) *fima* (lit. *the file*): *the toil and time required for e. a speech*, *\*parum opera atque laboris orationi perficienda atque expolienda conferre*.

**elapse**: i. e. *to pass away in the interval (as time)*: 1. *intredco*, *ssi*, *ssum*, *3*: *hardly a year had ed. from the time of this conversation . . . when*, *vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone*, *quam, etc.*, Clc. de Or. 2, 21, 89; also used *absol.*, *not a night ed.*, *nulla nocte intercessit*, Clc. Cat. 2, 2, *intit.* Liv. 2, *interjectus (in abl. absol. constr.)*: *after a few days had ed. pauci interjecti diebus*, Liv.; Clc.: v. *INTERVAL*. 3. *intersum*, *fui*: *between his first and sixth consulate 46 years ed.*, *inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI*, *anni interfrumenti*, Clc. Sen. 17, 60 (but *intersum* does not point to the *lapsus* of time, only to the *existence* of an interval).

4. *abeo*, *4*, *irr.* (*to pass away and be lost*; the context denoting the terminus ad quem): *while you have been wavering thus, ten months have ed. bacis dum dubitas, menses abiurunt decem*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: *while the fares are being collected . . . a whole hour e. dum nos exlectur . . . tota abit hora*, Hor. S.

1, 5, 14. 5. *practēro*, *4*, *irr.*: v. *TO PASS AWAY*. 6. (*when the reference is to something still continuing*) *sum, fui; loll, by quoniam: many years have ed since he first . . . , multi anni sunt, quoniam ille est, etc.*, Clc. Fam. 15, 14, *init.*; v. *SINCE*. (N.B.—Not *elabor*; unless the sense is, *to slip out of one's hands*, as with *hands*.)

**elastic:** I. *Lit., having power to recoil*: *\*elastūs, as scient*, *t. t.* (Kr. and Georg.). *To be e.*, *restire, recellere*; v. *TO REBOUND*. II. *Fig. of spirits, temperament*: *mōbilis*, *e* (which often occurs in bad sense): v. *CHANGEABLE*: *of e. temperament*: *\*ingenio facili atque ad omnem auram spēi mobilis*, cf. Liv. 29, 3, *āū fin.*; Virg. G. 3, 165; *see also CHEERFUL, REISK*.

**elasticity:** I. *Lit.*: *\*elasticitas*, *vis elasticia (only in scient. lang.)*; *y. preced. art.* *To possess e.*, *\*resilire, ea natura praeditum esse ut resiliat*; v. *TO REBOUND*. II. *Fig. of temperament*: *ingenio facile, mobile; quod facile se est molestis erigit, recreet*; v. *preced. art.*

**elate** (*part. adj.*): more freq. **elated**: 1. *elatūs*: *ed and puffed up by this*, *quiibus rebus e. atque inflati*, Clc. But *elatus* also occurs as *adj.* = *elated*: q. v. 2. *sblatūs*: *ed by this battle*, *quo proelio sublati*, Clc. B. G. 1, 15; *ed by prosperity*, *s. rebus secundis*, Virg. A. 10, 502. 3. *infatuūs*: v. *supr.* (1), and *TO PUFF UP*. See *loll*, *art.*

**elate** (v.): 1. *effero, extūti, elatūtum*, *3* (*v. TO TRANSPORT, BE TRANSPORTED*): *in this sense esp. with *prona, rufi*, or as *pass.*: such persons (the *prosperous*) are usually ed. with arruage and insolence*, effurerunt illi ferre fastidio et contumacia, Clc. Am. 25, 54; *ed with unbearable avacity, gritt, and pride*, int̄-randa audacia, sceleris atque superbia, sese efferen, Salt. J. 14. Very often in *p. part.*: v. *preced. art.* 2. *inflo*, *1*: *TO PUFF UP, INFLATE*. Phr.: *to become ed. (warmed) with wine, vino inclescere*, Quint.; *insolēscere*, Tac.

**elation**: *animus elatus (atque inflatus)*; *qui superbia sese effert*; v. *preced. art.* See also *PRIDE, ARROGANCE*. (For *elatio*, v. *ELEVATION*.)

**elbow** (*subs.*): 1. *cubitūs, or cūbitūs, to lean on one's e. at table*, *cubito imiti*, Virg.; *cubitū remanere presso*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8; *to do so again (after rising)*, *in cubitū se reponere*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 39. See also *art.* 2. *umbro, omis m.* (*the e. presented like a shield*): Mart.; v. *loll*, *art.* *A cushion for the e.*, *cubitūl, alls, n.*, Hor.

**elbow** (v.): *expr. by cubitūs, umbo* (*v. preced. art.*), and various *verbūs* (*cubitūs depulsare de via*, Pl. St. 2, 2, 13); *cubitūs trūdere hinc et inde [convixus]*, Mart. 3, 82, 6; *to e. one's way through a crowd*, *cuneos (i.e. hominum) umbone repellere*, Mart. 3, 46, 5.

**elbow-room**: *spatium satis laxum*: cf. Liv. 10, 5, *med.*: *quo satis laxo spatiū equis permitti posset: (a place) where there is no e., locus artus*, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29.

**eld**, i. e. *olden time*: *prīcum tempus*, *UV.* v. *OLDEN, ANTIQUITAT*.

**elder** (*adj.*): *mīor nātu* (*v. OLD*). The *adj.* is often used *subs.* as, *I have heard it said by my e.s, andivi ex mājoribus natū, Cīc.*

**elder** (*subs.*): *in the church, presbiter, ērī, Tert.*: *in the church, presbiter*, ērī, Tert.

**elder** (*subs.*): *the tree*, *sambucus*, *i. f.* *Plin.*; *also sambucea arbor*, *Plin.* *An e.-berry*, *sambucum*, *Scrib.* *e.-flower wine*, *\*vinum sambucum*.

**elderly**: Phr.: *non quite an old man, but e.*, *non admodum grandis natū, sed aetate proactus*, Clc. Sen. 4, 10. (*Proactor = elder*, occurs in late writers, as *lall*, Arnob.)

**eldership**: 1. *presbiteriātūs*, *ūs*, Hier. 2. *presbiteriūm*, *Cypr.* (Or by *circumf.*, *presbyteri munus v. dignitas*.)

**eldorado**: *\*aurea illa quam fabulari regio*.

**eldritch**: *nearest words perh., mirus, inistitius, horrendus*: v. *MARVEL-LOFS, FRIGHTFUL*.

**elecampane**: *inūla*, Hor.: *Plin (inula hētēnum, Webster)*.

**elect** (v.): I. *To select for some office*: 1. *delego, legi, lectum, 3* (*choose out of number who might all b.-thought suitable*): *This is the principle on which the Roman people e. (makes choice of) its magistrates, sic P. R. delighti magistratus*, Clc. Pl. 25, 62; v. *TO CHOOSE*. 2. *creo, 1* (*the proper word to denote formal election*): *Cæsar and Servilius are e.d consuls, consules creantur Cæsar et Servilius, Cæs. at Carthage two kings were e.d annually, Carthaginian quoniam bin reges creabantur, Nep.*: Liv. Sometimes, when precision is required, *sufragii* is added: *quoniam suffragii tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt*, Cic. Ver. 2, 51, 127. 3. (*when stress is laid upon the mode of election, by rate*) *expr. by suffragii, or suffragio, with various verbs, as creo (v. supr.), taclo, constituo: to e. anyone consul unanimously aliquem consulem cunctis suffragiis tres*, Cic. Fam. 15, 12; *he is unanimously e.d general*, *constitutus dux omnium suffragio*, Just. 1, 10, fin. In similar sense Livy has *praerogativa*: *to e. e.d general by the soldiers*, *praerogativa militari in praetorium deterrit*, 21, 3.

4. *désigno, 1* (*to nominate by vote*; chiefly in *p. part.*, v. *loll, art.*): v. *TO APPOINT* (1, 3). 5. *cōpōto, 1* (*of election by a body of men themselves holding the office*): *to e. any one into the college of augurs, aliquem in collegium augurum e.*, Cic. 6. *sufficio, fecit, fecutum* (*3 to e. into a place prematurely vacant*): *since that time a censor is never e.d to fill the place of one deceased, nec deinde unquam in demortui locum censor sufficitur*, Liv. 5, 31. The *actie* appears rarely or never to be used in this sense; *sufragio* is used in corresponding sense of the *presiding magistrate or magistrates*, cf. Clc. Rep. 2, 36. (N.B. *Eligo*, which is *to choose out of a promiscuous number*, should not be used of *formal election*.) It is combined with *creo*, Suet. Ves. 6: *consilium inerunt eligendi creandūq; impatoris*, where *eligo* refers to the *selection of man*, *creo* to *his appointment*.) See also *TO CHOOSE*. II. *In theol. sense*: *eligio, legi, lectum, 3*: Vulg. Eph. 1, 4. Aug.

**elect** (*part. adj.*): I. *Nominated to an office* *désignatus*: *concil. e. consil. d.*, Clc.: *audītē e.*, *adūlīs d.*, Varr.

II. *In theol. sense*: *electus*: *esp. in pl. for the e.*, *electi*, Vulg. Matt. xxiv: 22; Aug.

**election**: I. *The act of choosing*: *electio*: v. *CHOICE*. II. *Espl. the act of choosing to fill an ulce*: 1. *expr. by verb*: as, *immediately after their e. they brought forward a bill, \*statim creati rogationem promulgaverunt: to secure one's e. by (profuse) bribery, \*per largitionem (consilium, etc.) fieri*: v. *TO ELECT*. 2. *creātio*: *old law in Clc. Leg. 3, 3, 10*. 3. *suffrāgūm, suffrāgiū* (*strictly, the role or votes given*): *to proceed to the e., into suffrāgiū, Liv. 26, 18, ad fin.*, *to be appointed by e. (opp. to b. loll)*, *suffrāgiū creārī*, Clc. (v. *TO ELECT*, 1, 3): *if the people had the right of free e., libera si denur populo suffrāgiū*, Juv. 4. *praerogātīva (meton.)*; *s. ritly, the tribe that voted first*: *an e. on the part of the solertia, pr. militaris*, Liv. 21, 3.

III. *The elections as a transaction*:

1. *comitia, orūm (the meeting of the people at which persons were elected)*: *to hold or preside at the e.s*, *comitia habere*, Clc. Att. 4, 2, 3. *Liv.*: *you will be in time for my brother Quintus's e.s (i.e. at which he will be a candidate)*, *obieris Q. fratriis comitia*, Clc. Att. 1, 4: *so mea tua, sua, comitia, Clc.*: *consular e.s, e. consularia*, Liv.: *e.s for tri-*

*bunes, c. tribunula, Cic.* 2. expr. by *ger. part.*: *to hold the e.s for consuls*, \*ad consulte creando, subrogando (the latter in case of a premature vacancy): v. TO ELECT. **IV.** In theol. sense, *divine election*: *elecito (aeterna)*, Hier.: Calv.

**electioneering**: I. As subs., *cavassing, whether for oneself or another*: 1. *pétito, ambitio, prensatio* (all used with ref. to the candidate, the last denoting his *preparatory attempts to gain favour by personal address*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*): V. CANVASS (*subs.*). 2. expr. by verb: *to be engaged in e.*, \*prensando, circueundo (visiting, of the candidate or his friends) operare, candidate adesse: v. TO CANVASS.

II. As adj., *proper to elections*: *candidatarius (pertaining to a candidate)*; in every kind of e. work, in omni munere candidatorio fungendo, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. Phr.: e. tricks, \*candidatorum artes, fallacie, fucus; ambitus (v. ARTIFICE, BRIBERY): by e. tricks, ambitions (as one who courts favour), cf. Liv. 1, 35, *ad init.* (amb. petere regnum).

**elective**: Phr.: *an e. monarch*, \*qui suffragis (populi, etc.) rex creator: *an e. monarchy*, \*civitatis id genus in quo suffragis rex creator, constitutus: v. TO ELECT.

**elector**: I. *One who has the right of voting*: 1. *suffragator*, Cic.: v. VOTER. 2. cui suffragii latio est (oppo., qui sine suffragio habet civitatem), Liv. 38, 36: *to constitute them e.s.* (iis suffragiis imperti, Liv. 1.c.). 3. \*qui jus suffragii habet (Kr.: Geor.). II. Esp. as German title, *one who has a vote for the empire*: *elector*, M.L.

**electoral**: perh. suffragatorius, Q. Cic. pet. cons. 7, *med.*

**electric**: \**electricus*, which, *ex-electrical* {*ceps* in strictly scient. lang., should be supplemented by quem dicunt, qui dicitur, etc.; to be exposed to an e. current}, \**electrico* quem dicunt afflati subjici: *by a kind of e. current*, \*quasi electrico quadam qui dicitur afflata. *The e. eel*, \**torpedo*, raja torpedo, Plin.

**electricity**: \*vis electrica (quae dicitur).

**electrify**: I. Lit.: *electrica vi afficio, imbubo*. II. Fig., to produce an excitement: 1. perh. percocco, culi, culsum, : cf. Flor. 1, 10 (tanta admiratione perculti): v. TO ASTOUND.

2. expr. by vibr. i. (to thrill, vibrate): *the eloquence (of Demosthenes) would not so e. unless . . . , cujus non tam vibrant fulmina illa, nisi . . .*, Cic. Or. 70, *fin.*: v. TO THRILL.

**electuary**: I. *electarium or elec-tuarium*, Coel. Aur. 2. *eligma*, *elec-*, n., Plin.

**eleemosynary**: quod ad eleemosynas pertinet: v. ALMS.

**elegance**: I. *élégantia (fine taste)*: *wonderful e. of style, mira sermonis e.*, Quint. 10, 1, 114 (where he is speaking of Caesar): e. in the arrangement of hair, e. capilli, Plin. Join: elegantia et munditia (orationis), Cic. Or. 23, *fin.*: V. REFINEMENT, TASTE (GOOD). 2. *munditia*, less freq. mundities, ēi (strictly, neatness; but usu. implying some adornment; often pl., munditia, arum): e. (of style) that is not over-done or far-fetched, m. non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130 (cl. supr. 1): simple in thine e., simplex munditis, Hor.: the pl. is also used contemptuously, v. FINERY.

3. *vénustas*: V. GRACE, BEAUTY.

4. *urbánitas* (the e. and refinement of town-life): v. REFINEMENT. 5. *conciuitas* (prop. of that which is marked by adjustment, fitness): finished e. of style, ornata sententiarum c., Cic. Also used in interior sense: see PRETTINESS. 6. *amoenitas* (strictly, delightfulness): not unsuitable e. of (disgrestions), non intempestiva e., Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4: e. of expression, amoenitates verborum, Gell. 12, 1, *fin.* 7. *décor*: v. GRACE.

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**elegant**: 1. élégans, ntis (*marked by good taste*): also used in bad sense, v. FASTIDIOSUS: an e. speaker, e. in dicendo, Cic. Br. 68, 239, a most e. poet, poeta elegantissimus, Nep. Att. 12, 4, v. REFINED. 2. mundus (strictly neat: hence, elegantly dressed or tricked out; also, by anal., of language): dress more e. than vos proper (of a vestal), mundior justa vestra, Liv. 8, 15: the e. Menander, m. Menander, Prop. Join: mundi, venusti, limati, of verses, Gell. 3. vénustus: V. GRACEFUL, BEAUTIFUL. 4. urbánus: v. REFINED. 5. conciuens (harmoniously arranged): e. and graceful language, sententiae c. et venustas, Cic. Br. 95, 325. Join: conciuens et elegans, Cic. 6. compitus (orig. of hair that has been dressed: hence fig., of speech, etc.): e. and gentle eloquence, et mitis oratio, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: more e. language, compitior oratio, Tac. Join: compitus et nitidus (in dicendo), Quint. 7, nitidus (spruce, neat, well-conditioned): e. (fellows) with well-combed locks, pexo capillo nitidi, Cic. (cf. supr. 6). 8. laetus (usu. implying magnificence as well as elegance): V. SUMPTUOUS.

**elegantly**: 1. éléganter (with good taste): Cic. 2. mundé (not in good sense): Cic.: Sen. 3. vénusté, Cic.: v. GRACEFULLY. 4. urbâne: Cic.: v. POLITELY. 5. conciuens: Pl. (For syn. see adj.)

**elogiac**: élégiacus: an e. poem, e. carmen, Diom.: M. L. E. verse, élégia, orum, Hor.; described by him as versus impariter juncti, A. P. 75.

**elegy**: I. élégia, Ov.: Quint.: for which, élégion, Aus. Dimin., élégidion, a small or short e., Pers.: élégidion, Petr. 2. élég., orum, Hor. (v. preced. art.).

**element**: I. A first principle, constituent part: 1. élémentum: those are called first principles, and to translate from the Greek e.s. illa initia (ἀρχαί), ut e. Graeco vertam elementa, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: also used in sing., Plin. 2. (only in pl.) principia rerum, Cic.; who adds, e. quibus omnia constant, Acad. 2, 30, fin. 3. initia, orum (also only pl.): v. supr. 1. 4.

primordia, orum (also only pl.): to unite the e.s in pairs, conduplicare prerum, Lucr. 1, 713: it is the term most freq. used by Lucr. of his elemental atoms, 1, 815, etc. Phr.: to be formed out of four e.s. quatuor ex rebus creari, Lucr. (Thales) affirmat water to be the one primary e., ex aqua dixit constare omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: (the Pythagoreans) make numbers and mathematical principles to be the primary e.s, ex numeris et mathematicorum initia proficiunt omnia, Cic. l.c. II. of a science or art: in pl. only: 1. principia, orum (first principles), Cic.: v. PRINCIPLES. 2. élémenta orum: the e.s of speaking, e. loquendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, *fin.*: Quint. 3. primordia, orum: the e.s of speaking, pr. dicendi, Quint.

4. rudimenta, orum: v. REGIMENTS. III. Proper region or field: Phr.: to be out of one's e. in anything, peregrinum atque hospitem in aliqua re esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, *fin.*: to move freely, and as if in its own element, libere ac solute [quasi in proprio suo campo] moveri, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100.

**elementary**: I. constituent: 1. primus: e. bodies, pr. corpora, Lucr. 1, 62. (But in this sense the word is usu. joined with bodies = primordia, principia: v. ELEMENT, I.) 2. simplex, icas (not composite): v. SIMPLE. II. Primary, of lessons: Phr.: e. instruction, elementa puerorum, Quint. (v. ELEMENT, II.): an e. work, \*libe. de primis aliquibus rei elementis scriptis: an e. school, iudicis literaturus, Quint. (Elementarius sexus, Sen. Ep. 36, 4, is an old man who is still learning his letters.) See also CHILDISH.

**elephant**: I. éléphant, i. c. (the ordinary word): e.s are furnished with a hand (or trunk), manus etiam

data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, *fin.*: Liv. 2. éléphas, ntis, m. (not in Cic., and rarely in any case except the nom.): Sen.: Mart. 3. barrus, i. m. (from its cry): Hor.: Isid. 4. (when the proper name has been before used) bêma, Flor. 1, 18: Curt. Phr.: e. paper, \*charta amplissimae formae.

**elephantiasis**: éléphantiasis, is, f., Plin.; éléphantosis, Veg.; éléphantia, Scrib.; éléphanticus morbus, Isid.; elephas morbus, Lucr. Afflicted with e., éléphanticus and -icus, Firm. Math.

**elephantine**: barrius: ears of e. size, aures immanitiae barrinae, Sidon. (Or expr. by gen. of elephantus, cf. Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.) In fig. sense, as e. sport, raillery, \*ludus (jocus) vastus ac parum venustus, v. AWKWARD. (Éléphantinus is made of ivory.)

**elevate**: I. To lift up (in lit. sense): tollo, atollo, levabo: v. TO RAISE, LIFT UP. Phr.: to e. the host, elevaro hostiam salutarem, Honor. Ep. in Hook's Ch. Dict. II. In fig. sense, to exalt, raise to a higher pitch: 1. tollo, sustul, sublatum, 3: to e. to threefold honours, tergeminis t. honoribus, Hor.: Liv.: v. TO RAISE. 2. évého, xi, ctum, 3: to e. to the gods, e. ad Deos, Hor.: v. TO EXALT. Phr.: to e. the voice, vocem attollere, Quint. III. Only in pass., to be elevated, as by good fortune or wine: v. ELATED.

**elevated** (part. adj.): I. Lit., rising to a height: 1. édifiis: Join: (locus) praecelsus atque editus, Cic.: Tac. (who has edita in altum, Hist. 3, 71): compar, editor, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

2. celsus, excelsus, praecelsus: v. LOFTY. 3. altus, praecultus: v. HIGH. 4. (of the voice) acutus: a very e. pitch, acutissimum sonus, Quint. Phr.: it becomes plain how e. the summits are, quam in ardua summa sint, Sen. Ep. 11, 2. II. Fig., having an exalted nature: 1. élatus (as epith. of animus): what has been done in a great and e. spirit, quod animo magno et e. factum est, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: how e. a spirit he deserves, quam elato est animo! Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 (see also ELATED). 2. celsus, excelsus: v. LOFTY.

**elevation**: I. The act of uplifting: 1. élatio (more freq. in fig. sense): Vitr. 2. allévatio (not in this sense in Cic.): e. and shrugging of the shoulders, humorum atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83. 3. oftener expr. by verb: v. TO ELEVATE. (N.B. Non elevatio, which is disparagement: unless in tech. sense, elevatio hostiae in Hook's Ch. Diet.) II. Fig.: in various applications: 1. élatio: e. of style, e. (atque altitudi) orationis, Cic.: e. and greatness of mind, e. atque magnitudo animi, Cic. 2. altitudo: v. LOFTINESS. 3. contentio (the act of straining; esp. of the voice): cf. Cic. Brut. 65, 233: "animi magna, vocis parva contentio." Phr.: e. of voice, vocis elati modi (opp. inferiores), Quint. 11, 3, 17: very great e. of pitch, sonus acutissimus, ib. 41. III. A rising ground: tūmulus, stūpior locus; v. HEIGHT.

**eleven**: undēcim; distrib. undēni, ae, a. e. times, undēcies, Cic.: the number e., numerus undēnarius, Aug. **eleventh**: undēcimus, Virg.: a soldier of the e. legion, undēcimanus miles, Plin.

**elf** (no exact word): \*numen quod dampnasticum: v. FAIRY.

**elfin, elf-like** (no exact word): perh. phantasticus, vix humanus, mirus.

**elf-locks**: perh. torti capilli, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35.

**elicit**: I. élicio, ui, Itum, 3 (to tempt forth, induce to appear): to e. secrets, arcana e., Liv.: to e. the truth veritatem e., Tac. (comp. Quint. 5, 7, 20): to e. fire by striking stones together, ignem lapidum conflictu e., Cic. 2. exprimo, pressi, sum, : (by pressure; to extort): to e. a confession by torture, confessionem cruciatu ex., Suet.: v. TO

**EXTORT, WRING FROM.** Phr.: to e. a laugh from mourners, risum lugubibus evocare, Suet. (but risum movere is more freq.; v. LAUGH); to e. anything from any one by wheedling, coaxing, aliquid oblandiri, Cic.: Liv.: to e. the truth (from a man) against his will, extorquere quum is noluerit, Quint.

**elide:** elido, si, sum, 3; to e. letters, literas e., Gell.

**eligibility:** 1, opportūnus (of time, place, etc.); Caes.: v. FITNESS.

2, of persons, with ref. to an office, expr. by circuml.: a law declaring the e. of plebeians for the consular office, "lex que plebeios consuli fieri poterat; qua plebeio fieri consuli licetabat: there is no doubt of his e. for the office, 'non dubium est quin per leges ad id manus deligi possit: they fixed a later age for e. to the consulate, grandiori aetate ad consulatum constituantur," Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; simly, age of e. for the consulate, aetas consularis, ib. § 48: see also foll. art.

**eligible:** 1, opportūnus (of time, place, etc.); v. FIT, SUITABLE. 2, of persons, with ref. to an office: "qui per leges (jure) deligi possit: such persons are e. as guardians, hos tutores [per leges] instituere possumus, cf. Gal. 1, 14; he was not e. for the office on account of youth, nondum ad petendum (consulatum) legitima aetas erat [III], Liv. 25, 2: a bill was brought forward concerning the age at which persons should be e. for an office, rotagio latesta, quot annos nati quinque magistratum penterent caperentque, Liv. 43, 44, init. See also QUALIFIED.

**eliminate:** \*āmōve, āmōlior: v. TO REMOVE, GET RID OF.

**elision:** \*ēlīsiō, M.L.

**elite:** flos, rōbur (of troops): v. FLOWER.

**elixir:** \*ēlixir, elixirum, Med. L.: us, better introduced by quod dicunt, potio volunt alchemistar. Pure Lat. potio (illa) vitalis (?)

**elf:** ales, is, f.: Caes.: Plin.

**ell:** ulua: Virg.: Hor. (also = the double arms), Plin. 16, 40, § 202.

**ellipse, ellipsis:** 1, ellipsis, is, f.: Quint. (who however writes the word with Gr. letters, and uses it in somewhat diff. sense from the Eng.): Herm. ("de ellipi et plenissimo") Bos. Also used in math. sense, Cartes.

2, dētrācio (rhetor.), given by Quint as pure Lat. for preced., 1, 5, 40.

3, dēfēctio: Macr.: v. foll. art.

**elliptical:** 1, Rhetor.: praecepsis (of language in any way curv, abrupt, q. v.); Quint, 12, 2, 17. Phr.: Servius replied that the expression is e., respondit Servius, sic hoc dictum esse ut pleraque per defectum dicí solent, Macr. S. 6, 3, init. II. Mathemat.: \*ellipticus, Cartes.

**elliptically:** per defectum, v. precep. art.; praecepsis: v. ABRUPTLY.

**elm:** ulmus, l. f.: Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: Of elm, ulmus: e. twigs, v. virgæ, Pl.: Col.: a plantation or grove of e. trees, ulmārium, Plin. (Ulmētum was also used: Forc. s. v.)

**elocation:** prōnūntiatio: v. DELIVERY. (Elocutio and locutio refer to the language rather than the manner of speaking: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: "elocutio est idoneum verborum et sententiārum ad inventio[n]em accommodatio;" and Brut. 74, init.). Phr.: an e.-master, rhetor, declamandi magister, Cic.: v. DECLAMATION.

**elongate:** prōdūco, 3: v. TO LENGTHEN.

**elongated (part. adj.):** praelongus, puer.: Plin.: v. LONG.

**elongation:** expr. by praelongus, etc.: remarkable for the e. of its horns, praelongis cornibus insignis: the consequence is an e. of the tail, \*hac re longior fit canda.

**elope:** (domo) fūgo, aufugo: v. TO RUN AWAY. Phr.: she ed. with her lover, \*inscio atque invito patre [tutore, etc.] una cum amatore domo profugit,

elopement: (ē) fūga: v. FLIGHT. (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.)

**eloquence:** 1, élōquētia (the art of accomplished speaking, based upon theory and developed by practice): e. is nothing else than wisdom speaking in an accomplished way, nihil est aliud e. nisi copiose loquens sapientia, Cic. Part. 23, 79: e. made for the forum, fortunate e., Cic.: the result of e. is the assent of your audience, effectus eloquentiae est audiendum approbatio, Cic.: finished e., perfecta e., Cic. (N.B. Not loquacia: cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 52). 2, facundia (the natural gift: not used in Cic.): Cicero the father of (Roman) e., facundiae parens Cicero, Plin.: neither e. nor piety (shall prevail upon the grave), non f., non pietas, Hor.: the brilliant and powerful e. of Memmius, Memmius f. clara pollensque Sall. 3. dicendi vis, facultas, etc.: to possess very great e., summam vim dicendi habere, Cic.: Athens stood in awe of the e. and terror of Pelops, Athenae (Pelicr.) vim dicendi terroremque timuerunt, Cic. Br. 11, 44: e. was first developed and perfected at Athens, (Athens) dicendi vis et inventa et perfecta, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: Nature endowed him (Hortensius) with the highest degree of e., cui sumnum [copiam] facultatis dicendi natura largita est, Cic.: to impart the principles of e., praecepta dicendi tradere, Cic.: a kind of e. adapted for the bar, genus dicendi judicis aptum, Cic.: the principles of e. (collectively), disciplina dicendi, Cic. (Eloquentis vis is utterance: cf. Cic. N.D. 2, 59, 148; Or. 19, 61). Phr.: to speak with e., copiose dicere, Cic.: e. and grace becloud the moneyed man, bene minutum decorat Suadela Venustus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: v. PERSUASION.

**eloquent:** 1, élōquēns, mīs (for syn. v. ELOQUENCE): I have known some clever speakers, but as yet not one e. man, disertos cognovi nonnullos, e. adhuc neminem, Cic. Or. 1, 21, 94: where the eloquens is further defined, "eloquentem vero, qui mirabilis et magnificientis auctore posset atque ornare quae vellet." Jōin: eloquens et in dicendo suavis et ornatus, Cic. 2, facundus (for syn. v. ELOQUENCE): the e. Ulysses, f. Ulysses, Ov.: (Mercury) e. grandson of Atlas, l. nepos Atlantis, Hor.: Sall.: 3, disertus (able to express oneself freely and grammatically: v. supr. 1): Jōin: copiosus et disertus, Cic.; disertus et ornatus dicens, Cic. Quint, has disertus of the truly eloquent man: it is the heart and the energy of soul that makes men e., pectus est quod disertos facit, et vis mentis, 10, 7, 15. Plin.: to be very e., imprimis in dicendo florete, Nep.; dicendi facultate florete, Cic.; "plurimum in dicendo valere, polle: to be the most e. of all, eloquenta omnes praestare, Nep."

**eloquently:** 1, cōpīōsē (of one who speaks with all the resources of eloquence): Jōin: composite, ornate, copioso, loquī; copiosissime et gravissime dicere, Cic. (But for this sense it must be joined to a verb of speaking) 2, facundē not in Cic.): Liv.: Tac.: 3, disertē (v. ELOQUENT). Jōin: diserte copiose dicere, Cic. (Diserte alone has also the meaning expressly, Liv. 21, 19). 4, eloquent, Plin. Ep.

**else (adj.):** only found in connexion with certain other words: some one, something else: 1, aliū, a, nd (v. ANOTHER, OTHER): nu one e., nemo aliū, Cic.: nor is philosophy anything e. than the pursuit of wisdom, nec quicquam aliud est philosophia praeceptor studiū sapientiae, Cic. (for the sequence of aliis v. l. G. § 630). 2, alter, éra, érum (with ref. only to a second person or thing): no one e. (l. e. no second person), nemo alter, Plin.

**else (adv.):** 1. Besides: præterēa: a voice and nothing e., vox et praeterēa nihil: v. BESESIDE. Somewhere e., alibi (v. ELSEWHERE): from somewhere e.,

allunde, Cic.: from nowhere e., \*nullo alio loco (but often expr. by nec aliunde, Cic. Lig. 1, 1). II. Otherwise: alīquā, alīquā; alīter: I believe there was very little desire of that in former times, or e. many instances would be extant, credo minimum olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alīquā multa existarent exempla, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: v. OTHERWISE.

**elsewhere:** 1, alībi: e. than at Rome, a, quam Romae, Iac.: Cic.. Liv. 2, alīo lōco; v. ANOTHER. 3, alīas (rare in this sense): Plin.

**elucidate:** 1, ilūstrio, i: Join: patēfacere atque illustrare [us obscurum et ignotum], Cic. 2, explico, i: v. TO EXPLAIN. (Vilūscio occurs in Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8, but in somewhat diff. sense).

**elucidation:** explicatio: v. EXPLANATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO ELUCIDATE.)

**elucidatory:** quod ad vīm illustrandam, patēfaciendam, etc., pertinet: v. TO ELUCIDATE.

**elucidator:** interpres: v. INTERPRETER.

**elude:** 1, elādo, si, sum, 3 (prop. to avoid a blow, in fencing): to e. the spear when discharged, emissam e. hastam, Mart. Also fig., to e. (break) a person, and in every way baffle him, aliquem e. atque omni ratione factare, Cic. Div. Verr. 14, 45: to e. the force of a law, vim legis e., Suet. Aug. 14, 2, fūstror, i (to disappoint, baulk): Cœlia e. her keeper, Cœlia custodes frustrata est, Liv. 3, (to stand out from: with prep.): having e. so many and so weighty charges, ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic.: also with add. only, Virg.

4, vīto, évito, déclinio, i: v. TO AVOID. Phr.: to try to e. the point (as a witness reluctant to give evidence), tergiversari, Cic. (v. TO SHUFFLE, QUERILE): to e. a law, legi fraudem facere, Cic.

**Elysian:** Elīysian, Virg.

**Elysium:** 1, Elīysium, Virg. 2, Elīysū campi, Virg. Tib. See also PARADISE, HEAVEN.

**emaciate:** 1, emaciō, i (to render thin, cause the loss of flesh): to e. cattle (as green food does), pecus e., Col. (But the word appears not to be found with ref. to human beings) 2, mācero, i (rare in this sense: v. TO WEAR OUT): Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 22, 3, attēnuo, i: nights spent in wakefulness e. the bodies of youth, at. Juvenium vigilat corpora noctes, Ov.: v. TO WASTE AWAY. (But the word is chiefly used in p. part., as part. adj.: v. loll. art.)

**emaciated (part. adj.):** 1, expr. by mācies, et: how infirm, how e., qua imbecilitate, qua mācie, Cic. Phil. 4, 12: man shrivelled up and e., homo [vergrandi] macie torridus, Cic. Rull. 2, 34, 93 (the vegrandi is somewhat doubtful): the e. form of the man, confecta mācie forma viri, Virg.: e. horses, corrupti mācie equi, Caes. 2, mācer, era, crum (applied to animals, parts of the human body, soils): v. LEAN, THIS. 3, macilentus (rare): līn. Phr.: to become e., emacescere or emacescere Cels.; macrescere, Hor.; mācescere, Varr.: v. TO WASTE AWAY.

**emaciation:** 1, mācies, et: Cic. Virg.: v. preced. art. (1). 2, tābes, is, f. (of some wasting disease): Plin.

**emanate:** 1. To be given off from something: 1, fluo, xi, xiii, 3: images are perpetually e. from all bodies, perpetuo flūnt ab rebus (simulacra), Luer. 4, 145, sup.: in same sense (of the Epicurean simulacra) Quint. has effluere, 10, 2, 15: many influences flow and e. from the moon, inuita ab linea l. et manant, Cic. 2, expr. by pass. of mitto (mittū), misl, missum, 3: that thūn film e. from bodies, tenues figuræ mittier (mittū) ab rebus, Luer. 4, 46: cf. vv. 52, 85. 3, simly, fundor, fusus, 3 (effundor, diffundor): cf. Luer. 4, 50

**II.** *To originate with:* 1. émâno, *from that source evils have e'd, istinc-* mala emanavantur, Clc.: simil. mano, Cic.: v. TO FLOW FROM. 2. órior, ortus, 4: v. TO ARISE, ORIGINATE.

**emanation:** i. e. that which is given off from: 1. similiárum: the term applied by Locr. to the *e.s* of Epicurus, 4, 34. 2. expr. by verb: *these filmy figures are e.s from bodies,* effluunt habentes figurae a summis corporibus; cf. TO EMANATE. Phr.: *an e. from the divine spirit, divinae particular aurea,* Hor.: *the human race is an e. from thence (the universal mind), inde hominum genus (sumptum, deceptum),* Virg. 6, 727.

**emancipate:** 1. mánūmittio, misi, misum, 3: also as two words, manu mítto, émitto: v. TO MANUMIT.

2. émancipo, 1 (*to release a son from the patria potestas by formal sale*): Liv.: Gai. 3. libéro, 1 (in widest sense: with or without servitude): *Britain e'd her slaves, and paid a compensation to their owners,* Britannia servos suos servitio liberavit, pretio eorum dominis compensato: v. TO LIBERATE, RELEASE.

**emancipation:** 1. mánūmissio (*of a slave by his master*): Cic. 2. émancipatio (*of a son*): Gai.: Ulp.

3. liberatio (*in gen. sense*): Cic. v. LIBERATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO EMANCIPATE.)

**emancipator:** 1. mánūmissor (*for syn. see verb*): Marcell. Dig. 2. émancipátor: Prud. 3. liberátor: v. LIBERATOR.

**emasculate:** 1. physically: castro, émasculo, 1: v. TO CASTRATE. **II.** Fig.: *to render in any way weak:* mollio: énero: v. TO ENERVATE.

**emasculated** (*part. adj.*): 1. effémínatus (*both lit. and fig.*): a voice e. by debaucheries, vox stupris eff. Cic.: e. and feeble composition, compositio eff. et enervata, Quint. 2. mollis, e.: delivery (*of a speaker*), m. actio: Quint. In most offensive sense, Phaedr.: Mart. *mollis vir = catamitus*, cf. Mart. 3, 73: v. EFFEMINATE. 3. turpis, e.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. See also EXER- VATED.

**embalm:** condio, 4: *to e. the dead (as the Egyptians) mortuos c.* Cic. Tac. has the fuller expr., corpus differtum odoribus condire, Ann. 16, 6. (Pollings is to lay out and cleanse a body for the funeral pile.)

**embalming:** expr. by verb: *the different modes of e.,* \*corporum conditorum modi diversi: v. preced. art.

**embank:** 1. expr. by móles, agger (*the former, esp. of embanking by masses of stone or earth let down into the water*), with verb: *e. the sea,* mole mari inficere, Vell. 2, 33, fin. (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33, "jactis in altum molibus"); moles fluctibus opponere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: when the embankment rises *in the form of a mound* it is an agger, cf. Virg. A. 2, 496. See also TO DAM, and comp. foll. art. 2. aggérō, 1: esp. of banking up trees, Col.

**embankment:** 1. móles, is, f. (*a place*) protected by wonderful e.s. mifricis m. munitus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 7: fully more, moles aquae fluctibus opposita: v. preced. art. 2. agger, éris, m.: v. MOUND, BANK. 3. (2) pons, nitis, m.: the term pontes was applied to long e.s across marshes, cf. Tac. A. 1, 6, where he describes the e. in question as "trames vastas inter paludes . . . aggeratus." 4. aggératio: cf. Jnst. 2, 1, fin. (al. exaggerationibus).

**embargo:** Phr.: *to lay an e. upon a vessel,* \*naves ab exitu prohibere (Quich.); naves refineari, Liv. (in Kr.): *to remove the e.,* \*naves dimittere, missas facere (Kr.).

**embark:** A. Trans.: *To put on board:* impôno, pôsui, itum, 3 (both in navem or naves, and *absol.*): *the legions and cavalry were e'd at Brundisium,* legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, Caes.: the abl.

is also found after impono, without prep.: *vetustissima nave impositos,* Suet. Caes. 66; also *dat. navi* (poet.): to e. statuus, signa imp., Cic. Fig.: to e. one in an undertaking, \*aliquem impicare, adscire (ad aliquam rem): v. TO INVOLVE, ENTANGLE. B. Intrans.: 1. Lit.: *to go on board ship*

1. concendo, di, sum, 3 (with navem, in navem or absol.): *he e'd on a transport ship,* naves frumentariae concendit, Caes.: as he was in the act of e.ing, concendens jam navem, Cic.: I write this letter immediately after e.ing, in (navem) simul atque concendi, haec scripsi, Cic. (the prep. before navem renders the phrase more precisely descriptive): *I should like you to e. with all speed, and come to me, velim quam primum concendas adique me venias,* Cic. 2. ascede, di, sum, 3 (usu. with navem in navem; also sometimes with ece alone; cf. Epn. Epam. 4, 5; Them. 8, 6, where ascendit is a v. l.): *he e'd with the ashes of Germanicus, ascendit classem cum cineribus Germanici,* Tac. A. 2, 75: Ter. 3. escendo, di, sum, 3 (to go up on board: same constr. as preced.): *he e'd as a stranger to all the crew,* in navem omnibus ignotus navibus escendit (al. ascendit), Nep. Them. 8, 6. (Scandere navem is poet.): Prop. 3. Fig.: *to enter upon:* Phr.: to e. in a cause, descendere in causam (where the figure is borrowed from the arena), Cic.: to e. upon a (particular) course, rationem inire, Cic.: v. TO ENTER UPON.

**embarkation:** consenso (rare): Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68. (Usu. better expr. by verb, after the e. of his army, exercitu in (naves) imposito, etc.: v. TO EMBARK.)

**embarrass:** 1. To hinder, hamper: 1. impédio, 4: e.'d by domestic misfortune, malis domesticis impeditus, Ter. 1. *Ter.:* v. TO HINDER, HAMPER. 2. implico, ávi and ui, átum and itum, 1: v. TO EXTRAPL. Pfr.: to e. a person, moram et impedimentum alicui inferre, Cic. *to be e'd by so many concerns, tot negotiis distineri,* Cic. (v. TO DISTRACT); *I have e'd the fellow,* injeci pupillum homini, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 19. **II.** To confuse; chiefly in pass., to be e'd at a loss: 1. haereo, si, sum, 2: *to be e'd with the multitude of names,* in multis nominibus b., Cic.: *the rogue was e'd, he knew not where to turn, haerebat nebulos,* quo se verteret non habebat, Cic. 2. perturbo, turbo, turo (in pass., or with pron. refl.): v. TO DISCONCERT, CONFUSE.

**embarrassed** (*part. adj.*): 1. impéditus: *an e. mind (l. e. which is engrossed by other affairs than those requiring attention)*, im. animus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8. 2. dóbūs: v. DOUBTFUL, PEERLESS.

**embarrassing** (*adj.*): 1. impéditus: cf. Cic. Mil. 20, 54: "quid horum non impeditissimum?" of Milo's inconvenient équipage. 2. scrupulösus (*presenting many difficulties*: "scrupulösam reu dicimus, quae aliquid habet in se asperi," Festus in Forc.): *an e. discussion,* s. disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7. *an e. part of a subject,* s. locus, Aus. 3. dóbūs: v. DOUBTFUL.

**embarrassment:** 1. impicatio (*entanglement*): *on account of pecuniary e.,* proprii imp. rel. familiari, Cic. 2. angustiae, arum (straits): *incre-dible financial e. (of the state),* incredibilis a. pecuniae publicae, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, med.; ang. aerarii, Cic. 3. difficultas: v. DIFFICULTY. 4. scrupulösus (*anything productive of hesitation, uneasiness*): hereupon some e. was caused on the part of the men, hic tum injectus est hominibus s., Cic. Cl. 28, 76: *to remove e.,* alii eximere, Plin. Jun.: v. DIFFICULTY (II, 5). See also HESITATION, HINDRANCE, CONFUSION.

**embassy:** 1. légatio (in both abstr. and conc. sense): *to make a report of one's e.,* l. renuntiare, Cic.: to give a false account of an e. (of Aes-

chines), 1. ementiri, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 7 21: chief of an e., legationis princeps, Cic. 2. legati, orum: they send an e. concerning peace, legatos de pace militum, Liv.; with plenipotentiary powers, cum libelis mandatis, Liv.: Cic. v. AMBASSADOR. Phr.: *an e. is sent to approach their majesties,* legantur qui reges aedant, Sall. (the phrase legatos legare also occurs, Cic. Vat. 15, 35).

**embattled** (*part. adj.*): (acies) in- structa: v. TO DRAW UP (III).

**embayed** (*part. adj.*): \*in sinu maris (redictio) inclusus.

**embedded** (*part. adj.*): (?) situs: e. in honey, in melle s., Lucr. 3, 905.

**embellish:** orno, exorno, distinguo, etc.: v. TO ADORN.

**embellisher:** exornator: not e.s. of

facts, but narrators, non exornatores rerum sed narratores, Cic.

**embellishment:** ornámentum, déns, etc.: v. ORNAMENT. Pfr.: to speak with all the e.s of rhetoric, ornate dicere, Cic.: to aim rather at the e. of facts than the accurate narration of them, \*res gestas magis exornare quam fideli- ter narrare.

**ember:** cínis, éris, m. and some- times f.; fávilla: v. ASHES.

**ember-days:** \*quatinus tempora je- junii: v. Encycl. Brit. s. v.

**embezzle:** 1. áverto, ti, sum, , (to divert money from its legitimate application): to e. public money, pecuniam publicam a., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 11: to e. an inheritance, hereditatem a., Cic.

2. pécular, 1 (rare): to e. the pro- perty of the state, remplicanum p., Flor. 3, 17, med. 3. intércipio, cépi, ceptum, 3: sums ed from the public treasury, intercepere e publico pecuniae, Tac.: cf. Flor. 1, c. (interceptis vecti- galibus). 4. intervertio, ti, sum, 3: (to appropriate in an underhand way): to e. the revenues of a city, vectigalia publica int., Suet. Vit. 7, med.; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79 (where the verb is used of an office stolen from another). 5. supprimio, pressi, pressum, 3 (lit. to keep a sum of money out of the accounts): having received the money from his ward, he e'd it, quae quum a pupillo accepisset, suppressit, Cic. Cl. 25, 68.

6. fraudo, 1 (with acc. of person whose property is e.d.): v. TO DEFRAUD, CHEAT.

**embezzlement:** 1. pécularius, us: e. of public moneys, p. publicius, Liv.: to practise e., p. facere, Cic.: to accuse of e., pecularius accusare, Auct. ad Her. 2. suppression: e. of moneys intended for jurors, s. judiciales, (c. Cl. 25, 68 (see the place)). 3. expr. by verb: by e. of the revenues, vectigalibus interceptis, intersversis, etc.: v. TO EM- BEZZLE.

**embezzler:** 1. ávertor (publicae pecuniae), Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 152. 2. interceptor: Join: (prædae) inter- ceptor fraudatorque, Liv. 4, 50, init.

3. fur, fúris: e. of the public ex- chequer, fures aerarii, Sall. Cat. 52. (The term suppressor appears to have been confined to those who appropriated other person's slaves, Call. Dig. 48, 15, 6 § 2).

**embitter:** 1. acerbo, 1 (rare): death, morte a., Val. Fl. 2.

exacerbo, 1: to e. an enemy by affronts, hostem ex. consumelli, Liv.: irritated and e'd, agitato exacerbatusque, Liv.

3. expr. by circumst., how are my sufferings e'd, quanto mili acerbiores redditur miseriae!

**emblazon:** insignio, 4: *Io in gold ("or") e'd the shield, clypeum lo auro insignibat,* Virg. A. 7, 790. Or expr. by means of insignie, is, n.: his shield is e'd with the hereditary device, a hundred serpents, clypeo insigne paternum, centum angues, gerit, Virg. A. 7, 657.

**emblazonry:** insignie, insignia: v. preced. art.

**emblem:** 1. (?) imágō, ints, f.: an e. (token or mark) of slavery, im- serviti, Tac. A. 15, 31: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 6, "recordatio meorum temporum, quo-

rum imaginem video in tuis rebus." 2. indicium (indication, token of); *the e. and badge of rank (the bulla)*, ind. atque insignis fortunae, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, §3, 152. 3. similitudinem, *similitudinem* (Not emblem, which denotes a kind of inlaid work).

**emblematical:** perh. symbolicus (the abd. symbolic occurs Geil. 4, 11, ad fin.); v. **SYMBOLICAL.** Phr.: *of what is the date e., quid vult sub palma?* Ov. Fast. 1, 185: *tell me further wherof the coin is e., stipis adjice causam.* ib. 189: comp. ib. 231: *the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are e., panis et vnum in coena Domini [symbola] ad rem significatam referuntur.* H. Steph. (Thes. Gr.): *the olive e. of peace, pacifera (pacis signum) oliva, Virg.*

**emblematically:** symbolicē; Gell. See also FIGURATIVELY, ALLEGORICALLY.

**embody:** 1. *To invest with a body:* in corpore includere, cum corpore coniungere: cf. Virg. A. 6, 727, sqq. II. *To throw into a certain form:* perh. includō, si, sum, 3: *afterwards was e'd in it* (the form of the elegy) gratified desire, post inclusa est voti sententia compos, Hor. A. P. 76. Phr.: "truth e'd in a tale," *"sub licta fabulac imagine celata veritas: this truth is e'd in a brief fable of Aesop, hoc attestatur brevis Aesopii fabula,* Phaedr.

**embodiment:** effigies, spēcēs, sūmūlācūm: v. FIGURE.

**embolden:** 1. confirmō, i: *to e. the fearful*, timentes c. Caes.: v. TO ENCOURAGE. 2. expr. by means of Féroux: *to be e'd by success*, secundis rebus ferocem esse, Sall.: *e'd by the aid of Venus*, praeſilio Veneris Féroux, Hor.: *I was e'd by being with you, quia tecum crām, propterea animo eram ferocior.* Pl. Cīc. Phr.: *e'd by success to go further*, rebus secundis longius ausuri, Tac. H. 5, 11.

**emboss:** (?) caelo, i: v. TO CHASE. Phr.: *e'd figures, ectypa, orum,* Plin.: *a likeness e'd on a precious stone, imago ectypa eminenti gemma,* Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 1.

**embossment:** perh. eminens expressio, Vir. 4, 4, fin.: v. preced. art.

**embowel:** 1. *excisōrē*: *the hawke e's the dore, accipiter columbam e.,* Virg. 2. *exenterō*, i: *an e'd hare, lepus exenteratus,* Just.

**embowered** (part. adj.): arboribus obiectus, Virg. A. 2, 100: *uscunde ramis arborum consociatis contectus,* cf. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10.

**embrace (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. amplexor, xus, 3: *ne e. your knees, amplexor tibi genua;* Pl.: *e'ing and kissing me, he tells me not to weep,* ille me amplexus atque osculans fieri probet, Cic. Frequent, amplexor, i (to e. tenderly, caressingly), Ter.: Cic. 2. complector, i (stronger than amplexor: also of mutual embraces): *e'ing the child more closely, puerum arcuus complexus,* Cic.: *he e'd Caesar with many tears,* multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus est, Caes.: *to e. each other,* inter se c., Cic.: Liv. By anal., *deep sleep e's their limbs, sūp̄r̄ c. artus,* Virg.

3. comprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (sexually): Ter. Phr.: *to e. a person's neck, colla laceris (brachia collo, Stat.)* innectere, Ov.; cervicibus innecti, Tac.: *I (tenderly) e'd her form in mine,* pressi corpus ad usque meum, Ov. See also subs., EMBRACE. II. *To encircle:* 1. complector, 3: *the rest (of Germany) is surrounded by the ocean, e'ng wide recesses, etc., cetera Oceanus ambit latos sinus complectens,* Tac. 2. ambio, 4: v. TO SURROUND, ENCIRCLE. III.

*To comprehend within itself:* comprehendō, continuo, complector, etc., v. TO COMPRIZE. IV. *To attach oneself to a party, an opinion, etc.:* 1. transgredior, ssus, 3 (strictly of one who goes over from the other side): *he immediately e'd the side (of Vespaſian), statim in partes transgressus est,* Tac.

2. transeō 4. irr. (like preced.): v. *transseō* 4. irr. (like preced.): v.

TO GO OVER. Phr.: *to be slow in e'ing any one's cause,* cunctantius aliquid accedere, Suet. Gal. 12: *the Numidianas different sides,* Numidae in duas partes discordant, Sall. Jug. 13: *not to e. any side (in philosophy), nullius jurare in verba magistris,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: *I e. the side of those who have no merits, nil cupientium casta peto,* Hor. Ol. 3, 16, 22. V. *To seize an opportunity:* Phr.: *occasione arripiere (eagerly),* Liv.; avidissime amplecti (very eagerly), Plin. jun.: v. OPPORTUNITY.

**embrace (subs.):** 1. amplexus, ūs: *to bestow e.s., amplexus dare,* Virg.: *to hold any one in an e., amplexu tenere aliquem,* Tac.: *to be locked in an e., amplexibus haerere,* Val. Fl.; circumflexus amplexibus aliquis, Vell. (The plur. is esp. used of the e.s. of lovers). By anal., *folded* in the e. of a serpent, circumflexatus serpentes amplexus, Cic.: *as like a river,* Cic. 2. complexus, ūs (for syn., v. TO EMBRACE, 2): *to fly to any one's e., ad complexum alleius currere,* Cic. Join: *in sinu et c. aliquius (venire),* Cīc. Phil. 2, 25, 61. Fīg.: *the universe which holds all things in its e., mundus qui omnia c. suo continet,* Cic. 3. compressus, ūs (seu sexualis): Ter.

**embrasure:** (?) fēnēstra, fēnestella (applicable to any apertare in a wall): v. OPENING (subs.).

**embrocation:** fōmentum: Cels.; f. calidum, Hor.

**embrocate:** fōveo, fōmento: v. TO FOMPNT.

**embroider:** 1. pingo, nxi, ctum, i: *more fully, acu p.,* Ov.: *a wren coverlet, e'd with magnificent work,* textile stragulum magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. 2. intexo, ui, xtum, 3 (to inweave): Suet: see also foll. art.

**embroidered** (part. adj.): 1. pictus: *e. raiment, p. vestis,* Virg.: *e. couches, p. tori,* Ov. 2. dépicus: *e. cloaks, p. paenulae,* Suet. 3. pictū rātūs: *e. dresses, p. vestes,* Virg.

**embroiderer:** 1. pres. part. of pingo (L. G. § 628): v. TO EMBROIDER. 2. plūmarius: *plūmarius e. in feather-work;* Vitruv. 6, 4 (7), fin.: cf. foll. art. (II).

**embroidery:** I. *The art:* 1. ars acu pingend: v. TO EMBROIDER. 2. ars plūmāria (strictly, *the art of feather-work;* but also used of e. in general) - where are described (viz. in the book of Exodus) garments wrought in e., ubi descriptur vestes plūmaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, 6. II. *The work itself:* 1. pictura in tessili (acta), Cīc. Ver. +, i, 1. 2. picta or picturata vestis; opus picturatum: v. EMBROIDERED.

**embroil:** I. *To confuse:* misceo, permiscō, confundo, etc.: v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB. II. *To entangle in:* implico, impeditio: v. TO INVOLVE, IMPLICATE.

**embroilment:** perturbatio, turba, tumultus: v. CONFAUSION, TUMULT.

**embryo:** I. *The undeveloped young of animals:* partus, us (which has a wider meaning than the Eng.), or perh. better, \*partus inchoatus, immaturus.

II. *Fig. of anything unfinished:* res inchoata, incēpta modo neclum perfecta: v. INCOMPLETE.

**embryonic** or **embryotic:** inchoatus (ac rūdis): v. INCOMPLETE.

**emend:** emendo, corrigo: v. TO CORRECT.

**emendation:** 1. emendatio: *to correct a solecism by the r. of a single word,* soloecismum unius emendatione verbi corrigere, Quint.: M. L. (But the p. part. of emendo may often be used more idiomatically, as many excellent e.s., multa praecēre emendata, cf. L. G. § 642). 2. correctio (chiefly used in critical language of the corrections of transcripts): v. CORRECTION.

**emerald:** smaragdus, m and f.: Luer.: Ov. Adū, smaragdinus (also smaragdinus, Mari, Cap.), e. meads, smaragdina prata, Prnd. (But the adj.

is not found in this sense in any poet of the golden age: v. GREEN.)

**emerge:** 1. emergeo, sl, sum, 3: also with pron. refl., and us dep., ēmergor, sus: *to e. from the deep, ex alto emergere,* Cīc.: *where daylight es from the sea, qua se lux emergit pelago,* Avien.: *Ter., the horse ed from the marsh, equus e palude emersus est,* Liv. Fig.: *(poor men) do not easily e. (from obscurity), haud facile emergunt, Juv.* 2. existo, stiti, stitum, 3: *the sunken horse did not e. from the abyss,* submersus equus voraginibus non extitit, Cic.: v. TO ARISE. 3. excedo, sst, sum, 3 (only fig.): *to e. from childhood, ex pueris exc.,* Cic.

**emergence:** ēmeritus, ūs: *the e. of the dog-star,* Caniculae e, Plin.

**emergency:** 1. tempus, ūris, n (critical time): *to form one's plans according to the e., ad tempus constitutum capere,* Cic. Fam. 10, 9, fin.: *in this e. no state helped the Athenians, hoc in illa civitas auxilio Atheniensibus fuit,* Nep. Milt. 5: *in such a (dire) e., in tali t.* Lucr. 1, 94: Liv.: *in trying and formidable e.s., in dubiis formidiosusque t.,* Cīc. Ver. 5, 1, 1: v. CRISIS, & CASUS.

2. nécessitas (pressing circumstances): *I know not whether your e. is not greater, etc., nescio an majores vobis necessitates, etc.,* Liv. 21, 43. if any e. should arise in a commonwealth, sin que n. alieni republicae obvenierit, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74. v. NECESSITY. 3. discriminis, ius, n: v. CRISIS. 4. casus, us: *to adapt one's plans to new e.s. ad novos temporum c. rationes accommodare,* Cic.: v. CHANCE, ACCIDENT. Phr.: *to take one's counsel according to the e., e re nata (=ad tempus) constitutum capere,* Apul. (pro re nata, in Cic., signifies under existing circumstances, Att. 14, 6, ad init.).

**emerods:** haemorrhoids, idis, Cels.

**emery:** \*smyrnis or smiris, idis and its (Gr. σμύρις): Forcell. Gloss.

**emetetic:** 1. ēmetica: used by Cic. in its Gr. form, ἐμέτηκα: agebat, Att. 13, 52. (N.B. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, ēmetica is merely a conjecture.) 2. vōmitōrūs (adj.) with some appropriate subs.: as, bulbus v., Plin. Simil. vōmitōrūs: v. medicamentum, Cēl. Aur. Phr.: *to get rid of bilis by e.s., vomitione bilies extrahere,* Plin. (Hir. has biliae purgari, A. P. 302).

**emigrant:** pres. part. of emigrō (one who quits his home): v. TO EMIGRATE. (But if the term be applied to one who is actually living abroad, p̄fugis, or some such circum. as quid di-patrio solo migravit, must be used.)

**emigrate:** migrō, ēmigrō, i (of any change of abode): v. TO REMOVE.

**emigration:** migratiō, emigratiō (in alias terras): v. REMOVAL.

**eminence:** I. *A rising ground.* 1. tumulus: a citadel planted on an e., ars quae imposita est tumulo, Liv.: es commanding the road, tumuli imminentes viae, Liv.: Caes.

2. locus editus: *he threw up one fort on an e. before the citadel, unum castellum loco edito contra arcum objecti,* Liv.

The neut. of editus is also used substantively, mountain e.s., montium edita, Tac.: *on an e., in edita, Suet.* Phr.: *from a rocky e., saxi de vertice,* Virg.: v. HEIGHT.

II. *High distinction:* 1. fastigium: *to enjoy the highest e. in summo f. esse,* Nep. Att. 10, 2: *to maintain supreme e. amongst men,* inter homines f. soror, Plin. Pan.: *to attain the highest e. in eloquence in fastigio eloquentia stare,* Quint.: 2. gradus, ūs (with some suitable adj.): *to occupy the highest e. in the state, in amissimis dignitatibus gr. collocatum esse,* Cic.: *a more exalted e., affior gr.* Cic. 3. praestantia (excellēce: q. v.): *e. in virtue, ability, rank, p. virtutis, ingenii fortunae,* Cic.: v. PRE-EMINENCE.

III. As a title: \*eminēntia, eminēntissimus (Kr.).

**eminent:** 1. ēgregius (out of the common order: never in bad sense): v.

**poets**, e. poetae, Cic.: e. *good faith, uprightness*, e. fides, *Justitia*, Caes.: a man e. in *military distinction*, vir e. in laude bellica, Cic.: v. **REMARKABLE**. 2. eximus (nearly equiv. to preceed: special, remarkable): *Pompeii's singular and e. worth*, Pompeii singularis e.que virtus, Cic.: e. *virtues*, e. *virtutes*, Cic.

3. éminens, ntis (*rising above the rest*: not in this sense in Cic.): the most e. geniuses in every line, eminentissima cuiusque professionis ingenia, Vell. 1, 16: *an unfavourable construction was put upon (the conduct of) the e.*, sinistra erga eminentes interpretatio, Tac. Ag. 5: Quint. 4. praestans, ntis (*excelling others*): men e. for experience and wisdom, viri usi et sapientia praestantes, Nep.: *far the most e. of all for genius and careful study (Aristotle)*, longe omnibus pr. et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. 5. nóbills, e. (*well-known, notable*): an e. rhetorician, magnus et n. rhetor, Cic.: e. worth, magna ac n. virtus, Tac.: e. in philosophy, in philosophia [praeclarus et n.], Cic. 6. praeclarus, clárus: v. **FAMOUS**. 7. célebre, bris, bre: *all the men most e. for genius, celebrating quisque ingenuo*, Tac.: v. **CEREMONIAL**. 8. insignis, e: v. **REMARKABLE**. 9. rárus (*seldom occurring*): (a woman) of e. purity of life, rarae castitatis, Tac.: v. **RARE**. Pbr.: e. qualities, virtutes, Tac. Ag. 1, fin.: e. authors flourished there (at Athens), proveneri ibi scriptorum magna ingenua, Sall. Cat. 8: *two very e. men, ingeni virtute duo viri (Cato and Caesar)*, Sall.: to be e., émineo, émiteo: v. **DISTINGUISHED**, TO BE.

**eminently**: 1. égrégie: *an e. brave and efficient commander*, e. fortis et bonus imperator, Cic.: v. **EXCELLENTLY, REMARKABLY**. 2. in primis: *an e. famous son of Sicily*, oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic. Ver. 2, 55, 86: (*a lady*) of e. good expectations, (femina) in primis egregiae spei, Tac. A. 9; *though he was an e. distinguished eques, quum in primis laetus esset eques*, Nep. Att. 13, fin. 3. expr. by super. degree: as: *an e. good, wise man, homo optimus, sapientissimus* (see the several adjectives): esp. strengthened by *únus omnius* (cf. L. G. § 354): *e. great in talking and ill-qualified for teaching, unus omnium loquacissimus et minime aptus ad docendum*, Cic. Att. 8, 4: simili with *ex omnibus* (for omnium), Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. (*The expr. is somewhat stronger than the Eng.*) 4. expr. by pae with abl.: *to be e. distinguished, pae ceteris florere in aliis in una qua re*, Cic. 5. praepacui: v. **PARTICULARLY, ESPECIALLY**.

**emir**: (2) phylarchus (Arabum), Cic. Fam. 15, 1, ad init.

**emissary**: I. In gen. sense: lègatus: v. **ENVOY, DEPUTY**. II. In bad sense, one despatched on a secret commission: nearest word prob. émissarius (i.e. an agent employed for evil purposes): *he murdered the consul's son by means of the es. ("tools") of his party*, consilii filium per emissarios factio[n] suae interfecit, Vell. 2, 18, fin.: cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 8, 22, "excisor et emissarius." Sometimes internum may do, v. **BETWEEN**; or speculator, v. **SPY**. (For emissary = outlet, see latter word.)

**emission**: 1. émission: *e. of rays from the eyes*, ex oculis radiorum e., Gell. 2. jactus, us: *an e. of rays, jactus radiorum*, Plin. (See also ENACTION.) 3. flatus, us (*flowing*): v. **FLUX**. 4. expr. by verb, esp. p. part.: *by the e. of blood, sanguine miss or emiso*: v. **TO SHED**.

**emit**: 1. émitto, misit, missum, 3: *to e. a sound, vocem e.*, Lucr.: *Liv.: to e. wind and noise from the stomach, flatum crepitumque ventris e.*, Suet. The pass. may sometimes be expr. by pron. refl.: *if fire be e.d., being elicited by the collision of clouds*, si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. 2. mitto, 3: *to be e.d., as the light of the sun is, foras*

mitti, solis uti lux, Lucr.: elsewhere Lucr. joins fluere, mitti, spargi, 4, 67: v. **TO EMANATE**. 3. jácio, jécit, jactum, 3; and jacto, i (*frequent, of jactio*): to e. an odour from the body, odorem de corpore jacere, Lucr.: *to e. sparkles, igniculus jacere*, Cic.: *to e. light, lucem (de corpore) jactare*, Lucr. 4. exhalo, i (*as breath*): Ethia es flames, flammam Aetna ex., Ov.: *to e. a deadly vapour, mortiferum spiritum ex.*, Plin. 5. éructo, i: Virg.: *to BELCH (forth)*, Pbr.: *to e. rays, radiare*, Ov.: *cats' eyes e. rays in the dark, felina in tenebris radiant oculi*, Plin.

**emmet**: formica: v. **ANT**.

**emollient** (adj.): 1. mollificus: Coel. Aur. 2. málacticus, Theod. Prisc. (N.B. The two preceed. words purely medical). 3. (?) lèvis, e: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 11, 16.

**emollient** (subs.): 1. málagma, atis, n. Cels. 2. molimentum (fig. of that which assuages), Sen. (trag.).

**emolument**: lucrum, émolumentum: v. **GAIN, ADVANTAGE**. See also SALARY, INCOME.

**emotion**: 1. móitus, us (usu. with animi: most gen. term): *anger and fear and the other e.s, ira et metus et reliqui motus animi*, Cic. (*= πάθη, passions*, Off. 2, 5, 18): *to be intimately acquainted with all the e.s of the mind, omnes animorum m. pernoscere*, Cic. (N.B. Unlike the Eng. móitus animi may be used of the activity of the mind in thought, Off. 1, 36, 132). 2. permotio (stronger than preceed: rare): e.s. bestowed on us by nature, pernoscere animis nostris a natura datae, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135. 3. commotio: v. **EXCITEMENT**. 4. perturbatio (= turbatus animi motus: v. supr.): v. **PERTURBATION**. 5. affectus: *us: genuine e.s, veri af.*, Quint.: *false, counterfeit e.s, m. ficti, imitati*, Quint.: v. **AFFECT**. Pbr.: *to be the subject of e., commoveri*, Cic.: *to feel the e.s of hope or fear, spem metumque concipere*, Ov.: *to obey a sudden e., impetu quodam animali uti*, Cic. (v. **IMPULSE**): *full of (tearful) e., flebili*, Quint. Hor.: *without e., immotus (v. UNMOVED), sicca oculis*, Hor.

**emotional**: \*quod ad animi motus (affectus) pertinet, Pbr.: *the e. part of our nature, ea pars animi qua voluptate, dolore, ira, misericordia, ceterisque motibus afficitur* or simply animus: *an e. style of oratory, orationis genus quod id agit ut affectus (animi) moveat* (based on Quint.).

**empale**: v. **IMPALE**.

**empannel**: v. **IMPANNEL**.

**emperor**: 1. împérator (as imperial title, always before the name of the individual): Suet. 2. princeps, ipsi, (the title chosen by Augustus: prop. chief of the Senate): Tac.: v. **SOVEREIGN**. 3. (of deceased Roman emperors, deified, canonised): divus (D.), Tac. Agr. 9, 15, etc. Pbr.: *to be e., imperare*, Suet.: *belonging to an e., imperatoris*, Tac.

**emphasis**: 1. (?) impressio: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: "si numerosum est id quod habet quadam impressione" (Emphasis [*Gr. ἐφαρμόσεις*] is a figure of speech by which a word is made to indicate more than is distinctly express'd: "plus ad intelligendum quam dixerit significatio," Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: v. Forell. s.v.) 2. vis, f.: *e. is there given to things (said)*, accedit vis [i.e. proprietas] rebus, Quint. 11, 3, 175. 3. pondus, éris, (with ref. to the weightiness or impressiveness of words used, not the mere stress laid upon them): *we must make use of every possible e. of language, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. Join: vis [quædam] et pondus, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 3: *to say a thing with the greatest possible e., aliquid quam maxime contenta voce dicere*, cf. Cic. Or. 17, 56; erecta et concitata voce dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

**emphasize**: 1. prémô, ssl, ssim 3: *to e. a particular word, verbum pr. Cr. (in Kr.). 2. exprimo, 3 (to bring out the force of, by mode of utterance), Cic. Sext. 55, fin.*

**emphatic**: grávis, e: v. **WEIGHTY, IMPRESSIVE**. Phr.: *a slow, e. delivery, pressa pronuntiatio*, Quint. 11, 3, 111.

**emphatically**: 1. instanter: to say anything more e. than usual, instantius aliquid dicere, Quint. 9, 3, 50: comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: "dum intente instantiue pronuntiat" (where however the ref. is to general energy and force of delivery). 2. vöhementer: v. **VEHMENTLY**. 3. (magna) vi ac vocis contentione [aliquid dicere]: v. **EMPHASIS**. 4. grávier: v. **GRAVELY, WEIGHTILY**.

**empire**: 1. împérium: the extension of the boundaries of our e., finiū imp. nostri propagatio, Cic.: *he shall extend his e. (sway), proferet imp.*, Virg. 2. regnum: v. **KINGDOM**.

**empire** (subs.): empíricus (*ἐπιτείκυνος*): Cic. (who uses the word of doctors who are guided by experience only), Acad. 4, 39, 122.

**empirical**: empíricus (strictly adj. but found only as subs.), Cic. (v. preceed. art.). Phr.: *e. treatment, \*empirico-rum ratio (curatio): e. medicine, so called from its depending only on experiment, empirice, ab experimentis cognominata, cf. Plin. 20, 12, 48: to make an art to be purely e., in usu tantum et experimentis aliqui ponere*, Cels. pref.

**empirically**: ex experimentis: ex usu tantum; experimentorum ratione habita: v. preceed. art.

**empiricism**: empírice, es (in medicine), Plin. In wider sense, \*empiricum ratio; eorum ratio qui omnia in usu tantum et experimentis ponunt.

**employ** (v.): 1. útor, usus, 3 (with abl.): v. **TO USE**. 2. ádhbeo, 2 (for some definite end): *to e. a master or teacher, magistrum ad*, Cic.: *the iambic metre is e.d. in the drama, numerus iambicus adhibetur in fabulis*, Cic.: *he began to be e.d. in more important cases, ad majores causas adhiberi coepit est*, Cic. 3. colíco, 1 (*to lay out in doing something*): *to e. oneself entirely in study and (the pursuit of) knowledge, se totum in cognitione et scientia e.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158: *simili, omne summum studium in aliqua re e.*, Cic. 4. exerceo, 2 (*to keep at work*): v. **TO EXERCISE**. Pbr.: *v. to be actively e.d. in cases before the centuarijs, iactare se in causa centumvirilibus*, Cic.: *to be e.d. over other people's business, in alienis negotiis detinere*, Cic. (v. **TO ENGAGED**). *this cause will e. the first months*, haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. ap. Cic.: v. **TO OCCUPY**.

**employ** (subs.): v. **EMPLOYMENT**.

Phr.: *to have a workman in one's e., opificem conductum habere*.

**employer**: conductor, rédemptor: i.e. hirer, contractor, q. v. (Dominus would imply ownership.)

**employment**: I. *The act of employing*: 1. útor, usus, usúsprio: v. **USE**.

2. adhibbitio (rare): *the e. of a medicine, medicaminiis ad*, Mart. Cap. 3. much more freq. expr. by verb: *by the e. of manual labour, \*manibus opificum adhibiti (based on Cic.); by the e. of a master, \*magistro adhibendo, v. TO EMPLOY*.

II. *Occupation*: *quesitus, us (as means of livelihood), ministerium (service, agency), néglitum (business); see the several words*.

**emporium**: empórium: v. **ENTERPRISE**.

**empower**: potestatem (aliqui) facio, do: v. **TO AUTHORIZE**.

**empress**: 1. împératrix, ícis (not class, in precisely this sense): (Kr.)

2. Augusta, cf. Tac. A. 15, 23 (the appellation included various female members of the imperial family).

3. uxor împératoria (wife of an imperator), Tac. A. 1, 41.

**emprise**: v. **ENTERPRISE**.

**emptiness**: 1. inanitas, PL:

**Quint.** **2.** vānitas (fig.): v. VANITY. Phr.: *alas for the e. of things earthly, heu! quam inanis sunt terrestria omnia.* (Vānitas does not occur in the above senses.)

**empty (adj.):** I. LIT.: 1. vācūnum (unoccupied): *e. space, v. spatiūm*, Lucr.: *an e. theatre, v. theatrum*, Hor.: *on your arrival those benches were left e., adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (ad. vacuefacta). 2. inānīs, e. (absolutē void): *e. chīf, in palea*, Virg.: *it is the opinion of the natural philosophers that there is no space absolutely e., physicists inane esse nihil placet*, Cic. (Lucr. often uses mane absol.=empty space, I, 370, etc.); *a house dismantled and absolutely e., domus nuda atque in*, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 44 (domus vacua is a house without occupants). 3. cassis (of fruit-shells, husks, etc., which have nothing in them): v. HOLLOW. II. Fig.: *idle, without worth or result*: 1. inānīs: *an e. name, in nomine*, Cic.: *the e. pageantry of office, inanitia honoris*, Tac.: *e. threats, miniae in*, Hor. 2. vānūs: *e. joys, v. gaudia*, Hor.: v. VAIN. 3. cassis: *an e. dread, e. formidatio*, Lucr.: *e. labours, c. labores*, Plin. Jun.

**empty (v.):** 1. vācūfacio, feci, factum, 3 (or vacuum facio): cf. EMPTY, adj. 1): *to e. the veins by fasting, venae inediae*, Macr.: *Nep. (v. to DEPOPULATE)*. Lucr. has a pass. vacelio, 6, 100. 2. inānīo, 4 (*to render absolutely void*): Lucr.: Plin. 3. exānīo, 4 (*strengthened from preced.*): Cic. (who uses it esp. for *to strip and pillage*, Verr. 3, 50, 119). 4. exhaustio, si, sum, 4: v. TO DRAIN, DRINK OFF. Phr.: *the Ganges e. itself into the ocean*, Ganges se effundit in oceanum, Plin.; v. TO DISCHARGE.

**empty-handed:** 1. inānīs: *e. they went for corn, but came back e., ad frumentum proiecti in redierunt*, Cic. Att. 14, 3; simly of letter-carriers who bring nothing, Cic. Fam. 15, 17.

2. immūnīs, e. (*without a gift*=sine munere), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33. Phr.: *to come back e., manus vacuas reportare*, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1.

**empty-headed:** inānīs: cf. Sall. Jug. 64, fn.

**empurpled (part. adj.):** purpūreus, purpūratus: v. PURPLE.

**empyreal:** perh. aethēreus, igneus: v. ETHEREAL.

**empyrean:** perh. aether, éris, m.: v. ETHER, HEAVEN.

**emulate:** aemular̄, i: v. TO RIVAL. To e. one another, inter se certare: v. TO VIE.

**emulation:** aemulatio, Cic. (aemulatus, us, rare: Tac.).

**emulator:** aemulus, aemulatōr: v. RIVAL.

**emulous:** 1. aemulus (usu. with gen.): *(a woman) e. of the glory of her house, ae. domesticæ laudis*, Cic. Coel. 14, 34: also with dat. (poet.): *wines e. of the Tuscan jar*, luscia ae. vina cadis, Mart. 2. aemulator, f. trix (cf. L. G. § 598): *a mind faultless and pure, e. of daily, animus emulans ac purus, ae. dei*, Sen.; *e. posterity, aemularix posteritas*, Cassiod. *To be e. of, aemulari, certare: v. TO VIE WITH*.

**emulously:** 1. certātum (rising with each other): *the crews e. beat the sea, e. socii ferunt mare*, Virg.: Cic.

2. aemulanter (rare): Tert. 3. expr. by aut̄ (I. G. § 143): *they e. press forward, \*aemuli instant*.

**enable:** 1. facultatem alieū do, facio: *the rest were e.d to flee, reliquias fugae facultas dabatur*, Caes.: *to e. a person to judge honestly, facere facultatem alieū honeste judicandi*, Cic. (For potestatem facio, v. TO EMPOWER). 2. efficio, feci, factum, 3 (*to bring anything to pass*): *by this means he e.d the infantry to retreat in safety to the camp, ita effect ut pedes into se in castra recipere posset*: v. TO CAUSE (2). Por.: *that circumstance e.d me to judge (gave me an opportunity of judging)*,

ea res dedit existimandi copiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41.

**enaet:** I. *To give sanction to a law.* 1. sancio, xl, cūm, 4 (*with religious or formal sanction*): *to e. laws concerning illegal caravans, leges de ambitu s.*, Cic.: *contrary to what had been e.d by law, contra quam legisibus sanctum erat*, Liv.: *to e. a law over again, legem ex integro s.*, Suet. Fig.: *let this law be e.d in friendship, haec lex sanctuarum in amicitia*, Cic. 2. scisco, scivit, scitum, 3 (*of the plebs, or any similar body*): *the plebs e.d the Marcian rogation with great unanimity, rogationem Marcianam magno consensu plebes scivit*, Liv.: *the Athenians e.d that, etc.*, Athenies sciverunt ut, etc., Cic. 3. jūbo, ss̄i, ss̄um, 2 (*like scisco, of the action of the plebs*): *the Roman people e.d a law respecting enfranchisement, legem P. R. jussit de civitate tribuenda*, Cic.: *what the commons e.d in their tribes, quod plebs tributum jussisset*, Liv. When the action of a Senate and people are specified, decreno is used of the former, jūbo of the latter; *senatus decrevit, populusque jussit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 67, init. 4. constituo, i, útum, 3 (*generally term, not used of the definite action of a legislative body*): *see what a law you are wanting to e. for the state, vt deinde quam civitati legem c. velitis*, Cic. Cat. 14, 40. (In simly general sense Hor. has ponere leges [=Gr. *vōpos ðērba*], Sat. 1, 3, 105; Cic. legem facere, Phil. 5, 3, 7.) 5. impone, pōsum, 3 (*of an absolute ruler who imposes laws upon others*): *he (Antony) has e.d laws by force, leges civitati per vim impositi*, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; v. TO IMPOSE. 6. fero, perfūrō, tūl, lātum, 3 (*of one who brings forward or succeeds in carrying [perfero] a law*): *could this law be e.d agreeably to the aespices, haec lex per auspiciū ferri potuit?* Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7. (The correlative word, denoting the acceptance of the law by the people is accipere: cf. Cic. l.c.; Hor. A. P. 283.) 7. condō, didi, ditum, 3 (*with ref. to a body of jurisprudence*): cf. Liv. 3, 34, init. See also to DRAW UP. II. *To perform a part: ágo, suscipio: v. TO ACT* (B). See also to UNDERTAKE. Phr.: *I have e.d the part devoted upon me by the state, personam ab republica mihi imponit sustinui*, Cic. Mur. 3, 6. 8. jōin: bane personam et has partes sustinere, Cic.: v. PART. Phr.: *to long to e. the part of Sulla*, Sullatirure, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

**enactment:** I. *The act of enacting.* 1. sanctio, Cic.: see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. 2. much more freq. expr. by verb: *concerning the e. of laws, de legibus condidus, conscribens dicta, etc.* v. TO ENACT.

II. *Fig. of what-ever is captivating: blandishment, illecebrie;* v. ALLUREMENT, FASCINATION.

**enactor:** 1. sanctor (legum), Tac. 2. scriptor (legum), i.e. e. one who draws up laws: Cic.

**enallage:** \*enallāgē, es: Gram. 1. \*smaltum (subs.): *Gloss, in Quich. 2.*

\*vitrum metallicum (Kr.): perh. \*artifici (opus) genit. vitro inductum: v. TO OVERLAY. As adj., \*smaltinus, Quich. s. v. émail, (N.B.) Smaltinus, smaltinus should be reserved for places where technical precision is necessary.)

**enamel (v.):** \*vitrum [metallicum] alieū rei inducere, (Kr.): smaltū inducere: v. preced. art.

**enamelled:** I. LIT.: \*smaltinus, vitro [metallico] inductus: v. ENAMEL. II. Fig.: *of bright hue: pictūritatis: the e. bank, picturatio floribus agger, Stat.*

**enameller:** \*smalti artifex: v. ENAMEL.

**enamoured, to be:** amo, déumo, dépero: v. TO LOVE. Phr.: *to be e.d of an adulterer's trim locks, compitos*

ardere adulteri crines, Hor.: *of whom the maidens will soon be e. d, quo mox virgines tepebunt*, Hor.: v. LOVE (IN).

**encamp:** I. consido, édi, 3 (*to hold on march*): *he d. at the foot of a mountain, sub monte consedit*, Caes.: *the army e.d not far from the sea, hauit longe a mart consedit exercitus*, Sall.

2. expr. by castra, with pono, loco, collēdo (*to take up a position for an army*): v. CAMP. 3. tendo, tēvid, tensio, and tum, 3 (*to pitch a tent or tents*): *the merchants who were e.d close to the lines, qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Virg.: v. TO PITCH.

**encampment:** castra, orum: v. CAMP.

**encaustic:** encausticus, encaustus: e. pictures, encausticae picturæ, Plin. 35, 11, 19: e. painting, encaustum genus pingue; ib. § 41: *to paint e. pictures, encaustaptinge*; ib. § 19 (=ceris pingere ac picturam inurere, ib.). A painter in e. encastes, ae, Virg.

**enceinte:** grāvida: v. PREGNANT.

**enchain:** Fig.: *to keep deeply interested*: tēno, ut nūm, 2: *you were e.d by his genius and style of eloquence, ingenio ejus et dicendi genera tenetabimini*, Cic. Coel. 11, 25; cf. id. Acad. 2, 7, 20, *ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures canthibus* (but the word is weaker than the Eng.) Phr.: *they were e.d with interest, defix ora tenebant*, Virg. A. 8, 320: cf. intenti ora tenebant, ib. 2, 1: *his very breath is e.d to your lips, e. tuo pender resipinus spiritus ore*, Lucr. 1, 38: *e.d with admiration at those strains, illis carminibus stupens*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 33; cf. Hor. concerning Orpheus, *saxa movere et ducere quo vellet*, A. P. 395.

**enchant:** I. LIT.: *to bewitch: fascino, effascino, i: v. TO BEWITCH.* See also ENCHANTED, ENCHANTMENT.

II. Fig.: *to delight: cāpio, délecto: v. TO CHARM, DELIGHT.*

**enchanted (part. adj.):** 1. cantus: *an e. sickle, c. falx, ov. Her. 6, 84: an e. boy, puer carmine c.*, Apul. Prop. 2. incantatus: e. love-knots, inc. vincula, Hor. S. 1, 8, 49. 3. praecantatus (*over which a spell has previously been laid*): Petron.

**enchanter:** incantator, Tert.: v. MAGICIAN, WIZARD.

**enchanting:** i.e. very attractive: vénustus, pulcherrimus, suavissimus: v. CHARMING.

**enchantment:** I. LIT.: carmen, incantamentum, etc.: v. CHARM. Phr.: *the snake bursts under the influence of e.*, cantando rumpit anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: *to draw the moon from its course by e.*, cursu deducere lumen, Hor. Her. 6, 85; Hor.: *Meda's cursed dira Medea venona*, Hor. Ep. 5, 62: cf. Od. 1, 27, 22. II. Fig. of what-ever is captivating: blandishment, illecebrie; v. ALLUREMENT, FASCINATION.

**enchantress:** 1. maga: spells and arts of r.s., cantus artesque magarum, Ov.: Sen. (trag.). 2. vénētria (one who deals in potent drugs or spells): Hor.: Ov.

3. sāga: Hor. P. Chr.: *to be an e.*, carmina nosse, Ov. Her. 6, 84. 4. cantatrix: Apul.

**encircle:** I. circumploct, xus, 3: *to e. a treasure (of a fabled serpent), thesaurum c.*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: *belt of broad gold e. it (the quiver), latu quam c. balteus aure*, Virg.: *the flames e.ing the whole company, flammā omnem conitatum circumplexi*, Suet. Tib. 6.

2. cingo, circundo: v. TO SURROUND. 3. amplector, complector: v. TO EMBRACE. 4. rédimio, 4: v. TO ENTWINE.

**encircling:** circumvagus: *the e. ocean, c. oceanus*, Hor. Epod. 16, 41.

**enclose:** I. *To surround with fence: sepio, psi, pitum, 4: to e. a city with walls, urbem muris s.*, Nep.: v. TO FENCE. II. *To put one thing within another:* 1. includo, si, sum, 3: *a bird ed in a cage, avis inclusa in cavae*, Cic.: *I have almost ed an ord-*

*tion in a letter*, paene orationem inclusi in epistola, Cie. Att. 1, 16, 5; v. TO SHUT UP, CONFINE. 2. intercloido, si, sum, 3 (*to cut off from retreat*): afraid of being ed. in the defile, venti ne angusti intercluderentur, Caes. Phr.: to e. one letter in another, literas in eundem fasciculum addere, Cie. Att. 12, 53; to e. a document in a letter, libellum literis subjicere, Plin. Ep. 10, 92: of which same document Traj. writes in the script, libellum epistolae junxeras, ib. 93.

**enclosure:** I. A place enclosed: 1. septum: very often pl.: within what e. shall we confine such fierce monsters, quibus s. tam immanes bellas continebimus? Cie. Phil. 13, 3, init.; v. FENCE. The polling e.s. in the forum were called septa, Ov. Fast. 1, 53; v. PEN. 2. conceptum: Col. 3, chorus (cors), cohors, ritus, f. (*an enclosed yard, for poultry, sheep, etc.*): v. Pall. 1, 22; an e. for hens, c. gallinaria, Col.; for sheep, c. ovina, V.rr. 4. expr. by circumlocutio, locus septus, palls inclusus, munitus: v. to FENCE, ENCLOSURE. II. That which is enclosed in a letter: \*quod in eundem fasciculum additum est, quod literis adjunctum est: v. TO ENCLOSE.

**encomiast:** encōmīōgrāphus (*one who writes encomia, ἔγκωμα*): Marc. Aur.: v. EULOGIST.

**encomastic:** laudatīvus, laudatōr, pánēgrycūs: v. EULOGISTIC.

**encomium:** pánēgrycūs sermo, laudatio: v. PRAISE, EULOGY.

**encompass:** circumplector, complector: v. TO ENCIRCLE, EMBRACE.

**encore** (e.): rēvō, i: (*the actor*) was universally e.d., revocatur ad universis, Cic. Sext. 56, 120: (*the passage*) was ed. agāiu and agāiu, milles revocatum est, ib. 123: Val. Max.: without being ed., irrevocatus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

**encounter** (e.): I. To meet unexpectedly: 1. offend, di, sum, 3: to e. any one in a street, aliquem in platea off., Ter.: Cie.: v. TO FIND. 2. incido, di, 3: v. TO FALL IN WITH. 3. obviāo, fūt, fīrē (with dat.): he e.s. Clodius in front of his estate, Clodius fit obviāo ante fundum ejus, Cie.: v. TO MEET. II. To confront in a hostile manner: 1. obviāo eo, 4, irr. (*to confront*: with dat.): to e. the enemy, ob. ire hostibus, Sall.: v. TO FACE, WITHSTAND. 2. concurro, currīsum, 3 (*to rush upon each other*): they e. each other in direct charge, cum infestis signis concurrent, Sall. Cat. 60: to e. with equal arms (*in civil war*), paribus c. telis, Virg. G. 1, 489: also of the party attacking: though a virgin she dares to e. men, uertit virg. c. virgo, Virg. A. 1, 491. Impers., they e., concurred, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. 3. configo, xi, cūm, 3 (*to come into collision*): adverse winds e. each other, adversi venti e., Virg. A. 2, 417: to e. in arms, armis c., Cie.: usū. foll. by cum, to e. the enemy, [manu] cum hoste c., Cie. Off. 1, 23, 81: also by adversus, "paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem confixit," Nep. Hann. 8, fin.; and by contra: to e. the most abominable conspiracy, contra scleratissimum conjunctionem c., Brut. in Cie. Fam. 11, 13, fin. 4. congrēdior, gressus, 3 (*very freq. of coming to a battle*): as often as he e.d. the Roman people in Italy, quotiescumque cum P. R. congressus est in Italia, Nep. Hann. 1: also foll. by contra, Cie. Lig. 3, 9: v. TO ENGAGE. 5. incurro, 3: v. TO CHARGE. See also TO RESIST, OPPOSE. III. To face, to endure courageously: Phr.: to e. death, mortem oppetere, Cie.: Virg.: to e. danger, pericolo obire, periculum subire: v. TO FACE, UNDERGO.

**encounter** (subs.): 1. congressus, us: at the first e., primo c., Caes.: Cic. 2. congressio (less class.): his first e. was with Hamilcar, praeorii c. fuit, Just. 22, 3, fin.: Quadrig. in Gell. 3. certamen, pugna: v. CONFLICT.

**encourage:** I. To give courage to: 1. expr. by animos or àlīnūt, and various verbs: our men are e.d., nostris auger animis, Caes. B. C. 7, 70: although (these things) ed him to fight, quanquam (haec) animos ad spem certaminis faciebant, Liv. 37, 37, ad fin.: simili, add-re animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: when the Carthaginians were ed by their recent victory, quum Poeno recente victoria animo esset, Liv. 29, 36, med. If it is to be implied that the person encouraged has been cast down, animum (animos) confirmare, erigere may be used: Caesar ed the Gauls by his speech, Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 33, init.: ed. erige animos! Cie. Att. 1, 16, 5: simili, recreare afflictos animos bonorum, ib. 94. 2. expr. by spes, spēi, f., and a verb: I am ed to hope that your arrival is at hand, in spēi venio appropinquare adventum tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: you have e.d. the bad, you have intimated the good, spēi improbus ostendisti, timorem bonis injeclisti, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: simili, spēi facere, spēi afferre, Cie.: v. HOPE. 3. confirmō, i (*to strengthen and nerve the mind*): to comfort and e. soldiers, milites consolari et c., Caes.: to e. the fearful, timentes c., Caes.: to be ed by any one's advice, aliquid hortatu confirmari, Cic. Jo in: recreare animos, confirmare, excitare, Cie. Att. 1, 16, 4. 4. erigo, 3: v. TO CHEER. 5. hortor, adhortor, cōhortor, 1 (*esp. of military addresses before battle*): v. TO EXHORT.

II. To advise: hortor, cōhortor, adhortor: to e. young men to be riotous, adhortatio adolescentes ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: I ed him to carry out his plan, bunc hortatus sum ad perficiendum, Cic. Arch. 11, 23: v. TO URGE, ADVISE, INCITE.

**encouraging:** laetus: an e. auxilium, l. angrium, Tac. 1, 62 (v. AUXILIUM); an e. letter, 1. literae, Cic. Att. 3, 16: everything has become more, these last two days omnia erant facta hoc biduo laetiora, Cie. Att. 7, 26, init.: e. exhortations, l. hortatūs, Val. Fl. (Or expr. by circumlocutio: how e. are all these circumstances, \*quam sunt spei plena haec omnia, quam apta sunt ad animos nobis confirmandos, erigendos: v. TO ENCOURAGE.)

**encouragement:** 1. expr. by verb: with a view to the e. of his men, ad cohortandos milites, ad confirmandos militum animos, etc.: v. TO ENCOURAGE. 2. hortatūs, us (*the act*): to express approval of an act by your e. of it, hortatū comprobare acta, Ov.: Cie. (v. TO ENCOURAGE, 1, 2). 3. hortamen, iniis, n. (*the means, whether words or anything else*): a great e. [*the death of Decius*] to dare all, ingens h. ad omnia audenda, Liv. 10, 29: they convey food and e. to the combatants, cibisque hortamina pugnabitibus portant, Tac. 6, 7, fin. 4. hortamentum (= precept.): all those things were a great e. to the Romans, ea cuncta Romanis magna h. erant, Sall. Jug. 98, fin.: Liv. (who has hortamenta omniū, 7, 11). Hortatū, adhortatio, cōhortatio, also occur, but rather in the sense of exhortation, advice: q. v. 5. confirmatio (*the act of strengthening and nerving the mind*). cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 1, init. 6. spes, spēi, f.: cf. TO ENCOURAGE (2). 7. (when joined with a poss. pron. or poss. genitive): often expr. by pres. part. of hortator or the verbal substantives hortator, impulsor, etc.: by your e., te hortante, te hortatore atque impulsore, cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21.

**encourager:** 1. hortatōr (f. hortatrix, Stat.): the e. of crime, h. scelerum, Virg.: Cie. 2. impulsor: Ter.

**encroach:** 1. occupo, i (*to take possession of, esp. unawares*): to e. upon the sea with heven stone, mare caementis o. Hor.: they had e.d. upon the neighbouring terr.y, partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam, possidente, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: v. TO SEIZE.

2. praesumō, psi, nūm, i (*to forestall, take what should be left to another*): to e. upon the province of a judge, partes judicis pr., Quint. II, 1, 27; v. TO ANTICIPATE. 3. immuno, i, únum, 3 (*lit. to lessen*: esp. of a right, privilege, etc.): to e. upon the prerogative of the people, quod populi proprium semper fuit im., Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19. Join: (jus) violare et immunuere, Cic.: v. TO INFERNING. Phr.: to e. upon a neighbour's land, fines [terminos] agr. proferre, atque in possessiones alienas invadere, cf. Juv. 14, 142, and Cic. Rose. Am. 8, 23: in sim. sense Hor. has agri terminos revellere, et ultra limites satiare, Od. 2, 18, 24: to e. upon the sea, submoveare litora, ib. 21: the sea is gradually ext. upon the coast, \*nonnihil litoris fluctus in dies aluentus auferunt (ripiunt).

**encroachment:** 1. immunitio (only with ref. to a right, privilege, etc.): v. INFRINGEMENT. 2. much more freq. expr. by verb: by gradual e.s. (upon territory), panlatitum profrendo fines, Liv.: I will have no e. upon my vine.

**encrust:** 1. incrusto, i: to e. (or coat) a wall with plaster, macerant tectorio in, Varr. R. R. 3, 15; cf. Hor. S. I, 3, 55. 2. induco, xi, ctum, 3: walls e.d. with a thin layer of marble, parietes tenui marmore inductae, Sen. Ep. 112, 9.

**encrusted** (part. adj.): crustatus: e. walls, c. parietes, Varr. in Non.: cf. Lucan. 10, 114.

**encumber:** 1. praegrāvo, i: shields ed with missiles (fastened in thrm.), praegravata telis scuta, Liv.: Hor.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. 2. önero, v. TO BURDEN. 3. impēdīo, 4: their left hands being e.d., they could not fight to advantage, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: no fetters e. the delicate feet, im. teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: v. TO HINDER. Phr.: e.d. with debt (of Gaul), acri alieno oppresa, Cic. Font. 1, 1, init.: outlaws and persons e.d. with debt, exsules, obaerati, Liv. 26, 40, ad fin.: (Tac. has the compar., "quanto quis obaeratur," Ann. 6, 17): e.d. estates, prædia obligata, serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9.

**encumbrance:** impēdītū: v. HINDRANCE, BURDEN. Phr.: estates liable to e.s. prædia quæ aliquo modo servient, cf. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: v. TO ENCUMBER (fin.).

**encyclical:** \*encyclīcīs, Du Cange: the e. letters, encyclīa, orūm, Du C., s. v. (In pure Lat., \*literae circa ecclesiās [episcopos, etc.] dimissae).

**encyclopaedia:** \*encyclōpædia: as t. t. only. (Vitr. 6, pref. § 4, has "en-cyclops doctrinarum disciplina" to denote the entire circle of the sciences; also enc. disciplina, absol., 1, 1, 12: simili, orbis ille doctrinarum quam Graeci ἑκάκουον πεισταν vocant, Quint. I, 10, 1.)

**encyclopaedic:** encyclīos, on: v. preced. art.

**end** (subs.): I. **Termination:** 1. finis, is, m.: to make an e. of entreaty, f. orandi facere, Caes.: to put an e. to a man's life, aliquid vitæ f. affere, Cic. 2. expr. by extrēmūs: at the e. (during the last part) of the Peloponnesian war, extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep.: at the e. of the year, ex anno, Liv. 3. exitus, us: v. CLOSE, ISSUE Phr.: to put an e. to anything (1.) finio, 4: to put an e. to the war, bellum f., Caes.: also absol., hardly had he made an e., vixdum finierat, Ov. (v. TO CEASE): (2.) termino, 1 (rare in this sense): where my speech began, there let me make an e., unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marc. 11, init.: (3.) of a war, débello, 1: he put an e. to the war with the Ferentines by a single victory, cum Ferentini uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv.: the war was put to an e. by the first engagement, prima acie debellatum est, Liv.: (4.) of a contest, dirimo, emplumptum, 3 (strictly to separate: uso-

*leaving the thing unfinished). to put on e. to a conference, d. colloquio, Cœs.: v. TO INTERRUPT. (b.) to come to an e., finem capio, desino: v. TO END (B, II), and comp. preecd. phr. (1.). (c.) MisCELL.: there would have been an e. of our most glorious empire, had not . . ., actum erat de pulcherrimo imperio, nisi, etc., Flor. 4, 1: I was at my wits' e., obstupui, Virg. (v. CONFOUNDED, TO BE): what is the e. of the story, quid fit de nique? Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 71: listen to the e. of the story, quo evadat, vide, lib. 61: from the beginning to the e., ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. [III.] Fate, termination of life: exitus, ūs: such was the e. of Eumenes, Eumenes talem ex vita habuit, Nep.: also without vita, Nep.: Velt.: v. DEATH, FATE. [III.] Extreme point or boundary: 1. extremitas (tuis, in agr. with subs.: L. G. § 341): at the e. of a letter, in ex. literis, epistola, Cic. (but the word may equally denote the edge, or extreme border): the heaven itself which is the e. and farthest point of the universe, coelum quod ex atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Diu. 2, 43, 91. 2. cäcumen, ius, n. (extreme point, of a tapering object): more fully, extremum e. corporis, Lucri. 1, 603: v. EXTREMITY. 3. caput, itis, n. (esp. of an end forming a kind of head): the e.s of the beams were to be covered, ut capita tiguronum tegerentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, init.: he erected two towers at the e. of the mole, duas turres ex e. molis erexit, Curt. 4, 2, fin. [IV.] An object aimed at (Gr. τέλος): 1. finis: the e. of that faculty (eloquence) seems to be persuasion, f. ejus facultatis videtur esse persuadere dictione, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: to this e., ad eum f. ut, etc., Cic.: Quint. 2. propinquum: v. PROXIME. (Finis denotes the legitimate end or scope of anything; illud cuius causa aliquis facere aliquid debet), Cic. Inv. 1. c.: propositum, merely the purpose of an agent in any pa ticular case.) 3. exitus, ūs (rare in this sense): things which have in view the same e., res in unum ex. spectantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92 (where the sense of an end aimed at depends chiefly on the verb scripture).*

4. meta (by meton.): v. GOAL. Phr.: to have an e. in view, specto, 1: this is the e. which laws have in view, hoc spectant leges, (boc volunt), Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: what is the e. of this speech, quorsum haec spectat oratio? Cic. (in which sense quorsum is also found alone (v. WHEREFORE): to what e. have I fortune, if I may not use it, quo mihi fortunam, si non concedatur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: Cic. their e. is that . . . id agunt ut . . . Cic. (v. to AIM, III. 8): so that they may attain their e.s, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic.: to no e., frustra, incassum (v. VAR., IN): to the e. that, (eo) . . . quo, ut: v. THAT, IN ORDER THAT.

end (v.): A. Trans.: 1. finio, 4: v. END, subs. (I. Phr.), 2. confacio, feci, factum, 3: v. TO FINISH. 3. clando, si, sum, 3: v. TO CLOSE, CONCLUDE. 4. expr. by finis: to e. a speech, orationi f. facere, Cic.; f. dare loquendi, Virg. B. Intrans.: 1. To terminate, of length or continuation: 1. desino, ivi and ii, itum, 3: to e. in (the tail of) a fish, in piscine d., Hor. A. P. 4 (simil. Virg. of Triton, in pristin d., A. 10, 211); to e. in a point (of a cone), in cacuminis finem d., Plin. 2. finior, 4: a noun cing in the letters o or n, nomen quod o et n literis finiretur, Quint. 1, 5, 60: to e. with verbs (of sentences), verbi finiri, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191. 3. exvo, 4, irr.: to e. in certain letters, in quadam litteras ex., Quint. l. c. (who has also terminari in same sense). Phr.: to e. in a conical point, in metac cacumen se contrahere, Plin.

II. To cease, come to an end: 1. finio, 4 (by ellipsis of object): I was about to e., finitimus eram, Ov. A. A. 1, 755 (not to be imitated in prose). 2. expr. by finis: the civil wars seemed to be e'd, civilia arma cepisse t. videbantur,

Tac. H. 4, 3. 3. desino, 3: v. TO CEASE. [III.] To turn out: cedo, ssi, sum, 3: to e. well or ill, prospere, male c.: v. TO TURN OUT (intrans.). Phr.: I had my fears how it woul'd e., verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter.: all's well that e. well, exitus acta probat (= ab eventu facta notanda, success the test of actions). Ov. Her. 2, 25 (see the place).

endanger: 1. expr. by periculum, misericordia, disserim, with voco, adduco, mittio, etc.: the safety of your allies is in the highest degree e.d., salus sociorum in summum periculum as discrimen vocatur, Cic. Manil. 5, 12: simili, adducta est res in maximum periculum et extrellum paene discrimen, Cie. Phil. 7, 1: imprudently to e. oneself, inconsulto se in p. mittere, Auct. Her. 5, 8; simili, committere se periculo mortis, adire periculum [mortis], in periculum doculepatasti et ornasti, Phr., with these es, cum hac indole [virtutum atque vitorum], Liv. 21, 5, fin. v. GIFT, TALENT. [III.] A pecuniary settlement: perib. donatio (applicable to any gift of property): v. GIFT. Or. expr. by circumst. that school is in possession of an e., scilicet scholae nonnihil pecunia quotidianis ex testamento redit: v. TO ENDOW (III.).

endue; v. ENDOW.

endurable: tollerabilis, quod tollerari potest: v. TOLERABLE; TO ENDURE.

endurance: 1. The habit of enduring: 1. patiens (for syn. v. TO ENDURE): e. of hunger and cold, p. tamis et frigoris, Cic.: e. of mind and body, p. animi et corporis, Cic.: v. PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE. 2. tollerantia (= preced.): e. of pain, t. doloris, Quint. Possessing the power of e., patiens (with gen.), Sall. [III.] The act of enduring:

1. expr. by ger. of verbs under TO ENDURE: concerning the e. of pain [in whatsoever way] de patiente dolore, Cic. Join: ad patientium tolerandum que [difficilis], Cic. 2. tolleratio (patting up with, os with what is not intolerable); Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94. 3. perpessio (to the end): voluntary and protracted e., p. voluntaria ac diuturna, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: resolute e. of torture, foris atque obstinata tormentorum p., Sen.

endeavour (subs.): cōnatus, ūs; cōnatum (esp. in pl.): v. ATTEMPT. Phr.: to use one's utmost e.s, dare operam ut (ne), Sall.: Cic.: I must use my utmost e.s, omnibus nervis mihi contendunt est, Cic. Verr. 3, 56, 130; simil. omnes nervos actatis industriae contendere, ib. 1, 12, 35. See also EFFORT.

ending (subs.): exitus, ūs: v. TERMINATION.

endive: 1. echörēum, Hor.: also cichorium (sativum), Plin. (C. envidia, Linn.). 2. intubus or intubum (chicory): Plin.

endless: 1. infinitus: v. INFINITE. 2. semipermans, permētus: v. PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING.

endlessly: sine fine, perpētuo: v. PERPETUALLY.

endorse: (?) chirographum a tergo [posteriori parte] inscribo.

endorsement: \*nomen a tergo [posteriori parte] chirographi inscriptione.

endow: 1. To furnish with: 1. dōno, i (with acc. and abl. or dat. and acc.): v. TO RESTOW. 2. instruo, xi, etum, 3 (with acc. and abl.): esp. in p. part.: e'd with some heavenly gifts, divinis quibusdam bonis instrūctus atque ornatus, Cic. Coel. 17, 19: somewhat meagrely e'd by nature, angustius instructus a natura, Cic. 3, 3, lōcūfēto, i: v. TO ENRICH. 4. afflo, i (of the express act of a deity; lit. to breath upon, inspire): to e. any one with graces, alieni honores af. Virg.: to be e'd with an inspiration from on high, (quod) divino spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 3, 18. [II.] To give a dowry to: i, rare (f. Suet. Vespa. 13 (better dōte dom: v. DOWRY)). [III.] To settle property permanently upon: proprietati agri, etc., dono dare, Ulp. (in R. and A.), to e. a church, ecclesiae re-

ditus (praedii, etc.) in perpetuum relinquare, cf. Just. Inst. 3, 28, fin.: to found and e. an almshouse, \*pitochotrophim ex suis bonis condere, idemque redditus (praedii, etc.) testamento in perpetuum donare atque instruere.

endowed: 1. brādūtus (with abl.): e. with such n. (admirable) disposition, tali ingenio pr., Fer. Cic.

2. instructus [atque ornatus]: v.

TO ENDOW (1, 2).

endowment: 1. The act of endowing: expr. by ger., etc. of verbs, v. TO ENDOW. [II.] Natural gift, of body or mind: dos, dotis, f. to advantages of person addit. e.s of mind, ingimnodes corporis addit. bōnis. Ov. the e.s of nature and fortune, naturae fortunae dotes, Plin. Ep.: cf. Cie. de Or. 1, 55, 24: "eam [arten] verborum dotem locupletasti et ornasti". Phr., with these es, cum hac indole [virtutum atque vitorum], Liv. 21, 5, fin. v. GIFT.

talent. [III.] A pecuniary settlement: perib. donatio (applicable to any gift of property): v. GIFT. Or. expr. by circumst. that school is in possession of an e., scilicet scholae nonnihil pecunia quotidianis ex testamento redit: v. TO ENDOW (III.).

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endure: A. Trans.: 1. patiens (for syn. v. TO ENDURE): e. of pain, p. passus, 3 (to submit to, have to endure, in whatsoever way: foll. by either acc. alone or with infin., whereas the remaining syn. can only an acc. in prose): to e. every kind of cruelty, onnia saeva p., Sall. Jug. 14, med.: to e. pain patiently, dolorem toleranter p., Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 43. Join: onnia pati et perferre, Caez.: v. TO SUFFER. 2. perpessio, pessus, 3 (to e. to the end; e. patiently): bold to e. all things, audax omnia perpetti, Hor.: I could cheerfully e. anything, quidvis perp. possem, Ter.

3. fero, stronger perfero, 3, irr. (do e. in a manly spirit): v. TO BEAR (II.).

4. tollero, i (to put up with, e. eul without being overcome by it): cheerfully to e. hardships, labores facili, Sall. Cat. 10: to e. thirst and heat, stum aestuante t., Tac. G. 4. 5. sustineo, 2: v. TO SUPPORT, UNDERGO. 6. exhaluio, sl. stum, 4 (fig.): to e. hardships, labores ex., Liv. 21, 21, med.

Phr.: he cannot e. to marry, alborret a nupiis, re uxori, Ter.: he rows he can't e. to stay with you, sancte adjutor non posse apud vos se perdure, Ter. Hee. 2, 2, 27. B. Intrans. to continue: 1. dūro, stronger perdurō, 1: v. TO LAST. 2. maneo, permaneo, 2: v. TO REMAIN.

enduring, capable of: 1. pātientis, nth. (with gen.): Sall. Virg.: Tac. 2. tollerans, nth. (same constr.): Tac. Incapable of e., impotens, niti, Virg. Suet.

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enduring, capable of: 1. pātientis, nth. (with gen.): Sall. Virg.: Tac. 2. tollerans, nth. (same constr.): Tac. Incapable of e., impotens, niti, Virg. Suet.

enemy: 1. hostis, is, c. (public; i.e. of the state): the senate adjuvantes Catiline and Manlius es, senatus Catili-

linam et Manlium hostes judicat, Sall. Cat. 36: *a fair and lawful e.* (i.e. one declared to be such according to international law), justus et legitimus, h., Cic. Off. 3, 29, fin.: in military language the plur. is generally used of troops: *he set out for the camp of the e.*, ad castra hostium (not hostis) protectus, Liv. 21, 46, et passim. But the sing. may be used of the men as individual combatae or collectively (cf. L. G. § 590): *mistake not either the nature of the war or your e.*, ne genus bellii, ne hostem ignotum, Liv. 21, 40: *to bear to look the e. in the face*, aspectum hostis sustinere, Curt. Instead of the gen. the adj. hostilis, hosticus may sometimes be used: *the fear of the e.*, metus hostilis, Sall. Jug. 41, init.: *the threats of the e.*, minae hostiles, Tac.: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: "conditions pactio[n]es bellicas et hostiles;" *the territory of the e.*, ager hostioris, Liv.: Hor. Fig.: *the married lady is an e.* to the mistress, nupta metrifici hostis est, Ter. 2. inimicus, f. (a personal foe): *to have a quarrel with a personal e.*, cum in, concertare, Cic.: *to be one's own enemy*, ipsi sibi inesse, Cic.: *a very bitter e. to.*, inimicissimus with dat., v. HOSTILE. The character of Inimicus and hostis may be united, ubi esse inimicum et hostes, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 29: simply, the hostis may be at the same time inimicus? thus Cic. calls Antony reipublicae bonisque omnibus inimicus, Phil. 12, 9, 23. 3. in antiquated language perduellis, is. m.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, init. 4. adversarius (in Cic. an opponent, q. v.): *to be surrounded by the superior numbers of the e.*, multitudine adversariorum circumfir, Nep. Dat. 6: Curt.: Suet. Phr.: *to be an e. to peace*, aborrere a pace, Caes. (V. AVERSE, TO BE): *a bitter e. to, infestus atque inimicus (v. HOSTILE): they were old-standing (personal) es of Caesar's, veteres inimici cum Caesare gabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4 such an e. to the Muses, tam aversns a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.*

**energetic:** 1. acer, cris, cre: did you ever read of one more e. in action than Caesar, quemque Caesare acriorem in rebus gerendis legisti? Cael. in Cic.: *a brave and e. man*, vir fortis et acris animi [magnifice], Cic.: *to adopt more e. measures to save himself*, acriteribus remedii saluti sue subvenire, Cic. Cl. 24, 67: v. ACTIVE, VIGOROUS. 2. strenuus (busy, active, vigorous): *do not think me so e. as to hasten back by the Nones*, noli me tam s. putare, nol ad Nonas recurras, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6: *resolute in action and e. in war*, manu fortis et bello s., Nep.: Cic. 3. limpiger, gra, grum: v. ACTIVE. 4. promptus (prompt, decisive in action): e. in action, manu promptus, Sall. Join: promptissimum homo et acriterius, Cic. Ver. 4, 17, 37. 5. velhementis, utis (acting or acted with energy, sometimes in bad sense; v. VIOLENT): *a spirited and e. appeal* (to a jury), acris et v. incitatio, Cic.: v. VEHEMENCE, FORCIBLE. 6. nervosus (lit. sinewy; of style): Cic.: v. VIGOROUS. Phr.: *there is need of e. action*, opus est naturae facto, Sall.: *very e. speaking*, illa summa vis et contentio (dicendi), Cic. de Or. I, 60, 255.

**energetically:** acriter, strenue, impigne, velhementer (for syn. v. preced. art.): v. ACTIVELY, VIGOROUSLY. Phr.: *to speak very e.*, vehementissima (maxima, summa) contentione virium dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5.

**energy:** 1. vis, vim, vi, f.: quickened e. of soul, vivida v. animi, Lucr. I, 73: v. FORCE, VIGOUR. 2. virtus, utsis, f. (including all forms of manly worth and power): e. of mind, v. animi, Sall. Cat. I, 2, etc. 3. vehe[m]entia: v. VIOLENCE, VEHEMENCE. 4. impetus, us (with reference to what may be done by a rush, at a heat): no e. or force (in speech), nec ullus im. nec vis, Cic. Or. 68, 229: v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE (fig.). 5. contentio (of

effort put forth in speaking): *to speak with greater e.*, vocis c. majore uti, Cic.; and comp., ENERGETIC (fin.). Phr.: *a man of e.*, vir acer, strenuus, etc. (v. ENERGETIC): *with e.*, acriter, strenue, etc.: v. ENERGETICALLY.

**enervate:** 1. énervō, i (in Cic. to deprive of strength, as e. g. old age does, Sen. 10, 32): *to e. the body and mind* (of the luxury of Capua), e. corpora aminos, Liv. 23, 18, med.: Ov.: Hor. Join: enervare atque remollire artus, Ov. M. 4, 286. (But Cic. often uses the p. part, enervarus in sense of *enervated, emasculated*; v. foll. art.) 2. emollio, 4 (which also occurs in good sense: v. TO SOFTEN): *fearing that the excessive pleasantness of the city should e. his army also*, metuens ne sumu quoque exercitum nimis urbi amoenitas emolliet, Liv. 27, 3: Tac. A. II. 3. mollio, 4 (often in good sense): *they (poets) e. our minds*, mollunt nosnos animos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 (where the ref. is to present weak feeling rather than permanent enervation). Join: animos virorum mollire et frangere, Plin. Jun. 4. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3: *that soft education utterly es both mind and body*, mollis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f., Quint. I, 2, 6: cf. supr. (3). 5. débilito, i: v. TO ENFEBLE. Phr.: *utterly to e. (men)*, nervos omnes virtutis elidere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.

**enervated:** 1. énervat: *an e. and effeminate opinion*, e. muliebrisque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15 (elsewhere enervatus is used by Cic. for *destitute of strength or vigour*, cf. Sest. 10, 24: de Or. I, 52, 226). 2. énervis, e (not in Cic.): v. NEERVELESS. 3. clumbis, e (rare): effeminate and e. (in style), fractus et e., Dial. Or. 18, fin. 4. marcens, nitis; marcidus (prop. drooping, withered): e. by sleep or wanton vigils, somni aut iblidiosis vigiliis marcius, Tac. A. 6, 4: e. with daily excess, quotidiana luxuria marcens, Just.: Sen. See also EFFEMINATE; and foll. art.

**enervated, to be or become:** 1. marco, 2; incept. marcesco, 3: *they are e. by the luxury of Capua*, marcere Campana luxuria, Liv. 23, 45: *to be corrupted and e.* by repose and inactivity, otio ac desidia corruptos marcere, Just. 10, 1: Tac. 2. expr. by pass. of énervō, frango, etc.: v. TO ENERVATE. Phr.: *to be e. by enjoyment, voluptate*. Phr.: *to be e. by enjoyment, voluptate*. Phr.: *to be e. by enjoyment, voluptate*.

**enervating (adj.):** 1. expr. by verb: *nothing is more e. than . . .*, \*nil magis animos hominum emolli, enervat, etc.: v. TO ENERVATE. 2. perh. mollis: *a more effeminate and e. theory*, delicator molliorque ratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: e. idleness, m. desidiae, Claud. 3. languificus (v. rare): e. Leo (summer heat), I. Leo, Aus. 4. marcidus: *peace e. with luxury*, marcidia luxu otia, Claud. Hon. 3, 49: cf. Tac. Ger. 36: "nimiam ac marcentem pacem nutrientur." 5. énervis, e (as e. poison (which unmanns), e. virus, Prud.

**eneration:** 1. languor: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 1, init.: *res quae languorem afferunt ceteris, otium et solitudo*: v. V. LANGOR. 2. débilitatio: v. ENFEBLEMENT.

**enfeeble:** 1. expr. by compar. of adj. and facio, reddo: *that (old age) e. the body*, quod corpus faciat infirmus, Cic. Sen. 5, 15: v. FEELBE. 2. débilito, i: *terror as the limbs*, terror membra d., Hirt.: but the word is stronger than the Eng. meaning to reduce to a state of powerlessness; cf. Cic. Marc. 3, 8: "nulla est tanta vis qua non ferro ac viribus debilitari frangique possit;" (*Fortune*) if she has not extinguished (my powers) has yet greatly e. them, ut non extinxerit, debilitavit tamen, Quint. proem. lib. 6, 15. 3. infirmo, i: v. TO WEAKEN. 4. énervō, i: *old age has not altogether e.d or prostrated me*, non plane me enervavit nec affixit senectus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32. 5. läbēfacto, i: v.

**TO SHAKE, UNDERMINE.** Phr.: *to become ed with age*, consenescere atque deficer, Cic. Sen. 9, 29: *I am afraid the orator must be ed by old age*, orator, metuo, ne languescat senecte, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.

**enfeebled (part. adj.):** 1. debilitas: *the body becomes e.*, d. fit corpus, Locr.: e. by years, annis et senecta d., Phaedr. Fig.: *his practorship would be maimed and e.*, mancam et d. præturan suam futuram, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: v. DISABLED. 2. débilitatis: e. by a wound, d. vulnere, Curt.: unnerved and e., (urbs) soluta ac d., Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: Nep. 3. effēctus: v. EXHAUSTED, EFFETE. 4. défectus (annis), desertus viribus, Phaedr. I, 21. Phr.: *the memory becomes e.*, memoria minitur, Cic: memorab latab, Liv.: *the sight becomes e.*, hebecunt oculi, Suet.

**enfeeblement:** 1. defectio vi-  
rium, Cic. Sen. 9, 29. 2. infirmitas, débilitas: v. WEAKNESS. 3. expr. by verb: *to cause the e. of mind and body*, enervare vires animi, etc.: v. TO ENFEBLE, ENERVATE.

**enfeoff:** rem (agrum, praedium) in feundum do, Lib. Feud. 1, 1; also in-fendo, i: v. Du C. s. v.

**enfeoffment:** infeudatio (=praediū in feundum collatio, Du C. s. v.).

**enforce:** 1. To give force to: 1. exerceo, 2: to be e. without delay (of a law), contestum exerceri [ei tantum vim habere], Liv. 4, 51 (where the opp. sense, not to be e. is expr. by irritum jacere): v. TO CARET OUT. 2. exsequor, 3: v. TO CARRY OUT. Phr.: *he not only carried the law, but saw that it was e.d*, neque hanc tantum ferendam (legem) curavit, sed etiam ut valeret effect, Nep. 3, 3: *he ordered the herald to require the tector to e. the law* (by the punishment of death), praecou imperata, ut licetorem lege agere jubetur, Liv. 26, 15, med. (lege agere is also the us-term for to avail oneself of the law, Cic.): *the duty of e.ing the sentence of the law*, penae capienda ministerium, Liv. 2, 5, med. II. Of arguments, to render more weighty: confirmo, i: to e. our own side by arguments, nostra argumentis c., Cic.: v. TO PROVE, SUPPORT.

**enforcement:** expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**enfranchise:** i. e. to bestow the franchise upon: exp. by civitas: civitate aliquid dare, impertiri; civitate aliquem donare, etc. v. FRANCHISE. If the ret. is to the right of voting only, suffragium dare, impertiri, Liv.: v. SUFFRAGE.

**enfranchised:** civitate (suffragio) donatus: v. preced. art.

**enfranchisement:** civitatis donatio, Cic. But usq. civitas is sufficient: he sought e. there (at Heraclea), adscribi se in eam c. voluit, Cic. Arch. 4, 6: *what reason is there to doubt his e.*, quid est quod de ejus c. dubitatis, ib. 5, 10: he held out to the whole of Italy the hope of e., pollicitus toti Italiae civitatem. Vell. 2, 2: *Drusus purposed the e. of Italy*, conversus Drusi animus ad dandam Italiam civitatem, Vell. 2, 14: nor did they receive e., neque in civitatis jus recipi, Vell. 2, 15. For enfranchisement = manumission, see the latter word.

**engage:** A. Trans.: 1. To make liable legally: obligo, obstringo: v. TO BIND, PLEDGE. II. To promise one's company: Phr.: toe oneself to dinner, ad coenam promittere, Pl.: in which sense Cic. has promised, absol. de Or. 2, 7, 27; ad coenam condicere, Pl.; also absol., having e.d himself to me, quam mihi condixisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7.

III. To hire: condicio, 3: v. TO HIRE. IV. To involve in an undertaking: impedio, implico: v. TO INVOLVE. V. To attract: Phr.: *to e. the attention of all*, omnium oculos in se convertere: v. ATTENTION (I. Phr.). VI. To occupy: Phr.: *to e. a person in conversation*, sermonecum cum aliquo instituere, Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 296; cum aliquo sermonem

**occipere** (*ad. incipere*), Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 8; more precisely, *\*aliquem sermone occupatum tenere*. **B. Intrants:**

1. configlo, xi, cùm, 3 (*usu. with prep. cum and abl.*): *he e.d. in battle with him at Zama*, cùm eodem apud Zamani confixit, Nep.: Liv.: Cie. (*the latter has also manu, armis configere, where the context requires closer definition*, cf. Off. 1, 23, 8): *"temere in acie versari et manu cum hoste configere"*. 2. congrégior, gressus, 3 (*also with cum*): *that he might e. in battle with him in greater strength, quo (cum eo) valentior congrederetur*, Nep. Hann. 6: *also: congreedi praetio, Caes.; acie, Tac.* 3. dimic, 1: v. **ENGAGEMENT**. Phr.: *the Gauls ed. in battle with Fonteius*, Galli cum Fontelo ferrum ac manuum contulerunt, Cie.: *to e. at close quarters*, pugnam consere, Liv. 11. **To promise, undertake:** 1. recipio, cèpi, ceptum, 3 (*implying that the person so doing takes the full responsibility upon himself*; often with in and acc. of pron. refl.): *I promise and e. that he will prove, etc.*, promitto inque me recipio, fore eum, etc., Cie. Fam. 11, 10, ad fin.: *I promise, e., and undertake that, etc.*, promitto, recipio, spondeo fore, etc., Cie. Ithil. 5, 18, fin.: *also with ad: I.e. he shall do it, ad me recipio, facit*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. 2. spondeo, spòpondi, sponsum, 2 (*properly of a legal engagement*): *the consuls, ambassadors, quaestores, ed. (that the treaty should be fulfilled)*: sponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, Liv. 9, 5: *also in non-legal sense, I will e., or rather do e. and undertake, spondebo, vel potius spondeo inque me recipio*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, fin.: *and comp. supr.*: Plin. Jun. has ego mea fide spondeo, 1, 14, fin. 3. stipular, 1 (*of a formal engagement, by question and answer*, and strictly used of the interrogator, as spondeo was used of the answerer, Gell. 4, 4): *mutually to e., invicem de se st.*, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1: *cf. ib. 45, 1, 35.*

4. compromitto, misi, sum, 3 (*of two parties who e. to abide by a decision*): *the candidates have (formally) ed. to conduct their canvass according to his discretion*, candidati compromiserunt, petere ejus arbitratu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, fin.: v. TO PROMISE.

**III. To e. in; to enter upon:** 1. ingrediens, gressus, 3: *to e. in a war, in bellum ing.*, Cie. V. TO ENTER UPON.

2. suscipio, cèpi, ceptum, 1: v. TO UNDERTAKE. 3. obeo, 4. irr.: *to e. in wars, bella ob.*, Liv.: *to e. in agricultural operations, rusticum opus ob.*, Col. Phr.: *to e. in conversation, dare se in sermonem, sermonem cum aliquo conferre*, Cie.: v. CONVERSATION.

**engaged** (*part. adj.*): 1. *Taken up with business*: 1. occupatus: *while he was e. with other matters, dum in aliis rubus erat oc.*, Cie. Am. 22, 91: *the election days keep me closely e.*, comitiorum dies me occupatiorem habebant, Coel. in Cie. 3, 4: *to be e. to any one (so as not to be able to give him attention)*, alieni occ. esse, Cie. Sen. 10, 32. 2. impeditus (*taken up with and hampered by other things*): Join: *occupatus impeditusque*, Cie.: v. EM-BARRASSED. 3. distensus (operā), Quint.: v. DISTRACTED. Phr.: *to be e. in or with*: (1.) opéraro do, 1, irr.: *to be e. with one's friends* (*esp. with their legal business*), amicis (clientibus) op. dare, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 16: Pl.: (2.) expr. by négotium (*gr. ἀγορά, want of leisure*): *though I am e. quanquam n. est (sc. mihi)*, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 16: *to be 3. in some important business, aliquo majore n. detineri*, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: (3.) vāco, 1 (*lit. to have leisure for: hence of giving attention to literature, etc.*: *not in this latter sense in Cie.*: *when on a journey, he was e. in this (study) only*, in itinere huius unci vacabat, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: Tac.: (4.) opéraro, 1 (*esp. of religious or ceremonial acts*): *to be e. in sacred rites, sacris operatum*

esse, Liv. 1, 31, fin.: e. in fellīng tim-ber, caedendis materiis operatus (miles), Tac. H. 5, 20: Plin. (N.B.—The verb operor is most freq. used in perf. part.)

**II. In marriage:** sponsus, pactus: v. BETROTHED.

**engagement:** 1. *A pitched battle*: pugna, proelium, dimicatio: v. BATTLE. Phr.: *to come to an e. with*: (1.) dimico, 1 (*usu. with cum and abl.*): *when Postumius came to an e. with Mamilius of Tusculum*, quum Postumius cum Mamilio Tusculano proelio dimicaret, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: also, acie d. cum hoste, Liv.; arms d., Nep.: v. TO FIGHT. (2.) configlo, xi, etum, 3: v. TO ENGAGE (B. 1.): *to renew the e.*, pugnare, proelium redintegrare, Caes.

2. *An agreement, undertaking*: 1. sponsio (*a formal or legal nature*): *the e. of a religious row, voti s. qua obligamus Deo*, Cie. Leg. 2, 2, 16, 41. (Acc. to Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 7 the term sponsio included all kinds of binding promises: "omnis stipulatio promissioque.") 2. stipula-tio (*a mutual engagement, by question and answer*): Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5, § 1): *to bind a man by a formal e.*, aliquem stipulatione alligare, Cie. R. Com. 12, 36.

3. pactum, pactio: v. AGREEMENT. 4. compromissum (*a mutual e. to abide by arbitration*): Joln.: compromisso et iurisjurando (impediti), Cic. Fam. 12, 30, ad fin. Phr.: *to enter into an e.*, fidem dare, Cic.: *to keep an e.*, fidem servare, praestare: v. TO PROMISE: *he was under an e. to give, etc.*, pactus erat se daturum, etc.: v. TO AGREE.

3. *A promise to visit*: expr. by verb: *he had an e. to his brother's (to dinner)*, promiserat ad fratrem, Cic.: v. TO ENGAGE (A., II.).

4. *Formal promise to marry*: pactio nuptialis: v. BETROTHED.

**V. Business:** 1. occupied: *to be engrossed by very pressing es.*, maximis occ. distineri, Cic. Fam. 12, 20, med.: *time snatched from most pressing es.*, tempus erupsum e summis oc., Cic.

2. négotium: v. BUSINESS.

**engaging** (*adj.*): 1. blandus (*of pleasant, winning conversation*): v. WINNING, AFFEABLE.

2. lépidus (*easy and graceful*): *an e. girl*, l. puella, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 16: e. manners, l. mores, Pl.: v. PLEASANT.

3. suavis, e.: v. DELIGHTFUL.

4. amabilis, e.: v. LOVELY.

5. cupidinans (v. rare): Mart.

**engagingly:** suaviter, lépidé, amabiliter: v. CHARMINGLY.

**engender:** pário, gigno: v. TO BE-GET, PRODUCE.

**engine:** 1. machina: *to capture a town by means of es. of all kinds*, machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall.: Hor. (who applies the term to windlasses, Od. 1, 4, 2): Veget.

2. machinatio (*strictly the act of contrivance or construction*: hence usually with the notion of activity, force applied): *to advance es. of such enormous height, tantae altitudinis machinatores promovere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: Liv. Vitr. 3. machinamentum: *es. for battering walls*, m. quantidiis parati, Liv. 24, 34, med.: Veget.

4. tormentum (*a military e. for discharging heavy missiles*): *es. and works of war*, bellica atque opera, Liv. 24, 34: *to arm a wall with every kind of offensive e.*, murum omni genere tormentorum instruere, Liv. l. c.: Caes.

5. organum (opavar: rare): Vitr. 10, 10 (15), init. N.R.—*For various kinds of siege engines, see Liv. l. c. and Veget. 4, 13, sqq.*

**engineer:** 1. inventor ac mächniator belllicorum tormentorum operumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, init.

2. architectus (*the most comprehensive term*): comp. Vitr. 10, 16 (22), 3. 3. (?) faber, bri (*any work in wood or metal*): cf. Vitr. 10, 13, 2.

4. *\*varium publicorumque operum curator*: cf. Vitr. 10, pref.

**engineering** (*subs.*): 1. mächnatoria scientia (mechanics), Plin. 7, 37, 38 (= machinatio), Vitr. 1, 3, init.;

2. architectura: *which includes civil and military e.*, cf. Vitr. 1, 3. 3. military e., \*castramētū (ars castra metandi), Steweh. ad Veget.

**England:** Anglia, Milt. Lit.

**English:** 1. Anglieus: *E. ships*, A. names, Milt. Lit. 2. Angelicus (*brought to the English*): *the E. senate and people, senatus populusque Angli canus*, Milt. Lit. 3. Britannicus (i.e. British): Cic. Phr.: *in plain E.*, sine fuce et fallacis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.; ut aptere dicam (parenthetically), cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18; missis ambagibus (*to cut a long story short*), Hor. S. 2, 5, 9.

**Englishman:** Anglus, Milt. Def.

**engorge:** vóro, dévoro, 1 v. TO SWALLOW.

**engraft:** insero, sc̄v, situm, 3 v. TO GRAFT.

**engrained:** v. INGRAINED.

**engrave:** 1. sc̄plo, ps̄l, ptum, 3; also sc̄plo, etc. (for the supposed difference between the two words see Dr. Smith's Diet. Ant. s. v. SCULPTURA): *to e. a plaint upon tomb, sepulcro querelam scalpere*, Hor.: *to e. an anchor on a precious stone, in gemma ancoram scalpere*, Just.: *to e. figures in relief*, typos scalpere, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 25: cf. also id. 35, 10, 65.

2. incido, dl, sum, 3 (*esp. of letters or similar characters cut in stone, metal, etc.*): *laws ed. on bronze, leges in aes incisa*, Liv. Cie. (who has an aere incisum, Verr. 4, 65, 145): Suet.

3. insculo, 3 (*upon something*): *to e. the amount of a man's fortune on his tombstone, summa patrimonii Ins. saxo*, Hor. Fig. *nature has e.d. on our minds a belief in the blessedness of the gods*, natura insculpit in mentibus ut (deos) beatos habentemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45.

4. cælo, 1 (*in metal*): v. TO CHASE. Phr.: *his features remain ed. on the heart*, haerent infixi pectori vultus, Virg.

**engraver:** sculptor, sculptor: diamonds are sought after by e.s. expectum (adamantes) sculptoribus, Plin. 37, 4, 20 ad fin.: e.s. of gems, sculptores gemmarum, id. 26, 38, fin.

**engraving:** 1. *The art*: sculptura, sc̄pitura: v. Dr. Smith's Diet. Ant. s. v. *That which is engraved*: sc̄pitura, sc̄pitura, the former is used of carvings in stone, Vitr. 4, 1, ad init.

*A copper-plate e.*, \*pictura ex aere (ex aena lamina) impressa.

**engross:** 1. *To take up wholly*.

1. occupo, *the attention of the people was e.d. by e-walker, populis [studiosus stupratus] animum in funambulo occupar*, Ter. Illec. Prol. 1, 4 Cle.: v. TO OCCUPY.

2. (?) obsideo, sedi, sessum, 2: *when the attention of the audience is already e.d. by the speaker, quum is qui audit, al oratore tam obcessus est et tenetur*, Cic. Or. 62, 210 (*the figure being that of the siege and capture of a city*).

3. teneo, ui, num, 2: *to have one's attention e.d. by games, shows, ludis, spectacula teneri*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: v. TO ENCHAIN, INTEREST.

Phr.: *(my) whole attention was e.d. in this study, totum animus in hac contemplatione fixus est*, Plin. Ep.: e.d. in attention to those strains illis carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; v. TO ABSORB (III.).

2. *To buy up and keep from the market*: compri-mo, 3. v. TO FORESTALL.

3. *To write in plain, large characters*: \*literas claris hisque maiusculis describo: v. TO COPY.

**engrosser:** 1. *Of the market* coemptor, dardanarius: v. FORESTALLER.

2. *In writing*: scribi (?) v. SE-CRETARY.

**engulf:** 1. vóro, dévoro, baurio v. TO SWALLOW. 2. merger, dé-merge, 3. v. TO PLUNGE, DROWN.

**engulfing** (*adj.*): rápidus: *the e. eddy swallow (them) up*, v. vor. vorax testa, Virg.: Tib. Phr.: e. waters, bilowes, voragine, Cie. Lib. 4, 33, 71.

**enhance:** 1. augeo, xi, cùm, 2. v. TO INCREASE. 2. *Join*: augere et tol-

lere aliquid dicendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.  
2. amplifico, i (to set off, add distinction to): to e. and adorn a subject by speech, aliquid dicendo a, atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: to e. a person's glory, aliquis gloriā a, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 5. 3. orno, exorno, i (to set off by language): v. TO ADORN, EMBELLISH.

4. accendo, di, sum, 3: their value is e. by their brittleness, quorum accedit fragilitas premium, Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 3. Phr.: he e.d the effect of what he said by weeping, etc., incendebat haec fletu, Tac. A. I, 23: to e. the price of corn (by forestalling), annonam flagellare, Plin. the value of land is e.d, accedit premium agris, Plin. jun.: v. TO RAISE.

**enhancement:** 1. amplificatio: e. of honour and glory, a honoris, et gloriae, Cic. 2. accessio, incrementum, etc.: v. INCREASE. (More freq. expr. by verb: it is an e. of their value, auget pretium iis, etc.: v. TO ENHANCE.)

**enharmonic:** ēharmōniēs, Macr. enigma: 1. aenigma, atis, n.: Cic. 2. sūrpus: an old Latin word, quae Graeci enigmata quidam ex nostris veteribus sūrpos appellavant, Gell. 12, 6. 3. grīphus: v. RIDDLE.

4. ambāge, abl., pl. ambāges, nnn. f. (any dark saying): Liv.: Ov.

**enigmatical:** ambiguus v. AMBIGUOUS.

um, f.: Ov.

**enigmatically:** 1. ambigū: v. AMBIGUOUSLY. 2. per ambages, Liv.

**enjoin:** 1. praecepio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with dat. of person): v. TO INSTRUCT, ORDER. 2. injungo, xi, etum, 3 (with acc. and dat., or dat. and ut): to e. upon any one a duty, alien munus in, Liv.: he had e.d upon me to . . ., mihi injunxerat ut, etc., Plin. jun. 3.

mando, (to issue a charge or command: with dat.): he had e.d upon Trebonius not to suffer, etc., Trebonio per literas mandaverat, ne patretur, etc.: Caes.: v. TO COMMAND, CHARGE.

4. jūbo, 2: v. TO EBD.

**enjoy:** 1. fruor, itus and etus, 3 (to derive enjoyment from: with ab.): to e. pleasures, voluptatibus f., Cic.: to e. immortal existence, immortali aevi, Lucr.: a thing to be e.d by the eyes, res frumenti oculis, Liv.: to e. fully, profrui, Cic. 2. ūtor, ūsus, 3 (to have the use or advantage of: with ab.): to e. any one's hospitality, hospitio aliquis u., Caes.: to e. but indifferent health, valetudine non bona u., Cic.: to e. the intimate acquaintance of any one, aliquo familiariter (familiarissimi) u., Cic. 3. expr. by pass. of verbs under to delight: i.e. being called a good man, vir bonus dici delector, Hor.: these things I feast on, e., revel in, his ego rbus pascor, his delector, his perfrui, Cic. in Pis. 20, 45. Also by act, with acc. of the person: hor dñi you e. the party, ut juvit te coena? Hor. S. 2, 8, 1: I never e.d myself more, sic (se. me juvit), ut mihi nunquam in vita fuerit melius, ib. 2, 8, 3: v. TO DELIGHT. 4. gaudeo, gāvīsum, 2 (to rejoice in): this I shall not only take in patience, but shall even e., haec feram non solum aequo animo, verum etiam gaudenti ac libenti, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3: how you always e. making sport of human life (misfortunes), ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis, Hor.

5. expr. by bene est, pulchre est, with dat. of subject (to be well off): what was the company you so e.d., quis coenantibus pulchre fuerit tibi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20: he sweats only married men know how to e. life, jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83: Pl. Phr.: e. the (present) day, carpe diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, fin.: e. the sweets of life, carpe dulcia, Pers.: to e. the most exquisite pleasures, parasitismis vesel voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: e. the splendid spectacle, egregium spectaculum capesite oculis, Liv. 37, 24: to e. oneself (with pleasure, feasting, etc.), animo obsequi, Ter. Ad. 1, 8; genium curare,

Hor. Od. 3, 17, fin.: genio indulgere, Pers. S. 5, 151.

**enjoyment:** 1. The act of enjoying: expr. by ger., etc. of fruor, ūtor, etc.: more by the lack than of the e. of it (friendship), magis carendo quam triuendo, Cic.: to increase our e. of what we have gained, \*quo magis ūs truamur quae parta sunt: v. TO ENJOY. Phr.: he is in the e. of a competency, (ei) rem sumpetus usus, Hor.; \*habet unde commode vivat, (R. and A.): II. The sense of pleasure itself: 1. gaudium: v. JOY. 2. dēlectatio, oblectatio: v. AMUSEMENT, DELIGHT. 3. vōluptas: V. PLEASURE. Phr.: with patience, may more, with e., aquo animo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3.

**enkindle:** accendo: v. TO KINDE.

**enlarge:** A. Trans.: 1. To increase in dimensions: 1. amplifico,

1: to e. the compass of the city, urbem am., Liv. 1, 44: Cic.: v. TO INCREASE.

2. amplio, 1: to e. a temple, templum a, Suet. Aug. 18: v. TO EXTEND.

3. dilato, 1 (by spreading out): to be e.d, opp. to be contracted, dilatari, contrahiri, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: the camp had better not be e.d, neque dilatari castra opus esse, Liv. 27, 46, init.: v. TO EXPAND.

4. prōlato, 1 (by pushing forward the boundaries): Tac. Col. 5, laxo, 1 (so as to give more room): to e. the forum, forum l., Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: v. TO WIDEN. Phr.: to e. the empire, imperium proferre, Virg.: to e. the limits of the city, terminos urbis prorogare, Tac. II. To set at liberty: emitto, liberō: v. TO RELEASE.

B. Intrans.: to grow larger: expr. by verbs under (I), as pass., or with pron. refl.: v. supr.

**upon:** i.e., in words: 1. exēquor, sūcūtus, 3: (often with an adverb): you have my faithful advice, which to e. further upon would be superfluous, consilium habes fidele, quod diutius ex supervacuum est, Curt. 7,

4. med.: I have e.d on this theme, haec executus sum pluribus, Phaedr.: Suet. (not exactly in this sense in Cic. v. TO RELATE).

2. prōsēquor, 3 (to pursue a subject): I shall not e. (upon the subject) further than, etc., quod non longius prossequear, quam, etc., Cic. R. Am. 30, 83: v. TO PURSUE.

Phr.: which might be e.d on to any extent, quae copiosissime dici possunt, Cic. Clu. 10, 20: to e. on each point, unaquaque de re [graviter et] dñi dicere, ib. l. c.: to e. upon a subject, aliquid [de aliis re] uberior disputare et fierius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: simili, dicere uberior et latius, Plin. jun.

**enlargement:** I. Extension, expansion: usu. expr. by ger. etc. of verbs under to ENLARGE: to accommodate these numbers an e. of the city was necessary, ad hanc multitudinem amplificanda urbe videbatur: v. TO ENLARGE.

Phr.: the e. of territories, protalo finum, Liv. (V. EXTENSION: an e. of the subject, predicate, \*subjecti (quod dicitur), vel praedicti amplificatio).

II. Release from confinement: missio: v. RELEASE.

**enlighten:** I. Physically: illustro, collustro, i: v. TO ILLUMINE.

II. Mentally, spiritually: 1. \*illūfinō, i (religiously): it is impossible for those who have been once e.d, impossibile est eos qui semel sunt illuminati, Vulg. Hebr. v. 4.

2. ūfridū, 4: v. TO INSTRUCT.

Phr.: to e. the mind: \*mentem errore atque ignorantia libetare; mentis tenebras, caliginem discutere, dissipare: v. TO EDUCATE.

**enlightened** (part. adj.): ūfridūtus,

doctus: in less e. times, minus eruditus

hominum temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: a

humana so civilized and e., gens tam hu-

mana atque docta, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 2: v.

EDUCATED. Phr.: a man of e. views,

\*homo liberali in primis candidojo dicitio: v. UNPREJUDICED.

**enlightener:** ilūmīnātor: Tert.

Lact.

**enlightenment:** 1. būmāntis

V. CIVILIZATION, REFINEMENT.

2. vīlūmātiō (religious): Vulg. II. Cor. iv.

6: Tert. Phr.: to promote the e. of the

mind, \*ad animos liberatori doctrinae imbuendos; (?) ad collustrandis

mantes, Ruhnk. (in R. and A.); ad excolendam hominum vitam per artes,

cf. Virg. A. 6, 663: without any e., sine

ulla bona arte, Cic.: in these days of e.,

\*eruditis his, ut feruntur, temporibus:

v. ENLIGHTENED.

**enlist:** A. Trans.: I. To enter for military service: 1. scribo,

psi, ptum, 3: to e. soldiers, milites s.

Sall. Liv.: v. TO ENROL.

2. conscribo, 3 (only of a number): Sall.: Liv.

3. expr. by sacramentum (the military oath), with adīgo, obīgo, etc.:

to e. the younger men, juniores sacra-

mento adīgere, Liv. 4, 5: Tac.: to e. a

man over again, aliquem secundo militiae sacramento obligare, Cic. Off. 1,

11, 36: the soldiers whom he had e.d in

Cisalpine Gaul, quos ex Gallia Cis. sacra-

mento rogavisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 1.

4. condūco, 3: v. TO HIRE.

5. conquirō, quisivi, tum, 3 (to get together

from various quarters: not therefore to be used of ordinary Roman enlistment)

Liv. (in Kr.): simili, conquistionem

habere militum, Liv. 23, 32, fin.

6. pārō, compārō, 1 (to raise troops): v.

TO RAISE.

II. To induce to join a side:

1. trāhe, xi, etum, 3, esp. with

in partes, in sententiam: she (Livia)

had e.d Brusus on her side, Drusum

traxerat in (suas) partes, Tac. A. 4, 60:

the patricians had e.d a part of the tribunes

on their side, patres tribunorum

Pl. Patres in suam sententiam traxerant,

Liv. 5, 25, init.

2. trādūco: v. TO BRING OVER

3. concilio, 1 (esp. with ref. to the feelings): if some deity will

only e. your sympathies on my behalf,

si quis mihi deus vestrum ad me audiendum benevolentiam conciliari, Cic.

Clu. 3, 7.

B. Intrans.: to enter one's name for military service: 1.

expr. by nōmen, with do, ēdo, prō-

fōrō: they encouraged one another not

to e., alius alium confirmare, nomina

ne darent, Liv. 2, 24: a little below,

nomen edere, nomina profiteri, occur in

same sense (edere appears to be the

more formal word, and profiteri to denote willingness to enlist).

2. sacramentū dico, xi, etum, 3 (cf. A. 1, 3)

that no one should be compelled to e.

against his will, nem quis invitus s.

dicere cogatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86, fin.

Liv. (who has sacramento dicere, 2, 24, fin.). Phr.: a newly e.d soldier, tiro: v. RECRUIT.

**enlistment:** 1. expr. by verb:

to prevent the e. of a citizen, civem pro-

hibere quomodo ei nominis edendi

(apud consules) potestas ficeret, cf. Liv.

2, 24: v. TO ENLIST.

2. conquisitō (searching for recruits): v. TO ENLIST

(A. 1, 5). See also LEVY.

**enliven:** 1. excito, i: v. wīt es

speech and prevents tedium, (quod salsum est) excitat et a tedium defendit

orationem, Quint. 6, 3, 19: v. TO AROUSE,

STIR UP.

2. exhibāro, i: v. TO CHEER-

3. vēgēto, i (perh. better, vegetum reddo): no joys e. him, gaudiū non illum

v., Aus.

4. laetiſtico, i: v. TO GLADDEN.

**enlivener:** (?) recreātor (reviver),

Tert. Phr.: lyre, the e. of feasts, \*lyra

conviviorum gaudium; quae convivis

laeticas (dapibus grata testudo, Hor

Od. 1, 32, 12).

**enlivening** (adj.): laetiſtico: v. JOYFUL.

**enmity:** 1. inimicitā (very often

pl.): to let one's e. be mortal, one's

friendships everlasting, mortales in,

semperitas amicitias babere, Cic.: to

be at e. with any one, in, cum aliquo

gerere, habere, Cic.; also, in, exercere,

Sall.: the same may be expr. by inter-

cedunt (sunt) aliqui inimicitias cum

aliquo, Cic.: to lay aside old-standing

e.s, depōnere in veteres, Ant. in Cio

Att. 14, 13: secret e., tacitae et oo-

cultus in, Cic. 2, similitus (where friendliness formerly existed): Cic. v. FED. 3. fidum v. HATRED.

**enoble:** 1. To enoble among the nobility: \*nobilium ordinis adscribere, adscire, in nobilium numerum adsumere (cf. Tac. A. 1, 8, Livia in familiam Julianum adsumebatur): v. TO ENROL.

II. To render great, noble: honeste, 1 (to render honourable): her beauty was ed by her modesty, formam pudor honestatibus, Curt. 6, 2, Clc. (who uses the word in sense of to honour, q. v.): v. TO GRACE. 2, illustro, 1 (to render in any way distinguished): Cic. Phr.: it is virtue that truly e.s a man, ex virtute fit nobilis, cf. Liv. 1, 34, med. (R. and A.); non generl tribuitur gloria sed virtut, cf. Phaedr. 2, 9, 4.

**ennui:** taedium: v. WEARISOMENESS.

**enormity:** 1. immunitas (monstrousness): the e. of such a crime, imitanti facinoris, Clc.; loathsome for every kind of e., omni (finitate atque) imitacerrimus, Clc. Vat. 3, 9. scēnūs ēris, n. (cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 66, 17): "fa- ciūs est vindri cīvīm Romanūm; scēnūs, verberari; prope parricidūm, necari") v. GUILT, WICKEDNESS. 3. flagitium (of a lewd or unnatural kind): v. CRIME. 4. expr. by adj., nēfandūs, etc.: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. R. Am. 13, 37; mīta ne- fandū stupra, Sall. Cat. 15: v. HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS (N.B.—Not enormities, which denotes departure from usual shape or size.)

**enormous:** 1. immānis, e (usu. with the additional idea of terror-striking): figures of e. size (for human sacrifices), simulacra tm. magnitudine, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 an e. den. antrum in, Virg.: v. MONSTROUS. 2. ingens, nūtis: v. HUGG. 3. enōrūs, e (exceeding the usual standard, misshapen): e. stature, e. proceritas, Suet.: e. (and so unwieldy) broadswords, e. gladii, Tac. Agr. 36. 4. bimors, mītificus, (with words denoting magnitude: v. WOS- DERFUL): a serpent of e. size, serpens mira magnitudine, Liv. 21, 22. 5. immensus (strictly, so great as to be beyond measurement): v. IMMENSE. (For enormous in moral sense, v. HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS.) Phr.: to go to an e. expense, extra modum sumptu prodi- dire, Cic. (in R. and A.).

**enormously:** only used with adj. denoting magnitude, where it may usu. be expr. by the superl. degree: an e. tall man, \*homo procerissimus (v. TALL); or by suitable adjective: an e. huge sword, \*gladius enormi magnitudine: an e. long serpent, \*immensus prolixitatis serpens: v. ENORMOUS. Phr.: to differ e., immane quantum discrepare Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

**enough:** 1. As subs., a sufficient amount: 1. satis, shortened sāt (very often with part. gen.): e. and more than e., satis superque, Hor.: eloquence e., satis eloquentiae, Sall.: time e., satis temporis, Clc.: hold! e.! one jam satis est, Hor. s. 1, 5, 12. Less freq. satis est, Hor. s. 1, 5, 12. Less freq. satis est, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 152: it was not e. for him to have seduced, etc., non sat habuit illexe, etc., Clc. poet. N. 1, 3, 27, init.

2. affatim (full y e.): v. PLENTY. Phr.: to have e., expr. by suppeto, 3 (with dat. of person): the man who has e. to satisfy his needs, cui rerum suppet usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4; cf. Clc. Tusc. 5, 18, init.: to have money e., pecunia non egere, Cic. (v. TO WANT): but e. (in terminating discourse), hacētus: but if you please let this be e. for to-day, sed, si placet, in hunc diem hacētus, Clc. Rep. 2, 44, fin.: e. then of this, erga haec (quoniam) hacētus, Cic. Att. 5, 13 (this elliptical form is esp. suited for familiar correspondence or conversation): hacētus haec, Hor. (But we also find de hoc or his satis, Clc. Att. 6, 9); not e., pārum (both with gen. and absol.): is it not e. that the old man is angry with us? parumne est quod nobis successest senex: Ter-

Phor. 3, 3, 13: Liv.: also foll. by infin.: Sall. Jug. 13: Plin. II. As adv.: satis, less freq. sāt (with verbs, adj. and adv.): Cic.: Hor. Not. e., pārum: there is no one who has not lived long e., nemo parum diu vixit, Clc. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: Cæs.

**enquire:** 1. quero, quæstiō and it, itum, 3 (to seek information): see also foll. art.: to e. for the road, inq. q., Cic.: v. TO ASK. 2. percūctor or percontor, 1 (to ask for information): interrogō often refers to the putting of questions rhetorically or by counsel, cross-questioning: he (Deiotarus) was wont to e. of me respecting the principles of our augury, solebat ex me p. auguri nostri disciplinam, Clc. Div. 2, 36, 76: to e. of a person how he sells anything, p. ex aliquo quanti quid vendat, Cic. 3. sciscitor, Interrogō, 1: v. TO ASK.

— into: 1. quero, 3 (v. pre-  
ced. art.): esp. of judicial enquiry: to e. into a person's death, de alijcius morte q., Clc. R. Am. 41, 119 (where, as oft, it is used impers.): Ter. has a direct accus. after the verb, rem quare, Ad. 3, 4, 36. 2. inquirō, quisivi, itum, 3 (foll. by in and acc., also de and abl., and less freq. acc. alone, esp. of enquiry prompted by curiosity or love of knowledge): to e. into traditions too curiously, nimis diligenter inq. In ea qua memoriae sunt prodicta, Cic. Leg. I, 1, 4: to e. carefully into a work, diligenter de opere inq., quint. 3, 11, 21: to e. into vices, vitia inq., Hor. (In judicial sense, only of enquiry in order to collect evidence: v. Lat. lict. s. v.). 3. anquirō, 3 (to investigate on all sides or carefully: also, to in-  
stitute a judicial enquiry): to e. into and study anything, (aliquid) an. et (omni) acie! contemplari, Clc. de Or. 1, 33, 151: to e. into a person's death, de morte an., Tac. lāv. 4. cognoscō, nōvi, nitum, 3 (to examine judicially: of special cases): after e.ing into the case, cognita causa, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 but with any subs. besides causa, usu. foll. by de: to e. into the matter of the Campanian land, de agro Campana c., Clc. Phil. 5, 19, 53: also by super and abl., Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13. 5. indagō, scritor, 1: v. TO EXAMINE.

**enquiring (adj.):** i.e. prone to en-  
quire: 1. percontator or per-  
cūctor, f. -trix (cf. L. G. § 59): v. IN-  
QUISITIVE. 2. expr. by circumst. res investigandas aptus, prōnōs; (veri) inquisitio aptus, deditus: v. TO EN-  
QUIRE, ENQUIRY.

**enquiry:** 1. A question put: 1. percontatio or per-  
cūtatio (esp. of repeated enquiries for information): I could not, after all my e.s, find out any-  
thing about the matter, nos nihil de e. per-  
cūtationibus reperiebamus, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Cic. 2. interrogō, 3 (to question, cross-questioning): 3. ex-  
p. by pres. part. of verbs under TO  
ENQUIRE (cf. L. G. § 63b, Obs. 2): on the e. being made why he did so, he an-  
swered, \*quaerentibus (quaerenti) re-  
spondit: on e. it has seemed to me, (mihi) quaerenti visum est, etc.: also by gerund: v. TO ASK, ENQUIRE.

2. A matter of investigation: 1. qua-  
estio (esp. but not solely, of judicial e.): a somewhat difficult e., subdifficilis q. q., Cic. (v. QUESTION): to institute an e. (judicial), q. habere (often with ref. to torture), Clc.: v. INVESTIGATION. 2. inquisitio (esp. scientific or curious e.): in to and search after truth, veri in-  
qui. atque investigatio, Clc. Off. 1, 4, 13. In judicial sense, inq. is a preliminary e. into a person's character and antecedents, not the trial itself: e. into the character of a candidate, inq. candidati, Clc. Mir. 21, 44. 3. anquisitio (judi-  
cial: v. rare): Varr. 4. cognitio (special judicial e. under the emperors: cf. Suet. Cl. 15, "negantem cognitio-  
rem, sed ordinarii juris esse") the senate demands on e., senatus c. postula-  
lat, Tac. A. 2, 28, fin.: to institute an

e., c. habere, Suet. 5. investigatio (a tracking out, step by step): v. INVESTI-  
GATION.

**enrage:** 1. irritō, 1: v. TO PRO-  
VOKE. 2. exasperō, 1: esp. as pass.  
reflect, he became more e., magis ex-  
asperabatur, Curt. Liv. 3, expr. by Ira, with a verb; as, excitare iras, Virg. (cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202); ira conci-  
tare, Ov.: v. TO EXCITE, and comp.  
toll. art. 4. inflammo, 1 (esp. with animos, iram): v. TO INFAM.

**enraged (part. and adj.):**  
iratus: v. ANGRY. 2. fūrens, nūtis (nūtūlī ranging): v. TO RAGE, e. beyond bounds, turibundus, Sall. Cat. 31. 3. expr. by ira, with an adj. or part.: either dreading his (r. ordine's) presence or e. at it, sive praesentiam ejus timens sive ira commotus, Sall. Cat. 31 (Virg. has graviter commotus, absol., Aen. 1, 126); ira percuti, Pl. Cas. 1, 5, 8 (Cic. has animo irato ac percito aliqd facere, Mil. 23, 63). 4. incitatus the state, e. theret, attempts to carry out its right by arms, civitas ob eam rem incitata armis jus suum ex-equi conatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: to pacify a people e. against the good, populum inc. in bonis mitigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

**enrapture:** cāpō, 1: v. TO CHARM, Phr.: when some noble object completely e.s (or engrosses) them, quum aliqua honesta res (eos) totus ad se converit et rapit, Clc. Off. 2, 15, fin.: to be e. at anything, stupēre Albius is e. with bronzes, stupet Albius aere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28: to be e. with joy, gaudio efferti, Cic.: v. TRANSPORTED (TO RE).

**enraptured (part. adj.):** 1. stupidus: some statue of Polycletus holds you e., to stupidum continet signum aliqd Polycleti, Clc. Par. 5, 2, 37. 2. stupēns, ents: Hor. Od. 2, 13. 33. See also preced. art. and TRANS-  
PORTED.

**enrich:** 1. ricūplēto, 1: to e. people with fortunes, homines fortunis l. Clc.: to e. a temple with paintings, tempūlū pictūs l. Clc. The comp. collocutio also occurs: Ter.: Auct. Her.

2. dito, 1 (somewhat rare): the camp served to e. the troops, castra militēnē dītavere, Liv. 21, 60, fin.: to e. one's native tongue, sermonēnē patrīum d. Hor. A. P. 57. 3. very often expr. by divitiae, arum, with a verb aliquem divitias augere, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69; divitias ornare, Nep. lībem. 2; divitias explore (to satisfy with riches): v. TO FILL. 4. opūlēto, 1 (rare): Hor. 5. beo, 1 (prop. to make happy): he will e. Latinum with opulent diction, Latinum beabit divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121. 6. inaurō, 1 (prop. to cover with gold): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9. 7. angeo, xl. etum, 3 (to increase): the air e.s (?) the earth with showers, aer terram a. imbribus, Clc. N. D. 2, 39, 101. Phr.: to e. oneself, by fair means or foul, recte, quoniam modo, rem facere, Hor.; divitias sibi parare: v. RICHES.

**enriched, to become:** ditesco, 1 (poet.): Luer.: Hor. (In prose better divitias se augere, collocutare, etc. v. TO ENRICH.)

**enrichment:** expr. by verb: with a view to the e. of a subject (rhetorically), rei collocutandæ causa, Auct. Her.: v. TO ENRICH.

**enroll:** 1. scribo, psi, ptum, 1: to e. colonists, colonos s., Līv., esp. of soldiers, v. TO ENLIST. Fig.: e. my friend in your following, scribe tul gregis hum, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, fin. 2. ascribo (ads.): e.'d among the gods, ascripus deorum ordinibus, Hor. to e. new colonists (in contrast to those already sent out), novos colonos a.. Līv.: with acc. of place to which the colony is to be sent, colonos Venusiam a.. Liv. 31, 49: to be e'd as a citizen, in civitatem (or civitati) ascribi, Clc. Arch. 4. 3. rēfōro, tūlī, lātūm, 3 (to enter in a list): to be e'd among the accused, in reos re-  
ferri, Clc. R. Am. 10, 27: simply, in

deorum numerum referri, Suet. Caes. 38. **4.** adscisc, scivi, itum, 3: on his return he was e'd by Vespasian in the patrician order, revertente Vespasianus inter patricios adscivit, Tac. A. 9: v. TO ADMIT.

**enrolled,** newly: adscriptius: Join: novus et ads. civis, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, fin.

**ensample:** exemplar, exemplum

v. PATTERN, EXAMPLE.

**ensanguined** (*part. adj.*): 1. sanguineus (either actually stained with blood, or blood-coloured): v. BLOODY, BLOOD-RED. 2. cruentatus: v. GORY.

**ensconce oneself;** Phr.: they stealthily e. themselves in the dark ribs (of the wooden horse), corpora furim includunt caecos latiri, Virg. Aen. 2, 19: to e. oneself in one's library (i.e. to give oneself wholly to books), in bibliothecam se adtere, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: the sky (puss) e.d herself in her safe hole, dolosa tuta condidit sessa cava, Phaeadr. 2, 4, 17: v. TO HIDE.

**enshrine:** I. Lit. to place in a shrine: 1. dedito, i (in this sense, with acc. of name of deity): Juno has been e.d. on the Aventine, Juno in Aventino dedicata est, Liv. 5, 52, med.: Apollo e.d., Apollinem dedicatum, Hor. Od. 1, 31, i: Cic.: sometimes with aed. expr., Ov. F. 6, 637: v. TO DEDICATE.

2. consecro, i (rare in this sense): an image e.d. in a part of his house, simulacrum in parte aedium consecratum, Suet. Gal. 4, ad fin.: v. TO CONSECRATE. Phr.: the same day saw thee (*Juturna*) e.d. te lux eadem aede recepit, Ov. F. 1, 462: the following day ed thee (*Concordia*) in a snow-white temple, candida te niveo posuit lux proxima templo, ib. 637: on this day he was e.d. hac die illi est datum tempus, cf. ib. 4, 622. II. Fig. to preserve as in a shrine: 1. sacro, i: the eloquence (of Cato) e.d. in writings of every description, eloquentia sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40, med. 2. consecro, i: a mode of discussion e.d. in the writings of Plato, ratio disputandi Platonis (*memoria et literis consecrata*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11. Quint. v. TO IMMORTALIZE. Phr.: his image is perpetually e.d. in my heart, existens intimo meo animo commissa imago ejus, comp. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

**ensign:** I. A banner: signum (militare), vexillum: v. STANDARD.

II. The officer who bears the colours: signifer, aquilifer, eri: v. STANDARD-BEARER.

**enslave:** 1. expr. by servitus, utis, f., and a verb: (civitatem) serviti subjicere (al. addicere); civitati servitum injungere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; servitum impone, Sall. Or.: to carry off and e., (homines) in servitum abstrahere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14; in servitum abducere, Cic. in Pis. 34, fin.: an e.d. state, civitas servitute oppressa, Cic.: to prevent one's fellow-citizens from being e.d., repellere servitum a suis civibus, Cic.: v. SLAVERY. 2. subigo, 3: v. TO SUBDU. See also foll. art.

**enslaved** (*part. adj.*): 1. servus, a, um (more freq. as subs.): everything that is not e. they deem hostile, omnia non serva hostilia ducunt, Sall. Ep. Mithr. ad fin.: v. SLAVE. 2. émancipatus (lit. sold over to), Fig.: a Roman e. to a woman, Romanus e. feminae, Hor. Epod. 9, 12: e. to no one, nemini e., Cic. 3. mancipatus (= precd.): e. to debauchery and wine, stupro et mero m., Aplul. 4. adductus (bound over): e. to swear by no master, nullius ad jurare in verba magistris, Hor. 5. obediens, nitis (not necessarily in bad sense): Sall. Cat. init. 6. deditus: v. DEVOTED TO. Phr.: to e. to anything, servire (with dat.): Cic.: v. SLAVE (TO DE).

**enslavement:** expr. by servitus: v. preceded art.

**enslaver:** Fig.: dömina: v. MIS-

TRESS.

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**ensnare:** 1. illäqueo, i: to e. birds, aves il., Prud. Fig.: gifts e. fierce captains, munera saevos il. duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 15. 2. irratio, 4 (lit. to catch in a net): Fig.: to e. a youth by vicious seductions, adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebribus ir., Cic. Cat. 1, 13: v. TO ENTANGLE. 3. expr. by laqueus (a noose), with a verb: laqueo capere, Cic. Caec. 29, 83; laqueis irritum tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43: v. TO SNARE. 4. illico, lexi, ctum, 3: v. TO ALLURE, DECOY.

**ensphered:** \*sphaera (sphaeram) inclusus, illigatus.

**ensue:** ssequor, inssequor, 3: v. TO FOLLOW.

**ensuing** (*adj.*): ssequens, inssequens, posterius, proximus: v. FOLLOWING.

**ensure:** v. INSURE.

**entablature:** quae pars supra capitula columnarum est, cf. Vitruv. 3, 5 (3), 13 (the several members of the entablature are there enumerated: epistylos and corona given in Quinch, etc., are the architrave and cornice respectively).

**entail** (*subs.*): \*feudum talliatum = hereditas in quendam certitudinem limitata, "Du C. s. v."

**entail** (*c.*): I. Lit. to tie up

property to particular line of descent: \*tallio, i. ("Taliare in re feudal idem est quod ad quendam certitudinem ponere vel ad quoddam certum hereditatim limitare," Du C. s. v.)

II. Fig., to bring on as a consequence: 1. dérivo, i (prop. to lead off a stream from a river): disaster thus e.d., hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19. 2. expr. by sum, with double dat. (L. G. § 297): the greedy sea e.s destruction upon the mariner, exitio e.s avidum mare nautis, Hor.: v. TO FROVE (intrans.).

3. affero, infero, contraho, etc.: v. TO BRING ON. Phr.: (a crime) that will e. suffering upon innocent posterity, imminets postmodno natiocita, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30: passio

huius e.d. destruction upon toto ciuitate, irae altis urbibus stereote cause, cur periret lunditus, ib. 1, 16, 18: (from) a precedent that would e. ruin on posterity, exemplo traienti periclitum venire in aevum, ib. 3, 5, 15.

**entangle:** I. Lit.: 1. impedio, 4 (strictly, by the feet): to e. one's legs in any thing, curva aliique re im., Ov. Met. 12, 392: Pl. 2. irratio, 4 (as in a net): soild e.d. with roots (Forming a sort of net-work), solum irretitum, Col. 3, 11, ad init. (more freq. fig. v. infra). 3. implicio, i: v. TO EN-

TWINE. Esp. in p. part.: ed in the meshes (of Mars and Venus), implicata laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580. 4. illäqueo, i: v. TO ENSNARE. III. Fig.: Phr.: to e. a person in his speech, aliquem loquenter irretire, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94; in sermone capere, Vulg. Matt. xxii. 15: to get inextricably e.d. in inexplicata laqueos incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 101; involvere se laqueis [indissolue interrogations], Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

**entanglement:** 1. impliatio: e. of affairs, im. rerum, Cic. 2. error,oris: inextricable: e. (of a maze), inextricabilis e., Virg. 3. laqueus, or pl. laquei v. precd. art. fin. and ssxare.

**enter:** A. Intrans.: i. e. to make an entrance: 1. introeo, itum, 4, irr. (to get within a place; while intro is rather to cross a threshold, or other barrier; ingredior, to go forward on the way in): to e. by the triumphal gate, porta triumphali introire, Cic. in Pis. 23, 55: to e. into the city, int. in urbem, Cic. (But introe is often used with direct acc.): 2. intro, i: to e. by every crevice, rimas per omnes intrare, Mart.: to e. by the door, int. per ostium, Vulg. Johann. x. 1. (But intro is much oftener used trans., and esp. of forcible entrance): v. ENTRANCE, 1, 3.)

3. ineo, ii, itum, 4, irr. (very often fig.: v. TO ENTER UPON): v. TO GO INTO, 4. pervenilo, 4. v. TO REACH. B. Trans.: I. To make entrance into:

1. intro, i (with direct acc., or in

and acc.): to e. a kingdom, regnum int. Cic.: before the soul e.d. the body, ante quam animum corpus intrasset, Cic.: to e. the Capitol, int. in Capitolium, Cic.

2. ingrédior, gressus, i (for syn., v. 1, 1): did you dare attempt to e. that house? did you dare to cross that threshold? tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68. See also to ENTER UPON.

3. introeo, i, irr. (both with in and acc., or acc. alone), you write me word that Pomptinius has e.d. the capital, scribis Pomptinius in urbem in troisse, Cic. Att. 7, 1: to e. a person's house, in domum alijcūs int., Cic. to e. one's own house, suam domum int., Cic. Phil. 2, 28, init. 4. ineo, 4, irr.: v. TO ENTER ON.

5. invéhor, vectus, 3 (to e. on horseback, in a vehicle): the dictator e.s the city in triumph, dictator triumphans urbem inv. Liv. 2, 31: to e. the capital in a chariot, Capitolium (al. in Capitolium) curru inv., Cic. Rep. 6, 11. See also to PENETRATE.

III. Of time; to commence: ingredior, 3: v. TO ENTER ON.

IV. To join, unite oneself to: Phr.: to e. the army, (militari causa) nomen edere, profiteri; sacramento dicere (v. TO ENLIST): to e. a university, \*academiae civibus ascribi; inter juvenes academicos referri: v. STUDENT.

V. To make an entry of:

1. rēfōro, tūlū, lātū, 3, irr.: to e. in a memorandum book, aliquid memoriae causā r. in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: to e. in the list of proscribed, in proscriptos r., Cic. R. Am. 10, 27. Esp. of business accounts: to e. a claim in an account book, ref. nomini in tabulas, in codicem (accepti et expensi), Cic. R. Com. 1, 4. 2. fero, 3, irr.: to e. to any one's debit account, aliqui expensū f., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100 (where the correlative phrase is, acceptum referre, to enter to one's credit; lit. as received). 3. induco, xi, ctum, 3 (to bring into an account): to e. in an account book, in rationem ind., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 106: to e. as paid, in rationibus datum ind., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, med.

V. To commence legal proceedings: Phr.: to e. an action against any one, lege agere cum aliquo, item or actionem aliqui intendere, v. ACTION, LAWSUIT.

**enter into:** I. To engage in, contract: Phr.: to e. in an alliance with any one, societatem cum aliquo coore, facere, Cic. (v. ALLIANCE): to e. into a treaty, foedus facere, ferire, etc.

(v. TO CONCLUDE, V.): they e. into a treaty of alliance with Ambiorix, Ambrorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

II. To comprehend fully: capio, percipio, teneo: v. TO COMPREHEND (II).

III. To throw oneself heartily into a plan, undertaking: Phr.: to e. eagerly into the study of literature, literas avile arripere, Cic. in Sen. 8, 26: to e. upon a war with the utmost eagerness and exertion, animo et opibus in bellum incunabula, Caes. B. G. 7, 76 v. TO DEVOTE (III).

— on, or upon: 1. ineo, 4, irr. (esp. to e. on an office): to e. upon a magistracy, magistratum in, Cic.: to e. upon the consulate, in consulatum, Liv.

The pass. occurs: on the day of his eing on office, die initi magistratus, Liv. 21, 63, med.: to e. on a plan, consilium, rationem in, Cic. v. PLAN. 2. ingredior, gressus, 3: to e. on a journey, iter ing., Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: to e. on a certain path of life, viam aliquam vivendi ing., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 118. 3. suscipio, incipo, 3: v. TO UNDERTAKE.

4. occipio, cipi, ceptum, 3: to e. on a magistracy, magistratum oc., Liv. 9, fin.: fac. Phr.: to e. upon public life, ad rem publicam accedere, Cic. (cf. Sall. Cat. 3: "studio ad rem publicam latum sum").

**enterprise:** I. A (bold) undertaking:

1. Incipiunt: v. UNDERTAKE.

2. fácius, óris, n. (a bold achievement; us. of a bad kind): a great and notable e., magnum et memorabile f., Tac. Agr. 28: v. AONEV-

**MENT.** 3. consilium (*audax*): v. SCHEME. Phr.: *an e. full of risk, pericula et plenum opus aiae;* Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: v. TASK, WORK. II. An enterprising disposition; alacer ac promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, fin.: v. ENTERPRISING; ALACRITY.

**enterprising (adj.):** 1. promptus (*forward of action*): *all the most e., promptissimus quisque, facit A. 3, met.*: Jagurtha was e. and ambitious of military distinction, era Jagurtha muri promptus et appetens gloriae militaris, Sall. Jug. 7: v. PROMPT. 2. strenuus: L. Sextius, *an e. young man, whose prospects lacked only patrician birth,* L. Sextius, s. adol-scens, et cuius specie nihil praeter genus patricium decesset, Liv. 6, 34, fin.: v. VIGOROUS, ACTIVE.

3. expériens, ntis (*trying everything*): usu. with some other word: Join! promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic. Ver. 4, 17, 37: vir acer experiensque, Liv. 6, 34, ad init. 4. audax (oftener in bad sense): v. BOLD, DARING.

**entertain:** I. To receive as host: 1. expr. by hospitium, with accipio, exponio, invito, etc.: *I shall e. you with country hospitality, to aegresti hospitio accipiemus,* Cic. Att. 2, 16, fin.: to e. magnificientissimo h. accipere, Cic. (*hospitio excipere*, strictly of one who takes in a person needing hospitality, cf. Liv. 29, 11: qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio deam (*peregrinam*) exciperet: cf. Tac. Ger. 21): *the whole household will come out to meet (me); will hospitably e. me, tota familia occurrerit;* hospitio invitabit, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, fin.: to e. ambassadors publicly, legatos in publicum hospitium adducere, Liv. 5, 28, met. 2. of the above verbs, invito, accipio, exponio, are also used absol.: *they take their friends into the camp to e. them, suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt;* Caes. B. G. 1, 74, met.: to e. a person magnificientissimo, aliquem magnifice accipere, Pl. V. TO INVITE, TREAT. II. To amuse: oblecto, delecto, l: v. TO AMUSE, DIVERT. III.

To cherish in the mind: bâbeo, 2: to e. a wish, opinion, voluntatem, opinione habere, Cic. (v. TO HOLD): sometimes with in animo: *to have upon the lips and to e. in the mind (a sentiment), in ore atque in animo h.* Cic. Fam. 5, 16, ad init. Phr.: *to be led to e. a hope, in spem venire, adduc (v. more): I strongly e. the hope, magna me spes tenet,* Cic.; magnus mihi animus est, Fac. v. TO CHERISH (fin.).

**entertainer:** 1. hospes: v. HOST. 2. páröchus (strictly, a purveyor): q. v. 3. Hor. S. 2, 8, 36 (faceté). 3. convivator, Hor. S. 2, 8, 74; Liv. (Or expr. by verb: *who was your e., quis te hospitiis accepit, hospitio invitavit?* v. TO ENTERTAIN.)

**entertaining:** festivus, iudicér, lèpidus: v. AMUSING, DIVERTING.

**entertainingly:** festívē, júcundé, lèpidé: v. AMUSINGLY, PLEASANTLY.

**entertainment:** I. By a host: hospitium: rustic e., aegreste h., Cic.: v. TO ENTERTAIN (1.). II. A feast: convivium, épulae: v. BANQUET, FEAST. III. Amusement: oblectatio, delectatio, lúdus: v. AMUSEMENT. IV. A public amusement: (2) mûmüs, érls, n. (a term applied to the gladiatorial exhibitions, Cic.): v. SHOW.

**enthralle:** in servitatem redigo: v. TO ENSLAVE.

**enthrone:** i.e. to set on the episcopal chair: *intronizó, incauthedro, i.* Med. L. v. Du C. s. vv.

**enthroned:** I. Of a bishop: \*incáthedrátus: v. Du C. s. v. II. In gen. sens.: *\*qui in sollo consedit; quasi in (regio) sollo sedem habens; v. THRONE, P. b. r.: who is e. in the heavens, \*qui ipsum coelum pro sollo habet.*

**enthronement:** \*incáthedrátio (of a bishop): v. Du C. s. v.

**enthusiasm:** I. Religious excitement: furor: v. FRENZY, FANATICISM. Phr.: *to be filled with a kind of e.,*

quasi divino quadam spiritu inflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: v. INSPIRATION. (Cic. has ἐθνούσασθαι in Greek characters = afflatus, poetic inspiration, Q Fr. 3, 4.)

II. Any fervid feeling: studium (ardour, devotion, q. v.: often in pl.): *to be full of e. for the discovery of truth, ardore studio veri reperiendi, Cic.; with such e. on the part of all good men, tanto s. omnium bonorum, Cic.; with extraordinary good will and e., praestanti (in me) benevolentia et divino s. Cic. ad Quir. 6, 45: *by the influence of a strong e. for philosophy, admirabil quodam ad philosophiam s. conciliatus, Cic. Br. 39, 306: such was the e. felt about my safety, haec erat studiorum in mea salute contentio, Cic. Sext. 62, 130.* 2. fervor, ardor, incitatio: v. ARDOUR. Phr.: *in a sudden fit of e., repente quadam impetu animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: to be received with considerable c. (of a singer), effusus excipi, Suet. Ner. 22, fin.: (of an actor), magno cum frenitu et clamore dicere, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: without any e., mortuo planus, Cic. l.c.: no good poet without e., poeta bonus nemo sine inflammatione annimorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194; nor did the e. of the people flag, neque clanguit cura hominum, Liv. 23, 23, fin.**

**enthusiast:** I. A person under religious excitement: homo entheus: v. foll. art. II. One ardently devoted to any pursuit: Phr.: *an e. about bruses, (qui) stupet in aere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: an e. about coins, (qui) homo numismatis conquirendo quasi furor quadam deputus.*

**enthusiastic:** I. Under religious excitement: 1. entheus, f. entheia (Gk. ἐθεός): *the e. crowd (of worshippers of Cybèle), entheia turba, Mart. 11, 24, 4: s. Sen. (trag.). 2. fanaticus: v. FANATICAL, FRENZIED. 3. attitonus: epith. of vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14. 4. furens, ntis: Ov. Her. 5, 121; cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 102. 5. expr. by stupore, (homo) divino quadam afflato instictus, cui in pectore sedet deus, cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 78: v. INSPIRATION. II. of warm, rager temperament: 1. fervoris (hot, impetuosity): used as epith. characteristic of youth, Hor. A. P. 11, 5: Ov. V. FIERY. 2. stolidus (solidus unbroken): they (serpents) swallow stags and bulls e., solidos haurient cervos taurosoque, Plin. the e. flesh of the bulls, s. taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 253: *an e. hour, s. hora, Juv.* Cic.*

4. universus (the whole together, in its entirety): v. WHOLE. 5. illibatus (from which nothing has been taken, unpaired): *to carry his glory (to Pompey) to the grave e., gloriam (suam illibatum deterre ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48: med.: Tac. 6. plêmis: v. COMPLETE Phr.: (to build vessels) of e. trees (one to each), ex singulis arboribus, Liv. (in Q.): the e. human race, universitas generis humani, Cic. N. 1, 2, 65, 164*

II. Non geldid: an e. horse, equus admissarius, Col.: Pall.

**entirely:** I. omnino: v. ALTOGETHER. 2. expr. by tótus, in aer with subs.: *a man e. made of dishonesty and lies, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 16, 72: e. absorbed in them (trifles), totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: e. devoted to us, tótus noster, Cic. 3. plâne: v. QUITE. 4. pénit. (unwarily, thoroughly): *to have lost a custom e., consuetudinem p. amissis, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: v. TOTALLY, THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY.**

**en ireness, entirety:** expr. by totus, universus, solidus: *to look at the matter in its e., \*in universum contemplari: v. WHOLE, ENTIRE.* (Not integritas or universitas in this sense v. WHOLE, subs.)

**entitle:** I. To give a title or claim to: 1. expr. by jus, jûris, n. with a verb: *to be e. to do anything, jus aliquid faciendi habere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, fin.: I am e. to answer on behalf of one who is my junior, pro hoc enim, qui minor est hattu, meo jure respondeo, Cic. Am. 9, 32: he is in a manner e. to claim the advantage (of my studies), tructum a me repete prope sua iure debet, Cic. Arch. init. 2. expr. by dignus: *he who obeys modestly seems e. one day to command, qui modeste parent, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 5: whilst he was thought e. (to the privilege) in himself, quoniam ipse per se dignus putaretur, Cic.**

citum, 3 (to tempt or draw out): v. TO DRAW OUT, ELICIT.

**enticement:** 1. allactatio (continued act of enticing), Quint. 2. illecebrae, arum: v. ALLUREMENT. 3. esca (lit. a bait for catching prey): pleasure the means of e. to vice, voluptas, e. malorum, Cic. 4. lénocinium, esp. in pl.: v. FASCINATION.

**enticer:** allector (rare): Col. v. TEMPTER.

**enticing:** 1. illecebrosus (obounding in allurements, esp. to what is bad rare): Pl. Prud. 2. blandus (voicing, winning): the e. allurements of pleasure, illecebrae b. voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: with e. (coaxing) arms, b. laceris, Ov. Met. 2, 150: e. toil (of breeding), b. labor, Virg. G. 3, 127. Phr.: e. arts or charms, blanditia, arum; also blandimenta, crum the e. influence of pleasure, voluptum blanditiae, Cic.: to approach any one with e. arts, per blandimenta aliquem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13 (v. FASCINATION): to use e. arts, blandiri, Cic. how e. is vice, \*quantae sunt vitiorum illecebrae, quanta blandimenta; quantum valet vitiorum lenocinia ad homines pellicendos atque corrumpendos v. preced. art.

**enticingly:** blandē (persuasively, coaxingly), Cic. (Or expr. by pars. part of allicio, to ask anything e., \*allicientis, blandientis modo aliquid rogare: v. TO ENTICE.)

**entire:** I. Whole, undivided:

1. totus: to swallow cakes e., totas absorbere placitas, Hor.: v. WHOLE.

2. intèger, gra, grum (lit. intact heuce, not diminished, unpaired): the lower part (of the piles) remained e., pars inferior i. remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 not surviving e., nec superstes i., Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7. 3. solidus (substantial unbroken): they (serpents) swallow stags and bulls e., solidos haurient cervos taurosoque, Plin. the e. flesh of the bulls, s. taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 253: *an e. hour, s. hora, Juv.* Cic. 4. universus (the whole together, in its entirety): v. WHOLE. 5. illibatus (from which nothing has been taken, unpaired): to carry his glory (to Pompey) to the grave e., gloriam (suam illibatum deterre ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48: med.: Tac. 6. plêmis: v. COMPLETE Phr.: (to build vessels) of e. trees (one to each), ex singulis arboribus, Liv. (in Q.): the e. human race, universitas generis humani, Cic. N. 1, 2, 65, 164

II. Non geldid: an e. horse, equus admissarius, Col.: Pall.

**entirely:** I. omnino: v. ALTOGETHER. 2. expr. by tótus, in aer with subs.: *a man e. made of dishonesty and lies, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 16, 72: e. absorbed in them (trifles), totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: e. devoted to us, tótus noster, Cic. 3. plâne: v. QUITE. 4. pénit. (unwarily, thoroughly): *to have lost a custom e., consuetudinem p. amissis, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: v. TOTALLY, THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY.**

**en ireness, entirety:** expr. by totus, universus, solidus: *to look at the matter in its e., \*in universum contemplari: v. WHOLE, ENTIRE.* (Not integritas or universitas in this sense v. WHOLE, subs.)

**entitle:** I. To give a title or claim to: 1. expr. by jus, jûris, n. with a verb: *to be e. to do anything, jus aliquid faciendi habere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, fin.: I am e. to answer on behalf of one who is my junior, pro hoc enim, qui minor est hattu, meo jure respondeo, Cic. Am. 9, 32: he is in a manner e. to claim the advantage (of my studies), tructum a me repete prope sua iure debet, Cic. Arch. init. 2. expr. by dignus: *he who obeys modestly seems e. one day to command, qui modeste parent, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 5: whilst he was thought e. (to the privilege) in himself, quoniam ipse per se dignus putaretur, Cic.**

**Arch.** 4, 6; **v. TO DESERVE** (6). **Phr.**: *I have avoided blame, but am not (therefore) ed to praise, vitavi culpam, non merui laudem.* **Hor.**: *he is ed to our best services, huic quantum est situm in nobis opem ferre debemus.* **Cic. Arch.** 1, 1: *to doubt whether a man is ed to the franchise, de alicuius civitate dubitare.* **Cic. Arch.** 5, 10: *our intimacy es me to use this frankness, \*hac milii pro nostra constitutio licet uti libertate.* **II.** *To give a designation to:* 1. *inscribo, p̄. ptm. 3 (of the titles of works): the treatise ead. Lælius, liber qui inscribitur Lælius.* **Cic. Off.** 2, 9, *int.* *The perf. is also used, (liber) qui est inscriptus Hortensius, Cic. Div. 2, *int.* (But the pres. is preferable when the current title of a work is given: cf. Cic. Off., 24, *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 55.)* 2. *appello, nomino, 1: v. TO CALL, NAME.*

**entitled to:** *dignus (with abl.): v. preced. art. (1).*

**entity:** *essentia; ens, entis, n., v. Quint.* 8, 3, 33.

**extomb:** 1. *condo, būmo: v. TO BURY.* 2. *pōno, pōsui, itum, 3: when the body is e.d., corpore posto (posito).* **Lucr.** 3, 884; **Virg.**: freq. in p. part., positus, **Ulp. Dig.** 34, 1, 18, *fin.* (esp. in epitaphs).

**entombment;** *sēpūltura: v. BURIAL.* **entomological:** *\*entomolōgicus, as scient. t. t.* **Phr.**: *an e. work, \*liber de insectorum natura scriptus: v. INSECT.*

**entomologist:** *\*entomolōgicus, as scient. t. t.* **Phr.**: *a learned e., \*homo insectorum naturae peritus.*

**entomology:** *\*entomolōgia, asscient. t. t.: v. preced. artt.*

**entoza:** *\*eūs generis animalcula quae intra corpora aliorum animantium versantur (quae entoza dicuntur).*

**entrails:** *viscera, extra, illa: for syn. v. INTESTINES.*

**entrance (subs.):** 1. *The act of entering:* 1. *ingressio: to be forbiddene e. into the forum, ab. in. fori propulsari,* **Cic. Phil.** 5, 4, 9: *the ingressus also occurs.* **Caes.** 2, *intrōitus, sis (for syn. v. TO ENTER): e. by night into Smyrna, nocturnus in Smyrnā, **Cic. Phil.** 11, 2, 5: at his very first e., primo statim in, **Tac.** 3. *expr. by verb: immediately on his e., ut primum introit, intravit: those who effected an e. there, quo intraverant,* **Caes. B. G.**, 7, *73: (the dictator) makes his triumphal e. into the city, triumphans urbēn invēbitur,* **Liv.**: v. TO ENTER.*

II. *The right of entering to the presence of a king, etc.: jus ad eundum,* **Cic. Fam.** 4, 7, *fin.*; *these have constant right of e. to the king, \*lin patet semper ad regem:* v. ACCESS.

III. *Concrete, a place for entering:* 1. *intōitus, sis: all the e.s had been blocked up, omnes in praefaci erant,* **Caes.**, **Cic.** 2, *aditus, sis: v. APPROACH* (II).

3. *os, oris, n.: (mouth; of a gulf, cavern, etc.): at the e. of the Euxine, in ore Ponti [et angustis],* **Cic. Ver.** 4, 58, 129 (for which immediately after, ad introitum Ponti). **Join:** in ipso aditu, atque ore (portus), **Cat.** 4, ostium (like preced.); v. MOUTH. **Phr.**: just at the very e., in ipso limine (v. THRESHOLD): just at the narrowest part of the e. to the harbour, qua fauces erant angustissimus portus, **Caes. B. C.** 1, 25, *med.*: at the e. of the province, in prima provincia, **Cic. Fam.** 3, 6.

**entrance-fee:** *(at school) perh. Mineral, illis, n.: cf. **Varr.** R. R. 3, 2, *fin.* In wider sense perh. \*honos aditialis (cf. epulae aditiales, **Plin.** 29, 4, 14): v. FEE.*

**entrance (v.):** 1. *To put in a trance: nearest word perh. consimponi, 4: cf. **Cic. Tuse.** 1, 38, 92: "Endymion a Luna consimponi putatur."* More precisely, \*animi quasi excessum e corpore effice (2). II. *To delight exceedingly:* cōpīo, rāpīo: v. TO ENTRAPTURE, BAVISH.

**entrancing (adj.):** suavissimus (2): v. DELIGHTFUL.

**entrav:** 1. *inesco, t (by a bait): to e. dumb animals by a bait, muta-*

*animalia cibo in,* **Petr.** *Fig.: toe men, in. homines, Ter.* Ad. 2, 2, 12: *Liv.* 2, cōpīo, 3: v. TO CATCH. 3. expr. by pēdīca (a foot-trap), lāqueus (a noose), rēte (a net); with a verb: (caught fast in the ice) just as if e.d., velut pedīca capta, **Liv.** 21, 36, *fin.*: to e. game, lāqueis captare feras, **Virg.**, v. TRAP, NET. 4. irretīo, 4 (strictly, in a net): v. TO ENSNARE.

**entreat:** 1. *obscro, i (earnestly to make appeal to): he es and adjures you by his old age, te obs. ostestaturque per senectutem suam,* **Cic.** : I. e. your protection, obsecro vestram fidem, Pl. v. TO BESEECH. 2. *obstero, 1 (still stronger than preced. v. supr.): v. TO ALIURE, fin.* 3. *ōro, i (to pray to, as to a deity; to implore): v. TO IM- FLORE.* 4. *prēcor, deprēcor, i: v. TO PRAY.* 5. *pēto, 3: v. TO BEG. See also TO ASK.*

**entreavey:** 1. *prēcem, e, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsol.); and more freq. in pl.: any prayer or earnest request): neither by e.s nor bribe to be led astray,* nec prece, nec pretio recta via d. duci, Auct. Her.: he made use of the most urgent, most importunate e.s, omnibus p. petere contendit, ut . . ., **Caes. B. G.** 5, 6: comp. fatigare aliquem precibus, **Liv.** 1, 11: v. PRAYER. 2. *rōgatio, rōgātus (the latter only in abl.): v. REQUEST.*

3. *obscratio (earnest appeal): Join: prece et obscratio (earniuti) uti, **Cic.** 4. *obstatiā (like preced. but stronger): to descend to the most humiliating e.s, ad infinitas ob. pro- cumberi, Tac. A. 1, 1, 12, *int.* Join: in pieces obstatiōnesque verti, **Liv.** 5. *deprēcatō (for forgiveness):***

*depreatio ejus facti, Cie. Part. 17, 131.* **Phr.**: obtained by e., to which no claim of right can be made, *prēcarius, Liv.* Tac: *adv., precario, by entreaty, Tac.*

**entrepot:** *empōrium (a centre of traffic):* **Liv.**: **Plin.**

**entrust:** 1. *crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3 (from a feeling of confidence: in this sense with acc. and dat.): to e. everything to one man, c. omnia un. **Cic. Man.** 23, 68: (Quintilius) not e. such terms e.d. (to the care of the gods), non ita creditus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 11. Join: committere atque credere (aliquid aliud), **Cic.** 2. *concrēdo, 3 (strength- ened from credo: less freq.):* Jo in: commendare et concedere, **Cic.** 3. *commendo, i (formally to consign to a person's care): v. TO COMMAND.* 4. *committito, misi, ssum, 3 (to commit to a person's honour, whether with trust or without): Jo in: committere et credere (where the former denotes rather the act, the latter the feeling with which it is done); commendare et committere, Ter.* 5. *permitto, 3 (to leave to the power of: commissus fidei, permis- sostenati),* **Cic. Font.** 14, 30: *the conduct of the war is e.d. to him, summa ei bellū administratio permittitur, **Caes. B. C.** 1, 36. 6. *dēpōno, pōsui, itum, 3 (strictly, to put in a place of safety, money): Fig.: e. your secret to safe ears, quidquid habes tuis depone auribus, Hor.: Cie.: v. TO DEPOSIT.***

**entrusted:** *fidiūciarius (given on trust):* **Caes.**: **Liv.**

**entry:** 1. *The act of entering:* intōitus, sis: v. ENTRANCE. II. *A passage for entering:* aula (?): v. COURT. See also ENTRANCE (III), and PASSAGE.

III. *That which is written down or registered:* **Phr.**: to make an e. of anything, aliqui in tabulas referre, **Cic.** (V. TO ENTER, B. IV.): to make (formal) e. of the particulars of a transaction and conclude it, nomina facere, negotium confidere, **Cic. Off.** 3, 14, 59 (nomini esp. used for the e. of a debt): v. DEBT: book-keeping by double-, \*ratios (accepto et expensi) per binos codices confectae (?)

**entwine:** 1. *implēco, āvi and ui, atum and itum, 1 (to fold one thing in or upon another): as the clinging ivy creeping hither and thither es a tree, ut tenax hedera huc et illuc ar-*

*borem im. errans, Cat.: (Canidia) with hair e.d. with vipers, implēcta vipers crines, Hor.: to e. one's temples with a green bough, tempora im. frondenti ramo, **Virg.** 2. *implectō, xl, xum, 3 (to twist together: rare except in p. part.): (the Eumenides) with snakes e.d. in their hair, implexae crinibus angues, Virg.: Plin. 3. circumplico, 1 (to twine round): a monster ed about with serpents, circumplicata serpentibus bellula, **Cic.** 4. *redimīo, 4 (tie, as with a band, wreath, etc.): with the temples ed with bay, redimītis tempora lauro, Tib.: v. TO WREATH.***

5. *necto, xul, xum, 3 (to fasten together): to e. a garland (i. e. make one by e. flowers together), n. coronam, Hor.*

6. *innecto, 3 (with acc. and dat.: to e. upon): to e. one's arms about a person's neck, in brachia collo, Stat.: Virg.: Ov.*

**enumerate:** 1. *ānūmerō, 1: it would take too long to e. the battles, longum est e. proelia, Nep.: Cic.*

2. *nūmerō, dñūmerō, 1: v. TO COUNT.* **Phr.**: nor is it needful to e. them (the kinds of vines), neque enim numero comprehendere refert, **Virg.** G. 2, 104, they were e.d., numerus (orūm) initus est, cf. **Caes.** B. G. 7, 76 med.

**enumeration:** 1. *ānūmerātō, Cic.*

2. *expr. by nūmerūs: there can be no e. of their names, nec nouinae quae sint est n., Virg. G. 2, 104: to make an e., numerū intire, Caes.*

3. *rēcēsio (as the result of a review or survey): Suet.*

4. *commēnūrātō: V. RECITAL.*

**enunciate:** 1. *To predicate: ēnūctio, 1: whatever is e.d. (=every proposition), quidquid emittunt, PREDICAT.*

II. *To give utterance to sounds: exprimo, articulo: v. TO ARTICULATE.*

**enunciation:** 1. *The act of stating, predication; ēnūctiā (setting forth in any way): Quint.*

II. *Of articulate sounds: expłāsio: v. ARTICULATION.* **Phr.**: to bestow care on the correct e. of every letter,\* curare adhibere ut proprie exprimatur unaqua- que litera.

**envelope (v.):** 1. *involvo, vi, vtūm, 3: the fire es the whole wood in flames, ignis totum i. flammis nemus, Virg. G. 2, 108: to be ed in smoke, involvi fumo, Ov.: v. TO WEAP UP.*

2. *circumfundō, fudi, sun, 3 (with ac.): the most dense atmosphere e. it (the earth), quā crassissimū c. aer, Cic. N. 11, 2, 6, 17: esp. poet., the goddess ed them with a mantle of mist, nebulas (eos) circum dea fudit amictu, Virg. Aen. 1, 412: Sil.*

3. *āmicio, cui, ctum, 4 (as with a mantle): thy fair shoulders ed. in cloud, nube candentes humeros amictus, Hor.*

4. *condō, 3: v. TO HIDE.* **Phr.**: let Jove e. the heavens in cloud, nube pulm pater occupato, Hor.: v. TO COVER.

**envelope (subs.):** Invölürçüm (any wrapper or coating): Cie.: Plin.

**enveloping(adj.):** circumfusus (shed around): v. TO ENVELOPE (2).

**envenom:** i. e. to render virulent: perh. exaspéro, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE. Chiefly used in p. part.: v. foll. art.

**envenomed (part. adj.):** chiefly used fig., tintincte with malice, hatred, etc.: Phr.: e. spite, malignitas ista multo tacta veneno, Sen. Vit. beat. 18, 1: the e. darts of calumny, \*detraction occulite insidiae: the e. ton. ues of informers, \*delatorum odiosa illa ac pessifica iūcita: e. jealousy, \*invidias stimuli (cf. **Liv.** 30, 14, *int.*: non hostil modo odio, sed amoris etiam stimulis): Tac. freq. uses stimuli of bitter, exasperated feeling).

**enviable:** 1. *dignus cul invideas or invideatur: v. TO ENVY.* (Hor. has ger. part. invideundus, Od. 2, 10, 7, but this should not be followed in prose: see L. G. § 234, Obs. 2).

2. often beatus, fortunatus, optatus, will be near enough: O e. husbandmen, O nimium fortunatos agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458 how e. is his lot who far from busi-



**arrow e.ing the winds (in speed),** sagitta aquans ventos, Virg.: Liv. (In Cic. Brut. 36, 118, the pass. reflect. is used in similar sense, "cum Graecorum gloria Latine dicendi copiam aequatam.") 2., aequa, i (with acc.; less freq. dat.): they e. the speed of ships of war, longarum navium cursum adaequauunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Cic. (who also uses acc.): that (the tower) might e. the height of the walls, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. 3., aequari, i (with acc.; less freq. dat.): to e. the city itself in importance (of the Piraean), urbem dignitatemque aequat, Nep. Them. 6: Liv.: Cic. poet. 4., aequatio, i (= preced. : rare) Auct. Her. v. inf. 5: Ov. 5., aequor, siccus, t (to come up to, overtake; with acc.): I will imitate your kindness towards me, (though) I shall not e. your deserts, benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non aequar, Cic. Join: assuequi et exaequare, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.

**equality:**

1. aequum (neut. of aequus): chiefly after a prep., in adversarial phr.: to be on an e. with, deity, in equo ditis stare, Sen.: to put a man on an e. with another (deem him equal), aliquem alicui in aequo ponere, Liv. 39, 50, fin. (N.B.—Not aequitas in this sense: v. EVENNESS). 2. aequalitas (in degree, age, status): to put the rives on a perfect e., vitia in summa ae. posse, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 38: fraternal, political e., ae. fraterna, ae. civium, Cic.

3. aequabilitas (uniformity): (political) it self is unequal, ipsa aeq. est iniqua, Cic. Rep. 1, 27. 4. pārtis (v. rare): Arn. Phr.: the wise man lives on an e. with the gods, sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59, 14: to put one man on an e. with another, aliquem alicui adaequare, Cic.; aequare, Liv.

**equalization:**

1. aequatio, Cic. 2., exaequatio, Liv. 3., aequāri, Gell. 4. aequalitas (strictly not the act, but the state): to ease the pressure of taxation by e. of burdens, exactionem aequalitatem munerum molire, Tac. Agr. 19. (Or expr. by verb: by the e. of danger, aequato periculo, v. RO EQUALIZE).

**equalize:** 1. aequo, i: to e. the humbler citizens with the great, tenuiores principibus ae., Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: to e. a contest, certamen ae., Liv. 2. exaequo, i: to e. all claims by corruption, omnia Jura pretio ex., Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 123: that the labour of commander and common soldier might be e. ut mittibus exaequatus cum imperatore labor esset, Sall. 3. expr. by aequalitas, par, with a verb: in order to e. the tributes, ut tributa aequalia redirentur; quo magis ex aequo tributum penso fieret: v. EQUAL, EQUALITY.

**equally:** 1. aequē: the brave man and the coward e. covet power, imperium bonus et ignavus ae. sibi expiant, Sall.: to love our friends e. with ourselves, ae. amicos et nosmet ipsos diligere, Cic. Usu foll. by atque or ac (Cic.); less freq. by quam (Liv.); ut (Plin. jun.): "cui nihil aequē ut brevitatis placet," 1, 20, init.; rarely by cum (Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 43): "novi aequē omnia tecum". 2. aequālitas: to distribute corn e., frumentum ae., distribuire, Cic. 3. ex aequo (not in Cic.): e. sharing in adversity, adversarium rerum ex aequo soci, Tac. G. 36, fin.: Lucr. 4. pārtis (alike, correspondingly): we do not all e. (alike) stand in need of it (affection), ea non p. omnes egenus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.

**equanimity:** 1. aequus animus: to bear with e., aequo a. ferre, Nep.: with greater e., aequiore a. ferre, Cic.: Ter. 2. expr. by abd.: to bear with e., placiter, leniter, molliter ferre: v. CALMLY. (Not aequanimitas, which in Ter. is good-will, prol. Phor. 35.) Phr.: to disturb a man's e., commovere, perturbare aliquem: v. TO DISCONCERT, DISSOLVE.

**equation:** aequatio: v. EQUALIZATION.

**equator:** aequinoctialis circulus, Varr. L. L. 9 (8), 18, 25. (As strictly tech. t., aequator may be used: v. Forcell. s.v.)

**equatorial:** aequinoctialis: v. preceded art. and EQUINOCTIAL. (Sometimes aequatorius may be necessary in strictly tech. lang.)

**equerry:** equiso, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2, fin. (Just calls the equerry in the same story, custos equi, 1, 10): v. GROOM.

**equestrian (adj.):** ēquester, or tris (less freq. Liv.), tris, tre: the e. order, equester ordo, Cic.: e. statutes, e. statuae, Cic.

**equestrian (subs.):** ēques, itis, c. e. RIDER. Phr.: a good e., peritus equitandi, equi regendi (V. TO RIDE): the Numidianus were good e.s, gentem Numidaram equis habilem esse, Liv. 24, 48, med.

**equiangular:** angulos aequales habens, Cart.

**equidistant:** aequidistantis, ntis: parallel circles, which in Latin we may call e., circuit parallel, quos aeq. Latine possimus memorare, Capell.: Front. Pbr.: these places are e. from Rome, haec loca pari intervallo ab Roma distant.

**equilateral:** 1. aequis lateribus: to describe an e. on a given line, data linea triangulum aequis l. constituta, Quint. (K. and A.): 2. aequilateralis, e. Censor. 3. aequilaterus, Capell. 4. aequilaterus, ēris, Aus. 5. isopleurois (Gr. ισόντακπος), Aus.

**equilibrium:** 1. Lit.: a state of equipoise: 1. expr. by momentum: to be at e., par in, libratum esse, Col. 3, 12, med.: the stars maintain their e. by their very form and figure, astra formā ipsa figurā momenta sustentant, Cic. N.D. 2, 46, 117. 2. expr. by libro, i. e. what weights the earth is kept in e., quibus libra ponderibus terra sustineatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: cf. Luc. 5, 94: aere librū vacuo quo sustinet orbem: see also supr.

(1). 3. aequilibrium (as scient. t.): cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 25, 5; ad aequilibrium aquae descendant (of bodies which float). Phr.: to lose its e. (of the globe), praeponderare, Sen. N. Q. 3, 10, 3: so it is its e. (of a colossus), ea ratio libramenti est, Plin. 34, 7, 18. 11. Fig.: a state in which motives, etc., are balanced: use phr. under (1), with quasi velut: to preserve the e. of the different orders, \*quo magis omnes in civitate ordinis quasi paribus momentis librati continentur: v. supr.

**equinoctial:** aequinoctialis, e.: Varr.: Sen.: Plin.

**equinox:** 1. aequinoctium: the vernal, autumnal e., ae. vernum, auctumnate, Plin.: Cic. Caes. (who also has dies aequinoctii, B. G. 4, 36): the vernal e. is also called aeq. primum, Col. 9, 14, init. 2. aequinoctiales horae (?): Plin. 2, 97, 99. Phr.: at the spring e. (poet.), Libra domus sonnique pareb ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208.

**equip:** 1. armo, i: (to fit out with the apparatus of war): why do e., Epicus, and not confess . . . quid tergiversum, Epicure, nec fatetur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 14: to be silent, to dissemble, to e., tacere, dissimilare, t., Cic.

**equivocation:** 1. tergiversatio, Auct. B. Afr. 8, fin. (cf. Cic. Mil. 20, fin.); or expr. by verb, v. procd. art.

2. ambigē, um, f. (enigmatical speaking): Cic.

**era:** aera, ae, f., Isid. (Usu. better expr. by tempus; or by a phr.: from the e. of the building of Rome, a tempore urbis conditiae, ab urbe conditiae: v. TIME, DATE).

**eradicate:** Fig., to root out, extirpate: 1. ēvello, i, vulsum, 3: to e. from the mind so strong and deeply-

with retinue, etc.: 1. (?) vehiculum ac comites, cf. Cic. Mil. 20, 54. See also RETINUE. 2. as gen. term, appāratus, us (applicable to any kind of display): cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1, med.: "apparatus specatio . . . sexcenti muli in Clytem nestra, etc."

**equipment:** 1. As act: expr. by verb: for the e. of a fleet, ad classem ornandam, etc.: v. TO EQUIP. (N.B.—No authority for ornato, instructio in this sense.) 2. Concrete, that with which a thing is equipped: 1. arma, orum: v. ARMS, IMPLEMENTS. 2. armamenta, orum (esp. the furniture of ships): v. TACKLING. 3. instrumentum (most gen. term: that which is required to fit out a person or thing for any purpose): every kind of military e., omne militare, i. Caes. B. G. 6, 30: hunting e., i. venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3. 4. armatura (only of troops): v. ARMOUR. (Armatus, us, only in abl. case: Liv.)

**equipped, well (part. adj.):** ornatus: ships perfectly e. every way, naves omni genere armorum ornatisissimae, Caes.

**equipoise:** 1. That which serves as a balance-weight: par momentum: v. EQUILIBRUM (init.). (Or perh. libramentum, which was used of weights swung in any way: cf. Liv. 38, 5; or acquipondium, cf. Vitruv. 10, 8, 3[8], 4)

2. The state of being evenly balanced: v. EQUILIBRUM.

**equitable:** aequus: v. JUST, IMPARTIAL.

**equitably:** aequē, justē: v. JUSTLY, FAIRLY.

**equity:** aequitas (for the legal sense, comp. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 § 13), aequum (neut. of aequus), justitia: v. JUSTICE, IMPARTIALITY.

**equivalent:** 1. tantusdem (precisely e.): an e. weight (of silver), tantusdem pondus, Dig. 11, 7, 14 § 13), aequum (neut. of aequus), justitia: v. JUSTICE, IMPARTIALITY.

2. pār pāris: a Latin word e. to a Greek one, verbum Latinum par Graeco ut quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: v. EQUAL. 3. aequipollens, ntis (rare; and only in phl. sense): an e. proposition, aeq. propostio, Apul. 4, 9: v. EQUAL. 4. aequipollens, ntis (rare; and only in phl. sense): one gold coin to be e. to ten of silver, dum pro aequitate decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, ad fin.: this [word] e. is to that, hoc idem valeat quod . . . Quint. 10, 1, 13: Cic. (v. supr. 2). Phr.: take our word volupetas to be exactly e. to the Greek ἡδονή, idem esse dico voluptatem quod Graece ἡδονή, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: to be more exactly e. magis idem declarare, Cic. l. c. he does what e. is to . . . idem facit (quod), cf. Hor. A. P. 467.

**equivalent (subs.):** tantusdem pondus (a precise e. in weight), Pomp. Dig. 19, 5, fin.: more usu. expr. by valeo: to give an e., quod idem valeat, dare: v. precd. art. 4).

**equivocal:** i. e. of dubious interpretation: ambiguus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: to give an e. answer, nihil certi responderem (R. and A.).

**equivocally:** ambiguē: v. AMBIGUOUSLY.

**equivocate:** tergiversor, i (to shuffle, evade the question): why do e., Epicus, and not confess . . . quid tergiversum, Epicure, nec fatetur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 14: to be silent, to dissemble, to e., tacere, dissimilare, t., Cic.

**equivocation:** 1. tergiversatio, Auct. B. Afr. 8, fin. (cf. Cic. Mil. 20, fin.); or expr. by verb, v. procd. art.

2. ambigē, um, f. (enigmatical speaking): Cic.

**era:** aera, ae, f., Isid. (Usu. better expr. by tempus; or by a phr.: from the e. of the building of Rome, a tempore urbis conditiae, ab urbe conditiae: v. TIME, DATE).

**eradicate:** Fig., to root out, extirpate: 1. ēvello, i, vulsum, 3: to e. from the mind so strong and deeply-

**scated a belief**, e. ex animo tantam opinionem, tam penitus insitam, Clc. Clu. 1, 4; **utterly to e. vices**, mala radiectus e., Lucr. 3, 311. **2. extirpo**; i. **Join**: extirpare et funditus tollere (vitia), Cie. Fat. 5, 11. **3. tollo**; 3: v. TO ABOLISH and supr. **4. erādo**, sl. sum, 3 (lit. to scrape out): to e. the very principles of vicious desire, elemental pravae cupiditis e., Hor. : Sen. 5. révello, 3 (rare in this sense): to e. old prejudices (lit. to pluck out old grandmothers), veteres avias de pulmone revellere, Pers. 5, 92. (Not eradico in this sense: v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.)

**eradication**: expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**erase**: **1. erādo**, si, sum, 3 (to scratch out): to e. any one's name from the senatorial roll, aliquem senatorio albo e., Tac. Ann. 4, 42, fin. **2. déleō**, 2: v. TO BLOT OUT. **3. induco**, xi, cunctum, 3 (to obliterate by drawing the flat end of the stylus across): v. TO CANCEL. **4. oblinio**, lèvi, Itum, 3 (rare in this sense): Gell. (*Eztinguere quae scriperunt, in Verr. 2, 70, 172, is not to erase [R. and A.] but to destroy documents altogether.*) See also foll. art.

**erasure**: illūra: the e. of a single name, unius nominis l., Cie. Phr.: to make e.s (here and there) in a will, and after it, testamentum interlinere, Cie. Clu. 44, 125: there were many e.s, \*multa erant interlita.

**ere** or **prinus quam**: v. BEFORE.

**erect** (adj.): **1. érectus**: an e. gait, e. incessus, Tac. **Join**: (homines) humo excitati, celsi et erecti, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140. **2. rectus**: but old-age is but begun and still e., dum prima et r. senectus, Juv. 3, 26: v. UPRIGHT. P'hr.: to cause to stand e., érigo, rex, cunctum, 3: (nature) formed man only e., solum hominem erexit, Cie. (v. TO RAISE): my hair stood e., comas stetrum, Virg.: hair e. and bristling, horrida caesaries, Ov.

**erect** (v.): **1. To raise aloft**: érigo, tollo: v. TO RAISE. **II. To build**: **1. exicto**, 1 (to a height): to e. a tomb of stone, sepulcrum e. lapide ex., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: to e. towers, turres ex., Cacs. **2. extruso**, xi, cunctum, 3 (to raise a pile): to e. a tomb, sepulcrum ex., Cic. I. c. 1: **3. to BUILD UP**. **3. stávno**, i, Itum, 3 (to set up): to e. an invincible memorial of enmity, aeternum ministrinum monumentum s., Cie. Inv. 2, 23, 70: v. TO SET UP. **4. constituo**, ui, Itum, 3 (to place): hence generally with a reference to the site of the erection): e. thau four altars by the temples, quatuor auras ad delubra constitue, Virg. G. 4, 541: he e'd a temple at the foot of the Palatium, templum in radicibus Palati constituit, Just.; also absol., esp. poet.: she e'd a cenotaph, inane sepulcrum constituit, Ov. Met. 5, 569. **5. póno**, pónui, Itum, 3 (esp. of monuments, statues): to e. a trophy, tropaeum p., Nep. Dal. 8, med.: to e. a statue to any one, alieni statuum p., Cie.: also of buildings (poet.): to e. temples, templa p., Virg. Aen. 6, 19.

**6. édico**, xi, cunctum, 3 (to rear to a great height): Virg.: v. TO REAR. **7. exigo**, érgi, actum, 3 (to complete): I have e'd a monument more enduring than brass, exigi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.

**erection**: **i. The act of setting up**, building: extreuctio, aedificatio: v. **BUILDING**. (More freq. expr. by verb: by the e. of the trophy, the Corcyreans claimed the victory, \*tropaeo posito [statuto] Corycrai sub victoriā vindicabant: v. TO ERECT.) **II. The structure**: aedificium, mōles (of what is vast, bulky, only): v. **BUILDING**.

**erectly**: expr. by adj.: to walk e., \*erectum (erecto corpore) incedere, in-gredi: v. L. G. 9, 343.

**erectness**: erectus status, incessus: v. **ERECT**.

**ere-long**: mox, cito: v. SOON.

**ere-while**: quondam: Virg.: v.

**FORMERLY**, SOME-TIME.

**eremite**: éremita v. HERMIT. **ermine**: \*hermula (charter of 1241, acc. to Q.); \*mustela erminea, Linn., perh. mus Ponticus, Illn. 8, 37, 25.

**erotic**: 1. ánatōrū: v. AMATOR.

2. éroticus (Gr. ἐρωτικός): Gell.

**err**: **I. Līt.**, to leave the right path: erro, áberro, 1: v. TO WANDER, GO ASTRAY. **II. To make a mistake**:

1. erro, 1: to e. greatly, longe e., Ter.; procul e., Sol; vehementer e., Cic.: magnopere [in vero] longeque e., Lucr.

2. peccō, 1 (more freq. of moral error): esp. with neut. adj., *Empeocles ès in many other points*, Empeocles multa alla p., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, init.: to e. in a similar way, easdem fere p., Cic. I. c. fin. **3. lābor**, psus, 3 (to slip off the right track: usu. with some defining words): to e. very seriously, magnopere a vera ratione l., Lucr. 1, 638: to e. to be ignorant, not to know, 1. [terrare], nescire, decipi, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: to e. through ignorance, per imprudentiam l., Cae. Phr.: if I e. not, ni fallor, Cic.: v. MISTAKEN, TO BE.

**III. In moral sense**: 1. peccō, 1: often impers., we ought to be on our guard against eing in that way, cavidon est ne quid in eo generi peccetur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: v. TO SIN. **2. délinquo**, liqui, etum, 3 (to do aught amiss): Cic.: Liv.: v. TO OFFEND.

**errand**: mandatū, mandatā (pl.): v. COMMISSION (II.). Pbr.: birds that do the e.s of Jove, aves interiuiae Jovis, Cie.

**errand-boy**: nuntius, tābellarius (letter-carrier): v. MESSENGER.

**errant**: errābundus, errans, vagus: v. WANDERING.

**erratic**: 1. Lit., giren to wander: erraticus, Cic.: Ov. **II. Fig.**, irregular, ragorous (of persons): vagus atque inconstans; parum stabili, immodicus: v. INCONSTANT.

**erring** (adj.): 1. i.e. sinif: peccator, peccatrix (L. G. § 598): v. SINNER.

**erroneous**: falsus: v. FALSE. Pbr.: these opinions are about equally e. with..., quaes sunt isdem in erratis fore, quibus..., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 38: the opinion of his pupi is no less e., cuius discipuli non minus magno in errore sententia est, Cic. I. c. 37: to be led into e. belows, in errore rapi, Cic.: v. ERROR. (N.B.—An e. opinion is falsa opinio [Cic.], not opinionis error [R. and A.]: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26.)

**erroneously**: falso, perp̄am, mālē: v. WRONGLY.

**erroneousness**: expr. by adj.: to prove the e. of an opinion, opinione falsam esse monstrare, evincere: v. ERONEOUS, FALSE. Sometimes error, errores (cf. L. G. § 501) may do to show the e. of the system of Ptolemy, \*Ptolemy errors argue; v. ERROR.

**error**: **i. A mistake**: 1. error (either a course of error or any particular erroneous opinion): to lead the inexperienced into e., impertus inducere in error, Cie.: to refuse or remove an e., e. tollere, Cic. Rep. 1, 24. I shall be thankful to be delivered by you from an e., me libente mihi eripies hunc e., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1, fin. **2. erratum**: an e. of the artisan (putting a false inscription to a statue), e. fabrice, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: to labour under the same e., isdem in e. esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, fin. **3. pecatūm** (a breach of some direct law): v. BLUNDER, and inf'r. III. **4. very often** expr. by erro, peccō, 1, esp. with neut. adj.: to be guilty of very many e.s, permulta errare, magnopere errare, etc.: v. TO ERR. **II. Of the press, etc.** \*erratum typographicum, operarum (cf. supr. 1); \*error operarum, Blomf.; mendum typographicum, Wyttēb. (in Kr.). Pbr.: to correct e.s of the press, librum ab operarum erroribus purgare, Wyttēb. (in Kr.): the book is full of typographical e.s, \*plurima insunt libro vita typographica; plurima typographorum incuria neglecta sunt: a clerical e., \*scripturæ mendum; men-

dum scribendi incuria admissum. **III. Moral**: 1. peccatum v. SIN, OFFENCE, FAULT. **2. erratum**: I will not say for no fault, but not even for an e., ob nullum non dicunt vitium, sed e., Cic. Clu. 48, 133. (In this sense error is rare, and poet.: v. L. Dict. s. v.). **3. expr. by pecco, with neut. pron.: v. supr. (I. 4.).**

**erst**: quondam, ólim: v. FORMERLY. **erubescence**: rubor v. BLUSH (subs.). **eruct**, **eruption**: v. BELCH, etc. **eruditely**: docte: v. LEARNEDLY. **erudition**: doctrina (with some qualifying word): he was considered to be a man of very extensive e., multiplicata varia doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gr. 10.

**eruption**: **I. of a volcano**: 1. éruptio (ignium): an e. of Mt. Etna

Aetnaeum ignium, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: 18: to e. through ignorance, per imprudentiam l., Cae. Phr.: if I e. not, ni fallor, Cic.: v. MISTAKEN, TO BE.

**II. of the skin**: 1. éruption: in cendum [e.g. Vesevi]: Gierl. pref. Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Pbr.: before the e. of Mt. Vesuvius altered the face of the neighbourhood, antequam Vesuvius monardescens faciem loci verteter, Tac. A. 4, 67: during an e. of Mt. Vesuvius, flagrante Vesovi, Suet.: Plin.: eruptions in cendibus ex vertice Vesevi, et Cic. Ver. 4, 48, 106. **III. of the skin**: éruption: in this sense usu, pl.: es on the bodies of children, eruptions in corpore infantum, Plin. **2. pustula**, pustula: v. PIMPLE. **3. scabies**: ei (any rough cutaneous disease): v. MANGE, ITCH. Pbr.: to cure e.s on the head, erumpentes in capite curare, Plin. N. II 20, 9, 40.

**eruptive**: (morbus) qui eruptions s. pustulas in corpore e. **art.** v. predec. art. (II.).

**erysipelas**: 1. éry-spēlas, átis, n.: Cels. **2. sacer ignis**: Cels.

**escalade**: expr. by scâles, arum, and a verb: to make preparations for an e., scalas admovere, Caes.: to advance to the e., murum scalis aggredi, Sall.; positis scalis muros ascendere, Caes.: to take by e., [oppidum] scalis capere, Liv.: v. SCALING-LADDER.

**escapade**: \*(aliquid) temere ac liberenter factum? (Q?).

**escape** (v.): **A. Trans.**: **I. To avoid, get out of the reach of**: 1. effugio, fugi, 1: to e. death, mortem e., Caes.: these (evils) are ed. by death, bacem effugientur, Cic. **II. To submerge**, 3 (unobserved, in a quiet way): to e. punishment or calamity, poemam aut calamitatem s., Cic. Caec. 34, 100 to e. a danger, periculum s., Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2. (those colonies had ed. the tempest of the Punic war, tempestatem Punici bellii subterfligissent, Liv. 31, 10.

**3. elab.**, pust, 3 (to slip off or out): usu, foll. by ex and abl.: in Tac. by acc.): to e. so many serious accusations, ex tot tantisque criminibus e., Cic.: to e. the fury of the flames, vim ignis e., Tac. A. 4, 64. **4. evādo**, si, sum, 3 (to get off from: foll. both by ex with abl., and poet., by acc.): to e. the enemy's hands, ev. e. manus hostium, Liv. 21, 49, med.: Cic. to e. any one's hands, alivias manus e., Virg.

**5. fugio**, 3 (rare in this sense): to e. conviction, judicium, l., Hor. S. I, 4, 100. Pbr.: to e. shipwreck by swimming, enatar, Hor.: to e. the tomb (poet.), vitare Libitinanam, Hor. O.M. 3, 30, 7. to e. destruction by fire, [functis circum flagrantibus] invitulatum manere, Tac. A. 4, 64. **II. To elude observation or thought**: 1. fugit, fugunt, 1 (with acc.): whom nothing e.d, quem res nulla fugerit, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: unless perchance some things e., me, nisi que me f., Cic. Oft. with inf. clause as subject: about Dionysius, the thought of writing to you ed. me, de Dionysio fugit me ad to scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3

2. praetērit, practērit, 4 irr. (with acc.): usu. with clause as subject:

*it does not e. your notice how difficult it is, non te pr. quam sit difficile, Cic.: also with neut. adj. as subj.: can anything e. Parmeno, an quicquid Parmenon praetererat? Ter. 3, failit, felicit, 3 (implying some antecedent probability that the thing should have passed unnoticed: with acc.: only with a clause for subject): nor did it e. Caesar that..., neque Caesarem felicit, quin... Caes. also with acc. and inf.: Cic. 4, latae, 2 (usu. with nom. case for subject): nor did Juno's wiles e. the eye of her brother; nec latuere dol fratre Junonis, Virg. Ov. (Me late, non me late, *impers.*, are without authority from the best ages of Latinity: Nizol, s. v.)*

**B. Intrants:** **1.** To get away: 1. effugio; (both foll. by prep. and abl.; and absol.): to e. from battle, e. paelio e., Cic.: he prevents the fishes from e.ing, pisces ne effugiant, cavit, Pl. 2. elabor, 3 (for syn. v. *supr.* A. I.): sols that have e.d from their bodily tenements, animi e corporibus elapsi, Cic.: having e.d the weapons of the Achaeans, telis elapsim Achivum, Virg. 3. evadō, 3: v. *supr.* (A. I., 4). **II.** As fluids: to obtain exit: 1. emano, 1: Lncr. (of the vital breath), 3. 582. Join: exprimi et emanare, Gall. 19. 5, med.

**2.** eluctor, 1 (to squeeze itself out, escape with difficulty): all the water will e., omnis eluctabitur aqua, Virg. G. 2, 244.

**escape (subs.):** 1. effugium: to cut off any one's e., e. praecludere eunti, Lncr.: there was no e. in the event of defeat either by sea or land, neque terra neque mare e. dabatur victis, Auct. B. Alex.: to prevent e., f. intercludere, Cic. (v. *TO INTERCEPT*): e. from death, e. mortis, Cic. Also oft., a way of e., esp. in pl.: he sh't up every way of e. from the house, effugia villaclausit, Tac. A. 16. 15. 2. fuga (esp. poet.): neither for the great nor the little is there any e. from death, neque illa est aut magno aut parvo leti t. Hor.: if there were no other honourable way of e. (from the disgrace), alio honoris non eset, Liv. 3. 67, ad init. 3. aberratio (v. rare): I have no other e. from my vexations, aliam ab aliis, a molestia nullam habemus, Cic. Fam. 15. 18. Phr. to cut off the e. of the enemy, hostes fugientes expiri (i.e. to occupy such a position as to stop them in flight): cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 35: multos ex fuga dispersos expiunt: whither to flee for e. (from death), quis fugeret ad salutem, Nep. Dion. 9, med.: v. PRESERVATION, SAFETY.

**escarpment:** \*praeruptus locus; muniti pars exterior (?).

**escheat** (v.): 1. e. to revert to the state or to a feudal proprietor: 1. expr. by cädicus: when a person's estate e'd to the crown, cum bona aliquip e. in caduca a fisco vindicarentur, Marq. Dig. 28. 4, 3: the wife's portion does not e. to the state, dos data non fit caduca, Papin. Dig. 23, 2, 28. 2. expr. by fiscus (*the imperial treasury*: v. *supr.* 1), with a verb: ad fiscum cogi, deferri, devolvi, Paul. Dig. 49. 14. 45. 3. revertor, sus: in all these cases the fief e.s to the lord of the manor, his omnibus casibus feendum ad dominum revertitur, Lib. Fend. 1. 5, med.: rightfully to e., jure ad dominum r., ib. fin. Join: feendum amittitur et ad dominum revertitur, ib. tit. 7, fin.

**escheat** (subs.): hereditas cädüca (the adj. cäducus was applied to all property which, like that of intestate persons, went to the state): Dig. (v. *preced.* art. 1). Phr.: to suffer e., caducum fieri, a fisco vindicari, etc.; reverti: v. *preced.* art.

**eschew:** vito, fugio: v. TO AVOID.

**escort (subs.):** 1. praesidium (*for protection*): v. GUARD. 2. comitatus, us (any attendant train): v. RETINUE. See also CONVOY.

**escort (v.):** 1. deduco, xi, ctum, 3 (to attend by way of doing honour): when a great number of highly respect-

able citizens e.d me from my home, quum magna multitudo optimorum civium me domo deduceret, Cic. Fam. 10. 12, med.: Liv. 2. cōmitor, 1: v. TO ACCOMPANY. More fully, praesidiū causa comitari: v. GUARD. 3. prōsēquor, cūtus, 3 (to attend to a distance): to e. a person into the country, rus aliquem pr. Pl.: to e. a person (some distance) on his way, aliquem proficiscentem p., Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3: v. TO ATTEND. Phr.: two legions e.d the baggage, duae legiones impedimentis [in itinere] praesidiō erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

**esculent:** esculentus: v. EATABLE.

**escutcheon:** insignia, scutum (v. Du C. s. v.): v. ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

**esoteric:** acrōnatūcīs (Gr. ἀκρό-

παρούσιος): that some of the works (of Aristotle) were called *exoteric*, others e., ut alii libri exoteric, alii acrōnatūcīs diversentur, Geil. 20, 5, med.: or perh. ἔστερίκος (quem dicunt): but the word is without class. authority.

**espalier:** \*arbor palis alligata radiisque sols expansa.

**especial:** praecipius: an e. offec-

TION, p. amor, Cic.: v. PRINCIPAL, PAR-

TICULAR. Phr.: in an e. manner,

prae ceteris, praesertim, etc. (v. ESPECIALLY): his e. [or first] care has

always been the navy, navalis apparatus

ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic.

Att. 10, 8, ad med.: v. CHIEF.

**especially:** 1. praecepit (with

single words): v. PRINCIPALLY, PARTI-

CULARLY. 2. praesertim (with quasi-

parenthetical clauses): it is not so much the reputation for wisdom, e. when it is without foundation, non tam ista sapientiae fama, pr. falsa, Cic. Am. 4. 15: e. in the present state of morality, pr. ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 10: praesertim boniuses tantulæ statuar. 3. imprimis: usu, with an adj. (v. PARTICULARLY): also with a clause: many circumstances urged him..., e. that..., multæ res cum horabantur; imp. quod, ... Caes. B. G. 1, 33. (Imprimis may be foll. by imm. deinde, autem = praesertim denotes positive precedence.) 4. maximē (most of all: hence often used with et, que tum): write me a line, and e., if Pompey is leaving Italy, what..., scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, quid..., Cic. Att. 7, 12, med.: esp. in phr. quum (tum)... tum maxime, = not only but more e.: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 6: tum exercitationibus... tum scribenda maxime. 5. aëdo (enclit.: see L. G. § 614, 3): Virg. 6, prae ceteris, prae aliis: he was e. distinguished as an aged man, in senectute prae ceteris floruisse, Cic. Am. 1, 4.

**espionage:** expr. by delatores (inferred): thus a system of e. was called into existence, sic delatores eliciebantur, Tac. A. 4, 30: he would not countenance e., anhil [publicae rei] per delatores egit: the odious system of e., delatores genus bonum publico exitio reportunt, Tac. l. c.

**esplanade:** (?) ambulacrum, spātium: v. PROMENADE.

**espousals:** sponsālia, ium: v. BE-

THROTHAL.

**espouse:** spondeo: dūco, nūbo, mihi jungo: v. TO BETROTH, MARRY. (For fig. sense, v. TO EMBRACE, IV.)

**espoy:** consipicor, 1: v. TO DESCRY, SEE.

**esquire:** \*armiger, ēri (usu. in inscr. (M.L.): scutiger or scūfiter, ēri: v. Du C. s. v.

**essay** (v.): cōnōr, tento, 1: v. TO ATTEMPT.

**essay (subs.):** 1. An attempt:

expérimentum, tentātum; tñoc̄ium (first e.): v. TRIAL, ATTEMPT.

Phr.: his first e. in the art of war, prima rudimenta castrorum, Tac. Agri. 5. Liv. 2. A treatise: libellus, tractatus: v. TREATISE.

**essayist:** scriptor.

**essence:** 1. Phil. t. t.: formal

existence, substance: 1. essentia (Gr. οὐσία): of doubtful authority in the time

of Quint., but necessary as t. t.): Mac.:

Apul.: M.L. 2. substantia: v. SUB-

STANCE.

II. In gen. sense, inherent

or essential quality: 1. vis, vim, vi,

f.: the very e. of friendship, omnis v.

amicitia, Cic. Am. 4, 15. Join: vi-

et natura, Cic. Or. 31, 112. 2. nā-

tura (natural constitution or quality):

v. NATURE.

Phr.: the very e. of freedom and virtue, libertas mera, veraque

virtus. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: (a woman)

the very e. of good taste, tota merita

sal, Lucr. 4. 1158: that is the e. of

friendship, ea denum vera est amicitia,

Sall.: the very e. of virtus is honour, in

una honestate omne bonum consistit,

Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 (v. TO CONSIST)

III. Essential oil, perfume: \*es-

senta (as t. t.): liquor tenuissimus

(?subtilissimus); flos suci: (Kr.). See also PERFUME.

**essential:** 1. In phil. sense; re-

lating to being: \*essentialis, e. Forcell.

in Gloss.

II. Belonging to the real

nature of a thing; indispensable:

Phr.: confidence is e. to friendship.

\*sine fide amicitia consistere non pos-

test; \*minime in amicitia fide super-

cedendum est (v. TO DISPENSE WITH)

the e. point in a controversy, cardo litis.

Quint. 12, 8, 2: see also MAIN (adj.).

NECESSARY, INDISPENSABLE.

III. In

chemistry: \*essentialis (as t. t.).

**essentially:** perh. ipso or re-

ape: v. REALLY. Phr.: knowledge

differs e. from opinion, \*ipsa natura a

vit distat ab opinione scientia: v. ES-

SENCE (II).

**establish:** 1. To make firm,

settle firmly: 1. stābilis, 4: to e.

marriages on a firm footing, matrimo-

nia firmiter s., Cic.: to e. peace

pacem s., Sall.

2. confirmo, 1: to e.

peace and friendship with neighbouring

states, pacem et amicitiam cum proximis

civitatibus c., Cic.: to e. one's

health, valetudinem c., Cic.: v. TO

STRENGTHEN.

II. To set on foot, in-

stitute: 1. instituo, i, fūtum, 3: to

e. a trade, mercatum in, Cic.: v. TO

INSTITUTE.

2. constituo, 3 (to ap-

point and settle): decemviral power

being e'd in all the cities, decemvirate

poteſtate in omnibus urbibus constituta,

Nep. Lys. 2: v. TO SET UP, APPOINT.

3. stātūo, 3 (like prec.): (Numa)

e.d all the departments of religion most

properly, omnes partes religionis sanctissime statuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: v. TO

FIX, SETTLE.

III. To prove by argu-

ment or evidence: vinco, vici, victum,

3: if I show that (it was not done) by

Habitus, I e. the fact it was done by

Oppianicus, si doceo n. at Habito,

vinco ab Oppianico, n. at Clu. 23, 64: v.

TO PROVE.

IV. As milit. t. t., to gain

possession of a post: cōpio, pōtor: v.

TO TAKE; GAIN POSSESSION OF.

**established** (part. adj.): Phr.: the

e. church, \*religiones legibus constitutae (statuta); ex ecclesiis ratio quae publie constituta est; ecclesia publica: an

e. custom, norma, prae scriptum (v. RULE,

PRECEDENT, CUSTOM): it is an e. fact,

constat (inter omnes), Cic. (v. AGREE,

TO BE).

**establishment:** 1. As act:

confirmatō (the act of making firm or

securing): the e. of perpetual freedom

or perpetua libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8.

2. constitūtū (appointment, ar-

rangement): the e. of religious mat-

ters, c. religiom, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23. 3.

expr. by verb: for the e. of liberty, \*con-

firmāndae, constituādē libertatis

causa: v. TO ESTABLISH.

II. That

which is established: as, (i.) religious

\*religiones legibus constitutae: v. ES-

TABLING;

(ii.) domestic: familia

(body of slaves or servants): to keep up

a moderate e., mediocris f. u. i., Nep. Att. 13, med.

Phr.: still he kept up a first-rate e., neque tamē non in primis bene

habitat, omnibus optimis rebus

abusus est, Nep. l. c.: the frugality of his

domestic e., instrumenti ejus et supel-

lecti parsimonia, Suet. Aug. 73: see

also HOUSEHOLD.

**estate:** 1. State: stātūs, ūs: v.

**STATE, CONDITION.** Phr.: *to attain to man's e., adolescere, v. to GROW UP.*  
**II. Landed property:** 1. *praedium* (strictly applicable only to *es in Italy or provinces enjoying the jus Italicum*; other landed properties being called *possessions*, *Habicht* § 47; also in gen. sense): *an e. in the country, rusticum pr., Nep. Att. 14: though he (Cimon) had es and pleasure-grounds in various places, quin compuribus locis praediis horisque habebat, Nep. Cic. 2, 2*, *fundus (any landed property, small or large): to visit one's e., f. suum obire, Cic.: neither house nor e., non domus non f., Hor. 3, 3, ager, gr.: v. FARM, LAND.* 4. *possessio (a holding of any kind; whether of freehold property or otherwise): he promises the soldiers land from his own e.s, militibus agros ex suis p. pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: es in Epirus and the capital, Epiroticae et urbanae p., Nep. Att. 14, Pfr.: an e. at Tusculum, Tusculanum (sc. praedium), Cic.: to stay at your e. in Epirus, ut apud te in Epiro sim, Cic. Att. 3, 7, init. III. An order or class: Phr.: the three e.s of the realm, \*civitatis (republican) ordinis terci: v. ORDER, esteeem:*

*I. To consider, judge of: aestimo, puto, etc.: v. TO THINK, CONSIDER (IV.). II. To entertain esteem for:* 1. *diligo, lexi, csum, i (to love on grounds of respect and appreciation): to respect and e. any one, aliquem observare et d., Cic.: v. to LOVE.* 2. *observe, i (to treat with respect): v. TO RESPECT.* 3. *magni, pluris, maximi vir plurimi, facta, f. factum, 3 (to e. highly, more highly, very highly indeed): I have learnt to e. you more and more highly every day, te quotidie pluris feci, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, med.: so with quanti, tanti: how highly I e. Pompey, quanti facio Pompeium, Cic. Simil with aestime: v. TO VALUE.*

**esteem** (subs.): *existimatio (usu. objectively, the consideration in which z person is held): v. REPUTATION, CHARACTER (III.).* Very often expr. by *aestimo, facio: worthy of the highest e., \*maximi, plurimi aestimandus; quem plurimi facere oportet: you have my highest e., te plurimi facio ut debeo: v. predec. art, fin. (Dignitatem appears to be used in similar sense in late authors: cf. Suet. Vesp. 4: "Africanus integerrime, nec sine magna dignatione [not without gaining great credit and e. thereby] administravit.")*

**estimable:** laudatus, Cic.: v. PRAISE-WORTHY. (But usu. bonus, optimus will be precise enough: v. EXCELLENT.) Phr.: *he is a truly e. man, \*dignus est quem diligas et carum babeas; \*ejusmodi vir est quem vel plurimi aestimare debeat: v. TO ESTEEM.*

**estimate** (subs.): 1. *of money or dimensions; aestimatio (valuation, assessment): the entire power of making an e. of a person's property, potestas omnis ae. habendae summaque conditae, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 131: to deliver an e. (of expense contemplated), ae. tradere, Vitruv. 10, pref.: if the e. is exceeded by not more than 25 per cent., si non amplius quam quartus ad ae., est adjicenda, Vitruv. 1, c. Phr.: when the outlay corresponds to the e., quin ad dictum impensa respondet, Vitruv. 1, c.: to be careful in drawing out e.s, diligenter modum expensarum expare, caute summaque diligentia [antequam instituantur] operum rationes expedire, Vitruv. 1, c. See also TO ESTIMATE.* II. In wider sense, judgment, appreciation:

1. *judicium (any judgment or deliberately formed opinion): to form an e. of people's worth, j. facere quanti quisque faciens esset, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, init.: to disappoint any one's e. of you (by misconduct), aliquid j. fallere, Auct. B. Alex. 15. 2. *aestimatio: to form a lower e. of oneself than is formed by others, infra allorum aestimationes se metiri, Vell. 2, 127, fin. Phr.: to form an e. of any one, judicare de aliquo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10.**

**estimate** (e.): 1. *aestimo, i: to the damages or penalty, litem ac, Cic. Liv.: Nep.: one half the size of Britain, as is ed. dimidio minor ut aestimatur quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. 2. censeo, 2: v. TO ASSESS. See also TO CALCULATE, COMPUTE, estimation: existimatio, opinio: v. REPUTATION, OPINION.*

**estop:** *excludo, si, sum, 3 (to debar from legal proceeding): Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168.*

**estrange:** *alieno, abalieno, avoco, i: v. TO ALIENATE.*

**estrangement:** 1. *alienatio: v. ALIENATION.* 2. *discidium: e.s of friends, discidia amicorum, Cic. (N.B. Discidia, disagreements, are the cause of discidia, ruptures).* 3. *animus alienus [et offensio], Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2. Phr.: to cause such an e., tantum voluntatis communionem afferre, Cic. i, § 1. See also OFFENCE.*

**estuary:** *aestuarium, Caes.: Tac.*

**etch:** *perh. corrindo (acido adhibito): v. TO EAT AWAY.*

**eternal:** 1. *aeternus (strictly, without beginning or end of time): nothing that hath had an origin can be, [nihil] quod ortum sit ac esse potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 20: blessed and e. (of God), beatus et ae., Cic. Also in laxer sense, without end (rhetorically): to set before any one e. suffering, ac. aeternam alleui proponere, Cic. In Sen. 14, 3: the e. city, ae, urbs, Tib. 2. *semperitus (lasting for ever, never coming to an end): to deny that any thing is e., negare quidquam esse ae., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: v. EVERLASTING.* 3. *perpetuus: v. PERPETUAL.**

**eternally:** in aeternum, perpetuo, semper: v. EVER (FOR).

**eternity:** 1. *aeternitas: an e. a parte ante] which no period of time measured, ae, quam nulus temporum circumscripsit metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21: through all e. (of God), in omni ae., Cic. In laxer sense of that which is to last for ever: e. and immortality, ae, et immortalitas, Cic. in Pls. 3, 7.*

2. *expr. by aeternus, semperitus (of that which does not come to an end): to enjoy an e. of existence, s. aevu frui, Cic.: v. EVER, IMMORTAL. Phr.: for all e., in aeternum, Liv.; in omnium aevum, Hor.: v. EVER (FOR).*

**eternize:** *aeterno, i: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5. (Or by cicero, aeternitate [gloriae, famae] dare; alicuius rei famam aeternam et semperitam reddere: v. predec. art.)*

**etesian winds:** *etesiae, arum, m., Caes.: Cic.*

**ether:** *aether, éris (poet. -os), acc. aethéra, m. (the upper regions of the sky): Cic.: Virg.: Hor.*

**etherreal:** *aethereus, aethérius: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.*

**ether:** *aether, éris (poet. -os), acc.*

**etiche, ethical:** 1. *éthicus (Gr. ἔθικος): for which Cic. uses the phr. de moribus, de Fat. 1, init.: Gell. 2, ménoris, e: suggested by Cic. as an equivalent to Gr. ἔθικος, de Fat. l. c.: Quint. 6, 2, 8. Phr.: an e. treatise, liber de officiis scriptus: v. MORAL.*

**ethics:** 1. *éthice, és, f., Quint. pars illa moralis quae dicitur Ethica, 12, 2, 15: for which Lact. has éthica, ae, and Gell. éthica res (not in Cic.: cf. de Fat. init.): a short treatise on e., compendium ethices, Whithby.*

2. *\*philosophia moralis: v. predec. art. Phr.: the study of morals ue designate e., eam partem philosophiae, quia ad mores pertinet, "de moribus" appellare solemus. Cic. l. c. (cf. the title De officiis, i. e. concerning moral duties): every e. question has two aspects, omnis de officio quaestio duplex est, Cic. Off. 1, 3, init. (but officium represents chiefly the practical view of ethics).*

**etiquette:** *mos, usus, us. v. CUSTOM, USAGE.* More precisely perh. \*morum elegantia (R. and A.). Phr.: somewhat ignorant of e., simplicior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63; altogether so, (\*plane) rusticis atque incompitus (v. INLEGANT AWKWARD). See also PROPRIETY.

**etymological:** *etymologicus: Gell. 1, 18.*

**etymologist:** *\*etymologus (Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, Varr.); etymologiae or etymologicarum rationum peritus v. ETYMOLOGY.*

**etymology:** 1. *The science of etymologiae: Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32: elsewhere (Top. 8, 35) he writes the word as Gr., giving as its equivalent, notation ("nos autem genus hoc notationem appellamus quia sunt verba rerum notaes").*

2. *etymologicus, e.s, f., Varr. L. 1, 7, 1, 4 (who, however, writes the word as Gk. lib. 5, init.): and uses etymologia, Lib. 7, fin.). 3. explicatio verborum, Cic. Acad. I. c. 4. disciplina verborum originis, Varr. L. 1, 7, § 129.*

II. *The derivation of a particular word:* 1. *etymological ratio, to explain a word by a false e., vocabulum resolvere ratione et falsa, Gell. 1, 18. 2. origo, ins. f.: books concerning the e.s of words: libri de verborum originibus, Varr. lib. 7, fin.: cf. 5, 7. Phr.: looking at the mere e. of the word (pomoerium), verbi vim solam intuentes, Liv. 1, 44 cf. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: totum ligunt id quod quaerimus . . . verbi vis ipsa declarat.*

**eucharist:** *eucharsia (Gr. εὐχαριστία), Cypr.: v. LORD'S SUPPER.*

**eucharistic:** *eucharisticus: Tert.*

**eulogist:** 1. *laudator: the e. of go-by boyhood days, 1. temporis act se puero, Hor.: Cic. 2. cantor (one who sings the praises of: rare in this sense): Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45. 3. páncigýsta (v. rare): Sid.*

**eulogize:** *laudo, collando, i: v. TO PRAISE.*

**eulogy:** 1. *laus, dis. f.: v. PRAISE.* 2. *laudatio (act of praise; a set eulogy): what laurel could I compare with the e. pronounced by you, quam lauream cum tua 1. conferrem, Cic.: a funeral e., funebria, l. Cic. 3. páne- gýria: v. PANEGYRIC.*

**eunuch:** 1. *enūchus (esp. in official sense): Cic.: Juv. 2. spādo, ónis: usu. term of contempt: cf. Liv. 9, 17, ad. fin.; Hor. Epid. 9, 13.*

**euphemism:** *\*euphemisms (Gr. εὐφήμιστος): as rhet. t. t. (Quint. has derivatio in similar sense, 3, 7, 25).*

**euphemistic:** *Phr.: an e. expression, \*vox per euphemismum (qui dicitur) usurpata.*

**euphemistically:** *\*per euphemismum; vox de industria in meliore partem detorta.*

**euphonious:** *bene sonans, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 4.*

**euphoniously:** *bēnē (with verbs signifying sound): Quint. Phr.: that his sentences might end e., \*ut periodi bene ac numerose (rhythmically) cadent.*

**euphony:** *euphōnia, Bonat.: pure lat. vocálitas, Quint. 1, 5, 4. Phr.: for the sake of e., quo juvindor sonus (literarum) sit; quo juvindus (melitus) ad aures sonus perveniat.*

**euphorbia:** *euphorbia or -um: Plin.*

**euphuism:** *\*putida quaedam dictio[nis affectatio quem euphuismum appellant.*

**evacuate:** 1. *To leave unoccupied: vacuefacio, 3: v. TO VACATE.*

II. *To void by the natural passages:*

égero, ssi, stum, 3: to e., urine, urinam e., Plin.: v. TO VOID. See also BOWELS.

III. *To withdraw troops from:* 1. déduco, xi, etum, 3 (with praesidium that Argos and the other towns should be e.d., ut ab Argis ceterisque oppidi praesidia deducerentur, Liv. 34, 55, med.: simili, deducere de oppido praesidium, Cic. Att. 7, 14. 2. exedo, ssi, stum, 3 (of troops or people in general, to depart from: with ad. alone or gov. by ex. or absol.): whereas the Samnite garrison was purposing to e. the place the following night, quin praesidium Samnitum excesserunt: proxima nocte esset, Liv. 9, 16, med.: v. TO QUIT. 3. égradi, gressus, 3 (like preced.): to e. a city with one

change of raiment, e. urbe cum singulis vestimentis, Liv. 21, 12.

**evacuation:** I. Of the bowels: ēgestio, Suet.; alvū purgatiō, exāminatio; v. BOWELS. Phr.: the e.s., faeces, iūm, f. Med. t. t. II. Of a fortified town or a territory: expr. by dēdūco: he demands the e. of the town, \*jubel prae-sidium de oppido deduci, excedere: v. TO EVACUATE.

**evade:** 1. subterfūgo, fūgi, 3 (to shuffle out of); to e. military service, militiam, s., Cic. 2. elūdo, 3; v. TO ELUDE. Phr.: to e. the point (in discussion), tergiversor, 1; Cic. (v. TO EQUIVOCATE): he ed. the question, alio responderem suam derivavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, 139; to e. a law, legem circumvenire, Marc. Dig.: to e. observation, fallere (with acc.); v. TO ESCAPE (II).

**evanescent:** évānđiūs: e. joy, e. gaudium, Sen.; v. TRANSIENT.

**evangelical:** évāngeliūs: Prud.: Tert.

**evangelically:** \*évāngeličē: by circuml., to preach e., \*secundum evangelii (sanctas) doctrinas.

**evangelist:** évāngeliſta: Prud.

**evangelization:** expr. by evangelizo: v. foli art.

**evangelize:** évāngeližo, 1: Hier.

**evaporate:** I. Trans.: 1. évāpōrō, 1: Join: diffūlat atque evaporari, Gell. 19, 5. (Vapore is to heat; yet vaporatio occurs in sense of evaporation, Gell. l. c.) 2. discūtio, ssi, ssim, 3: the dew is e.d. by the sun, ros discutitur sole, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5; v. TO DISPERSE. 3. exāhō, 1: v. TO EXHALE. II. Trans.: expr. by pass. of verbs under (I.): it is the lightest part of it which e.s. in the levissimum est quod evaporatur, Gell. l. c. v. supr. Phr.: to e. from water, ex aqua exprimi atque emanare, Gell. l. c.

**evaporation:** 1. évāpōrātō: Sen.: Gell. 2. vāpōrātō: e. must necessarily take place, necesse est fieri v., Gell. 19, 5. 3. exāhātio: v. EXHALATION.

**evasion:** 1. lātēbra (a shift, subterfuge): cf. Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: "te mirificam in l. conjecisti."

2. ter-giversatio (shuffling): Join: mora et tergiversatio, Cic. Mil. 20, fin.; comp. Auct. B. Afr. 8, med. 3. ambigēs, om., f. (round-about speech): cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77. Phr.: to practise e., tergiversari, Cic.; v. TO EQUIVOCATE.

**evasive:** ambigūs: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: to make an e. reply, alio responderem derivare; tergiversari: v. TO EVADE.

**evasively:** ambigūly: v. AMBIGUOUSLY. Comp. preecd. art.

**eve, even (subs.):** I. Of the day: vesper, vespertinū tempus: v. EVENING.

II. The evening preceding a festival: pridie (the day before); in this application with acc.): on the eve of the Compitalia, p. Compitalia, Cic.; Suet.

III. The period immediately before an event: 1. expr. by insto, imminent, impendo: I think we are on the eve of war, mihi videtur bellum instare, Cic.: because she was on the eve of becoming a mother, ob imminentem partum, Tac.: v. TO IMPEND. 2. by jam with pres. imperf. of verbs for to come, etc.: we are even now on the e. of the return of the golden age, jam redeunt Saturnia regna, Virg. E. 4, 6. 3. by sub with acc. (= on the e. of): on the very e. of battle, sub horam pugnae, Suet. Aug. 16: on the e. of the lamentable fall of Troy, sub lacrimosa Troiae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14. Phr.: being on the e. of becoming a mother, gravida et jam ad parendum [vicina?] exactis mentibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48.

**even (adj.):** I. Level, smooth: aequus, plānus: v. LEVEL. II. Uniform, undisturbed: esp. in phr., an e. mind or temper, aequus animus, Cic.; Hor.: v. EQUANIMITY, EQUABLE.

III. Fairly balanced: aequus: to fight an e. (or drawn) battle, aquo Marte pugnare, Liv. Phr.: to be e. with any

one, par pari respondere, Pl. Truc. 5, 47. IV. Of numbers, opp. to odd: par, ēris: to play at odd and e., ludere par, impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

**even (adv.):** I. ētiam: the most gen. equivalent for the Eng. (N.B.—Not when there is a negative in the sentence: not . . . even, ne . . . quidem, see L. G. § 66): we may be safe e. yet, salvi e. nūc esse possimus, Cic. R. Am. 52, 150: if you have nothing to write, e. si (as one word etiamsi) quod scribas non habebis, Cic. 2. vel (esp. to emphasize single words): I prefer e. monarchy to democracy, [sed tame] vel regnum male quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34: they may think what they please, and take e. this view, existimant quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligent, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. Esp. with superlatives, v. VERY (THE).

III. Ideo (serving to give precision and emphasis): you are e. such a one, is a. tu es, Pl.: with very great loss and e. ruin to the revenue, cum maximo detrimento atqua a. exitio vectigalium, Cic. Verr. 3, 8, 19.

4. ipse (with a subs.): e. if Salus herself desired to save, ipse si cupiat Salus servare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, fin.: e. virtue (herself) is made light of by many, a multis ipsa virtus contemnitur, Cic. Am. 23, 86.

5. usq[ue] (of a limit in time): from morning e. to evening, a mane usq[ue] ad vesperam, Suet.: Cic. Pbr.: e. if, etiamsi [v. supr. 1]. etsi ut: v. ALTHOUGH.

**even-handed:** aequus, incorruptus: v. IMPARTIAL.

**evening (subs.):** 1. vesper, ēris and ēri, m.: till e., usq[ue] ad vesperum (not -em), Cic.: it was now e., jam v. diei erat Sall.: in the early part of the e., primo vespero (never -o), Caes.: yesterday e., heri vesperi, (rather than yesterday e.), vesper (less freq. than preced.): they will overtake him by e., ad v. consequent, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, fin. from morning e. a mane usq[ue] ad v., Suet.

3. (poet.) Hespérus (the e. star): home! e. comes, ite domum, venit H., Virg.

4. vespertinū tempus: Cic. N.D. 2, 20, 52. Phr.: e. comes on, advesperat, Ter.: Cic.; vesperascit, Ter.: Gell.; invesperat, Cic., Liv.: to com. very late in the e., per-vesperi venire, Cic.: a guest who drops in in the e., vespertinus hospes, Hor.

(For evening in fig. sense, v. DECLINE, subs.)

**evening (adj.):** 1. vespertinus: an e. letter (received in the e.), v. literae, Cic.: v. preced. art. ad fin.

2. Hespérus (poet.): Hor. 3. occidūs (pertaining to sunset): Calpurn. Phr.: what bodes the e. red, quid vesper rubens est, cf. Virg. E. 1, 251, 461.

**evening-star:** 1. Hespérus: Cic.; Virg.

2. Vesper, ēri: when the e. rises, Vespero (not Vesperi) surgebit, Hor.; Virg. (The forms Hespérus and Vesperugo are very rare.)

**evenly:** 1. aequāliter: v. EQUALLY.

2. aequālitar: to divide spoil e. (fairly), praedam ae. disparte, Cic.: see also UNIFORM.

Phr.: to build a wall e. (on a level), ad librā murum aedicare (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 40): e. balanced scales, aequato examine lances, Virg. Aen. 12, 725: to flow e. on (of e. rises, Vespero) uno tenore [in dicendo] fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21.

**evenness:** I. Smoothness, levelness: aequālitas (as of the sea): Sen.: Plin.

II. Equal adjustment: aequitas: e. of proportions (in a compound), portiōnū ae., Sen. N.Q. 3, 10, 3.

III. Of temper: aequus animus: v. EQUANIMITY.

**event:** I. Result, sequel: ēventus, exitus: v. ISSUE.

II. An occurrence: res, rēl, f.; or in pl., the neut. of adjectives and pronouns without a subs.: v. CIRCUMSTANCE.

Phr.: at all e.s., saltem (v. LEAST, AT): in e.s. (v. IF),

si (v. IF).

**eventful:** perh. mēmōrabilis: v. MEMORABLE. (Or expr. by circuml.: an e. life, \*vita casibus ac periculis in

signis: o. e. day, \*o diem periculi ac discriminis plenum!)

**event-tide:** vespertinū tempus Cic.

**eventual:** expr. by aliquando: v. AT LAST.

**eventually:** aliquando, postea dē-mum: v. AT LAST, ULTIMATELY.

**ever:** I. At any time: 1. unquam (after negative, hypothetical and comparative words: also in rhetorical questions): no mortal has e. been able to attain, nemo u. mortalis potuit asse-qui, Cic.: if e., si unquam, Ter.: Cic.: ah, shall I ever behold thee, en, u. te aspiciam? Pl.: Liv.: to outshine all who e. handled oratory, praestare reliquias omnibus qui u. attigerunt orationes, Cic.: greater than e., major quam u., Quint: more than e., magis quam u. alias, Liv.

2. quando (after si, num = unquam), ecquando (interrog.): (the question) whether new friends are e. to be preferred to old, num q. amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic.: if at any time, si q., Cic.; si q. unquam (stronger and more general, Liv.). Ecquando is chiefly used in impassioned questions: shall we e. be at liberty to enjoy this as our common country, e. communem hanc esse patriam licet?

Liv.

3. aliquando (on any occasion): more definite than quando: but if e. at any time, quodsi aliquando, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: if e. any thing of the kind should chance to arise, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40.

Phr.: e. and an, identidem, Cic.: Phaedr.

II. Of unlimited degree: as, e. so great, quantus quantus, quantusunque, quantusvis: v. HOWEVER.

III. At all times: semper, usq[ue] (rare and chiefly poet.)

v. ALWAYS, STILL. Phr.: for e. (in aeternum: he sits and for e. shall sit, sed aeternumque sedebit, Virg. A. 6, 617: farewell for e.-more, aeternum vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 98; in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3; in saecula, Vulg. Rom. 1, 25.

**ever-blooming:** semper flōrens, Luer. (fig.)

**evergreen:** 1. (arbor) quae semper vires, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Plin.

2. sempervivus: a. e. plant, s. herb, Apul.

3. semper viridis: Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15.

4. expr. by circuml.: there is said to be an e. plane, dicitur planatus esse quea folia hieme non amittit, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, med.

**everlasting (adj.):** sempiternus: J. oin: perpetuus (uninterrupted) et semipertinens, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL. See also ETERNAL.

**everlasting (subs.):** a. plant, semipertinens, Apul.; aizoön, Plin.

**everlastingly:** semper, (in) aeternum: v. ETERNALLY EVER (III).

**everliving:** vivax: J. oin: (vir-tus) vivax expersus sepulcri, Ov.

**evermore for:** aeternum: v. EVER (fin.).

**every:** 1. quisque, quaeque, quodque (take singular): e. fifth year, quinto quoque anno, Cic.: v. EACH.

2. omnis, e. (where the sense would be mainly the same if all were used with plur. subs.): you can't find e. kind (=all kinds) of tree in e. field, non arborem in o. agro reperire possis, Cic. R. Am 27, 75. e. lover is a soldier, militat o. amans, Ov.

3. quisvis, quilibet (any and e., e. one indiscriminately): tis not e. one who can afford to go to Corinth, non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.: v. ANY SOEVER.

Phr.: e. single man, unusquisque homo (v. EACH): e. day, quotidie, in (singulos) dies (v. DAILY, adv.): e. year, quotannis (v. YEARLY).

**everybody:** 1. quisque: e. for himself, pro se q., Cic.: e. must use his own judgment, suo cuique iudicio utendum est, Cic.

2. omnes, ium: to do good to e., to hurt no one, omnibus prodesse, nemini nocere, Cic.: v. ALL.

3. nemo non (more emphatic than pre-

**ced.**: *e. at Arpinam was attached to Plancius, nemo Arpinas non Plancio studuit, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: e. must praise your plan most warmly, tuum consilium n. potest non maxime laudare, Cic.*

**4.** *e. who, quicunque: v. WHOEVER.*  
**every-day (adv.):** quotidie-

*nus: e. use, language, q. usus, sermo, Cic. 2, 2, 5: v. ORDINARY.*

**everything:** 1. *quidque: e. that is best is rarest, optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic.* 2. *omnes res; omnia: v. ALL.* 3. *nihil non (more emphatic than preced.); he arranged e. according to principle, nihil non ad ratione dirigebat, Cic. Br. 37, 140: cf. EVERYBODY (3).*

**every-time:** nunquam non, Cic.: v. ALWAYS: *e. that, quotiescumque: v. WHENSOEVER.*

**everywhere:** 1. *In every direction: quaqueversus (-um): ten feet e., pedes decem q. Cato, Cic. Phr.: e. you look, quoque auspicias, Ov.*

**Alltogether:** omnino: v. ALTOGETHER.

**everywhere:** 1. ubique (*where ever it may be*): hence mostly with verb sum, and very often in combination with omnis, quicunque: *everybody and e., omnes mortales qui u. sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 6: we must study always and e., studendum semper et u.* Quint.: Virg. 2. ubiquecumque (*poet.; strictly wheresoer: q.v.*): *thy bounty, goddess, the nations e. [wheresoever they are] tell of, te, des, mimifican gentes n. loquuntur, Ov.* 3. ubiqvis (*wherever you please*): v. ANYWHERE.

**4.** *nusquam non (emphatic): comp. EVERYBODY, 3): (*nature*) places e. remedies for human ill, *nusquam non remedia homini disponit, Plin. 24, 1, init.* 5. *(in) omnibus locis: nowhere is there fighting, e. carnage, *nusquam proelium, omnibus locis caedes, Liv. 5, 45: we believe that God is e. present, "Deus omnibus in locis adesse creditur.* 6. *passim (here and there; in every direction): to be e. distributed, dividiti p. et per vulgi, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: (it grows) e., even on mountains, p. etiam in montibus, Plin.***

**evict:** evincō, 3 (i.e. to recover by law): Dig. See also TO DISPOSSESS.

**eviction:** evictio, Dig.

**evidence (subs.):** 1. *testimonium (legal): to give e. against any one, t. in aliquem dicere, Cic.: e. given by present persons, testimonia dicta a praesentibus, Quint.: written e. per tabulas data, Quint.* 2. *indictum (information given): esp. in plur., to turn ["king's"] e., ind. profliter, Sall. Jug. 35; ind. offerte, Tac. 11, 35: simili, ind. postulare (to claim to be allowed to do so), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2, fin.: [also fidem publicam postulare, ib.]: an infamous (because lying) e., infando ind., Virg. See also INFORMATION, INDICATION. 3. argumentum (non-legal): v. PROOF.*

**4.** *expr. by testis, is, c.: on what e. will you convict me, que me teste convinces? Cic.: the ring is e., t. est annulus, Ter.: v. WITNESS. Phr.: the strongest e. of the truth of the saying, fides iujus maxima vocis, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 12: to give e., testificari, Cic.; testari, Quint.: to call to e., testari, obtutari (v. TO APPEAL TO; WITNESS): things which rest upon the e. of our senses, quae sensibus percipiuntur; quae omnem sibi sensibus sensibus confirmant, Id est incorruptis atque integris testibus, Cic. (R. and A.).*

**evidence (v.):** testor, arguo: v. TO VINCE, INDICATE.

**evident:** 1. *aperitus (open and obvious to all): what can be so e. and obvious as . . . quid potest esset tam a. tamque perspicuum, quam . . . , Cic. N.D. 2, 2, 4: to separate things e. from things doubtful, rea secernere a. dubibus, Luer.* 2. *mānifestus: v. MANIFEST.* 3. *perspicuum (to be seen at once): what can be so e., quid potest esse*

*tam apertum tamque p., Cic.* 4. *évidens, ntis (that speaks for itself, self-evidencing): for what is more e. than this, quid enim est hoc evidenter? Cic. N.D. 1, 2, 5 (elsewhere explained as de quo inter omnes conveniat, N. D. 1, 4, 9). See also foll. art.*

**evident, it is:** 1. *apparet, ut, 2 (Gr. φαίνεται, it shows or declares itself: with imperf. subject): and the fact is e. from this, idque ap. ex (hoc), Cic. Br. 31, 121: the more conspicuously e. does it become, eo magis eniunt et ap., Cic. R. Am. 41, fin.: v. APPARENT.* 2. *pater, ut, 2 (like prep., but stronger: "it is clear as daylight"): since it is e. therefore . . . , quum p. igitur (with acc. and inf.): Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.*

**3.** *constat, stift, t (of that which is allowed on all hands): v. ACTED UPON (TO BE).* 4. *Illequit, euit, 2 (implying that a person has satisfied himself on some point); neither the existence of the gods nor their non-existence was e. to him, cui neutrum lieuerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: esp. used in trials, non illequit, it is not e. or proven (either way), Cic. (Also apertum est, manifestum est, may be used: v. preced. art.)*

**evidently:** 1. *aperitur: to state something which is e. false, ponere aliquid a. fidusum, Cic.: oftener in sense of openy, q.v.* 2. *perspicue: things e. false, quae p. falsa sunt, Cic. Jūin: aperte et perspicue, Cic. Vert. Act. 1, 7, 20.* 3. *mānifeste: v. MANIFESTLY.*

**4.** *evidenter (in a self-evidencing manner: rare): Liv.* 5. *often expr. by verb: these statements are e. false, apparent, patet haec falsa esse: v. prececd. art.*

**evil (adj.):** mālūs, prāvus, imprōbus: v. BAD, WICKED. Phr.: to be in e. case, malitia se habere, Ter.: to look with an e. eye upon, invidire (with dat.); more precisely, (oculis) fascinare, cf. Virg. E. 3, 10).

**evil (subs.):** mālūm: of e. choose the least, minima malorum eligenda, Cic.: to be an e., in malis esse, Cic.: a: *erit e. in his (s.pov), malorum illas, Cic. Att. 8, 11.* Phr.: no e., nihil mali, Cic.: to speak e. of a man, maleficere aliquid, Cic. (v. TO ABUSE, REYLE): to wish e. to any one, male velile alieni, Pl. e. take the hindmost, occipet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417: e. before that man, dīl iusti male faciunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21. *The king's e., scrofulae, arum, Veg.*

**evil (adv.):** mālē: v. BADLY, ILT.

**evil-affected {** 1. male animāmā.

**evil-disposed {** tuis: v. DISAFFECTED.

**2.** malevolus (of personal unfriendly feeling): v. ILL-DISPOSED, MALICIOUS.

**evil-doer:** 1. (homo) māleficus: v. MALEFACTOR.

**2.** malefactor (not in Cic.): Pl.: for the punishment of e., ad vindictam malefactorum, Vulg. 1. Pet. ii, 14.

**evil-eye:** v. EVIL, adj. (Phr.).

**evil-eyed:** invidus: v. JEALOUS.

**evil-minded:** v. EVIL-DISPOSED.

**evil-speaking (adj.):** māleficus, comp., maleficentior, sup. maleficentissimus, Cic. v. SLANDEROUS.

**evil-speaking (subs.):** 1. maleficentia (as habit): constant e., a. e. abusum [et probra], Gell. 3, 3, fin.

**2.** māledicta, orum (abuse as uttered): v. REVILING, ABUSE. (N.B. Not calumnia: v. CALUMNY).

**evince:** 1. praesto, 1: v. TO DIS-

**PLAY.** 2. arguo, i, itum, 3: fear e. low descent, degeneris animos timor a., Virg. Aen. 4, 13: v. TO PROVE.

**3.** expr. by indiculum (indication, token) and a verb: *your language ed your disposition towards me, mihi quale ingenium haberes, fuit indicio oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: simili, indiculum facere, id. Hec. 4, 1, 31.*

**eviscerate:** eviscero, exentero: v. TO EMBOWEL.

**evvoke:** évoco, elicco: v. TO CALL FORTH.

**evolution:** military, décursus, us;

decurso (terms applied to the e.s of troops on parade): Tac. A. 2, 55 [decursus cohortum interesse]. Suet. Galb. 6, fin. [campesris decursio]. Phr. to go through e.s, decurrere often impers., they went through their e.s under arms, in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51, med.: Tac.: to go through various e.s (of horses), gyros varlare, Tac. Ger. 6.

**evolve:** évolvo, 3: v. TO UNFOLD, DEVELOP.

**ewe:** (évis) femina: if you wish to breed e.s, si feminae generantur sunt, Col. 7, 3, med.: A ewe that is with lamb is feta; after lambing, mater Col. 1, c.: a e-clamb, agna, Hor.

**ewer:** urecūs, hydria (for water): v. PITCHER, JUG.

**exacerbate:** exaspero, exacerbo, 1: v. TO EXUBITATE, EXA-PERATE.

**ex:** as prefix, quondam (with ref. to any preced. time: cf. quondam socius, M. L.; priors anni (of preced. year), Liv. 2, 56, init.

**exact (v.):** 1. exago, égl, actum, 3: to e. (payment) of taxes, tributa ex, Cic.: the moneys levied were e.d with great harshness, acerbissime imperatas pecuniae exigebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

**2.** impero, 1 (to enjoin upon, make a requisition: with dat. of person and acc. of what is demanded). v. TO LEVY, DEMAND.

**exact (a(j):** 1. Of persons; careful, precise: diligens, subtilis: v. ACCURATE, PRECISE. (Not exactus in this sense, exactissimus homo in I'llm. Ep. 8, 23, is a most finished, accomplished man.) II. Of numbers, statements, etc.: 1. exactus: to state the number of killed, quot cediderint, exacte affirmare numero, Liv. 1, 5, ad fin.

**2.** subtilis: v. PRECISE, ACCURATE. Phr.: at the e. time, ipso tempore, cf. L. G. § 376.

**exacting (adj.):** qui nimium de altero debito postulat: sometimes Caprata may do, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33, Caprata rapaci.

**exaction:** I. *The act of exacting:* exactio Cic.: Tac. (Or exigeo: by a most rigorous e. of tribute, tributis acerbissime exactis, acerbissime tributa exigendo, v. TO EXACT.)

**II.** *That which is exacted:* 1. tributum: v. TAX. 2. mānus, éris, n.: by equalising the e.s, aquatilitate numerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

**III.** *An extortionate demand:* (2) rāpina, v. HOR-BERY, EXTORTION. Phr.: to complain of the e.s of the publicans, immodestanum publicanorum arguere, Tac. A. 13, 55.

**exactly:** I. With precision and diligenter, accuratè, exp̄re v. ACCURATELY. II. Of numbers, time, etc.; precisely (q.v.): expr. by ipse: it is e. thirty days since, triginta dies ipsi sunt, quum: v. L. G. § 376; and comp. EXACT (II). Phr.: to equal e., ad amissum acquirepari, ḡell: v. NICETY.

**III.** It replies, exactly so ita plane, prorsus isto modo, si prorsus intelligo, ita prorsus existimo, certe, Cic. Tusc. (passim).

**exactness {** subtilitas, diligentia.

**exactitude {** v. ACCURACY, PRECISE-  
TION. Phr.: to state a number with e. exacto affirmare numero: v. EXACT

(II). See also NICETY.

**exactor:** exactor: Tac.

**exaggerate:** 1. augeo, xi, etum, 2. in eing numbers (of Valerius), in augendo numero, Liv. 18, 21: some have ed it beyond belief, superjocere quidam angendo fidem, Liv. 10, 32 (in Cle. augere usu signifies to heighten and set off by language) [esp. with amplification]; rather than to falsity: cf. de Or. 1, 21, 94.

**2.** expr. by major (in majus) and a verb: e.ing the revolt of the allies, defectionem sociorum in majus extollentes, Liv. 28, 31 in the Senate everything was ed., apud Senatum omnia in majus celebrata sunt, Tac. A. 13, 8: to be ed. by distance (of reports), ex longinquo in majus audiri, Tac. A. 4, 23. Simil. majora vero, (Tac. H. 2, 70), are ed.

**statements**, as distinguished from what is altogether true or false. Phr.: *to e. facts*, excedere actae rei modum, egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, fin.; leges historiae negligere . . . plus quam concedit veritas dicere, cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1. (N.B.—Not *exaggero*, which is *to heighten, exalt*: cf. CIC. de Or. 3, 27, 105.)

**exaggeration**: I. *The act*: 1. expr. by verb: *he is given to e.* “omnia in majus extollere solet; rerum gestarum modum excedere solet; v. preceps. art. 2. perh. nimis ref amplificatio (amp. alone) is a rhetorical figure of speech, by which a thing is set off with the strongest language”: cf. CIC. Part. 15, 53. 3. superjectio (comp. precep. art. 1): *hyperbole is a tasteless kind of e.* est hyperbole decens versi s., Quint. 6, 6, 67: *to indulge tasteless e.* “insulæ [ac parum decenti] veri s. indulgere.”

4. (also rhetor.) veritatis superlatio et trajectio, CIC. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 2, 3. II. *The statement which partakes of e.*: Phr.: *the number is an absurd e.*; *numerus ridiculum in modum anctus est: falsehoods, true statements, and e.s. falsa, vera, majora vero*, Tac.: *a rhetorical e.*; *superficio veri*, Quint: see also (I.). (N.B. Exaggeration in Gell. 13, 24, *med.*, is accumulation of synonymous terms for rhetorical effect.)

**exalt**: I. LIT.: *to lift up*: tollo, extolo, etc.; v. *TO RAISE LIFT UP*. II. Fig.: *to elevate; as to honour, office*: tollo, evaho: v. *TO ELEVATE*. (N.B. Exalto, opp. to submitto in Sen. N. Q. pref. lib. 3 § 9.) III. *To heighten a subject by language*: 1. augeo, xi, ctum; 2. Join: angere et tollere aliquid dicendo, CIC. de Or. 3, 26, 104. 2. amplifico, 1 (*to set off by strong language, whether by way of praise or blame*, cf. CIC. de Or. 1, c.): Join: (dicendo) amplificare atque ornare, CIC. 3. tollo, 3: v. supr. (1).

**exaltation**: I. *The act of lifting*: v. *ELEVATION*. II. *Of rank, honour*: fastigium, gradus (dignitatis): v. *EMINENCE* (II.).

**exalted** (part. adj.): celsus, excelsus: v. *LOFTY, ELEVATED*.

**examination**: 1. *investigatio (step by step search)*: v. *ENQUIRY*. 2. interrogatio: *the e. (cross-examination): q. v.* of witnesses, testim. l., Quint. Tac. 3. *examination (legal)*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1, fin. [civilis ex.]. (Examen, the tongue of a balance, appears to be used by meton. in anal. sense: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.) 4. perspicientia (rare): *the e. of truth*, veri p. CIC. Off. 1, 5, 14. 5. probatio (testing: the best word to denote a school or college e.): *an e. of athletes, p. athletarum*, CIC. Off. 1, 40, 144: simili of cattle, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, init.: *to undergo an e.*, probationis periculum subire, Wyttben. (in Kr.): *to come a second time for e.*, ad p. redire, id: *the e. for master's degree*, \*p. ad magistri gradum conferendum habita.

**examine**: I. *In gen. sense*: 1. investigo, 1 (*to inquire carefully*): v. *TO ENQUIRE INTO, INVESTIGATE*. 2. interrogo, 1 (*by questioning*): v. *TO QUESTION*. 3. examino, 1 (*lit. with a balance: hence to weigh carefully*): *a corrupt judge ill e.s. the truth*, male verum e. corruptus judex, Hor. (Cic. has the word in similar sense, but always in connexion with some such word as pondera, trutina: v. *TO WEIGH*.)

4. scrutor, percitor, 1: v. *TO SEARCH*. 5. excuto, ssi, ssim, 3 (*lit. by shaking, as to find something secreted*): *I am not e.ing you, if perchance you had a weapon about you*, non excuto te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, CIC. R. Am. 34, 97: hence, *to sift thoroughly: let us e. the whole subject*, totum excutiamus lecum, Quint. 5, 7, 6. Join: explicare atque excutere [verbum], CIC. 6. perspicio, exi, ectum, 3 (*by looking carefully through a thing*): *to e. and thoroughly inquire*

into oneself, se ipsum p. totumque tenare, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59. Join: [causam] pertinente atque perspicere, Cic. 7. inspicio, 3 (*by looking into*): v. *TO INSPECT*. II. *Judicially*: 1. quarto, quiesvi, itum, 3 (*to hold a formal inquiry*: v. *TO INQUIRE*): often, by torture: *to e. a slave by torture against his master, de servo in dominum q.*, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: more circumspect (aliquid) per tormenta q., Suet. Tib. 58. 2. interrogo, 1 (*esp. of e.ing witnesses*): v. *CROSS-EXAMINATION*. 3. torqueo, 2 (*by torture*): v. *TO TORTURE*. III. *To test qualifications*: 1. probbo, 1: v. *TO PROVE, TEST (cf. EXAMINATION, 5)*. 2. tento, 1 (*to make trial of*): cf. CIC. Div. 1, 17, 32: “cujus quum tentaret scientiam auguratus.” Phr.: *to e. boys, \*puerorum in doctrina progressus tentare, experiri: pueros probare; puer quantum in descendo proferunt exquirere (cf. IMPROVEMENT).*

**examiner**: I. *Legal*: quaestor. II. *Educational*: perh. \*examinator (as t. t.).

**example**: 1. exemplum (*an illustration, specimen, precedent*): *to offer as illustration, exempla proponere ad imitandum*, CIC.: *to set an e. ex. praebere*, Sall. (or): *to do injury by one's e.*, exemplio nocere, Cic.: *by way of e. (i.e. illustration by a particular case)*, exempli causâ, CIC. Mur. 12, 27; ex gratia, Quint. See also PRECEDENT (subs.). 2. exemplar, ipsis, n. (*the pattern or original set before one*): used syn. with exemplum in CIC. Mur. 31, 66. 3. PATTERN. 3. documentum (*anything to learn from*): *an e. of virtue, d. virtutis*, CIC. Rab. P. 10, 27: v. LESSON. Phr.: *for e., verbi causa (gratia)*, CIC. Verr. 2, 52, 129 (see also supr. 1); putu, ut putu (i.e. suppose, for instance), Sen. N. Q. 2, 2, 3 (not Cic.): sometimes at alone may suffice: *many philosophers committed suicide, as for e. Cato*, \*multi sibi mortem conciverunt philosophi, ut Cato (v. AS).

**exasperate**: 1. exacerbo, 1: v. *TO EXHIBIT* (2). 2. exaspero, 1: *in: to irritate better with animus, animos*; cf. Liv. 40, 22, fin.: *also, absol. as the other did not abate, he (Alexander) was the more ed.* o. nihil remittente, magis exasperabatur, Curt. 3. irrito, 1: v. *TO PROVOKE*. 4. expr. by ira and a verb; as iram aliquius accendere, inflammare: *(the Romans) were highly ed. ardentibus ira animis*, Liv. 38, 25, fin.: v. *TO ENRAGE*. See also foll. art. Phr.: *that slaughter dreadfully ed. the Thelians against the Romans*, effravit ea caedes Thebanos ad execrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29.

**exasperated** (part. adj.): 1. infensus (spiteful): *with e. and hostile feelings*, inf. animo et inimico, CIC.: more fuly, infensus ira, Liv.: Virg. 2. iratus: v. ANGRY. 3. (poet.) asper, éra, érum: *e. by losses, cladibus asper*, Ov. 1. Phr.: *so e. were they, adeo exacerbant animis*, Liv.: *greatly e., ira accentus*, Nep. See also preced. art.

**exasperating** (adj.): 1. perh. asper, éra, érum: cf. CIC. Planc. 14, 33: *asperioribus facieis perstrinxisti*. 2. ácerbus: v. BITTER. (Or expr. by circumst., what could be more e., \*quid posset esse ad animos hominum irritandos accommodatiss? v. TO EXASPERATE.)

**exasperation**: ira, animus iratus atque intensus: v. ANGER, ANGRY.

**excavate**: 1. cavo, exávao, 1: v. *TO HOLLOW OUT*. 2. effodio, tódi, ssim, 3 (*by digging*): *to e. harbours, portus e.*, Virg.: Suet. See also to vng.

**excavation**: I. *The act*: perh. excavatio, Sen. (in sense II.). (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.) II. *The cavity*: 1. excavatio: Sen. 2. cavaum: v. HOLLOW (subs.). 3. *locus effossus, pars viae effossa*, etc.: v. TO EXCAVATE.

**excavator**: 1. cavaror (as a bird which hollows out a tree): Plin.

2. munitor (*one engaged in making roads, mines, etc.*): he divided the e.s. into six gangas, in partes sex munitorum numerum divisit, Liv. 5, 19, fin. 3. cunicularius (*of mines, in siege-works*): v. MINER. 4. opéra, usp. (gen. term for workmen that are not artificers): v. LABOURER.

**exceed**: I. exceedo, ssi, ssim, 3 (*to go beyond the limits of: with acc.*, but not in CIC.): *to e. the sum of 80,000, summam octoginta millium ex.*, Liv.: rashness e.ing belief, temeritas fidem excedens, Vell.: *to e. the limit of veracity (as a historian)*, ex. modum actae regi, Plin. Ep. 4, égredior, pressus; (=excede: in CIC. ioll. by extra and acc.; in later authors, with direct acc.): *to e. [i.e. overstep] one's limits*, extra cancellor, e., Cic. Quint. 10, 36: *to e. two limits*, modum e., Liv.: Tac.

3. supero, 1 (*to rise above, excel*): *lest the outlay e. the profit, ne sumptus fructum s.*, Varr.: Tac.: v. TO SURPASS. (The comp. exsuper also occurs in this sense: *not only to equal, but even to e. any one's renown, aliquid laudes non solum assequi, sed etiam ex*, Liv. Plin. 4. expr. by supra: (*affection*) *so great that nothing can e. it*, tantus ut nihil supra possit [esse], Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5 (*the esse is doubtful here, but is omitted elsewhere: “ita accurate ut nihil supra”*, Att. 13, 19, 3): Ter: *the number of slain e.'d 20,000, caesa supra virginis milia*, Liv. Simly by ultra: *e. to a limit, ultra modum progreedi*, CIC. (v. BEYOND). *an oration most elegantly written, so that nothing could e. it*, oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra, Cic. Att. 15, 1, med. 5. expr. by compar. of adj.: *to e. Milvii strength, Croesus in riches, \*Milone baciore, Croeso diutrem esse*, see the several adj.

**exceeding** (adj.): égredius, eximiūs, etc.: *a woman of e. beauty, egredia formâ (mulier)*, Liv.: v. REMARKABLE.

**exceeding** (prep.): supra, ultra: v. TO EXCEED (4).

**exceedingly**: 1. admôdum

(strictly, to the [full] measure, quite): e. unpolished, und totally rude, a. impolit. et plane rudis, Cic.: (*a thing*) e. gratifying, a. gratum, Cic.: v. VERI-

2. véhementer (of feelings: strongly vehemently): e. angry, v. iratus, Pl.: alarmed, v. commotus, Cic.: v. VEHEM-ENTLY.

3. magnopérē: v. GREATLY.

4. oppido (*in familiar language*): e. laughable, o. ridiculous, CIC. de Or. 2, 64, 239: e. angry, o. iratus, Pl.: Ter. 5. sâne quam, per quam [perquam]: also chiefly in familiar language. *I was e. glad, same q. sum gavisus, Brut.* in CIC. Fam. 11, 13, med.: Cic.: *I should e. like to know, per quam velim scire, t.l.* fin. Ep. 7, 27, init.: v. VERY. 6. ex. p. by superl. of adj.: *a man e. wealthy powerful, influential, \*homoe locupletissimus, potentissimus, gratiosissimus*: where see the several adj.

**excel**: 1. praesto, stith, stútum, 1 (usu. with dat.; also acc., esp. in later authors: nearly always in good sense): *to e. other living creatures*, p. ceteris animalibus, Sall.: *to e. other nations in sagacity*, p. prudentiæ ceteris gentibus, CIC.: with acc., Nep.: Liv. Also with inter: suis inter aequales longe praestit, Cic. Br. 64, 230. 2. excello, ui, 3 (*to rise above*: foll. by dat. or prep.): *the virtue which e. all the rest*, ea virtus quae una cetera ex., Cic.: very often with abl. of the respect in which: *to e. in genus and wisdom, ingenio sapientiae ex.* (Cic.: also with in and abl.: in jocis longe aills ex., Cic. Foll. by inter, super ante, ex: excelle inter omnes, Cic.: super ceteros, Apul.; ex [philosophis], Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. (Less freq. are antecellæ [Cic.]: *v. fac.*, præcellæ [Lncr. Suet.]: both sometimes in later authors with acc. instead of dat.)

3. anteoo, 4. irr. (with acc.): v. TO SURPASS. 4. supero, exsuper, 1 (always

**trans.**: v. TO EXCEED, SURPASS. 5. **éminence**, z. v. DISTINGUISHED (TO BE).

**excellence** (1). **High rank**:

**excellency** *praestantia, excellētia*: v. SUPERIORITY, EMINENCE. 11.

**Goodness, superior quality**: 1. vir-

tus, útis, f. (*specieē e.*) : *the great force*

*and e. of an orator, oratoris vis illa*

*divina v. que, CIC. de Or. 2, 27, 120: e.*

*of body, of mind, corporis, animi v.*

*CIC. Fin. 5, 13, 38: e. and beauty of ar-*

*rangement, ordinis v. et venus, Hor.*

*A. P. 42. 2. praestantia; the e. (*ef-**

*cacy*) of a remedy; remedialis p., Plin.

3. probitas (*moral*): v. GOODNESS. III.

As title: perh. illustrissimum (Kr.): or

égrégius (the designation of various

officers under the Empire): Cod. Theod.

**excellent**: 1. optimus *a most*

*valiant and e. consul, fortissimus con-*

*sul atque o., CIC.: to be in e. health,*

*valetudine uti, CAES.: v. GOOD.* 2.

égrégius (*of more than common ex-*

*cellence*): *an e. pair of consuls, e. par-*

*consulium, LIV. 27, 34: v. REMARKABLE.*

3. praestans, nitis (*surpassing others*):

*a nature superior and e., [above that*

*of the gods], CIC. N. D. 1, 20, 56. 4.*

praestabilis, e. (*like praestans*; but

often used of *absolute excellence*):

*except virtue, nothing is more e. than*

*friendship, virtute excepta, nihil amici-*

*tia praestabilis, CIC. AM. extr.: noth-*

*ing more e. than human nature, (nihil)*

*praestabilis [natura hominis], Sall.*

*Jug. init. 5. probus (esp. in moral*

*sense): v. GOOD, WORTHY.* 6. spec-

*tatus (lit. that has been tried and found*

*good): as a physician little known, but*

*an e. man, medicus ignobilis, sed s.*

*homo, CIC. Clu. 16, 47: Pl. JON: per-*

*fectus et spectatus [vir]: charissimus*

*et spectatissimus, CIC. 7. laudatus*

*(lit. praised, not in CIC.): most e. cives,*

*laudatissimus causae, Plin. PHR.: an*

*e. writer, in primis bonus scriptor (v.*

*EMINENTLY, 2): an e. authority (Poly-*

*bins), bonus auctor in primis, CIC. Off.*

*3, 32, 113: as exclam., excellent! op-*

*time! euge! macte virtute (the last*

*only suitable to be used by a superior):*

v. WELL DONE.

**excellently**: 1. optimè: CIC.:

Caes.: v. WELL. 2. probè: (*forti-*

*tude*) is e. defined by the stoics, probe

definitorum a Stoicis, CIC. Off. 1, 19, 62: v.

WELL. (*Prohibisse occurs in a colloq.*

*passage, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65.): N.B. The*

*positives bene, probe, may also be*

*strengthened by in primis: v. EMIN-*

*ENTLY, 2).* 3. égrégie: to speak

*Greek e., Graece e. loqui, CIC. Fin. 2, 6,*

*19: to paine e., e. pingere, CIC. 4.*

*praelare; v. ADMIRABLY, 2).* 5. pul-

*chre (esp. in answers of approval: in*

*which sense bene, optime, often occur):*

v. GOOD! See also REMARKABLY.

**except** (v.): excipio, cipi, ceptum,

*(Aristot.) for excelling all (I always*

*e. Plat.): longe omnibus (Platonem*

*semper excipio) praestans, CIC. Tusc. 1,*

*12, 22: very often in p. part., v. EX-*

*CLUDING. Join: excipere and secerne,*

*CIC. Cat. 4, 7, 15.*

**except** (1. prep.): expr. by p.

**excluding** (*part* of excipio (in mak-

*ing a formal exception): e. one or at*

*most two, excepto uno aut ad summum*

*altero, CIC.: sometimes with clause: e.*

*that you were not with me, excepto quod*

*non simili esse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (where

*CIC. would probably have written prae-*

*terquam quod, cf. Q. Fr. 2, 14, ad init.).*

2. praeter (prep. with acc.; also

used adverbially in some writers: chiefly

after a negative, whereas exceptio is

more common in positive sentences):

*no one e. Lucullus, nemo p. Lucullum,*

*CIC.: to be condemned by all the votes e.*

*one, omnibus sententias praeferre inim-*

*condamnari, CIC. Fin. 20, 55, (to all) e. to*

*those condemned for capital crimes, pr.*

*per rem capitalium condemnatis, Sall. Cat.*

*36 (where CIC. would doubtless have said*

*præterquam. cf. Fam. 3, 7, init.:*

*"nullas iis præterquam ad te et ad*

*Brutum dedi literas"). 3. extra*

*with acc.: much less freq. than pre-*

*ter): e. the general and a few others,*

*the rest . . . e. ducent paucosque prospic-*

*terea, reliqui . . . , CIC. Fam. 7, 3, ad*

*init.: Ter. (Extra quam s. except in the*

*case of, was specially used in legal*

*formulae, treaties, etc.: cf. CIC. Inv. 1,*

*31, 55; LIV. 26, 14, med.): 4. nisi*

*(only after a negative): that, e. in the*

*good, friendship can have no existence,*

*nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse,*

*CIC. Often foll. by quod (=except that):*

*(my estates) greatly charm e. e. that:*

*valde me delictum, nisi quod . . . ,*

*CIC. Att. 2, 1, 9: rightly; e. only in this*

*respect, nisi quod . . . ceteroquin recte,*

*CIC. Or. 25, 83: If a wish or purpose be*

*indicated, nisi ut must be used: do you*

*imagine I care for anything, e. not to be*

*deficient in my duty to him, quid-*

*quidnam putas me curare, nisi ut ei ne*

*desini? CIC. Att. 13, 20. (N.B. For non-*

*nihi V. ONLY): 5. expr. by discedo,*

*ssi, sisu, 3, with quoniam (of something*

*which only ranks below what is ex-*

*cepted): e. only the love of my brother*

*and my family, I yield the first place*

*in affection to you, amoris, quoniam*

*a fratre domestico discessi, primas*

*ibi dero, CIC. Att. 1, 17, met.: in this*

*constr. quoniam more freq. takes salu-*

*ci: CIC. Off. 2, 2, 6.*

**exception**: 1. exceptio: a sha. ing

*of all things without any e., [i.e. e. without*

*reserving anything]. omnium rerum*

*sine illa e. communias, CIC. Am. 17,*

*61: v. RESERVATION.* (Exceptio is

*oftenner used in legal sense): v. PLEA.*

2. oftener expr. by exceptio exceptio hoc:

*there are many e., multa exceptiū*

*v. TO EXCEPT. PHR.: (i) without e.,*

*ad unum, am, im: all without e. are of*

*the same opinion, omnes ad unum iudicantur,*

*CIC. Am. 21, 36: all (the ships)*

*without e., ad unum omnes, sc. naves,*

*Caes. (not sine illa exceptione in this*

*sense: v. supr.): without a single e.,*

*\*ne uno quidem excepto (v. EXCEPT,*

*prep.): (ii) to take e. to anything: I*

*take e. to your statement, \*hoc mihi ex-*

*cipitur, sequitur ut cetera concludant-*

*ur (v. PREPARE).*

**exceptionable**: parum probandus,

*improbandus (v.): v. OBJECTIONABLE.*

**exceptional**: rārū: v. RARE.

(More precisely, \*quod [non]i contra

*normam s. regula fit.)*

**exceptionally**: praeter modum (cf.

*CIC. Div. 1, 44, 100: \*quoniam lacus Alba-*

*num p. modum crevisset").*

**excess**: 1. *Too much*: 1. ini-

*miuum (strictly neut. adj.): the mean*

*between e. and defit., mediocritas inter*

*n. et parum, CIC.: au. e. of good, n. boni,*

*CIC. (Often the adj. iniuum in agreement*

*will serve: e. of ostentac. n. pertinacia,*

*Caes.: to go to an e. in anything, ni-*

*minim esse in aliqua re, CIC. V. EXCES-*

*SIVE.* 2. *iniūs* (not in CIC.):

*expr. by supersum, supérō: I am afraid you will think I exhibit an*

*e. of words instead of a deficiency,*

*veretur ne mihi verba superesse putes,*

*quae dixeram defutura, CIC. Fam. 1,*

*63 (also opp. to abesse, CIC. de Or. 2, 25,*

*108): wherein defect or e. is alike faulty,*

*in quo et deesse aliquam partem et su-*

*perire mendosum est, CIC. de Or. 2, 19,*

*83. Simil. by reditudo: v. REDEN-*

*DACY. 4. iniūtas (not in CIC.):*

*e. of spring fodder (green-meat), n.*

*verbi pabuli, Col. 6, 24, ad init.: Pall.*

*Apul. (N.B. Never excessus. See Lat.*

*Diet. s. v.) II. Sensual indulgence:*

*intemperance, luxuria: v. INTEMPE-*

*RANCE, SLETTONY, DRUNKENNESS.*

**excessive**: 1. iniūs: *to die from*

*e. joy, n. gaudio examinari, LIV.: CIC.:*

*Caes. 2. immōdātus (that exceeds its*

*bounds: not in CIC.): e. cold, im. frigids,*

*OV.: e. and improper freedom, (licence),*

*im. et intempestiva libertas, Vell.: with*

*gen. he indulged in e. grief, maerorū*

*immōdiūs egit, Tac. A. 15, 23. 3.*

*immōdātus: v. IMMEDIATE. 4.*

*instūtūs, insōlūs: v. UNUSUAL. 5.*

*expr. by verb: e. grief, dolor qui mo-*

*dium exceedit: v. TO EXCEED.*

**excessively**: 1. *iniūs (too) much*:

*Ter.: CIC.: v. EXCESS (2). 2. immō-*

*dicē. Immōdātē: v. IMMEDIATELY.*

3. praeter or extra modum, CIC.: v.

*MEASURE. 4. véhementē (of pas-*

*sions): v. EXCEEDINGLY. PHR.: e.*

*hungry, insame esurians, Pl.*

**exchange (subs.):** 1. *The act: per-*

*mutatio (esp. of goods): Ter.: CIC. v.*

*ARTER. PHR.: they agreed to an e.*

*of prisoners, \*pacti sunt in captivitate*

*inter se permutear.* 2. *of money:*

*colibus: there is loss enough in the e., in*

*c. satris detrimenti, CIC. Att. 12, 6, init.: v.*

*AGIO. PHR.: a foreign bill of e., perh.*

*delegato peregrin. (v. CHIEFTAIN), to give*

*any one a bill of e. in Athens, curate*

*at [pecuniae summa] permutetur Athinas, CIC. Att. 15, 15, fin. III. The*

*place: \*fōrum argentarium (2): or perh.*

*bāsilica: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Diet.*

*(basiliens).*

**exchange (v.):** 1. *permuto*: I:

*you have ed names, nomina inter vos*

*permittatis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 19. India*

*for these commodities her precious*

*stones, India gemmæ suis p., Plin.*

2. *mūto*: *Fauons for Lucretius for*

*Lucretius, Lucretilem in Lycaeus for*

*Lucretius, Hor. Od. 1, 17, init. (either one of*

*the objects of exchange may be in the acc.,*

*the other being abl.): v. TO CHANGE.*

*PHR.: to e. hostages, obstdes inter se*

*care, CIC.: to e. letters, \*epistolarium*

*commercium: to instare (v. TO CORRE-*

*SPO): to e. greetings, \*inter se salutare*

*(reciprocity being expr. by inter with*

*refl. pron.).*

**exchequer:** 1. *aerarium (the*

*public treasury with its contents): an*

*impoverished and exhausted e., ac. impo-*

*atque exhaustum, CIC.: to impoverish*

*the e. (v. CHIEFTAIN), ae. effundere,*

*CIC. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: chancellor of*

*the e., praefectus aerario, cf. Plin.*

*Ep. 3, 4, init. 2. fiscus (under the*

*emperors, the imperial privy purse): to*

*transfer from the national to the*

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**excite:** I. *To put into a state of excitement:* 1. excito, *I (to stir up, arouse) in: calming o. e.ing the minds of an audience, in eorum qui audiuntur mentibus sedans ant excitandis, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17.* V. *TO STIR UP.* Join: (animos) excitare atque inflammare, Cic.

2. incito, *I (usu. to incite, impel to something: also absolv.) to be uncontrollably e.d. to enjoyment [of the passions], effrenate ad potundum incitari, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: to e. the feelings, animos in (opp. to sedare), Cic. Or. 19, 61.*

3. concito, *I (violently): v. TO AROUSE, STIR UP.* 4. commoveo, mōveo, tum, *2 (to agitate, work upon the mind): to e. the mind (i.e. move it to eupathy) more than usual, paulo magis animum c. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, 82: v. infr. (II).*

5. erigo, exi, extim, *3 (to raise up; hence of e.ing to hope, or a similar feeling): to e. soldiers to valour by words of encouragement, milites hor-tando ad virtutem e., Sall.: v. TO AROUSE.*

6. exáculo, i, útum, *3 (lit. to whet, give edge to): to e. one another to the love of immortality, invicem se ad amorem immortalitatis ex., Plin. Ep. 3, 7, fin.: Cic.*

7. incendo, di, sun, *3 (to inflame): these (wives) e.d. the youth to crime, haec juvenitatem ad facinora incendebant, Sall. Cat. 13, fin.: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.*

II. *To good on, instigate against some one: instigo, exacuto, stimulos addo, etc.: v. TO INSTIGATE.*

III. *To cause bring about; with ref. to any emotion, movement, disturbance:* 1. mōveo, mōvi, tum, *2 (chiefly of emotions): to e. admiration, expectation, laughter, admiration, expectatione, risum n., Cic.: to e. hatred, odio m., Virg.*

2. commoveo, 2 (like moveo, but stronger): to e. compassion, misericordiam, c. Cic.: to e. a tumult, tumultum, c., Virg.: v. TO DISTURB.

3. excito, *I (to call forth, awaken): to e. emotion in the mind, motum in animo ex. [opp. to sedare], Cic.: to e. a laugh, risum ex., Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 21.*

4. concito, *I (to stir up: stronger than excito): to e. the pity of the people, misericordiam populi c., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227 (where the seince requires an intensive term): to e. laughter, risum c., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 (where immediately before, the syn. risum movere occurs): to e. sedition, seditionem c., Cic.: v. TO STIR UP.*

5. conflo, *I (a strong prop.; lit. to blow together, as in a smelting furnace: esp. of what is evil): to e. odium against any one, invi-diam alieni c., Cic.: Vell.: Flor.*

6. facio, fici, factum, *3 (to produce): to e. great admiration for a person, ingentem alcejus admirationem t., Liv.: Cic.: v. TC CAUSE.*

**excited:** commotus, incitatus, etc.: v. TO EXCITE (I.). (N.B. Not excitatus of persons.)

**excitement:** I. *State of agitation:* 1. commotio: *pleasurable bodily e., c. suavis iucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13; e. of mind, c. animi, Cic.: Quint. 2. concitatio (rather stronger than preced.): to be free from every e. of mind, omni c. animi [quam perturbationem voc]acare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: Liv. (who uses of anger, 9, 7, med.). 3. perturbatio (disorderly or uncontrolled feeling): Cic. (v. supr. 2).*

4. impetus, us (a sudden impulsive emotion): under the influence of angry e., impetu et ira, Tac. Ger. 25; under the influence of momentary e., repente quodam [quasi vento] i. animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49. Pht. in a state of e., commotus animo incitatus, etc.: v. TO EXCITE. II. *That which excites:* incitamentum, stimulis (esp. in pl.), concitamentum: v. INCITEMENT.

**exciter:** concitator (f. concitatrix, Plin.), Liv. *Hir. See also FIREBRAND (fig.).*

**exciting:** perh. trépidus (alarmed hence causing alarm): so e. (alarming) a letter, tam t. literae, Curt. 7, 1, ad fin.: Just. (Usu. bet'r expr. by circumst.: to seek e. pleasures, \*incitamenta

voluptatum quaerere: a most strange and e. adventure, \*casus insolitus et qui animum timore, admiratione suspensum teneat.)

**exclaim:** 1. clamo, i: v. TO CRY OUT. 2. exclamo, i: to e. with a very loud voice, maxima voce ex., Pl.: I can't help e.ing, non possum quin exclamare, Pl.: I am inclined to e., mihi libet exclamare, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 11. 3. conclamo, i (of a number; to e. together): Caes.: Cic. Virg. 4. acclamo, i (in Cic. to e. against: with dat.): cf. Cic. Br. 73, 256: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST.

5. scandalo, i (to e. in answer to): as he thus spoke, the multitudine e. d. in reply that they . . . haec vociferant. similitudo se, etc., Liv. 3, 52: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 (where it is used in *impres.*, scadlam, est). 6. clamito, i (frequently, with agitation): Cic.: Liv. 7. vociferor, i (passionately, vehemently): Decius e.d. where were they flying to, v. Decius, quo fugeret, Liv. 10, 28: Cic.

**exclamation:** 1. vox, vōcīs, f. (any saying or cry): an e. (or expression) of grief, doloris v., Cic. Plan. 14, 34: v. CRY (subs.). 2. exclamatio: an e. of surprise, complaint, admiration, conquestio[n]is ex., Cic. Or. 39, 135.

(But from Anct. Her. 4, 15, 22, it appears that the word has a wider signification, including any kind of appeal.) 3. clamor: v. shout, cry (subs.). 4. conclamatio (of numbers together): Tac.: Sen. (Caes. has it = *acclamations*, B. C. 2, 26).

**exclamatory:** clamōsus (attended with loud cries, noisy): Quint.: Auct. Her.

**exclude:** 1. exclido, si, sum, 3: to e. the glowing beams, ex. fervidictus, Hor. (v. TO SHUT OUT): to e. from the commonwealth, a republica ex., [dis]trahere, segregare], Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29, also with abl. alone, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60.

2. arco, 2 (to keep off, dearb): the plane-tree in the rays of the sun planatus sum a., Plin.: to e. a person from participation in sacred rites, aliquem sacris a., Liv. 3, prōmōveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (to set aside as not needed): to e. (certain things) from a speech, secerere et ex oratione r., Cic.: v. TO WITHDRAW.

5. eximo, emi, emptum, 3 (not to include in): to e. from the category of the blest, numero beatorum ex., Hor.: to e. (banish) goodwill from nature, ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic.

6. expr. by extra with acc. (esp. in formal language): the island Cephallenia to be e.d. from the treaty, Cephallenia insula ut e. jus foederis sit, Liv. 38, 9; ib. 11. Pht.: to e. from religious observances, sacrifical interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, med.: Liv.: fear e.s. pity, timer miseris cordiam non recipit, Cic. (v. ADMIT).

**exclusion:** 1. exclusio, t. interclusio, Ter.: Vitruv. 2. interdictio (cf. preced. art. fin.): e. from territories, i. finium, Liv.

3. often expr. by verb: by e. of some or admission of others, 'aliis exclusis, alii recipits': v. TO EXCLUDE.

**exclusive:** I. *Inaccessible to intercourse:* Pht.: he is very e. (in his acquaintances), pancerum (perpancerum, Ter.): hominum (est), Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: they (the decemvirs) were e. (difficult of access), rari aditus, [colloquenteribus difficultes], Liv. 3, 36, ad init. II. *Be longing to some in particular, to the exclusion of others:* proprie, v. PECULIAR.

**exclusively:** 1. sōlūm, nonnisi: v. ONLY. 2. expr. by proprius, sōlūm: that is not the fault of old-age e., id non proprium senectutis est vitium, Cic. \*eius culpa senectutis sola non est affinis (v. PECULIAR, SOLE): slimy, by umis: by my exertions e., mea nimis opera, Cic. v. ALONE.

**exclusiveness:** Pht.: he was disliked for his e., \*quod tam paucos in familiaritatem admisit, invidiosum ei- tuit.

**excogitate:** excōgitō, i: v. TO DEVISE.

**excommunicate:** I. interdictio, xi, cūm, i (to pass sentence of exclusion upon: the nearest class, word) usu with dat. of person, and abl. of that from which: int. sacris, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, med. (where the nature of such excommunication among the Celts is described): v. TO INTERDICT. 2. excommunico, i: Hier.: M. L. (best word as t. t.). 3. expr. by ejicio, exclido extermino (with ecclesia): v. TO EXPEL.

**excommunication:** excommunīcātiō, Aug. Phr.: those under sentence of e., quibus interdictum est, Caes. (v. preceed. art.).

**excoriate:** attero, ūro, pēriō: v. TO GALL.

**excoriation:** intertrigo, inis, f. (fron riding, etc.): esp. pl. Plin.

**excrement:** i.e. ordure: 1. excreta (with or without corporis), Plin. 2. sterces, ūrls, n.: v. DUNG.

**ex crescēte:** 1. expr. by excreso, vi, tum, 3: he had an e. on his side, excreverat in latere ejus caro, Suet. Gal. 21: arsenic removes e.s, arsenicum quidquid ex, tolit, Plin. Esp. in pl. by part., excrecentia, Plin.

2. excrement (v. rare): Sidon. 3. tüber, ūris, n.: v. PROTUBERANCE

**excretion:** of the nose excrementum narum, Tac.

**excruciating (adj.):** 1. crūciābilis, e (rare): Gell. (Crucians [dolor]) in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, is simply distressing.) 2. [magnum], maximus: to suffer e. pain from gout, doloribus podagrae cruciari maximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45. (Acerbissimum dolor occurs in Cic., but of mental not physical suffering.)

Pht.: when his sufferings were perfectly e., quam quasi faces ei doloris admovebantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: to suffer e. torments, (incredibilis) cruciatus et (indulgissima) tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6.

**exculpate:** 1. purgo, i (to clear of guilt): to e. oneself to any one, se alicui p., Cic.: they send an embassy to e. themselves, purgandi sui causa legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 9, 2. ex-purgo, i (less freq.): Cic.: Tac.

3. excuso, i: v. TO EXCUSE. 4. expr. by culpa and a verb: as, culpā aliquem liberare, Cic. Pl. 21, 52; ab aliquo culipam amovere, Liv. 4, 41, med.: aliquem ex culpa eximere, Cic. Inv. 2, 7,

24: to be e.d., a culpā esse remotum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: v. FAULT, BLAME. (Satisfaciere is to make amends.)

**exculpation:** purgatio, Cic.: Ter. (Or expr. by verb: v. preceed. art.)

**exculpatory:** Pht.: e. remarks, quae apta sunt ad culipam ab aliquo amovendam: v. TO EXCULPATE.

**excursion:** \*iter (voluptatis, animi causa susceptum): v. JOURNEY. Phr.: to make an e. (to a place), (?) excursione, cf. Cic. Att. 10, 15, fin.

**excusable:** I. exclusus (not so in Cic.): I am the more e., if perchance I have erred, hoc ergo excusat, si forte lapsus sum, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11: Sén.

2. excusabilis, e: Ov.: Val. Max. 3. expr. by ignoscere: cui (vitio) ignoscere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131: v. TO EXCUSE, PARDON.

4. expr. by excusatio: to be lawfully e., legitimam ex. babere, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14 (see the place): v. EXCUSE (subs.). See also PARDONABLE.

**excusably:** excusatē, Quint.: Tac. Plin. Ep.

**excuse (v.):** I. To tender an e. 1. excuso, i: to e. oneself to another, se alicui (also apud aliquem) ex., Cic.: Caes. Often with acc. of that which forms the ground of excuse: to ex. oneself on the ground of illness, morbum ex., Cic.: Caes. Less freq. with acc. of the ground of excuse: to ex. oneself from doing something: e.g., from acting as advocate, ex. alicui advocacyne, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

2. purgo, expungo, i: v. TO EXCULPATE.

II. To admit as excusable; 1. ignoscere, novi, tum, 3 (with dat.): I

hope you will ex. my writing to you, velim mihi ignoscas quod ad te scribo, Cic.: Hor.: v. TO FORGIVE, FORGIVENESS. 2. expr. by vénia with a verb: *I beg you to e. my error, if error it be, peto ut error (si quis est error) v.* tribus, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 10: simili, with dare, concedere: v. INDULGENCE, FORGIVENESS.

**excuse** (subs.): 1. excusatio (the act of making excuse or the plea itself): *it is no ex. for an offence if . . . nulla est ex. peccati si, etc.*, Cic. Am. 14, 37; a satisfactory ex., satis justa ex., Cic.; also justa et idonea ex., Cic. Fam. 16, 25. 2. expr. by excuso (to plead in excuse): *to put forward the ex. of poverty, inopian ex.*, Cues.: v. TO EXCUSE (I). 3. (in some constr.) vénia: which does not admit of ex., cui nulla v. proponitur [for which no indulgence can be shown], Cic.: v. PARSON. 4. latébra (a false ex.): v. PRETEXT.

**excusable**: défarijus, détestabilis: v. ABOOMINABLE.

**exercrable**: pessimè, nesciri: v. BADLY. Phr.: e. hoarse (colloq.), male rancus, Hor. S. I, 4, 66.

**exercate**: détestor, exercitor: v. TO CURSE.

**exercation**: exercitatio, (in pl.) dirae: v. CURSE.

**execute**: 1. To carry out, fulfil: 1. exsequor, cūtus, 3: to e. a commission, mandata ex., Cic.: to e. a decree or sentence, decretum ex., Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 3; also judicatum, judicium, sententiam ex., v. Forcelli, s. v. 2. persecutor, 3 (to the end, completely): care fully to e. a commission, mandata dilligenter p., Cic.: v. TO PERFORM. 3. perficio, 3: v. TO ACCOMPLISH. II. To inflict capital punishment upon:

1. expr. by supplicium and a verb: supplicio capitis affice, Suet. Gal. 12 (or without capitio, Caes. B. G. 1, 27); supplicium sumere (de aliquo), Sall. Cat. 50; ad supplicium dare, Nep. Paus. fin. See also PUNISHMENT. 2. néco, 1 (usu. of a cruel, violent death): (*Potimus*) ed his own son, filium suum securi necavit, Gell. 17, 21, med.: Sall. Cat. 52, ad fin. Usu. the mode of execution is specified; as, securi ferire, gulam (aliqui) frangere: v. TO BEHEAD, STRANGLE, etc. III. Of works of art; to produce: 1. facio, 3: he e. (a painting of) Neoptolemus on horseback, feci Neoptolemum ex equo, etc., Plin. 35, 10, 36: to e. a statue, statuum f., Plin. 2. expr. by pinglo, sculpo (scalpo), exprimo, etc.: v. TO PAINT, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVE, etc.

**execution**: 1. The act of carrying out: 1. expr. by verb: to see to the e. of commands, \*mandata exequenda, persequenda curare: v. TO EXECUTE (I). 2. exercitio (e. g. instituti operis): Plin.: Tac. Phr.: there is need of prompt e., opus est mature factio, Sall. Cat. 1: the scheme was contrived at Larinum, its e. was transferred to Rome, ratio excoxitata Larini est, res transacta Roman, Cic. Clu. 13, 36. II. Capital punishment: Phr.: to be led away to e., ad mortem duci, Cic.: to attend an e., \*supplicio (capitio) sumendo adesse; or simply, supplicio adesse (v. TO ATTEND): on account of the e. of . . ., propter supplicium sumptum de . . .: v. TO EXECUTE. III. Destruction: cardes, striges: v. SLAUGHTER, NAVOC. IV. Legal: perh. bonorum emptio (sale of a debtor's property: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.), or bonorum venditio, relatively to the debtor himself, Gal. 2, 154. Phr.: to levy an e. upon a person, bona alienius distrahere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3, § 9: to have an e. levied upon oneself, rerum possessionem (aut venditionem) pati, Ulp. Dig. l. c. § 1. V. Rapidity of performance, in works of art, etc.: céleritas, agilitas: v. SPEED, AGILITY.

**executioner**: 1. carmifex, lecis, m. (of slaves or foreigners): see Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. II.: Cic. (who uses the term by way of reproach, of a tutor, Verr. 5, 45, 118). 2. vindicta rei

capitalis: Sall. Cat. 55 (where the ref. is to the triumvir capiteles). (N.B. In early times the punishment of death was inflicted by the *lictors*; Liv. 2, 5: "missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium." Exactor supplicio is a judge who exacts the penalty: Liv. 1, c.) Phr.: to die by the hands of the e., poenas morte dare, ultimum supplicium subire (v. PUNISHMENT); if by beheading, securi feriri: v. TO BEHEAD, HANG, etc.

**executive**: Phr.: the e. department (or a state). II. quibus legum administrandarum cura est; penes quos est curatio et administratio rerum (R. and A.).

**executor**: to a will: \*exsecutor (not class. in this sense): cf. Veil. 2, 45, init. (The familiae emptor was properly an executor, but his office became a form. Gai. 2, 103.)

**executorship**: \*testamenti execundi munus.

**exegesis**: interpretatio: v. INTERPRETATION.

**exegetical**: \*exegeticus, M. L. (N.B. Only as t. t.):

**exemplar**: exemplar, aris, n.: v. PATTERN.

**exemplarily**: égregie, optimè, cum summa laude: v. EXCELLENTLY.

**exemplary**: égregius, eximius: v. EXCELLENT.

**exemplification**: exemplum: v. EXAMPLE.

**exemplify**: expr. by exemplum, exemplar: (this) he has well e'd in Ulysses, utile proposito nobis exemplar (more usu exemplum) Ulysses, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: Esop has e'd (the lesson) thus, Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit, Phaedr. 1, 3: I will briefly e. both truths, utrinque exemplum breviter.

**example**: exemplum: v. EXAMPLE.

**exempt** (subs.): 1. levo, 1 (to relieve of a burden: with acc. and abl.): he e'd the domain land from paying a tax, agrum publicum vectigali levavit, Cic.: v. TO RELIEVE. 2. libero, 1 (to set free: same constr.): v. TO FREE.

3. excipo, cēpi, cēptum, 3 (to take out of the case: foll. by acc. and abl. with prep. or dat.): Q. Fabius is not e'd from punishment, non noxæ eximitur Q. Fabius, Liv. 8, 35, med.: but Cic. prefers ex with abl. (N.B.—Be vectigalibus eximi, in Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101, is to be taken from the national exchequer, to not be e'd from taxation, as in R. and A.) 5. expr. by immunitis, immunitas, and a verb: to e. (a people) from every burden, ab omni onere immines praestare, Suet. Cl. 25, med.: he wishes you kindly to e. the lands which pay rents from doing so, agros fructuarii vult tuo beneficio immines esse, Cic. Fam. 8, 9, fin: to e. a state from burdens, (civitati) immunitatem tribuire, Tac. A. 12, 61; simili, immunitates dare (absol.), Cic. Fam. 12, 1 (im. tribuire implies the concession of a reasonable claim; i.e. mani, dare, donare, a grant of favour: cf. Suet. Gal. 15); see also EXEMPT (adj.), EXEMPTION. Phr.: he e. the Ilians from tribute for ever, Iliensis tributu in perpetuum remisit, Suet. Cl. 25, med.

**exempt** (adj.): 1. immunitis, e. (not liable to burdens or duties): in Cic. usu. absol., as agri im. liberique, i.e. free from every kind of burden: also foll. by abl., with prep., as ab omni onere im., Suet. Cl. 25; without prep., as militia im., Liv. 1, 43, med.; or with gen., as portorium im., Liv. 38, 44, med.: Tac. 2. vacuus (void of, clear from): usu. foll. by abl. with or without ab; less freq. by gen.: a mind e. from all care, animus v. ab omni cura, Cic. (v. VOID OF): e. from punishment and tributu, v. a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: but omni tributu v., ib. 61.

3. expers: v. DEFITITE OP. Joinvacuus, expers, solum ac lib. (ab omnibus sumptu, munere, molestia), Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 23. 4. privatus (with abl.): e. from all suffering, p. doloris omni, Lucret. Phr.: a soldier e. from further service, emeritus, Tac.; miles vacans (a supernumerary), Trebell.

**exemption**: 1. immunitas (from burdeis): to grant e.s. imm. date, dñeare, tribuire (v. TO EXEMPT, 5); used absol. of e. from taxes, Suet. Aug. 40, med.: Cic.; and with dprnd. gen., in other cases: e. from punishments, malorum im., Lamp. 2. vacatio (esp. from military service, militiae v., Caes. B. G. 6, 14) e. on the ground of agr. v. setatibus, Nep. Att. 7. In gen. sense, e. from every responsibility, omnium v. innumerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 51: Sén. 3.

vacuities (freedom from): freedom and e. from all annoyance, liberatio et v.

omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; also with ab and abl., v. ab angoriibus, id. Off. 1, 21, 73. Phr.: to enjoy e. from, immunem, vacuum esse: v. EXEMPT (adv.).

**exercise** (subs.): I. Physical.

1. exercitatio: Cic. J. Join: motus atque ex., Cic. Div. 2, 1c, 26. 2. móritus, us (motion of any kind): to be debarred from e., a corporism, removei, Nep. Eum. 5: Cic. (v. supr.). 3. ambulatio (by walking): Cic. Fin. 5, 1, init.: v. WALK. 4. gestatio (by riding, driving): gentle, vigorous, violent e., g. lenis, acris, vehemens, Cels.: Sen. (N.B.—Both the latter words are also used of a place for taking e.) 5. vectatio (like gestatio): horse e., equi v., Suet. Cal. 3. 6. palestra (athletic): v. GYMNASTICS. Phr.: u. take e., ambulare (walking), gestari (riding): v. TO WALK, RIDE, etc. II. Esp. of soldiers: 1. exercitum sword e., palorum, ad palum) ex., Veg. 1, 11: cf. ib. 12, 14 (the palus was a post at which the passes were made).

2. méditatio: Veg. 1, 11, fin. 3. exercitatio: v. DRILL. Phr.: to put a recruit through his sword e., tirionem ad palum exercere, Veg. 1, 14: to go through the sword e., (with a real sword), gladio seu exercere, Veg. 1, 11. III. In gen. sense, practice: exercitatio, Cic.: v. PRACTICE. IV. Discharge, fulfilment of an office: functio (rare): Cic. Usu, better expr. by phr.: to interfere with a magistrate in the e. of his office, \*magistratum impide quominus minime suo fungatur: this I do in the e. of my authority us consul, \*habea consul facio, Cic. Cat. 1, init. V. A set, or composition: 1. théma, átis, n.: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 28: Sen. Contr. 2. déclamatio (rhetorical): cf. Juv. 10, 167, 3. exercitatio: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 67, fin.

**exercise** (v.): A. Trans.: I. To give employment to in order to discipline: exerceo, 2: to e. the body, the memory, corpus, memoriam ex., Cic.: to be e.d (disciplined) in logic, in dialectical exerceri, Cic. Br. 90, 309, to e. recruits, tirent ex., Veg. 1, 11. v. TO DRILL.

II. To carry on, discharge, exerl: 1. exerceo, 2 to e. the profession of physic, medicinam ex., Cic.: to e. the right of conquest, jus victoris ex., Flor. 7, fin.: v. TO CARRY ON, PRACTISE.

2. exhibeo, 2 (not so in Cic.): to e. authority, imperium ex., Pl. Cas. 2, 6 57: Plin. Jun.: v. TO EXHIBIT. 3

célébro, 1 (to attend to regularly): to e. jurisdiction, jurisdictionem e., Liv. 6 32, init.: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: artes celebrare atque recollere. 4. fungor, i. v. TO DISCHARGE. III. To distress, afflict: vexo, 1; v. TO HARASS. B. Intrants.: exerceor, 2: Veg.: v. supr. (A.).

**exercised** (part. adj.): exercitatus (e.g. miles, Virg.): v. PRACTISED.

**exert**: I. To put forth, bring into operation: 1. exerceo, exhibeo, 2 v. TO EXERCISE (I). 2. utor, usus, 3 (with abl.): to e. actively, asperitate u., Caes. B. G. 4, 24, fin. (ad. ult.): v.

**TO USE, EMPLOY.** (Plin. Jun. has *jus exserere*, Ep. 8, 7, 2, but no earlier writer.) **II.** *To strain; esp. with resp. pron., or something belonging to the subject as object:* 1. contendo, di, tum, 3: *to e. all one's powers, omnes nervos c.* Ctc. Cat. 10, 20: *v. TO STRAIN.* 2. läbōrō, I (*intrans.*, *to take pains, e. oneself*): *to e. oneself to prevent something being done*, L ne quid fiat, Cic. Verr. 3, 57, Jn.: *also with in or de, and abl. of that about which*: v. *TO LABOUR.*

3. mitor, émitor, sis and xis, 3 (*to use effort*): *to e. all one's energy to prevent, summa ope niti, ne . . .* Sall. Cat. 1, init.: Cic. v. *TO STRIVE.* Phr.: *to e. oneself beyond one's strength, se supra vires extendre*, Liv. 34, 4: *to e. the voice too much, vocis nimis imperare*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: *to e. all one's influence on behalf of some one, pro aliquo summis opibus pugnare*, Caes. (v. *TO STRUGGLE*).

**exertion:** 1. contentio (*a straining of the powers*): *by great e.s he prevented (the bill) being carried, magnis c. obtinuit non perfetrerit*, Liv. 41, 6: Cic. 2. intentio (*like preced., but usu. foll. by depend. gen.*): v. *STRAINING (subs.).* 3. V. EFFORT.

**exfoliate:** med. t. t.: expr. by squama, Cels. 8, 3, ad fin.: *squamam remittere* (R. and A.). *The bone e.s, ossi s. abscedit; ab osse s. recedit, comp. Cels. 1, c.*

**exfoliation:** expr. by verb: v. preceded, art.

**exhalation:** 1. *The act or process of exhaling*: expr. by verb: v. TO EXHALE. **II.** *That which is exhaled:*

1. exhalatio: *e.s from the earth, terrea exhalations*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 41; Plin.: Sen. 2. hálitus, ūs (esp. poet.): *un e. rising from the dark mouth (of Averrus), h. atris faucibus effundens sese*, Virg.: Val. Fl.: Sen.

3. aspiratio (?): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 26, 79. 4. expr. by exhalo, I: *it is certain that a damp e. rises from the earth, humidam a terra exhalari caliginem certum est*, Plin. 2, 42, 42: *all kinds of e.s, \*quaeunque [a terra] exhalantur*: v. TO EXHALE. 5. vāpor (esp. a warm e.): *e. from earth, terrenus v.*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 13, 4; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: *to dread nightly e.s, nocturnos v.* formidare, Hor. Phr.: *there is an e. from both (land and water), utraque ex se reddit aliquid*, S-n. N. Q. 1. c.: v. EVAPORATION.

**exhale:** 1. exhalo, I (*to give forth*; in Cic. only fig.): *to e. mist, smoke, nebula, fumum ex*, Virg. In pass., as reflect.: *mists e. from the ground, nebulae exhalantur humo*, Ov.

2. hálito, I (*both trans. and intrans.*: poet.): *to e. a nectarā odour, nectar naribus h.* Lucr. 2, 847: *gardens e.i.u.g (redolent with) flowers, floribus lutes horū*, Virg. G. 4, 109. 3. émitto, 3: v. TO EMIT. 4. spargo, 3: v. TO DIFFUSE. 5. expirō, I (*poet.*): *fumes e (from Averrus), exhalitus, Val. Fl.*: v. TO BREATHE FORTH. 6. respiro, I (*poet.*): Stat. (trans.).

**exhaust:** 1. *To draw off the entire contents of:* 1. exhauiro, si, sum, 3: *to e. the treasury, aerarium ex*, Cic.; also, omnem pecuniam ex aerario ex., Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98: v. TO EMPTY. 2. absūmo, 3: v. TO CONSUME.

3. (*in pass.*) déficio, 3 (*to be or become e.d.*): v. TO FAIL. Phr. (*fig.*): *so that the patience of some was e.d., ut quidam patientiam rumperent*, Suet. Tib. 24: *that the patiencia of the hearer may not be e.d., ne qui audiret defatigari*, Cic. (v. *TO TIRE OUT*). **II.** *To treat subject completely:* Phr.: *the question has been e.d., toti questioni abunde satisfactum est*, Cic. (cf. profligata jam haec et paene ad extum adducta quaestio est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15): *to e. a subject in a speech, \*omnia accurate expōne;* nihil intactum relinqueré (R. and A.); *\*totam rem accurasissime plenissimè tractare.* **III.** *To wear out the strength of; debilito,*

défatiго, conficio: v. *TO WEAR OUT, EX-  
FEEBLE, WEARY.* See also foll. art.

**exhausted** (*part. adj.*): **I.** *Having lost virtue or good qualities: effusus e. land, e. ager*, Virg.: *an e. frame, corpus, Cic.* **II.** *Tired out, having lost strength; from whatever cause:* 1. confessus: *e. with wounds, vulneribus c., Caes.*: *(troops) weary and e., fessi que*, Liv.: *an e. (worn out) and wounded gladiator, gladiator c. et sauciens*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24. **2.** défectus (*quite spent, tired out*): *e. by the length of the battle, d. diuturnitate proeliis, Caes.*: *Fresh men succeed to those that are e., recentes defessis succedunt*, Caes.: Cic.: v. WEARY. **3.** défectus (*not in C.*): Phaedr.: Col.: v. WORN OUT. **4.** lassus: v. WEARY. See also foll. art.

**exhausted, to be, or become:**

1. expr. by déficio, 3 (*in connexion with vires*): *when the standard-bearer was getting e., quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: but the act is more freq.: *our men were getting e., nostris (ad nostris) vires lassitudine defiebant*, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: v. TO FAIL. **2.** languo, 2 (*less strong than the Eng.*): v. FATIGUED, TO BE. **3.** fatiscō, 3 (*not in C.*): *to be e. by (certain) crops (on soil), setegibus f.*, Col. 2, 14: *to be e. by privation and toil*, per inoptam et labores f., Tac. (N.B. - The comp. defetiscor is exceedingly rare, except in p. part. defessus: v. preced. art. II. 4.) **4.** expr. by pass. of fatigo, fatigatio: v. TO WEARY.

**exhaustion:** 1. expr. by verb: *on account of the e. of the treasury, propter exhaustum aerarium: to remedy the e. of the soil, \*agrum fatiscētum, cuius vis absumpta est, recreare*: v. preced. art. **2.** lassido, languor: v. FATIGUE. **3.** défectio virium (*failure of strength, as in old age*): Cic. **4.** expr. by defessus, confectus, lassus (*in a state of e.*): v. EXHAUSTED.

**exhaustless:** infinitus: v. INEXHAUSTIBLE.

**exhibit:** 1. *To expose to view:* 1. propóno, pósul, itum, 3 (*publicly*): *to e. any thing for sale, aliquid venale p.*, Cic.: *he used to e. his finished works to passers by, opera perfecta proponebat transeuntibus*, Plin. **2.** expóno, 3 (*to bring out to view, whether publicly or not*): *he e'd (brought out) his Samian ware, exposuit vase Samia, Cic. Mur. 36, 75*. Fig.: *to e. one's virtue for imitation, virtutem imitandam ex., 2. v. TO SET FORTH.* **3.** exhibeo, 2, (esp. to show and make good in court: v. TO PRODUCE): *to e. (pr sent) a memorable spectacle, memorable spectaculum ex.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 1. In Suet. of public shows, Ner. 12. **4.** fácio, feci, factum, 3 (*of the magistrate who e.s games*): *to e. most magnificent games, ludos magnificissimos f.* Cic. Joín: (*ludos*) facere atque celebrare, Cic. Harusp. 12, 24. **5.** édo, idī, itum, 3 (*of spectacles etc.*: appy. not in C.): *to e. hunts, games, shows, venationes, ludos, spectacula e.*, Suet. Ner. 11, 12, etc. **6.** do, dēdi, dātum, 1: *esp. with munis (gen. term for shows, games, etc.): to e. magnificent games, munus magnificum d.* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, fin. (Cic. has also munus præbēre, Sull. 19, 54): Suet.

**II.** *To manifest:* 1. praesto, 1: *to e. dutiful affection to parents, p. pietatem parentibus* Cic.: v. TO SHOW.

**2.** exhibeo, 2 (*not so in C.*): *to e. kindly feeling to any one, humanitatem alicui ex.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 2: Suet.

**3.** ostento, 1: v. TO DISPLAY.

**exhibition:** 1. *The act of exhibiting:* expr. by verb: *to humour the people by the e. of games, \*studi editis, ludos edendo, populo gratificari, etc.*: v. TO EXHIBIT. **II.** *That which is exhibited:* 1. spectaculum: v. SPEC-  
TACLE, SHOW. **2.** ludi, munus: v. GAMES. Phr.: *an e. of works of art, tabulae et signa propalamp collocantes, cf. Cic. de Or. 1 35, 161; \*artificiorum ex-*

positio: as *t. t.* (?) **III.** *Annual pay-  
ment: \*exhibitio:* cf. Ulp. Dig. 27, 2, 3, § 3.

**exhilarate:** hilārō, exhilārō: v. TO CHEER.

**exhilarating** (*adj.*): sometimes laetus: v. CHEERFUL, ENCOURAGING. Or expr. by verb: *the morning air is ex-tremely e.*, \*imprimis exhilarant animos auras matutinae: v. TO CHEER, EN-LIVEN.

**exhilaration:** hilāritas, gaudia: v. CHEERFULNESS, JOY.

**exhort:** bortor, I (*to urge in a friendly manner*): *Join: bortari et monere, Suet.* v. TO URGE, ADVISE. **II.** *The comps. ad-hortor, cohortor, also freq. occur; the latter esp. in the case of generals addressing their troops*: Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ENCOURAGE. (Exhortor, Vulg. Rom. xii 3, etc.: but the word is unclass.)

**exhortation:** mōnitus, mōnitio, hortatio: v. ADVICE. (Exhortatio, Vulg., but not class.)

**exhume:** éruo, 3: v. TO DIG (2).

**exigence** { 1. nēcessitas: *as exigency* { often as I consider the e. of our position, quotiens n. nostram in-tueor, Tac. Agr. 30: Cic.: v. NECESSITY.

**2.** angustiae: v. STRAITS, DIFFICULTY. **3.** tempus (*critical time*): v. EMERGENCY.

**exile** (*subs.*): **I.** *A person exiled:*

1. exsul (exul), ulis, c. (gen. term): Cic.: Liv. **2.** prófligus (*one who has to fly from his country, an outlaw*): Virg.: Ov. **3.** extorris (strictly adj.): v. EXILED. Phr.: *to be an e.* exsulare, Cic.: Liv. **II.** *The state or penalty of an exile:* **1.** exsilium (exil): *to punish any one with e., alienum exsilium multare, afficere, Cic.: to drive into e., in ex. ejicere, pellere, Cic.: to go into e., in ex. ire, proficisci, Cic.: to be in e., in ex. esse, Cic.: to recall e., de ex. reducere, Cic.: de ex. revocare, Liv. **2.** fuga (*chiefly poet. and late*): *to order punishment of e. and death, fugas et caedes iubere, Tac. A. 14, 64. Ov. Join: exsilium et fuga, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9. rēlēgatio (middle form of e.): Cic.: Liv. Phr.: to go into e., solum vertere, Cic. Caec. 34, 100 (exsilii causa is sometimes added, id. Quint. 28, 86); profugere, id. Caec. 1, c.: to be in e., exsulare, Cic.: Liv.; exsulmen agere (rare), Tac. A. 1, 4: to pass sentence of e. upon any one, alieni aqua et igni interdicere, Caes.: Cic.**

**exile (v.):** cōficio, extermino, etc.: v. TO BANISH.

**exiled** (*part. adj.*): **1.** extorris, e (not admitted into a country): *e. from country and home, ex. patria, domo, Sall. Jug. 14, med. Join: exsil ex torrisque, Gell. 2, 12: cf. Liv. 5, 30: \*ne exsulem, extorum P. R. ab solo patro in hostium urbem agerent."* **2.** exsilans, ntis (*part. of exsilio*): Cic. See also EXILE (I).

**exist:** 1. sum, ful esse (esp. in an emphatic position): *there e.d. (once, yes, there e.d. that energy . . .* fit, fuit ista virtus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: *to affirm that gods e., deos esse dicere, Cic.: I think, therefore I e., cogito, ergo sum, Cartes.* **2.** existo (exist): stit, 3 (*mostly with the additional idea of coming into existence: v. TO ARISE, APPEAR*): had not existed, *Ihad e.d.*, nisi Ilia illa had not existed, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: cf. Cic. Off. 1, jo, 107: "nt in corporibus magna dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt (exist, or present them-selves) maiores etiam varietates." **3.** exsto (exto), stit, 1 (*mostly, to appear, be extant*): *of Demades there e. no written works, (Demades) nulla ex-scripta, Cic. Br. 9, 36: without the eyes, the function of eyes could not e., sine oculis non potest ex. munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71. **4.** māno, nsi, sum, 2 (*to e. still*): v. TO REMAIN.*

**5.** (*of living beings*) vivo, 3: v. TO LIVE. See also foll. art.

**existence:** 1. *The state:* **1.** expr. by sum: *to disbelieve the e. e.*

*goods altogether*, nullus esse omnino deos putare, Cic. N. D. 1, *init.* (In scholastic Lat., esse is used *subs.*: Spinoz. *pass.*)

**2.** (*of living creatures*) *vita*, *to drag out one's e.*, *vitam trahere*, Virg. (cf. v. *exigere*, Sall. Jug. 14, *med.*): *the brief span of our e.*, *exiguum vita curriculum*, Cic.: *v. LIFE*. **II.** *That which exists*: *\*ens, entis, n.*; v. Quint. 8, 1, 1; Med. Lat.: v. *CREATURE*, *BECING*.

**existing:** *qui (quae, quod) nunc est*: v. *TO EXIST*. Phr.: *under e. circumstances* (*a qualifying phr.*), *pro re nata*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, *ad init.*; *ut nunc est*, Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, *fin.*; Cic. See also *PRESENT*.

**exit:** **I.** *The act of going out*: *exitus, ūs*; v. *DEPARTURE*. Phr.: *to make one's e.*, *exire, decedere*: v. *TO DEPART*. **II.** *A way of escape*: *exitus, effugium*; v. *OUTLET*.

**exonerate:** i. e. *from a charge*: *culpū liberō*; v. *TO EXCULPATE, CLEAR* (II.).

**exorable:** *exorābilis*, c: Cic.; Ilor. **exorbitant:** *nimirū, immōdīcūs*; v. **EXCESSIVE**. Sometimes *expr. by cārus*: *on that very day corn fell from an e. price to a low one*, illo ipso die carissimam annomon consecuta est, Cic. pro Dom. 7, 15; **v. DEAR**. Phr.: *to make e. demands*, *\*simmodicē postulare*; plus aquo postulare: *the e. demands of publicans*, immōdīstia publicanorum, Tac. A. 13, 50.

**exorbitantly:** *immōdīcē, v. EXCESSIVELY*.

**exorcise:** *exorcizo*, I (*ἐξόρκιζω*): Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3. (*Or by circuml. adjurando [cum adjuratione] daemonas expellere, ejicere*; cf. Vulg. Acts, xix. 13.)

**exorcism:** *exorcismus* (*ἐξόρκισμός*): Tert.

**exorcist:** *exor ista, ae, m.* (*ἐξόρκιστης*): Imp. Codd.: Vulg.

**exordium:** **1.** *exodium (us. term)*: Cic.; Quint.; Plin. 2, *ex orsus, ūs*, (v. *race*): Cic. Manil. 4, *fin. (only)*. **3.** *prooemium (προοίμιον prop. a prelude, q. v.): a long and far-fetched e.*, *longum et alte petitum pr.*, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; freq. in Cic. of the introduction to a treatise, et Cic. Att. 16, 6, *fin.*; Quint. **4.** *principium*: Quint.

**exoteric:** *extōrēticos* (*ἐξωτερός*, Cic.); Gell.

**exotic:** *externus, pērigrinus (e. g. arbor)*, Plin.; v. *FOREIGN*. (*Exōtēcūs* occurs in Gell. 13, 5, as *epith. of wine*).

**expand:** **A.** *Trans.*: **1.** *pando, expando*, 3; v. *TO SPREAD*. **2.** *taxo, t̄ (by increasing the spaces between): the lily e. itself*, *lilium ūt t̄*, Plin.; *to e. the companies*, *I. manipulos*, Caes. **3.** *extendo, 3; v. TO STRETCH OUT*. **4.** *dilat̄, 1 (to make broader; spread over a wider space): to e. his line (of a general), aciem d.*, Liv. 31, 21, *med.*; esp. of expansion in language, Cic.; v. *TO AMPLIFY*. See also *inf.*

**B.** *Intrans.*: *expr. by preced. verbs and pron. refl.*, or in *pass.*: (*the Proportionis*) *where the sea begins to e.*, ubi dilat̄ se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40; also in latitudinem pandit, id. 6, 13, 15; *the bud of the rose gradually opens and e.s. rose paulatinus debiscit ac sese pandit*, Plin.; v. *TO SPREAD, OPEN*.

**expansē:** *sptūm: v. SPACE*. *Of the sea*, *acquer, ūris, n.*: *often plur.*, *for thee the e. of ocean smiles*, *tibi rident aquora ponti*, Lucr. 1, 8; v. *OCEAN*. Phr.: *suddenly appears a boundless e. of plain*, *repente immensa panditur planities*, Liv.; v. *PLAIN (subs.)*.

**expansion:** *exp. by verb*: *heat produces e. of air*, *\*calor aēta expandit aquae dilatat*; v. *TO EXPAND*. (*Expansio*, *diffatatio*, v. *rare*)

**expansive:** *qui (quae, quod) se pandit*, e. g. *aēr*, Plin.; v. *TO EXPAND*.

**expansiveness:** *expr. by verb*: v. *TO EXPAND*.

**expatriate;** *expatrior, I (strictly to d̄gress, cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4): to e. in and give oneself up to a part of a subject, in*

*aliqua parte e. ex indulgere voluntati, Quint. 2, 17, *init.*; v. *TO EXLARGE UPON*.*

**expatriate:** *extermino, ejicio: v. TO EXANISH, EXILE*.

**expatriation:** *exp̄lium: v. EXILE*.

**expect:** **I.** *exp̄pto (exp̄-), I (to look for something, whether good or evil; with acc. : but not acc. and inf.): to be e. any one's arrival*, *e. aliquis adventus*, Caes.: *I shall e. or rather demand longer letters*, *tongores epistolos expectabo, vel potius exigam*, Cic.: *with a (ab) or ex, and abl. of the person from whom*, Cic. *Sometimes foll. by dum or ut and subj. : I don't think you e. me to write, non puto ex. dum scribam*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; *I believe we are e.d. to answer your letter*, *expectari nos, arbitror, ut respondemus*, *tuis literis*, Liv. 42, 40, *init.* **2.** *sp̄ero*, I (usu. = to hope, but also occasionally of anticipating evil): *foll. by acc. alone, or acc. and inf.): but if I am deserted by you, which I do not e. sin a vobis (id quod non spero) deserat, Cic. Rosc. A. 4, 10; Virg.: *v. TO HOPE*. **3.** *crēdo, didi, tum, 3 (with acc. and inf.): I.e. you are surprised, judges, credo ego vos judices mirari, Cic. Rose. A. init. Simil., other verbs of thinking, believing, with acc. and inf.: I confidently e. he will do his duty, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Att. 1, 6: when I was just e.ing your arrival quann Jane te adventare arbitraremur, Cic. Att. 1, 4: to turn out otherwise than one may have e.d., aliter cadere quam quis opinatus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: v. *TO THINK, BELIEVE*. Phr.: *contrary to what was e.d.*, *praeter sp̄em* (*V. EXPECTATION*): *sooner than might have been e.d.*, *opinione celerus*, Cic.: *a battle more bloody than might have been e.d. from the number of combatants*, *prolium atrocissimum quam pro numero pugnantium*, Liv. 21, 29; *not e.ing*, *inopinans*, Caes.; *nekopinans*, Cic.**

**expectancy:** *esp̄s, ēi, f.*: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 47; v. *HOPE*.

**expectant:** *perh. arrestus (full of eager interest)*: cf. Sall. Jug. 86, *init.* postquam plebis animos arrectos videt. See also *ATTENTIVE*. Phr. (prob. to: *to disappoint the e. crow (of a legacy-hunter)*), *corvum deludere hiantem*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: *an her e., heres necessarius*, Ulp. Dig.

**expectation:** **I.** *expectatio (precisely equiv. to Eng.): hope is the e. of good, fear the e. of evil, sp̄es est ex boni, mali ex. metus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; **2.** *sp̄es, ēi, f.* (*usu. of what is good*: also in gen. sense, esp. in *adverb, phr.*): *e. of pay, s. mercede*, Cic. (v. *HOPE*): *Metellus contrary to his e., is welcomed home with the greatest joy*, *Metellus contra (praeter) sp̄em laetiissimis animis excipitur*, Sall. Jug. 88: *the second e. (of succeeding to an inheritance)*, *secunda s.*, Tac. A. 1, 8. **3.** *opinio (not necessarily implying futurity; very often in adverb, phr.): I will not disappoint your e., non falliam tuam o.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, *fin.*; *contrary to e., praeter e.*, Cic.: *see also to EXPECT (Phr.)*.

**expectorate:** *exscrēto, I: to e. blood*, *cruenta exscreare*, Plin.; v. *TO SPIT*.

**expectorator:** *exscrēto (e. g. cruenta)*: Plin.; v. *SPITTLE*.

**expediency:** *utilitas: it often happens that e. clashes with virtue, persepe evenit ut e. cum honestate certet*, Cic. Phr.: *no e. in injustice*, *nihil expedire quid sit infame*, Cic.; v. *fol. art.*

**expedient:** *utilis, e. to prefer the honourable to the e., honestum praeferre utili*, Hor.: *it is never (really) e. to sin, nunquam u. est peccare*, Cic.: v. *USEFUL*. Phr.: *it is e., exp̄dit, 4. imp̄ers. (often foll. by acc. and inf.): what is right is evident; what e. is in the dark, quid rectum sit, apparel, quid ex obsecrum est*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, *fin.*; Ter. v. *ADVANTAGE, TO BE OF*.

**expedite:** *exp̄dio, mātūro: v. TO HASTEN*.

**expedition:** **I.** *An enterprise*:

**1.** *expédition (military): to march troops forth on an e., militias educere in expeditionem*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 72; *to undertake an e.*, *ex. suscipere*, Suet. Caes. **2.** *Iter: v. JOURNEY, MARCH*.

**II.** *Speed of execution* *celeritas to use e. about any thing, c. ut in aliquo re*, Cic.: v. *HASTE, SPEED*: *Pr̄t. there is need of e.*, *mature factus opus est*, Sall. Cat. 1.

**expeditious:** *celer, promptus, mātūrus* v. *QUICK, PROPTER*.

**expeditiously:** *celeriter, prompte, mātūrē* v. *QUICKLY, PROMPTLY*.

**expeditiousness:** v. *EXPEDITION* (II.).

**expel:** **1.** *expello, pūli, pulsū* (*in whatsoever way, that from which*, usu. *expr. by abl. alone, or with v. ex*) *to e. any one from house, country, commonwealth, aliquem domo (sua), civitate, ex. republika ex.*, Cic. Caes.: *to e. an enemy from territories, hostes finibus*, Cic. Sext. 13, 30: v. *TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH*. **2.** *ejicio, jecī, etum, 3* (*rather stronger than preced.*, q. v. *that from which, usu. expr. by abl. with ex, de; also ab*): *to e. any one from the senate, e. aliquem e. senatu*, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42 (*to expr. which praeterire was also used as a milder expr.*, Liv. 38, 28; also [de] *senatu movere*, Cic. Clu. 43, 122): *from a collegium, de collegio*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5; also *absol.*, cf. Cic. Sext. 13, 30: **3.** *extirmino, 1 (to drive quite out; an emphatic expr.): v. TO BANISH*. **4.** *dejicio, 3 (esp. from an elevated position), déturbo (confusedly and violently), etc. v. TO DISLOOSE*. Phr. *to e. a man from his tribe, aliquem tribu movere*, Cic.: v. *supr. (2)*.

**expeller:** *expulsor (Cic.); exactor (Liv.)*.

**expend:** *expendo, impendo: v. TO SPEND*.

**expenditure:** **1.** *érögāto (pēcuniae)*, Cic. Att. 15, 2, *fin.* **2.** *sumptus, impensa (esp. pl.): to set limits to the public e., facere modum impensis publicis*, Tac.: *needful e., necessary sumptus*, Cic.: v. *spend*.

**expense:** **1.** *impensa (outlay of any kind): to go to no e., nullam im. facere*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; often *pl.* at my e., meis impensis, Nep. Phoc. 1 Tac.: **2.** *sumptus, us (esp. of great, excessive e.): to keep a great number of horsemen at one's own e., magnum numerum equitum suo a.leret*, Caes. *to go to extravagant e., tñxmodum sumptu prodire*, Cic.: *to diminish the e. of embassies, s. legationum minuire*, Cic. *lawful e., legitimus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, *ad med.* **3.** *impendium* (= *impensa*, but less freq. and chiefly *pl.*): without e., sine m. i.e. Cic. Quint. 3, 12, (= nulla impensa), Clc. Ver. 2, 1, 55, 145): *to go to very great e., impendit maxima facere*, Plin. Ep. *to be indulged (of a laugh) at the e. of modesty*, *impendit pudoris constare*, Quint.: v. *COST*. **4.** *dispendium* (esp. in the comic writers): *at less e., minor dispendio*, Pl. *without e. on one's own part (fig.), siue dom. Ter. Hecl. 5, 29; Col. Plin. (N.B.—Never pl.)* *Pr̄t.: funeral e., arbitria funis* Cic. Dom. 37, 98: *to carouse at the public e., de publico convivari*, Cic. Ver. 3, 44, 105: *at a great e., magni (v. PRICE), to live at another's e. (poor), aliena vivere quadra, Juv.:* *to get a laugh at any one's e., iudicari aliquem, Pl.*: *Ter. (v. TO FOOL) to do anything at the e. of dignity, dignitatis jacturam aliui afferre*, Clc. 4, 24, *init.*: v. *EX-PENSE*. See also *COSTLY*.

**expensively:** cum maxima im-  
pensa, maximo sumpto: v. EXPENSE.  
**expensiveness:** sumptus: v. EX-  
PENSE; also DEARNESS.

**experience (subs.):** 1. usus, us: a general of no e., nullus u. imperator, Caes.: military e., u. in re militari, Cic.: possessed of such e. (in legal matters), tali usu [atque exercitatione] praeditus, Cic. Clu. ii, 84: great political e., u. in republica rerum maximarum, Cic. Rep. i, 21. 2. péritia (knowledge acquired by e.): e. of localities and warfare, locorum et militiae p., Sall.: Tac.: v. SACAGY. 3. experientia (esp. with rerum: in Cic. the act of trying): neither in years or e. equal to such a burden, non aetate neque rerum ex. tantae moli par, Tac. A. i, 4: a man of long e., vir longa ex., Tac.: Vell. 4. expr. by experimentum (an act of trial, an individual experience): esp. in pl.: taught by abundant e., multis ex eruditus, Plin. Ep. i, 5, 16: Metellus knew by e. that . . ., Metello experiments cognition erat (with acc. and inf.): Sall. Jug. 46: precept is of less avail than e., minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15. Phr.: I speak from e., dico expertus in nobis, Cic. (v. foll. art.): your e. during the last 24 years, quae per quatuor et viginti annos passi sitis, Liv. 21, 10, med.: taught by the e. of others, per aliena exempla doctus (R. and A.): I have learned by e., compertum ego habeo, Sall. Cat. 58, init.

**experience (e.):** 1. expr. by ususvenit (or usu venit), 4. impers. (with dat. of subject): what could any one e. more affecting? quid homini potest acerbius ususvenire? Cic. Quint. 15, 19: cf. Att. 7, 26, init. 2. expérior, pertus, 4 (to make trial): I very often e. in my own case that . . ., in me ipso saepissime exterior ut . . ., Cic. de Or. i, 26, 121: believe one who has ead it, experto credi, Virg. 3. pátor, ssus, 3 (suffering): much did he e. in war, multa bellum passus (est), Virg.: Liv. (v. preced. art., fin.): v. TO STUFF.

4. cognoscere, nōvi, nitum, 3 (to find out by experience): v. TO LEARN. Phr.: the following year he ead a severe domestic affliction, sequens annis gravi vulnera antinum domumque (ejus) affixit, Tac. Agr. 7: I do not believe that Scipio ead any evil, nil malo Scipioni accidisse puto, Cic.: v. TO HAPPEN.

**experienced (part. adj.):** 1. expr. by usus (v. EXPERIENCE): an e. and wise man, vir usu et sapientia praestans, Nep.: e. men, homines usu periti, Cic. Off. i, 41, 147: e. in war, peritus ad u. ac disciplinam (belli), Cic. Font. 15, 33. 2. péritus (implying skill): esp. in connexion with usus (v. supr. 1): most e. generals, peritissimi [atque exercitissimi] duces, Caes. B.C. 3, 73: Cic. 3. exercitūsus (prae-  
tised: q.v.): Caes.: Cic. (v. supr. 2).

4. callidus: v. SKILFUL. 5. gnārus: v. ACQUAINTED WITH.

6. expériens, ntis (i.e. making trial of every thing): v. ENTERPRISING.

**experiment;** expérimentum: v. TRIAL.

**experiment upon:** expérior, experimenter facio: v. TO TRY

**experimental:** \*experiments adepts, partus: v. EXPERIENCE. Phr.: to have e. knowledge of anything, aliquid usu contemptum habere, cf. Sall. Cat. 58: an e. trip (of a vessel), \*experiendae (pericitandae) navis navigatio suscepita.

**experimentally:** usu, experiments: v. EXPERIENCE.

**expert:** callidus, sciens, etc. (usu with gen.): v. CLEVER, SKILFUL.

**expertly:** callidè, scienter: v. CLE-  
VERLY, SKILFULLY.

**expertness:** calliditas, sollertia: v. SKILL.

**expiable:** piabilis, e. (rare): Ov. (More usu. expr. by verb: quod expiari potest. v. TO EXPIATE.)

**expiate:** 1. explo, 1 (by sacri-  
fices, etc.): to e. a crime, scelus ex-  
Hor.: to be ed. by the punishment of  
(the criminal) himself, ipsius supplicio  
expiri, Cic. Join: procurare atque  
expiare (with ref. to portents), Cic. Div.  
2, 63, 130. 2. pio, 1 (chiefly poet.):  
v. TO ATONE FOR

**expiation:** 1. expiatio: Cic.:  
Liv. 2. prōcūrāti (with ref. to po-  
tentis): that e. should be made with (the  
sacrifice of) a swine, ut sue p. fieret,  
Cic.: Tac. 3. expr. by verb: this  
mode of e., \*hoc genus expiandi: v. TO  
EXPIATE.

**expiator:** 1. placiūris, e.: e. sac-  
rifices, p. sacrificia, Liv. 2. expr.  
by subs.: an e. victim, placium, Liv.;  
piamenteum, Plin.: Sen.: e. rites, sub-  
mina, Ov.

**expiatorily:** 1. placiūris, e.: e. sac-  
rifices, p. sacrificia, Liv. 2. expr.  
by subs.: an e. victim, placium, Liv.;  
piamenteum, Plin.: Sen.: e. rites, sub-  
mina, Ov.

**expiation:** Phr.: at the e. of the

fifth year, quinto anno exente, Cic.

(v. to INTR. art.): after the e. of a year,

anno exacto, circumacto, Liv.: because

his year (of office) was on the point of e.,

quia jam in exitu annus erat, Liv. 38,  
35, init.

**expire:** 1. To breathe one's last:

expiro, 1 (not in Cic.): Liv. 2, 20, etc.:

Virg.: Quint. Pbr.: to e., animam edere, Cic. Sext. 38, 83; animam agere, efflare, Cic. Tusc. i, 10, 19; animam exhalar, expirare, Ov.: on the point of e.,

expirare, expirare, moribundus, Cic.: v. TO DIE.

To come to an end: of a period of time:

1. exeo, 4, irr.: the time prescribed  
by the truce had ead, indutriamus dies  
exierat, Liv. 4, 30, med.: Cic.: v. TO  
END. 2. intercedo, 3 (of an interval  
between events): v. TO ELAPSE. Phr.:  
after thirty-three days had ead, peracti  
diebus tribus et triginta, Liv. 1, 32,  
med.: simili, when a period or cycle of  
time has ead, circumacti (diebus, an-  
nus), Liv. 9, 33, med.: to be on the  
point of e., jam in exitu esse, Liv.

**explain:** 1. explano, 1 (to make  
quite plain): to be more easily under-  
stood than e., faciliter intelligi, quam  
explanari, Cic.: more fully, to e. an  
obscure subject, obscuram rem ex. inter-  
pretando, Cic. Brni. 41, 152. Join: in:  
docere et explanare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82.

2. explico, avi and ni, atum and  
itum, 1 (to unfold, set forth at large)  
to e. any thing very clearly, aliquid aperte-  
tissime planissimeque ex., Cic.: v. TO  
UNFOLD. 3. expōno, 3: v. TO SET  
FORTH. 4. interpretor, 1: v. TO IN-  
TERPRET. 5. enucleo, 1 (lit. to extri-  
cate the kernel of a thing; to inquire  
nicely into): Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23. 6.  
ēndeo, 1 (to remove knots, clear of diffi-  
culties): to e. names (etymologically),  
nomina e., Cic.: to e. and set forth care-  
fully, res enodatas diligenter expovere,  
Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 6. 7. illustro, 1 (to  
shed light upon): to e. the recondite dis-  
coveries of the Greeks in Latin verse,  
Graiorum obscura reperta il. Latinis  
versibus, Lncr. (See also EXPLANATION.)

**explainable:** explicabili, e., Plin.  
(Usu. better, quod explanari potest,  
quod verbi exponere possit: v. TO EX-  
PLAIN.)

**explainer:** explanātor, Cic.: v. IN-  
TERPRETER.

**explanation:** 1. explanatio, Cic.: Plin. 2. explicatio, Cic.: Quint. (For syn. see verb.) 3. satisfactio (a formal e. of one's conduct): Salt. Cat. 35. 4. ratio (the true rationale or  
principle of any thing): to give an e. (of natural phenomena), r. reddere, Sen.  
N. Q. i, 1, 6: cf. Lncr. i, 60. 5. ēnōdātiō: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: in the  
e. of names, in enodandis dominibus,  
Cic.: v. TO EXPLAIN.) See also INTER-  
PRETATION.

**explanatory:** expr. by verb to  
make a few e. remarks, \*paucæ expla-  
nandi causa dicere: v. TO EXPLAIN.  
(N.B.—Not explanatorius.)

**expulsive (adj.):** expulitus, Donat.:  
Charis.

**expulsive (subs.):** \*vox expativa.

**explicit:** 1. explicatus (fully  
and clearly written or spoken): cf. Cic.

Att. 9, 7, init. (nihil explicatus, nō  
überius): Ang. 2, apertus: v. CLEAR,  
OPEN. 3. expr. by adv. disertè: v.  
full. art. Phr.: he was very e. in his  
refusal, aperte, sine fuso et fallacie  
negavit, cf. Cic. Att. i, 1, init.; \*minime  
tergiversando negavit (v. TO EVADE).

**explicitly:** 1. disertè (in so many  
words): in the treaty of Lutatius it was  
e. added, in Lutatii foedere d. additum  
est, Liv. 21, 19. Join: disertissime  
planissimeque, Liv. 2. apertè plane:  
v. CLEARLY, PLAINLY. Pdt.: to speak  
e. (without hiding any thing), latine  
loqui, Cic. Quint.

**explicitness:** expr. by phr.: to  
speak with the utmost e., quam disertis-  
simè loqui, etc.: v. preced. art.

**explode:** A. Trans.: 1. To blow up;  
as with gunpowder: \*explōdo,  
si, sum, 3 (lit. to drive out with a noise):  
cf. Seo. Cóns. Marc. 10, 4. Phr.: to be  
ed by gunpowder, Tartare diffari pul-  
vere in auras, Milt. Sylv. 2, 161. II.  
Fig.: to refuse utterly: 1. explōdo,  
3 (to clap or kiss off the stage); hence,  
of opinions, to prove to be false: th'  
opinion has long been e.d., jam pridem  
explosa sententia est, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6.  
Join: explōdi et ejici, Cic. Clu. 31, 26.

2. (to be or become e.d. as the result  
of progress in knowledge): obſoleſco,  
evi, éatum, 3; p. part. obſoleſus: now  
that they (the Cyrenaics) are e.d., Epicurus  
flourishes, quibus obſoleſus, floret  
Epicurus, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116: that line  
of argument is already e.d., obſoleſit  
jam ista oratio [r. multo magis quam  
verbiſ refutaſ]. Cic. Manil. 17, 52. See  
also TO REFUTE, CONFUTE. B. In-  
trans.: to burst with a report: dis-  
plōdor, sus, 3: cf. Lncr. 6, 284: \*plena  
animae vesicula dat sonitum displō-  
rente; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. See  
also TO BURST.

**exploit;** facinus, res gesta (esp. in  
pl.): v. ACHIEVEMENT.

**exploration:** expr. by verb: with  
a view to an e. of the country, regionis  
explorandae canā: v. TO EXPLORE.

**explore:** 1. explōro, 1 (to search  
into and make known): he ead Africa,  
Africam exploravit, Cic. Manil. 12, 34  
to e. the coast of Africa, ambitus Africæ  
ex., Plin. 5, 1 § 8: v. TO RECONNOITRE.

2. indago, 1 (to track out, as  
hounds): to e. new paths (fig.), in-  
stata via in, Cic. Or. 3, 11. 3. scrū-  
tor, perscrutor: 1: v. TO SEARCH OUT.

**explorer:** explorātor: Plin. 6, 29,  
35 § 184 or expr. by verb: (the sol-  
diers) sent by Nēo as e.s, missi ad ex-  
plorandum, ib. § 181. In the pl. the part.  
explorans may be used, L. G.  
§ 638.

**explosion:** 1. crēpitūs, ū, (any  
cracking sound): Cic.: Plin. 2, frāgor,  
v. CRASH. Phr.: there was an e. of  
gunpowder, \*igne admoto cum fragore  
pulvis (nitratu) dispersus est?

**explosive:** \*quod subito exardescat,  
cum frāgorē displodatur (?). Or perh.  
igniēns, cf. Apul. Met. 7, p. 197.

**exponent:** I. Numerical: \*ex-  
pōnens, nīs, m., sc. numeris. II. That  
which sets forth and expounds: index,  
icis, c.: the eyes, e.s of the emotions,  
indicates animi oculi, Cic. Or. 18, fin.: v.  
INDICATOR.

**export:** 1. evēbō, xi, etum, (by  
whatever mode of carriage): others  
e. their own products and import others  
from abroad, alli merces suas e., exten-  
nasque invehunt, Plin. 6, 19, 22: Alfen.  
Dig. 39, 4, 15. 2. exporto, 1 (applicable  
to any mode of carrying off): to  
e. grain in time of famine, frumentum  
in fame ex., Cic. Fl. 7, 17: v. EXPORTS.

3. mitto, 3 (poet.): Virg.

**exportation:** exportātiō, Cic. (Or  
expr. by verb: v. TO EXPORT.)

**exporter:** exportātor, ikt. in Forcell.

**exports:** merces evēctae, exporta-  
tæ; quae exportantur, cf. Cic. Manil.  
6, 14.

**expose:** I. To place out, in the  
way of: 1. expōnō, pōsui, itum, 3  
(to put out; esp. of infants): to e. chil-

dren, pueros ex., Liv.: to *e.* vessels (*for show*), vase, ex.: Cic.: a place *ed.* to the sun's rays, locus solibus expositus, Petr.: *ed.* to so many enemies, tot hostibus expositus, Plin. 2, obijci, jeci, iectum, 3 (*to put in the way of*: with acc. and dat.): to *e.* a person to death, aliquem morti ob., Cic.: to be *ed.* to the dagger, sicae obijci, Cic.: to *e.* oneself to the weapons of enemies, ob. se telis hostium, Cic.: Caes. Frequent, objecto, 1, to *e.* again and again, Virg. 3, offero, obtuli, latum, 3, irr. (*like objecto*): to *e.* ourselves to dangers unnecessarily, of nos periculis sine causa, Cic. 4, odio, didi, elatum, 3 (*like preced.*: rare): Hor. 5, subiecto, 3: v. TO SUBJECT. See also EXPOSED (*jn.*).

**II.** Specially, for *sale*: propôno, expôno: v. TO EXHIBIT. In *pass.*, to be *ed.* for *sale*, prostare, Hor. **III.** To show up ignominiously: Plur.: to *e.* one's crimes, sceleris aliquis manifesta reddere, proferre, cf. Cic. Verr. Att. 1, 16, 48: to *e.* hypocrite, hominem sub persona viventem denudare atque ignominie obflare, cf. Sen. Tranq. 15, 8.

**IV.** To lay bare the body: 1, nudo, 1: to *e.* the body in public, n. intercives corpora, Enn. in Clc. Fig.: to *e.* the body to wounds, n. corpora ad vulnera, Liv. 38, 26, med. 2, denuido, 1: v. TO STRIP.

**exposed** (part. adj.): 1, apertus: the enemy attacked our men on the *e.* side, hostes nostros a. ltere aggressi sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 2, nudus: v. BARE. 3, obnoxius (*liable to, at the mercy of*): *e.* to insults, contumelias obnoxius, Suet. Tib. 63: great riches are *e.* to danger, magna periculo sunt opes ob., Phaedr. 2, 7, extr.: (*a place*) *e.* to winds, ventis ob., Tib.: Lucan: Liv.

4, opportunitus (*conveniently situated for*): bodies more *e.* to disease, corpora morbis opportunita, Plin. Phr.: to be *e.* to, patere: to be *e.* to a wound, vulneri p., Liv. 11, 39, ad fin.: there are fewer *e.* parts (fig.) for Fortune to strike, minus multa patiente quae fortuna feriat, Clc. Off. 1, 21, 73.

**exposition**: I. Statement: explicatio, expôsito, enarratio: v. STATEMENT, NARRATION. II. Commentary: interpretatio, expôsito (Hier. has expostionula, a short *e.*, Forcell. s. v.), exegesis: v. EXPLANATION, EXEGESIS, COMMENTARY.

**expostulate**: 1. expostulo, 1 (rather stronger than the Eng., implying that a claim of right is urged): to *e.* with any one about an injury (*demand redress*), cum aliquo injuriam ex., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15: I think I have ground for *eing* with you, locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: cf. ib. 5, 2, ad fin. 2, queror, conqueror, stus, 3 (*to urge a complaint*): to *e.* with any one about an injury, cum aliquo de injury e., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3: v. TO COMPLAIN. 3, reclamo, 1 (*loudly*): Cic.: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST.

**expostulation**: expostulatio, Cic.: Tac.: v. preced art. (Sometimes consilia may be definite enough: to refuse to listen to *e.*, consilia [amicorum] avarisci, negligere: v. ADVICE.) See also COMPLAINT.

**expostulatory**: querelarum plenus: v. COMPLAINT.

**exposure**: I. The act of exposing: expôsito (*of a child*), Just. (Or expr. by verb: the law forbids the *e.* of children, \*lex vetat pueros exponi: v. TO EXPOSE). II. The state of being exposed to hardship: Phr.: capable of enduring *e.* (*to cold*), patiens frigoris, Sall. Cat. 5; the power of so doing, patiens frigoris, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; to heat and cold, patientia caloris ac frigoris, Liv. 21, 4: to grow accustomed to every kind of *e.*, duritiae patientiaeque insuscire, Tac. A. 6, 34: to avoid all kinds of *e.*, soles atque ventos et nubila etham ac siccitates vitare, Quint. 11, 3, 27: v. ENDURANCE, HARDSHIP. III. With reference to shameful conduct; public exhibition of: Phr.: to dread

not guilt but its *e.*, non sclera mutuer, sed ne commissa detegatur ac manifesta fiant: non sceleris sed sceleris obprobrium s. inflamiam timere. v. DISGRACE, INFAMY.

**expound**: expono, interpretor, explayno: v. TO EXPLAIN.

**expounder**: interpres, etis, f.: v. INTERPRETER.

**express** (v.): I. Lit. to press out: exprimio, pressi, ssim, 3: to *e.* juice from a seed, succin a semine ex., Plin. II. To give expression to in words: 1 exprimo, 3: to *e.* our sensations in words, ex, dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: I cannot *e.* what joy I feel, ex, non possum quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep. 2, significo, 1 (*to signify in any way*): v. TO INDICATE. 3, prômo, npsl, mptum, 3 (*to bring out plainly*): words which best *e.* the sentiments of the mind, verba qua sensum animi optime p., Quint. 8, pref. § 32: Plin. jun. 4, exsequor, cûtus, 3 (*to set forth fully*): (*secret*) matters which I can scarcely *e.* in words, quae vix verba ex, possim, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, med. 5, declaro, 1 (*to make clear, evident*): he e'd his regard for me, declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: to *e.* the same sense (of a word), dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. 6, démonstro, 1: v. TO SHOW. I'br.: to *e.* oneself, loqui, dicere (v. TO SPEAK): to *e.* a sentiment in words, sententiam verbi efferre, Cic. Or. 44, 150: the feelings *e.* themselves by the eyes, per oculos animus eminet, Quint. 11, 3, 75. See also TO DISPLAY.

**express** (adj.): I. Exact: Plur.: I will send you the whole of the conversation in its *e.* words, omnem tibi sermone, omnibus verbis expressum intam, Cic. Att. 9, 15, med.: to say anything in *e.* words, aliquid diserte plane que dicere (v. EXPLICIT). II. Extraordinary: extraordinarius: v. EXTRAORDINARY, SPECIAL.

**express** (subs.): i. e. a special messenger: cursor, tabellarius, iunius extra ordinem (2data opera, cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 2) missus.

**expression**: I. Pressing out: expressio (e. g. mellis): Pall.: Vitr.

II. The act of giving expression to: expr. by verb: *gig* beyond *e.*, "gaudia majora quam quae (ut) verbis exprimi possunt: v. TO EXPRESS. III. Verbal: vox, verba: v. WORD, LANGUAGE. Phr.: for we use the *e.*, "to give up the ghost," nam agere animam [et efflare] dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: how often he uses the *e.*, "both consul and Antony," quam crebus usurpat et consul et Antonius! Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 70: to make use of an *e.* of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem, Cic. Cf. Lact. 1, 61. IV. Of the features, in works of art, etc.: 1, vulpis, *vis* (*e.* of the countenance): the countenance of Socrates was always the same *e.* erat in Socrate semper idem *v.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: v. FEATURES. 2, argutiae, arum (movement, grace and life): he (*Parrhasius*) was the first to paint *e.* ("play") of countenance, primus arguitus vultus dedit, Plin. 35, 10, 16 § 5 (elsewhere Plin. has animis perturbationis pingere, to paint *e.* of feeling, ib. § 19). Plur.: to sing with *e.*, apte ad animos hominum commovendos canere; animi motus (perturbations) canendo bene exprimere: the head is the principal thing for *e.* (in a speaker), præcipuum est caput ad significacionem, Quint. 11, 3, 68.

**expressive**: I. Indicating: full by *of*: 1, index, icis; c.: the eyes are *e.* of feeling, indices animi oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60: cease that cry, *e.* of your jolly, quin continetis vocem, i. stultitiae vestras, Cic. C. Rab. 6, 18: Quint. 2, expr. by significo, declaro, etc.: (actions) *e.* of affection, hatred, "quae amorem, odium significant, etc.: v. TO EXPRESS.

II. Full of expressiveness: 1, expr. by vis: I have always thought this word most *e.*, hujus verbi vim vel maximam semper putavi, Cic. de Or. 2,

4, 17: to be more *e.* than language itself (of pictures), ipsam vim ducendi separare, Quint. 11, 3, 67. 2, expr. by significo, the pres. part. of which is used as adj: gesture and movement are alike *e.*, gestus motusque significat aliud, Quint. 11, 3, 9: than which nothing can be found more *e.*, quo nihil inventiri posset significans, Quint. 8, 2, 9

Gell. (who has superl.). I'br.: the eyes are the most *e.* feature in the countenance, in vultu plurimum valent oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75: the head is the most *e.* (of the body), præcipuum est caput ad significacionem, ib. § 68: *e.* gestures (of a speaker), apti ex ipso sermone motus ib. § 69: *e.* eyes oculi loquaces, Tib. (in Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27), artigi oculi are the eyes, as full of movement and life naturally: see the place).

**expressively**: 1 significanter Quint. : Gell. 2, expr. by *hunc* *hunc* *e.* is this said, quantum vim habeant; quanta vis inest his dictis! v. EXPRESSIVE (II). (N.B.—Expresso dico, in Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2, is to describe a thing exactly)

**expressiveness**: 1, vis, vim, vi, *f.*: the voice gives special *e.* to things said, vox propriam vim adjecti rebus, Quint. 11, 3, 9: Cic.: v. EXPRESSIVE (II); FORCE. 2, significatio (strictly the act, not the quality): Quil: v. EXPRESSION (II, fin.). 3, proprietas (appropriateness to what is spoken): v. PROPRIETY. I'br.: the countenance often has as much *e.* as any language, vultus est saepe pro omnibus verbis, Quint. 11, 3, 72: how great is the *e.* of the eyes, quomodo loquuntur oculi et declarant animi affectus! cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

**expressly**: discretè: Liv.: v. EXPLICATLY. I'br.: *e.* for that purpose, ad id ipsum, Liv. (v. VERY): he nowhere says so *e.*, but he says what is tantamount to it, non usquam id quidem dicit, sed quae dicit eadem valent, Cic. l'usc. 5, 9, 24.

**expulsion**: exactio: the *e.* of the kings, regum ex., Cic. (More freq. expr. by verb: after the *e.* of the kings, post exactos & expulso reges: v. TO EXPEL. See also BANISHMENT.)

**expulsive**: qui (quae, quod) expellet: v. TO EXPEL.

**expunge**: deleo, oblittero: v. TO BLOT OUT, ERASE. (Expungo, to prick out, mark out by pricks or points, rare in this sense.)

**expurgate**: purgo, expurgo, 1: v. TO PURGE, PURIFY. (Mart. has castrare libellos, 1, 35: v. TO CASTRATE.)

**expurgatory**: \*expurgatorius (index): M. L.

**exquisite** (adj.): 1, conquisitus (lit. sought out from various places): the tables were loaded with the most *e.* dainties, mensue conquisitissimis epulis extrubebantur, Cic. l'usc. 5, 21, 62 (N.B.—More freq. in lit. sense, as part. Caes. l'usc.) 2, exquisitus (refined, recherché): e. tortures, ex, supplicia, Cic.: e. banquets, ex, epulas, l'usc. 5. REFINED. (N.B.—In other applications besides the above, exquisitus, summus, and some more definite superlatives may be used: a most *e.* flavour, sapor dulcisimus: a girl of *e.* beauty, elegria (eximia) forma pulchra: most *e.* delicacy of judgment, superbissimum iudicium v. EXTRAORDINARY, REMARKABLE; SWEET, DELICIOUS, etc.)

**exquisite** (subs.): homo delicatus, elegans: v. DANDY.

**exquisitely**: vénustissimè, lopidissime, etc. v. CHARMINGLY. (Exquisite of that which is done with great care and nicety.) Phr. I stand in need of your *e.* refined criticism, opus est limatino et polito tuo iudicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33.

**exquisiteness**: I. Refinement: subtilitas. v. DELICACY, NICETY. II. Intensity, esp. of pain: peth. vis: v. VIOLENCE: see also TORTURE; EXCRUCIATING.

**extant**: superstes. It is the *e.* play

*cf. Euripides*, Euripidis fabulae s., Nauck: v. SURVIVING. Usu, with *lo* be: 1, exsto, stiti, 1: *no writings of Demades are e.*, Demadis nulla ex scripta, Cic.: Quint. 2, consta, stiti, 1 (*rare in this sense*): *the most ancient (orators) whose writings are e.*, antiquissimi quorum quidem scripta c, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93. 3, maneo, diro u, to REMAIN, ENDURE. 4, supersum, fu, irr. (*in this sense appy, modern*): *the e. poems of Pindar*, Pindari carmina quae s., Dissent: *the entire e. works of Livy*, T. Livii libri qui s. omnes, Drak.

**extemporaneous** { 1, subitus: extemporary { e, and unpre meditated speech, s. et fortuita oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: *whether he was delivering premeditated or e. addresses*, sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2. 2, extemporalis, e (not Cic.): e. speech, ex. oratio, Quint. Plin. jun. 3, subitarius: Gell. Phr.: e. speaking, extemporalitas, Suet. Tit. 3:

**extempore (adv.)**: 1, subito: *to speak e.*, s. dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150.

2, expr. by subitus: *to speak e.*, subita dicere, proferre: v. preced. art.

3, ex tempore: Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1: Suet. Phr.: *the gift of speaking e.*, extemporalis facultas, Suet. Aug. 84.

**extemporize**: Phr.: *to e., subito or subita dicere, subita proferre*: v. precd. art., so ready in versification as to be able to e. verse, in fingendis poematis promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, Suet. Tit. 3: *he would e. a couple of hundred lines at a stretch*, ducentos versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 10.

**extend**: A. **Trans.**: 1, extendo, di, tum, 3 (*to stretch out in any way*): *to e. the wings of an army*, cornua acie ex, Curt. Often fig.: *to e. fame by achievements*, famam ex. factis, Virg.: v. TO STRETCH OUT. 2, distendo, 3 (*to stretch apart*): *to e. the line of battle*, aciem d, Caes. 3, profero, tuli, lā, um, 3, irr. (*to carry forward*): *he shall e. his sway*, proferet imperium, Virg.: Liv.

4, propago, 1 (*like preced.*: in this sense, usq. toll, by some such word as fines): *to e. the boundaries of an empire*, imperii fines p, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 8: Tac.

Join: *angere et propagare imperium*, Suet. 5, amplio, 1 Suet. Caes. 44: Phr.: *to e. a line of battle*, diducere ordinis, Tac. See also to EXPAND.

B. **Intrans.**: 1, porrigit, rectus, 3 (*to lie outstretched*): *Titios e.s over nine acres*. Titios per novem jugera p, Virg.: *eing from east to west*, ab ortu porrectos (zona) ad occasum, Mela, 1, 1: Tac.: v. TO STRETCH. 2, extendo, 3 (*with pron. refl. or as pass.*): *it e.s to the Hellespont*, se ad Hellenisticum frustum ex, (Asia), M-la, 1, 2 *the coast which e.s from thence*, al eo quae extenditur ora, Mela, 2, 7: v. TO STRETCH. 3, pateo, ut, 2 (*to lie open*: hence esp. of countries which e. widely: also fig.): *the notion of the Lygians e.s very widely*, latissime p. Lygiorum nomen, Tac. Ger. 43: Mela. 4, procurro, i, sum, 3 (*to project*): *to e. towards the north*, p. ad Septentrionem, Mela, 1, 1. Very oft. fig.: *to e. widely very widely*, late, latissime p, Cic. Join: latissime patere ad plurimorum per tinere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. 5, attingo, tigi, 3 (*to touch upon*): Mela. 6, pertineo, 2: v. TO REACH. Phr.: *where ut (Mt. Taurus) e.s to the Mediterranean*, ubi nostra maris contingit, Mela: *they e. over the greater part of Germany*, majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, Tac. Ger. 33: *the notion of the Chauci e.s along the flanks of all the above mentioned nations*, Chaucorum gens omnium quas exposui gentium lateribus obtinendit, Tac. Ger. 35 *the traces of their olden fame e. far and wide*, veteris famae lava testigia manent, Tac. Ger. 37.

**extended** (part. adj.): *porrectus: a too e. line of battle*, porrector acies, Tac.: v. EXTENSIVE.

**extension**: 1, *The act*: 1, por rectio (e.g. digitorum): Cic. 2, propria-

gatio (of boundaries): Cic. 3, prólatio (like preced.): Liv. 4, proutatio (lengthening): Cic: v. PROTRACTION. 5, exteuto (v. rare): Vitr. II. *The quality, in mathematical sense: exten* tio: *the essence of matter consists in e.*, essentia materiae consistit in ex, Spinos. Pr. Phil. Cart. 2, 6. III. Space: \*extento: Spinos.

**extensive**: 1, pātēns, ntis (esp. with an adv.): *an e. valley (one that opens out widely)*, vallis late p, Hirz.

B. G. 8, 9: cf. Sal. Jng. 101, fin. Simil.

to be very e., longe late patere: v. TO EXTEND (B. 3). 2, amplius v. SPACIOUS. 3, latus: *very e. deserts*, latissimae solitudines, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: e. winding coasts. 1, sinus, Tac. Ger. 1: e. estates, l. fundi (= latifundia), Virg.

4, magnus: v. GREAT. Phr.: to have more e. possessions, latius possidere, Quint.: *to have e. influence*, multum valere, (plurimum) polire (v. INVULGENCE): *a man of e. experience*, vir multarum rerum peritus, Cic. (v. EXPERIENCED): *to have an e. circle of friends*, \*multorum hominum esse (cf. paucorum hominum), Hor. S. I., 9, 44: plurimis familiariter uti.

**extensively**: latē: v. WIDELY.

**extensiveness**: latitudō: Cic. : Caes.

**extent**: 1, ambitus, ūs (compass): *the e. of an encampment*, a. castrorum, Tac. Ger. 37: *over all the e. of earth and sky*, per omnem terrarum et coeli a, Suet. Aug. 94, med.

2, spatiū (in concrete sense): sufficient e. of ground for . . ., tantum spatiū ut, etc., Caes.: Cic.: *in general e. and in climatic position*, spatio ac celo, Tac. Agr. 10: *vast es of islands*, immensus s. insularum, Tac. Ger. 1: *an irregular e. of country*, enormis s. terrarum, Tac. Agr. 10: v. SPACE. Phr.: *to be of wide e. (lit. or fig.)*, late patere (v. TO EXTEND, B. 3): *of very great e.*, maximus, latius simus (v. EXTENSIVE): *of what e., quantum (v. GREAT, HOW)*: *to this e.*, hactenus, eatenus; *what e. may be emphasized* by duntaxat, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: *to what e.*, quantumus, Cic.: *to some e.*, aliquatenus, Quint.: *to any e. (you please)*, quantumius, Cic.

**extenuate**: 1, lēvo, 1 (*to lighten* the guilt of): *some e. the guilt of the king*, l. quidam regis facinus, Liv. 4, 18: *to endeavour to e. the guilt of an accused person*, qua apta sunt ad accusatoris criminationem levandam proferre, cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84. 2, mitigo, 1, to e. a crime, atrocitatem sceleris m, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. 3, minuo, i, utum, 3: *to deny charges, to defend*, to e., objecta negare, defendere, minuire, Quint. 7, 2, 29: cf. id. 7, 4, 15: v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: *to e. a crime on the ground of the intention of the accused*, [diffundi criminis causa] voluntate rel defendere, Cic. Inv. 2, 33, 101: *to e. a fault*, quae quis deliquerit minora esse demonstrare proper quasdam causas (cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 35). N.B. Extēmo, attēnuo, mostly signify to diminish the importance or value of, opp to amplifico: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 75; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 1.

**extenuating** (adj.): Phr.: e. circumstances, \*ear res quibus culpa minuitur, cf. Quint. 7, 4, 15.

**extenuation**: *imminutio (criminis)*: Quint. 7, 4, 3 (al. diminutio). (More freq. expr. by verb: v. precd. art.) See also EXCUSE.

**exterior** (adj.): externus, exterior: v. EXTERNAL.

**exterior** (subs.): spēcies: v. AP

PEARANCE. Phr.: *tricked out with a fair e.*, speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: cf. Sat. 2, 1, 64: v. OUTSIDE.

**exterminate**: 1, expr. by inter

nēcio (v. foll. art.) and verb: ad inter

nectionem redigere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad int. caedere, Liv. 9, 26: ad int. deducere, Liv. 9, 45; ad int. adducere (to cause to be e.d.), Liv. 41, 25; ad int. trucidare, Vell. To be e.d., ad int. (omnes) perire, Liv. 25, 26, fin. 2, expr. by occidio, onis, f., and verb: occidione occidere,

Cic. Faun. 15, 4, 1, med.: Liv. 28, 43, med.; occidione caedere, Just. To be e.d., occidione occidere, Tac. A. 12, 38.

3, deleo, evi, etum, 2 (*to wipe off from the face of the earth*): v. TO DESTROY. 4, intērimo, 3: v. TO CUT OFF (II). N.B. Not exterminare, which, in the best authors, is to expel from the boundaries.

**extermination**: 1, internēcio, onis, f.: wars waged to e., bella ad integrata, Nep.: Cic.: v. precd. art. 2, occidio, onis, f. (which implies actual cutting down in battle; whereas internecio is wholesale destruction by any means): Cic.: v. precd. art. Phr.: a war of e., bellum interneicum, Cic.: Liv.

**exterminator**: extinxitor: Just. 16, 1, med.

**external**: 1, externus (being or coming from without): fortune, mistress of e. things, fortuna dīmina rerum ex, Cic.: Hor.: v. FOREIGN. 2, exter or extērus; with comp. extērior: the e. parts of bodies, extera corporum, Plin. 22, 23, 49: Cic.: v. OUTER. 3, extēraneus (more freq. in sense of stranger: q. v.): e. things (i.e. which are not under our own control), res ex, Cic. Inv. 2, 59, 173. 4, very often expr. by extra, extinxēcūs: to perceive (by the senses) e. objects, quae extra sunt percipere, Cic.: (to affirm that) there are certain bodily and e. goods, et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: e. images effect an entrance to the soul by the body, imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpora irrumpere, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: e. objects, haec quae sunt extinxēcūs, Cic.

**externally**: extinxēcūs (from without, on the outside): Cic.

**extinct**: 1, extinctus (cut off, destroyed): families now e., familiae quae jam ex. sunt, Tac. A. 4, 33, fin.: Sall.

2, obsolētus (disused): military ambition being now e. among our youth, studiis militaris apud juvenem obsoletis, Cic. Font. 15, 32: v.

**obsolete**: 3, mortuus (fig.): ancient and e. laws, leges antiquae et m, Cic.: v. DEAD. Phr.: the Julian and Claudian families being e., finita Julianum Claudiorumque domo Tac.: to become e. from age (of an opinion), vetustate exarescere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

**extinction**: 1, extinctio (annihilation): Cic. 2, intēritus, ūs: v.

**destruction**: 3, excidium (utter de

struction): Virg.: Hor. (For lit. sense, expr. by verb, v. foll. art.)

**extinguish**: 1, extinguo, nxi, netum, 3: to e. a conflagration, incendiū ex, Cic.: to e. a light, lucernam ex, Plin.

2, restinguo, 3: to e. a flame, flamman ex, r, Cic.: Sall.

Phr.: to e. any one's hope, spem alieni praed

ciderē, Cic. Inv. 2, 33, 101: *all (my) hopes are e.d.*, occidi spes omnis, Hor.: v. TO DESTROY, PERISH.

**extinguisher**: 1, A person who extinguishes: extinxitor (incendii), Cic.

II. An instrument for putting out lights: (?) puigens, i (a vessel shaped like an inverted funnel: a cover or damper): Virg. (R. and A.).

**extirpate**: 1, extirpo, 1 (to take up by the roots): oft. fig.: to e. vices, vita ex, Cic.: v. TO ERADICATE.

2, excido, di, sum, 3 (by cutting or other

violent means): to e. brambles from fields, rubos arvis ex., Quint. 9, 4, 5: to e. anger (from the mind), iram ex, Sen.

3, very oft. expr. by stirps, gens,

gens, with a verb: this source of evil will be utterly e.d., extinxetur atque delebitur stirps ac semen malorum, Cic.

Cat. 1, 12, 33: utterly to e. superstition, superstitionis stirpes omnes ejicere, Cic.

they (the drones) are not to be absolutely e.d., nec ad occidionem gens in

termidena est, Col. 9, 15, ad init.: v. TO DESTROY.

**extirpation**: excidium, extinctio:

v. DESTRUCTION. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. precd. art.)

**extol:** laudo, lantibus fero or effero,  
praedico. v. TO PRAISE.

**extort:** I. extorquo, si, tum, 2  
(by torture, force, or importunity): to  
e. money from any one, (pecuniam) ab  
aliquo ex., Cic: by violence, vi ex., Clc.  
2, exprimo, presi, ssum, 3 (to  
wring from, to elicit by pressure of  
any kind): he is said to have e. d 200  
sesteria from a young man, dicitur  
ducenta sesteria juveni expressisse,  
Suet. Vespa. 4. Clc.: to e. a confession  
from any one, ex alieni confessionem, Liv.  
Phr.: to e. money from a man by  
threatening him with law, Iltium ter-  
rere pecuniam ab aliquo abradere, Cic.  
Cae. 7, 19. See also TO EXTRACT.

**extortion:** I. (pecuniae) répét-  
undae (lit. monies proper to be claimed  
again: in various legal phr.) l'iso  
first brought forward a law respecting  
e., His legem primus de pecuniae rep-  
tundis tulit, Cic. Brut. 27, 106 but in  
other authors the subs. is usu, omitted  
to accuse a person of e., aliquem rep-  
tundarum or de repetundis, (Clc.) postu-  
lare, Suet. being accused of e., rep-  
tundarum reus, Sall.: to be found guilty  
of e., repetundarum dannari, convinci,  
Suet. 2. expr. by verb: to have  
been guilty of e. in many cases, multa  
vi [minis, metu] expressisse, extorsisse,  
v. TO EXTORT. 3. concusso (by illegal  
intimidation): Dig. 4. rapina (vio-  
lent e.); ROBBERY.

**extortionate:** rapax: Cic. Verr. 3,  
2, 4; v. KAPACIOS. Phr.: a most e.  
rate of interest, iniquissimum fenus,  
Cic. v. UNFAIRLY, EXORTABANT.

**extortionately:** iūquē, nimirū  
extortionibus: v. UNFAIRLY, EXOR-  
TANTLY.

**extortioner:** I. raptor (gen.  
term for one who appropriates wrong-  
fully): cf. Tac. H. 2, 86; Vulg. Luc.  
xviii. 11. 2. homo rapax: v. EXTOR-  
TATION. 3. (cf.) vultūrius (provin-  
cialie): Cic. in Pis. 16 fin.

**extra (adv.):** i.e. over and above;  
præterea: v. BESIDES. Sometimes used  
as adj.: e. care, præcipua cura: v.  
PARTICULAR, SPECIAL.

**extract (v.):** I. Lit.: to draw  
out: 1. extraho, xi, ctim, 3: to e.  
veins (surgically), venas ex., Sen.: v. TO  
DRAW OUT. 2. exprimo, pressi, sum,  
3 (by pressure): to e. the juice from a  
root, ex. succum radici, Plin. Fig.: to  
e. some cash from any one by soft words,  
blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid nummorum  
ex., Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7. 3. èvello, i,  
vulsum, 3 (esp. of certain surgical opera-  
tions) to e. teeth, dentes e., Cels. 7, 12,  
1 (Cic. has the subs.: v. EXTRACTION).  
Phr.: to e. teeth, dentes excipere (manu,  
force), Cels. 1, 1; dentes eximere, Suet.  
Vesp. 5; dentes extrahere, Plin. 32, 7,  
6; Cels.: to e. bones, ossa legerre, Sen.  
Prov. 3, 2; to e. the juice of horseradish,  
marrubium exsucare, Coel. Aur. II.  
To make a literary extract: exercepo,  
psi ptum, 3. Cic: Plin.

**extract (subs.):** I. That which is  
expressed from substances: perh. liquor: thus Stat. has Assyrinus liquor: of  
a kind of balsam: or expr. by exprimo:  
the e. of a root, radix succus expressus:  
v. preced art. (I.) II. Literary: ex-  
cerptio; Gell. But usu. better expr. by  
verb: he never read without making e.s,  
nihil unquam legit quod non exerperet,  
Plin. Ep.: e.s (i. e. a collection of them),  
excerpta, Marc. Aur.

**extraction:** I. The act of draw-  
ing out: evulsum (e. g. dentis): Cic.  
N. D. 3, 21, 57. (Or expr. by verb):  
the e. of the weapon would cause his  
immediate death, si ferrum extraxisset,  
animam statim emisurum, cf. Nep.  
Epam. 9. II. Descent by blood: stirps,  
génus: v. RACE, DESCENT. Pnr. of  
Syracusan e., oriundus ab Syracusa, Liv.  
24, 6 also with ex and ati., Liv. 2,  
9, init. (Oriundus strictly denotes  
a remote connexion by blood than  
ortus.)

**extrajudicial:** \*quod fit extra ju-  
dicium; extra toruens cancellorum

circumscriptionem. cf. Cle. de Or. 1,  
12, 52.

**extrajudicially:** extra judicium(?).  
v. preced art.

**extraneous:** I. extraneus (which  
has a foreign source): cf. Auct. Her. 3,  
2, 2. 2. adventicius (coming from  
without): Cic.: Liv. Jc in externus  
et (a que) adventicius, Cic. 3. aliénus  
(unconnected with): v. FOREIGN

**extraordinarily:** I. prater or  
extra modum (exceeding the ordinary  
degree), the lake having risen e. high,  
quoniam lacus prater modum crevasset,  
Cic. ane. harsh and unusual voice, vox  
extra modum absonta, Cic. 2. prater  
soltum, magis solito, etc. v. UN-  
USUALLY. See also EXCEEDINGLY. (N.B.  
Extra ordinem signifies out of the re-  
gular course or order.)

**extraordinary:** I. Out of the  
regular course: 1. quod extra ordi-  
nem fit to decree a province to any  
one in an e. (or special) manner, extra  
or provinciali aliquam decernere, Cic.:  
commissioner e., \*legatus extra or., mis-  
sus: hence, 2. extraordinarius (e.g.  
imperior, honoris): Cic. II. In loose  
sense, out of the common way: iniustus  
insolitus, mirabilis, etc.: v. UN-  
USUAL, REMARKA LE. Phr.: an e. phe-  
nomenon, miraculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5.

**extravagance:** I. In gen. sense:  
expr. by immidiocis: there was an e.  
about both his language and his actions,  
cum verbis tunc rubra immidiocis (erat),  
Suet. Dom. 12, fin.: e. in dress. \*immidiocis  
vestitus, v. foll. art. and EXCES-  
SIVE. Phr.: avoid e., ne quid nimis  
(Gr. μηδὲν ἄχαρ), Ter. e. of joy, ef-  
fusio animi in laetitia, Cic. (v. EXCESS).

II. Specially of expenditure: 1.  
expr. by sumptus, us, esp. with an adj.:  
with what e. they lived, quantis et quam  
sumptus sumptibus vixerint, Cic. Clu.  
13, 36: why do you furnish the means  
of indulging in this e.? cui tu his rebus  
sumptus suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37:  
unbounde e., infinita sumptuum pro-  
fusiones, Vitruv. 2, pröfusio: Suet.:  
Plin. jun. (v. supr. 1). 3. prodigalitas,  
prodigia v. PRODIGALITY. 4.  
luxuria or -es (i.e. gratifying the appetites):  
the present e. in building and  
living, profusa haec in aedificis com-  
meatisibusq. L. Vell. Phr.: with all  
their (vanity), they cannot run through  
the world, tamen summa libidine di-  
vitias suas vincere nequeunt, Sall. Cat. 20.

**extravagant:** I. In gen. sense:  
exceeding bounds: 1. immidiocis: e.  
one unreasonable freedom, im. et in-  
tempesta libertas, Vell.: Cic. v. IM-  
MODERATE. 2. dñimus v. EXCESSIVE.

3. effusio (pouring out without  
restraint): e. license, e. licetitia, Liv.  
who moree. in giving quis in largitio  
efusio? Cic. Coel. 6, 1; (where the phr.  
is used in good sense). 4. insanus,  
v. INSANE, UNREASONABLE. II. In  
expenditure: 1. sumptuosus (both  
in act. and pass. sense): at one mean  
and e., sordidus simul et s., Plin. Ep.:  
Cic. v. EXPENSIVE, SUMPTUOSUS.

2. pröfusio: v. LAVISH. 3. prodigus  
Join: largitor et prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4,  
5, 10: [luxus] prodigus effusio, Gell.  
7, 11, med. 4. luxuriosus (g. at-  
tiring the appetites to excess): e. ban-  
quets, i. convivia, Just.: v. LUXURIOUS.  
Phr.: to be very e., extra modum  
sumptu et magnificientia prodire, Cic.  
Off. 1, 19, 140.

**extravagantly:** I. In gen. sense:  
immidiocis, magis aquo v. EXCES-  
SIVELY. II. With ref. to expenditure:

1. sumptuosè (expensively): esp.  
in compar.: to buy horses and dogs  
somewhut e., equos et canes paulo  
sumptuosius emere, Plin. Ep. 11, 12:  
Cic. 2. pröfusè (lavishly): Salt.  
Liv. 3. effusè (sim. to preced.):  
Join: large effusioque [donare], Cic.  
Rosc. A. 8, extr. 4. prödigè: v. PROD-  
IGALITY. 5. dñimus v. EXCESSIVELY.

6. insanè (cf. Hor. "non ego sanctus  
bachabor Edonis," Od. 2, 7, 26): v.  
MADLY

**extravasated (part. adj.):** Phr.:  
e. blood, \*sanguis (cruor) extra venas  
efusus.

**extreme (adj.):** I. Lit. far-  
thest, outermost: 1. extrémus: ex-  
timus: the e. town of the Allobroges,  
extremum oppidum Allobrogum, Caes.:  
Cic. 2. ultimus (esp. poet.) Hor.:  
v. LAST. Phr.: the e. end of the line,  
novissimum agmen, Caes. II. Fig.:  
exceeding ordinary limits: 1. sum-  
mus: e. old-age, s. sanctus, Cic.: e.  
justice (i.e. injustice (prov.), s. jus.  
injuria, Cic.: e. danger, s. periculum,  
Cic. 2. ultimus (stronger than pre-  
ced, as if at the very end of the scale):  
e. danger, u. discrimen, Liv.: these seem  
to me to be the very e. of evils, haec mihi  
videtur ultima esse in malis, Brut. in  
Cic.: e. (capital) punishment, u. sup-  
plicium, Caes. Liv. 3. extrémus:  
e. hunger, ex. fames, Caes. (appy. not so  
in Cic.): that e. measure, illud ex. atque  
ultimum, S. C. Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 4.  
ingen, ntl. (in loose sense, unusually  
great): v. IMMENSE.

**extreme (subs.):** expr. by summus,  
ultimus: the e. of contumely, extremitas:  
extrema contumelia, Brut. in Cic.: what  
was the e. of freedom, quid ultimum in  
libertate esset, Tac.: to have recourse to  
e.s, descendere ad extrema, Cic.: v. pre-  
ced. art. Phr.: (the rule) to avoid e.s,  
ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 14:  
they run to the other e., in contraria cur-  
rit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24.

**extremely:** 1. summē (in the  
highest degree): e. gratifying, s. jucundus,  
Cic.: to desire e., s. concupiscere,  
Cic.; s. cupere, Caes. 2. maximo  
opere (maximopere): v. EXCEEDINGLY.  
3. expr. by superl. of adj.: an e-  
clever man, homo ingeniosissimus, etc.  
where see the adj.

**extremity:** I. The extreme part  
of any thing: 1. expr. by extremitas:  
the e. of the fingers, extremita digiti,  
Cic.: v. END (III). 2. extremitas:  
cold of the e.s, frigus extremitatum,  
Plin.: cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102. 3.  
cæcumen (extreme point): v. POINT.  
II. Fig.: an extreme case: Phr.:  
to undergo every e. of suffering, ex-  
tema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59, extr.: we are  
reduced to e.s, ad extrema pervertemus  
est, Curt. 4, 14, od fin.: to be reduced to  
e.s, in summas angustias adductus  
esse, Cic. Quint. 5, 19; see also EXTREME  
(subs.).

**extricate:** I. expedio, 4 (to get  
out of difficulties): to e. oneself from a  
noose (fig.), ex laqueo se ex., Cic. Verr.  
2, 2, 42, 102: also with abl. alone, Hor.  
Od. 1, 27, 24: or absol., Nep. Eum. 5,  
2. solvo, exsolvo, i: v. TO RELEASE.  
3. extraho, xi, ctim, 3 (in any way  
to draw out, out of the reach of): to e.  
the city from the greatest peril, urbem  
ex periculis maximis ex., Cic. Sent. 4,  
11. Nep. 4. libero, i. v. TO LIBER-  
ATE, FREE, FROM. 5. extrico, i (rare).  
Hor. Od. 3, 5, 11. Phr.: to e.  
oneself from any thing (fig.), emere  
(to rise from out of): foll. by ex, ab,  
and abl.: Cic.: v. TO EMERGE.

**extrinsic:** extraneus: v. EXTERNAL  
**extrude:** extrido, expello. v. TO  
THRUST OUT, EXPEL.

**exuberance:** 1. luxuria, luxuriae,  
el (esp. of that which grows luxuriant-  
ly): e. of foliage, l. foliorum, V. g.  
Fig. of style, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.  
2. redundantia youthful e. of style, ju-  
venilis r., Cic. Or. 30, 108. 3. überas  
(in good sense, whether l'l. or fig.): v.  
FRUITFULNESS, COPIOUSNESS. (N.B. Not  
exüberantia, which occurs in Gell. In  
different sense: cf. Noct. Att. 2, 26.)  
Phr.: there ought to be some e. of style,  
efflorescat et redundant oportet oratio,  
Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; cf. ib. 2, 21, 88.  
Phr.: e. of joy, effusa laetitia, Liv.

**exuberant:** I. Growing rankly:  
1. luxuriosus: e. crops of grain, L  
frumenta, Cic.: 2. laetus: e. ex-  
crops, l. segetes, Cic.: Virg.: v. FRUIT-  
FUL, ABUNDANT. II. Fig. of style,  
etc.: 1. redundantans, ntis (characteristic

<i>of the Asiatic school of oratory; opp. to pressure:</i> Cic. Br. 13, 51; cf. precd. art.	<b>effusus</b> ( <i>unrestrained, overflowing; as of emotions:</i> Liv. (v. precd. art. <i>fin.</i> ); Phr.: <i>to be e. (of style):</i> redundare, efflorescere, Cic.	Theb. 11, 585; Ov.)	<b>3. acies, ēi</b> (lit. <i>a sharp edge; hence the e.s as seeing distant or minute objects: such subtlety as to elude the e., tanta teminit ut aciem fugiat, Cic. Tusc. 22, 50; hither now turn thy two e.s, hic geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg.: Ov. Very often fig. of the mind: if the e. (of the mind) is so kept as not to be blinded by error, si ejus a. ita curata est ut ne erroribus caecetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 39. <b>4.</b> (when e.s = sight) <i>conspicuts, ūs: before the very e.s of our army, in c. exercitus nostri, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; as far as the e.s could reach, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferentur, Liv. 1, 18: v. SIGHT, PRESENCE.</i> Phr.: <i>blind of e.s, luscus, Liv. (v. ONE-EYED): having a cast in the e., strabo, paetus (v. SQUINTING, CAST, subs. V.): having sore or bleared e.s, lippus, Hor.: with their e.s bathed in tears, lacrimis orbitis, Virg. Aen. 11, 41 (elsewhere, lacrymis oculis suffusa, of Venus, Aen. 1, 228): to make the e.s water, delacrymatonem facere, Plin.: <i>watering of the eyes (as a malady), delacrymatonem, Plin.: smoke that makes the e.s water, lacrymosum fumus, Hor. 1, 5, 80: to do anything with one's e.s open (fig.), aliquid scientem, prudentem facere (v. KNOWINGLY).</i></i></i>	<i>f.s of Esop: Noct. Att. 2, 29). <b>3.</b> narratio ficta, commentaria (a fictitious story, of whatever kind): v. STORY.</i>
<b>exuberantly:</b> überum (the comp. uberioris is more freq.): v. FRUITFULLY, ABUNDANTLY.	<b>exudation:</b> 1. <i>gutta (in the form of a drop): to drip with weeping e.s (of a cave), g. manantibus stillare, Lucre. 6, 944; v. DROP.</i> 2. <i>glūfīnum or glütēn, inis, n. (of a sticky nature): Virg. G. 4, 160.</i> 3. <i>lacryma (esp. from trees or plants): the e.s of trees which yield glütēn, l. arborum quae glütēn parunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5; Virg. l. c. (syrn.): sudor (prop. sweat of animals); also an e. of any kind): the e. of a stone hardened, s. lapidis coagulatis, Plin. id. of amber, id. 37, 2, 11.</i> 5. <i>expr. by sūdo, māno, ēmāno: v. fall, art.</i>	<b>exude:</b> 1. <i>sūdo, i: to e. (with) moisture, s. humor, Lucre.: often with acc.: to e. honey (of trees), mellia s., Virg.: Just.</i> 2. <i>exūdo (exūdo): i: the injurious moisture e.s, ex. inutilis burnor, Virg.: also with acc., Col. 3 māno, i (to flow in a slow trickling manner): warm drops e.s. from the trēe, tepidae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov.: Virg. v. TO FLOW, TRICKLE.</i> 4. <i>eluctor, i (used of fluid forcing its way out), Virg. G. 2, 244.</i>	<b>fable (v.):</b> 1. <i>commīniscor, mentus, t. Epicurus f.d an idle race of gods, Epicurus deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.: v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE, JOIN: confingere et commīnisci, Auct. Her.</i> 2. <i>expr. by fabūla: not without reason has it been f.d that Orestes . . . non sine causa fictio f. homines memoriae prodiderunt, Orestem, etc., Cic. Mii. 3, 8: it is further f.d that . . . additur fabula quod, etc., Liv. 1, 11: as it is f.d, ut est in fabulis (R. and A.): v. precd. art.</i>	<b>fable (part. adj.):</b> commenticius: v. FICTITIOUS, IMAGINARY.
<b>exude:</b> 1. <i>sūdo, i: to e. (with) moisture, s. humor, Lucre.: often with acc.: to e. honey (of trees), mellia s., Virg.: Just.</i> 2. <i>exūdo (exūdo): i: the injurious moisture e.s, ex. inutilis burnor, Virg.: also with acc., Col. 3 māno, i (to flow in a slow trickling manner): warm drops e.s. from the trēe, tepidae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov.: Virg. v. TO FLOW, TRICKLE.</i> 4. <i>eluctor, i (used of fluid forcing its way out), Virg. G. 2, 244.</i>	<b>fabric:</b> I. <i>An edifice: aedificium; a huge f., móles, is, f.: v. BUILDING, PILE.</i> II. <i>Woven or other stuff: 1. textum, textile (woven: usu. pl.): v. CLOTH.</i> 2. <i>textūra (like precd.): the f. of the Coan loom, Coae f. Mineruae, Prop.</i> 3. <i>fabrica (work of a carpenter or smith; hence by analogy, of other structures): Cic.: v. FRAME.</i> III. <i>Mode of construction: (Q) textūra: v. WEAVING.</i>	<b>fabrication:</b> I. <i>Lit. the making of something: fabricatio: Cic.: v. FORMATION.</i> II. <i>Fig., a fictitious statement: 1. mendacium: v. LIE, FALSEHOOD.</i> 2. <i>commentum (something ingeniously put together): Cic.: Liv.: v. FICTION.</i> 3. <i>fabula (a mere story): he is beginning a f., labulam incepit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 22: v. FABLE (1.).</i> Phr.: <i>the audacious f.s of Greece, quidquid Graeca mendax audet [in historia], Juv.</i>	<b>fabulist:</b> 1. <i>fabularum s. apologorum scriptor: v. FABLE (II.).</i> 2. <i>fabilator (a story-teller, of any kind: Son.: Suet.): Gell., who applies the term to Esop, Noct. Att. 2, 29, init.</i>	<b>fabulous:</b> 1. <i>fictus: v. FICTITIOUS.</i> 2. <i>commenticus: to give credibility to f. stories, fidem c. rebus adiungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113.</i> 3. <i>tabūlosus (abounding in fables and legends: Hor.): the f. poems of the Greeks, f. Graecorum carmina, Curt. Also of what is false, though current: I believe it to be f. (what is said) about owls, tabuloso arbitrio de strigibus, Plin. 11, 39, 95: to regard any thing as f. or fictitious, aliquid l. aut commentum putare, Suet. Caes. 81.</i> 4. <i>fabilarius, e (e. g. historica: rare): Suet. 5, lalsus: v. FALSE.</i>
<b>exult:</b> 1. <i>gestio, 4 (to express joy in gestures): to e. with joy, laetitia g., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO REJOICE.</i> 2. <i>exulto, 1 (lit. to bound with joy): to e. with joy, laetitia ex., Cic.: Liv.: also foll. by in and abl., when it signifies to be overbearing (v. RAMPANT, TO BE).</i> Also foll. by a clause: <i>the Greeks e. over having foreigners as judges, Graeci ex. quod peregrini iudicibus utinam, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.</i> 3. <i>insulto, i (to e. over any one; usu. with dat. of person: also with abl. of cause): to e. over any one in his calamity, in alicui calunitate, Cic.: Virg.: Ov. to e. over any one's death, morti alicuius in, Prop.: Stat.: less freq. the object over which, is expr. by in and acc.: to e. over any one's miseries, in alicuius miseria in, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: v. TO INSULT.</i> 4. <i>gaudeo, laetor, gloriō: v. TO REJOICE, BOAST.</i>	<b>eyeball:</b> pupilla: Cic.: v. PUPIL. <b>eye-bright:</b> euphrasia: Withering. <b>eye-brow:</b> supercilium: one e. elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin, altero ad frontem sublatu, altero ad mentum depresso s., Cic. in Pis. 6, extr.: to contract the e.s (frown), supercilii contrarie, Quint.	<b>eye-ball:</b> pupilla: Cic.: v. PUPIL. <b>eye-bright:</b> euphrasia: Withering. <b>eye-brow:</b> supercilium: one e. elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin, altero ad frontem sublatu, altero ad mentum depresso s., Cic. in Pis. 6, extr.: to contract the e.s (frown), supercilii contrarie, Quint.	<b>eye-ball:</b> pupilla: Cic.: v. PUPIL. <b>eye-bright:</b> euphrasia: Withering. <b>eye-brow:</b> supercilium: one e. elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin, altero ad frontem sublatu, altero ad mentum depresso s., Cic. in Pis. 6, extr.: to contract the e.s (frown), supercilii contrarie, Quint.	<b>eye-ball:</b> pupilla: Cic.: v. PUPIL. <b>eye-bright:</b> euphrasia: Withering. <b>eye-brow:</b> supercilium: one e. elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin, altero ad frontem sublatu, altero ad mentum depresso s., Cic. in Pis. 6, extr.: to contract the e.s (frown), supercilii contrarie, Quint.
<b>exultant:</b> 1. <i>laetabundus, Gell.</i> 2. <i>laetus: Join: laetus atque gestiens, Plin. 8, 17, 21.</i> 3. <i>effusus esse: with abl. (scelerate atque superbia), Sall. Jug. 14, 16.</i>	<b>exultation:</b> 1. <i>exultatio: Sen. Tac.</i> 2. <i>gestiens laetitia: Cic.: v. JOY.</i>	<b>eye-salve:</b> collyrium: Hor. <b>eye-service:</b> perl. obsequium: v. COMPLAISANCE. Phr.: <i>not with e., *non ad oculum servientes, Vulg. Eph. vi. 6 (Gr. ὅθελαμοδουκάς, obsequium ad oculos exhibut, Wahl).</i>	<b>eye-sight:</b> acies, ēi: <i>unimpaired e., incolumis a. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.</i> Phr.: <i>to lose one's e. oculus perdere, Auct. Hor.: lumina amittere, Cic.: v. EYE (II.).</i> Phr.: <i>the loss of e., lux adempta, Ov.</i>	<b>eye-sight:</b> acies, ēi: <i>unimpaired e., incolumis a. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.</i> Phr.: <i>to lose one's e. oculus perdere, Auct. Hor.: lumina amittere, Cic.: v. EYE (II.).</i> Phr.: <i>the loss of e., lux adempta, Ov.</i>
<b>exultingly:</b> expr. by adj. (L. G. § 34): v. EXULTANT.	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>
<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 2. <i>ōculis, ūs (with ref. to the expression): v. COUNTENANCE, FEATURES. Phr.: face to face, coram: as adv., or with abl.: as soon as I was f. to f. (with you), ut veni c., Hor.: as if I were talking with you f. to f., quasi tecum c. loquerer, Cic.: f. to f. with a robber, c. latrone, Juv. (Coram sometimes stands after its case, ipso Germanico coram, Tac.; v. PRESENCE OF, IN.) To set the f. against, repugno, adversor, 1. <i>the census neither agreed to it nor yet decidedly set their f.s against it, consules neque concidebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.: when nature sets her f. against it, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.: v. TO OPPOSE.</i> 2. <i>By meton., sight, presence: conspectus, oculi: v.</i></i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>	<b>eye (subs.):</b> 1. <i>ōculis (dimin. ócellus, used by way of endearment: Pl. Cat.): in most sense and applications of the Eng.: blue e.s, cerulei o., Tac.: jet black e.s, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaning) e.s, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful e.s, venusti o., Cic.: prominent e.s, o. prominentis, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) e.s, foedi o., Sall.: to open the e.s, oculos aperte, Cic.; vide, o. diudicare, Quint: to shut the e.s, o. operire, premere (v. TC CLOSE): to become blind with one e., altero o. capi, Liv. 22, 2, 2, extr.: to cast the e.s upon any o., o. conjicere in aliquem, Cic.: to turn away the e.s from any thing, o. aliaqua re dejecte, Cic. Fig.: e.s in peacock's tails, oculi canuae pavonum, Plin. 11, 15, 30: to see any thing with the e.s of the mind, mentis oculis aliquid videre, Cic. Or. 29, 101.</i>

## F.

**FABLE (subs.):** I. Any fictitious story: 1. fabula (esp. with an attributive): poetic f.s, f. poeticae, Liv.: *imaginarij f.s, fictae f., Cic.: would you have me believe f.s? num me cogis fabula credere?* 2. *expr. by fictus, commenticius: v. FICITION.* II. *An apologue: 1. fabula: Phaedr.: Hor. Óimn. fabella, a short, little f., Phaedr.: Hor. Óimn. fabella, a short, little f., Phaedr.: (who uses the two words interchangeably).* 2. *apòlogos (a story with an additional meaning to it; a species comprehended under the genus fabula): to tell any one a f. (parable), agere alicui a., Pl.: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: Gell. (who so calls the*

EYE (IV.), PRESENCE. III. Aspect: species: v. APPEARANCE.

face (v.): 1. To confront: 1. obviare eo, iivi and ii, itum, 4 (to withstand; with dat.); they f.d the arrogance of the nobility, obv. itum est superbiae nobilitatis, Sall.; to f. dangers, obv. ire periculis, Sall.; Cic.: Liv.

2. oppōnō, pōsūl, pōsum, 3 (to put oneself in the way of: with refl. pron. and dat.); to f. death, opponere se morti, Cic.: to f. dangers on behalf of the commonwealth, opp. se periculis pro republica, Cic. 3. offēro, obtuli, probātum, 3 (like preced.; with refl. pron. and dat., or acc. with ad): as soon as I came to Rome, I at once f.d the wickedness and meanness of Antony, ut Romani veni, statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri itaque dementiae, Cic.: to f. death for one's country, se pro patria offerre ad mortem, Cic. 4. obco, iivi and ii, imum, 4 (with acc.); to f. hardships, labores ob, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO UNDERGO.

II. To look towards: aspecto, i: v. TO COMMAND (III.); LOOK TOWARDS.

III. Milit. term: to wheel round:

1. signa converto, tui sum, 3: the Romans f.d about and attacked them in two divisions, Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Liv.

2. agmen converto: he f.d about and led off his army in safety, converso agmine, exercitum incolument reduxit, Front. I, 1, 11.

facet: of a precious stone: parva superficies angularis (2).

facetious: facētus: Cic.: v. HUMOROUS, WITTY.

facetiously: facētē: Cic.

facetiousness: facētiā, arum: making one laugh more by his face than his f., facie magis quam faciet ridiculus, Cic. Att. I, 13, 2: to excel in wit and f., f. que superare, Cic.: v. HUMOUR, WIT.

facial: ad faciem pertinens: \*facialis, e: M. L. (P.): the f. muscles, musculi faciales (P.).

facilitate: facilius reddo: v. TO RENDER EASY: to f. a person's knowledge of a thing, faciliorem, r. alium cognitionem rel, Cic. Phr.: to f. my labour in some degree, ut aliqua pars laboris ministrari mithi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: that count will greatly f. conviction, is locus magno ad persuadendum momento futurus est, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77: v. TO ASSIST, HELP.

facility: 1. In act. sense, dexterity, readiness: facilitas: f. of speech, f. sermonis, oris, Quint. 2. Of temper: to abuse one's f., i.e. easy temper, f. aliquid abuti, Cic.: v. GOOD-NATURE.

II. In pass. sense: the possibility of a thing being done: 1. facultas (in this sense, only sing.): let us see what f.s there were for undertaking the crime, videamus equa f. suspiciendi maleficii fuerit, Cic. R. Ann. 33, 92: sometimes f.s are presented to an unjust judge of seeming to have followed the evidence, nonnunquam improbo judici f. datur, ut videatur testimonium scutus esse, Cic. Cae. 25, 71: v. OPPORTUNITY. 2. cōpia (also Cae. only sing.): that circumstance gave me f.s for judging, ea res dedit existimandi c. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41: v. OPPORTUNITY. 3. perhaps facilitas: f. of carrying on intrigues, f. adulteriorum, Tac. Ann. II, 26: though some here read adulterorum, Phr.: with f., facile, commōdē, etc.: v. EASE, EASILY.

facing (prep.): adversus: antē, prō, e regione (with gen.): v. BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO.

facsimile: f. of a document, descriptio imagoque tabularium, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 190. Phr.: to take an exact f. of a document, literas liturasque omnes assimilatas, expressas, de tabulis in libros transferre, Cic. I. e. § 189; tabulas summa cura et diligenter excrescere, describere, ib.

fact: 1. Actual circumstance, reality (q. v.): res, rēi, f.: we ought to consider the f., not mere words, rem

spectari non verba oportet, Cic.: let us ascertain, not merely all f.s, but even rumours, non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic.: they say that these are gods not in f. but in mere opinion, hos deos non re sed opinione esse dicunt, Cic. II. Deed, transaction: factum: to pass from fables to f.s, ut a fabulis ad facta venimus, Cic.: a question of f., controversia fact, Cic. Phr.: such being the f.s of the case, quae cum ita sint, Cic.: Caes.

fact, in: =index: 1. quidem (enclitic in these parts the daystar rises after the solstice, and that in f. by several days, in his locis post solstitium Caucalis oritur, et quidem aliquot dies bus, Cic.: v. INDEX. 2. enim (see L. G. § 654: never the first word in a sentence): he did in f. begin to defend himself by force, Ille enim se manu defendere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: thereupon he declares that was not in f. to be endured, tum id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv. 22, 25. 3. éminvēro (more emphatic than enim): in f. Chremes is a great deal too cruel to the lad, éminvēro Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1. 4. étemin (and in fact): you say well indeed, and in f., I see now what is the drift of your remarks, praecolare quidem dicis, étemin vides Jam quo pergit oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32. 5. re ipsa, reapse: v. REALITY (ts).

faction: 1. Party: 1. factio, ónis, f.: in Gaul there are f.s in every state, in Gallia in omnibus civitatisibus f. sunt, Caes.: to vindicate the liberties of the Roman people which were being oppressed by the f. of a few, P. R. paucum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicare, Caes.: this, which existing between good men is friendship, between the bad is f., haec inter bonos amicitia inter malos f. est, Sall. 2. pars, parties, f.: v. PARTY. II. Factiousness: stúdiū, factio: v. FACTIOUSNESS, PARTY-SPRIT.

factious: 1. factiosus: wicked and f. men, who had harassed the commonwealth with their seditions, homines sclesti, f. qui seditionibus rempublicam agitaverunt, Sall. 2. seditionis: f. of SEDITION. 3. turbulentus: v. TURBULENT. Join: seditionis civis et turbulentus, Cic.

factiously: 1. seditionis: when Africanus was f. asked what he thought of the death of T. Gracchus, Att. quim s. interrogatur quid de morte T. Gracchi sentire, Cic.: to stir up f.s, concitare, Cic. 2. per factiōnem, per seditionem: violently and f., per vim et factiōnem, Cic. Att. 7, 9, med.

factitiousness: 1. factitius, ónis, f.: he lived not with the wealthy in wealth nor with the factious in f., non divitiis cum divite, neque f. cum factiosi certabat, Sall. or: expr. by plur.: v. L. G. § 591. 2. stūdiū (partium): the less of passion and f. there was about his speech, the more weight it had, quo minus cupiditas ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv.: v. PARTY-SPRIT.

factitious: 1. factitius (-icis): the water washes out the f. dye, diluit aqua f. colorum, Plin. 31, 7, 42. 2. f. factitius, similitūs, ficitus: v. FALSE, UNREAL, PRETENDED. Join: ficitus et similitūs, opp. to sincerus et verus: Cic. Am. 25, 95.

factor: 1. Manager, agent: 1. procurātor (used more extensively than the English word): to do business through factors, or agents, per procuratores agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, fin. 2. négōtiator (rerum) cūrātor, Cic.: v. AGENT. II. In arithmetic: \*numerus dividens (2).

factory: 1. A place of business: emporium et receptaculum mercibus, Liv.: v. ENTREPOT. II. Manufactory: officina: v. WORKSHOP.

faculty: 1. The power to act: 1. facultas: the f. of speaking, f. dicendi, Cic.: virtues which have their seat in a

certain f. of the soul, virtutes quae in ingenio quadam facultate sunt, Cic.

2. vis, vim, vi, f. (special force or virtue): the special f. of the orator, orators via propria, Cic.: v. FUNCTION.

II. In pl., the f.s of the mind: vires ingenii, or simply ingenium, mens: v. MIND. III. Universitas l. l. \*ordo, Inis, m.: (Kr.) the f. of physicians, \*ordo medicorum, medicinae professorum. (Facultas is without analogy in class. Lat.)

fade: 1. marcesco, 3 (to drop): things which bloom most charmingly f. most quickly, quae specialiter sine floriente marcescant, Plin. Fig.: strength fading with old age, marcescentes senio vires, Plin.: v. TO DROP, WITHER.

2. deflōresco, ul, 3 (strictly to shed the flower): when the flower of the bean has faded, ubi defloruit faba, Plin. Fig.: the mind flourishes and f.s with the body, cum corporibus vigent et d. animi, Liv. 6, 23. 3. palleo, pallesco, ui (to lose colour: poet.): the leaves f., pallescent irides, Ov. A. 3, 74, day f.s, pallid dies, Lucan: lest the diseased crops f. from the badness of the weather, ne vitio coeli paleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688. Plur.: the colour of a thing f.s, exsicit (perit) color (aliqui rei), cf. Ov. Met. 2, 601: how soon f. earth's purple hues, quam cito purpureos derudit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 29.

faded (as adj.): 1. marcesco, marctus (strictly, drooping, withered; of flowers, etc.): Ov.: Claud. 2. décolor, óris (of that which has lost its proper hue or brilliancy): v. DISCOLOURED.

3. pallens, ntis: f. violē, p. violae, Virg.: f. luḡa, p. togā, Mart. 4, 19, day f.s, pallid dies, Lucan: lest the diseased crops f. from the badness of the weather, ne vitio coeli paleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688. Plur.: the colour of a thing f.s, exsicit (perit) color (aliqui rei), cf. Ov. Met. 2, 601: how soon f. earth's purple hues, quam cito purpureos derudit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 29.

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4. expr. by verb: as, cui (rei) perit, exsicit color, etc.: v. TO FADE (fin.).

fadeless: semper florēns, virēns: Luer.: Cic.: v. UNFADED.

fading (adj.): 1. e. transient: 1. caducus (apt to fall and pass away): human affairs are frail and f., res humanae fragiles cque sunt, Cic. 2. fluxus (fleeting): the pride of wealth and beauty f. is, diuinitur formaeque gloria fluxa est, Sall. 3. frágilis, e: v. FRAGILE, PERISHABLE.

flag: f. i.e. to work hard (in somewhat humorous sense): élaboro, sùdo, désido, exsido, 1: sweating and fogging, desudans atque elaborans, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: you will have to f. hard enough, if you begin with that fellow, sudabis sat, si cum illo incipiatur honeste, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: while the lēdus is sweating and f.ing at his briefs, dum p. causas exsudat, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28. Plur.: thoroughly f.d out, laboriosus planus delatatus, confectus, Caes.: Cic.: v. EXHAUSTED.

fagot: 1. fascina: carry off the cuttings from the vines and make a f. of them, sarmenta degere, et f. facie, Cato. 2. (more usually) fascis, is, m., with some defining word: 1. lignorum, Tac.; 2. virgulorum, Ilt. 3. sumenta, orum (cuttings of trees, whether in bundles or not): I will presently order the fire and f.s to be put round you, jam jubebo ignem et s. circumdat, Pri. 1.

fail: A. Intrans.: 1. To be or become wanting: 1. déficio, tec, fectum, 3: corn could not f., non frumentum d. poterat, Caes.: I should fear lest my voice and strength should f., venerer ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.: memory f.s, memoria d., Cic. 2. défio, factus, fieri (infrequent): let food neither f. nor be in excess, neque opsonium defiat, neque supererit, Pl.

II. To fail in or f. i.e. to neglect (q. v.): désum, fui, esse (with dat.): I will not f. of my duty, non dero officio, Cic. Phr.: to f. in one's duty, in officio labi, Cic.; delinqüere aliquid, delinquent in se admittere, Cic.: Ter. 3.

III. To be unsuccessful: 1. cado, cedidi, cīsum, 3: to f. in a lawsuit, causā c., Cic.: careless whether his play f. or succeed, securus cadat an stet fabula, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176:

also with ad irritum: *the hope (of Tarquinus) f.ang.* ad irr. cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6, init. 2. concidi, id., 3: *bad causes he always gained, in the best of all he f'd, malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit*, Cic. Att. 7, 25. 3. cedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*impers.*; with some *ade*, such as male, secus, etc.); *if aught had f'd, i.e., gone ill with him*, si male cesserat, Hor. Suet. 4, offendio, di, sum, 3 (esp. to *f. in court, be non-dictos*): apud judices o., Cic. Clu. 23, 6; *many bruis new have often f'd in the uncertain hazard of war, multi fortis in incerto periculo belli saepe offendunt*, Cic. Ver. 5, 50, 131. 5. expr. by irritus (of what is *fruiless, abortive*): *the hope (hat) f'd*, *ad (al.) irritum redacta*, Liv. 28, 31, init.; cf. supr. (1). Later authors have irritus with gen.: *having f'd in his mission, irritus legationis*, Tac. H. 4, 12, extr.

IV. *To become insolvent*: ratiōne conturbare, forē cedere: v. BANKRUPT.

B. Trans.: *to desert, disappoint* (q. v.): 1. déficio (with acc. and sometimes dat.; very rarely with personal subject): *time, voice, lungs, f. me, me dies, vox, latera d.*, Cic.; *not only strength but also weapons f'd our men, non solum vires sed etiam tela nostris deficiebat*, Caes. 2. défio (infrequent; with dat.): *new milk f's me not either in summer or in winter, lac mihi non aestate novum non frigore defit*, Virg. f. *faith! fortune it is f's me now, pol! mihi fortuna nunc defit!* Enn. ap. Cic. 3. désero, ui, rtum, 3 (strictly to abandon, q. v. with acc.): *the lamp f's me, lucern me d.*, Cic.; *his knees f. this runner, genua lunc cursorem d.*, Pl. 4. desituo, i, hunc, 3 (with acc.): *the wind f'd him, ventus eum destitui*, Liv.; *his memory f's him, memoria eum d.*, Curt. Also used absolutely: *all that depends on the good / ill of Philip; if he f. us, etc., totum id vertitur in voluntate Philippi; f's es destitutus ...*, Liv. 37, 7, med.; *if hope should f., si pess destitutus*, Liv. 1, 41, init.

**fail, without** (as adv.): certo, omnino: v. CERTAINLY.

**failure**: 1. *of supply*: 1. detectio: *f. of strength, virium d.*, Cic.; *f. of breath*; i.e. a swoon, animae d., Cels. 2. defectus, fns: *f. of milk, lactis defectus*, Plin. Pbr.: *there had been a partial f. of corn, augustinus pro-venerat frumentum*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.

II. *disappointment, want of success*: may often be expressed by means of a verb or participle: as, *after the f. of their hopes, they return'd home, sp. destituti domos abeant*, Curt.: *I am grieved at your f., dolo quod tibi res tam male cessit*.

**fain** (adv.): i. e. gladly (q. v.): chiefly used in hypothetical sentences, implying that the thing wished for is not obtained: best expr. by a verb, as, *I would f. you had leant to the Stoics, vellem tu ad Stoicos inclinavisses*, Cic.; so *the Ithacus would f. have it, hoc Itacum velit*, Virg.; *I would f. it had not been done, nolent factum*, Ter. 1. *I would f. die, cupio mori*, Ter.: *I would f. hear, in fith! studeo, berclle, audi*! Pl.: v. to wish.

**faint** (adj.): 1. *Weary, exhausted*: 1. délesus (*wearied f.*): *f. with wounds, vulneribus d.*, Caes.: v. WEARY. EXHAUSTED. 2. confectus (*worn out, done up*): *f. with toil and the journey, c. labore arque itinere*, Cic.: v. WORN OUT. 3. languidus (*drooping; temporarily exhausted*): *f. with excess and want of sleep, vnde vigilissime l.*, Cic. Pbr.: *when I was f. with travelling, quum de via longinorem*, Cic.: Virg.: v. WEARY, FATIGUED. II. *Of impressions upon the senses*: 1. habes, étes (*used of sight, hearing, smell, taste*): *a f. colour, h. color* Ov.; *carbunculus of a f. colour, carbunculi hebetiores*, Plin.: *a grape which has only a f. taste, uva gustu hebes*, Col. 2. languens, languidus: *a f. colour, languidus color*, Plin. 3. surdus, rémensus: v. DULL (1).

4. dilutus: *a f. red, rubor d.* Plin. III. *Timid, dispirited*: démisus a f. heart, animus d., Sall.: *to be dispirited and f.-hearted, esse fracto animo et demissio; animo humili atque demissio*, Cic. Pbr.: *to dawn with f. praise, laudare in ille*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209; exige atque frigida laudare, Gell. 19, 3: *their spirits grow f. again, animi relanguescunt*, Caes.

**faint** (v.): 1. *To be fatigued*: détector (rare except in p. part. défessus), languore: v. WEARY, TO BE. II. *To swoon*: 1. collabore, lapsus, 3: v. TO SWOON. 2. interior, mortuus, 3: *having f'd away while in the act of speaking, he expired soon after*, in ipsa contione intermortuus, paulo post expiravit, Liv.: Caes. 3. linquo, liquor, 3 (either alone or with animo): *f. and fall into the arms of the mandservants*, linquo et ancillis excepit-ndi cad., Ov.: Suet.

**fainthearted**: animo demissio (v. FAINT, aly. III.); ignavus, timidus, imbellis: v. COWARDLY.

**faintheartedness**: 1. ignavia: v. COWARDICE. 2. infraction quadam et demissio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

**faintly**: languide: Caes.: Cic.

**faintness**: 1. Bodily: 1. défectio: sometimes from sudden f. (i.e. a fainting-fit) he would be unable to walk, nonnumquaque subita defectio ingredi non poterat, Suet. Cal. 50 (but in Cie., def. virtus is general failure of strength). 2. languor: to bring on f., ad languorem dare, Ter.: f. of body, l. corporis, Cic.: v. FATIGUE. Pbr.: f. of heart: v. FAINTHEARTEDNESS.

II. Of sensations: languor: the faults of precious stones are f. of colour and a confusion of foreign colours, gemmarum vita, l. et alienis turbari coloribus, Plin.: v. DULNESS.

**fair** (alij.): 1. Opp. to dark (niger), with additional idea of brilliancy: candidus, f. Dido, c. Dido, Virg.: a f. neck, c. cervix, colla, Hor.: Ov. (Albus is pale): q. v.

II. Beautiful: pulcher, f. of sex, mulieres: v. WOMAN.

III. Of weather: clear, unclouded: 1. serenus: f., calm daylight, s. et tranquilla lux, Liv.: f. weather, tempestas s., Enn. ap. Cic.: as subs. serenus = s. tempestas, d.

2. sündus (strictly, without dampness): chiefly in neut., as, I will send the books if the weather be f., mittam libros, si sündum erit, Cic.: Virg.

3. clarius (poet.): the f.-weather-bringing Aquilo, clarus Aquilo, Virg.

**Favourable** (of winds): 1. scemnum: f. j. wind and tide, ventus aës usque s., Caes.: Liv. 1. a f. and wefting gate, s., ac ferens ventus, Sen.

2. idoneus (suitable for the occasion): f. weather for sailing, tempestis idonea ad navigandum, Caes.: v. FAVOURABLE.

V. Equitable: aequus: a f. and honourable claim, ae. et honesta postulatio, Cic.: f. terms, conditions, ae. leges, conditioes, Cic.: a f. and wise praeceptor, praeceptor ae. et sapiens, Cic.: for a f. price, quanti aequum est, Plin. Ep.: I think it f., aequum censeo, Ter.

v. EQUITABLE. Pbr.: make money by f. means if you can, if not, anyhow money, rem facias; si possis recte: si non qua-cunque modo rem hor., f. play, aequitas, aequum, Cic. (v. FAIRNESS): to show f. play, ex bona fide, sine dolo malo agere, Cic.: f. words, præterite! bona verba, quæsio! Ter.: to speak one f., blandiri, verba dare aliquid (with the notion of imposing upon): Pl.: Ter. with a f. outside-s' n. speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: *Haterius bid f. to be orator, Haterius oratorem promisi*, Sen. Contr.: a young man who bids f. to excel both morally and intellectually, adolescens summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46: *he bid f. to become a great general, \*spem fecit omnibus fore ut dux magnus evadet*.

VI. Moderate, considerable: 1. modicus: v. MODERATE. 2. mediocris, e: a f.

speaker, m. orator, Cic.: f. abilities, m. ingenium, Cic. VII. Unblemished: Phr.: f. fame, bona fama, Cic.: or without bona: *uprightness is the foundation of a f. fame, justitia est famæ fundamentum*, Cic.: v. FAME, REPUTATION. JOIN: fama et existimatio, Cic. fair (subs.): nundinae, mercatus, us: v. MARKET.

**fairly**: I. With equity: justè, cum acquire: v. JUSTLY. II. Moderate: mèdiocriter: Cic.

**fairness**: I. f. complexion; candor: *readiness blñnd wth f. of complexion, candore mixtus rubor*, Cic.: v. BEAUTY.

II. Equity, justice (q. v.): 1. aequitas: what f. is there in this, that, etc., quam autem habet acquirem-ent, ut, etc., Cic. 2. aequum (in abstract sense, not as a quality of the mind): *explicine uell high the mother of justi-ty and f., utilitas justi proper mater atque aequi*, Hor.: Cic. 3. candor animi, Ov.: Plin.

**fairspoken**: 1. blandus: to dis-tinguish f. friend from the real, blandum amicum, vero sercerne, Cic.

2. blandilōquus: Plaut.: S. n. (trag.).

**fairy**: no Latin word precisely cor-responding: usually nūmen, inis, nūs, will: do as, wold-f.s, rater-f.s, nēnorū, aquarū numina: thus Faunus and Picus are called silvestra numina, Ov. Fast. 3, 303: also sometimes nympha, Faunus, Dryas, Natas, according to the occasion.

**faith**: I. Belief, trust, confidence (q. v.): fidēs, él. f.: Cic. II. Word or pledge of faith: fidēs: to pledge one's f. to the enemy, fidēs hosti dare, Cic.: to keep f., f. servare, conservare, praestare, exsolvare, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: it is an abominable crime to break f., nefarium est f. frangere, Cic. Ros. Com. 6, 16 (more usu. violare): they surrendered themselves and all they had to the good f. and power of the people of Rome, se quaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem P. R. permisere, Caes. Pbr.: in good f., ex bona fide, sine dole malo, Cic.: bad f., fides mala, perfida, dolus malus, Cic.: v. TREACHERY.

III. The object of religious belief; religion: religio: the Christian f., religio Christians (fides Chr. strictly means the faith of a Christian, subjectively).

**faith in** (as an exclamation): 1. ne, ne (at the beginning of a sentence): in faith those persons are greatly mis-taken who ..., ne ii faliissimi sunt, qui ..., Sall.: v. VERITY.

2. hercile, mehercile (lit. by Hercules): Cic.: Ter.

3. mēdius fidius (either as one word or as two): Cic.

4. eccl̄re or eccl̄re, edepol, ecastor or mecastor (colloq., and chiefly used by women): Pl.: Ter.

5. prōlecto: v. TRULY, REALLY.

**faithful**: 1. fidēlis, e: good and f. allies, boni f. socii, Cic.: *we judged deitatoris f. to the Roman people*, D. fidēlitas populi R. judicavit, Cic.: I was of a f. and kind disposition towards her, f. animo atque benigno in illam lui, Ter.: a most f. wife, fidelissima conjux, Cic.: f. friendships, f. amicitiae, Cic.: f. advice, f. consilium, Cic.: f. eyes, oculi f., Hor. Very f., perfidēlis, Cic.

2. fidēs (trust, on which depend-ence may be placed: only of persons): a most f. and excellent wife, fidēsissima atque optimā uxoris, Cic.: f. clients, f. clientes, Sall. Pbr.: a f. copy, exemplum summa cura et diligentia ex-sceptum, Cic.

**faithfully**: fidēliter: to take care of any matter f., aliquid f. curare, Cic.: the eirs f. keep f. entrusted to them, i. retinere commissa aures, Hor.: to narrate most f. fidēllissime narrare, Plin.: v. TRUTHFULLY.

**faithfulness**: v. FIDELITY.

**faithless**: infidēlis, infidēllis, perfidus, perfidissimus: v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHE-ROUS.

**faithlessly**: perfidē, perfidēllēs: v. TREACHEROUSLY.

**faithlessness:** perfidia: v. TAREACH-  
ERY, UNFAITHFULNESS.

**falchion:** strictly, a hooked sword, a  
scimitar: talx, cis, f.: Juv.: generally  
in sense of sword, q. v.

**falcon:** falco, onis, m.: Serv.

**fall (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, 3: to f. from the top, a  
summo e., Pl.; to f. from a horse, ex  
equo e., Cie.: how many leaves f. in the  
woods, quam umita in silvis c. folia,  
Virg.: the arms themselves fell from the  
hands of the citizens, de manibus clivum  
arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cie.: the river  
Aretho f. into an arm of the sea, amnis  
Aretho c. in sinum maris, Liv. 2.

concidō, 3 (with, together, or completely):

that room fell, conclave illud concidit,

Cic.: a town fell in an earthquake, turris

concidit terrae motu, Suet. 3.

dēcīdō, 1 (to f. down): to f. from a

horse, equo d., Cie.: rain is f.ing, imber

d., Hor.: the tunc f. is the f. ad

pedes tunici d., Suet. Fig.: from how

great a hope have I fallen! quanta de

spe decidit! Ov. 4.

ruo, ul, ūtum, 3 (with violence):

the wall f.s down, murus ruit, Liv.

5. corrue, 3 (of a complete ruin): the house fell, ae-

des corruerunt, Cie.: Quint.: the tree f.s

to the ground (with a crash), arbor corru-

Ov. 6. labor (délabor), lapsus, 3 (denoting a more gradual or gentle

motion): stars f.ing headlong from the

sky, stellae praecipites cælo labentes,

Virg.: the chains f. from his arms,

labium catena lacertis, Ov.: a statue

which fell down from heaven, signum coelo delapsum, Cie.

II. To be slain; to fall dead:

1. cādo, 3: a few of our

men f., pauci de nostris c., Caes.: many

a victim shall f. by our right hand,

multa nostra cadet hostia dextra, Virg.

2. concido, 3: to f. in battle, in proelio e., Cic.: a healthy man drinks and immediately f.s dead, bibit sanguis, con-

festim e., Quint. 3. occido, id, asum, 3: Eudemus fell fighting at Syracuse,

Eudemus proclamis ad Syracusam occidit,

Cic.: to f. by one's own hand, sua dextra

oc., Virg. P̄tr.: they have nobly fallen

in defence of their country, bene pro

patria jacent, Ov.: Liv.: v. TO SLAY.

III. To decline, subside; as the

winds: 1. cādo, 3: the East wind f.s,

c. Eurus, Ov.: all the violence of the

wind fell, venti vis omnis ecclit, Liv.

2. concido, 3 (at once; of a num-  
ber): the winds f., concidunt venti, Hor.

3. pōno, pōsi, itum, 3 (poet.): the

winds fell (talled), venti posu-re, Virg.

Aen. 7, 26. IV. To become less (esp.  
of price): 1. cādo, 3: military ser-  
vice f.s (in value) in time of peace, pretia  
militiae in pace c., Liv. 14, 36, fin.:

(dresses of) skin fell in value, ecclit pellis,

Lucr. 5, 1417. 2. laxo, 1: the

price of provisions had not fallen much,

annona haud multum taxaverat, Liv. 26,

20. 3. retro abeo, 4. irr.: the prices

of produce have fallen, pretium rediutum

retro abit, Plin. Ep. Phr.: by opening

the granaries he caused the prices of

produce to f., levavit, apertis horreis,

pretia frugum, Tac. Ann. 2, 59. V.

To decay, go to ruin:

1. cādo, 3: the fortune of the Phrygians has fallen,

cecidi tortuina Phrygium, Virg. 2.

occido, 3 (utterly): all hope has fallen,

occidit spes omnis, Hor.: one house has

fallen, occidit una domus, Ov. 3.

ruo, corrue, 3 (suddenly and violently;

the latter, of a complete fall): there is

no one but perceives that that common-

wealth is f.ing, nemo est qui intellegat

ruere illam reūpublicam, Cie.: the power

of the Spartans f., opes Lacedaemoniorum

corruerunt, Cie.: the higher he had

been raised, the more disgracefully did

he f., quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius

corruit, Liv. 4. præcipito, 1: Cic.:

Liv.: v. RUIN (TO GO TO).

fall among; v. FALL IN WITH.

— asunder, or to pieces: 1.

dilabor, lapsus, 3 (from decay): a rotten

ship and ready to f. asunder from age,

navigis putris et vetustate dilabens, Liv.:

monuments that have fallen to pieces,

monumenta dilapsa, Lucr. 2. dissolvor, 3 (to experience dissolution from whatever cause): to f. asunder in the middle of the waters (of a ship), in mediis dissolvi aquis, Ov. Jofn. discedere dissolviq[ue], Lucr. 3. discedō, cessi, cessum, 3 (to part in two): the furrow falls asunder before the plough-share, discedit sulcus viderem, Lucan.: sooner would I suffer this head to f. asunder from my neck, citius patrem caput hoc discedere collo, Prop. (comp. No. 2).

— fall at: accido, accidi, 3: to f. at a man's feet, ad pedes alleculis ac, Cic. (more freq., se projice, Caes.); or with dat.: to f. at one's knee, genibus (all-cnjns) ae, Liv.

— away: I. To leave: 1.

discedo, 1 (to depart from): he fell away from honour and uprightness, a filii iustitiaque discessit, Cic. v. TO DEVIATE. 2. desco, scivi, scitum, 3 (to fail in one's duty or obligation): to f. away from the custom of one's fathers, a consuetudine patrum, Plin. Ep. Cic.

III. To break alliance with:

1. dēficio, feci, fecitum, 3: to f. away from the friendship of the Roman people, d. ab amicitia I. R., Caes.: also absolutely, Cic.

2. desco, 3: Praeneſte fell away from the Latins to the Romans. Praeneſte ab Latinis ad Romanos desciuit, Liv.

IV. To lose flesh:

1. mācesco, mācreſco, 3: the cattle f. away, mācrescit pecus, Col.: v. LEAN TO GROW. 2. corpus amitto: Cic. Fam. 7, 26. 3. minor, ūtus, 3: with corpus as subj.: Plin. II, 53, 118. 4. tabeo, tābescō, ul, ūtum, 3 (stronger than the English): fallen away (wasted) cheeks, tabetes genae, Virg.: v. TO FINE, WASTE. Phr.: my flesh is fallen away and my colour gone abit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 147.

— back: I. Lit.: rēcido, cidi, cāsum, 3: all things f. back on to the earth, recidunt omnia in terras, Cic.: the night fell back on to the solid ground, recedit in solidam terram pondus, Ov.

Fig.: to f. back into a more serious disease, in gravorem morbum recedere, Liv. (v. TO RELAPSE): all those insults will f. back upon yourself, omnes in te recidunt istae contumelias, Pl. (v. TO RECOLL): Syracuse fell back into its ancient bondage, Syracusæ in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv.

2. rēlabor, lapsus, 3: v. TO GLIDE BACK.

II. To retreat a little way: 1. pēdem rēlabi, ūlī, ūtum, 3: if they were hard pushed, they did not think it disgraceful to f. back, si prementur, pedem r. non turpe existimabant, Caes.: not a single man falling back, nec ullo pedem referente, Liv.

2. rēſer, ūtus, 3: if with the principes likewise the battle went amiss, they gradually fell back upon the triarii, si apud principes quoque hand salutis prospere esset pugnatum, ad triarii sensim referabantur, Liv.: v. TO RETREAT.

III. To have recourse to: 1. rēcuro, curri, cursum, 1: to f. back upon the same conditions, ad easdem conditiones r., Caes. B. C. 2, 16: it is necessary sometimes to f. back upon these authors, necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores r., Quint. 1, proem. 17.

2. confugo: v. TO RECOUSE (TO HAVE). — between: intercedo, cidi, 3: the ships were so closely crowded together, that scarcely a single missile fell b. them into the sea, ita in arco stipatae erant nave, ut vix ultimæ telum in mare intercederent, Liv. 26, 39, med.

— down: (v. TO FALL): dēcēdo, cidi, 3: to f. down from off a couch, d. de lecto, Pl.: to f. down with a heavier crash, graviore casu d., Hor.

— forwards: 1. præcēdo, cidi, 3: a part of the wall had fallen f. (flat), pars muri præciderat, Liv.

2. prælabor, lapsus, 3: they saw Marcellus falling f. from his horse, M. ex equo prolabente videbatur, Liv.: Ov.

Phr.: the ship-master falls f. upon his head, magister pronus volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 115.

fall foul of: I. In: lucru, curri and cūcurri, cursum, 3: tof foul of pillars, in columnas inc., Cic. Or. 67, 224 (on-  
curro, of collision in combat, Hart-Lucr.). 2. collido, sl, sum, 3 (to cause to run foul): the sea growing stormy caused the ships to f. foul of one another, inhorrescunt mare inter se navilia collidere, Curri. 4, 3, med. II. Fig.: to f. foul of a man with abuse, jurgio aliquem lacerare, invadere, Tac.: maledicta in aliquem conjicerare, conferre, Cic.: v. TO ABUSE.

— headlong: 1. præcipito, 1: the Nile f.s headlong from very lofty mountains, Nilus ex altissimis montibus, Cic.: the rains f. headlong into the water, nimbi pr. in vada, Virg. 2. expr. by præcepds and a verb v. HEAD-  
LONG.

— in or into: I. In gen. sense: incido, cidi, 3 (usu. foll. by in and acc.: the dat. also occurs): to f. into a pit-fall, in foveam inc., Cic.: to f. into an ambush, in usidas inc., Cic.: to f. into anybody's hands, in manus alijinc., Cic.: to f. into rage and insanity, in furore et insaniam inc., Cic. (N.B. Any of the verbs given under TO FALL, FOLLOW down, may be of course to fall by prep. in and acc.; as to f. into a river, in flumen delabi, Cic. Iliv. 1, 28, 53; to f. into a pitfall, in foveam delidere, Hor. A. P. 458.) Phr.: to f. into errors and mistakes, labi, errare, Cic. II. Specially of rivers: to fall into the sea or another river: 1. influo, xi, xum, 3: Cic.: v. TO FLOW INTO. 2. exeo, 4: irr.: v. TO DISCHARGE (11).

— in with: I. To meet: 1. incido, cidi, 3: to f. in with a person unexpected, in aliquem incurrit atque inc., Cic.: some cohorts fell in with Caesar's division, nonnullæ cohortes in Caesari agmen inciderunt, Caes. 2. invēcio: v. TO FIND. II. To coincide: congruo, convénio: v. TO AGREE WITH. Phr.: cādo, 3: that suspicion of yours does not f. in with my client's habits, non cadit in hos mores ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75.

— in love with: adāmo, 1: to f. in love readily, facile ad, Petr.: as soon as he had seen some very beautiful ladies, he fell in love with them, cum vidisset signa quaedam pulcherrima, adoravit, Cic.: to f. in love with a country-house, villam ad, Plin. Ep.: v. TO LOVE.

— off: I. Lit.: 1. dēlabor, lapsus, 3 (strictly, by slipping): to f. off one's horse, ex equo d., Liv. (Cic. has cadere ex equo, Clu. 62, 175). 2. flu, xi, xum, 3 (as hair, fruits, etc.): v. TO DROP (B. II).

II. To diminish, deteriorate: māto, mātor, 1: what a f.ing off there has been in the character of the R. people, mores P. Romani quantum mutaverunt, Liv.: so with in pejus, in derius: what is good soon f. off, bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. what a f.ing off was there in him, quantum mutatis erat! Virg. P̄tr.: the crop of corn had fallen off somewhat, frumentum angustis provenerat, Caes.: Caesar by his coming had caused the revenues of Ariovistus to f. off, C. adventu suo, vegetalia Ariovistus deteriorava faciebat, Caes. See also TO FALL (IV.).

— on, to, upon: I. Lit.: 1. incido, 3 (v. TO FALL IN): Tenuis being struck fell to the earth, tenuis iactus ad terram incidit, Virg. a tūrē fell upon the ranks of the banners, turris incidit super agmina Panorum, Virg. 2. actudo, 3 (to fall or strike upon: whereas incido often implies penetration): the missiles hurled by the Gauls fell upon them with great force, missa a Gallis tela graviter acciderunt, Caes.: they fell to the earth as thick as peas, tam crebri ad terram solebant quam pira, Pl.: to f. to the ground, ad hūnum acc., Varr. 3.

3. occido, cidi, 3 (to f. upon, on the top of): they fell one upon the other affl super alios occidere, Liv.: stars fall from heaven to earth, signa de coelestib[us] falluntur, Aristor. deteriora faciebat, Caes. See also TO FALL (V.).

— on, to, upon: I. Lit.: 1. incido, 3 (v. TO FALL IN): Tenuis being struck fell to the earth, tenuis iactus ad terram incidit, Virg. a tūrē fell upon the ranks of the banners, turris incidit super agmina Panorum, Virg. 2. actudo, 3 (to fall or strike upon: whereas incido often implies penetration): the missiles hurled by the Gauls fell upon them with great force, missa a Gallis tela graviter acciderunt, Caes.: they fell to the earth as thick as peas, tam crebri ad terram solebant quam pira, Pl.: to f. to the ground, ad hūnum acc., Varr. 3.

3. occido, cidi, 3 (to f. upon, on the top of): they fell one upon the other affl super alios occidere, Liv.: stars fall from heaven to earth, signa de coelestib[us]

**ad terram occ.** (al. acc.), Pl. 4, induo, ui, itum, 3 (with pron. reflect.: to fasten oneself upon): they fell upon the spears of the phalanx (phalangis) hastis se induerunt, Liv.: they fell upon (impaled themselves on) the sharp-pointed stakes, se ipsi acutissimis vallis indubitate, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. Phr.: to f. upon one's sword, in gladium incunib. Cic. II. To assail; happen to (of evils): 1. incidit, 3 (with dat.; or prep. and acc.): to f. upon the hindmost Romans, ultimus Romanus in, Liv. Fig.: no misfortune had fallen upon the state, nihil inciderat civitati mali, Cic. 2, invado, vasi, 3 (stronger than incidit, and implying an attack: with acc. or dat.): to f. upon the camp, castra in, Liv. Fig.: a severe disease has fallen upon him, eum morbus invasit gravis, l. test fear should f. upon the rest of his countrymen, non reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall.: madness had fallen upon the wicked, furor improbus invaserat, Cic. 3, ingruo, ui, 3 (with violence): Aeneas f. suddenly upon the Italians, migrat Aeneas Ital., Virg.: the iron shower f. violently, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.: diseases begin to f. upon the rows, in. morbi in remiges coepit, Liv. 4, incurro, 3 (less freq. with prep. and acc.): a misfortune may f. upon a wise man, causus in sapientem potest in, Cic. 5 expeto, ivi, itum, i (rare in this sense): all the evils of war fell upon him, omnes clades bellii in cum experieruntur, Liv. 1, 22.

**III. To take place (at a definite time):**

1. incidit, 3; you will inform me upon what day the mysteries f. facies me in quem diem incidentia mysteria, certiorum, Cic.: the date of the Comitia fell upon the 3rd of the Kalendas of Jan., dies Compititorium in III. Kal. Jan. incidentur, Cic.: I fell (hit) upon that day though I might have avoided it, in eam diem, cum potuisse vitare incidi, Cic. 2, cado, 3 (rare in this sense): take care that your orrival does not f. upon a most inopportune time, considera ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, med.

**IV. To light upon:** 1. incidit, 3; as they were carousing along with S. Tarquinius, the conversation fell upon their wives, potitus huius apud S. Tarquinium, incident de uxoriis mentio, Liv. 2, déabor, ipsa, 3 (to glide into insensibility): I never expected that we should f. into that subject of conversation, in-peranti mihi cedidit ut in istum sermonem delaberemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96.

**V. To come to (as a portion):** 1. obvenio, veni, ventum, + (with dat. of person): an inheritance has fallen to him, hereditas ei obvenit, Cic.: Syria fell to Scipio, Syria Scipioni obvenit, Cic.: the fresh war fell to the lot of Aemilius, Aemilio novum bellum sorte obvenit, Liv. 2, cado, 3; no disadvantage can fairly f. to their share, nihil incommodi ipsi jure c. potest, Cic.

3, obtinio, tigi, 3 (usu. of what is good): what has fallen to each, that let each keep, quod cuique obtigit, id quique tenet, Cic. v. TO BEFALL.

**VI. To fall to work:** Phr.: he once more f. to work with tablet and stylus, rursus ceris et stilus incunib. Plin. Ep. 8.1: all f. vigorously to work, omnes accungunt operi, Virg.: v. TO GIRD (ONE'SSELF).

**fall out:** 1. Lit.: excido, cidi, 3; the swords fell out of their hands, gladii de manus exciderunt, Cic.: the handle fell out of my fingers, ex digitis exedit ansa meis, Ov.: Falinus had fallen out astern, P. exciderat puppi, Virg.: as each man's lot had fallen out, ut cunctus sors exciderat, Liv.: v. TO DROP.

**II. To happen:** 1. cado, 3; it fell out as I wished, ita cadebat ut vellem, Cic. 2, evenero, vni, ventum, 4: you see that nearly everything has fallen out in the contrary way to what was predicted, vides omnia fere contra dicta sunt evenisse, Cic.: things have fallen out otherwise than as was hoped, praeter spem evenit, Ter.: v. TO HAP-

pen, OCCUR. **III. To begin quarrelling:** dissideo, sed, sessum, 2; he at first lived on good terms with Julian, but afterwards fell out with her, cum Julian primo concorditer vixit, mos disset, Suet.: they have fallen out slightly, leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Phr.: he lived 39 years with his wife without once f.ing out with her, vixit cum uxore xxxix annis sine jirgo, Plin. Ep.: v. TO QUAREL.

**fall short of:** may be expr. by contingere with negative (v. TO REACH): to f. short of the goal, metu non contingere, cf. Hor. A. P. 412; or by a phrase: they seemed always to f. just a little short of complete success, semper paulum ad summum felicitatem defuisse videbatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: our pitiful estate always f. short of something or other, curiae nescio quid semper absentia, Hor. Od. 3, 24, extr.: in this one particular Caesar fell short of his former good fortune, hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesaris deficit, Caes. B. G. 26, extr.: I have avoided censure it is true: I have fallen short of praise, vixi denique culpam, non merui laudem, Hor.

**sick:** in morbum incidit: v. TO FALL INTO, SICK.

**under:** 1. cado (with sub in): to f. under the empire and control of the Romans, sub imperio ditione Romanae c., Cic.: to f. under the power of one man, in potestate unius c., Cic.: to f. under the senses, sub sensu c., Cic.: things which f. under the same rule, res quae sub eadem ratione c., Cic. 2, vénio, vénit, ventum, 4 (with prep.): to f. under the sway of any one, in ditionem aliquicu v., Cic. (so, in ditionem concedere, Liv.).

**—, inclined to:** cäducus: the vine is naturally inclined to f., vitis natura est, Cic.

**—, to let:** 1. dēfīcio, misi, missum, 3: ye gods, who let f. ample showers on the crops, Dii qul satis largum coelo demittis imbrum, Virg.: v. TO DROP. 2, émitto, 3 (from the grasp or other hold): to let the shield f. from one's hand, scutum manu e., Caes.

**fall, falling (subs.):** 1. Lit.:

1, casus, us: a f. of snow, nivis v., Liv.: the f. of a drop, stilicidi c., Luer.: lofty towers descend with a heavier f., celae graviorc. decidunt turres, Hor.

2, lapsus, us (by slipping): to hold oneself up from falling, se a lapsu susinere, Liv. 3, ruina (with the notion of violence, as ruo): a f. of hail, r. granitum, Luer.: the f. of beasts of burden, jumentorum r., Liv.: the sudden f. of a tower, trepida repentina r., Caes. P. Br.: to have a (heavy) f., (gravitor) cadre, concidere, Virg.: ovf. the f. of the voice, vox submissio, Cic.: without any f. (of rain), sine nulis celestibus aquis, Liv. 5, 13.

**II. Inclination of ground relatively to water:** librāmentum: f. of one quarter of an incl. in 10 f. feet, l. aquae in centenos pedes scilicet, Plin. 31, 6, 31; Virg. III. Ruin: 1, ruina: to be crushed in the general f. of one's country, communis r. patriae opprimi, Liv.: driven by the f. of his father-in-law, r. socii in exilium pulsus, Tac.

2, casus: my horrible, grievous, and sudden f., illus mēc. horribilis, gravis, reperitus, Cic. 3, excidium (destruction), the f. of Carthage, Carthaginis excidia, Liv.

**IV. Waterfall:** déjectus (the f. with or without aquae or flumnis): the f. of the Peneus, Penel d., Ov.: Sen.: v. WATERFALL.

**V. A lowering, diminution:** diminutio: a f. in the revenues, d. vectigalium, Cic.

**fallacious:** 1. fallax, ácis: Cic: v. DECEPTIVE. 2, vitiosus (having some flaw in it): a f. kind of argument, vitiosum argumentum genus, Cic.

**fallaciously:** falláctie: C. Plin. fallacy: 1, captio, ónis, f. (a catch, sophism): to explode f.s, capiones discutere, Cic.: all f.s of that kind are refuted in the same manner, omnes captiones istius generis codem modo refel-

luntur, Cic.: to expose a f., captionem explicare, Cic. 2, vitium (a flaw in the argument): there is a f. in the argument, vitium est in arguento, Cic. Phr.: the argument is an entire f., omnino totum falsum est argumentum, Cic. **fallibility:** to be expr. by circumlocution, Cic.: belongs to the human race, \*obnoxium est error genus humanum; humanum est errare, etc.: I am conscious of my own f., \*scio me errare (falli) posse; scio me esse qui facile errare, falli, possim.

**falseable:** error obnoxius, etc.: v. precd. art.

**falling (adj.):** 1. cäducus: f. tears, lacrimae c., Ov.: f. lightning, fulmen c., Hor.: the f. sickness, i.e. epilepsy, morbus c., Apul.: v. EPILEPSY.

2, deciduus: f. stars, sidera d., Plin.: f. to the earth have the name of lightnings, ignes ad terras d. fulminum nomen habent, Plin.: f. every year, omnibus annis decidua (of the horns of stags), Plin.: f. leaves, d. iolla, Plin.

**falling away;** v. f.oll. art. (11).

**falling off (subs.):** 1. Lit.: as of hair, etc.: defūtum: the f. off of hair, capillorum d., Plin. II. Fig.: of revolt or decline: 1, defectio: v. REVOLT, DESERTION. 2, expr. by phr.: as, what a f. off was there in the man, heu, quantum mutatus ab illo! Virg. Aen. 2, 273.

**fallow:** 1. Pale red or yellow: only in expr. fallow deer: perh. galvus or spadix, ics: the former being a kind of yellow, the latter similar to chestnut: galvi, spadiceus equi, Virg.: cf. Geil. 2, 26.

II. Of soil, unploughed or unrooted (adj. or subs.): 1, ináratus: Virg.: Hor. 2, nōvális, ls.f. (sc. terra); or as neut. nōválē: to allow your f. lands to rest, novales cessare pati, Virg.: a f. is that which is sown in alternate years, novale est, quod alternis annis sertitur, Plin.

3, vervactum: it makes a great difference whether you are sowing in fresh soil, or in that which has been cropped every year, or in a f. which has rested in the mean time, multum interest in rudi terra, an in eis seras, quae quotannis ob sita sit, an in v., quae interdum requiriunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. 4, vēteratum (prob. a soil which has lain f. a long while): Col.: cf. Gesn. Lex. Rustic. s. v. vervactum.

**fallow, to lie:** 1, cessare, i: a lighter soil may f. even till the third year, gracilior terra et in tertium annum cesset, Plin.: to lie f. every other year, alternis c., Virg. 2, quiescere, evi, étum (or rēq.): soil is understood to be more productive when it has lain f., ut illorū intelliguntur terra, quotes quequivit, Plin.: a field that has lain f., ager requietus, Ov.

**fallow, a lying:** cessatio: soil yields a large return to the husbandman from lying f., terra magno tenore cessationis contine respondet, Col. 2, 1, med.

**fallow (v.):** i. e. to break up soil without sowing it: 1, vervagō, 3: wet soils have to be f'd about summer time, ufiginosi agri sub aestate verva-gendi sunt, Col. 11, 2, ad init. 2, proscindō, scidi, scisum, 3: before you plough (for seed) falluo (your land), prius quam ares, proscindito, Catō ap. Plin.: Col. 11, 2, med.

**false:** 1. Untrue: f. accusations, f. criminis, f. Hor.: that is altogether f., f. est id totum, Cic.: f. witnesses, f. testes, Cic.: would that I may prove a f. prophet, utinam vates f. sim! Liv.: from the f. the truth cannot be deduced, ex falso verum effici non potest, Cic.: they prosecute f. claims by f. testimonies, f. tites f. testimonialis pertinet, Pl.: f. hope, spes f., Cic. 2, commenticias (made up): a f. charge, crimen c., Cic.: v. FICTITIOS, DECEITFUL, UNFOUNDED.

**II. Spurious, not genuine:** 1, fictus: in friendship there is nothing f., nothing pretended, in amicitia nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic.: imaginary and f. gods, commenticii et f. di, Cic. 2, adulterinus (coun-

*terfeit*: *f. keys, claves a.*, *Sall.* : *f. seals*, *signa a.*, *Cic.* : *f. coin, nummi a.*, *Cic.* **3.** *adulter. era, érum (poet.): a f. key, a clavis.* *Ov.* **4.** *subditus (falsely and wrongly substituted): a f. will, s. testamentum.* *Tac.* **v.** *FORGED.* **5.** *fūcatus (lit. coloured as with rouge or paint; hence, showy, but not genuine): to separate the f. and pretend from the sincere and genuine, f. et simulata a sinceris atque veris secerunt, Cic. : *a natural and not a f. brilliancy, naturalis non f. nitor.* *Cic.* **6.** *fūcosus (= fūcatus): f. (i.e. counterfeit) friendships, f. amicitia, Cic.* **7.** *falsus (rare): by the water of the f. Simeonis, f. Simeontis ad undam, Virg. Aen. 3. 302.* **v. COUNTERFEIT.***

**falsehood:** **1.** *commentum (a made up story): Ter.* **Cic.:** *v. FICTION.*

**2.** *mendacium; v. LIE.*

**falsely:** *false (false is rare and doubtful): to accuse any one f., false insimulare aliquem, Cic.* : *Sall.*

**falseness, falsity:** **1.** *expr. by means of adjective: the f. of these statements is apparent, \*apparet bacis falsa, commenticia esse; v. FAISE.* **2.** *expr. by plur. of mendacium (L. G. § 59): as, what f. there was in him, \*quae in eo mendacia erant! que simulations!*

**falseetto:** *perh. falsa vocula: how much softer and more delicate are the modulations and false (artificial) notes of a singer, quanto moliores et deliciationes in canto flexiones et falsae voculae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.*

**falsification:** *expr. by gerund or part.: v. fals. art.*

**falsify:** **1.** *corrumpto, rūpi, rūptum, i. (to tamper with): to f. public documents, tabulas (literas) publicas, e.* *Cic.* *Verr.* **2.** *2, 42, 104:* *to f. the bonds of debtors, debitorum chirographa, c.* *Ulp.* *Dig.:* *to f. the standard measures of wine, e. mensuras publice probatas vini, Modest. Dig.* : *Vell.* **2.** *interlinio, levī, litī, litīm, i. to f. (by obliterating the writing of the wax tablets) a will, testamentum int.* *Cic.* *Clu.* **44, 125.**

**3.** *vicio, i. (to tamper with): the decrees of the senate were suppressed and f'd at the will of the consuls, senatus consulta arbitrio consilium superimbeantur vitabanturque Lit. 3, 55, od fin.: to f. writings, scripturas v.* *Cic.* *Dig.:* *to f. the indications of the comitia, comitorum significations v.* *Cic.* *Sext.* **54, 115.** **v. TO FORGE, COUNTERFEIT.** N.B.—The subs. falsification may be expressed by an inf., ger. or participle of the above verbs: as, he was pronounced, guilty of the f. of public documents, judicatus est publicis tabulas corrupisse, Cic.: on account of his f. of public documents, \*propter corruptas, vitias, tabulas publicas: concerning the f. of public documents, \*de publicis tabulis corrupendis, vitandis: v. SUPR.

**falsit:** *v. FALSENESS.*

**falter:** **1.** *haereo, haesi, haesum, z: I am undone: my tongue f's with fear!* *peri, haeret lingua metu!* *Ter.* *Ter. nor was there ever such eloquence as not to stumble and f., when words and heart disagree, nec unquam tanta fuit loquendi facultas, ut non titubat atque haereat, quoniam ab animo verba discentiunt.* *Quint.* **12, 1, 29:** *the war was at a stand, and Caesar's fortune f'd, constituti bellum, fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Lucan.* **7, 547.** **2.** *haesito, i. (frequent. of haereo): to speak with a fang tongue, lingua basitare, Cic.* : *drunken men hesitate, f. ret-ret what they have said, vinolenti dubitant, h. reverent se, Cic.* *Acad.* **2, 17, 52:** *v. HESITATE.* **3.** *titubo, i. (to trip, stumble): a fang mind, titubans animus, Pl.* : *if the wittiness f. at a single word, si verbo titubarunt testes, Cic.* *Fl.* **10, 22.**

**faltering (adj.):** *haesitans, titubans: v. TO FALTER.*

**falteringly:** **1.** *titubanter: to lay a thing down f. and cursorily, aliquid t. et strictrum ponere, Cic.* *Coel.* **7, 15.** *Phr. to speak f., titubare atque haere (in loquendo), lingua haesitare,*

etc., Cic.: *v. TO FALTER.* **2.** *timide: who asks f., teaches to refuse, qui timide rogat, negare docet, Sen.* : *to speak excitedly and f., trepidante timide uoce, Caes.* : *to have recourse to a thing f. and hesitatingly (tentatively), aliquo timide et pedetentum descendere, Cic.* *Quint.* **15, 51.**

**fame:** **1.** *Rumour: fūma, rūmores: v. REPORT.* **II.** *Glory, renown:* **1.** *fama: the f. of the Roman people, fama populi Romani, Liv.* : *the f. of eloquence, bene loquendi, eloquentia f.* *Cic.* : *Quint.* **2.** *gloria: v. GLORY, REWON.*

**3.** *claritas (distinction, eminence): are you sorry for your f., your glory?* *nunc to memoriam gloriae poenitet?* *Cic.* **4.** *claritudō: virtues by which the highest f. is gained, artes animi quibus summa c. paratur, Sall.* **5.** *nōmēn, Inis, n. (good name): to injure any one's f., nominis alienigena officeret, Liv.* : *v. REPUTATION.*

**famed:** *clarus, illustris, etc.: v. RENOWNED.*

**familiar:** **1.** *familiaris, c. (in nearly all the senses of the English word; nsu. with dat.): we see that demilius was f. with C. Luscinus f. fuisse, C. Aemilius C. Luscino f. fuisse, Cic.* : *f. friends, f. amici, Plin.* : *he is more f. to us on account of the number of his writings, familiarior nobis propter scriptorium multitudinem est, Cic.* : *to engage in f. conversation, familiares conferre sermones, Cic.* : *f. letters, f. pistolae, Quint.* **2.** *nōtūs (well known): q. v.* : *a f. haesit, sedes n.* *Ilor.* : *Virg.* **3.** *rēmisus (without effort, free and easy): to abut a more f. style, remissione uti genere dicendi, Cic.* **54, 115.** *Phr.* : *to grow f. with, assuesco: v. ACCUSTOMED, TO BECOME: to be on f. terms with one, aliquo familiariter uti; cum aliquo familiariter vivere, Cic.* : *to be on very f. terms with one, cum aliquo familiariter vivere; aliquo valde familiariter uti, multum uti, Cic.* : *not to be at all f. with, aliquo minimum (parum, minus) uti, Cato:* *to be too f. with any one (of slaves with their mistress), licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic.* *Coel.* **23, 57:** *v. INTIMATE, WELL KNOWN.*

**familiarity:** **1.** *familiaritas, Cic.* : *v. INTIMACY.* *Phr.* : *to be on terms of f. with, aliquo familiariter uti, Cic.* : *v. FAMILIAR.* **2.** *In bad sense: licentia: he allowed, nay required, f. of jesting, permisi, immo exegit, jocandi i.* *Suet.* *Phr.* : *to be on terms of too great f. with, cum aliqua licentius vivere, Cic.*

**familiarize:** *v. TO ACCUSTOM.*

**familiarly:** *familiariter: to address an unknown person f., hominem ignorantis f. compellare, Pl.* : *to speak f., f. loqui, Cic.*

**family (subs.):** **1.** *The persons composing a household: 1. fāmilia (prop. the body of slaves forming the domestic establishment; but in certain phrases the word is equiv. to the English): the head of a f., paterfamilias, or -ae, Cic.* : *Liv.* : *so, the female head of a family, maternifamilias or -ae, Cic.* : *Caes.* (in these words the declinable part is mater or mater: but the gen. pl. of familia is also used). **2.** *dōmīnūs, us, f. (by meton.): our whole f. salutes you, de nostra tota salutat, Cic.* : *many noble f.'s were put in mourning, multæ et claræ lugubres domus, Liv.* **3, 32.** *Phr.* : *with one's wife and f., cum coniuge et liberis, Cic.* : *v. CHILDREN, HOUSEHOLD.* **II.** *All who descend from a common ancestor:* **1.** *fāmiliæ (denoting the different branches of a gens and implying blood relationship between the individual members): the f.s of the Laelli and the Muci, Laeliorum et Muclorum familiae, Cic.* : *belonging to a most noble f., nobilissima in f. natu, Cic.* : *Sall.* **2.** *cognati (in wide sense; connexion by blood or race): tribes and f.s of men, tribus cognati-nesci hominum, Caes.* : *one's whole f., tota cognatio, Cic.* **3.** *gens, gentis,*

*etc., Cic.* : *v. FANATIC.* **2.** *timide: who asks f., teaches to refuse, qui timide rogat, negare docet, Sen.* : *to speak excitedly and f., trepidante timide uoce, Caes.* : *to have recourse to a thing f. and hesitatingly (tentatively), aliquo timide et pedetentum descendere, Cic.* *Quint.* **15, 51.** *j. (a political term: not necessarily implying blood relationship). L. Tarquinitus of patrician f., l. T. patriciae gentis, Liv.* : *the f. of the Tarquinii, gens Tarquiniorum, Cic.* **III.** *Descent, esp. honourable descent: l'hr. to be of a good, very high f., honesto, summo loco natum esse, Cic.* : *Liv.* : *of a very low f., infimo loco natus, Cic.* : *of an equestrian f., equestri loco natus, Cic.* : *Cornelius Tuscas, of distinguished f., Cor. Tuscas, claris natibus, Tac.* : *a woman of high f., mulier natalibus clara, Plin.* *Ep.* **8, 18, 8:** *a man of no f., homo sine gente, Hor.* **2, 5, 15:** *a man of ancient f., homo veteris prosapia, Sall.* : *v. LINEAGE.*

**family (adj.):** **1.** *familialis, e, a.* **f. estate, f. fundus, Pl.** : *a f. grief, f. maeror, Pl.* : *home and f. affairs, res domesticæ ac f., Cic.* : *v. DOMESTIC.*

**2.** *gentilis, e corresponding to gens:* *v. FAMILY (II).* **f. religious rites, g. sacra, Liv.** : *f. names, g. nomina, Suet.* : *Cic.* **3.** *gentilicus (like preceding, of which it is strictly an adjec. form): Liv.* : *Vell.* : *Suet.* *Phr.* : *a f. estate, avitus fundus, Ilor.* : *f. secrets, arcana domus, Tac.*

**famine:** **1.** *fāmes, is, f. (hunger or scarcity in whatever degree): a severe f., f. mala, Liv.* : *the f. which then prevailed in Asia, f. quae tum erat in Asia, Cic.* : *to export corn in times of f., frumentum in f. exportare, Cic.* : *a year memorable for seditions and f., annis seditionibus, fame, insignis, Liv.* *the soldiers were enduring the extremity of f., milites extremam f. sustentabant, Caes.* : *to trust to f. for the surrender of a town, deditioem a f. sperare, Veg.* : *to reduce by f., fame in dedication accipere, Liv.* **2.** *inopia (scarcity of any kind): in the extremity of f., in summa inopia cibi, or without cibi, Liv.* : *while the Rhodians were suffering from f., in Rhodioum inopia et fama, Cic.* : *v. STARVATION.*

**famish** (to die of hunger): *famiscari, Cic.* : *f. perire, interire, Pl.* : *Cic.* : *v. TO STARVE.*

**famished (adj.):** **1.** *famelicus: weary and f., lassus et f., Pl.* : *f. herds, f. armenta, Juv.* **2.** *fāmētus: Pl.* : *Cic.* : *v. STARVED.*

**famous:** **1.** *clarus: v. ILLUSTRIOS.* **2.** *célébre, bris, brie (generally known or popular): a man f. for his ability, vbi ingenio c., Tac.* : *f. temples, c. templa, Quint.* : *most f. and joyous days, celebrimini laetissimumque dies, Cic.* : *a most f. monument, celeberrimum monumentum, Cic.* **3.** *inclytus (poet.): v. RENOWNED.* **4.** *nobilis: v. DISTINGUISHED.* *Intens.* *pernobilis, e: a very f., i. e. well-known, epigram, pernobile epigramma, Cic.* *Phr.* : *what shall I first render f. by satires? quid prius illumine satiris? Hor.*

**fan** (subs.): **1.** *flābilium: Ter.* : *Prop.* : *his tongue, as it were, a f. of sedition, illius lingua quasi f. seditionis, Cic.* *Fl.* **21, 54.** *Hence, a (female) slave who bears a f., flābilifera, Pl.*

**2.** *vannus, i, f. (a f. for winnowing grain): to f. or winnow corn, grana vannis expurgare, Col.* : *the symbolical f. of Iacchus, mystica v. laechi, Virg.*

**fan** (e.): *ventilo, i: in summer he slept with open doors, and even with a person f. sing him, aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cutabat, Suet.* : *Mart.* : *wind f. the flames, ventus incendiit v., Sil.* : *Venus herself f. the torch to keep it alive, hanc Veneris in vivat, v. ipsa faciem, Prop.* : *v. TO WINNOW.* *Phr.* : *to f. the flames of strife, discord, certainam, discordiam, accendere, Liv.* : *v. TO KINDE.*

**fanatic** { **1.** *fāmītus: like a*

*fanatical* { **fanatic smitten with the rage, ut fanaticus oestro percussus, Juv.** : *the fanatical high-priest of Cybele, f. antistes sacrum, Juv.* : *but the Latin word is stronger than the English, and*

implies a kind of *frenzy* or *madness*: heue, *madman*, fanaticus homo! Cic.

**2.** *superstitiosus*: v. *SUPERSTITION*.

**fanaticism:** *fanatice*: Apul. **fanaticism:** *1.* *superstition*, *ōnis*, f.: this is perhaps the nearest word used by classical authors, but requires qualification: *a pestilential f.*, extitabilis s., Tac. Ann. 15, 44 (said by him of Christianity); *a perverse f.*, prava et immo<sup>ra</sup>ta s., Plin. Ep. 10, 97 (also of Christianity); in the same ep., Pliny speaks of the enthusiasm of the Christians as *perviciac*a** et inflexibilis obstinatio. **2.** perh. error fanaticus atque superstitionis, furor religiosus, superstitionis.

**fancied** (*adj.*): *contenticinus*, *fictus*: v. *IMAGINARY*.

**fanciful:** (no exact word); *a f.*, *man*, perh. \**homos* (*vanius*) *imaginibus*, *phantasis*, *vani cogitationibus*, *dedicatus*; or in the sense of *ficile*, *whimsical*, *levis*, *inconstans*: v. *CAPRICIOUS*.

**fancifully** (*v. FANCIFUL*): *a poem*, *written*, *perh.* \**poema venustis*, *lepidis*, *imaginibus ornatum*, *repletum*; but the idea cannot be fully expressed by means of the pure classical vocabulary. The word *imaginarius* occurs in Sidonius; but in different sense (*Ipl.* 2, 10).

**fancifulness** (*v. FANCIFUL*): *a poet*, *remarkable for the f. of his writings*, *perh.* \**poeta lepidis*, *venustis*, *festivis suis imaginibus* (*phantasis*) *insignis*.

**fancy** (*subs.*): *1.* *Imagination*, as a faculty: q. v. *II.* *The object of the faculty, an idea, conception*: *1.* *spécies*, *ēi*, *f.* *empty f.s*, *vanae* s., Hor. A. P. 7: *Hor. id a, or f.s, can be conceived*, *nulla* s., *cogitari potest*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 122. **2.** *phantasia* (a late word, and written by Cicero with Greek characters, *φαντασία*): *a mere f.*, *not a man*, *ph.*, *non homos*, Petr. 38: *SEN.* **3.** *imágina* *io*, *ōnis*, *f.* (a rare word): *f.s occurring in sleep*, *imaginaciones in somno*, Plin. 10, 7, 26. **4.** *sonnum* (*contemptuously*: *a dream*): *mere f.s*, *somnia*, Ter.: *like a sick man's f.s*, *velut aegri somnia*, Hor. A. P. 7: v. *DREAM*. **5.** *libido*, *infl. f.* (*CAPRICE*): *according to one's f.*, *ad libidinem*, *ex libidine*, Cic.: *Sall.: even the declination of the atoms is inherent of his mere f.*, *ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur*, Cic.: *not to obey even kings save according to their f.*, *ne regibus quidem parere nisl ex l. fac* **6.** *prōlībūm* (*a humour or inclinatio*): *they take a f. to hear*, *p. audiendi subtil (eos)*, Gell. 16, 19. (Simil. Liv. has dulcedo Invasit, foll. by g. r. 5, 11). Phr.: *If I have a f. to do so, sl. libert*, Hor.: v. *HUMOUR*, *CAPRICE*.

**fancy** (*v.*): *fingo*: v. *TO IMAGINE*, *CONCEIVE*.

**fane**: *fanum*: v. *TEMPLE*.

**fang**: *dens*, *dentis*, *m.*: v. *TOOTH*.

Phr.: *f. of a tooth* *dentis radix*.

**fanged**: *1.* *dentatus*: v. *TOOTHED*.

**2.** *lūpātus*: *the sharp-gnawed curb, lupata frens*, Hor. **3.** *acitus*, *longis, praelongis, dentibus instructus*.

**fangless**: *ēdūtūs*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 20; and Most. 1, 3, 118. Phr.: *a f. serpent*, *serpens cui dentes extorti sunt, exceduntur*.

**fantastic, fantastical**: *perh. vānus*: *f. imaginations*, v. *species*, Hor. A. P. 7: v. *FANCIFUL*. Phr.: *a f. poem*, \**poema meris phantasis refertum*: v. *FANCY* (11).

**far, far off** (*adv.* and *prep.*): *I.* *Of space*: *1.* *prōclī* (*lit. before the eyes*): hence not necessarily implying a great distance: *usu.* with *prep. ab*: *not no f. off* (*standing aloof*), *but here present*, *the gods defend their temples non iam p.*, *sed hic praesentes, sua templa dii defendant*, Cic.: *stand f. off (aloof)*, *ye unmitated*, *p. este, profani!* Virg.: *tu be carried away f. from the land*, *p. a terra abripi*, Cic.: *to be f. away out of sight*, *esse p. a. prospectus*, Cic.: v. *DISTANCE* (1, Phr.). *Fig.*: *I am conscious that this fault is f. from me*, *conscia mili sum a me culpar hanc*

*esse p. Ter.*: *the men who are f. from the retection of this age, viri qui sunt p. ab aetatis bujus memoria*, Cic.: *f. (aloof) from business*, *p. negotiis*, Hor.

**2.** *longē (at a great distance)*: *I am f. away*, *I. absum*, Cic.: *the territories of the Santones are not f. from those of the Tolosates*, *Santonum fines non l. a Tolosatibus finibus absunt*, Caes.: *to sight future contingencies f. ahead*, *prospicere futuros casus*, Cic.: *I will not go farther away*, *non longius discedam*, Cic.: *and f. wide*, *I. lateque*, Cic.: Caes. *Fig.*: *to be very f. from the truth*, *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.: *I seem to you not to deviate f. from the discoveries of Aristotle*, *ab Aristotelis inventis tibi ego video non l. aberrare*, Cic. Phr.: *far from it!* *minime! dii meliora!* Cic.: *sof. am I from admiring my own works*, . . . . *that even Demosthenes does not satisfy me*, *tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfacti ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29, 104*: *these words were so f. from having any influence on anybody*, *that the ambassadors were well-nigh outraged*, *haec dicta adeo nihil quicquam moverunt, ut legal prope violati sint*, Liv. 3, 2: *the Af. icons and Carthaginians, so f. from sustaining the attack*, . . . . *fell back*, *Afr. et Carthaginenses adeo non sustinente, ut contra... pedem referant*, Liv. 30, 34, 36, *ml.*: *I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs, except in so f. as they are connected with those of Rome*, *statuon non ultra attigere externa, nisl quo Romans coherentia rebus*, Liv. 39, 48, *fn.*: *Vell.: he is as f. from observing proper bounds who falls below his subject as he who goes beyond it*, *non minus non servat modum qui infra rem dicit quam qui supra*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20.

*Of degree*: *1.* *longē*: *f. otherwise*, *I. aliter*, Cic.: *f. the most distinguished*, *I. nobilissimus*, Caes.: *f. more powerful*, *I. potenter*, Ov.: *by f. the most wealthy state*, *I. opulentissima civitas*, Liv.: *as f. as possible different is the principle*, *longissime diversa est ratio*, Cic. **2.** *multo* (less strong than longe): *it is f. better*, *m. praestat*, Sall.: *by f. the greatest part*, *m. maxima pars*, Cic.: *f. otherwise*, *m. aliter*, Ter.: v. *MUCH (adv.)*. **3.** *multum* (rare and poet.): *f. stronger than*, *he, m. robustior illo*, Juv. Phr.: *not till the day was spent, multo denique die*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

**far, from:** *prōclī*: *whose voice sounds from f.*, *cuja vox p. sonat?* Pl. (but to express clearly the terminus a quo, *ex longinquō* or some such phrase must be used, *to see from f.*, *ex longinquō intueri*, Plin.: *acute kills mice from f.*, *acutum procul et e longinquō mures necat*, Plin.).

**far, how:** *1.* *quoad*: *see now how f. he has proceeded more openly than before*, *vide te nunc quoad apertius fecerit iter quam antea*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

**2.** *quātūnus (implying no farther)*: *how f. he ought to advance*, *quātūnus progredi debet*, Cic.: *how j. laughable subjects are to be handled by an orator, must be very carefully considered*, *quātūnus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est*, Cic. De Or. 2, 58, 237. **3.** *quānus (interrog.): how f. ought I to descend, quānus degradē debō?* Plin. (For *how far*, with comp., *how f. better*, etc.; v. *HOW MUCH*)

**as, as:** *1.* *lētūs* (always after the governed word), *with abl.*: also gen. (chiefly with the plural): *as far as the loins*, *limborum t.*, Cic.: *as f. as the cities of Corcyra, urbium C. tenuis*, Liv.: *as f. as the middle of the body*, *pube t.*, Virg.: *as f. as Mt. Taurus*, *Tauri t.*, Cic. **2.** *quātūnus (adverbially): as f. as they could go with safety*, *quātūnus tuto ire poterant*, Liv. Col. **3.** *usque*: *with or without ad (adunque, Virg.: Hor.): to set out as far as from the upper sea to Rome*, *usque a supero mari Romanum profici*,

Cic.: *as f. as the remotest bounds of the East, usque extremos Orientis terminos*, Just.: *so of time or succession, as f. back as Romulus*, *deinceps retro usque ad Romulum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37. Phr.: *I will assist as f. as I can, adjuvabo quod (quoad) potero*, Ter.: *as f. as depends on me, quod ad me attinet*, Cic.: *as f. as concerns me, you may snore, per me sterias livet*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: *as f. as I can remember, ut mea memoria est*, Cic. Att. 12, 32: *as f. as the eye could reach, quo longissime conspicuit oculi cerebant*, Liv. 1, 18.

**far, so or thus:** *1.* *hactēna* (*and no farther*): *this f. will I wonder at their slowness*, *h. admirab. tarditatem eorum*, Cic.: often with ellipsis of verb: *thus f. to-day*: *the rest let us postpone till to-morrow*, *in hunc diem hactenus*: *relqua differamus in crastinum*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, fin.: *thus f. acieides (spoke)*, *b. Acieides, Ov.* It is sometimes foll. by the correll. ut, quoad, quod: *hactenus ut*, Cic. De Or. 2, 27, 119: *b. quoad*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, med.: *h. quod*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15. **2.** *ētātēnus* (requiring always a correll. as, quoad ut [ne]): *civil right they carried out only so f. as they desired the people to discharge it*, *civile ius eat. exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: *at first he interfered only so f. as to prevent anything going wrong*, *primo eat. int̄rvenientib. ne quid perpera fieret*, Suet. Tib. 33: it is also foll. by *quatenus*: *Cels.* **3.** *quādāmēnus (to a certain extent): it is possible to advance so f. if it is not allowed to go beyond*, *est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.

**far-fetched:** *1.* *longē répétūs*: *f. words*, *vocabula longe r.*, Cic. De Or. 3, 40, 160 (the comparative would express the meaning more exactly, *longius r.*; for in the *passage* quoted there is no notion of censure; so, a f. word, *verbum longius dictum*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274). **2.** *arcessūtis: care must be taken that an expression be not thought f.*, *cavendum est ne ar. dictum putetur*, Cic. De Or. 2, 61, 256: *frigid and f. jokes*, *frigid et ar. joci*, Suet. **3.** *quaesitūs: the orator will avoid such (witticisms) as are f., and do not arise out of the occasion*, *vitabile quae sita, nec ex tempore facta*, Cic. Or. 26, 89: *a f. studied, courtesy, qm. comitas*, Tac. **4.** *affectatus (affected, not coming naturally): things f. and unnatural, af. et parum naturalia*, Quint. 11, 3, 10.

**farce:** *mimus* (v. *Dict. Ant.*): *the denouement of the f.*, *mimi exitus*, Cic.: *to write f.s*, *mimus scribere*, Ov.: *to act a f.*, *m. agere*, Suet. *Actor or actress in a f.*, *mimus*, *mima (mimula)*, Cic.: Hor. *Fig.*: *the f. of human life*, *vita mimus*, Sen.: *the f. of commendation, commendationis m.*, Pl.

**farceial:** *mimicus*: *a f. jest, focus* ms. Cic.: *f. things*, *res m.*, Plin.: v. also *RIDICULOUS*.

**farcically:** *mimicē*: Cat.: *Tert.*: v. *RIDICULOUS*.

**farcy** (*a disease in horses and other animals, of the nature of mange*): *farcinūm*: *Veg. Vetus*.

**fare** (*v.*): originally = *to go* (*nearly obs.*: "so on he fares"), Milt., hence *to be going on*, *well or ill*: Phr.: *how f. is it with you, quid agis?* Pl. (v. *to do*, IV.): Hor.: *how f. d. you at Nasidēnus's dinner-party*, *ut Nasidēnus juvit coena*: Hor.: *if it had f. ill with him, si male cesserat*, Hor. (v. *to succeed*): *I am faring well*, *bene habemus nos*, Cic.: *it f. ill with the poor when he apes the rich*, *impis potenter dum vult imitari, perit*, Phaedr. 1, 24: *less strong, humiles laborant, ubi, etc.*, ib. 30.

**fare** (*subs.*): *1.* *Food*: *cibus*: v. *FOOD*. Phr.: *very nice f.*, *suaves res*, Hor.

**II.** *Money paid for journeying*: *1.* *vectura*: Pl.: *Seu.* **2.** *naulim* (only of fares by water): Juv. **III.** *A person conveyed in a vehicle*: *vector*: Cic.: Virg.: v. *PASSENGER*.

**farewell:** *1.* *āvē* (later *āvē*),



imagines in species hominum eff., Tac. H. 5, 5. Phr.: *you will be able to f. anything you like out of the wet clay, argilla quidvis imitaberis uda*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8; *to MOULD, FORM.*

**fashionable:** 1. expr. by phr., it is *f.*, etc.: *moris est, more fit, etc.*; v. **FASHION.** 2. élégans, ntis: *dainty, f., men (exquisites) mundi, elegantes*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. Phr.: *to be f. in dress and diet, cultum victumque ad nova exempla compondere, Sen.*

**fashionably:** 1. *ad morem, ex (de) more: V. FASHION.* 2. *perh. éléganter: V. ELEGANTLY.*

**fast (adj.):** i.e. *firm (q. v.)*; chiefly in special phrases: 1. *friends, firmi amici*, Pl.; *firmi et stabiles et constantes amici*, Cic. Am. 17, 62; 2. *colours*, perh. stabiles *colores*: 3. *to MAKE FIRM.*

**fast, make:** 1. *firme, confirmo*, 1: *V. FASTEN, MAKE FIRME.* 2. *occluō*, si, sum, 3 (*to shut, lock up*): *to make f. a house with bolts, aedes pessulis, repagulis oc.*, Pl.: *to make f. a door with a key, clave o. ostium*, Pl.: *a door that has been made very f., ostium occulsum*, Pl.: 4. *V. TO SHUT, LOCK, CLOSURE*.

**fast (adv.):** *firmiter, diligenter, cēlēritate: V. FIRMLY; SWIFTLY.*

**fast (v.): to abstain from food:** 1. *jejūnum sum: I had f'd so completely for two days as not even to taste water, biduum ita jejūnum fieram, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: *a stomach that seldom f.s, loathes homely fare, rare jejūnum stomachus vulgaris temnit*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. 2. *jejūno, i. (unclassical): Hier. Tert.* 3. *jejūnum servo: used of special religious observance: no Jew f.s so scrupulously on his sabbaths as I have done on this, ne Judeaus quidem tam diligerent sabbatis jejūnum s., quam ego hodie servavi*, Suet. Aug. 76. 4. *abstineo, ui, tentum, 2: (properly, with abl. expressed): the patient ought to f. the day before, that he may be fit for such a treatment, pridie abs. debet aerut, ut aptus talii curationi sit*, Cels. (not so in Cic.): *likewise, only aqua ciboque abs*, Col.

**fast (subs.):** *jejūnum: to break a f., j. solvere*, Cic.: *those, long f.s subdue, with scanty food, illos longa domant inopī j. victu*, Ov.: *to appoint a f. in honour of Ceres*, J. Cereris instituere, Liv.: *to declare a f., j. indicere*, Hor.: *V. FASTING.*

**fasten:** 1. *figo, xi, xum, 3: to f. with a beam-like nail, i.e. immovably, clavo trabali f.*, Cic. Ver. 5, 21, 53; *V. TO FIX.* 2. *apto, (to put close to): V. TO FIT, ADJUST.* 3. *annecto, 3. V. TO FASTEN.* 4. *revincio, nxi, nctum, 4 (to fasten back, so as not to be forced away): the anchors were f.d with iron chains, ancorae ferreis catenis revinctae sunt, Caes.: the beams are f.d on the inner side, revincuntur trabes intorsus, Caes.* 5. *alligo, i: V. TO TIE, TETHER.*

6. *dēligo, i (to fasten to some point or place): to f. a boat to a bank, navigulum ad ripam d.*, Caes.: *to f. a letter to a thong, epistolam ad ammentum d.*, Caes.: *to f. a man's beak to the table (facetus), apud mensam homini rostrum d.*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13. 7. *dēfingo, 3: v. toll. art.*

**— down:** 1. *dēfigo, xi, xum, 3: to f. down beams, tigma d.*, Caes. Also to f. in a particular spot: *a jarelin f.s itself in the belt of Pufio, Fulioni verutum in pectus defigitur*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. 2. *destino, i: to f. rafts down (over them) with anchors, rates ancoris d.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. Also like *dēfigo* (v. supr.): *ropes f.d the sailyards to the masts, funes antennae ad malos destinabant*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

**— on:** v. (fasten) UPON.

**— to:** 1. *affigo, 3 (with ad and acc. or dat.): Prometheus f'd to Caucasus, Prometheus Caucasus affixus*, Cic.: *he f'd the man to the ground by the point of his spear, hominem cuspidé ad terram affixit*, Liv. 2. *annecto, xui, xum, 3 (by tying; whereas affigo is to*

f. by nails, rivets, etc.: same constr. as preced.): *the raft was f'd to it by means of chains, annexa ratis erat virculis*, Liv.: *Cic.: V. TO JOIN TO.* 3. *alligo, i (by binding): to f. to the stake, ad palum al.*, Cic. 4. *applico, cui, citum, 1: V. TO ATTACH TO.* 5. *illigo, 1: ploughs f'd to heifers, illigata aratra juvencis*, Hor.: *he had skill in f'ing figures on golden cups, emblemata sete in aureis poculis illigabat*, Cic. Ver. 4, 24, 54. 6. *impingo, pēgi, pacatum, 3 (by striking or any violent means): to f. fettters on a man, compedes alicui imp.*, Pl.

7. *(in sum, or when there is a reflect. pron.): haereo, si, sum, 2: the ladders were f'd to the walls, haerent parietibus scalae*, Virg.: *to be f.d'ed by roots, radicibus b.*, Virg.: *a bone having f'd itself in the throat of a wolf, os faecae quum haerere lupi*, Phaedr. Similarly, adhaereo (with dat. or in and abl.): Cic.

**fastened together:** 1. *configo, xi, xum, i (cf. preced. art. 2): the cross-beams were f.d together with nails, transstra ferreis clavis confixa sunt*, Caes.

2. *connecto, xui, xum, 3: V. TO JOIN TOGETHER.* 3. *conservo, ui, rtum, 3 (usu. to arrange in order together): a mantle f.d together by a clasp, sagulum fibula consortum*, Tac.

4. *colligo, 1 (as by tying): shields f'd together by a single blow of the javelins, scuta uno icu telorum colligata*, Caes.

5. *compingo, pēgi, pacatum, 3 (with firmness and compactness): buildings firmly f'd together, aedificia compacta*, Sen.: *with beams firmly f'd together, trabibus compactis*, Virg.

— up: *obtuso, i (as a door): to f. up the ears (refuse to hear), aures ob.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105; Varr.

— upon: 1. *To make one thing fast upon another:* 1. *offigo, 2: to f. the feet upon (a cross), pedes of*, Pl.: *Liv. 33, 5, med.* 2. *obligo, i (with occ. and dat.): to f. a graft with bark, libro surcum*, Pl.: *(more us. of binding up wounds, or in fig. sense, to bring under obligation): V. TO BIND UP.*

3. *affigo, afigo, etc.: V. TO FASTEN TO.* II. Fig.: *To bring upon:* P. Phr.: *to f. ignominy upon a dead man, mortuum ignominia afficer*, Cic. Rosc. A. 39, 112: *to f. that stain upon the Claudian family, eam maculam Claudia genti inure, Liv. 3, 58: simili, aliqui probrum, labem, infamiam turpitudinis inferre*, Cic.: *v. TO BRING UPON.* III. Intrans.: *to attack with violence:* 1. *arippo, ripu, reputum, 3 (to snatch at, seize upon): to f. upon any one with the teeth, aliquem mordicere ar.*, Pl.: *the inflammation stealing over the body, scorches whatever part it f.s upon, ignis corpore serpens urit quamunque arripuit partem*, Luer. 6, 662.

2. *incesto, ivi, itum, 3 (to attack): to f. with spiteful fingers on the face and eyes, infestis digitis ora et oculos inimici, Suet. Cal. 25, ext.* 3. *baereo, si, sum, 3: to f. thy first straightforward f. on his cheek, pugnus continuo in mala haeret*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: *to f. on (its prey) with talons, unguibus haerere*, Virg. Ann. 11, 752.

**fastening (subs.):** 1. *vinculum, often pl. (any kind of tie or bond, q. v.): to loosen the f. of a letter, epistole vincula l.*, Nep. Paus. 4; Ov.: *there is more than one kind of f. for a graft, vinculi genus ad insitionem non unum est*, Col. 4, 29, add. fin.

2. *clanstrorum, n. pl. (of doors, windows, etc.): to wrench array the f.s, c. revellere*, Cic.: *to loosen or undo them, c. laxare*, Virg.: *v. BOLT, BAR.* 3. *amentum (a thong, a tie): slippers without any f., soleae sine a.*, Plin. 34, 6, 14 (for the f. of dress in general), *v. BUCKLE, CLASP.*

4. *cōpūla (esp. a leash for animals): Plin.*

**fastidious:** 1. *delicatūs: f. ears, d. aures*, Quint. 3, 1, 3. 2. *élégans, ntis: ho, ho, how f. he is, heja ut e. est!* Ter.: *you know what a f. judge*

*of beauty I am, nosti me quam e. for-* marum spectator siem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. (The word elegans was originally used in good sense only, and so occurs continually in Cic.) 3. *fastidiosus (cf. Cic. Br. 57, 207): the extremely f. sense of hearing, fastidiosissimus aurum sensus*, Anct. Her. 4, 23, 32: *v. SOUFAMISH.* 4. *mōrōsus (not so used in Cic.): somewhat f. about his person, circa corporis curam morosior*, Suet. Caes. 45.

5. *sūperbus: a f., dainty, tooth, s. dens, Hor.: ears whose judgment is very f., aures quorum est judicium superbus*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: *v. DAINTY.*

**fastidiously:** 1. *fastidiosē: to judge carefully and almost f., diligent et prope i. judicare*, Cic. 2. *mōrōse (v. AFFECTEDLY): he weighed most f. the final judgments of his friends respecting him, amicorum supra judicia mōrōsissime penitavit*, Suet. Aug. 66.

**fastidiousness:** 1. *élégantia (rare in this sense): I am tormented with the fear that his f. will scorn my charms, metu me lacerat, ne ejus el. meam speciem spernat*, Pl. 2. *fastidium: to be altogether unacquainted with our own poets is a mark either of the most dainty f. or etc., rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis est aut f. deliciatissimi aut . . .*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: *to endure the f. of a disdainful spectator, spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. 3. *mōrōsitas: by affection and overf. he obscured his style, affectatio et in. nimia obscurabat stilum*, Suet. Tib. 70.

**fasting (subs.):** 1. *jejūnum (esp. in religious sense): v. FAST. Phr.: (a book) on f., de Jejunis, Tert.* 2. *iūdela: killed by want of sleep and f., vigilius et in. necatus*, Cic.: *to commit suicide by f., media vitam finire*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1. 3. *abstinentia: to alleviate a fever by rest and f., febre quiete et abs. mitigare*, Quint.: *to commit suicide by f., vitam abstinentia finire*, Tac. Ann. 4, 35.

**fasting (adj.):** 1. *jejūnum: f. and tired bodies, j. et fessa corpora*, Liv.: *a f. stomach, j. stomachus*, Hor.: *I had been f. j. fueram*, Cic. 2. *impransus: i.e. without having taken breakfast: herc f. (before you have broken fast) study with me, hic mecum impr. disquirite*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7: *upbraided by the voice of the f. teacher, impr. voce correptus magistri*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237. In both these cases the word means *temporarily fed*, rather than strictly *fasting*.

**fastness:** *arx, locus munitus & munitorum: V. FORTRESS, STRONGHOLD.*

**fat (adj.):** 1. *pinguis, e (most gen. term): to make a hen f., p. facere gallinam*, Col.: *a fatter lamb, pinguis agnus*, Pl.: *a f. soil, p. solum*, Virg. (v. nich): *you will see me f. and sleek and altogether in good condition, me p. et nitidum bene curatae cute vise*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr. *Very f., praeppingis*, Virg.: *Plin.* 2. *obēsus (only of the body): a f. thrush, ob. turdus*, Hor.: *a body neither thin nor f., corpus neque gracile neque ob.*, Cels.: *a very f. paunch, obesissimus venter*, Plin.: *v. COPULENT.* 3. *nitidus: v. SLEEK. Phr.: to grow f., pinguesco, crassesco, 3: wasted cattle be-come f. on closer emaciatum armendum medica pinguecit*, Col.: *swine grow f., crassescunt sues*, Plin.: also glisco, 3: *the ass grows f. on chaff, gliscit asinus palis*, Col. 7, 1.

**fat (subs.):** 1. *adeps, ipis, n. (solid fat, without fleshy matter): hog's, bear's, fox's f., a. suillus, ursinus, vulpinus*. Varr.: *Plin.: the f. of all animals is void of feeling, a. cunctis sine sensu*, Plin. 11, 37, 85: *also found in pl.: to remove the f. from a man's body (by amputation)*, adipes alicui detrahere, Plin. 1, c. Fig.: *I saw that I had not to dread the drowsiness of Lentulus or the f. (stolidity) of Cassius, providebam nulli nec Lepidi somnum, nec Cassi adipem esse pertimescendam*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16. 2. *scēnum or scēvum (a harder*

**kind of fat; suet:** the f. of horned animals sebum, that of hornless ones adeps, cornigerae sebo pinguecum, non cornigerae, adipes, Plin. 11, 17, 85: to get a boiling of f. (tallow) out of (fig.), s. excoquere, F. 3. pinguis, l. s. (n. of a more fleshy kind than adeps or sebum): they take all possible care to swell (the stallions) with firm f. (i.e. not loose or flabby), omnes impendunt curas dense distendere pinguis, Virg. G. 3, 124: f. of bulls, lions, and panthers, taurorum, leonum, ac pantherum pinguis, Plin. 4. pinguitudo, pinguedo, lus, f. (= preced. rare): in most animals the f. is without feeling, plerisque animalium est pinguitudo sine sensu, Plin. 11, 37, 85: v. FATNESS.

5. arvina (a rare word): they smear their bright arrows with f. (grease), spicula lucida tergent a pinguis, Virg. Aen. 7, 627.

6. lardum or lardum: v. RACON.

fat (v. tr.): v. FATTEN.

**fatal:** 1. destined: fatalis, e: v.

FATED. II. Causing death, mortal, destructive: 1. fatalis, e: a f. javelin, weapon, spear, f. jaculum, telum, hasta, Ov.: Virg.: v. MORTAL. 2. extinxiibilis or extitialis, e: v. DESTRUCTIVE, DEADLY. 3. funestus (stronger than preced. laden with death): reserved for his f. axe, ad ejus f. securum servati, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 123: a f. night for us, nocti f. nobis, Cic. Fl. 41, 103. 4. funebris, e (chiefly poet.; strictly, belonging to funerals), a f. disease, f. malum, Plin. 1, f. war, f. bellum, Hor.

5. fatifer, era, crum (poet.): f. bow, sword, f. arcus, ferrum, Virg.: Ov. Phr.: an ambassador whose commission had proved f. to him, cui legatio ipsorum morti fuisse, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 3: the greedy sea is f. to the sailor, exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18: that day shall prove f. to us both, illies utramque ducet ruinam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 8.

**fatalism:** no exact word: Phr.: you avow yourself a fatalist, avow your belief in f., omnia que sunt, quaque futura sunt, ex omni auctoritate definita dicis esse fataliter; or, dicis omnia que sunt futurave sunt fato contineri (fieri), Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19, 20: vis omnia fato fieri, omnia fatale necessitate habent, Cic. I. c. 1: a treatise on f., liber de eorum opinione scriptus qui omnia fato fieri putant [de \*fatalismo qui dicitur scriptus].

**fatalist:** v. preced. art.

**fatality:** 1. Inevitable destiny:

1. fatus: constrained by some miserable f. of the commonwealth, fatus nescio quo misero reipublicae compulsi, Cic.: v. MATE.

2. fatales: Cod. Zeno. II. Misfortune: Phr.: there is some f. about this affair, \*nescio quid mali (infortunio videtur secum trahere afferre) haec res.

**fatally:** I. By destiny: 1. fatale: you say that all things are f. predestined, omnia definita dicis esse f., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19. 2. fato (abl.): to happen f., fato fieri, Cic. I. c. § 21. II. Destructively (q. v.): funest, perniciose, etc. Phr.: f. for yourself, malo cum tuis, Pl. xiore f. to the Flavians, majora Flavianorum pernicie, Tac. H. 3, 27.

**facto:** I. In philosoph. sense, the necessary connexion of cause and effect:

1. fatus: defined by Cic. thus: fatus id appello, quod Graeci εἰπαύεν, id est, ordinem seriemque causarum, quoniam causa causa nexa rem ex se gignat, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: Cic. thus describes both fatalism and free-will: quoniam duae sententiae fulsenter philosophorum, una, eorum qui censerent omnia ita fieri, ut id fatus vim necessitatibus afferret; altera, eorum quibus videtur, scilicet illo fato esse animorum motus voluntarios, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: if all things happen by f., they happen in accordance with an antecedent cause, si omnia fato sunt, sunt causa antecedente, Cic. I. c. § 40.

2. necessitas, Cic.: v. supr.: more fully, fatalis necessitas, Lact.: v. NECES-

SITY. II. In looser sense, some vague supernatual power: fatus (more usual sense of the word): the very name of f. savours of old-womanish superstition, anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, Cic. Liv. 2, 8, 20: if it is your f. to recover of this disease, you will recover, si f. tibi est ex hoc morbo convalescere, . convalesces, Cic.: often in pl.: the f.s have granted nothing greater or better to the world, nihil majus meliusve terra fata donaveret, Hor. had not the immortal gods well nigh altered the very f.s, nisi dii immortales prop. f. ipsa flexissent, Cic. z. 8, 19. III. Calamity, death (q. v.): 1. fatum: I am confident some f. overhangs them, quibus ego confido impendere f. aliquod, Cic.: they buried themselves in their tents and bewailed their f., additi in tabernacula summ f. quererantur, Caes.: a day of destruction & f., exitii ac f. dies, Cic.: to meet one's f., fato fungi, Quint.: fato concedere, Plin.: fato obire, Tac. 2. casus, us, m. (any casualty): the f. of Saturnini and the Gracchi, Saturnini et Gracchorum c., Caes.: as if lamenting the f. of their country, quasi c. (civitatis) dolens, Sall.: they perished one by one f., another by another, alius alio c. perit, Suet.: Liv. 3. exitus, us, m. (end): such was the f. of Eumenes, Eumenes talem ex. vita habuit, Nep.: but exitus should not be used alone in this sense: v. DEATH. Phr.: the condition and f. of slaves is lowest of all, est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: to complain of one's hard f., adversum fortunam conqueri, Pac. ap. Cic. (v. FORTUNE, MISFORTUNE): an iron f., sors ferrea, Ov. (v. LOT): books of f., libri fatales, Liv.: such was the f. of Priam, haec finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum sorte tulit, Virg. Aen. 2, 554: prepared for either f., in utrumque paratus, Virg. Aen. 2, 17. IV. The name of certain goddesses presiding over destiny: Parca (usu. in pl.): hasten, ye agis so blst, said the f.s to their spindles, talia sacra suis, dixerunt, currite, fasis Parcae, Virg. Ec. 4, 46: Hor.

**fated:** fatalis, e: that this year was f. for the destruction of the city, hunc annum esse f. ad interitum urbis, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: it is as much f. that you should employ a doctor, as that you should get well, tam est f. medium adhibere quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 17, 20: Suet.: he affirmed that he was the third Cornelius who was f. to obtain supreme power, confirmavit se esse tertium Cornelium ad quem regnum pervenire esset necesse (fatale), Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: if you are f. to die, si tibi fatum est mori, Cic.: v. FATE (I.).

**father (subs.):** I. pater, tris: the f. of a family, p. familiis (old gen.), or as one word, Cic.: f. of one's country, p. patriae, Cic.: Juv.: in the time of our f.s, apud nos, Cic.: The epith. is often addressed to deities: f. Tiberinus, p. Tiberinus, Virg. Instead of the gen., the adj. patrius or paternus may often be used: v. (phr.). 2. pārcēns, ntis, c.: v. PARENT. Fig.: the preserver, f. of the city, conservator, pārcēns, iustus, urbis, Cic.: Socrates, f. of philosophy, Socrates p. philosophiae, Cic.: f. of the lyre, p. lyrae, Hor. 3. genitor, ōris (poet.): the f. of Tantalus, g. Tantal. Hor.: O Romulus, size, f., O Romulus, pater, g. f., Emm. 4. sātor, ōris (engenderer: chiefly poet.): f. of men and gods, hominum s. atque deorum, Virg.: Ihaedr. Joīn: seminator et sator et pārcēns, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 36. Phr.: a f.'s disposition, affection, patrīnus animus, Liv. 2, 5, ad fin.: animus patrīnus, Hor. Od. 2, 26: the name (reputation) of a f., nomen patrīnū, Cic. pro dom. 58, 14 (patrīnū often refers to what is inherited, as paterna bona: v. PATERNAL): the name of f., nomen patrīnū, Luer. I. 95 (but nomen patrīnū would be better in prose): to take after one's f., patrīnū, I. Pl.: f.-land, patria: v. COUNTRY.

**father (v.):** I. e. to ascribe to (q. v.): addico, xl, etiū, z.: to f. certain plays

upon Plautus, fabulas Plauti nominā ad, Gell. 3, 3, ad fin.: (\* those heretics) who f'd the Gospel and first Epistle (of John) upon Cerinthus" (Bp. Bull.), "qui evangelium, etc. Cerinthi nomini adiuxerunt, Cerintho tribuerunt: the verb is now commonly used with something of a bad sense, as now when all are ashamed of the scheme, they try to f. it upon me, \*nunc cujus omnes consiliū pudet, me ut auctorem incusant, insulstant: don't try to f. that scheme upon me, \*ne perime istus consiliū reum facere.

**fatherhood:** pāternitas: August.

fatherly expr. by phr. we believe in the f. of God, \*credimus Deum patrem animo esse in nos praeditum, or patrem nobis esse.

**father-in-law:** sōcer, ēri, Cic.

**fatherless:** orbus: v. ORPHANHOOD.

**fatherlessness:** orbitas: v. ORPHANHOOD.

**fatherliness:** pāternus animus: v. FATHER (phr.).

**fatherly:** pāternus: renouned for his f. affection, notus animi p., Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: v. FATHER (phr.). Phr.: to act in a f. way, \*quod patrem decet, facere; patrem agere; patrem se præpare.

**fathom (subs.):** ulna, Plin.

**fathom (v.):** I. l. i.t.: no exact word known: \*altitudinem marii plumbo (perpendiculo) dimissio explorare: v. TO SOUND. II. Fig.: to get to the bottom of, to comprehend: there are some things which we are unable to f., \*quasdam res penitus cognoscere atque perspicere non datur: v. TO EXPLORE, SEARCH OUT.

**fathomless:** profundus: v. UNFA-

THOMABLE.

**fatigued:** fatus: 1. fatigatio, ōnis, f. f. of horses and men, equum atque hominum f., Liv.: the limit of bodily exercise should be tiredness, falling short of f., exercitationis finis esse debet la-

situdo, quae citra f. est, Cels. 2. defatigatio (stronger than preced.): Caes.: Cic.: v. EXHAUSTION. 3. has-  
situdo (less strong than either of the preced.): v. exx.: v. WEARINESS. 4. vexālo (tossing about: esp. the f. of a journey): the king with less f. to beasts and men returned into Macedonia, rex cum minore v. jumentorum hominumque in M. redit, Liv. 43, 23, init.: Col. Phr.: able to bear f., patiens laboris, Sarl. Cat. 5: to bear up under f., laborem sustinere, Cic. (v. TO REAR UP): not to mind f., labori haud parcere, Ter. Illec. 2, 1, 29.

**fatigue (v.):** I. fātigo, defatigatio (the latter intens.): 1: to f. the limbs, membra f.: Luer.: the soldiers were f'd by the great heat, militis magno aestu fatigati sunt, Caes.: the Romans f.d by tools and battles, R. labore prolixi fatigati, Sall.: to be f.d by the labours of neither mind nor body, nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fig.: to f. any one with entreaties, aliquem precibus f., Hor.: v. TO IMPORTUNE.

2. lasso, delasso (the latter intens.): 1: v. TO WEARY (OUT). 3. (In pass.) läbōro, 1: beasts of burden f.d with their load, jumenta onere laborantia, Quint.: Cic. 4. (also pass.) langueo, 2: less strong than the preced.: v. TO FAINT. Phr.: to be f.d with toil, laborebus conteri, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11: to f. one's self with toil, laborebus se frangere, Cic. Arch. 11, 29, f.d by a journey, de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, init.: this walking about has f.d me, haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1.

**fatigued (as adj.):** 1. fatigatus, defatigatus (greatly f.): soldiers f. by the intense heat, militis magno aestu f., Caes.: fresh men relieve the f., integr. et recentes defatigatis succidunt, Caca. 2. John: languens et defatigatus, Cic.: v. John: languens et defatigatus, Cic.: v.

**TIBED; WEARY.** **2.** fessus, defessus (*intens.*): *f. with marching and camp labour*, f. itinere atque opere castrorum, Sall.; *throughly f.*, defessus, Virg. Aen. 1, 157: *v. EXHAUSTED.*

**fatness:** **1.** pinguedo (*pinguedo*, Plin.), ins. f. (*denoting either the f. of a rich substance, as of the soil, or fulness of flesh*): *a pig will so increase in f. as not to be able to stand up of itself*, sus unde adeo pinguidutine crescente solet, ut se ipsa stans sustinere non possit, Cato in Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med.; Plin.: *f. of soil*, p. soli, Col.: *f. of oil*, p. olei, Col. **2.** obesitas (*only of the body*): **3.** ságina (*prop. food for fattening*): *to contract f. of body from excessive indulgence*, s. corporis ex nimia luxuria contrahere, Just. 21, 2, 1.

**fatten:** **I.** *Trans.*: *to make fat*: **1.** ságino, i. *f. to f. over for sacrifice, hoves ad sacrificia s.*, Varr. Phr.: *to be f. on the blood of the commonwealth, reipublicae sanguine saginari*, Cic. Sext. 36, 78. **2.** farcio, rsl., ritum, u. (to cram poultry): gallinas et anseres f., Cato R. R. 89. Phr.: *to select hens for f.ing*, gallinas ad sagittam eligere, Plin. 10, 50, 71. **II.** *Intrans.*: *to grow fat*: pinguesco, crassesco: v. FAT (phr.).

**fattened, fattened (part. adj.):** **1.** ságinatus: *see verb*. **2.** atlitis, e (*well-fed*): *f. hens, a. gallinae*, Plin. 10, 50, 71: *f. cattle, a. hoves*, Varr. **3.** artifiti, e (*crammed*, as fowls): *f. geese, f. anseres*, Plin. 10, 22, 27.

**fattener:** **1.** ságinátor, óris, m.: Tert. **2.** (*of fowls*), farto, óris, m.: Hor. Col. Fem. -trix.

**fattening (subs.):** **1.** ságina: *the f. of geese is easy, facilis est anserum s.*, Col. 8, 14, extr.: *f. of shell-fish, cochlearium s.*, Plin.: *the word strictly denotes the fattening-meat, but is also used for*, **2.** ságinatio, ónis, f.: *after the process of f. has begun, sagitation ora*, Plin. 8, 51, 77. **3.** farta (cramming of fowls): Varr. Col.

**fattiness:** pingüido (*pingüedo*): v. FATNESS, GREASENESS.

**fatty:** pinguis, e: v. FAT (adj.). Phr.: *all f. substances, \**(omnia) quae adipis naturam habent*.*

**fatuity:** fatuitas, stultitia: v. FOLLY.

**fatuous:** fatuus, stultus: v. FOOLISH.

**fault:** **1.** culpa (*the most gen. term*): *that happened more from easiness than from any other f. of mine*, magis id facilitate quam ulla alia c. mea contigit, Cie. de Or. 2, 4, 15: *he indeed is not in f.* Is quidem non in c. est, Ter.: *it is not my f.*, non factum est mea culpa, Ter.: *the f. is yours*, penes te c. est, Ter. **2.** délitium (*a graver word*): v. OFFENCE. Similarly is used the verb: délinquo, liqui, lictum, 3: *if I commit any f., si quid delinquo*, Cie. Agr. 2, 36, extr.: Ter. **3.** vitium (*strictly, a flaw, something unsound, a defect*): *if there is no f. in the walls or roof*, st. nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cie. (*v. FLAW*): *it was all the f. of wine and love that I did it*, vini vitio atque amoris feci, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 18: *to attribute it to any one as a f.*, vitio aliqui vertere, Cie. Agn. 7, 6: *no one is born without f.s*, he is the best man who is loaded with the least ones, vitio nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est qui minimis urgetur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. **4.** peccatum (*usu. of immorality*: v. SIN): *to claim and grant indulgence from f.s, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: *if there is any f. on my side, nostrum quidem si est p.*, Cie. Att. 7, 4, 7. Similarly the verb pecco, 1: *if in my folly I commit any f., si quid pecare stultus*, Hor.: Cie. **5.** noxa (*gen. term, implying a fault amenable to law*): *under the designation of f. every offence is included*, noxae appellatione omne délitium continetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238: *to be in f.*, in noxa (*ad. noxia*) esse, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36: Liv.: *to catch*

*any one in f.*, aliquem in n. tenere, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 71. **6.** mácula (*a blemish*, q. v.): *we look too much after money in old age; we ought to shun this f.* nimium ad rem in senecta sumus; hanc m. nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: *it is the taint and f. of this age to be envious of worth*, est bujus seculi labes quaedam et m. virtuti invide, Cic. Bal. 6, 15: *a literary f.*, velum in (in oratione nitida), Quint. **7.** menda, ae, f., and mendum, i. n.: v. BLEMISH. Phr.: *all persons find f. with old age*, omnes senectum accusant, Cic. Sen. 2, 4: *to find f. with the smallness of their pay, angustias stipendi incusare*, Tac. Ann. 1, 35: *therein you are not it is true altogether at f.*, but you are so in your days, it eo non tuiderem tota, re sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 9, 23: *Cæsar is estranged from me without any f. of mine*, Caesar a me multo meo merito alienus (est), Cic. Sext. 17, 39: *to have keener eyes for others f.s than for our own*, magis in aliis cerner quam in nobism est ipsi st. quid definatur, Cic.: *when you are purblind for your own f.s, why have you such a keen eye for those of your friends?* quia tua pervides malo lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum? Hor. S. 1, 3, 25: *it seemed to be Trebonius's f. that they were not masters of the town*, stetisse per Treb. videbatur quominus oppido potirentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13: *to be at f.*, as hours, nullum vestigium inventire (posse) Cic. Clu. 30, 82; vestigis odorari (non posse), Cic. 1, c.

**faultily:** **1.** mendosé, Cic.: Pers. v. INCORRECTLY. **2.** vitiosé, Cic.: *to draw a conclusion f. v.*, concidere, Cic.: *to propose laws f.*, i. e. in an informal way, leges v. ferre, Cic.: v. INFORMALLY, BADLY.

**faultiness:** **1.** vitium (v. FAULT): *if the f. is baked out of the soil*, omni v. excoquitor agris, Virg. G. 1, 88: *perceiving the f. of the position of the camp, animadverso v. castrorum*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: **2.** FLAW. **2.** vitiositas (v. VICESNESS): *diseases and illnesses are kinds of f.*, morbi et aegrotationes sunt partes vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. **3.** vitiorum, f. (*strictly deformity*): *f. of timbs, p. membrorum*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. v. DEFORMITY, VICESNESS.

**faultless:** **1.** émendatus (*free from blemishes of any kind*): f. manueros (*character*, e. mores, Cic.): *to be designated wise and f.*, sapiens e. que vocari, Hor.: *f. Latin style*, e. et Latina locutio, Cie. **2.** ínter, gra, grum (*unpolluted, without stain*): *there was not a more f. or irreproachable man in the state than he*, ille nemo neque interior in civitate erat neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: *the man of f. life, integer vita*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1 (poet. constr.): v. BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE. **3.** perfectus: *virtue f. and complete*, p. et cumulatis virtus, Cic.: v. PERFECT. Phr.: *a f. and irreproachable life*, vita virtio carens et sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49: *no one comes into the world f.*, nemo sine virtus nascitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68: *do you think you can find a single woman that is faultless?*—*of course the men are f.*, censem te posse reperire ullam mulierem quae carcer culpa?—*an quia non delinquunt viri*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: *f. style*, pura oratio, Ter. profl. Heart. 46: Cic.: sermo quam purissimum, Quint. 4, 2, 118.

**faulty:** **1.** mendosus (*full of or having defects, blemishes*): f. manuers, m. mores, Ov.: *a f. copy of a will, m. exemplar testamenti*, Plin. Ep. 10, 23 (75): *a character f. in a few respects but in the main good*, vitius pauci mendosus natura, aliquo recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66. **2.** vitiosus (*with flaws; unsound*): *a most f. orator*, orator vitiosissimus, Cie. de Or. 3, 26, 103: *a created by a f. process*, v. consul, Cic.: v. INFORMAL.

**favour (subs.):** **1.** Subjective; a feeling entertained. **1.** favor, óris, m.: Jugurtha got into the good will and f. of the nobility, in gratiam et f. (stronger

than gratian alone) nobilitatis figurum venit, Sall.: *the f. of the plebs*, plebis f., Liv.: *f. of the people*, f. populi, Cic.: v. POPULARITY. **2.** grália (*favor denotes especially the good-will of a party or nation; gratia as well that of individual persons*): Roscius prosperous in the f. of the most illustrious men, Roscius gratia florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.: *to be in credit and f. with any one*, cum aliquo in lande et in gr. esse, Cic.: *to restore any one to f.*, aliquum in gr. restituere, Cic.: *to get into any one's f.*, gratiam inire cum aliquo, Ter.: *to do so by deception*, f. is sam gr. cum aliquo in, Ter.: *to gain the f. of the whole province*, a provincia tota gr. inire, Cic.: *simil. ad (apud) plebem gr. inire*, Liv.: apud bonos gr. consequi, Cic.: Pompeii gr. mihi conciliare, Cic.: *to court Caesar's f.*, Caesaris gr. sequi, Caes.: *to be in f. with*, gratia flore alicuius, cum aliquo in gratia esse, Cic.: *to lose f. and become unpopular*, ex magna gr. et favore invidiam venire, Sall.: *to recover any body's f. in gratiam cum aliquo (or apud aliquo) redire*, Cic.: *in gratiam restituiri*, Cic. **3.** stíduum (*a warm feeling of interest or partnership*): *made consul by the f. of influential men*, hominum potentum studio consuli factus, Cic. Join., studium et favor: *as, what f. attended Panurgus on the stage*, quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit P.! Cic. R. Com. 10, 29.

**4.** vóluntas, bénivolé: v. GOODWILL. Phr.: *to be very desirous of any one's f.*, apud aliquem ambitiosum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: *he trusts through this my letter of introduction to obtain your f.*, confidit his meis literis sc apud te gratiosum fore, Cic. Fam. 1, 3: *by your f. I would say, bona tua venia direxim*, Cic. Dñv. 1, 15, 25; *so pace tua dixerimus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12 (*LEAVE, subs.*): *to speak in f. of any one, pr. aliquo dicere*, Ter. (*v. BEHALF OF, ON*): *may all the gods shew you f.*, tibi di bene facient omnes! Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 18: *to be in f. of any one, esse ab aliquo*, Cic.: *to speak in f. of falsehood against truth*, a mendacio contra verum stare, Cic.: *so also, ab aliquo facere, cum aliquo facere*, Cic. (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ab, IV.): *he reports to the people that the pontiffs had decided in his f.*, nuntiari populi pontifices secundum se de crevise, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *the unpopularity of Pompey caused the triumph of Metellus to be received with f.*, Metelli triumphum Pompei invidia fecit favorabilem, Vell.: *a speech received with f.*, favorabilis oratio, Tac.: *the f. of the fickle mob*, ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 37: *the breath of popular f.*, popularis aura, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: (*a delivery*) which has in its f. a flexible voice, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint. 11, 3, 40.

**II. Objective: a favour done:** **1.** gráta (gen. term): *to seek a f. from any one*, g. ab aliquo petere, Pl.: *to request as a f. to whom Hannibal destroyed Saguntum, delatum videmus urbem corrum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum Hannibali delevarat*, Liv. 28, 39, med. **2.** bénificium (*esp. of the conferring of public offices, or military promotion*): *we have attained to this rank by the f. of the Roman people*, P. R. beneficio in hunc ordinem venimus, Cic.: *the f.s of offices conferred by dictators & consuls, dictatorum et cons. beneficia*, Liv. 9, 30, med.: *in gen. sense, to confer a f. upon any one*, b. apud aliquem collocare, conferre, Cic.: *Caesar recounted his f.s towards Artivitus*, Caesar sua b. in Arivistum commemoravit, Caes.: *safe by your f.*, b. tuo salvus, Cic.: *by the f. of the immortal gods*, beneficio deorum immortalium, Caes.: *by the f. of the lots*, sortium beneficio, Cic. **3.** múnus, éris, b. (*bounty, present*): *nor does he magnify a f. if he should happen to do one, but even disparages it*, neque vero verbis auget in, si quo forte fungitur, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.: *it is all owing to your f.*

totum hoc numeris tui est, Hor. Odi. 4, 3, 21. **4.** vénia: *my son, do me this f., take her back, my mate da v. hanc milii, reduc illam!* I ver. *I beg this last f. of you, have pity on my sister, extreme man hanec ore v., miserere sororis!* Virg. Aen. 4, 435 (but *venia* denotes a favour of indulgence or clemency, not like *gratia*, one rendered out of simple good-will): **V. INDULGENCE.** Phr.: *you will do us all a f. if you will explain to us what you think about a commonwealth, feceris, si de republica qua sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus,* Cic. Rep. 1, 21: *you can do me no greater f., hoc milii gratius facere non potes,* Cie. Fam. 13, 44: *so to do a very great f., gratissimum, pergratium lacere, Cie.: the opportunity of showing f. to the people, potestas bonis gratificandi,* Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 39 see also under *gratia* (11).

**favour (v.):** **1.** favo, favi, fautum, 2 (with dat.): *those who loved the one, f'd the other, qui diligebant hunc, illi favabant,* Cic. R. Com. 10, 29: *to f. (and seek to promote) one's preference and dignity, honori et dignitati f.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 17: *if genial tales f.s, si favet alia l.,* Ov. **2.** secondo, i (with acc. of direct object: chiefly poet.): *now the gale f.s the sailors' voyage, Jam nautis aura s. iter, Prop.: wind f.ing, vento secundante, Tac.: may the gods f. our undertaking, di nostra incepta secundent!* Virg. **3.** studeo, ui, 2 (with dat.): *to be devoted to, side with, to f. the cause of a worthless and unprincipled fellow, homini nequam atque improbo s., Cic. Coel. 4, 10: neither to f. nor to hate, neque s. neque odisse,* Sall. Cat. 51, med. **4.** suffragor, i (with dat.): *properly to support in an election:* Hortensius f.s you oppose me, tibi H. suffragatur, me oppugnat, Cic.: *fortune f.ing, you seem to have accomplished great things, fortuna suffragante videris magia consecutus,* Cic. Fam. 10, 5. **5.** ab aliquo esse, stare, facere: v. predec. art. (1, fin.) Phr.: *will you f. me by doing, gratum, pergratium feceris, si ...,* Cic. (V. predec. art., 11, fin.): *fortune f.s the brave, fortuna fortis adjuvat,* Liv. 34, 37: *I have always, you know, been given to f. nobility, semper, ut scitis, studiosus nobilitatis fui,* Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: *the people of Dyrrachium f. my cause, studiosus mel habeo Dyrrachinos,* Cic. Att. 3, 22: *if you will f. me by listening, si ad auscultandum vestre erit benignitas,* Pl.: *will you f. me by looking after him, amabo te, huic caevas,* Pl.: *the word amabo (te) is introduced parenthetically, and is less formal than the English: V. PLEASE.*

**favourable:** **1.** prosperus: v. PROSPEROUS. **2.** secundus (of winds, circumstances, etc.): *he arrived in port with a f. wind, in portum vento s. venit, Pl.: he met with a f. wind and tide at the same time, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus est secundum,* Caes.: *f. auspices, s. auspicio, Cie. the gods being present and f. praesentibus ac secundis dies,* Liv. **3.** commodus (convenient, advantageous): *hoping that during the voyage all things would be more f. to the cure, sperans omnia in navigatione for curationi commodiora,* Liv.: *he understood that the affairs of the city had reached a more f. state, urbanas res commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligebat,* Cie.: v. ADVANTAGEOUS. **4.** aequus (not frequent in this sense): *the nobility was hostile, the senate not f., nobilitas inimica fuit, non aeq. senatus,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, med. (so with dat., or in and acc. or abl. [abl. poet.]): *the soldiers were drawn up at a f. time and place, milites et tempore et loco aeq. instructi sunt,* Liv. 16, 3. **5.** Idoneus (suitable): *f. weather for sailing, id. tempestas ad navigandum,* Caes.: v. SCITABILE. **6.** propitius: esp. of the gods: V. PROPITIOUS. **7.** amicus: V. FRIENDLY. **8.** prōnūs (lit. down-hill; chiefly in late writers): *a more f. fortune, promior fortuna,* Vell.: *a cohort more f. to Dolo-*

*bella, cohors Dolabellae prior,* Suet. : Tac. **Phr.:** *to be f. to, favere (v. to FAVOUR): Alphenus had the people undoubtedly f. to him, Alphenus ut baur populo satio suo,* Cic. Quint. 7, 29: *to put the more f. construction upon a thing, aliquid in mitiorum partem interpretari,* Cic. Mar. 31, 64; *benignus interpretari (legally), Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155: everything was reported to the general in a more f. light, cuncta ad imperatorem in mollius relata,* Tac. Ann. 14, 39: *the embassy moreover received a more f. hearing, nusquam benigniora verba tulere legati,* cf. Liv. 21, 19, fin.: *the Volscians gave him a f. reception, velutin Volsci beatique exceptere,* Liv. 2, 35: *handsomeness of person produces a f. impression at first sight, pulchritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat,* Cic. Off. 1, 37, 98: *the opinion of the senate was f. to peace and to the conclusion of a treaty with Pyrrhus, sententia senatus inclinabat ad pacem et foedus facendum cum Pyrrho,* Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

**favourably:** **1.** bēnignē (with favour): *to hear f., b. audire, Liv. to receive f., b. excipere, Liv.; V. FAVOURABLE (fin.). **2.** prosperc̄e: v. PROSPEROUS. Phr.: *to be f. disposed to ars any one, bono esse in aliquem animo,* Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *he was f. disposed and wished well to the Illyrii on account of that alliance, favere et cupe Helvetiis propter eam affinitatis,* Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *their feelings were inclined towards the royal house, in strisper regiam inclinavere studiis,* Curt. 10, 7, med.: V. TO INCLINE.*

**favoured (adj.):** **1.** grātiōsūs (enjoying the favour of others): *the colony of Berytus, f. by the bounty of Augustus, Berytensis colonia, Augusti beneficis gratiosa,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1. **2.** grātūs: v. FAVOURITE. Phr.: *O highly f. husbandmen, knew they but their happiness, O fortunatos nimium, sua s. bona norint, agricolias!* Virg.: *and no more f. youth flung his arms round thy fair neck, nec quisquam potior brachia candidula cervil juvenis Caes. Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: f. of the gods, non sine dis,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20: *cui deorum munere aliquid datum est,* Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 3.

**favourer:** fautor (fāvōr, archaice), os, m.; and fautorix, icis, f.: *Sall.: Hor.: may often be expressed by faveo or its synonymous: V. TO FAVOUR.*

**favourite (subs. and adj.):** **1.** acceptus (acceptable to): *a very f. slave, servus acceptissimus,* Pl.: *he was by far the greatest f. with the soldiers, longe ante alias (erat) acceptissimus militum animis,* Liv.: *one who was such a f. with his countrymen, homo tam ac popularibus,* Sall. **2.** grātūs (most gen. term): *he was, however, a greater f. with the multitude than with the Fathers, multitudini tamen gravior fuit quam Patribus,* Liv.: *while I was thy f., dñe gr. eram tibi,* Hor.: *ivy is the f. plant of Bacchus* hedera est gratissima Baccino, Ov.: *Goddess who rules thy f. Antium,* diva grata quae regis Antium, Hor.

**3.** carus, dilectus: v. DEAR, BELOVED. **4.** grātiōsūs (esp. of the great): *a freedwoman who was u. f. at court, liberta anilca gr.,* Suet. Otho 2. **V. INFLUENTIAL, FAVORED, POPULAR.** **5.** déliciae, arum, f. (a pet, a darling: only in pl.): *your pet and prime f., Roscius, amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius,* Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 *the f. of the human race, amor ad generis humani,* Suet. Tit. 1: *an ope which was a f. of the king of the Molossians, simia quam rex Molosserum in delictis habebat,* Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: **5. DARLING.** Phr.: *to be a f. with one, aequus gratia florete, etc.* V. FAVOUR (1): *some there are whose f. pursuit it is ..., sunt quos juvat ....* Hor.: *not only is Fortune herself blind, but she for the most part makes her f. blind too, non solum ipsa Fortuna cava est, sed eos plerunque caecos efficit*

*quos complexa est,* Cic. Am. 15, 54: *f. of Fortune, Fortuna: illus, Hor. S. 2, 49.* For a favourite of a sovereign, Suet. uses familiaris: *he as a f. with Caius on account of his fondness for chattering, with Claudius on account of his fondness for gambling,* Calp. per ariangand, Claudio per ales studium f. erat, Suet. Vit. 4: *to be the chief f. at court, aule poiri,* Tac. (v. COFFET).

**favouritism:** **1.** ambitio, oīns, f. (courting the favour of some person): *the f. of a writer you can easily contrate, ambitionem scriptoris f. ad versoris,* Tac. II, 1, 1. **V. PARTIALITY.**

**2.** grātia (the most gen. term): *they were altogether devoted to persons, not to causes, whilst f. had i. with them the force of justice, hominum non caudarum toti erant, ut apud quā grātia vim aequi haberet,* Liv. 3, 36, ad fin.: *cl. Cic. Rull. 2, 3, 7: V. FAVORITE.* **3.** stūdium (any warmly interested study): *not to be influenced by f. in the choice of centurions, non studis privatis centurionis adscire,* Tac. Agr. 19: *without offence or f., sine ira atque studio,* Tac. A. 1, 1, extr.: **V. FAVOUR** (1, 3). **PARTIALITY.**

**fawn (subs.):** binnūleus: Hor.

**fawn (v.):** **1.** *to, as a dog upon his master: adūlo, or better adūlōr, i (with acc.): very gentle hounds j. even on the thief, canes missimis etiam furem adulan(ur), Col.: Luer.* **II. FIG.** *To flatter (q. v.): adūlo, -r (with acc. and later dat.): let us not suffer ourselves to be f'd upon, nec nos adulari sinamus,* Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91 *the consults f'd upon the commonly, coss. plebi adulatio sunt,* Liv. 3, 69, med.

**fawning (part. and adj.):** blandus: to distinguish the f. friend from the true, b. amicum a vero secerne, Cie.: V. FLATTERING. Phr.: f. tricks, blanditiae, blandimenta: v. CARESS (subs.).

**fawning (subs.):** lit. and fig.: adūlator: V. FLATTER.

**fawningly:** **1.** Lit.: expr. by participle of adūlor: *the lion then f. wagged his tail like a dog (at Androcles), tum candam (leo) more atque atrepi adulantum canum movet,* Gell. 5, 14, med.: where adulans or dum adulatur might have been used. **II. FIG.:** blandē, adūlatoriē: V. FLATTERING.

**fealty:** v. FIDELITY, FAITH. Phr.: to swear f. to one, in nomen alicuius jurare, Suet.: so in verba Philippi jurare, Liv.: he imposed an oath of f. to himself and Pompey upon the whole province, provinciam omniam in sua et Pompeii verba justrandum adegua, Caes.: they acknowledged f. to the R. people, dixerunt se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem P. R. permittere, Caes. *The oath of fealty to a mediaeval lord was called Juramentum fidelitatis (Blackstone): V. ALLEGIANCE.*

**fear (subs.):** **1.** metus, us (in gen. sense, the apprehension of future evil): f. is the anxious expectation of future unhappiness, est m. futurae aegritudinis solleil in expectatio, Cie. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: **2.** to be in f., in m. esse, Cie.: to be inspired with f., metu capere, Liv.: accipere, Ter.; concipere, Ov., to inspire any one with f., m. alieni injicere, Caes.; inutere, facere, offere, Cie.; inferre, Liv.; facere, Ov. to elide any one's f., m. alieni admovere, Ter.; depellere, levare, Cie. aliquem metu exonerare, Liv.: I believe you from all f. on my account, omni te de me metu libero, Cie. I will presently relieve you of all f., adenitum tibi jam faxo m. omninem, Fer. to be breathless with f., metu exstincti, Cie.: test f. should seize upon the rest, ne reliquo metus invaderet, Sall. **2.** timor, öris, m. (esp. the f. of timidity): Cicero classes it as a variety of metus, Tusc. 4, 19: the two words run very much into each other): f. of death, mortis L, Luer.: f. of a serious war, bellum magni, Cie.: f. stops utterance, L. praepedit dicta linguae, Pl.: I am in great f.

**magnō t. sum**, Cic.: *the circumstance which causes me f.*, res qua mīhi facit t., Cic.: *the state was in f.* that the hostages were meditating these designs, in t. civitas fuit, obsidies ea moliri, Liv.: *to be inspired with f.*: the same verbs can be used as with metus (v. supr.); so to inspire with f. (v. supr.): *f. seizes upon all the army, timor omnem exercitum occupat*, Caes.: so, t. patres incessit, Liv.: *incesto is also followed by a dat.*: women, upon whom had fallen an unwanted f. of war, mulieres, quibus bellū insolutus incesserat, Sal.: *to lay aside one's f.*, t. abjicere, omittere, Cic.; t. deponere, Ov.: *to be seized with f.*, timore affici, Cic. Phr.: *to have one's f.s about something, vereri de aliquo re*, Cic. see also ALARM, DREAD, PANIC.

**3.** formido, inis, f. (defined by Cic. as metus permanens, Tusc. 4, 8, 19): v. DREAD. **4.** pavor (metus mentem loco movens, Cic. 1. c.): v. PANIC, ALARM. N.B.—The most common adjectives with metus or timor, are such as magnus, ingens, tantus, quantus: thus, to inspire any one with lively, serious, keen, f., aliquid magnum (intemperium) metum (timorem) injicere, etc.

**feare** (v.): **1.** metuo, i, 3: *they f. the gods, metunt deos*, Ter.: *they ought to f. punishment from you, suppose a vobis m. debent*, Cic.; with ne or nt and subjunctive (L. G. § 460): *I f.d. that you h. gone away, metuebam ne abisses*, Pl.: *I f. that I shall not be able to recover the ornaments which I have lent, ornamenti que locavi metuo at possim recipere*, Pl. (N.B.—Metuo te is *I fear you*; metuo tibi, *I am alarmed on your behalf*.)

**2.** timeo, ui, 2 (for the distinction between metuo and timeo see subs.): *I f. the Greeks, even with gifts in their hands, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, Virg.: *to f. the wrath of a divinity, iram numinis t.*, Ov.: *to reverence and f. the immortal gods, vereri et t. deos immortales*, Liv.: *the ship is safe; f. not, salva est navis; ne time! Pl.: I f. that you will not bear up, timeo ut sustineas*, Cic.: *I f.d. for you, tibi timui*, Ter.: *to f. for the city, urbi t.*, Hor.

**3.** vereor, itus, 2: (a) of the fear of reverence: *to f. the censure of the learned and wise, reprehensione doctrinam et prudentiam v.*, Cic.: *his slaves stood in awe of him; his children f.d. him, metuebant eum servi; verebantur libri*, Cic.: *to f. the immortal gods, deos immortales v.*, Liv.: v. TO REVERENCE, RESPECT. (b) of simple fear or apprehension = metuo or timeo: they said they did not f. the enemy, but the defiles of the road, and the extent of the woods, dicebant non se hostes v., sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes.: *to f. poverty, pauperiem v.*, Hor.: *to f. punishment, supplicia v.*, Hor.: *I f. Gallic wars, vereor Gallica bella*, Cic.: *to f. to kill any one, aliquem interficer v.*, Caes.: *I f. to say, vereor dicere*, Ter.: *he f.d. the less for the ships, eo minus veritus est navibus*, Caes.: *I shall never cease f.ing about Carthage till I learn that she is raised to the ground, non desinam v. de Carthagine donec penitus excision cognovero*, Cic.: *he f.d. that he might hurt the feelings of Divitiacus by the punishment of his brother, ne fratris supplicio Divitiaci animum offendere verebarat*, Caes.: *If, Crassus, that I cannot grant you those two propositions, illa duo, Grasse, vereor ut tibi possim concedere*, Cic.: *I always f.d. what would be the upshot of my master's lenity, heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet*, Ter.

**4.** extimesco, pertimesco, timui, 3 (only in act, and gerundive: *to f. greatly*): *famine was greatly to be f.d.*, famē ex parte pertimescenda, Caes.: *he greatly f.d. that he had committed some offence, ne quid peccata-set pertimescet*, Cic.: *there is no reason why you should greatly f. my arrival, nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas*, Cic.: *casualties greatly to be f.d.*, casus exti-

mescendi, Caes.: v. TO DREAD. **5.** revereor, itus, 2 (v. TO REVERENCE): *f. suspicion, suspicione r.*, Cic.: *to f. rivalry, similitatem r.*, Pl.: *hesitation, casting timidi glances around, f.ing many obstacles, dubitans, circumspectans, multa adversa reverens*, Cic.

**6.** subvereor (*to be half afraid*): *I sometimes f. a little that you may choose to defer your departure, subveror interdum ne te electa tarda decessio*, Cic.

**fearful:** **1.** Feeling fear: **1.**

metuens (apprehensive of: with gen.): content with little, and f. of the future, contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor.: *f. of the rod, m. virga*, Juv.: *the consuls, temperate men, and f. of (breaking) the laws*, coss. modesti legumque m., Cic.: *Nero, more f. for the future, surrounded himself with soldiers*, N., metuentior ac posterum, milites sibi circumdeedit, Tac.

**2.** timidus (*habitually*): *the unwartlike and the f.*, imbelisque que, Cic.: *not f. of death, not t. ad mortem*, Cic.: *f. hope, t. spes*, Ov.: rarely with gen.: *f. of the storm, t. procellae*, Hor.: v. TIMID.

**3.** pavidus (very f.): v. AFRAID, ALARMED, PANIC-STRIKED. **II. Causing fear:** **1.** terialis, e: *the f. formulary (of devotion), f. carmen*, Liv.: *f. carnage, f. caedes*, Ov.

**2.** dirus: v. DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.

**fearfully:** **1.** As one fearing: timidus: v. TIMIDLY.

**II.** So as to cause fear: horrendum (poet.): *a cliff looks f. on the deep* (Shaks.); *imminent horrendum scopulus ponit: the f. hissing monster of Lerna, bellus Lernae horrendum stridens*, Virg. Aen. 6, 288: v. DREADFULLY, TERRIBLY.

**fearfulness:** **1.** The habit of mind: timiditas, Cic.: v. TIMIDITY.

**II.** Of that which causes fear: expr. by phrase: *to shudder at the f. of the sight, rem adeo timendum horre;* conspectu horrere: v. FEARFUL.

**fearless:** **1.** impavidus (not in Cic. and mostly poet.): *f. the bales licked their mother, lambere matrem imp. pueri*, Enn.: *f. hearts, imp. pectora*, Liv. 21, 30: Hor.

**2.** intrepidus (*resolute, calmly undaunted*: late): *f. to threats, incorruptible to flattery, ministratus intr., adversus blandientes incorruptus*, Tac. H. 1, 35, extr.: *with f. countenance, intrepidus vultum*, Lucan. Jo in tranquillis, intrepidis, immobiles, Gell. 19, 12, fin.

**3.** fidens, nitis (*full of confidence and resolution*): *f. of soul, f. animi*, Virg. Aen. 2, 61: *he will march with f. soul to death, fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110.

**4.** securus (*free from apprehension of any kind*): *the f. nations enjoyed luxurious ease, mollia securae peragabant otia gentes*, Ov. Met. 1, 100.

Phr.: *to be f.*, sine metu (timore) esse, metu vacare, Cic.: v. FEAR.

**fearlessly:** **1.** impavidē (undauntedly): *f. draining the cup* (Philopomen), imp. exhausto poculo, Liv.: may often be expr. by adj. (see L. G. § 341): *he f. snaps the weapon asunder, impavidus frangit telum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 8.

**2.** intrepide (*without agitation or confusion*): *he (Corvinus) advances f. and modestly to meet him, prograditur int. et modeste obviata*, Gell.: so with the adj.: *they retreated gradually and f. sensim et intrepide se receperunt*, Curt. 8, 12, ad fin.

**3.** fidenter (*with resolution*): *to act f., f. agere*, Cic.

Acad. 2, 8, 24: opp. to timide, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67.

**4.** fidenti animo: Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110.

**5.** audacter: v. BOLDLY.

**fearlessness:** **1.** fidentia: f., i.e., unshaken confidence of soul, f., id, f. animi animi confisio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

**2.** audentia: v. BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

**fearless** (no exact words: exp. feasibility) by efficio, perficio,

**fearlessness** (etc.): it is your matter to see what is f. for you, quid efficeri possit, tui consili est, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: *I doubt the feasibility of your plans*,

\*dubito num consilia tua perfici possint: v. TO CARRY OUT, PERFORM.

**feast** (subs.): **1.** convivium: our ancestors did well in calling a f. of friends convivium, bene majorē nostri accubitionē epularem amicorum c. non minarunt, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: v. BANQUET.

**2.** daps, dāpls, f. (chiefly poet. and used of religious feasts): give a f. in honour of Jove, reddē Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: *solemn f.s. sollemnes d.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 301: *a Salian f.*, Salares d., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 4.

**3.** épula, arum, i (the latter form, only of religious feasts): v. BANQUET.

**4.** dies festus: v. FESTIVAL. Phr.: *to be cooking for a wedding f.*, coquere ad nuptias, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: *to give a birth-day f.*, natalicia dare, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: *to entertain any one with a handsome f.*, aliquem benigno accipere, lepide et lepidis vestibus accipere, Pl. v. TO ENTERTAIN: *by nights and f.s. worthy of gods*, O noctes coenaec deum! Hor. S. 2, 6, 65: *these things are to me a f. of delight, bis ego rebus pascor, his delector, his fruor!* Cic. in Pis. 20, 45: *what a f. have I had in your letter, quantum voluptatum ex literis tuis percepti!* (V. PLEASURE).

**feast (r.):** **A.** Trans.: Phr.: to f. any one handsomely, aliquem splendide, laute, lepide, accipere, Pl.: v. TO ENTERTAIN. Fig.: *to f. one's eyes on any one's tortures, alicuius cruciatae passere oculos*, Cic. Ver. 5, 26, 65: *he f. his soul on the unsubstantial picture*, autumna picture pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464: *to be f.d. with the blood of the commonwealth, reipublicae sanguine saginari*, Cic. Sext. 36, 78: *he controlled the multitude, not by authority, but by f.ing them, multitudinem non autoritate sed sagina tenebat*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: v. TO FATTEN.

**B.** Intrans.: **1.** épator, i: *he f.d. after the manner of the Persians*, epulabatur more Persarum, Nep.: to f. in Salian fashion, i.e., right joyfully, in Saliarem modum ep., Cic. Att. 5, 9, init.

**2.** convivere, i: *to f. at the public expense*, de publico conv., Cic. Ver. 3, 44, 105: *to f. frequently and ampl. conv. frequent et large*, Suet.

**3.** pascor, pastus, 3: *esp. in fig. sense: here I am f.ing on the library of Faustus*, ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, Cic. Att. 4, 10: *of preced. art. fin.* Phr.: *I have f.d. my full of hatred, and have done, odii exsiccatura quievi*, Virg. Aen. 7, 298.

**feat**: **1.** facinus, dris, n.: a f. of arms, (militare) f., Sall. Cat. 7: *the two sons of Atreus have the fame of achieving a great f.*, Atridae duo fratres client fecisse f. maximum, Pl. Bacch. 4, 8, 1: *a great and memorable f. (of a daring roayage)*, magnum ac memorabile f., Tac. Agr. 28. (Facinus denotes any bold, daring action: more freq. a bad one.)

**2.** factum: with some qualifying adj., as praefactum, egregium: v. ACHEVEMENT.

**3.** (in pl.): res gestae: the f.s. of arms achieved by kings and chiefs,

res gestae regumque dumcum, Hor.: Cic.: v. ACHIEVEMENT. Phr.: great f.s.

were achieved in those times by the bravest of men, magna res temporibus illis a fortissimi viris geribantur, Cic.

**feather:** **1.** pena (pinna, Quint.

Suet.): strictly, only of the wing f.s.: f.s. which had been shed by a peacock, penae quae pavoni deciderant, Phaedr. 1, 3, 5: *my wings have no f.s. meae alas penas non habent*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 49: the distinction is not always strictly adhered to: *of feathers in general: birds cherish their young under their f.s. that they may not be hurt by the cold, aves pullos pennis fovent, ne frigore laedantur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: *glossiness of f.s.*, nitor pennarum, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6.

**2.** pluma (of small, soft, downy, f.s.): *animals covered with f.s.*

animates plumis obtinctae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: *variegated f.s.*, pl. versicolors, Cic.: *lighter than a f., pluma levior (homo)*, Pl.: *to be more easily swayed than a f. or a leaf*, pl. aut folio

**facillus moverit**, Cic. Att. 8, 15: *to sleep on a f. bed*, *In pluma dormire*, Mart. 12, 17: *to be carried on a f.-cushioned litter*, *pensilibus plumis vechi*, Juv. 1, 159: both of these last are poetical expressions, the full Latin for a f. bed being *calcita plumea*, Cic.; *torus (pulvinus) plumeus*, Ov.; *torus pluma fatus* (cf. L. G. § 599). Phr.: *to grow f.s*, *plumescere*; Plin.

**feathered**: 1. *plumatus*: *a raven with f. body*, *plumato corpore corvus*, Clc. (poet.); Plin. 2. *plumans, nti. f. brood*, *pulli plumantes*, Gell.: v. FLEGGED. 3. *pennatus (plm.)*: *such of the f. tribe as have curved talons, are unprolific*, *pennatorum inculenda sunt quae aduncos habent ungues*, Plin.: *a f. weapon (arrow)*, p. ferrum, Plin.: *Jove's f. minister*, *Jovis pennata satelles*, Cic. (poet.). 4. *plumosus*: *f. game*, *p. acupicum*, Iprop. Phr.: *f. creatures, animantes plumis obducta*, Cie. N. D. 2, 47, 121 (*plumiger and penniger [pinn.]* are poet. and rare: *f. arrows*, *pennigera sagittae*, Sil.).

**feathery**: 1. *plumatus*: *f. ears*, pl. aures, Plin. Fig.: *f. snaws*, pl. nives, Arnob. 2. *plumosus*: Fig.: *f. leaves*, pl. folia, Plin.

**feately**: *babiflter*: v. NEATLY, CLEVERLY.

**feature**: 1. *Lit.*: *of the countenance*: 1. *lineamentum*: *mould of f.s*, *conformatio lineamentorum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: *to observe a man's expression of face and f.s*, *habitu oris que intueri*, Liv. 21, 4, ad init.: *the f.s of the mind are lovelier than those of the body*, *animi Lunt pulchritudo quam corporis*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: *the observation and study of rhythm furnished as it were the last f.s to oratory*, *notatus et cognitus (numeris) quasi...* extrema l. orationi attulit, Cic. Or. 56, 186. 2. *vultus, us (only of human beings)*: *the eyes, eye-brows, forehead, in short the entire f.s, which are a kind of silent language of the mind, oculi, supercilium, frons, totus denique v.*, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic. in Pls. init.: *they will give f.s life in marble, vivos ducent de marmore vultus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: *to hold a Proteus as he shifts his f.s*, *teneat vultus mutantem Protea*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. 3. *deictus, us (with depend. gen.; form or outline of the f.s)*: *Join*: *ductus oris, vultus*, Cie. Fin. 5, 17, 47. 4. *habitus, us (with oris; the expression of the f.s)*: cf. Liv. 21, 2, fin. II. *Fig.*: *any characteristic property*: 1. *expr. by propius: this is the one special f. of the orator, quod unum est oratoris maxime proprium*, Cic. Br. 93, 322: v. PECULIAR. 2. *(with the verb to be) expr. by gen. case*: cf. L. G. § 266: *it is the f. of a petty mind to love riches, est angusti animi amare divitias*, Cic. 3. *proprietas (peculiarity: or the sum of such, collectively)*: *f.s of soil and climate, proprietas terre coenique*, Liv. 28, 17. 4. *(of persons) indolens, ingenuum (the sum total of mental and moral f.s)*: *these blended f.s, good and bad, haec indoles virtutum atque vitorum*, Liv. 21, 4, extir.: v. DISPOSITIONS. 5. often a neut. adj. may suffice: *there were many fine f.s about him, multa in eo praeclarula erant*, Cic.: v. THING.

**febrile**: *febriculosis (rare): a f. complaint*, f. morbus, Gell. Phr.: *to have a f. attack*, *in febriculam incidere*: v. FEVER.

**February**: *Febrnarius, i. m.*: *with or without mensis*, Cic.

**feculence**: 1. *Sediment*: *faex, faecis, f.*: *(esp. of wine)*: v. DREGS.

II. *Impure matter of any kind*:

1. *faeculentia (late): f. like that of a sewer, f. par cloacali*, Sid. 2. *coenum, lütum*: v. DIET, MIRE.

**feculent**: 1. *faeculentus (strictly having dregs, full of dregs, Col.)*: *f. discharge*, f. pus, Cels. 2. *immundus*: v. FILTHY.

**fecund**: *fecundus, über*: v. FERTILE, FRUITFUL.

**fecundate**: *fecundo, i. v. TO FERTILIZE*.

**fecundity**: *fecunditas*: e. g. *multi-eris*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Col.: v. FERTILITY.

**federal**: 1. *foedratus*: v. CONFEDERATE. 2. *expr. by foedus, eris, f. compact* (of any kind): *to grant a fair f. compact*, *sequunt f. dare*, Liv. 21, 5, *med. f. states, civitates inter se societate [amicitia] et f. conjunctae*, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

**fee (subs.)**: I. *In legal sense, of land, feudum*: v. FIEF, FEUDAL.

II. *Payment for honourable service*: 1. *hōnos, ōris, m.*: *I have sent word to Curius that a f. should be paid to the physician*, *Curio misi ut me dicō h. haberetur*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. 2. *hōnorārium (late): to pay the doctor's f.s*, *dēcurionatus b. inferre*, Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 113: v. *Glerid ad i. f. of advocates*, h. advocateorū, Ulp. Dig. 3. *merces, edis, f.* (*pay of any kind*): *this was the logician's f.*, *hinc in erat dialecticorum*, Clc.: Tac.: v. PAY, WAGES. 4. *stips, stipis, f.* (*usu. a petty gift, sums*): *(petty) f.s for legal assistance*, *stips advocacyū*, Quint. 1, 12, 8. 5. *Minerval, alīs, n.* (*for education*): Varr. R. R. 3, 2, fin. Phr.: *no one should take any f. for pleading a cause*, *ne quis ob causam orandum pecuniam donumve capiat*, Lex Cinc. in Cic.: *the emperor limited the f.s (of advocates) to ten sestertia*, *principis capitiens pecunia postmodum usque ad X HS*, Tac. Ann. 11, 7: *to give some f. to a physician*, *medico aliquid dare*, Cic.: v. GIFT, PRESENT.

**fee (v.)**: 1. *mūnēro, mūnērō, i.*: *it is the way with these gentry to f. the maids first*, *disciplina est iſdem in ancillas primū*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59: Cic.: v. TO PRESENT. 2. *honorary in ferre, incedem, etc. dare*: v. preced. art.

**feeble**: 1. *dēbilis, e* (*esp. of bodily or mental weakness*): *the body becomes f.*, d. fit corpus, Lucifer: *lame and f. (more or less disabled) horses*, claudi ad eq. uel, Liv.: *in this part of the mind he was f.*, *hac parte animi d. erat*, Cic. Br. 61, 219. Tac. Poet.: no f. weapon, haud d. telum, Virg. 2.

**infirm** (most gen. term): *of whatever is deficient in strength*: *old age renders the body more f.* (*less vigorous*), *senectus corpus fact infirmus*, Cie. Sen. 6, 15: v. WEAK.

3. *imbecillus (weakly): esp. of the body or things analogous*: *when a poor f. man is mauled by a powerful beast, quum i. homo a valentissima bestia lanatur*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med.: *the absent are present, the f. (those in ill-health) strong, absentes absunt et i. valent*, Cic. Am. 7, 23: *f. pulsation*, i. pulsus venarum, Cels.: v. WEAK.

4. *invalidus (without sufficient strength): not in Cic.:* v. INFIRM, POWERLESS.

5. *tēnus, e (thin, frail, poor): what f. health he enjoyed, or rather none at all*, quam t. aut nulla potius valetudine fuit! Cie. Sen. 11, 35: *a f. (faint) hope*, t. spes, Cie. Join: *tenuis atque infirmus (animus)*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, fin.

6. *fractus (lacking vigour): as it were broken down*: fig.: *hope that is feeble*, spes fractior, Cic. Am. 16, 59: f. in composition and almost effeminante [charge brought against Cie.], in compositione f. et paene viro mollior, Quint. 12, 10, 12.

7. *hēbes, etiis (of the senses, or impressions made upon them): sight naturally f., oculus naturā h.* Sicut: Cie.: v. DULL, DIM.

8. *(of light) obscurus: after sunset, while there was yet a f. light, post solis occasum, iam obscura luce*, Liv.: v. DIM, DARK. Phr.: *to grow f. with old age*, *senectute languescere*, Cie. Sen. 9, 27; *marcescere*, Plin. 22, 22, 28.

**feebleness**: 1. *infirmitas (any condition short of strength and vigour)*: f. of health, inf. valetudinis, Cic.: of sight, oculorum, Plin. Jun.: v. WEAKNESS.

2. *imbecillitas (positive weak-*

*ness, esp. of body*: *for syn. v. FEEBLE*) *the f. and frailty of the human race*, *humani generis im. fragilitasque*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: v. WEAK. 3. *dēbilitas* (usu. implying loss of the use of the body or of some part of it): cf. Pil. Ep. 8, 18, 9: Tac. H. 1, 9). *to rid oneself of all kinds of pain disease, f., se dolore morbos, dēbilitates repellere*, Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 20 f. of mind, d. animi, Cie. (N.B. Invalētud is ill-health, Cic. Att. 7, 2, init.). Phr.: f. of sight, obscuritas oculorum, Pilin. 17, 3, 12, fin.: *it is a mark of f. of mind, animi est infirmum*, Cic. (v. FEEBLE).

**feebley**: 1. *Infirmē (for syn. v. FEEBLE)*: Cic.: Plin. Jun. 2. *dēbilitāter* (v. rare): Pac. in Non. 3, *languide (without energy)*: v. LANCEIDLY.

**feed**: A. Trans.: 1. *To supply food to*: 1. *pasco, pāvi, pastum* (usu. with ref. to inferior creatures): *to f. swine, herds, etc., sties, greges, etc.*, Cie.: Col.: to f. (i. e. keep, possess) slaves, servos p., Juv. 3, 141: *of human beings: you usually f. us on vegetables, obsculissim. nos p. soles*, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 10. Fig.: *Troy fed the Grecian fires Danaas pavent Pergama flammis*, Ov. Met. 14, 467: *to f. unsubstantial hopes, spes p. inanis*, Virg. Aen. 10, 617.

2. *alō, ui, itum, 3: v. TO NOT RISH*: Fig.: *to f. the flames, a. incendium, Just. 4, 1, 11.* 3. *cibo, i (of animals only): a late word*: *good for young peacock, cibāndis cibāndis pavoninis utilis*, Col. 8, 11, ad fin.: *f. a serpent by hand*, draconem mant. c., Suet. Tib. 72. 4. *expr. by cibus, pābitūm (the latter only of animals)*, and a verb: *to f. animals by hand*, (animalibus) cibos de manu praebere (Georg.); (cf. de manu dare, Col. 7, 9). *to feed infants, [cibus] infantibus pueris in os inserere*, Cie. de Or. 2, 39, 162: *birds f. their tender young with their beaks, aves teneris foetibus cibos ore suos collatos partiuuntur*, Quint. 2, 6, 7 to f. oren, bubus pābulum dare, Cat. R. 54. 5. *pābūlō, i (usu. intrans.): Col.* II. Fig.: *of streams, etc.*: *to convey water to a reservoir*: servio, 4 (with dat.): *to take f.ing a canal, serviens (= aquas suppeditans) lacus (Eurolo), Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1.* B. Intrans.: *to partake of food*: 1. *vescor*, 3 (with abl. of rational beings only): v. TO EAT, LIVE ON. 2. *pasco, pastus* (in lit. sense of animals only): *if the chickens will not f., si pulli non pascuntur*, Liv.: *a heifer is f.ing in a wood*, p. in silva juvenca, Virg. (in this sense the act. voice sometimes occurs): *armēta salubris in vacuis pascant*, Virg. G. 3, 141). Sometimes with acc. of what is fed on (poet.): *a serpent fed on poisonous herbs, coluber mala gramina pastus*, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. 3. *pābūlō, i (of cattle): to f. quietly, placide p., Col. 7, 6, fin.* 4. *depascor, pastus, j; also in act. (strictly to f. down*: cf. Virg. 1, 112: *luxuriant vegetum depascit, i. e. he feeds it down by turning in cattle to consume by feeding*: *wf. upon dewy grass, rosicida herbas depascor*, Col. 7, 5, fin.: *he (the serpent) f. upon their miserable limbs, miseris depascit artus*, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. Fig.: *to f. upon golden sayings, area depas dicta*, Lucifer: Cic. Phr.: *they f. upon the flesh of wild beasts, quibus cibus erat caro ferina*, Sall.: *they believe herbs f. on snow, leporibus pro cibato nivem credunt esse*, Plin. 8, 55, 81: *surine f. upon anything, sues omni elbatu alunum*, Plin. 10, 73, 93.

**feeder**: e. g. *to a canal or lake*: rivini serviens: v. TO FEED (A, II).

**feeding** (subs.): 1. *pastio (keeping of stock)*: *cattle-f. (grazing)* is by most combined with farming, p. conjungit a pluris que agricultura, Varr.

2. *pābūlatio (the act of taking food of animals)*: Col. 7, 9, extir.

3. *expr. by verb*: *the f. of cattle should be attended to as follows*, bubus pābulum hoc modo dari oportet, Cat. R. R. 54: v. FOOD, TO FEED. (Depastio,

Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 237, is the feeding down or nibbling of plants).

**feeding** (*adj.*): pabulatōrius: a *f.* basket, p. corbis, Col. 6, 3, med.

**feeding-time**: \*pabulandi (pabulatio) hora.

**feel**: A. **Trans.**: 1. To explore with the hands: 1. tento (tempo), i: he *f.s* the bosom (of the statue) with his hands, manibus pectora t., Ov. Met. 10, 282: Phaedr. Esp. to *f.* the pulse, venas t., Quint. 11, 1, 88. Suet.

2. praetendo, i (to *f.* before one): to *f.* one's way with the feet, pedibus p. iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: Ov. 3. contracto, i: V. TO HANDLE. 4. tango, 3: v. TO TOUCH. Phr.: to *f.* the pulse, venas tenerae, Cic. (more usu. tentare, v. supr.).

II. To perceive, experience: 1. sentio, si, sum, 4: to *f.* heat and cold, calorem et frigus s., Lucretius: to feel hunger, patin, famem, dolorem s., Cic.: Liv. Fig.: of inanimate objects: *the vine shall f. the pestifer stirocco, pestilens sentient Africum vitis*, Hor.: v. TO SUFFER, EXPERIENCE. 2. capio, cépi, captum, 3 (to receive a sensation or emotion): to *f.* (derive) joy at the just destruction of a tyrant, laetitiam c. justo tyrannum interitu, Cic. Att. 14, 14 (but the source of the emotion is usus, expr. by ex: Cic. passim): to *f.* pleasure, pity, etc., voluntatem, misericordiam c., Cic. (N.B.—In Lat. the constr. is often reversed, the emotion being made the subject, and the person the object: e.g. *the senate felt alarm*, senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14, med.: so we find both satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 20; and satietas caput aliquem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13; the latter constr. is preferred in the case of the more active emotions, as *love, hatred, admiration, fear*). 3. percipio, 3 (like preced., but only with personal subject): to *f.* pleasure, voluntatem p., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: to *f.* such sorrow through any one, ex aliquo tantus p. luctus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.: *by*.

4. concipio, 3 (in this sense chiefly poet.: usu = to conceive, originate): to *f.* hope or fear, spem, metum c., Ov. F. 1, 486. 5. su-cipio, 3 (referring to the rise of a feeling in the mind): to *f.* twofold grief (at the sight of some one), duplicitem dolorum s., Cic. Vac. 7, 19. 6. expr. by afficio, feci, factum, 3 (to affect): to cause any one to *f.* joy, aliquem laetitia ac, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: esp. in pass.: I *f.* a lively anxiety, magna sollicitudine afficor (but also magna me afficit sollicitudo, the latter constr. being perhaps more formal), Cic. Att. 6, 3. Phr.: to *f.* a thing deeply, aliquid graviter et acerbe ferre, Cic. Div. Ver. 2, 4; magnum dolorum ex aliqua re capere, v. supr.: and to GRIEVE FOR.

B. **Intrans.**: 1. To be the subject of sensations: 1. sentio, 4: Join: sentire ac vigore (to *f.* and be active), Cic. Sext. 21, 47. 2. sensum babeo: v. SENSATION. II. To yield a certain sensation to the touch: Phr.: a tongue that *f.s* rough, lingua aspera tactu, Lucretius: fruit that *f.s* ripe, pomæ manibus tentanti mollitudinis ac maturitatis sensum praebent, III. To be in a certain state of mind: to feel glad, sorry, etc., lactari, gaudere; dolere, etc.: v. GLAD, etc.

**feel** for: doleo, 2: v. TO GIVE IN. See also TO SYMPATHIZE.

**feeler**: 1. of an insect: 1. crinis, is, m. (hair-like): the *f.s* of polyptes, (polyptorum) crines, Plin. 9, 29, 46. 2. corniculum (lit. a small horn): the *f.s* (antennæ) of butterflies, (papilionum) c., Plin. 11, 28, 34. II. Fig.: an experimental movement: Phr.: a suggestion first thrown out as a *f.*, mentio primo sensim illata, Liv. 4, 1: to put out a *f.*, \*aliquid experiendi causa tentantis modo, facere: v. TO TRY, FEEL (I).

**feeling** (subs.): 1. Sensibility to outward phenomena: 1. tactus, ūs (the sense of touch): Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: v. TOUCH. 2. sensus, ūs, (most gen. term: of any kind of sensibility):

to be without life and *f.*, vita et s. carere, Cic.: v. SENSATION. II. An emotion, state of mind: 1. sensus, ūs: my own *f.s* tell me how great is the force of fraternal affection, meus me s. quanta vis fratrum amoris admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2, in: there was but one *f.* on the part of all good men, unus s. fuit omnium bonorum, Civ.: the general *f.s* of mankind, communis hominum s., Cic. Or. 2, 16, 68: Hor.: to appeal to the *f.s*, sensus (hominum) impiorare, Cic. Sull. 21, 64. 2. afflictus, ūs: the *f.* (emotion) of love, fear, af. amoris, metus, Quint. (v. AFFECTION). she hesitates with divided *f.s*, dubitata haeret, Ov. Met. 8, 473. 3. animus (the *f.s* collectively: esp. with ref. to anger): to control one's *f.* (temper), animum regere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: he was the first to paint the expression of men's *f.s*, primus autum pinxit et sensus hominum expressit, Plin. 35, 10, 19: they do not know what our *f.s* towards each other are, quo a. inter nos sumus ignorant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1. 4. humātū (refined, kindly *f.*): a man of great refinement of *f.*, singulari h. vir, Cic.

to have put off all human f., omnem h. exuisse, Cic. Lig. 5, 14. Join: obdurese atque h. exuire, Cic. Att. 13, 2, by ex: Cic. passim): to *f.* pleasure, pity, etc., voluntatem, misericordiam c., Cic. (N.B.—In Lat. the constr. is often reversed, the emotion being made the subject, and the person the object: e.g. *the senate felt alarm*, senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14, med.: so we find both satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 20; and satietas caput aliquem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13; the latter constr. is preferred in the case of the more active emotions, as *love, hatred, admiration, fear*). 3. percipio, 3 (like preced., but only with personal subject): to *f.* pleasure, voluntatem p., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: to *f.* such sorrow through any one, ex aliquo tantus p. luctus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.: *by*.

4. judicium (in matters of taste): v. TASTE, JUDGEMENT. 6. flētus, ūs (lit. weeping: hence tearful emotion): with what *f.* did he speak of . . . quanto cum f. de . . . egit, Cic. Sext. 57, 121 (v. Nāgels, p. 38): v. TEARS. Phr.: to be without *f.*, omnino durum, inhumane esse: v. UNFEELING: and cf. supr. (4).

**feeling** (adj.): hūmānus, mīsērīcōrēs: v. HUMANE, KIND, COMPASSIONATE. **feelingly**: Phr.: to speak *f.*, ex animo ac sincere loqui, cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; multo cum f. fūti dicere (with tears): v. FEELING, subs. (6).

**feign**: 1. fingo, nxi, ctum, ūs (usu. trans. and folt, by acc.): to *f.* friendship for the sake of expediency, utilitarian cause, f. amicitia, Cic.: to wear a *f.d* countenance (conceal *f.*), f. vultum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, med.: oftener of the action of fancy or imagination: v. TO IMAGINE. 2. configo, ūs (usu. to fabricate, concoct): to *f.* tears, lacrimas c., Ter. And. 3, 3, 26. 3. similo, 1 (to pretend something which is not): he had f'd to be setting out for Tarentum, ille se Tarentum proficiunt simulari, Cic.: to promise surrendere and afterwards *f.* fear, polliceri deditioenem ac deinde metum s., Sall. Jug. 36. In pregn. sense: those who *f.* the saint and act the rake, qui Curtis s. et Bacchana vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. Less freq. (except in Pl. Ter.) is the comp. assimilatio: he had f'd to be in love, amare assimilatio, Pl.: also foll. by quasi and subj., Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. 4. dissimilō, 1 (to pretend that something is not which is; opp. to preced.): cf. Sall. Cat. 5, simulator ac dissimilator: to *f.* freedom from fear, metum d., Tac.: I will f. to not see these people, dissimilabiles hoc quasi non videam, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2: the acc. and inf. is more usual, though less vivid, Cic. Att. 8, 1, fin.: Pl.

**feigned**: 1. simulātūs: f. friendship, s. amicitia, Cacs.: Nep. 2. feignedly: v. simulātūs, fictē: Cic. **feigner**: 1. simulātor: Sall. (v. TO FEIGN, 3), 2. factor: Virg. Aen. 9, 622. **feigning** (subs.): simulātūs: how difficult is long continued f. of virtue, quam difficilis virtutis diuturna s., Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3. Join: simulato dissimulatione, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 60 (cf. TO FEIGN, 3).

**feint**: 1. In gen. sense: simulātū: v. PRETENCE. II. In fencing: capatio: the *f.s* of gladiators, gladiatorial capations, Quint. 5, 13, 54. Phr.: to make a *f.* with a view to provoking a cut from your adversary, manum proferre ad evocandum adversariū itum, Quint. 1, c.

**felicitous**: felix: v. FORTUNATE, to be without life and *f.*, vita et s. carere, Cic.: v. SENSATION. II. An emotion, state of mind: 1. sensus, ūs: my own *f.s* tell me how great is the force of fraternal affection, meus me s. quanta vis fratrum amoris admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2, in: there was but one *f.* on the part of all good men, unus s. fuit omnium bonorum, Civ.: the general *f.s* of mankind, communis hominum s., Cic. Or. 2, 16, 68: Hor.: to appeal to the *f.s*, sensus (hominiū) impiorare, Cic. Sull. 21, 64. 2. afflictus, ūs: the *f.* (emotion) of love, fear, af. amoris, metus, Quint. (v. AFFECTION). she hesitates with divided *f.s*, dubitata haeret, Ov. Met. 8, 473. 3. animus (the *f.s* collectively: esp. with ref. to anger): to control one's *f.* (temper), animum regere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: he was the first to paint the expression of men's *f.s*, primus autum pinxit et sensus hominum expressit, Plin. 35, 10, 19: they do not know what our *f.s* towards each other are, quo a. inter nos sumus ignorant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1. 4. humātū (refined, kindly *f.*): a man of great refinement of *f.*, singulari h. vir, Cic.

to have put off all human f., omnem h. exuisse, Cic. Lig. 5, 14. Join: obdurese atque h. exuire, Cic. Att. 13, 2, by ex: Cic. passim): to *f.* pleasure, pity, etc., voluntatem, misericordiam c., Cic. (N.B.—In Lat. the constr. is often reversed, the emotion being made the subject, and the person the object: e.g. *the senate felt alarm*, senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14, med.: so we find both satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 20; and satietas caput aliquem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13; the latter constr. is preferred in the case of the more active emotions, as *love, hatred, admiration, fear*). 3. percipio, 3 (like preced., but only with personal subject): to *f.* pleasure, voluntatem p., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: to *f.* such sorrow through any one, ex aliquo tantus p. luctus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.: *by*.

4. judicium (in matters of taste): v. TASTE, JUDGEMENT. 6. flētus, ūs (lit. weeping: hence tearful emotion): with what *f.* did he speak of . . . quanto cum f. de . . . egit, Cic. Sext. 57, 121 (v. Nāgels, p. 38): v. TEARS. Phr.: to be without *f.*, omnino durum, inhumane esse: v. UNFEELING: and cf. supr. (4).

**felicitously**: felicitas: the studied felicity

curiosa f., Petr. 118, med. Sometimes, in speaking of *dictio*, proprietas may be near enough: v. APPROPRIATELY.

**felicitousness** f. felicitas: the studied felicity

curiosa f., Petr. 118, med. Sometimes, in speaking of *dictio*, proprietas may be near enough: v. APPROPRIATELY.

**teline**: telinus felineus: Cels.: Serv. (Or gen. of teles: v. CAT).

**fell** (subs.): 1. A mountain: mons, jugum: v. MOUNTAIN. II. A skin: pellis: v. HIDE.

**fell** (adj.): dirus, saevus, etc.: v. DREADFUL, CRUEL.

**fell** (v.): 1. In gen. sense, to prostrate: sterno, conserno, strāvi, tum, ūs: v. TO KNOCK DOWN, LEVEL. II. Of timber: 1. caedo, cēcidi, caesum, ūs: to *f.* trees, timber, arbores, materiam c., Caes.: v. TO CUT DOWN. 2. excido, di, sum, ūs (to cut down and destroy: whereas caedo may refer to the *hewing* off of branches): all the trees being f'd far and wide, omnibus arboribus longe lateque excisis, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. 3. succido, ūs (by cutting at the root): Plin. Phr.: to *f.* timber (for siege purposes, etc.), materiar, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

**fellmonger**: 1. pellio, ūnis, m.: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52. 2. pelliōnarius: inser, in Forc. A *f.s* shop, pelliōnaria, Varr. L. L. 8 (7), 55.

**fellmongery**: \*ars pelliōmaria.

**fellow**: 1. Companion: sōcius, cōtīnes: v. COMPANION. II. An equal: pāris, ūs: v. EQUAL. III. Of a colleague: \*sōcius: M. L. IV. Jocosity or contemptuously: 1. bōmo, inis (esp. when standing by itself): you drive me mad, f., tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: my good f., what have you got there, ml. h. quid istuc est? Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: a very jolly f., h. lepidissimus, Pl. 2. homuncio, ūnis, m. (a little f.): Augustus called Horace, homuncio lepidissimus, "a very nice little f.", Suet. vit. Hor. med. 3. adōlescens, adōlescentūl (a young f.: without any other meaning): v. YOUTH. Phr.: silly f. (by way of exclamation), ridiculous caput! Ter. And. 2, 2, 3: jolly f., festivum caput! Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 8.

**follower**: 1. Companion: sōcius, cōtīnes.

**fellowship**: 1. Companion: sōcius, cōtīnes.

**fellowship**: \*ars pelliōmaria.

**fellowship**: of a wheel: curvātū (rotae), Ov. Met. 2, 108: H. Steph.

**fellow**: 1. Companion: sōcius, cōtīnes.

**fellow-passenger**: 1. *conve*  
**fellow-traveller** {tor; to have any  
one for a f., aliquo c. uti, Cic. 2.  
comes, itis, c. (with or without itineris):  
to start as f.s on the final journey, su-  
pernum carpe iter comites, Hor. Od.  
2, 17, 12; my f. was *Heliodus*, *Heli-  
odus* c. (erat), Hor. S. 1, 5, 2. 3.  
socius itineris: he was my constant f.,  
omnium mororum itinerum s. fuit, f.  
v. COMPANION. Phr.: to be a f., facere  
iter una, Cic. v. TOGETHER.

**fellow-prisoner**: \*vinculum so-  
cius, una (in codem loco) vincitus: v.  
PRISONER.

**fellow-servant**: conservus, f.a.;  
all my f.s, male and female, conservi  
conservative omnes, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 10;  
Cic. A. fin. diuin. conservula occurs in  
Sen. Contr.

**fellow-soldier**: commilito, omnis,  
m. Caes. l. viii.

**fellow-student**: condiscipulis:  
Cic. v. SCHOOL-FELLOW. P.h.r.: he  
was my f., una mecum literis [acrou-  
matique] una operari operam dedit.

**fellow-townsmen**: minicips, ci-  
pis, c.: you / we my f. and schoolfellow,  
m. tu meus et condicibus, Plin. Ep. 1,  
19, init.

**friendship**: 1. *companion*ship,  
friendly relation: 1. societas (friendly  
relation between individuals or bodies  
of men): we have no f. with tyrants,  
nulla s. nobis est cum tyrannis, Cic.: to  
enter upon, break off, f. with any one,  
s. cum aliquo coire, dirimere, Cic.  
Join (homini) societas et con-  
junctio, Cl. Off. 1, 5, 17. 2. communitas  
(state or condition of sharing  
something): v. COMMUNITY. Join: so-  
cietas communitasque (humani generis),  
Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4. 3. communio  
(=preced., but less freq.): Cic. 4.  
sodalitatis (as of those who mess together):  
f. and intimitas, s. familiaritatisque, Cic.  
5. sodalitum (=preced., but less  
freq.): Cat. Val. Max. 6. comitas  
(goodf.; as a quality) goodf. and easy  
temper, c. et facilitas (opp. to gravitas se-  
veritasque), Cic. Mur. 31, fin. See also  
COMPANIONSHIP. II. University t.t.:  
expr. by socius: to get a f., sociis as-  
cribi, scolum deligi, co-optari (by elec-  
tion of the college of f.): v.  
FELLOW.

**felon**: nōcens, noxius: v. CRIMINAL.  
**felonious, felon**: v. CRIMINAL,  
CRIME.

**felt** (adj. and subs.): 1. cōactus,  
a. um (i.e. compressed, wrought to-  
gether): the wool of itself forms a f.,  
lanae per se coactam vestem faciunt,  
Plin. 8, 48, 73. In neut. pt. as subs.:  
to make tunics of f., tunicas ex coactis  
facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 44. 2. cōac-  
tis, e: Edict Dioc. in For. Neut.  
pl. coactilia, as subs., Ulp. Dig. 34, 2,  
25 f.

**female**: I. Subs.: fēmina: the  
congress of male and f., congressio  
maris et f., Cic.: if you want to breed  
f.s (ewes), si f. generandae sunt, Col. 7,  
3, med. II. Adj.: 1. fēmina, only f.:  
male and f. deities, dii mares et f., Cic.  
N. D. 1, 34, 94, Col. 2. fēminus  
(of women; whereas femina is used also  
of animals): chiefly poet. the f. sex, f.  
sexus, Plin.: a f. voice, vox f., Ov.:  
Virg.: Tib. 3. mīlebris, e (of women):  
the f. sex, m. sexus, Liv.: f.  
attire, m. vestis, Nep.

**female-slave**: fāmila, ancilla (di-  
min. ancillula): v. SLAVE.

**feminine**: I. Belonging to a  
woman: mīlebris, fēminus: v. FEM-  
ALE (II.). Or expr. by gen. of fe-  
mina mulier: v. WOMAN. II. Of  
grammatical gender: 1. fēminus:  
a. f. noun, f. nomen, Varr. Quint. 2.  
mīlebris, fēminus (Lily): v. FEMALE  
(II.). III. Romanish, unmanly: mī-  
lebris, effeminate. v. EFEMINATE.

fen: pālus, filigo: v. MASH.

**fence** (subs.): 1. sépimentum  
(saep.: gen. term.) a natural f., natu-  
rale s. (sepes viva), Varr. R. R. 1, 14: a  
military f., militare s., Varr. l. c.: Caes.

2. sepes (saep.), ls, f. (of bush, wood,  
etc.): v. HEDGE. 3. septum (saep.):  
more u.u. the enclosure itself: f.s  
made for protection, s. quae tulandi  
causa fuit, Varr. l. c.: v. ENCLOSURE.

4. mācīra (of stone): v. WALL.

**fence** (v.): 1. To enclose: 1.  
sēpilo (saep.), psi, prūm, 4: to f. (put a  
hedge to) a corn-field, setegem s., Col.

Fig.: nature has f'd the eyes with very  
delicate membranes, natura oculis te-  
nuissimis membranis saepit, Cic. N. D.  
57, 142. 2. consēpō, 4 (rare):  
Lucr. 3. expr. by saepes, sépimentum, etc.,  
and a verb: to f. a. corn-field, se-  
get praetendere sepon, Virg. G. 1, 270;  
a cottage, casum sepon immunitio elin-  
gere, Plin. 17, 14, 24; v. preced. art.

II. To exercise with a sword or foil:  
bātum, i. : to f. with wooden swords,  
with fighting weapons, rūdibus, pugna-  
toris armis b., Suet. Cal. 32, 54. Fig.  
to erade a question, tergiversor, i. v. TO  
SHUFFLE.

**fencer**: Phr.: to be a good f.,  
gladii arti peritum esse, based on Sen.  
Ep. 7, 3.

**fencing** (subs.): as art, ars ludica  
armorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84; gladii  
ars, Sen. Ep. 7, 3. Phr. to go through  
f. exercise, gladio se exercere, Veg.  
1, 11.

**fencing-master**: (?) gladii ma-  
gister.

**fencing-school**: lūdus: v. SCHOOL.

**fender**: perh. loci pluteus: v.  
HEARTH.

**fennel**: fēnīclūm: Plin.

**fenny**: pāluster, tris, tre: v. MARSHY.

**fenugreek**: 1. loēnum Graecum,  
Col. 2, 11, med.: Plin. 2. aēgōcēras,  
atl. n.: Plin.

**feed, foedal**: v. FEUD, FEUDAL.

**ferment** (subs.): 1. lūt: fermentum:  
bread made without a f., (i.e.  
unfermented), sine f. panis Cels.: Plin.

Fig.: to be in a f. of passion, in fer-  
mento esse, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17; v. PAS-  
SION.

II. Flig.: a stir, excitement: 1.  
tūmor, oris, m.: f. of mind, i.  
animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; f. of affairs,  
t. rerum, Cic. Att. 14, 5; Sen.

2. aē-tus, us (of that which surges by  
the title): f. of the breast (love), a. pectoris,

Ov. Her. 6, 25: Lucr. v. COMISSION.

Phr.: to be in a f.: (1). ferveo, bul.  
2: also 3 (lit. to boil): the whole path

is in a f. with the work, opere omnis  
semita f., Virg. Aen. 4, 407: you will  
see everything in a f., omnia videlicet  
fervore, Virg. G. 1, 456. Fig. of pas-  
sion, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. (2). tūmēo, 2  
(to swell; be in a state of inflation):  
the wise man's mind is never excited,  
never in a f., sapientis animus num-  
quam targescit, nunquam L, Cic. Tusc.  
3, 9, 19: to be in a f. of wild fury,  
rabie fera t., Virg.: v. TO SWELL.

**ferment** (v.): A. Trans.: fer-  
mento, i: barley bread was f'd with  
ergol meal, panis hordeacum ervi fa-  
rina fermentabat, Plin. 18, 11, 26:

Col. B. Intrans.: 1. ferveo, bul.  
2; also 3: the vine is kept from f.  
fing; so the transition from must to  
wine is called, fervere prohibetur vim-  
um; ita appellantur musti in vīnum  
transiit, Plin. 14, 9, 11. 2. fer-  
mentor, i (as refl.): the green fig is pre-  
served in jars and allowed to f. there,  
ficus viridis in amphoras conditri et  
ibi siuitur f., Col. 12, 17, ad init.

3. fermentesco, i (?) Plin. 17, 2, 15. 4.  
dēfērēso, bul., 3 (inceptive: to begin  
and go through the process of fermenta-  
tion): Col. 9, 15, fin.

**fermentation**: \*fermentatio, as  
t. t. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO FER-  
MENT, B.)

**fermented**: 1. fermentatus, e.g.  
panis, Plin. 2. fermentatius: Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15 (fermentatus, ed. Lind.).

**fern**: 1. filix, icis, f. (gen. term.).

Virg. Hor. 2. pīteris, idis, f. (pert.  
matefern, \*aspidium filix mas, More).

Plin. 27, 9, 55 (from which passage it  
appears that strictly pīteris or blechnum  
and the lypteris were species of filix:

the former regarded as male the latter  
female).

**fernery**: filicium (filicet): 1. e.  
a quantity of fern growing wild, Pall.  
9, 3. (For an artificial f., perh. \*filice-  
tum: cf. arboretum.)

**fern-y**: filicibus obitus, obductus:  
v. OVERGROWN.

**fern-owl**: caprimulgus: Plin.

**ferocious**: 1. trūculentus (esp.  
with ref. to the books): f. eyes, t. oculi,  
Pl.: a f. tigress, f. tigris, Plin. more  
f. than a she-wear with cubs, feta trūcen-  
tior ursa, Ov. Met. 13, 203. Cic. et

FEROCIOSUS. 2. trax, trīcīs (like  
preced., which is only a strengthened  
form of it): this grim and f. tribune  
of the plebs, hic horribilis at t. tri-  
bunus plebis, Cic. A. 2, 25, 65: a f.

face and threatening eyes, t. facies oen-  
tique menaces, Lucan: Tac. (f.)

3. saevus, fērus, atrox: v. FIERCE,  
CREEL, SAVAGE. (N.B.—Not feros,  
which is rather high-spirited; over-  
weening; q. v.)

**ferociously**: trūculentē: Cic.:

Quint. (Or expr. by adj.: how grimly,  
how f. he walked along quam trūcen-  
tior debat, quam trūculentus! Cic. Sext.  
8, 18: cf. L. G. § 342.)

**ferociousness**: trūcūtentia

**ferocity** { (rare): Pl. Tac.  
(who uses the word of climate, Ann. 2,  
24). 2. saevitia v. CRUELTY. (N.B.  
Not ferocitas, which may have a good  
sense: cf. Cic. Sen. 10, 13.)

**ferret** (subs.): viverra, Plin.

**ferret out** (v.): 1. rīmor, i. (to  
try into what is secret): Tac.: Gell.:  
V. TO PRY, RUMMAGE.

2. expīcor, i. v. TO FISH OUT.

3. ērno, i. itūm, i. (to rāke out): Fig., you will f. if  
possible, who the b-n commissioners  
were, sicundū potes, ernes qui decem  
legati fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30.

**ferruginous**: 1. ferrūgenēs:  
a spring (of water) with a f. taste, fons  
f. saporis, Plin. 31, 2, 8: also of colour,  
a f. (iron-hued) boat, f. cymba, Virg.

2. ferratus: f. (chalibate) water,  
f. aqua, Cic. X. Q. 3, 2.

**ferrule**: \*fērreus (aeneus) annulus:  
v. RING.

**ferry** (subs.): no exact word; unless  
perh. trajectus, fūs (lit. crossing; whence  
the places so named: v. Forcell. s. v.).

Expr. by phr., \*locus ad flumen s. ae-  
stuarium ubi est scapha (navicula) ad  
transvehendos homines parata v. TO  
CROSS. Charon's f.-boat is commonly  
called cymba, Virg.: Hor.

**ferry** (v.): transvēs: trāfīcio, trans-  
mitio: v. TO CARRY ACROSS; TO CROSS.

**ferryboat**: \*scāpha, cymba: v.

**ferryman**: portitor, Iris, m.: Sen.  
B. 6, 18. freq. epith. of Charon, Virg.:  
Prop.

**fertile**: 1. fertilius, e (capable of  
yielding abundance): rich and f. lands,

agri opini et f., Cic.: the most f. parts  
of Germany, fertiliissima Germaniae  
loca, Caes.: with gen., abl., or acc.  
but with: a land f. in corn and cattle.

tellus frugum pecorisque f., Hor. Liv.  
a land f. in trees, ager arboribus f.,

Plin.: a district f. in every prout.  
tractus ad omnia f., Plin. (in the fertili-  
ties appears always to be used absol.)

Fig.: a f. bosom (of genus), f. pectus,  
Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11. 2. secundūs (productive):  
actually yielding abundantly): drainagē, whereby the soil is  
rendered much more f., fossiones agri,  
quibus fit multo terra secundior, Cic.

Sen. 15, 53: usu. with gen., also abl.:  
a land f. in mineral wealth, tellus metallorum f., Plin. (in Cic. always  
absol.). Fig.: ages f. in crime, f.

secula enīpae, Hor.: love is most f.,  
both in honey and gall, amor et melle  
et felle est secundissimus, Pl. Cist. t.  
1, 70. 3. fērāx, acīs (≡ fertiliis;  
some const.): most f. lands, feracissimi  
agri, Caes. Cic.: fērīo f. in poison,  
Iberia venenorum f., Hor. Fig.: no-  
thing can be more f. than the mind,  
nihil est feracius inguiis, Cic. Or. 15.

**48.** 4. über, ēris (*abundantly productive*): *a f. soil, u. solum*, Liv. 29, 35, fin. (where immediately before fertilissimus is used: cf. Prop. 1, 22, 10; Umbria terris fertilius uberibus, *i.e. a country naturally f.*, and therefore richly productive); with gen.: Just. 44, 3, med. Fig.: *of all the orators of his age he was the most f.*, oratorum ex aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. Ann. 3, 31.

5. fētūs: Cic.: v. TEEMING, PROLIFIC. 6. opīmus: *a f. plain, o. campus*, Liv.: v. RICH. Phr.: *a man f. in expedients, \*homo ad res excogitandas promptus; homo versutus*.

**fertilely:** *fecundē*; **fertility:** *1. fertilitas (compar. FERTILE, 1): f. of soils, agrorum f.*, Cic.: Plin. 2. *fecunditas: v. FRUITFULNESS, PRODUCTIVENESS*. 3. *überitas, aber: v. PRODUCTIVENESS*. Fig.: *f. and copiousness in speaking, überitas in dicendo et copia*, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, init. Phr.: *a man of great f. of resource, \*homo ad omnia paratus; in agenda promptus ac versutus*.

**fertilize:** 1. expr. by fertilis, secundus, ferax, etc., and a verb: *the Euphrates f.s Mesopotamia, Mesopotamian fertilis efficit Euphrates*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 10: v. FERTILE. 2. *fecundo, i. (chiefly poet): the Nile j.s Egypt with black mud, Nilus Aegyptiū nigrā f. arena*, Virg. 3. *laetifico, i. (esp. with ref. to manure): the Indus f.s the country, Indus agros l. [et mittigat]*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: *the bean serves to f. the soil in lieu of manure, fabi solum l. stercoris vice*, Plin. Phr.: *we f. the land by letting in water upon it, aquarum inductionibus terreni fecunditatē damus*, Cic.

**fertilizing:** 1. *fecundans (by meton.: the effect for the cause): the f. Nile, f. Nilus*, Plin.: esp. poet.: *slaps of the f. hand (of the Luperca), fecundans verbera dextrae*, Ov. F. 2, 427. 2. *fertilis (comp. preced): the f. Nile, f. Nilus, Tib.: the f. goddess, i.e., Ceres, f. dea*, Ov. Met. 5, 642. 3. *pinguis, e (poet): the Nile w/ f. stream, p. flumine Nilus*, Virg. Aen. 9, 31. 4. *felix, fīcis (poet): the rivers bring down the f. mud, annis f. trahunt humum*, Virg. G. 2, 188. (N.B. The above expr. have all poetic cast: in plain prose a circumlocution must be used: e.g., f. manures, \*stercorum genera quae ad agros laetificandos, fecundiores reddendos apta sunt: v. TO FERTILIZE.)

**ferule:** *ferula: my hand, too, has smacked 'neath the f., et nos manum ferulae subduximus*, Juv. 1, 15: Mart.

**fervency:** *fervor: v. FEVERY: chiefly of devotion: Phr.: to pray with the utmost f., \*summa animi contentiones orare: what f. there was in his prayers, \*quanti in precondato ardorens oī. cf. L. G. § 591*.

**fervent:** 1. *ardens, ntis: to seek death with more f. eagerness, mortem ardentiō studio petere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: v. ARDENT. 2. *flagrans, ntis (stronger than ardens): f. (burning) love, f. amor, Hor.: Prop.: f. kisses, f. oscula, Hor. Orl. 2, 12, 25. 3. impensus (not so in Cic.): Liv.: Suet.: v. EARNEST. 4. *fervidus (glowing): v. FERVID, FIERY*. Phr.: *to feel a f. desire, cupiditate, studio ardere, flagrare*, Cic. (v. EAGER): *to address f. entreaties, omnibus precibus orare*, Cic. Att. 9, 11 (B.); *impensisime orare* (v. EARNESTLY).*

**fervently:** 1. *ardenter: Cic. 2, flagranter (stronger than preced): Tac. Front. 3. vēhēmēnter: v. EARNESTLY. 4. \*prolixē: he prayed the more f., prolixus orabat, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 43.*

**fervid:** 1. *fervidus (glowing, impassioned): a f. style of oratory, f. genus dicendi*, Cic. Brut. 68, fin.: Liv. v. FIERY. 2. *cálidus (poet): Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. See also FERVERNT.*

**fervidly:** *ardenter: v. FERVENTLY.*

**fevor:** 1. *ardor: v. ARDOUR*.

2. *fevor (glowing temper): f. of 296*

(youthful) *age, f. aetatis*, Cic. f. of heart, f. pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24. 3. *cálor (poet. and late): youthful f., juvenilis c.*, Quint. 2, 15, 28: *Hor. (of love, Od. 4, 9, 15)*. 4. *impétus, us: v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE*. Phr.: *(a man) still in the f. of his youthful days, ad hoc florente juventa fervidus*, Hor. A. P. 115.

**festal:** festus: v. FESTIVE.

**festher:** 1. *suppōro, i: if the abcess f. famix (al. sanies) si suppōrari, Col. 6, 12, med: Cato: when sensuality begins to f., quin voluptates s. cooperunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 18*.

2. *ulceror, exulceror, i: v. TO ULCERATE*. Phr.: *the ulcer grows and f.s ulcus vivescit et inveterascit*, Luer. 4, 1064.

**festival (subs.):** 1. *fétriae: v. HOLIDAYS*. 2. *dies festus, or pl. dies festi: to celebrate the periodical f.s of the gods, dies f. et sollemnes deorum celebrare*, Cic.: *about the time of the f., s. dies f. s. Cie: the Syracusans keep the anniversary of the day as a f.*, Syracusani f. dies anniversarios agunt, Cic. Ver. 4, 48, extr.: *to proclaim a f. to the city, dim. f. urbi indicere*, Justin. 24, 3. 3. *festum (poet): the f. of Venus, f. Venēris, Ov. F. 4, 877*: Hor.: also pl.: *f. of the Idaean mother, Idaea festa parentis*, Ov. F. 4, 182. 4. *sollēnne, sollempne (soll.), is, n. (a f. as periodical): a f. introduced from Arcadia, s. a cultum ab Arcadia, Liv. 1, 5: f. of Faith, Fidelis s., Liv.: also pl.: the f. of Isis, sollemnia Isidos, Prop. 3, 31 (13), 1: Suet. Of the special names of f.s, the foll. are the most important: f. of Saturn, Sāturnālia, orum and ium, n. pl.: *on the second, third, day of the f. of Saturn, secundis, tertius, Saturnalia, Cie. Att. 13, 52: of Quirinus, Quirītalia; of Bacchus, Libērialia; of Pan, Lipēratia; of the Manes, Féralia; of Terminus, Terminalia; of the mother of the gods, Mégalesia; of Ceres, Céréalia; of Pales, Pálilia; of Faunus, Faunalia; of Flora, Flóralia; of Consus, Consulalia; of the Lares, Compitália; in honour of the matrons, Mártonália; of Minerva, Quinquátrus, um, f. pl. and quinquátria, orum and tum*. At this or that f. is, expr. by the abl. without a circumlocution: as, the Pindéniassans surrendered to me on the morning of the *Saturnalia*, *Saturnaliis mane se mihi Pindéniassae dedicunt*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, init.: *the gen. of names of ls in ia, is more usually iorū than ium; in the dat. and abl., ibus alone is used*.*

**festival (adj.):** festivus: v. foll. art.

**festive:** 1. *festus (strictly, appearing tu. or proper for a festival): a f. season, f. tempus, Hor.: the f. wreath (given in token of victory), f. corona*, Ov. Met. 10, 508: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 459. In gen. sense: *f. peace, i. pax*, Plin. 14, 1, ad init.: *Plin. jun: see also, FESTIVAL (subs.)*. 2. *festivus (more freq. in secondary sense; gay, joyous): in a f. place (the theatre), in f. loco, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5: v. MERRY*.

3. *célebrátus (of days, etc.; attended by numbers): a more f. day, dies celebratiōnē*, Ov. Met. 7, 410: cf. Liv. 3, 63, med.: and FESTIVAL, subs. (1). Phr.: *in f. attire, candidatus (white being the festive colour), Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 13: in f. attire and wearing a wreath, candidatus coronatus*, Suet. Aug. 98: also, candide vestitus [*lauteque exornatus*], Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10: *albatus (opp. to atratus)*, Cic. Vat. 13, 31.

**festively:** festivē: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5. See also, MERILY, JOYFULLY.

**festivity:** 1. *A joyous celebration: usu. pl.: sollemnia, sollemnia (sol.): the f.s of a wedding, s. nuptiarum, Suet.: all the f.s and proper formalities of the games, omnia s. et justa ludorum*, Cic. Harusp. 10, 21: v. CEREMONIES.

2. *Mirth, gaiety: lúdus, festívitas: v. MIRTH*.

**festoon (subs.):** *seratum (usu. in pl.): f.s of flowers adorn the rugged*

*mill, velant scabras florida s. molas, Ov. F. 6, 312: the altars breathe with fresh f.s, s. recentibus halant arae, Virg. Aen. 1, 417: cl. GARLAND*.

**festoon (v.):** expr. by *serata (v. precd. art.)* and a verb: *the altars f.d. with flowers, \*arae seratis (floridis) innoxiae: v. TO ENTWINE*.

**fetch:** 1. *arcesso, ivi, itum, 3 (esp. with ref. to persons): to f. Aesculapius from Epidaurus to Rome, Aesculapium ab Epidauro Romam a.*, Liv. 10, 47, fin. (v. TO SUMMON): also of things: *what mode of carriage (the goods) are to be f. d., quo generare vecturæ accessantur*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1, fin.

2. *accio, 4 (to call; hence only of persons): to f. soothsayers out of Etruria, haruspices ex Etruria a., Cic. Harusp. 12, 25.* 3. *pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (to go to f.): not precisely in this sense in Cic.): things which we f. from beyond the seas, quae trans maria petimus*, Plin. 18, 4, 19, § 3. Fig.: *to f. a deep sigh, susprium alte p.*, Pl. Cist. 1, 57: *a sigh f.d. from the bottom of one's heart, latere petitus imo spiritus*, Hor. Epod. 11, 10. Hence, répēto, 3 (to f. back): *to f. gold home from any one, aurum r. ab aliquo domum*, Pl. Bacc. 4, 5, 7.

4. *excio, 4 (strictly, to call out, call up): he f.d auxiliary troops out of Germany, auxilia e Germania excivit*, Tac. H. 2, 97: *to f. up spirits from their graves, animas ex septieris ex*, Virg. Phr.: *to f. water, wood, forage, timber, aquari, lignari, publari, materiari (esp. of soldiers)*, Caes.: *to f. a blow, placitum, ictum inferre (v. to INFILTRATE): what was f.d. by the sale, quod inde (ex venditione) refectum est*, Liv. 35, 1, extr. See also to BRING, GET.

**fidet:** 1. *foetidus: a f. mouth, f. os, Cic.: Pl. 2. fēter (taet), tra, trum (disgusting in any way): v. NAUSIČOUS, NOISOME*.

3. *grávis, e: the f. water-snake, g. chelydrus*, Virg. G. 3, 415: Hor.

4. *grāvēolēns, ntis (yielding strong smell): Virg. G. 4, 270; Aen. 6, 201*.

**fidiness:** v. FETOR.

**fellock:** 1. *cōrónula: Veg. Veter. 2, 55.* 2. *círrus (in articulo pedis): Veg. i. 56: v. Gesner. Lex. Rust.*

**fētor:** foetor: Cic.: Plin.: v. SMELL.

**fetter (subs.):** 1. *compes, pēdis, m. (strictly, for the feet): they put the slaves in f.s, servis indut (injunct, impinguunt) compedes, Pl.: Ter. Otenfig.: in the f.s of the body, in corporis compedibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: Hébreus bound in snowy f.s, nivali c. vincut Hebrus, Hor.*

2. *pēdīa (only for the feet): to confine the feet in f.s, pedes pēdīci coartare, Apul.: v. SNARE, C. 3. *vinculum (most gen. term): v. CHAIN, IMPRISONMENT*.*

**fetter (v.):** 1. *Lit., to put in fettors: aliqui compedes impingere, injicere: v. FETTER (subs.)*.

2. *impēdīo, 4: to be f. d. in the use of one's rights, impedit in suu jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: v. TO HINDER, HAMPER*.

3. *tēnoe, ui, ntum, 2 (to hold, as it were entrapped): you are f.d. on every side (of Catilene), teneris undique, Cic.: stronger still is continuo. v. TO CONFINE*.

**fettering (subs.):** expr. by verb: *as this order seems a f. of human nature, v.videtur bacis descrip̄t naturam hominum quasi vinculis quibusdam impedire tenere*.

**fetterless:** liber, vinculis sōlūtus: v. UNFETTERED, FREE.

**fetus:** med. t. t.: 1. *conceptus, us: Plin. 27, 19, 77, § 248.* 2. *partus, us: to destroy a f. (in the womb), p. necare, Plin.: Cels.*

3. *fetus, us (foot): v. OFFSPRING*.

**figur:** *med. t. t.: 1. conceptus, us: Plin. 27, 19, 77, § 248. 2. partus, us: to destroy a f. (in the womb), p. necare, Plin.: Cels.*

3. *fetus, us (foot): v. OFFSPRING*.

**figur:** *med. t. t.: 1. conceptus, us: Plin. 27, 19, 77, § 248. 2. partus, us: to destroy a f. (in the womb), p. necare, Plin.: Cels.*

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3. *fetus, us (foot): v. OFFSPRING*.

**feud:** 1. *A quarrel: 1. sim*

uitas (*resulting from some offence*): *a f. of old standing, vetus s.* Just.: *to be at f. with any one, s. exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; s. gerere, Quint.: to cherish a f., s. nutrire, Isac.: to lay aside a f., s. depone, Cic.: v. QUARREL.* 2. *inimicitia (most gen. term): often in pl.: there was an old-standing f. between him and . . . erant ei veteres in cum . . ., Cic.: s. intercedebat ei, etc., Cic.: to surrender one's private f.s for one's country's good, in sua patriae donare, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: v. HATRED, ANIMOSITY.* 3. *odium (the strongest word): v. HATRED.* II. *Tecb. t. of feudalism; a fief: \*feudum: to confer a f., feudum dare, feudo investire (of formal investiture), Lib. Feud.: to accept a f., f. accipere, acquirere, ib.: to hold as a f., pro f. tenere, ib.: to divest of a f., feudo devestire, ib.: a king's or chief f., regis or capitaneum f., ib.*

**fever:** 1. *febris, i. f. f. we call so from its heat, f. a fervore appellamus, Varr. in Non.: to be attacked with f., febre corripit, Plin.: to fall ill with the f., in incide, Cic.: to have a f., f. habere, Cic.; f. pati, Gall.: to toss with heat and f., f. aestuque jactari, Cic.: to be quite free from f., plane f. carere, Cic.; f. increases, abates, keeps stationary, is relieved, passes away, t. anguetor (increscit), remittit, consistit, levatur, decedit, Cels.: to cure a f., f. abigere, depellere, Plin.: to recover from a f., ex f. convalescere, Cic.: a hot, cold, slow, f., f. ardens (Cels.), frigida (Plin.), lenta (Cels.); see also, infr.: a tertian, quartan f., f. tertiana, quartana, Cels. (as often without *febris*): f. quartis (tertius) diebus recurrens, Gell. 2. *febricula (dimin. of febris: a slight or mild f.): to be laid up for a long time with slow f.s, lentis f. diu detinere, Cels.: Cic. (N.B. Febris is not used in fig. sense: v. FERMENT, EXCITEMENT.)**

**be in:** 1. *fribito, i. Sen.: Cels.* 2. *febro, 4: Col.: Cels.*

**feverish:** *febricolosus: Cato; Gall. Phr.: to be a little f., \*febris aliquid (nonnihil) babere. v. FEVER (1): to have a f. attack, in febriculum incidere (v. FEVER, 2). For feverish in fig. sense, v. EXCITED, RESTLESS.*

**feverishly:** *fig., perh. \*incitare trepidue.*

**few:** 1. *pauci, ae, a: a f. days after the death of Africanus, p. dibus post mortem Africani, Cic.: very f. friends, p. admodum familiares, Cic.: the power of a f. (oligarchy), paucorum potentia, Sall.: fewer ships, pauciora navae, Auct. Bell. Afr.: the rest I will dismiss in the fewest possible words, cetera quam paucissim absolvam, Sall. Jug. 17, init.: to make answer in f. words, paucia responderet, Hor. 1, 1, 6, 61; also in abl.: I want just a f. words with you, paucis to volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 2. *Dimin. paucul, quite a f. just a f.: just a f. days, pauculos dies, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5: I want a very f. words with you, pauculis to volo, Pl.* As intens. form, also *perpauci, ae, a*, in all the above constructions, Cic.: Hor. *Dimin. perpauculi, Cie. Leg. 1, 21, 54.* 2. *aliquot, indect. (a few; i. e. several): a f. friends, al. amici, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 82: Cic.: v. SEVERAL.* 3. *rarus (thinly scattered): the harbours being f., indeed scarce any, raris ac proprie portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, extz: Cie.: Liv.* 4. *parum multi (not many enough): too f. or too inadequate claims, parum m., parum justae necessitudines, Cic. Pl. 30, 72: Quint. Phr.: as f. as possible, quam minime multi, Nep.**

**fewness:** 1. *paucitas: f. of (great) orators, p. oratorum, Cic.: Caes.* 2. *raritas (of things far between): f. of the stars (on a clear night), r. stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: f. of words, r. dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: v. SCARCITY.*

**fib:** *mendacium or mendacium-culum: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241: v. LIE.*

**fibre:** 1. *fibra: f.s of roots, radicum f., Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: the veins dispersed into extremely minute f.s,*

*veniae in praetensis f. (al. fimbrias) disperse, Plin. 11, 37, 89. 2. capillamenta (hair-like): those plants which have not a perpendicular root, support themselves by means of a vast number of f.s, que rectam non habent radicem, plurimi nituntur e., Plin. 19, 6, 31.*

3. *filum: v. THREAD.*

**fibrous:** *fibratus: a f. root, fibra (al. fimbriata), radix, Plin. 27, 12, 80: Auct. Priap.*

**fickle:** 1. *inconstans: v. INCONSISTENT, INCONSTANT.* 2. *mobilis, e (pliable; quickly changing): af. disposition, m. animus, Cie: the Gauls are f. in adopting new measures, Galli sunt in consilis capillantes m., Caes. B. G. 4, 5: the mob of f. Romans, m. turba quiritum, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: f. a. and unreliable race of men, gentes hominum m., infidus, Sall. Jug. 91.* 3. *levitis (e without weight of character): women, pretty much like children, have f. minds, mulieres sunt, ferme ut pucri, levitatem, Ter. Hecl. 3, 1, 32: v. WORTHLESS*

4. *mutabilis: v. CHANGEABLE.* 5. *instabilis: v. UNSTABLE.* 6. *värhus (poet.): a f. and changeable thing ever is woman, varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569.* 7. *ventosus (shifting like the wind): the suffrages of the f. mob, v. suffragia plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: Lepidus, a most f. person (a perfect weathercock), Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: a. temper, v. ingenium, Liv. 42, 20, med.*

**fickleness:** *inconstans: no-body will ever separate fortune and f., fortunam nemo ab in. [et temeritate] sejungit, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: v. INCONSISTENCY.* 2. *mutabilitas: v. CHANGEABILITY.* JOIN: *inconstans mutabilitas [mentis], Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76: v. CHANGEABILITY.* 3. *mobilitas (pliability and liability to sudden impulse): f. of character, m. ingenii, Sall.: the f. of the mob, m. vulgi, Tac.: the f. of Fortune, m. Fortunae, Nep.* 4. *levitas (opp. to steadiness and firmness of character): what is more disgraceful than inconstancy, changeability, f., quid est inconstans, mutabilitate, levitate turpis, Cic.* 5. *infirmitas: fearing the f. of the Gauls, i. Gallorum vertutis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.*

**netile:** *netulus, e: v. EARTHENWARE.*

**fiction:** 1. *commentum (a mere invention): the f.s of fancy time demolishes, opinioneum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: some f. of a marvel, c. aliquid miracul, Liv. 1, 19.*

2. *fábula [historia] ficta et commenticia: Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: or with only one of the offij, v. FICTITIOUS.* 3. *fictum (deception): cf. Ov. M. 9, 767. Pbr.: he blends f. with truth, veris falsa remisceit, Hor. A. P. 151: to frame f.s, mentiri (poet.), Hor. 1, c. 1: f. of the poets, (res) a poetis ficta, Lact. 1, 21, ad fin.: the story is an entire f., \*mera fabula est; omnino ficta, commenticia historica est: a legal f., legit f., Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 15. (N.B. Not fictio, except in the special sense given: though Lact. has fictiones poetarum, 1, 21, ad fin.)*

**fictitious:** 1. *fictus: a f. story, f. fabula, Cic: imaginary and f. gods, commenticii et f. dii, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 79.* 2. *commentificus (invented, imaginary): Cic. v. supr. (1), and IMAGINARY.* 3. *commentus: he heaves signea groans and tells of f. death, dax gemitus fictos, c. que funera narrat, Ov.* 4. *falsus: v. FALSE.* Phr.: to draw arguments from a f. (hypothetical case), argumenta a fictione ducere, Quint. 5, 10, 95.

**fictitiously:** *ficté (falsely, feignedly): Cic. Dom. 29, 77.*

**fiddle (subs.):** *fides: is, f.; usu, pl.*

*(a stringed instrument; but the ancients did not use the "bow"): v. GUITAR.*

*N.B. For distinctness sake \*violina* (Med. Lat. giga) *must be used (Kraft).*

**fiddle (v.):** *fidiibus (\*violina) cano, canto: v. TO PLAY (on an instrument).*

**fiddle-faddle:** *nūgae, arum: v. TRIFLES.*

**fiddler:** *fiddicen, fmls, m.; f. fidicinum (strictly, a player on the tides: v. FIDICINE): Cic.: Hor.: v. LYRIST.*

**fiddle-stick:** *perh. \*arcus (violin-arms).*

**fiddle-string:** *chorda, fides: v. STRING.*

**fidelity:** 1. *fidelitas: the f. of friends, t. amicorum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Pl.* 2. *fides, éi, f. (f. objectively considered; whereas fidelitas is a quality of persons): Caesar commendavit me to your f., Caesar me t. vestram commisit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: to display f., f. (constantiamque) praestare, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 10: is this conjugal f., haec marita f.? Prop.* 3. *constantia (adherence to word, engagements): f. and truthfulness in engagements; convertuor c. et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23; v. supr. (2).*

**fidget (v.):** 1. *l. sollicito, vexo, verso (cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. inst. cura quae te coquit et versat): v. TO woaky, DISQUIET.* II. *Intrans. perh. satago, 3: cf. Quint. 6, 1, 54: Alter venuste Mallum Suram in agendo discursante salientem, manus tactantem, non agere, dixit, sed salagere: Petr. 58, ad fin.*

**fidgety:** *inquietus: v. RESTLESS.*

**fiduciary:** *i. e. held or holding in trust: fiduciarius: a f. function, f. opera (legati), Caes. B. C. 2, 17.*

**fie (interj.):** 1. *phui, phuy, phu (implying disgust: colloq.): Pl.: Ter.*

2. *pro, prob (with nom. or acc.): f. on our senate and altered morals, pro curia inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7; the notion of shame may be more fully expr. by pro pudor, Flor. 1, 11*

*Petr.: v. SHAME.*

**fief:** *\*feudum: Liber Feud.: v. FEUD (II).*

**field:** 1. *Agricultural: 1. äger, gri (in gen. sense: land for cultivation) a fertile f. (or laud), a. fertili, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 12: v. LAND, TERRITORY.*

*Dimin. agellus: a f. of not more than a single acre, agellus non major jugero uno. Varr. 3, 16, med.: Cic. Also agellulus: Cat.* 2. *arvum (arable land): the best f.s have a crumbing soil, optima putri a. solo, Virg. G. 2, 22, 22. Cic.*

3. *pratum: v. MEADOW.* II. *Military:*

1. *campus (a plain: suitable for an engagement): to fight a pitched battle in a clear and open f., signs collatis dimicare puro ex patenti c., LIV. 24, 14: to encounter in a fair f., aequo congregi c., Quint. 12, 9, 2. Fig.: the (open) f. of equity, Cic. Cae. 29, 84*

2. *locus [ad dimicandum]: Caes. B. C. 3, 73.* 3. *(the battle itself): Caes. praelium, etc.: v. ENGAGEMENT, BATTLE.*

*Phr.: in the f., militiae, bell: at home and in the f., domi militiaeque, Cic. LIV.; domi bellique, Pl. Capt. prol. 68, 24, 14: to encounter in a fair f., aequo congregi c., Quint. 12, 9, 2. Fig.: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: to take the f., ad bellum praevisci, Nep. Alcib. 4, init.; after winter quarters, ex hibernis movere (sc. copias), Liv. 27, 39; (kopias) ex hibernis educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 10: he insisted on taking the f. as soon as possible, nubat ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent, Nep. Mitt. 4: to come off masters of the f., superiores, vices discenderet (v. TO COME OFF, II.).*

III. *Scope, range:* 1. *campus (a wide, unoccupied space; as an arena) there is a wide f. in the commonwealth, an open course to renown, magnus est in republie c., multis apertis cursus ad laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: in this f. the oratori may roam at large, in hoc c. licet oratori vagari libere, Cic. de Or. 3, H. 124.*

2. *locus: what f. are you looking for to display your valour, quem l. probanda virtus tuae spectas?*

*Caes. B. G. 5, 44: what f. has art in this, in how quid habet ars loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5.* 3. *area (an occupied space): here is a f. worthy of my genius, haec animo a. digna meo est. Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26: a f. for crime, a. scelerum, Cic. Att. 9, 18. Phr.: the f. of history is*

*uncultivated by us, abest historia in litteris nostris, Cic. Leg. I, 2, 5; in the f. of science, philosophy, etc., in scientia, philosophia, etc., Cic.*

**field-day:** *die quo milites decursum, exercitum: he celebrated a f. in honour of his father, with the legions, honor patrii ipse cum legionibus decurrit, Tac. Ann. 2, 7: the army celebrated a f., armatus exercitus decurrit, Liv. 25, 17: I held a f. of the army near Iconium, exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad fin.: v. TO REVIEW.*

**field-fare:** *turdus pilaris (Bewick).*

**field-marshall:** *nearest term prob. imperator: v. GENERAL.*

**field-mouse:** *1. mus agrestis: Plin. Io. 65, 85. 2. mīdādū: Cic. Sext. 33, 72.*

**field-piece:** *tormentum: v. ARTILLERY.*

**field-sports:** *v. HUNTING.*

**fiend:** *diabolus (?) : v. DEVIL. Or perh. Inimicus (Germ. feind).*

**fie. dish:** *no exact word: perh. immanis is nearest. so atrocious, so f. a crime (parvicide), tantum facinus, tam immane, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: v. MOSTROUS. Phr.: a perfectly f. disposition, \*ingenitus crudelius (atque inhumanius) quam pro hominum natura: v. CRUEL.*

**fiendishly:** *perh. inhūmānē: v. INHUMANLY.*

**feice:** *1. atrox, oīs (dark, unrelentingly violent or cruel): f. hatred, a.odium, Ov. Met. 9, 274: a f. (obstinate and sanguinary) engagement, a. vertamen, Liv. 3, 1: very f. i. wild bulls, atroclissimi tauri silvestres, Plin. 8, 21, 10. Fig.: the f. hour of the blazing dog-star, a. hora caniculae flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. 2. saevus (raging, cruel): f. lions, s. leones, Luct.: Cic.: v. CRUEL. 3. ferox, oīs (implying untutored or impetuous courage: often in good sense: cf. ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: v. HIGH-SPRITED): a. f. boar, f. aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711: a serpent f. with pain, serpens dolore f., Ov. Met. 3, 68. Often in sense of overbearing, presumptuous: q. v. 4. ferus: v. WILD. 5. trux, trāculētus (both having chief reference to appearance): v. FEROCIOUS. 6. torus: v. STEERN, GRIM. 7. asper, èra, èrum (lit. rough; hence, actively hostile, pugnacious): f. (implacably hostile) Juno, a. Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 279: very f. and warlike (Carthage), studis aspernitam bellū, Virg. Aen. 1, 14: f. hatred, a. odia, Virg. Aen. 2, 96.*

**fierce, to be:** *1. saevio, 4: v. TO RAGE. 2. férōcio, 4: GELL.*

**fiercely:** *1. atroficer (for syn. v. FIERCE): to menace any one f., a. ministrari alicui, Cic.: to inveigh f. against any one, a. invehi in aliquem, Liv.: Tac. 2. aspēre: to accuse any one f. and bitterly, a. et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic.: Vell. 3. saeve (esp. poet.): to gleam f. (of eyes), s. mīcure, Ov.: v. CRUELLY, SAVAGELY. 4. férōciter: to charge f. against, f. adequare, Liv. 9, 22: to upbraid f., f. incarne, Pl. Cic. 5. torva (neut. pl.), torvum (of aspect: poet.): to eye f., torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 407: Stat. 6. trāculētē: Cic.: Quint: v. FEROCIOSITY.*

**fierceness:** *1. atrocitas (for syn. v. FIERCE): f. of temper, a. animi, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: v. CRUELTY. 2. saevitia: f. of dogs, s. canum, Plin. N. H. 8, 40, 61, ait med.: f. of the enemy, s. hostium, Sall. Jug. 7: f. of the sea, maris s., Vell. 1, 2, 5: v. CRUELTY. 3. ferocitas, férōcia (often in good sense; high spirit: the weakness of boys and the fierce [high] spirit of youth, infirmatas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33): often overbearing spirit, arrogance: to curb any one's f., ferocitatem aliquos compremere, Cic. Vat. 1, 2. 4. asperitas: f. and cruelty of nature, asperitas, immunitas naturae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 5. impētus, èa (vehemence): a young man of great*

*f. for battle, adolescens i. ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: to withstand such f. of the winds, tantos i. ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: to attack others with a blind f., in alio caeco i. incurere, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44. 6. vis, f.: f. of the tempest, v. tempestatis, Caes. v. VIOLENCE.*

**feriness:** *trācūdīa: v. PASSIONATE-NESS, ARDOUR.*

**fieriess:** *1. Of fire; having the nature of fire: 1. igneus: the f. sun, i. sol, Virg. G. 4, 426. f. summer, i. aestas, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 2: gemēa of a f. hue, gemmae i. colore, Plin. 8, 57. 2. f. vigore (of the soul), i. vigor, Virg. Aen. 6, 730: 3. f. ignifer, èra, èrum (fire-bearing: poet.): the f. lightning, i. fulmen, Lucret. 3. f. servidus (charged with glowing heat): f. Etna, f. Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32. Fig.: more f. uine, tervidus merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: 4. f. GLOWING, ardēns, ntis (burning / on fire): f. South winds, i. Austra, Plin. Hor. Fig.: f. eyes, a. oculi, Virg. G. 4, 451: cups of f. Falernian, a. Falerni pocula, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19. 5. flammēus (strictly, consisting of flame or fire): the stars are of a f. nature, stellae sunt naturalis flammea, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. Fig.: f. eyes, lumina f., Ov. II. Fig.: impetuosa, eager: 1. ardēns, ntis: a f. speaker, a. orator, Cic. Or. 28, 99: v. ARDENT, EAGER 2. vēhēmens, ntis (energetic and vehement): Galba, even in practising (rhetoric), f. and excited, Galba etiam in meditando v. atque incensu, Cic. Br. 22, 88: a f. kind of oratory, v. orationis genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200. 3. lervidus: a f. kind of speaking, f. genus dicendi, Cic. Br. 68, 241: a man of f. spirit, f. animi vir, Liv.: Cat.: v. FERVID. 4. cálidus (poet.): f. Gradivus, c. Gradivus, Sil.: a horse of f. spirit, equus calidus animis, Virg. G. 3, 119. 5. fērox, oīs (high spirited and impetuous: usu to excess): he was in temperament j. and impetuous, natura f. vēhēmens erat, Sall. Cat. 44, fin.: you are too violent and f. by nature, nūmīni es vehēmens f.-que natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4. Liv. 6. cérēbrōsus: v. CHOLETIC. N.B.—Fērox is esp. applicable to the fiery, undisciplined courage of half-civilised people: cf. Tac. Agr. II, ad fin.*

**fiery-eyed:** *ardētes oculis habens ardētibus oculis: v. FIERY (I. 4).*

**fiery-footed:** *igneis, pēdis: Ov. fife:* *tibia: the shrill f., t. acris, Hor. v. FLUTE.*

**fifer:** *tibicen, mis, m.; tibicina, f.: v. FLUTE-PLAYER.*

**fifteen:** *quindēcim: f. times, quindēcim, Cic. f. a-piece, quindēni, Liv. Phr.: there is a f. fold return from the seed, ex semine cum quinto decimo reddit, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: the f. (a board of officers), quindēcimviri, Liv.*

**fifteenth:** *quintus decimus, Liv. (only in late writers, quindēcimus). A soldier of the f. legion, (miles) quindēcimanus, Tac. Hist. 4, 36.*

**fifth (adj.):** *quintus: to be registered every year, f. year, q. quoque anno censori, Cic.: for the f. time, quintum, quinto, Liv. Phr.: a soldier of the f. legion, quintianus (miles), Tac.: happening every f. year, quindēcimnalis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 127.*

**fifth (subs.):** *quinta pars: three f.s. of an hour, q. partes horae tres (Georg.). A. f. in music, symphonia diapente (diapente), Vitruv. 5, 4, 7.*

**fifthly:** *quintum, quinto: cf. FIRST (adv.).*

**fiftieth:** *quinqūagēsimus: Cic.*

**fifty:** *quinqūaginta Distrib. f. a-piece, quinqūageni, ae, a, Cic.: f. times, quinqūages, Plin.: consisting of f., quinqūagenarius: e. g. a herd consisting of f. mares, equum grex quinqūagenarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, ad fin.: a jar holding f. (congii), dolium quinqūagenarium, Cato.*

**fig:** *1. The fruit: 1. fucus, i. and us, f.: Cic.: Hor.: f.-seeds, fici grana, Cic.: Plin.: f.-wine, vinum e fico*

*factum (= scytes, ae, m.): Plin. 14, 16, 19. 2. grossus, i. c. (unripe): Cels.: Plin. 2. binim. grossulus, a small green f., Col. 3. carica (a dried f.: strictly from Cara): Ov. Fast. 1, 185: the fem. adj. Caunes (of Caunes), was also used substantively: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. Phr. not to care a f. for anything, aliiquid flocci facere or non lacere; aliiquid pili aestimare: v. STRAW (phr.).*

*The tree: 1. fucus, i. and us, f.: Cic.: Plin. 2. (the wild f.) capricornis (or, as two words, capri fucus): Col.: Plin. Phr.: a plantation of f.s., fīcēnum Varr.: Plin.; Næcar, Pall.: f. wood, ligna fuculnea, Varr.: a f. trunk, fuculne truncus, Hor.: the f. gall-insect ficiarius culex, Plin. II, 35, 41.*

**fig-pecker:** *fīcēdīa: Varr.: Plin.*

**fight (v.):** *1. pugno, i (most gen. term): to f. very bravely, fortissime p., Caes.: Cic.: to f. on horseback, ex equo p., Cic. Very often used in pass. impers.: both sides fought well, acriter pugnatum est ab utriusque: comp. L. G. § 632. 2. dépugno, i (to f. hard; to the death): Tu quatus fought in single combat (à l'outrance) with a Gaul, Torquatus cum Gallo depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73; Caes. Esp. of combats of gladiators, where one party was nearly certain to be killed: hence fig., one pax is left to f. it out, pleasure and virtue, unum par quod depugnat reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140. 3. prōpugno, i (to f. in defence of): to f. in defence of one's offspring, pro suo puto p., Cic. Fig.: te f. for justice, pro aquitate p., Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62. 4. dimicō, avi and ui, atum, i (strictly, to brandish weapons); hēnes often used with armis, ferro pro patria d., Liv. 1, 24: to f. a battle, acie, brolio d., Caes.; also in acie d., Caes. B. G. 7, 64; and absolv., Caes. B. G. 5, 16. Fig.: to f. for honour and glory, de honore et gloria d., Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83.*

**5. proelior, i (strictly, in a pitched battle): the legions were f.ing on the very banks of the river, legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. Curio fell f.ing, C. proelians interficiuntur, Caes. Fig.: I fought my battle keenly and vigorously (in the Senate), acriter et vehementer proeliantur sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, init.**

**6. certo, concerto, i (applicable to any kind of strife or struggle): to f. with fists, heels, nails, even with the teeth, pugnus, calcibus, ungubus, morsis dentis c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: v. TO CONTEST.**

**7. bello, i (strictly distinguished from pugno as bellum from pugna; but used poet. = pugno): to f. with the caestus, caestu, b., Stat.; with the hand, manu b., Sil. Cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8: rixā super mero debellata, a quarrel fought out over the cups.**

**8. dīglādīor, i (with sword or dagger): to f. with daggers, inter se sicks d., Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 20. Fig.: they may f. away for all I care, dīglādīntur per me licet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 47. Phr.: to f. a battle, proelium edere, committere; proelii congreedi, etc. (v. BATTLE; TO ENGAGE): to f. one's way through the midst of the enemy, per medios hostes pertuprēre, Caes. B. G. 5, 40.**

**9. fight (subs.):** *pugna, certamen: v. BATTLE, CONTEST.*

**fighter:** *pugnātor, praeliātor: v. COMBATANT.*

**fighting (subs.):** *expr. by ger. etc., of verbs under C. f. fond of f., pugnātor cupidus, Cic.: the f. could not possibly have been more severe, ita pugnatum est, ut acris non posset pugnari, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. Sometimes the pl. of pugna, proelium, will express it (cf. L. G. § 59): wearied with f., \*dēfessus pugnis, proelii, v. BATTLE.*

**fighting-cock:** *gallinaceus pyctes, Col. 8, 2; appy. a jocose expr. for avis rixosa, l. c. in fr.*

**figment:** *communitu (e. g. opinio): v. FICTION.*

**figuration:** *figūrātio: Plin*

**figurative:** 1. translatus (*transferred from one application to another*): *every thing is described in f. language, for the sake of effect, omnia quo essent clariora, translatis per similitudinem verbis dicta sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157.* Join; *translata et aliena [verba]: opp. to propria et sua, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149.*

2. assumptus: *f. expressions, assumed verborum proprietates, Quint. 10, 1, 121. Phr.: to use a f. expression, verba [aliquibus rei propria] in aliam rem transferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: a f. mode of speech, traductio et immutatio, Cic. de Or. 1, c.: the same is expressed in a more ornamental manner by f. language, inflexo commutatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic.: a f. style, \*dictio translationibus, traductionibus, immutationibus verborum distincta atque ornata.*

**figuratively:** Phr.: *to speak f., translatis [per similitudinem] verbis loqui; per translationem dicere: v. precd. art. (Metaphorice, tropi), should be reserved for critical language.)*

**figure (subs.):** 1. *shape, outline:*

1. figura (most gen. term) *the human f. surpasses the form of all other animals, omnium animalium formam vultus homini f., Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48; v. SHAPE.* 2. facies, ēi (of human beings): *the beautiful woman is she whose entire f. wins admiration, formosa es! cuius universa f. admiracione abstulit, sen. Ep. 33, 5: esp. of the face, q. v.* 3. forma (any form): *the female f., mulieribus f., Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: V. FORM.* Mathematic: (Archimedes) intent on the f.s he had drawn in the dust, intentus formis quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv. 25, 31: v. DIAGRAM.

4. conformatio, Cic.: v. SHAPE. Phr.: *to cut a f., partes agere (to play a part): what a f. he cut, "qualem personam et quam insinquam suscipit! v. CHARACTER (VI).* 5. In painting or sculpture: 1. *signum (representation of something): a f. painted on the wall, s. pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 44: a robe stiff with (embroidered) f.s and gold, palla signis aureo rigida, Virg. Aen. 1, 64: see also STATUE.* 6. *Dinini sigilla, orum (only pl.), small f.s: a dish with admirable f.s, patella in qua s. erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: adorned with such f.s, sigillatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32. 7. týpus (in relief): f.s to let into plaster, typi qui in teitorio possint includi, Cic. Att. 1, 10; Plin. 8. *embléma, áris (a kind of moveable figured decoration): Cic. v. Dict. Art. s. v.* 9. *In rhetoric: 1. figura (including any f. of speech): Quint. 9, 1, 1. 2. translatio (a metaphor): f.s were introduced through poverty of speech, verbi tr. instituta est inopia causa, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; V. FIGURATIVE, FIGURATIVELY.**

**figure (v.):** fingi, 3: v. TO FORM, IMAGINE.

**figured (part. adj.):** i. e. adorned with figures: 1. *sigillatus: f. cups, scyphii s., Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32.* 2. *caelatus (wrought with a graving tool, chased): f. vessels (plate), c. vasa, Liv.: v. TO CHASE.*

**filament:** cäpillämentum, filum: v. FIRRE, THREAD.

**filbert:** perh. nux avellana, Plin. 15, 22, 24. (*The f.-tree is a variety of corylus avellana, Linn.*)

**flinch:** i. e. to steal shily: 1. surripio, ripuit, reputum, 3: to f. a single peck of beans out of a thousand, de mille fabae modius unum s., Hor.: Cic.

2. suppolio, 1: to f. any one's mantle, paliam alieni s., Pl. 3. suffuror, 1: joined with suppolio, Pl. Tr. 2, 7, 14: v. TO STEAL.

**file (subs.):** 1. *for receiving papers: perh. filum [qui inseruntur schedae (schedules) ad conservas das cas]: or scapus, a kind of roller for papers: cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, ad fin.* 2. *In milit. sense: a line of troops in depth: ordo, inis, m.: Caes. Cic.: v. BANK. Phr.: rank and f., milites.* 3. *rank and f., milites.* 4. *The tool*

so called: 1. lima: *the viper bit the f., viperā 1. momordit, Phaedr.: to polish anything with the f., lima, calidum polire, Plin. Fig.: f. work, i. e. elaboration, labor limae, Hor. A. P. 291.* 2. scòbina used by carpenters, as the lima by smiths: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 68, scòbina fabrili lima est: cf. Plin. 11, 37, 68.

**file (v.):** 1. *To put papers upon a f.: perh. \*schedas filo inserere, in scapo involvere: v. FILI (subs.).* 2. *To rub with the tool so called: 1. limo, 1. to f. precious stones, gemmas, l. Plin.*

2. *pôlio, 4 (implying the use of a fine file): v. precd. art. (III.); and to POLISH.* 3. *To bring an action against: intendo, 3: v. ACTION.*

**filial:** chiefly in phr., f. duty, affection, etc.: pietas, justice towards the gods is called religion, towards parents f. duty, justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, 78: *the last offices of f. affection, sollemnia pietaatis, Tac.* Phr.: it is a f. duty, filiorum or liberorum est: v. L. G. § 266.

**filially:** plé, Cic.: most f., cum summa pietate: v. precd. art.

**filigree:** perh. diatréta, orum:

Mart. 12, 10, 9.

**flings:** 1. scòbis, is, and scobs, bis, f.; ivoryf., eboris s., Cels.: gold f., s. aur. Lampr.: copper f., s. aeris delimitata, Plin. 2. expr. by perf. part. of limo: lead f., plumbeum limatum, Plin. 34, 18, 50.

**fill (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. Lit. to make full: 1. impleo, évi, étum, 2 (usu. with acc. and abl.; also acc. and gen.): she f.'d a bowl with wine, impievit paterni mero, Virg.: to f. a pot with denarii, ollam denariorum i., Cic. Fam. 9, 18; Virg.: waxing moons f. out the shell-fish, nascentes i. conchyliata, Plin.: Neptune f.'d the sails with auspicious gales, Neptuni ventis impievit vela secundis, Virg. See also inf. (II). 2. compleo, évi, étum, 2 (to f. completely; sans contr. as precd.): they f. up the trenches with jagged rocks and bushes, fossas sarmentis et virgultis complevit, Liv.: a prison f.'d with traders, complevit mercatorum carcer, Cic.: to f. a paœ (with writing), paginam c., Cic. Att. 13, 34: they f. the whole plain, omnem planitiam complevit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79. 3. expleo, 2 (strictly, to f. to fill up): 2 (to f. again, sometimes simply to fill): to f. oneself with food, se esca r., Pl.: to f. the plains with carnage, campos strage humano r., Liv. 9, 40, ad mod. 5. oppleo, 2 (to f. to choking): Pl.: Varr.

6. suppleo, 2 (to f. up what is lacking): v. TO FILL UP, SUPPLY.

7. cùmulo, 1: v. TO HEAP, FILE.

8. occupo, 1 (to take possession of, cover): to f. the Tyrrhenic sea with heave stone,

Tyrrhenum mare cæmentis o., Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3.

9. *To pervade; as sounds, etc.:* 1. compleo, 1: the sound f.s

the ears, sonus aures c., Cic. Rep. 6, 18: Hor.

2. repleo, 2: to f. the groves

and mountains with moaning nemors ac montes gemiti r., Luer. 5, 992.

3. impleo, 2: they f. the rocks with lacrymosæ crætes, scropulos impleri lacrymosy vocibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 274.

4. cælebro, concælebro, 1 (of sounds repeated again and again): my ears are every day f.'d with rumours, fama, nuntius celebrant aures quotidie meæ, Cic.

Prov. Cons. 9, 22: esp. poet, to f. all

the street with song, cantu conc. omnem plateam, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2 v. TO PLATE.

III. To inspire with some emotion: 1. impleo, 2: to f. the multitude with unfounded expectation, multitudinem expectatione vanæ i., Liv. 32, 29: Hor.

2. compleo, 2 (stronger than precd.): to f. any one

with joy, aliquem gaudio c., Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: rarely in this sense with gen.: I will f. them with delusion, erroris illos

complebo, Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 9.

3. expleo, 2 (rare in this sense): Ter.: v.

TO SATISFY.

4. repleo, 2 (rare in

this sense): to f. one's count y-ith joy, patriam laetitia r., Veil. 2, 10; 1, 5. perfundo, füli, sum, 3 (lit. to drench, bathe with: a strong expr., go gods, uhat horror f'd me, dil immortales (uine horror perfudit! Cic. Att. 8, 6 to be f'd (beyond measure) with joy, gaudi perlund, Liv. 6, iugio, jec, jectum, 3 (lit. to put into: wil hac and dat.): v. TO INSPIRE WITH. IV. To discharge an office: fungo (with abl.), gero; v. TO DISCHARGE, FILFIL. B. Intrans.: to become full: expr. by pass. reflect. of compleo, impleo, etc. the ditch f., impletur fossa, Virg. 6, 316: or invert the sentence, expressing by the act, voice the ships of war were f-ing with water as the tide came in, naves longas aestus complebat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29. Phr.: the hold f.s with water, haurit alvis aquas, Ov. Fast. 3, 492; havis imbreu (aquam) accipit, Virg. Aen. 1, 123.

**fill in:** insérō, ul, rtum, 3: v. T.

INSERT.

**— out:** 1. impleo, 2, molere, exercise f.s out the body (makes it stout), im. corpus modica exercitatio, Cels.: v. TO FILL (A, 1). 2. tñmefacio, inflle: v. TO SWELL, INFLATE.

**— up:** 1. expleo, 2 they f. up the ditch with the material of the mound, fossam aggere explicit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79: I have f'd up four whole pages (with writing), explevi totas ceras quatuor, Pl. Curc. 3, 40. Fig.: to f. up a number, numerum ex, Cæs.: to f. up a deficiency, quod deest ex., Cic. Br. 42, 154.

2. compleo, 2 (to f. completely): v. TO FILL (A, 1).

3. suppleo, 2 (esp. to make up a deficiency): f. up the basket from time to time, fiscellam suppleto identidem, Cato, R. R. 88: the hollow wrinkles are f. d. up, cavæ supplerunt rugae, Ov. Met. 7, 291. 4. f. to f. up the gaps (lit. losses) in the army, s. damnæ exercitus, Tac. Ann. 1, 71 (cf. legiones supplemento explevit, Liv. 1, 10).

**filled (part. adj.):** 1. rëfertus (with abl. or gen.): Italy was once i. with Pythagorians, r. quandam Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 154: v. FULL.

2. sàtūr (of guests that have taken enough): v. FULL, SATISFIED.

**filled:** 1. For the hair: 1. vitta (whether worn religiously or not): to bind the hair with a f., vincere vitta comes, Prop. 4, 11, 34: the f. of a maid (born prior to marriage), virginæ v., Val. Fl. Esp. as decorating priests, vittæ, suppliants, altars: matrons graced with the suppliant f., decoræ vittæ matres, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8 altars gloomy with dark f.s, aræ caeruleis mœstæ vittæ, Virg. Ann. 6, 34. Hence, wearing a f. vittatus: hair bound with a f., v. capilli, Ov.: Lucan. 2, infula (only religious): to bind the temples with a f., tempora infula redimere, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: often pl., priests with f.s and sacred herbs, sacerdos cum infulis ad verbenas, Cic. Ver. 4, 50.

110. 3. fascia, rëdimiculum (applicable to any kind of head-band): v. BAND.

II. Architectural: 1. expressio: Viri. 4, 4, jn.

2. taenia (in Doric arch.): Viri. 4, 3, 4.

**filip (subs.):** i. e. a rap with the finger, tñtrum, Suet. Tib. 68.

**filip (v.):** Phr.: to f. a person on the head, aliquid caput taltro ferire; v. precd. art. i. c. Or perh. vellico, 1

(to give a pull, to twitch): cf. Quint. 6, 1, 41.

**filly:** equula: Varr.

**film:** 1. membrâna (thin skin): f.s given off the surface of things, m. summo de corpore rerum dñegetæ, Luer. 4, 44 (51). Dñmin. membrâna (a very fine, thin skin), Cels. 2, in fig. sense: cäligo, inis, f. (lit. dimness: a film-like obstacle to vision): there has been a f. over my eyes, mi ob oculis e. obstetrix, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51.

3. nubes, f. (lit. a cloud): like precd. I will remove the f. which dims thy mortal vision, omnem n. quæ mortales habebat

visus tibi eriplam, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: "if our understanding have a f. of ignorance over it" (Milt.), \*sentiens acutus nube quadam ignorantiæ obducta sit.

**filmy:** membranæ (membranulae) naturam habens. In fig. sense, obscurus, cäliginösus: v. DIM, DARK.

**filter, filtrate:** I. Trans.: to pass through a filter: 1. colo, i: the earth f.ing the water, terra (aqua) colante, Plin. 31, 3, 23: Col: v. TO STRAIN. Also comp. percōlo, to f. through, Plin.: Cato. 2. liquo, i (to clear); f'd water, liquata aquæ, Plin. 31, 3, 22: Hor. (who uses it of straining wine when decanted, Od. 1, 11, 6).

3. sacco, i (artificially; by a bag): f'd water, saccata aqua, Sen. Ep. 86, 10: Plin. 4. casto, i (of wine only; as it loses strength by the process): to f. wines, vina sacco c., Plin. 18, 7, 17. II. Intrans.: to be strained through, percolor, i: v. TO PEECOLATE.

**filter (subs.):** 1. liquatörium (a wine-strainer): Coel. Aur. 2. saccus (a kind of bag): v. precd. art. (3, 4): Plin. See also STRAINER.

**filtering:** percōlatio: Vitr. 8, 6, (7), fin.

**filth:** I. Lit.: 1. coenum (gen. term: offensive mire): f. of sewers, c. cloacarum, Cic.: Col: be-smeared with f., coeno oblitus, Cic.: v. TO BESMEAR. Fig.: to wallow in gloom and f. in tenebris volvi cque, Lucr. 3, 77. 2. sordes, is, f.; usu. pl. (f. resulting from uncleanly habits: but oftener in fig. sense: v. MEANNESS): ears suffering from accumulated f., auriculae collecta s. dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: let the nails be free from f., sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519. Freq. a term of contempt: amongst the f. and dregs of the city, apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6. 3. squâlor (a state of personal shabbiness and dirt): covered with f. and dust, s. plenus ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 3, 12, 31: clothes covered with f., vestis squalore obsoita, Liv. 2, 23, ad init. 4. paedor (personal offensive state: stronger than precd.): limbs disgustingly covered with f., membra paedorum horrida, Lucr. 6, 1269: disgusting f., foedus p., Sen.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26. 5. colluvies, ei: also colluvio, onis (strictly, that which has been washed together; a mass of impurity): a sewer is a hollow place through which the f. flows, cloaca est locus cauis per quem colluvies fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1: f. of sewers, colluviones cloacarum, Arnob.: Cic. (who uses the word fig.: cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 8).

6. illuviae, ei (as resting upon anything): covered with f. and dust, illuviae ac squatore obsoitus, Tac. 7. lütum (mud of any kind: v. DIRT, MIRE): Pl.

II. Fig.: moral impurity: impuritas, foeditas, obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY, IMPURITY.

**filthily:** foede, spurce: v. FOULLY, FILTHINESS: I. Lit.: 1. foeditas: v. FOULNESS: 2. squâlor: v. FILTH (l. 3). II. Fig.: moral impurity: obscenitas, etc.: v. FILTH (II.).

**filthy:** I. Lit.: 1. immun-dus: f. touch (of the Harpies) contactus i., Virg. Aen. 3, 228. 2. sordidus: v. DIRTY. 3. spurcus (nasty): things f. in appearance and smell, quae spurca sunt aspectu et odore, Lucil. in Non.: a. vessel, s. [atque pollutum] vas, Gell. Often used as term of contempt: you most covetous and f. fellow, homo avarissime et spurcissime, Hor.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, 94: Mart. 4. lütulentus (muddy, living in mud): the f. swine, l. sus, Hor. 5. foedus (offensive in any way): v. FOUL, DISGUSTING. II. Fig.: in moral sense: 1. obscenus: v. OBSCENE. 2. inquinatus (polluted): most f. conversation, inquinatissimus sermo, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 65: v. IMPURE.

3. lütulentus (rare): that f., impure, hateful character, persona illa l. impura, invisa, Clc. Rosc. Com. 7, 21

**filtration:** percōlatio: Vitr.

**fin:** pinna: Plin. 9, 13, 15.

final: ultimus, extrémus: v. LAST, EXTREME. Join: extrellum atque ultimum Senator consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. Phr.: a. f. cause, \*ea causa quæ finem spectat: \*cause finalis, (as phl. t. t. in diff. sense, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18): or sometimes finis, cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

**finally:** 1. postréme: all cities, landus, nay kingdoms, f. even your revenues have been put up for sale, omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, p. vegitaclia vestrae venierunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62.

2. dénique (often not in strict sense, but = moreover, as in preced. ex. freq. in appeals): f. what have we left, except . . . ? d. quid reliqui habemus præter . . . , Sall. Cat. 21. 3. ad extrémum: i. e. at last: q. v. 4. in winding up a discourse: quod superest, quod reliquum est (= as for the rest): Cic. Att. 9, 19: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 31.

**finance:** expr. by aerarium: the department of f., cura aerarii, Suet. Cl. 24: in this embarrassed state of the f.s, in his aerarii angustias, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36 (cf. publicæ pecuniae angustiae, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, ad med.).

**financial:** ad aerarium [fiscum] pertinens (v. precd. art., and TREASURY). Phr.: the administration of the f. department, cura tabularum publicarum (cf. Tac. Ann. 13, 28: ne multum quaestores aerarii in publicas tabulas referrent: a board of five for f. reform, quinqueviri ministrandi sumptibus publicis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9).

**finch:** fringilla, Varr.: Mart.

**find:** 1. inventio, vénī, nūtm, 4. (to light upon; with or without search): neither at home nor in the city do I f. anyone who . . . , neque domi neque in urbe inventio quenquam qui, etc. Pl.: he f.s the ships ready to sail, naves ad navigandum paratas inventi, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: 1. f. this (stated) in authors, id apud auctores inventio, Liv. 2, 8. Less freq. with acc. and inf.: he found from the prisoners that the river was not more than to miles off, inventio but ex captiis flumen non amplius militia passuum X abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16. See also to FIND OUT.

2. rēperto, pertum, 4 (usu. with the notion of getting or recovering something; oftener after search): to f. a treasure, thesaurum r., Pl.: Glycerium has found her parents, Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: a very few, falling in with some boats, found safety, perpauca litribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: it is very hard to f. true friendships, veræ amicitiae difficillime reperitur, Cic. Freq. of ascertaining by search: respecting their manners Caesar as follows, quorum de moribus Caesar sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: in other respects we shall be found equal, ceteris rebus pares reperiemur, Cic. Am. 17, 64. 3. nanciscor, nactus, 3 (to get, fall in with, by good fortune): to f. a person disengaged, aliquem otiosum n., Clc. Fin. 1, 5, 14: to f. huge game, immanes bellus venando n., Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 61: Caes. v. to GET.

4. offendio, di, sum, 3 (to hit upon, meet with): to f. a person unprepared, aliquem imparatum of., Cic. Fam. 2, 3: we found her busy at the loom, texentem studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. Less freq. with ref. to inanimate objects: Terentius, while hoeing his field, found a chest, T. agrum rapastinans, arcum offendit (struck upon it), Plin. 13, 13, 27: you will not f. the same feeling among good citizens, non offendes eundem boporum sensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, med. Phr.: to f. pleasure in anything, voluptatum capere ex aliqua re (v. TO DERIVE, FEEL): to f. a man guilty, damnum (v. TO CONDEMN): to f. fault, vituperare, accusare (v. TO BLAME; and FAULT): to f. by experience, experiri (v. TO EXPERIENCE): not to be found (not forthcoming), non compare, Cic. Clu. 64, 180.

**find out:** 1. compérto, pér-, rturn, 4 (to obtain information by search: to f. by direct acc., or acc., and inf.): to f. out and detect a crime, facinus c. atque reprehendere, Cic. (v. TO DETECT): they found out that a bridge was building, pontem fieri compererunt, Caes.: v. TO DISCOVER. 2. cognoscō, novī, nitum, 3: v. TO ASCERTAIN. 3. invénio, 4: v. TO FIND (1, fin.). 4. rēscisco, ivi, itum, 3 (to f. out what was concealed): whence has he found out this, unde haec hic rescivit? Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 5: as it is on the stage, where everybody f.s out everything, ut in comediosis ubi omnes omnia r., Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27. 5. rēpério, 4: v. TO DISCOVER.

**finder:** 1. inventor, f. -trix: Ter. Clc. 2. rēperto, f. -trix: Hor.: Varr. (Or expr. by verb: to offer a reward to the f., "praemium promittere ei, quicunque invenerit.)

**fine (adj.):** 1. Opp. to coarse: in texture: 1. subtilis, e (strictly of thread for weaving): a f. thread, s. filum, Lucre.: f. flour, s. farina, Plin. By anal. the f. edge of a sword, s. acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76, 11: a f. palate (taste), s. palatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: a f. judgment or taste, s. judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. 2. tenuis, e (thin): a very f. toga (f. in the thread), toga tenuissima filo, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: f. hair, t. connœ, Tib. Fig.: f. keen discrimination, t. acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 41. Strengthened, pertenuis, very f.: very f. sand, pert. sabulum, Plin.: also praetenuis, Plin. 3, 3, 3 vescus (consisting of small particles: rare): f. salt, v. sal, Lucr. 1, 327. II. Pure, unalloyed: pūrus: f. gold, p. aurum, Plin.: Virg.: v. PURE. III. Handsome, making a show: 1. præclarus: a city with a f. situation, urbs situ præclaro, Cic. Ver. 4, 52, 117; f. features, p. virtus, Lucr. 4, 1030: v. DISTINGUISHED, FAMOUS. 2. bellus (a general term of praise, with various applications): a f. theatre, b. theatrum, Cic. Att. 13, 20: very f. wine, bellissimum vīnum, Col. 12, 19, 2: it is a f. thing (to do this or that), bellum est, Cic. Att. 13, 49. 3. splendens: v. SPLENDID. 4. pulcher, chra, chrum (handsome): what finer sight can there be, quid potest esse aspe[n] pulchrin? Cic.: who thought it a f. thing to sleep till mid-day, cut p. full in medios dies dormire, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. 5. lēpido (strictly, graceful, elegant): freq. in colloq. language: a f. old gentleman, l. senex, Pl.: a very f. (nice) fellow, hom. lepidissimus, Pl. 6. magnificus: v. MAGNIFICENT. IV. Refined, elegant: Phr.: the f. arts, artes elegantes et ingeniae (but this includes all the branches of liberal knowledge: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4); more precisely, \*artes elegantes: a f. gentleman, homo elegans, urbanus (v. REFINED, ELEGANT): homo omni vita atque victu exultus atque politus, Cic. Br. 25, 95; ad unguem factus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32. V. Severe, without storms: sérēnus, sūdus, sūdū, FAIR (III.). VI. Ironically: bōnum, præclarus, etc.: o. f. guardian and defensor of the province, bōne custos defensorum provinciæ, Cic. Ver. 5, 6, 12: a f. pair of brothers, par nobile fratrum! Hor. S. 2, 3, 243.

**fine (subs.):** 1. multa or mulcta: an immediate f. of 500,000 asses was imposed upon each state, m. præsens quingenium millioni aeris in singulis civitatis imposita est, Liv. 10, 37: to incur a f. m. committere, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: to propose a f. against any one, m. alii irrogare, Cic. Mil. 14, 36. 2. multatio (strictly the act of fining): Cic.: Plin. Phr.: money paid as a f. pecunia multatia, Liv. 10, 23: to coerce by f., damno coercere, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: to put in operation f.s and other coercion, damna aliamque coercitionem inherebit, Liv. 4, 53.

**fine (v.):** multo or multeto, 1 (including other penalties): to f. a man in

**a sum of money**, aliquem pecunia m., Nep.; *in lands, agris m.*, Cic.; *in a certain quantity of grain, certo numero frumenti m.*, Hirt. See also **FINE (subs.)**.

**finely**: I. Opp. to *coarsely*: tenuiter, subtiliter, subtilissimè: Cic. Phr.: *to pulverize a root very f.*, radicem in subtilem pulvorem conterere, cf. Plin. 26, 11, 70; v. **FINE (I.)**. II. Well, beautifully: bēnē, égregiō, praeclārē, pulchrē: Cic.

**fineness**: I. *Delicacy*; opp. to *coarseness*: 1. subtilitas: *f. of a powder*, s. pulveris, Plin. 18, 7, 14; *f. of iron-tools*, s. ferramentorum, Plin. Fig.: of intellect: *most think the minds of military men wanting in f.*, plerique credunt militaribus ingenii deesse s., Tac. Agr. 9; v. **SUBTILITY**. 2. tenuitatis: *f. of flax*, t. lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2 § 1; *f. of a sieve*, t. cribri, Plin. Fig.: *exquisite f. of subjects and terms*, linita et remitt. et verborum t., Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40. III. **Purity**: pūritas: *f. of gold*, aurī p.; v. **PURITY**. III. Fairness of weather: sérénitas: *f. of an autumn forebodes a windy winter, autumnum s. ventosum facit hiemem*, Plin. v. **SE-RENTY**.

**fine-spun**: mostly fig.: tenuis, subtilis: v. **FINE (I.)**; **SUBTLE**.

**finery**: 1. munditia (esp. of dress: mostly pl.): *f. was for women, toil for men*, munditiae mulieribus, viris laborem convenire, Sall. Jug. 85, ad fin.; *a youth attired in ample f.*, praeparatus adolescentis multis m., Tac. Ann. 4, 28.

2. lauita (*sumpuousness of any kind*): v. **MAGNIFICENCE**. 3. lenocinium (term of contempt; meretricious adornment): *f. of person*, corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; Suet. Esp. of style: *invention without f.*, inventio lenocinis destituta, Quint. 12, 1, 29. 4. appārātus, us: v. **ROMP**.

**finesse**: perh. argutiae, arum: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 45; v. **SUBTILITY**, **FINENESS**, **finger** (subs.): digitus (also thumb or toe): *the fore f.*, d. index (as used in pointing), Hor.: Plin.: also d. salutaris (perh. as used in greeting), Cic. Fin. Aug. 80; *the middle f.*, d. medius, Plin.: Quint. (also d. infamis, impudicus, as used in obscene gestures, cf. Mart. 6, 70, 5); *the third f.*, d. minimo proximus, Gell.: also d. medicus, Plin. 30, 12, 34; d. medicinalis (minimo vicinus), Macr. Sat. 7, 1, ad init.: *the little f.*, d. minimus, Hor.: Gell.: Macr. *To touch (just) with the tips of the f.s*, extremitas digitis attingere, Cic. Cael. 12, 28; *to count on the f.s*, digitis computare (rationem), Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51; *per digitos numerare*, Ov. Fast. 3, 123; *to snap or crack the f.s*, digitos or digitis concrare, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 75; Petr. *gesticulations with the f.s (in speaking)*: angulæ digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59; *to talk with the f.s*, digitis loqui, Ov. Trist. 2, 45; *to be pointed at with the f.* (i.e. be distinguished), digitò monstrari, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22; *to point the f. at anything*, d. ad aliquid intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 20; *Fig. not to sever a f.'s breadth from a rule*, d. transversum [ut aīnum] ab instituto non discedere, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58. Dimin., digitulus, a small f., Ter.: Hler. Appertaining to a f., digitalis, e: *the thickness of one's f.*, digitalis crassitudo, Plin. As sub., digitale, a covering for the f.s: v. **GLOVES**.

**finger (v.)**: attricito, tango: v. TO TOUCH, HANDLE.

**finical**: perh. pūtidū: *to avoid an indistinct as well as a f. articulation*, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 133; cf. de Or. 3, 11, 41; nolo exprimi literas putidius (*in a finical, over-distinct way*): v. **AFFECTED** Or. expr. by nimis, compar. degr., etc.: somewhat f. in dress, \*vestiti nimis elegans; elegantior quam decet; circa curam vestitus morosior, cf. Suet. Caes. 45.

**finically**: pūtidē: v. precess. art.

**finicalness**: nimia eleganza; putida quadam elegancia: v. **FINICAL**.

**finish (v.)**: I. To accomplish completely: 1. conficio, feci, factum, 3;

to f. the rest of a journey, iter reliquum e., Cic.; *to carry on and f. a war*, bellum gerere e., Cic. Bal. 20, 47; v. TO ACCOMPLISH. 2. perficio, 3 (pointing more to the close than conficio): he f.s the bridge in two days, pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. Join: absolvere et perficere, Cic. 3, 3, 10; absolvō, vi, utum, 3 (to i. off): to f. a part (of a statue), partem a., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10; a history cannot be f'd in a hurry, historiam [non] potest exiguō tempore absolvō (opp. to institui), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9.

4. pérāgo, égi, actum, 3 (to carry through to the end): to f. the elections (go through with them), comititia p., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10: to f. one's course, cursum p., Virg. 5, exigo, 3 (mostly poet.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10, 1. 6. defungor, necus, 3 (to have done with thing; with abl.): he hastens to f. the combat, d. proelio festinat, Liv. 1, 25; most freq. in p. part.: bodies that have f.d. (done with life), defuncta corpora vitâ, Virg.: Hor. 7. explico, avl and ui, atum and Itum, i (in late writers: lit. to unfold): to f. a journey, iter ex, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1; I soon f'd my elegiacs, eleges celester explicit, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7; hence the "explicit" = **FINIS** of the MSS.

8. consummo, 1 (to put the finishing stroke to: chiefly in later authors): to f. public works that have been begun, opera inchoata c., Plin. Ep. 10, 33, fin.: as soon as hens f. laying, they want to sit, ut primum partum consummaverint, gallinae incubare cipiunt, Col. 8, 5, ad init. 9. patro, i (to execute, discharge): after the day's work is f.d., patratis operibus, XI. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; to f. the war (bring it to an end), bellum p., Sall.: Tac. 10, perpetro, i (like patro, but pointing more to the end of what is done): as soon as I had f.d. all my work, postquam opus meum omne petravi, Pl. : Tac. 11. explico, 2 (rare): v. TO COMPLETE. II. To put an end to: 1. finio, 4: to f. a lunch with mulberries, prandium moris f., Hor. S. 2, 4, 21; Caes.: Cic. 2. termino, i, v. TO END, TERMINATE.

**finish off**: 1. absolvō, 3; v. precess. art. (l. 3). 2. expólio, 4: I'll f. off my work so nicely that you shan't be able to find fault, tibi meum opus ita expolitum dabo, ut improbar non queas, PL: to f. off any thing perfectly, aliquid omnī ex parte perfectum ex., Cic. Inv. 2, 1, fin. 3. extremam s. ultimam manum (operi) impono: v. **FINISHING-STROKE**.

**finish (subs.)**: i. e. perfection: 1. absolutio perfectio (oratoris), Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130. 2. linea (meton.: lit. polishing-file): the pains and time required in order to attain f., linea labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: wanting in f. (Aeschylos), rudis et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66.

**finished** (part. adj.): 1. perfectus: complete and f. orator, orator plenus et p., Cic.: more highly f., folding-doors, perfectiores valvae, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124: v. **PERFECT**. 2. absolu-tus: the most f. and perfect reasoning, absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: Quint. v. **PERFECT**. 3. consummatu-s: f. eloquence, c. eloquentia, Quint. proem. v. 20; a speaker, c. orator, Quint. See also **ACCOMPLISHED, COMPLETE**.

**finisher**: 1. confector, e.g. tobacchelli, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, fin. 2. consummātor: Vulg. Hebr. xi. 2: Tert. 3. expr. by verb: qui confecit, consummavit, etc.: v. TO FINISH.

**finishing (subs.)**: confectio, perfec-tio, absolutio: Cic.: v. **ACCOMPLISHMENT**.

**finishing-stroke**: extrema s. ultima manus: he did not put the f.-stroke (f.touches) to his works, m. extrema non accessus ejus operibus, Cic. Br. 33, 126; to give the f. to the war, bellum extre-mum imponere, Virg. Aen. 7, 572. Phr.: to put the f. to a war, bellum commis-sum ac profligatum conficerre, Liv. 21, 49, extr.: to a work, opus coeptum pro-

to f. the rest of a journey, iter reliquum e., Cic.; to carry on and f. a war, bellum gerere e., Cic. Bal. 20, 47; v. TO ACCOMPLISH. 2. perficio, 3 (pointing more to the close than conficio): he f.s the bridge in two days, pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. Join: absolvere et perficere, Cic. 3, 3, 10; absolvō, vi, utum, 3 (to i. off): to f. a part (of a statue), partem a., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10; a history cannot be f'd in a hurry, historiam [non] potest exiguō tempore absolvō (opp. to institui), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9.

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**finity**: finitū: finitū (bounded in whatever way): not used absol. in Cic.; certis finibus s. terminis circumscriptis, inclusus: v. TO BOUND, CONFINE.

**finite**: finitū: finitū (bounded in whatever way): not used absol. in Cic.; certis finibus s. terminis circumscriptis, inclusus: v. TO BOUND, CONFINE.

**finiteness**: expr. by finis: "f. can never be a just cause of complaint" (Paley). \*minime querendum est quod uniuersus relīnes certi in rerum natura constituti sint; \*injuste Deum incusat qui se finita natura praeditos esse queruntur.

**finny**: pinniger, éra, érum: Ov. Phr.: the f. tribes, piscium genus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9.

**fir**: 1. ábies, éts, m. (the white fir): Plin. v. **PINE**. 2. pinus: its and i. f.: Plin. v. **PINE**. 3. picea (spruce): Plin. 4. pinaster, tri, m. (prob. the Scotch f.): Plin. 5. sapinus, i. f. (silver-f.): Plin.

—, made of: 1. abiegnum: Cic.

2. pinus: Ov.: j.-cones, p. nuces, Plin. 3. sapineus: Col. (For syn. v. preceed. art.)

**fire (subs.)**: I. The element: 1. ignis, is, m.: we feel that f. is hot, sensimus ignem calorem, Cic.: to strike f. with a flint, i. lapidum conflictu atque tritu effere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; i. ex-cendere, Plin.: Virg.: to hay wood round and set it on f., ligna circumdare et i. subiere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 69: to apply f., i. admovere, Cic.: to catch f., liguum concipere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, fin.; i. comprehendere, Caes. B. C. 5, 43: to ravage by f. and sword, ferri igne, ferro atque i. vastare, Cic. 2. flamma (strictly flame): esp. poet. in this sense: v. **FLAME**. To catch f., flammam coticepere, Caes. B. C. 2, 14; f. and water (prov. of things antagonistic), prima flamma undis, Poet. in Cic. Plin. 12, 21, 49: "where there's smoke there's fire," semper f. humo proxima, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53.

II. A f. kindled: 1. ignis: a slow-f., lentus i., Plin.: i. exiguis, Virg. G. 1, 106: water boils when a f. is kindled beneath it, subditis l. aqua effervescent, Cic.: to light a f., i. accendere, Virg.; i. facere, Caes. (v. TO KINDLE): to put any thing on the f., ignem atlici rel. subdere, subiere (v. supr. 1.). Poet.: of lightning, stars, etc.: gleaming f. (lightning), i. coruscis, Hor.: the moon is bright among the lesser f.s (the stars), micat inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. F. i. lest this spark of f. kindle a vast conflagration, ne parvus hic i. incendium ingens ex-suscitet, Liv. 21, 3, extr.: the f.s (of anger) blazed up in his soul, exarsere ignes animo, Virg.: she is consumed by secret fire (of love), caecu carpitur i., Virg. 2. igniculus (a small f.): to call for a little f. at mid-winter, i. brumae tempore poscere, Juv. 3, 102.

3. fōcus: v. **FIRESIDE**. Phr.: to keep a good f., luculentum camino osti,

Cic. Fam. 7, 10, to put oil on the f., oleum camini addere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321:

to pile logs upon the f., ligna super foco reponere, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9, 5. III. A conflagration: incendium: to cause, kindle a f., i. facere, Cic. Par. 4, 31; i. excitare, Cic. Mur. 25, extr.; exsuscitare, Liv. 21, 3, extr.: to put out a f., i. extinguere (extns.), Cic. Mur. 1, c. Sall.: **TO EXTINGUISH**. The f. broke out in the Circus, principium incendi oritur est in (Circo), Tac. Ann. 15, 38: the f. spread furiously, impetu pervagatum i., Tac. 1, c. 19, the f. was got under after six days, sexto demum die finis incendio factus, Tac. 1, c. 40: a house on f. (domus), occupata igni, Gell. 15, 1: to cry "Fire," incendium conchamare (of a number of persons), Sen. Ir. 3, 43, 3: Fig.: *lucet malis a f. in my heart, milii in pectora fatue in corde* facit amor i., Pl.: inflamed by the (aging) f.s of passion, cupiditatem incendiis inflammat, Cic.: Ov. IV. Discharge of artillery: coniectus, us: v. **VOLLEY**. Phr.: conjectus, us: v. VOLLEY. Phr.: (any one is) between two f.s, hac urged lupus.

**nec canis (angit).** Hor. S. 2, 2, 64; \*utro-blique urgent, incessant, hostes. **V.** The disease *St. Anthony's f.*, sacer ignis: Cels.: v. ERYSEIFLAS. **VJ.** F.ig., vehemence, ardour: impetus, vis, vigor, etc.: otherwise there can be no f. or energy in speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229: speeches which are read lose all their f., actiones quar recitantar impetu omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: they saw the same energy in his features, the same f. in his eye, eundem vigorem in vultu, eandem vim in oculis inuiti, Liv. 21, 4, init.: the f. of (youthful) age, fervor aetatis, Istor. Od. 1, 17, 24: Aeschines was characterized by majesty, Demosthenes by f., soutium Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28. See also FERVOUR, ARDOUR, VEHEMENCE. **Phr.**: to lose his f. (of an orator), languescere, Cic. Gen. 9, 28.

**fire, of:** 1. igneus: *Cleanthes is of opinion that the stars are all of f.* Cleanthes tota esse ignea sidera putat, Cic.: colour of f., i. color, Plin. Fig.: hearts of f., i. corda, Stat.: Sit.: v. FIREY. 2. flammus: stars having the nature of f., stellar natura flammæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118.

—, to be on: 1. ardeo, si, sum, 2 (most gen. term): the house was on f., domus ardebat, Cic.: when your neighbour's house is on f., paries quin proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. Fig.: he foamed at the mouth, his eyes were on f., spumas agebat in ore, ardebat oculi, Cic.: all Spain would be on f., with war, totam Hispaniam arsuram belli, Liv. 28, 24, extr.: to be on f., with love, passion, etc., amore, cupiditate a., Cic.: Ter. 2. flagro, i. (to be in a blaze); you saw the transports on f., flagrantæ onerarias videbatis, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69. Fig.: to be on f. with love, hatred, amore, odio f., Cic. See also TO BLAZE, BE BURNED.

—, to set on: 1. incendo, di, sum, 3: to set towns, buildings on f., oppida, aedificia l., Caes.: to set brambles on f., vepres l., Virg.: v. to burn. 2. inflammo, i. (to set in flames): they storm the villages and set the houses on f., vicos expellant, tecta i., Liv. 10, 2. Join in inflammante atque incendere, Cic. Ver. 5, 35, 91. 3. ignem (aliqui rei) subiicio, admoveo: v. FIRE (1, 1). See also to KINDLE.

—, to take: 1. ardesco, arsi, sum, 3: to take f. readily, celeriter a., Plin. Fig.: to take f. with anger, in ira a., Ov. Met. 5, 41: she takes f. as she gazes, ardescit tuendo, Virg.: v. TO KINDE. 2. exardesco, 3 (to take f. and blaze up): a substance ready at taking f., materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 110. Fig.: the plebs took f. in this, plebs ad id indignatione exarsit, Liv.: v. EXASPERATED, TO BE. 3. excandesco, candui, 3 (so as to be hot throughout): when bitumen and sulphur are added, it will take f., cum bitumen et sulfur additum est, excandescet, Cato, R. R. 95. Fig.: to take fire with anger, ira ex., Cic. 4. ignesco, 3: at last all the world would take f., ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. Fig.: his wrath takes f. at the sight, tenui t. irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 66. 5. ignem concipio, comprehendere; flammarum concipio: v. FIRE (1.).

fire (v.): incendo, inflammo: v. FIRE, TO SET ON. Phr.: they endeavour to f. the siege-works, ignem operibus inferunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. For fig. sense, v. TO INFLAME, EXCITE.

— up (v. intr.): exardesco, ardesco: v. FIRE, TO TAKE.

**fire-arms:** \*tela bombardica: v. GUN-POWDER.

**fire-brand:** 1. lit.: 1. titio, ónis, m. (whether burning or not): a blazing f., ardens, Apul.: extinguished fs. (without flame), extincti t., Cels.

2. torris, is, m. (actually burning): a blazing f., t. flagrans, Ov.; t. vivus,

Val. Fl.: a f. all in flames, ambustus t., Virg. Aen. 12, 298. 3. fax, facis, f. (esp. for incendiary purposes): to harjus at dwellings, f. ardentes in tecta jactare, Cic. Harusp. 18, 39: v. sqq. 4. malleolus (a kind of missile for firing buildings, etc.): to get ready f.s [of all kinds] for setting fire to the city, m. et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32. II. F. g.: a mischievous person: fax: the f. of this war (Hannibal), f. hujus bellii, Liv. 21, 10: f.s of the human race (Calpe and Nero), faces humani generis, Plin.: Cic.

**fire-engine:** siphon or siphon, ónis, m. (a kind of water pipe): cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42): nullus usquam in publico siphon, nulla bama, nullum denique instrumentum incendia compescenda: cf. Isid. Or. 20, 6, 9.

**fire-escape:** \*instrumentum ad indica effugienda (comparavum).

**fire-fly:** \*musca ignifera (?). (\*Elater noctilucus, Cuv.)

**fire-lock:** \*sclopétum: v. GUN.

**fire-man:** esp. pl., the body of firemen, excubiae nocturnae vigilæque universi incendia, Suet. Aug. 30.

**fire-pan:** 1. báttillum (either a f.-shovel or a chafing-dish): Hor.: Plin. 2. fóculis (chafing-dish): Plin.

**fire-nlace:** 1. cámimus (strictly for metals): v. FURNACE: cf. FIRE (11, Phr.). 2. fócus: Cic.: Hor.: v. FIRE-SIDE, HEARTH. *Dimin.* fóculus, a small f. v. preced. art.

**fire-roof:** ignibus impervius, Tac. Ann. 15, 43. Phr.: f. (of buildings), \*incendis non obnoxia, adversus in cendia ruta ac munitia: to make a building f., ignem defendere, Gell. 15, 1.

**fire-ship:** navis taeda et pice et stupa reliquiæ rebus completa quae sunt ad incendia; navis ad incendium præpara-ta, Caes. B. C. 3, 101; navis incendiis et sulfure illata, Curt. 4, 3, init.

**fire-shovel:** báttillum: v. FIRE-PAN, (Rutubulum, Cat. 10, appears to be a poker.)

**fire-side:** fócus: to sit by one's f., ad f. sedere, Cic.: for altar and f., pro aris et fôculis, Cic.: v. HEARTH.

**fire-stone:** pyrites, ae, m. (τυρπῆς): Plin.

**fire-war'den:** vigilum, nocturnarum excubiarum praefectus, Paul. Dig. v. FIRE-MAN. (The triumvir nocturni were the board of f.s in republican times: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.)

**fire-wood:** 1. lignum, usu, pl.: we have no f. in the house, l. apud nos nulla sunt, Pl. An. 2, 6, 8; Hor. 2. crémia, orum (rare): small dry wood, which country-folk call crémia, tenua ligna quaer. rusticæ appellant, Col. 12, 19, init.: Plin. To collect f., lignari (esp. of soldiers): Caes.: Liv.

**fireworks:** \*ignes artificiosi (Kr.): perh. pyromata, um (τυρπάτα).

**firkin:** dólüm: v. JAR. As measure, metræta (μετρητής): Vulg. Job. ii. 6: Col.

**firm (adj.):** 1. firmus (in most

senses of Eng.): f. ground, f. solum, Curt.: a. f. and steadfast opinion, opinio f. et stabili, Cic.: f. friendships, f. amicitiae, Cic.: v. STRONG. 2. stâbilis, e (not to be shaken): a level and f. road, via plana et s., Cic. Il. 42, 105: a. f. foundation, f. fundamentum, Luct. Liv.: Often f.ig.: v. supr. (1). Join: firmus et stabili et constans famicus, Cic. Am. 17, 62. 3. sólidus (substantial, like the ground): v. SOLID. Fig.: shakes from his f. resolve, mente quatit solidia, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. 4. immobiles, e: v. IMMOVABLE. 5. obstinatus (firmly resolved; less freq. in good than in bad sense): fidelity f. (to obstatu), obs. fides, Tac. H. 5, 5, ad init.: v. OBSTINATE. 6. ténax, ácis (holding fast to any thing): f. of purpose, f. propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: the obstinate man is he who is beyond mea-

sure f. of purpose, pertinax ultra medium t. propositi, Quint. 7, constans (only in f. sense): v. CONSTANT, RESOLUTE.

**firm, to be:** persévero, i.: v. TO PERSIST.

—, to make: firme, confirmo, i.: a remedy for making loose teeth f., remedium ad mobiles dentium firmandos (confirm.), Plin.: v. TO STRENGTHEN, ESTABLISH.

**firm (subs.):** sôcietas, collégium: v. COMPANY (fin.).

**firmament:** firmamentum: Vulg.: Aug.: v. HEAVEN, SKY.

**firmly:** 1. firmè, firmiter (both lit. and fig.): to fix a pier as f. as possible, pulvinum quam firmissime statuere, Vitr.: to stand f., firme insistere, Suet.: to prop a thing up f., firmiter sufficiere aliiquid, Pl.: Caes.: to grasp any thing f. in the mind, firme aliquid animo comprehendere, Cic. 2. sólido (only in lit. sense): a basket woven not thickly yet f., cista neque spissa, s. tamen contexta, Col.: water more f. congealed, aqua solidius concreta, Gell.

3. constanter (with fixed resolution): to behave f. and with freedom, c. et libere se gerere, Cic.: to bear pain f. and calmly, c. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

4. obstinatè (comp. FIRM, 5): to refuse f., o. negare, Caes.: Suet.

5. ténaciter (with firm hold; both lit. and fig.): to bind f., t. vincere, Cic.: to grasp a person's hand f., manum aliquip t. apprehendere, Val.: to learn quickly and retain f. in the memory, cito diserce et t. retinere, Solin.

6. pertinaciter (very firmly): green wool resists the snow more f., ligna viridia pertinacius serram resistunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83: these very things remain the more f. rooted (in the mind), haec ipsa magis p. baerent, Quint. 1, 1, 5. v. OBSTINATELY. Phr.: I am f. resolved to say all, certum est deliberatumque (mili) omnia dicere, Cic. R. Am. 11, 31: Ov.: f. resolved on going, certus eundi, Virg. (v. RESOLVED): I am f. convinced, inhi persuasum (persuassimum) est, foll. by de and ab., or acc. and inf., Cic. Fam. 11, 2; 11, 9: also persuasum (persuassimum) babeo, Cic. Rev. 5, 25, extr.: see also ESSENTIALLY, SURELY.

**firmness:** 1. firmitas (material or mental): f. of timber, f. materiae, Caes.: f. of mind, f. animi, Cic.: v. STRENGTH. 2. firmitudo (=preced.): f. of a bridge, f. pontis, Caes.: Cic.

3. stâbilis: roots give f. to the plants they support, stirpes s. dant illas que sustinent, Cic.: f. of the teeth, s. dentium, Plin.: the f. (or solidity) of infantry, s. pediment, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Cic.: v. STABILITY. 4. constantia (resolution): f. of mind, c. animi, Ov.: Cic. (in whom the word is mostly used of consistent action or habit of mind). Join: stabilitas atque constantia, Cic. Am. 18, 65. 5. obstinatio: to decline, not with ingratitude, but yet with a settled f. of resolution, non ingratio animo sed obs. quadam sententia repudiare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: Tac.: f. perseverantia: v. PERSEVERANCE, PERSISTENCE.

**first (adj.):** 1. primus (of time, place, rank): the six legions which had come f., sex legiones quae primæ venerant, Caes.: the f. place on the march, p. locus itineris, Caes.: undoubtedly the f. man in his town, sui municipi facile p., Cic. R. Am. 6, init.: to play the f. part, primas (partes) agere, tenere (v. FOREMOST). Very freq. is the phr. in (cum) primis his mother is said to have been among the f. to bring a stone, dicunt mater in primis lapidem tulisse, Nepl. Paus. extr.: Cic. N. B. When the comparison is between two only, prior, us, must be used: Pyrrha f. breaks stïole, rumpt silentia Pyrrha prior, Ov. Met. 1, 384: to speak f. on a trial (of the counsel for either side), priore loco causam dicere, Cic. Quint. 2, 7: v. FORMER, SUPERIOR. 2. princeps, cipis (esp. of rank or importance): they were

**the f.** to promise money, p. pecuniae pollicendae erant, Cic. Phil. 7, 23; **he was the f.** to enter the fight and the last to quit it, p. in proelium ibat, ultimus conseruo proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4; **he was the f.** who ventured, p. ausus est, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129; **v. CHIEF, FOREMOST.**

**3. primoris** (less freq. than precd. words, and rarely of time): **the f.** teeth (after birth), dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15; **at f.** sight, p. aspectu, Gell. 7, 2, init.; **the f.** (foremost) men of the people, primores populi, Hor. Comp. foll. art.

**first (adv.):** **1.** primum: **f. of all,** t. myself am awake, p. omnium ego tibi vigilo, foll. by d-inde, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19. Besides primum .... deinde, we find also primum ..., deinde ..., tum ..., postremo, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; primum ..., tum ..., deinde ..., post ..., tum ..., deinde, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65 (where tum appears to denote a closer connexion than d-inde). **2.** primo (usu. = at first; not used of logical arrangement): **(at) f.** we thought the house was falling, edes primo ruerer rebamur, Pl. (at) f. he made a show of refusal; **at last** he promised, primo negare ..., denique promisi, Sall. Jug. 111. (N.B. — When a person is compared with other persons, primus or prior must be used, not an adv.: cf. FIRST, adj.) **P b r.:** **f. of all,** ante omnia. **Quint.** now f. (= at last), nunc dumum, jam dumum (v. LENGTH, AT); **to do a thing f.** (before any one), occupare, preoccupare aliquem (v. TO ANTICIPATE).

**first-begotten** { **1.** (of two or first-born) more living children) major, maximus (natu): **v. ELDER, ELDEST.** **2.** expr. by primus: **sows give the first teat to the f. of their litter,** primus genitus (al. primogenitus) in quoque parte suis primas (mammias) praebent, Plin. 11, 49, 95; **cf. FIRST (adj. and adv.).** **3.** primogénitus: His f. son, filius suis p., Lact.: Vulg. Matt. i. 25.

**first-fruits**: primaria, arum: they gave the f. to Ceres, p. Cerere dabunt, Ov. Fig.: the f. of mines, p. metallorum, Tac. II, 4, 53; the f. of arms, p. armorum, Stat. Th. 11, 285.

**firstling**: of a flock, primus genitus s. natu: v. FIRST-BORN.

**fisc**: fisicus: v. TREASURY. **fiscal**: fiscalis, e (strictly, belonging to the fiscus or imperial treasury): f. burdens (i.e. heavy taxes), f. molestiae, Aur. Vl.: f. law, f. jus, Paul. Dig.: v. FINANCIAL.

**fish (subs.):** **1.** piscis, is, m.: to be covered with scales, as f.s, integi squamis, ut pisces, Plin. **2.** Dimin., pisciculus, the little f., Pl.: Ter. **2.** cetus, i, m.; cetos, i, n.: pl. cete (of large sea animals, as a whale, seal): this class only (carnivora), like those f.s called cetæ, brings forth their young alive, hoc genio solut, ut ea quæ certe appellant, animal parit, Plin. 9, 24, 49: while the f.s (or sea-monsters) shall swim in the ocean, dum certe pono inabund. Sil. **3.** (collectively) piscatus, us, m. (fish as caught, for the table): with vine, viuetus, and capital f., vino, victu, p. probro, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 41: with f., foul, and game, p. auctiopu, venatione, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 22. Phr.: plenty of f., copia piscaria, Pl.

**fish (v.):** **I.** Lit.: piscor, i: let us hunt, let us f., venenari, piscinari, Hor.: to f. with a hook, a net, hamo, rete, p. Suet.: see also TO ANGLE. **II.** Fig.: to search out: expiscor: to f. every thing out of a man, omnia ab aliquo exp., Cic. Fam. 9, 19. **III.** To fish for: i. e. to be on the look-out for (colloq.): **1.** ancupor, i (lit. to catch birds): to f. for popularity, studium favoremque populi a, Flor. 3, 13; Cic.

**2.** capto, i: to f. for applause, plausus a, Cic.: v. TO CATCH AT. (N.B. — Both the above less colloq. than the Eng.)

**fish-bone**: spina piscis. Cic. in Quint. 8, 1, 66. Phr.: to take out f. bones (before cooking), pisces exossare, Pl.: ter.

**fisher, fisherman**: piscator, Cic. Ter. Fenn. piscatrix: Plin.

**fishery**: **1.** ceteriae, arum and ceteriae, orum (no sing.): these (fish) crowd the Spanish j. Hispanie ceteriae hi repellent, Plin. 8, 15, 19 more tunnies will swim in, and your f.s will increase, plures adnabunt thymni et ceteria crescent, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. **2.** locus pisculentus, pars maris piscibus abundans: a headland (in Sicily) which is the finest f. in the world, promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Solin. 5.

**fish-hook**: hamus: to jump at the baited f. like a fish, occurrere pescis ad h. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74. **Dimin.** hamulus, a small hook: b. pescarius, Pl. St. 2, 2, 16.

**fish-ing** (subs.): **1.** piscatus, us: who lived by hunting, fooling, f., quo venatus, acupia, p. alebant, Plin. 8, 16, 17. there is a pleasure in f. also, est in p. voluptas, Plin. **2.** piscato: Ulp. Dig. 3, expr. by inf. of pesci: nets that wear well in f., retia in pescando durantia, Plin.: v. to FISH.

**fish-ing-boat**: bōria: Pl. [Also piscatoria nivis, Caes. B. C. 2, 4.]

**fish-ing-frog**: rana piscatrix: Plin.

**fish-ing-line**: **1.** lumen: to guide the f. with the rod, moderari arundine l., Ov. **2.** linea: Pl.

**fish-ing-net**: rēte, ls, n.: v. NET.

**fish-ing-rod**: ārundo, inis, f.: Ov. Tib.: a. piscatoria, Plin. 16, 36, 66, extr.

**fish-ing-tackle**: \*instrumenta piscatoria.

**fish-market**: forum piscarium: Pl.

**fish-monger**: **1.** ceterarius: f.s shops, ceterariorum officinae, Col. 8, 17. Cic.: Ter. **2.** piscarius (rare): Varr. in Forcell.

**fish-pond**: **1.** piscina: f.s of fresh water and salt, p. dulces, salxae, Varr. 3, 17, init.: Cic. **2.** stagnum (strictly any pond): the best kind of f.s, optimum, Col. 8, 17, init.: Hor. **3.** vivarium (a place for preserving any creatures alive): f.s for lampreys, shellfish, vivaria murænarum, cochlearum, Plin.: Col. l.c.

**fist**: **1.** pugnus (the clenched hand): to double the hand and make a f., manus comprimere pugnunquæ facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: to fight with f.s, pugnare certare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: to beat any one with the f.s, pugnus aliquem caedere, Pl.: stronger terms, pugnus contundere, pectore, orare (to pummel, belabour), Pl.: to drive your f. into a man's face, p. aliciu in os impingere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 5. **2.** colaphus (a blow with the f.): v. CUFF, BLOW.

**festula**: in surgery, fistula: Cels. **fistulous**: fistulosus: Cato, R. R. 157, ad init.

**fit (subs.):** **1.** Lit.: a seizure by disease: **1.** accessio (any attack of disease): Suet.: Cels.: Plin. 26, 11, 71: v. ATTACK. **2.** accessus, us (accessio, but less freq.): Gell. 4, 2, ad fin.: Plin. 28, 4, 11. **3.** impetus, us (a sudden and violent f.): a. f. of the gout, i. podagrae, Plin. 28, 4, 9 to relieve a f. of fever, rheum, febris, pituitae i. tollere, Plin. **4.** defictio (a fainting f.): a sudden fainting f., subita d. Suet. Cal. 50. **5.** Phr.: to have a f. of epilepsy, morbo comitiali corripi, Cels.: as a boy he was subject to epileptic f.s, puer comitiali morbo vexatus est, Suet. Cal. 50: when the (excruciating) f.s of his disease come on, quum faces admoverent dolorum, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37.

**II.** By anal. of anger or other passions: impetus, us: to kill a slave in a f. of passion, servum impetu et ira (=impetu træ) occidere, Tac. Ger. 25: Cic.: v. IMPULSE. Phr.: to do any thing by f.s and starts, perh. to carpit ac temere agere; parum constanter aliquid facere "twas bad by f.s, by starts twas wild" (Gray), modo tristia, modo incindita furentis modo canebat. **III.** Of a garment: Phr.: a dress that is

a good f., vestimentum apte fa tum, cf. Quint. 11, 3, 139.

**fit** { **adj.** (with dat. of person; the object or end for which being usu. expr. by ad and acc.): these kinds of speaking are better for youth, haec genera diendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cle. Brut. 95, 326: a woollen cloak f. for any season of the year, pallium lanœcum a. ad omne annum tempus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 83. **2.** SUITABLE. **2.** Idoneus (for a definite purpose = ad eam rem) v. SUITABLY.

**3.** habilis, e (in active sense; possessing ability or capability: with dat. or acc. with ad): these vines are fitted for rich soils, pinguis haec vites termis h. Virg. G. 2, 92. Hor.: never was the same nature more fitted for the most opposite circumstances, nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habuit, Liv. 11, 4.

**4.** appositus (in passive sense; adapted for: with ad and acc.): one soil is fitted for the vine, another for grain, ager aliis est ad viduam ap. alius ad frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7 a place very ill-fitted for bearing calamity in locis minime ap. ad tolerand in calamitate, Cic. Att. 3, 14. **5.** accommodatus (well adapted or qualified: with dat., or ad and acc.): fitted to console, ad consolandum ac, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 a man fitted for the administration of public or private affairs, vir pulchrum privatrumque rerum administrationac, Quint. 1, 1, pref. § 10. (N.B. Fit to be ... may sometimes be expr. by ger. part.: things fit to be spoken or not, dicenda tacenda, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72. see the several verbs.)

**fit (v.):** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To put one thing to another: **1.** accommodo, i (usu. with dat. of person; acc. of thing with prep. ad): to f. a wreath to one's head, coronam sibi ad capit ac, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: he f'd the year to the sun's course, annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet. Caes. 40 v. TO ADJUST. **2.** apto, i (same constr. as preced.): to f. the mouth of a cupping-glass to the body, ut ex cibutitate corpori a, Cels. 2, 11. **3.** applico, appono; v. TO APPLY. **B.** Intrans.: **i.** To provide, equip: in situ, xi, etiam, 3: v. TO FURNISH. **III.** To render fit: apto, i: to f. a fleet (for action), classem ad pupam a, Liv. 21, 49: v. TO PREPARE.

**B.** Intrans.: **i.** As a garment: **1.** convénio, vénī, ventum, 4 (with ad and acc.): it is the merit of a buskin to f. the foot well, cothurni laus est ad pedem apte e, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. **2.** sédeo, sédi, sessum, 2 (esp. of lesser garments, as lying vell or ill): cl. Quint. 11, 3, 140. Fig.: how well empiret f. your shoulders, quam bene in humeri tuis sedetur imperium, Plin. Pan. Phr.: I should wish the toga to be made so as to f. well, togam apte casam (esse) velini, Quint. 11, 3, 139.

**II.** In general sense: convénio, aptus sum, etc.: v. TO SUIT; and foll. art.

**— out (v. tr.):** orno, exorno, adorno, i; instruo, i: v. TO EQUIP, FURNISH.

**— together (v. intr.):** 1. colareo, si, sum, 2: the world f.s go well together, mundus ita apte e, Cic. Tim. 5 things which f. well together, farta inter se et cohaerentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4 (the things) don't f. together (are inconsistent), 7. And. 2, 2, 24. 2, congruo, i, i: v. TO AGREE.

**fitch**: vicia: v. VETCH.

**fitful**: inabilitis, inconstans: v. CHANGEABLE, INCONSISTENT.

**fitfully**: perh. tēmē, temerario quodam impetu; inconstanter: v. CHANGEABLY; RANDON (AT).

**fitly**: **1.** apte, Cic. **2.** convenienter: v. AGREABLY. Join: convenienter et congruentia, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. **3.** idoneus (rare for sum, v. FIT adj.): f. to prepare the mind of the hearer, auditoris animum i. compare, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.

**fitness**: **1.** convénientia (from f. to each other; mutual f.): the f. of

parts to each other, c. partium, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14; *virtue consists in a f. (or harmony)*, virtus convenientia constat, Sen. Ep. 74, 30. **2.** habilitas (of persons) : v. APTITUDE. **3.** expr. by adj.: to doubt a person's f. for the management of a business, \*dubitare num quis ad rem administrandam habilis, accommodatus sit: v. FIT (adj.)

**fitted** (part., adj.): v. FIT.

**fitting** (adj.): decens: v. BECOMING. Esp. in pht. it is f.: (1). decet, 2 (with acc. and inf.): v. IT BECOMES. (2). aequum est: things which it is f. a young gentleman should know, quae liberum sciare adolescentem aequum est, Ter.: v. REASONABLE, FAIR.

**fittingly**: apte: v. FITTY.

**fittiness**: decēta: Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145.

**five**: quinque: distrib. quini, ae, a: f. persons to a couch, often more, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic.: legions consisting of f. thousand foot, three hundred horse, legiones quinis milibus pedum, equitum trecentis, Liv. But quini is also used as a cardinal, where a group of f. is intended; esp. in the poets: to sell for four times f. minæ, quater quinis minæ vendere, Pl.: f. names were given out, quina nomina edita sunt, Liv. 28, 26: f. sleep, quini bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96. (N.B.—With a subs. having no sing. or one with diff. sense, quini, not quinque, is used: f. letters, quinque literæ or quinque epistolæ, L. G. § 71; quinque litteræ would be five letters of the alphabet), F. times, quinque, Cic.: f.-fold, quinqueplex, plific. Mart.: f. hundred, quingenti: f. hundred each, quingeni, ae, a, Cic.: f. hundredth, quingentesimus, Cic.: f. hundred times, quingentes, Cic. The number f. quinio, onis, m., Tert.: Isid.: f. twelfths, quincunx, ncls, m.: if from f. twelfths of an as an ounce is taken, what remains, si de quinunce remota est uncia, quid restat? Hor. A. P. 327: f. per cent. (a month), quinques usuræ, Scaev. Dig. F. years, quinquennium, Cic.: also iustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: lasting f. years, or occurring once in f. years, quinquennialis, e. Liv.: f. years old, quinquenni, Pl. Hor.: f.-leaved, quinquenfolius, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

**fives** (the game): pila (applicable to any ball game): v. BALL.

**fix**: **1.** To make fast, secure:

1. figo, xi, xii, 3 (most gen. term): they f. the pieces of meat on spits, frusta veribus figurant, Virg.: the arms which had been f'd upon the walls, arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, Cic. Fig.: to f. the eyes upon the ground, oculos in terram f., Sen. **2.** destino, 1 (strictly, to f. down, as to the ground): to let down into the water and f. firmly, in aquam demittere d.que firmiter, Vitruv. v. TO FIX DOWN. **II.** To appoint, settle: 1. statuo, i, ûtum, 3: for the rest of the multitude the senate f.s a day, senatus ceteræ multitudin diem s., Sall.: to f. time and place for an interview, tempus locumque colloquo s., Liv.: to f. limits, terminos s., Liv.: v. TO APPOINT, DETERMINE. **2.** constituo, 3 (esp. when an appointment between parties is to be expressed): for this day the wedding was f. d, in bunc die constitutæ sunt nuptiae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: to f. a more advanced age for the consulship, grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum c., Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47. **3.** condicio, xi, ctum, 3 (to make an appointment): to f. time and place of meeting, tempus et locum coendi c., Just.: Gell. **4.** praestituo, i, ûtum, 3 (beforehand): to f. beforehand how long we should speak, tempus quādiū diceremus pr., Cic. Quint. 9, 33. **5.** destino, 1 (definitely, decisively): to f. the hour of death (of a condemned person), horam mortis d., Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: to f. a time for the contest, tempus ad certamen d., Liv. 33, 37, med.: a f'd opinion, destinata sententia, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: the mind f.s, mens l., Quint.: v. TO LANGUISH. **2.** laxo, 1 (in pass. or

been f'd upon, id convenerat signum, Liv.

**fix down**: 1. dēfigo, 3: to f. stakes down in the ground, asseres in terra d., Caes. Fig.: virtus alone is f'd down (planted) by the deepest roots, virtus est una altissimis defixa radibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13. **2.** destino, 1 (at some given point): he f'd the rafts down by anchors, rates ancoris destinabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25.

**— in, on, or upon**: 1. infigo, 3 (with acc. and prep.; also acc. and dat.): he f'd his sword in the enemy's bosom, gladium hosti in pectus inficit, Cic.: to f. a spear in a gate, hastam portæ i., Virg. Fig.: to teach something and f. it in the mind, docere aliquid et inf. animis, Quint.: Cic. **2.** (in pass., and fig.) insideo, sedi, sessum, 2 (to become settled anywhere): usq. with in and abl.: pleasure f.s itself deeply in every sense, voluptas penitus in omni sensu i., Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: the speech f.d itself in the mind, insedit in animo oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. **3.** inhaereo, si, sum 2 (like preced.): somehow or other a foregoing has f'd itself in people's minds, nescio quomodo, inb. in mentibus quodam augurium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. Simil. is used haereo: to be f'd in the memory, in memoria h., Cic.

**— in front**: praefigo, 3: the bank was defended by sharp stakes f'd in front, ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: to f. a head on the end of a spear, caput hastæ pr., Suet.

**— to**: v. TO FASTEN TO.

**fixed** (adj.): certus: to call an assembly for a f. day, concilium in diem c. indicere, Caes.: to swear in a f. form of words, in c. verba jurare, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: f. (definite) boundaries, c. fines, Hor. Phr.: f. stars, stellæ hærrantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: a f. resolve, mens solidæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: that is the f. intention of Aeneas, id sedet Aeneae, Virg.

**fixedly**: firmiter, constanter: v. FIRMLY.

**fixedness**: firmitas: v. FIRMNESS.

**fixture**: affixum (aliquid): prob. only in pl.: a furnished house with all its f.s, domus instructa cum omnibus a., Col. 33, 7, 18, fin.

**flabby**: 1. flaccidus (loose, hanging): f. ears (of swine), f. aures, Plin.

**2.** flaccus (more freq. = flabby-eared): large f. ears, auriculae magnaæ ac f., Varr.: deities with snub-noses, f. ears, silos fl. doos, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. **3.** fluidus (hanging loosely): aged Milo sees his arms hang f., senior Milo f. derelictos speciat, Ov.: f. bodies, f. corpora, Liv. 34, 47: Plin. **4.** marcidus: v. DROOPING. **5.** pannous: f. breasts, p. mammas, Mart. 3, 72, 3: Sen. **6.** pütter, tris, tre: Hor.: Prop. v. SOFT, ROTTEN. Plur.: f. (withered) fruit, vieta et mollis poma, Gall. 13, 2.

**flabbily**: perh. fluidæ.

**flabbiness**: expr. by adj.: on account of the f. of his ears, \*propter flaccidas aures: v. precd. art.

**flaccid**: flaccidus: v. precd. art. To be f.: (1) flaccido, 2: Varr.: Lucil. Incept. flaccesco, 3 (to become f.): Cic. Col. (2) marceo, marcesco: v. TO DROOP, WITHER.

**flaccidity**: expr. by adj.: f. of flesh is a sign of ill-health, \*imbecillam valitudinem indicat caro flaccida nec bene firma.

**flag** (subs.): 1. A banner: vexillum: v. STANDARD. **II.** A water plant; the sweet f.: 1. acorus, i, f., and acorus, n.: Plin. **2.** calamus, Calat.; c. aromaticus, Plin. **III.** A flat stone: Phr.: f.s for paving highways, \*lapides plani et ad vias muniriendas idonei: V. STONE.

**flag** (v.): 1. languescu, ui, 3 (to lose energy): there is no reason why their industry should f., non est cur eorum languescat industria, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: the mind f.s, mens l., Quint.: v. TO LANGUISH. **2.** laxo, 1 (in pass. or

been f'd upon, id convenerat signum, Liv. with pron. refl.): the whole body, as it were f.ing (becoming unstrung), tota corpore velut laxato, Petri Sat. 128. **3.** refrigerio, trixi, 3 (lit. to grow cold again; hence of matters which lose interest and life): the preparations for war will f., bellum apparatus refrigerient, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: the speech f.s, oratio r., Quint. 4, 3, 2: when law business begins to f. (slacken) in the forum at Rome, quum Romæ a judicis forum referixerit, Cic. Att. 1, 1. **4.** frigeo, 2 (denotes the actual state to which refrigerio implies a tendency): conversation f.s, serm. f., Ter. Phr.: we ought not so to let our courage f., non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic. (v. DISCOURAGED, TO BE).

**flag-ship**: perh. navis praetoria: cf. Liv.

**flag-staff**: perh. vexillæ hastile, manubrium.

**flageolet**: tibia: v. FLUTE.

**flagitious**: flagitiōsus: the most f. (disgraceful and scandalous) crimes, flagitiōssima sceleræ, Sall.: Cic.: v. SHAMEFUL, INFAMOUS. A f. action, flagitium: v. CRIME.

**flagitiously**: flagitiōse: e. g. vivere, Cic. v. SHAMEFULLY.

**flagitiousness**: turpitudo: trials branded with signal f., judicia insigni notata t., Cic. Clu. 22, 61: v. DISGRACE. Sometimes the pl. of flagitium may serve: what f., quanta flagitia! cf. L. G. § 501.

**flagon**: 1. lägēna (a tall narrow-necked vessel): Cic.: Hor. Dimin laguncula, a small vessel of the kind: v. FLASK. **2.** crâter, ēris, m., and crâtera, ae, f. (for mixing in): v. BOWL.

**fragrance**: nēquitia, infamia: v. INFAMY.

**fragrant**: nearest words perh. nēfarius, nēfundus: v. HENROUS, ABOMINABLE. (N.B.—Not fragans: fraganti criminis reprehendi, Just. Cod. 9, 13, ad init., is to be caught in the act.)

**fail**: 1. pertica: to thrash out crops with f.s, messes perticis flagellar. Plin. 18, 30, 72 (but pertica is also used of any staff or cudgel, cf. Pl. 3, 2, 43: nimis velle habere pertican qua verberarem asinos). **2.** fastis, is, m. (a staff, cudgel): to thrash corn with f.s, spicas fastibus cuder, Col. 2, 21. **3.** bâculis (a stick): Col. 1, c.

**flake**: no exact word: snow f.s, perh. plumeæ nives, Arnob. 2, 59, 84: "the frequent f.s" (Copper), \*assiduae nives (f.): door-posts blackened with the constantly falling f.s of smoke (soot), assidua postea fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7 50. f.s of iron, copper, squamae ferri, aeris, Plin.: Cels.

**flaky**: of snow, perh. plumeæ v. precd. art.): of minerals, \*squamarum naturalum habens: v. FLAKE (fn.).

**flamebeau**: fax, facti, f.: v. TOECH.

**flame** (subs.): flamma: ruddy f.s rutilea f., Ov.: to feed a flame, aletri f., Quint.: to quench a f., f. extinguere, Ov.: to fan a f., f. exsuscitate aura, Ov. Fig.: the f. of love, amoris f., Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 92: stripping worthy of a better f., digne, puer, mellore f., Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20: he caught the f. in all his heart, cuncto concepi pectori f., Cat. 64, 92: the f. of civil discord, f. civilis discordiae, Cic. Dimin. flammula, a small f. as of a candle, Col. (appy. not used fig.), Phr.: to be in f.s, ardere, flagrare: v. TO BURN.

**flame** (v.): 1. flāgo, 1: v. TO BLAZE, (BE ON) FIRE. **2.** flammo, i: chiefly in pres. part.: v. FLAMING.

**flame-coloured**: 1. flammens, Plin. 21, 11, 38. Val. Fl. **2.** flammatis (poet.): Mart. 5, 19, 12 (ad. flammatis). **3.** rūtilus, rūtilans: v. RUDDY

**4.** expr. by circumf., \*flammæ colorem habens, flammari colore nitens.

**flamen**: flamen, inis, m.: the f. of Jove, f. Dialis, Liv.; of Mars, f. Martialis, Cic.; of Romulus, f. Quirinalis Varr. The office of f. flaminum, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41: Liv.: a f.'s wife, flaminica, Ov. Fast. 2, 27.

**flaming:** 1. flammans, ntis: *the f. barriers of the world, f. moenia mundi*, Lucre. 1, 74: Virg. 2. flāgrans, ntis (*blazing; on fire*): Virg. 3. flaminier, érā, érum (mostly poet.): *a star with a f. tail, f. trahens stellam comam*. Ov.: *the chariot of the sun, f. currus solis*. Sil. 4. flamniger, éra, érum (poet.): Lucan.

**flamingo:** phoenicopétrus: Plin. (Linn.).

**flank (subs.):** 1. *of an animal*: illa, him, n.: *to draw the f.s together (as a broken-winged horse)*, i. ducere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: Virg. 2. *of an army*: latus, éris, n. (v. side): *he stations the cavalry on the f.s, equites ad latera dispositi*, Caes.: *to surround an enemy on the rear, on the f.s, (hostes) ab tergo, lateribus circumvenire*, Sall. Jug. 50, fin.: *on both the f.s, ab utroque l. Caes. B. C. 1, 25, fin.*: *the exposed (right) f. apertum l. Caes. B. G. 1, 25.*

**flank (v.):** expr. by latus (v. preced. art.); *his line of battle was f.d. with cavalry, equitatus latera cingebat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 83; *both wings were f.d. by a rising ground, ab utroque latere tumultus erat*.

**flank (as adj.):** Phr. *to effect a f. movement, praepter castra hostium copias traducere*, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 48.

**flannel:** *\*textura quedam crassior ex lana facta*.

**flap (subs.):** 1. *of a dress, etc.*: lacinia (v. LAPPET): *the double f.s hanging from (goat's) neck, laciniae a cervice binæ dependentes*, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

2. *A blow*: perh. álapa (onomatop. like the Eng.): v. SLAP, BLOW.

**flap (v.):** 1. *Trans.* Phr. *to f. the wings, alibi plaudere*, Virg. Aen. 5, 516; *plaudere pennis*, Ov. Met. 8, 238: *to f. away flies, \*muscas (lacinia vestis, fabello) abiger* v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

2. *Intrans.* *to hang loosely*: Ántio, 1: *sails f.ing at the top of the mast, vela summi fluitantia malo*, Ov. Met. 11, 470: *Prop. (to expr. the sound, cum planus may be added): cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 215*.

**flare:** flágor, 1: v. TO BLAZE.

**flash (subs.):** 1. Brightness, sheen: fulgor, órbs, m.: *the f. of arms, f. armorum*, Hor.: *the f. of mirrors, f. speculorum*, Plin. 7, 15, 13. 2. PROV.: *a f. in the pan, sumum ex f. dare*, Hor. A. P. 143: v. BRIGHNESS. 3. *of lightning*: fulgor, fulmen (the latter referring to the lightning as striking and destroying): v. LIGHTNING.

**flash (v.):** 1. fulgeo, si, sum, 2: *the glittering swords f.d., micantes fulsere gladii*, Liv.: *the fires (lightnings) f.d., ignes fulsere*, Virg. Aen. 4, 167: *cats' eyes f. and beam in the dark, f. in tenebris f. micanque oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 55. 2. cōruscō, 1 (*with a quick, glittering movement*): v. TO GLITTER. 3. rúfflo, 1 (*with a ruddy gleam*): *to f. through the clear sky (of the armour of Aeneas), per sudum r.*, Virg. Aen. 8, 529: Tac. 4. mico, ui, 1 (*with quick, darting rays*): *fire f.s from his eyes, m. oculis ignis*, Virg.: Luer.: v. TO GLITTER. 5. émico, ui, 1 (*to f. and dart forth*): *lightnings f. forth from every quarter of the sky, fulgura ab omni parte coeli e.*, Curt.: Quint.

**flashing (adj.):** 1. fulgidus: Hor.: Luer. 2. fulgens, ntis: Clc.: Hor. 3. cōruscus: v. GLITTERING.

**flashy:** port. fúcosus, fúcatus: v. FALSE, FICTITIOUS.

**flask:** 1. ampulla (of swelling, rounded form): Clc.: Plin. *A maker of such f.s, ampullarius*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51. 2. laguncula (dimin. of lagena, a flagon; used on excursions, etc.): Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3.

**flat (adj.):** 1. *of surface*: 1. sequus (only of ground in this sense): v. LEVEL. 2. plánus: *a f. fish, p. piscis*, Plin. 9, 20, 16. 3. campestre, tria, tre (of level tracts of country: opp. to montanus, collinus): Varr. 4. prónus (of persons lying f. on the face):

to stretch a man f. upon the ground, aliquam primum sternere solo, Virg.: *an oak growing for a little way f. along the ground, ilex paulum modo p.*, Sall. Jug. 9, 33, med. Phr.: *to lay f.*, sternere, prosterne: v. TO LEVEL, PROSTRATE. 2. *Inspid, dull*: 1. vapidus (of wine that has lost its flavour): f. wine, v. vinum, Col. vappa: cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25: *deperit sapor vappaque accentus nomen*: Hor. 2. (fig.) frigidus (dull, stab): *(jokes) like these are f., bacē f. sunt*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 262. v. FRIGID, DULL. *To be f. or dull, frigido, z v. TO FLAG, 3: the market was very f.*, \*annona admodum tribagabat (comp. annona incendere, excaudacere, to raise prices, Varr. K. R. 3, 2, ad fin.): 3. insulsus: v. INSPID.

3. *Sheer, utter, mērus: f. prodigies, m. monstra*, Clc. Att. 4, 7, 1. Plin.: *to tell a f. lie, aperte mentiri*, Cic.: *to give a f. denial, plane, aperte (perh. sine fuce et fallaciis) cf. Clc. Att. 1, 1) negare*, Cic. (v. OPENLY): *our only hope is f. despair* (Milt.), una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Aen. 2, 354.

IV. In music, below pitch: *to sing f., absurdus (out of tune) atque infra accentum cantare* (?).

**flat (subs.):** 1. *A level surface*: plantæ, él: v. PLAIN. 2. *A storey*: tibulatum: v. STOREY. 3. *Colloq. a foolish person*: homo ineptus, insulsus, stultus: v. FOOL.

IV. In music, a note depressed by a semitone: (vocalia mollis (?)): cf. Germ. moll.

**flatly:** aperte, plâne: v. PLAINLY.

**flatness:** 1. Levelness: 1. plantæ, él (usu. the plain itself): *on account of the f. of the country (Assyria), proper p. regiumon*, Clc. Div. 1, 1, 2.

2. aquilitas: v. LEVELNESS.

II. Fig., dulness: expr. by frigidus, frigido (v. FLAT, II, 2): *there is a little f. about the dictum, nonnulli frigiidi sermo habent; frigida haec plus aequo*.

**flat-nosed:** simus: f. kids, s. capellae, Virg.

**flatten:** complano; planum facio, reddo: v. TO LEVEL. Phr.: flattened at the poles (the earth), \*circa polos planior quam pro sphærae ratione.

**flattening:** complanatio (making level): Sen. Usu. better expr. by verb; v. preced. art.

**fatter:** 1. ädulor, less freq. ädulor, i (usu. with acc.; also dat., esp. in latter writers: strictly, to fawn upon, as a dog): to f. everybody, omnes adulari, Cic.: *he f.d. those present, praesentibus adulatus est*, Liv. In pass. (rare): *we must beware of letting ourselves be f.d.*, cavendum est ne nos adulari sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91. 2. assenter, i (strictly, to fall in with every thing a man says): cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: *with dat.*: he most opens his ears to flatterers who f. himself, is assenteribus patet auctae suas maxime, qui ipsi sibi a., Cic. Am. 26, 97: *to f. with looks, vultu a.* Curt. 3. blanditor, 4 (in a winning manner; with fair speeches: with dat.): pleasure sweetly (insinuatingly) f.s our senses, voluptas suaviter sensibus nostris b., Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: *they openly f. our order, nostro ordini palam blandiuntur*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 15. 4. palpor, 1 (strictly, by caressing: with dat.): *to f. any one clumsy, alcui male p.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20, 5. mulco, 2: v. TO SOOTHE. (N.B. The pass. is usu. best expr. by inverting the sentence, he was f.d. by every body, \*omnes cum adulabuntur etc.)

**fatterer:** 1. ädulör: *I do not wish to be a praiser, lest I should seem to be a f., nolo laudator esse, ne a. videar*, Auct. Her. Fem. adulatrix, Trebell.: Tert. 2. assenter, 2 (for syn., v. TO FLATTER): *the f. always magnifies what the person whom he speaks to please, would have great, semper aug. as, id quod is, cuius ad voluntatem loquuntur vult esse magnum*, Clc. Am. 26, 98: *to open one's ears to f.s, aures suas assenteribus patet auctae*, Cic. 3. arrisor (one who laughs at [the jokes of others]):

late): the f. of silly rich men, stultorum divitium a. Sén. 4. expr. by pres. part. (cf. L. G. § 616) *no one fails to discern an open f.*, nemo aperte adulantem non videt. Cic. to scorn f.s, \*assentantes, adulantes aspernari.

**flattering:** 1. blandus (bland, fair-spiced): *to separate the f. friend from the true, b. amicum a vero servare*, Clc. Am. 25, 95. j. proues, b. laudes, Virg. 2. adulatör: *lac. 3. ädulans: f. words, a. verba*, Plin. Tert. (N.B.—The adj. may often be attached to the person, rather than to the acts or language: to hate f. words, \*adulatior verba disisse: v. preced. art.) Phr. a f. likeness, \*effigies s. imago magis venusta quam vera.

**flatteringly:** 1. assentatori: *not f. but as a brother*, non a. sed fraterie, Clc. 2. ädulatior more; or adulando: cf. L. G. § 541. exx. 3. blandi (in a winning, insinuating manner): Cic. 4. per blanditiam to say anything f., per b. dicere, Suet. Ner. 34.

**flattery:** 1. ädulatio (most gen. term): J. oin: ädulato, blanditia, assentatio, Clc. Am. 25, 91 for syn. v. TO FLATTER. 2. assentatio: *puffed up with f.*, inflatus assentationibus, Liv.: Cic. Inim. assentatiuncula, petty f., Pl. Pl.: Cic. 3. ambitio (the act of courting favour, by dishonest means) to be guilty of f., ambitus labi, Cic. Br. 69, 244: without f., a. relegata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84 (but the passage is variously explained): Suet. 4. blanditi (usu. pl.: insinuating address): to gain the goodwill of the citizens by f. of them, colligere benevolentiam civium blanditilis, Clc.: Suet.: Tac. 5. blandimentum (in pl. acc. to L. G. § 591) perverted by threats or f., minis aut blandimenti corruptius, Clc. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: v. BLANDISHMENT. 6. expr. by pres. part. of adulor, assenter: to despise f., adulantes, assentantes aspernari; adulatior verba speneri: v. L. G. § 618, Obs. 2.

**flatulence:** 1. inflatio: this food produces great f., habet inf. magnum is cibus, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Cels.: to re f. inf. sedare, Plin. 2. ventosis: Veg. Vet. 1, 39: Coel. Aur.

**flatulent:** expr. by inflatio f. food, cibus qui inflationem habet, Cic.: f. persons, \*inflatione (ventris) laborantes v. FLATENCY.

**flaunt:** völito, 1 (to f. or hover about): *and now he roams through all Asia, he f.s like a king, et nunc tota Asia vagatur, v. ut rex*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, extr.: v. TO FLIT. Phr.: *se yonder f.s the very man, ipse, en ille magnifice inedit!* Liv. 2, 6: *how superbly he f.s along, ut magnifice intetisse!* Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 7: *to f. in magnificent attire, "magnifico lateque fluitand vestire incedere*.

**flaunting (adj.):** Phr. "useless ornament and f. show" (Dryden), \*munditiae iliae inutiles vanoque aspectu cf. Tac. Agr. 12, med.

**flavour (subs.):** 1. sapor: a sweet f., dulcis s., Hor.: a pleasant f., jucundus s., Pl.: a rough f., s. asper, Plin.: a tart f., s. acidulus, Plin.: oil of very fine f., oleum praetantissimum sapore, Plin. 2. succus or sucus (strictly juice): to be inferior in f., succo ecclere, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: Ov. Plin. 3. saliva (meton. rare): to know the f. of thrushes, turdorum nosse s., Pers. 6, 24 *the natural f. of every wine is most harmless, sua cuicue vini s. innocentissima*, Plin. 21, 1, 22. Phr. to have a f. of a thing, sapere: to have a very pleasant f., jucundissima a., Col. 7, 8, med.: to have the f. of a (particular) plant, herbæ s., Plin. 11, 8, 8.

**flavour (v.):** 1. imbūo, 1, fūtum, 3 (lit. to soak, saturate with): cf. Plin. 15, 8, 8. dolla imbūo amara jubet: to be f.d. with a particular fragrance, odore imbūo, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: to f. with nectar (fig.), nectare l., Hor. Od.

**i.** **13, 16.** **2.** inficio, ieci, fectum, *3 honey f'd with leaves, mel foliis infector*, Plin. **ii.** **11, 13.** *to become f'd (of olives), alieno sapore infici*, Plin. **15, 3, 4.** **3.** *(in pass.) sápio, ui, z (sometimes with acc.)*: v. FLAVOUR, subs. (*fin.*)

**flaw:** **1.** vitium: *no f. in walls or roof, nihil in parietibus aut in tecto viti,* Cic. Fam. **9, 15, extr.** : *to contract a f., v. facere*, Cic. Top. **3, 15.** Fig.: *there is a f. in the argument, v. est in argumento*, Cic. **2.** mendum, menda, v. ELEMISH.

**flawless:** émendatus, sine mendo: v. FAULTLESS, PERFECT.

**flax:** **1.** luum: *a crop of f., lini seges*, Virg.: *to pluck, macerate, beat, comb f.*, l. vellere, in aqua mergere, macerare, tundere, pectere, Plin. **19, 1, 3;** *fineness, firmness, brilliancy of f., lini tenacitas, firmitas, splendor, candor*, Plin. **19, 1, 2.** **2.** carbásum, i. f. (*fine Spanish f.*): Plin. Cat.

**flaxen:** **I.** *of the material:* **1.** lineus: f. bands, l. vincula, Virg.: f. robes, l. vestes, Plin.: v. LINEN. **2.** carbásum: *fine f. awnings, c. vela, Cic.* Verr. **5, 12, 30** Virg. **II.** *Of colour:* perh. sufflatus (*inclining to auburn*): Suet. Aug. **79.** (*More precisely, \*liop speciem habens.*)

**flay:** **1.** déglubo, psi, ptum, **3:** *it is the part of a good shepherd to shear the flock, not to f. them, boni pastoris est tondere pecus non d.* Tib. in Suet. vit. **32, extr.** : *to f. a man alive, aliquem vivum d.* Varr. ap. Non. **2.** excóri, i. (*v. rare:*) Apul. fr. **3.** expr. by pellis, cútis, tergus, and a verb: *the gall (of a bull) when f'd, fel post detractam cutem*, Plin. **28, 12, 50;** *they hastily f. (the beasts), torgora deripunt costis*, Virg. Aen. **1, 211.**

**flea:** púlex, icis, m.: Pl.: Plin. Full of f.s, pulicosis, e. g. canis, Col.

**flea-bane:** conyza: Plin.

**flea-bite:** \*pulicis morsus.

**flea-wort:** pyllion: i. Plin.

**fleck (subs.):** mäcilia: v. srot.

**fleck (v.):** maculo, maculis distinguo: v. TO SPOT.

**fledged (part. adj.):** **1.** plúmans, nris: *the young birds being just about f.*, pullis iam plumantibus, Gell. **2, 29, ad init.** **2.** plúmatús: v. FEATHERED. Phr.: *as soon as they are f., \*simil ac plumis obducti sunt: v. PLUMAGE.*

**flee, flee from:** **1.** fügio, fügi, fügitum, **3** (*both trans. and intrans.:*) *to f. from converse with men, f. conventus hominum*, Caes.: *a wolf fled from me unarmed*, lupus me fugit inermis, Hor. Absol.: *he is said to have fled with a large sum of money*, fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, Cic. Rep. **2, 19;** *he f'd from the town, oppido fugit*, Caw. B. C. **3, 29;** *Aeneas when f'ng from Troy, Aeneas fugiens a Troja*, Cic. Ver. **4, 33, 72** (*without the prep. he would mean only that he left Troy; with the prep., it is implied that he kept out of the way of Troy, and directed his course elsewhere.*) Fig.: *the winds lull, and the clouds f., confidenti venti, fque nubes*, Hor.: *the colour had fled from his face, fugerat ex ore color*, Ov. For other senses, v. TO AVOID. Frequent. fügio, i.: *to make repeated efforts to flee: the frogs f. hither and thither to escape death, (ranas) fugitantes mortem*, Phaedr. **1, 2, 25.** **2.** expr. by fuga and a verb: *the king fled for his life*, rex fuga salutem petit, Nep. Hann. **ii** v. FLIGHT. Phr.: *all hope has fled*, occidit spes omnis, Hor. Od. **4, 4, 70.** *all these charms are fled*, perire venustas; periere deliciae, licet virtute we hate; when it is fled from our eyes, we regret it, virtutem incolumem odimus; sublatam oculi quaremaris, Hor. Od. **3, 24, 31.** See also foll. art.

**asunder:** i. e. *in different directions:* diffugio, **3:** *pale with terror at the sight, we f. hither and thither, diffugimus visu exsangues*, Virg. Aen. **2, 212;** Cic.

**flee away:** **1.** aufügio, 4 (*rare*): *he had fled a good space from the combat, aliquantum spatii ex eo loco ubi pugnatum est aufugerat*, Liv. **1, 2.** Med. *With acc.: f.ing from the face of her parent (of Andromeda), aufugientis (al. eff.) aspectum parentis*, Cic. poet. N. D. **2, 43, 111.** **2.** fügio, **3:** v. TO FLEE.

**back:** rëfugio, **3:** *to f. back to the city, ad urbem r.* Liv.: *she fled back into the forest, in sylvam refugit*, Virg. Aen. **3, 250.**

**— to:** esp. *for refuge:* **1.** confügio, **3:** *Alexandria, whither Antony had fled*, Alexandria, quo confugerat Antonius, Suet.: *the rest they compelled to f. to their ships, reliquos in nave coegerunt, Caes.: to f. (for refuge) to an altar, in aram c.* Cic. Tusc. **1, 33, 55;** *ad aram c.* Ov. Fig.: *ve f. for refuge to your protection, confugimus in tuam fidem*, Cic. Quint. **2, 10;** *also freq. ad fidem, clementiam, etc.*, Cic.: Liv.

**2.** perfugio, **3** (*implying that the place of refuge is actually reached*): *(Heracles) on being expelled by Iomy sis, fled to Corinth, Corinthum per fugit, expulsus a Dionysio*, Nep. Dion. **5:** *to f. for safety to any one, ad aliquid p.* Liv.: Curt. **3.** adivolo, **1:** v. TO FLY TO.

**fleece (subs.):** yellus, éris, n.: *f. that have drunk the dye of Aquinum, Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Fr. p. 1, 10, 27;* *a woolly f.*, lanigernum v. Ov.

**fleece (v. tr.):** i. e. *to pillage by extortion:* **1.** spolió, **1:** *if you f. our allies and pillage the treasury, si socior spolas, aerarium expilas*, Cic. Par. **6, 1, 43:** *comicé, to f. dock, and mangle any one you get hold of, spoliare, mutilare, lacerare quemquam nactus sis*, Ter. Hec. **1, 8.** **2.** expilo, **1:** *to f. the allies, socios ex*, Cic.: cf. supr.

**fleecy:** längier, éra, érum: *f. flocks*, l. gręges, Virg.: Plin.: v. WOOLLY. Phr.: *this f. clouds are wafted o'er the sky, tenua lanea per coelum vellera feruntur*, Virg. G. **1, 397.**

**fleet (adj.):** classis, f. *is, f. to build and equip a f., c. edificare et ornare (instruere)*, Cic.: *to get ready a f. c. parare, Liv.: to collect a f., c. comparare, Cic.: to have command of a f., classi praesesse, Cic.: to enlist for the f., nomen in classem dare*, Liv. **28, 45, fin.**: *to man the Roman f. with sailors, c. Romanum sociis navibus completere*, Hor. **2.** expr. by náves: *to man a f. with farm labourers and shepherds, naves colonis et pastoribus completere*, Caes. B. C. **1, 56:** Liv.: v. SHIP.

**fleet (adj.):** **1.** céler, éris, ère: v. SWIFT. **2.** völä-er, cris, cre (as it were winged, flying): *f. horses, v. equi, Ov.; f. breezes, v. aurae, Virg.; Hor.*

**3.** fügax, acis (*given to run away*): *fleeter than the winds and the winged earth, ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov.* Hor.

**fleeting (adj.):** **1.** fügax, acis (*quick to take flight*): *the f. wears glide by, f. labuntur anni*, Hor. Od. **2, 14, 1:** *most f. blessings, fugacissima bona*, Sen. Ep. **74, 8.** **2.** fluxus (*flowing away quickly*): *humanae affairs, f. and changeable, humanae res f. et mobiles*, Sal. Jug. **104:** *f. glory, f. gloria, Sall.* Cic. **3.** cädicus (*ready to fall, uncontrollably*): *human affairs are frail and f., res humanae fragiles c.que sunt*, Cic.: v. FRAIL.

**4.** völätilis, e (*flying winged*): *f. life, v. aetas*, Ov. **M, 10, 519:** *glory is a vain and f. thing, gloria vanum et v. quidam est*, Sen. Ep. **123, fin.** **5.** völäcer, cris, cre: v. FLEET, WINGED.

**6.** lubrificus (*slippery*): *the f. slips, virga sequacis ad vincturas l.*, Plin. **16, 37, 68.** **2.** lentor: *the ash is chosen on account of its f. the oak for its hardness, lentore fraxinus, duritia iex legitur*, Plin. **16, 43, 84.** (May usu. be expr. by adj.: *no tree exceeds the willow in f.*, nulla arbor salice flexibilior: v. FLEXIBLE.)

**III.** Fig. of character: mollitia, mollities: *a kind of*

**flesh (subs.):** **I.** In ordinary sense.

**1.** caro, carnis, f. (*strictly, f. as meat*; whereas viscus denotes living flesh: but the distinction is not always adhered to): *to live on milk and f., lacte et carne vivere*, Caes.: raw f., cruda c., Sen.: f. of game, c. farina, or ferina alone as subs., Sall.: Virg. (v. GAME); f. of ozen, carnes bubulae, Plin. (in designating diff. kinds of flesh, such adj. as agmina, virulina, canina, are used as subs., like ferina, supr.). Sometimes used contemptuously: *never shall this f. drive me to fear, nunquam me c. ista compelleat ad metum*, Sen. Ep. **65, 22:** also used of the *fleshy part of fruits* (v. PULP). Dimin. caruncula: *to put trust in a little bit of calves' f. (the extra)*, carunculae vitulinae credere, Cic. Div. **2, 24, 52.** **2.** corpus, óris, n.: *the bones placed under the f., ossa subiecta corpori*, Cic. N. D. **2, 55, 139:** *I have lost both strength and f., vires et c. amisi*, Cic. Fam. **7, 26:** *on what f. have you made so much f., quo cibo tantum fecisti corporis?* Phaedr. **3, 7, 5:** diet adapted for making f., cib potionesque corpori faciendo aptae, Cels. Hence of, or belonging to f., corporis: *the shoulder of f. (of Pelops), humerus c.* Ov. M. **6, 406:** *food consisting of f., c. dapes*, Ov. **3.** viscus, eris, n. (comp. supr. 1: see also INTESTINES): *f. (he said) was produced from small particles of f., de minutis visceribus viscis ignis*, Luer. **1, 837:** *from the putrid f. spring bees, de putri v. nascenti apes*, Ov. M. **15, 365:** *darts sticking fast in the f. (under the skin), haerentia viscere tela*, Ov. Met. **6, 290:** *when the tunica had fastened itself upon his f., cum tunica visceribus inhaesisset*, Cic. Tusc. **2, 8, 20.** **4.** pulpa (f. without bone: rare): *to devour the f. of a suspicious leg of pork, p. dubio de petasone vorare*, Mart. **3, 17, 6:** *bones stripped of the f., ossa viduata pulpis*, April. Fig.: *this polluted f. of ours, baeca sclerata p.*, Pers. **2, 63:** Ascon.

**II.** As theor. term: *the carnal nature:* caro, carnis, f.: Vulg. Rom. viii.

**1.** Or perhaps, ibidines corporis (v. LUST). Phr.: *pleasure of the f. corporis voluptas*, Cic.: v. BODILY.

**flesh (n.):** *to imbue a sword with blood, imbuo, i. fum: to dip in, drench*: *when he had f'd his sword, quum semel gladium sanguine imbuisset*, cf. Cic. Phil. **5, 7, 20.**

**flesh-broth:** \*jus carnibus factum: v. BROTH.

**flesh-colour:** candor carnósus: Plin. **11, 37, 54.**

**flesh-coloured:** carnósus: Plin.

**flesh-hook:** carnínum: Varr.: Pl.

**flesh-wound:** vulnus qui in carne est, Cels. **5, 26, 3, extr.**

**fleshiness:** **I.** *Fleshy nature:* carnis s. corporis natura. Phr.: "a die puffing up the soul with a slimy f." (Milt.). \*cibus qui animum quasi lubrico quadam carnis genere impletat in flatim. Sometimes carni will serve; he (Aeschines) has more f., less theirs, carnis plus habet, lacertorum minus, Quint. **10, 1, 77.** **II.** Corpulence: q. v.

**fleshiness:** *in theol. sense, carnalitas: Ang.*

**fleshy:** *in theol. sense, carnalis: e. Vulg.: Tert.: v. CARNAL.*

**fleshy:** *1. of the nature of flesh:* carnis s. visceris naturali habens: v. FLESH.

**III.** Fig. of character: *the crest of the cock, insigne corporeum gallinacei*, Plin. **11, 37, 44.**

**II.** Abounding in flesh: *carnosus: f. hands, legs, c. manus, crura*, Plin.: f. leaves, c. folia, Plin. **16, 6, 8.**

**flexibility:** **I.** **1.** lenititia: *twigs of plant f. for bonds (uithes), virga sequacis ad vincturas l.*

**2.** lentor: *the ash is chosen on account of its f. the oak for its hardness, lentore fraxinus, duritia iex legitur*, Plin. **16, 43, 84.** (May usu. be expr. by adj.: *no tree exceeds the willow in f.*, nulla arbor salice flexibilior: v. FLEXIBLE.)

**III.** Fig. of character: *mollitia, mollities: a kind of*



tanta circumfluxit nos multitudine cervorum, Var. R. R. 3, 12. **6.** circumfundor, fūsus, s. (poet.): *to f. round from every side*, Virg. Aen. 2, 64.

**flog:** **1.** verbēro: *1: v. TO BEAT (A. 4). 2: f. pulsare atque verbēre, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142. 2. (in pass.) vāpūlo, i. (to be beaten): v. TO BEAT (A. 6.). 3. expr. by verbēra, virga, plaga: *I will f. you to death, verberibus (te) caesum dedam usque ad necem*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: *to f. a man to death, aliquem virgin ad necem cedere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69; *aliquem verberibus necare*, Cic. in Pis. 33, 84; (pueros) ad necem verberibus accipere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34.*

**flogging (subs.):** **1.** verbēratiō: *to give any one a marvellous f. (fig.), aliqui mirificani v. dare, Cic. Fam. 16, 27, init.: Dig. 2.* verbēra, un. n. (*stripes, blows*): *you deserve a good f., dignus es multis v.* Pl. Cic.: **v. BEATING (II.). Fond of f., plāgosus (of the schoolmaster Orbilius): Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70.**

**flood (subs.):** **1.** *An inundation: diluvium, diluvii: v. DELUGE.* **2.** *A stream, a large body of water: chiefly a poet. usage: flūmen, aquor, etc.: give the full rein to all your f.s, fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, Ov. Met. 1, 280: whelmed 'neath the bitter f. (of fate), fluminie mersit acerbo, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: the chief part are swept away by the f., maxima pars undaraptur, Ov. Met. 1, 311: v. RIVER, SEA, WATER. **3.** *A copious outpouring: as of tears, words: 1. flūmenis, n.: and he moistens his face with a copious f. of tears, largoque humectat fl. vultum, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: a f. of pitch sent down from the sky, picis e coelo demissum fl., Lucr. 6, 255: breathing forth the warm f. of blood from his breast, sanguinis exspirante calidum de pectore fl., Lucr. 2, 354. Fig.: to pour forth a golden f. of eloquence, fl. orationis aureum fundere, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 119: a f. of words, fl. verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188 such a f. of genius, tantum ingenii fl., Cic. Mar. 2, 4. **2.** unda (poet.): *the house vomits forth a f. of callers, salutantum vomit undam domus, Virg. G. 2, 462: the dense f.s of the Boii, spissae undae Boiorum, Sil. Phr.: to entreat with f.s of tears, multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: to shed f.s of tears, lacrimas profundere, effundere, Cic. (v. TEARS).***

**flood-gates:** **1.** cātaracta, cātaracta, ae, f., and -es, -ae, m. (only in pl.): *to control the course of water by f.s, cataractis aquae cursum temperare, Plin. Ep. 10, 72 (69). 4. 2.* piscina (strictly, the reservoir formed by the barrier or f.s): *to accumulate the water of a river by f.s and let it off again, (flumen) conrivare atque (trurus) emittere, Plin. 3, 5, 9, init. Phr.: to open all the f.s of passion, irarum omnes effundere bābenas, Virg. Aen. 12, 409.*

**flooding (subs.):** **Med. t. t. fluxio:** *to stop f.ing of the womb, fluxiones vulvae sistere, Plin.*

**flock, fluke:** *the fang of an anchor: dens, dentis, m.: then with tenacious f., the anchor made fast the vessels, tum d. tenaci ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: comp. id, Aen. 1, 160: uno non aligat ancora morsu.*

**floor (subs.):** **1.** sōlūm (ground-floor): *gilded roofs in country houses and marble f.s, aurata tecta in villis, et soli marmoreo, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49. **2.** pāvimentiū (the rooms of a Roman house being chiefly on the ground-floor, which was of marble or stone): **v. PAVEMENT.** **3.** contigātiō (not applicable to the ground-f.): *to ascend to the third f., in tertiam cont. ascendere, Liv. 21, 62: v. STOREY. (N.B.—This and the foll. word may be used of any framework of beams or planks)* **4.** contabulātiō: Caes. B. C. 2, 9: *Vitr.**

**coāxātō, coāssatiō (a builder's term):** *the f. requires to have two planks, in cross directions, necessarium*

binas per diversum coaxationes sub-sterni, Plin. 16, 25, 62.

**floor (v. tr.):** **1.** *To furnish with a floor: 1. pavimentum facio, struo (only of the ground-f.): Cato R. R. 18: simili, solum (e. g. marmoreum) facere, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 48. 2. contabulo, i (to cover with planks in any way): Caes. Plin. II. To level with the ground; sternō, strāvi, tum, 3: v. TO LEVEL, FROSTATION.*

**flooring (subs.):** **v. FLOOR.**

**flora:** *scient. t. t. herbæ, plantæ, flores: v. PLANT, FLOWER.*

**floral:** *flōreus: f. wreaths, f. coronae, Pl. v. FLOWERY.*

**florid:** **1.** *Lit. of ruddy hue: 1. rubicundus: Pl. l. v. RUDDY.*

*Somewhat f., subrubicundus, Sen. 2. cōlōrātus (of healthy complexion): Cels. (But in Tac. Agr. 11, colorati vultus is swarthy, tanned complexion).* **3.** subrūfus (somewhat ruddy): *(a man with f. complexion, curly hair, s. crispus, Pl.*

**II.** *F. of: style: floridus: more f. than Hyperides, floridior quam Hyperiades, Cic. Br. 82, 285: f. style, f. oratio, quint.*

**florist:** *qui florum peritus est.*

**flotilla:** *classical: a (small fleet): Cic. or: classis: v. FLEET.*

**flounce (subs.):** **1.** instīta: *the f. sewed to the bottom of the dress, sub-suta instīta vesti, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29. **2.** (in pl.) segmenta, orum (these were sometimes of gold or gilded): *the senate allowed women to wear a purple dress and golden (gilt) f.s, senatus permitit feminis purpurea ueste et aureis uti s.* Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: Ov.: Juv.*

**flounce (v. intr.):** *to move violently about, esp. in water: völūto, völūtor, I. V. TO FLOUNDER.*

**flounced (adj.):** *segmentatū, Juv. 6, 89 (where it is used of a cradle trimmed with flounces).*

**flounder (v. intr.):** *völūto, i (with pron. refl.): völūtor, i: the swine delights in f.ing in a miry lake, sus gaudent f.ing in a f. lake, sus gaudent coenoos lacu volutari, Col. 7, 10, med.: Cic. v. TO WALLOW.*

**flour:** **1.** farina: *corn being ground, the name of f. was given it, farre molito, farinae nomen est, Plin. f. barley, wheat, oat, f., f. hordeace, triticace, avenacea (hordei, tritici, avenae), Plin. 2. cibārium (coarse f.): common bread f., which they call seconds, c. quad secundarium vocant, Plin. 18, 9, 26: Bread of such f., cibarium panis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. 3. pollen, inis, m.: and pollis, inis, c. (fine f.): African wheat should yield five parts of fine f. to the peck, ex Africa justum est e modis redire pollinis sextarios quinque, Plin. (the fine f. of siligo, a kind of choice, white wheat, was called flos, Plin. 18, 9, 20): fine f. of pepper, p. piparis, Cels.*

**flourish (v.):** **1.** *To be prosperous: 1. flōreo, ni, 2: in Greece musicians f.d, in Graecia musici flōrērunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: Magna Graecia was at that time f.ing, Magna Graecia tunc florebant, Cic. Am. 4, 13: painting f.d about the time of Philip, circa Philippi floruit pictura, Quint. 12, 10, 6.*

**2.** floresco, 3 (to begin to f., to move more and more): *this your justice and clemency shall f. more and more every day, haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescit quotidie magis, Cic. Mar. 4, 12, 2: hoc (he Hōrtensius) began to f., Crassus diel, hoc florescente, Crassus mortuus est, Cic. Br. 88, extr.*

**3.** niteo, ui, 2 (to shine; be in good condition): *the f.ing grass, nitens herba, Ov.: Plin. let the revenue f. during peace, vegetal in pace niteat, Cic. Rull. 7, 21: Hor.*

**4.** vigeo, ui, 2 (to thrive, be vigorous and active): *I am f.ing in mind: in estate impoverished, nos animo v., re familiari communi sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin.: Sparta was renowned, great Mycenae f.d, clara fuit Sparte, magna vigueri Mycenae, Ov.: audacia, corruption, avarice, f.d, audacia, largitio, avaritia, vigeant, Sall. Cat. 3, fin.*

**5.** *coāxātō, coāssatiō (a builder's term): the f. requires to have two planks, in cross directions, necessarium*

vinco, ul, 2 (late; and chiefly poet.): *this is the second age of the Roman people, in which it f.d most of all, haec est secunda aetas P. R., qua maxime viruit, Flor. 1, 22: the serpent f.s in his new skin, squama v. recenti serpens, Ov. Met. 9, 266. Hence to f. again, révresco, 3: the house of Germanicus f.d again, domus Germaniei revirescebat, Tac. Ann. 4, 12. Curt. II. To make a display: ostento, jacto, i: the man who is bringing and f.ing in this magnificent way, hic qui se jactat magnifice atque ostentat, Auct. Her. 21, 29: v. TO ROAST, FLAUNT, SHOW OFF.*

**As chron. t. t. flōrēo, 2 (without classical authority in this sense: cf. supr. I.). But vivo (to live) should be preferred in actual composition: he f.d in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, vixit sub Augusto et Tiberio, Forel.**

**IV. Trans.:** *to move rapidly about: vibro, i: v. TO BRANDISH*

**V.** *To blow a trumpet: cāno, 3: v. TO BLOW (II.), SOUND.*

**flourish (subs.):** *esp. pl. of showy ornament in style: cālāmīstri, orum (lit. curling-irons): every showy decoration shall be done away, not a f. shall be allowed, removēbitur omnis insignis ornatus; ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23, 78 (comp. Dial. de Orat. 26): you know my fine f.s, nosti illas ἀνέψοις (= ampullas), Cic. Att. 1, 14.*

**flourishing (adj.):** *flōrēns: a f. and illustrious youth, fl. et illustris adolescens, Caes.: an extensive and f. state, civitas ampla atque fl., Caes.: v. PROSPEROUS.*

**flout:** *dērīdeo, contumelias afficio v. TO MOCK, INSULT.*

**flow:** **1.** *Of fluids generally: 1. fluo, xi, xum, 3: the Rhone f.s between the territories of the Helvetii and Allobroges, Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanüs fl., Caes.: the blood of Remus f.d upon the ground, fluxit in terrans Remi crux, Hor.: f. with blood (of a river), sanguine fl., Cic. Diū. 1, 43, 98: also of odours and other emanations, Lncr.: Cic. v. TO ENAMATE.*

**Flig.:** *the speech of Calidius f.d freely, Calidii oratio liberæ fluebat, Cic. Br. 79, 274: Herodotus f.s like a gentle river, Hu. quasi sedatus amnis f., Cic. Or. 12, 19: from that principle the whole theory of good and evil must f., ab isto capite f. necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34.*

**2.** māno, i (to f. drop by drop; to ooze, trickle: q. v.): sweat f.s from our entire body, m. nobis tota de corpore sudor, Lucifer, 6, 945: more copious streams will f. from the squeezed teats, laeta magis pressis manubria fluminia mammis, Virg. G. 3, 310.

**3.** liquor, i (in the manner of fluids formed by melting: v. TO MELT): from the tree f. drops of dark gore, hule (arbor) ar. l. sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: sweat f.s from the whole body, tota corpore sudor l., Lucifer, v. TO TRICKLE.

**II.** Of the tide, opp. to ebb: affluo, accēdo, Plin.: v. TIDE.

**— apart, asunder:** diffuso, 3: the Rhine f.s into several different channels, Rhēmns in plures d. partes, Caes.

**— back:** reflo, 3: the river f.s back, r. annis, Virg.: Ov.

**— between:** interflu, 3: the strait which f.s between Naupactus and Patrae, fretum quod Naupactus et Patras int., Liv. 1, 1.

**— by, near, or past:** 1. praefluo: the Tiber f.s past at the bottom of the valley, infima valle pr. Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45, fin.: the Aufidus which f.s past the realms of Apulian Daunus, Aufidus qui regna Dauni pr. Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26.

**2.** praeterflu, 3: a river f.ing past the walls, amnis praeterfluenus moenia, Liv. 41, 11.

**3.** praeterlābor, psus, 3 (to glide gently by): delightsome woods and rivers f.ing by, amoena f. silvarum et praeterlābentia fluminia, Quint. 10, 3, 24.

**— down** 1. dēffuso: the moist-

ture *f.s* down from the rocks, d. saxis humor. Hor.: *the dress, f.d down to her very feet, pedes vestis defluit ad imos*, Virg. Sometimes = to have done flowing: the clown waits for the stream to *f.*, down, rusticus expectat dum defluit annis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42. 2. décurro, ri, sum, 3 (*quickly*): a river *f.*ing rapidly down from a mountain, monte decurrens annis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5.

**flow forth, or out:** 1. effluo, 3: it, i. e. the wind, causes the rains to *f.* forth, facit ei imbre, Luer.: his life *f.s* forth with his blood, vita una cum sanguine cf., Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59. 2. profuno, 3 (*to f. forth to view*): the *Meuse f.s* out of Mt. Vosegus, Mosra p. ex monte Vosego, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: *to f. from the mouth* (*of words*), ore pro, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.

— **into:** influo, 3: *the Hypanis f.s into the Euzine*, Hypanis in Pontum inf., Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: with *adv.* of place: *not far from the sea into which the Rhine f.s*, non longe a mari quo Rhenus inf., Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Fig.: *the inflowing and outflowing divine mind, influens atque effluens divinus animus*, Cic. Tim. 13.

— **over:** superfluo, 3: v. TO OVER-FLOW.

— **round:** 1. circumfluo, 3 (more freq. in fig. sense: v. TO FLOCK ROUND): *the water of the sea f.s round both sides, utrumque latus c. aequoris unda*, Ov. Met. 13, 779; Plin.: *Ioan. f.s round his jaws, spuma c. rictus*, Ov.

2. circumfundor, fusus, 3 (with dat.; poet.): *the Tigris f.s round the city*, Tigris c. urbi, Plin.: v. TO SUR-ROUND.

— **through:** 1. perfloo, 3: to *f. through a strainer (of wine)*, per colum p., Luer. 2, 392: to *f. through into the sea (of a river)*, in mare p., Plin. 36, 16, 65. 2. permaneo, 1 (*to ooze through*): *the juice by which we are nourished f.s through to the liver*, is succus quo alimus p. ad Jeum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. 0. TO PENETRATE.

— **together:** confloo, 3: *to f. together* (*one of rivers*), in unum c., Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. See also **FLOCK** TOGETHER.

— **to, toward:** affloo, 3 (rare in lit. sense: v. TO FLOCK TO): Tac.

— **under, or beneath:** 1. subterfloo, 3: *a river f.ing from a lake under mountains*, annis ex lacu sub montes subterfleui, Vitruv. 8, 2, 6: *a rapid torrent f.ing beneath (the bridge)*, torrente rapido subterfleuente, Plin. 2. subterlabor, lapsus, 3 (*gently; with gliding motion*): *rivers f.ing beneath the walls of cities*, subterlabentia flumina muros, Virg. G. 2, 157.

**flow (subs.):** 1. fluxio, f. of *waters (deluges)*, f. aquarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111. Oritene in med. sense, f. of *blood from the nostrils*, sanguinis f. e. naribus, Plin.: v. FLUX. 2. fluxus, us, m. (rare): *wind is understood to be nothing else than a f. of air*, ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus (therus, ed. Jan.) aëris, Plin. 2, 43, 44. 3. lapsus, us, m. (*a gliding motion*): *to stay the rapid f. of rivers*, rapidos fluminum morari l., Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10. II. *A stream; esp. fig.*: filum: v. FLOOD (III). Plur.: *ready f. of words*, verborum copia; linguae mobilitas, voluntatis, Cic. (v. FLUENCY): it checks the *f. of speech*, cursus dicendi refrauenit, Quint. 8, pref. § 27. III. *Of the tide:* accessus, ns, m.: opp. to recessus, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. Or expr. by verb: *the f. and ebb of the tide are particularly wonderful*, aestus maris accedere et reciprocere maxime mirum, Plin. 2, 97, 99, init. IV. *Course:* Phr.: *whose life goes on with even f.*, quibus secundo cursu vita procedit, Sen. Ep. 111, 17. v. COURSE.

**flower (subs.):** 1. Lit., a blossom: 1. flos, flor, m.: *sweet smelling f.s*, suaves f., Luer.: *fresh f.s*, recentes f., Hor.: *to gather f.s*, flores legere, Ov. Fast. 4, 437; f. carpere, ib.

443 (v. TO PLECK, GATHEA). 2. floscitus (strictly dimin., of preced.: more common in sense II.): *they fade like f.s*, tanquam flosculi decadunt, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 43. Further dimin., flosculus, Apul. Herb. Abounding in f.s, made of f.s, florulus, floridus: v. FLOWERY. II. Fig., the best of any thing: 1. flos, *the f. of the nobility and the youth*, f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: Liv. 2. rôbur, ôris, n. (*the main strength*: esp. of troops): *the f. of the woods has perished*, quod fuit roboris interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. Joln: quod flor, quod roboris (fuerat), Liv. 37, 12; in flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34.

III. Also fig., an embellishment; esp. in speech: 1. flos (in pl.): *f.s of language and sentiment*, flores verborum et sententiarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. 2. flosculos (in pl.): *to call f.s from every quarter*, f. undique carpere, Cic. Sext. 56, 119: *to be charmed by the f.s of a novel luxuriance (in style)*, recentis hujus luxuriae flosculos capi, Quint. IV. Bloom, prime of age: flos: Luer.: Cic. (f. aestuus is specially used of personal charms, cf. Liv. 21, 2): v. FINE (subs.).

**flower (v.):** floro, 2: v. TO BLOOM. flower-bed: area: v. BED (II). floweret: flosculus, flosculos: v. FLOWER (I.).

**flower-garden:** 1. hortus (garden in general): v. GARDEN. 2. viridarium, iun., n. (only in pl.): orchards and f.s, as they are called, loca quae pomaria et f. appellantur, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, med.

**flower-stalk:** cálamus (e. g., lupini): Virg.

**flowerly:** 1. Lit., made of flowers, abounding in flowers: 1. flosculos, f. fields, f. arva, Virg.: f. wreaths, f. serta, Tib. 2. floridus: f. Hybla, f. Hybla, Ov.: f. meads, f. prata, Luer. Phr.: f. grass, [immemoris] distinctae floribus herbae, Ov. Met. 5, 266. II. Fig., of style: floribus: v. FLORID (II). Phr.: f. style, oratio omnibus verborum ac sententiarum floribus abundans: v. FLOWER (III).

**flowing (adj.):** 1. Lit. of fluids:

1. finis, tis: f. water, f. aqua, Ov.: v. TO FLOW. 2. fluidus: f. gore, f. crux, Ov.: v. FLUID. 3. (in compounds) refluxus (f. back), Ov.: Plin.: praefluxus (f. by or past), Plin.: defluxus (f. down), Stat.: inflitus (f. in), Paul. Noz.: superflaus (f. over), Plin.: circumflitus (f. round), Ov.: Plin. II.

By anal. of drapery, etc., loose, floating:

1. fluens: f. tunics, tunicae f., Ov. A. 3, 101; Tac. 2. fluxus, f. locks, f. crins, Tac. Ann. 11, 31: f. drapery, f. amictus, Lucan. 3. fusi: f. mantle, f. palla, Tib.: f. bows, f. crines, Virg. Aen. 10, 137. III. Fig., of style; moving freely: 1. fluens: a sustained, f. style, tracta et f. oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66; mater written in f. elegiacs, materia f. elegis scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2. 2. fusi: a. f. and sustained style, running on with a kind of uniform smoothness, genus orationis t. atque tractum, et cum lentate quadam aequalitate profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: Aschines is fuller than Demosthenes, and more f., plenior Demosthenes Aschines, et magis f., Quint. 10, 1, 77: Herodotus is agreeable, f., transparent, dulcis et f. et candidus Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 73.

**fluctuate:** i. e. to move now this way now that; to vary: 1. Iacto, I (pass., or with refl. pron.): opinions fluctuating, opinioibus se jactantibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; at those times money f.d so much that no one could tell what he possessed, jactabatur illis temporibus numis sic ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. 2. nato, 1 to f. ("be at sea") more than Neptune himself, magis n. quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 62: a change of will indicates that the

mina f.s, mutatio voluntatis indicat animum n., Sen. Ep. 35, fin.: v. TO CHANGE (intr.).

**fluctuation:** mutatio: v. CHANGE, VISCITUDE. Or expr. by verb: v. TO FLUCTUATE.

**flue:** perl. cuniculus (fornicis); cf. Plin. 9, 38, 62: v. CHINNEY.

**fluency:** 1. volubilitas, mer f., verborm v. inanis, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17. Quint. 2. mobilitas linguae: Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127. 3. céleritas verborum Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127; c. orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53. 4. copia verborum (in good sense), abundance of matter begets abundance of words, i. e., f. rerum copia verborum copiam gigant, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 125: v. FLOWING (III.) and FLUTTER.

**fluent:** 1. copiosus (full of matter and expression alike): v. FLUENT, 4: the f. man is said to have spoken some hours, locutus esse dictor homo c. aliquot horas, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75.

**floquent:** 2. volubilis (merely f.): a musical-voiced, f. speaker, canorus orator et v., Cic. Br. 27, 105: comp. Cic. Fl. 20, 48, quon si homo volubilis quadam praecepti celestiter dicendi jactaret, 3. solutus (free and ready of speech): the most f. of speakers, solutissimus in dicendo omnium oratorum, Cic. Br. 48, 180. Join: solutus et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. 4. profuentes, nts (to excess): f. and never-ending loquacity, p. et perennis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.

**fluently:** volubiliter, solutè: Cic. (for syn. v. FLUENT). **fluid (adj.):** 1. fluidus: what is contrary as earthy to f., quid tam contrarium quam terrenum fluido: Col.: f. bodies, fluido quae corpore constant, Luer. 2. fluxus (rare): f. juices, f. sucii, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 3. liquidus: v. LIQUID.

**fluid (subs.):** 1. In strict scientific sense; expr. by fluidus: uater and air are f.s fluida sunt aqua et aer; fluido corpore constant, praedita sunt: v. supr. I.). II. In general sense: 1. binar (any kind of moisture): the stars are fed by f.s from the earth and sea, stellae terrene marinisque h. aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: milky f. (i. e. milk), lacteus h., Ov.: the *Massic f. of Bacchus* (i. e. wine), Massicus bacchi, Hor. 2. liquor: v. LIQUID. 3. latex, ictis, m. (poet.): I am transformed into a f., in latices nutor, Ov. Met. 5, 636: the f. of the vine-begotten liquor, liquorit vitigeni latice, Luer. 5, 14: the *Palladian f.*, i. e., olive-oil, Palladii latices, Ov. Met. 8, 275.

**fluidity, fluidness:** 1. liquor: as weight in stones, heat in fire, f. in water, pondus uti saxis, calor ignibus, liquor aqua, Luer. 1, 453; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 2. fluida natura: v. FLUID (subs.). Phr.: "fire keeps all things in a state of f." (Paley), "ignis omnia fluida servat."

**fluke (of an anchor):** dens, nitis, m., Virg.

**flurry (subs. and v.):** v. HURRY, EXCITEMENT.

**flush (v. intr.):** rubescere, 3: v. TO BLUSH, REDDEN. Phr.: f.d with success, secunda fortuna, victoris elatus. v. ELATED. See also EMBOILED.

**flush (subs.):** i. e. a sudden access:

impetus, us: v. FIT, IMPULSE.

**flush (adj.):** 1. Fresh, flourishing: végétus, florens: v. FLORESHING.

II. Colloq. for well-off, abundant: Phr.: to be f. with money, "satis magni pecuniam in promptu habere."

**fluster (subs. and v.):** v. HURRY, BUSTLE.

**flute (subs.):** 1. The musical instrument:

1. tibia: the shrill f., acris t., Hor.: the plaintive f., querula t., Hor.: Cic. The tibia was originally a small, shrill instrument, with one tube (tenuis simplexque), Hor. A. 1. 202 afterwards it was made larger and double. Hence the plur. is frequent, referring to the two tubes: to play on the f., tibia canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14;

cantare tibiis, Nep. Epam. 2. *A f- maker, tibiarus, Inscr. in Forcell.*: *f- player (masc.), tibicen, inis, m., Pl.* Cic.: *fem., tibicina, Pl.* Ter. 2. ärundo, inis, *f. (made of out or reed):* Ov. v. REED, PIPE. *II. In architecture; an indented channel:* stria, Vitr. 4. 3. 9.

**flute** (v.): *to channel (q. v.):* strio, I: Vitr. 4. 3. 9. Plin.

**fluted** (adj.): stratiatus: *f. shells, s. conchae,* Plin.: Vitr.

**flutting** (subs.): architect. t. t.: stratiata, Vitr. 4. 3. 9.

**flutist** (v.): tibicen, inis, m.: v. FLUTE.

**flutter** (v.): I. *Intr.:* 1. völito, I: birds f., aves v., Cic.: *the bird f. near the ground, avis propter humum v.*, Ov. Met. 8, 238: *to f. to and fro through the air (of the Lucretian fims), v. ultra citrope per auras, Luer. 4. 36.* Hence comp., *to f. about over, supervolito, Virg.:* *to f. round, circumvolito, Virg. 2. plaudo, si, sum 3 (so as to make a flapping noise):* *the partridge f'd its wings, plautus alis perditus, Ov. Met. 8, 238: v. FLAP.* 3. trépido, I (*with alarm*): *this with f. wing fly does from the eagle, sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae, Ov. Met. 1, 506:* *the f. wing bird tightens its bonds, avis trepidans astringit vincula, Ov. Met. 11, 75.* Fig.: *my bosom f. with fresh alarm, tr. pectus recenti metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5.* Phr.: *f. wing leaves, folia ludentia, Plin. 18, 35, 86.* II. *Trans.:* *to drive in confusion: fugo, fundo: v. TO ROOT.*

**flutter** (subs.): i. e. a panic, alarm: *trepidatio: v. ALARM.* Or expr. by verb: *why in such a f.,* \*quid istuc trepidatur?

**fluttering** (subs.): expr. by völito, trépido: v. TO FLUTTER.

**flux**: I. *The act of flowing:* fluxus, ūs: v. FLOWING. Phr.: *all things are in a state of f., omnia f.* Luer. 2, 68. II. Med. t. t.: 1. fluxus, fluxio: *bloody f., sanguinis fluxus, fluxo:* Plin. 2. profluvium: Col.: Plin.

**fly** (subs.): musca: *to drive away f.s, m. abigere, Cic. Pl.*: *a flap for driving away f.s, muscarium, Mart. 14, 67 (lemm.):* Veg. Vetus.

**fly** (v.): I. *To move by means of wings:* 1. völito, I: crows f., corvi f., Luer.: bees f., apes v., Ov.: clouds f., nubes v., Luer. Fig.: *time f.s, actas v.*, Cic.: hora v., Sen. 2. völito, I (*to f. about*): v. TO FLIT, HOVER. II. *To escape:* fugo, 3: v. TO FLEE.

**— apart, asunder**: i. e., *to part suddenly:* 1. dissolvo, ū, 4: *flints f. asunder at fire, silex igni d.* Plin: *the sword flew in pieces with the blow, macro icu dissolutus, Virg. Aen. 12, 741.* Frequent., dissoluto, I: Virg. Aen. 8, 240. 2. displodo, si, sum, 3 (*with a report*): v. TO BURN.

**— at**: i. e., *to attack:* involo, I: *I can scarcely refrain from f. sing at (your) hair, vix me contineo quin in volumi in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 10: to f. at any one and wound him, i. [ad] aliquem et sauciare eum, Auct. B. Alex. 52, extr.* Phr.: *let your fist without delay f. at his cheeks, pugnus continuo in mata haerat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17.*

**— away**: avolo, I: *the birds flew away as he was taking the auspices, auspiciunt pullos avolasse, Suet. Cat. Fig.: they f. away to Rome at a gallop, citatis equis Romani avolant, Liv. 1, 57.* — back: revolo, I: *to f. there and back, advolare et eodem r.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, ad med.

**— before**: praevolo, I (*to f. in front of*): Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.

**— by, or near**: praetervolo, I: *with act.:* Cic.: Suet.

**— forth, or out**: 1. svolo, I: *Notus f.s forth with dripping wings, madidis Notus e. alis, Ov.* Cic. Fig.: *souls quitting the body, e. atque excurvere foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 414.* 2. prövolo, I: Plin. Fig.: *they suddenly flew forth ex masse, subito omnibus copulis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.*

**fly from**: fugo, 3: v. TO FLEE. — in, or into: involo, I: *foli, by in and acc., Varr. 3, 7, init.; by dat., Col. 8, 3, ad fin.* Comp. TO FLY AT.

**— open**, dissilio, 4: v. TO FLY APART.

**— over, or across**: 1. transvolo, I: *partridges do not f. across the boundaries of Boetotia, perdites non tr. fines Boetiae, Plin. 10, 29, 41.* Fig.: *to f. across the Alps, Alpes tr., Asini Poll., in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, med.* 2. supervolo, I (*to f. above, quite over*): *he (Perseus) f.s over the whole globe, tota o. orbe, Ov.* Plin. Fig.: *the spear f.s over (him), s. basta, Virg. Frequent., supervolito, to f. over often, hover over, Virg. E. 6, 81.*

**— round**: circumvolo, I: *an eagle flew round him a number of times, aquila eum saepius circumvolavit, Suet. Hor. Frequent., circumvolito, to f. round and round, Virg. G. 1, 377.*

**— through**: pervolo, I: *the swallow f.s through the house, aedes p. hirundo, Virg. Fig.: he flew (through) 56 miles in tight carriages, sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisis pervolavit, Cic. R. Am. 7, 19.*

**— to or toward**: advolo, I (*with ad or in acc.; also dat.*): *a bird f. to (other) birds, avis ad (alias) aves advolans, Cic.: a great number of wood-pigeons f. into the territory of Volaterrae, in agrum Volaterranum pavulum vis a. Plin.: a butterfly f. to the light of lamps, pollux lumenibus lucernarum advolans, Plin. Often fig.: *he flew to the city with incredible speed, ad urbem incredibili celeritate advolavit, Cic. Sext. 4, 11: f. to us, advola ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 4 (a).**

**— under**: subtervolo, I: *with acc.:* Stat. Theb. 3, 670.

**— up**: subvolo, I: *to f. up into the heavenly place, sursum in coelestem locum s., Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.*

**fly-catcher**: mēlancorōphos, i, m.: Plin.

**fly-flap**: muscariū: Mart. 14, 67, 71 (lemm.); *for this purpose a cock's or ox's tail was sometimes used: u. cc.*

**fly-ing** (adj.): 1. völafilis, e: f. creatures, v. bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: *the f. boy, i. e., Cupid, v. puer, Ov.* 2. völucer, cris, cre: f. creatures, v. bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: *serpentes, v. dracones, Ov.: f. clouds, v. nebulae, Ov.: v. WINGED.* 3. f. foul, i. e., birds: völantes, um, f.: Virg.: *Lucr.*

**fly-leaf**: \*folium purum in prima vel postrema parte insertum.

**foal** (subs.): 1. pullus: *the f. of noble breed, i. e., of the horse, p. generosi pecoris, Virg. G. 3, 75: f.s of wild asses, onagrorum p. Plin.* 2. *(of the horse only):* équuleus, équulus: v. colt.

**foal** (v.): parto, pēperi, partum, 3: *to produce young in any way:* a heifer f.d. a horse-colt, boz equileum peperit, Liv. 21, 31, fin.: *also absol.: when a mule f.s (of a thing impossible), cum mula peperit, Suet. Gal. 4: v. TO BRING FORTH.*

**foaling** (subs.): 1. partus, ūs, m.: *the f. of a mule, p. mulae Suet. Gal. 4.* 2. fetura: Varr.: Virg.: v. BREEDING.

**foam** (subs.): spuma: *Venus sprung from f.s, coeruleum sp. sale, Enn.:* caps. f. sing with milk, pocula spumantia lacte, Virg.: *a f. wild-boar, spumans aper, Virg.* 2. exastuo, I (*to boil and seethe*): v. TO BOIL (III). Phr.: *the patient f.s at the mouth, (agreto) ex ore spumae mouentur, Cels. 3, 23, init.*

**foaming**, foamy: 1. spumans, n. tis (strictly, yielding or emitting foam): *he quaffed the f. bowl, sp. hauit pateram, Virg.: the f. bit, sp. frena, Virg. Aen. 4, 135.* 2. spumeus (covered

with foam): *the f. sea, sp. Nereus, Virg.: a f. torrent, sp. torrens, Ov.* 3. spūmōsus (= preced.): *f. shores, sp. litora, Cat.: f. waves, sp. undiae, Ov.* 4. spūmifer, éra, érum (poet.): *the f. river, sp. amnis, Ov.*

**foe**: perl. lōcūlus (*any small compartment*): v. POCKET.

**focal**: \*focālis, e: *as purely scient. t. t.* focus: e. g. of an ellipse, tōcus, Cartes. Dioptr.

**fodder** (subs.): food for cattle: pāblūm: *to cut f., p. secae, Caes.: the sheep crops the f., pabula carpit ovis, Ov. To get f. (milit. term), pabulari, Caes.: Tac.: pertaining to f., pabulāris, e: Col.: Plin.*

**fodder** (v.): pabulum praebeo: v. TO FEED.

**foe**: hostis, inimicus: v. ENEMY.

**fog**: 1. cālico, inis, f. (*a dark f.*): *a moist f. is exhibited from the ground, humida a terra exhalatur c.* Plin. 2, 42, 42: Col.: (V. DARKNESS, II, 2). 2. nēbulā (*a thin, cloud-like mist*): *rivers are covered in summer with warm, in winter with cold f.s, annes aestate vaporatis, bieme frigidis n. caligint, Col. 1, 5, med.: v. MIST.*

**foggy**: 1. caliginosus: *a damp, f. atmosphere, coelum humidum et c.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. 2. nēbulosus: Cato: Cic.: v. MISTY.

**foh**: interj. of abhorrence or contempt: fi! Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 7 (al. heu).

**foible** (subs.): 1. virtus: *to have a keen eye for your friends' f.s, in amicorum v. acutum cernere, Hor.: v. FAULT.*

2. error: *virtue would have given the f. an honourable name, isti errori nomen virtus posuissest honestum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 41: v. ERROR.* Phr.: "I confess my f. with regard to flattery" (Chesterfield), confiteor me, quod ad adulacionem pertinet, paulo infirmorem esse (comp. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70): v. WEAKNESS.

**foil** (subs.): 1. *A blunt sword for fencing:* rūdis, is, f.: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO FENCE. II. *A thin leaf of metal:* 1. lāmina, and by sym., lāma (Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2): *to make f. of silver, ex argento laminas ducere, Plin. 33, 9, 45: to cut copper into thin f., aes tenue in lāmnas, Plin. 34, 8, 20.* 2. bractea (*very fine and thin*): *thin, like the spider's web or gold f., tenuis, ut aranea b. queat, Luer. 4, 729: the f. of gold rustled in the gentle wind, leni crepitabat b. vento, Virg. Dimin. bractea: to take the (gold) f. off the staff of Castor, bracteaum de Castore ducere, Juv. 13, 152. An artificer in gold and silver f., bractearius, f. bractearius; also bracteātor. Inscr. in Forcell.: covered with f., bracteātus: e. g. bracteatum lacunar, Sidon.: Sen. III. *A back-ground which sets any thing off to advantage:* Phr. Augustus (they said) had sought to use (Tiberius) as a f. to his own glory, comparatione deterima sibi glorian quiescebat, Tac. Ann. 1, 10; \*Tiberium ide adscitum, ut prie illo, ipse magnus clarusque videretur.*

**foil** (v.): éludo, si, sum, 3: v. TO BAFFLE.

**foist**: to thrust in improperly: 1. intulcio, si, tum, 4: *he is for ever f.ing in this word, non desinit omnibus locis horre verbum inf., Sen. Ep. 114, 19.* 2. to suppose, 3. (*fraudulently*): v. TO FOIST: to f. in false wills, (falsa) testamenta sup., Cic.: v. TO FORCE.

**fold** (subs.): 1. For flocks: 1. övile, is, n.: *to prowl around the f. (of the wolf), explorare insidiis ovilia circum, Virg. G. 3, 557: Ov.* (Not used by the Scriptores Rei Rusticae.) 2. septum or saeptum, usu, pl. (any enclosure): *to return to the f. (at evening), septa repete, Col. 6, 23: Virg.* 3. conceptum (like septum): Cōi. 6, 23.

4. stābūlm (*strictly for large cattle*): Virg.: Col.: v. STALL. II. *of a garment:* 1. pīcātūra (*strictly of the act of folding*): *f.s of drapery stragulae vestis pīcātūrae, cf. Plin. 7, 51, 52.* 2. sinus us (*of a rounded*,

**swelling form:** *making a lap-like f. of his toga*, *ex toga tacto*, Liv. 21, 18, fin. (v. *Dicit. Ant.* s. v.). *flowing f.s.* fluentes, Virg.: *Cimon introduced wrinkles and f.s. of drapery* (in painting), Cimon in ueste rugas et s. inventit, Plin. 35, 8, 34, fin. 3. *ruga* (*a smaller f. ; a wrinkling*): *f.s. (or creases) arranged by design*, *r. ad industria collocatae*, Macr. Sat. 2, 9. *ad init.*: *v. supr.* (2). *Phr.:* *to hang gracefully, in becoming f.s.*, apte pendere, Ov. Met. 2, 733: *full of f.s., multiplex: the intestines have many f.s. and convolutions, alvis est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic.: *similarly, with three f.s., triplex, etc.* (v. THREE-FOLD).

**fold** (*as suffix*): 1. *expr. by comp.* in-plex, plicis: *v. pried art. fin.* 2. (*in certain phr.*) *expr. by cum, with ord. num. adj.:* *the land yields an eight-f., ten-f. return, ager efficit cum octavo, cum decimo*, Cic. Ver. 3, 47: *Vart. also with a subs. expressed: the land yielding a hundred-f. return, cum centesima fruge fenus reddente terra*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.

**fold** (*v.*): 1. *To double up:* 1. plico, avi and ui, atum, i: *to f. a sheet of paper, chartam p.* Mart. 4, 82, fin. 2. complico, i: *to f. up a letter, epistolam c.*, Cic. Att. 12, 1. 3. replico, i: *ring back outside the inside of its skin (of a serpent), replicans ut extra flat membranæ quod fuerat intus*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. *Phr.:* *to f. the hands, digitos pectinatum inter se plectere*, Plin. 28, 6, 17 (*comp.* Ov. Met. 9, 299): *less precisely, to sit with f.d. hands (idle), manibus, quod aiunt, compressis sedent*, Liv. 7, 14, med.: *to stretch forth f.d. hands, duplices tendere palmas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 94. 11. *To pen sheep: septis in clido, si sum, 3: Varr. v. FOLD (subs.)*.

**folding-doors:** valvae, arum: sometimes with *adv.* bisores, e: v. DOOR (4).

**foliage:** 1. frons, dis, f. (*both sing. and pl.*): abundant f., f. multa, Varr.; Virg.: *Hor. : a path blocked up with f. and brushwood*, via interclusa frondibus et virgutis, Cic. Coel. 18, init.

2. *cuma* (*mostly f.*): *the f. of the groves, nemorum c.*, Hor. Odi. 1, 21, 5. *f. of trees, arboreæ c.*, Ov.: *it looks out upon the grove and f. of the hippocampus, hippodromi nemus et comes prospectus*, Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 19. 3. *folia, örüm: v. LEAVES,*

**folio:** liber maximæ formæ; liber oblongus: Lach. pret. Lucifer.

**folk:** hōmīnes: v. PEOPLE.

**follicle:** 1. folliculus: *when the tender blade emerges from the f., quum folliculo se exserit spica mollis*, Sen. Ep. 124, 11. 2. vescicula (*a small bladd.*): Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

**follow:** 1. sequor, sēcūtus, 3 (*trans. and intr.*): *go you before: I f., i prae; sequor, Ter. : to f. a magistrate into his province, s. magistratus in provinciam*, Nep. Att. 6 (*v. TO ATTEND*): *he f.s his father with unequal steps, s. patrem non passibus aequis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 724. Often of *order in time or result*: *what f.s (z our et cetera)*, Cic. Or. 49, 164: *a difference of opinion f.s from this, discrimen opinioris s. ex hac re*, Liv. 5, 6, med.: *v. TO RESULT*. Fig.: *to f. a road, viam, iter s.*, Ov.: Cic.: *to f. Nature as a guide*, Naturam ducem s., Cic. Am. 5, 19 *to f. advice, consilium s.*, Cic. Often used *impers.* (coll. by inf. or ut and subj.), to denote a logical or other consequence: *if this proposition is not true, it f.s that it is false*, si hanc enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: *nor does it f. that there are . . . nec s. esse . . .*, Cic. l.c.: *it f.s that I should show, s. ut doceam*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, init. *Frequent.*, sector, i: *(to be the habit of) f.ing; to keep f.ing*; Cic.: v. TO ATTEND UPON. (N.B.—When the Eng. verb is *pass.*, the sentence may be inverted: *they are usually f.d. by a great multitude, magna multitudine eos s. insuevit*, Caes.) 2. *séquor, 3* (*often = to attain by following: q. v.*):

*he f.d me (close) to the door, consecutus es me usque ad foras*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 92: *v. hen Crassis had thus spoken, silence (at once) f.d, haec quoniam Crassis dixisset, silentium est consonum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, init.: *blushing f.s (attends) shame, pudorem rubor c.*, Cic.: *to f. a custom, morem c.*, Cic. *Frequent.*, consecutor, i (*to f. up closely, pursue*): Cic. 3, init., 3 (*to f. close upon, in the rear of*): *next to him f.s Satus, proximus huic ins. Salinus*, Virg. Aen. 5, 321: *unless a vowel f., isti vocalis ins.*, Cic. Or. 48, 161. Fig. *istis f.s with her eye the flying bark, inequitor fugientem lumine pinni*, Ov. 4. *séquor, 3: v. TO FOLLOW UP*. *Phr.:* *to f. any one in an office, succedere aucti (v. TO SUCCEED): they spoke as f.s, in hunc modum suum suum, sicuti sunt*, Caes. B. G. 2, 31 (*v. EFFECT*, III.): *thus f.s that, f. ita fuit in . . .*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; *ex quo officiun, tolli, by ut and subj., or acc. and inf.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 10: *Rep. 3, 11; sometimes it does not f., may be expr. by non . . . idcirco, non continuo, non propterea: it does not f. that because you defended optimus, you will be looked upon as a good citizen, non, si Optimum defendisti, idcirco te bonum civem putabant, Cie. de Or. 2, 40, 70: comp. Cic. R. Am. 33, 94, non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sicarii sum: to f. any one's advice, instructions, alicuius consilii, praecipiti uti, Ov.: to f. any one's own judgment or discretion, suo iudicio uti, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: *I wish I had f.d your most friendly advice, vellem a principio te audisse amicissime moneantem, Cic.: to f. the calling of a merchant, banker, soothsayer, mercaturam, argentinam, baruspiciam facere, Cie. (v. TO CARRY ON).**

**follow on:** perséquor, cùtus, 3 (*to the end*): Ter.: Cic.: v. TO PURSUE, PERSEVERE. — **out:** 1. exséquor, 3: *to f. out any object to the end, aliquid exusque ad extreum*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: v. TO CARRY OUT (11), ACCOMPLISH (11). 2. prosquéor, 3: v. TO ATTEND. — **up:** 1. subseqvar, cùtus, 3: *he f.s her up and treads in her very steps, s. presqueque legit vestigia gressu*, Ov. Met. 3, 17: *he sent forward the cavalry, and ordered labores with the legions to f. up, equitatum praemissit ... Labium cum legionibus s. jussit*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. 2. perséquor, 3: *(to the end): to f. a person up, in his very steps, s. aliquem ipsius vestigii*, p., Cic.: v. TO PURSUE. 3. exséquor, 3: v. TO FOLLOW OUT. 4. insto, stifi, stárum (*to pursue an object*): *knowing that he must f. up his reputation, non ignarus instantium famae, Tac. Agr. 18 med.*: v. TO PRESS (10). 5. insisto, stifi, stínum, 3 (*freq. of milit. operations, with dat.*): *they f'd up the pursuit so vigorously, adeo effusis insisterunt*, Liv. 26, 44, med. 6. urgeo, si, 2 (*to press*): *to f. j. up an opportunity, opportunum (et facultatem) u.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

**follower:** 1. sectator (*esp. used of f.s of candidates in canvassing*): *the Fabian law respecting the number of f.s, lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum*, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: *more freq. (but late) of adherents of a sect or bracher: the f.s of Aristotle, s. Aristotelis, Gell., v. DISCIPLE (4).* 2. assectator: *old f., quidam virtus a. (ex numero amicorum)*, Cic. Ver. 2, 11, 29: *also used of attendants on candidates*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9; *or of disciples: a f. of wisdom, a. sapientiae, Plin. : a heaver and f. of Protagoras, auditor aquæ Protagoræ, Gell.* 3. expr. by part. of sequor: v. L. G. § 638. *Phr.:* *the f.s of Socrates, Pythagoras, etc., Socratici, Pythagoræ, etc., Cic. Mur. 30, 63.*

**following (adj.):** 1. séquens, in-séquens: *on the f. day, sequenti die*, Plin.: *the meeting of words at the end of a sentence with the first f. ones, ex-tremorum verborum cum insequentes*

primis concursus, Cic. Or. 44, 150. *the f. year, insequens annus*, LIV. 2, 18: *in the f. night, nocte insequens*, Hirt.

2. sēcūtus, insecurus (*rare*; and only when following = which followed): *in the months which f.d, mensibus insecutis*, Plin. 7, 11, 9. 3. proximus (*1st in order, either before or after*; *he said that he should break up his encampment on the f. night, (dixi) se p. nocte castra moturum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, fin.: *at the beginning of the f. summer, initia p. aestate*, Caes.: *in the three years, p. treliuio*, Rep. Han. 3 v. NEXT. 4. postérus: *to put off to the f. day, in p. diem differre*, Cic. Deiot. 5, 21: *in the f. year, p. anno*, Cic.: *on the f. day, p. die*, Caes.: *Cic. Hence, postridie, adv.: he called upon me the f. day in the morning, postridie me mane convenit*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 27, init.: *Caes.: more precisely postridie ejus diel, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: postridie is also used with acc., as on the day f. the Kalends, p. Kalendas, Liv. 6, 1, extr.: Cic.* 5. secundus (*second: rare in this sense*): *on the f. day, s. lumine, Einn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26.* 6. continuus (*f. without break: only poet.*): *on the f. day, continuum die*, Ov. Fast. 5, 734: v. SUCCESSIVE. (N.B. Sometimes *hic* may be used of words which follow: as, *he spoke after the f. manner*, in hunc modum locutus: v. TO FOLLOW [Phr.], but the reference must be obvious, as *hic* may also mean the above-mentioned.)

**folly:** 1. stultitia (*most general term*): *O incredible delusion (1. e., astrology) for it is not every error that should be called f., O incredibile deliramentum! non enim omnis error s. est dicere a, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: it is f. to . . . stultitia, stultorum est, et. L. G. § 266.* 2. fatuus (*rare = sheer f., idiocy*; v. syn. under FOOL): *this should not be nam-d ignorance, but sheer f., non habet imprudentiam . . . sed f. nominari oportere*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99. 3. insipientia (*absence of sound judgment or wisdom*): f. is it were an unhealth condition of mind, ins. est quasi insanitas quandam animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: PL 4. dñmentia, dñmentia (*the state of one b. ref't of reason, mens*): *the condition of the mind lacking the light of intellect, they named f., animi afflictionem mentis humane carecent nominaverunt amotum, eand inique dñmentiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: he thought it the height of f., summa d. esse putavit, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: v. INFATUATION. 5. inepita (*siliness, absurdity of particular acts or things: esp. in pl.): of all f.s perhaps there is not one greater, omnium in band scio an nulla sit major*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.*

**foment:** 1. Lit.: foveo, fovi, fósum, 2: *to f. the nostrils with the steam of warm water, nares f. vapore aquæ calidae*, Cels. 6, 8, 1. *f. the knees with hot vinegar, genua calido acetio f.*, Col.: Plin. II. Fig.: *to excite, stir up: q. v. PHR. : to f. sedition among the city slaves, servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall. Cat. 24, 24, extr.: to f. disturbances, pacem sollicitare, Liv. 14, 16, extr.*

**fomentation:** fomentum: *cold, warm f.s, frigida, calida, f.* Sust.: *Cels. : to apply f.s, f. adhibere (with dat.)*, Col. 6, 30, init.

**fomenter:** i. e. one who stirs up 1. concitator: f.m., -trix (*rare*): *f. of riot and tumult, turbæ ad tumultus c.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: Sen. 2. stimulator, instimulator (*rare*): *f. of sedition, seditionis Instimulator (al. stim.)* [*et concitator*], Cic. lom. 5, 11. 3. instigator (*rare*): *f. of war, i. bell. Tac. II. 1, 22, extr.* 4. fax, facis, f.: v. FIREBRAND.

**fond:** i. Attached to: 1. amans (*with gen.*): *very f. of his wife, a uxoris maxime*, PL: *citizens f. of their country, gives a patriæ, Cic.: most f. of you, amansissimus tui, Cic.* Very f. peramans: Cic. To be f. of, amo, i. v. TO LOVE. 2. amans (*with dat.*):

**the sow f.** of mud, amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: *a man not more f. of the tyrant than of (all) tyrants, homo a. non magis tyranno quam tyrannus, Nep. Dion. 10, 3: v. FEIEND.* 3. stolidus (cagier bent upon or devoted to: with gen.): *f. of hunting or playing at ball, venandi aut pilae s.* Cic. Am. 20, 74: *f. of every kind of learning, s. omnium doctrinarum, Cic.: v. DEVOTED TO, (N.B.—Not used of fness for a person, except when meaning in favour of, on the side of: cf. Cic. Att. 3, 22, ad fin.)* Very f. of: *perstidiosus: Cie.* 4. cupidus (desirous of: also with gen.): *f. of controversy than of truth, contentiose quam veritatis cupidores, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: a young man very f. of me, adolescentis mel cupidissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 104.* Very f. of: *percupidus: Cie. 5. deditus: v. DEVOTED TO, Pbr.: f. of eating, edax, Hor.: Cic.; gulosus, Sen.: Juv. (v. GLUTTONY): f. of wine, vinous; Hor.: Scip. Afr. ap. Gell.: f. of pleasure, voluptarius, Cic.: f. of women (in bad sense), mulierosus, Cic.: f. of war, bellicosus, Cic.: Caes. (v. WAR-LIKE): f. of popularity, of being admired, ambitiosus, Ov.: Tac.: Gell.: he is f. of horses and dogs, gaudent equis canibusque, Hor. A. P. 162: not to be f. of, non nihil, moror, i: I am not f. of using what belongs to others, alieno uti non moror, Pl. Capt. prol. 16: I am not f. of the wines of that coast, vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16.*

**II. Indulgent:** 1. indulgens, nitis: Cic.: Liv.: v. INDULGENT. 2. propitius: f. parents, p. parents, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6. **III. Silly, deluded:** demens: v. FOOLISH, INFATUATED.

**fondle:** 1. muiceo, si, sum (rarely -tum): 2. the creature you f. as a bull, you used to f. when a calf, quem menuis taurum, vitulum m. solebas, Ov. A. A. 2, 141: v. TO STROKE. 2. permulceo, 2 (intens. of preced.): thrice she f. d' him with her hand, ter manu permulces eum, Ov. Fast. 3, 551. 3. palpo and palpor, i: he allows his bosom to be f'd by the maiden's hand, pectora praebet virginis palpanda nanu, Ov. Met. 2, 867: to stroke or f. a horse, equum permulcerere, vel palpari, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 7. 4. favore, fovi, fôrum, 2 (to cherish, keep warm or comfortable): Dido f. s. the boy in her lap, gremio p. querum Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 718: she f. him with snow-white arms in soft embrace, niveis lacertis amplexu molli f., Virg. Aen. 8, 387.

**fondling (subs.):** délicieuse: v. FAVORITE, PET.

**fondly:** 1. Affectionately: ámante, pérâmant: v. LOVINGLY. Pbr.: to love any one f., (amore) aliquem deperire, deamare, Ter.; misere amare, Pl.; amare aliquem singulari amore, Cic. (v. TO LOVE): your f. loved Roscius, amores et deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: I love him f., (ironicé) est mihi in amoribus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, fin. **II. Foolishly:** q. v.

**fondness:** 1. Attachment to; love:

1. caritas (only of fondness for persons): v. AFFECTION (III.). 2. stidium (in relation both to persons and things): f. for philosophizing, s. phiosophandi, Cic. To have a f. for any thing, alicuius rei studio teneri, Cic.: v. AFFECTION (III.), ZEAL, LOVE. **II. Foolishness:** q. v.

**font:** 1. A fountain: q. v. **II. A place for baptizing:** baptisterium: Sidon.

**food:** 1. cibus (gen. term; esp. for food of man): to take f., c. capere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: Ter.; c. sumere, Nep. Att. 21, fin.: to digest f., c. concoquere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: the flesh of wild animals was their f., c. erat caro ferina, Salt Jug. 18. Fig.: rain is the f. of trees, c. arborum imber, Plin. 7, 2, 12: f. for rage, c. furoris, Ov. Adj., relating to f., cibarium: laws relating to f., leges cibariae, Cato: hence, cibaria, órum: including all things used as f.: cooked f., cocta cibaria, Liv. 3, 27, etc.: to give

any one f., cibaria alieni praebere, Cic. R. Am. 20, 57: v. PROVISIONS. 2. pábulum (usu. for cattle or inferior animals): v. FODDER. Fig.: f. for Acheron, Acheronis p., studi atque doctrinae, Cie. Sen. 14, 49: v. NOURISHMENT.

3. alimento (whatever nourishes in any way): v. NOURISHMENT. 4. esca (that which is eaten: often food placed as bait): v. BAIT: the diver takes its f. diving into the water, mergus mergente in aquam captat e., Varr. L. L. 5 (4), § 78: simple f., simplex f., Hor. S. 2, 2, 72: Mart. Adj., pertaining to f., escarins vessels for f., vasa e., Pl.

5. daps, daps, f. (mostly poet.; and esp. of fishes): to feed horses on human food, i.e., flesh, humana d. pascere equos, Ov. Her. 9, 68: love of f. and fighting (of the eagle), amor dapis atque pugnae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12. 6. épulae, árum (sumptuous or dainty viands; v. FEAST): the tables were set out with the most exquisite kinds of f., mensa conquistissime exstrebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: loaded with all kinds of f. and wine, operati epulis et vino, Salt. 76.

7. pastus, f. (of animals): to take their f., pastum (al. cibum) capessere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. Fig.: the f. of souls, p. animorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. Special terms: the f. of gladiators, gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88: food sold cooked, pôpina (strictly a cook-shop): Cie. (who always uses the word in contemptuous sense: cf. Phil. 3, 9, 20).

**fool (subs.):** 1. A foolish person: stultus (gen. term): I think I am an idiot, egomet me s. esse existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. in Isid. Or. 10, s. v. Cic.: v. FOOLISH.

2. fatus (a strong word): v. IDIOT. 3. bomo inepitus, demens: v. FOOLISH. Pbr.: to play the f. (act foolishly), nugas agere, Pl. Men. prol. 54: to play the f. in season, desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, extr.: cease to play the f., desinas inepitre, Cat. 8, 1: to make a (pretty) f. of any one, aliquem lepidè ludificari, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: ludibrii habere, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 26: Ter.; pulchre, lepidè) os alieni sublinere, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 17: you are no f., had stulte sapi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82. **II. A professional jester:** samio: Cie.: v. JESTER.

**fool (v.):** 1. To trifle with; make a fool of any one: 1. illo, si, sum, 3: I have f'd him nicely, cum iusti loco satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: begone, you are f'ing me, abi! iudis me, Pl.: Ter.

2. ludifico, ludificor, i: v. FOOL (I., fin.).

3. lacto, i (to lead a person on; to cajole): had you not f'd me on in my presumption, nisi me lactasses amantem, Ter. And. 4, 1, 23: Pl.

4. frustror, i: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: v. TO DISPOINT.

**II. To fool away:** i. e., to waste foolishly: illudo, si, sum, 3 (with dat. or occ.): while seeking to humour you, I have almost f'd away my daughter's life, dum studio obsequi tibi, pene illusum vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: as though in the utmost abundance to f. away money, tanquam in summa abundancia pecunia illi, Tac. Hist. 2, 94: comp. ib., sola perdeundi cura: et sal. Cat. 20, tamen summâ lubidine divitias vincere nequeunt, with all their f'ing of it away, they cannot get through their wealth: v. TO SPANDER.

**foolery:** ineptiae, dñage: v. ABSURDITY, NONSENSE.

**fool-hardiness;** temeritas: v. RECKLESSNESS, RASHNESS.

**fool-hardy:** temerarius: a plan at first sight rather f. than daring, consilium prima specie t. magis quam audax, Liv. 25, 37, fin.: v. RASH.

**foolish:** 1. stultus (most general term): unless you are more f. than the most f., nisi sit stultus stultissimum, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26: puffed up with f. and barbarian arrogance, s. ac barbaria arrogatio elati, Cae. B. C. 3, 59: a very f. plan, consilium stultissimum, Liv. Cic.: v. FOOL (I., 1).

2. fatus (stronger

than stultus, and mostly used as subs.): v. IDIOT. J o i n : fatuus, insulsus, tardus, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49. 3. impetus: v. SILLY. 4. insipiens: v. UNWISE. 5. stolidus: v. STUPID.

**foolishly:** 1. stulte: Pl.: Cic. 2. inept: v. ABSURDLY. 3. stolidē: v. STUPIDLY.

**foot:** 1. Lit. of the body: pes, pedis, m.: sandals fitted to the f.: calcii apti ad p., Cic.: to beat the earth with the f., i. e., to dance, pede terram pulsare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: to be born f. foremost, in pedes nasci, Plin. 10, 53,

74: to commence a journey on f., ingredi iter pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34 (also pédés, Itis, may be used in this sense: to walk on f., pediment incedere, Liv. 28, 9, ad fin.): to set f. on an estate, in tundo pedem ponere, Cic. Caec. 11, 31: f.ig. wisdom had not where to set her f., sapientia, ubi pedem ponere, non habebat, Cic. In milit. lang.: to leap to f., i. e., dismount, ad pedes desilire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12 (v. TO DISMOUNT): to serve on f., i. e., as a f.-soldier, pedibus mereri, stipendia facere, Liv. 24, 18, med.: they had come to fighting on f., ad pedes pugna ierat, Liv. 21, 40, med.: to fling one's self at another's feet, se ad alieuius pedes prosticare, Cic. Sext. 11, fin.: abieci: Cic. At. 4, 2, med.: ad pedes alieuius accidere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6; alieui ad pedes se jacere, Cic. Ver. 5, 49, 129. Fig.: of subjection: shall we leave (those cities) beneath your feet, sub tuis p. relinqueremus: Liv. 34, 32, med.: Virg. II. By anal. the foot of a stool, etc.: pes: of a table, mensa, p., Ov. Met. 8, 661. **III. As a measure:** pes: to deposit a single f. from any one, ab aliquo pedem discedere, Cic. Detot. 15, 43: a trench 15 ft. wide, fossa quindecim pedes lata, Caes.: the iron was three ft. long, ferrum tres longum habebat p. Liv. 21, 8, fin.: eight ft. long, p. protentes in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171. Half a f., semipès, pédis, m.: Cato: Vitr. a f. and a half, sesquipédalis, pédis, m.: Pl.: Varr. Adj. of a f. in dimension: pédalis, e: the sun looks to me about a f. in size, sol nihil quasi pedalis videtur, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, init.: half a f. long, semipétalis: Vitr.: Plin.: a f. and a half long, sesquipédalis: words a f. and a half long verba seq., Hor. A. P. 97: Caes.: two ft. long, bipédalis: Caes. Pes is also used of a metrical f.: pes qui adhibetur ad numeros, Cic. Or. 56, 188: feet are not to be measured by syllables, p. non sunt syllabis metendi, Cae. **IV. Fig.** the lowest part of any thing: 1. expr. by aij, infimus or imus (v. L. G. § 34): from the f. of the altar, ab imbraria, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: at the f. of the hill, sub inf. colle, Caes.: at the f. of an oak, ad imam querum, Phaedr. In later authors the neut. is sometimes used as subs.: the f. of a mountain, ima montis, Plin.; and even in the best age, after a prep. and without a subs.: a hill gently sloping from the f., collis tenet ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, init.: v. BOTTOM. 2. râdix, icis, f. at the f. of mount Caucasus, in Caucasus radicibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: from the f. of the mountain, sub radice Palatii, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: in conjunction with infimus, ab inf. radicibus montis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41. Pbr.: he encamped at the f. of the mountain, sub monte consedit, Caes.: he removed his house down to the f. of the Velia, aedes suas sub Veliam detulit, Cic. **V.** Milit. term: forces serving on f.: pèdes (cf. L. G. § 599), peditatus: v. INFANTRY.

**foot on foot** (as adj.): 1. pederester, tris, tre: f. forces, p. copiae, Caes.: Cic.: a statua on f., p. statua, Cic. Phil. 9, 6, 13: a journey on f. (i. e. by land; opp. to by sea), p. iter, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, med. 2. pèdes, itis, c. (only of persons): v. FOOT (I., ad init.).

**foot:** i. e., to tread: Pbr.: to f. the ground (in dancing), pulsare telurem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.

**foot-ball:** Pbr.: to play at f., \*pilam pedibus pulsare: v. BALL. Fig.

*the f. of Fortune, Fortunae pila, Aur. Vici.*

**foot-bath:** 1. *pellūvia, pellūvium, Fest. s. vv.* 2. *lāvācrūm pedūm: v. BATH.* Phr.: *to take a f.,* \*pedes lavare.

**foot-board:** *\*scamnum pedibus, ad pedes imponendos.*

**foot-boy:** *v. FOOTMAN.*

**foot-guards:** *\*stipulators or satellites pedestres: v. GUARDS.*

**footing (subs.):** I. *Standing-ground;* \*locus in quo firmiter insitl possit; pedibus (aptus) locus. Phr.: *their f. giving way on the slope, in prono pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 56, med.* II. *Position, condition:* stātus, ūs: *to restore (a thing) to its former f., in antiquum s. restituere, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 4, 12: to be on such a f. that the caprice of fortune could not shake it, in eo s. esse quem temeritas fortunae labefactare non possit, Cic. Jōin: sedes et status (fig. of the mind), Cic. Par. 1, 3, 15. Phr., *on an equal f. ex aquo, Liv. n. 30, init.:* Tac. Ger. 36: *to be on an equal f. with the gods, in aequo dis stare, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2:* *to be on the same f. (of right), eodem jure esse quo fuerant, Cic. Ver. 3, 6, 12. Liv.:* *on what f. the master stands, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. (v. now).* See also STATE, CONDITION.*

**footman:** I. *A soldier, pēdēs, illis: v. FORT-SOLDIER.* II. *A lacquey:* 1. *pēdēsequus and pēdēssequis;* fem. -a: Cic. 2. *servus a pedibus:* Cic. Att. 8, 5.

**foot-pad:** latro, grāssātor: v. ROBBER, HIGHWAYMAN.

**foot-path:** 1. *sēmita (any narrow path): well-worn (beaten) f.s, tritae s., Varr.:* v. PATH. 2. *agrarī via (through fields):* Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 22. (N.B.—Not pedestre iter, p. via: v. FOOT, OS.)

**foot-print:** vestigium: PL: Quint.: v. FOOTSTEP.

**foot-race:** 1. *cursus, ūs (any race): to reach the goal in the f., cursus contingere metam, Hor.:* v. RACE. 2. expr. by stādium (*the ground where the f. was run:*) *to run a f.,* stadium currere, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. *One who runs in a f.,* stadiodromus (*σταδιοδρόμος*), as *epith. of a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 59: a portico fitted for such f.s, porticus stadiata, Vitr. 5, 11, 3.*

**foot-soldier:** pēdēs, illis, c.: Caes.: Cic. Belonging to f.s, pēdēs, tristis, tre: v. INFANTRY.

**foot-step:** vestigium: *no f.s on the way back, nulla v. petrosrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75:* Cic. Fig.: *to trud in a father's f.s, [pueritia] vestigis ingredi patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24.*

**foot-stool:** 1. scābellum: Varr. Quint. 2. *scamnum (of which the prece, is strictly dimin.):* Ov. A. A. 2, 211.

**top:** no exact word: Cic. thus describes *the young f.s* in Catilene's company: *quos pexo capillo, nūtūs, aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis . . . hi pueri tam lepidi at delicati, Cat. 2, 10: perh., putida quadam munditia adolescens; qui circa corporis curam morosior est, comp. Suet. Caes. 45.*

**toppery:** perh. lēnōcīma corporum: Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: *\*nimis corporis ac vestitus elegantiā: v. FINERY.*

**topphish:** elegantia quam decet; nūtūs, deliciatus, mōrōsus: v. FOR.

**topishly:** *\*cum nimis vestitus elegantiā, mōrōsitate.*

**toppishness:** munditia odiosa, exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; *\*nimia s. putida cultus elegantiā, mōrōsitas.*

**for (prep.):** I. *In place of, in behalf of:* pro (with abl.); *they use oblong pieces of iron f. money, utuntur ferreis tales, pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: I will go f. you, if you don't like to do so, ego pro te ibo si tibi non ilbet, Pl.:* he was left f. dead, pro occasio relictus est, Cic. Sext. 18, 81: *to fight f. laus, f. freedom, f. country, dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate,*

pro patria, Cic.: *to pay f. freight, pro vectura solvere, Cic. Att. 1, 3: he confesses that he is under great obligation to Caesar f. his kindness, constitutae esse pro Caesaris beneficiis plurimum debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.* See also INSTEAD OF.

II. *In proportion to, consideration of:* 1. pro f. their population, they deemed their territories too limited, pro multitudine bovinorum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 a batis very sanguinary for the number of combatants, propter atrocias cum pro numero pugnantium, Liv. 21, 29, init. 2. expr. by ut: he had considerable acquaintance with literature f. a Roman, multas [in eis erant], ut in homine Romano literæ, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: *an important and flourishing state, f. a German one, civitas ampla atque florens, at est captus Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.* (But Tac. has ut inter, with totally different meaning, Agr. 11, init.) III. *Because of:* 1. (after negative expressions) prae (with abl.): *I know not where I am f. joy, prae gaudio nescio ubi sim, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: you will not see the sun f. the multitude of missiles, solem prae jaculatorum multitudine non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101. 2. propter (with acc.): f. that very cause, propter eam ipsam causam, Cic.: v. ACCOUNT of (ON).* 3. ob (with acc.): f. this reason, ob eam causam, Cic.: *to take money f. giving a verdict, ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 32, init.:* to encounter death f. the good of the state, mortem ob rem publicam obire, Tac. Ann. 2, 83. 4. *With (ob with abl.): esp. with causa:* *to do any thing f. an important reason, aliquid gravi de causa facere, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: f. these reasons, his de causis, Caes.: to weep f. the death of a son, de fili morte here, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 30, 76.*

IV. *To the advantage of:* expr. by dat. (L. G. § 283): *he (Pisistratus) conquered Megara not f. his country, but f. himself, sibi non patriæ Megarense visit, Just.: to fear f. any one, timere aliquid, Cic.*

V. *With a view to; with a certain result:* 1. *in (with acc.): to live f. the day only, in diem vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: she had come f. the funeral (i.e., to attend it), venerat in funus, Cic. Att. 15, 1, med.:* each wished to be the one whom Fortune might select f. the contest, se quisque enim optabat quem Fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42: *to change f. the worse, in deteriori mutare, Tac. Ann. 14, 43. 2. ad (with acc.): ships readily f. sailing, naves paratae ad navigandum, Caes.: a man useful f. nothing, homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic.: money is voted f. the games, pecuniae ad ludos decernuntur, Cic.: man was made f. intelligence and action, homo ad intelligentiam et ad agendum natus est, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: *the chamaeleon plant is good f. (curing) difficulty of urine, facit ad difficultatem urinæ chamaeleon, Plin. (but here the dat. might have been used): cf. Plin. 22, 18, 21, etc.:* he had Licinus f. his amaranthus, Lichium servum sibi habuit ad manum, Cic. 3. expr. by dat. (of Purpose or Result, L. G. § 297): *to serve f. a lesson to the rest, ut sit illustris documentum, Caes.: f. whose advantage, cui bono? Cic. R. Am. 30, 84.**

VI. *Of time, during a certain period:* 1. expr. by acc. (L. G. § 249): *the matrons mourned him f. a year, matronæ annum cum luxuriant, Liv.: Cie.* (N.B.—This is the usual constr. when the subs. has an attributive, unless protraction of time is to be specially insisted on.) 2. per (Insisting on protraction of time): *f. three years, not a case was adjudged save at his pleasure, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum iustius judicata est, Cic.: f. tenui (whole) days, games were celebrated, iudiciorum per dies facti sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: v. THROUGHTON.* 3. inter (with acc.): *in the course of, from time to time:* all the iniquities which have

been perpetrated f. a period of ten years, omnia qua inter decem annos nefarie facta sunt, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 13, 37: Pl. Phr.: *f. a little while, paulisper, Cic.: f. a long while, dñi (v. LONG, ade): f. the present, in praesens tempus, Cic.; or simply in praesens, Hor.: Tac. (v. PRESENT): f. the future, in posterum, in reliquum (v. FUTURE).*

VII. *Also of time; to denote the appointment of a definite time: in (with acc.): you had arranged the massacre f. the 28th of October, in a.d. v. Kal. Novembres caedem te contulisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: he invited the men to dinner f. the following day, ad coenam hominem invitavit in posterum diem, Cic.*

Also when a period of time is agreed upon: *they obtained a truce f. thirty years, indutus in triginta annos impetraverunt, Liv. 9, 37, extr.:* to prolong power f. a year, in annum imperium prorogare, Liv.

VIII. *Of price or exchange:* 1. expr. by abl. (L. G. § 316): *to buy a pair of water f. a mind, aquae sextarium minū emere, Cic. Liv.: he changes round f. square (or conversely), mutat quadrata rotundit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: cf. Od. 1, 17, 2. (N.B.—With mutare, in sense of to exchange, the price given is regularly put in abl.; but Hor. puts either of the objects of exchange in the abl. without difference of meaning.) 2. (when the sum paid is indefinite) expr. by such genitives as tanti, quanti, tantidem, pluris, minoris; or the ablatives magno (not multo), permagnō, plurimō, nihil: v. L. G. § 316, obs. 2. F. nothing, grātis, grātuitō, Cic. (v. GRATUITY). Mīscell. phr.: *to be f. i.e., in favour of a party, stūdeo, favō (both with dat.): v. TO FAVOUR: see if this does not altogether make f. me, vide in hoc sit totum a me, Cic. (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Diet. s. v. ab, C. 17.) I f. my part think, equidem censem, Cic. (v. INDEX): f. all you may enumerate so many, quamvis multo enumeris licet, Cic. (v. ALTHOUGH): all I know, quod sciam, Cic. N.B. For English often represents the acc. and inf. in Latin: it is by no means semantically an orator to get angry, oratorem irasci minime deceat, Cic. (v. L. G. § 510): it also sometimes denotes the relation of an objective gen. to its governing subs.: resentment f. an injury, dolor injuria, Liv.: grief f. the loss of a wife, dolor conjugis amissione, Ov. (v. L. G. § 268): also sometimes the prep. belongs to a verb immediately preceding it: as to hope for, to wait for; where see TO HOPE, WAIT, etc.**

for (cong.): 1. nam (introducing a direct reason; and standing regularly first in its clause): avoid a questioner: f. the same is a gossip, percontatorē fugito; nam gallus idem est, Hor.: Caes.: Cic. It is often used elliptically: what kind of insanity do you think I have? f. to myself I seem in my senses, quam me stultitiam insanire putas?

ego nam video sanus esse, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 302 (the position of name is poet.): v. L. G. § 581, obs. 2. 2. namque (strengthened form of nam): *caesar came to the rescue in the very nick of time: f. ...., tempore opportunitissimo Caesar auxilium tulit; namque ....*

Caes. B. G. 4, 34: later authors often put namque after another word, as, f. they painted pictures of plants, pixiere namque effigies herbarium, Plin. 25, 2, 4: Liv. 3, 44, med., ibi namque ... ibi erant.

3. émin (less emphatic than nam from which it is derived, and never first in a sentence: v. L. G. § 581): he shouted that they should be of good cheer, f. he saw the traces of men, exclamavit ut bono essent animo; videro enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, fin.; and yet I did not think of you; f. I knew, etc., neque tamen de te cogitavi; sciebam enim, etc. Cic.

4. émin (kai yāo, and in fact; copulative as well as illative at the beginning of a sentence). f. no one can speak well, saving he have a good understand-

*ing.*, etenim dicere bene nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic. Brut. 6, 23; *comp.* id. Fin. 1, 9, 30; and *v. in fact.* 5, quippe (at the beginning of a sentence: in this connection about equiv., to etenim): *not that you can give me any help; f. the matter is in hand, and you are at the other end of the world, non quo me aliquid juvare posses; quippe res est (al. quippe; res enim est) in manibus, tu autem abes longe gentium*, Cic. Att. 6, 3, *init.*: *I confess, he says, that in the matter of Gabinius I was guilty; yes; f. you see, etc.*, fateor, inquit, in Gabinius nefarum me fuisse: quippe vides, etc., Cic. Dom. 48, 126: *both kinds have a trifling name; f. in fact this whole business of exciting laughter is trifling, leve nomen habet utraque res; quippe leve enim est totum hoc, risu movere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: *v. BECAUSE.*

**forage** (*sbs.*): *pābūlūm; v. FODDER, forage* (*v.*): *to get provision for man or beast (esp. the latter)*: 1. *pābūlōr*, *1* (*to get fodder*): *Caesar had sent three legions to go to f.*, Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones miserat, Caes. Tac.

2. *frumentor*, *1* (*to get corn*): *for the sake of pillaging and sowing, praedandi frumentandique causa*, Caes.: *f. in the adjoining territory, in propinquuo agro f.*, Liv. (Frumentor and pabulor are expressly distinguished in Caes. B. C. 1, 48, *fin.*: *pabulandi aut frumentandi causa*)

**forager**: 1. *pābūlātōr*: Caes.: Liv. 2. *frumentātōr* (differing from pabulor from pabulor: *v. preced. art. fin.*): Liv. 3. *expr. by pres. part. of pābūlōr, frumentor*: *v. L. G. 618.*

**foraging**: 1. *pābūlātiōnē*: Caes. -2. *frumentatiōnē*: Caes. *Suet. 3.*

*expr. by ger. of pābūlōr, frumentor*

**forasmuch**: *quum, quoniam*: *v. WHEREAS SINCE.*

**forbear**: *i.e., to refrain from doing something*: 1. *parco, pēpercī et parsi, parcūtūm et parsūm, 3 (with dat.; less freq. with *infin.*)*: *to f. lamentations, p. lamentis*, Liv. 6, 3, *f. if you please, to boast of fidelity and the rights of alliance, pare, sis fidem ac cōfūtūtūtatis jactare*, Liv. 14, 32, *extr.*: Virg.: Hor. 2. *mitto, misi, sum, 3 (esp. in imperat., = away with: mostly poet.)*: *f. fond hopes, nifte spes leves*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8; *sometimes with *infin.*: f. to speak ill, mitte male loqui*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: Hor. 3, *supersēdeo, sēdi, sum, 2 (to dispense with, q. v.): with ab.; less freq. with *infin.*)*: *I should have forbore to speak before you, superdissem loqui apud vos*, Liv. 21, 40, *init.* 4. *fūgi, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 (like mitto: v. supr.): f. to enquire what is to be on the morrow, quid sit futurum cras, fugi quaequeri*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: Luer. 5. *tempō, 1: v. to REFRAIN FROM.*

**forbearance**: 1. *pātientia: to abuse any one's f.*, p. alicuius abutii, Cic. Cat. 1, *init.* 2. *longanimitas*: Vulg. Rom. ii, 4

**forbid**: 1. *vēto, ui, itum, 1 (usu. with acc. and *inf.*: most gen. b-rm): Caesar had f. en the lieutenants to give over the work, ab opere legatos Caesar discere veteratum*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Cic.: also *absol.*, *every law either orders or f.s.*, omnis lex aut jubet aut v., Quint. 7, 5, 5; or with acc. of person or thing alone; *when I would make Greek verses, Quirinus forbade me*, quoniam Graecos facerem versus, vetuit me Quirinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: *to f. ux, bella v.*, Virg. Aen. 2, 84. Less freq. foll. by subj.: *I shall f. him to be under the same roof, vetabo sub isdem sit trahibus*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26: *with me*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 239. 2. *interdicto, xi, ctum, 3 (by a formal decree): constr. with acc. of person and ab. of thing; or dat. of person and acc. of thing: also with subj.): f. to any one to partake in the sacrifices*, int. aliquem sacrifici, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *in pass., the people of An-*

*tium were f.en the use of the sea, interdictum est mar. Antiat populo*, Liv. 8, 14, *med.*: *to f. any one the use of f. and water, alicui aqua et igni int.*, Cic. (v. TO BANISH): *he solemnly f.s. cōsiliarius to injure Mandubratius, int. [et imperial]* Cassivellano ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, *extr.*: Ter.: Cic. 3, *interminor, 1 (in a threatening way: with subj.): I forbade you with threats to do so, interminatus sum ne faceres*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 16: *f.en (interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 39. (The act. form occurs in Pl.)* 4. *expr. by impērīo, sancio, mando, with ne and subj.): he f.s. me to go away, mithi ne abcedam imperat*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 30 (cf. supr. 2, fin.): *Flaccus by an edict forbade the exportation of corn from Asia*, Flaccus edicto sanxit, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari licet, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: *nor is that f.en by any law, nec quominus id licet, ulla lex sanxit*, Cic. ad Br. 1, 5, *med.*: *this is f.en by the law of nature, huc legi naturae sanctum est, ut nihil....*, Cic. Harusp. 14, 32: *(Caesar) had f.en Trebovius to allio Massilia to be taken by storm, Trebonio mandaverat, ne Massiliam per vim expugnari patreteret*, Caes.: *v. to COMMAND.* 5. *prohibīo, 2 (rare in this sense: constr. with acc., also sometimes with *infin.*)*: *to command what is right, and f. the opposite, recta imperare, pr. contraria*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 5b: *at Athens an orator was f.en to move the passions, Athenis affectus mouere prohibebat orator*, Quint. 6, 1, 7: *the gods f. quod di prohibebant!* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: *Pl. v. to PREVENT*. Phr.: *the gods f. dii meliora!* Cic. Sen. 14, 47; *ne di stirps (= sive rint.)*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28; *ne istuc Jupiter O. M. sriti*, Liv. 28, 28, *ad med.*: *see also supr. 5).*

**forbidden** (*part. adj.*): 1. *vetitus*: Hor.: *v. to FORBID* (1). 2. *nēlas, indec. (f. by fate or the gods): enquire not thou; 'tis f. to know, tu ne quaeris; scire nefas*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1: *v. UNLAWFUL.*

**forbidding** (*adj.*): *perh. tērūcūs (worn & worn): cf. ov. A. V. 1, 721, t. pūella; and Mart. 4, 7, 6, t. dæ (i.e., the fates): or insuavis, oblösus: v. UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE.*

**force** (*sbs.*): 1. *Strength, energy*:

1. *vis, vim, vi, pl. vires, f. (in most senses of the Eng.): the f. of a current, v. fluminis*, Caes.: *Lucr. 1. f. (violence) is repelled by f.*, vis vi repelluntur, Cic. of immaterial things: *f. of intellect, v. ingenii*, Cic.: *the entire f. (essence or nature) of friendship, omnis v. amicitiae*, Cic. Am. 4, 15: *f. (power) of conscience, v. conscientiae*, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: *taffled by the f. of truth, repulsus verbum quid valeat non intelligentur*, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39 (v. MEANING): *to lose f.*, obsolescere, cf. Cic. Sext. 28, 66 (v. OSOLOTE, TO BECOME).

II. *Military*: 1. *cōpiae, arum: cavalry and infantry f.s, equestres and pedestres, c. Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 112: to raise large f.s, magnus c. compare, Cic. : Caes. Limin., copiolae, petti f.s.*, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

2. *vires, ium, f. (in milit. sense, troops with reference to their strength as a whole): sufficient f.s. for an engagement, satis virum ad certamen*, Liv. 3, 60: sometimes appy. simply = copiae: cf. Liv. 9, 13, *extr.* undique contractis viribus cum Papirio conferre. See also TROOPS.

**force** (*v.*): I. *To compel: cōgō, cōcīgi, coactum, 3: v. TO COMPEL*: In plur. to f. a passage or way: 1. *permūpo, rūpi, ptum, 3: they f. a passage through the midst of the enemy, per medium hostes permūpunt, Caes. B. G. 40: to f. a passage through a marsh paludem p.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: also without acc.: *they f.d. their way into (the emperor's) dining-room, perpperūpū in triclinium usque*, Suet. Oth. 8. 2. *irrumpo, 3 (into some place): to f. a passage into the camp, in castra ir.*, Liv.: Caes.: v. TO BREAK INTO. 3. *ērumpo, 3 (out of some surrounding obstacles): to f. a passage out through (the midst of) the enemy, per hostes e.*, Liv. 22, 50. 4. *rūmpo, 3 (with viam, iter): thither they f. a passage in a wedge-shaped body, eo rūpere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50, ad fin.*: Virg. 5. *ēlūctor, 1 (to struggle, squeeze out): all the water will f. its way out, aqua eluctabitur omnis*, Virg. G. 2, 244: *Sen.: to f. a passage through the snow, nives e.*, Tac. H. 3, 59: Liv. 24, 26, ad fin. III. *To violate, ravish: q. v.* IV. *To raise fruits, etc., prematurely: festino, 1: a f.d. ripeness (of mind), festinata maturitas, Quint. 6, pref. § 10: v. TO HASTEN.*

— **down**: *dētrūdo, si, sum, 3: v. TO THRETH DOWN.*

**from or out**: I. *excūtio, ssu, sum, 3: to f. money from a person's hand, nummos de manu alicuius ex*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53 § 13: *we are f.d. out of our course, excūtum cursu*, Virg. Aen. 3, 200: *he f.d. the tears from my eyes, mihi lacrimas excussit*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. 2. *extorquo, si, sum, 2: v. to EXTORT*: 3. *exprimo, pressi, ssu, 3 (lit. to squeeze out): heat f.d. out by collision of clouds, nubium conflictu ardor expressus*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: *to f. out a few tears by rubbing the eyes, lacrimulam oculos terendo vi expr.* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22. 4. *extundo, tūli, tūsum, 3 (strictly, with a blow or shock of some kind): a frequent cough f.s out blood, frequens tussis sanguinem ex*, Cels. 4, 4, 5: *to f. a tūng from any one by a tailer, by entreaty, aliquid alicui convicio, precibus ex*, Suet. Vesp. 2.

— **in, on, or upon**: I. *ingēro, gessi, gestum, 1: to f. one's friendship on any one, alicui amicitiam suam*, I. Suet.: *Hor.: to f. a kiss upon any one, alicui osculum*, I. Suet. Gr. 23, *extr.*: opp. to subtrahere [sc.], to draw back diffidently, Plin. Pan. 2. *inculco, 1 (repeatedly): the Greeks f. themselves upon our attention, Graeci se inc. auribus nostris*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19. 3. *obtrudo, si, sum, 3 (to thrust upon): since she cannot be f.d. on any one else, ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15.

— **up**: *sūbīgo, ēgi, actum, 3: he the light boat by rowing up the stream, adverse flumine lebūm remigis sub*, Virg. G. 1, 202: *to f. the fleet up to the fort, naves ad castellum s.*, Liv. 26, 7, *fin.*

**forced** (*part. adj.*): I. *Unnatural: accessitūs, quæsitus: v. FAR-FETCHED*: II. *In plur. forced marches: magna, maximis itineris: (Caesar) arrived by marches in the territories of the Nervii, venit magnis itineribus in fines Nerviorum, Caes.: he hastened into Gaul by exceedingly f. marches, quam maximis itineribus potest, in Galliam contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: by f. marches night and day, magna diurnis nocturnisque itineribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Brut. 12. Cic.*

**forceful**: *välidus: v. POWERFUL, STRONG.*

**forcemeat**: *a kind of stuffing: incisa and incisum: Varr. L. L. 5, 22 § 10: Macr.*

**forceps**: forceps, ipsi, c. (often confused with torfex, iocis): Cels. 7, 12; also volvella, Cels. l. c. v. PINCERS.

**forceable**: I. *Effectuated by force: per vim factus: v. FORCIBLY; VIOLENT.*

II. *Possessing force: 1. vällidus: a very f. kind of speaking, validissimum*

genus (dicendi). Quint. 12, 10, 63: *v. STRONG, POWERFUL.* 2. vēhemēns, nūs (stronger than the Eng.); *v. VIOLENT.* 3. (of style) nervous; who more *f.* in style than Aristotle; Cic. Br. 31, fin. 4. gravis e (as of arguments, etc): Cic.: *v. WEIGHTY.* Phr. to be a *f.* argument, magno esse argu- mento, Cic.: *v. ARGUMENT.*

**forcibly:** 1. By main force: 1. per vim, vi: because they had attempted *f.* to make their way through the province, quod iter per provinciam per vim tentasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Cic.: to hold *f.*, secretly, unwarrantably (legal terms), vi, clam, precario, possidere, Cic. Caec. 32, 92: *v. FORCE.* 2. violenter: *v. VIOLENTLY.* 11. Of speaking, arguing, with conclusiveness and effect: 1. gravior (weightily and with dignity): to speak most *f.*, gravissime dico, Cic.: *v. IMPRESSIVELY.* 2. nervous (with vigour and energy): to speak *f.*, n. dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: comp. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106.

**ford** (*subs.*): vādūm: the Rhone in some places is crossed by a *f.*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitus, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: to lead (troops) across by a *f.*, vado transmittere, transducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Tac. A. 2, 11.

**ford** (*v.*): i. e., to cross by a *f.*, [fumen, fretum] vado transire, superare: *v. preced.* art.

**fordable:** Phr.: to be *f.*, vado transiri, superari (posse): *v. FORD* (*subs.*).

**fore** (*adj.*): i. e., in front: 1. prior, ns: the *f.* feet, p. pedes, Nep. Eun. 5: the *f.* part of the head, p. pars capitis, Plin. 2. antius (opp. to posterius; rare): to be impelled towards the *f.* part, in a. partem pelli, Cic. Tim. 10, med.: *v. FRONT.* Phr.: the *f.* part of a ship, prōta (v. prox).

**fore-arm** (*subs.*): brachium: *v. ARD.*

**forearm** (*v.*): mostly used in fig. sense; to prepare beforehand for danger: 1. praecāveo, cāvi, cāutio, 2 (intrans, = to be *f.* to, to *f.* one's self): that is a thing I must be *f.* against, illud praecavendum est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 107: if you are on the look-out and *f.*, they will never move you, prudenter ante ad praecaventem nunquam te movebunt, Cic. Pl. 22, 53: an antidote taken to *f.* one against poisons, antidotum ad praecavenda venena sumptum, Suet. Cal. 23. 2. praemīnū, 4: to *f.* one's self with antitudes, through fear of poisons, metu venenorum praeauriū medicamentis, Suet. Cal. 29. 3. paro, 1 (to prepare, in whatever way): *f.* against fortune, contra fortunam paratus armatusque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, init.: *v. TO PREPARE.*

**forebode:** 1. To forewarn of: 1. portendo, di, tum, 3 (to point to something in the future): because they *f.*, they are called portentia, quia portendunt, portenta dicuntur, Cic.: it *f.* a change that is to come, communio[n]em rerum portendit fore, Cic. 2. praesagio, ivi, 4: this scantiness of forces seemed to me to *f.* retreat, not battle, haec exigitus copiarum recessum, non dilatacione militi praeagiebat, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, init.: this likewise *f.* the mortality of the soul, id quoque pr. mortale vivere mentem, Luer.: (commoner in sense II., q. v.). 3. nuntio, dēnuntio, praenuntio, 1 (to give pre-announcements of): an azure sun's rain, coeruleus (sol) pluviam den., Virg. G. 1, 453: a prodigy by which it was *f.* that nature was travailing with a king, prodigium quo denuntiabatur regem naturam parturire, Suet. a pallid (jaint) rising sun *f.* hail, pallidus oriens grandinem n., Plin. 18, 35, 78. a kind of natural force *f.* the future, vis et natura quadam futura praen., Cic. liv. 1, 6, extr. 4. significo, 1: he consults the quivering entrails, to see what they *f.* to him, quid sibi significant - spirantia consulti exta, Or.: to *f.* a tempest for the next day, in proximum diem tempestatem s., Plin.:

Col.: the comp. praesignifico also occurs in Cic. in same sense. 5. mónto, 2 v. to FOREWARN. II. To have a *f.* of: 1. auguror, 1 at the approach of death the soul *f.* has a *f.* of the future, appropinquante morte, anima futura a, Cic. Also act.: if my mind *f.* aught of truth, si quid veri mensa augur, Virg.: Cic. 2. praesentio, si, sum, 4 (to have a presentiment of): to *f.* (have forebodings of) the future, futura pr., Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: *v. PRESENTIMENT.* 3. praesagio, ivi, 4 to *f.* that is, to anticipate the future, pr. id est, futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, init.: my mind *f.* that I was going on my errand, praesagib[us] mihi animus frustra me ire, PL. Al. 2, 1.

**foreboding** (*sbs.*): 1. An outward indication or warning: portentum, angūrū, praesagiūm: *v. AUGURY, PRESAGE.* 2. An inward prophetic feeling: praesensio: Cic.: *v. PRESENTIMENT.* To have *f.*, praesagie, praesentie, etc: *v. TO FOREBODE* (II.).

**foreboding** (*adj.*): 1. praesagis: a mind *f.* ill, mens p. mali, Virg.: *v. 2. nuntius, praenuntius, a, um: v. HARBINGER.*

**forecast** (*v.*): praevideo, praesūmo, etc: *v. TO FORESEE, ANTICIPATE.* **forecast** (*sbs.*): prouidentia: *v. FORESIGHT.* **forecastle:** prior pars navis; prora, *v. PROW.*

**forecourt:** vestibulum: Cic.: Vitr.: *v. VESTIBULE.*

**foredoom:** dévōeo, destino, praedestino: *v. TO DOOM, PREDESTINE.*

**forefather:** áttavus, abávus, ávus (strictly, at the fourth, third, second remove): *v. ANCESTOR.* Plar. majore, um: Cic.

**forefend:** prōhibeo, 2: *v. TO FORBID* (extr.).

**fore-finger:** digitus index: *v. FINGER.*

**fore-foot:** prior pes: *v. FORE.* (Antepe in Cic. Arat. Phoen. 454 is prob. corrupt.)

**forego:** i. e. to give up: 1. super-sedeo, sedi, ssum, 2 (to do without: usu. with abl.; also infin.): *v. TO DIS-PENSE WITH, FORBEAR.* 2. dimitto, misi, ssum, 3: to *f.* one's right, suum jus d. (opp. to retenere), Cic. Bal. 13, 31: Caes. 3. prætermitto, 3 (to pass away as of no account; whereas dimitto implies the sacrifice of something in itself valuable): temperance consists in fusing sensus pleasure, temperanta constat ex prætermittendis voluptatibus, Cic. N. D. 15, 38. 4. cedo or decido, si, ssum, 3 (to depart from, give up, waive): to *f.* one's rights, de suo jure cedere (ad. decedere), Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.

**foregoing** (*adj.*): prior, proximus: *v. PRECEDING, FORMER.*

**foreground:** pars prior, proxima tabuae.

**forehead:** frons, ntis, *f.*: distinguished by a narrow *f.* insignis temnu f., Hor. Od. 1, 3, 5: the *f.* of a sheep, f. ovis, Ov. Fast. 4, 102: Caes. Adj.: with double *f.* (or face), bifrons, ntis, Virg.

**foreign:** 1. Of another country:

1. externus: a *f.* religion, ex religio,

Cic.: among *f.* nations, apud ex populo[s], Cic.: *f.* words, ex. verba, Quint. f. externus, ex. mores, Tac. 2. exter or externus, a, um less frequent than extenus: allies and *f.* nations, soci et ex. nationes, Cic.: *f.* kingdoms, ex. regna, Virg. 3. peregrinus (that has come from abroad): extenus, exterus, denote simply belonging to a country outside our own): a *f.* ship, p. navis, Ov. fear of a *f.* foe, p. terror, Liv. 3, 16: a *f.* woman (Helen), Ilor. Od. 3, 3, 19: *f.* trees, p. arboreos, Plin. 15, 13, 12. 4. barbarus (strictly, speaking an unintelligible language): applied to nations neither Greek nor Roman): a *f.* guest, b. hospes, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 25, rule, f. slaves, servi agrestes et b., Cic. Mil. 9, 2b. the *f.* (outlandish) Syrites, b. Syrites, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3. (The word usu-

carries with it the notion of uncivilized). Simil. barbaricus *f.* names, 1. nemina Surt. Cal. 47: *f.* horses, b. eam, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, init. 5. ad entibus (opp. to home produced: coming from other countries, imported): *f.* forces a copia, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *f.* wine, a. vīnum, Sall. (v. IMPORTED). Join extenu et adventicius (fig.), Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 26; assumptus atque adventicius, Cic. 14, p. 18, 69. 6. alienigenus (rare) of blood, a. sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 2, ad fin. The sub. form alienigena (v. FOREIGNER, 2) is also found in diff. genders. to us *f.* ie, alienigena vino uit, Gel. 2, 24, 7. exoticus: *f.* wine, e. vinum, Gall. 13, 5. Plur. 1. *f.* men or habits, peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, ad init.: to live in a *f.* country, peregrinari, Cic. *f.* contraria (collectively: not Greece or Rome: v. subr. 4), barbaria (also barbaries, el), Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49. III. Not pertaining to: 1. alénus with dat., or abl. alone or with prep.): *f.* to the oratorical art, arti oratoriae, Quint. prosem. 5. Cic.: *f.* to friendship, amicitia a, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, ad fin.: *f.* to a wise man, a sapientia a, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: also absol., it seems not *f.* to our subject to ... none a esse videtur, with inf., Caes. B. G. 6, 11: *v. INCONSISTENT.* 2. abhorritus (out of character with: foll. by ab and abl.); language *f.* to the character of an eminent man, oratio ab a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic. Rep. 1, 15. To *f.* to, abhorre (of which the preced. is part of): Cic. Liv.

**foreigner:** 1. peregrinus (one out of his own country): *civis f.s have been kings of Rome, etiam p. Romae reges fuerunt, Cic.: a man was cal'd hostis by our ancestors, whom now we call a *f.* hostis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc p. dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12, init.: nobody, whether citizen or *f.*, neque neque civis, neque p., Cic. Verr. 4, 35, init. Fem. peregrina, Ter. 2, 1, alienigena, c.: (one of forefam descent; also as adj.): the form alienigenus not being used by the best writers): what *f.s* are wont to say of you, quid a. de vobis loqui solent, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: a man living at a distance and a *f.*, homo longinquus et a, Cic. Deiot. 3, extr. 3. advena, ae, c. (a new-comer, a settler): Join: peregrinus atque advena, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, extr. 4. hospes, itis, m., *f.* hospita: v. STRANGER.*

**foreknow:** 1. prae nosco, 3 (to get a knowledge of beforehand): to *f.* the future, futura pr., Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83. 2. prae scio, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (to know beforehand): Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: *v. KNOW BEFOREHAND.*

**foreknowing** (*adj.*): prae scius: *f.* the future, pr. futuri, Virg.: *f.* danger, pr. periculorum, Tac.

**foreknowledge:** 1. In gen. sense:

1. providentia: *v. FORESIGHT.* 2. scientia, prudentia, with some qualifying word, as, recollection of the past, and *f.* of the future, memoria præteritorum, futurumque prudentia (al. providentia), Cic. S-n. 21, 78 *the f. of (future) evils, futurorum malorum scientia*, Cic. (V. KNOWLEDGE): to have a, t. of events, scire, provide, quod futurum sit, futura prospicere, Cic. (V. TO KNOW, FORESEE); endavice, p. præscius: *v. FOREKNOWING.* II. As theol. t.: præscientia: the *f.* of God, pr. Dei, Tert.: Augustin.

**foreland:** prōmontorū: *v. PBO-MONTORY.*

**forelock:** 1. clivis frontis (comp. FETLOCK): from the *f.* to the nostrils measures a foot, a e. frontis ad nare pedem habet, Veg. Vet. 4, 2. antiae, arum: Apul. Flor. Pro. v. to take time by the *f.*, \*occasione præcipere (?): *v. TO ANTICIPATE.*

**foreman:** i. e., manager, overseer; procurator (v. AGENT, MANAGER), villicus (on a farm): *v. STEWARD.*

**forementioned** (part. adj.): supra dictus: *v. AFORESAID.*

**foremost** (adj.): 1. In local sense:

*in the front*: 1. *primus: the right foot will have to be put f.*, dexter pes primus erit ponendum, Vitr. (v. Beck. Gall. p. 97); v. *FIRST*. 2. prior, anticus, primoris: v. *FORE, FRONT*. **II.** *of chief importance*: princeps, praecipius: v. *PRINCIPAL, CHIEF*.

**forenoon**: dies antemeridianus, horae antemeridianae: v. *MORNING*. In the f., ante meridiem, Cic.

**forensic**: e: f. *affairs, f. negotia*, Cic.; a: f. *contest, f. certamen*, Cic. See also *BAR*.

**forenically**: \*forensi ratione.

**foreordain**: praedestino, 1: v. *TO FOREDESTE*.

**fore-part**: prior pars: v. *FORE*.

**fore-quarter**: i.e., of an animal, armis: Plin.: v. *SHOULDER*.

**fore-run**: 1. *Lit. to run in front of*: praecurro, 3: Pl. II. *Fig. to precede as a harbinger*: significo, praesignifico, 1: v. *TO FOREBODE*.

**fore-runner**: 1. *praenuntius, f. -a*: v. *HARBINGER*. 2. *antecursor (strictly a pioneer): used fig. in eccl. writers): the f. of Christ, i.e. John the Baptist*, a. Christi, Tert.: *flowers the f.s of fruit, flowers frugum a. Tert.*

**fore-see**: 1. *praevideo, vidi, sum, 2 (to discern what is coming to pass): the soul f.s the future, animus futura pr.*, Cic.: *I foresee what defence Hortensius will make, praevideo quod sit defensurus Hortensius*, Cic. Ver. 5, 9, 22. 2. *praevidio, 2 (to anticipate, and take measures accordingly): the pilot by (the exercise of) reason f.s a storm, gubernator tempestatem ratione pr.*, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: *it is the duty of a consul to f. what is going to happen, est consilii pr. quid futurum sit*, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: *a: f.n tempes, tempestas ante provisa*, Ter. 3. *prospicio, spexi, spectum, 3 (strictly to desry from a distance): as from a watch-tower, I foresaw long before the coming storm, multo ante, tanquam ex specula, prospicio tempestatem futuram*, Cic. Fam. 4. 3, ad init.: also with rel. clause, pr. quid audituris sis, Cic. Quint. 10, 35. See also *TO ANTICIPATE*.

**foreseeing** (*adj.*): *prövidus (with gen.): a mind f. future events, mens p. futurorum rerum*, Cic.: Liv.

**foreshorten**: i.e., in perspective: perh. imagines obliquas s. in obliquum pingere: v. *fol. art.*

**foreshortening** (*subs.*): expr. by cätagrapha orum (*καράγραφα*), pure Lat. obliquae imagines: he (*τίμη, invented f.* b. c. catagrapha inventi, hoc est, obliquas imagines, Plin. 35, 8, 34).

**foreshow**: portendo, praesignifico, etc.: v. *TO FOREBODE*.

**foresight**: 1. *prövidencia (usu. with the further idea of precautionary measures): it is f. by which something future is seen before it has come to pass, pr. est, per quam futurum aliquid videatur antequam factum sit*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: *do you help me with your care and f., tu me cura tua et pr. Juva and f., from pr. prudence often brings on timidity, ex pr. consilium timorem plurimum que afferre solet, Sall. Jug. 7.* 2. *prävisio (implying precaution): f. and preparedness, prov. animi et praeparatio*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30. 3. *prospection (as a habit of mind): watchfulness and f., vigilia et pr.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. 4. *prudentia futurorum*, Cic. Sen. 21, 78 [ad. providentia]: v. *FOREKNOWLEDGE*.

5. very oft. expr. by verb: we must exercise f. on behalf of our country, prouidenciam, providendum patriae est: v. *TO PROVIDE*. *Gifted with f., prövidus*: v. *FORESEEING*.

**foreskin**: *praeputium, Juv.*: Cels.

**forest**: 1. *silva (most gen. term): Ancus Martius confiscated all the f.s near the sea, Ancus Martius s. maritimas omnes publicavit*, Cic.: Liv. By anal, a bristling f. of dry hair, horrida siccae s. coniae, Juv. 9, 13; a rude f., burs and cultops, aspera s., lappaque tribulique, Virg. G. 1, 152. *Adj. pertaining to a f.*, silvestris, e: v. *WOODY*,

**wild**. 2. *saltus, us, m. (a f. with heights and depths): the Hercynian f., Hercynius s.*, Tac.: *to surround the vast f.s with hounds canibus magnos circumdate s.*, Virg. G. 1, 140: *f.s abounding in wild animals, s. pleni feris*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, med.: v. *WOOD, PASS (subs.)*.

**forestall**: 1. *To anticipate*: q. v. **II.** *To buy up a commodity before market*: 1. *praemor, i (rare) to have no regard for price, and f. the market for them, pretio minus parcer eaque p.*, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10 (*in this case, however, for luxury and not profit*). 2. *comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (for purposes of gain): tof. the corn-market, frumentum c.*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6; *annoman c.*, Liv. 38, 35, med.

**foresteller**: 1. *dardanarius (prob. originally a nick-name): f.s (speculators in corn) are opt very greatly to interfere with the market, annoman attente fer maxime solent d.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6.

2. *expr. by verb: qui frumentum s. annoman comprimeret solet: v. TO FORESTALL*.

**forester**: 1. *Inhabitant of a forest*: homo silvester: cf. Hor. A. P. 391: *or silvarum incola: v. FOREST*.

**II. Keeper of a forest**: saltarius: Pompon. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

**foretaste** (*subs.*): 1. *gustus, us, m. (I warrant the whole book to answer to this f. (sending a few verses by letter), ad hunc g. totum librum reppromitto*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: Col.: v. *TASTE, SPECIMEN*.

2. *perh. arthabo, onis, m. (earliest f.): hitherto we have had but a f. of happiness, \*aduc felicitatem nonnisi primoribus labris gustavimus*.

**foretell**: praedicio, vaticinor, cano (poet.), divino: v. *TO PREDICT*.

**foreteller**: *vates; qui praedit, etc. etc.* v. *PROPHET*.

**forethought**: prövidentia, prospicientia, etc.: v. *FORESIGHT, COUNSEL*. Phr.: *there is need of f., consulto opus est*, Sall. Cat. 1.

**foretoken**: portendo, praesignifico: v. *TO FOREBODE*.

**fore-topsail**: perh. dölon or dölo, onis, m.: Liv. 36, 44.

**forewarn**: 1. *praemoneo, 2: to be f.d of impending dangers, de impen- dentibus periculis praemoneri*, Cic.: *to f. any one to be on his guard, pr. aliquem ut caveat*, Cic.: *f.d of the changeableness of the sky, varietatem coeli praemonitus*, Col. 2. móneo, 2: v. *TO WARN*.

3. *significo, praesignifico, i: v. TO FOREBODE*. Phr.: *f.d is forearmed, cavendo tutus, M. L. (herald)*.

**forewarning** (*subs.*): *praemónitus, us, m. (Ov. v. WARNING, ADMONITION*.

**forewoman**: *prücurátrix: v. FOREMAN*.

**forfeit** (*subs.*): *poena, multa (multa): v. PENALTY, FINE*.

**forfeit** (*adj.*): v. *FORFEITED*.

**forfeitor** (*c. intr.*): 1. *multor, mulctor, i (pass.): with abl.: whichever of the two alters, is to f. a cup, eter demissatis, poculo multabitur*, Pl. St. 5, 4, 43: *exiles f. their goods, multabitur bonis exiles*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 106. 2. *amito, misi, missum, 3: to f. a right, jus am., Cic. v. TO LOSE*. Phr.: *by doing you have f.d your life, \*ob haec lacta morti obnoxios es; capitis poena dignus es: v. TO DESERVE*. See also foll. art.

**forfeited, forfeit** (*pt. adj.*): 1. *commisus: they said that the inheritance was f. to Venus, illam hereditatem: Veneri commissam esse dicebat, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 10, 28: Ulp.* 2. *sacer, cra, crum (in religious formulae: accursed, devoted): let his head be f. to Jove, ejus caput Jovi s. sit, Vet. plebis sc. in Liv. 3, 55. Pbr.: to become f. to the state (of goods), publicari; in publicum redigil, Liv. (v. *TO CONFISCATE*): his life had been (*justly*), f. jure caesum esse, Liv. (v. JUSTLY): why, all our lives were f. once" (Skunks), \*quoniam universi morte digni eramus; capitis minores eramus (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42).*

**wild**. 2. *saltus, us, m. (a f. with heights and depths): the Hercynian f., Hercynius s.*, Tac.: *to surround the vast f.s with hounds canibus magnos circumdate s.*, Virg. G. 1, 140: *f.s abounding in wild animals, s. pleni feris*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, med.: v. *WOOD, PASS (subs.)*.

**forfeiture**: of goods, publicatio (*v. CONFISCATION*): of life, expr. by morte, caput: *to be punished with f. of life, morte poena dependere*, Cic. Sext. 67, 140: *to condamn to the f. of life, capitida damnare, Cic. (v. TO CONDEMN)*.

**forge** (*subs.*): 1. *formax, acis, f.*, v. *FURNACE*. 2. officina (*workshop*): the ponderous f.s of the Cyclops, graves Cyclopum of, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8 *blacksmiths' (lit. copper-smiths') f.s, aerarium of*, Plin.: v. *WORKSHOP*.

**forge** (*v.*): 1. *Lit. to f. metal*; 1. fabricor or fabrico, i (to manufacture): *to f. a sword, gladium fabrici, Cic.: to f. the thunderbolt for Jove, Jovi fulmen f.*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43: *the missiles f.d by the hands of the Cyclops, tela manibus fabricata Cyclopum, Ov.*

2. *pröcudo, di, sum, 3: (to beat out): to beat out the point of a sword by f.jing, mucronis ducere fastigium procedendo*, Lucr.: *to f. the fang of the ploughshare, dentem vomeris pr.*, Virg. G. 1, 261: *anger f.s swords, fra pr. enses*, Hor. Fig.: *the tongue has to be whetted and f.d (fornicata), acuenda nobis et procudenda lingua est, Cic. De Or. 3, 10, fin.*

3. *excido, di, sum, 3 (like preceded): others will f. the breathing bronze more gracfully, excudent alii spirantia mollius aera*, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: *to f. swords, gladios ex*, Juv. 4, 6: *eido, di, sum, 3 (less freq. than comp.): to f. coins, nummos c.*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 46: *to f. a ring, anulum c.*, Quint. 9, 2, 61. 5. *recquo, xi, cum, 3 (to f. [lit. heat] over again): they f. their fathers' swords again in furnaces, reconquont patrios fornacibus enses*, Virg. Aen. 7, 636. 6. *diffingo, nxi, cum, 3 (to f. fashion differently): to f. anew on the anvil the blunted sword, incude retusum d. ferrum*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39. 7. *dico, xi, cum, 3: to f. a sword, ensum d.*, Tib.: *comp. Lucre. l. c. (2)*.

**II. To counterfeit**: (a): *of money: adulterinos nummos cudere, percutere: v. TO COIN* (b): *of documents*: 1. *subjicio, jec, jectum, 3 (strictly to substitute): to f. wills, testamentia s.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: *Quint.* 2. *suppono, pösui, positum, 3 (like preceded): to f. a will, testamentum sup. s.*, Cic.: *more fully, falsa testamentia s.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, init.

3. *subdo, didi, ditum, 3 (less freq.): to f. a will, testamentum s.*, Tac. Ann. 14, 40.

4. *interpolo, 1 (to f. clauses in a document): to cancel, alter, f. clauses; to take care that the erasure should not appear, demere, mutare, int., curare ne litura appearat, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 61, 158.*

5. *interlineo, levavi, litum, 3 (to make erasures here and there): Cic. Clu. 44, 125. Phr.: to f. a will and get it signed, falsum testamentum ob-signandum curare, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: they delivered to the king a spurious (f.d) letter, for which the signature of T. Quinctius had been f.d, falsas literas, signo adulterino T. Quinctii signatas, regi reddiderunt, Liv. 49, 23: to transcribe a will and f. the signatures, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinos obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: to produce a f.d document, falsum colicem proferre, Cic.: to f. documents, \* falsas tabulas comparare: to f. by tampering with and altering: corrumpe: v. TO TAMPER WITH, FALSIFY*.

**forger**: 1. *(of money): pärächactes, ae; qui adulterinos nummos cudit: v. COINER*. 2. *Of wills: 1. subjector (cf. TO FORGE): a f. of wills, s. testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7*.

*testamentarius (of a will): concerning assassins, poisoners, will-f.s, thieves, de sicariis, beneficiis, t., furibus*, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73. 3. *falsarius (of any document: rare) as a protection against f.s, adversus falsarios, Suet. Ner. 17*.

**forgery**: 1. *Of money: expr. by circumf.:* condemned for f., de adulterinis nummis cedendis damnatus: v. TO FORGE (1). 2. *Of documents:*

1. *subjectio (strictly substitution): f. of wills, s. testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18, med.*

2. *expr. by verb: to pro-*

nounce any one guilty of *f.*, aliquem tabulas corripuisse judicare, Cic. *v.* TO FORGE. Phr.: the letter is a *f.*, \*falsae sunt literae.

**forget:** 1. obliviscor, litus, *3* (usu. with gen., esp. of persons; also acc. of things; cf. L. G. § 278, obs.); and yet we must not *f.* Epicurus, ne tamēn Epicuri licet ob, Cic. Fin. *5*, *1*, fin.: I have completely forgotten myself, prout sum oblitus sum mei. Ter. Eun. *2*, *3*, *14*: nor shall I ever *f.* that night, nec unquam obliviscar m̄c̄tis illius, Cic. Pt. *42*, *101*: to *f.* an old insult, veteris contumelias ob, Caes. B. G. *1*, *14*: to *f.* the most celebrative events, res praeciarissimæ ob, Cic. Mit. *23*, *63*: the *acc.* of neut. prons. and *alij* should be used - comp. L. G. § 251. Fig., of that which is lost sight of: to *f.* one's dignity, dignitatis sūmæ ob, Cic. Fam. *1*, *7*, *6*; Hor. *P.* part. used pass.: forgotten songs, oblitæ carmina, Virg. *E. 9*, *53*. (N.B. - To expr. the pass., the sentence may be inverted: that kindness of yours shall never be forgotten by me, benefici istius nunquam obliviscor; or a phr. may be employed, benefici istius memoriam nunquam ego abiciam: v. infra.) 2. dēdisco, didicī, *3* (to unlearn: q. v.): to *f.* the name and discipline of the Roman people, nomen disciplinamque P. R. dō, Caes. B. C. *3*, *110*: to *f.* how to talk, loqui d., Ov. Phr.: to *f.* a thing, aliquid ex memoria deponeo, Cic. Sull. *6*, *18*; aliquid rei memoria deponeo, Caes. B. G. *1*, *14*: wilfully to *f.* favours, beneficiorum memoria abiciere, Cic. Phil. *8*, *11*, *32*: that battle will never be forgotten, illa pugna nunquam in animo oblitterabitur, Cic. Liv. *26*, *41*: I had forgotten those things, mihi ista excederat, Cic. Leg. *2*, *18*, *45*: more fully, excidere de memoria, Liv. *29*, *19*, fin.; animo excidere, Liv. *34*, *37*; Virg.: to *f.* her sex, sexum ergedi, Tac. Anan. *16*, *10*, fin.

**forgetful:** 1. immémor: v. UNHINDEFUL. 2. oblitivius (habitually forgetting): Cic.: v. OBLIVIOUS. (N.B. When a particular case only is referred to, the *p.* part. of obliviscor may be used: *f.* of all propriety, quid deceat, quid non oblit. Hor. Ep. *1*, *6*, *62*; cf. Virg. G. *2*, *59*; v. TO FORGET.)

**forgetfulness:** 1. oblitio: it is not through *f.* of our friendship that I have not sent you any letters, non oblitio amicitiae nostræ, ad te nullas litteras misi, Cic.: to rescue praise from the *f.* of mankind, laudem ab ob. hominum vindicare, Cic. De Or. *2*, *2*, *7*: of habitual *f.*: in Claudius men wondered at both his *f.* and his heedlessness, in Claudio mirati sunt homines et ob, et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Cl. *39*: through *f.*, per ob, Suet. 2. oblitum (chiefly in pl. and poet.): *f.* of things, oblia rerum, Luer. *3*, *840*; Ov.: v. OBLIVION.

**forgive:** 1. ignoscere, nōm̄, nōtum, *3*: to *f.* out of kindness; to overlook: (the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.* or expr. by clause, also in *dat.*): I would that the immortal gods may, both the Roman people and this order for this, hoc ignoscant illi mortales velim et populo R. et huic ordinu, Cic. Phil. *1*, *6*, *11*: to *f.* any one's faults, delicta alij in, Pl.: *f.* me for writing to you so much and so often, mihi ignoscant quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. *7*, *12*, ad med.: to *f.* faults, vitii in, Hor. S. I., *4*, *131*; Cic. Fam. *5*, *12*, init. (the acc. is preferred in the case of a neut. pron., but in other cases is rare: cf. L. G. § 253): an offence which ought to be *f.*, culpa quæ est ignoscenda, Ter. Ph. *5*, *8*, *25*: we will beg to be *f.*, ignosci nobis postulabimur, Auct. Her. *2*, *17*, *25*.

2. condonare, dō, *1* v. TO PARDON, REMIT. 3. concéder, cessi, cessum, *3* (with dat.: to *f.* out of regard for): you forgive Marcellus out of consideration for the senate, Marcellum senatus concessisti, Cic. Lig. *12*, *17*: f.ing much out of regard for their brazen, multa virtutis eorum concedens, Caes. B. C. *3*, *60*. Phr.: to forgive any one for the past,

aliquem veniam donare [aficiu veniam dare] in praeteritum, Suet. (v. TO PARDON): if you *f.* my error, si error nostro album calculum addeceris, Plin. Ep. *1*, *2*, *5*.

**forgiveness:** 1. vénia: v. INDULGENCIA, PARDON. 2. expr. by verb: we beg *f.*, ignosci nobis postulamus, Auct. Her.: (a crime) which can never find *f.*, cum nunquam ignosci poterit: "the condition of the Divine *f.* is that we forgive others," haec lege nobis a Deo ignoscitur ut alteri ignoscamus, v. TO FORGIVE.

**forgiving (adj.):** 1. ignoscens: a more *f.* mind, animus ignoscens; Ter. Heaut. *4*, *1*, *32*. 2. exorabilis, (easily entreated): more *f.* in injuries done to oneself than to others, in suis quam in alienis exorabiliori injuriis, Sen. Clem. *1*, *20*; Cic. Att. *4*, *3*, extr. 3. clémens: v. MILD, MERCIFUL. 4. facilis, e!: I ought to be regarded by you as mild and *f.*, tenis a te et ex similitudine debo, Cic. Fam. *5*, *2*, *4*; v. GOOD-NATURED.

**fork:** 1. furca (a two-pronged *f.*, a pitch-fork: f. bicornis, Virg. G. *1*, *264*): to drive nature out with a pitch-f., naturam furca expellere, Hor. Ep. *1*, *10*, *24*; Liv.: Virg. Dimin.: furcula (also furcula, Liv.): a small *f.*, used for hay-making, propping vines, etc.: Varr.: Cic. Cat.: used in modern Latin for a table-f., (an instrument not known to the ancients): v. Leander Albertus, Description of Venice, p. 221. 2. crāgia (a *f.* with three prongs for lifting meat): Marc. Cap. 3. mergae, arum (a kind of *f.* used in reaping): Pl. Col.: v. Forc. s. v. 4. tridentis: v. TRIDENT.

**forked:** 1. furcillatus (rare): small *f.* sticks, bacilla f., Varr. L. *1*, *24*, § *117*. 2. bifurcus (*two-f.*): a *f.* bough, b. ramus, Ov.: f. stakes, b. valli, Liv. 3. bisicus (cloven): a *f.* tongue, b. lingua, Ov.: a *f.* tail, b. cauda, Plin. 4. bicornis, e: Virg. G. *1*, *264*.

**forlorn (adj.):** 1. perditus (*undone*): and thus f. she flung herself into the rapid waters, atque ita se in rapidas perdita misit aquas, Ov.: in tears and sorrow f., lacrimis ac moerore perditus, Plin. Mur. *40*, *86*. 2. desitūta (deprived of everything): in this wretched and most lamentable plight *f.*, in hac fortuna misera ac luciuosissima d., Cic.: v. DESTITUTE, WRETCHED, DESPERATE. Phr.: f. hope, term applied to a storming party: perditæ manus.

**form (subs.):** 1. of shape: 1. forma: to change *f.* formas mutare, Ov.: the beauty of the female *f.*, mulierib[us] f. pulcritudo, Cic.: the *f.* and situation of the farm, f. et situs agri, Hor.: the *f.* of the letters, f. literarum, Cic. Fig.: the *f.* of the constitution, f. reipublicæ, Cic.: you behold indeed, the very *f.*, and as it were the figure of what is honourable, f. quidem ipsam et taquam faciem honesti vides, Cic.

2. figura: v. FIGURE, SHAPE. Fig. the *f.* of style, f. orationis, Cic. De Or. *3*, *55*, *212*: a thousand *f.s* of death present themselves to the mind, occurrit animo, perrendi mille f., Ov. Her. *10*, *81*. Grammatical: other nouns have five *f.s*, alia nomina quinque habent f., Varr. I. L. *9*, *36*, *52*. 3. facies, ēi, f. (v. FIGURE): a wave rounded in the *f.* of a mountain, curvata in montis f. unda, Virg. G. *4*, *361*. Phr.: different *f.s* of government, \*varia republike genera; variae repub. gerendae rationes v. KIND (subs.). II. A *f.* of verbs: ritual ceremony: Carmen, perscriptio v. FORMULA. Phr.: in due *f.*, ritè Liv. *1*, *8*, init.: Clc.: Hor.: for *f.*'s sake, dicit causâ, to pay a small sum of money for *f.*'s sake, aliquid numerulorum dicit causa dare, Cic. Verr. *4*, *24*, *53*; Ulp.: so, dicit gratia, Gal. Dig. *13*, *6*, *4*; consuetudinis causa, Cic. III. A bench to sit on: scannum: v. FRENCH: hence, by meton., a class in a school, classis: v.

CLASS. IV. The seat of a have: locu in quo insedit lepus

form (v.): I. To construct, shape: 1. formo, i: to *f.* shape, colour, animate, bodies (of the atoms), corpora f., figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. *1*, *39*, *110*. Fig. to *f.* the life and manners of youth, vita et mores juventutis f., Plin. Pan.: to *f.* any one's character, aliquem f. et instituere, Sen. Ep. *112*, *1* v. TO SHAPE, MOULD. 2. conformo, i (strengthened from precd.): nature produced and f'd us for some greater purposes, ad majora quadam natura nos genuit et cie, Cic. Fin. *1*, *7*, *23*. Fig.: to *f.* one's soul and mind by reflecting on distinguished men, animum et mentem cogitatione hominum in excellentium c., Cic. Arch. *6*, extr.

3. figuro, i: to *f.* the world of a (certain) shape, mundum forma (quadam) f., Cic.: v. TO SHAPE. 4. fungi, fixui, factum, *i* (as one moulding clay) nature herself has f'd you a great and high-principled man, finitæ ipsa natura magnum hominem et excelsum, CIC. Mur. *39*, *6*; v. TO MOULD, FASHION.

5. configo, *i* (strengthened from precd.): to *f.* honey-combs and wax, c. favos et ceras, Plin. *11*, *5*, *4*; to *f.* (build) nests, nidos c., Plin. to *f.* a word, verbum c., Varr. 6. effingo, *i*: v. TO FASHION. II. To make, produce: 1. efficio, feci, factum, *i*: the Moa f. island of the Batavi, Mosa insulæ f., Batavorum, Caes. B. G. *4*, *10*: an island f. a harbour by the projection of its sides, insula portum ef. objectu laterum, Virg. Aen. *1*, *160*. 2. lacio, feci, factum, *i*: to *f.* cohorts, cohortes f., Caes. B. C. *3*, *87*: to *f.* an army, exercitus f., Vell. 3. constituo, ui, utum, *i* (to construct by a plan): by his advice the triple harbour of Piræus was f'd, hujus consilio triplex Piræi portus constituit est, Nep.: v. TO CONSTRUCT, ESTABLISH. III. To arrange troops instruo, ordino: v. TO DRAW UP. As verb refl.: to deploy in order for battle: explico, avi and ui, atum and itum, *i* (usu. with refl. pron. or in pass.): the cavalry began to *f.* in squadrons, equites se turnatum ex, coepit, Caes. B. C. *3*, *93*: before the legions could *f.* and take up their position, prætusquin legiones explicari et consistere possent, Caes. B. C. *2*, *26*: the Etruscans hardly had time to *f.* in time, vix expliante ordinis spatiuum Etruscis fuit, Liv. *2*, *46*; v. TO ENROLL, DEPLOY.

IV. To constitute (milit. t.): Phr.: the Numidianus f'd the left wing, sinistrum cornu Numidianus tenet, Liv. *30*, *33*, med.: so that both wings might be f'd of Africanus, ita ut Afrorum utraque cornu essent, Liv. *22*, *40*: v. to consist of. V. In fig. sense, to enter upon, conceive: 1. ineo, ivi and hi, itum, *i*, irr.: to *f.* a plan, consilium in, Caes. Sall.: Cic.: to *f.* an alliance with any one, societatem cum aliquo in, Planc. in Cic. Fam. *12*, *8*, *med*; to *f.* an estimate, aestimationem in, Sen. Ben. *3*, *8*, fin. 2. capio, *i* (esp. with consilium): v. PLAN. Phr.: to *f.* (ambitious) designs upon a foreign kingdom, peregrinum regnum moliri, Liv. *1*, *47*, init.: comp. Cic. Rep. *2*, *15*, de occupando regno molieni: simply, regnum affectare, Liv. *1*, *49*, init.: to *f.* a friendship with any one, se ad amicitiam atque conseruare, amicitiam et consuetudinem (intimam) cum aliquo coniungere, Cic. (v. FRIENDSHIP).

**formal:** I. Matter of form: formalis, *e*: to dictate a *f.* letter (a circular) f. epistolam dictare, Stet. Dom. *13*; f. words, f. verba, Cic. Just. *6*, *23*, *26*. Phr.: a mere f. proceeding, \*quod non nisi dici causâ [consuetudinis] gratia fit: v. FORM (1.). II. As logical t. t.: regularly formed: formalis, *e*: not class. in this sense, Phr.: a *f.* and perfect) syllogism, syllogismus cum numeris omnibus et cum suis finibus dictus, Gell. *2*, *8*, med. III. Precise in demeanour: \*nimis accuratus; adeo accuratus ut putidum sit (?). IV. As opp. to real; mere matter of form: Phr.: mere *f.*

worship, \*externum ac fucatum [parum sincerum] obsequium; quasi corporis ac linguae reverentia.

**formalist** (*in religion*): no precise word: expr. by circulum: \*qui dividuntur caeremoniarum diligenter est; qui in caeremoniis [sacris] quibusdam sit peragendis religionem ponit.

**formality**: I. *A formal ceremony*: 1. ritus, us: *to offer sacrifice with the f. of the Greek ritual, Graecorum sacra facere, Varr.*: Liv.: v. RITE, CEREMONY. 2. justa, orum (only pl.): the f.s required: *to accomplish all the f.s, j. omnia perficere*, Cic. 9, 8, med.: military f.s, i. militaria, Cic. 24, 48, ad fin. Phr.: *to perform divine worship with due f.s, res divinas rite perpetrate*, Liv. (rite being an *adv.* form of *ritus*).

II. Of demeanour; stiffness and coldness: expr. by adj.: *there was something of f. about his behaviour, even among friends*, \*etiam inter amicos nonnulli frigidi ac nimis accurati habebat; parvus comis solutusque erat.

**formally**: I. *In regular form*:

1. rite: v. FORM (II). 2. dicit causā: v. FORM (II). II. Of behaviour, stiffly and coldly: \*frigide ac nimis accurate; parvum cum comitate. To enquire f. for a person's health, \*frigide et quasi ex praescripto de aliquo salute (valetudine) quaerere.

**formation**: I. *The act of forming or constructing*: 1. conformatio: *the f. of words, c. verborum*, Cic. 2, fictio (e.g. nō nominū): Quint. 3, in all senses, usu. expr. by verb: *ancient grammar explains the f. of each word by the poet, antiqua grammatica ostendit quemadmodum quodque poeta fixerit verbum*, Varr.: *in the f. of the character of a youth, \*in adolescente formando atque instituendo, etc.*: v. TO FORM.

II. *That which is formed; construction (objectively)*: 1. conformatio: what f. of the features can be more beautiful than that of man? quea c. lineaem et norma humana potest esse pulchrior? Cic. N. D. 1, 47: *the f. of the soul, c. animi*, Cie. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. 2. forma, figura: *f. form, shape*.

**formed**, in comp.: *two-f., biformis, e. g., Jauns, Ov.; Hor. Three-f., triflorum; three-f., Chimaera, tr. Chimaera, Hor.; Ov. Bull-f., tauriformis, e. Hor.*

**former**: 1. prior, us: *having re-*

*pealed the f. law, he promulgated two new ones, subtla p. lege, duas promulgavit, Caes.: a bird at that time unique and not seen in f. years, unica tunc olorius nec visa pr. annis, Ov.: v. PRECEDING. 2. superior, us: (*immediately preceding*): *in my f. letter, s. literis, Cic.: by the death of your f. wife, morte s. uxoris, Cic.: the proceedings of the f. year, s. anni acta, Caes.: in f. times, s. temporibus, Caes.: soldiers experienced in f. battles, milites s. proelii exercitati, Caes.: thus the latter is not joined to the f. (in an argument) nor the f. to the latter, ita priori posteriorius, posteriori s. non jungitur, Cic.* 3. pristinus (*original, olden*): *your f. dignity and glory, tua pr. dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, extr.: to retain one's f. disposition towards the Roman people, pr. amimum erga P. R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: the f. custom, pr. consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: to return to one's f. state, ad pr. statum redire, B. G. 7, 54. N.B.—Former and latter are often expr. by illc...hic, or hic...illc: as, *Cæsar was esteemed great for his bounties and munificence; Cato for the uprightness of his life: the f. (Cæsar) became renowned by his kindness and compassion; to the latter (Cato), etc.* Caesar benefits et munificentia magnus habebatur; integratae vitae Cato: illc manus-tudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic, etc., Sall. Cat. 54: but the arrangement is often reversed, esp. when emphasis is laid on the former alternative: as, *a sure peace is better and safer than a hoped for victory: the f. is in your own power, the latter in that of the gods, melior tutiorque est certa pax***

quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, Liv. 30, 30, med.: sometimes hic is even used in both the contrasted clauses: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. HIC (4).

**formerly**: 1. anteā (at some particular past time): if it was f. unknown, it has lately been ascertained, si anteā fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: a matre both praised f., and at this time deserved of praise, vir et a. landatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13: there was f. a time, fuit a. tempus, Caes. 2. ante-hac (before this present time): you salute me more kindly now than f., magis me benignè nunc salutas quam antidicta (archaice), Pl.: f. we could at least hope: now even that is taken from us, a. sperare saletem fiebat; nunc temet ipsi eruptem est, Cic. Fam. 12, 21, med.

3. aliquando (at some time, past or future): v. ONCE, SOMETIME. 4. *Old* (in olden time): less freq. used of the future: esp. in the poets) so people f. spoke, sic o. loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: Ter. 5. quandam (also used of the future by the poets): *the Roman people was f. deemed most lenient to its enemies, P. R., quandam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur*, Cic. R. Am. 53, 154: v. ONCE. 6. diuidum (usu. but not always, a short time before; just now): me whom f. no missiles alarmed, quem dudum non illa movebant tela, Virg. Aen. 2, 720.

**formidable**: 1. gravis, e (most gen. term): *a f. foe to the empire, g. adversarii imperii*, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: a more f. enemy, gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, med.: f. wars, g. bella, Cic. Rep. 40: the f. Persians, g. Persae, Hor. 2. formidolosus (*fraught with danger and alarm*): a most f. war, bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. in Pis. 24, 58: Sall. Jo:in: horribilis ac formidolosus, Cic. Clu. 3, 7. 3. formidabilis, e (to be dreaded): rare, and chiefly poet.: Ov. Gell. 4. expr. by ger. part. of metuo, timeo, formido, as, f. on account of thine unerring shaft, metuendus certa sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 24 (v. TO FEAR); or by timor, formido, and a verb: what appears f. to some is despised by others, \*quae alteri timori sunt [timori inuenient] ab altero contumuntrur: V. FEAR (subs.).

**formidably**: formidolosē: Cie.: v. FEARFULLY, DREADFULLY.

**formless**: i.e. without definite form: 1. informis, e: *a dumb or f. thing, res muta aut inf.*, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: SHAPELESS. 2. ridis, e (*unwrought in the rough*): a f. and disorderly mass, r. indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7.

**formula**: i.e. a form of words: 1. formula: most gen. term: there are formulae drawn up on all points, sunt f. de omnibus rebus constitutae, Cic. R. Com. 8, 24: formulae of action, f. testamentorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, extr.: to make a demand of the prætor according to the legal f., a prætor ex f. postulare, Cic. Quint. 8, 30. 2. actio (used of the f. by which an action was entered): the formulae of action were first published by Cn. Flavius, expositi a Cn. Flavio prima a. Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: more was claimed of him (the said) than was stated in the f. of action, plus secum agi. quam in a. esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, extr.: to name the f. of action, a. edere, Ulp. Other formulae appertaining to actions were praescriptio, exceptio, replicatio, v. Dict. Ant. s. v. ACTION. 3. carmen, inīs, n. (laws and prayers being anciently composed in verse): that the prætor might not have to say something of his own suggestion, a f. was composed for him likewise, prætor ne aliquid ipse ex se loqueretur, ei quoque c. compositione est, Cic.: to go through the preliminary f., präfari carmen, Liv. 5, 41: formulae for inflicting torture, crucifixio, c. Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13. 4. verba, orum: prescribe the f. according to which I am to devote myself, pæri v.

quibus me devoveam, Liv. 8, 9: to draw up the f. (of an oath), v. (juris)jurandum concipere, Liv. 7, 5: the pronouncing of a prescribed f., nuncupatio sollemnum v., Val. Max. 5, 10, 1. 5. praefatio (preliminary or inaugural): the f. of donation, p. donationis, Cic. Ver. 3, 80, 187: the f. of sacred rites, p. sacramorū, Liv. 45, 5. 6. perscriptio (a written form): cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2.

**formulary**: album (the book containing the prætor's edicts): liber formulare s. verborum sollemnum: v. preced. art.

**fornicate**: 1. scortor, i: Pl.: Ter. 2. fornicator, i: Tert.

**fornication**: forniciatio (not class.): Tert.: v. DEBAUCHERY.

**fornicator**: 1. scortator: Hor.: Pl. 2. fornicator: Tert.: v. DEBAUCHEE.

**forsake**: 1. desero, s: v. TO DESERT. 2. derelinquo, destitu: v. REABANDON.

3. deficit, feci, factum, 3 (esp. with ab): to f. the republic, a. rep. publica d., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: to f. virtue, a. virtute d., Cic. Am. 11, 37. 4. discedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with ab): the soldiers f. him on the march, milites in itinere ab eo d., Caes.: v. TO LEAVE.

5. desolo, i (to leave alone or solitary: poet.): chiefly in p. part. desolatus, Virg.: Ov.: v. DESOLATE.

**forsaker**: expr. by verb: v. TO FORSAKE.

**forsooth**: I. Indeed, in reality: v. èminvero: v. TRULY. II. Ironically, implying that the thing is not so:

1. scilicet: f. we are to wait for the legal five years, s. expectemus legitimū illud quinquennium, Cic. Ver. 2, 58, 142: v. OF COURSE. 2. nemp̄ (esp. in answering an expressed or implied question): in what city, pray, do they maintain this? f., in that which witnessed the capital trial of M. Horatius, in qua tandem urbo haec disputant? in ea quae indicium de capite vidit M. Horatius, Cic. Mil. 3, 7: I know now what you want; you want me to go away from here, f., scio jam quid veles; n. hinc me abire vis, Pl. Merc. 4, 36. 3. sane: he was conferred a great favour, f., beneficium magnum s. dedit, Phaedr. 3, 15, 12: v. INDEED. 4. vèro (rare in this sense): f., it is not so much they (your muscles) that are dead as you yourself, fool! non v., tam isti mortui quam ipse, angulator Cic. Sen. 9, 27: distinguished praise, f., ye win, egregium v. laudem refertis, Virg. 5. quippe: f., I am forbidden by the fates, q. vedor fatis, Virg. Aen. 1, 35 yes, f. that luminary of the senate disturbs me, moveat q. me lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12, extr. 6. autem (in emphatic questions): shall I not touch my own? thine, f., scoundrel! ego non tangam mean? tu autem, furcifer? Ter. Enn. 4, 7, 28: you will cross over into Africa: will cross, f., do I say? in Africam transcedes: transcedes, autem, dieo? Liv. 21, 44 ad fin.

7. dénum (denoting little more than emphasis, and gen. used with pronouns): but now in what f., (pray), does exile differ from constant travelling, jam vero exilium quantum d. a. perpetua peregrinationis different? Cie. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: you, f., as I see, repeat the law without ballooning, vos denimi, n. video, legem antiquatis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.

**forswear**: I. To renounce on oath: v. TO ABJURE. II. To swear falsely: pējero or perjūro: v. TO PERJURE.

**fort**: castellum: I have taken and destroyed many f.s, multa c. cepi, multa vastavi, Cic. to take f.s by storm, c. expugnare, Nep.: to prevent the approach of the enemy by means of f.s and works. aditus hostium castellis et operibus prohibere, Cic.: v. FORTRESS.

**forth** (adv.): I. of place: fors (after verbs of motion): v. OUT, ABROAD. Often expr. in Latin by a prep. in comp., as, to go f., exeo, excedo, égrēdior: v. TO GO: to sally f., érumpo: where see the



Prov. Cons. 4, 8: *a f. face* (*impudence*), *u. frons*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, II.

**forward** (v.): I. *To send on*: perférō, déférō, trádo: v. *to CONVEY*, *DELIVER*. II. *To promote*: adjuvō, jūvi, tum, I (also reg.): *Pompey wished me to come to Capua and f. the levy, me Pompeius Capuam venire voluit et delectum a. Cic.*: v. *to AID, PROMOTE*.

**forwardness**: I. *Preparedness*: expr. by phr.: *when the wall seemed to have reached a sufficient stage of f., cum sat altitudo muri extructa videatur, Nep.*: *the work is in a good state of f.*, *jam paene profligatum opus est*. II. *Want of modesty*: urbana frons, prōrūtūs: v. FORWARD, adj. (II); IMPUDENCE. III. *Earliness*: unnatural f., festinata maturitas, Quint. 6, pref. § 10.

**fossa**: fossa, Caes.: Cic.: v. DITCH, MOAT.

**fossil**: fossiliis (*dug out of the ground*): f. törö, f. ebur, Plin. 36, 18, 29. As scient. t. t., perh. best qualified by quem (quam, quod) dicunt, etc.: f. shells, \*fossiles quae dicuntur coquae,

**foster**: fōveo, nutritio: v. TO CHERISH, NOURISH.

**foster-brother**: I. collacteūs: Hyg. (*feme* collactea, Juv. 6, 307). II. collactaneus: Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

**foster-child**: alumnus, f. alumnus (*one brought up or nursed by any one*): V. NURSELING.

**fosterer**: perf. cultor: v. CULTIVATOR. Or expr. by qui foveat, etc.: v. TO CHERISH, CULTIVATE.

**foster-father**: I. nutricius (-tius): *on account of the minority of the boy, his f., a eunuch named Pothinus, acted as regent, erat in procurations, regni, proper aeratē pueri, n. ejus, nomine Pothinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108*: Varr. II. nutritor: Suet. Gr. 7. III. alter: Bacchus, rejoicing to regain his f. (*Silenus*), gardens a. recepto Bacchus, Ov.: v. NOURISHER.

**foster-mother**: I. nutritrix: *the she-wolf best of f.s*, optimæ nutricem lupæ, Hor.: Ov.: v. NURSE. II. altrix: Prop. Fig. (*Athens* at once the parent, f., and country of her citizens, eadem terra parens, altrix, patria ciuim, Cic.: v. NOURISHER. III. édificatrix (*she that rears*): Col.: Inscr. Fig. *wisdom, the parent and f. of those things, carum rerum parent eque sapientia*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

**foster-parents**: altones, nutritores: v. preced. art.

**foster-sister**: collactea, collactanea; v. FOSTER-BROTHER.

**foster-son**: alumnus: v. FOSTER-CHILD.

**fostering** (adj.): almus (*that nourishes*): f. Venus, a. Venus, Lucr. 1, 1: Hor.: Tib.

**foul** (v.): I. turpo, I: Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: Lucr.: v. TO BE FOUL. II. expr. by circumlocution, immunis facere, reddere (v. FOUL).

**foul** (adj.): I. Lit.: dirty, begrimed, offensive: I. fedus (*offensive in any way*): a head f. with surfcap, caput porrige, f. Hor.: a f. smell, f. odor, Plin.: v. FILTHY, DISGUSTING. II. tēter (taet.), tra, trum (*noisome, loathsome*: a strong term): f. aspect, t. aspectus, Lucr. 2, 510: a f. smell, t. odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: v. LOATHSOME. III. immundus, litiens, etc.: v. DIRTY, FILTHY. To be f., squalere: e. g., of untitled, overgrown fields, Virg. G. 1, 507. IV. Fig.: heinous, abominable: I. fedus (v. supr.): a f. deed, f. factum, factius, Ter. J. oīu: neque tetrius neque fedius, Cic. Rep. 2, 26.

II. tēter (v. supr.): a f. crime, t. facinus, Cic.: f. lust, t. libido, Hor. III. inquinatus (*polluted*): v. FILTHY, POLLUTED. IV. Opp. to honest: fraudulent: f. play, dolus malus, Cic.: Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, I: *to try to compass one's ends by f. play, dolus atque fallacis contendere, Sall. Cat. 11: to suspect f. play, dolus mali nonnulli subesse suspicari*:

by fair means if you can: if not by f. (lit. by any means), recte si possis; si non quocunq[ue] modo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65; v. DISHONEST. IV. In uiat. phr., to fall foul of: incurrire, illidi, collidi: v. TO FALL (foul of)

**fouly**: I. foedē: they f. stained the altar with blood, aram f. turparunt sanguine, Lucre.: to perish f., f. perire, Sall.: v. DISGRACEFULLY. II. turpiter: v. BASELY, SHAMEFULLY.

**foul-mouthed**: maledicuſ, scurrilis: v. ABUSIVE, SCURRILOUS.

**foulness**: I. Lit.: foeditas: f. of smell, f. odoris, Cic.: v. FILTHINESS. II. Fig.: 1. foeditas: f. of mind, f. animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 2. obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY.

**found** (v.): I. To lay the foundation of, to establish: 1. conditio, didi, ditum, 3: to f. a city, urbem, c., Cic.: to f. colonies, colonias c., Vell. (more regular phrases, coloniam deducere, mintere, Cic.: v. COLONY). II. fundo, I (to lay the foundations of): more freq. in fig. sense) to f. an empire, imperium, f., Cic. Cat. 4, 19, 19: to f. a citadel, arcem f., Virg.: a philosophical system not only f.d. carefully, but also built up, accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extracta disciplina, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1. 3. constituo, i. uitum, 3 (to arrange and form): to f. a town, oppidum c., Caes. B. C. 1, 15: to f. new walls, nova moenia cons., Virg. IV. molitor, 4 (with effort): to f. walls, muros m., Virg. Phr.: arts (or sciences) which are f.d. on conjecture, artes quae conjectura continentur, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; conjecture on which divination is f.d., conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26, init.: points on which the case is f. d., ea in quibus nititur causa, Cic. Cael. 10, 25: so without prep., to be f. on truth, veritate nisi, Cic.: to f. one's hopes on a thing, spem ponere, collocare, in aliqua re, Cic.: Caes.: v. HOPE. II. To mould in metal: fundo, 3: v. TO CAST (IV).

**foundation**: I. The groundwork of a structure: 1. fundāmentum (common both in lit. and fig. sense): to lay the f.s, fundamenta jacere, Cic.: Liv.: foll. by dat. ubi, Liv. 1, 2 (but the gen. is the usu. constr.); f. locare, Virg.; f. agere (i.e., to carry the f. in a certain direction), Cic. Mil. 27, extr. Fig.: to lay the f.s of peace, f. pacis aegae, Cic.: to lay the f. of a philosophy, fundamentum philosophiae ponere [in aliqua re], Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: age is planted on the f.s of youth, sequens fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, Cic. Sen. 18, 2. II. funditūa, insis, n. (prob.): Virg.: Ov. 3, fundatio (rare): Vitruv. 4, substructio (ground-work; esp. of buildings on a large scale): the depth of the f., altitude subtractionis, Vitruv. 6, 8, 6: the greatest care ought to be taken with the f., maxima esse debet cura subtractionis, Vitruv. Ep. 1, 10, comp. Cic. Mil. 20, 53, where the term includes the works begun as a whole: so Caes. B. C. 2, 25). III. sedes, is, f. (poet. or fig.): we overturn the tower from its deep f.s, turrim convellimus altis s., Virg.: Rome herself saw almost torn up from its f.s, milii ipsa Roma prope convulsa suis via est, Cic. in Pis. 22, 52: Quint., Phr.: to destroy, overthrow, a city from its very f.s, urbem funditus tollere, evertere, Cic. Fig.: to unfold the f.s of nature, primordia rerum pandere, Lucr. 1, 56: v. PRINCIPLE. IV. An establishment of a pecuniary nature, esp. for education: annui sumptus in alimenta [puerorum, etc.], Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 10.

**founder** (subs.): I. One who lays the foundations: I. conditor, f.-trix: the f. of a city, c. urbis, Suet.: Quint.: of a kingdom or empire, c. regni, Just. Fig.: the f. of Roman freedom, Romane libertatis c., Liv. 8, 34. II. auctor (chief mover or originator): Cynthus f. of Troy, Trojae Cynthus a., Virg.: Hor.: v. AUTHOR. III. fundatōr (rare): f. of the city of Praeneste

Prænestinae f. urbis, Virg. Aen. 9, 678.

IV. créatōr, f. creatrix (rare in this sense): Romulus the great f. of this city, princeps ille c. bujus urbis R., Clc. Bal. 13, 31. V. párens, nūs, c. (only fig.): v. FATHER. VI. A worker in molten metal: fusor: Cod. Just. 10, 64.

**founder** (v.): I. perh. pessum eo, abeo: comp. Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 64. II. submergo, si, sum, 3 (in pass.): v. TO SINK.

**foundery, foundry**: \*officina fusoria.

**foundling**: expōsitiōs (tius): a female f., ex. puella, Pl. Cas. prob. 79.

**foundling-hospital**: bréphotôr-phēnum (-ium): Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

**foundress**: I. conditrix: Apul. 2, actor (for the gender, comp. Liv. 40, 4, fin.): v. FOUNDER.

**fountain, fount**: fons, fontis, m. (natural or artificial): a f. of sweet water, f. dulcis aqua, Lucr.: the Nile which hides the sources of its f.s, fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: in front a f. sends up water and receives it again, contra f. egerit aquam et recipit it again, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37. Fig.: the f.s of philosophy, i. philosophiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, extr.: v. SOURCE. Dimin. fonticulus (a small f.): Hor.: Plin. Ep. Phr.: f. head of sacred water, sacrum caput aquae, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: v. SPRING.

**four**: quātuor (quattuor): f. times, quātē, Cic.: Virg.: f. each, f. at a time, quaterm̄, Cic.: Hor.: quadrini, Varr.: Plin.: f. in measure, quadraterni: as, quadraterni scrobs (Col.), a pit f. feed square: the number f., quātuor (m.), Mart. Cap.; numerus quadraternarius, Plin.: in or into f. parts, in a f-fold manner, quadrifariā, adā, Liv.: Suet.: divided into f. parts, quadripartitūs (v. F-FOLD): weighing or holding f. pounds, quadrilibris, Pl.: a period of f. days, quadridiuum, Pl.: Cle.: lasting f. days, quadrinātūs, Hier.: lasting f. months, f. months old, quadrimestris, Varr.: Suet.: a period of f. years, quadriennium, Cic.: f. yearly, lasting f. years, quadrienniis, Aur. Vict.: f. years old, quadrim̄us: e. g., Cato when f. years old, q. Cato, Cic.: f. year-old wine, q. vinum, Hor.: f. year-old oxen, q. boves, Varr.: the age of f. years, quadrim̄us, fīs, m., Col.: Plin.: af.-horse chariot or team, quadriga, arum, Virg.: Cic.: also, quadrigātūs, curris, Virg.: Cic.: the driver of such a chariot, quadrigātūs, Varr.: having f. hands, quadrim̄anūs (-is), Jul. Obs.: with f. feet, quadripes, pēdis (v. QUADRUPED): to make one's way on all f.s, quadrupedem se recipere, Suet. Ner. 48, ad fin.: interest at f. per cent., quadrantes usurae, Scaev. Dīg. 33, 1, 21 § 4.

**four-hundred**: quadringenti, Cic.: f. hundred at a time, a-pice, quadrin̄i, Liv.: Suet.: quadringentē, Varr.: Plin.: f. hundredth, quadringtonēsius, Liv.: f. hundred times, quadringtonēs, Cic.

**four-cornered**: I. quadrātūs (rectangular): Hor.: Plin.: 2, quadriangulus: Aus.

**four-fold**: I. quadruplex, icis: v. QUADRUPEL. II. quadruplicis: often used in neut. as subs.: to condemn a user to restore f., feneratore condamne quadrupli, Cato, R. R. pref.: to sentence a man to pay f.-fold, judicium in aliquem in quadruplum dare, Cic. Ver. 3, 13, 34. III. quadrupartitus (divided in f.-fold wise): the f. distribution of an accusation, q. distributio actionis, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 12, extr.: Tac. As adū, in f. division, quadrupartite, Col. Pbr.: to yield f.-fold (of crops), cum quarto responderē, Col.: v. FOLD (III).

**four-footed**: quadrupēs, pēdis: v. QUADRUPED.

**four-oared**: Phr.: a f.-oared vessel, boat, quatuor scalmorum navis (navicula), Vell. 2, 43.

**four-score**: octoginta: v. EIGHTEEN.

**four-square**: quadrātūs: v. SQUARE.

**four-stringed**: tetrachordos, on; Vitr.

**four-wheeled**: Phr.: *a f. wheeled chariot*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis, Plin.

**fourteen**: quatuordecim (qnatt.), Suet.: *f. times, quater decies*, Cic.

**fourth**: quartus: *the f. part of the forces*, q. pars copiarum, Caes.; also without pars; *to give the tenth to wives, the f.s to mistresses, dechnas uxoribus dare, quartus meretricibus*, Quint. 8, 5, 19 (v. QUARTER): *of descent or succession: the f. from Arcestas*, q. ab Arcesta, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 16. *For the f. time, quartum: in the f. place, quarto: but the distinction between these forms was not kept up* (v. Gell. 10, 1): *thus consul for the f. time might be either consul Quartum or quarto: belonging to the f., quartanus: the soldiers of the f. legum, quartani milites*, Tac.: *a f. part of an as, quadrans, nitis, m.: heir to the f. part of an estate, heres ex quadrante*, Suet. Caes. 8; (i. q. heres ex tercundo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3). *A f. in music, diatessaron*, Vitr. 5, 4, ad fin.

**fourthly**: quarto: v. FOURTH. In a quadruple or further division of a subject, Cicero appears always to prefer *tum, deinde, postea, denique*; v. TURSELL. S. V. PRIMUM.

**fowl (subs.)**: I. A winged creature: esp. so used in pl.: *flying f.*, the f. of the air, volucres: v. BIRD. II. A domestic f., gallina: v. HEN.

**fowl (v. intr.)**: auccipitor, 1 (more freq. in fig. sense = *to seek after*): Varr. R. R. 1, 23: Dig.

**owler**: auceps, auccipitis, m.: Pl.: Hor.

**fowling (subs.)**: 1. auccipitum: Cic. Sen. 16, 56 (where perh. the word is used in concrete sense = game, cf. id. Fin. 2, 8). 2. expr. by verb: *for the sake of hunting or f.*, venandi aucupandi gratia, Dig.

**fox**: I. Lit.: vulpes, is, f.: Hor.: Plin. P. R.: *to yoke f.s, i. e., do a thing absurd, v. jungere*, Virg. E. 3, 93: *the f. changes her coat not her manners*, v. pilum mutat non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16. Dimin. vulpecula, a small f., Cic. Adj., *belonging to a f.*, vulpina, f. of a f.'s tongue, lingua vulpina, Cic. Plin.: *to set the f. to keep the geese, even lupo committere*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. II. Fig.: *A sly rogue*: astutus (adj.): *roguish, cunning, a regular sly f.*, malinus, callidus, ast, admodum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 115. *A sly old f.*, veterator, Ter.: Cic. Comp. also Pers. 5, 117: astutam servas sub pectore vulpem.

**fox-glove**: \*digtalitis purpureus: Linn.

**fox-hound**: cætulus, canis: v. HOUND

**fox-hunting**: vulpium vénatio: v. HUNTING.

**fox-mange**: a disease: älopécea: Plin.

**fox-tail**: a plant: alopécurus, i, f.: Plin.

**fraction**: I. A small part: pars exigua, par exigua, Cic.: *not a f., nulla pars*, Cic.: v. PART. II. Arithmet.: fractio, quae dicitur.

**fractious**: difficilis, mōrosus: v. ILL-TEMPERED.

**fracture (subs.)**: Med. t. f. fractura, Cels. 8, 10: Cat. Or expr. by verb: *in the case of a f. of the shoulder-bone, si quidem humerus fractus*, Cels. 8, 10, 2.

**fracture (v.)**: esp. as med. t. t.: frang., 3. Cels. 8, 10: v. TO BREAK.

**fragile**: I. Lit.: frágilis, e: *the f. myrtle, fr. myrtus*, Hor.: Virg. II. Fig.: frágilis, cùducus: v. FRAIL.

**fragility**: frágilitas: Plin.: v. BRITTLENESS.

**fragment**: I. Lit.: *a broken piece of something*: 1. fragmentum f.s of tiles (=broken tiles), tegularium fr., Liv. 34, 39, ad fin.: *a f. of stone, fr. lapidis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82. 2.

fragmentum, inis, n. (poet, or late): *the f. of the oars (=broken oars)*, fr. remorum, Virg. Aen. 10, 305: Suet. 3. fractura (late): Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 71 (alfractaria). II. Fig.: *a mutilated portion of a literary work*: \*fragementum: so used by editors in general. Pbr.: *only a few f.s of Ennius have been handed down to us*, \*Enniui non nisi paucia quadam ac mutilla existant (scripta).

**fragmentary**: Plur.: *a f. history, res carpit scriptae, comp. Sall. Cat. 4.*

**fragrance, fragrancy**: 1. suavis odos: v. SCENT. 2. suaveolentia, Sid. Plr.: *to emit a f.*, halo, 1 the altars emit a f. from fresh garlands, aera sericea recentibus halant, Virg.: v. SMELL.

**fragrant**: 1. suavis: f. flowers, s. flores, Luer.: Cic. Joln.: (odor) suavis et jucundus, Cic.: v. SWEET.

2. suaveolens (poet): *the f. majorana, amarusca s.*, Cat.: f. apples, mala s., Cat. 3. olens (oftener used in bad sense, unsavoury): *f. pastures, oil, pasta, Ov. A. A. 1, 95*: Stat. 4. ôdoratus: f. wood, od. ligna, Flrg.: most f. flowers, odoratissimi flores, Plin.: 5. ôdorifer, éra, érum (poet): Ov.: Prop.

6. ôdoris: a f. tree, od. arbor, Ov. Plin.: *an vast, massive f.*, v. PILE.

**framing (subs.)**: compacto: *the f. of the limbs together*, c. membrorum, Cic. More freq. expr. by fabricor, conformato, etc.: v. TO FRAME, FASHION.

**France**: Gallia: Milton.

**franchise**: I. That of a citizen: 1. civitas: v. CITIZENSHIP. 2. jus: the Latin f., jus Iazii; or simply Latinum: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. Latinitas. Plr.: the electoral f., suffragium; suffragia latio: C. Valerius proposed that they should enjoy the electoral f., C. Val. promulgavit ut iis suffragia latio es-set, Liv. 38, 36: to confer the electoral f., suffragium dare, impertiri, Liv.: to deprive of it, suffragio, private, Cis. Agr. 2, 7, 18. 2. DISFRANCHISE. II. Special exemption from burdens: 1. immunitas: v. IMMUNITY. 2. jus (with some qualifying word): the f. conferred upon those having three children or more, jus trium liberorum, Dig.: comp. supr. (1.).

**frank**: i. e., not using reserve: 1. f. imbecillitas, infirmitas, frailty: frágilitas: v. FEEBLENESS, WEAKNESS.

**frame (subs.)**: I. A structure: 1. compages, is, f.: *this universal f.* (Milt.), c. haec mundi, Gell. 6, 1: *imprisoned in this bodily f.*, inclusi in his c. corporis, Cic. Sen. 21, 73: v. FRAMEWORK.

II. figura: v. FIGURE, (Fabricia membrorum, in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121, appears to be the build or mechanism of the limbs; not the bodily f. itself.) Plr.: *the bodily f.*, corpus: v. BODY.

III. That which bounds and shapes a window, etc.: 1. forma: work enclosed in wooden f.s, opus lignis f. inclusum, Plin. 35, 14, 49. 2. (of a bed) sponda: Ov. Met. 8, 656.

IV. Temper of mind: 1. animus: *a right f. of mind toward the Roman people, bonus a. in P. R.*, Caes.: *I am in a perfectly tranquil f. of mind, tranquillissimus (est) animus meus*, Cic. Att. 7, 7, med.: v. MIND.

2. affectio (state, mode of being affected): *a consistent and harmonious f. of mind, animi constans convenientissime*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. 3. hâbitus (animi, animorum): *the latter of a number of persons*: Tac. II, 1, 8. In a joyful, gloomy, etc. f. of mind, may be expr. by laetus, laetabundus; tristis, etc. where see the several adj.

V. To shape, construct: fabricor, formo, etc.; v. TO FASHION, FORM.

VI. To draw up a form of words: 1. concipio, cœpi, ceptum, 3. to f. an edict, edictum, c., Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: Cle has verbis concipere, Olf. 3, 29, 108. 2. compono, 3 (of a number of laws or other forms): v. TO DRAW UP (1.). III. *To put a frame to a picture*: (piotram) in forma includere, Plin. 35, 14, 49.

**framer**: I. Maker, constructor: 1. fabricator, f.-trix: the f. of so

frankness: 1. libertas (rather stronger than the English): Ov.: Just. v. FREEDOM, LICENSE. 2. candor (of a mind free from prejudice or spite): Phaedr. prol. lib. 3, extr.: Vell.: v. CANDOR.

3. ingenuitas (not so in Cic.): Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 4 + 4. simplificata: *then (over wine) f. unseals the mind, tun aperit mentes*, s., Ov. A. A. 1, 241: v. SIMPLICITY.

5. sinceritas: f. with f., libera, sine scuci v. FRANKLY.

**frantic**: 1. fanaticus (mad): those superstitious and well nigh f. ph-

*losophers, isti philosophi superstitionis et paene f., Cic. Div. 2, 57 118. *f. gesticulations*, f. jactatio corporis, Liv. 39, 13. **2.** lymphātus, (*supernaturally maledict*: chiefly poet): *Join*: lymphātus et atonitūs, Liv. 7, 17, ad init.: Hor. **3.** lymphāticus (of that which characterizes lymphati- v. supr.): *f. fear*, i. pavor, Liv.: Sen. **4.** amēn (beside oneself, distracted): *f. with fear*, a. metu, Liv. 23, 9, init.: *a most f. (insane) scheme*, consilium amentissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 10. **v.** MAD, MADDENED. Phr.: *to be f. with pain, dolore furere, Ov.; with love, amore furere, Val. Fl. to drive one f., rabidum agere aliquem, Cat.: v. TO MADDEN.**

**frantically:** perh. best expr. by pres. part. of fūro, **3.** *he shouted out f.,*\* *furibundus (furibundus) vociferatus est.* V. TO RAGE. Or by adj. velut fanaticus, lymphātus, etc. amens may be used adverb. according to L. G. § 343; cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 743, etc.

**fraternal:** fraternus: Cic.: Hor.: v. BROTHEERY.

**fraternally:** fraternē: Cic.

**fraternity:** **1.** *The relation of brothers:* **1.** germanītus, Cic. Lig. 11, 33; Liv. **2.** frāternitas (rare): *f. with the Roman people*, fr. cum P. R., Fac. Ann. 11, 25; Quint. Decl. **II.** *An association of men: sōdālitas: the f. of the Lupercal brothers, s. germanorum Lupercorum, Cic.: v. ASSOCIATION. Phr.: *the f. of Augustus*, sodales Augustales, Tac. Ann. 1, 54; *the Arval f.*, Arval frates, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 85.*

**fraternize:** Phr.: *the soldiers (of the two armies) were openly f.ing militiam palam inter se loquebantur, Caes. B. C. I. 72; comp. ib. 74; signa transferre, ... adeo ut una castra facta ex binis viderentur, to f. so as to make one camp of two.* More generally, amicitia, societatemque inter se Jungere: v. FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE.

**fratricidal:** parcidīlās, e. (comp. PARCIDIČ, II.); Arnob.

**fratricide:** **1.** *The murderer:*

**1.** frātricida, m.: Nep. **2.** frātritis interactor, Quint.: v. MURDERER. **3.** parricida (*the murderer of a relative nearly related by blood*: used of Jurgurtha, Flor. 3, 1, 6; cf. ib. 1, 3, 6, where the term is applied to Horatius). **II.** *The crime:* **1.** frāternum parricidium, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; frātris parr., Liv. 40, 24. **2.** frāterna nex (poet): Hor. Epod. 7, 18.

**fraud:** **1.** frāns, dis, f. (most gen. term for all fraudulent conduct): *wrong is done either by violence or by f., aut vi aut fr. fit injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; the enemy seek an opportunity for f., etc.* hostes fr. ac dol occasionem petunt, Caes.: *to play f., fr. moliti, Phaedr.; fr. struere, Sen.* **2.** dolus (*stratagem, wile*; in the earlier writers and the Jurista, dolus malus): *he contents by f.s and deceptions, dolus atque fallacis contendit, Sall. Cat. 11: by f. and treachery, per dolum ac proditionem, Liv.*: *agreements that have been extorted into neither through violence nor f., pacta neque vi neque de mala facta, Edict. præt. in Cic. Off. 3, 24, init.: to use no dishonesty, no f., ne qua frus, ne quis d. adulterio, Cic. Dom. 14, 36. **3.** fallāca (chiefly in words): v. DECEPTION. **4.** fraudulōt (rare): Vetus lex in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70.*

**fraudulent;** fraudulētus: v. DISHONEST.

**fraudfully;** v. FRAUDULENT.

**fraudulent:** **1.** fraudulētus: f. sales, fr. venditiones, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; v. DISHONEST. **2.** dolosus: v. DECEITFUL. Phr.: *a f. transaction*, quod fraude, dolo malo fit, Cic. v. FRAUD.

**fraudulently:** **1.** fraudulētēr (rare): Col.: Plin. **2.** dolo mālo (legal term): Cic. Off. 3, 24, init. **3.** dolosē: *to do anything f. or dishonestly*, agere quidquid d. aut malitiose, Cic. (In these words Cic. is illustrating the sense of the legal term, dolus malus, Off. 3, 15). **4.** contra fidem: *things f.*

done, quae contra f. fiunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. Dig. **5.** mālā fidē: *to possess any thing f.*, aliiquid māla: f. possidente, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 6: v. DISHONESTY.

**fray:** **1.** rixa: *people flocking together, a f. and almost a regular battle ensued, concursus hominum r. ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 8, init.: blood-stained f.s, sanguineae r., Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. **2.** certamen (any contest): v. COMBAT.*

**break (subs.):** libido: v. CAPRICHE. Phr.: *to do a thing by a mere f.*, aliquid temere, inconsolite agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; *to plow off her insolent f.s (of Fortune), lūdum insolentem ludere, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50: a f. of nature, \*lusus qui dicuntur, naturae.*

**break (v.):** mācūlo, distinguo: v. TO VARIEGATE.

**breakish:** lēvis, ventōsus: v. CAUTIOUS.

**breakishly:** ex libidine: v. CAPRICIOUS.

**breakishness:** libido, lēvitatis: v. CAPRICHE.

**freckle:** **1.** lentigo, inis, f. (collective: but used both in sing. and pl.): *it covers the face with f.s, faciem lentigine obducit, Plin.: to remove f.s from the face, lentigines e facie tollere; 1. corriger, sanare, Plin. **2.** lenticularis (used like preced.): to remove f.s, lenticularum tenuiles, lenticulos enare, Cels. 6, 5, init.: Plin. **3.** epiphās, idis, f. (a different kind of sun-mark): Cels. l. c. **4.** aestates, um, f. (summer-marks): Plin. 28, 12, 50 § 185 (ad testas).*

**freckled, freckly:** lentigino, obducitus est: v. supr. FRECKLE.

**free (wīj.):** **1.** Enjoying liberty of any kind: **1.** liber, era, ērum: (a), in civil sense: *in civil law, he who is born of a f. mother, is f. in law, civil, qui est mater lib. liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Liv.* Hence, of freedom from taxation: *lands subject to no burden and f., agri immunes as l., Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 166: f. trade, \*commercia immunita ac l. (b.) of freedom of mind, action, etc. it has been said that no one is f. but the wise man, dictum est nisi sapientem l. esse nullum, Cic.: a f. (Independent judgment), 1. judicium, Cic. Dom. 2, 10: f. (unfettered) power of decision, l. arbitrium, Liv. 31, 11 (only in later Lat. = free-will, August.): the poet freer in respect of liberty of language (than the orator), verborum licentia liberorū poeta, Cic. De Or. 1, 16, 70: *one is f. (to do this or that), alicui liberum est (with inf.), Quint. 6, 3, extr.: Plin. jun. (not Cic. c.): outspoken, frank: a f. tongue, l. lingua, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 7: a letter somewhat more f. than usual, liberiores literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: a simple, f. youth, adolescentes imprudentes et l., Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: *freer discussion*, liberorū [in utramque partem] disputatio, Quint. **2.** solūtū (not under restraint or control): esp. of freedom of mind or language): very often joined with liber: *a f. and unfettered mind, s. liberque animus, Cic. Verr. 2, 75, 185: f. in the expression of his thoughts, s. in explicantis sententias, Cic. Br. 47, 73 (but solutus in Cic. not unfreq. = lax, wanting nerve, vigour): if I were perfectly f. to act in any way I chose, si essent omnia mihi solutissima, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. **3.** intēgrū (not tampered with, independent): a f. and independent judgment, judicium i. ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, extr. Phr.: *a marriage of f. persons, liberalis conjugium, Tac.: one born of f. parents, ingenuus, ingenia, Cic.: Hor.: to become f. (one's own master), de (a) potestate aliquis exire, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, 6: do they call this a f. country, hiccine liberatam aiunt aequam esse omnibus? Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29: to do a thing of one's own f. will, sua voluntate aliquid facere, Cic. (v. VOLUNTARILY) in order to get a freer articulation, quo facilius verba ore ex-****

primeret, Quint. 11, 3, 54. **II. Exempt from:** **1.** liber (fol. by abl. or without a, ab): *a mind f. from all care, animus omni liber cura, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49* Liv. but in Cic. the prep. is more freq. found; as, *I. a deficitus, Agr. 1, 9, 27: liberi ab omni sumptu, Vert. 4, 10, 23: sometimes the MSS. vary, as in Off. 1, 20, 67; [ab] omni perturbatione animi liber in later writers the abl. alone is more freq. Poet. with gen., f. from toil, l. laborum, Hor. A. P. 212. **2.** solūtū (less freq. in this sense: constr. same as preced.): *a consul f. from passion, consul s. a cupiditatis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: the soul f. (released) from the body, s. anima corpore, Quint.: f. from toll, s. operum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, extr.* **3.** expers, ritis (not partaking of; exempt from: with gen., and abl. or with out. prep.): v. EXEMPT. **4.** vacuus (void of): usu. with abl. f. from that danger, v. ab isto periculo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, med. (but even in Cic. the abl. alone is more usual): v. EXEMPT. Phr.: *to be f. from all pain, omni dolore carere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38: to be f. from death (i. e. immortal), morte carere, Hor.: to be f. from blame, extra culpan esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 134; a culpa remotum esse, id. Mur. 35, 73; abesse a culpa, id. Fam. 6, 2: to be f. from care and business, cura et negotio vacare, Cic. Liv. See also foll. arti. **III. Without price, for nothing:** grātūtū (1 or 2): f. (unbought) suffragēs, g. suffragia, Cic.: f. seats in the Circus, g. in Circō loca, Suet. Cal. 26: cf. id. Ner. 17. Phr.: *a f. distribution of corn, frumentaria largitio, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 72.* **IV. Of space: not occupied:** pūrus: f. spaces in the city, loca in urbe pura Varr. L. L. 5, 6 (4), 38: a f. open plain, p. ac patens campus, Liv. 24, 14 cf. Cic. Sen. 17, 59, humus subacta atque pura, A. f. open space (in a city), area, Varr. l. c.**

**free (e.):** i.e., to set f. **1.** In gen. sense: **1.** libēto, i. (fol. by acc., and abl. either alone or with prep.): *to f. oneself from inconvenience, se ex incommodi, l. Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 23: to f. a person from blame, aliquem ontpa l., Cic. Att. 13, 22: in later writers the abl. is usually without prep. v. TO DELIVER. Absol., to f. lands, marts, harbours, etc. (viz. from taxes or tolls), agros, emporia, portus l., Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10. **2.** exīmo, ēmī, imputū, 3 (fol. by acc., and abl. usu. with prep. or in later writers dat.): to f. any one from fitters, aliquem e vinculis ex, Cic. Or. 23, 77: to f. citizens from bondage, cives servito ex, Liv. 28, 39. **3.** exuo, i, fūtū, 3 (with acc. and abl., or dat. and acc.): hands j.d. from fitters, palmae vinculis exuta, Virg.: to f. oneself from a yoke, se jugo ex, Liv. 34, 11, 43: to f. oneself from fitters, vincula sibi ex., Ov. Fig.: to free oneself from the toils, ex laqueis se exire, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151: v. TO DIVEST, RELEASE. **4.** expidēo: 4: v. TO EXTRICATE. **5.** Specifically, to give liberty to a slave: libēto, mānūmitto: v. TO EMANCIPATE.*

**free with, make (v.):** **1.** To take without being asked: supplice, surripio: v. TO FILCH. **2.** To indulge freely: **1.** invitō, i (with refl. pron.): *he made a little too f. at supper-time, invitavit se coena plausilē, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 120: when he made freest (with wine), quoties largissime se invitaret, Suet. Aug. 77.* **2.** indulgeo: 2: v. TO INDULGE.

**III. To treat disrespectfully:** **1.** ludifico, ludificor, i: *these people surely think me no man, they make so f. with me, non hercile hiccine homines me mārem reutur; ita me ludificant, Pl. v. FOOL (l. sin.): to make f. with the person of a maid, virginem l. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3. **2.** illūdo: sum, sum, 3 (with dat.): Tac.: Suet.: v. TO MOCK.*

**freebooter:** **1.** praedo, onis, m. (a person of plunder): *a sea f. (pirate), p. maritimus, Nep. Them. 2: Dig. (v. infr.). Join: praedones latroques, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: piratae praedonesque,*

Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 5, 13. **2.** latro, ónis, n. (*an irregular, unauthorized soldier*; opp. to a formal hostis): cf. Pomp. Dig. 50, 10, 118: *hostes hi sunt qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus, ceteri latrones aut praedones sunt*: Caes. **3.** latrunculus (*deceived by the Dig. in same terms as preced.*, Ulp. 49, 15, 24): *a f., and not a laus l' emperor*, latrunculum non principem, Vop. Firm. **2.** **4.** pirata, ac, m. (*by sea*): v. PIRATE.

**free-booting** (*subs.*): latruchinum (*any wholesale depreciation*): *to carry on f.*, latrocina agitare, Tac. A. 12, 27 Cic. Joyn: latrocina ac praedatoriis, Vell. 2, 73: v. ROBBERY. Or expr. by verb: *to live by f.*, praedando vivere: v. TO PLUNDER.

**free-booting** (*adj.*): praedatōrlus: Liv.: v. PREDATORY.

**free-born**: ingénous (*born of parents free at the time*; whereas liber includes such as had been born slaves but afterwards became free): Cic. Hor.

**freedom**: **1.** libertus (*the emancipated person was so called in relation to his former master, or the person admitting him; as a citizen, he belonged to the class of libertini*: v. *infra*): *I made you my f. from being a slave, tec i seruo ut eses I. milii*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10: *he would have made our slaves his freedmen*, servos nostros I. suis fecis- set, Cic. Mil. 33, 89. Fem. liberta, a freed-woman: *to my freedmen and freed-women*, libertis libertabusque meis, formula of testament in 140c. **2.** libertinus (*strictly an adj. descriptive of the class of emancipated persons*: used both as *suis*, esp. in pl., and as *adj.*: v. *supr. 1*): *Cn. Publicius f. Cn. Publicius L homo, Cis: Tib. Gracchus transferred the freedom into the city tribes*, Ti. Gracchus 1. in urbans tribus transiuit, Cic.: *the class of freedmen*, libertinius ordo, Liv. 43, 12, ad fin.: *the populace consisting of freedmen*, libertinius plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5 & 48: *a father that was a f.*, l. pater, Hor. S. 1, 6, 45. *A freed-woman*, libertina, Hor. **3.** **freedom**: **1.** **Liberity**: **1.** libertas: (*a. political and general*: *to be stow f. on a slave, dare l. servo*, Cic.: *to lose one's f.*, perdere l., Pl.: Cic.: *no Roman citizen can lose his f.* unless he himself authorize the proceeding, nemesis Romani), potest amittere, nisi ipse auctor sit factus, Cic.: *to take away a man's f.*, l. alieni adimere, Cic.: *to assert one's f.*, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.: *to recover f.*, l. recuperare, Caes.: *it is the peculiarity of f. to live as you choose*, libertatis proprium est, vivere in velis, Cic. (*b. exemption from burdens*: *f. of a house from taxation*, aedium 1, Dig.), (*c. f. of speech*: *to satirize with great f.*, multa cum l. notare, Hor.: *to pay the penalty of f. of speech*, libertatis poena penderre, Justin.: v. FRANKNESS, LICENCE). **2.** civitas (*implying privilege as well as mere liberty*): v. CITIZENSHIP. Phr.: *a suit affecting the f. of a citizen*, liberalis causa. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; liberale judicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: v. FREE, (1., fin.): *there exists f. of thought and speech*, sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet, Tac. II. 1, 1: hence, *f. of the press*, \*libertas quae sentias in publicum preferendi: *to give advice with f.*, audacter monere, Ter. (v. FRANKLY). **II.** *Release, exemption from*: **1.** vacatio (esp. legal exemption): *f. from expense, tñil, military service, in short from everything*, v. sumptus, labore, militiae, rerum denique omnium, Cic. Ver. 4, 10, 23; in gen. sense, *f. from evils*, v. malorum. Sen.: with ab: *f. from causes (at law)*, v. a causis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. **2.** immunitas (*from dues or duties*): v. EXEMPTION. **3.** expr. by cæco, vicio: v. FREE (11., fin.): *e.g. in this way you will secure f. from many annoyances*, \*ita multis vacabis molestis. **III.** *Freedom of manner and bearing*: \*ingenui ac liberales mores: v. INGENUOUSNESS, EASE.

**freedom-woman**: liberta, libertina: v. FREEDMAN.

**freehold**: **1.** As *subs.*: praedium libertinum: *a f. is better than an estate that is any way burdened*, liberta præmiore juri sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9. **II.** As *adj.*: **1.** liber, v. FREE (1., 1, a.). **2.** immunitus: cf. Cic. I. c. v. EXEMPT.

**freeholder**: *\*praedi liber dominus; or simply, dominus, v. PROPRIETOR*

**freely**: **1.** Without restraint: **1.** liber in most senses; *the soul set of liberis in sleep, nubes without restraint and f.*, animis sonno relaxatus solute moverit et l. Cie. Div. 2, 48, 100 to breathe f., l. respirare, Cic. R. Ann. 8, 22: power to live more f., liberius vivendi potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25; *to speak too f.*, liberius loqui, Cic. (v. FRANKLY): *the earth yielded all things more f.*, tellus omnia liberius fererat, Virg. (v. LIBERALLY). **2.** solutus (usu. joined with another adj.): Cic. (v. supr. 1): *to speak f. and pleasantly*, s. e. suaviter dicere, Cic. Br 29, 110: *to speak more f. and readily*, solutus promptius obliqui, Tac.: *the judge follows equity more f.*, iudex solutus aequitatem sequitur, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, fin. **II.** Liberally, ampli: **1.** large: *piling on the logs f. upon the fire*, ligna super foco l. reponebas, Hor.: v. BOUNTIFULLY. **2.** copioso (plentiful-fully): *his suite ate and drank f.*, ope rpi aëri copiose (sc. eredunt et libe-ribunt), Cic. Att. 13, 52; cf. ib. edit et bibit aëdes et jucunde. Comp. (TO MAKE) FREE WITH (1.). **3.** affatin: v. ABUNDANTLY. **4.** prolixē (amply and spontaneously): *to promise f. or promote*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, ad mod.: *to answer (give in their names) by no means f.*, parum p. respondere, Cic. Att. 7, 14. Ter. Joyn: prolixie profuseque; largius prolixiusque, Gell. (N.B.—The word is appy, somewhat colloquial.)

**III.** *of one's own free will*: sponte, ultra, v. VOLUNTARILY. **IV.** *Not precisely; with latitude*: latè: *to speak loosely and f.*, lque dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 113. **free-man**: liber homo: v. FREE. **freeness**: libertas v. FREEDOM. **free-spoken**: liber: *a most f. set of men* (the old comic writers), libertinius genus, Quint.: Hor.: v. FREE (I., 1, c.). **free-stone**: \*lapis quoquoversus fisis (7).

**free-thinking**: v. SCHEPTICAL. **free-thinker**: v. SCHEPTIC.

**free-will**: **1.** In ord. sense: **1.** voluntas: *to do anything of one's own f.*, aliquid sua v. facere, Cic. (Ph. has voluntate alone, Mil. 2, 5, 40, nisi voluntate ibis; also Liv., voluntate in ditinem venerant, 29, 38, init., but not Cic.). **2.** sponte, abl. f. (usu. with pron. adj.=*of one's own accord*): *to do right of one's own f.*, sua s. recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50; Cais.: Cic. Joyn: (sua) sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, 121. See also VOLUNTARILY. Phr.: *not to believe by f.*, but by election, non spontaneo credere, sed electos, Min. Fel. 11. **II.** As phl. t.: *liberum arbitrium, Aug.*: Eras.: in same sense Cic. appears to use voluntas: *f.-will (according to the Stoics)* is *that which rationally desires any thing*, voluntas est qua cuiuscum ratione desiderat, Tusc. 4, 6, 12. Phr.: *to hold the doctrine of f.-will*, censere animorum motus voluntarii esse, cf. Cic. Fat. 11.

**freeze**: **1.** Trans.: **1.** gelo, **1.** *earthware hives are frozen by the colds of winter*, alvearia fictilia gelantur hiberni frigoribus, Col.: *frozen ivies*, amnes gelati, Plin. Fig.: *tuez fear and are frozen with porcæ-struck breast*, timent pavidoque gelantur pictore, Juv.: Lucan. **2.** congélö: *to f. in l.* oil, lac, oleum, cong., Col. Plin. Fig.: *of feeling*, Mart. 14, 147. **3.** glaciö, *1. Jupiter f.s the snors, J. nives gl.* Hor.: *moisture is frozen, humor glaciatur*, Plin. Fig.: *fear f.ing the heart*,

corda metu glaciante, Stat. **4.** conglaciö, *t (rare)*, used by Cic as *intr.* (v. *infra*. 4): *the waters are frozen, conglaciabant aquæ*, Albin. **5.** uro, usq. ustum, *3. to bite with frost*, from the similarity of the effects of heat and cold, this verb and its compounds amburo, aduro, prauro, are used of both burning and freezing): v. TO NU-

**II.** Imperf. nd intrans, it freezes: gelat, *1. they are not gathered till it has begun to f.*, non ante demetuntur quam gelavit, Plin. 14, 3, 497. **III.** Also intrans: *to become frozen*: **1.** gelo, *1. hit when it has fallen, remains and f.s*, grande laps persidet gæque, Plin. Incep. gelasco, *3. it is not the nature of vine to f.*, viminature non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

**2.** congelo, *1. the Danube f.s, Ister c., Ov. F. g. to be f.ozed up (with torpor)*, congegasse, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3.

**3.** rigesco rigui, *3. clothes f. on the wearer, vestes r. induit*, Virg. G. 3, 163: *water f.s into hail, aquæ in grandines r.*, Plin. **4.** congélö, *1. (to f. up completely)*: *water would not f. with ztd*, aqua non conglaciaret frigoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. **5.** consisto, stitti, stitum, *3. (lit. to become motionless and solid): usu with frigore, gelo: esp. poet.): the Danube has been three frozen over, ten frigore constitut Ister, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 1: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 4.*

**6.** concresco, evi, étum, *3. (to) abide together; become solid*: Os. Met. 9, 220. **freight** (*subs.*): ónis, éris, n.: v. LOAD.

**freight** (*v. tr.*): ónero, *1. Sall. Jug.*

*86, init.*: v. TO LOAD.

**freighted**: ónustus: ships f. with corn, navis o. frumentis, Cic.: v. LADEN.

**French** (as a people), Galli, Erasmus: Milton: in French, in the French language, Gallicé: to speak F., \*Gallice reditque: to translate into F., \*Gallice redit.

**French-bean**: perh. phaseolus: v. BEAN.

**frenzied**: furens, (quasi) lymphatics, etc.: v. FRANTIC, DISTRACTED.

**frenzy**: **1.** fúror (any violent excitement of mind, resembling actual madness): of love: *whether has f. driven me in love que me f. egit amantem?* Ov. Her. 9, 145: of inspiration: Democritus affirms that a man cannot be a great poet without a f., negat sine f. Democritus quenquam potinam magnum esse posse, Cic. Div. 1, 17, init.: v. MADNESS.

**2.** ámentia (*dist. action*: q. v.): sometimes joined with furor: *tutro atque ámentia impulsus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 49, ad init.: *such a violence of f. rather than love, tanta vis ámentiae verius quam amoris*, Liv. 3, 47: v. INFATUATION.

**3.** insânia (poet.): *a phasing f.*, amabilis ins., Hor. Od. 3, 4 + v. MADNESS.

**frequency**: **1.** crêbitas: f. of letters (received), c. literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18. **2.** fréquentia (*of things crowded closely together*): f. of letters, f. epistolarium, Cic. Att. + 16, init.: comp. id. Tusc. 5, 21, 65 est ad portis magna f. seculorum. **3.** expr. by adj. or adv.: *he could not endure the f. of my rebukes*, en-ibus meis compellationes non tulit, Cic. (v. FREQUENT): *we get accustomed to those wonders by reason of their f.*, *its miracula assuecumus, quippe quae tam crebro (saep) fint* (v. FREQUENTLY).

**frequent** (*adj.*): **1.** crêbris, bra- brum (*following close upon each other*: the most usual word): *more f. letters and messengers were sent to Caesar, crebriores litteræ multitudine ad Caesarum mittebantur*, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: f. o. r. ether daily rebukes, c. vel potius quotidiana compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1. **2.** fréquens, nls (*uninterritedly, coming regularly and uninterruptedly*): *a f. (assiduous) hearer of Plato*, i. Platoni auditor, Cic. Or. 4, 15 a f. guest, f. conviva, Mart. Phr.: *that which is of occurrence, quod saep (crebro) ide-*

tudem fit: v. OFTEN, FREQUENTLY. See also foll. art.

**frequent, to become:** crēbresco (crēbresco), crēbrui (bui), *3* (*to follow thick upon each other*: *the wisted-fol-* gales grow f., c. optatae auræ, Virg. Aen. 3, 530; Tac.: v. TO SPREAD (intr.). Simil. the comp. increbreso: *this cus-* tom which has become f., haec consu- tude quae increbruit, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12.

**frequent (v. tr.):** *1.* cēlēbro, *1* (*of a number of persons*): *to f.* *a man's house*, domum hominū cīc. Cic. Mur. 34, 70; *to f. the woods*, silvas cīc. Ov. 10, 703. Simil. the comp. concēlēbro: *to f. banquets, convivia conc.* Q. Cic. pet. cons. 11, med.: Plin. *2.* frēquento, *1* (*also chiefly of a number*): *the con-* versation of those who f. my house, ser- mones eorum qui fr. domum meam Cic. Fam. 5, 21; cf. Sal. Cat. 14, 2. *3.* v. TO HAUNT. *3.* vērso, *1* (*to go about, be often in a place*: *with prep. or adv.*): *he has not f'd the forum, nor the campus, nor banques, non ad solarium, non in campo, nou in convivis versatus est*, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; *to f. this place*, crebro hic v., Pl. Am. prol. 128. *4.* obseido, sēdi, sessum, *2* (*to beset*: *frogs f. ponds, ranæ stagna obs.* Plin.): v. TO BESET. Phr.: *to f. the Appian way* (*in a carriage*), Appiani mannis terere, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: *the lounging f.s the portico, ambulator porticus terit*, Mart. 2, 11, 2: *to f. houses of ill fame*, iustri, Pl.: Lucr.

**frequētatiō:** frēquentatiōs: *verbs which grammarians call f.s, verba que appellant grammatici f., Gell. 9, 6.*

**frequētātē:** *1.* perh. tiro, *6nīs*: strictly, *a raw soldier*; also applied to young men who have just assumed the toga virilis, cf. Ov. F. 3, 777; Suet. Ner. 7. *2.* nōvītōs or nōvītūs (*one new or fresh in any way*): *used of new slaves*, Cic. in Pis. init.

**freshness:** *1.* vīriditas (*lit. green-ness*): *f. of grief*, v. [quædam] doloris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; *of the earlier part of life*, cf. Cic. Am. 3, 11. *2.* expr. by adj.: *in the f. of morn, dum mane novum*, Virg.: *she is delighted with the f. of the flowers, retributus floribus delectatur: his poems want f., parum vivida sunt carmina ejus* (v. LIVELY): *on account of the increasing f. of the gale*, *\*properly increbescens ventum*: v. FRESH.

**fret (subs.):** nōlestiae: v. VEXATION. **fret (v.):** *A.* Trans.: *1.* To wear away: erōdo, attēo: v. TO WEAR AWAY, CORRODE. *B.* To distress: *1.* sollicito, *1*: *there are a great many things which f. and worry me, multa sunt quae me s. anguntque*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, ad init.: *what is it that is f.ing you, quae res te s.* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 10. *2.* mācero, *1* (*a strong expr. to f. and waste away*): *why do I torment myself? why do I f. myself, cur ne ex-crucio? cur me m?* Ter. And. 5, 3, 15; Pl. 3, angō, anxi, *3*; v. TO VEX.

**fretful:** *1.* mōrōsūs (*habitually*): v. PEEVISH. *2.* stōmāchōsūs (*showing irritable feeling*): *somewhat f. letters, stomachosus literæ*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4. v. QUERULOUS. *3.* (*of an infant*) \*in vāstūm pronus.

**fretfully:** *1.* mōrōsē: v. PEEVISHLY. *2.* stōmāchōsē: Cic.

**fretfulness:** *1.* mōrōsūs (*chafing, vexed feeling*): *a letter full of f. and complaints, epistola plena stomachi et*

(green): *f. cheese, v. caseus*, Col. 7, 8, *init.*: *f. roses, v. rosae*, Pall. (v. Geen. Lex. Rust. s. v.). Fig.: *the f. and still sweet fruit of studies*, v. et adiuc fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3. *4.* nōvus: *while the morning is f., dum mane novum*, Virg. G. 3, 325: v. NEW. Phr.: *the praetor administered justice f. from the plough, positio atrae praetor jera dabat*, Ov. Fast. 1, 207. See also AFRESH, ANEW. *II.* Untired, lively:

*1.* triābilis, gra, grum: *an army in f.er condition, interior exercitus*, Nep. Eum. 9, extr.: Cic. Join: *integri et recentes [milities]*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16.

*2.* vēgētūs (*lively, vigorous*): *he rises f. to his prescribed duties*, v. prae-scripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81 *f. and active* (of the mind), v. acrisque, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61. *Join:* recent ac vegetus, Liv. By anal., *a f. colour*, v. color, Plin.: v. LIVELY. *3.* rēcēns, *1* (*in conjunction with some other adj. as integer, vegetus*): v. supr. Phr.: *a f. and green old-age, cruda viridisque senectus*, Virg.: Tac. *III. Not saline*: dulcis, *e*: f. water, d. aqua, Hirt. B. Alex. 8: Lucr. *IV.* Of winds, somewhat violent: perl. acer, validus, vēbēmens (v. WIND). Phr.: *a f. breeze astern, secundus ac ferens ventus*, Sen. (v. FAVOURABLE): *the wind blows up f.*, ventus increbescit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

**freshen:** *I.* Trans., *esp. of the wind*: increbreso (-besco), crēbrui (bui), *3*: Cic. Fam. 7, 20. *II.* Intrans., esp. *of the wind*: increbreso (-besco), crēbrui (bui), *3*: Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

**freshly:** rēcenter: v. RECENTLY.

**freshman:** *1.* perl. tiro, *6nīs*: strictly, *a raw soldier*; also applied to young men who have just assumed the toga virilis, cf. Ov. F. 3, 777; Suet. Ner. 7. *2.* nōvītōs or nōvītūs (*one new or fresh in any way*): *used of new slaves*, Cic. in Pis. init.

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querelarum, Cic. Q. F. 3, 8, *init.* v. QUERULENCE.

**fretwork:** caelatum opus, caela-tura; v. TO CHASE; CHASING.

**fribulus:** friābilis natura: v. FRI-ABLE.

**friable:** *1.* friābilis, e: f sand-stone, fr. topbus, Plin. 17, 4, 3 § 29. *2.* pīter, purris, e (soft, crumbling): f. stone, p. lapis, Plin. Ep. 10, 33 (§ 28).

*2:* v. CRUMELING.

**friar:** (lit. frater) coenobita, Hier. v. MONK.

**friars-lantern:** \*fatuus qui dicitur ignis.

**fricassee:** perl. sartago, inis: pro- perly used fig. cf. a kind of prepared dish, Pers. 1, 80. v. TO FRY.

**friction:** *1.* frictio: *hard and vehement f. dath constipate the body* (Holland's Trans.), vehemens enim fr. spissat corpus, Plin. 28, 4, 14; Cels.: v. BURRING.

*2.* frictio: *to apply f. fr. adhibere uti*, Cels. 2, 14. *3.* tritūs, us, m. (*hard rubbing, so as to bruise*): *we see fire struck out by the collision and f. of stones, lapidum conficit atque tr. ignem elici videmus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25.

*4.* attritus, us (*the rubbing of one thing against another*): *wood is rubb'd against wood, and takes fire from the f.*, teritur lignum ligno, ignemque concipi attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77.

*5.* atritio (= preced.): Capell. *6.* expr. by verb: *to construct a machine with the least possible amount of f.*, \*ita machinam comparare ne parte ejus quam minime inter se alterantur.

**Friday:** dies Veneris, Erasm. Coll.

**friend:** *I.* A personal acquaint- ance: *1.* amīcus (*the most gen. word*) your very old, not merely f., but even lover, tuus antiquissimus non solum a, verum etiam amator, Cic. Ver. 3, 63, 14: *to make f.s, parare a*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39: *a great, i. e., influential, f.*, potens a, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12; magnus a, Juv. 3, 57: *f. of the Roman people*, a. Populi R., al. Populi R., Liv. 26, 50. *A female f.*, amīca (*often = mistress*): *to desert your female f.s and relatives*, tuas amicas et cognatas despere, Ter. Heac. 4, 2, 16. Dimin. amīculus, Cic.: Hor. : Cat. *2.* familiāris, ls. c. (*strictly an adj.*: *an intimate f.*): *in two days he became my intimate f.*, biduc mihi factus est f., Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: *he is one of my intimate f.s, est ex meis intimis f.*, Cic. I. c. extr.: *often in super.*, to denote great intimacy. *one of my most intimate f.s, unus ex meis familiarissimis*, Cic.: C. Mucius, a very intimate f. of Scipio, C. Mucius Scipioni familiarissimus, Cic.: v. INTIMATE. *A very intimate f., perfamiliāris*, used both subs. and adj., as perf. meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51; perf. l'billisto, id. Q. Fr. 13, 5, fin. *3.* amātor (*a lover, hence warmly attached f.*): *Pautus, good man, and am attached f. (and admirer) of mine*, P. vir bonus, a que noster, Cic. Att. 20, 8. *4.* hospes, its, m.: *sem. hospita (a foreign f.; one connected as a guest or host*: Gr. ξένος): *this fact Caesar had learnt from his (foreign) f.s, id factum ex suis b. Caesar cognoverat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: *a foreign f. of your family, b. familiae tuae*, Cic. Att. 11, 37: v. HOST, GUEST. Phr.: *to be an intimate f. of any body*, familiariter (familiārisse) cum aliquo vivere, Cic. Div. Verr. 9, 29; aliquo familiariter uti, Nep. Phoc. extr.: *to make f.s with any one, conferre se ad amicitudinem alijcujus*, Cic. Br. 81, 281: v. FRIENDSHIP. *II.* A supporter, advocate of: *1.* amīcus (*strictly adj. with dat.*): *the f. of tyranny*, a. tyrannidi (al. tyrannis), Nep. Dion. 3: *a greater f. to the freedom of all than to his own dominion*, amīcor omnium libertati quam suae dominationi, Nep. Mitt. 3 extr.: *the tribunes are our f.s, tribani nobis sunt a*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, extr. *2.* amator. v. LOVER (and comp. supr. 1, 3). *3.* diligens, studiōsus (also adj.): v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO.

**friendless:** expr. by amicus and an  
adj.: *amicorum inops*, Cic. Am. 15, 52;  
inops ab amicis, Cic. Dom. 22, 58; and  
Att. 1, 1, 2 Pbr.: *a f. life*, vita  
inculta et deserta ab amicis, Cic. Am.  
15, extr.: *they (tyrants) cannot but be  
nullus (hs) locus amicitiae*, Cic. Am.  
15, 52.

**friendliness:** 1. cōmītīs: v.  
COURTESY, AFFABILITY. 2. hūmānī-  
tas (*friendly feeling and behaviour*):  
*Cæsar's f. towards me is exceeding,*  
*Cæsaris summa erga nos h.*, Cic. Fam.  
4, 13, 1. Pbr.: *with pretended f.*  
simulata officia, Cic. Rosc. A. 38, 112.  
See also KINDNESS.

**friendly:** 1. Amiable, obliging:  
1. cōmīs, e: *f. kind, good-natured  
people*, c. benigni, faciles homines, Cic.  
Balb. 16, 56; v. COURTEOUS. 2. hūmānūs  
(characterized by refined, amiable  
feeling): *a most good-natured and f.  
man*, homo facilissimus atque humanissi-  
mus, Cic. Att. 16, 16, c. See also  
KIND, AFFABLE. II. Well-disposed  
towards; usu. foll. by prep. to: 1.  
amicus (foll. by dat., or erga and acc.):  
to have f. feelings towards any one, a.  
esse animo erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3,  
29; Cic. (for dat., v. FRIEND, II, 1): *a f.*  
power, numen a., Virg.: Hor. 2. bēnēvōlūs (*well-inclined towards*; usu.  
foll. by dat.): Cic. v. FRIENDLINESS.

3. aequus: v. FAVOURABLE. Plur.:  
in a f. manner, amicar, familiariter, to be  
on very f. terms with any one, cum aliquo  
amicissime, familiarissime vivere, Cic.  
(v. FRIEND, I, Pbr.): f. behaviour, co-  
mitas, humanitas: v. FRIENDLINESS.

**friendship:** 1. amicitia (most  
gen. term): *I have a f. with...; est  
mihi a. cum...*, Cic. Clu. 42, 117: we  
find also amicitia est inter..., Cic. Pl.  
33, 80; and esse in a cum..., Nep.  
Hann. 2: to form a f. with any one,  
conferre se ad a. aliciens, Cic. Br. 81,  
28; ad a. aliciens accedere, Nep. Eum.  
1: to form a f. (in gen. sense), amicitias  
comparare, Cic. Rosc. A. 38, 111: to  
break off a f., a. deponere, Cic. Am. 21,  
77; dimittere, ib. 21, 19: dissociare,  
ib. 20, 74: if suddenly, dirumpere, ib.  
22, 19; repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1,  
33, 120: a firm f., stabilis, firma a., Cic.:  
interested and hypocritical f.s, ambi-  
tiosae et fuscuae a., Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1.

2. fāmiliāritas (*intimate f.*): *I am  
on terms of most intimate f. with...*,  
cum... mihi summa f. constestodique  
est, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: to be on terms of  
intimate f. with..., in intima f. ali-  
cioris versari, Cic. Balb. 26, 58; intima  
f. aliciens uti, Nep. Att. 9: f. of old  
standing, inverterat f., Cic. Am. 10,  
35. Adv., on terms of intimate f., fami-  
liariter, e. g., cum aliquo vivere, Cic.  
Am. 21, 77. 3. hospitium (with a  
foreigner, implying hospitable relations):  
I have an old standing f. with Lysias  
of Patras, cum Lysones Patrensi est mihi  
h. vetus, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, init.: this  
man's father had been on terms of f.  
with Pompey, huic paternum h. cum  
Pompeio intercedebat, Cic.

**frieze:** 1. a coarse stuff: gausāpa-  
ae, j., or gausapae, is, m.: Hor. S. 2, 8,  
11. v. *Clothed in f.*, gausapatus,  
Sen.: a f. coat, gausapina, Mart. II.  
In Architecture, the middle part of the  
entablature: zōphorūs: Vitruvius, 3, 5 (3),  
13.

**frigate:** perh. \*navis longa majoris  
formae.

**fright (subs.):** pavor, terror: v.  
FEAR, TERROR.

**fright, take:** 1. pāvesco, 3. to  
take f. at every sound, omni strepitu p.,  
Sall. Jdg. 72: to take f. at a touch, ad  
tactum p. Col. 6, 2, ad med. 2. ex-  
pāvesco, 3 (stronger than simple verb):  
to take f. (in sleep) at any disturbance,  
ad tumultum aliquem exp., Plin. 10, 77,  
97: Liv. 6, 34, med. 3. constermor, 1  
(pass. ref. esp. of animals): the horses  
take f. and disengage their necks from  
the yoke, constermunt equi, et colla  
jugo eripiunt, Ov. Met. 2, 314: a bull

taking f. ut the blow of the axe, taurus  
secutus leu constermunt, Suet. Gal. 18:  
they suddenly take f. and flee, repente in  
fugam c., Liv. 10, 43: v. TO FRIGHTEN.

**frighten:** 1. terreo, intens. per-  
tereo, 2. v. TO TERRIFY. 2. expr.  
by metus, timor, and a verb: v. FEAR,  
to be f'd may oft'n be expr. by pāvesco,  
expāvesco: v. preed art.

**— away:** absterro, 2: to f. away  
gerse from corn, de frumento absentes  
abs., Pl. See also TO DETER.

**frightful:** 1. terribilis, terrificus  
v. TERRIBLE. 2. foedus (of anything  
revolting, offensive): a f. gash, f. cicat-  
rix, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60: a f. wound, f.  
vulnus, Ov. Met. 12, 366: Liv.: a f.  
tempest, f. tempestas, Flor. 3, 5, 18: cf.  
Liv. 21, 58, foeditas Alpium.

**frightfully:** 1. terribilim in mom-  
andum, horrendum (poet.): v. FEARFULLY,  
TERRIBILY. 2. foedē (revoltingly):  
to lacerate (the limbs) f., laniare, Tac.  
Hist. 1, 41: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 497. Sometimes  
the adj. foedus may be used (L. G.  
q 343): *the wounds gaped more f.*  
foediore patebant plaga, Liv. 38, 21,  
med.

**frigid:** 1. L. lit.: frigidus: v. COLD.  
II. Fig. of temperament, etc., etc.:  
frigidus = no f. maiden, non fr. virgo,  
Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5 *jokes brought from home*  
(ready made) are apt to be f., ridicula  
et alata plerumque sunt ira, Cic. Or.  
26, 89 (v. FLAT, II.): tame in speaking,  
and almost f., lenitus in dicendo et  
paene fr., Cic. Br. 48, 177: f. and child-  
ish affection, f. et puerilis affectatio,  
Quint. 4, 1, 77. *Dimin.* frigidiusculus  
(somewhat f.), Cic. 10, 10, fin.

**frigidity:** expr. by nūgātōri: there was a  
f. about his style, *\*oratione ejus non nihil  
frigidus inerat*: v. L. G. § 270.

**frigidly:** 1. frigide: to do a  
thing f., aliquid f. agere, Cic. Fam. 8,  
10, 2: to pray any one sparingly and  
f., aliquem exigere atque fr. laudare,  
Gell. 19, 3: 2. lentē (with contrast)  
indifferently: less strong than preced.:  
cf. Cic. Fam. 1, c.: v. COULLY.

**frill:** perh. insula (*the plaited border  
of a Roman lady's dress*); or, segmenta:  
v. FLOUNCE.

**fringe:** 1. fimbriae, arum: the  
border of a cloak (is called) f., in signis  
extrema, fimbriae, Varr. 5, 12, 79.  
Fig.: f. of curls, cincinnorum f., Cic.  
in Pis. 11, 25. 2. cirrus (lit. u. curl:  
hence any thing similar): a tunic with  
hanging f., tunica c. dependentibus,  
Phaedr. 2, 5, 13. 3. limbūs (poet.):  
a golden f. (or border) surrounded  
the cloak, chlamydē i. obibat aureus, Ov.  
Met. 5, 51: Virg.

**fringed:** fimbriatus: he wore a  
broad-striped tunic, f. at the shoulders,  
usu. est clavo latu ad manus f., Suet.  
Caes. 45. Fig.: f. leaves, f. folia, Plin.  
21, 15, 55.

**fringe-maker:** limbolarius, Pl. Aul.  
3, 5, 45.

**frisperer** (rare): a dealer in old  
clothes: scrutatoris (*a dealer in old things  
of all sorts*), Lucili. in Gell. 3, 14: Hor.  
Pbr.: to deal in f., scrutariam facere,  
Apul. II. Fig.: rubish, trifles,  
quisquilia, arum (*old, quisquilia*,  
Petr.): v. REFUSE (subs.), TRIFLES.

**frisk:** 1. lascivio, 4 (to frolic  
wantonly): the lamb leaps and f. in  
its flight, exsilis agnus lqua fuga, Ov.  
Met. 7, 321. 2. salio, exsalio, 4: v.  
TO LEAP, BOUND. 3. luxtrio, 1 (poet.):  
the fang horse, equus luxurians, Virg.  
Aen. 11, 497.

**frith:** 1. aestūrium, Tac. Agr.  
22. Caes. 2. frēnum (any narrow  
sea): Cic. v. STRAIT, SKA.

**fritter** (subs.): perh. lāginum, Hor.:  
v. PAN-CAKE.

**— away (v. tr.):** i. e. to waste  
away bit by bit: 1. dissipo, 1 (to  
scatter abroad): to f. away one's pro-  
perty, rem familiari d., Cic. v. TO  
SCANDER, WASTE. 2. contēro, trivi,  
tritum, 3 (to wear out): to f. univer-  
tū, to f. away one's life over law-suits  
nolli actuum in litibus c., Cic. Leg. 1  
20, 53. 3. comminuo, i. ūtum, 3 (to  
break small): to f. away a weight of  
silver and gold, argenti pondus et auri c.,  
Hor. S. 1, 1, 43. Pbr. to f. away one's  
powers, viribus suis quasi illudere  
TO TRIFLE WITH.

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**frivolity:** 1. lēvitās (any light,  
undignified conduct): given to amatory  
f.s, amoritis l. deditus, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1,  
61. 2. nūgātēs: v. TRIFLES.

**frivolous:** 1. Ep. of persons  
characterized by frivolity: 1. nūgātēr  
(cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 27) a worthless, f.  
person, nihil homo et n. tiell. 15, 2,  
init.: a f. little work, n. libellus, Auson.  
Idyl. 11, pref.: v. TRIFLES (Nugax  
occurs, in somewhat diff. sense, Carl. in  
Cic. Fam. 8, 15). 2. lēvis, e (wanting  
gravity and dignity): triplex win f.  
minds, parva l. animos capiunt, Ov.  
A. A. 1, 159: cf. Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23. 3  
expr. by circunfl., nugarium studiosus  
nugis deditus, etc.: v. TRIFLES II. Of  
things, esp. statements, arguments  
having no weight or worth: 1. frī-  
vōlūs (silly, empty: not in Cic.) f.  
discourse, f. sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16:  
a f. and empty quibble, f. et inanis argu-  
tiola, Gell. 2, 7: Sen. 2. fūllis, e (worthless,  
futile): f. and fancifull opinions,  
f. commentaque sententiae, Cic.  
N. D. 1, 8, 18: f. (petty) joys, l.  
laetiaria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 3. nū-  
gātōrūs (futile; not to the point): Cic.  
v. GROUNDLESS, NUGATORY. 4. inānis,  
e: v. EMPTY, VAIN. 5. lēvis, e: v.  
UNIMPORTANT, TRIFLING.

**frivolously:** perh. nūgātōri: cf  
Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48.

**frizzle:** 1. To curl: criso-  
criso, i: v. TO CURL. II. To brou-  
asso, i: v. TO ROAST.

**frizzled** (part. adj.): 1. cālā-  
mistrātūs (dressed with curling-irons);  
f. hair, c. coma, Cic. Sext. 8, init.: a f.  
dancer, c. saltator, Cic. post Red. 6, 13.

2. cincinnatūs (curled, in whatever  
way): a f. rake, c. gameo, Cic. ib. 5, 12.

**fro (adv.):** only in phr. to f. and  
bus (et, atque) illuc; ultra citro; ultra  
circum; ultra in citro. v. HITHER AND  
THITHER.

**frock:** stōla (a garment worn by  
ladies over the tunic, and reaching to  
the ankles): Hor.: (Cic. v. GOWN).

**frog:** rāna: Hor.: Plin.: Phaedr.  
A (poor) little f., ranunculus, Cic. Dīv.  
1, 9, 15.

**frog-fish:** 1. bātrchus: Plin.  
2. rāna piscātrix (fishing-frog):  
Plin.

**frolic** (subs.): 1. lūdūs: v. SPORT,  
PLAY. 2. lascivū (exuberant, wanton-  
ness): v. GAMBL. Full of f., lūdūbus,  
Liv. 24, 16.

**frolio** (v.): 1. lūdo, 3: v. TO  
PLAY, SPORT. 2. lascivio, 4 (exuber-  
antly, wantonly): often of animals):  
v. TO GAMBL, FRISK.

**frolicome:** lūdūbus (only of  
persons; and not denoting an habitual  
quality), lascivus (*sportive*): v. PLAY-  
FUL, SPORTIVE.

**frolicomely:** expr. by lūdūbus  
(v. L. G. § 343): Liv. 24, 16, med.

**frolicomeness:** lascivia. v. SPORT-  
IVENESS.

**from:** A. expr. by a prep.: 1.  
most usu. equivalent, à (only before  
consonants), ab (chiefly before vowels),  
abs (rare and only before t, q) with  
ab.: (a). of place: he came f. the  
shores of Troy, Trojae venit ab eris,  
Virg. f. his bor-nails to his very crown,  
ab inibz ungubis usque ad verticem  
sumnum, Cic. f. they are not far f. the  
territories of the Tolosates, non longe a  
Tolosatum finibus auit, Caes.: to be  
carried far away f. land, procul a terra  
abripi, Cic. (v. FAR FROM) f. at a distance  
of 15 miles f. (the enemy), a millibus  
passuum quindecim, Caes. and lig. of  
any kind of separation: to secure the  
cityf. conflagration, ab incendio uris  
muire, Sall. to defend a citizen f. dan-

ger, civem a periculo defendere, Cic.: *to keep oneself f. falling*, se a lapsu sustinere, Liv.: *free f. all expense*, ab omni sumpu liber, Cic.: *to differ widely f. the customs of Gaul*, multum a Gallicis consuetudine differre, Caes.: *what does this differ f. that, quid hoc ab illa differt?* Cic. (b) *of time*: *they were drinking f. the third hour*, ab hora tercia bibebatur, Cic.: *f. the very beginning*, iam inde a principio, Pl.: *all the way from Romulus*, usque a Romulo, Cic.: *f. sunrise till late in the day*, ab so<sup>lo</sup> orto in mittum diei, Liv.: *f. a boy*, a little boy, parvo, a parvulo, etc., Liv.: *Ter.*: *so to begin f.* (where we say *with*) *Jove*, a Jove in zipere, Chc. (c) *of source, origin, or motive*: *a thing which derives its origin f. itself*, quod ipsum a se oritur, Cic.: *to derive one's origin f. . . .*, originem ducere ab... Hor.: *originem trahere ab...*, Pitn. (v. TO DERIVE) *to do a thing f. singular affection for any one*, a [in this sense, more usu. ex] propter, pro: v. BECAUSE OF singularis amore facere aliquid, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B: Liv. (passim). 2. dē, with abl. (denoting strictly descent from a point above, but used in other senses) (a) *of place*: *he issues a proclamation f. the tribunal*, de tribunali prouuntia, Cic.: *she bawls aloud from the street*, clamat de via, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11 (it would imply that she was away from the street): *to emigrate f. their own territories*, de suis territorib[us] exire, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *a declaimer f. the schools*, declamator de schola, Cic. (b) *of time* (rare) *f. the very beginning*, de principio, Cic. Sull. 24, jin. (but a principio is more usual): *to look out f. day to day*, diem de die prospectare, Liv. 5, 48: *to put a thing off f. day to day*, diem de die differre, Liv. 25, 25. (c) *of change from former state or condition*: *f. (being) a temple to become a prison*, de templo carcere fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, init.: *to make a man a prisoner f. a king*, aliquem captivum de rega fratre, Just. 7, 2. (d) *of material*: v. OF. (e) *of cause or motive*: *gait slow f. his wound*, passus de vulnere tardus, Ov.: *f. which cause*, qua de causa, Caes.: Cic.: v. FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF. 3. ex, before consonants ē, with abl. (=from within, out of): comp. de, supr., 2, a) *they followed Caesar f. the capital* (where he had been), Caesarem ex urbe secuti sunt, Caes.: *to take natter f. a petty spring*, aquam ex fonticulo sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 55 (but just before, magno de flumine, as denoting the source): *lightning sent f. the sky*, fulmen e celo demissum, Lucr.: *to dismount f. one's horse*, ex equo desilire, Caes. (bus de rheda desilire, Cic. Mil. 10, 29): *to plead one's cause f. prison*, ex vinculis causam dicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: *to copy f. the higher ground*, ex [=de] loco superiori conspicari, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: *on horseback*, ex equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. (b) *of time*, denoting a more immediate connection than ab: *f. this time forward*, ex hoc tempore, Cic. Quint. 5, fin.: *f. the time when [ever since] he was a hostage at Rome*, ex quo obsec Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5. f. *your youth (upward)*, ex [more usu. a] tua adolescentia: *f. that day to this*, ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Vert. 2, 1, 12, 14. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: *to keep waiting f. day to day*, diem ex die expectare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, ad fin. (c) *of change f. a former condition*: *f. being my slave I made you my freedman*, feci et servo ut essem libertus mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10: Cic. (d) *of material*: *the flour made f. beans*, ex faba farina, Cels.: v. OF. (e) *of source, origin, cause, motive*: *elephants f. India*, ex Indi elephanti, Liv.: *he directed that the city should be called Rome f. his own name*, urbem e [de] suo nomine Roman nominari jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, ill f. *a wound*, ex vulnere aeger, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: *f. the excessive power of sovereigns arises the overthrow of princes*, ex nimia potenti principum oritur in

teritus principum, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: f. which it follows, ex quo fit, efficitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, etc. 4. propter (only of cause). v. BECAUSE OF. B. expr by a case without prep.: 1. ablative: (a) *of motion from a place*: f. home, f. the country, domo, rure, Cic.: simili, in the case of names of towns and small islands, see L. G. § 261. (b) *of origin*, after ortus, ūründus, satus, etc. (L. G. § 310): *sprung f. the equestrian order*, equestri loco natus, Cic.: *thou sprung f. Saturn*, ortu Saturno, Hor.: v. DESCENDED. (c) *of cause* (L. G. § 314, sqq.): *to pale f. loss of blood*, amissio sanguinis pallere, Ov.: *to do a thing f. a kind of hatred of one's fellow-men*, odio quodam hominum aliquid faciebat, Sal.: *to redden f. the sun's rays*, solis radis rubescere, Virg. 2. dative: (a) *of remote object*, after verbs signifying to take away from any one: *Caesar took f. Deiotarus his kingdom*, Caesar Deiotaro regnum erupit, Cic.: *to wring tears f. a man*, lacrimas alieni extretere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. v. TO TAKE AWAY, etc. (b) after verbs signifying to differ f., as distare, discrepare (rare and poet.): v. TO DIFFER. 3. genitive: (a) *after a subs. or adj. signifying freedom or separation from*: as: rest f. cares, reques curarum, Cic. (v. L. G. § 263): *free f. all dangers*, expers omnium periculorum, Cic. (v. L. G. § 276, Obs. 2). (b) *after a verb of separation (rare and poet.)*: released f. foil, solutus operum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16: *cease f. complaints*, desine querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: Pl. C. by an adv. of place: 1. *the adven. formed from demonstrative prons. and other words, to denote the place f. which*: as, f. this place (where I am), hinc f. that place (where you are), istinc f. that place (yonder), illinc f. the said place, inde: cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21, init., eo die ego Capua discussi et mansi Catibus. *Inde* has literas dedi, f. what place, inde (v. L. G. p. 88, 3): v. HENCE, THENCE, WHENCE. From all sides, undique, Cic.: Virg.: f. within, without, intrinseco, extrinseco, Cic. (v. WITHIN, WITHOUT). f. the foundations, funditus, Cic. (v. FOUNDATION): f. afar, procul, (v. FAR). 2. the adv. of time: esp. inde, f. that time: *all along f. the beginning of this empire*, jam inde a principio hiujus imperii, Clio prov. cons. 13, 33: f. his very cradle, jam inde ac incubantibus, Liv. 4, 36, fin. Mischell. phr., to increase f. day to day, in (singular) dies crescere, Cic. (v. DAILY): *to go round f. tent to tent*, tectoria circumire, Tac. Ann. 1, 28, med.: f. family to family, per familias (e.g. circumire), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 50: f. district to district, per regiones, Col. 3, 21, init.: cf. per domos invitatis, Liv. 1, 9, med.: *I shall be obliged to you to congratulate your wife f. me*, gratum mihi teceris si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: Liv.: *to hinder a person f. doing anything*, aliquem prohibere, detinere quominus, with subj.: v. TO HINDER, DETE, etc. (v. L. G. § 403).

front (subs.): 1. e. the fore part of anything: 1. frons, ntis, f.: *he divuls up his forces in f. of the camp*, copias ante f. castrorum instruit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37 (a somewhat unusual expr.): *proceeded with a straight f. to battle*, aquæ f. ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, init.: *he stationed eight cohorts in the f.*, octo cohortes in f. constituit, Sal.: *in f. and on the left*, a f. et ab sinistra parte, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *the f. of a house*, f. aedium, Vitr. 2. prior pars: v. FORE. 3. (milit. t. t.) principia, orum (the troops who in forming line of battle would be next the enemy): immediately behind the f., post propt. Salt. Jug. 5c (v. Long ad 1): Liv. 4. primum agmen (of troops marching): Salt.: Liv.: v. VAN. Phr. in f. of, or from the f. of, pro (with abl.): in f. of all the temples, pro templis omnibus, Cic. Mil. init.: *to announce anything from the f. of a platform*,

aliquid pro suggestu pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Cic. See also BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO. Sometimes *in front* may be expr. by adversus (adj.): as, a round in f. (opp. to *in the back*), adversus vulnus, Cic. Harusp. resp. 19, 40: in the f. of the body, adverso corpore, Cic. Vert. 5, 1, 3: in f. of each other, ex adverso (of arms), Suet. Caes. 39, med. Just.

front (adj.): 1. anticus: the f. door of a house, anticum (sc. ostium), Fest. in Forcell. s.v.: v. FORE. 2. primoris, e: the f. part of a house (the atrium), pars dominus p. Gell. 16, 5: the f. line, p. acies, Tac. II. 11, 21, extr. 3. prior us; primus. v. FORE.

front (v.): aspecto, (to look towards): v. TO FACE, COMMAND (III).

frontage: frons, ntis, f.: a thousand feet in f., mille pedes in f., Hor. S. 1, 8, 2. frontier: finis, terminus v. BOUNDARY.

fronting (prep.): adversus: v. FACING, OPPOSITE TO.

frontispiece: \* pictura a primori parte libri insculpta; or perh. pictura primoris: cf. Gell. 1, 18 (in primore libro).

frontlet: esp. for horses: frontalia, iun. n.: Liv. (of the head-dress of elephants), 37, 40: Plin.

frost: 1. gelū, ūs, n. (also used conc. for ice: q.v.): to be frozen up with the keen f., acuto g. consistere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 4: the forms gelus and gelū also occur: ne gelus noceat, Cato, R. R. 49, extr.; venenum enim gelū radicibus tenellis, Varr. R. R. 1, 45; but not in the best writers. 2. gelatio (a frost: rare): a severe f., magna g., Plin. 17, 27, 37 § 23. 3. gelicidium (= preced.: a term freq. in the writers on husbandry): to be assailed by f.s, gelicidiis [pruinis] infestari, Col. 2, 8, med.: (a bough) exposed to f., ad gelicidium rectetus, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, init.: Cato. 4. pruina: v. HOAR-FROST. Sometimes frigus (frigora) may be precise enough, esp. poet. cf. Ov. Fast. 1, 149, etc. v. COLD.

frost-bitten: 1. praecutus (at the extremities): f. limbs, pr. artus, Liv. 21, 40, 5. Plin.

2. ambustus (frozen all over): the limbs of many were f. through the intensity of the cold, a multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. Ann. 13, 35. Neut. ph. absol. ambusta (frost-bites), Plin. 28, 2, 5, extr.

3. adnustus (if singed; nipp'd): lion's fat cures f. limbs, leonis adipes sanant adnusti nibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25. 4. expr by verb, as praecuro, aduro, and (intrans) praerigesco: the feet of many were f. by the coldness of the snow, rigor nivis multorum pedes adsusit, Curt. 6, 3, 3, med.: a soldier was so f. that his hands adhered to their burden, and came off from his arms, ita miles praeagutus manus, ut oneri adhaerentes, truncis brachis decidenter, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, med.

frost-bound: qui (quae, quod) gelū constitut: v. TO FREEZE.

frosty: gelidus: in winter the atmosphere is cold and f., coelum est hieme frigidum et g., Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: a f. night, g. nox, Virg.: f. December, g. December, Ov.: v. COLD, FROZEN.

froth (subs.): 1. spuma: v. FOAM. 2. (of fermentation) flos, floris, m.: Col.: v. Gesu Lex. Rust. s. v.

froth (v.): 1. sphmo. 2. v. TO FOAM. 2. (of the f. of fermentation) floréo: 2. if the wine begins to f., si vinum fl. incipiet, Col. 12, 30. v. preceded art.

frothy: I. Lit.: spūmeus: v. FOAMY. II. Fig.: = inflated; empty and noisy: spūnosus: a f. poem, sp. Carmen, Pers. 1, 96: v. INFLATED, BOMBASTIC.

froward: pertinax, difficilis. v. OBSTINATE, PERVERSE.

frowardly: perverse, pertinaciter: v. OBSTINATELY, PERVERSELY.

frowardness: mores difficiles sc. perversi, pravi. v. OBSTINACY, PERVERSENESS.

**frown (subs.):** 1. contractio (with some explanatory word): *there was such gravity in his eye, such a (solemn) f. on his brow, tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta e. frontis, Cie. Sext. 8, 19; from a relaxing or a contracting of the brow, i. e. a f., ex superciliorum aut remissione aut c., Cie. Off. 1, 41, 14<sup>b</sup>. 2. vultus, us, m. (lit. a look); but often denoting an angry frowning look, even without an adj.: the f. of the threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyrann, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3; comp. id. Sui 1, 6, 121. 3. frons adducta; comp. Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 5; v. TO FROWN.*

**frown (v.):** 1. frontem (superclia) contrahere, xl, etym, 1: *he f'd, fr. contracti*, Cie. Clu. 26, 72: superclia contrahere, Quint. 11, 3, 79. 2. frontem adducto, xl, etym, 3: *he f's, he turns away his face* (on being asked a favour), f. adductu, vultum avertit, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 5; Quint. Phr.: *your countenance contracts wrinkles and f's, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit frontem, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1.*

**frowning (adj.):** contractus, adductus: *a f. brow, contracts superclia, Quint. v. TO FROWN.*

**frowningly:** expr. by phr., contractis superclia, adducta fronte, etc.: v. TO FROWN.

**frozen (part, adj.):** 1. glacie concretus: Virg. G. 1, 236: Liv. 21, 36, ext.: simili, frigore concretus, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 32. 2. rigidus (stiff, hard; chiefly poet.): *the f. earth, r. telus, Virg. G. 2, 216; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48*; but in either case the emphasis is upon the *hard, motionless* nature of that which is frozen. 3. gelid rigens: Phaedr. 4, 19: Liv. 21, 12, med. (animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu): rigens also occurs absolt. Mart. 14, 117: aquam potare rigenter (ad. recentem); Claud.

4. glacialis, e. v. icy. To be f., (frigore) rigere, Cie. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Luer. (v. sup.): *to become f., rigescere, Virg. G. 3, 363; concrescere, conglaciare, etc.; v. TO FREEZE (11).*

**fructification:** I. The act of making fruitful: expr. by ger. of secundo, etc. v. TO FERTILIZE. II. The reproductive parts of a plant: perh. \*fecundaria partes: or \*fructificatio: as scient. l. t.

**fructify:** secundo, 1: v. TO FERTILIZE.

**frugal:** 1. frugi (indecl.: being strictly a dat.): often in wider sense = honest: for comp. and sup., frugalior, frugaliissimus: f. living, virtus frugi, Quint. 5, 10, 27: *a woman so f. and so chaste, mulier tam frugi, tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77; this man lives rather stingily: let him be called f., parcus hic vivit, frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: a f. dinner, coena frigi, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; an excellent farmer, very economical, very moderate, very f., optimus columus, parvissimus, modestissimus, frugaliissimus, Cie. de Or. 2, 71, 287; sometimes bona frugi is found, Cie. Att. 4, 8, b. 2: PL. v. TEMPERATE. 2. parcus: v. SPARING. 3. attentus: (careful; looking attentively after one's property): *you seem to me too harsh and f., durus nimis a. quid viseris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91; a f. life, vita a. f. rusticana, Cie. Rose. A. 15, 44.* 4. durus (without luxury or indulgence): cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4; parce ac duriter vitam agere: v. HARDY. 5. diligens: v. CAREFUL.*

**frugality:** 1. parsimonia. how great a f. ratione is f., quam magnum vegetal sit p., Cie. Par. 6, 3, 49: v. ECONOMY. Join: parsimonia et diligenta, Cie. Off. 2, 24, 47. 2. diligenta (carefulness; in whatever sphere): Cie. l.c.: v. ECONOMY. 3. frugalitas (used by Cie. in wider sense, as including honesty, sobriety, etc., Tusc. 3, 8, 16): *any falling short in income is made good by f., quod cessat ex redditu frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3; Petr. v. HONESTY.*

**frugally:** 1. parce (sparingly,

economically): Cie. Join: parce ac leniter, Test. Ad. 1, 1, 20; parce, contumel, severe, sobrie, Cie. Off. 1, 30, 106. 2. frugaliter (in wider sense=comp. frugalitas, 3). Pl. JOHN: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 107; v. HONESTY. 3. duriter (with hardness, opp. to luxuriansu): Jolu: parce ac duriter, Hor. Ad. 1, 1, 20.

**fruit:** 1. fructus, fis (any kind of produce, esp. that of trees: used in most senses of the Eng.); spring shows the promise of f., the remaining seasons are adapted for cropping and housing it, ver ostendit futuros fr.; relata tempora demetendis fr. et percipendiis accomodata sunt, Cie. Sen. 19, 70: the f.s of trees, arborum fr., Quint. 8, 5, 26: vines lauen with f., graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: of animals: a cow begins to bear f. from two or three years old, vacca a bina aut trimis fructum ferre incipit, Varr. v. PRODUCE, OFFSPRING. Fig.: the f. of studies, studiorum fr., Quint. 8, pref. § 26: to receive the f. of diligence, diligenter fructum recipere, Cie. Br. 62, 222. 2. frux, frigus, f. (usu. in pl.): the produce of the soil in general: rarely used of the fruit of trees) the earth bearing with f.s, terra frugibus, Cie.: the cultivation of the soil and the housing of the f.s of the earth, cultus agrorum percepito frugum, Cie. Rep. 2, 14. the tree is bowed down with f., curvatur frugibus arbos, Col. poet. 10, 39: v. PRODUCE. Fig.: that precocious kind of minds seldom or never comes to any f., illud ingenerum velut praecox genis non tenere unquam perenit ad frugem, Quint. 1, 3, 1, the f.s of industry, industriae fruges, Cie. Caec. 11, 76. v. RESULT. 3. fetus, f. (usu. (produse: oftener of the yield of trees): the trees grow and are lauen with f., arbores crescenti fatigue gravantur, Luer. Fig.: f. of the mind, f. animi, Cie. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. 4. pomum (any round-shaped f., such as an apple, peach, pluva): a region abounding neither in f.s nor in grapes, regio nec pomo feta nec nixa, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 13; the f.s lie scattered hither and thither each under its tree, strata cent passim sua queaque sub arbore p., Virg. E. 7, 54: all the foliage and f. (of the palm) is at the top, come omnis in cacumine et p. est, Plin. 13, 4, 7 § 30: acorns cannot be reckoned amongst f.s, glandes inter p. numerari non possunt, Plin. 15, 24, 26. 5. bacca or baca (any berry-like fruit): the careful husbandman plants trees of which he will never behold the f., arbore serit diligens agricultura quarta adspicies bacca ipsa nunquam, Cie. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: the f.s of trees and produce of the soil, arborum baccae teraque fringes, Cie. Sen. 2, 5. Phr.: to reap the f. of folly or wickedness: plector, 3 whatever folly the kings commit, the achaearans reap the f. of, quicquid delirant reges, plectorunt Achly, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14: we are only reaping the f. (of our folly), merito plectorum, Phaedr. 1, 31, e.r.: in many things we reap the f. of negligence, multis in rebus negligientia plectorum, Cie. Am. 22, 85.

**fruit-bearing:** 1. frugifer: v. FRUITFUL. 2. pomifer, etr. pomifer (as trees; v. FRUIT, 4): a f.-bearing tree, p. arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: f.-bearing Autumn, p. Autumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11.

3. frugiferus (poet.): f.-bearing lands, terrae fr., Luer. 1, 3, 4, true-tarium: v. FRUITFUL (4).

**fruiterer:** pomarius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227.

**fruityery:** i. e. a store house for fruit:

1. pomarium (more freq. = orchard) (q.v.): Plin. 15, 16, 18. 2. ὄπωρθικα (οπωροθήκη): Varr. R. R. 1, 2, med.

**fruitful:** 1. fecundus (having prolific energy): a f. soil, f. solum,

Quint. 2, 19, 2: nature has produced nothing more f. than the sun, sive nihil genuit natura fecundus, Cie.: a f. (child-bearing) wife, f. uxor Hor. S. 2,

5, 31. v. FERTILE. 2. frugifer, etr. ersun (actually yielding fruit): not all fields are f. which are cultivated, azi non omnes f. sunt qui coluntur, Cie. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. Quint. f. harvests, messes, Ov. Fig.: all philosophia is f. and productive, tota philosophia f. et fructuosa (est), Cie. Off. 3, 2, init. 3. fructuosa (actually yielding fruit in abundance): a field however fertile cannot be f. without cultivation, ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fr. esse non potest, Cie. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. Caes. f. vine-shoots, fr. palmites, Col. 5, 5, 2, n. 2: v. PRODUCTIVE. Fig. advantageous, q. v. 4. fructuaria (fruit-bearing as opp. to bearing merely leaves or flowers): a f. vine-shoot, palmes f., Col. 5, 6, ad jn.: Plin.: f. eyes (buds) of the vine, f. oculi vitis, Col. 3, 18 f. branches of the olive, f. rami olea, Col. 5, 9, ad jn. 5. fertiles, e (which denotes capacity for fruitfulness, not actual bearing of fruit): v. supr. 3, v. FERTILE. 6. frax., acis (sic!) = fertiles, but chiefly used of lands actually productive): to render f. yet more f., Aegyptum ut feraciora redaret, Suet.: f. plants, f. plants, Virg. Cie.: v. FERTILE. 7. fenus (= emulus, but chiefly poet.): v. TEMPEST. 8. fructifer, etra, crima Col. 9, über, v. FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE 10. felix, icis (poet.): f. bony, f. rami, Hor. Hor.

**fruitfully:** 1. secundus Varr. Plin. 2. fructelater: Fig. of the growth of a city, more luxuriant and more f., hactenus teraque, Liv. 6, 1.

**fruitfulness:** I. secunditas, nature

has laid down a like law of f. for vegetables, for men and for other animals,

natura parens legem f. dixit viribus, atque hominibus, ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, init.: f. of fields, f. agricultura, Cie.: to impart f. to fields, f. agricultura, Cie.: wine imports f. to women, vinum feminis f. importat, Plin. 4, 18, 22; so, f. afferre, dare, addere, Plin. Fig.: f. of mind, f. animali, Plin. pref. § 5. 2. fertilities v. FERTILITY.

3. ubertas: v. PRODUCTIVENESS.

**fruit-garden:** pomarium Varr. Hor.: v. ORCHARD.

**fruition:** v. ENJOYMENT.

**fruitless:** I. lit. steriles, casus:

v. UNFRUITFUL, BARREN. II. Fig.: without result: 1. irritus (In Cie.=invalid, without legal effect): a f. undertaking, l. incipient, Liv. 29, 36, ext.: f. gifts, l. dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: f. prayers, l. preces, Plin. jun.: v. VAIN. 2. infruitiosus (rare): f. enteratives, inf. preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6: f. campaigni, inf. militia, Fac. H. 1, 51: see also USELESS. Phr.: to undertake a f. labou, actum or acta agere (prov.), Cie. Faun. 9, 18; Ann. 22, 83: after f. attempts to accomplish a purpose, infectis his quaes destitaverit, Caes. B. C. 1, 33.

**fruitlessly:** 1. frustra, nequitque, inacessum: v. VAIN (IN).

2. casse (very rare): f. to waste time, c. tempus terere, Liv. 24, 26, mol.

3. irritus (in agreement with subject cf. L. G. § 347): he f. presses upon him

with varied assaults, variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: he returned as having f. undertaken the embassy, ille ut irritus legationis reddit, Tac. H. 4, 32, ext.

4. re infecta: Liv. 9, 32, v. preced. art. fin.

**fruit-tree:** 1. pomum, to plant olives, ceras, fig-trees, j'-trees, oleos, nimos, ficos, pomu, serere, Cato R. R. 28:

to graft f.-trees, poma inserere, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 35. Virg. 2. pomus, i. f.: Tib. 2, 1, 43. 3. expr. by adj. with arbor, as ponifera arbor: v. FRUIT-BEARING.

**frustrate:** 1. dirimo, emi, impunis, 3 (to break off, disconcert): f. f.

an undertaking, rem suscipitam d., Cie. Leg. 2, 12, 31: v. TO BREAK OFF (A. H., N B.—Not, of course, to be used with ref. to persons. 2. discutio, ssi, resuin,

3 (to upset, "knock on the head"): I

Caes. B. C. 1, 33.

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had f.d. the whole affair, rem totam dis-  
cussaram. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, init.: to f.  
the designs of the enemy, consilia hosti-  
um d. Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31. 3.  
disturbo, i (to upset): to f. a marriage,  
nuptias d. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, II: to f.  
and pervert a law, legem d. atque per-  
vertere. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101. 4. in  
pass.; to be f.d. frustra esse: no plan  
or undertaking of his was ever f.d., cu-  
jus neque consilium neque incepit  
ullum f. erat. Sall. Jug. 7, extr.: Liv.  
2, 25: we must exert ourselves that they  
may be f.d. amittendum est ut illi f.  
sint. Sall. Jug. 85, ad init.: v. to DIS-  
APPOINT. 5. also in pass.: expr. by  
ad or in irritio and a verb: v. to FAIL  
(III, 5.). (N.B.—Not frustror in this  
sense: laborem frustri however occurs  
in Col. prof. med.: in Cic. frustor  
is to disappoint, cheat, deceive.)

**frustration**: 1. frustratio (usu.  
implying *deception*): cf. Liv. 38, 25,  
where it = *feint, stratagem*: also id. 3,  
24; where f. legis tollit-nadet = *a trick to  
evade the law*: Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10,  
23, ad fin. 2. expr. by ger. or part.:  
“surely the f. of their hopes could not  
but enrage them” (South), \*immo fieri  
non potuit, quin spe destituti dolore  
ataque ira afficerentur (exardescerent):  
on account of the f. of that plan, di-  
rempto eo consilio, etc.: v. TO FRU-  
STRATE, DISPOINT.

**fry (subs.)**: I. Lit., the numerous  
progeny of fish: exāmen, inīs, n.: Pliny  
has examina piscium of the multitudes  
of small fish carried up into the air, as  
he supposes, with water, 11, 1, 1: v.  
SWARM. Sometimes subōles may suffice:  
v. OFFSPRING. II. Of human  
beings (contemptuously): pert., quis-  
quillae, arum (lit. *refuse*): cf. of the  
*Clodian cabal*, q. Clodianae seditionis,  
Cic. Sext. 43, extr. The f. of common  
people, plēbēcula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6:  
Hor.: pōpelius, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

**fry (v.)**: frigo, xi, ctum, : eggs f.d.  
in oil, ova fricta ex oleo. Plin. 29, 3, 11  
q. 44: Hor.

**frying-pan**: 1. sartago, inīs, f.:  
Juv. 10, 64: Plin. 2. frētālē, is, n.:  
Apic. 7, 5.

**fuddled**: tēmūlētus, ēbrius: v. IN-  
TOXICATED.

**fudge (interj.)**: gerrae! Pl. As. 3,  
3, 10.

**fuel**: 1. ligna (wood for burn-  
ing): they use cow-dung for f., hum-  
bulbo pro lignis utuntur, Liv. 38, 18:  
Hor. 2. crēmia (sticks): v. FIRE-  
WOOD. 3. alimento (lit. nourish-  
ment; poet): pitch and wax, and other  
things that serve as f. to the flames,  
picent et ceras alimentaque cetera flam-  
mae, Ov. Met. 14, 512: cf. arida nutri-  
tions, Virg. Aen. 1, 175. To get f. (mit-  
t. t.): lignor, i: Caes.: Liv. Phr.: to  
add f. to the flames (proverb), olem ad-  
dere camino, Hor. S. 2, 3, 221: when the  
minds of the soldiers were already on fire,  
Maevius Pudens had as it were  
added f. to the flames, flagrantibus jam  
militia animis, velut faces addiderat  
M. P. Tac. H. 1, 24. Liv. uses faces in  
the sense of dry sticks, 22, 16.

**fugitive (adj.)**: I. Flying quickly;  
fugax: the f. years, f. anni, Hor.: v.  
FLEETING. II. Running away, that  
has run away: 1. fugitivus (esp.  
of slaves): v. RUNAWAY, and full art.  
2. profugus: f. household gods, f.  
penates, Prop. 4, 1, 39: v. foll. art.

**fugitive (subs.)**: 1. profugus, f.  
profugus (from country and home;  
strictly adj.): give help to the f., pro-  
fugo affer opem, Ov.: a f. by destiny,  
fato pr., Virg.: a f. from home, domo pr.,  
Liv. With gen.: Tiridites a f. from  
his kingdom, T. regni prof., Tac. Ann. 15,  
1. 2. fugitivus (term of contempt  
and reproach): Jugurtha a f. from his  
dominions, J. regni f., Flor. 3, 12, 12: Hor.  
(In Cic. only of fugitive slaves): v. RUN-  
AWAY. 3. extorris, ls., c. (expatriated): v. EXILED. N.B.—Though  
the adj. profugus appears not to occur  
in Cic., the verb protugio is freq.: as, he

became a f. from his kingdom, ex suo  
repro fitiguit, id. Manil. 9, 23.

**fugitiveness**: \*fugax natura: v.  
FUGITIVE.

**fulcrum**: of a lever: pressio: the  
f. which the Greeks call ὑπομόχλιον, pr.  
quod Graeci iur. appellant, Vitr. 10, 3  
(8), 2.

**fulfil**: 1. e. to accomplish fully: 1,  
expie, evī, étum, 2: to f. the office of

friendship, amicitiae munus exp., Cic.  
Am. 19, 67: to f. the duty of writing,  
exp. officium scriptendi, Cic. Fam. 16,

25: to f. a commission, mandatum exp.,  
Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 27. 2. impleo, 2 (less  
strong than preced.): to promise what you  
cannot f., id profiteri quod non  
possit L. Cic. Clu. 18, 51: to f. a pro-  
mise, promissum i., Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 25:

Tac.: to f. the prophecies, vaticinia i.,  
Lact. 3. fungor, perfungor, nectus, i  
(with abl.): v. TO DISCHARGE. 4.

praestō, stīti, stītūm, i (to make good;  
as, a promise): to meet any legal call  
or responsibility: I at least will f. my  
duty to the commonwealth, ego certe  
meum reip. officium praestōtereo, Caes.

G. B. 4, 25: Cic.: v. TO PERFORM. 5.

exsequor, cūtus, 3: v. TO CARRY OUT.  
See also folt.

**fulfilled** (part., adj.): of hopes,  
prayers, etc., rātus: she prays that her  
visions may be f., r. sint sua visa pre-  
cator, Ov. Met. 9, 703: may the goddess  
cause your prayers to be f., official  
ritus diva preces, Ov. F. 1, 606: drunk-  
ness bids hopes to be f., ebrietatis spe-  
ritus esse r., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17. Phr.:  
how many of their predictions are f.,  
quota queaque res evenit praedicta ab his  
i. Cid. Br. 2, 24, 52: if at any time  
some dream has been f., si quando altius  
quod somnium verum evaserit, ib. 53,  
init.

**fulfilment**: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT:  
often best expr. by ger. or part.: e.g.,  
“with what confidence ought we to wait  
for the f. of all his other promises” (Blair),  
quam fidenter expectare operet  
donec cetera sua promissa ratu fa-  
ciat, impfeat: v. TO FULFIL. August.  
has complete prophetae, in sense of  
f. of prophecy.

**fuliginous**: fuligineus, fuliginosus:  
v. SOOTY.

**full**: I. Filled with; abounding  
in: 1. plenus (with gen. or less fre-  
quently abl.): half-ful., semiplenus,  
Cic.: Liv.: in most senses (a). 2. lit.  
filled with: a jar f. of gold, aula auri  
pl., Pl.: purses f. of silver, zones pl.  
argentii, C. Grac. ap. Gell. (b), abund-  
ing in: Gaul is f. of Roman citizens,  
Gallia est pl. civium Romanorum, Cic.:  
a house f. of chased plate, domus pl.  
coelati argentii, Cic.: a life f. of plea-  
sures, vita pl. voluptibus, Cic.: f.  
of deceit, fraudis pl., Pl.: f. of busi-  
ness, pl. negoti, Cic.: f. of anger, pl.  
ira, Liv.: I am f. of expectation about  
Pompey, pl. sum expectatio de Pompei,  
Cic.: what country in the world  
is not f. of our sufferings, quae regio in  
terris nostri non pl. laboris? (Virg.  
(c). fully fed, fully supplied: a dor-  
mouse with f. body, nitidus pl. corpore,  
Hor.: you were f. with very little, pl.  
eras minimo, Ov.: Verres had departed  
f. (of wealth), Verres pl. decesserat,  
Cic.: a f. table, pl. mensa, Virg.: a f.  
banquet, pl. convivium, Suet.: a f.  
wine, i. e., loaded with grapes, pl. vitis,  
Ov.: I have received three letters f.  
from you; one short, two fuller, tres a te  
acepi literas: unam brevem; duas pl.  
niores, Cic.: a fuller speech, plenior  
oratio, Cic.: f. of years, plenus annis,  
Plin. (d). of sounds; opp. to thin,  
meagre: a f. voice, [grandis et] pl. vox,  
Cic. Br. 84, 289: Quint.: fuller syllables,  
pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28:  
(e). complete: a f. and entire year,  
pl. annus atque integer, Cic. Mil. 9, 24:  
the f. number, pl. numerus, Cic. Rep.  
6, 12: now marriageable with f. years,  
pl. iam nubiles annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53:  
the f. moon, luna pl., Caes.: v. MOON.

2. repūtēs (well-stocked with, pos-

sessing in abundance; with abl. and  
less freq. gen.: in Cic. only as part.):  
a horn f. of fruits and fragrant flowers,  
cornu pomis et odoro flore r., Ov. M.  
87: an island f. of forests, insula r.  
silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: paths f. of boys  
and women, r. semitiae puerorum et  
mullerum, Liv. 6, 23. 3. rēfertus  
(crowded with, abounding in: with abl.  
or gen.): villas f. of ornament, villa  
ornamentis r., Cic. Ver. 4, 57, 126: a  
wax tablet f. of marks, cera r. notis,  
Ov. A. 1, 12, 8: a house f. of gamblers,  
domus aleatoribus r., Cic. Phil. 2, 27,

67: Gaul is f. of merchants, r. Gallia  
negotiatorum est, Cic. Font. init. Fig.:  
a life f. of good things, vita r. bonis,  
Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, init.: letters f. of the  
greatest possible kindness, literae r.  
omni officio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, init.:  
poems f. of insults, carmina r. contumelias, Tac.

4. frēcūtēs, ntis (crowded:  
sometimes with abl.): the Nile is  
f. of wild animals and monsters, Nilus  
(est) feris et belluis fr., Plin. 5, 9, 10  
10, 53: Liv.: absol., a f. senate assem-  
bled, senatus fr. convenit, Cic. Fam.  
10, 12, med.: in a very f. senate, fre-  
quentissima senatu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99:  
v. CROWDED.

5. crēbrē, bra brūm (with abl.: crowded with, thick with):  
a grove f. of reeds, c. arundinibus lucis,  
Ov.: Fig.: f. of sentiments, thoughts  
(of a speaker), c. sententias, Quint. 10,  
1, 102: Thucydides is f. of matter,  
Thucydides c. est rerum frequentia, Cic.  
de Cr. 2, 13, 56: you know that of late  
everybody has been f. of this, hoist  
I, etc., scitis per hos dies crebrerimum  
fuisse sermonem, me, etc., Cic. Phil. 14,  
5, 14. 6. densus (with abl.: thick  
with): the Tiber f. of eddies, Tiberis  
vorticibus d., Ov. F. 6, 502. Fig.:  
Euripides f. of sentiments, thoughts,  
E. sententias d., Quint. 10, 1, 68.

Phr.: a tract of land f. of brushwood,  
ager arbustis consitus, Sall. Jug. 53:  
standing corn with f. and close ears,  
seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic.

Fin. 5, 35, 91: the moon was f., ill.,  
visible all night, luna pernox erat, Liv.  
10, 28: to be f. of anything, i.e., to be  
ever talking of it, habere aliquid in ore,  
Cic. Fam. 6, 18, extr.: everybody is  
f. of it, in ore est omni populo, Ter.

Ad. 1, 2, 13 (see also, supr. I, 6): N.B.

—Full of may sometimes be expressed  
by means of a deriv. adj.: e.g., f. of  
joy, laetabundus, Gal.: f. of frolic, ludi-  
bundus, Liv. (comp. Gell. 11, 15): f. of  
wine, vinolentus, Cic.: for which, v.

JOYFUL, FROLICOME, etc.: to the f.  
COMPLETELY. II. Satisfied with  
food: sānū, ūra, ūrum (with gen.): f.  
of all kinds of good things inside, intus  
omnium rerum s., Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3: f.  
of dainties, altitimes s., Hor. Ep. 1, 7,  
35: absent, a f. guest, conviva s., Hor.  
S. 1, 1, 119. 2. plenus: v. supr. (1,  
c.). III. Fully sufficient: as, a f.  
supply: sātis, affātūm (cum gen.): v.  
ABUNDANT.

IV. Complete: 1. plenus, Cic.: v. supr. (1, 1, e.). 2. In-  
tegrē: v. ENTIRE.

3. justus (of proper or normal dimensions): a f.  
consular army, j. exercitus, Liv. 9, 43:  
Caes.: v. REGULAR.

4. sōlidūs (whole, unbroken): the f. interest, usura s., Cic.

Att. 6, 1, 3: to receive f. pay for only  
half a year's service, militia semestri  
stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4, med.:  
a f. year, s. annus, Liv. 1, 19: as subs.:  
the f. sum, solidum: so as to pay every-  
body his f. share, ut s. sum cuique  
reddatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: by  
sync. soldium, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. V. ōl  
speed: plenus: he marches them at  
f. pace up the hill, pl. gradu in col-  
lens subduct, Sall. Jug. 98: Liv. 4, 12,  
ad fin. Fig.: to enter (one's studies)  
at f. speed, pl. gradu ingred., Treb. in  
Cic. Fam. 12, 16. Phr.: at f. speed  
(denoting haste), citato gradu, Liv. 28,  
14, ad fin.; c. agmine, id. 27, 50,  
init.: at f. gallop, citato equo, or in pl.,  
citatis equis, Liv. 1, 57; incitato equo,  
Cic. D. 3, 6, 15: adv., at f. speed,  
citatum (v. rare), Hirt. B. Afr. 80. VI

**Of sounds:** as, a *f.* *tone*; plenus: a *voice* may be either *f.* or *thin*, es (vox) et pl. et exilis, Quint. 11, 3, 15; Clc.: v. *sapr.* (i., t., d.). **VII.** Of dress: with ample folds: fūsus: a *f.* *toga*, f. *toga*, Suet.: v. *FLOWING*. **VIII.** Of colour: deep, rich: sātūr (color): Plin. 37, 10, 61: Sen.

**full-blown:** I. Lit.: of flowers: apertus: v. OPEN. II. Fig.: making a show, inflated: perh. tūmīdus: f. *blown honour*, t. *honos*, Prop. 2, 24, 31: a heart *f.-blown with ambition*, t. cor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213. Phr.: his extraordinary vanity became more and more *f.-blown*, mirus animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, fin.

**full-bodied.** Pbr.: f.-bodied wine, plenum vīnum, opp. to tenuē, Cels. 1, 6; vīnum firmum (*that will keep its flavour*), Virg. G. 2, 97; Gell.

**full-ared:** Pbr.: a *f.-eared crop*, seges specis uberibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91.

**full-fed:** I. satur: v. FULL (1f.).

2. plenus: v. FULL (1, i. c.).

**full-grown:** I. adūl̄tus: f. *grown virgins*, virgines a, Cic.; a *f.-grown son*, filius a, Suet.: a step-son now *f.-grown*, privigus adūl̄tus aetate, Salt.; Cic.: so of animals, plants, etc., f.-grown young of dolphins, a. catuli delphinorūm, Plin.: f.-grown hair, a. crinis, Stat. Fig.: when Athens was now *not in her infancy*, but *f.-grown*, non nascitib⁹ Athēnīs, sed jam a, Cic. Br. 7, 27: f.-grown conspiracy, a. coniuratio, Tac. Ann. 15, 71. 2. exēr̄tus (rare, and only of animals): *animalis that are f.-grown*, animalis [non tenera sed] ex, Lact. 2, 11, med.

3. tubes or pūber, èris (strictly, only of men or women, and having reference to marriageable age): us, as subs., all the *f.-grown males are wont to assemble in arms*, omnes p. armati convenire conseruent, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: to put all the *f.-grown population to the sword*, omnes p. interficiere, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Salt. Fig. (poet.), a stalk with *f.-grown* tears, puberibus caulis foliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 413. 4. tempestivus (*in its ripe season*: not used of human beings except poet.): a *f.-grown pine-tree*, t. pinus, Virg. G. 1, 256: *f.-grown maturity*, t. maturitas, Cic. Sen. 2, 7: a *f.-grown maiden*, t. viro virgo, Hor. Od. 1, 23, extr.

**full-length:** Phr.: a *f.-length portrait*, \*imago totius homini figurae.

**full-moon:** plenifūnum, Plin. 18, 32, 75: more freq. expr. by plena (luna), pernox: v. MOON; FULL.

**full (v. tr.):** i.e. to thicken cloth as do fullers: durō, t. Pl. As. 5, 2, 57.

**fuller (subs.):** fullo, onis, m.: Plin. Mart.: the trade or art of a *f.*, ars fulionica (al. fullonica), Plin. 7, 56 § 196: or simply fullonica, Pl. As. 5, 2, 27: fuller's earth, creta fullonica, Plin.

**fullery:** i.e. a fuller's shop or mill: fullonica (-onia), Ulp. 33, 3, 3, init.: in pl., fullonica, orum, ib. 7, 1, 13, ad fin.

**fulling (subs.):** v. FULLER.

**fulling-mill:** v. FULLERY.

**fully:** I. *in the fall*, completely:

1. plēne: to accomplish anything *f.* and completely, p. cunctulatque aliqd perficie, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: v. COMPLETLY, ALTOGETHER. 2. ampliiter (rare): f. engaged, a. occupatis, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 54; Gell. II. Of writing: as, to treat *f.*: 1. cōpīosē: to *spay copiously* *f.* on *any subject*, c. de aliqua re dicere, Cic. v. COPIOUSLY. 2. lāte (opp. to concisely or with compression): to speak rather more *f.* (upon any subject), latius dicere, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17 v. FREELY and INFR.

3. abundanter (with full, ample treatment): to speak copiously and *f.*, copiose et a. loqu, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, extr.: to prove *f.* (at demonstrate, Auct. Her. 3, init.). 4. fūsc (at *destrate*, freely; often with some other word): to speak *f.* and at length, t. lateque dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: and v. sqq.

5. tēberius, uberrime (more *f.*, most *f.*, the positive is not used): to

discuss more *f.* and more at large, ubi *f.* fusiusque disputare, Cle. N. D. 2, 7, 20; latius et uberius, Plin. Ep. 4, 17; extr.: to treat a point most *f.*, locum uberrime tractare, Cic.

**fulminate** (v. tr.): i.e. to launch (as) thunderbolts: Phr.: to *f.* (something) against any one, fulmen quodam in aliquem intentare [mittere, conficer]: the dictatorial authority had been *f.d* against them, dictatorum fulmen in se intentatum, Liv. 6, 39 v. *f.* reproaches and menaces against one, probra acicul et minas intendere, Fac. Ann. 3, 36.

**fulmination:** perh. verborum fulmina, Cic. Fam. 9, 21; or, minae: v. THREATS.

**fulmine:** I. e. to *thunder and lightens* (fig.): intōnō, fuligō: v. TO THUNDER.

**fulness:** I. The condition of being full: plenitās (rare): the *f.* of the clouds, i.e. of moisture, nubium plū, Virg. II. Abundance, riches: 1. ubertas: f. variety, copiousness of speech, orationis u., varietas, copia, Cic. Bal. 1, 3: v. COPIOUSNESS. 2. cōpīa: v. ABUNDANCE, COPIOUSNESS (N.B. — Not plenitudo in this sense; which however occurs in Vulg. Job. 1, 16: de plenitudine ejus nos omnes recipimus.) III. Of sounds, opp. to meagreness, thinness: plenitudo: cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20. IV. Of colour, deepness, richness: satūritas: Plin. 9, 39, 64. (N.B. — In most senses, Fullness may be expr. by an adj.: to have great clearness and *f.* of voice, \*voce admodum clara plena quae praeditum est: v. FULL.)

**fulsome:** i.e. offensive: pūtūdus (lit. of offensive smell): a word used by Cic. of any extravagance or affectation which becomes disgusting: v. AFFFECTED.

In speaking of flattery, humiliis or infimus may do: a *f.* flatterer of the queen, humilius assessor reginae, Vell. 2, 8: most *f.* protestations, infimae obscrationes, Tac. Ann. 1, 12.

**fulsomely:** 1. perl. humili (grovellingly): cf. Liv. 24, 25: servire humili.

2. servilitē (in an abject, slaveish manner): Tac. II, 1, 36.

**fulsomeness:** expr. by adj. or ad. distiking such *f.* of flattery, \*aversatus tam humiles (parumque liberales) assentationes; nolens se adeo humili adulari.

**fumble:** 1. explōr, i: her hand for the way in the dark, ex. cæcum (mansus) iter, Ov. Met. 10, 455. 2. tento, prætentō, i: v. TO FEEL (But the above do not convey the accessory idea of confusion, awkwardness: it may perh. be expr. by adding trepidanter or trepidē, rustice, etc.: v. HURRIEDLY, AWKWARDLY.)

**fumblingly:** perh. trepidanter (in an alarmed, confused manner): Suet. Ner. 49; or titubanter (as one stumbling and tripping): v. FALTERINGLY. Sometimes tentabundus (feeling the way, step by step), in agreement with subj.: cf. Liv. 21, 36, init.

**fume (subs.):** I. Volatile vapour rising from some substance: būtūs, us, m. (in sing.): the *f.* from lead-furnaces ar. noxious, plumbi fornacum h. noxiis, Plin. 34, 18, 50: the *f.* of Avernus, h. Avernī, Val. Fl. (v. EXHALATION): of the *f.s* of wine from the mouth of drunkards, ex ore ebrium h. cadi, Plin. 14, 22, 38 § 142. v. BREATH. II. The after effects of wine (see also supr. I): crāpūlū: to sleep off, get rid of, the *f.s* of wine, cr. edormire, exhalarē, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cr. amovere, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 49; cr. disertare, Plin. 21, 20, 83. III. Fig.: the *f.s* of passion, ira, pl. iras (v. ANGER) the *f.s* of anger subside, desfragescit ira, Cic. Tuse. 4, 16, 78: deflagravit ira, Liv. 40, 8; ira evanescit, Sen. Ir. 1, 8, 6.

**fume (v.):** chiefly used fig., to be hot with anger: 1. exaestuo, i: he *f.s* with rage, mens (ejus) exaestuāt ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 793: gris confusa *f.s*

within, inclusus dolor ex. intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63. 2. stōmācher, i (only with personal subject): to *f.* and be put out, st. et moleste ferre, Cic. Faust. 15, 16; Ter. v. TO RAGE.

**fumigate:** 1. suffio, 4: to *f.* and purify houses, domo<sup>s</sup>, et purgare, Plin. 25, 5, 21: the wine-cellars must be *f.d* with sweet perfume, cella vinaria botis odoribus suffinda, Col. 12, 18, med.

2. fūmigo, i: to *f.* (purify) hives, alveos f. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, aut med. to *f.* poultry-houses, gallinaria f., Col.

3. suffūmigo, i: (to *f.* from beneath): to *f.* a hive from beneath, alvum suff. Varr. i: to *f.* vessels from beneath, vasa suf., Col.: Cels. 4,

vāporō, i (poet.): to *f.* a temple with incense, templum ture v., Virg. Aen. 11, 481. Phr.: to *f.* hives by setting cor-dang on fire, ut tunus immittatur (alvis) factus incenso bubulo fimo, Col. 9, 14, init.

**fumigation:** 1. suffitio: Col.: Pl. 2, suffitus, us, m.: Plin. 3.

3. expr. by verb: to purify by *f.*, fumimissō purgare, etc.: v. TO FUMIGATE.

**fumitory:** capnos, i, f.: Plin. 25, 13, 99. (Fumaria, Linn.).

**fun:** jōcū, lūdū: v. SPORT, JOKE. Phr.: what's *f.* to you is d—ath to us, quod ridiculum est tu, nobis sumo lestem est, cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 66, 148 he thinks I am made just for his *f.* and gratification, sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1.

**IV.** Of colour, deepness, richness: satūritas: Plin. 9, 39, 64. (N.B. — In most senses, Fullness may be expr. by an adj.: to have great clearness and *f.* of voice, \*voce admodum clara plena quae praeditum est: v. FULL.)

**fumosity:** 1. officium (secret work): the *f.* of body (matter), of corporis, Luer. 1, 337: the *f.* of an orator, of oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138: v. DUTY.

2. mūnūs (task, responsibility): a lofty *f.*, grande m., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1. In pl., mūnia, only in nom. and acc., occur in same sense: to fulfil the *f.s* of a leader, m. ducis implere, Tac. H. 1, 62; Cic. Lly. 3. actio (lawful course of procedure on the part of a magistrate): a consular *f.*, Lly. 4, 55, init.

4. pars, partes: v. PART, PROVINCE.

**functionary:** māgistratus, us: v. MAGISTRATE, OFFICER.

**fund:** I. A stock of money; esp. in revenue: Phr.: a reserved f., aurum in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servatum, Liv. 27, 10: a *f.* of wealth amassed, collecta pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47. v. MONEY. II. In pl., the public funds, the credit of the nation: perh. \*publica fides, or syngraphae publicae (v. CREDIT, BOND) to put money in the *f.s*, \*pecuniam fidē publica sumpta collocare, mutuam dare, to call in money from the *f.s*, \*pecuniam fidē publica collocata religere (v. TO INVEST, CALL IN): the *f.s* are high or low, \*f. publica stat, jacit; syngraphae publicae majoris, minoris stant.

III. Fig.: as, a *f.* of learning, of wit, etc.: Phr.: he had an inexhaustible *f.* of wit, \*facultas in eo erant inexhaustae: this work contains a vast *f.* of learning, refers est liber multiplici varia que doctrina, comp. Suet. Ner. 10, med.: an amazing *f.* of material for the speaker, mirabilis copia dicendi, Cic. Ep. 18, 7.

**fundament:** 1. iūnus, i, m.: Cic. 2. pedes, icis, m.: Hor. Juv. 3. cūlus, i, m.: Caw. Mart.

4. sedes, i, f., sing. or pl. (the seat): Plin. 23, 3, 37; 22, 21, 29. (N.B. — Pedes and cūlus are obscene terms.)

**fundamental:** perh. primus or ultimus (standing at the point farthest back in the chain of causes): the *f.* bodies, i.e. the ripenure atoms, corpora pr., Luer. 1, 62: *f.* causes, ultimae causae, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 18. F. principles, principia orum: e.g., pr. juris, natura

et cetera.

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Cic.: v PRINCIPLE. Phr.: *to take this (doctrine) as a f. principle*, hinc exordia sumere. Lucr. I, 150: v. FOUNDATION.

**fundamentally**: pénitus, omnino: v. ALTOGETHER. Phr.: *things f. different*, adversis frontibus pugnantia, Hor. S. I, 1, 103: *to differ f. in opinion*, non nomine [specie] solum sed re differere, cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15.

**fund-holder**: \*quī pecunias fide publica collocatas habet.

**funeral** (*subs.*): 1. fūnus, ēris, n. (*the most comprehensive term*), to celebrate a person's f., faciūt facere, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; ducere (with ref. to the f. procession), Cic. Quint. 15, 50: *to perform the due rites for a father's f.*, paterno f. justa solvere, Cic. R. Am. 8, 23, *to celebrate a f. f. celebrate*, Liv. 8, 10, ad fin.: *to attend a f.*, venire (if of number of people, convenire) in f., funeri operam dare, Cic.: prodire in fūnum, Ter. Andr. I, 1, 88: *an honourable f.*, f. honestum, Nep.: *a common (opp. to honourable) f.*, f. translaticium, Suet. Ner. 33, extr.: *f. procession*, pompa funeris, Cic. 2. justa orum (with or without funerib[us], the regular f. ceremonies: v. FORMALITIES): *to perform the ceremonies of f.*, j. funerib[us] conficerre, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; f. funeris j. solvere, Cic. (v. supr.): j. praestare, persolvere, Curt.; j. pergerare, Plin.

3. exsæquiae, arum (*the f. procession and obsequies*): *to be deprived of burial and the ceremonies of f.*, sepultura et justis exsequiarum carere, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 12: *to alter any one's f.*, prosequi exs. funeris, Cic. Clu. 71; *out of respect to the dead, convenire ad ex. cohonestandas*, Cic. Quint. 15, extr.: *to celebrate any one's f. (formally)*, excelebrare, Liv. 25, 17, fin.: *to honour with a royal f.*, ex. regio more facere, Just. 38, extr.: 4. suprēma (*the last honours: a late expr.*): *to celebrate the f. of soldiers*, s. militibus solvere, Fac. Ann. I, 61, init.: *the f. of Augustus, Nero, etc.*, s. Augusti, Nérōnis, Tac.

5. dōna ultima (poet.): cf. d. ultima ferre, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 50; Val. Fl.

**funeral** (*adj.*): 1. fūnebris, e: f. ritus, f. justa, Caes. B. G. 18, 12, extr. (*al. funeribus*): f. oration, f. contio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341: *a f. feast, garments, etc.*, f. epulum, vestimenta, Cic.: *a f. ode*, f. carmen (*=nenia*), Quint. (N.B.—Funerib[us] has often the sense of *lamentable, deadly*). 2. fūnebris (poet.): f. torches, f. faces, Virg.: *a f. wreath, frons*, Virg. 3. fūnerarius, fūneficis (-tius), in special phr.: *an action about a f.*, actio fūneratica, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (al. fūneraria): *the f. f. fūneraticum (as subs.)*, Inscr. in Forcell. 4. fērālis, e: v. FUNERAL, DISMAL.

**funeral-pile**: rōgus, pīra: v. FILE.

**funereal**: i.e. *appertaining to the tomb, gloomy*. 1. fūnebris, e: *the f. cypress, f. cupressus*, Hor.: v. FUNERAL (*adj.*). 2. fērālis, e: *the f. cypress, l. cupressus*, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: *strains (of the owl), f. carmina*, Virg. Aen. 4, 462. 3. lūgubris, e: v. MOURNFUL.

**fungous**: fungōs: *f. bark, cortex f.*, Plin. 16, 5, 8 § 24: Col.

**fungus**: 1. fungus, i. m.: Plin. v. MUSHROOM. 2. ágaricon, or -um (*the tinder f.*): Plin. 25, 9, 57.

**funnel**: 1. infundibulum (*the common word*), Cato R. R. 13: *a narrow-mouthed f.*, i. angusto ore, Pall.: Col. 2. cornu, ūs (*lit. a horn; a f. made of horn*): *to pour in by a horn f.*, inserto infundere c., Virg. G. 3, 509. Dimin.: corniculum (*a small f. of the kind*), Col. 3, (?) infundibulum (*for inhaling smoke*): Plin. 24, 15, 83 (but infundibulum is probably the true reading). 4. trájectórium (*a smoking-pipe, used medically*): v. PIPE.

**funnel-shaped**: \*infundibuli formam habeens.

**funny**: ridiculus, festivus: v. LAUGHABLE, AMUSING.

fur: 1. *The soft coat of an animal*: 1. lāna (usu. = *wool*): *the f. of the hare, l. anserina*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 3 (1), 70. 2. pilus (*used both collect. in sing.*, and in pl. of the hairy coats of animals in general): cf. Plin. 7, 1 § 2, where the diff. coverings of animals are enumerated Varr. 3. cāpillus (*hair, coarse or fine*): *softer than the f. of a rabbit, mollior cuniculi capillo*, Cat. 25, init. 4. villus (usu. in pl.): *very thick, hairy coating*: v. HAIR. (N.B.—There is no Latin word precisely equiv to our fur, as distinguished from the down [pluma] of birds, and the hair or wool of animals.) Phr. a f. cloak, \*pallium ex pelle factum v. SKIN.

II. *A coating on the tongue*: perhaps tegumentum fungosum: v. FURRED (II). **furbelow**, (?) insta: v. FOUNCE, furbish-up: 1. interpōlo, i. to f. up a topo, togam int., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: Ulp. Dig. 2. perl. rēnōvo, i: comp. Cic. Q. Fr. 1 c., and Acad. 1, 3, 11. **furious**: 1. tūriōsus (*strictly mad: hence of passion which resembles madness*): unbridled and f. passion, effrenata ac f. cupiditas, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, init.: f. vociferatio, f. vociferatio, Quint. v. MAD. 2. fūribundus (*full of rage*): the cruel and f. attacks of a bandit, latronis impetus crudelis ac f., Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19 Sall. Cat. 31, extr.: *a bull f. at the loss of its mate, taurus vacca f. adempta*, Ov. 3. furens, ntis (*part of furro*): v. TO RAGE, RAGING.

4. saevus: v. FURIE, SAVAGE. 5. vēhēmens, ntis (*very violent, as if beside oneself*): cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26, rehēmens lupus, et sibi et hosti pariter iratus: v. VIOLENT. Join: vēhēmens aacerque, Cic. Caec. 10, 28.

—*to be*: 1. fūro, 3 (lit. to be mad): *to be f. with pain, dolore*, Ov. v. TO RAGE. 2. saevio, 4 (to be savage): *the father is f. because his son won't marry*, pater ardens s. quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor. S. I, 4, 49.

**furiously**: 1. turbinans, fūrens (*in agr. with respect to L. G. § 343*) comp. Sall. Cat. 31, extr. 2. fūriōse (*var. in this sense*), Spart. Hadr. 12.

3. vēhēmēnter (*very violently*): to f. vēhēmēnter (*spontaneously*), Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: v. VIOLENTLY.

**furiousness**: fūrōr: v. FURY.

**furi**: Phr.: *to f. one's canvass, velā contrahere* (often used in fig. sense, of wise caution), Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10, extr. (V. Mitsch. ad l.): Cīc. Att. 1, 16, 1; *velā subducere* (prep. to battle), Auct. B. Alex. 45; *legere*, Virg. G. 1, 373; *velum antennis subnectere*, Ov. M. 11, 483.

**furlong**: stādium (*sufficiently exact for ord. writing* v. Dict. Ant. p. 1228): Cic. Plin.

**furlough**: commētūs, ūs: *to grant a f.*, dare c. alieui, Liv. 3, 46: *to obtain a f.*, c. sumere, Liv. 1, c.: *to be on f.*, in commētūs esse, Liv. 33, 29: *to come to Rome on a f.*, c. petto Romam venire, Vell. 2, 11: *the soldier was not present on the day when his f. expired*, miles ad commētūs diem non adiut, Quint. 7, 4, 14.

**furnace**: 1. fornax, ácis, f. (esp. of a worker in metal): heated f., ardentes f., Cic. N. D. I, 37, 103: *a copper-f.*, f. aeraria, Plin.: *a lime f.*, f. calcaria, Plin. Fig.: *of the f.s of Etria*, Virg. G. 1, 472. Dimin.: fornacula (*strictly a small f., but used =fornax*): Juv. 10, 82: Front. 2. cāminus (*a fire-place*, q. v. also freq. a. f. for smelting): *refuse cast from a f.*, quae e camino jacatur spuria, Plin. 33, 4, 21: *the f.s of the Cyclops*, Cyclopum camini, Virg. Aen. 6, 630.

**furnish**: 1. *To supply*: 1. praebeo, f. (2. *to afford*: with dat. of person and acc. of thing): *to f. him with bread*, ei panem pr. Nep. Them. 10: *to f. fuel and salt*, ligna salēmque pr., Hor. S. I, 5, 46: *to f. any one with a reason for breaking off a truce*, tollendi indutias causam alicuti pr., Liv.: *to f. grounds for ill-will*, invidiae materiam

pr., Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 21.

2. mānistro, i. (as a servant or waiter): v. TO SUPPLY.

3. suppēdīo, i. (to f. in sufficient quantity): *to f. food (in abundance)*, cibos s., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: *to f. the orator with a fund of material, oratoribus copiam dicendi* s., Cic. Pop. 18, 67.

4. suggerō, ssi, sum, z (strictly to send up, as the earth does its products), Ov. Met. 15, 81: hence, in gen., to furnish to hand what one is looking for: *to f. subject for accusations, materia* criminibus s., Liv. 3, 11: *the city itself (as) every appliance (of war)*, urbē omnīum rerū apparatus suggerē bat, Hirt. B. Alex. 3. 5. suffici, i. v. TO AFFORD, (I, 2). 6. commōdo, i. (to f. out of kindness, oblige any one with), f. an enemy with water, aquam hosti c., Pl.: *to f. any one with money, alicui aurum c.*, Cic. Coel. 13, 32: v. TO LEND.

II. *To fit out*: 1. orno, i (with acc. of direct object, and abl. of that with which): *he f.s the decēmīvī with apparitors, scribes ... mules, tents, etc.* (decēmīvī) ornat apparitoribus scribis, mulis, tabernaculis, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 32; also absol. to f. out a banquet or, [et appare] convivium, Cic. Ver. 4, 20, 45: see also to equip. Simil. the comps. (1), exorno, i (like precd.): to f. out a banquet with elegance, convivium scite ex., Sall. Jug. 85, med.: *a thoroughly f'd house*, domus exornata atque instruta (opp. to nudus, atque inanis), Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 34, 84. (2) adorno, i (less freq., but like precd.) *to f. the seas with fleets and escorts, maris classibus et praesidiis ad*, Cic. Manil. 12, 35 Liv.: *to ADORN*. (3) sūborno, i (esp. to supply with in a secret, under-hand way): *to f. a person with money, aliquem pecunia s.* Ant. in Cic. Ph. 13, 16, 32. Fig.: how f'd by Natura (for life), quemadmodum subornata a Natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, fin.: *f'd with instruction*, praeceptis subornatus, Sen.

2. instruo, xi, etiū, 3 (to fit out, equip; with acc. and abl.); *to f. out a banquet with every luxury*, convivium omnibus rebus, i., Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62: often absol. to f. out a house, dominū i., ib. 45, 9. Fig.: *f.d with every kind of liberal accomplishment, omnibus ingenii artibus instructus*, Cic. (N.B.—orno, exorno, adorno, are often used of ornamental furnishing; instruo is simply to fit out or furnish: cf. supr.)

**furnished** (*part. adj.*): 1. instrutus: often joined with exornatus: v. TO FURNISH (I). The comp. and sup. occur domus instructor atque prator, Cīc. Inv. 1, 34, 58; instructissimus ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31.

2. refūter, 7, fin.: *f. with all the bounties of fortune*, r. omnibus donis fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, fin.: *a rich and well f. house*, domus locuples ac r., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 3. praeditus (*gifted with, esp. by nature*): v. ENDOWED.

**furniture**: 1. sūpēlex, gen. sūpellicētis, f.: *every kind of rustic f.* (including all utensils), s. rustica omnis, Varr. M. Misch. ad l. 1. Fig.: *the best and most beautiful f.*, so to speak, of life, amicos, optimam vitam, ut ita dicam s., Cic. Am. 15, 55: scanty f., i. e. worth, curta s., Pers.

2. appārātus, us, n. (esp. of a luxuriant kind): *amongst the f. (of Darius) he got possession of a perfume case, in religio ejus ap. cepit scrinium unguentorum*, Plin. 13, 1, 1. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 38: *of war: the entire f. of war, totius a. belli*, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: v. EQUIPMENT.

**furred, furry**: 1. Litt. covered with fur: 1. villōsus: *the hare is the most furry of all animals*, villōssimus animalium lepus, Plin. 11, 29, 94 v. SHAGGY.

2. \*molli, s. plumea lana obductus: Plin. describes the incipient horns of stags as molli plumata lanugine, 8, 32, 50: v. FUR. 3. fānātus: f. (?) slippers, lanatae soleae, Mart.

lem. 14. 65. II. *Covered with a fur-like coating (esp. of the tongue), fungos a f. tongue, lingua f., Plin. 23, 1, 24.*

**furrer;** perl. pellio, pelliōnarius v. FELL-MONGER.

**furrow (subs.):** I. *In the soil:* 1. sulcus *to divide a f. s. agere, Plin. 17, 22, 35 § 8; s. diuere, Col. 2, 2, fin.: to plough with a shallow f., tenui arare s., Plin. 18, 18, 47; tenui suspendere s., Virg. G. 1, 68: to sink a deep f. s. altus imprimere, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, init.: to deposit seeds in f.s., committere semina sulcis, Virg. Fig. to clear f.s. (of the sea), sulcos infondere, Virg. Aen. 5, 142. f.s. on the person, s. uteri, Mart. 3, 72, 4. 2. versus, us, m. (with reference to turning at the end): to finish a f., v. peragere, Plin. 18, 18, 49 § 177 in alternate f.s., alternis v., Col. 2, 2, ad fin. (N.B.—In addition to the above, terms of the land-surveyor, denoting respectively a furrow lengthways and across a field or plot Auct. R. Agr. Lira is not a furrow, but the ridge between two furrows.) II. *A groove: stria v. CHANNEL, GROOVE.**

**furrow (v. tr.):** 1. sulco, i. to f. the ground with the ploughshare, humum vomere s., Ov. to f. (a field) alternately lengthways and across, (agrum) alternis recto plenoque s., Col. 2, 2, ad fin. Fig. the snake f.s. the sand, anguis arenam s., Ov. the ships f. the salt sea, naves s. vada salsa, Virg. Aen. 5, 158 she f.d. her skin with wrinkles, squalciv cutem rugis, Ov. M. 3, 276. 2. aro, i. v. to plough. Fig. wrinkles f. the body, rugae corpus a. Ov. A. A. 2, 118. Simly, exaro Hor. Epod. 8, 4.

**furrowed (part. adj.):** rūgosus f. bark (of the poplar), r. cortex, Ov. Hor. 5, 28 v. WRINKLED.

**further (adj. and adv.):** 1. praeterea: does no f. question suggest itself to you, nihilne vobis in mente venit quod pr. requiritur? Cic. de Or. 1, 35, init.: v. BESIDES. 2. amplius (often in negative sentences, implying completeness without f. addition): I say nothing f., nihil dico a. Cic. Pl. 7, 17: he makes no f. claim, nihil a. [repetit], Cic. Ver. 5, 49, init. [of an addition to a motion in the senate]: f. move, hoc a. censeo, Cic. Pl. 13, fin. 3. adhuc (rarely if ever in Cic.): one f. circumstance I will add, unum rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, init.: any f. lack, quod a. deest, Gell. (In Cic. Am. 9, fin. the true reading is no doubt ad haec). 4. expr. by accēdo, ssi, ssim, 3 (used impers.): there is this f. consideration, that I love the father, accedit quod patrem amo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21, extr.: he had the f. infliction of being blind, [ad senectatem] accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. Sen. 6, 16. Pbr.: f. sequitur porro, Cic. Div. 2, 51, init.: v. MOREOVER. (N.B.—For further, of remoteness in space: v. FARTHER).

**further (v.):** 1. servio, 4 (to devote oneself to: with dat.): to f. our own interests, nostris commodis s., Cic. Rep. 1, 4: to f. (people's) interests and well-being, utilitati salutis s., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; Nep. (but the expr. is stronger than the Eng.). 2. adjuvo, juvo, i.: v. TO AID. 3. consulo, ui, lltum, 3 (with dat.): to take measures in favour of: to f. (people's) interests, commodis c., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, v. TO CONSULT. Pbr.: that count will greatly f. conviction, is locus magno momento erit ad persuadendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.

**furtherance;** auxilium v. AID.

**furtherer;** adjutor. v. ABETTER, HELPER.

**furthermore;** porro: Cic. v. MOREOVER, FURTHER.

**furthest;** r. FARTHEST.

**furtive;** furtivus: a f. journey, f. iter, Cic. in Pis. 40, 97 f. love, f. amor, Virg. v. SECRET.

**furtively;** furtim, furtivē v.

STEALTH (R), SECRETLY

**fury**: I. *A mythological personage:* 1. Fūria (rare in sing.): the f.s. are goddesses that keep watch over crimes and avenge them, F. sunt deae speculatrices ac vindicantes facinorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: impedita by bad f.s., malis f. actus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 135. Fig.: of any embodiment of rage or infatuation: that f., and pest of his country, illa f. ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sext. 44. 2. a f. and firebrand of war, f. faxique beli, Liv. 2. Erimys, fōs, f. (gr. Ἔριψις: poet.): the dismali f.s., malis E., Ov. Her. 11, 103. Fig.: the common f. of Troy and of her own country (Helen), Trojae ac patriae communis E., Virg. Aen. 2, 573. II. *Violent rage:* 1. fūrōr. v. RAGE. Fig.: the equinoctial f. of the sky, coeli ac aquinoctialis, Cat. 46, 2. 2. rābies, em, e, f.: the f. of fowling-citizens, i.e. civil war, r. civica, Hor.: the f. of the winds, r. ventorum, Ov.: v. RAGE.

**furze;** ulex, icis, m.: Plin. (u. Europeus, Linn.).

**fuse;** fundo, liqueficio, v. TO MELT.

**fusible;** perl. fusili, e: cf. Ov. M. 126. or expr. by verb v. preced. art.

**fusion;** 1. fusūra (rare): Plin. 34, 8, 20 to possess greater, less, J., scilicet, difficilius fundi, liquefieri; v. TO MELT.

**fusile;** perl. fusili, e: cf. Ov. M. 126. or expr. by verb v. preced. art.

**fusus (subs.);** colloq. Pbr.: to make a great f. about a trifl. labore in angustia, Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, pef. 8; in words, tragedias agere in mugis, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, init.: magni comiti magnas nugas dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8; in the way of quarrelling, de lava caprina rixari, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: nor am I disconcerted by all the f. you make, neque vero istis tuis tragediis perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, init. (but the Lat. is less familiar): sometimes satigare (to bustle about, make a to-do) may serve: comp. TO FIDGET.

**fuss (v.):** v. preced. art.

**fussy;** colloq. perl. molestus: v. TROUBSOME. (Comp. Phaedr. 2, 5, init.)

**fustian;** I. *A kind of thick cloth:* v. FRIEZE. II. *Inflated language:* tūmor, sesquipedalia verba: v. BOMBAST.

**fustigation;** verbēra, um: v. FLOGGING.

**fusty;** I. Mouldy: mūcidus: Juv.

II. Antiquated and dry: opicus: cf. opicas evolvere chartas, Auson. Prof. 22, 3.

**fustiness;** mūcor: v. MOULDINESS.

**futility;** futilitas (worthlessness):

Join: futilitas levitasque, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

**futile;** frivōlus, inānis: v. FRIVOLOUS.

**future (adj.):** 1. futūrus: signs of f. things, signa f. rerum, Cic. to foresee what is f., futura prospicere, Cic. the f. tense, i. tempus, Proph. Gram.

2. postérus (that is to follow): esp. in phr. in posterum, for the f. (time), Ctes. B. C. 1, 3 Cic. a present and a f. age, praesens et p. actas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: more usu. in sense of following, subsequent: q. v. 3. reliquias (that which yet remains): esp. in phr. for the f. (time), in r. tempus, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: more freq. without the subs., in reliquum, Cic. Fam. 10, 7, fin.: Sall.: Liv. also in other connexions, in the hope of f. calm (opp. to present storms), spe r. tranquillitas, Cic. Sext. 34, 73.

**future (subs.):** 1. futūra, orum (n. pl. of adj.): v. preced. art. 2. posteritas (less freq. in this sense): to consult one's peace in the f., posteritatis totu. consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, extr.: to

have regard to the f. and one's own dangers posteritatis et periculi sui ratio nem habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: for the f., in posteritatem (rare), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29.

3. posterum, tempus, reliquum tempus: v. preced. art.

**futurety;** futurum tempus, posteritas v. preced. art.

## G.

**GABARDINE:** perl. pallium, palium: v. CLOAK, MANTLE.

**gabble;** blātēro, i. v. to BABBLE.

**gabbler;** blātēro, ūls, m.: v. BABBLER.

**gabion;** perl. crates s. lscina (fissata) terra referta. Matrasses (culicata) seem to have been used for the purpose of gabions, cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

**gable;** 1. fastigium: v. Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180. The triangular space enclosed by the three sides of a gable was called tympanum, Vitr. (v. BICL. Ant. p. 523). 2. (?) cōlūmen, mls, n.: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1, in turribus ac columbinibus villaæ. (But both above words denote strictly, the highest point of any building)

**gad;** i. e. to roam idly about: 1. vägor, vägo, i. v. TO ROAM, WANDER.

2. cursito, i. to run hither and thither: to be going up and down, sursum deorsum ..., Per. Eun. 2, 2, 47.

**gader;** 1. ambulator, f. -trax: let the baifif be no g., villicus a. nec sit, Cato R. R. 5, ad init. 2. homo vägör, vägator v. WANDERER.

**gadfly;** 1. tibānus (the ordinary name): g. worry oxen, t. (boves) concitare solent, Varr. 2, 5, ad fin.: Plin. (t. bovinus, Linn.). 2. aüstus: Virg. G. 3, 147. 3. oestrus (or olōptos). Virg. G. 1, 147 (but the oestrus was strictly a kind of large sting-ing-bee, Plin 11, 16, 16).

**gag (subs.):** perl. oris (faucium) obturamentum (Plin. has obt. of the stopper of a jar, 16, 8, 13); or (?) folliculus: v. foll. art.

**gag (v.):** Pbr. to g. a person, os obvovare folliculo et praetigare, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; tollere aliqui ob guttam, guttar, obstringere: cf. Pl. Atul. 2, 4, 23, sqq.

**gag;** pigius: v. PLEdge.

**gaity;** festivitas, hilāritas: v. CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH.

**gaily;** festivē, hilārē: v. CHEERFULLY, MERRILY.

**gain (subs.):** 1. lucrum (most gen. term for pecuniary or other profit): to make g. by the public revenues, ex publicis vectigalibus [tanta] luca facere, Cic. Ver. 3, 38, 86: to set a thing down as so much g., aliquid in lucris ponere, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: luco apponere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14: aliquid in lucris esse deputare, 1er. Ph. 2, 1, 16. Dimin. lucellum, small or petty g., Cic: Hor.

2. questus, ūs (money getting; profit made by a calling or trade): men who make g. of everything, qui quis omnia questui sunt, Sall. Jug. 31, med. 2: pecuniary g., pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17. Joln: quaeatuas ac lucrum, Cic. Ver. 3, 44, 109. quaeatuas, small, petty g., Cic. Div. 2, 15, init.

3. emolumentum (advantage of any kind): esp. opp. to detrimentum (profit and loss), Cic. Fin. 3, 21, init.: without g. or bribe, sine e. ac praemio, Cic.: v. ADVANTAGE. 4. compendium (strictly, saving, opp. to paying out, dispensum) to do aught for g.'s sake, aliquid compendi sui causa facere, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 63: private g., privatum e., Iav. Joln: cum quaeatu compendiique, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 3, 6. 5. merces, edis, f. (hire, wages): to follow humble g.s., parvas m. sequi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87. v. WAGES.

6. tenus, ūrs, n. (on money lent): v. INTEREST. 7. captiva (dishonest, immoral g.): the g.s. of prostitution capture prostitutarum, Suet. Cal. 40.

**gain** (v.): I. *To make a profit:* 1. lucrari, *i.e.* to *g. or lose* (*in gambling*), perdere, Tac. G. 23; *to g. ten pounds*, aurum pondum decem l., Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21; *to g. by lying or perjury*, mendacio, perjurio l., Suet. Cal. 45. 2. lucrificatio, feci, factum, 33; or as two words: *to g. money*, pecuniam l., Cic. Verr. 3, 75, 174; cf. lib. ch. 45, sqq.: *to g. 300 Philips*, trecentos Philippos facere lucri, Pl. II. *To acquire, obtain:* 1. acquirere, quisivi, item, 3 (*to get in addition*): *to g. new friends*, amicos novos a., Salt. Jug. 1. 2. consequor, sequitur, 3 (*to overtake by following*; *obtain the object of pursuit*): *to g. glory by two victories*, gloriā dubius victoris c., Nep. Tem. 6: *celerity, whereby he had g'd most of his successes*, celestas qua pleraque erat consecutus, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: *v. TO OBTAIN* (Simly, assequor: *v. TO ATTAIN TO*)

3. pario, pēperi, partum, 3 (*to procure or bring about by one's exertions*): *to g. a victory*, victoriam p., Caes. B. G. 5, 43; *to g. the highest praise*, sibi maximam laudem p., Cie: *complaisance g.s Friends*, obsequium p. amicos, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41. 4. colligo, legi, cum, 3 (*lit. to gather*; hence to gain gradually or bit by bit): *to g. the good will of citizens by flattery*, benevolentiam civium blanditiae c., Cic. Am. 17, 61: *to g. strength by use*, vires usi u., C. Ov. A. 2, 339; Liv. 5, 50, *potior, 4 (to obtain possession of, become master of) with abt., and sometimes gen.:* *to g. the supremacy of entire Gaul*, imperium totius Galliae p., Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *to g. a victory*, victoria p., Caes: *they g. the wished-for shore*, optatas potuitur arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 172. 6. capio, cepi, captum, 3 (*to receive, get*): *to g. honours or riches*, honores aut divitias c., Nep. Att. 7: *to g. the top of a mountain*, cacumen montis c., Curt. Ph. r.: *to g. any one's favour*, gratiam apud aliquem, cum aliquo, inire, Cie. (v. *FAVOUR*): *to g. a cause (in law)*, causam obtinere, Cie. Fam. 1, 4; causam tenere, Hor. (v. *CAUSE*) *she g. every vote, omne tulit punctum*, Hor. A. P. 343: *to g. the top of a mountain*, in verticem montis eniti (evadere), Curt. 7, 11: *to endeavour to g. good will by largess*, benevolentiam largitiones consecutari, Cie. (cf. supr. 2): *to strive to g. the highest praise*, contendere ad summam laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32 (v. *TO STRIVE AFTER*).

— **over**: I. concilio, *i.e.* he tried to *g. over other princes*, conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Han. 10: *to g. over peoples' feelings (affections)*, animos humicinum c., Cie. Off. 2, 5, 17; Liv.: Suet.

2. sollicito, *i.e.* (*to try to gain over, by promises etc.*): *v. TO STIR UP, INCITE*.

**gainer**: expr. by verb: *he was the g. to the extent of 100,000 pounds of wheat*, CCC millia medium tritici lucri nomine sustulisse, Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 107: *to what extent they were g.s*, quantum lucri factum sit, ib. § 112: *I am the g. by that transaction*, \*mihi lucri nonnihil inde redit.

**gainfu**: lucrosū, questuōsū: v. *LUCRATIVE*. Ph. r.: *a g. accusation (by which money is to be made)*, opinia accusatio, Cie. Fl. 33, init.; *g. arts*, pecuniosas artes, Mart. 5, 56, 8: *to g. to any one*, aliqui lucro esse, Pl. As. 1, 3, 40.

**gainsay**: contradicere, 3: v. *TO CONTRADICT, SPEAK AGAINST*.

**gait**: I. incessus, us: *to form the features, g.*, vulturn, l., fingerre, Cic Fin. 2, 24, init.; *hurried, slow g.*, i. citus, tardus, Salt. Cat. 15, extr.; *an erect g.*, i. erectus, Tac.: *effeminate g.*, i. fractus, Quint. 5, 9, 14; i. mollior, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 36, 121; Virg. 2, ingressus, us: (*the act of walking*): Cic. Off. l. c.: *a leftier g.*, celsior i., Plin. 11, 16, 16, extr.

**gaits**: nearest word perh. ocreae: v. *GERAVES*

**gala-day**: dies festus: v. *FESTIVAL*.

**galaxy**: via lactea: Ov. In fig. sense coetus, concilium: v. *ASSEMBLY*.

**galbanum**: galbanum: Plin. *Odours of g.*, galbanum odores, Virg.

**gale**: I. aura (*a gentle g.*): Virg.: Ov. v. *BREEZE*. Fig.: *the g. of popularity*, popularis a., Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20, 2. ventus: v. *WIND*.

**gall (subs.):** I. *The bile:* 1. bilis: v. *BILE*. 2. fel, fellis, n. (*prop. the gall-bladder with its contents*): *the g. is situated in the liver; not found in all animals*, in (jecore) est f., non datum omnibus animalibus, Plin. 11, 37, 74; Cic. Fig.: *of bitterness of feeling: love is most fertile in both honey and g.*, amor et melte et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71: *not a drop of bitter g.*, nec amari f. gutta, Mart. 7, 25. Adj., *full of gall*, gallifer: *sweat impregnated with g.*, f. sudor, Plin. II. A sore caused by rubbing: intertrigo, ins, f.: Cato, R. R. 159: Plin. (pl.)

**gall (v. tr.):** I. Lit.: *To chafe or make sore the skin:* 1. uro, usci, ustum, 3; *if the heavy parcel of paper g.s you si to gravis uret sarcina chartae*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6: *the thong g.s the tender arms*, teneros u. lorica lacertos, Prop. Fig.: *anger g.s both equally*, ira communiter u. utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13: *I g. the fellow, uro bovinum*, ier. Eun. 2, 2, 43. 2. addro, 3 (rate): *to get rubbed and g. d. in riding (of the thighs)*, atteri adquirere equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61. 3. pēfuro, 3 (*sorely*): *oxen withdraw their g.d. necks from under their burden* (*the galled jade wines*), subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: *g. d. with the lash, fimbria perustus*, Hor. 4. tēro (attēro), trivi, tritum, 3: *necks g. d. with labour*, tria labore colla, Prop.: v. *TO RUB, WEAR*.

II. Fig.: *to irritate:* 1. mordeo, mōrmōdo, morsum, 2:

*give her like for like, so as to g. her, par pro pari referto, quod eam mordet*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: *to be g.d. with secret grief*, dolore occulto morden, Ov.: v. *TO STING*.

2. uro, 3: v. *supr. (1, 1)*: also *TO IRRITATE*.

**gall-bladder**: 1. fel, fellis, n. (*including the contents*): Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29 Cels. 2. vēsica fellis, Plin. (Krafft).

**gall-fly**: \*cynips, ipsis (Cycl.).

**gall-stone**: *\*calculus vesicalis fellis*; chole lithus, as med. t. t. (Kr.).

**gall-nut**: galla: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col.

**gallant** (adj.): I. *Handsome*:

speciosus, spectabilis: v. *SHOWY*.

II. *Courageous*: animosus, fortis: v. *BRAVE*.

III. *Attentive to ladies*: \*in mulieres officiosus (?)

**gallant** (subs.): i. e. *the favourite of a lady*: amator: v. *LOVER*. Sometimes juvenis, adolescentes, with an adj.: *less often do the young g.s come rattling your windows*, parcius quantum tenebras juvenes protveri, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

**gallantly**: *āūmōsē, fortiter, etc.*: v. COURAGEOUSLY, POLITELY.

**gallantry**: I. *Bravery*: virtus: v. *VALOUR, COURAGE*.

II. *Attention to ladies*: perh. amor comes nearer, esp. in pl., cf. Cic. Cael. 19, amores et haec deliciae quae vocantur: sometimes ars amatoria, cf. Ov. (book so called).

**galleon**: \*navis orneraria (roundata) (Matio, Auct. xii, saec. in Q.).

**gallery**: I. *A covered passage*: porticus, us, f. (*strictly, open at one side, and furnished with pillars*): cf. Vitruv. 5, 9 and 11: *for walking, p. ambulatoria*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8 § 1: v. *WALK*.

Such galleries when designed for exercise and recreation were used, called nycti: v. *PORTICO*.

II. *For pictures*: pinacotheca: Plin. 35, 11, 40, extr.; Col.

III. *A raised structure, esp. in churches or theatres*: maenianum (v. BALCONY): cf. Vitruv. 5, 11, 2: this was the term applied to the upper ranges in an amphitheatre, the lowest range, or emperor's gallery, being called podium or the foot, v. *Dict. Art. 88*. The term Chaldeiculum (Vitruv. 5, 11, 4) appears to denote a raised platform or

dais: v. *Forcell, s.v.* IV. Under-ground, *for mining or other purposes*:

1. cūniculus (esp. in mining operations): v. *MINE*. 2. spēcūs, us (*any subterranean cavity*): cf. Liv. 10, 10, init.

**galley**: navis longa (ord. term for an ancient ship of war), birēmis, triremis, f. (*according to the number of banks of oars*): v. *BIREME, TRIREME*, etc. (Galēa, galera, words of the middle age.) Phr.: *to condemn a man to the g.s*, aliquem remo publicae tririmis affigere, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.

**galley-slave**: homo remo publicae navis affixus: v. *preced. art. fin.*

**Gallic**: I. Gallicus (*pertaining to Gaul or its people*): Caes.: Cic.

2. Gallicanus (stationed in Gaul, connected with the country or people): *the G. legions*, legiones G., Cic. Cat. 2, 3, init. (in the next clause occurs Gallicus as epith. of the territory itself, in Gallico agro): in gen. sense = Gallicus, Cat.: Mart.: Cato, R. R. 159: Plin. (pl.)

**Gallicism**: perh. \*Gallicismus, after the anal. of Atticism, Quint. 6, 3, 107 (where, however, we should pre. read *Attīkōs*). Phr.: *to make use of a G.*, \*Gallico more loqui.

**galling** (subs.): attritus, us, m.: sores caused by g., ulceræ ex a. facta, Plin.: see also *GALL* (11).

**galling** (adj.): i. e. irritating: mor-dax (biting, stinging); g. anxieties, in solicitudes, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4: *to chafe the tender ear with g. truth*, tenebras m. radere vero auriculas, Pers. 1, 107: see also *BITTER*.

**gallipot**: anula, anulā: v. *POT*.

**gallon**: congius (*nearly 3 quarts*): v. Dict. Ant. p. 1233: Liv. *Adj. holding a g.*, congiarius: mostly used as subs. in neut., congiarium, a donation of corn, etc., to that amount, Varr. in Plin. 14, 14, 17: cf. Liv. 25, 2, ad fin. Congiālis also occurs, as a *gallon jar*, fidelia congialis, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15.

**gallop** (v.): I. Of the rider: Phr.: *to g. to a place*, citato equo [citatiss equis, of more than one] contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; *they g. away at full speed to Rome*, citatis equis Roman volant, Liv. 1, 57 (incitato equo, in same sense, Caes.: Cic.): *to g. towards any one*, equum immittere ad aliquem, Gaib. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, med.: equo admisso ad aliquem accurrere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: *it with hostile intent, with in*; as, in Postumium equum infestum admisit, Liv. 2, 19: *he puts spurs to his horse, and g.s against the consul*, concitat calcaribus equum, aique in consule dirigit, Liv. 2, 6. II. Of the animal: quadrupēdo, 1 (*to move the whole four feet at once*: only the part seems to occur): *a horse g. past*, equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin. 8, 45, 70: cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 596.

**gallop** (subs.): perh. \*cursor citatus, citatissimus (full g.): v. *preced. art*. Phr.: *to put a horse to a g.*, equum admittere, immittere (v. preced. art.): *at a g.*, quadrupedatum, Charis. 2, 161.

**gallows**: I. perh. pītibulum (strictly a fork-shaped instrument of punishment, to which base defaulters were fastened): the term was freq. applied to the cross of Christ in Med. Lat.: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 41: or, 2. furca (like preced.): sentence to the g., damnatio ad furcam, Calist. Dig. 48, 19, 17, init.: *to fasten on the gallows*, furca figere, Dig. 1, c. § 15: *in furcs suspendere*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, init.: v. *TO HANG*.

2. crux, crucis, f. (which did not materially differ from the preceding): v. *CROSS*. (N.B.—The ancient Romans used for such a purpose a barren tree: thou shalt cover his head and hang him upon g., caput obvito, infelici arbori teste suspendo, Liv. 1, 26.) 4. by meton. suspensio: *may the gods bring me to the g.*, utinam me divi adxint (= adiungit) ad suspensum, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: *he died on the g.*, \*suspensio interfuctus est. v. *HANGING*.

- gallows-bird**: term of reproach: **1.** furcifer, ēri (strictly, one who has undergone the punishment of the furca; v. GALLOWS). Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12; Hor. 2, crux, crūcis, f. pers. 5, 2, 17.
- galvanie**: \*galvanicus as scient.
- galvanius**: **1.** v. ELECTRIC.
- gamble**: expr. by ālea: *e.g.*, alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56 also aleum ludere, Suet. Cl. 33; *to be lucky in g.ing,* prospéra a. nti, id. Cal. 41.
- gambler**: **1.** aleator. Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21. P. Syr. **2.** āleō, ὄνις: Cat. (but the places are doubtful) **3.** lūsor: Ov. A. A. 1, 451. Simil. colōsor, a fellow-g., Cic. Suet. (Very often expr. by verb *he was an eager g.*, aleam studiosissime lūst, Suet. v. preced. art.)
- gambling**: ālēa (orig. the die itself; cf. Caesar's, jacta alea est, but used by meton. for the practice of g.); *the law respecting g.*, lex quae est de āla, Cic. Ph. 2, 23, 56; *to be addicted to g.*, alea indulgere, Suet. Aug. 70; *g. gains*, ex lusu aleae compendium, Suet. Cal. 1. c. v. GAMBLING. Having to do with g., aleatorius losses in g., damna aleatoria, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.
- gambling-table**: aleveus: v. GAMING-BOARD.
- gambol** (v.): **1.** lascivio, 4; v. TO FRISK. **2.** lūlo, si, sum, 3. v. TO SPORT, FROLIC.
- gambol** (subs.): lūsus, us. *the Naiads perform their g.s in the waves, exertus lusibus undas Naiades*, Ov. Or. expr. by verb *the moon-hens perform their g.s on the dry beach, in siccō ludent fuliae*, Virg. G. 1, 163; *to watch the g.s of the lambs*, agnos dum lascivit ex alianteque speare: v. TO PLAY.
- game** (subs.): **1.** Amusement, diversion: **1.** lūdis (including all kinds of sport): *they devise some new g. for themselves while they are at leisure, non sum sibi excogitant in otio t. I.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58. Ep. in pl. of the public games: *to celebrate g.s in honour of Apollo*, iudos Apollini facere, Cic. Br. 20, 78 (v. TO EXHIBIT) *on the day of the commencement of the g.s*, quae dicitur. committabantur. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, fin.: splendid g.s, l. magnifici, ampli, sumptuosi, Cic. sometimes joined with the name of the particular g.s, the g.s in honour of Ceres, 1. Cerealia, Liv. 30, 39. extr.: *at the (time of) the g.s*, iudis, Pl. Cas. prot. 27. Cic. fr. **2.** lūsus, us (*the act of playing; any particular game*; not in Cic., who has lūsio, v. infn.): *the g. of ball*, l. trigon. Hor. S. 1, 6, 125 (*pila trigonalis*, Mart. 14, 46, tem.); *to relax the mind over a g. of draughts*, laxare animum lusu calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5. **3.** lūsio (=preced., but rare) *laborious g.s*, laboriosae 1., Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; *the g. of ball*, l. pilae. **4.** ludicrum (*both in sing. and plur.*, chiefly of public g.s, like ludi): *the festival of the Olympic g.s*, Olympiorum solleme, 1. Liv. 28, 7, ad fin.; *the periodical celebration of the Isthmian g.s*, Isthmiorum statum 1., Liv.: *to announce the celebration of g.s*, ludicrum indicere, Liv.: *to see the g.s*, ludicra spectare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: *to compete in various kinds of g.s*, variū ludicrorum genere contendere, Just. 1, 2, extr.
- 5.** mūnus, ēris, n. (esp. of gladiatorial or Circensian g.s, given by a magistrate): *to exhibit magnificent g.s*, m. magnificum dare, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, extr.: *funeral g.s*, m. funebre. Plin.: Suet. 6. ālea (of hazard): v. GAMBLING. Phr.: *to play a g. of draughts*, latrunculi ludere, Sen. (v. DRAUGHTS): *to be fond of the g. of ball*, pilae studio teneri, Cic. (v. BALL) *the g. is mine* (fig.), mea pila est, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 9; *to make g. of any one*, aliquem ludificari, ludibrio habere (v. FOOL, phr.). Of the special games, some of the most important were, the Pythian g.s, Pythia, orum the Isthmian, Isthmia, orum; also Isthmii lud (and v. supr. 4) *the g.s in honour of Flora*, Floralia, of the Circus (generally), Circenses (sc. ludi), [not Cir-
- consia] v. Dict. Ant. s. vv.
- II. Animals pursued in the chase:** **1.** fērāe, arum (*wild animals of any kind*): *to put up and hunt g.*, feras excitare, agitare, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; *to snare g.*, capture, Virg. G. 1, 140. **2.** vēnatio (*the flesh of game; as food*): *to avoid indigestion by eating the best fish, birds, g.*, [optimo] piscatu, acupio, v. vitare cruditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; *many sorts of g.*, multa et varia v., Liv. 35, 49, med. Cels. **3.** fērina caro: Salt. Jug. 18, init.: Plin. also fērina alone, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. (N.B.—The above terms do not strictly include the flesh of birds, acupium v. supr. exx.)
- game-cock**: perl, gallus rīoxous. Col. calls the *trainers of fighting-cocks*, lanistae rīoxarum avium, R. R. 8, 2: the term gallinacens pyctes, Col. l. c. (*pugilist of the hen-cock*) is evidently a factitious exr.
- gamekeeper**: perb. saltuārius (*keeper of the forests*): Dig. v. FORESTER.
- gamesome**: lūdibundus, lūdicer v. GAMESOME.
- gamester**: aleator. v. GAMBLER.
- gaming**: ālea v. GAMBLING.
- gaming-board or table**: aleveus: a g.-board three feet broad, a. lusorius, latus tres pedes, Plin. 37, 2, 6; also without lusorius, Suet. Cl. 33, extr.: Val. Max. Dimin., in same sense, alēolus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.
- gaming-house**: fōrus aleatorius-Aug. in Suet. Vit. 71. also, aleatorium, Sidon.
- gammon** (subs.): i. e. a smoked ham; perna: Pl. Hor. v. HAM. In fig. sense, as exclam., perha. gressa v. FUDGE.
- gamut** *the musical scale*: perb. diagramma, ātis, n. cf. Vitr. 5, 4.
- gander**: anser mas, Col. 8, 13, fin.: a. masculus, Pall. 1, 30.
- gang**: i. e. company, usu. with something of contempt: **1.** grex, grīgis, m. (also in good sense): a. g. of slaves, g. venalium, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 67; a. g. of men emasculated by vice, g. turpum morbo virorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9; v. HERD. **2.** cīterva (a troop of armed men): *to occupy the forum with armed g.s of desperate men*, forum armatic c. perditorum hominum possidere, Cic. Dom. 42, 110 v. TROOP. **3.** ūpēræ, arum (a term applied to g.s of hired roughs): *hired g.s, set on to plunder the city, operae conductae et ad diripendam urbem concitatæ*, Cic. Sext. 17, init.: *Cōdius is strengthening his g.s, op. suas Cōdius confirmat*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, med.: Tac. **4.** ergastula, orum (g.s of slaves compelled to work in chains): *to be tilled by g.s of chained slaves*, col. ab erg., Plin. 18, 6, 7 & 36. Cas. **5.** latrīculæ (an a. g. of robbers; rare): v. BANDITI. Phr. he divided the entire number of excavators into six g.s, in partes sex minutorum numerum divisi, Liv. 5, 19, fin.
- gangrene** (subs.): gangraena (Gr. γαγραια): *g. commences, spreads, is confirmed*, g. inclit, serpit, tenet, Cels. 5, 26, 34. In fig. sense, g. mali serpit, Varr. ap. Non.
- gangrene** (v.): putresco, 3. Cels. 5, 26, 34. (Or perh. \*gangraenam concipere.)
- gangrenous**: pūter, tris, tre. a. g. ulcer, p. ulcus, Cels. 5, 26, 32.
- gangway**: fōrus, i. m. (in a ship): *to run to and fro along the g.s*, per fōros cursare, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. See also PASSAGE.
- gaor**: carcer, ēris, m.: v. PRISON.
- gaoler**: custos, ēdis. Hor. Ep. 16, 77.
- gap**: **1.** lūcūna to fill up a g. (in one's property): *I explore*, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 55, 118: often used in modern Lat. for a gap in a literary work, esp. in a M.S. **2.** blātus, us: *a gap (or opening) in the sky*, coeli h., līm. v. CHASSI, CLEFT. (Also, like lacuna, used by mod. writers of literary mutilations) Phr. here there is a wide gap (in an
- author), multa (non pauca) desunt Lach.
- gape**: **1.** blo, 1 (chiefly in pres. part.): *a gaping lion*, leo hians, Virg.: *quping partridges*, perdices blantes, Plin.: so of inanimate things. *an oak gaping with wide chinks*, querus patulis rimis hians, Gell. Fig.: *to g. after*, covet: *gaping avarice*, avaritia hians, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 55, 134: *the gaping (eager) purchaser*, empitor hians, Hor. S. 1, 2, 28. **2.** init., 1: *gaping Cerberus*, indians C., Virg. G. 4, 48; *E. to g. eagerly upon or after (with dat.)*: *(sucking Romulus) gaping after the she-wolf's breasts*, uberibus lupinis hians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: *to g. after one with mind astounded*, (allicul) attitio in h. animo, Virg. Aen. 7, 814; rarely with acc., *to g. after an inheritance*, hereditatem in, Pl. **3.** hisco, 3 (incept. of his): *to gape open, to open the mouth wide*: whereas hisco, hisse, denote a state of openness: rare) *g. open, earth, hisse* tellus: Ov. Met. 1, 546 (a doubtful line): *the clef g.s open, rima h.*, Plin. 17, 14, 24 & 108. **4.** dēhisco, 3 (open downwards): *the earth, the wave, g.s open, d. terra, unda*, Virg.: *Varr. the boat g.s in chinks*, d. cymba rimis, Ov. 5. fatisco, 3: *the ship g. with fissures, naues rimis f.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: v. TO CRACK (B.). **6.** oscito, oscitor, 1 (*to open the mouth in yawning*): v. TO YAWN. **7.** stūpeo, ui, 2 (*to stand agape with wonder*): v. AMAZED (TO BE).
- gaper**: expr. by pres. part. of bio, i. v. L. G. § 638.
- gaping** (adj.): **1.** Lit. opening wide: **1.** hiulcus: *fields g. with drought*, h. siti arva, Virg. G. 2, 35; a g. wound, h. vulnus, Sidon. **2.** hians, v. TO GAPE (1). **3.** oscitans: v. YAWNING.
- II. Fig. opening the mouth wide in amazement**: stūpidus (confounded): *why do you stand g., why are you speechless, quid stas stupida, quid tutes?* Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 13 *the people quid tutes? g. as a rope-walker*, populis studio in funambulo animum occupat, Ter. Hecl. Prol. 1, 4.
- garb**: vestitus: v. DRESS. *The philosopher's g.*, abolla, cf. Juv. 3, 115.
- garbage**: quisquillæ v. REFUSE (subs.).
- garble**: to tamper with documents, etc.; vitio, corrumpo v. TO FALSIFY, FORGE.
- garden**: **1.** hortus (most gen. term; including both fruit and flower g.s; in pl. usu. = pleasure-grounds, q. v.): farmers call their g. their second flitch, h. agricultor succidium alternum appellant, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: *kitchen g.s*, h. olitorii, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198. *Dimin.*, hortulus, a small g.: perhaps the most suitable word for flower-garden, v. Cst. 61, 91. *Adj. hortensus*, -sus, belonging to a g.: g. balbi, hortensis hulbi, Plin.: in pl. neut., hortensis, g. plants: almost all g. plants have a single root, b. omnibus singulari fere radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31; hortulanus and hortulans also occur, but all are rare. **2.** vīdrānum (a pleasure g., esp. for shrubs): Suet. Tib. 60: Plin. (in Cic. Att. 2, 2, the reading is doubtful). **3.** pōmārium (a fruit-g.): v. ORICARD.
- gardener**: **1.** hortifāns: Macr. 7, 3, med.: Apul. 2, 6, 6 (kitchen-g.): Col. 10, 229: Plin. **3.** tōplārius (ornamental g.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Plin.
- gardening** (subs.): hortorum cultus, cura: Col. 11, 3, init.: Plin. *ornamental g.*, tōplāria (ars), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, extr.: *the work itself*, opus topiarium Plin.
- garden-stuff**: **1.** dulcs, ēris, n., both in sing. and pl.: v. VEGETABLES
- 2.** by meton., hortus: *g.-stuff* of every kind, b. omne genus, Cat. R. R. 8 *water g.-stuff*, irrigans h., Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.
- gargle** (v.): gargārizo, 1: Cels., who uses it of the physician who administers the medicine: cf. 4, 2, 1, fin.: *to g. with and drink a juice, succum g. atque bibere*, Plin. 20, 9, 34.

**gargle** (subs.): *gargárisma, átis, n.*: Theod. Prisc. Usu. better expr. by verb: *to administer a g. of le-tíl, ex lenticula gargarizare*, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

**gargling**: *gargarizatio*: Cels.: Plin.: **garish**: *perh. túnacús (lit. rouged)*: v. GAUDY, SHOWY.

**garland**: 1. *córona: to weave a g. c. necete*, Hor.: *to wear a g. on the head*, c. in capite habere, Cic.: v. WREATH, *Dimin.*, corolla; Pl. Cat. Adj. *cörönárius: anemones suitable for g.s.* anemoneae c., Plin.: *a maker of g.s.* coronarius: Plin.: 2. *sernum (usu. in pl.): the altars are fragra-w. with fresh g.s.* arae s. recentibus halant, Virg.: *to en-hine a man's head with g.s.* aliquem sernis redimere, Cic.: Pl. joins coronae, serta, As. 4, 1, 58: the latter term was more properly applied to garlands hung round statues, pilars, etc.: v. FESTOON.

3. *frons, frondis, f. (a g. of leares): poet.:* *gaccd with the well-earned g.* merita decorus t., Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35: Ov. Similarly the name of *any kind of foliage* may be used with an appropriate verb: *to entwine the head with a myrtle g.*, caput impide myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.

**garlanded** (part. adj.): *cörönátus*: Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: Hor.

**garlic**: *allium or alium: to stink of g.*, a. obloere, Suet. Vespa. 8: Hor.: Plin.: **garment**: *vestimentum (any single piece of raiment: usu. in pl.): vestitus, us (the whole attire):* v. CLOTHES.

**garner** (subs.): *horreum: v. BARN, GRANARY.*

**garner** (v.): *to store in a granary: condo, 3: v. TO STORE.*

**garnet**: *perh. carbunculus garamanticus or amethystinus: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.*

**garnish**: *distinguo, dëcôrō: v. TO ADORN.*

**garniture**: v. ORNAMENT, ADORNMENT. PUR: *the heaven with its g. of stars, coelum astris distinctum et ornatum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

**garret**: *coenaculum* (strictly, an [upper] dining-room): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 33 § 162: *soldiers don't often come to g.s. (of pillage), rarus venit in coenacula miles*, Juv. 10, 18: *the poor man changes his g.s. pauper mutat c.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91: Cic. P.R.: *to live in a g.*, sub regulis habitate, Suet. Gr. 9: cf. FLIGHT (IV).

**garrison** (subs.): *praesidium (any body of troops acting as a guard): having taken possession of the town, he stations a g. there, oppidum, ibi p. collocat, Caes. : to fortify a town and leave a g. there, (oppidum) communique, pque imponere*, Liv.: so, p. consti-tuere, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: *to withdraw a g. from a place*, p. ab (oppido) deducere, Cic.: Liv. (v. TO EVACUATE): *to expel a g. from a citadel*, p. ex arce expellere, Nep. Epam. 10: *to strengthen or occupy a place with a g.*, locum praesidiis fir-mare, Sall. Jug. 23; confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: *to be on g.*, in praesidio esse, cf. Front. 1, 17, init.

**garrison** (v.): P.R.: *to g. a town, in oppido praesidiis collocare, imponere: v. preced. art.*

**garrotte** (subs.): *läqueus, f. folli-culus: v. HALTER; and to GAG.*

**garrulity**: *garrulitas: Ov. Suet. garrulous*: 1. *garrulus (chatter-ing): a g. tongue, g. lingua*, Ov.: esp. of one who cannot keep a secret, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69. 2. *läquax, acis (talking much): old-age is inclined to be g.*, senectus est loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, init.: v. TALKATIVE.

**garrulously**: expr. by adj. or verb: *he would talk g. for whole hours, \*totas horas garris loquebatur* (cf. L. G. § 343), garribat: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.

**garter**: *perisclés, idis, f. in class authors an ornamental anélet, not a garter: but used in M. L. as the designation of the Knightly Order.*

**gas**: *perh. váróp: of Vi r. 8, 6(5), 13, si eripctur lumen vi vaporis, if the light is put out by the force of the gas*

(foul air in a well): or *spiritus: cf. Vitri. l. c.*, where the same *gases* are so designated: *spiritus ex aestuariis dissipabuntur*. (Gas, indebet, Kr.)

**gaseous**: *ánimalis, e (of the nature of air or breath): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 14, init.: or expr. by circuml. spiritus s. vaporis naturam habens* v. preced. art.

**gash** (subs.): *patens plaga: Liv. 38, 21, ad fin. P.R.: to inflict a deep g. in the cervix, cervicem graviter ferire, Suet. Cal. 58: Liv.: cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12.*

**gash** (v.): *caesim férō: v. preced.*

**gash** (art.): *Incido: to make an incision, to dissect: cf. Cels. 5, 27, 3.*

**gasp** (subs.): 1. *ähnélitus, üs: Cic.: Hor.: v. PANTING.* 2. *singultus, üs (convulsive): to shake, strain the side with long g.s (in death), longis s. illa pulsare, Virg. Aen. 9, 415; tenebre, id. G. 3, 507: the last g.s, extremi animae s. Stat.*

**gasp** (v.): 1. *ähnélito, i: v. TO PANT.* 2. *singulto, i (convulsively): to g. for breath, and roll the eyes (in death), s. animam et versare animam, Virg. Aen. 9, 331. (There is another form, singultus, 4: v. TO SOB.)*

**gasping** (pail. adj.): *ähnélus: v. PANTING.*

**gastric**: *ad stomachum pertinens, or simply stomachi (depend. gen.): v. STOMACH.* G. fever, \*febris genus quod gastricum appellatur (only as m.d. t.t.).

**gastronome**: *perh. "gulae magister* cf. Plin. 8, 17, 30, proceres gulae = the greatest gastronomes.

**gastronomy**: *perh. "gulae magister" (by metonym.): the provocatives of g.s, irritamenta gulae, Sall. Jug. 89, extr.: cf. Mart. 6, 1, 6, non minus ingenia est mibi gula: v. GLUTTONY.*

**gate**: 1. *porta (esp. of a city or town): cf. Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20, hic [mītis] portas frangit, at illi [amans] fore: before the g. of the town, ante p. oppidi, Caes. : Cic. Also of the entrances to a camp: v. Dicit. Ant. s.v. castra. Fig.: the g.s of war, p. bellū, Enn. in Hor. g. of Cilicia (dejel leading into ), portas Ciliciae, Plin. Dimin., portula, a small g. l. 1. 2. *jānuā (of a pirate house): v. DOOR. Fig. the g. of gloomy Dis (the grave), atri j. Diris, Virg. Aen. 6, 127; j. sepulcr. Ov. 3. *ostium (an entrance of any kind, more freq. the door of a house): before the prison g., ad o. carceris, Cic. Vert. 5, 45, 18. 4. *join (extra) ostium limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13.* 4. *postis, is, m. (strictly, the post of a gate, but used for the gate itself): usu. pl.): he wrenches a g. from its hinges, postes a cardine velit, Virg. Aen. 2, 480. Fig.: the iron-shod gates of war, ferratos bellū p., Enn. in Hor. Less freq. in sing.: at the g. of the temple of Hercules, ad Herculis postem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5. 5. *foris, is, f. (usu. of the gates of houses, of which foris strictly denotes a folding leaf; sing. rare): before the g.s (of the city) could be shut upon them, priusquam toros portantes objicerunt, Liv. 1, 14, extr.: v. POOR.* 6. *claustrum, os (poet. strictly fastenings, barriers): guard thou her iron g.s with an eternal lock, terrea perpetuā c. there serā, Mart. 10, 28, extr.: to leave behind the g.s of the city, c. (al tecta) urbis relinqueré, Ov. M. 4, 86.*****

**gate-keeper**: *Jánitor (whether of a house or other building): the g. of a jail, j. carceris, Cic. Vert. 5, 45, 118: of Hædes (Cerberus), inferorum j., Virg.*

**gate-post**: *postis, is, m. (to hold the g. (of a temple) by the hand, p. (aedis) teneri, Liv. 2, 8, ad fin.): Cic.: to affix any thing (as a notice) to the g. of the senate-house, aliquid in curiae poste figure, Cic. Att. 3, 15, med.*

**gate-way**: in most cases, porta or postis v. GATE. The g. or entrance-works to the Acropolis at Athens, propylaeum or pl. -a: Cic.: Plin.

**gather**: A. Trans.: 1. To bring together: 1, colligo, legi, cum, 3. to g. together a large number of men,

v. TO COLLECT. 2. congréo, i (to assemble, as a dispersed flock): to g. together scattered human beings, dispersons homines [funum in locum] c. Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62, dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocabat: Tac.

3. confero, tuli, latum, 3 (of things rather than persons): to g. together corn from the country into a camp, trumentum ex agris in castra c., Caes. B. G. 4, 31: v. TO BRING TOGETHER. 4. convého, xi, cum, 3 (like confero): to g. folder and corn (of foragers), pabulum frumentumque c., Caes. B. G. 7, 74.

5. cōgo, 3: v. TO COLLECT. See also TO GATHER IN, UP, etc. II. To pluck; as, a flower or fruit: 1. légo, legi, lectum, i: to g. nuts, nuces l., Cic. de Or. 3, 66, 265: to g. flowers, flores l., Virg.: Ov. see also TO PICK UP. Comp. délico, rare in this sense: ienū deligere ungue rosam, Ov. Her. 4, 30.

2. carpo, psi, pium, 3: to g. herbs with the hands, herbas manibus c., Col.: v. TO PLUCK. Comp. decupo: to g. fresh flowers, novos d. flores, Lucre. 4, 3: Hor.: Ov. III. To infer, conclude: 1. conci-jio, jēci, jecum, 3 (to put things together and draw an inference): I som g.d that you vere at Lanuvii luisse, cito conjecti te Lanuvii luisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21, init.: Ter.: v. TO CONJECTURE. 2. colligo, 3 (like preced.): from this you may g. how excessively I am engaged, ex eo c. possis quanta occupatione disti-near, Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.: Liv. 3, suspicor, i (to surmise): as far as I can g. from the movement of your face, quantum monū suspicor oris, Ov. M. 3, 461: v. TO SUSPECT.

B. Intrans.: 1. To assemble: 1. congréo, i (with pron. refl. or as pass.: v. supr. I.): impious citizens were going together impulcives unum se in locum congregabant, Cic. Ph. 14, 6, init.: storks when about to migrate, g. together in one spot ciconiae abiturae congregantur in uno loco, Plin.

2. convénio, 4: v. TO ASSEMBLE. II. To generate purulent matter: suppuro, i: v. TO FESTER.

**gather in**: i. To get in crops: 1. percipio, cēpi, cēptum, 3: to sow to g. in, to house crops, serere, p. condere fructus, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: Plin.

2. condō, didi, ditum, 3 (to lay up, as in a granary): v. TO STORE, and supr. I.

3. convého, xi, cum, 3: to g. in produce, fructus c., Tusc. L. L. 5, 6 § 35: to g. in harvests, messes c., Plin.

— **round**: I. Trans.: to attach to oneself: 1. adscisco (asc.). Ivi, itum, 3 (to admit to a body or company): to g. round oneself men of every class, coquus generis homines ads. Sall. Cat. 24.

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2. congréo, convébo, convoco, v. TO GATHER (A.), ASSEMBLE. II. Intrans.: to assemble about any one, confuso, affluo, 3: v. TO FLOCK TO.

— **up**: 1. Trans.: to g. up baggage (before starting), vasa c., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO COLLECT. Fig. to g. up the hair in a knot, capillos in nodum c., Ov. M. 4, 169: to g. up one's toga, togam c., Mart. 7, 33.

2. subligo, 3 (from benebaci): to g. up from under (the table) what might offend offendere, Hor. S. 8, 2, 12: Col.: v. TO TICK UP.

3. to g. up again, récolligo, 3: to g. up one's robe again, stolam t., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: just.

**gatherer**: expr. by pres. part. of lego (cf. L. G. § 638): v. TO GATHER (II.).

**gathering** (subs.): I. The act: collectio (together): the g. up of the limbs of Absyrtus, (membrorum Ab-syrti) c., Cic. Manil. 9, 22. Often expr. by verb: in their eagerness of g., car-pendi studio, Ov. M. 4, 443: v. TO GATHER; and foll. art. II. A meet-ing of people: coetus, concilium: v. ASSEMBLY.

— in (subs.): perceptio: the g. in of the fruits (of the earth), frugum fructuumque p., Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**gaudily**: perh. *fūcātē* cf. Aus. post Id. 3, *fūcius concinata* . . . plus coloris quam succi habere.

**gandines**: 1. perh. *fūcius (rouge, paint)*: womanish vanity and g., effeminate levitas et fūco ementus (al. eminens) color, Quint. 3, 3, 6. cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199, fūco illitus color. 2. *tenocinium (meretricious ornament)*: v. FINERY.

**gaudy**: 1. perh. *fūcātē* (lit. *tricked out with false colour*): cf. Cic. Or. 23, 79, *fūcius medicamenta (cosmetics) candoris et ruboris a verste that is somewhat g., versus [quodam quasi forfumine immisso] fūciator*, Gell. 13, 26, *extr.*: a g. style of oratory, genus dīcendi fūciatum atque praeclitum, cf. Gell. 7, 14, *extr.* 2. perh. *versicolor*, *ōris w h varied colours*: brilliant and g. oratory, translucida et v. eloquentia, Quint. 8, *pref. g. 20*. Or expr. by circum. g. attire. *\*cultus elegantiōr, speciosior, splendidior quam decet*: v. SHOWY.

**gauge** (v.): mētior, 4; v. TO MEASURE.

**gauge** (subs.): mōdūlus: Fig.: to measure oneself by one's own g., metiri se su m. [ac pēde], Hor. Ep. 1, 7, *extr.*: v. MEASURE.

**gauger**: \*dollarum s. cadorum men-sor. v. MEASURER.

**gauntlet**: 1. dīgātāla, lūm: v. GLOVES. 2. mānīca, arum (prop. sleeves covering the arms): v. SLEEVE, GLOVE. P.R.: to take up the g. on behalf of any one, alius propaginatorem se praestare, Suet. Caes. 16.

**gauze**: perh. Cōa vestis, or Cōa, orum, n. pl.: an exceedingly thin, transparent fabric, Plin. 11, 22, 26; described by Seneca as vestis nīl celatura, Ep. 90, 21: Hor.

**gauzy**: prætēnūs, subtillissimus: v. FINE, THIN.

**gavel-kind**: Phr.: they follow the custom of g., *\*iis institutum est nī filii omnes ex quo iure hereditati (patrimonio) succedant*.

**gay**: I. **Cheerful**: 1. festus: *the g. theatres, t. theatra Ov.* to lead on the g. dance, f. agere choros, Ov.: Plin. Ep.: v. FESTIVE. 2. laetus: to exchange mourning for g. attire, luctum l. cultu mutare, Tac. Ann. 2, 75; v. JOYFUL. 3. blāris, e: v. CHEERFUL. II. *Lively, bright hue*: 1. floridus: g. colours, colores f. (opp. to austeri), Plin. 35, 6, 12. 2. vēgētūs (lively): a very g. colour, color vegetissimus, Plin. 21, 8, 22. 3. splendens: v. BRIGHT.

**gaze** (v.): i. e. to look intently at: 1. tuor, 2 (in this sense chiefly poet.): she takes fire as she g.s, ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 71. So the comps. intērō, contuor (both in Cic.): v. TO LOOK AT. 2. contemplor, t (strictly, to look at on all sides, attentively: esp. of the action of the mind): v. TO SURVEY, CONTEMPLATE.

**gaze** (subs.): 1. obtūsus, ūs (fixed, steady g.): fixed in one g., ob fixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: the soul eludes the g. of the eyes, animus oculorum effugit, Cic. Tim. 8. 2. cōspectus, ūs: v. LOOK, SIGHT.

**gazelle**: dorcas, ēdis, f.: Mart.: Plin. gazette: perh. acta diurna: v. JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER.

**gazettier**: I. A writer of gazettes: \*actorum diuinorum scriptor. II. A book of topography: perh. itinērārium v. ITINERARY.

**gazing-stock**: spectaculūm: to be the g. of one who is not a friend, homini non amico spectaculo esse, Cic. Att. 9, 2, *extr.*: the captives are the g. of all, praebeant spectacula capti, Ov. A. A. 2, 581. See also LAUGHING-STOCK.

**gear**: instrūmenta, spūxelēs: v. DI-PLEMENT, FURNITURE, etc.

**gecko**: lācertus: v. LIZARD.

**gehenna**: gēhēna: Vulg.: Tert.

**gelatine**: (?) glētēn, glēdīnum (any glutinous substance): v. GLUE.

**gelatinous**: (?) glētēnōsūs, v. GLU-TINOUS.

**geld**: castro, t. Col. 6, 26: Varr. gelder: castrator: tert. (Better expr. by verb: v. preced. art.)

**gelding** (subs.): I. The act or process: castratio Col. 6, 26. A horse that has been gelded: 1. can-tērius: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, *extr.* II. A peri, curtus equus, cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 104; and ib. 9, 70.

**gelid**: gelidus: v. ICY.

**gelidity**: gelidum frigus: v. COLD.

**gem**: I. Lit.: a precious stone: gemma: cups studed with most brillian g.s, pocula g. clarissimis distin-tu, Cle. Ver. 4, 27, 62. Fig.: many g.s on his fingers, more in his poem, multae in digitis, plures in carmine g., Mart. 5, 11.

II. In fig. sense, a choice bit in an author: flocculus (flower): Sen. Ep. 31, 1, 7 in same s. Cle has Gr. ἄρθρον, Att. 16, 11. If the "gem" is a short aphoristic sentence, circa, sententia, may be used, Quint. 1, 9, 3.

**gem** (v. tr.): distinguo, nxl, noctum, 3: v. TO STUD, ATOM.

**gemmed** (part. adj.): gemmatus: v. JEWELLED. Fig.: grass g. with early dew, herbae gemmantes rore recnt, Lucr.

**gender**: gēnūs, ēris, n.: in nouns there are three g.s. In nominībus tria g. sunt, Quint. 1, 4, 23: Varr.

**genealogical**: expr. by stirps, ὀρigo, etc. v. work, liber de origine familiārum scriptus, cf. Nep. Att. 18 to enter into long g. discussions, multa de stirpibus, propaginibus disseveri, quaerere: v. Nep. l. c. Ancient g. writers, antiqui genealogi, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: a g. table, stemma, atlīs: Sen. Juv.: v. PEDIGREE.

**genealogically**: ex stirpe; generis ordine, etc.: v. GENEALOGY, RACE.

**genealogist**: gēnēlōgūs: Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

**genealogy**: Phr.: to ascertain the g.s of great men, clarorum virorum propagines cognoscere, Nep. Att. 18 he enumerated the g. of the Junian family from its origin in order, marking the g. of each, Junian familiām a stirpe ordinem numeravit, notans qui a quoque ortus esset, Nep. l. c.

**general** (adj.): I. As opp. to specific or particular: gēnērālis, e: a certain g. feature which appears in all virtūs, g. quoddam, quod in omni honestate virtutis, Cle. Off. 1, 27, 66: that is g., this specific illud g. hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: a g. definition, g. dīfinitiō, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4 § 1. Phr.: to attend to the g. drift of a speech, universitati (sermonis) attendere, Plin. 1, 8, 3. II. Widely-spread: vulgāris, e: the g. customs of men, v. hominum consuetudo, Cic. v. COMMON. To make g. vulgo, 1: v. TO PROPAGATE, SPREAD.

III. Shared by all: 1. cōmūnūs, e: they deplored the g. danger, c. periculum miserebantur, Caes. Cic.: v. COMMON. 2. publicus: v. PUBLIC. 3. ūniversus (taken all together: affecting the whole): a g. engagement, u. dimicatio, Liv. 22, 32, ad med. IV. As opp. to exact: vulgāris, e: if not so according to that refined definition, yet according to this g. [popular] sense, it (sequence) is an art, si minus illa subtili definitione, at hac v. opinione art est, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: v. COMMON. See also foll. art.

**general** in: as adverb, phr.: 1. ad summum (summing-up: Gr. ἐν κέφαλω): in g., not to go into particulars, ad s., ne agam de singulis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, *extr.* 2. in ūniversum (as a whole; taking a g. view): to look at (a nation) in g. in u. aestimare, Tac. Agr. 11: Liv. 3. in cōmūnū (= preced. rare): this we have learnt respecting the origin of all the Germans in g., have in c. de omnīs Germanorū origine ac cepimus, Tac. Ger. 27. 4. expr. by ūniversus, ūniversitas (the latter late): to thank people individually and in g., singulis et ūniversis gratias agere, Cic. in Sen. 12, 30: to regard the interests of the

human race in g., universe generi hominū cotulere, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164 to treat of agriculture in g. (opp. to particularly), de ūniversitate [agriculture] disserere, Col. pret. ext. Plin. 10.

**general, to become**: 1. incre-brēscere (-besco), crebrū (-buī), this custom which has become g., haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cl. P.M. 14, 5, 12: Plin. 2, crebreso (-besco), i. licence was becoming g., licetua crebrescat, Tac. Ann. 3, 65. See also GENERALITY.

**general** (sōbōs): 1. ūducis, ūducūs, a: a great g., magnus d., ūdux, a consummate g., summus d., Cl. to appear a g. to an army, praefectus d. exercitū, Cle.

2. īmpērātor (commander-in-chief): cf. Cic. Orl. 3, 16, ad fin. duce Xanthippo Iacea-monti, īmpēratore autem patre Hannibali (Hannale) the duties of a ūlūnū are different from those of a g. in chief, aut sim legati, aliae īmpāratores, Caes. B. C. 3, 51 a vīse und sōgūcīos g., sapientis et callidus i. Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58 a first-rate g., summus i. Cic. Hence, belonging to a g. (in chief), īmpāratores, the labours of a g., labor īmpāratores, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62. 3. prātor (obsl.), whence ūlū, prātoris, belonging to (a Roman) g., the g.'s tent, prātorium (sc. tabernaculum), Caes. Inv. 2, the g.'s body-guard, prātoris cohors v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. PRÄTORIANI. Phr.: to be g. exercitū praefectus (v. TO COMMAND): to appoint any one g., aliquem ex exercitū praefecte, praefonere (v. TO APPOINT 1, 5, 6).

**generalissimo**: 1. īmpērātor: v. preed. art. 2. dux, ūducis (with some accompanying word: v. preed. art. 1): the g. of the Greeks (Agymēnon), d. ille Græcorū, Cic. Sen. 10, 11. Phr.: he made him g. of his entire forces, praefecit eum omnibus suis co-piis: v. TO APPOINT 1, 5, 6).

**generalissimo**: I. īmpērātor: v. preed. art. II. plērīque v. MOST.

2. vulgū: v. MULTITUDE. II. a vague general statement: esp. in pl.: communis loci: cf. Cl. de Or. 3, 27, 106. Phr.: an exordium that deals in mere g.s, communis exordium, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 16.

**generalization**: expr. by verb: quod in ūnū dicuntur; quod ex geni-tilibus rebus collectum ūnū prae-dicuntur.

**generalize**: summātim (in ūnū), universi, de aliqua re loqui: v. GENERAL (IN), GENERALLY (I.).

**general** in: I. opp. to specially, in particular: 1. gēnērātim to speak particularly rather than g. and universally, singillatim potius quam g. atque ūnū universi loqui, Cic. Ver. 5, 55, 143: Quint. 2. gēnērāliter (this and the foregoing have the strict logical sense): to define a thing g., aliquid g. define, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 19: to understand a thing g. or specially, aliquid g. et specialiter accepere, Quint. 5, 10, 42. 3.

ūnū (as a whole, without particulars: rare): my other commissions I gave him g.; but this paicularly, cetera, mandavi; illud prōve, Cic. Att. 5, 2, ad init.: also in ūnū (v. GENERAL, IN). 4. summātim (as one summing up): to sketch a subject briefly and g., to brevitate ac s. petuerrite, Cic. v. SUMMARILY.

V. CURSORILY. VI. For the most part: commonly: 1. plērīque (in the majority of cases): these things are accidental; for they happen g., not always, haec fortuna sunt; p. enim, non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14. Caes. Hor.: v. MOSTLY. 2. vulgū (commonly): people g. said that Antony would remain at ūnū, v. leque-lantur Antonium mansurum esse Castili, Cic. Att. 16, 10, v. COMMONLY. 3. ūtē, teme v. VISUALLY. 4. aliquot (lit. otherwise, in all besides: when an exception to a general rule is implied): if my nature is blemished with a few faults, and those trifling ones, whilst g. correct, si vitis mediocri-

bus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura,  
alloqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 60: *on which  
occasion Caesar, who was g. firm in  
rejecting honours, etc., qua occasione  
Caesar, a. validus spernendis horumbris,  
etc.* Tac. Ann. 4, 37: v. OTHERWISE.

**generalship:** I. *The act of commanding an army:* 1. duxus: *he conducted the war most admirably by his g.*, rem optime d. suo gesit, Cic. Manil. 21, 1*inīl.*: *by the valour and g. of Ventidius, virtute et d. Ventidii, Vell.* 2, 72. 2. expr. by dux, imperator, in abl. absol. constr. (*Pausanias*) under whose g. *Mardonius had been routed*, quo dux M. fugatus erat, Nep. Arist. 2: Hor. Od. 1, 2, extr. II. *Skill of a commander:* consitūmū (*Tarvos*) deficent in g., imperatoris consilium defectus, Vell. 2, 120: cf. N. D. 3, 6, 16, *consilium illud imperatorum fuit, quod Graeci στρατηγοι appellant: Caes.* Join: *consilio ac virtute, Cic. Manil.* 4, 10. Sometimes scientia (peritia) rei militaris may serve, cf. Cic. I. c. § 28.

**generate:** gēnēro, gigno, prōproe, pāro: v. TO BEGET, PRODUCE.

**generation:** I. *The act of begetting or producing:* 1. prōcreatio: Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: v. PROCREATION. 2. gēnērāto (rare): *the g. of fishes, piscium g.*, Plin. 9, 50, 74. (There is a work of Aristoteles's with the current title de Generatione = *τερπι γένεσις*.)

3. gēnūtūra (rare): *the g. of birds and quadrupeds, alitum quadrupedumque g.*, Plin. 18, 24, 56. 4. expr. by verb: *the g. of females is the more rapid, feminas celerius gigint quam mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3.* the g. of birds is from eggs, aves ex ovis generantur: v. TO GENERATE. *The organs of g., gēnētalia: V. GENITALS.*

II. *A single succession in natural descent:* 1. sēculum or saeculum (an age): *many g.s of men, multa s. hominum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Liv. Esp. with ethical reference: *O infamy of our g., o nostri infamia s.*! Ov. v. AGE. 2. aetas: *he was living his third g., tertiam aet. hominum vivebat*, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: *Anhīparaus perished one g. before the Trojan war*, obit A. unā aet. ante Illyricum bellum, Plin. 16, 44, 87. (N.B.—The precd. words have wider uses than the Eng. and both occur also = *century*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; Ov. Met. 12, 188.)

III. *Offspring, progeny:* gēnūs, prógēnēs: v. RACE.

**generative:** 1. gēnētālis, e: *the g. principles of matter, g. semina rerum*, Lurci. 1, 59: *the g. organs, g. partes corporis, Lurc. 4, 1041; g. membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: V. GENITALS.* 2. gēnētālis, e: esp. of the marriage bed, g. lectus, Cic. Clu. 5, 14.

**generator:** 1. gēnērātor, f. trix: Cic.: Virg. 2. prōcreātor, f. trix: Cic. v. PARENT.

**generic:** gēnērālis, e: v. GENERAL (I.). **generally:** gēnēre: quod ad genus attinet: v. KIND (subs.).

**generosity:** gēnētātis: *a g. beyond one's means, b. major quam facultates*, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42; *where, as elsewhere, Cic. uses benignitas, liberalitas, beneficētia, as syn. See also, KINDNESS, LIBERALITY.*

**generous:** I. *Of good breeding:* gēnērōsus: *no one of more g. blood than thou, nemo generosior te*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: Virg.: *more fully, generous sanguine*, Ov. Met. 14, 608. II. *Generous ac nobilis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20.* Fig.: *g. wine, g. vinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18.* II. *Noble-minded, liberal:* 1. gēnērōsus: v. HIGH-SPIRITED: cf. also Quint. 5, 11, 3. (N.B.—Not to be used in sense of merely *kind, liberal*.) 2. bēnignus (*bountiful, kind*): *more g. than one's means allow, benignior quam res patitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: *V. KIND.* 3. libērālis, e (esp. with ref. to giving money): Sall.: Cic. v. LIBERAL.

**genesis:** I. *Origin:* ὀρigo, inīs, f.: v. ORIGIN. II. *The book so called: gēnēsis, is or eos, f.: Vulg. Tert.*

**genial:** I. *Relating to generation:*

gēnēlās, gēnētālis: v. GENERATIVE. See also PROLIFIC, FOSTERING. II. *Cheering, giving enjoyment:* gēnēlās, e: *a g. day, g. dies, Juv. 4, 66: g. winter, g. hiems*, Virg. G. 1, 302: *the g. grape, g. uva, Ov.*

III. *Of disposition: nearly and sympathetic:* 1. perh. bēnignus: v. GENEROUS. (Stat. Th. 12, 618, has genitales divi, of Bacchus and Ceres, appy. in kindred sense to this.) 2. perh. cōmīs, e: *friendly, affable*: cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 53.

**geniality:** perh. geniale quoddam ingenium: v. preced. art.

**genially:** gēnēlāter (*jovially*): Ov. Met. 11, 95.

**genital (adj.):** gēnētālis: v. GENERATIVE, NATAL.

**genitals (subs.):** 1. gēnētālia, im, n. (strictly adj.): Cels.: Col. The sing. also occurs, Cels. 4, 1, ad fin.: Plin.

and the adj. with parts or membra (membrum) expressed: v. GENERATIVE.

2. nāturāla, ium (like preced.): Col.: Cels. The sing. naturale also occurs, Cels. 7, 26, 1: also, loca naturalia, Cels.

3. nāturā (by euphemism): Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. The same organs are also designated, in the male, virilia, Plin.: Petr.; also, pénis, is, m., Sall.: Cic.: vērētrum, Suet.: Phaedr.: *in the female, muliebria, Tac.*; or muliebria, loci, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 15; or simply loci, loca (also used of the womb, Cic.): Col. 8, 11, med.: Coel. Aur. (rarely vētrum muliebria, Coel. Aur.): in either sex, pūienda, orum, Auson.: vērēnda, orum, Plin.; pūbes, is, Virg.: Plin.: Cels. Arva muliebria (Lucr.), arvum genitale (Virg.)= muliebria, are poet.

**genitive:** gēnētūs casus: Quint. 1, 5, 62: also simply genitivus, Gram. passim.

**genius:** I. *Mental power:* 1. ingenium (including all natural endowments): *a liberal vein of (poetic) g.*, geni benigna vena, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: men of most eminent g., praestantissimi in homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 51: writers of great g., scriptorū magna i, Sall. Cat. 8. (N.B.—Ingenium must not be used alone, to denote what we mean by *genius*.) 2. inōdēs, is (= preced., but oftener used of disposition and moral qualities): *a profound g., alta i, Liv. 21, 2, med.*: v. DISPOSITION. Cic. has, [summa] ingenii inōdēs, Ph. 11, 13, 33. 3. gēnēs (v. rare): cf. Juv. 6, 562.

II. *A natural gift or adaptedness of mind:* 1. facultas: v. FACULTY.

2. (in certain phr. by meton.): Minerva (as the tutelary goddess of men of genius): *contrary to one's natural g., invita, ut atum, Minerva [id est adversante et repugnante naturali], Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: Hor. of rude g., crassa M., Hor. S. 2, 2, 3.*

III. *A man of great natural power:* 1. vir in gēnēlōsus (highly endowed): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80. 2. (by meton., like our "wt." but only so in pl.): ingēnūs: *eminent genuses (writers), praetorū i, Sall. Cat. 8: cf. supr. (I).* (Or expr. by circumst. with ingēnūm, etc.: as, vir praetorū ingēnū, summo ingēnū praeditus; altā vir inōdē, etc.; v. supr. 1.)

IV. *A tutelary being:* gēnēs (*supposed to attend each man*): Hor.: Liv.: cf. Dict. Biog. and Myth. II. 241.

**genteele:** élēgans, pólitus: v. ELEGANT, POLITE.

**genteelely:** élēganter: v. ELEGANTLY.

**gentian:** gēnētāna: Plin. v. M.L.

**gentile (adj.):** I. *Appertaining to a family (gens):* 1. gentili, e: *a g. name, nomen g.*, Suet. Ner. 43: Cic. (who uses the word chiefly as subs.).

2. gentilicūs (-tius): = preced. of which it is strictly an adj. form: *g. names, g. nomina*, Suet. Cl. 25, med.: Liv.: v. FAMILY (subs.).

II. *Relating to the Gentiles:* 1. ethneus (Gr. ἔθνες): Prud.: August.: v. HEATHEN.

2. gentili, e: *g. literature, g. literae, g. Prud.* Hier.: 3. expr. by gen. of gentes, natiōnes: v. foll. art.

**gentile (subs.):** 1. homo ethnicus, gentilis: v. preced. art.

2. in pl., gentes, ium (= Gr. ἔθνη), f.: Vulg. Act.

xiii, 46: August. 3. natiōnes, um, f.: Arnob., whose apologetic work is entitled, "adversus nationes": Tert.

**gentility:** élēgantia: v. ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT.

**gentle:** I. *Well-born:* gēnērōsus: *a virgin of g. and noble birth, g. ac nobilis virgo*, CIC. Par. 3, 1, 20. Anazaretē of g. blood, A. generosa sanguine, Ov. Met. 14, 608. v. NOBLE.

II. *Mild-soft:* 1. lēnis, e: *a very g. wind, lenissimus ventus, Cic.* Caes.: *to cook at a g. fire, l. igni coquere, Plin.* Fig. g. torture, l. tormentum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 13: *very g. (clement) towards foes, in hostes lenissimus, Cic.* R. Am. 53, 154, to be as g. as possible (with any one), quam lenissimum se præbere, Cic.

2. clemens, ntis (rare in lit. sense: v. CLEMENT): *a g. breeze, c. flamen, Cat. 64, 272: a g. stream, c. flumen, cf. Ov. 9, 116.* Fig.: *a g. reprob.* c. castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: v. MILD.

3. mansuetus (strictly, tame, q. v.): *this I ask, why has he so suddenly become g. (tame) in the senate, when he was so fierce in his edicts?* illud quare, cur tam subito m. in senatu fieri, cum in edictis tam fulset ferus? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 23: *a very g. disposition, mansuetum ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11:* Prop.

4. mitis, e (v. MILD): *a g. river, m. fluvius, Virg. Aen. 8, 88.* Fig.: *the g. emotions, mitiores affectus, Quint. 5, 13, 2.* Join: (homo) mitis, minus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

5. plācidus: v. CALM, PEACEFUL. To become g., mitescere, Liv.: mansuetus, Virg.; inōlēscere, Lucr. (v. TO SOFTEN); to make g., mitigo, lenio, mollio: v. TO SOFTEN, ASSUAGE.

III. *Gradual; as a gentle incline:* 1. mollis, e: *a g. inclination, m. fastigium, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: to sink with a g. slope to the plain (of hills), se molli demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8: Ov.* 2. lēnis, e: *a g. (gently rising) eminence, i. fastigium, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.* 3. clemens, tis: Apul. (better clementer) editus, as surges: v. GENTILY, 11).

**gentleman:** I. *A man of good family:* 1. (homo) gēnērālis: v. GENEROUS (I.). 2. (homo) liber, inōdēs (every free citizen being in ancient states a gentleman): I don't think it the part of a g. at all, nequitiam officium liberi esse homini puto, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 10: young g., liber adolescentis, id. Eun. 3, 2, 24: a free-born g., and educated as such, homo inōdēs et liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57.

3. (homo) pōbiliis (of the class of nobiles): the culture proper to a [high-born] g., omnis [liberalis et] digna pōbiliis, doctrina, Cic. Acad. 2, init.

4. (homo, vir) hōnestus (of honourable station): a number of young gentlemen, complices adolescentes honesti, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: cf. Cic. Mur. 36, 73, honestus homo et nobilis (but the adj. denotes the enjoyment of some distinction). P. Br.: the accomplishments of gentlemen, artes quibus liberales doctrinam atque ingēnūm contineuntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127.

II. *A well-bred man:* (homo) libērālis (the adj. libērālis denoting what is becoming a free citizen): to act the part of a g., l. viri officium fungi, Ter. Adr. 3, 4, 18: a g. by education if not by birth, si minus honesto loco ortus, attamen omni liberali doctrina atque humanitate instructus: v. supr. (I).

**gentlemanly:** 1. libērālis, e (befitting a free citizen): he has a g. figure est illi l. facies, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 8: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 95.

2. ingēnūs (befitting one free-born): cf. GENTLEMAN (I., Phr.) and see LIBERAL, INGENUOUS.

3. hōnestus: v. HONOURABLE; and cf. GENTLEMAN (I., 4).

**gentleness:** 1. lēnitās: *surpīs-* ingēnūs (of a current), incredibilis, L. Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Fig.: to recall men's minds to g. and pity, mentes ad l. mercordiamque revocare, Cic.

2. clementia (only of mental qualities): v. CLEMENCY.

3. mansūtūdo (lit. tame-ness; hence, gentle conduct where se-

*terity might have been expected): to show clemency and g. towards any one, clementia ac m. in aliquem uti. Caes. B. G. 2, 14. g. of character, m. morum, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32.*

**gentlewoman:** (femina, mulier) libera, ingenua, honesta with the same distinctions as in the case of *gentleman*: q. v. See also *LADY*.

**gently:** 1. *Softly, without violence:* 1. leniter. *The torrent rushes more g. down, torrens lenius decurrit.* Ov. : *to act too g., lenius agere, caus. = with mildness, clemency: see also inf.* II.) *The South winds breathe more g.,* spruit clementius Austri. Stat. : *to treat anyone g., aliquem tracare.* Plin. Ep. 8, 24; 5: CIC. v. **MILDLY, MERCIFULY.**

3. mansuetè (for syn. v. *GENTLE*): *to do anything mildly, g., justly, moderately, aliquid clementer, m. juste, moderate agere.* Cie. Marc. 3, 9: *ungentile things must be g. handled, m. immanueta tractanda sunt.* Sen. 4. miltè (esp. in compar. or sup.); *he addresses the ambassadors as g. as possible, legatos quam mitissime appellat.* Caes. B. C. 7, 43. (Positive only in *Apul.*) 5. molliter (*softly, easily; without harshness or irritation*): *to take a thing g., aliquid m. ferre.* Cie. Sen. 2, 5: cf. Liv. 30, 3, med., molliter abnuere. 6. pläide: v. CALMLY. **II. Gradually:**

1. leniter *a hill rising g., collis l. accilvis (ab infinito).* Caes. B. G. 7, 19; 1. editus, Liv.

2. clementer: *a g. rising ridge, [mole] et] coll. edutum jugum.* Tac. G. 1. **Join:** clementer et molliter [*assurgens collis*]. Col. 2, 2, init.

3. molliter: *hills sloping down as g. as possible, quam mollissime devexi colles.* Col. 1, 2, med.: v. supr. (2). 4. sensim: v. GRADUALLY.

**gentry:** homines boni, honesti: v. **RESPECTABLE.** Phr. : *the landed g.,* homines pecuniosi et locupletes, cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9, or simply agrorum possessores (which, however, does not necessarily imply ownership): v. **LANDOWNER.**

**genuine:** 1. sincerus (*without spurious admixtures, opp. to counterfeit*; to distinguish the counterfeit and pretended from the g. and real, fucata atque simulata a sinceris atque veris intermiserere, Cie. Am. 25, 94: g. (*undiluted*) saffron, s. crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17. 2. germanus (*thorough-going, as if born or made so*): a g. man of business, g. negotiator, Cic. Att. 1, 18, extr.: v. **NATIVE.** 3. gênius (not so in Cie.): *the most thoroughly g. of all the comedies of Plautus.* Plauti coniobia omnium maxime g., Gell. 3, 3, med.

4. mérus (*undiluted*): v. **SHEAR.**

5. authenticus. Ulp. Dig.: v. **AUTHENTIC.** 6. vérus: v. **TRUE, REAL.**

**genuinely:** sincerè, vérè: v. **REALITY.**

**genuineness:** expr. by adj.: *the test of g. (freedom from adulteration) in saffron etc., probato sinceri (crocis) st.,* Plin. 21, 6, 17: *the g. of this play of Euripides is disputed,* parum constat inter criticos, haccine fabula genuina Euripidis sit an non: v. **GENUINE.**

**genus:** genus, éris, n.: a g. is that which includes several species, as animals, g. est quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

**geographer:** géographus: Amm. 22, 15 (or geographicus, acc. to anal. of historius). (Chorographi in Vitr. 2, 2, 6, ed. Schneid., should probe the chorographiis.)

**geographical:** géographicus (Cic. writes γεωγραφικός, Att. 2, 6): Amm. May often be expr. by sltus, coelum: the g. position and natural features (of a city), situs atque natura loci, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 26: in extent and g. position, spatio ac coelo, Tac. Agr. 10. v. **SITUATION, CLIMATE.**

**geography:** 1. géographia: Cie. Att. 2, 4. 2. expr. by sltus, us: to treat briefly of the g. of Africa, Africæ situm paucis exponere. Salt. Jug. 17:

cf. the title of the works of Tac., "de situ moribus et populis Germaniarum;" and of Mela, "de situ orbis."

**geological:** \*géologicus: as scient. t. t. v. **GEOLGY.**

**geologist:** \*géologus or géologicus cf. **GEOPHYSIQUE.**

**geology:** \*géologie (this and preced. words to be used only where scientific accuracy requires). Or expr. by circuml., to be found of g., "crustæ terræ (cf. Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9, § 2, soli crusta) investigandæ,"

**geomancer:** geomantia peritus: v. foll. art. Or as gen. term, conjector, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.

**geomancy:** geomantia: Isid. Or. 8, 9, 13: or by circuml., "divinatio qua ex terra fit: v. Isid. l. c.

**geometer:** 1. géometres, ae, m.: Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22. Juv. (The forms geometriæ and geometriæ, tri, are of questionable authority.) 2. géométræ, (as sc. ars): Plin. 35, 10, 16, § 8 (where, however, lanus reads geometria). Phr. to be acquainted with g., geometria di- dicisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

**geometric:** géometrica: Cic. uses γεωμετρικός, Att. 12, 5: or better, geometriæ ratione, geometriæ rationibus, cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 117.

**geometrician:** v. **GEOMETRER.**

**geometric:** 1. géometria: Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 106. 2. géométræ, (as sc. ars): Plin. 35, 10, 16, § 8 (where, however, lanus reads geometria). Phr. to be acquainted with g., geometria di- dicisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

**georgic:** i. e. a poem on husbandry: Georgicum carmen, Col. 7, 5 (where the poem of Virgil is so designated): or in pl., Georgica, on, n.: Virg.: Gell. (N.B. Never -orum in gen. pl.).

**germ:** 1. *The embryo plant in a seed:* perh. gemma (v. RUD.): or in sentient, lang., germin, inis, n. (in class, authors, that which springs from the seed: cf. Plin. 18, 10, 21). **II. Fig.:** the first principle of anything: 1. sémen, inis, n. (lit. seed): the g. of all things, s. rerum, Lutr. 1, 60: *as it were the first principles and g. of virtue, initia qua- dam a s. virtutis.* Quint. 2, 23, 6.

2. initium, primordium (rare in this sense in sing.): v. ELEMENT.

**german:** 1. *Of the same kin:*

1. cognatus: v. **KINRED.** 2. germanus: chiefly used as subs., v. **BROTHER, SISTER.** **III. Belonging to Germany:** 1. Germâniæ (strictly subs., and used of the people): Caes.: Tac. 1, 162: Pers. 2. Germâniæ (only as adj., relating to the country or people of Germany): a g. war, bellum G., Caes.: the G. language, G. sermo, Suet. Cal. 47. Phr. to talk G., "Germanice loqui: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.

**germander-speedwell:** \*veronica chamaedrys: Linna.

**germane:** affinis, e: v. **KINRED,** CONNECTED.

**germinate:** germino, 1: it g. the very day it is sown, g. eadem die quo injectum est, Plin. 13, 24, 46.

**germination:** 1. germinatio: Col. Plin. 2. germinatis, us: Plin.

**gerund:** gerundum: Prisc. 8, 9, init.; cf. ib. § 46. Diom. (In Charis, 2, 144, the gerunds are called supina; also in Prisc. 1, c. § 45.)

**gerundive:** gerundivus (modus): Serv. (In Plin. 8, 9, § 45, the gerundives are included under g.-rundula vel supina).

**gestation:** Phr. time of g., partus gerendi tempus, Plin. 7, 5, 4: *the period of g. for the kind is eight months, cervi octonis mensibus fertur partus,* Plin. 8, 32, 50 (the elephant is commonly supposed to be ten years in g., decent amis gesture in utero volgus existimat, Plin. 8, 10, 10 (but in both the above cases, the acc. of the time would be more regular): *the mare is twelve months in g., equa ventrem fert duodecim menses.* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, ned.: we also find, ventrem perferre,

Col. 6, 24, init.: *in ventre esse (said of the colt),* Varr. R. R. 2, 8, extr. (Gestatio infantum, which occurs in Lac. 3, 22, extr., is the carrying of children in the arms.)

**gesticulate:** 1. jacto, i (with acc. of pron. refl., or of some part of the body): *to g. in one's own peculiar way, se suo more J.* Cic. Br. 60, 21: *to g. with the head, and shake the hair base,* caput j. et comes excutere, Quint. 11, 1, 71: cf. jactare cerviculum, Cic. Ver. 3, 19, 49. See also sub. 2. gestu: spectante Roscio, Cie. de Or. 2, 57, 233. (Gesticulor usu of dancing: cf. Suet. Ner. 40.)

**gesticulation:** 1. jactatio (with depend. gen.: throwing the body about): *frantic g.s, fanaticæ corporis J.* Liv. 39, 13, med.: moderate g. ("action"), modica corporis J., Cic. Or. 25, extr.

2. gestus, us (esp. of historians or rhetorical g.): g.s of actors, histrio nuntius, Cie. Off. 1, 36, 130: cf. Auct. Iller. 3, 15, 26. 3. motus, us (often of pantomimic g.s: also rhetorical): they went through not ungraceful g.s, hand indecoris m. dabant, Liv. 7, 2: wild g.s, m. incompositi, Virg. G. 1, 350: rapid and difficult g. (of a speaker), celer m. et difficilis, Cic. Br. 30, extr.

4. gesticulatio (e.g. digitorum): Suet. Tib. 68. See also GESTURE.

**gesticulatory:** \*quod per (corporis) gestus fit: v. preced. art.

**gesture:** 1. gestus, us (the carriage of the body generally; also any particular g.): to assume new g.s and looks, g. vultumque capere novum, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: to indicate by a g. gestu significare, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 16: to be guilty of a fault in g., in gestu peccare, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, fin.: comp. Quint. 11, 3, 66, sqq. 2. motus, us (any movement): such were their features, g. posture, eo erant vultu, g. statu, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53. See also GESTICATION.

**get:** A. Trans.: 1. To acquire: 1. nancisor, nactus or nancit, 3 (to fall in with, obtain by chance): where did you g. that ring? unde annulum istum nactus es? Ter. H-c. 5, 3, 27, when I g. more leisure, quum pluto nactus ero, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, init.: v. TO FIND (3). 2. adipsor, adipsus, adipsus: 3. v. to obtain: 3. invēnō, vēni, vēnum, 4 (to "come by it"): he was the first to g. the name, primus cognomen inventi, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 21 to g. money honestly, pecuniam bono modo i. Plin. 7, 42, 45. 4. réperto, pérī, rtum, 4 (comp. to FIND, 2): to g. wealth and glory by arms, rem et bellū gloriā amissi r., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 it got its name from its discoverer, nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, inl.

5. capio, percipio, 3 (esp. of obtaining profits or returns from anything): he gets his sister from his farms, capite illo ex suis praeditis sexentis septentria, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 49: to g. a large income from oyster preserves, magna vegetigalia ex ostracum vivaris p., Plin. 9, 54, 79: v. TO RECEIVE.

6. impetrō, 1 (by entreaty): to g. what you ask with good-will, quod postules cum gratia 1, Ter. And. 2, 4, 11: v. INFR. (II. Phr.): Phr. to g. money, rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: what you will g. (by the transaction), quod ad te redibit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28. he g.s every role, omne tulit punctum, Hor. A. P. 343: Cic. to g. help from any one, aliunde open auferre, Cic. Quint. 9, 12: to g. an answer from anyone, ab aliquo respondsum auferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: where should I g. my bread from? unde mihi cibos petere? Pl. (v. TO SEEK) to g. a beating, vapilare (v. TO BEAT, A. 1, 6): to g. information, cognoscere, reperire (v. TO ASCERTAIN) to g. a woman with child, (nullum) praeconantem facere, Juv. 6, 405.

II. To see to it that something is done; to induce: Phr.: to g. anything made or done, aliquid faciendum curare, Cic.

**DW.** 1, 24, 48. **Caes.** B. G. 1, 13 (v. to *arrive* to) *to g. a person to do something, n. p. rare, foll. by depend. clause with ut (v. TO PREVALUATE UPON).* **B.** *Intrans.*

*I.* *To become:* fio, factus, fieri: v. TO BECOME. **Phr.**: *to g. rich fast, coleriter locupletari,* Col. 6, pref. med.: *it is getting tight, lucisit,* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 4; *Cic.* *it is getting dark, desperatius,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7 (tempore brescius) without good authority: may sometimes be ex. by an *incept. verb:* *to g. hot, cold, etc., calescere, frigescere* (where see the several *adjs.*) *II.* *To arrive at, pervenire,* 4, v. TO ARRIVE. **Phr.** *to g. to the end of one's story, quod quis coparet enarrare,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12 *TO FINISH.* See also foll. art.

**get abroad;** *of a report:* 1, exeo, 4, irr.: *to g. abroad and become generally known, ex. atque in vulgus eminare,* Cic. R. Am. 1, 2: *the impression got abroad, opinio exiit (with acc. and inf.),* Suet. Ner. 45. **Join:** *prodire et fini vulgus exire,* Gall. 12, 12, med.

**2.** *émaho (v. supr.), manu, i.:* v. TO SPREAD (INTO). **3.** *percrebres (besco), crèbri (bui), 3 (be become generally current): the matter got a., res percrebuit, [in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse],* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, 56. *simil. with fama, opinio, as subject, Cic.: Caes.* The simple verb crebreso occurs in same sense and constr., but less freq.: *Tac.* 4, pálam fio: *for fear the master should get a., ne (res) fieret p. Ter.* Ad. 4, 4, 15. **5.** *énötose, ui, 3: some verses of yours have got a., enotuerunt quidam versus tul,* Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3.

**— across:** *I.* **Trans.**: trájicio, transporto: v. TO TRANSPORT. *II.* **Intrans.**: transgredior, 3: v. TO CROSS.

**— ahead of, or before:** *or, get the start of:* 1, praevenio, vénii, num, 4: *to g. the start of anyone by a shorter route, (aliquem) brevior via pr.,* Liv. 22, 24, med.: *Ov.* 2, antévenio, 4: *to g. ahead of any one by long marches, aliquem magnis itineribus a.,* Sall. Jug. 56, init. **3.** *praeccuro, 3: v. TO OUTRUN.* **Phr.** (*Caesar*) *when he had got ahead on the road to Hyrrachium, praeoccupato itinere ad d.* Caes. B. C. 3, 13: v. TO ANTICIPATE.

**— along:** *procédo, 3: v. TO PROCEDE.* **Phr.**: *g. along!* abi: hinc te amolire! Pl.

**— among (v. intr.):** 1, immisceo, ui, xtum and stum, 2 (with *pron. refl.*): *he got a. a handsome begy of peacocks, immiscent se pavonum formoso gregi,* Phaedr. 1, 3, 7. **2.** *insinuo, i (same constr.: to work one's way in): to g. in among the squadrons of horse (of the war-chariots), se inter equitum turmas i.,* Caes. B. G. 33.

**3.** *incido, 3, v. TO FALL IN WITH.*

**— at:** *tango, attingo, 3: v. TO REACH.*

**— away:** *aufugio, effugio, 3: v. TO ESCAPE.*

**— back:** *I.* **Trans.**: rēcipio, rēcipiōre: v. TO RECOVER. *II.* **Intrans.**: rēdeo, revertor: v. TO RETURN.

**— (the) better of:** sūpero, 1: v. TO OVERCOME.

**— beyond:** *excēdo, ssi, ssim, 3: to g. beyond the rank of praetor, præturae gradum excedere, Sal.*

**— clear of:** 1, émergo, si, sum, 3 (both with *pron. reflect.*, and as *intrans.*): *to g. clear of troubles, sese ex malis e.,* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30, v. TO EMERGE. **2.** *expedio, 4 (with *pron. reflect.*): v. TO EXTRICATE.*

**— down:** *I.* **Trans.**: *to fetch down, deprimo, 3.* Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 2.

**II.** **Intrans.**: descendere, dégrēdior: v. TO DESCEND.

**— drukk:** *Phr.*: *(vino) madere: v. DRUNK (phr.).*

**— hold of:** 1, prēbendo, apprehendo, 3, v. TO TAKE HOLD OF. **2.** *occupo, i: v. TO SEIZE.*

**get in:** *I.* **Trans.**: *as to get in*

*crops, moneys:* *percipio, 3: v. TO GATHER IN.* **Phr.** *to g. in the money due from the colonists, pecunias exigere quae a colonis debentur,* Cic. Fam. 13, 11: *to g. in one's debts, nomina sua exigere, Cic.* Verr. 2, 2, 10, 28 *to g. in all one's money, omnia religeare pecuniam,* Hor. Epod. 1 *extr.: to g. in a good stock of provisions, rem frumentarium providere,* Caes. (v. TO PROVIDE). *II.* **Intrans.**: *1.* *insinuo, i (with pron. refl., to work one's way in): you must g. out where you got in, qua to insinuari, retro via repetenda,* Liv. 9, 2, met.: *Caes.: v. TO GET AMONG.* **2.** *pervenio, 4 (to make one's way to a point): to g. into the senate, i. e. become a senator, in senatum p.,* Cic. Fl. 18, 42. For lit. sense v. TO ARRIVE. **Phr.** *to g. into a boat, concordare in phaselum (naviculum): (v. TO EMBARK): to g. into port, portum capere, Caes. (v. TO REACH): to g. into favour with any one, gratianum inire cum aliquo,* Ter. (v. FA-VOURE).

**— off:** *I.* **Trans.**: *as to get a ship off rock:* perh. expédo, 4: v. TO EXTRICATE. **Virg.** (Aen. 1, 145) *out of the action of pushing ships off:* v. TO THRUST OFF. *II.* **Intrans.**: *to escape, be acquitted (q. v.):* **Phr.** *faith, I am getting off capitally, better than I expected, inimico vero pulchre discedo et præter spem,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 58: *do you think you will g. off unpunished? credimus te impune habiturum?* id. Ene. 5, 2, 13: *you will g. off scot-free, tu missus abibis,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 86.

**— on:** **Phr.**: *to be g.ing on well, bene (se) habere, bene rem gerere: v. TO DO (IV.).*

**— out:** *1.* *exeo, excēdo: v. TO GO OUT, QUIT.* **2.** *émergo, si, sum, 3 (from a difficult or dangerous position): he had great difficulty in g.ing out into the open ground, aegre in aperitos campos emeristi,* Liv. 21, 25, med.: v. TO GET CLEAR OF, EMERGE. **Phr.**: *to g. out of a chariot, descendere ex currus,* Suet. (v. TO DISMOUNT): *to g. out of bed, decedere (al. descendere) lecto,* Tib. 1, 2, 19; *hastily, lecto desurre, Hor.* S. 1, 2, 129 (in gen. sense, de cubiculo, exire, to g. out of the bed-chamber, will be precise enough, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, fin.): *to g. out of a bath, evadere ex balneo,* Cic. Cael. 27, 65: *to g. out of the way of any one (as mark of respect or avoidance), aliquid [via, or de via] decedere,* Caes. B. G. 6, 13; *Suet. Nér. 4: used pass.,* Cic. Sen. 18, 63: *to g. out of its course (of a ship), cursu discedere,* Caes. (v. TO DEPART). **Fig.**: *to g. out of temper, irasci,* Cic.: v. ANGER.

**— quit of:** *1.* *délungor, netus, 3 (with ref. to what is laborious or disagreeable): to have got quit of danger, periculis defunctum esse,* Cic. R. Am. 8, 21, Liv. **2.** *expedio, 4 (with *pron. refl.*): v. TO EXTRICATE.*

**— ready:** *páro, i: v. TO PREPARE.* **— rid of:** *1.* *tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (esp. by violent means): he might very easily be got rid of, i.e. de medi tolli posse,* Cic. R. Am. 8, 20: **Her.** *2.* *ámiduo, móvi, tum, 2 (remove out of the way): to g. rid of a uitness, testem a se a.,* Ter. Heac. 4, 4, 72. **3.** *ámolior, 4 (implying difficulty): until he could g. rid of his wife, done uxorem amoliretur,* Tac. H. 1, 13. See also *to GET QUIT OF.*

**— through:** *I.* **To make one's way through:** *pervenio, 4 (to some point): v. TO ARRIVE.* *II.* **To complete:** *1.* **Trans.**: *to bring together:* 1, confilo, i (esp. for evil purposes): *to get t. an army, exercitum c.,* Cic. Ph. 4, 6, 15: *to get t. witness by bribery, testes pecunia c.,* Quint. 5, 7, 23. **2.** *cōgo, i: v. TO COLLECT, ASSEMBLE.* *II.* **Intrans.**: *to meet together: congréo, i (with pron. refl.): v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.*

**get up:** *surgō, égrēdior: v. TO RISE,*

*ascend.* **Phr.**: *he g. up at seven o'clock, hora secunda calceos poscit,* Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4.

**— upon:** *v. TO MOUNT.* **Phr.**: *to g. upon one's feet (after falling),* serigere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

**gewgaw:** *perh. bulla, cf. Juv. 13, 33; or nūgæ, arum (acc. to Non. 2, 58, 7, the term nūgæ was applied to feminine trinkets, whence the subs. nūgivendis, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 51; Forcell. s. v.).*

**geyser:** \*ions calidae atque alte ex-silientes aquae.

**ghestliness:** *I.* *Deathlike pallor:* pallor luridus (v. foll. art.), p. luteus, Hor. Epod. 10, 16. *II.* *Revolting aspect:* foeditas: all turned away their eyes from the g. of such a spectacle (Mettus being torn by horses), avertire omnes a tanta f. spectaculi oculos, Liv. 1, 28, fin.: g. of scars, f. cicatricum, Plin. v. HORROR (Or expt. by adij.: such was the g. of the sight, adeo foedum erat spectaculum, ut, etc., v. foll. art.)

**ghastly:** *I.* *Deadly pale:* 1, luridus g. paleness, l. palor, Ov. Met. 4, 267: Cic.: *so of that which makes g.* g. henbane, l. aconita, Ov. Met. 1, 147: g. death, l. mors, Sil. **2.** *exsanguis, e (bloodless): g. shades (ghosts), ex-anima, Virg. Aen. 6, 40; Sall. **3.** *cádavérus (corpse-like: v. rare): a g. face, c. facies, Ter. Hoc. 3, 4, 27.* **4.** *palidus, vélpidus (intens.): v. PALE.**

**II.** *In general, horrid, shocking, foedus: a g. scar, f. cicatrix, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60; Liv. v. FRIGHTFUL.*

**ghost:** *I.* *The shade of one dead:* 1, umbra (poet): Lucifer: Virg.: Hor. v. SHADE. *2.* *mânes, lum, m.: the g. of a wife, m. conjugs, Virg. Aen. 6, 119; Liv. 3, 58, extr.* **Phr.**: *he says that (the g. of) the dead man came to him in his sleep, ait venisse illum in somnis ad se mortuum,* Pl. **III.** *A phantom of any kind:* *1.* *phantasma, átis, n.: to believe in g., putare esse aliud phantasma,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27, init.: v. PHANTOM. *2.* *larva (demon): a house haunted by g.s, larvarum plena domus,* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155; Plin. pref. § 31.

*3.* *ídion or idolum (an image or figure):* Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5. *4.* *(as gen. terms for any praeternatural appearance) monstrum, mostellum: v. PRODIGY.* *III.* *Breath, spirit: esp. in phr. to give up the g., expire, animadere, etc.: v. TO EXPIRE.* **IV.** *The Holy Ghost, Sanctus Spiritus, Vulg.*

**ghostly:** \*spiritális: v. SPIRITUAL.

**ghoul:** \*lurva quæ mortuorum hominum carnibus vesicunt.

**giant (subs.):** vir major quam pro humano habitu, Liv. 8, 6: \*vir prægrandi corpore; vir statura excelsissima, (N.B.—Not gigas, except to denote the Giants of mythology.)

**giant (adj.):** prægrandis: v. GIGANTIC.

**giantess:** femina major quam pro humano habitu: v. GIANT.

**gibber:** perh. \*strideo, 2; also strido, i, *I (to emit a harsh, squeaking sound):* cf. Lucan 6, 622: Mela 1, 8, med. See also *TO CHATTER, BABBLE.*

**gibberish:** \*manis oris strepitus: v. NOISE, NONSENSE.

**gibbos:** gibbos: *furca or pátibulum (a kind of foedus g., used in the punishment of slaves and others): v. GALLows.*

**gibbet (n.):** chiefly used fig., perh. nōto, i: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: Cic. v. "BRAND."

**gibbed:** pátibulátus (i. e. fixtus to the pátibulum): Pl.

**gibbous:** gibbus: *(the skull is) concave in the inside, g. (or convex) on the outside, ex interiore parte concava, extensis cus g., Cels. 8, 3, init.: v. CONVEX.* (Gibbosus is without authority.)

**gibe (subs. and v.):** v. JEST.

**giblets:** gigeria, orum: Petr. 66 (v. Burni, a. l.).

**giddily:** i. e. thoughtlessly: perh. inconsulte, temeritudo: v. Sen. Ben. 1, init. v. THOUGHTLESSLY.

**giddiness:** *I.* **Lit.:** *1.* ver-tigo, inis, f.: g. of eye and brain (at looking down a precipice), v. oculorum

auimique, Liv. 44, 6, med.: to be troubled with *g.*, vertigine labore, Plin. Freq. pl., to remove *g.*, vertigines discutere, tollere, Plin. 25, 17, 7; § 194, etc. 2. caligo, lms, f (strictly, the darkness resulting from *g.*): when the height had wrought on *g.* quum altitudo c. oculis offusisset, Liv. 26, 45. In pl., to relieve or cure *g.*, caligines levare, sanare, discutere, llin.: Cels. II. Fig.: Thoughtlessness; perh. téméritas (cf. Cic. Sen. 6, 29), levitas (general lack of steadfastness of character), inconsultus animus v. THOUGHTLESSNESS.

**giddy:** I. Lit. vertiginosus (suffering from dizziness as an ailment): Plin. 23, 2, 28. Phr.: (any one) turns *g.*, oculis caligo offunditur, Liv.; vertigine (aliquis) afficitur v. prececd. art. II. Fig.: light-minded, lèvés, inconsultus ventosus: v. THOUGHTLESS, FICKLE. Mart. has, vagus moderator juventae, instructor of giddy youth, 2, 90.

**gift (subs.):** I. Something given; a present: 1. dōnum (most gen. term): the law concerning *g.*s and presents, lex de d. et muneribus, Cic.; wed-ding *g.*s, d. nuptialis, Cic.; the *g.*s of fortune, Cie.: to give anything as a *g.* (cf. L. G. § 297), aliquid alicui dono dare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: Cic.: to bestow some *g.* on the commonwealth, aliquod d. reipublicae afferre, Cie. Ph. 1, 13, 32.

2. mūnus, éris, n. (a more poetic word, though found also in prose; acc. to Habicht, etc., munus is a gift which one is in some way bound to give, while donum is a free gift: but the distinction is not observed): the *g.*s of Bacchus, munera Bacchi, Hor.: the *g.*s of the earth, munera terra, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5: Cic.: v. PRESENT, BOUNTY. 3. bénificium: v. BENEFIT, KINDNESS. 4. stipis, stips, f. (of a small coin): v. ALMS, GRATUITY. Gifts or largesses made by the emperors and others to the soldiery or people, were called donaria, congiaria: v. DONATIVE. II. An endowment or faculty of mind or body:

1. dos, dátis, f. (chiefly poet.): the *g.* of beauty, d. formae, Ov. M. 9, 717: *g.*s of nature and fortune, naturae fortunae dotes, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: it is my *g.* to celebrate in song . . . est carminibus celebrare d. mea, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60. 2. facultas: v. FACULTY. 3. ingénium (strictly the whole of a man's natural endowments) they were not altogether deficient in *g.*s, but only in that of the orator, his non omnino i. sed oratorum i. defuit, Cie. Br. 29, 110: as great a *g.* for invention, tantum ad finendum ingenii, Cie. Font. 14, 30. 4. indóles, is, f. (similar to preceed.): v. GENUS, DISPOSITION.

**gift (v.):** dōno, i.: v. TO ENDOW.

**gifted:** I. As part.: praeditus (with abl.): v. ENDOWED. II. Possessing high natural endowments: ingéniosus: a *g.* and learned man, vir i. et eruditus, Cie. Att. 14, 20, med.: the more clever and hightly *g.* any one is, quo quisque est solleтор et ingeniior, Cic. R. Com. 11, 31: *g.* in every kind of knavery, furtum ingeniōsus ad omne, Ov. M. 11, 313. Phr.: to be very highly *g.* by nature, ingenio abundare, florere; ingenio divino esse, Cie.; ingenio valere, Quint. V: GENIUS, GIFT (II). See also CLEVER.

**gig:** perh. cisiun: v. DICT. ANT. s. v. The driver of such, cisiarius, Ulp. Dig.

**gigantic:** I. praegrandis, e (exceeding the usual size in any way): *g.* trees, p. (arbores), Plin. 13, 25, 49: Suet.: v. LARGE. 2. ingens, nitis: v. HUGE. 3. expr. by circuml. major quam pro humano habitu: v. GIANT.

**giggle (v.):** perh. sunmissum cachinnare, comp. Gell. 17, 8.

**gild:** I. inauro, i. to g. brazen tiles, tegulas aeneas i., Plin.: a *g.*d statue, statua inaurata, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 50. 2. expr. by aurum and a verb: to g. a roof, tecto aurum inlinere, Sen. Ep. 119, 11: Plin.: to g. wood, aurum ligno inducere (obducere), Plin. 35, 6, 17: v. TO OVERLAY.

**gilded:** I. inauratus a *g.* corona, columnā i., Cie., v. TO GILD. 2. auratus (wrought or adorned with gold; chiefly poet.): g. temples, a. tempila, Luer. Virg. 3. aureus (strictly, of gold; but used, esp. by the poets, in wider sense): the *g.* Capitol, a. Capitolia, Virg. Aen. 8, 347 a *g.* chair, a. sella, Cie. Phil. 2, 34, 85. 4. bracteatus (covered with a thin foil of gold, etc.): v. PLATED.

**gilder:** inauratōr. Inscr. in Forcell.

**gilding (subs.):** I. The art: a. auratura: Inscr. in Forcell. (In Quint. 8, 6, 28, we should prob. read aurata). Or expr. by verb: he discovered the art of *g.*, \*aurum ligno, aeri, etc. induce, illincere reperit. II. The gilded work itself: aurum illūtum, inductum: v. to GILD.

**gill:** i. e. a quarter of a pint: quartarius (v. DICT. ANT. p. 1233): Cato: Plin.

**gills:** of fish, branchiae, arum: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

**gilt:** v. GILDED.

**gilt-edged:** \*auro illito praetextus (?)

**gilt-head:** a fish, aurata: Plin.

**gimlet:** I. ierēbra: mentioned among carpenter's tools, Plin. 7, 50, 57: the Gallic *g.*, t. Gallica was an improved kind, and bored a smooth hole, Col. 4, 29, ad fin. 2. (?) perlorūcībus: Arnob. 6, 14 (but the reading is doubtful).

**gin (subs.):** I. A snare: pédica, piaga: v. SNARE, TRAP. II. The spirituous liquor so called: \*spiritus juniperi infectus, or perh. simply juniperus, from which, through the Fr. génivère, the word *gin* is derived. III. A machine for cleaning cotton: \*instrumentum quo purgantur lina xyli.

**gin (v.):** i. e. to clean cotton: purgo, i. (v. TO CLEAN): or perh. carpo, 3, which was used of the corresponding manual labour in wool.

**ginger:** zinzibēr, n. indecl.: Plin. also zinziber, éris, n.: Cels.: Pall.

**gingerbread:** crūstula, orūm: gen.

term for sweet cakes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25.

**gingerly:** sensim, pédētentim: v. CAUTIOUSLY.

**gingle:** JINGLE.

**gipsy:** Zingárus, Zingárus, f. -a: after their Italian name Zingari. The Gypsies, \*Aegyptii qui fermentur.

**giraffe:** (?) cāmēlopardalis, is, f.: Plin. 8, 18, 27: M. L. (Also \*giraffa, Brisson.)

**gird:** I. cingo, nxi, netum, 3: often with *repl. pass.*: be *g.* himself with a Spanish sword, Hispana cinguitus gladio, Liv. 7, 10, ad med. (in Virg. with acc.) inutile cinguitur ferrum, Aen. 2, 511. Fig.: the heavens were girt with clouds, cinxerunt aethera nimbi, Virg.: v. TO SURROUND.

2. incingo, 3, same constr. as simple verb, poet.): to *g.* oneself with a giraffe, incingi zona, Hor. 9, 66: to *g.* oneself with serpents, se serpentibus incingere, Cat. 64, 258.

3. accingo, 3 (same constr.): chiefly poet., except in fig. sense): to *g.* on a sword, ensim ac, lateri, Virg. Aen. 11, 489: he *g.*s on his trusty sword, fiducia cingitum, Virg. Aen. 7, 7, 640. Fig.: to set vigorously to work, to prepare: all *g.* themselves to the task, ac. (sese) omnes operi, Virg. Aen. 2, 235. Liv. (who has the *repl. pass.*, 2, 12, med., in hoc disserim accingere, prepare thyself): Tac. 4. praeingito, 3 (strictly, to *g.* in front, as a napkin: cf. Vulg. Joh. xiii. 4): to *g.* oneself with a sword, ensis praeingito, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: uictores properi g.d, recte praeincti pueri, Hor.

**— up:** I. Lit. to succingo, 3: to *g.* up the tunic as high as the middle of the leg, crura temis medio tunicas s., Juv.: with the dress girt up like Diana, vestim riti succinta Diana, Ov. II. Fig.: to *g.* up oneself for action, etc.: accingo, 3 (usu. in pass. *repl.*): v. TO GIRD (3).

**girdor:** i.e. a beam holding together parts of a building: perh. jugūmen-

tum, al. jugūmentum (Cato, R. R. 14) for though the passage does not fix the precise meaning of the term, yet the verb jugumentare (*Juga-*) occurs in Virg. in the sense of to fasten together with girders: alternis trabibus angulos].

2, 1, 4.

**girdle:** I. clugulum (originally, a woman's *g.*, the man's being cinctus: "cinctus et clugulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum," Varr. L. L. 5, 23 § 114) chiefly poet., and often pl.: fastening a golden *g.* "neath her bosom, c. aura subiectus mammæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 492, the wonder-teeing *g.* (c. stus), tecunda monstris, v. Val. Fl. Fig.: to be stripped of one's *g.* (dismissed military service), cingulo exul. Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1. (N.B.—The plur. appears to be chiefly used of the feminine girdle: the song of the military girdle or belt.) 2. zóna (a woman's *g.*, esp. that worn before marriage): to unfasten the *g.*, solvere z. Cat. 2, extr.: Ov. (ct. Smith's Ant. v. of the *g.* (or belt) of Orion, Ov. F. 6, 727 Dimin., zónula, in similar sig. Cat. 61, 53. A maker of such *g.*s, zonarius, Cic. El. 7, 17. 3. cinctus, is (worn for the sake of decency); drawers: q. v. supra 1): Varr.: Suet. Dimin., cinctulus, Pl. 4. batteus: v. BELT (The strōphium was not a girdle, but a kind of stomacher: Cat. 64, 65.)

**girl:** I. puella (used also, esp. poet., of full-grown women): to give birth to a *g.*, p. parere, Fer. Heaut. 4, 14: a little *g.*, p. infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: wardship in the case of a *g.*, tutela (legitima) in qua dicitur esse puella, Clc. Att. 1, 5, 6: I never saw a more lovely, charming *g.*, qua p. nihil unquam festivis, amabilis vidi, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 1, Dimin., puellula, a young *g.*, Fer. Cat. (N.B.—The original word for girl was puera, which occurs in fragments of Livius and Varro: cf. also Suet. Cat. 8.)

2. virgo, inls, f. (an unmarried *g.*): cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6: Hor.: Ov.: v. MAIDEN.

3. fēmella (v. rare): Cat. 55, 7. Belonging to a *g.*, puellaris: v. full, art.

**girlihood:** I. puellaris aetas, puellares anni: v. GIRLISH. 2. exp. by puella, white yet in her *g.*, she was betrothed, \*adhue puella desponsa est during her *g.*, ipsa puella: L. G. § 589, I.

**girlish:** I. puellaris aetas, puellares anni: v. GIRLISH. 2. exp. by puella, white yet in her *g.*, she was betrothed, \*adhue puella desponsa est during her *g.*, ipsa puella: L. G. § 589, I.

**girlishly:** puelläriter: w. be *g.* ignorant, p. nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1. Or expr. by pht., puellarum more, ritu: v. MANNER.

**girth:** I. if a horse: cingula, the new *g.* galls the steed, nova c. haedit equum, Ov. R. A. 236. II. of a bed:

1. fascia (lecti cubicularis), Clc. Div. 2, 6, init. 2. insita (also used of bands of various kinds): Petr. 20, 111. Measure round: ambitus, fīs: v. CIRCUIT, CIRCUMFERENCE.

**gist:** I. i.e. the main point: 1. cardo insis, m.: with some declining gen. (lit. hinge): they do not concern themselves about what is the real *g.* of a case, querum nihil refert ubi lumen c. vertitur, Quint. 12, 8, 3; surely, cause c. id, 5, 12, 3. (N.B.—Not so in Clc.). 2. expr. by continuo, 2: the real *g.* of this question is the point respecting the nature of the gods, continuitate habeat totam quæstionem ea ratio quaerat est de natura eorum, Clc. Div. 1, 51, 117. the real *g.* of the question, quod maximum rem causamque continent, Clc. N. D. 4, 1, 2, simili in Clc. Part. 29, 103, we have continental causarum=the real points at issue, like cardo supra.

**gitter:** clithra: v. GUITAR.

**give:** A. Frans.: I. To present, make a gift: 1. dō, dédi, dā-

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tum, dāre, <sup>1</sup> (most gen. term: constr. with acc. and dat.): *Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the community to cultivate.* L. agros locupletum plebi colendos dedit, Cic.: *to give a daughter in marriage, filiam in matrimonium d.* Caes.: *to g. advice, consilium d.* Cic.: Hor. Sometimes strengthened by *dat.* domo (v. L. G. § 297), *to give to any one a gift:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6. Fig.: *to g. ear, i.e. pay attention, aures d.* Cic. Att. 1, 5. **2.** dōno, <sup>1</sup> (to g. freely, as a present): constr. with dat. and acc. or acc. and abl.): v. TO PRESENT. **3.** tribuo, i. titum, <sup>3</sup> (where something is due): *to g. every one his due, suum culque tr.* Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: *he gave (or paid) Aurelius the price of his house, pretium aedium Aurelio tribuit.* Tac. Ann. 1, 75: in gen. sense, *to g. gifts, dona tr.* Ov. Met. 9, 402. **4.** largior, <sup>4</sup> (*freely, lavishly; often, immorality:* *To take from one in order to g. to another, eripere alios quoniam alii largiare.* Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43; v. TO BESTOW; LIBERAL (TO BE). **II.** *To deliver, put into any one's hands:* **1.** trādo, didi, ditum, <sup>3</sup> (the hand over): *to g. (pass) any one the cup (after drinking), poculum tr.* Cic.: *more fully, aliquid alienum in manum tr.* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 6: v. TO DELIVER. **2.** (*in imper. mood* cedo, pl. cētē (in colloq. language): *if you have anything from Atticus, g. it me cedo, si quid ab Attico (est),* Cic. Att. 16, 13, init.: *g. me the account-book, please, cedo, quaequo, codicem.* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 104: Pl.: Ter. **III.** *To bestow or assign a name:* **1.** impōno, pōsui, titum, <sup>3</sup> (with dat. and acc.): *to g. new things new names, i. novis rebus nomina.* Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: the simple verb also occurs with same construction, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Virg. **2.** do, i., irr.: *he gave name to the river (by being drowned in it), nomen fluminis dedit.* Liv. 1, 3, med.: Virg. Aen. 1, 248: Quint. *The comp. diu, dōti, ditum, 3, also occurs, Liv. 1, 14, ab inopia Egeriae nomen Indium.* Pl. **3.** fācio, <sup>3</sup>: *the young folk gave me the name of "wiper"* juvenis nomen fecit Peniculo mibi, Pl. Men. init.: Liv. 1, 3 (where it is used of giving occasion for a name, like dare, supr.). **IV.** *To inflict a blow: injicio, fēctum, 3; to g. any one a blow, plagan alium iui.* Cic. v. TO INFILCT. **Miscell.** phr.: *to g. water to an enemy, hosti aquam committare,* Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (v. TO OBLIGE): *to g. a supper-party, coenah facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4; to g. any one an opportunity of doing anything, aliqui potestatos s. copiam facere facili aliiquid, Cic. (v. OPPORTUNITY): to g. any one trouble, aliqui negotium facessere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, init.; also u. facere, Quint. (v. TROUBLE): *to g. a young woman in marriage, nuptum virginem locare [adolescenti].* Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: *to g. an account, rationem reddere, Cic. (v. ACCOUNT): to g. thanks, grates or gratias agere, persolvere (p.): to g. any one the slip, aliqui subterfugere, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2: *I will g. (him) such a dressing!* adeo exornatum dabo, adeo proximum. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77: *to g. way to any one in the streets, aliqui decedere, Ter. Cīc. (v. TO GET OUT): in fig. sense, cedere (v. TO YIELD); labescere (to show signs of giving way), Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 31 (see also TO GIVE WAY).* **B.** Intrans.: *(to yield to pressure: v. TO YIELD, GIVE WAY).***

**give away:** dōno, largior: v. TO GIVE (1.).  
— back: reddo, rēmunito: v. TO RESTORE.  
— chase: insēquor, 3: v. TO PERSUE.  
— forth: **1.** édo, didi, ditum, <sup>3</sup>: *to g. forth groans, gemitus e.* Ov. M. 9, 207: v. TO UTTER, EMIT. (The simple verb occurs poet. in same sense: *to g. forth a sound, sonum dare.* Virg. Aen. 2, 243; Ov.) **2.** émitto, 3: v. TO EMIT. Phr.: *to g. forth (respirate) breath from the lungs, animam a pulmonibus respirare et] reddere.* Cic. N. D. 240

**2.** 54, 136: *to g. forth (yield) a sharp tone (of a string when touched), acutum sonum remittere.* Hor. A. P. 349.  
**give in:** **1.** Trans.: *as to give in one's name:* **1.** prōfrōte, fessus, 2 (esp. of one's own free will): *(voluntarily) to g. in their names (of candidates), nomina pr.* Liv. 26, 18, med.: the verb occurs in same sense absol. intra legitimos dies pr. nequerit, Sall. Cat. 18: Vell. 2, 92, med: *to g. in a return of the number of acres under crops, jugera sationis pr.* Cic. Verr. 3, 15, 38. **2.** rēfōro, tūlī, lātum, 3, irr.: *to g. in accounts to the treasury, ratios r. ad aerarium.* Cic. Fam. 5, 20, ad init.: Caes. B. C. 2, 20, extr.: **3.** reddo, didi, ditum, 3: *to g. in an account, rationem r.* Tac. Ann. 1, 6, extr.: Cic. Phr.: *to give in one's name as a soldier, nomen dare, edere.* Liv.: v. TO ENLIST. **II.** Intrans.: *to own oneself vanquished* Phr.: *I g. in to your superior wisdom, efficaci do manus sapientiae.* Hor. Epod. 17, init.: Caes.: v. TO GIVE WAY, YIELD.  
— off: mittō, émissō, 3: cf. Lucifer. 4, 54, sqq. See also to EMANATE.  
— out: **1.** Trans.: *to yield, esp. an exudation:* māno, 1: v. TO EXUDE. **II.** Intrans.: *to profess, pretend:* **1.** fero, 3, irr.: *he gave himself out to be Philippe, se Philippon regiaeque stirpis] herebat.* Vell. 1, 11: Virg. Aen. 5, 373. **2.** dictio, 1 (to be continually saying, whether falsely or truly): *he started (as he gave out to join Caesar, prolectus, nt dictabat, ad Caesarem.* Caes. B. C. 3, 22. **3.** praedicō, 1: Caes. B. G. 6, 18: v. TO AFFIRM.  
— over: **A.** Trans.: **1.** To consign: trādo, mando: v. TO DELIVER UP. **II.** To despair of: despōro, 1: v. TO DESPAIR. Phr.: *given over by the physicians, deploratus medicis.* Plin. 7, 50, 51, init.: Liv. (N.B.—The verb deplorō is found in this sense only in part.) **B.** Intrans.: *to cease: désino, etc.* v. TO FORBEAR.  
— place: décedo, 3: v. TO GET OUT.  
— to: addo, adjicio, attribuio: v. TO ADD, ASSIGN.  
— up: **A.** Trans.: **1.** To deliver over: **1.** trādo (transdo), didi, ditum, 3: *to g. up a city to the enemy, urbem hostibus tr.* Liv.: *they gave themselves up to the enemy, se hostibus transduiderunt.* Caes.: v. TO DELIVER, SURRENDER. **2.** dēdo, 3: v. TO SURRENDER. **3.** prōdo, 3 (freq. in bad sense: v. TO BETRAY): *to give up one's life and money, vitam, pecuniam pr.* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70. **4.** permittō, 3 (to g. up the control of anything to another): *I have given up the entire affair to her hand, totum ei negotium permisi.* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, init.: Caes.: v. TO EXTRUST (5). Phr.: *to g. up the ghost, animam efflare: v. TO EXPIRE.* **II.** To devote: dēdo, confero, etc.: v. TO DEVOTE (11.). **III.** To abandon: **1.** dimittō, misi, missum, 3 (to let go out of one's hands): *to g. up the supremacy, principatum d.* Caes. B. G. 6, 12: *to g. up all hope of anything, omnem aliquis rei spem d.* Caes. B. C. 1, 73: *to give up one's resentment for the goal of the state, iracundiam suam reprobata d.* Caes. B. C. 1, 8: v. TO ABANDON. **2.** depōno, pōsui, titum, 3 (to lay down, resign): *to g. up all hope, omnem spem d.* Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 19: *to g. up (sacrifice) personal animosities, similitates d.* Cic. Pl. 31, 76: v. TO RESIGN. **3.** concédo, ssi, ssim, 3 (usu. to g. up out of regard for, in consideration of something more important): *I gave up my resentment and my friendships for the benefit of the commonwealth, dolorem atque amicitias reprobata concessi, Cle. Prov. Cons. 18, 35: you stated that you gave up your canress for the augurato out of regard for me, auguratus petitionem mili to concessisse dixisti, Cle. Phil. 2, 2, 4. **4.** condono, 1 (similar to proceed): Cic. v. TO SACRIFICE (11.). **B.** Intrans.: (rare): desisto, 3: v. TO CEASE.*

**give way:** **I.** To yield to force: **1.** esp. in milit. lang., inclino, 1 (either intrans., or more freq. as refl. pass.): *on the fall of Hostus, the Roman line forthwith g.s way, ut H. ecclit confessim Romanis inclinatur acies.* Liv. 1, 12: *neither party g.g way, ut in neutrani partem inclinentur acies.* Liv. 7, 33, med.: *in non-milit. sense, to g. way to fear, timore inclinare (al. inclinari), Cic. Att. 3, 13.* **2.** pēdem rētēro, 3, irr. (also in milit. sense: *to step back; not necessarily implying defeat*): v. TO FALL BACK (11.). **3.** mānus do, 1, irr. (lit. *to yield up one's hands, in token of defeat*; *at length Cotta is induced to g. way (after discussion), tandem dat Cotta permotus manus.* Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Hor. 4, cēdo, ssi, ssim, 3, (most gen. term): v. TO YIELD. **II.** To comply with: obsequor, morem gero: v. TO COMPLY WITH, HUMOUR. **III.** Fig.: *to allow oneself to be overcome by emotion:* Phr.: *I g. in to your superior wisdom, efficaci do manus sapientiae.* Hor. Epod. 17, init.: Caes.: v. TO GIVE WAY, YIELD.  
— over: **A.** Trans.: **1.** To deliver up: **2.** dictio, 1 (to be continually saying, whether falsely or truly): *he started (as he gave out to join Caesar, prolectus, nt dictabat, ad Caesarem.* Caes. B. G. 6, 18: v. TO AFFIRM.  
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— place: décedo, 3: v. TO GET OUT.  
— to: addo, adjicio, attribuio: v. TO ADD, ASSIGN.  
— up: **A.** Trans.: **1.** To deliver over: **1.** trādo (transdo), didi, ditum, 3: *to g. up a city to the enemy, urbem hostibus tr.* Liv.: *they gave themselves up to the enemy, se hostibus transduiderunt.* Caes.: v. TO DELIVER, SURRENDER. **2.** dēdo, 3: v. TO SURRENDER. **3.** prōdo, 3 (freq. in bad sense: v. TO BETRAY): *to give up one's life and money, vitam, pecuniam pr.* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70. **4.** permittō, 3 (to g. up the control of anything to another): *I have given up the entire affair to her hand, totum ei negotium permisi.* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, init.: Caes.: v. TO EXTRUST (5). Phr.: *to g. up the ghost, animam efflare: v. TO EXPIRE.* **II.** To devote: dēdo, confero, etc.: v. TO DEVOTE (11.). **III.** To abandon: **1.** dimittō, misi, missum, 3 (to let go out of one's hands): *to g. up the supremacy, principatum d.* Caes. B. G. 6, 12: *to g. up all hope of anything, omnem aliquis rei spem d.* Caes. B. C. 1, 73: *to give up one's resentment for the goal of the state, iracundiam suam reprobata d.* Caes. B. C. 1, 8: v. TO ABANDON. **2.** depōno, pōsui, titum, 3 (to lay down, resign): *to g. up all hope, omnem spem d.* Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 19: *to g. up (sacrifice) personal animosities, similitates d.* Cic. Pl. 31, 76: v. TO RESIGN. **3.** concédo, ssi, ssim, 3 (usu. to g. up out of regard for, in consideration of something more important): *I gave up my resentment and my friendships for the benefit of the commonwealth, dolorem atque amicitias reprobata concessi, Cle. Prov. Cons. 18, 35: you stated that you gave up your canress for the augurato out of regard for me, auguratus petitionem mili to concessisse dixisti, Cle. Phil. 2, 2, 4. **4.** condono, 1 (similar to proceed): Cic. v. TO SACRIFICE (11.). **B.** Intrans.: (rare): desisto, 3: v. TO CEASE.*

**gizzard:** \*ventrīculū gallinæ (avis) anterior (?)

**glacial:** glaciālis, e: v. ICY, FROZEN.  
**glacier:** \*moles nivium frigoris conglaciata (Kr.); nives ate concreta glacie coacervatae: cf. Liv. 21, 36, extr.  
**glacis:** tech. t. in fortification: \*agger muri leviter accivitis (declevitas vali exterior, Kr.).

**glad:** laetus: *he is g. about something, I est nescio quid.* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 3: a stronger expr. is laetabundus: v. JOYFUL. Usu. with to be: gaudēsus sum, 2: *I am g. of that, id id gaudeo.* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25 (cf. L. G. 5, 25): *I am very g. I interrupted you, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi.* Cic.: v. TO REJOICE. Sometimes expr. by libens, liberter: *I am g. to hear that, id libenter audio;* v. GLADLY.

**gladden:** **1.** hilāro, exhibilāro, 1: v. TO CHEER. **2.** laetifico, 1 (rare): *the sun g.s the earth, sol terram l.* [ut cum coelo hilarata videatur] Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: Pl. **3.** expr. by laetitia and a verb: e. g. laetitia aliquem affice, Cic. Mil. 28, 78; laetitia effire (to transport), Cic. Fam. 2, 10, init.: v. JOY.

**gladdened (part. adj.):** laetus: v. JOYFUL.

**gladdening:** laetificus (rare): Lucr. Usu. laetus will suffice: v. JOYFUL.

**glade:** nearest word, nēmūs, öris, n. (woodland with pasture): cf. Virg. E. 6, 56: nemor salutis.

**gladiator:** gladiātor: *a show of g.s, gladiatorium spectaculum, Cic. (usu. called manus): v. SHOW: to give a show of g.s, gladiatores dare, Ter. Hea. prol. alt. 32: Suet. Tit. 7, extr.: g. edere, Suet.: during (at the time of) the show of g.s, gladiatori abilis (abl.), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; 2, 19, 2: a master (trainer) of g.s, gladiatori magister, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86 (usually, lanista, Cic. Juv.). Adj., belonging to a g., gladiatori: a band*

of *g.s.* (with ref. to their employer), familia gladiatori, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: a school for *g.s.*, ludus gladiatori, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9; (also simply *ludus*, Hor. A. P. 32, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 14): *a g.s. pay*, gladiatorium (*sc. pretium*), Liv. 44, 31, *et cetera* (also called auctoramentum, Suet. Tib. 7; cf. Smith's Dict. Ant. 574 b).

**gladiatorial**: gladiatoriūs: *g. strength of body*, *g. firmitas corporis*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 63; *v. preced. art., fin.* *G. shows, munus (gladiatorium)*, *spectaculum gladiatorium*; *v. preced. art.*

**gladiolus**: a plant, gladiolus: Plin.

**gladly**: I. laete: v. JOYFULLY. (Or more freq. laetus in agr. with subject: v. L. G. § 143). II. libenter (willingly, cheerfully): *people g. believe what they wish true*, *I. homines id quod volunt credunt*, Caes.: *very g.*, libentissime, Cle. So libens, in agr. with subject: *I did so, and g. too*, ego illud feci, ac libens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43; Cle. *Very g.*, animo libentissimo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25.

**gladness**: gaudium, laetitia: v. JOY.

**gladsome**: festivus, laetus: v. FESTIVE, JOYFUL.

**glance** (*subs.*): Phr.: *to cast g.s. this way and that*, *buc, illuc volvere oculos*, Virg. Aen. 4, 163: *to fix a steady g. upon the ground*, solo fixos oculos tenere, ib. 1, 482: *at the first g. (opp. to a more careful view)*, primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 98: *to cast furtive g.s. at each other*, furtum [nonnudum] inter se aspicere, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, *extr. to take a sidelong g.*, limis (*sc. oculis*) aspicere, Pl. Mit. 4, 6, 2; *transversa tueri*, Virg. E. 3, 8: *to cast fierce g.s. at any one*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467.

**glance** (*v.*): I. *To cast the eyes rapidly*: nearest word prob. aspiclo, exil, etiam, 3: *just to g. at a thing through a grating*, as you pass, (quasi) per transennam praeteritae strictrum a., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: v. preced. art. See also *TO LOOK*. II. *To graze or touch lightly*: esp. of light: stringo, nxi, etiam, 3: *the morning star was just g.ing upon the top of Haemus*, summum radius strigebat Lucifer Haemum, Claud. Ruf. 2, 336: v. TO GRAZE. III. *Fig.*: *to handle a matter cursorily*: I. attingo, 3: v. TO TOUCH UPON. 2. *expr. by strictum (cursorily) and a verb*: e.g. breviter strictrum dicere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; strictrum atque cursim transgredivi, Gell. 1, 3, med. 3. *perstringo, nxi, etiam, 3: J o i u : [breviter] perstringere atque attingere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201.

**gland**: physiol. l. t. : glands, nids, f. : e. g. penis; Cels. 7, 23, init. *The pl. glandulas* is used of the glands of the throat, the tonsils: Cels. 4, 1, init. **glanders**: perh. Atticus profluvius (*i.e.* profluvium), Veg. Vet. 1, 3.

**glandular**: \*glandis formam s. naturam habens. (Col. has glandulosus = abounding in knots or lumps, R. R. 7, 9, init.)

**glare** (*subs.*): perh. fulgor: cf. rutilus fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: v. FLASH, BRIGHTNESS. Phr.: *they see the armour shine with a ruddy g. through the clear sky*, arma per sudina rutilare vident, Virg. Aen. 8, 520: *his eyes have the same g.* (of Lycœus changed into a wolf), item oculi tacent, Ov. Met. 1, 239.

**glare** (*v.*): I. *To shine with a ruddy light*: rutilare, rutilo lumine fulgere: v. preced. art. II. *To look fiercely upon*: torvis oculis (torva, poet.) tueri, aspicere, Ov. (cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 677, cernimus astante nequicunque lumine toro Aethacos fratres, "fiercely glaring upon us"). Phr.: *the eyes g. fiercely*, ex oculis micta acribus ardor, Lucr.: v. TO FLASH, GLEAM.

**glaring** (*adj.*): I. *Shining rudely*: fulgeus, rutilans, rutilus: v. SHINING, REDDY. II. *Conspicuous, flaunting*: 1. manifestus: *g. perjury*, m. perjurium, Cic.: v. MANIFEST. 2. Insignis, e (softer in good sense): Join: illustris atque insignis [perjurium], Cic. Harusp. 16, 36: v. CONSPIRACLOWS. 3. nefarius, nefandus: v.

nefous, flagrant. Phr.: *here is a g. discrepancy*, haec apertissime inter se discrepant: v. TO DISAGREE.

**glaringly**: ápterē, manifeste: v. MANIFESTLY.

**glass** (*subs.*): I. *The material*:

1. vitrum: *to make g.*, v. coquere, cf. Plin. 36, 26, 66; and Tac. 11, 5, 7; extr.: *to blow, turn, chase*, g., v. flatu figurare, torna terere, caelare, Plin. 1. c.: *to form g. into various shapes by blowing*, spiritu v. in habitus plurimos formare, Sen. Ep. 90, 31: *to paint on g.*, vitrum, coloribus pingere [let colors inure]: v. ENCAUSTIC. Made of *g.*, vitrum: v. GLASS (*adj.*). 2. lápis spéculáris (*a kind of transparent stone used for windows, etc.*): Plin. 36, 22, 45: cf. Petr. 68, init., ex lapide speculari pulvis factus. III. *A mirror*: spéculum: v. LOOKING-GLASS. IV. *A drinking-glass*: poculum s. pocillum vitreum: v. CUP; and GLASS (*adj.*). Phr.: *to drink out of a g.* (as opp. to a cup of other material), vitru bibere, Mart. 1, 38.

V. *the several words*. VI. *Glassware*: collectively: 1. vitrea, orna: brum: v. fracta, Mart. 1, 41, 4; Petr. Sat. 10, init. 2. vitréamnia, um: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 § 13. 3. vitrea supplex, cf. Prop. 5, 8, 37.

**glass** (*v.*): I. *e. to represent in a mirror*: *the Almighty's form g. itself in the ocean (Byron)*, quasi forma quadam Del lympharum speculo redditur: v. TO MIRROR.

**glass** (*of glass* (*adj.*)): 1. vitreus: a g. vessel, vas v. Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, 4; Col.: Plin. v. GLASSY. The neut. pl. is used subs.: v. GLASS (V.). 2. hýalinus (Gr. βάιαλος): a g. ball, h. sphæra, Fulg.: Capell.

**glass-maker**: 1. vitrarius Sen. Ep. 90, 31. 2. (vitri) artifex: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

**glass-manufactory**: (vitri) officina: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

**glassy**: 1. vitreus: g. wave, v. unda, Virg. E. 1, 759: Hor. 2.

**hýalinus** (rare): v. GLASS (*adj.*).

**glaze**: I. *To cover with a vitreous coating*: \*vitrum alci rei illinere: v. TO OVERLAY. II. *To furnish a window, etc., with glass*: \*fenestram, domum, lapide speculari [vitro] aptare, instruere: v. GLASS.

**glazier**: perh. faber vitrarius: but vitrarius only occurs = glass-maker, q.v.

**glass** (*subs.*): I. *Lit.*: 1. fulgor (any bright skinning): tremulous g. (of eyes), tremulus f. Ov. A. A. 2, 721; 2. rádius: v. RAY. 3. aura (rare): the g. of the gold (golden bough), aurī a., Virg. Aen. 6, 204. Phr.: mid fūfūd g. of moonlight, per incertam lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 270. II. *Fig.*: of hope, joy, etc.: Phr.: *a slight g. (gale, breath) of hope*, levis aura spuma, Liv. 42, 39, 19d: *I oft cheered myself with this g. of hope*, hac tameo oblectar specula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad fin.: simili, aliquid speculate, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: *the city seemed to catch a g. (of hope and joy)*, lux quadam affulsiisse vis est, Liv. 9, 10, init.: cf. 27, 28, ad fin., Magno prima spes, morte nuntiata Marcelli affulsi.

**gleam** (*v.*): 1. rádio, 1. (*to emit rays of light*): cats' eyes flash und g. in the dark, felum in tenebris fulgent r. que oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55. Esp. in pres. part.: g.ing arms, radianta arma, Virg.: Ov. A. Dap. form occurs: the temples g. with gold, templu auro radiantur, Auct. Dial. Or. 20, extr.: 2. nitore, 2 (*to emit a steady reflected light*): a thousand different hues g. (in the rainbow), diversi n. mille colores, Ov. Met. 6, 65: *to gleam with marble, marmore n.*, Auct. Dial. Or. 20, extr.: v. TO SHINE. In sim. sense, rétineo, 2 (*to cast back u. gleam*): Hor. Od. 2, 18, 1: Lucr.: Virg. 3. cōrusco, 1. v. TO GLITTER. 4. mico, 1: *the sky g.s. with fires*, m. ignibus aether, Virg.: Liv.: v. TO GLITTER. 5. fulgeo, 2. v. TO FLASH.

**gleaming** (*adj.*): 1. cōruscus

(having quick play of light): g. rays of the sun, radii sc. c., Ov.: v. woods, silvae c., Virg. Aen. 1, 164: Lucifer: v. GLITTERING. 2. rádiatus, nitis v. TO GLEAM. 3. rénidis, nitis g. brass (of arms), r. aera, Virg. G. 2, 282. 4. nitidus: v. BRIGHT.

**glean**: 1. spicas colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: Vulg. Ruth 1, 2. 2. racemor, 1 strictly, to gather clusters (= 'o treat in a supplementary way'): used fig. Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

**cleaner**: expr. by part.: v. preced. art. Phr.: *to leave an ear or two for the g.s. (hg.)*, e segete ad spicilegium relinqnere stipulam, Varr. L. L. 7(6), 7 § 109.

**gleaning** (*subs.*): 1. spicilegium: Varr. R. R. 1, 53. 2. racematio (of clusters of grapes): Tert.

**glebe**: glēba, sólum: v. SOIL, SOIL.

Phr.: g.-land, "ager ecclesiasticus (?)

**glede**: milvus: v. HAWK.

**glee**: laetitia, gaudium: v. JOY.

Full of g., laetabundus, Gell.

**gleeful**: laetus, etc.: v. JOYFUL.

**glen**: valis, convallis: v. VALLEY.

On thus describes a mountain g. with torrents, concava vallis et qua se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Met. 8, 334.

**glib**: I. slippery: lubricus: v. SLIPPERY. II. Fig.: speaking with ease: v. flūbilis v. FLUENT, VOLUBLE.

**glibly**: of speech, facile and volubiliter: v. VOLUBLE.

**glibness**: v. SLIPPERINESS; VOLUBILITY.

**glide**: labor, psus, 1: *to g. along in wandering and changeful manner (of the planets)*, vaga et mutabilis ratione l., Cic. Tim. 10, med.: *of the motion of ships*, Virg. Aen. 8, 91. Fig.: *the fleet years g. away*, fugaces l. anni, Hor.

— **back**: rēlabor, 3: Hor. Fig.: I.g. insensibly back to the doctrines of Aristippus, in Aristippus, in Aristippus, turtum præcepta r., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

— **down**: dēlabor, 3: Virg.: Ov.

— **in, into**: illabor, 3: Cic.

— **through or over**: perlabor, 3: Virg.

— **to, towards**: allabor, 3: Liv. — Virg.

— **under, beneath**: subterlabor, 3: rivers g.ing 'neath the walls of ancient cities, fluminia antiquos subterlentia muros, Virg. G. 2, 157.

**glide**, **gliding** (*subs.*): lapsus, us, m.: *the serpents escape by g.*, dracones lapsu effugient, Virg. Aen. 2, 225. Hor.: delapsus (downwards): Varr.: allapsus (downards): Hor.

**glimmer**: sublūcō, 2 (to cast a feeble light): twilight g.s., crepuscula sublūcō, 2 (twilight): sublūcō, sublūcō, sublūcō, Ov. A. A. 1, 5, 5: Virg. See also FLICKER.

**glimmering** (*adj.*): sublūstris, e (partially light): the g. night, s. nox, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 31: Virg. See also FLICKERING.

**glimpse**: no exact word: v. LOOK. Phr.: *to get a g. of*: displico, spexi, spectum, 3: g. of Thule has been got (in spite of snow and storm), dispicta est Thule, Tac. Agr. 10: *what wonder if feeble minds cannot get a g. of the truth*, quid mirum si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint? Cic. Div. 2, 39, 21: *to get a g. of anything through a grating in passing*, aliiquid per transennam strictrum aspicere præteritum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: *a g. of hope*, spicula (prop. a small hope), Cic.: v. GLEAM (fig.).

**glisten**: lúculo, rádilo: v. TO GLEAM. **glistening** (*adj.*): lúcidus candens: v. GLITTERING, BRIGHT.

**glitter** (*subs.*): 1. fulgor, órtis, m. (emitted or reflected): the g. of gold, f. auro, Lucri: the g. of arms, f. armorum, Hor.: *to be dazzled with intense g. (display)*, insatis fulgoribus stupore, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5. v. BRIGHTNESS, FLASH.

2. nitor (reflected): the g. of gold and silver, argentil et auri n., Ov. Ponl. 3, 4, 23.

**glitter** (*v.*): 1. fulgeo, falsi, 2. —

and fulgo, 3: *marble abodes, g.ing with ivory and gold, marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, Cic.*; v. TO SHINE.

2. lúco, luxi, 2 (usu. denoting a milder lustre than fulgo): *a throne g.ing with bright emeralds, solium claris lucens smaragdus, Ov. Met. 2, 24: v. TO SHINE.* 3. splendore, 2 (*the shine brightly*): *the sea g. under the tremulous light, s. tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. Aen. 7, 9: Hor.* 4. mico, ui, átum, 1 (esp. of a quick, flashing light): *the swords g. (in action) m. gladii, Liv. 2, 20: Virg.* 5. corusco, 1 (*with quick, restless movement; poet.*): *the lightning g.s among the clouds, flamma inter nubes c. poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: Cland.* 6. niteo, rénideo, 2 (*with reflected light*): v. TO GLEAM.

7. fulgeo, 2: v. TO SHINE.

**glittering** (*adj.*): 1. cōruscus (*with rapid play of light; poet.*) g. lightnings, c. fulmina, Virg. G. 1, 328: the g. sun, c. sol, Virg.: v. GLEAMING.

2. fulgidus. v. BRIGHT, FLASHING.

3. nitidus (*with reflected lustre*): v. GLEAMING. 4. splendens (*very bright*): *the g. constellations, s. signa, Lucifer: v. BRILLIANT.* 5. candens, ntis (*shining white*): g. rocks, c. saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: Virg. 6. candidus (*like preced.*): *Soracte g.-white with snow, nive c. Soracte, Hor.: v. V. HITE.* 7. vitreus (*like glass*): g. Circe, v. Circe, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20. (N.B.—Also the partit. fulgens, nitens, rénidens, may be used adjt.: v. TO GLITTER.)

**gloat**: expr. by pasco, pâvi, stumi, 3: *to g. over any one's tortures, alienj cruciatu p. oculos, Cic.: v. TO FEAST (A.).*

**globe**: 1. *Any round object*: 1. globus: *g. of fire, g. flammarum, Virg. G. 1, 471: Ætin, globulus, Plin.* 2. sphæra: *Cic.: v. SPHERE.* 3. pila: *a g. of glass filled with water, vitrea p. aqua plena, Sen. N. Q. 1, 6, 6: v. BALL.* (N.B.—Orbis strictly denotes a plane figure: v. CIRCLE.) II. *The earth: orbis, is, m.: usus with terræ, terrarum, Cic.: v. EARTH.*

**globosity**: globositas, e. g., teruae, Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 16, med.

**globular**: globosus: *Cic. Tim. 6, init. See also ROUND, SPHERICAL. To make of a g. shape, conglobo, i: Cic. N. D. 2, 39: the simple verb globo also occurs, but both are most freq. in p. part.*

**globule**: globulus, pilula: v. GLOBE, FILL.

**gloom**: 1. Lit.: tenebrae, cāligo: v. DARKNESS. II. FIG.: *of calamity, sadness, etc.*: 1. tenebrae, arum: *in what g. is this life spent? quibus in t. degit hor aevi! Lncr.: if exile have cast a g. over you, si quid tenebrorum osfudit exsilium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 82.*

2. cāligo, inis, f. (*thick darkness*): *see now the g. of those times, vide nunc c. temporum illorum, Cic. Pl. 40, 96: Join: caligo et tenebria, Cic. in Sen. 3, 5.* 3. tristitia: *from the height of joy, suddenly a g. fell upon all, ex summa laetitia, repente omnes t. invasit, Sal. Cat. 21: a kind of g. contracts the face of the earth, quasi t. quaedam contrabit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.* v. SADNESS.

**gloomily**: moestē: v. SORROWFULLY. Sometimes an adj., as tristis (cf. L. G. 5, 142) may serve: *how g. the sun rises to the wretched, \*quam tristis surgit sol miseris!* v. GLOOMY.

**gloominess**: tenebrae: v. GLOOM.

**gleam**: 1. àter, tra, trum: *the g. cypress, a. cypressum, Virg. Aen. 3, 64: g. Coeytus, a. Coeytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: a. g. day (of death), a. dies, Virg. Aen. 6, 429.* 2. furvus (*chiefly poet.*): *the g. caverns (of Acheron), i. antra, Ov. Met. 5, 541: g. Proserpine, f. Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21.* 3. nūbilus (*cloudy*: poet.): *the g. Styx, n. Styx, Ov. Fast. 3, 322: a road g. with yeys, via n. taxo, Ov. Met. 4, 432: g. fate, n. Parca, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 14.* 4. tenebrosus: *v. DARK.* 5. tristis, e. (properly only of persons: v. SAD): g.

Tartarus, t. Tartara, Virg. Aen. 6, 243: g. trees, t. arbores, Plin. 16, 25, 40: a more g. life, vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: g. severity, t. severitas, Ter. 6. tetricus (*prop. of looks: sad and forbidding*): a g. mīlē, [horridus eī] t. amīnus, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: g. goddesses (i.e. the Parcae), t. deae, Mart. 4, 73, 6. 7. moestus (v. SORROWFUL): most g. with concealed wrath, tacita moestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 5, 568: g. oratores, m. oratores, Auct. Diol. Or. 23: g. fear, m. timor, Virg. 8. caecus: v. DARK.

9. carēcūs (*of dark hue*: poet.): the g. bark of fate, c. ratis fati, Prop.

**glorification**: glorificatio: Aug. (Better expr. by verb: v. TO GLORIFY).

**glorify**: 1. glōrifico, i: Tert. Vulg. (N.B.—Not class.) 2. illustro, i (*to render distinguished*): to g. any one with praise, aliquem laudibus i, Lucr. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, med. 3. célebro, i: v. TO CELEBRATE. See also TO PRAISE, HONOUR.

**glorious**: 1. glōriosus (*of persons, usu. boastful*): to deserve well of the commonwealth g. g. bene meriti de publica g. est, Cic. Ph. 1, 14, 33: most g. victories, victoriae gloriissimae, Suet. Tac. 2. incilius (*chiefly poet.*): v. REKNOWNED. 3. praeclarus (*excellent or eminent beyond others*): o. g. day, O p. dic! Cic. Sen. 23, 85: a most g. achievement, praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim. 1: Sall. 4. pulcher, chra, chrum: a most g. deed, pulcherrimum facinus, Tac. Ann. 1, 8, fin.: Sall.: v. HONOURABLE. 5. amplius: most g. achievements, amplissima res gestae, Cic. Att. 8, 9 ad med. Join: amplum et gloriōsum [est], Liv. 6. clārus, illustris: v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. Plur. to be very g. (of an action), magna, maxima gloria esse, Cic. Pl. 36, 89; to be for ever g. (of an individual), in aeterna [semper] gloria esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21: to regard anything g. aliquid in gloria ponere, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

**gloriously**: 1. glōrīsōe: to triumph g., g. triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. Jōin: gloriōsissime et magnificissime, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2. égrégie (*excellently well, with great distinction*): to conquer g., e. vincere, Liv. 21, 40, init. 3. cum [magna, maxima, summa] laude; non nisi gloria: v. GLORY. Plur. to live g. (a glorious life), in gloria vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, init.

**glory** (*subs.*): I. In abstract sense; praise, distinction: 1. gloria: real, solid, substantial g., vera, gravis, solida g., Cic: eternal g., g. aeterna, sempiterna, Cic: to long for g., g. expetere, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172: to be attracted by g., gloria duci, Cic. Arch. 11, init.: to get g., g. capere, Cic. Am. 7, ext.; g. consequi, id. Ph. 2, 44, 114; g. adipisci, id. Off. 2, 13, init.: to g. by well doing, g. beneficis parare, Quint. Sall. (v. TO GET): all those things have brought me immortal g., mihi illa omnia immortale g. dederunt, Cic. in Pis. 26, 63: to be distinguished for the g. of one's achievements, gloria rerum gestarum florete, Cic. de Or. 1, init.: I have warred not without g., militavi non sine g., Hor. Ætin. gloriola, petty, patry g., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, fin. 2. laus, dis, f.: 'tis no mean g., non ultima l. est. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: to be a g. to any one, aliquid [magnum] laudi esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 99: v. PRAISE. 3. décis, óris, n. (usu. in sense II.): to maintain the dignity and the g. of the state, civitatis dignitatem et d. sustinere, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 124: true g. consists in virtue, verum d. in virtue positum est, Cic. 4. claritas, claritudo: v. RENOWN.

II. An ornament, distinction: 1. décus: mind: the g. of man, hominis d. ingenium, Cic. Br. 15, 59: (Pompey) the g. and light of the empire of the people of Rome, imperii P. R. decus ac lumen, id. Ph. 2, 22, 54.

2. ornamenti: v. ORNAMENT. III. The halo round the head of a saint: nimbus: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 634: comp. Serv. a. 1.

**glory** (*v.*): 1. glōrīor, i (foli. by abl.; either alone or with in, de): to g. in names, nominibus g., Cic. Cr. 50, 169: we rightly g. in virtue, in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: with de id. Fin. 3, 8, 28: v. TO BOAST.

2. effero, extilī, élatum, 3, irr. (with pron. refl.): in this 1 g., not a little, hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: to g. in wickedness and tyranny, sclere atque superbia sece e., Sall. Jug. 1, 1, med.: Cic.

3. jacto, i: v. TO BOAST. Plur.: many g. in enduring heat for many hours, plerique in gloria ducunt, plurimis horis calorem perpeti, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

— **over**: insulto, i (usu. with dat.): Cic.: v. TO EXULT OVER. **glorying**: glōrīatio: Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28. See also BOAST.

**gloss** (*subs.*): I. A shining appearance: nitor: v. GLOSSINESS. Plur.: to give a g. to any thing, polire, aliquid nitidus reddere (v. TO POLISH): to take the g. off any one's achievements, "aliqui causarunt glorian minuere, v. TO DISPARAGE. II. An explanation of a difficult word: 1. interpretatio, interpretationem: v. INTERPRETATION.

2. glossa, ae (rare in this sense). v. Forcell. s. v.

— **over**: perh. colōro, i: cf. Val. Max. 8, 2, 2, libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine colorando. See also TO EXTENUATE.

**glossary**: 1. glōsarium: Gell. 18, 7, med. 2. glossae, arum (i.e. a collection of obsolete words; glossae, glossemata): to compile g.s, glossas scribere, Varr. L. L. 7, 2 § 10.

**glossiness**: nitor: g. of plumage, n. pennarum, Phaer. 1, 13, 6: v. BRIGHTEST, SMOOTHNESS.

**glossy**: 1. nitidus: g. hair, n. casaries, Virg. G. 4, 337: g. in his youth (fresh skin), n. juvena, id. Aen. 2, 473: Ov.: v. BRIGHT. 2. perh. in some cases, candidus (*shining and fair*): g. white limbs, c. membra, Ov. Met. 2, 607.

**gloves**: perh. manuum tegumenta, (digitalia) digitalia, Kr. s. v. In Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15, maniae is used of a kind of covering for the hand and arm, notariis cuius manus hinc manici mutinebantur, but cf. Gierig ad l. and v. SLEEVE. (Digitalia or digitabula in Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 55, are evidently not gloves, but implements used in knocking fruit off a tree.)

**gloved** (*part. adj.*): Plur.: with g. hand, \*manibus intectis, digitalibus vestitis.

**glover**: nearest word perh. manūlērius, Pl. Aut. 3, 5, 37. (Forcell: gives chirothearini, c. Gloss.)

**glow** (*subs.*): ardor, fervor, cálor: v. HEAT. Plur.: in the g. of youth, callidus juvena, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: to be in a g., candere: v. TO GLOW.

**glow** (*v.*): 1. candeo, ui, 2: the g. g. vron hisses from the hot furnacē, calidis candens ferrum e fornaciis stridit, Lucr. 6, 148: the air grew g. hot, aér fervoribus instus canduit, Ov. Met. 1, 120. Hence incept., candesco, i, to begin to g., to become g. hot: Lucr.: Ov. Comps. incandescō, exandescō, strengthened from preced.: cf. FIE, TO TAKE. 2. ardeo, incept., ardesco, arsi: v. FIRE, TO TAKE; BE ON.

3. feruo, bui, 2; also fervo, i, 3 (strictly, to boil): the sun is g.ing hot, sun fertit, Gell. 2, 29, mel, Esp. in fig sense, the work g.s ("is all alive"), fervet opus, Virg. G. 4, 169: to g. with passion, (ab) ira fervere, Ov. Met. 2, 602. Hor. Incept. fervesco, 3 (rare): Lucr.: Plin. 4. aestuo, i (like preced.): the parched air g.s, torridus a. aér, Prop. F. g.: the concealed flame (of love) g.s all the more, tectus magis a. ignis, Ov. Met. 4, 64.

5. flagro, i (strictly, to blaze, to be on fire). Fig.: to g. with love, amore f., Cic.: v. INFLAMED, TO BE.

**glowing** (*adj.*): 1. With heat: 1. candens, ntis: Lucr.: v. TO GLOW.

2. ardens, ntis: g. Etna, a. Aetna,

**Hor.** A. P. 465: *g. Scorpio, a. Scorpis, Virg. G. 1, 35.* **3.** *fervens, nitis: g. embers, f. cuius, Plin.: g. wheel, f. rota, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 68.* **4.** *fervidus. g. wheel, f. rota, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. See also HOT, FIERY.* **II.** *With eagerness, passion, etc.: fervidus, calidus, etc.: v. EAGER, FEVERENT.* **III.** *Of colour, brilliant, as if on fire: ardens most g. hue, ardentissimus c., Plin. 21, 4, 10: Virg. See also BRILLIANT; and INFLUENT. (IV.).*

**IV.** *In such pbs. as, in g. terms (of eulogy): Phr. he spoke in most g. terms of my consolate, ornatisimme de meo consulatu locutus est, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: cf. pleno ore laudare, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; amplissime laudare, Plin. 18, 3, 3, med.: to paint in g. colours, (insignibus) verborum coloribus depingere, cf. Gell. 14, 1; varius pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.*

**glowingly;** *in glowing language:* v. preed. art. (IV.).

**glow-worm:** cicindela, lampyrus, idis, f.: the former was the rustic name, and the latter borrowed from the Gk.; explained as follows, Plin. 18, 26, 66. (Lampyris noctiluca, Linn.)

**gloze:** blandior, adular: v. to FLATTER, FAWN.

**glozing (adj.):** blandiloquens: Pl.: Sen. (trag.) v. BLAND, FLATTERING.

**glue (subs.):** glutēn, inis, n.; glutinum, i. Varr. Plin.

**glue (v.):** glutinō, i: to g. sheets of paper together, chartas g., Plin.: to g. together broken pieces of glass, vitri fragmenta, g., Plin. Comps. agglutine (to g. one thing to another), Plin.: Cels.; conglutino (to g. together), chiefly used fig., Varr.: v. TO STICK TOGETHER, (N.B.—The above may be used of any kind of glutinous cement). Phr. he has g.d lip to lip in fine style, labra labris ferruginat admodum, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

**glue-maker:** glutinarius: Inscr. **gluer:** glutinātor (= book-binder): Cic. Att. 4, 4.

**gluey:** glutinōsus: v. GLUTINOUS.

**glug:** onomatop. word: glut, glut, Vet. Poet. in Anthol.

**glut (r.):** 1. exople, evī, etūm, 2: to g. oneself with long-wished-for carnage, diu optata caede [sc] ex., Liv. 31, 24, ad fin.: Cic. v. TO SATIATE.

2. pasco, i: v. TO FEAST. Phr. to g. the corn-market, \*vilitatem annoneae efficerre (comp. foll. art.); satiamente facere, Sall. fr. in Non.

**glut (subs.):** I. In gen. sense, sātias, sātietas: v. SATIETY. II. If a market: perh. vilitas: there followed such a g. in the corn-market, tanta vilitas rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: more precisely, satis, Sall. fr. v. preed. art. fin.

**glutinous:** 1. glutinōsus: g. resin, g. resina, Cels.; Col. 2, 1, 2, lentes (tough, stringy): cement mors g. than birdlime, gluten visco lentiis, Virg. G. 4, 41. 3. viscōsus (like birdlime): Join: mollis and viscōsus, Pall. R. R. 1, 14. (Viscidus, v. rare.) 4. tēnax (clinging, like cement): Virg: Plin. v. STICKY. To become g., lentescere, 3: Tac. Ger. 45.

**glutinousness:** lento: g. of pitch, 1. picis, Plin.: who has also lentitudo in same sense. (Or expr. by circuml. tenax s. glutinosa natura.)

**glutton:** 1. hēlio or helluo, onis, m.: a foul, impure g., spurcus, impurus b., Cic. Fig. a perfect g. in books, h. librorum, cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7. Join: gurges atque heluo: natus abdomini suo, Cic. in Pis. 17, 41. 2. lurco, onis, m. (a coarse word): Lenzaus in Suet. Gr. 15: Pl. 3. pōpīo, onis, m.: Hor. S. 2, 7, 39: cf. Suet. l. c. A form pōpīo also occurs, Macr. 4. gluto or glutto, onis, m.: Pers. 5, 112. 5. homo glūsōsus: v. GLUTTONOUS.

**glutton to be a:** hēluo (helluo).

1: to play the g. on the open stage, in exostra h., Cic. prov. cons. 6, fin. Fig.:

to be a very g. in books, libris h., Cic. 3, 3, 2, 7.

**gluttonous:** 1. gūlōsus: they are g. with their very eyes, oculis quoque g. sunt, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, extr.: Mart. 2, 6dāx, acis (a milder term than preced.): v. VORACIOUS. Phr: to be a g. man, ventri guile, popinae deditum esse: v. GLUTTONY.

**gluttonously:** gūlōsē. Col.: Ter.

**gluttony:** 1. hēliūtū (hell.): Cic. in Sen. 6, 13. 2. édācticas (voraciousness): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. Pl. 3. expr. by meton., gūla, venter, ingluvies, guttur, pōpīna: a man of insatiable, disgusting g., homo profundae, sordidae gulae, Suet. Vt. 13: to be addicted to g., gulae parere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: to waste a patrimony by gambling or g., manu, ventre, bona patria lacrare, Sall. Cat. 14 adductiose to g., obsequium ventris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: (Vitellius) notorious for g. and voracity, notabilis ingluvies et voracitate, Eutr.: Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: an example of g., magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114 (cf. Cic. Coel. 19, 44, vitium ventris et gutturis): for the gratification of g., ad popinam, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, extr. Phr.: to indulge in g., beluari (v. GLUTTON, TO BE): no g. or debauchery, nulla conviviorum ac luxuriarum libido, Cic. Coel. 19, 44.

**gnarled:** nodosus: v. KNOTTY.

**gnash:** 1. frende, 2; frendo, 3: in imperf. tenses; esp. part.: he g.d his teeth, frendebat dentibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: also without dentibus: gravior frenedes, Virg. G. 4, 452. Liv.

2. infrendeo, 2 (strictly, to g. the teeth at any one): inf. alieci, Stat. Th. 8, 580: ging the teeth with a groan, dentibus infrendestis gemitu, Virg. Aen. 3, 664. 3 dentibus strideo or strido: v. TO GRIND (II.), and foll. art.

**gnashing (subs.):** 1. stridor dentium: Cels. 2, 7: Vulg. Matt. viii. 12. 2. frenodor (not class.): Tert.

**gnat:** cūlex, icls, m.: Pl.: Hor.: Plin.

**gnaw:** rōdo, si, sum, 3: mice had g.d the shield, clipeos mures roserant, Cic.: to g. the nails to the quick, vivos ungues r., Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: Ov. Hence comps.: artido, to g. a little, on the edges (v. TO NIBBLE): abrodo, to g. off, Plin.: corrudo, to g. all over, Cic.: praerodo, to g. off the end of anything, Hor. For fig. sense, v. TO GALL, WORRY.

**gnawing (adj.):** mordax: g. cares, m. sollicitudines, Hor.

**gnawing (subs.):** morsus, us: the perpetual g. of anxiety, perpetui curiarum morsus, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73: Cic.: v. STING (fig.).

**gnome:** I. A maxim (γνῶμη): gnōmē, ès: Front. Ep. (pure Latin, sententia): v. MAXIM. II. A kind of fairy, supposed to inhabit the centre of the earth: in pl., di operantei, Capell. (st. cent.): v. FAIRY.

**gnomic:** gnomicus (γνωμοκός): term used by mod. critics: Schneid. ad Theog. A. g. poet, gnomologus, ib.

**gnomon:** i. e. the index of a dial: gnōmōn, ónis, m.: Plin. 2, 72, 74: Vitr.

**gnomonic:** i. e. pertaining to the gnomon: gnōmōnicus, Vitruv. Gnōmōnicus, as name of the art, gnōmōnicus, ès, or a., ae, Vitruv. Gell.

**gnostic:** gnōstikos: Aug.: Tert.

**gnosticism:** "gnosticorum ratio, doctrina (by themselves called gnōsis, Gr. γνῶσης):

**gnu:** perh. leucrocota (var. spelt: Plin. 8, 21, 30 (Antelope gnu, Cycl.).

**go:** I. Lit.: of movement: 1. eo, ivi (ii), itum, 4 (most gen. term): I am going to the forum, ex ad forum, Pl.: go and be hanged, i in malam crucem! Pl.: to go to bed, cubitum i., Cic. N. B.—Eo is oft. used in pass. impers. (cf. L. G. § 632): they go into an ancient wood, itur in antiquam silvam, Virg. Aen. 6, 179: tell me whether to go, dicite qua sitendum, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 19. 2. vado, si, sum, 3 (esp. to go or make one's way with violence): v. TO RUSH. I am going to-morrow to Pompey early, ad l'om-

peum postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, extr.: go, and report these commands to your king, vadite, et haec regi mandata referite, Virg. Aen. 11, 176

3. meo, i (strictly, to go to and fro: rare in prose): to go this way and that, huc illuc in, lac. Ann. 4, 5: cl. ib. 3, 14, fin., quotiens D. Augustum in Occid-ntem aitque Orientem measuisse in Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17:—simply ire, 4. grādiōr, gressus, 3 (to pace, step along): going side by side, patres gressi, Virg. Aen. 6, 633: to go resolutely to one's death, fideliū atinuo g. ad mortem, Cic.

5. prōficiōr, fecitus, 3: v. TO SET OUT. II. To depart: 1. abeo, 4, irr.: he is gone, abiit, Cels. v. TO DEPART. 2. vādo, 3. tentulus is with me to-day: he goes to-morrow morning, L. hodie apud me; etas mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, extr.: 3. prōficiōr, 3: v. TO SET OUT. III. To turn out, issue, well or ill: cēdo, ssi, ssim, 3: if aught had gone ill with him, si male cesserat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31. Phr.: as affuis' go ut nunc est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: v. TO GO ON.

IV. To be sold or valued: cēdo, 3: to go two for one (of sheep): cēdo pro singulis c., Cato, R. R. 150: to g. (be reckoned) for salary, c. pro stipendiis, Tac. G. 14. See also to RECKON. V.

To be current: Phr.: as the story goes, ut ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, fin.: siut fertur, id. de Or. 1, 11, 49. or the verbs fero, tradō, prōdo may be used without parenthesis: (Vulcan) as the story goes, was master of a smithy in Lemnia, qui Lemni fabricae praeffuisse traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: simili with dictor, ib. 18, 45; proditum est, ib. 23, 59, etc. v. TO REPORT.

**go about:** I. Lit.: to make a circuit: circumeo (circueo), 4, irr.: v. TO GO ROUND. II. To make efforts:

1. eo, 4, irr. (with sup.): they go about to deprive the good of their rewards, bonorum praemia ereptum sunt, Sall. Jug. 85, ad fin.: v. 12, motion, 4 (implying a difficult task): to go about anything with much labour, aliiquid cum multo labore in, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 5 iōni: struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 16, 4, init.: v. TO ATTEMPT.

— **abroad:** peregre exeo, aeo: v. ABROAD. (Peregrinus is to be living abroad.)

— **astray:** 1. erro, 1: to show the road to one who goes a., erranti monstrare viam, Cic. For fig. sense, v. TO ERR. Simil. the comps., derro, aberro, which are used both lit. and fig.: to go a. from the (right) road, itinerare derreare, Quint. 10, 3, 29; in itineri d. Cic. in Lact. 6, 24, init.: to go a. from the law of nature, a reguli naturae aberrare, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140 v. TO WANDER.

2. läbor, psus, 3 (in fig. sense): v. TO ERR.

— **away:** abeo, discede: v. TO DEPART, LEAVE.

— **back:** rēdo, revertor: pedem rēfero v. TO RETURN, FALL BACK.

— **before:** 1. antēo, 4, irr. (with dat. or acc.; or absol.): lictori go b. the praetors, lictores praetoribus anteibant, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 91: before thee ever goes stern necessity, te semper a. saeua necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17: for absol. use, cf. Cic. 1 c. 2. praeo, 4, irr. (with dat. or acc.; or absol.): the lictors should go b. the consuls, consulibus lictores praerirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, fin.: absol., Varr. 5, 12 § 82, praeator qui praeriret jure et exercitu. 3. atēgredior, praeēdior, ssus, 3 (mostly in hig. sense): v. TO PROCEDE.

4. antēcēdo, ssi, ssim, 3 (to go on ahead, in advance of: foll. by acc. or absol.): Pompey had gone b. the legions, Pompeius antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9, extr.: for absol. use, cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 79.

— **behind:** subeo, 4, irr. (rare in this sense): the moon having gone b. the sun's disc, quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4.

— **beyond:** 1. égrēdior, ssus, 3 (with acc.; not so in Cæs.): to go b.

*the boundaries, fines e., Caes. B. G. 1, 44, med.: Sall.: Liv. Fig.: a family which had never gone b. the rank of praetor, familia nunquam praeturam egressa, Tac. Ann. 3, 30. 2. excedo, 3; v. TO EXCEED.*

*go by:* 1. Lit.: praetereo, prae-tergredior: v. TO PASS BY. 2. Fig.: to adhere to: sto, steti, statum, i: v. TO ABIDE BY.

*— down:* descend, degradior: v. TO DESCEND. See also TO SINK.

*— for:* arcesso, peto, 3; v. TO PEGH.

*— forth:* 1. exeo, 4, irr.: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO DEPART. 2. prodeo, 4, irr.: to go f. to battle, ad proelium p., Caes. B. C. 3, 86; to go f. to meet any one, alicui obviandum p., Cic. Mur. 3, 3, ini. (Exire is simply to quit a place; prodire to come forth to view). 3. egrédior, ssus, 3 (to come outside of a place, as opp. to remaining within): Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ISSUE FORTH. 4. excedo, sissum, 3; to go f. from a temple, e. tem-ple ex., Liv. 29, 10; Cic.: v. TO DEPART.

5. evado, si, sum, 3 (to make one's way out; rare in this sense): Sall. Jug. 56, fin.; v. TO GET OUT, ESCAPE. 6. emigro, i (rare): Cic.: v. TO DEPART.

*— in or into:* ingredior, ineo: v. TO ENTER.

*— off:* 1. To pass off: abeo, 4, irr.: I was wondering whether this would go off so, mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. Andri. 1, 2, 4; v. TO ISSUE, TURN OUT. 2. To discharge itself, as a gun: emitto, 3 (pass. refl.): v. TO DISCHARGE.

*— on:* 1. Lit.: to go forward: pergo, 3; v. TO PROCEED. 2. To take place: 1. ágo, égi, actum, 3 (in pass.): what is going on here, hic que aguntur, Cic. Fam. 1, 5 (b), init.: but ago in this form very oft. = to be at issue, be en-dangered. 2. Igo, factus, fieri: all things that are now going on or are to be, omnia quae sunt, queaque futura sunt, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19: my neighbours see all that goes on in my house, mihi arbitri vicini sunt quid domi f., Pl.

III. To succeed, prosper: 1. eo, 4, irr.: the matter begins to go on better than I had expected, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15. 2. succedo, sis, sum, 3: this matter is going on famously, lepido hoc s. sub manus negotium, Pl.: Ter.: v. TO SUCCED. Phr.: how are matters going on (with you), quid agitur? Ter.: Hor.

*— out:* 1. Lit.: exeo, egrédior: v. TO GO FORTH. 2. Fig.: of a fire or light: extinguuo, restinguo, xi, sum, 3 (in pass.): v. TO EXTINGUISH.

*— over:* 1. Lit.: transeo, trans-gredior: v. TO CROSS OVER. 2. To change sides: 1. desisco, ivi, itum, 3 (implying a breach of fealty): Prae-nestia went o. from the Latins to the Romans P. ab Latinis ad Romanos de-servit, Liv.: Cic. Simili, deficitio, 3: v. TO REVOLT. 2. transeo, 4, irr. (to change sides, whether rightly or wrong-ly): to go o. to the enemy, ad adversarios tr., Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 15, 40; Caes.: absol., to go o. without being attacked, illascissum tr., Tac. Agr. 20, 20. Fig.: of change of opinion: in senten-tiam aliecius tr., Liv. 34, 34, init. 3. transgredior, grasset, 3 (= preced.): I go o. to you, transgredior ad vos, Tac. H. 4, 66; also foll. by in partes, Tac. Agr. 7. III. Fig.: to traverse a sub-ject: percurro, 3 (in haste, cursorily): v. TO RUN THROUGH.

*— round:* To make the circuit of: 1. circumeo or circueo, 4, irr. (with acc.): to go r. (and visit) one's estates, praedia c., Cic. Cae. 32, 94. Esp. to go r. soliciting votes: cf. Cic. Att. 14, 21, circumete veteranos, ut acte Caesari sancirent. Also fig., to go round about in speaking, Tac. H. 3, 37. Quint. 2. ambo, 4; v. TO CANVASS. 3. óbeo, 4, irr.: v. TO VISIT. 4. To re-volve: vertex, 3 v. TO TURN ROUND.

*— through:* 1. Lit.: 1. óbeo, 4, irr. to go through many countries on foot, multas regiones pedibus ob.

Cic. 2. lustro, i: v. TO TRAVERSE. 2. pertexo, ui, xtum, 3: only go through with what you have begun, per-texe modo quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, fin. 2. pertendo, di, sup and tum, 3: I see I cannot go through with this as I began, video non licere ut cooperam hoc p., Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9: to go through with any thing vigorously, aliiquid p. naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6. 3. décurro, curri and cūcuri, 3 (a circus metaphor): to go through one's tasks, opera d., Lact. 1, 1, med.: cf. Cic. Quint. 31, fin., actae decursaque: Prop. See also TO CAURE OUT, FINISH.

*go to:* 1. Lit.: 1. ádeo, 4, irr.: is there any place to which I can go, an quoquam me a. licet? Sall.: Cic.: v. TO VIST. 2. pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (to direct one's course towards; with acc.): Cic.: v. TO MAKE FOR. Simil. the comp. appeto (less freq.): Cic. 3. accēdo, 3: v. TO APPROACH: prōfiscor, 3: v. TO SET OUT. 2. To have re-course to, enter upon: Phr.: to go to law with any one, item intendere alium, legi agere cum aliquo (v. LAW, ACTION): to go to war with any one, bellum alium inferre, Cic. (v. WAR): to go to too great lengths in expenditure, extra modum sumptu prodire, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140.

*— to and fro:* commeo, 1: to go to and fro between Veii and Rome (of messengers), inter Veios Romamque c., Liv. 5, 47, extr.: more fully, ultra citroque c., Caes. B. G. 7, 36, extr.

*— towards:* pēto, 3: sequor, 3: v. TO MAKE FOR.

*— under:* 1. sūbeo, 4, irr. (with acc.): to go u. a. roof, tectum s., Caes. B. G. 1, 36, extr.: to go u. the yoke, jugum s., Plin. 10, 45, 62. 2. suc-cede, sis, sum, 3 (with dat.: poet.): to go u. a. roof, tecto s., Ov. Met. 2, 766: Virg.: in Cic. (?) Dom. 44, fin., we should prob. read, tectum quo succederet.

*— up, or up to:* 1. sūbeo, 4, irr.: with direct acc. = to ascend; with prep. ad, in, to go up to, approach: cf. subire collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15; ad portam castrorum s., Liv. 34, 16, med.

2. succedo, 3: v. TO ASCEND.

*— to let:* 1. dimitto, misi, sum, 3 (to allow to escape: esp. of persons): to let any one go free, aliquem incūlmem d., Caes. B. C. 1, 18: to let an enemy go out of one's hands, hostes ex manibus d., ib. 1, 64: to let go the standards in fear, signa ex mīli d., ib. 3, 69, extr. 2. ómittio, 3 (to drop from one's hands; esp. suddenly or through fear): to let go the woman, omittre mulierem! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: to let go the reins, habenas o., Tac. H. 1, 86. 3. remitto, 3 (usu. to let go back): to let go the reins, frena t., Ov. Met. 2, 191. See also to DROP.

*goad (subs.):* stimulus: to pole a bullock with a g., juvence stimulo lassceres, Col. 2, 2, fin.; poet. increpare, Tib. 1, 1, 30: to kick against the g., adversum s. calcare, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23.

*goad (v.):* 1. Lit.: 1. expr. by stimulus and a verb: v. precd. art. 2. instigo, 1: cf. Ter. Andri. 4, 2,

9; and Plin. Ep. 3, 7, fin. (which passages, though fig., imply the lit. use of the word). 2. Fig.: to incite violently: 1. stimulo, 1: resentement for wrong g'd them on against Tarquin, injuria dolor in Tarquinum eos stimu-lavit, Liv. 1, 40 v. TO STING. 2. instigo, 1: if this fellow is not mad enough of himself, g. him on, si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andri. 1: c. malitia g's their minds, mentes i. furor, Sen. 3. incito, 1: v. TO INCITE, URGE ON. 4. exaspero, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE. Phr.: to g. a man on, alicui stimulos admirare, Cic. Sext. 5, 12.

*goal:* 1. méta (the turning post in a Roman circus): v. dict. Ant. s.v.): to go close to the g. with the near wheel, strigatore m. interior rota, Ov.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, init.: to reach the g., m. con-tingere, Hor. Fig. the g. of death, m.

mortis, Virg.: Ov. 2. calx, cis, f. (a chalk line marking the limits of the race): Esp. in fig. sense: to reach the g., ad c. pervenire, Cic. Am. 27, 101; decurrere, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: now I am in sight of the g., nunc video c., Cic. Tusc. 1, c. 3. crēta (= calx): to finish the lawful course and reach the g., peracto legitimo cursu ad c. stare, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

*goat:* 1. cāper, pri, m. (he-goat): Virg.: Col. Fem., capra, a she-g.: Cic.: the fem. form sometimes includes both sexes: the g. we breed sprang from wild g.s, caprae quas alimus a capris feris sunt ortae, Varr. 2, 3, post init. Dimin., capella (often = capra), the he and the she-g., caper, capella, Col. 7, 6, init.

2. hircus (a he-goat): Varr.: Virg. Fig.: to denote a lustful man, Pl. Cat. Dimin., hirculus, Cat. Adj., hircinus, belonging to a he-g., Hor.: Plin.

3. (collectively) caprinum (capri-num, Virg. Aen. 3, 221) pecus: Col. 7, 6, init.: simly, to form a flock of g.s, caprinum gregem instaurare, Varr. 2, 3, init. A goat-stall, caprile, Varr.: Col.: an orner of g.s, caprarius, Varr. 2, 3, ad fin.

*goat-footed:* capripes, pēdis: Hor.: Prop.

*goat-herd:* 1. caprarius, Col. 3, 10, ad fin.: Varr. 2. magister, (pecoris caprinus), Col. 7, 6, fin. 3. pastor [caprarius]: v. SHEPHERD.

*goatish:* i. e. rank, lustful: libidinosus: v. LUSTFUL. (Hircos is smelling like a he-goat: Pl. Mart.)

*goats-beard:* (a plant) trigopōgon, ónis, f. Plin.

*goatskin:* pellis bircina [caprina]: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 19.

*goatsucker:* caprimulgus: Plin.

*goats-thyme:* trágorigánum: Plin.

*goats-thorn:* trágacanthá: Plin.

*goat-wort:* trágion: Plin.

*go-between (subs.):* 1. inter-nuntius, f.-a: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 39. Join: internuntius et minister [totius rei], Liv. 33, 38, med. (But the word is less colloq. than the Eng.: cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12, where it is used of the augurs.). 2. interpres, étiis, c. (also less colloq. than the Eng.): Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 6 (cf. ib. 10, 6b negotii clandestino ut agerem): a g. for cor-rupting a court, int. judicij corrumperi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, extr. 3. conciliator, f.-trix (one who brings people together: sometimes in bad sense): the maid who acted as g. ancilla c. quaefuit, Pl. Mil. 5, 17: comp. conciliator nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12. 4. séquier, teris, tris (for bribery): Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, extr.: cf. Cic. Cael. 13, init., adulter, impudicus sequester: from which it would seem that the word was also used in another bad sense: Apul. has a fem. sequestra (stupri). Met. 9, p. 187.

*gobble (v.):* i. e. to swallow greedily: obsovere, psi, 2: to gobble up cakes entire, totas ob placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2.

*goblet:* pōculum, scyphus v. cup.

*goblin:* larva (cf. Aug. Civ. D. 9, 11,

where the spirits of bad men are spoken of as larvae or lemures) faith, this woman is possessed of g.s, haec quidem edepol larvarum plena est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155: v. ghost. In pl. may be used (v. supr.): Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

*god:* 1. deus: the immortal g.s, di or d. immortales, Cic.: the g.s for-bid, dili meliora! Cic.: so may the g.s help me, ita me di ament! Ter.: by the g.s, per deos, Cic. not without the help of the g.s, non sine dis, Hor. (N.B. —Deus must not be made to govern a gen. case of that over which the deity presides: v. infr. phr.). 2. divis (chiefly poet. in this sense, except in pl.): whether it were g. or goddess, si d., si diva esset, Vett. carm. in Liv. 7, 26, med.: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 8: the g.s often declare their presence, praesentiam saepe suam d. declarant, Cic. N.D. 2, z, 6. 3. nūmen. v. DEITY, DIVINITY. 4. (In pl.): colestes, ium (the gods of heaven): Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25; Phil. 4, 4, 10: Liv.

**Shnly.**, coelites, um (poet.): Hor.: coelitiae, arum (um): Virg.: Ov. 5. **súper,** orum (opp. to inferi: poet. = preced.): favourite of the gods above and below, superis deorum gratia et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, extr.: the g.s regard mortal things, aspiciunt s. mortalia, Ov. Met. 13, 70. The correli. term inferi, is used chiefly of the region of the g.s below: v. INFERNAL (regions).

6. **household g.s.:** pénates, Lares v. **HOUSEHOLD.** Phr. : the g. of gann. of poets, of battles, etc., (\*deus) qui lucro, poetis, pugnus praestet (not deus qui lucru, etc.).

**god-child:** \*infans cui quis in baptismi sponsor exstilit.

**goddess:** 1. dea, dat. pl. deábus: Cic.: Virg.: Hor. 2. diva (chiefly poet. or in formulae): g. who rules thy favourite Antium (Fortune), d. gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1: Liv : comp. god (2).

**godfather:** \*sponsor.

**godhead:** déltas: three persons in one g., in tribus personis d. una, Prud. Apoth. 79 (ed. Dressel): Aug. (But except in strictly theol. lang. natura Dei or some circum. should be preferred.) See also OTINITY; and cf. Corp. Conf. (Anglic.).

**godless:** átheos or átheós, i: Arnob. 3, 28: Cic. (who uses the word as applied to Blagoras, N. D. 1, 23, 63, but more prob. as GK). See also IMPIETY.

**godlike:** 1. divinus: nothing in man more g. than reason, ratione nihil in nomine divinum, Cic.: v. DIVINE. 2. dñs (poet.): Virg. Aen. II, 657: Lucr.

**godliness:** pietas (erga Deum). v. PIETY.

**godly:** pius, sanctus: v. PIOS.

**godmother:** \*quae spondae infantis loco.

**godsend:** i.e. a sudden and unexpected boom (Gr. épaíno): no exact word. Phr. : the army of Fabius, like a very g., shaved itself to succour them, Fabiani se acies reponere, relut covole dismis ad auxilium ostendit, Liv. 22, 29: your money was a perfect g. to me, pecunia ista quasi divinitus mili oblati (esse) videbatur. Sometimes lumen may serve: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15, appone lucro.

**godson:** \*puer cui quis sponsorem se praebuit.

**godwit:** a plant: aegocéphalus, i, m. (?) Plin.

**goggle:** chiefly in epith., *google-eyed*, oculos eminentes habens, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

**going** (subs.): 1. Itio (rare): frequent g.s., crebrae i, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 23: Cic. 2. Itus, us, m: our g., returnus, nostri i, redditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5: Suet. (More frequently expr. by verb: v. TO GO.)

— **about:** circuitio: v. GOING ROUND.

— **across:** transitus, transitio: v. PASSAGE.

— **away:** ábitus, ábitio: v. DEPARTURE.

— **back:** reditio, reditus: v. RETURN.

— **before:** antecessio, Cic.

— **forth or out:** 1. exitus: v. EGRES, DEPARTURE. 2. exitio (rare): Pl.

— **in:** ingressus, ingressio: v. ENTRANCE.

— **to or towards:** accessio, accessus: v. APPROACH.

— **round:** 1. circuitio (circumf.): the duty of g. round ("the rounds") belonged to the aediles of the plebs, c. aedilium plebej erat, Liv. 3, 6, fin. Fig.: what need is there of g. round about the matter (in speech), quid opus est c. (et anfractu), Cic. Ph. 2, 61, fin. 2. iustratio (the act of traversing): Cic. Ph. 2, 23, 57, where it is joined with paragrapto (itinerum).

**goitre.** Phr. to have the g., gutturosum esse: v. foll. art. (Bronchitis M. L.)

**goitrous.** goitred: gutturus: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1. (b.)

**gold:** aurum: Cic.: Virg.: virgin g., a. vivum s. apýron, Plin. 35, 15, 50. Prov.: to prounice mountains of g., montes auri pollicent, Ver. Ph. 1, 2, 18: hence (a), of vessels of g.: to take a hearty draught from a vessel of g., pleno se producere a, Virg. Aen. 1, 719. (b.) of money in general: see, I beseech, that there is no deficiency in the g., vide queso ne qua lacuna sit in a, Cic. Att. 12, 6, init.: (c), of the hue of g.: a snake distinguished for a crest of g., aurum crista praesignis et auro, Ov. Met. 3, 2.

**gold, of gold** (adj.): v. GOLDEN.

**gold, ornamented with:** 1. auratus: garniments adorned with g., a. vestes, Ov.: Lucr. C. v. GILDED.

2. auréus (strictly, made of gold): Virg.

**gold-beater:** bracteator, bracteárius: Firmic.

**gold-bringing or producing:** auferer, éra, érum: Plin.

**gold-dust:** hallux, fucus, f., Plin. 33, 4, 21 (quod minutum est baculum vocant).

**golden, of gold:** auréus: a. g. bowl,

a. patera, Pl. g. images, a. simulacra,

Lucr. Fig.: (a) of golden hue: the g. light of the sun, a lumina solis, Lucr. the g., moon, a. luna, Ov.: (b) precious as gold: g. words, a. dicta, Lucr. 1, 12: the g. mean, a. medicoritas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 5: the g. age, a. actas, Ov. Met. 1, 89.

**gold-finch:** carduelis, ls, f.: Plin. (fringilla carduelis, Linna.).

**gold-finder:** aurilegulus: Cod. Theod.

**gold-fish:** perh. hippocampus: Plin. 8, 16, 24 (coryphaena hippocampus, Linna.).

**gold-leaf:** 1. bractea (auri):

Lucr. 4, 729. dimidi, bracteola, thin leaf, Juv. 13, 152: to beat g. leaf, bracteola dicere, Juv. 1, c. 2. 2. lámina (sync. lamma) aurii: cf. Plin. 33, 9, 45. (Covered with g.-leaf), bracteatus: v. PLATED.

**gold-mine:** 1. aurifodina: Plin.

33, 4, 21, jin. 2. auraria (sc. fodina): Tac. Ann. 6, 19.

**gold-refiner:** auricector: Iuscr. in Murat. (F.).

**gold-smith:** 1. aurifex, Icis, m.: Pl. C. 2. aurarius, Inscr. in Grut. (F.). A. g.-smith's workshop, aurificina, Gloss. (F.).

**gold-thread or wire:** \*aureum filum.

**gondola:** \*navicula praelonga quae gondola dicitur.

**gondolier:** nauta: v. BOATMAN.

**gong:** \*instrumentum horrendi sonitus quae gongia dicitur.

**gonorrhœa:** góñorrhœa: Firmic.

**good (adj.):** 1. In ord. sense: 1. bónus (in most senses): (a) of anything good in its kind: a. g. house, aedes h., Pl. a. g. pen, b. calamus, Cic.: a. g. voice, b. vox, Quint.: (b) answering a certain end: foll. by ad and acc. or dat.: what (the soil) is g. for, ad quam rem bona sita, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, init.: mountain territory g. for rearing cattle, mons pecori b. alendo, Liv. 29, 31: Virg.: (c) auspicious, prosperous: g. words (of g. omen), b. verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1: g. fortune, bonae res, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: g. health, b. valetudo, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88: (d) of honourable rank: a woman of g. family, mulier b. genere nata, Pl.: bonis prognata, Ter.: v. NOBONIUS.

(e) considerable (q. v.): a g. part of mankind, b. pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: Cic.: (f) In moral sense: q. men hate to sin from love of virtue, b. omni oderunt peccare virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28 (but in Cic. boni viri oft. means simply respectable men, or those belonging to the optimates: cf. Cic. Att. 8, 1, bonorum, id est, lautorum et locupletum): (g) genuine: g. money, b. numi (opp. to adulterini), Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91. 2. próbus. (a) desirable: good

in its kind: g. timber, a. g. carpenter, p. materies, p. faber, Pl. Poem. 4, 2, 93. a g. ship, p. navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100 more stepl. (b) in moral sense v. HONEST, UPRIGHT. Join: probus, bene moratus, bonus vir, Cic. de Or. 2, 43 extr.: (c) genuine: the money was not g., p. argutum non esse, Llv. 32, 2, init.

H. In medicine: effervescens 1. salutaria, e: the decoction is g. for tooth-ache, dentum doloris decoctum eorum s. est, Plin. 23, 9, 42: v. WHOLE-SOME.

2. efficax (a herb) g. for runnings at the eyes, oculi fluxionibus eff. Plin. 27, 9, 53: also toll. by adversus, contra, with acc.; in and all, Plin. 3, singulär, e (same constr. as preced.): Plin. v. SPECIFIC. Esp. with to be: (1) tácio, 3 (with ad or dat.): to be g. for dyseury, f. ad difficultem urinæ, Plin. 22, 18, 21. to be exceedingly g. for colic, coctiæ praecitate, 1, ib. 19, 22. (2) prosun. irr. (with dat. or prep.): to be g. for the voice, voc p, Plin. to be g. for erysipelas, contra ignem sacrum p, Plin. 20, 7, 25. III. Considerable: esp. in plur. a g. many, aliquam multa (rare), Cic. Ver. 4, 23, 56: Gell.: aliquot, plerique, complures (v. SOME, SEVERAL): a g. deal, aliquantum (with gen.), as aliquantum agri, Cic.; also used adverb., as the speech affected the ambassadors a g. deal, movit aliquantum oratio legatos, Liv. 39, 29, 29, init.: before a compar., usu. aliquanto, a g. deal b. ter, aliquantus melius, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 101: (but aliquantum avitor, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5; aliquantum amplior, Liv. 1, 7) a g. many times, aliquoties: Cic.: Liv. a g. while, aliquam diu (or as one word), Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 12: Nep. Con. 5, also aliquantis per. Just. 42, 4, 8 (but this word usu. denotes a shorter period of time): for a g. way (distance), aliquantus, Melis (who also uses aliquam diu of space, 2, 5, med.). MisCELL. Phr.: g. for nothing (v. foll. art.): g. day to you, young man! and a very g. day to you, young woman, salve tu adolescenti! et tu multum salvo adolescentula! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: Ter.: g. bye, vale, ave! (v. FAREWELL); be so g., amab! (parenthetically), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7; also amabo te, Cic. Att. 2, 2, cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum: you are a g. fellow, syrus, deamo te, Syre! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21: to enjoy very g. health, prospere per valetundin ut, Suet. Cl. 31 it is a g. plan to profit by the experience of others, scimus est periculum ex alii facere, tibi quod ex usu fiat, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. I have been as g. as my word, dictum ac factum reddidi, lb. 4, 5, 12.

good-for-nothing: nequam: fish is g. for nothing unless fresh, piscis n. est, nisi recens, Pl. As. 1, 3, 26. Esp. in moral sense: Join: malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2, 2, 39: Cic. l'hrt.: to be a g. for nothing fellow, nihil hominis esse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77 in sum. sense, (homo) nihil, Varr. 10, 5, 81: to be g. for nothing, nulli rei esse, Gell. 11, 30, med.: he has g. for nothing friends, amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, med.

good-for-nothing unless: nequam: fish is g. for nothing unless fresh, piscis n. est, nisi recens, Pl. As. 1, 3, 26. Esp. in moral sense: Join: malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2, 2, 39: Cic. l'hrt.: to be a g. for nothing fellow, nihil hominis esse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77 in sum. sense, (homo) nihil, Varr. 10, 5, 81: to be g. for nothing, nulli rei esse, Gell. 11, 30, med.: he has g. for nothing friends, amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, med.

good (subs.): 1. Advantage L. commódum. Cic.: v. ADVANTAGE (2).

2. bonum, the public g., b. publicum, Sall. Cat. 38: for whose g. was it? cui bono fuit? Cass. Pedianus in Cic. R. Am. 30, 84: to turn loss to g., detrimentum in bonum vertere, Caes. 3.

sálus, útis, f.: v. WELFARE. 4. útilitas (expediency, interest): though there be no (tangible) g. derived from friendship, etiam si nulla sit u. ex amicitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69. 5. res, rel. f. (In certain phr.): what is for your g. (interest), quae in rem tuam sint, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 9: to be of no g., (good for nothing), nulli rel esse, Gell. 13, 32, med.

6. for the g. of may be expr. by dat. alone: to give up one's resentment for the g. of the State, [studium] et trucidandi suam republicas dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: he is both a father and a husband for his country's g.

urbi pater est, urbique maritus, Lucan: cf. L. G. § 288. Phr.: to consult any one's g. alicui consulere, Cic. (v. CONSULT, III.). II. In phil. sense, as opp. to an evil: bōnum: there are three kinds of g.s, tria bonorum genera sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 83; the chief g., summum b., Cic. Fin. 5, 6, init. III. In pl. only: = effects, p̄fecta: bōna, orum: to sell any one's g.s, alienjus b. vendere, Liv. 4, 15, extr.: v. PROPERTY. Phr.: I carry all my g.s about with me, omnia mea mecum porto, Cic.: stolen g.s, furtæ, Cic. Ver. 2, 70, 171; res furiiæ, Quint. 5, 11, 49; a bad piece of g.s (colluq.), mala mēx, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 61.

**good, to do:** prōsum, irr. (with dat.): to do g. to the greatest possible number, pr. quam plurimis, Cic.: also abs., to do g. or to amuse, aut pr. aut delectare, Hor. A. P. 333. See also **GOOD, adj.** (II.).

**— to make:** 1. sarcio, si, tum, 4 (lit. to patch) to make g. the losses of the soldiers, damnæ militum s., Liv. 9, 23, med.: simili, detrimentum s., Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Cic. 2. rēsarcio, 4: Suet. Cl. 6 (in Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3), the true reading is prob. sarcieundio. 3. restituo, 3: v. TO RESTORE.

**good (as interj.):** 1. bēnē: very g., bene sane! Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 3, 36, init. 2. praeclario: v. Cic. l. c. 3. eugé: v. WELL-DONE.

4. sōphōs (σοφῶς), a complimentary expr. used by persons listening to recitations: g. ! we all exclaim, sophos! universi clamatibus, Petr. 40, init.: Mart.

**good-breeding:** 1. humānitas (refinement, good feeling): Cic. Phil. 2, 4, init.: v. REFINEMENT. 2. cōmitas: v. COURTESY.

**good-fellowship:** jūcūnditas, cōmitas: v. PLEASANTNESS, AMIABILITY.

**good-for-nothing:** v. supr. (post GOOD, adj.).

**Good-Friday:** \*dies paschalis: v. EASTER.

**good-humour:** cōmitas, facilitas: v. COURTESY, GOOD-NATURE.

**good-humoured:** festivus: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: see also **GOOD-NATURED.**

**good-humouredly:** 1. festivē: Gell. 10, 15, extr. 2. jūcūndē: v. PLEASANTLY, COURTEOUSLY.

**good-looking (adj.):** sp̄ciosus: a g. woman, s. feminæ, Quint. 5, 10, 47: Petr. 41.

**goodly:** pulcher, vēnustus: v. HAND-SOME.

**good-nature:** 1. facilis: my excessive g., mea f. multa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35: misguided g., f. prava, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 17: to abuse any one's g., aliquæ f. abuti, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, fin. Joīn: facilis et humanitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. 2. cōmitas: out of sheer g., per c. Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 56: v. COURTESY. (Comitas is a naturally free and kindly disposition; facilis, an easy, yielding temper.) 3. suāvitatis Cic.: AMIABILITY. 4. humānitas (refined, kindly feeling). Joīn: singularis humānitatis suavissimæ mores, Cic. Att. 16, 16 (A.). 5. hūmānum ingēnūtum: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 86.

**good-natured:** 1. facilis, e: the g. and generous father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73. 2. Jōn: facilis et festivus, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: comis, benignus, facili, suavis, Cic. Bal. 16, 36.

2. cōmis, e: v. OBLIGING, COURTEOUS. (For syn. v. preced. art., 2.) 3. bēnignus: v. KIND. 4. lēni ingēnū (abl. of quality): Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99. **goodnaturedly:** bēnignè, cōmiter: v. KINDLY, COURTEOUSLY.

**goodness:** 1. Excellence: 1. bōnitas: g. of lands, b. agrorum, Cic.; of wine, vini, Pl.; of voice, vocis, Cic. In moral sense: honour, justice, g., fides, justitia, b., Cic. 2. prōbitas: v. INTEGRITY. 3. virüs: v. EXCELLENCE (I.).

**II. Kindness:** bēnignitas, bōnitas: v. KINDNESS.

**good-temper:** perh. lēne, mīte in-genium: v. foll. art.

**good-tempered:** 1. mitis, e (mild; not easily ruffled): I never witnessed more g.-tempered conduct, nihil tam vidi m., [nihil tam placatum], Cic. Att. 5, 1, med.: a g.-tempered, quiet man, m. tranquillusque homo, Pl. Truc. 4, 2: v. MILD. 2. lēnis (gentle, easy): nothing could be more g.-tempered than my brother, nihil meo fratre lenius, Cic. l. c. fin.

**good-temperedly:** jūcūndē, suāvier: v. PLEASANTLY, AMIABLY.

**good-will:** 1. bēnēvolētia: (Caesar's) g. towards the Aedui, b. in Aedui, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: to gain (people's) g., b. comparare, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54; conciliare, id. de Or. 2, 4, 182; adjungere, id. Mnr. 20, init. (v. TO GAIN): to try to do so, b. consecutare, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. 2. grātia: v. FAVOUR. 3. aquānīmitas (candid and kindly feeling): Ter. Ad. prol. fin. 4. stūdiūm (a warm feeling of devotion to): Joīn: studium et favor, Cic. R. Com. 10, 29. 5. vēnia (bona): v. LEAVE, INDULGENCE. Full of g., benevolus, benevolens (the latter in good authors only in comp. and sup.); stūdiōs: v. WELL-WISHING, DEVOTED.

**goods:** v. GOOD, subs. (III.).

**goose:** anser, ērls, m.: Cic.: Liv.: a flock of geese, grex anserum, Varr. 3, 10, init.: male, female, geese, (anseres) mares, feminæ, Col. 8, 13, fin.: if an adj. is to be attached to (anser) femina, the fem must be used: comp. pariture, Pall. 1, 10, 30, init. **Ad.** anserinus, or belonging to geese: Col.: Plin.

**gooseberry:** \*ribes grossularia (Linn.): the fruit, bāca (gen. term.) v. FRUIT.

**goosequill:** penna ansérina: v. GOOSE (fin.).

**gordian-knot:** (Gordii) nexus, nodus: cf. Curt. 3, 1, med.

**gore (subs.):** 1. cruar, ērlis, m. (strictly, blood actually shed): arms, corpæ, and g., arma, cadavera, c., Sall. Cat. 51, med.: V.rg.: v. BLOOD.

2. sanies, el (esp. purulent g., as from an ulcer): everything was polluted with the g. and stench, pollui cuncta sanie, odore, Tac. Ann. 4, 49. To cover with g., cruentare, Nep.: Öv.

**gore (v.):** confōdio, fōdi, ssum, 3 (with cornibus): Phaedr. 1, 21, 7. See also to PIERCE.

**gorge (subs.):** 1. The throat: fauces, ium, f.: v. THROAT. Pbr.: "my g. rises at it" (Shaks.), [magnum] movet stomacha fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78. 2. A defile: angustiae, fauces: v. PASS, DEFILE.

3. In architecture: the narrowest part of a capital, cymatiorum - um: Vitr. 3, 5 (3), 7.

**gorge (v.):** ingurgito, 1 (with pron. refl.): Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. See also to FATTEN, STUFF.

**gorgeous:** 1. sp̄ciosus (making a good appearance): g. in house or equipage, domo, paratu sp̄ciosus, Tac. Ann. 3, 55 (but the word is less strong than the Eng., and is always an epith. of praise): cf. Hor. A. P. 1, 144, sp̄ciosus miracula, of the brilliant marvels of the Odyssey. 2. magnificus: cf. Nep. Att. 1, elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus: Sall. Cat. 9, in suppliciis deorum magnifici; domi parci. v. MAGNIFICENT. 3. laetus: v. SPLENDID.

**gorgeously:** magnificē, laetūe: v. MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

**gorgeousness:** magnificientia, laetitia: v. MAGNIFICENCE.

**gorget:** i. e. a piece of armour for the neck (not worn by the ancients): perh. \*faucium integumentum; collar (used of a dog's collar).

**gorgon:** Gorgon or Gorgo, ērlis, f.: Cic.

**gormandize:** 1. hēluor, 1 (hell): Cic.: v. GLUTTON. 2. pōpōnor, 1: Treb. xxx Tyr. 29. 3. fōrcio, sl, sum, 4 (with pron. refl.): Sen. Ep. 108, 15, v. TO STUFF. Other phr. are, repiere se cibo, satiari cibo (both less strong than the Eng.: v. TO SATISFY); cibo [epulūs]

se obruire, cf. Nep. Dion. 4; ventrem onerare, Sall. Or.: ingurgitare se cibo, Cic.: v. TO GORGE, FEAST.

**gormandizer:** hēluor, pōpōnor: v. GLUTTON.

**gormandizing (subs.):** hēluatiō: Cic.: v. GLUTTONY.

**gorse:** \*ulex Europeus: Linn.

**gory:** 1. cruentus: a g. sword, c. gladius, Quint. 1: a g. corpse, c. cader, v. CIC. Fig.: g. Mars. c. Mars. Hor.: v. BLOOD-STAINED.

2. cruentatus (strictly part. of cruento, that has just been stained with gore): a g. sword, c. gladius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14. To make g., cruentare, e. g., manus [sanguine], Nep. Epam. 10, fin.: ov.

**goshawk:** v. HAWK.

**goshling:** anserculus, Col.

**gospel:** ēvangelēum: Vulg. To preach the G., evangēlio, 1: Aug. A preacher of the G., evangēlizator, Tert.

**gossamer:** perh. āranea: cf. Lucre. 4, 728: tenuissimum filum s. stamen: cf. Ov. Met. 4, 179.

**gossip (subs.):** 1. Idle talk: rūmor (esp. in pl.): a matter which had become public g., res volgi rūmoribus exigitam, Sall. Cat. 29: Tac. Ann. 3, 9; the g. of strict old logies, rumores scum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2. Dimin., rūmusculi, Cic. (who uses it contemptuously of pesty notoriety): Leg. 3, 10, 15.

2. sermo, ērlis, m. (conversation of any kind: q. v.): the current g. of the town, pervagatis civitatis s., Cic. Mil. 12, 33: it has become the g. of all Asia, s. est tota Asia dissipat, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: to be master of g., esse in sermone, Sen. Ep. 95, 26. (N.B. Not fabulatio or contabulatio which have no good authority.) See also to GOSSIP. II. A talkative person: 1. (homo) garrulus: shun the inquisitive man; for he is a g. too, percontatore fugit; nam g. idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: that g. of a woman, garrula illa, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 14. 2. (homo) lōquax: v. TALKATIVE. 3. famigerator (rare): Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

4. garritor (rare): Ann. 22, 9, med. 5. lōcūtūelius, blātero, lingulā: Gell. 1, 15, fin.

**gossip (v.):** 1. garril, 4 (to talk idly): to g. about all sorts of things, vario sermone g., Petr. 55, init.: Cic.: v. TO PRATE.

2. expr. by sermo and a verb: sermones caedere (to chat), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: to g. the day away, diem sermone terere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: v. TO CONVERSE.

3. effūto, itum, 4 (to blab out): to g. of anything out of doors, aliquid fors ef., Ter. Pb. 5, 1, 19.

**gossiping (adj.):** garrulus: v. gos-sip (11).

**Goth:** Gōthus: esp. in pl., Gothi, orum: Auson.

**Gothic:** Gōthicus: Trebell. The G. style of architecture, \*architecturæ Gothicum, quod dicitur, genua.

**gouge (v.):** lōp̄t.: to g. out a person's eyes, oculos alici eruere, Suet. Ner. 5.

**gourd:** cūerbīta: Plin. Dimin., cucurbitula (a smaller species): Scrib.

**gourmand:** (homo) gōlōsus: v. GLUTTON.

**gourmet:** i. e. an exquisite in eating: Pbr.: refined g.s, docta et erudita palata (meton.), Col. 8, 16, med.; subtilli gula homines, cf. Col. 1. c. : the stomachs of our g.s, ventres delicatum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 3. See also GASTRONOMY.

**gout:** 1. articolūrum dolor: Cic. Att. 1, 5, fin. (where the pl. refers to the fits of pain): Cels. 4, 22. 2. morbus articulāris: Plin. 20, 17, 73, fin.

3. arthritis, idis, f. (Gr. ἀρθρίτις): Vltr. 4. (g. in the feet) podagra: to be tortured with g. with g. in the feet, doloribus podagra cruciari, Cic.: the tedious g.. tarda p., Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: Cels. l. c. 5. (in the hands) chiragra: Cels. l. c.: Hor.: Mart. Phr.: to be suffering from g. in the feet, pedibus labore, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

**gouty:** 1. arthriticus (most gen. forms): v. ARTHRITIS.

term); *a g. cook*, *a. coquus*, Cic. Fam. 9, 23 (where *gout in the feet* is meant). **2.** pôdagrion, chiragricus (*having gout in the feet or in the hands*): Cels. 4, 24, *mit.* (al. leg., in podagris chiragris; male).

**govern:** **1.** impôro, *i. (to exercise authority over; with dat.)*: *to g. the whole of Numidia*, omni Numidiae i., Sall.: *to g. one's children*, liberis i., Ter.: *tc g. oneself is the greatest government*, i. sibi maximum imperium est, Sen.: *to g. one's passions, cupiditatem sibi*, Cic. **2.** imperio, *i. (request of foregoing; and denoting the continued exercise of power)*: *because they considered that they had been g'd haughtily and exactingly, quod superba avaraque cederent imperitum sibi esse*, Liv. 21, 1: Sall.: Tac. **3.** régo, regno: *v. to RULE*. **4.** guberno, *i. (properly, to steer; hence, to guide and control; with acc.)*: *Sulla g'd the whole world*, S. orbem terrarum gubernat, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131. *Join g. gubernare et regere [civitates]*, Cic. Rep. 2, 9. **5.** móderor (*môdero*), *i. (to set limits to; with dat.)*, and in the strict sense of *to govern*, the *acc.*): *to g. one's tongue, lingua moderari*, Pl.: *the deity who rules and g.s and moves that body, deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (the *act. form* is rare): *v. TO CONTROL*. **6.** dominir, *i. (to have dominion)*: Caes.: Cic.: *v. TO DOMINATE*.

**7.** cônio, *i. (to attend to the administration of a province)*: *to g. Achaea, Achaian c.*, Tac. Ann. 5, 10. **8.** tempérô, *i. v. TO REGULATE*. (N.B.—The pass. may be expr. by *pârco*, *2*, to be subject to; with *dat.*: formerly they were g'd by *g.* olim regibus parabant, Tac.: *Just.*: *v. TO OBEY; BE SUBJECT TO*). *To govern*, in gram. sense, is best expr. by *jungi; construi*; not *regerere*.

**governance:** *v. GOVERNMENT* (*i.*).

**governess:** **1.** *A female teacher*: magistra: *v. MISTRESS, TEACHER*. **2.** *A female attendant of children*: paedagogia: Hie.

**government:** **1.** *The act or function*: *1. most freq. expr. by verb: experienced in the g. of a state, peritus civitatis regendae, gubernandae: in the founding and g. of states, in constitutendi temperandas civitatis*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3; *modus of g., modus imperandi*, Cic.: *v. TO GOVERN*. **2.** gûbernatio: *e. g., civitatis*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2. **3.** régime, inis, n. (*chiefly poet. and late*): *to undertake the g. or suscipere*, Tac.: *Fig.: the counsel and g. of life*, consilium r.-que vitae, Lucr.

**4.** administratio, cura: *v. ADMINISTRATION*. **5.** praefectura (as position of power): *to promote any one to the g. of Egypt, aliquem ad p. Aegypti proverbe*, Suet. Aug. 66: cf. id. Nær. 47, where the ref. is again to Egypt. **II.** *The supreme power*: **1.** impérîo: *to obtain the g. of all Gaul, imperio totius Galliae potiri*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *the Gauls fell under the g. of the Roman people*, Galli sub P. R. imperium cediderunt, Caes.: *v. POWER*. **2.** regnum: *v. SOVEREIGNTY*. **3.** dñs, potestas: *v. CONTROL, SWAY*. **III.** *(Form of) government*: Phr.: *these three forms of g., tria haec genera rerum publicarum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, *that form of g. we call monarchy, ejus reipublicae statum regnum appellamus*, ib. 26: *that form of g. is called aristocracy, illa civitas arbitrio optimatum regi dicitur*, ib. 26 *a g. by democracy, quam omnia per populum geruntur*, ib. 27. **IV.** *The person in whom the governing power resides*: *ii qui summum rerum administrant, cf. Cic. R. Am. 12, 91; quos penes est omnium summa rerum, cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 26; quos penes omnis curato atque administratio republicae est, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; qui rempublicam tenent, cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 7, ad fin.* Also the word *imperium* is sometimes = *qui imperant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. **V.** *A province to which a governor is attached*: **1.** prouincia: *v. PROVINCE*. **2.** praefec-

tura (strictly under a praefectus, also in gen. sense): Tac. Ann. 11, 10 (where it is used of Asiatic regions not under Roman rule): *Egypt is divided into g.s of (by) towns* (= nomes), Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, Plin. 5, 9, 9. **V. PREFECTURE**. (This perhaps is the most suitable term to denote a government in modern times.) **3.** dioecesis, is, f. (*διοικησις*): in Cic. used of divisions of provinces, Fam. 3, 8, med., omnium illarum dioecesum quae cis Taurum sunt: *the g. of Asia and Pontus, Asiana et Pontica d.*, Cod. Thiod. (where it is used of a number of provinces under one governor; Forcell.). **VI.** *The office of a delegated governor*: praefectura v. supr. (l. 5). *To raise to a g. praeficer*: Cic.: Tac.: v. GOVERNOR (*Jns.*).

**governor:** **1.** *One exercising supreme power*: **1.** gubernator: ruler and g. of a state, rector et g. civitatis, Cic. **2.** rector: v. RULED. **II.** *One exercising delegated authority*: **1.** proconsul, ulis (in Cic. separately, prosecute): i. e. the g. of a Roman province; under the emperors of a senatorian province: Tac.: Sall. fr.: v. PROCONSUL. **2.** legatus (the g. of an imperial province): Tac. Ann. 12, 40 ("at Caesar cognita morte legati et vincula sine rector et foret"): Suet. **3.** prœcuriator (of a smaller province, a division of a province): *Pontius Pilate the g. p. Pilatus p.*, Tac. Ann. 15, 44. **4.** praefectus (esp. the g. of Egypt): pr. Aegypti, Suet. Vespa. 6 Ulp.: applied to the Persian satrap, e. g., pr. Lydia, Ionia, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2, fin. (The best word for a modern g. of a country or province). **5.** satrapes, is; pl. satrapæ (Persian title for viceroy): v. SATRAP. Phr.: *to be g. of*: (1) praefectus, cui (with dat.): *to be the g. of a province, provinciae p.* Sall.: Cic.: also absol., praefectus in provincia, Cic. Ver. 3, 77, 180. (2) obtinuit, ui, tentum, z (to be in possession of a province: with acc. or absol.): *to be g. of Hispania ob*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: *while I was g. me obtinente*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 4. (3) administrô, i. v. to ADMINISTER. *To make g.:* (1) praeficio, feci, factum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): *to make any one g. of a province, aliquem provinciae p.*, Tac.: Cic. (2) praepône, posui, itum, 3 (same constr.): *to make any one g. of a province, aliquem provinciae p.*, Cle.: Cacs.: v. TO APPOINT (l.).

**governorship:** *praefectura: v. GOVERNMENT* (*V.*). **gown:** **1.** *A woman's garment: stola (worn by matrons, and reaching to the heels): cf. ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99*: Cic.: Ov. *Also worn by minstrels, etc., et. Varr. R. R. 3, 13, qui cum eu venisset cum stola et cithara. Dressed in a g. stola*, Suet.: Vitruv. **II.** *The robe of a Roman citizen: togæ: the manly g., t. virilis*, Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44: also called, t. pura, from its being without colour: v. Dict. Aut. s. v. Metton, for peace, which, as the civil dress, it symbolized: *ield arms to the g. cedant arma togata*, Cic. Ph. 2, 8, 20. *Wearing the (civil) g., togatus*, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: *the nation clad in the g., gens togata*, Virg. **III.** *The dress worn by clergymen, graduates, etc., stôla: used by Apul. of a priest's robe*, Met. 11, p. 256. **gowned:** stolatus, togatus: v. GOWN (*I., II.*). **gownsman:** v. STUDENT. **grace (subs.):** **1.** Favour, goodwill: grâta: *to get into any one's good g.s, alijcūs gratiam conciliare*, Cic. (v. FAVOUR): *with a good or bad g. (i. e., with good or ill will)*, cum bona, mala, g., Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17 without an adj., to obtain anything with a good g., aliquid impetrare cum g., Ter. And. 2, 5, 11 so, with a bad g., ingratis, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 48. or contr. ingratis v. UNWILLINGLY. **II.** In special (theol.) sense: *free*

*favour of god: grâta Vulg. pass.:* Aug. III. *Indulgence, mercy, pardon:*

**1.** vénia, g. is the remissio of merited punishment, v. est poena meritate remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 11 d. to obtain peace and g. from the conquerors, pacem v. que a victoribus impetrare, Liv. 37, 45 (v. PARDON): *to give one day's g., dare v. (minus) diei*, Liv. 26, 17, ad fin. **2.** (esp. of the gods): pax, pacis, f.: *to beg grace and mercy from Jove, ab Jove p. ac veniam petere*, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5; Virg. *To show g. to any one, ignorare (with dat.)* v. TO FORGIVE. **IV.** *Thanks:* esp. in phr., to say g. before and after a meal: consecratione recitate; gratias agere. Erasm. Conviv. Relig. **V.** *Beauty; charming fitness:* **1.** grâta: *he (Horus) is full of pleasantness and g.s, plenus est jucunditas et g.* Quint. 10, 1, 96: g. of form, g. forma, Ov. Met. 7, 44; g. corporis, Suet. **2.** décor, óris, m. (chil.-fly poet. or late): g. (in an orator) arises from gesture and motion, d. a gestu atque a motu v. *Quint. 11, 3, 6*: Liv.: Ov. **3.** vénustas (elegance, good taste, attractiveness): strictly the characteristic of a woman, as dignitas of a man, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: cf. ib. 1, 10, 107: *to speak with dignity and g., agere cum dignitate et v.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 142: g. of phraseology, verborum venustates, Gell. 17, 20. **4.** vénus, éris, f. (chiefly poet. or late): *a play without any g. (or beauty), labula nullus v.* Hor. A. P. 320: *Isocrates aimed at all the g.s of style, i. onines dicendi v. secundum est, Quint. 10, 1, 79 they wanted one g. (the said), unum v. deesse*, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 79. **5.** lèpor or lèpos, óris, m. (esp. of manner and conversation): *an example of politeness, wit, amability, g.*, specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. 55: v. CHARM, PLEASANTRY. **6.** élégantia: v. ELEGANCE. **VI.** *That which sets off or adorns: déucus, óris, n.:* the g. of modesty, d. pudoris, Ov.: v. ORNAMENT. Phr.: *miretricis g.s, lénititia*: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146. **VII.** *As mythological name:* **1.** Grâtiae (not used in sing.): *the comely g.s, G. decentes, Hor.*: Inscri. **2.** Châris, itis, f. (*χάρις*: rare in sing.): *the g.s are the daughters of Jove, Charites illiae Jovis sum*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: Plin. Gen. pl., Chariton, Lucifer: dat. pl., Châris, (*χάρισ*), Prop. **VIII.** *As title of nobility: your Grace: clémentia tua: form of address under the emperors: Spart. Geta, init.*

**grace (v.):** **1.** décor, i. (to adorn): persuasion and beauty g. the monied man, bene minimum d. Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: *the commonwealth which he had g'd and increased, quam (temp.) decorata atque auxerata*, Cic.: v. TO ADORN. **2.** bônesto, i. (to add honour or distinction to): *the master should not be g.d by his house, but the house by its master, nec domo dominus sed domino dominus honestanda est*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: rarely of material adornment: *a tuft of feathers g.ing his head, caput plumeo apice honestante*, Plin. 10, 2, 2. **3.** cöhonesto, t. (stronger than precd.; rare): *to g. a victory (by a triumph), victoriare*, cf. Liv. 38, 47. Cic. **4.** distinguo, nxi, netum, 3; ornō, àdorno, i.: v. TO ADORN.

**graced:** **1.** décoris (with abl.): *Phœbus g. with shining bow, Phœbus fulgenti arcu d.*, Hor. Car. Sæc. 61 g. with eloquence in the Greek tongue, d. Graeca laudaria, Tac. II. 2, 80. Ov.

**2.** insignia (poet.): v. DISTINGUISHED (I.).

**graceful:** **1.** décoris (comely, becoming): *the g. limbs of youth, membra juventue d.*, Virg.: *as g. head, caput d.*, Ov. **2.** vénustus (attractive, charming): *g. carriage and movement of the body*, v. gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Br. 55, 203: *a very g. figure, venustus figura*, Suet. Aug. 79 g. sententia, sententiae v., Cic. Br. 95, 325: v. LOVELY, BEAUTIFUL. **3.** lèpidus (esp. of easy,

**graceful person or manners, etc.**: not in (Cic.); *a g. and lady-like form*, *forma i. et liberalis*, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 41; *Ter. v. PLEASEANT*.

5. (in certain cases) *mollis*, *e* (opp. to *stiff*, *rigidus*, *durus*): *the g. acanthus*, *m. acanthus*, Virg.; *g. statuus*, *m. signa*, Cic. Br. 18, 70; Quint: *Quint: v. SOFT, YIELDING*.

**gracefully**: 1. *décoré* (for syn.: v. GRACEFUL): *a figure g. shaped, species d. formata*, Cic.; *Sall. 2. vénusté*: Quint: Plin. 3. *élégante*: v. ELEGANTLY. 4. *molliter* (compare GRACEFUL, 5); *others shall curse more g. the breathing bronze*, *excedunt ali spirantia mollins aera*, Virg. Aen. 6, 847.

**gracefulness**: *vénustas*, *decor*: v. GRACE (IV.).

**graceless**: *impróbus*, *nēquam*: v. WICKED, GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

**gracious**: 1. *prōptius*: *so may she gods be g. to me*, *ita deos mihi velim p.*, Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 1, 41; Tac. 2. *aequus* (chiefly poet.): *Venus g. to the Trójans*, *ae. Venus Teucris*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; v. FAVOURABLE. 3. *bénignus*: v. KIND. 4. *misericors*: v. MERCIFUL.

5. *liberalis*, *e*: *a g. answer*, *I. respondum*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, med.; v. LIBERAL, HANDBOME.

**graciously**: 1. *bénigne*: v. KINDLY.

LY. 2. *liberaliter*: *to answer g.*, *I. responderem*, Caes. Join: *benigne ac liberaliter*, Cic. Ver. 3, 85, 169 (the former to denote the spirit, the latter the extent, of the grace shown). *Terry g.*, *perliberaliter*, Cic.; v. LIBERALLY.

3. *humane*: v. KINDLY.

**graciousness**: 1. *bénignitas*: *g. of disposition*, *b. animi*, Tac.; v. KINDNESS. 2. *liberalitas*: v. LIBERALITY.

3. *expr. by prōptius*, *aequus*, *etc.*, *with animus*: v. GRACIOUS, FAVOURABLE. *With g.*, *bénigne*, *humâne*, *etc.*: V. GRACIOUSLY.

**gradation**: 1. *grādus*, *ús*, *m.*: *g.s of duties*, *g. officiorum*, Cic.: *all g.s of sounds*, *omnes sonorum g.*, Cic.; v. DEGREE. 2. *grāditio* (a term in rhetoric): Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; v. CLIMAX. Phr.: *in g.s*, *gradatim*: e. g., *gradatim amicos habere*, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2.

**grade**: 1. *grādus*, *ús*: Cic.: v. prececd. art. See also RANK. 2. *lōcūs* (esp. with ref. to origin): *born in no mean g. of life*, *had obscuro l. natus*, Sall. Cat. 23, init.; *simil*, Cic. has *in simili l. natus*, Fl. 11, init.; Liv. 3. *stātus*, *ús*: v. POSITION, STANDING.

**gradient**: *clivus*, *prōclivitēs*: v. SLOPE. Perh. for tech. sense, the best word is *librāmentum*, used by Vitruv., Plin., etc., of the *incline* of a water-course: v. FALL, subs. (II.).

**gradual**: usu. expr. by adv. or pur.: *there is a g. asent in the road*, \*via paulatim se erigit: *improvement in health must be g.*, \*nonnisi paulatim ac sensim (ex morbo) convalescunt homines: v. GRADUALLY.

**gradually**: 1. *paulatim* (paulli): *the Germans are g. becoming accustomed to cross the Rhine*, p. consuecum Germani Rhenum transire, Caes.: *a hill gently rising sloped g. back upon the plain*, collis leniter fastigatus p. ad planitiam redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; Cic.

2. *grāditim* (by steps or degrees): *to rise g. (of the voice)*, *g. ascendere*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, init. Jo in: *pedetentim et gradatim*, Clc. Fam. 9, 14, fin. 3. *pēdetentim* (*cautiously* feeling the way for one's feet, paulatim et ut dictur pedetentim, Quint. 5, 7, 20): Cic.; v. CAUTIOUSLY.

4. *sensim* (*perceptibly* though slowly): *to advance g. and cautiously*, *s. et pedetentim progredi*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, fin.: *custom has g. come to that*, *consuetudo eo s. deducta est*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 9. 5. *lēniter*, *clémenter* (of things which slope or incline): v. GENTLY.

**graduate** (subs.): \**qui academico gradu insignitus, ornatus est*; *qui gradum suscepit, adeptus est*; Stat. Acad. Cant. (Graduates, Charter of 1405 in Du C.)

**graduate** (v.): I. Trans.: to

*mark with degrees*: *\*gradibus notare, distinguishing*, II. In tr.: *to take an academical degree*: *\*gradum [in theology, artibus, etc.] suspicere*. Stat. Acad. Cant.

**graduation**: expr. by gradus and a verb: v. TO GRADUATE.

**graft** (subs.): 1. *sterculus* (*a shoot or twig for grafting*): *the g. must be taken from the middle of the tree*, *s. ex arbore media debet assumi*, Pall. 4, 4, med.: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, ad fin.: Col. 1, 1, 10. But *sterculus* may be used for *any kind of cutting*, cf. Varr. l. c.: Cic. 2. *Clava* (*or clavula and talea denote different kinds of sets or layers*.)

**graft** (v.): I. Lit.: *insero, sévi*, *suum, 3: to g. a good pear on a wild one*, *in pirum silvicam ins. pirum bonam*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, ad fin.: *to g. a tree (a stock)*, *arborem ins.* Col. 5, 11, ad init.: *to g. wild-olive stocks*, *oleae silvestres ins. truncos*, Virg. G. 2, 102. Phr.: *method of propagation by gising*, *genus seminis quod transit (transfert) ex arbore in aliam*, Varr. l. c. II. Fig.: *in thus sensu usu, ingrāf*: *insero*, 3: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 35: *v. TO IMPLANT*.

**grafted** (as adj.): 1. *insiticus* (used by Varr. of cross-breeds): R. R. 2, 8. 2. *instītus*: *g. pearls (produced by grafting)*, *ins. pira*, Hor. Epod. 2, 19.

**grafter**: *insitor*: Prop.: Plin. (or pres. part. of insero: cf. L. G. 6, 63).

**grafting** (subs.): *insito*: Col. (or expr. by verb: v. TO GRAFT).

**grain**: I. *A small particle*: 1. *gramum* (*strictly a small seed*): *a g. of wheat*, *g. triticis*, Pl.: *a g. of pepper*, *g. piperis*, Plin.: *a g. of salt*, *g. salis*, Plin.

2. *mīca* (*a granular particle*: not a seed): *a g. of gold*, *m. aurii*, Luer.: *a g. of salt*, *m. salis*, Plin.: *the crackling g. (of salt)*, *saliens m.*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, extr. Fig.: *there is not one g. of salt (sense) in all that body*, *nulla in tam magno est corpore m.*, Cat. 86, 4. 3. *particula*: v. PARTICLE. III. *Corn*: *frumentum*: v. CORN. IV. *Corn*: *frumentum*: v. CORN. The course of veining or *veining*: Phr.: *to cut timber across the g.*, *\*materialis transversi fibris caedere: wood very fine in the g.*, *\*lignum fibris tenissimum*: v. FIBRE.

One's: against the g. (i. e. contrary to one's nature): *invita Minerva ut atiunt*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: Hor.

**grain** (v.): i. e. to mark timber with pointed reining: \*pingendo ligni, *marmoris*, etc. *speciem imitari*.

**grained**: *(\*lignum) ita pictum ut marmoris s. pretiosioris materiae specimen praebeat*.

**graminivorous**: *\*grāminivōrus*: only as scient. t. t. (= qui gramine s. herbis pastur.)

**grammar**: *The science of language*: 1. *grammatica*, *ac*: Cic.: Suet. Prisc. The Greek form *grammatikē*, *és*, also occurs: Quint. 2. *ars grammatica*: Prisc. proœm. 3. *grammatica*, *orum* (denoting rather the subject matter of *g.* than the science itself): Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187. 4. *literātūra*: cf. Quint. 2, 1, 4, *grammatica quam in Latinum transferentes literātūram vocaverunt: (not so in Cic.)* A master of *g.*, *grammaticus*, *grammaticista* (v. GRAMMARIAN); also *grammaticus* professor, Suet. Gr. 9, extr.: *a g. school*, *grammatici ludus*, Suet. Gr. 4, fin.: *a treatise on g.*, *grammatica (ad) insti*tutiones (title of Priscian's work).

**grammarian**: 1. *grammaticus*: Cic. Suet. Gr. 4 (where it is stated that literatus, literator, were sometimes used as equivalents). 2. *grammaticista*, *ae*, *m. (acc. to some, an inferior g.)*: Suet. l. c.

**grammatical**: 1. *grammaticus*: *the g. art*, *g. ars*, *Acit. Her.*: Quint. 2. *grammaticalis*, *e* (very rare, and not class.): Sidon.

**grammatically**: 1. *grammaticē*: to speak *g.*, *g. loquī*, Quint. 1, 6, 27. 2. *grammaticaliter* (v. rare): Trebell.

**grampus**: (?) *orca*: Plin. 9, 6, 5. (Delphinus orca, Linn.)

**granary**: 1. *horreum* (gen. term: a storehouse; esp. for produce): *auulted g.*, *h. camēra* conject. Col. 1, 6, med.: *an upper-story g.*, *pensile h.*, Col. l. c.: Cic.: Virg. In wider sense, *the commissariat depot of an army*, Liv. 21, 48, extr. 2. *grānāria*, *orum* (for grain only: not found in sing.): *the g.s should be approached by a flight of stairs*, *g. scalis adēatur*, Col. l. c.: such g.s are called, *g. sublimia*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, init. 3. *fārrālia*, *orum* (like preceded, but tr.): Virg. It.

**grand**: I. *Making a great display*: *magnificus*, *lautus*: v. SPLENDID.

II. *Lofty, impressive*: 1. *grandis*, *e*: *a g. and brilliant style*, *genus dicendi et illustrē*, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: to sing of g. themes, *grandiora canere*, Virg. E. 4, init.: Quint. 2. *magnific* (rather rare in this sense): *what in one place is g. in another is bombastic*, *quod abii m., tumidum alibi*, Quint. 8, 3, 18. *Join*: *excelsus atque magnificus*, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 4, 12. 3. *élatus*, *sublimis*: v. SUBLIME. 4. *grandiloquus* (also in bad sense, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89): Cic. Or. 5, 20: Quint.

5. *magnilōquus* (like preced. Stat. Sil. 5, 1, 62.

**grandchild**: *nēpos*, *neptis*, *v. GRANDSON*, GRAND-DAUGHTER. In pl., *liberi*, *orum*, is used of children at the second or third remove, Callist. Dig. 50, 16, 220.

**grand-daughter**: *neptis*, *is*, *f.*: Cic.: Ov. Great-g., *pronepids*, Gai.

**grandee**: 1. *(homō) nobilis* (a man of distinguished family or position): v. NOBLE (subs.). 2. *purpūratus* (at a despotic court): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, init.: Liv. 30, 42 (where it is used of a certain grade at the Macedonian court): Curt.

**grandeur**: I. *Outward show*: *magnificētia*, *lautitia*: v. MAGNIFICENCE.

II. *Loftiness, impressiveness*: *granditas*: *g. of style*, *g. verborum* (Demosthenes), Cic. Br. 31, fin.: Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5 (de veteri comediale): cf. Quint. 10, 1, 65. 2. *sublimitas*: v. SUBLIMITY. 3. *grāvitas* (*dignity and weight of thought or expression*): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72, *omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus* est utendum: v. DIGNITY.

4. *majestas*: *the quiet g. of Homer*, tacita m., Macr. Sat. 5, 13, fin.: *varied g.*, *varia m.*, ib. 14, ad init.: Cic. Am. 25, 96 [*quanta gravitas, quanta in oratione m.*] v. MAJESTY. 5. *magnitudo* (*greatness of whatever kind*): to imitate the g. of Homer, m. Homeri imitari, Macr. Sat. 5, 13, fin. 6. *magnilōquentia* (also in bad sense): Cic. Fam. 13, 15.

**grandfather**: *āvus*: *g. by father's or mother's side*, a paternus, maternus Hor. S. 1, 6, 3: Cic. Pertaining to a g., *āvitus* (usu. in more gen. sense): v. ANCESTRAL.

*Great-g.*, *prōavus*: Pl.: Cic.: *great-great-g.*, *ābāvus*, Cic. Wife's g., *prōsōper*, ēri: Ov. 16: *āvīg*.

**grandiloquence**: *grandilōquentia*: Gell. 1, 2: also in good sense, v. GRAN-DEUR.

**grandiloquent**: 1. *grandilōquus*: Cic.: also in good sense: v. GRAND (IL, 4). 2. *magnilōquus*: Tac.: Ov.: also in good sense v. GRAND (IL, 6).

3. *tūmidus*, *turgidus*: v. INFLATED. Phr.: *g. expressions*, *ampullæ, sesquipedalia verba*, Hor. A. P. 97.

**grandiloquently**: Phr.: to talk *g.*, *ampullari*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

**grandly**: 1. *grandē* (cf. L. G. 344): to sound more *g.*, *grandius sonare*, Ov. H. 15, 30. 2. *magnificē* (*splendidly, excellently*): Cic.: Quint.: v. MAGNIFICENTLY. (Or expr. by neut. pl. of adj.: to speak *g.*, *magna*, *grandia*, *sublimia dicere*: v. GRAND.)

**grandmother**: *āvia*: Pl. *Great-g.*, *prōavia*, Suet. *G. of a wife or husband*, *magna soror*, Suet.: *great-g. of a wife or husband*, *major soror*, Dig.

**grandson**: néos, ótis, m.: sons, daughters, *g.s.*, *grand-daughters*, filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, CIC. Tusc. 1, 35, 85. (Comp. GRANDCHILD.) *Great-g.,* praeponos, CIC. 1, 19.

**grange**: villa: v. FARMHOUSE. **granite**: \*grāñites lapis, as *t. t.* (Kr.). Red *g.*, lapis syénites, ae, m. (fr. Syene in Egypt): Plin. If the word is used fig., ádámas, ádámantinus, may be used: v. ADAMANT.

**grant** (v.): 1. *To bestow*: concedo, ssi, sum, 3: (as a favour or privilege): *Caser g.d liberty to the Germans* Caesar Germanis libertatem concessit, CAES. *To g. any one life*, alii cui vitam eam, Suet. 2. tribuo, i, útum, 3 (usu. implying that what is granted is due): v. TO BESTOW. 3. permitto, mis, sum, 3 (to give a man power over anything) v. TO ENTRUST (5). 4. indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (indulgently): to *g. any one the use of money, ind. alieni insun pecunias*, Suet. Aug. 41: *to g. a free choice of (mode) of death to the condemned*, damnum liberum mortis arbitrium ind., Suet. Dom. 1, fin. (N.B.—Not so in CIC.). 5. do, i, irr.; praedeo, praesto, etc.; v. TO GIVE, AFFORD.

6. when the ref. ls. to what is *g.d by nature*, expr. pass., by suppositio, sppnptō: *had a longer life been g.d to him, cui sti vita supeditasset*, CIC. Br. 70, 245: simili, si vita suppetet, CIC. Fin. 1, 4, 11. [II]. In argument, to concede: 1. do, dedi, datum, 1: *in geometry, if you g. the first proposition, the whole must be g.d*, in geometria, prima si de deris, danda sunt omnia, CIC. Fin. 5, 28, 83. 2. concedo, 3: *you have assumed that the gods are blessed; we g. it, beatos esse deos sumpsisti; concedimus*, CIC. N. D. 1, 32, init.: also foll. by ut and subtg., CIC. OFF. 1, 35, 129: Quint: and less freq. by acc. and inf., Luer.

3. imprat, of sum, factio: *be it so; granted: g.d; he himself is nothing; has no power, esto; ipse nihil est, nihil potest*, CIC. Div. Ver. 15, init.: also foll. by acc. and inf., esp. poet., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81: also foll. by ut and subtg.: *g.d that 6000 seors perish, sit quidem ut sex milles seminum intereat*, Col. Fac is foll. by *inf.*: *g. that you could (have slain me), fac potuisse*, CIC. Pl. 2, 3, 5.

4. in sense like (3), ut with subtg., fac, concede, or a similar verb being understood (L. G. § 432): *but g. that it is so, yet, etc. verum ut sit, tamen, etc.*, CIC. Verr. 3, 64, 151: *even gning that you did not think of it, ut illud non cogitares*, CIC.: simili, with a negative: *gning that it is not so, nē: there never was such a man, you will say: g.d there was not, nemo is, inquires, unquam fuit; ne tuerit*, CIC. Or. 29, init.: *g.d that pain is not the greatest evil, it certainly is an evil, ne sit sumnum malum dolor, certe malum est*, CIC. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: Liv. The subtg. alone is often used concessively: *gning that you cannot ... still, etc., non possis ... tamen*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28 *gning that he was (a bad citizen) to others, when did he begin to be so to you, tuerit atius; tibi quando esse coepit?* CIC.

**grant** (subs.): concessio (the act): a *g. of land*, c. agrorum, CIC. Agr. 3, 3, 11. (Usu. expr. by verb; as, *to make any one a g. of anything*, aliiquid alicui concedere, tribue, etc.; v. TO GRANT.)

**grantee**: perh. bénificarius (which was used in various senses of privileged persons): cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 51 (36). Or expr. by verb: *\*ei cui aliiquid concessum, donatum est*: v. TO GRANT.

**grantor**: is qui concedit, donat, etc.: v. TO GRANT.

**granular**: grāñosus (*full of small seed-like particles*): Plin. 21, 4, 10, init. (Or expr. by circulum, "granorum specimen s. formam præbens": v. GRAIN.)

**grape**: 1. áciñus, less freq. (except in pl.) áciñum (*a single grape*): withered *g.s.*, a. arida, Col. 12, 19: *the seeds of g.s.*, nuclei aciniorn, Plin. 23, 1, 9. Of *g.s.*, belonging to *g.s.*, áciñarius; vessels for holding *g.s.*, dolia a., Varr.

R. P. 1, 22, med. *Full of g.s. like a g.*, áciñosus: *a g.-like seed*, senen a., Plin. 12, 13, 27. (N.B.—Acinna is also used of the seeds of grapes (*v. GRAPESTONE*); also of any similar seeds.) 2. úva (strictly, a cluster of *g.s.*; but used both in sing. and pl. for grapes): *here corn-crops, there g.s. grow more abundantly, illie segetes, illie ventum felicis uva*, Virg.: *the g.s. colour*, u. ducit colorem, Virg.: *to bod g.s. down*, uvas decoquere, Plin.: *a fox was trying to get at some g.s.*, vulpes appetebat uavam, Plin.: dried *g.s.* (*raisins*), passava ueva, Cato: Virg. 3. vinaceus (*sc. acinus*): Col. 12, 19, med. *The g.-vine, vitis (v. VINE)*: *a cluster of g.s.*, rācēnum: v. CLUSTER. *The wild-vine, labrusca*: Plin.: *the fruit of the wild-vine, wild g., labrusca*, Virg.: *uva silvestris*, Pall.

**grape-bearing**: úvifer, éra, érum (poet.): Stat. Sil.

**grape-gatherer**: vindemiator: Hor.

**grape-gathering**: vindemia: v. VINTAGE.

**grape-husk**: 1. vinacea (both as sing. and collect., *g.s.*): Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, fin. 97: Col. Arb. 4, fin. 2. vinaceus: Cato R. R. 147: Col. 12, 19.

**grape-stone**: 1. áciñicus vinaceus: CIC. Sen. 15, 52: also simply vinaceus or vineacum, pl. usu. vinacea (but vinaceus more freq. denotes the *husk*, seeds and all): v. preced. art. 2, II, cc.: a grape with many stones in it, actinus frequentius vinacei, Col. 1, 1, med.

2. granum (any small seed): a kind of grape that has no stones, species uava quae g. interterioribus caret, Pall. 3, 29, init.: v. GRAIN.

**grape-vine**: vitis, is, f.: v. VINE.

**graphic**: 1. expressus (represented closely): *a full and g. representation of anything*, alicuius rel solidus et expressa imago (opp. to a mere sketch), CIC. Off. 3, 17, 69: *in narration full and g. in narration plenus atque ex.*, Quint. 9, 4, 38. Simili, to give a g. delineation, aliiquid iuxta exprimere verbum, ut corni potius videatur quam audiri, Quint. 9, 2, 40: v. TO REPRESENT.

2. manifestus (as if placed before the eyes): *this figure has something more g. about it, habet haec figura manifestus aliiquid, non enim narrari res sed agi videtur*, Quint. 9, 2, 44. 3. significans, nits: v. EXPRESSIVE. 4. perh. vividus: v. VIVID. Phr.: *than which no picture could be more g.*, quod nulla expressus pictura signaret, Maer. Sat. 5, 13, med. (N.B.—Not graphicus: cf. Vitr. 4, 4, ext.)

**graphically**: 1. expressus: esp. in compar.: Col. 11, 1, ad fin.: Maer. (v. GRAPHIC, fin.). 2. significante: to narrare g., g. narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49.

3. graphice (rare): *he described the image of Justice fitly and g., apte et g. imaginem Justitiae depictin*, Gell. 14, 4 (leum). Phr.: *this virgin has depicted in a wonderfully g. manner, hoc mire et velut coloribus Maro pinxit*, Maer. Sat. 5, 11, ad init.: *to describe g.*, may also be expr. by exprimere, depingere, with such adv., as bene, praeclare, insignerit: v. TO DEPICT.

**grapnel**: mānus ferrea, etc.: v. GRAPPLING-IRON.

**grapple** (v.): 1. Of wrestlers, etc.: compactor, xus, 3: *to g. with each other*, inter se c., Ncp. Eum. 4: cf. Tac. Agr. 36, med.

2. luctor, i (to wrestle, q.v.): more fully, complexus i. [cum aliquo], Plin. 9, 32, 48: CIC. 3. To contend against; esp. *with boldness*: obviam eo, 4, irr. (to face boldly: with dat.): v. TO FACE, OPPOSE.

2. congrēdior, 3: v. TO ENCOUNTER. Join: luctari et congrēdi cum aliquo, CIC.: v. TO STRUGGLE.

3. To lay hold of a vessel with grapping-irons: v. GRAPPLING-IRON.

**grapple, grapping** (subs.): complexus (armorum): Tac. Agr. 36, med.

**grappling-iron**: 1. mānus ferrea: *to make fast a ship with a g.*, ferrea m. injecta navem retinere, CAES. B. C. 1, 58: Liv.: manus also occurs

without ferrea, Plin. 7, 56, 57, ext. [charpagones et manus]. 2. barpago, oīns, m.: described by Liv. as a beam with an iron hook fastened at the extremity, "asserens ferreo uncō prefix.", harpagines vocant, 30, 10, ad fin.: often joined with manus f., CAES. B. C. 1, 57: Plin. l.c.: *to let down g.s. upon ships*, b. in navis injicere, Liv. Caus.

3. corvus (appy. not differing greatly from preced.): Join: ferreus manus [charpagones vocant], corvique, Curt. 4, 2, med. (The above were used both in naval warfare and in sieges.)

**grasp** (v.): 1. With the hands:

1. prenso, i (strictly frequent, of prehendo, but used of any eager grasping): *to g. any one's arms with the hand*, p. manu brachia alienus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64: *they g. the battlements with their right hands*, dextris fastigis prensum, Virg. Freq. of g.ing a person's limbs by way of appeal or entreaty: cf. Tac. H. 1, 66, arina, genua, vestigia prensumendo, flētere multum animos.

2. préhendo, compréhendo, 3: v. HOLD (TO TAKE), TO SEIZE.

III. Mental: 1. complector, xus, 3: *to g. anything in thought*, aliiquid cogitatione [et mente] c., CIC. Or. 2, 8: v. TO EMBRACE.

2. compréhendo, di, sum, 3: usu. with cogitatione, mente, animo, CIC.: v. TO COMPREHEND.

3. tēno, ui, ntum, 2: *to g. any one's hidden meaning*, recitondis aliquid sensus t., CIC. Sext. 10, int.: Ter. See also to UNDERSTAND.

— at or after: 1. With the hands:

1. capto, i (frequently, eagerly): Tantalus g.s. at the flying waters, T. Tugientia c. flumina, Hor.

2. appeto, ivi and ii, itum, 3: *to g. at a cake on the table*, in coena placentiam a., Pl.: *to g. at the sun*, solemanus a., CIC. Div. 1, 23, 45.

3. atripio, 3: v. TO SEIZE UPON, SNATCH AT.

II. Fig., to aim at, aspire to: 1. capto, i: *to g. at the title of imperator*, nomen imperatorum c., Brut. in CIC. Fam. 11, 4: *to g. at uncertainties*, incertis c., Sall. 2. auctop, i (as a fowler catching birds): *to g. at empty fame*, inanem a rumorem, CIC. in Pis. 24, 57: Plin.: Flor.

3. consecror, i (in pursue eagerly): *to g. at every shadow of glory*, omnes umbras glorie c., CIC. in Pis. l.c. 4. affecto, i (esp. of g.ing at supreme power): Liv. Curt.: v. TO ASPIRE TO.

5. appeto, 3: v. TO

SEE AFTER.

**grasp** (subs.): 1. Manual: 1. expr. by manus, ūs, f.: *to wrest anything from any one's g.s.*, aliiquid aliud de manus extorque, CIC. Cat. 1, 6, fin.

2. expr. by verb; esp. in connexion with manus: *thrice the figure escaped my g.*, ter compresus manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793 *the fleet shade escapes their g.s.*, librica prensumantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: v. TO GRASP.

3. complector, i: v. EMBRACE.

**grasping** (adj.): ávarus, appétens, ávidus v. COVETOUS.

**grasping** (subs.): 1. appetitio (ill. or fig.): CIC. 2. affectatio (only fig.): philosophy is the love and g. after wisdom, philosophia sapientia anior et affest, Sen. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO GRASP.)

**graspingly**: ávaro v. COVITOUSLY, graspingness: ávaritudo v. COVITOUSNESS.

**grass**: 1. grāñen, mis, n.: *the pure blade of g.*, grāñen herba pura, Plin. 1, 24: *to extirpate the g.* (from a vineyard), grāñna extirpare, Col. 1. Hor.

2. herba (including all low herbage: esp. poet.): *the g. supplied a bed*, h. cubile præbabit, Luer.: *the hind stretched upon the g.*, agricola fusus per herbam, Virg. Clc. A soil of g., caes.

grass-green: herbaceous, herbidus; v. GRASSY.

**grasshopper**: grāñulus or grillus: Plin. (Cicada is the tree-hopper: cicale).

**grassy, of grass:** 1. grāmīnōsus (*abounding in grass*): g. soil, g. ager, solūm, Col. 2. grāmīneus (esp. poet.): a g. plain, g. campus, Virg.: a crown or wreath of grass, g. corona [obsidionis], Liv. 7, 17, ad init. 3. herbōsus (*abounding in herbage*): a g. plain, h. campus, Hor.: Ov. 4. herbīdus (*abounding in herbage*: also of grassy hue): g. plains, b. campi, Varr.: Liv.: a g. hue, h. color, Plin. 12, 14, 31, 5. herbāceus (*grass-like*): leaves of a g. hue, folia h. coloris, Plin. 10, 13, 51: also without colos: flos hic herbarus est, Plin. 26, 8, 35. 6. herbīter, éra, érum (*yielding grass*; poet.): Ov.

**grate (subs.):** 1. A framework of bars: v. GRATING (subs.). 2. A fire-place: fōcus, cāmīnus: v. FIRE-PLACE.

**grate (v.):** 1. To grind to powder: tēro, contēro: v. TO GRIND, BRUISE. 2. To produce a harsh sensation: 1. rádo, sī, sum, 3 (lit. to scrape): to g. upon nice ears, aures delicatas r., Quint. 3, 1, 3. 2. strideo or strido, i (to make a harsh noise of any kind): the g.ing saw, stridens serrā, Luct. 2, 410: to make a g.ing noise with the teeth, s. dentibus, Cels. (v. TO GRIND). Phr.: to g. upon any one's feelings, alcius animum, sensum offendere: v. TO OFFEND.

**grateful:** 1. Gratifying: jūcundus, grātus: v. PLEASANT. 2. Thankful: grātus: g. towards any one, g. erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, init., in aliquem, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, init.: to g. to those who have deserved well of you, bene de se meritis gratum se praeberet, Cic. Pl. 38, init.: see also GRATITUDE. Phr.: to be (sincerely) g. to any one, aliqui grātiam habere, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: simili, to be very g., magnam, maximam g. habere, Cic. (gratiam referre is to make a return).

**grateful:** 1. grātē: Cic. Pl. 41, 98 [grate et pie]: Plin.: Sen. 2. grato animo, grātā memoria: Cic.: v. GRATITUDE.

**gratefulness:** jūcunditas: gratus animus: v. PLEASANTNESS, GRATITUDE. **grater:** perh. mōla mānūaria (hand-mill): v. MILL. (Radula, Col 12, 18, is a kind of scraper.)

**gratification:** 1. The act of gratifying or satisfying: expiōtiō: the g. of natural desires, naturae ex., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: or expr. by verb v. TO GRATIFY. 2. Pleasure, delight: 1. expr. by grātus (gratifying, pleasing): you will be giving us great g. if ..., gratissimum nobis feceris, si, etc., Cic. Sen. 2, 6: if it will be any g. to you, si (robis) g. futurum est, Cic. l. c. 2. vōluptas (esp. of sensual g., corporis v., Cic. Sen. 12, 39): v. PLEASURE. 3. délectatio, oblectatio: v. DELIGHT. 4. suātīas ("ethos, charm"): a wonderful g. in acquiring knowledge, mira quadam in cognoscendo s. [et detectatio]. Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 193. (N.B.—Not gratificatio, which is the art of showing favour, complaisance.) Phr.: to do anything for the g. of any one, gratificari aliquid aliqui, Cic. (v. foll. art.); devoted to the g.s of appetite, ventri deditus, Sall.: to be devoted to sensual g., cupiditibus servire, Cic. Am. 22, 82; simili, ventri obedi, Sall. Cat. init.

**gratify:** 1. To do a favour to: 1. gratum (aliquid) facio: v. GRATIFICATION (II, 1). 2. grātificor, i (freq. of doing an act of complaisance or partiality with dat.): they think to g. Pompey, Pompeio se g. putant, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, fin.: cf. Sall. Jug. 4, potentiae paucorum desat atque libertatem g. (to give up in order to gratify): Liv. 3, mōrem gēro, ssi, stum, 3 (to comply with any one's desires, be complaisant: with dat.): I will g. your wishes, geram tibi mōrem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, init.: to g. oneself (hav. one's own way), g. sibi mōrem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: v. TO HUMOUR. 4. mōrīgor, i (= preced, but capable of being used in bad sense): Ter. Fīg.: speech ought to g. the ear, voluntati aurium m. debet oratio, Cic.

Or. 48, 159. 5. obsēquor, 3 (with dat.): v. TO COMPLY WITH, 6. servio, 4 (stronger than preced., and denoting a habit of mind rather than an act ac. of. Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8, aliorum amori flagitiosissime s. with dat.): v. DEVORED TO (TO BE). 7. delecto, oblecto, jūvo: v. TO DELIGHT. 2. To satisfy a natural desire: expleo, evi, étum, 2: to g. one's inclinations, animum ex. sum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: Cic.: v. TO SATISFY.

**gratifying (adj.):** grātūs: very g., perigratus: v. PLEASING.

**grating (subs.):** 1. Of bars, etc.: 1. cancelli (of wood, iron, etc.): used for a variety of purposes, and formed by cross bars: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, init.

transversi modicis intervallis perticis annexis, ad speciem cancellorum seneconum): a g. for a fish-pond, c. quibus impeditius fuga piscium, Col. 8, 17, ad med.: Cic. 2. clathri, orum (esp. of the cages of animals): Hor. A. P. 473; Plin. Hence adj. clathratus (formed of or having a g.): a window with a g., fenestra c., Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26. 2. harsh collision: 1. stridō: a stridor with a g. (a grinding sound): e. g. dentum, Cels.: v. GNASHING. 2. offensa [dentium]: Plin. 34, 10, 22, extr.

**grating (adj.):** i.e. irritating, offensive: quad nonnulli offendit ac molestia habet: v. OFFENSIVE.

**gratis:** grātūto: w. GRATUITOUS, GRATITUDE: 1. grātīs (more freq. denoting the favour shown: but cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 161, where a def. of gratitudo [gratia] is given): esp. in phr. to show g. gratiam referre, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: to feel g., g. habere, Cic. l. c. to show such g. as is deserved, meritam aliqui g. personvere, referre, Cic.: to extort g. from a forgetful breast, immemori pectora g. extundere, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 2. 2. grātūs ánimus, grātā mēmōria: to follow (regard) with one's warmest g., gratissimo animo (or pl. of a number of persons) prosequi, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 1: cf. 14, 11, 39. Phr.: to speak concerning g., de ratione reddendi benefici dicere, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 8: what is the nature of the debt of g., g. qual accepto beneficio debeamus, ib. 1, 5, init.

**gratuitous; grātūtūs:** g. liberality, g. liberalitas (opp. to mercenaria, conducta, cum mercede), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: the g. use of money, i.e. without interest, g. usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: g. cruelty, g. crudelitas, Liv. 3, 37 (see the place).

**gratuitously:** 1. grātūto: to defend a case g., causam g. defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: he was g. base and crudel, g. malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. Cat. 16. 2. grātīs (gratis, PL): to do one's duty to the state g., g. republiecae seruire, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Mart.

**gratuity:** 1. stip. ipsi, f. (of a small coin): who would call the g. of a pottery coin a kindness, quis beneficium dicat s. aries abjecti? Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: to collect g.s, stipem colligere, Liv. 38, 45, ad fin. 2. cōgrātiūm (strictly referring to the distributions of corn, etc. but also used of other gifts of a superior): cf. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, fin. See also GIFT.

3. cōlōrātūm (a small additional present, doware): to quit the table without a g. (of an actor who has amused the company), sine c. de convivio discedere, Cic. Ver. 2, 22, 49: to give any one an additional g., c. alii aspergere, Sen. Ben. 6, 17: Apul.

**gratulate, gratulation:** v. CONGRATULATE, etc.

**grave (subs.):** 1. Lit., a place of burial: 1. sépulcrum (including every kind of burial place): Ter. Cic. 2. bustum (strictly, the place of cremation): v. TOMB. 2. Fig., the regions or state of death: 1. inferi, orum (the infernal regions): to rise from one's g., ab inf. existere, Liv. 26, 32, med.: to call up from the g., ab inf. excitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20. 2. Orcus (strictly—Pluto; poet.): to dispatch to the g., Oros demittere, Virg. Aen. 2, 398: the pitiless g., nil miserans O., Hor. 3.

Avernus (a lake identified with the infernal regions): easy is the descent to the g., facilis descensus Averni, Virg. See also DEATH.

**grave (adj.):** 1. Weighty: grāvīs, serius: v. IMPORTANT, SERIOUS. 2. Staid, solemn, sober: 1. sēverus (severe, stern): the talk of g. old people, rumores sennū severiorum, Cat. 5, 2: g. looks! is setting off a joke), vulus s. [et tristis], Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289. 2. tristis, e (esp. with ref. to the looks: v. GLOOMY): of a g. and reserved disposition, natura t. ac recondita, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: cf. supr. (1.), v. SAD. 3. dimī, tristitius, somerūlī sad or g., Cic.

3. austērus (lit. sour, harsh): hence, opposed to gaiety and relaxation): g. poems, a. poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: Quint. 4. grāvīs, e (so only in late writers): Claud.: Plin. Pan. 5. serius: v. SERIOUS. 3. Of sounds; low-pitched: grāvīs: a g. sound, g. sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

**grave-clothes:** perh. tunica funebris, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

**grave-digger:** fosser: Inscr. Orell.

**grave:** 1. In ord. sense: glārea, Cic.: Liv. 2. The disease so called: calicūs: Cels.

**grave (v.):** 1. To cover with grave: glāream injicō, 3: Cf. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. 2. Fig. (nearly obsol.): to reduce to difficulties: Phr.: aliqui disputationum laqueis irretitum tenere, in angustias adducere: v. TO ENTANGLE, EMBARRASS. In pass., haereō, sī, sum: 2: he is fairly g'd, haeret in salebra Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: the rascal was g'd, he knew not which way to turn, haerbat nebulō; que se verteret non habebat, Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 74: now the fellow is fairly g'd, nunc homo in medio luto est, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27.

**graveley;** glārōsūs: g. soil, g. terra, Varr.: the fig-tree loves g. soil, glārōsa amat focus, Cet. Arb. 21.

**graveley:** 1. sēvērē: Cic.: Quint.

2. austērū (rare): Jōin:

3. grāvītā: esp. with severe, Cic. Coel. 14, 33. See also SERIOSITY.

**graver:** 1. One who engraves: scapto: v. ENGRAVER. 2. A tool for engraving: caelum: Quint. 2, 24, extr.

**grave-stone:** mōnūmentū: v. TOMB.

**grave-yard:** sēpulcrum: a common g. for the lower orders, commune plebi s., Hor. S. 1, 8, 10. See also CEMETERY.

**gravitate:** [In medium] niti, Lucr. 1, 1083; Cic. N. D. 2, 45; in medium reverge, Cic. l. c.

**gravitation:** expr. by verb: v. preced. art. See also GRAVITY (III).

**gravity:** 1. Importance: grātīs, mómentū: v. IMPORTANCE. 2. Solemny, graveness: 1. sēvēritas: I approve of g. in old age, but on no account of sourness, s. in senectute prob; acerbitatē nullo modo, Cic.

Sen. 18, 65. 2. Jōin: gravitas severitas, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; tristitia et severitas, Cic. Br. 25, 97. 2. tristitia (esp. as shown in the countenance): to deceive by mock g., tristitia vultuque decipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, extr.: Quint. 3.

grātīs: v. DIGNITY. 3. As scient, t. t. grātīs: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 45, contentio gravitatis et ponderum. Phr.

all its parts (i.e. of the world) obey the law of g., omnes partes ejus undique medium locum capessentes, nītuntur aequaliter, Cic. l. c.

**gravy:** 1. jus, jūris, n.: Hor. S. 2, 8, 45 (where recipe is given): Cis: v. BROTH.

2. sūcūs (applicable to any natural g., flowing from cooked flesh): v. JUICE.

3. liquāmen (esp. a kind of fish-pickle): but also any exuded juice or gravy: cf. Pall. 3, 25, med., lig. de pīris): Apic. Prepared with g. (or sauce): Jurulent, Cels.; liquaminus, Apic.

**gray:** 1. cānūs (hoary: q. v.): a g. colour, c. color, Pall.: g. hairs, c. capilli (for which simply cani, Cic. Sen.

**18, 62:** Ov.: pl. **2.** incanus (poet.): v. HOARY. **3.** caesius (*bluish-gray; only of the eyes*): the bright *g. eyes* of Minerva, c. oculi Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 83; a maiden with *g. eyes*, caesius virgo, Ter. **4.** glaucus (like caesius: but used also of things *without life*): *g. eyes*, c. oculi, Plin.: the *g. villus*, g. scilicet, Virg. G. 4, 182. **5.** rarus (*yellowish g.*): Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3; Plin. **6.** cineraceus (*ashen-g.*): Plin. 27, 7, 27 (c. color). *To be g.*, caneo, 2 (esp. of the head), Virg.: to become *g.*, canesco, 3, Plin.; incanescere, 3; Virg.: Cat.

**gray-eyed:** caesius: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.

**gray-hairs:** **1.** cāni cāpilli; cani: v. GRAY (1). **2.** cānitēs, él, f.: *only men and horses have g.*, canities tantum et equis, Plin. 11, 17, 47; so long as *g.* (= old age) are far away, donec abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.

**gray-headed:** **1.** cānus: *a g. lover*, c. amator, Tib.: *g. old age*, c. senectus, Cat. *To be g.*, cano capite esse, Pl. **2.** cānens, ntis (part. of caneo): *g. old age*, c. senectus, Virg. *To be g. headed*, cāneō, 2; *they even wear the badge till they are g.*, Jan canent insignes, Tac. Ger. 31. *To become g.*, cānesco, 3; Ov.: Plin.: v. GRAY (fin.).

**grayish:** cānescent, ntis; v. GRAY (fin.). Phr.: *he was now getting g.*, Jan canescet; canieō proprie erat.

**grayness:** cānitēs, él, f.: *usu. of the hair*: v. GRAY-HAIRS.

**graze:** **I.** *To pasture*, pascor, pastus, 2 (also in act.): *the herds g. over the pastures*, pascuntur armenta per herbas, Virg.: v. TO FEED (B., 2). **II.** *To touch lightly:* **1.** stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (chiefly poet. in this sense): *the bird g. the surface of the waves*, strin-gebat summas ales undas, Ov. Met. 11, 73; *the oar-blade g. the rocks*, s. pal-pana cantes, Virg. Aen. 5, 162; *to g. the goats with the inner shell*, s. metas interiore rotा, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12. Simly, the comp., strinquo, Ov.; praestringo (*just to g.*, or *skin*), Suet.: Amm.; perstringo, Virg. (but perstringo us, denotes more violent contact): comp., Cic. Ph. 2, 40, 102, vomere portare. Capue perstrinxit, i. e. *nearly drove it against the gate*. **2.** rado, rāsum 3 (like preceps, chiefly *to get*): *to g. the goal* (fig.), metam r., Ov. Am. 3, 15, 2.

**grazier:** pēcūrius (*one who breeds and keeps cattle*): Varr. R. R. 3, 17; Cic.

**grazing (subs.):** **1.** pecūria pastio: Varr. R. R. 3, 1, med.: Col. 8, 1 (pastio includes also the *rearing of poultry, etc.*): also pecūria res (*stock-farming*), or simply pecūria, Varr. 1, c.; and pecūria negotiatio, Col. 1, c.

**2.** expr. by verb: *good, bad, tolerable g.*, bene, male, satis bene, pascere, Cato in Cic. Off. 2, 2, ext.

**grazing (adj.):** pascutus: *g. lands*, agri p., Cic.: v. PASTURE.

**grease (subs.):** adēps, pinguedo, etc. v. FAT (subs.).

**grease (v.):** **1.** ungo or ungno, nxi, nctum, 3: *good for g. axle-trees*, utilis ungendis axibus, Mart. 2, 77, 2. Simly, the comp. pērungo: *to use bears fat for g. the axles of carriages*, adipē verine axibus vehiculorum per ungendis uti, Plin. 28, 9, 37; *to g. the mouth with a dirty hand* (in eating), ora immunda p. manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 756.

**2.** illino, oblinio, perlino (with some such word as *adipē*): v. TO MESMEAR.

**greasy:** unctus: *wtih g. hands*, u. manus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; *g. water*, u. aqua, Hor. S. 2, 2, 68.

**great:** **I.** In ordinary senses: **1.** magnus, major, maximus: in most senses: (a.) of size: *a g. and beautiful house*, m. et pulcri domus, Cic.: Caes.: v. LARGE. (b.) of quantity: *a g. quantity of fodder*, m. copia pabuli, Caes.: *g. sum of money*, m. summa pecuniae, Cic. (c.) of weight or import: *a g. cause*, m. causa, Cic.: *g. things the gods*

*look to; little things they neglect*, magna di curant; parva negligunt, Cic.: v. IMPORTANT: esp. in gen. sing. magis, at a g. price: of g. value: *to think anything of g. importance*, aliquid magis, maximus existimare, Cic. (d.) lofty, eminent: Jupiter most good, most *g.*, Jupiter optimus maximus, Liv.: *a g. man*, vir m., Cic. (e.) of mental or moral distinction: g. infamy, m. infama, Cic.: *the g. est honoris*, maximus honoris, Cic.: *g. and even incredible virtue*, m. incredibilissime virtus, Cic.: *that is one of the very great faults in oratory*, id est in oratione vitium vel maximum, Cic.: *Very g.*, per magnus (in various senses): Ter.: Cic. **2.** grandis, e (rather stronger than magnus): (a.) of size: v. LARGE. (b.) of quantity or measure: *a very g. crop*, grandissima seges, Varr.: *a g. weight of silver*, g. pondus argenti, Cic.: *g. debt*, g. arietum alienum, Sall.: (c.) of distinction of any kind: *a g. contest*, g. certamen, Hor.: *a g. function*, g. munus, Hor.: v. GRAND. **3.** amplius: (a.) of physical dimensions: Cic.: v. SPACIUS. (b.) of distinction, importance: *a g. and flourishing state*, civitas a. aquae flores, Caes. (c.) of various abstract qualities: *g. power*, amplior potentia, Plin.: *much g. resentments*, irae multa amplores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: *a punishment late but g.*, poena sera sed a., Prop. 4, 5, 32. **4.** in: *ntis (anually g.): chiefly*, but not solely, of physical dimensions): *g. glory*, l. gloria, Liv.: *g. deeds*, l. facta, Hor.: Virg.: Tac.: v. HUGE. **5.** impensis (very g.): esp. of price, labour, etc. *at a very g. price*, i. pretio, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. 2, 9 (in Cie. Att. 14, 13, ad fin.): the phr. has a totally different sense: *=presto non penso*: *with very g. diligence*, i. opera, tell. 9, 14, mult.: *very g. goodwill*, i. voluntas, Liv.: Tac. **6.** (only in superl.): *summus* (of abstract qualities): *the g. (highest) honours*, s. honores, Cic.: *the g. men and endowed with the g. abilities*, s. homines ac s. ingenis prædicti, Cic. de 1, 2, 6. **7.** (as adj. only in compar.): *auctus: Rome became g. every day*, res Romana in dies auctior fieret, Liv. 25, 16, med.: Pl. Join: *uctor et amplior*, Liv. Phr.: *the g. of evils*, ultima in malis, Brut. in Cic.: *the g. faults*, ultima vitia, Quint. (v. EXCESSIVE): *so g.*, how *g.*, tantus, quantus (v. full-arity): *to be too g. to be believed*, fidem excedere (v. TO EXCEED): *no very g. disaster*, nulla magnopere clades, Liv. 3, 26: Cic. **II.** *Influential*: esp. in phr., the great: *principes viri*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 2; nobiles, nobilitas, optimates: v. NOBILITY. Phr.: *a g. friend*, potens amicus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12; magnis amiciis, Juv. 1, 33. **III.** *With child*: prægnans: v. PREGNANT.

**great as. as:** tantus quantus, or quantus alone (the case of quantus depends upon the nature of its own sentence): *I never saw an assembly as g. as yours*, nullam contionem unquam viui, quanta vestra est, Cic. Ph. 6, 7, 18: *a hundred others as g. as Polypheus*, quantus Polypheus [sc. tanti] centum alii, Virg.

**— how:** quantus (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations): *how g. a man*, [qualis et] q. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; *similiter*, Cic. has qui vir et q. (exclam.), Div. 1, 25, 52: v. WHAT. *Hor. g. soever* may be expr. by quantuscumque (or not in Cic.) quantus quantus (L. G. § 81) also quantusvis (Caes.: Liv.), quantuslibet (Col.: Tac.) = *as g. as you please, ever so g.*

**— so:** tantus: freq. followed by quantus (v. AS GREAT AS); also by ut; so g. *an alarm as to disturb the minds of all in the highest degree*, t. minor ut non modiciorum omnium animos perturbaret, Caes.

**— somewhat:** aliquantus: v. CONSIDERABLE.

**— too:** nimbus: v. EXCESSIVE.

**— very:** permagnus, maximus, summus: v. GREAT.

**great-coat:** **1.** paenula (strictly

*a cloak rather than a coat*: v. DIET, Ant. s. v.): *it is as little *paenula* as it is *at a moment** factus quod p. solutio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Cic.: *Wearing such a garment*, paenulatus, Cic. **2.** lacernus (similar to preced.: v. DIET, Ant. s. v.): Cic. Ph. 2, 10, 76: Suet. Aug. 41 ext. *Wearing such a garment*, lacernatus. Veil. **3.** pallium: v. CLOAK.

**great-grandfather, etc.:** v. GRANDFATHER, etc.

**greatly:** **1.** magnopere (also magno opere); super, maximopere or maximo opere: *to desire pleasure g.*, voluptates magnopere desiderare, Cic. Sen. 11, 44; v. FARNESITY. **2.** valde: *to phrase g.*, v. placere, Cic.: *move g. to delight the people*, valdus populum delectare, Hor. A. P. 321 (but compare): *to desire g.*, v. vele, Caes. in Cic.: v. VERY. **3.** v. démodé: *to displease g.*, v. displicere, Cic.: *to be g. mistaken*, errare, Cic.: v. EXCEEDINGLY.

**graviter:** v. GRIEVously. **5.** (very g.) summi: *to desire very g. s. concupiscere*, Cic. Quint. 21, 69; Caes. Phr.: *to be g. mistaken*, longe errare, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49; errare probe, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 21; multum falli, Phœn. 1, 21, 6: comp. supr. N.B.—The force of *greatly* is sometimes given by a verb *in a prep. in comp.*: as, *to admire g.*, admiror (v. TO ADMIRE); *to love g.*, deamo (v. TO LOVE); *hatting g.*, exodus (v. TO HATE), etc. See also MUCR. Phr.: *as greatly as*: tantopere... quanto pere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164: *how g.*, quanto pere or quanto opere, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Cic.: *so g.*, tantopere, foll. by ut, Nep. Att. 7, by quam, Quint. Ep.

**greatness:** **1.** magnitudo (in most senses: comp. GREAT): *the g. of the universe*, m. mundi, Cic.: *g. of a punishment*, m. poenae, Caes.: *the g. and the power of love*, m. et vis amoris, Cic.: *g. of soul*, m. animi, Cic.: *g. of intellect*, m. ingenii, Plin. **2.** amplitudo, ini. f. (extensiveness or grandeur): *the g. of a state*, a. [set dignitas] civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 164: Caes.: *g. of mind*, a. (stronger than magnitudo) animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: *g. of exploits*, rerum gestarum a., Nep. Att. 18. **3.** dignitas: v. DIGNITY. **4.** gravitas: v. IMPORTANCE. **5.** miles, is, f. (lit. mass): *a strong and big expr.*: force devoid of wisdom falls from sheer g. consilii expers m. ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: *the (enormous) g. of an evil*, ambi m., Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 17; Tac. Phr.: *elevated beyond the limit of mortal g.*, mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. Ann. 15, 74: see also, GLORY, DISTINCTION.

**greave (usu. pl.):** orna: *the g. (so called) because it was fastened in front of the shin*, o., quod opponebatur ab cruce, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: polished g. g. leves o., Ov. *Wearing g. (or gauntlets)*, octrati, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214; Plin.

**Grecian:** Graecus, v. GREEK. Phr.: *a good G.* (i. e. Greek scholar), \*thoumō Graecarum literarum peritus; *Grecis litteris imbutus*, v. SCHOLAR.

**Grecism:** Hellenismus, Forcell.; lequendi genus a Graeco fonte deductum, Bentl. (Not Gracismus: for which Forcell. gives Gracieto, c. VET. Gloss.)

**greedily:** **1.** avide (also in good sense): *to drink g.*, a. libere, Epius. in Suet. Tib. 59: v. EAGERLY. **2.** avârere (only Pl.): v. COVETOUSLY. **3.** cupido, appetere: v. EAGERLY. *To g. g.*, absorbere (to swallow at a mouthful), Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.

**greediness, greed:** **1.** avâritia (grasping disposition): v. COVETOUSNESS. **2.** avidus v. EAGERNESS. **3.** vorâctus, eductus, gulositas v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY. Phr.: *accused greed of gold*, auri sacra famis, Virg. Aen. 3, 57.

**greedy:** **1.** avârere: *the g. belly*, a. venter, Hor. g. of slaughter, caudis, a. Claud.: v. COVETOUS. **2.** avidus: v. EAGER. **3.** cupidus: v. DESIRES.

**4.** ñax, vorâctus: v. VORACIOUS. *To be g. after*, Inhlo, 1 (with acc. or dat.): *to be as g. after an inheritance as a*

*hungry wolf*, hereditatem in quasi esu-  
riens lupus, Pl. St. 4, 2, 25: *to be g. for  
booty, praedae in*, Val. Fl. 2, 521: *to be  
g. after any one's death, mortem ali-  
enjus in*, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 21. See  
also, TO DESIRE, COVET.

**Greek (adj.):** 1. Graecus (*belong-  
ing to Greece or the Greeks*): *at the G.  
Kalends (i. e. never), ad Kalendas Gr.,  
August.* in Suet. vit. 87: *to study G.  
literature*, Gr. literis studere, Cic. Br. 20,  
78: *Caes. Dimin.*, Graeculus (mostly  
used in a depreciatory sense): *a silly  
affair indeed, and quite G.*, ineptum  
sane negotium et G., Cic. Tusc. 1, 35,  
86: *Juv.: Flor.* 2. Graecicus (*in  
G. fashion, after the manner of the  
Greeks*): *some words actually others  
Grecized, alia (verba) Graeca, alia G.,  
Varro, L. 10, 3, § 70: the g. toga (or the  
pallium)*, G. toga, Suet. Dom. 4: *Greek-  
fied soldiers*, G. milites, Vulcat. Av. 5.

3. Gräsus (*chiefly poet.*): Virg.: Hor.  
Phr.: *to write, speak G.*, Graece  
scribere, loqui, Cic.: *to know G. very  
well*, Graecce optime scire, Cic. de Or. 2,  
66, 255: *the name of this comedy in G.*  
is Alazon, Alazon Graece buic nomen est  
comediae, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 8: *to live or act  
in G. fashion*, Graecari, Hor. S. 2, 11; 11;  
Graeciso, 1 (*in speech*): Pl. prol. Men. 12.

**Greek (subs.):** 1. Graecus: *three  
races of G.'s, tria genera Graecorum*, Cic.  
Fl. 27, init.: *in sing.* Cic. has homo  
Graecus, Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: *Fl. 11, 24.*  
Dimin., in contemptuous sense: *a poor  
hungry G.*, Graeculus esuriens, Juv. 3,  
76: Cic. 2. Gräsus (*rare*): *out of so  
many thousands of G.'s, de toti Gracorum  
milibus*, Ov. Met. 1, 241: *among the  
G.'s, apud Graios*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 53.

3. Gräjungena (*rare and poet.*): gen.  
pl. Grajungenum for -arum, Virg. Aen. 3,  
550.

**green (adj.):** 1. Of colour: 1. viridis, e: *g. emeralds*, v. smaragdi,  
Lucr.: *very g. hills*, viridissimi colles,  
Cic.: *g. meat*, v. pabulum, Col. 7, 9.  
Hence, perviridis, *very g.*; subviridis,  
somewhat g.: Plin. 2. virens, viri-  
dans (*of things growing*): v. VERDANT.

3. präsinos (*leek-green*): *a ball of  
such a colour*, pila p. Petr. 27 (*v. Burn.  
a. 1*): *a g. hue, color p.*, Plin. 37, 10, 67:  
*a driver dressed in g. präsinos*, Mart.  
10, 48, fin.: *Petr. 70, extr.*: *the g. faction  
(in the circus), p. factio*, Suet. Cal. 55.

4. glaucus (*sea-green*): *the g. waves,  
g. undae*, Virg.: *the sea-g. sisters, g. so-  
rores (i. e. Nereides)*, Stat. 5. herbá-  
ceus (*grass-green*): *leaves of a grass-g.  
hue, folia h. coloris*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: *a  
grass-g. flower, h. fls*, Plin. (*see also  
GREEN, TO BE*). II. Fresh, unseasoned,  
unripe: 1. viridis, e (*that has not  
yet lost its juice or sap*): *g. cheese,  
caseus v.* [qui adhuc succum retinet],  
Col. 7, 8, init.: *g. (unseasoned) timber,  
v. materia*, Liv. 29, 1, med. Fig.: *a  
fresh and g. old age, cruda v. que  
se necet*, Virg.: Tac. 2. rēcens: v.  
FRESH. 3. crūdus (*unripe*): *g. apples,  
c. poma, v. UNRIPE*. Fig.: *g.  
wounds, c. vulnera*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19:  
*bondage still g. (i. e. endured but for  
a short time), c. adhuc servitium*, Tac.  
Ann. 1, 8: cf. supr. (1). 4. immatu-  
tus: *v. UNRIPE*.

**green (subs.):** I. The colour: colo-  
r viridis, präsinos, herbaceus, etc.; pre-  
dicted art. Also simply viride, is, n.: cf.  
baccae et viridi rubente, Plin. 15, 30,  
39. II. An open lawn: *herbosus,  
herbibus campus, locus*: v. GRASSY.  
III. In pl., cabbage, etc.: *ölus, èris,  
n. (both sing. and pl.)*: v. GARDEN-  
STUFF, VEGETABLES.

**green, to be, become:** vireo, ui, 2  
(of foliage): *to be g. with fresh foliage,  
fronde v. nova*, Virg.: *the top (of the  
mountain) is g. with pine trees, summa  
virent pinu*, Ov.: Cic. Hence, viresco,  
3: *to become g.*; Virg.: Ov.: *to become  
g. again, réviresco*, 3: Ov.: Tac.

**green-crops:** viridaria, pabula: Col.  
7, 9, init.

**greenfinch:** fringilla (*generic term*):  
Varr. (\*Loxia chloris, Linn.)

**green-grocer:** \*ölérüm venditor: or  
perh. öltoriüs [forum olitorium is  
the market for green-grocery]: Liv. 21,  
62, init., though the subs. does not occur.  
Phr.: *to get one's living as a g.*,  
agrestia olera vendens victum quareare,  
Gell. In gen. perhaps öltor (kitchen-  
gardener): as the grocer would com-  
monly be the seller.

**green-grocery:** ölus, ölera: v. pre-  
ced art.

**greenhorn:** tiro, önis, m.: i. e., a  
mere beginner: v. NOVICE.

**greenhouse:** perh. viridarium bi-  
bernum: v. GARDEN.

More precisely, viridarium lapide speculari instructum,

**greenish:** subviridis, e: Plin.: v.  
GREEN.

**greenness:** 1. Of colour: 1. viriditas: *the g. of meadows*, v. pratorum,  
Cic.: *the g. of the sea, v. maris*, Plin.

2. color viridis, etc.: v. GREEN  
(subs.). II. Fig.: *unripeness*: crû-  
ditas, immaturitas: v. UNRIPENESS.

**green-sward:** herba, caespes: v.  
TURF.

**green-wood:** silva: v. FOREST.

**greet:** 1. salutare, i: g. *Tiro in  
my name, Tironem saluta meis verbis*,  
Curius ap. Cic.: *to g. any one kindly,  
ali quem benigno s.* Pl.: v. TO SALUTE.

Hence, consalito (*of mutual greeting*): *they had g'd one another in a very  
friendly way, inter se amicissime con-  
salutaverant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12.

2. salutem dico, 3: esp. in letters, where it  
is often represented by S. D., or simply  
S.; as, M. T. Cicero to M. Marius ging,  
M. T. C. M. Mario, S. (D.). We also  
find S. D. M. or F. i. e. salutem dicit  
multim or plurimum: Cic. passim.

Simil., when the greeting is conveyed  
from another, salutem nuntio: *I g. you  
on behalf of your companion, s. tibi ab  
sodaliti nuntio*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 10: Cic.  
Fam. 7, 14, where verbis [tuis] is added.  
Also salutem impertio, ascribo, in same  
sense: *Tullia jona in hearty g.ing, s.  
tibi plurimum ascribit*, T., Cic. Att. 1, 5,  
extr.: impertit ubi s. multam, Att. 2,  
12, extr. 3. salvare jübo (*used at  
meeting; to bid "good-day"*): Ter.: Cic.

**greeter:** 1. salutator (*mostly of  
those who attended in the morning at  
the doors of the great*): Cic.: Mart.

2. salutans, utis (*esp. in p. f.*): a  
flock of g.s., salutantum unda, Virg. G.  
2, 462.

**greeting (subs.):** 1. salutatio: v.  
SALUTATION. 2. consalutatio (*mutu-  
al g.*): Cic. 3. salus, utis, f.: am  
I not worthy of a g.? non ego sum sun-  
dinus salutis? Pl. Tr. 5, 5, 29: exp. in  
phr., to send a g. s. dicere, nuntiare, as-  
cribere: v. TO GREET.

**gregarious:** grēgālis, e: g. cattle,  
g. pecu, Apul. 6, p. 162. Phr.: ele-  
phant, g. elephanti gregatim semper  
ingreduntur, Plin. 8, 5, 5. [Gregarius  
is belonging to a herd or company.]

**gregariously:** grēgātīm: Plin.: Col.: v. GREGARIOUS.

**grenade:** perh. pýrobolus: v. ROME.

**grenadier:** cannot be translated:  
eo genere miles qui grenadiers di-  
cuntur.

**grey:** v. GRAY.

**greyhound:** perh. vertagus, vertaga-  
nia (also verte): v. HOUND.

**gridiron:** cratīcula: Mart. 14, 221.

**grief:** 1. dolor (most gen. term):  
to cause any one g., aliqui d. afferre, fa-  
cere, Cic.: *to be affected with great g.*

magni d. affici, Cic.: *the death of Ari-  
ostius is a source of great g. to the Ger-  
mans, magna est dolori Germanis Ari-  
ostius mors, Caes.: to feel g. at anything,  
ex aliqua re d. percipere (capere), Cic.*

Rep. 1, 4: *to revive any one's g.*, ali-  
cujs d. reficare, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, fin.:  
cf. d. suum scindere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2:  
to diminish and assuage g., d. minuere  
ac mollire, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

2. agritudo, inis, f. (any uneasiness  
of mind): Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: *to die of g.*,  
agritudo morti, Pl. 3. moeror (*sor-  
row, mourning*): with ref. to outward

signs of g.): g. is an uneasiness of  
mind atturbed with tears, m. est agritudo  
fribilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: to be  
overwhelmed with g., jacere in moerore,  
Cic. Att. 10, 4, med. 4. luctus, us  
(deep g.): g. is distress at the bitter end  
of one who was dear, l. est agritudo ex  
ejus qui carus fuit interitu acerbo, Cic.  
Tusc. 4, 8, 18: to be overwhelmed with  
lamentations and g., in [sordibus], lamentis, luctu jacere, Cic. in Pis. 6, 89  
(N.B.—Though specially applicable to  
grief for bereavement, acc. to Cic.'s de-  
finition, luctus may be used of other  
keen sorrow: cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.)

To be in g., dolore, moerore, etc.: v. TO  
GRIEVE, MOURN.

See also SORROW.

**grievance:** i. e. a ground of com-  
plaint: 1. désiderium (in later au-  
thors: lit. a request, petition): to report  
to Caesar the g.s complained of by the  
soldiers, d. militum ad Caesarem ferre,  
Tac. Ann. 1, 19: to redress the g.s of the  
soldiery, d. militum ordinare, Suet. Aug.  
17, med. 2. querimonia, querela (the  
complaint itself): at Rome the g.s (of  
the people) were being brought forward,  
Roman querimonias de injuris  
habebantur, Cic. Ver. 3, 57, 112: many  
g.s being adduced on either side, quam  
multa q. ultra citroque jactatae essent,  
Liv. 7, 9; v. COMPLAIN.

3. injuria (in the past): v. INJURY.

**grieve:** A. Trans.: 1. expr.  
by dölo with a verb: e. g. d. alieni  
facere, Cic. Att. 11, 6: efficer, ib. 12,  
18, init.: afferre, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, extr.:  
aliquem dolore afficer, id. Fam. 1, 5,  
init.: v. GRIEF.

B. Intrans, to grieve, be  
grieved: 1. döleo, 2. (folly by direct  
acc., acc. and injan., and abl. alone or  
with de): to g. for any one's death,  
alicuius mortem d., Cic. Cael. 10, 24:

to g. on my, thy, any one's account,  
mean, tuam, alicuius vicem d., Cic.  
Att. 8, 15, extr.: ib. 6, 3, 2: I am sure  
you g. for Hortensius, d. Hortensio te  
certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3: to  
g. (feel resentful) for the wrongs of  
one's country, injurias suae patriae d.,  
Liv. 29, 21.

2. piget, uit, 2 (impers.: with acc. of subject and gen. of  
object): I am g'd for my brother, fratris  
piget, Ter.: Cic.: v. SORRY (TO BE).

3. lugeo, moerore: v. TO MOURN.

4. expr. by dolor and a verb: to g. very  
greatly, summo d. affici, Cic.: v. GRIEF.

5. indolescio, ui, 3 (chiefly in perf.  
tenses: to g. at something): foll. by acc.  
and inf., Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 61. To cease to  
dödeleo, 2 (rare): Ov. R. Am. 29.

**grievous:** 1. gravis, e (burden-  
some, hard to bear): a g. wound,  
g. vulnus, Liv.: to lay one low with g.,  
devulsion, aliquem sternere exitu g.,

Hor.: v. SEVERE.

2. acerbus (lit. bitter; hence painfully affecting): g.  
death, a. mors, Nep.: to render evils  
greater and more g. by speech, mala ma-  
jora et acerbiora verbis facere, Cic.: very  
g. tributes, acerbissima tributa, Cic.

3. dūrus (hard, cruel): g. pains, d. dolores,  
Virg.: a. g. disease, Pl.: g. poverty, d.  
pauperies, Hor.: v. CRUEL.

4. mólestus: v. TROUBLESOME, BURDENOME.

5. atrocix, ócis (fierce, unrelenting):  
g. danger, a. periculum, Liv. 33, 5, init.:  
the g. hour of the blazing Dog-star, a.  
hor. Canicula flagrant, Hor. Od. 13, 9.

**grievously:** 1. grāvitō: to com-  
plain g., g. queri, Cic.: to be g. ill, g.  
agrotate, id.: v. SERIOUSLY.

2. valde, v. v. v. GREATLY.

3. acerbē: v. BITTERLY.

4. atrociter: v. FIERCELY.

Phr.: to be g. mistaken, valde errare,  
falli, etc.: v. GREATLY.

**grievousness:** 1. acerbitas (bit-  
terness; affliction nature): g. of extreme  
sorrow, a. summi luctus, Cic. Fam. 2,

**16. init.** **2.** (in connexion with words denoting something evil): magnitudo *g.* of danger, of hatred, m. periculi, odii v. GREATNESS. **3.** expr by adj.: *o.* the *g.* of such a fate! O casum acerbum, luctuosum! v. GRIEVOUS, SAD.

**griffin**, krypts, grýphls, m.: also gryphon i (Mela): Virg. E. 8, 27.

**grill**; turreo, 2: v. TO ROAST, BROIL.

**grim**: **1.** torvus (of stern, threatening aspect): *g.* the *g.* forehead (of Polyphemus), t. Irons, Virg. Aen. 3, 636 *g.* Mars, t. Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18. **2.** trux, trucidans (fierce-looking): v. FIERCE. **3.** atrox, ócīs: v. DARK, SAVAGE. **4.** horridus (rugged, frightening): v. HORRID.

**grimace**: **1.** distortus vultus *a.* *g.* very ill becomes an orator, oratori minime convenient d. vultus, Quint. 6, 3 29. **2.** oīs depravātio: Cie. de Or. 2, 62, 252. Phr. to make *g.*s. os torque, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131; dicere, id. Or. 25, extr. distorquere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; comp. vultum dicere, OV. Met. 2, 7745 to make *g.*s. with the lips, labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: full of *g.*s. vultuous, e. g., v. prouuntatio, a delivery characterised by *g.*s., Quint. 11, 1, 183.

**grimly**; torvum, torva (poet.: cf. L. G. § 344): to look *g.*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467.

**grimness**; torvitatis Tac.

**grimy**: **1.** squâdis (rough, foul): uncleaned and *g.* legs, neglecta ac sq. crura, Juv. 9, 15: Hor. v. FOUL. **2.** squâlens, mis (esp. poet.): a *g.* beard, sq. barba, Virg. Aen. 2, 277. **3.** niger, gra: *g.* with Trojan dust, n. pul. vere Trolio, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15; simili, nigra pulvere, Val. Fl. 1, 13. Phr. *frightfully g.*, terribili scuadore [Charon], Virg. Aen. 6, 299 to be *g.*, squâlere, Sil. 10, 511; busts *g.* with smoke, fumosae imagines, Cic. in Pis. 1, 1: with eyes sore and *g.*, fatigine lippus (of a smith), Juv. 10, 130.

**grin** (v.): no exact word: OV has, perverso distorquere ora eacchimo, A. A. 3, 287 Pomp. in Non. ridentem ringi (ringo alone) is to open wide the jaws; esp. as a dog); perh. \*distorte vultu ridere, indecoro rictu ridere; or simply ride, which includes all kinds of laughter, cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72.

**grin** (subs.): \*risus indēcens, risus distortus (cachinum is *loud laugh*). v. LAUGH. Phr. to set your listener on the broad *g.*, risu diducere rictum auditoris, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7.

**grind**: **1.** Lit.: to reduce to a powder: **1.** mōlo, ui, itum, 3: to *g.* in a mill, in pistrino m., Ter. ground corn, molita cibaria, Caes.: to *g.* bakery to a fine powder, hordeum in subtilem farinam m., Plin. Comp. commolo (rare); to *g.* very fine, minutissime, Col. 12, 28, init. **2.** expr by mōla and a verb: e. g., molâ frangere, Plin. 18, 7, 14; terere, Petr. 74: Plin.; comminuere (to *g.* fine), OV. Met. 72. **3.** pinso, tundo: v. TO ROUND. **4.** To shape by grinding: torto, 1: to *g.* stone into vessels, lapidem in vase t., Plin. 22, 44. **5.** Fig.: to *g.* down, opprimere, pressi, ssimi; 3: more fully, (civilization) oppressum tenere, Nep. Thras. 1: Cic.: v. TO OPPRESS. **IV.** In phr. to *g.* the teeth: dentibus stridere, Cels. 2, 6, ad med.; dentibus frendere (v. TO GNASH).

**grinder**: **1.** One who grinds: mōlitor (rare). Ulp. Dig. A colour *g.*, colorum tritor, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 41. **2.** A molar tooth: (dens) gominius: the *g.*s, dentes intimi qui genuini vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134. also used in sing and absol., Juv. 5, 69 Pers. The same teeth are also called dentes maxillares, Cels. 6, 9, med.; molares, Juv. 13, 212.

**grindstone**: cōs, cōtis, f. v. WHETSTONE.

**grip** (v.): arripio, 3 v. TO SEIZE.

**grip** (subs.): expr. by mānus: v. GRASP (subs.).

**gripe** (v.): i. e. to cause griping of the bowels: torminibus afficer. v. GRIPES.

**gripe** (subs.): **1.** Hold: expr. by manus v. GRASP **2.** In pl. the gripes, a disorder of the bowels tormina, um, n.: to be seized with the *g.* torminibus affici, Plin. 29, 5, 33: flatulence and *g.* are brought on, infatio contrahitur et t., Plin. 22, 25, 72: to remove the *g.*, t. discutere, Plin. 26, 8, 47. Troubled with the *g.*, torminous, Cle. Tusc. 4, 12, init.: to be troubled with the *g.*, ex testimoniis labore, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

**gripping** (adj.): **1.** of the nature of gripes: perl. torminosus: v. preced. art. (fin.). Phr.: a *g.* pain, intestinorum dolor: v. INTESTINES. **2.** Fig.: oppressive, causing privation: perl. durus, saevus to banish *g.* hunger, famem duram proscire, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6, 9, poverty, duris urgens in rebus egestas, Virg. G. 1, 146.

**grisly**; horrendus: v. HORRIBLE.

**grist**: **1.** Corn-ground: farina, frumentum molitum: v. MEAL; to GRIND. **2.** Corn for grinding: \*frumentum (ad) molendum.

**gristle**: cartilag., Inis, f.: Cels. Plin.

**gristly**: cartilagineus: Plin.: cartilaginosus: Cels.: Plin.

**grit**; grits: **1.** of corn: 1. perl. far, farris, n.: barley g.s sprinkled with winz, f. hordeacum vino respersum, Col. 8, 11, ad fin.: Varr. See of barley: ptsana. Cels. 2, 18. See also MEAL. **2.** of sand and gravel: glâres cum sabulo mixta v. GRAVEL.

**gritty**: perl. crassus, scruposus (full of small stones): v. STONY.

**grizzled**: canus, canitiee prior: v. GRAY.

**groan** (r.): **1.** gēmo, ui, itum, 3: to mourn and *g.* on any one's account, pro aliquo lugere, g., Cic.: to *g.* one's last, extreme, g., Virg.: to *g.* deeply, multum g., Phaedri.: also found with acc.: to *g.* over an evil in secret, malum occule g., Cic. in Sen. 5, extr.: v. TO SIGN, BEMONA. **2.** ingēmo, etc.: 3 (to *g.* over: with in and abl.; also dat.): to *g.* over anything, in aliqua re ing., Cic. Ph. 2, 26, init.: to *g.* over one's lot, conditioni sua ing., Liv. 36, 18, extr. Incept., ingenisco, 3 (with same and constr.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 (absol.); Id. Att. 7, 23. See also GROAN (subs.); and to SIGN.

**groan**, groaning (subs.): gēnitūs, us: howlings and *g.*s, ejulatus et g., (plur.), Cic. Harusp. 18, 39 to *g.* humo also without prep.: Virg. Aen. 3, 3: to sit on the *g.*, humo sedere, OV. Met. 4, 261: but see infr.: *l'unic g.*, Punica h., OV. E. sp. on or to the *g.*, hūni: to lie upon the *g.*, h. jacere, Cic. a place sunk about 12 feet in the *g.* locus circiter xii. pedes h. depressus, Sall. Cat. 55: to fling one's body upon the *g.*, h. corpus abjecto, Curt. 10, 5, med.: to fall to the *g.*, h. procumbere, Virg. Aen. 5, 481. **2.** solum (the level *g.*): to level everything with the *g.*, solo omnia accuare, Liv. 24, 47, fin.: to burn to the *g.*, ad s. exuri, Liv. 30, 26, med.: Cic. 3 terra to fall to the *g.*, ad t. accidere, l'. to fall to the *g.*, from on horseback, decidere in t. ex equo, Nep. Eunn. 4: to pick up stones from the *g.*, saxa de t. tollere, Cic. Cae. 21, 60. **3.** A place for an engagement, etc.: lōcus, to give the enemy battle on very disadvantageous *g.*, infiquissimo (nostris) l. proelium committe, Caes.: to clear the *g.* for an encampment, l. purgare ad castra, Liv. 21, 27, init. **III.** Position, advantage in phr. to gain or lose *g.*: (i). to gain *g.*

1. hostem commōveo, 2 (to force troops from the ground): it chanceit that Junius was the first to gain *g.* of the enemy, prior forte Junius per. Nep. Eunn. 4: to gain much *g.*, multum pr., Nep. Eunn. 10. **3.** serpo, ps. ptum, 3 (in non-milit. sense. to make gradual, insidious, progress: of things not per-

tinui orbis, iter, OV. lib. 258: Tib. v. to FREL (L). Phr. with one hand she *g.*s about for her dark way, altera (manu) motu cæcum it-r explorat, OV. Met. 10, 455. Tib.: he carefully *g.* his way with his hands, praefert cautes subsequitur manus, OV. F. 2, 336. Fig. to *g.* at noonday, caligare in sole, Quint. 1, 2, 19: to rosim and *g.* about for the path of life, viam palantes quærere viae, Luer. 2, 10.

**gropingly**; pédèctum (feeling one's way; cautiously): Cic.: Ver. (or expr. by verb to walk *g.* along, "praetentando pedibus, manibus, baculo") viam incideret el. L. G. § 541: v. TO GROPE.

**gross**: **1.** Thick: crassus, densus, pinguis, v. DENSE. Fig. g ignorante, fully, etc., magna, ingens, incredibilis ignorantia, etc.: v. GREAT, INCREDIBLE, etc. **2.** Indelicate: turpis, indecorus: v. INDECENT. **3.** Whole, entire: chiefly in phr. in the *g.*, g. amount: to take people's opinions in the *g.*, sententias (quasi) per saturam exquirere, Sall. Jing. 29, fin.: to estimate in the *g.* in universum aestimare, Tac. Agr. 11: the *g.* amount, summa [omnium rerum] V. SUM.

**grossly**: **1.** Greatly: grāviter, vēhementer: v. GREATLY, GREVIOUSLY. **2.** Indecently: turpiter v. INDECENTLY.

**grossness**: **1.** Greatness: magnitudo, grāvitas: v. GREATNESS, HEINOUSNESS. **2.** Indecency: turpitudo Cic. See also COARSENESS.

**grot, grotto**: **1.** antrum 'neath the pleasant *g.*, grato sub a., Hor. stretched out at full length in the verdant *g.*, viridi projectu in a., Virg. 2 inūsūm (a *g.* made of rock-work) Plin. 36, 21, 42. See also CAVE.

**grotesque**: no exact word: perl. \*novus s. mirus et quasi per ludibrium compositus: the ape is a *g.* creature, \*simi riddleum animal et quasi a ludibria natura profectum *g.* gestures, \*gostus ridiculi ac distorti.

**grotesquely**: \*ridicule ac distorte, in novum atque ridiculum modum v. RIDICULOUSLY.

**grotesqueness**: \*nova ac ridicula forma s. species.

**ground** (subs.): **1.** Lit.: the earth, soil: 1. būmus, i. f.: the *g.* dyed with blood, b. infecta sanguine, Sall.: Acestes raises his friend from the *g.*, Acestes ab h. tollit amicum, Virg. humo is also used without prep.: Virg. Aen. 3, 3: to sit on the *g.*, humo sedere, OV. Met. 4, 261: but see infr.: *l'unic g.*, Punica h., OV. E. sp. on or to the *g.*, hūni: to lie upon the *g.*, h. jacere, Cic. a place sunk about 12 feet in the *g.* locus circiter xii. pedes h. depressus, Sall. Cat. 55: to fling one's body upon the *g.*, h. corpus abjecto, Curt. 10, 5, med.: to fall to the *g.*, h. procumbere, Virg. Aen. 5, 481. **2.** solum (the level *g.*): to level everything with the *g.*, solo omnia accuare, Liv. 24, 47, fin.: to burn to the *g.*, ad s. exuri, Liv. 30, 26, med.: Cic. 3 terra to fall to the *g.*, ad t. accidere, l'. to fall to the *g.*, from on horseback, decidere in t. ex equo, Nep. Eunn. 4: to pick up stones from the *g.*, saxa de t. tollere, Cic. Cae. 21, 60. **3.** A place for an engagement, etc.: lōcus, to give the enemy battle on very disadvantageous *g.*, infiquissimo (nostris) l. proelium committe, Caes.: to clear the *g.* for an encampment, l. purgare ad castra, Liv. 21, 27, init. **III.** Position, advantage in phr. to gain or lose *g.*: (i). to gain *g.*

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*songs): the custom of wrong-doing easily gains g., facili s. peccandi consuetudo, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 22, init.: the rumour gains g., s. rumor, Cic. Mur. 21, fin.: Liv. 4, percrebreso, incrébreso, i (of customs, rumour, etc.: to gain prevalence): v. TO SPREAD. (ii), to lose g.:*

1. inclino, pedem refero (of troops): v. TO GIVE WAY, FALL BACK. 2. obscenso, lèvi, lètum: (of things) to become less prevalent or important: this is the only branch of revenue which does not lose g. in time of war, bœi unum vestigia in bello non obs., Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21: one was distinguished in war, but lost g. ("fell into the background") in peace, eniit aliquis in bello, sed obsoletus in pace, Plin. Pan. 4: see also TO DECLINE, DECAY. IV. Region, sphere of action: lōcus: this is dangerous g. (fig.), anceps hic et lubricus l. est, Plin. Ep 1, 8, 6: that g. has been cleared by me in five books, purgatus est is l. a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1, init. V. The basis or ground-work of a picture or tune: \*quasi fundamentum tabulae s. catus. VI. Reason or basis of action: 1. causa: you have the g.s of my opinion, habes causam opinione meae, Cic.: v. REASON. 2. ratiō, onis, f.: to defend our own side by various arguments and g.s, nostra confirmare argumentis ac r., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. J. 19: consili causa ratioque, Cic. Div. Ver. init. 3. lōcus: esp. in pl., when it denotes the grounds of proof: Cic. Top. 2, 7, sq.

ground (v.) fundo, i: v. TO FOUND, ESTABLISH. Phr.: to be well g'd. in any branch of knowledge, artem aliquam bene s. penitus perceptam habere, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 19; artis aliquiprae cognita penitus perspecta habere, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; artem aliquam fideler dicilisse, Ov.: to g. pupils thoroughly in grammar, \*grammaticas artis fundamata bene solideque jaceret; discipulos grammaticis rationibus diligenter imbuere.

ground (v. intr.): bæcreo, 2: v. AROUND.

ground-floor: ea pars aedifici que piano pede est, institutio, cf. Vitruv. 6, 8 (11), init.: cf. id. 7, 1, init.: to work on the g. (or gen., on the ground, opp. to a storey, contignatio), in piano opus facere, Ulpi. Dig. 13, 6, 5 § 7. (The word pedeplana, =quæ pede piano sunt, belongs to caedes Latinitas: v. Forcelli, s. v.) Sometimes pavimentum may serve: v. PAVEMENT.

ground-ivy: chamaecissus (*χαμαικίσσος*), l, f.: Plin. (\*glecoma hederaea, Linn.).

groundless: 1. vānus (empty): g. fears, v. metus, Hor.: g. confidence, v. fides, Virg.: nor was the charge altogether g., nec tota ex vano criminatur, Erat. Liv. 33, 34, ad init. 2. falsus: g. anxiety, t. sollicitudo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: g. terror, f. terrores, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: v. FALSE, 3. fictus, comittens: v. FALSE, IMAGINARY. 4. nūgātorius (having nothing in it): a malicious and g. accusation, mala atque n. accusatio, Cic. R. Am. 15, 42. Pbr.: a confidence which certainly was not utterly g., fiducia quæ non de nihil profecta concepta est, Liv. 10, 29, mod.

groundlessly: 1. falsos (strictly, on false grounds): to complain g., f. queri, Sall. Jug. init.: Cic.: v. FALSELY.

2. tēmre: g. (at random, without sufficient reason) to believe, t. credere, Sall. Cat. 31. Clic. Font. init.: v. RECKLESSLY. 3. ex vānū: v. GROUNLESS (i). 4. de nihil: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 17: comp. preced. art. fin.

groundlessness: perh. vānitas: v. EMPTINESS, HOLLOWNESS. More freq. expr. by ad̄j. or phr.: to show the utter g. of a suspicion, \*quoniam falsam esse suspicionem monstrare; ut reapse de nihil profecta sit suspicio manifestum facere.

ground-nut: setum (*Egyptian*): Plin. 21, 15, 52. (*Astrachis hypogaea*, Linn.).

ground-pine: chamaepœtæ (*χαμαιπετη*), es, f.: Plin.

ground-rent: sōlariū, quod pro

solo penditur, Ulpi. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 17.

groundsel: sénecio, onis, m.: Plin.

25, 13, 106 (vulgaris, Linn.).

groundwork: I. Of building:

substructio: they put out to contract the

g.s. on the Aequinum [for a market,

Cic. Div. 2, 17], subtractionem super

Aequinum locaverunt, Liv. 38, 28: 28:

Cic. Mil. 20, 53 (pl.): Vitr. 6, 8 (1), 5: see also FOUNDATION. II. Fig.: the

basis of an argument, etc.: fundamen-

tum: the beginning and g. of a

thesis, ac defensio, Cic. Clu. 10, 30.

group (subs.): I. of persons: 1.

globus (body of men collected for what-

ever purpose; not in Cic.): the g. of

people round Fabius, circa Fabium g.,

Liv. 8, 22, ad fin.: Tac. 2, 2, circulus

(a knot of people): they talked (of

it) in the market-places and where g.s

of people were assembled, per foras et c.

locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 42: he withdrew

himself from the g., de c. se subduxit,

Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, ad init.: to be sur-

rounded by a large g. (of auditors),

magni coronari c., Mart. 10, 62. Hence,

in g.s., circulatio, Suet.: to form g.s

(for conversation), circulari, Caes. B. C.

1, 64, od init. II. A combination of

figures in art: 1. symplegma, atis,

n.: Plin. 36, 5, 4 § 6. 2. turma (a

g. of equestrian statues): Cic. Att.

6, 1, 14.

group (v.): I. Trans.: to ar-

range figures, etc., in a work of art:

dispono, 3: v. TO ARRANGE. II. In-

trans.: to gather in groups: circulor,

I: Caes.: v. GROUP (i).

grouping (subs.): dispositio: Apelles

was inferior to Amphion in g., Apelles

debeat Amphion de d., Plin. 35, 10, 36

§ 10: v. ARRANGEMENT.

grouse: 1. lágopus, pôdis, Plin.

2. tetrao, onis, Plin. (generic term,

Linn.).

grove: 1. lucus, l, m. (a sacred

area): Albani hills and g., Albani tumuli atque l., Cic.: a sacred g. surrounded

by trees, l. frequenti subtus, Plin. 24, 3, init. 2. némus, óris, n. (woodland with pastures): a cool g., gelidum n., Hor.: Cic.: v. WOOD. 3. silva (strictly a forest): the g.s of Aa-  
denus, s. Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45.

grovel: perb. serpo, psi, ptim., 3:

comp. Hor. A. P. 28, serpit humi tutus

nimium, etc.; chiefly used in partici-

ples: v. foll. art.

groveling (adj.): 1. bùmflis,

e: g. caves, h. [et sordida] curae, Plin.

Ep. 1, 3, 3: a g. and anything but ge-

nerous origin of friendship, h. et nimie-

generous ortus amicitiae, Cic.

Am. 9, 29: a g. and feeble spirit, h.

animus imbecillusque, Cic. Fin. 1, 15,

49: to descend to most g. entreaties, ad

humillimas devolvi preces, Suet. Luc.

2. abjectus (mean-spirited, with-

out elevation): esp. with another epith.,

J. oīn: nihil humile, nihil ab. [cogitate]

Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: contemptus et ab.

Cic. Clu. 34, 94. 3. sordidus: v. sor-

did, MEAN. 4. summissus (beneath

one's dignity): g. flattery, s. adulatio,

Quint. 11, 1, 30. Join: humili, sum-

missus, abjectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 64.

5. turpis: v. BASE. 6. servills,

e: g. tasks, s. officia, Sall.: v. SERVILE.

grow: A. intrans: 1. To increase by g.ing:

1. cresco, crèvi, crètum,

3 (of all kinds of growth): trees g., ar-

bores c., Luer.: infantæ g., infantes c.

Quint. 11, 1, 30. Join: humilis, sum-

missus, abjectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 64.

2. pùbescere, 3 (strictly to arrive

at puberty): Hercules when he was just

g. up to be a man, H. quoniam primum

pubescet, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118. things

which spring out of the earth g. up and

attain to maturity, p. maturitatemque

assequuntur quæ orientur e terra, Cic.

N. D. 1, 2, 4. 3. ex crescere, 3 (to g.

to a height): more fully, in longitudi-

nam [altitudinem] ex, Plin. 16, 30, 54:

they g. up into these (stalwart) bodies

which we under it, in haec corpora

quaeremus ex crescere, Tac. G. 20,

init. 4. crescere (strictly to g. up

from under): comp. Cels. 7, 7, 8, pilo-

rum aliis ordo s., Cels. Also fig. to g.

to a level with (with dat.): Cic.: Liv.

crassitudinem, Plin.

4. nascor, ná-  
tus, 3 (to be produced: of vegetables): mistelleo g.s upon the fir, viscum in  
abieti n., Plin. 16, 44, 93: (the branch)  
on which the grapes g., unde n. uvae,  
Varr. R. R. 1, 31, init.: hazels g. from  
stips, plantis coryli n., Virg. G. 2, 65.

5. primito, misi, missum, 3 (with  
pron. regd. or as pass.= to shoot up):  
nor does any tree g. more rapidly, nec  
ulla arborum avidius se p., Plin. 16, 26,

44. Also act. = to let g., esp. to allow  
to g. long or wild: to let boughs g.,  
longer, ramos longius p., Col. 5, 6, ad  
init.: to let the hair or beard g. long,  
capillam, barbam, p., Liv. 6, 16. Simil.  
inmitto, 3: that vine is let g. without  
pruning for producing grapes, ex vitiis  
immittitur ad pariedias uvæ, Varr.  
R. R. 1, 31: Virg. Aen. 3, 593. Phr.:  
the place where frankincense g.s, ubi tus  
gignitur, Plin. Trin. 4, 2, 89: everything  
which g.s in the earth, omnia quæ terra  
gignit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: v. TO PRODUCE.

II. To become: 1. no, factus, fleti: v.  
TO BECOME. (N.B.—To grow with an  
adj. may often be expr. by an incept.  
verb: e.g. to g. light, lúcesco, licisco;  
to g. black, white, green, nigresco, al-  
bico, viresco: see the respective adj.)

B. Trans.: I. To cultivate: sérō, sévā, sátum, 3: g. in tree in pre-  
ference to the sacred vine, nullam sacra  
vite prius severis arboreum, Hor. Od. 1,  
18, 1: the mistletoe is incapable of being  
g.n in any way, viscum omnino satum  
nullo modo nascitur, Plin. 16, 44, 93;  
v. TO CULTIVATE, PLANT. II. To suffer  
to grow; e.g. hair: primito, immitti,  
3: supr. A (5).

grow again: 1. rēnascor, nātus,  
3: of feathers, Cic. Att. 4, 2, ad fin.:  
of teeth, Plin. 11, 37, 64. Hor.

2. crescere, 3: sprouts g.ing up again,  
suboles fasciis stirpibus recrescens,  
Liv. 26, 41, fin.: bones g. again, ossa  
r., Plin.

— in or on: 1. incresto, 3 (with  
dat.): scales g. upon the skin, squamei  
cuti in, Ov. M. 4, 57: Plin. (Not  
acresco in this sense.) 2. adnascor  
(agni), 3 (to g. attached to: with dat.):  
g. upon trees (of the mistletoe), ada-  
raboribus, Plin. 16, 44, 93. Gell.: see also  
TO GROW (A, 1, 4). 3. innascor,  
3 (to g. rooted in: with dat. or in and  
all.): Hor. S. I, 3, 37: Plin.

out: ex crescere, 3 (of morbid  
growths on the body): Suet. Gal. 21.  
Plin.: see also TO GROW UP.

— out of: I. 1. as to g. out  
of a wall: expr. by innascor, adnascor  
(lit. to g. in or on): v. preced. art. II.  
Fig.: to arise from: 1. örior, ortus,  
4 (to originate in): Cic.: v. TO ARISE  
FROM. 2. nascor: v. TO SPRING FROM.

— round: circumnascor, 3: Plin.

25, 13, 106 (but Ian. reads circa nas-  
cente).

— together: cōalesco, alīl, alīlum,  
3: the edge of the eyelid when  
opened by a gash does not g. together,  
cilium aliquo vulnere diductum non c.,  
Plin. 11, 37, 57. (Concreso is to be  
come consolidated: v. TO CURDLE,  
FREEZE) See also TO COALESCE, UNITE.

— up: 1. adnascor, lèvi, adūl-  
tum, 3 (to attain to maturity): v.h.n.  
in the children have g.n up, quoniam liberū  
adolescent, Caes.: a g.-up maiden,  
adulta virgo, Liv.: see also TO GROW (A,  
1, 3). 2. pùbescere, 3 (strictly to arrive  
at puberty): Hercules when he was just  
g. up to be a man, H. quoniam primum  
pubescet, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118. things  
which spring out of the earth g. up and  
attain to maturity, p. maturitatemque  
assequuntur quæ orientur e terra, Cic.  
N. D. 1, 2, 4. 3. ex crescere, 3 (to g.  
to a height): more fully, in longitudi-  
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they g. up into these (stalwart) bodies  
which we under it, in haec corpora  
quaeremus ex crescere, Tac. G. 20,  
init. 4. crescere (strictly to g. up  
from under): comp. Cels. 7, 7, 8, pilo-  
rum aliis ordo s., Cels. Also fig. to g.  
to a level with (with dat.): Cic.: Liv.

**5.** accresco, *3*; *to g. up with advancing years* (of friendship), cum aetate ac. simul, Ter. And. *3*, *7*.  
**grower:** cultor. *v. CULTIVATOR.* (Or expr. by part. v. to grow, trans.)  
**growing (subs.):** cultura: *v. CULTIVATION.* (Or expr. by verb: *v. TO GROW*, B.)

**growl (v.):** *1.* frēmo, ui, Itum, *3* (used of other similar sounds); *the wols g.s at the entrance of the fold*, lupus ad caular f., Virg. tigres f., Val. Fl. *v. TO ROAR.* *2.* orgāni, *4* (*to snarl or g. at* rare), *to order and g. at one*, (alicui) imperare atque og., Pl. As. *2*, *4*, *16*. Apul.

**growl (subs.):** frēmitus, ūs, m. (*any deep, harsh, sound*): Col. Plin. *v. BOAR.*

**grown or grown up:** *1.* adul-tus. *v. ADULT (adj.).* *2.* grandis, c. a *g.-up boy*, g. puer, Cic. in Pls. *36*, *87*. cf. Ter. Ad. *4*, *5*, *39*, virginitas tunc gran-dem Hor.: also = advanced in years: Cic. *3*. pūbes and pūber, ēris (*ar-rived at puberty*): before he was *g.-up*, priusquam puber (*al.* pūbes) esset, Nep. Dion. *4*: Liv. *v. ADULT (subs.).* *4.* as collect, subs. pūbes, is, *f.* (*the aggre-gate of g. persons*): all the *g.-up youth of Italy*, omnis Italies p., Cic. Virg. *v. YOUTH.*

**growth:** *1.* incrémentum: *the planting, rise, g. of vines, vitium status, ortus, incrementa*, Cic. Sen. *15*, *52*: Col. has the word freq., but = size (*v. v.*): *v. INCREASE.* *2.* auctus, ūs, m.: *v. INCRASSATE.* Phr. *Full g., maturitas (v. MATURITY): to reach full g., ad justam magnitudinem adolescere*, Quint. *8*, *5*, *26*; *finem crescendo capere*, Plin.: *to promote the g. of the mind, mentem atere*, Cic. (*v. TO NOURISH*): *of this year's g.*, horius: as h. fruges, Hor. Od. *3*, *23*, *4*: *care follows the g. of wealth, crescen-tem sequitur cura pecuniam*, Hor. Od. *3*, *16*, *17* (*to describe* the origin and g. of an empire, *scribere* quibus artibus et partum et iutem imperium sit, Virg. pref. med.: it is incredible how rapid was the g. of the commonwealth, civitas incredibile est quantum brevi creverit, Sall. Cat. *7*: to have a gradual g., paulatim crescere, Sall.: *v. TO GROW.*

**grub (subs.):** vermes, vermiculus: v. MAGGOT. As scient, t. t., \*larva.

**grub (v.):** *1.* runco, *2*; *to g. up thorns, spinas r.*, Cato R. R. *2*, *med.*: *v. TO WEED.* *2.* ērio, *3*: *v. TO ROOT UP.* grubbing-hoe: runco, ūnis, m.: Pail. *v. HOE.*

**grudge (v.):** *1.* Invideo, vidi, sum, *2* (usu with dat. of person and abl. of thing): *they have not even g.d us the spectacle of a battle, no the spec-taculo quidem proelii (nobis) inviderunt*, Tac. G. *33*; Cic.: *v. TO ENVY.* Rarely with gen.: *nor did he g. the stored wetch, neque illi sepositi cicris invidit*, Hor. S. *2*, *6*, *84*. (N.B.—Besides the idea of person, an acc. of neut. pron. may be added, *neque hoc tibi invideo*, I. *1*, *6*; L. *6*, *25*.) *2.* grāvior, *1* (*to make objections to doing a thing*: with inf.): *to g. any one a letter, g. literas ad aliquem dare*, Cic. Fam. *7*, *14*; *v. TO RE-FUSE, OBJECT TO.* *3.* parco, pēperī and pars, parcitum and parsum, *3* (*with dat.*): *not to g. expense or labour, non impensas nec labori p.*, Liv.: Cic.: *v. TO SPARE.*

**grudge (subs.):** *1.* simultas (*gf-fended feeling; animosity*): *to give up a g. against one*, s. cum aliquo depone-re, Cic. Pl. *31*, *fin.*; s. ponerē, Liv. *27*, *35* (*to cherish g.s, s. nutritre*, Tac. H. *3*, *51*, extr.: *v. FEUD.* *2.* inimicitia (esp. pl.: *any unfriendly feeling*): *there was a notable g. between them*, in nobiles inter eos erant, Liv. *27*, *35*; *to conceive a g. against any one*, inimicitias capere in aliquem, Ter. Ph. *2*, *3*, *23*; Cic. v. ANIMOSITY. *3.* dōlor (*resentment*): *nor had the bitter g. faded from her mind, nece saevi dolores excederant animo*, Virg. Aen. *1*, *25*, *v. RESEN-TMENT.* *4.* injuria: cf. Virg. Aen. *1*, *27*, spretae injuria formae. Phr.: *to*

*ove a g. against any one*: succensēre alicui, Cic. de Or. *3*, *20*, *75* (*v. ANGRY, TO BE*): *having a private g. against any one*, privatum alicui infestus, Liv. *9*, *38*.

**grudgingly:** *1.* invitus (in agr. with subject: L. G. *§ 143*) *v. UNWIL-LINGLY.* *2.* maligne (*ungenerous, stingy*): *to praise g., m. laudare*, Hor. Ep. *2*, *1*, *209*. Cic. *3.* grāvatae (*making a burden of a favour*): *handsomely, not g.*, benigne non gr., Cic. Bal. *16*, *30*. The same sense may be expr. by p. part. of grāvor: *by no means g. non nulli gravatus*, Varr. R. R. *1*, *3*: *v. TO GRUDGE (2).*

**gruel:** *1.* pūticula: cf. Cels. *2*, *30*. (*Puls, pūltis, appears to have been its porridge*: cf. Plin. *18*, *8*, *19*, where it is stated to have been the original food of Italy.) *2.* pūtana (*a kind of g. made from barley*): Plin. *18*, *7*, *15*; also called pūtamarium: used by Hor. of a kind of rice-gruel, pt. oryzae, Sat. *2*, *3*, *155*. *3.* alēca (*strictly, a kind of grain*: but also used of sundry decoc-tions made from it): cf. Plin. *22*, *25*, *61*; Cels. *4.* crēmōr, ēris, m. (*strictly, the curd of milk*: hence of any thick, gruel-like fluid): *a thick g., c. crassus*, Cato, R. R. *86*; Veg.

**gruelly:** \*cremor naturam habens: v. GRUEL (4).  
**gruff:** asper: *v. ROUGH, HARSH.*  
**gruffly:** aspērē: *v. HARSHLY.*  
**gruffness:** aspēritas: *v. HARSHNESS.*  
**grumble:** *1.* musso, *1* (*in harness suppressed one*): they g. and asked one another whether, etc., mussantes inter se rogabant num... , Liv. *7*, *25*, init.: *to g. and find fault with anything, clam mussantes aliquid carperē*, Liv. *33*, *31*, init.: Pl. (*Not mussito, which is to hold one's tongue*). *2.* mūrnūro, *1*: *v. TO MURMUR.* See also TO COMPLAIN.

**grumbler:** bomo quērūnas [ac moro-sus]: v. QUERULOUS, DISCONTENTED.  
**grumblingly:** expr. by pres. part. mussans: *v. TO GRUMBLE.*  
**grumpy:** difficults, stōmāchōsus: v. ILL-TEMPERED.  
**grunt (v.):** grunno or grundio: *4*; Juv.: Plin.

**grunt (subs.):** grunnitus, ūs: Cic. grphon: grypus: v. GRIFFIN.  
**guano:** genus avium stercorum quod guano dicuntur.

**guarantee:** *1.* An engagement for security: *1.* fides, ēl, f.: *to give any one a g., esp. for personal safety*, f. alicui dare, Cic. C. Rab. *10*, *28* simili, to receive a g., f. acipere, Liv.: see also foll. art. *v. SECURITY, PROMISE.* *2.* satisdatio (legal): contracts which require a g. (as opp. to those in which a verbal engagement suffices), stipula-tiones quae s. exigunt, Gai. Dig. *2*, *8*, *1*; instead of the abl. of satisdatio the partici-pal form satisdato is generally used: by a g., or by pledges taken, satisdato, aut pignoribus datis, Ulp. Dig. *10*, *45*, *5*, *8*: *v. SECURITY.* *3.* The person guaranteeing: vās, vādis; præs: v. SURETY.

**guaranteee:** *1.* fidei alicui do, interpono: *he g.d him that* (viz. that he should suffer no harm), in eam rem se f. suam interponere, Caes. B. G. *5*, *36*: *v. GUARANTEE (subs.).* *2.* intercede, ssu, ssum, *3* (esp. in money matters): to g. a person for a large sum of money (i.e. to become security for him), pro aliquo magnum pecuniam int., Clc. Att. *1*, *6*, *4*. *3.* satisdo (or satio do), *1*, *irr.* (legal term): *to g. the payment of the legacie before entering on an inheritance, ante aditum hereditatem s. de legeatis*, Ulp. *16*, *3*, *4* § 4: Cic.: comp. preced. art. (1, 2).

**guard (v.):** *1.* Defence, protection: *1.* custodia (most gen. term): *they left 600 men for the g. and defence of that baggage*, his impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio sex millia hominum reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. *2*, *29*; Cic.: *to mount g. over the city, c. urbis agere*, Liv. *5*, *10*, *med.*; c. agitare, Pl. Rind. *3*, *6*; *2.* custo: *2.* tūrla: *v. PROTECTION, GUARDIANSHIP.* *3.* praesidium (strictly military): defence and

*g. of the province, propugnaculum que provinciae*, Cic. Ver. *3*, *80*, *186*. *4.* PROTECTION. Phr. *(1)*. *to mount g.*: (1) custodiam ago *v. sup. (1)*, (2) ex-cubias ago (*by night and by day*: esp. as a mark of honour to a person of rank): Tac. H. *4*, *58*. In same sense, ex servare, Tac. A. *1*, *18*, *(3)*. *expr. by statio and a verb (esp. of picquets or outposts): those who were on g. in front of the camp, qui erant in s. pro castris collectati*, Caes. B. G. *5*, *15*; *to mount g. in the camp, s. in castris agere*, Tac. H. *1*, *28*, *29*; *g. was mounted before the gates, stations ante portas dispositae*, Liv. *v. PICQUET*. (4). excubis, ui, itum, *i* (= excubias ago, supr.): *two legions continually mounted g. in front of the camp, duas semper legiones pro castris excubabant*, Caes. B. G. *7*, *24*; *to mount g. before the king's tent, ad praetorium ex.*, Curt. *6*, *8*, *ad in.* (5). vigilo, *t* (*only of night watching*): *v. TO WATCH* (cf. Curt. *1*, *c.* (ii)). *(ii)* *to be on one's guard*; *in non-milit. sense*: (1). cāvō cāvī, cāutum, *2* (with acc. of that against which): *to be on one's g. against everything, omnia c.*, Cic.: also with prep. ab and abl.: *to be on one's g. against poison*, c. a veneno, Cic. Fin. *5*, *22*, *fin.*: *v. TO BEWARE OF.* (2). præcaueo (*to be on one's g. beforehand*: const. same as simple verb): *to be on one's g. lest anything happen*, p. ne quid accidat, Caes. B. G. *1*, *20*; *be well on your g.*, banc rem age! Pl. (iii). off one's g.: (1). incautus. *Trebōnīus when off his g. was overpowered by the enemy*, T. oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Pb. *II*, *11*, *2*, *5*; *to surprise any one when off his g.*, in aliquem incautum [atque imparatum] incidere, Caes. B. G. *6*, *30*. (2). imprudens, ntlis, *to attack the enemy when off their g. and not expecting it*, im. atque inopinates hostes aggredi, Caes. B. C. *2*, *38*; *imparatos inique offendere*, Nep. Ages. *2*. *III.* *The person or persons employed to guard*: *1.* custos, cōs, c. (*most general term*): *to place g.s over any one, alicui c. ponere*, Caes. *g. and defender of the province*, c. defensorque provinciae, Cic.: *the g.s of one's person, custodes corporis*, Nep. Fig.: *latus the most careful g.s of modesty, leges diligentissime pudoris c.*, Quint.: *v. GUARDIAN.* *2.* sātelites, its (*of a person of rank*): *v. BODY-GUARD.* *3.* custōdis (abstr. for concr.): *a body of men acting as sentries or g.s*: *they could not cross over unobserved on account of the g.s, clam transire proper custodias non poterant*, Caes. B. G. *4*, *4*. *Join*: *præsidiis, custodiis, vigilis [minutus]*, Clc. Cat. *1*, *3*, *8*. *4.* praesidium (*a body of men protecting a place*): *to station g.s and picquets, praesidia custodiasque dispondere*, Caes. Cic. *v. GARRISON.* *5.* stālio: *v. PICQUET, OUTPOST.* *6.* vigiliae, arum (*a nightly watch*): *v. WATCH, SENTRY.* *7.* ex-cubias, arum (*keeping watch both by night and by day*): *to pass through the g.s (by night)*, excubias transire, Tac. A. *14*, *44*. *III.* *In fencing: posture of defence*, Phr.: *v. status s. gestus ad defendendos ictus aptus* *to have a good g.,* *habilem ad defendendos ictus esse.*

*IV.* *of a cutting instrument (to protect the user)*: (i) scūtūm inuane. **guard (v.):** *1.* custōdo, *4* (in most senses): *to g. the sea-coast with twenty ships of war, maritimam oram viginti navibus longis c.*, Liv.: *to g. a province, provinciam c.*, Cic.: *to g. any on from injury, c. aliquem ab injury*, Quint.: *to form and g. modesty, pudorem formare et c.*, Quint. *2.* tuor, tūltus, *2* (*to look to and defend*): *to g. a camp and carefully defend it*, t. cas-trta et diligenter defendere, Caes. B. C. *3*, *93*; *to g. a house against thieves, domum a furibus t.*, Pbaed. *3*, *7*, *10*; Cic.: *v. TO DEFEND, MAINTAIN.* *Frequent-tūtor*, *1* (*to guard habitually, attentively*): *v. TO PROTECT.* *3.* præsideo, sēdi, *2* (*to be entrusted with the safety of: with dat.*: also later, acc.): *to g. the*

**capital**, urbi p., Liv. 22, 11, extr.: *Cic.*: to *g. the coast of Gaul*, Galliae litus p., Tac. 4, 5, init. See also preced. art. (I, Phr.).

**guard against**: cāvēo, praeccāvēo: v. GUARD, subs. (I, Phr.).

**guarded (adj.)**: cātus, circumspectus: v. CACTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT

**guardedly**: cātū, circumspectē v. CAUTIOUSLY, CIRCUMSPECTLY.

**guardian**: I. Any one who guards: 1. custos, idis, c. g. of the empire, c. rerum, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17; Join: praeses custosque [libertatis], Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15 custos defensorque [provinciae] Cic. Verr. 5, 6, init.: c. et conservator urbis, Cic. Sext. 24, 53.

2. praeses, idis, c. esp. with custos: Cic. v. supr.: *g. dēties*, p. dī, Tac. H. 4, 53. 3. defensor, prōpugnātor: v. DEFENDER, CHAMPION. 4. tutor (more usu. in sense II.): *Silvanus*, g. of boundaries, Silvane, t. finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22. Suet. 5. by meton, tutela, praesidium (poet.): *Philemon* and *Baucis*) were the g.s of the temple, templi tutela fuere, Ov. Met. 8, 711: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, init., praesidium et decus (Maecenas): Sen.: v. PROTECTION. II. The curator of a minor: 1. tūtor: to appoint a g. to orphan children, t. insti-tuere liberorum orbitat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228; constitue, Just. 13, 2, extr.: to act as g. to a minor, tutorem pupilli agere, Just. 7, 5, extr.: without the authority of one's g., sine tutore auctore, Cic. Caec. 25, 72. A joint-g., contiutor, Ulp.: a female g. (unknown in earlier times), tutrix, Cod. Just. 2. auctor (not strictly a g., but a legally responsible person): v. supr. (I): cf. Liv. 34, 2, med., sine auctore agere: Dig. 3. cūrātor (of insane persons; also of puteres under 25 years of age): v. Dicit. Ant. s. v.), to be in want of a g. assigned by the practor, i.e. to be mad, c. egere a praetore dati, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Dig. 4. rector: cf. Suet. Aug. 48: v. REGENT

**guardianship**: I. Care, defence:

1. custodiā: *the strict g. of mothers* dura c. matrum, Hor. Cic.: v. GUARD (subs.). 2. tūtēla, fides, etc.: v. PROTECTION. 3. expr. by custos, praeses: under thy g., to custode, Hor.; to praeside et custode [rerum]: v. GUARDIAN (I).

II. In legal sense: 1. tutela (of a minor or a woman): lawful g., t. legitimā, Cic. : to exercise g., t. gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 25 to entrust the g. of one's sons to any one, (filiorum) t. alicui committere, Just. 4, 2: to accept it, t. in se recipere, Just. 28, 1, init.: to be acquired on a charge of mismanagement in g., turpi t. liberari, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 166. 2. curāto (of the insane, etc. (v. GUARDIAN II, 2): the g. of an insane mother, furiosas matris c., Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 4 to attend to such a function, administrare, Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30.

3. cura (=curatio): to exercise g., tutelam vel c. administrare, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

**gudgeon**: perh. gōbius or gōbīo, ónīs Ov.: Plin. (\*cypinus gobio, Linn.).

**guerdon**: præmium, mercer: v. REWARD, HIRE.

**guess (v.)**: 1. coniectio, jēci, jectum, 3 (to put things together and draw an inference): v. TO INFER, CONJECTURE. Frequent, conjecto; denoting tentative action: try to g. the way, c. iter, Liv. 21, 35, med.

2. divino, i (strictly, to divine, foretell): perhaps the nearest word to the English: no one could g. that you would accusē, neque quisquam d. poterat to postulatum, Cic. Quint. 19, 60 to g. the number (of fingers held up), numerum d., Forcell. 8. v. mīco.

3. augūtor, i v. TO CONJECTURE, FOREBODE. 4. suspicio, i (implying grounds for surmise): as far as I can g., quantum ego s., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 62: v. TO SUSPECT, SURMISE.

**guess (subs.)**: conjectūra. v. TO CONJECTURE.

**guest**: I. One who is lodging from home: 1. hospes, itis, m., f. hospita-

(the g. of a friend: also in gen. sense, a foreign friend): to receive a g., h. recipere, Cic.: man of many g.s (an inn-keeper), homo multorum h., Cic. Clu. 59, 163; a g. who is a great joker, not a great eater, non multi cibi h., multi joci, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, extr. 2. adventor: used by Apul. of the g.s of an inn-keeper: Met. 1. 7. P. H. r. to be a g., hospitior, i: Cod. Theod. cf. Sen. Ep. 31, fin, deum humano corpore hospitatem, deity dwelling as a g. within the human body: a g.-chamber, hospitale cubiculum, Liv. 1, 58, init.; also hospitalium, Suet. Ner. 47: the murder of a g., hospitalius caedes, Liv. 25, 18, med.

II. One who is present at an entertainment: 1. conviva: well-satisfied g. c. satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: (*Pelops*) g. at the table of the gods, c. deorum, Hor. Od 1, 28, 7: Cic. (Also the subs. convivium is used [meton.] in later writers for the guests: the g.s become silent, conticessere convivia, Plin. 28, 2, 5 § 27: Sen.). 2. umbra (an uninvited g., brought by one of the company): Hor. S. 2, 8, 22: Pl. P. H. r. to be a g. (attend an entertainment), convivari, Cic. Suet.: one who is a daily g. of another, convivator, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96. Suet.

**guest-chamber**: v. GUEST (I, fin.), guidance: 1. expr. by dux, auctor: under the g. and auxipices of Teucer, Teucro duce et auxipice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: to follow the g. of nature, naturam sequi ducem, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: to afford one's g. to good citizens, bonis auctore, [principem, ducem] se præbere, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: dux, auctor, are often joined. v. GUIDE. 2. ductus, us (in this sense prob. only in abl. sing.: chiefly in milit. sense): v. GENERALSHIP. 3. expr. by verb: under the g. of the deity, ducente deo, Virg. Aen. 2, 632: v. TO LEAD. 4. consilium: had my g. been followed, si meum consilium autoritasque valuissest, Cic. Ph. 2, 15, init.: to follow any one's g., aliquis consilii uti: v. COUNSEL, ADVICE.

**guide (subs.)**: I. Lit.: a g. to a place: 1. dux, dūcis, c. every one began to be his own g., sibi quisque dux itineris fieri cooperat, Curt. 5, 4, ad fin.: in this sense, viac, itineris, or locorum are used, when the context renders it necessary: thus, Mercury is called viarum atque itinerum d., Caes. B. G. 6, 17: cf. Liv. 9, 5, med. 2. perducto (a g. over a place). Pl. cf. TO GUIDE (3), N.B.—Not dux; which is leader, commander: q. v.) II. Fig.: one who exercises superintendence: 1. dux: g. in the management of the state, dux regedane civitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: to make reason one's g. in doing a thing, ad rem gerendam ratione d. habere, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 8.

2. auctor (adviser): a. publici consilli, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: often joined with dux, Cic.: v. ADVISER; GUIDANCE. 3. rector: v. DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR.

**guide (v.)**: I. To act as a (local) guide: duco, xi, cūm, 3: v. TO LEAD. Simil. perduco, to g. or lead home, Virg. E. 6, 60. Frequent, perduco, to g. any one through a house, aliquem (per aedes) perdī, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 162. Simil. deduco (=perducō): to g. any one to a spring, ad fontem d. aliquem Juv. 14, 104. II. To manage control: 1. régō, xi, cūm, 3: to g. a person's hand in writing, (scriptibens) manum manu superimposita r., Quint. 1, 1, 27; y. to DIRECT, GOVERN. 2. guberño, i v. TO CONTROL. P. H. r.: to be g. by any one's advice, aliquis consilio uti (v. TO FOLLOW): to be g. by circumstances in forming one's plans, ad tempus (ex re) consilium capere, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, fin.

**guide-post**: cippus ad viam indicandum definīs.

**guider**: dux: v. GUIDE.

**guild**: i.e. a society or corporation:

1. collēgium: the g. of bakers, c.

pistorum, Gal. Dig. 3, 4, 1: of carpenters, fabrorum, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), fin.

2. corpus, óris the g. of wine-merchants, vinariorū c., Lampr. Sever. 33: to form a g., corpus habere, Gai. Dig. 1, c. 3. sōciētas (applicable also to a partnership or firm): Gai. Dig. 1, c. 2.

3. universitas (a corporate body): cf. Ulp. 3, 4, 7.

**guild-hall**: prytaneūm (of Greek cities), conciliabūm: v. TOWN-HALL.

**guile**: dōlūs: v. CUNNING (subs.). **guileful**: dōlōsus: v. CRAFTY, CUNNING.

**guileless**: 1. simplex, icis: a g. and friendly disposition, animus s. et amicus, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 28, fin.: Hor.: v. SIMPLE. (As more expressive, Cic. uses the Gk. word ἀφέλης, Att. 1, 18.) 2. candidus: v. CANDIDUS.

3. sincerus v. SINCERE, HONEST.

**guilelessly**: simplicit: v. FRANKLY.

**guilelessness**: simplicitas: v. SIMPLICITY.

**guillotine** (subs.): nearest word, scēnūs, is, f.: v. TO BEHEAD.

**guitl**: i.e. criminality; esp. in an intense sense: 1. noxa (general term: noxae appellations omne delictum continetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 15, 238): to be involved in any g., in aliqua n. esse, Liv. 32, 26, fin.: Caes.: v. OFFENCE.

2. scēnūs, éris, n. (any atrocious crime) the sense of the Eng. may often be best conveyed by means of the pl. (cf. L. G. § 50): as, a man overwhelmed with abominable g., homo nefaris s. cooperatus, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 4, 9: to pollute the name of the Roman people with g., nomen P. R. scelerē contaminare, Cic. Harusp. 16, fin.: v. WICKEDNESS.

3. culpa (less strong than the Eng.): v. BLAME, FAULT.

4. crimen, inis, n. (strictly, a charge, accusation): to betray one's g. by tools, c. prodere vītu, Ov.: Suet. P. H. r.: to be pronounced free from g., absolvī, liberari: v. TO ACQUIT.

**guiltily**: scēlētāre: v. WICKEDLY.

**guiltiness**: v. GUILT, WICKEDNESS.

**guiltless**: innocēns, innoxius, innocent: v. INNOCENT.

**guiltlessly**: 1. castē. v. CHASTELY, PURELY.

2. pure: a life spent quietly and g., quiete, p., acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13.

3. sancte: v. IRREPROACHABLY.

**guilty**: 1. sons, sonis (esp. in legal sense: usu. absol.): to condemn g., accused persons, s. condemnare reos, Pl. esp. in pl. as subs.: to punish the g., spontes punire, Cic.: the arrest of g. persons, comprehensio sotium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18: g. of a brother's blood, fraterno sanguine s., Ov. Met. 11, 268.

2. noxiū (general legal term: absol. or with abd. or gen.): g. of the same crime, eodem criminē n., Iuv. 7, 29, fin.: g. of conspiracy, n. coniuratio, Tac. Ann. 5, 11: to pronounce any one g., aliquem d. iudicare, Iuv. 39, 41, extr.

3. nōcēns, nōcēs (usu. in moral sense): to defend a g. person, n. defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 41. no g. man is acquitted at the bar of his own conscience, se judice nemo n. absolvitur, Juv. 13, 3: a mortis g. triumph, nocentissima victoria, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 14, 41. 4. scēlētāre (polluted, covered with guilt): Cic.: Caes.: v. WICKED, ACCURSED. P. H. r.: to become g. of a crime, facinus, culpam in se admittere (or without the ad se), Cic. (v. TC COMMIT); se (magno) scelerē astringere, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; obstrēdere, Iuv. 2, 1, 3, 8; obligare, Suet. Caes. 42 (v. TO PERPETRATE): she has never g. of any offence towards me, nunquam quicquam erga me committera est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36 to prove g., coarguere (v. TO CONVICT): to find g., damnare (v. TO CONDEMN): a g. conscience, conscientia animus, Sall. Cat. 14: diri conscientia facti mens, Juv. 13, 193.

**guinea**: aureus nummus (numus); or aureus alone v. Dr. Smith's 1st. Dict. s. v.

**guinea-fowl**, (f. mēlēagris, idis, f.: Plin. (\*Numida mel., Linn.). The gallina Africana s. Numidæ was perch. the same bird c. cf. Barr. R. R. 3, 9, ad fin.: but probably there were several species, cf. Col. 8, 2.

**guinea-pig:** \**mus porcellus*: Linn.  
**guise:** I. *habitus, ūs (mien, features)*; also *olt. dress*; *in the g. of shepherds, pastorum habitu*, Liv. 9, 2, init.; Nep.: v. DRESS. 2. *species, ēi: in the g. of a mortal, s. mortali, Ov. Met. 8, 626: v. APPEARANCE.*

**guitar:** \**cithara Hispanica* (Kr.): v. LUTE.

**gulf:** I. *a bay: sinus, ūs, n. (where the land embraces the sea as in its bosom: used also of the land itself: hence maritimus must be used when necessary to clearness): to infest g.s., or promontories, or precipitous rocks, s. obsidere maritimus, aut promontoria, aut praerupta saxa*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 145; *the g. of Pustum, s. Paestum, Cic. Att. 16, 6, init.: Plin. II. An abyss: q. v.*

**gulfi:** i.e. *full of whirlpools and gulfs: vorācinosus*. Amm.

**gull (subs.):** *larus, ūs, l. (m.?)*: Vulg. (I. *marinus, Linn.*)

**gull (v.):** *ludare, lūdīscor: v. TO DE-LUDE, CHEAT.*

**gullet:** *gūla, guitar: v. THROAT.*

**gullibility:** *crēdūlitas: v. CREDU-LITY.*

**gullible:** *crēdūlus: g. old men (in comedies), c. senes, Cic.: v. CREDULOUS, SILLY.*

**gully:** *a channel worn by rain-water or a torrent: \*fossa torrente cavata: or perh. *alveus (alveulus) angustus atque praetextus: v. CHANNEL.**

**gully-hole:** *cloacae foramen: Suet. Gr. 2.*

**gulp, down:** I. *absorbo, ūi, 2: I g.'d it down (the drink), for it was very hot, absorbūt; nam nimis calebat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 21: to g. down whole cakes at once, totis simili obs. (ab, abs) placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.* 2. *glūtū or gluttio, 4 (a word formed, like the English, from the gurgling sound of liquor: to swallow greedily): Juv. 4, 28. 3. obtūdo (obs.), si, sum, 3 (to thrust eagerly into the throat: "to bolt"): Pl. St. 4, 2, 13: v. TO DEVOUR.*

**gulp (subs.):** I. *of the mouth: gingiva: a toothless g., g. inermis, Juv.: also in pl., Cat.: Cels.* II. *A vegetable exudation:* 1. *gummī, n., indect; or gummis, is, f.: Plin.: Col. 2.*

2. *gutta: a term applied by Mart. to amber (Phaethonitis g., 42), and by Apul. to myrrh or perh. gum Arabic (Met. 2, p. 118). Aut., gum-yielding, gummatus, Plin. (of trees): the g.-Arabic tree (Pistacia Aegyptia s. Arabicæ, Plin.: g. tragacanth, tragacanthæ. Cels.*

**gulp (v.):** *glūtūno, 1: v. TO GLUE, CEMENT.*

**gummy:** I. *gummōsus: Plin.* 2. *gummēus: Auson.* 3. *gum-mális, e: Pall.*

**gun:** \**stlopētūm (scl.): used in mod. Lat. for a gun, and, like "bombardia ("muskete"), intended to express the sound of explosion (stlopētūs = sclopēpus): Wyttbebach (in E. and A.) has the words, "in hoc recentioris aetatis missili, sclopēto seu tulō ignivomo." (For gun as applied to field artillery, v. CANNON.)*

**gun-barrel:** \**sclopēti tūbūs s. tubulūs.*

**gun-boat:** \**navigula tormentis bombardicis instructa.*

**gunner:** *tormentarius (bombardicus).*

**gunnery:** \**res tormentaria: v. AR-TILLERY.*

**gun-powder:** \**pulvis nitratus, Kr.: p. pyrrus, Kr.: Georg.: p. sulfureus, Strada in Quich.: or when the context determines its meaning, simply pulvis.*

**gun-shot:** \**tūctus sclopēti s. tormenti telo tactus.*

**gun-smith:** \**stlopētūm faber.*

**gun-wale:** (?) *plūtēus navis: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 24.*

**gurgle (v.):** I. *Prop. of the sound of fluids escaping by a narrow orifice: singulo, 1: the water g.s. in the narrow passages of the pipe, (unda) flexilis plumbi meatus implicita s. Sidon: v. GURGLING (subs.). (In Anthol. Lat. we*

have the expression "glut, glut, murmurat unda sonans," to describe the gurgling away of wine from a broken vessel: ed. Bur. 2, 405=Eng. "glug, glug.") II. *of a soft, "wimpling," murmuring sound: murmurato, sūsurro, léniter sōno: v. TO MURMUR, WHISPER, HEM.*

**gurgling (adj.):** *Pb. r.: to flow with a g. (quasi) singultando fluere: v. TO GURGLE.*

**gurgling (subs.):** (quasi) singultus, ūs: with frequent g.s. (of the escape of fluids from ampulla): crebris quasi s., Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6. (In verse the quasi might be dispensed with: cf. TO GURGLE.)

**gurnard:** (?) *milvus or milvius: Hor.*

**gush (v.):** I. *profundo, ūdi, tūsum, 3 (with pron. refl.): the tears suddenly g.'d out, lacrima se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att. II, 7, 2: v. TO POUR FORTH.*

2. *ēmico, ūi, ūm, 1 (esp. of blood starting from a wound): e corpore sanguis e., Lucr. 2, 195: Ov.: also of springs suddenly gung forth, scaturientes e., Liv. 44, 33, ad init.*

3. *exundo, 1 (to g. out in abundance): Sen. trag. 4. prōprumo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (implying some barrier to break through): of tears long restrained, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: v. TO BURST.*

**gush (v.):** *scāteo, 2 (to bubble up abundantly: rare): of a fountain, Lucr. 6, 892: v. TO GUSH.* 6. *scātūro, 4 (=seated to: rare): Sen. Col.*

**gush (subs.):** *Pb. r.: with a g. of tears, profusus lacrimis: v. TO GUSH.*

**gushing (adj.):** I. *Lit.: perh. prōfusus, effusus (shed forth abundantly): cf. Ov. Met. 9, 679, lacrima vultum lavare profusi: also Virg. Aen. 6, 686: or expr. by verb: v. TO GUSH. See also ABUNDANT.* II. *Fig.: exuberant: perh. exundans: cf. Juv. 10, 119, exundans ingenii fons: v. EXUBERANT.*

**gust:** *repentinus venti s. procællæ impetus; repentinus flatus: v. BLAST.*

**gusto:** *v. KELISH.*

**gut:** *perb. creber flatibus: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 85.*

**gut (subs.):** *intestina, intéranea: v. INTESTINES.*

**gut (v.):** I. *Lit.: exentro, 1: TO EMBOWEL: q. v.* II. *Fig.: to strip a house of its contents:* 1. *exāniñō, 4: v. TO EMPTY.* 2. *extero and extero, si, sum, 2 and 3: such seems to be the meaning of the word in Cle. Verr. 2, 21, 52. Pb. r.: the house was completely g.'d by the fire, \*incendium nonistū mūdos aedium parientes reliquit; ignis omnem aedium supellecitem penitus absumpsit.*

**gutter:** I. *fossa: to carry off superabundance of moisture by g.s., abundantia uliginis fossa siccare, Col. 1: v. DITCH, TRENCH.* 2. *rīvus: to clean out g.s., rivus deducere, Virg. G. 1, 269: cf. Col. 2, 22, where he gives as an equivalent, "fossas veteres tergere et purgare;" and v. Forb. ad 1: to put a g. to the walls of a house, r. parietibus imponeare, Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61: v. CHAN-NEL, SLUICE.*

3. *clōaca: v. DRAIN.* (cf. Dict. Ant. s. v.) *Dimin., clōacula, Lamptr. Eleg. 17.* 4. *cānālicūs: dimin., cānālicūs: only applicable to g.s. consisting of pipes v. PIPE.* A g.-tile, imbrex, lcls, c.: the construction of a g. from such tiles is described in Col. 2, 2.

**guttural:** I. *Of sounds, proceeding from the throat: v. DEEP, NAS-*

II. *As gram. t. z: plātūnū: a g. letter, palatina litera (Kr.), litera palati (Georg.); but for distinctness, "litera gutturalis" is preferable.*

**guzzle:** I. *pōto, 1 (not so strong as Eng., but often used of excessive drinking: v. TO DRINK): to drink, nay g., ut bibant, immo potent, Sen. Ep. 122, 6. Comp. perpōto, 1 (stronger than simple verb): Cic. Quint.* 2. *largius vino indulgeo, me invito: v. TO INDULGE (III).*

**guzzler:** (homo) *ēbriōsus, pōtor: v. DRUNKARD.*

**gymnasium:** I. *gymnāsium: Pl.: CIC. Master of a g., gymnasiarachus, Cic.*

2. *pālaestra: a term applied both to the place and the exercises: to erect statues in the g., statuas in p. ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 36. PL. et. GYM-NASTICS.*

**gymnastic (adj.):** 1. *gymnicus: what are called g. games, ludi, g. contests, g. certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.* 2. *gymnasticus: the g. art, g. arts, Pl.*

3. *pālaestricus (belonging to the gymnastic school): a g. teacher, p. magister, doctor, Quint. Pl. (Cic. has the word in somewhat diff. sense: p. motus, Oft 2, 30, 130, are gesticulations learnt at the gymnastic school.)*

**gymnastics (subs.):** 1. *pālaestra (Gr. παλαιστρα, lit. wrestling) that it (philosophy) may help (the orator) just as g. does the actor, ut sic adiuvat, ut p. histriōnem, Cic. Or. 4, 14, grace-bestowing g., p. decora, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 4: not so well trained in arms as g. (i. e. better in sham than real fighting), non tam armis quam p. institutis, Cic. Br. 9, 37.*

2. *pālaestrica (sc. arts): Quint. 2, 21. 11. Pb. r.: to give time to g., palaestris (=p. magistris) vacare, Quint. 1, 11, 15. A master of g., palastrita, Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 36; Mart. Pb. r.: these are the g. of the mind, baec sunt curricula mentis, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.*

**gymnosophist:** *gymnōsphista: Prud.: Aug.*

**gypsum:** *gypsum: Plin. Covered or coated with g., gypsum: Cic.*

**gypsy:** *Aegyptiānus: Spelman.*

**gyration:** *EYRUS: v. REVOLUTION.*

**gyve:** *comps, édis, m.: v. FETTER.*

## H.

**HA** (interj.): *ha: expr. of surprise, joy, derision, etc.: Pl.: Ter.*

**haberdasher:** *perh. linteus, ūs: v. DRAPE.*

**habergeon:** *lōrica: v. COAT (of mail).*

**habiliment:** *vestimentum: v. GAR-MENT, DRESS.*

**habit:** I. *Garb, dress: q. v.* II. *A confirmed custom; esp. on the part of individuals:* 1. *consuetudo, inis, f.: bad h.s. c. mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: Cic. the h. of doing wrong, c. peccandi, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 177: exercise, out of which grows h., exercitatio ex qua c. signitur, Cle. De Or. 2, 87, fin.* 2. *assuetudo, inis, f. (rare): whether by nature or by h. (of Tiberius's h. of speaking obscurely), seu natura sive as, Tac. Ann. 1, 11.* 3. *mōs, mōris, m.: v. MANNER, CUSTOM.* Pb. r.: *to be in the h. of doing something: sóleo, consuesco (full. by iny.): v. AI CUSTOMED, TO BE.*

III. *Natural constitution: hābitus, ūs, m.: the h. (features of bodies), h. corporum, Tac. Agr. 11, init.: to be of an excellent h. of body, and great physical strength, fluere b. optimo, maximis virtibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59.*

**habitable:** *hābitābilis, e: h. countries, h. regions, Cic.: a h. climate, h. coelum, Ov. (Inhabitabilis=preced. only in Arnob.: in Cic.: =UNINHABITABLE.)*

**habitation:** I. *dōfūmē: v. DWELLING-PLACE, ABOLE.* 2. *tectum (any place of shelter or abode): a collection of h.s., conjunctio tectorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Caes.*

**habitat:** I. *invētērātūs (of old standing): h. licence, in, haentia, Nep. Eum. 8: to bear in one w. what is h. and what is fresh in another, after ferre inveterata, aliter recentia, Cic. Tus. 4, 17, 39. To become h., invētērātūs, i. v. INVETERATE (to become).*

2. *usuātūs v. USUAL, CUSTOMAR.* Pb. r.: *an h. liar, "homo mendax usuetus, veterator (an old rogue, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, fin.): an h. drunkard, ēbriōsus (v. DRUNKARD) to become h., inoscere, Gell. 5, 21, ad init.*

**habitually:** *de or ex more; ex con-suetudine: v. CUSTOM, HABIT.*

**habituate**: assuetatio, consuetudo : v. THE ACCUSTOM.

**habituat**: 1. assuetudo, inis, f. : to become brutalized by *h.* to suffering, assuetudo mali effari, Liv. 25, 26. 2. more usu. expr. by verb: thus in preced. ex., we might say, "ut qui natali assueti essent: v. TO BE AC-CUSTOMED."

**hack** (v.): 1. accido, di, sum, 3: to *h.* trees, i. e. to cut them part through, arbores ac, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: a mountain-ash *h.* with the axe, ormus accisa ferro, Virg. Aen. 2, 627. 2. mutilo, i.: v. TO MUTILATE. 3. concido, 3: v. TO CUT IN PIECES.

**hack** (subs.): i. e. a hired horse: \*caballus conducticius, s. meritarius: v. HIRED.

**hackney-coach**: \*vehiculum meritarium (a hired vehicle in gen.): Suet.

**hackneyed** (adj.): i. e. well-used:

1. tritus: Cic.: v. TRITE, COMMON (III, 2). Very *h.* perterritus (de eo quod ab omnibus dictum est), Sen. Ep. 63, 10. Simil., contritus (rather stronger than simple word): common and *h.* rules, communia et c. praecepta, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137. 2. decantatus in scholis: Sen. Ep. 24, 6. 3. vulgatus, pervulgatus: v. COMMON. Phr.: not to want a *h.* theme from the schools, non cantilenam ex scholis exquirere, Sen. (in a similar way Hor. uses naenia: Ep. 1, 1, 63).

**haddock**: \*gadus morhua: Linn.

**haft**: manubrium: v. HANDLE.

**hag**: annus putida, oïdiosa: v. OLD-WOMAN.

**haggard**: i. e. wasted and at the same time wild, excited: no single word. Phr.: with a *h.* look, exsanguis et quasi vecors (cf. Sall. Cat. 15; and Cic. Harusp. 1); vultum macie confectum habeus: v. EMACIATED.

**haggle**: perf. caviglor, 1 (to make any kind of captions objections): comp. Liv. 38, 14 per cavillationem, "hoggling about the sum."

**hah**: ha! Pl.: Ter.

**hail** (subs.): grande, inis, f.: *h.* mixed with snow (or sleet), nivea g., Liv. 21, 58, med.: think as *h.*, crebellinae grandinus modo, Liv. 28, 17, ad fin.: storms of *h.*, grandines, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Adj.: grandinosus, attended with *h.*-storms, e.g., grandinosus qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, med.: later, grandineus, Alcim. hall (v.): 1. Of a fall of *h.*: grandinat, 1: Sen. N. Q. 4, 4. Intens., grandinat, it's *h.* violently, Ov. Phr.: it's *h.* so violently, tanta vis grandinis de coelo demissa est: cf. Liv. 21, 58, med.

II. To salute: saluto, appello, 1: v. TO GREET, CALL. See also foll. art.

**hail** (interj.): salve, 2, defect. (L. G. § 124): h. Saturnian land, s. Saturnia tellus! Virg.: to bid any one *h.*, aliquem salvere jubere, Liv.

**hail-stone**: (?)grandinus granum: Isid. 13, 10, 5: Kr. and Georg. give grande in same sense: cf. Sen. N. Q. 4, 2, 2, quare autem rotunda sit grande: also ib. § 4: but in either case the word denotes *hailstones* (collectively), not a single *hailstone*.

**haily**: grandinosus, grandineus: v. HAIL (fin.).

**hair**: 1. capillus (the hair of the head or beard: both in sing. and pl.): long *h.* (that has been left uncut), promissus c., Caes. B. G. 5, 14: bristly *h.*, horridus c., Cic.; hirsuti, Ov.: unkempt *h.*, incompti, Hor.: to singe the *h.* (of the beard), capillum adure, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. Rarely of the *h.* of animals (pilus): the *h.* of a kid, c. hoedi, Gell. 12, 1, med. Hence, capillus (*fin.* or *soft h.*), Corn. Gall.: false *h.* (a periuke), capillamentum (also = head of *h.*), Plin. 16, 10, 16), capillatry (v. wic.): having *h.*, capillatus: having a good head of *h.*, bene capillatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. 2. crinis, is, m. (the *h.* in locks or dressed: hence by anal. anything resembling a lock of *h.*): (money) for dressing the *h.*, in crines, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, init.: *h.* clotted together with blood, concreti-

sanguine c., Virg. Aen. 2, 277: with *h.*, tied back, crines religata, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 5. Fig.: a comet with silver *h.* (tail), cometes argenteo c., Plin. 2, 24, 22: Virg., Hence, having locks of *h.*, with comely *h.*, critinus: a girl with a poor head of *h.*, puella male critina, Ov. A. A. 3, 245, with snaky *h.*, critinus agnibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124, by anal. of a comet: stella critina, Suet. Ner. 56.

3. casae, casae, el. f. (long, flowing *h.*): esp. of men, and usu. as ornamental: flowing hair (of Massinissa), promissa c., Liv. 28, 35, med.: to comb out his flowing *h.* (of Paris), pectore c., Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: comedy, *h.* decora c., Virg. (Of women's *h.*, only poet: Virg. G. 4, 337: Ov.) Hence, having such *h.*, caesarinus, Pl. 4, 6, cōma (the *h.* as an ornament, whether of men or women; and by anal., of that which comes and abounds, as foliage, q. v.: usu. sing.): to tie back the *h.*, comam religare, Hor.: *h.* curled with *h.* ions, calanistrata c., Cic. Sext. 8, init.: to divide the *h.* into steps (a kind of *curls*?), comam in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, fin. The pl. is poet: Virg. Aen. 1, 403: Ov. Hence, having *h.*, ornamenteally dressed, comatus, Suet. Cal. 35: Mart.: also comatus, which is esp. used of animals having manes, crests: Virg. Aen. 12, 6. 5. pilus (a single *h.*, also in pl. or as collect. of the natural covering of men or animals): the *h.* of a horse's tail, caudae pilos equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: of the *h.* forming the eyelashes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 47, in capite animalium cuctorum homini plurimus pilus. Also fig. of what is valueless: v. STRAW. 6. villus (rough, shaggy *h.*, of goats, lions, etc.): animals clothed with shaggy *h.*, animantes villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg.: Ov. 7. seta or saeta: v. BRISTLE. Other special terms are: the downy *h.* (as of an incipient beard), lanugo (v. DOWN): the small *h.s* in the nostrils, vibrissae, Fest.: to pluck the *h.* out, depilo, 1: Mart.: a person who has had his *h.* plucked, depilatus, glaber (v. HAIRLESS): one who has grey *h.*, canus; v. GRAY-HAIRED. Phr.: he was within a hair's breadth of, etc., nil propius est factum quam ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, fin.: not to deviate a hair's breadth from anything, non transversum ut alius digitum (lit. finger's breadth) ab aliqua re discedere, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 53: not a *h.* the worse, ne pilo quidem deterior (cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, fin.).

**hair-cloth**: 1. cilicium (prop. *obj.*: texture or stragulum being understood): vestis seu pannus ex pilis castarum et hircorum contextus, Forcell. s. n.): Varr. R. R. 2, 11, fin.: Cic. 2, expr. by periph.: v. supr. (1).

**hair-dresser**: 1. tonsor: Cic.: Hor.: v. BARBER. 2. capitili et capilli concinuator (more precisely): Col. pref. 3. cinerarius (a hair-curler: usu. a slave): Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 129: Cat.

4. ciniifo, onis (=cinerarius: enumerated among the tradesmen who attend ladies in Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35). 5. ornatrix: i. e. a lady's maid: q. v.

**hairiness**: expr. by pilus: v. HAIR (5).

**hair-less**: I. Of the head: calvus: v. BALD. II. Of the body generally:

1. glaber, bra, brun (of men or beasts): Varr.: Mart.: v. SMOOTH. 2. depilatus (with the hair of the body artificially removed): Mart.: Sen. (in the same sense glaber is also found). 3. depilis (naturally or artificially): Sen.: Apic.

**hair-oil, ointment**: capillare, is, n.: Mart. 3, 82, 28.

**hair-pin**: crinale, is, n.: Ov. Met. 5, 53.

**hair-powder**: \*pulvis capillaris.

**hair-splitting** (subs.): dissideri spinæ, Cic. (the subtle distinction of the Stoics), Fin. 4, 28, 79: v. SURTILITY.

**hairy**: 1. pilosus (with a natural covering of hair): h. cheeks, p. genae, Cic.: Varr. Fig.: h. leaves, p. folia,

Plin. 2. hirsutus (with rough hair): v. SHAGGY. 3. critinus (having locks of hair; with handsome locks): v. HAIR (2). 4. cōmans: v. HAIR, 4, fin.: Fig.: a h. star, stella comans, Ov. v. COMET. 5. cappillaceus (of the nature of hair): h. leaves, folia capillacea, Plin. 13, 23, 48 (who also has capillatus in same sense).

**halberd**: perf. bipennis sc. scēnūris: v. BATTLE-AXE.

**halberdier**: \*miles bipenni armatus.

**halcyon**: alcēdo, aleycon, v. KING-FISHER. As aij. aleyconeūs (hal.): h. days, aleyconeīs dies, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 88; alcēdonia, orum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26.

**hale** (adj.): v. HEALTHY.

**hale** (v.): v. TO HAUL.

**half**: A. Adj.: 1. dimidiūs (esp. with pars): the moon is larger than the *h.* (part of the earth, luna est major quam d. pars terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 103): Caes. In lauter writers with other words: a *h.* leg, d. crus, Juv. 1, 95. 2. dimidiātus: the *h.* moon, d. luna, Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 5, h. a month, d. mensis, (ic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 129: Caes.

B. Subs.: 1. dimidiā pars: h. the work, d. pars operis, Caes.: Cic.: v. supr. (1). 2. dimidiūm: the *h.* of an hour, d. horae, Lucil.: the *h.* of an achievement, d. facti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40. Esp. in abl. after a compar.: Ireland less by *h.* than Britain, Hibernia dividua minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. 3. semis, issis, m. (strictly, the *h.* of an as): the old sextere is two pounds and a *h.*, dupundius et s. antiquus sextertius est, Varr.: the *h.* of Africa, s. Africæ, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 3: heir to one *h.* of a property, heres ex semise: v. HEIR. See also HALVES.

C. Adv.: usu. expr. by prefix semi-: v. foll. art. Phr.: well begun is *h.* done, dimidiū facti qui coepit habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: the work being only *h.* done, \*nonnisi dimidiā parte operis perfecta: v. HALVES.

**afraid**: sémirēpidus: Apul.

**asleep**: 1. sémisomnis or sémisomnis: both forms in Cic.: Liv.

2. sémisōpus (rather stronger than preced.): Liv.: Ov. 3. sémisōpus (rare): Sidon.

**blood**: v. HALF-BROTHER, HALF-SISTER.

**boot**: perf. cālīga (a strong nailed boot worn by soldiers): it consisted of a thick sole and straps covering the foot and ankle): Cic.: Suet.

**bred**: hybrida (= mixto sanguine natus): v. HYBRID.

**brick**: sémilāter, èris, m.: v. BRICK.

**brother**: I. b. Èris the mother's side: frater uterinus (= eadem matre natus, cf. Nep. Cim. 1): Imp. Cod.

II. By the father's side: frater consanguineus (= eodem patre natus): v. Dict. Ant. p. 309.

**burnt**: 1. sémistūs: Liv.: Tac.: quasi-diminiū, semistūlatus, "singed," Cic. Mil. 11, 13. 2. sémicombustus: Suet.: 3. sémicombustus: Prud.: Sid. 4. sémicrématus, semicrématus: Ov. (For syn. v. TO BURN.)

**clothed**: 1. sémitectus: Sen.: Apul. 2. sémiantūctus: Apul.

**cooked**: sémicoccūtus: Col.: Plin.

**dead**: 1. sémianimūs, v. Virg.: Liv. (also semianimūs, Lucifer: v. LIV).

2. sémivivus: Cic.: Sen. 3. sémimortuus (rare): Cat.

4. sémicrématus, semicrématus: Ov. (For syn. v. TO BURN.)

**demolished**: sémirūtus: a. h. wall, s. murus, Liv.

**done, finished**: 1. sémifacetus (rare): h. works, s. opera, Tac.: Auct. B. Afr.

2. semiperfectus (rare): Suet.

**eaten**: sémens: Hor.: Suet.

**formed**: sémiformis: e. h. eggs, s. ova, Col.

**full**: sémiplenus: Cic.

**holiday**: dies intercūsis (as dist. fr. dies festus or profestus): Maer. 1, 16.

*int.* Phr.: *that day is a h.*, \*eius die pars dimidia ad cessationem operum, ad tercas agendas conciliatur; v. *HOLIDAY*.

**half-hour**: semihora: *the (narrow) limits of a h.*, curriculum semihorae, Cic. Fab. perd. 2, 6.

—**learned**: semiductus: Cie.; Plin. —**manned**: (*of a vessel*) semiplenus: Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63.

—**moon**: 1. Lit.: luna dimidiata, dimidia; v. **HALF** (*adj.*). Also 1, semiorbi. Amm. 20, 3, ad fin. 2. Fig.: *the shape of a half-moon*: luna, lunula: v. *CRESCE*.

—**mourning**: dressed in *h.*, semi-pullatus: Sidon.

—**open**: 1. semiapertus: Liv.: also semiadvertisus (*sēmīyā*), Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4. *tūmīn*, semiadapertulus (*hardly h.*), Apul. 2. semipatens: Sidon.

3. sémibinos: esp. of lips, s. labium, Cat. 61, 216: Apul.

**half-pound**: 1. sémis, issis: v. **HALF** (*subs.*) 2. sélitra (*semilibra*, April): Liv. 5, 47, ad fin.: Cato.

—**ripe**: 1. semimaturus: Pall. 4, 10, med. 2. semimaturus: Pall. 9, 13.

3. māthrescens, mītis (*just beginning to ripen*): cf. Plin. 16, 26, 44.

—**savage**: sémifer, éra, érum: Virg., Plin.

—**shaven**: sémifatus: Cat. Apul.

—**shut**: sémiclausus: Apul.

—**sister**: soror uterina, consanguinea: comp. *BALD-BROTHER*.

—**year**: expr. by sémestris, e (*six-months*): a *h.*'s command, s. imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: Cic.

—**yearly**: A. Adj.: 1. *Lasting half a year*: sémestris: v. preced. art.

II. *occurring every half-year*: quod bis in anno fit. B. A dv.: *bis in anno*; sexto quoque mense.

—**witted**: insipiens: v. *SILLY*.

**halibut**: pleuroctes hippocampus: Linn.

**hall**: 1. átrium (*principal room in a Roman house; used for receptions*): Cie.; Hor. v. Dict. Ant. s. v. *domus*. The term was also applied to other similar halls: as, atrium auctiōnarium (*for auctions*), Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7. 2. conciliabulum (*a place of public resort, esp. for business; whether roofed or not*): Liv. 7, 15, extr.; Tac. 3. curia (*strictly, for the religious services of the curiae; also, for meetings of the senate; less freq. for other purposes*): the *h.* of the *Salii*, c. Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, init.; v. *SENATE-HOUSE*. 4. basilica: v. *COURT* (V.).

**halloo** (*interj.*): 1. heus (*to call attention*): Pl. Ter. 2. ohé (*expressing surprise or annoyance*): cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.

**hallow**: sanctifico, t: v. *TO SANCTIFY*.

**hallowed**: sacer, sanctus: v. *SACRED*.

**hallucination**: 1. alūcīnatiōn (hā): Sen. Vit. beat. 26, 5: Arn. 2. somnium, esp. in pl.: v. *DREAM*, *DELUSION*. (N.B.—The substantive *alūcīnatio* does not occur in Cie., but he has the verb: *the idle h.s of Epicurus, quae Epicurus oscitans alūcīnatus est*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.)

**halm or haulm**: cálamus: v. *STALK*.

**halo**: cōrōna: *the word halo we may most fitly render by corona, halo nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, Sen. N. Q. 1, 2, 1 (in/r. 3), he seems to hesitate between this word and área = áxōs, threshing-floor*.

**halt** (*v.*): 1. Milit. t. t.: 1. consisto, stūl, stūlum, 3: *both armies h.d.*, constitutum utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: *to h. from flight*, a fuga c., Liv. 10, 36, med.: Caes. (But consists often signifies to take up a position, stand one's ground; Caes. Liv.) 2. agmen constituo, ui, uitum, 3 (*to cause to h.; said of the general*): *he made his army h.*, a little while, paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. Jug. 49, fin.: Liv. simili, signa constitueri, Liv. 31, 10. (N.B.—Not itinere desisto, which is to give over a march: v. Caes. B. G. 5, 11; subsistio is to pause, with the intention of going on again almost immediately: v. to stop.)

II. *To hesitate*: haereo, haesito, v. to FALTER. III. *To limp*: whether lit. or fig.: 1. claudico, i: *to h. in one's gait*, incessu c., Justin. 6, 2; Cie. Suet. Fig.: *friendship seems as it were to h.*, amicitia quasi c. videtur, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69 if *our style h.s at all*, s. quid in nostra oratione c., Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198. 2. claudio or clando, 2 and 3 (rare): in fig. sense = to be defective, Cic. Tusc. 8, 22. (N.B.—Acc. to analogy the verb should be of the second conj.)

**haft** (*subs.*): 1. *of an army*: expr. by verb: *to come to a h.*, to command a h., consisterem, agmen constitutere: v. TO HALT.

II. *A flaw in a rhythmical composition*: expr. by verb or adj.: *there will be a h. in the verse*, numerus claudus erit: cf. Gell. 4, 7: v. HALTING, TO HALT.

**halter**, **halting** (*adj.*): claudus: v. LAME.

**halter**: 1. cāpistrum (*for animals*): Varr.: Virg. Fig.: *of the marriage tie, matrimoniale*, c., Juv. 6, 43. 2. funis, restis: v. ROPE. 3. laqueus (*noose*: hence, a rope for hanging): *to put a h. about one's neck*, collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Ver. 4, 17, 37; laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. Met. 10,

378: v. TO HANG.

**halter** (*v. tr.*): cāpistro, i: Col. 6, 19.

**halting** (*adj.*): v. HALT.

**halve** (*v.*): ex aequo dividō, vi, visum: 3: *to h. the rolling year* (with respect to Proserpina), ex aequo voluntē d. aequum, Ov. Met. 5, 565: Lucan: v. TO DIVIDE. (N.B.—The verb *dimidio*, i, is found in Tert., who accuses the Doctae of dividing the person of Christ in half "quid dimidias mendacio Christum?" de Carn. Chr. 5.) Phr.: *I will h. it ("go halves") with you*, dimidiam tecum partem dividam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 41.

**halved**: dimidiatu, v. *HALF* (A.).

**halves** (*usu. as interj.*): in commune: *to cry h.*! in c! dicere, Sen. Ep. 19, init.: more fully, *ela*, in c, quodcumque sit luci, Phaedr. 5, 7: cf. TO HALE (*fin.*).

**ham**: 1. *The back of the knee*: in men or animals: poples, Itis, m.: *the knees, and the h.s, and the legs, genua, popliteus, et crura*, Col. 6, 12, med.: Virg. Aen. 9, 762. (Suffragio is sometimes explained as the *ham*, cf. Forcell. s. v.; but it appears to denote the ankle joint, in animals: cf. Col. 6, 15, extr.)

II. *The thigh of a beast, for the table*: 1. perna (*salted and smoked*): to salt a h., p. salire, Cat. R. R. 162 to hang up h.s to smoke, pernas in tunis, securitate, Cat. 1. c.: smoked h., p. fumosa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117. 2. pétaō, or petasio, or petasio, *omis, m.* (*a fore-quarter or hand*: acc to others the hind or broad part of a *ham*): *the flesh of a h.*, petasius pulpa, Mart. 3, 77, 6: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, md. 2. *A small h. of the sort*, pétaō, sunētūs: Juv. (N.B.—The *petaso* was eaten when newly salted; not dried like the *perna*).

**hamlet**: vicus, viculus: v. *VILLAGE*.

**hammer** (*subs.*): 1. malleus (*a hammer or mallet*): to beat out with a h., malleo tenare, extendere, Plin.: Pl. A small h., malleolus: Cets. 2. marculus (*strictly a dimin. word*, cf. Isid. Or. 19, 7, 2, but which lost its dimin. force: *a heavy smith's hammer*): Lucil. in Isid. 1. c.: cf. Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195, where the ref. is to smiths tools. (Also written *marctulus*) Marcus and marcellus also originally had a similar meaning: Isid. 1. c. 3. tudes, is and Itis, m. (*an obsolete word* = *malleolus*): Fest. s. v.

**hammer** (*v. tr.*): malloco tundere, Plin. 19, 1, 1; excutere, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 57: v. **HAMMER** (*subs.*): Phr.: *to h. at the same anvil night and day* (fig.), tandem incidente diem noctemque tundere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, init.: *to h. a thing into any one*, aliquid incaute allicui, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127 (but the Eng. is more forcible and homely; the Lat. may be strengthened by iterum atque iterum, or iterando: v. REPEATEDLY.)

**hammerer**: malleator: Mart. *hammock*: lectus suspensus: Cela. 3, 18, med.: l. pensilis (Kr.); cf. Juv. 1, 159.

**hamper** (*subs.*): 1. quālūm or quālūm: *vine-growers' h.s in which grapes are carried*, q. vindemiatru (exceptoriique), in quibus uvae compartantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: Cato R. 13, 11, extr.: Virg. 2, 2, fisca, an*i* wicker basket): v. *BASKET*. The ferns fiscella, fiscellus also occur. 3. aeō, omis, m. (*for holding sand, earth*): Plin. 36, 14, 21: Vitr.

**hamper** (*v.*): 1. impédio: 4: they are so h. d; they take a troop of marts with them, adeo impedita sunt; enicillarum gregem secum ducunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4: *you will h. yourself*, ipse impedies [ipse tu tua defensio impicaberet], Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 44 v. TO HINDER, ENTANGLE.

2. impedita: 1. *to entangle*, circumclido: v. TO FETTER, SHUT IN.

**hamster**: *\*mus crictus* (Linn.).

**haunstring** (*subs.*): *populi nervus*, alciu succido, di, sum, i: Virg. Aen. 9, 762: Petr. 1: Lív.

**hand** (*subs.*): 1. mānū, us, f.: *the right, left h.*, m. dextera or dextra, sinistra or laeva (v. NIGHT, LEFT): *the flat or the hollow of the h.*, in plana, concava, Sen. Ep. 56, init.: *to pass a thing from h. to h.*, aliiquid de mane in m. tradere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 15, jn.: *to raise the h.s (in astonishment)*, manus tollere, Cic. I. c. med.: *to lay the h. on the mouth (in token of silence)*, m. ad os imponere, Coel. in Cic. 8, 1, 4: *the shrine is on this h.*, est ad hanc m. sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37. Often used meton.: (i) *power*: *these things are not in our h.s*, haec non sunt in nostra m., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, med.: *to allow an enemy to escape out of your h.s*, hostem manibus emittere, Liv. 44, 36, med.; or with de, e (v. GO TO LET): *to lay one's h. on any one (cause him to stop)*, manus alieni inferre, Cic. R. Com. 16, 48, (ii.) *violence*: *to lay violent h.s upon oneself*, nisi manus affirme, Planc. in Cic. (v. SCIDIĒ): in this sense often with vis: *to lay violent h.s upon any one*, inferre vim et manus alciui, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: v. VIOLENCE. (iii.) *meton. for work*: *to put a h. to anything*, alciui operi faciendo manus admovere, Suet. Vesp. 8 (but manus admovere may also express violence; cf. Liv. 5, 11, extr.): *I have the seventh book of my origins in h.*, septimus mihi Originum in manibus est, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: *prompt of h.*, manus promptus, Sall. Jug. 7 (iv.) with ref. to the reception of yits: *to have clean h.s*, manus pecuniae alstinentes habere, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 4, 144 and Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37. See also toll art.

2. dextera or dextra (sc. manus): strictly the right h.: *preferred to manus whenever the right hand would naturally be used*: *to give one's h. (in token of amity)*, d. dare, Liv. 1, 7: *give me your h.*, cedo d., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: *simily*, dextram dextera jungeri (when mutuality is intended), Virg.; dextris capulari, Pl. *to carry liberty and country in your (right) h.s* [the sword hand], vos libertatem atque patriam in d. vestris portatis, Sall. Cat. 48: *the pious h. will do no guilt*, nil facet sceleris pl. d. Hor. S. 2, 1, 54. 3. *palm* (*the palm of the h.*: also poet. *the entire h.*, esp. as outstretched in supplication): *charis confined her tender h.s*, teneras arcabant vincula p., Virg. Aen. 2, 406; *with outstretched h.s*, passus p., Cic. B. C. 3, 98: *to take up water with the hollow of the h.*, cava p. undam tollere, Virg. Aen. 8, 69. Phr.: *to bind a man and his wife*, aliquem quadrupedum constringere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: *to have a h. in anything*, interessi aliqui rī (less homely than Eng.): *v. PART, TO TAKE*: *to live from h. to mouth*, in horam vivere, Cic. Ph. 5, 9, 25: *to have one's h.s full (have enough to do)*, satis agere (the form satago, i. e. sat' ago also occurs).

when the Romans had their *h.s full*, quoniam satis agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8: *pass. impers.*, we are fighting vigorously, but have got our *h.s full*, pugnare acriter; agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15, fin.: *h. to h.*, i. e. at close quarters, minus, opp. to minus, which is used of fighting at a distance: Cic.: *Liv.*: to *clap the h.s*, plaudere (v. TO CLAP).

**H.** Handwriting: chirográphum: v. HANDWRITING. **III.** The index of a time-piece: gnōmōn, ónis, m. (of *a dial*): Plin. 2, 72, 74. Of a clock or watch, perh. horarum index, cf. Plin. 18, 27, 67.

**hand, at:** 1. praesto (with esse): where is your brother? he is close at *h.*, ubi est frater? pr. est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20. Esp. of being at hand to assist: to be at *h.* to help on every occasion, ad omnia p. esse, Cic. Fam. 4, 8. 2. ad mānum (ready to *h.*): the Romans had reinforcements at *h.* at home, Romanis ad m. domi supplementum esset, Liv. 9, 19, med.: Quint. 3. prae mānu or mānibus (of ready money, effects, etc. not in Cic.): if the work of Caesar is at *h.*, let it be fetched, si Caesaris liber p. mānibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8, med.: not to have (money) in *h.*, p. manu non habere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27: Ter. 4. sub mānu (just close at *h.*): Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, med.: sub manu also occurs in similar sense, Suet. Aug. 49.

5. própe, proper: v. NEAR. To be at *h.*: (1.) adsum (ass.), fui, esse (absol. or with dat.): evening is at *h.*, vesper adest, Cic.: the day for the trial was at *h.*, aerat iudicio dies, Liv. 3, 12, init. (N.B.—When used of place, adsum is to be present.) (2.) subsum, irr. (to be close at *h.*: usu. absol.): there was a mountain close at *h.*, mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; the day for the elections being at *h.*, quoniam dies comitiorum suberset, Cic. Mil. 16, 42. (3.) advento, apprōto: v. TO APPROACH.

—, by: mānu (artificially, opp. to naturally): v. ART (1).

—, in: 1. in mānibus (of what is before one; the object of attention): to attend to the matter in *h.*, qua in mānū attendere, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 12: Cic. Att. 13, 47 (also inter manus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3, extr.): his pauegryc is in (everybody's) *h.s*, est in mānibus laudatio, Cic. Sen. 4, 12. 2. (of money) prae mānu: v. AT HAND (3). Phr.: to take in *h.*, suscipere (v. TO UNDERTAKE): *h. in h.*, dextris inter se junctis (v. HAND, I. 2): the Nymphs *h. in h.* with the Graces, junctae Nymphis Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: to be in anyone's hands, i. e. power, v. HAND (I. 1).

—, on the one, the other: 1. expr. by *hie . . . illa* or the *prox. adv.* hic, itific: also by *alter . . . alter* (when a contrast is intended): cf. Vell. 2, 49, alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmiter: hic omnia speciosa, illuc valentia: see also L. G. § 562. The latter member may be strengthened by contra: accordingly as on the one *h.* these are wretched, so on the other, these are happy, ergo ut in miseri, sic illi contra beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 2. et . . . et (where enumeration rather than contrast is intended: v. L. G. § 562): when one of the clauses is negative, et may be followed or preceded by neque (nec), et non (L. G. § 564): (*a situation*) which on the one *h.* the sun does not scorch, and on the other the dew can reach, quem et non coquili sol, et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: Cic. 3. quidem . . . at sed, autem, etc.: the rest indeed [on the one *h.*] have perished shamefully: Cato, on the other *h.*, nobilis, ceteri quidem foce perierunt, at Cato praeclarus Cic. Fam. 9, 18: cf. id. Sen. 11, 36, et corpora quidem exercitatione et defatigatione ingravescunt; animi autem se excedendo levantur: cf. Tursilium, s. v. quidem. 4. sometimes no word of contrast is expr. in the former clause (as often in Eng.): as, it is [on the one hand] perhaps wrong to say what you do not think, on the other *h.*, to say no-

thing is clearly right, dicere fortasse quae sentias non licet, tacere plane licet, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, med.: on the one *h.* rather more fettered in rhythm, on the other, more free in dealing with language, numeris adstrictio paulo, verborum autem licentia liberior, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70.

**hand, out of:** colloq., as in phr. to do a thing out of *h.*, celiter ac sub manu (=*prompte*) aliquid facere: cf. Suet. Aug. 49: v. PROMPTLY.

—, to: Phr.: what had happened to come first to *h.*, quod enique temere ad manum venisset, Liv. 38, 21, med.: Quint: *h. to h.*, i. e. in close quarters, coniunctus (v. HAND, I., fn.): to pass from *h. to h.*, per manus tradere, Hirt.: *Liv.*: v. TO HAND, HAND DOWN.

**hand (v. tr.):** 1. trādo, didi, ditum, 3 (to deliver to another): *h. a. will to* any one to read, testamentum tradere alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: to *h. a cup to any one*, poculum alicui tr., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. 2. porrigo, rexī, rectum, 3: to *h. (hold out)* a sword to any one, gladium alicui p. Cic. Mil. 3, extr.: of *h.ing a guess something*, *to* (the) Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: cf. Cic. Coel. 26, fin., quam jam manum ad tradendum pyxidem porrexisset. 3. offero, 3, irr.: v. TO OFFER.

—down: 1. trādo, didi, ditum, 3: to *h. down* religious rites, sacra facienda tr., Liv. 5, 52, med. Often with some such word as memoriae, famae: to *h. a thing down to posterity*, aliquid posteris tr., Liv. 8, 10, med.: this would be *h'd down to posterity*, how posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv. 3, 67, init.: Cic. 2. prōdo, didi, ditum, 3 (usage similar to preced.): Cic.: Nep. (also with abl. memoria, of what has been b'd down and preserved traditionally). Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cic.

—over: trādo, 3: v. GIVE UP, DELIVER UP.

—round: 1. circumfero, 3, irr.: to *h. round in bowls* (a drink), in patens c. Sall. Cat. 22: Pl. 2. dividō, 3: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

**hand-barrow:** (?) ferculum (anything adapted for carrying over other things upon): v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**hand-bell:** tintinnabulum: v. BELL. **hand-bill:** 1. A chopper: perh. dōlābra: v. CHOPPER, HATCHET. **III.** A single published sheet: libellus (any term applied to notices of confiscaion or sale; playbills, etc.): cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 38, init.: Dial. de Or. 9, med. (There seems to be no classical authority for scheda or scida in this sense; in Quint. 1, 8, 19, it is = sheet, "page," q. v.).

**hand-book:** 1. enchiridion (éyeyēpiōtō), 1, n.: August (title of book): M. L. 2. (pure Latin) libellus (any small book or short treatise): v. TREATISE. (N.B.—No good authority for manuale in this sense.)

**hand-breadth:** palmus: Vitr. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 1227). Of a *h.* in dimension, palmāris, e: Varr. Cod.

**handcuff (subs.):** usus pl.: mānicae, arum: to put *h.s* on any one, m. alicui iūcīdere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1; m. addere, Sif. 17, 141; more forcibly, impingere, cf. Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76.

**handcuff (v.):** v. preced. art.

**handful:** 1. l. lit.: 1. mānipulus (*h. of grass, hay, or the like*): *h.s* of fern, manipuli filicium, Virg. G. 3, 297: Plin. 2. pūgillus (as much as anyone can take up in the closed hand): a *h. of lūtis*, p. lūtis, Cato R. R. 158: Plin. (Pugnus, of which this is *dīnūlate* in this sense: Marc. Emp. cir. 400, A.D.) **II.** Fig., a very small quantity or number: Phr.: a *h. of men*, parva manus, Sall. Cat. 7, fin.; stronger, exiguae copiae, Nep. Milt. 4, extr. (of the Athenians at Marathon): ct exiguae puppes, for a *h. of ships*, Lukan 3, 182: also abstr. or concr., by this *h. of men* the supremacy of the Lacedaemonians was shaken, qua paucitate percussa est Lacedaemoniorum potentia, Nep. Pel. 2: v. FEW.

**hand-grenade:** (?) malleolus bombardicus.

**handicraft:** artificium (only applicable to occupations requiring skill): cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, init., where the special craft of an opifex is called artificium; and Off. 1, 42, init., where mere trades are called quæstus): to learn a *h.*, discere a., Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 31: to be engaged in any *h.*, in aliquo art. versari, Mart. Dig. 32, 65, § 2: Sen. (N.B.—Not opificium, which is rare = working) Phr.: to get a poor living by some *h.*, mannum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: Ter. (N.B.—Not opera: which is manual labour, service.)

**handicraftsman:** artifex, icis: v. ARTISAN.

**handiwork:** opus, opificium: v. WORK.

**handily:** perh. hābiliter: cf. Liv. Epit. 57, scutum parvum b. ferre.

**handiness:** perh. hābitas: v. DEXTERITY.

**handkerchief:** sūdārium (strictly for wiping off perspiration: also for other uses): Cat.: Mart.: Suet. Dimin., sudarium, Apul.

**handle (subs.):** 1. Lit.: 1. ansa: the *h.* of a drinking cup, poculi a., Virg.: the *h.* of a door, ostii a., Pet. Hence, having a *h.*, ansatus: a vessel with *h.s*, vas ansatum, Col. 9, 15, post init.

2. mānubrium (of a knife, sword, etc.): "haft": the *h.* of a knife, cutelli m., Juv.: of a lance, trinalis m., Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62. Hence, manubriatus, furnished with a *h.*, Palt.: Amm.: a small *h.*, manubriolum, Cels. 3. cāpūlus (that by which anything is held): the *h.* of a plough, c. aratri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57: esp. of a sword: v. HILT.

**II. Fig.:** occasion, opportunity: Phr.: to give as it were a *h.* for finding fault, tanquam ansam ad reprehendendum dare, Cic. Am. 16, od. fin.: I have taken the *h.* out of his hand (Prov.), eximi ex manu manubrium, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

**handle (v.):** 1. Lit.: tracto, 1: what we taste, smell, h., quae gustamus, olfacimus tr., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: to *h. a cup with greasy fingers*, uncis tr. calicem manibus, Hor. Comps., pertracto (in some sense), Cic. Par. 5, 3, 38; contracto, more precisely, with manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11; attraho (esp. in such a manner as to desile): to *h. books with polluted hands*, libros contaminatis manibus at., Cic. Harusp. 13, init. **II.** Fig.: to treat in a certain way: Phr.: (somewhat) violently h.d., injuriös tractatus, Cic. Man. 5, 11; male mulcitus (with blows), Phaedr. 1, 3, 9: v. TO TREAT, MANAGE.

**handling:** tractatio: v. TREAT-MENT.

**handsome:** 1. sp̄ciosus (of striking appearance, conspicuously good-looking): a *h.* woman, mulier s., Óv. A. A. 3, 42: a very *h. man* (Alcibiades), sp̄ciosissimus homo, Quint. 8, 4, 23: a *h.* establish-ment, s. familia, Sen. Ep. 87, 5: Petr. (Not in Cic. in this sense). 2. pulcer or pulcher, formosus (the latter rarely of the male sex): v. BEAUTIFUL. 3. dēcōrus (comely, becoming a *man*): to take pleasure in *h. arms*, in d. arms libidinē habere, Sall. Cat. 7. **4.** laetus (magnificent): a *h. equipage*, l. comitatus, Suet. Ep. 87, 4: v. SPLENDID. Phr.: a very *h.* young woman, egregiā facie virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 50: Cic.: the *h.* appearance of a town, praeclera species oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: what a *h. head* of hair he has, caesaries quam decit! Pl. **II.** Large: in phr., a *h. fortune*, opes speciosae, Tac. Agr. 44; fortune sp., Quint. Decl.; ampla [amp̄lissima] fortuna, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, init. **III.** Generous: libērālis: v. LIBERAL.

**handsomely:** i. e. liberally, laudably: praeclerē (admirably): Cic. Phr.: he shall vow he has been h. treated, bene dicet secum esse actum faxo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2.

**handsomeness**: spēcīes (p̄aclarā):  
v. HANSDOME (l., fin.). See also GEN-  
ROSITY.

**handwriting**: 1. chīrōgrāphū: to imitate any one's h., alicuius ch. imi-  
tari, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. 2. (meton.) mānūs or līterā: Alexīs's hand was so  
nearly like your h., Alexīdīs manūs tam  
prope accedebat ad similitudinem literā  
tuā, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

**handy**: bābilis, c (easily managed;  
or in act. sense, capable of managing  
easily): swords h. from their shortness,  
brevitati h. gladii, Līv. 22, 46. (For act.  
sense, cf. Cie. de Or. 1, 25, 115). See  
also SKILFUL.

**hang**: A. Trans.: 1. To sus-  
pend in any way: 1. sus-pend, di-  
sum, 3; to h. up hams in the wind, pen-  
nas s. in vento, Cato: the swallow h.s  
its nest to the rafters, tīgnis (in prose a  
prep. is more usu.): v. inf. II.) indum s.  
birundo, Virg. G. 4, 307. 2. figo, af-  
figo, 3; v. TO FASTEN. II. To take  
away life by hanging: suspendo, 3; in  
this sense usu. foll. by h. de, e, in arbore;  
cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (in ilecu); id.  
Verr. 3, 23, 57 (in oīestru); Quintil. 6,  
3, 88 (ex fīu); or abl. alone, Tac. Ger.  
12 (arboribus): also by dat., Vett. Leg.  
in Cie. Rab. perid. 4, 13 (infelici arbori);  
Līv. 1, 26, med. (The preced. phr. do  
not necessarily imply that death en-  
sues: cf. Cie. Verr. 3, 23, 57, extr.). Also  
absol., take a rope and h. yourself, capias  
restim ac to suspendas! Pl. Poen. 1, 2,  
184 (see also infr., Plur.). Plur.: to l.  
oneeby, suspendo vitam hincire, Suet.  
Aug. 65, med. (v. HANGING, subs.);  
fauces nōdū elider, Sen. Prov. extr.: go  
and be h.d., i (abi) in malam crucem,  
Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 21; abi dīrcētis, dīrcēte,  
Pl. (pass.): you be h.d., vapula! Pl.  
Am. 1, 1, 217. III. To allow to drop:  
dēmitti, si, sumi, 3; h. down the  
head (of litles), caput d., Ov. Met. 10,  
102; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: v. TO LOWER.

IV. To cover by hanging: 1. vesti-  
tio, 4 (to cover ornamenteally): to h. walls  
with pictures, parietes tabulis v., Cic.  
Vert. 4, 55, 122; v. TO CLOTHE. 2.  
velo, 1 (poet.): cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 249,  
delubra festa velumus fronde; and Ov.  
F. 6, 312. B. Intrans.: 1. līl.:  
pendeo, pēpendi, pensum, 2: the drop  
h.s from the nose, a naso stīra p., Mart.  
7, 37, 5; Cic.: also foll. by ex (Cie. Verr.  
3, 26, 66), de (Petr. 30, init.), or abl.  
alone, when there is an attributive, Virg.  
Aen. 2, 546: a tiger's skin h.s down his  
back, tigris exuvia per dorsum p.,  
Virg. Aen. 11, 577. Fig.: to h. on the  
crest of the wave, in summo fluctu p.,  
Virg. Simly, comp. dependeo (to h.  
down; only in pres. tenses): Līv.: Suet.  
II. Fig.: to h. upon, be riveted  
with attention: 1. stupeo, ui, 2 (to  
h. "breathless"): cf. Cie. Fin. 2, 23, fin.,  
haec quon loqueris, nos barones stupe-  
mus: also Virg. Aen. 1, 495; Hor. Od.  
2, 14, 33. 2. perh. pendeo, 2: cf.  
Luer. 1, 38; e tuo pendet spiritus ore,  
"his very breath h.s upon thy lips." See  
also to ENCHAIN. III. Also h.g.,  
to h. upon; i.e. to hover near, esp. with  
hostile intent: 1. perh. immuno, ni,  
2 (to overhang, threateningly): cf. Auct.  
B. Alex. 7, immunitib⁹ atque inse-  
quentib⁹: v. TO THREATEN. 2. haec-  
re, si, sum, 2 (to stick close to, pursue  
pertinaciously): full expr., h. in terga  
(tergis, Curt.) hostium, Līv. 1, 14.

— back: gravor, i (to make a  
difficulty about anything): dūbito, 1:  
v. TO HESITATE, DECLINE.  
— on: pendeo, 2: v. TO DEPEND,  
— over: impendeo, immuno: 2:  
v. TO OVERHANG, IMPEND.  
— to: haereo, adhaereo: v. TO  
CLING TO.  
hangdog: furcifer, ēri: Cie. Vat. 6,  
ext.

hanger: perh. pūgio, onis, m.: v.  
DAGGER, SWORD.

**hanger-on**: assecla, cliens: v. DE-  
PENDENT.

**hanging** (subs.): I. Death by  
hanging: suspendum: (a person) killed

by h., suspendum interemptus Plin. 28,  
1, 2. Cie.: Suet.: v. TO HANG (A, 1.  
phr.). II. Only in pl., hanging drā-  
pery: aulae, orūm (curtains, awnings,  
etc.): a bedstead with splendid h.s, au-  
lae superbis sponda, Virg. Aen. 1,  
697; Hor. S. 2, 8, 54: v. CURTAIN, DRA-  
PERY.

**hanging** (adj.): 1. pensili, e: h.  
chāndeliers, p. lychnichū, Plin. 34, 3, 8:  
pensili is also used of all structures not  
on the ground-floor, as in pensiles horti,  
Curt. 5, 1, med.: Plin.: Vitr. 2. pen-  
dulus (of a nature to hang down,  
pendulous: chiefly poet.): h. cheeks p.  
genae, Plin. 14, 22, 28: h. devlap (of  
open), p. pafaria, Ov. Met. 7, 117:  
Hor.: Mart. 3. pendens, nīs (actu-  
nally h., at the time: part.): v. TO  
HANG (B). 4. démisus (allowed to  
hang down): arms h. down (awk-  
wardly), d. brachia, Quint. 2, 1, 8: Pl.  
comp. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44 5. fluens,  
nīs (loosely h.): h. cheeks, f. buccae,  
Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: Virg. See also  
DROOPING, FLABBY.

**hangman**: carnifex, iels: v. EX-  
ECUTIONER. (Very oft. a term of re-  
proach, Ter. Ambr. 1, 2, 12.)

**hanker after**: perh. expēto, 3: v.  
TO LONG FOR.

**hap** (subs.): fors; quod fit easu: v.  
CHANCE.

**hap-hazard**: Phr.: in a h. way,  
temere [sc fortuitō], Cie.: v. RANDOM  
(AT).

**hapless**: miser: v. UNFORTUNATE.

**happily**: fortassis: v. PERHAPS.

**happen**: 1. accidō, di, 3 (this  
and foll. verbs in present sense only in 3  
pers. sing. and pl.): of either unfortunate  
or fortunate events: often with dat.):

it h.d. to be full moon, accidit ut esset  
luna plena, Caes. B. G. 29: Cic.: Nept.  
it h.d. very unfortunately that you did  
not see him, accidit perincommodo quod  
eum non vidisti (where the latter clause  
is the subject), Cie. Att. 1, 1, 1: the  
subj. may also be an infin., Cie. Fam.  
6, 11, nec enim accidat mihi opus esse:

to h. fortunately for any one, alii  
sunt opportune aet., Caes. B. G. 4,  
22: Cic. (N.B.—I, you, he h.d. to be  
must be expr. by accidit ut esset, eses,  
esest: comp. infr.). The simple verb  
eado also occurs (rarely) in this sense:

if aught untoward should h., si quid ad-  
versa casuram fore, Līv. 35, 13, fin.: cf.  
Cie. Fam. 5, 19, med., quoniam alter  
res accidisset ut patasses. 2. conti-  
gito, tīgi, 3 (to fall to the lot of any  
one; usu. with dat.): it does not h. to  
everybody (not everybody's good luck),  
non cuius homini contingit (infin.  
as subj.), Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: also absol.,  
that h.d. through no fault of mine,  
[nulla] mea culpa id contigit, Cie. de Or.  
2, 4, 15. (Contingit is most freq. used  
of what is fortunate, but not always so,  
cf. Cie. Ph. 2, 7, 17, tibi idem [sc. fa-  
tum] quod illis accidit contigisse). 3.  
ēvēni, vēni, ventum, 4 (to come to  
pos: not necessarily implying acci-  
dēto, i (the latter intens.: to weary  
out, wear out): cf. Vell. 2, 34 [Cretā  
insula] per triennium Romanos exer-  
citus fatigaverat: v. TO WEARY. 4.  
exāgitō, i (to h. continually; keep in a  
state of alarm): h.d. in war by the  
Suevi for many years, ab Suevis multos  
annos exagittati, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. v. TO  
TROUBLE. 5. distineo, ni, tentum, 2  
(to draw different ways): to be h.d. by  
lawsuits, lībūs distineri, Nep. Att. 9,  
med.: v. TO DISTRACT. 6. exerceo,  
2 (to keep engaged; trouble): Cie. II.  
In milit. sense, to molest: carpo, psi,  
ptnū, 3 (to keep up a series of attacks  
upon): esp. with another verb: [agen-  
men hostium] male habere et c., Caes.  
B. C. 1, 6; c. atque impere, līv. 78;  
c. atque premere, Līv. 8, 38, med. See  
also to DISTRACT.

**harassing** (adj.): mōlestus v.  
TROUBLESOME, ANNOYING.

**harbinger**: 1. praenuntiū, f. a: the  
bird the h. of dawn, lucis pt. ales,

Ov. F. 2, 767 stare the h.s of great mis-  
fortunes, stellar magnum calamitatis  
pr., Cie. N. D. 2, 5, 14. 2. antēcursor:

v. FORRUNNER.

**harbour** (subs.): portus, ūs the h.

of Caieta, p. Caietae, Cie. Mar. 12, 33:  
to sail out of h., e portu solvere (opp. in  
p. ex alto invehb.), Cie. Mar. 2, 4. to

reach h., p. capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36;  
tenere, Ov. H. 17 (9°, 18°): Cie.

Fig.: place of refuge, retreat: to be-  
take oneself to the h. of philosophy, se in  
portum philosophias conferre, Cie. Fam.

7, 30: the senate was the h. and refuge of  
kings, peoples, nations, regum, populo-  
rum et nationum p. erat et refugium

3: commōdū, esp. in pl. (interest,  
advantage, comfort): to seek  
the h. of one's subjects, eorum quibus  
præsīs commōdis [utilitatique] servire,  
Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. Comp. the use of bona,  
Virg. G. 2, 458. P.h.r. it was my  
h.... mīlii contigit (fol. by infin.),  
Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 41: v. TO HAPPEN. See  
also FELICITOUSNESS.

**happy**: I. Of human life: 1.

bēatus (truly h.): h. the man, b. ille,  
qui..., Hor. Epod. 1, int. — Cie.: v.

HAPPINESS (2). 2. fēlix, ihs (lucky,  
successful): used poet. of real hap-  
piness: thrice and more than thrice h.,  
ter et amplius, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17. 3.

fortunatus (favoured of fortune): su-  
premely h. (husbandmen), nimium f.,  
Virg. G. 2, 458 v. FORTUNATE. 4.

faustus v. ASPIRATIUS. II. Of lan-  
guage, well chosen: idōneus, aptus, ac-  
commōdatus ad rem: v. APPROPRIATE.

Or perh. felix: v. FELIQUITOS. III.

Successful in treating a subject: felix:  
cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 10, Præxites mar-  
more felicior: also Hor. A. P. 34, in-  
felic operis summa.

**harangue** (subs.): contio (concio),  
ōnīs, J. (an address delivered to a popu-  
lar assembly, to soldiers): he delivered an h.  
before the soldiers, c. apud militēs  
habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: Cie.: riotous  
h.s turbulente c., Cie. See also SPECIE,  
To deliver an h., contionari; foll. by  
apud, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; by ad, Suet. Aug.  
34, extr.

**harangue** (v.): contionār: Cie. Cat.

4, 5, 9 (in bad sense).

**harass**: I. In gen. sense: 1.

solicito, i (to disquiet; render uneasy):

many things h. and annoy me, multa  
me s. angūntque, Cie. Att. 1, 18, 1: Per.

Join: [animum] exsucrare et s., Cie. Fin.  
1, 16, 50. 2. vexo, i (stronger than preceed.): to be h.d. with grave  
alarms, magnis terribus vexari, Nep.

Att. 9, med.: vexo is oft. used of rough  
usage, mal-treatment, by soldiers or  
others: v. Lat. Dict. s. v. 3. fātigo,  
fatigatio, i (the latter intens.: to weary  
out, wear out): cf. Vell. 2, 34 [Cretā  
insula] per triennium Romanos exer-  
citus fatigaverat: v. TO WEARY. 4.

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state of alarm): h.d. in war by the  
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kings, peoples, nations, regum, populo-

rum et nationum p. erat et refugium

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senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, *init.* *Abounding in h.s.* portosus: Sall.: Cic.: *having no h.s.* minime portosus, Cic. Fam. 6, 20 (*navigatio minime p.*)

**harbour** (v.): I. *Trans.*: to give refuge or shelter to: (*hospitio*) expatio, c. pi, ceptum, 3: v. TO ENTERTAIN, Comp. Liv. 26, 25, *med.*, eum ne quis urbe, tecto, mensa, rea recipere: v. TO RECEIVE. II. *Intrans.*: to find shelter (of animals): 1. obside, sedi, sessum, 2 (*to best*): frogs h. in ponds, raniae stagna obs., Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. stabulari i. to h. among the stones (of fish), in petris st., Col. 8, 16, ad *i.n.*

**harbourer**: récepteur a.h. of *thieves*, furum r., Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 13. Cic. has receptor in sm. sense, ipse illi latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

**harbourless**: importūosus: Sall.: Plin. jun.

**harbour-master**: limēarches (Αὐλεράρχης): Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4 (*pure Lat.* magister portus, Cic. Att. 5, 15, *extr.*)

**hard** (adj.): I. *To the touch*: 1. dūrus: things soft and h., mollia, dura, Ov. Met. 1, 20. Hor.: Virg.: more fully, d. tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30. *Very h.*, praedurus, Tac.: Plin. 2, rigidus (in this sense chiefly poet.): v. STIFF, RIGID.

II. *To some other sense*: dūrus: a h. (opp. to *flexible*) voice, d. vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; Cic. See also HARSH. III. Fig.: trying, distressing: 1. dūrus: a h. condition, d. conditio, Cic. Mur. 23, 41: h. times, d. tempora, Liv. 34, 5, med.: to live a h. life, d. vitam vivere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5: *'is h.*, durum! Hor. Od. 1, 24, *extr.* 2. asper, éra, érum (rough: hence, abounding in difficulties): h. (trying) circumstances, res a., Sall. Cat. 10: Cic.: v. HAZARDOUS.

3. grávis, e: v. GRIEVOUS. 4. iniquis (strictly, unfair): hence, pressing severely upon: cf. Cic. Quint. 2, 8, quid hoc iniquius aut indiguis dici potest: v. UNFAIR. 5. indiguis (unworthy, undeserved): to look upon anything as very h., pro indigino sum habere, Liv. 1, 40, *init.* Phr.: h. conditions, conditiores tristes, Liv. 21, 12, *med.*; gravia atque acerba [imperata], ib. c. 13, *extr.*: peace on h. terms indeed, but necessary, pax magna necessaria quam aqua, ib. c. 13, *med.* IV. **Difficult**: difficult, arduus: v. DIFFICULT. V. *Unfeeling*: dūrus: v. HARD-HEARTED.

VI. *Of cold, excessive*: ácer, acris, acre: v. KEE-N.

**hard** (adv.): Phr.: to strive h., enti (v. TO STRIVE): to fight hard, enixe dimicare, Liv. 8, 17: to work h., enixe operam dare, Liv. 6, 40, *init.* innumere in or ad aliquam rem, Cic. (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF): to drink h., perpotare (v. TO DRINK, BOOZE): it goes h. with any one, in [magno] discriminare alicui res veritut, Liv. 29, 7, *init.*: h. earned prize money, collecta viaticia multis aerumnis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. h. *set with perils*, nuntius undique cincta [Sicilia] periculis, Cic. (v. TO SURROUND): a h.-fought field, atrox proelium, cf. Liv. 21, 29; durum proelium, id. 40, 16, *med.*

**harden**: A. *Trans.*: I. *Lit.*: to make hard: 1. dūro, i.: to h. the hoofs (of a mule), ungulas d., Col. 6, 37, fin.; Plin.: esp. in p. part.: snows h'd on the ground, duratae solo nives, Hor.: Liv. 2, 2, 26. II. *Fig.*: to render hardy or callous: 1. dūro, i.: to h. the limbs, the mind, membra, animum d., Hor. S. 1, 4, 119: to h. an army by endurance of danger, patientia periculum exercitum d., Vell. 2, 78: h.'d to every crime, ad omne scelus duratus, Tac. 2. in-dūro, i.: to h. the mind, animum ind., Sen. Ep. 51, 5. To become h'd, obdure-scere (to become callous, insensible): I have become quite h'd to that, jam ad ista obdurauimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2, *extr.*

indurescere (to become confirmed), Quint. 1, 3, 12. B. *Intrans.*: to become hard: 1. dūresco, dūri, 3: water h.s. (in freezing) d. humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 20: Virg.: Tac. 2. indūresco, 3: before the grains of corn quite h., ante quam ex toto grana indurescant, Col. 2, 21, *init.* 3. obdūresco, 3 (more freq. in fig. sense): Cato: Varr. See also TO CONGEAL, CURDLE.

**hardened** (part. adj.): chiefly in plur. to be or become h.: v. TO HARDEN (A. II.).

**hard-fisted**: ávirus: v. GRASING.

**hard-fought**: v. HARD (adv.).

**hard-hearted**: dūrus, terreus, inhumans esp. in combination: cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 46, *init.*: quis tam fuit dūrus et ferreus, quis tam inhumans? v. CRUEL, UNFEELING.

**hard-heartedness**: 1. crūdēlitas: v. CRUELTY. 2. ingenium durum atque inexorabile: cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 13.

**hardihood**: durum os: v. EFFRONTERY.

**hardily**: dūriter (in hardship and toil): Ter. Phr.: brought up h., a puer labore patientiaque assuefactus, v. TO ACCUSTOM.

**hardiness**: i. e. of bodily constitution: tōrū, óris: v. ROBUSTNESS, ENDURANCE.

**hardily**: I. With hardness, severity: dūre, dūriter, crūdēlētēr, v. SEVERELY, HARSHLY. II. With difficulty: vix, agre, v. DIFFICULTY, FIN.

III. Scarcely: vix: v. SCARCELY.

**hard-mouthed**: Phr.: a h. horse, dūrior oris equus, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 10.

**hardness**: I. As physical quality: dūritus, dūrities, é: the (former usu. in Cic.) h. (insensitivity) of mind or body, d. animi, corporis, Cic. Dom. 36, *extr.* Lucr. See also HARSHNESS. II.

**Severity**: I. iniquitas: h. of the times, in. temperum, Liv. 35, 16, fin. 2. ácerbitas: v. BITTERNESS. III.

**Hard condition**: dūritas, labores, etc. etc. v. HARDSHIP.

**hardship**: I. Something unfairly imposed: iñjuria: v. INJURY. To look upon anything as a h., agre, graviter ferre, foll. by acc. and inf., Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59; graviter et acere ferre, id. Ver. 1, 1, 58, 152. II. Trial, pri. action: 1. labor (trying tol.): v. toil, out by no h., nulli l. fatigari, Liv. 21, 4, med.: the h.s of a soldier's life, militaris l., Liv. 25, 18, fin.: v. TOIL. 2. mālum (evil in gen.): chiefly pool: (the Ligurian) inured to h., assuetus mālo, Virg. G. 2, 168: esp. in pl. the cruel h.s of exile, or war, durus fugae m., dura belli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18: (an army) proof against all human h.s, adversus omnia humana m. duratus, Liv. 21, 18.

3. aerumna (afflicting, trying labour): prize-money accumulated with much h., collecta viatica milii aer., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Phr.: to grow inured to h., dūritias patientiaque insucrese, Tac. Ann. 6, 34: abounding in h.s, asper: the siege became every day more trying, attended with h., erat in dies gravitorum asperior oppugnatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.

**hardware**: ferramenta (iron tools): Varr. R. R. 1, 22, *med.* A h. manufacturer, terramentarius, Firmic. Phr.: all kinds of h., \*cujusvis generis instrumenta qua de ferro fabricantur.

**hard-won**: v. HARD (adv.).

**hard-working**: v. INDUSTRIOUS.

**hardy**: 1. dūrus: the brave and h. Spartans, fortis et d. Spartiate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, *init.*: the Ligures a h., war-like race, Ligures durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48, *med.* 2. rōbustus: v. ROBUST, STRONG. 3. expr. by circuml. patiens inediae, laboris, trigoris, etc.: com. Sall. Cat. 5, *init.*

**hare**: lēpus, óris, m.: the h. is the only animal that superflates, l. omnibus solus superflat, Plin. 8, 55, 81 [a female h., l. feminu]: the timid h., pavisus l., Hor.: the long-eared h., auritus l., Virg.: Caes. Domini, lepusulus (a poor little h.), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, *extr.*:

hare's fur, lana leporina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 79, 1: a h.-skin, pellis leporina.

**hare-bell**: \*campanula rotundifolia (Cycl.).

**hare-brained**: tēmērārius: v. RASH.

**hare's-ear**: (a plant): bupleuron, i. u.: Plin.

**hare's-foot**: (a plant): lāgopus, pōdis, j.: Plin.

**hare-lip**: labrum fissum: cf. Cels. 7, 12, 6. (\*Labrisculum, Parr.)

**hare-lipped**: cui labrum fissum est: v. preced. art.

**harem**: gýnaecūm (strictly, the women's part of a house): Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, *med.* Phr.: to buy female captives for a h., \*captivas coemere quae pelices [regis, etc.] fiant: v. CONCUINE.

**hark** (interj.): heus! cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107. Syre, Syre, inquam, heus, heus, Syre!

**hearken**: audio, 4: v. TO HEAR, LISTEN, OBEDI.

**harlequin**: perh. sannio, morio: v. JESTER.

**harlot**: 1. mērētrix, icis, f.: Ter.: Cic. Cf. PROSTITUTE. 2. scor. num. neut.: Ter.: Cic.

**harlotry**: (a term of reproach): mērētricūm; to practise h., m. lacere, Suet. Cal. 40, *extr.*: see also DEBAUCHERY.

**harm** (subs.): damnum: v. DAMAGE, INJURY.

**harm** (v.): nōco, 2 (with dat.); laedo, si, sum, 3 (with acc.): v. TO HURT, INJURE.

**harmful**: nōcīvus, noxius: v. HURTFUL.

**harmless**: I. Not hurtful (of things): 1. innōcūs: a species of wolf, h. to man, luporum g. nus, homini innocuum, Plin. 8, 34, 52. 2. innōcūs, ntis: draughts of h. Lesbian, in. pocula Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: Plin.

3. innōcūs: Plin. II. Five from malice: 1. innōcūs (of a nature to do no wrong): Ov. Met. 9, 37. 2. innōcūs: v. INNOCENT, BLAMELESS.

3. expr. by circuml. fraude maliisque liber, carens: v. MALICE. III. Unharm'd: incōlūmis v. SAFE.

**harmlessly**: expr. by adj.: we have lived h., viximus innocuae, Ov.: v. HARMLESS (II.). Comp. sine fraude, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 20.

**harmlessness**: innōcēntia: e. g. ferorum animalium, Plin.

**harmonic**: \*harmōnicus: scient. t. t.

**harmonics**: harmōnicē, ès, f.: Vitr.

**harmonious**: I. Of sounds: 1. concors, dis: a h. sound, c. sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664. 2. consónus: the h. strings of the lyre, c. filia tiae, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 60.

3. canōrus: v. MELODIUS, TUNEFUL.

II. Fig.: well suited to each other, agreeing: 1. concors, rōdis: a well-ordered and h. condition of the state, moderatus et c. civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 18. 2. expr. by concino, ut centum, 3: all the parts of the universe being h., omnibus inter se concinibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: v. TO HARMONIZE.

3. consentaneus, conspirans: cf. Cic. N. D. 1. i.c. See also CONSISTENT, AGREEING (adj.).

**harmoniously**: I. Of sounds: consonante: Vitr. II. Fig.: concorditer: to live with any one very h., cum aliique concordissime vivere, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, init.

**harmonize**: A. *Trans.*: to adjust harmoniously: 1. compōno, posui, itum, 3: esp. to adjust differences, quarrels: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 10 [compone, nites]. 2. expr. by consentio, cohaereo, concino: to h. the elements of the universe, \*efficiere ut mundi partes apte inter se cohaerant atque consentient; v. TO AGREE, FIT TOGETHER. B.

**Intrans.**: I. Of musical sounds:

1. concino, ui, centum, 3 (usu. merely to sing or sound together): more fully, consentire atque concinere, Cic. in Col. 12, 3, *med.* 2. expr. by consensus, concensus: to h. in various ways, variis aequarebili concentus efficiere, Cic.

- Rep.** 6, 18. *cf.* Sen. Ep. 84, 10. **v. HARMONY.** (Consonare denotes simply a conjunction of sounds: cf. Sen. I c.)
- II. Of other things; to fit harmoniously together: 1. concino, 3; see you how well these things h., video ut haec c. *Cic.* Fin. 5, 28, 83 (where the term is thus explained, respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus) *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19. 2. cōhaerēre, 2: v. TO FIT TOGETHER. 3. consentio, 4: v. TO AGREE.
- harmony**: 1. Of sounds: 1. concentus, us h. of sounds, sonorū cōc. Cie. Off. I, 49, extr.: Sen.: v. TO HARMONIZE (B. I, 2). 2. concordia: h. of sounds, c. vocum, Cie. in Col. 12, 2, med. 3. harmónia: cf. Virg. 5, 4 but strictly harmónia is rather a *tune, melody*, and does not imply consonance: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27, where canere ad harmoniam is to sing in tune. 4. harmónica, harmónica (the science of music): Vitr. 5, 4 (Symphonia is music in general; a concert). II. Fig.: agreement: 1. cōvenientia: h. of parts (with each other), c. partium, Cie. Off. I, 4, 14. Join convenientia consensu[m] naturae: Cie. N. D. 3, 11, 28; c. et conjunctio, id. Div. 2, 60, init. 2. consensus, consenso: v. AGREEMENT (comp. supr.). 3. concentus, us (rare in this sense): Join consensus [doctrinarum] concentusque, Cie. Or. 3, 6, 21. 4. concordia (esp. of feeling): the h. of classes, c. ordinum, Cie. Att. I, 18, 4: v. CONCORD. 5. cōhaerēre (the right adjustment of parts): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155. Phr.: in h., concorditer (v. HARMONIOUSLY): to be in h., consiente, concordare, congruere, conchlore: v. TO HARMONIZE, AGREE.
- harness** (subs.): of horses, etc.: 1. instrumentū equorum: Isid. Or. 20, 16, lem. 2. ornāmenta, orūm: h. for ozen, asses, or, bubus, asimis, Cato, R. R. 10, 11. 3. ornatus (esp. of a splendid kind): in princely h., regio instrutus o., Plin. 8, 42, 64 (where Ian. reads, regio instrutu ornatus): v. EQUIPMENT. 4. equestria arma: two sets of h., bina eq. arma, Liv. 35, 23, extr. Phr.: horse fit for the saddle or to go in h., ad vecturam [ad rhedam] idoneus equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, ad fin. (Forcell.): to die in h. (fig.), in actu mori, Sen. Ep. 8, init. See also ARMOUR.
- harness** (v.): 1. jungo, adjungo, 3: v. TO YOKE. 2. insterno, 3: v. TO SADDLE.
- harp** (subs.): lýra (see Dict. Antiq. s.v.); v. LYRE. To play on the h., psallo, i. 3: Cic.
- harp** (v.): 1. Lit.: psallo, cāno (fidibus): v. TO PLAY (on an instrument). II. Fig.: to keep reiterating the same thing: Phr.: you are always h.ing on the same string, cantilenam eadem canis, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10 he was ever h.ing on the theme of these women's characters, harum mores cantabat mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19; what the ill-natured poet keeps h.ing upon, quod malevolentus poeta dictat, ib. prob. 22.
- harpier** fidiçen, inis, m.; f. fidistri.
- harpist** f. cīna: psaltes, ae, m.; f. psaltria: v. LYRIST.
- harpoon** (subs.): \*jaculum hamatum (Kr. and Georg.).
- harpoon** (v.): jaculum infuso; jāculo transīgo: v. TO TRANSPINX.
- harpischord**: (?) clavichordium (Georg.).
- harpys**: 1. The fabulous creature: harpyia (trisyll.): Virg. Aen. 3, 365. II. A rapacious person: homo rapax: v. EXTOCTIONER.
- harridan**: amus putida (odiosa): cf. Hor. Epod. 8, init.; scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prot. 17.
- harrrier**: cūis, cātūs: v. HOUND.
- harrow** (subs.): 1. ipse, fēcis, m. (also, harpex, iprex; a toothed instrument drawn over the soil by oxen, rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 31 § 136: Cato. 2. rastrum, pl. usu. rastri (*anu* rake): h. of ponderous weight, iniquo pondere rastri, Virg. G. 1, 164. v. RAKE.
3. crātes, is, f. (a huī dī-h., - morfully, vimineus c., Virg. G. 1, 95: Cato).
- harrow** (v.): 1. occi, 1: to h. the soil, to pulvriſe the clads, (agrum) oc., id est, communique, ne sit gibrata, Varr. I, 31, init.: to h. corn-fields, segreges oc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161. Plin. 2, expr. by iprex, rastri, crātes, with a verb: gibas frangere (communiquer) ripes s. rastros per agros trahendo cf. Virg. G. 1, 95
- harrower**: occātor Col.
- harrowing** (subs.): occātio Col.
- harrowing** (adj.): perit, atrox, horrendus, terribilis v. TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE.
- harsh**: 1. To the ear: 1. raucus (raucus): the h. sound of brass, aeris r. canbor, Virg. G. 4, 71. h. cymbals, cymbala, Prop. Hor. v. HOARSE. 2. asper, éra, erru (rough): a voice soft or h., vox lenis, aspera, Quint. 11, 3, 15 the h. letter (R), a. litera, Ov. F. 5, 481.
3. fractus (broken, crashing: chiefly poet.): the h. sound of trumpets, f. sonitus tubarum, Virg. G. 4, 72. a. murmur, l. murmur, Tac. G. 3. 4. dūrus (as rhet. term, unpleasing to the ear): h. in its sounds (of the Latin lang.), dura sonis, Quint. 12, 10, 27. h. syllables, d. syllabae, lb. § 30. 5. horridus (also rhet.: rugged, uncouth): Quint. I. c. § 28. Phr. a. h. crashing noise, aridus trago, Virg. G. 1, 357. II. Of flavours: acrid, severe: austérus: wine of a h. flavour, vinum a., Cels. 2, 24. a. flower, sapor a., Plin. 25, 5, 20; gustus a., Col. 12, 12. See also SOUR, PUNGENT.
- III. Of temper, character: 1. dūrus (unfeeling): to behave in a h. and inhuman manner, se d. agrestemque praeber, Cie. Or. 43, 148. h. commands, d. imperia, Virg. G. 2, 369: v. stern. 2. sévērus: v. SEVERE. 3. immitis, e (neverless, incezible): the h. tyran (Pluto), iun. tyramus, Virg. G. 4, 492: Liv. Join: asper et immitis, Epigr. in Suet. Tib. 59. 4. asper: a. h. and stern doctrine (of the Stoics), doctrina a. et dura, Cic. Mur. 29, 60. 5. inclemens, nitis (opp. to mild): a. h. word, in verbum, Liv. 9, 34, fin. See also FIERCE, CRUEL.
- IV. Of language, style: 1. dūrus (hard; lacking grace and elegance): both expressions are exceedingly h., utrumque omnino d., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 h. in the composition of verse, d. componever versus, Hor. S. I, 4, 8. Somewhat h., dirus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5. Join: oratione] dirus, ineuctus, horridus, Cie. Brut. 31, init. 2. horridus (uncouth, grating): the h. saturnian metre, b. illnumeris saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: words that are a little h., verba horridiora, Cie. Br. 17, 68. Quint. Join: aspera, tristis, horrida [orato], Cie. Or. 5, 20. dimin., horridulus (somewhat h.), Cie. 3. asper (stronger than precd., positively harsh and grating): usu. with some other word: abrupt, h. composition, compositio praefacta et a., Sen. Ep. 114, 15, so. compositio dura atque a., Quint. 9, 4, 142.
- harsly**: 1. Of sounds: 1. raucum, rauca (poet.: comp. L. G. § 144): his armour rang h., arma raucum genere, Sil. 2, 257; Virg. 2. expr. by rauca, asper, dūrus, with a subs.: to sound h., sonitus raucum ... edere: v. HARSH.
- II. Severely, unmercifully: 1. asperé: (Cato) addressed the Roman people h. and vehemently, aspere apud p. R. et vehelementu locutus est, Cie. de Or. I, 53, 227. 2. incelementer: to assail any one somewhat h. (in words), incelementus in aliquem invelhi, Liv. 3, 48, med.: Pl. Ter. (For s. y. n. v. HARSH.)
- harshness**: 1. Of sounds: 1. asperitas (soni): Tac. G. 3. 2. expr. by adj.: there is a h. about the sound, \*nomihil rauci, duri atque horridi, sonus habet: v. HARSH.
- II. Of flavours: austéritas, acerbitas v. sourness.
- III. Of behaviour: 1. asperitas: to stand in dread of the h. of an uncle, avunculi a. vereri. Nrp. Att. 5, init.: without h., yet not without strict-
- ness, sine a., nec sine severitate, Vell. 2, 89. 2. incelementa (unmercifullness; rare): Virg. 3. acerbitas v. BITTERNESS, sourness.
4. saevitia: v. CRUELTY. See also SEVERITY.
- IV. Of style: diritas Join: duritas et severitas, Cie. Or. 16, fin. (Or expr. by adj.: v. HARSH, IV.)
- hart**, cervus: cerva v. DEER.
- hart-tongue**: perh. lingula, Plin. (\*Scolopendrium vulgare, Withering.)
- harvest**, messis, is, f. (strictly the act of reaping; meton., the crops reaped), you must begin h. before ..., ante messis facienda est, quam . . . , Cie. Att. 5, 21, ad init.: Varr.: there had been a failure in the h., in nulla fuerat, Cie. Att. 5, 21, 6: enoramus h.s., immensus m., Virg. Fig.: the h. of the Sultan period, sultani temporis m., Cie. Par. 6, 2, 46. Plin. the h. being over, demessis frumentis, cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 32. h.-time, tempus demessis fructibus [accommodatio]. Cie. Sem. 19, 71. See also CROP, PRODUCE.
- harvester**: messor v. REAPER.
- harvest-home**: perh. messum festa v. FESTIVAL.
- hash** (subs.): minūta, alis, n.: Juv 14, 129. Fig.: of that which is wrought up over again, crambre repetita, Juv. 7, 154: also applied to a medley of subjects, farriago Juv. 1, 26.
- hash** (v.): communio, i, útum, j. v. TO MINCE.
- hasp**: perh. fibula (used of fastenings of diff. kinds): v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.
- hassock**: perh. pulvinus v. CUSHION.
- haste** (subs.): 1. céleritas v. SPEED.
2. festinatio (actual hurry): a letter written in great h., plena festinationis epistola, Cie. Att. 5, 14, extr.: Join in céleritas festinatioque, Cie. v. HURRY.
3. propriatio (needful speed or dispatch): Cie. Fam. 16, 27. 4. propérantia (= preced.): Salt. Jug. 36, fin. Phr.: there was no reason for h. nihil erat, cur proprato opus esset [propterato nil opus erat], Cie. Mil. 14, init.: why in such h., quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8 (v. TO HASTE, B.): see also DESPAT (H11).
- , in: 1. propérans (adj.): Telamon comes up in h., venit Telamon p., Ov. Met. 7, 647. Tac. 2. propér.
- v. HASTY.
- haste, hasten** (v.): A Trans.:
1. accélérō, i (to accelerate): to h. a march, iter a., Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Tac. A. 12, 49 [oppugnacionem ac. al. celare]. 2. propérō, i (to push forward a work with due expedition: more freq. intrans., v. infr. II.): to h. on a journey when begun, coepimus iter p., Tac. H. 3, 40. Prop. 3. matūro, i (like propero; only seldom intrans.): to h. a march, iter m., Caes. B. C. 1, 63; to h. any one's end, m. mortem aicul, Cie. Clu. 61, 171. 4. festino, i (imploring greater urgency than preced.): to h. flight, f. fugam, Vitr. (in Cie. us. absol.) v. TO HURRY.
5. precipito, i (to bring on prematurely): v. TO HURRY ON.
6. incito, i (to set in rapid motion): opp. to retardo [motum], Cie. N. D. 2, 40, 103.
- B. Intrans.; in which sense to make haste is often preferred:
1. próprio, i (for s. n. sup.): what reason had he for h.ing to Rome, quae causa cur Romanus properat? Cie. Mil. 19, init.: toll. by infin., ni Marini causa interre properasset (had made all hast), Salt. Jug. 56, fin.: hasten (mal' hast), propera! Pl. 2. testino, i. though you do h. care in haster, the delay u're not long, quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, fin.: v. TO HURRY.
3. matūro, i (with infin.): he hs to quit the capital, maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: I entreat you to make haste to come, ore ut venire maturas, Cie. Att. 4, 1, fin. 4. contendo, dī, tum, 3 (to direct one's course expeditiously: usu. with infin. or al. sol.): he hs to set out for Britain, in Britanniam proficisci contendit, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: he hs into Italy at long stages, in Ita-

liam contendit magnis itineribus, ib. 1, 10 (very freq. in Caes.). 5. accééro, i. (somewhat rare in this sense) Cic. Cat. 2, 4, init.: Liv. 3, 27, extr. ("accelera signifer! seque miles") Virg. See also foll. artt. 6. curro, cùcurri, cursum, 3 (familiar) Curio h. d. to Puteoli; cùcurrit Puteolis Curio, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: Plin. Ep.

**haste away:** ávolo, i (lit. *fly away*): they h. away to Rome, Roman [cavitas equis] avolant, Liv. 1, 57: Clc. Ph. r.: h. away! fugite! Virg. Aen. 3, 640: we h. away from the place, nos procud inde fugam celare, ib. 666: h. away from (the city), egedre propere! Nep. Epam. 4. med.

— **back:** récurso, curri, 3: they h. back to the carriage, recurrent ad rhedam, Clc. Mil. 10, 29: 2. Liv.

— **down:** dévolo, i (lit. *fly down*): Liv. 2, 29, med.

— **forwards, before:** 1. praeccuro, cùcurri (curri), cursum, 3 (strengthened by propere, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10: *the cavalry h. forward*, pr. equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39. 2. excurro, 3: to h. forward to meet any one, ex. ad alium, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, med.

— **on:** repreasento, i: he would h. on what he had meant to postpone, se quod in longiore diem collaturus esset, repreasentaturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, fin.: see also simple verb.

— **through:** percurro, 3: Caes.

— **towards:** 1. accuro, 3: v. ro run towards, 2. occurro, 3 (in order to meet some one or attend somewhere): he h. d. to meet Caesar, Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, extr. (See also to HASTEN.)

**hastily:** I. In haste: 1. prôpere: Pl.: Liv.: Nep. (not Cic.). 2. prôprætanter (also not in Cic.): Sall.: Tac.: 3. expr. by prôprætan (v. L. G. § 343): *I have written this h.* proprantes baec scrissimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4, a. 4. festinanter, raptim: v. HURIEDLY. II. Of temper, in a fit of passion: expr. by stomachachus, stomachachus, subratus: v. ANGRY, ANGRILY.

**hastiness:** I. **Haste:** v. q. v. II. **Quick temper:** 1. irâcundia (somewhat stronger than Eng.): v. PASSION-ATENES. 2. meton. cérâbrum (the supposed seat of choler): Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.

**hasty:** I. **Hurried:** 1. prôpérus, præprôpérus (the former not in Cic.): *an over-h. canvas, præprôpérus prensatio*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.: see also HASTE (in). 2. festinatû: a h. welding, i. nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: Ov.

3. festinus (rare and poet. = festinans): Ov. Met. 11, 347. See also QUICK, SPEEDY. 4. præcepit, cipitus: v. PRECIPITATE. II. **Quick in temper:**

1. cérâbrösus (hod-headed): Hor. S. 1, 21, 23 (comp. felicem cerebri, ib. 9, 11). 2. irâcundus (prone to passion): *is one a little h.* irâcundus est paullo? Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: v. PASSIONATE. 3. stômâchosis (more usu. = peccish: cl. Clc. de Or. 2, 69): *the h. rider* (the poet himself), s. eques Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12.

4. ira propter: Tac. Ann. 11, 26.

5. irasci celer (poet.=ad irascendum celer): Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 25. See also IRITABLE, PASSIONATE. Pbr.: a little h., paulo commotior, Tac. Ann. 1, 33.

**hat:** nearest word perf. pétassis (broad-brimmed, as worn by Mercury): Pl.: Arnob. Wearing such a h., pétassis status: they (the letter-carriers) come with their h.s on (ready), petassati ve-nunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: *he would never walk in the open air with his h. off*, non nisi petassatus sub divo spatiabatur, Suet. Aug. 82. See also CAP. Pbr.: to take one's h. off, caput aperire, cf. Clc. Pl. 2, 31, med.: to keep it off, capite aperto esse, Varr. (fr.); c. nudato esse, cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 311: to keep it on, capite operto esse, Cic. Sen. 10, fin.

**hatch (v.):** I. **Lit. of eggs:** 1. exclido, si, sum, 3: Col. 8, 5: more fully, ex ovi pullos ex, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, init.: also absol. (sæpe). 2. édo, didi, sum, 3: to rear chickens when

already h.d, editos pullos educare, Col. L. c. 3. excubo, ui, itum, 1 (*to sit upon eggs till they are h. d.*): v. to sit (of birds). II. Fig. to form, concoct: 1. côquo, xi, etum, 3 (*to ripen, mature*: less colloq. than Eng.): to h. plans in the dark, consilia secreto e., Liv. 3, 36. In same sense, concoquere machinor, 1: v. to CONTRIVE. Pbr.: whatever abomination is anywhere h. d., quidquid usquam concipiatur nefas, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 9. See also to CONCOCT.

**hatch (subs.):** only in pl., the hatches: perf. cancelli, clausura; v. Lat. Dict. s.vv.

**hatching (subs.):** 1. perf. pullatio: Col. 8, 5, med. (but the word appears to include the entire breeding of fowls). 2. better expr. by exclude: the best eggs for h., ova aptissima ad exclusendum, Col. 1, c.

**hate (v.):** 1. ódi, part. ósus; intens. perosus (*perf.* with pres. sense), def.: to h. any one bitterly and deeply, aliquem acerbe et penitus odisse, Cic.: to h. desperately, male o. (colloq.), Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: to h. osurus, Cic. Am. 16, 59: the plebs utterly h. the name of consuls, plebs consulum nomen persa erat, Liv. 3, 34, fin. 2. expr. by ódiūm and a verb: v. HATED.

**hate (subs.):** v. HATED.

**hated (part. adj.):** invitus (usu. with dat.): v. HATED. Compar. invisor (worse hated), Suet. Tit. 13.

**hateful:** 1. ódiösus (scarce so strong as the Eng.): a h. class of people, o. genus hominum, Cic. Am. 20, 71: Pl.: Ter.: v. OFFENSIVE. 2. invitis (esp. poet.: exposed to settled 'hated'): the realms h. to the gods, regna dis i. Virg. Aen. 8, 245: cf. ib. 1, 387. 3. expr. by dat. o. ódiūm (v. L. G. § 297): hor. h. cruelty is to all men, quatenus sit odio omnibus crudelitas, Cic.: v. HATED. 4. inamabilis, e (undovely): Virg.: Ov.

**hatefuly:** ódiös: Cic.

**hatefulness:** perf. arcta: v. HEINOUSNESS. Or expr. by ódiösus, ódiö. v. HATEFUL.

**hater:** ósor: Pl.: Apul.

**hated:** 1. ódiūm: h. is anger deeply rooted, o. est ira invertera, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: to stir up h., against any one, o. [acerbum magnum] in aliquem excitare, concitare, struere, Cic.: to be an object of h. to any one, acerbi [magno] odio esse, Cic.; also, in odio esse, Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.: to incur any one's h., aliquis o. suscipere, subire; in aliquis o. [offensionemque] irnere, Cic. (v. TO INCUR). 2. inimicitia: v. ANIMOSITY. See also ODMUN, UNPOPULARITY.

**hastily:** 1. superbe (proudly and tyrannically): he answered h., and governed tyrannically, s. respondebat, crudeliter imperabat, Nep. Paus. 3: Liv.: Cic. (compar.). 2. arroganter: v. ARROGANLY. 3. terciter (in a fierce, defiant manner): v. FIERCELY. 4. magnifici: Cic.: Liv.: v. POMPOUSLY. Pbr.: to act h. superbū, arroganter se praebere (v. HAUGHTY); superbū, Cic.: v. PROUDLY, INSOLENTLY.

**haughtiness:** 1. superbia: v. PRIDE. Join: superbia, fastidium, arroganta, Cic. Off. 1, 26, init.: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Ver. 4, 41, 89. 2. ánimis orum (high spirit): as riches engendered h., quam divitiae jam animos facerent, Liv. 1, 34. Join: animi ac spiritus, Cic. Manil. 22, extr. 3. spiritus, us (esp. in pl.): overweening spirit, presumption: he had contracted such h. and arrogante, tantos sibi sp., tantam arrogantan sumpsisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: more fully, ferocius sp., Liv. 1, 33, med.: v. supr. (2). 4. arroganta: v. ARROGANCE. 5. insolentia: v. INSOLENCE.

6. fastidium: v. DISDAIN. 7. fastus, us (scornful air and men): h. is innate in the fair, f. inest pulchrus, Ov.

8. ferocias, ferocia (fierce, defiant

bearing): presumption and unbearable h., arroganti atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, fin.: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 9. contumacia: v. PRESUMPTUOUSNESS.

**haughty:** 1. súperbus (proud and tyrannical): he was h. in prosperity, superbū se præbuit in fortuna, Cic. Att. 8, 4, init.: men at once most guilty and most h., nocentissimi, fidemque superbisimi, Sall. Jng. 31, med. 2. arrôgans: v. ARROGANT. 3. contumax (inflated, presumptuous): Join: quis contumacior, quis superior? Cic. Ver. 2, 2, fin.: v. PRESUMPTUOUS. 4. insolens (overweening): v. INSOLENT. Pbr.: to be, show oneself, h., superbire, Cic.; altiores spiritus gerere, Iac. H. 3, 66: se effere insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39 [intoleranda] superbia se effere, Sall. Jug. 14, med.: h. words, magna verba, Sen.

**haul (v.):** 1. trâbo, xi, etum, 3: the machines h. (ashore) the dry-keed ships, træque siccas machine carinas, Hor.: v. TO DRAG. 2. dêdico, xi, etum, 3 (from h. down to sea: of ships): v. TO LAUNCH. 3. subdico, 3 (esp. to h. up ships on to the beach): more fully (naves) in aridum sub, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: also absol., id. B. C. 3, 23; Liv.

4. rápio, pui, ptum, 3 (with violence): to h. any one to justice, aliquem in ius r. Pl.: Hor.; to prison, in carcere r. Suet.; to punishment, ad supplicium r., Cic.

**haul (subs.):** jactus, us (= quod uno

actu retis capturit): to buy of a fisher his entire h., j. retis a piscatore emere, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11 § 8.

**haulm:** culmus calamus: v. STALK.

**haunch:** clünis, is, f.: fine h.s (of a horse), putracie e., Hor.: of a boar, Juv.: to sink upon the h.s, residere in clunes, Plin. 8, 37, 55.

**haunt (v.):** 1. To resort frequently to: célébro, concélebro, fréquent: v. TO FREQUENT.

II. Of spirits, ghosts, etc.:

1. ágitó, i (to harass, disquiet): of Orestes, sclerum furis agitatu Orestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 331: Pl. 2. insector, i (to follow up angrily, spitefully): the gardeners were h.d by ghosts, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos, Suet. Cal. 59: those whom guilty conscience h.s, diri quos conscientia mens habet attinatos, Juv. I, 1, 193; he is h.d in his sleep by you, te videt in somnis, ib. 221. See also HAUNTED.

**haunt (subs.):** expr. by nōtus, sōlitus,

or some such adj.: as, here amid your familiar h.s by the waters, hic inter flu-

mina nota, Virg. E. 2, 51: simili, nota paludes, id. G. 1, 263. Sometimes loca may suffice: cf. Lucr. 1, 926. Pbr.: this delightful h., bae latere dulces, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 15: (v. RETREAT) the h.s of wild beasts, lustra ferarum, Virg. (v. DEX): but of men, lustra is always used in bad sense: v. BROTHEL.

**haunted:** Pbr.: a h. house, domus

in qua monstra fiunt, domus scelestæ, cf. Pl. Most. 2, 2, 72; larvarum plena, cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 155; "omnibus terriculamentis referta: v. GHOST.

**have (v.):** I. To possess: 1. expr.

by sum, fui, esse (person possessing in

dot.): object possessed in nom.): he had

a large property in stock, erat ei res pecunia ampla, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: I have a father at home, mihi domi pater est.

Virg. The dat. is freq. omitted: cf. Sall. Cat. 5, sat. [ei erat] otientia, sapientia parum. Also when a quality is described by a subs. and adj., sum may be used personally, with gen. or abl. (L. G. § 274): he had great strength of mind, tuit [Catilina] magna vi animal, Sall. Cat. 5, init.: he is said to have had a fair complexion, well-formed limbs, fuisse traditur colore candido, teretibus membris, Suet. Caes.

45. 2. bâbeo, 2 (to possess; have in

one's control): the accused greed of

having (possessing wealth), amor sceleratus habendi, Virg.: he had a farm in

the territory of Labicum, habuit fundum

(more emphatic than fundus ei erat) in

**Labicanus**, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: *he had plenty of eloquence, habebat satis eloquentiae, Nep. Cim. 2, init.* : *to h. power of life and death, vita necisque potestatem h., Cic.* Often with a double acc. (L. G. § 245) *he had Sophocles as his colleague in office, Sophoclem collegam in praetura habuit, Cic.* : or with some defining phr., *to h. a sister in marriage, sororem in matrimonio habere, Nep. Cim. init.* See also **TO POSSESS, INVOLVE, ENTERTAIN** (III.). 3. *útor, usus, 3* (implying habitual acquaintance with): *he had a very hard beginning of manhood, duro admodum initio usus est, Nep. Cim. init.* *to h. a just master, iusto u. domino, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, extr.* 4. *gérō, ssi, stum, 3* (chiefly poet. of what is carried about one). *Argus had a hundred eyes in his forehead, centrum fronte oculis grecabat Argus. Ov. Virg. v TO WEAR. Sumit, frequent. gesto. we h. not hearts so unfeeling, non obtusa adeo gestum pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567.* 5. *teneo, 2:* *v. to hold, possess.* II. *To be under obligation to do something; expr. by ger. part.; we h. to struggle against old-age, resistendum est senectuti, Cic. (v. L. G. § 56).* III. *To attend to anything being done; clire, 1 esp. with ger. part.: he had a (statue of air) heifer made, buculum curavit faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 43 *to have any one put to death, aliquem interficiendum c., Nep.**

IV. *To hold in opinion: (rare); spōnō, habeo, dico, etc. v. TO HOLD, THINK. Miscell. phr. there I h. you (in argument), hic to teneo, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; teneo te, id. Acad. 2, extr.: he who has the power, quem penes est potestas, Cic.: Caes. to h. rather, malle (v. TO PREFER): h. at him with your fists forthwith, ne mora sit quin pugnus continuo in mala haereat Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: to h. on (a garment, individual esse (v. TO CLOTHE): h. a care, caveat. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29.*

**haven**: portus, ūs: v. HARBOUR.

**haversack**: saccus, sacciulus: v. SACK, BAG.

**havock**: 1. strāges, is, f. (widespread destruction): *to spread h. s. dare, Plin. 4, 33, med.*: Virg.: *to spread h. and destruction amongst the enemy, strage ac rūna fundere (hostes), Plin. 5, 43, med.* 2. caedes: v. SLAUGHTER.

**haw**: the fruit of the hawthorn, \*baca (bacca) crataegi oxyantha (R. and A.).

**hawk** (subs.): accipiter, tris. and f. Lucifer. Hor.

**hawk** (v.): 1. *To force up phlegm from the throat: exscreo, 1 (to h. up): to h. up phlegm in cough, per tussim ex. pituitam, Cels. Suet. Also the simple verb screo and comp. conseruo occur. Phr. to h. up phlegm from the bottom of the lungs, ab ino pulmone pituitam trochiles adducere, Quint. 11, 3, 56.* II. *To sell gords as a hawk: vendito, 1: more fully, viciatum, ostiathum (from village to village, house to house): often in fig. sense, cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 54, 135, decreta, imperia venditare: v. TO SELL.*

III. *To hunt with hawks: \*falconibus venor (R. and A.).*

**hawker**: \*qui merces suas vacat (per vios), ostiathum venditat: v. TO SELL.

**hawk-eyed**: lynceus (strictly, like the hero *Lynceus*; keen-sighted): Cic. Fam. 9, 2, med. Comp. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91, Lyncei (al. Lyncei) oculis.

**hawkweed**: 1. \*hiērāchum: Linn. 2. aciclitina: Apul.

**hawser**: berh. rētīnacūlum: Liv. v. CABLE.

**hawthorn**: \*crataegus oxyantha (Linn.).

**hay**: fenum or foenum (strictly, hay-grass): *to cut h., f. demete, caedere, Col. 2, 19; securae, Cato in Plin. 18, 28, 67, 925* (linn.): *to dry or turn h., f. sclcare, convertere, Col. 1. c. to get in h., f. colligere, sub tectum consergere, Col. 1. c. Phr. to make h. while the sun shines, perh. occasionem amplexi, arriperi: v. OPPORTUNITY.*

**hay-cook**: \*fēni acervus, cumulus (feni meta in Col. 2, 19, is a hay-rick).

**hay-cutter**: fēuīsex, sēcis, m. Varr. Plin. less freq. fenisector (al. feni sector), Col. 11, 1, post init.

**hay-fork**: furca, furcilla [feneria] v. FORK.

**hay-harvest**: fēnlēcūlum esp. In pl., to attend to the h., fenisector administrare, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 Col. 2, 19, extr.: the fem. fenisecta also occurs, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

**hay-loft**: fēnilla, lūm, n. Col. 1, 6, ad metu: Virg. (sing. does not occur).

**hay-maker**: qui fenum demedit, covertuere, etc.: v. HAY.

**hay-making**: fēnsēcā, orūm: v. HAY-HARVEST.

**hay-market**: \*forum fēnarūm.

**hay-rack**: jacea or jacea: Veget. : Gesn. Lex. Rust.

**hay-rick, hay-stack**: fēnī mēta (of conical shape): *to pile hay in ricks, fenum in metas extrinere, Col. 2, 19; Plin. 18, 28, 67, fin.* Col. lms acervus in same sense, l. c.

**hazard** (subs.): 1. danger: v. DANGER.

2. alea (strictly, gambling): *a work full of perilous h., periculosa plenum opū a., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6; Clc. v. RISK.*

II. *Chance, gambling: Alea: Cic. Suet. v. GAMBLING.*

**hazard** (v.): 1. expr. by Alea (v. preced. art.) and a verb: *unnecessarity* in a non necessarium dare, Plin. 42, 59, fin.

2. expr. by disserim, pēfīcūlūm, and a verb: v. TO ENDANGER.

III. *Phr. to h. oneself and one's fortunes, se masque fortunas in dubium devocare, Caes. B. G. 6, 7 cf. in dubium uncertainum revocare, Clc. Cae. 27, 76: to h. battle, bellī fortunam tentare, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.*

**hazardous**: 1. pēfīcūlōsus: v. DANGEROUS.

2. alea pēfīus: v. HAZARD (I., 2). 3. asper, éra, érum (full of difficulties and risks): in h. times, in [periculis atque] a. temporibus, Clc. Bal. 9, init.: in *so h. a business, in eo tam a. negotio, Sall. Jug. 98, init.*

**hazardously**: non sine periculo, satis cum periculo, pericloso: v. DANGER, DANGEROUSLY.

**haze**: nébula: v. FOG.

**hazel** (subs.): 1. corylus (Gr. κόρυλος): hardy h.s. duræ c., Virg. G. 2, 56: Plin. 2, (nux) avellana (the tree or the fruit): Plin. 16, 30, 53.

**hazel** (adj.): 1. Made of hazelwood; colurnus, h. spīts, c. verua, Virg. G. 2, 396.

II. *Lively brown, of the colour of a hazel-nut: perh. spādix (the colour of a ripe date, Gell. 2, 26, med.) or fulvis, flāvus: v. TAWNY, BROWN.*

**hazel-grove**: corylētūm: OV.

**hazel-nut**: nux avellana: cf. Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56.

**he** (pron.): 1. as subject to verb, when not emphatic, expr. by term. of 3rd pers. sing. of verb: v. L. G. § 157.

2. when a particular person is emphatically indicated, ill. illius (demonstrative pron., v. L. G. § 165): he [Cæsar] isn't likely to be at Athens by the 1st of Sept., ill. id ad Kal. Sept. Athenis fore non videtur, Cic. Att. II, 21, med.

It is sometimes repeated pleonastically, v. L. G. § 165. 3. hic, injuns (the man here present or who is the subject of discourse: Gr. ὅτος): v. THIS.

4. is, ius (the person named in the context, or defined by rel. clause): there was an old merchant; he was shipwrecked off Andros, fuit quidam senex mercator; naveum est fregit apud Andrum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16: Clc. since he is unnotorious, who . . ., quam si is inhumans qui . . ., Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92 (pass.).

5. ipse, ius (emphatically he himself): v. him.

6. In oblique cases, sui, sibi, sē, or scē (referring to the subject of the sentence: cf. L. G. § 160, sqq.): he fell the less room for hesitation (he said), eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Clc. (pass.). See also THAT (pron.).

**he** (adject. prefix): mas, mārls. v. MALE.

**head** (subs.): 1. Lit. of the body,

1. caput, itis, n. (of men or animals; and by anal. of inanimate objects): a small, graceful h., argutum c., Virg. G. 3, 80: his h. was bald in front, fuit capite præcalvo, Suet. Gal. 21 to pitch a man h. foremost on the ground, aliquem capite pronum in terram stutare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18 h̄s or tails (in twining), capita aut navis (al. navis) (the reverse being a ship), Macr. 1, 7, med.: to tumble h. over h̄s, ire præcipitate per capitum p̄deque, Cat. 17, 9. The h. of an onion, capite c., cf. Ov. Fast. 3, 319 poppy h., papaverum summa c., Llv. 1, 54, med. Dimin. cāpitūlum, a little h. (rare in lit. sense) Pl. Cura. 2, 1, 14.

2. vertex, ictis, m. (top of the h.): to draw the hair forward from the crown of the h., capillum revere a v., Suet. Caes. 45 from the sole of his foot (lit. tip of his nail) to the crown of his h., ab inib⁹ ungubis usque ad v. summum, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20.

3. occiput (back of the h.); to have eyes in the back of one's h. (fig.), oculis in oc. habere, Pl. Auf. 1, 1, 25 Varr. Celso. Also occiput, itis Pers. 1, 62. Phr. having a large h., capito, onis, Clc. N. D. 1, 29, init.: to lay h. to other, confrere consista, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 65 (but also capita conferre, i.e. to engage in close conference, Llv. 2, 45, med.): to come into one's h., aliquid in mentem venire, Clc. Phil. 2, 16, 40 Ter. pray, don't get that idea into your h. obscoeno, ne istuc in animum indicuas tuum! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5 you are all wisdom from h. to foot, tu quantus quantus es nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40 he is over ears in love, in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50. I tremble and shudder from h. to foot, totus tremo horrorque Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1 (cf. supr. 2) to be over h. and ears in debt, acri afieno obrutum esse, etc. (v. DEBT). The wine had got into their h.s, incalvatur vino, Llv. 1, 57, med.; vinum its in cerebrum abierat (collaq.), cf. Petr. 4, 1, extr. II. Fig., the top of anything: 1. caput (cf. supr. 1): at either h. (of the bridge), ad capita, Planc. in Clc. Fam. 10, 18, fin. v. END (III., 3).

2. expr. by summus: v. TOP.

III. *The matured part of a boil, etc. caput to come to a h., c. face, Plin. 22, 25, 76 Cols. 8, 9, ad fin. Fig.: to come to a h., maturate: v. TO RIPEN.*

IV. *The froth of beer, wine, flos, floril., m.: Col. 12, 20 To form a h., florere, Clc. I. c. v.*

*Topic of discourse*: 1. caput: esp. used of the divisions of laws: from the first h. of the law to the last, a primo c. legit usque ad extremum, Clc. Agr. 2, 6, 15.

2. locus, pl. locū (ground of discourse): cf. Clc. Or. 14, extr., locū quasi argumentorum nota tradidit: that was the second h. in the indictment against old-age, is erat ill. later in iuris senectutis, Cic. Sen. 9, init.

VI. *The principal thing: caput: Clc. Tusc. 5, 14, 98 (caput coenae), the h. and front of my offending, quod fassatiori criminum est, cf. Inv. 2, 7, 24 es res in qua summa judicij causaque tota constat, cf. Cic. Quint. 9, 32.*

VII. *Chief, leader: 1. caput: the h. of the conspiracy were beheaded, conjurationis capita serui percurssit (not percurssu) sunt, Llv. 10, 1, ad init.: sometimes the figure is carried out, corpori valido caput debeat, Llv. 5, 46, med.: Clc.*

2. princeps, ipis: v. CHIEF.

3. cōfīphaeus (strictly, of a chorus): (Zenō) the h. of the Epicureans, Epicureorum c., Clc. N. D. 1, 21, 59. See also LEADER. Phr. (i) to be at the h. of: praesum, fui, esse (with dat.): there is one Druid who is over all the rest, omnibus Druidibus pr. unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, v. to command (II., 3) (ii) to place at the h.: præficio, præpono v. TO APPOINT (I., 5, 6).

VIII. *Ability: ingénium, imdolēs: v. ABILITY, CAPACITY*

**head** (adj.): only as prefix: perh. antistes Ius, c. cf. Col. 3, 21, med.

antistites (vindemiatorum). *H.-cook*, achinagrinus, Juv. 9, 109.

**head** (n.): i. e. to act as head or leader: ducem, auctoreum se praebere; v. LEADER.

**head-ache**: 1. capitū dolor: *a violent h.*, vehementū capitū d., Plin. 24, 9, 38: *intolerable h.*, d. capitū intolerabilis, Cels. 4, 2; often pl., Cels. 2, 8, med.: Plin. 2. capitū gravitas (*a feeling of oppression in the head*): Plin. 27, 12, 105. 3. céphalaea (*a peculiar and violent kind of h.*): Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135. Cels. writes the word as Gk. l.c. 4. céphalalgia (very rare): Plin. Valer. Phr.: *I have a h.*, caput mihi [vehementer] dolet, cf. Plin. 24, 5, 10.

**head-band**: vitta, infusa v. FILLET.

**head-dress**: vitta (*the usual h. worn by maidens and modest women generally*): cf. Ov. Rem. Am. 386, nū mihi cum vitta, Thais in arte mea est: Val. Fl. (Comptus in Locr. 1, 88) and ornatus [capillorum], Ov. A. A. 3, 135, refer to *the hair itself as dressed*).

**headed**: only used as suffix *thick-h.*, bardus, stupidus (*v. STUPID, DULL, V.*): clear-h., perh. perspicax (*sharp-sighted*), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1. long-h., providus (*foresighted*).

**header** (subs.): Phr.: *to take a h. from a plant*, praecepimus se dare de tabula: v. HEADFOREMOST.

**head foremost**: 1. praeceps, cipitis: *to throw anyone down h.*, aliquem pr. dejicere, Cic. Ver. 4, 40, 86; dare, Hor. S. I, 2, 41: v. HEADLONG.

2. prōnōs (*with the head downwards*): he tumbles h., prōnōs volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 115; cf. Ter. Andr. 2, 18.

**headland**: prōmontorium: v. CAPE.

**headless**: truncus (*mutilated in any way*): tr. capitū, Sil. 10, 311. The subs. truncus is used absol. for a h. body, Virg. Aen. 2, 557.

**headlong** (adv.): expr. by praecepis (both lit. and fig.), prōnōs: v. HEADFOREMOST. Adv. phr., in praecepis, Tac. Ann. 4, 22: Ov. Fig.: *to be driven h.* (on desperate courses): praecepimus agi, Salt. Cat. 39 ext.; abire ibi 25; ferri, Cic. Ver. 5, 46, 121. Phr.: *to plunge h. from a place*, praecepitare se ē loco), Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, init.; de (turri), Liv. 23, 37; a (tecto), Sen. Ep. 4, 3.

**headlong** (adj.): 1. praeceps, cipitis: h. madnes: p. furor, Cic. Dom. 34, init.; Suet. 2. tēmērarius: v. RICKLESS.

3. effrenatus (*unbridled*): Cic. Liv.

**head-quarters**: 1. praeatorium (*the general's tent*): Caes. B. C. I, 70: Veg. 3, 8, med. 2. principia, orum (*that part of a Roman camp where the tents of the commanding officers were*): cf. Liv. 7, 12, fin., in principiis ac praetorio: v. Crev. ad l. 3. perh. cardo, inis, m. (*any central position, to which military movements are referred*): to make Anconam their h., Anconam velut c. habere, Liv. 41, 1, med.

**headship**: principatus, ūs: v. SOVEREIGNTY.

**headstrong**: 1. perh. impōntes, nūs (*not under control*): v. UNGOVERNABLE.

2. pervicax, perversus: v. OBSTINATE.

**headway**: Phr.: *to make no h.*, \*nihil itineris conficerere.

**headwind**: expr. by adversus: *under a h.*, adverso flatu, Quint. 12, 11, 5 (but the term includes *any unfavourable wind*, cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 107, adversissimi venti): it is a h. to ships sailing from Athens, adversum tenet Athenas proficiens centibus, Nep. Milt. 1, extr.

**heady**: 1. Rash, precipitate: tēmērarius, praeceps (not as epith. of persons): v. RICKLESS, HEADLONG. II. Of wine, apt to get into the head: perfervidus: Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. Phr.: (*wines*) which are not h., quae caput non tentant, Plin. 23, 1, 20, extr. (cf. Virg. G. 2, 94); quae celeriter in cerebrum abeunt, cf. Petr. 41, extr.; vina velimur, cf. Plin. l. c. § 21.

**heal**: I. Trans.: 1. sano, I

(*to restore to a healthy condition*): to h. an ulcer, vomicā s., Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 70: (*Machaon*) h'd the legs of Philoetes, Philoetæ crura sanavit, Prop. Fig.: to h. the wounds inflicted on a province, s. vulnera que sunt imposita provinciae, Cic. Att. 5, 17, fin. Join: convalescere ex sanari [civitas], Cic. Sull. 27, fin. (The comp. consano is used by Col. of the healing up of trees after pruning: R. R. 4, 29, ad med.) 2. mēdētor, 2, no perf. (*to bring medical aid to*, both lit. and fig.: with dat.): v. TO CURE. Fig.: to h. the miseries of the commonwealth, affictæ et perditæ reipublicæ m., Cic. Sext. 13, fin. 3.

mēdētor, 1 (rare in this sense, and poet.: with dat. or acc.): to h. the wound of a spear, cuspidi ictum m., Virg. Aen. 7, 756. See also to CURE. Phr.: to h. a breach, *dissestimentum s. dissidium tuum amicos tollere: that the breach between you might be completely h'd*, ut omnia inter vos placentur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, ad init.

II. Intrans.: 1. sānēsco, sānū, 3: such alces h. with difficulty, talia vulnera s. difficile, Plin. Join: coire atque sanescere [of an incised wound], Cels. 2, 10, ad fin. So comps., consanescere (to h. completely), Cic. Fam. 6, 16, ad fin. resanescere (to h. again), Ov.

2. cōeo, 4. irr. (to close: of wounds): Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 87: Cels. (v. supr.). 3. cōscelisco, alni, 3 (= coeo): the wound h.s., vulnus c., Plin. 9, 51, 76. Phr.: the wound will h. over time, tempore ducetur cicatrix, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 15.

**heall**-all: pánacea or pánaces, is, n.: Plin.

**healer**: 1. expr. by pres. part. of mēdētor (cf. L. G. § 318): pl. = physicians, Ov. M. 15, 629: l'ac. 2. mēdētus: v. PHYSICIAN.

3. sānātor (very rare): Paul. Nob. (Usn. better), expr. by verb: thou h. of . . . O qui sanas, meders, etc.: v. TO HEAL).

**healing** (adj.): 1. sālūtāris, e: h. herbs, herbae s., Ov. R. Am. 45: h. art, ars s., Hor. Carn. S 62: Plin. Col.

2. salubris, b. (e. poet. in this sense): h. words, s. verba, Ov. F. 6, 753.

3. mēdīcans: to apply h. hands, m. adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 455: h. virtute, vis m., Plin.: the h. art, m. ars, Ov.

4. mēdīcabilis, e (more us. in pass. sense): a h. juice, m. succus, Col. 10, extr.; Val. Fl. See also MEDICAL.

Phr.: the h. art, medicina, mendētū scientia, Cels. 1, 1: v. MEDICINE.

**healing** (subs.): sānatio: Cic. (lit. and fig.): O expr. by verb: v. TO HEAL.

**health**: 1. sānitas (*sound, good h.*): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: to restore h. or to h., sanitatem, sanitati restituere, Plin. Join: (corporis) integratas sanitatis, Gell. 18, 1, med. 2. valētudo (*good or bad h.*: esp. the latter): beauty, h. strength, pulchriludo, v. firmitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: to enjoy (very good) h., bona, optima v. uti, Cic.: Caes.; firma v. uti, Plin. Jun. 10: h. v. incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, init.; aegra, id. Brut. 48, extr.: delicate h., v. infirma, Cic. Brut. 48, extr.; tenuis, id. Suet. 11, 35 [quantum tenui vel potius nulla v.]: suffering from ill h., affectus valētudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: be sure to take care of your h., tuum velim cures, cura diligenter, tac ut cures, Cic. Fam. 14, pass.: to excuse oneself on the ground of ill h., excusatione uti valētudinis, Cic. in Pls. 6, 13. 3. sānū, nūs, f. (*restoration to h.*, opp. to fatal illness): v. RECOVERY. To drink to any one's h., salutem aliquid propinare, Pl. Phr.: (i.) to be in (good) h., vāleo, 2: I hope you are in good h., si vales bene est [S.V.B.E.], Cic. pass.: to be in good h., bene, optimè, valere, Cic.; commode v., Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: v. ro. no (IV.): (ii.) to recover h., convalescere, valui, 3: Cic. (lit. and fig.): v. TO RECOVER, intrans. (iii.) to drink to any one's h., prōpino, 1 (passing the cup to the person complimente): I drink to the h. of Critias the fair, propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: Mart.: v. supr. (3). "To the h. of Mess-

sala !" let each say as he drinks, benc Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tib. 2, 1, 31 (R. and A.): see also to GREET.

**healthful**: sālūtāris, sālūber: v. HEALTHY, WHOLESOKE. Phr.: things h. or injurious to health, qua res (corpori) aut prodesse solent aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 26: necessary and h. exercise, exercitatio necessaria qua omnia convalescent, Quint. 11, 3, 22.

**healthfully**: sālūtāriter: Cic. : Col.: Plin. (not salutariter in this sense).

**healthily**: sālūtāriter: Cic. Sen. 16, 19: v. WHOLESOMELY.

**healthiness**: I. Of persons: bona, firma valetudo: v. HEALTH. II. Of place: 1. sālūritas: h. of atmosphere or climate, s. coeli, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, ext.; Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3. 2. sālūbris natura [loci] salubre coelum: v. HEALTHY.

**healthy**: I. Of persons: 1. sānūs (in sound condition): h. bodies, s. corpora, Cels. init.: h. and well, s. atque validus, Gell. 18, 10, med.: s. recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21. Fig.: a h. mind, mens s., v. SOUND. 2.

validus (well and healthy): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 31, 17. Cic.: v. WELL (adj.). 3.

expr. by valetudo with an adj. (abl. of quality, L. G. § 318), or a verb: an exceedingly h. person, firmissima valetudo hinc: qui firmissima v. uititur: to look h., \*v. (firmam) vuln. prodere: v. HEALTH.

(Not salvus, which = safe and sound; nor integer = unimpaired, q. v.) II. Of places, climate: sālūber, bris, bre: a h. place, h. year, s. locus, annus, Cic. (opp. to pestilens): a district having a h. climate, ager s. coelo, Col. 1, 2, med.: (the Apennines) most h. of mountains, sālūberimus montium, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2.

**health-giving**: 1. sālūtāfer, éra, érum: Ov. 2. sālūtāfer, éra, érum: Auson.

**heap** (subs.): 1. ácervus (strictly, rising to a point; as a h. of grain): a h. consists of grains like itself, a. ex sui generis grana efficitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 5: a h. of silver (lit. brass) and gold, aeris a. et aurii, Hor.: h.s. of corpses, acervi corporum, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24. Ad. acervatum, in h.s.: Locr. : Varr.: Col. 2. cūmulus (a vast h.); strictly, of rounded form: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 107, insequitor cumulo praeruptus aquae mons): a corpse buried under h.s. of stain, corpus obrutum superstratis [caesorum] cumulis, Liv. 10, 29, extr.: v. MASS.

3. agger, éris, m. (of soil, stones, snow, etc.): v. MOUND, DRIFT.

4. strues, is, f. (of things piled confusedly): h.s. of corpses, s. corporum, Tac. H. 3, 83; Liv.: v. FILE.

5. congēries, éri, congēries, éi (any mass of things brought together): Tac.: Plin. See also MULTITUDE, ACCUMULATION.

**heap** (v.): I. Lit. 1. L. fol. by up, together: 1. ácervo, 1 (to form an acervus: v. HEAP, subs. 1: h.): Plin. The comp. coacervo (to h. together) is more freq.: dead bodies thrown down and h'd together, dejecta et coacervata cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: sometimes foll. by cumulo, cumulus, Liv. 22, 7, etc. 2. aggéro, 1 (to raise a mound): to h. up solid round (a tree), terram circa ag., Col. Arb. 28: to h. up corpses, cadavera ag., Virg. The comp. exaggero (to h. up high), is rare: Plin.

3. cūmulo, 1 (to pile together; more freq. in fig. sense: v. inflr. and to ACCUMULATE): more fully, cum in [magnum] acervum, Liv. 45, 33, init.: Curt.: Comp. accumulo, esp. of heaping soil to the roots of trees, Col.; also fig., v. inflr.

4. congērio, ss, stum, 3 (to pile in a mass): v. TO FILE.

II. To amass riches, etc.: cumulo, accumulo, cōaccērvo, colligo, congēro: v. TO ACCUMULATE.

III. To heap reproaches, etc., upon: 1. congēro, ss, stum, 3 (in abundance; with acc. and dat., or more freq. acc. and in with acc.): to h. blows upon the dead, plagas mortuo c., Pheadr.: to h. favours upon any one, beneficia in ali-

quem c., Liv. 42, 11: *let all (evils) be h'd upon a single individual, congeantur in unum omnia, Cie. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: to h. abuse on any one, maleficia in aliquem c., Cie.: Suet. 2, ingero, ssi, sum, 3 (same constr. as preced.): to h. abuse upon any one, convicia attingit, Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; ing. probra, Liv. 2, 45, med. also with it and acc. (instead of dat.): Liv. 3, 68, med. Plin. 3, 3, 3, ñero, 1 (with acc. and abl.): to h. injuries on any one, aliquem injuriis o., Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: v. TO LOAD. IV. To add: addo, duli, ditum, 3; to h. one crime upon another, in scutis addere scetus, Ov. M. 8, 48.*

**hear:** 1. *To have the sense of hearing;* audio, 4; *the deaf man does not h.;* non a. surdis. Phr.: to h. well, acris (acerim) auditus esse, Plin. 8, 32, 50: to h. ill, surdastrum esse, Cic. (v. DEAF); \*parum acris auditus esse (v. supr.); tardis auribus esse (R. and A.): they could neither see nor h. properly, neque oculis neque auribus sat satis competere, Tac. A. 3, 46, init. N.B.—Bene, male audire, A. 3, to be well or ill spoken of; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, init. II. *To perceive by hearing:* 1. audio, 4; constr.: what is heard is expr. by acc., acc. and inf., acc. and imperf. part., or quin with subj.; the source of information, denoted by dep. ad. depend on, de ex, ab: to h. a sound, sout. um a., Hor.: do you h.? audin? (=audire)? Ter. pass.: he will h. that citizens have sharpened the sword, audient cives accusine ferrum, Hor.: I heard Crassus say, ex Crasse [Crassum] audiui, quoniam dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: but I heard Crassus speaking is, audiui Crassum dicens, et. Nep. Tim. 4 (the latter signifies that the speaking as such was heard; the former points to the hearing of a particular thing: Zumpt, L. G. § 636): to be heard with courtesy and attention, benigno atque attente audi, Cie. 2. exaudi, 4 (from some distance): to speak very loudly, that all (even at a distance) may h., maxima (clarissima) voce dicere, ut omnes ex. possint, Cic. Sull. 11, init.: 12, init.: cf. id. Att. 1, 14, 5. Also of bearing in spite of noise or other difficulty: in strepitu ex., Cic. Att. 13, 48, init.: Curt. 7, 7, med. Also poet. = simple verb; Hor. A. P. 50. 3. percipio, cõpi, ceptum, 3 (gen. term for perception by a sense: with auribus): Cie. Or. 2, 8. Simil. excipio, of catching a sound attentively (v. TO LISTEN TO, OVERHEAR): and accipio (also with auribus), of information obtained by hearing: it is proper for the good orator to have heard much and seen much, est boni oratoris multa auribus accipisse, multa vidisse, Cie. de Or. 1, 50, fin.: cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3. 4. ausculto, 1: v. TO LISTEN. Phr.: not unwillingly have I heard your words, hanc invito ad aures sermo mihi accessit tuus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: what is worthy of being heard, quod dignum est auribus (aliquis), Cie. Clu. 24, 66. III. Of prayers; to h. favourably, h. and answer: audio, exaudi, 4: the gods have heard my prayers, dii preces meas audierunt, Cie. in Pis. 19, 43: Hor.: h. thou the prayers of the suppliant! preces supplices exaudi! Ov. M. 13, 856: Cie. Pl. 41, 97. Phr.: if thou canst hear prayer at all, precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg. Aen. 2, 689; so, prece moveri, Ov. Her. 7, 3 (v. TO PREVAIL UPON): to refuse to h. prayers, preces aspernari, Cie. Sext. 13, 30: praversari, Liv. 3, 12, extr.; pr. [surda aure] negligere, Prop. 2, 8 (16), 48. IV. To give a legal hearing to a cause: cognoscere, nōvi, nūtum, 3; with causum, Cie. Off. 2, 23, 82: esp. in phr. cogniti causa (after a cause has been heard), Cie. Cat. 42, extr. (opp. to indicita causa without its being heard, Cie. Leg. 1, 15, 42); also absol., Verres cognoscere, judicabat, Cie. Ver. 2, 2, 10, init. (but this should only occur in an animated passage).

V. To receive information: 1. cognoscere, 3; v. TO LEARN. 2. accipio, 3: you will h. from Pollio what is

going on, qui gerantur ex Pollio accipies, Cic. Fam. 1, 62 Sall. 3. compério, 4, v. TO ASCERTAIN. 4. inaudio, 4 (esp. of secret intelligençia): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24, ad int., consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudire ("have got wind of"): Pl. VI To receive a communication by letter (from any one): ex literis cognosco (aliquid): Cic. Fam. 10, 29. Phr.: I should like to know whether you have heard anything of this, Tivius scire equid ad te scriptum sit de Tivore, Cic. Att. 9, 17: Fam. 14, 8: I heard from you on the 3rd of the Noves, tertio Novem litteras (a te) accepit, Cic. Att. 10, 1, init.: let me h. about your journey, du to itineri velim me certiore facias, Cic. Att. 10, 5, extr.: I am expecting to h. from you, tuas literas expecto, Cic. Att. 15, 19: I was very glad to h. from you, gratia nihili vehementer tuae literae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 13, 68.

**hearer:** 1. auditor: to gain the goodwill, the attention of the h., a. conciliare, erigere, Cic. Or. 35, 122 cf. Br. 52, 191. But the word often denotes an habitual hearer, a disciple: cf. Cic. Br. I. c.; v. DISCIPLE. 2. more freq. expr. by audio, esp. pres. part. (except in nom. sing., for which auditor, Cic. Or. 1 c.): to excite the feelings of one's h.s., animos audientium inflammare, Cic. Br. 23, init. (et pass.): Liv.

**hearing (subs.):** I. The sense of hearing, us: the sense of h. is always awake, a. semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: difficultly of h., gravitas auditus, Plin. 23, 4, 42. 2. expr. by aures: difficultly of h., aurum gravitas, Plin. 23, 8, 80 § 154: to have lost one's h., auribus captum esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117. Phr.: hard of h., surdus, Cie.: v. DEAF. II. The act of h.: 1. auditio: the h. of stories, fabularum a., Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 2. more freq. expr. by ger. or ger. part. of audio: to sharpen one's wits by the h. of orators, \*oratoribus audientibus ingenio acutere: v. TO HEAR. III. An audience (granted): 1. audiencia: to secure a h., facere sibi a., Cic. Sen. 9, 28: Apul. (in Liv. 43, 16, med., audienciam facere is used of the crier calling for silence). 2. expr. by audio: to give any one a favourable h., aliquem benigno [attentuque] audire, Cie. Clu. 3, 3, extr.: to receive an attentive h., cum silentio audiendi, Liv. 38, 10. Join: benigno et patiente a., Suet. 89, fin. Phr.: to give a h. to anything, aliqui rei aures praebere, Liv. 38, 52, extr.: dare, Cic. Att. 1, 5, med.: to give an attentive h., dare silentium, Ter. Hecl. 20, 2, extr. IV. Judicial: cognitio: Cic.: Tac.: v. TO HEAR (IV.). V. Distance within which any one may be heard: unde quis exaudiari possit: v. TO HEAR (11, 2).

**hearken:** ausculto, 1: Ter.: Hor.: v. TO LISTEN. See also TO OBEY.

**hearsay:** 1. auditio (a mere report: rare): to put the merest h. in the place of authentic fact, leven a. pro re comperta habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: Cic. Pl. 23, 56 [no facts auditionibus, disseminata disperso sermoni, etc.]. 2. r̄umor, r̄um̄sculus: v. EUMORE, Gossip. Phr.: I have no better authority than, nil praeter auditum [p. part.] habeo, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.

**hearse:** \*vehiculum funereum.  
**heart:** I. The physical organ: cor, cords, n.: to be without a h. (of victims), sine c. esse, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: Cels. (N.B. Cor is rarely used fig. to denote the affections: v. infra.). II. By anal. the interior of anything: 1. expr. by intumus (cf. L. G. § 343): he retired into the h. of Macedonia, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, Cie. Fam. 13, 29, med.: v. TUMST. So interior, and esp. neut. pl. interiora may be used: Person in interiora regni recipit se, Liv. 42, 39, init.: the h. of the elder-pit (near the pith), interiora sambuci, Plin. 16, 39, 73. 2. viscera, um (like Eng. "bowels," e.g. of a land: poet. and rhetor.): they pierced into the

very h. of the earth, hum est in v. terae, Ov. M. 1, 138 cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31, in venis atque in visceribus repudiatae. Phr.: the h. of a tree, quod proximum medullae est, quae medullae proxima, Plin. 16, 39, 73 (not os [R. and A.], which is only used fig. of trees: also of kernels: cf. Plin. I. c. tota ossea est tlex, cornus, rubor, etc.). h. of oak, robur, oris, n. (strictly a species of oak, Plin. I. c. but used poet. of any very hard wood): v. OAK. III. The heart as the seat of the emotions 1. pectus, óris, n.: to love one's friend with the whole h., amicum tota p. [ut dictar] amare, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49 Virg. it is the h. that makes eloquent, p. est quod disertos facit, Quint. 7, 15, a h. to friendship true, fiducia p. amicitiae, Mart. 9, 14.

2. animus (the soul, esp. the emotional part): to say anything from the h. (in accordance with one's real sentiments) and sincerely, aliquid ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: Cle. N. D. extr.: v. FEELINGS, MIND. 3. cor (infrig. in this context), to touch the h. of the spectator, cor spectantis tangere, Hor. A. P. 98: a leuden (without feel) h., c. plumbeum, I., Crassus in Suet. Ner. 2: oft. pl., esp. poet.: a h. that: never grows gentle (Pluto's), nescia manuscere c., Virg. G. 4, 470: a h. that has done with love, desuetus c., Virg. Aen. 1, 722 (but corda is also oft. used of the wits): cf. Virg. G. 1, 123. Ov. (N.B.—the phr. cordi esse denotes simply that a thing is agreeable to one's wishes). 4. præcordia, orum, n. pl. (strictly the midriff: sometimes = pectoris): courage returns to the h., reddit in p. virtus, Virg. Aen. 2, 367: Hor. IV. The seat of the thoughts and will: mens, animus: v. MIND. V. Courage: animus: esp. with bonus be of good h., bona animo este! v. COURAGE. VI. Memory: only in phr., by heart: Phr.: to know by h., memoria tenere, Cic. (v. TO REMEMBER): to learn verses by h., versus ediscere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14. VII. As term of endearment: cor, corculum: v. SWEET-HEART. VIII. The shape of a heart: cor: cordis effigies, species, Plin. 37, 10, 58: \*cordis forma (v. SHAPE).

**heart-ache:** I. Physical: cordis dolor: v. ACHE. II. Emotional: aegritudo, sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY, DISTRESS. (Cordium [fr. cor, dolere], Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 67; Apul.)

**heart-break (subs.):** nearest word angor (=aegritudo premens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18): v. GRIEF, DISTRESS.

**heart-breaking (adj.):** v. HEART-RENDING.

**heart-broken (part. adj.):** aegritudo animi, Liv. 1, 58, extr.; or perh. angoribus confectus, animo fractus, afflictus: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.

**heart-burn:** redundatio stomachi, Plin. 7, 6, 5. or perh. ardor stomachi, cf. Cels. 4, 5, med.: the patient suffers from h., exstinctus aegrotus stomachus, cf. Cels. I. c.

**heart-burning (subs.):** i.e. strife and bitterness of feeling: perh. stimuli (iratum, etc.): cf. Tac. A. 1, 33, accedit multib[us] offensiones, novocallibus Liviis in Agrrippinam stimuli: also, Liv. 39, 14, init., amoris stimuli. Sometimes offensiones may serve, v. supr. See also JEALOUSY.

**heart-corroding (adj.):** v. CORRODING.

**heart-felt (adj.):** v. SINCERE.

**heart-rending (adj.):** perh. fibillis (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7, ponte ante oculos miseram illam et fibilem speciem), crûdilis (cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 746, quid in eversa viidi crudelis nrbe?) acerbis [acerbissimus], misérabilis: v. PITIABLE.

**heart-shaped:** cordis speciem praebens: v. HEART (extr.).

**heart-whole:** i.e. not in love, vacuus: Hor. Od. 1, 6, extr.

**hearth:** nearest word, focius v. gratae, stationary or moveable): to sit

by the h., ad f. sedere, Cic.: v. FIRESIDE.  
P. Phr.: *the logs were burning on the open h.*, "ligna in aperto cunctum ardabant."

**heartily:** 1. expr. by stūdium: *to do anything h.*, cum [magnō, summo] studio facere: Caes. B. G. 4, 31; *to throw oneself h. into anything,* omnia sua studia in aliquam rem conferre, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. 2. effusē ("avec épāvemente"): *to love very h.*, effusissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; *to be h. (enthusiastically) received (of a performer)*, effusus excepti, Suet. Ner. 22.

3. intime: v. WARMLY. Sometimes magnopere, vehementer may serve: v. GREATLY, EARNESTLY. (Ex animo = agreeably to one's real sentiments.)

**heartiness:** stūdium: v. ZEAL, DEVOTION.

**heartless:** ferreus: v. HARD-HEARTED.

**heartlessly:** iñhūmāne, crudeliter: v. UNFEELINGLY, CRUELLY.

**heartlessness:** v. HARD-HEARTEDNESS.

**heartsease:** a plant, viola tricolor, M. L.

**heart:** 1. *Genuine:* vērus, sincerus: v. SINCEER. 2. *Cordial:* comis, bénignus: v. CORDIAL, KIND. Phr.: *to do anything with a h. goodwill*, aliquid libenter (libenter) facere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 15 (v. CHEERFULLY): *to indulge in h. laughter*, effundi in cachinos, Suet. Cal. 32; *to have the most h. enjoyment in a performance*, effusissimo studio spectare, Suet. Ner. 40 (v. HEARTILY): *to receive a h. welcome*, summo studio excipi, Cic. (v. ENTHUSIASTICALLY): *I give you my h. thanks*, gratiam magnam habeo tibi, Pl.

**heat (subs.):** 1. *Lit.:* 1. cälor (in whatever degree): *the force of cold and h.*, vis frigoris et c., Cic.: Lucr. Esp. *the heat of summer: in order to escape the h.*, vitandi h. causā, Cic. Att. 13, 34; in pl. = *season of h.*, continued h., summer: Liv. 2, 5; Hor. *Of the h. of fever*, Cels. 3, 6. 2. ardor (burning h.): *to be consumed with scorching h.*, ardore deflagrare, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, extr.: in pl., *the scorching h. [rays] of the sun*, nimili solis a, Cic. Sen. 15, 53. Also *of the h. of fever*, in pl., Plin. 14, 16, 18.

3. fervor (glowing h.): h. of a purer, subtler kind, f. purior, mobilior, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30; in pl. of continued h., Virg. G. 3, 154. *Of the h. of fever*, Lucr. 6, 657; Plin. 4. vāpor (in Clc. only of a gentle warmth), Sen. 15, 51; in other authors of atmospheric heat in all degrees): (cattle) *not able to bear the summer h.*, impatiens aestivi v., Col. 7, 3, med.: Plin.: Hor. 5, aestus, nūs (excessive, sultry h.): exhausted with toil and h., labore et a. languidus, Sall. Jug. 51; in pl. of continued h., Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18. *Of the h. of fever, to be tossing with h. and fever*, aestu fabrique jactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 31. 4. *Fig.:* *of youth, passion:* fervor: h. of passion, f. pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 22; h. of youthful temperament, f. aetatis, Cic. Sen. 13, 45. Phr.: *in the h. of youth, calidus juvena*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, extr.: *to do anything in the h. of passion* impetu and ira aliquid facere, Tac. Ger. 25; *per iran*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79.

III. *A course at a race:* missus, nūs: v. Suet. Dom. 4, med. quoq[ue]ficiunt centum missus perageruntur.

**heat (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. cälefacto, facti, factum, 3: *I will order the bath to be h'd*, balineum calefieri jubeo, Cic.: Varr. (Vitr. has pass. calefactor, which is less good). Of the effects of wine: *Venus h'd with wine*, vino calefacta Venus, Cland. B Gild. 182; Gell. 13, extr. *Frequent. calefacto*, nearly = precess: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169. *Intens. percalefactio* (rare except in p. part.): Vitr.: Varr. 2. *(as quasi-passive of precess.= to become h'd)*, caleco, 3: Cic. Sen. 16, 57. *Comps. percalexo* (to become thoroughly h'd), Ov.; incalesco, chiefly in fig. sense, as by wine, Liv. 1, 57. 3. *fervēfactio*, 3 (to make glowing hot: rare except in p. part.): h'd (boil-

ing) pitch, fervēfacta pix, Caes. B. G. 7, 22; v. TO BOIL. Also the pres. part. of ferveo may be used = *fervefactus*: clay bullets h'd red-hot, glandes ex argilla ferventes, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. B. In trans.: concalēsco, 3: of corn in granaries, Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 4: of hay, Col. 2, 10; cf. supr. (2).

**heated (part. and adj.):** i. e. excited: inflammatus, commotus: v. TO EXCITE.

**heath:** I. *The plant:* ēricē, es: Plin. (erica, Linn.). II. *A place overgrown with heath:* no exact word: \*locis ericis (humilisbusque virgultis) obsta.

**heat-cock:** perh. lágōis or attāgen: v. GROUSE.

**heathen (subs.):** 1. págnus ("deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus") August, in Forcell.: Tert.: Hier.: v. PAGAN. 2. ethicus: v. GENTILE.

**heathen (adj.):** 1. ethimicus (strictly *Gētīle*, Gr. έθνικός: but used in Christian writers for heathen): Tert.: Hier.: ethicus. 2. expr. by págnus: h. gods, \*paganorum dii, idola: v. preced. art.

**heathenish:** ethimicus: v. preceed. art.

**heathenishly:** ethico: Tert.

**heathenism:** expr. by págnis: v. PAGANISM.

**heathy:** ēricaeus: Plin. 11, 16, 15.

**heating (subs.):** cälēfactio: Arcad. Dig. (usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO HEAT).

**heating (adj.):** cälōrificus (rare): Gell.

**heave:** A. Trans.: tollo, atollo: v. TO LIFT. Phr.: to h. a groan or sigh, geminata dare, ducere, cire, etc.; suspiria ducere, petere: v. GROAN, SIGH.

B. Intrans.: to swell: 1. tūmeo, 2; tūmesco, ul. 3: the waters begin to h. and toss, freta ponti incipient agita tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: the wave still h. when the wind has subsided, a vento qui fuit unda tumet, Ov. F. 2, 776. So intumesco: Lucan, 6, 470, ventis cessantibus aquor intumuit. 2. fluctuo, 1 (stronger than precess: to move in waves): Pl. Rad. 4, 1, 12. Phr.: her bosom h.s [with the afflatus], pectus ambelum (est), [et rabié fera corda tumet], Virg. Aen. 6, 48: *her bosom h.s with a deep sigh, suspiria duxit ab imo pectoro*, Ov. M. 10, 402; h.s gently, \*tenere se attollunt pectora tumentia.

**heaven:** I. *The sky:* 1. coelum (cae.): without pl. in class. Lat.: v. SKY. 2. pólus (poet.): to force down the moon from the h., polo deripere lunam, Hor. Epod. 17, 77: Virg.

II. *The blessed state:* 1. coelum: a cloud took him (Christ) away into h., nubes enim in c. sustulit, Lact. 4, 21; Vulg. (where the p. coeli often occurs, e. g. Phil. iii, 20; Hebr. iv, 14): Eccl. Hence from h., coelitus, Lact.: Amm. (better de coelo). 2. pólum sedes (pet locus): Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32; cf. Virg. sedes beatae, Phil. 6, 639. III.

*The heavenly powers:* 1. sp̄eri, orum (strictly the gods above): if I cannot prevail on h., I will move hell, flectere si nequeo superos, Achterona móvebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 312: by h. and the deities that witness to truth, per s. et numina conscientia veri, Virg. Aen. 2, 141.

2. di, deorum: h. forbid, di meliora! Cic. Sen. 14, 47: thank h. dis gratia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; good h.s! pro deum [diu]nus! fides! Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 21: v. god. Pbr.: bestowed on us by h., divinitus (not caelitus) ad nos delatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: to move h. and earth (have recourse to the extreme measures), coelum ac terras miscere, Liv. 4, 3, ad init.: cf. supr. (III, 1): by h.! medium fidius, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: Plin. Jun. (the will of h., coelestium voluntas, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, extr.

**heaven-born:** coeligenus (cael.): Varr. (or simply divinus: v. DIVINE).

**heavily:** 1. coelestis, e (cael.): the h. powers, c. mīmina, Tib.: to contemplate h. things, [supera atque] coelestia cogitare, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: Vulg.

2. divinus: v. DIVINE. Phr.:

the h. bodies, sidera, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; cf. N. D. 2, 62, 155, circinus solis et lunae, reliquorumque siderum (coelestia would include all the phenomena of the heavens: Sen. N. Q. 2, init.).

**heavenly-minded:** perh. qui coelestis sapit, sentit: cf. Vulg. Rom. viii, 5.

**heavenwards:** ad or in coelum; ad coelum versus (coelo, dat. is poet.: Virg. Aen. 5, 45): v. TOWARDS. Sometimes sublimis may serve: cf. Liv. 1, 16, extr., sublimis abit: also in sublimis, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: also sursum (as in the early Christian motto, sursum corda); v. UPWARDS. Phr.: to direct one's thoughts h., coelestia cogitare, Cic. v. HEAVENLY.

**heavily:** I. With great weight: grāviter: to fall h., g. cadere, Virg. Aen. 5, 448. Or expr. by circum.: the burden presses too h. upon the shoulders, *urget praegrave onus humeros* cf. Ov. Her. 9, 98; praegravatos gerunt onere humeros, cf. Liv. 7, 21, fin. II. Slowly and awkwardly: tardē: to move somewhat h., tardius ingredi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75. III. Grievously: grāviter: v. GRIEVIOUSLY.

**heaviness:** I. Weight: grāvis: h. of arms, g. armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: v. WEIGHT. II. Oppressiveness (of the atmosphere): crassiōdū: v. DENSITY.

III. As a physical sensation: a feeling of oppression: expr. by grāvatus, grāvis: the signs of fever are h. of the head and eyes, signa febricitantis gravatum caput, occult compress, Col. 6, 9, fin.

IV. Depression of spirit: moestus, animus afflictus, etc.: v. SADNESS, DESPONDENCY.

V. Dulness of intellect: tarditas, hēbētū (ingenii): v. DULNESS. (Cic. has adeps by meton. in this sense, Cat. 3, 7, init.).

**heavy:** I. Having weight: 1. grāvis: Cic.: Virg. Exceedingly h., praegravatis: Ov.: Plin. 2. pondērōsus (of great weight): very h. stones, ponderissimi lapides, Plin.: Varr. (in Cic. only fig.: v. WEIGHT).

II. Of food; slow to be digested: grāvis (= difficultis ad concoquendū): Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.

III. Of soils, close in texture: spissus (close and forming stiff clods): Virg. G. 2, 236; Pall. 2, 13: densus et glutinosus, Col. l.c., is a soil with strong productive properties).

IV. Of the air; oppressive: 1. crassus: the air of Thebes is h., Thebis c. coelum, Cic. Fat. 4, 7.

2. pinguis: a h., close atmosphere, coelum pingue et concutum, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 132. See also DENSE.

V. Slow and clumsy: piger, tardus (esp. in compar.): v. SLOW, DULL.

Fig.: a h. mind, pingue ingenium, Ov. M. 11, 148: Cic. Fat. 4, 7.

VI. Weighed down by exhaustion, etc.: 1. grāvis: eyrs h. (from wine), g. oculi, Cic. in Sen. 6, 13: h. with drink and slumber, vino et somno g., Liv. 29, 34, med.

2. grāvatus: eyes already h. with death, oculos jam mortis gravatos, Ov. M. 4, 145; Col. Phr.: h. eyes, compressi oculi, Col. 6, 9, fin.

VII. Oppressed, sad: afflictus, aeger (animi), moestus, etc.: v. DISTRESSED, SAD.

VIII. Of rain, snow; coming down copiously: magnus: h. and constant rain, et assidui imbre, Cic. Att. 13, 16; very h. rain, maximus imber, Cic.

Also Ov. has graves pluviae, Fast. 2, 71. Other expr. more or less poet. are, densissimus imber, Virg. G. 1, 333; effusi imbre ("deluges of rain"), Virg. Aen. 5, 69: pluvia grandis, Mart. 9, 98: ingens, Virg. G. 1, 325.

IX. Of artillery: large-sized: Phr.: h. artillery, \*tormenta majora.

X. Of roads: Phr.: a h. road to drive, iter junctis [sc. equis] grave et longam, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, init.

XI. Miscell.: to buy at a h. price, impense pretio parare (emere), Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. (but imp. pretio in Cic. Att. 14, 13 = preto non soluto): h. debts, grande (magnum) aces alienum, Sall. Cat. 14 (v. DEBT): h. bread, \*panis spissus et gravis; parum levis (cf. supr. II, III): a h. sea, fluctus in-

gens, *vastus* (v. *WAVE*); *ingens* *pontus* (poet.). *Virg.* Aen. 1, 114: *a h. task*, *magnus molis opus*, cf. Liv. 25, 11: *Virg.* Aen. 1, 33: *a h. clasp of thunder*, *magnus fragor, magna tonitrus*, cf. Liv. 1, 16, *init.*: *a h. fall*, *gravis casus*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: Liv.

**heavy, to become:** *ingravescere*, 3 (in Cic. only fig., *to become worse and worse*): Plin. 31, 7, 39.

**heavy-armed:** Phr.: *the h. troops*, *gravior armatus*, Liv. 26, 5, *init.*; *qui gravi armati sunt*, cf. Liv. 37, 41, *init.*: *gravis armatura*, *Verg.* (in Stewech.): v.

LIGHT-ARMED.

**hebdomadal:** *hebdómádális*, e. *Sidon.* (in Q.): v. WEEKLY.

**hebraism:** \**Hebraismus*: only as tech. term; Ernesti in Winer.

**hebraist:** \**qui literas Hebraicas bene novit*; *Hebraicorum literarum peritus*. *Good Hs.*, \**satis qui satis Hebraice sciunt*.

**hebraize:** Phr.: *king diction*, (*sermo*) *Hebraicam consuetudinem referens*; Ernest.

**hebrew (subj.):** I. *A Jew*; *Hebreus* (*Hebrei*): *a H. of the H.s*, *Hebreus ex H.*, *Vulg.* Phll. iii, 5; Lact.: Tert. II. *The language*: *Hebreaca lingua*, *H.* *iterae*: Aug. (but *Hebreaca lingua* would be more acc. to anal.). Phr.: *to speak H.*, *Hebreica loqui* (cf. GREEK): *to know h.*, v. *HEBRAIST*.

**hecatomb:** *bécátombe*, és: *Varr.*: also, *hecatombion*, *Sidon*.

**hectic:** *perh. febriculōsus*: v. FEVERISH.

**hector (v.):** *to boast, bully*.

**hectoring (adj.):** I. *gloriōsus*: esp. in phr., *miles g.*, *Cic.* Att. 26, 98: Pl. II. *Thrisónánus*: v. *BULLY*.

**hedge (subs.):** I. *sépēs* (*saepa*), *ls. f.* (often but not necessarily of growing wood = s. *viva*, Col. 11, 3): *Virg.* E. 1, 54: *Pall.* 1, 34: *Col.* 2. *2*, *septen-* *tum naturale* (*quick-set*): *Varr.* R. R. 1, 14: v. *FENCE*.

**hedgehog:** *érináeac*, *Plin.*; also, *éricias*, *Varr.*; *échinus* (Gr. *ékhos*), *Hor.* *Plin.*

**hedge-sparrow:** \**motacilla* (*Linn.*); *curruca* (*Ray*).

**heed (subs.):** chiefly in phr. *to take h.*, *curare, cavere, propiscere*: v. CARE (TO TAKE).

**heed (v.):** *obédio*, 4: v. TO OBEY. To refuse to *h.*, *nigligo*: v. TO DISREGARD.

**heedful:** *cautus, circumspectus*: v. CAREFUL.

**heedless:** I. *incautus, indiligens*: v. CARELESS. 2. *témérarius*: v. BECKLESS, RASH.

**heedlessly:** I. *incautē*, *indiligen-* *ter*: v. CARELESSLY. 2. *témérē* (in a heading, *inconsiderate way*): *Join*: *temere et nullo consilio*, *Cic.* Inv. 1, 34, 58; *inconsulte ac temere*, *Cic.* N. 1, 1, 16, 43: v. INCONSIDERATELY.

**heedlessness:** *negligentia, indiligen-* *teria*: v. CARELESSNESS.

**heel (subs.):** *cāx, cis, f.* (rarely *m.*): *to fight with fists*, *with h.s*, *pugnis, c. pugnare*, *Cic.* Phr.: *to be at any one's h.s*, *alicuius vestigiis instare*, *Liv.* 27, 12, *med.*: *more precisely, alicuius vestigia calcare*, *Sen. Concr.* 5, 30, *init.* (*vestigium sequi*, *is to tread in any one's steps*, whether lit. or fig.): *to take to the h.s*, *se in pedes concipere*, *Ter. Ph.* 1, 4, 13; of soldiers, *terga dare*, *Ces.* B. G. 1, 52; *praecepites sess fugae mandare*, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 24 (both less colloq. than Eng.): *an evil following close at the h.s of another*, *malum alteri malo continens*, cf. *Liv.* 5, 39, *med.*: *to trip up any one's h.s*, *supplantare aliquem*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10, 42: *to kick up one's h. (fig.)*, *exultare [gaudio, laetitia, etc.]*, cf. *Cic.* Clu. 5, 14, *exulta-* *laetitia ac triumphare gaudio*: also *Rep.* 1, 40 (less colloq. than Eng.): *to tumble head over h.s*, *repraecipitem* *per caputque pedesque*, *Cat.* 17, 9 (v. HEADLONG): *to be out at the h.s (fig.)*.

\**minus florient fortuna uti* (f.).

**heel (v.):** in phr., *to h. over* (of a ship), *in latus inclinari* (R. and A.).

**heft:** *mântubrium: v. HANDLE*.

**hegira:** \**legíra qua dictur, fertur*.

**heiſer:** *bos femina*: *Varr.* R. R. 2, 5: or *bos alone*, when a *fein*, *adl.* occurs. *two, three-year old h.s*, *(boves) binæa*, *trimæa*; *Varr.* l. c.: *a h. with calf*, *(bos) horda*; *Varr.* l. c.: *Virg.* *A young h.* (a stage beyond *vitulæ*), *juvenca*, *Varr.* l. c.: *Virg.*: *Hor.*

**height-ho:** *perh. vah!* cf. *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 17; or *heī* cf. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 46: v. ALAS.

**height:** I. *Elevation above the ground*: 1. *altitudine* (most gen. term): *Cic.* Caes. 2. *excelsitas (great h.)*: rare: *Plin.* v. LOFTINESS.

2. *præcītās: v. TALLNESS*.

**heighten:** *Phr.: to an immense h.* in *immensum* (e.g. *editus*), *Sall.* Jug. 92: *Ov.* II. *An elevated place*: 1. *superior locus (a position commanding the adjacent country; esp. in milit. sense)*: *to take possession of the h.s, loca s. occupare*, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 10; *et passim*. 2. *locus editus*: v. EMINENCE (I.). 3. *ars, cis, f.* (*usu. a fortified height*: v. CITADEL): *also poet. of other elevations*: *those blissful h.s (of Tarentum), beatas*, *Hor.* Od. 2, 26, 22: *the fiery h.s (of heaven)*, *Igneae a.*, *Hor.* Od. 3, 3, 10. 4. *spécula* (strictly *for observation*: *a "specular mount"*; hence any *lofty h.*): *to desry the coming storm from some h.s, ex aliqua s. tempestatem proposcere*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3: *from the soaring mountain's h.*, *ærlī specula de montis*, *Virg.* E. 8, 59. 5. *cácmēn, inis, n.*: v. SUMMIT. 6. *júgmum* (*strictly a mountain ridge*; also *of mountain heights in general*): *while the boar shall haunt the mountain h.s, dum jūga monits aper amabit*, *Virg.* E. 5, 75: *the h.s of Parnassus, Pindus, Par-nassi, Pindi jūga, ib. 10, 11*: cf. *Cic.* de Or. 3, 19, *init.* Phr.: *this order (the senate) is as it were exposed on a h.*, *est hic ordō quasi propositus, atque editus in altum*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 4, *inv.* III. *Elevated position or rank*: *fastigium: v. EXINENCE* (II.). IV. *Utmost degree*: exp. by *summus*: *it is the h. of wisdom, folly, etc., summae est sapientia, dementiae, etc.* \**extreme* (subs. and adj.).

**heighten:** I. Lit.: *to raise*

higher: *expr. by altior and a verb: to h. a wall, "murum altiore exaedificare, effere*

II. *To augment, enhance*: *to increase the effect of anything said or done*: 1. *incendo, di, sum, 3* (strictly, to *kindle, cause to burn more brightly*): *to h. any one's desire, cupido, etc. ampliatio alicius in*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21, *init.*: *to h. our guilt, in vitia nostra*, *Sen. Brev.* Vit. 16, 3: *he hid the effect of what he said by tears, incendebat bacis flētu*, *Tac.* A. 1, 23. 2. *amplifico, i* (*to set off by effective language*): *to h. (any one's) glory, gloriā a. (opp. to minuere)*, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 2, 5. *Join: dicendi amplificare aquæ ornare*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 51, 221. 3. *exaggero* i (*like amplifico, but used both in good and bad sense*): *to dwell upon, set off, h. what is good, aliqui boni amplecti, exornare, ex*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 7, 292; *to h. the wrong done to us, ex injuriam nostram*, *Quint.* 6, 2, 23. *Join: exaggerare et amplificare [orationem]*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 27, 105. Phr.: *to h. a favour, gratiam*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 7. See also TO AGGRAVATE.

**heightening (subs.):** *expr. by verb: v. preced. art. Or as rhetor. tech. terms, amplificatio, Cic.: Quint.; exag-geratio, Quint.* comp. verh.

**heinous:** I. *atrox, osis* (applicable

to such crimes as involve cruelty or bloodshed): *h. crīme, a facinus*, *Tac.* A. 4, 45: *Liv.* Join: *(res) scelerata, atrox, nefaria*, *Cic. R. Am.* 22, 62. 2. *néfā-rius, néfandus* (*contrary to all divine or natural law*): v. ABOMINABLE.

3. *feodus (revolting): v. FOUL* (II.). 4. *fligitosus: v. SCANDALOUS*.

(N.B. *Scandalous, scelus, may suffice without an adj.*): cf. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 66, 170: v. CRIME). Phr.: *so h. a crime, tantum facinus*, *Sall. Jug.* 35; simly, *how h., quantum f.*, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 3, 6.

**heinously:** *atrociter, Sall.*

**heinousness:** *atrocitas: h. of con-duct, rei a.* Cf. *Quint.* 16, 51; *factū 2, Cic. Inv.* 2, 16, 51. *Phr.: to heighten the h. of crimes, "facinora exaggerando incendere*: v. TO HEIGHTEN.

**heir:** *bērēs, Éhs. c.: to leave any one h. by will, aliquem h. ex testamento relinquere*, *Cic. Quil.* 4, 14: more freq. simply, *h. facere*, with or without testamento, *Cic.* (the frequent, *factitare h.*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 16, 41, denotes the *repeated promise to make any one h.*); *instituere* (a more formally legal expr.), *Cic. Quint.* 7, 22: *Dig. Sole h.*, *h. ex esse, ex triente (cf. L. G. § 929)*: but also *h. ex dimidia parte, tertia parte*, *in reversal (i. e. in case of failure to inherit on the part of the heiress), secundus h.*, *Cic. (v. Dicit. Ant. s. v.)*.

**heir-apparent:** *heres suus, h. legi-timus: cf. Ulp. Dig.* 38, 16, 1.

**heiress:** *bērēs, éhs. c.: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 43, 111.* (Acc. to Charis. 1, 79, *heres* takes a masc. adj., even when used of a woman: "nemo secundum beredem dicit . . . sed masculinum.")

**heirloom:** *expr. by héréditarius: cf. Liv. 21, 3, [cul] hereditarii reliqui sint post mortem nostrum"*

**heirship:** *héreditas: v. INHERITANCE*.

**heliacal:** \**hēliacūs* (Gr. *ἡλιακός*): *Forcell. Gloss.*

**heliacally:** \**solis respectu*; *solls rationes habita*.

**hell:** I. *gēnēna: Vulg. Matt. v. 30*: Hier.: Tert. II. *infēri, orūni* (strictly, *the infernal gods or regions, of paganism*): *the road that leads to h.*, *via quae ad inf. (opp. to coelum) deviprat*, Lact. 6, 3, *init.*: cf. *Cic. Tusce.* 1, 5, 10. 3. *infernus (= Hades): Vulg. Apoc. xx. 14: "frequenter usurpat a Christianis theologia"* Forcell. Also neut. pl. *inferna (sc. loca)*: Lact. 6, 3, *med.* 4. *expr. by circumf. sceleratus, toros, regio*: *Cic. Clu.* 61, 171: cf. *Sall. Cat.* 52, *med.*

**hellebore:** I. *vératrūm* (the Italian name): *Plin. 25, 5, 21 § 52*: Luer. 2. *helleborus or élleborus* (Gr. *ἀλεύρων*: the name more freq. used): *Virg.* Hor.: *Plin. l. c.* (the latter uses the neut. form *helleborum*): *Gell.* 3. meton. *Anticyra* (*a place where h. abounded*): *to swallow undiluted h.*, *Anticyras sorbere meracas*, *pers.* 4, 16: cf. *Hor. A. P.* 300.

**hell-hound:** *perb. fūria, Érinnyes: v. FURY*.

**hellenic:** \**Hellénicus* (only as ethnol. term), *Graecus: v. GREECAN*.

**hellenism:** \**Hellénismus* (only as crit. term): cf. *Winer. N. T. Gr.* p. 26.

**hellenist:** \**Hellénista*: cf. *Winer. N. T. Gr.* p. 26.

**hellish:** \**infernus, diabólicos: v. INFERNAL, DEVILISH*. (Usu. better *nefarious, nefarius, immanis*: v. ABOMINABLE, MONSTROUS.)

**helm:** I. *of a ship:* 1. *guber-naculum: to take the h.*, *ad agere, accedere*, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 51, 154; *gubernaculo subire*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 176. Fig. (usu. pl.): *to seize, sit at the h. of state*, *gubernacula républiecae prendere*, *Cic. ad Br.* 2, 1; *ad gubernacula repr. sedere*, *Cic. R. Am.* 18, 51: *to quit the h.*, *ad gubernaculls recedere*, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 27; *Plin. Jun.*

2. *clavus (the handle of the h.): he sits astern, holding the h.*, *c. tenens sedet in puppi*, *Cic. Sen.* 6, 17. Fig.: *to hold the h. of so vast an empire, c. tantum imperii tenere [et gubernacula tractare]*, *Cic. Sext.* 9, *init.* See also HEAD (to be at the). II. *Helmet:* v. full art.

**helmet:** I. *cassis, 10ids, f.* (of metal): *worn by Roman cavalry*: cf. *Caes.* B. G. 1, 45: *Hirti. Poet. cassida, ae: Virg. Aen.* 11, 775: *Prop.* 2. *galea* (strictly of skin): cf. *Habicht.*

No. 224; also in gen. sense); *breast-plates and hs. of bronze, loricae g.que aeneae*, Cic. Ver. 4, 44; 97: Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Virg. 3. cūdo or cūdon, 6nīs, m. (said to have been of leather, and worn by the velites): cf. Haibicht, No. 224.

**helmeted:** gālēatus: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100.

**helmsman:** 1. gūbernātor: Cic. Sen. 6, 17; Virg. 2. rector nāvīs: Cic. Iūv. 1, 14, 24; cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 176. (Or expr. by circmūl, qui ad gubernaculum sedet, qui clavum tenet: v. HELM.)

**helots:** Hēlōtes, um: Nep. Paus. 3; Ilōtēs, arum: Iūv. 14, 27. (Gr. Ἑλώτες, Ἐλώται.) The sing. may be expr. by unus, quidam ex Helotibus, etc.

**help** (*subs.*): auxilium, opis (no nom.); v. ASSISTANCE.

**help** (*v.*): 1. To furnish aid: jūvo, adjuvō, subvēto, succurro, etc.: v. TO ASSIST. See also TO CONTRIBUTE (II).

**facilitate:** Phr.: so h. me (God, ita me di (bene) ament, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 13; medius fidius, Cie.: Plin. jun. II. To serve with portions of food: 1. porrigo, rexi, ctum; Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; Petr. 34. 2. dīvido, visi, sum, 3: Petr. 31; 40, extr. 3. carpo, 3 (to cut up): v. TO CARVE. Phr.: we h. ourselves to the choicest things, res electissimæ aggrimirū, Petr. 36. III. To avoid, prevent: Phr.: I can't h. exclaiming, non possum quin exclamem, Pl. in Cic. dō. 2, 10, 39; bnt facere non possum quin, is more usual, Cic. Att. 12, 27: what can't be h'd, quidquid corrigerit est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, extr.: it can't be h'd, fieri non potest aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 4

**help** (*interj.*): ferre auxilium! subveni! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, init.

**helper:** 1. adjutor: Cic.: Caes. Fem. adjutrix, Cic. 2. auxiliātor: Quint.: Tac.

**helpful:** útilis: v. USEFUL. More precisely expr. by auxilio (L. G. § 297): he could not possibly have been more h. to me, \*mihi auxilio majori non potuit esse quam fuit.

**helping** (*adj.*): Phr.: to lend a h. hand, manuū dare, Quint. 2, 3, 7; adjuvare: v. TO ASSIST.

**helpless:** 1. inops, opis: to succor the h., inopū succurrere, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, init.: Cic. 2. inertius, e (without arms): v. DEFENCELESS. 3. iners, rtis (without strength or vigour): poet. in this sense): h. beasts (opp. to such as the bear, lion), in. pecora, Virg. Aen. 4, 158: Phaedr. 1, 2, 26.

**helplessly:** expr. by inops: cf. L. G. § 343.

**helplessness:** 1. inopia (the state of one without means or resources): feebless and h., imbecillitas atque in, Cic. Am. 8, init. 2. expr. by inops: pity my h., \*inops (mei, homini) misere-! v. HELPLESS.

**helpmeet:** \*consors atque adjutrix. **helter-skelter:** expr. by præcep: v. HEADLONG.

**helve:** mānūbrium: v. HANDLE.

**hem** (*subs.*): grā (i.e. border): \*orac, vestimentorum extremae partes?; Fest. s. v. (limbus is a stripe on the border; or a fringe).

**hem** (*v.*): 1. To sew the border of fabrics: perh. circumsuo, 3 (to sew round): (R. and A.). II. Fig.: to encompass; to hem in: 1. circumsedeo, sēdi, sessum, 2: to come to the aid of troops h'd in, circumsecessū open ferre, Liv. 25, 22, med.: Cic. Joīn: circumsedere atque oppugnare, Liv. 3, 5, med. 2. circumvallo, I (by en-trenchments): cf. Liv. 25, 22 non circumcessū modo, sed circumvallo, which same sense may be expr. by vallo circumsedēre, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, extr. 3. obsideo, 2: v. TO BESET, BLOCKADE. 4. clando, si, sum, 3 (esp. of rivers, mountains, etc., which shd. an army in): on the right and the left two seas 2. (us) in, dextra laevaque duo maria c, Liv. 21, 43: to h. an army in,

by taking advantage of the ground, aduersari locorum angustiis c, Nep. Dat. 5, fin.: Virg. III. To make the sound hem! screo, 1 (to clear the throat): Pl. Phr.: to h. and ha!, nearest word perch. haesitare, Cic. v. TO HE ITATE.

**hem** (*interj.*): hem! hem! Pl.: Ter. hemisphērē: hēmisphaerium (Gr. ἡμισφαῖρος): Varr.: Macr. (Or by circmūl, globi sphærae pars dimidia.)

**hemistich:** hēmitrichium (Gr. ἡμιτρίχη): Ascon ad Cic. Ver.

**hemlock:** cūctia: Plin. 25, 13, 95: the fell h. draught, sorbitio dira cicatua, Pers. 4, 2: Ov.

**hemorrhage:** haemorrhāgia (Gr. ἡμόρρογος): to stop h., h. sistere, Plin. 23, 6, 67.

**hemorrhoids:** haemorrhōis, idis, f. (Gr. αἱμόρροψ): Plin. 23, 7, 71 (Cels. has the Gr. form, and employs the circmūl, or venarum tanquam caputulis surgentia, quae sanguinem fundunt, 6, 18, q: to cure h., ora venarum fundentia sanguinem tollere, l. 7, 30, 3).

**hemp:** cannabīs, is, f.: Varr.: Plin. less ireq. camabūs, i, m.: Pall.

**hempen:** cannabūs, h. ropes, c. funes, Col.: Varr. Phr.: a h. rope, e cannabi funis, Plin. 19, 2, 8.

**hemp-field:** canabātēnum: Inscr. in Forcell.

**hemp-nettle:** galeopsis, is, f.: Plin. 29, 57.

**hen:** 1. The female of the domestic fowl: gallina: to put ducks' eggs under h., anatum ova gallina supponere, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Varr.: Col. A keeper of h.s, galmarinus: Varr.: Cic. Adj. galmarines, belonging to hens: a h. s egg, ovum g, Cato: Var. II. The female of any bird: femina: v. FEMALE (*subs.*).

**hen-bane:** hyoscyāmus, i, m. (the plant or its decoction): Cels.: Plin. Made from h., hyoscyaminus, Plin.

**hence:** 1. From this place: hinc: Ter.: Cic. As interj., procl: h. ye profane, procūl, oculū posci este profani! Virg. Aen. 6, 258: Ov.: or expr. by h. with you, hinc vos amilimbi! Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24 (ab is mostly used in imprecations or facētē = get along): apage te (no pl.): Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65. II. From this time: P̄h r.: a few days h., paucis diebus, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: Nep. Hann. 10; in paucis dies, Front. ad M. Caes.: non post multos dies, dies, Vulg. Act. 1, 5 (but his diebus paucis is within these few days past): Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 6, fin.). III. In causative sense, consequently: 1. hinc: h. arose treas, h. the downfalls of states, h. patricie prōdītiones, h. rerū publicū eversione nasci, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: h. these tears, h. illa lacrymae! Ter. (N.B.—Hinc is not used to introduce conclusions: v. infīr). 2. ita (in logical conclusions): hence it results that I..., ita fit ut ego, etc., Cic. Quint. 2, 8: cf. id. Off. 3, 15, init. 3. expr. by ex quo (the Lat. lang. using the rel. as a copulative): v. WHENCE. 4. inde: v. THENCE.

**henceforth** } 1. posthac: v. henceforward } 2. HERAFTER. 2. debinc: h. I blot out all women from my mind, deleo omnes d. ex animo mulieris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5. 3. proinde (henceforward then: in appeals): h. then cease to speak of Saguntum, p. omittite Saguntū mentionem facere, Liv. 21, 18, fin.: v. WHEREFORE.

**hen-coop:** cāvea (any cage): Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 3, 7 (h. coops appy were not used by farmers: cf. Col. 8, 3).

**hendecasyllabis:** hendēasyllābi, orum: Cat.: Plin. jun.

**hendiadys:** hendiādys, inēdēt: a barbarous word (=ēv διὰ δύο) used by Serv. on Aen. 1, 61.

**hen-house:** gallinārium: Col. 8, 3, init. (who has the pl.).

**hen-pecked** (*part. adj.*): Phr.: a h. husband, perh. marius uxori obnoxius: cf. Ter. Heic. 3, 1, 22; cui uxor imperat, leges praescribit, jubet, vetat, quod videtur: cf. Cic. Par. 5, 2, init. (R. and A.).

**hen-roost:** tābūlāta, orum (sc. ornithis gallinariorū; the roosting place rising step by step: c. scapula gallinaria, 8, 15, med.): Col. 8, 3: Varr. 3, 5, ad init. Or perh. perticæ: cf. Col. 1, c. ad init. hepatic: hepaticus: Plin. (Cels. has the Gr. form, ἡπατικόν 4, 8, init.).

**heptagon:** \*heptagōnm (after the anal. of pentagon, Aut. de Limit. p. 257, Goes).

**heptagonal:** \* heptagōnus, septagonal.

**heptarchy:** \*heptarchia, que dicitur.

**her** (*adj. pron.*): 1. expr. by gen. of ea, hac, etc.: v. SHE. 2. sui (referring to the subject): cf. L. G. §§ 360 seqq. N.B.—Comp. HIS.

**herald** (*subs.*): 1. fētiālis, is, m. (only used of the college of heralds at Rome): to do violence to a h. contrary to the law of nations, f. contra jus gentium violare, Liv. 9, 10, extr. The word is also used as adj., whence legatus fētiālis, in same sense, Liv. 9, 11, ad fin.; jūs fētiālis (the body of laws respecting h.s), Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36.

2. lēgitāns (engoy): cf. Liv. 1, 32, where the word is used =fētiālis. 3. cādācētor, caduceus (bearer of the h.'s staff): a h. had come from the king (Philip), c. ab rege venerat, Liv. 32, 32: Curt.

4. praeoc (a criter): the h.s of the gymnastic games, p. ludorum gymnicorn, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, fin. Fig.: the h. of valour (Homer), virtutis pr., Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

**herald** (*v.*): nuntio, 1: v. TO ANOUNCE.

**heraldic:** Phr.: without any h. distinctions, sive ullis majorum imaginibus (strictly busts), Suet. Ves. 1.

**heraldry:** 1. The science: \*doctoris insignium gentificiorum. II. Meton, ancestral honours: "the boast of h." \*ornamenta s. decora patria, hereditaria: v. HEREDITARY.

**herb:** 1. herba (any kind of plant): Cic. Hor. Abounding in h.s, herborus, Cato: Virg. Dimin., herbula, Cato: Sen. 2. ölhs, eris (collect. or pl. pot-herbs): v. VEGETABLE, GREEN (*subs.*).

**herbaceous:** perh. herbescens: cf. Cic. Sen. 15, 51, herbescens viriditas (referring to the blade of corn). Or expr. by circmūl: \*herbae naturam habens.

**herbage:** 1. herbae, arum: Virg. G. 1, 90. Ov.: v. HERB, GRASS. 2. grāmen, inis, n. (as collect. or pl., in this sense chiefly poet.): fed on poisonous h.s, mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471: on the tough (tangled) h., in tenaci gr., Hor. Epod. 2, 2, 24. Phr.: whatever h. there is (for cattle), si quid terribilis est, Liv. 21, 17: regions destitute of h., loca munda gignentum (rare), Sall. Jug. 79: in which sense nudus is used absol., cf. Liv. I. c.

**herbal:** perh. \*herbarum [medicarum] liber.

**herbalist:** herbārius: Plin. 25, 13, 109.

**herbarium:** \*bortus siccus, qui dicitur.

**herbivorous:** \*grāminivōrūs (scient. t. t.), H. animals, herbariae (sc. lerae): Inscr. in Forcell.

**hercules:** by: mēhervēles, mēhercēle, mēhercēle: Cic.: v. Lat. Diet. s. v.

**herd** (*subs.*): 1. Of cattle: h. of large cattle, g. armentorum, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, extr.: g. armentici, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: h. of swine, g. porcorum, Juv. Fig.: a pig of Epicurus' h., Epicuri de g. porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr.: Pertaining to h.s, gregalis, e, Varr. Plin.; gregarius: Col.: Plin. In h.s, grēgatim: Col.: Plin.

2. armentum (strictly a ploughing beast; v. supr.: hence a h. of oxen or other large animals): whole h.s (of deer), tota a., Virg. Aen. 1, 185: h. of baboons, a. cynocephalorum, Plin. Abounding in h.s (or oxen), amētossimus, Gell. 11, 1.

III. Of persons, contemptuously: vulgus, i, m. and n.: to scorn the jealous h., malignum spernere v., Hor. Od. 2, 16, extr.: v. MULTITUDE.

**herd** (v.): congrēgor, **1**: v. TO FLOCK  
TOGETHER.

**herdsman**: **1**. pastor (gen. term for all keepers of flocks or herds): cf. Varr. 2, 10, init. **2**. armentarius (of large cattle: sc. pastor): Varr. R. R. 2, fin.: Lact.

**here**: **1**. In this place: hic: Ter.: Cic. Virg. P. l. r. : to be h., adesse (v. PRESENT, to BE): h. he is, h. she is, ecum! eciam! Ter. pass.: h. am I ready to do it for you, ecce me qui id faciam vobis, Ter. Ad. extr. See also HAND (at).

**here**: **II**. In phr. here and there: **1**. passim (scattered about, in every direction): they had taken up their position h. and there, without order, multis ordinibus p. considerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: v. HITHER (and thither). **2**.

expr. by rārus (implying fewness; one "here and there"): a few cottages h. and there, rara domorum tecta, Virg. Aen. 8, 98: Caes. v. FEW. **3**. expr. by circuml., nonnullis (compluribus) in locis (implying more or less rarity): v. SOME. **III**. In dialogue = upon this: hic: v. HEREPON.

**hereabouts**: hic alīcūbi: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: Cic.

**hereafter** (adv.): **I**. In ordinary sense: **1**. posthaic (with ref. to time following close upon the present): Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 28: Hor. **2**. aliquid (at some time, probably distant): I do not despair of some one arising h., non despero fore aliquem aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40.

**3**. olīm (like preced., but chiefly poet.): more freq. = formerly, q. v.): to remember these things h., haec ol. meminisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 20; cf. Cic. (once in this sense) Att. 11, 4). **4**. in reliquo, postérum [tempus]: v. FUTURE.

**II**. With ref. to a future state: post mortem; quum quis e corpore exesset: cf. Tusc. 1, 11.

**hereafter** (subs.): Phr.: to deny an h., cum corporibus animos interire, atque omnes morte deleri disserere, Cic. Am. 4, init.: comp. preced. art.

**hereat**: hic: v. HEREPON.

**hereby**: ex hoc, ex hac re: v. FROM.

**hereditament**: res hereditaria: v. HEREDITAB.

**hereditarily**: **1**. jure hereditario: Flor. 3, 13, ext. (but the expr. like hereditate, includes all cases of inheritance, whether by descent or otherwise). **2**. (more precisely) per successiones: to be transmitted h. (of diseases), per suc. tradi, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: Plin. alc. 12, 13, 30.

**hereditary**: **1**. hēdītārius: an h. name, women h., Cic. Rep. 6, 11: to claim the throne as h., imperium h. vindicare, Curt. 10, 7, fin.: cf. Liv. 21, 3, fin. (but the word is used with ref. to any thing inherited). **2**. pāternus, avitus (received from fathers, forefathers, or ancestors): as it were, h. hatted, vel hereditate relicuum paternum odium, Nep. Han. 1: h. virtutes, bona paterna et avita, Cic. Coel. 14, fin.: Hor. v. ANCESTRAL. **3**. patrūs (rare in this sense = paternus): Plin. (Sil. An h. plot of land, hēdītūm): Varr. R. R. 1, 15: Plin. Phr.: an h. complaint, morbus per successiones traditus: v. preced. art.

**herein** (adv.): **1**. in hoc, in hac re: suppose that h. I am in error, fac in hoc errare me, Cic. Cacc. II, 32. Simil., in eo: Cic. Phil. 2, 9, ext. **2**. Sometimes expr. by a rel. clause: h. they seem to me to be greatly in error, quod haec putant..., valde mihi videtur errare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 87.

**hevesiaret**: laevēsiarcha: Aug.

**heresy**: **1**. \*haerēsis, ls, f. (Gr. ἀπόστημα in Cic. = sect, Par. pref. 2): Aug.: Tert. **2**. (pure Lat.) falsa, prava opinio: v. FALSE.

**heretic**: haereticus: Tert.: Hier.

**heretical**: **1**. haereticus (only in theol. sense): Arat. in Forcell. **2**. (pure Lat.) falsus, pravus: v. FALSE, WRONG (adj.).

heretically: haereticē, falso, pravē: v. preced. art.

**herепон**: hic: esp. in dialogue or narration: Cic. pass.

**herewith**: una cum hac re: v. WITH.

**heritage**: hērēditas: v. INHERITANCE.

**hermaphrodite**: 1. androgynus,

i. m.: Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98. **2**. Her-

maphroditus, i. m.: cf. Plin. 7, 3, 3. gig-

nuntur et utrinusque sexus, quos H.

vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos.

**3**. sēminas, māris, m.: Liv. 31, 12: Ov.

**hermeneutical**: perh. \*hermēneu-

ticus: as scient. t. t.

**hermeneutics**: \*Interpretationis

ratio.

**hermetically**: Phr.: h. sealed,

\*tam arte clausus ut ne aéri quidem

aditus pateat.

**hermit**: **1**. ērēmīta (ērēmītēs):

Sulp. Ser. **2**. ānachōretē (ārāxō-

pīrīs): one who retires from the world:

Sulp. Ser.: Sid.: also in later times written anchorita ("anchorite"). Acc. to Forcell. (ex Sulp. Ser.), the eremita had a definite abode in solitude; the anachoretē wandered abroad. **3**. (pure Lat.) homo solitārius; vitam in agro agens

(a recuse): Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39.

**hermitage**: sēcessus: v. RETREAT.

See also MONASTERY.

**hernia**: **1**. hernia (including various kinds of rupture): Cels. 7, 18, med. **2**. rāmex, icis m. (strictly a species of hernia, Cels. 1, c. ad fin.; also used of the malady in general): Juv. 10, 20; sometimes pl., Cels. 1, c.: Plin. See also RUPTURE.

**hero**: **1**. A demigod: hērōs, ūs, acc. -a, m.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1, quem virum aut herou, quem deum: Virg. **II**. A very brave man: vir fortis, fortissimus: v. BRAVE. (N.B.—Not heros in this sense): **III**. The chief person in a play, etc.: qui primas partes agit, Ter. Ph. prol. 27.

**heroic**: **1**. Relating to heroes, i.e. demigods: **1**. hērōeūs: the h. ages, h. tempora, CIC. Div. 1, init.; h. aetates, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7. **2**. hērōus (rare in this sense): **3**. Epic: **III**. Surprisingly brave: perh. nearest word, invictus (lit. unconquered, not to be conquered); a lofty and h. soul, animus excelsus atque invictus, Cic. Off. 1, 5, init.: of most h. valour, mien, and exploits (conicte), virtute, forma, factis invictissimis, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 57. Or expr. by fortis, fortissimus, Virg. pass.: v. BRAVE. Sometimes incredibilis may serve, with such subs. as fortitudo, patientia, etc. (v. INCREDIBLE): or egregius, praestans (v. EXEMINTE, REMARKABLE). N.B.—Never heroic in this sense.

**heroically**: fortiter: v. BRAVELY.

Or expr. by circuml., to meet death h.,

summa virtute s. fortitudine, animo exceslo atque invicto, mortem obire: v. HEBOC (111).

**heroine**: **1**. In mythic sense: **1**. hērōīna: Prop.: also, hērōīs, idis, Os; Stat. **2**. vīrāgo, īnis (a woman of masculine strength and courage): Virg. Aen. 12, 462 (of Juturna). **II**. An eminently noble woman: excelsō invicto animo mulier, etc.: v. HEROIC (111). **III**. Of a play or story: \*quae primas partes agit: v. HERO (111).

**heroism**: **1**. vīrtūs, ūtīs, f. (most gen. term including all energetic qualities): veterānū mindful of their old h., veterāni pristīne v. memorē, Sall. Cat. 60: Cic.: v. VALORE. **2**. animus excelsus, invictus: v. HEROIC (111). A deed of h., praedārum facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: Sall.

**heron**: ardēa: Virg. Dīmin. (same name), ardēla, Plin.

**herring**: \*hārēngā: Med. Lat. (Chp. hārēngūs, Linn. (Kr.).

**hers** (adj. pron.): gen. of illa, haec, etc.: v. HER.

**herself**: ipsa, ius; in oblique cases

sui, sibi, se or sese: cf. L.G. §§ 376, 377.

**hesitancy**: haesitatio, haesitātio:

v. HESITANCY.

hesitate

**hesitate**: **I**. To demur to action; 1. dōbito, i (to be prevented by doubts from doing a thing): In this sense, foll. by inf.; excepting when it has a negative with it, when it takes quin and subj.): why do you h. to avail yourself of the opportunity, quid dubitas ut temporis opportunitate? Caes. B. C., 2, 14: Cic.: do not h. to trust, nolite d. quin creditis, Cic. Man. 23, 68: the same constr. may follow a virtual though not formal negative, cf. Cic. Fl. 17, 49, dubitatis (=num dubitatis) quin vindictis? also absol.: v. TO DOUBT.

**hesita**, **2**. (to be embarrassed: in Cic. always absol., v. LOSS, to be at): *I*. h. long and much what I ought to do, diu inuitumque haesitavi quid facere debarem, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 (40), 2: foll. by an, Curt. 4, 13, med. **3**. cunctor, (to delay from lack of energy and resolution): rarely foll. by inf.: he did not even h. to sell honours to candidatus, ne candidatus quidem honores venditare cunctatus est, Suet. Vespa. 17, Usu. absol. Join: quiescere, cunctari, timere, Cic. Sext. 38, 81. **4**. ambigo, 3 (to do bē what to do; be in a quandary): he had what first to attend to, cui rei primum occurret ambigebat, Just. 29, 4, fin.

**II**. To be at a loss what to say:

**1**. haereo, si, sum, 2 (to stick fast): a stronger expr. than the Eng.): to stumble and h., titubare atque b., Quint. 12, 1, 29. Simil., haesito, i (frequent. of preced.): *I* will answer without hing. non haesitans respondebo, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, init. **2**. titubo, i (lit. to stumble): Cic. v. TO FALTER.

**hesitating** (adj.): haesitans, nts: to say anything with h. words, aliquid h. verbis dicere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134. Phr.: to speak in a (very) h. manner, haesitabundum (loqu), Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

**hesitatingly**: **1**. cunctanter: Liv. (hāud c. 1, 36, med.). **2**. dūlitanter: modestly and h., verecundē et d., Cic. Br. 22, 87. **3**. expr. by haesitans, haesitabundus (v. L. G. § 343): comp. preced. art.

**hesitation**: **1**. dūbitatio (doubt): without a moment's h., nulla interposita dīsa, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: sine ulia d., Cic. Clu. 28, init. **2**. haesitatio (embarrassment): to cause h., h. affere, Tac. H. 1, 19 Cic.: v. INDECISTON. Of h. in speaking: Join: v. indebitatio, haesitatio, tractus verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, init. In latter sense also, haesitantia (linguae), Cic. Ph. 3, 6, 16 (where stammering is meant). **3**. cunctatio (backwardness, slackness): dismissing all h., abjecta omni c., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72, 4, religio: v. SCRUPLE. Phr.: without any h. hand cunctanter, Liv. (v. HESITATINGLY); sine scrupulo, Col. 5, 11, init.: to cause h. (difficulty) and perplexity, infice alieni s. [et quandam dubitationem], Cic. Clu. 28, 76.

**hesperian**: **1**. Hespērius: Virg.: Ov. **2**. Hespēris, idis, f. (rare): Virg. Aen. 8, 77.

**hest** (subs.): nūtus, ūs; impēriū: v. WILL, COMMAND.

**heterocite**: **1**. hētērōclītis (only found in neut. pl.): Charis. 2, 23; (Prisc. found the word as Gk. τῆτης, 62). **2**. diversiclinis: Prisc. l. c.

**heterodox**: Phr.: h. opinions, \*opinions' partim cum doctrina Christiana congruentes, conscientes: a h. teacher, \*qui aliena quadam a doctrina Chr. docet.

**heterodoxy**: v. preced. art.

**heterogeneous**: diversus: or more precisely, naturā diversus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: things altogether h. (or inconsistent): res diversissimae, Sall. Jug. 85, med. Join: diversus and dissimilis, Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33.

**heterogeneousness**: diversa natura: v. preced. art.

**hew**: **1**. dōlo, i (to chip wood with an axe, for the purpose of shaping): to h. timber, materiē d., Cato R. R. 31: to fill, h., inscribere wood, robur caedere, d., inscribere, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 86. Comp.

**dedolo**, *to h. off*, Col. 4, 26, *init.*; also *to h. in pieces*, assulatim dedo, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 106; **edolo**, *to h. out*, Col. 8, 11, *ad init.* 2. **caedo**, cecidi, caesum, 3 (*to cut or fell marble or timber; leaving it in the rough*): *to h. and convey stone*, lapidem c. et apparet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147; Plin. v. *TO FELL* (*cf. supr.*). Simil., *comps. excido*, *to h. out* (*e.g. rupibus columnas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 428); *recido* (*in same sense*), Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4.

3. **séco**, *i. (to cut into shape): to contract for the hing (carving) of marbles*, marmora secanda locare, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: *v. TO CUT*. See also *TO CARVE*.

**hewer**: expr. by verb, qui materiem cedit, etc.: *v. TO HEW*. *Hs of wood* (*esp. fire-wood*) *for an army*, lignatores, Liv. 10, 25; Caes.; also, lignantes (*v. wood*): *to be h.s of wood and drawers of water*, ut ligna caedant aquaque comportent, Vulg. Jos. ix. 21.

**hewing** (*subs.*): caesio (*fellings of trees or quarrying of stone*): Plin. (Usu. better expr. by verb: *v. TO HEW*.)

**hewn** (*part. adj.*): Phr.: *h. stone (h. and squared)*, quadratum saxum, Liv. 10, 23 (*for paving*): Vitr. 2, 7, *init.*; *rough h. stone (in smaller pieces)*, caementa: Vitr. l. c.; Hor.: *v. RUBBLE*.

**hexagon**: hexágōnum: Col. See also *fol. art.*

**hexagonal**: sexangulus: *h. cells (of bees)*, s. cellae, Plin. 11, 11, 12; Ov.

**hexameter**: hexámetér (*or -trus*), tri. m.: *h. verses*, b. versus, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194; Suet. Also without versus: *the beginning of a h.*, intitum hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78.

**hey** (*interj.*): *perh. vah!* Ter. pass. **hey-day**: Phr.: *in the h. of youth*, florente Juventu fervidis, Hor. A. 1, 115; calidus juvenia, id. Od. 3, 14, extr.: cf. ib. 1, 16, 22, pectoris in dulci juvena fervor: *I hoped the h. of youth had cooled down*, sperbam jam deversum adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72. (N.B.— Beware of *flos aetatis*, which is used in base sense, cf. Liv. 21, 2, *med.*) See also PRIME.

**hiatus**: 1. *Ucaphony caused by juxtaposition of vowels*: hiātūs, ūs: qualified by Cic. thus, illē tanquam hiatus, concursu vocalium, Or. 23, 77: *a musical and agreeable h.*, canorus atque iucundus h., Gell. 7, 20, *med.* Phr.: *to introduce an h.*, biare, Cic. Or. 45, *init.* (but the expr. seems more appropriate to the words themselves—hiuculam vocem efficeri, ib. 44, 150); *vocales coniugere*, ib. 44, 150; *voces distractare*, ib. 45, *init.* II. *A gap in a document*: *lācūna, hiātūs*: M. L. Phr.: *there is an extensive h.*, multa desunt (Nobbe).

**hibernate**: Phr.: *the pontic mouse (ermine?) also h.s, condutum hibernie et Pontici mures*, Plin. 8, 37, 53: \*bieme gravi somno premuntur, cf. ib. 8, 36, 54.

**hibernation**: perh. vēternus: *they grow exceedingly fat during h.*, mirum in modum retinno (*more precisely, dum bieme condutum*) pluquescunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

**hiccough**, **hiccup** (*subs.*): singultus, ūs: *to stop h.*, singultus inhibere, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

**hiccough**, **hiccup** (*v.*): singultus, 4: Cels. 5, 26, 10; Plin. Also frequent, singulto, 1: Quint. 10, 7, 10.

**hidden** (*part. adj.*): 1. *occultus*: v. SECRET. 2. *obertus (covered up)*: *all that was h. is exposed*, ova quae fuere aperta sunt, Pl. Capit. 3, 3, 9: Cic. 3. *conditus: the h. (secrets) of the heart*, c. præcordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 39. JOIN: *condita esse atque latere (of things kept in the dark)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 181. Simil., *reconditus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41.

4. *absconditus: h. swords (secreted)*, abs gladii, Cic. Ph. 2, 42, 108. 5. *caecus* (*poet.*): *h. causes, c. causeus*, Lucre. 3, 317: Hor.: *to be h.*, lāteo, ūi. 2: *the snake lies h. in the grass*, l. anguis in herba, Virg.: *to be deeply h. (fig.)*, abite l., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 181; *occulte l.*, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: *to lie completely h.*, perlatore, Ov.

**hide** (*subs.*): 1. cōrium (*any thick skin when removed from the carcass*): *to cover towers with h.s for protection*, turres crinis integere, Caes.: *a h. sun* in a stream, c. depression in fluvio, Phœdr. 1, 20. COMICE: *to tan any one's h.*, alicui c. concidere, Pl. Am. 1, 2.

2. *pellis (living or dead)*: v. SKIN.

3. *tergis, ūris, n. (of a large animal)*: *they strip their h.s from the carcasses*, tergora deripiunt costis, Virg. Aen. 1, 215: *(the elephant's) h. is extremely tough on its back*, durissimum dorsum t., Plin. 8, 10, 10. Esp. poet. of shields: *seven bull's h.s*, taurorum t. septem, Ov. M. 13, 347. 4. *tergum* (*poet. for preced.*): *with a bull's h.*, taurino t., Virg. Aen. 1, 368. Of things made of h., as cymbals, tauræa t., Ov. F. 4, 342; shields, t. novena boum, Ov. M. 13, 39. 5. *velinus, ūris (the h. with the fleece or hair upon it)*: *the h. of a tawny feline*, fulvi leonis v., Ov. F. 2, 340.

**hide** (*v.*): I. In ordinary sense:

1. *abdo, didi, ditum, 3 (to put out of the way)*: *to h. documents, tabulas ab.*, Cie. in Pis. 17, 39: *they hid them selves in the neighbouring woods*, sese in proximis silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.

2. *condo, 3 (in prose, usu. to put in a place of safety)*: poet. often = *to conceal*: cf. HIDDEN): *they h. (themselves) in the belly of the horse*, rursus conduntur in alvo, Virg. Aen. 2, 401; Hor.: *Ov. to h. oneself under the bedclothes*, se sub lectum c. (better abscondere, v. infra), Suet. Cal. 51. So also is used recundo (*to h. far back or deep*), cf. Ov. M. 1, 139.

3. *abscondo, di and didi, ditum, 3 (to put out of the way, in a place of safety): also, to h. fraudulently*: *I hid the gold close to the altar*, secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondi, Pl. in Prisc. 10, 24: *to try to suppress and h. anything*, aliquid opprime et abs., Cic. R. Am. 41, extr.

4. *cēlo, 1: v. to CONCEAL (I.)*. 5. *occulo, ni, ultum, 3; occulto, 1 (to cover up a thing): whereab. abdo, condo, abscondo denote removal to another place*: v. to CONCEAL (4, 5).

6. *tēgo, intēgo, contēgo, 3: v. to COVER (I.)*. 7. *opērio, ni, ritum, 4 (rare in this sense, except in p. part.: v. HIDDEN)*: Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6.

II. *To beat (colloq.): loris operio: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28.*

— **and seek**: Phr.: *to play at h. and seek*, \*per insum latitare (R. and A.).

— **oneself**: in add. to abdo, condo, with pron. refl.: 1. *delitesco, litui, ūi: they (brasts) h. themselves in their holes*, in cubilibus delitescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, extr.: Virg. 2. *lāteo, ni, 2 (of which delitesco is frequent): he hid himself in the house of ..., latuit apud v.* Nep. Att. 10: *to h. behind the staircase*, in scalis l., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15.

**hideous**: 1. *foedus (rending): a h. scar, f. cicatrix*: Hor.: *Liv. v. FOUL, FRIGITFUL*. 2. *informis, ē (strictly, ill-formed, misshapen): a h. monster, monstrum inf.*: Virg.: Stat. v. *UNRIGHTLY*.

3. *āter, tra, trum (rare and poet.): h. man (of a serpent), a. ingvibus, Virg. G. 1, 40: to end in a h. fish, [turpiter] a. desinere in pisces*: Hor. A. P. 3. See also UGLY.

4. *atra, tra, trum (taet.): v. NOISOME, REVOLTING*. 5. *horrendus (to make one shudder)*: v. HORRIBLE.

**hideously**: 1. *foedū: to mangle h., f. laniare, Tac.: v. FOULLY*. 2. *turpiter: comp. HIDEOUS (3)*.

**hideousness**: *foeditas: h. of a sight (a cruel punishment)*, f. spectacul, Liv. 1, 28, fin.

**hider**: I. *Trns.: pres. part. of lāteo (except in nom., v. L. G. § 638): v. HIDDEN*.

**hiding** (*subs.*): I. *Trans.: occultatio*: Cic. (Usu. better expr. by verb). II. *In trans.: pres. part. of lāteo* (*except in nom., v. L. G. § 638*): *v. TO HIDE ONSELF*.

**hiding-place**: 1. *lātebra*: Cic. Coel. 26, *init.*; more freq. pl.: *to be concealed in a h.*, in lātebris agere, Just. 34, 4; Clc. Fig.: *the secret h.s (of truth)*, caecae l., Lucifer, 1, 408. Hence, latebrus, *Junishing h.s*, Cic.: Liv.

2. *lātibulum* (*usu. of the haunts or lairs of wild beasts*): *h.s (of pirates) in out-of-the-way spots*, lātibula occulorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13, extr.: v. LAIR. Phr.: *that h. and shelter for robbers*, ille latronum occultator et recipitor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 2. See also RETREAT.

**hie** (*v.*): *prōprio, 1: v. TO HASTEN*.

**hierarch**: perh. antistes, archangelus: v. HIGH-PRIEST, ARCHANGEL.

**hierarchical**: perh. sacerdotallis, e. v. PRIESTLY.

**hierarchy**: I. *Of priests*: \*qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent, R. and A. (comp. Cie. Fam. 3, 10, ad fin., amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, i.e. augures): \*ii quos penes omnis est rerum sacrarum cura atque administratio. II. *Of celestial powers*: *"the h.s of heaven"* (Milt.), perh. coelestes, beati ordines; angelus atque archangelus.

**hieroglyphical**: *hieroglyphicus*: Macr.: Amm.

**hieroglyphics**: *hieroglyphicas litterae*: Macr. S. 1, 21, *med.*; b. notaie, 3, 17, 4. (*Hierographicus* is of doubtful authority.)

**hierophant**: 1. *bīērphanta or -es, ae, m.*: Arnob. 5, 25. Fem. bīērphanta. Inscr. 2. *mystagogus*: strictly, like precd., denoting the officiating priest at the Eleusinian or other mysteries: cf. Cie. Verr. 4, 59, 132 (where it = cicerone) Symm.

**higgle**: i. e. *to make difficulties about the price of a thing*: cāvillor, 1: v. TO HAGGLE.

**high** (*adj.*): I. *Lit.*: 1. *altus*: precise dimension being expr. by acc. with sum, or less freq. habeo: *the mound was 10 fl. h.*, agger erat decem pedes altus; *decem pedes habebat altus* (cf. Liv. 21, 8, fin., ferrum tres longum habebat pedes): v. L. G. § 249: Cic.: Caes. *Very h. praefatus*: Liv.: Plin. *Celsum h. attulitius*, Suet. 2. *celus, excelsus, praecelsus*: v. LOFTY. See also ELEVATED, TALL. Phr.: *on h.*, expr. by sublimis: *this pole is to us always on h.*, hic nobis vertex semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242: *he ascended up on h.*, sublimis abiit, Liv. 1, 16, fin.

II. *Fig. exalted by dignity*: 1. *ampius (distinguised): of very h. rom by h. bīērphanta, amplissimo genere natus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: *to bestow a still her honour on any one*, alieni amphiōrem honorem tribuere, Cic. Prov. 11, 27. 2. *sūpērius, and esp. sup., summus, supremus (of the gods)*: *Jupiter most h.*, summus Jupiter, Pl. *priest of the Most High God*, sacerdos Dei summus Vulg. Hebr. vii. 1 (elsewhere Vulg. has Deus altissimus, excelsus; the latter sometimes as sub., cave mitteris); in sim. sense, Deus Optimus Maximus (D. O. M.) like Jupiter Opt. [et] Max., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. See also LOFTY, ELEVATED. III. *Also lig. great in degree*, esp. in sup., the highest: *summus: the hest excellency, legal knowledge, sanctity, etc.*, s. virtus, prudētia, sanctimonia, etc., Cic. pass.

IV. *Of prices: large relatively*: 1. *magnus: that has cost or would fetch a high price*, majoris preti, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 5. But the subs. premium is usu. omitted, and the forms magnō or magni, majoris or plurimi, maximo or maximō, plurimo or plurimi, used absol. (cf. L. G. § 28). Simil., at so h. a. price, tanti, quanti, Cic.

2. *impensus (exceedingly h.): at a very h. price*, im. pretio, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv.

Phr.: *the price of corn is h.*, caro est annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, extr.: *when corn was getting her and her*, quam invaginaret annona, Cic. Dom. 5, 11 (V. MARKET; PRICE).

V. *By anal. of precd., great in estimation*: magnus: *men entertain a h. opinion of te*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. Simil., so h., tantus: cf. HIGHLY.

VI. *Miscell. phr.*: h.

*loods, magnae, ingentes aquae, Liv. (v. INUNDATION): the river was very h., at the time, eo tempore fluvius plus solito creverat, cf. Plin. 18, 18, 47: the h. sea, altum, esp. after a prep., Liv. 21, 50: very h. tides, maximi aestus, Cic. B. G. 4, 29; a h. wind, vehemens ventus, Auct. B. Hisp. 3 (v. WIND): a h. colour, color satur (i.e. deep, strong), Plin. 37, 10, 61: a h. note, sonus acutus, Cic. de Or. 5, 59, 251: to indulge in h. living, luxurio epulari, Nep. Paus. 3 (v. SUMPTUOUS): h. game, venatus rancidus, subrancidus, rancidulus, cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 89; dubius (somewhat so), Mart. 3, 77: to be guilty of h. treason, maiestate (populi, etc.) immunitre, Cic. (v. TREASON): to entertain her ains, ad altiora tendere, Liv. 4, 13; altiores spiritus gerere, Tac. H. 3, 66 (the latter denoting rather disposition, the former conduct).*

**high (adv.):** I. Lit.: 1. alte: raising the gory dagger, cruentum at extollens pugionem, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, init.: to fly very h., altissime evolare, Suet. Aug. 94. 2. expr. by altitude: to hoist anything so h., aliquid in tantum altitudinem (in tantam altitudinem) subducere, Liv. 27, 28, med. 3. sublimiter (not in earlier authors): to fly h., s. volitare, Col. 8, 11, init. In same sense, sublime (poet. L. G. § 344); Virg. G. 1, 320, etc. Phr.: to aim h., alta (altiora) petere, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 508.

II. Fig.: of persons aspiring: Phr.: to aim h., magnas res appetere, Nep. (in Kr.): preced. art. fin. III. Also fig. in phr. to bid h. (at an auction), plurimo liceri (not maximo in this sense: comp. HIGHLY).

**high-born:** gēnērōsus: Cic.: Hor. J. O. generous et nobilis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20.

**high-bred:** I. Of animals, of good breed: gēnērōsus, Virg. G. 3, 75.

II. Of persons, having enjoyed good breeding: nearest word, gēnērōsus: v. HIGH-BORN. Or perh. ingēnus, libērālis: v. GENTLEMANLY.

**high-churchman:** \*qui ab Ecclesiæ autoritate est; qui Ecclesiæ autoritatem praecipuum tribuit.

**high-day:** dies festus, sollemnitas: v. FESTIVAL.

**high-embowed:** alte forniciatus: v. ARCHED.

**high-flow:** inflatus, tumidus: v. INFLATED. Phr.: h. language, ampulae et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97, to use h. expressions, ampulari, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 4.

**high-flying:** 1. altivolans: Enn. in Cic.: Lucri. 2. altivolus: Plin. (Both lit.).

**high-handed:** perh. impēriōsus: Cic.: Liv. v. TYRANNICAL. Phr.: they had been dealt with in too h. a manner, superbe iis imperitatum esse, Liv. 21, 1, med.

**high-heeled:** simply altus: cf. Suet. Aug. 73, calcaneum altiuscula: v. BUSKIN.

**highland:** I. Subs.: usu pl.: regio aspera, montuosa, Cic. Pl. 9, 22; loci montuosi, Cie. Part. 10, 36; locus montanus, Quint. 5, 10, 37. Also neut. pl., montuosa, Plin.: montana, Liv. 11. A dj.: montūosus, montānus: v. supr.

**highlanders:** montāni: v. MOUNTAINEER.

**highly:** expr. by magni (never multi), majoris or pluris, maximis or plurimi (less freq. magno, maximo in this sense): to value anything h., aliquid magni aestimare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: whom he had valued most h. of all, quem unum plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2 (maximi facere is to value very highly, absolutely: plurimi facere, to value more than anything else, relatively). Simil. tant, quanti, so h., how h., Cic.: per magni, very h., in tmesi, per enim magni aestimo, Cic. Att. 10, 1, init. Phr.: a man whom I have always respected very h., cui semper uni plurimum tribui, Cic. I. c.: h. delighted, laetabundus, Gell. 11, 15, fin.: h. displeased

with any one, iratisimus alieni, Cic. Ph. 6, 19; sane iratus (colloq.), id. Att. 1, 8; prægriter offensus, id. Att. 1, 10, 2; v. GREATLY.

**high-mass:** missa sollemnitas: v. MASS.

**high-mettled:** acer, cris, cre, Virg. Aen. 1, 44.

**highness:** I. *Elevation:* altitudo: v. HEIGHT. II. As title, your Highness: expr. by adj. Celsissime principis in subscriptions, Celsissimi nominis etc. (Kr.). Celstudo only in the base Lat. of Cod. Theod.

**high-priced:** carus: v. DEAR.

**highpriest:** pontifex, icls: Vulg. Hebr. vii. 26 (=Gk. ἀρχιεπίκος): more precisely, summus sacerdos, lb. Act. xxiii. 4; princeps sacerdotum, Act. xxii. 5; v. Pontiff.

**highpriesthood:** pontificatus, us; or more fully pontificatus sacerdotum, Vell. 2, 59 (strictly the office of a pontiff; but suitable to denote any similar office): more precisely, sumnum sacerdotum (which may include any elevated priesthood).

**highpriestly:** pontificalis, e: v. FORTIFICAL. More precisely, ad sumnum sacerdotum pertinens (H. Steph.: Wahl).

**high-road:** via: cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4.

**high-seasoned:** (cibus) summa et acutissima suavitate conditus: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99, where the expr. is used of ungues: or perh. acutioribus condimenti imbutus; gulosus conditus (cf. Col. pref. ad init., gulosus condidi cibos).

**high-spirited:** (homo) generosus spiritus: Plin. 8, 40, 61 § 149. See also SPIRITED.

**high-treason:** majeſtas (i.e. læsa majestas), perduellio: v. TREASON.

**high-water:** Phr.: it was h. at the time, eo tempore aestus accessus plurimus erat; plurimum accesserat aestus maritimus: v. TIDE.

**highway:** I. via; opp. to semita (a narrow way, by-path): cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42; more precisely imbutus; gulosus conditus (cf. Col. pref. ad init., gulosus condidi cibos).

**highwayman:** latro, onis; grasper: v. ROBBER.

**hilarity:** bilāritas: v. MIRTH.

**hill:** 1. collis, is, m. (any considerable natural elevation, whether covered with verdure or rocky): well-tilled and verdant h.s., c. nitidi viridesque, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: a steep and precipitous h. c. arduis et deruptis, Tac. A. C. 2, 85; Caes.: Plin. 2, tumulus (any rising ground, esp. an isolated mound or low h.) h.s. that seem to overhang, c. innimicentes (i.e. Rome), Liv. 3, 70 (but the seven hills of Rome are usu. called colles): Caes. 3, clivus: v. SLOPE, INCLINE. See also HEIGHT (II.).

**hilly:** expr. by circuml.: v. HILL, HILL.

**hillock:** 1. tumulus (cf. null., 2): a h. of earth of considerable size, t. terrene satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: v. MOUND. 2. graminis (a small heap of earth, etc.; rare): Col.: Auct. B. Hisp. hill-side: clivus: v. SLOPE.

**hilly:** 1. montuosis (ad. montuosis), montanus: v. MOUNTAINOUS. 2. clivosis (having slopes and ascents): a. h. track, c. trames, Virg. G. 1, 108; Plin.: Col.: a very h. road, \*clivosissima via. 3. confingōsus (broken up by heights and depths): Liv.: v. RUGGEN.

**hilt:** of a sword, capillus: Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Petr.: Tac.

**himself:** 1. in agr. with subject: ipse, ius, h. he said, so ipse dixit (=Gr. αὐτὸς ἐφα), Quint. 11, 1, 27; Cic.: Sall. Sometimes strengthened by -met, Pl. Agric. prol. 102: Cic.: the superb. ipsumsis also occurs: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 14.

2. in objective relations, i.e. when used reflexively: sui, sibi, sc or sese

(referring back to the subject of the sentence): he devoted h. altogether to politics, totum se dedidit republicæ, Nep. Them. 1: they surrendered themselves to Caesar, se Caesar desiderauit, Caes.: Cic. The forms sibi, se are often strengthened by the suffix -met; and the prep. cum is always used emphatically when joined with se, as secum.

3. when the use of the words himself, themselves, indicates some opposition or antithesis: ipse and sibi combined: the ipse agreeing with the subject or object, according as stress is laid on the one or the other, cf. Zumpt § 65f; St. L. G. § 617: (I.) subjects contrasted without trying to move the pity of the enemy, he laid violent hands on himself, ne tentata quidem hostis misericordia se ipse interficeret (i.e. it was not the enemy who slew him, but himself), Vell. 2, 71, fin.: cf. Tac. H. 4, 50, Praetori prefectori sibi ipsi legere (i.e. they made the appointments themselves, others did not make them): (II.) objects contrasted: he cannot control an army who does not control himself, non potest exercitum contineare qui se ipsum non continet, Cic. Man. 13, 38: he slew his brother, and afterwards himself, fratrem suum dein seipsum (or se ipsum) interficerat, Tac. (Key). N.B.—The former constr. is however more frequent, and is found even in cases where there is an antithesis of objects: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, quid est negoti continuere eos quibus præsens, si te spes (cf. supr. i.) contineas? cf. Zumpt, l. c. Th. : to do right of h. (freely), sua sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: almost beside h., vix compos animi, ib. 3, 2, 12 (v. ONESELF): one who lives by h., solitarius homo, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 13; who keeps by h. (in political strife), qui solitarius se paratus secedit, Gell. 2, 12, init.

**hind (subs.):** I. The female of the stag: cerva: Virg. Plin. II. A peasant: rusticus, agrestis: v. PEASANT.

**hind (adj.):** posterior, us: the h. feed, p. pedes, Plin. 11, 1, 45, 101 (but p. postremi, of the bee, Plin.): v. HINDER (adj.). The h. quarters, posteriora (n. pl.): Ov.

**hinder (adj.):** 1. posterior, us: the h. part of the toga, pars p. toga, Quint.: Plin.: Ov.: v. HIND (adj.). 2. aversus (turned away from view; late in this sense): the h. part of the head, a. pars capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 47. 3. posticus (chiefly used with ref. to the back doors, etc., of houses: Liv.: Varr. the h. part, p. pars (=podex), Lucil. in Non.: Pers.

**hinder (n.):** 1. obsto, steti, i. (to stand in the way of, be an obstacle to): what is there to h., the wetting from actually taking place, quid obs. cur non vera nuptias fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: more usu, quid obstat quoniam, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95. Join officere et obstat: officere et impedire, Cic. 2. impeditio, 4 (to fetter and prevent the free action of: with acc.): to h. or at least delay one's departure, impeditio, aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: cf. supr. (I). See also TO IMPEDE, PREVENT. 3. prohibeo, 2. v. TO PREVENT. 4. mōrō, i.: v. TO DELAY.

**hindmost:** 1. postremus: the h. part of the Roman line, p. Romanorum acies, Sall. Jug. 101: Cic. 2. extremitus (strictly the outside), plague take the h., occupet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417. 3. nōvissimus: esp. in connexion with agmen. v. REAR (subs.).

**Hindoo:** I. As subs.: Indus. Virg.: Ov. II. As adj.: Indicus Ter.: Mart.

**hindrance:** 1. impeditum (ot whatever impedes action): esp. in phr., to be a h. to any one in doing anything, aliquid [magni] esse imp. ad aliquam rem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, Cic. R. Am. 51, 149 to cause delay and a h. to anything, morari. atque imp. aliquid rei inferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12: to operate as a h., esse loco impedimentum, Caes. B. G. 373

**3.** **17.** **2.** impeditio (*the act of hindering or impeding; v. rare*): Cic. Div. 1, 51, init. **3.** expr. by mora (strictly *delay*; but also used of *what causes delay*): *there is no h. in the way of marrying her, nec m. ulla est quin eam dixorem ducam*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7; cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9, paululum tibi esse morae, quod ego viventer. Esp. in phr., in mora esse, *to be a cause of delay or h.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 13. Pl. 4, very oft. expr. by obsto, officio, impedito: *what h.s lie in our way, quanta nobis obstant, officiunt*: v. TO HINDER.

**hinge** (*subs.*): cardo, inis, m.: Pl.: Virg. Very often used fig.: v. foll. art.

**hinge** (*n.*): i. e. *to turn upon, be centered in*: **1.** expr. by cardo: *a point on which so much h.s, tantus cardo rerum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 672: *he makes the whole case h. there cause c. ponit*, Quint. 5, 12, 3. **2.** expr. by contineo, ul, tentum, *to (in)clude, contain*: *the points on which a case h.s, quae maxime rem continent*, Liv. 39, 48; esp. in pass.: v. TO BIND UP (III).

**hint** (*subs.*): significatio (*any indication*): *to throw out many plain h.s, multas nec dubias s. jacere*, Suet. Ner. 37; but in Cic. the word is not used of mere suggestion. Phr.: *to spread dark h.s, spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, Virg. Aen. 2, 93; *incertas serere suspiciones*, cf. Liv. 24, 23, fin., crimina serere: *to get a h. of suspicion, odore quodam suspicious sentire*, Cic. Clu. 27, 73. (*Nutus is a nod or signal of one's pleasure.*) See also verb.

**hint** (*v.*): nearest word perh. submoneo, 2: Ter. Suet.: v. TO SUGGEST. Or. expr. by circumf. ambigibus (verborum) uti, cf. Liv. 1, 56, ad fin.: \*dubie, occulte, per ambages significare. Neither indico nor significo imply the partial concealment of the Eng.: subindico (*to imply what is not expressed*) occurs in Rufin.: innuo is *to give a signal*.

**hip:** **1.** *Of the body*: **1.** cosendix, ics, f.: Pl.: Varr.: v. TO EX-TERMINE. **2.** *Circumference*: **1.** coxa (= preced., but less freq.: Forcella): Cels. Phr.: *I have thee on the h., teneo te*, Cic. Acad. 2, extr.: *to smite h. and thigh, ad internectionem caedere, occidione occidere*, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO EX-TERMINATE. **II.** *Fruct of the wild rose*: \*cynobatis acinus.

**hipped, hippish**: perh. mélancholicus: v. HYPOCHONDRIAC.

**hippocentaur**: hippocentaurus: Cic. **hippodrome**: hippódromos, i., m.: Pl.: Mart. (pure Lat. spátiū: v. RACE-COURSE).

**hippogriff**: \*hippogryps -yphios, or -grýphus, i.: v. GRIFFIN.

**hippopotamus**: hippópotamus, i., m.: Plin. Meta (equus fluvialis), in Plin. 8, 21, 30, appears to mean a different animal).

**hire** (*subs.*): merces, édis, f. (*wages of any kind*): *the h. of service, opera m.*, Cic.: *to degrade an art to, perficere, artem ad m. atque quaestum abducere*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, fin.: *That is done for h., or working for h., mercenarius*, Cic., Liv.: v. HIRED.

**hire** (*v.*): conductio, xi, clum, 3: *I was h.d to cook, not to be beaten, coctum non vapulatum conductus fu*, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 9: *to h. a house, dominum c.*, Cic. (v. TO RENT). Mercede, pretio, are sometimes added, esp. with an ad, as magnoprelio c., Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1. *To h. oneself*, auctorari; esp. of gladiators: Hor. 6, 2, 7, 59.

**hired** (*part. adj.*): **1.** conductus (actually taken into pay): *h. of roughs*, operae c., Cic. Sext. 17, init.: *a h. abode*, c. lar, Mart. 11, 82. Join: conductus et redemptus, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5. **2.** conductus (*to be had for hire, whether actually hired or not*): *the h. service of free labourers, c. liberorum operae*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 17 (where the kind of labour is to be described): *a h. house* (one of the class *not occupied by their owners*), domus, c. Porc. in Suet. Ter. **3.** mercenarius (esp. with re-

ference to something *not usually or not lawfully trafficked in*): v. MERCENARY, HIRELING. Off. in mas., as subst. = a h. servant, opp. to a slave: *to treat slaves as h. servants, servis uti ut mercenarii*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41.

**hireling** (*subs.*): mercenarius (applied to day-labourers, without approach): v. HIRED (3).

**hireling** (*adj.*): mercenarius: *a h. prætor*, m. prætor, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 54. See also CORRUPT.

**hirer**: conductor: Pl.: Plin. jun.

**hiring** (*subs.*): conductor: e. g. fundi, Cic. Or. 1, 10, 11. See also verb: v. TO HIRE.

**hirsute**: hirsitus: Cic.: Ov.

**his** (*adj. pron.*): **1.** expr. by gen. of (v. L. G. § 370, sqq.): *h. father Neocles was of noble birth*, pater ejus Neocles generosus fuit, Nep. Them. 1: cf. id. Cim. 1: *Numerius h. brother is dead*, Numerius frater ejus, mortuus est, Cic. Clu. 7, 21. (N.B.—Ejus may always be so used when *of the person foreshaid*: cf. L. G. 1, c.) **2.** expr. by gen. of hic (when the pron. is used to denote the principal subject of discourse): comp. Nep. Them. init., The mistoiles, Neocles filius, Atheniensis, *Hujus vita*, etc.: also, id. Paus. init., *Hujus illustrissimum proelium*, etc. (= of the subject of this memoir): v. THIS. (N.B.—Hence hujus is more emphatic than ejus, giving more prominence to the person referred to.) **3.** expr. by gen. of ipse (when the his is emphatic, not referring to the subject): *why should they despair of their own courage or h. vigilance, cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperaret?* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: cf. ib. 1, 21, certior factus hostes consedisse milia passuum ab ipsius (= his own) castro octo. **4.** expr. by gen. of qui (when his is preceded, by a conj.; Latin authors freq. using the rel. pron. as a connective): *and he relieved his exile by sending him money*, cuius fugam pecunia sublevavit, Nep. Att. 2: cf. ib. 5, *cugus sic asperitatem veritus est*; ib. 12, *cujus gratia cum posset* (= and though he might, . . . his).

**5.** suus (referring to the subject of the sentence, or sometimes to another subst. immediately preceding with which it is closely connected: cf. L. G. § 361): *huius his fellow-citizens drove into exile*, hunc sui cives e civitate ejeerunt. Cic. Sext. 68, 143. Suus is very often more or less emphatic (= his own), esp. when used as in preced. ex. with ref. to a subst. which is not the subject: sometimes strengthened by -pte, euphony permitting: *Crassum susque imperfeturum manu*, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10. See also **OWN**. **6.** whenever the his is unemphatic, it is us, not expr. in Lat.: or if expr. at all, by ejus, suus (referring to the subject), as quasi-enclitics after the subst. to which they belong (cf. L. G. § 673): *his father died early*, pater maturecessit, Nep. Att. 2 (where ejus might have been used): *he ordered his son-in-law Agrrippa to be sent for*, Agrippa generum ad se accorsi jussit, ib. 21 (where suum might have been added): comp. also foll. exx.: Ciceroni in omnibus ejus periculis singularum fidem praebuit, ib. 4: *quae amicis suis opus fuerunt*, ib. 7: *in lunare matris sue*, ib. 17: in which cases the pronouns might have been dispensed with as above.

**hiss** (*v.*): **1.** sibilo, i.: *the serpent h.'s with its mouth, serpens s. ore*, Virg. Aen. 11, 754: *the red-hot iron h.'s plunged in the bubbling water, ferrum igne rubens in trepida submersum s. unda, Ov.* As a hostile demonstration: *the people h. me, populis me s.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: *compido* (*sus* (*subs.*); and foll. art. **2.** compido or strido, i, 2 and 3 (*to make any harsh offensive noise*; poet.): *the monster of Lerna horribly h.ing*, bellua Larneae horrendus stridens, Virg. Aen. 6, 288: *of heated iron in water*, Locr. 6, 149. **3.** expr. by sibilis (esp. poet.): v. HISS (*subs.*).

**hiss off**: i. e. from the stage, etc.: **1.** explido, si, sum, 3 (*lit. to clap off; drive off by clapping*): *Aesopus is h'd off, if he be but a tripe hoorse*, Aesoposi paulum irrauterse expluditur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: *Hor. More fully, sibilis explodere*, Cic. R. Com. 11, init.

**2.** exsibilo, i (rare): *to be h'd by a spectator*, a spectator exhibilari, Suet. Aug. 45, extr.: *Join: exsibilari et explodi*, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26. **3.** exigo, egī, actum, 3 (*to drive off the stage by any kind of hostile demonstrations*: rare): *to h. plays off*, fabulas ex., Ter. Andr. prol. 27, extr.

**hiss, hissing** (*subs.*): **1.** sibilis, pl. sibilia *to utter drearily h.s, horrenda s. mittere*, Ov. Ott. of hostile demonstrations: *to assail any one with h.s, aliquem sibilis consecrari*, Cic. Att. 2, 18: sibilis concidere (a stronger expr.): ib. 2, 19. **2.** stridor (poet.: cf. TO HISS, 2): Ov. Phr.: *without a single h. (opp. to applause, clamores), sine ulla pastoria fistula (the shepherd's pipe having a hissing sound)*, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 6.

**hissing** (*adj.*): **1.** sibilus: *the h. neck of an adder, s. colla colubrae*. Virg.: Ov. **2.** stridulus (cf. TO HISS, 2): Virg.: Sen. *A h. sound, sibilis*: v. precepit, art.

**hist** (*interj.*): st! cf. Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1, st! st! tacete! Cic. Fam. 16, 24, sed st! literas tuas expecto.

**historian**: **1.** historicus (one acquainted with history; whether a writer or not): oratores poetae, and h.s., oratores et poetæ et h., Cic. Top. 20, jin.: *on h. of great authority, gravissimus b.*, Nep. Acl. 11: Quint. (homoi historicus, Cic. Marc. 7, 16, is a person acquainted with history). **2.** scriptor rerum (the writer): Sall. Cat. 3: Liv.: the term is applicable to any kind of narrator or chronicler of events, cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 4, init., tuarum rerum domesticis habes et scriptores et nuncios. Also, conditor rerum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106. (Expluator rerum, Cic. Or. 9, 31; and pronuntiator rerum, id. Br. 83, 287; denote rather a narrator than an historian.) **3.** historiae scriptor: Gell. 2, 13: for which auctor historiae may be used when an authority is appealed to: Gell. 1, 11. **4.** historiographus (only in very late authors): Capitol. Gord. 2, jin. Phr.: *a most reliable h. (strictly, authority)*, bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32, init.: *contemporary h. relate*, tradunt ejus temporis antiores, Tac. Ann. 5, 9: *h.s, qui res gestas scriperunt*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, jin. (cf. sopr. 3): *the h.s of Africanius*, who dicit vita et rebus Africani scriperunt, Gell. 7, 1.

**historic** { **1.** historicus (rare, historical) and used only as tech. term) *in the h. style, h. genre [sc. scribendi]*, Cic. Br. 83, 286. **2.** expr. by história: *to devote oneself to h. composition, ad scribendam historiam se applicare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; *se ad h. conferre*, ib. § 57: *the primary h. canon, prima lex historiae*, ib. 2, 15, 62: *the principles of h. composition, historiae ratio*, Gierig ad Plin. Ep. 5, 8. Phr.: *h. accuracy, historiae fides*, (e. g. ad historiacae fidem scribere), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8; *rum fides in wider sense of truth to fact*, Liv. 33, 34, init.: Cic. (In Kr.) historiae fides, Ov. Ann. 3, 12, jin.: *things handed down with h. certainty*, que incorruptis rerum gestarum monumentis traduntur, Liv. pref.: *an h. painter, \*qui res gestas ex annalibus [historiis] deromptibus pingit* (R. and A.): or as scient. t. t., \*pictor historicus.

**historically**: historicē (v. rare): Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5. Usu, better expr. by circuml.: *to write not so much h. as oratorically, non tam historico quam oratorio genere scribere*, Cic. Br. 83, init.: *to treat a subject h., ex ratione rerum scribere*, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

**historiographer**: perh. commentatorum scriptor: v. HISTORIAN.

**history:** 1. *históriā* (most gen., term): *at first h. was nothing but the drawing up of annals, initio erat h.* nihil aliud nisi annualum contectio, Cic.; (*Herodotus' father of h.*, pater historiae, Cic.; *natural h.*, *naturális h.*, Plin.; *to write or compose h.*, *historiam scribere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; *h. compone*, Plin. Ep. 1, 1: *Just.: to write a h. of Rome, res Romanas in historian conferre*. Just. pref.: *comes in pl.*, Just. l. c.: *Gell.: ancient h.*, *\*h. antiqua* (*vetus historia is a story handed down from older time*); *modern h.*, *\*h. recentior*: or perh. better, *\*recentior actatis h.*; *sacred, profane h.*, *\*renum sacratum profanum h.* 2. *mémoriā rerum gestarum (records of the past)*: Sall. Jng. 4, *init.*: *ancient h. records that..., in literis veteribus memoria extut*, Gell. 10, 27, *init.* 3. very often expr by *res*, *res gestae*: *to write a detailed h. of the Roman people*, *res populi R.*, *perscribere*, Liv. *pref. init.*: *to write Roman h. in detached portions*, *res gestas P. R. carpitum scribere*, Sall. Cat. 4. *Phr.: the remains of ancient h.*, *monumenta antiquitatis*, Cic. Sen. 11, 18; *it is related in Grecian h.*, *in monumentis Graecae historiae scriptum est*, Gell. 10, 17; *to write the h. of the reign of Tiberius*, *principatum Tiberii scribere*, Tac. Ann. 1, 1, *extr.*: Sall. Jng. *init.*

**histrionic:** *histrioníllis*, *e.*: Tac. cf. Dial. Or 26. (Usu. better expr. by gen. pl. of *histrio*; v. *ACTOR*, *V. THEATRICAL*). *Phr.: the h. art*, *ludicra ars*, Liv. 7, 2, *fin.*

**hit (v.):** I. *To strike*: *střeo*, *tundō*, etc.; *v. TO STRIKE, BEAT*. Phr.: *you have h. the nail on the head*, *tetisti acu*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19 (in which sense modern writers use the fuller form, *rem acu tetigisti*): *to h. a man when he is down*, *humili dejecto plagas ingerere*; in fig. sense, *\*inteliç insultare*. II. Fig.: *to hit upon*: *offendo*, 3 (*trans.*); *Incido*, 3 (*intrans.*): *v. TO LIGHT UPON, FALL IN WITH*. III. *To hit off*, e. g. a likeness: *to h. off any one's character*, *aliquo mores bene describere*, Pl.

**hit (subs.):** *plága*: *v. BLOW*. Phr.: *a hit!* *hoc habet* (gladiat. phr.), Virg. Aen. 12, 296: Pl.: Ter. See also CHANCE.

**hitch (subs.):** *perh. scrípñus (any source of embarrassment)*: cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30. Phr.: *there is a h.*, *haeret res (in salebra)*; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: *there is a h. in the verre*, *claudicatus versus*: v. TO HALT, LIMP.

**hither (adv.):** *huc*: Cic.: Virg. Phr.: *h. and thither*, *huc illuc*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, *med.*; *huc atque illuc*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 184 (a graver expression); *huc et illuc*, id. Div. 2, 18, 80; *huc et illuc*, Sen.; *huc illoque*, Plin.: when the action of a number is described, *passim (in every direction)*: *to fly h. and thither unrestrainedly (of birds)*, *p. ac libere volatire*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23. *Join: huc et illuc passim [vagari]*, Cic. Div. l. c. See also BACKWARDS (1, fin.).

**hither (adv.):** *citérior*, *us*: Caes. Superb. citimus, *hithermost*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16.

**hither (interj.):** *adessum!*! Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2; *buc ales!*! Virg. E. 2, 45.

**hitherto:** I. *Of time* 1. *ad-huc (up to the present time): to denote continuity of action, usque may be pre-fixed)* *crime h. punished in the case of none yet factum a. in nullo etiam vindictum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: *as I have h. done, siue a. feci*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, *extr.*: *I have been idle h.*, *cessatum usque a. est*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23; Pl.: Suet. 2. *antéiac (before now): v. BEFORE*. II. *O place: huc usque (or as the word):* Plin.

**hitherward:** *horsum*: Pl.: Ter.

**hive:** *alvus, alveus, alvéarium*: v. BEEHIVE.

**ho (interj.):** 1. *heus (used in calling attention):* Ter.: Virg.: Cic. 2. *ého (expr. surprise, or to call attention: only in comic writers):* Pl. :

Ter. Strengthened form, *ehodus*, *ho*, *initio*! Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10. 3. *ho*, *(expr. surprise: rare):* Ter.

**hoard (adj.):** *cánus: h. frost, c. pruina*, Virg. Mart. v. HOARY, GRAY.

**hoard (subs.):** *áccervus a h. of brass and gold*, *auris a. et auris*, Hor.: v. HEAP.

**hoar-frost:** 1. *prüfina: h. comes from frozen dew, pr. ex rœ gelido gig-*

*nitur*, Plin. 2, 60, 61: Varr.: Cic. In

*the poets, cana is often added*, Vlrg. G. 2, 376: Mart. When the *pl.* is used, it denotes *continued or accumulated h.s.*

Cic.: Luer.: Hor. 2. *gelfidium (esp.*

*the early h.s. or frozen dew): only in pl. if there are h.s. when you gather the dew, si g. erunt, cum oleam coges*, Cato, R. R. 65: Col. J. John.: *pruinae et gelidium nocturna*, Col. 11, 2, *ad init.* *Curver v. ita h. pruinosus*, Os: Palt.

**hoar-hound:** *marrubium candidum*: Plin. *(black h., batiflōē) es*: Plin.

**hoariness:** *cánities, éi*: *Ov. M. 1, 23*: Plin.

**hoarse:** *raucus (denoting either an affection of the throat, or natural harshness of voice): to make oneself h. with asking, roganda r. fieri*, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 18: Cic.: *the h. croak of frogs, vox voranarum, Ov.: the h. Adriatici, r. Adria, Hor. Somewhat h., subraucus, Cic. To become h., irrauesco, irrausi, 3: but the perf. only occurs if he be but a triple h., si paulum irrausert*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259. Plin.: *to call till one is hoarse*: when by being encored again and again he had become h., *quoniam saepius revocavus vocem obtundisset*, Liv. 7, 2.

**hoarsely:** *\*rauca voce, raucu sono: v. HOARSE.* (Or *poet. raucum*, cf. L. G. 5, 344).

**hoarseness:** 1. *raucitas: Cels. : Plin. (rancido em in Isid. Or. 4, 7)*.

2. *rávis, lis, in, f. (only found in acc.): to get rid of h. (phlegm), r. purgare, Apul.* Pl. (cf. HOARSE, fin.). 3. *asperitis tuncum*: Plin. 30, 4, 11. 4. *branchus (ir. βράχος, a particular kind of) h.*: Isid. Or. 1, c. Coel. Ar.

**hoary:** 1. *cánus: h. looks, c. capilli*, Hor.: *also cani absolu*, Cic. Sen. 18, *init.* 2. *incanus (chiefly poet.): h. chin, l. menta*, Virg. Aen. 6, 809: *h. head, l. caput*, Suet. Dom. 20. *To be h. cæno, ni, 2: willows h. with foliage gray, glanca canentia fronde saltaria*, Virg. G. 2, 13, *to become h. canescit*, 3: Ov.: Plin.: *h. antiquity, præc. præscutustas*, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: v. OLIVEN, ANCIENT.

**hoax (subs.):** Phr.: *to play off a h. upon any one*, *perf. ludificare aliquem (to make a fool of a man): v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.*: *this is a pretty h.*, *puliche iudiciorum*! Pl. Trin. 2, 8, 6: *to contrive a h., \*lepidum quandam fraudem commissi*.

**hoax (v.):** *perf. ludifico, 1: v. pre-act, art.*

**hob:** *nearest words scōcus, cāminus: v. FIRE-PLACE*.

**hobble:** *claudico, 1: v. TO LIMP*.

**hobby:** *perf. stūdiū (eager pursuit): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1, init.* *veniū nūc ad istūn, quemadmodum ipse appetit stūdiū (what he calls his h.)*; *in amicū ejus morbum et insaniā*, Plin.: *this is one of my h.s. (articles of virtu), genuis est hoc voluptatis meae*, Cic. Att. 1, 9.

**hobby-horse:** I. *Lit. for children to ride*: *ärundo, inls, f.: to ride on a h.*, *equitare in a longa*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 248. II. Fig.: *esp. a favourite opinion or theory: to ride one's h. in-epīvi suis plaudere*, Dial. Or. 32, extr. (R. A.).

**hobgoblin:** *larva: v. GHOST, GOBLIN*.

**hob-nail:** *clāvis: v. NAIL*.

**hob-nob:** *nearest word, propinco, 1* (*to drink to the health of*): Cic.: Virg.

**hobson's choice:** *\*ea lex eligend ut ex aliena sententi eligas, non tua*.

**hock (subs.):** *nearest word perchopiles, itis, m.: v. HAM (1).*

**hock (v.):** *popilites succido: v. TO HAMSTRING*.

**hockey:** *\*lusus genus in quo pila periculis (arindinibus) pulsatur*.

**hocus-pocus:** *v. TRICK, JUGGLERY*.

**hood:** *\*instrumentum ad calcinum hermis portandum*.

**hodge-podge:** *perf. farrago, inls, f. (a mixed dish): cf. Juv. 1, 86 or miscellanea, sum (a kind of hash given to gladiators)*, Juv. 11, 20.

**hoe (subs.):** 1. *sarculum, less freq-*

*sarculūs to cover up seed with h.s, sarcu-* *culi: semen adobriuere*, Col. 2, 11, *ad*

*to clear with a light h., levigare s. s. Plin. 18, 26, 65, 9241: Hor. Men-*

*tion is made of single and double h.s, s.* *simplices, bicornes, Pall. 1, 43,* 2. *marra (a forked tool of some kind): cf.* Col. 10, 72 and 88. (Ligo is a digging fork or spade)

**hoe (c.):** 1. *sarrilio, 4. Cato: Plin.*

2. *sarculo, 1: Pall. 3. purgo, 1 (to clear by hoeing or otherwise): Plin.: v. HOE (subs.): 4. pecto, xi, xum and pectuum, 1 (to clear out weeds, etc., as with a comb): Col. 10, 148 and 94 (poet.).*

**hoeing:** 1. *sarrilio, sarritūra: Col. 1, 2. sareulatio: Plin.*

**hoer:** *sarritor Col.*

**hog:** *porcus: a h. from Epicure's herd*, Epicuri de grege p., Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 23, *ext.*: Cic.: Script. R. R. (porcus may be used of the female, strictly, porca): v. PIG. II.'s fl̄sh, (caro) porcina, suilla (v. PORK): *h.s. hard, adeps suillus* (R. and A.).

**hogish:** *inqinatus, foedus, etc.: v. FOUL*.

**hoghead:** *perf. dolum: v. CASK*.

**hogsty:** 1. *hära: one fetched from a h. (lig.): ex h. productus*, Cic. in Pis. 16, *init.*: Varr.: Col. (but hara is also used of enclosures for other animals: v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.): 2. suile, is, n.: to sweep out a h. s. convergere, Col.

**hoisted:** *v. HOYDEN*.

**hoist (v.):** *tollo, sublēvo: v. TO RAISE*. Phr.: *to h. sail, vela dare, pandere: v. SAIL*. (Vela subducere is to haul up sails to the antennae; to fulfil them.)

**hoist (subs.):** *perf. tolleō, onlis, m. (a machine used for raising water, men, etc.): cf. Plin. 19, 4, 20: Veg. Mil. 4, 21.*

**hold (subs.):** I. *Grasp: chiefly*

*in certain phr.: (i). to take h. (1). préhendo (sync. prendo), di, sum, 3: to take h. of any one by the hand, aliquem manu pr., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: Pl.*

*Fig.: of plants, to take h. of the ground, root, Pall. 3, 25, ad init. Frequent, préhendo, prenso, 1, to take h. frequently, make efforts to lay h. of, Virg.: Ov.: Tac. (2). apprēhendo, 3 (=preced.): to take h. of a serpent with one hand, anguemu altera ap. manu, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 67: Ter.: *the atoms h. one of h. one another, atomi alias alias ap.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. (3). comprehendō, 3 (strictly, to grasp with both hands, so as to embrace): to take h. of things with the hands, res manibus c., Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: *the pincers lay h. of the tooth, for dentis c. Cels.: for fig. sense, v. FIRE-PLACE*.*

**hobble:** *claudico, 1: v. TO LIMP*.

**hobby:** *perf. stūdiū (eager pursuit): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 1, init.* *veniū nūc ad istūn, quemadmodum ipse appetit stūdiū (what he calls his h.)*; *in amicū ejus morbum et insaniā*, Plin.: *this is one of my h.s. (articles of virtu), genuis est hoc voluptatis meae*, Cic. Att. 1, 9.

**hobby-horse:** I. *Lit. for children to ride*: *ärundo, inls, f.: to ride on a h.*, *equitare in a longa*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 248. II. Fig.: *esp. a favourite opinion or theory: to ride one's h. in-epīvi suis plaudere*, Dial. Or. 32, extr. (R. A.).

**hobgoblin:** *larva: v. GHOST, GOBLIN*.

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**hob-nob:** *nearest word, propinco, 1* (*to drink to the health of*): Cic.: Virg.

**hold (v.)**: **A.** Trans.: **I.** To keep hold of: **1.** tēneō, nū, ntum, 2; to h. a little box in the hand, pyxidem in manus t., Cic. Coel. 26, fin.; but if the object be not such as to lie in the hand, use abl. alone: cf. Ov. F. 1, 99, ille tenens baculum dextra: Cic. Off. 3, 17, init. **2.** rētineō, 2 (to h. back, keep hold of): why do you h. me back? quid me retines? Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 65; in its left hand it (the figure) held a bow, sinistra manu retinebat arcum. Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74. **3.** gesto, 1 (to carry in the arms or on the person): to h. a baby in one's arms, infantem puerum in manibus g., cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24. See also toll. artt. **II.** To contain: cāpio, cēpi, captus, 3: your stomach will not therefore h. more than nine, non tuu hoc capiet venter plus quam meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: Cic.: v. TO CONTAIN (I.).

**III.** With ref. to fluids; not to suffer to escape: expr. by transm. perfino: a vessel with holes in it, which will h. nothing, vas perforatum et quodcumque accipit transmittens, cf. Sen. 99, 6: so as to h. water, ne humorem transmittat, Col. 1, 6, ad fin.: that vessel is leaky; it won't h. water, plenum rimarum vas est; hac atque illac perfuit, cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. **IV.** To occupy land, etc.: **1.** possideo, sēdi, sessum, 2 (not involving ownership): to h. land that has been forcibly seized, agrum per vim occupatum p., Caes. B. G. 6, 12; that no one should h. more than 500 jugers of land, ne quis plus quingenta jugera possideret, Liv. 6, 35. **Join:** possidere atque habere, Liv. 26, 11, med. **2.** habeo, 2 (to be in actual possession of): v. TO POSSESS. Phr.: lands held on the best tenure, praedia qua optima conditione sunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9. **3.** obtineo, 2 (to be in possession of; rightly or wrongly: not used of ordinary occupancy of land): to h. Gaul and Italy by arms, Galliam atque Italiam armis ob., Liv. 30, 10; to h. the highest position in a state, principatum in civitate obtinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; to h. (a country) as a province, cum imperio ob., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4.

**V.** To maintain possession of against attack: rētineō, 2: to h. the town oppidum r., Caes. B. G. 7, 21. Fig.: to hold one's own against another, ius sum contra aliquem r., Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 73. **VI.** To be in the enjoyment of an office: gēro, ssi, stū, 3: to h. the office of consul, praeator, etc., consulatus, praeaturam g., Cic.: Liv. (pass.). N.B.—Very oft. not exactly expressed: while h.ing the office of consul for the fourth time, quartum consul (in apposition), Cic. Sen. 4, 10: cf. L. G. § 589, 2. **VII.** To entertain an opinion: tēneō, 2: with sententiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34 (but the phr. denotes rather the maintenance of an opinion than the mere entertaining of it). Usu expre: sentio: to h. this opinion, sic putare, existimare, etc.: v. TO THINK, MAINTAIN; OPINION. **VIII.** To deem: hābō, dūco, existimo: v. TO CONSIDER (IV.), THINK.

**IX.** To have, treat: esp. in phr. to h. in honour, aliquem in honore habere, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2, fin.: when an adj. is used, sometimes without prep.: to h. in especial honour, praecipue habere honore, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; to be held in some degree of honour, aliquo esse numero atque honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, init.

**X.** To check, stop: Phr.: to h. one's tongue, tacere: h. your tongue, pray, tace modo! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 16: Pl.; tene linguam, Ov. F. 2, 602 (contine linguam, only in sense of habitually keeping control over one's language, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13); reticere (where something is kept secret): in truth I cannot h. my peace, emin' vero reticere nequeo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79; to h. one's breath, animare, comprimere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28; to h. one's hands (keep them off any one), manus comprimere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 29. **XI.** To conduct elections, meetings, etc.: **1.** hābō, 2: to h. the consular elections, comitia consulum h., Liv. 3, 20: Cic.: to h. a levy of troops,

delectum h., Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Cic.: to h. a discussion, disputationem h., Cic. Rep. 1, 7. **2.** ágo, égi, actum, 3: esp. in phr., convenitus a., to h. the circuits or assizes, Caes. B. G. 1, 54. **B.** Intrans.: **I.** To remain fast: perl. māeo, permāeo: v. TO REMAIN. **II.** To be true, or applicable: convēnit, vēnit, 4 (foll. by ad): any one of these things will h. of me, in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3; neither of these h.s of every kind of land, neutrum borum ad omnem agrum c., Varr. R. R. 1, 19; cf. Cic. Sull. 7, extr. **III.** To think: censeo, existimo, etc.: v. TO THINK. See also toll. artt.

**hold back:** **I.** Trans.: **1.** rētineō, 2: to h. oneself back (in discourse), se ret., Cic. Leg. 1, 19, extr.: Virg. **2.** rēpēndeo, 3 (to hold in order to check: rare in lit. sense): to h. back runaways with the hand, fugientes manu r., Liv. 34, 14. **3.** rēvōcō, 1 (in fig. sense): to h. any one back from crime, aliquem a sceleri r., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10 (but the verb implies that the thing is already entered upon): cf. id. Clu. 5, 12. **II.** Intrans.: to show hesitation: **1.** perl. grāvōr, 1 (to make difficulties about doing anything): cf. Cic. Clu. 25, 69, sed primo gravari coepit . . . post exoratus, he at first (afflicted to) h. back . . . afterwards was prevailed upon: I would not h. back, if I had confidence in myself, ego non grāvarer, si mihi ipse confidere, Cic. Am. 5, init. Comp. the use of the adv. gravare, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59, gravare illc primo, he at first (pretends to) h. back.

**2.** cunctor, 1: v. TO HESITATE. **— cheap:** **1.** neglīgo, exi, ectum, 3: to h. money cheap on occasion, pecuniam in loco n., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 8: Cic.: v. TO DISREGARD. **2.** parvi facio: v. TO VALUE.

**fast:** **1.** rētineō, 2: to h. a vessel fast with a grapping-iron, navem injecta manu ferrea r., Caes. B. C. 1, 58. Esp. fig.: to h. fast truth and honour, et veritatem et fidem r., Cic. Am. 24, init.: v. TO RETAIN. **2.** amplexor, 1 (to cling to; fig.): to h. the faster to one's decision, judicium sumum am. ac tueri, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 11, extr. **3.** mordēo, mōndri, mōrsum, 2 (to clasp tight: poet.): a clasp held fast her dress, mordetibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: Virg. See also TO MAINTAIN.

**forth or out:** **A.** Trans.: **I.** Lit.: to stretch out: **1.** porrigo, rexī, rectum, 3; to h. out the hand for the purpose of giving anything, manum ad tradendum aliquid p., Cic. Clu. 26, fin.: v. TO STRETCH FORTH.

**2.** tendō, tētēndi, sum and tum, 3: she held out little Iulus to his father, parvum patrī tendebat Iulum, Virg. Jo in: porrige reque atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, fin. **3.** extendo, di, tum, 3: he held out his neck and presented it for his friend (to strike), extenter cervicem liberū praebebat, Vell. 2, 70: Cic.: v. TO STRETCH FORTH.

**4.** exsēto, ui, rtumi, 3 (to put forth to view): to h. out the tongue in mockery, linguan ab irrisu ex., Liv. 7, 10: Virg. Frequent., exerto, 1: Virg. **5.** praebebo, 2 (to offer; place at any one's disposal): cf. supr. (3): v. TO PRESENT, OFFER.

Phr.: we too have held out our hand (lit. have withdrawn it) to the rod, et nos manum praebumimus is good Lat.: cf. cervicem praebebo, Petr. 97, Virg.: to h. out the (helping) hand, manum dare, Quint. 2, 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: ostendo, di, tum, 3; to h. forth hopes to bad men, spem improbis os., Cic. Agr. 1, 8, init.: to h. out expectations of a gift, munus os., Cic. Fam. 9, 8, init.

Frequent. ostento, 1 (to keep h. out or offering): to h. out rewards and intimidations, praemia, metum os., Sall. Jug. 23. **6.** prōpōno, pōsui, itum, 3: to h. out great rewards, magna praemia p., Caes. B. G. 5, 58: Virg.: v. TO OFFER.

**B.** Intrans.: **I.** To h. forth **i.** e. speak: contiōnor, contiōnem hābō: v. TO HARANGUE. **II.** To h. out, i.e. endure: v. TO HOLD OUT (II.). **hold in:** **1.** inhibeo, 2: to h. in horses (from going too fast), equos sustinere, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94, is to pull up; in which sense Liv. has frenos inh., 1, 48, med.). **2.** cōtēbō, contineo, etc.: v. TO RESTRAIN. Phr.: to cōtē in the reins, frenos or frena ducere, adducere: v. REINS.

**— off:** v. TO KEEP OFF.

**— on:** tēneō, 2: to h. on one's course, cursum t., Caes.: Cic.

**— out:** **I.** To present: v. TO HOLD FORTH. **II.** To endure: **1.** sustineo, 2: they (the besieged) could no longer h. out, sese diutius s. non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, extr.: Cic. Fam. 12, 6, extr.: oftener an aac., such as vim hostium, impetum, is added: v. TO WITHSTAND. Simly, frequent., sustinio, 1 (implying frequent attacks): had they not been relieved, they could not have held out any longer, nec nisi subventum foret ultra sustentari fuerint, Liv. 14, 18. **2.** perfero, 3, irr. (usu. with an aac.): v. TO ENDURE. **3.** rēsisto, 3: v. TO RESIST. **4.** dūro, 1 (to last out): v. TO ENDURE. **5.** obdūro, 1 (to persist): Join: perfere et obdurare, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7: Cic.

**— to:** **I.** To apply: admōneō, mōni, tum, 2: to h. a firebrand to any one's (face), faciem alicui ad, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, fin.: v. TO APPLY. **II.** To cling to: tēneō (cf. TO HOLD, VII.); amplexor as ad teor (v. TO HOLD FAST): v. TO MAIN-TAIN.

**— up:** **I.** To lift up: **1.** tollo, sustinū, sublatū, 3: to h. one's hands (in astonishment), manus t., Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63; **2.** sublēvo, 1: v. TO LIFT UP. **3.** erigo, rexī, cūm, 3 (to elevate from a depressed position): h. up your heads, erige capitū! Oft. in fig. sense, se h. up our heads (take courage), erigimur, Hor. S. 2, 8, 57. **To keep from falling:** sustineo, 3: to h. oneself up from falling, se a lapsu s., Liv. 21, 35: Caes. Frequent., sustento, 1 (to make efforts to h. up), Virg. Aen. 10, 338. **III.** Of the weather, to become fair: if the weather h. up, si sudum erit, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, fin.; more precisely, \*si coelum serenus fiet; si imbrez se cohabet.

**— with:** consentio, 4: v. TO AGREE WITH. Phr.: those who h. with Plato, Aristotle, illi a Platone, Aristotele, Cic. Mur. 50, fin.

**hold (interj.):** perl. òh! cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 12, ohe! trecentos inseris!

**holder:** **I.** One who holds: expr. by verb: v. TO HOLD, HOLD WITH. **II.** An instrument for holding: perl. re-cepīculū (v. Lat. Dict. s. v.), or cāpūlus (that which one holds a thing by): v. HANDLE. (Retinaculum, tenaculum, are for holding a thing fast by.)

**hold-fast:** 1. fibula (for fastening beams together): Vitr. 1, 5, 3; Caes.

2. uncus (a clamping-hook): Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. **3.** ansa terrea (= pre-ced.): Vitr. 2, 8, 4.

**holding (subs.):** conditio: the best h. (of lands) optima c., Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9.

**hole:** **I.** An aperture: **1.** fōrāmen, inis, n. (a h. pierced): the h. of a tibiae f., Hor. A. P. 203: falling into a gully-h., prolapsus in f. cloacae, Suet. Gr. 2. **2.** cāvum, cāvus: he made a number of h.s in the wall, murum crebris c. aperuit, Liv. 24, 34, med.: stop up the h. you have made, cāvum quem feceris obturato, Col. 12, 8, init. **3.** lācūna (a cavity): Varr.: Lucre. Phr.: to make a h. (of h.s) in anything, pertundō, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (v. TO BORE): to make a h. through the bottom of a cup, p. calicem per fundum, Cat. R. 52: a vessel with h.s in it, pertusum dolium, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 150: Lucre. Phr.: to dig a h. in a wall, partem profere, Pl.: a garment full of h.s, vestimentum lacerm (v. BAGGED).

**The abode of mice, etc.:** **1.** cāvum

**cavus:** *to make their h.s (of mice), c.* facere, Cato, R. R. 12; cf. supr. (2).

**2. cibile,** *is, n.:* *to dig their h.s (of moles), c. fodere,* Virg. G. 1, 183. **3. fovea:** Vulg. Luc. ix. 58: not class. in this sense v. PITFALL. **III. A wretched abode:** v. NOVEL.

**holiday:** **1.** dies festus (*day of religious festivity*): v. FESTIVAL. **2.** feriae, arum (strictly like preced.; denoting a succession of such days): *the Latin h.s.* f. Latine, Liv.: Cic.: v. DICT. Antiq. p. 529 (for which Latine, absol., is frequent, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, med.): often in gen. sense, *tegat h.*, tenses, f. Cic. de Or. 3, 22, extr.: *to keep h. for three days*; f. triduum habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, extr.: f. observare, Macr. Sat. 1, 16, init.: f. agere (in looser sense, to indulge in jollity), Petr. 24. **3.** dies feriatis: Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 3. Phr.: *to keep h.*, feriari, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 7; but the use of any part of the verb except *p. part.* feriatus (= keeping h.) is rare: *keeping h. from public toil*, negotiis publicis feriatus, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, fin.: Varr.: *servants keeping h.*, tamuli operum (= operibus) soluti, Hor. Od. 3, 17, extr.: *a partial h.*, diles intercessus; Macr. Sat. 1, 16, init. N.B.—Best word for a school h., *dies feriatus* (cf. supr.); but may usu. be expr. by phr.: *to-day* is a h., hodie ferias agimus; a literarum studiorum feriati sumus *to ask a whole h.*, rogare ut toto die ferias agere licet.

**holily:** sancte (scrupulously, conscientiously): Cic.

**holiness:** sanctitas (purity, conscientiousness): Cic. v. SANCTITY. (Vulg. in Hebr. xii. 10, has sanctificatio: comp. HOLY.)

**hollo:** **1.** heus: *h. there some one!* come out, b. aliquis, exalte! Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 67: Ter. **2.** ého (denoting surprise): Pl. Ter. v. *vo! no!*

**hollow (adj.):** **1.** Litt.: cavus: *a h. shell, c. concha*, Virg.: *h. trunks, c. trunci*, Hor.: *to be good for h. teeth, cava dentum prodesse*, Plin. 30, 3, 8. **2.** cáravus (*that has been hollowed out*): *neath some h. rock, sub rupe e.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 229; *h. eyes, c. oculi*, Lucifer 6, 1192; *h. teeth, c. dentes*, Col. 6, 29. **3.** concávus (concave, hollowed inwards): *h. rocks, c. saxa*, Virg. G. 4, 49: Cie. **4.** exésum (eaten out, as the trunk of a tree): *a cava in a h. tree, exesse arboris antrum*, Virg. G. 4, 44; *h. teeth, ex. dentes*, Plin. 30, 3, 8; **II.** Of sounds, deep, low, as if issuing from a cavern: (*sonitus*) qualis ex cavernis exiens; murmur similis: cf. Plin. 2, 80, 82. **III. Fig.:** vain, unreal: **1.** vanus (*empty, unsubstantial*): Hor.: Sen. **2.** fumidus (*puffed out and making an empty show*: not so in Cic.): *a h. unsubstantial, fickle thing* (popularity), res t.,vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84, II. **3.** fútus (*counterfeit, insincere*): Join: *tutacis et similitus (opp. to sincere atque verus)*, Cic. Am. 25, 95. (*Fucus = showy, and so more or less insincere*: cf. Cie. Att. 18, 1.)

**hollow (subs.):** **1.** cárverna, cárvernula: v. CAVITY. **2.** cárvin (gen. term): *the screech s. of the earth, occulta terrae c.*, Plin. 2, 79, 81: *the h. of a fluting, striae c.*, Viir: comp. HOLE (1).

**3.** lácuna (*a depression of surface*): *not to have h.s or projections (of a pavement)*, non habere l., neque existantes tunulos, Virg. 7, 1, 4: Varr. **4.** alveus (poet.): *the h. of a decayed ilex, vitiosas lietas a.*, Virg. G. 2, 43. Phr.: *the h. of the hand, cava manus* (opp. to manus plana, the flat hand), Sen. Ep. 56, init.: Suet.: cava palma, Virg. Aen. 8, 69: *vola is the natural h. of the palm*, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

**hollow (v.):** **1.** cárvo, **i.** *the fall of a drop h.s the stone, stillield causus lapidem c.*, Lucifer 1, 314: *to h. out ships from trees, naves arboribus c.*, Liv. 21, 26.

**2.** excavo, **i. (h. out):** *to h. out a scoop, trulam ex.*, Cie.: Plin.

**hollowing (subs.):** excavatio: Sen. **hollowness:** chiefly fig.: **1.**

vánitas (*emptiness, unreality*): Cic. Am. 26, 99. **2.** more freq. expr. by vánus, etc.: *to learn the h. of earthly things*, \*terrestria quam sint vana experiri: v. EMPTI (11.).

**holly:** \*ilex aquifolium (Cycl.). **holly-hock:** perh. malva: v. MALLOW: althaea rosea; M. L.

**holm-oak:** Ilex, lcis, m. (*the evergreen oak*): Virg. (\*quercus ilex, liliun). *Made of h.*, ilignus, Ter.: Virg.: ilignus, Col.: *a grove of h.s*, ilicetum. Mart.

**holocaust:** \*hólöcaustum, Prud.; \*hólöcaustóma, átis, n.: Tert. (*Victima quae tota igni creatur*)

**holly:** sanctus (in class, Lat., consecrated, pure); and of moral character, irreproachable, conscientious: q. v.): *the Holly Spirit*, s. Spiritus, Vulg. (pass.): Eccles. Scr.: *be ye h.s, for I am h.* s. eritis, quoniam ego s. sum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 16: v. SACRED. *H. water*, perh. aqua Istralis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73.

**holiday:** festus dies: v. HOLIDAY.

**homage:** **1.** As feudal term: Phr. h.: *to do h. (to a feudal superior)*, fidelitatem jurare, Lib. Feud. 2, 5: *the formula of h.*, forma fidelitatis, ib. 2, 5; juramentum fidelitatis, ib. 2, 7. Sometimes the late Lat. homagium may be indispensable to precision of expression.

**II.** In gen. sense, respect, reverence: observantia, vénération: v. RESPECT.

**homager:** v. VASSAL.

**home (subs.):** **1.** dömicum (usual abode): *to have one's h. (place of residence) in Italy*, d. in Italiis habere, Cic. Arch. 4, 7; Pl. Fig.: *to go to the skies, as to one's h.*, in colum quasi in d. summa pervenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. Jo iñ: sedes ac dömicum [collocare], Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 6. **2.** dömas, us or i (the latter only as locative), f. esp. in the forms, domi, at home; dömm, to one's h.; domo, from h. (after a verb of motion); in other uses=house, esp. a city house (v. note): (i) at h., domi: *at h. and in the field*, bellum domini, Sall. Jug. 41; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85, vel bellum domi; bellum domique, Liv. 9, 24; militiae et domi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 49. **3.** the possess. prons, mea, tua, suae, may be added either for emphasis or distinction; cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 69 apud eum fui, tanquam domi meae, *I was as much "at home" as if I had been at home*: Ter.: (ii). *homewards, to one's home*, dönum; or of a number, usn. demos (mean, tnam, suam, etc. may be added, as above): *escorted h. at evening*, dömm redditus ad vesperum, Cic. Am. 3, 12: *that they should return to their several h.s, d. suam quemque reverti*, Cae. B. G. 2, 10: cf. suas quiske abirent dömos, Liv. 2, 7, init.: (iii). *from h., denoting motion: those who would not leave their h.s, qui domo exire nolent*, Cie. Fl. 6, fin. (Occasionally domo = at home): Varr. R. R. 1, 8, init.: **3.** tectum (any shelter, under a roof): v. HABITATION. **4.** lar, laris, m. (meton.): strictly, the household god!: sometimes with familiaris: *that we should nowhere have a h.*, nobis 1. familiarem insequere esse, Sall. Cat. 20: *to leave one's h. 1. familiarem suum relinquere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 11, 27; esp. poet., to be driven from h., lare pelli, Ov. F. 6, 362: Mart. (Lar conveys with it more of the domestic sense: cf. Liv. 26, 25, med., urbe, tecto, mensa, lare, recipere: where lare denotes the most intimate degree of association). **5.** fócus (meton.): v. HEARTH. Phr.: at h. ("within," i.e. in the house), intus: *is your brother at h.?* estre frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30 (Cie. Sen. 4, 12, has intus domique, where intus refers to piracy, domi to home occupation): away from h., perire, foris, foras (the last after a verb of motion: v. ABROAD): to be "not at h." to any one, alicui occupatum (lit. engaged) esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: *he is making himself at h. there in her house*, intimum ibi se apud illam facit,

Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 30: *that stays much at h. (in-door)*, umbratilis, umbraticus (v. IN-DOOR): quite at h. in any subject, it aliqua re multum fit saepè versatus Cic. Quint. 1, 3: *to be quite at h. in ancient history*, \*totam antiquitatem penitus cognitam perspectamque habere.

**home (adv.):** **1.** domesticus (apportioning to house or family): v. DOMESTIC. **2.** umbratilis: v. precd. art. ad fin. Cic. Joins domesticus disciplina viatique umbratilis (the latter term implying a reproach), Plisc. 2, 11, 27: Col. **3.** umbratilis (like precd.) Quint. (Gell.): v. IN-DOOR. For pur. a home thrust, v. foll. art.

**home (adv.):** **1.** Litt. upwards, to home: döminū, döminos (of more than one): v. HOME, subs. (2). **II.** Fig.: in certain phr.: (i). *to drive h. (a weapon)*, strike h.: ádigo, égi, actu, 3 (foll. by such an acc. as ferrum, telum). Liv. 27, 49, init.: *Jost. 1, 9, extr.* Phr.: *to strike h. (deal a home thrust)*, vitalia ferire (deal a mortal wound), Quint. 5, 12, 22; gravem plagam facere (to inflict a severe wound), Cic. Or. 68, 228 (two latter phr. used lig.). (ii). *to come h. to any one*; to affect deeply: Phr.: that remark came h. to him with great force, quod verbum in pectus ei aite descendit, cf. Sall. Jug. 11, fin.: *not to come h. to the heart so powerfully*, signum irritare animos, Hor. A. P. 180: *to come h. to the heart*, cor tangere, animos commovere (v. HEART, III.). (N.B.—Pertinere, interesse, cadere, convenire, denote only that something is applicable, not that it actually comes h. to the person whom it concerns.)

**home-bred:** **1.** dömestiens (belonging to house or home): Cic.: Col.: v. DOMESTIC. Fig. in gen. sense, h. crime, d. scelus, Cic. Fanu. 5, 2, ad. init.

**2.** vernaculus (produced at home, not imported): v. NATIVE. Joins (former) domesticum ac vernacularum, Cic. Verr. 3, 61, 141. **3.** intestinus (h., of that which originates at home): v. INTERNAL. **4.** gérūmus (native: somewhat rare): h. virtus, g. [domesticæque] virtutes (opp. to artes transmarinæ, importatae), Cic. Rep. 2, 15, ext.

**homeless:** sine teto, tecto carens v. HOME, HOME." See also EXILED.

**homeliness:** perh. rusticities (plain country ways): Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4: cf. Plin. alt. 35, 4, 9. M. Agrippa vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis: Ov. Or exp. by adj.: v. HOMELY.

**homely:** **1.** rusticus (plain, as in the country): h. truth, r. veritas, Mart. 10, 22, 10: a h. rude expression, r. vox et agrestis, Cle. de Or. 3, 11, 42. *Somewhat h.*, subrusticus, Cic. **2.** agrestis (stronger than rusticus, and implying something of boorishness): v. supr. (1). *Somewhat so*, subagrestis, Cic. **3.** píebilis (suitable to the common people): h. language, p. sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 (= quotidian verba). **4.** crassus (coarse): h. attive, c. vestis, cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 15. Fig.: h. mother-uit, c. Minerva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3. **5.** vulgaris, e. (v. common): h. fare, cibus v., Suet. Aug. 76; vulgarita, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38 (cibus tenuis is light, scant fare). **6.** rudis, inconfitius, etc.: v. UNPOLISHED Phr.: in a h. manner, rustic, rustic, Cic.: Hor.; subrustice, Gell.

**home-made:** dömesticus, vernaculus: v. HOME-BRED.

**homeric:** Homericus: Cie.

**home-span:** dömesticus, domi factus: v. HOME-MADE. For fig. sense, v. HOMELY (4).

**home-sick:** \*quem tecti larisque sui desiderium tenet cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 11, mirum me desiderium tenet urbis.

**home-sickness:** \*tecti s. laris sni desiderium: v. LONGING.

**homestead:** sëdes, dömellium: v. ABOLE, HOME.

**homeward:** döminū, döminos verus: v. HOME (1, ii); TOWARDS.

**homeward-bound:** qui (quaes) in patriam regit, cursum suum dirigit.

**homicidal**: cruentus, sanguinolentus: v. BLOOD-STAINED.

**homicide**: I. *The slayer*: hōmīcida: Cic.: v. MURDERER. II. *The deed*: 1. hōmīcidium: *h. is atoned for by a certain number of cattle, litora h. certo armentorum numero*, Tac. G. 21: Petr.: v. MURDER. (N.B.—Homicidium bad not the legal sense of the Eng., as distinguished from murder)

2. caedes (homini): Cic. Mil. 5, 11. Phr.: *to bring in a verdict of justifiable h.*, \*hominem recte ac jure causam decernere, cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

**homiletic**: \*hōmīlētīc: as theol. t.t. As subs. homiletics, \*args homiletica.

**homily**: sermo, tractātūs: v. SERMON. (As theol. t.t., \*bōmīlia, Fabric. Bibl. Gr.)

**homoeopathic**: \*hōmōopathīc.

**homoeopathy**: \*medicina homoeopathica (quaes dicitur).

**homogeneity**: \*similis natura. Phr.: *there must be of parts, \*parts necessary est in eodem genere reperiantur.*

**homogeneous**: \*pari natura praeditus. H. elements, \*quae in eodem genere sunt.

**homologous**: *the h. sides, ea latera quae consimilis rationem inter se habent.*

**hone**: cōs, cōtis, f.: Cic.: v. WHETSTONE.

**honest**: 1. prōbus: v. GOOD, UPRIGHT.

2. sīncērūs (*genuine, free from deception of any kind*): v. SINCERE.

3. simplex, icis (*straightforward, frank*): v. SIMPLE.

4. antiquū (*strictly, old-fashioned*: hence honest and naive, simple and unsuspecting): good, h. souls, judging others from their own nature, homines a. qui ceteros ex sua natura fingerent, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88, homo antiqua virtute ac fide, "an h. man of the old genuine sort."

5. frūgi, strictly dat. of frūx, but used as adj.: comp. frugalior, -issimus (strictly, tending to profit: hence, useful, worthy, honest): h. sober men, homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Ver. 3, 27, 67: so h. and so chaste (Penelope), tam f. tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: cf. Cic. Font. 13, 23, tanta virtute atque integratè ut ... solus frugi (opp. to nequam) nominaretur: often used as an epithet of a goot, h. slave, servus f. atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Hor. Join: (*homo*) irraginissimus, sanctissimus, Cic. Fl. 29, 71. See also INCORRUPTIBLE. (N.B.—Not honest, which is HONOURABLE.)

**honestly**: 1. sīncērē: v. SINCEHERLY. (Probe = rightly, well.)

2. ex bona fide (*in perfect good faith*: freq. in legal phrase): Cic. de Off. 3, 16, 66.

3. rectē (*by right means*): make money *h.* if you can, rem facias; recte si possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: v. RIGHTLY.

4. sine fico et tallacis (*in downright, h. terms*): Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

5. ex animi mei (tui, sui) sententia (*in accordance with one's real sentiments*: a gal phrase used in appealing to a person in court for the truth): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, fin.: Pl.: Liv. Phr.: amongst the honest one should act h., inter bono bene agier (=-agi) oportet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 70.

**honesty**: 1. prōbītas: Cic.: v. UPRIGHTNESS.

2. sīncērūs (*free from guile and insincerity*): Phaedr. 4, 13, 3. Join: probitas sinceritasque, Gell. 14, 2, ad init.

3. fides, ēl, l. (*good faith*): a man of well-known and tried h., vir notaque et experitae f. Gell. 1. c.: *justitia in matters of trust is called h.*, justitia creditis in rebus n. nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, extr.

**honey** (s/u/s): mel, mellis, n.: to make h. (either as bees; or to prepare it from the comb), mel or mella conficere, Col. 9, 11 and 15: *to take h. from the hives*, mel capere, Plin. 11, 15, 15; clear h. that has flowed from the comb, m. liquuum. Col. 1. c.: *h. of the finest quality, of second quality*, mel optimi saporis, secundariae notae, Col. 1. c.: *the h.*

harvest, mellis vindemia, Col. 1. c. init.: Plin. 11, 14, 14: *to gather h.* (as bees), melia contrahere, Plin. 11, 5, 4. Fig.: poetic h., poetica mella, Hor.: speech sweeter than h., melle dulcior oratio, Cic. Sen. 10, 31. Also as term of end-armament, cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, init., Sempronius mel ac deliciis tuas: in which sense occur also mellitus (*honey-sweet*), cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, init., cum mellito Cicerone; and mellia (diuin), Pl. Ph. r.: *to make h.* (as bees), mellificare, Virg. in Donat.: Plin.: *the making of h.*, mellificum, Varr.: Col.: *the taking of h.* (lit. combs), exemplio favorum, Col. 9, 14: Varr.

**honey (adj.)**: mellēus: h. colour, m. color, Plin.

**honey-bee**: apis mellifera (poet.): Ov.

**honey-comb**: favus: Cic.: Virg.: more fully mellitus f., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, med.: *to remove the h.* f. eximere, Varr. 1. c.: *to construct the h.*, favos fingere, Cic.: f. confignre, construere, Plin. (N.B.—Not used fig.: for which sense v. HONEY.)

**honeyed**: 1. mellitus (*flavoured with honey*): h. cakes, m. placenta, Hor.: Varr. Fig.: h. mouthfuls of words, m. verborum globuli, Petr. 1, fin. 2. mulsus: h. milk, m. lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27: Cato. Fig.: h. words, m. dicta, Pl.

**honey-harvest**: mellis vindēmia (v. HONEY); mellatiā, Col.: Plin.

**honeysuckle**: perh. clémētus: Plin. (Lonicera, Linn.).

**honey-sweet**: 1. melleus: h. flavour, m. sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

2. mellitus: v. HONEYED.

**honorary**: hōnōrāris: *an h. guardian, tutor h.* (honoris causa datus), Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60 § 2.

**honour** (subs.): I. *Distinction shown*: 1. hōnōs, óris: h. the reward of worth, h. praeium virtutis, Cic. Br. 281: *to shew h. to any one*, h. alieni habere, Cic. pass.; tribuire (implying that it is due), Cic. Fin. 3, 22, init.; h. praestare, Ov.: also, honore aliquem afficer, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: *to hold any one in h.*, habere aliquem in h., Cic. Fam. 7, 2, fin.: *in high h.*, praecipuo h., aliquem habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: *it is looked upon as an h.*, quod honori ducti, tur. Sall. Jug. 11. Esp. used of offices of distinction: *to arrive at the highest h.s.*, ad summos h. pervenire, Petr. 116; ascendere ad honores, Cic. Br. 68, extr.

2. dēcūs (*an ornament, a mark of distinction*): v. GLORY.

3. dignitas (*status of honour*): *to render to every one the h. that is due*, suauum cuique tribuere d., Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: v. DIGNITY.

II. *Observance of a ceremonial kind*; esp. in phr., funeral h.s.: 1. justa, orum (*the proper formalities*): *to pay the last h.s. to his father*, omnia paterno funeris j. solvere, Cic. R. Am. 8, fin.: justa facere, Sall.: i. conseruare, Caes.: v. FUNERAL.

2. suēpria, orum: *to pay the last h.s. to soldiers and general*, s. solvere militibus duique, Tac. A. 1, 61 (freq. in Tac.): Quint. See also COMPLIMENT.

III. *Reputation*: fāma, existimādo: v. REPUTATION.

IV. *Of a woman, maid-* *only purity*: pīdīctiā pīdūr: v. CHASTITY.

Phr.: *to rob a woman of her h.*, decus muliebre expugnare, Liv. 1, 58: but the expr. is highly rhetor.: usu, better, pudicitiam alicui eripere, Cic. Mil. 4, init.: also, p. expugnare, id, Coel. 20, 49; spoliare, ib. 18, 42; pudorem rapere, Ov.

V. *True honourableness, nobility, virtue*: 1. bōnēstas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4, in officiis colendo sita vita est h. omnis (all true h.), et in negligendo turpitudi: *to lose all h.*, omnem h. amittere, Cic. R. Am. 39 114: lost to all pretence of h.. ab omni (non modo h., sed etiam) simulatione honestatis reluctis, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 23. Join: virtus et honestas et pudor, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 24.

2. hōnōstum (*neut. adj.* in purely abstract sense: only in phil. lang.): h. is either virtue itself,

or what is done with virtue, honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta cum virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66: Sen.: v. VIRTUE.

**honour** (v.): 1. cōlō, ni, cultum, 3 (to treat respectfully): to esteem and one's friends, amicos diligere et c., Cic. v. TO WORSHIP, RESPECT.

2. hōnōsto, i (to bestow honour upon): no one has ever obtained such praise as you by your decrees h. me uith, tantum laudem quanta vos me vestris decretis h. nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Sall. Join: [hominen] angere atque honestare, Cic. Off. 6, 6, 21. Strengthened, cōhonesto, i: Cic.: Liv.

3. expr. by honor and a verb (only with ref. to persons): as, honore aliquem afficer, etc., v. HONOUR (I.).

4. hōnōrō, i (=hōnōrōs): but with ref. to persons or things: somewhat rare): every one then h.'d work, nemo tūm virtutem non honorabat, Cic. Ph. 2, 2, 4:

to h. any one's death by general mourning, afficjus mortem publico luctu h., ib. 2, 3, init.

5. dēcorō, i (to adorn): us with some such abl. as laude, fama: Cic.: v. TO ADORN, GRACE.

6. cēlebro, i: v. TO CELEBRATE.

**honourable**: I. Enjoying honour: 1. hōnōstus: distinguished and plebeian families, amphætæ et h. familiae plebeiae, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Liv.

2. hōnōrātus (*that is in the enjoyment of honour, whether deserving it or not*; whereas honestus implies desert): illustrious and h. men, clari et h. viri, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. Sometimes the antithesis between honestus and honoratus is insisted on, cf. Cic. Br. 81, 21: Liv.

3. amplius (stronger than preced. = distinguished): Cic.

II. Doing or conferring honour: 1. hōnōrōfīcūs: comp. centior, -centissim: h. mention, h. mentio, Cic.: very h. terms, honorificissima verba, Cic. Very h. honorificus, Cic. 2. hōnōrābīlis, e (rare): Cic. Sen. 18, 63.

3. expr. by hōnōs (req.): it was very h. to my friend Milon, that . . . honori summo nostro Miloni fuit, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58 (cf. L. G. § 297): to be regarded as very h., summo in h. esse, Cic. (v. HONOUR): to receive an discharge (of soldiers), cum honore dimitti, Tac. H. 4, 46, fin.

III. In moral sense, consistent with true h. or virtue: 1. hōnōstus: an h. emulation, h. certatio, Cic. Am. 9, 32; comp. HONOUR (V. 2).

2. bōnūs (as gen. term): to get money in an h. manner, pecuniam b. modo inventire, Plin. 7, 43, 45: v. good, UPRIGHT.

3. pulcher, chra, chrum (like Gk. καλός): a most h. example, pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Join: maximum atque pulcherrimum facinus, Sall. Cat. 20. See also GLORIOUS.

**honourably**: I. So as to confer honour: honōrificūs, comp. -centius, -centissime (*in an honourable or complimentary manner*): he could not have been treated more handsomely or h., nec liberalius nec honorificiter se posse tractari, Cic. Fam. 13, 27.

II. With credit, so as to deserve credit: 1. gerēste: to act very h., valde se h. in. III. v. iñfr.

2. cūn [magna, summa] laude: a prize most h. gained, \*praeium cum summa i. adeptum.

Phr.: to die h., bene mori (R. and A.): emori per virtutem, Sall. Cat. 20.

III. Uprightly, virtuously: honestē: to say anything rightly and h., aliquid recte h.que dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: comp. id, Off. 3, 30, 109. See also HONESTY.

**honoured**: (part adj.): hōnōrātus: the h. Achilles, h. Achilles, Hor.: Cic.: v. HONOURABLE (I. 2).

**hood**: 1. cūlūcūs (*for protection against rain, etc.*, Col. 1, 8, post init.): Juv.: Mart.

2. palliōlūm (*worn by delicate or effeminate persons*: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144, palliolum . . . sola excuse potest valētudo): to put on a h., p. imponere capillis, Ov. A. A. 1, 734: Sen.

**hooded** (part adj.): pallīlōtātus Suet.: Mart.

**hood-like:** \*pallioi simili, pallio-  
num referens: v. Plin. 26, 8, 35.  
**hood-wink:** perh. verbō dō (comicē),  
lūdificōr, lācto: v. TO DECEIVE.  
**hoof:** 1. ungula (*whether cloven  
or not?*): Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Cic. (Unguis  
denotes the *segments* of a cloven h.,  
Varr. I.c., nec cuius ungulae divaricant,  
et cuius unguis sint leves et pares).  
2. cornu, ns (*any horny substance*):  
Cato. R. R. 72. Veg.

**hoofed (part):** 1. \*ungulās ha-  
bens: v. HOOF. 2. cornūtūs (?): v.  
Gesen. Lex. Rust. s.v.

3. cornipes, pēdīs (*poet.*): Virg. Aen. 7, 779.

**hook (subs.):** 1. hāmūs (esp.  
for catching fish): to catch fish with a  
h., pisces hāmū capere, Cic.: Hor.: Ov.

Dinin, hamulus (*a small h., esp. for sur-  
gical use*): Cels.: a fishing-h., his pīca-  
rius, Pl. St. 2, 2, 17. 2. uncus (*a large iron h.*): beans with an iron h.,  
fastened at the end, asseres ferre u.  
praefixo, Liv. 30, 10, fin.: used in drag-  
ging the corpses of criminals, Juv. 10,  
66; Cic.

3. lupus (*a hooked engine  
of war*): Liv. 28, 3.

**hook (v.):** expr. by hāmūs and a  
verb: to h. a very large fish: \*maximo  
pīci h., impingere: v. preced. art.

**hooked:** 1. hāmūtūs (*furnished  
with hooks*): h. claws, h. unguis. Ov. M.  
12, 563; Cic.

2. uncīnātūs (*like pre-  
ced.*; v. rare): Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121, hamatus  
uncīnātūs corporibus.

3. adūnātūs (*hook-shaped*): a h. beak, rostrum  
ad [joined with hamati unguis]: Ov. 1. c.:  
a h. staff (*the litus*), ad. baculūs, Liv.  
1, 18: Cic.

4. obūnūs (=preced.;  
poet. and rare): a h. beak, rostrum ob.,  
Virg. Aen. 6, 597. Ov.

**hookedness:** adūnātūs (*rare*): Cic.

**hook-nosed:** adūno nāsō: v. HOOK-  
ED (3).

**hoop:** 1. circūlūs (*any ring*): to  
surround vessels (barrels) with h.s, vasa  
circūlis cingere, Plin. 14, 21, 27; Suet.

2. armilla (usu. ornamental: v.  
BRACELET): Vitr. 10, 2 (6), 11. 3. trōchūs (*plaything*): Hor. A. P. 380;  
Ov.: Mart.

**hooped:** circūlis cinctus: v. HOOP.  
**hooping-cough:** \*tūssis clamosa,  
clangosa, ferina: med. t. t. in R.  
and A.

**hoopoe:** 1. upīpa: Varr.: Plin.  
2. epōps, opīs, m. (Gr. ὄπως): Ov.

**hoot (v.):** 1. Lit. of owls: perh.  
gēmo, 3: cf. Plin. 10, 12, 16, nec cantu  
aliquo vocalis [baboo] seu genītu; or  
quērō, 3 (poet.): Virg. Aen. 4, 463; (or  
as gen. term), cāno, 3: cf. Virg. G.  
1, 494 seros exeret noctua cantus.

II. Fig.: to cry out violently  
against: 1. obstrēpō, ui, itum, 3  
(with dat., or absol.): the decūmūrū  
h. d'own, decēmīro obstreptūrū, Liv. 3,  
49; Sall. Cat. 31, fin.: Cic.

2. acclāmo, 1 (less strong than the Eng.,  
and in later writers = *to applaud*): cf. Cic.  
Br. 31, 256. 3. expōlo, 3 (strictly,  
to clap off the stage): v. to hiss.

**hoot, hooting (subs.):** gēmitūs, can-  
tus, carmen: v. preced. art.

**hop (subs.):** 1. A spring: \*saltus  
(altero pede factus): v. LEAP. II. The  
plant: perh. līpus, Plin. 21, 15, 50 (\*hu-  
mulis līpus, Linn.).

**hop (v.):** 1. As a bird: sālio, ivi,  
ii and ui, Itum, 4: Plin. 10, 38, 34 (sa-  
lūnt aliae faves], ut passeræ, merulae).  
To h. about, circumstīle, Cat. 3, 9. II.

Upon one leg: uno (altero) pede salio:  
v. TO LEAP. Phr.: (people) who run  
h. on one leg, singulis cruribus sal-  
tualim currentes, Gell. 9, 4, med. (but  
singulis pedibus cannot be used of *one*  
person).

**hope (subs.):** I. In gen. sense:  
spē, ēi, f. (also used in sense of expec-  
tation): great or lively h., magna, bone-  
s, Cic.: to entertain h., s. habere, Cle.  
pass.: to be led to entertain h., in spē  
(alicuius rē) venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 1; in-  
gredi, ib. 12, 25; adduci, id. Mil. 28, 78:  
I am in great h.s, magna spē sumus,

Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; magna me s. tenet, id.  
Tusc. 41, init.: perished is all our h.,

occidit s. omnis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 71: v.  
EXPECTATION. Binim, spēcula a gleam  
of h.; yet I used to cheer myself with  
this faint h., hac tamē oblectabat s.,  
Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad fin. To be without  
h., desperare, v. TO DESPAIR. II. The  
fortun h.: perh. \*perditā, sacra, devote  
manus.

**hope (v.):** spēro, i (foll. by acc. and  
inf.); or direct acc: also absol.: Cic.;  
Caes. (pass.). Phr.: to let any one to  
h., spēcū alicui affectus alicui rē, Cic.  
Att. 3, 22; spēcū facere, ib. 3, 16: cf.  
preced. art.

**hoeful:** I. Entertaining hōpe: expr.  
by spēs: I am h. though not sanguine,  
\*spē nonnulla nec tamen magna  
sum: cf. HOPE. II. Giving promise  
of good: bonae spēi: cf. Tac. Agr. 9,  
extr. Phr.: such a h. son, (hius) tali  
ingenio praeeditus, Ter.

**hopefully:** non sine spē (aliqua),  
cum magna (bona) spe: v. HOPE.

**hopeless:** I. Entertaining no  
hope: \*expēs (poet. and late): Hor.  
A. P. 20: h. of life, ex. vita, Tac. A. 6,  
24. Phr.: to be quite h. about anything,  
nulla [de aliqua re] spē esse, Cic.

Att. 6, 1, 20; desperare de aliqua re,  
Cic. Caes. (v. TO DESPAIR). II. Af-  
ording no hope: 1. desparūs: v.  
desperate 2. déplorātūs (given over  
by a physician: late): in full, d. a  
medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

**hopelessly:** despéranter (v. rare):  
Cic. Att. 14, 18: or by circumst.,  
nūlla spē ne minima quadam spē:  
v. HOPE. Phr.: to be h. ill, sine spē  
salutis agrotate, cf. Nep. Att. 21, fin.;  
insanabilis morbo labore, cf. Plin. Ep.  
3, 7, init.

**hopelessness:** I. Hopeless state  
of mind: desperation: v. DESPAIR. II.  
Desperate condition: expr. by despera-  
tus. v. DESPERATE.

**hopper:** of a mill, infundibulum: Vitr.  
10, 5 (10).

**horde:** expr. by vāgus: cf. Sall. Jug.  
18, (Gætūlī) vagi, palantes, qua nox  
coegerat sedes habeant: ib. 19, Gætūlī  
vagos agitate: Quint.

**horhound:** marribūm: Plin.

**horizon:** I. orbis finius (defined  
only as aspectum nostrum definit), Cic.  
Div. 2, 44, 93; circulus finius, Sen.  
N. Q. 5, 17, 2; or simply, finius, tinxor,  
Sen. I. c. 2. 2. horīzon, ontis, m., acc.  
-onta (Gr. ὄπιστρω): Sen. I. c. (used by  
him as a foreign word): Macr.: Hyg.  
(N.B.—The above terms should be used  
only in scientific sense; the loose meaning  
may be expr. by prospectus, con-  
spectus: he examines the whole h., omni-  
nūm prospectus late petit, Virg. Aen.  
1, 181: cf. ib. 184, naven in conspectu  
nūlūm... prospecti: v. SIGUR).

**horizontal:** librātūs: Vitr.: v.  
LEVIL. A h. plane, librāmentū (2).  
Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.

**horizontally:** perh. ad libram (on  
a level): Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

**horn:** I. Natural: cornu, ūs or u.,  
n. : Cic.: Plin. made of h., cornūs (sc.  
bestiae), cornūs (sc. animalia), al. cornūtāe (sc.  
bestiae), h. laterna c., Mart. 14, 62, lem.,  
having h. s., corniger, cornutus (v. HORNS). II. Artificial, something  
made of h.: 1. cornu: arms, h.s,  
trumpets, arms, cornua, tubae, Cie. Sull.  
5, 17: to pour in through a h. (funnel),  
per c. infundre, Col. 6, 2. 2. buccina:  
a wind instrument: the hoarse h.,  
a rauca b., Virg.: Ov.

**hornbeam:** carpīnūs, i. f.: Col.:  
Plin. Made of h., carpīnēs, Col.: Plin.

**hornblower:** cornūcēn, ius, m.:  
Cic.: Liv.

**horn-book:** perh. libellus elemen-  
torum (R. and A.).

**horned:** 1. cornūtūs: h. beasts,  
cornūtūs (sc. animalia), al. cornūtāe (sc.  
bestiae), cornūtāe, h. laterna c., Mart. 14, 62,  
lem., having h. s., corniger, cornutus (v.  
HORNS). II. Artificial, something  
made of h.: 1. cornu: arms, h.s,  
trumpets, arms, cornua, tubae, Cie. Sull.

5, 17: to pour in through a h. (funnel),  
per c. infundre, Col. 6, 2. 2. buccina:  
a wind instrument: the hoarse h.,  
a rauca b., Virg.: Ov.

**honey:** crabro, ūnis, m.: Virg.:  
Plin. Prov., to stir up a h. nest, irritare  
crabronēs, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 84.

**horn-lantern:** laterna cornea, Mart.  
14, 62, tem.

**horny:** 1. cornēus. h. break, c.  
rostrum, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 1-1. Plin. 2,  
cornēlūs (rare and of small objcts):  
Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. To grow h., cor-  
nescere, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

**horologe:** hōrōlōgūm: Cic. Plin.

**horological:** hōrōlōgīcūs: Capell.

**horoscopē:** 1. hōrōskōpūs (v.  
rare): Vitr. 6, 18: Aug.

2. gēnītūs (f. table of nativities): the h. of  
the emperor g. imperatora, Suet. Ves. 14:  
Juv. 6, 579. Usu better expr. by ast-  
rōrum, coūlūm, etc.: to have the same h.,  
uno astro esse, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 91. if  
there were anything in hs, si ad rem  
pertinet quod modo coelo affecto com-  
positisque sideribus unusquisque ornat  
ur, Cic. I. c. cf. temporis lunae coē-  
tūque moderatio, Cic. ib. 2, 45, 94: both  
our hs agree, utrumque nostrum con-  
stitutum astrū, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22. Phr.  
to maintain the reliability of hs, natu-  
rālia praedicta defendere, Cic. Div. 2,  
42, 89. An instrument for casting hs,  
horoscopūm, Sid.

**horoscopy:** gēnēthīlōgīa, Vitr.;  
genethīlīcē, es, Capell.; v. ASTROLOGY.

**horrible:** 1. horribilis e (fit to  
excite a shudder or alarm): a h.  
spectaculūm h., Sall. Jug. 101,  
fin.: Caes. Jo 1: terribilis horribilis  
[pestis], Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11. 2. hor-  
ribilis (like preced. but chīly poet.):  
h. to tell, horrendūm dictū! Virg.: Hor.  
Liv. (Horriter, horrificus, rare and only  
poet.) 3. foedus (revolting, shock-  
ing): h. storms, f. tempestates, Liv. 25,  
7: u most h. war, bellum foedissimum,  
Cic. Att. 7, 2b, extr.: v. FRIGHTFUL.

**4. nefarius, nefandus (in moral  
sense): v. ABOMINABLE. See also  
HORRID.**

**horribleness:** foeditas, e.g., suppli-  
cī, spectaculūm, Liv. 1, 26, 28.

**horrible:** 1. horrendūm (poet.):  
Virg. Aen. 6, 288. 2. horribilis  
modo: v. HORRIBLE. (Not horridē,  
which is roughly, severely.) 3. foedē:  
v. FRIGHTFULLY. (2)

**horrid:** I. Rough, rugged: horridus,  
horrens: Virg. II. Exciting horror:  
1. horridus (more freq. in sense 1)  
to present a more h. appearance, hor-  
ridūo aspectū esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 14.  
Hor.

2. horribilis e: v. HORRIBLE.

3. atrox, oīcis (savage, unrelenting):  
such a h. temp̄, adeo a. temp̄estas,  
Liv. 21, 58. 4. dirus v. DREADFUL.

**horridly:** v. HORRIBLY.

**horridness:** v. HORRIBLESSEN.

**horrible:** 1. perh. percello, cūlī,  
culsum, 2 (to daunt, dismay): Cic. Ver.  
3, 57, fin. 2. exāmīno, i (to render  
breathless or dishearten with fear): these  
words h. me, oratio hac me ex. metu,  
Ter. And. 1, 5, 10: Cic. (but the expr.  
is less strong than the Eng.). 3. hor-  
rifīco, i (rare and poet.): Virg. Aen. 4,  
453. Phr.: I am h. to eat it, hor-  
resco refrenus, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: we  
flee h. at the sight, diffingimus visu ex-  
sanguis, ib. 212. I am h. to see, me  
[juridūs] occupat horror spectante, Ov. M. 14, 198. See also HORROR; TO  
TERRIFY.

**horror:** I. A shirering: horror:  
Cels. II. Excessive fear: 1. horror.  
immortal gods, what h. seized me, di-  
mortales, qui mihi h. pertidūt. Cic.  
Att. 8, 6: v. TO HORRIFY (extr.). 2.

pavor: v. FEAR, PANIC. III. Strong  
aversion: oīdium: v. HATRED.

**horse:** I. The animal: 1. aquus,  
f. ēqūa: hs suitable for militā & pur-  
poses, for draught, for covring, e. ad  
rem militārē in idonei, ad vecturā, ad  
admissurā, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. b. brevē of  
hs, (equorum) stirps, Varr. I. c. Caes.:  
Cic.: Virg. 2. caballus (a castrated  
h.): equi bīng usū, an entire h.): a  
market-gardener's h., olitoris c., Hor.  
Ep. 1, 18, 36. Lucil. 3. canterius (= ca-  
ballus): (riding) on white h.s, albī c.,  
Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 11. 4. gelding. (N.B.—  
The terms caballus, canterius, are not  
used in elevated prose nor in verse.)

**4.** vērēdus (*a light posting-h.*): Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; also used for *hunting*, Mart. 12, 14, 1. **5.** mannus (*small kind of Gallic h.*; *used for draught by the wealthy*): *he sweeps the Appian road with his h.s.* Appian mannis terit, Hor. Epod. 4, 14; Lucre. I. prop. Phr.: *belonging to h.s.* equinus: *h. cattle (horses, collect.), equinum posses*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7; *a h.s. tail*, equina cauda, Hor.; also caballinus (*less freq.*): *h.-flesh*, caro caballina, Plin. 28, 20, 81; Pers.: *a stud of h.s.* equaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 20, 23; *pro v.*: *one must not look a gift h. in the mouth*, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur, Hier. (in Forcell.): *to spur the willing h.*, addere calcaria currenti, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1. **II. Cavalry:** équés, itis; équiti; équites, us; *equestres copiae*: **V. CAVALRY.** **III. An instrument supported on legs:** perh. ásellus: cf. Pall. I, 18. (*Equilemus denotes a h-shaped instrument of torture*: v. RACK.)

**horseback:** Phr.: *to ride on h.*, in equo vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, init.; also without prep., equo vehi, or of *habitually doing so*, equo vectari, Just. 41, 3; caballi vectari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50; also equo gestari, if for exercise, Mart. 1, 12; *to fight on h.*, ex equo pugnare, Cic. N.D. 2, 2, 6: *to be able to ride well on h.*, equo bene uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. (N.B.—In the above phr., the *pl.* of equus must of course be used where more than one are spoken of.)

**horse-boy:** ágaso, ónis: v. GROOM. **horse-breaker:** dómitor (equorum): Col. 6, 2, ad init. **horse-breaking:** dómítura (equorum): Col. 6, 2, init. **horse-chesnut:** \*ásculus hippocás-tanus (Linn.).

**horse-cloth:** (*equi*) strágulum, strágula vestis: cf. Dig. 50, 16, 45. (*Ephippium*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, etc.; and stratum, Liv. 7, 14, denoted the *saddle and harness*.)

**horse-dealer:** (\*negotiator) équārius, jumentarius: v. foll. art. **horse-dealing:** negotiatio équariorum: Ulp. (in Kr.): negotium equarium, Aur. Vict.

**horse-doctor:** vétérinárius, medicus équárarius: Val. Max.: v. FARRIER. **horse-dung:** stercus (fimuum) équini, cahelitum: Script. R. R.

**horse-flesh:** caro equina, caballina: v. HORSE.

**horse-fly:** tábamus: v. GAD-FLY.

**horse-guard:** perh. stípator éques-tris.

**horse-hair:** pilus équinus: v. HAIR. A h. cushion, pulvinus pílo equino fatus: cf. L. G. § 590.

**horse-laugh:** cächtinum (*any loud laugh*): v. LAUGH.

**horse-leech:** v. HORSE-DOCTOR.

**horseman:** équés, itis, c.: Cic.: Liv. Phr.: *to be a very good h.*, equo optimè uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; *equo habiliens esse*, Liv. 24, 48, med.: *he is no h.*, in equo haerens non potest, cf. Cic. 1, c.; nescit equo haerere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55.

**horsemanship:** expr. by équito, i.: *they teach them h. and archery*, eq. et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2; *pridé in h.*, equitandi laus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62. Phr.: *to be remarkable for good h.*, habiliens equo esse (v. preced. art.): *feats of h.*, indicrum equestre; *to give an exhibition of h.*, desulutorum specaculum edere (v. TO EXHIBIT): *desultores were persons practised in leaping from one horse to another, etc.*

**horse-pond:** \*stagnum equis ad aquandum idoneum.

**horse-race:** curriculum equorum (which includs' chariot-races): Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: more precisely, certaria equestrī (certamen eq.), cf. Cic. I. c.

**horse-radish:** armorácea (-um): Col.: Plin.

**horse-shoe:** sôlea: *to put golden h.s on one's cattle*, soleas jumentis suis ex auro induere, Plin. 33, 11, 49: v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v. (where it is shown that the horse-shoe of the ancients, usually made of broom or heath [solea

spartea, or simply spartea], was intended only for occasional use, and was not permanently fastened on with nails): or calcaneus (equi): cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105. (N.B.—Not vestigium which in Plin. 28, 20, 81, vestigium equi ex ussum ungula, is apparently the *cake of earth forming in the hoof, and expressing its shape*.)

**horse-soldier:** équés, itis: Caes.: Liv.

**horse-stealer:** ábigeus: Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1; ábigerus, Paul, in Forcell. (the ábigeus decoyed horses or other animals from the place where they fed in herds: the stealer of a horse from a place of security was a fur: Ulp. I. c.).

**horse-tail:** plant, équitum: Plin.

**horse-trappings:** phálrae, arum: Liv.: Virg.

**horse-whip (subs.):** flagellum, scüta: v. WHIP. (Virga ad regendum equum is a *riding-whip*.)

**horse-whip (v.):** verbéro, i.; as pass. vapulo, i.: v. TO BEAT.

**hortative, hortatory:** hortatívus (rare, and only as rhet. t. t.): Quint. (otherwise expr. by rhetor, cōhortor): v. TO EXHORT.

**horticulture:** ad hortos, ad hortum cultum pertinens: v. GARDEN.

**hosanna:** hósanna: Vulg. Matt. xxii. 9.

**hose:** **I.** As article of clothing: v. BRECHES, STOCKINGS. **II.** A leather pipe for carrying water: tubulus crasso corio, Vitruv. 8, 6 (7), 8.

**hosier:** \*feminalium ac tibialium vendor (??).

**hosierie:** \*feminalia, tibialia ceteraque ejusdem generis.

**hositable:** hospitális, e (strictly implying that the persons entertained are *foreigners or strangers*): a most h. and friendly man, homo hospitalissimus ac amicissimumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 65; cf. id. Off. 2, 18, extr.: a h. shade, h. humer, Hor. 2, 3, 10: h. board, mensa h., Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48 (hunc the phr. denotes simply, the board to which a stranger or guest has been invited). Phr.: *to be h. to everybody*, \*omnibus libenter hospitium praebere, libenter omnes hospito excipere (v. TO ENTER-TAIN); multorum hospitum (or convivarium, if the reference is to table-quests) evenus (cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 44): a h. dining-room (which will hold many guests), triclinium popularē, Plin. Ep. I, 3, init.

**hospitably:** hospitáliter: v. Liv.: Just.: comp. preced. art. Oft. liberaliter, comiter, benigne, will serve v. LIBERALLY, HANDSOMELY.

**hospital:** **I.** vélétūdiñum: Cels. pref. ad fin. Sen. 2, 2, nōsōcūnum (late): Just. Cod. 1, 2, 19, where diff. kinds of h.s (or asylums) are mentioned, e.g., orphanotrophium, gerontocomium, brephrophorium (*foundling* cumulum (?)): R. and A. suggest lechotrophium, but without giving any author.

**hospitality:** **I.** As disposition or quality: **1.** hospitálitas (strictly, towards strangers): Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 2, libératíla (gen. term for open-handedness): cf. Cic. I. c.: Nep. Cim. +. **II.** The entertainment given: hospitium: *to entertain with country h.*, agresti h. accipere, Cic. Att. 2, 16, extr.: *to receive with sumptuous h.*, magnifico h. accipere, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79 (excipere, if a person is taken in on a journey): Pl. Phr.: *to show every kind of h. to any that might call at his house*, omnia praebere, quicunque in villam suam deversit, Cic. Off. 2, 18, extr.: *to avail oneself of another's h.*, in alieuius (domum, villam, etc.) devertere; alieuius rebus frui, Plin. Ep. I, 4.

**host:** **I.** An entertainer: **1.** hospes, itis, m. (Gr. ξένος, denoting the mutual relation of host and guest: v.

GUEST): Hor. S. 2, 6, 107: in prose, hospes should only be used = *host*, where the sense is clear: cf. Cic. Deiot. 3, 8, hospes (as guest to host) dexterorum portexisti; v. STRANGER, FRIEND (4). **2.** convívator (entertainer at table): Liv. 35, 49, med.: Hor. **3.** campo: v. INNKEEPER. **II.** An immense number: **1.** multitudi: v. MULTITUDE. **2.** agmén, itis, n. (any large body in movement): a h. of ravens, a. corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 381: a thronging h. of persons coming to welcome him, densissimum et laetissimum obiviorum, a. Suet. Cal. 1: v. TRAIN. So also exāmen (= exagnum): Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31. **3.** in milit. sense: cōpiae magna, ingentes, tantæ, . . . quantæ (so vast a h. . . .): v. FORCES, ARMY. **4.** sexcenti, ae, a (colloq., and denoting any indefinitely large number): a h. of letters, s. epistles, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: trecenti is also used in same sense: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 12, ohe! trecentos inseris, you are taking on board a regular host! Pl. **III.** The consecrated wafer: \*hostia (lit. victim): Hook's Ch. Dict.

**hostage:** obes, idis, c.: to give or receive h.s, obides dare, accipere, Caes. to levy h.s of any one, obs. alii imparare, Cic. Manil. 12, extr.: to exchange h.s, obs. inter se dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: to give h.s as security for money, obsidibus de pecunia cavere, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

**hostel, hostelry:** campóna: v. INN.

**hostess:** **I.** hospita: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, extr.: Hor. **2.** capóna (at an inn): Prise. 6, 3 (p. 684).

**hostile:** **I.** hostilis, e (strictly with ref. to those at open war): on h. (= enemy's) soil, h. in terra, Cic.: h. feelings towards the state, b. animus in rem publicam, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 4 (where the sense is not merely unfriendly feelings, but those of a declared enemy): Hor.: Tac. **2.** hosticus (= preced., but less freq.): the h. sword, h. ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: h. territory, h. ager, Liv. 44, 13, init. **3.** inimicus (personally unfriendly): Cic.: Liv. V. UNFRIENDLY; ENEMY (2). **4.** infestus (denoting vehement and active hostility): a nation most h. to the Roman name (the Gauls), gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. Cat. 52: Cic. J. 10: inimicus infestusque, Liv. 22, 39, 5, infensus (sim. to preced.: but referring more to feeling [offended, enraged]), as infestus more to actions): J. 10: infensus [animus] atque inimicus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, init. **6.** aversus. v. OFFENDED. **7.** állenus (extinguished, unfriendly): to entertain h. feelings towards any one, animus ab aliquo habere, Cic. R. Am. 46, extr.; in aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. **8.** iniquus: v. UNFAVOURABLE.

**hostilely:** **1.** hostiliter: Cic.: Liv.

**2.** inimice: Cic.: Liv. **3.** infest: Cic.: Liv. **4.** inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

**4.** infense (esp. of speaking under the influence of angry feeling): Cic.: Tac. (N.B.—For syn. v. HOSTILE.)

**hostility:** **I.** The disposition of mind: **1.** animus hostilis, inimicus, infensus: v. HOSTILE. **2.** ódium: v. HATRED. **II.** Usu. in pl. hostile operations: **I.** expr. by arma, bellum: to commence h.s, arma cooptare, Tac. A. 12, 32; ad arma ire, Liv. 9, 32: h.s were commenced against the Samnites, adversus versus Samnites nota arma, Liv. 7, 29: formally to announce h.s, bellum aliquo rito indicere, Liv. 1, 32: religious scruples prevented the immediate declaration and commencement of h.s, ne confessim bellum indiceretur neve exercitus mitterentur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30.

**2.** expr. by hostiles, e: to begin h.s (commence an engagement), hostilia cooptare, Tac. H. 3, 70: hostilia facere, Sall. Jug. 107, is to act the part of an enemy. Sometimes bello, i. (to carry on h.s), may serve; esp. in pass. imper.: h.s were carried on, (quibus) bellatum est, Liv. 7, 29.

**hostler:** v. OSTLER.

**hot:** I. **Lit.**: 1. calidus (most gen term): *to drink what is h.*, calidum bibere, Pl. Curz. 2, 3, 14; *a h. sun, c.*, sol, Gell.: CIC. Quint. The fem. calida (syn. calida) is often used as subs. (sc. aqua) = *h. water*, Cato, R. R. 156, Sen. Mart.

2. fervens, fervidus (*glowing or boiling hot*): *boiling h. water*, fervens aqua, CIC. Verr. 2, 1, 26, jn.; *as h. as it can be made*, ferventissima, Col. 12, 50, fin.; *h. ashes*, cinis fervens, Plin. 25, 8, 50; Caes.: v. GLOWING.

3. candens, nitidus: v. RED-HOT.

4. aestuōs (appres-  
sively *h. sultry*): *a h. and dusty road*, ae. et pulverulent via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; *the S. wind is h.*, ae. (est) austor, Plin. 2, 47, 48; Hor. *To be h.*: (1). caleo, ul. 2; *I quipd it down; for it was so very h.*, obscurul, nam nimis calebat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 22: *we perceive that fire is h.*, sentimus c ignem, CIC. Incep., calesco, 1 (*to become or grow h.*): CIC. Ov. (2), ferveo (and vo), vi and bu, 2 and rarely 3 (*to be glowing h.*): v. TO GLOW.

(3). aestuo, 1 (*to be uncomfortable h.*): when he was too h., quam aestuare, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70; Ov.: Juv. II. of flavours: fervidus: *a h. acrid taste*, sapor acer et f., Plin. 20, 11, 42: esp. of wines, heating, heady: Hor.

III. Fig.: *of eager passion*: calidus, fervidus: v. FERVID, ALDENT.

IV. Also fig., *furious, violent*: 1. acer, cris, cre: *a very h. encounter*, accerrimus concursus, Nep. Eum. 4: Tac.

2. atrox, ocls (*sa-*guinary, fierce): *where the fight is hottest*, ubi Mars est atrocissimus, Liv. 2,

46: v. OBSTINATE.

**hot-bath:** balneum, fervens: *for such the h. is unsuitable*, b. his tervens tioneum non est, Cels. 1, 3; lavatio calida (*an ordinary warm bath*), ib. ad fin.; *for which the balneum alone is sometimes used: sometimes a h.-bath, sometimes a cold is beneficial*, prodest interdum balneo, interdum aqua frigidis uti, Cels. 1, 1. Pbr.: *to take a h.*, calida or calda lavari (lavare, Cato, R. R. 156); stagnum calidæ aquæ intirore, Tac. A. 15, 64; in solium (a bathing-tub) descendere, Cels. 1, 3, ad init. *Hot-baths* (public), thermæ: Vitr.

**hot-bed:** \*area hene stercoreata ac vitrea munita. Fig.: *a h. of crime*, \*locus ubi omnia seclera nascuntur atque foventur.

**hot-brained:** cérèbrösus (*cholerick*): Hor. S. 1, 5, 21: v. HOT-HEADED.

**hotch-potch:** perh. farrago, infls. f.: used by Juv. 1, 86, in fig. sense, nostri f. libelli: perh. with allusion to the lansatura, which appears to have been a kind of h., v. DIET. Ant. s. v. saturæ.

**hotel:** hospitium, capöna: v. INN.

**hot-headed:** servido ingenio (*of eager, impetuous temper*): cf. Liv. 27, 33, fin.; or simply fervidus, calidus: cf. Hor. A. P. 116: Od. 3, 14, extr.: v. HOR-BRAINED.

**hot-house:** perh. \*viridaria calcata (n. pl.): v. GARDEN.

**hotly:** acriter, avide, ardenter: v. EAGERLY, IMPETUOUSLY.

**hough (subs.):** poples, itis, m.: v. HAM.

**hough (v.):** poplites succido, di, sum, 3: v. TO HAMSTRING (?).

**hound (subs.):** 1. canis, is, m. and f., more freq. f.: *to keep h.s.*, canes ad venandum alere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29; Virg.: Ov. 2. cætulus venaticus (strictly, *a young h. a whelp*): Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65; also simply cætulus, id. Od. 1, 1, 27; Virg. 3. Molossus, 1, m. (strictly referring to a particular breed); but freq. in the poets of *hounds used in the chase*: *the barking h.s.*, latratores M., Mart. 12, 1; *the fierce h.*, aer M., Virg. G. 3, 405. The full expr. Molossus canis also occurs, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114.

**hound on (v.):** instigo, 1 (strictly, *to prick or goad on*): cf. Petr. Sat. 95, canem ingentis magnitudinis instigat in Eumolpum; in same sense Apul. has canum voce inhortari, Met. 8, p. 164: v. TO INSTIGATE.

**hound's-tongue:** a plant, cynos-glossos, i.f.: Plin.

**hour:** hora (*the twelfth part of a natural day or night*): *what is the h. when o'clock is it*, hora quota est: Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; *a full h.*, tota h., Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: *at the fourth h.* (*about ro o'clock*), quartâ h., ib. 23; CIC. *having spoken for about three h.s.*, quam h. tres fere disisset, CIC. Att. 4, 2, med. (But hora is very often used of time in general: e.g., momenta horae, in a very brief space of time, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: v. TIME.) *Half an h.*, semihora, *to limit (a speaker) to half an h.*, aliquem in semihorae curriculum cogere, CIC. Rab. perd. 2, 6: Cels.: *an h. and a half*, sesquihora (rare), Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9: *the other parts of an h. may be expr. by the fractions of the as with hora: three quarters of an h.*, dodrans hora, Plin. 2, 14, 11: *the twenty-fourth part of an h.*, senuncia (= pars vicesima quarta) hora, Plin. I. c. Phr.: *leisure h.s.*, subseculum tempus (or pl.), Plin.: Gell.: v. LEISURE.

**hour-glass:** nearest word perh. hōrarium (*any instrument for telling the hours*): v. CLOCK.

**hour-hand:** horarii index (sagitta) quae horas singulas denotat.

**hourly (adj.):** Phr.: *we must live in h. expectation*, \*in singular horas expectandum est: *the h. changes of the watch*, \*vigilarm permutationes qua singulis horis fluit: v. foll. art.

**hourly (adv.):** in horas (*from hour to hour, continually*), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14; singulis horis (*every hour*): cf. DAILY (adv.).

**house (subs.):** I. *A dwelling*: 1. domus, us and i, abl., ob., f. (gen. term): also sp. special sense, *the private h. of an inhabitant of the capital*; houses occupied by a number of tenants being called insulae); *a handsome, highly respectable h.*, d. praecincta et plena dignitatis, CIC. Off. 1, 39, init.: *at Caesar's h.*, domi Caesaris, CIC. Att. 1, 12 (v. HOME): *so small a h.*, tan angusta d., Phaedr. 3, 9, 7. (*The dimin. domuscula or domuncula* is without good authority.) 2. aedes, ium, f. (sing. = temple, chapel): aedes denotes a h. in a building; domus as an abode: *(statues) in the centre of his h.*, in media aedibus, CIC. Verr. 2, 1, 19, fin.: *a moderate-sized h.*, modicæ aedæ, Suet. Caes. 46: *a poor, mean h.*, soridæ aedæ, id, Tit. 1: *a h. remarkable neither for size nor splendour*, ae. neque laxitate, neque culta conspicuus, id, Aug. 72. pimini, aediculae (*a small h.*), CIC. Par. 6, 3, 50. 3. villa (strictly, a farm-h.: hence a country-h., opp. to one in town): v. FARM-HOUSE.

4. tectum (*a covering over-head; any dwelling-place, however homely or mean*): *the squatol of a dilapidated h. (hut)*, obsoleti t. sordes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7: *a collection of h.s.*, conjunctio tectorum, CIC. Rep. 1, 26.

5. domicilium: v. DWELLING-PLACE.

6. insula (*v. sup. 1*): *the rents of such h.s.*, fructus insularum, CIC. Att. 16, 1: *a h. on fire*, insula occupata igni, Gall. 15, 1.

Phr.: *will you be at my h. to-day* (an invitation), hodie apud me sis volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: *I happened to be dining at Pompey's h.*, casu apud Pompeium conavi, CIC. Fam. 1, 2, 2: *it is your matter, when your neighbour's h. is on fire*, tua res agitur partes quam proximum ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: *the adjoining h. of T'catorum*, proximus Ucatorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: *h. of ill fame*, lustra, Hor. (v. BROTHEL).

II. *Those living in a house*: domus, familia: v. FAMILY (1).

III. *Race, stock*: 1. gens, nitis, f. (esp. with ref. to the gentes or "houses" of Roman citizens): *the Fabian, Cornelian, Clauclian h.*, etc., gens Fabia, Cornelia, Claudiæ, etc.: v. DIET. Aut. p. 568.

2. stirps, gênum: v. STOCK, RACE, FAMILY (II).

IV. *A legislative body*: per senatorum ordo: *the law was carried through both h.s.*, utrinque ordinis senatores reveretur ut lex rata fieret; auctoribus utrinque ordinis senatoribus lex perlata est.

V. *An assembly of people; whether in the senate-*

*house or in a theatre: a full h. senate*, frequens senatus, CIC. Fin. 10, 12, med.: *this he repeated amid the acclamations of the h.* ("this brought down the h."), haec totius theatri clamore dixit, CIC. Att. 2, 19, 2.

**house (adj.):** domesticus: a h. dress, vestitus d., CIC. Fin. 2, 24, fin.

**house (c.):** I. *To receive in one's house*: tecto, hospito, domo excipio, recipio, etc.: v. TÔ ENTERTAIN.

II. *To store fruits, grain*: condo, didi, ditum, 3: *to get in crops and h. them*, fructus percipere, c. CIC. Sen. 7, fin.: v. TO STORE (CROPS).

III. *Constituted by a h.:* *[fructus] condere ac reponere*, CIC. N. D. 2, 62, fin.

**house-breaker:** 1. effractus;

Sen. Ep. 68, 4: 2. effractor (the legal term in Dig.): incendiaries, h., thives, incendiarii, effractores, fures, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 1: Ulp.

**house-breaking** (*domicum, etc.*): effractura: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 2: Scæv.

**house-dog:** I. *A dog kept within the house*: (?) canis domesticus: v. HOUSE (alij).

II. *A watch-dog*: canis dominus villæ custos: Col. 7, 12; c. villationis (= villa custos), Col. 1, c.: also, canis catenarius (*a chained dog*), Petr. 71, Sen. de Ira, 3, 37, 2: for which also, canis cat-na vinetus, Petr. 29.

**household** (*subs.*): dōmīnū, familiā, v. FAMILY. Phr.: *my h., your h., mei, tuu*, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

**household** (*adj.*): dōmīnūs: a. h. family affairs, res d. ac familiares, CIC. Tusc. 1, 1, 2. *Bread, panis cibarium (made of common flour)*, CIC. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: h. stuffs, supellex (v. FURNITURE): h. suffrage, *jus suffragii quod per dominica exercetur s. habetur*.

**household-god:** I. Lar, laris, m.: I am the h.-god, ego sum L. tamillaris, Pl. Aul. prol. 2: esp. in pl.: *to propitiate the h.-gods*, placere Lares, Hor. 3, 23, 4: *the shining figures of the h.-gods*, residentes L., Hor. Epod. 2, 66: Tib. 2. Pénates, um, m.: no sing. (these are said to have been tutelary deities of individual houses, the Lares being worshipped in common by all): the h.-gods, dii P., CIC. N. D. 2, 27, 68: called also patri P. familiaresque, CIC. Dom. 57, 144: Virg.

**householder**: paterfamilias (or as two words): the word does not necessarily imply that the person has children: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195 § 2, patr. pf. appellatur qui in domo dominum habet: recteque hoc nomine appellatur quanvis filium non habeat.

Phr.: *to be a h. at Rome*, domicilium Roman habere, CIC. Arch. 4, 7.

**housekeeper:** nearest word perh. I. prōnius (*the servant having charge of the larder*, cella penaria): called also cellarius, Pl. (Col.): *no one to leave the premises except the bailey (or farm-manager) and h.*, ne quis de fundo ex-apt. præter villum et p. Varr. R. R. 1, 16. Pl. J o in: condus, pronus, procurator peni, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14: (*Strictly the business of the condus was to store away provisions*: of the pronus, to bring them forth.) 2. dispensator (paymaster, cashier): cf. Pomp. Dig. 50, 166, 3. dispensatrix (*a female h.*): Hier.

**housekeeping**: perh. cura rel. familiæ (L. and A.): v. ECONOMY 1.

**houseleek**: \* sempervivum tectorum, linn. aizoon (acc. sp.): Plin. 13, 13, 102.

**houseless**: nearest word, ineps, opis: v. DESTITUTE. More precisely, *\*qui domum nullum habet*: cui familiæ nusquam est, Sall. Cat. 20, ad fin.

**housemaid**: ancilla (any female servant): perh. \*ancilla domestica.

**house-rent**: 1. merces habitacionis [annua]: Cæs. B. C. 3, 21. 2. nicton, habitatio [annua]: Suet. Cæs. 38. 3. fructus (aedium, insularum): the latter in the case of large houses let in flats or lodgings: denoting rents as income to the proprietor, CIC. Att. 16, 1. Phr.: *to be paying so much for h.-rent*, tantil habitare, Vell. 2, 10, init., comp.

Cic. Coel. 7, 17, trigesita milibus habitate: though in both cases the phr. refers strictly to the value of the house, not the annual rent.

**house-room:** perl. laxitas (*roominess, spaciousness*): cf. Suet. Aug. 72. See also SPACE.

**house-sparrow:** \*passer domesticus.

**house-tax:** \*tributum in singulis domos impositum: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (R. and A.).

**house-top:** 1. fastigium (*a pointed h.-top*): v. GABLE. 2. top by circumsum, summa pars aridum, tecti: v. TOP.

**house-warming:** Phr.: *to give a h.-warming*, perl. \*auspiciandi causa (vel ut nostrates dicunt ad dominum calcetendam) convivium dare (the phr. auspiciandi causa or gratia is esp. used of doing anything for the first time, as an omen): Col. Tac.: Plin. Ep.; ab epulis datis habitationem auspicari: cf. Plin. 7, proem. § 3, a supplicis vitam auspicari: v. TO INAUGURATE.

**housewife:** māterfamilias (or as two words): v. HOUSEHOLDER. Phr.: mulier frugi ac diligens, cellae reque familiaris studiosa: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 77, sqq.: v. ECONOMICAL.

**housewifery:** \*cellae cura reique familiaris: v. ECONOMY.

**houseings:** for a horse, perl. strāta, ephippia: v. HARNESS, TRAPPINGS.

**hovel:** 1. tectum (*a place of shelter and abode of any kind*: hence requiring some qualifying adj.): rude, shapeless h. t. informia, Liv. 21, 32; med.: *a miserable (dilapidated) h.* t. obsoletum, Hor. O. 2, 10, 6. 2. tūgūrīum (*any hut or cottage*: they dwell in cottages and h.s., in casis et t. habitabant, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: Cic.: Sall. Dimin. tūgūrīolum, Apul.: Arn. 3. casa: with some qualifying word [squallida, sordida, informis]: v. COTTAGE. 4. gurgustionis (*"a wretched hole"*): Cic. in Pis. 6, 13: but Suet. has modicum gurgustionis, of a humble dwelling or cottage, Gram. 11.

**hover:** 1. pendeo, pēpendi, 2 (to hang suspended, in the air): Virg.: Ov.: v. TO FLOAT. 2. volito, 1 (to fly about, without alighting): Cic. More freq. circumvolito, 1 (to fly about or round): to h. about the thyme-beds (as a bee), circumvolitare (as or two words) thyma, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21. Fig. of persons: to h. about the doors of the great, limina potenteriorum c., Col. pref. med.: of cavalry, Lucre. 2, 331: Sen. Also less freq. circumvōlo: round whon h. sport and love, quam jocu c. et cupido, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34. 3. immineo, ui, 2 (in fig. sense, of troops which hang upon the rear of a retreating army): Join: immineo atque inseque, Hirt. B. Alex. 7: v. TO THREATEN; HANG UPON.

4. obversor, 3 (fig. of that which presents itself as an image to the mind: with dat.): (*the image of the glory of the commonwealth* h.s. before my eyes, mihi ante oculos ob. dignitas reipublicae, Cic. Sext. 1, 7; *strange sights h. before the eye* (in delirium), ob. miracula, Plin. 24, 17, 102).

**how'** 1. As adv. of manner, in what way: 1. quōmōdō or quo mōdo (in direct or indirect questions; also in exclamations): how stands Maecenas with you, Maecenas q. tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43: Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 25: how these matv's stnd, I don't venture to tell, haec negotia q. se habant narrare non audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5. Less freq. in exclaim.: h. they are trumping themselves up to Caesar, q. se venditans Caesar! Cic. Att. 8, 16. Similar to quomodo is quo pacto, but more precise and emphatic: they settle what is to be done, and how, quid quoque pacto agi placeat constituit, Caes. B. 14, 7, 81; esp. in phr. nescio quo pacto, somehow or other: v. SOMEHOW. 2. quēmādōmōdū or quem ad modum (like preced., but perl. rather more definite in its reference to manner): if not, h. [in what way] did you get the money from him, si non, q. [pecuniam] ab eo exegisti? Cic. R. Com. 18, 55:

Pl.: Plin. jun. (freq.): I know the whole affair, how it stands, ego omnem rea scio, q. est, Pl.: Cic. (N.B.—Not used in exclamations): 3. quī (strictly abl. of quis? in direct questions only): how comes it, qui fit? Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: how can we think of God as other than eternal, Deum nisi sempiternum intelligere quī possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: Caes. 4. ut (chiefly after verbs of hearing, telling, etc., foll. by subj.): less freq. in direct questions: also in exclamations: I believe you have heard how they pressed round me, credo, te audiuitis ut me circumsternerit, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: h. does he do, ut valēt? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. Pl.: how they are transported with joy, ut illi efflentur laetitia! Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 61: how I miss your love and sympathy, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! Cic. Att. 3, 11, 5. quid (interrogative = how so? how say you? us: as preliminary to another question): how now? do you think I entrusted this to you? quid? tu me hoc tibi manibas existimas? Cic. Fam. 2, 8: also foll. by si = how i...? how if I were to offer this, quid si hoc mutio? Caes. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, med.

II. To what degree: 1. quam (chiefly in exclamations): how much in few words, quam multa quam pauci! Cic. Fam. 11, 24: see, how long I stand here and knock, vide, quām dudum hic asto et pullo! Pl. St. 2, 2, 39. (N.B.—How much? how many? how little? must be expr. by quantus, quot, quantum: how many are there of you, quot estis? how much money, quantum pecuniae? but how many as an exclam. can only be expr. by quam multi: v. supr.) 2. quātpēre or quātēpēre (how greatly): it is indescribable how greatly they rejoice, dici non potest quātpēpe (al. quanto opere) gaudent, Cic. Att. 14, 6: he points out how greatly it concerns the commonwealth, docet quanto opere reipublica interstit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. Phr.: how many times, quoties: how many times sooner, quotiescumque, Cic.: how few there are found who..., quotiescumque inventur qui..., Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: how much more, quanto magis! Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: how much less, nēdū (non dicam): cf. Cic. Clu. 15, 95, optimis temporibus, nec P. Popilius, nec Q. Metellus..., nēdū his temporibus..., salvi esse possumus ("how much less can we be safer?"): Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45 (quanto minus in this sense appears to be without authority: quanto magis... non is more agreeable to analogy).

**howbeit** (obsl.): tamen: v. NEVERTHELESS.

**however:** 1. utcumque: h. he desires the mind of his hearer to be affected, utc. animū audientis moveri volit, Cic. Or. 17, 55: h. that be, utc. erit, Liv. pref. init. 2. quēmōdōcumque or h. be: with accessory notion that the said mode or state is not a desireable one: Cic. Fin. 5, 11, init.: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66, rem facias; recte, si possis; si non quoquem modo rem (h. you get it, by fair means or foul). 3. quāqūmōdō, or as two words (= preceded, but more colloq.): but h. that may be, verum ut res sese haec habet, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 13; Ter. Phor. 3, 1, 4. II. To whatever degree:

1. quāmvis (esp. with an adj. or adv.: foll. by subj.): h. sagacious you may be in reflection, as you are, q. prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es, Cic. Att. 12, 37. Liv.: v. ALTHOUGH.

2. quantumvis (like preced.: with verbs = h. much): h. much superior you are, q. excellas, Cic. Am. 20, 73: h. insignificant (those things) be, q. exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85, 11. 3. quālibet (to any degree you please; ever so, with an adj.): passion aids the hand h. feeble (be it ever so feeble), q. infirmas adjuvat ira manus, Ov. M. 1, 7, 66. Phr.: h.

great, quantuscumque, quantusquantus (or as two words: colloq.): all this great—and great indeed it is, totum hoc, quantumcumque est, quod certe maximum est, Cic. M. r. 2, 7 (but quantumcumque quite as often means h. little [quantuluscumque, Cic. Col.: Sem.], cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22, pauperum bona quantumcumque erant): h. great my poverty, quanti quanta haec mea paupertas, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 1: h. many, quotquot, Cic.: Cat.: v. h. often, quotiescumque, Cic.: Col. III. As conj., nevertheless: tamen, attāmen, nihilominus: v. NEVERTHELESS.

**howl** (v.): 1. ululō, i (strictly of the cry of certain animals: as dogs or wolves): dogs h., canes u., Virg.: h. ing. wolves, ululantes lupi, Virg.: also of any wild cry: of distress [wail], Virg. Aen. 4, 168; of exultation [yell], Lucan. 6, 261; Cat.: Ov. Simil. the comp. exultū (h. out aloud): Ov. See also TO WAIL. 2. bauhō, i (very rare): Luct. 5, 1070 (of dogs).

**howl** (subs.): ululātūs, us (cf. TO HOWL): v. WAIL, YELL.

**howling** (adj. and subs.): i.e. full of howling wild beasts, desolate: Phr.: a waste h. wilderness, desertissima solitudo, Cic. Vert. 5, 67, 171: more iit, solitudo de serice ac feris repletā.

**howsoever:** v. HOWEVER.

**hor**: nāvīgūm: v. SHIP.

**hoyden** (adj. and subs.): nearest words perl. lascivus (cl. Virg. E. 3, 64), prōtervus (usu. with a worse sense): v. FORWARD, WANTON. Phr.: a h. h. rusticā quadam libertate atque lascivia puerula: v. FROLICOME.

**hubub:** 1. tūmūltus, us (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. TUMULT. 2. turba (esp. in Pl. and Ter.): what a h. he has made, quas t. lecit, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11: so, turbam facere, ib. 4, 1: 2: for fear there should be some h. here too, ne quid turbæ hic itidem fiat, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, extr. 3. convicūm (a noise of brawling): to make a h. ("row") in front of the house, ante aedes facere c., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26. 4. clāmor (noise of shouting, outcry): what is this h.? quid hoc clamoris? Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 7. Phr.: to make a h., tumultuari or are: Pl. A.

**huckster** (subs.): 1. caupo, ónis, m.; f. caupōna (usu. = innkeeper: but also in wider sense = Gr. καπτῆς): the knavish h., perfidus c., Hor. S. 1, 1, 29.

2. institor (a dealer commissioned to dispose of the wares of another): cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 421: Hor. 3. ariātor or ariātor (a kind of small dealer: very rare): Gell. 16, 7: where he mentions an obsol. cocio or cocio, used in the mines of Laberius (cave imiteris).

**huckster** (v.): caupōnor, i: v. TO TRADE.

**huddle** (v.): expr. by circmnl. with such adv. as festinante, raptim, temere, parvū decenter: v. HURRIEDLY. Huddled together, concerti, coacervati: v. TO HEAP, CROWD TOGETHER.

**huddle** (subs.): rare: turbā, tūmūltus: v. CROWD, TUMULT, HUBBUB.

**hue**: 1. Colour: color: v. COLOUR. May often be expr. by an adj., as a flower of a grassy hue, herbaceous flos, Plin.: v. GRASSY, GREENISH, etc. II. Alarm-cry for the pursuit of thieves, etc.: Phr.: to raise the hue and cry after a thief, fureni clamare (conclamare, of a number joining to do so): after the anal. of incendiū conclamare, Sen. Ir. 3, 43, 3: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 36. (The phr. praemandatis require, Cic. Pl. 12, 31, refers to the sending of a letter of instruction s to a magistrate for the arrest of a person.)

**huff** (subs.): \*impeus quidam iracundiae vel arrogantiæ: v. FIT. Phr.: to be in a h., take h., stomachari: join: stomachari et moleste ferre, ter, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. In a h., stomachans, stomachabundus: cf. L. G. § 343.

**huff** (v.): esp. in phr., to be h.: stomachari, moleste ferre aliquid: v. preced. art., and TO OFFEND.

**huffish:** i. e. easily offended: *sūg-machōsus, cérēfōsus:* v. IRITABLE, HOT-HEADED.

**hug (v.):** I. To embrace warmly: amplexor, amplexot: v. TO EMBRACE, CLASP. II. FIG.: to cling to; perch. amplexor, i: v. TO CLING TO (fin.). Phr.: so strangely do we h. our own voices, adeo vita nobis incredibili modo inolescunt atque inhaerent: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 738; Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26. III. Naut. phr., to h. the shore, litus premerre, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3.

**hug (subs.):** complexus, ūs: v. EMBRACE. Applicable to wrestling, cf. Tac. Agr. 36, complexus armorum.

**huge:** I. ingens, ntis: h. *Sarpedon, Periphates, etc.*, l. Sarpedon, Perlaphas, etc., Virg. h. in body and in armour, *ingens corpore et armis*, Virg. Aen. 11, 641 (pass); Cic.: Ov.: v. IMMENSE. 2. immānus, e (of monstrous size and form: stronger than preced.): a fierce, h. monster, fera et in, belua, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 h. bodily stature, immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 6, 1. J oin: ingens immansus, Cic. 3. vastus (so large as to be unwieldy; enormous): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 97; elephanto beluarum nulla prudenter: at figura quae vastior? h. millstones, v. molares, Virg. Aen. 8, 250: Ov. (N.B.—Vastus should not be used in prose to denote mere size). 4. praegrandis, e (beyond the usual size): Suet.: Plin. Phr.: a man of h. stature, homo maximus corporis, Nep. Dat. 3: a h. beard (hanging low), barba promissa, Nep. l. c.: cf. Col. 7, 9, init.: a h. pule, moles, Clrc.: Hor. (v. PILE).

**hugely:** immāniter: Gell.: v. MONSTROUSLY. Phr.: I am h. delighted at this, hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 70 prorsus jucunde.

**hugeness:** 1. immānitas: Gell. (in Cic. = savageness, monstruousness). 2. ingens magnitudo: v. size. 3. vastitas (not so in best authors): beasts of equal h., pari v. betuae, Col. 3, 8, ad init.: Gell. 4. mōles, i. s. f. (chiefly poet.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65; mole ruit sua: remarkable for the h. of its beasts, molibus lerarum mirabilis, Col. 3, 8, ad init.

**hulk:** v. HULL. Phr.: to condemn to the h.s, (2) ad vincula navalia damnare.

**hull:** I. The outside covering of nuts, etc.: 1. folliculus (of seeds, buds, etc.): Varr.: Col.: Plin. 2. túnica (any coating: q. v.): Plin. 3. vagina (the sheath protecting buds): Varr. 1, 48: this sheath was in grain called gluma, Varr. l. c. II. The body of a ship: alveus (navis): Liv. 23, 34, fin.: Sall. (Cavernae, in Cic. De Or. 3, 46, 180, are hollow chambers in the hull.)

**hum (v.):** I. Of insects; to make a low buzzing sound: 1. strépo, ui, itum, 3: to h. in the hive (of bees), in alveo s., Plin. II, 10, 10. 2. mussō, i (strictly, to speak in an under-tone: poet.): Virg. G. 4, 188 (of bees). 3. sūsurrō, i (to whisper: poet.): to h. continuously, tructim s., Virg. G. 4, 260: cf. id. E. 1, 56. 4. perh. murmūro, i (of any low sound): v. TO MURMUR. 5. consōnō, ui, itum, i (of a number together): to h. very loudly (of bees swarming), velometer c., Varr. 3, 16, ad fin. 6. bombum fācio, i (to make a deep, hollow, humming sound): Col. 3, 16 ad fin. 7. bombito, i (very rare): Auct. Carm. Phil. (N.B.—From the use of bombus to denote such sounds as that of the trumpet [cf. Luer. 4, 546, rauca tubae bombus], it would appear to mean a droning, humming sound, rather than the ordinary hum of bees.

8. murmūeo, i: to h. as do bees, m. edere, ut apes, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

II. To resound with humming: consōno, vi, itum, i: v. TO RESOUND. III. To sing a tune in a low tone: \*submissa voce canto; cantillo, i: v. TO SING

**hum (subs.):** 1. frēmitus, ūs: the

h. of bees, t. apnum, Virg. G. 4, 216 (but the word appears to denote an angry h.): cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 148, where it is used of the confused h. of voices: v. MURMUR. 2. sūsurrus (poet.): gentle h. (of bees), levis s., Virg. E. 1, 56. 3. bombus: v. preced. art. (l. fin.). 4.

murmur, ūris n.: Plin.: cf. preced. art. (l., s.). Esp. of confused, indistinct sounds: v. MURMUR. (Stridor denotes a shrill sound, as that of the cicale, cf. Plin. 11, 51, 112).

**human:** 1. hūmānus: h. nature, h. nature, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; the h. race, h. genus, Cic. Am. 5, 20: to pollute altars with h. sacrifices, aras h. hostia funestaria, Cic. Font. 10, 21: to offer h. sacrifices, h. hostia litare, Tac. Ger. 9 (hūmāna sacrificia were sacrifices offered on behalf of the dead, Fest. s. v.). 2. expr by gen. sing. or pl. of hōmō: to seek the welfare of the (whole) h. race, consulere hominum generi, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: to derive anything from h. nature, ab hominis natura aliiquid reperere, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: the h. figure, hominis figura, Cic. 3. mortālis, e: all h. works shall perish, m. facta peribunt, Hor. A. P. 68: Cic.: v. MORTAL. Phr.: to offer h. sacrifices, homines immolare, Cic. Font. 10, 21 (cf. supr. 1): h. feeling (including sympathy, kindness, etc.), humanitas, Cic.: v. Lat. Diet. s. v.

**humane:** 1. perh. hūmānus (including all kindly, considerate feeling): v. KINDLY. 2. misericors, rdis: v. COMPASSIONATE.

**humanely:** 1. perh. hūmānus: v. KINDLY. 2. misericorditer (very rare): v. COMPASSIONATELY.

**humanity:** 1. Human nature: h. humanitas: the entire force (or essence) of h., vis omnis humanitas, Cic. De Or. 1, 12, 53: Sen. 2. hūmānus or hominum natura: v. HUMAN. Phr.: it is the lot of h., haec est vivendi conditio; bac legi natu sumus.

II. As a virtue; *humane feeling*: nearest expr, perh. animus misericors, misericordia: v. COMPASSION.

III. Refined culture: esp. with ref. to classical studies: \*hūmānitas: M. L. (Univ. Glasg.).

**humanize:** excōlo, ad humanitatem [atque mansuetitudinem] revoco: v. TO CIVILIZE.

**humanly:** Phr.: h. speaking, \*ut ita loquar, quemadmodum hominem futuri ignarum deceat; ne quod homini concessum est vaticinando excedere videat.

**humble (adj.):** I. Low, mean: hūmīlis, e. h. of h. parentage, h. parentibus natu, Cic. Am. 19, 70; humiles, natu, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2. Join: humili et obscūrus, Cic.: v. LOW, LOWLY.

Phr.: of h. origin, obscūrus majoribus suis, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; obscuro loco natu, Cic. Ver. 5, 70, 181: those whose lot is h., qui demissi vitam in obscuro habent, Sall. Cat. 51. II. Of disposition; unpretending, modest: 1. démissus (oftener in bad sense = unspiritued): v. UNASSUMING, GROVELLING, J oin: animus démissus atque humili, Cic. Font. 11, 23 (where an abject, craven bearing is meant). 2. summissus (oftener in bad sense: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64, ne quid humile summissum, molle, facilius): h. prayers, s. preces, Lucan. 8, 594: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 99, where the adv. is used in good sense: v. HUMBLY. 3. humili, e (like preceding, usu. in bad sense: v. supr.): to have recourse to h. entreaty and appeal, prece et oratione humili [et superflui] uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22: Vulg. Matt. xi. 29 Eccl. See also MODEST.

III. Small, modest: Phr.: my h. abilities, mediocritas mea, Vell. 2, 111: cf. mediocritas ingenii, in somewhat similar sense: Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 2.

**humble (v.):** 1. deprimo, press, ssuum, 3: to extoll oneself and h. another, seipsum exaltare, alium d., Liv. 3, 65, extr.: cf. id. 30, 36, med., deprimenti hostis causa. 2. intringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 (to break the strength of): he

did not so far h. them that they oban-doned their empire, non ita infrigunt annos corum, ut imperio absisterent, Liv. 32, 16, fin.: cf. Cic. Bal. 6, 15, florem dignitatis inf., Tac. So frango (to baffle and defeat): cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 12, med., bunc quemadmodum frēgrim, quantaque contentione lūtum interces-sorem abjecrim . . . : to baffle and h. a man's audacity, contundit-re et f. allu-cijus audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, extr.

3. comprimo, 3: v. TO CHECK, RE-STRAIN. Phr.: to h. oneself before any one, se summittre alicui [et supplicare]. Cic. Plan. 10, int. (cf. Liv. 27, 31, med., summittre tastigium); se demittere (to let oneself down to anything), Quint. proem. § 5 (animos demittere, is lose heart, be disengaged, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 41); descendere (v. TO DESCEND): se abjecere atque prosternere (to degrade oneself), Cic. Par. 1, 3, 14, the h.d Phr. 1, 12, fin.

**humble-bee:** \* apis terrestris (Linn.).

**humble-minded:** demissus animo: v. HUMBLE.

**humblessness:** I. Lowness, mean condition: 1. hūmītās: h. of origin, h. generis, Sall. Jug. 73: CIC. v. LOWNESS, MEANNESS. 2. obscūritas, h. of origin, obs. generis, Flor. 3, 1, med. 3. Join: humilitas et obscūritas, Cic.

II. In moral sense: v. HUMILITY.

**humbling (adj.):** nearest word perh. abjectus: cf. Cic. Clu. 14, 94, non quo causam pecuniae publicae contemnatur atque affectant puritate (the meanness of a thing being a degradation to those who have to do with it); v. MEAN, DISGRACEFUL. Phr.: quid fieri posset h. to a man's pride, quid fieri posset ad hominis superbiam [arrogantiam] infringendam aptius? v. TO HUMBLE.

**humbly:** 1. summis to act the more h., tanto summissus se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. 2. summissus (demissus) animo: v. HUMBLE. (Humiliter only in bad sense, with a mean sp̄it).

3. modicē (opp. to arrogantly, in a modest, unpretentious spirit): cf. Liv. 30, 42, med., rebus secundis mode-stae ac moderate uti: v. MODESTLY, MODERATELY.

**humbug (subs.):** 1. perh. nūgāe (trifles, nonsense): humbug: he'll never give (them), nūgās: nunquam edepol dabat, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 39: of a worthless person: I have received the h.s with all possible courtesy, ego nūgās maximas omni mea comitare sum complexus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. 2. gerrae, arum: your soft speeches are what's called sheer h., blanditiae tuae sunt quod dici solet geriae germanae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9: also as interj., geriae! humbug! Pl. As. 3, 3, 10. 3. trīcae, arum (esp. of deceiving speeches): just drop that h., quin tu istas mittis t., Pl. Most. 3, 1, 39.

**humbug (v.):** ludo, ludifico, etc. v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE. Phr.: a man whom it is no easy thing to h., cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6 to attempt to h. (any one), quicquid fal-lacie conari, ib. 1, 2, 26: they have so h'd me in every possible way, ita mi si (stolido) sursum vorsum os sublevere, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 123. Ter.

**hundrum:** perh. tardus, somnici-losus. v. SLOW, DROWSY.

**humid:** hūmīdus: v. DAMP.

**humidity:** humor, etc. v. MOISTURE.

**humiliate:** deprimo, 3: v. TO HUMBLE.

**humiliating:** perh. expr. by hūmīlis, abjectus (cf. HUMBLE). Phr.: to resort to h. appeals, ad infinitas ob-testationes procumbere [descendere], Tac. Ann. 1, 12, int.: a h. war, bellum contumeliosum, Vell.

**humiliation:** dēdēcūs, turpitudō v. DISGRACE. Or expr. by adj. how h. quam turpe! indignum facinus! v. DISGRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL. Sometimes humiliatas (any low state) may serve: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 56.

**humility:** 1. *animus summissus, démissus: v. HUMBLE.* 2. *moderatio (opp. to arrogance, or stepping out of one's proper sphere): cf. Nep. Ages. 4, tantā modestiā dicto audiens huius m. ut si privatus esset: Cic.* 3. *būmitas (in this sense post-class., but indispensable): rich on a level with poor by h., divites pauperibus humiliata animi pares, Lact. 5, 15, med.: Vulg. Act. xx. 19: Eccl. Phr.: to behave with h., summisse se gerere: v. HUMBLE.*

**humming (part. adj.):** chiefly in *phr., a h. sound, susurrus, etc.: v. HUM (subs.).*

**humorist:** v. HUMOURIST.

**humorous:** 1. *nearest word fācētus (smart, full of wit): more adequately expr. by joining several adjl., cf. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 108, dulcis et facetus festinusque sermo (Socrates): v. WITTY.*

2. *festivus: v. AMUSING.* 3. *lēpidus (elegant, graceful), as opp. to coarse boisterosity: cf. Hor. A. 1. 273.* 4. *ridiculus: v. LAUGHABLE.*

**humorously:** facētē, festivē, jōcōsē: v. WITTYLY, SPORTIVELY: and cf. preced. art.

**humour (subs.):** 1. *Turn of mind or inclination: 1. ingénium (including the entire mind and disposition): to live after one's own h., ing. sua vivere, Liv. 3, 36, init.: such is (his) h., ita est ingenium, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 20: v. INSISTENCE.* 2. *libido, inīs, jīs (fancy, caprice): they govern (us) according to their h., ex sua 1. moderatur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: while this h. lasts, dum l. haec eadem manet, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 4: v. CAPRICE.* 3. *expr. by libet, ut, 2 (with dat. of subject): to be in the h. to do anything: I am not in the h. to write more, non libet [sc. nūbi] plura scribere, Cic. Att. 2, 18, med.: why? because such is my h., quoniam? quia libet, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 20: sometimes with dat. animo, Pl. As. 1, 1, 92: Ter. Phr.: from the h. I saw your father was in ut patrem suum vidē esse habūtum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22: according to (this) h. at the moment, utquaque prae-sens movit affectio, Curt. 7, 1, 1, med.: such is the man's h., ita homo est, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63; every one to his h., suum cuique actum voluntas (cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 27, quod capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum multa).*

4. *Tempor: in plur. good, bad h.: expr. by hālis (bilārus) and tristis: come! drop your ill-tempor, and be in a good h. over your son's wedding, jam vero omittit tuam istane iracundiam; atque bilarium [fac libentem] fac to gnat in nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38: he is in a bad h. about something or other: nescio quid tristis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7: Pl.: v. CHEERFULNESS.*

5. *Humorousus (1). IV. Any watery substance: humor: v. MOISTURE.*

**humour (n.):** 1. *obsc̄q̄rū, cūtūs, 3 (with dat.): to h. any one's taste, aliquis studio obs., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37: old men should h. old men, senes est aequum semibus obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 10: Cic.: v. TO COMPLY WITH.*

2. *obscēnū, 1 (like preced., but less freq.): to h. any one seasonably, less freq., alicui in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23: Cic. 3. mōrem gēro, sst, sum, 3; mōrigōr, i (to show complaisance; the latter often in bad sense: with dat.): (you) should have h'd the young fellow, adolescentis morem gestum oportuit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 6: take a man as he is and h. him accordingly (Parry), ui homo est, ita morem gerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77: Cic.: to waive one's right a little and h. a man, de jure sua concedere paupi-lūnum, atque morigerat alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9. 4. indulgo, 2: v. TO INDULGE.*

**humourist:** \*qui dulci et comi fac-tuarum genere uitur (?).

**humourose:** v. ILL-TEMPERED, MOROSE.

**hump:** gibber, ὅρις, m.; also gib-bus (any protuberance: rare): Syrian

oxen have a h. on the back, syriacis (bus-bus) gibber in dorso (est), Plin. 8, 45, 70: v. PROTUBERANCE.

**humped-backed, humped:** 1. gibber, era, erum: h. and otherwise unsightly, g. et alio foedus aspectu, Plin. 34, 3, 6: Suet. Gr. 9. 2. gibbērōsūs (very rare): Orbilius in Suet. l.c.: Paul. Dig. (al. gibbosus).

**hunch, hunch-backed:** v. HUMP.

**hundred:** 1. *The numeral: centum; distrib. centēni, ae, a: a. h. times, centies: amounting to a h., consisting of a h., centēniāris: the number of a h., centenarius numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 88: a herd consisting of a h., grec centenarius, Vart. : a h. years, saeculum: v. CENTURY. When the number a hundred is used indefinitely, sexcenti, ae, a, may be used: v. HOST (1, 4).* 2. *A district: perh. centūria: v. CENTURY. (Med. Lat. hundreda, Domesday Book.)*

**hundred-fold (adj. and subs.):** 1. centuplex, plūcis (very rare): Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 11: Prud.

2. centūplicatus (very rare): (goods) which fetch a h. their value, quae centuplicato veneunt, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 101.

3. centipūs (very rare): Vulg. Luc. viii. 8. Phr.: to yield a h., cum centesimo efficere (v. -FOLD).

**hundred-footed:** centipes, ēdīs: Plin.

**hundred-handed:** centimānus: Hor. Ov.

**hundred-headed:** centiceps, cīpītus: Hor.

**hundredth:** centēsimus: Pl. Cic.

**hundred-weight:** centūpoundum (centup-): Cato: Pl.

**hunger (subs.):** 1. fāmes, is, f. (in all degrees, to starvation): h. is the proper sauce of meat, thirst of drink, cibi condimentū est f., Cic.: to endure h., f. tolerare, sustentare, Caes.: v. STARVATION.

2. inēdī (abstinence from food; esp. voluntary): capable of enduring h., cold, lack of sleep, patientia, algoris, vigiliae, Sall. Cat. 5: exhausted by h. and exposure to the sea, fessus in fluctibusque, Cic. Pl. 10, 20: Plin. jun.

3. ēsūrio, ēsūrīs, ēsūrīs (hunger, sense of hunger: very rare): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, ad fin.

4. ēsūrīto (like preced.): to take away the sense of h. by compression of the stomach, ventris compressionē e. depellere, Gell. 16, 3, med.: Cat.

5. ēfēndūm (fasting; poet. in this sense): to allow h., jejunia sedare, Ov. To feel h., esurire: v. HUNGRY.

**hunger (v.):** ēsūrīo, 4: to h. and thirst after righteousness, e. et sitire justitiam, Vulg. Matt. v. 6: but this use of esurio is not class.: sitire is freq. used of strong desire: v. TO THIRST.

**hungry, hungered, to be (v.infr.):** ēsūrīo, 4: there is prospect of our being h. enough, spē est nos esuritos satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: Cic. Verr. 5, 34 init. (= to be starving).

**hungry, hungered:** 1. ēsūrīens, nūs (usu. as part. = being h.): to the h. man nothing comes amiss, nihil contermitt esuriens, Sen. (in Q.): the poor h. (half-starved) Greek, Graeculus e., Juv. 3, 78: v. preced. art.

2. ēfēndūm (strictly fasting): the h. and weary frames of the Romans, j. fessaque corpora Romanorum, Liv. 21, 55, med.: a h. stomach is mostly content with homely fare, raro j. stomachū vulgaria tenuit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38.

3. ēvidūs cibi (positively eager after food): Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16 cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 126. Phr.: to suffer from h., fame labore, premi, urgeri (v. HUNGER, subs.): he used to eat whenever he felt h., vescebatur quoniam tempore stomachus desiderasset, Suet. Aug. 76: to quiet a h. stomach, latrarent stomachum lenire, Hor. S. 2, 18: to wait till one is h. (before eating), famem operari, Sall. Cat. 13: to prevent one's feeling h., esuritione depellere, Gell. 16, 3.

**hunt (v.):** vēnor, 1: to h. the hare by means of hounds, canibus leporēm v., Virg. G. 3, 410: also absol., to keep

dogs for h.ing, canes aere venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: Cic. See also HUNTING (subs.). Fig.: to hunt miserly widows (for their money), viduas v. avaras, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78: v. TO PURSUE, SEEK AFTER.

**hunt, hunting (subs.):** 1. expr. by vēnor, 1: when you go for a h., go a h.ing, quām venabre, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3: Cic.: v. TO HUNT; and CHASE (subs.).

2. vēnātus, us (act of h.ing): exer-tion in h.ing, labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: to take (physical) exercise in h.ing, venatu corpore exercere, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, fin.: Virg.: Ov. 3. vēnātī, (=preced.): the stillness which is necessary for h.ing, silentium quām venationē datur, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2: Caes.: v. CHASE (subs.). Esp. of the hunts exhib-ited in the Circus: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med., sunt venationē binæ per dies quinque: Suet. Belonging to h.ing, necessary to h.ing, venatorius: h.ing equipment, instrumentum venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3: Petr.: Suet.: v. foll art.

**hunter:** 1. *A person who hunts: vēnātor: Clc.: Hor.* Or expr. by pres. part. of vēnor; esp. in pl.: alarmed by the shouts of the h.s., venantum vocibus conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: Curt. 1, 12, ad init.: v. L. G. § 636.

2. *A hunting horse: \*equus vēnātīus: after anal. of canis venaticus: v. HOUND.*

**hunting-box:** perh. villa venatoria (domus venatica, Kr.; but domus is usu. a town house): v. HUNTING (fin.). In somewhat sim. sense Curt. has ve-nantum receptaculum, 12, 1, ad init.

**hunting-horn:** cornu (venatorium)-v. HORN.

**hunting-pack:** venantes, venantum comitatus: v. HUNTER (1.).

**hunting-knife:** culter venatorius: Petr. 40: Suet.

**hunting-spear:** vēnābūlūm: Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med.: Virg.: Plin. Ep.

**huntrress:** vēnātrīx, icis (both as subs. and adj.): Virg.: Ov.

**huntsman:** vēnātor, etc.: v. HUNTER.

**hurdle:** crates, is, f.: cowards they plunge in a morass, laying a h.-top of them, ignavos palude, injecta insuper c., mengunt, Tac. G. 12: Cato: Dimin., craticula, a small h., Cat.: Mart.

**hurdy-gurdy:** \*instrumentum musicum quod vulgo "hurdy-gurdy" appellatur.

**hurl:** 1. conjicio, jēcl, jectum, 3 (strengthened from jacio: esp. of a number of persons hurling missiles): his ineffectual dare h.h.d, telum im-bile conject, Virg. Aen. 2, 545: ib. 12, 711: they h'd their missiles from the higher ground against our men, tela e superiori loco in nostros conjiciebant, Cic. B. G. 1, 26.

2. contorqueo, si, tum, 2 (stronger than conjicio, and strictly implying a rotary motion of the hand in throwing; cf. hasty poet.): with mighty force his huge spear he h.d, validis ingentibus viribus hastam contorsi, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: Curt.

3. jaculator (i to dart as a javelin): to obtain praise for horsemanship, h.ing the javelin, equitando, jaculator laudem consequi, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: (Hector) who h'd the firebrands at the ships of the Danaans, Danaum jaculator pipi-porū, Virg. Aen. 2, 276. (N.B.—Vibro is to brandish, not to hurl.)

**hurler:** jaculator: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56. hurling (subs.): conjectio: Cic.

**hurly-burly:** tūmūltus: v. TŪMŪLT.

**hurra:** 1. ēvāx (colloq.): h.! I have it, evax! babeo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3: cf. id. Cas. 4, 4, 14.

2. īō (a cry of triumph; also of grief): esp. with voc. triumphe! Hor. Od. 4, 3, 49: h.! h.! I come to thee a free man, io! io! liber ad te venio, Epist. in Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13.

**hurricane:** 1. prōcellā (any sud-den gale or squall): Cic.: Hor.

2. turbo, inīs, m.: v. WHIRLWIND. (Or expr. by circuml., tempēta foeda, vis venti quam maxime accensa, cf. Liv. 21, 58.)

**hurried** (part. adj.): 1. praeceps, cipitis (more hastily than is desirable); **a.** h. departure, pr. profectio, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 10, med.: h. flight, pr. fuga, Vell. 2, 85, fin.: utterance ready, but not h., promptus os, non p., Quint. 11, 3, 52. 2. praeprōp̄us (not implying blame): esp. with such subs. as celeritas, Liv. 31, 42, init.; festinatio, Cie. Fam. 10, 26, med. (but pr. pr̄ensatio, Cie. Att. 1, 1, 1, Is a premature canassing). 3. citius (quick, hasty): h. gait, incessus e., Sall. Cat. 15, fin.: h. flight, c. fuga, Ov. M. 1, 543. 4. festinatio (usu. of that which is brought on before its time, as fruit, plants; also in gen. sense: poet.): a. h. journey, f. iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8. Phr. to make a h. march, agmen cursim agere, Liv. 27, 16, med.

**hurriedly**: 1. raptim: I write this h., brevi scripti r., Cie. Att. 2, 9, 1: to march an irregular force, h. tumultarium exercitum r. ducere, Liv. 5, 37, fin.: Plin. 2, cursim (in the manner of one running); hence, without pausing or deliberating): to catch up (information), h. c. arripere, Cie. de Or. 2, 89, fin.: cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42. (Cursim does not necessarily imply blame): cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 4 etc.). 3. testimanter: v. HASTILY. 4. negligent (without due thought and care): to do so important a business so h.: tantum rem tam n. agere! Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18. Phr.: he h. assemblies few cohorts, citas cohortes rapit, Tac. A. 12, 31: cf. ib. 4, 25, cohortes . . . citio agmine rapinuntur.

**hurry** (v.): I. Intrans.: 1. festinatio, próp̄ero, i. (neither necessarily implying blame): v. TO HASTEN. 2. curro, cūcurrī, cursum, 3 (of any hasty movement): he h'd to Puteolo, cūcurrī Puteolo, Cie. Att. 10, 4, 3: Liv. 3. expr. by ágo, eḡi, actum, 3 (with pron. refl. or in pass.: to h. along; go hurriedly): whether are you h'ing? quo hinc te agis? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25 whether the whole multitude was h'ing alarmed, quo multitudine omnis consternata agetur, Liv. 10, 29, med. 4. ruo, i. rūtum, 3 (to rush hurriedly, pull-mell): whether are ye h'ing? quo ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1, med. II. Trans.: to force rapidly or violently along: rāpīo, ui, ptum, 3: whether are ye h'ing me? quo me rapitis? Pl. Men. 5, 7, 10: to h. any one before the praetor, r. aliquem in jus. Hor. S. 1, 9, 77. vengeance h.s him through the midst of carnage, per medias r. ira cædes, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 12. Fig.: to be h'd far away from home (in thought), longe a domo rapi, Cie. Rep. 2, 4, init. Frequent, rapi, to h. alibi or violently: he is h'd along at the will of the horses, arbitrio rapturaptur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234. III. Also trans., to expedite greatly or unduly: expr. by adv. festinanter, raptim, cito: v. HURRIEDLY. (Virg. has properin in this sense, G. 1, 260: cf. Macr. Sat. 6, 8, med., where it is stated to signify coactus et festinans facere aliiquid, festinare with acc. is poet. v. TO HASTEN) Phr. do not h. the beasts too much, jumentis ne insta nimis neve urge, v. TO URGE ON.

— along: I. Intrans.: expr. by ágo, 3 (with pron. refl.): v. TO HURRY (1, 2). II. Trans.: rapiro, i: v. TO HURRY (fin.).

— away: I. Intrans.: 1. expr. by abripi, 3 (with pron. refl.): he h'd away so suddenly, ita abruptum repente sese, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 22. 2. fugio, fūgiū, fugitum, 3 (with the notion of avoiding some one): the rascal h. away, f. improbus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: (she) h.s away forthwith, f. [e conspectu] illico, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 108. 3. expr. by festino, próp̄ero do not h. away so, ne tantopere discedere festina, proptera: cf. Cie. Fam. 7, 23, fin. (v. TO HASTEN): also by adv., raptim, cito, festinanter: v. HURRIEDLY. II. Trans.: 1. abripi, 3: to be h'd away to punish, in cricium abripi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47: Pl. See also to HURRY (II). 2. aufero, 3, irr.: v. TO CARRY AWAY.

**hurry about**: 1. trépidō, i (in alarm, excitedly): cf. Sall. Cat. 31, festinare, trepidare, Fig. of the rapid motion of a rivulet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21.

2. curso, i (freq. of curro): to h. this way and that, c. ultro et citro, Cie. R. Am. 22, 60. Jolin: trepidare, cursare [rursum, prorsum], Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. Less freq., cursito, in same sense, Ter. Hec. 3. discurro, i, and cūcurri, cursum, 3 (of a number of persons; to rush hither and thither): the sailors h. about to their duties, d. nautes ad officia trepidantes, Petr. 114, init.: Caes. Liv.: v. TO RUN.

— on: I. Intrans.: 1. inātūo, i (esp. with iter.): they thought they ought to h. on the more, eo magis maturandum iter existimabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: also without iter, maturandum Hannibali ratus, Liv. 24, 12. 2. curro, 3 (poet.): when you have thrice cast the dust upon me, you may h. on, libet injecto ter pulvere, curras, Hor. Od. 1, 28, fin. II. Trans.: 1. inātūo, i (with due expedition): Cie. v. supr. (1). 2. praecepto, i (undaly): to h. on the vintage, vindemiam pr., Col. 3, 21, ad fin. 3. iusto, stiti, i (poet.): they were h.ing on (the manufacture of) the car and wheels, currum rotasque instantab, Virg. Aen. 8, 43.

**hurry (subs.):** 1. festinatio the h. of persons running to and fro, f. discurrentum, Curt. 3, 8, ad fin.: we must take care not to use too much speed in our h., cavendum est ne in festinatioibus nimias suspiciamus certitatem, Cie. Off. 1, 16, 131. 2. trépidō, v. ALARM. Phr. to be in a h., festinare, trepidare (v. TO HURRY, 1): what is in such a h. so quickly!, hui! tam cito, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16 to do nothing in a h., nihil cursim, raptim, t-mere facere (v. HURRIEDLY). **hurrying** (adj.): perh. trépidus (moving tremulously): v. TREMELING, FLICKERING.

**hurrying (subs.):** Phr.: "there was h. to and fro," et tam discurrunt, trepidant: let there be no h. of the work,

\*ne quid præcipitetur operis: v. TO HURRY, and foll. art.

**hurt** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. to cause suffering: 1. laedo, si, sum; to (mow, wound, damage: with acc.): ah! may the cold not h. thee, ah! te ne frigora l., Virg. E. 10, 48: ov. v. to INJURE. 2. nōceo, 2 (to be hurtful with dat.): v. TO INJURE. II. Fig.: to wound any one's feelings: offendō, di, sum; 3: to h. any one's feelings by insult, contumelias of aliquem, Cie. Att. 6, 3, med.: v. TO OFFEND, WOUND. Phr. to be h. (vezed) at anything, aliiquid molestie, graviter, acerbi ferre, Cie. Att. 1, 17, 3; id. Verr. Act. 1, 58, 152. B. Intrans.: to give pain: doleo, 2: it h.s me when I am thrashed, mihi dolet quam vapulo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 44: *Pactus, i.* (the wound) h.s me not, Paete, non dolet, Arria in Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: Mart. 1, 13: v. TO PAIN.

**hurt** (subs.): vulnus: v. WOUND, INJURY. To do h., nocere: v. TO INJURE.

**hurt** (part. adj.): saeuic: v. WOUNDED.

**hurtful:** nōcēns, nōxius, nōcīvus, nōxiōs (the last two rare). v. INJURIOUS. To be h., nocere, to be in any wise h., nocere quidam, Cie. N. D. 3, 33, 86.

**hurtfully:** nōcēnter: Cels., Col.: v. INJURIOUSLY.

**hurtfulness:** expr. by verb or adj.: there is no doubt of the h. (of it), "non dubium est quoniam noceat, noxiūm (noxiūm) sit.

**hurtle:** i. e. to dash together with a noise: \*cum fragore collidi: v. TO DASH TOGETHER, CLASH.

**husband** (subs.): 1. māritus (the usual and most specific term): Cie.: Hor. 2. vir, viri: I am undone: what answer shall I give to my h.? perii! quid v. meo respondēbo? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: because she had no h., propterea quod v. non habet, Cie. Verr. Act. 1, 25, 64: Hor.: Petr. 3.

conjux, uigis (poet.): Virg. Ov.. v. SPOUSE. 4. (of a slave) contubernialis: is Col. 12, 1. Phr.: to take a h., tubere (with dat. of person). v. TO MARRY.

**husband** (v.): perh. parco, 3, v. TO ECONOMIZE, SPARE. Phr.: he resolved carefully to h. the supply of corn, frumentum parce et paupilatum metiri in stituti, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 ve must carefully h. the supply of corn, \*frumentum parce admodum est dispensandum.

**husbandman**, agricola, colonus, arator v. FARMER.

**husbandry**: agricultura, res rustica (or pl.): v. AGRICULTURE.

**hush** (interj.): 1. st! (colloq.): Pl. Cie. often joined with tacē, tacēti, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 5, etc. 2. tacē, tacēti, quin tacē, tacēti v. SILENT, TO BE. 3. (preparatory to religious ceremonies) fūtēte linguisl (Gr. οὐφρεῖν): Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2.

**hush**: 1. comprimo, pressi, ssum, 3 (to keep from getting abroad): to h. up any one's faults, delicta alicuius e., Cie. Att. 10, 4, 1 they did their best to h. up the report of the fall of Cartagena, ex industria summae captae Karthaginis compresserunt, Liv. 26, 51. 2. celo, tēgo, etc. v. TO CONCEAL. See also STILL, APPEASE.

**husk**: 1. folliculus an ear of corn has three parts, the grain, the h. the awn, spica tri, :het continuum, granum, f., aristam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48: Col. also of other seeds, as the shell of the bean, fabae f., Petr. 135. 2. gluma (defined as tritici folliculus, Varr. l.c.). 3. silqua (only of leguminous plants): the h. and stalks of beans, fabae silqua cauleaque, Plin. 18, 12, 30. Virg. v. POD. 4. pūtāmen, lñis, n. (peeling or shell): h.s of beans, fabarum putamina, Petr. 135.

**husky**: perh. fuscus: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15, where vox fusca is opp. to vox candida. sc. Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 1:6. If a temporary state of the voice be meant, perh. subrauna (somewhat hoarse): v. HOARSE. (Vox aspera, Quint. l.c., is a harsh, rough voice.)

**hustings**: perh. suggestum, suggestum v. PLATFORM. (At the Roman Comitia the votes were taken in fenced enclosures called septa.)

**hustle**: inter. to strudre atque pulare v. TO ELBOW, JOSTLE.

**hut**: tūgūrium, tectum (informe, miserum, etc.): v. NOVEL, COTTAGE. Phr.: winter h.s for soldiers, hibernacula, Liv. 5, 2, init.

**hutch**: perh. dōlium: used for keeping dormice, Varr. R. R. 3, 12 (R. and A.): or perh. better, cāvā, a cage for beasts or poultry, Cie. Dīv. 2, 35, 7; Virg. v. CAGE.

**huzza**: iō, ēvā! v. HURRAH. See also ACCLAMATION.

**hyacinth**: (?) hýacintus or -os, i. m.: Virg. (it is doubtful whether the flowers are the same).

**hyacinthine**: hýacinthīnus: Cat. Pers.

**hyads**: 1. hýades, um, f. Cie.: Ov. 2, 2, sūculæ, arum: cf. Cic. N. D. 4, 11, 111: Plin.

**hyæna**: hýæna: Plin. 8, 30, 44.

**hyaline** (adj.): hýalinus: Capell.

**hybrid**: 1. hibrida or hybrida (an animal of cross breed): Plin. 8, 55, 79. Applied to persons of mixed race. Hor. S. 1, 7, 2: Auct. B. At. 2. expr. by bīgēnēris, a, um: mules are h.s, muli (sunt) bigēnēri [atque insitili]: Varr. R. R. 2, 8: h.s. b. animalia, Fest. in P. Diae s. v., where the term is explained by, ex diverso genore nata.

**hydra**: hydra, ae, f. Cie.: Ov.

**hydraulic**: hydraulicis: h. machines, h. organa, Plin. 7, 17, 38.

**hydraulics**: \*hydraulica, orum.

**hydrocele**: hydrocœle, ès, f.: Mart. 12, 83. Cels. uses the Gr. form, 7, 18.

**hydrocephalus**: hydrocéphalus, 4.

M. L.: Cels. uses the Gk. form, ubi humor cutiem [capitis] inflat, ὑδροκέφαλον Graeci appellant, 4, 2, 1.

**hydrogen**: \*principium hydrogēniū (Kr.) as scient. *t. t.*, *h. gas*, \*gas hydrogenium (Kr.).

**hydromancy**, *hydromantia*: Plin.

**hydromel**: *hydromēli*, *itīs*, *n.*: Plin.

*i<sub>4</sub>, i<sub>7</sub>, 20.*

**hydrophobia**: *hydrōphōbia*: Coel.

Aur. Cels. uses the Gr. form, solet ex eo vulnere aquae timor nasci *ὑδρόφοβος* Graeci appellant. Ov. has the p. et. circuml., *formidatæ aquæ (pl.)*, Pont. *i*

*3, 24.*

**hydrophobic** *hydrōphōbicus*: Coel.

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*3, 24.*

**hydrostatics** *\*hydrōstātīca*, *orūm*:

*as t.*

**hydrometer**, *\*hydrōmetrīum*: *as t. t.*

**hyphen**: *Hymen*, *Hymēnaeū*: Cat.

*Ov.* The two are often joined in invocations, *Hymenea*, *O Hymenaeū*! Cat.

*62* Ov.

**hymeneal**: *1. Hymēneūs* (very rare) Capeil.

*2. nuptialis*, *e. v.*

**nuptial**: *A. n. ode*, *Hymenaeū*, Ter.

*Ad. 5, 7, 6* (*H. canere*) Cat.: Lucr.

**hymn** (*subs.*): *1. hymnus* (not class, but best word to denote a *Christian h.*) Vulg. Ep̄. 9, 19. Prud. *2.*

carmen, inis, *n.* (*any ode or poem*):

(*they are nōnto sing a h. to Christ as a God*, c. Christo quāt Dōe dicere, Plin.

*Ep. 10, 96 (97), 7.*

**hymn** (*v.*): *cāno*, *cēcīni*, *cantum*, *z*:

cf. Hor. Od. *i*, *10, 5*, *to canam . . . or*

*expr. by circuml. cārmina aīciū dicere*: v. preced. art. (*Hymnifico*, i, unclass. Commod.)

**hymnal**, *hymn-book*: *\*hymnorum*

*tiber* or perh. *\*hymnātē*, *is, z.*

**hymnology**: expr. by *hymnus*: a

*treatise on h.*, *\*de hymnis* [divinis]

*scriptus liber*.

**hypallage**: *hýpallagē*, *es, f.*: Serv.

ad Aen. *3, 61.*

**hyperbaton**: *hýperbāton*, *i, n.*:

Quint. *8, 6, 62.*

**hyperbole**: *hýperbōle*, *es, f.; or-a*,

ae: Cic. Top. *10, fin.*: Quint. *8, 6, 68*:

for which Cic. has the definition, *veritatis superlatio atque tractatio*, de Or. *3, 53, 203*; and Quint. *decens veri superjectio*, l. c.

**hyperbolical**: Phr.: *h. expressions*, *superlatia (verba)*, Cic. Part. *15, 53*; *\*quæ per hyperbolam dicuntur*. (Not hyperboles.)

**hyperbolically**: \*per hyperbolam. (*Hyperbolice*, Hier.)

**hypercatalectic**: *hýpercātēlectus*, *e. g.*, *versus*: Serv.: Prisc.

**hypocritic** (*cf. toll. art.*): Aristarchus Varr. L. L. *8, 34, 563*.

**hypocritical**: Phr.: *a h. person*, who lays stress on almost every word, cui nullus est finis calaminiū et cuni singulis paene syllabis commorandi (*al. commorandi*), Quint. *8, proem. 31*: *to be h.*, *judicio nimis acri subtitiae uti*, cf. Gell. *7, 3, ad init.*; fastidii nimis delicit esse (*habitually so*), cf. Cic. Fin. *1, 2, 5* *insipid* and *h. examination*, insula nimis et odiosa scrutatio, Gell. *9, 10, fin.*

**hypocratically**: per *calumniās*, Gell. *7, 2*; or sometimes, *iniquæ (unfairly)*, cf. Gell. *7, 3, fin.* more fully, *\*iniquæ ac nimis subtiliter; nimis curiosæ, curiosius*: cf. Quint. *8, 1, 2. To judge h. calumniari*, v. preceed. art.

**hypocriticism**: *1. h. perh. [in-mi] calumnia*: cf. Quint. *10, 1, 115*; and Gell. *7, 2*, per *calumniās rimari*.

*2. judicium nimis acre ac subtile*.

▼ CRITICISM.

**hyphen**, *hýphen*, *indecl.*: Diom. (in somewhat different sense from the Eng.).

**hypocaust**: *1. hýpōcaustūm or -on*: Plin. Ep. *2, 17, 11* Virt. *5, 10, 1* (*al. hypocausis*). *2. hýpōcausūs*, *is, f.* Virt. I. c. *3* (?) *vápōrārium*: Cic. Q Fr *3, 1, 1.*

**hypochondria**, *perh. atria bilis* (Gr. *αὐχνήστη*), regarded as the source of madness, cf. Cic. Tusc. *3, 5, 11* or as med. *t. z.*, *hypochondria* (strictly a part of the body near the ribs): v. Forcell. *8, 20.*

*to that i. perfection, quis ad ista summa atque in omni genere perfecta potest pervenire?* CIC. DE OR. I, 19, 131. *the i. description of virtue, expedita et perfecta forma honestatis,* CIC. FIN. 2, 15, INIT. *So, i. profectum, perfectio absolute (e. g., in oratore),* ib. I, 28, FIN. *2. optimus (with ref. to excellence): those who consider the subject of discussion in the Republic of Plato) to be the i. omnium earum, qui de optima clitate agi existimant.* STALLB. REP. PREP. THE I. SHOW-MAKER; optimus (ille) sutor, MICHEL. ARIST. ETH. I, 7, 8. *3. universals, e. (not class): the i. man, opp. to the individual, homo inivid. b. singularis, Michel. ar. Arist. ETH. I, 6: v. UNIVERSAL.*

*II. Connected with the Platonic doctrine of ideas;* PHR. THE I. PHILOSOPHY, "Platonic illa ratio; idealum s. formarum (aeternarum) doctrina. **III. Relating to thought:** *quod animo s. mente comprehenditur, concipiuntur;* v. IDEA (I, fin.); **TO CONCERN;** **IV. Visionary:** commenticius (-tus); v. IMAGINAR.

**ideal (subs.):** *1. expr. by perfectus, optimus, etc.: to attain to one's i., quod optimum atque in omni genere perfectum videatur attinere, based on CIC. (v. IDEAL adj.): all have not the same i., non omnibus eadem in optima videntur. Esp. in connexion with forma, species (v. IDEA, I.): the i. of virtue, expleta et p. forma honestatis, CIC. FIN. 2, 15, INIT. *2. exemplar, aris (with ref. to the Platonic ideas):* SEN. EP. 38, 16. *3. species, tñ (v. IDEA, I.): we will sketch out the i. of excellency in oratory, excellentis eloquentiae s. [et formam] adumbrabimus, CIC. OR. 14, 43. (S) forma: v. supr. t.) PHR. *the Cyrus of Xenophon is written, not with historical accuracy, but to give an i. of just government.* Cyrus ille a Xenophonte non ad historias fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justi imperii, CIC. Q. FR. I, 1, 8.**

**idealism:** \*idealisms qui dicuntur; i. e. opinio cui nihil extra mentem existere statutum.

**idealist:** \*qui nihil omnino praeter annum affectionesque ejus existere statut. v. preced. art.

**idealistic:** idem, eadem, idem; unus atque idem: usu foll. by qui, atque (ac); v. L. G. § 620; v. SAME.

**identification:** expr. by phr.: v. foll. art.

**identify:** *I. To prove to be the same; to hold to be the same:* PHR.; *he at once i. the stolen property, \*furta statim inventa sua esse declaravit, demonstravit (cf. CIC. VERT. 2, 2, 70, 171): they i. the expedient and the honourable, \*utile unum atque item quod honestum esse statutum.* **II. To recognise:** esp. with ref. to persons: agnoscere, nōvi, nūtum, i.; v. TO RECOGNISE.

**identity:** expr. by idem: *he establishes the i. of the defendant, \*reum ipsum eundem esse [argumentis] confirmat: I am convinced of my personal i.,* m̄ persubstantiū est ipsum me eundem esse hodie qui antebac fui.

**ides:** idas, num. i.e. the i. of March, i. Martiae, CIC. CAES. HOR. (who adds the ornamental epith. octonae, S. I, 6, 75).

**idiotcy:** v. IDIOTRY.

**idiom:** *1. proprietas linguae (e.g. Latinæ, Graecæ):* CHARIS. 5, p. 256, FIN.; KR. *2. idioma, átis, n. (dal. and abl., -is or -ibus):* as GRAM. l. t. CHARIS. l. c.: defined as, que pro nostro more efflerimus, et non secuti Graecos; quae proprieate linguae Latine dicuntur, id. l. c. *3. consuetudo:* CHARIS. l. c. p. 257. PHR. *these are Greek i., haec propria sunt Graeci sermonis, KR. a Graecia haec ratio dicendi est deducta.* (N.B.—Not idiotismus: v. LAT. DICT. s. v.)

**idiomatic:** *1. expr. by propriis, proprietas: i. expressions, quae [Latinæ, etc.] lingue propria sunt; que ex proprietate linguae dicuntur, proferuntur v. IDIOM.* *2. vernacularus (homegrown, sacouing of home): an i. cast of expression, sapor v., CIC. BR. 46, 172.*

PHR.: *a thoroughly i. Latin style, sermo vere Latinus (cf. Quint. 10, 1, 44 dicta vera Attica); sermo Latina lingue ingenio [proprietatiique] accommodatus.*

*i. iomatically:* ex propriate lingue alienj. v. IDIOM.

**idiosyncrasies:** *\*proprum alleculi ingenium. cf. PLIN. EP. 1, 20, 17.*

**idiot:** *1. fatuus (strictly, one quite incapable): a fool I believe I am; but I don't think I am an i., exigit me stultum existimo; f. me non opinor, Poet. in ISID. OR. 10, 246. In gen. sense = foolish: Join: laetus et amens, CIC. DE-ID. 7, 21. *2. bucco, óulis, m. pl. PI. BICE. 5, 1, 2, stulti, stolidi, tatu, fungi, bardi, blenni (driveler), bucones: APUL. *3. homo excors, v. MAD, INSANE.***

**idiotote:** fatuitas (sheer folly or infatuation). CIC. INV. 2, 32, 99.

**idiotic:** fatuus: TER. CIC. v. IN-SANE.

**idle (adj.):** *I. Not employed [see also IDLE, TO BE]:* *1. ðótos: they stood as spectators of the calamity, spectators o. se præbuerunt calamitatis, CIC. OR. 2, 7, 27, extr. I fear the money must lie i., pecuniae veror ne otiosae facient, PLIN. EP. 10, 63 (62) as applied to time, otiosus denotes freedom from regular business: v. LEISURE (adj.).* *2. vacuus: to engage the i. mind, v. tene-meres, VIRG. J. 3, 3: CIC. v. UNEMPLOYED.* *3. feriatus (keeping holiday): to let one's sword hang i., ma-chaeram f. gestiture, PL. cf. CIC. N. 1, 1, 37, INIT. *4. segnis, e (in this sense not of persons: poet): to indulge in, repose, s. otia ducre, Ov. PONT. 1, 5, 41: i. years (in which nothing memorable is done), s. anni, ALBIN. *5. dëses, idis (doing nothing, when there is plenty to be done: nom. sing. not found): n. e. si. t. at home, sedemus d. domi, LIV. 3, 68, med.: v. INACTIVE.* *6. ignavus (poet.): winter is an i. time for the farmer, biems ign. colono, VIRG. G. 1, 299.* **II. Averse to work:** ignavus, segnis, INERS. v. LAZY.**

**ineffectual, useless:** *1. vánus: i. prayers, v. preces, OV. M. 9, 682: HOR. v. VAIN.* *2. irritus: i. words, i. verba, CAT. HOR. v. FRUITLESS.* *3. ináns: e: i. rumours, inania famae, TAC. ANN. 2, 76.*

**—, to be:** *1. cesso, i. (you) have been i. enough hitherto, cessatione usus adhuc est, THER. AD. 4, 4, 23: LIV. JOIN: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), CIC. N. D. 3, 39, FIN.*

*2. vácō, i. (to be disengaged; without regular business: cesso implies backwardness in work): CIC. FANU. 12, 30, AND INIT. HOR. *3. sēdo, sēdi, sūssim, 2 (tu remain inactive): esp. with deses: v. IDLE (I, 5).* See also IDLY.*

**idle (n.):** cesso, i.: v. preced. art. PHR. TO i. away time in banquets, in convivis tempus terere, LIV. (But tero does not necessarily imply blame): v. TO SPEND.

**idleness:** *I. Doing nothing:* *1. cesatio: to find a sly opportunity for i., furton: cessationis querere, CIC. FAM. 16, 26 there is no room for i., non datur e. PI. POEN. 4, 2, 103. *2. otium: v. LEISURE.* *II. Indisposition for work: ignavia, desidia, segnis, v. LAZINESS, SLOTH.* PHR. busy i., inanis discursus, inepti labores, PLIN. EP. 1, 9, 7.*

**idler:** *1. cestator, f. -trix, a gool-for nothing i. (Jovis), nequam et c. HOR. S. 2, 7, 100: CIC. OR expr. by part. (v. L. G. § 638) they (the bees) chastise the indolence of the i.s, cessationis inertiam cestigant, PLIN. 11, 10, 10.*

**2. bono ignavus, segnis, etc.: v. LAZY.**

**idly:** *I. Inactively:* *1. segniter (dilatorily, slowly): Join: segniter, otioso, n̄glossiter, LIV. 2, 58.*

*2. expr. by ðótos, dëses (doing nothing): comp. L. G. § 343) ought we to look i. on, an oportet nos desiderare atque spectare? v. IDLE (I, 4).*

*II. Without effect:* expr. by vánus, irritus v. FRUITLESSLY.

**idol:** *I. A pagan deity:* *1. ðolidum, also -um, i. Vulg. 1 COR. VIII, 1. TERT.* *2. smilacrum, v. IMAGE.* *II. Fig. anything reverently loved:* amores, déicæ: *Tomyng my i., Pompius nostri amores, CIC. ATT. 2, 15, 2 your i. Roscius, amores ac diuinæ tue, Roscius, CIC. DIV. 1, 56, 79. PHR. the i. of the mode people, erga quem sumimus peccati amor: cui cuncti laetent, cf. CIC. ATT. 2, 21, 3 he became at over the i. of the army, primo statim adventum omnium ex rectum in se convertit, LIV. 21, 4, INIT.: he is my i., totum me tenet, habet, possidet, PLIN. EP. 1, 16, 1 my i., illæ anciantiæ nosier, CIC. ATT. 2, 21, 2.*

**idolater:** *1. idolatricus TERT.: usus, m. l. tert. by Idol, Vulg.: but the Vulg. more freq. has idoli serviens: cf. 1 COR. V, 11. *2. simulacrum cultor;* qui (quaes) simulacra deorum colit, venerat, veneratione prosequitur v. TO WORSHIP.*

**idolatrous:** idolatricus TERT.: usus, m. l. tert. by circulum: i. practices, quæ ad falsorum deorum cultum pertinent; idolorum ritus, caermonia.

**idolatry:** idolatria TERT.: usus, better expr. by circulum, *\*simulacrum cultus ac veneratio. to be derelict to i., idolis servire, Vulg.: v. IDOLATER.*

**idolize:** i. e. to be passionately fond of: dépreco, 4, 17, (lit. to be dying for; with acc.): TER. HEAUT. 3, 2, 14: JOIN deamare, deperire, PL. EPID. 2, 2, 17. COMP. MOUL. (11).

**idyl:** idyllum or edyllum (Gr. ειδύλλιον): Auson.

**if:** *I. i. (i) with indic. (mere assumption): L. G. § 424, 1) if you wish, I will produce witnesses, si vis, testes dabo, CIC.: if we follow nature as our guide, we shall never go wrong, naturam si sequemur ducem, nunquam aberabimus, CIC. (ii) with subj. (implying probability or possibility): L. G. § 424, 2, sqq.: if I wished, I could not possibly go away, si velim, abiit hinc nullo facto possim, PL. if it had happened otherwise, si alter accidentis, CIC. (N.B.—Si is often used elliptically with the subj. to express a wish: oh! if Jupiter would but restore my past years, O mihi praeteritos referat si. lupiter annos! VIRG. AEN. 8, 560: HOR., where, gaudeam, or some such verb, may be supplied: comp. Gr. ει ταχεῖ (ill.) with the verb understood (esp. in a negative alternative, si minus), lead forth with you all your partisans, if not all, as many as may be, educ tecum omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos, CIC. CAT. 1, 5, 10 (in which connexion, oft. si minus): either nobody, or if any one he . . . , aut nemo, aut si quisquam, ill. . . . CIC. AM. 2, 9, 2, 10, to introduce a contrary alternative, si (=ne si: if not, if on the contrary): if he had disapproved, why had he also ed the law to be passed? if, on the contrary, he had approved, why . . . ? si improbat, cur terri passus est? sin probasset, cur . . . ? AES. B. C. 1, 32. CIC.: if otherwise, si alter (the verb being understood), TER. PH. 1, 2, 66; sin secus, PL: if not, si minus (with or without a verb expr.), CIC. INV. 2, 29, 88 ATT. 9, 15 (the ellip. legal constr. is better fitted for colloquial lang.) for which, in the epist. style occurs also, sun (alone) — cf. CIC. ATT. 16, 13, met., si pares inter se, quiescendum; si latius manabit, Si is often strengthened by autem, vero: CIC. COL. (N.B.—It is not indispensable that in should be preceded by si; but the preceding member of the sentence must in some way present an alternative: cf. CAES. B. C. 1, 12, orat ac postulat, remp. suscipiant [first alternative] . . . , si timore deficiunt, if however they are afraid to do that . . . ). *3. sometimes expr. by particip clause: if praise her (Fortune) if she returns; if (on the contrary) she shakes her swift wings . . . , laido manabit: si celeres quatili pennas . . . HOR. OA., 29, 55: if admitted to view, could ye refrain from laughter? spectatum ad-**

missi, risum teneatis? Hor. A. P. 4; dimly, an adject. may be used hypothetically: if fortune be adverse, he hopes; if propitious, he fears a change of lot, sperat infestis, metu secundis alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12. 4, sive, seu (whether . . . or if): (i.) si . . . sive (seu): if trunks of trees, or if vessels were floated down by the barbarians, si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, extr.: Pl. v. OR. (ii.) sive (seu) without a preceding si (rare): I demand, or if it be right (to say so), I entreat you . . . postulo, sive aequum est, te ore . . . Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: with seu, Virg. Aen. 11, 327. (iii.) sive (seu): sive (seu): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, init., seu (or if) voice nunc mavis acuta, seu fidibus, etc.: Cic. (who uses the form sive): Quint: v. WHETHER.

**if, and:** quod si or quodsi, in a negative sentence, quod nisi, quod ni (denoting that the hypothesis introduced depends in some way on what precedes may sometimes expr. but if, if indeed; being chiefly used where a greater emphasis is to be used): cf. Cic. Mur. 2, 4, quoisi portu solvibutis ii . . . , quod tandem me animo, etc.: ib. 3, 6, quodsum, quem respubica desiderabat, vieti naturali et vehemens fui . . . nunc quanto tandem studio debo . . . : Nep. Hann. 1, quod nisi douci civium sumus debitus fuisse (if indeed he had not been weakened), Romanus videtur superare posse.

**but:** sin; autem: v. IF (2).

**— even;** etiam. v. ALTHOUGH.

**— indeed:** 1. si quidem or si quidem (esp. in making a concession, and parenthetically): *O fortunate commonwealth!* if indeed (if really, Gr. εἴη) it have ejected this refuse, O fortunata remp., si quidem haud sentim ejerit! Cic. Cat. 2, 4: 7; but siquidem ofterer = seeing that, q. v.

2. quodsi (to introduce a new hypothesis): v. IF, AND.

**— only;** dummodo; you will relieve me of great fear if only there be a wall between me and you, magno me metu liberabis, d. inter me atque te murus intersit, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: v. PROVIDED.

**igneous:** igneus: naturam habens, ignea natura praeditus: v. FIERY.

**ignite:** I. Trans.: to set on fire, accendo, 3: v. TO KINDLE. II. Intrans.: to take fire: ardesco, exardeo, exandesco: v. FIRE, TO TAKE.

**ignition:** expr. by verb: v. TO IGNITE.

**ignoble:** I. Of descent, origin:

1. ignobilis, e (implying absence of honorary distinction): the i. reign of (Ser.) Tullius, Tulli regnum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9. Liv. Join: inglorius atque ignobilis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, init. 2. obscurus: of i. birth, [humili] atque obs. loco natus, Cic. Ver. 5, 70, 181; obs. ortu majoribus, id. Off. 1, 32, 116.

II. In moral sense, low, base: Inhonestus, turpis, dégénér, etc.: v. DISHONOURABLE, DEGENERATE.

**ignobly:** inhonesté, turpiter: v. DISHONORABLY.

**ignominious:** 1. turpis, e (most gen. term): v. BASE, DISHONOURABLE.

2. contumeliosus (usu. in art. sense, insulting [q. v.]: also of events, involving affront and contumely): an i. (or humiliating) war, c. bellum, Vell. 3. ignominiosus (involving disgrace): i. flight, ign. fuga, Liv. 3, 23: i. discharge (of a soldier), ign. missio, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 1. See also DISGRACEFUL.

**ignominiously:** 1. expr. by ignominia: to discharge soldiers i. (milites) cum i. dimittere, Liv. 3, 5, extr.; ab exercitu ignominiae causa removere, Auct. B. Afr. 54: to punish any one i., aliquem ignominia afficer, Suet. Aug. 24. 2. ignominiosus (rare): Eutr. Arn. 3. turpiter: v. RASELY, DISGRACEFULLY.

**ignominy:** ignomiua [v. preced. art], turpitudo, dèdécus: v. DISGRACE.

Phr.: to be covered with i., infamia flagrare, Cic. Ver. Att. 1, 2, 5: cl. rutmore malo flagrare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125.

**ignoramus:** qui omnino rudiis est literatum; expers omnibus literis.

**ignorance:** 1. ignoratio (usu. with ref. to definite things not known, objectively; whereas ignorans denotes a state of the mind, subjectively). i. of causes, ign. causarum, Cic. When ignorance in gen. sense is meant, rerum may be added (cf. L. G. § 595): to be i. in a state of extreme i. [in summo errore atque] ign. maximarum rerum versari, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, extr.: Curt. 1, 1, 1. ignoratio (Cic. prefers ignoratio): i. of literature, ign. literatur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: i. of the ground, ign. loci, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: Oz. (N.B.—Ignorantia is said to mean culpable ignorance; ignoratio, ignorance of what one has had no means of knowing): Habicht, § 522. But ?

3. inscientia (partial ignorance, imperfect knowledge): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 203, neque solum inscientiam mean, sed ne rerum quidem magnitudinem perspicit: the deity cannot even have the excuse of i., Deo ne excusatio quidem est inscientiae, Cic. N. 1, 3, 27, extr. Join: error atque inscientia, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, init. 4. inscita (lack of judgment or practical knowledge): i. of business, negoti gerendi ins., Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: cf. Ter. Phr. 1, 2, 27. Sometimes appy: = inscientia, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. earum rerum quae quasi in arte traduntur inscita. Phr. to keep any one in i., celare aliquid alienum (v. TO CONCEAL) and L. G. § 243: to be in i., nescire (v. IGNORANT, TO BE).

**ignorant:** I. Not knowing or acquainted with: 1. ignarus (most gen. term: usu. with gen., less freq. with rel. clause, or acc. and inf.): i. of physical science, physicorum ign., Cic. i. of the worth of virtue, ign. quid virtus valerer, Cic. Sext. 28, 65. I am not i. that many will say, non ign. sumus multos dicturos . . . , Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3. 2. inscius (used with ref. to different degrees of ignorance: constr. like preced.): Socrates pretends to be i. of everything, S. se omnium rerum ins. fingit [et rudem], Cic. Br. 85, 292: i. of what was going on, ins quid gereretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, init.: nor am I i. that there is utility in history, nec sunt ins esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51. Absol. i. persons (opp. to scientific physicians), homines insci imperio, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, fin. 3. nescius (= ignarus: but chiefly poet.: constr. like preced.): i. of destiny, n. fati, Virg.: Plin. Ep. Also Cic. has nescius sum (= nescio), foll. by acc. and inf. cf. Fin. 1, init., non eram n. . . fore. The sequence of a rel. clause is poet. : Oz.

4. imprudens, ntis (not aware of: esp. used where such ignorance is attended by some error or mischance): i. of the law (and so breaking it), impensis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: i. of the religious restriction (and so transgressing), imp. religiosis, Liv. 31, 14, med. Se also IGNORANT, TO BE. II. Generally destitute of knowledge: 1. indoctus: i. and boorish, ind. et agrestis (opp. to humanus et politus, Cic. Part. 25, 90): as i. man, how ever highly gifted, homo ind. quamvis si ingeniosus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59. Rarely with gen., Hor. A. P. 180. 2. impetratus (unpracticed, not versed in): v. INEXPERIENCED. Comp. supr. (1, 2, ex.). 3. rüdis, e: v. UNACQUAINTED.

—, to be: 1. ignoro, i (full, by direct acc. of persons or things; also acc. and inf. or rel. clause: when attended by a negative, by quin): those who were i. of the man, qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Acc. 2, 2, 4: who was i. that Pompeius had concluded a treaty, quis ignorauit P. fecisse foedus? Cic. Rep. 3, 18: the king being i. which of the two was Orestes, ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24: who is i. (= nobody is i.) that there are three races of Greeks, quis ign. quin tria Graecorum

genera sint? Cic. Fl. 27, 64. 2. nescio, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (like preced., but more colloq.): be the soul air or fire, I am i. (cannot tell), anima sit animus ignis, nescio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60. Ter. : Oz.: to know Latin or be i. of Latin scire, pescire, Cic. Br. 37, 140.

**ignorantly:** I. Without being aware: 1. expr. by incisus, insciens, imprudens, ignarus (cf. L. G. § 343): whom ye have i. seat to death, quem vos incisi ad mortem misistis, Cic. Ph. 9, 5, 10: if I have offended, I have done so i., si peccavi inciens [imprudens] tec. Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 18. 2. imprudenter.

v. UNAWARES. 3. per ignorantium. Suet. Cal. 41, where, however, a depend. gen. scripture is added. II. In an ignorant manner: 1. indecto: to act i., ind. facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44. Gell. 2. impetrati: J oin, imperite absurdique, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: v. UNSKILLFULLY. 3. insci (in a blundering, awkward way): Cic. Liv. 4. inscriter (in a manner displaying ignorance): Cic. Top. 8, 33.

**ignore:** perh. p. a. p. terebro, 4, irr.: v. TO PASS BY, OMIT.

**Iliad:** Ilia, ädis, f.: Oz.: Cic. (who writes the word as GK), malorum Ilias, Att. 8, 11). ill (adj.): I. Evil: mälus: v. BAD. II. In ill health: 1. aeger, gravis, gruni, used both of the body and the mind: so exceedingly ill as to be almost given over, ita graviter ae. ut medici diffidant, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ill with the gout, ae. pedibus, Sall. Cat. 59: ill health, ae. valetudo, Cic. 2. aegrotus (only of the body): to visit any one when ill, ad aliquem aegr. venire, Cic. Fanc. 9, 14 v. SICK.

—, to be: 1. aegrato, i: to be seriously, dangerously, ill, vehementer, graviter, gravissime aegrotare, Cic. mortifere aegr., Plin. 2. expr. by morbus and a verb: to be seriously ill, ill of a fatal malady, m. gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63; morbo labore, ib. Fin. 1, 18, 59 (fig.); mortifero m. urgeri, id. Fat. 9, 17; in m. esse, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: v. DISEASE (1).

3. expr. by valetudo and a verb: valetudine affectum esse, Caes. B. C. 1, 3; v. tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23: v. ILLNESS. 4. cubo, ui, item, i (to be confined to bed): to be lying ill of indigestion, ex duritia alvi c., Suet. Ner. 14, fin.: Hor. 5. jaceo, ui, 2 (like preceded.: rare and late): Julius Valens is seriously ill, J. Valens graviter j., Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 2: Tib.

—, to fall: be taken: in morbum, foll. by various verbs: e.g. incidere, Cic. Clu. 62, 175; cadere, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 23, extr.; incurrire, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47; delabi, id. Att. 7, 5, init. Pfr.: he fell ill of a complaint, which . . . , nactus est morbum, quem . . . , Nep. Att. 21: he was twice taken ill with epilepsy, comitiali morbo bis correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: Tac.

—, to lie: cubo, jaceo: v. ILL, TO BE.

ill (subs.): mäulum: v. EVIL. Pfr.: to wish any one ill, aliqui male vele. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: to speak ill of any one, maleficere aliqui, Cic. . Hor. (v. TO REVEILE).

ill (adv.): 1. mäle: 'tis ill with me, mihi m. est, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 9: cf. ill (subs.). 2. präve, secum (otherwise than is desired): v. BADLY.

**ill-advised:** inconsidératus, inconsultus, témérarius: v. INCONSIDERATE, BECKLESS.

**ill-affected:** alienatū, äversus, etc.: v. DISAFFECTED: also ILL-DISPOSED.

**illative:** illatīvus: i. particles, il. particulae, Diom.

**ill-boding:** infaustus, sinister, fūdestus: v. INAUSPICIOUS.

**ill-bred:** 1. inhumānus (deficient in what belongs to a gentleman): to seem i. (by reason of being absorbed in thought), in. videri, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144 who more insolent, more i., more haughty, quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis

superior? Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192. **Join**: [nihil] agreste, nihil inhumannum, Cic. Att. 12, 46. **2**, agrestis, e (stronger than preced.): v. **BOORISH**. **3**, inurbanus, Cic. v. **IMPOLITE**.

**ill-breeding**: Inhūmātis (cf. precd. art.) Cic. Or. expr. by adj. mores inhumani, incommodi, parum comes: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192 v. **IMPOLITE**.

**ill-disposed**: **1**, mālēvōlis, comp. -entior, entissimus. i. persons have spread reports, rumores distulerunt malevoli, Ter. Heaut. prol. 16<sup>o</sup> foll. by dit., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2. **Join**, malevolus, iniquus, invidiosus, Cic. **2**, alīenūs: v. **UNFRIENDLY**. **3**, mālignans v. **JEALOUS**, **ILL-NATURED**. **4**, maleātūmātus, foll. by erga, Suet. Vit. 7: cf. Cic. Ph. 9, 5, 12.

**illegal**: **1**, quod contra leges fit: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69. (Illegitimus has no authority.) **2**, illicitus: il. exactions, il. exactiōnes, Tac. Ann. 13, 51. Phr. il. canvassing, ambitus, us: v. **BRIBERY**.

**illegally**: **1**, contra leges Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69. **2**, illicitē: Dig. Phr. a consul appointed (with some flaw in the proceedings), vitiō creatus consul: v. **INFLUENTIAL**.

**illegibility**: perh. difficultas legendi, Tisch. prel. N. I.

**illeigible**: \*quod (facile, commode) legi non potest (Kr.). If so through the ink having faded, (perprors) evanidit: Tisch. de Cod. Ephr.

**illeigibly**: ita ut literae discerni non possint; quod nemo legere possit.

**illegitimate**: **i**, Contrary to law: v. **ILLEGAL**. **ii**, Tech. term in logic, not according to the rules: \*hand legiti-  
mus, vitiōsus: an il. process, \*ratio hand legitima, modus disserendi s, ratiocinandi band ad legem dialecticam accommodata (cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 19). your conclusion is il., \*vitiōsus istud concluditur. **iii**, Not born in lawful wedlock: non legitimus Quint. 3, 6, 103: for which the Gk. term nōthos (νόθος) was also used: cf. Quint. l. c. § 97, nothum, qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant. Latinum rel nomen non habemus, ideoque utimur peregrino. (Spiritus denotes the offspring of a free-  
woman by an unacknowledged father) Big. 1, 5, 23.)

**illegitimately**: contra legem, etc.: v. precd. art.

**ill-fated**: **1**, infelix, icis: v. **UNLUCKY**. **2**, miser: v. **UNHAPPY**. **3**, funestus (fraught with death and ruin): Cic.: v. **FATAL**.

**ill-favoured**: turpis, e: v. **UGLY**.

**ill-gotten**: male partus: ill-gains soon waste, male parta male dilabuntur, prov. in Cic. Ph. 2, 27.

**ill-health**: vālētūdo. v. **ILLNESS**.

**illiberal**: illiberalis, mālignans, sor-  
didos: v. **NIGGARDLY**, **MEAN**.

**illiberally**: illiberaliter (in a manner unworthy of a gentleman): Ter., Cic.

**illicit**: **1**, illicitus il. love, il. amor, Tac. Ann. 12, 5. Lucan. **2**, furtivus: il. love, f. amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: Ov. 3, 3, vēlūtis: Virg. Aen. 6, 623. (Illicit sexual intercourse without marriage, stuprum, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 6.)

**illicitly**: illicite: Dig.

**illimitable**: infinitus: v. **INFINITE**.

**illiterate**: **1**, illiteratus (having little knowledge of literature): cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 13, 4 (the utterly ill., ex toto s. omnino rūdis, Sen. l.c.); Cic. **2**, rūdis literarum Gell. 13, 16, fin.: cf. Sén. l. c. supr. **Join**: rūdis et sine literis, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284. **3**, omnis eruditio[nis] [doctrinae] exp[er]ta atque ignarus: Cio. de Or. 2, init. (where the ref. is to special cultu[e]). **4**, agrammatos, on (rare) Virg. **5**, inductos: v. **IGNORANT** (l. 1), **UNLEARNED**.

**ill-made**: **1**, informis, e (not having a proper form, shapeliness): Liv.

**2**, male perfectus s. elaboratus cf. male torntus, Hor. A. P. 441. (Rūdis denotes that on which labour has not been bestowed; in the rough.)

**ill-matched**: **1**, impar, pāris: more fully, impar congressus (with dat.), Virg. Aen. 1, 475. **2**, inaequālis, e: ill-m. st̄ers, juvenci in, Ov. **3**, dis-par pāris: Sil: v. **UNEQUAL**.

**ill-nature**: **1**, importūltas i. and churlishness make every time of life a burden, i. et inhumanitas omni actati molestia est, Cic. Sen. 3, 7. **2**, diffi-cilis natura Nep. Att. 5, init. **3**, mālignitas: v. **JEALOUS** (comp. foll. art.).

**ill-natured**: **1**, mālignans (apt to withhold that which is another's due): to do anything out of an il.-n. spirit, aliquid in mente facere, Cat. 68, 37: ill-n. tavern-keepers, caponea m., Hor. S. 1, 5, 4 (v. Orell. ad l.): v. **SEALOTS**; NIGGARDLY. **2**, mālēvōlis (animated by ill-will): Ter: Cic. v. **ILL-POSED**.

**3**, (?) libéralis, e (unbecoming a free-man or gentleman): cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin.: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3.

**ill-naturally**: **1**, mālignē (for syn. v. adj.): to say anything i., aliquid in dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 12 to speak calamitously and i., maledicē ac in dicere, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin. **2**, malevolē animo: v. **ILL-NATURED**.

**illness**: **1**, morbus (the complaint itself), whereas the full s. syn. denote the state of health). v. **DISEASE**. **2**, vālētūdo to avail oneself of the excuse of i., valetudinis excusatione uti, Cic. in Pis. 6, 13: long and obstinate i., longa et pervicax v., Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: more fully, gravitas valetudinis, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, init. (N.B.—Valetudino is a vox media, and must be used with caution: v. **HEALTH**). **3**, invictūdo (extr. rare): Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2. **4**, aegrotātio: as i. in the body, so is grief in the mind, ut aeg. in corpore, s. t. aegrotātio in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

**illlogical**: quod contra legem dialecia est: cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 19. Phr. to make i. statements, repugnantia, contraria, parum consentanea dicere v. **CONTRADICTORY**; **LOGICAL**.

**illlogically**: contra legem dialecia, minime ex lege dialectica v. precd. art.; and **LOGICALLY**.

**illomened**: **1**, dirus (appy. the proper angular term), viscerā without a "head," most i. of ill, extra sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, fin.: cf. xii. tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, fin., quaeque angur injusta nefasta, viciosa direxerit: i. birds, d. aves, v. Plin. 18, 1, 1: Virg. **2**, infāustus (chiefly poet). Alia, i. name, Alia nomen inf., Virg. Aen. 7, 717: Ov.: more fully infaustus omnis, Tac. II, 1, 6· v. **INAUSPICIOS**. **3**, obscurus (chiefly poet). i. birds (owls), obs. voln̄ces, Virg. Aen. 12, 876: ov. i. portent, obs. ostentum, Suet. Gal. 4: more fully, obscurae omnis: v. **OMEN**. **7**, inauspicātus: v. **INAUSPICIOS**.

**ill-temp**: **1**, irācundia, a habit of mind, whereas ira denotes simply a state: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 cf. Sen. Ir. 1, 4; v. **ANGER**. **2**, acerbitas (sourness of disposition): to vent upon any one the venom of i., apud quam evomere virum a sua, Cic. Am 23, 87: v. **BITTERNESS**.

**3**, stōmāchus (irritability, peevishness, plena s. et querelarum epistola, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, init.: to do anything through vexation and i., bīle et s. aliquid facere, Suet. Tib. 59, extr.

**4**, āmārtūdo: Quint. 10, 1, 117: cf. foll. art. **5**, mōrōstas: v. **MOROSENESS**.

**6**, cérēbrum (irritability): Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.

**ill-tempered**: **1**, irācundus, v. **PASSIONATE**. **2**, āmārūs (bitter, sour): old age makes me more i., amarorū me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.

**3**, ācerbus (sour, crabbed): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. **SOUR**. **4**, stōmāchōs: Cic.: Hor. v. **PEEVISH**.

**5**, diffīcīlis, e (hard to please): a i. old-man, d. sexus, ier. Hegat. 3, 2, 24 also, diffīcili natura [h-nu], Nep. Att. 5, init. Join morosus et inacaudū et diffīcili, Cic. Sen. 18, 65. 6, mó-rēsus v. **MOROSE**.

**ill-temperedly**: stōmāchōs; al-stomachans, stomachabundus v. **PEEVISHLY**.

**ill-trained**: perh. rūds, impēritus v. **INEXPERIENCED**.

**illumine** { **1**, collustro, i (rare) **illumine** { the sun, illuminating the world with his light, sol omnia luce colistrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92. **2**, illu-trō, i (also rare in lit. sense) where the sun is the habitable realms, ubi sol habilitates ill, oīas, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5. **Join**: [hue] illustrare (al. coll-) et complere, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **3**, lustro, i (poet.) Virg. **4**, illūmino, i (rare): Plin. For fig. sense, v. TO ENLIGHTEN.

**illuminate**: **I**, To fill with light: v. preceded art. **II**, To adorn with lights, fires, etc: festis luminibus, lych-nis, taedis, ignibus ornō, decoro, etc.: v. TO ADORN

**illuminated** (part. adj.): \*coloribus ac picturis distinctus s. ornatus (fiber).

**illumination**: **I**, The act of illuminating: expr. by verb: v. TO ILLUMINATE. **II**, A show of festal lights, etc.: \*festi lychni, ignes, etc. v. FESTIVE. **III**, The practice of decorating M.S.: \*artibus coloribus picturisq; distinguendi s. ornandi. **IV**, Fig.: v. ENLIGHTENMENT (l. l.).

**illusion**: **1**, error (any kind of false impression): Cic. Ov.: v. **ERROR**. **2**, somnium (strictly, a dream: hence, anything unreal): the is of a sick man, aegri somnia, Hor. A. P. 7: cf. Lncr. 1, 105, fingeri possū somnia quae vitae rationes vertere possint. **3**, sp̄cīes, ē (esp. of appearances in dreams): cf. Lncr. 1, 126. More fully, vana sp., cf. Hor. A. P. 7. **4**, expr. by adj., vānus, non verus: deceived by i., corruptus vanis, vana, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: (popularity) is on empty i., tumida res est (et) vana, Hor. Ep. 84. **II**, v. ILLUSORY, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**illusory** { **1**, vānus. v. **VAIN**; **illusory** { and precd. art. extr. **2**, non verus: a brief and i. pleasure, brevis et non v. voluptas, Ov. Pont. 2, 53: v. UNSUBSTANTIAL. Phr. the hope proved i., sp̄s frustra fuit, Sall. (fr.).

**illustrate**: illustrō, i (shed light upon a subject): to explain and i. an obscure and unknown point of law, jus obscūnum atque ignotum patetacere et i., Cic. See also TO EXPLAIN. Phr. to i. a subject by instances, exempla alieūs rei proferre, adducere, supponere: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 51, fin.

**illustration**: **I**, The act of illustrating: expr. by verb v. precd. art.

**II**, An example for illustration: exemplum: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, fin.

**illustrative**: ad rem illustrandam s. apertiore reddendam idoneus, aptus: v. precd. art.

**illustrious**: **1**, clārus (famous or distinguished in any way): i. by descent and achievements, c. genere et factis, Liv. i. professors, c. professors, Suet. s. a. most i. victory, victoria clarissima, Cic. Join: [vir] clar et honorabil, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: ampli-sinus et clarissimus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 198. **2**, illustris, e (brought prominently forward, enjoying distinction): the name of Themistocles is more i. (better known) than that of Solon, Themistocles is non-nā quā Solonis illustris, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75. (At a late period, illustris was an honorary title of senators of the highest rank but in the best ages, the senators were all styled clarissimi, fortis, etc.) **3**, inclīns, also, -īsus, -ītūs (poet.): Virg. v. RENOWNED. **4**, cēlebris, iiris, brev. v. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. **5**, splen-didus (highly distinguished): esp. of one who belongs to a less eminent class, enjoys distinction beyond the rest; Marcellus, belonging to an equestrian

but yet *i.* family. M. equestris sed sp. genere natus. Vell. 2, 88. cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58. C. Plotius, equus Romanus splendidus.

**illustrious, to be:** 1. cláre, ui, 2 (rare and poet.). Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4. Claud. 2. émíteo, émineo, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (TO BE).

—, to become: 1. cláresco, ui, 3 (rare). Tac. G. 14. Claud. 2. nótus, ui 3 (to become *i.* well-known or notorious): Prop. Also comp., enotesc. Suet. innotesco, Ov.

—, to make: 1. illustr. 1 (somewhat rare in this sense): *servus Galbae* of consular rank rendered the family *i.*, familiam illustravit Ser. Galba consularis. Suet. 3: cf. Cic. Arch. 9, 21, qui libet etiam P. R. nomen illustrat (shed distinction upon it). 2. cláro, i. (poet.): him no Isthmian toil shall render *i.*, illum non labor Isthmius clárobit. Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4. 3. nóbilito, i. (to render *i.* well-known, shed distinction upon): by that statue he rendered Cnidus *i.*, illi signo Cnidum nobilitavit, Plin. (Or expr. by circuml.: he was the first to render his family *i.* by attaining to the consulship, \*prinus familiam suam nobilem reddidit, consularem dignitatem adeptus.)

illustriously: perh. cláre (v rare): cf. Nep. Att. 1, datus exsplendescerat,

**image (subs.):** 1. The likeness of something: 1. effigies, éi, *i.* of a bacchante in stone, saxeæ ef. bacchantis, Cat. Fig.: (*a son*) *i.* of (*his father's*) refinement and integrity, et et humanitatis et probatiss., Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58. v. LIKENESS. 2. simulacrum (esp. a figure of a deity): v. infir. 3. imágó, fuis, f. (esp. a portrait or bust of any one): Fig., a faint (shadowy) *i.* of glory, adumbrata gloria i., Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. often used of images which present themselves to the mind: v. IDEA (II, 4). II. A figure of a deity:

1. simulacrum: *i.* of monstrous size, s. immanni magnitudine, Caes. B. 4, 6, 16: the most sacred *i.* of the gods, deorum s. sanctissima, Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 3. Tac. 2. idolum or -on, 1 (not class.); Tert. Vulg. v. IDOL. (N.B.—Not *imago* in this sense, though Suet. has dimin. *imaginecula*, for a small *imago*: effigies refers to the likeness conveyed rather than to the figure itself: cf. Tac. H. 2, 3, fin., simulacrum Deae non effige huuana, not in the likeness of a human being.) Sometimes the name of the deity may be put for the image: cf. Ov. Fast. 1, 201, Jupiter totus, a full-sized image of Jupiter

III. An apea. and presenting itself to the mind. spécies, imágó v. IDEA (II).

IV. A lively presentation of anything in figure: 1. imágó: this *i.* is not so very wide of you, haec a te non multum abudit *i.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320. cf. Sen. Ep. 59, 5. 2. perh. spécies, éi. cf. Hor. A. P. 8.

image-breaker: v. ICONOCLAST.

image-worship: v. IDOLATRY.

**imagery:** expr by imágó, spécles what charming *i.* is his, \*quam venustæ in eo imagines s. species rerum v. IMAGE (IV).

**imaginable:** quod animo fungi, compot potest v. TO IMAGINE.

**imaginary:** 1. commenticius, -tus (the product of the imagination): in lato's *i.* commonwealth, in illa c. Platonis civitate, Cic. de Or 1, 53, fin.: t. stories, fictions), c. fabulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, fin. Join: commenticius et fictus, C. 2. imáginarius (unreal, opp. to what is bona fide): i. fases, i. fases, Liv. 3, 41, int. an *i.* sale, i. venditio, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 55. 3. fictus, falsus: v. FICTITIOUS, FALSE.

**imagination:** 1. The faculty:

1. nearest word, cogitatio (with something in the context to define the kind of mental operation: v. Nägels, Stil. p. 29): form in your *i.* a picture of this my condition, fingite cogitatione imaginis huius conditionis meæ, Cic. Mil. 29, 79. to form an idea of any-

thing by the *i.*, cogitatione aliud deponere, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39. let that man rise for a moment before your *i.*, existat re ille vir parumper c. vestra [quoniam re non potest]. Cic. Bal. 20, 47. Quint. 2. \*phantásia (without class. authority, but needed as special term): fave of *i.*, phantásiae incitatio et calor, Eust. in Kr. to be carried away by one's *i.*, phantásiae vi abripit, id. Sometimes the *pl.* may serve he charms us by his play of *i.*, \*venustissimus suis phantásias deflectat nos (in this sense, the word is nearer its class. use, v. Lat. Dict. s. v.). Phr.: to be so devoid of *i.*, tam procuit a concipiendis imaginibus rerum abesse, Quint. 8, 3, 65 the whole scene is presented to the *i.*, tota rerum imago exprimitur et oculis mentis ostenditur, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63. (N.B.—Not imaginatio, which is used in very diff. sense: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) II. That which is conceived: imágó: v. supr. Jim. See also IDEA (II), CONCEPTION.

**imaginative:** expr. by imágó, phantásia, i. power, ea vis animi quo concipiuntur rerum imagines, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 65: an *i.* work, \*liber phantasis, venustis rerum imaginibus refertus.

**imagine:** I. To conceive imaginatively: 1. fingo, nxi, etum, 3 (to shape or fashion): usu, with animo or cogitatione) do but *i.*, for our thoughts are free, . . . do but *i.* my condition, fingite animis, liberae sunt enim cogitationes nostræ . . . fingite cogitationes imaginem conditionis meæ, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: also absol., esp. poet.: i. you see my tears, lacrimas fluge vide re meos, Ov. Her. 4, extr.: Tib. 2, 6, 51. 2. concipio, cépi, ceptum, 3 (with animo, mente): such a noise as cannot be *i.*, fragor qui concipi humana mente non possit, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 73; with rel. clause you may i. how I am wearied out, concipere animo potes quam sumatis fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24: v. TO CONCIEVE: and cf. IMAGINATION. 3. imágino, i. (to picture to oneself: not in the best authors), to *i.* and form a conception of the truly eloquent man, eloquentem i. ac fingere, Quint. 12, 1, 21 Plin.: also foll. by rel. clause, I *i.* the applause which awaits you, imaginor qui clamor te maneat, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 7.

II. To invent, devise: comminiscor, mentus, 3 (usu. in bad sense) Epicurus *i.* and *i.* race of gods, Epicurus deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. III. Colloq. to think: puto, opinor: v. TO THINK.

**imbecile (adj.):** 1. Weak (of the mind): imbellis, less freq. imbecillus, the superstition on *i.* and doting mind, superstition imbecilli animi atque anilis, Cic. Div 2, 60, 125: v. FEEBLE.

II. Idiotic: fatuus: v. IDIOT.

**imbecile (subs.):** fatuus: v. IDIOT.

**imbecility:** imbecillitas animi Caes. B. 5, 77 med. (but the phr. is scarcely

so strong as the Eng., cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 12, accidit hoc imbecillitate ingenii mei). V. FEEBLNESS, WEAKNESS.

**imbibe:** I. Lit. to drink in, absorb:

1. combibo, i, 3: to i. salt (of olives sprinkled with it), saltem c., Col. 12, 41, fin.: to i. poison throughout the frame, toto corpore c. venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. 2. imbibo, i, 3 (rare) v. TO INHALE. 3. bibo, i, itum, 3 (poet. and late) to i. smoke (of wine in jars), fumum b., Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: to i. a colour (in dyeing), colorem b., Plin. 8, 46, 73. 4. expr. by pass. of imbibo, i. atum, 3 (to steep): the aroma which it [the wine-jar] has once *i.*, quo semel est imbuit (odore), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69 Ov. See also to DRINK IN. II. Fig. to receive into the mind:

1. expr by imbuo, 3 (as pass. refl., also with pron. refl., implying that the mind is deeply tintured or pervaded by something): to i. various errors, variis erroribus imbiui, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: tastes which one has *i.* from early youth, quibus studiis aliquis se ab inuite aetate imbiuit, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: v. TO IMBUO. 2.

imbibo, 3 (to give admission to the mind: to *i.* (form) a bad opinion of *angus* one, de aliquo malam opinionem animo i., Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14 fin. 3. combibo, 3 (stronger than imbiuo) to *i.* in early years, dum quis tener est, c., Cic. Fin. 3, 2, fin. 4. súgo, xi, etum, 3 (to suck in, as milky) cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2, ut paene cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse videamus. 5. expr. by inficto, feci, tec um, 3 (lit. to dye: hence like imbubo, v. supr.): to i. erroneous opinions, opinionem pravitate infici, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: cf. id. Fin. 3, 2, fin., pñt jam infici eti artibus, quas si, dum tener est, combiterit, etc.

**imbitter, etc.** v. IMBITTER, etc.

**imbrie:** 1. imbubo, i, itum, 3 (to sleep: most freq. in p. part. pass.) to *i.* one's sword in crime, gladium sceleris (=caede) i., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: this year the hands of soldiers were first i.d. in the blood of a consul, hoc primum anno sanguine consulis militis imbutae manus sunt, Vell. 2, 20. Cic. : liv.

2. cruento, i (to stain with blood): to *i.* one's hands in blood, se caede [nemaria] cr., Cic. frag., manus (suas) sanguine cr., Nep. Ep. fin. 3. mädificatio, feci, factum, 3 (stronger than preced.; to soak: cf. Cic. Plb. 14, 3, inst., imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius madefacti): v. TO SOAK. Phr. id in blood, cruentus (sanguine), cruentatus (v. BLOOD-STAINED), respersus sanguine, Cic. R. Am. 24, fin.: madens caede, Juv. 4, 154: infectus sanguine, Prop.

**imbube'** 1. To dip, steep v. precd. art. II. To tincture deeply: 1. imbubo, i, itum, 3 to become *i.* with the foulest passions, turpissimum imbubus cupiditatibus, Nep. Dion. 4: to *i.* a tender mind with (certain) opinions, animo tenerum opinioibus i., Cic. Att. 14, 13, B: v. TO IMBIBE (II). 2. inficio, feci, factum, 3 (in this sense, prob. only in pass.): to be *i.* with (certain) principles, artibus infici, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, fin.

**imbued (part. adj.):** 1. imbūtus: v. precd. art. 2. tintuctus: i. with a knowledge of literature, i. literis, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: witticisms with Attic grace, lepros. Attico sales, Mart. 3, 20, 9. Quint. To be i. with, mādeo, 2 he is i. with the Socratic dialogues (i. e. philosophy). Socratics madet sermonibus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9.

**imitable:** imitabilis, e. Virg. ; quod (quae) quod imitando exprim potest: v. toll. art.

**imitate:** 1. imitor, i (most generic): to *i.* antiquity, \*antiquitatem i., Cic. we should i. the practice of physicians, consuetudo imitanda (est) medicorum, Cic. Join. imitari et sequi, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, fin.: imitari atque exprimere, Cic. Or. 5, 19. 2. effingo, nxi, etum, 3 (to reproduce as from a model): he seems to me to have i. (success/wily) the energy of Demosthenes, the pleasantness of Isocrates, videtur effinxisse vim Demosthenis, jucunditatem Isocratis, Quint. 10, 1, 108 more fully, cf. imitando, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: Quint. 3. exprimo, pressi, ssumi, 3 (like preced.) Hor. A. P. 32: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: v. TO REPRESENT 4. simulo, i (poet.): he had *i.* the lightning of Jove, fulmen Jovis similatur, Virg. Aen. 6, 593 cf. Sil. 15, 420: quod acus simulavit (imitated in emroidery) in ostro. 5. aemular, i (strictly, to strive to equal or excel, but in later writers also, to imitate): cf. Tac. A. 6, 29, Laebus per abruptas venas sanguinem effudit, aemulataque est conjux 6. sequor, cütus, 3 (to follow in the steps of): to learn from the experienced, to *i.* the best, discere a peritis, s. optimos Tac. Agr. 4 Hor. cf. supr. (1). 7. prosequor, 3 esp. with imitor: cf. Cic. Br. 36, 137 prosequatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem. 8. consecutor i (to aim at following) esp. with imitando cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90, insigni ac paene vitiosi, consequatur imitando: Gell. See also to FOLLOW. Phr. te

**devote oneself altogether to**: *ixing the Greeks, se totum ad imitationem Graecorum conferre*, Quint. 10, i, 108; *to i. any one's example*, alieūs vestigis ingredi, Cic. Rep. 6, 24.

**imitation**: I. *The art of imitating*: 1. imitatio: Cic.: Quint.: *groveling i., servilis (humilis) i.*, Ern. in Kr. (Or expr. by ger.: v. preced. art.)

2. aemulatio: v. EMULATION.

II. *The thing produced*: effigies, imago: v. LIKENESS, IMAGE.

**imitative**: ad. imitandum aptus, habens: v. TO IMITATE. Phr. *painting is an i. art*: *\*picture in eo versatur ut res imitando effigiat atque exprimat*.

**imitator**: 1. Imitator, *j. -trix*: *ye i.s, servile herd*, O imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: Cic. Ov. (Also expr. by imperf. part. of imitor: v. L. G. § 68.)

2. simulato (rare). Claud.

3. aemulator, aemulus: *cato and his imitator Servilius*, Cato et ejus aemulator Servilius, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8. Join: aemulus atque imitator, id. Mar. 1, 2. v. RIVAL. Phr.: *to be devoted i. of any one*, se totum ad alieūs imitatione conferre: *to be the despair of i.s*, imitandi spem auferre, Cic.: v. TO IMITATE.

**immaculate**: sanctus (sanctissimus), casuus, incorruptus, intiger: v. UNBLEMISHED. Phr.: *the i. conception*, \*immaculata concepcion.

**im-acutely**: sancte, sine labia, castē: v. PU.RITY.

**immanence**: expr. by verb: *they believe in the i. of deity in nature*, \*deum intus tota rerum natura quasi infusum miseri credunt: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 726.

**immanent**: quod intus in aliqua re manet, habitat.

**immaterial**: I. *Not consisting of matter*: 1. expr. by corpus, ūris, n., and some word denoting privation: *expr. corporis*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: cf. Luer. 1, 431, nihil est...ab omni corpore sequentur, secretumque ab inani:

*Plato maintains that the voice is i.*, Plato non esse vocem corpus putat, Gell. 5, 15. 2. incorporeus: *whether the voice be material or i.*, corpus si vox an incorporeum. Gell. 5, 15. Macr. (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45, incorporeum is f. i. for in corpore sitarum).

3. incorporalis, e: Quint. 5, 10, 116: Sen.

Phr. i. objects, quae sensum effugient, Sen. (Q.). II. *Unimportant*: nullo momento: v. UNIMPORTANT.

**immateriality**: Incorporealitas (v. rare): Macr. (Better expr. by circulum: they deny the i. of the soul, natum animi corporis expertem [incorporeum]esse negant: v. IMMATERIAL).

**immature**: 1. immaturitas: Hor. Ulp.: *more usu = premature*, q. v.

2. crudus: *an i. girl, c. puella*, Mart. 8, 64, 11: Hor.: cf. Tac. Ann. 1, 8, crudum adhuc servitum.

**immaturity**: immaturitas: e. g. sponsorium, Suet.

**immeasurable**: immensus: Join: immensus et infinitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26. Or expr. by metior: i. distance, distanta quam nulla spatii circumscriptio metiri possit: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21. See also INFINITE.

**immeasurably**: \*ultra quam quis metiri possit. In less exact sense, longeque may sometimes serve: cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68, longe longeque plurimum: also with compar, Ov. M. 4, 325: v. FAR.

**immediate**: I. *Proximate; without anything intervening*: proximus: *an i. neighbour*, pr. vicinus, Cic. Att. 2, 14: *the i. cause*, causa pr. [et continuens], Cic. Fat. 19, 44. Phr.: *he pretended to have had i. communications with the gods*, \*professus est se cum ipsis diis coram colloquia habuisse. II. *Without delay*: 1. praesens, ntis: i. punishment, p. poena, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; Prop. Tac. 2, expr. by adn. v. foll. art.; and INSTANT.

**immediately**: I. *Proximately*: prop̄, proxime: v. NEARLY. II. At

once: 1. statim (directly, without delay): Caes.: Cic.: sometimes foll. by ut, ac. etc.: i. after I had read your letter, s. ut tuas literas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 10: statim...similac, ib. 15, 12: i. after daybreak, statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, med.: i. on waking, s. a somno, Tac. 6, 22.

2. confestim (with all speed): usu, with verbs of motion): Caes.: Cic.: v. SPEED.

3. protinus: v. FORTHWITH. 4. continuo (without any time intervening): v. INSTANTANEOUS.

5. acutum: Ter., Cic.: v. INSTANTLY. 6. e vestigio (lit. *on the spot*): Ger. stehendes Fuss-s): I. set out for the spot, *at daybreak*, e vestigio eo sum prolectus prima linea, Sulpius, in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: Caes. (in Cic. Div. Verr. 17, 57, the reading is doubtful). Join: statim et e vestigio, Flor. See also foll. art.

**immediately after**: 1. ex (e): esp. with some other words (cf. precd. art. II., 1) i. after the expiry of his consulate, *Cotta set out for Gaul*, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Br. 92, 318: cf. id. Manil. 15, 44, *antea repente viutas annona ex summa inopia consequata est*.

2. recens (adij.): *at birth*, ab illa, by ab *oss-coll i. after birth*, pullus asinus r. a partu, Varr. R. 1, 2, 8, init.: Cic. So adv. phr., in recenti (i. after thing has taken place). Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. 3. statim ab, ex, etc.: v. preced. art. (II., 1).

4. protinus ab (a): Plin. 5. subinde (close upon, shortly after): Liv.: Tac. See also NEXT (adv.).

**immemorial**: Phr.: *from time i.*, ex omni memoria aetatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16: so post hominum memoriā (within the memory of man): esp. in negative sentences, Clv. Verr. 3, 17, 44; (in) omni memoria, id. Val. 14, 33: *it is an i. usage*, consuetudo ab antiquis temporibus inveteravit, cf. Cic. Orl. 2, 16, 57; Inveteravit ex omni memoria, ut...: or simply, *vetus est consuetudo usurpata*, cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 115 (116).

**immense**: 1. ingens, ntis (exceedingly great): cf. Cic. Att. 26, 98, satris auctor respondere magnus: ingentes dict: Ter. Join: ingens immensusque: ingens immansus, Cic. 2. immensus (strictly, unmeasured or immeasurable): *an i. weight of silver and gold*, i. argenti pondus atque anci, Cic. Rep. 17 (but in Cic. usu = boundless, immenseable): *i. harvests*, i. messes, Virg. G. 1, 49. Adv. phr., in immensus, to an i. extent or height, Sall. Jug. 92, med.: Virg.: Liv. 3. impensis (esp. of price): *to pay an i. price for anything*, aliqui i. prelio parati, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. (Not so in Cic.: impenso prelio, Att. 14, 13 = non posso). 4. immānis, e: v. HUGE, MONSTROUS. (cf. supr. 1)

5. ēnormis, e (moduly large, out of proportion): v. ENORMOUS. 6. infinitus (strictly without any bounds; but oft. used in lax sense): *a cavern of i. depth*, speluncæ inf. altitudine, Cic. v. INFINITE.

7. incrēdibilis: v. INCREDIBLE. Phr.: *an i. sum of money*, maxima pecunia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; innumerabilis pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33.

**immensely**: 1. in immensus (of increase, growth, etc.): v. IMMENSE (2).

2. incrēdibiliter (colloq.): with which I am i. delighted, quibus inc. delector, Cic. Sen. 15, init.

3. sām quām, perquam (colloq.): v. EXCEEDINGLY. 4. nimis (prae-class.): I should i. like n. vellem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109.

5. vehementer: v. EXPEDITION. Phr.: *I am i. glad*, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

**immensity**: I. Unlimited extension: 1. immensitas: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.

2. vastitas (the i. of heaven, v. coeli, Plin. 3. \*i. gens immensaque magnitudo: v. IMMENSE (1)).

III. All space: expr. by neut. of immensus: *he traversed all i.*, omne peragravit, i. Luer. 1, 75: through i., per immensus, Ov. M. 4, 621.

**immerse** { mergo, immergo, si, sun, immerse } 3: v. TO PLUNGE, DIP IN.

Phr.: *i. in business*, totus in negotiis, cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 2; negotiis discentis, cf. Cic. R. Am. 10, 22.

**immersion**: immersio: Art. (Or expr. by ger.: v. TO IMMERSE.)

**immesh**: implico, impeditio: v. TO ENTANGLE.

**immigrant**: advenia (a new-comer). Cic.: Or expr. by verb: v. foll. art.

**immigrate**: immigrō, i.: Cic.: (not in exactly the modern sense): v. TO REMOVE (intr.).

**immigration**: expr. by verb: v. preceded. art.

**imminence**: expr. by adj. or verb: v. foll. art.

**imminent**: praesens (not quite so in Cic.): to threaten i. death, p. mortem intentare, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: *nost i. dangers*, praesentissima pericula, Quint. 10, 7, 1. Pbr.: *there is i. danger*, MAXIMO in periculo res est, sumnum est periculum, Cic. possim. To be i.: (1), imminent, in, 2: *there are some who do not see what is i.*, nonnulli sunt, qui ea que i., non videant, Cic. Cat. 4, 12, 30; Vell.: v. TO OVERHANG, THREATEN. (2). Instabiliti, *th. her confinement was i.*, partus instabat prope, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: *you are i. danger from them*, tibi ab i. instare periculum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 (but the verb expresses less than the Eng.). (3). advento, i. (to be on the point of arriving): *old-age either really weighing upon one, or at least i.*, aut iam urgens, aut certe adventans senectus, Cic. sen. 1, 2; v. TO APPROACH. (4), impendeo, 2: v. TO IMPEND.

**immobility**: 1. immobilitas: Just. (who uses it of the waters of the dead Sea). Iact. 2. usu, better expr. by adij.: i. of features, \*immotus vultus: vultus qui semper immotus manet: v. IMMMOVABLE, EXCHANGE ABLE.

**immoderate**: 1. immōderātū (not kept within due limits): i. eating and drinking, i. potus et pastus, Cic.: the i., the incredible, the unattainable, i. incredibilia, nimis alta, Sall. Cat. 5: Ov.

2. immōdīcūs (that ex eatis the ordinary bounds): i. (in i.): v. EXCESSIVE (2).

3. immōdēstūs (not under proper restraint): i. in drinking, i. in wine, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: Cic.: v. INTEMPERATE.

4. nimius: v. EXCESSIVE. 5. expr. by circulum, qui (quae, quod) extra modum prodit, modum excedit: v. TO EXCEED. Pbr.: i. joy, effusa laetitia, Liv. 35, 43, extr. profusa hilaritas (glee), Cic. Thsc. 4, 7, 7; laetitia gestis vel nimia, ib. 4, 6, 13; i. to give way to j. joy, effuse exsultare, ib.: i. laughter, intemperantia risus, Plin.

**immoderately**: 1. immōderātē: Cic. 3.

**immodicē**: Join: immodecē: *immodicē* [gloriarī], Liv. 22, 27.

4. effusē (esp. with words denoting joy, grief, etc.): to weep i., effusissime lene, Sall. Ep. 99, 21: Cic.: cf. preced. art. ext.

5. intemperately: v. INTEMPERATELY.

6. insolēter (more than is usual): esp. overweeningly, q. v. *Gorgias employs these attractions somewhat i.*, his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or. 52, 176.

**immoderateness**: expr. by adj.: v. IMMODERATE.

**immodest**: 1. impudīcūs: v. UNCHASTE.

2. invēcundūs: Cic.: Quint.: v. SHAMELESS. (Not immodestus, which is INTEMPERATE).

**immodestly**: 1. impudīcū (rare): v. UNCHASTELY. 2. invēcundū: Quint.: Señ.: Arnob.

**immolate**: immolo, i.: v. TO SACRIFICE.

**immolation**: immolatiō (the act of sacrificing): Cic.: v. SACRIFICE.

**immolator**: immolatōr: Cic.

**immoral**: 1. pravus (lit. crooked); hence wrong as opp. to right, rectus): cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 11, init., nec solum in

rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus [al. pravitatis], insigulis est humani generis similitudo: *Vell.*: v. WRONG. 2. corruptus: *the most i. men of all ranks*, homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, Sall. or. Phil.: cf. Cic. l'art. 26, 91. genus hominum malo cultu pravisque opinionibus corruptum: v. CORRUPT. 3. turpis, e (*disgraceful*: esp. of sensuality): *an i. youth, scandalous life*, t. adolescentia, vita infamis, Cic. Font. 11, 24; cf. Hor. S. I., 4, 111. Join: turpis ac pravus, Juv. 14, 41. 4. vitiosus (rare in this sense); *an i. and profigate life*, v. et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, extr.: v. VICES. 5. obscurus: v. OBSCENE.

**immorality:** 1. expr. by mores with an adj.: *e. g., perfidii mores*, Cie. Fam. 2, 5, extr.; mali m., Sall. Cat. 37; corrupti m., ib. 11, extr. 2. expr. by pl. of virtutum (cf. L. G. § 59t): *in the midst of such i.*, inter tanta v., Sall. Cat. 3; *i. and profligacy*, v. atque flagitia, Cle. Tusc. 1, 30, 70: *i. is on the increase*, \*crescunt [in dies] virtus. 3. turpitudi n.: v. INFAMY. Phr.: *to chastise i.*, turpia castigare, Juv. 2, 9: *a mind unschooled in i.*, animus in-solens malarum artium, Sall. Cat. 3. See also PROFILIGACY, VICE.

**improperly:** *pravè (wrongly, in widest sense)*; Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37.

**immortal:** 1. immortals, e: *the gods*, Di. im., Cic.: *i. existence*, im. aevum, Lucri. In looser sense, *i. glory*, im. gloria, Cic. Bal. 17, 40: *to achieve i. works*, im. operae edere, Liv. 1, 16, init. 2. aeternus, sempiternus (v. ETERNAL, EVERLASTING): *I believe the gods to be i.* Deorum vitam sempiternam esse arbitr. Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 3. Phr.: *to be i.*, morte [gelida] carere, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 12; \*mortis experiem esse: *I am become i.*, mibi immortalitas parte est, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 5.

**immortalize:** 1. consecro, *i. (to set apart as sacred); hence, fig. to render divine or imperishable*: infreq.: *to i. one's name by most distinguished memoirs*, amplissimis monumentis e. memoriae nomini sui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: more precisely, *ad immortalitas regiom et memoriam e.*, id. Mil. 29, 80.

2. sacro, i (like preced.: rare): *the eloquence of cato lives and flourishes, id. in writings*, vivit vigetque Catonis eloquentia, sacra scriptis, Liv. 39, 40 med.: Hor. Od. 1, 26, 11. 3. aeterno, i (poet. and rare): *to i. any one's virtues*, virtutes in aevum acti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5. 4. expr. by immortalitas, immortalis, with various verbs: immortalitati aliquid tradere, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60; gloria aliquis immortalitatis memoria prosequi, id. Ph. 2, 13, extr.; aeternitatem immortalitatemque alicui donare, id. in Pis. 3, 7; memoriam aliqui immortale reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8.

**immortality:** 1. immortalitas (both in lit. and fig. sense): *Ter.* Cic. 2. expr. by immortalis, aeternus, sempiternus: *to believe in the i. of the soul*, animi naturam immortalem esse, animos immortales esse, credere (v. IMMORTAL): *our plans ought to look towards i.*, nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 160. Phr.: *to gain i. by one's achievements*, famam extenderem factis, Virg.: v. FAME.

**immortally:** expr. by immortalis: v. L. G. § 343. (Cic. has immortaliter, but in diff. sense, im. gaudeo, Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.)

**immoveable:** 1. immobilius, e (both lit. and fig.): *the earth, remaining i.*, terra immans, Cic.: Curt.: Plin. Fig.: *i. to entreaties*, im. precibus, Tac. Ann. 16, 10, extr. 2. immotus (strictly, that has not been moved): Virg. Fig.: *if my resolve were not rooted in i.*, si milii non anima fixum liqueficeret, Virg. Aen. 4, 15. 3. expr. by verb: *qui (quaes, quod) non moverat*, moveri non posset: v. TO MOVE. See also MOTIONLESS.

**immoveably:** *\*ita ut quid moveri non possit*. See also FIRMLY.

**immunity:** immunitas, vacatio: v. EXEMPTION. See also FREEDOM (11).

**immune:** includo, conclusio, *i.*; v. TO IMPRISON.

**immutability:** 1. immutabilitas (v. rare): Cic. Fat. 9, 17. 2. immobilitas (not class.): *the i. of his counsel*, in consilio, Vulg. Hebr. vi. 17. 3. expr. by circuml. *he believes in the i. of natural laws*, \*perum naturae leges immutabiles esse credit; nullam non minimam quidem mutationem rerum naturae legum fieri posse putat: v. IMMETABLE, etc.

**immutable:** immutabilis, e: Cic.: Stat.

**immutability:** immutabiliter (v. rare): Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99: Apul. (Usu. better expr. by circuml. *\*ita ut quid mutari non possit*: v. TO CHANGE.)

**imp:** I. *A shoot, scion*: (?) suboles, is: v. OFFSPRING. II. *A malicious sprite*: perhi. daemonium or larva: v. GOBLIN, FIEND.

**impact:** impactio: Sen. N. Q. 2, 12, 6. (Ov. expr. by verb: v. TO IMPINGE.)

**impair:** 1. infringo, fragi, fractum, *i.*; *to i. the very flower of distinction*, ipsum florem dignitatis inf., Cic. Bal. 6, 15: *to i. any one's glory*, alicuius gloriam inf., Cic. Mil. 2, 5; *to i. a prerogative*, jus, inf., Tac. Ann. 4, 19. 2. immuno, i, utum, 3 (*to diminish or curtail*): *what is there that time has not i.d. quid non innuinuit dies?* Hor. Od. 3, 6, 45: Cic. Join: *imminuire ac debilitate*, Cic. Ph. 12, 3, init. 3. communo, 3 (*to break in pieces*: hence, *greatly to injure or i.*): *to i. the strength of one's genius, ingenii vires e.* Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34: *as respects fortune, my means are greatly i.d.*, re familiari communi sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin. 4. attero, trivi, tum, *i.* (*to wear away*; hence, *to enfeble*): Hannibal had greatly i'd the resources of Italy, H. Italiæ opes maxime attraverat, Sall. Jug. 5: Curt. 5, accido, di, sum, 3 (*fit to hock and so to weaken greatly*: in fig. sense, prob. only in pert. tenses pass.): *though the strength of the state was greatly i.d.*, etsi accusas res sint, Liv. 3, 10, med.: cf. Cic. prov. cons. 14, 34.

6. elevo, *i. (to render less weighty: to detract from)*: *the clearness of a thing is i.d. by arguing*, perspicuitas argumentum elevatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4 init. See also TO WEAKEN.

**impale:** pale infuso, xi, xum, 3: H. Steph. s. v. σκλαπτίζω. Phr.: *to i. oneself (by falling on a pointed stake, etc.)*, se acuto vallo (bastae) induere, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Liv.: v. TO TRANFIX.

**impalpable:** *\*quod manibus comprehendendi, tangi non potest*: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 793. (Intactilis, as phil. term, Lucri. 1, 438.) Phr.: *an i. powder*, putris subtilissimus et quem tactu sentire non possit: v. FINE (1).

**impalin:** Pnt.: *a jury was i.d.*, *judices ex ordine constituti sunt*; *Judices electi in consilio adfuerint* (the phr. in consilio was used of judges, cf. Cic. Clu. 27, init.).

**imparadised:** perh. In coelo (a prov. expr. to denote unusual felicity): Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. Phr.: *i. in one another's arms*, \*quos dulcis amplexus ad deos evexit.

**impart:** 1. impertio, 4; also *-or* (nsi. with dat. and acc., less freq. with acc. and oblique): *i. a share of my glory to all*, gloriae partem omnibus imperto, Cic. Sull. 3, 8: *to i. a kiss*, aliquem osculo i., Suet. Ner. 37. Also absol. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, extr. See also TO SHARE.

2. communio, *i. (to have or cause to have anything in common*: usu. foll. by cum): *besides, I have many fears, which I have i.d. to our friend*, multa praeterre metuo, quae cum nostro communicavi, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. Join: *impertiri et cum aliquo communicare*, Cic. Am. 19, 70. See also TO BESTOW, DISCLOSE.

**impartial:** 1. aequus: *a most i. judge*, acquisitus judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2,

6 (but the word often carries with it the sense of *favourable*, *well-disposed* - cf. l. c.): *to exercise i. judgment*, aqua animo aqua noscere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 58: v. JUST.

2. aequabilis, e (even, uniform; the same for all): *i. justice*, ius aeq. aeq., Cic. Inv. 1, 2, init.: *i. (fair) distribution of spoil*, aeq. praedae partitione, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 3. justus: *a most irreproachable and i. judge*, sanctissimus et justissimus judex, Cic. Pl. 13, 32: v. JUST.

4. intiger (not tampered with, and so speaking the truth, acting justly):

with *i.* and unbiased mind, int. animo ac libero, Cic. Sull. 31, 86. Join: incorrupte atque integer [testis], Cic.

Fin. 1, 21, init.

5. sanctus (conscientious, irreproachable): esp. with another word: v. supr. (3). Phr.: *an indifferent and i. person*, (homo) medius ne in alterius favorem inclinatus, Liv. 40, 29, med.: *to be perfectly i.*, ab omni factionum [partium] studio alienum esse, Ruhnuk. (In Kr.).

**impartiality:** 1. aequitas (fairness): v. EQUITY, JUSTICE.

2. aequabilis (even, unbiased procedure): rare: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 345, in laude justitiae . . . quid cum aequabilitate fecerit: cf. IMPARTIAL (2).

3. more usu. expr. by adj.: animus ab omni partium studio alienus; animus studio et ira vacuus, Kr. (based on Cic.): *to judge with i.*, \*judicium integrum, incorruptum exercere: v. IMPARTIAL.

Phr.: *in proportion to the i. of the speech*, quo minus studi via est ora oratio babere, Liv. 24, 28: *with i.*, integre, incorrupte: v. foll. art.

**impartially:** 1. int. gr. : Join: incorrupte atque integre, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: Mil. 22, extr.

2. incorrupte: Cic. Marc. 9, 29: v. supr.

3. expr. by circuml. *sine ira et studio*, Tac. An. 1, 1, extr.; *sine amore et sine cupiditate*; *sine odio et sine invidia*, Cic. Marc. 9, 29: *to judge i.*, animo integro, aequo judicare; *aequabiliter* judicandi ratione uti: v. IMPARTIAL.

4. aequabiliter (evenly; rare): Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

**imparting (subs.):** communicatio: Cic.: v. TO IMPART.

**impassable:** 1. insuperabilis: that route was absolutely i., ea vero via ins. fuit, Liv. 21, 36.

2. invius (strictly, without paths): a region i. for rocks, regio rupibus inv., Plin. 12, 14, 30: Virg.: v. PATHLESS.

3. imperius: *i. roads*, [interrupta et] impervia, Tac. A. 3, 31: Ov.

4. noire fr. q. expr. by verb: *a river i. on foot*, except in one place, flumen quod uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, Cae. B. G. 5, 18: v. TO CROSS.

Phr.: *cœs. nools*, impedimenta silvae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: Cae.

**impassibility:** impossibilitas (not class.): Hier.: v. foll. art.

**impossible:** 1. impossibilis, e (not class.): Lact. 1, 3, fin.: Tert. (= qui nihil pati potest).

2. impatiens, ntis (ambiguous): *an i. soul*, imp. animus, Sen. Ep. 9, init.: explained as *extra omnem patientem positus*.

**impassioned:** 1. concitatus: thrilling and i. sentences, vibrantes cque sententiae, Quint. 12, 9, 3: *in i. language* and as if inspired, concitatus et velut instinctus, Dial. Or. 14, init.

2. fervidus (glowing with passion): *the i. boy*, Cupid, p. puer, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5: cf. Cic. Br. 62, fin., fervidum quoddam et furiosum genus dicendi: v. FIERT (II). Phr.: *i. love*, calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

**impassive:** v. IMPASSIVE.

**impatience:** 1. Inability to endure: impatiens (not without depend. gen.): *i. of silence*, i. silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52, extr.

2. Restless haste; eagerness: 1. festinatio: *to check any one's i.*, f. alicuius morari, Curt. 8, 2, med.: v. HURRY.

2. aviditas (gestions): v. EAGERNESS. Phr.: *they show signs of i.*, festinare se testantur, Dial. Or. 19, extr.; morae se impatientem esse identem monstrant.

**impatient:** 1. Unable to endure.

1. impatiens, ntis (unable to en-

**dure:** in good authors always with depend. gen.; *i.* of inaction, quietis imp., Vell. 2, 23; *i.* of delay, imp. morae, Sili. 8, 4. **2.** Indignans, nitis (impiyng resentment): most *i.* of confinement, servitutis impatientissimus, Col. 8, 17, med.: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 55. Phr.: to be *i.* under anything: (1.) aegre, molestero, 3, irr.: to be *i.* under poverty, aegre ferre se pauperem esse, CIC. Tusc. 4, 27, fin.: also, iniquo animo ferre, CIC. Att. 15, 26, fin. (2.) Indignor, *i.* (*to look upon as an indignity*): to be *i.* of authority, imperii indignari, Quint. 1, 3, 6: cf. Hor. A. P. 359, indigner, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. **II.** Extremely eager: avidus: v. EAGER. To be *i.* (to do something): gestio, 4: I am *i.* to know all, gestio scire omnia, CIC. Att. 4, 11: my fests are *i.* in being, gestio pugni mibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 170: v. TO LONG.

**impatiently:** 1, impatiens (as one unable to endure): Tac.: Plin. Jun. 2, expr. by indignans (with resentment: cf. L. G. § 34): *i.* they roar about their prison, indignantes circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 55. **3.** avide (eagerly): as *i.* was *i.* looking out for a letter, epistolam quam avide expectare, CIC. Att. 2, 8. To desire *i.*, gestio: v. preced. art. fin.

**impeach:** accuso, postulo, arcesso, etc.: v. TO ACCUSE.

**impeached:** rens: v. ACCUSED.

**impeachment:** accusatio: v. ACUSATION.

**impearled:** gemmans, gemmatius: v. JEWELLED.

**impeccability:** impeccabilis (not class.): Iller.: usu, better expr. by circumst., numra peccati expers, quae peccare nescit: v. SIN.

**impeccable:** impeccabilis, e (very rare): Gell.: usu, better expr. by circums., peccati expers, nescius: v. SIN.

**impede:** 1, impedio, 4: v. TO HINDER. **2.** tardo, retardo, v. TO DELAY, RETARD.

**impediment:** 1, a hindrance: impedimentum: v. HINDRANCE. To be *i.* an *i.* obesse officere: v. TO HINDER, OBSTRUCT. **II.** A defect of utterance: haesitatio linguae, CIC. Ph. 3, 6, 16. Phr.: to have an *i.* of speech, balbum esse, CIC. de Or. 1, 61, 261; balbutire, Hor. S. 1, 3, 40 (v. TO STAMMER): lingua haesitare, CIC. de Or. 1, 25, 115: (?) linguae inexplanatae esse, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

**impel:** 1, To drive forward: 1. impello, pelli, pulsum, 3: to *i.* a ship by oars, navem remis imp., Caes. *a light breeze is the ship, levis aura ratem imp.* Ov. 2, 2, 76. 2 (stronger than impello): each wave *i.* its predecessor, usget unda priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182 (see the place): Virg.: v. TO THRUST. **II.** Fig.: to urge to a course: 1, impello, 3: to be *i.* by nature, to desire, natura impelli ut velimus . . . , CIC. Fin. 3, 20, 65; v. TO URGE: to be *i.* and incited to anything, ad aliquid impelli et incidi, CIC. Br. 5, 19: to *i.* men to war, homines ad bellum imp., CIC. Sili. 13, 36: Join: [ad aliquid] impelli et incendi, CIC. Br. 5, 19. **2.** incito, 1: to be *i.* by nature to do anything, ad aliquid natura incitari, CIC. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Caes. v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE. **3.** hortor, 1: many things *i.* the Gauls to adopt this course, multas res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: CIC. Sext. 3, 7.

**impend:** 1, Lit.: to hang over: impendere, imminere: v. TO OVERHANG, COMMAND (excr.). **II.** Fig.: to be imminent: 1, impendere, 2 (foli. by in and acc. or dat.): though all possible dangers *i.* over me, licet in me impendat pericula omnia, CIC. R. Am. 11, 31: with dat., id, Iusec. 4, 16, 35. **2.** immeño, insto: v. IMMINENT (Phr.).

**impending (adj.):** 1, imminens, nitis (rare in this sense): prophetic of i. rains, imbrum divina (avis) im., Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. **2.** futurus: to foresee the *i.* storm, prospicere futurum tem-

pestatum, CIC.: v. FUTURE. **3.** expr. by rel. clause: to foresee i. dangers, *quod impendit* (cf. Sili. 8, 4).

**impenetrability:** Phr.: to be possessed of *i.*, \*corpore s. natura impenetrabili praeditum esse; solido corpore esse (cf. Lucre. 1, 487): v. IMPENETRABLE.

**impenetrable:** 1, impénétrabilis, e: au. i. buckler, imp. cetera, Plin. 11, 39, 93: Sen. 2, imperius (affording no passage, through): v. IMPENETRABLE.

Phr.: i. forests, silvae impeditissime, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: i. shades of night, spissae noctis umbrae, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: he hules (*the future*) in i. night, caliginosa nocte premunt, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: an *i.* secret, res ita abscondita ut nemo in cam penetrare possit (Krt. his meaning became more *i.* than ever, in incertum et ambiguum magis sensus impicabantur, Tac. Ann. 1, 11: i. to strangers, tectus ad alienos, CIC. R. Am. 40, 116: cunning and *i.*, astutus et occultus, CIC. Fam. 3, 10, 3).

**impenetrably:** impenetrabiliter (not class.): Aug.: Hier.

**impenitent:** impenitens (not class.): Vulg. Rom. ii. 5: pseudo-Quint. (Petere) expr. by verb: quem peccati non poenitet: v. TO REPENT.

**imperative:** 1, Commanding, peremptory: Phr.: an *i.* duty, perh. officium necessitate quadam delegatum, cf. Quint. 6, proem. 1: these orders are *i.*, haec mandata nullum dant aut morae aut excusations locum. **II.** As gram. t. t.: impétiūs (modus) Char.

**imperceptible:** quod sensu (sensibus) percipi non potest: v. TO PERCEIVE.

Phr.: the growth (of plants) is so slow as to be *i.*, tan tarda (lente) crescent ut sensum oculorum effugiant: like the *i.* growth of a tree, crescit octuico velut arbor aevi, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 47 (= sensum crescit, ita ut nemo ab horum incrementa per singulos annos animadverteret, Orelli): our progress towards old age is *i.*, sensim et paulatim [sine sensu] senescimus, cf. CIC. Sili. 11, 19, extr.: to become *i.*, obscurari [neque appareat]. CIC. Fin. 4, 12, 29.

**imperceptibly:** 1, sensim: CIC. Sili. 11, extr. (v. preced. art. extr.): Plin. Ep. 4. Join: sensim et pedetentius; sensim ac leniter, CIC. Also sine sensu, CIC. Sen. 1, 3. **2.** pedetentius (step by step): v. GRADUALLY.

**3.** obscūre (darkly, unseem): to make progress *i.*, obs. serpere, CIC. Cat. 4, 3, fin.

**imperfect:** 1, Not finished: 1. inchoatus (begun, but not finished): the perfect is preferred to the *i.*, perfecta inchoatis anteruntur, CIC. Top. 18, 69: to leave a thing *i.*, rem inc. relinquere, CIC. N. D. 1, 20, 56: v. UNFINISHED.

2, imperfects: cf. CIC. Tim. 4, init., imperfectum, nec absoluto simile: Virg.: Quint. **II.** Defective: 1, mancus (strictly, crippled; hence, wanting some important element): they thought virtue would be *i.* without some appendage, m. fore putaverunt sine aliqua accessione virtutem, CIC. Fin. 3, 9, 30. Join: mancus et inchoatus, CIC. Off. 1, 43, 153.

2, imperfectus: Join: rudiis et imperfectus (incomplete and unfinished), Quint. 3, 1, 7: cf. CIC. Tim. 4, init.

3, rudiis, e (in a rough state; unruddily): v. UNFINISHED. 4, curvus (lit. clipped, mutilated): there is ever something lacking in our *i.* happiness, curta nescio quid semper abest rel. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64: CIC. introduces the epith. by quasi, Fin. 4, 14, 16, where the antith. is perfectus atque plenus: Lact.

**III.** Imperfectus by faults and vices: mendosus: Hor. S. 1, 6, 6 CIC.: v. FAULTY. Phr.: human nature is *i.*, natura hominum vitiorum expers non est; vitis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68.

**IV.** In grammar, the *i.* tense, imperfectus tempus: Macr.: Char.: less freq. tempus inchoativum, Blom.

**imperfection:** 1, Abstr., imperf. etc.: they teach the *i.* of all earthly things, \*omnia terrestria (humana) natura imperfecta esse, nancia imperfectaque natura praedita esse docent: v. IMPERFECT.

**2.** culpa (blame; hence, that which deserves it): so full of *i.* (nature), tanta praedita culpa, Lucre. 5, 200. **3.** expr. by pl. of vitium (cf. L. G. § 591): esp. with an adj., so deeply rooted is *i.* in human nature, \*adeo in hominum natura inherenter vitia: v. infra. **4.** imperfecto (not class.): Aug. **II.** Concrete, a defect: 1, vitium: v. FAULT, FLAW. **2.** menda, mendum: v. BLEMISH. Having i.s., mendosus, vitiosus: v. FAULTY, IMPERFECT (III.).

**imperfectly:** 1, imperfecte: Gell.

**2.** expr. by perfecte and a negative: he did nothing *i.*, nihil nisi perfecte fecit, CIC. de Or. 1, 28, 130: to do anything *i.*, aliquid minus perfecte facere, cf. L. G. § 646. **3.** vitiosē (in a manner marked by faults): CIC. de Or. 1, c. v. FAULTILY.

**4.** mendosē (like vitiosē): to treat of a subject very *i.* (defectively and erroneously), aliquid men-

dosissime scribere, CIC. Inv. 1, 6, fin.

**imperfection:** v. IMPERFECTION.

**imperial:** 1, Belonging to an empire or emperor: 1, expr. by gen. of imperium, imperator, princeps: the *i.*, expenditure, imperi sumptus the *i.* title, imperatoris s. principis nomen: v. EMPIRE, EMPEROR. **2.** imperatoriū: *i.* nativity (i. e. portending i. rank), i. genesis, Suet. 10: but the adj. usu. refers to the republican title of imperator, appellatio imperatoria, Vell. 2, 125; CIC.

3, principaliū, e (= principis: late): i. majestū, p. majestas, Suet. Cl. 17: an *i.* marriage, p. matrimoniū, Tac. H. 1, 22; Plin. Jun. 4, 4, imperiālis, e (post-class.): i. statutes, imp. statuta, Ulp.

5, augustus (poet.): the *i.* ears, aures a., Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 117: comp. ib. 2, 2, 76: Mart. 6, dominicus (v. late): Cod. Const. **II.** Exercising rule over others: Imperiosus (rare in this sense): great and *i.* (wide-ruling) cities, urbes magnae atque imp., Enn. in CIC. Rep. 1, 2, Aug. **III.** Becoming an emperor, grand: regius, augustus: v. ROYAL, PRINCELY, AUGUST.

**imperialist:** perh. Cesāriānus: the term applied to the partisans of Caesar in the civil war: Anct. B. Afr. 13: but the term should be used only in pl. as there, Phr.: to be an *i.*, ab Imperatoris [Principis] partibus stare; Imperatoris fortunas sequi (in this sense the word Imperator should be written with a capital letter, as a prep. name): from being a republican he became an ardent *i.*, *\*a republica in partes Imperatoris summo studio transgressus est: the *i.* forces, milites, exercitus Auctriacis (Krt.).*

**imperially:** perh. régic, imperiōsē (i. e. as a king or one holding supreme power): v. ROYALLY, IMPERIOUSLY.

**imperil:** periculum s. discrimen adduco, etc.: v. TO ENDANGER.

**imperious:** 1, imperiōsūs (also in good sense: cf. IMPERIAL, II.; sovereign): a most *i.* and tyrannus at family, famili imperiosissime et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, med. CIC. **2.** arrogans: v. ARROGANT.

**3.** superbūs: v. HAUGHTY, TYRANNICAL.

**imperiously:** 1, imperiōsē: yell.

**2.** superbē: v. HAUGHTILY, TYRANNICALLY.

**imperiousness:** arrogantia, superbia; insolentia. v. ARROGANCE, TYRANNY.

**imperishable:** 1, pérennis, e. a monument more *i.* than brass, monumētum aere pérennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: i. adamant, p. adamans, Ov. Met. 15, 81: **2.** incorruptus (esp. of that which will not rot): stronger and more i. wood, lignum fortius et incorruptius, Plin. 16, 6, 8: more fully, contra omnia vitia incorrupta(materia), Plin. 13, 16, 30.

**3.** immortālis, e (in fig. sense): *i.* fruit (of affection), lm. fructus, CIC. **IV.**

Pis. 14, init.: v. IMMORTAL. 4, indebilis, e (*not to be effaced*): Ov. 5, aeternus: *the most i. is ebony, maxime aet. bebenus*, Plin. 16, 14, 79; cf. ib. §§ 215, 219. Phr.: *to be i. (of timber)*, carēm vetustatēque non sentire, Plin. 16, 14, 76.

**imperishableness:** 1. aeternitas: Plin. 16, 14, 79, 17 (*of timber*). 2. immortālitas: Plin. 13, 16, 30 (*of timber*): v. IMMORTALITY.

**imperishably:** ita ut deleri s. extingui non possit: v. TO DESTROY.

**impermeable:** impervius: v. IMPERVIOUS. Phr.: *i. to moisture, contra humorū pugnax*, Plin. 15, 3, 4: *to be i. to water, \*humore exclude s. resperu*.

**impersonal:** gram. t. t., impersonalis, e: Diom.; Prisc. Phr.: *to be i., personū care*, Prisc.

**impersonally:** \*impersonaliter (gram. t. t.): Forcell. s. v. (*As used in Rom. law, the adv. = without specification of persons*: Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15.)

**impersonate:** partes (alienus) sustineo, iner, defendo: v. PART. See also TO ACT (B).

**impersonation:** expr. by verb: v. precd. art.

**impertinence:** insolentia, os (dudum): v. INSOLENCE, EFFRONTERY.

**impertinent:** I. *Not pertinent*: quod non (nil) perinet ad rem; quod nil attinet: v. IRRELEVANT; TO BELONG (III.). II. *Per i. uide*: insolens, parum vērēcundus: v. INSOLENT, IMPUDENT.

**impertinently:** pirum (nil) ad rem; insolenter: v. precd. art.

**imperturbable:** 1. immotus (unmoved, unshaken): Virg. Tac. 2, immobili, e: *calm, undismayed, and i.*, tranquillus, intrepidus, im., Gell. 19, 12, fin.: *full by adversum and acc.*, Tac. H. 4, 2, 3, sólidus (substantial): *i. mind, s. mens*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.

4. constans, utis (*settled, unbroken*): *i. good-humour*, \*e. comitas ac factilitas: v. CONSTANT.

**imperturbably:** immoto animo, Tac.: v. precd. art. (*Or. expr. by circumst., ita ut perturbari animo dejecti non possit*)

**impervious:** impervius: v. IMPENE-TRALE.

**impetigo:** impétigo, inis, f.: Cels.

**impetuosity:** 1. impetus, us (lit. *in a rush*): *with such rapidity and i.*, ea celeritate eoque i., Caes. B. G. 5, 18: *to attack with blind i.* (fig.), caecu i. in aliquem incurre, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 41.

2. vis, vim, vi, f.: v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. 3. incitatio (*heat, excitement*): cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 92, animi incitatio acralitatis, cau studio pugnae accenditur. Join: vis atque incitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 4. violētia: v. VIOLENCE.

**impetuous:** I. *Moving rapidly and with violence*: 1. rápidus: *the i. torrent, i. torrens*, Virg. Aen. 2, 305; Caes.: v. RAPID. 2. violentus: *into the thick of his foes rushes the i. boar, aper medios v. fertur in hostes*, Ov. Met. 8, 338; Virg.: v. VIOLENT. 3. vēhēmens: v. VIOLENT. II. *Hasty and vehement of disposition*: 1. ácer, crīs, cre: v. EAGER, SPURITED. 2. fer-vidus, fervens: v. FIERY (II.).

**impetuosity:** rápidus (*only of things*), violētia, vēhēmenter: v. VIOLENCE, and comp. VIOLENT. Phr.: so i., eo (tanto) impetu, Caes.: v. IM-PETUOSITY.

**impetuosity:** v. IMPETUOSITY. **impetus:** I. Lit.: propelling force: Phr.: *to give an i. to the blow*, \*quo majore vi [atque impetu] ictus adigatur: *it gains fresh i. as it goes*, ires acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175 (*of rumour*). II. FIG.: *furtherance, impulse: these circumstances gave an i. to the revolution*, \*haec omnia vires addiderunt illis qui novis rebus studebant.

**impety:** 1. impetiās (*wrongful conduct towards parents, country, the gods*): *there is nothing which makes*

men so wretched as i. and guilti, nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impetū scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: cf. id. Ann. 12, 42. 2. scelus, eris, n.: v. WICKEDNESS, GUILT. Phr.: *they hold it to be an i.*, metas habent (foli. by in*f*), Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *to tend to i.*, ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12.

**impinge:** expr. by impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 (with pron. refl., or as pass.): *per prob. better, incidit, i. 3: v. TO DASH AGAINST, FALL UPON*.

**impious:** 1. impius (strictly, *disobedient to parents, country, or gods*): *to be ranked among the i. and accused*, numero imp. ac sceleratorum haberit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; Cic.: *the gods distinguish between the pious and the i.*, diuinorum et imp. rationibus habent, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 15: *an unjust and i. way*, bellum injustum atque imp., Cic. Rep. 2, 17. 2. néfārius (stronger than impius): v. ABOMINABLE. 3. scelēstus, sceleratus, consceleratus: v. WICKED, ACCUSED. 4. profanus: v. PROFANE.

5. irreligiosus (very rare, except in late Lat.): v. IRRELIGIOUS. (Liv. has the word = *contrary to religion*, 5, 40, fin.): Phr.: *it is i.*, nefas est (foli. by in*f*), Cic. Sen. 5, 13: cf. IMPIETY (jpn.).

**impiously:** impiè, néfāriè: Cic. (for syn. v. IMPIOS.)

**implacable:** 1. implacabilis, e: *to be i. towards any one in aliquem imp. esse*, Cic. Fam. 10, 3; *with dat.*, Liv. 8, 15, fin.: *i. resentans, imp. iracundiae*, Cic. 2. Inexpābilis, e (stronger than precd., and less freq. of persons): *i. hated, in. odium, Liv. 39, 51, med.*: *to be utterly i. towards any one*, sece aliquid implacabilem inique praebere, Cic. in Pis. 3, init. 3. Inexorabilis, e (*not to be prevailed upon by entreaties*): v. INEXORABLE. 4. pertinax: i. hater, p. odium, Plin. 24, 1, 1. 5. pervicax: *against Callisthenes his temper was more i.*, in Callisthenem pervicaciors irat, Curt. 8, 6, init.: *most i. foes*, pervicacissimi hostes, Flor. 11, VI: v. OBSTINATE. 6. atroc: v. CRUEL, UNRELENTING.

**implacably:** implacabiliter (v. rare): Tac. Ann. 1, 11. Phr.: *nre i. angry, iracundia implacabilioris, perva-*caciors: v. IMPACLABLE.

**implant:** 1. insero, serui, situm, 3 (esp. in perf. part.): *that which an innate force has i.d. (in the mind)*: quod quadam innata vis inseruit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: *the perf. part. is used of that which is either native to the mind or deeply rooted there*: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44, *instans deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus*. 2. ingēnō, i. (to engender): *nature i. affliction for offspring*, natura ing. amorem in eos qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: *with dat. of person*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, init.: Liv. 3, ingēno, gēnū, ium, 3 (like precd.): *nature has i.d. in man a desire to find truth*, nature cupiditatem ingēnū homini veri invēndit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46. Phr.: *to be i.d. (firmly rooted) in the mind, in mente inbaerere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33.

**impluse:** item alieni intendo, 3: v. ACTION (V.).

**implement:** 1. instrumentum (usu. as collect., and so equiv. to a plural: it then includes the entire stock or furniture necessary for an occupation): *there is need of so many i.s*, tanto opus est instrumento, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: Cato: also in pl., *as needed in farming*, instrumenta quae ruri necessaria sunt, Pall. R. R. 1, 43. 2. only in pl., arma, orum (in this sense chiefly poet.): *bread-making i.s*, Cerealia a., Virg. Aen. 1, 177: cf. id. G. 1, 100. 3. ferramentum (an iron tool): *is of husbandry, agrestia f. l.*, Liv. 1, 40: *a variety of iron i.s (of husbandry)*, ferramentum varietas, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: Cato: v. TOOL.

**implorare:** i. e. to involve: esp. criminally: 1. admisceo, ui, sumbū

et xtum, 2 (esp. as pass. refl. or with pron. refl. = *to implicate oneself*: foll. by ad; also absolv.): *should I i. myself in such a design?* ad id constitutum admissare? Cic. Ph. 12, 7, 16: *do not i. yourself, no one accuses you, ne te ad-*

*misce, nemo accusat*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22. 2. alligo, i (with pron. refl., to i. oneself in a charge: foll. by gen. or abl.): *to i. oneself in crime* (= plead guilty of it), al. se scelere, Caes. Fl. 17, 41: foll. by gen., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: v. Parry ad l. 3. implico, i, reg.; also ui, itum, i (to entangle, involve): cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 18, 44: ipsa tu tua defensione implicare (you will get yourself into difficulties): v. TO INVOLVE. 4. expr. by affinis: v. foll. art.

**implicated** (part. adj.): 1. af-sins, is (*concerned in*: with dat.): *if you imagine but few to be i. in this scheme*, huic facinori si paucos putatis af. esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: Liv. Also with gen.: Liv. 2, conscius (a party to: with gen.): v. PRIVY (adj.).

**implication:** Phr.: *to say a thing by i., not directly, intelligi velle potius quam dicere*, cl. Quint. 6, 3, 88: *if something bad is to be understood, per suspicione dicere*, Quint. 1, 1: *there is here something stated by i.*, *\*subest his verbi sensus quidam*, v. TO IMPLY. Sometimes, esp. in legal lang, tacite = by implication: Nerat. Dig. 20, 2, 4.

**implicit:** 1. Opp. to explicit; implied though not expressed: tacitus: an i. agreement, t. convention, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 149: *quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri*.

II. Absolute, unconditional: Phr.: *to render i. obedience to any one*, *\*iussa aliquis fideliū [summa] observantia* exequi; imperata obediētissime facere (cf. Liv. 21, 34): *to place i. confidence in any one, omnem [summa] fidem alii habere*, cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 57, fin.: *i. faith (theol.)*, *\*fides sincera et integra (C.).*

**implicitly:** I. As implied: tacitē: v. IMPLICATION (jpn.). II. Absolutely: omni [summa] obedientia, observantia, fide, etc.: v. precd. art. (II.).

**implore:** 1. imploro, i (to appeal to with tears or earnestly): very often with another verb: imp. et appellare; imp. atque obstari, Cic. Ver. 5, 72, 188; [misericordiam] imp. et exposcere, Cic. Mil. 34, init. A verbal clause following must be introduced by ut, ne: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 51. 2. posco, exposco, poposcō, 3 (the latter more emphatic; to ask urgently): *to i. victory of the Gods, victoriam ab Divis ex.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: Cic.: v. supr. (Posco rarely in this sense: v. TO BEG, l. 5). 3. orō, i (to beg, entreat): scarcely so strong as the Eng.: Join: orare atque obsecrare, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 17, 42; rogare atque orare, ib. § 96: orare et obstari, Cic. Pl. extr. 4. obsecro, i v. TO ENTREAT. See also TO BEG, BESEPEH.

**imploring** (part. adj.): Phr.: *with tears, \*eo habitu oris quo quis open implorare possit; quasi obsecrantis vultu*: v. TO IMPLORÉ.

**imploring** (subs.): imploratiō, obsecratiō, obsecratiō: Cic.

**imploringly:** \*implorantis atque obtestantis modo: v. TO IMPLORÉ.

**imply:** I. expr. by intelligo, exi, ectum, 3 (to mean): *what is not actually said is i.d. intelligitur quod non dicitur*, Quint. 6, 3, 88: *the direct opposite of what is said is i.d. contraria dicuntur in quaе intelligi (debet)*, Quint. 8, 6, 56: *if you did not say it you i.d. it*, \*si minus ea verbi dixisti, aitamen intelligi voluisti. 2. bābō, 2 (to involve in it; to include the notion of): *avarice is the love of money*, avaritiae studium b. Sall. Cat. 11: *that course seems to i. (or involve) unfairness*, h. videtur ista res iniquitatem, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: *what is i.d. in the nature of the case, id quod res habet*, Sall. Cat. 51, med. 3. expr. by insum, subsum (to be involved or implied in): in super-

**stition** is *i'd an idle fear of the gods, in superstitione nest inanis timor deorum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117 (also foll. by dat.); *even though no resemblance be i'd, etiamsi nulla subtili similitudo*, Quint. 6, 3, 54 (v. TO UNDERLINE). See also IMPLICATION, IMPLICIT (1).

**impolite**: 1. *inurbanus (without refinement): so i. and almost boorish, tam in ac paene inhumanius*, Cic de Or. 2, 99, 305. Hor.: Quint. 2, illēpidus: v. INELEGANT. 3. *inhumānus (uncivil, disobliging): v. UNSCOURTEOUS*. 4. *rufisticus (countryfied): v. AWKWARD*. See also RUDE, BOORISH.

**impolitely**: *inurbāne, inhūmāne, rustice*: Cic. (for syn. v. preced. art.).

**impoliteness**: *inhumānitas, rufistica*: for syn. v. IMPOLITE.

**impolicy**: *inconsultus ratio*: v. foll. art.

**impolitic**: *inconsulens: to censure the i. (or imprudent) course of any one, aliquis inc. rationem vituperare*, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1; Pl. Liv. Phr.: *is not this extremely i., nonne haec sunt inconsultissima agendum?* (cf. L. G. § 638, obs. 2): *a most rash and i. person, vir temerarius minimisque consilii; vir nimine providus; incautissimus*: v. IMPUDENT.

**imponderable**: *ponderis expers: sine ponderio*, Ov.: v. WITHOUT.

**import** (v.): I. *To bring into a country*: 1. importo: *to i. wine, cattle, vinum, jumenta imp.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. Varr. 2, invēho, xi, cmm. 3: *to i. foreign merchandise, peregrinas merces inv.*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24. II. *To concern*: expr. by *intérest*, refert: v. IMPORTANCE (L. Phr.). III. *To mean*: vōlo: v. MEAN.

**import** (subs.): I. *Meaning; significatio*, v. MEANING (or expr. by significo: v. TO MEAN). II. *Chiefly in pl., imported goods*: merces importationes; quae imp̄tantur: v. IMPORTED (adj.); TO IMPORT.

**importance**: I. *Of things; weight, concernment*: 1. *momentum (that which inclines things one way or the other): to be of great i. (to a particular object)*; magno m. (dat.) esse ad . . ., Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77; or gen., Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47; also, *absol. to think a thing of small i.*, aliquid levī momento aestimare. Caes. B. G. 7, 39. 2. *pounds, éris, n. (weight): to be of i. p. habere*, Cic. *to make trifles of too much i.*, nūglī addere p., Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 42; often joined with *momentum*: *to be of very great i.*, maximi esse momenti et p., Cic. Cat. 4, init. 3. *diferim, inis, n. (critical i.): I shall not make of much i., hand in magnū d. ponam*, Liv. pref. med.: *measures of the highest i.*, consilia magni d., Liv. 31, 32. 4. *prétrium (of that which answers a purpose): it was of i. to Germanicus, Germanico p. fuit*, Tac. Ann. 1, 57 (where p. op̄rae sc̄uræ, Plin. Ep. 1) would have been the more usual expr.: cf. Liv. pret., facturam opera p. sim, *whether the end is of sufficient i. to repay the labour*). 5. *caput, itis, n. (that which is of primary i.): freedom from care is of the very first i. for a good life*, c. est ad bene vivendum securitas, Cic. Am. 13, 45. 6. *expr. of importance by adj.: gravis, amplius, etc.; v. IMPORTANT*. Phr.: *to be of i. (1) refert, tūlit, 3, irr. (impers.): of what i. is it? quid refert? the person to whom, expr. by possess. prons. mea, tua, etc. (to me, to you, etc.), and gen. of a subs. (L. G. § 28): the degree of i. is expr. by the genitives tanti, quanti, etc.; by the neuters multum, tantum, quantum, etc.; also by the adverbs magnopere, vehementer, etc. (N.B.—The gen. of a subs. is rare with referent) (2) *intérest*, fuit (impers.): same constr. as preced.: v. L. G. l.c. (3) *condicit, xit, 3 (it is of advantage; usu. with dat.): v. TO CONDUCE. (4) op̄us est: v. NECESSARY*. II. *Of persons or bodies of men; influence, consideration*.*

1. *amplitudo (distinguished and influential position): highest i. (or distinction), summa a*, Cic. Br. 81, 281. Join: amplitudo ac dignitas [elativitis], Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 164; nobilitas et a, Cic. R. Am. 1, 3. 2. *dignitas (esp. of a personal nature)*. V. DIGNITY. 3. *pondus, éris, n. (weight): people of i., qui p. habent*, Cic. Att. 11, 6, ad init. 4. *actoritas: v. INFERENCE*. 5. *gravitas (weight, consideration): rare i. (in this sense): extent and i. of a people, amplitudo gravitasque civitatis*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. 6. *expr. of importance by gravis, amplius, etc.; v. IMPORTANT, INFLECTION*. Phr.: *to be a person of great i.*, plurimum pollere, Cic. (v. WEIGHT, INFERENCE); more familiarly, esse aliquid, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2: Juv. *to say something of i., dicere aliquid*, Cic. Thuc. 1, 10, 20: *so, to deem anything of no i., aliquid nihil putare*, Cic. Sext. 53, 114: *to be of great i., magni esse* (v. IMPORTANT, 2): *of little i., levis (v. UNIMPORTANT): to deem oneself a person of so much i., tantum sibi sumere, arrogare*, Cic. Pl. 1, 3: *to make out a thing to be of more i. than it is, aliquid amplificare atque angere* (v. TO EXAGGERATE); *to deem anything of the first i., aliquid antiquissimum (primum) putare* (v. IMPORTANT, 3): *to assign the p. o. of i. to anything, aliqui rel primas (partes) dare*, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213.

**important**: I. *Of things; weighty, serious*: 1. *gravis (grave, weighty): i. and serious matters, res gr. seriaeque*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; v. WEIGHT. 2. *magnus (most gen. expr. great in any way): on i. business, magnis de rebus*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28; Cic.: Liv.: with some verbs, as esse, facere, the gen. m. magni may be used (L. G. § 281) *to be very i.*, magni (maximi) esse, Ant. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: *to deem very i., magni facere, estimare*, Cic. Simili, so, how i., may be expr. by tantus, quantus (tanti, quanti), cf. Cic. Dom. l.c. 3. *antiqui* (only in comp. and superl.): of which that takes the precedence of other things): nor did I. *deem anything more i. than . . .*, nec quicquam babui antiquis quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: *deeming it of the very highest i., longe antiquissimum ratus*, Liv. 1, 32, ad init. Join: neque prius, neque antiquis, Vell. 2, 52, 4. 4. *prior, primus (more, most i.): the things which men deem most i., quae mortales prima ducunt*, Sall. Cat. 3, 56, 213; v. supr. (3). 5. *expr. by momentum, with adj. of quantity: very i., magni (maximi) momenti, Cic. v. IMPORTANCE (L. 1)*. II. *Of persons or bodies of men; possessed of weight and influence*: 1. *amplus (considerable in respect of extent, influence): an i. and flourishing state, civitas a, atque florens*, Caes. B. G. 4; 3; v. DISTINCTION. 2. *gravis: an i. and wealthy city, g. atque opulentia civitas*, Liv. 34, 17, extr.: v. INFLECTION.

**imported** (part. and adj.): I. *imports: they use i. copper, aere uterum i.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; ib. 4, 2.

2. *invectus (always part.): a precious stone i. from Aethiopia, gemma ex Aethiopia i.*, Plin. 5, 5, 5. 3. *importūtūs (indicating that which is an article of commerce: rare): 1. corn, frumentum imp.*, Hirt. B. Afr. 20. 4. *invictus (like preced.): cf. Sen. Ep. 23, 4.*

**importer**: *qui merces (peregrinas) invehit: v. TO IMPORT*.

**importunate**: Phr.: *an i. person, flagitator molestus; assiduus et acer*, Cic. Br. 5, 18. Also flagitator itself may be used as adj.: cf. L. G. § 598. Sometimes improbus (*shameless*) may serve cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160, perficere faciem et quasi improbus facere. (N.B.—By no means importunus facere, v. Lat. Diet. s. v.)

**importune**: flagito, *i. (to demand energetically): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, init., metuo ne forte flagitare, ego autem mandavi ut rogaretur*. Join: importare et flagitare, Cic. Br. perbd. 3, 9. See also TO BEG.

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**importunity**: assiduitas in rogāndū, flagitando: v. IMPORTUNATE. Vulg. Luc. xi, 8, has importitas, i.e. shamelessness: v. preced. art. cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11, frontis ad uranias (= perticantes) descendit praenita [de rogando].

**impose**: I. *Irans, to appoin* to or for: 1. *impoño, pō-sui, Itum, 3: Caesar has id upon me this duty*, Ant. in Cic. Att. 10, 10: Cic. 2. *injungo, 1: v. TO ENJOIN*. 3. *stātuo, 3: v. TO FIX, APPPOINT*. II. *To practise fraud upon*:

1. *impono, pōsul, Itum, 3 (with dat. of person: some such word as fraudem being perh. understood, to play off a trick upon any one): cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, med. Catoni [gregic] imposuit Milo noster those on whom luxury is under the mask of liberty, quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit*, Tac. II, 1, 30; Plin. (not exactly thus in best authors). 2. *decipio, 3: v. TO DECEIVE*. Phr.: *to i. upon any one's for* bearing, patientia, alius abut, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, init.: v. TO ABUSE.

**imposing** (adj.): Phr.: *an i. spectacle, spectaculum magnificum*, Livi. 10, 45, 20: *with i. effect, egregia specie*, Tac. Agr. 25.

**imposition**: I. *The act of plac* ing upon: expr. by impōne. v. TO PLACE UPON; IMPOSE. II. *Fraud*: *praestigia, laliacia, fiaus*: v. DECEPTION.

**impossibility**: impossibilitas (flat and unclasc.): only to be used in phil. sense, if at all: Apul. Tert. Usn. better expr. by fieri non posse: v. POSSIBILITY. Phr.: *to attempt i.*, insuperabilitas vim addere, Liv. 38, 20 (where the ref. is to obstacles of ground): impossibilita aggredi, Quint. 5, 13, 34: *to desire i., plura [majora] concupiscere quam quis efficer possit*, Nep. Con. 5.

**impossible**: I. *impossibilis, e* (flat, and to be used only in phil. sense, if at all): Quint. (v. preced. art. fin.): Just. Lact. 2. *infetus (rare in this sense): nothing i. to Metellus, nil inf. Metello, Sall. Jug. 76, init. 3. usi* better expr. by fieri non effici posse: v. POSSIBLE; ABLE, TO BE. (N.B.—Sometimes, when foll. by an int., may be expr. by a verbal adj.: i. to be crossed over, insuperabilis, Liv.; i. to be taken, inexpugnabilis, Cic.; Liv.: v. IMPASSABLE, IMPREGNABLE, etc.)

**impost**: tributum: v. TAX.

**impostor**: I. *planus (strictly, a strolling player of tricks; hence, a deceiver)*: cf. Hor. 1, 17, 59 (Cic. Clu. 26, 72, has the word = *vagabond*): Ang.

2. *impostor (late): Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4, § 2: Hier. Ep. 38, fin.* 3. *expr. by circumst., ad fallendum, ad fallacias patratus, instructus (Kr.)*

**impotence**: I. *praestigia (strictly, jugglery): that kind of i. and deception (astrology), id pr. atque officiarii genus*, Gen. 14, 1, 1, init.: cl. I. Capt. 3, 3, 9. v. TRICK. 2. *fallacia: v. DECEPTION*. 3. *impostura (date and very rare)*. Treb. Gall. 12. Ulp. Dig.

**impotence** (I. Want of strength): *impotency* (or power: imbecillitas, infirmitas, v. WEAKNESS. II. Inability to beget: sterilitas: Plin. 25, 7, 33. Ulp. Dig. 28, 2, 6. III. Ungovernable passion · *impotencia (ordinary use of this word)*: Cl. Vell. Sue.

**impotent**: I. *lacking strength or power: imbecillus, infirmus: v. WEAK, INFIRM*. II. *Without generative power*:

1. *spādo, onts, m.: those naturally i., natura spadones*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 16, 128: cf. ib. 23, 3, 19, § 2. 2. *expr. by circumst., qui generare non potest*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 2, 6: qui liberos creare non potest; qui virilitate caret, Forcell.

III. *Ungovernable passionate: impotens, v. UNGOVERNABLE*.

**impotently**: imbecillē: v. FEEBLY.

**impound**: verb. in septo includere: v. TO SHUT UP.

**impoverish**: I. *To reduce to poverty: exhaustio, si, stum, 4: to be i'd ("drained") by expenditure, sumptu ex*

hauriri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: *to i. allies by lenyng supplies, socios committatim praebindit ex.*, Liv. 37, 19: *to i. an heir by legacies, heredem legitatis ex.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9. Phr.: *his father's death not merely put him in mourning but i.d him, cut non modo luctum mors patris attulit, verum etiam egestatem (less strong, paupertatem, inopiam)*, Cic. R. Am. 5, 13. II. *To exhaust strength: as of land, etc.*: *émaciō, i. to be dried up and i.d (by certain crops), perire et emaciari*, Col. 2, 14, init.

**impoverished** (part. adj.): *égens:*

▼ DESTITUTE.

**impoverishment**: expr. by verb:

▼ TO IMPOVERISH.

**impracticable**: expr. by fieri non posse: v. PRACTICABLE. *An i. route, via insuperabilis*, Liv. 21, 36. See also INTRACTABLE.

**imprecate**: 1. *précor, i. (in good or bad sense): to i. erit upon any one, mala aliqui pr.*, Cic. in Pis. 19, init.: where the object does not fit the sense, male is added, ib. 14, fin. 2. *imprécator, i. (not in Cic.): to i. curses upon any one, diras aliqui imp.*, Plin. 8, 7; Virg.: Mart. 3. *excisor, i. (to curse): Thyestes i.s upon Atreus that he may perish by shipwreck*; exs. Thyestes ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 10: *i.ing curses on his own head for not having marched his troops to Rome, in se ac suum caput exsecratus quod non militem Romanam duxisset*, Liv. 30, 20, fin.: Salt. v. TO EXECRATE, CURSE.

4. *tristibus (inafustis, funestis) omnibus prosequor* (with ref. to one who goes on an expedition): Cic. in Pis. 13, extr.

**imprecation**: 1. *préces, um, f. to heap the direst i.s upon any one, omnibus pr. detestari aliquem*, Cic. B. G. 6, 31: Ov.: Hor. 2. *imprécation (rare): to heap fearful i.s upon any one, [exe]crai aliquem i.l caput dira imp. defigere*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35; Plin. 3. *exsecratio: to go forth amidst i.s, [maliis omnibus atque] exsecrationibus exire*, Cic. Sext. 33, 71: Tac.: v. EXECRATION.

4. *dirae: v. CURSE*. Comp. preced. art. (2).

**imprecatory**: expr. by verb: i. sayings, exsecrantium verbs (cf. L. G. 0 638, Obs. 2).

**impregnable**: 1. *inxpugnabilis, e. a. i. citadel, arx in*, Liv. 2, 7, med. Cic. JOIN: *tutus, inxpugnabilis, septus atque munitus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41 [fig.]. 2. *tutus: cf. Cic. Man. 11, 31, quis locut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset? cf. supr. (2).* 3. *bene munitus*: Luer. 2, 7. The superl. multissimus also occurs: Caes.

**impregnably**: \*ita ut expugnari non possit, inxpugnabili sit.

**impregnate**: 1. *To make pregnant: prægnantem s. gravidam facere*: v. PREGNANT. (Cic. has p. part. gravidata [terra], N. D. 2, 33, 83; but the verb is extremely rare). II. *To render prolific*: *sécondo, i. v. TO FERTILIZE*.

III. *To infuse into: nearest words perh. inicio, immitto, affero, etc. v. TO INSPIRE.*

**impregnated**: grāvidus, grāvidūtās: v. PREGNANT.

**impregnation**: perh. \*fécundatio.

**impress**: 1. *To press upon: imprimō, es. ssum, 3: to i. a seal in wax, sigillum in cera imp.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, extr.: *to i. the lip of the cupping-glass upon the body, os curvibutur corpori imp.*, Cels. 2, 11. See also TO PRESS.

II. *To urge upon the mind: inculeo, i. (implying reiteration): to teach, or rather, i. upon the mind, tradere, vel etiam inc.* Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: *to i. a thing upon any one's memory, aliquid memoriae aliqui inc.*, Quint. 6, 4, 5. (Not impromo in this sense). III. *To produce an effect upon the mind: móveo, móvi, tum, 2 (to influence)*: Cic. Liv. v. IMPRESSION (II). Stronger is permeo, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: *this remark very deeply i.d him, quod verbum in precus (ejus) alte descendit*, cf. Sall.

Jug. 11, fin. IV. *To compel to enter the public service: aliquem invitum scribo, sacramento adigo, etc. v. TO ENLIST*. Or perh. conquiero, cf. Liv. 23, 32, fin., conquisitionem militum habere.

**impressible**: qui facile movetur, commovetur: v. TO IMPRESS (III).

**impression**: I. *The act of pressing anything on: impressio: Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58. Or expr. by imprimo: v. TO IMPRESS (I).*

II. *That which is produced by the act: impressio, cf. Cic. i. c.: the i.s of coins, impreßiones nummorum*, Aug. 13. III. *Effect produced upon troops by attack: Phr.: when they made no i.s, postquam nūlū commovebant, Liv. 10, 18, init.; cf. infr., (hostem) turbare ac statu movere: no i.s was made on either line, ita confixerunt ut in neutram partem inclinarent acies*, Liv. 7, 33. IV. *Effect produced upon the mind: expr. by means of another, terram terra e. Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: Hor. 3. excolō, ui, ultum, 3 (by cultivation and care): (Cicerō) was the first to i. oratory, primus exculuit orationem, Dual. Or. 22: let us yield ourselves up to philosophy to i., denius nos philosophiae excolendos, Cic. Tusc. 4, extr. 4. corrigo, 3: v. TO CORRECT. 5. mitigo, i (by taking away wildness of any kind): to enrich and i. land, agros laetificare et m., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130. II. *To take advantage of: utor, usus, 3 (with abl.): v. TO USE.* III. *Intr.: to become better: 1. melior fito, factus, irr. v. supr. (L. init.). 2. prōficio, tecit, fecum, 3 (in study): Sen. Ep. 108, 3: see also IMPROVEMENT (II).**

**improvidence**: 1. *The act: expr. by verb: v. precep. art. (I.). Phr.: to study philosophy with a view to self-i., philosophiam in suum remedium exercere, Sen. Ep. III, 1. II. Progress made: prōfecius, ūs: according as each pupil seemed to be making the most i., ut quisque praecedere profecto videbatur, Quint. I, 2, 23: Sen. To make i., proficer: v. TO IMPROVE (fin.).*

**improvidence**: no single word: as gen. term, inconsiderantia (rare), improvidia may serve: v. THOUGHTLESSNESS. Phr.: many have been brought to beggary through i., \*multi dum rei familiari parum prospiciunt ad egestatem adducti sunt: many evils result from i., \*futuri improvidos multa occupant mala.

**improvident**: improvidus (not looking forward to the future): i. and careless generals, i. et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: Virg. Also parum & minime providus: v. PROVIDENT. To be i., parum s. minus providere, prospicere (with dat. of object on behalf of which): PROVIDE.

**improvidently**: improvidē: Liv. Col.

**imprudence**: 1. *inconsulta ratiō (not abstr., but denoting a certain course of conduct): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1, illam sive inanem spem, sive inconsultam r. sive (gravissimo verbo utar) temeritatem: cf. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6, nam bene consultum inconsultum est si ... prudence is i., if, etc.*

2. *témēritas (stronger than Eng. [comp. preced. ex.], but used of all thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct): i. and incapacity (of generals), t. atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30, med.: cf. Cic. Marc. 2, extr., where it is opp. to sapientia; also cf. Sen. 6, 6, extr., where it is opp. to prudentia: v. RASHNESS.*

3. *expr. by consultum, with a negative word: to be characterized by i., c. et ratione defici, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: what i.! \*O hominem consilii inopem s. expertem! cf. PRUDENCE. (N.B.—Not imprudencia in exactly this sense; which in Cic.—ignorance, lack of intention; in Nep. also, lack of experience and skill.)*

**imprudent**: 1. *inconsultus (lacking due consideration): Cic.: Liv.: v. precep. art. (1).*

2. *consilii inops, expers; qui consilio deficitur: v. PRUDENCE.*

3. *témēritās: v. RASH. (Not imprudens in this sense: v. precep. art. fin.)*

**impropriate**: \*in privatos usus conservato; or perh. alieno, i. v. TO ALIENATE.

**impropriator**: \*qui fundos ecclesiasticos possidet.

**appropriation**: \*aliēnātiō (agri s. fundi ecclesiastici).

**impropriety**: quod indecorum est, quod non decet: v. UNBECOMING.

**improve**: I. *To make better: 1. expr. by melior, with a verb: if time i.s poetry as it does wine, si melior dēs ut vina poemata reddit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34: Phrygian is i.d by beating (prov.). Phryx plagis fieri solet m.*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

2. *émendo, i. (implying the existence of actual fault, to be removed): a state is mostly i.d and corrected by the integrity of its leading men, solet civitas emendari et corrigit continentis principes, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: to i. one soil by means of another, terram terra e. Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: Hor. 3. excolō, ui, ultum, 3 (by cultivation and care): (Cicerō) was the first to i. oratory, primus exculuit orationem, Dual. Or. 22: let us yield ourselves up to philosophy to i., denius nos philosophiae excolendos, Cic. Tusc. 4, extr. 4. corrigo, 3: v. TO CORRECT. 5. mitigo, i (by taking away wildness of any kind): to enrich and i. land, agros laetificare et m., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130. II. *To take advantage of: utor, usus, 3 (with abl.): v. TO USE.* III. *Intr.: to become better: 1. melior fito, factus, irr. v. supr. (L. init.). 2. prōficio, tecit, fecum, 3 (in study): Sen. Ep. 108, 3: see also IMPROVEMENT (II).**

**improvement**: I. *The act: expr. by verb: v. precep. art. (I.). Phr.: to study philosophy with a view to self-i., philosophiam in suum remedium exercere, Sen. Ep. III, 1. II. Progress made: prōfecius, ūs: according as each pupil seemed to be making the most i., ut quisque praecedere profecto videbatur, Quint. I, 2, 23: Sen. To make i., proficer: v. TO IMPROVE (fin.).*

**improvidence**: no single word: as gen. term, inconsiderantia (rare), improvidia may serve: v. THOUGHTLESSNESS. Phr.: many have been brought to beggary through i., \*multi dum rei familiari parum prospiciunt ad egestatem adducti sunt: many evils result from i., \*futuri improvidos multa occupant mala.

**improvident**: improvidus (not looking forward to the future): i. and careless generals, i. et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: Virg. Also parum & minime providus: v. PROVIDENT. To be i., parum s. minus providere, prospicere (with dat. of object on behalf of which): PROVIDE.

**improvidently**: improvidē: Liv. Col.

**imprudence**: 1. *inconsulta ratiō (not abstr., but denoting a certain course of conduct): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1, illam sive inanem spem, sive inconsultam r. sive (gravissimo verbo utar) temeritatem: cf. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6, nam bene consultum inconsultum est si ... prudence is i., if, etc.*

2. *témēritās (stronger than Eng. [comp. preced. ex.], but used of all thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct): i. and incapacity (of generals), t. atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30, med.: cf. Cic. Marc. 2, extr., where it is opp. to sapientia; also cf. Sen. 6, 6, extr., where it is opp. to prudentia: v. RASHNESS.*

3. *expr. by consultum, with a negative word: to be characterized by i., c. et ratione defici, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: what i.! \*O hominem consilii inopem s. expertem! cf. PRUDENCE. (N.B.—Not imprudencia in exactly this sense; which in Cic.—ignorance, lack of intention; in Nep. also, lack of experience and skill.)*

**imprudent**: 1. *inconsultus (lacking due consideration): Cic.: Liv.: v. precep. art. (1).*

2. *consilii inops, expers; qui consilio deficitur: v. PRUDENCE.*

3. *témēritās: v. RASH. (Not imprudens in this sense: v. precep. art. fin.)*

**imprudently:** 1. *inconsilutiō: a battle begin incautiously and i.*, proclitum incaute ique commissum, Līv. 4, 37; Caes. 2. *tēmēre: v. RASHLY.*

**impudence:** 1. *impudentia (shamelessness):* Cie.: Caes. 2. *expr. by os, oris, n. ("face") v. EFFRONTERY.* (For this, urbana [= perficta] frons occurs, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11.) See also WANTONNESS, PERTNESS.

**impudent:** 1. *impudens, ntis: v. SHAMELESS.* 2. *impudicus: v. UNCHASTE, IMPURE.* Phr.: *an i., audacious lad, duri puer oris et audax, Ov. Met. 5, 451.* See also FERT, WANTON.

**impudently:** *impudente: to lie most i., impudentissime mentiri,* Cic. Verri. 4, 7, 16 v. SHAMELESSLY. See also PERTLY, WANTONLY.

**impugn:** 1. *impugno, i.: to i. an opinion, sententiam i.* Tac. H. 4, 8: Quint. : v. TO ASSAULT. 2. *convello, i, vulsum, 3 (to upset, or try to do so): test I should seem to i. the proceedings of Dolabella, ne acta Dolabellae c. videar,* Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 83. **Join:** *infirmare ac convellere,* Cic. Caec. 18, 51. 3. *infirmo, i: v. TO INVALIDATE.* Phr.: *to i. any one's statements, contra aliquem dicere,* Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4.

**impugner:** \*qui impugnat, etc.: v. TO IMPUGN.

**impulse:** 1. *Force communicated:*

1. *impulsus, ūs: to be moved by external i., alieno imp. moveri,* Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32. 2. *puslus, ūs: used syn. with impulsus,* Cic. l. c. Gell. 3. *impulso: some violent i., aliqua vehe mens imp.,* Cic. Tim. 5, fin. II. A (sudden) motion of mind: 1. *impetus, ūs: roused by a sudden i. of mind, repento quadam imp. animi incitatus,* Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: (*to do anything under an i. of passion, impetu et ira,* Tac. G. 25: *to be led not by mere i., but by deliberate design, non imp. quadam sed consilio trahi,* Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 9. 2. *impulso (a more plor. term: rare): cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 17, impulso est quae sine cogitatione per quadam affectionem animi aliquid facere hortatur.* 3. *instinctus, ūs (usu. of divine action upon the mind): v. INSTIGATION, INSPIRATION.*

**impulsive:** \*qui omnia impetu quadam animi, non consilio facit: cf. preced. art. (II).

**impulsively:** *impetu quadam animi: v. IMPULSE (II).*

**impunity:** *impunitas: i. in wrongdoing, imp. peccandi s. peccatorum,* Cic.: Caes. With i., *impunit: to do anything with i., aliquid imp. facere,* Cic.: Caes.; also, *imp. ferre ("to get off" with i.),* Cic. Fam. 13, 77.

**impure:** 1. *impūris (most gen. term; comprising all moral pollution): an i. mind, animus imp.,* Sall. Cat. 15: Cic. Jo in: *impudens, impurus, inveterundissimus,* Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 38; *impurum impudicibus,* Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23.

2. *incestus (esp. but not solely, with ref. to sexual pollution): to assail with i. mouth, inc. ore lacertare,* Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 5. Ov.: Hor. v. UNCHASTE. 3. *contaminatus: v. POLLUTED.* 4. *spurci, foedus: v. FOUL, FILTHY.* See also OSCENE.

**impurely:** 1. *impūrē: to live i. and scandalously, imp. atque flagitiose vivere,* Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18. 2. *incestē: Lucri: Liv. (N.B.—For syn. v. preced. art.)*

**impurity:** 1. *impuritas (rare): to engage in every kind of i., omnes imp. suscipere,* Cic. Ph. 2, 3, 6. 2. *incestus, ūs and -um, i: v. UNCHASTENESS, INCEST.*

**impurified:** v. EMPURLED.

**imputable:** expr. by verb: v. TO IMPUTE.

**imputation:** 1. *The act: expr. by verb: v. TO IMPUTE.* II. *The charge: perh. culpa, crime, criminatio: v. BLAME, CHARGE (VI).*

**impute:** 1. *do, i. irr.: esp. in phr. to i. anything as a fault, aliquid aliqui vitiō d.,* Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; also, *vitiō et cupiē dare,* Cic. R. Am. 16, extr.: Ter. 2. *impūto, i (to set down*

*to any one's score, whether to his credit or discredit): to i. a favour to any one, beneficium alii imp.,* Pbaedr. 1, 22, 8: *success all claim for themselves: failure is i.d to one, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa una imputantur,* Tac. Agr. 27. *to i. blame to any one, aliqui culpi imp.,* Plin. 18, 1, 1. (In later writers us, it bad sense.) 3. *confere, 3, irr.: v. TO BLAME (II).* 4. *atribue, ascribo, etc.: v. TO ASCRIBE.*

**in:** I. Denoting place where: 1. *in (with abl.): in the heart, in the brain, in a field, in Italy, in corde, in cerebro, in agro, in Italia;* Cic.: Caes. (passim). (N.B.—But when stress is not laid upon the prep., in one's house, in Rome, etc., may be expr. as locatives *by gen. or abl.*, domi, Romae, etc.: L. G. § 257.) 2. *when the id. totus is joined with a subs., the abl. may be used without prep.: in the whole ocean, to mari, Cic. Man. 11, 31; where, however, the sense is rather throughout: also fōcus, régio, terra, are used with the demonstrative and determinative prons, and sometimes other adjs. without a prep.: as, *hoc loco, eo loco, eodem loco, multis locis;* cf. Zumpt, L. G. § 481. (N.B.—The poets and later writers freely use all subs., denoting place in the abl. without a prep., even though there be no attributive: cf. Zumpt, l. c.) 3. *in certain connexions only, chiefly where publicity is expressed, prp. (with abl.): cf. Fest. in Paul. Inac. v., pro rostris, id est, in rostris, eo pro contione, in the (public) assembly,* Sall. Jug. 8: Liv. Phr.: *(in the writings of) Plato, Xenophon, apud Platонem, apud Xenophontem,* Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28 de Sen. 22, 79, etc. (For in the presence of, v. PRESENCE.) II. Denoting time when: 1. *do (with abl.): of a period of time in the course of which something takes place): to rise in the night, de nocte surgere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; in the course of the third watch, de tercia vigilia,* Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *late in the night, multa de nocte,* Cic. Sext. 35, 75: *in the month of December, de mense Decembri (rare),* Cic. Fr. 2, 1, extr. 2. *in (with abl.): usu. denoting a period of time during which [not merely in the course of which] a thing is done: I did so too in my youth, feci ego isthaec et idem in adolescence,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 6. (throughout all one's life, in omni aetate, Cic. Sen. 3, 9: oft. after numeral advv., twice in a day, bis in die, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100 (but the abl. occurs also alone). 3. *abl. alone: this occurs when the subs. of time has an attributive, as anno tertio, quarto, etc.; mense Januario, Februario, etc.; also, when a season of the year is particularised, even with an attributive, as hieme, aestate, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 64; and in the case of die, nocte, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24 (denoting continuance; whereas de die, de nocte, denote merely that something takes place in the course of the time).**

III. *With reference to other circumstances: in (with abl.): in what position, in what danger, quo in loco, quanto in periculo,* Caes. B. G. 2, 26: *to b. in the wrong, in vitio esse,* Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: *to be heavily in debt, magno in acre alieno esse,* Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18. IV. Denoting direction: (with acc.): *the camp extended more than 8 miles in breadth, castra amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant,* Caes. B. G. 2, 7. (This sense may oft. be conveyed by an adj. with acc. of extent: *six feet in height, breadth, etc., altus, latus sex pedes, etc.: v. HIGH, BROAD, etc.)*

V. Denoting rule, standard, manner, etc.: 1. *in (with acc.): a decree of the Senate was passed in these words, S. C. in haec verba factum est,* Liv. 30, 43: *in the manner of slaves, servilem in modum,* Cic. Verri. Act. 1, 5, 12. 2. *ad (with acc. = according to): to the likeness of, ad similitudinem,* Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: *in the same manner (to the same effect), ad eundem modum,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70; so ad hunc modum, of the

*general scope of a speech,* Caes. B. G. 2, 31. 3. *abl. alone: usu. constr. in the case of modal substantives: in what manner, in this manner, in every possible way, quo modo, hoc modo, omni modo, omnibus modis, etc.* Ter.: Cic.: passim. VI. Denoting occasion, state, means or manner, i.e. (with acc.): *to do anything in anger, facere aliquid pet iram,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 79: *in sport, pet ludum et jocum,* Cic. Verri. 2, 1, 60, 155.

VII. *Miscell. phr. in consequence of the fact that, ex eo quod,* Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: *in the meanwhile,* interim (v. MEANWHILE): *in that, quod,* cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 14, num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam per vim tentassent, quod Haedui...memoriā depone posse? in proportion as ... quo... (with compar.).

**inability:** *imbecillitas: v. WEAKNESS.* (Usu. better expr. by possū: not from unwillingness but i., non quod nolis sed quod non possis: v. TO BE ABLE.)

**inaccessibility:** expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.

**inaccessible:** I. Of places: 1. *Inaccessus:* Tac. Ger. 1: Plin. 2. *invius (where there is no pathway): a nation i. by reason of surrounding rivers, gens circumfusus inv. fluminibus,* Ov. Met. 5, 582: Plin. Fig.: *nought is i. to colour, nil virtutis inv.* Tac. Agr. 27.

3. *expr. by verb: quo accedit non potest: v. TO APPROACH.* II. Of persons: *difficult of access: ad quem non faciles (diffiles) sum aditus,* cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 13; Nep.: Hor.: parum obvius et exppositus, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.

**inaccessibly:** ita ut accedi non possit.

**inaccuracy:** indiligentia: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

**inaccurate:** indiligens (careless: rare) Gell.: Caes. (Usu. better, parum s. minus diligenter, accurate, subtiliter; parum subtilis ratione: v. ACCURATELY.)

**inaccurately:** indiligenter (carelessly): Caes.: Cic. (Usu. better, parum s. minus diligenter, accurate, subtiliter; parum subtilis ratione: v. ACCURATELY.)

**inactivity:** inactus: *inactus (v. to act): cf. Liv. 22, 24, sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere.* See also INACTIVITY. Phr.: *very impatient of i., quietis impatiens-iminus,* Vell. 2, 23: *he passed the year of his tribunate in i., tribunatus annum quiete et otio transit,* Tac. Agr. 6.

**inactive:** 1. *iners, ritus (most gen. term): an i. old age, i. senectus,* Cic. Sen. 11, 36: Pl. Tib. Jol. inmers et desidios, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, fin.

2. *segnis, e (slow and backward): an i. dull boy, puer s. et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: i. age, s. aetas, Curt. 8, 9, fin.: i. se, s. otia, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 43: Jolin. segnis inersque Tib. v. INDOLENT.*

3. *déses, idis (chiefly poet. and late: doing nothing; whether from disposition or necessity): Liv. 1, 32, med., Cic. Lucan. Jolin.: ignavus ac deses,* Gell. 4. *réses, Idis (like preced., but infreq.): Varr.: Claude. Jolin: réses ac segnes, Liv. 25, 6, fin. (N.B.—The two preced. adj. are not found in nom. sing.).*

5. *nil agens (in kr.), 6. quietus;* Sall. Cat. 26. *To b. i. (1), cesso, 1: Join: cessare et nil agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, fin.: Liv. (2), quiesco, evi. étuni, 3: v. TO REST.* (3), dormie, 4 (strong expr.): Cic. Verri. 5, 70, 180. Phr.: *old-age renders i., a rebus gerendis avocat senectus,* Cic. Sen. 6, inrl.: *to sit i. (with folded hands), compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere,* Liv. 7, 13, med.

**inactivity:** *cessatio (state), inertia, desidia (disposition): v. IDLENESS, INDOLENCE.* (Or expr. by verb: v. i., cesando et nil agendo: v. preced. art. fin.)

**inadequacy:** expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.

**inadequate:** 1. *impar, ars: i. to the most trifling concerns, levissimis queque curis i.,* Tac. Ann. 14, 54, v. **UNEQUAL:** 2. *miuor: us: ambitious*



in domesticis germanitatis stupris voluntari, Cic. (?) Harusp. 20, 42 *to commit i. with a daughter, incestare filiam, Tac.* Ann. 6, 19.

**incestuous:** incestus (including all that is *lewd* and *impure*): Cic.: Tac. v. UNCHASTE. Comp. preed. art.

**incestuously:** inceste: v. UNCHASTELY, LEWLY.

**inch:** uncia (strictly the 12th part of an as; also of a foot): *a digit is the 16th part of a foot; an i. the 12th, digitus est sexta decima pars pedis; uncia duodecima*, Front. Aq. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 214. *of the dimensions of an i., uncialis, e.g., altitude*, Plin. 18, 16, 43 § 146. *A quarter of an i., siccum*, Front. Aq. Plin. Phr. by i.s, sensim, paulatim: v. GRADUALLY.

**inchoate:** inchoatus: v. IMPERFECT, INCIDENCE: Phr.: *the angle of i., angular quo incident radii (it, and A.)*

**incident (adv.):** i.e. attacking to: (?) proprius. v. PECULIAR (rō).

**incident (subs.):** casus, res, etc.: v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT.

**incidental:** i Phr.: *to make an incidentally* (incidental observation, remarkably incidentally, inter alias res jacere, Sall. Jug. 11. *I have been led incidentally to mention them [non consueto sed] casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, ext.: a subject neither simple, nor fit to be incidentally treated, res non simplex nec in transitu tractanda, Quint. 6, 2, 2: cf. Cic. l. c., quasi praeteriens (en passant): so, obiter, Plin. 37, 9, 37.*

**incipient:** expr. by initium, principium: v. BEGINNING. Sometimes primus may serve: *forehead swelling with i. horns, frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 5.*

**incised (part. adj.):** incisus: Plin.: v. NOTCHED.

**incision:** incisura: used by Plin. of the sections of insects, 11, 1, 1; the notches of lea-es, 26, 8, 29. *To make an i. (medical), incide, Cels. 7, 19. (N.B. Incisio in Col. Arb. 8, should be insito.)*

**incisive:** of style: perh. acer.

**incisor:** usu. pl., the i.s, dentes qui secant (the med. term was *τομικοί*), Cels. 8, 1, med.; d. lati et acuti, Plin. 11, 37, 61 (from which passages there seem to have been no Lat. *t. t.*)

**incite:** 1. incito, i.: *to i. any one with the desire of imitation, aliquem cupiditate imitandi i., Cic. Br. 92, 317: Caes. 2. impello, 3: v. TO IMPEL. See also TO EXCITE.*

**incitement:** incitamentum: v. INCENTIVE.

**inciter:** 1. impulsor: Join: suasor et impulsor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, init.; Ter.: Tac. 2. incitator (v. rare): Front.: Amm.

**incipit:** iùbūmānitas (including the Eng. but more comprehensive): *neither from arrogatio nor i., non superbia neque inh., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. To act with so much i., tam inhumaniter facere, Cic. v. UNCIVILITY.*

**incipitatem:** of weather, etc.: 1. asperitas (as permanent character of a climate or season): i. of winter, asper, hiemis, Tac. Ann. 4, 56. Ov.: v. SEVERITY. 2. rigor (like preed.): i. of climate, r. coeli, Plin. 17, 23, 37 § 216.

3. inclemētia (like preed.): Just. 9, 2. N.B.—Usu. better expr. by immodica frigora, tempestas perigrida, imber maximus atque assiduus, etc., acc. to circumstances. (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, has difficultia hiemis, of severe weather, as intolerable.)

**inclement:** of weathe-, etc.: nearest word, asper, éra, érum: *a more i. climate, coelum asperius, Just. 2, 1, med.: sometimes gravis may serve, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 8, gravissima bieme: acer, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1, acris biems; or inclemens, cf. Col. 11, 1, init., clementior dies. Sometimes biems is used abs. of i. or stormy weather, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 11, imber noctem biemque ferens. So, the weather is, biems, impers., Col. 11, 2; less freq. pers., Hor. S. 2, 2,*

17. (N.B.—For inclemēt as used of persons, v. SEVERE, HARSH.)

**inclination:** 1. *The act of bending aside; in-linatio, i. the i. of one side of a vessel, i. unius lateris, Plin. 8, 50, 77 § 208. Phr. to make an i., inclinare: v. TO BEND.* 2. *A slope. v. INCLINE (subs.).* III. *b disposition of mind:* 1. volūntas: to have i., will ability, v. non potestet habeare, Clc. Sext. 32, 69: v. WILL, WISH.

*2. inclinatio (leaning, bīns, propensity): crudelitas is an i. of the mind towards severity, est crudelitas inc. animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 3: Cic.: v. PROPENSITY.*

*(But inclination must not be used of a mere disposition to do something.)* 3. animus, esp. in certain phr., they were not lacking in i., non detuli: to his animus (folly, by inf.), Suet. Cal. 56: to gratify one's i., animo morem gerere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 17: see also INTENTION.

4. stūdium (a strong or ruling tendency of mind): to follow one's own i.s, studi obsequi suis, Nep. Att. 2: cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9.

**incline (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. To bend aside: inclino, i.: v. TO BEND.

II. To dispose the mind: 1. inclino, i.: these circumstances i. me to believe, haec animum inc. ut credam, Liv. 29, 33, fin.: but the verb is more freq. intrans, in this sense, v. INFL.

2. induco, 3 (denoting this purpose): v. TO INDUCE. B. Intrans:

1. To lean: inclino, inclinor: v. TO LEAN.

II. To be disposed towards: 1. inclino, i.: when the feeling of the Senate i. towards peace, quum sententiā senatus inclinaret ad pacem, Cic. Sen. 6, 16: Liv. Join: inclinare et propendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 137. 2. propendere, di, sun, 2: Cic.: v. SUPR.

3. acclinio, i (with pron. refl.): v. rare): Liv. 4, 48, med.

**incline (subs.):** accilitvis (ascending); on a corresponding i., pari ac, Caes. B. G. 2, 18. Col. See also DECLIVITY, SLOPE.

**inclined (part. adj.):** I. Disposed: 1. propensus (naturally disposed towards): i. to mercy, p. ad misericordiam, Cic. R. Am. 30, 85: rather i. to sensual indulgence, propensio ad voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105. 2. prōclivis, e (like preed.): a disposition i. to licentiousness, ingenium pr. ad libidinem, l'or. Andr. 1, 1, 51: Cic. 3. inclinatus (leaning towards, at the time): more favourably i. to wards the Carthaginians, inclination in Poenus, Liv. 23, 46: Tac. Phr.: I am i. to believe, crediderim (which is simply a softened affirmative, cf. L. G. § 430: inclinatus ut arbitrio, Liv. 7, 9, implies a balancing of evidence). I am i. to think, band solo an, nescio an, with sulj̄, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11, vir sapientissimus et hanc scio an omnium praestansissimum, similarly, dubito an, cf. L. G. § 438: to be favourably i. towards any one, propendere in aliquem; fare (with dat.): v. TO INCLINE (B. H.), FAVOUR.

II. Of colours, approximating to: inclinatus: a colour i. to yellow, color in lutene i., l'lin. 24, 15, 86.

**inclose, enclosure:** v. ENCLOSE, etc. include: 1. ascribo, psi, ptum, 3 (to enroll amongst, add to a number): i. in by, ad, with a/c, or dat.): pray, i. me in the number, tu vero ascribe me. In numerum, Clc. Ph. 2, 13, ext.; with ad, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: I am in doubt whether i. them among the Germans, dubito an (eos) Germanis ascribam, Tac. G. 46. 2. admittēre, i. (like preed.): v. TO BECRON (AMONGST).

3. refero, tuli, latum, 3, irr. (to enter, set down amongst): to be i.d. among the proscribed, inter proscriptos retribui, Cic. R. Am. 10, 27: Suet. 4. complector, continuo, comprehendō: v. TO EMBRACE, CONTAIN, COMPREHEND. (N.B.—Not includo, which implies confinement, restriction.) Phr.: including me, you, him, \*me, te, illo, hand excepto.

**inclusive:** expr. by admittēro (to reckon on or with): women and children

i., \*muliebri sexu ac liberis annumeratis: from the 1st to the 10th i., a prime die usque ad decimum, ipso decimo ad numerato (cum decimo ipso).

**inclusively:** Phr.: to count i. extra ad adnumerare: cf. INCLOSIVE.

**incognito (adv.):** perh. alia in data persona; dissimilatio nomine.

**incoherence:** expr. by circnul: v. foll. art.

**incoherent:** expr. by cohaereo, si, sum, 2: the speech was almost i., vix cohærebat oratio, Cic. Cœl. 7, 15; \*parum apte concreta inter se loquuntur v. COHERENT.

**incoherently:** Phr.: to speak i., made cohærentio loqui: v. preed. art.

**incombustible:** qui (q. eu. quod) igni non consumitur, Plin. 19, 1, 4: igni (al. ligni) indomitus, id. 33, 3, 19, 70 be very i., difficultine accendi, Plin. 33, 3, 19: cf. FIRE-PROOF.

**incombe:** 1. vegetal, alls. n. (public or private): *the trees, stumps, i. vegetation magnū, vīnia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: Hor.*

2. fructus, ūs (as the produce of lands, estates, etc.): *i. from estates, praediorum it., Cic. Att. 11, 2: to feed an army out of one's i., exercitum aliore suis f., Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45, cf. ib. § 49: ad summum ille est fructus exiguis.*

3. redūtus, ūs (money "returns"): v. PROCEEDS.

4. quæstus, ūs: v. GAIN, PROFIT. Phr.: he derives an i. of 600,000 sesterces from his estates, caput eius praedii sexagesima H. S., Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: uñp n you derive such an i. from your possessions, quam tibi tantum ex tuis possessionibus rebitacit, ib. § 45.

**incommensurable:** alogus, a, um (ἀδύος: i.e. having no common ratio): Capell.

**incommode:** mōlestus sum (with dat.): v. TROUBLE-SOME. (Incommodo is too strong.)

**incommodious:** v. INCONVENIENT.

**incommunicable:** expr. by communico, imperio: v. TO IMPART.

**incomparable:** i. excellent beyond comparison: 1. incomparabilis, e (rare and late): elevation of mind, inc. animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26 (just before he has, exemplum cui comparari non possit aliquid). 2. better, singularis, e: Aristotle, as a philosopher almost i., Aristoteles in philosophia proprie s., Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132 more precisely, singularis exempli, e.g., tenua, Petr. III. Join: incommensibilis et prope singularis et divinus, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, init.; s. et praestansissimus, Cic. in Sen. 3, init. 3. unicūs: i. on general, n. imperator, Liv. 6, 6, Jn.: i. (unexampled) liberality, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, fin. 4. sometimes divinus, coelestis may serve: cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 28, coelestes divinaque legiones: the eloquence of Cicero, divina M. Tullii eloquentia, Quint. 2, 16, 7; coelestissimum os Ciceronis, Veil. 2, 66.

**incomparably:** 1. unīcē (in a unique, esp. excellent manner): virgil has used this embellishment i., eo ornamento P. Virgilii u. est usū, Quint. 8, 3, 24. 2. longe (with compar. words: rather less strong than Eng.: strengthened by plurimum, Cic. Br. 14, 55): so, longe multumque (superare), Cic. Ver. 5, 44, 16 i. the most beautiful, longe alias specie ac pulchritudo insignis, Plin. 1, 9, 19. v. FAR.

3. facile (like preed., but less freq.): i. the most eminent, f. primus, Cic. R. Am. 6, 15: strengthened by unus omnium: (i. late) i. the most learned man in all Greece, vir unus totius Graeciae f. dominus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Phr.: (Demosthenes) is i. the most eminent in every branch of oratory, unus eminet inter omnes omni genere dicent, Cic. Cr. 29, Jn.: i. pure and good, supra omnia exempla sanctissimus, Inser. in Fore.

**incompassionate:** immisericors: v. MERCIFUL.

**incompatibility:** diversa insociabilis natura, Plin. 17, 19, 30: i. of character, \*mores dissimiles ac partu congruentes: cf. foll. art.

**incompatible:** 1. discors, rdis (most gen. term); v. DISAGREEING. 2. dissimilabilis, e (in capable of union; rare): to unite things heretofore i., res olim d. miscere, Tac. Agr. 3. 3. insöciabilis (e like preced.). Plin. (v. preced. art.): Liv. 4. répugnans: v. INCONSISTENT.

**incompetence:** 1. perh. segnitia (want of energy and force), cf. Vell. 2, 118 (de Varo). 2. inscita: v. INCAPACITY.

**incompetent:** 1. Wanting ability or capacity: inabilitus, segnis: v. INCAPABLE. Phr.: t. for war, bello, ad pugnam inutilis, Caes. (v. INCAPABLE, fin.); pugna non sat idoneus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26. 2. Not possessing legal qualification: qui lege excepti: v. TO DISQUALIFY (2).

**incomplete:** imperfectus, inchoatus: v. IMPERFECT.

**incompletely:** imperfecte. v. IMPERFECTLY.

**incompleteness:** Phr.: there is ever an i. in our happiness, curtae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor. Od. 3, 24, ext.; \*ad beatam vitam nescio quid semper deest: v. IMPERFECTION.

**incomprehensibility:** cf. foll. art. **incomprehensible:** expr. by comprehendendo, dī, sum, 3: to wish to comprehend the i., ea mente comprehendere, veile quoque comprehendere non possunt, v. TO COMPREHEND (II. 6). Cic. Ac. 2, 29, fin., has, non comprehensus et non perceptus, in same sense, but appy. as phil. t. t. (N.B.—Not incomprehensus, much less incomprehensibilis.) See also INEXPLICABLE.

**inconceivable:** quod cogitari, mente s. anime percipi, etc., non potest: v. TO CONCIVE.

**inconceivably:** perh. incrédibili, mirum quantum, etc.: v. INCREDIBLY.

**inconclusive:** infirmus: Join: levius et infirmus, Cic. R. Com. 2, 6; [ad probandum] inf. et nigerius, Cic. Caec. 23, 64. Instead of infirmus, parum firmus, cf. Cic. Bu. 78, 272. Phr.: that argumentum est i., ex isto argumento nihil omnino efficitur; nihil valet ad probandum: v. TO PROVE.

**inconclusively:** \*nullis satis firmis argumentis; ita ut nihil satis ex argumentis efficiatur, nihil probetur: v. precd. art.

**inconclusiveness:** expr. by in-

firmus, etc.: v. precd. art.

**incongruity:** répugnanti, natura insociabilis: v. INCONSISTENCY, INCOM-

PATIBILITY.

**incongruous:** 1. inconveniens, nitis: to join things i., inconvenientia iugare, Sen. V. B. 12; Cass. in Cic. 2. male congruens, absōnius, etc.: v. DISAGREEING, INCONSISTENT.

**incongruously:** parum apte: v. UNSUITABLY. (Or, expr. by verb, to join things i., res ita conjungere ut minime inter se convenient, congruant: v. TO AGREE.)

**inconsiderable:** parvus: v. SMALL, TIRFLING.

**inconsiderate:** inconsidérat, v. THOUGHTLESS. Sometimes *inconsiderate* nearly = impolite: \*temere ac parum urbane factum.

**inconsiderately:** inconsidérat, negligenter, tēnēre: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 10; v. THOUGHTLESSLY.

**inconsiderateness:** animus parum consideratus, etc.: v. CONSIDERATE; and precd. art.

**inconsistency:** 1. inconstans (of character): to call change of plan i., mutationem consili i. dicere, Cic. Att. 16, 7, med. 2. Joln: inconstans mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

2. mutabilitas: Cic.; v. supr. 3. répugnanti (as existing between acts or statements): you do not perceive this gross i., tantum rerum r. non videt, Cic. Ph. 2, 2, 19. Phr.: what i. is this, quam haec inter se repugnant! never was such i., nil fuit unquam sic [tam] impar sibi! Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: cf. foll. art.

**inconsistent:** 1. inconstans, nitis (of character): I thought you absurdly i., mibi ridiculē es visus esse inc, Cic. R. Com. 6, 19: Sen. 2. contrāris (of things): CONTRARY. 3. absōnius (lit. out of tune; hence, not in keeping with: usu. with dat.): nothing i. with the belief of divine origin, nil ab fidē divinae originis, Liv. 1, 15: Hor.: also fol. by a and abl., Liv. 7, 2. 4. dis-

sentātēs (rare): v. DISAGREEING. To be i., (1). répugno, I (of things which are opposed): how i. these things are, haec inter se quam repugnant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72. (2). dissideo, sedi, sum, 2 (rare in this sense): Aristotle is i. with himself, ipse secum d. [ac repugnant sibi dict] Aristotle, Lact. 1, 5, ad fin. (3) dispergo, I: v. TO DISAGREE.

**inconsistently:** inconstanter: Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88. Phr.: to act i., leven, inconstanter se praebere: v. FICKLE. INCONSISTENT.

**inconsolable:** 1. inconsolabilis, e (rare and poet.): Ov. Met. 5, 426.

2. ita affectus animo ut (te) consolari nemo possit: cf. Cic. Mur. 27, 55 Phr.: my grief is altogether i., omnium consolationem viuīt dolor, Cic. Att. 12, 14; luctus nullo solatio (utilem consolationem) levari (leniri) potest, Cic. Ph. 9, 5, extr.: to i. (pine away with sorrow). dolore intabescere, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 24. See also DISCONSOLATE.

**inconsolably:** quod omnem respusat consolationem: v. precd. art.

**inconscious:** parum insignis, obscurus: v. CONSPICIOUS, OSCURÆ.

**inconstancy:** lēvitatis, inconstanthia: v. FICKLENES, INCONSISTENCY.

**inconstant:** inconstans, lēvis, mütabilis: v. FICKLE. Phr.: an i. lover, desulotor amoris, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15.

**inconsumable:** (flammis) indomiti-

s: Plin.: v. INCOMBUSTIBLE.

**incontestable:** v. INDISPUTABLE.

**incontinence:** 1. Want of restraint over the passions: incontinentia (Gr. ἀπάρκεια): he discoursed at length about inc. and intemperance, multo de inc. intemperantiae disseruit, Cic. Coel. 11, 25; also = clean-handedness in money-matters, Cic. Ver. 4, 15, 34. See also INTEMPERANCE. 2. Unchastity: impudicitia: v. UNCHASTITY. 3. Of secretions: incontinentia, e.g. urinac, Plin. 20, 15, 57.

**incontinent:** 1. Not restraining the passions: 1. incontinentis, nitis: the i. Tityos, inc. Tityos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77; Gell. 2. intemperans, nitis: v. INTEMPERATE. 3. Unchaste: impudicus: v. UNCHASTE. 4. Of secretion: incontinentis: Plin. 8, 43, 68.

**incontinently:** 1. Without continence: incontinenter: Cic. 2. Without delay: statim e vestigio: v. IMMEDIATELY.

**incontrollable:** qui (quae, quod) cohiberi, reprimi non potest: v. TO CONTROL.

**incontrollably:** ita ut cohiberi s. reprimi non possit.

**incontrovertible:** v. INDISPUTABLE.

**inconvenience:** 1. Want of agreement: inconveniens, incongruentia (both v. rare): v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. That which occasions trouble or disadvantage: 1. incommodum (rather stronger than the Eng.): this caused our men no little i., quae res magnum nostris attulit inc., Caes. B. C. 3, 6; v. DISADVANTAGE. 2. incommoditatis (like precd., though strictly abstract): Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35. Phr.: to put up with an i., incommodam rem pati, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27.

**inconvenient:** 1. Not agreeing: inconveniens: Cic. 2. Causing trouble: 1. incommodus (disadvantageous, troublesome): Ter.: v. precd. art. extr. Tery i., perincommodus: Cic.

2. inopportunus: at an i. time, tempore inopportuno (parum s. minus opportuno): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: v. UNSUITABLE. Phr.: to interrupt at an i. time, tempore laeve interpellare,

Hor. S. 2, 4, 4 = parum in tempore inopportuno interpellare.

**inconveniently:** incommode, p̄r-incommode: Cic.

**inconvertible:** Phr.: 1. bank-notes, \*syraphiae s. delegations quae repre-sentari non possunt.

**incorporate:** 1. To mix in one mass: commisceo: v. TO MIX. 2. To unite; esp. politically: contribuo, i. titum, 3: cities i.d. for the purpose of forming Megalopolis, urbes ad condamnū Megalopolim contributae, Liv. 23, 5: the new citizens to be i.d. in eight tribes, ut in octo tribus contribuerent novi cives, Vell. 2, 20: (people) lately i.d. in the Achaean league, nuper in Achaeum contributū concilium, Liv. 42, 37: also foll. by cum and abl., or dat., esp. when union on equal terms is implied: cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

III. To form into a corporation: perh. constituo, 3: v. TO INSTITUTE, ESTABLISH.

**incorporation:** expr. by verb. v. precd. art.

**incorrectly:** 1. perprēam (opp. to rightly): to pronounce i., p. prouinciare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: Cic. Join: prave et perprēam, Gell. 2. prāve: v. WRONGLY.

3. mendōsē (with faults or errors): to transcribe i., m. scribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5; Lucr. 4, parum s. minus emendate, etc.: v. CORRECTLY.

**incorporeal:** incorpōrālis, e: Quint.: Sen.: v. IMMATERIAL.

**incorrect:** 1. mendōsē: an i. copy of a will, exemplar testamenti m., Plin. Ep. 10, 23 (75): i. history (full of untrue statements), m. historia, Cic. Br. 16, 62; Gell. 2. parum s. minus acērātus: v. CORRECT, ACCURATE.

**incorrectness:** expr. by phr.: on account of the i. of his style he cannot be reckoned a classic, \*propter sermonem minus emendatum, Inter primas classis scriptores non est referendus.

**incorrigible:** perh. perdīt (given over and hopeless): v. ABANDONED. Usu. better expr. by circuml., qui nunquam se corrigit, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 9, init.; \*neum scriptura corrige se. emendate labores v. TO CORRECT.

**incorrigibly:** perh. perdīt (in a reckless, abandoned way): Cic. More precisely, ita ut (quod) corrigi non pos- sit: v. TO CORRECT.

**incorrupt:** intēger, abstiens, in-corruptus: v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

**incorruptibility:** 1. Lit.: 1. incorrupto (not class.): Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 42. Tert. 2. incorrupta (not class.): Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 50; Tert. 3. incorrup-tibilitas (not class.): Tert. (Usu. better expr. by circuml.: v. TO CORRUPT). 4. aeternitas: v. IMPERISHABleness.

II. In moral sense: 1. integritas: equity, strictness, i. aequitas, severitas, int. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: cf. ib. §§ 6, 13; Nep.: v. INTEGRITY. 2. abstinentia (clean-handedness): in the government of a province, provincialis abs., Cic. Sext. 3, 7; Nep. Epam. 4, init. 3. sanctitas (conscientiousness): Nep. Lys. 4. 4. expr. by circuml., incorrupti mores, incorupta fides, etc.: v. INCO-RUPTIBLE.

**incorruptible:** 1. That cannot perish: 1. incorruptus: Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 42; Plin. 2. incorruptibilis, e: i. and eternal, inc. et aeternus, Lact. 1, 3, fin.: v. IMPERISHABLE.

II. Not to be bribed or tampered with: 1. incorruptus: i. witnesses, inc. (atque integrati) testes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: a freedman of i. fidelity, libertus inc. hide, Tac. Ann. 12, 41: superl. incorruptissimus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81. 2. intēger, grā, grūm (upright: q. v.): Join: integer, innocent, religious, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 4: cf. supr. (1.). 3. sanctus (scrupulously moral, conscientious): Join: sanctus et religiosus, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44.

**incorruptibly:** incorrupte, integrē, sancte: Cic. (for syn. v. precd. art.).

**increase (subs.):** 1. Trans.: 1. augeo, xi, ctum, 2: to i. wealth, copias, facultates a., Cic.: the suspicione

of the Gauls are i.d., Gallis angetur suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Ter. 2, multiplico, 1 (strictly, *to i. many-fold; to i. greatly*): debts were immensely i.d. in those two years, aces alienum eo bini enio multiplicatum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: *to i. the dominions of Eumenes*, regnum Eumenis m., Liv. 37, 54, med. 3, amplifico, 1 (*to i. a large scale; render extensive or distinguished*): cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 12, augere opes, amplificare divitias: *to i. (extend) any one's influence*, auctoritate aliecius a, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 4, amplio, 1 (rare in this sense in good authors: in Cic. = *to adjourn*): *to i. one's wealth, a. rem*, Hor. S. I. 4, 32: cf. TO ENLARGE. 5, extendo, ditum and sum, 3: *to i. the price of things*, (rerum) pretia ex., Suet. Cal. 39: *Just.*; v. TO EXTEND. See also TO HEIGHTEN (fig.). II. Intrans.: 1. cresco, vi, tum, 3: *the love of money i.s.*, c. amor nummi, Juv.: *the resources and courage of the enemy had i.d.*, hostium opes antiquae reverant, Cic.: Sall.: Liv. In same sense, increso (infrig.); Liv. 1, 33: Virg. 2, angesco, 3 (not in Cic. in this sense: *v. to GROW*), the courage of the rest i.s., ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. Jug. 34: *to i. so fast, tantis augescere incrementis*, Liv. 27, 17 (cf. id. 4, 2, init., maximis auctibus crescere); Ter.: Tac. (N.B.—The passive of augeo may be employed as reflect.; and augeo itself is sometimes used intrans., esp. in perf. tenses: *the greatness of the Roman people had i.d. by clemency*, ignoscende, P. R. magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Or. Phil.: *Lucr.*) 3, gisco, 3 (*to i. insensibly, and at the same time rapidly*: chiefly poet. or in late writers): *ill-feeling, spontaneously rising, invidia sua sponte gliscente*, Liv. 2, 23, init.: *seruity i.-ing, gliscente adulatione*, Tac. Ann. 1, 1: Sili. 4, crebreso, increbreso (-besco), but 3 (strictly, *to i. in numbers or frequency* of the wind): *the wished-for gales i.*, cr. optatae aurore, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: so, ventus increbrescit, Cic. Fam. 7, 29, extr. 5, may sometimes be expr. by an inceptive verb: *to i. in loudness, clarescere; in brightness, splendescere; in sweetness, dulcescere; in strength, convalescere; in weight or seriousness, gravescere*: where see LOUD, BRIGHT, SWEET, etc.

increase (subs.): 1. incrémentum: *to cause an i. in anything*, alii rei inc. afferre, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: *to make rapid i.*, ingentibus augescere inc. e., cf. Liv. 27, 17: *to be always on the i.*, semper in inc. esse, Curt. 9, 3, med. 2, auctus, us (infrig.): *to make very rapid i.*, maximis auc. crescere, Liv. 4, 2, init. 3, augmentum (late): *neither i. nor decrease, neque aug. neque diminutio*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8. 4, accréto (the act of increasing): opp. to diminuio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

incredibility: expr. by phr.: *they teach the absolute i. of miracles*, \*miracula omnino incredibilia esse docent; miraculum, quod dicitur, nullo ne gravissimo quidem testimonio confirmari possunt disputant.

incredible: incredibilis, e (rarely in strict sense: usu. of what might seem to pass belief): *it is, how easily . . . , inc. dictu est quam facile . . .*, Sall. Cat. 6 *to interweave the i. with the probable*, incredibilis probabilibus intexere, Cic. Part. 4, 12, l'h'r.: *to be i.*, a fide abhorrire, Liv. 9, 56; omnem fidem excedere, Suet. Cl. 29; supra humanam fidem eveni, Plin. 34, 7, 17: *as it seemed almost i.*, quum vix fides esset (coll. by acc. and inf.), Suet. Vesp. 7.

incredibly: 1, incredibiliter (amazingly): Cic. Sen. 15, init. 2, incredibilem in modum: Cle. Att. 5, 16; incredibili modo, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 21. 3, supra quam cuiquam credible est: Sall. Cat. 5. 4, incredibile quantum: Just. 36, 2, extr. 5, ultra fidem, Suet. Caes. 57; supra fidem, Plin. 14, 7, 17. (N.B.—Of the above Nos. 3, 4, 5, can only denote degree.)

incredulity: incrédilitas (rare): Apul. By i., non credendo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30. incredulous; incredulus: Hor. A. P. 188: Quint. Phr.: *a person naturally i.*, qui non facile adducitur ut credat, Kr. (based on Cic.): *do not be i.*, noli tu obstinatione non credendi perseverare. incredulously: expr. by incredulus (cf. L. G. § 34): Hor. A. P. 188. incriminate: v. TO CRIMINATE, IMPLICATE. incurst: v. ENCROST. incrustation: 1. crusta: v. CRUST. 2, incrustatio (of walls with marble, etc.): Dig. incubate: incubo, incubito: v. TO SIT. incubation: incubatio: Plin. 10, 54, 75; also incubitus, us, ib. (or expr. by verb: *during the time of i.*, incubando tempore, duu ovis incubant utes). incubus: incubo, onis, m. v. NIGHTMARE. inculcate: inculo, 1 (*to impress anything upon one by iteration*): *to teach or even to i. tradere vel etiam inculcare*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: Quint. See also TO TEACH, IMPRESS.

inculcation: expr. by verb: v. precept, art. (inculcate, Tert.).

incuriosity: expr. by verb: *during his i.*, \*illo parochia obtinente; quamdiu parochia illi subjecta iuit. incumbent (adj.): chiefly in phr., it is i. upon: operari, 2 (with *acc.* and *inf.*): v. DUTY (l., 4). Phr.: *it is i. upon him to furnish proof*, et probato incumbit, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 2.

incumbent (subs.): *\*qui parochiam obtinet; cu parochia subiecta est*: v. PARISH.

incumber: v. ENCUMBER.

incur: 1. *To put oneself in the way of; meet*: 1. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (*to take upon oneself*): *to i. unpopularity amongst nations*, invidiam [atque offensionem] apud populos s., Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 55, 117: v. TO UNDERTAKE.

2. incurro, i. rsum, 3: *to i. (meet with) losses, disgraces, in damage, in defectio inc.*, Cie. Fin. 1, 14, 47. 3. subeo, 4, irr.: *to i. danger, periculum*, Cie. Inv. 2, 8, 26: v. TO UNDERGO. Phr.: *to i. danger, in periculum se committere*, Cie. Inv. 2, 8, 28. II. To bring upon oneself penalty, guilt, disgrace, etc.: 1. committo, misi, sum, 3 (*to become liable to*): *to i. a fine, mulierum c.*, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: *to i. a penalty, poemam c.*, Quint. 7, 4, 20. 2. admitto, 3 (esp. with in and acc. of pron. refl.): *to allow guilt, disgrace, access to oneself*: *I will confess the crime committed and the disgrace i.d.*, commissum facinus et admissum dedecus conetur, Cic. Fam. 1, 10, 2: Caes. Liv.: v. TO COMMIT. Phr.: *to i. the penalties assigned by law*, legum poenis obligari, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47.

incurable: 1. insanabilis, e: *an i. disease, ins. morbus*, Cic.: Hor. Plin. Ep. 2. immédiabili, e (poet.): *an i. wound or sore, im. vulnus*, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: *an i. complaint, insuperabilis valetudo*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 8: *to attempt to cure the i.*, desperatis adhibere medicinam, Cic. Att. 16, 15, med.: *i. defects of utterance, inenmendabilia oris incommoda*, Quint. 11, 3, 12.

incurably: Phr.: *to be i. ill*, insanabilis morbo conficiari, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; \*adeo iniqua valetudine labore ut m-dichiam omnem exasperet: v. INCURABLE.

incurious: parum (minus) curiosus: v. CURIOUS.

incurseion: incurso: Caes.: Liv.: v. INROAD. Phr.: *to make i.s. incurse*, e. g. (in) Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 25: Hor.: *to do so frequently, incurse, but used = incurse*, Liv. 5, 31, agros Romanos incurseaverat.

incurvate: curvo, incurvo, i.: v. TO CURVE, BEND.

indebt: i. Li.: owing money:

obeaeratus (encumbered with debt): Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Liv.: Suet. Phr.: *to be i.*

to any one for a sum of money, pecuniam alieni d-bere (v. TO OWN); pecuniam aliqui acceptam retulisse (ht. to have entred it to any one's credit as received), Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 70, 170: cf. Id. Ph. 2, 16, 40, amplus H. S. ducenties acceptum hereditatibus retuli. See also DEBT.

II. Fig.: under obligation: obnoxius: v. BEHOLDEN. Phr.: *to acknowledge oneself to be i. to another for life*, alicui vitam suam referre acceptam, Cic. l'h. 2, 5, extr. (v. supr. 1.): *to be very greatly i. to any one*, plurimum alicui debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: *to be i. to any one for sojety*, Beneficio alicuius salvinum esse, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Caes. B. G. 1, 53, extr.

indebtedness: v. OBLIGATION.

indecency: 1. turpitudi: i. of language, t. verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, extr. 2, obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY. See also INDECENCY.

indecent: 1. turpis, e: *an unsightly and i. appearance*, aspectus deformis atque t., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126 *what could be more i. than such conduct?* what more disgusting? quid hoc turpis? quid foedus? Cic. Ph. 2, 34, 86 *an i. expression*, t. verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19. 2, obscenus: v. OBSCENE. See also INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING.

indecently: turpiter: Ov. Am. 1, 7 47: Cic. v. DISCEASEFULLY.

indecision: 1. In any particular case: 1. baestatio, to pardon any one's i., alicuius b. ignorare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: Tac.: v. HESITATION. 2. dubitatio: *to be in a state of extreme i.*, aestuare dubitatione [versare se in utramque partem], Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 70, 24. Join. dubitatio et mora, Sall. (R. and A.). Phr.: *to be in a state of i.*, baestiare (v. TO HESITATE), animo fluctuari, Curt. 4, 12, ad fin.: Liv. (animi or animo pendere, is to be in a state of anxious suspense). II. As a feature of character: 1. inconstans (lack of steadiness of purpose): Join: inconstans mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Fin. 4, 35, fin.; varletas, et inconstans et cerebra sententiarum mutatio, Or. pro Dom. 2, +, 2, annus parum firmus; propisit parum firmus; v. DECIDED (adj.).

indecisive: Phr.: *an i. engagement*, proelium ancepis, cf. Liv. 21, 9 (quum diu ancesps fuisse certamen); par proelium, Nép. Them. 3: *the battle was i.*, duncatum incerto eventu est, Liv. 9, 38, mel.: aqua manu discessum est, cf. Sall. Cat. 39 (quodsi Caillina primo proelio . . . aqua manu discessisset); aquo Marte pugnatum est, Liv. 2, 6, fin.: dubia Victoria pugnatum est, cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 80 (quum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia Victoria pugnaretur).

indecisively: incerto eventu, aqua manu, aquo Marte: v. precd. art.

indeclinable: indeclinabilis, e: Diom. In pl. t. nouns, apicta Diom. Prisc.

indecorous: 1. indecorus: i. gesture, i. gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: Cic. v. UNBECOMING. 2. indecens, ntis: v. UNBECOMING.

indecorously: Indecorū, indecenter (late): v. UNBECOMINGLY.

indecorum: expr. by neut. of indecorus: v. DECORUM, DECENCY.

indeed: 1. Implying that the thing is so: *in point of fact*: 1. quidem (enclitic; usu. implying some restriction or contrast; v. inf. IV.): *this was (said) too angrily i., and very intemperately*, t. hinc iracunde hoc q., et valde intemperanter, Cic. l'h. 1, 5, 12. With verbs in the 1st pers. sing. and sometimes others, quidem is used *indeed*, *I have never sent one letter home without there being another to you*, eq. nunquam domum misi unam epistolam, quin esset ad altera, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, med.

2. also (usu. denoting a heightened emphasis or climax; also enclitic): *they hint this, and i. [more than that] openly show, hoc significant*, atque a. aperte ostendunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 10, 401

**3. cc.** 148: *that i. (in fact) you may learn from the decree of the Senate, id a. ex S. consulto cognoscere*, Cic. Ver. 4, 64, 143. **3.** émin., éminvérō: v. FACT (ix). **II.** Emphatic: *in very truth*: 1. préfeto (assuredly): *it is not so, judges; it is not i.*, non est ita iudicis, non est prefecto! Cic. Fl. 22, 53: *now i. you are at Rome, nunc quidem (vōv ye) pr. Romae es!* Cic. Att. 6, 5, init. **2.** vérē. v. TRULY. **3.** sānē (in this sense chiefly colloq.): *what you write has i. alarmed me, quod scribis. me commovit*, Cic. Fam. 2, 19: sometimes strengthened by quam, cf. Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, init., same quam litteris summis commoti: Cic. **4.** véro (esp. in reply to something): cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26, iūisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum? — Vero; ac liberter quidem, indeed I have; and with pleasure too: often strengthened by immo: tell me now, are you quite agreed? — Yes, indeed I am, Da mi nunc, satius probas? — Immo vero, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: sometimes vero is thus used at the beginning of a passage, when something is presupposed: cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 10, init., ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do indeed desire you to come to me*; where the letter is in answer to one received. **5.** dénum (esp. after is, illé; or a pron. adv.: strictly, an adv. of time, at length, in short): *that is i. true friendship*, ea d. vera est amicitia, Sall. Cat. 20: Cic: *then i. (and not till then), tunc (tum) d.*, Sen. Ep. 121, 3: *those things are i. intolerable*, ea sunt enim d. non ferenda, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. Less freq. with other words: *he is i. forgetful*, immoror est d., Ov. Met. 15, 122. **6.** définie (like preced. but rare): *that i. am wont to deem an honour*, is d. bonus mihi videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. **III.** Expressing surprise: 1. vérōne (veron): *is it so, indeed?* cf. Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 47: *ego non hunc novi adolescentem vostrum, — Vero?* Indeed? you don't say so! **2.** ain' = aise? or strengthened aín' tu? ain' tandem? ain' vero? = indeed? do you really say so? cf. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 191: Cic. Fam. 9, 21, init.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ATO (IV.). **IV.** Concessive: 1. quidem (enclitic = Gr. ye): *fol. by sed, antem (at) tamen, veruntamen: you do not i. hate, but as surely do not approve*, non tu q. oderis, sed certe non probes, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: cf. ib. § 6, quam mirarunt ille quidem utrinque, Phaedrum autem etiam amat: a stronger opposition is expr. by at, sed tamen, veruntamen, Cic.: cf. Tursellin, s. v. **2.** quidem (usu. = ego quidem): v. supr. 1): cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 14, habes, ut scribis, obtrectatores; quos quidem (I instead, for my part) faciliter sustineo, sed impeditum tamen: Sall. Cat. 51, med., de poena possimus equidm dicere . . . sed, per deos mortales, etc.

**indefatigable:** 1. assiduus (constant at anything; whether *toissoe or not*): best strengthened by another word: *an i. bęggar*, flagitior as. et acer, Cic. Br. 5, 8: so, assiduus and indefessus, Tac. Ann. 6, 22. **2.** impiger, gra, grum (exerting oneself vigorously): *an i. correspondent*, i. in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: more fully expr. by joining patients et impiger, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, init. **3.** indéfens (chiefly poet.): Virg.: Ov. Tac. (cl. supr. 1). **4.** indéfatigabilis, e: Sen. 1r. 2, 12, fin.

**indefatigable:** 1. assiduus (for syn. v. preced. art.): Cic. **2.** impiger ibi less freq. 1. pigritus, Cic. fr. in Non. et pati-titia: cf. preced. art. (2).

**indefatigably**; assiduè; impiger et patienter. cf. INDEFATIGABLE.

**infeasible**; (jus) quod infringi non potest cf. Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, j. 15, infringe testamentum, to set aside a will.

**indefectible**: \*quod in pejus mutari non potest.

**indefensible**: 1. Of military posts: (\*locus) parum firmus; quem

praesidio tenere non possit. **II.** In logical sense: quod non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 17; \*quod argumentis confirmari non potest. **III.** In moral sense: non excusandus: v. TO EXCUSE.

**indefinable:** 1. In strict sense: quod verbis definiri non potest: v. TO DEFINE. **II.** Colloq., incapable of definite expression: perh. nescio quis: cf. Cic. Arch. 7, 15, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere existere, "that indefinable something:" some i. evil, nescio quid mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

**indefinably**: ita ut (quid) definiri non possit; nescio quo modo: v. preced. art.

**indefinite:** 1. Not limited or defined: 1. infinitus: *an ing iry respecting an i. case (i. e. in which particular persons, times, etc., are not named)*, inf. rei qua-satio, Cic. de Or. 31, 138. **2.** indéfini-tus: Gell. **II.** Loose, vague: *perh. accepta obscürus* (cf. Agr. 2, 25, 66, obscura spe et caeca expectatione teneri), suspensus (cf. Tac. Ann. 1, 11, Tiberio . . . suspensa semper et obscura verba): v. DOUBTFUL.

**III.** Gram. t. t.: infinitus: Prisc. 2, 30, p. 580.

**indefiniteness**: infinité (without specification of details): Gell. 14, 7, med. Phr.: *the matter is i. postponed*, *tres ita prorogatur ut nullum tempus praefinatur*.

**indefiniteness**: expr. by adj.: v. INDEFINITE.

**indefile**: indéfili-bis, e (rare and poet.): Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 25 (or expr. by circum. quod deleri s. elini non potest: v. TO BLOT OUT, OBLITERATE). Phr.: *to fix an i. brand of infamy on any one*, aeternis alienus memoriae notas imurre, Vell. 2, 64.

**indecency**: expr. by pütidus, ödiosus (offensive to good taste): *nothing could exceed the i. of his conduct*, *enil potuit esse putidus s. odiosius*: v. OFFENSIVE. Phr.: *what i.!* O hominem humanitatis expertem! cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 4, init. See also INDECENCY.

**indecent**: 1. *Bordering on indecency*: *parum verecundus* (Kr. s. honestus, nonnihil turpitudinis habens, II. Offensive to good taste): pütidus, ödiosus: v. OFFENSIVE.

**indecently**: parum verecunde; turpiter: v. INDECENTLY.

**indemnification**: 1. Restoration of loss: expr. by verb: v. foll. art. **II.** Freedom from loss or punishment: v. INDEMNITY.

**indemnify**: 1. To make good a loss: expr. by damnum with various verbs: e. g. d. sacrire (alicui), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3 (al. resarcire): Liv. 9, 23, med.: resarcire, Stet. Cl. 6; restituere, Liv. (Kr.): v. TO RESTORE. See also TO COMPENSATE. **II.** To pass an enactment securing from consequences: perf. cárére, with dat. of person (gen. term, denoting legal provision for any one's good): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. CAVEO (II.).

**indemnity**: indemnitas (freedom from loss; legal term): *to grant a person, i. ind. alicui praestare*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5, init. Papin. Phr.: *an act of i. lex obliyonis* (Gr. ἀνύπνοια), Nep. Thras. 3; abolio, Stet. Tib. 4.

**indeemonstrable**: \*quod argumentis demonstrandi non potest.

**indent**: incisuris s. lacunis signare, distinguere: v. foll. art. See also TO NOTCH.

**indentation**: 1. incisur (a cut; mark like a cut): *(a fruit) marked with (long) i.s., incisuris distincta*, Plin. 13, 11, 10: of the divisions in the bodies of insects, id 11, 1, 1. **2.** lácuna (a rounded depression): used by Varr. of hollows below the brow, R. R. 2, 7; by Lact. of the depression in the lip *under the middle of the nose*, Op. D. 10; by Apul. of a dimple in the chin, Flor. 15.

**indented**: 1. incisuris s. lacunis distinctus, signatus: v. preced. art. **2.**

lácunósus (having hollows or depressions): Cic. 3 serráriū scissus (notched like a saw): Apul. H-erb. Phr.: a shield i. with many blows, clipeus plurimis plagiis signatus, cf. Ov. Met. 13, 119.

**indenture**: instrumentum (freq. in Dig. for a legal document): cf. Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35; Paul. Dig. 24, 3, 49, an appret. ce's i., "instrumentum ex quo puer (puella) ad disciplinam artifici traditur. (Indentura is the term in late Lat., and may be necessary for precision v. Du Cange, s. v.)

**independence**: nearest word, libertas: v. FREEDOM. Phr.: an opportunity for securing the i. of Greece, occasio lib-randa Graeciae, Nep. Milt. 3 to enjoy (their) i., liberos, immunes, suis legibus esse, Liv. 33, 12: of individuals = to please themselves, vivere ad suum arbitrium, Cic. Mur. 9, init.

**independent** (a. b.): 1. In political sense: liber, immuni, suis legibus (suis leges habens, Liv.): Liv. 33, 32: v. FREE. Phr.: to be i., ex aequo agere, Tac. Agr. 20. **II.** In gen. sense, enjoying freedom of action: 1. liber; in this sense often with sólūtus: an uncivilized race, free and i. (without any certain authority), genus hominum agreste, liberum et solutum, Sall. Cat. 6: we are all the more free and i., hoc liberiore et solutiore sumus, Cic. Acad. 2, 3, 8. **2.** sui pótens (one's own master; i. of circumstances): Hor. Od. 3, 29, 41. (Liv. has potens sui in slightly different sense, 26, 13, med., dum fiber, dum mel potens sum, effugere morte possum.) **3.** sui júris (strictly in legal sense: one's own master; or an emancipated son because): Fig.: to be too i. (of jurors who mean to act justly), nimum sui juris sententiae esse, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 6, 18. Phr.: to be i. in one's way of life, suo more vivere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 126; ad suum arbitrium vivere, Cic. Mur. 9, init.; he has been more i. in his mode of life, liberus vivendi iusti potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25: i. of the schools, nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: to be i. of external things, non aliunde pendere, nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensus habere rationes, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, init., (R. and A.); externis rebus minime obnoxium esse (v. DEPENDENT).

**III.** Having personal property: Phr.: a person of i. property, \*qui habet (nonnullas easque suo iure habet?). **independent** (subs.): usu, pl., the sect so called, \*qui singulos Christianorum coetus sui iuris esse volunt (R. and A.). In the Latin of the 17th cent., Independentes is used.

**independently**: 1. In political sense: liberé, suis legibus, ex aequo: v. INDEPENDENT (I.). **II.** In gen. sense:

1. liberé, sólitè (not absolute, which is = perfectly): Cic. J. O. 1: solute et libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100. 2. suo more, ad suum arbitrium, etc.: v. INDEPENDENT (II.). **III.** apart from: \*alicuius rei ratione non habita.

**incredible**: inénarrabili, e (Crat.): v. tot, in labor, Liv. 44, 5. Sen. Join: mirus et incredibilis atque inenarrabili, Vell. 2, 99. (Or expr. by circum. i. pleasure, voluptas major quam quae enarrari possit, v. TO DESCRIBE.) Sometimes nescio quia may serve, cf. INDEFINABLE (II.).

**incredibly**: inénarrabili, e (Crat.): v. IMPERISHABIL-ESS.

**indestructible**: pérennis, incorruptus: v. IMPERISHABLE.

**indefinable**: Phr.: an. magnitudo quae (subtiliter) defini atque exprimi non potest.

**indefinite**: v. INDEFINITE.

**indefinitately**: v. INDEFINITELY.

**index**: 1. of a book: 1. in dex, icis, m. (table of contents): Plin.

**Ep. 3, 5, 2:** Quint.: M. L. **2.** *elen-*  
bus: post pref. Plin. N. H. (al. omitt.  
nt). Phr.: *to add an i., quid singu-*  
*lantis contingatur libris subjungere*; Plin.  
pref. N. H. extr. **II.** *of a dial or*  
*watch; gnōmon; horarum index; v.*  
*HANUS (III).* **III.** Fig.: *that which*  
*indicates; index;* cf. Cic. Or. 18, fin.  
imago est animalis vultus, *indices oculi.*

**Indian:** **I.** *As subs.; Indus (more*  
*usu. pl.); Cat. Hor.; Plin.* **II.** *As*  
*adj.; Indicus; Ter.; Mart.*

**indicate:** **1.** *indico, i. (to point*  
*out; be an indication of): the features*  
*i., the character, vultus i. more;* Cic. Leg.  
1, 9, 26 *the age of cattle is i.d. by the*  
*teeth, aetus veterinorum dentibus indicat-*  
*or;* Plin. 11, 37, 64. **2.** *significo,*  
**1.** *(to show signs of, to intimate): as*  
*was i.d. by the smoke and fire; ut fumo*  
*aque ligibus significabatur;* Caes. B. G.  
2, 7: *he i.s his wish by a nod, nutu s.*  
*quid veit;* Ov. Met. 3, 643; **v. TO INTI-**  
**MATE.** **3.** *expr. by indicium: esp. in*  
*dat. with esse; your speech i.d. to me*  
*what your disposition was, mibi quale*  
*ingenium haberes indicio fuit oratio;*  
Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4; **Nep.:** *v. INDICA-*  
*TION.* **4.** *arguo, i., utum, 3 (to furnish*  
*a proof of: rare in this sense): fear i.s*  
*degenerate souls, degeneres animos a-*  
*timor;* Virg.: *v. TO PROVE.*

**indication:** **1.** *indictum (any-*  
*thing that indicates or proves; rather*  
*more positive than the Eng.): i.s and*  
*traces of poison, i. et vestigia veneni;*  
Cic. Clu. 10, extr.: *most certain proofs*  
*and i.s of guilt; certissima argumenta-*  
*tive i. sceleris;* Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13: *cf.*  
*preced. art. (3).* **2.** *vestigium (cf.*  
*supr.): v. TRACE.* **3.** *argumentum;*  
*v. PROOF.* **4.** *significatio (the act of*  
*expressing a thing by signs or other in-*  
*dications): not by express proof but by*  
*i.s, non demonstratione sed s.,* Cic. de Or.  
3, 59, init.: *is the sign or indication*  
*itself: i.s of health, s. valetudinis;* Cic.  
Div. 2, 69, 142. **5.** *signature: v. SIGN.*  
*To be an i. of, indicate, significare: v.*  
*TO INDICATE.*

**indicative:** *indicativus (modus):*  
Dion. Prisc.

**indict:** *accūso, arcesso, nomen (ali-*  
*cujus) deferō, etc.; v. TO ACCUSE.*

**indictable:** (?) *accusabilius, cf. Cic.*  
Tusc. 4, 35, 75; *accusabilius turpitudi-*  
*ot* *Or by circuml.,* \**(delictum) cui legibus*  
*constituta poena est.*

**indiction:** *in chron., indictio, Cod.*  
Theod.

**indictment:** *accusatio, etc.; v. AC-*  
*CUSATION.* Phr.: *a bill of i., libellus,*  
Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14: *often pl.: to present*  
*a bill of i., libellos dare,* Paul. Dig. 48,  
2, 2, § 2: *to draw up one, libellos con-*  
*cipere, cf. Dig. 1, c. (libellorum in-*  
*scriptionis conceptio talis est); l. formare,*  
Juv. 6, 244.

**indifference:** **I.** *Neutrality of*  
*mind; nearest phr. perh. aequus animus*  
*(a calm, undisturbed mind); v.* CALMNESS, FAIRNESS. **II.** *Neglect, apathy*  
*i.: lentiūdō (esp. cold, phlegmatic*  
*i.: as habit of mind); cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1,*  
1, 13, nam illud [omnino non irascl] non  
solum est gravitas, sed nonnumquam  
est lentitudinis; id Tusc. 4, 19, 43. **So**,  
**with i., lente:** Liv.: *v. COOLLY.* **2.**

*dissolutus animus (a lux, careless dispo-*  
*sition): Cic. R. Am. 11, 32. **3.** *negligentia:* v. NEGLECT. Phr.: *the people*  
*viewed his assassination with i., occulsum*  
*eum populus indifferenter tulit;* Suet.  
Dion. 23: *he did not treat this with i.,*  
*non tulit hoc animo aequo,* Nep. Dion.  
6. **III.** *In moral sense, a quality nei-*  
*ther good nor bad: expr. by adj.: v.*  
*INDIFFERENT (11).**

**indifferent:** **1.** *Not caring:* **1.**  
sécūrus (*heedless; not in this sense in*  
*Cic.): supremely i. about what may*  
*alarm.* Tíridates, quid l. terrat, unice  
s., Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: *i. to his sister's*  
*love, s. amorum germanae,* Virg. Aen. 1,  
346. Sll. **2.** *tensus (phlegmatic):* Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: Cic.: *v. cool (11).*

**3.** *dissolutus (lux, heedless): of so*

*i. a temper as to endure this, tam d.*

anim, ut hoc ferre posset, cf. Cic. R.  
Am. 11, 32. **4.** *indifferens, ntis (rare)*  
*i. about diet, circa victim i., Suet. Caes.*  
**5.** *incurious (unconcerned), remis-*  
*sus (slack, wanting in vigour):* Jovin.: remissus ac languidus animus,  
Caes. B. C. 1, 21: v. REMISS. Phr.: *to*  
*be i.: (1.) nil moror, i. (not to care for*  
*or value; with aor.) all those things I*  
*am i. to, ista omnia nil moror,* Pl. Aul.  
2, 1, 49: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16. **(2.)** lente*s.*  
indifferenter fero, s. irr. (*to take a thing*  
*coolly or i.): comp. preced. art. (3.)*  
*negligo, ext. ectum, i. (to disregard): to*  
*be i. to threats, minas n., Cic. Quint. 30,*  
*92; to money, pecuniam n., Sen. V. B. 27,*  
**6.** *fol. by inf. (poet.): to be i. to the per-*  
*petration of a crime, n. fraudem commi-*  
*tere, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 30. (4.)* obſtūresco,  
durui, 3 (*to become hardened and so i.:*  
*through despair the mind becomes i. to*  
*grief, desperation rerum ob. animus ad*  
*dolorem,* Cic. Fam. 2, 16, init.: *also of*  
*the deadingness of affection, i., b. 5, 15.*  
**(5.)** expr. by interest, rēfert: *I am quite*  
*i. on that point, ld me nihil refer, inter-*  
*test:* L. G. § 281, obs. (6.) expr. by  
cūro, cūrāe est, magni facio, nestimo,  
with a negative: v. TO CARE FOR. **II.**  
**1.** *of neutral character; neither good nor*  
*bad:* **1.** *indifferens, ntis (in phil.*  
*sense): used by Cic. = Gr. ἀδιάφορος,*  
Fin. 3, 16, 53. **2.** *mēdiocris, e (in*  
*popular sense, middling): cf. Hor. A. P.  
372: v. MIDDLE. **3.** *mēdius: i.*  
*pursuits, artes m. (expr. as quae neque*  
*laudari per se nec vituperari possunt),*  
Quint. 2, 20, 1: *an i. character, m. in-*  
*genium,* Tac. II, 1, 49. **4.** *expr. by*  
*circuml., nec bonus nec malus, cf. Cic.*  
Fin. I. c. **5.** sometimes neuter may  
serve, when good and bad are men-  
tioned: e. g. quid bonum sit, quid ma-  
num, quid neutrum, Cic. Div. 2, 4, init.  
(R. and A.).*

**indifferently:** **I.** *Without dis-*  
*tinction:* prōmīscue, sine discrimine:  
v. INDISCRIMINATELY. **II.** *Without par-*  
*tiality:* aequabiliter: v. IMPARTIALLY.

**III.** *Without emotion:* **1.** lente:  
v. COOLLY. **2.** *indifferenter (rare):*  
Suet. Dom. 23. **IV.** *Moderately; mé-*  
*discreti: v. MODERATELY, TOLERABLY.*

**indigence:** **1.** *ēgestas (esp. as*  
*the result of profligacy): poverty, or*  
*rather i., and beggary, paupertas vel*  
*potius e. ac mendicitas, Cic. Par. 6, 1,*  
*extr.: to be reduced to extreme i., in*  
*summanni e. deduci,* Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5,  
§ 17: Tac. **2.** *inopia: v. DESTITU-*  
*TION.* See also POVERTY. (N.B.—Not  
indigentia: v. NEED.)

**indigenous:** **1.** *vernaculus (home-*  
*bred, home-grown): birds migratory or*  
*i., volucres advenae, v., Varr. R. R. 3, 5,*  
**ad med.: vines peculiar and i. to Italy,**  
*vites peculiares atque v. Italiæ,* Plin.  
14, 2, 4, § 25. **2.** *indigena (in the*  
*sense of human beings): the i. Latines, i.*  
*Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: of wine, indi-*  
*gena vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72.*

**indigent:** **1.** *ēgens, ntis (usu. a*  
*term of reproach): slaves and i. persons,*  
*servi et e., Cic. Att. 14, 10: sometimes*  
*strengthened by an abl.: fortunā e., Cic.*  
Fl. 15, 35. **2.** *inops: v. DESTI-*  
*TUTE.* (N.B.—Not indigens, which is =  
in NEED.)

**indigestible:** **1.** *gravis, ntis (e opp.*  
*to levis): i. food, g. cibus, Cic. N. D. 2,  
9, 24: Cels. **2.** *difficilis ad concóquen-*  
*dum: cf. Cic. I. c.**

**indigestion:** *crūditas: to die from*  
*i., cruditate mori,* Cic. Fam. 15, 17  
*severe i., magna c., Cels. 2, 6: to remove*  
*i., er. digerere,* Plin. 26, 7, 25. Phr.:  
*suffering from i., crudus,* Cic. Clu. 60,  
168: Cato. See also CONSTIPATION.

**indignant:** **1.** *indignans, ntis (part.*  
*of, indignant): the soldiers i. that*  
*the enemy could endure the sight of them,*  
*militiae i. quod conspectum suum hostes*  
*fuisse possent,* Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Liv.  
(N.B.—Not used of acts or words except  
poet.) **2.** *indignabundus (stronger*  
*than preced.): Liv. 38, 57. Gell.*

**indignant, to be:** **1.** *indignor, i.*  
*(denoting a sense of gross injury or indig-*

*nity): foll. by acc. and inf., Sall. Jug.*  
*2: by quod and subj., Caes. (v. prece-*  
*art.); by acc. of the object, Virg. Aen.  
2, 93: in prose the acc. or object is freq.*  
*in the case of neut. prons. (cf. L. G. § 253).* **2.** *stomachor, i. (to be piqued*  
*or annoyed): Cic.*

**indignantly:** **1.** *-expr. by indig-*  
*nabundus, indignans: cf. L. G. § 343.*  
**2.** *indignant (rare and late):*  
Arn. Ann.

**indignation:** **1.** *indignatio: i.*  
*bursting forth from the heart, erupiens*  
*animus ac pectori l., Ven. 2, 65. to ex-*  
*cite i., i. movere, Liv. 4, 50, init.* Hor.  
(Not so in Cic.) *Indignatio, indignation,*  
Plin. jun. **2.** *indignitas (strictly, the*  
*indignity, not the sense of it): can our*  
*i. be silent? tacita esse poterit i. nostra?*  
Cic. Att. 10, 8 (where the word hovers  
between the objective and subjective  
sense): cf. Liv. 5, 45, primum inisratio  
sui, deinde *indignitas*, atque ex ea ira  
... **3.** *ira, stōmāchus: v. ANGER,*  
*VEXATION.* *To feel i., indignari; full of*  
*i., indignabundus: v. prece. art.*

**indigo:** (?) *indicum: cf. Plin. 33, 13,*  
57; *1. plant, \*indigofera tinctoria,*  
Linn.

**indirect:** **1.** *Not in a straight*  
*line: perh. dēvīs: by i. routes, d. itiner-*  
*ibus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: Suet.* Or expr.  
by non [parum] rectus: v. DIRECT. **II.**  
*Of speech, covert: obliquus: i. speeches*  
*(or remarks), ob. orations, Suet. Dom.  
2, extr.: Quint.* **III.** *In grammar*  
*obliquus: i. speech, ob. oratio, Just. 38,*  
3, extr.: so, ob. allocutiones, Quint. 9, 2,  
37. Phr.: i. taxation, \*tributa (vecti-  
gala) quae neque ex censu neque in  
capita imperantur sed pro ratione rerum  
venia exiguntur. (N.B.—Indrectus in  
Quint. 5, 13, 2, is probably a false  
reading.)

**indirectly:** **1.** *obliquē (by insinua-*  
*tion): Tac. A. 3, 35; Gell.* **2.** *expr.*  
*by circuitu (roundabout speech): to*  
*teach atheism i., deos circuione quadam*  
*tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: you did not*  
*speak at all i., nihil circuione usus es,*  
Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31. **3.** *tectē: v. COV-*  
*ERTLY.*

**indirectness:** *circuito (esp. of*  
*speech): v. prece. art. (2). Or expr. by  
adj.: v. INDIRECT.*

**indiscribability:** *expr. by verb:*  
v. ILL. ART.

**indiscrepable:** *quod secerne, di-*  
*vidi, discripsi, distrahī non potest:* Cic.  
Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

**indiscret:** *inconsultus: v. IMPU-*  
*DET.*

**indiscreetly:** *inconsulte, tēmēre:*  
v. IMPUDICENTLY.

**indiscretion:** *v. IMPUDENCE.*

**indiscriminate:** **1.** *prōmīscue:* Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: Sall. (Some-  
times the adj. may serve. cf. Sall. Cat.  
12, divina atque humana prōmīscue =  
prōmīscue: also the adv. phr., in prō-  
mīscue, occurs in Tac.: cf. Ger. 44, nec  
arma ut apud ceteros Germanos in prō-  
mīscue, sed clausa sub custode.) **2.** *expr.*  
*by discrimen, ius, n. with a nega-*  
*tive word: e. g., sine [ullo] discrimine,*  
Suet. Aug. 32: [delectu omni et] d. re-  
moto, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69; omni d. sub-  
latu, cf. id. Ver. 2, 50, 123; nullo d.,  
Virg. Aen. 1, 574. Sall.: v. DISTINCTION.

**3.** *also by delectus, us nullo ba-*  
*bito delectu, cl. Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149. sine*  
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ullo d., id. Agr. 2, 21, *expr.*: Gell. 20, 5: nullo d., Ov. M. 10, 325. 4. passim (*here and there without distinction*): we write poetry, unlearned and learned i., scribimus indocti doctique poemata p., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117; Just. 43, 1, *med.*, 5. temere: v. RANDOM (AT).

indistinctē: Gell.: Dig. Join: indistincte aque promiscue. L. pref. Phr.: the pious and the impious i., nulla ratione habita plorum impiorumque, cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15.

indispensable: omnino s. maxime necessarius: v. NECESSARY.

indispensably: v. precd. art.

indispose: i. e. to render averse to: 1. alieno, i.: opp. to conciliare et commendare, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, *init.* 2. avōco, i. v. TO DISINCLINE.

indisposed (part. adj.): 1. Disinclined: alienus, aversus, etc.: v. AVERSE. 2. In poor health: (leviter) aegrotus, parum s. minus valens: v. ILL, UNWELL. Pbr.: to feel somewhat i., offensu quid sentire, Cels. 1, 6.

indisposition: 1. Disinclination: animus alienus: v. AVERSION. 2. Slight bodily disorder: 1. väletudo, inväletudo (extr. rare): v. ILLNESS. 2. commotiūcula (a slight i.): Cic. Att. 12, 11, *expr.* (Sem. has motiūcula in same sense, Tranq. 2, *init.*) 3. offensio (esp. as caused by unsuitable food, etc.): Cels. (v. precd. art, *expr.*) Petr.

indispesable: 1. certus: v. CERTAIN. 2. more precisely, that no controversia non [nulla] est, cf. Cic. Caec. 11, 31; quod in controversiam adduci non potest, cf. Cic. De Or. 1, 40, 183: v. CONTROVERSY. 3. sometimes constat, iti, i. denoting that a thing is generally agreed upon: v. EVIDENT (TO BE).

indisputably: sine controversia: Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7. See also CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

indissoluble: quod dissolvi non potest: v. TO DISSOLVE. (Indissolubilis, Cic. Tim. 11, not liable to dissolution)

indissolubly: ita ut dissolvi nullo modo possit: v. DISSOLVE. (N.B.—Not indissolubiliter)

indistinct: 1. expr. by clārus with a negative: with an i. murmur, non c. murmur, Lucan, 1, 352; i. handwriting, literae minus compositae ac clarae, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: v. DISTINCT.

2. obtūsus: a voice clear or i., vox clara, ob. Quint. 11, 3, 15: i. vision, ob. acies, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. 3. obscūrus: Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 60, vox obscurior: v. OBSCURE. 4. (?) surdus: cf. Plin. 35, 2, 2, 3, 4, surdo figurarum discriminē, i. e. not clearly defined: v. DULL. 5. bēbes, étis (of whatever makes a dull, faint impression on the senses): cf. Quint. 1, 11, 4: v. DULL.

6. confusus (blended together): i. utterance, conf. os (opp. to placnum), Khr. (Cic.). To render i., obscurare, e. g., vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20.

indistinctly: parum s. minus clāre: v. CLEARLY, DISTINCTLY. Phr.: to articulate i., literas obscurare, Cic. De Or. 3, 11, 41; opprime, id. Off. 1, 37, 133. See also OBSCURELY.

indistinctness: expr. by adj.: v. precd. art.

indistinguishable: expr. by distinguo, intoscō: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

indite: scribo, 3: v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE.

individual (adj.): 1. singūlī, ae: v. SINGLE. 2. proprius: v. FAMILIAR, PROPER.

individual (subs.): i. e. a person viewed separately: expr. by singūlī, ae, a: to benefit the state or the i., \*aut civitati aut singulis civibus prodesse: v. SINGLE. See also PERSON.

individuality: propriae ingenii, proprium ingenium: v. PECCULARITY.

individually: singulātū; singūlī, ae, a: v. SINGLY.

indivisibility: expr. by verb: they teach the absolute i. of these particles, haec corpora nullo modo dividī, seceri, disperci posse docent: v. TO DIVIDE. (Individuū, Tert.)

indivisible: 1. individuū: i. bodies, i. corpora (= atomi), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. 2. indivisibilis: Diom.: Tert. (N.B.—usu. better expr. by verb: quod dirimi, dividī, seceri, disperci omnino non potest: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.)

indocile: 1. indocilis, e (hard to teach): Cic.: Hor. 2. intractabilis (difficult to manage): Join, dura et intractabilis [aetas]: Sen. Ep. 25, *init.*: v. UNMANAGEABLE.

indocility: indocilis natura, indigentum: cf. Quint. 1, 3, *init.*

indoctrinate: imbuo, 3: v. TO IMPERSE, INSTRUCT.

indolence: 1. inertia (lack of energy and activity): to make a concession to i., aliquot inertia largiri, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68. Join: segnitie atque inertia, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, *init.* (Cic. uses inertia laboris, as a fuller expr., R. Com. 8, 24). 2. segnitie, el: also -a, ae (backwardness, slowness): esp. in attempting: most inactive i., inertissima segnitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 5; Ter. cf. supr. (1). 3. desidia: v. SLOTH.

indolent: 1. iners, ritis (inactive): esp. with another epith. e. g. iners et desidiosus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91; iners, ignavus, somnolitus, id. Sen. 11, 1.

2. ignavus (stronger than preced. and implying base, sluggish indolence: cf. supr.): v. LAZY, COWARDLY. 3. desidiosus: v. SLOTHFUL; and cf. supr. (1).

4. déses, idis: Gell. 5, segnis et (slow, backward): Join: segnis et jacens [puer], Quint. 1, 3, 2. 6. piger: v. SLUGGISH. 7. lentus (easy and apathetic): v. SLOW.

indolently: 1. ignavē (more freq. in worse sense): Virg. G. 3, 465. 2. segniter: v. SLOWLY. Join: segniter, otioso, negligenter, Liv. 2, 58. 3. desidiosus: v. Lucr.

indomitable: 1. indomitus: usu. in sense of not actually broken or quelled: Hercules ever i. and untiring, H. indomitus semper et indefessus: Plin. Pan.: Ov.: cf. INVINCIBLE. 2. impiger: v. INDEFATIGABLE.

in-door (adj.): 1. umbrātilis, e (lit. in the shade; i. e. under a roof): in-door, luxurious life, vita u. et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27. 2. umbrātūs (like preced.): Gell.

indorse: v. ENDORSE.

indubitable: indubitabilis, e (rare): Quint.

indubitably: sine dubio: v. UNDOUBTEDLY.

induce: 1. addūco, xi, cum, 3 (fol. by ut and subj.): I was i. to undertake this burden, adductus sum ut hoconus susciparem, Cic. Div. Verr. 2, 5; Ctes.: Liv.: also fol. by ad and ger: he was not easily i. to believe, non facile ad credendum addebat, Nep. Con. 3: Cic.: absol., i. by these considerations, his rebus adducti, Ctes. B. G. 1, 3. Foll. by quin=ut non, Suet. Tib. 21. 2. indūco, xi, cum, 3 (usu. in bad sense, to persuade to evil: same constr. as preced.): to i. any one to tell a lie, id. aliquem ut ministrari, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46: v. TO TEMPT. (N.B.—Later authors use both the above with infin.: quod cave imiteris). 3. persuadō, 2 (fol. by ut and subj.): to i. by large rewards and promises, magnis praemis pollicitationibusque p. aliquid, ut..., Caes. B. G. 3, 18: v. TO PERSUADE.

4. incito, 1: TO EXGE, INCITE.

indurement: 1. praemium (any kind of reward): to hold out i. to any one, aliquem praemis invitare, Cic. Lig. 4, 12; elicer, id. Bal. 16, 37 (cf. preced. art. 3): he should set before them what were the i. to war, proponeret quae p. armis peterent, Sall. Cat. 21. 2. invitāmentum (rare): to hold out no i. to anything, nullum ad aliquam rem i. afferre, Cic. Hort. fr.

3. invitāmentū (anything that impls): the strongest i. to undergo peril and danger, maximum et periculum inc. et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23. 4. illecebra, usu. pl.: v. ALLURENT.

5. expr. by verb: no i. could tempt me to ..., nihil me

adducere posset ut ...: by what is? quibus rebus adductus: v. TO INDUCE.

6. causa: v. CAUSE.

induct: 1. inaugūro, i: his son was i. as augur in his room, augur in locum inauguratus filius, Liv. 30, 26. med.: Cic. 2. consecro, i (to set apart as sacred): he was formally i.'d to the see, rite episcopus consecratus est: v. TO CONSECRATE.

induction: 1. Logical: inducō: Quint. 5, 11, 3. 2. Formal appointment: 1. consecrātiō (by religious rites): Inscr. in Forcell. 2. inducō: Cod. Theod. (R. and A.). 3. expr. by verb: v. TO INDUCER.

inductive: Phr.: i. reasoning, argumentandi ratio quae per inductionem fit.

indue: v. ENDUE, ENDOW.

indulge: 1. To treat indulgently: 1. indulgeo, si, 2 (with dat.); this legion Caesar had specially i.d., huic legioni Caesar indulserat praecepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *expr.* to i. a slave, servus, ind. Sen. 2. morem gérō, morigerō: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH.

2. To give way to passion, etc.: 1. indulgeo, 2: to i. one's anger, irae i., Liv. 3, 53: the consuls i. the ardour of the legions, ind. consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43, med.: Ov. 2. effundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (with pron. refl. or as pass. refl.: foll. by prep.): to i. (excessively) in luxury, ad luxuriam effundi, Liv. 34, 6, med.; in lust, in libidine [more usu. acc.] se effundere, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21; in loud laughter, in cachinos effundi, Suet. Cal. 32, 3. expleo, ēvi, tūmu, 2: v. TO GRATIFY.

3. servio, 4 (to yield oneself up to; with dat.): to i. in sensual pleasure, voluptūbus s., Sall. Cat. 52, med.: to i. resentment, iracundias s., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, fin. 3. Intrants: to go to excess: invitō, 1: to i. at the table, inv. esse in coena, PL. Am. 1, 1, 130: when he i. most freely (in wine), quotes largissime se invitare, Suet. Aug. 77: Sall. fr.

indulgence: " Too lenient treatment": 1. indulgentia (in good or bad sense): excessive i. towards one, nimia i. in aliquem, Pl. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, med.: Caes. 2. vénia (an act of grace or clemency): to grant any one an i., v. aliquid dare, Cic. Arch. 2, 3; Liv. To treat with i., indulgere: v. TO INDULGE.

II. Free gratification of desires: Phr.: prone to sensual i., effusus in Venerem, Liv. 29, 23, med.: devoted to every kind of vicious and depraved i., vitia flagitiosa omnibus dedidit, Cic. R. Am. 13, 38 so. voluptūbus dedidit, id. Fin. 1, 18, 57: habitual i. of animal desires, corporis obsequium atque indulgentia, Cic. Fin. 1, 23, *init.*: free i. in wine, largior jucundiorque vini invitatione, Gell. 15, 2 (also dimin. invitātūcula, slight indulgence, ib. in lem.).

III. Papal: \*indulgentia (as tec. t.). plenary i., ind. plenariae: to preach i., ind. praedicare, Eccl. Scr. in Kr. Or expr. by circuml. venia s. remissio peccatorum a pontifice Romano promissa, Kr.

indulgent: 1. indulgens, ntis (gentle with: with dat.): i. towards offences, peccatis ind. Cic. Am. 24, 89: but the word has oft. a good sense, e. g. indulgens pater, a kind, affectionate father, Nep. Att. 1: cf. Cic. Clu. 5, 12, que nomen amantis indulgentissime maternum.

2. ignoscens, ntis (prone to forgive): Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32. 3. facilis, e (easy-tempered): more fully, facilis impetranda veniae, Liv. 26, 15, init.: he shall find me an i. father, i. me utetur patre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: i. Nymphe, f. Nymphe, Virg. Ecl. 3, 9. Join: facilis, indulgens, Suet. 21.

4. remissus (the reverse of strict; not standing on one's right or dignity): cf. Cic. Att. 16, 15, *init.*, utrum remissus esset, an summo iure contenderem: Liv. To be i. towards, indulgere (with dat.): v. TO INDULGE.

indulgently: indulgenter: Cic.: Sen. To behave i. towards, facilem, i-

dulgentem se praebere erga aliquem : v. preced. art.

**indurate**: dūro, i. : v. TO HARDEN.

**industrious**: 1. industrius (*constantly doing something*): (*men*) watchful, sober, i., vigilantes, sobri, i., Cic. Coel. 31, 74; not always of *praiseworthy activity*, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57, where Dionysius of Syracuse is called vir acer tuus gerens et *industrius* (*restlessly active*): *an active and i. hand*; Opera agilis: *qui est i. Col. 11, 1, nrd.* : Tac. Agric. 2, 12, gnāvus or nāvus (*full of activity and energy*): *an i. labourer*, operarius n., Col. 11, 1, med. **Join**: (homo) n. et *industrius*, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, init.: Hor. **3.** ácer, cris, cre (*vigorously active, energetic*): v. ACTIVE.

**4.** strēnuus (*exerting oneself*): to be i. about anything, in aliqua re s. præbtere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12: v. VIGOROUS.

**5.** impiger, gra grum (*active, untiring*): so i. in writing, tam i. in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. **6.** sēdūlūs (*pains-taking, doing one's best*): cf. Cic. Br. 47, extr. eloquentes videbant non sedulos conquirere velle: Plin. 7, diligens: v. CAREFUL, DILIGENT. **8.** assiduus: v. ASSIDUOUS. **9.** stūdīsōs: esp. of application to study, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, fin.

**industriously**: 1. industrie: Caes.: Cic. **Join**: diligentia industrie, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: Suet. **2.** assidue: v. ASSIDUOUSLY. **3.** sēdūlūs (*usu. of one who does his best*): to discharge a duty i. (*to the utmost of one's ability*), munere s. fungi, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2. **4.** gnāviter or nāviter: Hor.

**industry**: 1. industria: *ability is fed by i.* alitur industria ingenium, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: elaborated by i., industria elaboratus, Cic. Manil. init. (But industria is a more comprehensive word than the Eng., and includes all kinds of activity.) **2.** assiduitas (*keeping close to occupation*): v. ASSIDUITY.

**3.** gnāvitas or nāvitas (*brisk activity*): v. rare): Arn. **4.** sēdūlūtās (*earnest attention to a duty*): *the i. of a poor poet*, s. mali poetae, Cic. Arch. 10, 25. **Join**: opera et sedulitas, Cic. Fam. 8, 11, med.; qui labor, quae sedulitas! Plin. 11, 30, 36. **5.** diligētia (*care and attention*): v. CARE, DILIGENCE.

**6.** stūdītūs (*earnest devotion, eager pursuit*): v. ZEAL.

**indwelling**: quod intus habitat, sedem habet.

**inebriate**: inebrio, i. (rare): v. TO INTOXICATE.

**inebriated**: ebrius: v. DRUNKEN.

**inebriation**: ebrietas: v. DRENKENESS.

**ineffable**: quod veribus exprimi non potest.

**ineffably**: \*supra quam verbis exprimi potest.

**ineffective**: Phr.: an i. speaker, \*qui parum dicendo valet: cf. EFFECTIVE (II); most of the words and phr. under which may be reversed by a negative.

**ineffectively**: \*parum cum vi atque gravitate.

**ineffectual**: 1. irritus (*without effect*): an i. remedy, ir. in remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: i. missiles, ir. tela, Virg.: v. FRUITLESS.

**2.** imbellis, e (*of no warlike force*): an i. weapon, i. telum, Virg. Aen. 2, 544. **3.** vānus: v. VAIN, IDLE (III).

**ineffectually**: frustra, néquicquam, etc.: v. FRUITLESSLY.

**inefficacious**: pūrum efficax, etc.: v. EFFICACIOUS. (N.B.—Not inefficax in this sense.)

**inefficacy**: expr. by adj.: v. EFFICACIOUS.

**inefficiency**: nearest word perh. segnitia. applied to Q. Varus, Veil. 2, 118.

**inefficient**: \*parum strēnuus, segnis (*slow and wanting in energy*), rel. gerendae parum habiliis: cf. EFFICIENT.

**inelegance**: 1. inconcinnitas (*of style*): Suet. Aug. 86. **2.** inficietia, arum: Cat. 36, 19. (*Usu better expr.*

by adj.: a style characterized by much i., oratio parum elegans, oratio invenusta, inficieta.)

**inelegant**: 1. invenusta (*destitute of charms*): Cie. Br. 67, 217: Cat.

**2.** illēpidus (*without grace*): words marked by harsh and i. strangeness, verba duras ilque novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, init. **Join**: illēpidus atque inelegans, Cat. 6, 2; non illēpidus neque invenusta, Cat. 36, 17. **3.** inēlegans, nts (*showing want of taste*): i. style, in sermo, Suet. Dom. 20. **4.** inficietia, or inficietia (*marked by lack of taste*): Cie.: Cat. (N.B.—The above are chiefly used with the negative before them; as, non inelegant, cf. ll. cc.: and the softer forms, parum s. minus venustus, elegans, etc., are preferable where the predicate is to be affirmed: v. ELEGANT.)

**5.** inconcinnus (*not well adjusted or harmonizing*): Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

**6.** inurbānus (*lacking refinement*): to distinguish the i. from the polished witicism, ln. lepidio secerente dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.

**inelegantly**: 1. inēleganter: Cie.

**2.** invenustē: Quint. **3.** illēpidē: Hor. **Gell.** **4.** inurbānē: Cie.: Quint. (For syn. v. preced. art.)

**ineligibility** {expr. by phr. as uneligibility} {der ELIGIBILITY, ELIGIBLE, with negative.}

**inelloquent**: 1. indisertus: Cir.

**2.** inācēndus: Quint. (For syn. v. preced. art.)

**inept**: ineptus: v. SILLY, ABSURD.

**ineptitude**: ineptiae, arum: v. FOLLY, NONSENSE.

**inequality**: inaequālitas: Vart. : Quint.

**inert**: 1. Incapable of moving:

**1.** iners, ritis: the i. earth, terra in.

Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45. **2.** brūtus (*dull, sluggish*): Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9. **3.** immōbilis, e: v. INMOVABLE.

**II. Inertia**: iners, piger, segnis, etc.: v. INDOLENT.

**inertly**: semiter, tardé, etc.: v. SLOWLY, INDOLENTLY.

**inertness**: immōbilitas: i. of water (of the Dead Sea), in, aquae, Just. 36, 3.

**inestimable**: 1. inestimabilis: e: used by Cic. of that which has no value, Fin. 3, 6, 20; by Liv., of that which is too great to be estimated, 29, 32, init.: Val. Max. 4, 8, 1. **2.** expr. by circuml. \*qui (quae, quod) omne premitum exedit: majoris preti quam quod aestimari possit.

**inevitable**: 1. inēvitābilis: e: i. eris, in, mala (opp. to evitabilitas), Sen. N. Q. 2, 50, 2: Curt.: Tac. **2.** nēcessārius: an i. consequence, n. consequito, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45 fatal and i. lārs, leges fatales a. n., Cic. Tim. 12, init.: v. NECESSARY. Simil. i. it. s. nēcessārius: 3. inēvitābilis, e (*a strong expression*): the i. power of fate, in fatutor vis, Vell. 2, 57; Virg. **4.** inūspērabilis, e (poet.): Ov. M. 15, 807. **5.** expr. by circuml. with vitari non posse: v. TO AVOID.

**inevitabilities**: nēcessitas, nēcessitudo v. NECESSITY. (Or expr. by adj. v. preced. art.)

**inevitably**: 1. nēcessē: one who must i. die, cui n. est mori, Cic. Fat. 9, 17. Nep. **2.** nēcessārius v. NECESSARILY. **3.** inēvitābiliter (unclass.). Ang.

**inexact**: parum subtilis: v. EXACT.

**inexcusabile**: inexcusabilis, e (v. rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58 Ov. (in somewhat diff. sense): Phr.: such faults are quite i., ea vita nihil omnino excusat, habent, cf. Cic. Sen. 18, 65; talibus peccatis nulla est excusatio, cf. Cic. in Pis. 5, 10: an i. error, \*turpe erratum et cui nullo modo ignoscere possit; cui omnia non est ignoscendum v. EXCUSABLE, TO EXCUSE.

**inexcusably**: nulla excusatione: v. EXCUSE (subs.).

**inexhaustible**: 1. inēxhaustus (rare): Tac. G. 20: Virg. **2.** infinitus: v. UNBOUNDED.

**3.** (?) profūmis (lit. bottomless): with i. fullness of expres-

sion, pr. ore, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 8: cf. Sall. Jug. 81, profunda avaritia. P. br.: the adjoining woods yield an i. supply of firewood, suggestum affatim ligna silvae proximae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 26: such an i. supply, copia tanta, Cic. Ph. 11, 6, 14; so, omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Am. 23, 89.

**inxorablie**: 1. inēxörabiliis: i. towards any one, inex. in aliquem, Cic. Sall. 31, 87; aduersus aliquem, Liv. 34, 4; contra aliquem, Gell. Fl. 1. i. destinatus, inext. fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491. **2.** illacrīnabiliis, e (not to be moved to tears, poet.): Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6. **3.** durus (harsh, inflexible): Join: durus atque inlexorabiles, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12 where the circuml. occurs, ut nequiscordia neque precibus moliri quies.

**inxorably**: expr. by circuml., ita ut quis nullis precibus moveatur; inex orabili animo: v. preced. art.

**inxpediency**: inutilitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 158. (More usu. expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.)

**inxpedient**: 1. inūfīllis, e (ost. = injurious): a speech i. to himself and the state, oratio in, sibi et civitati sua, Liv. 42, 14, fin.: v. INJURIOS. (Or expr. by parum, minus utilis, cf. L. G. § 646: v. EXPEDIENT.) **2.** expr. by expedit, 4. impers. (with dat. or abs.): nothing can be more in. to that end, ad eam rem nihil minus expediat: cf. Cic. Att. 7, 23.

**inxperience**: 1. impēritia (with unskillfulness): Sall. Jug. 38, init. Tac.: Quint. **2.** insōlēntia (the state of one unaccustomed to anything): i. of the bar and of trials, i. iuris, i. iudiciorumque, Cic. R. Am. 31, fin. (N.B.—In this sense never without depend. genit. v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) **3.** insclēntia, inscītia: v. IGNORANCE.

**inxperienced**: 1. impēritus (with gen. or abs.): a man i. in the ways of the world, homo imp. morum, Cic. R. Am. 49, 143. i. in war, bellī imp., Rep. Epam. 7: i. persons, i. homines, (rerum omnium rudes ignarique), Cic. Fl. 7, 16. **2.** rūdis, e (untrained: with gen. or in and abl.): i. in war, r. rel. militaris, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2; r. agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: i. in human life, in communī vita r.. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248: Prop.: less freq. with ad. and acc.: i. in childbirth, r. ad partus, Ov. Her. 11, 48. In late writers absol.: i. years (youth), r. anni, Tac. Ann. 13, 16, extr.: Quint. 3. ignarus (with gen.): v. IGNORANT (I.). **4.** inexpērtus (not having experienced): an army i. and unaccustomed to prosperity, exercitus bonis inext. atque inextus, Liv. 23, 18: Tac. **5.** tiro, onis, m. (strictly, a raw recruit): Join: tiro, peregrinus, hospes in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, extr. **6.** nōvellus (rare and poet.): i. hand, n. manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24.

**inxpert**: inextus, impēritus: v. UNSKILLED.

**inxpiable**: inextipabiliis, e: Cic.

**inxplicable**: 1. inextipabiliis, e: Cic. Ac. 2, 24, extr. **Join**: durus atque inextipabiliis, Cic. Att. 8, 2, ad fin.

**2.** non extipandus: v. Cic. I. c.

**3.** inextipabiliis, e (in diff. sense in Cic. cf. Fat. 9, 18): Att. in Non.

**inxplicably**: quod (ita ut) veribus explicari non possit: v. TO EXPLAIN.

**inxpessible**: 1. inēnnarrabiliis, e: v. INDESCRIBABLE. **2.** qui (quae, quod) veribus exprimi non potest: v. TO EXPRESS. (Sometimes ingens may serve: v. INMENSE.)

**inxpressibly**: \*quod (ita ut) veribus exprimi non possit. (Sometimes increbili, mirabiliter may serve. v. INCREDIBLY, WONDERFULLY.)

**inxpressive**: expr. by phr. under EXPRESSIVE (with negative).

**inxtinguishable**: inextinctus (extinctus): rare and poet.: Ov.: cf. INEXTINCT.

**inxtricable**: 1. Inextipabiliis, e: (not to be unravoured): Quint. 5, 10 101 (laquei, fig.): Curt. 3, 1, 2. in-

tricabilis, e: i. *maze* (of the Labyrinth), in. error, Virg. Aen. 6, 27. 3. Inénabilis, e: *hair in i. knots*, capillus inen., Apul. See also to EXTRICATE.

**inextricably**: ita ut expediri quid non possit: v. to EXTRICATE.

**infallibility**: Phr.: *to believe in the i. of the Pope*, \*Pontificem Romanum errare s. mentiri non posse credere.

**infallible**: 1. *That cannot err*: qui errare non potest: v. to ERR. II. *Certain*: certus: non dubius: v. CERTAIN. Phr.: *an i. remedy*, remedium efficacissimum, valentissimum: v. EFFECTUAL.

**infallibly**: certo, procul dubio: v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**infamous**: 1. infamis, e: *an i. life*, vita inf., Cic. Font. 11, 24; i. for excesses inf. per flagitia, Pac. Ann. 6, 7; also foll. by ob, id. H. 2, 56; Ov. 2.

**famösus**: *Martina i. for poisonings*, t.

veneficiis M., Tac. Ann. 3, 7; Hor. 3.

**flagitiösus**: (*disgraceful, scandalous*): i.

turst, f. libidines, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134.

4. turpis, inhonestus (less strong): v. DISGRACEFUL.

5. perditus: v. ABANDONED.

**infamously**: 1. cum (magna, maxima summa) infamia: v. INFAMY.

2. flagitiös: v. SCANDALOUSLY,

DISGRACEFULLY.

**infamy**: 1. infamia (*ill-repute in all degrees*): covered with i., opertus [dedecore et] inf., Cic. Clu. 22, 61: *to be covered with i.*, flagrare infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18; inf. urgeri, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 56: *to bring i. upon any one*, allicui inf. inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42.

2. probrum (*a public reproach*): cf. Cic. Coel. l. c., *probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre*; sometimes the pl. may better serve (cf. L. G. § 591): *to emerge from hereditary i. and vice*, ex paternis probritis ac vitis emergere, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 162.

3. flagitium (*strictly any infamous deed*): great disgrace and i., magnum dedecus et fl., Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: sometimes, as in the case of probra, the pl. may serve: cf. Cic. Verr. l. c. § 161, non ad tua flagitia neque ad tuas turpitudines: v. DISGRACE, SCANDAL, *To brand with i.*

(1) infamo, i: Cic. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. (2) nōto, i: Cic. Mil. 11, extr.: Hor. S. 4, 5: v. TO BRAND.

**infancy**: 1. *infantia* (including childhood; till the age of seven): more precisely, prima inf., Tac. Ann. 1, 4.

2. pueritia prima, aetas iniens: v. CHILDHOOD, YOUTH. Phr.: *from i.*, a puerulo (a puer = from childhood, Cic. Fam. 13, 16); ab infante, Sen. Ir. 2, 5, 4: Col.: of numbers, ab infantibus, Cels. 7, 7, § 15, init.: as fig. expr., a teneris (ut Graeci aliiunt) ungulicis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; de te ro ungul, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24.

**infant** (sub): 1. infans, nts (comp. precess. art. 1): *an i. cried out in its mother's womb*, inf. in utero matris clausisse, Liv. 24, 10: *souls of i.s*, infantum animae, Virg. Aen. 6, 427. *Dimin.* infantulus, infantula, Apul. 2. puer (*a male child*): *an i. so big*, p. tantillus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: more precisely, infans puer, Cic. R. Am. 53, 13. So, puella, infans puella, *a female infant*: v. CHILD. (N.B.—The pl. pueri includes both sexes, cf. Cic. l. c.)

**infant** (adj.): 1. infans, nts (comp. INFANCY, 1) *an i. ward*, inf. pupilla, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, fin. 2. puerilis, e: v. CHILISHD.

**infanticide**: 1. *The person*: infanticida (v. late): Tert. Usu better, qui (qua) liberos suos necat. II. *The crime*: infanticidium (v. late): Tert. Usu better expr. by verb: *i. is deemed a crime*, quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. Ger. 19.

**infantine**: infantilis, e: i. pretty ways, i. blandimenti, Just. 17, 3, fin.

**infantry**: 1. peditatus, i. (esp. in general sense; or in contrast with cavalry): *to be stronger in cavalry than in i.*, equitatu plus valere quam p., Nep. Eun. 3, extr.: *to assemble cavalry and i.*, equitatut p. que cogere, Caes. B. G.

5, 3: Cic. 2. pédestres cōpiae (=preced.): *to be strong in i.*, p. valere copias, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: *such vast forces of cavalry and i.*, tantae equestres et p. copiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Tac. So, pedestris exercitus, Nep. Eun. 4; p. acies (as drawn up in battle), Tac. Ann. 2, 17: p. pugna, *an engagement with i.*, Liv. 2. Suet. 3. pédes, iti; sing. or pl. (esp. infantry as drawn up in battle or engaged: also in gen. sense: the sing. is used in more lively passages): *on the right wing they station the Roman horse; next to them, the i.*, in dextro cornu Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites, Liv. 22, 45: *a veteran i.*, veteranus p., Liv. 21, 44, init.: *the mixture of i. (with cavalry) frightened the horses*, turbabat equos pedites intermixti, Liv. 21, 46: *forces of cavalry and i.*, equitum et p. copiae, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C: *their strength is in their i.*, in pedite robur, Tac. Agr. 12. (N.B.—Pedes, pedites, are the terms most freq. in milit. writers.) 4.

Sometimes milites is used so as to exclude cavalry, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, milites equitesque: so, exercitus equitatusque, ib. 7, 61 (R. and A.). Phr.: *to serve in the i.*, pedibus merere, Liv. 24, 18.

**infatuate**: infatuo, i (to make a fool of): Cic. Fl. 20, 47.

**infatuated** (adj.): dēmens, nts: Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (desipere, delirare, d. esse): esp. as extam, i. man': dēmens: Virg. passim. P. b. t. *to be so i.*, tanta esse dementia, Auct. B. Afr. 8.

**infatuation**: 1. dēmentia: *it would be the height of i.*, summae d. esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (also, dēmentis esse, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83): v. FOLLY.

2. caecitas mentis: Cic. (?) Dom. 40, 105.

3. furor: v. MADNESS.

**infatibility**: v. IMPOSSIBILITY.

**infatible**: v. IMPOSSIBLE.

**infect**: 1. L. i.: 1. expr. by contagio s. contagium, with a verb: *i. disease* is the whole flock, universum gregem contagione prostrernit, Col. 7, 5, med.: *lest one should i. the rest*, ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5: *the disease i. d. others*, contagium morbi in alios vulgatum est, Curt. 9, 9, 10, init.

2. conquinco, i (rare): Col. 7, 5.

3. inficio, feci, factum, 3 (rare in this sense): cf. Tac. Ann. 6, 7, plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu: where, however, the expr. is fig. See also INFECTION.

II. Fig.: of vice: 1. i. infictio, 3 (in good or bad sense): *to be i.d. with vices* (by example), vitia in-  
fici, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 10.

2. contamino, i: contamino, 1 (the latter esp. poet.): *to spread by i.*, contagione vulgaris (v. TO INFECT): *sheep are especially liable to i.*, praecepit oves contagione vexantur, Col. 7, 5.

2. contactus, us (by touch): cf. Liv. 4, 30, vulgati contactu in homines morbi. Phr. *to prevent i.*, ne (morbilli) iactabat afferant, Col. 6, 5.

II. Fig.: contagio: *the i. of that fanaticism has spread*, superstitionis illius c. pervagata est, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97): Cic.

**infection**: qui (qua, quod) contagione vulgatur: v. TO INFECT.

**infelicity**: infelicitas: Cic.

**infer**: 1. colligo, legi, lectum, 3: *you may i. from that how busy I am*, ex eo c. poteris quanto occupatione distinar, Cic. Att. 7, 23: Petr. 2.

2. conficio, jecili, jectum, 3 (implying some difficulty or uncertainty): *to i. shrewdly* (of the first Bruts), tam acute arguteque c. (de re), Cic. Br. 14, 51: Nep.

3. infero, 3, irr. (a tech. term, denoting a formal inference): *then it is i.d.*, deinde inferunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 48.

4. interpretor, i (to put a certain construction upon words or acts): *do not from necessity i. design*, nolite consilium ex necessitate int., Cic. Rab. Post. 11, init. See also to CONCLUDE. Phr.: *hence it may be i.d.*, ex quo effici cogite potest (R. and A.):

but the expr. is stronger than Eng.: v. TO PROVE; also to FOLLOW (Pbr.).

**inference**: conjectura, conclusio: v. CONCLUSION (III). *To draw an i.*: v. TO INFER. Phr.: *a false i. is drawn* aliud quam cogebatur illatum est, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87: v. TO INFEE (3).

**inferentially**: \*ex conjectura; qua tenus conjectura colligere licet.

**inferior** (adj.): 1. inferior, us: not i. in rank, dignitate non int., Caes. in civit. law not i. to his master, in jure civili non inf. quam magister, Cic. B. G. 3, 24.

2. déterior, us (denoting positive as cell as relative inferiority): in cavalry he was i., peditanus erat d., Nep. Eun. 3: *an i. and faded age*, d. ac decolor actas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: Hor. Ver. i., deteriorius: Cic.: Virg. 3, minor us: *i. to the original inventor*, inventore m., Hor. S. 2, 1, 48: *i. in virtue and honour*, virtute et honor m., Hor. 4. impar, áris: v. UNEQUAL.

5. péjor, us (like deterior, but stronger): v. BAD. Phr.: *i. in numbers*, pauciores (v. FEW): *i. in beauty, brilliancy, etc.*, minus pulcher, splendidus, etc.: v. LESS (adv.).

**inferior** (subs.): 1. impar, áris: married to an i., juncta impari, Liv. 6, 34: Tac.

2. esp. in pl., inferior: invictus enim most their equals or i.s, invicti homines maximis paribus aut inf., Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209: *to be conquered by an i.*, vinci ab inf. [atque humiliari], Cic. Quint. 31, 95.

3. subiectus (rare except in pl.): *to instruct his i.s*, ut (villicus) edoceat subiectos, Col. 11, 1, init.: v. SUBJECT.

**infernal**: 1. infernus: *the i. deities*, inf. Dii, Liv.: Virg.: *i. appearance*, [velut] inf. spectus, Tac. G. 43.

2. Tartareus (poet.): Virg.: *ov.* Lucan. *The i. regions*, (1), infér, orum: in the i. regions, ad inf., Cic. Ph. 14, 12, 12; apud inferos, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10. (2), mānes, ium, m. (strictly, the shades of the deceased): poet.: *the unfathomable i. regions*, m. profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243.

(3). Tartarus, pl.-a (poet.): Virg.: *ov. (passim)*.

(4). Orcus (strictly a name of *Pluto*): Virg. Aen. 6, 273; in Aen. 2, 292, demittimus Orco, the word is used personally. See also GRAVE (subs. II.).

**internally**: velut inferno more: v. precess. art.

**infertility**: stérilitas: v. BARRENNESS.

**infest**: 1. expr. by infestus (hostile, dangerous) and a verb: *the forest has been more and more i.d. by banditti*, salitus frequentioribus latrociniis, infestus factus est, C. Asin. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: so, [mare, etc.] infestum habere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: Liv.

2. infesto, i (to render unsafe: not in Cic.): *to i. the sea by piracy*, mare inf. piraticis scleribus, Vell. 2, 33: used by col. of tumours attacking cattle, Col. 6, 14, fin.: Plin.: cf. foll. art.

**infested** (part. adj.): infestus: re-gions i. with serpents, loca inf. serpentibus, Sal. Jug. 89: v. TO INFEST.

**infidel** (subs. and adj.): \*infidélis, e: Vulg. 1 Tim. v. 8: Salvian. (Better expr. by circuml., qui leo, Christo, etc., non credit: v. TO BELIEVE.)

**infidelity**: incrédulitas: cf. Vulg. Rom. iii. 3: Paul. Nol. v. UNBELIEF. Phr.: *a work directed against inf.*, liber in eos scriptus qui Deum, qui fidem Christianam, qui religionem omnino tollere conantur.

**infinite**: 1. infinitus: in philos. sense: Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104; in loose sense = very great: *the i. toil of the bar*, inf. rerum forenum labor, Cic. de Or. init.: Vell.: Tac.

2. immensus: v. IMMENSURABLE.

**infinitely**: 1. in philos. sense: infinité: Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 27. Phr.: *i. greater*, omnibus partibus major, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108.

II. In colloq. sense, very greatly: 1. infinite (with all words denoting comparison): *i. more*, inf. plus, Quint. 8, 4, 25: *to be i. superior*, inf. praestare, Plin. 25, 8, 52. If increase be denoted, in [ad] infinitum.

Plin. 34, 2, 3. **2.** incrédibilius, etc.: v. IMMENSELY.

**infinitive mood:** infinitivus (mōdus), Prisc. 8, 13 (p. 822): infinitum verbum, Quint. 9, 9, 9.

**infinity:** 1. infinitas: i. of space, tnf. locorum, Cic. N. 1, 1, 26, 73: also in concr. sense, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; Amm. 2. Infinitio: a term coined by Cic. = àπειρος, Phn. 1, 6, 21. **3.** expr. by adj.: v. INFINITE.

**infirm:** invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus, débils: v. FEEBLE, WEAK. See also ABSOLUTE.

**infirmary:** 1. nōsōcōnum (νοσοκούμ) Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19, 2, 2, vālētūdinarum (a sick-room): Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

**infirmity:** 1. In abstr. sense: infirmitas, imbecillitas: v. WEAKNESS, FRALITY. 2. Concrete: a fault: vitium: Hor. S. 1, 3, 1.

**inflame:** 1. To arouse passion: 1. accendo, di, sum, 3 (denoting the first stirring up of angry feeling): this circumstance had greatly i.d. *Marius against Metellus*, quae res Marium contra M. tellum vehementer accendat, Sall. Jug. 64, very oft, foll. by iram, invidiam, odium, discordiam, etc.: Liv.: Curt.: v. TO KINDE.

**2.** incendo, 3 (stronger than preceed., and denoting a state of mind as the result): to i. any one's desire, alienigenus cupiditatem inc. Cic. Fam. 15, 21: I am i.d. with anger, incendior ira! Ter. Hee. 4, 1, 47: Cic. (not accendor in this constr.): Virg.: Juv.

**3.** inflammo, 1 (like incendo, but a more rhetorical expr.): to i. or extinguish emotion, animorum motus vel inf. vel extinguiere, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: to heighten and i. the desires, cupiditates augere atque int. Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

(N.B.—The simple verb is rare and poet.: chiefly in p. part. flammatus, Virg. Aen. 1, 50.) **4.** uro, ussi, ustum, 3 (to burn with love or jealousy): me love i.s, me urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68: Hor.

**5.** in pass. adeo, si, sum, 2: esp. incept. ardesco, 3: she becomes i.d. as she gazes, ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713. Lucr. So, flagro, 1: to be i.d. with hatred, odio flagrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: Suet. See also to EXCITE.

**II.** In med. sense, to produce inflammation: inflammo, 1: Plin. 22, 23, 49 § 10.

**inflamed, to be:** flagro, ardeo: v. precd. art. (1, fin.).

**inflammable:** ad exardescendum facili: v. COMBUSTIBLE.

**inflammation:** inflammatio: i. attacks the eyes, oculos int. occupat, Cels. 6, 1, 10: to remove i.s, inf. discutere, sedare, Plin.

**inflammatory:** 1. In medic. sense, causing inflammation: qui (quae, quod) corpus inflamat, corporis inflammationem movet, habet: v. INFLAMMATION.

**II.** Fig.: exciting violence and sedition: 1. seditiosus: Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 8, atque improba oratio. Cic.: v. SEDITION. **2.** turbulentus: cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, med., contones turbulentiae Metelli... furiosissimae Clodii. **3.** expr. by circumf., aptus ad hominum animos, ad animorum motus, inflammandos s. conticandos: v. TO INFLAME.

**inflate:** 1. litt.: to swell out by blowing: 1. inflo, 1: the canvas is i.d. by the wind inflatur caribus vento, Virg. Aen. 3, 157: Phaedr.: Cic. **2.** sufflo, 1 (by introducing wind under): to i. the skin, cutem s., Plin. 8, 18, 57. Pl.

**II.** Fig.: of elation, pride: 1. inflo, 1: to i. any one's mind with false hope, alieni animos spe falsa inf., Cic. in Pia. 36, 89: Liv. (N.B.—Non sufflo in this sense). **2.** to be i.d., tumeo, ui, 2: to be i.d. with empty pride, inani superbia t., Phaedr. 1, 3, 4; Juv. (but both tumeo and tumesco are often used of ferment of feeling). **3.** turgeo, si, 2 (esp. of diction; to be i.d., bombastic): Hor. A. P. 27. **Join:** [oratio quae] turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15. In same sense, turgesco, 3: Quint. 12, 10, 73. See also ELATED (TO BE).

**inflated (par: adj.):** 1. inflatus (both lit. and fig.): Cic.: Quint. J. O. 1: inflatus et tumens, Dial. Or. 18: inf. et inanis, Quint. 12, 10, 16: cf. preceed. art. (3). **2.** tumidus: esp. of diction, opp. to the truly grand (grandis), Quint. 10, 2, 16: Liv.: Plin. jun. 3, 10, 16: **3.** tumens, turgescens: v. preceed. art. (II).

**inflation:** use of style: tumor (immodicus): Quint. 12, 10, 73. Or expr. by neut. of adj. (cf. L. G. § 32): let there be no i. ne quid sit inflati, ne quid turgidi: v. INFLATED.

**inflect:** 1. déclino, 1: Varr.: Quint. **2.** inclino, 1: Gell.: **3.** flecto, xi, xum: Quint. 8, 3, 36. (Inflecto is to mark with the circumflex accent: Arnob. 1, 58, p. 35.) Cf. foll art.

**inflection:** 1. déclinatio (in older writers including all formations of words from each other): Varr. L. L. 8, 2 § 3: In Quint. 1, 4, 3, used of the formation of tenses: so Varr. L. L. 10, 26 § 166. The form declinatio, us, also occurs: Varr. **2.** flexura: Varr. L. L. 10, 28 § 166. Also flexus, us: Quint. 1, 15.

**inflexibility:** 1. obstinatio (in good or bad sense): v. FIRMNESS, OBSTINACY. **2.** rigor animi (with harshness): Tac. Anu. 6, 50: Sen.

**inflexible:** 1. litt.: rigidus: v. STIFF, UNBENDING. **II.** Fig.: 1. obstinatus: i. will, obs. voluntas [et offinata], Cic. Att. 1, 11: i. against tears, obs. aduersus lacrymas, Liv. 2, 40. **2.** rigidus (harsh, stern, unyielding): (Catō) of i. integrity, r. innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: Hor. **3.** ténax propositi: Hor. 3, 3, 1. **4.** inflexibilis, e (rare): i. obstinacy, inf. obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97). **5.** Sen. See also PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

**inflexibly:** 1. obstinatē: v. FIRMLY (4); OBSTINATELY. **2.** rigidē (severely, sternly): Val. Max. 9, 7, fin.

**3.** obstinatē mente, inflexibilē ob-

sitatione: v. preceed. art.

**inflexion:** v. INFLECTION.

**inflict:** 1. To lay on, bringing upon: 1. infligo, xi, ctum, 3 (violently): with acc. and dat.): to i. a deadly blow (fig.), mortiferam plagam inf., Cic. Vat. 80: to i. loss upon the state, damnatio civitatis inf., Just. 3, 5, med. **2.** infero, tuli, latum, 3, irr. (to bring upon, in any way: with acc. and dat.): (the missiles) i.d. many wounds upon our men, multa nostris vulnera inferabant, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: v. TO BRING UPON.

**3.** adigo, agi, actum, 3 (to drive home a thrust): he i.d. a wound through the helmet, vulnus per galeam adegit, Tac. Ann. 1, 61: Virg. **4.** impōno, pōsul, 3 (only fig.): to i. wounds upon the commonwealth, reipublicae vulnera imp., Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66. **Pbr.:** to i. blows upon any one, colaphos aliqui interfingere, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; incutere, Juv. 9, 5: to i. an injury, injuriam offerre, facere, etc. (v. INJURY).

**II.** To impose punishment upon any one, poena capere de aliquo, Liv. 2, 5, med.; in aliquo, Curt. 4, 6, fin.: supplicium [usu of capital punishment] de aliquo sumere, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: Cic.: poena aliqui afficerre, Cic. Off. 2, 5, extr.: to i. a fine, multatum (aliqui) irrogare, Cic. Mil. 14, 16.

**inflection:** 1. The act of inflicting: expr. by verb: v. preceed. art.

**inflection (subs.):** 1. Power exerted, esp. by suasion, or in any manner without violence: 1. vis, vim, vi, f. (power working in whatever way): to have greater i. to deter than to encourage, majorem vim habere ad deterrendum quam ad cobortandum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: v. FORCE, POWER.

**2.** mōmentum (that which inclines

the scale; influences events one way or the other): by a slight i. to be swayed this way or that, levius in hunc vel illic impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: to have great i. either way, magni in utramque partem m. habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: so, magno m. esse ad..., Cic. Inv. 2, 26,

77. Phr.: to have i., ( ), vāleo, 2: prudence will have no i. without justice, sine justitia nihil valebit prudentia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, extr.: the purpose for which us. expr. by ad, e.p. with gerund., Caes. B. G. 6, 30: (2) pollo, 2 (more freq. in sense IV., q. v.): justice has more i. in inspiring confidence, justitia ad fidem faciendam plus p., Cic. Off. 2, 9, fin. (3). possum, irr. (chiefly with mutuum, plus, plurimum, nihil, etc.): fortune has great i. in everything, mutum in omnibus rebus p. fortuna, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, to have more i. with any one, plus apud aliquem p., Cic. Verr. 3, 57, 131. **III.** Specially, spiritual or divine inf.: 1. affatus, us: no great man without a divine i., nemo vir magnus sine aliquo a. divino, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166. **4.** Instinctus, us (any urging or prompting; whereas affatus is an inspiration): J. O: instinctus divinus affatusque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; impulsus instinctusque, Gell. 1, 11, med. **III.** Impression produced upon the feelings: expr. by móveo, permóveo: v. IMPRESSION (IV.). **IV.** Personal or other importance and weight: 1. auctoritas (esp. resulting from character): grey hairs and wrinkles cannot all at once give i., non cani, non rugae repente a. afferre possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: to have very great i. with any one, plurimum apud aliquem auctoritatis habere, Cic. Att. 16, 16 (A.).

**2.** opes, um, j. (wealth, resources, power): v. WEALTH, etc. **3.** pōtentia (excessive inf., predominance): the i. of the oligarchy increased, paucorum p. crevit, Sall. Cat. 39. **Pbr.:** to have i., (1). pollio, 2: to have paramount i. in the states, plurimum p. in republica, Caes. B. C. 1, 32; also toll: by ad, where an end is expressed, Cic. Off. 2, 9, fin.

(2). vāleo, 2 (less emphatic than pollio): he has much i. in the Fabian tribe, hic multum v. in Fabia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52.

(3). possum, irr. (for constr., v. supr. 1, fin.): to have the greatest i. with any one on the ground of friendship, apud aliquem amicitia plurimum p., Cic. R. Am. 1, 4.

**V.** Personal weight as exerted in trials, elections, etc.: grātia: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 9, gratia, aquae largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: to carry a point by one's i., gr. sua aliud efficer, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.

**influence (v.):** 1. móveo, móvi, tum, 2: to be much i. by custom, consuetudine multum moveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; to i. the minds of judges, animos judicium m., Quint. 6, 1, 2: Cic. Se comp. permóveo (strengthened from móveo), comómoveo (to excite and agitate): to i. by promises, by threats of danger, pollicitationibus, denuntiationibus periculi pertin., Caes. B. C. 3, 9: Cic.

**2.** impello, 3: v. TO INDUCE. **Pbr.:** who knows not that fortune grātia i.s events both ways, magna vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem quis ignorat? Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: so, magno momento esse ad..., Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77: that circumstances above all i.d. people to..., ea res in primis studia hominum accendebat ad..., Sall. Cat. 23: v. preceed. art. (1).

**influential:** 1. grāvis, e: as applied to persons, more fully, auctoritate gravis, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 154: v. WEIGHTY, IMPORTANT.

**2.** expr. by auctoritas: most i. and distinguished persons, in quibus summa a. et amplitudo, Cic. R. Am. 1, 2: so i. a leader, tantu a. dux, Cic. Att. 7, 7, ad fin.: et supr. (1).

**3.** pōtentia (possessing ascendancy in the state): v. POWERFUL. **4.** amplus (enjoying high position and distinction): i. (distinguished) and honourable families, a. et honestae familiæ Cic. Mur. 7, 13: Caes.

**5.** expr. by

pollo, vāleo, 2 (*to be i.*): v. INFLUENCE, subs. (IV., Phr.).

**influenza:** \*catarrbi genus quod influenza dicitur.

**influx:** influxio (v. rare): Macr. Better expr. by influo, affluo, etc.; there was an unusual *i.* of strangers to the capital, \*advenarum ingens multitudo in urbem influxerat: v. TO FLOCUS, IN, FLOW IN.

**infold:** involvo, amplector: v. TO WRAP UP, EMBRACE.

**inform:** I. To give shape to, organize: effingo, formo, informo: v. TO FASHION, FORM. II. To give intelligence: 1. certiorio facio, 3 (*the circumstance about which*, expr. by de and abl. or gen., also by clause): *the Helvetii were i.'d of Caesar's arrival*, H. de Caesaris adventu certiores facti sunt, Caes.: ne i.'d me of his design, e. me sui consili fecit, Cic.: toll. by acc. and inf., Caes. B. G. 1, 11; by rel. and subj., Cic. Att. 3, 11. 2. doceo, 2 (*in this sense*, usu. foll. by de and abl., or by rel. clause; but an *acc.* of neut. pron. may be used, cf. L. G. § 253): *that Sulla should be i.'d of these things*, Sulam de his rebus doceri, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26: with acc. and inf., Caes. B. G. 3, 5; with rel. and subj., Cic. R. Am. 9, 25: v. TO SHOW, POINT OUT. 3. nuntio, 1 (*by messenger or letter*): v. TO ANNOUNCE, TELL. 4. expr. by cognoscō, nōvi, nūtim, 3: v. TO ASCERTAIN, LEARN. III. To inform against, in legal sense: 1. (nōmen) dēfēro, 3, irr.: constr. with gen. of person, and abl. of charge with de, nōmet aliquid de aliquo re def., Cic. R. Am. 10, 28; also with dat. of person and gen. of charge, aliquid nomen aliquid rei def., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68: in later writers, defero takes a direct acc. of the person, to *i.* against (*accuse*) any one for adultery, aliquem adulterii d., Tac. A. 4, 42: v. TO ACCUSE. 2. indicō, 1; indicium proffitor (*to turn king's evidence*): v. INFORMATION.

**informal:** perit, vītiosus (strictly, with ref. to the *auspices*): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 33, 84, vītiosus consul = vītio creatus.

**informality:** perf. vītium (strictly with ref. to *defect in the auspices*): comp. foll. art.

**informally:** vītio: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: cf. preced. art.

**informant:** I. One who imparts information: auctor (one who is responsible for what is stated): cf. Cic. Att. 14, 8, sibi insidias fieri; sed id certis auctoriis (informants, or as we say, informants that could be relied on); he told the fact, without mentioning the name of his *i.*, rem narravit, sublatio auctori nomine, Sall. Cat. 24. II. In legal sense: dēlātor: v. INFORMER.

**information:** I. Intelligence: Phr.: having received *i.* of this, certior factus de his rebus, Caes. pass. (v. TO INFORM); his rebus cogniti, Caes. pass.: on reliable *i.*, luculentis certis auctoribus (v. preced. art.): inf. by letter or messenger, nuntius, sing. or pl., Caes. B. G. 2, 2, init. (v. NEWS, TIDINGS). II. Knowledge possessed: Phr.: (a person) of great *i.*, \*multarum rerum scientia instructus: v. KNOWLEDGE. III. Legal denunciation: dēlātor: Clie.: Tac. To lay an *inf.* against any one, (nōmen) defero, 3, irr.: v. TO INFORM (III.): to give *i.* (when a guilty person betrays his accomplices), indicō, 1: e. g., ind. de coniuratione, Sall. Cat. 10: so, to offer to give *i.*, indicium proffitori, Sall. Jug. 35; iud. off-re, Tac. A. 11, 35. See also INDICTMENT.

**informer:** 1. dēlātor (esp. a dishonest, reveal *i.*, as under the Empire): rewards given to *i.*s, præmia dēlātorum, Suet. Ner. 10: Tac. Jōin: criminum auctores dēlātoreisque, Liv. 45, 11, med.

Phr.: he had been an *i.* under Nero, temporibus Neronis delationes factiverat, Tac. H. 2, 10. 2. quadruplicator (v. Dict. Ant. p. 980): *vilest of i.s*, quadruplicator determinis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 22: Liv. 3. index, Icīs, c. (esp. one who betrays his accomplices):

all those facts *i.s* have revealed, haec omnia indices detulerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, init.: *i.s* and assassins, i. atque sacri, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. (N.B.—Not accusator, except in late authors, cf. Suet. Aug. 66, med.)

**infraction:** expr. by viōlo, rumpo, etc.: v. TO VIOLATE. Phr.: to be guilty of *i.* of a treaty, contra foedus facere, Cic. Bal. 4, 10: no more palpable *i.* of duty, nihil magis officio contrarium, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43.

**infrequency:** rāritas: v. RARITY. Sometimes best expr. by raro: v. SELDOM.

**infrequent:** rārus: v. RARE.

**infrequently:** rāro: v. SELDOM.

**infringe:** viōlo, rumpo, trango (rare): v. TO BREAK (III.). Phr. to *i.* a right or claim, jus immunitum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, 84.

**infringement:** Phr.: an *i.* of any one's dignity, dignitatis alicuius immunitio, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: v. INFRACTION.

**infrivate (v.):** effēto, 1: *that butchery privately i.d. the Thebans*, ea vero caedes efficerat Thebanos [ad execrabile odium Romanorum], Liv. 33, 29.

**inflated (part. adj.):** fūrēns, fūrīburdens, etc.: v. ENRAGED, EXASPERATED.

**infuse:** I. Lit.: infundo, 3, v. TO POUR IN. II. Fig.: to instil, inspire: inciō, jēci, jectum, 3: v. TO INSPIRE.

**infusion:** I. Act of pouring in: infuso (rare): Plin. (Usu. better expr. by infundo: v. TO POUR IN.). II. Act of inspiring: expr. by inciō, etc.: v. TO INSPIRE.

III. A fluid impregnated by steeping something in it: dilutum: an *i.* of wormwood, (absinthi) dil., Plin. 27, 7, 28: if boiled, decoctum: v. DECOCITION.

**ingathering:** perceptio (frugum): Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. See also HARVEST.

**ingenerate:** genēro, gigno: v. TO BEGET.

**ingenious:** 1. sollers (sōlers), rtis: prōvident and *i.* Nature, provida s.que Natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: nothing more *i.* (than grafting) nihil sollertia, Cic. Sen. 15, extr. 2. subtilis, e (strictly, fine, precise; hence, nice, clever): a most *i.* invention, subtillissimum inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

Join: sollers subtilisque, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 3. artificiosus: *i.* and divine handiwork; a. divinumque opus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138. (N.B.—Not ingenious, which is lightly gifted, in gen. sense.) Phr.: an *i.* but simple contrivance was resorted to, nova hand magni operis ex cogitata res est, Liv. 38, 7: a very *i.* piece of mechanism, opus singulari solertia ac subtilitate perfectum, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 72: a wonderfully *i.* militari engineer, mirabilis inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, init.

**ingeniously:** 1. sollerter (sōlērter): v. SKILFULLY. 2. artificiosus: *i.* magnā s. singulari solertia ac subtilitate: v. INGENUITY. (N.B.—Not ingenious: v. precd. art.)

**ingenuity:** 1. sollertia (sōlerter): no craftsman can come up to the *i.* of nature, naturae sollertia nemo opifex consequit potest imitando, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81. Join: machinatio [quaedam] atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, init.: v. SKILL.

2. subtilitas (nicely, refinement): the perverse *i.* of grammarians, perverse grammaticorum s., Plin. 35, 3, 4: cf. INGENUOUS (2). 3. ars, artis, f.: characterised by much *i.* (the poem of Lucretius), multa artis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, extr. 4. māchīnātio (contrivance): cf. supr. (1): the pl. may be used for comprehensiveness, cf. Nāgels. s. pl. 41, sqq. (N.B.—Ingenium is mental endowment in widest sense.)

**ingenuous:** ingēnūs: Ter.: Cic. F. FRAN. CANDID.

**ingenuously:** ingēnūs: Cic.: Quint.

F. FRANKLY, CANDIDLY.

**ingenuousness:** ingēnūtias: Cic.

Join: ingēnūtias et rubor, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; probitas [quaedam] et ing., Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33.

**ingle:** fōcus, cāminus: v. FIRE-PLACE.

**inglorious:** 1. ingloriūs: a brief and *i.* command, breve et ing. imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14, extr. Join: in-honoratus et inglorius, Cic. 2, inbōnōrātus (*not actually enjoying honour*, in glorius, also *not deserving it*): Cic. Liv. 3, turpis, e: v. DISGRACEFUL.

**ingloriously:** 1. sine gloria: Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2. 2. turpiter: v. DISGRACEFULLY.

**ingot:** lāter, éris, m. (lit. a brick): *i.s* of gold, l. aurei, Plin. 33, 3, 17.

**ingraft:** insēro, 3: v. TO GRAFT. See also TO IMPLANT.

**ingrained (part. adj.):** nearest word perh. insitus (implanted, innate): cf. Liv. 34, 20, init., insita feritas. To become *i.*, inoesce, Virg. Aen. 6, 738.

**ingratiate:** usū as reflex., to *ing.* oneself: 1. expr. by concilio, 1 (*to gain over*, render favourable: with acc. and dat.): he thought to *i.* himself with the legions by money, legiones sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: more fully, animos hominum c., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; sibi gratiam alicuius c., Cic. Man. 24, 70; favorem (populi) c., Suec. Aes. II. 2. grātiam ineo, 4, irr.: to *i.* oneself with a person, ab aliquo gr. inire, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, 113; so with ad and acc., Liv. 33, 46. 3. grātificor, 1 (*to do anything to gratify or oblige*: with dat. of person, and oft. neut. of pron. or like word as object; cf. L. G. § 253): to *i.* oneself with the people by means of what belongs to others, gr. populo aliena, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. Phr.: to seek to *i.* oneself with any one, alicuius gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: to *i.* oneself with one's fellow-citizens, benevolentiam civium blanditis colligere, Cic. Am. 17, 61; so, gratiam colligere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

**ingrate:** ingrātus: v. UNGRATEFUL.

**ingratitudine:** animus ingrātus: to shrink from the charge of *i.*, animi crimen horrere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 3: the vice of *i.*, vitium ing. animi, Sen. Ben. init.

In various ways, the sense of the abstr. subs. may be expr. by adj. ingrātus: there will be more *i.* if..., plures ingrāti erunt si..., Sen. Ben. 3, 16, 1: what then, shall *i.* be unpunished, quid ergo? impunitus erit ingrātus? ib. 3, 17, 1: to incur the charge of *i.*, in omnem ingrati incidere, ib. 5, 13, 3.

Phr.: one who is guilty of *i.*, qui sensus beneficiorum amisi, ib. 3, 17, 2; qui nullam beneficīi gratiam habet, cf. Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69. (N.B.—By no means ingrātitudine, or ingrātia.)

**ingredient:** usū, not expr. by a subs.: Phr.: when you have mixed all the *i.* well together, ubi omnia bene commisceris, Cat. R. R. 84: you must use the same *i.s* as..., eadem omnis indebito quo... ib. 81: one of the *i.s* mentioned, ex iis tot rebus quo scriptum est unum, ib. 158, extr.: let a poultice be applied made of the following *i.s*, impunito id quod ex his constat, Cels. 6, 17: (poultries) of which cunicūl is the main *i.*, que cum cunicūlo componuntur, ib. 6, 18, 4: a composition, the *i.s* of which are..., compositio quea habet..., ib. 5, 22, 2; in qua sunt... ib. 6, 4.

**ingress:** ingressus, etc.: v. ENTRANCE.

**ingulf:** vāro, dēvōro, haurio: v. TO SWALLOW. Phr.: *i.'d in the abyss*, submersus voraginis, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

**ingulfing (adj.):** usū, in pbt., *ing.* waters or abyss, vōrāgo, inis, f.: cf. preced. art. (but vorago is oft. simply, a *quagmire*, cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 256). See also ABYSS.

**inhabit:** 1. incolō, ui, cultum, 3: to *i.* territory, cities, places, agros, urbes, loca inc., Cic.: Caes. (pass.). Less freq. in this sense, simple verb, colo: what people first *i.d* Britain, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Tac. Agr. 11, init.: they *i.* both sides of the Rhône

**cōlunt circa utramque ripam Rhodanum, Liv. 21, 26.** **Join:** colere et habitare, Cic. Ver. 4, 53, 119. **2.** habito, *i* (to dwell in, have as an abode, with ref. to houses, cities, etc., not whole countries like incolo: both *trans* and *in-trans*): they *i*, too great cities, centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Aen. 3, 106; Cic. Liv.; v. TO DWELL. Sometimes used as *impers. pass.*: Xenophanes says the moon is *i*, *d*, habitari ait X. in luna, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. (N.B.—The comp. inabilito *ls* v. rare, and should be avoided.) **3.** tēneo, *ut*, nūtm, *2* (to occupy, have possession of): Exander had *i*, (or possessed) those regions, Eet tenerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, Tac. G. 27, init. Phr.: from this point, the banks of the Indus are *i* by... lunc deinde account..., Plin. 6, 20, 30 § 77 (cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 18, ea gens qua ilium locum accedit): the country is very thickly *i*, hominum est infinita multitudo [crebrum aquae difficilis], Caes. B. G. 5, 12: regions thinly *i*, quæ loca minus frequentata sunt, Sall. Jug. 17.

**inhabitable:** habitabilis, *e*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: Hor.: Ov. (Inhabitability occurs in same sense in Aru. [1, 2, p. 3], but in Cic. and Plin. = uninhabitable).

**inhabitant:** 1. incolæ, *c*: the *i*s of Africa, Africae incolæ, Sall. Jug. 19, extr.: *an i. and citizen of the whole world*, totius mundi *i* et civis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 108; Plin. Join: incolæ acies. **2.** *accōla*, one who dwells near: *an i. of the neighbourhood*, accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7. **2.** habitarior (*a dweller*): cf. supr. **3.** homines may oft. be used, esp. in geogr. descriptions: though the number of *i*s is so great, quoniam in tanto hominum numero, Tac. G. 4: Caes. (v. TO INHABIT, extr.). **4.** oft. expr. by verb: *far the most civilized are the *i*s of Kent*, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: *the red hair of the *i*s of Caledonia*, rutilae Caledoniam habitantium [incolentium] comae, Tac. Agr. 11: *the earliest *i*s of Africa were...*, Africam initio habuerent..., Sall. Jug. 18, init.

**5.** cultor (somewhat rare in this sense): the *i*s of the country, cultores ejus terræ, Sall. Jug. 17, extr.: *the ancient *i*s (of Capua), antiqui c.* Liv. 7, 18, met.

**inhabited** (*part. adj.*): ubi habitatur: v. TO INHABIT (2, fin.). Thickly *i*, frequens (hominibus): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 41, 106; Plin. 5, 9, 11 § 62: thinly *i*, parum frequentatus, cf. Sall. Jug. 17.

**inhalaſion:** expr. by verb: v. foll. art.

**inhale:** spiritu duco, haurio (R. and A.): v. TO DRAW (III).

**inharmoſious:** discors, dissōnus, absōns: v. DISCORDANT. Phr.: *i. vsre*, immundula poetam, Hor. A. P. 26.

**inharmoniously:** *\*parum consonanter, dissōnis vocibus*

**inhære, inherent, be.** **1.** inhaere, si, sim, *2* (to dwell fast to, be inseparable from): foll. by in and abl.; also dat.): there is a kind of foeboding inherent in our minds, inh. in mentibus quasi quoddam augurium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 13. **2.** insim, fui, esse *to be inherent in the universe*, inesse in universitate rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120. philosophy is by nature *i* in his mind, inest natura philosophia in hujus viri mente, Cic. Or. 13, 41: cf. Sall. Jug. 64, inerit (d) contemptor animus et superbia: but the expression is less strong than Eng.: it may be strengthened by propnis, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 12, inest proprius quibusdam decor, "there is in some an inherent charm." **3.** expr. by insitus, innatis. **v. INNATE.** Phr.: *inherent properties*, quae sunt rebus conjuncta, Lucr. 1, 450. See also PECULIAR, NATURAL.

**inherently:** \*propriū sū vi, naturā: v. NATURALLY.

**inherit:** i.e. to receive by hereditary succession: per successionem accipio, cf. Plin. 12, 13, 30 § 54. Jus per successiones

id sibi vindicant; also, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4. morbi per successiones quadam traduntur, i.e. are inherited. (The terms heres, hereditas, denote simply succession by testament: v. HER, INHERITANCE.) Phr.: to have a name *i* d from any one, nomen ab aliquo hereditarum habere, Clc. Rep. 6, 11: he had *i* d the complaint from his father, patrus hic (morbus) illi, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4.

**inheritance:** 1. hereditas (*the condition of a heres; also, the property coming to such*): *i*. is succession to the entire rights enjoyed by one deceased, h. est successio in universum jus quod defunctus habuit, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 24: to come to any *i*, hereditate aliqui venire, Clc. Inv. 1, 45, 84; obvenire, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, med.: Plin.: to receive *an i.*, capere h. ab aliquo, Cic. Cœc. 35, 102; consequi, Nep. Att. 21: to enter on possession of *an i.*, h. adire, Cf. Plc. Ph. 2, 16, extr. (the legal act was creto: v. Dicit. Ant. s. v. heres): you say I receive *no i.*, hereditates mihi venire negasti, Cic. L. c. int. **2.** successio (*hereditary succession*): v. TO INHERIT. Phr.: as on inheritance, may b<sup>e</sup> expr. by hereditarius: cf. Liv. 21, 3, hereditarii sint reliqui exercitus nostri, left as on inheritance: v. HEREDITARY.

**inheritor:** heres, édis, *m*: v. HEIR. **inhibit:** 1. interdicto, xi, cūm, *3* (formally to forbid): cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 22, interdict atque imperat Cassivelauno, ne...noceat: v. TO INTERDICT. **2.** élico me (referring to a magistrate's notification): cf. Cic. in Pis. 8, 17, edicere ut Senatus S.-consulto ne obtemparet: v. TO FORBID.

**inhibition:** perb, interdictum: v. INTERDICT.

**inhospitable:** 1. inhospitális, *e* (of countries: rare): *i*, *tacausus*, inh. Caucasus. Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: Plin. **2.** inhospitus (= precept, poet): *i*, abodes, in, tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Hor. *neut. p.* = *i*, regnos, Sil. **3.** hospitibus férus (of persons only): poet, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33.

**4.** inhómnāus, immittis (gen. terms including the sense): v. SAVAGE, CRUEL. Phr.: *an i. person*, homo paucorum hospitum, cf. Cic. Chu. 59, 163; "qui hospites fugit auge averasur, cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27 *barbarians are usually i.*, barbarae gentes plerumque se crudeliter in hospites (advenas) præbent.

**inhospitably:** parum s. minime hospitaller (not Cic.): v. HOSPITALITY. (Inhospitable may serve where the context defines. Tert. has inhospitem et inhospitaller, but the latter adv. is unclear.)

**inhospitality:** inhospitálitas (v. rare, and used only in ethical description, as *t. t.*): Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27. Phr.: to display *i*, parum hospitaliter se gerere (v. HOSPITALITY); hospites valde fingere, Cle. 1. c.; *i* hospites minus liberaliter se præbent.

**inhuman:** 1. immánis, *e* (*nonstrusly cruel*): the *i*, and barbarous custom of human sacrifice, in ac barbara consuetudo immolanderum hominum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: Ov. Join: immansus aptimum inquit, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 3, 8 tantum [facinus], tam immane, tam acerbum, Cic. R. Am. 24, fin. **2.** crudelis, saevus *v. CREL* **3.** inhómnāus (*unworthy of a human being, destitute of human feeling*): *i*, cruelty, inh. crudelitas, Liv. 21, 4, extr. Join: tam durus et ferreus, tam inhumanus, Cic. Ver. 5, 46, init. Join: crudelis et inhumanus, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29. (N.B.—This syn. must be used with caution, as its sense is far wider than that of the Eng.) Phr.: a most *i*, punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, Liv. 1, 28, extr.

**inhumanity:** 1. immánitas (*brutality of any kind*): cf. Cic. Deiot. 12, 32, where is opp. to humanitas, and a syn. of inhumanitas (*tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas*): v. SAVAGENESS, BRUTALITY. **2.** Inhómnāitas (*lack of human feeling*): v. supr. (1) **3.** crudelitas, saevitia: v. CRUELTY. **inhumanly:** 1. crudeliter, saevé:

v. CRUELLY, **2.** inhómnāne (cf. INHUMAN, 3): Ter.: Cic. Join inhuman contra naturae legem, Cic. Off. 3, 6 jo. **3.** immánem in modum Cic (in Kr.). **4.** expr. by modal abl., tant̄ crudelitate, etc.: v. INHUMANITY.

**inhume:** hūmo, inhūmo: *i*: v. TO BURY.

**inimical:** inimicis: v. UNFRIENDLY, HOSTILE.

**inimically:** inimicē Cic.

**inimitable:** 1. inimitabili, *s*, *e* (not in Cic.): *i*, amabilit, morum dulcedo in, Vell. 2, 97: Quint. **2.** haud s. parum imitabilis: cf. Cic. Or. 3, 76, nihil est experientia mītūs (imitabile): cf. also Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4, maxime imitabilis, Quint. (in Kr.). **3.** expr. by imitor: *i*, scilicet, sollertia quam nemo opifex possit conseguī intando, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81. (Sometimes = excellē in a high degree: v. INCOMPARABLE.)

**inimitably:** quod nemo possit imitando consequi: v. preced. art. (3). Phr.: *i*, represented, sine aemulo expressus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 71. See also INCOMPARABLY.

**iniquitous:** impróbūs, iniquus, injustus: v. UNJUST, WICKED.

**iniquitously:** impróbē, iniquē, etc.: v. WICKEDLY.

**iniquity:** impróbitas: v. WICKEDNESS.

**initial** (*adj.*): primus: v. FIRST.

**initial** (*subs.*): *\*prima nominis s. verbi littera*.

**initiate:** | To introduce to the mysteries: initio, *i*: to be *i* in the mysteries of Ceres Cereri initiari, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, init.; of Bacchus, Bacchis initiari, Liv. 39, 14. | II. In gen. to introduce: initio, *i*: e.g. initiari literis, studiis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8: Quint. 1, 2, 20. (N.B.—In either sense the verb occurs chiefly in pass.) See also TO IMBEC.

**initiated** (*part. adj.*): 1. initiatūs: Liv.: Just. 2, 2, mystra or mystes, av. m. (Gr. μυστής: one who has *i*. in the Eleusinian mysteries). Ov. F 4, 576 Sen. trag.

**initiation:** | I. The ceremony: 1. initatio Suet. Ner. 34, fin.: Apul. 2. initialement, orum: Sen. Ep. 90, 29 (where the use is fig.). | II. expr. by verb: v. TO INITIATE. (N.B.—Initia denotes the *mysteries themselves*). | III. Any introduction or beginning: expr. by words under (1): v. II. cc.

**initiator:** ad initiationem pertinens: v. preced. art.

**inject:** 1. infundo, fūsi, sum, *3*: *i* a medicina by the mouth or by a cystere, medicamentum alieni inf., vel ore vel cystere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9: Cels. 2, 12, fin.: Plin. **2.** immitti, misi, sum, *3*: Cels. 2, 12, med.; Suet. Cl. 44, extr. (per cystereum). In same sense are less used, injicio, Scrib.; (cystere) adigo, Cels. 7, 27, ad init.

**injection:** | I. The act: infuso: Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228; also infuso, *ūs* (in abl.), id. 24, 6, 15 (lan. reads inhsun, part.). Or expr. by fundo: v. preced. art. | II. That which is injected: 1. cystere, éris, m. (applied to the bowels): to clear out hellespont by *i*, cysteribus hellespontum extraherc, Plin. 25, 5, 23: Cels.: v. TO INJECT (1); CYSTERY. **2.** énema, *āts*, n. (Gr. ἐρεψα, fr. érēps): that which is injected in a cystere: Theod. Prisc.: M. 1. **3.** injectione, *is*, *n*. (very rare): Theod. Prisc. **4.** expr. by fundo (v. TO INJECT): vinegar used as *an i*, stops diarrhoea, acetum silit alvum infusum, Plin. 21, 1, 27: the *i* ought to be neither cold nor hot, id quod infunditur neque frigidum esse oportet, neque calidum, Cels. 2, 12, fin. Phr.: *an i*, of pure water must be administered, immittenda in alvum est aqua pura, Cels. 2, 12, ad fin.: v. TO INJECT.

**injudicious:** inconsultus (inconsiderate, ill-advised): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2, inconsultam rationem, sive (gravissimo verbo utar), temeritatem: Liv.: v. **injustice:** *\*injustitia* (injustice): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2, inconsultam rationem, sive (gravissimo verbo utar), temeritatem: Liv.: v.

**IMPRUDENT.** Phr.: *an extremely i. person, homo nullius consili.*

**injudiciously:** *inconsoluntly. v. IMPRUDENTLY.*

**injudiciousness:** *inconsulta ratio CIC. Rab. Post. 1, 2: V. IMPRUDENCE.*

**injunction:** *mandatum, imperatum: v. COMMAND, INSTRUCTION.*

**injure:** *1. nocere, 2 (most gen. term: with dat.): to i. one's neighbour for the sake of one's own advantage, sui commodi causa n. alteri. CIC. Off. 5, 23: often as *impers. pass.* (the rule) to i. no one, ne cui noeatur, ib. 1, 10, 31 (In Vitr. nocor occurs as personal pass.). 2. laedo, si, sum, i (to assuile, injure actively: with acc.): to have one whom you have i. odise quena laeseris, Tac. Agr. 42: Nep. 3, expr. by i. iuria and verb: to be i. by any one, inj. accipere ab aliquo, CIC. Div. Verr. 18, 60. v. INJURY.*

**injury:** *4. obscuri, irr. (to stand in the way of; be prejudicial to: with dat.): to advance or i. any one's cause, aliqui adjumento esse, aut obesse, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 11; CIC. 5, viol. i (to do violence to: with acc.): to rob or i. one's neighbour, spoliare aut v. alterum, CIC. Off. 3, 5, 21: cf. lib. § 26, qui alterum violat, ut ipse aliquid commodi consequatur: v. TO WRONG.* 6. offendio, di, sum, 3 (to come into collision with; hence, esp. of unintentional injury): to i. any one unintentionally, aliquem off invitum, CIC. Off. 2, 19, 68. Phr.: *that the state be not i. in any way, ne quid res publica detrimenti capit, Sall. Cat. 20. to i. the stomach (of food), infestare stomachum, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 16.*

**inured (part. adj.):** qui injuriam accepti; quem laeseris. v. preced. art.

**injurer:** qui injuriam facit: v. INJURY.

**injurious:** *1. noxius (for which Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1, has noxiousis), a dis obedient and i. citizen, nec obediens et n. civis, CIC. Leg. 3, 3, init. i. sea breezes, affatus maris n., Plin. 17, 2, 4, § 24. (For comp. and super. use magis, maxime noxius, rather than noxiors, noxiissimus.) 2. nocivus (not of persons): Phaedr.: Plin. 3, nocēns (more freq. = guilty): things pestilential and i., pestilenta et n., CIC. N. D. 2, 47, 120.*

*4. inūtilis, e (by illoates): a seditionis and i. citizen, seditionis et in. civis, CIC. Off. 2, 14, 49; Ov. JOHN: inutilis pestilens [aqua], Sen. N. Q. 6, 27, 2. 5. damnosus (an emphatic word; causing serious loss and damage): i. lust, d. libido, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 107. Liv. 6, mālus: v. noxiōs. 7 gravis, e (to the health): air i. to those who breathe it, aer haerientibus gr., Sen. N. Q. 6, 27, 2: v. UNWHOLE-SOME.*

*8. contrarius (unfavourable to; late): i. health, corporis c., Sen. I. c.: Quint. 4, 2, 64. (N.B.—Not injurious, which = acting unjustly, criminal, wrongful.) To be i. nocere, obesse: v. TO INJURE (1. 4).*

**injuriously:** *1. iniūtiūter: Varr. JOHN: male et iniūtiūter, Auct. B. Alex. 65. 2. male: v. ill. (adv.). 3. expr. by verb: to operate i., obesse, detrimentum (detrimento aliquid) affere, facere. v. TO INJURE; INJURY.*

**injuriousness:** iniūtītās: CIC. Inv. 2, 52, 128.

**injury:** *1. Harm suffered: 1. detrimentum (loss, disadvantage): to do great i., magnū afferre d. Caes. B. C. 1, 82; i. (loss) is sustained, d. accepit, Cic. Man. 6, 15; v. LOSS.*

*2. damnum (an emphatic word): v. LOSS, DAMAGE.*

*3. incommodū (inconveniē, disvaluātāge): to sustain some i., aliquo affic i. CIC. Off. 1, 7, fin.: v. DISADVANTAGE.*

*4. mālum: v. EVIL (subs.). 5. frus, dis, f. (an archaic usage; chiefly in particular phr.) that has done me, id mīli f. tuīt, CIC. Att. 7, 26 to tend to any one's i. or incrimination, esse aliqui frandi aut crimi ni, CIC. Mur. 35, 73: so far as may be without i. to the Roman people, quod sine f. populi R. fiat, Liv. 1, 24, med.*

*6. iūtūria (late in this sense): i. from heat, cold, hair, aestuum, trigonum, grandinum l. Plin. 1, 24, 47: so bites of serpents, etc, are called iūtūrias, ib. 22, 7, 8 Just. II. A bodily hurt: 1. vulnus, ēris, n.: Cels. 5, 26, 5.*

*2. laesio Milligan's Celsus (med. t. t.). Phr.: an external i., externus casus, Cels. 6, 39 in the case of exterior i., internal i. (disease), cum quid extrinsecus laesit, cum quid intrat (negrum) ipsum corruptum est, ib. 5, 26, 1: in the case of i. to the lungs, cui pulmo vulneratur est, Cels. lib. § 2.*

*III. Wrong done: 1. iūtūria: to do an i., inj. aliqui facere, CIC. Fin. 3, 21, 71; inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: to receive (submit to) an i., inj. accipere, CIC. Div. Verr. 18, 60, to forgive an i., inj. condonare, Cael. B. G. 1, 20.*

*2. contūmēlia (with insult): v. AFFRONT, INSULT.*

*3. fraus, dis, f. (as the result of deception or ignorance): cf. supr. 1. 5. Guilty of i. (injustice) towards any one, injurious in aliquem, CIC. Off. 1, 14, 44. See also OFFENSE.*

**injustice:** *1. iūstūtia (as ethical t. t.): two kinds of i., iūstūtia du genera, CIC. Off. 1, 7, 23.*

*2. expr. by neut. of adj.: fear of i., metus iūstūtii, Hor. S. I. 3, III: in prose this usage should be limited to the participle constr. (L. G. § 270, Obs.): to do no i., \*nihil iūstūtii, nihil iūquii in admittere: v. UNJUST.*

*3. iūtūtias. v. UNFAIRNESS.*

*4. iūtūria (strictly, an act of i. also in abstr. sense): extreme justice (is) extreme i., summum jus, summā i., CIC. Off. 1, 10, 13: through the unfairness and i. of the Praetor, iūtūtiae et i. Praetoris, CIC. Quint. 2, 9: your acts of i., tuae i., CIC. Par. 2, jin.*

**ink:** *ātramentū: pen and i., calamus et a., CIC. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. Petri, full expr., atr. librarium, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52, also scriptorium, Cels. 6, 4, extr.: which must be used where the context does not define: Indian i., a. Indicum, Plin. 35, 6, 25. Red, green, liquor ruber, viridis, scribendo aptus, Kr.: the red i., used in MSS. was minium (vermillion).*

**inkstand:** *ātramentārium scriptoris: Vulg. Ezech. ix. 2.*

**inking:** *Phr.: to get an i. of anything, odore quadam suspicione sentire, CIC. Clu. 27, 73: v. SUSPICION.*

**inland:** *mediterrāneus: in the i. districts, in m. regionibus, Cael. B. G. 5,*

*2. Neut. pl. used subs., the i. parts of Spain, mediterrānea Hispaniæ, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 158. See also INTERIOR (subs.).*

**inlay:** *in-ēro, ui, rtum, 3: to i. marble with spots belonging to a different species, maculas quae non sint in crustis inserere, Plin. 35, 1, 1: the effect produced is denoted by variare, distinguere, Plin. 1, c. Inlaid work, emblemā, ātūs, n.: Lucil. in CIC. de Or. 3, 43, 71, emblemate vermiculato (but the term was also applied to chased figures, made so as to be detached, cf. CIC. Verr. 4, 22, 49); also vermiculata, orum (presenting a winding, wormed aspect), Plin. 35, 1, 1: cf. Lucil. 1 c. see also MOSAIC (Intestinus opus, Plin. 16, 42, 82, is cabinet-work.)*

**inlayer:** *\*qui vermiculatis, etc. operam dat: v. preced. art.*

**inlet:** *1. accessus, ādītus (in gen. sense). v. ACCESS, APPROACH.*

*2. aestuārium (of the sea): v. ESTUARY, FRITH. Phr. the sea forms many i.s, mare infire penitus atque ambire, Tac. Agr. 10, extr.*

**inly:** *pēnitūs v. INWARDLY.*

**inmate:** *1. incōla. v. INHABITANT.*

*2. dēvōrator (at an inn; a lodger): CIC. Inv. 2, 4, 15.*

**inmost:** *intimus, imus. v. INNER-MOST.*

**inn:** *1. caupona (esp. of an inferior kind): Cic. in Pis. 22, jin.: Hor. S. I. 5, 51. Dimin. cauponilla, CIC. l'h. 2, 31, init.*

*2. dēvōrsōrium (any place for lodging the night): an inn to lodge at, not a place to dwell in, com-*

*morandi d., non habitandi locus, Cic. Sen. 23, 84: Vulg. Luc. ii. 7. Suet. Also taberna deversoria, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 86; and in same sense, deverticulum, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7: līv. 3, hospitium (any place where strangers are entertained): I quit life as an inn, not a home, ex vita ita discedo, tangquam ex h., non tangquam ex domo, Cic. Sen. 23, 84 (cohorts billeted on the i.s), per hospita dispersae, Suet. Tib. 37.*

**innate:** *1. innātus, an implanted, or rather i., love of knowledge, insita quaedam, vel potius insita scientiae cupiditas, CIC. Fin. 4, 2, 4. Join. insitus atque innatus, CIC. Verr. 4, 48, 106. Innate ideas, \*notiones menti innatae: v. foil.*

*2. insitus a natural and i. notion, naturalis atque ins. in animis nostris nota, CIC. Fin. 1, 9, 31 i. notiones of the gods, insitae [vel potius innate] deorum cognitiones, CIC. N. D. 1, 17, 44.*

*3. ingēnātus (intred: rare): CIC. Sext. 9, 21. See also NATURAL. Phr.: an i. idea of deity, deorum anticipatio quadam CIC. N. D. 1, 16, 43.*

**innately:** *expr. by innātus, insitus: cf. L. G. § 343. See also NATURALLY.*

**inner:** *intērior, us: v. INTERIOR.*

**innermost:** *1. intīmus in the i. part of the sanctuary, in eo sacrario intimo, CIC. Verr. 4, 45, 99: Pl. 2. a groan is heard from the i. part of the mound, gemitus imo auditum tumulto, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: cf. imo pectore, corde, Virg. (pass.). Phr.: they fill the i. recesses, penitus cavernas complevit, Virg. Aen. 2, 19. the i. recesses of a house, temple, penetralia, um, Virg. Aen. 2, 297, etc.*

**innkeeper:** *caupo, ēnis, m.: CIC. Hor. A female i., cauponā, Apul. Pbr. to be an i., cauponiam s. caponiam artem exercere, cf. Just. 1, 7.*

**innocence:** *1. iūncōtia (the disposition of one who harms no one, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; also in wider sense): v. INTEGRITY.*

*2. castitas (moral purity): v. CHASTITY, PURITY. Phr. to prove one's i., se purgate, often with dat. of person to whom, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 28: Caes.: also, purgate criminis, Cic. Clu. 1, 3 \*reum insontem esse monstrare.*

**innocent:** *1. insons, ntis: to ensnare the i. as well as the guilty, insicuti sontes circumvenire, Sall. Cat. 16: i. of (all) blame, ins. culpe, Liv. 22, 49, fin.*

*2. innōcēns, ntis: to accuse an i. person, innocentem accusare, CIC. R. Am. 20, 56 with gen., inn. factorum, Tac. A. 4, 34: Flor. 3, immēritus (esp. with ref. to punishment actually endured). Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Virg.: Quint.: v. UNOFFENDING. In same sense, immērens, ntis Hor.: Suet.*

*4. sanctus, castus v. PURE, CHASTE, UNBLEMISHED.*

*5. immūnis, e: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17. To pronounce i. (in court), absolvē v. TO ACQUIT.*

**innocently:** *1. Blamedless: 1. pure: a quietly and i. spent life, quiete et p. acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13. Join: et p. et castie, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3.*

*2. sancte: v. BLAMELESSLY.*

*3. castē: v. CHASTELY, PURELY.*

*II. Unintentionally: imprudēns, imprudētus: v. INADVERTENTLY.*

**innocuous:** *innōcēns: v. HARMLESS*

**innocuously:** *sine fraude: v. HARMLESSLY.*

**innovate:** *nōvo, 1 (trans., hence requiring acc.): on opportunity to i., novandi res occasio, Liv. 24, 23, med.; so, omnia novare, id. 35, 34 (Innovo, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47, is very rare.) See also TO CHANGE.*

**innovation:** *1. expr. by nōvo, innovo (less freq.) to make i.s, multa innovare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47: cf. preceed. art.*

*2. expr. by adj. nōvus: this i. in judicial procedure, baec novi judici nova forma, CIC. Mli. init.: what i. is this we are introducing in our judicial procedure, quem hunc mom-*

*rem novorum judiciorum [in rempub-*

**licam]** inducimus? Cic. Rab. 4, 9: *fond of i.s.*, cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 (but res novae usq. refers to political change, revolution).

**innovator:** qui multa novat, novare instituit v. TO INNOVATE.

**inoxious:** INDOXIOUS v. HARMLESS.

**innuendo:** v. INT.

**innumerable:** 1. immensabilis, e: Cic. Hor. 2 innumerūs (poet.); Virg. Ov. Mart. 3, expr. by circumlocutio, quoniam numerus iniri non possit.

**inobservant:** negligens, nitis: v. NEGLENT.

**inoculate:** I. In gardening:

1. inocular, i. to i. fig-trees, arboreas fucorum i., Col. 11, 2: Pall. (Sect.). 2. empastrio, i.: Col. 5, 11, med.

II. In medicine: \*variolas insero, 3 (Kr.).

**inoculation:** I. inoculario Col. 5, 11, ad init.

2. empastriatio: cf. Col. 1, c., quam vocant agricultae empastriationem, vel ut quidam inoculationem. 3. instio (gen. term): Cato R. R. 41.

II. In medicine: \*instito variolarum (Kr.).

**inodorous:** sine odore, Luer. 2, 818; ex quo nullus afflatur odos, cf. Cic. Sen. 17, 59; odore carens (Kr. and A.). To be i., non olere, Plin. 21, 7, 18 in Egypt the flowers are mostly i., in Aegyptio minime odorati flores, Plin. l. c. (Inolens, Luer. 2, 849; inodorus [flos], Apul.避免ed.)

**inoffensive:** innocens: v. HARMLESS, INNOCENT.

**inoperative:** null valens: v. EFFEC-TIVE.

**inopportune:** inopportūnus: Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. (Or expr. by opportunitus with baud, minus, etc. v. OPPORTUNE.)

**inopportunely:** parum in tempore, baud satis opportune: v. OPPORTUNELY.

**inordinate:** immōderātus: v. IM-MODERATE.

**inordinately:** immōderātē: v. IM-MODERATELY.

**inorganic:** no exact expr.: Kr. refers to Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82, glebam aut fragmentum lapidis, aut aliquid ejusmodi, nulla cohaerēti natura, i. e. having no natural unity. (Sometimes inorganicus may be necessary as scient. t.)

**inosculate:** i. e. to be connected at certain points, \*quasi articuli quibusdam inter se coalescere (?).

**inquest:** nearest word, quaestio (*judicial inquiry*): v. ENQUIRY (II). Phr.: an i. was held on the body, \*quaestio est (ut fieri soleat de subito morulis) quae mortis causa fuisset, etc.

**inquire:** v. ENQUIRE, etc.

**inquisition:** I. **official examination:** quaestio, inquisitio: v. ENQUIRY (II). II. **The Spanish i.:** inquisitio de fide, Erasm. Coll. 1, 229 or quaestio inter haereticos, Bau.; quaestio fidel, Pontan. (both in Kr.). As a tribunal, \*quaesitores inter haereticos.

**inquisitive:** percontātor (an i. person): Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69 Pl. (N.B.—The fem. form, percontatrix, does not occur, but is agreeable to analogy.) See also CURIOUS.

**inquisitiveness:** curiosus; curiosis oculis: v. CURIOSITY.

**inquisitor:** \*quaesitor fidei, inter haereticos.

**inquisitorial:** Phr.: i. tribunals, \*adicia per quae plus quam decet de rebus privatis inquiri solet: they possess i. power, \*his licet quibuscumque de rebus inquisitionem instituere.

**inroad:** I. incurso (the usual word) to make an i. into territories, inc. in fines facere, Liv. 1, 11, init.: Caes. 2. excursio (= incurso, from the opposite point of view), to defend one's territories from the i.s of enemies, fines suos ab ex. hostium inieri, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22 (I. SALLY). 3. irruptio (a sudden, violent i.; a foray): make an i. on the cook-shop, in popinam ir, factie! Pl. Poen. prat. 42. Cic. Man. 5, 15 (= incurso, supr.). Phr.: to make

an i., incurrere, e. g. in Macedonia, Liv. 26, 15. Hor. S. 2, 1, 37 also excursio (in fines), Liv. 1, 1, 15; and with slightly different sense, violare fines, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

**insalubrious:** insalubris, e: v. UN-HEALTHY.

**insane:** I. insanus: Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (where the corresponding verb is furere, to be i.); ib. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. Hor. S. 2, 3, pass.: freq. in lit. sense: i. desire, ins. cupiditas, cupid, etc.: v. MAD.

2. fūriosus (stronger than insanus, which includes all degrees of insanity: this was the legal term, cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11, itaque non est scriptum, si insanus, sed si fūriosus escribitur): *the stepping, the drunken, the i. dormientes, vi-nolenti, fūrosi* (opp to sani), Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88. Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. Also used fig., Cic.: Liv. 10: vecors, fūrosus, mente captus, Cic. in Pis. 20, 47. 3. mente captus: Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53; cf. supr. (2). 4. vecors, rdlis: like the insane, more voracious, Just. 2, 7; but more freq. in lit. sense, Cic.: Liv. cf. supr. (2). To be i., fūro, 3 (v. supr. 1); insano, 4. Cic. Att. 7, 10: Hor. (in-saniare ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39) to pretend to be i., dementia similiare, Just. 2, 7. See also FOOLISH, INFATUATED.

**insanely:** insāne (fig.): Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20. Hor. See also FOOLISHLY.

**insanity:** I. insanita (in widest sense): Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: Cels. More freq. fig.: v. MADNESS.

2. fūroris (rare in this sense): Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62. 3. dementia: Just. 2, 7: v. FOLLY, MADNESS.

**insatiable:** I. insatibilis, e: Cic.: Liv.: toll. by gen. of that which is desired: to have an thirst for blood, sanguinis insatibilis esse, Just. 1, 8, extr. 2. inexplēbili, e: an i. stomachi, inex, stomachi, Sen. Ep. 89, fin.: i. desire, inex, cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 rarely with object, gen., Sen. Cons. Helv. 15, 4. 3. insatibilis, e (very rare): i. max, ms. abdomen, Cic. Sext. 51, 110. 4. less exactly, avidus: v. GREEDY.

5. inexhaustus: i. eagerness for reading, inex, aviditas legendi, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7 (but the epithet is doubtful).

**insatiableness:** expr. by adj.: v. prececd. art. (Insatibilitas, Amm.).

**insatiably:** insatiabiliter (late): Plin. Ep. 10: Tac. (Better expr. by circumlocutio, insatiabili s. inexplēbili cupiditate; summa aviditate: v. INSATIABLE).

**inscribe:** I. In gen. sense: 1. inscribo, ps. pluri, 3 (with acc., and in and abl.): to i. anything on a pedestal, aliquid in basi ins., Cic. in Pis. 38, 92; instead of in and abl., the date occurs, Cio. (Ptolemy) Harusp. 7, 58, inscribere nomen monumentis, but should be avoided in prose. Inscribe also occurs trans: to erect statues and i. them (furnish them with an inscription), statuas pone atque ins., Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 69, 167. 2.

adscribo (asc.), 3 (not in Cic., who uses the word of writing something additional, cf. Agr. 2, 20, init., non credo adscripturum esse Magno, would add the title "Great," with acc. and dat.): to i. the name of Praxiteles on a marble, marmori ads. Praxitelem, Phaedr. 5, prot. 6; Suet. Aug. 12, extr. 3. in scriptio, psi, pluri, 3 (by caring: with acc., and in and abl.; also dat.): v. TO GRAVE.

4. incido, di, sum, 3, like prececd. but joined also with in and acc.: leges in aces incisa, Liv. 3, 57, extr.

II. Mathematically. inscribe, to in. a triangle in a circle, triangulum in circulo ins.

**inscription:** I. inscriptio (gen term): 1. on a tombstone, i. monument, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11 M. L. (Cic. uses the word of the title of a book, e. g. de officiis, Att. 16, 11, 2). 2. titulus (on monuments, busts, etc.): a long i. respecting his exploits, ingens ab se ges tarum t., Liv. 28, 46, extr.: i.s and busts, tituli et imagines, Hor. S. 1, 6,

17. Ov.: v. EPITAPH. 3. index, i. os,

c. (as pointing out and explaining something): a tablet with this i., tabula cum i. hoc, Liv. 41, 28, med.: under a bust, sub imagine, Tib. 4, 1, 30 (called titulus in v. 3)—most freq. used of the i.s or titles of books: v. TITLE.

4. élögium (esp. on a tombstone or a bust): busts and i.s, imagines et c., Suet. Gal. 3, init.: for a votive offering, suct. 24, extr.: v. EPITAPH.

5. épigramme, épitaphe, n. (strictly a Greek word) a well-known Greek i., Graecum e. pernabile, Cic. Ver. 4, 57, 127. Nep. Paui. 1 (also of a Greek inscr.): To ask an i. inscribere, insculpere, etc.: v. TO INSCRIBE.

**inscrutability.** nearest word, obscuritas v. OBSCURITY.

**inscrutabili:** 1. imperspicuous (rare), applied by Plin. Jun. to the humours of a bench of jurors and the weather, Ep. 1, 27, 88.

2. investigabili, e (also rare, and late) Vulg. Rom. 33: Tert. (non investigabili, luct. 3, 27). Phr.: his meaning was more than ever, verba (ejus) in incertum et ambiguum magis impicabuntur, Tac. A. 1, 11 of ib. ante, suspensa semper et obscura verba; see also INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

**inscrutably:** \*ita ut (res) intelligi, animo perspici non possit: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

**insect:** I. insectum: only as scient. t. i., and in pl. (Gr. ἔντοπος): Plin. 11, 1, 1, sqq. 2. bestiola (any small creature): i. which live but a day, b. quae unum diem vivunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.

**insecure:** I. expr. by tūtus, mūnitus, firmus, and negative particle (hand, parum, etc.). v. SECURE.

2. intutus: to strengthen the i. parts of the walls, intute moenium firmare, Tac. H. 3, 76. (Not in Cic.; and in Liv.: = undefended.) 3. mate fidus, or as one word (poet.): an i. anchorage, statim mate, Virg. Aen. 2, 23.

4. infestus (beset by robbers, pirates, etc.): opp. to tūtus, Liv. 2, 49, sua uta omnia, infesta hostium (unsafe because of intruders): v. UNSAFE, INFESTED. Phr.: (their) footing being i. on the incline, in prono pede se falente, Liv. 21, 36; quoniam non possent vestigio pedibus firmiter insistere.

**insecurely:** parum tute, etc. v. SECURELY.

**insecurity:** expr. by adj.: i. of travelling, intesta itineris, cf. INSECURE (4): he pointed out the i. of the position, "dicit quam [fab hostibus] male tutus locutus esset: there was a general sense of i. (lit. mistrust), neque loco neque homini cuiquam satis credere, salt. Cat. 31.

**insense:** démens, insanus, etc.; v. INFATUATED, INSANE. Sometimes caecus may serve, cf. Lucr. 2, 14. O pecora caeca!

**insensibility:** I. Bodily: (?) torpor (numbness): Plin. 2, 101, 104. Cels. Phr.: to be in a state of i., "omni sensu carete (v. SENSATION) the body sinks into a state of i. (in old age), bebecunt sensus, membra torpescit, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

II. Mental: apathy, lack of feeling: lentitudine (ejus "qui irascl nesciat"): Cic. Tusc. 41, 9, 43): v. INDIFFERENCE. Phr.: to bring on i. to pain, quasi calum quoddam obducere dolori, Cic. Iuse. 2, 15, extr.: that is i. to grief, not fortitude, "id est durum ac ferreum, non fortitem esse: v. foll. art.

**insensible:** I. To bodily affections: (?) torpidus (strictly, torpidus, torpid): Aus. Id. 10, 264. So, to become i., torpescere (v. BENTIPED); obtorpidescere, Plin. 9, 42, 67. to be quite i., omni sensu carete: v. SENSATION.

II. To emotion: 1. lentus v. INDIFFERENT.

2. dirus: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 48, neque enim sunt audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam esse volunt. Phr.: if one be i. (to pleasure and pain), motu animi sublatio, Cic. Am. 1, 6: to become i. to anything, obfurescere ad aliiquid, Cic. v. HARDEN

B.); obtrorpescere (absol.), Liv. 32, 20: poterunt in Cic. Tusc. 3, 28.

**insensiblē**: i.e. *imperceptibly*: sine sensu, sensim: cf. Cic. Sen. 11, extr.: v. GRADUALLY, IMPERCEPTIBLY.

**inseparab̄le**: 1. insēpārabilis, e (late): Sen. Gell. 2, individuus (strictly, *indivisible*, q. v.): who followed him to Rhodes and at Capreae were i. (from him) Rhodus secuti, et apud Capreas i., Tac. A. 6, 10. (N.B.—Usū better expr. by separari s. *sejungi non posse*: v. TO SEPARATE.)

**inseparab̄ly**: ita ut (res) separari non possit: v. TO SEPARATE.

**insert**: 1. insērō, ut, r̄tum, 3 (to put in; with acc., and dat. or in and acc.): (the stork) iāng her beak in the flagon, lagunae rostrum inserens, Phaedr. 1, 26, 8: Cic. v. TO PUT IN. In later writers, esp. of introducing in a literary work: to i. speeches in an (historical) work, conciones operi suo ins., Just. 38, 3, extr.: Vell.: Suet. 2, includo, sum, 3 (with acc., and usc. in abl. or acc.): *Phidias i'd his own likeness in the shield of Minerva*, P. sul similem speciem inclusit in clipeo Minervae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: *the clause which is i'd in legal formulae, quod in ictorum includitur formulis*, Cic. Br. 79, 275: *I have almost i'd an oration in a letter, paenam orationem in epistolam inclusi*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: v. TO INCLOSE. 3. adscribo (asc.), psi, ptum, 3 (to add to what has been written: with acc., and in and acc. or abl.): to i. anything in a law, aliquid in legem a., Cic. Caec. 33, init.: to i. a date in a letter, diem in literis a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. 4. interjicio, jecī, jectum, 3 (to introduce between: with acc., and dat. or inter): v. TO INTRODUCE. See also TO FASTEN IN, PLACE IN.

**insertion**: expr. by verb: *Livy has embellished his history by the i. of speeches*, \*contiones inserendo (contionibus insertis) *Livius histioriam suam ornare instituit*. v. TO INSERT. (Interjectio [verborum], Auct. Her. 6, 10: v. TO INSERT, 4.)

**inside** (subs.): quod est intus, Plin. 8, 27, 41: int̄ior pars, int̄iora: v. INTERIOR.

**inside** (adv.): intrinsecus: v. WITHIN.

**inside of** (prep.): intra: v. WITHIN.

**insidious**: 1. insidiosus (*cunning, treacherous*): i. clemency, ius clementia, Cic. Att. 9, 16: Ov.: Plin. 2, subdolus (*crafty, artful*): Tac.: Ov. (Cic. has adv., subdole). Phr.: *the i. effect of a studied speech*, compositae orationes insidiae, Cic. Or. 61, extr.

**insidiously**: 1. insidiosē (with treacherous intent): Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33. 2. per insidias, ex insidisi: cf. Cic. Or. 12, 38, where the latter is opp. to aptere ac palam: v. preced. art. extr.

3. subdolē (*artfully, craftily*): Cic. **insidiousness**: 1. (2) blanditiae, blandimenta (of that which appeals flatteringly and temptingly to the mind): cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; blanditiae, praesentum volupsum: v. BLANDISHMENT. More precisely, \*blanditiarum s. blandimentorum insidiae: v. *infr.* 2. (?) insidiae, arum: cf. Cic. Or. 51, 170, nimirum insidiarum ad capienda aires adhiberi videatur.

**insight**: cognitio (gen. term) v. KNOWLEDGE. Phr.: *to get a thorough i. into a thing*, rem penitus ingenio cernere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 124, *to have a profound i. into human character*, \*more hominum atque ingena penitus perspecta habere.

**insignia**: 1. insignia, ium: *regal i.* in regia, Cic. S-xt. 26, fin.: Liv. 2.

2. fasces, scutæ (of consular power): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34, detulert fases indigo in Od. 3, 2, 9.

**insignificance**, exiguitas. Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29. (*Mediocritas*, in Velt. 2, 130, *mediocritas hominum*, may perh. be rendered, the i. of man, i.e. compared with the gods, but the expr. is less strong than the Eng.)

**insignificant**: 1. parvus (valde

parvus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29); exiguus (very small): superl. exiguisimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7): v. SMALL, TRIFLING. 2. nullus momenti: v. UNIMPORTANT. 3. nullus in these so trifling, so i. things, in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2 how i., quam nullae (vires), Just. 2, 12, med. 4. minutus (exceedingly small): i. engagements, m. profla, Auct. B. Afr. 29 the i. commonalty (opp. to the great), m. plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, extr. *Dimin.* minutulus. Macr. 5, tenuis, e: the i. remains of a great city, magnae urbis t. vestigium, Plin. 5, 4, 5: v. SLIGHT. Phr.: to appear i. (by the side of what is greater, obscurari atque obrui, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29).

**insincere**: 1. blandus (soft-spoken, flattering): opp. to verus (amicus); Cic. Am. 25, 95: but also used in good sense. 2. fūcōsus, fūcūsus (lit. coloured with paint: hence, showy without, but hollow): shory and i. friendships, ambitiones et fūcosas amicitiae, Cic. Att. 1, 18, init. *Join*: subdolus ac fūcatus, Plin.: v. FALSE (11). 3. infidus (not to be trusted): v. UNFAITHFUL. 4. simūlātus, v. PRETENDED

5. expr. by sincērus and a negative: v. SINCERE.

**insincerely**: 1. simūlātare: Cic. N. D. 2, 67, extr. *Join*: ficte et simūlātare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. 2. ficte (feigned): Cic. Fam. 3, 12, extr.: cf. supr. (1). 3. haud s. parum sincēre: v. SINCERELY.

**insincerity**: 1. (as character of the mind) ingenium parum sincerum, apertum, etc.: v. SINCERE. 2. trans, fallacia (as seen in deed and word): v. DECEIT. 3. expr. by neut. of adj.: let there be no falsehood, no i., ne quid falsi sit, ne quid simulati: cf. L. G. § 270, obs. 4. simūlātō, v. PRETENCE, HYPOCRISY. Phr.: without any i., sine fuso et fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

**insinuate**: 1. As verb refl. to i. oneself, creep in: 1. insinuo, i. (with pron. refl.): to i. oneself into any one's intimacy, se alicius in familiaritatem ins., Cic. Caec. 4, 15, init.; in aliquis consuetudinem ins., Cic. Fam. 4, 11, fin.: Liv. Also in lit. sens. 2. arrépo, psi, 3 (to creep in): to i. oneself into any one's friendship gradually, sensim [atque moderate] ad aliquid amicitiam ar., Cic. Verr. 3, 68, 158: so, animo aliquo arreperi, Tac. A. 3, 50, extr. 3. arrépo, psi: 3 used by Tac. absol., cf. A. 13, 12, penitus irreperat, per luxum, etc. 4. To infuse gradually: instillo, 1 (lit. to pour in drop by drop): v. TO INSTILL. 5. *To use insinuation*: operte significo: v. TO HINT.

**insinuating** (adj.): blandus (smooth-spoken): most i. speech, blandissimae oratio, Petri. 126: pleasure, most i. mistress, volupates blandissimae dominae, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: i. address, \*b. quadam suavitatis morum: see also PERSUASIVE. Phr.: under the i. influence of vice, blandientibus virtutis, Tac. Agr. 16.

**insinuatingly**: 1. blandē (cf. a.): Ter. Cic. 2, 2, expr. by blandior, 4 (to speak or behave i.): she thus i. addressed her uncle, sic patruo blandita suo est, Ov. Met. 4, 512: more fully, suaviter bl., Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139 3. per blanditias: cf. Suet. Ner. 34, fin.

**insinuation**: nearest word, significatio, cf. Auct. Her. 4, 54, where the term is thus explained, quum res... dicuntur ex quibus tota res relinquuntur in suspicione; ... quam ex eo quod diximus satis relinquuntur suspicionis (i.e. when the sentence conveying the insinuation is only half uttered); ... nihil amplius dicimus, sed significamus quid sentiamus, etc. Phr.: to indulge in i.s., \*nihil aptere dicere; ambiguis serice voces et dissimilando (fete); criminarī (cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 98; Cic. Mil. 5, 12); oblique præstringere aliquid (R. and A.).

**insipid**: 1. LIT.: 1. expr. by sāpīo, ivi and hi, 3: (even) the turbot on the ventson are i., nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, Juv 11, 121. 2. expr. by

sāpidus, suāvis, and a negative i. meat \*caro parum (minime) sapida s. suavis, v. SAVOURY, NICE. 3. insulsum (lit. unsalted: often in fig. sense) i. food, ins. cibus, Hier.: cf. Cic. Att. 13, 31, insula, i.e. a taste for insipid things: Col. 4, 4. élatus (washed out, hence tasteless): nothing more i. than watered green-stuff, nil elutio horto irriguo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. 5. insipidus (late and rare) Firm. 6. gustu bēbes, étis, Col. 3, 2, post mei. Phr. i. fare, volupate carentes cibi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12. II. Fig. of that which lacks interest and point. 1. frigidus v. FLAT (II). Join: tam frigidus, tam jejunus, Cic. Caec. 21, 61. 2. insulsum v. DULL (VI). 3. nullum habens succum neque sanguinem, R. and A. (based on Cic. Br. 9, 36).

**insipidity**: I. Lit.: expr. by nullus sapor, nil sapere, etc. v. FLA-VOUR; INSIPID. II. Fig. of lack of interest: insulsa: Cic. Att. 13, 29.

**insipidly**: Fig.: 1. frigidē, insulsum: Join: inepte and frigide, Gell. 2 insulse: Cic. Att. 15, 4, int̄l.: Gell. 3. ineptē: v. FOOLISHLY.

**insist**: I. insto, stiti, i. (to urge or press a matter): he i.s. that it is a fact, itle i. factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120 when a claim is expr., may be foll. by inf. flagitate, poscere, etc. cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 59, fin., but insto does not imply a right to make such a claim, like the Eng.: v. TO URGE. 2. flagito, i. (to demand urgently): I always i'd upon it, that we should be convened, semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 10 cf. id. Pl. 19, 48, etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adest flagito crimen. v. TO DEMAND.

**insinare**: v. ENNARRE.

**insolence**: 1. contumacia (offensive haughtiness) i. and presumption, c. arroganti, Cic. Ros. Com. 15, 44 i. expressed in the features, c. in vultu, Liv. 2, 61, med.: blunt i., abrupta c. (opp. to deformis obsequium), Tac. A. 4, 20. 2. ioin: insolentia, contumacia, superbia; contumacia et ferocietas, Cic.

2. insolentia (overbearing behaviour; esp. as resulting from success): cf. Sall. Jug. 49, extr., plebem ex secundis rebus ins. (epater): Join: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 89; crudelitas et insolenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 12. 3. audacia (daring, *ef-frontery*): Join: impudentia atque audacia, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. 4. superbia, arroganti: v. ARROGANCE, HAUGHTINESS, PRESUMPTION. 5. impudentia: v. IMPUDENCE.

**insolent**: 1. contumax (offensively haughty): i., arrogant, careless, c., arrogans, securus, Quint. 6, 1, 14. i. towards any one, c. in aliquem, Cic. Att. 15, 15: overbearing and i. towards the commons, violentus atque c. adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2 (de Claudia gente). Join: contumax, inhumanius, superbus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, ad fin. 2. insolens, nis: v. OVERBEARING. 3. superbus: v. HAUGHTY. To become i., insolecere, Sall. Cat. 6, extr.

**insolently**: 1. contumaciter Cic.: Liv. 2. insolenter (overbearingly; cf. INSOLENCE): to exult i., ins. se effere (be unduly elated), Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39.

3. impudenter: v. IMPUDENTLY. Phr.: to behave oneself i., superbia effere sese, Sall. Jug. 14, 16.

**insoluble**: I. Not to be melted: expr. by liquefieri, resoluvi non posse: v. TO MELT. II. Not to be solved or explained: Phr.: an i. problem, \*quaestio s. problema cujus nulla est solutio v. SOLUTION.

**insolvency**: Phr.: to be in a state of i., non solvendo esse, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79; solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13: see also BANKRUPTCY.

**insolvent**: qui non est solvendo: v. preced. art.; also BANKRUPT. Phr.: to declare oneself i., bonam copiam ejurare, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, ad fin. (used fig.).

**insomuch**: Edeo ut: v. SO THAT.

**inspect.** 1. inspicio, spexi, etum, *(to look carefully at)*: *to i. the viscera (for auspices)*, extra ins., Cic. Div. 2, 11, 32; *to i. a soldier's arms, arma militis*, Cic. Cae. 21, 61; *to i. accounts, rationes Ins.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 54 (57). 2. aspicio, *3 (less freq. in same sense) to i. the marvellous work, ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14*; *the senate sent Appius Claudius to i. and arrange those matters, Ap. Claudium ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, Liv. 42, 5, med.* 3. intropicio, *3 (with in and acc. or acc. alone) i. carefully every part of the state, introspicere in omnes reip. partes, Cic. Font. 15, 33.* See also *EXAMINE, REVIEW*. Phr. *to i. the viscera, extra spectare, Curt. 7, 7, ad init. (cf. supr. 1) to i. the Sibylline books, libros (sc. Sibyllinos) adire, Liv. 34, 55.*

**inspection.** I. *The act of looking at; inspectio*. Col. Quint. *(Usu. better expr. by verb v TO INSPECT).* II. *Oversight, superintendence; nearest word, cura v. CHARGE (IV).*

**inspector.** cūrātor (*one who has the charge and responsibility of*): *i. of the corn-market, of the high-ways, etc., c. annona, Vetus Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; viae Flaminiae, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. See also OVERSEER.*

**inspectorship.** cūra v CHARGE (IV).

**insphere;** *in sphæra (-am) includo v. TO ENCLOSE.*

**inspiration.** I. *of breath: spiritus qui haerit, ducitur v BREATH. To make an i., inspirare: v. TO BREATHE.*

II. *Divine prompting:* 1. afflatus, ūs (rare except in abil.): *no great man without some divine i.*, nemo vir magnus sine aliquo divino ait, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167. Join instincu diuinocave afflato, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34. 2. infatuū, ūs (like preced.): *Join instincu infatuū que divino, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.* 3. instinctus, ūs (*divine impulse or instigation*): Cic. (v. supr. 1): *Lact.* 4. inflammatiō animi [et quidam afflatus quasi furoris], i.e. *poetic excitement and t.*, Cio. de Or. 2, 46, extr. 5. inspiratio (late) *literary i.*, insp. litteraria, Sidon. Eccl. Scrr. (N.B.—Only to be used as theor. t. t.) Phr. *To prophesy under the influence of supernatural i.*, avinō spiritū instinctum canere, Liv. 5, 13; *by i., not of my own impulse, divinitus, non mea sponte, Cic. Sull. 15, 43; given by i. of God, (scriptura) divinitus inspirata, Vulg. II. Tim. iii. 16.*

**inspire.** I. *To imbue the supernatural knowledge:* 1. afflo, i (in this sense, occurring only in pass.): *to be, as it were, divinely i., excitari et quasi divino quadam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18; Virg. 2. Instinguo, nxi, necum, 3 (to impel internally): only in p. part. pass.: divinely i., divino spiritu instictus. Liv. 5, 13; sacre instincta [mens] furore, Lucan. 5, 150. Fig.: *i. by these words, instincti [militis] his vocibus, Liv. 9, 40.* 3. incito, i (rare in this sense) *the power of the earth i. the Pythoness, terrae vis Pythian incitat, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 cf. id. Ac. 2, 5, 14, exclamant quasi mente incitati (as though beside themselves).* 4. inspiro, i (l'ne) i.d. persons, qui insiprari solent, Just. 43, 1 Vulg. Eccl. Scrr.*

II. *To impart:* 1. inicio, jēci, jectum, 3 (to put into a person with acc. and dat.): *to i. any one with fear, alii formidinem in*, Cic. Ver. 3, 28, 68; *with the intention to dare, alii mentem inj. ut audeat, Cic. Mil. 31, 84, Liv. 1. Nep.* 2. addo, didi, ditum, 3 (same constr. esp. with ref. to such feelings as courage, daring, etc.): *to i. any one with courage, animos alii a, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4, with valour, virtutem a, Sall. Cat. 58, init., with fear, formidinem a, Sall. Jug. 37 (a less usus, expr.).*

3. aftero, 3, irr. (like preced.): Cic. Ver. 5, 25, 63, etc. Quint. Plin. 4. incito, ssi, ssim, 3 (with ref. to any sudden emotion: same constr. as preced., but less freq.): *to i. any one with*

*great fear, alluci magnum metum inc.*, Cic. in Cie. Fam. 8, 4, 1: *fear is i.d. by dinger, timor incurrat ex periculis, Cic. de Or. 251, extr. 5, impleo, complico, 2 v. TO FULL (III).*

**inspired.** (part. adj.): *afflatus, instinctus (only of persons) inspiratus (Vulg.) v. TO INSPIRE (I.). Sometimes furibundus, may serve, as the so-called inspiration of paganism was frenzied, cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 100, ea frena furenti concuti Apollo, i.e. on the inspired Sibyl; cf. also Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.*

**inspirer.** expr. by verb v TO INSPIRE.

**inspirit.** expr. by phr. animum alicui addere, augere etc.: v TO ENCOURAGE.

**inspiring.** (adj.): sometimes laetus may serve: v ENCOURAGING (adj.).

**instability.** instabilitas (late and early) Plin. Arn. (Usu. better expr. by instabilis, inconstans, mutabillis. v. UNSTABLE.)

**install.** inauguro, i (strictly, with augural formalities): *to i. any one as flamen, aliquem flaminem i.*, Liv.: v. INAUGURATE.

**installation.** expr. by inauguro, v. TO INAUGURATE.

**instalment.** I. Installation: q. v.

II. *A payment in part:* 1. pensio to pay 300 talents in six annual i.s, trecenta talenta per annos sex p. aequis dare, Liv. 38, 9, med.: *the first i., prima p.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, fin. 2. portio (a portion): *the balance to be paid in three yearly i.s, ut id quod supererset triuimio tribus p. persolveretur, Liv. 6, 35, med.*

**instance.** (subs.): I. Urgency, sollicitation: expr. by auctor at the i. of many persons belonging to the state, multis ex civitate auctoribus, Caes. B.G. 5, 25: Cic. II. An example: exemplum: v. EXAMPLE. Esp. in phr., for instance: (1), verbi causa or gratia if a person, for i., were born at the rise of the Dog-star, si quis, verbi causa, oriente Caniculi natus est. Cic. Fam. 6, 12: so, verbi gratia, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30. (2), exempli causa (to introduce an illustration, esp. when the same is related in full; whereas verbi causa is used when an instance is glanced at in passing): cf. Cie. Mur. 12, fin., quia, in alicuius libris, exempli causa, id nomen inveniatur, putarunt omnes mulieres, etc. Plin. 2, 17, 15 § 77. 3. vēlū, vēlū (as for instance); cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 44, 95. min. quam tam male est. Sicilis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, veluti in hac re aieant, i.e. as, for instance, in the present case, they said...: also Quint. 2, 18, aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materialiam, veluti architectonica, i.e. as, for instance, architecture.

4. perh. nam, cf. Virg. G. 1, 451, nam saepe videmus, i.e. for instance, we often see...: cf. also Sall. Jug. 4, med., Nam saepe audiui..., i.e. for instance, I have often heard; also ib. 10, ad init., Num. ut alia magna et egregia tun mortuam, i.e. for instance, to say nothing of your other great and distinguished eats. In a similar way is used also enim, only second in its clause: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 32, Sy. Si futurum est, do, tibi operari hanc, Mi. Quo modo? Sy. Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tute corum sufferas. For instance, that when I am to be flogged, you may supply the hide?"

**instance.** (v.): mēmōrō, rēfērō, etc.: I could i. places in which..., possem memorare quibus in locis..., Sall. Cat. 7, extr.: *TO MENTION.*

**instant.** (adj.): I. Urgent: intentus, impensis v. EARNEST, URGENT.

II. Imminent: praesens, nūc to threaten i. death, pr. intentare mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: i. execution, pr. supplicium, Tac. A. 1, 38 Cic. (pr. poena). Or expr. by adv. statim, actūtum, etc.

I believe the consequence would be i. death, ego mortem actūtum futurum puto, Cic. Ph. 12, 11, 26: v. IMMEDIATELY.

**instant.** (subs.): mōmentum (temporis horae), usu. in abil.: v. MOMENT.

**instantaneous.** quod momento temporis fit v. INSTANTANEOUS.

**instantaneously.** continuo (cf. Cic. R. Com. 6, 17), ignis in aqua conjectus continuo extinguitur; momento temporis s. horae, statim v. IMMEDIATELY.

**instantly.** I. Urgently: intentē, impense: v. EARNESTLY. II. At once: statim, actūtum, momento temporis s. horae, v. IMMEDIATELY

**instate.** v. TO INSTALL.

**instead of.** i. Before a subs.:

1. pro (with abil.: also on behalf of): *to be put to death i. of any one, pio aliquo necari, Cic. Am. 7, 24 when another word is used i. of the proper one, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud* Cic. Or. 27, 92: 1er. Hor.

2. lōco abil. of focus = in the room of implying that one thing represents and counts for another, rather than is substituted for it: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57, si ip. in germani fratris dilexi loco, i.e. in the room of): v. ROOM. 3. vice (with gen.): bitumen being used i. of mortar, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2 - Plin. II. Before a verbal clause, in Eng. expr. by the gerund

1. expr. by quām possit (posset, where past time is denoted), fall, by inf (implying that the alternative excluded might more naturally be expected): i. of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise, quām posset ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est (R. and A.) i. of enriching himself he remained poor, fuit perpetuo pauper, quām dīttissimus esse posset, Nep. Phoc. 1.

2. expr. in same manner by debo (implying that a person has done something else instead of his duty): i. of thanking me (as he ought), he abused me, quām gratias mihi agere deberet, mihi maledicēbat (Kr.).

3. expr. by tantum abest ut...ut (implying that the excluded alternative is very far from being the fact): i. of being praised, .. philosophy is by most neglected and censured, philosophia tantum abest ut...laudetur, ut a plerisque neglecta vituperetur, Cie. Tusc. 5, 2, 6. So, adeo non...ut: cf. Liv. 3, 2, 26, haec dicta adeo non moverunt quenquam, ut legati pīce violati sint, i.e. instead of the audience being influenced, they, etc. 4. māgis...quām: to exacerbate, i. of intimidating, incendere magis quam terrere (Georg.).

**instep:** \*pedis pars superior alque arcuata. (Appy. no word known.)

**instigate;** I. instigo, i (as it were, to go on): *they id the Romans against Hannibal, Romanos in Hannibalem instigabat*, Liv. 33, 47, med.: Cic. 2, exācio, i, ūtū, 3 (to whet the feelings: more freq. in good sense): v. TO EXCITE (L, 6).

3. sollicito, i (to stir up and provoke: always in bad sense): *id by bribes from the aerarii, sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37. to i. slaves to insurrection, servita s. Sall. Cat. 24, extr. The end to which, expr. by ad. ut, and peot. by inf.*

4. stimulo, i (like instigo, but usu. in good sense): v. TO GOAD (II); STIMULATE. 5. incito, i v. TO INCITE.

**instigation:** I. expr. by verb: at your i., to instigate, Cic. in Pis. 11, 26 (the same sense might be expr. less forcibly, to incite, cf. Cic. I. c. in fr.).

2. instigatio (v. rare, and to be avoided): Avct. Her. Gal. Dig. 3.

stimulus (lit. a goad; hence, urging, prompting): cf. Tac. H. 3, 53, suis stimulis excitos Moesia duces, i.e. by his influence or instigation. 4. impulsus, ūs (best only in abil.: any urging or influence): Caes. Cic.

**instigator:** I. auctor (gen. term, in good or bad sense). cf. Liv. 2, 54 med., nec auctor quanvis audaci faciliu dearet (instigator): Caes. B. G. 5, 25. 2. impulsor (one who influences for good or bad): H. 1: auctor et impulsor (secelaris), Cic. Vat. 10, 24 (cf. suaser et impulsor, in good sense

Cic. Att. 16, 7, *init.*) 3. concitátor (*one who stirs up*): *i.s. of riot, turbas ac tumultus c.* Liv. 25, 4, *fin.*: Hirt.

4. instimulátor (*v. rare*) Join instimulátor et concitátor, Orat. pro Dom. 5, 11. 5. instigátor (*not of the best age*) Tac. H. 1, 38, *extr.*

**instill:** instillo, 1 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): *to i. a preecept into the ear, praecipuum auriculis ins.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16. Join instillare ac tradere, Sen. B.n. 6, 16, 4. (*In Cic. Att. 9, 7, init.*, [literat. tuas] mihi quidam, quasi animaliae instillarunt, the verb is doubtful *tal.* re-tíllarunt); but it may be used *fig.*, cf. Cic. Sen. 11, 36, nisi tangamus lunum olemm instilles.)

**instinct (*subs.*):** 1. expr. by náatura *animals do many things, according to their several i.s.*, multa bestiae faciunt, duc sua quaeque natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109 *to be impelled to anything by i.*, ad aliquid naturae stimulus incitari, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, *fin.*: cf. Plin. 7, 4, 5, nimurum haec est natura rerum, haec po entia ejus, saevissimas feras maximissime nunquam vidisse quod debeat timere, et statim intelligere quoniam sit timendum. 2. appetitus, *its (natural desire; Ger. trieb)* *Nature has given to brutes sensation and i.*, Naturae dedi bellius sensum et a, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122, *natural i.s. appetitus naturae*, Reich. in Kr. Phr. *whence this (tendency) except from i., unde nisi intus monstratum?* Hor. S. 2, 1, 52: *so strong an i. of self-preservation, tanta sibi conservandi custodia*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, *extr.*

**instinct (*adj.*):** Phr. *i. with life, animatus*, cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 15, stellaris divinis animatae mentibus cf. Lucr. 5, 146, nequeunt vitaliter esse animatae also Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54, quod autem est animal, *id mou. certe interior et suo*.

**instinctive:** 1. náaturalis, *e. i. desire and aversion (in animals), appetito n.* *'t declinatio n.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 33. 2. **NATURAL**, 2, expr. by natura e. quod natura ingeneravit; a natura datum s. plectrum cf. INSTINCT (*subs.*).

**instincti.ely:** *natura, naturaliter. v. NATURALLY*

**institute (*v.*):** 1. To establish and organize: 1. instituo, i. útum, 3 (*to set on foot, originate*): *to i. sacred rites, sacra l.*, Liv. 1, 19: Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5. Ov. also foll. by ut, *to i. a practice*: Cic. V. TO INTRODUCE. 2. constituo, 3: v. TO ESTABLISH (II.). 3. sometimes facio (*to make, appoint*) may serve, cf. Liv. 1, 19, med., Janum indicem bellum et achi fecht, *he id the custom of making Janus the sign of peace or war*: v. TO APPOINT. II. *To appoint formally*: instituo, 3 v. TO APPOINT (I.).

**institute (*subs.*):** chiefly in pl., to denote a body of instruction: instituções, e. g. Gaii.

**institution:** 1. *The act*: expr. by verb *the cause of the i. of games, causa insitui, adorium indorum*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4 *the i. of that magistracy dates many years after the demivirate, qui magi tratus multis annis post X viros institutus est*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5. (*Not instituto in this sense*) II. *That which is instituted*: 1. institutum (including all fixed customs): *laws and i.s. (regular p. actions)*, leges et i., Cic. Br. 77, 26<sup>o</sup> *foreign i.s. (manners and customs, externa i.*, Val. Max. 2, 6. 2. expr. by verb: *the i. of Numa, quae a Numa insituta sunt, quae Numa instituit*: v. TO INSTITUTE.

**instruct.** I. *To teach*: 1. éduco, 4 (*to educate*): *i. any one in civil law, e. aliquem in iure civili*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, *extr.*: also foll. by ad and acc., erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Ver. 3, 59, 161. J. olin, erudire atque docere (absol.), Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; instituere atque e., Cic. Ver. 1, c. 2. 2. instituo, i. útum, 3 (*to train, train up, q. v.*) *to i. one quite uninformed in the art of speaking, aliquem omnino rudem ad dicendum ins.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, *init.*: cf. supr. (2). 3. doceo, édoceo, 2: v. TO TEACH. 4. prae-

cipo, cépi, ceptum, 3 (*esp. in practical matters, as morals; also generally, in practice, as opp. to theory: with dat. or absol.*) *to teach, admonish, i. docere, monere, pr.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 5 *to i. (give instructions) in eloquence, dicitu*r* eloquentia, pr.*, Cie. de Or. 2, 11, *extr.*: cf. infir. (II.). See also TO EDUCATE. (N.B.—Not in *s*tructo in this sense.) II. *To give directions authoritatively*: 1. mando, i (with *dat.* and *ut, ne*): *he is that officer to proceed to..., hinc mandat fut.* ad-at, Caes. B. G. 3, 11 (the *ut* is not un. req. omitted, as here) *with ne, to instruct, not*, Caes. B. C. 2, 13. 2. praecepio, 3 (*same constr.*): *they i.d him as to what they wished done, hunc quid fieri vellent praecepunt*, Nep. Ans. 3. Sal. Hirt. 3. praescribo, psl. pl. plur, 3 (*whether by letter or otherwise same constr.*): *for so I have i. them to..., si enim praescripsimus his ut...* Cic. Fam. 3, 26, *though he had been i. not to..., quoniam ei praescripsimus esse ne...* Cic. Att. 16, 3, *fin.*

**instructed (bene) instituti.ér. érdi- dius, etc. v. ACCOMPLISHED, LEARNED,**

**instruction:** I. *Education*: 1. institutio (*course of training*): youthful i., pueri i., Cic. de Or. 2, 1, *init.*; Suet.

2. éducatio, éduatio, etc.: v. EDUCATION

3. praeceptum (*that which is conceived as instruction*): v. LESSON (Or expr. by verb *to attend to the i. of one's children*, suis liberis erudiendis atque docendis operam dare *to give i. in any art, de aliqua re praecepere*, v. TO INSTRUCT.) II. *Authoritative command*: 1. mandatum, v. CHARGE (III.).

2. praeceptum (less freq. in this sense): *in accordance with Cicero's i.s.*, ex praecepto Cleoroni, Sall. Cat. 44, *init.* (=sicuti praeceptum erat, ib. 45): so, juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12, *fin.*

3. *expr. by praecepio = praescibeo, to give instructions: to give i. to each severely, unicuique praecepere*, Auct. B. Afr. 8: cf. supr. (1, 2); *to instruct* (II.). 4. *praecriptum: to follow one's i.s. in everything, omnia agere ad praeceptum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: *fin.*

**instructive:** nearest word, útilis, *e. cl. Hor. A. P. 343, qui miscut utili dulci, i.e. combines the instructive with the entertaining*. So, permittis, very i.: *the works of Xenophon are very i. in many ways, multitas ad res perit. sunt Xenophontis libri*, Cic. Scn. 17, *init.* More fully, utilis s. aptus ad homines erudiendos atque docendos.

**instructively:** útiliter: cf. preced. art. (Or expr. by verb or adj.: poets wish to write either i. or entertainingly, aut prodesset volunt, aut delectare poetae, Hor. A. P. 333; student carmina sua aut utilia esse aut dulcia v. preced. art.)

**instructor:** nágister, f. -tra; doctor, f. -trix (v. rare): v. TEACHER.

**instrument:** I. *Implement*: 1. instrumentum (oft. used as collective) v. IMPLEMENT. Freq. in lit. sense: *what powerful i.s. (appliances) for attaining wisdom, quanta i. ad adipiscendam sapientiam*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, *fin.* 2.

órganum (Gk. ópyavos esp. of an elaborate or scientific kind): *an i. called a mallet, org. quod dicitur indicula*, Col. 12, 50, med.: *astronomical i.s.*, organa, per quae stellarum ac siderum loca atque magnitudines signantur, Plin. 2, 26, 24.

Freq. of musical instruments: Juv. 6, 380: Quint, (later, a peculiar kind of musical i., Eng. "organ"). 3. máchina (of a large or formidable kind): v. MACHINE. Phr.: *surgical i.s.*, \*ferramenta chirurgorum (R. and A.).

Legal instrumentum, tabula, etc.: v. DOCUMENT

**instrumental:** I. *Tending to a certain end*: Phr. I. you, were i. in bringing something to pass, me, tñā opera factum est, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; in negative sentences, per me, te stetit quoniam, Fer. Andr. 4, 2, 16 Caes., also per without stetit, *who were i.* (in bringing a thing to pass), per quos?

Cic. R. Am. 29, 80 sometimes adjuvare, adjumento esse, may serve you were mainly i. in my obtaining ut conqueremur, i. unus praeter ceteros adjuvisit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 (v. TO AID, FURTHER) *he was i. in bringing about Cicero's exile, illo suusore, auctore, atque impulsore Cicero ex urbe pulsus est*. v. INSTIGATOR. II. As pith. of music: vocal and i. music, vocum et nervorum et tibiarum [etc.], enjusvis generis organorum cantus, Cic. R. Am. 46, 134. v. MUSIC.

**instrumentality:** 1. ministrum (*service, agency*): through the malice of iiberius, *by the i. of Cr. Piso, fratre Tibérii, m. et opéra Cr. Pisoni, Suet. Cal. 2.* 2. ópéra, *by whose i. he had been killed, quoniam opéra interfectus era*, Caes. B. G. 5, 25 Cic. cf. INSTRUMENTAL.

3. expr. by per with acc.: *through whose i. by whom?* per quos? a quibus? Cic. R. Am. 29, 80.

**instrumentally:** expr. by quem, cuius opera, etc. v. INSTRUMENTAL.

**insubordinate:** 1. seditiosus, disorderly, i., mischievous, turbulentus, s. perniciosus, Cic. Ph. 1, 9, 22 Tac.

2. male párens *tyrannical rulers and i. subjects*, \*superbe imperitantes et male parents: cf. L. G. 638. Phr.: *to become i. (of soldiers), lascivire, discordare; disciplinam et laudem aspernari*, Tac. A. 1, 16; *imperio detracere*, ib. 45.

**insubordination:** 1. immódestia (*lack of order or discipline*): Nep. Alc. 8. 2. intemperantia (*absence of restraint*): Join i. nimiaque licentia: Nep. Enni. 8. 3. seditio (*actual mutiny*): more fully, sedito et confusus ordine disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 60. Phr. *to be guilty of i.*, propero lic utiam ducibus non parere, cf. Nep. Enni. 8. cf. preced. art. fin.

**insufferable:** intolérabilis, intolérabili. v. INTOLERABLY. Phr.: *i. blaze of majesty, fulgor ille divinus quo mortalium perstringunt oculi*.

**insufferable:** v. INTOLERABLY. Phr.: *goddess i. bright, que ita splendens, ut oculos adspiciunt perstringas; quae oculorum aciem perstringis s. beatas: v. TO DAZZLE*.

**insufficiency:** I. Lit.: 1. expr. by inopia: e. g. *on account of the i. supply of corn*, propter inopiam frumenti s. rei frumentariae; v. WANT. 2. by satis with a negative: *they abandoned the undertaking because their funds were i.* \*inceptum emiserunt, propterea quod non suspetebat pecuniae satis magna copia.

3. by sufficio, 3, with a negative: *they assert the i. of the reason, \*mentem rationemque hominum non sufficer (ad eam r.m) confirmant: that he might learn the i. of human strength when opposed to the gods, non intelligenter, quam illae essent hominum vires adversus deos*, Just. 2, 12, med.: v. INADEQUACY.

**insufficient:** I. Lit.: 1. expr. by inopia: e. g. *on account of the i. supply of corn*, propter inopiam frumenti s. rei frumentariae; v. WANT. 2. by satis with a negative: *they abandoned the undertaking because their funds were i.* \*inceptum emiserunt, propterea quod non suspetebat pecuniae satis magna copia.

3. by sufficio, 3, with a negative: *and the supply of the means of subsistence was now i., nec iam sufficer (sufficiabant) alimenta*, cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 22, *fin.*: v. TO SUFFICE.

II. Fig. v. INADEQUATE; and cl. preceed. art.

**insufficiently:** minus bñē, hand satis: v. SUFFICIENTLY

**insular:** insulanus (v. rare, and found only as subs.): v. ISLANDER.

(better expr. by in-sula, *on account of our i. position, \*propterea quod insulam incolimus, in insula habitamus i. peculiarities, \*ingenii institutorumque propria quiadam, utpote eorum qui insulani sunt*)

**insulate** expr. by excluðo, ségrego etc. v. TO CUT OFF, S. PARATE.

**insult (*subs.*):** 1. contumelia harass with every kind of i., omnibus c. vexare, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 73 *to do anything by way of i. (insultingly), aliquid per injuriam facere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 see foll. art. 2. Indignitas: v. INDIgnITY OUTBAGE. Join i. [omnes] indignitatis

contumeliasque [perferre], Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 3. prouerb (esp. offensive language): *letters full of every kind of i. towards me, epistolae plenae omnium in me pr.*, CIC. Att. 11, 9, to assual with all kinds of i. and abuse, pr. summanibus maledicisque vexare, Cic. Fl. 20, 48 so, probara jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9; dicere, Ov. A. A. 3, 49. Ignominia (the state of one who is disgraced or insulted): cf. Cic. Ver. 3, 79, fin., per summam injuriam ignominiamque, i.e. with the utmost aggravation of wrong and insult; but ignominia must not be used to denote an insulting act v. DISGRACE, IGNOMINY

**insult** (v.): 1. expr. by contumelia in a verb e.g. contumeliam alicui facere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 79; impone, Cic. Ver. 4, 9, 20 (both implying some affronting act): c. in aliquem jacer, Cic. Sull. 7, extr., alicui dicere, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33 (both referring to language): to be i.d. c. accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10; experiri, Phaedr. 1, 1, 15. 2. sūgillo, I. (by offensive language and behaviour): they (the candidates) had been i.d. and rejected, sugillatos, repulso fuisse, Liv. 4, 35, fin.: to i. (any one in his distress, misertas s.), Petr. 128. 3. insuito, i. (strictly, to exult over: with dat or in and acc.); to i. (triumph over) any one in his misfortune, alicui ins. in calamitate, Cic. Ver. 5, 50, 122: to i. (behave insolently towards) the commonwealth, ins. in rem publicam, Cic. Mil. 32, 87. P.H.: not to i. any man openly, nulli laedere os, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10. See also TO OFFEND, ABUSE

**insulting** (adj.): 1. contumeliōs (us of persons or things): Cic. Tac. 2. expr. by contumelia, prouerb: to ask in a very i. manner, magnā verborum contumeliā interrogare, Caes. B.C. 3, 71, extr.: a most i. letter, literae omnium prouerbiorum maledictorumque plenae. v. INSULT.

**insultingly**: contumeliōsē: Cic. Liv. To behave most i. towards any one, omnes contumelias alicui imponere & injungere: v. INSULT.

**insuperable**: 1. insūperabili, e (of mountains, roads, etc.): Liv. 21, 36.

2. inexplorabilis, e (like preced.): Liv. 5, 34, med. 3. expr. by superari non posse (best for fig. expr.): v. TO OVERCOME.

**insuperably**: \*ita ut (aliquid) superari non possit.

**insupportable**: v. INSUFFERABLE, INTELEKABLE.

**insupportably**: v. INSUFFERABLY, INSPRESSIBLY: v. IRREPRESIBLY, INSURGENCE: Phr.: an i. company, \*societas per quam fenore dato de dannis s. jacturis resarcendis praecavetur (the term fenus nauticum was used in a sense analogous to that of marine insurance, see Dict. Ant. p. 528, a.): i. money, ea canticum quam negotiatoris assecuturionis (Ger. assecueranz) nomine usurpat, Wytteneb. (In Kr.).

**insure**: I. In gen. sense: cāveo, præcāveo; aliquid tutum praesto v. GUARD (I., Phr.); to SECURE. II. In mercantile sense: \*fenor iato de dannis, jacturis, resarcendis cavere, praecavere v. TO GUARD AGAINST.

**insurer**: qui de dannis, etc. cavit: v. precep. art. (II.).

**insurgent** (adj.): rēbellis, e (strictly, that renews war, breaks out into war): an i. colony, r. colonia, Tac. II. 4, 72. v. REBELLIOUS.

**insurgent (subs.)**: 1. rēbellis, is (strictly adj.): esp. in pl. rebelles, rebels or insurgents, Tac. A. 1, 40. 2. rēbellio, ónis, m. (v. late and rare) Treb. Poll.

**insurmountable**: v. INSUPERABLE, INSURRECTION: 1. rēbellio, ónis, f. (renewal of war by a conqueror people): v. REVOLT.

2. mōtus, us (a political movement, a rising): a formidable servile 1. magnus servilis m., Liv. 39, 29: he feared an i. in Gaul, m. Galliae verebatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 5, extr. 3. defectio. v. REVOLT. 4. oft expr.

by bellum cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1, de bello consilia inire, i.e. to concert measures for a general i.: so, bellum parare, ib. 6, 2. More precisely, bellum ac detrectio, ib. 6, 3, med. 5. séditio (a party movement in a state, civil strife and discord): cf. Liv. 6, 16, med., jamque hand procul seditione res erat, matres were very near coming to an i. (viz. by reason of the popular indignation at the treatment of Mantius): to excite an i., s. movere, Vell. 2, 68 v. SEDITION, MUTINY 6. tumultus, us (a violent movement, esp. of the *Gens* s or slaves): a servile i., servilis t., Cia. B. G. 1, 40 an i. in Istria, t. Istricus, Liv. 41, 6, init.: Cic. 7. insurrectione (Gr. ἐμαράνταις late and rare) Gloss. Philox. 1, p. to stir up states to i., civitates sollicitare, Caes. B. G. 8, 23; so, of slaves, servos sollicitare spe libertatis, Nep. Paus. 3, fin.

**insurrectionary**: sometimes, seditiosus (tending to excite civil strife and outbreak): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 18, seditiones et improba oratio. May us, be expr. by subs. an i. movement, defecatio, sedition, etc. the i. leaders, duces seditionis, etc. v. precep. art.

**insusceptibility**, v. INSENSIBILITY, INSUSCEPTIBLE: v. INSENSIBLE.

**intact**: 1. intēgrē, gra, grum (whole, undiminished): the lower portion (of the piles) remained i., pars inferior i., remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 surviving i., superstes illi, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7; v. ENTIRE. 2. intactus (not muddled with): i. and uninjured, i. inviolatus que, Liv. 2, 12, fin.: an army fresh and i., exercitus integer ique, Liv. 10, 14, fin. 3. incōplūs, e (unringed, unpaired): to preserve one's distinction i., splendorem suum inc. retinere, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: Hor. Join integer incomumque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, extr.: incomum atque intactus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6.

4. salvis (preserved, not sacrificed): oft. with a subs. in abl. abs.: the aspices, the laws remaining i., s. auspiciis, legibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, fin.: provided only the meaning of the poet is kept i., s. modo poetae sensu, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

5. intaglio: \*imago entypa (Gr. ἐτύπος, ἐτύπωμα); opp. to ectypa, Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 1: in pl., entypa, orūm (The word does not occur in Lat., but is necessary for precision.)

**integer**: \*numerus integer: only as t.t.

**integral**: i.e. necessary to the whole: an i. part, pars necessaria rel. alicuius (R. and A.); or perh. \*ipsius rel. pars, sine qua considerare non potest.

**integrity**: 1. iūnōcentia (freedom from crime or corruption of any kind, esp. in public life): his i. had been tried all his life long, sum. in. (opp. to avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectan, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad. fin.: what i. ought to mark our generals, quanta in debet esse imperatores! Cic. Manil. 13, 36: a man of stern i. (Cato), rigidae in, Liv. 19, 40, med.

2. integritas (uprightness, esp. as opp. to corruption): i. of character, int. vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1. Cic. Join: integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. Ver. 9, 27.

3. sanctitas (moral purity, unblemished character): v. PURITY. 4. abstinentia (esp. freedom from grasping and avarice): i. in the administration of a province, provincialis in magistratu abs., Cic. Sext. 3, 7.

5. antiquit (old-school honour and strictness): mens of the severest i., gravissima a. viri, Cic. Sext. 3, 6: a pattern of virtue, i., sagacity, virtutis, aut., prudentialia documentum, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27. Phr. no person of greater i. in the state, nemo integror in civitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229.

6. integumentum, tēgūmentum, etc. v. COVERING (subs.).

**intellect**: 1. mens, mentis, f.: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1, int., where mens is treated as the most important division (par quaee principes est) of the animus

or soul: hence the expr. mens animi Lutr. 4, 768 also used in more gen. sense v. MIND. 2. expr. by circum. quae pars animalis rationis atque intelligentiae particeps est, Cia. Div. 1, 32, 70

3. ingénium (the intellectual power generally): force of i., vis ingenii, Cic. Pl. 5, 18, 49 to be of a due i., habet ing. esse, ib. 10, 8, 17 v. GENIUS, ABILITY

4. intellectus, tis; intelligentia (as phil. t. terms) Boeth. cl Sir W Hamilton's Reid, p. 769, b.

**intellectual**: expr. by mens, in'ellectus, etc. the int and emotional powers, \*mentis animique facultates man is an i. being, \*homo ratione et cogitatione praeditum animal est v. RATIONAL. (Intellectualis is late Lat. e.g. intellectualis systema is the Lat. title of Cudworth's work) Phr. to pursue i. culture, studia excolere, Quint. 4, pref. § 3: to seek sola e in i. puruit ad [unicum doloris levamentum, studia confugere, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1 so, ib. 1, 13, 1, Juvant me quod viget studia: the tastes of the populace at Rome were not i., \*aborrebat a studiis literarum indeo plebejulae Romane

**intelligence**: 1. Mental faculty: v. INTELLECT, REASON

2. Quickness of mind: 1. expr. by ingénium: to be possessed of great or little i., ingenio acuto, retuso esse, cf. CIC. Div. 1, 36 79: he preferred the natural i. of the Britons to the industry of the Gauls, in genera Britannorum studis Gallorum ante erre, fac. Agr. 21. (But ingenium is often used absol. to denote superior endowments: v. ABILITY, GENIUS)

3. Ingenuity, Skill (Intelligentia is understanding: q. v.)

III. Tidings: v. INFORMATION (I.)

IV. An order of superior beings: us in pl., \*intelligentiae (coelestes). Aquin.

**intelligent**: 1. Possessing understanding: 1. intelligens, inti: we allow the gods to be i. beings, concedimus deos esse int., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 77

2. usu, better expr. by circum. e.g. rationis compos, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, init.: mente praeditus; ratione ac cogitatione praediūs v. RATIONAL

II. Of quick understanding: Phr. they are an i. race, \*genus hominum est ingenio satis acuto; ingenio haudquaquam tardio s. obtuso v. INTELLIGENCE (II.). (N.B.—Intelligens is possessing understanding: v. supra (I., 1): cf. CIC. Br. 54, init., intelligens sc. judicium, i.e. a judgment or criticism based on understanding of the subject.)

**intelligently**: intelligenter (with understanding): to hear (a speaker) i. and attentively, int. et attente audire Cic. Part. 8, 29. Phr. to answer i. \*bene, satis acute, responder.

**intelligibility**: expr. by intelligi posse. v. foll. att.

**intelligible**: 1. Capable of being understood: Phr. this is not very i.—hoc parum facile est ad intelligendum, hanc facile intelligi potest. V. UNDERSTAND.

II. Appertaining to the reason: intelligibilis, e an i. good, bonum int. (opp. to bonum sensible), Sen. Ep. 124, 2; where it is paraphr. by quod intellectu comprehenditur.

**intelligibly**: expr. by intelligi ne cordi not to speak i., parvi fecit intelligenter necne quae diceret. See also CLEARLY (I.).

**intemperance**: 1. intemperantia (in widest sense, lack of self restraint) i. a. fee to the mind, int. menti inlinata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22. In special sense, i. in drink, vini int., Liv. 44, 30, med.

2. intemperies, si (rare): i. in drink, int. ebrietatis, Just. 12, 1, 13, extr. Phr. excessive and continual i. (in eating and drinking), profunda et intempestiva gula, Suet. Vit. 13 overcome by i., onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: stupified by i., immoderato ob-

stupelacta (mens) potu atque pasta, Cic. l. c.

**intemperate;** 1. intemperans, utis (without self-restraint): *i. in sensual indulgence, int. in voluptates, Sen. Ir. 1, 3, 3 i. in desire for something, int. in aliquibus rei cupiditate, Cic. Att. 13, 26. (Not as epith. of language v. *infr.*) 2. immōderātus (unrestrained): Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60 v. preced. art. extr.*

3. immōdīcūs (*not observing due bounds*): v. EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. 4. impōtens, nīs (*violent, ungovernable*): *i. rejoicing, imp. laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, init.*; v. UNGOVERNABLE. Phr. *in an i. manner, intemperanter (v. foll. art.): to use i. language against any one, intemperanter inveniri in aliquem, Liv. 42, 14, med.* (immōdīcūs flagrans, ardens, etc.: v. ARDENT, FERVENT.

**intemperately:** 1. intemperanter: *too angrily (said), and most i., nimis iracundie et valde i., Cie. Ph. 2, 5, 12; to assūl i., int. lacerare, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 3; Liv. v. preced. art. fin.* 2. intemperatū (rare): Cic. *Join* immoderatē et intemperatē, Cic. Tim. 12, 3, immoderatē Cic. v. supr. (2).

**intemperateness:** esp. of language: perh. vīolētia, v. VIOLENCE. Phr. *let there be no i. of expression, \*ne quid intemperanter dicatur; cave ne intemperantius in quem inverbaris v. INTEMPERATELY.*

**intend:** i. e. to mean, purpose: 1. expr. by *v. animo est, with dat. of subject: they i. d. to pass through the Province, sibi erat in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Cic. Also habere in animo (less freq.), Cic. R. Am. 18, 52 (istum exheredare in animo habebat). 2. cogito, i (hardly so decided an expr. as preceed.) *do you i. to receive him into your house, hume tu in aedes c. recipere? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: I i. to return ("am thinking of returning") to Antium by... Antium me recipere cogito a. d. ..* Cic. Att. 2, 9, fin. 3. expr. by *fut. part. act. (intending to do something)* *to Antium by..., Antium me recipere cogito a. d. ..* Cic. Att. 2, 9, fin.*

4. *intend by fut. part. act. (intending to do something)* *to buy: the table-stand which you had i. d. for yourself, trapezophorū quod tibi destinarias, Cie. Fam. 7, 23, med.* 5. intendō, di, sum and sum, 3 (*to direct one's course towards, aim at*): *he could not accomplish what he i. d., neque quod intenderat efficeret post, Sall. Jug. 25; also with animo, Cie. Ph. 10, 4, 9. (N.B.—Neither of the two last can be used to denote a mere intention: the former denotes a definite determination; the latter implies that an attempt is actually made.) See also to MEAN.*

**intendant:** v. SUPERINTENDENT.

**intense:** 1. Physically; esp. as epith. of heat or cold: 1. magnus or superl. (gen. term). *in consequence of the i. heat, ex magnis caloribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, init.* (the adds, non enim neminiūs majores, more intense): *the cold is i., frigora sunt maxima. (N.B.—The plur. of frigus, calor, are used with an intensive force.) 2. acer, cris, cre (*affecting the senses keenly*): *i. cold, acre, acerimūnūm* frigus, Lucr. 4, 20: *the most i. sweetnes, summa et acerimūa suavitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: an i. red, rubor acerinus, Sen. N. Q. 1, 14, 2.* 3. nimius: v. EXCESSIVE. 4. fervidus (*of heat*): v. GLOWING. Phr. *the heat was i., valde aestuabat (v. hot, 1, extr.): the heat grows more and more i. (fug.), magis aestuat, Ov. M. 4, 04: it was the depth of winter; the cold i., hiems erat summa, tempes perfida, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86, the cold became so i., tanta vis frigoris insicuta est, Liv. 21, 58: also: as intensifying epithets of cold occur, rigidum (frigus), Luer. 1, 356; acutum (geln), Hor. Oit.**

1, 9, 4; penetrable (frigus), Virg. G. 1, 93; intolerable, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131; but except the last, they savour of poetic diction. II. Fig.: highly wrought, as desire, love 1. acer, cris, cre (esp. in superl.): *with more i. zeal, studio acriori, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: i. thought, acerrima fatue attentissima cogitatio, ib. 3, 5, 17* 2. intentus i. diligēce, intentissima cura, Liv. 25, 22 *to pay the most i. heed to a case, causam quam maxime intentus oculis, ut alunt, acerime contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11, 26.* 3. flagrans, ardens, etc.: v. ARDENT, FERVENT.

**intensely:** 1. valde i. sweet, v. dulce, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99 v. EXCEEDINGLY. 2. acriter emeralds i. green, smaragdi a. virides, Plin. 37, 5, 18 § 69 (a rare use): *to desire i., acriter, acerrime cupere. v. EAGERLY.* See also EARNESTLY, ARDENTLY. Phr. *to lose i. (to desperation), perdite amare (miserem), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45; miserare amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32; amore miserare deripere (with acc.), Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 12; also simply deripere (*as dying for*), Cat. 35, 12; Pl.*

**intensify:** 1. intendo, di, tum and sum, 3: *to i. hatred, odium int., Tac. A. 13, 35* Plin. jun. 2, incendo, di, sum, 3 (more freq.): v. TO HEIGHTEN. (Or expr. by circuml. to i. the colour of anything, colorem acieriorē reddere. v. INTENSE.)

**intensity:** 1. vis, vim, vi, f. (gen. term, both in physical and mental use): *such i. of cold, tanta vis frigoris, Plin. 21, 58: such i. of cold, and winter, haec vis frigorum hiemisque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42 (the plur. denotes esp. continued cold, as a feature of climate): so, vis calorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 235: v. FORCE. 2. vēhemētia (late freq. in Plin.). i. (or strength) of flavour, v. saporis, Plin. 19, 5, 27. 3. rigor (only of cold): i. (severity) of winter, r. hiemis, Plin. 11, 28, 44: Just. v. SEVERITY. (N.B.—No one of the above is equally expressive with the Eng., but they may be strengthened by the use of adj. of quantity or degree, e. g. maximus, quantus potest esse maximus; summus, tantus, acer see also INTENSE.)*

**intensive:** gram. t. t.: intentivus: e. g. i. adverbia, Prisc. 15, 36, p. 1022.

**intensively:** *\*ita ut sensu intendat atque augeat: v. TO INTENSIFY.*

**intent (subs.):** Phr. *with (deliberate) i., consulto (v. INTENTIONALLY): to the i. that, in eam partem, ut (ne), Cic. Att. 16, 1, fin. (more usu. eo consilio ut, v. INTENTION): to all i. and purposes, \*si non verbo, at re *this is to all i. and purposes the same case as the other, hoc reversa nibil omnino differt ab illo.* v. VIRTUALLY, ALTOGETHER.*

**intent (adj.):** 1. intentus (foll. by ad, in and abl. less freq. abl. alone, or dat): *though you are i. upon the relief of..., quamvis i. annus tuus sit ad libandum, Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 22: Caes.: but intentus in ea re, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, where the sense is engaged in, and intent thereto: i. on some calling, aliquę negotio i. l. Sall. Cat. 2, extr.: v. ATTENTIVE.*

2. attentus (*bent on*: esp. with ref. to money-making: constr. like preceed.): i. on paf, a. ad rem, Fer. 1, 5, 3, 48: *i. on gain, a. quaestis (dat.), Hor. S. 2, 6, 82.* 3. erectus (esp. with expectancy): more fully, intentus expectatione, Liv. 2, 54: Cic. *Join: intentus suspensusque, Liv. 1, 25, Plin. i. therupon, totius in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2. to be i. on anything: (1). incumbo, cibū, item, 3 (to devote oneself to, strive hard for): to be i. upon renoun, toto pectore inc. in audiē, Cic. Fam. 10, 10 v. TO DEVORE (oneself). (2). intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (with animum; or as poss. refl. with animo): not to be i. enīgh upon a thing, parum [detegere] animum et intendere, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46: to be i. upon a thing, animo intendi in aliiquid, Liv. 1, 25. (3). perh. immōne, ui, 2 (to threaten: hence, to be i. bent on getting: constr. various): cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20,*

hujus mendicitas aviditatem conjuncta in nostras fortunas im. (overhangs, and is ready to descend upon): cf. also, empition im., Suet. Aug. 24, appy. = to be i. on buying. Phr.: *to be more i. on doing one thing than another, avidius hoc quam illud facere, cf. Sall. Jug. 60.*

**intention:** 1. consilium: with the i. of ..., eo c. ut (uit) Caes. B. G. 1, 48 v. DESIGN. 2. prōpositū (rather stronger than the Eng.): *what was Pompey's i. or disposition, quidnam Pompei propositi aut voluntatis habet. Caes. B. C. 3, 24: v. PURPOSE. Phr. i. is my i., mihi in animo est; cogito, etc. v. TO INTEND.*

**intentionally:** consulto, dedita operā, de industria: v. DESIGNEDLY.

**intently:** 1. intenti: Quint. 2. expr. by intentus: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 1: Sall. Jug. 60, intenti proelium prospectabant v. L. G. § 343. 3. expr. by modal abl., intenti oculis, ut aiunt, Cic. Fl. 11, 26: *most i., acerrimā atque intentissimā curā, cf. Cic. Or. 3, 5, 17.* See also ATTENTIVELY, EARNESTLY.

**intentness:** expr. by adj.: v. INTENT.

**inter:** hūmō, sēpēlio, etc.: v. TO BURY.

**interment:** hūmātio, sēpūltū: v. BURIAL.

**intercalary:** intercālāris, e. i. intercālariūs, a. um: Cic. : Liv. Phr. *an i. day (or days) was inserted this year, intercalatum (est) eo anno, Liv. 45, 44, init.* The usu. intercalary day was the day following VI. Kal. Mart. (24 Febr.), which was called bissexus, that date being reckoned twice.

**intercalate:** intercālō, 1. *one day to be i. every 4 years, at unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: most freq. as pass. impers., v. full art. (Injicio, in Suet. l.c., denotes an addition to a single year only)*

**intercalation:** 1. intercālātiō: Plin. : Mar. 2. more freq. expr. by intercalatur, pass. impers.: *I beg you to resist any i. rogo ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9: an i. took place, intercalatum est. Liv. v. INTERCALARY.*

**intercede:** expr. by déprēcor, i. (=to pray earnestly, esp. to prevent evil.. with dat. of person on behalf of whom, or pro and abl.): *to i. on behalf of any one, against a beating, d. alieni ne vapule, Pl. Asin. extr.: to i. on behalf of a citizen, pro civi d. Cic. Sext. 12, extr.: Liv.: the person on behalf of whom may be left unexpressed: to i. with the senate [on behalf of his father], ad deprecandam iram senatus, Liv. 39, 35. (So any verb of praying, e.g. precor, petor, may be used with dat., or abl. with pro: Vulg. usu, has interpellare, Gr. ἐντρυχάειν, which is not class. in this sense.) N.B.—Intercedo is to interfere.*

**interceder:** déprēcātor i. for my safety, deprecatores salutis meae, Cic. Sext. 12, 27. *to appear as i. before any one on a person's behalf, apud aliquem dep. defensoremque adesse, Liv. 36, 35. (N.B.—Intercessor is one who intervenes or mediates.)*

**intercept:** 1. To cut off: 1. interclūdo, 3: v. TO CUT OFF. 2. intercipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to capture a thing during its transit): *to be either lost, opened, or i. d. (of a letter) aut interire, aut aperiri aut intercipi, Cic. Att. 1, 13, med.: to i. supplies, conmēatus i., Caes. B. G. 8, 47: Liv.*

3. excipio, 3 (to meet and capture that which is fleeing): *to guard against my being i. d. in flight, cavere ne exciperetur (a Caesaris), Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: Caes. v. TO CATCH. 4. circūmēio, 4. to lie in wait for and i. insidiari et c., Caes. B. G. 6, 34. II. *To stand in the way of: officio, 3: to i. the light (esp. of buildings), luminibus of, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43 (fig.): Gai. Inst.: to i. the sun's rays from one who is basking apriicant of, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: v. TO OBSTRUCT.**

**intercession:** 1. dépréciatio (*any prayer for the averting of evil*): cf. Cic. Part. 37, fin., ad ejus facti depreciationm. 2. oft. better expr. by dé-précator: *todcertain a thing by some one's i.*, aliquo deprecatore impetrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: *it is through your i. I am saved*, *te deprecatore ad defensore salvus sum*: v. INTERCEDER.

**intercessor;** déprecator: v. INTERCEDER; also preced. art. *jn.*

**intercessory;** expr. by deprecator, or prvs. part. of deprecor: *i. prayer*, \*depr-cantum pro aliis supplications.

**interchange** (v.): mutio, permuto, commuto, with inter and prou. refl.: v. TO EXCHANGE. Pbr.: *we did not i. a single word*, *nillo ne minimo quidem sermonis commercio nisi sumus*.

**interchange** (subs.): 1. permūtatio (esp. of *commoditatis*): Cie. 2. vicis, vicem, vicē; *no nom. sing.*; pl. complete except gen. (*change, alternation*): *i. of question and answer*, interrogandi et respondendi vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14; but the word is applicable to *any turn or succession*, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. 3. vicissitudi, inis, f. (*action by vices or alternation*): *i. of converse*, sermonis v., Cie. Off. 1, 17, 134; *of kindness and affection*, studiorum et officiorum, id. Am. 14, 49. Join: *sex alio in alius* vicissitudi et mutatio (=transformation), Cie. Tusc. 5, 24, 69.

**interchangeable:** (res) quaerite ut se commutari possint: sometimes, quac idem valent: v. EQUIVALENT.

**interchangeably;** invicem: v. ALTERNATELY. Pbr.: *these words are used i.* *adhibentur haec voces sine ullo discrimine; harum vocum nullum habetur discrimen.*

**intercourse:** 1. In gen. sense, reciprocal dealings: 1. commercium (strictly, commercial *i.*, but also in wider sense), to deprive of commercial *i.* (by law), commercia adimere, Liv. 8, 14; to preclude *i.* (as physical circumstances may), c. prohibere, Sall. Jug. 18: *you forbid the patricians to have i. with the plebeians*, interdictio patribus commercium plebis, Liv. 5, 3, med.: so, cum Musis c. habere, Cie. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

2. usus, its (most gen. term, to denote social *i.*): domestic *i.* and intimacy, domesticus ut. et consuetudo, Cie. R. Am. 6, 15: much intimate *i.*, magnus familiaritatis n., Cie. Fam. 13, 52. 3. consuetudo, inis, f. (*societ*; of an habitual kind): bound to each other by (*familiar*) *i.*, consuetudine inter se conjuncti, Cie.: v. INTIMACY. 4. conversatio (v. rare): Vell. 2, 102. 5. consortium (strictly partnership): Sen. N. Q. 1, pref. Pbr.: *to enjoy the i. of any one*, aliquo [multum, familiariter, valde familiariter] uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: Cie. Att. 16, 5, etc.: masters forbud their slaves to have *i.* with those of others, servis suis vetant domini quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse, Liv. 5, 3, med.: *to avoid all kind of i. with a person*, aditum, sermonem, congressum aliquis fugere, Cie. Sext. 52, 111. 6. **Sexual:** 1. congressus, us (gen. term): Cie. N. D. 2, 48, 174. (Also congressio, Lact.) 2. usus, us (of men and women): poet: Ov. R. Am. 357. Tib.

3. consuetudo (usu, of an irregular kind, and continued): an illicit *i.* of old standing, vetus sinpri c. Sall. Cat. 23: Ter. 4. assuetudo (=preced.): Tac. A. 13, 46. 5. commercium: Pl. True. 1, 1, 77. 6. nox, noctis, f. (meton.): Cie. Att. 1, 16, 3. noctes certarum mulierum.

**interdict** (v.): i. e. to lay under a prohibition: interdicere, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc. of person and *abl.* of thing; dat. of person and acc. of thing, or subj.): to *i. from sacrifices*, sacrificis i., Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *the people of Antium were i. d. the use of the sea*, Populo Antiatii interdictum mare est, Liv. 8, 14. Join: imperare atque interdicere aliquic [ne], Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

**interdict** (subs.): interdictum (legal term): v. Dict. Ant. p. 642.

**interest** (v.): 1. To occupy and affect the mind: 1. teneo, ui, intum, 2 (to hold fast the attention): children are i'd in games, shows, pueri ludis, spectacula tenentur, Cie. Fin. 5, 18, 48: v. TO ENCHAIN. 2. delecto, i: v. TO DELIGHT, PLEASE, CHARM. 3. To have to do with, affect; only in 3 pers. sing. or pl.; perire, attinet, uit, 2. v. TO DO (II). 4. As verb ref. to interest oneself, esp. on some one's behalf: expr. by incunbo, dēdo (me), stūdō, etc. (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF): *Cicerō uarnish i'd himself in the cause of the Sicilians*. 5. C. toto pectore in causam Siculorum incubuit; totum se dedidit ad Siculos tiendos vindicandosque.

**interest** (subs.): 1. Concern, advantage: 1. bōnum: esp. in phr. cui bono (fuit), for whose *i.* Casi. in Cie. R. Am. 30, 84: v. GOOD (subs.). 2. ratiō, onis, f.; esp. in pl. (one's reckonings or calculations): *(consider) what your i. demand*, quid tuae r. postulent, Sall. Cat. 44: *nothing could be more to his i.*, nihil esse suis r. utilius, Cie. Clu. 25, 69. 3. utilitas (*utility, expediency*): to seek the advantage and *i.* of one's subjects, eorum quibus prae-sis commodis utilitatem servire, Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: oft. contrasted with honestas, interest as opp. to honour, Cie. Part. 25, 89. 4. oft. expr. by dat. (cf. L. g. § 288): esp. after such verbs as consulere, proprie, provide, to have regard to a person's *i.*, the *i.* of one's country, consulere alicti, proposcere s. provideire patriae (the two latter pointing to the future): so, neglect the *i.* of one's country, male patriae consulere, Nep. Epam. 10: v. TO CONSULT (III), PROVIDE FOR. 5. expr. it is my, thy, etc., interest, by interest or refert, with pron. adj. meā, tua, suā, nostrā, vestrā; and gen. of a subs., the latter rarely with refert (L. g. § 283): *it is gready to my i.*, magni meā interest; *it is the i. of all*, omnium interest, etc. Cie. pass.: for refert, v. (IT) MATTERS. See also ADVANTAGE. 6. Share: *I. you: you have an i. in the matter*, tua res agitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: *he has no pecuniary i. in the concern*, illi nullae in negotio aguntur pecuniae, cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; quasi isti minor mea res agatur quam tua: v. SHARE. 7. Attractiveness; esp. of books: Phr.: *the book possesses much i.*, tenet legem liber; multum delectationis habet; has no i. \*omino frigidus atque odiosus est, let gentem taedio s. tastidio afficit v. INTERESTING; UNINTERESTING. 8. Attention excited: 1. stūdium: any one's *i.* is kept alive by reading, aliecius in legendō s. tenetur, Cie. Fam. 5, 12: to take an *i.* in anything, \*studium allējus rei teneri. (Stūdium denotes an interest of a warm, eager character: v. DEVOTION, ZEAL). 2. If with ref. to the future, expectatio: *what a lively i. you excite in my mind about ...*, quantum tu mihi moves ex!, Cie. Att. 2, 14, init. Also to take an *i.* in may sometimes be expr. by trahi, duci, capi: cf. Cie. Off. 1, 6, 18, omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem: v. TO ATTRACT, CHARM. Pbr.: nobody takes any *i.* in the matter, sunt quam refrixit, Cie. Q. F. 2, 6, 16, fin., sofrige, to excite no *i.*, fall flat, id. Att. 1, 14, 2: they watch the spectacle with intense *i.* and anxiety, erecti suspensio in spectaculo animo intenduntur, Liv. 1, 15, ad init.: eager *i.* in study, erecta circa studia mens, Quint. 1, 3, 10. 9. In connoisse: 1. fēmis, ūris, n. (gen. term): to advance money at a rate of *i.*, pecunias fenori dare, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170; in seniore ponere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: to lend money to any one at high *i.*, pecuniam alieciū grandi *i.* occupare, Cie. Fl. 21, 51. 10. fūsura, oft. pl.: to pay any one *i.*, usuram alieciū pendere, Cie. Att. 12, 20: to pay *i.* usuras praestare, solvere, Paul. Dig. 22, 17. A particular rate of interest is expr. by pl., e.g. quincunxes usuram, i.e. 5 per cent., Paul. Dig. l. c. (for other

rates, see Dict. Ant. p. 526, b). 3. impēndium (rare in this sense): the commons broken down by payment of *i.*, plebs debilitata impēndi, Cie. Rep. 2, 34: cf. Varr. L. L. 36, 183, usura quid in sorte accedebat impēndium appellatum. Pbr.: one (=12, being paid monthly) per cent., with compound *i.*, centesima [usuram] cum anatocismo, Cie. Att. 5, 21, 8: same expr. in pure Lat., cum renovatione singulorum, ib. 6, 1, 4; money lent on *i.*, pecunia usuraria, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11.

**interested:** 1. Taking an interest in: erectus: qui studio tenetur: v. INTEREST (IV). 2. Having a concern with: Phr.: i. paties, quorum res agitur: v. INTEREST (II). 3. Insincerity, actuated by selfish motives: perh. ambitiosus: i. friendships, a. [et tucose] amicitiae, Cie. Att. 1, 13.

**interesting:** jucundus (gen. term, agreeable): nothing could be more *i.* to me, nihil hoc posse mihi esse jucundius, Cie. Att. 2, 9, 1: a most i. work, \*liber jucundissimus [et qui legemem valide tenet]. So suavis: cf. Cie. Att. 2, 8, nulla epistola manis aliqua re utili et suavi, i. e. something important and interesting (but suavis is stronger than jucundus: cf. Cie. Att. 2, 12, 2, O suaves epistolæ tuas). To be *i.*, delectare: the very variety is *i.* to me, ipsa varietas [sermonum opinonibus] me delectat, Cie. Att. 2, 15, init.: absol, to be either instructive or *i.*, aut prodese aut del., Hor. A. P. 333.

**interfere:** 1. interpōnō, pōsui, itum, 3 (strictly, to put oneself between parties: with pron. refl. and dat., or absol.): do I *i.* with the Romans, num ego me i. Romanis? Flor. 3, 10, 11: why do you *i.*, quid te Interponis? Cie. Div. Verr. 6, 21. 2. immisceo, ui, xtum and stum, 2 (to mix oneself up with: with acc. of pron. refl. and dat.): they had before *i.* in the war with Fideane, Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, Liv. 5, 8: to *i.* with other people's business, in, negotiis alienis, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3, 10. 3. offero, 3, irr. (same constr. := to offer one's aid): you *i.* with these against their will, his invitissimi to offers, Cie. Div. Verr. 6, 21: Ulp. Dig. l. c. 4. intercede, ssim, 3 (in order to prevent something: esp. of the tribunes: with dat.): the tribunes (he said) would not i. with the praetor, praetori non intercedere tribunos, quominus..., Liv. 38, 60; Cie.: also absol.: Cie. 5. intervénio, 4 (with dat. or absol.: to take part, rightly or wrongly): at firste only tds of far... primo eatenus intervenerit, ne..., Suet. Tib. 33: v. PART (to take). 6. interpellō, i (so as to prevent or hinder, with acc. and usu, quin or quoniam): Caesar never *i.* with my intercourse ..., C. quantum interpellavit, quin intererit..., Mathus in Cie. Fam. 11, 28, 2 so, with quoniam, Brut. in Cie. Fam. 11, 10 (dummodo ne interpellent quoniam respublica a me commode possit administrari); to *i.* with any one in the exercise of his right, int. aliquem in suo jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, med.

**interference:** intercessio (legal; as of tribunes, etc.): v. TO INTERFERE, 4; the tribunicial *i.* (or reb.), tribunicia i., Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Cie. 7. interpellō, i (so as to prevent or hinder, with acc. and usu, quin or quoniam): Caesar never *i.* with my intercourse ..., C. quantum interpellavit, quin intererit..., Mathus in Cie. Fam. 11, 28, 2 so, with quoniam, Brut. in Cie. Fam. 11, 10 (dummodo ne interpellent quoniam respublica a me commode possit administrari); to *i.* with any one in the exercise of his right, int. aliquem in suo jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, med.

**interference:** intercessio (legal; as of tribunes, etc.): v. TO INTERFERE, 4; the tribunicial *i.* (or reb.), tribunicia i., Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Cie.

**interim** (subs.): chiefly in phr. in or during the *i.*, interim, dum habe aguntur, parantur, etc. v. MFANWHILE. See also INTERVAL.

**interior** (adj.): 1. intérior, us *i.* nations (living in the *i.*), i. nationes, Cie. Man. 22, 64. Neut. pl. used absol.: the *i.* parts of a kingdom, interiōra regni, Liv. 42, 39, init. 2. internum, v. INTERNAL.

**interior** (subs.): expr. by interior, internus: the *i.* of a house, pars interior aedium, Cie. Sext. 10, 24; dominus interior Virg. Aen. 1, 6, 17: the *i.* of the world, interna (interiora, v. preced. art., mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4). See also INLAND.

**interjacent:** interjacentes, interjec-tus: v. TO LIE BETWEEN.

**interjection:** interjectio, Quint. 1, 4, 19.

**interlace:** 1. implico, implecto, etc.: v. TO ENTWINE. 2. intexo, ui, xutm, 3 (with acc. and dat.): to i. the elm and fertile vine, laetis int. vitibus ulmos, Virg. G. 2, 221; (*veins and arteries*) i.d. throughout the body, tota corpore intexta, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

**interlard:** Phr.: to i. one's (diction) with Greek words, Graeca verba inculcare, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: he is for ever i.ting his narrative with this word, non desinit omnibus locis hoc verbum infilicere, Suet. Ep. 114, 19: to i. one's speech with foreign words, patriss intermischere verba petita foci, Hor. S. 1, 10, 29.

**interleave:** to i. a book, "paginis libri alias paginas puras intertexe" (2).

**interline:** interscribo, psi, plumb, 3 (to write between the lines): Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5; also, superscribo, 3 (to write one thing above another by way of correction): Suet. Ner. 52, extr.

**interlinear:** interscriptus: v. pre-ced art.

**interlineation:** expr. by part. of interscribo, superscribo: *many erasures and i.s., multa delcta et superscripta (interscripta)*: Suet. Ner. 52, extr.

**interlocutor:** expr. by verb: *the i.s are . . . loquuntur, disserunt; dis-seritur inter . . . v. to discourse*.

**interloper:** \*qui se alienis negotiis interponit: v. TO INTERFERE.

**interlude:** embolium (app. of a ballet-kind): Cic. Sext. 54, 116. *Comic i., exodium*, Liv. 7, 2, ad fin.

**interlunar:** interlūni, e: Amm. 19, 6.

**intermarriage:** connubium (in legal sense, *the right of i., as between patricians and plebeians*): cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 37, connubium ut nō plebi et patribus essent sanxerunt (they made such i. illegal): *he brought forward a bill to legalise the i. of the orders*, de connubio patrum et plebis rogationem promulgavit, Liv. 4, init. Phr.: families connected by i., \*matrimonii inter se conjunctae familiae.

**intermarry:** 1. expr. by connubium non est (denoting the legal right): v. preced. art. 2. expr. by matrī-moniūm (actual marriage): the familiies had i.d., \*familiae matrimonii inter se conjunctae familiae.

**intermeddle:** v. TO INTERFERE.

**intermediate:** mēdius: dētween peace and war, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil, Cic. Ph. 8, 1, 4: i. arts (neither good nor bad per se), m. artes, Quint. 2, 20, 1: so, an i. character, m. ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49.

**interment:** sepulture, hūmatio: v. BUBIAL.

**interminable:** infinitus: i. questions, i. quæstiones, Cic. T. 2, 36, 117.

**interminably:** infinitē: sine fine,

**intermingle:** misceo, intermisco, immisceo, 2 v. TO MINGLE, BLEND,

**intermission:** 1. intermissio: i. of labour at the bar, forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: without any i., sine illa i., Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: Liv. 2, 2, expr. by intermitto, misi, ssun, 3: to crōw without i., sic assidue canere, ut (aves) nibil intermitting, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; more precisely, nullo puncto temporis intermissio, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: of labours, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem intermissis, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: to be marked by total i. (of a fever), ex toto intermitto, Cels. 3, 14.

3. rēmissio (partial i. of a fever): Cels. 2, 10, mol.; ib. 3, 3. Phr.: (*the fever*) is subject to an i. of one day, unum diem integrum praestat, Cels. 3, 3: *the pain has i.s, dolor dat intervalla*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

**intermit:** intermitto: 3: v. preced. art.

**intermittent:** Phr.: an i. fever, febris quæna ex toto intermitit, Cels. 3, 3, init.; febris genns quod cirroni quodam reddit, cf. Cels. l.c.: the chief species of i. fevers are there given, e. g. quoti-

diana, terriana, quartana (qnae altero, tertio, quarto quoque die revertuntur).

**intermittently:** brevi tempore [certo tempore] intermissio v. TO IN-TERMITE. (Sometimes identidem, ever and anon; subinde, from time to time, now one then, may serve.)

**intermix:** internisceo, 2: Col.: Virg.: v. TO MIX.

**intermixture:** v. MIXTURE.

**internal:** 1. intestinus (esp. in fig. sense): an i. and domestic evil, i. ac domesticum malum, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 15, 39; Sall. 2, intermis (like proced.): Tac. See also INTERIOR. 3. with ref. to political affairs; dōmesticus: by i. resources or foreign aid, vel d. opibus vel extenui auxiliis, Cic. B. C. 2, 5: i. fœds, hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25. So sometimes expr. by domi: *peace abroad is followed by i. discord, paci externe continuatur discordia domi*, Liv. 2, 54, init. Phr.: the i. parts of the body, ea quae sunt inut in corpore, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18.

**internally:** 1. pénitus, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31, inclusum pénitus [peri-culum] in venis atque in visceribus re-publice: also, Cels. 5, 26, 7. 2. intus: v. WITHIN.

**international:** Phr.: i. law, jus international (as generally understood, not necessarily embodied in enactments): Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23; more precisely, *\*iura leges quae inter nationes sancta sunt, de quibus inter omnes nationes convenient*.

**internecine:** internēcivus (-nus): Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7 (i. bellum): Just. Phr.: i. wars, bella quæ ad interne-cionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3.

**internuncio:** internuntius: Cic.

**interpolate:** 1. corrumpo, rūpli, ptum, 3 (to tamper with in any way): v. TO FALSIFY, CORRUPT. 2. (?) inter-pōto, i.: to cancel, alter, i. (a document), aliquid demere, mutare, int., Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 61, 158 (but perh. the sense is rather to patch up and blend together): Phr.: many lines have been i.d., multi sunt versus spuri, iusticii: v. foll. art.

**interpolation:** expr. by iusticiis: some have looked upon these lines as an i., quidam hos versus pro iusticiis habuerunt, Orell. ad Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21. See also SPURIOUS.

**interpolator:** corruptor: v. TO FALSIFY.

**interpose:** 1. To introduce be-tween: 1. interpōo, pōsui, itum, 3 (not to i. a single word, verbum ullum int., Cic. Quint. 4, 15. 2. oppōo, 3 (esp. to present by way of defence): v. TO PRESENT. 3. To interfere: (me) interpono; intercēdo (by legal right): v. TO INTERFERE.

III. To throw in a remark: Phr.: he i.s the remark, inter alias res jacit, Sall. Jug. 11, ad fin.: in reporting dialogue, inquam, inquit, are precise enough.

**interposition:** 1. A placing be-tween: 1. interpositio: Cic.: Vitruv. 2, 1, 1, init.

2. expr. by interpōo, 3: v. TO PLACE BETWEEN.

II. Position be-tween: 1. interpositus, ūs (prob. only in abl.): by the i. of the earth (in an eclipse), interpostus interiectus in terræ, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 104. 2. interjectus, ūs (like preced.): v. supr.

3. expr. by interpōo, interiectio: by the i. of the earth, terra interposita s. interjecta: v. TO PLACE BETWEEN.

4. interventus: v. INTERVENTION.

III. Interference: interventus, ūs (esp. in abl.): Suet. Caes. 18: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 69 (68). Phr.: by the i. of Providence, Dei beneficio: cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 22, nobilissimum adolescentium beneficium esse salvum: v. FAVOUR, KINDNESS. See also INTERFERENCE.

**interpret:** 1. interpretor, i.: to i. portents, monstra int., Cic. Div. 1, 6, 2: to i. the predictions of seers, vatum predictia int., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 30: esp. to put a certain interpretation or construction upon: Cic.: Tac.

2. explicatio, explāno: v. TO EXPLAIN. 3. conficio, jēci, ctm, 3 (esp. of dreams or oracles): to i. a dream, somnium c., Pl.

Cic. 2, 2, 3: he i.d. the oracle about kissing his mother so shre dly, de matre suavilanda ex oraculo tam acute con-jecit, Cic. Br. 14, init. Phr.: i.ng in a different manner the oracle of Apollo, alio spectare ratus vocem Pythican, Liv. 1, 56, fin.

**interpretation:** 1. interpretatio: the i. of the law, i. juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; of prodigies and dreams, ostentorum et soniorum, Plin. both, 5, 56, 57, § 203. (N.B.—Including both the act and the interpretation itself). 2. conjectio (only of dreams, etc.): Cic. Div. 2, 63, fin.; in similar sense, conjectura, ib. 1, 26, init. 3. interpretātiō (the i. itself): a somewhat obscure i., obscuris i., Gell. 6, 2, init. Peri. Phr.: to put a bad i. upon anything, aliquid male interpretari, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. CONSTRUCTION (IV.).

**interpreter:** 1. In gen. sense:

1. interpres, étis, c. (strictly, a speaker on behalf of some one): speech the i. of the mind, int. mentis oratio, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, fin: an i. of portents, [conjector et] int. portentorum id. Div. 2, 28, 62: grammarians, the i. of the poets, grammatici, int. poetarum, ib. 1, 13, 34. 2. conjector (of dreams, etc.): Cic. (v. supr.): Quint. II. Specially, one who interprets foreign language: Interpres per i. lectari sicut. Liv. 27, 43, med.

**interpunction:** v. PUNCTUATION.

**interregnum:** interregnum: Cic.:

**interrogate:** interrogō, i.: v. TO ASK, QUESTION.

**interrogation:** note of i., signum interrogatis (R. and A.)

**interrogative:** interrogativus (only as gram. L.T.): Prisc. 17, 48 (p. 1059): M.L. Phr.: to pursue the i. method of teaching, percutiendo et interrogando eli-cere discipulorum opinione, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2 (de elecho Socratico).

**interrogatively:** interrogativē:

**interrogatory:** v. INTERROGATIVE; QUESTION.

**interrupt:** 1. interrumpo, rūpli, ruptum, 3 (to break off, cut short, in whatever way): a shower of missiles i.d. the speech, medium orationem int. tela immissa, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: Pl. rarely with personal object: had not the arrival of the doctor i.d. us, ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1, init.

2. diringo, émi, emptum, 3 (to terminate all-together; whereas interrumpo may denote only a temporary pause): v. TO BREAK OFF.

3. interpolo, i. (strictly, to i. a speaker; whether with friendly intent or not): I won't i. you, nihil te interpolabo, [con-tinentem orationem audire malo], Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: in gen. sense, to i. any one when engaged upon his profession, aliquem intentum arti sua, Curt. 9, 4, ad fin.

4. interfari, i. (as preced. rare): when he began to speak he i.d. by Phæneas, orsum enim dicere, Phæneas interfari . . . ait, Liv. 32, 34, init.

5. obstrēpo, ui, itum, 3 (with dat.: to bawl at a speaker so as to cause him to desist): as Claudio obstreperet, Liv. 4, 16: Sall. Cat. 31, fin. Join: ob-strepere [ingenit clamore] et medios sermones intercipere, Quint. 6, 4, 11.

6. oblösquor, cūtus, 3 (by speaking in opposition: with dat.): those who had i.d. and contradicted him most de-jiantly, qui ferocissime oblösco erant, Curt. 10, 2, extr. Join: interpellare et obloqui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, init.

7. intervénio, vēni, ntum, 4 (to come in or between while something is going on: usn. with dat.): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 14, ne molesti vobis interveniens, i. e. should intrude upon you: night i.d. the engagement, nox proelio intervenient, Liv. 23, 18, med. Phr.: a plain i.d.'s by plants colibus intermissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.

**interrupted:** interruptē: Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 20, extr.

**interruption:** I. *The act of interrupting:* 1. interpellatio (strictly, of a speech): Cic. de Or. 2, 10, init. in gen. sense, *to pursue literary studies without any i.* in littore sine ultra int. versari, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, extr. 2. interfatio (in speech, by some one else putting in a word: rare), *safe against i.* contra [verb] atque interrelations armatus, Cic. Sex. 16, 79. 3. expr by verb: *without i.* \*nullo interpellante: to overrule i., absurpetibus atque sermones intercipiensibus metum inficere: v. TO INTERRUPT Phr. *to enjoy oneself without i.* si oblectare sine interpellatoribus, Cic. de Off. 3, 14, init.; *without i. (without leaving off)*, nullo tempore intermissione (v. INTERRUPTION): i. of correspondence, intermissione epistolarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. II. *The interruption itself:* interpellatio, interratio; v. supr. Phr.: *I am no i. to the amusements of my slaves, nor they to my studies, nec ipse meorum lusibus nec illi studiis meis obstrepunt.* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24: *a voice is a greater i. to me (in study) than a mere noise, magis mili vox avocata videtur quam crepitus, Sen. 56, 4.* (N.B.—Interruptio, very late and rare.)

**intersect:** 1. sēcō, ui, etūni, 1: esp. with medius in appos. with object: *the Tiber is the country, medios (Tiberis) agros s.* Plin. 5, 6, 12; Plin. alt.; Hor. 2, intersēco, 1: Annal. 29, ad fin. (Tiberis media intersecans moenia). Phr.: *this is i'd by another line, per hunc medium transversa currit alia linea,* Plin. 18, 34, 77, init.; *to draw two lines i'ng each other obliquely, duas linea in decusse ducere obliquas,* Plin. 1, c. See also TO DIVIDE.

**intersection:** déüssatio (point of i. of two lines): Vitr. 6, 1, 7. (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art. Intersectio in quite different sense in Vitr.)

**intersperse:** 1. misceo, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 21, veribus Graeca Latinis miscut: or, intermisceo, ib. 4, 10, 29. 2. distinguo, xi, etūni, 3 (to set off or vary one thing by another): *to i. serious matters with relaxation, graviora opera lusibus d.* Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 2: cf. Cic. Part. 4, 12, (res) varietate distinguere. Phr.: *to i. the gay and the severe, laeta tristibus intexere,* Cic. l. c. (Interspergo only in Apl.).

**interspersed (part. adj.):** immixtus: v. TO MINGLE. Interspersed here and there, (?) rārus: v. FEW (3).

**interstice:** 1. commissūra: *the i. between two stones, c. lapidum,* Sen. N. Q. 2, 6, 5: cf. id. Ben. 7, 21, extr.: v. JOINT. 2. intervénium (a minute passage or cavity): cf. Vitr. 2, 5, 1, igni per intervensionem permanens efficit levem eam terrena: Pall. 3. foramen, fīs, n.: *invisible i.* invisibilis f., Cels. prep. med. 4. rīm: v. CHINK.

**intertwine:** intertexo, ui, etūni, 3 (with acc. and dat.): Ov. See also TO ENTWINE.

**interval:** 1. intervallum (of space or time): equal i.s, pari i. Caes.: *to follow at wide i.s, magnis sequi 1,* Liv. 1, 25, med.: *after so long an i., ex tanto i., Liv. 3, 38, med., without any i., nullo interiecto i.* Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 114. 2. spātium (esp. in connexion with prep. inter: spātium, Cic. in Kr.) beams placed at equal i.s, trabes paribus int̄missae sp., Caes. B. G. 7, 23: *an i. of 30 days, sp. xxx, diuerum,* Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 1, 96: *after a brief i., brevi sp. intermissio,* Caes. B. G. 3, 75.

3. expr. by part. interjectus: vast i.s (between the habitable portions) of desert, vastae solitudines int., Cic. R. P. 6, 19, esp. of time: *after an i. of a few days, punctis int. diebus,* Liv. 1, 58, init.; *of a year, anno int.* Suet. Aug. 26: 20, spātia interposita, Cic. Clu. 2, 5, Caes.

4. interjecus, ūs (of time: rar.): Tac. Col. Phr.: *to allow on i., spātium interponere,* Caes. B. G. 3, 75: *there had been an i. of 10 years between . . . . . decem anni interflinxisset inter-*

17, 60, in the i., interim, Ter.: Cic. (V. MEANWHILE) at is (of time), subinde, Col. 6, 10; Suet.; *at frequent i.s, identitudo (v. REPEATEDLY) in lucid i.s, \*per remissiones turoris: v. INTERMISSION.*

**intervene:** I. *To be between: interjaceo* 2. Liv. -Pini. II. *To come between two points of time:* 1. intercede, ssi, ssum, 3: *a few days i.d., intercessere panici dies,* Liv. 2, 64, med.; Cic.

2. interflu, xi, xii, 3 (to elapse between): Cic. Sen. 6, 16. 3. intersum, irr.: Cic. Sen. 17, 60. III. *To happen so as to prevent:* intervenio, veni, ntum, 3 (with dat.): *had not night i.d. and terminated the engagement, non nocte intervenisset,* Liv. 23, 18, med. See also TO HAPPEN. IV. *To take part in:* interpono (with pron. refl.), etc.; v. TO INTERFERE.

**intervening:** mediūs: v. INTERMEDIATE.

**intervention:** interventus, ūs (chiefly in abl.): *(the sun is hidden) by the i. of the moon,* interventu lunac, Plin. 2, 10, 7: for lig. sense, v. INTERFERENCE, INTERPOSITION.

**interview:** 1. colloquium: v. CONFERENCE. Also colloquio, denoting the conversation at an interview rather than the interview itself: Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 5. 2. congressus, us: *if I have an i. with Caesar, si quis c. mihi fuerit cum Caesare,* Cic. Att. 11, 12, med.: *to come to an i. and conference with any one, in alienis c. colloquioquinque venire,* Cic. Ph. 12, 11, init.: *that he had nightly i.s with the goddess, sibi cum dea nocturnis c. esse,* Liv. 1, 19, med. Phr.: *not to allow i.s to those who ask, aditum petentium convenienti non dare,* Nep. Paus. 1: *to admit to an i., admittere,* Cic. Att. 12, 52; Suet.: *to have an i. with any one, congrederi cum aliquo,* Cic. Att. 2, 24, init.; sermonem cum aliquo habere (v. CONVERSATION).

**intervene:** 1. intertexo, ui, etūni, 3 (a cloak interwoven with gold, clamys auro intertexta, Virg.: Quint.

2. intexo, xi, etūni, 3 (to set off or vary one thing by another): *to i. serious matters with relaxation, graviora opera lusibus d.* Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 2: cf. Cic. Part. 4, 12, (res) varietate distinguere. Phr.: *to i. the gay and the severe, laeta tristibus intexere,* Cic. l. c. (Interspergo only in Apl.).

**interversed (part. adj.):** immixtus: v. TO MINGLE. Interspersed here and there, (?) rārus: v. FEW (3).

**interstice:** 1. commissūra: *the i. between two stones, c. lapidum,* Sen. N. Q. 2, 6, 5: cf. id. Ben. 7, 21, extr.: v. JOINT. 2. intervénium (a minute passage or cavity): cf. Vitr. 2, 5, 1, igni per intervensionem permanens efficit levem eam terrena: Pall. 3. foramen, fīs, n.: *invisible i.* invisibilis f., Cels. prep. med. 4. rīm: v. CHINK.

**intertwine:** intertexo, ui, etūni, 3 (with acc. and dat.): Ov. See also TO ENTWINE.

**interval:** 1. intervallum (in special sense; a gut, bowel): 1. intestinum, us. in pl.: *to the contraction and expansion of the i.s, adstringentibus se int., tum relaxantibus,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Cels. 2. int̄raneum (less freq.): Plin. 32, 9, 33: more freq. pl., Col.

3. interna, orum (only pl.): Virg. 4. illa, hum, pl. (the flank, loins; hence, the lower i.s, esp. of certain animals, consider a delicacy): *the i. of a turbot, rhombi i.* Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: Mart. 5. lactis, is, f. very rare in sing.; *the smaller i.s, in man or a sheep;* the same organs were in other animals called hilae, arum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, ūco. II. In wider sense, the internal parts generally: 1. exta, orum (the upper organs; heart, lungs, liver, etc.): Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28, sqq. 2. viscera, ūs (including the whole of the viscera, upper and lo. ei.): pl. Plin. 11, 37, 77, where it is stated that the exta are separated from the lower part of the viscera by the diaphragm: but Cels. does not include the intestines in the viscera, cf. 4, 11, init., a visceribus ad intestina venientum est. (Exta seems

to have been a priestly term for what were in other relations called viscera.)

**intrall:** v. TO ENSLAVE.

**intimacy:** 1. consuetudo, inis, (familiar intercourse): *more fully, consuetudo et familiaritas,* Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2.

familiauitas (that state which results from consuetudo, intimate friendship: cf. Cic. Deiot. 14, 39, familiatratim consuetudo attulit): the i.s of wise men, sapientiam familiaritatis (opp. to common friendships, vulgares amicitiae), Cic. Am. 21, init., 3, nesciitudo, inis, (very close connexion): Join: summa necessitudo et summa conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. Phr. *to be on terms of i. with any one, aliquo familiariter uti, cum aliquo f. vivere,* Cic.: v. INTIMATELY.

**intimate:** 1. familiaris, e (friendly: with dat.): Cic. Am. 11, 39: i. friends, f. amici, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1: to engage in i. conversation, f. conflare sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39. (ery i., pertinaciaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, fin. (also familiarius, Cic. Stell. 22, 57). 2. intimus (innermost; stronger than precd.): *to gain a person's i. friendship,* aliquis in i. amitiam pervenir, Nep. Ale. 5; *very i. friendship,* i. familiaritas, id, Att. 12. Freq. as subs. = a very i. friend ("bosom friend"), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9. Join: [ex meis] intimus atque familiarissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. 3. conjunctus (connected): in present sense, esp. in comp. and superl.): *that we may be more i. with each other than heretofore,* ut inter nos conjunctiores simus quam adhuc fuimus, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B. Phr.: *to become very i. with any one, in alienis consuetudinum penitus immergeare,* Cic. Clu. 13, 36 (v. INTIMATE): *to have an i. knowledge of any subject, aliquam rem penitus perspectam cognitam habere,* cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 108. V. PROFOUND; and cf. foll. art. (N.B.—Not intimus in exactly this sense.)

**intimate (v.):** 1. significo, i (strictly, to show by signs; hence, in any way): *some i. by a nod what they wish, pars mutu s. quid velit,* Ov. M. 3, 643: Caes.: v. TO INDICATE. 2. dēnuntio, i (to give notice to): *the deity may seem to have i.d. to us that . . . , a deo dēnuntiatu videatur,* Cic. Fus. 1, 49, 118.

**intimate (v.):** 1. fauillarier (as a friend); v. FAMILIARLY. Fig.: *to be i. acquainted with a case, causam f. nosse,* Quint. 6, 4, 8. 2. intime (most intimately): *to be very i. acquainted with any one, aliquo i. uti,* Nep. Att. 5: Cic. 3. conjuncte (in close connexion): *to lie so i. with any one, cum aliquo adeo c. vivere,* Nep. Att. 10: Cic. 4. penitus (thoroughly, deeply): *to make oneself i. acquainted with anything, aliquid p. peroscere,* Cic. de Or. 5, 17: v. THOROUGHLY.

**intimation:** 1. significatio (indication; esp. by signs): *i. being given by fires, s. ignibus facta,* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: Cic. 2. dēnuntiatio (more definite than precd. by words): cf. Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54, significatio et quasi dēnuntiatio calamitatum. 3. signum (sign, symptom): physicians derive i.s from the pulse, medici s. quadam habent ex venis, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145. Virg. To furnish i.s, significare, dēnuntiare. v. TO INTIMATE.

**intimidate:** 1. expr by metus, timor, and a verb, e.g. alieni metum inficere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; altere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135; interre, Liv. 26, 20, med.; etc., v. TO INSPIRE (11). 2. terror, dēterro, 2: v. TO TERRORIZE: v. bīll. art.

**intimidation:** 1. terrīcula, orum (means of terrifying; rare): to influence by threats or i.s. minis, terrīculis movere, Liv. 14, 11. 2. minae, armum (threats, menaces): John: minis i vi ac metu, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247. Phr.: to resort to menaces and i.s. minas tactare, pericula intendere, formidines opponere, Cic. Quint. 14, 47.

**into:** i. with acc.: passim.

**intolerable:** 1. intollerabilis: e. Cic. 2. intollerandus: Cic. Liv. Tac. 3. impatibilis, e (rare): i. sufferings, imp. cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24; Cic. Fin. 2, 17, extr. (q. v.). 4. intollerans, nitis (late and rare): Flor. Geil.

**intolerably:** 1. intollerabiliter (very rare): Col. 2. intolleranter: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, extr. int. dolor: de Or. 2, 52, init., intollerantius se factore: but the sense appears to be, without controlling oneself, rather than intolerably. 3. usm. better expr. by tollerari, ferri non posse: an i. painful disease, \*morbus cuius dolores majores sunt quam ut tollerari possint: v. TO ENDURE.

**intolerance:** nearest word, intolerance (overbearing, violent conduct): Join: superbia et int., Clu. Clu. 40, fin.

**intolerant:** intollerans, nitis (that cannot brook): Tac. H. 4, 80. Ptr.: he was i. in matters of opinion: \*opiniones a suis discrepantes agere patibatur.

**intonation:** nearest word, accentus, us (tone, pitch): v. Forcell. s. v.

**intone:** Phr.: to i. prayers, \*preces canentes; cantu quadam praetice.

**intoxicate:** ebrium facio s. reddo: v. DRINK.

**intoxicating (adj.):** Phr.: to abstain from i. drinks, \*omni potus gener abstinere, quod temulentum facit, cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21: those who do so, siccii (facete), Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3.

**intoxication:** ebrietatis: v. DRUNKENNESS. In a state of i., ebrius, tementus, vine madens: v. DRUNK.

**intractable:** 1. intractabilis, e (unmanageable): Join: [naturā] intr. et morosus, Gell. 18, 7: dura et intr. [aetas], Sen. Ep. 25, 1. 2. dūrus (hard, unyielding): v. supr. 3. indōcīlis, e: v. INDOCILE. 4. inobēquens, nitis: because the subject-matter of the art is, quia id in quo exercetur [ars], art inobēquens est, Sen. N. Q. 1, pre. extr.

**intractableness:** natura intractabilis: v. preed. art.

**intransitive:** intransitivus: Prisc.

**intransitively:** intransitivē: Prisc.

**intrench:** I. To fortify with ditch and parapet: 1. vallo et fossa, and a verb: e. g. vallo et fossa munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, extr.; vallo circummuiri, ib. 30; sepire, Liv. 6, 2, med. (engere, circumdare, with hostile intent, for siege). 2. vallo, i.: Tac. H. 2, 19. II. Fig.: to invade, infringe: immuno, infringi: v. TO INFRINGE, TRESPASS UPON.

**intrenched (part. adj.):** vallatūs: an e. camp, castra v., Hirt. B. Alex. 27, med.

**intrenchment:** 1. vallum (ram-part with palisade's): to surround a town with i. (for a siege), oppidum cingere vallo et fossa, Cic. Att. 5, 20, med.; circumdare, id. Fam. 15, 4, med.

2. mūnimentū, mūnitio (any fortifications): to keep within one's i.s, tenere se mūnimentis, Tac. A. 1, 36, 20; so, defendere se mūnimentis, id. H. 5, 20: the work of i. munitionis opus, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: to carry i. round a city, munitiones circumdare, Just. 4, 4. Phr.: no one (now) forms a camp with a regular i., nemo ductilis fossis praefixisque sudibus castra constituit, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

**intrepid:** intrépidus, impavidus, confidens, etc: v. FEARLESS.

**intrepidity:** fortitudo, animus intrepidus: v. BRAVERY.

**intrepidly:** intrépidē: v. FEAR-LESSLY.

**intricacy:** 1. contortio: i. of language, contortiones orationis, Cic. Fin. 2, extr.: Aug. 2. expr. by implicatus, contortus, tortuosus: there was i. ill implicatus aut tortuosus fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: cf. foll. art.

**intricate:** 1. contortus: to study i. matters, res c. perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, fin. Dimin. contortulus (petty as well as puzzling), Cic. Tusc. 18, 42

(contortulae ac minutae conclusiunculae). 2. implicatus: v. preed. art. fin. 3. tortuosus (lit. winding, as the intestines, alvis multiplex et t., Cic. N. D. 2, 54, fin.: also fig.): an i. kind of reasoning, i. genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, init. Join: tortuosus et implicatus, Aug. 4.

perplexus (entangled: hence, in fig. sense): an i. (winding) journey, p. iter, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: an i. system, ratio p., Plin. 2, 15, 13. 5. inextricabilis, e (hard to thread): i. maze (of the Labyrinth), in error, Virg. Aen. 6, 27 (in same sense, itinerum ambages occur-susque ad recursus inextricabilis, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85). 6. impeditus (pre-senting many obstacles): v. DIFFICULT.

**intricately:** 1. contortē: Cic. 2. perplexē: Prud.

**intrigue (subs.):** I. An underhand scheme: 1. clandestinum consilium (or consilium alone where the nature of the scheme is implied in the context): to assail any one by i.s, cl. consilii aliquem oppugnare, Crass. in Cic. Or. 66, 23: cf. Cic. Sen. 12, 40, cum hostibus clandestina colloquia: v. SCHEME.

2. artificia, orum: cf. Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. quorum artificis effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret. Phr.: to seek to gain one's ends by i., dolis atque fallacibus contendere, Sall. Cat. 11; so, furtim et malis artibus niti, cf. id. Jug. 4: by the i.s (dishonest, malicious artifice) of a few, calumnia paucorum, Sall. Cat. 30. II. An amour: stupri consuetudo, Sall. Cat. 23: in pl., amores, adulteria, Cie. Coel. 15, 35.

**intrigue (v.):** fallacis, dolis, fraude contendere, nitor: v. preed. art.

**intriguor:** artificiorum, fallaciarum, etc, peritus; qui consilia clandestina conquirit, consilii clandestinis oppugnat (aliquem): v. INTRIGUE.

**intrinsic:** perh. vērūs: v. REAL. Phr.: it has no i. worth, \*res ipsa per se nullius pretii est.

**intrinsically:** perh. vērūs: v. REALLY. Cf. preed. art.

**introduce:** I. To bring into a place; esp. into some one's presence: 1. introdūco, xi, ctum, 3: he i.s the soldiers by night, noctu milites introdūci, Sall. Jug. 12: to be i.d to the king's presence, ad regem introduci, Curt. 6, 7, med.: Cic. 2. induco, 3: to i. in the presence of the senate, ind. in Senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, init.

II. To introduce a character in a dialogue, etc.: 1. induco, 3: I have i.d them as speaking in person, quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, Cie. Am. 1, 3: id, Curt. 2, 11, 27. 2. fingō, nxl, ctum, 3 (to represent): cf. Quint. 9, 2, 32, sermo fingi non potest, ut non personae sermo fingatur, "conversation cannot be i.d, without a speaker being i.d to": v. TO REPRESENT. Phr.: to i. as speaker in a dialogue, in dialogum includere, Cic. Att. 11, 19, 3.

III. To bring in a custom or practice: 1. induco, 3: to i. a custom, aliquid in [nostros] mores ind., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121: to i. a new word, novum verbum ind., Cic. Ph. 13, 19, 43. 2. intrōdūco, 3: from this sort of bringing in the custom was i.d, ex hisucomodo principio consuetudo introducta est, Cic. Ver. 3, 82, 189: to i. a precedent, exemplum int., Liv. (Krt.).

3. instituo, i, ūtum, 3 (with ref. to general observances or customs): (Arcu-silas) i.d the custom that..., institutu..., Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: with ellipsis of ut, Suet. Caes. 41, extr., institutu..., quotannis subscriptio fieret, "he i.d the practice" etc.: v. TO INSTITUTE.

4. inveluo, xi, ctum, 3 (lit. and fig. to import: with direct acc.): to i. many (new) arts, multas artes inv., Liv. 19, 8, ad init. Phr.: to i. many changes, multa mutare, novare (v. TO CHANGE, INNOVATE): words i.d from abroad, verba foris petita, Hor. S. 1, 10, 29: to i. new words, nova verba adscirende, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119 (v. TO ADOPT): to i. many innovations, multa nova affirre, Nep. (R. and A.). IV. To make

known one person to another: 1. intrōdūco, 3 (usu. of admission to the presence of the great): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2, introducere adolescentorum nobilium. 2. commendō, 1 (esp. by letter): Caes. in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, med.: Hor. v. TO RECOMMEND. 3. tradō, id, itum, 3: Hor. S. 1, 9, 47. Join: laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3. (Cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, fin., totum hominem tibi tradō de manu, ut aiunt, in manum.)

**introducer:** if of new things, nōvātor: Gell. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO INTRODUCE)

**introduction:** I. The act of bring-ing in: 1. inducere (in most senses): i. of young men (into a circus), i. juvenilium, Liv. 44, 9; of characters, personarum (facta) i., Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

2. expr. by verb: to fear the i. of a precedent, vereri, ne exemplum introdūcat: v. TO INTRODUCE. II. An i. to a person: introdūctio: Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2 (in bad sense). Phr.: to give a person an i. to any one, commendare aliquem alicui, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, med. (v. TO INTRODUCE, IV): a person whom it is not easy to get an i. to, ad quem aditus difficiliors sunt, cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 13, med.: a letter of i., litera commendatriciae, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, init.

III. Preliminary portion of a speech or work: 1. proemium (strictly to a poem; but also of a treatise): Cic.: Col.: Plin.: v. EXORDIUM. 2. exordium (esp. of a speech): a meagre, com-mon-place i., ex. exile, vulgate atque comune, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, extr.: Plin.

3. principium: Quint.: v. BEGINNING. 4. prefatio (a formal preambule): v. PREFACE. 5. introitus, ūs (prelude; also in gen. sense: rare): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3, primus introitus in causam Clodianae fabulæ: this i. to my defence, hic i. defensionis, Cic. Coel. 2, init.: Plin. 6. prōlōgōmēna, ūn, n. (a learned introduction not class.): Wolf-Griesi. (N.B.—Aditus, aggressio, in Cic. Or. 15, ūn, are purely metaphorical) Phr.: to make a brief i., paucia praefari (v. TO PREMISE): in delivering the i. of a speech, in exordienda oratione, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.

**introductory:** expr. by exordium, proemium; praefaci: v. preed. art.

**introspection:** Phr.: to be given to i., \*ipsius se suosque animi motus diligenter inspicere.

**intrude:** I. Trans.: usu, foli. by pron. refl.: 1. incuico, i (with pron. refl. and dat.): they i. themselves upon us (lit. on our ears), se inculcent auribus nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19. 2. ingēro, ssi, stum, 3 (same constr.): in Plin. Pan. 86, used absol., non ex ingērentibus (sc. se) sed ex subtrahentibus, not from those who i.d themselves (pushed themselves forward), but from the retiring (constr. not to be followed). III. intrōdūco, si, sum, 3 (once only): Join: inferre se et intrudere [al. intro dare], Cic. Caec. 5, 13: v. Long. a. l. (But infero cannot be used alone in this sense.) II. Intrans.: expr. by molestus, molestias exhibere, etc.: cf. Cic. Sen. 2, fin., nisi molestum est, "unless it would be intruding too much": not to i. too much upon your patience, \*ne molestus fiam; ne auribus vestris me incuicando molestias extubere videar.

**intruder:** qui se incuicat, ingerit; molestus homo: v. preed. art.

**intrusion:** expr. by verb: v. TO INTRUDE.

**intrusive:** qui se infert atque in-trudit: v. TO INTRUDE.

**intrusively:** ödiosē (in an offensive way, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262, odiose interpellare), mōlestē (cf. Curt. 3, 6, med., so as to give trouble or worry): v. OFFENSIVELY. More fully, \*se inferring atque intrudendo, sc. ingenerunt more: v. TO INTRUDE.

**intrust:** v. ENTRUST.

**intuition:** I. As phil. t. t.: \*in-tuitus, ūs (esp. in abl.), intuitio (both as faculty and object), cognitio intuitiva

not class., but needed for precision in scientific language: v. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759. (Nearest word in class, Lat., *perceptio* = v. PERCEPTION.) **II.** When *intuition* denotes an innate conception, anticipatio may be used: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; anticipatio quaedam deorum. Phr.: *they believe woman to possess a kind of supernatural i.*, iness (feminis) sanctum aliquid ex produm putant, Tac. G. 8: *to have an i. of the external world*, animo ea quea sunt extra percepere atque comprehendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147.

**intuitive:** intuitivus (only as philt. t. t.); v. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759. Phr.: *to have an i. discernment of what is right*, *\*quod decet nulli argumentis sed mentis propria vi ac natura cernere*; celeri quadam animi motu intelligere. With ref. to the future, *providus* v. predec. art. *extr.*

**intuitively:** celeri quadam animi motu; mentis propria vi ac natura: v. predec. art. Sometimes celeriter: cf. Nep. Them. 1, celeriter, quae opus erant, reperiebat.

**intwine:** v. ENTWINE. **inundate:** inundo, i: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO DELUGE.

**inundation:** inundatio, diluvium: v. DELUGE, FLOOD. Phr.: *serious i.*, magna aquae, Liv. 24, 9; ingentes aquae, ib. 38, 28.

**inure:** 1. dūro, i (to harden): *to become i.d. to blows*, ad plaga durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14: *i.d. against all hardships*, adversus omnia mala duratus, Liv. 23, 19, med.: cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 28, hoc se labore durant adolescentes, *they i. or harden themselves*. 2. indūro, i (with like predec.): Sen. 3. assūficio, 3; (with correl. intrans, assūesco, 3 (to become i.d.): v. TO ACCUSTOM. Phr.: *to i. oneself to hardships*, labori ac dñitiae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: *id to strike from his youth, jam ac juventu certaminibus imbutus*, Liv. 5, 2, extr.

**inured:** dūratus, assūtus (labori ac duritate): v. predec. art.

**inurn:** in urnam condo, 3: Suet. Cat. 15.

**inutility:** inūtilitas (more freq. in stronger sense, *injuriousness*): Luer. 5, 127.

**invade:** 1. invādo, si, sum, 3 (with in and acc.): *Antony has i.d. Gaul, Dalmatia Asia*, in Galliam invasit Antonius, in Asiam Dolabella, Cic. Pl. 11, 2, 4 (N.B.—Not in this sense with direct acc.: v. TO ATTACK.) 2. bellum infero, 3, irr. (with dat.): *Xerxes having i.d. Europe, quum Xerxes bellum inferet Europæ*, Nep. Them. 2: *to i. Scythia*, Scythis bellum inf., id. Milt. 3: *Just*: v. WAR.

3. incurro, 3 (to make a sudden incursion): v. INROAD. Phr.: *he i.d. the territory of the Oclades*, in Ocladum fines exercitum induxit, Liv. 21, 5: *to i. Africa* (by crossing the sea), in Africam transmittere, Liv. 21, 17: *after this he i.d. India*, pos haec Indiam peti, Just. 12, 7; sometimes proficior is used in this sense: *to i. Britain*, in Britanniam profici, Caes. B. G. 4, 20.

**invader:** expr. by hostis: v. ENEMY. **invalid (adj.):** i. e. of no force;

1. irritus (*without force, not good in law*) v. v. v. v. 2. infrimis (weak, not to be depended on): Jo: in [res] infirma et nugatoria ad probandum, Cic. Caec. 23, 64 3. vitiosus (faulty, unsound): i. arguments, v. argumentations, Auct. Her. 2, 22, init. 4.

ungātorius (having no point or force): Auct. Her. 1. c.: Cic. (supr.). Phr.: *that argument is altogether i.*, nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, Cic. Tuc. c. 2, 5, init.

**invalid (subs.):** 1. One who is unwell: 1. valētūdīnarius: Sen. Ben. 1, 11, fin. 2. expr. by aeger, aerofatus, etc.: v. ILL (adj.). Phr.: *to be a confirmed i.*, temui aut potius nulla valētudine esse, Cic. Sen. 11, 35; valētudine gravi [minus prospera] uti, Suet. Cl. 31: *he was a great i. all his life*, graves valetudines per omnem vitam expertus

est (of recurring illness), Suet. Aug. 81.

**II.** A disabled soldier or sailor: 1. causārius: *is and superannuated men*, c. seniores, Cic. Liv. 6, 6, ad fin. 2. valētūdīnarius: Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 12, fin.

**invalidate:** 1. infirmo, i (to annul; disprove): *a contract is i.d. infirmatur contractus*, Hermog. 19, 49, 14, 46 § 2: *by repeating one law to i. the rest*, unam tollende legem ceteras i., Liv. 54, 3, to i. and disprove anything, aliquid inf. et tollere, Cic. N. D. 2, 59.

2. expr. by irritus and a verb: *to i. laws (annul them)*, leges irritas facere, Cic. Ph. 5, 7, fin. Jo: tolere atque irritum esse jubere, Cic. Vert. 2, 2, 57, init. 3. labefacto, i (to cause to totter; hence, to take away the strength of): *to i. an opinion, opinionem l.*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: *to i. laws*, leges ac lura l., Cic. Cœc. 25, 70.

**invaluable:** Inaestimabilis, e: v. INESTIMABLE.

**invariable:** constans, immutabilis: v. UNCHANGEABLE.

**invariably:** semper: v. ALWAYS.

**invasion:** 1. expr. by invādo, bellum infēro, incurro: *he resolved on an i. of Scythia*, Scythis bellum infere [in Scythias invadere] decrevit, Nep. Milt. 3: *to repel an i.*, \*hostes bellum inferentes, in agros incurrentes probibere: v. TO INVADE. 2. incursio, irruptio (esp. a sudden i.): v. INROAD. For fig. sense, v. INFRINGEMENT.

**invective:** 1. convicium (strong language: usu. abusive): *by what rebuke or rather i. . . .*, qua objuratio, aut quo potius convicio...? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 81: *most just and honourable i.*, justissimum et honestissimum c., Cic. Fin. 2, 25, med. 2. invectio (v. rare): Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164, invectioe comitate retinetur (ad. invectio... retinetur). (N.B.—Better avoided) 3. most freq. expr. by invehi, catus, 3 (to deliver an i.): with pres. part. invēhens: *to deliver a bitter, affronting i. against any one*, in aliquem acerbe et contumeliose invehi, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304: *with an. of neut. pron. to indulge in plentiful i. against any one*, multa invehi in aliquem, Nep. Ep. 6. Jo: in aliquem invehi, insectare vehementer, Cic. Am. 16, 57. So by insector, i (to assail violently): *to indulge in i. against any one*, maledictis insectari aliquem, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: *to INVEIGH*.

**inveigh against:** 1. invēhor, catus, 3 (toll. by in and acc.): Cic.: Nep. Liv. 1: v. predec. art. (3). 2. insector, i (with acc.): *to i. against (assail) the audacity of bad men*, audaciam improborum ins, Cic. Att. 10, 1, ad fin.: Tac.: v. predec. art. fin. 3. incesso, ivi, itum, 3: v. TO ATTACK (11, 5).

4. incurro, i, sum, 3: *they i. against the tribes*, in tribunos incurrint, Liv. 5, 11, ad med.: *to i. so freely against any one*, in aliquem tanta libertate inc, Trebon, in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, fin. 5. incēpō, ni, itum, 1; also reg. (to chide, rebuke: with acc.): more fully, maledictis inc, Sall. Cat. 21; probris inc, Liv. 23, 45, med. 6. castigo, i (to chastise: hence, to rebuke, lash): *he i.d. more violently against the senate*, in senatu castigando vehementer fuit, Liv. 3, 19, init.

**inveigle:** illicio, pellico, 3: v. TO ENTICE.

**invent:** 1. rēpōrō, i, ritum, 4: *he i.d. the (use of) the saw*, serrae repōrēt usum, Ov. M. 8, 246: Quint. fol. by inf., v. TO DISCOVER. 2. invēnō, vēni, ntum, 4: *a potter of Sicyon was the first who i.d. . . .*, Sicyonius figuris primus inventi, fol. by inf., Plin. 35, 12, 43: *a way has been i.d. to . . .*, inventum est, foll. by inf., Plin. 37, 12, 75. (N.B.—There appears to be no ground for the distinction that reperio denotes discovery after search; inventio, accidentally) 3. excogito, i: v. TO CONTRIVE. 4. commissor, mentus, 3 (by the exercise of thought): *the Phoenicians i.d. the alphabet, literas Phœ-*

nices commenti sunt, Mela, 1, 12, init.: Suet. Plin. See also TO DISCOVER.

**invention:** I. *The art of inventing*: expr. by verb: *by the i. of the saw*, serra repēta s. inventa: v. TO INVENT. II. *That which is invented*: inventum (more freq. = device): Ov. M. 1, 521. (Or expr. by verb) III. *The mental power*: inventio, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 61, vis que investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur: also of literary i., Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3: Cic. (title of work). IV. *Fabrication*: commentum, mera fabula: v. FABRICATION, FICTION.

**inventive:** Phr.: *the i. faculty*, inventio s. excogitatio (v. predec. art. III.): *to possess an i. genitus*, "habilem esset ad res excogitandas, communis: das: to possess such a genitus (in the field of action)", celeriter quae opus sunt reperire, Nep. Them. 1. (N.B. There can be no impropriety in using inventor, inventrix, as adj., cf. L. G. § 592, but it must be foll. by object. gen.: *that i. mind*, \*multorum ille inventor artificiorum animalium.)

**inventor:** 1. inventor, f. trix i. of all arts, i. omnium artium, Cœc. B. G. 6, 17: Cic.: Virg. 2. rēpōrōr. i. of poetry and medicine, carminis et medicæ artis r., Ov. R. Am. 76: Virg.

3. monstrator (poet.): Virg. Ov. 4. auctor (originator): Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: v. AUTHOR. (N.B.—Very oft. expr. by verb: *the Phœnicians were the i.s. of*, invenierunt Phœnices...: v. TO INVENT.)

**inventory:** 1. inventarīum: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7 2. rēpōrōrium (the less us. term): cf. Dig. l. c.

**inventress:** inventrix, icis: Cic. INVENTED.

**inverse (adj.):** inversus, conversus: v. INVERTED.

**inversely:** \*inverga ratione (as t. t.).

**inversion:** conversio: usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO INVERT.

**invert:** invertō, i, sum, 3: *to i. the order (of words)*, ordinem i., Cic. Part. 7, 24: v. foll. art. Phr.: *to i. the order of words*, praepone utima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59; ordinem verborum mutare, ita ut sursum versus retroque dicantur, cf. Cic. l. c.

**inverted (part. adj.):** inversus: an i. hull, i. alveus (navis), Salt. Jug. 18, ad init.: Virg.

**invest:** I. *To put in possession of an office*: magistratum aliqui committere, Cic. Pl. 25, 61; mandare, id. Min. 35, 74; dare, id. Ag. 2, 10, 26 [sc. posttestam in dare, committere, etc.: v. OFFICE]. Sometimes, praepōnō, praeficio, will serve: *to i. with office such as would not offend*, praepone non peccatores, Tac. Agr. 19 (but the dat. is usu. added): v. TO APPOINT (1). II.

*To surround, grace:* expr. by addo, do, etc.: *to i. petty things with honour, angustias addere rebus honore*, Virg. G. 3, 290: *i. thou my words with imperishable grace, aeternum da dictis leperem!* Luer. 1, 29: *she (the goddess) had i.d. his eyes with lively charms, laetus oculis afflari honores*, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: v. TO IMPART, RESTOW. Phr.: *virtue is i.d. new charms by a comely form*, grator pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 344. III. *To sink or put out money at interest:* 1. collōcio, i (that in which, expr. by in and abl., less freq. in and acc.): *to i. money in an estate*, (pecuniam) in fundo c., Cic. Caec. 4, 11; in emptiones praediorum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6; *at heavy interest*, gravi fenore c., Suet. Aug. 19. 2. pōsū, pōsūl, Itum, i (to put out to interest; opp. to religerre, to call in): Hor. Epod. 2, extr. 3. occūpo, i (to lend on interest: also in gen. sense: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, § 6, 91; pecunias occupat apud populos, et syngraphas fecerat: *i. money in stock*, pecuniam (in) animalibus, in pecore o., Col. IV. obsideo, circumſedeo, vallo et fossa cingo, circundeo, etc.: v. TO BESIEGE, BLOCKADE.

**investigate:** I. *In gen. sense* scrūtor, investigo (to track out), indagare

etc.: v. TO EXAMINE. II. In legal sense: quero, cognosco, etc.: v. TO ENQUIRE INTO.

**investigation:** v. EXAMINATION, ENQUIRY.

**investigator:** 1. investigator: Cic. 2. indagator: Col.: v. ENQUIRER.

**investiture:** consecratio, inauguatio: v. INSTALLMENT. To receive i., insignia potestatis [episcopatus] accipere: v. INSIGNIA.

**investment:** I. Of money: expr. by collabo, I. v. TO INVEST. II. If a town: obsessio, circumvalatio: v. SIEGE, BLOCKADE.

**inveteracy:** inveteratio: Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, extr. (of a disease). More usu. expr. by adj.: v. fol. art.

**inveterate:** inveteratus (of old standing: in good or bad sense): Cic. Ph. 5, 11 (opp. to nascens): N.p. To become t., inveteratus, avi, 3: of a disease, Lucre. 2, 104; of a custom, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: to become t. by long delay (of a disease), per longas convalescere moras, Ov. R. Am. 92: so i. a prejudice, tam punitus insta opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 7n.: so penitus defixa atque haerentia [dederata], Auct. Har. Resp. 26, extr.

**inveterately:** perh. penitus: v. precd. art. fin. Or expr. by inveterescere: they hated each other i., \*inveteraverat jam dum inter se odium.

**invidious:** perh. malignus (ill-natured, ungenerous: not in Cic.); v. JEALOUS, MALICIOUS. (Invidiosus = exposed to ill-will, envy, unpopularity). Phr.: to represent any one in an i. light, aliquem in invidium vocare, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144: to be or appear so, invidiam habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 28t.

**invidiously:** 1. invidiosē: cf. Cic. Mil. 5, 12; Ac. 2, 47, 146. 2. maligne (in an ill-natured, jealous spirit): to say anything t., m. aliquid dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 12: V. JEALOUSLY.

3. (?) per calumnias (in a malicious, fault-finding way): Geil. 7, 2, init.

**invidiousness:** invidia: cf. Cic. Or. 51, 170; habere nonnullam invidiam.

**invigorate:** 1. corroborare: i. to the stomach, stomachum c., Plin. 20, 23, 99: to become i.d. se c., Cic. Sext. 4, 10. 2. firmo, confirmo, etc.: v. TO STRENGTHEN.

**invigorating (adj.):** aptus ad corpus firmandum, ad vires corroborandas: v. precd. art.

**invigoration:** expr. by verb: v. TO INVIGORATE.

**invincible:** 1. invictus: sup. invictissimus, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 57: Cic.: Hor. Fisg.: i. necessity, i. necessitas, Sen. Ep. 30, 9. (No such word as invincibilis.) 2. insuperabilis, e (in fig. sense): v. INSUPERABLE.

**invincibly:** expr. by modal abl. with invictus, (Invicta, Aug.)

**inviolability:** sanctitas: i. of kings, s. regnum, Caes. in Sue. vit. 6. (Usu. better expr. by inviolatus, sacrosanctus: to declare the i. of tribunes, tribunos sacrosantos, inviolatos esse sancire: cf. Liv. 3, 55, med.)

**inviolable:** 1. inviolatus: Liv. 3, 55, med. 2. sacrosanctus (strictly, declared so by religious ceremonies, hence, in gen. sense, legal term): cf. Cic. Balb. 14, 33, sacrosanctus nisi esse potest, nisi quid populus plebeus sanxisset. 3. inviolabilis, e (poet. and rare): Lucret. Sit. (Non violabilis, Virg. Aen. 3, 154.)

**inviolably:** 1. inviolatē: Join: pie inviolatē [servare], Cic. Sen. 22, extr.; inv. sancte, Geil. 7, 18, init.

2. sanctē: Cie. R. Com. 2, fin.: cf. supr.: v. SCRUPULOUSLY. (Or expr. by adj., to preserve a temple i., templum inviolatum servare: v. INVOLATE.)

**inviolate:** 1. inviolatus: Join: integer atque inviolatus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: Liv. 2. intactus, integer: v. INTACT.

**invisibility:** expr. by verb: v. INVISIBLE.

**invisible:** 1. invisibilis, e (rare, but sometimes necessary for precision):

i. apertures, inv. foramina, Cels pref. med.: Lact. 7, 9, med. (of God). Vulg. (N.B.—Invisus=that has not been seen)

2. caecus (infreq. in this sense): things i. and out of the reach of sight, res c. et ab asperitus judicio remote, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: an i. palisade and trenches, valum c. fessaegue, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, Lucre. 3. more freq. expr. by circumst.: things which are i. to the eye, quea cernere et videre non possumus [cerni et videri non possunt], Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 161: whether it (the soul) be so subtle as to be i., an tanto sit eius transire ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: so, visum effugere, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 81: to be i., non cadere sub oculos, cf. Cic. Or. 3, init.: v. TO SEE; SIGHT. Cf. supr. (2).

**invisibly:** ita ut aciem oculorum fugiat, effugiat: v. precd. art.

**invitation:** 1. invitatio (infreq. in this sense): an i. to Epirus, in Epirum inv., Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1 (in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66, invitatio is a challenge to drink). As abl. invitatu: at your i., tuo invitatu, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, med. 2. vocatio (rare): to hunt up i., v. quaerere, Cat. 47, extr. As abl., vocatu (cf. supr. 1): Suet. Cal. 39, extr. 3. expr. by verb: he directed is to be sent to . . ., vocari jubat . . ., Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65: you give me an i. to come again, revocas (me), Hor. S. I, 6, 61: give him an i. from me to supper, dic ad coenam veniat, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: to accept an i. to any one's house, promittere ad aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27: to send a note of i., per literas invitare (the libelli in Tac. Or. 9, are copies or abstracts of the work to be read): v. TO INVITE.

**invite:** I. To ask to go somewhere: 1. invitō, i. (oll. by prep. or clause: absol. = to entertain): to i. one to supper, i. aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: to one's house, domum suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, 89: to stay with you, ut apud te deverserit, Cic. Att. 13, 2: Liv. (Also in gen. sense, to ask to join, e. g. in legationem, to take part in a legatio, Cic. Att. 2, 18) 2. vōcō, i. (with ad. in and acc.; also absol.): to i. to supper, ad coenam v., Cic. Att. 6, 3, fin.: absol., Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7. In gen. sense, to i. to the deep, v. in altitude, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: join: vocare et invitare, Lucre. 5, 525. II. To tempt, solicit: 1. allectō, i. (to entice): to i. flattery (assentem), a [et invitare], Cic. Am. 26, 99. So aliquo, Ov. F. 6, 68t, allicitum sonnos, tempus, motusque remurum. 2. invitō, i. genial winter (i. gen. genit.): to i. genit. winter (i. gen. genit.): to i. rest, quietem a., Liv. 21, 4, med. Phr.: to i. to slumber, sonnos sudare, Virg. Aen. 2, 9

**inviting (adj.):** 1. grātius, amoenus (the latter usu. of places): v. PLEASANT. 2. blandus (soft, alluring): cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6, illecrēs blandae volūptatis invitari: most i. shores (Balaic), blandissima litora, Stat. 3, 5, 96. So, to be i., r̄petat invitāting to, blandior, 4 (with dat.): cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139, quam suavitē volūptas sensibus nostris blanditur.

**invitingly:** 1. suāviter (sweetly, charmingly): Cic. 1. bland (winningly, enticingly): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13, quod si blandus moderate hidem (more persuasively, winningly). So to speak i. to, blandior, 4: v. precd. art. fin.

**invocation:** invocatio: e. g., deorum, Quint. 10, 1, 48.

**invoke:** \*ibellus (gen. term).

**invoke:** I. To address a deity: 1. invoco, i.: Pl. : Cic. : with precibus, fac. A. 16, 31: to i. to help, in auxiliu i., Quint. 4, proem. 5. 2. vōcō, i. (less freq.): Virg.: Hor.

II. To appeal to: appello, imploro, obtuler, etc.: v. TO APPEAL TO, IMPLORÉ, BESEECH.

**involuntarily:** 1. expr. by cōactus (under compulsion): cf. L. G. 5-33: voluntarily or i., sponte an co-

actus, Tac. A. 11, 36: Cic. 2. imprudens, imprudenter, per imprudenter: v. INADVERTENTLY. 3. band sponte, band voluntario: v. VOLUNTARILY.

**involuntary:** non (band) voluntarius: v. VOLUNTARY. Phr.: i. movements, motus qui non [nulla] voluntate nostra sunt, Sén. (Quich.): to yield an i. submission, \*vi coactum parere (domino) cf. precd. art.

**involution:** implicatio (entanglement): Cic.

**involve:** I. To envelope: involvo, 3: v. TO WRAP UP. II. To comprise, bring with it: 1. continuo, ul. tenetum, 2: that which most is the whole question, quod maxime rem causamque c., Cic. N. 1, 1, 2: esp. in pass.: his safety is id in yours, tua salute continetur suam, Cic. Marc. 3, 22: v. TO BIND UP (1). 2. habeo, 2: v. TO IMPLY (2). 3. expr. by insim., irr.: v. TO IMPLY (3). 4. affero, 3, irr.: v. TO BRING (1). III. To implicate: 1. admisceo, ui, sum and xutum, 2: v. TO IMPLICATE. 2. illigo, i. (to entangle, engage): cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6, qui sermonis ejusmodi nolint tam graves personas illigari, "to be involved in them". IV.

To bring into certain circumstances: more freq. in pass.: Phr.: to be i. (entangled) in a war, illigari bello, Liv. 32, 21, ad med.: to be i. in many errors, multis implicari erroribus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: to be i. in debt, acre alieno oppressum esse, labore aere alieno opressum esse, labore aere alieno (v. DEBT).

**invulnerable:** invulnerabilis, e (late and rare): Sen. (Usu. better expr. by circumst., qui nullo vulneri potest, vulneribus obnoxius non est, aduersus vulnera tutus. v. WOUND.)

**invulnerably:** comp. precd. art.

**inward (adj.):** interior: v. INNER.

**inwardly:** 1. intus, intrinsēcus, intorsus (-um): v. WITHIN. 2. pénitus (to the very heart or centre: oftener in fig. sense): Cic.: Cels.

**inweave:** intexo, ui, xutum, 3: to i. gold, aurum int., Plin. 8, 48, 74: Ov.: most freq. in p. part. intextus, Auct. Her.: Suet. See also to ENTWINE.

**inwrought** (part. adj.): intextus (cf. precd. art.): cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 785, tribus intextum opus tauris, inwrought with the figures of three bulls: Cland. I. work, musivum opus: v. MOSAIC (Dict. Ant. p. 95).

**irascibility:** 1. irācundia: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, where it is defined as angry disposition: oftener in sense of actual anger, passion: v. ANGER.

2. meton, cér̄brum: cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 11, 0 te, Bolane, felicem cerebri, i. e. lucky in thine irascible vein. 3. stōmāchus (?) : cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, init., intelliges fortitudinem stomacho non egere ("does not require the support of anger or irascibility").

**ire:** irā, irācundia, stōmāchus: v. ANGER.

**irreful:** irātus irācundus: v. ANGRY, irrefully: irāte: v. ANGRILY.

**iridescence:** iridis s. arcu, coelestis colores, qui subinde mutantur: cf. Plin. 37, 9, 52, colores arcus coelestis . . . ejaculator [gemina] subinde mutans, magnaue varietate admirationem sui augens: cf. also Sen. N. Q. 1, 7, where such play of colour is described as species falsi coloris quallem columbarium cervix et sumit et ponit, utcumque deflectitur.

**iris:** I. The rainbow: arcus coelestis, iris, idis, f.: Plin.

**irk:** piget, taedet: v. VEXED, WEARY (TO BE).

**irksome:** mōlestus, opērōsus, ōdīosus: v. TIR-SOME, WEARISOME.

**irksoneness:** taedium: v. WEARISOMENESS. Join: taedium laborque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 11.

**iron (subs.):** I. The metal: ferrum: Caes.: Cic.: Virg. Made of i., ferreus (v. foll. art.): shed or tipped with i., terrātus, Lucre.: Liv.: i.-mines.

**terra**: metallia, Plin. 34, 14, 41; also, **terrae, arum** (including the *i.-works*): Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Liv. **II.** *An implement of iron:* ferrum: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 100, where it is used of *curling-irons*. **III.** Only in *pl.* = *fetters*: vincula compedes: v. CHAIN, FETTER.

**iron** (*adj.*): ferreus: *i.-hooks*, f. hamis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, *extr.*: Plin. Fig.: *the i. shower (of missiles)*, f. imber, Enn., "the field all i." (Milt.), f. ager, Virg. Aen. 11, 601: of almost i. strength of body, ferrei pro corporis, Liv. 39, 49, fin. See also IRON-HEARTED.

**iron** (*n.*): Phr.: *to i. linen*, *lintea* ferro calido premere ac levigare.

**iron-hearted**: ferreus: Join: durus et ferreus, Cic. Ver. 5, 46, init. See also HARD-HEARTED, UNFEELING.

**ironical**: expr. by ironia: and do not deem this i., nec in hoc ironiam esse putes, Cic. Br. 87, 298: this is i., per ironiam s. dissimulationem habe dicuntur: v. IRONY. (The adj. ironicus is not class, but may sometimes be necessary for exactness with ref. to a person, simulator may be used, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108, where it is used of Socrates = Gk. *εἰρωνεύς*.)

**ironically**: ironice: Ascon. In Verr. (Or expr. by ironia, dissimilatio: *I am far from speaking i.*, sine alia mehercule ironia loquor, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2 to speak i., per dissimulationem dicere, Cic. De Or. 2, 68, 275. v. IRONY).

**ironmonger**: negotiator ferrarius (acc. to anal. of negotiator vestiariorum, frumentarius, Dig.); ferramentarius (late): Firmic.

**ironmongery**: ferramenta, ornum (tools and implements of iron): cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 22 med.: v. TOOL.

**irony**: **I.** ironica (Gr. *εἰρωνεία*): Clc. Quint. 9, 22 med.: **II.** pure Lat. dissimilatio: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 5, fin., uti solitus est ea dissimilatio quam Graeci *εἰρωνείαν* vicant: more precisely, dissimilatio urbana, salsa, cf. Cic. De Or. 2, 67; also dissimilatio, Cic. I. c. § 270.

**irradiate**: illustro, *i.* (irradio, late and very rare, Stat.): v. TO ILLUMINE.

**irradiation**: expr. by radius (v. RAY); or by verb (v. TO ILLUMINE).

**irrational**: **I.** rationis expers: Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. **II.** irrationalis, e (late and rare): Quint. 8, 6, 13; Sen. Ep. 92, init.: still later and of less authority is the form irrationalitas, Vulg. 1 Pet. ii. 12: pseudo-Quint. **III.** brutus (dull, senseless): v. STUPID. (Alogus, Gr. *ἀλόγος*, Aug.). See also ABSURD.

**irrationally**: absurdē: v. ABSURDLY.

**irreclaimable**: \*qui nulla ratione emendari potest: v. TO RECLAIM.

**irreconcilable**: **I.** Unappeasable: implacabilis, e: *i.* grudges, i. irascundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11; Liv.: v. IMPLACABLE. **II.** Incompatible: Phr.: these statements are *i.*, haec omnino inter se contraria sunt, inter se repugnant: v. INCONSISTENT.

**irreconcilably**: expr. by *adj.*: v. precd. art.

**irrecoverable**: irrēparabilis, e: Virg.: Sen.

**irrecoverably**: expr. by *adj.*: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 17, semel emissum volat irrecoverable verbum: v. IRREPARABLY.

**irrefragable**: expr. by certus, firmus, esp. in superl.: cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, fin.: illa cerissima sunt visa argumenta atque indicia scleris: or by circumst. with refutari non posse, v. TO REFUTE. (Irrefutabili only in Arnob.) See also CONVINCING (*adj.*).

**irrefragably**: certissimus argumentis atque indicis: iis argumentis quae refutari non possint: v. precd. art. (Sometimes necessary s. -e may serve: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44, necessarie demonstratur ea quae aliter ac dicuntur nec fieri nec probari possunt.)

**irrefutable**: v. IRREFRAGABLE.

**irregular**: **I.** enormis, e (having no regular form: not in Cic. or

Liv.): *i.* streets (of old Rome), e. vici, Tac. A. 15, 38: cf. id. Agr. 10, immensum et enorme spatum (of the northern part of Britain): but the adj. is obtener used of that which exceeds the usual measure. **II.** incompositus (*put together without art.*): *i.* (rude, inelegant) movements, i. motus, Virg. G. 1, 150.

**III.** inaequalis, inaequabilis, e (*not uniform*): *i.* pulsation, inaequabilis venarum pulsus, Plin. 7, 51, 52: v. UN-EVEN.

**IV.** anōmālis (gram. t. t., esp. as pl. neut.): *i.* forms in verbs, anomala verborum, Prisc. 8, 15, p. 833. (Irregularis, very late and bad: v. Fore. s. v.)

Phr.: *an i. army*, exercitus tumultarius, milites tumultarius (*troops raised in a hasty manner and imperfectly disciplined*), Liv. 5, 37, etc.: Auct. B. Alex.: *an i. proceeding*, *\*ratio* haud legitima: id quod contra leges fit; nullius exempli contra omnia exempla (v. ILLEGAL, UNPRECEDENTED): *an i. attendant at church*, *\*qui non nisi subinde in ecclesia versatur*.

**irregularity**: **I.** Want of regularity: **1.** enormitas (*shapelessness*): Quint. 9, 4, 27. **2.** inaequalitas (*unevenness*): in gram. sense, Geil. 2, 25: Varr. L. L. 9, init. (Usu. better expr. by adj. or phr. to be guilty of an *i.*, *\*atquid praeter legem, praeter consuetudinem facere*). **II.** Specially, a breach of morals: Phr.: *the i. of youth*, quaere tert adolescentia, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 28: *to be guilty of some i.*, peccare aliquid, ib. 1, 2, 35: *to restrain i. by force*, dissolutos mores vi compescere, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: *i. in youth*, nimia libertas in adolescentia, Cic. Coel. 18, fin.: *not even the most trifling i.*, ne minimum quidem erratum, Cic. 1, c. 1, also more definite terms may be used, e.g. amores, conviviorum ad lustrorum libido, voluptates: cf. Cic. I. c.

**irregularly**: **1.** enōmītūr (*out of shape*): Sen. N. Q. 1, 7 (opp. to apte):

**2.** inaequaūter, inaequabiliter (*not uniformly*): v. UNEVENLY, UNEQUALLY.

**3.** praeter regulam s. legem: v. CONTRARY TO.

**4.** vitio (with ref. to augury): v. INFORMALLY.

**5.** libētū, nimis liber: v. LICENTIOUSLY.

**6.** subinde (*now and then*): v. OCCASIONALLY.

**irrelevant**: *aliēnūs*: v. FOREIGN (II.) Phr.: *it is quite i. (for me) to say*, nil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, med.; ad rem nihil pertinet, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98 (but the latter denotes influence or bearing upon some end; the former simply connexion): so, by ellipsis of verb, nihil ad rem, nihil ad haec: cf. Cic. Or. 63, 214.

**irreligion**: **I.** impītās: v. IMPURITY.

**II.** negligēta deorum s. divini cultus: Liv. 5, 51. Phr.: *to tend to promote i.*, ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: *concerning i.*, de religione neglecta, i. 16: stronger still, contemptū religiosum (ultor), ib. § 19. (N.B.—Not irreligio or irreligiositas, which are very late and rare.)

**irreligious**: **1.** impīus (erga deum, deos): v. IMPIOUS.

**2.** religionis neglegēta: divini cultus negligēns, contemptū: v. precd. art.

**3.** irreligōsē (late): Arn.

**irreligiously**: **v. IRRELIGION.**

**irremediable**: quod alter fieri non potest; quod nefas est corrigerē (Ilor. Od. 1, 24, extr.): v. INCURABLE, IRREPARABLE.

**irreparable**: **1.** irrēparabilis, e (that cannot be brought back again):

**II.** flight of time, temporis fugā i., Col. 11, 1, ad fin.: Virg.

**2.** irrēvocabilis, e: v. IRREVOCABLE.

Phr.: *an i. loss*, damnum quod nullo modo resarciri po-

test: v. TO REPAIR.

**irreparably**: **1.** expr. by *adj.*: time flies i., fugit irreparabile tempus: cf. L. G. § 343. **2.** by resarciri nou-

posse: v. precd. art.

**irreprehensible**: nulla reprehensione dignus, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4; culpā liber; haud culpandus s. reprehendens: v. BLAMELESS.

**irreproachable**: **1.** sanctus, no one more upright or i., nemis neque interior neque sanctior, Cic. De Or. 1, 53, 229: Liv.: Virg.

**2.** inēger: *i.* life (or character), integritas vitae, Salt. Cal. 543: sanctitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 37 (the former referring chiefly to public life, the latter to private character): *to have in the most i. manner, sanctissime se gerere*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.

**irreproachably**: sancte, sanctissime: cf. precd. art.; also, BLAMELESSLY.

**irresistible**: **1.** invictus Cic.

Liv.: **V. INVINCIBLE.** **2.** more precisely, cui nullo modo (nulla vi) resisti potest, cui frustra rentaris, cui repugnari atque obstisti nulla vi possit. v. TO RESIST.

Phr.: *i. arguments*, certissima s. firmissima argumenta (v. IRREFAMABLE): *an almost i. tendency to sleep*, inexpugnabilis paene dormiendo necesis, Cels. 3, 20, init.: *to do a thing under i. constraint*, aliquid vi ac necessitate coacum facere, Cic. Quint. 16, 51.

**irresistibly**: *ita ut nulla vi (nullo modo) resisti possit*. v. TO RESIST.

Phr.: *to be i. impelled to something*, *iata quadam necessitate ad aliquid impelli*.

**irresolute**: **I.** Undetermined how to act: **1.** incertus: more fully, incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, init.: incertus animi, Tac. A. 6, 46. John: varius incertusque, Salt. Jug. 74. (In Cic. = uncertain). **2.** dubius (vacillating): *the i. are confirmed*, dubit confirmantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3. John: dubius et haesitans, Salt. Jug. 107. To be i., dubitare, haesitare, fluctuare (act): v. TO HESITATE.

**II.** Of undecided character: parum firmus (cf. Cic. Mil. 33, 91, in sucepta causa firmissimus) or with proposito (cf. Vett. 2, 63, fin., firmus proposito et . . . fidus): or infirmus (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, terrentur infirmiores): v. RESOLUTE.

**irresolutely**: dubitante: v. HESITATINGLY.

(Or expr. by verb: to act i., haesitare, fluctuare; varius incertusque que s. praebeunt: v. precd. art.)

**iresolution**: **1.** dubitatio, cunctatio: v. HESITATION.

**2.** annuis parum firmus (as permanent character): v. IRRESOLUTE.

**irresolution**: dubitante: v. HESITATINGLY.

(Or expr. by verb: to act i., haesitare, fluctuare; varius incertusque que s. praebeunt: v. precd. art.)

**irrestitution**: dubitatio, cunctatio: v. HESITATION.

**irreverence**: **1.** reverentia (as permanent character): v. IRREVERENCE.

**irreverently**: irreverenter (late and rare): Tac. (Usu. better expr. by circumst. a person of extreme i., *\*nulla rerum divinarum reverentia homo ita debet esse height of i. to say . . .*)

\*nullo modo deorum (Del) reverentia salva dici potest; or perh. nefas est dictu, cf. Cic. Sen. 5, init. (inverendum ingenium occurs in Cic. Inv. 1, 45, poet., in analogous sense).

**irreverent**: **1.** irreverens deorum (Del)s. rerum divinarum: cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3. irreverent operis: v. DISRESPECTFUL.

**2.** perh. irreverendus, parum reverendus (lacking the sense of shame or modesty): v. IMPUDEST.

**3.** impious, nefas (indecl.): v. IMPIOUS.

**irrevocable**: irrēvocabilis: cf. Lucr. 11, 107. See also IRREPARABLE.

**irrevocably**: expr. by *adj.*: v. IRREPARABLY.

**irrigate**: irrigo, **1.** (naturally or artificially): the Nile is Egypt Aegyptum Nilus i., Cic. N. D. 2, 52 (irrigare

aquam also occurs, foll. by ad, Cato, R. 151, aquam ir. leniter. In agros.)

**irrigation:** 1. irrigatio: Varr.: Cic. 2. inducere aquae: Cic. N. D. 2, 60, fin. (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.)

**irriguous:** irriguus: Hor.: Plin.

**irritability:** 1. stómachus (*chagrin, irritation of mind*): a letter full of i. and querulousness, plena s. et querelarum epistola, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, init. (but the word denotes state of mind rather than permanent character). 2. iracundia (*disposition to anger; latent or expressed*): v. IRASCIBILITY. 3. animus irritabilis, ingenium irritabile:

▼ IRITABLE.

**irritable:** 1. irritabilis, e (easily provoked; touchy): i. temper, animus i., Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1; Hor. 2. stómachus (*peevish, ill-tempered*): Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 (de sepslo); Sén.: v. PEVISH.

3. amárus: v. ILL-TEMPERED (2).

4. irácidus: v. PASSIONATE.

**irritably:** stómachos: Cic. Att. 10, 5; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12.

**irritate:** 1. Irrito, i.: esp. with animus, animos, as object, Liv. 31, 5 (opportune irritandi ad bellum animis): Just. 9, 2 (but irritare appears to have been used abso. with direct acc. of person, cf. Prov. irritare crabores, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 84). 2. exp. by stómachus, ira, with a verb: e.g. stomachus aliqui moveare, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3; facere, ib. 5, 11, 2; see also to ENRAGE, EXASPERATE. (Bilem moveare, commovere, also occur, but in somewhat stronger sense, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20; v. INDIGNATION.) II. Fig.: to cause irritation, esp. in a sore: inflammo, i.; v. TO INFAME (11).

**irritation:** i.e. petty vexation: stómachus: to laugh even in spite of one's i., in stomacho (tamen) ridere, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, fin.: v. IRITABILITY. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO IRRITATE.)

**irritative:** expr. by verb: v. TO IRRITATE.

**irruption:** incursio, irruptio: v. INROAD.

**isinglass:** ichthyócolla cf. Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73, ichthyoappellat piscis . . . idem nomen glutino ejus: Cels. 5, 19, 8.

**islam:** v. MAHOMETANISM.

**island:** insula: Cic.: Caes.

**islander:** insulárus: Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

**islet:** parva insula.

**isolate:** perh. intercludo (*to intercept or cut off*), séjunto, sécerno (*to separate*): v. TO CUT OFF, etc. Phr.: they live i. from the rest of men, \*seorsum a reliquo hominibus agitant, habitant: to treat only i.d. portions of a subject, rem carpimus perscribere, Sall. Cat. 4: i.d. points, \*singula eaque disjuncta.

**isolation:** (?) solitudo: v. SOLITUDE.

**isoscelēs:** aequirátrius, Capell.; aquipéndus or aequipes, pedis, Apul.; isoscelēs, is, Auson.

**isothermal:** \*aequalis caloris linea quea isothermalis dicitur.

**issue (subs.):** I. Way out: egresus, us: v. EGRESS. II. Result: 1. éventus, us: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42, even-tus est aliecius exitus negotii (*that which comes out of it*): to try the i. of events, e. rei experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, extr.: so, eventus bellii, pugnae, id. 2. exitus, us (cf. supr. 1): what would be the i. of . . ., quem exitum habebet . . ., Caes. B. G. 5, 29, fin.: the i. of a war, bellii ex., Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Join: even-tus atque exitus rerum, Cic. l. c. 3, expr. by évenio, 4: if the i. of the en-gagement had been adverse, si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31, med.: often with advv.: to have a happy i., bene, feliciter e., Cic. Mur. init. 4. suc-cessus, us (happy i.): v. SUCCESS. Strengthened by epith. prosper, Liv. proem., expr., successus prosperus dare.

5. (?) summa (*the main issue*): cf. Liv. 32, 17, med., summa univer-sa belli: cf. Gloss. Liv. s. v. III. In law, expr. by ágo, égi, actum, 3: the point at i.,

qua de re agitur (legal form), Cic. Br. 79, extr.: also used personally, the point at i. is not money but . . ., non num-pucnia agitur, sed . . . Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67, Phr.: there seems to be one main i., una res videtur causam contineare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: so, the main point at i., quod maxime rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.

IV. **Progeny:** liberi, orum (including the case of a single child): Cai. Dig. 50, 16, 148: Cic. Clu. 11, 31. V. A discharge: 1. fluxio (any flowing: esp. of a morbid kind): Plin.: the fluxus fluxus, us, also occurs, Vulg. Luc. viii. 43. 2. pröfluvinum (like preced., used by Cels. of diarrhoea): Lucer.: Plin.: Vulg. Mar. v. 25. (N.B.—See also foll. art. throughout.)

**issue (v.):** A. Intrans.: 1. To proceed: in this sense, usum, to i. forth: 1. égrédior, gressus, 3: to i. forth from the camp, the fortifications, ex castris, e., Caes. B. G. 6, 36: extra munitiones, ib. 35. 2. émano, i. (in a gentle stream), effluo (as from a river its source), etc.: v. TO FLOW FORTH, gush, etc. II. Specially, to come forth from the press: exire (e prelo): see also to PUBLISH.

III. To end: évenio (v. preced. art. 11, 3): évado (v. to TURN OUT, intr.): B. Trans.: 1. édo, didi, datum, 3 (to give forth): to i. (military) orders, imperia, e., Liv. 29, 25, extr.: to i. a book, librum e., Cic. (TO PUBLISH). 2. própno, pôsiu, public: 3 (to post up, make public): to i. an edict, edictum p., Liv. 28, 25, med.

Phr.: to i. orders or an edict, edicare (folly by ut, ne), Liv. 29, 25, med. (et pass.): to i. ratios to traps, frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: to i. a supply of oil to the several companies, oleum per manipulos mittere, Liv. 21, 55, init.; cf. distribuire, Sall. Jug. 91, init.: to i. gold, silver coin, aurum, argentum publice signare (lit. to stamp it), Vet. Leg. in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: Plin.: to i. asses of half weight, asses sextantario pondere ferire (to coin them), Plin. 33, 13, § 44.

**isthmus:** 1. isthmus or isthos: i.: esp. that of Corinth, Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (where the form Istmo, on the Isthmus = at the Isthmian games, occurs): Mela: that of the Chersonese, Mela, 2, 2, med. 2. angustias, arum (any narrow place): cf. Mela, l. c., angustias (Chersonesi) Isthmo appellant: cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87, erat postula (Corinthus in angustiis atque in fauibus Graeciae). 3. expr. by circuml., locus ubi duo mari teniunt discrimine separantur, cf. Cic. l. c.

**it:** i. is, ea, id, referring to a thing before mentioned, cf. L. G. § 370: But more freq. not expressed, esp. when the object of a verb, L. G. § 371: also when it introduces an impers. sentence, it is left to be understood from the pers. of the verb, or the gender or an adj., e.g. it is wearisome, is manifest, etc., taedet, manifestum est, etc.

**italics:** \*literae tenuiores ac paulum inclinatae, Kr.; or simply, literae inclinatae, Orell. ad Hor. S. I, 10. Excurs., typi obliqui quo sursivos vo-cant, Nobil. pref. Cic.; \*quos nostates Italicos appellant.

**itch (subs.):** I. The disease so called: 1. scabies, éti, f.: (in cattle, the mange): Cels. 5, 22, 16: Just. 2. scabrities, éti, f. (rare in this sense): Col. (of beasts). (Cels. 5, 28, 17, describes several kinds of impétigo, of a very similar nature to scabies.) Having the i., pruriginosus, scabiosus, Gal. Dig. 21, 1, 3. II. The sensation: prüritus, prúrigo: v. ITCHING (subs.). III. A mor-bid desire: cacoethes, is, n. (rare): or incurable i. for scribbling, insanabile scribendi e., Juv. 7, 51. Or by circuml., mala cupiditas s. cupido. (Also scabies, prurigo, are used fig., of contagious, irritating desire; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14, inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri: esp. lewd desire, Mart. v. Forcell. s. v.)

**itch (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. prürío 4: it makes the whole face i., totum os prurire facit, Scrib.: the more it i.s, the harder it is to cure, quo prurit magis, eo difficillus tollitur, Cels. 5, 28, 16. (Rodio, lit. to gnaw, appears to denote itching sensation, cf. Cels. l. c. 17, impetigo...exulcerata est et rodit; ib. 18, leviter, velementer roditur cutis, the skin i.s slightly, excessively.) 2. formico, i. (v. rare): Plin. 30, 14, 43. Phr.: if your ear i.s, si tibi prurigine verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23 (but ver-mino strictly denotes an aching, or excruciating pain).

II. Fig.: to be i. about something: gestio, 4: I. to know all about it, gestio scir. ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11: cf. Pl. Att. 1, 1, 170, gestum pugni mihi ("my fists itch," i.e. to be at some one). (N.B.—Prurio in fig. sense is used only of prurient desire.)

**itching (subs.):** 1. prüritus, us: to cause intolerable i., p. intolerabilem facere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: Sérén. Sam.

2. prurigo, inis, f.: Mart. 14, 23: Cels. Sometimes pl., it cures i., prurigines sanat, Plin. 27, 4, 5 § 18. For fig. sense, v. ITCH (subs.).

**itching (adj.):** Phr.: to have i. ears, auribus pruriere, Vulg. II. Tim. iv, 3 (but the phr. is not class.: perh. titillationem quandam auribus adhiberi cupere, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113; v. TO TICKLE, fig.).

**itchy:** pruriginosus: v. ITCH (subs.). item: expr. by singuli, ae, a: separate i.s (in an account), s. aera, Cic. fr.

**iterate:** iétero, i.: v. TO REPEAT.

**iteration:** expr. by itero, i.: v. RE-PETITION.

**itinerant:** circumféraneus (going about from town to town): an i. apothecary, pharmacopola e., Cic. Cl. 14, 40: Suet.

**itinerary:** Itinérarium: Veg. Mil. 3, 6: so, itinerarium Antonini, etc. (Or by circuml., itineris descriptio, Forcell. Kr.)

**itinerate:** \*per oppida, vicos, etc., iter facio.

**itself:** v. HIMSELF.

**ivory (subs.):** 1. ébur, óris, n.: Cic.: Hor. 2. éléphantus, i. (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 26.

**ivory (adj.):** ébureus, Cic. Verri. 4, 1, 1; poet. éburus, Virg. G. 3, 7: Hor.: Ov.: also, éboreus (late): Plin.: Quint. Wrough or decorated with i., ebora-tus, ebura-tus, Pl. 2, 1, 48: Lampr.

**ivy:** bédéra: Virg.: Ov.: Plin. Of i., hederae: e.g., b. folia, Plin. 16, 24, 32: decorated with i., hedera-tus (late), Gallien. in Tr.-bell.: Paul. Nol. There was another kind of ivy called helix, Plin. 16, 34, 62 § 145; and an upright (rigens) species, called cissos, ib. § 152.

**ivy-mantled:** hedera obsitus, ob-ductus: v. OVERGROWN.

## J.

**JABBER (v.):** perh. blátéro, i. (to bawl, talk idly): Hor.: Apul.: or, strépo, ni, itum, 3 (to make any inarticulate sound or noise): v. NOISE. More precisely, \*confusis vocibus strepere.

**jabberer:** perh. blátéro, ónis (a prater): Gell. 1, 15.

**jabbering (subs.):** (?) strépitus, us: cf. Peir. 1, sententiarum vanissimus strepitus: v. NOISE.

**jack:** I. A pike: (?) lupus: Hor. II. For pulling off boots: \*machina ad caligas detrahendas apta.

III. A kind of frame: máchina: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

IV. Prov.: Jack of all trades, ad omnia instructus, qui cuvis operi s. artificio se admisces (7).

**jackal:** \*canis aureus: Linn.

**jackanapes:** perh. homo ineptus, ineptissimus: v. SILLY.

**jackass:** ásimus: v. ASS. For fig. sense, v. FOOL, BLOCKHEAD.

**jackdaw:** (?) grácius: cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 4 (but it is perhaps rather a jay) (*Corvus monedula*, Linn.)

- jacket:** tunica manuicata, Pl. Pseud. 2, 4, 48.
- jack-pudding:** sannio: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, fin.
- jade (subs.):** I. A hæc horse: nearest word cibalus: v. HORSE. PROV.: let the galled j. wince, subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24. II. A vicious or ill-natural woman: (?) importuna mulier, cf. Cic. Clu. 63, 117 (but the Eng. is much more homely).
- jaded (part. adj.):** détestus, fessus: v. WEARY, EXHAUSTED
- jagged:** serratus (*like the teeth of a saw*): Plin.: Tac.: serratum scissus: Apul. Herb. (But as epith. of rocks, better scopolous, asper, præputius. v. RUGGED, CRAGGY.)
- jail:** carcer, éris, m.: v. GAOL.
- jail-bird:** furcifer, éri (strictly one who has undergone the punishment of the furca: v. GALLows): Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 142; Ter.
- jailer:** v. GAOLER.
- jakes:** latrina: v. PRIVY.
- jalap:** \*jálapa: M. L.
- jam:** baccae conditae, baccarum conditura: cf. Col. 1, 2, 45 and 46. (Savilium is a kind of cake: see the recipe, Cato, R. R. 84.)
- jambs:** postis, is, m.: v. POST.
- jangle:** v. TO WRANGLE, QUARREL.
- janissaries:** \*janissarii qui dicuntur.
- January:** (meinis) Januarus: Cic.
- japan:** perh. lacca: v. VARNISH.
- jar (subs.):** I. A kind of vessel: 1. olla, old form aula (whence aulularia, the jar comedy): an earthen j. d. o. ciliis, Col. 8, 8, med.: Cic. The lid of such, operculum, Col. l. c. 2. fictile, is. (earthen-ware): Plin. 12, 25, 54 § 116 (but the neut. adj. is rarely used as subs. except in pl.): 3. cadius (usu. for wine: answering to our bottles): Hor. pass., also for other purposes, e.g. for honey, Mart. 1, 55, 10: for fruits, Plin.: etc. 4. amphora (a large jar with two handles: esp. for wine or olives, etc.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 51, "ad amphoram;" an olive j. a. olearia, Cato, R. R. 10: Col. 5. dolium (a very large j., answering to our casks: from which wine was drawn off into amphorae or cadi: also for other purposes): Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Cato, R. R. 69. Dimin. dolotolum, Col. Liv. 6. séria (similar to preced.): Ter. l. c.: Cato. III. A discordant sound: vox absona, sonus discors: v. DISCORDANT.
- jar on the jar, a-jar, semiapertus, semiadpertus:** v. HALF-OPEN.
- IV. A quarrel:** rixa: v. FEAY, QUARREL.
- jar (v.):** dissimum sonum edere.
- jargon:** \*vocis manis atque inexplicabili strepitus; confuse voces: Petr. Sat. 1, has sententiarum vanissimus strepitus.
- jarring (adj.):** dissonus, discors: v. DISCORDANT.
- jasmin:** \*jasminum.
- jasper:** Iaspis, idis, f.: Plin. 37, 8, 19: Virg.: Mart. of j., insipideus, Plin.: iaspis. Anthol.
- jaundice:** morbus régius s. arquátus, Cels. 3, 24, m. ictericus, Forcell.: also: \*ictérus (in Plin. 10, 11, 28, denoting a bird the sight of which was supposed to cure the disease), Milligan's Cels. l. c. (med. l. t.); suffuso tellis, Plin. 22, 23, 49. A person who has the j. ictericus, Plin. 20, 9, 34; arquátus, ib. 20, 11, 44 (in both cases pl.); qui morbo regio, etc., laborat. Phr.: it is good for j., prodest felle suffusus, Plin. 22, 21, 30.
- jaundiced:** ictericus, felle suffusus, etc.: v. preced. art. Phr.: to see things with a j. eye, perh. \*omnia in deteriorem partem interpretari, male interpretari, cf. Sen. Ep. 6, 6; \*omnia interpretando pro deterioribus habere.
- jaunt:** excursio: Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2. To take a j. excurrire, ib. 3, 4, 2. (To denote that pleasure is the object of the journey, animi causâ or some such expr. must be added.)
- jaunty:** perh. vögetus, kläcer: v. FRESH, LIVELY.
- javelin:** 1. pilum (used by Roman infantry): Caes. Liv. 2. 2. jáculum (any dart or j.): Caes. B. G. 5, 45. Caes. To throw the j., jaculari, Cic. 2, 1, 13, 45; ufo fights with a j., jaculator, Liv.; the art. jaculatio. Plin. (title of a lost work, equestris jaculatio, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2). 3. telum: v. MIS-SILE, WEAPON. 4. vēru, ūs, n. (poet.): Virg.: Tib.
- javelin-man:** jácülātor: Liv.
- jaw:** 1. mālae, arum (v. rare in sing., and denoting the immovable part of the jaws: cf. Cels. 8, 1, med., malacum tote quo quod superiores dentes exigunt immobile sunt): Lucifer: Virg. Hor. (who once has sing., Od. 2, 19, 24).
2. maxilla (the movable part of the lower jaw): Cels. l. c. (Plin. 11, 37, 60, has maxillæ superiores, to denote the [supposed] movable upper jaw of the crocodile). 3. lig. fauces, ium, f. (strictly, throat): cf. Cic. Arch. 9, 21. Verte ore ac faucibus eruptam esse urbem.
- jawbone:** maxilla (v. preced. art.): Vulg. Jud. xv. 15.
- jay:** (?) grāculus: Plin.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (\*Corvus glandarius, Linnaeus.)
- jealous:** 1. invidus: v. ENVIOUS. Oft. lig. j. fat. i. fatum, Phaedr. 5, 7, 5: j. time, i. aetas. Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7. 2. invidus: v. ENVIOUS.
3. aenimulus: v. EMULOUS, RIVAL. To be j. of any one, aenimuli alii, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44. 4. zélotypus, a. (esp. in love): Juv. 5, 43: Petr. (femina zelotypa), Satyr. 69.
- jealously:** v. ENVIOUSLY.
- jealousy:** 1. zélotypia (esp. in love): Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Plin. (cf. preced. art.). 2. aemulatio (a feeling of j.): Cic. Tusc. l. 1, 19, 44. For gen. sense, v. ENVY.
- jeer (v.):** 1. cāvillor, i. (usu. rather, to banter): cf. Liv. 5, 15, where it is used of hostile soldiers jeering each other: cf. id. 2, 58, extr. 2. derideo, irrideo, illido: v. TO DERIDE, MOCK.
- jeer (subs.):** irritio, irritus (esp. in dir. or abl.): v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE. Phr.: amidst the j.s of the spectators, \*irridentibus his qui spectabant (also, cum irrisione spectantium, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 38, extr.).
- jeering (adj.):** Phr.: in a j. manner, ab irrisu, Liv. 7, 10, med. (unusual constr. = cum irrisione s. irrisu).
- jeeringly:** cum irrisione, etc.: v. preced. art. Or expr. by part., they said to, cavillantes, irridescentes, illudentes dixerunt, cf. Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 41.
- jejune:** jejūnū, exilis, siccus, áridus: v. dry (IV.), MEAGER.
- jejunely:** jejūnū: Join: jejune et exiliter, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50.
- jejuneness:** jejūnitas: Cic. Or. 55, 202. Join: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, Cic. Or. 52, 285.
- jelly:** perh. cylion or quilon, Veg. Vet. 3, 38: v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v. Where it is probably explained as jus gelatum (congelatum) or jelly: cf. ib. 66, fervere, ut quilon hat, to boil to a jelly.
- jelly-fish:** pulmo, ovis, m.: Plin. 9, 47, 71: also halipeleumon, ónis, m.: Plin. 52, 11, 53 § 149.
- jeopardize:** in periculum adduco. v. TO ENDANGER.
- jeopardy:** bérículum: v. DANGER.
- jerk (v.):** subito motu propulsare (?).
- jerkin:** tunica: v. COAT.
- jersey:** \*tunica lanæ.
- jessamine:** v. JASMIN.
- jest (subs.):** 1. jōcūs: in j., per jocum, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: also joco (ne joco quidem mentiri), Nep. Epam. 3: v. JOKE, SPORT. 2. cāvilatiō: a bitter j., acerba c., Suet. Tib. 57. To say in j., jocari: Cic.: v. TO JOKE.
- jest:** 1. cāvillor, i.: to j. about a thing, in aliquo re c., Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 8: also with direct acc. to j. at anything, e.g. togam praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. 2. jōcor, i.: v. TO JOKE.
- jesting (subs.):** jōcātio. v. JOKING. (See also JEST.)
- jestingly:** per jocum: v. JEST. To say a thing j., jocari aliquid, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62. Cic.
- jesuit:** Jésuita; e societate Jesu, S. J. (the latter expr. is used by the order).
- jesuitical:** \*ex moribus Jesuitarum petitus.
- jesuitically:** \*Jesitarum more.
- jesuit's-bark:** \*cinchona: Pharm.
- Jesus:** Jésus; gen. dat. voc. and abl. Jésu, acc. -um.
- jet (subs.):** 1. A spout or shot of water: expr. by exsilto, salto (applicable to any gushing spring): a fountain with several j.s, \*fons ubi pluribus locis exsilto aqua, cf. Piln. 31, 12, 46 § 107.
- II. A kind of mineral: (t) gágates, ae, m., Piln. 36, 19, 34.
- jet, jet-black:** niger, nigerrimus: v. BLACK.
- jetty:** mōles, is, f. (any mound or pile reaching out into the sea): v. PIER.
- Jew:** Júdaeus: Hor.: Tac.
- jewel:** gemma: v. GEM.
- jewelled:** 1. gemmeus: a. j. latte, g. trulla, Cic. Also fig., j. peacock, g. pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13: Piln. 2. gemmans, ntis: j. sceptre, g. sceptra, Or. M. 3, 264: Manil. 3. geniminos: Apul. 4. gemmifer, éra, érum: Val. Fl.
- jeweller:** gemmarius: Inscr. Orell.
- Jewess:** Júdaea, Vulg. Acts xvi. 1 (al. vidnae); mulier Júdaica (preferable).
- Jewish:** Júdaicus: Cic.: Tac.
- jibe:** nearest word perh. convicium: v. ABUSE.
- jig:** i. e. a kind of light dance: saltatio levis, citata: cf. Cat. 63, 25.
- jill-flirt:** puelia proterva, procax: v. WANTON.
- jilt (subs.):** v. FLIRT.
- jilt (v.):** perh. rēpūdio, i. (strictly, of a man, to break with a betrothed lady): Ter.: Suet.
- jingle (v.):** tūnire, tinnitum edere: v. TO TINKLE.
- jingle (subs.):** tinnitūs, ūs: Virg.: Ov.: v. TINKLING. Fig.: the j. of Gallo, tinnitūs Gallionis, Auct. Ital. Or. 26. Phr.: more j. (verse), nugae canorae, Hor. A. P. 322.
- jingling:** tinnitūs: v. TINKLING. Fig. of orators, Quint. 2, 3, 9.
- job:** i. e. a piece of work: opus: éris, n.: a tīmē, j., spissum opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 ad init.
- jobber:** i. e. one who engages in small transactions: perh. capuo: v. HUCKSTER.
- jockey (subs.):** ágaso—v. GROOM.
- jockey (v.):** v. TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.
- jocose:** 1. jōcōsus (full of sport): Cic. Hor.: v. SPORTIVE. 2. rídicula (not of persons in this sense): to say anything in a j. manner, per ridiculum (opp. to severe) aliquid dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: v. RIDICULOUS, AMUSING.
- jocosely:** 1. jōcōliter: Cic.: Hor. 2. jōchilariter (rare): Suet.: Piln. See also JEST.
- jocoseness:** expr. by jōcūs, jōcōsus. to provoke to mirth and j., ad hilariatene and jocos provocare, Suet. Cal. 27: to answer with j., jocose respondere: v. preced. art.
- jocular:** jōcūlāris, e: Ter.: Cic. cf. JOCOSE.
- jocularity:** v. JOCOSNESS.
- jocularly:** v. JOCOSELY.
- jocund:** hilāris, c: v. MERRY.
- jog (r.):** 1. To nūdū: sédico, i.: v. TO SWING. 2. To move steadily on: lentē grádior (R. and A.). (Not repo [R. and A.] which is to creep along.)
- jog (subs.):** Phr.: to give any one a j. j. fidic: v. preced. art.
- jog-trot:** lēntus re. remissus gressus.
- join:** A. Trans.: I. To bring together: 1. jungo, xi, cum, 3 to j. beams together, stigma inter se j. Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Cic. foil. by dat., Virg. Aen. 2, 485; ad and acc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; by cum, Cic. Br. 97, 331 (not without a slight difference of meaning): v. 425

*nfr.*) **Join:** jungere et copulare [res inter se]. Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222 (fig.). Specifically, *to j.* (*a woman*) in *matrimonium*, conubio j., Virg. Aen. 1, 71; (*In*) *matrimonio* j., Curt. So comp. (*1*) *confungo*, *3* (*to j. together*): same constr. as simple verb, though that with *cum* is usu. preferred: Caes.: Cic. (N.B.—By the dat. of the remoter object, *material conjunction* is denoted, as, *conjugere castra muro*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; by ad, the *addition* of one thing to another, as, *si tandem ejus ad utilitatem cause nostrae conjugimus*, Quint. 4, 1, 16; by *cum*, an *identity of relation* between the things brought together, as, *de cœs omne virtus cum summa eloquentia junxit*, Cic. Br. 97, 331). (*2*) less freq. in this sense, *ad jungo*: esp. with *pro to territory*: cf. Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5, *hos agros P. Romano Serviliis victoria adjunxit*: id. Manil. 12, 35, *totam ad imperium*; P. R. Ciliciam adjunxit. (*2*, *connecto*, *xui*, *xum*, *3*: *to CONNECT*. *3*, *cōpōlo*, *1* (denoting a *closer union* than *jungo*, to which it is sometimes subjoined): Cic. (v. *spr.* *1*). *4*, *continuo*, *1* (*to join in unbroken succession*): *to j. two or more houses in one*, *binas aut amplius domos eis*, Sall. Cat. 20, *med.*: Cic.: Liv. 5, *committō*, *isi, issim* *3* (*to bring into connexion or contact*): *a note, to j. the city to the mainland*, *moles que urbem continentis committeret*, Curt. 4, 2, *med.*: cf. *infīr* (B. 1). E-p. in *phr.*, *committere proelium*, *pugnam, to j. battle*, Caes.: Cic.: Liv.: less freq., *aciem committere*, Flor. 4, 2, 46. (*6*, other less freq. syns., *coagēto*, *1* (*to j. together in an organism or framework*), Cic. *cōdāti*, *1* (*to j. in one*: *v. rare*), Ulp. Dig.; *conglūtino*, *1* (*to cement together*), Cic. *II*. *To come to in addition, as companion*: *1*, *supervenīo*, *4* (*with dat. or absol.*): *the prætor j. d. them as they were making preparations for the siege*, *paratus jam oppugnare, supervenire prætor*, Liv. 42, 56, *med.*: of military reinforcements, Tac. H. 4, 25. *Join*: *addere se socium atque supervenire*, Virg. E. 6, 20. *2*, *intervenīo*, *4* (*to come up while something is going on*: *with dat. or absol.*): Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 14; Liv. 3, *occurro*, *i*, *rgum, 3* (*meet*): Hor. S. I, 5, 41. *4*, *convenīo*, *4*: *v. TO COME TOGETHER*. See also *TO COME UP*. *III. To take a particular side*: *1*, *transeo, transgredior*: *v. TO GO OVER*. *2*, *societate, 'cum aliquo' coeo*: Cic.: *V. ALLIANCE*. Phr.: *to j. no side*, *nullius partis esse*, Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 31. *2*, *l. intrans*: *1*, *To be connected with, as by a joint*: *1*, *expr. by committo*, *3* (*usu. as pass. refl.*): *the ribs, j. the breast-bone*, *costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris*, Cels. 8, 1, *med.*: also with *dat.*, Ov. M. 12, 315 (*qua naris fronti committuntur*). *2*, *expr. by poss. part. of conjungo, adjungo (implies simple contact)*: *the camp of Tarus j. d. the wall*, *muro conjuncta castra Vari (erant)*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. *II. To join in, take part in*: *1*, *particeps, socius, adiutor alicuius rei sum*: Cic. Att. 9, 10, *med.* *2*, *intersum, i.r. (to be present at and take part in: with dat.)*: *to j. in deliberations*, *consilii 1*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, *fin.* Phr.: *to j. in the conversation*, \*sermoni se admiscere.

**joiner:** *1*, *ligārius*: Pall. R. R. 1, 6, *2*, *2*, *intestinarius* (*cabinet-maker*): Imp. Cod.

**joint:** *1*, *commissūra* (*gen. term*): *flexible j.s.* (*of the fingers*), *moles c.* Cic. N. D. 2, 60, *init.*: also of *inanimate things*, as *the seams of ships*, Plin. 16, 6, 64. *2*, *articulūs* (*of animated bodies*, including *the parts of the bones at the joint*, or *the bone itself where small*; whereas *commissūra* is *the seam only*): *the j. by which the neck is connected with the head*, *a. quo jungitur capitl cervix*, Liv. 27, 49, *init.*: *the fingers have three j.s.*, *digitæ a. habent termos*, Plin. 11, 43, 99: *also of plants*, Cic. Sen. 15, 53. *3*, *nōdūs* (*like preseed*): cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *crura sine*

*nodis articulisque babent (alces): v. knot*. *4*, *internodus* (*in plants*): *the part between two knots, nodi*: *the a. of a reed*, *arundinis internodia*, Plin. 7, 2, 2 *§ 21*. *5*, *géniculum* (*in plants* = *nodus*): Plin. 26, 11, 71. *6*, *verticula*, *verticulus* (*a joint on which part of an organism turns*; *usu. pl.*): *of the spine*, *Solin. (verticulus); of machinery*, Vitruv. 10, 8 (13), 1 (*verticulae*). *7*, *vertebra* (*especially, of the spine* = *spondylus*; but also *onyx j.*): cf. Sen. Ep. 78, 2, *podagra et chigrata et omnis vertebra dolor*: Plin.: v. VERTEBRA. *8*, *junctura* (= *commissura*): Ov. 9, *coagētum* (*in carpentry*, etc.): Pl.: *Caes. Full of s. articulatum*, Pl. *joint by joint, articulatum*, Pl.

**jointed** (*part. adj.*): *1*, *vertératōris* (*furnished with a joint or joints, so that the parts play on each other*): Plin. 11, 37, 67. *2*, *géniculatus* (*of plants*): *a. stalk*, *culmus g.*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: Plin. 3, *articulōsus* (*having many joints or knots*): Plin. (Or expr. by circuml. *the stem is j.*, *canis [plures, multos] articulos s. nodos habet*).

**joint-heir:** *cöhères, édis, c.*: Cic.: Hor.

**jointly:** *1*, *conjunctē*: Cic. *2*, *conjunction*: Caes.: Nep. *3*, *ūnā*: v. TOGETHER. *4*, *communiter*: v. COMMON (IN). Phr.: *to have wives j.*, *uxores inter se communes habere*: Caes. B. G. 5, 14

**joint-stock-company**: nearest term, *societas*.

**jointure:** Phr.: *to assign a j.*, *\*mulier (uxori) pecunias proprio jure habendas assignare: that province had been the queen's j.*, *\*reginae in matrimonium collocatae ea provincia ut prior cesserat*.

**joist:** *tignum transversarium (any cross-beam)*: Caes. B. C. 2, 15. In pl., *transversaria* (*subs.*), Vitr.

**joke** (*subs.*): *1*, *jōcns, pl.* -i and -a: defined as *anything contrary to earnest*, Quint. 6, 3, 21: *for the sake of a j.*, *jocu causā*, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42: *in j., per jocu*: v. JEST. (N.B.—The forms *jocu* and *joca* are used without difference of meaning; but, excepting Cic. and Luer, most writers use *jocu*): *Dīmīn, Joculūs*, Pl. 2, *jocātio*: Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 2, *3*, *ridiculūs* (*esp. as rhet. t. t.*, *the ridiculūs*: Gr. *τὸ γέλων*): cf. Cic. Or. 26: Quint. 6, 3, 22: *to say in j.*, *per r. dicere*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134 *4*, *bonum dictum (a boni mod.)*: v. WITTLICHES. Phr.: *to turn the edge of censure by a j.*, *joculari responsione eludere*, Gell. 12, 12, *to make j.s, say a thing in j.*, *jocari*, Cic.: v. JEST.

**joke** (*v.*): *1*, *jōcōr, 1: to j. about a thing*, *j. de aliqua re*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; *at anything*, *in aliquam rem*, Hor. S. I, 5, 62; also *absol.*, *do you think she is jing, to banc j. credit*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 7: Cic. *2*, *cāvillor*, *1: v. to jest*, *Join*: *cavillari ac jocari [cum aliquo]*, Cic. *3*, *irrideo, si, sum, 3* (*to laugh over anything*): *do you j. about so grave a matter, irrides in re tanta?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29. *4*, *lido, si, sum, 3* (*not to be in earnest*): *you think I am jing, i. me putas*, Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 1: also as *e. trans.*, *I j. hinc nihil enough, lusi cum jocose satas*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12.

**joker**: *1*, *cāvillātor*: Cic. Att. 1, 13, *med.*: Pl. *2*, *joculator* (*var. rite*): Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2. Phr.: *to be a great j.*, *multi esse jocu*, Cic. (In Kr.)

**joking**: *expr. by verb*: *two kinds of j.*, *duplex jocandi genus*, Cic.: v. TO JOKE. Phr.: *j. apart*, *remote joco*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; *omissia jocis*, Plin. Ep. 1, 21; *extra jocum*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

**jokingly**: *per jocum*; *jocans*; etc.: v. JOKE (*subs.*)

**jollity**: *hilaritas*: v. MIRTH. Phr.: *to give way to j.*, *genio indulgere*, Pers. 5, 151; *see j. tare largius in coena, in convivio, etc.*: v. TO TREAT.

**jolly**: *hilaris*, *e. v. CHEERFUL*. *To have a j. day*, *dimic luclenter habere*, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 54: *v. TO ENJOY* (5).

**jolt** (*v.*): *1*, *jacto, 1 (to toss about)*: cf. Liv. 21, 48, *vexatio vulneris in via*

*jactanii*: *v. TO Toss*, *2*, *succūtio, ssi, ssum, 3*: cf. Ov. M. 2, 16, *succutitū alter (cursor solis)*. *3*, *concūtio, 3* (*gen. term*): cf. Cels. 5, 21, *med.*, *conciutendum corpus multa gestatione*: v. TO SHAKE. *jolt, jolting* (*subs.*): *jactatio*: cf. Liv. 29, 32, *med.*, *ubi primum ducta cīatrix, patique posse visa jactationem (sc. itineris)*: v. preced. art. *jorum*: *olla*: v. JAR, POR. *jostle*: *pulso, 1*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114*, *pulsari atque agitari incursive atomorum sempernae also, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5 § 1, verberare est cum dolore caedere, pulsare sine dolore*. See also TO ELBOW. *jostling* (*subs.*): *pulsatio* (?): v. preced. art. *jot* (*subs.*): Phr.: *not a j.* (*lit. a hair*) the less, ne pilo quidem minus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, *ext.*; *bad tantillo minus*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 47: *not to care a j. for anything*, *hujus non facere*, Att. 2, 1, 9: so with nauci, pilii, nihil, cf. L. G. § 281, Obs. 2. *jot* (*v.*): *usu. to jot down*: *annōto, énotō*, *1: v. TO NOTE DOWN*. *jottings*: *commentarij, -um (notes for literary work)*: cf. Cic. Br. 44, 165, *capita rerum et orationis commentarij*; or *perh. annotations, annotaciones (observations, comments)*: v. ANNOTATION. *journal*: *1*, *éphēmēris, idis*, f. (Gr. *ἔφημερός*): *to refer to one's j. (diary)*, *ad epb. reverti*, Cic. Quint. 13, 57: *it contained a record of expenditure*, Nep. Att. 13, *fin.*: Prop. *2*, *pure Lat. diurni commentarij*, Suet. Aug. 64 (v. Casaub. in Burn. a. 1): *for which also, acta diurna, id. Caes. 22; diurna actorum scriptura (of a public kind)*, Tac. A. 3, 3; *diurnum*, Juv. 6, 482 *diurna, orum*, Tac. A. 16, 22, *med.* (*The term acts diurna or simply diurna, is best suited to denote a newspaper*). *3*, *commentarij, -um (less freq.)*: v. NOTE, MEMORANDUM. *journalist*: *\*actorum diurnorum connector; qui (acta) diurna conficit*. *journey* (*subs.*): *1*, *iter, itineris, n: to commence a j. on foot*, *i. pedibus ingredi*, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: *to make preparations for a j.*, *i. comparare (parare)*, Nep. Alc. 10: *distant j.s*, *longinqua i.*, Muret. in Kr.: *a day's j.*, *i. unius diei*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, *med.* *2*, *périgrinatio (to a foreign country; including residence there)*: *to undertake foreign j.s, périgrinaciones suscipere*, Plin. 30, 1, 2 § 9: Cic. *3*, *prōfectio (setting out)*: Suet. Vell. Phr.: *to set out on a journey, dare se in viam*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12; *proficisci* (*v. TO SET OUT*). *journey* (*v.*): *1*, *profvisor, 3 (to start)*: v. TO SET OUT. *2*, *most freq. expr. by iter with a verb*: *i. facere*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D; *confidere*, ib. 5, 14; *ageri* (*to be on a journey*), Ulp. Dig. 47, 5, 6. *3*, *périgrinor, 1 (into fo eigen parts)*: v. TO TRAVEL. *journeyman*: *mercēnārius artifex*: v. HIRED. (*Mercenarius in diem conductus*, Kr.) *jovial*: *hilāris, e: v. MERRY*. *joviality*: *hilāritas: v. MIRTH*. *jowl*: *v. CHEEK*. *joy* (*subs.*): *1*, *gaudium: to feel excess joy, gaudio compleri*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69; *cumulari maximo g.*, id. Fin. 9, 14, *init.*; *triumphare gaudi*, id. Clu. 5, 14; *incredibili g. elatum esse*, id. Fam. 10, 12, *ad init.* *2*, *laetitia (stronger than gaudium: exuberant joy)*: *to cause very great joy in all, omnes maxima l. afficeri*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, *fin.*: *to feel excess of joy (exultation)*, *exultare laetitia*, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; *gestire*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 14. Phr.: *shed tears of j.*, *lacrimare gaudi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: cf. Pl. St. 3, 3, 11, *præ laetitia lacrymae placidili mihi!* (*but this use of præ is hardly class, except in negative sentences*). See also DELIGHT. *joy* (*v.*): *gaudeo, gāvius, 2; gestio, 4*: *v. TO REJOICE*: cf. preced. art. *joy-inspiring*: *læticūs (poet.) laetus: v. JOYOUS*.



time that...., tempus maximum est ut....). **3.** commodum (of time only): *you had j. left yesterday when* ...., c. heri discesseras, quum (with *indic.*) Cic. Att. 13, 9: Pl. Geil. **4.** admodum (rare): *the month of February having j. expired*, exacto admodum mense F., Liv. 43, 11, med. **5.** in phr., just as, périnde (proinde), ac, ut, quasi: *not j. as I had thought*, non p. atque ego putaram, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: with subj. = just as if, perinde (al proinde) ac vellent, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: with ut = just as, in proportion as, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, init. (There can be no doubt that proinde in this constr. = perinde: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 1, prouide astimam ac si: proinde quasi, just as if, is frequent: Cic. Mil. 31, 84: Ter.). **6.** in phr. j. so, in answers: *Ita plane, ita proinus existimo, proinus isto modo: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5 and 6.* **II. Only:** 1. mōdo (with imperat.): *do but hush! just listen!* st, tace; auscultia modo, Pl. cf. Cic. Div. Ver. 14, 46, vide modo; etiam atque etiam considera. **2.** quin, with *indic.* (= imperat.): *j. hold your tongue, quin taces!* Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25: *j. let us mount, quin condescendimus equos*, Liv. 1, 57. **III.** In phr. *j. now, i.e. a few moments ago*: modo: cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 6, nuper, quid dico, nuper immo vero, modo, ac plane paulo ante: Phaedr. 1, 9, 9. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 2. **IV.** With prep. before or after, denoting close proximity in time: sub (with acc.); denoting nearness in time, before or after: *j. about (j. before) nightfall*, sub noctem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: cf. Hor. S. I, 1, 10, sub galli cantum: cf. Dr. S. Lat. Dict. s. v. sub (II.). **V.** Nar- rously; hardly: *vix, vixidum*: v. SCARCELY.

**justice:** 1. justitia (both as abstract notion and moral quality): Cic. Fin. 5, 23 (definition of justice): *the j. of Aristides*, j. Aristidis, Nep. Ar. 2. Join. Justitia et aquitas et innocentia, Nep. l.c. cf. INTEGRITY. **2.** aquitas: *the goodness and j. of a cause*, bonitas et aeq. cause, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B: v. FAIRNESS. (Aquitas often includes the notion of considerateness, courtesy.) **3.** expr. by neut. of justus, aquitus: esp. in part. gen.: cf. L. G. § 270, obs. 1. Phr.: *extreme j. (is) extreme injustice*, sumnum jus summa injuria, Prov. in Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; so Ter., sumnum jus saepe summa malitia est, Heaut. 4, 5, 48; and Col., sumnum jus antiqui pubabant summam cricum, prol. lib. 7.

**justiciary:** perh. summusjudex: v. JUDGE.

**justifyable:** excusatūs: v. EXCUSABLE. Phr.: *to pronounce a verdict of j. homicide*, hominem recte ac jure occisum judicare, cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

**justifiableness:** expr. by recte, jure fieri; cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

**justifiably:** 1. jūre: opp. to in- jury, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 61, 150. Join. recte ac jure: **2.** cum causa; justā causā: cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 8, init. See also EXCUSABLY.

**justification:** *1. The act of clearing from guilt or blame:* 1. purgatio: Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.* **2.** satisfactio (an explanation of conduct that may appear extraordinary): cf. Sal. Cat. 35. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO JUSTIFY.) **III.** As theol. t. t.: *justificatio*: Vulg.: Corp. Confess. **justifier:** expr. by verb: Vulg. Rom. iii, 26: v. foll. art.

**justify:** **I.** *To free from blame:*

1. purgo, i: *in order to j. them- selves*, sui purgandū causa, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 (but the notion differs slightly from that of the Eng.: purgo is to remove suspicion of actual wrong, rather than to maintain the propriety of conduct that has been impugned): Cic. **2.** approbo, i (*to make out to be good*): cf. Tac. A. 15, 59, med., posteris mortem approbare: also id. Agr. 42, in approbatione excusatione. **3.** excuso, i: v. TO EXCUSE. **II.** As theol. t. t.: *justifi- cō, i: Vulg.: Tert. Corp. Confes-*

**justē:** 1. justē: Cic.: Hor. 2, jūrē (of that which is done with law and reason on one's side): *j. to punish any one, i. in aliquam animadvertere*, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, 19: cf. JUSTIFIABLY. (Justē regnare is to reign with justice; jure regnare, to be rightfully ruler.) **3.** legitimate (according to the laws): Join: justē et legitime, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13. **4.** mérito: v. DESERVEDLY. Phr.: *to judge j.* ex aequo et bono judicare, Cic. Caec. 23, 65.

**justness:** expr. by justus: v. JUST; JUSTICE.

**jut (v.):** usu. to j. out: **1.** prōcurro, i and ecūrri, rsum, 3: to j. out into the sea with thro' rays, tribus scopulis p. in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419 (de Sicilia): Plin. Ep.: v. JUTTING. **3.** extso, i (*to stick out*; esp. of that which is embedded in something): v. TO PROJECT.

**jutting (adj.):** 1. prōcurrēns, ntis: *j. rocks*, p. saxa, Virg. Aen. 5, 204. **2.** projectus: *a city j. out into the deep, urbs p. in alatum*, Cic. Ver. 4, 10, init.: Virg.

**juvenile:** juvēniles, puēriles (of childhood and the period just beyond it): v. YOUTHFUL, CHILDISH.

**juvenility:** expr. by adj.: *there is a j. about this speech*, \*huius orationi inesse juvenile quoddam atque immaturum: cf. Cic. Br. 91, fin. (Juvenillitas in fr. of Var. = youth.)

**juxtaposition:** expr. by circum. with pono, appono: v. TO PLACE. See also POSITION.

## K.

**KALE:** crambē: v. CABBAGE. **kaleidoscope:** \*kaleidoscōpus qui dicitur.

**kalendar:** v. CALENDAR.

**Kalif:** \*Chalifus (Kr.).

**Kalifaro:** Chalifatus, us (Kr.).

**keel:** carina: Cic.: Liv. **To lay the k. of a vessel**, naveum (carinā) fundare, cf. Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 5.

**keen:** 1. ácer, cris, ere (in most applications): *k. winter*, a. hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4: *the k.est of all the senses*, acerinus ex omnibus sensibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. **2.** perspicax (sharp, penetrating): *how k. he is about all these things*, ad has res quam sit p., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129. Join: astutus, perspicax, ib. 5, 1, 1; acutus et perspicax, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100. **3.** subtilis, e (fine, subtle, discriminating): *k. criticis- m, s. judicium*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. **4.** ságax (keen-scented): fig. shrull: very k. in suspecting, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. **5.** ácerbus (cutting, painful): *k. grief, luctus a.* Tib. 2, 6, 41. Phr.: *to form very k. conjectures about the future*, calidissime de futuri conjiceré, Nep. Them. 1: *to have a very k. sense of smell*, sagacissime olfaccere, Plin. 11, 37, 50. See also ACUTE, POIGNANT.

**keenly:** 1. ságaciter (esp. of the sense of smell): *to smell out as k. as possible* (fig.), odorari quam sagacissime possim, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 126: so, s. perspicere, Suet. Tib. 57: cf. precep. art. fin. **2.** subtiliter (finely, subtly): *k. subtiliter* (finely, subtly): Cic. Ver. 4, 57, 127 (s. judicare). **3.** acutē: v. ACUTELY. **4.** perspicaciter (rare) Amm. 5, ácerbiter (poignaciter): *to be most k. distressed about a thing*, de aliqua re acerbissime afflictari, Cic. Att. 11, 1. Phr.: *this Caesar felt very k.*, quod Caesari acerbissimum fuit, Flor. 3, 10, med.: *this remark Jugurtha felt more k. than one would have thought*, quot verbum in pectus Jugurthae attius quam quisquam ratus descendit, Sall. Jug. 11.

**keenness:** 1. ságacitas; strictly, of scent, s. narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: also of the mind, Cic.: Nep.: v. SAGA- CITY, SHREWDNESS. **2.** subtilitas (fine-

ness of discrimination; ingenuity): k. of intellect, s. mentis, Plin. II, 37, 77: v. ACUTENESS INGENUITY. **3.** perspicacitas (sharp-sightedness): Cic. Att. 1, 18, 9 (fig.). **4.** ácerbitas (poignancy of distress): *to endure the utmost k. of suffering*, omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, Cic. Cat. 4, init. Phr.: *such k. of intellect*, tanta ingenii acies, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, init. See also SHARPNESS.

**keen-scented:** ságax: Ov. Met. 11, 599: v. KEEN (4). *To b. sagre, sentire acutus (arbitus esse)*, Cic. Div. 1, 31, init.: cf. KEEN (fin.).

**keen-sighted:** perspicax: v. KEEN (2).

**keen-sightedness:** perspicacitas: v. KEENNESS (3).

**keep (v.):** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To hold; not to let go: **1.** tēno, ui, nūtum, 2: *to k. a position, locum t.* Caes. B. C. 1, 44, extr.: v. TO HOLD, RETAIN. So comps. (1), continuo (stronger than tēno: *to k. hold upon*): *to seize more easily than to k.*, expeditus rapere quam c., Curt. 4, 11, med.: *to k. in allegiance*, in fide c., Liv. 28, 2, fin.: *to k. employed*, in exercitacione c., Cic. Fam. 7, 19. (2) rētineo (esp. as opp. to the notion of sending away, giving up): *to k. legions near the capital, [reservare] et r. legiones ad urbem*, Caes. R. C. 1, 2: *to k. allegiance*, in fide r., Liv. 25, 40, med.: Cic. (3) attineo (rare in this sense): Tac. 2, servo, i (esp. in danger or difficulty): *to k. rank, s. ordines*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: very often with reference to moral obligation: Caes.: Cic.: v. infir. (III). So comps. (1) aservo, i (esp. to k. in custody): *to be kept in prison*, in carcere asservari, Liv. 8, 20, med.: also, a. aliquem viuctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24; or simply, aservare, Cic. Ver. 3, 22, 55. (2) conservo, i (strengthened from servo): *to k. (their) original temper towards the Roman people*, pristinum animum erga P. R. cons., Liv. 31, 2: esp. with ref. to obligation (v. infir. IV). (3) reservo, i: v. TO RESERVE. **3.** custodio, 4 (under watch and d'): Fig.: *to k. a book most carefully* (lit. brum diligentissime c., Cic. Fam. 6, 5.

**4.** hábeo, 2 (laying less stress on the idea of retention; esp. to have in a certain state): *to k. any one blockaded, aliquem in obsidione h.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 31: *to k. in one's power*, in potestate (al. potestate) h., Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Sall.: *to k. sick patients in the dark*, aegros in tenebris b., Cels. 3, 18, ad init. Esp. in plur. sibi secum h., to k. to oneself, Cic. Ph. 2, 28, 69: fig. of keeping a close secret, id. Fam. 7, 25. So cohibeo (stronger than simple verb, and implying restraint): *k. yourselves indoors*, cohíbe intrá limen vos, Pl.: v. TO RESTRAIN. **II.** To store up: condó, custodio: v. TO STORE, PRESERVE. **III.** To support, preserve: servuo, conseruo: v. TO PRESERVE. **IV.** To have, rear animals: **1.** alio, ui, sum: *to k. hounds, a. canes ad venandum*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: Varr. Non. 2, pasco, pavi, pastum, 3: *to k. nags, grooms, caballos, calones p.* Hor. S. I, 6, 104: Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: Juv. (Also includes the breeding and rearing of animals): pasco denotes simply the supplying of them with food). **V.** Fig.: *to observe, adhere to*: **1.** servo, i: *to k. faith, one's promise, fidem s.* Caes. B. G. 6, 36; promissa s., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: *to k. the commandments, mandata s.*, Vulg. Matt. xix. 17. In same sense, conservo: *to k. an oath, jusjurandum c.* Cic. Off. 3, 28, 103: *to k. a law, legem c.* Quint. 9, 2, 83. **2.** custodio, 4 (to keep carefully: not in Cic.): *to k. a rule, regulam c.* Quint. 1, 7, 1: Col. 3, exsolvo, solvi, solitum, 3 (to discharge an obligation): *to k. an oath, a promise, jusjurandum exsolvere*, Liv. 24, 18; fidem ex, id. 26, 31, fin. **VI.** In phr., to k. accounts: tabulas concire, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 23; also, codicem instituere, conscribere, id. R. Com. 2, 6. **Miscell.** Phr.: *to k. one's bed (from sickness)*.

**jacere, cubare (v. *l. l.*, TO RE); from inclination, lectulo (lecto) continet, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4: to *k.* one's house, domi se retinere, Nep. Epan. 10: to *k.* a school, docere, Suet. Gr. pass.; scholam tueri, ib. 8: *k.* a thing secret, celare, with double acc. (v. TO KEEP BACK): to *k.* the company waiting, convivas norari, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 120: to *k.* a day as an annual holiday, festum diem anniversarium agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, extr.: in same sense, agitare, Cic. ib. 2, 63, 154 (v. TO OBSERVE). See also foll. artt.**

**B. Intrants:** I. To remain without being spoiled: 1. expr. by servo (pass.): all these *k.* well, with the same mole of preserving, haec omnia una conditio commode servantur, Col. 12, 7. 2. dūro, i: to *k.* through the winter (of grapes), d. per hiemis, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16. So, grapes that will *k.* through the winter, uva biemis temporibus durabilis, Col. 3, 2, init.

II. To remain: q. v. See also foll. artt.

**keep apart:** distineo, 2: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv.

— away: v. TO KEEP OFF.

— back: I. To prevent from advancing: cohībō, 2: v. TO RESTRAIN, Phr.: to *k.* back soldiers from fighting, milites a proelio contineare, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; so, retinere, Id. B. C. 2, 13. See also TO HOLD IN.

II. To retain in one's possession: 1. rētineo, 2: to conceal and *k.* back part, partem celare atque r., Caes. B. G. 2, 32, extr.: Pl. v. TO RETAIN.

2. fraudo, i: to appropriate dishonestly: v. TO DEGRADE.

III. To withhold a secret: 1. cēlo, i: v. TO CONCEAL.

2. rēficeo, 2: to *k.* back nothing, nihil r., Pl. Men. 5, 9, 47: Cic. : Salt.

— company: congrēgo, i (with pron. refl., or as pass. refl.): Cic.: Plin.

— down: reprimo, comprimo: v. TO REPRESS.

— in: v. TO CONFINE.

— off: I. Trans.: 1. arceo, 2 (usu. with acc. and abl., with prep. or alone; or abs.): to *k.* off rain, cōf off the forces of the enemy, pluvias, copias hostium a., Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin.: opp. to ducere (sonnos), Ov. Met. 2, 735.

2. dēfendo, 3: Cic.: v. TO WARD OFF. 3. prōhībo, 2 (esp. in milit. sens.): to *k.* the pirates from (nestling) Sicily, praedones ab Siciliis p., Cic. Verr. 4, 64, fin. Caes.: see also TO PROTECT.

4. prōpulso, i (to ward off, repel; q. v.): to *k.* the heat off from the roots, vapores radicibus p., Col. 3, 15, ad fin. 5. abstineo, 2 (implying the close proximity of that which is kept off): to *k.* the hands off (any one), manū abs., Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6: see also TO AVOID.

6. dēpello, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY (4).

II. Intrans.: abstineo, 2 (esp. with pron. refl.): v. TO ABSTAIN.

In imperat., *k.* off! procul est! Virg. Aen. 6, 23.

— together: contineo, 2: Cic.: Liv.

— up: I. To maintain: tuer, 2: cf. Nep. Phoc. 1, tueri gloriā paternā, to keep it up, uphold it: Cic. Join tueri atque conservare, Cic.: v. TO MAINTAIN.

II. To prevent from desponding: Phr.: to *k.* one's courage up, anima erecta esse, Cic. Delot. 1, 3, 36 (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. TO ENCOURAGE, CHEER.

III. Intrans.: not to fall behind: expr. by subsēquor, perséquor (with object expr.): v. toll. art.

**keep up (pace) with:** 1. perséquor, citus, 3: by rapidity of writing *k.* up with a speaker, celestite scribendi quae dicuntur p., Cic. Sull. 14, 42: more freq. = TO OVERTAKE.

2. subsēquor, 3: milit. t. t., to *k.* up with the standards, signa s., Caes. B. G. 4, 26.

Phr.: to *k.* pace with..., pariter ire, Quint. 1, 1, 14: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 205, pariter ad hitora tendunt.

**keep (subs.):** arx: v. CITADEL.

**keeper:** 1. custos, ōdis, c. (for security): Clc.: Hor.: v. GUARDIAN.

Also in wider sense, the *k.* of gardens, c. hortorum, Suet. Cai. 59: Cic.

2. *k.* of fortifications, c. (for

auditus, f. —a; also, aeditūmus, -ūmus (of a temple): the MSS. fluctuate between the forms): Cic.: Varr. Join i: auditū (ad. aeditūm) custodēs, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 90. 3. pastor (of animals): k. of peacocks, p. pavonum, Varr. 4, (2) saltāriūs (of forests; so perl. of game): Petr.: Dig.

**keeping (subs.):** I. Charge, protection: 1. tūtēla: to have the *k.* of a gate, t. januæ gerere, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, extr.: the *k.* of animals, t. pecunia, Col. 9, pref. § 1. 2. custōdī (secure) *k.*: I put myself in your *k.* in tuam c. me trado, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 53: the *k.* of the (Vestal) fire, c. ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29.

3. cura (esp. of animals requiring attention): the *k.* of oxen, cura bovin, Virg. G. 1, 3: Col.: v. CHARGE (IV.).

4. expr. by verb: for the *k.* of cattle, habendo pecori, Virg. G. 1, 3: concerning the *k.* of birds, de avibus alienis, etc., v. TO KEEP (IV.).

II. Congruity: Phr.: to be in *k.*, convénio, congruo: things in *k.* with each other, convenientia sibi, Hor. A. P. 119: do these things seem to be in *k.* with a wedding, num vidēntur convenire haec nuptiis? Fer. Andr. 2, 2, 29. Join: congruēt et convenire, Cic.: v. TO AGREE.

**keeping, in:** convénientis, congruens, congruus: v. AGREEING, SUITABLE. Cf. predec. art. (II).

**keepsake:** monūmentū s. pignus amoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 518; monūmentū sui, ib. 572: \*domūn memoriae causa datum, acceptum (Kr.).

**keg:** v. BARREL.

**ken (subs.):** conspicus: v. SIGHT.

**kennel:** cubile, is, n.: Phaedr. 1, 19, 9 used by Varr. (2, 9) of the litter in which dogs lie: also, turgurium (strictly, a hut), Phaedr. I. c. v. 4 (\*stabulum caninum, Kr.).

**kerb-stone:** perh. crēpido, inīs, f. (an elevated edge or basement of stone): to stand on the *k.* in, c. senilis stare, Petr. 9, init.: to pave road and lay *k.* s., viam cum crepidinibus sternere, Inscr. in Forcell. Phr.: to put *k.*s to a road, viam marginare, Lív. 41, 27, med.

**kerchief:** sūdārium. v. HANDKERCHIEF.

**kermes:** 1. vermiculus (strictly the insect itself): Vulg. Ex. xxxv, 20: Hier. 2. coccum (the dye): Hor. 1. Mart.: v. SCARLET. The *k.* oak, \*querus coecifera (Linn.).

**kernel:** 1. of a fruit: nucleus: Pl.: Plit. In fig. sense, medulla: v. MARROW.

II. A concretion, resembling a *k.*: glandūlā: Pl. Curz. 2, 3, 4: Plin.

**kernelly:** glandūlōsus (of flesh): Col. 7, 9, init.

**kestrel:** timunculus (?) Plin.: Col. (\*Falco timunculus, Linn.)

**ketchup:** \*jus ex fungis pratesibus (agaricus campestris), Linn.)

**kettle:** olla: lēbes, cibs, f.: Isid. zo, 8 (\*de vasis coquinaris"): see also CALDRON.

**kettle-drum:** \*tympānum aeneum majoris formae.

**key:** I. Lit.: of a door, etc. clavis, is, f.: false *k.*, c. adulterinae, Sall. Jug. 12: to be kept under lock and *k.*, sub clavi esse, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, extr.: to keep under lock and *k.* (2) clavi servare, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26. See also TO LOCK UP.

II. Fig.: that which serves to explain something: nearest word perchance (a handle): v. CLUE, TO GET THE *k.* TO ANYTHING, causam ali- cūjus rei cognoscere, Sall. Cat. 23: so, causam indicare (to furnish it); but both expr. imply fuller information than the Eng. See also TO EXPLAIN.

III. In music: \*signum; clavīs (Kr.).

IV. In milit. sense, the *k.* to a position: 1. claustra, orūm: to put the *k.* to a place in any one's possession, claustra loci committere alieni, Cic. Verr. 5, 32, 84: to form the *k.* to a country (of Corinth), c. locorum, tenere, Cie. Agr. 2, 32, 87.

2. angustula (fauces) que aditum aperient ad ali-

quām terrām: cf. Curt. 3, 4, ad init.

3. jāma: Cic. Mur. 15, 33. 4. cardo, inīs, c. (the central point on which movements are made to turn): cf. Lív. 41, 1, Anconam velut cardinem habere.

**keyhole:** \*sōrāmen in quo clavis inseritur.

**keynote:** (?) prosλambānōmēnos, i: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

**keystone:** (?) conclusūra: Vitr. 6, 11 (8). so Kr. and Quich. Phr.: to be bound by the *k.*, medio saxo alligari, Sen. (in Q.).

**kibe:** pernio, ōnis, m.: Plin. 23, 3, 37.

**kick (v.):** 1. calcitro, i (rare): Plin. F. g.: to resist, be stubborn: cf. Cic. Coel. 15, fin., calcitrat, respuit. So, recalcitro, lit. to *k.* out behind, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20 (fig.). 2. expr. by calces, and a verb: e. g., calces remittere (to fling out the heels), Nep. Eum. 5; calcere (aliquem), Hor. S. 2, 1, 55; ferre, Ov. F. 3, 755; caedere, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 71; contundere (violently), Phaedr. 1, 21, 9. Phr.: to *k.* against the goad, stimulos pugnūs caedere, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 59; contra stimulūn calcitrare, Vulg. Act. ix 5 Amm.; adversus stimulūn calcare, Tert.

**kicking (subs.):** calcitrātūs, fūs: Plin. F. g.

**kick (adj.):** 1. calcitro, onis, n.: a *k.* horse, equus c., Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, init.: Varr. 2. calcitrōs: Col. 2, fin.: Ulp. Dig.

**kid:** haedus, i, m.: Cic.: Virg. Hor. dimin. haedūlūs Juv.: also, haedūla, f., Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9. Belonging to a *k.*, kids' haedūns e. g. haedīnae pellūcae, kid-skins, Cic. Mur. 36, 75. As constellation, the kids, haedi, Virg.: Os.

**kidnap:** surripio, v. igitur, 3: Pl. Men. prol. 38: also perb. lūtor, i: v. fall. art.

**kidnapped (part. adj.):** 1. surripitus: Pl. Men. prol. 60.

2. lūtūs: Pl. Curz. 5, 2, 22.

**kidnapper:** plāgiāris: cf. Dig. 48, 15, 6: Cic. (cf. use of feles, e. g. teles virgilianis, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14; Auson.)

**kidnapping (subs.):** plāgiūm, Vulg. 48, 15, 6.

**kidney:** rēn, rēnis, m. (usu. pl.): Cels. Cic. Phr.: of the same *k.*, ejusdem farinae, cf. Pers. 5, 115 (nostra f.).

**kidney-bean:** phāseolus: Virg.: Col. (\*phāseolus vulgaris, Linn.)

**kill:** 1. intericio, fēt, fētum, 3 (most gen. term): Cic. Aes. (passim).

2. caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3 (to cut or beat, whether to death or not; to kill by wounds or blows): Cic. Esp. of killing victims in sacrifice, Virg.: Cic.: v. TO SLAY.

3. neco, avi et uti, atūm, i (by wicked and cruel means; as, assassination, poison): to *k.* by fire, n. igni, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: by imprisonment and stripes, torture, vinculis, verberibus, omni supplicio n., Cic. Man. 5, 11: Juv.: v. TO MURDER. So ēnēco, Pl.: Plin. (more freq. = to wear out, exhaust). 4. occido, di, sum, 3 (to cut down; esp. in battle): v. TO SLAY.

5. trucidō, i (to *k.* violently and ruthlessly): v. TO BETRICK.

6. intérino, pérīmo, emprīsum, 3 (to do away with, cut off): v. TO DESTROY.

7. obtruncō, i (to cut down; esp. in the way of murder or assassination): Sall.: Virg. (For to kill oneself, v. suicide.)

**killings (subs.):** expr. by verb.

**killu:** formax: a līne-k., f. calcaria, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 5: Cato.

**kimbo:** Phr.: to set the arms a-k. (2) brachia lateribus sufficiere.

**kin (subs.):** consanguinitas, proxīmitas; gēnūs, v. KINSHIP (subs.).

**kin (adj.):** consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus: v. KINSHIP (adj.).

**kind (subs.):** 1. gēnūs, ēris, n. (steady friends) of which *k.* there is a great dearth, cūjus g. est magna penuria Cic. Am. 17, 62: ks of wine, vini ge nera, Plin. 14, 6, 8: sometimes used in acc. adverbially, to write something of that *k.*, aliquil d. gēnūs scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, init.

2. mōdūs: chiefly i gen. sing.: of the same kind, of what

ever kind, etc., ejusdem modi, cuiusunque modo, etc.: Cic. *passim*, 3, expr. by pron. adj., taliſ, quālis, of such a k. as . . .; qualisunque, of whatever k., etc.: cf. L. G. § 83: of all k.s, omnigenūs (poet.). Liner: Virg. (in prose, omni genere).

**kind (adv.):** 1. amīcus: v. FRIENDLY. 2. bēnīgnes (showing liberality and generosity): k. in the way of lending, b. ad commodandum, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 3, 6: v. GENEROUS. 3. bēnīficius, compar. -centior, -centissimus (doing kind or generous acts): k. to one's friends, b. in suos amicos, Cic. *Off.* 1, 14, 43; Sen. 4. bēnēvōlūs (v. BENEVOLUNT, WELL-DISPOSED): 5. cōmīs, e (courteous and obliging): k. to one's wife c. in uxorem, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 133: to entertain with k. hospitality, c. hospitio accepere, Liv. 9, 36, med. Join: cōmīs, benignus, facilis, suavis, Cic. *Bal.* 16, 36. 6. facilis, e (easy-tempere): v. GOOD-NATURED, INDULGENT. 7. suāvis, e (amiable): as descriptive of natural character: Cic. Phr.: you are very k. to . . ., facis amicu qui . . ., Cic. *Am.* 2, 9; also, when a favour is declined, simply, benigne, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 7, 16.

**kind-hearted**: bēnignus, benigno ingenuo: v. KIND.

**kindle:** A. Trans.: 1. conflo, i (by blowing with bellows: often fig.): tu k. a fire by blowing, ignem c., Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138: Pl. Fig.: to k. a conflagration, incendium c., Flor. 3, 17, init.: to k. (stir up) ill-will, invidiā c., Cic. *Cat.* 9, 23. 2. accendo, di, sum, 3 (to put light to): to k. a fire, ignem a., Virg. *Aen.* 5, 4: v. TO LIGHT, incendo, 3. v. FIRE (TO SET ON).

4. inflamo, i (more freq. in fig. sense): to k. a torch, taedium inf., Cic. *Verr.* 4, 48, 106: v. FIRE (TO SET ON); INFAMIA. (N.B.—For bg. sense, see also TO EXCITE, STIR UP.) B. Intrans.: ardeco, exardesco, v. FIRE (TO TAKE).

**kindliness:** 1. cōmīta (courtesy and agreeableness): Join: cōmīta affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. *Off.* 2, 14, 48; c. facilitasque, id. Mur. 36, 66: v. COURTESY. 2. bēnīgnes: v. KINDNESS, GENEROSITY. 3. cōfīctas: v. GOOD-NATURE. 4. bēmānitas (natural fitness of feeling and considerateness): cf. Cic. *Man.* 14, fin.: to act with k. towards any one, h. exhibere alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 4.

**kindly (adj.):** 1. cōmīs (e (courteous, obliging): Cic.: Hor.: v. KIND). 2. Join: bonus et cōmīs et humānus, Cic. *Fin.* 2, 25, 80. 3. bēmānitas (of refined and considerate feeling): Cic.: esp. with a syn.: v. supr. (1). 3. bēnīgnes: v. KIND. Phr.: a k. soul, mīte solum, Hor. *Od.* 1, 18, 2.

**kindly (adv.):** 1. amīcē: Cic.: Hor. Join: amicē et benevolē, Cic. *Fin.* 1, 10, 34. 2. cōmīter (in a courteous, kindly manner): v. COURTEOUSLY.

3. bēnīgne (esp. of what is done by a superior; graciously, bountifully): to salute k., b. salutare, Cic.: I thank you k. (declining something), benigno (sc. facis), Hor. *Ep.* 1, 7, 16. 4. bēnēvōlūs (with good will or intent): Cic. 5. bēmānē (cf. preced. art. 2): to act k. b. facere, Cic. *Att.* 12, 44, init.: he very k. offered to show me the way, ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8.

**kindness:** I. The feeling or disposition: 1. bēnīgnes (esp. on the part of a superior; graciousness): you are listening to me with the greatest k., me summa cum b. auditis, Cic. *Sext.* 13, 31; Hor.: v. GENEROSITY. 2. cōmīta: v. KINDNESS. 3. bēnēvōlūtia (good-will): Cic. 4. bēnīficius (doing kind acts): what is more excellent than goodness and k? quid praestantius bonitate et b.? Cic. *N. D.* 1, 41, fin. 5. bēmānitas: v. KINDNESS (4). 6. expr. by bēnīficiā (pl. concrete for abstr.: L. G. § 59): such was his k. to me, tanta erant illius in me beneficia collata. v. *infr.* (II.). Phr.:

to show k. to any one, benevolūm, benignum se praebere erga aliquem: v. kind. II. An act of kindness: 1. bēnīficiū, to return a k. for an injury, pro maleficio b. reddere, Ter. *Ph.* 2, 2, 22, to bestow a k. on any one, b. apud aīquem collocare, Cic. *Off.* 2, 26, 70 (with the idea of a return for the "investment"); so, b. ponere, id. Fam. 13, 54, al-so, to do an act of k. (freely), b. dare, id. *Off.* 1, 15, 48; conferre in aliquem, ib. 14, 45. 2. officium: to do acts of k. to people, officia in homines conferre, Cic. *Off.* 1, 15, 48: that is so far from being a k. that . . ., id tantum abest ab off. ut . . ., ib. 6, 14, 43: interchange of affection and acts of k. viiſciſtūdō studiorū off. que, Cic. *An.* 14, 49. 3. bēnīficiū (rare and poet. and only in pl.): Enn.: Pl. (In later writers usu. = good deeds, services.) 4. grātia: v. FAVOUR (II.). Phr.: to do a k.: (1.) prōsum, irr. (with dat.): to wish to do any one a k. alicui p. velle, Cic. *Off.* 1, 14, 42: v. GOOD (TO DO). (2.) bēnēficiō, 3 (or as two words: rare): Pl.

**kindred (subs.):** I. Relationship: the tie of blood: consanguinitas, cognatio, nēcessā ūdo: v. RELATIONSHIP.

II. Those related by the tie of blood: nēcessā ūri, consanguinei, cognati, etc.: v. RELATIVE (subs.).

**kindred (adj.):** 1. cōgnātus: k. terms or names, c. vocabula, Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 280: CIC. 2. finitimus (lit. neighbouring): v. AKIN.

**king:** rex, régis: Cic. Virg. Di- min. régulūs, a petti k., a prīnē, Sall.: Liv. Phr.: to be k., regnare (v. TO REIGN); regale habere potestatem (of Sulla) Cic. *(?) Harnup.* 25, 54: the title of k., regale nomen, ib. 13, 79: to try to make oneself k., regnum apparet, Cic. Mill. 27, 72: a quātūlī to do so, regnum occupare, Cic. *Sull.* 9, 27.

**kingdom:** I. Regal power: regnum: Cic.: Liv.: v. preced. art. (Phr.): also regia, s. regalē potestas: v. REGAL. II. The domain of a king: regnum Caes.: Sall. III. Fig.: a domain or province of nature: Kr. gives regnum the animal, vegetable, and mineral k., tria regna naturae; he adds, tres principales ordines, partes rerum naturalium: but (2). Better perh., "animalium": but (2). Better perh., "animalium, herbarum, metallorum genera": v. CLASS.

**kin-fisher:** alcedo, inis; later, alcyon (hal.), ònis, f.: Varr.: Plin. (\*Alcedo bispida, Linnae.)

**kingly:** I. Belonging to a king: régūs, régalis: Cic. K. power, regnum, regia potestas: v. REGAL. II. August, worthy of a king: régalis: v. ROYAL.

**kinsfolk:** nēcessārii, etc.: v. RELATIVE (subs.).

**kinsman:** nēcessārius: Cic. *Sull.* 1, 2: v. RELATIVE (subs.).

**kiss (subs.):** 1. suāvium (most suitable word for ordinary use): give Attica k. from me, Attica meis verbi suavium des, Cic. *Att.* 16, 11, ext. *Dimin.* suaviolum, Cat. 2. bāsim (esp. an amorous or lewd k.): to shower on any one a host of k.s, aliqui spississima b. impingere, Petr. 31, init.: Mart. *Dimin.*, basiliōm, Petr. Apul. 3.

oscūlum (meton.: lit. a little mouth, lip; chiby poet.): to give k.s, oscula dare, Petr. 115 (bono sensu): to imprint k.s, o. figure, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 687: to take or snatch k.s, o. carpare, Ov. *H.* 11, 117; sumere, ib. 13, 141: to fling a k. o. jace, Tac. *H.* 1, 36: to snatch the first k., oscula praeripere, Lucr. 3, 909.

**kiss (v.):** 1. suāvior, i (= suavium do: v. preced. art., 1): Cic.: Cat. So comp. dissuauer (intens.): I will k. your eyes out, d'ssuaviar b. oculis, Cic. *ad Ur. Fam.* 16, 27. 2. bāsio, i: Cat.: (cf. preced. art., 2).

**oscūlūtia:** 1. oscūlūtia (the term most suitable for the higher style of composition: not poet.): to embrace and k. any one, aliquem amplecti (complecti) atque o., Cic. Rep. 6, 14: the proper word to denote

the kiss of homage, cf. Cic. *Verr.* 4, 43, 94: Just. So comp. exosculor (to k. affectionately, earnestly): Suet.: Tac. Verbal adj. osculabundus, kissing repeatedly, Suet. *Vit.* 2, fin.

**kissing (subs.):** 1. suīvītā: Pl.: Gell. 2. bāsiātīo: Mart.: Cat. 3. osculātīo: Cic. (For syu. v. *KISS*, subs.)

**kitchen:** cūlinā: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Adj. culinarīus, belonging to the k., Front. *Phr.*: to have a capital k., optimis coṇis uti (based on Cic.).

**kitchen-garden:** öltiōtūs hortus: Ulp. 19.

**kitchen-gardener:** öltor: Varr.: Plin.

**kitchen-herbs:** ölus, èris, n. (usu. collect, but found in pl.): to dine off of, ols, olis coenare, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 168: Plin. 20, 5, 16 (pl.).

**kitchen-maid:** cūlināria (culinaria, k.-servant, Scrib.).

**kite:** I. The bird: milvus; poet. milius: Cic.: Phaedr. (\*Falco milvus, Linnae.) Adj. milvīnus of a k., kites': Plin. II. The toy: \*milvus, quem dicunt, papyracēus. (Kr. gives draco volans papyracēus, the German name being drache, dragon.)

**kitling:** catulus: v. CUB, WHELE.

**kitten:** \*catulus felinus.

**knack:** i.e. a ready skill: nearest word perh. solertia: v. SKILL.

**knapsack:** sarcina (carried by each soldier): to pile the k.s together, sarcinas in unum locum contere, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: Liv.

**knave:** I. scēlestus: freq. as term of reproach in I., Ter.: knave. scēlestē! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 141: so, scēlestē, id. Am. 2, 1, 11: how may he be aided the audacious k.! O scēlestē atque audacē hominem! Ter. *Eun.* 4, 4, 41. 2. vētrātōr (a sly old rogue): Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 1, 6: Cic. 3. bōmo nēquām (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. WORTHLESS. (By a bold fig. Cic. has nequitas = homines nequam, Verr. 5, 15, 38, provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, the greatest fools and knaves: Nägels, Stil. p. 49.) 4. furcīr (hang-dog: freq. term of abuse): Join: impudice, scēlestē, . . . furcīr, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 142: Phr.: an arch-k., caput scelerum, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 19 (also scēlus is freq. used as term of abuse. Ter. *Andr.* 3, 5, 1, etc.): see also RASCAL, WRETCH. The knave in cards, (2) puerulus: Germ. knabe = boy.

**knavery:** I. nēquām (good for nothing; unprincipled): Join: nequām et improbus, Cic. R. Am. 45, 130; malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2, 2, 39. 2. mālītōs (cf. preced. art. 2): Cic. Join: (homos) versutus, fallax, mālītōs, veterātōr, Cic. *Off.* 3, 13, ext.

3. fūras, imprōbitās: v. DISHONESTY.

**knavish:** 1. nēquām (good for nothing; unprincipled): Join: nequām et improbus, Cic. R. Am. 45, 130; malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2, 2, 39. 2. mālītōs (cf. preced. art. 2): Cic. Join: (homos) versutus, fallax, mālītōs, veterātōr, Cic. *Off.* 3, 13, ext.

3. fūras, imprōbitās: v. DISHONESTY.

**knawish:** 1. nēquām (good for nothing; unprincipled): Join: nequām et improbus, Cic. R. Am. 45, 130; malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2, 2, 39. 2. mālītōs (cf. preced. art. 2): Cic. Join: (homos) versutus, fallax, mālītōs, veterātōr, Cic. *Off.* 3, 13, ext.

3. vētrātōr (strictly a subs.): v. KNAVE (cf. supr. 2). 4. fraudulentē, improbus: v. DISHONEST.

**knawishly:** 1. fraudulentē: v. DISHONESTLY. 2. mālītōs (cf. KNAVE, 2): Cic.

**knawishness:** v. KNAVERY.

**knead:** 1. stūbīgo, ègl, actum, 3 to k. flour well, farinam pulchre, bēs, Cat. R. R. 74: to k. with oil, oleo s. Plin. 2. depso, nī, stūm, 3 (rare) Cat. R. R. 90. Also, condepso, to k. up together, ib. 40, med.

**kneaded (part. adj.):** depsticūs Cat. R. R. 90.

**kneading-trough:** 1. mortārium: Cat. R. R. 90. 2. alveārium. Tert.

**knee:** 1. gēnu, ūs, n.: the k.-joint, genus commissura, Plin. 11, 45, 103: to fall on one's k.s, genu (genua) ponere, Petr. 133; with dat. of person in honour of whom, Curt. 8, 7, ad fin.: to sink upon one's k.s, in g. procumbere, id. 9,

**5.** med.: *to fight on one's k.s.* de genu pugnare, Sen. Prov. 2, 4; *to fall at any one's k.s. (in entreaty)*, se ad g. alleujus proiecere, Auct. B. Afr. 89; *advolvi*, Tac. Ann. 113 (in best writers usu, ad pedes, etc.). *dimin.* géniculum: *of the k.s. of children*, Varr. L. 12, 9, 5, § 11.

**2.** meton. popiles, its, m. (*strictly, the ham; poet.*): *on bended k.*, duplicito p., Virg. Aen. 12, 927.

**knee-deep;** genitus tenuis altus: cf. Liv. 21, 54, fin., erat pectoribus tenuis aucta (aqua) nocturno iubri.

**knee-pan;** patella: Cels. 8, 1, *ad fin.*

**kneel:** expr. by genu, genita, and a verb: v. KNEE (1).

**kneell:** \*campána funebris, (Kr.).

**knife:** 1. cutter, tri, m. (*used for all industrial purposes; also esp. for sacrificing*): Pt.; Cic.; Liv. Fig.: *he leaves me under the k. (i.e. in torture, faceté), me sub c. iniquit. Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.* *Dimin.* cutellus, a small k., pen-k., Hor.; Suet. 2, scalprum (*any small, sharp-cutting instrument*: cf. Liv. 27, 49, init., where it denotes a chisel); a pen-k., s. librum, Suet. Vit. 2, med.: also simply, scalprum, Tac. H. 5, 8.

**knife-grinder** (perh. culturatus: v.

**knife-maker** { Forcell, s. v.

**knight (subs.):** éques, itis (denoting a person mounted; a horse-soldier; or, a member of the equestrian order): Caes.: Cic. *To create any one a k.*, \*aliquem equestris dignitate decorare, ornare; equestris ordinis adscribere (Kr.); also, annulis donare, Tac. H. 1, 11; Suet. (in Roman sense only). Knights of the shir, qui de singulis civitatis proto to comitatu veniunt, Statute in Mil. Def. 8.

**knight (n.):** v. preced. art.

**knight-errant:** \*eques errans, erraticus.

**knighthood:** equestris dignitas: cf. KNIGHT.

**knightly:** équester, tris, e: Cic.: v.

**KNIGHT.** Sometimes = *besetting a knight*; equiti conveniens, equite dignus (Kr.).

**knight-service:** militia equestris.

**knight's-fee:** praedium equestre; feudum militare (Kr.).

**knit:** 1. *To interweave with needles*: \*acubus texo, Intexo: v. TO WEAVE.

II. Fig.: *to gather the brows*: Phr.: frontem s. supercilium contrahere, adducere: v. TO FROWN.

**knob:** 1. bulla (lit. a bubble: applied to various round objects): Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 12 (*the head of a pin in a water-clock*): cf. Cie. Verr. 4, 56, 124, aureae bulbæ [valvarum] knobs or studs. 2. umbilicus (*of the projecting k.s. at the ends of scrolls*): Mart. 2, 6, 11. 3. perh. pila (*applicable to anything ball-shaped*): v. BALL.

4. nodus (*a knot or knob in wood*): cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 507, stipes gravidus nodis, a knotty, knobbed club.

5. tuber, éris (*an knobby excrescence*): Plin. 16, 16, 27. Also tuberculum, a lump or knob: used by Cels. of the round ball-end of a joint, 8, 1, med.

**knobbed, knobby:** 1. tüberatum: Fest. s. v. ocrem (of greaves). 2. nodosus (*as for example, a club*): Ov. H. 10, 101; cf. KNOB (1).

**knock (c.):** 1. pulso, i (pulso in early writers): *to k. at the door*, fores p., Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 9; ostia p., Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; also absol., Quint.: Ov. (Pl. has arieté, facié, of one hammering violently at a door), Truc. 2, 2, 1.) 2. férō: v. TO STRIKE. See foll. art.

— against: offendo, di sum, 3: to k. one's head against an archway, caput ad forniciem ot., Quint. 6, 3, 67: to k. one's foot against something, of pedem: v. TO STUMBLE. Phr.: to k. one's head against a stone wall (prov.), verberare lapidem, Pl. Circ. 1, 3, 41. See also to DASH AGAINST, FALL FOUL OF.

— at: pulso: v. TO KNOCK.

— down: I. Lit.: 1. dé-

jecl, jecí, cum, 3: (*to dislodge forcibly from a place*): to k. down the spiders' webs from a wall, araneas de pariete d., Pl. Stich. 2, 31: v. TO DISLodge, OVER-

THROW. 2. sterno, strávi, tum, 3 (*to lay flat*): to k. down walls with a ram, murus ariete s., Liv. 1, 29, init.: to k. down with the tasks, dentibus s., Plin. 8, 9, 9. So prosteremo: cf. Ter. 3, 2, 21, ceteros ruerem, ..., tumidrem et prosternerem ("would tumble, belabour and k. down"). Both the simple and comp. verb less than like the Eng.

3. obturco, i (with a mortal blow): cf. Pl. Aut. J. 4, 10, capio luctu, obturmo galum ("I knock him down dead").

II. Fig.: to k. down to any one at an auction: addicio, xi, cum, 3: to k. down a person's goods to a person, bona aliquid alicui ad., Cic. C. Rab. 7, 45.

**knock out:** 1. exctudo, ss, sum, 3: to k. a thing out of any one's hands, de manu alicuius ex., Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 13: with an eye k'd out, oculo excusso, Suet. Cæs. 68: to k. out any one's brains, cerebrum alicuius, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 69. 2. elido, si, sum, 3: to k. out eyes, oculos e., Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 45. Phr.: to k. out a man's brains, cerebrum alicuius diminuere, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; so, caput alicuius diminuere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 33.

— up: 1. To arouse by knocking: suscitó, Pl. (to arouse, awaken): more precisely, fores pulsando suscitare: v. TO KNOCK.

II. To put together hastily: Phr.: to k. up some kind of shelter for the night, \*tectum qualcumque in noctem solute compondere (compingere), cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 30.

III. To fatigue, exhaust: conticio (v. TO WEAR OUT); fatigō, défatigō: v. TO EXHAUSTE. As p. part., often, defessus: v. EXHAUSTED.

— under: manus do: v. TO GIVE IN (II).

**knock, knocking (subs.):** pulsatio: e. g. ostii, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3 (pulatio), also absol., id. Bac. 4, 1, 11: freq. of blows and beating, cf. Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5.

**knocker:** best word perh. annulus (ânu-): cf. Step. Thes. s. v. kopárn-

Brasm. puerp. init., has cornix (= kopárn): a muffled k., cornix obvincta linteo, l. c. Steph. l. c. gives as an equi, marucus quo forces pulsantur.

**knock-kneed:** 1. varus: opp. to valgus, varius (*bow-legged*): Varr. K. R. 2, 9, ad init.: Hor. 2, compertens, e. Crate: Varr. L. I. 9, 5, § 10.

**knoll:** tūmulus: v. MOUND, EMINENCE (I.).

**knot (subs.):** 1. Of threads, etc.: nodus: Cic.: Virg.: to tie up the hair in a k., crimen nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38: a tyke tied on with a number of k.s entangled together (*the Gordian k.*), jugum adstrictum compluribus n. in senect. ipsos implicatis, Curt. 3, 2, med.

Fig.: to untie a k., n. expedire, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: a k. worthy of a deity's untying, n. (deo) vindice dignus, Hor. A. P. 191. *Dimin.* nodulus, Plin. Apul. 2.

II. In bg. sense, bind: vinculum: e.g. vinculum jugale, the nuptial k., Virg. Aen. 4, 16.

III. The part of a tree where a joint shoots: 1. nodus, a curved stick without a k., baculus aduncens sine n., Liv. 1, 18: Virg.: v. KNOB (4).

2. articulus, géniculum: v. JOINT. Without k.s, nodosus, v. (e. 2.)

truncus, Virg.: to free from k.s, endare, Cato, R. R. 33, init.: Col.

IV. A little group of people: circulus: to talk in k.s. per circulos loquili, Tac. Agr. 41: cf. Cie. Bal. 26, init., in convivis rodunt, hi circulus (*where k.s of a few people get together*) vellicant: v. GROUPE.

To form in k.s, circulari, Cæs. B. G. 1, 64: in k.s, circulatum, Suet. Cæs. 84, fin.

V. An epaulet: nimbula, c. n. Dig.

**knot (n.):** nōdo, 1 (to tie up in a knot): Virg. Aen. 4, 118 (crines nodantur in aurum): Ov. 7, 19: to k. a cord, \*funem nodis impicare: v. TO EN-

TANGLE, TIE.

**knotgrass:** pôlygonus or -um: the popular name for which was (herba) sanguinaria, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; also, sanguinalis, Cels.: Col.

**knotted (part. adj.):** 1. nódâ- tis: Plin. 13, 22, 42 (*at the stalks of a plant*). 2. nódosus: v. KNOTTY.

gentilelatus (*of stalks*): v. JOINTED.

**knottness:** nódosus: Ang. (fig.)

Usu. better expr. by modis: timber-use-

less on account of its k.s, "mattera prop-

ter nodes inutilis": v. KNOT (11).

**knotty:** nódosus: a k. club, n. stu-

pes, Ov. H. 10, 101, k. nets, n. lina, Ov.

M. 3, 153; plagae, id. F. 6, 110. Fig.: k. questions, n. (et auxilia, quæstiones

Marc. S. 7, 1, med.: Val. Max. In fig-

sense, also spinosus v. THORNY. Phr.: a k. point, nodus: e. g., to settl. a k.

point, nodum expedire, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3.

**knout:** flagellum: v. SCOURGE.

**KNOW:** 1. To have a clear percep-

tion that a thing is so: 1. scio, 4:

folly by acc. and inf., acc. of neut. pron., or rel. clause with satij: also de and abl.: I k. that this is false, sic haec talia esse: this I k., hoc scio: I k. how

your friends are of you, scio quam sis amici jucundus he declared that

he knew nothing about Sulla, de Sulla se

scire negavit, Cic. Sull. 11, 39 (et pass.).

Speciat. plur.: as far as I k., quod sciam,

Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7: Cic.: more pre-

cisely, quantum ego quidem sciām,

Quint. 3, 1, 19: let me k., fac ut sciām,

Cic. Att. 4, 8, init.: I don't k. whether

....not, hand scio (nescio) an, with

subj.: cf. Cic. Lig. 9, 26, constantiam

dico: nescio an melius patientiam dicere possim, I don't k. whether I ought

not rather to call it....: cf. INCUSED (I., Phr.).

So, negative of preced., ne-

scio, 4 (not to know): same constr. as

preced.: Cic. 2, cognoscō, óvi, itum,

3 (to come to the knowledge of facts, by

observation or enquiry: hence, in pre-

sent sense, chiefly in perf. tenses):

constit. usu, with acc. of object: also,

acc. and inf., or rel. clause: that fact

he k.s from their Gallic arms, id se a

Gallicis armis cognovisse, Cæs. B. G. 1,

22: Metello knew by experience that

...., Metello experimentis cognitum

erat, with acc. and inf., Sall. Jug. 46:

v. TO ASCERTAIN.

3. not to know, igno-

nōrō, 1: in this esp. with a negative,

as hand (non) ignoror; or interrog.

pron., as quis ignorat? Cic.: v. IGNORANT (TO BE).

Phr.: it is well k.n., const. (v. AGREED, TO BE): I k. quite well that you...., notum explorandum est

mili. te...., Cic. Fl. Fam. 16, 21, ad

init.: compertum habeo (of that which

one has tested by experience), Sall. Jug.

28, init.: do you k. what I mean, tenes

quorsum haec tantum quae loqui? Pl.

Pis. 1, 2, 81: so habeo is used, cf. Cic.

Att. 5, 21, 7, extr., habes consilia nostra:

nunc cognoscere Bruto, "you now k.

(are in possession of) my plays; let me tell you about Brutus."

II. To have an accurate knowledge of: esp. with ref. to language: nosco, vi, tun., 3 (esp. in perf. tenses, the imperf. signifying to

get to know): to k. the laws, leges, jura

nosce, Cie. in Pis. 13, 10. Negatively,

ignoro: v. IGNORANT, TO BE.

Phr.: to k. Latin, or not to k. it, Latine scire,

Cic. Br. 37, 1, 20 to k. geometry

well, \*geometricas rationes bene per-

spectas habere: See also intr., (IV.)

III. To be acquainted with, esp. a per-

son: 1. nosco, i (esp. in perf. tenses;

the imperf. tenses sign. y, to get to k.):

cf. Pl. As. 2, 4, 58; Saureum non novi.

At nosco same, "if you do not as yet k.

him, I should like you to do so;" to k. a

man by sight, nosce a. ique de facie,

Cic. in Pis. 32, 81: cf. Ter. Heec. 1, 4, 25,

non novi hominibus lacrem.

2. negatively, ignoro, i, you do not k. me Clinias,

me ignoras, Clinias! T-r. Heant. 1, 1, 51:

cf. Cic. Br. Post. 12, 33, et illum et me

vehementer ignoras ("you are greatly

mistaken in both him and me"). Phr.: to

get to k. any one more intimately,

aliquo propius inspicere, Plin. Ep. 4,

15, 3: to k. any one intimately, aliquo

familiariter uti (implying friendship):

v. INTIMATELY.

IV. To know how:

1. scio, 4: to k. how to handle and

use a thing, rem tractare et n. scire,

Cic. Rep. i, 17: Hor. Negatively, nescio (= non possum): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 18, init., (Stoici) omnino irasci nesciunt, don't k. how (=cannot) to be angry: Hor. 2, calleo, ui, 2, (to be expert: in this sense, poet.): who k.s how to bear poverty, qui c. pauperem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49. See also ALE, TO BE.

**knowing:** sciens, prudens, etc.: v. ACQUAINTED WITH.

**knowingly:** 1. expr. by sciens (LG. § 343): opp. to imprudens (*unintentionally*): cf. Ter. Hec. extr., plus botie bout *imprudens* fecit quam sciens ante diem diuinum unquam: legal expr., if k. deceive, si scientia fallit, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1. (Scienter in the best authors = *skillfully*: only in Plin. min., si scienter [= sciens] feliselliset, Pan. 64.) 2. prudens (like preced.): v. INTENTIONALLY. Often joined with sciens, Ter.: Cic.

**knowledge:** 1. scientia (in all senses): Caes.: Cic. (N.B. If used in widest sense, rerum should be added: cf. L. G. § 595). 2. cognitio (strictly, the acquisition of knowledge; also k. itself, in active sense): to obtain a k. of God by gazing upon the heavens, Deorum c. coelum inuenientes capere, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, init.: the (attainment of) the k. of law, c. juris, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185 (scientia juris is the k. as attained: cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 12, quae scientia juris angurii, sc. in eo erat). 3. notitia (practical k., familiarity with): health is maintained by k. of one's own constitution, valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: what (intimate) k. of antiquity? que n. antiquitatis! Cic. Sen. 4, 12. (Not noting in this sense: v. NOTION.) Plr.: without the k. of, clam, with abl., less freq. acc.: without your k., clam robis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, med.: Pl., who has acc. (in Cic., clam is always an adverb: but, clam vos, Pseudo-Cic. in Sall. 5, 15). Dimin. clanculum, rare with acc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27, clanculum patres. 4. expr. by ab-sol., with imprudens, inscius: that these things were done without the k. of L. Sulla, bace imprudente [inscio] L. Sulla facta esse, Cic. R. Am. 8, 21: v. IGNORANT.

**known (part. adj.):** nōtūs: very well k., notissimus, Cic.: v. KNOWN (WELL).

—, to be: 1. constat, iti, 1, impers. (it is well known; generally agreed): it is well k., it is indisputable, constat...patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: by Plin. min. used with a subject in 3 pers.; rhetor cuius scholae...castitas constat, Ep. 3, 3, 3. 2. exto, iti, atum, i (be before the world, be obvious): a sum of money, the source of which is not known, pecunia cuius auctor non ex., Quint. 7, 2, 52; so, Liv. 1, 18, init., alius auctor non existat.

**known, to become:** exeo, émâne (to "ooze" out), palam fit (all only in 3 pers.): v. TO GET (ABROAD).

—, to make: 1. pálam facio, 3 (to the public, or generally): (Hannibal) in order to make k. to his men in what part of the field Eumenes was, ut p. faceret quo loci Eumenes esset, Nep. Han. 11: cf. TO GET ARROD (5). 2. déclaro, i (to make apparent; esp. by outward signs): the gods often make k. their presence, praesentiam saepe divi. di. suam, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: the age (of stags) is made k. by their teeth, dentibus senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116.

3. pando, 3 (poet.): v. TO UNFOLD, REVEAL.

—, little: obscuris: v. OBSCURE.

—, well: 1. célebre, bris, bre:

v. FAMOUS. 2. nōtūs: well-k. robbers, n. (et insignes) latrones, Cic: foll. by gen. of that on account of which (poet.), Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: cf. L. G. § 285.

3. tritus (well-worn; familiar): more usual and better k., (verbum) usitatus et tritus, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27.

4. pervagātus (current): a very-well k. verse, versus per vagatissimus, Cic. Or. 43, 147.

**knuckle;** condylus (κόνδυλος) defined by H. Steph. as, digitus articularis et nodus, seu nodus et curvatura qua digitus fluctuerit: cf. Capell. i, 21, compilatis in condylos digitis, *clenching the fist, so as to present the knuckles*: but the word is extremely rare.

**koran:** \*Coranus: liber Mahometarum sacer; lex Mahometana.

## L.

**LABEL (subs.):** 1. pittacium: to the necks (of the bottles) l.s were tied with this inscription, in cervicibus p. erant affixa cum hoc titulo..., Petr. 34. 2. titulū (strictly the writing, not the label itself): cf. Juv. 5, 34, cuius [vin] patriam titulimumque (=pittacium) semetipsi delevit.

**label (v.):** pittacium s. titulum affigo: v. preced. art.

**labial:** \*labialis, e (Gram. t. t.): Bopp, Sans. Gr.

**laborious:** 1. läböriosus (tool-some): infreq.: a very extensive and l. work, opus maximum ac laböriosissimum, Liv. 5, 18, fin.: Cic. 2, öpérōs (oft. in act. sense, painstaking, industrious: in present sense, less strong than preced.): a tough and l. task, spissum et o. opus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. Join: (labor) operosus et modestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 3. expr. by l.abor, opéra, opus, esp. in gen. of quality (L. G. 274): id (the discipline) is very l., magni est laboris, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: l. as the undertaking was, est res erat multa opera ac laboris, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: ef. hand magni operis, Liv. 38, 7, med., (labor indicates toillessness, opera exertio): so, how l., quanti laboris, operis! V. LABOUR. For active sense, v. INDUSTRIOUS.

**laboriously:** 1. läbörösē: Pl. Cic. 2. öpérōsē: Cic.: Ov. (For syn. v. preced. art.) 3. multo labore: Virg. G. 1, 197 (magno labore, of exertion on a grander scale). See also INDUSTRIOUS.

**laboriousness:** expr. by l.abor: v. fol. art.

**labour (subs.):** 1. Exertion, esp. of a toilsome kind: 1. l.abor, öris, m.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35, where labor is defined as, functio...gravioris operis et numeris: to spend l. on anything, i. in aliquam rem insumere, Cic. Inv. 2, 38, 113: what l. I have gone through, quantum laboris exhausti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1: to lighten any one's l., l. alicut levare, Cic. Or. 34, 120. Join: sudor et l.abor, Cic. Font. 1, 2. 2. öpéra (pains, exertion: not necessarily of a toilsome kind, as labor): hired l., opera conductio, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. Join: opera curanique (in aliqua re ponere), Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19; opera et labore (consumere in aliqua re), id. de Or. 1, 20, 234: to lose one's l., frustra o. sumere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15; insumere, Liv. 10, 18, extr.: opera perdere, Cic. Mar. 10, 23. (Operis is that which results in or is devoted to opus.) 3. moles, is, f. (lit. mass; hence by meton., tool, labour: esp. poet.): such l. did it require, tantum m. erat, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: so Liv. 25, 11, ad fin., transvelam naves haud magna mole, i. e. without any great labor or difficulty: Phr.: to lose one's l., act or actum agere, Cic. Am. 22, 83; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: cf. supr. 2. II. Work done: 1. öpus, éris, n.: v. WORK. 2. l.abor: to undertake great l.s, l. magnos excipere, Cic. Br. 69, 24: an Herculean l., Hercules quidam labor, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108. The l.s of Hercules may also be described as facinora, Forcell., v. ACHIEVEMENT. (Labor is more intense than opus: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 129, hoc opus, hic labor est.) III. In childbirth: 1. partus, ûs (childbirth): Diana is invoked for women in l., Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69. 2. nîsus (pixus), us (more pre-

cisely): Ov. F. 5, 171. Phr.: to be in l., parturire: Hor. A. P. 139 (parturiunt montes): Phaedr.: l. pains, dolores (sc. ex utero), Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: young women in l., laborantes utero pueriae, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2.

**labour (v.):** I. To work, toil: 1. läbörö, i (more freq. in other senses, as to be fatigued, in pain, ill, etc.): to sow, spend, l. for oneself, sibi serere, impendere, l., Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: Quint. Sc comp. \*läbörö, i (to l. hard: esp. of intellectual labour): Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295. (Alaboro, to l. or in addition, Hor. only.) 2. expr. 'y öpus, läbör, with a verb: e.g. to g. to l., opus facere (of husbandry), Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21: Cic. (v. TO WORK): to l. incessantly, nullum esse minimum quidem tempus ad laborem intermittere, cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 11. II. To strive hard: editor, contend: v. TO STRIVE. III. To toil, be in distress: läbörö, i (perh. the most freq. sense of the verb): Caes.: Cic.: v. TO SUFFER.

**under:** läbörö, i: the state l.s under two opposite vicis, duabus diversis viatis civitas l., Liv. 34, 4, init. May sometimes be expr. by obnoxius: v. LIABLE, SUBJECT (adj.).

**laboured:** 1. öpérös (?:): cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. 2. affectatus: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 10, qui curam et artem... et quidquid studio paratur ut affectata et parum naturalia solent improbare (whatever does not come naturally is affectatus).

**labourer:** 1. öpérarius: to procure l.s, o. parare, Cass. in Varr. 1, 17, med.: Cato: Cic. 2. öpéra (a "hand," agr. t. t.): to hire l.s, opera conducere, Agr. 3, 21, ad fin.: Hor. 3. mercenarius (a hired l.): to treat slaves like hired l.s, uti servis ut mercenarii, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: Varr. 4. bájulus: v. PORTER. Phr.: the class of l.s, \*qui operam conducticiam praebent: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 17.

**labouring (adj.):** öpérarius: a l. man, o. homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.

**laburnum:** cytisus: Plin. 16, 38, 73 (c. laburnum, Linn.): also, laburnum, Plin. 16, 18, 31.

**labyrinth:** läbýrinthus: Plin. 16, 13, 19: where the description occurs, (qui) itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet (cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 27, inextricabilis error): Varr. in Plin. l. c. § 91. (N.B.—If wed hg. it should be qualified, as, quasi labyrinthus quidam.)

**labyrinthine:** 1. läbýrintheus: Cat. 2. läbýrinthicus: Sid. 3. usu, better expr. by inexplicabilis, inexplicabilis: v. preced. art.

**lace (subs.):** 1. The textile fabric, \*opus reticulatum, texta reticulata: Kr. 2. A cord: perh. linum: v. THREAD.

**lace (v.):** perh. necto, 3: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 239, pedibus talaris nectit. Phr.: tightly l.d maidens, vincit pector virgines, Ter. Enn. 2, 3, 21.

**lace-maker:** perhaps läbólarius (fringe-maker): Pl. Aut. 3, 5, 45.

**lacerate:** 1. läcero, i: to l. any one's back with the scourge, l. verberare, Thrac. Ov. F. 2, 666: so, Liv. 3, 58, ad fin., scissa ueste tergum laceratum virgis ostendit: Lucr.: Hor. Flg.: my sorrow l.s and overcomes me, mens me moror l. et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 4, 1.

2. läcero, i (to tear in pieces, mangal: stronger than preced.): Cic.: Liv. v. TO MANGLE, TEAR. 3. séco, mictum, i (poet.): prickly brambles l. the body, hirsuti s. corpora vepres, Virg. G. 3, 444: l.d by the scourge, stings flagellum, Hor. Eopod. 4, 11: Ov.: Mart. See also foll. art.

**lacerated (part. adj.):** 1. läcer, éra, erum: a body l. by the scourge, l. verberibus corpus, Just. 21, 4, fin.: Virg.: Ov. (strictly torn in pieces, cf. Liv. 1, 28, fin.), lacerum in utroque curru corpus (Metell.). 2. läcératus, sectus (with defining words): v. TO LACERATE.

**laceration:** läceratio: Cic.

**lack** (*subs.*): Inōpia; or expr. by desun, deficio: v. WANT, SCARCITY.

**lack** (*v.*): ērēgo, 2: v. TO WANT.

**lacquer** (*subs.*): \*gummi laccae (Kr.).

**lacquer** (*v.*): \*gummi laccae obduco (Kr.).

**lacquey**: 1. pēdissēguus (or with one s), f. -a: a throng of *ls.*, pedissquorum turba, Col. 1, pref.: Cic. 2. salutigerus puer (who carries complimentary message-s): Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28. See also FOOTMAN.

**laconic**: lāconicus: to be used cautiously, as the adj. is always in Lat. used with distinct ref. to the people so called: a *l.* saying, \*Laconica quadam brevitate dictum, Cic. uses the Gr. word λακωνικός to denote *laconic brevity*, Fam. 11, 25.

**laconomically**: \*Laconica quadam brevitatem.

**laconism**: v. LACONIC.

**laecea**: \*laetēlis, a (as med. *l. t.*):

**lad**: puer, ādolēscens, v. BOY, YOUTH.

**ladanum**: lādānum (lēd-): Plin.

**ladder**: scāla: more fr̄q., scāla, arum (the pl. indicating the steps): one *l.*, unā s., Cato, R. R. 11: to carry a weight up a *l.*, pondera contra scalas ferre, Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19 the steps of a *l.*, scalarum gradus, Cae. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3. See also SCALING-LADDER.

**laden** (*part.* and *adj.*): 1. ōnus-tus: ships *l.* (freighted) with grain, naves o. frumento, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: Lucr.: Tac. 2. grāvis, e (heavily-laden, encumbered): ships heavily *l.* with spoil, naves spoliis gr., Liv. 29, 35, ad init.: so, agnien grauia præda, id. 21, 5, med. 3. gravidus (lit. pregnant: hence poet.) with *l.* adulter, g. ubere, Virg. G. 3, 317; Lucr.: Ov. 4. plenus: bees with thighs *l.* with honey, apes crura thymo plenar, Virg. G. 4, 18: an army heavily laden with booty, exercitus plenissimus præda, Inscr. in Liv. 41, 28.

**lading** (*subs.*): ōnus: v. FREIGHT.

**ladle** (*subs.*): 1. ligūia or lin-gūia: used for skinning, Col. 9, 15, fin.: Plin. 2. trulla (esp. for serving wine from the crater to the cups): brass, wooden *ls.*, t. ahenea, lignea, Cato, R. R. 13: sometimes of costly materials, Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62. (The trulla was also called épichysis, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 26 § 124.) 3. (?) cūthys (concerning the precise use of which v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v.): Varr. L. L. t. c.: Hor. Juv. 4. cochlear, cocheir, cocheirium: v. SPOON.

**ladle** (*v.*): nearest word, haurio: v. TO DRAW (II).

**lady**: 1. mātrōna (a married *l.*): v. MATERON.

2. dōmina, hēra (at the head of household): v. MISTRESS, IN

GEN. SENSE, THE LADIES, MUJERES, FEMINAE: v. WOMAN.

**lady-day**: \*dies annuntiations V. B. M.

**lady-like**: 1. libērālis, e (of or

befitting a free woman): Joín: honestus et liberalis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96 (forma honesta et liberalis); lepidia et liberalis (forma), Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 45. 2. hōnestus: v. RESPECTABLE.

**ladyship**: expr. by dōmina, hēra:

v. MISTRESS.

**lady's-maid**: ornātrix: Ov. A. A. 3, 219: Suet.

**lag** (*v.*): cesso, I: v. TO LOITER.

**laggard** (*subs.*): cessator: Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Sometimes tardus may serve: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, extr.

**lagging** (*adj.*): tardus: cf. preced. art.

**lagoon**: lācūna (collectio aquae, Fest. s. v.): cf. Locr. 3, 1044 (where it is applied to the sea generally).

**laic**: lācūs: Vulg. i. Sau. xxi. 4: Tert.

**lair**: 1. lātibūlūm (lurking-place,

covert): to hide in their *ls.*, latibulis se

tegere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42.

2. cūbile, is, n. (the nest, bed, or lair of any creature): Phaedr. 2, 4, 12. Phr.: to

rouse the wild-beast from his *l.*, feram fructicō (silva, etc.) latitante extitare, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 12, extr.

**laird**: dominus: v. MASTER.

**laity**: laici (sc. homines): Tert.

**lake**: lācius, ūs: the *l.* of Geneva, l.

Lemmannus, Caes. Virg.

**lamb**: 1. *l.* The animal: agnus, f.

a: Varr.: Cic.: Hor. Adg., agnus, of

a lamb, lambs': illn. See also LAM-BIN.

**lambkin**: 1. agnīculūs: Arn. 7, 12, p. 219.

2. agnēllus (as term of endearment): Pl. As. 3, 3, 77.

**lame** (*adj.*): 1. claudius (usu. of the person): *l.* of one leg, claudius altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8: also absol., a *l.* cobbler, c. sutor, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 7 (1, 1, 34): also of the limb, Hor. Od. 3, 2, extr. (pede claudo). See also LIMPING. For fig. sense, v. CRUPPLED, IMPERFECT.

2. debilis, e (in gen. sense, infirm, disabled): *l. leg.* d. crux, Suet. Ves. 7, 7. To be *l.*, claudicare, Cic.: Ov. (claudere occurs only in fig. sense: v. TO HALT).

Phr.: *l. leg.* excusatio parum justa si idonea, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 25.

**lamely**: *l.* of the body: Phr.: to walk *l.*, claudicare: v. LAME.

**lame** (*Fig.*): poorly, imperfectly: perf. imperfecte, mendos: v. IMPERFECTLY.

**lameness**: *l.* Lit.: 1. clauditas: Plin.

2. claudiatio (rare, esp. as temporary condition): Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 83: Col. 6, 12, init.

3. claudigo, mis. f. (not class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 26, init.

4. debilitas (infirmitas disabling the whole or part of the body): more precisely, d. pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9.

(May often be expr. by verb e.g. if the *l.* is caused by suffering in the sinews, si dolore nervorum claudicat [bos], Col. 6, 12, med.)

**WEAKNESS**: *l.* Fig.: infirmitas: v.

**lament** (*v.*): 1. lamentor, i (strictly aloud): hence an action thought unbecoming (as of a poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, fin.): to *l.* any one's blindness (of women), caecitate aliecius, l., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112. Join: flere ac lamentari, Cic.; l. ac plangere, Suet. 2. déplorō, i (strictly, to weep much, intrans, also in gen. sense, with direct acc. stronger than Eng.): to *l.* disasters, calamitates d., Cic. Ph. II, 2, 6.

3. lūgo, 2: v. TO MOURN, GRIEVE FOR.

4. leo, vi, tum, 2: intens. défleo (chiefly poet. in this sense): v. TO WEEP FOR.

5. miséror, i (to regard and speak of as miserable or to be pitied): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 39, commune periculum miserabatur: v. TO COMMISERATE, PITY.

**lament** (*subs.*): v. LAMENTATION.

**lamentable**: *l.* To be deplored:

1. lāmentabilis, e (poet. in this sense): Virg. Aen. 2, 4.

2. misérandus: Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 (misera ac miseranda): Sall. 3. lacrimabilis, e (poet.): Virg. (Flebilis in this sense should be confined to verse: in Cic. Ph. II, 3, 7, ponite ante oculos miseram iliam et flebilim speciem, the scene is pitēsus: q. v.) See also SAD, MOURNFUL.

**Expressing lament or grief**:

1. lāmentabilis: to deplore with *l.*

cries: l. voce deplorare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32.

2. flebilis, e: Cic.: cf. supr. 1 (fin.): v. PLAINLY, PITEOUS.

3. lacrimabilis: a *l.* greean, gemitus 1, Virg. Aen. 3, 39.

**lamentably**: *l.* In a manner to be lamented: miserandum in modum: Cic. Prog. Cons. 3, 5.

**In a manner expressive of sorrow**:

1. flebiliter: Cic.: cf. supr. 1 (fin.): v. PITEOUSLY, PLAINLY.

2. lacrimabiliter (late and rare): Hier.

(Ov. expr. by modat. adj., lamentabiliter voice, etc.: v. preced. art.)

**lamentation**: *l.* In usu. sense:

1. lāmentum, usu. pl. (loud outcry

of grief): ls. of friends (at a funeral), lamenta amicorum, Cic. Sen. 20, 73: very oft. with another word, e. g. la-

menta lacrimaeque, l. luctusque, Cic. planetus et l., laci: v. WEEPING, WAILING.

2. lāmentatio (the act of uttering lamenta, cf. supr.): Cic.: Liv.: Just. Join: lamentatio flebusque; plangor et l.; l. et genitus, Cic. (Not in the poets.): 3. compitatio (loud *l.*, esp. of a number together): Liv.: Gell. The form comploratio, us, also occurs, Liv.

4. ploratus, us (weeping, wailing): Liv.

5. flētus, e (Cic.: esp. with another word, v. supr. (2): v. WEETING.

III. *The book of ls.*, lāmentatio-nes Jeremias Vulg.

**lamented** (*part. adj.*): 1. dési-derātus, cf. Inscr. in Forcell., parentes filii desideratissimo, to their most *l.* son.

2. flēbilis, e (poet. in this sense): Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9.

**lamenting** (*subs.*): v. LAMENTATION.

lāmina: lāmina (sync. lāmina, poet.): PLATED.

**laminated**: \*lāminātus. as scient, t. t. (= laminis consists).

**lamp**: 1. lūcērm: Cic.: Hor.

Dimin., lucernula, Hier. 2, lychinus (Gr. λύχνος esp. of an ornamental or festive kind): hanging *l.*, pendentes l., Lucr. 5, 296: cf. Cic. Coel. 28, 67.

3. lūmen (a light in gen. sense): v. LIGHT (II).

**lamp-black**: fuligo, Inis, f. (any soot): cf. Quint. 11, 3, 23.

**lamp-stand**: lychnūchus (frequently, hanging: pensilis, Plin.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7.

**lampoon** (*subs.*): fūmōsum carmen

Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31; also, tamos versus

id. S. 2, 1, 68: also f. libellus (in prose or verse), Suet. Aug. 55. P'r.: to compose a *l.*, carmen condere quod infamiam faciat flagitiūnive alteri, XII. Tab. in Cic. fr. Rep. 4, 10; c. matum condere in atque, Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; proboscum carmen adversus aliquem facere, Tac. A. 14, 48.

**lampoon** (*v.*): famulos s. proboscis carminibus lacesco; etc.: v. preced. art.

**lamprey**: prob. muraenula, Hier.

**lance**: 1. lancea: cf. Caes. B. G. 8, 4, calcaribus equum conjungit equo Quadrati, lancea infestā (thrusting at him with his *l.*), etc.: Tac.: v. SPEAR.

2. sārisa (of Maced. infantry):

Liv. 9, 19, med. Meton. of the men themselves ("the lances"), Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

**lance** (*v.*): incido, āpērio: Cels. 6, 13.

**lanceolate**: \*lancēolātus: as bot. t. t.

**lancer**: lancearius (late): Amm. 21, 1, 21, fin.

**lancet**: 1. scalpellum or -us: to use the *l.*, s. admovere (corpori), Cic. Sext. 65, init.: Cels. 7, 2, med. (masc.).

2. phlebotomus (for bleeding):

Veg. Vet. 1, 27, extr.: Coel. Aur. (Veg. Vet. 1, 22, med., uses sagita of an instrument for blood-letting)

**lancet-window**: \*fenestra lanceata (?)

**land** (*subs.*): 1. *As distinguished from water*: 1. terra Caes., Cic. Bz. I. and sea, t. mariqua, Sall. Cat. 13: Cic. also, terra ac mari, Cic. Att. 10, 4, init.

2. tellus, ūris, f. (poet. sea and l. were indistinguishable, mare et t. nullum discrimen habebant, Ov. I, 291).

**Any portion of preced.**

āger, agrī: to bestow a grant of *l.*, agrum dare, Liv. 2, 16, med.: to hold publico agros publicos tenere (possidere), Cic.

Agr. 2, 26, 68: ls. paying dues or rent, agrī vectigales, ib 2, 24, 64. Belonging to or affecting such *l.*, agrarius e. g. a law for the allotment of *l.*, lex agraria, Cic.: Liv. (pass.).

**Ground, in respect of its quality**: solum, v. sol.

**IV. A country**: the *l.* of Italy, t.

Italia (by no means genit.), Liv. 25, 7;

Caes. very oft. pl., to whatever *l.*, in quacunque t., Cic. Rep. 2, 4, extr.

See COUNTRY (II).

**V. Landed property**: v. ESTATE.

**land** (*adj.*): 1. terrēnus: l. ani-mals, bestiae t. (opp. to aquatics), Cic.

N. D. 2, 37, 102. ab. ol., terra, orum (sc. animalia), Quint. 12, 11, 13 by the l. route, t. itinere, Plin. 3, 8, 14 § 87

**2.** *terrestris*, *e* (*m.* *in -er* *extrare*): *l. animals, animalium terrestre genus* Cic. *Tum.* 10: *l. forces, t. copiae, Cae. B. C. 5, 3* *to Nept.* *a l. route, t. iter, Auct. B. Alex. 25: Plin. 3* *p̄tēst̄r̄, tr̄s, tr̄s (going to fort, opp. to by sea): esp. in plur. l. battles* (*opp. to naval ones*), *p. pugnae, Cic. de Sen.* 5, 13: *l. routes, p. itineria, Cae. B. G. 3, 9*.

**land (v.)**: *A. Trans.* **I.** *To disembark*: *expōno, 3: v. TO DISEMBARK (1).* **II.** *To get a fish to the land*: *ad terram, ad ripam adducō (2)*.

**B. Intr.** *To go in shore*: *ēḡ dīor, exeo (with defining words): v. TO DISEMBARK (1).*

**land-breeze**: *ventus ap̄p̄ḡaeus; Plin. 2, 41, 44: usu. better expr. by ciremūl, venus a mediterranei regionibus vēnēs, Cels. 2, 1, ad init.*

**landed (adj.)**: *Ph̄t. l. proprietors, agrorum possessores, qui agros possident. so, l. estates, possessions* Cic. Agr. *pass.*: but the terms denote *actual holding, not true proprietorship*: cf. Long's *Introd.* Cic. Agr., vol. ii, 380: cf. Flor. 3, 13, extr., agr̄os... quasi iure hereditario possidebant: a *wealthy l. proprietor*, homo dives agris. Hor. S. 1, 2, 13.

**landing (subs.)**: **1.** *ēgressus, ūs: where there was the best l., quo optimus erat e., Cae. B. G. 5, 8.* **2.** *excēsio (a. "descent," for hostile purposes): to effect a l. ex. facere, Liv. 28, 8, med.: Curt. 3, appulsus, ūs (the act of "putting to" to go ashore: esp. in abt. or pl.): to prevent any one from l., aliquem [portibus] et litorum appulsus arcere, Liv. 27, 30, med.: Tac.: v. TO LAND.*

**landing-place**: (?) *ēgressus, ūs: cf. preced. art. (1).* *Ph̄t.: there were plenty of convenient l.s, appulsus facilis (erant), Tac. A. 2, 8.*

**landlady**: **I.** *Innkeeper: capnōpā: Lucil. in Prisc. 6, 3, p. 684: v. INNKEEPER.* **II.** *A woman who has tenants: perb. domīna: cf. LANDLORD (II).*

**landlord**: **I.** *Innkeeper: capno: v. INNKEEPER.* **II.** *Owner of land, houses, etc.: dominus (absolute owner): the l.s (proprietors) of houses let out (in parts) to tenants, d. insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: the l. receives rent from the tenant-farmer, "fundi domino annua merces a colono (possessore) reddit, cf. Gai. 2, 51.*

**landmark**: **1.** *limes, ūts, m.: cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 898 [saxum] limes agro positus, item ut discerneret arvis: obtener, a boundary line or wall: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 25: Virg. (Limes also denotes a cross-path, balk between fields)*

**2.** *lapis, ūts, m. Liv. 41, 13: Hygin. de l. pl. 185 (Goes).*

**land-measurer**: **1.** *agrimensor: Amm. 19, 11, med.* **2.** *grōmatīcūs (so called from the use of the grōma, a kind of cross-staff; cf. goes, lex.): Hygin. (Forcell.).* **3.** *dēcēmpēdātor: Cic. Ph. 13, 18, 37.* **4.** *Rititor (the earlier term, which went out of use): Cic. Agr. 2, 13, extr. (cf. Long's Cic. II, 4, 41).*

**land-measurin**: **1.** *grōmatīcā: v. Forcell. s. v.* (*Ars or disciplina may be added, the word being strictly an adj.*) *A writer on l., scriptor grōmatīcūs Hyginus, the writer on l., bears the surname Grōmatīcūs; and the various authors of eadem re are sometimes described as Scriptores Grōmatīci (v. Dict. Ant. s. v. agrimensor); also Scriptores Rei agrīclarī (Goes).* **2.** *expr. by verb: auros metiendi ars s. disciplina v. TO MEASURE.*

**land-rail**: *v. CORN-CRAKE.*

**landscape**: **I.** *The actual scene: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: regionis situs, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 13.* **II.** *A picture of scenery. Ph̄t. to paint l.s ab oītis locūrum proprietatis imágines exprimere, Vitr. 7, 5, 2: fluminā, fontes, montes, etc, pingere, ib., cf. Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 116, where landscape-*

*painting* is described. (By topia, topia opera, Vitr. Plin. II, cc., is denoted a *topical or fancy landscape*.)

**landscape-painter**: *qui locorum proprietates pingit. v. preced. art.*

**landslip**: *lapsus terrae; Liv. 21, 36, init.*

**land-tax**: *vectigal, alīs, n. (any due payable by law): to relieve publica lānd from l., agrum publicum vectigal levare, Cic. Br. 36, 136: also the term scriptura was applied to the tax paid on public pastures, Cic. Man. 6, 15, neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, i.e. the revenue from l. falls off. (In late Lat. the terms agricūlūm, glebae, colatio, occur, but are unsuitable for gen. use.)*

**landward**: *(ad) terram versus: v. TOWARDS.*

**land-wind**: *ventus altanus, apogaeus, qui ē terra consurgit: Plin. 2, 43, 44.*

**lane**: *via agraria, vicinalis: Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 2, 22. See also PATH, ALLEY.*

**language**: **I.** *Human speech: örātiō: the intercourse of l. orationis societas, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12. (Sermo is connected speech, discourse.)* **II.** *The speech of one people as distinguished from that of another: 1. lingua: they differ from each other in l., lingua inter se differunt, Cae. B. G. init.: the Latin l., Latina l., Cie. 2.* **sermo, ūnis, m.** (less properly in this sense: v. supr.): *works composed in the Greek l., libri Graeco s. confecti, Nep. Hann. fin.: so, id. Them. 10, etc.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111, sermōne eo debemus uti qui nouis est nobis, etc. (i.e. language, style of conversation): poverty of our native l., patrii s. egestas, Lucr.: Hor. 3, örātiō (rare): Gell. 11, init. **III.** *Diction: 1. örātiō (most gen. term): charming, polished, elegant, florid l., o. suavis, polita, concinna, quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus conspersa, Cic. De Or. 3, 25: et pass.* **2.** *verba, orum: most weighty l. and sentiments, gravissima v. et sententiae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: so, copia sententiarum atque v. id. Cael. 19, 45: melançoly, angry l., v. tristia, plena in nārum, Hor. A. P. 106.* **3.** *sermo (indicating general style of speech; verba serving to particularize words and expressions): elegance of l., sermonis e., Cic. Att. 5, 3, 7: prosaic l., s. pedestre, Hor. A. P. 105.* **4.** *expr. by dico, esp. ger.: to make choice of a style of l., genus dicendi elige, Cic. De Or. 3, 25, 97.* **IV.** *Expressions: 1. verba, orum: most complimentary l., honorificissima v., Cic. Ph. 14, 11, 29: to excite hatred by one's l., verbi odia movere, Virg. Aen. 2, 96: to use humble l., v. minoribus uti, Ov. Met. 6, 151.* **2.** *dictum, both as p̄prt. and subst. (cf. L. G. § 642) as s̄-ist, esp. poet: abusive and insulting l., maledice contumeliose dicta (in aliquem), cf. Cic. Oct. 1, 37, 115: to compare any one's l. with his conduct, dicta aliquis cum factis compondere, Sall. Jug. 48: Quint. with such l., talibus d., Virg. (pass.). Ph̄r.: very insulting l., magna contumelia verborum, Cae. B. G. 5, 58: Cic.: so, to use insulting l., contumelias dicer, Liv. 25, 22, ad fin.: also, probra dicer, Ov. A. A. 3, 49; jauctare (in aliquem), Liv. 29, 9 (v. REPROACH, INSULT).**

**languid**: **1.** *languidus (drooping, faint; hence wanting fo ce): eyes l. and dull, oculi l. and torpentes, Quint. 11, 3, 76: l. pulsation, l. i. cōs. venarum, Dimin. languidulus, Cat. **2.** *languēs, ūtis (= preced.): Cae. Caes. (So to be l., languēo; become so, languesco: v. TO LANGUISH, FLAG.)* **3.** *rēmissus (slack: wanting in energy): opp. to aullis gna-vasque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: v. LISTLESS.**

**4.** *marcidus (lit. withered, drooping: late) l. repose, marcidā luxūtia, Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 40: Stat. Also, marcescēs, entis: Tac. G. 36. See also TO Languish.*

**languishly**: *languide: Cae.: Cic.*

**languidness**: *v. LANGUIDA.*

**languish**: **1.** *langueo, ūt, 2; incept. languesco, ūt (to be or become faint, feeble, or remiss): to l. in body (=become unwell), corpore languescere, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: love l.s (without a rival), languet amor, Ov. A. 2, 43b: all emotion l.s, omnis affectus languescit, Quint. 11, 3, 2. (N.B.—Not to be used of "wasting sickness, cf. infir.) **2.** *marceo, ūt (lit. to wither, drop: not in Cie.): to l. with luxury, m. luxuriā, Liv. 7, 3, 45. Cels. Incept. languesco, Liv. Plin. 3, tābescō, ūt: v. TO PINE, WASTE. See also TO DROP, FAIL. Ph̄r.: the war l.d for want of supplies, \*proper commates impium strenu geri bellum non poterat; magis trahelatur bellum quam gerasatur (v. TO DRAG ON, int.): uarlike preparations, l. bell apparatus refrigerescunt, Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 10: commerce l.s amidst civil strife, \*inter seditiones affiguntur commercia (cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 81, cetera vectigalia bellū difficultibus affiguntur): but the verb denotes actual prostration: perh. refrigerescunt may be so used. cf. supr.**

**languishing** (adj.): **I.** *Wasting: tabescens, tabidus: v. TO PINE, PINING.*

**II.** *Having a languid, enamoured look:* **1.** *languidus: more fully amore languidus (e. g. oculus): cf. Apul. Met. 3, p. 56, oculi libidine marcidi*

**2.** *marcidus v. supr. (1).* **3.** *pūter, tris, tre (lit. rotten; hence, wan-ton): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17, omnes in tabam latum putres deponeat oculos.*

**languishingly**: *lauidus (ut ejus qui amore depreat) oculus: cf. preced. art.*

**languor**: **1.** *languor (of body or mind, of the former, usu. fatigue or sickness: q. v.): repos and solitude cause l. (inaction, laziness), l. afferunt hominibus otium et solitudo, Cic. Off. init. See also LISTLESSNESS.* **2.** *expr. by neut. of languidus: esp. as part gen.: no l. or slackness, nihil languid neque remissi, Sall. Jug. 53.* **3.** *marcor (chiefly in late writers): l. and irresistible drowsiness, m. et inexpugnabiles dormientia necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: l. (want of vigour) in a general, m. ducis, Vill. 2, 119.*

**lank**: **1.** *prōlixus (long and stretched out): hair hanging loose and l., capillus passus prōlixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: wool l. and not shaggy, p. villus ne asper, Col. 7, 3, post init. of l. figure, corpore p. atque exili, cf. Suet. Cl. 30.* **2.** *strigōsus: v. LEAN, THIN.*

**lankness**: *expr. by prōlixus: v. preced. art.*

**lanky**: *v. LANK.*

**lantern**: **1.** *lāterna (lant.): to carry a l. before any one, alicui l. praefere, Val. Max. 6, 8, 1: Cic.: Plin. 2, meton. cornu, ūt: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: cf. Pl. II, 16, 16 § 49, laternae cornu.*

**lantern-bearer**: *lāternarius (lant.):*

*Cic.: cf. preced. art.*

**lantern-jaws**: *(hom.) buccis fluentib⁹s (?): Cic. De Or. 2, 66, 166: facie protuberante deformis: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53.*

**lap** (subs.): **I.** *Of a garment: lāctia, he trod on the l. (border) of his toga, tagia l. calcavit, Suet. Cal. 35. Pl. Cic. fil.* **II.** *Of the person:* **1.** *gremiūlum (indicative of affection or favour): a child sitting in its mother's l., filius in g. (matris) sedens, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 85: Virg. Fīg.: the l. of the earth, Cic. Sen. 15, 51.* **2.** *simus, ūt (formed by the folds of the toga): cf. Liv. 21, 18, 19. Also = gremiūlum, brought up in his mother's l. (fig.), in (matris) simu [indulgentiaque], Tac. Agr. 4. Ph̄r.: men expect that happiness should drop into their l.s, \*compressis quod autem manibus sedent bominis, expectantes dum b-na nitro ad se defantrar.*

**lap (v.):** **I.** *To tickle up: lambo, ūt, 3: Ph̄aer. 1, 26, 6 Vulg. Jud. vii, 5: v. TO LICK.* (N.B. Tennyson has to lap = to cause a sound as of one lapping: I heard the water lapping on the crags, \*ambentes scopulos [lenem] soul-

tum dedere fluctus.) **II.** To spread over; v. TO OVERLAP.

**lap-dog:** cætulus (used as term of endearment): Hor. S. 2, 3, 259: Pl.

**lapfull:** expr. by grēmūnum, sūnūs: cf. Ov. F. 4, 436.

**lapidary:** sculptor (nearest word = engraver): Plin. 37, 4, 15 § 60.

**lappet:** laetitia: v. LAP (1.).

**lapse (subs.):** **I.** Sliding motion: lapsus us: e. g. stars, Cic. poet. fr.: Virg.: v. FLIGHT (1., 2.). **II.** Passing away of time: fūga (poet.): e. g. temporum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5. Phr.: after the l. of a year, interjecto anno: v. INTERVAL (3.). **III.** An error: peccatum, erratum: v. ERROR (III.). FAULT.

**lapse (v.):** **I.** To glide: lābor, 1: v. TO GLIDE. **II.** To err: labor, peccō, etc.: v. TO ER (II., III.). **III.** To fall or pass away from a proprietor: rēvertor, etc.: v. TO ESCHATE.

**lapsed (part. adj.):** cādūcūs: cf. ESCHATE (1.).

**lapstone:** \*incus sutoria.

**lawping:** \*fringilla van-illus: Linn. **lawboard:** laeva, smisra (sc. manus): v. LEFT (adj.).

**larceny:** furtum: v. THEFT.

**larch:** lārix, līcis, f.: Plin. Altj.: larigous: e. g. l. materia, larch timber, Vitr. 2, 9, 16.

**lard (subs.):** ādeps, lārdūm, lardum (bacon fat): v. FAT (subs.).

**lard (v.):** Phr.: to l. poultry, \*gal-

linas lardi inserts ad coquendum parare,

**larder:** carnātūm: Pl. Cūrc. 2, 3,

45: Plin.: (or, a cupboard or rack for hanging meat in, cf. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v.).

**large:** **1.** grandis (applicable to whatever is large of its kind): l. turbots, g. rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95: l. stones, g. saxa, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Plin.: a very l. sum of money, g. pecunia, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4. Hence, rather l., subgrandis or suugrandis (v. rare), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; very l., pergrandis, Cic.: Pl. **2.** magnus (v. GREAT): a l. and beautiful mansion, domus m. pulchraque, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: to pick out the largest sum, maxima queque semina manu legere, Virg. G. 1, 199 a l. sum of money, m. pecunia, Cic. Att. II., 3.

**3.** amplius: v. SPACIOUS. (N.B.—Largus is copious, abundant, rather than large.) Phr.: at large, solutus: I wander at l., solutus (sc. catena) vagor, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: et. Cic. Tusc. I, 31, 75, qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam quim soluti sunt, even when they are set at l.: so, emitti e custodia et levare vinculis, Cic. Tusc. I, 49. See also LENGTH (AT).

**largely:** **I.** Copiously, liberally: l. large: v. LIBERALLY. **2.** prōlixē: to promise l. about anything, p. de aliqua re promultere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: Ter.

**II.** Diffusely: prōlixē: e. g. fabula, Gell. 12, 1, init.

**largeness:** amplitudo: Caes.: c. v. SIZE. Or expr. by alij.: v. LARGE.

**largess:** **1.** donātūm (esp. a donation to the soldiers under the empire): Tac. H. I, 18: Suet. **2.** congiārium (strictly, of corn or corn-money to the people): cf. Suet. Ner. 7, 5, populo congiārium, militidonatūm propositū: Tac. **3.** largitio (any lavish bestowment; esp. with a corrupt purpose): to gain the good-will of the soldiers by l.s, largitione redimere militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39, extr.: v. BRIBERY.

**4.** expr. by largior, 4: cf. Sall. Cat. 54, Cato nihil largiendo gloriari adeptus (by never descending to corruption, giving of largesses).

**largish:** subgrandis (sugg.), e: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

**lark:** alauda: Plin. The crested l., cassita, Gell. 2, 29. (Alauda cristata, Linnaeus.)

**larynx:** nearest word, guttar, ūrls., n.: v. THROAT. (But larynx, ngis, m. [Gr. λάρυγξ] should be used as med. t.)

**lascivious:** **1.** sālax, acis (esp. of animals). lustful: as applied to rational

beings, a stronger term than Eng. l. god, s. Deus (Itrupis), Auct. Priap.: Lact. (de Jove): u. l. plant (poroking), herbs, s. Ov. A. A. 2, 422. (N.B.—Not to be used of women.)

**2.** lascivus (more freq. in innocent sense, v. SPORTIVE, EROLICOSOME) very l. pictures, lascivissimae pictureæ, Suet. Tib. 43: Ov.: Mart. 3, libidinosus: v. Lust-FUL, LICENTIÖS.

**3.** libidinosus: v. lust-FUL, LICENTIÖS.

**4.** pétulans, ntis, (also in less offensive sense: v. PERT): Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20. (N.B.—Rare in this sense, and always a mild expr.)

**5.** petulcus (esp. of animals): Serv. Virg. 4, 10. **6.** prōtervus: v. PERT, WANTON.

To be l., prurire (lit. to itch): Cat. 16, 9: Mart. Phr.: l. paintings or representations, libidines: e. g. libidines pingere, cælare, Plin. 35, 10, 3b, § 72 etc.: l. poem, versus molliculi ac reverio pudici, Cat. 16, 8.

**lasciviously:** **1.** lascivie (cf. precd. art. 2): Apul. **2.** pétulanter: Cic. Coel. 16, fin. See also WANTONY.

**lasciviousness:** lascivia, libido, etc.: v. LICENTIÖNESS, WANTONNESS.

**lash (subs.):** **I.** The instrument: l. lōrum: usu. in pl., the lash consisting of several pieces of leather: to beat with lashes, loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Ph. 8, 2, 24: to be galled with the l., loris urti, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46. **2.** scūtice (of a slight kind): flagellum (heavy and knotted): v. WHIP, SCOURGE.

**III.** To make fast to: annexo, aligo: v. TO FASTEN TO.

**lass:** puella: v. GIRL.

**lassitude:** lassitudō: v. WEARINESS.

**last (subs.):** forma, Hor. S. 2, 3, 106: Ulp. Dig. Phr.: let the cobbler stick to his l., ne supra crepidam sutor (Judicaret): Plin. 34, 1, 99, § 85.

**last (adj.):** **I.** Final: **1.** postrēmū (strictly, hindmost): to put some things first, others l., alia prima ponere, alia p., Cic. Or. 13, 50: the l. tribute (of affection), mortis p. munus, Cat. 101, 3: for the l. time, postrēmū (with a verb), Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22: Cic. **2.** ultimus (strictly, farthest back or away; in which sense Cic. uses the word: cf. Inv. 2, 2, 3, ab ultimo principio, most remote in time): to put l. first, praepotē ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: to whom that day was to be the l., quibus u. esset illi dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 148. **3.** extrēmūs (strictly, outside): the l. month of the year, mensis ex. anni, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54 (but extrēmo mense, at the end of the month): a l. embrace, ex. complexus, Cic. Ver. 5, 45, 118: for the l. time, extremū (with a verb), Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: the l. day, extremitas illi dies (v. JUDGMENT-DAY).

**4.** nōvissimū (concerning the origin of this word, see Varr. L. B. 6, 7, § 59): privy to every scheme but the l., omnī consiliorū nisi novissimi particeps, Sal. Jug. 71: Caes. B. G. 5, 56. **5.** suprēmūs (not in Cic., and usu. with ref. to something important): l. will (and testament), s. voluntas, Tac. H. I, 48, extr.: to pay the l. honours (funeral), suprema solvere, Tac. A. 1, 61: in one's l. moments, in supremis, Quint. 6, 2, 30, 11: So is sometimes used suminus. e. g. summa dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 124. See also toll. artt. Phr.: the l. but one, paenultimus, Aus.: esp. paenultima (sc. syllaba), the l. suitable but one, Gell. 4, 7: to breathe one's l. animam efflare, Cic. Mil. 18, extr.: spiritum extremū trahere, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4 (but neither phr. as a mere syn. for to die: v. TO EXPIRE): to one's l. legs, perh. in (summas) angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. **II.** Immediately preceding: proximus: l. night, on the right preceding that, p.

superiore nocte, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1. Also used of that which immediately follows: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. propior, B. II.) Phr.: l. evening, heri vesperi, Ter. Cic. v. YESTERDAY.

**last, at:** **1.** ad postrēmū: at l. even the kings of Syria did not refuse to . . . Syriae quoque ad p. reges non abnuere, Liv. 18, 16, fin.: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43. See also FINALLY.

**2.** ad extrēmū (denoting the end of a matter; whereas ad postrēmū refers rather to order of succession): at l. they were expelled from the country, ad ex agris expulsi sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Cic. 3, dénum (implying, that the thing has been long expected): we are at l. landed at four o'clock, quarta dénum exponimur hora, Hor.: v. LENGTH (AT). So also denique (ib.).

**last (adv.):** expr. by postrēmū, nōvissimū: the one who arrives l. at the meeting, qui ex illo nōvissimū venit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: cf. L. G. 5, 343.

**last (v.):** **I.** To continue: dūro, pernāeo, māneō: v. TO ENDURE. To l. for a long time, perennare, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: Col. **II.** To last out; i. e. prove sufficient: sufficere, 3: v. TO suffice. Phr.: the corn he had would barely l. 30 days, frumentū exige dūrium xxx. habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.

**lasting (adj.):** **I.** diūtīnus, dītūnus (long continued): nothing pretended can be l., simulatū nihil potest esse d., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43 (v. LONG): Liv. (who prefers the form diūtīnus: Cic. has both). **2.** pēremens, e: Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: Cic. (in somewhat different sense). **3.** mansūrus: v. ABIDING. Also sempernūs, aternus, may sometimes be used; esp. in rhetorical or poetic language.

**lastingly:** v. PERMANENTLY. (Sometimes semper, in perpetuum: v. ALWAYS, PERPETUALLY.)

**lastly:** **1.** postrēmō, dēnique, etc.: v. FINALLY. **2.** nōvissimē (in enumerations: late): Quint. 3, 6, 2; sc. has, primū . . . post hac . . . defide . . . nōvissime: Sen.

**latch:** nearest word, pulsūs: v. BOLT.

**latchet:** l. e. of a shoe: corrīgia: Cic. Div. 2, 40, extr.: Vulg. Mar. i. 7.

**late (adj.):** **I.** Coming after the usual time: **1.** sérus a l. winter, s. hiems, tīv. 32, 28, med.: the latest kinds of pears, serissima pira, Plin. Esp. too late: no time too l. for a good intention, rectae voluntatis est tempus nullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31: Cic. **2.** sérutīnus (esp. of fruits, crops, etc.): a l. sowing, s. semantis, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: Col. 3.

**3.** tardus (loitering behind time, backward): the l. nights (of summer), t. noctes, Virg. G. 2, 482: Ov. Join: tarda et sera [portenta], Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64, post. **4.** mōrās, nīs (loitering): poet.: Virg. G. 1, 138. **II.** Far advanced: **1.** multūs: esp. in phr., till l. (far on) in the night, ad multām noctem, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: l. at night, multā nocte, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: not till l. in the day, mōto denique die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. **2.** sérus (cf. supr. 1, 1) l. in the night, sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10. Ov. Esp. next, serum, as sub.: it was l. in the day, serum erat die, Llv. 7, 8: the entertainment was prolonged till l. in the night, in serum noctis convivium productum, Llv. 33, 48, med.: Suet. Tac. **III.** Recent in date: **1.** rēcens, rēcentior v. RECENT. **2.** expr. by infrā (prep.), Inferior, us: (Homer) was not later than Lycurgus, non intra Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Br. 10, 40: belonging to a l. age, inferior actiūs, ib. 64, init.: also, acte inferior, Ib. 49, 182.

**3.** post (prep.), postērior, us: rather later in date, acte posterior, Cic. Iter. 11, 43: later ("second") thoughts, posteriores cogitationes, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5

**4.** in compar., propior, us (nearer to present date): the latter (of two), p. epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 3.

**5.** in superl., nōvissimū v. LAST, adv. Phr. l. Latin, intima Latinitas, Du Cange

**IV.** *Last in office:* Phr. *the l. consuls*, Cosa, prioris anni; v. EX-. **V.** *Departed this life:* démortuus (esp. with ref. to *as an office*): v. DECEASED. In colloq. use, perh. defunctus (*but the expr. has no parallel in Lat.*) v. DEAD. Under the Empire a deceased emperor was spoken of as Divus (D.); cf. Tac. Agr. 15, where the appellation is represented as being used by Britons. **VI.** *That has lately happened:* proximus (Gust before or after) v. LAST, adj. (II.). **late (adv.):** 1. *At an advanced time:* 1. sero (l. *in the day or season*): *on that day lentulus arrived l. in the day*, eo die L. venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21; Liv. Quint. sooner or later, serlus oculus, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26; serius aut cithus, Ov. superl., serissime, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Plin. Often = too late: *to be wise too l. (prov.)*, s. sapere, Fest. Cic.: Quint. in this sense the comp. also occurs, = serius quam decet, oportet *can we hear something, or are we come too l., possimus audire aliquid an serius venimus?* Cic. Rep. 1, 13. 2. expr. by multus: v. LATE, adj. (II., I.). **II. Recently:** v. RECENTLY.

**lately:** 1. nūper (*not long since: of an interval of time relatively short:* they (*the Allobroges*) had l. been subdued, n. pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Cic.: Hor. 2, mōdo (*a very short time ago; but now*): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante. *I have just l. become more friendly, sum amicior m. factus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, init.: Ov. 3. récents v. RECENTLY.

**lateness:** expr. by sérus: v. LATE. (*Sometimes tarditas may serve: v. SLOWNESS, TARDINESS.*)

**latent:** occutus: cf. Virg. G. 1, 86. As scient t. l., latens: v. HIDDEN, INVISIBLE.

**lateral:** expr. by a latere: cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 29, ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset: v. SIDE, FLANK.

**laterally:** a latere: v. preced. art. **lath:** perh. asserctūs or tigillum (*any small pole or beam*): v. Lat. Dicit. sv.

**lathe:** tornus: Virg. G. 2, 449; Plin. To work on the l., tornare: v. TO TURN.

**lather (subs.):** spuma (*froth*; or anything resembling it): v. FOAM, FROTH.

**lather (v.):** Phr.: to l. the beard, smentum saponis spumis obducere.

**Latin:** Lātinus: *the L. language*, L. lingua, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: *the L. race*, genus L., Virg. Phr.: to speak L., Latine loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144 (*who phr. denotes either to use the language so called, or to speak it purely, more fully, pure et Latine l.*, Cic. 1. c.): to know (understand) L., Latine scire, Cic. Cae. 19, 55: to translate into L., Latine reddere, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: L. style or diction, Latinitas, Cic. (V. LATINITATI): the L. holidays, Latinæ, arum (sc. feriae): Cic. 1. Liv. (*Latino, Latinizo = Latin redi, are barbarous*.)

**Latinist:** Phr.: to be a good L., Latinarum literarum laude excelle, Rulnuk, in Kr.; specially with ref. to writing Latin, \*bene s. pulchre Latine scribere; Latinitatis probum s. bonum auctor esse: v. LATIN.

**Latinity:** Lātinitas: a bad authority for L., malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7.

**latitude:** 1. Range, scope; esp. of action or interpretation: 1. expr. by libērit (with ref. to action): cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, alter libere ad summam rerum considerate debet, i. e. to use the utmost l.: also Quint. 6, 1, 43, omnia libere flingimus: we allow ourselves the utmost l. of fancy. 2. by lāte (esp. with ref. to wide import of words): *the art is important, and has great l. (of application)*: ars magna est l. patet, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235; cf. id. Off. 3, 17, 70, fidei bona nomen manare latissime, i. e. had the greatest l. of application, l. h. there is greater l. for anything aliquid

relaxior locus, Liv. 24, 8, init. 2. As geor. term: \*lātitudō only as t. t. (so Kr.). Phr. in the same l. as the Chaldaeans then were, sub ea inclinatio coeli sub qua Chaldaei tunc fuerunt, Gell. 1, 4, ad init. Vitruv. in different ls., sub diversis coeli regionibus, Gell. 1. c.: in extent and parallel of ls., spatio ac coelo, Tac. Agr. 10 so, appositio coeli et declinatio, Col. 1, 6, ad fin.

**lateral:** in latitudinem v. BREADTH.

**latitudinarian (subs.):** \*qui liberius debet de rebus theologicis.

**latitudinarianism:** comp. preced. art.

**latter:** 1. Subsequent: postérieur:

v. LATE (III.). **II.** Last mentioned: hic (out hic may mean the former where it is the object immediately present to the mind of the speaker, L. G. § 366, Obs.): cf. Salt. Cat. 54, init.: Cic. (often illc, ille = simply the one, the other, cf. Quint. 3, 6, 95, hic testamento, ille proximitate nūtrit, where no individual have been mentioned).

**latterly:** proximis his diebus, cf. Cic. Am. 2, 7.

**lattice:** 1. cancelli, orum (any cross wood-work; esp. for the purpose of a fence or barrier): cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, perticæ inclinatae et in eis transversi perticæ annexæ, ad specimen cum cellorum scenicorum, Cic.: Ulp. Dig.

Hence, cancellare, to enclose with l.-work, cancellatim, Plin. 7, 20, 19.

2. transennæ (a rare word; denoting lattice-work or grating, esp. for windows): Cic. who has the prov. expr. quasi per transennam aspicere, de Or. 1, 35, 162: Non.

**lattice-work:** opus cancellatum s. reticulatum (Forcell.): cf. preced. art.

**land:** laudo, extollo. v. TO PRAISE, EXALTO.

**laudable:** 1. laudabilius, i: Cic.:

Quint. (but used more like a verbal than in Eng., and not simply as syn. for exemplary, excellent). 2. laudatus (*that is actually the object of praise*): the mother of all l. arts, omnium l. artium parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 3, init. (Rare in present sense). 3. laude dignus: v. PRAISEWORTHY.

4. bōnus (gen. term): cf. Salt. Cat. 10, fides, probitas, certaeque bona artes: see also EXCELLENT.

**laudableness:** expr. by circuml.: v. TO PRAISE; and preced. art.

**laudably:** laudabiliter: Cic.: Val. Max.

**laudation:** 1. landatiō: v. EULOGY.

2. praeconium (strictly, by a public criter): Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3. See also PRAECAVE.

**laudatory:** 1. honōrificus, comp.

centior, -centissimus (*doing honour to*):

most l. (*complimentary*) terms, honorificissima verba, Cic. Ph. 14, 11, 29: Caes.

2. laudatīvus (rbet. t. t.):

Quint. 3, 4, 12.

**laugh (v.):** 1. rideo, si, sum, 2

(most gen. term, including to smile): *Croesus l'd once in his life, Crassus se-*

*mel in vita risit, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, fin.* to speak the truth l. (playfully), rideantem dicere verum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 24.

Often fig., cf. Lucr. 1, 8, tibi rideant

aequora pond: v. TO SMILE.

2. cāchimno, i; also, cāchimno, i (to laugh aloud, explode with laughter): cf. Cic.

Verr. 3, 25, 62, rideant convivæ; cāchimno (al. arbi) ipse Verres: Lucr.

3. very often expr. by risus, us; cāchimno, i: to set people l., risum movere, Cic.

de Or. 2, 58, 215; *the populace burst out* Ling, r. populi factus est, id. Verr. 4, 12, 27: to burst out Ling all at once, subito in cāchimno effundi, Suet. Cal. 32: v. LAUGH (subs.), LAUGHTER.

**— at:** 1. rideo, 2 (either pleasantly or scornfully): to l. heartily at any one's jokes, alieñus joca satis r., Cic. Att. 14, 14, init.: Jove l. at lovers' perjuries, perfuros r. amantes Jupiter. Prop. 2, 16, 47 to l. at one with good reason, aliquem merito r., Quint. 8, 3, 19. Hor. 2. dērideo, 2 (to l. to scorn,

re. v. also with acc.): v. TO DERIDE.

3. irrideo, 2 (to mock; same constr.): v. TO RIDICULE, MOCK.

**laugh out:** cāchimno, i: v. TO LAUGH (2).

— to scorn: dērideo, 2 (with acc.); Join· deride atque contemnere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54.

**laugh, laughing (subs.):** 1. ri-sus, us, to set up a laugh, r. tollere, Hor. A. P. 391: to crack one's sides with laughing, (paene) risu corrue, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, med.: to try to provoke a l., i. captere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: to keep from laughing, risu se contine, Pl. As. 3, 2, 35; risum tenere, Hor. A. P. 5.

2. cāchimno (loud, boisterous): to burst out into a loud laugh, c. tollere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Lncr. 1. ov. 2. TO LAUGH (3).

**laughable:** 1. ridiculūs: it is a l. affair (the comedy), r. res est, Pl. As. prol. 14: Cic. Join· (res) ridicula et jocosa dignaque cāchimno, Cat. 56.

Very l., perridiculus, Cic. (N.B.—The adj. subridiculus, somewhat l., does not occur, but the adv. does). 2. jōcūs (sportive as opp. to serious): v. JOCOSUS, SPORTIVE (cf. supr. 1).

3. risu dignus (cf. supr. 1).

**laughably:** ridicilē: Join: ridicule atque facete, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

**laughing-stock:** ludibrium: to become a general l., in ora hominum prolabi, Liv. 2, 16 (Hor. has, l. debere, Od. 1, 14, 16, Gr. γέλασθα διάθειν poeticē): cf. Liv. 1, 26, ad fin., where Brutus is called, ludibrium verius quam comes Suet. Phr.: to be made a l. of, irrūsisse, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. Apul.: sometimes ridiculous esse or fieri, may serve: cf. Juv. 3, 153.

**laughter:** 1. risus, us, to excite l., r. movere, Cic. v. LAUGH (subs.).

2. cāchimnātio (indēcorū l.: rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 60. (Also, if the act be meant, cāchimno: v. LAUGH, subs.)

**launch (v.):** 1. To float a vessel for the first time: deducō, nī, cūm, 3 (to haul down to the sea; whether just after building or subsequently): to l. ships, naves d., Liv. 30, 1: Virg. (To denote the modern way of launching, perh. demittere.) 2. To hurl: contorqueo, 2; jāculor, i: v. TO HURL. Phr.: he l. thunderbolts from his right hand, fulmina molitur dextra, Virg. G. 1, 329.

3. Intrants. and fig., to launch out, i. e. expatiare: 1. expatiō, i: v. TO EXPATIATE.

2. insequor, cūtus, i (in the way of invective): fall by in acc.: v. TO INVEIGH (AGAINST).

3. expr. by circuml., de aliqua re uberior ac fusius disputo, dissero: v. TO EN-LARGE (UPON).

**laundress:** \*lāvātrix, lotrix. (La-

uator = τάυτης, Gloss. Philox. in Forc.)

**laundry:** lāvātrium: v. Du. C. s. v.

**laureate (adj.):** laureatus: v. LAURELED.

As suba, perh. poeta coronatus, cf. Suet. Dom. 13, [unus] de oratoribus coronatus: or, (poeta) laureatus, qui dicitur.

**laurel (subs.):** 1. The tree: laurus,

i; less freq., -us, f. (by some supposed to be the bay): Cic. Liv. (Laurus nobilis, Linn.). 2. The decoration: 1. laurus

(strictly alij, corona being understood): worthy of the l., laureā donandus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: Ov. 2. meton. laurus (v. supr. 1): cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad init. (de triumpho suo).

**laurel (adj.):** laureus: a l. wreath,

i. corona, Liv. 23, 11: Ov.

**laureled (part. adj.):** 1. lau-

reatus (decorated with 'laurel or bay'): a l. bust, l. imago, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: a l.

letter, Liv. 45, 1. med.; also simply, laureatae, Tac. Agr. 18, fin.

2. lauriger, éra, érum (poet.): l. fasces, l. fasces, Mart. 10, 10, i: of Apollo, Ov. A. A. 3, 389.

**lava:** 1. The stream: torrens

igneus (Kr.); or perh. liquefacta massa

cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 576. Claud. has, Vul-

canus annis, Rapt. Pros. 1, 170. (But

sometimes it may be necessary to use the word lava; where needful, qualified

**by** such a clause as, *quae dicitur—ita appellatur fervens liquefactae massae flumen*. **II.** *The solid substance as coaled*: **slava** (Kr. gives, *massa torrentis vulcani durata, torrida*).

**lavatory**: *\*lavatōrium* v. In C. s. v. **lave**; *lavō*, **i.** v. to wash, bathe. **laver**. **1** aquilis, is, c. (strictly *adj.*): *a basin for water*; Pl. Circ. 2, 3, 3. **2**, *aquimārium (for the hands)*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19; **3** **12**; also *aquimālia*, is, n.: Paul. (Forc.). **3** *qua-* *lūvium (for the hands)*: Fest. s. v.

**4** *lavārum* (in excl. authors, the *L. of baptism*): Vulg. Tit. iii. 5; **5**, *lābrum* (*a large, wide-lipped vessel*): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20; Vulg. Ex. xxx. 18. v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Bibl. s. v. **laver**. **6**, *conchæ (smaller; not class.)*: Vulg. 2 Paral. iv. 6.

**lavish** (*adj.*): **1**, *prōdigus (of persons; using or bestowing wastefully)*: *l. of money*, p. aeris, Hor. A. P. 164. John: largitor et prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. **2**, *prōfusis (of persons or things)*: *l. of what is one's own, sui prōfusis*, Sall. Cat. 5; *l. expense*, *p. sumptus*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93. **3**, *effusus (like precd.)*: *l. in giving*, in largitione cf., Cic. Coel. 6, 13; Vell. **4**, *largitor (in giving): strictly subs., but used as masc. adj.)*: *l. with money, pecuniae l.*, Sall. Jug. 95; Cic. (v. supr. 1). See also *EXTRAVAGANT*. Phr.: *to make l. presents*, largiri (v. TO BESTOW).

**lavish** (v.): **1**, *efusē*: John: *large sum, 3 (to pour out or spend freely): to l. money or life for one's country, pecuniam, vitam pro patria p.*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84. **2**, *efundo*, **3**: *v. to squander*. **3**, *largior, + v. to bestow*. So, diligor, to l. upon different persons, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, fin.: *Tac.* Suet. Phr. to l. *caresses on any one, in amplexus alicuius effundi*, Tac. A. 12, 47.

**lavishly**: **1**, *efusē*: John: *large effusione (donare)*, Cic. R. Am. 8, extr. **2**, *prōlītē*: Suet. *To give l. largiti: v. TO LESTOW*.

**lavishness**: *expr. by adj.*: v. **LAVISH**.

**law**: **I.** *Of a political, social or moral kind*: **1**, *lex, legis, f. (in most senses of the Eng.): to give notice of, propose, carry a l., to promulgate, ferre, perferre, Cic. pass.: to break a l., i. violare, Cic. in C. Ant. tr. (v. TO BREAK, III.)*: *to proceed according to l.*, legere, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, fin.: *law not written but instinctive, lex non scripta sed nata*, Cic. Or. 49, 165; **o. l.** *natura*, id. Off. 3, 6, 27 (described as, ratio profecta a rerum natura, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10); *natural l. (as a universal power)*, I. naturals, id. N. D. 1, 14, init. **2**, *jūris, jūriū* (denoting not as lex, strictly one special enactment, but an entire body of laws): *augaral l.*, *jus angarium*, Cic. Sen. 4, fin.: *civit l.*, *jus civile*, Cic. pass.: *to declare the l.* (magisterially), *līs dicere*, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11; Cic. *to lay down the l.* (as any experienced person might do when consulted), *de juie respondere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; *civit or canon l.*, *jus Caesareum aut pontificium*, Erasm. Coll. II. 54. See also *RIGHT* (subs.).

**3**, *fas, indect. (divine as opp. to human law): to do away with all l., human and divine, jus ac fas omne delere*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3; *Liv.* also, *fas et iura* (where *divine law* is chiefly indicated), Virg. G. 1, 268. Phr. *to go to l. with anyone*, *item alicui intendere*: v. ACTION (V.). *it is a l. (dictate) of nature, hoc natura prae-erbit*, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 27. **II.** *Any regulative principle: norma, v. RULE*. **III.** *The books of Moses: lex ("Thora" libri qui dicuntur), Moysis libri quinque*.

**law-breaker**: *legis violator*: (Liv. *fas, violator gentium juris*, 4, 19).

**lawful**: **1**, *lēgitimus (agreeable to existing laws)*: **a. l. adversary** (opp. to *a. freeholder, etc.*), *justus* et l. *hostis*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, fin.: *l. hours (fixed by law)*, *horae*, id. Varr. 2, 1, 9, 25; **v. LEGAL**.

**2**, *fas, indect. (agreeable to divine law or conscience)*: *what is l. for man*

*to wish, quod homini fas est optare*, Cic. Am. 3, 11: *quod fas est, and quod per leges licet, are mentioned together*, Cic. Mil. 16, 43: *not to consider a thing l.*, *fas non putare (folly, by inf.)*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12; also with second sup., *si fas est dictu*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. **3**, *licitus (rare)*: Tac. Plur.: *it is l.*, *licit, 2*; *per legem, leges, being added when the ref. is to an existing law or laws (v. supr. 2): the same things are not l. everywhere, non ubique idem licet, cf. Quint. 5, 10, 40*.

**lawfully**: **1**, *lēgitimè (in accordance with existing laws)*: **v. LEGALLY**. **2**, *lēge, legibus (= preceded): he could not l. be discharged*, *neque legibus (Athénensium) emitte poterat*, Nep. Cim. 1. Also *per leges (with ref. to which the law does not forbid; whereas the abl. denotes positive direction of the law)*: Cic.: **c. LAWFUL (2)**.

**3**, where the ref. is to *moral law*, *expr. by fas*: v. preced. art. (2). **lawfulness**: *expr. by circuml. : v. preced. art.*

**lawgiver**: v. LEGISLATOR. **lawless**: *i. e. restrained by no law*:

**1**, *licens, nitis (rather rare): applied by Cic. to the structure of the dithyramb, de Or. 3, 48, 185 (in which sense, *lege solutus*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12); Val. Max. John: *audax et licens*, Gell. 15, 9. **2**, *audax (usu. of that daring which defies law): to withstand the l.*, *audacius resistere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: *more fully, ad facinus audax*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9. **3**, *metarius (stronger than the Eng.): v. WICKED*, **4**, *quod contra leges fit (opposed to definite enactments)*: v. **ILLIGAL**. (N.B.—The phr. *legibus solutus* denotes exemption from the operation of particular laws, cf. Merveille, ch. xxxi, ad fin.)*

**lawlessly**: *licenter*: Cic.: **Hor. v. LICENTIOUSLY**.

**lawlessness**: *licentia*: v. LICENCE.

**lawn**: **1**, *of grass*: *prātum, prātūm: we sat down on the l.* by *Plato's statue, in pratulo proper Platono's statuam condidimus*, Cic. Br. 6, 24; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18 and 35. Sometimes *saltus (land with woods and glades)* may serve: v. *Lat. Dic. s. v.* (R. and A. give *campus graniticus*, *planities graniticae*, which may denote any grassy expanse.)

**II.** *A sort of fine linen*: *perh. sindon or byssus*: v. LINEN.

**lawsuit**: **1**, *lis, litis, f. (to seek to recover property by a l.)*, *bona repetero ac persequi lite et iudicio*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 32: *to institute a l. about anything*, *l. instituere de aliquo re*, Tryph. Ing. 5, 22, § 3: *to enter on a l. against any one*, *l. alicui intendere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; *in aliquem inferre*, id. Clu. 41, 116. See also ACTION (V.). **2**, *controversia (a dispute, whether brought before a magistrate or not): to decide l.s., c. distractio, Cic. Cæc. 2, 6: v. DISPUTE*. (Controversia denotes a lawsuit as a controversy between parties; lis, is the legal proceeding.)

**lawyer**: **1**, *jūrisconsultus, or as*

*two words (abbreviated, litus, one qualified to lay down the law)*: Cic. Quint. Also *jure consultus*, Cic. Manil. 12, 27. Absol., *consultus*, Cic. Cæc. 27, 78. superl., *consultissimus*, Cic. Br. 40, 148.

**2**, *jūris or jure péritus (more freq. in*

*adj. sense, skilled in jurisprudence)*: cf. Cic. Br. 39, 145. Crassus, eloquentium jurisprudentissimus, *juri-peritorum eloquentissimus*: Hor. has, *juris legumque peritus*, Sat. 1, 1, 9. *Cell.* **3**, *jūrisprudens (late): Virg. A pettifogging l.*, *leguleius, formularius*, Quint. 12, 3, 11 (the former term from Cic. de Or. 1, 55, fin.).

**law**: **1**, *dissolūtus: l. in passing*

*over (an offence), in praetermodendo d.*, Cic. Vert. 5, 3, extr.: *opp. to vehemens (strict, severe)*, ib. 5, 40, 104. **2**, *remissus (of an epithet of praise, easy, quiet): esp. in compar (= more slack than one ought to be), if we choose to be l.*, *si remissiores volentius esse*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12. **3**, *luxus: to exercise lacer discipline over troops*, *milites laxiore*

*imperio habere*, Sall. Jug. 64. (Not in Cic., who however has *laxas habendas* in anal. sense, Am. 13, 45.) **4**, *negligens: v. NEGLECTIVE, CARELESS*. See also *LOOSE (adj.)*.

**lawxative**: *laxatīvus (as med. l. t.)*: Coel. Aut. . see also PURGATIVE.

**laxly**: **1**, *dissolūtē: opp. to severe*, Cic. Ph. 6, init.: Brutus in Cic. Ep. 2, *rémissō, or perch. better, remissus (cf. LAX, 2): neither tyrannically nor neque crudeliter neque remissus*, Col. 1, 8, med. **3**, *laxē (rare in this sense)*: Sall. Jug. 87, extr. (better, laxore imperto, v. LAX, 3). **4**, *negligenter: v. CARELESSLY*.

**laxness** { **1**, *expr. by adj.: by laxity* } **all means we must avoid the appearance of l.**, *\*magno pere carente est non dissoluti (remissiones quam deceat) esse videamur*: v. LAX. **2**, *perb. remissō: cf. Cic. Cat. 4, 6, extr.*, where remissio poenae (together = *laxity*) is opp. to severitas animadversionis. John: *remissio animi ad dissolutio (= weakness, want of spirit)*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, ad fin. (Laxitas in this sense, without authority in Cic. = roominess). For laxity = extent of import, etc.: v. LATITUDE.

**lax (v.)**: **1**, *To place*: pono, 3 v. *To place; and foll. arti.* **II.** *To fix down, establish*: Phr.: *to l. the foundations, fundamenta jacere* (v. FOUNDATION). Fig.: *to l. one's plans, ratione capere (lohi by ut)*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; so, r. inire, ib. 4, 2, 7. See also, to FORM (V.). **III.** *To prostrate*: sterno, strāvī, tum, **1**: Virg. Aen. 2, 36 (but the expr. is more emphatic than the Eng.). **IV.** *To deposit eggs*: **1**, *pārīo, peperī, partum, 3*: both with ovum, e.g. Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; and absol. Col. 8, 5, init.: Varr. *Si partūro, 4 to be about to l. Col. 1. c. 2*, *edidī, didī, ditum, 3 (to deposit eggs; whereas pario may include the whole breeding process): they begin to l. about Jan. 1, circa Kal. Jan. ova e. incipiunt, Col. 1. c. also, edere fetus, id. 8, 11, med. **3**, *ēnītor, sus and xus, 3 (lt. to strain out: less freq. than precd.), with ova, Col. 8, 11, med.; also absol., *it paulo ante*.**

**4**, *as pass, nascor, natus, 3 to gather up eggs that have been laid, quae nata sunt (ova) recollecte, Col. 8, 5, ad int.: Varr. (Cic. has, ova gigantea, of the spawning of fish, N. D. 2, 51, fin.; Ov. ova ponere, Met. 8, 258, poet.)*

**V.** *Miscell. Phr. to l. the dust, pulvrirem sedare, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18, to l. snares, plagias (retia, etc.) tendere, Cic. Off. 3, 17, init.; ponere, Virg. G. 1, 307: to l. siege, obſidēre, obſidēre (v. TO BESTIEGE, SIEGE): to l. (violent) hands on any one, [vīm et] manus alicui inferre (v. HAND, 1, l.): whatever one could l. hands on, quod cuique temere ad manum veniuit, Liv. 38, 21, *he laid (the remark) to heart more than any one would have thought*, quod verbū in pectus (ejus) altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit. Sall. Jug. 102, ad fin.; in pectus animunque demittere, Liv. 34, 50: *incumbere ad aliquid, tota pectora (impling earnest pursuit)*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, *to l. waste, vasto (v. TO DEVASTATE) to l. blame upon (v. BLAME, II).* See also foll. art.*

**—aside**: **1**, *To remove*: **1**, *pōno, 3 (to put off or away): to l. aside one's garments, velamina p.*, Ov. A. 2, 6, 31: Cic. *to l. aside a book, librū de manib[us] p.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2. Fig. to l. aside covetousness, studium lucri p., Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25. So comp. (1), *dēponō, 3 (esp. in fig. sense): to l. aside the collection of something, alicuius rei memorium d.*, Cæs. Cic. (2) *rēponō, 3 (to put by or out of the way): to l. aside arms and cover them up, arma r. atque contigeré, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14; Virg. Ov. (3), *rēponō, 3 (often in sens: II.): to l. aside car, curas s.*, Ov. 2, *amōveo, mōvi, tun, 2 (esp. with ref. to the mind): to l. aside fears metuē a.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10. Cic. **3**, *exo, i, fūtum, 3 (to put quite away): to l. aside all fear, omnem ex, timorem, Ov. M. I.**

**622:** Cic.: v. TO DIVEST (111.). **II.** To reserve: 1. sepon, 3. Liv. 1, 53, ad init. (captivam pecuniam s.) Cic. 2. repōno, 3. Join, condere ac reponere [fructus]. Cic. N. D. 2, 62, extr.: Hor. V. TO RESERVE, STORE.

**lay by:** v. preced. art. (II.).

**— down:** 1. *To abandon:* Phr. to *l. down one's arms*, ab armis discedere, CIC. PH. 2, fin.; *Caes.:* also, *arma posere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; *to l. down (the badges) of office*, *secures p.*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19; *to lay down an office*, *magistratum, imperium depone*re, Caes. B. G. 7, 33; *Quint.:* *magistratus abire* (when the office is vacated in due course), CIC. LEG. 3, 20, 47; esp. in the case of a *dictator*, *dictatura se abdicare*, Liv. 3, 29 (but also d. depone, Quint. 3, 8, 53); v. TO ABDICATE. **II.** *To state a proposition:* *statuo, i. utum, 3. to l. it done that pleasure is the chief good, voluntatem sumnum bonum s.* Cic. OFF. 1, 2, 5; where a command is implied, foll. by ut or ne: cf. CIC. PH. 2, 38, 97, *statutum ne sit Creta provincia:* v. TO DECIDE, DETERMINE.

**— before:** *prōpōno, 3. to l. before Caesar the pleasure of the senate, Caesari voluntatem senatus p.* Caes. B. C. 1, 3; also with rel. clause, id. B. G. 6, 11.

**— hold:** *préhendo, etc. v. HOLD (I. 1).*

**— in:** *colligo, 3. v. TO GATHER IN.*

**— on:** 1. *To place upon:* *impōno, superimpōno, 3. v. TO PLACE UPON.* **II.** *To inflict blows:* Phr.: *to l. on, fustum alieni impingere*, Coel. in CIC. FAM. 8, 8, 4; of *blows with the fist, infringe colaphos alieni*, Ter. Ad 2, 1, 45; *lay on forthwith!* *ne sit mora quin pugnus continuo in mala (ejus) haeret!* ib. v. 17.

**— open:** *pātēscio, reclūdo, etc. v. TO OPEN, DISCLOSE.* Phr.: *to l. open an ulcer, nucus adaperire*, Cels. 5, 28, 7 and 8; *aperire*, ib. § 11.

**— out:** 1. *To arrange for burying:* \**prōpōno, 3. (Gr. προπόνθεται).*

**II.** *To spend:* *érogo, 1, etc. v. TO SPEND.* **III.** *To plan:* 1. *désigno, 1. to l. out walls, ambulationes d.* Vitruv. 5, 11, 4. 2. *mētor, 1. v. TO MARK OUT.*

**— together:** Phr.: *to l. their heads together, capita conferre*, Liv. 2, 45, med.

**— up:** 1. *To store:* *rēcondo, didi, ditum, 3. to l. up wealth in a treasury, opes aeroī r.* Quint. 10, 3, 3; Col. FIG.: *to l. up words, looks (as a grudge), verba, voces r.* Tac. A. 1, 7, extr. See also TO STORE, TREASURE UP. **II.** *To confine to bed:* *usu. pass., to be laid up; aegroti, cibō, jaceō: v. ILLI, TO BE.* Phr.: *during all the time he was laid up, per omne tempus valetudinis suae, Suet. Gr. 2.*

**— upon:** *impōno, injungo, etc. v. TO IMPOSE.* Phr.: *to l. all the blame upon any one, omnem culpam in aliquem inclinare*, Liv. 5, 8, fin. See also BLAME (II.).

**— waste:** *vasto, etc. v. TO DEVASTATE.*

**lay:** *mēlos, i. n. (poet.): Hor. v. STRAIN.*

**lay (adj.):** *laicus:* Ecc. SCR.

**layer:** 1. *A stratum or bed:* 1. *cōrīum: to form a first, second l. (of a floor), primum, alterum, c. facere*, Cato, R. R. 18, med.: Vitruv. 2. *tābūlātum, strātūra.* Pall. 12, 7, med. (of manure).

**II.** *of a plant, for propagation:* *prōpágō, inīs, f.* Virg. G. 2, 26, CIC.

**laying (subs.):** *of hens, partus, ăs: Col. 8, 5, ad init.: l. on of colours, circumlitio, Plin.*

**layman:** *laicuſ Tert. Ecc. SCR.*

**lazar-house:** *\*valetudinarium contagi laborantium.*

**lazily:** 1. *ignāvē (without spirit):* Virg. G. 4, 46; also, *ignaviter*, Hirt. in CIC. ATT. 7, 5. 2. *pigrē (slowly, heavily):* *Join pigre ac segniter*, Col. V. IDLY, INDOLENTLY.

**laziness:** 1. *ignāvā (want of energy):* *to arouse l. to work, i. ad opera excitare*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45; Cels. *Join inertia, ignavia, desidia,*

Auct. Her. See also COWARDICE, INACTIVITY. 2. *pigrīta, v. SLOTH.* lazy: 1. *ignāvus (cf. preed. art.)* the *l. tribe (drones), i. pecus, Virg. Aen. 1, 435;* CIC. (but usi. in stronger sense). 2. *piger, gra, grum:* v. SLUGGISH. See also INDOLENT.

**lead (subs.):** *plumbum:* Cato; Hor. : Plin. *Made of l., plumbens*, Luer. 6, 36; *Prov.:* *a sword of l. would dispatch him, plumbēo gladio illūm jugulatūm iri*, CIC. ATT. 1, 16, 2. *Fitted or tipped w. l. (as arrows), plumbatūs*, Plin.: *full of or mixed with l., plumbatūs*, Plin.: *to solder with l., plumbare (v. TO SOLDER).*

**lead, of lead (adj.):** 1. *plumbēus:* v. preed. art. 2. *plumbatūs* (late in this sense): *pipes of l., canales pl. Fron.* 3. *plumbatūris (esp. with ref. to manufacture of l.):* *l. works, pl. officinae*, Plin. 34, 18, 54: *l.-mine, metalum pl. Plin.*

**lead (v.):** 1. *To guide, conduct:* dūco, xi. *cum, 3:* with ref. to persons, *usū = to take with one (cf. Liv. 21, 1, med., ut duceretur in Hispaniam):* oft. of milit. movements, Caes. : *Liv. (pass.); to l. to prison or execution, in carcere, ad mortem d.* CIC. FIG.: *whither pleasure l.s, quo ducit voluptas*, Luer. 2, 258. *to l. any one to believe, aliquem ad credendum d.* CIC. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. So comps. adduco, *to bring to a place (often fig.); educe, to l. forth (esp. of milit. movements):* Caes. : *Liv. (pass.); reducere, to l. back; produco, to l. forward, into view; circundoco, to l. round; perdoco, to l. to the end, to a place appointed; traduco or traducere (esp. as milit. term), to l. over or past; subducere, to l. up (esp. from the rear, or up a hill; milit. term); v. TO BRING, BRING OUT, FORRER, etc. **II.** *To have the command of troops:* dūco, ducto: v. TO COMMAND (II. 1). **III.** *To go before:* anteoo, praeceo, etc.: v. TO GO BEFORE. **IV.** *To prevail upon:* addūco, etc.: v. TO INDUCE. **V.** *To pass, spend:* Phr.: *to l. an honest life, aetatem honeste agere*, CIC. SEN. 18, 62; *a literary life, actem in litteris agere*, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so with traduco: *to spend an idle life, vitam otiosam traducere*, CIC. SEN. 23, 82; or with adv. of manner, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 23 (but vitam agere refers simply to the activity of life at any given time; traduco, to the whole of its course): v. TO SPEND.*

**VI.** *Quasi-intrans., to tend in a certain direction:* tendo, tēndi, sum and tūm, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 541. Plin. FIG.: *that road l. to heaven, sic ita ad astrā* Virg. Aen. 9, 641.

**leaden:** *plumbēus (both lit. and fig.):* v. LEAD, SUBS.: *Join i. caudex, stipes, plumbēus, asinus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3.* See also LEAD (alij.).

**leader:** 1. *dix, dūcis, c. (in good or bad sense): to act as l. in anything, aliquos rei d. se praebere*, CIC. AM. 11, 37: *with Teucer for l.* Teucer d. (et auspice). Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27. 2. *Join: dux et magister; auctor, princeps, dux*, CIC. Oft. in milit. sense: v. GENERAL. 2. *ducted (usu. in milit. sense):* CIC. Tusc. 1, 17, init.: *of bees (= queen-bee), ducatores apum*, Virg. G. 4, 88: *in the public games, Suet. Tib. 6, extr.* 3. *actor (originator): they refused to be l.s of the war movement, auctores bellū esse nobleant*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, V. AUTHOR.

4. *princeps, epis, c. (cf. supr. 1): v. cīne. See also HEAD (VII.), Plur.*

**leader:** *obīdo: v. SIEGE.*

**leading (subs.):** *rima (any chink), to spring a l., perh. rimā agere, cf. CIC. ATT. 14, 9.* Virg. has, rimis fiscere, Aen. 1, 123; *(the ship) sprang a l., aquām haurire coepit foramine acto.*

**leading (v.):** 1. *perfuso, xi. xam, 12:* cf. Ter. EUN. 1, 2, 25, plenus rimarūm sum; hac atque illuc perfuso. (Pereffluo, Vuig. Hebr. ii. 1, is unclass.) 2. *māno, i.* Tac. A. 2, 23 (of ships). 3. *expr. by phr., humorē transmittere*, Col. 1, 6, ad. jn., cf. Sen. Ep. 59, 6, perforato animo et transmittente quicquid accepterat.

**leakage:** *expr. by perfuso: to make good l., \*quod perfluxit resarcere: v. TO LEAK.*

**leaky:** 1. *rimōsūs (full of chinks), l. boat, r. cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414; fig., a. l. ear (of one who cannot keep a*

*caput, e. g. artis (the principal thing)*, CIC. DE OR. 1, 29, 132 *l. thought in a letter, c. litterarum, id. Plb. 2, 21, 77.*

**leading-strings:** chiefly in fig. sense: *Phr.: when he was hardly out of l., \*quoniam vixim e cunabulis excessisset; nutritus tutela vixim liber.*

**leaf:** 1. *of a tree or plant:* 1. *folium:* CIC. Plin. FIG. *leaves of paper, chartarum folia, Plin. 37, 7, 29* (but Jahn reads *fila*). *Full of l., foliosus, Plin.* 2. *collect, frons, dis, f. (a mass of l.): to run all to l., in frondem luxuriare, Plin. 19, 6, 34 (young (half-grown) l.s, immatura f.* Quint. 12, 6, 3; V. FOLIAGE. *To be in l., frondēre, Virg. E. 3, 57; Col.: incept, frondescere, to come into l., CIC. TUSC. 1, 13, 17; Virg. II. of a book:* 1. *scēda or scida (a strip of papyrus paper, of whatever size): that not a single l. may be lost, ut scida ne qua deperat*, CIC. ATT. 1, 20, jn.: in Quint. 1, 8, 19, *indignas lectione schedas, the word is used much as we use volumes: so Mart. 4, extr, summa scheda is the end of a scroll:* Lach. Comment. Lach. 2. *página (the side of a scheda prepared for writing: a page): meton, a leaf:* Lach. Comment. Lach. p. 1. See also SHEET. (There seems to be no classical authority for folium in this sense: but it is used by modern Latinists, e.g. Orelli, pref. Veil. p. viii; Lach. Comment. Lach. p. 5, schedas sive folia dicere volumus.) Phr.: *'tis time to turn over a new l., nunc hic dies aliam vitam affert, alio mores postulat*, Ter. ANDR. 1, 2, 18.

III. *of metal:* *bractea: gold-l., auri b.*, Luer. 4, 729. *Dimin. bracteola, Juv.* See also PLATE. **IV.** *of a door, etc.:* in pl. *fores, valvae: v. DOOR.*

**leafless:** *foliis s. fronde (frondibus) nudatūs:* cf. CIC. TUSC. 1, 13, 37: *nudus, Sen. trag. (Folliis carēns, not having leaves at all.)*

**leafy:** 1. *frondosus (chiefly poet.):* *l. elm, f. ulmus, Virg. E. 2, 7, epith. of summer, id. G. 3, 246.* 2. *frondēs (poet.): l. groves, f. nemora, Virg. Ov.*

3. *frondifer, éra, crūm (only poet.):* Lach. Sen. trag. (Frondicomus, late: Prod.)

4. *foliōsus (having many leaves):* *frondosus=covered with foliage:* Plin.

**league (subs.):** 1. *A compact:*

1. *Iudeas, éris, n. (any treaty or covenant):* *usu better strengthened by societas, amicitia, etc.: they form a l. with Ambioriz, Ambioriz sibi societate et te f. jungunt*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2 v. TREATY. 2. *societas:* v. ALLIANCE, Phr.: *the Achaei l.* Achaeum concilium, Liv. 38, 38 (but the term concilium is oftener used of the assembly of the league, cf. Liv. 38, 34): the confederacy is oftener spoken of simply as Achaei; so, the *Aetolian l.* Aetoli, Liv. 38, pass.: *to enrol a city in such a l., urbem formulae juris (alicuius) facere, ib. c. 9, med.* **III.** *Three miles:* leuca, s. leuga (a Gallic measure = 1500 paces; Fr. lieue): Isid. Or. 15, 16: Amm.

**league (v.):** 1. *expr. by foedus, societas, and a verb:* v. TO ALIY, ALLIANCE. 2. *conjūro, i. with perf. part. conjuratus (leagued together):* Hor. OD. 1, 15, 7: *Liv., v. TO CONSPIRE.*

**leaguer:** *obīdo: v. SIEGE.*

**leading (v.):** *rima (any chink), to spring a l., perh. rimā agere, cf. CIC. ATT. 14, 9.* Virg. has, rimis fiscere, Aen. 1, 123; *(the ship) sprang a l., aquām haurire coepit foramine acto.*

**leading (v.):** 1. *perfuso, xi. xam, 12:* cf. Ter. EUN. 1, 2, 25, plenus rimarūm sum; hac atque illuc perfuso. (Pereffluo, Vuig. Hebr. ii. 1, is unclass.) 2. *māno, i.* Tac. A. 2, 23 (of ships). 3. *expr. by phr., humorē transmittere*, Col. 1, 6, ad. jn., cf. Sen. Ep. 59, 6, perforato animo et transmittente quicquid accepterat.

**leakage:** *expr. by perfuso: to make good l., \*quod perfluxit resarcere: v. TO LEAK.*

**leaky:** 1. *rimōsūs (full of chinks), l. boat, r. cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414; fig., a. l. ear (of one who cannot keep a*

**secret**, r. auris. Hor. **2.** *of a ship, ināmans per latera*. Tac. A. 2, 23. **3.** rimarum plenus. **v.** *TO LEAK, INFL.*

**lean** (*a-g*): **1.** mācer, cra, crum (with little flesh on the bones): *l. caws, in bones*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Hor. Also of meagre soil, Varr. Hor. **2.** strigōsus (*less strong than preced.*, and denoting oft. a temporary state: *in poor condition, that has lost flesh*): *horstē in rather a l. condition*, equi strigosiores, Liv. 27, 47. **ad init.**: (*a kid*) excessively *l.*, strigissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6. **extr.**: Cic. (nig.). *Join* strigosus et male habitus (*equus*), Sabinius in Gell. 4, 20.

**3.** exilis, ē (*thin, spare*): **v.** *THIN*, (Grælli = *slim, slender*, short of leanness cf. poet. in Forcelli, quarebam graciem, sed quae non macra fulset) Phr.: *to grow l.*, mācescere, mācescere, Varr. Col.: *frightfully l.*, vegrandi mācie torvidus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 9.

**lean** (*subs.*): *adipis expers caro* (?).

**lean** (*v.*): **1.** *To incline*, esp. so as to rest on something. **1.** nitor, sus, and xus, *i* (*to support oneself on*: *usu. with abl.*): *Ling. on a spear, hastili nixus*, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21; Virg.: the latter has, in bastam iñiti, Aen. 12, 398. Also comp. initor, also usu. with *abl.*: poet. also *dat.*: Caes. B. G. 2, 27; Liv. Ov. **2.** *incumbo, cibū, itum, 3* (*loll by in and acc or dat.*: latter chiefly poet.): *to l. (full) upon one's sword, in gladium i.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; *on a person (for support)*, in aliquam i., Curt. 6, 9, fin.: *with dat.*, Virg. E. 8, 16. **3.** applico, *i* (*with pron. refl.*): *they l. against trees, ad arbores se inclinant*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. **4.** *accino, i* (*with pron. refl.*: rare and poet.): *to l. towards any one, se a. in aliquem*, Ov. Met. 5, 72. Phr.: *rest, ling. on the elbow*, cubito remanente presso, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8.

**II. To deviate from the perpendicular:** **1.** inclino, inclinor, *i*: *Lucr. 2, 243*; cf. id. 6, 571; Virg. Aen. 12, 59. **2.** de cíno, *i* (*with pron. refl.* or as *intrans.*): *Lucr. 2, 250, sqq.* **III. To be disposed in any way:** *v. TO INCLINE (B., H.)*.

**leaning** (*adj.*): **1.** inclinatus: Virg. Aen. 12, 259. **2.** inclinis, *i* (*of the rare*: Val. Fl. (For fastigios, acclivis, v. SLOPING.)

**leanness:** **1.** mācie, ēi, *f.*: Cic.: Col. (cf. EMACIATED). N.B.—Macritas, macritudo, extre. rare, and to be avoided. **2.** expr. by strigosus, mācer: *v. LEAN (adj.)*.

**leaf** (*v.*): **1.** Lit.: sālio, *ii and ni, tum, 4*: *to l. (down) from a wall, s. di muro*, Liv. 24, 24: Virg. Fig.: *of the motion of a water-fall*, Virg. E. 5, 47; Hor. **II.** Fig.: exsulto, *i*: *to l. for joy, laetitia [gaudio] ex*, Cic.: *v. JOY (subs.)*.

**— down:** dēsillo, ni, sultum, 4: Caes. B. G. 4, 25: *From a ship, lib. 24; ex navi, lib. 25*; Cic. Phr.: *to make a horse l. down into a hollow way, equum in viam cavan demittere, dejicere*, Liv. 23, 47.

**— forth:** exsilio, prōsilio, 4: *v. TO SPRING FORTH.*

**— into, on, or upon:** **1.** insilio, 4, *to l. upon a horse*, in equum ins. Liv. 6, 7, med.; with acc. alone (*= in* o) or *dat.* (*= upon*): both poet.: *he leaped to tīna*, Actnam insuluit, Hor. A. P. 466: *to l. on any one's back*, tergo alieciuntis, Ov. M. 12, 346: with supra and acc., Phaedr. 1, 2, 20. **2.** *affilio, 4* (*to l. upon*: chiefly poet.): *to l. upon the walls of a city, moenibus urbis a.*, Ov. M. II, 526. Phr.: *he (Curtius) l'd into the gulf*, se in specum immisit, Liv. 7, 6.

**— over:** transilio, 4 (*with acc.*): Ov. F. 4, 831.

**leap** (*subs.*): saltus, ūs: *to take a l., g. dare*, Ov. M. 4, 552 (*saltu uti*, Cic. Sen. 6, 19, *to practise leaping*).

**leap-frog:** Phr.: *the boys play at l.*, *pueri in lusum varicatis cruribus alter alterius terga transiliunt*.

**leaping** (*part.*): may be expr. by saltuus, Gell. 9, 4, med.

**leaping** (*subs.*): saltus, ūs: **v. LEAP** (*subs.*)

**lean-year:** **1.** bisexiflī annus: Isid. Or. 6, 17, 25; also bisexus annus, Aug. **2.** intercalāris (*al. -arius*) annus: Plin. 2, 47, 48.

**learn:** **i.** *To gain knowledge or skill from teaching:* **1.** disco, didici, *i*; usu foll. by direct *acc.*: Cic. Caes.: *by infn., to learn to speak Latin, Latin loqui d.*, Sall. Jug. 101; Cic.: *with ellipsis of infn. to l. to play the lute, fidibus d.*, Cic. Sen. 7, extr.: *also by rel. clause; v. infr.* Comp. (1). condisco, *i* (*to l. thoroughly*: less freq.): Cic.: *Col. Ov. (2). edisco, 3* (*to l. by heart*): *to l. by rote a great number of lines, magnus numerus versuum e.* Caes. B. G. 14; **Cic.**: *also, to l. thoroughly*: *e.g., que inaduodum tractandum bellum forr., how the war would require to be carried on*, Liv. 23, 28. (3). addisco, *i* (*to l. in addition*). *to l. something new every day*, quotidie aliud aliud, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *to l. (another) language, ser monem, e.g. Germanicum ad.* Suet. Cal. 47: *sometimes appy. = simple verb; e.g. Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86. Q. Voluciu puer addicitor (sc. artem).* (4). dé disco, *i* (*to l. not to do something*): **v.** **TO UNLEARN.** (5). praedisco, *i* (*to l. beforehand*): Cic.: Virg. (6). perdisco, *i* (*to l. thoroughly*): Cic.: Tib. **2.** ae cipio, cēpi, ceptum, *i* (*from a teacher*): *to l. quickly what one is taught, qua tradidimus celeriter a.* Nep. Att. 1: *to be l'd (acquired by art as distinguished from natural gifys)*, arte accipi, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114. Phr.: *to l. a lesson from the experience of others, periculum ex alio facere [tibi quod ex us sit]*; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36: *believe one who has l'd from experience, experto crede*, Virg. Aen. 11, 283. **III. To get information, become aware:** **1.** cog noxi, nūxi, nūtum, *i*: **v. TO ASCERTAIN.** **2.** disco, *i* (*less freq. in this sense*): *folly by acc. and infn., or rel. clause; he ls that Litaricus had set out, dicit Litaricum profectum (esse)*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54; Cic. (Edisco in this sense, poet. *Ov.*) **3.** audio, 4: *v. TO HEAR (V.)*. **4.** certior fio: **v. TO INFORM (II).**

**learned:** **1.** doctus: *to be read (only) by the very l.*, a doctissimis legi, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; more freq. defined and qualified by other words: *no less l. in Greek than in Latin*, nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gr. 7; for which Hor. has, d. sermones utrinque linguae, Od. 3, 8, 5. so. doctus vir Gracis litteris eruditus, Cic. Br. jo. 114. *Very l. perrectus*, Cic. **2.** eruditus (*cultured and refined*: cf. Habicht, 277): cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, extr., non satius politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditus appellantur (*just before doctrinis instructis occurs as syn.*): *I have always been fond of learning and l. men, semper mihi et doctrina et e. homines placuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, extr.: a l. or a popular style, oratio e., popularis, Cic. Par. proem. 4. *Very l. pereruditus*, Cic. **3.** expr. by doctrina, and some other word: *e.g. doctrinā instructus (v. supr. 2)*: **d.** excitus (*accomplished, well-educated*), Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. **4.** littératus (*well acquainted with literature*): *a very l. (critic), (homo) littératus*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, med.: *i. in trifles, ineptis l.*, Sen. N. Q. 4, 13, init. **v. LITERARY.** Phr.: *a l. man, (homo) perrectus in litteris*, Cic. Br. 76, 264: *l. in antiquity, antiquitatis veterum scriptorum literatur peritus*, Cic. Br. 56, 205.*

**learnedly:** doctē, eruditē, littératē: Cic. (for syn. v. precd. art.).

**learner:** discipulus, disceps (only not in nom. sing.): L. G. § 638: **v. PUPIL.**

**learning:** **i.** *The act:* ger. of disco: **v. TO LEARN.** **II. LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED:** **1.** doctrina (either a separate branch of culture, or the whole collectively): *thoroughly acquainted with Grecian l.*, Græciis d. eruditus, Cic. Br. 67, init.: *adorned with every kind of l. and excellency, omni d. et virtute ornatisimus*, Cic. Ver. 3, 88, init.: *a man of immense classical l.*

**•omni antiquitatis veterumque scriptorum doctrina imbutus, instruccus (instructissimus) v. LEARNED (3).** (For great learning, Kr. givs., magna, multa, summa doctrina, but doctrina appears not to be used to denote a quality in the best age.) **2.** eruditio (est. learning as a whole, or as quality). quite without all l., omnino omnis e. expers, Cic. De Or. 2, init.: *to be stored with varied l., varia e. repletum esse*, Suet. Aug. 89: *several volumes, marked by varied l., variae e. aliquot volumina*, Id. Gr. 6: *a man of great l., summa eruditio vir.*

**3.** disciplina (course of study; culture): *Grec l.*, Græcia d., Suet. Aug. 89. **4.** littératē, arum (meton.=knowledge of literature): *he possessed much l., and that of no ordinary kind, erant in eo plurimae l., nec rae vulgares [sed interiores quaedam et recundatae]* Cic. Br. 76, 265: *possessing no l.*, *qui nullae omnina litterae sunt*. (Humanitas is general culture and refinement: litteratura, Cic. Ph. 2, 45, 116; is falsa lectio for litterae.)

**lense** (*subs.*): conductio (am hirking): Cic. Cœc. 12, 94: *se, to have a farm on l., fundum [in certum tempus] conductum habere*, cf. Cic. l. c. (The corresponding act on the part of the proprietor, is locatio: v. CONTRACT.)

**lease** (*v.*): condūco, lēco (correl. terms): v. precd. art.

**leasehold:** (lēdus) qui ex syngrapha in certum tempus conductur: v. precd. art.

**leash:** copūla: Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28: Apul.

**least** (*adj.*): minimus: v. LITTLE.

**least** (*adv.*): **1.** minime: *to be most pleasing or rather l. displeasing, placere maxime, vel dicam, minime displace*, Cic. Br. 57, init.: *when we l. thought, quin m. videbamur*, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6.

**2.** minimum (with verbs only): v. LEAST (IN THE).

**—, at:** **1.** minimum (opp. to at most, with words denoting quantity or number): *the disease will be very long continued*: *at l. for a year, morbus erit longissimus, m.que annus*, Cels. 2, 8, ad fin.: *three parts of l.*, tres m. partes, Quint. 5, 10, 5: Varr. **2.** saltem (emphasizing any particular word, like Gk. ye): *I entreat you, take from me this grief, or at l. diminish it, obsecro te, eripe mihi bunc dolorem, aut minue te, eripe mihi bunc dolorem, aut minue s.* Cic. Att. 9, 6, 4: Ter. Oft. with at: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, alio, si non bono saltem certa statu civitatis (if not good, at l. sure). **3.** certe (like precd.): *but once, or at l. not often, semel, aut non saep certe*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf. id. At. 16, 7, ad init., quamvis non fueris suasor, ... approbator certe suist (you at l. or certainly approved): v. CERTAINLY. **4.** attāmen, or separately, at tamen: *if not an equal, at l. an acceptable return, si non par, at gratum tamē munus*, Cic. Br. 45, 15: v. YET. **5.** quidēm (scarcely so emphatic as the Eng.): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 21, init., nihil same ex me quidēm (Gk. οὐτείς) audire potuisse, not from me at l. or at any rate: Pl.

**—, in the:** always after a negative: *not in the l.*, nihil (which may be strengthened by omnino, ne minimum quidēm, etc.); *not to be in the l. behind the Greeks*, Græciis nihil ecclere, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5; nihil omnino ecclere, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5. (N.B.—Minimum only with verbs: not adjl.)

**leather** (*subs.*): **1.** cōrlun (of hides, whether tanned or not): *things made out of l. or skin, que ex corio ac pelibus facta sunt*, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 84. (Oltener=HIDE.) **2.** alūta (tanned): *l. slightly tanned, a. tenerum coniectae*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oft. of things made of l., e.g. a l. apron, Mart. 7, 35, 1: a shoe, Ov. A. A. 3, 271. **3.** pellis, is, m. (untanned): *v. SKIN.*

**leather** (*adj.*): scortans: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 84: *a l. cushion, s. pulvinus*, Cels. 8, 12, Ov. Sometimes aluta may serve v. precd. art. (2).

**leather-bottle:** üter, tris, m.: Vlrg. Liv.: Plin.

**leather-dresser:** cōriārius, sūbac-  
arius; v. CURRIER, TANNER.

**leather:** v. LEATHER (*adj.*).

**leathery:** \*lentus alataeque naturam  
nabens.

**leave (v.):** I. *To suffer to remain;* forsake, abandon: 1. rēlinquo, liqui, etum, 3: he ls. C. *Fabius with two legions to protect the camp, C. Fabius cum legionibus duabus castris præsidio relinquit, Caes. re l. room for anything, alicui locum r. C. Quint. 15, 49: to l. one's home and kindred, domum propinquosque r., Caes. B. G. 1, 44; in latter sense, esp. poet. (N.B.—The simple verb *linquo* [never = to suffer to remain] is much less freq., and almost confined to the poets: e.g. *to l. the light of life*, vitalia fumis l., Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: in *de Or. 3, 46, 180*, however, we have, *linquimus naturam, artesque videndum, i.e. let us leave nature and look at art*; also, *linquere terram, Planic. 10, 26*, in a passage savouring of poetic diction.) 2. dērēlinquo, destituo, 3: v. TO ABANDON, DESERT.*

3. expr. by reliques with a verb (usu. facio: *to leave remaining*): what life and strength famine had left, quod reliquum vita vi-  
riuumque famae lecerat, Cic. *Verr. 5, 34, 89*: so, to l. nothing, nihil reliqui facere, Sall. Cat. 11, fin. 4. dēscēdo, ssi, ssum, 3 (foll. by ab, a; to part from; forsake: less freq. in this sense): his soldēres left him and returned home omnes ab eo discedunt, ac domum revertuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 12: Cic.: Dolabella's wife has left him (by divorce), uxor a Dolabellā dissedit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2 (in which sense also, digredior, Suet. Caes. 43). II. *To leave property, etc., at death:* 1. rēlinquo, 3: she left a daughter in her teens, filiam reliquit adolescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: he left 13 estates, fundos decem et tres reliquist, Cic. R. Am. 7, fin.: to l. any one heir, aliquem heredem r., Cic. 2. lego, 1: v. TO BEQUEATH. (Comp. relēgo, only in Dig.) Phr.: to l. a person one's whole property, aliquem heredem (ex asse) facere, Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40: I have had more than...left me, amplius, 1. hereditatus acciputum retuli, Cie. 1. c.

III. *To depart from:* 1. dēscēdo, 3 (foll. by ab, de, ex; and poet. abl. alone): never to l. any one's side, numquam a latere alicuius d., Cic. Ann. init.: to l. the forum, de foro d., Id. *Verr. 4, 65, extr.*: to l. Gaul, e Gallia d., id. *Ph. 8, 71*: Ov. (abl. alone). 2. excēdo, 3 (to quit a place or scene; not like discedo, to part from a person; foll. by ex or abl. alone, later by acc.): to l. Italy ex Italia ex, Cic. Ph. 12, 6, extr.: to l. the city, ubi ex, id. ad Br. 1, 15, ad med.; also urbem ex, Liv. 2, 37, ad fin. (but here and elsewhere the reading has been doubted, Forcell. s. v.). (N.B.—Decedo is to retire from a post of duty, e.g. from a province.) 3. digredior, gressus, 3 (about = discedo; and same constr.): Cic.: Caes. 4. éter-  
dior, 3 (about = excedo, and same constr.): Cic.: Caes. (N.B.—The comps. in -gredior indicate rather the first step in the act of leaving; those in -cedo, departure generally.) IV. *To entrust; permitto, mando, commendo, trādo: v. TO COMMIT, COMMEND.*

— **behind:** rēlinquo, 3: v. TO LEAVE, ABANDON.

— **off:** I. *To cease:* désimō, 3; if only for a time, intermitto, 3: v. TO CEASE. II. *To cease wearing:* pōno, pōsui, itum, 3: to l. off the toga praetexta and assume the virilis, praetexta posta, virilem togam s. puram induere: cf. Forcell. s. v. praetexta. (Leponore, to lay aside, i.e. temporarily: v. TO LAY ASIDE.) Fig.: to l. off bad habits, vitia pouere, Cic. *de Or. 3, 12, 46*.

— **out:** omittō, praetermitto, etc.: v. TO OMIT.

**leave (subs.):** I. *Departure; chiefly in phr., to take l.:* 1. rēnuntio, 1 (with dat.: only in later authors): to take l. of life, vitae r., Suet. Gal. 11. 2. valēre dico: cf. Suet. Aug. 53, discedens eodem modis sedentibus valere dixit, he took l.

of them without their rising. (Vale-  
dico, as one word, is without good au-  
thority.) 3. usu. better expr. by  
dīcēdo, dīgrēdior: i.e. to part from: q. v.

II. *Permission:* 1. permīsus (rare), with abl. permīsus: v. PERMISSIO. 2. pōtestas: in phr., to give any one l., alicui p. facere, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: foll. by genitive of ger., id. R. Am. 27, 73; by ut, id. Div. Verr. 14, 45. (Facultates dare, is simply to furnish an opportunity.) 3. cōpia (rare in this sense): l. was given to speak, data est (c. fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520; cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 21). 4. cōmūtās, us (l. of absence; strictly, as granted to soldiers): to give l. of absence, c. dare, Liv. 21, 21: v. FURLOUGH. In wider sense: l. to rest from, acqūescēdā continuātē laborum, Vell. 2, 99: Suet. 5, licēntia; v. LIBERTY. Plr.: by your l. (a parenthetical clause, introducing what might seem offensive), bona tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25; venia sit dicto, Plin. 5, 6, extr.: pace tui dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: to give l. permittere, concedere (the latter implying the concession of a favour): v. TO PERMIT, ALLOW.

**leaven (subs.):** fermentum: v. FER-  
MENT (I.).

**leaven (v.):** fermento, 1: v. TO FER-  
MENT.

**leavings:** rēliquiae (rell.): there would have been no l. (at the feast), relīquiarū nihil fuisse, Cic. Fam. 12, 4 init.: v. REMANT, REMAINS.

**lecherous:** libidinosus, sālax: v. LUSTFUL, LEWD.

**lecherousness:** libido: v. LUST.

**lectionary:** \*electionārium: only as t. t.: Du Cange, s. v.

**lecture (subs.):** I. audītio (strictly, as heard by students; but also generally): to attend l.s, auditions obire, Gell. 19, 3, init.: to sit in l.-rooms, attending to l.s, sedere in scholis auditioni operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6: to give exoteric l.s, ἔγρηγρας auditions facere, Gell. 20, 5. 2. acrēasias, i.s, f. Gr. ἀκράσιας: a lecture as composed or delivered: he delivered a l. and exhibited a model of a wall, acrasias fecit, exemplarque muri protulit, Vitruv. 10, 16 (22), 3: Suet. 3. schōla (Gr. σχολή) a term applied to literary and philosophical discussions generally: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8 where the scholars are in the form of dialogue): to deliver a l., (ex catbedra) s. aliquam explicare, Cic. Fin. 2, init.: to deliver a less formal l., scholam, scholas habere, Cic. Tusc. 1. c.

**lecture (v.):** I. *To deliver formal lectures:* 1. acrasias facio, scholas habeo: v. preceded art. 2. p̄aēlego, lēgi, etum, 3 (to read and explain an author): Quint. 1, 5, 11: Suet. 11. To reprove in an offensive manner: perh. corripio, 3: v. TO REBUKE.

**lecture-room:** 1. auditōrium: Auct. Dial. Op. 29: Quint. 2. sc̄hola (a place for learned instruction or conversation): Cic.: Plin.: v. SCHOOL. 3. p̄ergula (rare): Suet. Gr. 12.

**lecturer:** 1. expr. by phr.: he adopted the profession of a l. in mathematics, \*coepit scholas mathematicas habere: v. LECTURE. (N.B.—By no means acrasias as R. and A.) 2. p̄aēlego (one who reads and explains): Gell. 18, 5 (magister p̄aēlectoctor).

**ledge:** I. *A narrow shelf-like projection:* Phr.: a narrow l. of rock, quasi tabulatum quoddam saxi perangustum atque eminens: cf. Sall. Jug. 93, med., eminentibus saxis nitus, climbing by the help of projecting ledges of rock. II. *A prominent ridge of rocks:* dorsum: v. RIDGE.

**ledger:** cōdex accepti et expensi: Cic. R. Com. 2, 1, init.: to enter in a l., referre in codice accepti et expensi, Cie. 1. c. lee: Phr.: on the l.-side, \*a vento aversis: H. Steph. s. v. ὑπέρεψος: a l.-shore, \*litus vento expositionis.

**leech:** I. *The reptile:* 1. hīrudo ins., f. Cic.: Hor. (the common l., \*h. medicinalis, Linn.); 2. sanguisuga (a later name, Plin.): a l. that has

suckel its full, s. epota, Cels. 5, 27 16: Plin. II. A doctor: mēdicius: v. PHYSICIAN.

**leek:** porrūm: Plin. 19, 6, 33: Hor. leēr: [sc. limis oculis] aspiclo, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2: Ter.: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 76 limi et ut sic dicam, venerēi [oculi]: so Hor. has, obliquo oculo, Ep. 1, 14, 37, but the above expr. denote simply a sidelong glance.

**leering (adj.):** limus, obliquus: v. precep. art.

**leeringly:** limis s. obliquis oculis: v. TO LEER.

**lees:** faex, cis, f.: v. DREGS.

**left (part. adj.):** rēliquias: Ter.: Cic. oft. in neut. absol.: what is there l. for him to live for, quid est huic reliqui quod eum in vita had teatne? Cic. Sull. 31, extr.: To be l., resto, iti, 1: some times with reliquias: that there may b no reason l., ne causa illa restet reliqua Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: v. TO REMAIN.

**left (adj.):** 1. sinister, ira, trun (the usu. word): the l. hand, foot, side s. manus, pes, latus: Quint.: Caes. Cic. Hence, as subs., sinistra, the l. hand or side: the l. hand being hampered, impedita, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: on the right h., or the l., a dextra, a sinistra, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 85. 2. laevus (freq. in fig. sense, left-handed, awkward): the l. hand, l. manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: esp. poet.: Virg.: Ov. In angular sense: signs on the l. ore deemed propitious, laeva prospera putantur, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Also as subs., laeva, the l. hand or side (former perh. only poet.): before and behind, on the l. and on the right, ante et pone, ad l. et ad dexteram, Cic. Tim. 13, (Scævus not used in this sense)

**left-handed:** scaeva, ae, m.: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12 § 3. (The form scaeva occurs only as proper name.) Or expr. by circuml., qui sinistra quam dextra (manu) promptior est (cf. Cels. 7, pref. esse chirurgus debet manu... non minus sinistra quam dextra promptius): sinistra manu agilior ac validiore, Suet. Tib. 68; qui s. manu validius utitur, Ulp. Dig. 1. c.

**leg:** I. of a man or other animal: crins, crūris, n. (below the knee): Cic.: Virg. (The upper portion is femur: v. THIGH.) II. of a couch, etc.: pes, pēdis, m.: couches with oaken l.s, lectuli iliius p., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: Ov.

**legacy:** lēgātūm (usu. but not always pl.): the right to receive l.s, ius legata capiendi, Suet. Dom. 8, med. To leave a l., lēgo, 1: he left a l. of 40 millions to the people, legavit populo R. quadrangentes, Suet. Aug. 101: v. TO BEQUEATH.

**legacy-hunter:** 1. captātor: Juv. 10, 202: Hor. 2. hērēdipēta, ae, m.: Petr. 124.

**legal:** I. lēgitimū (prescribed by law): the l. time, age, etc., tempus, aetas l., Cic. also = relating to the laws: l. and civil disputes, l. et civiles controversies, Cic. Or. 34, 120: l. phrases, ceremonies, verba, ritus l., Gell. 2, lēgālis, e (relating to the laws: rare): o l. question, l. quaestio, Quint. 3, 5, 4.

3. secundum legem or leges, ex lege or legibus (acc. as one enactment is referred to, or several): v. ACCORDING TO. Phr.: to commence l. proceedings against any one, item alicui intendere, Cic. (v. ACTION, V.; LAW SUIT): a l. junction, legis fictio, Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 15.

**legalize:** Phr.: to propose (a law) legalising marriages between patricians and plebeians, ut connubium patribus cum plebe sit ferre, Liv. 4, 4, med.: sometimes sancte (ut quid legit) may serve: cf. Cic. Br. 1, 5, med., nec quominus id licet, nulla lex sainx.

**legally:** 1. legitime: Cic.: Juv. 2. lēge, lēgitimū: Ter.: Nep.

**legate:** lēgātūs: v. DEPUTY.

**legatee:** lēgātūris: Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14: Suet. Fem. a.: Ulp. Dig.

**legation:** lēgātō (act of sending a legatus): Cic. See also EBASSY.

**legend:** I. On a coin, etc.: inscriptio, titulus: v. INSCRIPTION. II. A fictitious narrative: fabula (gen-

term), *historia commenticia quae memoriā prodita est; v. FICTION.*

**legendary:** *commenticium (fictitious, q. v.); cf. preced. art.*

**leger-de-main:** *præstigiae, arum: v. JUGGLERY.*

**leggings:** *perh. ocreæ: Virg. Moret. 121. *Dressed in such, ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234.**

**legibility:** *expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.*

**legible:** *compositus ac clarus, i.e. well shapen and distinct: Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1 (of the hand-writing of Atticus). Or expr. by legi posse: v. TO READ.*

**legibly:** *\*commode ad legendum; ut commode legi possit.*

**legion:** *legio, omis, f.: Caes. : Cic. Dimin. legiuncula, a small, poor l., Liv. 35, 49, med. Belonging to a l., legionarius: v. LEGIONARY. (N.B.—Not used fig.; v. HOST.)*

**legionary (adj.):** *legiōnārius: Caes. As sube., the l.s. l. milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.*

**legislate:** *leges scribo (to draw up laws): Liv. 3, 32; condo, ib. c. 34, init.; do (of sovereign authority): cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 62 (legum datio); leges insti-tūto, Just. 3, 2.*

**legislation:** *1. expr. by verb. they devoted themselves to the work of l., legibus condendis opera dabatur, Liv. 3, 34, init.; by the l. of Solon, instituti Solonii legibus, Just. 3, 2. 2. legum datio: Cie. v. preced. art. (Legis latio is the proposing of a law.) 3. sometimes leges may serve: to establish as it were a new state by l. (of Solon), velut novam civitatem legibus condere, Just. 2, 7.*

**legislative:** *Phr.: a l. body, \*quis bus ius est legum scribendarum: v. TO LEGISLATE.*

**legislator:** *legum lator: Liv. 34, 31, fin. (legis lator = qui legum fert, cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, fin.). Or expr. by leges scribere, etc.: v. TO LEGISLATE.*

**legislature:** *\*ihi quis penes est cura legum scribendarum. (Not magistratus legibus scribendis, as R. and A.)*

**legitimacy:** *expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.*

**legitimate:** *I. According to law: legitimus: v. LEGAL. II. Born in wedlock: 1. légitimus: opp. to nothus, Quint. 3, 6, 96: Cic. Rep. 5, 5. 2. justa uxore natus: Cie. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: justo matrimonio: Iustis impiatis, cf. Cic. Rep. 1, c. susceptus: Just. 10, init.*

**III. Properly so called:** *perh. ger-mānus: v. GENUINE.*

**legitimately:** *légitimē: v. LEGALLY.*

**leguminous:** *Phr.: l. plants, legumi-na, um, n.: Cie.*

**leisure:** *1. otium (time not occupied with business): to have l. for anything, o. ad aliquid faciendum habere, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4 to spend one's l. in . . ., o. sumum consumere in . . . (with gerund), Cie. De Or. 2, 13, 57; also, otio abutio, to pass it away, id. Rep. 1, 9: literary l., o. litteratum, id. Tusc. 5, 36, fin.: if you are at l. (have time to spare), otium si sit, Pl. Hence, otiosus, at leisure, q. v. 2. tempus vacuum: Cie. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: for which, vacuum tempus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38.*

**—, at:** *1. otiosus (not taken up by business): to find a person at l., aliquem o. nancisi, Cie. Rep. 1, 9; id. Id. Off. 3, init. 2. vacuus (like freed, disengaged): as we are at l., quoniam vacui sumus, Cie. Leg. 1, 4, 13; esp. of time, v. precd. art. (2). 3. poet, iners, ritus l. hours, i. horae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 61: Ov. 4. subsecivus (with ref. to odd fragments of time, sawd from business): Cie.: Plin. min.: v. SPARE (adj.). Phr.: not at l., ocupatus, Cie. Sen. 10, 12: to be at l., (1) vicio, i. esp. with ref. to some object: if you have the l., si vacabis, Cie. Att. 12, 38: I am always at l. for philosophy, philosophiae semper vaco, id. Div. 1, 6, 11: also impers., vacat mihi, tibi, I. you have l., Plin. Ep. 9, 16 (fol. by inf.). (2) otior, i. (to take one's l.): Hor. S. 1, 6, 128: Cie. (3) cesso, i. (to have nothing to*

*do): Cic. Off. 3, init.; Hor. Join: nihil agere et cessare, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, fin.*

**leisurely (adj.):** *perh. lentus (usu. implying blame): v. SLOW.*

**leisurely (adv.):** *otiose: Cie.*

**lemon:** *\*citrus limon (i. e. the tree), Linn. (Kr.). The fruit, "pomum citrum.*

**lemonade:** *\*aqua limonata (Kr.).*

**lend:** *1. expr. by mutuus and a verb: to l. any one a large sum of money, alicui magnam dare pecuniam mutuam, Cic. Att. 11, 13: to ask any one to l. money, aliquem rogare in argumentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 76. 2. com-mōdo, i. (to oblige with the use of a thing; less freq. of money): to l. any one a cloak, alicui paenulam c. Quint. 6, 3, 64: to l. a house for a wedding, zedas ad nuptias c., Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Gai. Dig. 47, 2, 54. Fig.: to l. a patient car to culture, cultura patientem c. arirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. (Commodo may be used of any obliging act; mutuus implies an actual loan). Phr.: to l. assistance, ferre opem: Cie.: v. ASSISTANCE.*

**lender:** *1. qui pecuniam mutuam dat: v. TO LEND. See also TRSER.*

*2. commōdātor (of an article to be used and returned: legal term): Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 1.*

**length:** *1. longitudine (of space, or less freq. time): Caes. Cie. 2. expr. in length by longus: it was i. l. in l., tres longum (sc. terrum) babebat pedes, Liv. 21, 8, fin.: a trench 6 ft. in l., scorus longus pedum sex, Col. 5, 6, med.: a furrow 4 ft. in l., sucus in quattuor pedes longus, id. Arbor. 16 3. diuturnitas (of duration): l. of time, of peace, temporis, pacis d., Cie.: Caes. Als. absolt: long duration, Cie. Sen. 11, extr. 4. longinqua (of duration): l. of life, l. acutis, Ter. Heuc. 4, 2, 20. 5. prolixitas (great length: chiefly late): a serpent of immense l., serpens immensa p., Am. 7, 46, p. 250: great l. of time, p. temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22 § 3: Apul. 6. p̄oeritatis (in an upward direction): l. of neck (of swans), p. collarum, Cie.*

**—, at:** *1. After long delay: tandem: Ter.: Caes. Strengthened with jam, aliquando, denique: at l. ue grasp..., jam tandem predimus, Virg. Aen. 6, 61: so, tandem aliquando, Cie. Cat. 2, init. 2. dēnum (always preceded by nunc, tune, or a similar word): now at l. (= not till now) I reply to the letter, nunc d. describo his litteris..., Cie. Att. 16, 3, init. See also LAST (AT). 3. Copiously: l. fusē: Cie. Join: fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 57; fuse et copiose, id. Fin. 3, 7, extr. 2. late: Caes. B. C. 2, 12. Esp. with another syn., v. super. 3. plēu (fully): Plin.*

**lengthen:** *1. expr. by circumflex: Iphicrates l'd the sword, i. gladios longiores fecit, Nep. lph. 1: so with redditio: v. TO MAKE.*

*2. prōdico: xi, etiū, 3 (chiefly of duration): to l. life, vitam p., Nep. Att. 21: Cle.: v. TO PROLONG.*

*To l. a syllable, syllabam p., Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 12: Gr.*

**length-wise:** *in longitudinem: Cie. Tim. 7.*

**lengthy:** *1. longus: Auct. Dial. 22 (longus in narrationibus). 2. prōlixus: v. PROLIX.*

**leniency:** *lēnitas, clementia, man-suetudo: v. MILITANESS.*

**lenient:** *mitis, lēnis, clementis: v. MILD. Sometimes misericordia may serve, cf. Sall. Cat. 52, med., sint misericordes in turibus aerarii: v. MERCIFUL.*

*Tou l. o punishment, levior poena, cf. ib. 51, med. Phr.: to adopt the more l. interpretation, benignius interpretari, Dig.*

**leniently:** *perh. lēniter: v. MILDLY. To behave l. towards, miteni, miserly cordem esse, se praebere erga: v. LENIENT.*

**lenity:** *v. LENIENCY.*

**lens:** *pila vitrea, Plin. 36, 26, 67 199; p. crystallina, id. 37, 2, 10: cf. Lact. Ir. 10, med., orbem vitreum plenum*

*aqua si tenerus in sole, etc. (Kr. gives lentilena, referring to Cels. 2, 17, fin., where it denotes a kind of bottle; it may however be used as scient. t. t.)*

**lent:** *quadragesima: we observe but one l., nos unam q. Jejunamus, Hier. Ep. 41. Comitē esurates feriae: Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 8.*

**lenten:** *\*quadragesimālis, e: v. Du Cange, s. v. Pbr.: l. fare, perh. aridus victus, Cic. R. Am. 27, 75.*

**lentil:** *lens, ntis, f.: Plin. Plin. Also as dimin. lenticula, Cels.: Pall.*

**leoniæ:** *leoniās: l. appārātus, L species, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, ad init. Phr.: l. rēs, versus leoniī, M. L.*

**leopard:** *leopardus: Vulp. (Felis l. Linn.)*

**leper:** *(homo) leprōsus: Vulg. Matt. x. 8.*

**leprosy:** *lepræ, arum: Plin. 24, 8, 33; also sing., Vulg. Lev. xliii. (Scabies, Tac. II, 5, 4, is too general a term.)*

**leporous:** *leprōsus: Sedul.: Vulg.*

**less (adj.):** *minor, us v. LITTLE. Dimin. minūsculus, rather less, Cie. (oftener is rather small).*

**less (adv.):** *minus: poss much l., nedium, with subj.: much l. can you, n. tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45: Cie.: also without a verb expressed, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 8, vis in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, n. in mari: with ut added before the subj., Liv. 3, 14, fin. (nendum ut vis illa fieret). For nedium Tac. sometimes has, adeo non, adeo nunquam, cf. Ann. 6, 15, extr.*

**—, less (suffix):** *expr. by prefixes in, ex, or sometimes prep. sine: see the adj.*

**lessee:** *conductor (one who hires or rents): Pl.: Cie. Fem. -trix, Imp. Cod.*

**lesser:** *minuus, i. ūtum, 3; with comp. minimo, deninuo, deninuo (not dir.) etc. v. TO DIMINISH.*

**lessening:** *lēmīnūtio: Cie.: Quint. (Or expr. by verb.)*

**lesson:** *I. That which is taught or learned: Phr.: to give l.s in rhetoric, grammar, etc., rhetorican, grammaticam docere, Suet. Gr. 6: also praecepta (eloquentiae) tradere (i. e. to give theoretical instruction), ib. 7: to take l.s of any one, audire (magistrum), ib. 10 (v. TO LEARN): he began to give l.s, scholam aperuit, ib. 16. See also PRECIPIT, INSTRUCTION, LECTURE. II. By way of example or warning: dīcumentum: let him learn a l. from me, habeat me ipsum sibi dōcēto, Cie. Agr. 1, fin.: an impressive l. against trusting Roman faith, insigne d. que nūs fidē Romanae confidat, Liv. 21, 19, extr. III. A portion for reading: lectio: a book of such, \*lectionarium, M. L. IV. Task given to a pupil: pensum: to offend to l.s, \*pensum operare dare, in pensa incubere: v. TO ATTEND TO; DEVOTE ONESELF TO. Lessons dictated for learning, dictata, orūni: Cie. Fin. 4, 4, 10.*

**lessoner:** *lēcītātor, corrīll, term to conductor, v. LESSEE.*

**lest:** *nē: in certain cases, esp. before indep. pron. quis, ut quo (ne) with subj.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Diet. s. v. ne (5): Ter.: Cie. (the last appears never to use ut ne nc). Comps. (1). nēcīl, lest any where, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (nēcīl Romani copias transducēt) Liv. (2). nēcīnde, lest from any quarter, Liv. 22, 23, extr. (nēcīnde impetus in frumentatores fieret). See also THAT.*

**let:** *I. To suffer, allow: sino, pātor v. TO ALLOW (III). See also full, art. II. As periphr. for imperial mood:*

*1. expr. by 3 pers. sing. and pl., or 1 pers. pl. of pres. subj.; in negative commands, with nē v. L. G. §§ 419, 420, 445. 2. tāc, facito, with subj. (in formal prescriptions, etc.): let the poles be above in the sun, perticæ utl semper in sole sunt tacto, Col. 12, 39;*

*benignus interpretari, Dig. 1. leniently: perh. lēniter: v. MILDLY. To behave l. towards, miteni, miserly cordem esse, se praebere erga: v. LENIENT.*

**lenity:** *v. LENIENCY.*

**lens:** *pila vitrea, Plin. 36, 26, 67 199; p. crystallina, id. 37, 2, 10: cf. Lact. Ir. 10, med., orbem vitreum plenum*

*bour*, boves e., Col. 1, 7, *med.* In phr. *to let blood*: sanguinem mitto: v. *TO BLEED*.

**let alone:** 1. abstineo, 2; foll. by ab (*to refrain from meddling with*): Liv. 21, 6: more definitely, abs. manum: *can't you l. me alone, putting it me (= a me)* abstineas manum? Pl. Most. 2, 4, 10. 2. omittio, 3 (*after having begun*): Liv. 7, 29 (*Samnitis omissis Sidicinis Campanos adorti*): v. *TO ABANDON*.

— **down:** démitto, 3; v. *TO LOWER*.

— **fall:** demitto, emitto, 3; v. *FALL*.

(*TO LET*).

— **fly:** émittio, 3; v. *TO DISCHARGE*.

— **go:** dimitto, omittio, 3; v. *GO*

(*TO LET*).

— **in:** admitto, 3; v. *TO ADMIT*.

— **loose:** émittio, 3; v. *GO (TO LET)*.

— **off:** (?) explido, 3; v. *TO EX-*

*plode, DISCHARGE*.

— **out:** i. *To suffer to escape*; émittio, 3; v. *GO (TO LET)*. II. *To*

*lease:* éllico, 1; v. *TO LEASE*.

— **slip:** Phr.: *to let slip an oppor-*

*tunity, occasionem amittere*, l'er. Eun.

3, 5, 58.

**lethal:** létalēs, e. v. *FATAL*.

**lethargic:** 1. lēthargicus: Plin. As subs. = *a lethargic person*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30; Plin. 2. vēnētōs: Plin. 20, 4, 13. See also *BROWSY*.

**lethargy:** 1. vēnētūs (*a state of dulness or sleepiness*): *to suffer from l.* veterino teneri, cf. Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3. Fig. (more usu. sense): *the whole city is overcome with l.*, v. civitatem occupavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; Virg.: Hor. 2. lethargus (*the physical state only*): *to be suffering from profound l.*, i. grandi [in prose, gravi] op̄ pressum esse, Hor. S. 1, 3, 145; Plin. Phr.: *to be good for l.*, lethargici s. vēnētōs prodesse: v. *preced. art.* 3. torpor (*numbness*; hence *inactivity*): Tac. G. 46.

**lethean:** Lēthaeus: Virg. G. 1, 78.

**letter:** 1. *of the alphabet*: littēra: *to mark the l. A*, literam A imprimere, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 23; elsewhere, Tusc. 1, 26, 62, Cic. has, littērarum notae for the ls of the alphabet. Capital and running ls, \*l, unciales, curſive, M. L. (but unciales strictly refers only to the size of letters = majuscules). II. *That which is specially written*:

1. scriptum: *contrary to the law* from the law, contra s., Cic. Br. 39, 145: *to follow the l.* (opp. to the intention of language), s. sequi, ld. Caec. 2, 65.

2. praeſcriptum (*of instructions from a superior*): *to carry out orders to the l.*, omnia agere ad p., Caes. B. C. 3, 51. 3. littēra (rare in this sense): *to the l.* (= verbatim), ad l. Quint. 9, 1, 25; Vulg. 11. Cor. ii, 6 (opp. to sp̄ritus not class.), Jōin: verba et litterae, Cic. Caec. 1, c. 4. verba, orum: cf. supr. (II, 3). See also *LITERALLY*.

**An epistole:** 1. littērae, arum (the most freq. word in familiar language): *to post (lit. give to the letter-carrier) a letter*, litteras dare, Cic. Ep. pass.: *to receive one*, l. accipere, ib. pass.: *I have received a l. from my brother*, I. mihi a fratre allatae sunt, id. Att. 3, 26: *any letters?* equalis litterarum? ib. 2, 8: *no l. from you for so long!* abs te tam diu nihil litterarum ib. 1, 2. (N.B. — To denote two, three, etc., letters, the distrib. numerals must be used, e.g. tue tue littērae binæ, Cic. Att. 5, 3; or else epistola must be used, as is more freq. the case: cf. ib. 1, 13; 3, 15, etc.) 2. épistōla: *neglect in the matter of l.-writing*, negligētia epistolārum, Cic. Att. 1, 6: *to send no l. without something written about*, nullam e. sine [Cic. uses absque because of the preceding sine] argumento mittere, cf. ib. 1, 19, 1 *to write a long l. to any one*, longam e. ad aliquem scribere, id. Fam. 14, 2. Adj. epistolaris, e.g. charta, l.-paper, Mart. 14, 11, tem. 3. tabellae (*the tablets or leaves on which a l. was written*): cf. Liv. 45, 1, where a l. announcing victory is first called littērae laureatae, afterwards, as exhibited to the people, tabellae laureatae. 4. cō-

dicili (a short note): Cic: l'lin.: v. NOTE. IV. In pl. only, *learning*: littērāe, arum: v. LITERATUR, LÉAENING.

**letter-carrier:** tabellāris: Cic. Ep. pass.

**letter-case:** scrinīum: v. DESK.

**lettered** (adj.): littératus: v. LEARNED (4.).

**letter-writer:** P̄br.: *to be a great l..* plurimis scriptariis litteras; plurimārum esse epistolārum (litterarum would rather refer to knowledge of literature): cf. foll. art.

**letter-writing:** expr. by épistōla: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 6, negligētia epistolārum, neglect of l.: *to excel in l.*, \*in epistolis excelle (or perh. in \*epistolari generē excelle). See also *CORRESPONDENCE*.

**lettинг** (subs.): i.e. leasing, locātiō: Liv.: Col.

**lettuce:** lactūca: Hor.: Plin. Dimin. lactucula: *jus: a stalk of l.*, thyrus lactuculae, Suet. Aug. 77: Col. Abounding in l., lacutus, Diom.: a l.-seller, lacutarius, Diom.

**levant:** \*littera orientalia niedii quod dicitur maris; regiones eae que mari medio ab oriente adjacent.

**levée:** expr. by salūtatio: *to exclude any one from l.s*, aliquem publicā s. prohibere, Suet. Vesp. 4: cf. id. Aug. 55, promiscui salutatibus admittit bat et plebem, i.e. he held open l.s. The term originally referred to the receptions given in the morning by eminent citizens: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 20, mane salutatūs domi (I hold a l. in my own house) bonos viros multos... ubi salutatio deflexit (after the l. is over). A fuller expr. is officium salutatōis, Suet. Aug. 27, which however, like the single word, is equally applicable to a single complimentary call: also officium, as gen. term for a complimentary act, may sometimes serve: v. COMPLIMENT.

**level** (adj.): 1. plānus (most gen. term): Pl.: Caes. Jōin: aquus et planus [focus] Cic. Caec. 17, fin.; pl. et aquabilis, id. Tim. 5. 2. aquēs: Caes. Esp. in neut. absol., in aquo, on the l. ground, Liv. 5, 38: Tac. (Cf. supr.) 3. aquabilis, e (rare in this sense): v. supr. (1). See also EVEN (adj.). 4. aquālis, e (also rare): Ov. 5. libratus (in strictly scientific sense): it is his opinion that water is not (strictly l.) placed et aquam non esse l., Vitruv. 8, 5 (6).

**level** (subs.): 1. Horizontal position: librata collocatio, Vitruv. 8, 5 (6):

also, libratio, ib. § 3. *To take a l.*, librare, perlibrare, Vitruv. 1, c. Phr.: *to sink to the l. of the water*, ad aquilibrium aquarū mergi, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25, 5.

II. *An instrument for taking levels*:

Vitr. enumerates the following: libraria aquaria (a water-l.), dioptra (an optical l.), chorobates, ae (of a more elaborate kind), de Arctb. 8, 5 (6); add to these, aquāmentum, Varr. in Non. III. *An even surface*: plānus locus, plānities, etc. v. *preced. art.*; and PLAIN (subs.).

IV. *Usual or natural elevation*: Phr.: *to rise above the common l.*

\*egredi supra reliquias (cf. superergi, Tac. Agr. 1); praeter solitum (supra modum, in bad sense, cf. Tac. A. 14, 52): things will soon, find their l., \*brevi tempore omnia in suum locum revertentur.

V. *Position of equality*: Phr.: *to set on a l. with aequalis* (v. EQUAL): *to set on a l. with inferiors*, sc. cum inferioribus ex., Cic. Am. 20, init.: *the law puts quadrupeds on a l. with slaves*, lex servis ex. quadrupedes, Gai. Dig. 9, 2, 2: in same sense, adaequo: Cic.: Tac.

—, *to place on a*: exaequo, 1: v. *preced. art.* fin.

**level** (v.): 1. *To take a level*:

libr. 1: v. *preced. art.* (1.). II. *To make level or even*: complāno, 1. Catō, R. P. 159 in same sense, aequo: Virg. G. 1, 178. (Or expr. by circumst., planum facio, reddo: v. LEVEL, adj.). III. *To bring to the (level of) the ground*: 1. aequo, 1: *to destroy a city and l. it with the ground*, urbem excisam solo

aequo, Veil. 2, 4: Liv.: Tac. 2. ádae- quo, 1: Liv. 1, 29 (tecta solo ad.). 3. coaequo, 1: Sall. Cat. 20. 4. complāno, 1: Cic. (?) Dom. 38, 101: illit-

5. sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 (to lay flat, prostrate): to l. walls with the ram, muros arietē, Sall. Liv. 1, 29: cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 485, pronum sterne solo. (Oster diruo, everto, will be precise enough: cf. Liv. 4, 16, init.: v. TO FOLD DOWN.)

**leveler**: 1. *One skilled in leveling*: librator: libr. Plin. Ep. 10, 50 (70). II. *One who destroys distinctions*: expr. by exaequo, 1: v. LEVEL, subs. (V.).

**levelling** (subs.): librātiō, perlibrātiō: Vitr.

**levelness**: 1. plānities, éi (rare in abstr. sense): Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2 (p. magnitudine regionum). 2. aquāllitas: Sen. Ep. 53, 1 (aer. maris). Or expr. by adj.: v. LEVEL.

**lever**: vectis, is, m.: Caes.: Cic. The short arm of a l., lingua, lingula: Vitr.

**leverage**: Phr.: *(he did so) in order to obtain a l.*, \*quo majore momento r̄s inclinaretur; quo magis in modum vectis vires suas adhiberet.

**leveret**: \*pullus leporinus (ct pullus equinus, etc.). Lepus occurs in Vart. and Cic. in sense of a poor little hare; not a young one.

**leviable**: quod exigē potest: v. TO LEVEY.

**leviathan**: \*leviathan: Vulg. Job xl. 20 (but draco, Ps. ciii. 28).

**Levite**: Lévitēs or Levita, ae: Vulg.

**Levitical**: léviticus: Vulg.

**levity**: 1. perb. levitas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 61, amoratus levitatis (frividitatis): but the word denotes empty-mindedness, want of solidity of character generally. 2. with ref. to joking: jocūs, jocatio: nothing is more untimely than l. over important subjects, \*nihil intempestivis quam de robore gravibus jocatio: cease your l., \*omite jocos! v. JOKING.

**levy** (subs.): délectus, us: to hold a l., d. babere, Liv.

**levy** (v.): 1. *To raise troops*:

scribo, etc.: v. TO ENLIST. II. *To impose a tax*: 1. exigo, 3: v. TO EXACT.

2. impōr̄o, 1 (to order to furnish): he l.s the utmost possible number of troops of the whole province, toti prōvinciae quam maximum militum numerum imperat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: so, imp. civitatis obides, id. 7, 64. See also TO IMPOSE.

**lewd**: 1. incestus (impure, unchaste): l. discourse, i. sermo, Liv. 8, 28, med.: Hor.: Ov. 2. impudicus: l. women, imp. mulieres, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Pl. Jōin: impuri impudique, ib. 10.

3. impūrus: v. IMPURE. See also LICENTIOUS.

**lewdly**: incestē: Cic.: Suet.

**lewdness**: 1. incestus (unchaste indulgence): to commit l., inc. facere, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 72: cf. INCEST. 2. libido, imis, f.: v. LUST. 3. impudicitia: Tac. A. 5, 3 (esp. as here, of unnatural lust).

**lexicographer**: \*lexici conditor; or perh. lexicographus.

**lexicography**: expr. by lexica condere: v. *full. art.*

**lexicon**: \*lexicon, i.: M. L. (The terms onomasticon, etymologicum, are of more ancient use, but less comprehensive.)

**liable**: 1. obnoxius (both in legal sense, and generally): to be l. (to action or penalty) under a certain law, legē aliqua obn. esse, Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14: Pl.: l. a disease, morbe obn., Plin.

17, 24, 37 § 221: v. EXPOSED. 2. rēsus, a (legally bound): with gen., l. for the payment of a dower, dots rēsus, Plin. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 2. To be l. to decay, carie infestari, Col.: Plin.: to be l. to an action for injury, injuriarum actione teneri, Gai. Dig. 47, 10, 12.

**liability**: expr. by adj.: v. *preced. art.*

**liaison**: consuetudo stupri, Sall. Cat.

23.

**liar:** mendax, *ācīs* (strictly adj.): Quint. 4, 2, 91. Phr.: *a consummate deceiver and l.*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.

**libation:** 1. libātūmūnū, libāmēnū (*the offering of a portion of a sacrifice, to symbolize the devotion of the whole*): cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 246, where the libāmēnū consist of *brisiles from the forehead of a victim*: Cic.: *Just.* 2. libātō (=*preced.*): *Auct. Harusp.* 10, 21, 3, usu, better expr. by *libo*, 1 (*to offer a l.*) Virg. pass.

**libel:** neares pīr., famōsus libellus (*true or false*): v. *LAMPOON*. (Sometimes *fig.* = *a false charge* opprobrium talium, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; or simply, mendacium: v. *REPROACH*, LIE.)

**libellous:** famōsus, with libellus, etc.; v. *LAMPOON*. Phr. *such language is l.*, \*qui talia opprobria in aliquem dicit, tenetur injuriarum actione: cf. Dig. 47, 10 (*de injuriis et famosis libellis*): *to compose l. verses against any one, aliquem proculibus versibus diffamare*, Tac. A. 1, 72.

**libellously:** \*alterius in opprobrium.

**liberal:** I. *Free in giving:* 1. libērālis, e: *l. with money, pecuniae l.*, Sall. Cat. 7: with in and acc. of the person towards whom, Suet. Vesp. 7. Join: beneficis liberaliter: munificis et l.; largus, beneficus, 1. Cic.

2. largus (in good or bad sense; including both the liberalis and the prodigus, Cic. Orl. 2, 16, 55): Tac. 3. bēnignus (*bounteous, generous*; opp. to malignus): v. *GENEROUS* (11, 2). 4. mēnūficus (usu. on a large scale): to be *l. in giving*, m. esse in dando, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: cf. *supr.* (1). Phr.: *to be l. with what is not one's own*, largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, ad fin. II. Abundant: largus: v. *cōtorius*. III. Appertaining to free citizens: Phr.: *the l. arts, liberales artes*; liberales doctrinae ingenuaeque, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; ingenua studia atque artes, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48; ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21. IV. *Free, unbiased:* ingenuus, candidus, v. *CANDID*.

**liberality:** I. *In giving:* 1. libērālitas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 7, beneficentia, quā eadem liberalitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet (strictly, liberalitas is open-handedness; beneficentia, active kindness; benignitas, generosity): sometimes = *an act of l.*, Suet. Hor. med. 2. largitis (stronger than precd.): *excessive l.*, nūnia l., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32; Cic. 3. mēnūficitus (cf. LIBERAL, 1, 4): Cic. 4. bēnignitas: v. *supr.* (1). II. *In thinking:* animus nullus destinatus sententia ad dictus, cf. Cic. Fusc. 2, 2, 5; nullus in verba jurare addictus, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14; \*nūbil praejudicis secum affers (v. PREJUDICE). See also *CANDOUR*.

**liberally:** I. *Bountifully:* liberaliter; large et liberaliter; benignus; munificis: Cie.: for syn. v. precd. art. II. *As becomes a free citizen:* liberaliter: e. g. eduvatus: Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. LIBERAL (11).

**liberate:** I. *To free, release:* solvo, liberō, etc.: v. *TO RELEASE, FREE*. II. *To manumit:* mānūmitto, etc.: v. *TO MANUMIT*.

**liberated** (part. adj.): Phr.: *a l. slave, pīleatus (wearing the cap of liberty)*, cf. Suet. Ner. fin.: Liv.: v. *FREEDMAN*.

**liberation:** libērātiō: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: v. *TO FREE*).

**liberator:** 1. libētātōr: *our l.s* (Brutus amūt l'assīns), nostrī l., Cic. Att. 14, 12: 1. 2. a sētor (*one who legally asserts the freedom of a person held to bo<sup>n</sup>dage*): cf. Suet. Gal. 9, ut humānē generi asse lōrem ducēre accommodat, i. e. the l. and leader of the human race: Liv. 3, 46 (in primary sense).

**libertine** (adj.): libertīnus (*of the class of f. freedom*): Liv.: Hor.

**libertine** (subs.): gānōc, adulter, homo libidinosus: v. *RAKE, DEBAUCHEE*

libertinism: mores dissoluti: v. PROFLIGACY.

**liberty:** 1. libertas: v. *FREEDOM*. 2. meton. pilēus, pīlēnum (lit. the cap of l.): *to call the slaves to l.*, servos ad p. vocare, Liv. 14, 31, fin. Phr.: *to take l.s with any one*, licētūs, liberius, tamiliarius se in aliquem gerere, cf. Cic. Coel. 21, 57.

—, to be at: licēt, uit, 2 (with dat. of Eng. subject): Ter.: Cic. When the inf. esse follows with an adj., the latter is regularly in *acc.*, but may also be in *dat.*: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. licēt. Phr.: *I am (still) at l. (to act)*, i. e. have not committed myself, milii integrum est, Cic. Att. 15, 24. *I shall be at l. to publish (the book) or suppress it*, erit liberum nobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: cf. FREE (1, 2).

**libidinous:** libidinosus: v. LEWD.

**librarian:** bibliothēcāris (late): M. Ann. More strictly class. bibliotheque praefectus, Rubink. in Kr.; qui bibliothēca praeſectus, Suet. Gr. 20; qui supra bibliothēcam est, Vitr. lib. 7, § 5: also, (servus) bibliothēca, Inser. in Forcell. *To appoint l.*, aliquē supra bibliothēcam constitutere, Vitri. 1. c. § 7.

**library:** bibliothēca (*both the place and the books*): *to take care of a l.*, b. tractare, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: *to get together a l.*, b. confidere, id. Att. 1, 7, 1, *to form a public l.*, b. instituere, Vitr. lib. 7, § 4: *to arrange a l.*, b. ordinare, Suet. Gr. 21. *Domin.* bibliothēca, a small l., Symm.: relating to a l., bibliothēcis, Sid. Phr.: *to leave one's l. to any one*, libros alium legare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 52 (bibliothēcam legare may refer to the book-cases only: Dig. 1. c.).

**libration:** librātiō: Vitr.

**license (subs.):** I. *Leave, liberty:* v. LEAVE (subs.). II. *Excess of liberty:* licētūs: *unbound and intolerable l.*, infinita atque intolerabili l., Cic. Agr. 1, 15: *Ter. of: style, poetical l., poetarum l.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; *l. poetica, Lact.*

III. *Legal permission:* \*potestas per litteras data (Kr.).

**license (v.):** \*potestatēm do: v. precd. art. (111.).

**licentious:** \*licētūtās: (as t. t.).

**licentious:** I. *Using freedom to excess:* licēs, ntis (infreq.): Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 185; Gell. 2. *Indulging in forbidden pleasures:* 1. impudēcūs (parum pudicus, Cat. 16, 8): Cic.: v. LEWD. 2. pētūlans, ntis (too forward and free): Cic. Par. 3, 1, 10: somewhat b. petulantia (carmina), Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4. 3. incestus (impure): v. LEWD.

4. ad res Veneras interperans, Suet. Hor. med.: effusus in Venerem, Liv. 29, 23; libidine accusens (a strong expr.), Salt. Cat. 25. Phr.: *to paint l. pictures*, libidines pingere, Plin. 33, pref. § 5.

**licentiously:** impudēcūs, pētūlans (in this sense, mostly late), etc.: v. WANTONLY, LEWDLY.

**licentiousness:** I. *Excessive freedom:* licētūs: v. LICENSE. II. *Sensual vice:* 1. libido, inīs, f. (sensual appetite, lust): *to give way to (indulge in)* libido, libidini parere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, init. Sall.: cf. LICENTIOUS, fin. (N.B.—The pl. expresses habitual character): cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 52, 115, contere huius libidinis cum continentia alterius, compare the l. of the one with the virtue of the other: cf. l. G. § 59.) 2. impudēcūs: v. LEWDNESS. 3. meton. Vénus, éris, f.: Liv.: cf. LICENTIOUS, fin. 4. pētūlans (oftener = impertinence, sauciness): Cic. sen. 11, 37 (ut petulantia, ut libido magis est adolescentium quam senum).

**lichen:** liēnū, éniś, m.: more fully, lichen herba (acc. to Plin.), so called from its curing a skin-disease of the same name): Plin. 26, 4, 10. Perb. also fucus: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**lick:** I. lambo, l. (of the natural use of the tongue): Cic.: Ov.: *to l. into shape*, figurare lambendo, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 126; lambendo in artus fingere, Ov.

libertinism: mores dissoluti: v. PROFLIGACY.

**liberty:** 1. libertas: v. FREEDOM. 2. meton. pilēus, pīlēnum (lit. the cap of l.): *to call the slaves to l.*, servos ad p. vocare, Liv. 14, 31, fin. Phr.: *to take l.s with any one*, licētūs, liberius, tamiliarius se in aliquem gerere, cf. Cic. Coel. 21, 57.

—, to be at: licēt, uit, 2 (with dat. of Eng. subject): Ter.: Cic. When the inf. esse follows with an adj., the latter is regularly in *acc.*, but may also be in *dat.*: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. licēt. Phr.: *I am (still) at l. (to act)*, i. e. have not committed myself, milii integrum est, Cic. Att. 15, 24. *I shall be at l. to publish (the book) or suppress it*, erit liberum nobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: cf. FREE (1, 2).

**lickerish:** v. DAINTY.

**licorice:** gl̄ycyr̄rhiza or -on: Plin.: M. L. also, pure Lat. dulcis radix, Cels. 5, 23, 1; and liquorita, Veg. Vet. 4, 9, fin.

**lictor:** lictor, orbiſ: Cic., Liv.

**lid:** 1. operūm: Cic. N. D. 2 54, 136. 2. opērūm: Plin. 2, 51, 52. Of the eye l., opērūm oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64 § 156. See also EYE-LID.

**lie (subs.):** mendacium: *to tell a l.*, m. dicere, Nep. Att. 15 *a great and shameless l.*, magnū et impudens m., Cic. Clu. 65, 163. *Dimin.*, mendaculum or -unculum: id. de Or. 1, 59, 141. *To tell a l.*, mentiri: v. ill. art.

**lie (v.):** i.e. *to speak falsely*: mention, 4; *not to l. even in joke*, ne joco quidem m., Nep. Ep. 3: *to l. over a thing*, in aliqua re m., Cic. Att. 12, 21, 4 (but the word is less coarse than the Eng., being oft. = *to deceive, misrepresent, speak erroneously*). Comp. emētor, to invent and put forth lies, Cic.

**lie (v.):** correl. to lay (v. v.): I. To be in a horizontal position: jaceo, ui 2 (usu. of inanimate things; but also of persons, to denote a temporary position): *the apples l. beneath the tree*, sub arbore pīma, Virg. E. 7, 54 *to l. on the ground to do anything*, j. humi ad aquilid faciendum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: *for sleep*, Liv. 21, 4. II. To rest in a recumbent posture: cībo, ui, Itum, i: *to l. in a litter*, in lectica c., Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 51: *to l. on one's face, one's back*, in faciem, supinū, c., Juv. 3, 280 *olt. with ref. to illness*: v. ILL (1 be). Comp. recībo, recūbo, accūbo, accūculo (the forms in cumbro denoting the act; those in cubo the state): v. TO RECLINE. Frequent, cubito, i (rare): Pl.: Cic. III. To be deposited in a grave: Phr.: here lies he, hic est ille situs, Enn. in Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: Liv.: *on tombs, often abbreviated thus*, H. S. E.—hic situs est v. Forcell. s. v. (Hic jacet appears to be a modernism.) IV. To be situated: 1. expr. by situs, pōstus: v. situated. 2. jaceo, 2 (rare): *this country l.s beyond Cappadocia*, quae genj s. supra Cappadociam, Nep. Dad. 4 Plin. 3, specto, 1: v. TO LOOK TOWARDS

V. Mili, l. l., to be in quarters: Phr.: *to l. encamped anywhere*, aleculi stativa habere, Liv. 2, 52, med.: with the notion of inaction, milites stativi castris habere, Salt. Jug. 44 VI. To depend upon: Phr.: *as far as in me l.s. quantum in me est*, Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, init.; quantum est sicut in nobis, id. Arch. 1, 1; quantum pōtēro (with ref. to the future), id. Fam. 5, 13, fin.; pro virili parte, id. Sext. 68, init. (pro viribus = in proportion to your powers, Cic. Sen. 9, 27). *you know how much l.s in speed, scis quantum sit in celeritate*, id. Br. 1, 15, fin. VII. To consist: Phr.: contineo, tentus, 2 (to be involved, bound up in): *in this one virtue l. all the rest*, hac una virtute omnes virtutes continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v. TO BIND (v. II)): *the point where a cause really l.s. cardo causae*, Quint. 5, 12, 3. VIII. To be sustainable in law: compētū, ivl, itum, 3: *an action for theft l. l.*, furti actionem c., Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 45. (The same sense may be expr. by actionem habere, the subject being the person who brings the action, ib. § 41.) *l'r. here no action for theft can l.*, haec furti non admittunt actionem, ib. § 36.

— between: 1. Interjaceo, 2 (fol. by dat., inter and acc., or less freq. acc. alone: or abs.): *the plain ling. between the Tiber and the walls of Rome*, campus interiacens Tiberi ac moenibus

Romae, Liv. 21, 30, *extr.*: Plin. 2. expr. by *interjectus* (*lying between*): Caes. B. G. 2, 22.

**lie down:** décambo, cibui, iūtum, 3 (of the act of *lying down*): Geil. 18, 10: also simply to *recline*, Cic.: Suet. *To l. down again*, recumbō, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57.

— **ill:** jācēo, cūbō: v. *ILL* (to be). — **in:** i.e. with *childbirth*: parturio, 4: v. LABOUR (III).

— **in wait:** insidior, 1 (with *dat.*): Cic.

— **near:** adjaceo, 2: v. ADJACENT. — **on or upon:** 1. inēcubo, 1 (with *dat.* or *prep.*): to *l. (sleep) on straw*, stramantis i., Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: with super and *acc.*, Sen. V. B. 25, 2. 2. superincubō, 1 (rare): Liv. 22, 51.

— **over:** i.e. to be put off: pass. of *differo*: v. TO POSTPONE.

— **to:** naut. term: perh. cursum (navis) intibeo: v. TO CHECK.

— **with:** i.e. *sexually*, concubō, 1: Ter.: Cic. also concubū, 3: Ov.: Juv.

**lief:** Phr.: *I had as l. stay as go,* nea mil interest utrum manean an proficisci: v. INDIFFERENT (L., Phr.).

**liege:** fidēlis (*dependent*, *vassal*), Lib. Feud. *pass.*: *l. lord*, dominus, ib.

**lien:** perh. pignus or hypothēca: cf. Marc. Dig. 20, 1, 16, fin., potest it fieri *pignoris datio hypothecare*, ut si intra certum tempus non sit soluta pecunia, jure emptoris possidat rem; see also MORTGAGE. Phr.: *the creditor has no l. on such things*, minime [ea] creditoribus obligata esse, Dig. l. c. § 26, fin.

**lier-in-wait:** insidiator: Cic. Also part. of *insidiator*: cf. L. G. § 638.

**lieu:** Phr.: *in l. of, loco, with gen.*: v. INSTEAD OF (I, 2).

**lieutenant:** legatus (*the locum tenens of a commander in chief*): Caes. *pass.* (N.B.—it is impossible to express accurately the status of the regimental officer so called).

**life:** 1. *Of men or animals:*

1. vita (gen. term): *the l. of animals*, v. animantum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: *man's physical l.*, v. quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc. 9, 28: *to take away any one's l.*, v. alieni eripere, Cic. Ph. 2, 24, 60; adiunere, id. Pl. 42, 10; auferre, id. Sen. 19, 71: *to quit l.*, vita excedere; cedere e vita, etc. (v. TO DIE): *to come to l. again*, reviviscere, Cic.: *to sacrifice one's l. freely*, v. protundere, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 2. 2. anima (*the vital principle, not involving intelligence*): sometimes used = vita: cf. Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18, de vestra vita, de conjugio vestrum ac liberorum anima (to avoid repetition): more freq. = *merit*; cf. Salt. Jug. 14, med., paul quibus relata est anima: v. BREATH. *Domin animula, a spark of l.* (fig.), Cic. Att. 7, 9, init. 3. sālus, ūtis, f. (*of one whose life is endangered by illness or other causes*): without hope of saving l., sine spe salutis, Nep. Att. 21: *not to save l. but to destroy it*, non ad salutem sed ad necem, Auct. Har. Resp. 16, extr. Phr.: *'tis not a matter of l. and death with him*, non capitū ejus res agitur, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26: *early l.*, iniens aetas, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; prima aetas, Suet. Caes. 30: *the prime of l.*, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14, 48; constans aetas, ib. 10, 33: *the decline of l.*, senectus, ib.; more precisely, deterior aetas (poet.), Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 1. II. *Human life, as a period of time:* aetas: v. LIFETIME. III. *Human life, as including actions and character:* vita: *the l.s of eminent commanders*, vita excellentium imperitorum, Nep. prep. extr.: l. and character, v., mores, Liv. 40, 16, init.: *an honourable, disgraceful l.*, vita honesta, turpis, Cic. *pass.* IV. *Animating spirit, vivacity:* 1. vigor (rather stronger than the Eng.): *the same l. (energy) in his looks*, idem v. in vultu, Liv. 21, 4: v. VIGOR. 2. sūcus or succus (lit. juice, sap): *to drain away all the l. of genius*, omnem s. ingenii bilbere, Quint. lib. 1, proœm., § 24 (said of the effect of too much technicality):

Cic. Or. 23, 76. Join: sucus et sanguis [civitatis], Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6. 3. alacritas: v. ALACRITY, CHEERFULNESS. 4. viriditas (*young, fresh l.*): Cic. Am. 3, 11. Phr.: *tolose l.*, languescere (de oratore), Cic. Sen. 9, 28: see also TO FLAG. V. *The reality*; of living things: Phr.: *to paint from the l.*, perh. ipsa corpora oculos posita pingendo exprimere; ipsorum corporum pingendis imaginem exprimere. Fig.: *to the l.*, *\*ad ipsam rel speciem* (?). See also GRAPHIC, GRAPHICALY.

**life-blood:** sucus et sanguis (fig.): v. LIFE (IV, 2).

**life-boat:** \*navicula salutifera (?).

**life-giving:** 1. almus (*giving or sustaining life*: poet.): cf. Lucr. 1, 2 (alma Venus), Hor. Car. Saec. 9 (alme Sol). 2. vitális, e (connected in any way with life): l. power (of heat), vis v., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. Phr.: l. power, procreando vis et causa gignendi, ib. 10, ext.

**life-guard:** stipatores corporis, corporis custodes (late): v. BODY-GUARD.

**life-insurance:** v. INSURANCE.

**lifeless:** 1. Lit.: 1. inánimus, inanimatus: v. INANIMATE. 2. exánimis, e; or -ōs, a, um (*that has been deprived of life*): the precd. words being used of things naturally without it: chiefly poet.): *the dove fell l.*, columba decidit examinis, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: but exanimus corpus, ib. 1, 484: Liv. 25, 34, ad fin. (examinem): Tac. In same sense, less freq. exanimatus: Liv. 9, 1: Lucr. 3, exp. to be l. by vita carere, vita experte esse: v. WITHOUT (to be).

II. Fig.: 1. exsanguis, e: Join: aridum et exsanguis [orationis genus], Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; exs. et attritus (lifeless and weak), Tac. Dial. 18. 2. frigidus: v. FLAT, DULL.

**lifelessly:** frigide: Cic.

**lifetimē:** 1. aetas once in a l., singulis aetatisibus, Cic. Br. fin.: *a l. would hardly suffice*, vix hominis aetas esset sufficiens, cf. Suet. Vespa. 10, 2, aevum (chiefly poet.): cf. Salt. Jug. init., aevi brevis, enjoying a brief l.: Lucr. 10.

**lift (v.):** tollo, attollo, sublēvo, etc.: v. TO RAISE.

**lift (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. TO RAISE.

**ligament:** 1. Anything that binds or ties: ligamentum, ligamen: v. BANDAGE. II. Anatomical t. t.: ligamentum: needed for precision: Kr. gives commissura: but see JOINT (I).

**light (subs.):** I. *The medium of vision:* 1. lux, lūcis, f. (any kind of light sooner): Cic.: Virg. 2. lumen, līmis, n. (in this sense, esp. poet.; though found also in prose): *the moon is illuminated by the l. of the sun*, luna solis lumine colistratur, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 1: *to put pictures in a good l.*, tabulas pictas in bono l. collare, id. Br. 75, 26: Lucr. Virg. 1. *That which gives light:* 1. lumen (either a natural luminary or a candle, lamp, etc.): *to put a l. near one*, i. apponere, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: *to call for a book and a l.*, librū cum l. poscere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: Liv. 2. *lucerna (usu. a lamp): my l. fails me (goes out)*, l. me deserit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, fin.: before the l.s are brought in (= before night), ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. See also LAMP, CANDLE. III. *Accessibility of light:* lumen: esp. in pl., to denote the extent to which a building admits the free light: Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179: *to block up any one's l.*, lumenibus alijs cuius obstruere, Or. pro Dom. 44, 115 cf. supr. (I, 2).

IV. *An aperture for admitting l.*: lumen: stabiles do not require l.s on the north side, stabiles non gent Septentrionis lumenibus, Pall. 1, 21: *Vitri*. V. *In painting, as opp. to shade:* lumen: he invented l. and shade, lumen atque umbras inventi, Piln. 35, 11: Piln. Ep.: comp. Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 101, where umbra is opp. to quod est illuminatum.

VI. Fig.: *public view: lux: to bring secret things to l.* res occultas aperire atque in lucem proferre, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 62. See also TO REVEAL, DISCLOSE. Phr.: *to come to l.* palam fieri, Cic.: Nep.: *to see the l.* (of a publication), manare, Cic.

VII. Fig.: *illustration, means of understanding:* Phr.: *to throw l. upon (obscure) things*, lumen adhibere rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50 (lumen adferre, is to bring help, id. Man. 12, 23; Att. 2, 1, 1): *the consuls got more l. upon the matter*, dilucere res magis consulibus, Liv. 3, 16, init. See also TO ILLUSTRATE, EXPLAIN.

VIII. Fig.: *construction:* Phr.: *to look at anything in a favourable or unfavourable l.*, aliquid in mitorem s. deteriore partem interpretari: v. CONSTRUCTION (IV).

**light (adj.):** I. *Not dark:* illustris, e (ol rooms, places, etc.); Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95 (illustria domicia): Col. Phr.: *to become l.*, lūscet (-iscit), 3: as it began to grow l. (as day dawned), quoniam lūsceret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med.: Liv. Comp. dilucuit (to begin to grow l.): Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 3, init.: Liv. See also BRIGHT. II. Of colours, opp. to sombre, dark: perh. candidus (*of a bright white*): v. FAIR (I), WHITE. Sometimes dilutus (opp. to satr, full or deep in hue) may serve: e.g., a l. red, dilutus rubor, Piln. 22, 22, 46: Cels.: also pallidus, albūs, albidus: v. PALE, WHITE, WHITISH.

III. *Not heavy:* lēvis, e (both lit. and fiz.): Cic.: Hor.: Virg.

IV. *Of food, easy of digestion:* lēvis (opp. to gravis): Cels. 2, 18, med.: Hor. (as facili ad concoquendum).

V. *Of soil:* opp. to stiff, heavy: rēsolutus, sōlūtus (opp. to spissus, densus): Col. 2, 2.

VI. Fig.: *free and gay:* v. TRIFLING, PRIVOLOUS. See also foli, artt.

**light (c.):** I. *To set light to:* accendo, di, sum, 3: to l. a lamp, lucernam, a, Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: Cic. II. *To furnish with light:* illustro, i: a dungeon l'd by narrow windows, ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, init. Phr.: *the hall was l'd with lamps*, atrium lucernis accessus factum est illustrare; in atrio lucem præbeant lucernae, lychnuchi, fulinal (v. LAMP): the Campus was l'd up with torches, colubant per Campum faces, Tac. A. 3, 4.

**light upon:** offendō, incido, 3: v. TO FALL IN WITH.

**become:** lūscisco, 3: v. LIGHT, adj. (I).

—, make: illustro, collusto: v. TO ILLUMINE.

— of, make: parv pendo: v. LIGHTLY (V.).

**— armed (adj.):** I. lēvis armaturae (gen. of description): the l. Numidians, l. armaturae Numidae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: et ib. 7, 80, expediti (sc. milites) l. armaturae, i.e. l. armed troops without baggage or other encumbrance. (N.B.—Levis armatura freq. occurs as collect, subs. = light-armed troops, as distinct from the regular infantry: cf. Cic. Br. 37, init., equites, pedites, l. armatura: Veg.)

II. lēvis, e (not in Caes. or Cic.): Liv. 8, 8, med. (leves autem, qui hastam tantum gaesaque gerent, vocabantur). 3. leviter armatus: Curt. 4, 13, ad fin.

— coloured: albidus: very l. matter, albiddissimum pus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

**lighten:** A. Trans.: I. *To illuminate:* illustro, collusto: v. TO ILLUMINE.

II. *To make less heavy:* 1. lēvo, i (esp. fig.): to l. a journey by conversation, viam sermones l., Virg. Aen. 8, 109: to l. caves, molestias l., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: v. TO RELIEVE.

2. exōnero, i (to unbend): to l. a vessel by throwing part of the cargo overboard, navem jactu ex., Sen. Rhet.: for which the more usu. phr. is jacturam facere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: in legal lang. more fully, levandae navis gratia jactum mercum facere, Lex in Dig. 14, 2, 1: also jactum facere, Vulg. Acts xxvii. 18. B. Intrans. of lightning: 1. fulgorat, i: Piln. 2, 54, 55: Sen. Also as verb pers.,

with Jupiter as subject: *e. g.* Jove fulgorante, tonante, Augur, phr. in Cie. Div. 2, 18, 42. Fig.: of an orator: to *l.* and *thunder*, f. ac tonante, Quint. 2, 16, extr. 2, fulgeo, si, 2; also, fulgo, 3: if it *l.* or *thunder*, si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cie. Div. 2, 72, 149: with Jupiter as subject: *e. g.* Jove fulgente, tonante, Augur, phr. in Cie. N. D. 2, 25, fin. Fig.: of an orator: fulgere, tonare, Cie. Or. 9, 29. 3. fulmino, *i. (to strike with lightning)*: Sen.: Lect. Also *impers.* = fulgnat, Virg. G. 1, 370.

**lighter:** perh. intert. v. *HARDE*.  
**lighterman:** rāctārūs. Dig.  
**light-fingered:** tāgāx (rare): Cie. Att. 6, 3, 1: Fest. s. v.  
**light-hearted:** hilāris, etc.: v. *CHEERFUL, MERRY.*

**light-house:** phārus, *l. f.* (strictly the name of an *island of Egypt*; then of a *light-house erected upon it*; and so of *any such structure*): cf. Plin. 36, 12, 18; Solin. 12, fin. Or expr. by circumfl. turris ex qua ignis ostenditur, ad praemittenda vada, etc., cf. Plin. 1. c.; machine ad praelucendi ministerium adicata, Solin. 1. c.

**light-infantry:** pedes levis armaturae. V. *LIGHT-ARMED*.

**lightly:** I. *With little weight:* 1. lēviter: *to fall more l.* levius cadere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: much more freq. in fig. sense: v. *infr.* 2. expr. by suspensus (*held up; kept from coming down with full force*): *to pound olives l.*, olivam suspensi molā frangere, Col. 12, 52: *she (the cat) stepped l. forth*, evagata est suspenso pede (lit. on *toe*), l'hādr. 2, 4, 18: cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1, suspensa manū (i.e. lightly *patting*). So, *to plough l.*, temui suspenderre (agrum) arato, Virg. G. 1, 68. II. *Nimbly:* perh. līgliter, céleriter: v. *NIMBLY QUICKLY.* III. *Not seriously:* lēviter: v. *SLIGHTLY.* IV. *Without dejection:* lēviter: esp. in phr., *l. ferre, to take a thing l.*, care little about it, Cie. Prov. Cons. extr. V. *At a low estimate:* Phr.: *to value l.*, non magni (parvi) pendere, Hor. S. 2, 4, extr.: still stronger, flocci, nihil pendere, facere: v. *TO CARE.*

V. *Without thought, for reasons of little weight:* temēre: *I am not wot l. to be angry with my friends, irasci amici non l. soleo*, Cie. Ph. 8, 5, 16: *not to believe anything against him l.*, ne quid de se t. credenter, Sall. Cat. 31. VII. *In a gay, wanton manner:* perh. lascive, or better, lascivius (softened compar.): v. *WANTONLY.*

**lightness:** I. *Absence of weight:* lēvitās, *of feathers*, Luer. 1, 38?; Caes.: very oft. in fig. sense: v. *LEVITY.* II. *Wantonness:* lascivia, etc.: v. *WANTONNESS.*

**lightning (subs.):** 1. fulmen, inis, *n.* (with ref. to its destructive effects): *Romulus was struck by l.*, R. fulmine ictus est, Cie. Div. 2, 21, 47: (*Phaethon*) was burnt up by a *flash of l.*, ictu fulminis deslagavit, id. Off. 3, 23, 94; Virg.: Ov. 2, fulgor, uris, n. (strictly, the *bright flash*: in poets and later authors = *præced.*): cf. Cie. Div. 2, 19, 44, where fulgor is expressly distinguished from fulmen; Virg.: Hor. 3, fulgoratio (=*fulgor: the play of electric flame*): Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, init.

4. fulgor, oris (*any flashing light*): poet. for fulgor, Luer. 6, 170. 5. fulgetrum, or pl.-a (a rare and antiquated word, used of *continued flashes*): Sen. Q. N. 2, 56. Phr.: *relating to l.*, fulgoratus: *e. g.* f. libri, books on the import of *l.*, Cie. Div. 1, 33, 72: *one who interprets l.*, tulgorator, ib. 2, 53, 109: *to strike with l.*, fulminare (trans.), Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: *act.*

**lightning (adj.):** fulmineus: *l.* tusks, f. dentes (apri), Phædr. 1, 21, 5. Phr.: *with l. speed*, *incredibili celeritate*, celerius quam cuiquam credible est.

— **conductor:** \*machina fulminis derivandis; fulminum derivator, qui dicitur.

**lights:** v. *LUNGS.*

**lightsome:** v. *CHERFUL, GAY.* 1. similis, e (followed by dat. or gen. or absol.): Ter.. Cie.: lāv. Pro. v.: *as l. as two peas, nou* ovum s. ovo, Quint. 5, 11, 30: *in sim. sense, lac lacti [non] magis est simile quam illa s. est milii*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57. Jo. in: par similique, Sall. Cat. 14. Comps. (1), assimilis (rare) Cic. N. D. 2, 55, init.: Ov. (2), constimilis (stronger than similis: *every way l.*): usu, with dat., Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 2. Cic.: also with gen., Cic. De Or. 1, 33, init. (causa cons. causarum earum...). (3), permissilis (very like): Cic. 2, 2, gemitus (lit. twin brother): hence, closely resembling, like twins): foll. by dat., Cie. in Pis. 17, 20 (geminus consiliis Catilinae). Join: geminus et simillimus, Cic. Ver. 3, 66, extr. 3, pār, pāris (matching): v. EQUAL (1, 3). Pfr.: *to return l. for l.*, par (pro) part, referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; paria paribus respondere, Cie. Att. 6, 1, 19. 4. in comp. and superl.: propior, proximus; with dat.: more l. wickedness than religion, sceleri propius quam religioni, Cic. Vetr. 4, 50, 112: with acc., Sall. Cat. 11, init. (vitium proprius virtutem, a fault that "leaved to virtue's side"): esp. in superl.: *actions as much l. reality as possibility*, factus proxima, cf. Hor. A. P. 338: Cic.

5. instar, indec., neut. subs. (esp. but not always of comparison with some great object): *a horse l. (huge as) a mountain*, i. montis equus, Virg.: *as it were l. the soul in the body*, tanquam animi 1. in corpore, Cic. Or. 14, 44: so, *to show almost l. a point*, quasi puncti 1. obtinere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. Phr.: *to be l.*, ad aliquid rei similitudinem accedere; sometimes, referre (v. TO RESEMBLE): *to make a thing l. something else*, aliquid ad aliquid rel. similitudinem efficer, Caes. B. C. 5, 48: in l. manner, similiter, Cic.: v. foll. art. like (adv.): 1. similiter (in like manner): to be used with care: rarely foll. by dat.: *they breed l. them and die them*, s. his parvum s.que parent. Plin. 11, 25, 30: oftener foll. by ut, atque (ac): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87, similiter facere eos... ut si nauta certarent..., they acted l. sailors, who should quarrel...: comp. id. N. D. 3, 3, fin., similiter facit ac si me roges.... 2. ritu (abl. of ritus = according to the usual manner of: with gen.): l. brutes they refer everything to enjoyment, pecundum r. omnis ad voluptatem referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: *to sweep along l. a stream*, fluminis r. ferri, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34: Petr. So módo l. slaves, servorum modo, Liv. 39, 26, med.: l. a human being, humano m., Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 3, 9. Join: more modeque, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27. 3. instar (esp. when comparison is made with any large object): *the fences afforded shelter l. a wall*, i. muri sepes munimenti praebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: also ad instar, Just. 36, 3: Flor. 4. vicem, ad vicem, vice (= as if taking the place of: with gen.): to die in one's bed l. a Saranapalus, Saranapali vicem in lecto morti, Cic. Att. 10, 8: Sall. Ir.: *to be tossed about l. seaweed*, algae vice jactari, Plin. 9, 45, 68: ad vicem, Gell. 5, 5, vena (esp. in similes): l. fire through pine-wood, conu flamma per taedas (sc. equitat), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4: Virg.: l. a criminal, conu noxiū solent, Suet. Vitell. 18. So are used sicut, veluti, v. as. Phr.: *you act l. yourself*, facit nunc ut te facere acquum, Pl. Mihi. 4, 2, 79.

Like (v.): I. *To be fond of:* 1. expr. by juvo, l. tum, r (to give pleasure to: with acc. of Eng. subject) *if you don't l. fables*, si fabulari te [non] juvant, Phædr. 4, 7, 22: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, init. 2. studiosum sum (with gen.): v. FOND. Phr.: *I don't l.*, nihil (nil) moror: foll. by acc. of object, Hor.: v. FOND (1, extr.). See also to LOVE. II. *To be disposed for anything:* if you l. placet, libert (with dat. of Eng. subject): *to do what one ls.*, id quod libet

(aliqui) facere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94; v. TO PLEASE.

**likelihood:** v. PROBABILITY.  
**likely:** v. PROBABLE, PROBABLY.  
**like-minded:** concors, rdis\* v. AGREEING.  
**liken:** assimilō, compāro. v. TO COMPARE.

**likeness:** I. *The being like:* simililitudo: v. RESEMBLANCE. II. *Image:* 1. effigies, e: an image in the l. of a human being, simulacrum e. humana, Tac. II, 2, 3, extr.: Cic. 2, immā, ins. f.: *to represent the l. of a man*, hominis i. exprimere, Plin. 35, 12, 44: in the l. of God, ad i. Det. Vng. Gen. 1, 27. 3. perh. instar, neutr. indec.: in the l. of a camp, ad i. castrorum, Just. 36, 3: v. LIKE, adit. (5). See also IMAGE, PORTRAIT. Phr.: *gods arrayed in the l. of men*, dii induit specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63.

**likewise:** 1. item (..., so too): Romulus was an augur, with a brother an augur l., Romulus augur, cum fratre i. augure, Cic. Div. 1, 4, 107; Liv. 1. 2. Itidem (more precise and emphatic than item): Cic. Part. 22, 77: Caes. 3. expr. by item (when a second predicate is to be attached to a subject: cf. L. G. § 375): *Caninus your friend and l. mine*, C. tuus [idem] et idem noster, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, init.: *an Academic and l. a rhetorician*, Academicus et idem rhetor, id. N. D. 2, init. 4. similiter (in the like way): usn. foll. by ut, ac v. LIKE, adv. (N.B.—Fac similiter, Vulg. Luc. x. 37, is doubtful Latin.)

**liking (subs.):** hībido, mis, (meviratrationis propensitatem): according to each one's l., prout cuique l. est, Hor. S. 2, 6, 67: *a l. for the lute or for singing*, cithara, cantus l., Plin. 30, 2, 5 (but the Lat. is stronger than the Eng.): esp. in phr. ex l., according to one's l., Tac. A. 4, 46; ad l. (in slightly diff. sense), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: v. CAPRIC. Phr.: *the vines of that coast are not to my l.* vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: *every one to his l.*, quo capiū vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, id. Sat. 2, 1, 27; similem habent labra latuam, M. Crassus in Hier. (prov.); in somewhat diff. sense, struit sua quaque voluptas, Virg. E, 2, 65

**lilac:** \*syringa vulgaris (Linn.).

**libituation:** fig.: *petty*: pūsillus: Cic. Juv.: v. LITTLE.

**lily:** liliū: Virg.: Plin. 1. of ls., liliaceas, e. g. oleum l., oil of ls., Pall. A bed of ls., liliatum, Pall.

— of the valley: \*convallaria majalis.

**white:** nearest words candidus, niveus; v. WHITE.

**limb:** *Of the body:* 1. membrum: in this sense usu, pl.: *to have compact, firmly set ls.*, esse compactis firmisque in, Membrum, Plin. 20. to consign one's ls. to repose m. sopori dare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81. Virg. (N.B.—Esp. freq. in poets): 2. artus, unū (often with special ref. to the joints): *only of the body*, whereas membrum is used of other structures: v. MEMBR. I tremble in every l., omnibus a. contremisco, Cic. De Or. 1, 26, 121. Virg. Aen. 2, 213. J oin: membr a. et artus et viscera, Stet. Calig. 29. (N.B.—ARTUS includes only the bony members). II. *of the sun or moon:* \*pars (7).

**limbed:** used only as suffix expr. by membra: well-l., terribus membris Suet. Caes. 45.

**limber:** lentu: v. PLIANT.

**limbo:** limbus: v. Du C. s. v.

**lime (subs.):** I. *A mineral substance:* calx, cis f.: *quicq. l.*, c. viva, Vitruv. 8, 6 (7): *8: to roast, slake l.*, c. coquere, extinguere, id, 2, 5, 1: *slaked l.*, c. macerata, Plin. 36, 23, 55: c. restincta, Inscr. in Forell. II. *A clammy substance:* viscus, viscum: v. BIRDLINE.

III. *A tree:* villa; Virg.: Col. Made of l.-wood, thilagheus, Col.

**lime (v.):** I. *To smear with birdlime:* visco illino: v. TO BESMEAR. II. *To ensnare:* illāqueo, etc.: v. TO EN-

**SNARE.** (Virg. has fallere visco, G. 1, 139.)

**lime-burner:** calcarius: Cato R. R. 16.

**limed (part. adj.):** viscatus: a l. tucig, virga v., Varr. R. R. 3, 7, med.

**lime-kiln:** calcaria fornax: Cato R. R. 38; or simply, calcaria, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 § 10.

**lime-stone:** calx (lime before or after spring): Cato P. R. 16: more precisely \*lapis calcarius, saxum calcarium.

**limit (subs.):** 1. finis, mōdus, terminus: v. bōund (subs.). BOUNDARY.

Jo: finis et modus, Cic. 2, 2, circumscriptio: CIC. To set l.s to (1), finio, 4: to set l.s to the exercise of the passions, cōpūlate: l., Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64; also, finire modum aliqui ref. id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 (2), termino, 1 (less freq.): v. TO LIMIT.

**limit (c.):** 1. finio, 4: CIC: v. precep. art.; and to BOUND.

2. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (usu. within narrow bounds): to l., or define one's prerogative by boundaries, terminis quibusdam c. ac definire ius sumum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Plin. 3.

3. termino, 1: to l. glorij (by certain) boundaries, finibus gloriāt, Cic. Sen. 23, 82. PHR.: to l. (the orator) to a narrow range, in angustum gyrum compellere, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: to l. oneself in anything, certos sibi fines terminosque constitue, extra quos egredi non possit, Cic. Quint. 10, 35.

**limitation:** 1. circumscriptio: Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21. Or expr. by verb: v. LIMIT. 2. exceptio (a special exception with respect to anything): to be praised with a l., cum ex laudari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: without any l., nullus exceptiobus, fac. G. 44.

**limited (adj.):** 1. expr. by verb: a. l. monachy, \*reipublicae (civitatis) genus in quo regis (summi magistratus) potestas certis legibus finitur. (From the use of the adv. finite, it would seem that finitus must have been used as adj.)

2. circumscisus (by narrow bounds): rate: what is so l. as human life, quid tantum c., tam breve quam hominis vita? Plin. 3, 7, 11.

3. expr. by brevis, parvus, infirmus, etc., acc. to the nature of the subs. to be qualified as: e.g. l. time, breve campus; l. resources, parva (exiguæ) opes; l. strength, infirmæ vires [cf. naturæ infirmitas, our l. natural powers]. Sall. Jug. 1, med.: v. SMALL, INSIGNIFICANT, etc. Plin. my l. abilities, mediocritas nostra, Vell. 2,

III. limitedly: finitè: Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. limitless: immensus, infinitus: v. UNBOUNDED, etc.

**limi:** imaginem aliquicis rei exprimere, pingere: v. TO PAINT, REPRESENT.

**limner:** pictor: v. PAINTER.

**limp (v.):** claudico, l.; claudeo, 2: v. TO HALT.

**limp (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. precep. art. See also LAMENESS.

**limpet:** lēpas, adīs, f.: Pl. Rud. 2, 8.

**limpid:** 1. limpidus (rare): a l. lake, l. lacus, Cat. 4, 24. 2. liquidus: v. LIQUID, CLEAR.

**limping (adj.):** claudens: v. LAME.

**limpidness, limpidity:** expr. by adj. liquidus, pellucidus, etc.: v. CLEAR, LIQUID. (Limpludo, Plin. a word formed inaccurately.)

**limy:** 1. Covered with bird-lime; viscatus: v. LIMED. 2. Impregnated with lime: \*calcis plenus, calcis nonnulli iunctimant habens.

**linch-pin:** \*axis clavis (Kr.); axis fibula (R. and A.).

**linen-tree:** tilia: v. LIME (III.).

**line (subs.):** 1. Geometrical: linea: a. l. is length without breadth, 1. est. longitude sine latitudine, Front. Goet. p. 31: a right or curved l., recta, flexuosa, ib. p. 12: to be carried downwards in a straight l., ferri deorsum ad l., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Vitr. to draw a l., id. ducere, Quint. 2, 6, 2; l. scribere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 113 (but the former expr. is more

usual); 1. deducere, Plin. II. Uniform directio: n: iégio, onis, f.: to turn aside from the straight l. (fig.), de recta regione deflectere, Cic. Verr. 5, 68, 176: to get beyond the l. of the camp, r. castorum superare, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. (N.B.—Cic. has e regione, absol.=in a straight l., Fat. 9, 18: but e regione toll. by gen. =right over against.) PHR.: in a l. (with), in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144; \*recto ordine, recta linea, ad lineam (Kr.): cf. supr. (1).

III. A limit: mōdus, linis: v. BOUND.

IV. A cord: linea (primary sense of the word); a long l. longa, Col. 1; longinquæ, Plin.

V. Of a poem or other book: versus, us: Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3: to count l.s and syllabes (of a letter), v. syllabus numerare, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, extr.

VI. Meton. =words: esp. in phr., a few l.s, to drop a l.: PHR.: I will write a few l.s in reply to your letter, pauca ad tuas litteras rescribam, cf. Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1: I have not had a single l. from you, nulla vobis accepterum (litteras), ib. 3, 31: I have scarcely time for so hasty a l. as this, via hinc tantulae episotiale tempus habemam, ib. 1, 14, 1: drop me a l. about it, fac ut sciam, ib. 2, 6, extr.: I dropped him a l. to say..., cul ego scripti (with acc. and inf.); ib. 7, 3, extr. (N.B.—Versus, pl. may be used with ref. to certain lines or parts of a letter: e.g. primis versibus, in the first few l.s of a letter, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; but never to denote letter as a whole.) VII.

In military sense: (i). of an army drawn up: (1). aēles, ēl: the hastati formed the front l., prima a. bastati erant, Liv. 8, 8: to draw up an army in three l.s, triplicem a. instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: the rear l., a. novissima, extrema, Liv. 8, 10. (2). the front l., principia, orum: Liv. I. c.: immediately in the rear of the front l., post p., Sall. Jug. 50: Tac. (3). frons, ntis, f.: (the entire front as a military disposition): principia denotes the fighting men in the front; to advance in even l. aqua f. procedere, Liv. 16, 44. PHR.: to form l. in battle of troops, ordinatos consistere, Nep. Iph. 2: explicare ordinem (of ships), Liv. 17, 29 (v. TO DEPLOY): to form ships in l., naves suo quaque ordine in frontem instruere, Liv. I. c. (v. TO DRAW UP, III.; ORDER). (ii). usq. pl., military works, entrenchments: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 62, sqq.: also munimenta, orum: v. INTRECHTEN.

PHR.: to be within the l.s, i.e. be with the army, in praesidiis esse, Cic. Lig. 9, 28; also intra praesidiis esse, Liv. 38, 11. (iii). of march: agmen, rōis, n.: they closed the l. of march, i.e. brought up the rear, agmen cladebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. So of ships: the king's fleet advancing in a long l., regia classis longo a. veniens, Liv. 37, 29.

VIII. Geometrical: linea: cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9. ὁρίζωνa cognitionum directe, limite in duas lineas separantur: the ascending, descending l., l. superior, inferior, ib: indirecte of collateral l. of descent, transversa l., ib: direct l. ascending or descending, recta l. sursum versus vñ deorsum tendentiam, ib. 38 10, 10 § 9. See also SIDE.

IX. Of a ship: only pl.: PHR.: to lay down the l.s of a ship well, bene lineatum carinam colloquere, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 42 (see the place).

Line (n.): PHR.: to l. a garment with wool, \*vestem introrsus lanâ abducere: he had the entire streets l'd with troops, omne iter militaris praesidiis sepsit, Tac. A. 14, 43. (N.B. Subscrevit is to sew a border to a garment.)

X. Lineage: 1. stirps, pis, f. (lit. trunk; hence origin): ignorante of one's l., stirpis generis que ignoratio, Cic. Am. 19, 70: of divine l. divinæ s., Virg. 2. gēnus: v. DESCENT (2). 3. progenies, ēl: to trace one's l. to any one, p. ab aliquo proferre, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. Join ortus et progenies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26.

lineal: PHR.: to be a l. descendant

of any one, recta linea ab aliquo genus dicere: cf. LINE (I.).

**lineament:** lineamentum: v. FEATURE (1).

**linear:** linearis, e (consisting of lines): l. drawing, pictura l., Plin. 35, 3, 5. PHR.: l. perspective, frontis et laterum abscedentum adumbratio, ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus, Kr. e Vitruv. lib. 7, pref. § 11: v. PERSPECTIVE.

**linen (subs.):** 1. lineum textum: l. is the purest attire for religious purposes, l. texum purissimum est rebus divinis velamentum, Apul. Apol.: also simply lineum, Plin. 19, 1, 4; but lineum usu. denotes a piece of l., a linen cloth: to bruise through coarse l. (a coarse cloth), terere per crassum l., 21, 18, 73: wares concealed under paper and l. (wrappings), merces chartis et lineis celatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

2. linta: vestis (drapery consisting of linen): (they brought forward frankincense, perfumes, and l., tus atque odores vestesque l., Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146. (N.B.—In maner, linea vestis, Plin. 12, 6, 12; lineus amictus, the latter only of external clothing, fac. G. 17.) 3. lumen (flax, hence poet. cloth made of it): a bag made of very fine l., reticulum tenissimo l., Cic. Verr. 5, 11, init.: robed in l., line velutatus, Virg. Aer. 12, 120.

4. in like manner are used, byssus, i. f. (denoting a very fine kind of flax or linen), carbæns, i. f. (also a fine kind); with adj. byssinus, carbæsus or carbænius: fine l., vestis byssina, tenui byssos texta, Apul. they wear l., reaching to the feet, corpora usque pedes carbæni velant, Curt. 8, 9, post med.

linen (adj.): lineum, lineus: v. preceded art. A l.-cloth, lineum; dimin. lineolum, Plin.

**linendraper:** lineatæ: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5 § 4 (where the lineatæ are mentioned along with the vestarii): also lineo, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38; Inscr. The trade of a l., lineatæ: Ulp. Dig.

**linenrapery:** lineatæ, orum; linea vestis: v. LINEN (subs.).

**linger:** mōror, i: why l., I behind, quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: v. TO DELAY.

**lingerer:** cunctator: CIC: Liv. Or exp. by imperf. part. of cesso, cunctor, etc.: v. TO DELAY.

**lingering (adj.):** 1. cunctabundus (only of persons): Liv. 6, 7, med.

2. tardus: the l. nights (of winter), t. noctes, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: v. SLOW.

PHR.: a l. disease, diuturnus morbus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, init.: longa valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: I entertained a l. hope, adhuc specula quadam sustentabar, cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16 (hac tamen oblectabar specula).

**lingering (subs.):** cunctatio, mōræ: v. DELAY.

**lingeringly:** cunctanter: liv.: or exp. by cunctabundus (cf. L. g. § 34).

**linguist:** \*multarum linguarum peritus (homo).

**linguistic:** PHR.: l. science, \*sermonis normae rationis scientia; linguistica, quae apud nostros appellatur.

**liniment:** linitus, ūs: only found in dol.: it is a remedy against (the bite of) serpents, whether taken, or used as a l., prævalere contra serpentes potu et l., Plin. 20, 11, 47. Or exp. by illino: thus Cels. renders Gr. ἔγχυστα, by liquida quae illinuntur, 5, 24, 3 (M. L. linimenta, id. ed. Milligan, p. 226).

**lining (subs.):** v. TO LINE.

**link (subs.):** 1. (of a chain annulus: Mart. 3, 29. 2. A bond vinecum: l. of harmony, concordia vincula, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

3. A torch: fūnale, is, n.: v. TORCH.

**link (v.):** 1. connecto: 3: v. TO CONNECT.

2. jugo, i: all the virtutes are l'd together, omnes virtutes inter se hexas et jugatas sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17.

**linnet:** \*fringilla cannabina (Linn.) linseed: lini semen: v. FLAX.

**lint:** linamentum: Cels.

**lintel:** limen superum (or superioris, Forcell.) Pl. Mere. 5, 1, 1; or simply limen; Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 7; Juv. (Superlimen is the space above the lintel).

**lion:** leo, onis, m.: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. *t' a l., lion's, leoninus: e. g. a l.'s skin, pelvis l., Plin.*

**lioness:** leona: Virg.: Plin. (Poet. lea, Lucr. 5, 1317; Ov.)

**lion-hearted:** neatest word perl. magnanimus (high-souled); Virg.

**lionlike:** leoninus; of l. appearance, specie leonina: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, med. (where the ref. however is merely to colour).

**lip:** 1. *of a human being:* 1. labrum: the upper, lower l., superius, inferius, cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 14; *to move the ls (speak inaudibly), labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60; to keep the ls closed, l. compri mire, id. S. 1, 4, 138.* *Dimin. labellum, a little l., as of an infant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, init. (prob. only pl. in prose): and esp. as an endearing expr., Ov. A. A. 1, 575; Pl.* 2. labium (a rare word, esp. in prose); drooping ls, demissa l., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44 *to cure chapped ls, labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 46.* (N.B.—Labium seems chiefly to be used of lips in some way unsightly: hence, labiosus, thick-tipped, Luer. 4, 1165) 3. labiae, arum (the lips: rare and nearly obs!): the tips of the lips, primores l., Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4; Pl. St. 5, 4, 41 (al. tabia pro labiis). Phr.: the thing is on everybody's ls, in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13; so whenever the word lips is used with ref. to speech, os must be employed to represent it (never labra): nothing ill-advised fell from his ls, nihil non consideratum ex ore, Cic. Br. 76, 265; also, ex ore excidere (to do so hastily, thoughtlessly), id. Sull. 26, 72: *twixt cup and l., inter os et offam (multa intervenire posse), Cato in Gell. 13, 17, init.* II. *of a vessel:* 1. labrum; e.g. of a jar (d. l.), Cato R. R. 107; Plin. 2, 2, ora (rim): Luer. 4, 12.

lipped, 2. ora (rim): Luer. 4, 12. lipped, us as suffix: thick-l., labiosus, Luer. 4, 1165 (labiosus in quite diff. sense = furnished with a lip, Cels. 7, 26, 2, fin.); turgidus labris, Mart. 6, 39, 8; also, labeo, onis, cf. Charis, 1, 79; honey- (fig.), perh. mellitus: v. HONEYED.

**lip-salve:** \*unguentum laborum fissuris urile.

**lip-service:** nearest word, obsq. quim: v. OBSEQUIOUSNESS.

**liquefy:** liquifacio, 3: v. TO MELT.

**liquid (adj.):** I. flowing: liquidus (ess freq. liq.): cf. Luer. 2, 452, fluidus quae corpore liquidu constant, i.e. they are liquid, because consisting of particles that move freely about: l. per fumes, l. odores, Hor. See also FLUID.

II. Clear, transparent: 1. liquidus (both of fluid bodies and sounds): l. honey, l. mel, Virg. G. 4, 10: the l. aether, l. aether, Virg. Of sounds, l. vox, Virg. G. 1, 410: Hor.: v. CLEAR.

2. pellucidus: v. TRANSPARENT.

**liquid (subs.):** I. Generically: quod liquidum est; quod liquidu corporis constat; v. preed. art. (1.). II. Specifically, any given watery substance;

1. liquor: the vine-bred l. (=wine), l. vitigenus, Luer. 5, 14; Virg. (esp. a trickling fluid, Vitig. G. 3, 484, fluidus liquor, sc. tabis). 2. humor, latex (latter chiefly poet.): v. FLUID (subs.).

**liquidate:** solvo, persolvō, 3: v. TO PAY.

**liquidity:** liquor: Luer. 1, 454 (primary quality of water); Cic.

**liquor:** I. In gen. sense: latex, humor, liquor: v. LIQUOR, FLUID (subs.).

II. Intoxicating: no generic term: Vulg. Luer. 15, has sicker (Gr. σκεπά): cf. Isid. Or. 20, 3, s. v., where it is defined as, omnis potio quae (extra vinum), inebriare potest.

**liquorice:** v. LICORICE.

**lisp (v.):** nearest expr. blaesa voce liquor, cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 29+. See also LISPDG (adj.).

**lisp, lisping (subs.):** os blaesum, Mart. 1, 65, 10.

**lisping (adj.):** blaesus: v. preed. art. II. Also balbus is used of any defect of speech: his h. prevents articulation: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260, where it is applied to Demosthenes, who was unable to articulate the letter l.

**list (subs.):** I. Roll, catalogue: 1. index, icis, m.: cf. Plin. lp. 1, 5,

2, where it is used of a l. of books: Quint. 2. tabula (gen. term: any paper or document): cf. Pl. Rud. prol. 21, bonos in alibus tabulis scriptos: Liv.: v. infr. See also INVENTORY.

Phr.: to strike any one's name out of the l. of senators, aliquem de senatu movere, Cic. Cl. 4, 122; s. tribu movere, to remove a name from the l. of a tribe, Liv. 24, 18: also more lit., nomen aliquum ex tabulis excerpere, Luer. 1, c.

II. *of expenses:* Phr.: the civil l., perh. reipublicae domestici sumptus: v. EXPENSE.

III. *An enclos. d field:* curriculum, spatum: terms used of the race-courses of antiquity. Phr.: to enter the ls, \*in commissione prodire, cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; with Gierig's note.

**list (v.):** libet, 2. impers.: v. TO PLEASE, LIKE (II.). See also to LISTEN.

**listen:** I. To attend in order to hear: 1. ausculto, i: to l. at the door, ad forem a., Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 1: l. to me, mihi auscultu, s. Cic. R. Am. 36, 104.

Also subausculto, to l. secretly, unobserved, id. de Or. 2, 36, jn.: Pl.

2. audio, 4: v. TO HEAR. 3. aucupo, i (sly): Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42 (sermonem a.). Phr.: l. to the plot, accipe rationem doli [quam institui]! Pl.: l. kindly (to the play), adeste aequo animo, Ter. Andr. prol. 20: to l. most eagerly to any one's praises, avidissim aribus laudes aliquis exciper, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.

II. To yield to: 1. ausculto, i (with dat.: colloq.): Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: Pl.

2. audio, 4: v. TO HEAR. 3. auclito, i (when he says...): nor do I l. to Homer, when he says... nor to me, non Homerum audio, qui ait... Cic. Tusc. 6, 26, 65: I wish I had l'd to your most friendly advice, vellem te audisse amicissime monentem, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2. See also to HEAR (III.).

**listener:** I. One who pays attention to: expr. by verb: v. TO LISTEN (I.).

II. One who watches to catch what is said: aucepis sermonis, cf. Pl. Mil. 4, 19. Phr.: look round and see if there are any ls, circumspece, numquid est, sermonem nostrum qui aucepit, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42.

**listless:** 1. languidus (lacking life and energy): to be some what l. about a cause, languidore esse studio in aquila re, Cic. Luer. 9, 28. 2. Join in. languidus atque iners, id. Sen. 8, 26.

2. remissus (slack, wanting vigor): l. (careless) in canvassing, in petendo r., Cic. Mur. 26, 52. Esp. with preced.: remissus ac languidus [animus], Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Sall.: v. foll. art.

3. lentus: v. cool (III.), INDIFFERENT. See also INACTIVE, INDOLENT.

**listlessly:** languide: Caes. B. G. 7, 27 (languidus in operi versari); Col. Or expr. by circumst., remissio ac languido animo: v. preced. art. See also INDOLENTLY.

**listlessness:** 1. languor (cf. preed. art.): Cic. Or. expr. by languidus (the case) left no room for l. nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. Jug. 5: sometimes circumst. with animus will serve, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 21.

2. inertis, sordida, etc.: v. INDOLENT, INACTIVITY.

**litanie:** litania (Gr. λιταῖα): Sidon: v. Du C. s. v.

**literal:** Phr.: to give a l. translation, verbum verbo reddere, Hor. A. P. 133: such a translation, \*interpretatio ad verbum facta (translatio=mētaphor): the l. meaning of a word, verbi sensus proprius (opp. to translatus, per translationem acceptus), cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; see also loll. art.

**literally:** ad litteram, ad verbum: v. LETTER (II.). Phr.: to take any-

thing l. or figuratively, \*quod scriptum est ex proprio verborum sensu aut per translationem accipere. Cf. FIGURATIVE.

**literary:** I. expr. by literae, arum: l. pursuits or studies, studia literarum, Cic. Arch. 2, 3, to lead a l. life, actetum agere in l., id. Leg. 2, 1, 3, my l. pursuits, l. meae, id. Pl. 2, 8, 20: v. LITERATURE.

II. littératus (conversant with literature): a l. man (=man of letters), homo l. Cis. Mur. 7, 16; Sen.: v. LEARNED (4). (N.B.—A literary man in modern sense is rather literator, cf. Suec. Gr. 4.)

**literature:** I. littéræ, arum: to know nothing of l., l. nescire, Cic. Br. 74, 259; stronger, nullus omnī l. nosse, id. Pl. 2, 8, 20: possessed of extensive and profound knowledge of l., multis l. et iis recendit et exquisit, id. Br. 72, 252; cf. preed. art. (1.). II. l. manitas (refined culture generally): v. REFINEMENT. (N.B.—Sometimes the Eng. word is used to denote published matter indiscriminately, in which sense litteræ should not be used, but rather libri.)

**lite, lithesome:** flexible, supple, pliable: v. FLEXIBLE, SUPPLE.

**lithograph:** \*pictura lithographica (qua dicuntur).

**lithographer:** \*lithographus.

**lithography:** \*pictura lithographica.

**lithotomy:** sectio ad calculos vesicas eximendos cf. Cels. 7, 26. As scient. t. l., \*lithotomia (Gr. λιθοτομία).

**litigant:** litigatur: Quint. 6, 1, 25, etc., or, in all cases except nom. sing., pres. part. of litigo: Plin. 19, 1, 6 (velis formum innumbrant, ut salubrini litigantes consistentur).

**litigate:** litigo, i: Cic. Fam. 9, 25: Quint.

**litigation:** expr. by verb; v. preed. art. (Litigium only l.); and litigatio without authority.

**litigious:** litigiosus: Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 14, jn.

**litigiousness:** \*litigandi libido s. caecotes.

**litter (subs.):** I. The vehicle: lectica: to ride in a l., lectica ferri, Cic. Ver. 5, 11, init.; portari, id. Ph. 2, 24, init. (de muliere); veju, H. Dimin. lectica: he was borne in a l. into the Senate-house, lectica in curiam dilatus est, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 55 (app.=lectica). Liv.

II. Of straw, etc.: stramentum, esp. pl.: v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v. Fig.: there was a l. of papers on the ground, \*humi passim chartae confuse jacabant.

III. (of young: fetus, ws): to bring forth sicc. kids at a l., sex haedos uno l. edere, Cic.: to have many young at a l., multiplices f. procreare, id. N. 1, 2, 51, 128: (a sow) with a l. of 30, triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. Aen. 8, 4+

**litter (v.):** I. To cover with litter, sternere, 3: v. TO STREW. II. To bring forth young: pario, énitor: v. TO BRING FORTH: and comp. preed. art. (III.).

**little (adj.):** I. pavus, minor, minimus; passim, minin. pavulus, pavulinus, very little (esp. with ret. to age): Ter.: Cic.

II. exiguis (very small, tiny): the l. mouse, ex. mus, Virg. G. 1, 181. Cic. very l., peregrinus = very l. corn. frumentum, Caes. B. C. 5, 42.

3. pusillus (diminutive): a kind of l. Rome, quasi p. Roma, Cic. Att. 5, 2, Juv.: v. SMALL. 4. paulus, very rare as adj.: more freq. in dimin. form; paululus: both horses and men l. and slender, equi hominesque paululi et gracieles, Liv. 35, 11, med. (Cic. would have preferred pusillus v. supr.). 5. minutus: v. SMALL. Phr.: for a l. while, (in breve (not parvum) tempus: more freq. and idiomatic, parumper (for a few moments), Cic. Att. 9, 4, jn.). Ter.: or, paulisper, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 (paulisper intermittere proculrum, where parumper would be less proper, paulisper is positive in meaning; parumper, negative = not more than a moment or two):

*little people* (*in stature*), homines statura breves, Quint. 2, 3, 8. See also **LITTLE** (*subs.*). (N.B.—*Little* is often denoted in Lat. by a dimin. word: e.g. *a l. child*, parvulus; *a little man*, a mannikin, homuncio, homillus; *a l. estate*, praeedium; *l. savings*, vindemiolae, etc.: where see the several subss.)

**little, a little** (*adv.*): 1. paulum (*a little*: a positive word; whereas *parum* is negative, *only a little, less than should be*): Cic. *Dimin.* paululum, *just a l.*, Cic.; Quint. 2, pàrum (*v. supr.*): *to trust l.* (*not to trust*), p. credere, Caes. B. C. 2, 12; *v. nor.* 3. nonnihil (*somewhat*): Cic. *Fam.* 4, 14, 1. 4. aliquantulum: *a l. sad*, a subtristis, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 6, 16. Phr.: *to value l.*, parvi facere: *v. LIGHTLY*. See also **SOMEWHAT**.

**little** (*subs.*): 1. paulum: (1) *fol. by part. gen.* = *a small quantity*; *a l. pounded salt*, p. triti salis, Col. Hor. (2) of time: *a little = o short time*: *to rest a l. (awhile)*, p. require escere, Cic. de Or. 1, fin. (3) of degree: *a little = to some extent*: *your letters encourage me a l.*, epistolae tuae me p. recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6, med. (4) *in abl.* paulo, with comparatives, to denote the degree in which: *not a l. better*, haud paulo melior, Cic. Att. 2, 12, fin.; Quint. 2, pàrum (*but little, less than should be*: with part. gen.); *but l. visdom*, p. sapientia, Sall. Cat. 5. See also **LITTLE**, *adv.* (2). 3. exiguum (*a very l.*): *a l. space*, ex. spati, Liv. 22, 24, med.: *they add a l. honey*, ex. mellis adjunctum, Plin. 9, 37 § 139 *to sleep very l.*, ex. dormire, Plin. 10, 77, 97. 4. nonnihil: *v. SOMEWHAT*. 5. aliquantulum (*just a l.*): *spare yourself a l.*, al. tibi parce, Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 3, 11. In Cic. *Par.* 3, 1, 20 = multum (*ironic*). (N.B.—The above are used only in *nom.* and *acc.* in part. sense.).

**little-minded**: pusilli, parvi, s. angusti animi: cf. Cic. *Fam.* 2, 17, fin.; Off. 2, 10, 68.

**littlelessness**: parvitas, exiguitas: *v. LINESSE*.

**liturgic**: \*liturgicus: *as t. t.*

**liturgy**: \*liturgia: *as t. t.* Phr.: *to use a l.*, certis quibusdam divini cultus carminibus uti.

**live** (*v.*): I. *To be alive*: 1. vivo, xi, ctum, 3; Pl. Cic. *Join*: vivere ad spirare, Cic. *Sext.* 50, 108.

2. spiro, i (*to breathe*: q. v.): *v. supr.* II. *To sustain life by food*:

1. vivo, 3 (*to use for food*: with *abl.*): *I. l. on milk, cheese, flesh, lacte, caseo, carne*, vescor, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 32, 90.

3. vitam tñéro, i (*with abl. of that on which*: implying *scant or homely fare*): Col. 10, 29. *Per*. See also *EAT*.

III. *To dwell in a certain place*:

1. hñotto, i: *to l. under-ground*, sub terra b., Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 95: *to l. in any one's house*, apud aliquem h., id: *to l. up three pair of stairs (in an attic)*, sub tegulis h., Suet. Gr. 9. Freq. with *acc.*: *v. TO INHABIT*.

2. vivo, xi, ctum, 3 (*prob. always with some reference to the manner-of-life*): Conon *l.d. a great deal at Cyprus*, Conon plurimum Cypr. vixit, Nep. *Chab.* 3: *to l. with (in the company of) any one*, cum aliquo v., Cic. in Plin. 28, 68.

IV. *To spend one's life in a certain way*: 1. vivo, 3: esp. with such adv. as *bene*, *honeste*, *turpiter*, etc.: Cic. *pass.*: *to l. in conformity with nature*, v. convenientia naturae, Cic. *Off.* 3, 3, 13. 2. expr. by ago, dègo, vivo, with vitam, actatum, etc.: *to l. most virtuously and honourably*, vitam sanctissime honestissimeque agere, Cic. *Ph.* 9, 7, 15: *to l. most miserably*, v. miserriman degere, id. Sull. 27, 75: *to l. in solitude*, v. in solitudine agere, id. Fin. 1, 20, init.: *also v. exigere*, Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 39: *to l. safely*, v. tutam vivere, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 47, 118 (*a less freq. constr.*): *to l. a literary life*, actatum agere in litteris, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: *to l. all one's*

*life free from pain*, degere omnem actet sine dolore, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118, less freq. actetum gerere, Sulp. in Cic. *Fam.* 4, 5, 2. V. *To get one's living*: v. *LIVELIHOOD*.

**live** (*adj.*): vivus: *v. LIVING* (*adj.*).

**livelihood**: victus, is: *to get one's l. by any means*, aliqua re v. querariare, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 48 (*v. querere, to search for food*), Phaedr. 3, 16, 4). Phr.: *to get a (scar) l. by manual labour*, manum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 201, se tolerare, to get one's l., support oneself.

**liveliness**: perh. argutiae, arum: cf. Plin. 35, 10, 16 § 67 (where argutiae vultus denotes *lively play of expression in the features*); or sometimes, festivitas (*pleasantry, easy grace and charm*); or expr. by adj.: *v. LIVELY*. See also **CHEERFULNESS, LIFE** (IV.).

**livelong** (*adj.*): nearest word, tñotus, which represents the Eng. in a prosaic manner: in Tennyson, "to break the livelong summer day," represents Hor.'s morantem saepem fregi, Od. 2, 7, 7: cf. id. Od. 1, 1, 20, partem de die solidò demere, where the epith. implies that the unbroken day is given to a certain object: so Sen. Ep. 83, 2, hodiernus dies solidus est: totus inter stratum lectio-nemque divisus est: where the time is not pleasurable prolonged, tardus or longus may serve: *v. THOUGHT*.

**lively**: I. *Full of life and animation*: 1. végétus (*fresh and full of life*): bright, l. eyes, nigri v. quo oculi, Suet. Caes. 45: but the word mostly expresses more than the Eng.: v. VIGOROUS. 2. alacer, cris, cre (*cheerful, brisk, full of spirit*: being nearly a-acer): l. (*cheerful*) and in good spirits, a. atque laetus, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: rarely of things, a. l. pleasure, a. voluptas, Virg. E. 5, 58. 3. lépidus, festivus (the former denoting an *easy, graceful manner*; the latter, *pleasant and power of amusing converse*): v. GRACEFUL, PLEASANT. 4. perh. argutus (*quick, smart*): cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27, oculli nimis arguti, where he refers to the *quick, lively expressiveness of the eyes*. II. Of colours, bright, gay: végétus: *vry l. hue*, vegetissimus color, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

**liver**: jécür, jecoris; also, jecinoris or jocinoris, n.: Cic. (who uses only the stem *jecor*): Liv.: Cels. (who has the forms, jocinoris, etc. 4, 8, etc.), Dimin. jecusculum (*the l. of small animal*), Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. Having the l.-complaint, hépaticus, Plin. 27, 11, 105, also, jecorus, Sid.; jecoriticus, jecinorus, Marc. Empir. (*the complaint itself is morbus jecinoris*, Cels. l. c.): the lobes of the l. fibrae, Cels. 4, 1, med.: used for the liver itself, Virg. Aen. 6, 600.

**liver-wort**: \*hépaticæ (M. L.).

**livery**: vestis quam famili locupletiorum hominum gerere consumerunt: cf. Nep. Dat. 3: or simply \*vestitus famulorum proprius.

**livery-stables**: \*stabula caballorum mercenaria.

**livid**: lividus: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: Ov. (more freq. = *lebrous*): q. v.). To be l., livere: the *imperf.* part. of which is used as adj., Liv. 2, 17: Ov. *Incep.* livescere, to become l., Luct.

**lividness**: livor: Col. 12, 47.

**living** (*part. adj.*): vivus (*alive*): oft. with *abl.* of subs. (absol.): so long as Hannibal was l., Hannibale v., Nep. Hann. 12: Cic.

**living** (*subs.*): I. **LIVELIHOOD**: victus, us: *v. LIVELIHOOD*. II. **Food**: victus, us: plain l., tennis v., Cic. Ann. 23, 86. Phr.: *to indulge in high l.*, \*lautioribus uti epulis; lautius vivere, Nep. Chab.: (the latter phr. includes the style of living generally).

**lizard**: 1. liberta: Hor.: Plin. less freq. lacertus, Virg. G. 4, 13. 2. stellio, onis, m. (*with star-like spots*): Ital. gecko: Plin. 29, 4, 28: Virg.

3. **lo** (*interj.*): I. ecce: mostly used *adverb.* with verbs in the indic. mood: cf. Virg. G. 1, 108, etc.: in colloq. prose:

it combines with the prons. is, ille, iste, into one word: as, ecum, eccam, ecilium, ecillam etc. (less freq. ecca, ecilla, etc.); Pl.: Ter. 2, én (with nom. alone; or less freq. acc.): *lo (there is)* Priam, en Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 46: *lo! four altars*, en quattuor aras, Virg. E. 5, 65; also with a full sentence, Pl. Truc. prol. 7. (N.B.—The above are more colloq. than the Eng., being frequent in Pl. and Ter. like the Fr. *voilà, voici!*)

**load**: I. *Any weight carried*: onus, éris, n.: *v. BURDEN*. II. *A quantity carried at once*: vélées, is, f.: *a l. of manure*, v. stercoris, fini: Col.: Plin. v. Gesn. lex. rust. s. v.

**load** (*n.*): I. *To lay on a burden*: 1. ônero, i: *to l. baggage-cattle*, jumenta o., Sall. Jug. 75; Virg. Fig., of food: *to l. the stomach* (absol.), Plin. 29, 11 § 48 (onerare ventrem) is *to over-feed oneself*, Sall.: Ov.). See also *infr.* (IV.).

2. expr. by impône, pôsni, itum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): *he ls the beasts with vessels of all sorts* (jumentis) imponit vase cuiusque modi, Sall. Jug. 75: *to l. an ox with pack-saddles* (fig. of *unsuitable load*), bovi cibitella i., Cic. Att. 5, 15: also with in and acc.: *to l. a wagon*, onera in plastrum i., Cic. (in Kr.).

(N.B.—The phr. onus imponere appears to be confined to the fig. sens. = *to lay a burden on any one*; but Kr. gives jumenta onera [*pl.*] imponere, e Cic.; and Varr. has onera in jumenta extollere, R. R. 2, 10, med.): 3 grávo, 1 (*to l. heavily*: with acc. and abl.): Phaedr. 2, 1, 1: Tac. II. *To encumber the stomach*: ônero, i: *v. supr.* (1, 1).

III. In phr. *to l. with chains*: aluci crassas compedes impingere, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 76: aliquem catenis onerare (poet.), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45.

IV. *To accumulate abuse, etc., on any one*: congero, ingero, ssi, sum, 3 (with dat. of person or in and acc.); less freq. ônero, i (with acc. of person): v. *TO HEAP* (III.).

V. *To put dishonest weights to dice*: (?) tesserae ad fraudem impariter ponduscula adserere.

VI. *To charge a fire-arm*: \*sclopeto s. tormento (bombardico) pulverem nitram cum glande plumbea, cum glande ferre immittere (Kr.). (N.B.—Used better to employ a more general expr., such as \*tela missilia in promptu habere, tormenta missilia instruere.)

**loaded**: ônustus: v. LADEN.

**load-stone**: magnes, éitis, m.: Lucifer, 6, 909: magnes lapis, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. (Lapis Heraclius = l. Lydus, Plin. 33, 8, 43.)

**leaf**: pánis, is, m. (either *bread in gen.*, or *a loaf*): they pitched loaves of this bread amongst them, ex hoc effectos panes in eos jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

Of other substances, e. g. of saltpeir, paphonitri, Stat. 4, 9, 37. (Massa = a lump.)

**laugh**: lütum: cf. Cato R. R. 92, where *an artificial l.* or *clay* is described: as a kind of soil, ager pinguis, cretosus, v. RICH, CLAYEY.

**laomy**: crètösus, argillösus: v. CLAYEY.

**loan**: lütum: to mutuus: to seek a l. of money, argentum in quædere. Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 5: *to get a l.* (argentum) m. invenire, id. Ps. 1, 1, 67. Cic.: v. *TO LEND*. Also mutuum, absolutum (late), Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2, init. (Mutuum is the act of borrowing money).

2. expr. by mutuo, -or: v. *TO BORROW*.

3. **commodatum** (*of the use of anything; as an article of furniture, a book, etc.*): Dig. 13, 6, pass. (N.B.—Commodatum denotes an *act of favour*; mutuum a *money transaction*.)

Phr.: *to effect a l. in order to pay a debt*, versuram facere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: *so to pay a debt by means of a l.* versus (as alienum) solvere, Id. 5, 15.

**loathe** (*adj.*): v. LOTH.

**loathe**: I. *To feel disgust at food*: fastidio, 4: Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: Phaedr. In same sense, cibum aspernari atque resprecare, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. (Perh. also nauseo, to feel sick, as in sailing:



surable idea, unlike preced.) **4.** *parum frēquens (hominibus)*: i. e. *thinly peopled, little resort to*: cf. Lat. Dict. s. v. *frequens*. **5.** *avīus (away from highways)*: *l. mountains, a. montes*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: *v. PATHLESS*.

**loneliness**: *solitudo (state of being alone)*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55.

**lonesome**: *v. preced. art.*; and **LONELY**.

**long (adj.)**: **1.** *of extension* **1.** *longus*: Cic. Virg.: *pass. Unusually or very l.* *praelongus very l.* *swords*, pr. gladii, Liv. 22, 46. Plin.: also, *perlongus* (less freq., but denoting greater absolute length than *praelongus*), *perlonga via*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3). N.B.—When the dimension is specified, *longus* is used with *a.c.* of substantives of measure; as, *ferrum tres longum pedes, an iron three feet l.*, Liv. 21, 8, fin. **2.** *promissus (that has been suffered to grow; hanging down)*: *l. hair*, p. *coma*, Liv. 38, 17; Caes. **3.** *prōlixus (long and spreading; esp. of the parts of the body or dress)*: *hair loose and l.*, *capillus passus*, p. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49. *l. tails (of sheep)*, *caudae p.*, Var. R. 2, 2, *ad init.* **4.** *l. tunicae*, p. *tunicae*, Geil. 7, 12, *init.* **4.** *prōcerus (esp. of the body, long and thin or tapering)*: *a. l. beak (of birds)*, p. *rostrum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; *l. pīles p. lupi*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36; *v. TALL*. **5.** *productus (rare)*: *a very l. shoot, flagellum productissimum*, Col. 3, 10. Phr.: *eight feet l.* *pedes protentus in octo*, Virg. G. 1, 171; *a l. (extended) line of battle*, in *longitudinem porrecta acies*, Liv. 25, 21, *med.*: see also LENGTH.

**II.** *of time* **1.** *longus l. time, delay, life, etc.*, *l. tempus mora, vita, etc.* Cic. Caes.: **2.** *longinquo (long continued): but more usu. of distance than time*: *l. service*, l. *militia*, Liv. 4, 18; *l. habit*, l. *consuetudo*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: *l. period of time*, l. *tempus*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28. (N.B. Stronger than *longus*). **3.** *diuturnus (of time only): having long duration)*: *l. experience*, d. *usus*, Cic. Am. 22, fin.: *so l. a war*, tam. d. *bellum*, Cic. Man. 12, fin.; Caes. *Also diutinus, in same sense: l. stays at a place*, d. *mansiones*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21; Cic.: Caes. **4.** *prōlixus (rare in this sense)*: *l. life*, p. *actas*, Dig. **III.** *Of quantity, in syllables*: **1.** *longus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 181. **2.** *productus*: Cic. Or. 48, 159; cf. also de Or. l. c., *extreme producta atque longa, i. e. the final (syllable) being l.* (*where producta is p. part.*). **IV.** *Of compositions; as a speech, etc.*: **1.** *longus*: *e. g. l. oratio*, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, *init.* *very l.* *praelongus*, *e. g. sermo (as written)*, Quint. 10, 3, 32. **2.** *productus (lengthened out): (not) longer than five acts, quinto productor actu*, Hor. A. P. 189. (Not *prolixus* in this sense; unless with the further idea of tediousness: cf. Macr. 3, 7, fin. *ne prolixus simus*).

**long (adv.):** **1.** *dū, compar. diutius, sup. diutissimē*: Caes.: Cic. The *compar.* occurs *too long: to be put off too l.* *diutius duci*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (Perdui differs from *diutissime*: the former denoting a *long interval of time = for a long while*; the latter, *very long duration*.) **2.** *compar. longius, longer: to hold out a little l.* *ter, paulo longius tolerare*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cf. Cic. Br. 15, 60, *vitam Naevii producunt longius*. (But even the *compar.* is infrequent, and the *posit.* and *sup.* are not used of time.) **3.** *like priedem, amplius (in connexion with subss. of time): to maintain the contest two hours longer, duas a. horas certamen sustinere*, Liv. 36, 38.

**4.** *priedem, diutum; v. infra (v.).* Phr.: **(i).** *long before or after*: *multo ante o post to foresee anything l. before*, aliquid m. ante *prospicere*, Suet. Tib. 67; Virg. G. 1, 167: *not l. afterwards he..., ille post non multo ..., Nep. Paul. 3, init.*: Cic. (multo post), similarly *so l. before or after*, *post tanto*, Virg. G. 3, 476. (In Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, init., quae ventienta longe ante videris,

the adv. *longe* has its proper sense, *from afar, at a distance*) **(ii).** *how long? quādūm how much longer?* *quādūm etiam?* Cic. Cat. 1, *init.* **(iii).** *tandū, or separately, tam diu with correl. quādūm, quadū, dum (only with future, so l. as something shall last*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43) *v.* Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. *With pres.*, *tandū implies that something is still going on: tandem Germania vincitur, so l. is Germany in being conquered*, Tac. G. 37. **(iv).** *too long; diutius*, v. *sup. (1)*. *Also nūmis diu (nūmis diu, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 2): v. tooo.* *(V).* *long ago or since:* **(1).** *priedem not very l. ago, haud ita p.* Hor. S. 2, 2, 45: *out how l. ago... quam p. (with subj.)* ... docet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, 126. When it is stated that *something has been long going on and is still doing so*, *jam priedem* is used with *pres. ind.*: *I have l. since desired, jampridem (or as two words) cupio*, Cic. Att. 2, 5. **(2).** *diutum* (like preced., but us. referring to *shorter times*): *not l. ago, haud diutum*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 35, esp. with *jam* (like preced.): Cic. de Or. 7, 26. Ter.

**long (v.):** **1.** *āvēo, 2 (no perf. or sup.): usu. foll. by inf.:* strengthened by *valde*, *I l. to know what you are about*, *valde aco scire quid agas*, Cic. Att. 1, 15: *less freq. foll. by a.c.:* *ever to l. for what is wanting, semper a. quad abest*, Juv. 3, 970: Cic. **2.** *gestio, 4 (to l. impatiently):* *foll. by infin.*: *I l. to know all your news, giscire ista omnia*, Cic. Att. 4, 11. Pl. v. *to rīch (II).* **3.** *désiderio, 1 (strictly, to l. for what has been once enjoyed: with ref. to persons or things):* cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111: *also in gen. sense; to desire warmth*: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2, *nec honores sitio, nec desidero gloriam*: v. *TO DESIRE*. **4.** *appēto, ivi and ii, itum, i (esp. of any natural desire or longing): we naturally l. for what is good, natura bona appetimus*, Cic. v. *TO SEEK.* Also various *circuml.* may be used: as, *cupiditate ardore, flagrare*; *desiderio teneri, affici*; v. *DESIRE (subs.)*.

**longed for**: *exspectatus*: Cic. Fam. 4, 10; Virg.

**longevity**: **1.** *vivācitas (tenacity of life)*: cf. LONG-LIVED. **2.** *longae-vita (v. rare):* Macr. Phr. *to exceed the phoenix in l.* *\*phoenicem superare vivendō, cf. Lucre. 1, 203; phoenice vivaciorē esse*.

**longing (subs.):** **1.** *désiderium (comp. TO LONG, 3): I feel a p. t. to suffer from l.* *ex labore, ib. 16, 11, 2.* *libido, inīs, f. (most freq. licentious desire: also, a strong natural impulse): a l. to rōmit, l. nauseac.* Cato R. R. 156. **3.** *appētūs, appētitio: v. DESIRE, APPETITE.* See also *desire (throughout)*. *To feel a l. : v. TO LONG.*

**longing (adj.):** *āvidus; v. EAGER, DESIROUS.*

**longingly**: *āvidē: v. EAGERLY.*

**longish**: *longiusculus: Cic. Arch. 10, 25.*

**longitude**: *lōngitudo: as geogr. t.t. (Comp. LATITUDE.)*

**longitudinal**: *in longitudinem positi: v. foll. art.*

**longitudinally**: *in longitudinem: Cic. Tim. 7.*

**long-legged**: *praelongis cruribus: v. LONG (I.).*

**long-lived**: *vivax: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54 (v. phoenix)* Hor. also of plants, Hor.: Virg. *The quality of being so, vivacitas: v. LONGEVITY.* (Longaevus = aged, poet.)

**long-suffering (subs.):** *pātientia: v. FORBEARANCE (Longanimitas=Gk. μακροθυμία).* Vulg. Rom. ii, 4, etc.)

**long-suffering (adj.):** *pātiens: v. I Cor. xiii. 4: v. PATIENT.*

**long-winged**: *longus: Auct. Dlal. Or. 22 (longus in narrationibus).*

**looby**: *v. BLOCKHEAD.*

**look (v.):** *1. To direct the eye towards an object:* **1.** *aspicio, spexi, et pessi: 3: look: aspice!* Virg. E. 2, 66, et pass.: v. *TO LOOK OUT*.

**2.** *intueror, intueri*

**2 v TO LOOK ON.** **II.** *To present an appearance of something expr. by species to l. as if one were laughing, ridens speciem praebere*, Liv. 21, 2, *fin.*: *causes which l. as if they were closely connected, cause quae s. habent magnas conjunctiones*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, *init.*: *that ls. fine (opp. to real excellence), praeclarus in species*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 86. Phr. *to l. glad, laetitiam vulnū aperte ferre*, cf. Cic. Att. 14, 13, *ad init.*: *to l. like emotion, aliquid affectus prae se ferre*, Quint. 11, 3, 148: *you would say he ls. a man of worth, faciem video esse quantivis preti*, Ter. 5, 2, 15: *he ls. stern, severus inest in vultu*, ib. 16. **III.** *To face in a certain direction: aspecto, 1 v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.*

**look about or round**: **1.** *circumspicio, 3: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 20 (absol.): l. about, and see if any one is eavesdropping, circumspicere, numquid est sermonem nostrum qui accepit*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 41: Cic.: Virg. *Frequent. circumspecto, 1 (to look about again and again, or anxiously): Cic.: Ter.* **2.** *circumtuor, 2 (v. rare): Apul.*

**— after:** v. *LOOK FOR.*

**— at:** **1.** *aspicio, 3: you l. angrily at me, aspicere me iratus*, Cic.: *to l. at each other, inter se a.* Cic. Cat. 3, 5, fin. *Frequent. aspecto, 1 (to keep looking at): Cic. Pl. 42, 101.* **2.** *specto, 1 (to gaze at, fix the eyes upon): they come to be l'd at themselves, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae*, Ov. A. A. 1, 99, of the action of the mind, s. aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 42: *esp. of looking at games, etc.*: cf. Ov. I. c. **3.** *tuor, 2 (to gaze at, more or less intently; to eye: chiefly poet. in this sense): v. TO GAZE.* Esp. comp. (1). *intueror, 1: to l. right of the sun, int. solem adversum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, fin. *Join: intueri et contemplari aliquem, id Pl. 1, 2.* **(2).** *contueor, 2 (strengthened from tuor): to l. at a person with two eyes, duobus oculis aliquem c.* Cic. N. D. 3, 8: *oftener of the mind: v. TO CONTEMPLATE.* **4.** *contemplor, 1: to l. attentively at:* Pl.: Cic. (v. supr. 3, 1): *more freq. of the mind.*

**— back or behind:** *respicere, 3: (neither) to l. round or behind, circumspicere aut r.* Liv. 21, 22: Cic. also foll. by direct acc., *to l. back upon*, e.g. *litora Italiae*, Liv. 30, 20: Cic. *Frequent. respicere, 1 (to l. back again and again): Ter. Liv.*

**— down:** **1.** *Lit. despicio, 3: to l. down from the top of a mountain into the volleys, de vertice montis d. in values, Ov. M. 11, 504: Caes.: with direct acc. (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 224: Ov. *Frequent. despicio, 1 (same constr.): Virg.: Ov.* **II.** *Fig.: to l. down upon: despicio, 3 (with acc.): Cic. R. Am. 46, 135: Caes.: v. TO DESPISE.**

**— for:** **1.** *specto, 1: what (better) opportunity do you l. for, quem locum...spectas?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

**2.** *quaero, sivi, tum, 3 v. TO SEEK.*

**— forth:** *v. LOOK OUT*

**— in, into:** **1.** *inspicio, 3: as intrans, with intro, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 87: to l. into a mirror* ins. in speculum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61 also with direct acc., with ref. to the action of the mind: v. TO INSPECT, EXAMINE. **2.** *intropicio, 3: to l. into any one's house, aliquid domum intro, Cic. (?) Harusp. 15, fin.:* more freq. fig.: *to l. into one's own mind, intro, in mentem suam*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118. Phr. *to l. at anything in a mirror, aliquid in speculo intueri*, Cic. in Pis. 29, 71.

**— in the face:** *expr. by rectis oculis, e. g. oculis aliquid intueri, Sen. Ep. 104, 24; cf. Suet. Aug. 16, ne rectis quidem oculis cum adspicere potuisse instructum actum (the phr. denotes calm facing of danger or horror).*

**— out or forth:** **1.** *To take a view from a place: proprie, 3; frequent. prospicio, 1: to l. out from houses and windows, ex rectis fenestrisque pro-*

spectre, Liv. 24, 21 with acc. of direct object, Ov. M. 15, 842. Sall. Phr. *he ls out jar over the deep, prospectum late pelago peti* Virg. Aen. 1, 181. See also TO FORESEE. **II.** *To use circumspection*: circumspicio, 3 v to LOOK ABOUT.

**look out for**: quaero, 3 v to SEEK. See also to EXPECT.

**— round**: I. *To look around*: v to LOOK ABOUT. II. *To turn one's eyes to what is behind*: respicio, 3 see Cic. Clu. 21, 58 and TO LOOK BACK.

**— through**: I. *To view through a medium*: \*per *'vitrum, etc.'* inuestigio, v to LOOK AT. II. *To inspect (several) at hastis*: perspicio, 3: to L. through letters and correct them, epistolas p. [et] corrigere, Cic. Att. 16, 5, extr. See also to INSPECT, EXAMINE.

**— to**: I. *To have regard for, pay attention to*: Phr. to l. to one's own interest, sibi consulere (v to CONSULT, III); sui commodi rationem habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17. II. *To fix one's hopes upon*: we l. to you, in te conjecti sunt oculi nostri; in te est omnis spea, posita omnia in te (sunt): cf. Cic. ad Br. 1, 9; Fam. 12, 1. Sometimes configuro (to have recourse to) may serve: v. RECOURSE.

**— towards**: 1. specto, 1 (usu. foll. by ad or in and acc.; also less freq. by acc. alone: also by adv. of direction): to l. towards the south, ad meridiem a, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; with in and acc., ib. 1, 1: Liv.: to l. towards the west, solem occidente m. s. Liv. 33, 17, ad init.: to l. towards a certain quarter, aliquo s., Varr. R. R. 1, 4. 2. aspecto, 1 (less freq.): Tac. A. 12, 32 (with direct acc.). Phr.: Britain ls towards Spain on the west, Britania in occidente Hispaniae obtenditur, Tac. Agric. 10.

**— up**: Lit.: 1. suspicio, 3: to l. up to heaven, s. in coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9; also, a. coelum (without prep.), id. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (the direct acc. denotes the object looked at; the prep. the direction in which a person looks). Frequent, suspecto, 1 (rare): Ter. Plin. 2, oculos erigo, Cie. Sext. 31, 68 (fig.); oculos tollo, Ov. M. 12, 125.

**— up to**: suspicio, 3 (implying respect): Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: Vell: see also precd. pres.

**look (subs.)**: I. *Act of looking*: 1. aspectus, us: with a single l., uno a, Cie. Br. 54, 200; or expr. by suspicio: v. to LOOK. 2. obtutus, us: v. GAZE. II. *Expression of countenance*: vultus, us: the (angru) l. of a threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyrannus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3: Cie. v. EXPRESSION (IV.); COUNTENANCE (I, 3). Phr.: to assume a frowning l. frontem, supercilia contrahere, etc.: v. TO FROWN. III. *General aspect*: species, facies, aspectus, v. APPEARANCE (III).

**look-on**: I. arbitr. tri (one who takes no part): v. EYE-WITNESS. 2. spectator, s. -trix: or (except in nom. sing.) pres. part. of specio (with ref. to sights, shows, etc.): v. SPECTATOR.

**looking (subs.)**: l. at, spectatio, Cie.: Vitr. -around, circumspectus, us, Plin. -back, respectus, us, Liv. Virg. -up, suspectus, us, Plin.

**looking-glass**: speculum · v. MIRROR.

**look-out** (subs.): Phr. to keep a careful l., omnia circumspectare, Sall. Jug. 72. Cie. (esp. where alarm or timidity is implied).

**loom (subs.)**: 1. tela (strictly that which is woven; also sometimes, the loom itself): Cato R. R. 10, 1n. (where tela jugalis una is enumerated in a farm inventory): Ov. M. 6, 5-6. (N.B.—Where the *tela* is referred to generally *tela* may be used, without exactly making it = textorum instrumentum to *ply the l.*, telam texer, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44; t. exercere, Ov. M. 6, 145 the labour of the l., *tela labor*). 2. \*textorum instrumentum (Forcelli).

loom (v.): Phr.: forms l. through

the gloom, \*per umbram obscuram vindicta facies cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 257 and 452; \*dispicuntur obscure ingentia per umbra corpora (v GLIMPSE). See also TO APPRAISE.

**loon** fatuus · v. FOOL.  
**loop (subs.)**: (?) licium (by which the threads of the warp were held): v. Dict. Ant. 1101, a. (Lacqueus is a noose). Or perh. vinculum (any tie or bond).

**loop (v.)**: (?) annexo, vincio, etc.: v. TO FASTEN, TIE.

**loop-hole**: fen-stra (any narrow opening): Caes. C. 2, 9 (fenestrae ad tormenta mittenda). Fenestra is also used fig. = opportunity, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72, quantum f. ad nequitiam paterficer; but in somewhat different sense from Eng. a. l. of escape may be expr. by effugium: cf. Ov. A. 1, 21, hospiti effugium praestruxerat omnia Minos, i.e. had cut off every l. of escape, so effugium praeclaudere cuncti, Lu-r. 3, 523 (not Cic. in this sense). Phr. not to leave a l. for a defence, defensioni locum non relinquere, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 191: every l. for escape is cut off from him, tenuetur, prematur, urgetur [ils episii....]. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12 cf. the expression undeque, id. Att. 2, 18, init.

**loose (adj.)**: I. Opp. to tight: allowing room and range: 1. laxus a. l. shoe, l. calcus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 41: to break a very l. rein, laxissimas habens habere, Cic. Am. 13, 45 (fig.). 2. fluxus (flowing, slack): l. girdle, f. cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45, extr.: a. l. thong, f. habena, Liv. 38, 29, med.

II. At liberty: solitus Phaedr. 3, 7, 20 (de cane): may be defined by adding, vinclis, carcere, etc.: v. to LOOSEN. III. Flowing freely: 1. fluxus: v. FLOWING (II, 2). 2. passus: as descriptive of hair; not arranged, dishevelled: capillus p. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56; crines p., Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

IV. Of the bowels: fūsus solitus: v. RELAXED. V. Of soil: solitus: Join: soluta et facilis terra, Col. 3, 14, extr.: Plin. min.

VI. Not firmly fastened, shaky: mōbilis, e. l. teeth, m. dentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105 § 180.

VII. Not chaste, dissolute: dissolutus v. DISSOLUTE, PROFLIGATE.

**loose, break**: érumpo, 3: v. TO BREAK LOOSE.

— let, 1. émitto, 3: v. GO (to let): 2. immittio, 3 (to let go upon or against): to let l. the reins, i. habenas, Virg. Aen. 6, 662; Plin. min.

**loose, loosen (v.)**: I. To render loose, slacken: 1. laxo, 1: to loosen reins, frenos (habenas) l., Lucan 7, 125: cf. Virg. G. 2, 331, laxant arva sinus, of the stiff soil loosening its before the genial breath of spring: v. to widen. So relaxo. cf. Cie. N. D 2, 55, 138, where se relaxare is opp. to se astrin gere. 2. remitto, 3: to tighten or loosen the reins, habenas vel adducere vel r., Cie. Am. 13, 45. Ov. Phr.: to loosen the soil round the roots of a tree, \*solum circa radices arboris leuiter mouere ac sollicitare (cf. Virg. G. 2, 418, sollicitanda tamen tellus pulvisque mendus): to l. the teeth of any one, aliquid dentes labefacere, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36. II. To unfasten: 1. solvo, vi, uitum, 3: loose the seed that is growing ol. solve senescentem equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, to loosen a hound, canem s., Phaedr. 3, 7, 20 see also to UNTIE. So résolvo, 3: to loosen yirt raiment, cluctas r. vestes, Ov. M. 1, 82: Cat.

2. laxo, 1 (rare in this sense): to loosen knots, nodos l., Lucan 4, 612: in this sense, relaxo is perh. better: to loosen the fastenings of a tunic, tunicae vinclia r., Ov. F. 2, 321: Lucre. 3.

réfigo, 1: v. to UNFASTEN.

**loosel**: I. Unconfined: laxē Lucan 4, 451 (al. laxas) and a.c. to L. G. § 34, the adj. under LOOSE. III., may often be used where Eng. idiom would require an adv.

II. In an irregular, careless manner: soluti: Sen. N. Q. 6, to n-gligentius soluti-que composta). Aliso, dissolute, which is used by Cie. in this sense v. LAXLY (1).

III. Immovable: perditus: v. FOTORN.

**lose**: I. To part with, unintentionally; to let slip: amitto, misi, sum, 3: to l. one's wits along with one's wealth, consilium cum re a., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 to l. so good an opportunity, tantam occasionem a., ib. 3, 5, 58 Cie. to l. sight of any one, aliquem e conspicu a., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. II. To forfeit, experience loss of in business, etc.:

1. perdo, didi, ditum, 1 (implying entire loss or destruction of someth. of value). to l. the fruits of industry, fructus industriae p. Cie. Fam. 4, 6: to l. a cause at law, causam p., Cie. R. Com. 4, init. of losing at play Ov. A. A. 1, 451. Stronger is d-perdo, 3. Cie. Prov. Cons. 5, 11 2. amito, 3 (often of accidental loss; whereas perdo is mostly to lose blamably or wilfully; also, amito may imply the possibility of recovery: cf. supr. 1). to l. the franchise, civitatem a., Cie. de Or. 1, 40, 182 to l. a house by fire, domum incendi a., Suet. Cl. 6. (In Cie. R. Com. 4, init., occur both causam perdere [supr. 1], and causam amittere · the latter simply

rally: perh. perditio in an abandoned manner): Cic. To live l., libri riuis se gerere; pravis s. dissolutis moribus esse.

**looseness**: I. Opp. to tightness: expr. by verb the e follows a l. of the sinews, \*sequitur ut relaxentur (dimis remittantur) nervi v. to LOOSEN. II. Of the bowels: fusa alvus, Cels. 2, 7, med. Phr.: those who have suffered from l. of the bo l. in youth, quibus juvenibus fluxit alvus, Cels. 1, 3, a. l. t.n.

III. Of soil: expr. by adj. v. loose, adj. (v.). IV. Shakeness, mōbilis: e. dentum, Plin. 20, 21, 84. V. Of morals: dissoluti mores v. DISSOLUTE.

**loosening**: expr. by verb v. LOOSEN.

**lou off** (v.): I. praeccido, 3 (to amputate the extremity of anything): v. TO CUT OFF. II. amputo 1 (exp. in pruning): to l. l. iff useless boughs, inutiles ramos a., Hor. Epod. 2, 13; Cic.

**lopped**: perh. ineqnae, v. v. UNEVEN.

**loquacious**: 1. lōquax, aēcis (ond of talking: implying something of blame); old-age is naturally a little l. senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: Virg. 2, garñulus (ond of chattering and gossiping) Ter. Hor.

3. verbōsus (expressed with many words, written or spoken): cf. Cie. Fam. 7, 9, fin., verbosa epistola, i. e. a lengthy letter, with much detail. 4. nimius sermōnis (too great a talker), Tac. H. 3, 75 (better perh. nimius in loquendo; cf. nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic. ad Br. 1, 15, init.).

**loquaciously**: 1. loquaciter: Cic. Hor. Leg. 1, 2, 7 Quint. 2. garñulitas (proneness to idle talk): Sep. Cons. Helvid. 16, 14.

**lord** (subs.): I. A master: dōminus. v. MASTER. II. Specially, as appellation of deity: Dōminus Vulg. pass. III. As title of nobility: dōminus: M. L.

**lord (v.)**: 1. dōminor, 1: fol. by in and abd.: to l. it over the lives and fortunes of men, in capite fortunique dominum d., Cic. Quint. 10, 94. by inter. to l. it amongst people, inter homines d., Caes. B. G. 2, 31: also, by in and acc. (of persons), Liv. 3, 53: Ov. 2, imperio, 1 (with dat.): cf. Liv. 21, 1, vicis superbe avaraque impetrare v. TO RULE.

**Lord's-supper**: coena Domini: Corp. Conf.: also, coena Dominica, Vulg. I Cor. xi, 20.

**lordly**: nearest words, perh. rēgius, régalius: v. ROYAL.

**lordship**: I. Dominion: dōmlnātus, us; imprium: v. DOMINION, POWER. To exercise l., dominari: v. TO LORD.

II. As title of rank: v. HIGHNESS (JL.). Often vir egregius may serve: being a title of rank in the later Empire. v. Forcell. s. v. egregius, ad fin.

**lore**: doctrina: v. LEARNING.

**lorn**: perditus: v. FOTORN.

**lose**: I. To part with, unintentionally; to let slip: amitto, misi, sum, 3: to l. one's wits along with one's wealth, consilium cum re a., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 to l. so good an opportunity, tantam occasionem a., ib. 3, 5, 58 Cie. to l. sight of any one, aliquem e conspicu a., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. II. To forfeit, experience loss of in business, etc.:

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= causā cadere, to be cast in a suit, the former, to lose it through misconduct in the defence) 3. jactūrū facio, patior, v. LOSS (II., 3). III. To suffer destruction of a part of the body or of life

1. pass. of cōcipio, 3. to l. one eye, altero oculo capi, Plin 22, 2, extr: having lost the use of eyes and ears, oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: that has lost the use of reason, mente captus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 51. (N.B.—This use is most common in p. part.) 2. umitto, 3. to l. (the use of) one's eyes, lumina a, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 114; aspectum a, ib. 1, 30, 73; to l. strength and flesh, vires et corpus a, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to l. (or part with) life, vitam a, Cic. Sall.

3. perdo, 3 (comp. supr. II., syn.) in his second campaign he lost his right hand, secundo stipendo dextram manum perdidit, Plin. 7, 28, 29. IV. To be bereaved of: amitto, 3 Cic. Fam. 4, 6: Suet. (but filium amittere may also be used in sense 1.; cf. Pl. Capt. prol. 23). See also to BEREAVE.

V. Milt. term to experience diminution of force: 1. amitto, 3. Liv. 21, 38, med.: ib. 22, 3, init. (not used of loss by actual fighting). So to l. a town, oppidum a, Sall. Jug. 97: Cic. 2. desidero, 1: in that battle he lost not more than 200 men, in eo proelio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Caes. C. B. 3, 99: esp. pass., desiderari, to be lost or missing, id. B. G. 5, 21.

3. more freq. expr. by cādo, cædo, occido, etc. (when the loss is in actual fight): cf. Liv. 21, 29, 22, 7; et pass. VI. In pass., to be lost = to be destroyed, come to nought: wasted:

1. pēreō, 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH.

2. intēro, 4, irr. (to come to nothing; be utterly lost): a drop of brine is lost in the vastness of the sea, i. magnitudine maris stilla muriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, init.: of money, to be lost or wasted, Nep. Them. 2: as exclaim, interior (also, peri!) I am lost, ruined! Pl.: Ter.

3. excido, di, 3 (lit. to drop out, hence to be wasted or thrown away): to be lost or spilt upon the ground, ex aut in terram defluere, Cic. Am. 17, 58.

4. dēfui, xi, xum, 3 (to be spent and wasted): cf. preced. ex.: Sall. Miscell. Phr.: trees l. their leaves, arboribus folia decidunt, cadunt; undantur foliis arboreos, (arboreos) folia depurant, Plin. 16, 22, 34: to l. colour, pallescere (v. PALE, TO BECOME); of persons, sanguine ex ore decedente pallescere, Gell. 19, 4 (see also to FADE). to l. one's way, errare, less freq. deerro, Cic. (v. TO WANDER; ASTRAY): to l. hope, l. heart, animo cadere, animum despondere (v. TO DISCOURSE, DESPOND): to l. a throne, regno excidere, Curt. 10, 5, ad fin.: everything here has lost interest, hic omnia jacent, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: to l. sight of land, (terram) abscondere (poet.), Virg. Aen. 3, 291 (comp. supr. I.): the river is lost in morasses, (dunum) paludibus haerit, Tac. G. r.: to give up anything as lost, desperare (v. TO DESPAIR), deplorare (not in Cic.): given up for lost by the physicians, a medicis deploratus, Plin. 7, 50, 51: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione deficitus esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

loss: 1. The act of losing: amissio, Cic.: Plin. (But usq. exp. by verb: on account of the l. of his patrimony, patrimonio amiso: with the l. of 100 men, C. militibus caecis, occis, desideratis, etc.; v. to LOSE, throughout.)

II. The damage sustained: 1. damnum (opp. to lucrum: esp. loss in business, etc.): to incur some l., aliquid damni contrahere, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: to suffer a l., d. facere, Cic. Br. 33, 125; accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: cf. Phaedr. 1, 28, 10.

2. détrimentum (damage, injury): as opp. to emolumentum, gain, profit: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 69) to sustain l. (of damage), d. capere, accipere, Cic. Fam. 10, 18; ib. 24, extr.

3. jactūrū (strictly, the throwing overboard of part of a cargo to save the rest): in commercial sense, to incur some l., aliquam facere, Cic. Att. 12, 29; Col. Join:

jactūrū et detrimēta [rei familiari]. Auct. B. Alex. 49 4. intertrimenti (loss from near and tear: rare): no l. whatever (in using gold ornamentals), nihil intertrimenti, Liv. 34, 7: in gen. sense, not without great l. non sine i. magno, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39 cf. Parry, ad l. Also, intertritura, Dig. III. Milt. term the l. of a battle, adversa pugna (v. DEFEAT) the l. was about equal on either side, caedes prope par utrinque fuit, Liv. 21, 29, cf. to LOSE (V.). IV. Perplexity: in phr. to be at a l.: Phr.: the physicians are at a l., nec medici se inventi, Petr. 47: Sen. he is utterly at a l., haeret in salebra, Cic. (v. to GRAVEL, II.): also expr. by dubius, incertus, etc.: v. uncertain; to hesitate.

lot: 1. Decision by hazard: sorte, tis, f.: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 41, init.: the matter is ultimately decided by l., res revocatur ad s., Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 51, 127: the pl. often denotes the business in drawing l.s: hence to sortes dicere (to shuffle and draw), ib. § 86: but also sortem dicere [sors dicitur], Cic. Ver. 4, 64, 143: the abl. is used adverb.: he got the province of Sicily by l., ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, ib. 2, 6, 17. To decide by l., sortior, 4: foll. by rel. clause, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98 (non considerare sed quasi sortiri quid loquare): also with inter se, id. Fat. 20, 46: Liv.: also to obtain by l. (with acc.), Liv. 39, 45: hence, the act of casting lots or deciding by lot, sortito, Pl.: Cic.: also (not in Cic.), sortitus, us. Pl.: Virg.: adv. sortito, by casting l.: to be chosen by l., sortito capi, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 51, 126. Fig.: it falls to any one's l., contingit (with dat.): v. TO HAPPEN (2).

II. Fortune, circumstances: 1. sors (poet. and late): content with one's l., sorte contentus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, init.: Tac. 2. fortuna: v. FORTUNE. (In this sense the word need often not be expressed literally: which of these two has the more enviable l.? eter horum beatior? O happy l. of the husbandman! O fortunate agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 48.)

III. A portion; esp. of land: ager-lus, modus agri v. PLOT. At an auction, titulus (?)

lotch (adj.): invitus: v. UNWILLING.

lotion: linimentum: cf. LINIMENT.

lottery: sortes, sortito; v. LOT (I.).

lotos: lōtos and lōtus, i. f.: Plin. The l.-eaters, lotophagi, orum, and òn: Plin. 5, 4, 4: Ov.

loud: 1. clārus (distinctly audible): with a l. voice, c. voce [ut omnis contio audire posset], Cic. Clu. 48, 134: Caes. So, with a l. voice, clarē (adv.): Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 59.

2. magnus (of the voice raised beyond an ordinary pitch of loudness): having said this with a l. voice, haec quum in vox dixisset, Ques. B. G. 4, 25: Cic. A. l. cry, clamor: v. SHOUT, CRT.

loudly: magna voce: Caes. B. G. 4, 25: v. preced. art. (Clare = aloud, as distinct from an undertone or whisper: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, c.): Validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6 = to cry more lustily, vigorously.

loudness: magnitudo (e. g. vocis): Auct. Hor. 3, 11, 20. (Or expr. by adj.)

loud-roaring: altitōnans, nitis, (poet.): Lucr.

lounge (v.): 1. perh. vägor, 1 (to stroll about): cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 122: see also to IDLE.

2. desidero, sedi, 2 (to be idle, inactive, waste time): cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2, frustra ubi totum desiidi diem: so to l. at a show, in spectacula d. Sem. Ep. 7, 2: v. to IDLE.

lounge: lectus, lectūlūs: v. COUCH.

lounger: ambulator (one who is given to gad about): Cato, R. R. 5, init.: Mart.

louse: pēdiculus, Cels., Plin. In pl. pēdes, um, m.: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13: Varr.

louse-wort: herba pēdiculāris: Col.

lousy: pēdiculōsus: Mart.

lout (subs.): homo agrestis, rusticus v. CLOWN

lout (v.): v. to bow (II.).

loutish: agrestis, rusticus: v. CLOWNISH

love (subs.): 1. amor (in all senses): foll. by in or ergo and acc., or by gen.: our l. towards you, noster in te a, Cic.: to feel l. for any one, a. erga aliquem habere, Cic.: but when the object is not a person, the gen. only should be used: e. g. the l. of knowledge, of glory, etc., a. cognitio, gloriae, etc., Cic. pass. to fall in love at first sight, uno aspectu in a, incidere, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: to be deeply in l. with any one, amore aliquicis ardore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 116.

2. caritas (lit. dearness: hence, affection attachment, arising out of the sense of worth in any person or thing): the l. of children and parents for each other, ea quae inter natos et parentes est, Cic. Am. 8, 27: same constr. as amor: l. for one's country, erga patriam c. L. 1, 34, med.: but the gen. is more freq., e.g. l. for country and kindred, c. patriæ et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: Vulg. 1 Cor. xiii.: Str. Eccl. 3. stidium (eager desire for, or interest in, persons or things; esp. the latter): v. ZEAL, FONDNESS (2), DEVOTION. Phr.: to fall in l. with, adalare. v. TO FALL (in love with). (N.B.—For love as term of endearment, v. DARLING.)

love (v.): 1. To feel attachment for:

1. amo, 1 (to l. affectionately and warmly: cf. inf. 2): the boys l. each other, pueri inter se amant, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: to l. heartily, ex animo a., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: to l. any one specially, aliqui singulare amore (unice) a., Cic. Fam. 15, 20.

Join: amare (aliquam) carumque habere, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 20. Comps. (1) déamō, 1 (to l. passionately): Pl. Ter. (2) rēdāmō, 1 (to l. in return): Cic. Am. 14, 49 (an unusual expr.).

2. diligo, exi, ectum, 3 (to l. discreetly, but without warmth: to esteem highly): cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 47, eum me non diligim, solum, sed etiam amari: amare and diligere are often joined cf. ib. 15, 7, te semper anavī dilexiique: Ter. the Gods l. each other and provide for men, Diū inter se d. et hominibus consultant, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122.

I. them both extremely, ego ambo unice dilig. id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: to respect and l. as a father, sicut parentem et observare et d., ib. paulo infr.

3. amplexor, 1 (to cling to and make much of): cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, med., Aprius totum me amplexatur.

4. dépereo, 4, irr. (lit. to be dying for: hence, to be passionately enamoured of): foll. by acc. of direct object, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 43: but in prose, deperire amore aliquicis, Liv. 27, 15, med., also foll. by in abl., Curt. 8, 6, 5, like preced. ardeo, si, sum, 2: with direct acc., Virg. E. 2, 1: in prose better, ardore amore aliquicis, Curt. 8, 6: also, fragore amore aliquicis, Cic. Tuse 4, 33, 71.

Phr.: they l. each other, uterque utrique cordi est, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 17: cf. infr. (II., 2).

II. To take pleasure in:

1. expr. by joy, delectat, 1 (with acc. of personal subject): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1, init.: Ov. R. Am. 103: v. TO DELIGHT.

(N.B.—The use of amo in similar sense = soleo, is purely poet., cf. Hor. Od. 3, 16, 10).

2. expr. by cordi est (with dat. of person = it is to the taste of): he always l. d. on austere life, sibi vitam semper horridam cordi fuisse, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: Hor.

3. gaudeo, gávioso, 2 (to rejoice in): to l. the country, rure g., Hor. S. 1, 10, 45: also foll. by inf.: v. TO REJOICE.

love-affair: v. AMOUR.

love-feast: agapē, es, f.: Tert.

love-knots: incantata vincula: Hor. S. 1, 8, 49 cf. Virg. E. 8, 78.

love-letter: \*epistola amatoria; lit. terae amatoria (Cic. has epistola amatoria scripta, a letter written in lovers' style, Ph. 2, 31, 77).

love-potion: 1. āmātorium: to

give any one a *l.*, aliqui a. dare, Quint. *n*, 8, 2; Plin.: also, amatorium medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50; amatorium venenum (cf. Plin. 9, 25, 41), amatorius veneficiis infamis, i.e. notorious for use in love-potions); or amatorium poculum, Paul. in Forell. (amatorium being strictly neut. of adj.). **2.** philtrum (Gr. φίλτρον rare): Ov. A. A. 2, 105; Juv. (in both cases *pl.*).

**love-poem:** Carmen amatorium: cf. Cie. Tusc. 4, 33, extr., Anacreontis tota poesis est amatoria; or Carmen erotica: cf. Gell. 19, 9.

**loveliness:** **1.** vénustas (*beauty and grace*): Jōin: vénustas et pulchritudo, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; cf. GRACE (V., 3). **2.** meton. Vénus, éris, f.: Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17. See also BEAUTY.

**3.** amoenitas (strictly, of places and natural scenery): extre<sup>m</sup>e *l.* of a river, summa fluminis a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, init.; also in *pl.* *l.* of shores, coasts, amoenitates orarum et litorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100; *l.* **4.** amabilitas (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, extr.

**lovely:** **1.** amabilis, e (of a nature to excite love): Lucr. 1, 24; Cic.

**2.** vénustus (*graceful, charming*): (Venus) loveliest goddess, vénissimissima, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5 Cic.: v. GRACEFUL. **3.** amoenus (strictly, of scenery): v. DE-

LIGHTFUL.

**lover:** **1.** One who is fond of anything: **1.** amator, f. -trix: a *l.* of peace, pacis a., Cic. Att. 14, 10; of the country, ruris a., Hor. **2.** amans, studiosus: v. FOND OF, DEVOTED. Phr.: such a *l.* of truth, adeo veritatis diligens, Nep. Epam. 3. **II.** One who is in love: **1.** amans, atis (usu. of the man: but in *pl.* including both sexes): nothing more cruel than a *l.*, nihil durus amante, Prop. L's. quarrels, amantium ira, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23; Ov. **2.** amātor (a woer): esp. in bad sense, a paramour: Cic. Coel. 20, 49; Hor. Fem. amatrix: Pl. Mart.

**loving** (part. adj.): **1.** Fond of: amans, intens. péraramans; studiosus: v. FOND OF. **II.** Affectionate: amans: most gentle and l. words, lenissima et amantissima verba, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. Phr.: to be very *l.* with any one, aliquem osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.

**loving-kindness:** misericordia: Vulg. Ps. lxvi. 4.

**lovingly:** amanter: Cic.: Tac. Very *l.*, parumper: Cie.

**low (adj.):** **I.** In a depressed position: **1.** hūmīlis, e (denoting usu. that which itself has little altitude: but also in press sense): in the *l.* ground, humillimo solo, Just. 2, 1: *l.* (=flying low) with clipt wings, decisus humillem penitus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50; Virg. **2.** démissus: *l.* marshy ground, loca d. ac palustria, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. **3.** dépressus: to pitch a camp in *l.* ground, d. loco castra ponere, Front. 1, 5, 24. Join: humili et depresso, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. **4.** in compar. degree, inferior, us (for use of positive see LOWER, adj.): from the *l.* ground, ex inferiore loco, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: Cic. So, lowest, infinitus or imus: that the *l.* is the *l.* (lody), terram esse infinitam, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17; Caes.: to change highest to *l.*, immumis mutare, Hor. Od. 1, 34, fin. Phr.: the *l.* and level parts of the city, jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: along the *l.* (level) ground, per plana, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. **II.** Having in itself little height: **1.** hūmīlis: a *l.* tower, turris b., Caes. B. C. 2, 8; Virg. **2.** demissus (rare in this sense): to swim across (*a river*) where the banks were *l.*, demissoribus ripples tranare, Auct. B. Alex. 29. **III.** Of the tide: Phr.: ubi *l.* water, aestus recessit: v. TIDE. **IV.** Of sounds: (*i.*) low-pitched: gravis, e: opp. to acutus (sonus), Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. In superl. (besides gravissimus), infinitus or imus: Hor. S. 1, 3, 8. (*ii.*) not loud: summissus: in a *l.* tone, s. voce, Cic. Or. 17,

56: a *l.* murmur, s. murmur, Quint. II, 3, 45. **Adv.** summisse, in a *l.* quiet tone: Cic. To speak in a *l.* tone, mūssare, mūstare, Liv.: see also to WHISPER, Mutter.

**V.** Of price, cheap: vilis, e: v. CHEAP. To be *l.*, jacere: Cic. Att. 9, 9. **VI.** Humble, obscure: hūmīlis, obscūrus, etc.: v. HUMBLE (I.). Phr.: people of a *l.* class, qui tenuioris ordinis sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. **VII.** Degraded, mean: **1.** turpis: v. BASE.

**2.** sordidus (esp. with ref. to *l.*, shabby conduct): the least of the *l.*, sordidissimus quiske, Liv. 1, 47, fin.: v. MEAN.

**3.** iniquitatis (foul, polluted): a *l.* verse, versus s. Cic. Or. 49, 163. **4.** abjectus (without dignity): Cic. opt. gen. Or. 3, 7. Phr.: to pick up a piece of *l.* abuse, malevolent ex trivio appriere, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; *l.* expressions, verbis ex trivio petita, cf. Hor. A. P. 245; ignominiosa dicta, ib. 247. (Plebeus sermo denotes simply plain, homely diction; not *l.*, so trivialis.) See also VULGAR. **VIII.** Depressed, wanting animation: Phr.: in *l.* spirits, tristis, moestus: v. SAD. See also to DISOURAGE. **IX.** Nearly exhausted: expr. by déficio, 3: the supply of provisions was *l.*, \*deficiebat res frumentaria: or parum sufficiebat: v. TO FAIL.

**low (adv.):** **1.** Not aloft: **1.** humiliter: Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1 (humiliter deprimit, fig.): Pall. **2.** expr. by hūmīlis, e (cf. L. G. 9, 343): the bird flies *l.*, avis h. volat, Virg. Aen. 4, 255. **3.** démissus: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23. **4.** compar. inferius (*lower*): Ov. M. 2, 137. **II.** In a suppressed voice: summisse, summissa vox: v. LOW, adj. (IV.).

**low (v.):** mūgito, 4: Liv. Also, mugitum edere, Ov. M. 7, 597; dare, id, I. 1, 560; tollere, Virg. Aen. 2, 223.

**low-born:** dégener, éris: Tac. **lower (adj.):** **I.** In local sense: **1.** inferus (situated below): esp. in phr., inf. mare, the *l.* (Tuscan) sea, Plin. 3, 5, 10: Mela. the *l.* regions, inferi, orum (V. INFERNAL). See also *lown*, adj. (I., 4). **2.** infernus (like preced.): the *l.* regions, inf. partes, poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Liv. As subls. inferna, orum, the *l.* parts of the body, Plin.

**II.** Socially: Phr.: the *l.* classes, vulgus, i. n. (rarely *m.*): cf. Sall. Cat. 20, ceteri omnes . . . vulgus fūnūs (we were regarded as the *l.* classes):

Virg. 1, 39, fin. (multitudine of plebe, opp. to the nobles). More contemptuously, plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: Hor.: also pupillus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

**lower (adv.):** inferius: v. LOW (adv.):

**lower (v.):** **A.** Trans.: **1.** Let down: **1.** démittio, misi, ssim, 3: to *l.* the fasces, d. fasces, Cic. Rep. 3, 1: to *l.* the yards, antennas d., Ov. For to lower sails, v. TO FURL. **2.** submittio, 3: to *l.* the fasces, fasces s., Plin. **II.** To drop the voice: submittio, 3: Quint. 1, 8, 1. **III.** To diminish prices: Phr.: to *l.* the price of corn, pretia frugum levare, Tac. H. 2, 59; majorē annoane vilitatem efficer, Cic. Man. 15, 44. **IV.** To humiliate: **1.** abjicio, jecu, cum, 3: he *l'd* the authority of the senate, senatus auctoritatem abiecit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: to *l.* (degrade) oneself, se abjic. Cf. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: Nep. **2.** démittio, 3. Tac. A. 14, 26 (usque ad servilem patientiam démissus). **3.** minuo, immuno, 3 (in connexion with certain words): v. TO IMPAIR. **B.** Intrans.: to appear dark and threatening: perh. obscūrari (R. and A.). Phr.: the sky is darkly, denuntiat coelum obscūratum umbres ac tempestates.

**lowering (adj.):** mūhan: v. THREATENING. See also DARK, GLOOMY.

**lowermost:** infinitus: v. low (I.), lowing (subs.): mūgitus, ūs: v. TO LOW.

**low-lands:** loca plana, campestria: v. LEVEL, FLAT.

**lowliness:** **I.** Low condition:

būmīlitas, obscūritas: v. HUMBLENESS.

**II.** In moral sense: *l.* animus démisus, būmīlitas (late): v. HUMILITY.

**lowly:** **I.** In low condition: būmīlitas, obscūrus: v. HUMBLE (I.). **II.** Thinking humbly of oneself: démisso animo, būmīlis (late): v. HUMBLE (I.).

**lowness:** **I.** Of position: hūmīlitas: Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: *l.* humilitas nu. denotes the lowness of an object in itself, not its mere position: the latter may often be expr. by adj.: In demissio s. humili loco esse, etc., etc.: v. LOW, adj. (I.). **II.** Of stature or perpendicular dimension: humilitas: *l.* of trees, b. arborum, Sall. Jug. 49: Coes. Cic.

**III.** Of birth, origin: **1.** humilitas: to look down on the *l.* of any one's origin, b. cujusquam de-picere, Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 23; more precisely, b. generis, Sall. Jug. 73; b. natuum, Plin.

**2.** ignobilitas (lack of distinction and eminence): *l.* of extraction, ign. generis, Cic. Mur. 8, 17 (but the term does not denote so humble a position as the Eng.). **3.** obscūritas: v. OBSCURITY.

**4.** sordes, imm (extreme *l.*): v. MEANNESS. **IV.** Of price: vilitas: v. CHEAPNESS. **V.** Of sentiment, etc: v. MEANNESS, VULGARITY.

**low-spirited:** jácens, animo demissio s. affictio: v. DEFECTED.

**low-thoughted:** perh. sordidus (v. MEAN): or more precisely, humilia co-gitans; nihil altum spirans.

**loyal:** fidélis, e (nearest word): more precisely, fidells in reges; fideler animatus erga dominos.

**loyally:** fideler: v. LOYAL.

**loyalty:** fides s. fidélitas in reges (dominos).

**lozenge:** **I.** A figure: scūtula, Tac. Agr. 10: Vitr. (Math. t. rhombus: Front. Goes. p. 36). **II.** A comfit: perh. pastillus: cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 27: Pin.

**lozenge-shaped:** scutula formam habens: cf. Tac. Agr. 10.

**lubber:** stipes, caudex, etc.: v. BLOCKHEAD.

**lubberly:** perh. stöldns: v. STUPID.

**lubricate:** unglo, nix, cum, 3: v. TO ANOINT, BESMEAR. (Lubricio, v. RARE: cf. Juv. 11, 173.)

**lubrication:** expr. by ungo, 3: v. TO ANOINT.

**lucent:** lūcens: Ov.: v. LUCID.

**lucern:** mēdica: Virg. G. 1, 215 Plin.

**lucid:** **I.** Shining, bright: lūcidus: Lucr.: Hor.: Ov.: v. BRIGHT.

**II.** Transparent: lūcidus, pellūcidus, v. TRANSPARENT.

**luscious:** **I.** lūcidus (not in Cic. t. arrangement, l. ordo, Hor. A. P. 41 a more *l.* author, lucidior auctor, Quint.

**2.** lūcidus: a simple and l. explanation, simplex and l. explication, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 3. **IV.** Mentally bright; sane: Phr.: when the insane have a *l.* interval, insani quin relaxantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: if a madman has a *l.* interval, si furiosus intermissione habet, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20.

**lucidly:** **1.** lucide: to define a word *l.*, l. verbum definire, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: to speak *l.*, l. dicere, Quint.

**Join:** 1. et plane (dicere), Cic. 2, dilucide: to explain *l.*, d. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: Liv. See also CLEARLY.

**Lucifer:** **I.** The morning-star: **1.** Lucifer, éri, m.: Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 27, fin.: Virg.: Ov. **2.** Phosphorus: Mart. **3.** Eon: Virg. G. 1, 288.

**II.** Satan: Lucifer: Vulg. Ps. xiv. 12. See also SATAN

**luck:** **I.** Chance, accident: cāsus, ūs: fors; fortuna: v. CHANCE.

**II.** Fortune, good or bad: (i.) good luck: felicitas: Cic. Man. 10, 28; fortuna secunda: v. PROSPERITY. Phr.: may the gods give you good *l.* in what you undertake, dii vertant bœni quod agas! Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121: I wish you good *l.*, I say, and I applaud you, felicitor velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42: with good *l.*, secundis avibus, Liv. 6, 12; bonis avibus, Ov. F. 1, 513. (ii.)

**bad luck**: infelicitas, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5 fortūna adversa, Cic. (a more dignified expr. than the Eng.): v. ADVERSITY. Phr.: to have better *l.* at dice, prospiriore alea uti, Suet. Cal. 41: *with bad l.*, malis avibus, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5.

**luckily**: 1. felicititer: this thing turned out *l.* for me, ea res mihi f. evenit, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: *the east wind has l. brought you, te f. attulit Eurus*, Ov. M. 7, 659. 2. faustē, Cic.: v. AUSPICIOSUS. 3. prosprē: to turn out *l.*, p. evenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: *more l.*, prosperus, Cic.: *most l.*, prosperinus, Vell. Join: fauste, felicititer, prospere, Cic.: bene et felicititer, Cic.

**luckless**: infelix: v. UNLUCKY, unhappy.

**lucky**: 1. Enjoying good fortune: 1. felix: *l.* days, felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 276: cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 52. 2. FORTUNATE. 2. fortunatus (favoured of fortune): v. HAPPY (l., 3). 3. Bringing or indicating good fortune: faustus, auspiciatus, etc.: v. AUSPICIOSUS. Phr.: may this undertaking be a *l.* one, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit: Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102.

**lucrative**: 1. quaestuōs (used in the way of trade): Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, init. 2. fructuōs: v. PROFITABLE. 3. lucrosus (poet. and late): *l.* pleasure, l. voluptas, Ov. A. 1, 10, 35; Plin. 4. lucrativus (post Aug.): Quint.: v. PROFITABLE. 5. mēritōrius (by which money is earned): *l.* professions (i.e. e. not pursued merely for their o/n sake), m. artifia, Sen. Ep. 88, init. Phr.: a chance of a *l.*, transaction, potestas confidencia pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: to exercise so *l.* a profession, in tanto fructu arte exere, Plin.

**lucre**: 1. lucrum, quaestus (neither necessarily implying blame): sell your soul for filthy *l.*, vendre animam luco, Pers. 6, 75: v. GAIN. 2. quaestus, us: Cic. Join: quaestus ic lucrum, Cic. 3. merces, edis, f. (in good or bad sense): to be *perverted* to mere *l.* (of divination), ad mēredem atque quaestum abduci, Cic. Div. 1, 41, fin.

**lucubrate**: 1. lūcubro, *l.* (to work by candle-light): Cels. I, 2, med.: Plin. min. Also to produce by night study, Cic. Par. prooem. Mart. 2. élucubro, *l.* (to compose by candle-light): Cle. Br. 90, ext.: Tac. Col.

**lucubration**: 1. Night study: lūcubratio: Cic. Div. 2, 68, fin. II. That which is produced by night study: lūcubratio Cic. Fam. 9, 2. Dimin. lucubratiuncula (a trifling *l.*), Gell. pref.

**luculent**: lūcūlētus, clārus: v. CLEAR.

**ludicrous**: ridiculus: v. RIDICULOUS.

**ludicrously**: ridiculē, ridiculēm in medium: v. RIDICULOUSLY.

**luff** (v.): i. e. to keep a vessel close to the wind: Phr.: sinus (velorum) in ventura obliquare, Virg. Aen. 5, 16: \*navem ad ventura vertere.

**lug** (v.): trāho, 3: v. TO DRAG, PULL, luggage: 1 sarcinae, arum (prop. the knapsacks or personal baggage of a soldier): Caes. 2. impedita, orum (esp. of an army): with no *l.*, with no Greek companions, nullis imp., nullis Gracis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10: v. BAGGAGE (where the difference between sarcinae and impedita is explained). 3. önus, éris, n. (usu. pl.): Caes. 4. Instrumentum, Cic. Att. 12, 32.

**lugger**: vectorium nāvīgum: Caes. lugubrious: lūgubris, flēbilis: v. MOURNFUL.

**lukewarm**: 1. Slightly warm: 1. égēdilis (with the chill off): a *l.* drink, e. potio (et frigidus proprius), Cels. 4, 18, fin. 2. tépidus: *l.* broth, t. jus, Hor. II. Fig.: not zealous: 1. tépidus: *a l.* mind, t. meas. Ov. R. Am. 629: to become somewhat *l.*, tepidiori fieri, Pl. 2. frigidus (cold, 154

indifferent: stronger than Eng.): a *l.* accuser, f. accusator, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, med. Join: nimis lentus et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178. 3. languidus (lifeless, lacking energy): Cic.

4. leitus, remissus: v. INDIFERENT. Phr.: *l.* in religion, circa deos ac religiones negligenter, Suet. Tib. 69: to make *l.*, tepescere, Cic.: Virg. (v. TO WARM): to be *l.*, tēpēre: v. (WARM, TO BE). Incept. tēpescere, Cic.

**lukewarmly**: 1. With moderate warmth: tépidē: Col.: Plin. II. Fig.: with indifference: 1. frigide: to act *l.*, agere, Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3. 2. glēde: to do everything *l.*, omnes res g. ministrare, Hor. A. P. 171. Jōin: timide gelideque, Hor. 3. languide: Cic. 4. segniter (slackly): Liv.

**lukewarmness**: 1. Lit.: tépor: Cic.: Liv. II. Fig.: 1. tépor (rare): Tac. Dial. 21, met. (lentidudo ac tépor, want of life int' or interest). 2. languor: Cic. Phr.: to exhibit *l.* in a cause, languido studio in causa esse, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: *l.* in religion, \*lentus in rebus divinis animus et pene frigidus, cf. Cic. Brut. 48, 178: *in the midst of the general l.*, languentibus omnium studiis, Tac. H. 1, 39.

**lull** (v.): 1. Trans.: to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound: Phr.: it will *l.* with light, whispering noise, levī sonum suadere insire susurro, Virg. E. 1, 54: so, sonum suadere, Stat. Th. 5, 616. II. To compose, quiet: sēdo, i. to *l.* a tempest, tempestatim m. s. cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 18, 46: to *l.* pains, dores s. Plin. v. to ASSUDE, MITIGATE. III. Trans.: 1. rēlanguesco, gni, (rare): Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, fin. (of the wind). 2. expr. by pass. refl. of sēdo, i. the storm *l.*, tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 46: the winds having *l.* d, venti ventis, Ov. 3. cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, 3: the violence of the wind was *l.* d, venti vis omnia cēcidit, Liv. 26, 39 v. to subside. Phr.: the winds *l.* d, venti posuerunt (poet.), Virg. Aen. 7, 27.

**lull** (subs.): expr. by verb: there is *l.* in the wind, venti sedatur, relanguescunt: v. TO LULL. **lullaby**: 1. lullus or lallum. the sleep-bringing strains of a *l.*, lalli sonniferi modi, Ans. Epist. 16, 91. 2. quērlā (any plaintive strain): to invite sleep by a long *l.*, longa sonnum suadere q. Stat. Th. 5, 616. Phr.: to sing a *l.*, latto, i. Pers. 3, 18.

**lumbago**: lumbāgo, inis, f.: Fest.

**lumber**: (pertaining to the loins): expr. by gen. of lumbus: v. LOIN. (Or perh. lumbaris, e. a subs. lumbare, i. an apron for the loins, occurring in late Lat.). **lumber** (subs.): 1. scrūta, orum, n. pl. (old goods, trumpery wares): Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. Petr. 2. \*supēxplēxa obsoleta; instrumenta domēstica obsoleta.

**luminary**: 1. Lit.: lumen, inis, n.: Virg. G. 1, 6: Ov. II. Fig.: lumen: those most distinguished men, the *ls* of the state, praestantissimi viri, lumina reipublicae, Cic. Ph. 2, 15, 37: used ironically, id. Mil. 12, extr. (lumen curiae).

**luminous**: 1. Lit.: giring light: lūcūdūs, lūcūdūs, etc.; v. BRIGHTE. Phr.: the glow-worm's tail is *l.*, \*cicindelae cauda luce in se habet; propria luce splendescit. II. Fig.: dilucidus, etc.: v. lucid (II.).

**luminously**: lūcēdē dilucidē (fig.): v. LUCIDLY, CLEARLY.

**lump** (subs.): 1. A small mass: 1. glēba or glēba (strictly, of earth hence of any similar substance): ls of follow and pitch, sevi ac picis gl. Caes. B. G. 7, 25: a *l.* of salt, g. salis, Plin. dimin. glēla (a small *l.*): Vir. 2.

massa (of dough, etc.): a *l.* of pitch, m. picis, Virg. G. 1, 273: a *l.* of cheese, m. lactis coacti, Ov. Dimin. massula (a small *l.*): Col. 3. offa (ball-shaped, rolled in the hand): guna rolled in *l.*, guna in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19. II. A mass of promiscuously mixed

things: congeries, éi: Ov. M. 1, 33: in same sense, massa, ib. 70: v. HEAP. Phr.: the *l.* (or gross), per saturam, Sall. Jug. 29: also may be freq. expr. by universus: cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

**lump** (v.): cōcervo, l.: v. TO HEAP.

**lumpish**: 1. In lumps, thick: crassus: Cic. II. Stupit: 1. hébes étis: a *l.* fellow, h. homo, Cic. 2. crassus: the *l.* crowd, c. turba, Mart.

3. stolidus: Jōin: indociti stolidi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. 4. stūpidus: Jōin: stupidus et bardus, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: v. DULL, INACTIVE.

**lumpy**: 1. glēbōsus (orming in clads): *l.* earth, terra g. Plin. 2. glēbis s. massis abundans, glēbis plenus,

**lunacy**: 1. alēnātio mentis. Cels.

2. alēnātio: Sen. 3. \*sēlēnias

mus (med. t. l.): v. MADNESS, INSANITY.

**lunar**: lūnāris, e. the *l.* orbit, l. cursus, Cic. a *l.* rainbow, arcus *l.*, Sen.:

Pur.: *l.* year, annus ad cursus lunae descriptus, Liv. 1, 19 (\*annus lunaris, as scient. t.): *l.* caustic, common term for \*argenti nitras, or nitrate of silver (Mayne).

**lunated** (formed like a half-moon): lūnātus: a *l.* sword, a ferrum, Lucan.

**lunatic** (adj.): lūnāticus: Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43 § 6. See also MAD, INSANE.

**lunatic** (subs.): homo insānus, fūrīosus: Cic.: v. MAD.

**lunch** (subs.): 1. prandium (a

luncheon) { light morning meal: v. BREAKFAST.

2. mērenda (taken in the afternoon; but before dinner: rare): Pl. Most 4, 3, 27: Isid. 10, 2, 12.

3. antēcoenium (like preced. rare): Isid. 1. c. Phr.: to take a slight *l.*, gustare, Plin. Ep. 3, 511.

**lunch** (v.): 1. prande, di, sum, 2 (corresponding to prandium: v. preced. art. 1): v. TO BREAKFAST.

2. mērendo, 1 (cf. preced. art. 2): Isid. Or. 20, 2, 12.

**lung**: 1. pulmo, önis, m.: usu. pl., pulmones: diseases of the *ls*, pulmonis virtus, Plin. 24, 16, 92: to cure diseases or weaknesses of the *ls*, pulmonum incommoda curare, id. 28, 7, 21: ulcers of the *ls*, pulmonis ulcera, id. 24, 5, 11; purulentiae excretiones peccatorum pulmonisque, id. 28, 12, 5; (medicine) very useful for the *ls*, utilissimum pulmonibus, id. 27, 6, 24: to bring up blood from the *ls*, ex pulmibus sanguinem recicare, cf. id. 27, 6, 24, with Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 19, "e molli sanguis pulmone remissus" inflammation of the *ls*, pulmonis inflammatio, Cels.: Cic. 2.

(with respect to oratory) lātēra, um, n. pl.: to exert the *ls*, latera intendere, Cic.: with a loud voice and good *l.*, vox magna et bonis *l.*, Cic. Sen. 5, 14.

**lunge** (subs.): ictus, us: v. STROKE, THRUST.

**lunge** (v.): pungo, 3: v. TO STAB.

**lungwort**: consiligo, inis, f.: Col.: Plin. (\*pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.).

**lunt** (the match-cord with which guns are fired) \*fūniculās stuppus, or simply \*fūniculus.

**lupine**: lūpīnus and lāpīnūm: Cato Plin. L-seeds, lupina, orum, Hor.

**lurch** (subs.): 1. of a ship: \*navis subita (in latus) inclinatio.

II. Fig.: in phr., to leave in the lurch: dérelinquo, 3: v. TO ABANDON. Phr.: the rogue runs off and leaves me in the *l.*, fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 74: to be left in the *l.*, \*in angustis deserit: v. STRAITS.

**lurch** (v.): perh. \*subito inclinari (in latus).

**lurcher**: 1. One who waits to steal: insidiātor, Cic. II. A kind of sporting dog: canis (gen. term): v. HOUND.

**lure** (subs.): 1. lit.: something held out to call a hawk: perh. illex, or illix, icis: v. DECOY.

II. Fig.: enticement: 1. esca: Pl.: Cic.: v. BAIT.

2. illēcēbra, arum: v. ALLURE.

MENT, ENTICEMENT.

**lure** (v.): 1. lit.: inesco, 1:

Petr. II. Fig.: allicio, etc.: v. TO



Aen. 2, 80: falsum aut vatum aut fictum, opposed to vera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24; res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84, fin.: falsi et mendacia, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127: v. LIAR. II. Part. of TO LIE: q. v.: 1. objectus (*l. before or in front of*): *an island l. before Alexandria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48. 2. subjectus (*l. under or near*): *a plain l. near the highway*, s. viae campus, Liv. 2, 18 Caes. 3. superjectus (*l. above*): Plin. 4. interjectus (*l. between*): *a district l. between Rome and Arpi*, regio int. Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13. Lying between may also be expr. by mediis: (*Megara*) *a city l. between Corinth and Athens*, media Corintho et Athenis (dat.), Vell. 1, 2. 5. circumjectus (*l. round about*, *forests l. round about the way*, c. itineri silvae, Liv. 35, 30: also *ab soli*, *towns l. round about*, c. oppida, Tac.: in same sense circumjacens, Tac. A. 2, 72.

**lying (subs.):** the practice of telling lies: transl. by ger. or *infin.* of *to lie*, or by mendacis (late and rare): Tert.

**lying-in (subs.):** 1. puerperium: v. CHILDBIRTH. 2. partus, us: v. CONFINEMENT (III.). 3. nixus or nixus, ūs: Plin. 7, V. LABOUR (III.).

**lying-in (adj.):** 1. puerpera: Pl.: Cat.: a wife l.-in, uxori p., Sen. Ben. 4, 35, fin. 2. (partum) enixa (having actually given birth to offspring): v. TO BRING FORTH. A l.-in hospital, \*ēchōdochium (= ἔχοδοτός): \*domus publica, ubi parturientia opera prae-  
stata (R. and A.): v. TO LIE-IN.

**lymph:** lymphat: v. WATER.  
**lynx:** lynx, lynchi, c.: the spotted l.'s of Bacchus, l. Bacchi variae, G. 3, 264: with the skin of a spotted l., maculosa tegmine l., id. Aen. 1, 123.

**lynx-eyed:** lynceus: Cic. Fam. 9, 2: KEEN-EYED.

**lyre:** 1. cithāra: Virg.: Hor.: to play on the l., or sing to the l., cithara canere, Plin. 8, 8, 8, 2 § 28 (also, etharizare, cithara, l. Nep. Ep. 2 = to play): to play on the l. skilfully, uti c. perite, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3: to accompany the l. with a song, movere ora vocalis ad c., Ov. M. 5, 332; versus cantare et formare cithara, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 4. 2. lyra: the curved l., curva l., Hor.: to sing on the l. the praises of any one, lira canere laudes aliecius, Ov. A. A. 3, 50. (NOTE.—Cithara and lyra are Greek words: they originally indicated the same instrument; on their subsequent difference v. Dict. of Ant. 721.) 3. fides, ium, f. (orig. gut-string): the pure Lat. word: sing-fides, is, f. (only poet.): to play on the l., or sing to the l., fidibus canere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; fidibus uti, il. 5, 39, 113; fidibus cantare (alicui), Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 62: to learn to play on the l., discreta fidibus Cic. Sen. 8, 26: to teach a person to play on the l., aliquem fidibus docere, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: to know how to play on the l., fidibus scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. (NOTE.—In these three last examples, there is an ellipsis of canere.) 4. barbitos, m. and f. (poet.: only in nom., acc., and rot.): Hor.: Ov. 5. testudo, iunis, f. (because made of or having the shape of a tortoise-shell): poet.: Virg.: Hor. (In Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 14, testudo is the shell or " sounding-board."): 6. meton. plectrum (prop. the stick with which the player struck the l.): to play on an ivy l., plectro modulari eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: Hor. A player on the: 1. fidicen, iunis, m. (the word of most dignity): an eminent player on the l., nobilis l., Cic. Fam. 9, 22. Hor. Fem. fidicina, ae, f. 2. citharista, m. (rare): Cic. = a (male) player on the l., female do., citharistria, Ter.: also, citharoedus (accompanying the l. with his voice), Cic.: fem. citharista: Inscr. 3. lirytes, ae, m. (rare): Plin. mita. The art of playing on the l., ars citbaroedica: Suet. Ner. 40.

**lyric:** 1. lirytes: a. l. poet, poet: lyrics: in pl. simply lyrici, orum: Quint. 9, 4, 53 (in Cicero's time the word was not so used, "poetae, qui lypriktō a

Graecis nominantur," Cic. Or. 55, 183): a. l. poem, poema (carmen) l.: in pl. simply lyrics, orum: Plin. Ep. 7, 17. Poet.: a. l. poet, i. vates, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: the l. band (of poets), lyrica ciboris, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5. 2. mēlicus (less freq.): a. l. poet, metiens poeta, or simply mēlicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24 § 89: a. l. poem, m. poema, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 1, 1: in pl. simply, melica, orumi, Petr. 64.

**lyrist:** fidicen, iunis, m.: v. LYRE (fin.).

## M.

**MACADAMIZE:** Phr.: to m. a road, viam silice (communito) sternere, cf. Liv. 41, 27, med. (to pave with quadrangular blocks, is quadrato saxo sternere, Liv. 10, 23, fin.).

**macaroni:** perh. collyra, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. (Kt. gives, turundae Italae [Italicae].) Macaroni soup, jus collyricum, ib. 1, 3, 15.

**macaroon:** perh. artolágamus, i., m.: v. CHILD-BIRTH. 2. partus, us: v. CONFINEMENT (III.). 3. nixus or nixus, ūs: Plin. 7, V. LABOUR (III.).

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**machinery:** I. Machines collectively: machinatio (esp. pl.): beams lowered into the bed of the river by men, magna machinationibus in flumen immissa, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Auct. B. Alex. 6. Also pl. of machina, machinamentum: v. MACHINE. II. Internal mechanism: machinatio: v. MECHANISM.

**machinist:** machinātor: v. MACHINERY-MAKER.

**mackerel:** scomber, bri, m.: Pl.: Cat.: Plin. (\*Scomber scomber, or s. vulgaris, Cycl.)

**macrocosm:** \*macrocosmus, quem dicunt.

**mad:** I. Disordered in the senses, intellect: 1. insanus, fūriōsus, vēcōs, etc., v. INSANE. 2. rābiōsus (raving mad; esp. of animals): a. dog, r. canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: Plin.: of insensate (mad) courage, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, fin. 3. rābiōsus (raging furiously: chiefly poet.): to drive any one raving mad, aliquem r. agere, Cat. 63, extr.: Plin. 4. phrēnēticus, phrēnēticus (Gr. φρένητικός generic term): Cels. 3, 18, ad init.: Cic. 5. lūniātīs: v. LUNATIC.

**macaw:** psittacus: v. PARROT.

**macaze:** I. A kind of spice: prob. mācīs, idis, f.: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43. Or, macir, indecl.: Plin. 12, 8, 16 (macir ex India advenit). II. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates: perh. virga: cf. Serv. ad Aen. 4, 242, virga insignis potestatis est: nam ideo magistratus iuniorum: or perh. bāculum: cf. Flot. 3, 19, 10, where it denotes a sceptre.

**macaze-bearer:** 1. perh. lictor (as the lictors bore the consular fasces): or,

2. apparitor (general term for a public servant of a magistrate): v. Dicit. Ant. p. 106: or, 3. accensus (a kind of usher): Cie.: Suet.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**macerate:** i. e. to soften by soaking: macerā, i. to m. flax, (linum) m., Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.

**maceration:** mācērātō (steeping): Vitruv. (Usu. better expr. by verb: v. precep. art.)

**machinate:** māchinātor, i.: v. TO CONTRIVE.

**machination:** 1. ars (contrivance, in good or bad sense): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 657, novas artes, nova pectora versat consilia: also, ib. 2, 106, ignari sclerorum tantorum, artisq. plectras: Tac. 2. dōbus (underhand design, plot): he reveals to Cicero their ms. Ciceroni dolum qui parabatur enim, Sall. Cat. 28: cf. id. 12, dolis atque fallaciis contendere. 3. māchina (trick, device): Or. pro Dom. 11, init.: Ter. (Macchinatio is any contrivance). See also INTRIGUE.

**machine:** 1. māchina, māchinātō: māchītūo, māchītūo: v. ENGINE. 2. orgānum (applicable to any ingeniously constructed instrument): whereas māchina, etc., usu. denote powerful engines for applying force: to water gardens by means of pneumatic m.s., horros pneumatici org. rigare, Plin. 19, 4, 20; cf. Vitruv. 10, 1, 3. 3. pegma, atis, n. (a stage machine, made so as to be lowered or raised): Sen. Ep. 88, 19 (pegmata per se surgentia): Juv. Mart. 4. compagis, is, f.: v. FRAMEWORK. Phr.: a new m. involving no great labour was invented, nova haud magni operis exiguitate res est, Liv. 38, 7, med.: a simple but ingenious m., \*instrumentum haud magna substitutis, artis tamen multas: the man is a mere m., homo iste quasi compages inanima est, nil proprio impulsu ac sponte facit (Kr. gives machinæ instar: but the phr. carries more naturally a different sense).

**machine - maker:** māchinātor: Liv. 24, 34 (cf. Archimede): Sen. Ep. 88, 7.

**mad:** I. To drive mad: mente alieno, etc.: v. MAD (I. Phr.). II. Fig.: to excite to fury: 1. fūrīo, i. (poet.): of the effect of sexual desire, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14: to m. men's minds, mentes f. in iram, Sili. 17, 294. 2. ad insaniū adīgo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: see also TO EXASPERATE.

**madden (part. and adj.):** 1. lymphātūs: m. with wine, vino l., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: m. hearts, l. pectora, Ov. 2. impōtēns (having lost self-control): v. UNGOVERNABLE.

**maddening (adj.):** 1. fūriōsus: the m. flute, f. tibia, Ov. 2. fūriālis, e: Val. Fl.

**madder:** rūbia: Plin. 24, 11, 56: also called ērythrōdās (Gk. name). Plin. 1. c.

**madhouse:** \*domus in quā coercunt homines furiosi, insanii, phrenēti.

**madly:** 1. fūriōsus (like a madman: rare): to do anything m., aliquid f. facere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. 2. insane (like precep.): Hor. S. 1, 10, 34: also denoting excessive passion: to love m., ins. amare, Pl. 3. démenter (foolishly, senselessly): Cic.: v. SENSELESSLY.

4. expr. by adj.: vēcōs, rūdis (cf. L. G. § 343): denoting a wild, fierce bearing: he sprang m. from the tribe, vēcōs de tribūnali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50, med.

**madman:** I. Lit.: homo furiosus, vēcōs: v. MAD, INSANE. II. Fig.: demens, ntis: v. INFATUATED.

**madness:** I. Lit.: 1. insani-

(generic term): Cels. 3, 18, *init.*: Cic.: v. INSANITY. 2. *fúrō* (rare in this sense): Hor. 3, p̄bñēns, is, f. (*φρενός*; Gk. medical term for *acute mental derangement*): Cels. I, c. 4, rābīes, ēi (in animals): esp. of dogs, Col. 7, 12, *extr.*: Plin. 5, mentis alienatio: v. DERANGEMENT. II. Fig.: state of mind or conduct, as of one mad:

1. *insānia*: to desire to m., ad inscupiscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87: the m. of war, bellī ins., Virg.: Ter. 2. *vēcordia* (esp. fierce, brutal madness or wildness): m. was stamped on his features, in vultu v. erat, Sall. Cat. 15, *extr.*: Tac. 3. *fúrō*: Join: furor atque insania, Cic. in Pis. 21, 50; f. atque amentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *init.* 4. *āmentia*, dēmentia, v. FOLLY, INFATUATION.

**madrigal**: \*canticus ejus generis quod madrigal dictur.

**magazine**: I. For stores: 1. horreum (for provisions, wine, etc.): cf. Liv. 21, 48, *fin.* where the term is applied to a town furnishing supplies for an army: v. STORE-HOUSE. 2. armamentarium (for arms; an arsenal): from the temples and m.s (or arsenals) arms were furnished to the Roman people, ex aedibus sacris a qua publicis arna P. R. dabantur, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 20: from Tac. H. 1, 38, an armamentarium appears to have been attached to a camp: Liv. 3. conditōrum (late): v. NÉRÖR. (N.B.—Often not expressed; commutatus, pl., or belli instrumentum s. apparatus being definite enough: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 2, *init.* tanti erant in opido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus, tantaque multitudine tormentorum = such vast magazines). II. A publication: perh. commentarii? or collectione, orum; cf. Gell. 4, 14, *init.*

**maggot**: 1. vermiculus (small worm, grub): to breed m.s, vermiculos parere, Lucr. 2, 398: Plin. 16, 41, 80. Hence to be infested with m.s (of trees), vermiculari, Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 220: and vermiculatio, the disease; maggots (collectively): Plin. I. c. § 218. Also vermes, is, m., may be used of the larger kind of m.s: Lucr. 2, 870. 2. tērō, inis, f. (a boring worm): esp. of the kind which eat the timbers of ships: Plin. 16, 41, 80: *ov.*

**maggoty**: 1. vermiculōsus: Pall. 2. verminōsus: Plin.

**magian**: mágus: Cic. Div. I, 23, 46.

**magic** (subs.): 1. expr. by mágicus and a subs.: e.g. magica ars, cf. Plin. jo, 2, 6: also pl. magicae artes, as practised in many ways, Virg. Aen. 4, 49; m. superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59; m. vanities, Plin. 30, *init.* (the two latter pbr. indicating the falsity of magic).

2. mágice, ès (as generic term): Plin. 30, 1, 2. 3. mágia: Apul. 4. théurgia (very late): Aug. See also INCANTATION.

**magic, magical** (adj.): 1. mágicus: Virg.: Plin.: cf. preceed. art.

2. mágus (poet.): Ov. In fig. sense, mirabilis, incredibilis, etc.

**magically**: \*velut magica quadam arte atque vi.

**magician**: 1. mágicus (strictly, one of the Persian Magi): Plin. 30, 2, 6 (applied in generic sense): Apul.: Tert. 2. Incantator (or enchanter): late: Tert. Phr.: to be a m., magicas artes exercere (v. MAGIC): a m.'s wand, virga [magica], Virg. Aen. 7, 190: cf. virgula divina, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.

**magisterial**: ad magistratum pertinens: v. MAGISTRACY. (Magisterinus, very late: Imp. Codd.) For fig. sense, v. IMPERIOUS, HAUGHTY.

**magisterially**: pro magistratu, tanquam magistratus. For fig. sense, v. IMPERIOUSLY, HAUGHTILY.

**magistracy**: mágistratus, ûs (one bearing a public office): to appoint m.s. m. creare, Liv. 5, 17: to deliver a person up to a m., aliquem magistratu trahere, Nep. Epam. 4: the m.s are the

servants of the laws, legum ministri m., Clu. 53, 146.

**magnanimity**: 1. magnánimitas (an ethical t. t. = Gk. μεγαλοψύχια used to such use): Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152. 2. elatio atque magnitudo animi: Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64 3. amitus (magnus et) excelsus: v. LOFTINESS.

**magnanimous**: 1. magnánimius (high-souled, lofty-spirited: rare in prose): Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62. 2. expr. by subs.: what m. is this? \*ut sunt haec animi magni atque excelsi! quantum haec declarant elationem atque magnitudinem animi! v. MAGNANIMITY.

**magnanimously**: \*pro magnitudine animali (sui): see also GENEROSITY.

**magnet**: lapis magnes, ètic m.: Cic. Div. I, 39, 86 (magnetum lapidem qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahat): Lucret. 6, 99. Also simply magnes: Plin. 36, 16, 25: Claud.

**magnetic**: magnéticus: Claud. carm. de magn. 26. (Or expr. by means of magnes: to possess a kind of m. power, \*tanquam magnetis lapidis vi omnia ad se allicere atque attrahere.)

**magnetism**: \*magnetismus, qui fertur.

**magnetize**: berh. \*magnetica quadam vi afficer. *l*.

**magnificence**: 1. magnificientia (great outward show): m. of funerals and sepulchres, m. funerum et sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65; of public works, m. publicorum operum, Liv. 2. amplitudo (high distinction): m. of the achievements (of the Roman people), a. rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: Plin.

3. splendor: v. LUSTRE. 4. ap-paratus, us: v. ROMP.

**magnificent**: 1. magnificus, comp.-centior, sup. -centissimus: (splendid and on a large scale): m. funerals, funeral m. [et sumptuosus], Caes. B. G. 6, 19: m. decoration (of a forum), m. ornatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, 58: m. achievements, res gestae amplas m.que, Just.: a most m. triumph, magnificientissimus triumphus, Vell. 2. amplius (highly distinguished: not so strong as preceded); a more splendid show for an æsthetic, munus aedilitatis amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, extr. (an imperial show would rather be described as magnificum): m. achievements, res gestae amplissimae, Cic. Att. 8, 9, med. 3. splendidus: v. SPLEN-DIDLY. (Cf. Nep. Att. 1, 1, med., elegans non magnificus; splendidus non sumptuosus).

4. laetus (esp. of entertainments or furniture): a m. supper, laetissima coena, Mart. 12, 48, 5: Cic. v. SUPERR.

**magnificently**: 1. magnificē, comp. -centius, sup. -centissime: Cic. v. Liv.: Nep. Also magnificenter, Vitruv. 2. amplio: to be inferred as m. as can be, efferti quam amplissime, Cic. Ph. 9, extr. Jo: in amplio magnificēce, Cic. 3. splendide: v. SPLEN-DIDLY. (N.B.—For syn. see adj.)

**magnifier**: v. MICROSCOPE.

**magnify**: I. Lit.: to cause to appear larger: a lens m.s objects, \*per vitream pilam perspectar res majores videntur. II. Fig.: to set off in glowing terms: 1. amplifico, i ( rhet. t. l.): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104 summa talia eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando: opp. to minuere (gloriatur) id.

Ac. 2, 2, 5. 2. exaggero, i: v. TO HEIGHTEN (il. 3). 3. magnifico, i (late): Vulg. Luc. i. 46.

**magniloquence**: magníloquentia: v. GRANDILOQUENCE.

**magniloquent**: magníloquens: v. GRANDILOQUENT.

**magnitude**: magnítudo: v. SIZE, GREATNESS, EXTENT.

**magpie**: pic: Pers. prol. fin.: Plin. (\*Corvus picus, Linn.).

**mahometan** (adj. and subs.): \*Mahometanus, Mahometanus, Muhammedanus. Also as subs. Mahometatus.

**mahometanism**: \*fides s. religio Mahometana.

**maid**: I. A virgin: virgo, maiden {inis, f. for m.s and youths,

virginis puerisque, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: Cic. : Liv. v. VIRGIN. Dimin. virginula (rare): Seu: Juv. II. A young girl generally: puella, puellula: v. GIRL.

III. A female servant: ancilla, v. MAID-SEVANT.

**maiden** { I. Lit.: 1. virginally (gínáis, e (proper to a virgin): m. attire, v. habitus atque vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: m. modesty, v. verecundia, id Quint. 11, fin. 2. virginus (= preeced, but poet.): Virg. Ov. 3, pūellaris: v. GIRLISH. II. Fig.: virgo: Plin.: v. VIRGIN (adj.): Phr.: a m. speech, \*prima oratio: m. assise, \*conventus purus (?).

**maiden-hair**: adiantum: Plin. 22, 21, 30; also, capillaris herba, Apul. Herb. (\*Adiantum capillis Veneris, M.L.)

**maidenly**: v. MAIDEN (adj.).

**maidenly** (adv.): virginum ritu: v. MAIDEN.

**maid-servant**: 1. ancilla (gen. term): used as fem. to servus, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 8: Sall.: Hor. Dimin. ancillula (a young m.), Ter.: Ov. 2. famula (chiefly poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 703: Juv. (in Cic. = attendant, helper).

**mail**: I. A coat of steel net-work: 1. loricā: described by Isid. Or. 18, 13, as circulus ferreis contexta, i.e. chain-mail: cf. Lucan 7, 498, qua torta graves loricæ catenas: but the word is also used in gen. sense: v. BREAST-PLATE. 2. spónna (acc. to Isid. I. c. overlapping, like the scales of fish): he was rough with brazen m., abevis horrebat squamis, Virg. Aen. II, 487: cf. Ov. M. 3, 61, loricæ modo squamus defensus (serpens): which implies that the loricæ was sometimes made in plates or scales.

3. spongia: cf. Liv. 9, 40, (Samnitibus spongia pectori tegumentum (app. resembling sponge): prob. chain-mail). See also ARMOUR. II. A lag for letters; hence, the letters themselves: Phr.: the person who carries the m.s, tabellarius publicus (v. LETTER-CARRIER) the m. boat, navis tabellaria, cf. Sen. Ep. 77, init.: the history of the m.s, \*de tabellariis publicis. See also POST.

**mailed** (part. adj.): loricatus: Liv. 23, 19, fin.

**main**: nūfīlo, i: v. TO MUTILATE. See also foli. art. (N.B.—Sometimes = to hamstring: q. v.)

**maimed** (part. adj.): 1. mancus (not having the use of all one's limbs):

Join: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21. Digr. Often fig.: v. CRIPPLED (11.). 2.

truncus (having lost a limb or limbs): v. MUTILATED. Fig.: truncata urbs, a maimed, helpless city (sine sententi, sine magistratibus), Liv. 31, 29, med.

3. mūlius (esp. of animals having lost their horns): v. MUTILATED. 4. débilis, e (disabled in body): v. FEEBLE.

**main** (subs.): pélagus, pondus: v. SEA. (For might and main, v. MIGHT.)

**main** (adj.): præcipuus, primus: v. PRINCIPAL. Phr.: the m. point, capit. the main thing in an art, c. artis, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: the m. element in a happy life, c. ad beatæ vivendum, id. Am. 1, 45; the m. topic of a letter, c. litterarium, id. Ph. 2, 31, med.: the m. points in a case, quae maxime rem continent, Liv. 19, 48. (See also to bind ut, III.)

**mainland**: continens terra; continents (as subs.): v. CONTINENT.

**mainly**: præcipue: v. PRINCIPALLY.

**mainprise**: v. RAIL, SURETY.

**mainail**: \*acatum, velum maximum et in media nave constitutum: Isid. Or. 19, 3.

**maintain**: I. To preserve in a certain state or condition: 1. servo,

I. to m. one's dignity, dignitatem servare, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: to m. peace with any one, pacem cum aliquo s., Cic. Ph. 7, 8, 22: to m. equanimity, aequam mentem s., Hor.

2. conseruo, i (strengthened from simple verb): to m. allegiance towards any one, fidem erga aliquem c., Caes. B. C. 1, 84: to m. a law, legem c., Quint. 9, 2, 23; Cic.: v. TO

**PRESERVE, KEEP.** **3.** tēnō, ui, nūn, 2 (*to hold fast*): *to m. its (proper) condition of the state*, statūm t., Cic. Rep. 1, 28: *to m. a right*, jus t., Cic. **4.** obtineo, 2 (*esp. under difficulty or opposition*): v. *infr.* (II.). **Join:** obtineo et conservare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12. **5.** sustineo, 2 (*to bear up, as a burden*): *to m. a public cause, causam publicam s.*, Cic. Div. Verr. 8, fin.: *to m. the dignity and honour of the state*, civitatis dignitatem et decus s., id. Off. 1, 4, 12-14.

**6.** tñeo, 2 (*by active exertion*): *to m. concord, concordiam t.*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 3: *to m. dignity, dignitatem t.*, id. **Join:** tueri et conservare, id. Man. 5, 12. **II.** *To hold against any one:*

**1.** rētineo, 2: *to m. one's rights, jus suum r.*, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 37. **2.** obtineo, 2: *to m. preventative, jus contra aliquem ob.*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34. **3.** tēneo, 2: cf. *(L. 3).* **III.** In milit. sense: *to hold a position against attack*: tēneo, rētineo, sustineo, 2: v. *To hold (V.)*; *hold out* (II.). **IV.** *To keep up, continue:* **1.** rētineo, 2: v. *TO RETAIN.* **2.** sustineo, 2 (*cf. supr. I. 5*): *to m. the contest longer, ultra s. certamen*, Liv. 33, 36, med.: v. *TO HOLD OUT* (II.). In similar sense, *frequent*, sustento, 1 (*to make efforts to m.*), Tac. A. 2, 17 (*s. pugnam*). **V.** *To sustain a part or character:* **1.** sustin-o, 2: *I singly m. three characters, tres personas unus sustineo*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102. **2.** tueror, 2: Cic. Br. 20, 80 (*personam tueri*). **3.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3 (*poet.*): Hor. A. P. 1, 14 (*partes defendere*). Phr.: *to m. the part of clemency*, partes lenitatis agere, Cic. Mur. 3, 6. **VI.** *To supply with the necessities of life:* **1.** alio, ui, tum and itum, 3: *as his farm was not quite enough to m. him, quum eum agellus non satis aerelet*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 75: *to m. a large number of cavalry, magnum numerum equitatus a.*, Caes. **2.** sustineo, 2: Cic.: Liv.: v. *TO SUPPORT*. So *frequent*, sustento, 1 (*implying continued effort*): *to m. family, familiam s.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 35. *Pass. refl.*, sustentari, 1: *to m. on self, get a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13 (*with abl. of the means whereby*). **3.** exhibeo, 2 (*late*): *to be m'd by a parent, exhiberi a parente*, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5, init. See also *LIVEHOOD*. **VII.** *To support by argument:* **1.** contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (*to m. earnestly, against a disputant*): foli, by acc. and inf., Cic. Pl. 19, fin.: *with acc. of neut. pron.*, aliquid contra aliquem c., id. Quint. 25, 78. Rarely *intrans.*: *ut Asclepiades contendit, as A. maintains*: Cels. pref. *al med.* **2.** affirmo, 1 (*to assert confidently*): cf. Tac. G. 2, quidam plures deo ortos... affirmant: so confirmo (*stronger than affirmo*): v. *TO ASSERT*. **3.** statuo, 3 (*to lay down a thesis*): v. *TO LAY DOWN* (II.). **4.** dēfendo, di, sum, 3: *he never m'd a proposition that he did not succeed in proving, nullam rem defendit quam non probavit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, fin. *Impres. defenditur, it is m'd (with acc. and inf.)*, id. Fin. 3, 21, 71. **5.** obtineo, 2 (*to m. successfully, establish*): can we m. what we affirm, possumus quod dicimus ob? Cic. Verr. 3, 11, 168: *they imagine they can m. two contrary propositions, se posse putant duas contraria sententias ob*, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78.

**maintainable:** quod defendit potest: v. *TO MAINTAIN* (VII.).

**maintainer:** **1.** vindex, iñcis. c. (*one who asserts, protects, arranges*): cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is called vindex libertatis: Liv.: Suet.

**2.** assessor (*strictly one who claims the freedom of a person enslaved*): m.s. of the dignity of the patricians, assitores dignitatis patriciorum, Suet. Tib. 2. (*Except in above senses, expr. by verb*).

**maintenance:** **1.** *The act of maintaining*: expr. by verb; *for the m. of law, dignity, etc.*, legis, dignitatis conservandae s. tuendae causa: v. to

**Maintain.** See also DEFENCE. **II.** *Means of support:* **1.** alimentum: us. pl. (*allowance for livelihood*): *to claim a m. from the imperial treasury*, alimenta a fisco petere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 § 19: *to issue an order for m.*, alimenta decernere, ib. 27, 2, 3. **2.** exhibito (also legal term): *what suffices for m.*, quod exhibitioni sufficit, ib. 27, 2, 3 § 3. **3.** sustentatio (*support*): Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 8 § 8.

**maize:** *Zea mays (Webster):* or perh. far. Indicum (excepting in scientific lang.).

**majestic:** **1.** augustus (*strictly, consecrated, venerable*: hence *full of dignity and maj. sty.*): *two youths of m. figure*, juvenes gemini augustiori forma, Suet. Ner. 1: cf. Liv. 1, 7, habitu forma, tornaque aliquantum amplior austiugiorque numata: also, ib. 8, 6, med., species viri major quam pro humano habitu austiugiorque. **2.** expr. by mästes, dignitas, how m., *was his address!* quanta (uit) in oratione mästes! Cic. Am. 25, 96: m. person, forma ex dignitate constanti, Vell. 2, 29.

**3.** imperatörus (*commanding*): *of great soul and stature, and m. figure*, magno animo et corpore i.que forma, Nep. Iph. 3.

**majestically:** *augusto*: Cic.

**majesty:** **1.** *Lofty greatness*: mästes: *the m. of the Roman people*, m. populi R., Cic. Ph. 3, 5, 13: *divine m.*, divina m., Suet. Cal. 22: *royal m.*, regia m., Caes. B. C. 3, 1-6. In late Lat. used as style of address: *your m.*, mästes tua, vestra, Synym. **II.** *Imposing dignity:* **1.** mästes: *m. in speech*, m. in oratione, Cic. Am. 25, 96. **2.** dignitas: *Join: auditorias dignitatis formae*, Suet. Cl. 30: Vell. (Or. expr. by augustus: v. MAJESTIC).

**major premis:** propôsito, Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; intentio: Quint. 5, 14, 6. **[Major] praemissa, logical t. t.**: Aldr. Phr.: *he has omitted the m. pr.*, omisi quod in prima parte sumere debuit, Genl. 2, 8.

**major (in the army):** (?) praefectus major (qui dicitur). **major-domo:** dispensatör, villicus: v. STEWARD.

**major-general:** perh. legatius: v. LIEUTENANT.

**majority:** **1.** *The greater number*:

**1.** major pars: *the verdict of a m. of the judges, quod eorum judicium m. parvus, indicat, Lex in Cfc. Fam. 8, 8, 2: cf. Liv. 21, 4, init. (m. pars meliore vicit): also, maxima pars (*the great m.*), Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. **2.** plêriique, pleraque, pleraque (*in an indefinite sense, the generality; a large number*): Sall. Cat. 3 (*ego adolescentius, sicuti plêriique...*): Cic.: also sing., *the m. of the younger men*, pleraque juvenis, Sall. Cat. 17 (*but the word often denotes simply a considerable number*; esp. in later writers). Phr.: *the m. (of the senate) was in favour of 'ato's proposition*, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, Sall. Cat. 55: *the m. was with the side that..., vicit (in senatu) pars illa qua... id. Jug. 16: a great m. were against the proposal, frequenter in alia omnia*, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, med.: *they saw there would be a great m. in favour of the proposition of...*, perspiciebat in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, ib. pando infr.: *a large m. decided that...*, (frequens) senatus magno consensu censuit, cf. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: *by a m. of votes, per suffragia (v. voti)*: *to have an overwhelming m. against one*, magnis suffragis superari ab aliquo, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 72. **III.** *Fall age:* \*legitima s. justa aetas, qua sui juris fit aliquis. Phr.: *after he attained his m.*, postquam sui juris factus est, cf. Just. Inst. 1, 8 (but by Roman law, the son only became independent on the death of his father, or by emanatio); postquam major viginti et uno annis factus est, cf. ib. 1, 14 § 2.*

**RAVIS of major, in the army:** perh. \*praefectura major, quae dicitur.

**make:**

**A.** Trans.: **1.** *construct, fashion, form:* **1.** facio, facit, factum: *to m. a bridge, pontem f.*, Caes.: *to m. a race*, vasculum f., Quint. 7, 10, 9: *to m. a fire of green sticks*, ignem lignis viribus f., Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 17, 45. *Frequent*, factito, 1 (*to be wont to make*): Hor. (f. versus). Also comp., (1), efficio, 3 (*indicating the result rather than the process*; hence sometimes used to denote speediness of making): cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 17, where effice sphæram is used of the celebrated sphere of Archimedes as a *triumph achieved*; with ib. 14, where, in describing *the actual model*, sphæram factum (not effectum) is used: *having hastily made bridges, celeriter effectis pontibus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: *they made military engines by cutting off the women's hair, praecincti crinibus multorum tormenta efficerunt*, id. B. C. 3, 9. (2), conficio, 3 (*to make completely*): *he had made his ring, his mantle, his shoes with his own hand, annulum pallium, soccos se sua manu confecisse*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. **2.** fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (*by moulding, shaping, &c.*): *to m. wax figures, e. cera f.*, Cic. Ver. 4, 13, 10: *to m. verses, carmina f.*, Hor.: so also effingo: v. TO FORM (I, 4); FASHION (III.). **B.** MOULD. **II.** To constitute, form: euicio, 3: v. TO FORM (II.). **III.** To yield a certain result (in arithmetic):

**1.** efficio, 3 (*those funds*) hardly m. up enough for the interest, ea vix in fenus quid satis sit ef., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cf. Col. 5, 2 (*throughout*). Also simple verb, facio: Col. 5, 1, med. **2.** fieri, irr.: cf. Col. 5, 2, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquecentas centena fuint quinque millia, i.e. multiply these together, and they make, etc. **3.** expr. by esse ad... when addition is denoted; reliquum, -a esse, when subtraction is denoted: Cic. Ver. 3, 49, 116: Col. 1, c.

**IV.** *To gain:* Phr.: *to m. money, pecuniam [maximan] facere*, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 6, 17; so rem facere, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: Hor. See also to GET, GAIN.

**V.** *To designate to an office:* creo, 1: facio, praeficio, 3: v. TO APPOINT.

**VI.** *To bring to a certain state:* **1.** facio, 3: *you have made the senate, which was already quite firm, firmer still, senatum, be ne firmum, firmorem fecisti*, Cic. Ph. 6, 7, 18: *made gods* from being men, dñi facti ex hominibus, id. Rep. 2, 10: Caes.: Sall.

**2.** reddo, didi, ditum, 3: *to m. human life safer and richer, tutorem et opulentiorum vitam hominum r.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: v. TO RENDER.

**VII.** *To represent dramatically or otherwise:* **1.** facio, 3: *Xenophon m.s. Socrates argue that...*, X. facit Socratem disputantem..., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 31: *he m.s the world to be built by God, mundum a deo aedificari f.*, ib. 1, 8, 19. **2.** induco, 3: v. TO INTRODUCE (II.).

**VIII.** *To value:* Phr.: *to m. of much or little account, magni, parvi, etc. facere, aestimare*: v. TO VALUE.

**IX.** *To force:* cogo, etc.: v. TO COMPEL.

**X.** MISCELL. Phr.: *to m. flesh, corpus facere*, Cels. 7, 3, fin.: Phaedr.: *to m. war, bellum facere*, Caes. B. G. 3, extr.: Cic.: *to m. upon any one, bellum inferre alieni, contra aliquem*, Cic. (v. WAR): *to m. peace between citizens, pacem conciliare intercives* Cic. Fam. 10, 27 (v. PEACE): *to m. an island, a port (naautical phr.), insulam, portum capere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 and 36: *to m. a bed, lectum (lectum) vestimenta sternere*, cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: *to m. a to-to, moltri*, ib. 2, 2, 11: *to m. a matter all right and safe, rem in tubo collocare*, ib. 4, 3, 11: *to m. room for any one in the street*, alicui (de) via decedere, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: Suet.: *pass. decedi (impers.)*, *to have room made for one in the street*, Cic. Sen. 18, 63. **B.** INTRANS. *In this sense us. foll. by prep.:* v. TO MAKE AGAINST, etc.

**— against:** **1.** osum, irr. (with dat.): v. TO INJURE (4). **2.** officio, 3 (*to obstruct, stand in the way*

**of:** with *dat.*: **Join:** officere atque obstat, Cic. R. Am. 2, 5. **3. expr.** by impedimentum esse: v. **HINDRANCE.**

**make amends:** 1. corrigo, exi-  
cetum, 3: to *m.* *amends* for a fault,  
peccatum, c. Fer. Ad. 4, 5, 2; so, c. er-  
rarent poenitendo, Cic. in Lact. 6, 24.  
**init.:** to *m.* *amends* for slowness (in  
starting) by speed, cursu, c. tarditatem,  
Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, med. **2. iuo:** 3;  
v. **TO ATONE FOR.** See also **GOOD** (TO  
MAKE).

**— as if:** simulo, 1. v. **TO PRE-**  
**TEND.**

**— away with:** tollo, amoveo,  
amolio, v. **TO GET RID OF.**

**— for:** i. e. to direct one's course  
towards: peto, ivi, et hi, itum, 3 (with  
acc.); so that the *Persians* did not *m.*  
for their camp, but their ships, ut Persae  
non castra sed navest patient, Nep. Milt.  
5: Cic.

**— free with:** I. **To treat with**  
**freedom:** liberius utor (aliquo). v.  
**FREELY.** II. **To appropriate and use:**  
perh. avertio, 3: v. **TO EMBEZZLE.**

**— good:** sarcio, resarcio, 4: v.  
good (TO MAKE). See also **FULFIL.**

**— haste:** accelero, 1: v. **TO**  
**HASTEN.**

**— light of:** 1. negligo, exi-  
ectum, 3: to *m.* *light of danger,* per-  
culturum, n., Cic. Fam. 14, 4: tolli, by *inf.*  
(poet.) Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30. See also **TO**  
**DESENSE.** 2. parvi facio, aestimo,  
pendo (*in thought*; whereas negligo  
refers to *action*): v. **TO ESTEEM, VALUE.**

**— much of:** magni, permagni,  
etc., aestimo, facio: v. **HIGHLY.**

**— out:** i. e. to establish: probo,  
obtineo, etc.: v. **TO PROVE, MAINTAIN**  
(VII.).

**— over:** Phr.: to *m.* over pro-  
perty to *any one*, aliquid de possessione  
[hortorum] cedere, Cic. Mil. 27, fin.:  
esp. of debtors: Dig. 42, 3. **The act of**  
**mixing over:** cesso bonorum, Dig. 1, c.

**— ready:** praeparo, instruo, etc.:  
v. **TO PREPARE, FURNISH** (II.).

**— up:** I. **To form a total:** 1.  
efficio, etc.: v. **TO MAKE** (A., III.). 2.  
explo, evi, eti, 3, up, up (com-  
plete) a number, numerum ex., Cic. B. C.  
3, 4, extr. 3. suppleo, 2 (*make up a*  
*deficiency*): v. **TO SUPPLY.** II. **To**  
**form of different elements:** chiefly in  
*pass.*, to be made up of: expr. by con-  
stare, consistere, contineri, etc.: v. **TO**  
**CONSIST; also to COMPOSE.** III. **To**  
**compensate for:** corrigo, 3 (v. **TO**  
**MAKE AMENDS**); sarcio, resarcio, 4 (v. **GOOD**,  
TO **MAKE**). IV. **To determine** (III.).  
Phr.: I have made up my mind to...,  
certum est deliberatumque (with *inf.*),  
Cic. R. Am. 11, 31 having made up his  
mind to die, relinquenda vita certus,  
Tac. A. 4, 24. Virg.: Plin min.

**— up to:** aggridior, gressus, 3:  
Pl. As. 3, 3, 90. **— use of:** utor, 3; adhibeo, 2: v.  
use, employ.

**— way:** 1. dcedo, ssi, sum,  
3: v. **TO MAKE** (A., X.). Also cedo:  
Join: cedere fascescum submittere, Cic.  
Br. 6, 22 (fig.). 2. viam do, 1, i.r.:  
m. *way for me to run!* date viam qua  
fugere habeat! Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 2.

**make (subs.):** facies, figura: v.  
FIGURE, SHAPE.

**make-weight:** mōmentum: to be  
used as a *trifling m.*, pro ignobilis  
m. accedere, Just. 7, 3, init.; cf. Dr.  
Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v. (II., 2). Or  
expr. by circuml., *quod lancem inclinet;*  
v. **SCALES.**

**maker:** 1. In gen. sense: 1.  
factor *tub-makers*: doliorum factores,  
Pall. 1, 6, ad init.; Cat. (are in this  
sense). 2. fabričator (implying *de-*  
*sign, skill*): m. of tiny (*curious*) things,  
minutorum opusculorum f., Cic. Ac. 2,  
38, 12c: v. **FRAMER.** 3. expr. by  
ficio, 3; fabrict, 1 who was the *m.* of  
these things, quis haec fecit aique fabri-  
catus est? v. **TO MAKE, FRAME.** II.  
Specially, the *Creator*: crātor, fabri-  
cator, etc.: v. **CREATOR, FRAMER.**

**making (subs.):** factio (rare) esp.  
in phr. testitorum f., the (right) *m.*  
of a will, Cic. Ep. 11, 50. Usu. expr.  
by facio, etc.: *fond of m. clocks*, \*horologiorum faciendorum (fabricandorum)  
studiosus, etc. v. **TO MAKE.**

**malachite:** perh. chalcosmaragdus,  
i, f.: Plin. 37, 5, 19. (For precision,  
\*lapis malachites, ae, m.)

**maladjustment:** expr. by male  
ratio se componi: v. **TO ADJUST, AN-**  
**RANGE.**

**maladministration:** expr. by male  
administrari: v. **TO ADMINISTER, GOVERN.**  
Phr.: to accuse any one of *m.* in a  
provincie, \*de provincia male administra-  
tur accusare (but the usu. form of such  
an accusation at Rome was, reperi-  
tundamus s. de repetundis: as in the  
case of Verres).

**malady:** morbus: v. **DISEASE.**

**malabrops:** intempestivē, parum  
in tempore: v. **UNSEASONABLY.**

**malaria:** coquim grave et pestilens,  
cf. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; aer pestilens &  
pestifer: v. **UNHEALTHY.**

**malcontent:** qui novis rebus studet,  
nostrarum rerum cupido est (in political  
sense): cf. Sall. Cat. 28, plebs cupida  
nostrarum rerum: Cic. See also **DISCON-**  
**TENT, SEDITION.**

**male (adjs.):** 1. mas, māris, m.:  
a. m., snake, m. anguis (opp. to femina),  
Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: Plin. 2. masculi-  
nus: a. m. infant, m. infans, Liv. 31, 12  
(incertus: latius natus, masculinus an  
femina esset): the m. s. x. m. genus,  
Phaedr. 4, 15, 12. 3. masculinus: the  
m. organs, m. membra, Phaedr. 4, 15,  
13: of the m. sex, m. sexū, Plin. 4.  
viriles, e (of human beings): esp. in  
phr. of the m. sex, v. sexū, Liv. 31, 44  
(opp. to mulieribus): Suet.: Cic.: also  
virile secus (indecl.), Liv. 26, 47: Tac.  
As subs., virilia, ium, the m. organs:  
Petr.: Plin.

**male (subs.):** mas, māris: ye m.s.,  
mares! Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10 intercessus  
of m. and f. male, congressio m. et  
feminae, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 24. Also mas-  
culus: cf. preced. art. (2). Phr.: free  
m.s., libera capita virile secus, Liv. 26,  
47: so, m.s. and females, virile ac mu-  
lierbe secus (accus. to define a foregoing  
sense), Tac. H. 5, 11.

**malediction:** dirae, arum; exse-  
cratio, etc.: v. **CURSE** (subs.). (Male-  
dictum = abuse, q. v.)

**malefactor:** homo maleficus scele-  
ratusque: Cic. Ver. 5, 55, 144; homo  
nocens, nocentissimus; nocens et nefari-  
sus: Cic. v. **GUILTY, WICKED.**

**maleficent:** maleficus, comp. -cen-  
tor, super. -centissimus: Cic.

**malevolence:** malevolentia (gra-  
tuitous rejoicing in evil): Cic. Tusc. 4,  
9, 20. See also **MALICE.**

**malevolent:** malevōlus (bearing  
ill-will): Cic. v. **MALICIOUS.** More pre-  
cisely, qui voluntate caput ex alieno  
incommode: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

**malevolently:** pro malevole ani-  
mo: so m., tantā malevolentia: v. pre-  
med. artt.

**malformation:** 1. Informe ali-  
quid (something misshapen): cf. Plin.  
7, 15, 13 (mola est caro informis, in-  
animata); v. **SHAPELESS.** 2. expr. by  
truncus (having defect of some member):  
that m. (by defect of members) occurs in  
the offspring of perfectly formed parents,  
ex integris truncis gigii, Plin. 7, 11, 10:  
no m. of any kind, \*mitr truncum neque  
informe (in corpore). 3. perh. offa  
(poet.): used of a missshapen fetus, Juv.  
2, 33.

**malice:** malevolentia (cf. MALEVO-  
LENCE): through m. and envy, m. et in-  
vidia, Sall. Cat. 3: a soul free from  
all taint of m. towards others, animus  
nisi in ceteros in suis sufficiens, Cic. Fam.  
1, 9, 8. See also **ILL-WILL** (N.B.—  
Malitia is *cunning for evil purposes*:  
cf. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71, malitia vult videri  
se esse prudentiam: also, id. N. D., 30,  
75, est malitia versuta et falax no-  
cendi ratio. Malitia is *jealousy*, and  
ill-feeling rising out of it).

**malicious:** mālevōlus, comp. -vo-  
lentior, super. -volentissimus: Join  
malevoli, iniqui, invidi (pl.), Cic. Bal.  
25, 56: moss m. slanders, malevolentis-  
simus obrectationes, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4  
Pl. See also **JEALOUS, SPITEFUL.**

**maliciously:** malevole animo v.  
MALICIOUS.

**maliciousness:** v. **MALICE.**  
malign (adj.): v. MALICIOUS. Sometimes  
times infaustus, infaustissimus, may  
serve: v. INFAUSTICUS, UNFAVORABLE.

**malign** (v.): i. e. to traduce: ob-  
recto, 1. to m. any one's virtues  
(praises), aliquibus obt. laudes, Liv. 45,  
37, med.: but in Cic. with dat. of person:  
si qui mili obrectent, Fam. 9, 10. See  
also TO DEFAME, SLANDER.

**malignant:** nearest word, mālevō-  
lus, comp. MALEVOLENT, MALICIOUS.  
As med. t. t.: malignant: e.g. \*scarlatina  
malinclusa, Cycl.

**malignantly:** malevole animo: v.  
udj.

**maligner:** obrectator (mearium  
laudum), Cic. Br. 1, 2. Join: invidi  
atque obrectatores, id. Fam. 1, 4, med.  
(Or expr. by part of obrecto, esp. in  
pl.: L. G. § 638.)

**malignity:** I. deep-seated malice:  
nearest word, mālevōlus v. **MAL-  
EVOLENCE.** More fully, inveterate male-  
volentia atque crudeltas. II. Of a  
disease, virulence: vis (morbi), Nep.  
Att. 21: also impetus (sudden, violent)  
Petr. 17 or perh. saevitia: v. SE-  
VERITY. (N.B.—By no means maligni-  
titas).

**malleability:** ductillis natura: v.  
fall. art.

**malleable:** ductilis, e: Plin. 34, 8,  
20 (malevis obsequitur, ab aliis ductilis  
appellatum). Or expr. by circulum: qui  
malevis tenari in lannas (Plin. 1, c.)  
potest; qui malevis obsequitur (v. supr.):  
malevis extendi potest: cf. id. 13, 11,  
26. Less precisely, mollis (yielding):  
lentus, tenax (tough, not snapping): opp.  
to fragili).

**mallet:** malleus: Plin. 13, 11, 26.

**minim:** malleolus (a small m.); Cels.

**mallow:** malva: m's easy to digest,  
m. leves. Hor.: Cic.: Plin. Also, ma-  
láchē or molochē, ēs: denoting the  
smaller m., Plin. 20, 21, 84; the larger  
being called malopē: Plin. ib. 19  
malvaceas, of mallow, mallow: Plin.

**malpractices:** male facta, dēlēta  
v. MISDEED.

**mall:** \*bordeum aqua perfusum  
donec germinaverit et in fornace tostum.

**malt-liquor:** potus ex hordei con-  
fectus cf. Tac. G. 23. See also **BREW.**

**maltreat:** 1. vexo, 1 (a strong  
term): to m. and undo a province, (pro-  
vinciam) v. et perdere, Cic. Verr. Act.  
1, 4, 12: to m. (and ravage) lands, agros  
v. Caes. B. G. 4, 15, nn. J. oin. vexo,  
rapare, omni cruditate lacerare, Cic. Dom.  
23, 59. 2. mīco, 1 (esp.  
by blows and such rough usage): to m.  
any one within an inch of his life, aliquem  
usque ad mortem m., Ter. Ad. 1,  
2, 10: *sordid m.*, male mulcatus, lbaedr.  
1, 3, 9. 3. pulso, 1: v. TO BEAT.

4. male atque injuriose tracto: cf.  
Cic. Fam. 5, init. (mercatoribus injuri-  
osus tractatis).

**maltreatment:** vexatio: Cic. cf.  
preced. art. See also **INJURY, VIOLENCE.**

**malversation:** pēculatus, us. Cic.  
v. **PECULATION.**

**mamma:** mamma: Varr. in Non.  
8, 4 (infantile term, corresponding to  
tata = pater).

**mammal:** mammas & mammillas  
habentes. (In pl. mammalia, iun: scient.  
t. t.)

**mammom:** mammōna, ae, m., Vulg.  
Matt. vi. 24. (But usu. better, divitiae  
aurum [poet.]: v. RICHES.)

**mammoth:** \*elephas primigenius  
Blumenb.

**man (subs.):** I. A human being:  
1. hōmo, inis, c. (including both vir  
and femina); used both in individual and  
generic sense): I am a m. (human being),  
h. sum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: this an-

*mal... which we call m., hoc animal... quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 22; as implying liability to error: great indeed they are, but still men, summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25. A young m. (often), homo adolescentulus, Ter. (rarely so in later writers). *Ad-homināns* (of or relating to man, in widest sense): cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15, *humani nibil, nothing relating to a fellow-man. Diminus*, homunculus, homuncio, homulius (the first of which is most usual): *us poor, petty men, nos homunculi*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: Cic.*

2. in pl. mortales, ium (esp. in Sall.). Sall. Cat. 2, med., etc. (N.B.—With masc. adj. in pl., the word *man* is rarely expressed): cf. L. G. § 339. II. Generically, *the human species*: 1. hōmo; homines: cf. supr. (1, 1). 2. genus hominum: Sall. Jug. 2, init. (genus b., compositum ex corpore et animo est). Phr. *The Son of man*, filius hominis, Vulg. Matt. xxv, 31, etc. III. An individual of the male sex: vir, viri: often used in preference to homo, when the existence of such qualities as courage, genius, etc., is implied: *he bore his pain like a m.*, tuit dolorem ut vir, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53 (it is added, et, ut homo, majore ferre sine causa noluit, i.e., as man instinctively shrinks from pain: cf. supr. II, 1) unworthy of the characters of great men, non satis dignum summorum virorum personis, Nep. pref. init. Less freq. with bad epithets, as turpisissimi viri, Sall. Jug. 85. Adv. viritini, man by man (distributively): Cic.: Suet. *An old man*, sénex, is (v. old); *a young m.*, adolescens, adolescentulus (cf. supr. I, 1); juvenis: see also YOUNG. Phr.: *you must play the m.*, vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, Liv. 21, 44, fin.: *I call upon you to play the m.*, vos moneo uti forti atque parato animo sitis, Cic. Cat. 58, med., all to a m., omnes (universi, cuncti) ad unum, Cic. Am. 23, 86: Liv.

IV. A fighting man: miles, itis. Caes.: Liv. pass. But very often, in such expr., as our men, his men, the poss. prons. alone are used: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 24, quibus rebus nostris (= nostri militis) perterriti: but the subs. may also be expr., cf. ib. 25, nostris militibus cunctanibus. Their men, i.e. the enemy, may either be expr. by hostes (Caes.: Liv. pass.), or by illi: cf. Caes. l. c. 24, quoniam illi... andacta tali coniunctio, etc. In enumerating losses after an engagement, the subs. is usus, implied in some other word: *the enemy lost 1500 men slain in the battle*, MD. hostium in acie perire (caesi), Liv. 22, 7, init.

V. In chess, etc.: 1. calcutus (lit. pebble, games of the kind being played with round pebbles): Ov. A. 3, 358: Mart.

2. lātro, omis. m.: Ov. l. c. 357: Mart. Also latrunculus: Sen. Ep. 106, 11.

3. miles, Itis, m. (the pieces representing soldiers): Ov. A. 2, 207.

man-of-war: \*navis longa maxima.

man (adj.): mas, masculus v. MALE.

man (v.): 1. To furnish ships with crews: compleo, evi, étum, 2: to m., a fleet with farm-labourers and sheepherds, classem colonis pastoribusque c., Caes. B. C. 1, 56 (the usu. expr. is socii navalibus c., Liv. 24, 11, extr.). See also TO EQUIP.

II. To guard with men: Phr.: *not garrison enough to m. the walls*, praesidiū tantum ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. C. 6, 36: *the inhabitants m'd every house and wall*, oppidani in omnibus aedibus pariteribus defensores aderant. to m., and defend every position, omnia terra atque obire, Liv. 21, 8, init. See also TO DEFEND.

man-servant: servus, familius, puer. V. SERVANT, SLAVE.

man-stealer: v. KIDNAPPER.

manacle (subs.): 1. mánica, usu. pl.: v. HANDCUFF.

manacle (subs.): 1. mánica, usu. pl.: v. HANDCUFF.

manacle (subs.): 2. compes, édis, m. (strictly for the feet, as manicae for the hands): v. FETTER.

manacle (v.): manicas (alieni) inicio, etc.: v. HANDCUFF. See also TO BIND, FETTER.

manager: 1. To attend to: 1.

euro, procura, i (the latter, of managing some one's business for him): v. TO ATTEND TO (4, 5).

2. administratio, i (esp. on a large scale): to m. one's fortune, rem familiarem ad. Cic. Inv. 1, 25,

35: to inquire into and m. the entire business, totam rem cognoscere et ad. id. Fam. 13, 11, to m. the commonwealth, a province, etc., remp., provinciam ad, Cic.: v. TO ADMINISTER.

3. gresso, sti, stum 3 (esp. but not solely, of public affairs): to m. and govern the state, g. et administrare remp., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68 (suum rem bene gerere et publicam Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6).

J o i n : [nostra] gerere, regere, gubernare, Cic. Att. 16, 2, ad init.

4. dispense, i (as a steward): to m. domestic affairs, res domesticas, d., Clc. Att. 11, 1.

5. módérator, i v. TO CONTROL, GOVERN.

II. To preside over, direct: 1. administratio, gubernio, etc.: v. supr. (2, 3); and TO GOVERN.

III. To control a horse, ship, etc.: Phr.: to be well able to m. a horse, equo optime uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 20: skilful in m.ing a horse,

habilis equo, Liv. 24, 48, med.: cf. equum moderari ad fluctere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: so, to m. a ship (control its course), navim moderari, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 154: see also TO CONTROL.

manageable: 1. tractabilis, e (both in material and mental sense): a kind of sickle short and m. even among brambles, falcum genus, breve ac vel inter vepres quo tr., Plin. 18, 28, 67 § 201: nothing could be more m. than he (my son) is, nihil est eo tractabilis, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2. Suet.: Ov.

2. habili, e; v. HANDY.

3. facili, e (easy to work): cf. Plin. 16, 43, 24, facilis fagus: a stronger term being obedient, obedientissimus (l. c.), denoting the fitness of material to be wrought with tools: m. bous, f. arcus, Val. Fl.

4. dociilis: v. TEACHABLE, DOCILE.

management: 1. Superintendence, control: 1. cura (act of minding, attending to): the m. of other people's affairs, c. rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 9, 30: m. of public affairs, c. rerum publicarum, Sall. Jug. 3, init.: often denoting a special office of superintendence, as, c. operum publicorum, aeraria, etc., Suet. Also, curatio (the act of managing): Cic.: Liv., and procuratio (in behalf of another), Cic.: Varr.

2. administratio (esp. of public affairs): Cic.: Suet.: m. of private funds, peculia ad, Ulp. Dig.

3. dispensatio (as of a steward): m. of the treasury, d. aeraria, Cic. Vat. 15, 36.

4. módératio (rare in this sense): Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85 (=government), 5. tractatio (dealing with, treatment of): the m. of important affairs, rerum magnarum tr. et usus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: of the voice, tr. atque usus vocis, id. Ov. 18, 59.

6. gestio (v. rare): Cic. 7. oeconomia (of a plot in a literary work): Quint. 3, 3, 9.

(Or expr. by verb: a treatise on the m. of artillery, \*de administrando tornamentis scriptus liber: but also de administratione ... , cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 2).

II. Skill, address: Phr.: he gained his ends by m. rather than by force, \*consilio atque arte (artificio) potius quam vi que concupiverat consecutus est v. COUNSEL, ARTIFICE.

manager: 1. In gen. sense: 1. citor (most oft, a special magistrate; or a guardian): v. OVERSEER, GUARDIAN (II, 3).

Also procurator (a m. for another): v. AGENT and infr. II.

2. administrator (of public affairs): Cic. 3. módérator (controller): Cic.: m. of steeds, m. equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245.

II. Steward, majordomo: 1. prœcūrātor: Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249.

2. dispensator: v. PAYMASTER, STEWARD.

III. Chief of a company, etc.: mägister: Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 74, 182 (m. sociatis).

IV. Of a theatre, dēsignatōr (scenarius): Inscr. in Forcell.

mandarin: \*mandarinus (qui dicitur): v. HANDCUFF.

mandate: mandatum, impetratum (esp. in pl.), etc.: v. COMMAND (subs.).

mandible: maxilla: v. JAW. (In insects, perh. mandibula, orum; used Macr. Sat. 7, 4, med., of the eating apparatus of men.)

mandragora: mandragoras, ae, m.: mandrake: Col. 10, 20: Plin. (acc. to the latter, 25, 13, 9), the plant was also called Circeon; and was of two kinds, male or white, candidus qui et mas; and female or black, niger qui femina existimat: the former perh. = Atropa mandragora, Linn.

manducate: mando, manduco: v. TO CHEW.

mane: 1. juba: of a horse, Cic. Div. 1, 33, extr.: Virg.: Geil.

2. cōma: Pall. 4, 13, ad init.: Geil. 5, 14 (comae cervicalis leonis). Having a flowing m., comans, nitis (esp. as epith. of the neck of an animal). Virg. Aen. 12, 86.

manful: virilis, fortis, etc.: v. MANLY.

manfully: viriliter: Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: etc. See also BRAVELY.

manfulness: amitus virilis; virile ingentium: v. MANLY.

mange: scabies, ēi: Cato: Col.: less freq. scabities, ēi: v. ITCH (1).

manger: 1. A trough in which fodder is laid for cattle: patina quae dicitur, hoc est alveus ad hordeum ministrandum: Veg. Vet. 1, 56, init.

A cattle stall: praesepi, is, n.; stâbilum: v. STALL, STABLE. (Vulg. Luc. ii, 7, reclinavit eum in praesepi, she laid him in a m.)

manginess: scabities, ēi: v. ITCH (1).

mangle (subs.): perh. prélum: v. PRESS.

mangle (v.): 1. To lacerate: 1. lântio, i: to yield one's flesh to be m.d., viscera (sua) lanandi præbere, Liv. 1, 9: freq. of tearing by wild beasts, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med.: to m. frightfully, foodi, l. Tac. H. 1, 41, extr.

Strengthened, dilanio, i: v. TO TEAR IN PIECES.

2. lâcero, i (usu. denoting a less violent action than lântio) in this sense, chifly poet.: Ov.: Pbaedr.: v. TO LACERATE.

Also dilacero, (strengthened from simple verb): Cat. 1, Ov.

II. To press: linter prelo premere.

mangled (part. adj.): 1. lacer, éra, érum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 495.

2. trunco: v. MUTILATED.

mangling (subs.): 1. lântiatus, us (esp. by wild beasts): Cic.: Just.

2. laceratio (rare): Cic. in Pis. 18, 42. (Or expr. by verb)

mangy: 1. scaber, bra, brum: m. sheep, m. over. Cato R. R. 96: Col.

less freq. scabiosus: Col. To be m., scabie labore v. MANGE.

manhood: 1. Human nature: v. HUMANITY (1).

II. Man's estate: 1. pueritas (the period of puberty): during the first years after his attaining to m., primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6: Suet.

2. virilitas (late and rare): Plin. 33, 12, 5+

3. more freq. expr. by tōgo virilis s. pūra (meton.): from m. (upward), usque a t. pura, Cic. Att. 7, 8, fin.: the former year brought him to m., superior annis virilē t. dedit, id. Sex. 69, 144: to attain to m., t. virilem sumere, id. Ph. 2, 18, 44. Comp. prætextatus, not having attained to m., Cic. l. c. 4. matured m., constans aetas: Cic. Sen. 10, 33.

mania: 1. perh. cacoethes, is, n.; Juv. v. ITCH.

2. more precisely, morbus et insania: Cic. Ver. 4, init. (de Verri signorum cupiditate). Phr.: to have a perfect m. for anything, all�us rei ad insaniam studiosum esse, cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 35, 87: he has a m. for brasses, stupet in aere, Hor. S. I, 4, 28.

maniae: homo furiōsus, vēcors, etc.: v. MAD.

manichean: as subs.. Manicheus, f-a Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4: Aug. As ad.

*the M. doctrinæ.* \*Manetis s. Manichaean ratio, doctrina, dogmata.

**manifest** (adj.): 1. mānifestus (esp. of crimes): *m. and detected crime, scelus m. atque reprehensum*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11; cf. MANIFESTLY. 2. perspicuous: *to render anything m. (indispensible), aliquid p. facere*, Cic. R. Am. 7, 18. Join: *tan apterum tamque perspicuum*, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4. 3. apertus, evīdens. v. EVIDENT. 4. promptus; also in promptu (*brought out to view; visible at once*): Join: *prompta et aperta (n. pl.)*, Cic. Fin. 1, 50, 30; promptus et propositus, id. R. Am. 40, 118. To be m. (of a truth), in promptu esse (opp. to recondita quadam ratione certi), id. Off. I, 27, 95. See also CLEAR (V.); EVIDENT (TO BE).

**manifest** (v.): 1. déclaro, i: *the gods often m. their presence, divi praesentiam saepè shant d.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; cf. to EXPRESS (II, 1). 2. ostendo, v. to DISPLAY. 3. manifesto, i (rare): *to m. gratitudo, gratam voluntatem m.*, Just. 24, 6, extr. (N.B.—In theol. sense, Vulg. 1 Tim. iii. 16). To m. itself (as any good quality may do), elucere, enlutescere: v. to DISPLAY (ITSELF).

**manifestation**: I. Display, outward showing: Phr.: *to be received with lively m.s of pleasure, effusus excep.*, Suet. Ner. 22; cf. id. 41, athletas effusissimo strobacit: *the people received me with the liveliest m.s of joy, populis gaudia ob meum redditum appetissime declarabat.* II. Act of manifestation: esp. as theol. 4. t.: manifestatio: cf. TO MANIFEST (3).

**manifestly**: 1. mānifesto or -ē (cf. MANIFEST, 1): *m. detected crime, facinus manifesto compertum*, Cic. Clu. 14, fin.; in later authors simply = evidently, palpably: Plin. 2, 43, 69. m. ostendere (de spongiis). (N.B.—*M.-quilly* may also be expr. by manifestus alone: e.g. manifestus tanta sceleris, Sall. Jug. 35; Cic.) 2. aperte, perspicue, etc.: v. EVIDENTLY. 3. expr. by apparet, liquet: v. EVIDENT (TO BE).

**manifesto**: perh. edictum: v. PROCLAMATION.

**manifold**: I. Many times multiplied: chiefly fig.: *to yield a m. return, miro, maximos, mirificos fructus effere*, cf. Cic. Sen. 3, fin.; ab Dr. I, 3, med.

II. Various, in many forms: 1. multiplex, icis: *extensive and m. discipline, magna et m. discipulus (artis)*, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222; m. (more than one) meanings of words, m. verborum potestates, Auct. Her. 4, 54. 2. varius: v. VARIOUS. 3. multiformis, e (late): Plin.

**maniple**: in a Roman lrgion, mānīpūlus: Caes.: Liv. By m.s, manipulatim: Liv.: Tac.

**manipulate**: tracto, i: with or without manus: v. TO HANDLE.

**manipulation**: expr. by tracto: *the material requires most careful m., ea materia diligentissime ac subtilissime se manibus tractari postulat.*

**mankind**: genus hominum s. humani: Cic.: v. HUMAN (1, 2). Or often, simply homines: it is the way with m., est mos hominum, Cic. Br. 21, 84.

**manliness**: 1. expr. by vir, virilis, viriliter: *to act with becoming m., sicut virum deceat se gerere; viriliter agere; forte atque virilem promere aumenum*: v. MANLY. 2. virtus, fortitudo: v. COURAGE, FORTITUDE.

**manly**: I. Belonging to man, naturally: virilis, e: *the m. toga, toga v.*, Cic.: v. MANHOOD. II. Showing the spirit of a man: 1. virili, e (becoming a true man): Join: fortis et virili, Cae. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (i.e. not weak or effeminate): also, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22 (fortis et ut ita dicunt, virilis, ratio atque sententia a m. philosophy): et alib. Also absol. Quint. 9, 4, 3; Just. Adv. viriliter, in a m. way: Join: viriliter animoque magno, Cic. Off. I, 27, 94. 2. expr. by vir: e.g.

dignum viro et decorum, Cic. Off. I. c. cf. ib. 1, 25, 88: *it is m. to . . . virorum fortunum est (with inf.),* cf. id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. 3. générōsus (*noble-spirited*): cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16, quaedam generosa virtus, o manly virtue (refusing to allow pain to be the greatest evil): cf. Vell. 2, 125, extr. (vir simplicitatis generositasimac).

**manna**: manna (indecl.): Vulg. Hebr. ix. 4; Tert. (Man, indecl., Exod. xvi. 31.)

**manner**: I. Way: 1. mādus: m. of life, vitæ m., Cic. Sen. 21, 77: after the m. of modo, in modu (not in modo), ad modum, toll. by gen., or with adjective: in the m. of slaves, servorum modo, Liv. 39, 26, 16, *in a surprising m., mirum in m.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41; Cic.

2. ratiō, onis, f. (strictly, course, proceeding): our men resist in the same m. as on the previous day, eadem r. qua pridie ab nostris resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: et quibus rationibus, id. B. C. 3, 83, extr.

3. via (course, mode of procedure: a fig. expr.): v. WAY. Phr.: in the m. of, ritu, vicem (v. LIKE, ade.). In this m., sic, ita (v. THUS): in what m., quomodo (v. how): in whatsoever m., quoquomo modo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66.

II. Custom: esp. in phr. manners and customs: 1. institutum: esp. pl. (established usages), Caes. B. G. init.: Val. Max. 2, 6, 60, (de extensis instituti title).

2. mos, mōris, m.: he said it was not in accordance with Greek m.s, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 26, 66. Join: in more positum institutio majorum, id. Agr. 2, 2, init.: v. CUSTOM.

III. Good manners: décurum: v. DECENCY, PROPRIETY. See also POLITENESS, REFINEMENT.

**mannered** (part. adj.): mōrātus (having certain manners or morals): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 43, fin.: Pl.

**mannerism**: perh. mala affectatio: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56 (the term is applicable to whatever is strained and unnatural in style): Suet.

**mannerly**: urbānus: v. POLITE.

**mannikin**: bōmunculus, bōmuncio, bōmulus: v. MAN.

**manoeuvre** (subs.): I. Military device or arrangement: 1. sometimes consilium imperatorum (= Gr. στρατγνα, a stratagem): Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15.

2. sometimes expr. by convertere agmen (to alter or reverse the line of march): cf. Front. 1, 5, 13, converso agmine, exercitus incolumem reduxit, by means of this m. he brought back his army safe. (But very often not expr. by any single word: by this m., quo facta, qua re, cf. Front. 2, 4, pass.)

II. Evolution of troops: décurus, ns; décurio: v. EVOLUTION.

III. Artifice: artificium, dólus: v. CONTRIVANCE, SCHEME.

**manoeuvre** (v.): expr. by explico, i (with pron. refl.); or dēcurrō, 3: v. TO FORM (III); DEPLOY; EVOLUTION.

**manor**: gen. term, \*præedium.

**manse**: \*parochi s. presbyteri aedes, manservant: servus, famulus: v. SLAVE.

**mansion**: dōmum, ūs, f.; insula (let out to various parties): v. HOME.

**manslaughter**: homicidium: v. HOMICIDE (II).

**mantelet**: 1. vinea (moreable mantlet (penthouse for attack): to bring up the m.s against a town, vineas ad oppidum agere, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; close to the walls, v. [et aggerem] muro adjungere, Liv. 37, 26, med.

2. pluteus or -um: pl. plutei (similar to pced.): to take (a place) by means of m.s, vineas et pluteis capere, Liv. 34, 17, extr.

3. testūdo, ins. f. (formed by juxtaposition of shields): Caes.

**mantle** (subs.): pallia (lady's): worn out of doors (Var. L. L. 5, 30, 13): a gorgeous m. covers their feet, tegit p. superbus pedes, OV. Am. 3, 13, 26: Mart. For other kinds of mantle, v. CLOAK.

**mantle** (v.): i. e. to overspread: perh. suffundū, fūlū, fūsum, c. et. Virg. 3, 1, 430, si (Luna) virgineum suffuderit

ore ruborem, "if she m. her face with maidenly red": so pass. refl., suffundū ora (acc. of closer defin.) rubore, Ov. M. 1, 48.

**mantle-piece**: perh. pluteus qui supra camim exstat.

**manual** (adj.): expr. by mānūs: to get a (scanty) living by m. labour, manual mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: m. labour, opéra qua manibus exercetur. (Cic. has manū atque opera, Off. 2, 4, 14, but not in the precise sense required.)

**manual** (subs.): enrichidion, libellus: v. HAND-BOOK.

**manufactory**: 1. officina (a workshop, laboratory, etc.): m.s of arms armour of, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 called off. ferrariae, Auct. B. Afr. 20. 2. fabrica (more freq. denotes the trade or craft): v. WORKSHOP.

**manufacture** (sabs.): fabrica: m. of brass and iron, aeris et terri f., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Quint. Also, ars fabrica, Paul. Ing. 33, 7, 19, § 1.

**manufacture** (t.): fabrīcā, i; also fabrico, i (applicable to the work of artists as well as of manufacturers or craftsmen: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147, qui signa fabricantur = sculptors): to m. thunderbolts for Jupiter, Jovi fulmina (fulmina) fabricari, Cic. Div. 2, 19, inū. Also, labrefactio, 3; esp. in p. part, labrefactus: m. iron (opp. to iron in the bar or unrough), ferrum labrefactum, cf. Liv. 26, 21, argenti aerisque labrefacti vis. (N.B.—Not manu factus, which simply = artificial, opp. to natural.) See also WEAVE, CAST (IV.), etc.

**manufacturer**: i. e. one who carries on a manufactory, \*qui officinam (ferraria, etc.) habet.

**manufacturing** (part. adj.): Phr. m. industry, artes fabricae (v. MANUFACTURE, subs.): a m. town, \*urbs s. oppidum cuius incolae officinarum fructibus aluntur; urbs fabricis florens, insignis.

**manumission**: mānūmissio: Cic.

**manumit**: mānūmitto, misi, sum, 3: Pt. Cic.: also as two words; cf. Cic. Mil. 21, 57, cur igitur eos manumisit? with ib. 22, init., manu vero cur niserit (= cur vero manumisit?) See also to ENANCIPATE, LIBERATE.

**manure** (subs.): 1. stercus, öris, n. (strictly, animal): three kinds of (animal) m., tria genera stercores, Col. 2, 15, init.: cf. Varri. R. R. 1, 38, to serve excellently as (a substitute for) m., optimi s. vim praebere, Col. 2, 15, med.

(N.B.—Cato uses the term stercus of artificial manure, R. R. 37.) 2. latäntäum, inis, n. (of any kind): Pall. 3, 1, etc. (Rare). 3. fumus: v. DUNG.

**manure** (v.): 1. stercoř, i: Cato: Varr.: Col.: Plin.: 2. lactifico, i (in gen. sense, to fertilize): cf. Plin. 18, 12, § 120, solum in quo sita est saturare, to m. thoroughly, cf. Virg. G. 1, 80.

**manured, well**: 1. stercořs: a thoroughly well m., spot, locus stercořsis, Cato R. R. 46: Col.

2. stercořatus: superl. locus stercořsis, Col. 11, 2, ad fin.

**manuring** (subs.): stercořatio. Varr.: Plin.

**manuscript**: liber s. codex manuscripts: M. L. (Sometimes autographus = the original m. : v. AUTOGRAPH.) Phr.: he left various works in m., complices libros in scrinio needum vulgatos reliquit.

**many**: 1. multi, ae, a: m. very brave and excellent men, m. fortissimi atque optimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, med. when a separate emphasis is laid on the multi as well as on the second adjective (i.e. conj. must be used. e.g. multis magnisque pollicitationibus, by many offers, and those liberal ones, Nep. Eum. 3: on the contrary, multi perfecti homines, many perfect scholars, not multi et perfecti, (cf. De Or. 1, 3, 10; the multi having no emphasis apart from the perfecti): one of the m. (the

*common herd*), *unus e (d)e multis*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66, etc.; poet. in sing. = *many a . . .* Virg. E. 1, 34 (*milia victoria*): Hor. *Tert m.*, *permulti*, Cic.: *Caes.* (but also *plurimi*, rather stronger than *permulti*). **2.** *plurique, aequae, aque* (*a considerable number; sometimes the greater number or majority*): cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 26, *jn.*, *multi nihil prodesse plbisopiam, plurique etiam obesse arbitrantur* (which proves that *plurique* denotes naturally less than *multi*): cf. id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: *Iac.* Also sing. with collect. *subs.*: *m. of the young men, pleraque juvenis*, Sall. **3.** *complures*, *a;* also, *ia, ium (several; a good many)*: Ter.: *Cic.*: **V. MANY (A GOOD).** (N.B.—*Complures* denotes a smaller number than *plurique*; *not more than might be counted*). In same sense also *plures*, *a;* cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 35, plus fore dicunt in *pluribus consiliis quam in uno* (i.e. *a number of persons; as distinguished from one*). **4.** *expr. by tréquens, crêber (of many together in one place, or near each other): there were very m. of us present (in the senate), same frequenter tuimus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1; *very m. buildings (crowded together), creberrima aedificia*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.

**5.** *multiple, ictis (many and various)*: v. **MANIFOLD.**

**many, a good:** **1.** *aliquamnulli, ae, a (or separately): rare in good authors*: Cic. Verf. 4, 25, 56: *Gell.: Apul.* **2.** *complures, a or ia: a good m. of our men, c. nostri milites*, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; *having built a good m. rafts, c. ratibus factis, ib. 1, 8:* Cic. *Dimin.* *compluscliti (a pretty good m.): Ter.: Gell.* **3.** *plurique, aequae, aque (more than complures) v. MANY (2).*

**—, as:** *quot . . . tot (indecl.): as many causes as persons, quot homini sunt causae*, Cic de Or. 2, 32, 14: *Hor. As m. times, quoies . . . toties, Cic.*

**—, how:** *quot, indecl.: both as interrog. and in exclamations*: Cic. *How m. times, quoies, Cic.: Virg.*

**—, so:** *tot, indecl.: Cic.: Hor. So m. times, quoies, Cic.: Liv.*

**many-coloured:** *multicolor, öris (rare): Plin. Apul. Also multicolor, a, um: *hell.* (Better *multus s. varis coloribus distinctus*.)*

**many-headed:** \**multiplices, cipitis: after anal. of triceps, etc.*

**many-sided:** **1.** *Lit. v. MULTILATERAL.* **2.** *Fig. of various versatile nature: newest word pert. varius, cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17, *varius et multiplex et copiosus [de Platone]*: cf. Sall. Cat. 5, where it is used in bad sense, capable of wearing any mask or perh. mimiformis (with some such preamble as ut ita dicant): v. MANIFOLD.*

**many-times:** *sæpe, saepnūmēro: v. OFTEN.*

**map (subs.):** *tābula: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2. M. L. (sometimes, from the context, it may be necessary to add *geographica, regionis, etc.*) Phr.: a parchment m. of the world, depicting orbis terrae in membrana, Suet. Dom. 10, med.*

**map (v.):** *usu. to mop out:* **1.** *designo, i: Vite: v. TO LAY OUT (III).*

**2.** *describo, psu. ptim. 3: esp. to divide, distribute: et Cic. Rep. 2, 8, populum in tribus tres curasque tripla descriperat (had mapped or portioned out): v. TO MARK OUT.*

**maple:** *acer, éris, 8: Plin.: ov. of m., maple-, acernus, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: Hor.*

**mar (v.):** **1.** *foedo, i (physically): v. TO DISFIGURE.* **2.** *déformo, i: esp. fig., to m. many good qualities by a single fault, multa bona uno vitio d.* Liv. 30, 14, *extz.*: Quint. **3.** *corrumpo, 3: v. TO CORRUPT, SPOIL.*

**marauder:** *praedator (plundere): for which in pl. may be used, praedatores (milites): praedatoria manus: v. PLUNDERER.*

**marauding (adj.):** *praedatiōnis: c. g. pr. manus: Sall. Jug. 20, *jn.* Also praedabundus, to be used in apposition, after its subs.: Liv. 2, 26.*

**marauding (subs.):** *praedatiō: Vell.: Tac.*

**marble (subs.):** *marmor, öris, n.: Cic.: Hor.: to hew m. (in the quarry), in, caedere, cf. Cic. Verf. 2, 1, 56, 147 (lapidem caedere et apportare machina): to cut m. into veneér, m. in crusta seccare, Plin. 36, 6, 6: to overlay walls with m., parietes crusta marmoris operire, ib. § 7. Also may denote a monument or other work in m., Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13.*

**marble (adj.):** *marmoreus: used both lit. and fig.: m. neck (white os marble), m. cervix, Virg. G. 4, 523; Ov. (When *unfeeling, insensible*, use ferreus, *saxeus [rare]*, durus: v. HARDHEARTED.)*

**marble (v.):** \**in speciem marmoris versicoloris pingere.*

**marble-worker:** *marmorarius: Sen. Ep. 88, 15.*

**March:** *Martius (mensis): Cic.: Plin.*

**March (subs.):** **1.** *of soldiers:* **1.** *iter, itineris, n. (any journey): to direct one's m. towards a place, i. habere (with arc. of name of town to which), Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: also i. in aliquant terram intendere, Liv. 21, 20: to hasten a m., i. maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; properate, Iac. A. 15, 12: an unsafe, dangerous m., i. infestum, periculose, Cic. Ph. 12, 10, 25: to hasten by forced ms., magnis (maximis) i. contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: strengthened, quam potius maximis i., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med. See also **TO MARCH.** (N.B.—To do anything on or in the course of a march, expr. by in itinere, or iter faciens; ex itinere only to denote the sending of persons or things from the army marching: cf. Sall. Cat. 34, Catilina ex itinere . . . litteras mituit).*

**2.** *army marching:* *armis, inis, n. (strictly, an army marching; also, the march itself, as a military movement, not a journey directed to a certain point): to take a slave with one on m., servum in a. habere, Sall. Jug. 45: cf. paulo infr., in agmine: when the troops were on m.: to harass the enemy's (line of) m., a. adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63,*

**II.** *As measure of time or distance:* *Phr.: one day s.m., iter unius diei, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med.: also, diei iter, 44, 7, mvd.: in two day's m. (lit. encampments), secundis castris, Liv. 44, 7, init.; also, alteris castris, id. 38, 13: in five days' m., quintis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, init.*

**III.** *Pace, progress: gradus: p. pace.*

**IV.** *Departure of troops: profectio: to give the signal for march with the trumpet, classico signum profectio dare, Liv. 2, 59: nearly equivalent in phr. vasa conchamare, to raise the shout for packing up, preliminary to departure: Caes. B. C. 1, 66.*

**March (v.):** **A.** *Intrans: 1. expr. by iter, with a verb (cf. preced. art. 1.); to m. by night, noctu iter facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: to m. towards Capuo, i. Capuam habere (v. **MARCH, subs.**): they m. straight for the Iberus, recto ad Iberum it, contendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: cf. recto it, pervenit, Liv. 22, 9, init.: to m. without any definite route, nullu certo it, exercitum dicere, ib. 68: to m. incessantly, night and day, nullam partem noctis iter intermittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.*

**2.** *exercitum s. agmen dico, xi, etiam, 3; with comps.: h̄e m'd into the territory of the Oclades, in fines Ocladum ex induxit, Liv. 21, 5, init.: he m.'s back by the same mountain route, jugis iisdem ex. reducit, id. 22, 15, ad init.: so, agmen jugis ducre, id. 22, 18, med.*

*Also Liv. oft. uses duco as intrans: (the road) along which Hannibal would have to m., quia Hannibal ductuus erat, 22, 15, extz.: also, ad hostem ducit, he m.'s to meet the enemy, 22, 12, init.*

**3.** *eo, eo, + irr.: usu of immediate advance against an enemy.* cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 67, Caesar equitatum sum contra hostem ire jubet: Liv.

**4.** *contendo, di, tum, 3 (with speed): to HASTEN (B. 4).*

**5.** *comps. of*

**gradior, gressus, 2: as, progredior (to m. on, for ward); egredior (to m. out of a place); regredior (to m. back): after they had m'd (on) four miles, millia progressi quattuor, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: v. TO ADVANCE, ISSUE FORTH, RETREAT.**

**6.** *incēdo, ssi, ssuim 3 (of the pace of troops): cf. Liv. 28, 14, ad jn., segnius Hispanorum signa incēdeant.*

**7.** *prōficiōscor, fecitus, 3 (to start): v. TO SET OUT.*

**B.** *trans.: dūco, with comp.:* v. *supr. (A., 2).*

**Marches:** *fines: v. BOUNDARY.*

**Marching (subs.):** *F. Phr.: in m. order, perh. agmine instructo, Liv. 2, 49, init. (where the phr. = acie instructa; but agmen is properly an army marching): to give the signal for m., profectio signum dare, Liv. (v. **MARCH, subs.**, IV.).*

**Marchioness:** \**marchionissa; marchionis uxoris (Du C.).*

**mare:** *equa: Varr.: Col.: Virg.*

**margin:** *margo, inis, c. of a page, Juv. 1, 5. See also **BRINK, EDGE.***

**marginial:** \**in margine positus, marginis scriptus.*

**margrave:** \**marchio (Du C.).*

**margravine:** \**marchionissa; marchionis uxoris (Du C.).*

**marigold:** *caitha: Plin. 21, 6, 15.*

(\*Calendula officinalis, Linn.)

**marine (adj.):** *marinus (physically connected with the sea; of things, not people): a land (animal) differs from a m. one, terrenum differt a marino, Quint. 5, 10, 6: Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43 (marinis terrenisque humoribus). Phr.: m. stores, navalia, Liv. 45, 23, post init. (qua ad naves facendas, reficiendas instruendas pertinet): m. insurance, nauticum tenus (v. INSURANCE).*

**marine (subs.):** *i. e. a soldier who fights on ship-board:* **1.** *miles nauticus, Tac. Agr. 25: also miles classicus, Liv. 21, 61, init.: for which simply miles, Liv. 21, 50 (opp. to socii naevales, the working crews, rovers, etc.): also, Vir. 2, 8, 14, sqq. Also pl. classici, orum, marinæ (without subs.), Tac. H. 1, 36.*

**2.** *epibata, ad (Gr. ἐπιβάτης but only in pl.): ships swept clear of all their m.s. naves omnibus e nudatae, Auct. B. Alex. 11. (N.B.—Socii naevales denotes the crew, v. sup.; also classicari, Auct. B. Alex. 12 and 20: both which passages show that the latter were not properly fighting-men.)*

**mariner:** *nauta, nauta: v. SAILOR.*

**marital:** *maritalis, e: v. MATRIMONIAL.* (Or gen. of maritus.)

**maritime:** **1.** *máritimus (having to do with the sea; esp. of people): a m. and naval enemy, m. et navalis hostis, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 3: m. states, m. civitates, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: m. affairs, m. res, Caes. Neut. pl. used absol = maritime parts, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad init.: Plin.*

**2.** *expr. by mārē, is, n.: m. cities, civitates quae mare contingunt, quae in mari sunt, cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 4. Phr.: a great m. power, \*civitas quae navibus s. classibus pollet; magnas copias navales habens. See also NAVAL.*

**marjoram:** *amaracum, i. c.; also -um, i: Plin. 21, 11, 39. (\*Origanum majorana, Linn.) Adj. amaracum, of m., Lucre. l. Plin.*

**mark (subs.):** *i. A character traced with pen, etc.: 1. nōta: to put a m. to a bad reise, n. apponere ad malum versum, Cic. in Pis. 30, init.: Sen.: esp. the mark put against a senator's name by the censors, indicating his removal from the senate: Cic. Clu. 46, 129; Liv. So, birth-m.s., genitive nota, Suet. Aug. 80.*

**2.** *stigma, atis, n. (a mark burnt into the body, esp. of a slave): cf. Suet. Cal. 27. stigmatum nota, i.e. the marks of branding: v. BRAND.*

**3.** *obelus (an asterisk, used for critical purposes): Ans. Sup. pref. 11.*

*In same sense, obeliscus, Aug.*

**4.** *Poker, sign: 1. indicium (that which indicates or reveals): a m. of good-will towards any one, ind. benevolentiae erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 6 most freq. of tokens of guilt: v. INDICATION, EVIDENCE.*

**5.** *nōta:*

**Join**: notare et vestigia (scelerum), Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115. **3.** signum (flushing), *a m. of modesty*, s. pudoris, ier. Andr. 5, 3, 7: **V. SIGN.** **4.** vestigium: v. TRACE.

**III.** Characteristic: expr. by gen. after verb esse: *it is the m. of a little mind, pusilli animi est*, Cic.; v. CHARACTERISTIC (satis).

**IV.** That towards which aim is directed: Phr.: *to aim an arrow at a m., sagittam collinare*, Cic. Fln. 3, 6, 22: *to make m. of the empire of the Roman people*, imperium P. R. nundinari, Cic. Ph. 3, 4, 10. **III.** Sale: q. v.

**market (n.)**: **1.** nundinari, r: v. precept, art. (II, fin.). **2.** obsoño, (to buy provisions): Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 1: Ter.

**marketable**: vñalis, e. v. SALEABLE. *M. commodities, merces, um: v. MERCHANDIZE.*

**market-day**: nundinae, arum: v. MARKET (II, 2).

**market-garden**: v. KITCHEN-GARDEN.

**marketing (subs.)**: expr. by obsño, I: v. TO MARKET (2).

**market-place**: fórum: v. MARKET (I, 1).

**market-price**: Phr.: *what is the m. of these things, quanti haec vulgo venient?* (v. TO SELL) *food the m. of which is only an as, cibis uno asa venali*, Plin. 19, 4, 20 § 54: *he brought down the m. of corn to an as, pretium farris ad assem rediget*, id. 18, 3, 4 § 15: *of provisions, annónia: to raise the m. annóniam incendere, excandescere*, Vari. R. R. 3, 2, ad fin.: v. PRICE.

**market-town**: forum: Cic. Clu. 14, 40.

**market-woman**: perh. \*nundinatrix.

**marksman**: Phr.: *he was such a skilful m. as to be able to hit birds flying, adeo certo lato destinata feriebat, ut aves quoque exciperet*, Curt. 7, 5, fin.: cf. Liv. 38, 29, med., non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris.

**marking (subs.)**: nötatio: Cic.: v. TO MARK.

**marl**: marga (a Celtic word): Plin. 17, 6, 4 § 42: in describing it, Plin. uses the expr. spissior ubertas... et quidam terae adipes. (The description of a species of marga called columbina or elecopala [Celtic], answers very closely to our marl: Plin. l. c. § 46.)

**marline-spike**: *ferrum in acumen tenue quo utuntur nautea*.

**marl-pit**: putens ex quo effoditur marga: cf. Plin. 17, 8, 4 § 45.

**marly**: marge naturam habens; marge similis: v. MARL.

**marmalade**: perh. quilon ex aurantiis coniectum; conditura ex aurantiis confecta, quam nostrates marmaladam dicunt.

**marmot**: perh. mus alpinus: Plin. 8, 37, 55. (\*Arctomys marmotta).

**marplot**: qui se admiscere atque omnia concurbare solet.

**marque**: Phr.: letters of m., litterar quibus magistro navis jns belli gerendi conceduntur.

**marquee**: tãbernaculum: v. TENT.

**marquis**: \*marchio, marquisus, marquis: v. DU C. S. SV.

**marquise**: \*marchiônatus, us: v. DU C. S. V.

**marriage**: 1. coniugium (the natural union of man and wife): the euriest association is in m., prima societas in ipsa c. est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: *desirous of this m., cupidus huius c.*, Nep. Cim. 1: Virg. 2, coniubium (strictly, right of intermarriage: hence also, sometimes actual intermarriage between trios or nations generally: and post = conjugium): *to link in steadfast m. c. jungere stabili*, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: v. INTERMARRIAGE.

3. matrimonium (strictly, with ref. to the wife, who becomes a matrona): *to bestow a daughter in m.*, filiam in matrimonium collocare, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: *s. ducre (femina) in matrimonium, etc.*: v. TO MARRY.

(Comp. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44, tanquam stola deditis, in matrimonio stabilis et

of other public gatherings: cf. Cic. L. c.).

**2.** nundinari, arum (*held every nine [eight] days*): *it was not legal for the elections to be held on m.-days, comitia nundinari haberet non lebat*, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: Cic. Fest. Pbr.: *pertaining to the (weekly) m., nundinarius, pln: Ulp: to attend or hold a m., nundinari: usus in h. sense, e. g. to make m. of the empire of the Roman people, imperium P. R. nundinari, Cic. Ph. 3, 4, 10.* **III.** Sale: q. v.

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**marriage-feast**: hence met n. the union itself: "a match": to celebrate a m. nuptias cel-brare, Liv. 36, 11, int.: cf. Cic. Clu. 5, 12, quum essent haes nuptiae plenae diuinatitiae (i. e. it was a highly respectable match): to bring about a m., nuptias concili re, Np. Art. 5.

**marriage-torch**: port-mion, fix, lñc, f. (the marriage-torch): torus (m.-couch); thalamus (m.-chamber): to join to oneself in lawful m. face sollellni jungere sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49: united by m., toro junta, Ov. F. 3, 511: a stranger to m., thalami experts, Virg. Aen. 4, 550. Phr.: the m.-holder, maritus capistrum, liv. 6, 43: the law concerning m.s. sex marita (poet.). Hor. Car. Sac. 20; lex de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34 (certificate of m. literae justarum nuptiarum testes).

**marriage-contract**: 1. conditio: v. MATCH. 2. pactio nuptialis: Liv. 4, 4, med.

**marriage-feast**: nuptiae, arum: Ter. pass.

**marriage-licence**: \*literae extra ordinem datiae, conjugi inuiduci causa.

**marriageable**: 1. nubilis, e (of a woman): a grown-up, m. daughter, filia grandis, n., Cic. Clu. 5, 11. 2. adúlta (grown up, of adult age): v. ADULT (adj.). 3. maturus (ripe for; with a defining word: poet.) cf. Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 176, hic sponsae matus et illa marito: Virg. 4. poet. tempestiva viro (of a girl): Hor.

**married (part, adj.)**: 1. nuptia (of a woman only): a m. daughter, n. [jam] filia, Cic. Sext. 3, 6. 2. matri-tus: rarely adj. in prose; but in Dig. used pl. so as to include both sexes, Papin. 24, 1, 52, extr.: newly m. wife, nova marita, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9 (nova nuptia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33). 3. matrióna (m. woman): v. MATRON.

**marrow**: médula: Plin.: Ov. Spinal m., spinea m., Cels. 8, 1, med. dimin. medullula (m. of a small animal): Cat. 25, 2. Fig.: the m. of persuasion, suadæ m., Cic. Br. 15, 59.

**marrow-bone**: os medullosum: v. fol. art.

**marrowy**: médullósus: Cels. 8, 1, med.

**marry** (n.): 1. To take a wife or be united to a husband: 1. dñco, xi, 3, 1, 3 (of the husband): req. with a defining word: e. g. (aliquam) uxorem d. Cic. Sext. 3, 7 (but a little before, dñxi C. Albinii filiam, without uxorem); in matrimonium d., Caes. B. G. 1, 9. (N.B. — If used absol. in Eng., uxorem must be added in Lat., e. g. he never m'd, nunquam uxori auctrix.) 2. nubo, psi or nuptia sum; (of the wife: with dat.): she m'd her cousin, ea nupsit consobrino suo, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: to m. into a very distinguished family, in familiā clarissimā n., id. Coel. 14, 74. (N.B. — The perfect impta sum can only be used in pres. perf. sense; not as past, indef. = I om m'd to: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104, virgo nupsit [ei] cui Ca cilia nuptia fuerat). Comps. of impta rare: (1) dñnbo, i (to m. beneath her: rare) Tac. A. 6, 27; also poet. = nubo, Ov. M. 12, 196. (2) dñnbo, i (to m. out of her order: of a patrician lady: rare): Liv. 10, 23, (3) imnubo, 3 (to m. into a family: rare): Liv. 1, 34, post init. 3, when both are to be included, expr. by nuptiae, etc. Aruns and Tullia are m'd, Aruns and Tullia Jungunt nuptias, Liv. 1, 46, fin.: one hindrance in the way of their being m'd, unum impedimentum quoniam nuptias inter se jungentur, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: also, matrimonio jungi, Liv. 1, 146, m'd. Phr.: he could not be tempted to m. again, neque sollicitari illa conditione amplius potuit, Suet. Galb. 5; he m'd Domitilla, Domitiam sibi junxit, Tac. Agr. 6, init.: to m. again, secundas nuptias

**experi**, cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 3: *a woman who has been several times m'd, feminis nuptiarum*, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

II. *To settle a daughter, etc., in wedlock:* 1. *colloco*, i: *usu. with in matrimonium*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 144: *also stōne, to m. a daughter to anyone, aliquid filiam suam c.* id. Br. 26, 96: *and abs., not to be able to get m'd, collocari non posse*, Nep. Ep. 3. (*The simple verb loco occurs in same sense in Pl., e.g. locare virginem in matrimonium*, Trin. 3, 3, 52: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44.) 2. *mārito*, i = *preced.* (*later*): *he m'd the daughter of Vitellius very handsomely*, Vitellius filiam splendissime maravit, Suet. Vespa. 14. P. Ph.: *to m. a daughter to any one, filiam aliquid jungere*, Liv. 1, 42; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 3, ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat (*where, however, the notion of favour is implied*): Kr. gives also, filiam nuptum dare, as from Cic., but without an example: nuptual dare is false Latin (*id*). (N.B. —*Of the above, jungo may be equally well used of marrying one's son to any one*.) III. *To perform the ceremony of marriage:* Phr.: *nuptiis rite celebrans praesesse; nuptiarum solennia rite conciperre* (cf. Tac. A. 11, 26, extr.). (N.B.—*Not celebrate; which is used of persons contracting a marriage*.)

**marry** (*interj.*): *mēdius fidius, mēherc, etc.*: Cic.

**marsh**: *pālus, ūdis, f.*: Cic.: Hor.: Phaedr.

**marshal** (*v.*): I. *Military officer: māreschallus*: v. Du C. s. v. (*Only to be used where precision is necessary: otherwise, imperator, dux, legatus may serve.*) II. *One who arranges processions, etc.:* dēsignātōr: v. Forcell. s. v.

**marshal** (*v.*): 1. *dispōne, pōsū, lūtum, (to station troops in their several positions): to m. cohorts (for battle): cohortes d.* Caes. B. G. 5, 33: v. *TO STATION.* 2. *instruo, xi, etum, 3 (for battle): v. TO DRAW UP (III).*

**marshy**: 1. *pāluster, tris, tre:* Caes. L. Liv. *Neut. pl. palustria (p. loca)*, Plin. 14, 19, 5 110. 2. *pālūdōsis (poet.): Ov. Stat.* 3. *ūligitōnūs (vet, holding the water: agricult. t.): Varr. Col.*

**mart**: *forum: v. MARKET (1, 2).*

**martēn**: *hirundo urbica, Linn. (Bewick.)*

**martial**: *bellicosus, fērox (cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 20), Aequorum magna gens et fērox): v. WARLIKE. M. sp̄it, ferocia: cf. Liv. 9, 6, extr., Romanum virtutem ferociamque. A couri m., castrense jūdicium, et Tac. Agr. 9.*

**martinet**: *qui disciplinam militarem [praefactiūs] rigidūs astrigere conatur, Val. Max. 9, 7, extr.:* \*nimis in disciplina conservanda s. astringenda.

**martyr**: martyr, yris, c. Tert.: Prud. (N.B.—*Only to be used in special sense: otherwise expr. by phr., he died a m. to truth, pro veritate mortem [morte] occubuit, R. and A.*)

**martyrdom**: *martyrīum: Tert.*

**martyrologist**: *martyrologii (martyriorum) scriptor: v. preced. art.*

**martyrology**: *martyrōgīum: v. Fab. Bibl. Gr. 5, 32, 19.*

**marvel**: *v. WONDER.*

**marvellous**: *mirus, mirabilis: v. WONDERFUL.* Phr.: *to be fond of the m.,* \*miraculorum studiosum esse.

**masculine**: I. *Having manly qualities:* 1. *virilis, e; v. MANLY, MALE.* 2. *mascilūs: a m. breed of soldiers, m. milium proles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: Quint. II. *In grammar: masculīus:* Quint. 1, 6, 5: M. L.

**mash** (*subs.*): I. *In gen. sense: mixtūra; v. MIXTURE.* II. *For cattle: fārrago, ūdis, f.: barley m., f. hordeacea, Col. 2, 11, init.:* Fest. (*fārrago appellatur id quod ex pluribus satis pubili causa datur jumentis*), Paul. Dicat. ex-cerp. s. v.).

**mash** (*v.*): *contundo, 3: v. TO POUND.*

**mask** (*subs.*): I. *Lit.:* 1. *perōna (theatrical or for disguise): a tra-*

*gic m., p. tragica, Phaedr. 1, 7: Mart. Dressed in a m., personatus; v. MASKED.*

2. *larva (ugly or caricature): cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.* II. *A kind of entertainment:* v. MASQUERADE. III. Fig.: 1. *persōna: to wear a m., personatus alienam ferre*, Liv. 3, 36, init. (*ille finis Appio alienas p. ferendas fuit = Appius non threw off the m.): to take the m. from men or things, hominibus et rebus p. demere*, Sen. Ep. 24, 12: comp. pers. detrahēre, Mart. 3, 43. 2. *integumentum (any disguise): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 86, init.*, evolutus illis integumentis dissimilatio tuae, nudatusque: v. DISGUISE. Phr.: *to tear off the comedy m. from the hypocrite, detrahre pellem, nitidus que quisque per ora credit, introrsum turpis*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: cf. Ep. 1, 16, 45, speciosus pelle decora.

**mask** (*v.*): I. Lit.: *expr. by persōna and a verb: e.g. "personum induere (to m. oneself): p. addere capitūcūs (to put a m. on a person's head), Plin. 12, 14, 32: v. TO PUT ON.* II. More freq. fig.: *to throw a veil over anything; dissimilatio, i: cf. Sall. Cat. 31, med., dissimilandi causa aut sui expurgandi, either in order to m. his designs or in order to clear himself. See also DISGUISE.*

**masked** (*part. adj.*): *persōnātus (lit.): Cic. de Or. 3, 69, 221: Sen. Phr.: a m. battery, perch. tormenta caeca: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 28, cæcum vallum.*

**mason**: I. *A builder: struttor, struttore: there were a great many m.s at work, res agebatur multis s.* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, init.: Edict. in Cod. Just. 19, 64 (struttores, id est aedificatores): Isid. 2, fāber: Isid. 19, 8 (but the term includes carpenters, smiths, etc.).

3. *caementarius* (late): Isid. 1, 1: c. Hier. 4. *māchio, ūnis (whence Eng. mason: late): Isid. 1, c.* II. *A member of the order of free-masons: latōmus (Krt.).*

**masonry**: *strūctūra (caementicia): Vit. 2, 4. Phr.: buildings of solid m., aedificatio solido saxo compacta.*

**masonic**: *māseroticus: theol. t. t.*

**masquerade**: *\*turba personata; salatio personata; convivium personatum.*

**masquerader**: *homo personatus: v. MASKE.*

**mass** (*subs.*): I. *A religious service: emissa: m. for the dead, m. defunctorum, Append. Imit. Chr.: Ecl.*

II. *A vast bulk:* 1. *mōles, is, f.: mind moves the (east) m., mens agitat m.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 727: *a shapeless m., rūdis indigestaque m.*, Ov. M. 1, 7. Sometimes corpus (with epith. magnū, immensū) may serve: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, c. and Tac. Hist. 1, 16, init., immensus imperii corpus.

2. *magna s. immensa copia; magna vis;* ingens pondus: v. QUANTITY, WEIGHT.

III. *A great number of people: multitudō, ingens numerus.* Phr.: *the masses, \*ingens illa hominum temeraria turbula s. multitudō.*

IV. *A whole taken together: Phr.: in the m., per saturam: v. LUMP (II).*

**mass** (*v.*): *v. TO COLLECT.*

**mass-book**: *v. MISSAL.*

**massacre** (*subs.*): I. *caedes, is, f. (any murder or slaughter): the m. of such us as remained behind, nostra c. qui remanssemus*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: *a wholesale m., infinita c. ib. 3, 10, extr.*

V. *SLAUGHTER.* 2. *trucidatio (act of massacring): no longer a battle, but a m., inde non Jane pugna, sed tr. [velut pecunī], Liv. 28, 16, med.: cf. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 11, crux caedes, ante oculos tr. ciliūm: the September m.s. \*trucidationes illas Septembres, quae dicuntur.*

3. *internecio, ūnis, f. (utter destruction, extermination): cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25, quae dissoniles... non reconciliatione concordiae sed interneccione cūrūm dijudicatae sunt; v. EXTERMINATION.* Phr.: *the m. of St. Bartholomew's day, \*nuptiae istae (illae?) cruentae, exiles Parisienses (Kr.): or, s. caedes illa St. Bartholomaei f-sti quae dicuntur: after*

*the m. of so many thousands of unarmed soldiers, trucidati tot milibus iner militum, Tac. H. 1, 6: so, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24, clarissimis viris interfictis (referring to the wholesale carnage of Cīnna and Mārius): v. TO SLAY, BUTCHER.*

**massacre** (*v.*): I. *trucid. 1 (to slay brutally one or more): Cic.: Tac. cf. preced. art., extr.* 2. *intērimo, ēmī, empūtū, 3: v. TO CUT OFF, DESTROY.* See also TO SLAY.

**masse**: Phr. *the Agrigentines, en masse, universa Agrigentino multitudō, Cic. (v. WHOLE): a levy en masse being instituted, omnibus qui bello apterant in unum coactis, Liv. (Quich.): a proscription not of individuals, but en masse, had been arranged, non nominata sed generatim (i.e. including whole classes of persons) proscription erat informata, Cic. Att. II, 6, ad init. (Quich.)*

**massiness** (*expr. by adj.*): v. MASSIVENESS.

**massive**: *solidus: v. SOLID.* See also HEAVY, WEIGHTY.

**mast**: I. *of a ship: mālus, m. i.m.: Cic.: Hor. (arbor mali, Virg. Aen. 5, 504: also simply arbor, Lucan, 9, 322: poet.).*

II. *Produce of certain trees: glans, ndis, f.: m. of the beech, oak, etc. gl. fagea, querna, iligna, etc., Plin. 16, 5: Cic.: Virg.*

**mast-head**: \*summus malus: v. TOP.

**master** (*subs.*): I. *One having power:* 1. *dōminus (master of a house or servants): the m. of the house and all his slaves, ipse d. atque omni familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: m. of one's own affairs, d. rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. In wider sense, one exercising imperial power: the Romans m.s of the world, Romanos dominos rerum, Virg.: Cic.: v. LORD.*

2. *hērus (with special reference to the slaves belonging to him): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24, ut heris in famulos: Ter. pass. Belonging to the m., bērīlis, e: Ter.* 3. *pāterfamilias (master of the entire household): v. HOUSEHOLDER.*

4. *pōtentē, nīs (strictly an adj. having power over; with gen.: esp. poet.): m. of the seasons, temperatūp, Virg. G. 1, 27: being m.s of their own movements and of the city, potest rerum suarum atque urbis, Liv. 23, 16, med. Phr.: (a). to be m. of, i.e. possess dominion over: (1). *Imperior, 1: to be m. of the lives and properties of men, d. in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: also toll. by inter (Caes. B. G. 2, 31); in and acc.: v. to LORD.* (2). obtineo, ut tentum, 2: v. TO POSSESS. (b). to become m. of, pōtiō, 4 (folly by abl. or gen.): to become m.s of all Gaul, totius Galliae imperio p., Caes. B. G. 1, 2: to become m. of the city (of Rome), urbis p., Sall. Cat. 47: to become m. of the state, serum (not rebus) p., Nep. Att. 9, fin.: Cic. See also TO RULE, GOVERN.*

II. *Fig.: exercising control over oneself or one's passions:* 1. *pōtentē, nīs (with gen.): so long as I am my own m., dum mei p. sum, Liv. 26, 13, ad fin.: m. of one's senses, mentis p., Ov. Tr. 2, 139.* 2. *compos, ūtis (in possession of): I am hardly my own m. (almost beside myself), vix sum compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12. Not m. of, not able to control oneself, impotens: v. UNGOVERNABLE.* III. *Manager, superintendent: māgister, tri: m. of a company or union, societas m., Clc. Vert. 2, 2, 74, 132: m. of the feast, convivit m., Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 122 (also arbiter bibendi, Hor.). M. of ceremonies, designator: v. USHER.* IV. *of a school: māgister: v. TEACHER, SCHOOLMASTER.* Or expr. by dōceo: *who was your m. in music, quis te musicam docuit?* v. TO TEACH.

V. *One perfectly skilled in anything:* 1. *amīstes, itis; also amīta, ae: a m. in the art of speaking, artis dicenti a., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: Quint. 2, expr. by perfectus, pēritus, etc.: a perfect m. of geometry, (homo) in geometria perfectus, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 20: m. of an art, perfectus in arte aliquā,*

**OV.** A. A. 2, 547. *m. of the art of war, rei militaris s. bellum peritus (peritissimus, perfectly so):* Cic.: v. SKILLED, ACCOMPLISHED. Phr.: a. m. of the art of composition, politus scriptor atque artifex, Cic. Or. 51, 172. **VI.** *The producer of a work of art: use pictor, sculptor: the old m.s., \*veteres illi [nobilesque] pictores (veteres pictores, simply old painters, good or bad). A statue of an unknown m., \*statua auctioris incerti (R. and A.).* **VII.** *Literary title: magister: Stat. Acad.*

**master (v.)**: I. To subdue: dōmo, supēro, etc.; v. TO SUBDU, SURPASS.

II. To attain to thorough familiarity with a subject: I. comprehendendo, di, sum, 3: esp. with some defining word: e.g. scientia et cogitatione compr., Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: v. TO COMPREHEND. 2. conséquor, cūtus, 3: Cic. I. c. (nemo fere studiuise ei scientiae vehementius videtur, quin quod voluerit consecutus sit, i.e. he has had it to the extent he wished). 3. perdisco, 3: v. TO LEARN.

**master-builder**: architectus: v. ARCHITECT.

**masterful**: perh. fērox, impēriōsus: v. OVERREADING.

**master-hand**: perh. artifex: cf. MASTER (V.).

**masterly**: artificiosus (accomplished in art): cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 35, fin., (rhetores) elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi. In sim. sense, Cic. has artifex (*ut ita dicunt*) stilus, Br. 25, 60: Plin. On perf. palmatis (*worthy of the palm*), Cic. Ph. 5, 5, 15 (ironical). Phr.: a. m. work, \*opus summo artificio confectum; (res) singulari opere artificio perfecta.

**master-piece**: perh. opus palmarium: cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 5, 15, statua palmaris: also Iser, Eun. 5, 4, 8, where palmarium (sc. artificium)=quod palma fert. Kr. gives opus artis (?) absolutum, perfectum; opus singulari operi artificio; but these are inadequate. Phr.: this is considered by many a perfect m., hoc opere nullum absolutum plerique judicant, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 155: this statue is his m., \*hac statua nihil perficitur; praecipuae haec laudis ei statua est.

**mastership**: i.e. office of master: māgistrītūm: m. of the horse, m. equitum, Suet. Tib.: Cic. Sen. 14, 46 (de magistris bibendi): Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40 (= tutorage, oversight).

**master-stroke**: \*artificium singulare; consilium pulmāre (palmarium): v. MASTER-PIECE.

**mastery**: victoria: v. VICTORY. Having the m. of, pōtēns: v. MASTER (II). See also CONTROL, GOVERNMENT.

**masticate**: mando, mandūco: v. TO CHEW. More precisely, (dentibus) cibum extenare et molere, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; also appy. conficer, ib. (dentes acuti) [i.e. the front teeth] morsi dividunt escas; intimi autem confundit, qui genuini [the grindings] vocantur).

**mastication**: (cibū) con\*-ctio: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: cf. preced. art.

**mastiff**: perh. Mōlōssus canis: cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 5. (\*Canis mastivus.)

**mat (subs.)**: I. tēges, étis, f. (*made of rushes, palm leaves, etc.*): Varr. R. R. 1, 22, init.: to shade vines with palm m.s (matting), vineas palmeis t. adumbrare, Col. 5, 5, ad. fin.: Mart. Domina, tegulae: Varr.: Mart. 2. stōrea or stōria: to make m.s of ropes (*for sheltering works*), stores ex tunibus facere, Caes. B. C. 7, 9 med.: Liv. (From the use to which the above were applied, stōrea would seem to have denoted a stronger and more durable kind of matting than teges.) 3. ps̄fāthūm: Hier. (de tempi culicata monachorum). 4. matta: Ov. F. 6, 680 (ad lat. Merkel.).

**mat together**: implio, impleto: v. TO ENTWINE. As perf. part, concréti: hair m'd together with blood, concréti sanguine crines, Virg. Aen. 2, 277.

**matador**: \*mactator qui dicitur.

**match (subs.)**: I. Equal in contest: par, pūris. adj.: not even the gods

were a m. for them, quibus ne dii qui deum immortales p. esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: Hor. So, no m. for, impar: Virg. Aen. 1, 45. II. A contest: certamen: v. CONTEST. III. A marriage alliance: I. conditio: to seek a m. for one's daughter, c. filiae querere, Liv. 3, 45, extr.: he could make sure of any m. he chose, nullius c. non habebat potestatem, Nep. Att. 12, init.

2. nuptiae, arum: a m.-maker, nuptiarum conciliator, Nep. l. c.: to force any one into a m. in n. conciliare aliquem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: v. MARIAGE. IV. For kindling, sulphuratum; found only in pl., Mart. 1, 41, 4. A lighted m., perh. lax, igniculus; stuppa ardens: v. FIREBRAND.

**match (v.)**: aquo, ádaequo, exaequo, 1: v. TO EQUAL. Phr.: to match, conciliare (exactly resembling): Pl.: Cic.

**matchless**: incomparabilis, e (rare): v. INCOMPARABLE.

**match-maker**: conciliator (e. trix) nuptiarum: Nep. Att. 12. (Conciliatrix occurs in bad sense, Pl. Mil. 5, 17: v. GO-BETWEEN.) Pronuba, epith. of Juno, goddess of marriage: Virg.: Ov.

**mate (subs.)**: I. Comrade: scūcis, etc.: v. COMPANION. II. Male or female of paired animals: conjux, ugis, c.: Plin. 10, 59, 79 § 161. III. In chess: v. CHECK-MATE.

**mate (v.)**: conjugor, 3, v. TO PAIR, JOIN.

**material (subs.)**: I. The substance out of which something is made: mātēria or mātēries, e: Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 92: Vitr. 7, 7, init.: also, copiae qua aptae sunt aedificiorum perfectionibus (a more elaborate phr.), id. 2, 1, 9: suitable m.s for building, aptae ad aedificia copiae, cf. id. 2, 2, extr.: old m.s used up again, redivivus lapsi, redivivum rudds, etc.: Vitr. 7, 1, 3: Cic. II. Fig.: matter to be worked up by an author: silva (Gk. θάνη), mātēria, -es: v. MATTER (II).

**material (adj.)**: I. Composed of matter: 1. corporeus: Lucifer, 1, 303: Cic. 2. ex pr. by corpus: e.g. g. corporis naturam habēns; corporis natura praeeditus: cf. MATERIAL. II. Import: part. q. v.

**materialism**: \*opinio s. ratio eorum quia omnia corporeā naturā constare statunt. (Not materialism.)

**materialist**: qui omnia corporis naturam habere contidunt; qui negat quicquam in rerum natura praeter corpora existare. (Not materialista, Kr.)

**materially**: multum: v. MUCI (adv.).

**materials (subs.)**: Phr.: apparatus rerum ad bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, init.: bellum instrumentum et apparatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3.

**maternal**: mātērnum: Cic.: Virg. M. uncle, avunculus: Cic.: v. UNCLE.

**maternity**: expr. by mātēr, mātēris: v. MOTHER. Festival of m., matralia, ium, and iorum: Ov. F. 6, 533.

**mathematical**: māthēmāticus: Vitr.: Plin. 70 prove with m. certainty, necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere. Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: also, simply, necessaria (necessario) demonstrare, id. Inv. 1, 29, 44.

**mathematically**: more mathematical, v. preced. art.

**mathematician**: māthēmāticus: Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: Sen. Also freq. = an astrologer.

**mathematics**: māthēmātica, ae (sc. ars): Sen. Ep. 88, 23. See also GEOMETRY.

**matin (adj.)**: mātētūnus: v. MORNING (awīj).

**matins**: \*preces matutinae.

**matricidal**: expr. by matricidium, matrem necare: v. foll. art.

**matricide**: I. The crime: 1. matricidium. Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18. 2.

matricidium matri. Suet. Ner. 34, Jū. (Or expr. by verb: to guilty of m., matrem necare s. occidere Cic. Inv. 1, c.)

II. The perpetrator: mātricida, ae, c.: Cic.: Suet.

**matriculate**: \*mātriculōr, 1: Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 42.

**matriculation**: \*mātriculātiō. Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 42.

**matrimonial**: ad conjugium s. matrimonium pertinens: v. MARRIAGE. A. m. alliance, conditio, nuptiae: v. MATCH (III). (N.B.—Not matrimonialis.)

**matrimony**: matrimonium: v. MARRIAGE.

**matron**: I. mātrōna: Cic.: Liv. (The word uss. implies dignity, moral or social.) Of or relating to m.s, matronalis, e: the duties of m.s are mostly confined to the house, fere domesticus labor matronalis est, Col. 12, pref. med.: v. MATRONLY. 2. meton. stōla (the dress of matrons). Stat. S. 1, 2, 235. Hence, stolatae = matronae, Petr. 44, fin.

**matronly**: I. mātrōnalis, e: m. dignity, m. gravitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: Liv.: the m. garb, m. habitus (= stola), Ulp. Dig. 2, stōla (poet.): m. modesty, s. pudor, Mart. 1, 35, 9.

**matter (subs.)**: I. Material substance: corpus, órlis, n.: Luct. pass.: Cic.: cf. MATERIAL, adj. (I.). II. Subject treated by an author or speaker:

1. mātēria or -es, e: truth is the subject m. of philosophy, sapientiae quasi materia [quam tractet et in qua versetur] subjecta est veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15: m. for joking, mātēries ridiculorum, m. ad jocundum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 218 also absol., my m. (for writing about) increases, crescit mīhi mātēries, id. Att. 2, 12, med. 2, silva (in philos. sense = tk. θάνη): subject m. for speaking, s. dicendi, Cic. Or. 3, 12: cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102, silva rerum et sententiarum, i.e., the subject m. consisting of facts and sentiments to be illustrated by the orator. 3. argumentum (in less precise sense: something to speak or write about): to furnish m. for a letter, dare a. epistolae, Cic. Att. 10, 13, med.: Quint. 10, 1, 9 (omnis ad scribendum destinata mātēries). III. Affair: res, rē, f.: Cic.: Caes. (pass.). v. THING.

**IV. Concern, trouble**: Phr. what is the m. with you? quid tristis es? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 25; or more generally, quid est? ib. 3, 2, 25; et pass.: also, quid tibi est, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: cf. id. Ad. 5, 5, 2, quid fit? quid agitur? he has something the m. with him, \*nonnulli inconmodi habet. V. Importance, consequence: usu, expr. by rētert, interest: v. foll. art. VI. Pus: 1. pus, pūris, n.: described by Cels. as, crassissimum, albidissimum (thick and pale-coloured), Med. 5, 6, 20. 2. sānēs, ē: Quint. 10, 1, 9 (omnis ad scribendum destinata mātēries). Full of m., purulentus Cato: Plin.

**matter (v.)**: usu, as v. IMPERS.: 1. rētert, tūlit, 3, IMPERS.: the person concerned expr. by prons. mātēr, tūs, sānēs, etc.; the degree, by multum, haud multum, magni-pere, quid, nihil; also, tanto, quanti, magni, parv, etc.

what does that m. to me, quid id refert mea? Pl. Cūrc. 3, 25: it m.s little that . . . parvi refert (with inf.), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 7: cf. L. G. § 283. (N.B.—The gen. of person concerned is rare with refert.)

2. interest, fuit, irr. (usu. denoting a higher degree of concern) than refert; also often taking gen. of person to whom: in other respects constr. like that of preced.): what m.s it to him where you are, quid illius i. ubi sis? Cic. Att. 10, 4, ad. fin.: Cic.: Liv.

**matting (subs.)**: tēgētes, stōrea (used as collect. subs., L. 30, 3, fin.): v. MAT.

**mattock**: dolabra usd for mining-work, L. 21, 11, med. (Ligo is a digging fork or spade)

**matress**: 1. culcta (bed or m.): cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 21, landare solbat culcitam: quae resistet corpori (= a hard bed or matress): v. BTTN. 2. grābatus (any mean bed): Mart. 6, 39, 4

**3.** *psūthium* (*a kind of mat or mattress used by monks*): Hier.  
**mature** (*adj.*): mātūrūs (*rare in exactly the sense of Eng.*): *n. in mind (judgment)*, m., animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 246. (Ottener = *ready, quick, prompt*.) Phr., m. years, adulta aetas (*v. ADULT*): *possessing a m. judgment*, *\*judicū considerati ac bene sani*; or simply, *consideratus, consideratissimus* (*v. CONST* DERATIVE, *SAGACIOUS*): see also RIPE (fig.).

**mature** (*v.*): **I.** Lit.: mātūro, cōquō, pēcōquō: v. TO RIPEN. **II.** Fig.: *to prepare thoroughly*: Phr., *to m. one's plans*, consilia sua expedire, Tac. H. 3, 7; *\*rationes suas expedire*; omnia rite parare (*v. TO PREPARE*): *my plans are already m.d. m.d. plan instruc-* sunt mihi in conde consilia omnia, Fer. Ph. 2, 2, 7. (*Mature* is to *hasten anything on lose no time*: cf. Sall. Cat. 32, insidias consulti maturare).

**maturely** (*i.e. with full consideration*): *perh. considerati*: Cic. Phr.: *having m. considered the matter, he ...* \**equum reti perspectus perspectu-* baret...

**maturityness** { **1.** mātūritās: Cie.; **maturity** { Caes.: fig., *precious maturity* (*of mind*), festinat m., Quint. 6, pref. § 10: *m. of years for anything*, m. actit ad . . . Cic. Fam. 4, 4, ad fin.

**2.** *adulta aetas = years of maturity*: v. ADULT. Phr. even as a young man he displayed great m. of judgment, *semituit in eo adhuc juvene ingenium providum atque consideratum*; *juvenis adhuc virili consilio egit*, cf. Cic. Att. 14, 21 (*acta res est animo virili, consilio puerili*).

**matutinal**: mātūtinus: v. MORNING (*adj.*).

**maudlin**: **I.** *Intoxicated*: ēbrīnus, tēmulentus, matus (Petr. 41, ext.), plane matus sum, vīnum mīhi in cerebrum abīt. **II.** *Weak, silly, after the fashion of persons in liquor*: m. tears, \*lacrimea, quales vīna madentium sunt.

**maugre**: expr. by invitus: v. SPITE OF (IN).

**maul**: mulco, i: v. TO BELABOUR, HANDLE (*fin.*).

**maunder**: **I.** *To complain*: mussō, mussit, i: v. TO MURMUR. **II.** *To talk idly without a purpose*: perh. nūgor, i: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 13, 17, inscīte nūgarī. Sometimes vagor, i, may serve: cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 29, ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio.

**mausoleum**: mansōlēum: Suet. Aug. 100, fin.: Mart.: Flor.

**may**: inglitū, ēl: Virg. G. 3, 431: Col. See also STOMACH.

**mawkish**: perh. pūtidūs (*offensive to a proper taste*): cf. Lat. Dicit. s. v.

**mawkishly**: perb. pūtidē: v. pre-  
ced. art.

**mawkishness**: expr. by pūtidūs: *there is a m. about these appeals*, \**inest putidi nouhil*. In his obsecrationibus: *beware of m.*, \**cave non dum animos movere coneris, milis enervatus esse videaris*.

**maxillary**: maxillāris, e: Cels., Plin.

**maxim**: **I.** *A received truth*: \*axiōma, ētis, m. (*without ancient authority*, but used by modern writers as phil. t.), v. AXIOM. **II.** *In gen. sense, a rule, precept*: **1.** praeceptūm, in-sūstūtūm: esp. in pl.: *the ms. of philosophy*, praecepta in-utiquitate philosophiae, Cic. Off. init. **2.** sententia (oft. used to denote a short pithy sentence culled from an author): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, ext., selectae brevesque sententiae, quas appellatae *kupias dōfās*: cf. Quint. 8, 5, 3, sententiae, quas Graeci *γνώμας* (*gnōmān, apophthegm*) appellant.

**3.** *an oft-repeated m.*, cantilēna, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 6 (U er bro mili vater illle ſclulus iſſurſet cantilēnam tuam): cf. id. de Or. 1, 23, 105, ex scholis cantilēna, *threa* (= base) *from the schools*.

**maximum**: *\*quod maximum est*.

**May**: (mēnīs) Mātūs Cic. *The ist* of M., Kalendas Mātīa, Cic.

**may** (*v.*): **I.** Denoting lawfulness, 466

permission: licet, 2, *impers.* (with dat. of Eng. subject): *if you think men may do just what they can do, si hominibus tantum licere judicas quantum possunt*, Cic. Ph. 13, 7, 15. *Cato might certainly have enjoyed himself at Tusculum*, Catōn certe licuit. *Tusculū se delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1*, *absol.*, *mistress, may (speak)*? hera, licetne? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20. (N.B.—*Might have* is expr. by perf. of t̄cet, the following inf. standing in the pres. or imperf. tense: v. exx. supr.)

**II.** Denoting opportunity or ability: **I.** possū, irr.: *it may be that I am mistaen*, fieri potest ut fallar, Cic. Fam. 13, 7. **V. ABLE (TO BE)**: **2.** est, *impers.* (usu. foll. by *inf.*): *one may reach a certain point*, est quādam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 32, 32 *when one m. not say in verse, quod versu dicere non est*, id. 8, 1, 5, 87: *as might be inferred*, ut conjectare erat, lac. A. 16, 34: *Liv.*

**3.** expr. by subj.: *this being always the case after such conjunctions as ut, ne, etc.*: *the perf. subj.* is used absol. to denote that a thing *may be expected to happen*: *perhaps some one may say, fortasse quisquam dixerit*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8, *may-be*; v. PERHAPS.

**May-hug**: \*scarabaeus melolontha (Linn.).

**May-day**: Kalendas Mātīa: or perh. Florīa, imm. et iorūm, n. pl. (*a festival of Flora celebrated at the end of April*): Plin.: Macr.: more precisely, \*Florala quae apud nostras agnītur.

**May-pole**: \*festa arbor (R. and A.).

**May-queen**: \*regina floralis (?).

**mayor**: best word perh. praefectus (with gen. or dat.): cf. Suet. Aug. 33: praefectus urbi (a magistrate acting as deputy governor of the city): Gell. 14, 7 (pr. urb.).

**mayorality**: praefectūra: correl. to praefectus: v. MAYOR.

**maze** (*subs.*): labyrintus; ambages itinerum v. LABYRINTH.

**maze** (*v.*): perturbō, i: v. TO DIS-

TURB, CONFUSE.

**mazy**: inextricābilis, e: v. LABYRINTHE.

**mead**: **I.** *A meadow*: q. v. **II.** *A kind of drink*: mūlsum: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7: Cic.

**meadow**: prātūm: *a wet or dry m.*, p. irriguum, siccum, Cato, R. R. 8; p. riguum, siccum, Col. 2, 17; Cic.: Plin. (*of meadows, meadow*), pratenīs, e: e.g. m. mushīoons, fungi pratenīs, Hor.

**meadow-land**: prātūm: Col.

**meadow-sweet**: spiraēa: Plin. 21, 9, 29. (*Spiraea latifolia*, Linn.)

**meagre**: **I.** *Poor*, esp. of soil:

**II.** mācērā, cra, crūm: Varr.: Col. Jōin. (solum) exile et macrum, Cato, C. Agr. 2, 23, 67: v. LEAN. **2.** exilis, e (thin, spare): *a soil at once unhealthy and m.*, pestilens simul et ex. ager, Col. 1, 4, ad init.: cf. supr. **3.** *jejunū* (rare in this sense): Jōin.: miser atque jejunū ager, Cic. Ver. 3, 37, 84 v. in fr.

**III. Wanting in fulness and richness of expression**: **1.** *jejunū* (lt. *fasting*): opp. to plenus, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16; Quint. 2, exilis: *Join*: (*genus sermonis*) exile, aridum, concisum atque minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. **3.** aridus: v. DRY (IV.). **III. scanty** insufficient: exigūs, admodum parvus: v. SMALL, SCANTY.

**meagrely**: in ag. sense (v. MEAGER, II.): *jejunū*, exilifēr Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50. See also INSUFFICIENTLY.

**meagreness**: **I.** *of soil*: exilitas (soil): Col. 8, 16, med.: Plin. **II.** *of dictio*: **1.** exilitas: opp. to ubertas in dicendo et opia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 17. **2.** *jējūnitas*: Cic. v. JEJUNNESS.

**III. Inadequate supply**: \*exigua copia; hand satis v. SUPPLY.

**meal**: **I.** *Flour*: farīna: v. FLOUR. Belonging to m., meal: farīmūs: e.g. farīmūrūs, cibīrūs, a m. sieve: Cato: Plin. Also, polliārīns (*strictly, for fine m.*): Plin. **II.** *A repast*:

**1.** cibūs: *after his mid-day m.*, post c. meridianū, Suet. Aug. 78; *the coena is an evening m.*, coena est ves-

peritus c., 1. *Isid. Or.* 20, 2, 14 **2.** ēpūlēa, arūm (*strictly a sumptuous m.*): a simple m., e. simplicēs, Isid. Or. 2, 20, 5. **Fig.**: a m. for moths and worms, blātiārum ac tin-ārum e. Hor. S. 2, 3, 119. Special terms: *morning m.*, jēntūlūm (*v. BR-EAKFAST*); prāndūm (*v. LUNCHEON*): *principal m.*, coena (*v. DINNER, SUPPER*). *To have a slight m.*, gutare, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: Plin. min.

**meal-time**: \*ībi hora.

**mealiness**: expr. by adj.: v. foili. art. **mealy**: **I.** fārīmūs: a m. mess, f. congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 10, med. **2.** fārīmūlētūs: Apul. (*Both rare: usu. better, larīnas s. pollinis natūram habens: v. MEAL FLOUR*)

**mealy-mouthed**: perh. blandiōquus (*sweet-spoken*): Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 57.

**mean** (*subs.*): **I.** *That which lies between two opposites*: **1.** mōdūs (*the proper measure or limit*): *there is a m. in all things*, est m. in. rubor, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106 (see the place): **v. MEASURE, LIMIT**.

**2.** mēdiocritas: *to observe the m. (in action)*, m. tenera [*quae est inter nūlūm et parūm*], Cic. Off. 1, 25, fin.: *the golden m. (of poverty and riches)*, aurea m., Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. Phr.: *to observe the m.*, temperamentū tenera, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3 (temp. implies a blending of two things; mediocritas, a steering between them). For medium (not medium as subs.): v. INTERMEDIATE.

**II.** Usu. pl. *that which conduces to an end*: v. MEANS.

**mean** (*adj.*): **I.** Middle: mēdiūs: v. INTERMEDIATE. In the m. time, interim, interea: v. MEANWHILE. **II.** Low in rank or birth: **1.** būmīlēs: v. HUMBLE (I), LOW (VI). **2.** sordidus (stronger than būmīlēs, and implying actual degradation): cf. Liv. 22, 25, ext., loco non humīlē solūm, sed etiam sordido ortus): *the very mest people*, sordidissimus quisque, id. 1, 47: Cic.

**III.** Groveling, misery: **1.** sor-didus: Hor.: Quint.: v. NIGGARDLY.

**2.** illibērāls (*unworthy of a free man, or, as we say, of a gentleman*): Cic.: v. UNHANDSOME. **IV.** Slight, contemptible: mēdiocris, e: esp. with a negative: *no m. men, non mēdiocres viri*, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: *no m. instrument*, (non) m. telūm [ad iēs gerendās], id. Ann. 17, 61. See also CONTEMPTIBLE, INSIGNIFICANT.

**mean** (*v.*): **I.** To have in the mind, purpose: expr. by in animo est (mibi), cōgīto, etc.: v. TO INTEND. **II.** To import: **1.** vōlo, irr. (with dat. of pron. refl.): *to understand what the words (of a law) m.*, intelligere quid sibi verba velint, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, ext.: *what does my father m.?* quid sibi vult patr? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1. (Volo implies more than mere verbal sense; indicating drift, intent, scope.) **2.** significo, i: v. TO SIGNIFY. **3.** vāleo, 2 (to have a certain force): *they do not see what this word m.s, hoc verbum quid valeat, non vidēt*, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39. **III.** To comprehend under a term: **1.** intelligo, exi, ectum, i: *whom do we m. by a rich man, quem intelligimus divitem?* Cic. Par. 6, 1, 42. **2.** dico, xi, ectum, 3 (after something has been mentioned): *of you m. Plato, Platōnēm videbēt dicti*, Cic. Leg. 3, init.: cf. paulo int. § 3, quod quām dico, legem a me dici, nihilque aliud tellīt volo.

**— spirited**: humili abjecto anime: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 20, fin., nil humili, nil abjectum cogitare.

**meander** (*v.*): Phr.: *the river m. along, labitur sinuoso cursu (flexu)* amnis: v. TO WIND (intr.). (Cic. has maendros quaerere, in Pl. 22, fin. = TO DOUBLE; but the expr. is not suitable to use of a river.)

**meandering** (*adj.*): sinuōs, flexuōs v. WINDING (*adj.*).

**meandering** (*subs.*): flexus, ūs (*any bend or turn*): cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31; ita sinuosus flexibus [fluvius Maendros]. Also maendros, i. m. (*not in exactly the same sense as Eng.*): v. WINDING (*subs.*).

**meaning** (*subs.*): | Signification:

**I.** significatio: *m. of a word, s. verbi*, Varr. L. 9, 29, 40: *to use the same word with a different m., casu voces diversa s. ponere*, Quint. 9, 3, 69: Cic. 2, vis, vim, vi, f. (*force, import*): *the m. nature, and different kinds of words, vis, natura, genera verborum*, Cic. Or. 32, 115: *what is the (real) m. of these few words*, quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, id Fam. 6, 2 (*whose significatio could not be used*!): Quint. 3, sententia (*general sense*): *it has this, in my opinion, id habet hunc, ut opinor, s. Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13; in the very idea of law, there lies the m. . . . . , in his nomine legis inesse vim et sententiam* . . . . . id. Leg. 2, 5, 11. **4.** pötentes (*rate*): *the various m.s of words*, verborum multiplici p. Auct. Her. 4, 54, init. **5.** notio v. notion, IDEA (1.). **6.** very oft, expr by significo, video, etc.: *the m. of the word carere is this, carere hoc significat*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: *to have the same m. (of words), idem valere*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13: *I don't understand the m. of these words*, quid sibi haec verba velint, parum intelligo: v. TO MEAN (11.). Phr.: *the expression fides bona has a very wide m., fidet bona nomen latissime manat*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70.

**II.** Drift, scope of a speaker, etc.: expr by spectro, vólo (with dat. of pron. refl.), video: *what is the m. of all this speech, quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio?* Cic. Ph. 7, 9, init.: *this had a very different m. from what they wished to appear, hoc longe alio spectabat atque videri volebant*, Nep. Them. 6: *what is your m. (or aim), quid sibi vis? (v. TO MEAN, II.): cf. Nep. Them. 3, id responsum quo valerer quum intellegenter nemo (whatis was its m.; what it pointed to); see also DRIFT (III.).* **III.** Expression: q. v.

**meaningless:** absurdus: v. UNMEANING.

**meanly:** **I.** In a low condition: sordide et abjecte: Tac. Dial. 8. Phr.: *m. born, obscure loco natus*, Cic.: v. HUMBLE (1.). **II.** Poorly, without honour: sordide (usu. implying stinginess as well as poverty): v. bono. Phr.: *m. clad, sordidius*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56: Cic.: also, obsoleta veste, Liv. 27, 34: cf. obsoletio vestitu, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 13: *to be m. entertained, \*admodum tenui hospitio excepti: to be m. lodged, \*coenacula s. gurgitata habitare (v. GARRET, HOVEL).* **III.** In a niggardly manner: 1. sordide: Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: Suet. 2, illiberaliter (*unhandsomely*): Cic. Att. 4, 2, med.

**meanness:** **I.** Of birth, etc.: 1. sordes, ium, f.: *from extreme m. of rank, ex summis et fortunae et vitae sordibus*, Cic. Br. 62, 224. Join: obscuritas eis s. id. Vat. 5, 11. **2.** humilitas, obscuritas (less strong): v. HUMBLENESS (1.). **3.** expr. by sordidus, sordide: *the greater the m. of their extraction, quo sordidus est abjectus!* nati sunt, Tac. Dial. 8: *quo sordidiora loco nati sunt: v. MEAN, adj. (II.).* **MEANLY** (1.). **II.** Poverty, as proper to those in humble circumstances: expr. by adj.: *m. of attire, sordida s. obsoleta vestis, etc.*: v. MEAN, adj. (II.).

**III.** Niggardiness: 1. sordes, is, f.; esp. pl.: *to charge any one with such m., tantas s. alicui objiceret*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: *and churlishness, sordes (pl.) et inhumanitas*, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: Cic. has, nuntiam in re familiaris sordem, i. e. no act of meanness, Fl. 3, 7. Join: sordes (sing.) et avaritia, Tac. H. 1, 52. **2.** avállita: v. NIGGARDLINESS.

**means:** **I.** Instrument or manner: modus: v. MANNER, WAY. Phr.: *to give any one the m. of arriving at a decision, alieni facultatem judicandi facere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 73, 179 (v. OPPORTUNITY). They had the m. of living in ease and luxury, quibus in olio mollier vivere copia erat, Sall. Cat. 17 by this m., ita (v. thus): *by no m., haudquaque (v. foll. art.): by all m., magno opere or magnopere; also, maximopere or maximopere*: cf. Cic. Fam. 3, 2,

a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quasco et peto (most particularly; by all means): also simply maxima (v. ESPECIALLY, 4); and, esp. when a "buī" follows, omnino: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71, danda omnino opera est ut omni generi satisfacere possimus: sed si . . . (i. e. by all means let us try to do justice to all; but if . . .): *by fair m., recte, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66: by any m. (right or wrong), quoque modo, ib.* **II.** Reserves: res familiaris; res privatas; facultates, etc. v. FORTUNE (III.).

**means, by no:** 1. haudquaque non nequaquam (strong negative): glory by no m. equal, haud par gloria, Sall. Cat. 3: *by no m. comparable*, neq. comparandus, Cic. Il. v. 2, 8, 26. **2.** neutruum (preced): Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: **3.** minime (like preced; esp. frequent in dialogue): *the air is by no m. void of heat, aer m. est caloris expers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: *don't you believe these stories?—by no m., an tu haec non creditis?* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: strengthened by gentilium: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 44. **4.** nullo modo (meaning that something cannot be done): Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 76, init.: v. WAY.

**measles:** \*morbilli: med. t.t.

**measurable:** \*quod metri possit.

**measure:** (subs.): 1. Standard for measuring; dimension, quantity: **1.** mensura: *Phidion invented m.s and weights*, mensuras et pondera Phidion (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198: *Nep. to return what you have received in larger m., quae accepisti majore m. redere*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48. **2.** módus (esp. of land): *m.s for land, m. quibus metitur rura*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, init.: Cic. Att. 13, 33 (in agr.): *a false m. (measurement), falsus m., Dig. 11, 6.* **Dimin.** modulus (of any small object): *to the m. of his person, ad corporis sui modulum*, Suet. Ner. 49: Hor. **II.** Proper measure: módus: *everything has its m., suus cuique (rei) m. est*, Cic. Or. 22, 73: *to observe a m. in anything, alienus rei habere*, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 59, 144: v. MODERATION, LIMIT. **III.** Extent: Phr.: *m. extent (fn.)*. **IV.** A course of action, plan: consilium, ratiō: v. PLAN. Phr.: *to take m.s: (1) consil. ul. tum, 3 (with dat. of that on behalf of which); in and acc. of person against whom): to take m.s with a view to peace for the future, otio posteritatis*, c. Cic. Fam. 2, 18, extr.: *to adopt cruel m.s towards the vanquished, crudeliter in deditos c.*, Liv. 8, 13, ad fin. (2), prövideo, 2 (to see to beforehand; exercise forethought: with dat.): also de and abd.) v. TO PROVIDE. **V.** In music; usu. pl.: **1.** módus: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: Cic. Ov. **2.** númeri (esp. with ref. to metrical feet): Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: Hor. measure (v.): 1. métior, mensura, 4 (in most senses of Eng.): *to m. land, corn, etc.*, agrum, frumentum m., Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *to m. all things by gain, omnia questra (suo) m.*, Cic. Ph. 2, 43, 111: *Sall. Liv. Comps. (1) dimétior, 4 (to m. out): to m. sky and land, coelum atque terram d.*, Cic. Gen. 14, 49: Cæs. (2). émétior, 4 (rare in lit. sense; oftenter = to traverse, q. v.): *to m. a space with the eyes, spatium oculis e.*, Virg. Aen. 10, 772. (3). permetior, 4 (also rare): *to m. the magnitude of the sun, as with a m.ing-rod, solis magnitudinem quasi decempeda perma*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126. (N.B.—The perf. part. of metior and comp. may be used in pass. sense: cf. L. G. § 525). **2.** métio, métior, 1 (to lay down by measuring): v. TO MARK OUT, LAY OUT. Phr.: *to m. oneself against another (in combat), congrederi*: cf. Nep. Iann. 1, quotescunque cum eo [P. R.] congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior, and Virg. Aen. 1, 475 (v. TO ENCOUNTER): also perfr. experiri: cf. Nep. Iann. 1, extr., ut interire quam Romanos nou experiri mallet (he was determined to m. himself with them): also Virg. Aen. 11, 283, experto credite quantus, etc. (believe me,

who have m.d. my strength with him in the field).

**measure out:** métior, 1: v. TO MARK OUT (1.): LAY OUT.

**measured** (part. and adj.): **I.** That has been measured: mensura, Cic. II.

**Moderate:** Phr.: *to denouere in no terms, vehementius s. inlementius in aliquem invehi*: v. TO INVIGIL. **III.** Steady; in time: Phr.: *daudless on a m. pac*, intrypida ac decora incendi modulatio, Gell. 1, 11, extr.: cf. ib. med., gradus clemens, l. e. a quiet, steady pace.

**measureless:** immensus: v. IMMEASURABLE.

**measurement:** mensura, módus (the latter esp. of land): v. MEASURE (1.). (Mensura, v. rare: m. vocum, Cic. Or. 53, 177).

**measurer:** mensor (of land): v. LAND-MEASURER.

**measuring** (subs.): expr. by mensura, métior: v. MEASURE (subs. and verb).

**mē-**: m.-rod, décomptéda (10 ft. long): Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126: Hor.: m.-chain, \*catena mensoria (R. and A.).

**meat:** **I.** In widest sense: cibus: v. FOOD. **II.** Animal food: caro, carnis, f.: v. FLESH. A m.-safe, carnarium: Plin. 19, 4, 19 § 57.

**mechanic** (subs.): i. e. a worker at a skilled trade: **1.** opifex, ics we employ the hands of m.s, manus opificum adhibemus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150 cf. id. Off. 1, 42, 150, opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur (showing that the status of an opifex was similar to that of our mechanic): Sall. **2.** faber, bri (a worker in wood, iron, etc.): v. WITH CARPENTER (N.B.—Notoperarius, which is simply a labourer, "a hand.") See also MECHANICIAN.

**mechanic** (adj.): **I.** mēchānicus;

**mechanical** (*a figure (automaton)* made by m. skill, simulacrum ratione quadam disciplinaque mechanica factum, Gell. 19, 12, fin.: Lampr. **2.** mēchānīnus, c: m. scienz, m. scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38. **3.** organicus: Vitruv. 10, 1, 9 (vestitus telarum organicus administratio aid). Phr.: m. trades, \*opificum artes, s. artificia, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42 by m. contrivances, machinationibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 (v. MACHINERY): huring a m. genius, machinatione quadam atque solertia praeditus, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123 (For fig. sense = not voluntary, v. MACHINE, fin.).

**mechanically** (v.): mechanica quadam arte: v. preced. art. (1).

**mechanician:** mēchānicus: Suet. Vespr. 18: Col.

**mechanics:** mēchānica ars, Firm.: also simply, mechanica, Sym. *The theory of m.*, mechanialis scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

**mechanism:** mēchānūatio: to be moved by a kind of m. m. quadam moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 97. **2.** mechanics ratio: Gell. 10, 12, fin. See also MACHINERY.

**mechanist:** v. MECHANICIAN.

**medal:** **I.** numisma s. nōimisima

atis, n. (any coin): cf. 19g. 7, 1, 28, 11, mūstum veterum quibus pro geminis

uti solent: Eckhel: Burnau. **2.** nummus or nummey (a coin: in class.

Lat. usu. = money): Patini. In Suet. nummus in memoria aliquius rei signatus; n. memorialis, Kr.: a m. was struck

in commemoration of the event, \*percessus (census) est nummus huius rei memoriæ causa.

**medallion:** v. preceed. art.

**medallist:** **I.** maker of medallæ:

numorous artifex: v. preceed. art. **II.** Warer of medal: \*numus (honoris causa)

signatus.

**meddle:** v. interpono, immisco, etc. (usu. with dat.): v. TO INTERFERE.

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*the meddler*: more precisely, \*curiosior rerum alienarum, (qui se alienis rebus immiscere solet: v. TO INTERFERE). Ardelio is a *fussy busy-body*, Phaedr. 2, 5.

**meddling** (adj.): perh. cūriōsūs: v. preced. art.

**meddling** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO INTEBEERE.

**mediaeval**: \*medium aevnum.

**medial**: \*mēdius: Gram. t. t.

**mediate** (adj.): Phr.: m. causes, cause adjuvantiae et proximae (opp. to cause principiae et perfectiae), Cic. Fat. 18, 41.

**mediate** (v.): I. **Intrans.**: to act as mediator: Phr.: he offers to m. (between the parties), medium esse offert, Virg. Aen. 7, 536 (cf. MEDATOR); se interponere ad compendiam item, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: to m. between estranged friends, aversos componere amicos, Hor. S. i, 5, 29: cf. Virg. E. 3, 108, non nos-trum inter vos tantas componeatis literis.

II. **Trans.**: Phr.: to m. a peace, sese interponendo pacem [inter cives] conciliare, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: v. TO BRING ABOUT; RECONCILE. (N.B.—Inter-cedo = to interfere, q. v.)

**mediately**: of causation, causis adjuvantibus et proximis: Cic. Fat. 18, 41.

**mediation**: expr. by deprecator, præcātor (cf. foll. art.): by his m., eo deprecatore, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. See TO MEDIATE.

**mediator**: I. dēp̄cātor (one who makes petition in favour of another): Cic.: Caes. v. INTERCESSOR. So præcātor, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90. 2. mēdius (adj.): Virg. Aen. 7, 536. Join: pacator mediatus, Sil. 16, 122. 3. mēdiator (late): Vulg. Gal. iii, 20: Lact. (Specifically of Christ as Mediator: Vulg.; Eccl.) 4. sēquester, tris (rare): m. between patri-cians and plebeians, inter patres ac plebem [publicae gratiae] s., Sen. Cous. Helv. 12: so, pacis sēquester, Lucan, 10, 472. Phr.: to act as m., sese interponere ad pacem conciliandam, etc.: v. TO MEDIATE.

**mediatorial**: expr. by \*mēdiātor, etc.: v. MEDIATOR.

**medical**: I. Pertaining to medi-cine: 1. mēdiicus: m. care, m. di-  
gentia, Plin. 11, 39, 93: Ov. 2. mēdi-  
cinālis, e: the m. art, m. ars, Cels.  
pref. med.: Plin. 3. mēdićins (rare):  
Varit. L. L. 5, 18, 93. Phr.: the m. art,  
medicina (v. MEDICINE): m. attendant,  
medicus (v. PHYSICIAN): m. students,  
medicinae studiosi, Stat. Acad. Cantab.

II. Having healing power: mēdi-  
cina: v. MEDICINAL.

**medically**: Phr.: to treat wounds m., vulneribus (quibusdam) medicamen-tis mederi, Cels. pref. init.

**medicament**: mēdicamentum, mēdi-  
camen: v. MEDICINE.

**medicate**: mēdiō: 1. to m. seeds, semina m., Virg. G. 193: mēd. wines, vina medicata, Col.

**medicinal**: 1. mēdiicus: even fire has a m. power, est ipsius ignibus m. vis, Plin. 36, 27, 69: a hot m. spring, calidus fons m., salubritatis, id. 5, 16, 15.

2. mēdicib̄s, e: Col. 7, 10, extr.: Pall. 3. sālūtāris, sālūber: good, adj. (III.).

**medicinally**: \*medicamentū loco; propter salutem.

**medicine**: I. The art or theory: mēdicina: Cels. pref. init.: Cic. (Less freq., ars medicinālis s. medica: v. ME-DICAL, I.) Phr.: to study m., rei me-dicinae studio operari dare, Stat. Acad. Cantab.

II. A medical remedy: 1. mēdicamentū: to give any one m. for dropsy: acui m. dare ad aquam inter-cantem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, init.: Cels. pref. init.: to take m., sumere (gen. term), Curt. 3, 6, init.: haurire (of fluids), ib. med.: Plin. 2. mēdićāmen, inis, n.: violēns m.s., m. violenta, Cic. in Pis. 6, 13. 3. rēmēdiū: v. REMEDY. 4.

mēdicina (medical treatment of any kind: rare in lit. sense): Fig.: I need no m., I am my own comforter, non ego medicinalia; me ipse consolor, Cic. Am. 3, 10. sleep is as it were the m. of a confused state of things. 3. perh.

fatigē, somnus afferit m. quandam la-boris, id. Fin. 5, 19, fin.

**medicine-case**: 1. pyxis, idis, f. (a small box to hold medicines, per-fumes, etc.): Sen. Ep. 95, 18. Cic. Plin.

2. parthēcīnum (rare): Cic. Fin. 2, 7, fin.

**medioire**: 1. mēdiōcris, e: v. MIDDLE, 2. tērābilis, e: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

**mediocrity**: mēdiocritas: Cic. Phr.: it is very rare that any (poet) rises above m., perraro exortir aliquis excellens, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11.

**meditate** (v.): I. **Intrans.**: to act as mediator: Phr.: he offers to m. (between the parties), medium esse offert, Virg. Aen. 7, 536 (cf. MEDATOR); se interponere ad compendiam item, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: to m. between estranged friends, aversos componere amicos, Hor. S. i, 5, 29: cf. Virg. E. 3, 108, non nos-trum inter vos tantas componeatis literis.

II. **Trans.**: Phr.: to m. a peace, sese interponendo pacem [inter cives] conciliare, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: v. TO BRING ABOUT; RECONCILE. (N.B.—Inter-cedo = to interfere, q. v.)

**mediately**: of causation, causis adjuvantibus et proximis: Cic. Fat. 18, 41.

**mediation**: expr. by deprecator, præcātor (cf. foll. art.): by his m., eo deprecatore, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. See TO MEDIATE.

**mediator**: I. dēp̄cātor (one who makes petition in favour of another): Cic.: Caes. v. INTERCESSOR. So præcātor, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90. 2. mēdius (adj.): Virg. Aen. 7, 536. Join: pacator mediatus, Sil. 16, 122. 3. mēdiātor (late): Vulg. Gal. iii, 20: Lact. (Specifically of Christ as Mediator: Vulg.; Eccl.) 4.

sēquester, tris (rare): m. between patri-cians and plebeians, inter patres ac plebem [publicae gratiae] s., Sen. Cous. Helv. 12: so, pacis sēquester, Lucan, 10, 472. Phr.: to act as m., sese interponere ad pacem conciliandam, etc.: v. TO MEDIATE.

**mediatorial**: expr. by \*mēdiātor, etc.: v. MEDIATOR.

**medical**: I. Pertaining to medi-cine: 1. mēdiicus: m. care, m. di-  
gentia, Plin. 11, 39, 93: Ov. 2. mēdi-  
cinālis, e: the m. art, m. ars, Cels.  
pref. med.: Plin. 3. mēdićins (rare):  
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sartago, iūis, f. (lit. frying-pan): Pers. 1, 80 (s. loquendi). 4. (?) tanx saturā (quam dicunt): v. Lat. Dicit s. v. saturā.

**medullary**: mēdūlaris, e: Apul. 1. mēdūlāris, e: Praemium; merces: v. BE-WARD.

**meek**: 1. mītis, e (gentle, quiet): Cic.: Ter.: blessed are the m., beatites, Vulg. Matt. v. 4: v. GENTLE (II., 4).

2. dēmissus (unassuming): also in bad sense, mean-spirited: Cic.: v. UNASSUMING. See also HUMBLE (II.).

**meekly**: sumissē, sumiso ambo, modestē: v. HUMELY.

**meekness**: animus mītis, demissus, etc.: v. MEEK, HUMBLE (II.).

**meerschaum**: \*maris spuma quae dicitur: genus argillae quae spuma maris dicitur.

**meet** (subs.): Phr.: to go to the m., ad locum indicatum ubi venantes con-vienti preficiunt.

**meet** (adj.): aptus, accommodātus, etc.: v. FIT (adj.).

**meet** (v.): I. To fall in with: 1. expr. by obviam (adv.): with dat.: Clodius m.s him, ob fit ei Clodius, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Ter.: with ellipsis of verb, it is the very man I wanted to m., ipse est quem volui ob, Ter. Pb. 1, 4, 18; so, to go to m. any one, alii ob pro-cedere, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, init.: ob, prodire (in a public uay), id. Mar. 33, init.: to send a person to m. any one aliquem alium mittens ob, id. Att. 12, 5, 5: to hasten to m., aliqui currere ob, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, extr.

2. by obviam (adv.): if: the other were not going to m. him, si ille obvius ei futurus non erat, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: the place they should m. at, quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall. Jug. 79, med.: his mother met him, cui mater sessu tuit obvia, Virg. Aen. 1, 314: the first person who should m. him, quem primū obvium habuisse, Just. 1, 6, init.

3. uicido, 3 (with in and acc.): v. TO FALL IN WITH. 4. obvīo, vēni, vñtim, 4 (rare): Cic. Att. 2, 12, extr. 5. occurrō, curri (rarely cūcurrī), sum, 3 (to hasten to go to meet): he hastened to m. Caesar, Caesari ventiū occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3;

7. furro word to him to me at Hera-clae, scripta ad eum ut mīhi ab Hera-clae occurret, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 6, Pl. (For offend, v. TO FIND, 4.) II.

To encounter: obviam eo; concurre, etc.: v. TO ENCOUNTER. Phr.: to m. death, mortem opp̄ere, Cic. Ph. 14, 14, 38: Liv.: also, occurrere morte or mortem, and poet. morti: to m. death for one's country, pro patria mortem (ol. morte) occurrere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, extr.: Liv. 2, 7, med. (mortem). See also TO FACE.

III. To come together assemble: 1. convénio, vēni, vñtem, 4: Sall. Cat. 17: more definitely, e. in unum, Sall. Jug. 11; e. in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 19.

2. coeo, 4, iir. (in this sense, esp. poet. and late): we met in the portico of Lirvia, colimus in portico Lirviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: (a placc) where the people could m., quo populi coebat, Hor. A. P. 207; Suet.

IV. In geometry, to have contact: Phr.: to m. in a point, coire in puncto..., Cart. Dioptr. 5, 8: to m. in the same point (of a number of lines), in eodem punto concurre, congregari, ib. 5, 4.

— together: convénio, 4: v. TO MEET (III.).

— with: offendō, di, sum, 3: to m. with any one in the street, aliquem in platea of, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 34: v. TO FIND (4). Phr.: to m. with an enthu-siastic reception, effusus (effusissime) excipi, Suet. Ner. 22: Pompey's speech w/ a cold reception, Pompeii oratio frigebat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: cf. mortuo plusus (sc. excipi), ib. 2, 19, 2. (N.B.— Expr. to m. with an accident, etc., by accido, contingo, the latter usu. in good sense: v. TO HAPPEN.)

**meeting** (subs.): I. Act of coming together: conuentus, us: Sen. Q. N. 7 12 (c. stellarum); concursus, us: v. CON-COURSE.

II. An assembly: conuentus: v. ASSEMBLY. Phr.: the place of m. in quo loco coiuit, Suet. Aug. 33.

**meeting-house**: perh. conventiculum: v. CONVENTICLE.

**meetness**: v. FITNESS.

**megrimis**: i. e. the complaint, hémigranum: Marc. Emp.

**melancholic**: mélancholius: Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80.

**melancholy (subs.)**: I. As a disease: atris bilis: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: v. HYPOCHONDRIA.

II. Sadness: tristitia, maestitia: v. SADNESS.

**melancholy (adj.)**: tristis, maestus: v. SAD.

**melēe**: \*pugna confusa in qua viri virum eligit quoniam congrederi.

**mēlilot**: mēlilotus or -um: Plin.

**melliferous**: mellifer, éra, érum: ov.

**mēllifluous**: mellifluens (late and rare): Aus. Epist. 16, 14 (m. Nestor): t. ex cuius lingua quasi met quoddam orationis fluere videtur, cf. Cic. Sen. 10, init.

**mellow (adj.)**: 1. mētis, e (in lit. sense, poet.): m. fruits, m. poma, Virg. E. 1, 82: m. wine, m. Bacchus, id. G. I. 144. Of style: riper and mēr, maturing et mētor, Cic. Br. 83, extit: cf. id. Sen. 9, 28, senis compta et mētis oratio.

2. lēnis, e: epith. of wine (opp. to austern), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. Fig.: a m. voice, vox lenis, Quint. 11, 3, 15.

3. languidus (poet.): the mēr sorts of wine, languiduina vina, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8. So, languesco, 3, to grow m., ib. 3, 16, 35.

4. mētūris (ripe): Join: matura et cōcta (poma) = ripe and mellow, Cic. Sen. 19, fin.: v. RIFE.

5. mōllis, e (rare): mēst wines, vina mōllissima, Virg. G. 1, 141.

**mēllow (v.)**: I. Trans.: cōquō, xi, cuim, 3: v. TO RIPEN. Phr.: tēme m. sound wine, \*tempore vina bene firma lenora redduntur: v. preced. art.

II. Intrans.: 1. mātiresco, tūrī, 3: v. TO RIPEN. Fig.: if his virtutes had been allowed to m., si mātūriissent virtutes ejus, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5.

2. languesco, langui, 3 (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 16, 35.

**mēllowness**: expr. by adj. or verb; v. preceed. art.

**melodious**: 1. cānōrūs: a sweet, m. voice, vox suavit et c., Cic. Br. 66, 234. 2. Jōin: profubens et canorus, Cic. De Or. 3, 7, fin.

2. nūmērōsūs (strictly, in time or rhythm): m. Horace, n. Horatius, Ov. Fr. 4, 10, 49: cf. Cic. Or. 50, 162, (n. oratio): v. RHYTHMICAL.

3. mōdūlūs (rare in this sense): as epith. of style, Gell. 13, 24, ad init.

**melodiously**: 1. nūmērōsūs (rhythmicallly, musically): strung instruments sounding m., fiduciale n. sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, fin.: freq. of style and the cadence of sentences, id. Or. 52, 175.

2. cānōrūs: Apul.

**melodiousness**: expr. by adj.: cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 28, omnino canorum illud (the proverbial m., viz. of the voice of old men, in Homer) in voce splendescit. Sometimes numerus, numeri, may serve: v. RHYTHM.

**melodrama**: perh. \*drama musicum s. melicum.

**melodramatic**: i. e. marked by startling incident as in melodrama: Phr.: a m. story, \*histōria (fabula) miraculis casibus atrociibus referta,

**melody**: I. Melodiousness: q. v.

II. An agreeable succession of sounds, a tune: mēlos, i. n., mōdūs: v. STRAIN, MUSIC.

**melon**: mēlo, ónis; or mēlopépo, ónis, m.: Plin. 19, 5, 23 § 67 (mēloponas, acc. pl.): Pall. (Cucumis Melo, Linn.)

**met**: A. Trans.: I. Lit.:

1. liqüefaciō, feci, tactum, 3: the sun m. waz, liqüefaciēt ceram sol, Plin. 21, 14, 49: the brazen tablets of the law were m'd, legum aera liqüefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; Virg. 2. liquo, 1 (later): to m. javelin, pila, 1, Lucan 7, 159; Plin.

3. conflo, 1 (esp. to melt together, m. down into a mass): to m. (several ingredients) in an earthen pot, in factū c., Plin. 33, 9, 46 to m. silver

(money) into a lump, argentum c., Sen. N. 2, 12: v. full, art. 4. solvo, dissoluō, 3: v. TO DISSOLVE.

II. To move to pity: Phr.: to be m'd with pity for any one, misericordia alicuius frangi, Cic. Att. 7, 12, med.: in strictly pass. sense, ad fletum misericordiamque (de)ducī, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; also, adduci, ib. § 192: to m. the heart to compassion, judices commovere atque ad misericordiam excitare, cf. ib. § 189: to be m'd to tears at the cruel death of some one, lacrimas in misera morte aliij non tenere, id. Verr. 5, 67, 172: to m. (people) to tears, movere lacrimas, Quint. 4, 2, 77.

B. Intrans.: I. Litt.:

1. liqüesco, liqüel, 3: slush of mēing snow, tabes liqüescens nivis, Liv. 21, 36; Virg.: Plin. 2. liqüeficio, factus, fieri (comp. supr. A. I.): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26, where occurs the full expr., (nix) se, admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffundit: Ov. 3. tābesco, bui, 3 (to waste away by melting; melt away): cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 85 and 89; where liqüescit denotes the actual melting of the wax; taberunt, its having wasted away: cf. Cie. N. D. 2, 10, 26, humor [conglaciatus] mollitur tepefatus et tabescit calore, i. e. softens and m. away.

4. lēntesco, lēntesco, 3 (so as to form a clammy, sticky substance): fac. G. 45, fin. (of amber): 5. solvo, vi, tumuit, 3 (as pass. refl.: poet.): keen winter m.s. away, solvitur acris hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: m'd snow, solvitas nives, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 94.

III. Fig.: P. Hr.: to m. with pity, misericordia frangi, etc.; v. supr. (A. II.).

III. Of colours, to pass insensibly into each other: perh. dilui atque evanesce: in alium colorem deficiere: cf. Plin. 37, 9, 40 and 41.

**melt away**: 1. tābesco, 3: v. TO MELT (B. 1, 3). 2. dilabor, psus, 3: when the snow has m'd away, ubi nix dilapsa est, Liv. 21, 36, med.: cf. TO MELT (B. 1, 2).

3. diffuso, xi, xum, 3 (in gen. sense): mountains m. away, juga montium d, Sen. Ep. 91, med.: Luct.

— down: conflo, 1 (trans.): to m. down statues, simulacra c., Suet. Ner. 3, 2: v. TO MELT (A. I, 3).

**melting** (subs.): I. Lit.:

1. liqüatio (v. rare): Vopisc. 2. flātūra (by blast furnace): Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 197 (ad. confitatura). Usu. better expr. by verb: e. g. the art of m. and dody mixing copper, aeris confundi at temperandi ares: after the m. of the snows, dilapsis nivibus, etc.: v. TO MELT.

II. Fig.: the m. of the colours into each other, barnōgē (artistic t. t.); commissurae colorum et transitus, Plin. 35, 5, 11. (R. and A.)

**melting** (adj.): sometimes, liqüilis (piteous, plaintive, q. v.): cf. Hor. Od. 29, 9, f. modi: Ov. Phr.: m. eyes (with desire), putres oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 36, fin.

**meltingly**: liqüiliter (plaintively):

**melting-pot**: fictile, is, n.: Plin. 33, 9, 46.

**member**: I. Of the body: membrum: Liv. 2, 32, med.: Cic. See also LIMB, JOINT.

II. Of a sentence: incisum (a clause, Gr. κόμια), membrum (an integral part of a period, Gr. κώλον): Cic. Or. 62, fin. Instead of incisum, inciso oft. occurs: e. g. Cic. Or. 64, 216, in incisibus et in membris.

III. Of a society, corporation, etc.: 1. sōdialis, is (the legal term to denote a m. of a collegium or guild): Gai. Dig. 47, 22: to be elected m. of the Royal Institute of France, s. instituti regii Francie cooptari, Wyttben. in Kr.

2. sōcūs: usi, term to denote a m. of a learned society: Ruhnk. in Kr.

3. more freq. not expr. by a single word: m. of the senate, senator; of a family, gentilis; among the m. of his own body (the patrician order), inter corporis sui homines, Liv. 6, 14: a guild of smiths, of not more than 150 m. fabrorum collegium, duxat: laborum CL., Plin.

Ep. 10, 35 (42): to be enrolled as m. of

the Achæan league, in Achæicum concilium contribui, Liv. 42, 17, ext.: to be a m. of two different collegia, in duobus collegiis esse, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1 § 2: three m.s are sufficient to form a collegium, tres faciunt collegium, Dig. 50, 16, 83.

**membership**: Phr.: to be admitted to m., sodalim s. socium ascribi, cooptari, etc. v. preced. art.

**membrane**: membrana: very thin m., temissimae m., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, init.: Cels. Domini, membranula (a fine, thin m.): Cels. (May be used also of vegetable m.s, cf. Plin. 19, 6, 14 § 11).

**membranaceous**: membranūcēus (like a thin skin): Plin. 10, 61, 81.

**memento**: mōnūmentū: v. MR. MORAL.

**memoir**: commentariū, esp. pl. (strictly, notes for history): ms. of Socrates (the Memorabilia), c. dictorum atque factorum Socratis, Gell. 14, 3, med.: cf. title of Caesar's works. Sometimes = biography: v. LIFE (11.).

**memorable**: 1. mēmōrabilis, e (deserving to be remembered): the most m. of wars, bellum maxime onustum memorable, Liv. 21, init.: that m. year, illle m. annus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: Tac.

2. mēmōribus dignus: Nep. Epam. 1.

3. mēmōrāndus: a spot m. for the slaughter of the 300 Spartans, locus tēcentorum Laconum caede m., Flor. 2, 8, med.: Pl. 4, nōbilis, e (famous): this is the m. battle of Trasimene, haec est n. ad Trasimenum pugna, Liv. 22, 7, init.

5. insignis, e: v. REMARKABLE.

**memorandum**: Phr.: to make a m. of anything, aliquid in commentarios reffere, Traj. in Plin. 10, 95 (96): also, enotare, ib. 6, 16, 10: a m.-book, liber memorialis, Suet. Caes. 56, med.

**memorial** (subs.): I. Means of remembering: mōnūmentū: there are many m.s of your clemency, multa sunt tuae clementia m., Cic. Deiot. 15, 40: Liv.

II. A document: libellus: v. PETITION.

**memorial** (adj.): Phr.: a m. ball, \*atrium alicuius rei memoriae causa adficatum; quod pro monumento erit.

**memorialist**: qui nomen suum libello adscripsit.

**memorialize**: Phr.: to m. the government, \*ad eos qui rempublicam tenent libellum supplicem mittere.

**memory**: I. The faculty: mēmōria: to have a good m., esse m. bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, med.: firma, Quint. 11, 2, 18: so good a m., tanta m., Cle. Br. 28, 10: m. most retentive (in youth), m. tenacissima, Quint. 11, 1, 19: slow, failing m., m. segnis et lepta, Sen. Ep. 74, init.: natural and artificial m., m. naturalis, artificiosa, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 28: to exercise the m., m. exercere, Cic. Sen. 6, extr.: to impress anything upon the m., aliquid memorias mandare, Cic. Quint. 6, 25 (quaeso ut eum dicem memoriæ mandetis, i. e. make an effort to remember it: to commit to m., is edico: v. TO LEARN 1, 1, 2) — to retain in the m., aliquid memoriā teneri, Cic. Sen. 4, fin.: also, memoriā completi, id. 11v. 2, 71, 149; custodire, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: m. fails one, memoriā deficit (aliquis), Col. 7, 9, ad fin.: so, memoriā fallit, Plin. 10, 42, 59: cf. Cic. Att. 12, 1, memoriā vacillare (to find one's m. giving way) — to state from m., ex m. expōne, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13. Phr.: a har ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oporet, Prov. in Quint. 4, 2, 91 to recite from m., memoriter pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, fin.: to be effaced from the m., ex animo effluerit, ib. 2, 74, 100 (v. TO FORGET).

II. Remembrance: 1. mēmōria to wipe out all m. of discord, omnem m. discordiarum delere, Cic. Ph. 1, init.: to recall the m. of childhood, pueritiae m. recordari, id. Arch. init.: v. REMEMBRANCE.

2. rēcordatiō (act of calling to mind): v. RECOLLECTION.

III. The time that can be remembered: mēmōria: in the m. of our fathers, memoria patrum nostrorum,

Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *never in the m. of man*, (nunquam) post hominum m., Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. IV. *Exemption from oblivion*: Phr.: *to consign to m.*, memoriae tradere, prodere: v. TO RECORD.

**men-pleaser**: Phr.: *not as m.s.*, non quasi hominibus piacebant, Vulg. Eph. vi. 6.

**menace** (v.): *mīnor, mīnōrit, i.*; v. TO THREATEN. See also TO IMPEND.

**menace** (subs.): 1. *mīnae, arum*; Cic. Tac. Fig.: *m. of the sky (threatening phenomena)*, coelestes m., Tac. H. 1, 18. 2. *mīnātō*: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288. 3. *terribilia, orum (acts fitted to intimidate)*: cl. Liv. 34, 11, nullis minis, nullis terriculis moveri *at*. In Non. Pht. to inuidre in m., minor, minitor (v. TO THREATEN): *to overawe with m.s.*, minaciter terrete, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90.

**menacing** (adj.): 1. *mīnācī, ácis*: Jōin: minax et arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 26. Fig.: *a m. night, nox m.* [et in scelus eruptra] Tac. A. 1, 28. Comp. preced. art. (1). 2. *mīnātūndūs* (only of persons): Liv. 3. *per, trux, trūcis (of fierce, angry men): chiefly poet.*: cf. Lucan, 7, 291, facies truces, oculosque minaces: also, Quint. 11, 1, 3, trux atque violentum dicendi genus: v. FIERE.

**menacingly**: 1. *mīnācīte*: Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90. 2. *minārē*: Ov. 3. *expr. by mīnātūndūs, minitūtās*: cf. L. G. § 343.

**menagerie**: \*ferae claustris custoditiae. (*Vivarium = preserve*).

**mend**: A. Trans.: 1. *Lit.*: 1. sariō, si tum, 4: *to m. old ropes, baskets, etc.*: veteres funes, corbulas, etc. s. Cato: *to m. broken crystal, fragmenta crystallina s.* Plin. 37, 2, 10: *Cat. Also comp. resarcio, 4 (to m. or make good again)*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41 (r. vestem).

2. *rēconcīcio, 1 (to set right again): rare*: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 78. Cic.: v. TO REPAIR. Phr.: *to m. one's pace*, addere gradum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 3: Liv. II. Fig.: *émedō, corrīgo, etc.* v. To AMEND, IMPROVE.

B. Intrans.: 1. *To improve in health*: mēlōs fio, convalesco; v. TO RECOVER. Phr.: *I am m.ing a little*, mēlūscus est mihi, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: *until the patient begins to m.*, donec morbus decresce incipiat, Cels. 3, 20: *he began slowly to m.*, sensim tot corpore salubritas percipi (Incepibat), Curt. 3, 7, ad fin. II. In gen. sense: Phr.: *(things) seem likely to m.*, posse videtur esse meliora quam c. fuerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 15: cf. ib. inf., incipit res melius ire quam pueram: v. TO IMPROVE.

**mendacious**: mendax: v. LYING (adj.).

**mendacity**: mendaciū: *made up of dishonesty and m.*, totus ex traude et mendacio factus, Clu. 26, 11; esp. pl. (cf. L. G. § 591): *farewell to the m. of seers*, valeant m. datum, Ov. F. 6, 25. (Mendacitas late and unclass.) See also FALSEHOOD.

**mendicancy**: v. MENDICITY. **mendicant** (subs.): mendicus, f. -a: v. BEGGAR.

**mendicant** (adj.): Phr.: *a m. friar*, monachus ex ordine mendicantum (Kr.): *the m. order of Franciscans*, \*Franciscanorum mendicantium ordo.

**mendicity**: mendicitas: Clc.: v. BEGGARY.

**menial** (adj.): 1. servilis, e: v. SERVILE. 2. sordidus: opp. to liberalis (quaestus, qui liberales, qui surdidi), Cic. Off. 1, 42, init. Jōin: humili et sordida [cura], Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: v. MEAN, LOW.

**menial** (subs.): perh. mēdiastinus (low order of slave): Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14: Cic.: v. SLAVE.

**menology**: \*mēnēlōgiū: Fabric, menstrual { 1. menstruūs: Plin. 38: Plin.: called also menses, ium. Plin. 21, 21, 89. 2. *mēnstruālis*, e (menstruating): Plin. 19, 10, 57.

**menietiāris**: metiētiāris s. ratiō:

v. TO MEASURE. See also LAND-MEASURING. (Perh. mensuratio, as t. t.; cf. Aut. de Limit. Goes. p. 264.)

**mental**: gen. of ingenium, mens, animus: cf. Sall. Jug. 2. Also, ingenium alone may denote the entire m. powers: ib. fin.: and ch. 4, init.: v. MIND. mentally: mente, animo, cogitatione: v. MIND.

**mention** (v.): 1. mēmōrō, com-mēmōrō, i: v. TO RELATE. 2. expr. by mentio and mentio: esp. mentione facere, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 126: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, init.: foll. by acc. and inf., as in preceding exx.: by gen. (m. facere aliquis ret), Cic. R. Am. 2, 5; or by abil. with de (aliquo m. facere), id. Leg. 3, 6, fin., if such and such a subject be m.'d (in conversation), m. si qua de... injecta fuerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 94: to be led incidentally to m. something, casu in aliquis rei m. incidere, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, ext.

3. mēmērī, defect, perf. (rare and not in Cic.: for in Ph. 2, 36, 91, the verb has its ordinary sense: with gen.): *this conspiracy is m.'d by . . ., meminerunt hujus coniuratio[n]is . . .*, Suet. Caes. 9: Quint. 4. inficio or jācio, Jēci, 3 (to throw out a remark): *he m.s among other matters, inter alias res jacit*, Sall. Jug. 11, med.: to m. a subject to any one, alicui de aliquid re injicere, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3.

5. nōmīno, (to m. by name): esp. in plur. honoris causa nominare, to m. any one's name by way of respect, with all honour: Cic. R. Am. 2, 6. 6. dico, xi, cūm, 3: *to speak of*: v. TO SPEAK. Phr.: not to m., omittire, Nep. Han. 2 (nam ut omittam Philippum, to omit all mention of Philip); prætermittere (to pass by without stopping to mention); whereas, omitto is to leave out): v. TO OMIT, PASS OVER.

**mention** (subs.): 1. mentio: v. TO MENTION (2). 2. cominomērātō (implying more than mentio): *recital, recounting*: Ter. C. 3. expr. by verb: *m. being made . . ., quām injectum eset (= mentione facta)*: v. preceptum, art.

**mentor**: dux, auctor: v. GUIDE. **mephitic**: mēphiticus: Sid. (cf. saevam exhalarē mephiticum, Virg. Aen. 7, 84). See also FETIN.

**mercantile**: expr. by mercātū, com̄m̄tū: *to be engaged in m. transactions*, mercātūs facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: *to be a barrier to m. intercourse*, commercia prohibere, Sall. Jug. 18, ad init.: *a m. people, \*com̄m̄cīlīs (mercātūs) dīdīa gens*. See also MERCHANT. (Mercatorius only in PL.)

**mercenary**: pretio atque mercede: Clc. Verr. 5, 20, init.: pecuniae (pretii, causā) caūd, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.

**mercenary** (adj.): 1. mēcēnāriūs: m. witnessēs, m. testēs, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, med.: opp. to gratuitūs, id. Leg. 1, 18, 48 (m. liberalitas). 2. conductus (hirel, paid for): Cic. Leg. I. c. Also conducticius: v. foll. art. 3. vēnālis, e (offered for sale or hire): v. VENAL.

**mercenary** (subs.): 1. conductus miles: 3000 Greecī m.s. ex Graeciā conductorum tria milia, Nep. Dat. 8: so, Graeci pedites mercede conducti, Curt. 3, 9, init. Also, conducticius exercitus, mercenaries (collectively), Nep. Iph. 2. 2. mēcēnāriūs miles: Liv. 24, 49, extr.: in pl. perh. mercenarii (without subs.): Freinsb. Curt. 2, 5, cf. Liv. 10, 8, fin., mercenariis armis opūgnare. (N.B.—In good authors, mercenarii, without subs. = a hired servant: opp. to an actual slave.)

**mercer**: perh. hīnteo v. DRAPE.

**merchandize**: 1. Objects of trade: 1. merx, rcis, f. (any commodity on sale): Pl. Clc.: v. WARES. To be an article of m., in merce esse, Plin. 12, 25, 5, § 118. 2. res vēnālia: Sall. Jug. 47 (forum rerum v.). 3. mercātūra (strictly trade: rare in present sense): Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 55. II. Trade itself: mercātūra: v. COMMERCE, TRADE.

**merchant** (subs.): 1. mercātōr (a dealer on a large scale): to buy of m.s in order to sell again, mercarl a mercatoribus quod statim vendas, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. Caes. 2. nēgotiātō (strictly a money-lender or banker in the provinces: in later writers, a dealer): a corn m., m. frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9. The calling of a m., mercatura, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151.

**merchant-ship**: navis mercatoria: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2; n. oneraria (ship of burden, transport: not a ship of war): Caes. pass.

**merchantable**: vēnālis, e. v. SALEABLE.

**merchantman** v. MERCHANT-SHIP. **merciful**: 1. misericōrds, rdis (pitiful, compassionate): let them be m. with embezzlers of the treasury, sint m. in furibus aerarii, Sall. Cat. 52, med.: but the us. constr. is m. in antiquum (towards any one), Cic. Lig. 5, 15: blessed are the m., beati m., Vulg. Matt. v. 7. 2. clē-men-tis, ntis (mild and clement: not given to vengeance or indulgence of angry passion): I desire to be m. (act with mildness, without severity), cupio me esse c., Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4. Jōin: clemens [judex] et misericors [animus], Cic. Inv. 2, 55, init. 4. exorabili, e (open to prayers, that may be intreated): Tac. Agr. 16: Sen. (done in suis quām in alienis exorabili injurijs).

**mercifully**: 1. clēmenter (for syn. v. MERCIFUL): Cic. Verr. 5, 8, 19. Caes. 2. misericōrditer (late and rare): Lact. 6, 18, ad init.: Quadrig. Jr. Phr. to behavre m. towards any one, miseri corde esse, se præberē, in aliquem v. MERCIFUL.

**mercifulness**: misericordia: \*MERCY.

**merciless**: 1. immisericōrds, ras (for syn. v. MERCIFUL): Cic. Jōin: immisericors atque inexorabili, Gell. 2. immitis, e (poet.): m. tyrant, im. tyrannus, Virg. 3. clēmēntis, ntis: the m. dictator, inc. dictator, Liv. 8, 32, med. 4. crēdīlēs, dūrīs, ferreus, inbūnāmus: v. CRUEL, UNFEELING. 5. importūnūs: opp. to clemens, Cic. Rep. 1, 33. Jōin: crēdīlēs inbūnāmus: [tyrannus], Liv. 29, 17, ext. (N.B.—Immisericors, immitis, clemens, inexorabili strictly denote the quality as negative, void of mercy or gentleness: the full words, as positive cruel and hard-hearted.)

**mercilessly**: 1. immisericōrditer (rare): Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 29 (duriter inque). 2. crēdīlēs, dūrīs: v. CRUELLY.

**mercilessness**: 1. clēmentia: Virg. Aen. 2, 602. 2. more adequately, crēdīlēs, inhumanitasque: Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115.

**mercurial**: i.e. excitable and fickle: perh. mobilis, e: v. FICKLE.

**Mercury**: 1. The deity: Mercurius: Hor.: Cic. II. The planet: stella Mercurii, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; poet. Cyllenus ignis, Virg. G. 1, 337. III. The metal: argentum vivum: Plin. 33, 6, 32. (Hydragrynum, i., Pharnacop.: which in Pliny denotes a totally different substance: 33, 8, 41.)

**mercy**: 1. misericordia (pitifulness, compassion): fear leaves no room for m., timor m. non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: to recall men's mīndis to clemency and m., mentes hominum ad lenitatem mīque revocare, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53.

2. clēmēntia (mildness): Jōin: clēmēntia mansuetudoque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115; lenitas, etc., id. Att. 14, 19, med. See also CLEMENCY. 3. mansuetudo (gentleness): esp. with another word, of supr. (2): Caes. 4. vēnātia (indulgence, grace): a fault for which no m. will be shown, cui peccato nulla v., Cic. Agr. 2, 5; v. FORGIVENESS. Phr.: to show m. to, ignorare, with dat. (v. TO FORGIVE).

obnoxium esse, Sall. Cat. 20, *med.*: so, at the *m.* of every *freak of fortune*; *fortunate obnoxius*, fac. A. 2, 75; *any one's life is at the m. of another*, aliecuus vita in alterius manu posita est, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: so, aliecuus in ditione ac potestate, Cic. l. c.

**mercy-seat:** propitiatorium: Vulg. Heb. ix. 5.

**mere** (*subs.*): lacus, lacuna, v. LAKE.

**mere** (*adj.*): i. e. *that and nothing more*: 1. mērūs (somewhat rare in this sense) *m. expectation (nothing given at present)*, nihil nisi spes mera, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90; Apul. 2, expr. by ipse by the *m. fact* of its presence, hoc ipso quod adest (sc. in *injustitia*), Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: so, de Or. 2, 6, 24, hoc ipsum nihil agere et plane cesserat: delectat (i. e. mere doing nothing) *they died of m. excess of joy*, ipso gaudio immo<sup>do</sup> vita exsucientur. 3. ūnus, sōlūs: *by his m. advance and approach (without a blow being struck)*, una aditu advenit, Cic. Man. 8, 21: v. ALONE, ONLY.

4. expr. by nihil nisi (cf. supr. 1): v. ONLY. Phr.: *in m. wantonness, ultro*; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 21, etiam ultra derisum advenit (lit. over and above, beyond what was necessary).

**merely:** tantummodo, sólūmōdo, etc.; v. ONLY.

**meretricious:** I. *Pertaining to courtesans*: mērētrīcīs: Pl.: Cic. (N.B.—Not used in fig. sense.) II. Fig.: *alluring by false show, gaudy*: Phr.: *m. attractions* illecebris, e.g. voluptatis: cf. Cic. Sext. 66, 138: *vittorum illecebris et cupiditatem lenocinii: m. ornament (in style), lenocinia, orum*: cf. Quint. 8, proœm. § 26, non ornamenti sed lenocinia: sometimes, in this last use, tuncatus may serve: cf. Gell. 13, 26, versus Homeri simplicior et sincerior, Virgili autem quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucatio: cf. Cic. Or. 23, 79, tuncati medicamenta candoris et ruboris (but fucatus applies to whatever is artificial).

**meretriciously:** illēcērōsē (enticingly: rare): Pl. Phr.: *to adorn speech m. (orationem) fucare atque prælinere*, Gell. 7, 14, extr.: *a style m. adorned*, \*oratio lenocinii quibusdam verborum ac figuratio fucata; oratio parum ca-ta figuratio nitorne insignis.

**meretriciousness:** *of style, lenocinia, orum v. MERETRICIOUS (II).*

**merge:** i. e. *to absorb, swallow up*: conuido, fudi, sum, : *the two peoples were m'd in one, duo populi in unum confusi sunt*, Liv. 1, 23: v. TO MIX, BLEND. Phr.: *the new guild was m'd in the old*, \*novum in vetus collegium contributum est, cf. Liv. 42, 37, fin.

**meridian** (*subs.*): I. *A circle so called*: mēridiānus circulus: Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3: or for brevity's sake, simply \*meridianus (in Vell. 2, 126, quidquid meridianus aut septentrionalis finitur = meridié, the South). II. *The point reached by the sun at mid-day*: perh. \*fastigium meridianum. Or as before, circulus meridianus, because the sun is highest when he passes through that circle. In fig. sense, fastigium summum: v. EMINENCE (II).

**meridian** (*adj.*): mēridiānus: cf. preced. art.

**meridional:** v. SOUTHERN.

**merit** (*subs.*): 1. mēritūs: Caes.: Cic.: v. DESERT. 2. laus, dis, f.: esp. in certain phrs.: *it is looked upon as m.*, laudi ductur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: *to extol anyone's m.s to the skies*, aliecuus laudes in astra tollere id. Att. 2, 25. 3.

virtus, tūtis, f. (excellence, worth): *the m. of the actor, actoris v.*, Ter. Ph. prof. extr.: *you should have received the dressing of your m. entitles you to, ornatus es es tuus v.*, id. Ad. 2, 1, 22. Phr.: *to make a thing known according to its real m.s, aliquid ex vero celebrare*, Sall. Cat. 8, init.: *the actual m.s of a case, vera causa*, Ctc. Man. 17, 53.

**merit** (*v.*): mērōr, dēmērōr, etc.: v. TO DESERVE, EARN.

**merited** (*part adj.*): 1. mēritūs:

Cic.: Liv. Join: merita ac debita [iracundia], Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 20. 2. débitus: Join: justa et debita [poena]. id. Mil. 31, 85: cf. supr. 3. dignus (putting the case; adequate as well as deserved). cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 650 and 665, grates persolvere dignas; præmia digna ferre.

**meritorious:** laude dignus, præmo

dignus: v. PRAISEWORTHY. Phr.: to regard as m., laudi ducere v. MERIT (2).

**meritoriously:** bēnē, optimē v.

meritudo (*adv.*): Phr.: to have acted very

well (adv.): summa laude dignum esse; summa laudem meritum esse: v. TO DESERVE.

**merle:** mērūla: Cic.

**mermaid:** nympha marina (any sea-nymph): more precisely, \*marina (maris incola) nympha cuius in piscine corporis desinit: cf. Hor. A. P. init.

**merman:** \*naris incola semivir

cuius in piscine, etc.: v. prececd. art.

**merrily:** 1. hilārē (cheerfully):

Cic. 2, festive: cf. Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 9, in loco festivo sumus festive accepti (merrily, socially entertained). See also FESTIVELY.

**merry:** 1. hilārē or hilārus: v.

cheerful, 2. festivus (befitting a holiday): gay, jōvial: a. m. trick, fa

cimus [lepidum et] f., Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 98: simus m. games, tam f. ludii, id. Cas. 4,

1, 2, 3. festus: v. GAY. Phr.: to

make m. with any one, sati jocose al-

lument ludere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: cf. in faciem multa jocatus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62:

v. TO JOKE.

**merry-andrew:** 1. perh. sannio:

cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 61, fin. 2. lūdus

(pantomimist): common m.s from the

Circus, 1. triviales ex Circo, Suet. Aug.

74: Cic. (Maccus, in Diom. is of too

uncertain a sense to use: coprea is an

obscene jester.)

**merry-making:** festivitas, festivitatis (v. late): Cod. Theod. Better

expr. by festus: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11,

festus in prato racat., pagus, i. e. gives

itself up to m.: to devote a day to m.,

festum festum habere, Nep. Timol. 5: cf.

laetities festas exercere, Arnob. in For-

cell. See also PLEASURE.

**merry-thought:** \*os furcillatum

sterni gallinacei.

**meseems:** videor: v. METHINKS.

**mesenteric:** \*mēsēntērius: Med.

t. t. (kr.):

**mesenteries:** \*mēsēntēriūs: Med.

t. t. (kr.):

**mesh:** 1. *The interstice of a net*:

mēcūla: a net with large or small m.s,

rete grandibus, minutis m., Carr. R. 3,

11, med.: Cic.: Plin. 2. *The net* itself: plāga: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28, rupit plāgas, has burst the m.s of the

hunters: v. NET.

**meshy:** maculis distictum [rete]:

Od. H. 5, 19.

**mesmerise:** perh. sōpīo, 4: v. TO

LULL.

**mess** (*subs.*): 1. *Portion of food*:

1. pars s. portio cibi: cf. Vulg. Gen.

xliii. 14. 2. dēmēsus (a slave's

daily allowance): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9. For

horses, cattle, farriago: v. MASH.

2. *Officers who occupy the same table*: perh.

sōdiles (in gen., those who sit and feast

together), or contubernalis (strictly, sol-

diers or officers occupying one tent): v.

Dict. Ant. p. 356: or, \*qui contubernio

consociati sunt (contubernium=the con-

dition of those who occupy one tent).

3. *State of jollousy and dirt*:

squālōr: v. DIRT.

4. *Confusion, introglō: turbā: how am I to get out of this m.*, quonodo me ex hac expe-

dīam turbā? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: si, millo

possūm remedio me evolvere ex his

urbis, id. Ph. 5, 4, 5: a pretty m. I

have made of it; quantas t. concivit! id.

Ileant. 5, 2, 17. Phr.: see what a m.

you have got me into, videin me consilis

mis miserum impeditum esse, id. Andr.

3, 5, 11 to get into a m. (stick fast) in

speaking, haerere in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5,

28, 84.

**mess** (*v.*): 1. e. to partake of a

common table: contubernio uti (?) v. mess (11).

**message:** 1. nuntius (usu. but not always including tidings, news): a m. conveyed by ambassadors, legatorum n., Cic. Fam. 12, 24 also sometimes nuntium nova nuntia reterre, Cat. 63,

75 to send a letter or m. to inform any one..., per litteras aut per nuntium

facere aliquem certiore, Cic. Att. 11,

25, 3 (wher nuntius is strictly the bearer of the message) v. MESSENGER.

2. mandatūm (commission, direction; how-

ever conveyed): to convey such a m. to any one, mandata mandat aliquem perficere, Cic. Att. 13, 1. See also TIDINGS, NEWS.

**messenger:** 1. nuntius, f. a. to send letters and m.s to any one, litteras

nuntioque ad aliquem mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: Mercury the m. of Jove,

Mercurius n. J-vis. Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 1.

Prænuntius, m. to tell of one's own ap-

proach: v. HARBINGER.

2. tabellarius (letter-carrier): a trusty m. (for taking letters), fidela t., Cic. Att. 1

13, 1.

**Messiah:** Messias, ae: Vulg. Joh. i. 41.

**Messiahship:** expr. by Messias: miracles to attest his m., \*miracula quae testaruntur ipsum Messianus esse.

**messmate:** sōdālis, contubernialis: v. MESS (11).

**metal** (*subs.*): métallum: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. Phr.: bellum, \*as campa-

narium (poet.): road m., \*silex, cæmenta, ruderia viis sternendis.

**metaliferous:** métallifer, éra, érum

(poet.): Stil.: M. Regions, \*terrae in quibus aës, terrum, ceteraque metalla effunduntur.

**metallurgy:** \*metallurgia; scientia

metallorum (Kr.). Usu, better expr. by

metallorum, m. was introduced by Lydia,

a Scythian, aes confiare et temperare

Lydius Scythes monstravit, Plin. 7, 56,

57 § 197 (aes was sometimes used for un"rough ore generally): Forcell. s. v.): cf. id, pādo infr., aurum metalli et flāturum Cadmus (invent).

**metamorphose:** transformo, trans-

figuro, 1. v. TO TRANSFORM. Or expr.

by muto: cf. Ov. Met. init.

**metamorphosis:** expr. by trans-

formo, transfiguro, muto: to describe

metamorphoses in nova mutatis dicere

formas corpora, Ov. Met. init.: the poet

of the m., qui corpora transfigurat, Stat.

S. 2, 7, 78. (Metamorphosis, is, f. only

in title of Ovid's poem.)

**metaphor:** translatio; quod per

translationem dicitur. v. FIGURE (III., 2); FIGURATIVE.

**metaphorical:** translatus: v. FIGU-

RATIVE.

**metaphorically:** per translationem

v. FIGURATIVELY.

**metaphysical:** \*mētāphīsīcūs: Cae-

sus. Princip. pref.: Weise, pref. Arist.

**metaphysics:** \*mētāphīsīca, ae: m.

is the first branch of philosophy, philoso-

phiae prima pars m. est, Cartes. I. c.

Metaphysica, orum, as the title of a

work on m.: Arist. edd.

**mete:** mētōr, 4. v. TO MEASURE.

To m. out, mētōr, 1: v. TO MEASURE OUT (?).

**metempyschosis:** mētāmpsychōsis,

is, f.: Tert. Or by circumst. migratio

animarum in alia corpora (Kr.): (the

Druids) teach the doctriu of m., hoc

volunt persuadere, non interire animos

sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad

alios, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: cf. Luct. 1, 11;

an pecudes alias divinitus insinuat se

[animis].

**meteore:** 1. fax, facis, f.: more

detinet, fax coelestis, Cic. N. D. 2, 5,

14 also simply faces, id. Div. 1, 43, 97:

m.s, only visible when they fall, f. noni-

nisi cum decidunt visae, Plin. 2, 26, 25:

Liv. 2, glōbus (appy. a fire-ball)

Cic. *triv.* 1. c. (in coelo animadversi globo).  
3, (?) cōmētes, ae, m.: cf. Virg. G.  
1, 488.

**meteoric:** Phr.: a m. stone, \*lapis s. globus coelo delapsus; qui de coelo decidit.

**meteorological:** \*mēteōrōlōgīcūs: scient. t. t.

**meteorology:** \*mēteōrōlōgiā: scient. t. t. (=rērum coelestium, ventorum tempestatumque scientia).

**meter:** v. METRE.

**methinks:** expr. by video, visus. 2: m. *I see this city sinking in one conflagration*, video mihi hanc urbem videre, uno incendio concidentem, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 2; cf. id. Fam. 4, 4, med., ut specimen aliquam videret videre quasi reviviscens reipublicae; Pl. (*Milii videtur = it seems to me: Gr. ξεκεί μου*).

**method:** 1. rātio: *the old Socrātic m.*, vetus et Socratis r. [contra alterius opinioneum disserendi: *the elenches*]. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8: more precisely, ratio et via, id. 2, 2, extr.; via atque ratio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48; v. PLAN. 2.

via: *a twofold m. of teaching*, duplex v. docendi (included generally under ratio dicendi), Cic. Or. 32, 114; esp. with ratio, v. supr. Phr.: *to arrange according to m.*, disperire, Tac. G. 30; Suec. Tib. 11, med.: *there was no m. about him*, nil erat in eo dispositum, nil ordinatum; v. METHODICAL (N.B.—Methods, Aus. Id. 11, 67 = scientific investigation; opp. to empiricism.)

**methodical:** ratione et via factus (of things): v. foll. art. Phr.: a m. tif., vita disposita; vita genus distinctum, (in qua) placida omnia et ordinata, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, init. (Methodicus medici = rationales; opp. to εμπειρικός cf. Cels. prec. med.)

**methodically:** 1. ratione et viā: Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, extr. (*philosophari*). 2. dispositio (with orderly arrangement): Cic. Verr. 4, 40, extr. Join: ordinare et dispositio, Lact. 3. ordinātū: Auct. Her. 4, 56, fin.

**methodist:** \*mēthōdista (qui dicitur).

**metonymically:** per metonymiam; verbo mutato s. immutato: v. foll. art.

**metonymy:** 1. mētōnýmū (late): Cic. Or. 27, 93: Fest. 2. pure Lat. dēnōmīnatiō: Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43. 3. immutatiō: Cic. Or. 27, 94. So, mutata vel immutata (verba), instances of m., ib. § 92. Phr.: *for Africans he uses the m.*, "Africa," pro Afris immutati Africani, ib. § 93. (N.B.—Metonymia is the term best suited for use in critical language.)

**metope:** mētōpā: Vitruv. 4, 2, 4: pure Lat. interstitium, ib.

**metre:** 1. metrum: Quint. 9, 4. 4; and 46 (in the former case, written as a Gk. word) composed in the m. of Tibullus (*degīacō verse*), compōsitus metro Tibulli, Mart. 4, 6: M. L.

2. tūmērūs (measure, rhythm): *to write in m.*, numeris nectere verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: *in grave (heroic) m.*, gravi n., id. Am. 1, 1, 1.

**metrical:** metrics: Quint. 9, 4, 52.

**metrically:** \*metrica ratione.

**metropolis:** 1. cāpūt, ritis, n. (principal place): *Rome, the m. of the world*, Roma orbis terrarum c. Līv. 21, 10, fin. 2. mētrōpolis, is, f. (strictly, mother city of a colony). Cod. Just. 11, 21 (=chief city of a district). 3. urbs, vī-bis, f.: often used of Rome, as the city of cities, cf. Quint. 6, 5, 103; Caes. Līv. *Later, the chief town in a district*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4 § 9

**metropolitan (adj.):** usu. expr. by urbs, v. precd. art. (3). Later, metropolitanus (relating to the chief city of a district), Cod. Just. 11, 21.

**metropolitan (subs.):** \*episcopus mētrōpolitanus.

**mettle:** perh. fērōcitas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90 equos ferocitate exultantes. also id. Sen. 10, 33, f. juvenum, i. e. high spirit, mettle. Sometimes animus may serve: cf. Virg. G. 3, 120, sqq.

**mettlesome:** 1. animōsūs: m.

quadrupeds (horses), quadrupedes a, Ov. M. 2, 84; Virg. G. 3, 81. 2. gēnērōsus (having good blood): *the colt of m.*, sire, pullus g. pecoris, Virg. G. 3, 75. 3. fērōx (of untamed spirit): Join: fērōces, indomitos [equi], Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110.

**mettlesomeness:** v. METTLE.  
mew (subs.): a kind of sea-fowl, lārus v. GEA-MEW

**mew (v.):** 1. To moult q. v.  
II. To shut up; inclūdo, concluded: v. TO SHUT UP, IMPRISON. III. To cry as a cat: perh. queror, stus, 3 (denoting any plaintive cry).

**mews:** stābilā, orūm: v. STABLE.  
miasma: hālitūs noxiūs et pestilēs: cf. Plin. 34, 18, 50 (where fumes from a lead-furnace are referred to): *ingratus et insalubris halitus vel spiritus*; odores qui aērem inficiunt, Forcelli, s. v. aura.

**mica:** phēngites lāpis. Plin. 36, 22, 46; or perh. lāpis specularis may have been mica, ib. 45.

**Michaelmas:** dies festus S. Michaelis.

**microcosm:** \*microcosmūs qui dicitur

**microscope:** \*microscopūm: scient. t. t.

**microscopic:** Phr.: m. animals, \*tanta subtilitate (exiguitate) animalcula ut oculorum aciem fugiant; quae non nisi microscopio adhībitur conspicuntur possunt

**mid (adj.):** mēdiūs; v. MIDDLE (adj.). Phr.: in m. air, aērius, sublimis: v. LOFTY.

**mid-day (subs.):** mēridiānūs: a m. map, m. sommus, līn. Ep. 9, 40, 2: Cie: v. NOON.

**middle (adj.):** mēdiūs: of m. age, in aetatis, Pbaedr. 2, 2, 3: the m. portion of a line, versus m. pars, Cie de Or. 3, 50, init.: v. foll. art. Phr.: to pursue a m. course, temperamentum tenera, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: comp. medium ferire, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: the m. classes, pēr, qui tenuiores ordinis sunt, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; or simply, tenuiores, ib. 10, 24; cf. id. Mur. 34, init.: or, modici homines (cf. Tac. A. 1, 73, modici equites). See also MIDDLEND, INTERMEDIATE.

**middle (subs.):** 1. The central position: expr. by mēdiūs in agr. (L. G. § 341): in the m. of the forum, in the m. toro, Cic. Līv.: also neut. medium occurs as subs.: in the m. of the house, in media aedium, Līv. 1, 57, fin.: your safest path will be in the m. medio tūmērūs ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137. II. The waist: expr. by mēdiūs: to seize any one of the m., aliquem m. arripere, Fer. Ad. 1, 2, 18: Lucan.

**middle-aged:** v. MIDDLE (adj.).

**middling:** 1. mēdiōcris, e: m. poets, m. poetae, Hor. A. P. 373. 2. mēdiōcūs: a person of m. stature, m. homo, Plin. 14, 1, 3 § 12: of m. strength, modicus virium, Vell. 1, 12,

3. mēdiūs (rare in this sense): in eloquence, m., eloquentia mediūs, Vell. 2, 29: m. fidelity, m. fides, id. 2, 67.

Phr.: he was of m. height, statura erat nec brevi nec qua justam excederet, cf. Suet. Aug. 79, fin.; Tib. 68.

**midge:** cūfex, icis, m. (gen. term.): v. GNAT.

**midland:** mēdīterrāneus: the m. districts, m. regiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cic. See also INTERIOR, INLAND.

**midnight (subs.):** mēdīna nox: about m., media circiter nocte, Caes. B. G. 5,

8. also, intempesta nox (dead of night, whether exactly midnight or not): Sall. Cat. 32.

**midnight (adj.):** Phr.: a m. meeting, \*coetus qui de media nocte fit: m. revels, \*nocturnae comissiones: v. NIGHTLY.

**midriff:** diaphragma, átis, n.: praecordia, orūm. v. DIAPHRAGM.

**midst:** expr. by mēdiūs: he sat on the throne in the m., in solio mediūs consedit, Ov. F. 3, 159: through the m.

of the flames, medium per ignem, Virg. Aen. 11, 787: v. MIDDLE.

**midsummer:** media aēstas: Cic. Man. 12, extr.: also, summa aēstas, id. Verr. 5, 12, int. Phr. (poet.): at m., medio aēstu, Virg. G. 1, 297.

**midway (adv.):** expr. by mēdiūs: Megara, a city m. between Corinth and Athens, M. media Corintho Atēnisque urbs, Vell. 1, 2: to pursue a course m. between two, medium quēdām cursu tenere, Cic. Vat. 7, 16: Irēland, situated m. between Britānia and Spānia, Hibernia, medio inter Britāniā atque Hispaniā sita, Tac. Agr. 24: v. MIDDLE. See also INTERMEDIATE.

**midwife:** obstetrica, icis Ter.

**midwifery:** obstetricia, orūm: Plin. 35, 11, 49 § 140. (As med. t. t., \*ars s. medicina obstetricia.)

**midwinter:** brūma (the shortest day, winter solstice): at m., sub bruma, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; Cic.: also, media s. summa hiems: v. MIDSUMMER.

**men:** 1. hābitūs, us (bearing): in maidēly m. and attire, virgīno h. atque vestitu, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: te mīmīc oīne one's movement, m., and gait, aliquid motum, h. et incessum imitari, Suet. Claud. 4. 2. stātūs, us (posture, manner of standing): with threatening m., minaci s., Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54. Join: habitus vultus et oris, status, motus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 56. 3. vultus, us (expression of features): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3, nec vultus instantis tyranni.

**might (subs.):** vis, rōbrū, etc.: v. POWER, STRENGTH. Phr.: with all one's m., summa ope [init.], Sall. Cat. init.; omni vi, Coel. in Cie. Fam. 8, 16, ad fin.; more strongly, omnibus viribus atque opibus [repugnare], Cie. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: with m. and main, manus, pedibus, omnibus [facere omnia]. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 14: comp. velis remisique [lugere], Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; where it is explained by omni contentionis, with every possible effort.

**mighty (v.):** expr. by pōterām, possem, etc.: v. MAY (r.).

**mightyli:** valde, magnūpēdē, etc.: v. GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

**mighty:** pōtēns, praeptōtēns; vālidūs, validissimus: v. POWERFUL, STRONG.

**mignonette:** \*rēsēda odōrāta.

**migrate:** àbēo, 4, 77: *swallows m. in the winter months*, abeunt hirundines hibernis mensibus, Plin. 10, 24, 34 § 70, et sqq.: also the act of migration is expr. by proficisci, ib. § 58; venire et se retære, ib. 61; commicare, ib. § 63; migrare, id. 10, 33, 49 § 95, is to forsake its nest (of the swallow); but the verb is used for to migrate by modern Latinists.

**migration:** pērēgrinātiō: Plin. 10, 23, 33. Phr.: they agree together on the time for m., quando proficiscantur consentanei, id. 10, 23, 30.

**migratory:** 1. advenā, ae: m. birds, volucres advenae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Plin. 2. expr. by àbēo, commēo, etc.: geese are also m. birds, simili anseres ratione commēant, Plin. 10, 23, 32; absent et (anseres), id. 10, 24, 35.

**milch:** Phr.: a m. cow; \*vacca quae lac praebet.

**mild:** 1. Of physical properties; esp. climate: 1. mitis, e: a m. clīmate, m. coelum, Plin. 15, 18, 19 § 73: so, to grow milker, mitescere, mitigari: as the winter grew m., mitescere jam hieme, Līv. 23, 19, init.: cf. mitigato jam et intepescere pristino frigore (of a permanent change in climate). Col. 1, 1, ad init. 2. clēmens, nitis: cf. Col. 11, 2, init., consumpta bruma, jam intepescit animus, permittitque clēmentiorēs (the mer weather) opera moliri. So, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5, aestatis mira clementia, the summers are remarkably

2. v. GENTLE. 3. tēpidūs (gentily warm): m. winters, t. brumas, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 18: so, id. Ep. 1, 10, 15, est abī plus tepeant hiemes? is there any place where the winters are m. and tepeos, intepesco (to grow m.): cf. supr. 4

*températus: sweet shore of m. Formia, temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 1c. jo. 1. Join: mītis ac temperatus [Faunus]. Col. 3, 20, init.: v. TEMPERATE, Thri. m. food, cibus leuis s. mollis, Col. 4, 4. II. Of mental and moral qualities: 1. mītis: I never saw anything so m. and gentle as my brother's conduct to your sister, nihil tam vidi mīte, nihil tam placatum quam meus frater erat in sororin uam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, m. exile, m. exsultus, Ov. Fr. 2, 185. Join: mītis et exsultus; mītissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. 2. clementes (inclining to indulgence; not severe), cf. Cic. Pl. 13, 31, clementes judices et misericordes: m. chalismētē, c. castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: m. seruitude, justa et c. servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.*

3. mansuetus (tame, quiet): very m. disposition, mansuetissimus ingenuum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11: Cic. 4. placidus (peaceful, quiet): Join: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: v. CALM. 5. leuis, e: v. GENTLE (II.), throughout. 6. facilis, e (easy-tempered): v. GOOD-NATURED. Phr.: to use the m. terms, ut lenissime dicam, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, fin.

**mildew (subs.):** 1. rōbigo, finis, (in corn): Varr. R. R. t, t, ad init.: Plin. 2. mūcor: v. MOULD, MOULINESS. 3. situs, us (foulness, mildew, etc., contracted by things not used): to waste away with m. (of clothes), situ dilabi, Col. 12, 3: Sen.

**mildew (v.):** Phr.: to become m'd, mucorem contrahere: v. MOULDY

**mildly:** lēnitēr, clementer; in comp. and sup. mītus, mītissimus: v. GENTLY.

**mildness:** 1. Of climate: clementia: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5 (aestatis). Usu, better expr. by adj.: such is the m. of the climate, ade mīte ac temperatum est coelum: v. MILD (I.). II. Of disposition, etc.: 1. lēnitās: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4. Cic. 2. mansuetūdo: Cic: Caes.: v. GENTLENESS (3). 3. clementia: v. CLEMENCY. Or expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the m. of his sway, \*utnil poterat esse s. clementius imperio ejus: v. MILD (II.).

**mile:** 1. mille passuum; or simply mille (about 142 yards less than an English mile): to make up a m., ut in passuum concipiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, fin.: to be 200 m.s from the capital, ab urbe abesse milia passuum CC, id. Sext. 12, extr.: we creep along for three m.s, milia tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: Cic. Liv. 2. meton, expr. by mīlīarīum lāpis (m.-stone): the ples took up their position about three m.s (from Rome), plebes ad tertium mīlīarīum conserit, Cic. Br. 14, 54: by the side of the Appian road, about five m.s (from Rome), iuxta Appiam viam, ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. extr.: Liv. (N.B.—Mīlīarīum and lapis can only be used in counting the distance from some capitol city).

**mileage:** \* pretium quod in singula (passuum) milia exiguntur.

**milestone:** mīlīarīum, lāpis: v. MILE (2).

**milfoil:** achillaea mīlīfolia, Linn. militant: \*qui militat; bellum gerit, etc. v. WAR, WARFARE. Phr.: the church m. and triumphant, alia ecclesia militans, alia triumphans, Helvet. Conf. P. 51.

**military (adj.):** 1. mīlītarīs, e: m. affairs, discipline, usage, etc., m. res (sing.), disciplina, usus, etc.: Caes.: Liv.: pass.: m. age (age for bearing arms), m. actas, Liv. 25, 5, med.: a m. road, m. via (qua traduci possit exercitus), id. 36, 15, fin. 2. bellicus (relating to war): to conduct m. affairs, rem b. administrare, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: m. excellēce and courage, b. virtus, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: so bellī (depend. gen.): m. glory, bellī gloria: v. WAR. Phr.: m. service, militia, to bear the burden of m. service, munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, exemption from m. service, militiae vacatio, ib. 14 esp. in phr., on civil or m. service, et domi et militiae,

Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 134; domi militiaeque, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55 (or in reversed order): first lessons in m. service, prima castorum rudimenta, Tac. Agr. 5.

**military (subs.):** militēs, militares copiae: v. SOLDIERY.

**militate:** Phr.: these things m. against us, haec res contra nos factum, Cic. Quint. init.: law does not m. against ... non adversarius quis jomilis..., id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: see also UNFAVOURABLE, STAND (in the way).

**militia:** perh. \*copiae provinciales (R. and A.); \*claves evocati ad domitesiae militiae munus sustinendum.

**milk (subs.):** lac, lactis, n.: cow's, asses', mares' m., lac bubulum, asinimum, equinum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, init.: Cic.

Prov.: to suck in error with one's mother's m., cum l. nutritis errorum sugere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, fin.: "pigron's m." l. gallinaceum, Plin. pret. § 24:

Per. Of the milky juice of plants, l. herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 66: Col. Phr.: to turn to m., lactescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51,

128: to give m., be full of m., lactēre, Pall. 3, 26 (of plants): esp. in part. lacteum, Virg. G. 1, 315 (l. frumenta). (N.B.—As applied to animals, lactens = sucking; q. v.) curdled m., oxygalia, ae: f. Col.: Plin. (=ae) coagulatum, v. TO CURDLE.

**milk (v.):** 1. mulgeo, si and xi, sum et etum, 2: Virg.: Plin. (omps. (1). immulgeo, 2: to m. into, as into a vessel: Virg. Aen. 11, 572 (immulgens ubera labris). (2). émulgeo, 2 (to m. out; rare): Col. 7, 3 med. 2. poet. siccō, 1: usu with acc. ubera: v. TO DRAIN.

**milkier:** expr. by part. of mulgeo: cf. L. G. § 618.

**milkiness:** lactis s. lactea natura: v. MILK.

**milkling (subs.):** muletus, us (rare): Varr. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO MILK).

**milkling-pail:** mulætra: Virg. E. 3, 30: also nead. mulætrum, Hor. Epod. 16,

49; and mulætræ, ia: Virg. G. 3, 177.

**milkmaid:** \*puella quæ vaccæ mulget.

**milk-white:** lacteus: m. necks (of the Gauls), l. colla, Virg. Aen. 8, 660.

**milky:** lacteus, m. fluid (milk), 1.

humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: Virg. The m. way, circus (circulus) s. orbis lacteus, Cic. Rep. 6, 16; 1. via, Ov. M. 1, 168.

Phr.: m. juice, \*succus facti similis, lactis speciem præbēns.

**milky-way:** v. preced. art.

**mill (subs.):** 1. mōla: a hand m., m. trusilatis, Cato, R. R. 10: Gell., also m. versatili, Plin. 36, 18, 29: later, m. manuaria, Javol. Dig. 33, 7, 26: a m. worked by a donkey, m. a-maria, ib. a water m., m. aquaria, Pall. 1, 42.

2. pistrinum (the room or building in which corn was ground): to spend one's life in irons, in the m. (common punishment of slaves), ferratum in p. actetum conterere, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 11:

Ter.: Cic. Phr.: an ass to turn a m., astinus molarius, Cato, R. R. 11.

**mill (v.):** 1. To make a raised impression round the edge of coins: perh. numos in modum serrae signare.

II. Comicē, to beat as in a mill: perh. pinso, 3: cf. Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 80: v. TO POUND.

**mill-dam:** \*molae agger s. crepido: v. DAM (11).

**mill-hopper:** infundibulum: Vitruv. 10, 5 (10), extr.

**mill-horse:** jumentum molarium; caballus m.: v. MILL (extr.).

**mill-pond:** \*piscina molaria.

**mill-stone:** mōla: Vitruv. 10, 5 (10),

fin. (cireneum molarium = revolution of the m.s.): Vulg. Matt. xviii. 6: a mill consisted of two molæ; the upper called catillus; the lower, meta (Kr.). (N.B.—molaris (lapis), Plin. 36, 19, 30: it is a particular kind of stone; but molaris is also used as subs. = a very large stone, such as might serve for a mill-stone.)

**milled (part. adj.):** serratus: Tac. Ger. 5. (Serratos sc. numeros, milled convs.)

**millennarian (subs.):** mīlliārīus: Aug. (Millarii=Chillastēs, Χιλιαῖται.)

**millennial:** expr. by circuml. v. foll. art.

**millennium:** mīlliārīum annorum: Aug. or by circuml. mille anni qui in Apocalypsi prædicantur.

**miller:** 1. mōltor (one who grinds corn): Ulp. 33, 7, 12 § 5. 2. mōlēdīnārīus (appy. in Eng. sense). Inscr. in Forcell. 490, A. D. (the trade of miller being of late origin). 3. expr. by circuml. \*qui frem̄atum molendum conductit.

**millet:** milium: Virg. G. 1, 216: Varr. Col.

**milliner:** \*quæ mūli-bris vestitus ornatusque officiañ habet; or perh. vestitus, Inscr. in Forcell.

**millinery:** \* vestitus ornatusque mūlibris.

**million:** decies centena mīllīa: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 10, 28: so, two, three m.s, vices, trikes centena mīllīa. In expressing large sums of money, only the numeral adv. need be expressed, decies H.S. denoting one million, centes mīllīonēs: mīllīonēs: etc. (though the full expr. may also be used, as in Cic. I.c.).

**millionaire:** (perh. prædictes (homo)): Juv. 10, 16. (Or circuml., qui dividit abundat, affuit, etc.: v. TO ABUND.)

**millionth:** the m. part, \*par una decies centenīs mīllīonēs partum.

**milt:** lién, emis, m.: v. SPLÉEN.

**mime:** minuus (a kind of farce): to invent (compose) m.s, minuus communita, Cic. Ph. 11, 6, 13: Ov.: also denoting THE PLAYER (q. v.).

**mimic (adj.):** I. Relating to imitation: v. IMITATIVE. II. Feigned, counterfeit: 1. mimicus (as in a pantomime): Petri, 94, extr. (m. mors).

2. simulātus: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 349, parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis Pergam agnosco ("a mimic Troy"): v. COUNTERFEIT.

**mimic (subs.):** Phr.: to be a goat m., \*habitus, voces, vultus hominum scite imitando exprimere posse; artis cuiusdam mimica pertinet esse.

**mimic (v.):** v. TO IMITATE.

**mimicry:** \* mimica quædam ars facieque.

**minaret:** \*turris excelsa aedis Māsumatanae.

**mince (v.):** 1. concido, di, sum, 3: more precisely, minute c., Col. 12, 22: minutatim c., ib. 57. 2. consecro, 1: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, ad fin. (minutum consecare): v. TO CUT TO PIECES.

Pbr.: not to m. matters, plane aperte que dicere, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 7, 18: without m.ing matters, sine fuso et falacris, id. Att. 1, 1, init.

**mince (subs.):** perh. mīlūfūlū, alīs, n.: Juv. 14, 129 (hesternum m., appy = hash).

**mince-meat:** Phr.: to make m. of one's enemies, tartum facere ex hostibus, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 8 (= mīnūtūm considerare, ut solēt coquī carnes disseca farcīmīnūs faciēndi), Forcell.

**mincing (adj.):** Phr.: to articulate one's letters (and syllables) in a m. manner, literas putidus exprimere, Cic. De Or. 3, 11, 41: v. AFFECTED.

**mincingly:** putidus, putidūs: v. preced. art. Phr.: to speak m. tenero supplantare verba palato, Pers. 1, 35.

**mind (subs.):** 1. The intellectual part of man: 1. ānūs (most general and comprehensive term): our entire energy lies in m. and body, nostra omnis vis in a. et corpore sita est, Sall. Cat. init.: to recall to m., cum a. suo recordari, Cic. Clu. 25, 70, 80, cum animo reputare (to think over in one's m.), Sall. Jug. 13, med.: to comprehend (grasp) in m. and thought, animo et cogitatione comprehendere, Cic. Fl. 27, extr.: v. SOIL, FEELING (II, 3). 2. mens, mīs, f. (strictly, the intellect as distinguished from the emotional nature; but also used so as to include the latter): nothing more divine than m., mente nihil divinūs, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44 to be in one's right m., mentis competente esse, Cic. Ph.

2, 38, 97 *to turn away the eye of the m. from visible things, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum abducere.* id N.D. 2, 17, *init.*, *to comprehend (grasp) with the m., mente comprehendere.* Cic. (v. TO COMPREHEND): *to stir up men's ms to anger, etc., mentes hominum ad iram incitare.* id de Or. 1, 12, 52: *I call something to m., in meūtem vēnit mili alicuius rei.* Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: Cic. (but the personal constr. may also be used, *venit haec res mihi in mentem.* L.G. § 278, obs. 5): V. INTELLICERE. 3. *ingenūm (natural endowments of m.): the powers of the m., ingenū opes.* Sall. Cat. 1: *to allow the m. to sink into torpor, i. torpescere sinere.* id Jug. 2, 2, fin.: *rapidity (of the working) of m., ingenū celeritas.* Nep. Eum. 1: *Join in animi atque ingenii [motus],* Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: (*Ingenium never refers to the emotions.*) Phr.: *to be out of one's m., tūrere, mente captum esse, insaniare (v. MAD, TO BE): are you in your right m. ("in your senses")?* satīn sanus es? Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. II. *Inclination, liking, disposition:* Phr.: *to my (your, etc.) m., ex mē (tua, etc.) sentīre.* Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: *Ter. also simply, ex sententia.* Ter. Ad. 3, 65: Cic.: *I have a m. to do something, mīhi libet, with infin., or neut. pron. as subject: do whatver you have a m. to do, facite quod libet.* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: Cic. (v. TO LIKE, II.): *also cogito, mīhi in animo est (denoting intention): v. TO INTEND.* III. *Opinion, way of thinking:* 1. *sensus, sīs: all good citizens were pretty much of one m., unum fere s. fuisse bonorum omnium.* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: *I won't show him my m. at once, non ego illi extēmple meum ostendam s.* Pl. Most. 5, 1, 22. 2. *sentīentia: v. OPINION.* Phr.: *to be of the same m., eadem sentīre.* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. IV. *Recollection:* Phr.: *to bear in m., meminisse; memoria tenere; alicuius rei memores esse (v. TO REMEMBER): to call to m., recordari (v. TO RECOLLECT): to pass from the m., i.e. be forgotten, effluere ex animo,* Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: *see also supr. (1, 2).*

**mind** (v.): 1. *to attend to:* Phr.: *to m. one's own business, sum negatum agere.* Cic. Off. 1, 9, 29: more strongly, *nibil praeter suum negotium agere [nihil de alieno acquirere],* ib. 1, 34, 125 (*suarum rerum esse, to look after one's own interests.* Liv. 3, 38): *to m. other people's business, aliena curare [eaque nihil quae ad te attinet].* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24, so, *aliena nōgotta curare,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 19. See also to CARE FOR, REMEMBER.

**mindful:** *mēmor, ōris (bearing in mind): m. of his descent and olden rank, m. generis pristinae dignitatis.* Sall. Cat. 60, fin.: *memor, foll. by rel. clause. m. of the shortness of life, m. quam si aevi brevis.* Hor. S. 2, 6, 97: *absol., a m. ear, m. auris.* Ov. Phr.: *to be m. of:* (1) *mēmori, defect, perf.; rēmīscor: v. TO REMEMBER.* (2) *respicio, sp̄xi, cūm, 3 (to have regard for): unless a deity be m. of the commonwealth, nisi deus respexerit.* Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: *be m. of your years, respice aetatem tuam.* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87: *also in unfavourable sense, to be mindful of, and punish: Just.*

**mine** (subs.): I. *For obtaining ore:* 1. *mētallūm: an old abandoned m., m. antiquum, olim desitutum.* Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: cf. Liv. 39, 24, init., *m. vetus intermisurū, i.e. that had not been worked for some time.* Phr.: *to sentence to the m.s, ad metālia condamnare.* Suet. Cal. 27, med.: *in metalū dāmnam.* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: *also, dare in metallūm.* Dig. 2. *fodina: chiefly in comp., aurilodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 78; argifodina, id 33, 6, 31 § 98* (which may, however, be written as separate words). 3. *pītēns (the actual pit or hole bore): (gold) procured from m.s is called canalicūm, quod puteis fodinū canalicūm vocant.* id. 33, 4, 21 § 68. 4. *cūniculus (a burrow or excavation made in mining):* Plin. 1, c.

§ 71, *to sink m.s, cūniculos agere.* Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 4. II. *Military: cūniculus to carry a m. (under the walls of a city) c. occūsum agere.* Liv. 2, 28, 7, *med., more fully, c. agere in arēm hostiūm, id. 5, 19, fin.: to take a city by a m., cūniculo urbē capere.* Curt. In modern milit. sense, *\*cūniculus pulvri* *mitrato in structus ad moenia disentienda s. disiectiūda.* III. Fig. *au-  
xiliaris st̄re: nearest word, thē-  
saurūs cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2, mīhi certe,  
quoties aliquid mihi quoqua, thesau-  
rus est, "he is a perfect mine of learning"* or perh. fons uberrimus (R. and A.).

**mine** (v.): I. *To dig for metals:* fodio, effodio, fōdi, ssim, 3: Plin. 33, 4, 21. II. *In milit. sense: cūniculos ago* v. MINE, subs. (11).

**mine (pron.):** *meus, pass.*

**miner:** I. *One who digs for metals, mētallūs.* Plin. 34, 16, 47. Or expr. by pres. part. of fōdīo, effodīo: cf. L. G. § 638. II. *(one engaged in milita y mining):* 1. *cūnicularis:* Veg. Mil. 2, 11, fin.: Amm. 2. *mēnitor:* Liv. v. EXCAVATOR (2).

**mineral** (subs.): *mētallūm (used of non-metallic substances, as earth, etc.):* Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 114 (where it denotes a kind of clay or chalk): Stat. S. 4, 3, 98 (of marble): Apnl.

**mineral** (adj.): *mētallūcīs:* Plin. (ct. preced. art.): Phr.: *the island has very great (or little) m. wealth, \*mētallūm in insula copia plurima (s. exigua) est: the m. kingdom perh. quaē mētallīco terrenoqē genere sunt: v. KINGDOM (fin.).*

**mineralist** { \*mētallūrūm peritus mineralogist (homo).

**mineralogy:** *\*mētallūrūm scientia.*

**mingle:** I. *Trans.: mīscōe, im-*

*mīscōe, commīscōe, confūndo: v. TO MIX, BLEND.* II. *Intrans.: expr.*

*by verbs under (1), with pron. refl., also as pass. refl.: mind m.s with the mighty mass, mens magno se corpore miscet, Virg. Aen. 6, 727 cf. ib. 1, 440: to m. in the fray, sees immiscere m.s, ib. 10, 796 cf. id. G. 1, 454 (immiscerē=immiscere s.) hōse mīng with the foot, equites immiscentes se pedibus, Liv. 11, 35 (the stream) m.s with the Sicilian wave, Siculis confunduntur undis, Virg. Aen. 3 696 (but confundo often implies confusion).*

**mingling:** mixtūra: v. MIXTURE, MINIATURE; perh. minuta tabella s. pictura. *To be a distinguished painter, minuto quadam subtilique picturæ genere excelle: a m. painted on a gem or ivory, \*imago in gemina vel ebore picta: he painted only m.s, \*homines pīnxit nec eos nisi tabellis minimis (Pictura minor [R. and A.] in Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 12, denotes painting of inferior subjects; "genre" painting).* Phr.: *a world in m., \*quasi minutus quidam mundus.*

**minim:** I. *A note in music: \*nota musicae quae minima dicitur.* II. *A drop: \*minimum: Pharm.*

**minimum:** expr. by mīnimūs or adv. minimum: *to gain the greatest results with the m. of toil, \*maximos fructus quam minimo (possis) labore adi-  
pisci at a m. charge of three denarii, \*tribus denariis minimum exactis: v. LEAST (at), LITTLE.*

**mining** (subs.): expr. by mētallūm, cūniculus, acc. to the kind of operation meant: *to gain wārth by m., ex metalis s. fodinis exercēdis fructus capere, cf. Varri. R. R. 1, 2, ad fin.: to recom-  
mence m.-operations, mētalla intermissa recolere, Liv. 39, 24, init.: to have re-  
course to m., cūniculos agere: v. MINE, TO MINE.*

**minion:** I. *cliens, ntis (so used in later writers): cf. Tac. A. 2, 5, 55* (which may, however, be written as separate words). 3. *pītēns (the actual pit or hole bore): (gold) procured from m.s is called canalicūm, quod puteis fodinū canalicūm vocant.* id. 33, 4, 21 § 68. 4. *cūniculus (a burrow or excavation made in mining):* Plin. 1, c.

most guilty of all the ms of Nero, ex omnibus Nō rōis e. locentissimi, Suet. Gal. 15: *Join: tamīles et emīsarii [Domitiani], id. Domit. 11 Vell* See also COURTIER, COURT-MINION, FAVORITE.

**minister** (subs.): I. *Helper, serv-  
ant:* minister, tri; f. tra: v. SERVANT.

II. *of state:* Phr. *a king's prin-  
cipal m., (regis) socius et administrator  
omnium consiliorum, Sall. Jug. 29, init.;  
que (regis) omnium consiliorum parti-  
cipis administrator est, cf. Nep. Eum. 1: ministrer et adjutor consiliorum principis s. regis, Ruhnk. (in Kr.): the queen's ms., ii quos penes administrator strandae  
republicae cura est; qui republiecum ad-  
ministrant: m. of "ar," \*rebus bellicis  
praepostus m. of finance, \*qui curam  
habet rationum publicarum; praetextus  
aerarium s. aerario, cf. Tac. 13, 28, extr.: a cabinet m., \*interioris consilii publici  
socius; qui secretioribus republiecum ad-  
ministrat: lat. Lat., consistorianus (usu. in pl.), Ann. 15, 5: also  
comes consistorianus, Cod. Just. 12, 10;  
or comes consistorii, Imp. Cod. (but such  
a use of comes is unwarranted by good  
usage).* III. *A preacher, pastor: \*verbi  
divini minister (V.D.M.).*

**minister** (v.): I. *To serve:* ministro, i (with dat.): Vulg. pass.: v. TO WAIT, SERVE. II. *To conduct:* 1. condūco, confōro, ecō: v. TO CONDUCE. 2. servio, 4 (to devote oneself to, seek to gratify: with dat.): to m. to any one's advantage, commodis alicuius s., Cic. Rep. 1, 4: Caes.: composition simply m.s to the pleasurableness of dictation, compositio tota s. suavitati vocum. Cic. Or. 54, extr. 3. prōsum, irr. (usu. with dat.): v. GOOD (to do): Phr.: if it will m. to your pleasure, si vobis gratuum futurum erit, Cic. Sen. 2, fin.: to m. to any one's pleasure (in any undignified way), lenocinari alicui, id. Div. Vert. 15, 48: speech should m. to the gratification of the ear, voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, id. Or. 48, 159. (N.B.—Not ministro in this sense).

**ministerial:** I. *Belonging to the ministry (of state):* expr. by circūl. v. MINISTER (II.). II. *Relating to the religious office:* ad ministerium rerum divinarum (sacrarum) pertinet. **ministering** (adj.): \*qui ministrat; opem fert miseri: v. TO MINISTER (I.), AD. M. spirits, spiritus administrator, Vulg. Hebr. i. extr.

**ministration:** v. foll. art.

**ministry:** I. *The act of minis-  
tering or serving:* ministratio: Vulg.  
2 Cor. ii. 7, sqq.: or expr. by minister,  
ministro: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 100, Calchante  
mini-trō, by the m. or agency of 'alcas.'

II. *lerical office:* ministērium, Vulg. Eph. iv. 12 III. *The persons jointly entrusted with state affairs:* *si quibus reipublicae administratio mandatur; quibus summa rerum adminis-  
tranda mandatur;* cf. Cic. R. Am. 32, 91: and see MINISTER (II.).

**minnow:** \*piscesculus quidam minu-  
tissimus.

**minor** (adj.): Phr.: *the m. premis-  
sor praemissa (sc. proposition): Aldr.*

**minor** (subs.): i. e. 'ne under years':  
1. filius (filia) familias: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. 2. qui nondum justae aetatis  
est, nondum sui iuris est; nondum in  
summa tutela venit, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 19,  
180 v. MAJORITY (II.). Also pūpillus,  
pūpilla, may freq. servē: v. WARD.

**minories:** monastic order, Frates  
minores (so named by their founder for  
humility's sake): Convers. Lex. In sing.  
unus e fratribus minoribus.

**minority:** I. *The smaller number:  
minor pars; cf. MAJORITY.* Or expr. by  
pauciores, those who so thought were in  
a m., \*pauciores erant qui ha censabant.

II. *Under age:* pūpillaris aetas (with  
reference to orphans and wards), Suet.  
66, extr. Phr.: *he was still in his m.*  
nondum sui iuris, justae aetatis erat: v.  
MAJORITY.

**minotaur:** minōtaurus: Virg.

**minster:** mōnastēriū: v. MONASTERIES.  
**minstrel** no adequate word perh.  
 cantor; vates v. SINGER, POET.  
**minstrelsy:** cantus; concentus (where several sing or play together); v. SINGING, MUSIC.

**mint (subs.):** I. A plani: mentha or menta. Ov. Plin. II. Where money is coined: mōnēta (strictly the goddess, Juno Mōnta, in whose temple money was coined): hence, meton. the concern or place of coining money); Amm. 22, 11: Sidon: Imp. C. Odd. cf. Cic. Ph. 7, init., de Appia via, et de Moneta Consul refert (where prob. the sense is the coinage). Hence, monetals, belonging to the m.: e. g. triumvirinae monetae, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2 § 30. Cie. and monetae Vopisc. Aur. 38: Entrop.

III. An abundant supply: Phr.: a m. of money, \*immane quantum pecuniae; incredibili pecuniae.

**mint (v.):** cūdo: 3. v. TO COIN.

**mint-master:** \*praefectus monetae, minuet: \*saltatio quadam lecta ac decora.

**minus:** sīne: v. WITHOUT. A car m. its beam, cursum temone jugum, Juv. 10, 115: 10,000 men, m. sick and wounded: \*decem milia hominum, iis semoti qui propter agrestiones ac vulnera arma ferre non possunt.

**minute (subs.):** I. of time: \*horae pars sexagesima. Phr.: in a m., momento s. puncto temporis: v. MOMENT. II. In geometry: \*gradus pars sexagesima; minute quae dicitur. (Kr. gives scriptulum=scriptulum or -us: denoting in general, a very small measure.) N.B.—The principal fractions of a degree or hour may be expr. by semis, triens, quadrans, etc. = 10, 20, 15 minutes: v. HALF, etc. III. Note of proceedings: Phr.: m.s. of proceedings, actorum commentarii (Kr.): or simply, acta, orum: as is stated in the m.s. of the senate, ut senatus actis continetur, Suet. Aug. 5: to make an entry of anything in the m.s. in tabulas referre, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: to take full m.s. of all the examination, omnia [Indicium] dicta, interrogata, responsa perscribere, id. Sull. 14, 41.

**minute (adj.):** I. Very small: 1. minutus: m. bony particles [pauxilla atque] m. ossa, Lucr. 1, 816: m. fabrics, m. opuscula, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: Plin. Dimin. minutulus: Macr. Phr.: m. philosophers (the Epicureans), m. philosophi, Cic. Sen. fin. 2. subtilis: v. LITTLE. 3. subtilis, e. fine, thin; exceedingly minute): how m. are the germs of all things, exordia rerum cunctarum quam sint s., Lucr. 4, 113. Join: subtilis atque minutus, ib. 121. 4. parvus, parvarpus: v. SMALL. II. Exact, particular: 1. subtilis, e. m. observation, s. observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35. 2. minutus: Quint. 8, 6, 28 (minutior curae est).

minute (v.): in tabulas refero; per-scribo: v. MINUTE, subs. (III.).

**minute-book:** commentarii, actorum tabularum: v. MINUTE (III.).

**minute-hand:** \*index sexagesimaria.

**minutely:** 1. subtiliter (nicely, exactly; with exact and full particulars): as for public affairs, why should I write m. (particularly), by republica, quid ego tibi s.?: Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.

2. minute to examine a question very m. and carefully, aliquid minutius et scrupulosius scribant, Quint. 5, 14, 28: Gell. 3. accuratē v. ACCURATELY, CAREFULLY.

**minuteness:** I. Extreme smallness: 1. subtilitas (fineness): cf. Plin. 11, init.: also, MINUTE, adj. (2).

2. exiguitas v. SMALLNESS. (Or expr. by adj. such is the m. of these creatures, \*ad eo haec animalia sunt subtilia atque minuta. v. MINUTE, adj.)

II. Exactness of detail: 1. perh. subtilitas cf. MINUTE, adj. (II., 1). with greater or too much m., subtilis. v. MINUTELY. 2. cura (carefulness,

accuracy): cf. Quint. 8, 6, 28, minutior accuracyae: Pbr. to enter into all the m. of a thing, singula exequi (persequi), Quint. 8, 6, 28; singula subtiles exequi (v. MINUTELY): I fear it would be tedious to enter into all the m. of the affair, \*vereor ne pudicum sit cuncta prescribere, quemadmodum gesta sunt.

**mix:** prh. mīla (with or without puelta) cf. Pt. Rud. 2, 5, 9, delituit mīla, "the little mix has had herself" (playfully): cf. Cat. 55, 10, pessimum pueliae. An affected m., \*odiosa puelice plus aequo placens.

**miracle:** mīraculūn (anything calculated to excite wonder): v. WONDER (subs.), MARVEL (N.B. The terms employed in Vulg. to denote the Christian m.s. are signa, prodigia, virtutes=σημεῖα, ῥέπται, σύναγεις, cf. Act. ii, 12, etc. but Hier., August, and modern writers use miracula as gen. term. see Trench, N. T. Syn. 11, p. 177.) See also PRODIGY.

**miraculous:** mīraculōs: Aug. (if used at all, to be confined to theol. lang.): or expr. by circumfl. a m. event = quod praeter solitas naturae leges fit; quod miracul (quod theologi dicunt) naturam habet.

**miraculously:** \*praeter solitas naturae leges. (Miraculōs, Aug.)

**mirage:** aqua miraculosa; simulacrum; Fata Morgana (quaer dictur); the above terms corresponding to names given to the phenomenon in different countries. v. P. Cycl. s. v.

**miry:** lūtum: v. MUD.

**miriness:** expr. by lūtum, lūteus: v. MUD, MUDDY.

**mirror (subs.):** spēcūlūm: Cie.: Hor. Fig. in the watery m., in s. lympharum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3: to look into other people's lives as into a m., inspicere tanquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 61. Belonging to a m., specularis (rare in this sense): they think vision takes place on the principle of a m., speculari ratione visum effici a judicant, Sen. N. Q. 1, 5, 9. A maker of m.s., specularius, Plin.

**mirror (v.):** 1. to reflect as a mirror does: expr. by spēcūlūm: he saw himself m'd in the water, lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum, Phaedr. 1, 4: less exactly, the whole life of the old (poet) is m'd (in his writings), omnis votivā patet veluti descripta bella vita sensi (lit. as in a votive picture), Hor. S. 2, 1, 33.

**mirth:** 1. hilāritas (cheerfulness): usus, denoting disposition rather than action of the mind: Jo. in. hilāritas, lascivias, risus, jocu, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65; hilāritas ac laetitia, id. de Or. 1, 57, 24: v. CHEERFULNESS. 2. lactītia (Joy expressing itself freely): to spend a whole day in m., diem perpetuum in 1. degere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: v. JOY.

3. gaudium: to indulge in m., g. [atque latitiam] agitare, Sall. Cat. 48: but gaudium denotes strictly the internal feeling: Cic.

**mirthful:** hilāris or hilārus: v. CHEERFUL.

**mirthfully:** hilārē, hilāriter: v. CHEERFULLY.

**mirthfulness:** v. MIRTH.

**miry:** lūtēus, lūtēlēus: v. MUDDY, DIRT.

**misdventure:** cāsūs; infortū-nium: v. MISFORTUNE.

**misalliance:** perh. \*matrimonium impar cf. Tac. H. 2, 50. matremnum genus impar. Phr. the patricians looked upon marriages with plebeians as m.s. patres contaminari suum sanguinem, connubio plebi rebantur, cf. Liv. 4, init.: to form a m. (of a man), \*uxorem inferiori loco natam ducere; of the woman, \*infra se nato viro nubere.

**misanthrope:** \*qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit (R. and A.); homo inhumans et qui vital hominum congressus, ... quasi genus hominum infensus habeat (Forcell. s. v. Limon).

**misanthropic:** \*genēsis humani contemptor atque osor. cf. preced. art.

**misanthropy:** in hominum universum genus odium Cie. Iusc. 4, 11, 25; humani generis odium, ita paulo inf.

**misanapply:** abator; perverse (per-para) utor: v. TO ABUSE.

**misapprehend:** v. TO MISUNDER-STAND.

**misapprehension:** v. MISUNDER-STANDING.

**misbecome:** dédecat, 2, inaptes. (with acc.): also parum, minus, minime docet cf. Cic. Iusc. 4, 25, init. Also foll. by in. if aught be misbecoming in them, si quid dedecat in illis, id. Ov. 1, 41, 146.

**misbegotten:** chī-fly as term of contempt perh. abortivus cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 46. See also BASTARD, ILLEGITIMATE (III.).

**misbehave:** Phr.: male s. indecor se gerere: v. TO BEHAVE.

**misbehaviour:** \*quod contra bonos mores fit; quod secus (alter ac docet) fit.

**miscalculate:** erro, fallor (to err, be mistaken: q. v.): you greatly m., mīlitū falleris, Phaedr. 1, 23, 6. Phr.: he m.d his own strength, \*vites suas in manus extollendo per error lapsus est.

**miscalculation:** error v. MISTAKE.

**miscarriage:** I. In childbirth: abortus, ûs: I am sorry for Tertulla's m., Tertulæ nōlēm abortum, Cic. Att.

14, 20, 1 to have a m., al facere, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1: also = to cause m., Plin. 21, 18, 69 § 116. (Abortion = the causing of abortion.) Phr. to seek to bring about a m., nīti ut fetus in corpore concepti aboriantur, Gell. 12, 1, ad init.: Plin.: his wife died from a m., uxoris ejus ex collisione affecti partus decessi, Just. II, 12, 6. II. In gen. sense: v. FAILURE.

**miscarry:** I. To have a miscarriage: 1. expr. by abortus, ûs, e. g. al facere, Plin. Ep.: comp. preced. art. So. abortivus, that causes women to m., Plin. 7, 6, 5. 2. ejici, ejici, etum, 3 (sc. partum): Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 § 22. (Also, partum abiceri, cf. preced. art., extr.) 3. aborto, 1: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med. (de stibus): Firmic. (The form abortio, Plin. 8, 51, 7, is rejected by the best edd.) II. In gen. sense, not to succeed: frustra esse, Sall. Jug. 7, fin. (cuius neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra fuit); secus cedre, ib. 20, ad fin.: secus procedure, ib. 25, ad fin.: see also to FAIL (III.). III. Of left-overs, parcels, not to arrive at their destination: Phr.: if my letters should m., si epistole nostras non perlatae sint, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 1 none of your letters have m'd, omnes nūbi epistolae tuae reditae sunt, ib. 7, 16, init.: I fear your letter has m'd, vereor ne epistola tua in via excederit, cf. ib. 2, 8, 1.

**miscellaneous:** 1. prōmissūs (mixed without distinction): to trade in cheap, m. articles, promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5, ext. v. PROMISCUEOUS, INDISCRIMINATE. 2. miscellaneus (v. rare): Apul. 3. miscellus (also rare): m. games (with all kinds of sports), m. ludi, Suet. Cal. 20. Join varia et miscella [et quasi confusione] doctrina, Gell. pref.

4. sometimes, varius, esp. with some other word (cf. Cic. Or. 3, 12, multipliçes with varique sermones; and supr. (3): by itself various denotes variety, not mere miscellaneousness.

**miscellaneously:** indistincte atque promiscue: Gell. pref. init. See also INDISCRIMINATELY.

**miscellany:** 1. conjectānea, orūm: title of numerous works of a miscella-

nous nature: Gell. pref. ad init. 2. miscellanea -orūm: title of "work by

Ptolemaeus, Tert. 3. farrago, mis, f. (a humorous expr.): Juv. 1, 80.

**mischance:** infortūnium: v. MISFORTUNE. Phr.: if any m. should happen, si quid forte adversi evenerit, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 114.

**mischief:** 1. Harm, loss: incommodum, damnum, etc. v. DAMAGE, INJURY. Phr.: to see that (a person) shall do no m. to the state, prospicere ne quid reipublice nocere possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: so of natural causes: if the blight

**or hail has done any m., si uredo aut grando quippum nocuit.** Cic. N. D. 3, 15, fin.: *what m. a double-tongued man often does*, quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnat mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: so conficerit aliquid mali, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 1; excitate, ib. 5, 3, 11. **II. International injury:** maledictum: *to restrain from doing any m. ab injuria et m. temperare*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: *Liv.*: *Ter. So, to do m., malefactare (or as two words), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, extr.* Phr.: *to contrive m. (destruction) against any one, pestem alieni machinari*, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, init.: *to do all the m. you can to any one, quibuscumque possis modis alteri nocere, obesse, daminum s. malum concinare*: (cf. supr. I.; and TO INJURE): *see what a piece of m. she sets about, vide quod incepit facinus*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 39: *to make m. (swoe the seeds of strife)*, certamina serere, Liv. 21, 6, init.: *causam discordiarum serere inter... .*, Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin.

**mischief-maker:** i.e. one who breeds quarrels: litis sator: Liv. 21, 6, init.; turbarum sator atque accendere sollers invidiā, Sil. 8, 260: cf. Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 3; sator sartorique scelerum. In gen. sense, auctor mali, malorum: V. AUTHOR.

**mischief-making (subs.):** i.e. causing strife: expr. by verb: V. MISCHIEF, atr.

**mischievous:** 1. maledictus, comp.-centior, sup., -centissimus (usu. in stronger sense, wicked, criminal): *a new and n. superstition, nova et m. superstatio*, etc.: v. INJURIOUS. 2. noxius, nocivus, etc.: v. INJURIOUS. 3. impr̄ibus (?): cf. Virg. G. 1, 119. *To be m., nocere, offere, etc.*: v. TO INJURE.

**mischievously:** 1. maledictē: Pl. 2. male et inutiliter: Auct. B. Alex. 65.

**mischievousness:** iniutilitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77 (facti iniutilitas aut turpitudine): or sometimes, maleficia, injuriae (plur. for abstract): cf. L. G. § 591.

**misconceive:** v. TO MISUNDERSTAND.

**misconception:** v. MI-UNDERSTANDING.

**misconduct (subs.):** 1. delictum: *to be guilty of m., d. in se admittere*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: *consciousness of m., deficit conscientia*, Sall. Jug. 27: the pl. may be used to denote continued or repeated m. c. f. L. G. § 591. *So, to be guilty of m., delinquere; absolv. or with acc. of neut. pror.: if I am guilty of any m., si quid deliquero*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, extr. 2. peccatum: v. FAULT. Phr.: *to be guilty of some m., aliquid in se admittere*, Cet. Iu. 60, 167: *to call (a governor) to account for m. in a province, de repetundis postularie, accusare* (the term repetundas being made to include all illegal conduct of a governor: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.); v. EXTORTION.

**misconduct (v.):** Phr.: *to m. oneself, delinquere, delictum in se admittere*; etc. v. preced. art.

**misconstruction:** sinistra interpretatio (unfavorable construction), Tac. Agr. 5, extr.: or expr. by interpreter: v. foll. art.

**misconstrue:** male (perperam, perverse) interpretor, t: Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 17: *to m. wilfully, & ultro aliquid in deteriorio partem interpretari*: cf. also Tac. A. 1, 7, extr., verba, virtus in crimen derotare.

**miscreant:** (homo) sc̄lestus, sc̄lētus: Pl.: *Ter. pass.: the m.!* O sc̄lestum atque audiācum hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42. Also sc̄lus (stronger than adj.): *where is the m. that has undone me, ubi est sc̄lus qui me perdidit?* il. Andr. 3, 5, 1.

**misdate (v.):** \*in epistola falsum diem ascribo: v. TO DATE.

**misdeed:** delictum, peccatum, etc.: v. MISCONDUCT, CRIME.

**misdemeanour:** levius delictum: v. MISCONDUCT.

**misdirect:** 1. To direct to a wrong place: \*(epistolam) perperam inscribo: v. TO DIRECT (V.). II. *To misapply: abūtor, male utor, 3: v. TO USE, ABUSE.*

**miser:** 1. ávarus (covetous, in whatsoever degree): *the wide difference between the saving man and the m.*, quantum discordet parcus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194; but in prose, homo should be added: cf. L. G. § 339. Obs. 2, 2. sordidus (homo): *such a m., that..., adeo s. ut...,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: cf. Quint. 6, 13, 26 (pro sordido parcum). (Sordidus indicates the mean, dirty ways of the miser; avarus, his eager grasping for pvt.)

**miserable:** 1. miser, éra, érum (most gen. term): *wretched or suffering in whatever way*: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.

2. aerumnus (overwhelmed with afflictions): Join: aerumnus, infelix, miser, Cic. Par. 2, 15: misér, afflictus, aerumnus, calamitosus, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82. (Miseralis, miserandus=deserving of or a fit subject for pity). See also UNHAPPY. Phr.: *to make oneself m., se cruciare*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15: Pl.: *I am perfectly m., discriutor animi*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

**miserably:** 1. misérē: opp. to beate, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50: comicē, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8, misere discedere quaerens, m. wanting to get quit of him: v. DESPERATELY. 2. miserandum in modum (in a way fit to excite commiseration): Cic. prov. Cons. 3, 5.

**miserliness:** sordis, sordes: v. MEANNESS (III.).

**miserly:** ávarus, sordidus, ávidus (Pt. Aul. prol. 9): v. MISER.

**misery:** 1. miséria (gen. term): distressed and suffering condition): to be in m., in m. esse, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, extr.: to be a burden and a m. (= source of m.) to any one, oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. Cat. 10: oft. pl., with reference to various sources of m.: *the m.s in which we have lived for so many years, m. in quibus tot annos versamur*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, init. Join: miseria et aerumnus, luctus atque misericordia, Sall.: Cic.

2. aerumna (a depressing, overwhelming affliction): esp. in pl. (cf. L. G. § 591): *death a respite from m.s, mors requies aerumnarum*, Sall. Cat. 51, med.: Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95 (miseria atque aerumna).

3. angor (distressing grief, anguish): to wear a person out with m., aliquem angoribus conficerre, id. Pl. 2, 15, 37.

**misfortune:** 1. adversa fortuna; or simply fortuna, where the context determines the sense (rare): *fortune or m. (prosperity or adversity), prospera adversa f.* Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: *to mend m. by skill, arte emendare f.* Hor. S. 2, 8, 85: v. ADVERSITY. (N.B.—Adversa fortuna is not used for a misfortune, but in collect. sense). 2. expr. by adversus (without fortuna): *if any m. should happen, si quid adversi accidisset*, Nep. Alc. 8: *successes or m.s, prospera vel a.* Tac. Ann. 1, 1. Also adversae res = adversa fortuna (supr.): Cic. 3. infornitum (colloq.: not in Cic.): *be aware of m., cave infornitum*, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 48: Ter. (This word is chiefly used of punishment brought upon a person; as in the colloq. expression, *to come to grief* = ferre infornitum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24.) 4. incommodum (an untoward event): *an unexpected m. occurred, accedit repentinum i.* Caes. B. G. 1, 48, init.: *an uninterrupted series of m.s, continua i.* Caes. B. G. 7, 14, init. (N.B.—Caesar is partial to this use of the word.)

**misgiving:** diffido, fisus, 3 (with dat. : to be without confidence in any person or thing): cf. Cic. Clu. 22, 63, qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret (who had grounds for misgiving): but the expr. is stronger than the Eng.: perh. minus confido comes nearer to it: v. TO TRUST. Phr.: *my heart m.s me, nescio quid mihi animus praesagiti mali* (lit. *Hear a presentiment of something amiss*), Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

**misgiving:** Phr.: *to have m.s, diffide, parum confidere*: v. preced. art. See also FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT.

**misgotten:** male partus: poet. in Cic. Ph. 2, 27, init.

**misgovern:** male (inique, superbe); rego, administro: v. TO GOVERN.

**misgovernment:** expr. by verb: v. preceded art.

**misguide:** v. TO MISLEAD.

**misguided (part. adj.):** démens: v. INFATUATED.

**misshap:** incommōdum: v. MISFOR-TUNE (4).

**misinform:** \*falsa dōceo (R. and A.).

**misinterpret:** male (perperam) interpretor: v. TO MISCONSTRUE.

**misinterpretation:** v. MISCON-STRUCTION.

**misjudge:** male s. perperam judicio, existimo: v. TO JUDGE.

**mislay:** Phr.: *your letter has been mislaid, exedit epistola tua de manibus, neus usquam comparat*: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 8, init.; and Clu. 64, 180.

**mislead:** 1. décipio, cepio, ceptum, 3: *the ambiguity which misled Croesus, illa amphibolia quae Croesum decipit*, Cic. Div. 2, 56, extr.: *we are misled by the show of right, decipimus specie recti*, Hor. A. P. 25: v. TO DE-CIEVE.

2. more precisely, expr. by error, with various verbs: e. g. [imperitos] in errorem inducere, Cic. Br. 29; in errorem dicere, Nep. Hann. 9: to be misled by popular opinions, vulgi opinioribus in errorem rapi, [nece via cerneare], Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: to be so far misled as to suppose ..., hor error duci, ut quis arbitretur ... , id. Off. 1, 41, 148.

**misleading (adj.):** expr. by verb: nothing can be more m., nihil aptius esse potest ad homines in errorem inducendos: v. preced. art.

**mismanage:** male s. perperam ad-ministro, gerō: v. TO MANAGE.

**mismanagement:** expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**misname:** Phr.: *to m. a person, aliquem talo nomine appellare*, I. Am. 2, 2, 191; alieno nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, med. (see the place).

**misnomer:** falsum nomen: v. pre-ced. art.

**misogamist:** \*qui abhorret a nuptiis; qui nuptias aspernatur atque aver-satur. (Osor, v. rare: Pl. As. 5, 2, 9, osor uxoris suae.)

**misogynist:** \*qui mulieres odit atque averstatur: cf. preced. art.

**misplace:** 1. Lit.: alieno loco ponō, collocō: v. TO PLACE. II. Fig.: to fix confidence, etc., on an improper object: Phr.: *confidence in such persons is m.d., its male fides babetur, male creditur* (cf. Virg. E. 3, 95).

**misprint (subs.):** \*mendus s. erratum typographicum; operarum men-dum (cf. Cic. Att. 13, 23, librariorū mendū); vitium typographicum (of a serious nature), Kr.: \*sphalma preli.

**misprision:** Phr.: *m. of treason, \*proditoris s. majestatis (laesae) con-scientia: to be liable to such a charge, \*proper conscientiam sceleris, majes-tatis criminis teneri.*

**mispronounce:** villose s. perperam pronuntio: v. TO PRONOUNCE.

**misquote:** Phr.: *to m. a passage, \*verba auctoris perperam (minus accurate) laudare*: v. TO QUOTE.

**misquotation:** v. preced. art.

**misrepresent:** 1. dēctorquo, si, tum, 2 (to wrest from the natural sense or direction: not so in Cic.): *to m. and cavil at good actions, bene facta d. et carpere*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: Tac. Join: calumniari atque detorquere, Liv. 42, 42, med. 2. dētrāho, xi, citum, 3 (full. by de to disparege any one; speak in such a way as to lessen his credit): *he does not care to m. me. illi non cessat de me d.*, Cic. Att. 11, 11, extr. 3. obtrecto, 1 (to assail and find fault with): cf. Liv. 45, 37, med., cui nullum probrum dicere poterat, ejus obtrectare laudes noluit, i. e. to depricate and find fault with his merits. So also, dētrecto, 1 (= detraho, but constr. with acc.): Liv. : Ov. (No one of these exactly represents the Eng.; but they may all be used in expressing it: v. TO DISPARAGE.) 4. depravo, 1 (to make out a thing to be

**bad**: cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16, *mīhi est quin male narrando possit depravari, i. e. everything is capable of being misrepresented.* 5. calumnior, *i. to raise ill-natured, unfounded objections*: cf. supr. (1). 6. expr. by interpr̄t̄or, *i. to put a certain construction upon anything; whether outwardly expressed or not*; *to m. everything, in order to excite people, \*omnia in deteriorem partem interpretando, animos hominum accendere* (cf. Cic. Mur. 31, 65, in *mittorem partem interpretari*, and Tac. Agr. 15, init.); so, *\*maligne interpretari*, cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 7, extr.; *\*depravando interpretari*, cf. supr. (3).

**misrepresentation**: expr. by verb: *by a constant course of m., calumniando omnia detorquendoque*, Liv. 42, 42, med., etc.: v. preced. art. (*Sinistra interpretatio*, Tac. Agr. 5, extr., comes very near) but denotes there the *impression formed*, not the attempt to dis-  
parage others.)

**misrule**: expr. by male administrare, rem gerere: *TO GOVERN.*

**miss** (subs.): as title of respect: *dōmina* (Kr.); v. MISTRESS.

**miss** (subs.): opp. to *a hit*: perh. frustratio: Quint. 2, 25, 3; or expr. by verb: *v. fall, art.*

**miss** (v.): 1. *Not to hit the mark*: perh. aberro, 1 (Kr.); more precisely, destinato aberrare: or, destinatum non ferire, cf. Curt. 7, 5, fin.; also, Hor. A. P. 350 (non semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur [=destinatum] arcus). Sometimes intercidio (*fall between*) may serve; cf. Liv. 38, 22, ad fin. (quum quo plures ac densiores erant, eo minus vani quicquam intercidetur, telo): in same sense, frustra mitti, Caes. B. C. 1, 45; Vulg. Judic. xx. 16 has, ut capillum quoque possent percutere, et nequam in alteram partem ictus lapidis deferetur. P. Phr.: *without once missing,* continuo et sine frustratione, Quint. 2, 20, 3. II. *To omit, pass by without noticing*: praepermitti, 3; v. TO OMIT. P. Phr.: *I have hardly had m.'d attending a single (reader),* eidem prope nemini defui, Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 6; *to m. an opportunity, occasionem amittere* (v. TO LET SLIP). III. *To feel the want of*: 1. desiderio, *i. the longer he is away, the more I m. him, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis desidero*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16; Cic. So expr. by desiderium, with a verb: *he m.'d his son so dreadfully, ita magno desiderio fuit ei filius*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5; *so, desiderio teneri aliquipus rei*, Cic. Sen. 10, 33. See also MISSING (adj.). 2. rēquirō, quisivi, item, 3 (*to look for without finding*): *to m. the ornaments of peace and the resources of war, et pacis ornamenta et bellii subsidiar. r.* Cic. Man. 2, fin.: *I m. many whom once I saw, multos require quodam vidi*, Ov. M. 7, 515. So sometimes querō: Prop. 1, 17, 18.

**missal**: *\*missale, is, n.* = regular title of such books.

**missapen** (part. adj.): 1. déformis, c. *to be born m., d. natum esse*. Cic. Coel. 3, 6. Jōin: *prava (ad parva) atque deformia [jumenta]*. Caes. B. G. 4, 2. (Informs, shapeless, without form or beauty: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 658.) 2. prāpus (esp. of parts of the body: de-  
formis describing the whole figure): *m. ankles*, p. tali, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; Cic. 3. distortus (as it were, wrenched aside from evenness and symmetry): *m. legs*, d. crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. Superl. distortissimus (ever so m. and ugly), Cic. Mur. 29, 61. As collect, expr. *m. figure or person, pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

**missile** (subs.): 1. tēlum: *they hurled their m.s against our men, t. in nostros conficabant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: cf. ib. 4, 23 (but *tēlum* is a missile intended to pierce or cut; *not merely to strike, as a stone*) *a cloud of light m.s, nubes levium t.* Liv. 38, 22, ad fin. (vis ingens missilium telorum): Virg. 2. missile, is, n. (strictly adj.), with *tēlum*

(understood): *to fight with m.s, missili bus pugnare*, Liv. 34, 19, init. 3. tormentum (*discharged by an engine*): Caes. B. C. 3, 51, fin.: *Plin.*

**missile** (adj.): missilis, e: *Liv.* Virg.: v. preced. art.

**missing** (adj.): Phr.: *to be m., desiderari; nor was a single article m. from the temple, nec quicquam ex famo desideratur est*, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 96: often used in returns of losses in battle or campaigns: *not a single ship was m., nulla omnino navis desiderabatur*, Caes. B. G. 5, 23 (but, as applied to troops, the term includes killed and wounded [*v. TO LOSE*]): as distinguished from these, the "missing" may be said, non comparare, non reperti, *not to make their appearance or be found*). Sometimes, in gen. sense, deficere or dēesse, may serve. v. WANTING (to be).

**mission**: I. Scouting, delegation: *missio (embassy, commission): to undertake m. i. suscipere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; v. EMBASSY. (Cf. Warburton's title, Divine Legation, viz. of Moses.) See also OFFICE, DUTY, FUNCTION. II. Specifically, *the propagation of the Gospel in heathen lands*: expr. by doctrinam Christianam propagare (Kr.).

**missionary** (subs.): *\*qui doctrinam Christianam (Evangelium) propagandam suscipit; qui Evangelium in alias terras deferit.*

**missive** (subs.): *nuntius; litterarum significatio*: Cic. Man. 3, 7; v. MESSAGE, LETTER.

**misspell**: *\*verb, vulnus, nomen) perpare scribere.*

**misspend**: 1. *perdo, didi, dūsum, 3 (to throw away, waste)*, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55, sumat, consumat, perdat (*let him take, spend, misspend*): *to m. one's labour, operam p.*, Cic. Mur. 10, 23. Jōin: *profundere et perdere [studium, laboreque]*, Cic. Faun. 5, 5, ad fin.

2. *perb. abūtor, sus, 3 (with abl.): v. TO ABUSE.* (But onni tempore abuti, in Cic. = to use up all one's time: v. TO USE.) See TO WASTE.

**missstate**: *parum accurate memori, memini. v. TO RELATE, MENTION.*

**misstatement**: perh. mendacium: which does not necessarily imply *wilful deception*: cf. Nigid. in Bell. 11, 11: also Sen. N. Q. 7, 5, 1, where mendacia = misstatements, errors. Or better, (quod) falsum (est). v. FALSE.

**mist**: 1. nébulā (most gen. term): *m. do not rise in summer nor in the depth of winter, n. nec aestate nec maximo frigore existunt*, Plin. 2, 60, 11; so, n. surgunt, Lucr.: *a denser m., rising from the lake, rested on the plain, ora ex lacu n. campo densior sederat*. Liv. 22, 4 ad fin. Fig.: *the m. of error, m. erroris, Juv. 10, init.* 2. *cāligo, inīs, f. (darkness, a mist causing darkness): a smoky m. exhales, fumida exhalatur c.* Plin. 2, 42, 42. Fig.: *there is a m. come over my eyes, mi ob oculos c. obstitit*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51: v. DARKNESS (II. 2). Phr.: *to be covered with chilly m.s, frigidis nebulis caligare*, Col. 1, 5, med.

**mistake** (subs.): 1. errātum, error (most gen. terms): v. ERROR.

2. mendum (strictly, *a blemish, flaw*; hence, *a blunder, error*): *m. of transcribers, librariorum menda*, Cic. At. 13, 23 *a great m., magnum m.*, ib. 14, 22, fin. Also menda, ae (in same sense): Suet. Aug. 87: *To make a m. or m.s, errare, labi, etc. v. TO ERRE*. Phr.: *(to do anything) by m., perperam (= per errorem): they had come by m., to our camp, p. ad nostra castra veneerant*, Aut. B. Hisp. 12; Pl. Suet.

**mistake** (v.): I. Trans.: expr. by pro, with abl.: *he kills the secretary, m.ing him for the king, scribam pro regi obturcat*, Liv. 2, 12, med.: *to m. falsehood for truth, falsa pro veris habere*: v. for, prep. (1.). Also a double acc. may be used with such verbs as credo, puto: *they all mistook him for his brother, \*omnes fratrem esse credeant* (where the idea of mistake is of course

implied only, not expressed). Or expr. by interpreter, intelligo, with such advs. as perperam (cf. preced. art. fin.), minus recte, perverse, v. WRONG. II. Ref. pass., *to be mistaken*, i. e. *be in error*:

1. *ero, i. to be altogether m.n as to an affair, be m.n in the dates of things, tota re temporibus e.* Cic. Ph. 2, 9, fin.: *to be much m.n, procul errare*, Sall. Jug. 85, ad fin.; longe e., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; *usu better e.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 83; *vehementer i.*, id. Ac. 2, 12; *probe errare (comice)*, Pl. Am. 3, 21: *to be entirely m.n, totu' at'unt* coeli errare, Macr. 3, 12, med. 2. fallor, falsus, i. *you are much m.n, nullum fallaris*, Phaedr. 1, 23, 6: cf. Sall. Jug. 85, ne illi falsi sunt, *verily they are m.n*: *I may be m.n, possum falliri*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6. In parenthetical phrs., such as, *unless I am m.n*, the act. voice is often used with pron. refl. nisi me fallit, Cic. Att. 14, 12. Varr. (Ni filior, poet.: Virg. Aen. 5, 49.)

**mistaken** (part. adj.): falsus, per-  
versus, v. WRONG.

**mistakenly**: perpēram: v. MIS-  
TAKE, subs. extr.

**misteach**: perverse docēo: v. WRONGLY.

**mistiness**: expr. by adj.: v. MISTY.

**mistletoe**; viscum: Plin. 16, 44; 91; Virg. (Viscum album, Linu.)

**mistranslate**: perpēram reddo s. interpretor: v. TO TRANSLATE.

**mistranslation**: v. preced. art.

**mistress**: I. *The head of a household*: 1. *hera (with ref. to the slaves)*; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 1; Pl. Also *sweetheart*: Cat. 68, 136; 2. *dōmina (often simply = hera; but capable of being used in wider sense)*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 57 (= hera): Quint. 5, 11, 34. As title of an empress: Suet. Cl. 39. Fig.: *the m. and queen of all the virtutes (justice), omnium d. et regina virtutum*, Cis. Off. 3, 6, 29. 3. *māterfamilias or -ae (also as two words): strictly = uxus quae in manum convenit*, Cic. Top. 3, 14 (Dict. Aut. 740, b); but used in wider sense, as a respectful designation of a matron: cf. Liv. 34, 7, ad init., matrem familiae tuam purpureum amictum habere non sines, *will you not suffer the m. of your household to have a purple mantle?*

II. *A sweetheart*: most freq. puella: Cat. 2, 1; et pass.: also, domina, Tib. 1, 1, 41; hera, v. supr. (1, 1). Also Venus: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14 (quaer. to cuenque domat Venus): Virg. 3, 68. Or expr. by amo: *Phyllis is my m.'s name, Phyllida am. ante alias, ib.* 78. III. *A krypt woman*: 1. concubita: the less dis-  
honourable appellation for a pellex. Big. 50, 16, 144: Cic. 2. *amicā: by she wife or be she m., si ista uxor sive a. est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11. Cic.: Dig. 1. c. *Dīmīna, amicula*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.

3. *pellex, icls, f. (strictly, the concubine of a married man; also in wider sense)*: Dig. 1. c. Phr.: *to have a woman as m., mulierem in contubernio habere*, cf. Suet. Vesp. 3, extr. IV. *A teacher*: māgistrā: Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7; Cic.: v. TEACHER.

**mistrust** (subs.): diffidēta, sus-  
picio: v. DISTRUST, SUSPICION.

**mistrust** (v.): diffido: 3. v. TO DIS-  
TRUST.

**mistrustful**: diffidens: v. DIS-  
TRUSTFUL.

**misty**: 1. nébulōsus: m. or cloudy days, dies n. nubilive, Cels. 2, 1, init.: Cic. Jōin: *nubilosum et caliginosum [coelum]*, Cic. Fus. 1, 25, 60. 2. *cāliginosus* (murky with mist): ib. 1, 19, 43 (coelum humidum et c.). In fig. sense, obscuris, ambagibus involutus (sermo): v. OBSCURE.

**misunderstand**; minus, hand recte, perperam intelligo: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

**misunderstanding** (subs.): I. In gen. sense: error: v. ERROR, MIS-  
TAKE. Or by verb: through a m., \*re-  
minus intellecta: v. preced. art. Sometimes imprudentia, imprudenter, may

**serve**: to do wrong through a m. (not wilfully), per imprudentia peccare: v. INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENTLY. **II.** A difference between friends: 1. offensio: I did not imagine that the m. was so serious, nec tantum intelligebam ei esse offensionis. Cr. Att. i, 17, 1: cf. paulo int̄, depone re offensionem. A more delicate expr. is incommodum, Cie. l. c., hujus incommode causa, i. e. (*the cause of this m.*): cf. ib. paulo supr., subesse nescio quid opinione incommode, i. e., he was the victim of some m. 2. dissilium (stronger than Eng.): Cic. Am. 10, 35 v. DISAGREEMENT (11).

**misuse** (v.): v. TO ABUSE, MISSEND, MALTREAT.

**mite**: usu. expr. by verb: to guard against the m. of a thing, \*cavere ne quid in pravos usus vertatur: that is a m. of the term, \*id est verbum alieno loco adhibere. See also ABUSE, subs.

**mite**: I. *The insect*: \*ācarus, Linn. (generic name for all such insects: v. P. CYCLOPS s. v.). II. *A small coin*: sextans, nūtis, m. (of an as): the commonly buried him, contributing a m. apiece, extulit un pībes s. collatis in capita. Liv. 2, 33, extr. (The expr. in Vulg. Mar. xii, 42: duo mūnta = two small coins).

**miti ate**: 1. mitigo, i (to diminish the severity of anything: whether of bodily or mental sensations): the cold becoming m.d., mitigato frigore. Col. I, 1, ad init.: to m. hardships, mala, labores m., cf. Tac. Ann. 14, 24: to m. the severity (of a governor), severatem m., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. 2. mollio, i (to soften: hence fig. to moderate violence, passion, etc.): they should m. their anger, mollirent iras. Liv. 1, 9, fin.: to m. punishment, poemant m. (poet). Ov. Tr. 2, 5, 53.

3. lēnō, i (to quiet down, soothe): cf. Cic. Mur. 31, 65, te ipsum ... dies leniet, actas mitigationib. Sall. Phr.: to m. a penalty, aliquot de severitate poenae remittere, cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 5, extr. see also TO LESSEN, ABATE, RELIEVE.

**mitigating** (adj.): Phr.: in m. circumstances, \*levamenta; quae doloris acerbiterum mitigate s. lenire possunt: v. TO MITIGATE.

**mitigation**: 1. mūtatio: Cic. 2. levamentum (anything which serves to relieve or mitigate: mitigatio is the act of so doing): to operate as a m. of sufferings, esse l. miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53. In same sense, levamen (esp. poet.): Cic.; Virg. Also, allevementum (v. rare): Cic. Sull. 23, extr. (sine ullo remedio atque allevamento). 3. more freq. expr. by verb: to seek the m. of human suffering, \*in mitigandos hominum dolores miseras que incumbere: to ask a m. of punishment, \*petere ut remittant aliquid de poena: v. TO MITIGATE.

**mitra**: mitra (episcopalis): Erasm. Encom. Mor. p. 376. (Strictly, a kind of head-band).

**mitred**: \*mitratus (in Prop.=wearing a mitra or head-band): mitram gerens.

**mitten**: no known word: cf. GLOVES,

**mix**: 1. miscro, ui, stum and xum, 2 (in most uses of Eng.): toll. by acc. and abl.: also for abl. the dat. (poet.), or abl. with cum: to m. poison with an antidote, m. antidoto toxicum, Phaedr. 1, 14, 10. Cic.: Hor.: to m. tears with blood, fletum cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 149: Hor.: for cum and abl., cf. Cic. Ph. I, 6, init. (ut parentalia cum supplicationibus misericordia, might be mingled with): Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 20 (cum meis lacrimis misericordia sua); but to denote *literāl* mixing, the abl. alone is preferred. Comps. (1) admisceo, constr. like preced., excepting that the dat. after it is used in prose as well as verse: a kind of root m'd with milk, genus radicis lacti (sed al. lacte) admixtum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: to m. up one kind of oratory with another, alicui generi orationis alterum admic., Cic. De Or. 2, 49, 200: also with in

and acc., Plin. 26, 10, 66 (admixtū in seminis bennim resinae cochlearibus duobus). (2) c. minisceo, 2 (to m. up together; admisceo, to put one thing to another): constr. same as simple verb, except that cum more freq. follows with the abl., and that with the dative it occurs rarely if at all: Catu: Cic. (3) pernusceo, 2 (rare in lit. sense): v. TO MINGLE. (4) immisceo, 2 (to mix in amongst): v. TO MINGLE. 2. temp̄ero, 1 (to mix fluids, esp. wine and water for drinking): to m. vinegar with honey, acetum mellē t., Plin. 14, 17, 21: to m. brass the metals (in form it), aes t., id. 7, 56, 57 & 197: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 20, extr. (temp̄e poca). 3. confundo, sum, 3 (to mix well together: rare in this sense). Hor. S. 2, 4, 67.

**mix up**: i. e., to involve in or with: 1. admisceo, 2. so as not to m. me up with (the affair), ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: v. TO IMPLICATE. 2. insero, ui, rtum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): to m. up the gods with even the most trifling things, minimis etiam rebus ins. deos, Liv. 27, 23, init. See also TO INTERFERE.

**mixed** (part. adj.): prōmīscuus (undistinguished): a m. multitudine, p. multitudi, Tac. A. 12, 7; v. PROMISCUOUS, INDISCRIMINATE. Also poet. mixtus, commixtus, predicatively, but not attributively: v. TO MIX.

**mixedly**: prōmīscuē: v. PROMISCUOUSLY. (Mixtum, v. rare: Lucifer).

**mixture**: I. The act or mode of mixing: mixtūra or mistura: Luct.: Plin. (Usa better expr. by verb: v. TO MIX). II. The compound: 1. mixtūra: Col. 7, 5, fin.: M. L. 2. compōsitu (esp. in medical sense): Andrew's m., Andreea cels., Cels. 6, 6, 16. Col. I. c. Also compositum medicamentum, Cels. I. c. § 28. III. A combination of different qualities: expr. by mixtus, temperatus: his character was a wonderful m. of vigour and gentleness, esse mores ejus vigore ac lenitate mixtissimos. Vell. 2, 93 (but the superl. is unusual): a m. of severity and affability, severitas comitate mixta, cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 21, init.: or perh. better, severitas conitate temperata, condita, cf. Gierig, ad l. Pbr.: by a strange m. of natural qualitivs, mīra diversitate naturae, Tac. Ger. 15: this m. of virtues and vices, haec indoles virtutum ac vitiōrum, Liv. 21, 4, fin.

**izzle**: rōrō, i (only imper.): Varr.: v. TO DRIZZLE.

**mnemonics**: ars memoriae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 35: (Simonides primū ferum artem memorias protulisse, propounded a system of m.): Quint. Also, artificium memoriae, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 28; or, artificiosa memoria, ib. (Disciplina memoriae, Kr.; but that phr. includes the entire discipline of the memory.)

**mean** (r.): gēno, ingēmisco: v. TO GROAN.

**moan** (subs.): gēmītus (flebilis, miserabilis): v. GROAN.

**moat**: fossa (a trench, wet or dry): v. DITCH, TRENCH. Or perh. eripus (a sluice, canal): cf. Stet. Caes. 39, (Circo) in gyrum europe addito, i. e. a moat being formed round the Circus: Plin. min.

**mob** (subs.): 1. turba (any confused multitude): the m. of fickle Quirites, mobiliū turbi, Quiritibus, Hor. Od. I, 1, 7: all the m. of the Circus, omnis Circi t., Quint. I, 6, extr.: v. CROWD. 2. vulgis, i. n. (rarely m.): i. e. the lower orders of society generally: the wise man's judgment differs from that of the m., sapientis iudicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Br. 53, 108: Hor.: cf. Tac. A. 1, 18, init.: v. BABBLE. 3. promiscua multitudine [conglabata]: Tac. A. 12, 7: also, simply multitudine: v. MULTITUDE. 4. globus (a group of people generally): cf. Liv. 8, 32, med. Phr.: to collect a m. of the vilest characters, determinum quemque congregare, l. ac. A. 1, 16, extr.: m.s. of people roamed about and ravaged the neigh-

bourhood, vagi (homines) circumjecta populabantur, ib. 21, init.

**mob** (z.): nearest single word, circumfundor, fūsus, 3 (flock round): he was m'd as he returned home, \*domum redeunti minaciter circumfusa est multitudi; circumfusus globus contumelias probraque ingerebant (v. TO FLOCK ROUND): cf. Liv. 8, 32, med., extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementer dictatore (R. and A.). Phr.: they were m'd, in eos multitudi etera versa, minaciter appellantes, et probra illis ingenerentes, cf. Liv. 2, 23, med.

**mobile**: mobiliis, e: v. PICKLE, EXCITABLE.

**mock** (v.): I. Trans.: 1. il lido, si, sum, 3: usu. with dat.: to m. this unhappy man's troubles, hujus miseri li. fortunis, Cic. R. Am. 19, 54: they vie with each other in m.ing the captive, certant li. capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64: also with in and acc.: Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 29 (ut ne impune in nos illuscri): Cic. Fig. of that which banke, disappoin: Virg. G. 1, 181 (cum variae illudant pestes, mock your toil). Less freq. eludo: Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. 2. lūdificor, i (to play off tricks upon, make game of): he mocks the people with a show of hesitation, plebeum ficta cunctatione ludificatur, Tac. A. 1, 46: to m. openly, aperte, l. Cic. R. Am. 20, 55. The act, form, ludifico, also occurs Cic. Quint. 17, 54, latitare et ludificare, to shuffle and play tricks. 3. irrideo, si, sum, 2 (to ridicule, laugh to scorn): with acc.: you come on purpose to m. your master, ve-nis ultra irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 43: to m. the gods in jest, per jocum deos ir., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7. Se derideo, 2: v. TO DERIDE. 4. to be m'd at, esse lūdibrio, Liv. 2, 23, med.: v. MOCKERY. See also TO DISAPPOINT, DELUDERE.

II. Intrans.: to jest mockingly: lido, 3: Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 2: v. TO JEST.

**mock** (adj.): similitus, fictus, fūcatus: v. PRETENDED, FALSE (II).

**mocker**: 1. lūdisor: Cic. Par. I, 3, 13. 2. dērisor: Hor. S. 2, 6, 54: Suet. (Or expr. by imperf. part. of verbs under to MOCK: L. G. § 618.)

**mockery**: 1. irrisor, us: irrisio (act of deriding or mocking at): to thrust out the tongue in m., lingua ab irrisu exserere, Liv. 7, 10, med.: amidst the m. (derision) of an audience, cum irrisione audiētū, Cic. Off. 1, 38, extr.

2. lūdibrium (act of mockery, also object of it): in m. of his brother, lūdibrio fratris, Liv. 1, 7: in m., per lūdibrium, Tac. A. 1, 10: to: also ad lūdibrium, Liv. 45, 3: to become an object of m., in ora hominum pro lūdibrio abire, id. 2, 26 med.: in sim. sense, lūdibrium debere (Gr. γέντωτα φύλαξιν), Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. 3. lūdificatio (playing with, making game of): in m. of the enmy, per l. hostis, Liv. 22, 18, fin. (referring to the tactics of Fabius.) 4. cāvillatio: in bitter m., acerbā c. (homini), Suet. Tib. 57, extr.

5. dērisus, us: to be an object of derisus esse, Tac. Agr. 39: Quint. Also deriso: Arn.: Lact.

**mocking** (subs.): irrisio, etc.: v. precep. art.

**mocking** (adj.): irrisor, dērisor (cf. L. G. § 598): v. MOCKERY. Phr.: m. cries, iridentium (irritantium) clamor: cf. L. G. § 628, Obs. 2.

**mockingly**: per lūdibrium, ab irrisu v. MOCKERY.

**mock-sun**: imāgo sōlis: Sen. N. Q. 1, 11: where the Gr. term parēlion is also given: a pair of m.s., bina parelia, duo tal a simulacra, ib. 13. Cf. N. D. 2, 5, 14, sol geminatus.

**modal, modality**: \*mōdālis, mōdālitās: as t. t.

**mode**: mōdūs, rātio: v. MANNER.

**model** (subs.): i. e., a pattern for imitation: 1. proplasma, atūs, n. (a sculptor's m.): cf. Liv. 8, 32, med.

Phr.: to collect a m. of the vilest characters, determinum quemque congregare, l. ac. A. 1, 16, extr.: m.s. of people roamed about and ravaged the neigh-

transfer the truth from a living m. to the mute representation (of a painter), mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: our commonwealth being set forth as a m., exposita ad exemplum nostra rep., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, fin. So with exemplar: ex. proponere sibi ad imitandum, id. Mur. 31, 66 the Greek m.s., Graeca exemplaria, Hor. A. P. 268. 3. perh. forma: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, f. republicae, aedifici; also Suet. Ner. 16, init.: but the sense is plain rather than model. Also in works of art and craft, forma is the mould, not the model: v. MOULD. (N.B.—*Typus* [Kr.] is the actual figure, not the model: in Plin. 35, 12, 43, the true reading is *prostypa*, i.e. *bas-reliefs*, not *prottypa* [R. and A.]. See also PATTERN.)

**model (adj.):** Phr.: a m. school, studius (schola) ad cuius normam ceteri sunt instituti (Kr.); or expr. by exemplum: \*digna quae pro exemplo (exemplari) habeatur: v. preced. art.

**model (v.):** I. Lit. to m. a statue in clay, propulsaria (not prototypum) ex argilla fingere, cf. Plin. 35, 12, 43 and 45: cf. ib. 44 § 152, hominis imaginem gypso (in plast-r.) e facie exprimere, ceramique in eam formam infundere: v. MODEL. The art of m.ing, plasticē, es: Plin. L. C. § 151. II. In gen. sense: expr. by exemplar (exemplum) ad imitandum propondere, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; or by imitari: v. TO IMITATE. See also TO FASHION, SHAPE.

**modeller:** \* *plasmatum* artifex: v. MODEL.

**moderate (adj.):** I. Kept within due measure, temperate: 1. mōdīcūs: by temperate eating and m. drinking, temperatis eschis modisque potionibus, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115. m. strictissim, m. severitas, id. Sen. 18, fin.: m. in dress, in cultu modicus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 4. (N.B.—Modicus is chiefly used of things: moderatus of persons and things). 2. mōdératūs (brought under due restraint and control): to be in, m. both (respects), in utroque moderatum esse, Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40: a m. style of habits and living, moderatus cultus atque virtus, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: m. elemētūs of mind, moderatae perturbationes (strictly a contradiction in terms), id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: m. prices, annona moderata, Vell. 3. temperatūs (like moderator: under due control, well-regulated): Cic. Hor. v. TEMPERATE, Cf. also *supr.* (1). 4. mōdēstūs (having the passions duly in check; hence nearly = virtuous). Join: frugit et modestus, Cic. Fam. 13, 70; modestus et prudens, ib. 13, 10; med.: v. MODEST, VIRTUOUS.

II. Of a middle rate: 1. mōdēciōs, e: v. MIDDLING. 2. mōdēciōs: (a person) of m. meane, modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: to walk at a m. pace, m. gradu ire, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19: a m.-sized body (of history), m. corpus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2. 3. tēnūs, e (esp. with ref. to fortune; when it denotes a lower scale than mōdēciōs or modicus): people of (but) m. means, tenulores, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24.

**moderate (v.):** I. To render less severe: 1. tempērō, i: the excess of heat is m.d. by the Elysian winds, Elysian flāmū mōmit temperatūr calores, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 131: also, t. modum aliquis rei, ib. 2, 19, 49: Plin. 2. mitigō, i: v. TO MITIGATE. Phr.: as the cold became more m., mōlēscētē bīme, frigore; v. MILD (I.). III. To keep under check and control: mōdērōr, tempērō, i (usu. with dat.), coerco, 2 (with acc.): v. TO CONTROL, RESTRAIN, Phr.: carefully to m. one's pleasures, diligenter teneat modum fruendū voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106 so, m. retinere, ib. 29, extr.: also, moderationem in alia re adhibere, Cels. 3, 18, med.: Cic.: v. MODERATION. III. To preside over a meeting: praesum, irr.: v. TO PRESIDE.

**moderately:** I. In due measure: 1. mōdēratē. Cic.: Caes. Join: placare

et moderate [ferre], Cic. Fam. 6, 1, med.; modestē ac moderate [secundis rebus init.], Liv. 10, 42, ad fin. 2. mōdēste (without elation or excess of passion): to be in liberal, m. munificū esse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 50; cf. supr. (1). 3. temprētā: to be in wārm, i. tepere, Cat. R. II, 69. Cic.: v. TEMPERATELY. 4. mōdēcē (in due measure): Cic. Sull. 29, init. II. In a medium degree: 1. mōdēcē: m. rich, m. locuples, Liv. 38, 14, med.: Cic. 2. mōdēcētor: not even a m. good speaker, no m. quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91; Caes. 3. tēnūrē (indifferently): Per. Ph. 1, 2, 95. Phr.: m. abilities or skill, mōdēcēritas, Cic. Ph. 2, 1, 2 (m. ingenit): Tac.

**moderateness** I. 1. mōdēs (modēs moderation) (sure or lim t.): to observe m. in anything, m. aliquis rei terrena, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 59, 144: to keep within m., m. retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, extr.: to exceed it, finem et m. transire, ib. § 102. 2. mōdērātō (the observance of due limits): to use m. in diet, m. in cibo adhibere, Cels. 3, 18, med.: m. in speech, in dicendo m. modestiaque, Cic. Ph. 2, 5, init. Join: mōdērātō animi et aquitas, ib. Sen. init. 3. mōdēstia (sobriety): cf. Auct. Iter. 3, 2, extr., modestia est in animo continens mōdērātō cupiditātē, i.e. m. deration in the exercise of the passions. Join: neque modum neque modestiam [habere], Sall. Cat. 11. 4. temprētā (self-control): v. TEMPERANCE. 5. mōdēcēritas (the mean between too much and too little): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 19, 140, est adhibendum modus, ad mōdēcēritatemque revocandus: v. MEAN. Phr.: in m. abilities, mōdēcērit, modice, moderate (v. MODERATELY): without m., immoderate, etc. (v. IMMODERATELY).

**moderator:** qui praestet: v. PRESENT.

**modern:** rēcēns, ntis: Cic. Mur. 8,

17, where hi recentes (modern men) are opposed to illi antiqui (the ancients): in more m. times, recentior memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6. m. writers, ingēnosi, quo recentior aetas tulit scriptores, Rubrik in Kr.: m. history, recentiorum temporum historia, fr.: or simply, recentior historia, opp. to antiqua. Phr.: m. languages, linguae quae hodie sunt in usu et ore [potissimum populorum], Eichst. in Kr.; \*quae hodie reruntur linguae. Sometimes novus may serve (v. NEW); and to denote modern Latin, Du Cange employs the phr. infima Latinitas. (N.B.—Modernus, from modo, occurs in Cassiodorus, a writer of the 6th cent.; but is by all means to be avoided.)

**modernize:** Phr.: ad nova exempla componere, ad lūjus actatis morem componere, R. and L. (e. Sen.): \*recentioris aetatis (recentiorum temporum) normae accommodare: v. MODERN.

**modest:** I. Moderate: mōdēciōs, modicus: v. MODERATE. Phr.: my m. abilities, mōdēciōs nostra, Vell. 2, 111.

II. Having a proper sense of shame: 1. vērēcundās: a young man ought to be, m. decet v. esse adolescentem, Pl. As. 5, 1, 6: not over m., non nimis v., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 361: Hor. 2. pōdēns, nimis (not to be distinguished from precd.): a m. and virtuous son, p. et probus filius, Cic. Ver. 3, 69, 161: the mark of a m. mind, animi p. signum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68. Hor. Also pudibundus (intensive), the m. (and blushing) metron, p. matrona, Hor. A. P. 23. 3. mōdēstus (properly in wider sense, v. MODERATE, 1, 4): the sense of shame proper to a most m. (and virtuous) youth, mōdēstissimus adolescentiū pudor, Cic. Ph. 11, 27. Join (mutter) pudens, modesta (modest and virtuous), Ter. Heut. 1, 2, 92. 4. pōdēcūs (only with ref. to sexual purity): v. CHASTE. 5. dēmissus: v. UNASSUMING. (N.B.—Of the above, pudens alone is capable of being used in bad sense: cf. pudens praeceps, Hor. A. P. 88.)

**modestly:** I. vērēcundē: Cic. et modestē ac modesta [secundis rebus init.], Liv. 10, 42, ad fin. 2. pōdēntē: Cic. Gell. 3. modestē (rare in this sense) to look m. into the ground, terrā int̄r̄ m., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: Ov. Hr. 19, 20, 53. 4. pōdēcē: v. CHASTELY. (Comp. MODESTY, THROUGHOUT.)

**modesty:** 1. pōdōr (sense of shame): opp. to petulātia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: Sall. 2. vērēcundia (almost always in good sense, whereas pudor is often simply shame, q. v.): cf. Cic. Rep. 5, 4: m. in asking, v. in rogando, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. Join: pudor ac verecundia, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. 3. pōdēltia (sexual purity): v. CHASTITY. Join: pudor, pudicitia, Sall. Cat. 12. 4. rubor, oris (lit. blushing): to show one's proper feeling and m., ingenuitātē in et r. suum praestrāte, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, extr.: Suet. Phr.: to lay aside one's, id. m. pōficiare, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41; frumenti perfictere, Mart. 11, 27, 7 (where pudor inque ponere is added): in sim. sense, frumenti ad urbanā descendere praeatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: what m. can that man have? quod tandem estos illus...? Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 175 (que verecunda est, Liv. 21, 19, ad fin.). Phr.: with false m., prave pudens, Hor. A. P. 88.

**modicum:** paulim, paulūm: v. LITTLE (subs.).

**modification:** expr. by verb: v. TO MODIFY. See also ALTRATION.

**modify:** immūto, demūto, etc.: v. TO ALTER.

**modifying (adj.):** expr. by verb: v. TO MODIFY.

**modulate:** Phr.: to m. the voice, vocem fluctere, Quint. 4, 2, 39 cf. Id. 11, 3, 41, sonum pronuntiando fluctere. (N.B.—Not modular in this sense: cf. Quint. 9, 4, 31, which passage shows that it denotes the musical arrangement of words, not a manner of speaking them).

**modulation:** 1. flexio: delicate ms. in singing, molliores (el. delicatores) in canto fl., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

2. flexus (voeis): Quint. 1, 10, 22. (Not modulatio: cf. preced. art.)

**Mohammedan:** v. MAHOMETAN.

**mōtēty:** dimida pars; semis: v. HALF.

**mōtēl:** v. TONE.

**mōist:** 1. hūmidus (charged with water): m. sūl and climate, h. solum et coūlum, Col. 4, 19: Cic. v. WET, WATER.

Somewhat so, subhumidus Cels. In same sense, humens (chiefly poet): Ov.: Virg. Suet. 2. fidus (actually wet): cf. Sen. N. Q. 2, 23, humidae [ubes], immo uidae: both this and full word chiefly poet.: m. Tivoli, u. Tibur. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6: a m. signet u. gemina. Juv. 1, 68 (i.e. uitta for sealing): Ov. 3. fidus (act and dripping): Pl. Hor.: v. fidus (act and dripping): Pl. Hor.: v. DRENCHED.

4. mādīlus (soaked, dripping or streaming): Cic.: Ov. v. DRENCHED. Also mādens (in same sense: pool and lake): Lucr. 1, 919 to m. the lamb's mouth by squeezing the breasts, os agni papilla pressis h., Col. 7, 3, post med. 2. hūmātio, 3 (v. rare): fact. Ir. 10, ad med.: Plin. 3. rigo, 1 (to m. plentifully): v. TO WATER (Or expr. by circumf., to m. a ring, annulum uidum facere, v. MOIST). 4. irro, 1 (by gently spraying or dripping): to m. (a sore) with a sponge or wood, spongia vel lana i. Cels. 19, ad fin. To become m. d. hūmēcere, Virg. G. 3, 111 Plin.

**mōisten:** 1. hūmēcto, 1 (found chiefly in the poets and later writers), to m. the cheeks with tears, lacrimis h ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919 to m. the lamb's mouth by squeezing the breasts, os agni papilla pressis h., Col. 7, 3, post med.

2. hūmātio, 3 (v. rare): fact. Ir. 10, ad med.: Plin. 3. rigo, 1 (to m. plentifully): v. TO WATER (Or expr. by circumf., to m. a ring, annulum uidum facere, v. MOIST).

4. irro, 1 (by gently spraying or dripping): to m. (a sore) with a sponge or wood, spongia vel lana i. Cels. 19, ad fin. To become m. d. hūmēcere, Virg. G. 3, 111 Plin.

**mōisture:** 1. hūmōr: m. staling over (an object) from v. thout, h. allapsus extrēmūs, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58 of tears, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6; salva, Ov. M. 6, 154 (care of humor loquacis) 2 expr. by hūmōr the more m. there is in the soil, quanto hūmōr est solum, Col. 4, 19, esp. as part. gen., not a participle

*of m.*, \*nīñil omnino humili, cf. L. G. § 270. **3.** ros, rōris, *m.* (*a dew-like, g̃inty-distilling m.*: poet.): *m.* of tears, l. lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708; cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 229, spargens rōre levit et ramo felicis oliae, i. e. with a gentle dewy m.; Hor. (N.B.—No such word as humiditas.)

**molar:** (dens) gēnuinus; mōlāris v. GRINDER (II).

**molasses:** perh. \*sacchari faex v. TREACLE.

**mold:** v. MOULD.

**mole:** **1.** *A mound or massive work:* 1. mōles, *f.* (*any massive pile*): *m.s thromt out into the sea, jactat in altum m.*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34; often of dams, breakwaters: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14, oppositio fluctibus m.; Caes. B. 2, 2, 8 (rare) Virg. Aen. 9, 711. **3.** *agger*: v. MOUND. **II.** *A mark on the body:* naevus: Cic. N. D. 1, 28. 79; Hor. Dimin. naevulus, Gell. **III.** *The animal:* talpa, ae, f. (rarely m., Virg. G. 1, 183); Cic.: Plin. (Talpa vulgaris, Linnae.)

**molecule:** perh. particula: v. PARTICLE.

**molehill:** perh. grumulus talparum; acervus a talpis exctus. Phr.: *to make mountains of m.s.* tonnia in majus extollere; vel minims impedimentis derterri.

**molest:** vexo, *i.* (*to harass or annoy in any way*): sollicito, *i.* (*to disquiet*): v. TO HARASS. Not to m., abstine ab . . ., Liv. 21, 6, med.: also, abstineri injuriam ab . . ., id. 42, 26, med.

**molestation:** vexatio: *m. and insults*, v. et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, fin. Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**mollification:** expr. by mollio: v. TO MOLLIFY.

**mollify:** mollio, 4 (both lit. and fig.): *to m. anger, iram m.*, Liv. 1, 9, ad fin.: Cic.: v. TO SOFTEN, MITIGATE. Also in same sense, emolli, 4: Liv. 19.

**molten** (*part. and adj.*): **1.** *In a melted state:* 1. liquefactus: *m. lead, l.* plumbum, Virg. Aen. 9, 588: *m. stones, l.* saxa, id. G. 1, 473. **2.** liquidus (poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20 (l. plumbum). **3.** fusilis, e (poet.): Ov. M. 11, 126 (of the water which turns to flowing gold as Midas drinks it). **II.** *Formed by melting or casting:* 1. fusilis, e (rare): *a m. (image of a god)*, f. nūmen, Prud.

**2.** fusōris (also rare): *of m. work, t. opere, Vulg. Ex. xxxii. 4.* **3.** conflatis, e (also rare): *a m. calf, vitulus c.*, Vulg. l.c.: Prud. Or. Expr. by aeneus, aeneus, etc.: v. BEAZEX, GOLDEN, etc.

**moment:** **1.** *Importance:* mōmentum: esp. in such phras. as magnō, maximo m. esse: v. IMPORTANCE (I).

**II.** *A very brief space of time:* **1.** punctum temporis: *at the very same m.*, p. temporis eodem, Cic. Sext. 24, 53; *in a m.*, temporis puncto, Caes. B. C. 25: also puncto horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172. (N.B.—Punctum temporis strictly implies no duration of time at all; whereas momentum temporis usu does.) **2.** mōmentum (not in Clc.): usu. with horae, temporis: *in a m., momento temporis*, Liv. 21, 33, med.: *hora momento*, Hor. S. I, 1, 8; but also simply momento, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, 3 (parvo momento, Caes. B. C. 2, 6 = *by a very short interval of time*). Phr.: (1). *in a m.*, i.e. presently, statim, confessim: v. IMMEDIATELY. (2). *for a m., a few m.s,* parumper, paullisper: for the difference between these see LITTLE, adj. (Phr.). (3). *to the m.*, i.e. *the very m.*, ad tempus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. (4). *at the very m.*, nūnc quām maxime (also as one word, quāmmaxime): Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 2; *at the very m. of his thus speaking*, haec quām maxime loqueretur, Cic. Ver. 5, 54, 142. Sometimes moment = time: esp. in such phras. as *a favourable or unfavourable m.*, tempus opportunitum, adversum; *at so critical a m., till tempore;* *at the very m., ipso tempore:* v. TIME.

**momentarily:** stātim, continuo: v.

IMMEDIATELY. Phr.: Caesar was m. expected to arrive, Caesar adventare jam jaquē adesse credebat, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 14 (the frequent adventare in part expresses the idea, and in part the repeated adverb).

**momentary:** brēvis, brevissimus: v. BRIEF, SHORT. (Momentarius, momentaneus, without authority.) More precisely, expr. by punctum s. momentum temporis: *a m. joy, gaudium quod momentum s. puncto temporis perit.*

**momentous:** magni s. maximus momentu: also simply magnus or maximus: v. IMPORTANT.

**momentousness:** grāvitas v. IMPORTANCE.

**momentum:** nearest word, impētus, us: cf. Lucr. 4, 94, quantovis impētus (=impetu) ire (*of a ship*): also Caes. B. G. 3, 8, in magno impetu marius aquae aperio.

**monachism:** expr. by mōnāchus: a treatise on m., liber de monachorum ordinibus, instituti, moribus scriptus. (Monachicus, monachismus, without authority.)

**monad:** mōnas, ādis, f.: Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 6: Leibn.

**monarch:** rex, princeps: v. KING. Sometimes tyranus (*on irresponsible, absolute m.*) may serve: cf. Ov. M. 1, 276, where the term is applied to the uāters, Neptune: and Hor. Od. 3, 5, has dux inquieti turbidus Hadriæ, boisterous m. of the restless Adriatic (Auster). To be m., regnare: v. TO REIGN.

**monarchical:** régūs: a m. form of government, genus reipublica regium, Cic. Rep. 1, 55; r. res publica, ib. 42: defined, ib. 26, thus: *quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, Regem illum unum, vocamus, et regnum ejus reipublicae statum.* (Regalis = proper to, worthy of a king.) Phr.: they are under a m. form of government, regnantur, Tac. Ger. 44 (=regibus parent): unus imperator (iis), ib. 44.

**monarchy:** regnum: Cic.: v. preced. art.: more precisely, unus dominatus, us: Rep. 1, 28. Phr.: the original form of government was m., principio rerum, gentium nationumque imperium penes reges erat, Just. 1, init.: comp. preceding art.

**monastery:** mōnastērium: Aug.: Hier.: M. L. **2.** coenobita (Gr. κονωπάρος): Hier. Phr.: to enter a m., *monachos adscribi*; inter monachos adscisci.

**monastic:** mōnastērialis, e: Sid. (Or expr. by gen. pl. of monachus, coenobita, etc.: v. MONK, MONASTERY.)

**Monday:** dies lunae.

**money:** **1.** pēcipia (most gen. term: denoting either money generally or a sum of m.): fatal m. (personified), funesta p., Juv. 1, 113; ready m., praesens p., Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 3; also, numeraria p., Cic. Top. 13, 53: *a large sum of m.*, gradus s. magna p., Cic. (v. LARGE, 1, 2): to make m., p. facere, Cic. Div. 1, 49, fin. (so, rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65): the pl. denotes sums of m.: to exact, levy sums of m., pecunias exigere, imperare, Cic. in Pis. 16, 32.

**2.** nūmerus or numerus (strictly, a piece of m., a coin): but freq. in gen. sense, esp. of ready money): to have plenty of (ready m.): in suis n. multis esse (oppo., in aere alieno esse), Cic. Ver. 4, 6, 11: to have in ready m. (*"cash"*), in numeris habere, id. Att. 8, 10: the value of m. fluctuated, jactabatur temporibus illis numeris, id. Off. 3, 20, 80. (N.B.—As numerus denotes properly a single piece of money, gradus numerus would denote not a large sum of money, but a large-sized coin.) **3.** mōnēta (money as coined): false or counterfeit m., falsa m., Plin. 33, 9, 46: old and new m., m. prisa, nova, Ov. F. 1, 222.

**4.** argentum (silver money: also in gen. sense): he paid down the m. on the spot, a. annumeravit illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 15; Hor. (N.B.—Not so in common prose.)

**5.** aes, aeris, n. (money being originally copper: rare): to buy with one's own m., aere emere suo, Ter. Ph. 3, 26: also pl. = sums of m., Hor. A. P. 345. (Not in Clc.; for ares circumfornum, Att. 2, 1, 9, is a playful expression, formed for contrast with ares Corinthium: nor in Liv., except in strict sense, the old copper currency.) **6.** aurum (poet.): Virg.: Hor. **7.** p̄tētūm (price paid down: often in bad sense, a bribe): to buy promises with ready m., spēn p̄tētūm, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: worth any m., quantavis preti, ib. 5, 2, 15: Cic.: v. BRIBE. **8.** sumptus, ūs (expense: also money laid out or to be laid out): to keep (a son) sparingly supplied with m., sumptus exigue p̄tētūm, Ter. Heant. 1, 2, 33: **9.** EXPENSE, OUTLAY. Phr.: relating to m., pecuniaria, numeraria: questions dealing with m., quæstiōnes pecuniaria, Quint. 12, 1, 26: Cic.: embarrassem in m. matters, difficultia rei numerariae, Cic. Ver. 4, 6, 11: Dig.: less freq. argentinaria (esp. when reference is made to banking concerns): care for m. matters, argentinaria cura, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 46 (5, 7, 3): having (much) m., pecuniosus, numatus (v. MONEYED): prov. m. makes the man, dat. census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 8, et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est: that may be had for m., venalis, Sall. Jug. 35, extr.

**money-bag:** fiscus: Phaedr. 2, 7, 2: Cic.

— broker: v. BANKER.

— changer: nūmūliārus: Suet Gal. 9: Vulg. Joh. ii. 14.

— lender: fēdūrātor: v. USURER.

Phr.: to be a m., fenus exercere, Suet. Vesp. 1.

— making: quaestus, ūs: v. GAIN, TRAFFIC.

— market: nūmūliātū: Withering.

**moneyed:** **1.** pēcipiōsūs: a m. man, boīo pecuniosus, pecuniosissimus, Cic. Ver. 5, 9, 23: Suet.

**2.** (bene) nūmūliātū: Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: Hor. See also RICH.

**moneyless:** sine pecunia, inops.

**mongrel:** hibrida or hybrida: bīgēnērūs (adj.): v. HYBRID.

**monition:** mōnitō, mōnitū: v. ADMONITION. Phr.: the ms. we receive, ea que admonemur: v. TO ADMONISH.

**monitor:** **1.** One who points out faults: **1.** mōnitōr: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: more fully, monitor officii, Sall. Jug. 85, post init.: Ter. **2.** perh. admōnit: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, where adm. denotes a person sent to remind another of a promise.

**3.** expr. by verb: listen to the voice of the inward m., conscience, \*conscientiae, intus mōnitēti, aures p̄tētūs. See also ADVISER.

**II.** In a school: \*monitor (quem iudi magistri appellant): discipulus ceteris p̄tētūs.

**monk:** **1.** mōnāchus: *the hood makes not the m.*, cucullus non tacit monachum, Prov.: Sid.

**2.** coenobita, ae: Hier.

**monkey:** a contemptuous phr.: monachorum nūgātā.

**monkey:** sima, ae, f.: Plin. 8, 54, 80: Cic. As term of contempt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, med.: Pl. The form simius also occurs, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6. Hor. (The Gk. dimin. pitheciun, i.e. πιθηκός, only in Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.)

**monkshead:** ácōnitum: v. Dr. Smith's Diet. s. v.

**monkish:** gen. of mōnāchus, sing or pl.

**monody:** \*mōnōdīa (Gr. μονοδία).

a male or female singer of m.s., monodarii, monodaria: v. Lat. Diet. s. vv.

**monogamy:** mōnōgāmīa: Hier.: Tert.

**monogram:** mōnōgramma, ūs, n.: Paul. Not.

**monograph:** perh. libellus (any single treatise or work): more precisely, libellus de una quadam re scriptus.

**monologue:** \*mōnōlogīa: or use Gk. word, μονολογία.

**monomania:** nearest word *insania*; *to have a m.*, "una quadam de re insanire.

**monopolist:** *mónopolia*, *ae*, *m.*: Capel, (= qui jus monopolii habet). See also FORESTALLER.

**monopolize:** I. *To buy up goods so as to command the entire market:* perh. *comprimo*, *z.* v. TO FORESTALL (II.). II. *To exercise a monopoly by privilege:* *monopolium exercere* (R. and A.); *m. haber* (Forc.); v. MONOPOLY.

III. *To take up the whole of anything:* Phr.: *he wishes to m. the conversation*, "solum audiri vult"; quasi *monopolium quoddam sermonis sibi arrogat*; *he does not wish to m. the time*, "baudquaque totum sibi tempus cedi sed postulat (rem totam sibi vindicare, R. and A.).

**monopoly:** *mónopolium*: Suet. Tib. 30 and 71; Plin. But unless a defined privilege be denoted, expr. by phr.: *the government has a m. of the postal traffic*; *\*tabellarius quaestus totus est publicus*; nemini privata licet quaestum ex re tabellaria facere.

**monosyllabic:** *mónosyllábūs*: esp. neut. *pi.* *monosyllaba*, *m. words*, Quint. §. 42; Aus.

**monosyllable:** *mónosyllábūm* or -on (*sc.* *verbum*): Aus. id. 12; Quint.

**monotheism:** expr. by unus Deus : v.  *soll. art.*

**monotheist:** Phr.: *the Jews were the first m.*; *Judei primi Deum unum ac solum esse creabant.*

**monotone:** \**mónotónia*: Quint. 11, 3, 45, *vitimus igitur illam, qua Graecus povoravio dicitur, una quaedam spiritus ac soni intentio.*

**monotonous:** I. Lit. of voices, notes, etc.: *"unum sonum habens*: Kr. Phr.: *the m. cooing of doves*, "turturum gemitus lentes atque aquilans, cf. Liv. 24, 46, fin. II. Fig.: *wanting variety*: Phr.: *a m. speaker*, qui omnia similiter atque uno modo dicit. Cic. Br. 66, 23; *\*cujuis oratio lenta ac paene putida aquaeabilitate est*. Comp. MONOTONE.

**monotonously:** similiter atque uno modo: v. *preced. art.*

**monotony:** i. e. *wearisome similarity*: Phr.: *avido m. of delivery*, "cave ne omnia quasi uno tenore prouinentur: there is a m. about his poetry", *\*carmina ejus nimis lenta aquaeabilitate fluit*, cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53 (ingratu quodam tenore fluit); *better perh. nimis aquaeabilitate tenore laborant*; *\*desideratur in carminibus ejus grata quae-dam varietas*, Kr. See also MONOTONE.

**monsoons:** no known word; perh. \**venti* (quidam) semestri tempore alternantes, qui *Monsones* appellantur.

**monster:** I. *An animal unnatural-ly formed*: partus portentosus, monströsus, prodigiosus: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 28, *init*, si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine data dicuntur: also Lucan, n. 562, monströsus hominum partus numeroque modicō membrorum; and Quint. 1, 1, 2, corpora prodigiosa et monstris insignia (The phr. *pecudum hominumque portenta*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, is too general; as it would include such phenomena as an *ox speaking*, etc.) II. *Any horrible creature*:

1. monstrum: Virg. Aen. 3, 658 (cf. *Polyphemus*): *a m. of a man* (term of abuse), *m. hominis*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: *a most horrible and shocking m. (abuse)*, *immatisimum ac loedissimum m.*, Cic. in Pis. 14, *init*. 2. portentum: in lit. sense, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 13 (the *wolf*): Fig.: *m. of the commonwealth*, portenta reipublicae (Gabinus et Piso), Cic. prov. Cons. 1, 2. 3. prodigium (less fre., in this sense): *the threefold m.* (Geryon), p. triplex, Ov. H. 9, 91: cf. *infr* Join: portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (Clodius), Cic. in Pis. 4, 9.

4. *bēluia* (*bellua*): *any huge mon-strous creature*: cf. Ov. M. 13, 917, non ego prodigium, nec sum *fera bella* (Graecus to Galatea): *a fierce and savage m.*, *fera et immanis b.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 so b. *vasta et immanis*, id. Div. 1, 25, 49. Fig.: *a m. of cruelty*,

immanis b, id. Verr. 5, 42, 109. *Abounding in m.s.*, *belutus* (*Oceanus*), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

**monstrosity:** monstrum, etc.: v. MONSTER.

**monstrous:** I. *Misshappen and unnatural*: *monströsus* (*monströsus*), portentosus, prödigiosus: v. MONSTER (1.). II. *Revolting to reason*: portentosus (rare in this sense): *what can be more m. than this (statement)*, quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87, 19. Phr.: *for it is m. to assert illud velementer rectae rationi repugnat*, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 71: *what so m. can be said or conceived*, *quid tam perversum [praeposterum] dici*, aut *excogitari potest*, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37.

**monstrously:** 1. monströs (*monströsus*): John: *tam præpostere, tam incondite, tam monströse [cogitare]*, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. 2. *prodigialiter*: Hor. A. P. 29 (prodigiose), Plin. 11, 37, 80 = *in the way of a portent*. 3. *præpostérē* (lit. *hind foremost*): v. supr. (1.). Sometimes = *exceedingly, incredi-ably*: q. v.

**monstrousness**: expr. by adj.: *what can exceed the m. of this statement*, quo quid magis præposteriorum dici potest? v. MONSTROUS.

**month:** 1. *mensis, is m.:* pass.

2. *menstruum (a monthly period, whether beginning with the first day of the month or not): my m. ends Sept. 1, m. meum*: Kal. Sept. finitur, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24) 13; *be continues, et sequens mensis (i.e. Septembris) complices dies feriatis babel*. *Lasting one m.*, *menstruus (cf. supr.): in the space of a m.*, *spatio menostru*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87. Hence, *menstruum (subs.)*, *a m.'s provisions (= menstrua cibaria)*, Liv. 4, 2. *Lasting six m.s.*, *semestris*, e: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

**monthly (adv.):** 1. *mensurus* (either, occurring every month; or, lasting a month): *m. interest*, *m. usura*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: *eilapses of the sun and moon are not m.*, *deflectus solis et luna in non sunt*, Plin. 2, 10, 79 & 48. (For latter sense, *lasting a month*, v. MONTH.)

Specially, *menstrua, orum, m. purgations or courses*: Plin. 11, 32: *menses*.

2. *menstruális*, e (rare): Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 22 (m. epulae). 3. *exprimis by mensis: to hold m. meetings, \*singulis mensibus coetus habere*.

**monthly (adv.):** *singulis mensibus: comp. DAILY (adv.)*.

**monument:** 1. *mónumentum* (anything which serves to preserve the memory of a person or event): *esp. with ref. to sepulchres*: cf. Varr. L. 1. 6, 45: *a m. more lasting than brass*, *m. aere perennius*: Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: cf. Cic. Sext. 67, *init*, L. Opimius, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro est, with Long's note. 2. *cénatópium (an empty sepulchral m.)*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6 § 1.

3. *mansuétum (the splendid sepulchral m. raised by Monsous)*: hence, *any splendid tomb*: Plin. 36, 5, 4 § 30. Suet. Vesp. 23. See also MEMORIAL.

**monumental:** expr. by *mónumentum: v. MONUMENT*.

**mood:** I. *Frame of mind* (Germ. *muth*): expr. by *arimus*, *mens*, sometimes with *habitus*, such was the m. in which people were at Rome, hic quidem Romanus habitus animorum fuit, Tac. A. 1, 8, *init*: cf. ib. 4, *init*, *repetendum videtur . . . quea mens exercitum, quis habet provinciarum fuit*. May oft. be expr. by adj.: *in merry m.*, *hilaris, laetus, laetabundus*; *in melancholy m.*, *tristis, aeger animi*, etc.: v. TEMPER, MIND. II. *In grammar: módus*: *Prisc.* \*M. L. III. *In logic: módus*: Aldrich.

**moodiness:** *môrösitas, tristitia*: v. PEEVISHNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

**muddy:** 1. perh. *môrösus (wayward, hard to please)*: cf. Cic. Sen. 18, 65, *morosi et anxi et iraciundi et diffi-ciles senes*: v. PEEVISH, MOBOS.

2. *tristis, e (melancholy, gloomy)*: v. GLOOMY.

**moon:** *lúna: full m.*, *l. plena*, Cic. B. G. 4, 29; Plin.: *half m.*, *l. dimidiata*, Cato, R. R. 37; *l. dimidia*, Plin. 18, 32, 75; *l. intermensura*, Id. 18, 32, 75; *new m.*, *l. nova*, Plin. 8, 54, 80 (comp. Plin. 18, 32, 75: Col. 2, 15 and 16, for decrescens, also *se-sens*, Varr. R. R. 9, 6: *l. cornuta*, Apul. de Deo Sol. *init*: *gibbosus m.*, *l. protumida*, Apul. l. c.; also, (?) *simata in orbem*, Plin. 2, 9, 6: *the m. when shining all night*, *l. pernox*, Plin. l. c.: *the m. shines with borrowed light*, *l. luctet aliena luce*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: *minuta ab sole luce fulget*, Plin. l. c. § 45: *the (alternate) increase and diminution of the m. with light, accretio et detinatio luminis (lunae)*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: *Xenophanes says the m. is inhabited*, *habitabit ait X. in luna*, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123. Phr.: *the period between two m.s (when the m. is not visible)*, *intermensura tempus (or without tempus)*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; also, *inter-lunum*, Plin. 18, 32, 75: *the period of full m.*, *plenilunum*, ib. § 323: *a night when there is no m.*, *nox lunis*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: *of the shape of a m. (crescent)*, *lunatus*: v. CRESCENT-SHAPED.

**moonless:** *lunis*; v. MOON (fin.).

**moonlight (subs.):** *lunae lumen (lux)*: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. Usu in phr., *by m.*, *imminente luna*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5; *ad lunam*, Virg. Aen. 4, 513: cf. ib. 6, 270, *per incertam lunam (sub lu-minalia)*, i. e. *by the fitful moonlight* or expr. by *luceo, fulgeó* (the latter denoting a full flood of light): *tuwas m. with a cloudless sky, colo fulgebat luna sereno*, Hor. Epod. 15, 1.

**moonlight (adj.):** *(nox) lună illu-tris*. v. LIGHT, adj. Phr.: *it was a fall m. night, luna pernox erat*, Liv. 5, 26, med.

**moonshine:** i. e. *dece-pitive*: perh. *somnium*: cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50, *de argento, somnium, as for (paying) the money, that's all moonshine*: cf. id. Ph. 3, 2, 8, sqq. fabulae! *somnia! logi!* See also NONSENSE.

**moonastruck:** *lunaticus (rare)*: v. LUNATIC.

**moor (subs.):** i. e. *an open waste*: *\*loca patentia et ericis ceterisque herbis obsoleta*.

**moor (v.):** i. e. *to make fast a vessel or floating body*: 1. *rēligo*, *1. to m. ships by the shore*, *naves ad terram r. l.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: *so, rel. aggre-classem*, Virg. Aen. 7, 106: Hor. Od. 2, deligo, *1. to m. vessels by anchors*, *naves ad ancoras d.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: *so, ad terram, ad ripam r.*, id. B. C. 3, 39, etc. (Religare should not be used to denote mooring a vessel or other body to the bed of the water which is deligo.)

**moor-hen:** fulica: Virg. G. 1, 363 (also fulix, icis, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14 poet.).

**moorings:** Phr.: *to shift one's m.*, *ancoras tollere (to weigh anchor)*, cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 17, *init*, where the phr. is used fig.

**mop (subs.):** v. MOOR: (subs.).

**moorland:** v. MOOR: (subs.).

**moot-point:** Phr.: *it is still a m.*, *aduc sub judice lis est*, Hor. A. P. 78 or simply, *ambiguitur*. Quint. 7, 2, 7; in controversy venit, ib. § 8.

**mop (subs.):** perh. *péniculus* (strictly, a brush): cf. Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1, *juvenis-nomen fecit mihi Péniculo*, *Ideo quia mensam detergo*, or, *spongia (sponges being used for similar purposes)*: v. SONGE.

**mop (v.):** d'fergo, 2 (*to sweep or wipe clean*): cf. preced. art.

**mope:** Phr., lacrimis ac tristitia se tradere, Iuue, in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 (not colloq., as Eng.).

**moping (part. adj.):** tristis, moes-tus v. GLOOMY, SAD.

**moral (adj.):** I. *Relating to morals or ethics*: éthicus, mórális: v. ETHICA.

**II.** Conformed to what is right : **1.** sanctus (of irreproachable character) : (person) of highly m. and conscientious nature, natura sancti et religiosi. Cic. R. Com. 15, 44. Join frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71; neque integror neque sanctior, id. Off. 1, 53, 229. **2.** prōbus: v. UPRIGHT.

**3.** bēnū (mētius, optimē) mōrātus (of good m. character): Join, prob., bene morati, boni viri, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, extr. **4.** emēndātūs (free from blemish): an unreproachable m. and elevated character, vir emendatus et gravis, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5, a person of more m. life, homo emendatoris vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11. Phr. (a person) of a good m. character, cuius probatur mōres, instituta et vita, Cic. I. c. init. See also VIRTUOUS.

**III.** Supported by reasonable grounds, as opp. to demonstrable:

Phr. it amounts to a m. certainty,

\*verisimilium est; tantum non necessario demonstratur: v. PROBABLE, NECESSARY.

**moral** (subs.). **1.** Drift, application of a/able expr. by significare, pertinere, etc. the m. of this fable is . . . haec significat fabula . . . , Phaer. 2, 8, 27: what is the m. of this story, hoc quo pertineat, id. 3, 1, 7: the m. of this fable is, 'handsome is that handsome does,' nihil agere quod non pro sit fabella admetet, id. 3, 17, 13: so with docere, demonstrare, id. See also LESSON.

**II.** Only pl. morals, as a dom in of human life: **1.** mōres, um, m.: what avail laws, powerless without m.s, quid leges sine moribus vanae proficiunt? Hor. Od. 3, 24, 35; to treat of human life (character) and m.s, de bonitate vita et moribus disputare, Cic. Br. 8, 31 (v. CHARACTER): under pretence of reforming (public) u.s, specie morum corrigerendum, Suet. Tib. 59: the supervision of m.s, praetexta morum, id. Caes. 76; also, morum regimen, id. Aug. 17, fin. See also ETHICS. (N.B.—Mores form the subject matter of the science called ethicae or philosophia moralis.) **2.** officium (moral duty): esp. pl.: what they have written on the subject of m.s, quae de officiis tradita ab illis et pracepta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: comp. title of Cic.'s work, De officiis. no precepts in the field of m.s (duty, moral obligation), nulla officii pracepta, id. 1, 2, 5.

**moralist:** qui de moribus (officiis) pracepta tradit: cf. MORAL, subs. (1). Or perh. offici magister, cf. CIC. Ph. 2, 36, init.; and sometimes, emendator (one bent on reforming morals, etc.), cf. ib. 17, fin.

**moralize:** de vita, moribus, officiis praecepere, disserere. **v.** MORAL, subs. (II). Phr.: don't m., \*ne officii magistrum agas.

**morally:** In a moral point of view: expr. by mōres: whilst our friends should be in, free from blemish, quem emendati mōres amicorum sint, Cic. Am. 17, init. or by adj., a m. irreproachable character, via sanctissimus, religiosissimus. **v.** MORAL, adj. (II). Phr.: he has treated the subject m. rather than historically, \*magis id egit, ut pracepta vitae ac morum tradaret quam ut historiam conderet. **II.** In a way agreeable to morals: **1.** sancte: v. IRREPROACHABLY. **2.** perh. emēndātē: cf. MORAL, adj. (II, 4). See also VIRTUOUS.

**III.** According to reasonable grounds of conclusion: Phr.: it is m. certain, \*tantum non (= all but) necessario concordit; paene necessaria sequitur conclusio: cf. Cic. Top. 15, extr., et sqq.

**morass:** pāūs, ūdis, f.: v. MARSH.

**morbid:** morbidus, morbōsus: v. DISEASED. (N.B.—The preceed, not used in mental sense.) Phr. it is a mark of the most m. fastidiousness, est fastidii deliciassimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5 (but fastidium alone, denotes a morbid habit of mind); a m. excess of grief, \*immobilitas moeror ac luctus et qui mentein fauor bene sanam arguit.

**morbidly:** Phr.: m. particular,

morosus, Cic. Or. 29, 104 (cf. Suet. Caes. 45, circa corporis curau mōrōsor); to grieve m., \*tanquam vix mentis compotus lugere of preced. art.

**morbidness.** Phr. there is a m. about this, \*sunt haec mentis haud bene sane; mentem male affectam argunt.

**morbific** **1.** morbidus Lncr. 6, 1223. **2.** morbifor or morbisferus (v. rare) Paul. Nol.

**mordant** \*id quo color impressus firmus redditur.

**more** (adj.): **1.** plus, plūris, n.: pl. plūries, the (sing, plus) used as subs., esp. with part. gen., the pl., as other adjuncts of number, and what is m., (being) Romans, et quod plus est, Romani, Liv. 9, 24, med.: Cic.: to have m. money, m. strength, etc., plus pecuniae, virium habere, Cic. pass.: the sing. is sometimes used with ref. to numbers, he had no m. than 30 of his friends with him, non plus habuit secundum [quam] triginta de suis, Nep. Thras. 2. The pl. occurs in sense of more (as strict compar. to multi, cf. Cic. Man. 79, 19 non possunt . . . multi rem atque fortunas amittere, ut non plures secundum in eandem calamitatem trahant, i. e. without involving still more, etc.); or more freq. = a considerable number: v. SEVERAL. Note also the use of next, v. pluribus, with ellipsis of verba, verbis: though I would fain write m., plura quām scribere vellem, Salt. Cat. 35, fin.: to pursue at m. length, praesequi, Phaer. 3, 10, extr. Demini, pluriscus (a little more): to use rather m. salt, pinsculo sale uti, Col. 12, 50, med.: Ter. (N.B.—Plus is often an adv. in Latin, where the corresponding word in Eng. is regarded as an adj.: I am aware that a number of colours appear, and that there is really not m. than one, senti plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: so in phr., plus minusve, more or less = thereabouts: Auct. B. G. 8, 20.) **2.** amplius, indec. (denoting greater extent of space or time; also number); a space of not m. than 600 ft., spatium, quod est non a. pedum, dc, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: for m. than four hours, a. quattuor horis, ib. 4, 37: m. than a hundred Roman citizens knew him, enum a. centum cives Romani cognoverunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 5, 14. (N.B.—Plus, amplius, minus, are often used adverbially with numeral adjectives without effecting any change in their syntactical construction, L. G. § 549.) **3.** ultra, adv. and prep. (to denote excess above a certain limit): m. than enough, ultra quam sat is est, Cic. It. v. 1, 49, init.; rather m. than that number, paulo a. numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: m. than is right, u. fas, Hor. v. BEYOND.

**4.** suprā (like preced.; but more freq. as prep.): m. than 20,000 were slain, caesa s. millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35: v. ABOVE (prep.). Phr.: with m. eagerness than discretion, avidius quam consultus (L. G. § 549): nay more, immo, immo vero: cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31 and 49 (immo etiam . . .): cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 37 (immo enim vero, infelicit, nay, more than that, unluckily): also Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2. Vivit?—immo vero etiam in Senatus ventit, Lives?—Nay more, he actually appears in the Senate (cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. immo); in some what similar use, (atque) adeo: v. INDEED (I, 2).

**more** (as subs.): plus: v. MORE, adj. **more** (adv.): **1.** In higher degree: (i.) before adj. or adv., expr. by compar. degree, or in the case of adj. in -ius by magis: see the several adj. M. or less . . . , magis minusve (with post. adj.), Quint. 11, 1, 27. (ii.) before other parts of speech: **1.** magis (not necessarily implying the applicability of the predicate, in the case with which comparison is made, in any degree at all): they had conquered m. by skill and strategy than labour, m. ratione et consilio quam virtute viciisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, med.: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15,

magis facilitate quam alia culps meav RATHER. Note especially the poor, magis et (ac) magis, magis magisque, more and more (denoting continual increase); non magis quam, no more than (often = just as little as): I think of Greece m. and m. every day, de Graecia quotidie m. et m. cogito, Cic. Att. 14, 18, fin., so, quotidie magis magisque minari, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5 Catus would no. become emperor, than . . . , non m. Caium imperaturum quam . . . , Suet. Cal. 19, extr.: Cic. **2.** plus (denoting comparison of the degree to which anything exists or may be predicated): whether letter or spirit should weigh m., verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 9b: I love Pompey m. and m. every day, Pompeium plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6. Also, in comparison by means of numerical adv., not m. than once, non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: but without quam, more than a thousand times, plus miliee Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 12. **II.** In addition:

**1.** amplius: (this) he claims back, nothing m., (hoc) repetit, nihil a. Cic. Ver. 5, 49, init.: Ov. **2.** ultra: not to look for anything m., nil ultra requirere, Cic. Tim. 3. Also ulterius (poet.): he could bear it no m., non tulit ulterius, Ov. M. 3, 487. **3.** suprā (poet.): I ask the gods for nothing m., nihil s. deo laresco, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11.

**moreover:** **1.** praeterea (besides); in the first place . . . then m. . . ., primum . . . tum praeterea . . . , Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47: cf. also Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18. Sall.

**2.** ultra (denoting something that might not have been expected: not only so, but more than that): he concealed his fellow-citizens, and m. paid their expenses, celavit suos cives, utroque ille sumptuum intulit, Cic. Pl. 19, 45 cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 28, primum hostium impetum, multis ultra vulneribus illatis sustinuerunt, i. e. they not only withheld the attack, but m. managed to deal many wounds: Liv. **3.** insipē (over and above: an expr. denoting climax: not in Cic.): cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38, etiam insipē super defrūdat? does he moreover want to cheat me out of my money (=into the bargain)? Liv.: Virg. (who has it simply = praeterea, Aen. 2, 59). So also super (poet.): Virg. Aen. 2, 71: Ov.

**4.** ad hoc (like praeterea): cf. Sall. Cat. 11, med., where it is used so as to avoid the repetition of praeterea: Liv. 6, 11, med. The use of adhuc in this sense is rare, but it is read in Cic. Fam. 16, 11, med., **5.** expr. by accedit, accēdēbat: cf. Sall. Cat. 11, med., huc accedebat, quod . . . (with indic.), to this was added (the fact) that = moreover: also, Cic. Att. 13, 21, extr., accedit quod . . . patrem amo, moreover I love thys father: Caes.: Liv.

**morganatic:** Phr.: to contract a m. marriage, accipere uxorem ad morganaticam, Lib. Feud. 2, 29.

**moribund:** moribundus (at the point of death): Cic. Sex. 39, 85: Liv. (Not used fig.) See also HALF-DEAD.

**morn:** poet. for morning (q. v.): Aurora: Virg. G. 4, 544 (non A.).

**morning** (subs.): **1.** māne, indec. **next:** only in nom. acc. and abl. (last most freq.): very early in the m., multo m., Cic. Att. 5, 4, 1: to sleep all the m. totum m. dormire, Mart. 1, 49, 36: from m. till evening, a m. usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18.

Esp. as quasi-adverb: this m. hodie mane, Cic. Att. 13, 9; more emphatically (this very m.), hodie die mane, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: early in the m. bene mane, id. Att. 4, 9, extr. **2.** mātūnum tempus (as a period of time): to devote one's m.s to (favourite) readings, m. tempora lecticulicu consumere, id. Fam. 7, 1, init. Col. has dies matutinus in same sense, 6, 2, ad init. See also DAWN (subs. and verb). Phr.: good m. salve ave! (the latter in part): v. GOOD (fin.).

**morning** (adj.): mātūnum: Cic.: Hor.: Virg.: v. preced. art. (2). Phr.: to pay m. calls, salutare (such visits



**λεθόστρωτος** *wrought with tessellae; =tessellatum*; Plin. 36, 25, 60: *Vari.* (A specimen is described as, parvis e tessellis tintisque in variis coloribus factum: Plin. l. c.) 5, poet. lapilli, orrum (=tessellae): Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.

**mosaic (adj.):** I. *In mosaic work:* tessellatus, tessellis factus: v. preced. art. II. *Relating to Moses:* \*Mosaicus: or gen. of Mōyses, Mōses.

**mosque:** \*aedes (sacra) Mahometana, Arabica, Turcica.

**mosquito:** culax, icis, m. (gen. term): Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: Plin.

**moss:** I. *A kind of plant:* muscus: Cato, R. R. 6: Hor.: Ov.

II. *Ground overgrown with m., etc.:* loca palustris, musco humilibusque herbis obsoeta.

**moss-covered:** musco circumlitus:

Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7.

**moss-trooper:** \*eques locorum palustrum peritus.

**mossy:** I. muscosus: m. fountains, m. fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45: Varr.

2. muscidus (rare): Sid.

**most (adj.):** I. plurimum (either

absolutely, *very much or many;* or re-

latively, *the most:*) *of this deity there*

*are m. images, hujus sunt p. simulacula,*

Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Cic. *When quantity*

*is indicated, the nom. and acc. sing. neut.*

*are often used subs.: for the m. toll and*

*utility, laboris et utilitatis longe plurim.*

Quint. 10, 3, 1. *The gen. plurimi*

*is also used subs.: to possess what is of*

*m. value, id quod plurimi est possidere,*

Cic. Par. 6, 2, fin.

2. maximus: esp. in phr. *for the m. part, chiefly,*

*maximam partem,* Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Cic.

3. plerisque, plerique, plerumque

(usu. in pl.): m. money-dealers have

*this way, habent hunc morem p. argen-*

*tari,* Pl. Curc. 3, 7: strengthened by

omnes: m. young men, p. omnes ad-

olescentil, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28. But

plerique oft. denotes nothing more than

a good many: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65,

multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, pler-

ique etiam obesse arbitratur, where

plerique denotes less than multi: Tac.

Pbr.: at the m., (1.) sumnum (not

ad sumnum): twice, or at the m., thrice,

bis ter sumnum, Clc. Fam. 2, 1: Liv.

33, 5, med. (2.) quam plurimum: stakes

having three or at m. four branches,

valli trium aut quam plurimum quartuor

ramorum, Liv. l. c. Also simply, plu-

rimum: Plin. 22, 5, 22.

**most (adv.):** I. With adj. and

adverbs: expr. by superl., or in the case

of adj. in -ius, by maxime with positive:

cf. Cic. Ph. 13, 19, 43, where the form

piissimum (used by M. Antony) is con-

demned by Cie.: it is however frequent in

later authors, e. g. Tac. Agr. 43: Curt.

II. With verbs: 1. maximē (*in*

*the highest degree:* *this legio Caesar*

*trustest m., hinc legioni Caesar m. con-*

*fidebat,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: strengthened

by unus, unus omnium, multo, vel, etc.:

v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (2.) 2. plurimū (strictly denoting extent rather

than degree: but sometimes hardly to

be distinguished from maxime): *to be*

*m. powerful or influential, p. posse,*

Caes. B. G. 1, 9; p. valere, Cic. Rep. 2,

22. (N.B.—By no means potissimum;

which = in preference to all others:

Gk. μάκτατα.)

**mostly:** I. *For the most part, prin-*

*cipally:* maximam partem: v. most,

adj. (2). See also PRINCIPALLY.

II. *Usually:* 1. plerumque (*very gene-*

*rally, oftentimes:* cf. most, adj. 3): Hor.

Od. 1, 34, 7: in Cic. Or. 51, 170, ple-

rumque casu, saepè natura, plerumque

appears to denote less than saepè = a

good many times: but more freq. it de-

notes pretty regular occurrence: cf. id.

Div. 1, 56, fin., aut. semper aut, si ad

difficile est plerumque, either always, or

if that be next to impossible, yet ordi-

narily or mostly. 2. ferē (commonly):

as m. happens, quod f. solet fieri, Cic.

Inv. 1, 29, 40; ut i. fit, ib. 2, 4, 14 (but

perf. often), ut fit, id. Mil. 10,

28: Liv.): Ter. 3. fermē (like ferē,

of which it is strictly a strengthened form): as m. results, quod f. evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: v. USUALLY. 4. vulgo: v. GENERALLY (II., 2).

**note:** corporulum (*any minute particle*): cf. Lucr. 2, 152. (In Matt. vii, 3, the Vulg. has festuca, a stem or straw: quid antem festucam vides in oculo fratris? For the sentiment, comp. Hor. S. 1, 3, 73, where rubera et verrucæ correspond to trabs and testuca of the Vulg.)

**moth:** blatta: clothes, prey of m. and worms, vestis blattarum et tinearum epulea, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118: Virg.: Plin.

**moth-eaten:** blattata peresus.

**mother:** I. Lit. māter, tris: *from Dimin.* matercula (*little or poor m.*): Cic. Fl. 36, fin.: Hor. Belonging to a m., mother's, maternus: the name of m., nomen maternum, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: Ter. (Both the subs. and adj. may be used as well with relation to inferior animals: matrix, icis, is a she-animal kept for breeding: cf. Var. 2, 5, med., habeo tauros...ad matres septuaginta duo, two bulls to seventy breeding cows: Col.) Pbr.: to become a m., parere (v. TO BRING FORTH): m.'s brother (*maternal uncle*), avunculus (v. UNCLE): brothers born of the same m., fratres uterini, Just. Cod. 5, 61, 21: children whose m. are still living, liberi matrim. Liv. 37, 3, med. (so, patrini, whose fathers are living, lib.): to suck in error with one's m.'s milk, cum lacte nutritis error sugere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. II. Fig.: producer, originator: 1. māter, Philosophy the m. of all good arts, m. omnium bonarum artium philosophia, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: Hor. 2. pārens ntis, c.: Join: pārens eductrix [sapientia], Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62; procreatrix et quas pārens, id. Or. 1, 3, 9. 3. gēnētrix, icis: Egypt m. of vices, Aegyptus g. vitiorum, Plin. 26, 1, 3; Just. 4. prōcreatrix, icis: Cic. (v. sup. 2). 5. expr. by pārio, gigno: cf. Cic. An. 6, 20, virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, virtue is both the m. and the maintainer of friendship: v. TO REGET.

— in-law: socrus, us: Ter.: Cic. — of-pearl: unionum conchae, arum: Suet. Ner. 31 (Kr.).

— tongue: patrius sermo: Hor. A. P. 57: Lucr.

— wit: Pbr.: with homely m., crassa Minerua, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: sometimes indoles (*natural gifts*) may serve: v. TALENTS.

**motherhood:** expr. by māternus, māter: the cares of m., materna (matri) cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51 § 10: v. MOTHER.

**motherless:** matre orbatus: cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 16: v. ORPHAN. Also perh. mater orbatus: cf. Cic. Clu. 15, fin., mater orbata filio (but the adj. appears to be more properly used in this relation).

**motherly:** māternus: m. feeling, m. animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 24.

**motion (subs.):** I. Act or process of changing place: 1. mōtus, us: to revolve with an opposite m. to...; contrary m. versus quam..., Cic. Rep. 6, 17: he imparted m. to the heavens, m. coelo dedit, id. Tim. 6. 2. mōtio (the less freq. term than motus): the mere act of moving); the m. and gesture of bodies, corporum m. atque gestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145. (Motio corresponds to the verbal sub., mōting to motion or movement.) 3. agitatio (quick or constant m.): Join: agitatio et motus [linguae], Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135. 4. jactatio (tossing, unpleasant m.): cf. Liv. 29, 32, ad fin., ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique possit visa jactationem, i. e. the shaking and other motion inevitable in a journey.

5. very often expr. by verb: e. g. to set in m., move to; to be in, moveri: the moon has no m., and is the lowest star, luna neque moveretur et infima est, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: this is the source of (their) m., hic fons, hoc principium movendi est, ib. 25 (v. TO MOVE): to be put in m. by an external cause, pulsus agitari externo, ib. 26. II.

**Impulse:** impulsus, us esp. in abh.: at his m. (or instigation), suo i. Cic. R. Am. 37, 107. Phr. of one's own m., sua sponte, Ctes. B. G. 1, 44 more fully, sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, fin. III. Proposal: 1. rōgātio (a proposal for a law, brought forward by a tribune): v. BILL. 2. sententia (an opinion formally expressed; esp. in the senate): cf. Cic. Att. 4, 1, accurate sententiam dixi; factum est senatus-consultum in mean sententiam, i.e. according to my m.: the senate adopted the m. of Cato, senatus in Catonis s. discessit, Sall. Cat. 55, init. Phr. to make a m.: (1) fero, tulī, lātum, 3, irr. (to bring forward a matter; esp. before the people): to bring forward a m. in the assembly of the people, that.... i. ad populum, ut..., Cic. Ph. 2, 43, 110: more freq. foll. by legem, rogationem: v. TO PROPOSE. (2) rēfōrō, 3, irr. (esp. of proceedings in the Senate): a m. was laid before the Senate, ad senatum relatum est, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 1: Sall.: less freq. of other bodies: he made a m. in the college of pontiffs respecting..., ad pontificum collegium retulisse de..., Auct. pro Dom. 53. Refero may also denote a second or further m. in the assembly of the people, ad populum r. Cic. Clu. 49, 137. (3) censeo, ui, um, 2 (denoting a formal expression of opinion in the Senate): wherefore I make this m.... square its egg censeo, Sall. Cat. 52, fin.

**motion (v.):** significo, 1; immuo, i. utum, 3: v. TO BECKON.

**motionless:** immōtus, immōbilis: v. IMMOVABLE.

**motive (adj.):** qui mōvet: v. TO MOVE. Sometimes pulsus may serve, cf. Cic. Clc. Rep. 6, 26, extero agitari pulsus, i. e. to be impelled by some external m. power, not inherent force.

**motive (subs.):** 1. causa, rātio it is enough to show that he (Cleodius) had a strong m., satis est magnam ei causam (fuisse), Cic. Mil. 12, 32: what was his m. in coming to ameria? cuius rei causa veterat Ameriam? id. R. Am. 34, 96: so ib. paulo infir., qua ratione Roscio Capitolini primum nuntiavit? often with impello (cf. infir. 2): (if any one should ask) what has been my m. in..., quae causa nos impulerit, ut..., Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7: v. CAUSE, GROUND (VI.). 2. expr. by adductus, ductus, less freq. inductus; also impulsus (prompted, induced to act in any way by some motive: with obl. of the cause): cf. Cic. Part. 14, 49, spe, metu, iracundia, misericordia, impulsus; praemio, gratia adducti, i. e. from m. of expectation (of gain), of fear, pity, etc.: cf. id. Ac. 2, 20, 65, si aut ostentatione aliquę ad hanc philosophiam me applicavi, i. e. from *ony m. of display or disputatiousness*. Also other parts of the verbs impello, adduco, may often serve: to seek for the m. from which a crime was committed, causam querere quae aliquem ad facinus aduxerit, Cic. R. Am. 31, 86: when the mind is in suspense, it may be swayed by a trifling m., dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento hic illuc impellitur, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: v. TO URGE, INDUCE, INFLUENCE. 3. mōtus, us (rare in this sense): the m.s which have led me to my decision, m. consiliū mei, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, fin. Phr.: to show some m. for (anything) being done, aliquid, quare factum sit, ostendere, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: so with quapropter, cur: (v. WHY, WHEREFORE): to enquire which (of the accused persons) had any m. for committing a crime, quærere cui (utri where two only are concerned) bono tuisset, Cic. R. Am. 31, 86. (N.B.—Kr gives the phr. quasi moventia proponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68 = to present inducements or motives to action, quae nos ad... convertant: but the expr. is an isolated one, and moreover not complete without the foll. defining clause: Impulsus, impulsio, denote urgency, impulsion, inducement: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19.)

**motley (adj.):** versicolor, oris: Litv.

**34.** I (where the Lex Oppia is given, which forbade the use of vestimentum virile by women). Virg.

**mottled:** 1. māctōsūs (*speckled, spoilt*): Pl.: Virg. 2. varius: m. sides (*black and blue*), v. latera, Pl. Ps. 1 2, 1; Hor. v. VARIEGATED.

**motto:** 1. sententia (a term specially applied to short pithy sentences): v. MAXIM.

2. praecemptum (*rule, direction*): v. PRECEPT. Phr. *see whether this may not be safely laid down as a m.*, vide no hoc salubriter praecipi posse, Sen. Ep. 10, cxxv: *this is a m. from Epicurus*, hoc Epicurus praecipit, ib. 11, 6.

**mould (subs.):** 1. A shape: forma: to pour wax into a m. (*a cast of the face*), ceram in f. infundere, Plin. 35, 12, 44: a boz-wood m. (*for cheese*), buxus f., Col. 7, 8, fin. Dimin. formula: used by Pall. of that which has been shaped by a mould, Mai. 9, med. Phr. of: *the same m. as we, nostrae farinae*, Pers. 5, 115: *to be cast in the same m.*, una formā percussa esse, Sen. Ep. 34, ext. See also NATURE, KIND.

**III. Soil:** 1. terra: v. SOIL. 2. terrenū (*earthy soil*: only in the Scr. rei Rusticæ): flint, with a little m. above it, silex cui superpositum est modicum t., Col. 3, 11, ad fin.: *to prevent any m. adhering to the roots*, ne quid terreni (radix) habeat, Col. 12, 56; Pall. (N.B.—Terra is a generic term, including all kinds of earth; terrenū is specific, like the Eng.; cf. Pall. 1, 5, init., salubritate sine admixtione terreni, sandy soil with no earthy mould).

**III. A downy, damp concretion:** mūcor: Col.: v. MOULDY: also MILDEW.

**mould (v.):** 1. fingo, nxi, clum, 3 (esp. with ref. to plastic art): to m. in wax, e cera f., Cic. Ver. 4, 13, 30: more fully, si similitudines ex... , Plin. 35, 12, 43 (with ref. to busts): Ov. So. comp., effigio, configo, but in more gen. sense: v. TO FASHION, FORM.

2. formo, I (*to shape*): v. TO FORM. Esp. in fig. sense: to m. an orator, oratorem f., Quint. 1, 1, 10: to m. (*the character*) from infancy, a puerita statim f., Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 7. Join: formare et instituere (sc. educando), ib. 1, 14, 3. Phr.: you will be able to m. anything you choose while the clay is wet (fig.), argilla quidvis imitaberis uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8.

**moulder (v.):** 1. putresco, 3: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119 (*of clothes*): v. TO ROT.

2. dilabor, psus, 3 (*to fall to pieces, waste away*): tombs m. away, d. monumeta virium, Luer. 5, 312: more precisely, siti dilabu, Col. 12, 3, med.

**moulder (subs.):** 1. factio (*image-maker*): Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. Fem. trix: ib. 3, 39, 92.

2. plastes, ae, m. (Gr. πλάστης): Veil. 1, 17, med. (= *staturian*). Also plasticus, plastica, tor (the latter to be avoided): firm.

**mouldering (adj.):** 1. piter, tris, tre (*rotten, decayed*): Vacuna p. fanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. Also putridus: Sen. Ep. 12, init. (putrida saxa).

2. dilabens, ntis (*tumbling to pieces*): Sen. Ep. 12, init. (d. sedicuum).

**mouldiness:** 1. mūcor: to contract m. (*become mouldy*), in contrahere, Col. 12, 4. 2. situs, nūs (*foulness contracted by disease*): v. MILDEW.

**mouldy:** 1. mūcidus: m. bits of bread, m. panis frusta, Juv. 14, 28. Mart. 2. situ corruptus: cf. Col. 12, 3, med. (ne supellex vestisse sita dilatur, aut fruges.., negligenter desidiae corrumpantur). Phr.: to grow m. mucore, contrahere, Col. 12, 4; also, mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26 (*of wine becoming mouldy or musty*): In same sense, to be m., mucēre, Cato R. R. 148: they run no risk of getting m. (or rusty), periculum situs non audeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2.

**moult:** \*plumas ponere, exuere (Kr.).

**moulting (subs.):** expr. by verb: during the m. season, \*eo tempore quum plumae exuuntur.

**mound:** 1. tumulus (*natural or artificial*): a m. of earth, t. terrenus Caes. B. G. 1, 43, esp. a sepulchral m.: Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: *an empty m. (cenotaph)*, manūs t., Virg. Aen. 6, 505. See also, HILL, HILLLOCK. 2. agger, ēris, m. (*reaching lengthwise*; whereas a tumulus is *of roundish form*): snowy m. (druſis), a. nivis, Virg. G. 3, 354: usu, of works raised for defensive or offensive purposes: *the m. and stockade*, ac. valuum, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: *to throw up a m. (in siege)*, a. jacer, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; extruere (where altitude is implied), ib. 2, 30: *a m. of earth*, a. terrene, terrenus: v. EARTHEN.

3. grūnum: *a small knoll or elevation* (rare): Col. 2, 18, med.: Aut. B. Hisp. Dīmin grūnum: Plin.

4. mōles, is, f.: v. MOLE (I.).

**mount (subs.):** mons: v. MOUNTAIN. Phr.: *the Sermon on the M.*, \*ratio montana, Tisech. Kr.: more fully, \*ratio a Christo in monte habita, Kr.

**mount (v.):** 1. Tōrise on high: 1. expr. by adi. subline, or adj. subline (cf. L. G. § 343), and verb: to m. aloft, subline ferri, Cic. Tuse. 1, 17, 40; efferi, Liv. 21, 30: so, subline volare, Lucr. 2, 206: with adi.: he m'd aloft, sublimis abiit, Virg. 1, 16, fin.

2. subvōlo, 1: to m. upwards towards heaven, in coelestini locum s., Cic. Tuse. 1, 17, 40; Ov.

3. expr. by sursum, with various verbs: e. g. sursum succedere, Lucr. 2, 201: so, sursum ferri, cf. deorsum ferri, Lucr. 1, c.: v. UPWARDS.

4. exsilio, emīcio: v. TO SPRING UP. See also TO ASCEND.

**II. On horseback:** equum condendo, etc.: v. INFR. (III.).

**III. Trans.:** to get upon: 1. scando, di, sum, 3: to m. the walls (*of a besieged city*), s. moenia, Liv. 22, 14, med.: Cic.: v. TO CLIMB.

Comps. (1), concendo, 3 (usu. with direct acc.): to m. a horse, equum, Liv. 1, 57; also in equum, Ov. M. 6, 22: to m. a rampart, vallum c., Caes. B. G. 5, 39, fin.

(2), escendo, 3 (usu. with prep.): to m. a carriage, in currum e. (al. concendere), Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 90: to m. the rostra, in rostra e., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. (3), ascendo, 3 (both with and without prep.): to m. a horse, a. in equum, id. Sen. 10, fin.: to m. the rostra (*tribune*), in contionem a., Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74: also without in, Liv. 23, 14, init.: to m. the ridge of a mountain, jugum montis a., Caes. B. G. 1, 21. (4), incendo, 3 (usu. with prep. in; but also without): to m. a horse, ins. in equum, Suet. Ner. 48 (pass. Incendo: to be m'd, of Bucephalus, Genl. 5, 2): Pl.

(Incendo is less freq. than the preced. comps., and not in Cic. at all.)

2. égrēhior, ssus, 3 (rather rare in this sense, and never trans.): the soldiers had almost m'd the summit with their scaling-ladders, scalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall. Jug. 60: Liv.

3. sūpēro, 1: I m. the very topmost point of the house, summi fastigia tecti ascensi supero, Virg. G. 2, 303: Liv.: v. TO SURMOUNT.

**IV. Phr.:** to m. guard, stationem agere, fac. H. 1, 28; in statione esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: v. GUARD, subs. (1).

**mountain:** 1. mons, ntis, m. (either a single m., or a range of m.s.): to be surrounded by very lofty m.s., undique altissimis m. contineri, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: *an unbroken range of m.s. continuing m.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: or, per se, m. m. Kr. (cf. Plin. 3, 5, 7, perpetua juga): et pass. Fig.: the m.s. are in labour, parturiunt m., Hor. A. P. 139: to promise m.s. of gold (*make extravagant promises*), montes auri polliceri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: Sall.

2. jugum (*a ridge*): to reach a certain point by marching along the (ridges of the) m.s., juga aliquo pervenire, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: esp. poet., it spreads desolation on the m.s., traxi jugis ruinam, Virg. Aen. 2, 631: more fully, juga montis, id. E. 5, 76. (N.B.—In this sense usu. pl.) See also mILL, MOUNT.

**mountain-ash:** ormus: Virg. Plin. (Acc. to others *the common ash*). \*Sorbus aucuparia, Linn. (R. and A.).

**mountaineer:** 1. homo montanus: Caes. B. C. 1, 57: or in pl. simply montani: Caes. B. C. 1, 39. Liv. 21, 32, etc. 2. monticolæ, ae, c. (only poet.): Ov. M. 1, 193 (m. Silvani = dwelling in or haunting the mountains).

**mountainous:** 1. montuosus (abounding in mountains): m. regions, m. loci, Cic. Part. 10, 36. Neut. pl. montuosa = m. regions, Plin. 11, 53, 116.

Join: aspera et montuosa [regio], Cic. Pl. 9, 22. 2. montanus: a region m. or level, locus m. an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37; Varr. Neut. pl. montana = m. regions, Liv. 21, 34, init. (N.B.—In the best age, montanus denotes rather a character of people than of countries).

**mountainousness:** expr. by montes, montuosus: v. preced. art.

**mountebank:** plānus, circulator: v. IMPOSTOR, QUACK.

**mounted (part. and adj.):** Phr.: cavalry well or ill m., \*equestris copiae optimis s. deterioribus equis instructae: a. m. guard, \*equestris custodia (like equestris copiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112): a sword-hill m. with jewels, \*gladii caputus geminis distinctus: or simply, gematus: v. JEWELLED.

**mounting (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. TO MOUNT.

**mourn:** 1. lūgeo, xi, etum, 2 (both trans. and intrans.): the senate m.s. l. senatus, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: to m. any one's death, mortem alienus l. id. Ph. 12, 10, 25: also foll. by acc. and inf.: he m.s. to think that the city has been snatched out of his jaws, urbem erexit esse ex suis fauibus luget, id. Cat. 2, 1, yn.

Often to be in mourning: v. MOURNING, subs. 2. squāleō, 2 (*to wear soiled clothes in token of mourning*): cf. Cic. Mil. 8, 20, squāleū municipia, i.e. they are in mourning.

3. moere, 2 (*to feel sorrow*, and display it in the countenance, etc.): both trans. and intrans.: when all the good m'd in secrecy and retirement, quium omnes boni abdi inclusive moerent, Cic. in Pis. 9, 21: to m. over the death of a son, filii mortem m. id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: also foll. by acc. and inf., Cic. Sex. 11, 25. (N.B.—Moere points more to deep-felt grief; lugere, to a certain recognized and formal expression of sorrow): 4. dōleo, 2: v. TO GRIEVE.

**mourner:** expr. by lugere, squaleō: cf. L. G. § 618.

**mournful:** 1. Causing sorrow, fraught with sorrow and mourning:

1. luctuosus: cf. Cic. De Or. 3, 2, 8, fut hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, grave bonis omnibus (mournful...afflicting...grievous): the most m. kind of death (suicide), luctuosissimum genus mortis, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1. Join: misera et luctuosa (tempora), Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

2. lugubris, e (in present sense, poet.): m. war, l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; cf. inf. 3. tristis, e: v. SAD.

4. acerbus (causing poignant grief or affliction): Join: luctuosus et acerbis, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48; acerba misera, luctuosa (pl. neut.), id. Mur. 41, 95: cf. also supr. (1).

**II. Expressive of sorrow:** 1. lugubris, e (in present sense, poet.): m. war, l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; cf. inf. 3. tristis, e: v. SAD.

4. acerbis (causing poignant grief or affliction): Join: luctuosus et acerbis, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48; acerba misera, luctuosa (pl. neut.), id. Mur. 41, 95: cf. also supr. (1).

**III. Expressive of sorrow:** 1. lugubris, e (in present sense, poet.): m. war, l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; cf. inf. 3. tristis, e: v. SAD.

2. lugubris, e (in present sense, poet.): m. war, l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; cf. inf. 3. tristis, e: v. SAD.

4. acerbis (causing poignant grief or affliction): Join: luctuosus et acerbis, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48; acerba misera, luctuosa (pl. neut.), id. Mur. 41, 95: cf. also supr. (1).

**IV. Expressive of sorrow:** 1. lugubris, e (in present sense, poet.): m. war, l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33; cf. inf. 3. tristis, e: v. SAD.

4. acerbis (causing poignant grief or affliction): Join: luctuosus et acerbis, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48; acerba misera, luctuosa (pl. neut.), id. Mur. 41, 95: cf. also supr. (1).

**5. misérabilis:** 4. hébilis, e (tearful, full of distress): grief is m. distress, moeror (est) aegritudo f., ib. 4, 8, 18: m. measures, f. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: Oz.

**6. squāldus (in mourning attire):** v. MOURNING (adj.).

**mournfully:** 1. moestē (sorrowfully): Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24. 2. fibili-liter (dolefully): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39, etc.: Hor. (Or expr. by adj.: they stand m. on the lofty towers, turribus altis stant moesti, Virg. Aen. 9, 47) [cf. 485]

L. G. § 143]: *cometes glare m.*, cometae lugubre rubent, ib. 10, 273 [L. G. § 144]: also, flebilem s. miserabilitatem in modum; **V. MANNER**)

**mournfulness**: expr by adj.: *there is a m. ab o. it's way of speaking*; \*mest oratione ejus nescio quid lugubre atque afflictum: *what can exceed the m. of this? its quid potest esse lugustus?* v. MOURNFUL.

**mourning** (*subs.*): **I.** As *felt*: luctus, moeror: v. GRIEF. See also **TO MOURN**. **II.** As *expressed by the dress, etc.*: 1. luctus, us: *to be in m.* in l. esse, Cic. Sext. 14, init.: *the m. was limited to thirty days, triginta diebus i. est finitus*, Liv. 22, 56, *that does not go into m.*, expers luctus, ib: *to lay aside m.*, laeto cultu mutare, Tac. A. 2, 75, extr. **2.** squālor (*sordid garment, as the recognized symbol of grief*): Join: squālor et sordes, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: *squalor atque mortuus*, Tac. H. 1, 54. **3.** sordes, iunx, f. (*like preced.*): *to be plunged in grief and m.*, in lacrimis et s. jaceret, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, med.: *Live 6, 16, fin.*: cf. supr. (2). **4.** lugubris (*s. vestimenta*): *to put on m.*, I. imponeo, Sen. Cons. Cels. 16, 2; induere, Ov. M. 11, 669: *to put off m.*, I. exture, Sen. l. c. Phr.: (i) *to be in m.* (1), lugeo, xi, cillum: **2:** *it is unlawful for those who are in m. to do it*, lugutibus id tacere est (nefas), Liv. 22, 56, med.: Cic.: v. TO MOURN (1). **(2)**, squālor, *to wear the dingy garb of grief*: *the municipal towns are in m.*, squalent municipia, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: more fully, squealab civitas publico consilio mutata veste, i.e. a general m. was appointed, id. Sext. 14, init. (N.B.—Not sordeo in this sense); (ii) *to go into m.*: (1) vestitum muto, i: Cic. Sext. 14, 33; or vestem muto, ib. § 32. (2). lugubris impōno, induno: v. supr. (4). (iii) *to leave off m.*: (i) ad vestitum rēlo, 4, irr.: Cic. Sext. 14, 33. (2). lugubris exi, i, ūtum, 3: v. supr. (4). See also supr. (11, 1). (iv) *dressed in m. (in a state of m.)*: (1). sordidatos: *they came to Rome dressed in m.*, Roman venerunt sordidatos, Cic. Verri. 2, 2, 25, fin.: Tac. Join: *moestus ac sordidatos*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195. (2). lugubris, e (*in mourning, from bereavement*; whereas sordidatos simply means *attired in mourning garb, for any cause, e.g. the danger of a criminal trial*): *many distinguished families were in m.*, militiae et clarae lugubres donus (erant), Liv. 3, 32, med. (*the opposite of which is, expers luctus, is not in m.*, ib.). (3). pullatus (*like sordidatos: rare*): Juv. 3, 213. (+) *squalidus* (= *preced.*: rare): Ov. M. 15, 38. Phr.: *there was not a single family that was not in m.*, nullius penates moeroris expertes erant, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15.

**mourning** (*adj.*): i. e. *relating to the outward expression of grief*: **1.** lugubris, e: *m. attire*, 1. vestis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; 1. cultus, Tac. A. 1, 32. Pl. neut. *ugulria*, m. *attire*, Sen.: Ov.: v. MOURNING, subs. (*Phr.*). **2.** moestus: *m. garment*, m. vestis, Prop.: v. SORROWFUL.

**mouse**: **1.** mus, mūris, m.: *the town and country m.*, m. urbanus rusticus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80—Cic. *the common m.*, m. vulgaris, Plin. 10, 73, 94 called, m. incola domum, id. 8, 57, 82 (not, however, as a spe ific name): \*mus musculus (Linn.) *field m.*, m. agrestis, Plin. 10, 65, 85. (For other kinds, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.) *Dimin.* muscetus (*a poor little m.*), Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. *Adj.* mūrinus, of a m., mouse: *a m.-skin*, murina pellis, Plin. 29, 6, 36 § 11; Just.

**2.** sorex (*so poorly defined*). Ter. Eun. 5, 6, extr (*where the larry renders rat: it is uncertain what precise species is meant*): Plin. 2, 41, 41 § 109.

— colour: color mūrinus: Col. 6, 37, med.

— ear: \*myōsōtis. idis, f.: Linn.

— hole: cāvus (mūris). Hor. S. 2, 6, 116. (*Of cavium: v. HOLE*)

— tail: \*myōsōrus.

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mouse-trap: muscipūlum: Phaedr. 4, 1, 17 also — a: Sen. Ep. 48, 5.

**mouser**: Phr.: *a cat that is a good m.*, \*fēles mūribus in estissimum. **moustache**: perh. \*grāni, orum (described as peculiar to the Goths): Isid. 19, 23, 7 (Quich.). Phr.: *not to wear a m.*, superius labrum radere, cl. Caes. B. G. 5, 14. (Kr. gives, barbula, labri superioris; Quich. mystax, ex Hier.)

**mouth** (*subs.*): **I.** *of men or animals*: **1.** os, óris, n.: *the m. is admirably fitted for receiving all these (Food, drink, air)*, ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134 *with loaded m. (of the mother bird)*, ore pleno, Juv. 10, 232: Hor. v. FACE, 1, 2). Phr.: *'tis in everybody's m. (common talk)*, in ore est omni pupulo, Fer. Ad. 1, 2, 13: so, habere aliquid in ore, *to have it perpetually in one's m. (be ever talking of it)*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, extr. **2.** rostrum (*the beak of a bird; snout of an animal, as the pig, goat, etc.*): v. BEAK, SNOUT. Facēte, n. the m. (nuzzle or snout of a human being), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 12. Phr.: *to open a broad m.*, rictum diducere, Juv. 10, 230: *not to open the mouth too wide (in speaking)*, ne immodus hiatus rictum distendat (ad discindat), Quint. 1, 11, 9: generally, *to open the m.*, biare, Juv. 10, 231: Hor. so, with m. wide open, biante ore, Curt. 4, 16, med.: *to look at a horse's m.*, equi dentes inspicere (v. HORSE, Phr.): *to shut one's m. about anything, tacere, reticere (keep a thing back)*; also *masse*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 2; *musitate*, id. Mil. 2, 5, 67 (v. SILENT, TO BE).

**III.** *of things*:

**1.** os (by analogy with the human mouth: *any mouth-like aperture*): *an aperture with a wide m.*, laeo tenesca, Virg. Aen. 2, 482. *vessels with a small m.*, vascula o angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: also *at rivers, etc.*: *in the very m. of the harbour, in ipsu aditus atque ore portus*, Cic. Ver. 5, 12, 30: *at the m. of the Tiber* (a city was built), in ore Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33, extr.: Tac. **2.** ostium (*of rivers, etc.*): *the m. of the Rhone*, o. Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: *the m. of a harbour*, o. [aditusque] portus, Cic. Verri. 4, 53, 118. **3.** caput, itis, n. (*more strictly, the source of a river, but also found to denote the other extremity*): *it flows into the sea by many m.s.*, multa c. in oceanum influit, Caes. B. C. 4, 10, extr. **4.** adūtus, us (*access, entrance*): Ving. G. 4, 35 (*of the ms. of hives*): cf. supr. (II, 1). Phr.: *the m. of a hive*, foramen quo exiit et introitus datur (apibus), Col. 9, 7, ad fin. (R. and A.): *but a little above, ora cavearum, in same sense*. See also, APERTURE, ORIFICE.

**mouth** (*v.*): perh. ampullor, 1: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14. *an tragicas desavet et ampullatur in arte, does he fume and mouth in tragic style?* Phr.: words should neither be m'd out nor pronounced with affected nicely, \*verba neque suauitudo ore (infiniti bincis) quasi in scenis pronuntianda neque putidus sunt exprimenda (cf. Hor. A. P. 94: Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41).

**mouthful**: **1.** bucca (meton.): *a m. of bread*, b. panis, Petr. 44: Mart. 5, 5, 4. **2.** bucea, *to eat (j) two m.s.*, duas buceas manducare, Aug. in Suet. vit. 76, fin. **3.** buccula: Mart. 6, 75, 3. *To take a m. (or tw' o) of foot*, gustare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11. See also MORSKL; the words under which express the same general sense.

**mouthpiece**: **I.** *That part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied*: \*ea pars quae ori insertur, applicatur. **II.** *One who delivers the opinions of others*: interpres, étis, c. (cf. Hor. A. P. 111, interpret lingua, the tongue being the instrument by which our thoughts are made intelligible); orátor: v. SPEAKERMAN.

**move** (*v.*): **A.** Trans.: **I.** *To cause change of place*: **1.** móveo, tum, 2, 2: Cic. Virg. v. pass. Also comp. commōveo, *to (m. about, put in commotion)*: v. TO STIR. **2.** agito, i

(to m. quickly, shake about) **v. TO SHAKE**. Phr.: *to m. heaven and earth*, manūlis pedibus obnoxia omnia facere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134; or perh. superos inferos deos (ut aiunt) movere, tentare (cl. Virg. Aen. 7, 312, flectere si nequeo superos Acheronita movebo): or without a figure, omnia experiri, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11.

**B.** Special phr. to *the the bowels*: alvum dejicere, Cat. R. R. 153; solvere, Cels. 1, 1, ad fin., elicere, Plin. 10, 5, 26 § 82.

**III.** *To affect the feelings*: móveo, *to m. the feelings of judges*, animos judicem m., Quint. 6, 2, 1: *to m. the (Roman) people to tears*, m. letum populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: *to m. any one's ill-temper*, aliqui stomaticum m., id. Mur. 13, 28. Comp. commōvo, *2 (stronger than simple verb, and very freq. in this sense)*: *to m. (work upon the feelings of) courts*, judicia c., id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: *to be m'd by any one's sufferings and dangers*, atque misericordia periculis commōveri, id. Font. 16, 36. See also *TO EXCITE*.

Phr.: *'tis in everybody's m. (as periculis commōveri)*, id. Font. 16, 36.

See also *TO EXCITE*.

Phr.: *'tis in everybody's m. (as periculis commōveri)*, id. Font. 16, 36.

**IV.** *To influence*: móveo; permóveo; impello: v. TO INFLUENCE, INDUCE.

**B.** Intrans.: **I.** *To be in motion*: móveo, *2 (pass. refl.): that which m.s. of itself, quod ipsum ex se se sponte moveret*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 12: *the clouds began to m.*, globae coepere moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: *also act, voice, with pron. refl.:* *to be ever m.ing*, semper se movere, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33. *(Not commōveri or commōvere se in this sense)*. **II.** *To remove from a place*:

**1.** móveo, *2 (with pron. refl.): he instructed them not to m. from the spot*, praecepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, Liv. 34, 20, med.: *so with ellipsis of se, esp. in describing military movements*: Hannibali m.d. from his winter-quarters, Hannibali ex hilbernis movit, Liv. 22, init. In same usage, se commōvere (*rather stronger than simple verb; to stir*): Caes. B. G. 3, 15. **2.** nigrō, i (*to change one's abode*): v. TO REMOVE (intrans.). **III.** *To make a motion in an assembly*: fēro (*before the people*), rēfēro (*before the senate*), censeo (*denoting the formal expression of an opinion*): v. MOTION (III, Phr.).

**move on**: prōgrēdior, 3: v. TO PROCEDE.

— round: circumāgo, 3 (with pron. refl. or as pass.): v. TO REVOLVE.

**moveable** (*subs.*): **I.** *of a piece, as in chess*: expr. by móveo, 2: Quint. 11, 2, 38. **II.** *An ingenious course of proceeding*: perh. artificium: cf. Cic. Verri. 4, 40, extr. See also RACK.

**moveable** (*subs.*): **I.** *the eyes, slippery and m.*, oculi lubrici et m., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 147 (but the word uses denotes more than the Eng. viz. easily or readily moved, as here): *m. property*, res m., Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1 § 1 (for which Liv. bas res moventes, 5, 25, med.). Phr.: *all thir m. property, sua omnia quae moveri pot-rant*, Nep. Them. 2: *a m. festival, feriae conceptivea*, Macr. Sat. 1, 17, init.: *Varr.*

**moveables** (*subs.*): *immōtu*: v. IMMOVABLE.

**movement**: **I.** *Change of position*: mótu, us: v. MOTION. **II.** *An agitation, commotion*: mótu: v. COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE. Phr.: *the m. of the world, rerum novarum avidi* (which however has us*t* a bad sense), Salt. Jug. 19, init.: comp. novilis rebus studere, Cic. Cat. 1, init.: v. REVOLUTION. **III.** In music: perh. móduis: v. STRAIN.

**mover**: i.e. one who impels to action: **I.** auctor (originator): *the m. in that project*, ejus consiliū a, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: Cic.: *the m. of laws*, a. legum, Liv. 6, 36, med. (rare in precisely this last sense). **2.** lātor: v. PROPOSER, 3. impulsor: v. INSTIGATOR.

**4.**dux, dūctus, c. (*the prime mover*): Join: dux et magister (ad aliqd fa-

ſendum), Cic. Ver. 3, 21, 54: v. RING-LEADER.

**moving** (*adj.*): i. e. calculated to excite pity: 1. flibilis, e: a wretched and m. sight, misera et f. species, Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7: m. strains, f. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9. (N.B.—By no means commonevns [R. and A.]; cf. Nügels, p. 321; though the verb commoveo may often serve, with object expressed: a m. strain, \*aptus commovens animis cantus, Nügels, l.c.) 2. miserabilis, e (pitieus) \*m. \*pilogues (perorations), m. epilogi, Cic. Pl. 34, 83: Hor. Phr. in the most m. manner, magna cum misericordia itaque, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, ext.

**movingly**: perh. filibiliter (mournfully, plaintively): Cic.

**mow** (*v.*): Phr. to m. grass (for hay), lenire seare, subsecare, caedere, succidere, demetere: v. HAY. (Metre appears to be used only of reaping.)

**mower**: feñissex, lis (foen) Varr. R. R. 1, 49: Col. Less freq. feñisfea, Pers. 6, 40; also, foenector or feñ sector: Col. 11, 1, med. (Messor is reayer: q. v.)

**mowing** (*subs.*): feñisficiū: also, a. ae: v. HAY-HARVEST.

**much** (*adj.*): 1. multus: with m. gold and silver, cum auro et argento multo, Sall. Jug. 13, med.: with m. toil, m. labore, Cie. Sull. 26, 73: in nom. and acc., the partitive constr. is used, preferred to send m. time over anything, multum temporis in alqua re consumere, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: so, very m., plurimum (cf. L. G. § 270): very m. labour and utility, laboris, utilitatis plurimum, Quint. 10, 3, 1 Cic. 2. with abstract subs., magnus (somewhat stronger than multus): v. GREAT.

**much** (*as subs.*): multum: v. preced. art.

**much** (*adv.*): 1. multum (with verbs); not to trust m., non m. confidere, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: they are m. (engaged) in the chase, m. sunt in venationibus, ib. 4, 1: Cic. Less freq. with compar. (= multo, *infr.*): m. more robust, multum robusior, Juv. 10, 197. Very m., plurimum: to love any one very m., aliquem plurimum diligere, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: as m. as possible, quantum plurimum, Quint. 11, 7, 120. 2. along with compar. and less freq. superl., multo: m. the easi- route, m. facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: m. the great- st part, m. (= longe) maxima pars, Cie. Man. 18, 54: Quint. Also with verbs and other words implying comparison: it is m. better, m. praestat, Sall. Jug. 31: to prefer m., m. antepone, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 49: not m. before, non m. ante, Nep. Epam. 3: Cic. 3. va (in a high degree): to praise any one too m., aliquem nimis v. laudare, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1. See also GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

— 28, 28: 1. *Adj.*: tantus, quantus: Cic. v. GREAT, AS. (N.B.—The first correlative is very often omitted.) Dimin., quantulus (when a small quantity is spoken of): as m. (and no more) as he thought proper, quantulum (sc. pecunia) visum est, Cic. Div. Ver. 17, ext.: as m. as you please, quantusvisus: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 22. II. *Adv.*: 1. tantum . . . quantum: if you love me as m. as you assuredly do, si me amas tantum, quantum profecto amas, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 5. Dimin., quantulum, id. Ver. 1, 1, fin. (quantulum judicare possumus). 2. with comparatives: tanto quanto: v. MUCH (so). Also sometimes with superl.: cf. Catul. 49, tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus. Vell. 3. with verbs of valuing, tanti . . . quanti: v. TO VALUE; foll. art.

— how: I. *Adj.*: quantus: v. GREAT (how). Esp. with part. gen. how m. corn, quantum trumenti, Cic. Ver. 3, 18, init.: so, quantum temporis, laboris, etc.: id. pass. Very oft. in gen. with verbs of valuing: how m. did he give (for him)? quanti emit? Ter. Eun.

5, 5, 14. see how much I prize you, vide quanti apud me sis, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

II. *Adv.*: quantum: v. MUCH (as).

**much, so**: tantus (also tam multus, cf. Cie. Fin. 1, 1, 1, tantum studium tamque multam operam ponere in aliquo re: the latter form is more emphatic): same constr. as quantus: v. MUCH (how).

—, too: I. *Adv.*: nimis: v. EXCESSIVE. Neut. nimilum used as subs.: the mean between too m. and too little, mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum, (Cie. Off. 1, 25, fin.): too m. gold and silver, aurum argenteum n. Plin.

II. *Adv.*: 1. nimis: nothing too m. (in excess), ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34 (gr. ἀγένης ἄρα): strengthened by valde (nimis value laudare), Cic. Leg. 3, init. In same sense, nimium: you indulge him too m., nimilli indulges, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20 (but nimis, nimium, often denote simply, in a high degree, extremely): v. Lat. Dic. s. vv.). 2. plus aquo (more than is fair or reasonable): cf. Sall. Cat. 51, injurias gravias aquo habere, to feel injuries too much, too deeply: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31, ultra has trepidare, i.e. to be too m. alarmed.

— less: 1. nēdūm (ut): v. LESS (much). 2. nē (ne = nēdūm ut): rare: as for me, nothing of the kind ever influenced me even when I was a young man; m. less now I am old, me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movet, ne minem senem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, med.: cf. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 174, vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes where the verb supplies the ellipse, that you may not suppose I could walk with a load). 3. expr. by nē . . . quidem: non modo, even pīgs would not wish for that: m. less oneself, ne suus quidem velint, non modo ipse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92. Instead of non modo, Tac. has adeo with a negative: cf. Ann. 6, 15, fin., ne . . . quidem . . . adeo . . . nunquam = much less (did he) ever. 4. expr. by tantum abest ut . . . (inverting the order of the clauses): Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me; m. less can I admire my own writings, \*tantum abest ut nostra miremunt, ut nobis non satisfacti Demosthenes (and A.): better perh. ut nobis ne Demosthenes quidem satisfaciat; cf. Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v. absum (1, fin.).

**mucilage**: perh. mūcīlāgo, inis, f.: as scient. t. t.

**muck**: stercus, quisquiliae, purgamenta: v. DUNG, REFUSE.

**muck-heap**: sterquilinum (dung-hill): Cato: Col.

**mucus**: mūcōns (slimy, resembling mucus): Col. (cruenta et mucosa ventris profluvis): necessary also as med. t.

**mud**: 1. lūtum (ordinary dirt, as of highways): bespattered with rain and m., imbre l. que aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: Cic. Caes. Prog.: to stick in the m. (not to be able to get on), in (medio) 1. esse, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27, in l. baesitare (haerere), Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15. Covered with m., intulentes, Os. M. 1, 43: v. MUDDY. 2. lūtum (slimy m.): fertilizing m., felix 1, Virg. G. 2, 128: the (overflowing) river covers everything with a layer of m., amnis obducto tenet omnia l. th. 1, 115: Liv. 3. coenunt (fout, stinking m.): Cic. Col.

**mud-built**: lūtēns: Os. F. 1, 29 (l. opus = the swallow's nest): Plin.: v. MUD-WALL.

**muddily**: lūtēntē: Non 121, 32. Or expr. by adj.: as he strewed m. along, quin fluorescere lūtēntē, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: cf. L. G. § 343.

**muddiness**: expr. by lūtum, lūtēntē: v. MUD, MUDDY.

**muddle** (*subs.*): perh. turbā: v. MESS (IV.). Phr. everything was in a m., \*confusa erant omnia, tanquam temerarē at nullo consilio administrata.

**muddy**: Phr. to m. water, aquam turbulentam (or turbidam, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97) lacere, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5; (aquam)

turbare, Os. M. 7, 154 (cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 60, aqua limo turbata). II. *To draw into confusion*: confundo, permisceo, perturbo, v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB. III. In pass., to be m'd = to be intoxicated, ebrium esse, vino madere v. DRUNK.

**muddy**: 1. lūtosus (*full of mud in a muddy state*): m. sull, l. terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 176 Col. 2. lūtēntē (covered with m.): Os. M. 1, 414.

3. lūtēns (strictly, of mud; mud-built: also in later writers = lūtēntēs): Juv. 10, 132 (= dirty) Plin. 4. lūtēntēs (cf. mud. 2): Virg. Os. 5. turbidus (of water): Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: Virg. (for which Phaedr. has turbulēntus, 1, 1, 5) and Hor. limo turbatus, S. 1, 1, 60).

**mud-wall**: lūtēntēm (*mud-work of any kind*): Cato R. 128. (Or circuui, murs crudo latere ac luto constructi, Col. 9, 1, post init.; murus laterbus constructus, cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 10; or simply, lutes murs: cf. Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 194. Toxius . . ., lūtēntēs Inventor, i.e. the inventor of mud-houses, as an improvement upon caves).

**muff**: \*tegumentum manuum pellicium (Kr.); \*integumentum in manus involvendis quam nostres mūffan dicunt.

**muffle**: 1. involvo, vi, lūtum, 3: v. TO WRAP UP. 2. v̄bvolvo, 3 (to cover by a wrapper laid upon anything). with the head m'd up, capite obvoluto, Cic. Ver. 5, 28, 72: liv. Phr. a m'd sound, \*sonus surdus (summissus) et quāls sit campanae fasciē obvoluta: the bells ring a m'd p'ol, \*summisso murmur campanae sonabant.

**muffer**: near-st word. involūcrum: v. WRAPPER. Phr. to put a m. over the head, caput obvolvere: v. TO MUFFLE.

**mug**: pōculū, ureus: v. CUP, PITCHER.

**muggy**: Phr. m. atmosphere, \*coelum densum atque humidum.

**mulberry**: I. The tree: mōrus: Os. Plin. II. The fruit: mōrūn: Hor. Plin. (cf. Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v.)

**mulct**: v. FINE.

**mulū**: mūlūs: Pl. Cic. As term of repreach: you m., mulcē Cat. 8; 3 Fem. mūla: Pro v., when the m. fools, i. e. new r., quāna mula peperit, Suet Gal. 4. See also HYBRID.

**muleteer**: mūlio, önlis, m.: Caes. B. 6, 7, 45: Suet. (Also, muli agitator, cf. Virg. G. 1, 271).

**mulish**: obstinātus: v. STUBBORN.

**mulł** (*v.*): Phr. to m. wine, \*vinum feruētare, atque odores (aromatica) adjuicere, addere: cf. Col. 12, 20.

**mullein**: \*verbascum (Linn.).

**mullet**: 1. nullus: Cic. Varr. Dimin. nullulus, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 (Orell. nullus). 2. perh. mūgl̄ or mūglis, is, m. (v. Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v.): used as an instrument in punishing adulterers, Juv. 10, 317: Cat. Plin.

**million**: \*millio q̄l dicitur.

**multangular**: multangulūs: v. POLYGONAL.

**multifarious**: vārius, multiplex: v. VARIOUS, MANIFOLD. lībr. to have such m. engagements, tot tantūs distilleri occupationibus, cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 30, init.: m. learning, variis et miscellāneis et quasi confusanea doctrina, Gell. Prof. to be a person of wide and m. reading, multa et varia lectura, ib. (Multifarius = of many kinds, Gell. 5, 6, init.)

**multifariously**: vāriū; multi variis modis: v. VARIOUS, VARIOUSLY. (Multifarriam = in many places: Cic. De Or. 2, 41, init.: Liv.)

**multiform**: multiformis, e: Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: Col.

**multilateral**: v. POLYGONAL.

**multiple**: \*numeris multiplicis (after anal. of duplis, quadruplicis); multiplicum (like duplex, double): in scient. lang. only. (Or circuml. \*numeris q̄pl se altero numero dividī patitur, ita ut nihil fiat reliqui.)

**multiplication**: multiplicatio: the sum which results from m. ("product").

summa quae ex m. efficitur, Col. 5, 2, init. (Or expr. by verb v. TO MULTIPLY).

**multiplicator**: \*numerus multiplicans. **multiply**: I. To increase by arithmetic process; multiplico, i: to m. the two sides (of a rectangle) into each other, m. inter se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, init.; to m. a number by itself, numerum in se m., ib. med.: also, numerum cum altero numero m., ib. II In gen. sense, to increase greatly: multiplico, i: debts were m'd in those two years, aces allenam eo biennio multiplicatrum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; Ov. Vulg. Gen. vi. 10.

III. Intrans, to grow in numbers: cresco, augeo, etc.; v. TO INCREASE. Increase and m., crescere et multiplicamini. Vulg. Gen. i. 28.

**multitude**: I. A great number:

1. multitudo: a m. of ships, marinum, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Cic. 2. expr. by multi, ae, a; or stronger, plurimi: V. MANY. In like manner, such a m., tot; V. MANY (so). 3. vis, vim, vi, f. (a very large number or great abundance of anything; "a host"): an immense n. (or quantity) of frogs, vis maxima ranuncularum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, fin.; see also HOR (II). (N.B.—Beware of silva in this sense; it denotes the subject matter of a science: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 30, init.) II. A great number of people:

1. multitudo: so vast a m., tanta m., Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Cic.: in this sense, may be foll. by hominum: Cic. Caec. 12, 33. Join: quanta multitudo, quanta vis hominum, id Verr. 2, 2, 66, 160. 2. vis hominum: cf. supr. (L.). 3. turba (a m. in confusion): v. CROWD, THROB. 4. coetus, us (an assemblage of any kind): Cic.: Suet.

III. The common run of men, as distinguished from the more select few: 1. vulgus, i. n. (rarely m.); there is no wisdom in the m., non est consilium in v., Cic. Pl. 4, 9: adopted to please the m., gratum in vulgus, id. Att. 2, 22; Virg.: Hor. 2. multitudo (a less offensive expr. than preceding): to depend upon the errors of the ignorant m., ex errore imperita m. pendere, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: the credo uero m., credula m., Just. 2, 8, fin. Phr.: one of the m. (a person of no distinction), unus e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, fin.: also, unus de multis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109.

**multitudinous**: plurimus (cf. Virg.

Aen. 2, 369, plurima mortis imago); or,

densissimus, ceterinus (very thick,

thronging together): v. NUMEROUS,

CROWDED (aif).

**mumble**: murmurō, i: v. TO MURTER,

**mummer**: perh. lūdus (a pontomimist): Cic. Sext. 54, 116. (More precisely, \*lūdus personatus.)

**mummery**: perh. praestigiae, arum:

v. TRICK.

**mummy**: corpus (cadaver) arte medicatum, odoribus differtum: cf. Mela, 1, 9 (mortuus...arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant); Tac. A. 16, 6 (corpus...differtum odoribus conditur). Phr.: to beat to m., ad mortem mucare, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 10: verberibus (pugnus, plagis) usque ad necem caedere, cf. id. Andr. 1, 2, 28. (Late Lat. mumia, denoting the aromatic substance used in embalming; and so, an embalmed body: Du Cange, s. v.)

**mumps**: \*cynanche parotidaea (Webster).

**munch**: mandūco, i: mando, 3: v. TO CHEW.

**mundane**: mundanus (relating to the world or universe): the m. soul (vital principle of the world), anima m., Macr. 3. S. 2, 16, fin. (Or gen. of mundus: v. WORLD.)

**municipal**: 1. bōmūcipális, e (of or relating to a municipality or town having laws of its own): a m. commonwealth, res publica, m., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: m. magistracies, magisteria m., Suet. Aug. 2. 2. expr. by mūcipium (a m. town: cf. supr. 1): the m. elections, \*comitia municipii or mūicipiorum. cf. Dict. Ant. p. 318.

municipality: mūcipiūm: cf. preceded art.

**munificence**: I. mūnificētia (subs. not in Cic.): JOIN: beneficia (pl.) ac munificētia, Salt. Cat. 54, init.; liberalitas et munificētia, Julian. Dig. 4, 16 (l. tum muneris).

II. mūnificētia, comp. centior, sup. -centissimus (giving freely and bountifully): to be m. in giving, in dando m. esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.

liberalis, e. v. LIBERAL, BOUNTIFUL.

munificētū: mūnificētū (cf. preceded art.): Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69 (tam m. et tam largare d.). v. LIBERALITY.

**monument**: mūnimentū: v. FORTIFICATION. A m.-room, \*cella ab incendiis ceterisque periculis tutā.

**munition**: v. FORTIFICATION. Phr.: m.s. of war; bell apparatus, Caes.

**murial**: mūrātū: e: a m. crown, corona m., Liv. 23, 18, med.: Caes.

**murder** (subs.): I. caedes, is, f. (slaughter of one or many, strictly with the sword): if a m. have taken place, they (the Druids) try the criminal, si caedes facta est, idem decernunt, Caes. 6, 13; Salt. Cic. JOIN: caedes et occiso (for greater precision and emphasis), Cic. Caec. 14, fin.

II. expr. by nēco, interficio, obturco, etc.: by the m. of his son he cleared his house for the guilty match, necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Salt. Cat. 15: he procured the m. of Aurius, Aurius tollendum interficiendūque curavit, Cic. Clu. 8, 23; v. TO MURDER.

III. nex, nēcis, f. (death by violent or cruel means: nex is passive in sense, and so relative to caedes, which is active): the m. of many citizens, a mortuum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: v. DEATH.

IV. partidūm (m. of father, mother, or other near relation): the m. of a father and uncle, patris et patruī, Cic. Pl. 3, 7, 18: of a brother, p. fraturnum, id. Clu. 11, init.; p. fraturnum, Liv. 40, 24: and even, p. filii, the m. of a son, Liv. 8, 11, med.

V. hōmiciūdūm (infreq.): Tac. G. 21: Quint. v. HOMICIDE. Phr.: to accuse any one of m. (assassination), aliquem inter sicarios accusare, Cic. R. Am. 32, 92: a trial for m., quaestio inter sicarios, id. Clu. 53, 147.

**murderer** (v.): I. nēco, i: v. TO KILL.

II. jugulo, i (as a cut-throat does): he directed that most excellent citizens should be m'd, cives optimos jugulari jussit, Cic. Pl. 3, 2, 4: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 10, ut jugulentes homines, surgunt de nocte latrones.

III. trucidō, i (to slay wholesale): v. TO BUTCHER, MASACRE.

IV. obturco, i (to cut down with the sword, assassinate; whereas nēco is to kill in any wicked or cruel way soever): he m.s. Polydorus, and forcibly possesses himself of his gold, Polydorum obturcat, et auro vi potitur, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: Lív. 1, 5, extr. (N.B.—Not in the prose of Cic.): 5. interficio, i (to put to death in any way): JOIN: tolerate atque interficer, Cic. Clu. 8, 23: v. TO KILL.

**murderer**: 1. bōmūcida, ae, c. (murderer, but apparently a legal term): whether they (Brutus and Cassius) are m.s. or liberators of their country, homicida sint an vindices patriae, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, extr.: Juv.: Quint.

2. sicariūs (one whose trade is murder): Cic.: Hor.: v. ASSASSIN.

3. particida (of a father, mother, or other near relation): v. FABRICIDE, FRATRICIDE.

4. expr. by circuml. with nēco, occido, etc.: they say that one who is by his own confession a m., ought not to look upon the light of day, negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui se a hominem oculissem esse fatetur, Cic. Mu. 3, 7. v. TO MURDER, KILL.

**murderous**: Phr.: to carry with m. intent, esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: the missiles fell with m. effect, \*missilia (or tormenta, if the reference is to engines of war, artillery) foedam stragam dedere; vis ingens missilium telorum est conjuncta

cum magna [hostium] strage: cf. Liv. 7, 23, fin.: 38, 22, ad fin.: also, HAVOC (Also, sanguinarius, cruentus, sanguineus, the two latter only in verse, may sometimes serve: v. BLOODY, BLOODTHIRSTY.)

**murderously**: perh. atrociter (cruelly, horribly): cf. Tac. H. 1, 2, atrocitus in urbe saevitum. Or by circuml., \*cum magna strage hominum (if the reference be to extent of carnage); \*ex libidine hominum trucidandorum. cf. preceded art.

**muriatic acid**: \*acēdūm muriatiūm, scient. t. t.

**murkily**: expr. by adj. (L. G. § 343): v. MURKY.

**murkiness**: obscuritās: v. DARKNESS.

**murky**: 1. cāliginōsūs: m. night c.nox, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: light wrapt in m. gloom, lux caliginosis involuta tenebris, Val. Max. 1, 7, extern. § 1: Cic.: v. FOOGY.

2. tēnebrōsūs: v. DARK (1.).

**murmur** (subs.): I. A low sound:

1. murmur, ūris, n.: the m. of the sea, m. maris, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: so of a running stream, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21.

2. sūsurrus (a soft, whispering sound): v. HUM (2).

3. sōnūs: sōniūs (gen. terū), with some qualifying adj., as lenis, placidus: v. SOUND.

4. frēmitūs, ūs (a hoarse m.): Caes. B. G. 2, 24 (clamor fremitusque): Tac.: v. ROAR (subs.).

II. A complaint:

1. murmurātō (the act of murmuring or complaining): late: Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 3: Vulg. Phil. ii 14, etc.

2. quērōtūs: v. COMPLAINT.

**murmur** (v.): I. To give forth a low, continuous sound:

1. murmurō, i: by the banks of the m. ing Hebrus, ripis murmurantis Hebr. Star. Sil. 2, 7, 98: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116 (fremitus murmurantis maris): Virg.

2. frēmo, ūl, itūn, 3 (hoarsely): v. TO ROAR.

3. sūsurrō, i (softly): v. TO WHISPER, HUM.

4. musso, i: used by Virg. of the m. noise of bees, G. 4, 188.

II. To complain, usu. in a suppressed tone:

1. murmurō, i (infreq. in this sense): the slaves m. (grumble), servī, m., līl. Mit. 3, 1, 147: Vulg. Comp. admurmurō, i (to indicate disapproval by confused noises), Cic. Ver. 5, 16, 41: cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 2 (where some suppose it denotes approval, but wrongly).

2. musso, i (angry): foll. by acc. and inf., m. (loudly): by the consul being snatched out of his hands, consulatum sibi erupit frēmit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, med.: Liv.: Tac.

3. quērōtūs, stūs: v. TO COMPLAIN.

**murmurer**: expr. by verb, esp. imperf. part.: cf. L. G. § 638.

**murmuring** (subs.): murmurātō:

v. MURMUR (1.).

**murmuring** (adj.): Phr.: a m. sound, murmur, sūsurrus, etc.: v. MURME.

**murraian**: pestifera lues, Col. 1, 4, med.; or simply, pestilenta, id. 6, 5, init.: cf. Veg. Vet. 3, 23: so Liv. 3, 32, uses pestilenta with ref. to both men and cattle, pestilenta foeda homini, foeda pecori.

Phr.: there ensued a grievous m. in the summer, insecura est gravis pestilensque pecori aestas, cf. Liv. 5, 13, med.

**muscle**: I. Of the body:

1. musculus: Cels. 5, 26, 3: Lucan.

2. tōrūs (the rounded, fleshy part: poet): the m.s. of the (upper) arm, laceritorūm torū, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: Virg.: Ov.

3. laceritus (the muscles of the upper arm; thews): (Milo) rendered famous by his m.s. and torūs, ex lateri bus et laceritis nobilitatis, Cic. Mil. 9, 27 (see the context): cf. supr. (2).

Fig. of strength or vigour in oratory, Cic. Br. 16, fin. (In Lysias saepe sunt laceri, sic at fieri nihil possit valentius).

4. nervus (the sinewy part of the muscle): v. SINEW.

II. A kind of shell-fish (murex): mytilus or mitulus

(sea-muscle): Hor. S. 2, 4, 27. (\*Mytilus edulis, Linn.)

**muscular:** I. *Pertaining to the muscles, of the nature of muscle: muscularis: the heart is of a m. nature, or nature musculosum.* Cels. 4, 1. II. *Having abundance of muscle, brawny:*

1. *lacer̄tosus* (strictly, with powerful arms): *m. centurions*, l. *centuriones*, Cic. Ph. 8, 9, 26; Ov. also in general sense, of horses, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, ad fin. 2. *tōrōsus*: *m. youth, t. juventus*, Pers. 3, 86 Col. v. **BRAWNY** 3. in gen. sense, *rōbus̄tus*: *v. STRONG, ROBUST*. Phr.: *m. strength, lacer̄t* (cf. MUSCLE, 1, 3); *vires*, with or without *corporis* (physical strength, in widest sense), Cic. Sen. 10, 33.

**Muse** (subs.): 1. *Musa*: Cic. Hor. *the sister M.s (of poetry, etc.)*, M. manuctoriæ, Cic. Fañ. 1, 9, 9; whereas M. *agrestiores*, id Or. 3, 12, are *the sterner M.s (of oratory, etc.)*; *a friend of the M.s*, *Musis amicus*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 1; *an enemy to them*, *aversus a Musis*, Cic. Arch. 9, 20, *to have any dealings with the M.s*, *aliquid commercium cum M. habere*, id Tusc. 5, 23, 66. 2. *Camena* (strictly, a designation of certain Latin prophetic women; but used as syn. of *Musa*): *favourite of the M.s nine, acceptus novem C.*, Hor. Car. Sec. 62; Pers.: Plin.

**muse** (v.): *cōgito, mēditor, etc.*: v. TO MEDITATE.

**museum:** *Mūsēum (a temple or abode of the Muses)*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, med.: in Suet. Claud. 42, the term is applied to a library. (N.B.—Museum is given by Kr. for a *depository of works of art, etc.*; but in this sense, it is better prefaced by a “quod dicitur,” “quod dicunt.”)

**mushroom:** 1. *fungus* (gen. term): *m.s that grow in meadows, t. præteunes*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20; cf. Plin. 22, 23, 47, where various kinds are mentioned: *m.s with a pale red (pink) skin*, f. qui rubent callo diluto rubore, Plin. i.c. 2. *bōleūs* (a choice kind): spoken of as distinct from fungi: Juv. 5, 147, anticipes *fungi ponenter amici; bōleūs domino*; also Plin. i.c., whence we learn that they were of a red colour): Mart. (N.B.—The eatable m. of our tables is *\*agaricus campestris*, Linn.; probably the same as the fungi praetenses of Hor.)

**music:** I. *The art: mūsica, ae or -ē, ēs; also mūsica, orum: to treat of m., musicam tructare*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: *to teach any one m., aliquem musicam docere*, Nep. pref. init.: but the form *musicen* (acc.) is also used: id. Epam. init. The neut. pl. *musica* strictly denotes music as a matter of detailed knowledge and practice: *he was no less distinguished in m., non minore fuit in musicis gloria*, Nep. Ep. 2: *very fond of m., musicorum perstidiosus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; but in Cic. de Or. 1, 42, init., it is precisely = *musica (sc. ars)*, being classed with other “artes”: and so elsewhere in Cic. (N.B.—Ter has *musicas*, in Gk. sense = *poetry*: Phor. prol. 18.) Phr.: *to teach any one m. (to play upon a stringed instrument)*, fidibus aliquem docere, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, med. (cf. Nep. Epam. 2, citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio). II. *As played:* 1. *cantus, n̄s (the m. of voices, strings, and flutes, c. vocum et nervorum et tibiarum)*, Cic. R. Am. 46, 134: cf. id. Leg. 2, 15, 38, where *cantus (pl.)=tunes: vocal m., vocis c.*, Quint. 5, 10, 124. 2. *conuentus, ūs (of a number singing or performing together): the m. of voice and lyre, c. vocis lyraeque*, Ov. M. 11, 11: *m. (concert) of birds*, c. avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: Ov. 3. *mōdūs, esp. in pl. (a measured tune or strain): to dance to the m. of the flute, ad tibicinis modos saltare*, Liv. 7, 2: v. STRAIN. 4. *symphōnia (instrumental m.): when there was m. (a musical performance) at those entertainments, quām in iis convivis s. caneret*, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 44, 105: *to sing*

*to m., ad s. canere, Sen. Ep. 12, 8: discordant m., s. discors, Hor. A. P. 374: Plin.*

**musical:** I. *Relating to music:*

1. *mūsicus: m. theory (or principles), ratio musicæ, Vitr. 5, 3, 8: m. laws (style of music), m. leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 34. 2. mētētus (Gr. μέτεικος rare in this sense): m. sounds, m. sonores, Lucr. 5, 335. (In Cic.=lyrical.)*

3. *symphōniacus: v. MUSICIAN*

II. *Acquainted with or having a taste for music:* Phr.: *to be very m., musicorum perstidiosus esse*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: *to have a m. ear*, *\*elaginti, recto, vera artis (rei) musicalis judicio, sensu valeri*, Kr. *to be quite destitute of m. taste, \*abhorrire a re musica*: Kr. gives, *\*nīl videre in re melica (e Bau).*

III. *Pleasant to the ear: cānōrus: v. MELODIOUS*

**musically:** I. *In accordance with the principles of music: mūsicū (rare): Apul. Or by circuml. *\*e ratione mūsicæ: v. MUSICAL**

II. *Melodiously: cānōrē (rare):* *Aur. Ta administer a m., sinapizo, i: Veg. Ver. 2, 6, ad fin.*

**musician:** I. *mūstens (one skilled in music):* Cic. Off. 1, 41, init. 2. *symp̄hōniacus puer or servus (a musical slave in the keeping of a wealthy person):* Cic. Mil. 21, 55. (When the reference is simply to one performing on a musical instrument, fidicē, tibicē, etc., must be used v. LYRIST, etc.)

**musk:** \**moschus*. (An abdominal secretion of the musk-deer, \**moschus moschiferus*, Cycl.)

**musket:** \**sclopētūm (stl.)*: a name formed by onomatopœia. Kr. or: \**bombarda*, id. (Kr. gives also *tubus ignivomus*, ex Wyttben, but the expr. is unsuited for prose, and not elegant enough for verse. Unless precision be required, all the above are best avoided, and *tētum* or *tormentum* employed.)

**—ball:** *glans, ndis, f. (any kind of bullet):* Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

**—shot:** *\*ictus sclopēti (Kr.).*

Phr.: *within m., \*intra sclopēti jactum (Kr.): they did not venture within m., non ausi sunt eo progredi ubi tela (missilia) nostrorum contigere possent: he received a m. in the right thigh, \*extremū femur glande ictus est*: Mart. (R. A.).

**musketee:** *miles sclopēti armatus (R. A.).*

**musketry:** *Phr.: a brisk fire of m., \*assidue conjecta missilia; missilia ingens vis ingestæ.* (Comp. MUSKET.)

**muslin:** 1. *perh. byssus, i. f. (strictly, a kind of fine flax or the fabric mode of it):* v. Dict. Ant. s.v.

2. *Cōa, orum, n. (fine, transparent drapery):* Hor. S. 1, 2, 101: also, *Cōa vestis*, Prop. 1, 2, 2: v. Dict. Ant. s.v. (N.B.—It is probable that, in the later period of ancient history, *cotton* was used for making fine fabrics: v. Dict. Ant. s. vv.)

**Mussulman:** v. Mahometan.

**must** (subs.): *mustum: Cato R. R. 120: Virg.: Cic.*

**must** (v.): 1. *nēcessē est (must used):* usu. foll. by *inf.*: *man m. die, homini n. est moni*, Cic. Fat. 9, 17: also *absol.*, *to buy not what you want, but what you m., emere non quod opus est, sed quod non est*, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94. 28.

2. *expr. by gerundive; the impersonal form being used with dat. of personal subject, in the case of verbs which do not govern an accusative; the personal in others (the ger. denotes usu. the compulsus of duty): whereas necessē est denotes absolute necessity): v. m. resist old-age, resistendum est senectutē*, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: *you m. see to this, hōbōis providendum est*, Sall. Cat. 51, ad init.: *we m. above all things avoid a dry teacher, in primis evitandus (est) magister ardūs*, Quint. 2, 4, 8: cf. L. G. §§ 534, sqq.

3. *expr. by opus est, op̄t̄r̄b̄o (of that which it is needful or proper to do): (he was in doubt) as to what m. be done, quid facto opus esset*, Sall. Cat. 46 (the same phr. occurs, Liv. 3, 38, post init., quid opus facto sit) one m. use *expeditio*, *opus est mature*

facto, Sall. Cat. 1: v. SEP'D, OUGHT. 4. *expr. by jut, imperat. (where must expresses an injunction): you m. neither bury nor burn a corpse within the city, hominē mortuō in urbe ne sepelīte, neve urito*, Vetus Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: *so ib. § 59, hoc plus ne faciū, rogum asca ne potito: when you come to the temple of Diana, you m. turn to the right, ubi ad Diana veneris ita ad dextram*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: *if you have no news, you must write whatever is uppermost, si rem nullam habebis, quod in buceam venirēt scributo*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2tr.: *so in the familiar expr. (introducing a piece of intelligence), you m. know . . . scito (with acc. and inf.), ib. 2, 8, med.* A negative injunction is often expr. by *non*, with *inf.*: *you m. not suppose that . . . nōl putare*, Cic. Br. 33, 125.

**mustache:** v. MOUSTACHE.

**mustard:** *sn̄api, is, f.: very wholesome, saluberrimum corpori sn̄api*, Plin. 19, 8, 54: *Col. Palf.* (who have the fem. form).

**—plaster:** *sn̄apisimis: Col. Aur. Ta administer a m., sinapizo, i: Veg. Ver. 2, 6, ad fin.*

**muster** (v.): A. *Trans.:* I. *Litt., to assemble troops for review, etc.*: perh. *congrēgo, convōcio, i: v. TO ASSEMBLE, CALL TOGETHER*. Or perh. better represented by *récessus, lustro, etc.*: v. TO REVIEW. Phr.: *to m. the whole of one's forces universa copias in spectrum dare*, Curt. 3, 2, 101. *For to muster out, v. TO DISBAND, DISCHARGE (V.).*

II. *Fig.: to muster up, i. e. gather, assume:* Phr.: *to m. up courage, animon (animos, of more than one) sumere*, Ov. F. 1, 147; *animū erigere (to take heart)*, Cic. Clu. 70, 200; *se erigere, id. Deiot. 14, 38; or erigi*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 52: *he could not m. up courage to ask: animus ei defuit ad rogandum; probibebat pudor rogare, percontari* (cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 57).

B. *Intrans. of troops:* Phr.: *he ordered all Roman citizens, horse and foot, to m. in the Campus Martius, edixit ut omnes clives Romani, equites pedestres in Campo Martio adessent*, Liv. 1, 44, init.: *so adesse is used, id. 21, 21, primo vere edico adituis, "you are to m. at the commencement of spring."*

**mustler** (subs.): *récessus, récessus: v. REVIEW.* Phr.: *those recruits will scarcely pass m., \*vix se approbant duoi triunes isti*: cf. Tac. Agr. 5, rudimenta castrorum duci approbare.

**muster-roll:** perh. *album (any register)*: cf. Tac. A. 4, 42, extr., a. *senatorum: or laterecum (a tablet: late):* Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1 § 7 (*Judices tam civiles quam militares in nostro latereculo . . .*): Forcell. (N.B.—Often the word need not be literally expressed: *the m. of the Carthaginians contained as many as 150,000 names, ad centum quinquaginta milia Poenus habuisse in armis creditur*, Liv. 21, 8, init.: more precisely, numero copiarum hinc, ad centum quinquaginta milia Poenus in armis habuisse repertus est: cf. Curt. 3, 2, fin.)

**mustiness:** *mūcōr: acidity and m. of wine, vini acor et m.*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4, init.: v. MOULDINESS.

**musty:** I. *mūcidus: m. wine, m. vinum, Mart. 8, 6, 4: acid and m. wines, vina acida et m.*, Pomp. Dig. 18, 6, 6. So, *to become m.*, mūcōr contra here: v. MOULDY.

2. *in ng. sense, perh. opicus (from the ancient people so named), worm-eaten, m. times, vnaeae opicaeque chartae* Aus. Prof. 22, 3 (but the word is otherwise explained).

**mutability:** 1. *mutabilitas (rare):* Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76. 2. *expr. by vies, em., v. pl. vies . . . vicibus, f. (change, alternation): the Senate was touched by (this instance of) the m. of human fortune, commoti Patres vice fortunatum humanarum, Liv. 7, 34, med.: cf. Plin. Pan. 5, fin., habet has rōs conditio mortalium, t. e. this subject to m. ("ups and downs").* (Or expr. by *immutabilis, muto: v. CHANGEABLE; CHANGING subs. and v.*)

**mutable:** mūtābilis, etc. v. CHANGEABLE.

**mute (adj.):** mūtus v. DUMB; SPEECHLESS.

**mute (subs.):** I. Dung of birds: merda: Hor. S. 1, 8, 37. II. A consonant inaudible by itself: mūta (sc. littera): Quint. 1, 4, 6. III. An attendant at a funeral: (?) atratus (homo): v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**mute (v.):** merdis inquinare: Hor. S. 1, 8, 37. **mutely:** expr. by mūtus: cf. L. G. § 343.

**mutilate:** I. mūtilo, I (to top off) a part of the body, as the nose, ears, etc., also, with direct acc. of the body from which a part is lopped off): to m. the bodies (of elephants) with hatchets, corpore securibus m., Curt. 9, 2, med. (where the s-nse is prob. by *heaving off the trunk*): to m. a person by cutting off ears and nose, [a]cifui aures naresque m., ib. 7, 5, fin.; aliquem lacerare, naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9, med.

2. trunco, I (like preced., but used of lopping off the more important members; as, the arms, legs, head): to m. corposa, cadavera tr., Lucan 6, 584; with body m.d. by wounds, truncto ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17. Also comp. d-trunco, I: Liv. 31, 34, med. (= to behead). See also foll. art.

**mutilated (part.adj.):** I. mūtilus (strictly, having lost the extremities, wholly or in part): Hor. S. 1, 5, 60 (= having lost a horn): broken and m. characters, litterae truncatae m., Gell. 17, 9, med. Cic. (in fig. sense = unconnected, fragmentary, Or. 9, 32, etc.). Of a MS., To be very much m., multis locis m. esce, Tisch. pref. N. 1.

2. mūlatus (poet.): the tail of a m. viper, m. cauda colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559. 3. truncus (strictly, having lost head on arms; but used poet. of mutilation in gen. sense): a child with m. body (i. e. prob. without a head), puer trunci corporis, Liv. 41, 9, med.: nostris m. with shameful wound, truncatae in honesto vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497. V. 4. truncatus, detruncatus: v. TO MUTILATE (2). Phr.: (the manuscript) contains the gospels, but sadly m., continet evangelia, sed folia permulta perire, Tisch. pref. N. T. cf. supr. (1).

**mutilation:** 1. mūtilatio (v. rare): Gloss. Philox. 2. trūcātiō (v. rare): Imp. Codd. (tr. digitorum). Also dētrūcātiō (with ref. to plants): Plin. (N.B.—The above are best avoided; the sense being expr. by verb: *the ancients dreaded m. after death*, \*magnope rorabant antiqui mortuos se truncari: he forbade the m. of male children, castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom. 7: only barbarous nations m. the bodies of the slain, \*nonnisi barbarae gentes mortuorum corpora lacerant atque truncant: v. TO MUTILATE).

**mutineer:** 1. turbātor (rare): the principal m.s. were arrested, ut quisque præcipitus t., conquisiti, Tac. A. 1, 30, init. 2. (homino) seditiōsūs: the most violent of the m.s., seditionis simus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes. 70. (N.B.—Often not needing to be rendered by a separate word in connected discourse: cf. Tac. A. 1, 21, Horum adventu redintegratur seditio, et vagi circumjecta populabuntur, i. e. the mutineers ravaged the surrounding country: and so throughout the chapter, where in Eng. "the mutineers" would be once or twice repeated. Not conjuratus [R. and A.], unless a definite conspiracy be referred to.)

**mutinous:** seditiōsūs: Cic.: Tac. (comp. preced. art.). Less precise is turbulentus: v. TURBULENT. M. procreations, seditio: v. MUTINUS.

**mutinously:** 1. seditiōsē: v. SEDITIONOUS. Join: turbide et seditione, Tac. A. 3, 12. 2. expr. by seditio: cf. Tac. A. 1, 19, init., per seditionem et turbas, i. e. mutinously and riotously: also Caes. B. C. 1, 87, quoniam stipendum, paene seditione facta, flagi-

tare, i. e. almost mutinously: (these had been the first to act m., primi seditione cooptaverant, Tac. A. 1, 19, init.)

**mutiny (subs.):** seditio: a m. broke out in the Pannonic legions, Pannonicas legiones s. incessit, Tac. A. 1, 16, init.; also seditio oritur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, fin.; s. fit, id. B. C. 1, 87; a sudden m. in the army was suppressed, subita exercitus s. discussa est, Vell. 2, 31. Phr.: from the same causes, a m. broke out in the German legions, isdem causis Germanicas legiones turbatae, Tac. A. 1, 31.

**mutiny (v.):** expr. by seditio and a verb: they never once m'd during the Gallic war, seditionem Gallicis bellis nullam omnino moverunt, Suet. Caes. 69: the troops were very near muting, paene sedition facta est, Caes. B. C. 1, 87. Phr.: the army m.s. exercitus disciplina desicit, Vell. 2, 81: comp. imprium auspiciisque abnuere, Liv. 28, 27, init. (a rhetorical expr.). See also SEDITION, REBELLION.

**mutter (v.):** I. To utter words with compassed lips: 1. mūsso, I (sometimes) in a very low tone; sometimes muting, summa clamore; interdum mūsus, Pl. Mer. prop. 49: esp. where dissatisfaction is implied: m.ing (murmuring) they asked each other . . ., mūssantes inter se rogabant, . . ., Liv. 7, 25, init. Also frequent mūsso, I (in same sense): thus I. m. to myself, haec mecum mūsso, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 119: Liv. 2, mūtio or mūtio, I. what still m.ing? etiam mūtis? Pl. Am. 1, 228: Ter. 3. mūmūtio, I: v. TO MURMUR. Phr.: she just m.s. fearing to be heard, labra movere, metus audiri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60 (cf. modico murmure optare, Juv. 10, 289). II. To emit a low, rumbling sound: perf. mūrmūr, I. v. TO MURMUR, RUMBLE.

**muttering (adj.):** Phr.: a m. sound, murmur (cf. Suet. Cal. 51, Aetnae verticis humo ac mūrnare pavefactus): v. MUMUR.

**mutteringly:** mūssans, mūsitanus; modico murmure (cf. preced. art).

**mutton:** \*ovilla (caro): after anal. of suilla caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med. (aro vervecina [R. and A.]) is the flesh of a wether or gelding ram).

**mutton-chop:** \*ovilla-chop (carnis frustum (a piece of any shape).

**mutual:** mūtuus: many m. good offices have taken place between us, multa inter nos et m. officia intercedunt, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: m. habet, m. dicit, Tac. A. 14, 3.

**mutually:** 1. mūtuo: strengthened by inter nos, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34, med.: Suet.: Planc. in Cic. (who uses the word of the returning of a feeling by its object, id. Fam. 10, 9, extr. = in return). 2. expr. by mūtus: to love and be loved m., mutus animis amare, amari, Cat. 45, 20: they would m. vie with each other in merit, mutual inter eos virtutis aemulationem futuram, Just. 22, 4, extr.: m. to help each other, tradere operas mutuas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 37. 3. in vicem (in less precise sense): v. TURN.

**muzzle (subs.):** I. Mouth: os, ūris, n.: v. MOUTH. II. A fastening for the mouth: fiscella (of wicker-work, attached to the mouths of oxen when ploughing between vines, etc.): Plin. 18, 19, 49 (177): Cato. (Capistrum is simply a halter for tethering an animal).

**muzzle (v.):** Phr.: to m. oxen, boves fiscella capistrare, Plin. 18, 19, 49 (177). (Vulg. I. Cor ix. 9, has non alligabis os, bovi trituranti: but the expr. does not appear to be a technical one.)

**my:** I. meus: pass. 2. noster: my canthus, petatio nostra, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.: so ib. med., ambitus nostra, my ambition et pass. (This use of noster, like that of nos for ego, has an elegant familiarity about it, and is specially adapted for the epistolary style). 3. expr. by dat., mīhi, nōbīs (where there is a verb in the sentence to which the

pron. may stand in relation of *dative ethicus*: my father died on the 24th of November, pater nobis decessit ad viii. Kal. Decembr., Cic. Att. 1, 6: she is my care, ea nobis curae est, ib. 7: who does my friend Celsus? qui mīhi Celsus agit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15. 4. proprius (one's own: hence, after the pron. of 1 person, ante Larem proprium, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 66 in my own skin, in p. pelle, ib. 1, 6, 22; but in prose, strengthened by meus: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 17, fin., quod autem meum proprium, i. e. peculiarly my own: v. OWN. (N.B.—It is not necessary to express the poss. pron. at all, when the context renders it plain to whom a person or thing stands related: e. g. my brother Quintus, Quintus frater, Cic. Att. 1, 6. et pass.) Phr.: for my part, equidem (which is also sometimes used with other persons besides I sing; esp. i. p.): I for my part am of this opinion, equidem ego existim, Sall. Cat. 51, med.: or without ego: for my part I wished to be called Caesar's soldier; you have saluted me by the title of commander, equidem me Caesaris militem dicti volui; vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis. Caes. B. C. 2, 32, fin.: also sometimes ego, from its emphasis = I for my part: cf. Sall. Cat. 51, fin., Ego hanc causam, P. C. . . . in primis magnam puto, i. e. I for my part think, etc.

**myriad:** I. Lit., ten thousand decem milia: v. THOUSAND. II. In-oor-er sense, an indefinitely large number: 1. sexcenti ae, a: m.s. of facts of that nature, sexcenta ejusmodi, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: Pl. 2, milii: m. hues, m. colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701.

**myrmidon:** 1. nearest word perh. satelles, itis (attendant or body-guard of a despot: hence, a minion or instrument in wicked deeds): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7, C. Manlius, audacie satellitem atque administrum tuae: also id. Agr. 2, 12, 32, stipatoris corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatos: or, 2. emisarius (an agent employed for wicked and violent purposes): he murdered the consul's son by the m.s. of his faction, consulis filium per emisarios factiosi sua interfecit, Vell. 2, 18, extr.: one of his confidants and m.s., unus e familiaribus et e. suis, Suet. Dom. 11: Cic.

**myrrh:** myrra, mūrrha, or murra (both the plant and the gum): Plin. 12, 15, 33: Ov. Perfumed with m., myrrheus (murr-), Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: made with m. (as a drink flavoured with m.), myrrhinus (murr-); and absol. myrrina (sc. potio), poet. in Plin. 14, 13, 15: also, myrrhat (murr-), in same sense: myrrhat potio (I. q. myrrina), Fest. s. v.

**myrtle:** myrtus, i. f. (gen. ūs, rare: Virg. G. 2, 64): to entwine one's brow with m., caput impide myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9: Plin. M. berries, myrra, orum: Virg. G. 1, 306: Plin.: a m.-grove, myretum, Virg. G. 2, 112: Sall.: belonging to the m. of m., myrtle: (1). myrtleus: a m. grove, m. silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: m. wine, m. vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: Val. Max. (2). myrtaceum (rare): a m. leaf, myrtaceum folium, Cels. 7, 17, med. (3). myrtinus (made of m.): m. oil, myrtinum oleum, Apul. Herb.

**myrtle-berry:** myrtum: v. preced. art.

**myrtle-wine:** myrtites, ae, m.: Plin. 14, 16, 19 § 104: also, vinum myrtites, Col. 12, 18, init.: see also MYRTLE.

**myself:** ipse (in apposition with subject ego, expressed or understood); mei, mīhi, me (oblique cases of ego, serving as pron. refl.); or the two combined: for constr. v. HIMSELF. Also, egomet, I myself; and acc. (less freq.) memet, serve as emphasized forms of ego, me: I. m. saw that ship at Veliae, Cie. Verr. 5, 17, 44: Virg.

**mysterious:** 1. arcānus (religiously secret): m. ritus, a. sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52. See also MYSTERY. 2.

**occultus** (*hidden; and so, difficult of discovery*): *to disclose and bring the most m. matters to light*, res occultissimas aperire in luecum proferre, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 62. **Join**: (*res*) occultae et penitus abditae, id. N. 1, 1, 19, 49. **3. mysticus** (*having a symbolical meaning*): v. MYSTICAL. See also OBSCURE, INSCRUTABLE.

**mysterious**: 1. oculūs: v. SECRETLY. 2. per ambages (*in a dark, enigmatical manner*): Liv. 1, 56, ad fin.

**mystery**: 1. m̄ysterium (*what you know; a secret revealed only to the initiated; collectively in pl., the entire rites in which the initiated participated*): *to celebrate the n.s.*, mysteria facere, Nep. Aet. 3, fin.; Cic. Fig.: *the m.s. of the rhetoricians, rhetorum m.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, fin.; *the m. of the Kingdom of Heaven*, mysterium regni coelorum, Vulg. Mat. xii. 11. cf. Apoc. xvii. 5 (but the word is sometimes rendered in Vulg. by sacramentum: e. g. Eph. i. 9; iii. 3, etc.). (N.B.—Mysterium is not used simply to denote that which is hard to understand, but that which requires a special communication to make it known). 2. arcamūn (*a sacred secret*): *the m.s. of the farts, faturum a.*, Ov. M. 7, 192; Hor. 3, in colloq. sense, res occulta, occultissima (*a matter difficult to penetrate and understand*): v. MYSTERIOUS.

**mystic**, **mystical**: mysticus: *the m. (connected with the mysteries, and having a symbolical meaning) unknowing-fan of Iacchus, m. vanus Iacchi*, Virg. G. 1, 166; Mart. Tib. *The m. writers*: scriptores (auctores) mystici qui dicuntur (feruntur): *to give a m. interpretation to anything*, aliquid mystica quadam ratione intelligere, interpretari.

**mystic** (*subs.*): \*(homo) mystica ratione imbutus; *if an author*, scriptor mysticus. In pl. mystici, orum (qui dicuntur).

**mystically**; **mysticē**: Solin.

**mysticism**: \*ratio mystica.

**mystification**: ambages, is, f. (in sing., only able, found; pl. complete, round about, obscure speech): without m. (*in plain words*), missis a., Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: *to devise m. scarcely worthy of children*, via pueris dignas a. exquirere, Liv. 9, 11, fin.

**mystify**: Pbr.: *to try to m. people*, nisi ut sensus tuos (penitus) abdas, Tac. A. 1, 11, med.; *to agere ut homines in incertum et ambiguum magis implientur*, cf. Tac. 1 c. : don't try to m. me, queso, ambages mitte! Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 82.

**mythe**: *mythus or -os*: Aus. Prof. 21, 26.

**mythical**: mythicus: *the m. writers*, mythici (sc. scriptores, auctores), Maer. Sat. 1, 8, med. (also called, \*mythographi, M. L.). See also FABULOS.

**mythological**: mythicus (v. MYTHIC); mythologicus (*mythologicon liber, title of work of Fulgentius, 6th cent. A.D.*): M. L.

**mythology**: mythologia: Fulg.

## N.

**NAB**: oppr̄mo, pressi, ssum, 3: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: V. TO CATCH, SURPRISE.

**nabob**: 1. An Indian prince, princeps Indicus. 2. Fig.: *a very rich man*, perh. Croesus: cf. Mart. 11, 6. Or simply dives (which is often used subs.): v. RICH.

**nacre**: v. MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

**nadir**: nadir, indec.: punctula pedum (sub pedibus) quod nadir vocant (Kr.).

**nag**: caballus (*a horse for common purposes; a hack*): Hor.: Mart.: v. HORSE, GELDING. (Equus, usu. = a warhorse or racer.)

**naiad**: nāīā, ādīs; and nāīā, īdīs, f. Aegle, most beautiful of the n.s., Aege

pulcherriam nāīādūm, Virg. Ecl. 6, 21. See also SYMPH.

**nail** (*subs.*): 1. Of man or beast: unguis, is, m.: *to clean one's n.s. with a penknife*, cutello purgare n.s., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52: *to cut one's n.s. u. pomere*, Hor. A. P. 2, 97; u. subsecare ferio, Ov. Fast. 6, 2, 20; u. deponere, resecate, recidere, Petr.: *a n.s. breadth*, u. transversus, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18; u. latu, Cic. Fam. 7, 25: to the n. (*very exactly*), ad unguen, Virg. G. 2, 277: *to bite one's n.s. (in meditation)*, rodere ungues, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71; (*in anger*), mordere u., Prop. 4, 24, 24; *Dīmīn*, unguculus (*young or tender n.s.*), Cic. Fam. 1, 6. Pbr.: *tooth and n.s.*, mandibul pedibusque (conari), Fer. Andl. 1, 1, 134; *toe corpore atque omnibus ungulis*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: cf. nāīās atque quadrigis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 21. 2. *A metal spike or stud; clavus*: *to drive in n.s.*, clavos figere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5; Varr. R. R. 2, 9: *boot-n.*, c. caligaris, Plin. 9, 18, 23; Juv. Plir.: *to hit the n. on the head*, (rem) acu sangere, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19 (mostly used in pl., rem acu tetigisti): cf. also, rem ipsam putasti, Ter. Pb. 4, 5, 6: *to pay money on the n.s.*, argutum admunere illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; pecuniam dar. alieni in manum, id. Pl. 4, 3, 28.

**nail** (*v.*): expr. by clavus with a verb: e. g. clavis configere (with dat. of that to which), Caes. B. G. 3, 13; figere, Cato R. R. 20; religare, Caes. B.C. 2, 10.

2. *To fix, fasten*: Pbr.: *to n. to the cross*, crucifigere, Suet. Dom. 11; suffigere, Cic. in Pis. 18, 42: v. TO CRUCIFY.

**naïve**: simplex, icis: cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 6, homo s. et incanus: so, simplicior, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61.

**naively**: simpliciter (plainly, frankly): cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 2.

**naïveté**: simplicitas: *you charm by your n.s.*, placita es s. tua, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 17. V. SIMPLICITY.

**naked**: 1. nudus (not necessarily implying complete nudity): stark n., \*omni corpore nudo; nudus membra (poet.), Virg. Aen. 8, 425: with n. feet, pedibus nudis, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 24 half-n., seminudus, Liv. 9, 6. 2. *partes: a great part of the body is n. (=they go all most n.)*, magna est pars corpora, a. Caes. B. G. 4, 1, extr. Pbr.: *to strip any one n.s.*, vestimenta detrahre alicui, Pl. As. 1, 1, 79: *to expose the person n.s.*, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (v. TO STRIP): *a n. sword*, gladius vagina vacuus, Cic. Mar. 6, 17; ensis strictus, Virg. Aen. 10, 577; also ensis nudus, ib. 12, 306: *the n. truth*, simplex ratio veritatis, Cic. De Or. 1, 53, 229.

**nakedly**: aperte (openly, without disguise): v. OPENLY.

**nakedness**: 1. Lit.: expr. by nudus: v. NUDITY. 2. Fig., of style: jēnūtias: V. MAGRENESS, JEJUENESS. Pbr.: *to see the n. of the land*, infirmiora terrae videre, Vulg. Gen. xlii. 9: better perh., \*quae in terra imbecilla (minus s. firma) vitiosaque sunt explorare.

**name** (*subs.*): 1. *Of persons or things*: 1. nōmīnō, nīs, n. (most gen. term): *the n. of that disease is avarice, ei morbo n. est avaritia*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: *a young man*, Thessalus by n., juvenis nomine Thessalus, Vell. 1, 3, 1. (The name given may be either in agreement with the person or thing named, or with nomen: cf. Gell. 15, 28: figurae usitate sunt, mīhi nōmēne est Julius, et mīhi nōmēne est Julianus.) To put down or give in one's n. (esp. for military service), n. dare, edere, profiteri, Liv. 2, 24 (v. TO ENLIST): *to answer to one's n.s.*, ad respondere, Liv. 7, 4: Cic.: *to derive a n.s.*, ex aliquo re n. inventire, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 62; reperire, Ib. 1, 10, 16; capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; accipere, Gell. 3, 16: *from a person*, ab aliquo n. trahere, Cic. Ph. 4, 2, 5 to assume a n.s., adoptare, Mart. 4, 31, 9; n. arrogare, Quint. 1, proem. § 14: *a Christian n.*, *n. in baptismate datum*, indutum, acceptum:

2. appellatio (a significant designation): *to salute any one by the n. of father*, salutare aliquem ap̄leatione patris, Plin. 7, 13, 11. 3. vocabulum (that by which a class of things or persons is called; not a personal name): *to call all things by their right n.s.*, suis vel propriis v. omnes res nominare, cf. Cic. Cae. 18, 51: *to change the n.s. not the things*, rebus non communis aliis immutare v., id. Leg. 1, 13, 38 used of the n. of a freedwoman (Actē), Fac. A. 13, 12. Plir.: *what is your n.r. qui vocare?* Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3 my n. is t.y. conides, Lyconides vocat, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 49. See also TO NAME. II. Reputation.

1. nōmēnō: *to have a n.m.*, n. habere, Cic. Br. 69, 244 (cf. ib. 69, 238 huius... nōmēnō majus luisset): *to enjoy some n. and reputation*, aliquod n.que decusque gerere, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: *to win an everlasting n.*, n. immortaliatis (better, aeternum) mereri, Sil. 13, 722, *terrified by the reputation of so great a n.*, tantu n. famā territus, Ov. 2, 94: *to eclipse any one's n.s.*, alcūjus nomini (s)fiere, Liv. proem.: *to lose the n. of (one's) n.*, n. perdere, Cato R. R. 55: cf. nec Bacchus genus, aut pomis sua n. servat, Virg. G. 2, 245. 2. existimatio (good n.): *to prefer a good n. to a kingdom*, bonum ex. regno preapponere, Nep. Ages. 4: *to assail or hurt any one's good n.*, ex. oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; ex. lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75; ex. laedere, id. Ner. 58. 3. fāma (in good or bad sense): *good n. and reputation*, f. existimatio, Cie. Quint. 15, 50 (v. FAME): *to take away any one's good n.*, id. f. alicuius d. trahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: alicuius tamam laedere, ib. 3, 7. Plir.: *to have a good n.*, bene audire, cf. id. Fin. 1, 17, 57; *a bad one*, male audire, ib. 5, 49, 110. III. Authority: verba, orūm: esp. in pbr., in my, your n.s., tuus verbi: *you will oblige me by congratulating your wife in my n.s.*, gratum mihi tecri, si uxori tuae m. v. eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: *in the n. of the Senate*, Senatus verbis, Liv. 9, 36. IV. Name merely, without the reality: *friendship is a n.*, fidēlis in empty n., n. amicitia, n. in amicitia, fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740: *the Campanians brought the n. rather than (the reality of) strength*, Campani. n. magis quam praesidium attulunt, Liv. 7, 29. V. In adjurations; by way of appeal: Pbr.: *in the n. of gods and men*, per deos atque homines, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: *per deorum atque hominum fidem*, id. Plin. 5, 16, 48: *in heaven's n.*, illi vestram fidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1.

**name** (*v.*): 1. *To call by a name*: 1. nōmīnō, 1: *lave, from which friendship is (so) n.d.* anor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8, 26: oftener in sense (11): v. infr. 2. *expr. by nōmēnō, imis, n.* and *a verb* e.g. n. alicui dare, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; Indere, Pl. St. 2, 1, 22; facere, id. Men. 1, 1, 3; impunere (esp. with ref. to things), Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3. *So to be n.d.*, n. inventire, reperire [ex aliqua re], v. NAME, subs. (1.). 3. nūncupō, i (appy. used in this sense, to avoid the repetition of similar syllables): *they n.d. the offspring after the god himself*, ex nomine ipsius denuncupaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 62: Suet. Aug. 31 (Sextilem mensēm e suo cognomine denuncipavit).

4. appello, dico, etc.: v. TO CALL. II. *To mention by name*:

1. nōmīnō, 1: *the Egyptians dream an impurity in Mercury (Mercurium) Aegypti nefas habent n.*, Cic. N. 1, 3, 22, 56. Esp. in pbr. quem honoris causa nomine = uhom I name with all possible respect, Cic. R. Am. 2, 6: Ter. 2. nūncupō, i (rare in this sense): *to n. (mention) all t'ompey's triumphs*, l'ompeyi omnes triumphos n., Plin. 7, 26, 27. III. *To designate; appoint, fix*: Pbr.: *to n. any on heir*, berēdem aliquem nūncupare, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: Tac. (the legal pbr.): *to n. a master of the horse*, magistrum equitum dicere (v. TO NOMINATE, APPOINT): *to n. the day for a wedding*, diem nuptiis dicere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: Caes.: Cic.

**nameless:** I. *Not having a name:* nominis expers; nullo vocabulo insignis s. insignitus: v. NAME. II. *Not mentioned by name:* Phr.; *certain persons, who shall be n.* \*certi homines quos nominare nolo. (N.B.—No such adj. as anonymous.)

**nameless:** 1. expr. by apposition of subs.: *two most powerful cities, n., Carthage and Corinth, duae potentissime urbes, Carthago et Corinthus, Cic. Man. 20, 60: these most base and inconsistent vices, n., luxury and avarice, pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. Cat. 5: cf. ib. 9, duabus his artibus, audacia in bello; ubi pax eveniter, aequitate, these two virtues, namely, . . . et pass.* 2. when greater emphasis is needed: dico (*I mean to say:*) cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86, ea que timenda esse negaret, mortem dico et deos, i. e. *namely, death and the gods:* cf. id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78, amicos nostros Stolcos . . . eos dico, qui dicunt, etc. In similar sense, Hor. has inquam: cetera turba, nos inquam (*namely, ourselves*), Sat. 2, 8, 27. 3. scilicet (not so in good authors): cf. Suet. Aug. 29, quaedam opera alieno nomine, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororitatem, i.e. *namely, that of his grandsons, etc.* (N.B.—A usage to be sparingly followed.) So also videlicet is occasionally used, where the reference to some person or thing is quite obvious: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24, caste jubet lex adire ad deos, *animō videlicet, in quo sunt omnia* (*"that is to say," or "namely" in mind:* cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (II)). 4. introducing an entire sentence illustrative of something that has gone before, nam: cf. Cic. Part. 11, 28, rerum bonarum et malorum tria sunt genera: *nam aut in animis, aut in corporibus, aut extra esse possunt: i. e. namely, mental, bodily, or external (Kr.): also Virg. G. 1, 451, hoc etiam . . . profuerit meninissimae magis: nam saepe videmus . . . i. e. namely, we often see, etc.:* v. FOR.

**namesake:** 1. cognominis, e (adj.): cf. Vell. 1, 1, cognominum patria sua Salamina constituit, *nam he had his new abode in the n. of his old:* so Virg. Aen. 6, 383, gaudet cognomine terra: Pl. 2. expr. by circumf. codem nomine dictus, cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 46, 103.

**naming (subs.):** 1. nōmīnatiō: Vitr.: Auct. Her. 2. nūncipiō (the art of n. an. heir): Suet. Cal. 38: Big. (Or. expr. by verb: v. TO NAME.)

**nay (subs.):** I. *The woolly substance on the surface of cloth:* nearest word, villus: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 702, tonsit mantilia virillis, i.e. towels with the shaggy nap clipped with scissors. With the n. on (of fresh cloth), pexus: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. II. *A short sleep:* brēvis somnius: *I take a very short n., brevissimo somno utor.* Sen. Ep. 83, 6. *To take a short n., dormire minimum,* Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: *Sen. l.c. (cf. exiguum dormire, in somewhat diff. sense, Plin. N. H. 10, 74, 97): to take a midday n., meridiari.* Cels. 1, 2, med.: also, meridiari (act. form), Suet. Cal. 38: *also conquisere re sometimes serves, though it denotes simply rest, whether sleeping or not:* cf. Suet. Aug. 78, init.

**nap (v.):** brevi somno utor: v. precd. art. Phr.: *to be caught napping, oscitantem opprimi, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10.* **nape of the neck:** cervix, ictis, f.: v. NECK.

**napkin:** 1. mappa (table n.): Hor. S. 2, 8, 63; Mart. 2. mantile or mantle, is (towel): Virg. Aen. 1, 702. (In Mart. 12, 29, 12, mantle = a table-cloth.)

**napless:** tritus: v. THREADBARE.

**narcissus:** Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**narcotic (adj.):** 1. somnifer, ēra, ērum: n. power, vis s., Plin. 18, 25, 61: 2. somnificus: Plin.

**narcotic (subs.):** medicamentum somnificum: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

**nard:** nardus, i. f.: and nardum, i. n.: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

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Used both of the plant and the oil made from it: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16; Tib. Made of n., nardinus: e. g. n.-oil, unum nardinum, Plin. 13, 1, 2 § 15.

**narrate:** narrō, ēnarō, i. t.: v. TO RELATE.

**narration:** 1. narratiō: Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27 (where the different kinds of narration are specified): Auct. Her. 2, 10, expositio (stāment, setting forth): Cic. l. c.: Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17. (Or expr. by verb: to excol in n., \*in narrando praestare: to give a detailed n., \*omnia quadammodo acta sunt exponere: v. TO RELATE.)

**narrative (subs.):** 1. narratiō (esp. as part of a speech, rhetorically considered): lucid n., aperta n., Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: a brief, lucid n., brevis, diludica, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15. credible n.s, set forth in almost familiar language, n. credibiles, prope quotidiana sermonie explicatae, Cic. Or. 36, 124. Dīmītū, narratūcula (a short n.): Quint. 1, 9, 6: Plin. min. 2. histōria (n. of past events; also in gen. sense, a story): v. STORY.

**narrative (adj.):** expr. by narro, narratiō: in the n. parts (of a speech), \*ubi aliquid narratur; in narrationibus: v. precd. art.

**narrator:** narrātor: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219. (Or expr. by verb: cf. L. G. § 638.)

**narrow (adj.):** 1. angustus: opp. to latius, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: a very n. entrance to a harbour, fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Hor. Fīg.: n. (straitened) circumstances, res angusti domi, Juv. 3, 164. Very n. perangustus: a very n. entrance, p. aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: Cic. 2. artus, artus (confined; where there is not room enough): Caes.: Liv.: v. CONFINED. Phr.: he had a n. escape of . . ., nil propius est factum, quam ut . . ., cf. Cic. Clu. 21, fin.; had multum abfuit quin . . ., Liv. 42, 44, init.

**narrow (v.):** I. Trans.: 1. *the channel of the Tiber had been n'd by the fall of buildings, alveus Tiberis aedificiorum prolapsionibus contortus (erat), Suet. Aug. 30: Liv.* 2. angusto, i (rare): Lucan 5, 232: Plin. v. TO CONTRACT (A. 1.). II. Intrans.: expr. by coarto, angusto, with pron. refl., or as pass.: drains which n. towards the bottom, fossae ad solum coartatae, Col. 2, 2, post init.: (a mine which) n.s towards the mouth, ore angustior, Plin. 17, 8, 4 § 45: the road gradually n.s, paullatvia si: via the road (angustior fit): v. supr., and NARROW (adj.).

**narrowly:** I. *Nearly, within a little:* expr. by hand nūlūm abest, etc.: v. NARROW (expr.). II. *Closely, with careful scrutiny:* diligenter, accīrāte, subtīler: v. CAREFULLY, EXACTLY.

**narrow-minded:** animi angusti, parvi, pusilli (gen. of quality or nesciit): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68, nisi nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare diutias: also id. Fam. 2, 17, fin.: in both cases, the expr. denote littleness or pettiness of mind as opp. to generosity.

**narrowness:** angustiae, arum (strictly concrete rather than abstract; v. DEFILE): the n. (confined nature) of the ground prevents . . . prohibent angustiae loci, Sall. Cat. 58, fin.: on account of the n. of the path, they were compelled to advance in single file, \*per angustias nonnisi singuli re poterant.

Fīg.: n. of soul, angustiae pectoris, Cic. in Pis. 11, init. (Or expr. by adj.: v. NARROW.)

**narwhal:** \*monodon monoceros (Webster).

**nasal:** expr. by nāsus, nāres: v. NOSE, NOSTRIL.

**nasalize:** Phr.: to n. a vowel, \*vocalē de natre pronuntiare (cf. Pers. 1, 12); \*vocalema anasua (quam sanctifici volūt) adhibita pronuntiare.

**nascent:** nascent, nīs (in the state of infancy): Cic. Br. 7, 27: Virg.

**nastily:** foedē, tētrē: v. FOULLY

**nastiness:** foeditas, obscaenitas: v. FOULNESS, OBSCENITY.

**nasty:** foodus, tēter, obscaenus: v. FOUL, OBSCENE, NAUSEOUS.

**natal:** 1. nātālis, e: n. star (acc. to astrology), n. astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187; n. day, n. dies, Cic. Att. 3, 20: v. BIRTH-DAY. 2. nātālicius or -tius: n. stars, n. sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: Mart.

**nation:** 1. gens, nīs (most gen. and comprehensive term): the great and warlike n. of the Aequians, Aequorum g. magna et ferox, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: belonging to the n. of the Germans, ex g. [numerique] Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: through all n.s and tribes, per omnes g. nationes, Quint. 11, 3, 87; Cic. Man. 11, 31: cf. id. N. D. 3, 19, 93, where the following gradation is given: singuli homines . . . civitates . . . nationes et gentes. The pl. gentes sometimes = foreign n.s: cf. Tac. G. 33. 2. nātō (properly, a tribe forming a people by itself, whether the whole of the race or not: also in gen. sense: cf. Tac. G. 2, fin., where it is stated that the name of a tribe [natio] became ultimately that of the entire race [gens]; also exx. supr.): all (other) n.s can bear slavery: our state cannot, omnes n. servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Ph. 10, 10, 20. 3. pōpūlus (a people or organized political community): v. PEOPLE.

**national:** expr. by gens (nātīo): n. peculiarities, quae gentis propria sunt, cf. Tac. G. 10, med. (proprium gentis, . . . with inf.): n. customs, \*gentis instituta, mores, leges (cf. Caes. B. G. init.): it is a n. foīlē, gentis vitium est, cf. Juv. 3, 121. Phr.: n. assembly, concilium populi, Liv. 24, 37, extr.: Nep.: if an assembly of n. delegates be meant, perh. \*conventus populi legatorum: n. debt, \*aēs alienum publice contractum (R. and A.); a n. temple, \*tempulum quo cuncti ejusdem gentis conveniunt: religion, \*sacra publice recepta (Kr.).

**nationality:** expr. by pōpūlus, gens nātō: the multitude gradually assumed the features of n., multitudi sensim in unius populi corpus coalescere coepit, Kr. (e Liv. 1, 8): a sense of common n. stimulated the Italians, \*in spem errecti sunt Itali, quippe qui se eodem genere orbiundos in unius populi corpus coalescere debere crederent.

**nationally:** expr. by gens, nātō: v. NATION.

**native (adj.):** 1. indigēna, ae, c.; vernāculus: v. INDIGENOUS. 2. gerānūs (real, genuine): the old, n. Campaniā, veteres, g. que Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 97. 3. gēnūinus (rare): n. and home-bred virtues, g. domesticaeque virtutes (opp. to transmarinae atque importatae), Cic. Rep. 2, 15; Gell. (Nātō = natural, as opp. to artificial: e. g., n. salt, nativum sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39 § 77). Phr.: n. land, patria, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: n. place, locus incunabulorum: Suet. Ves. 2 (= in quo aliquis natus est).

**native (subs.):** 1. indigēna (opp. to advenia, settler): Liv. 21, 30, med.

2. nātūs (born at any place): he was a n. of Antioch, Antiochiae natus est, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: of what place was he a n.? ubi natus est? v. BORN. Also a n. of Athens, Thebes, Assyria, etc., may be expr. by the national appellative: Atheniensis, Thebanus, Assyrius, etc.

**nativity:** I. Birth: ortus, ūs: the moon controls the n. of infants, ortus nascentium luna moderat, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: v. ORIGIN. (Usu better expr. by nascor, natus; gigno, etc.: the day of Christ's n., \*dies in quo [die] Christus est natus: hymn on the n., \*dō nascente Christo hymnus: v. BIRTH.)

II. Horoscope: v. Ves. 14; Juv. 2, 2, genitūra: Suet. Aug. 94; Entr. 3, thēma, atis, n. (plan of the conjunction of heavenly bodies at any one's birth):

Suet. Aug. 94, extr. Phr.: *to cast n.s.*, notare sidera natalia [quaeunque luna juncta videantur]. Cic. Div. 2, 42, 97; praedicere et notare aliquos vitam ex natali die, cf. Cic. I. c. 42, init. (R. and A.): *the art of casting n.s., genethliaca ratio*, Arn. 2, 69; *one skilled therein, genethliacus*, Chaldaeus, Gell. 14, 1, init. Comp. HOROSCOPE (throughout).

**natural (adj.):** I. *Pertaining to or in accordance with nature*: *naturális*, *e. n. questions, n. quæstiones*, Cic. Part. 18; *n. history*, *n. historia*, Plin. pref.: *n. law* (as governing *all nature*), *n. lex*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, init.: *a n. idea, notion*, [*atque insita in animis nostris*], id. Fin. I, 9, 31. Or *expr. by nature*: *this is n. to the soul*, haec est *natura propria animae* [et vis], Cic. Rep. 6, 26; *this is n. to us*, *natura hoc nobis datum*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2; *as is n.*, *sicut natura fert*, id. Part. 7, 24; *a n. consequence*, *\*quod ex ipso re natura sequitur* (R. and A.). V. **NATURE**. II. *Not manufactured*: 1. *nativus*: *the n. bulwarks of the city (Rome)*, urbis praesidia n., Cic. Rep. 2, 6, init.; *n. colour, color* n., Plin. 7, 24; *n. hair*, *n. coma*, Ov. Am. I, 14, extr. 2. *vivus* (esp. poet.): *n. rock, v. saxum*, Virg. Aen. I, 167; *n. sulphur, v. sulphur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50. Phr.: *a town with strong n. and artificial defences*, opidum *natura loci et manu munitum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. III. *Occurring in the course of nature*: *naturals*: *a n. death*, morts n., Plin. 7, 53, 54 § 180 (for which, *mores siccata*, Juv. 10, 113). I. Phr.: *to die a n. death* (*uti necesse est*), *natura concedere*, Sall. Jug. 14, med.; *comp. naturae comparanda*; or for brevity, *theologa naturalis* (Kr.); or perh. (more definitely), *\*dei cognitio nullius divinae revelationis*; *adjumentis addepta s. comparata*.

**natural (subs.):** v. **IDIOT**. **naturalism**: \**erorum ratio qui omnia naturali lege fieri disputant*; nihil supra naturalem legem esse contendunt. (Avoid naturalism.) **naturalist**: I. *e. one who studies natural history*: *\*animantium s. herbarum peritus (homo)*; *qui animantium s. herbarum naturae cognoscendae studet*. (Physicus is rather a *natural philosopher* than a *naturalist*: defined by Cic. as *speculator venatorque naturae*, N. D. 1, 30, init.) **naturalization**: cf. foll. art.

**naturalize**: I. *To confer on an alien the status of a native subject*: *expr. by civitatem dare, impetrare*; *civitate donare*: v. **TO ENFRANCHISE; FRANCHISE**. Fig.: *to n. a word, verbo civitatem dare*, Suet. Gr. 22 (*Iu. Caesar, civitatem dare potes hominibus; verbo non potes*): *the word sorites is quite n.d. in Latin, sorites sat Latino nomine tritus est*, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11 (R. and A.); *hoc verbum omnino jam pro vernacula adhibetur; hoc verbo plerique omnes ut genuino s. domestico utinuntur*. II. *To accustom a plant or animal to a new climate*: *expr. by assuclatio, 3. v. TO ACCUSTOM*. III. *To search for specimens of plants, etc.*: *\*herbareum atque animantium varia genera investigare, conquirere*.

**naturally**: I. *By nature*: 1. *nátraliter*: *alacritas n. implanted in all men, alacritas n. innata, omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: (men) n. very different, naturaliter dissimiliunt*, Veil. 2, 60. 2. *nátria* (modal abl.): *n. implanted (in man), n. institutum*, Cic. Sall. 30, 81; *to be n. so constituted, n. ita esse factum*, id. Br. 80, 276 et pass. So, when *human nature* is intended, *ingenio*: *this is what we are most of us n. inclined to*, *ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes*, Ter. Ph. I, 3, 20; cf. **NATURAL** (VII.). II. *Agreeably to nature*: *secundum naturam*, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; *convenienter naturae (e.g. vivere)*, id. Fusc. 5, 28, 82; more fully, *congruentia naturae convenienterque*, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; in somewhat different sense, *sicut natura fert* (*in a natural spontaneous way*), id. Part. 7, 24. III. *Unaffectedly*: *simpliciter* (Kr.): *v. SIMPLY*. Better, *sicut natura fert*, (v. *supr.* II.), or perh. *sine mala affectione*, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56. IV. *As a natural consequence*: *necessarié or o. o.*: v. **NECESSARILY**. Or by circumst., *\*ex ipsa re*; (Id) *quod (ipsa) res habet* (cf. Sall. Cat. 51, med., *de poena possimus dicere, id quod res habet = what n. presents itself*): *it followed n.*, *\*aliter fieri non potuit quam factum est*. V. *Spontaneously; without cultivation*: *(sua) sponte*: opp. to *alieno impulsu*, Cic. N. D. 10, 2, 12, 32; *of plants not needing to be sown, sp. sua venire*, Virg. G. 2, 11. v. **SPONTANEOUSLY**.

**nature**: I. In wide sense, *the system and laws of the universe*. 1. *natura (rerum)*: comp. title of poem of Lucre., *de natura rerum*: *what is contrary to the laws of n., quod n. rerum non patitur*, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 54: *the careful provision of n.*, *natura providentia diligens*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, init.: *it is difficult to define n.*, *n. ipsam definire difficile est*, id. Inv. 1, 24, 34: *a natural philosopher, i.e. an inquirer and searcher into n.*, *physicus*, id est, *speculator venatorque naturae*, id. N. D. 30, 81. (N.B.—When the entire system of things is meant, and without personalization, *rerum* should be added: cf. L. G. § 555.) 2. *mundus, summus rerum (Lucret.)*: v. **UNIVERSE**. II. *Natural constitution of anything*: 1. *natura*: *the n. of the soul, n. animal*, Lucr. 1, 113; Cic.: *the n. (natural features) of things and places*, *n. rerum et locorum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; Caes. 2. *proprietas (peculiar n. property)*: *each thing has its own n.*, *singularum rerum singulae sunt*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 50; Liv.: v. **FATIGUE** (II.). 3. *ingenium, indole* (both chiefly of persons, but also of things): v. **NATURAL** (VI.). 4. *hábitus*, *us (not so in Cic.): the n. (=physical features) of Italy*, *h. Italiae*, Liv. 9, 17, fin.; Virg. G. 1, 52. 5. *vis, vim, vi, f. (force, essential element)*: *to grasp the real n. of virtue, vim virtute tenere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, med. *Join: vis et natura (eloquentiae)*, Cic. Or. 31, 112.

III. *Human nature; hominum or humana natura*: v. **HUMAN**. Esp. in such phr. as, *this is human n.*, *hoc natura institutum est*; *ita natura comparati sumus*; *sic est ingenium*; v. **NATURAL** (VII.). IV. *That which naturally characterizes, as distinguished from what is acquired*: *natura*: *drive n. out with a pitch-fork, yet it will come running back, n. expellat furca, tamen usque recurret*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: *to have the force of n. (of habit), natura vim obtineat*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3: *use is second n.*, *usus est altera n. (Prov.)*. V. *Natural scenery*: Phr.: *the beauties of n.*, *amoena locorum*: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100, *quantu maris est pulchritudo... quae amoenities orarum et litorum*; *Plin. min. has naturae opera*, 8, 20, *non. to denote natural phenomena*: but the phr. should not be used merely of the aspect of nature). VI. As term of art: Phr.: *to paint from n.*, *ad ipsius rel speciem pingere*. VII. With ref. to the necessities of nature: Phr.: *to attend to a call of n.*, *ad requisita naturae discedere*, Spart. Carac. 6: *corpus exonerare*, Sen. Ep. 50, 17: *Plin. has desideria obscaena, et such calls of n.*, N. H. 33, 3, 14.

**natured**: v. **GOOD-NATURED, etc.**

**naught (subs.):** Phr.: *to set at n.*, *neglige, parvi facere, etc.*: v. **TO DISREGARD, DESPISE**.

**naught (adj.):** némquam, indecl.: v. **GOOD-FOR-NOTHING**.

**naughty**: I. *impróbus* (gen. term to express disapproval): *n. words (incorrect)*, i. verba, Ov. A. 7, 76: *n. immoral*, *immoral*, *Gades*, i. *Gades*, Mart. 5, 78, 26.

2. *pétulans, nitis (pert., saucy)*: cf. Phaedr. 3, 5, 2, *(Aesop quidam petulans lapidem impergerat)*. Also *malus* (playfully) with ref. to coquetry: *the n. girl hid herself, delituit mala*, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9.

**nausea**: I. Strictly, *sea-sickness*: *nausea*: v. **SEA-SICKNESS**. II. *Squeamishness, sickly feeling*: 1. *fastidium (loathing for food)*: *to excite n. (magna) movere stomacho fastidia*, Iffor. S. 2, 4, 78; f. creare, Iffin. 22, 24, 50: *to dispele n.*, f. attingere, id. 23, 9, 81 § 161. 2. *nausea* (*a more violent sensation than preced.*, and usu. attended with vomiting): *sickn. is beneficial to any one suffering from n.*, *vomitus prodet ei cuius n. causa est*, Cols. 1, 3, med.: *indigestion causing n.*, *crudities que n. faciunt*, Plin. Ep. 26, 11, 69: v. **SICKNESS**, *causing n.*, *nauseabilis*, Coel. Aur.

**nauseate**: I. *Intrans*, *to suffer* 491

**from nausea:** nauseo, *i* (rare in this sense) Cels. *i*, *3*, *med.* (*st sine metu nauseavit, al. nausea fuit*) Cic. (*to be sick*). Also, *nausea s. fastidio laborare*, *v. preced. art.* **II. Trans.:** (*a. to feel disgust at:* **1.** fastidio, *4. (to feel loathing for food): v. TO LOATHE.* (In fig. sense, fastidio = *to disdain*.) **2.** expr. by nausea, fastidium, with a verb; *in n. flattery*, *\*adulans* quasi *nausea quadam teneri, affici*, (*b. to cause nausea:* fastidium s. *nauseam facere, creare, movere v. NAUSEA.*

**nauseating (adj.):** expr. by fastidium facere, etc., *v. NAUSEA.*

**nauseous:** **1.** tēter, tra, trum (*offensive to any of the senses*): *n. wormwood, absinthia t.* Lucr. *4, 11*: Caes.: Cic.: *v. NOISOME.* **2.** fastidiosus Plin. *25, 7, 38* (*de odore*): **3.** ámárus (*strictly, bitter*, but also in wider sense, *offensive*): *a. n. (taste in the) mouth*; *a. os*, Cels. *i, 3*; *n. flavours*, *a. suci*, Plin. *11, 6, 5*.

**nauseousness:** expr. by tēter, ámárus: *nothing can exceed the n. of this drukus*, *\*hot potu nil potest esse tetrius neque amarus.*

**nautical:** nauticus: *a. n. term*, verbum n. Cic. Att. *13, 21* *knowledge of n. affairs, scientia n. rerum*, Caes. B. G. *3, 8* cf. **NAVAL.**

**naval:** **1.** návālis, *e* (*land or n. engagements, pedestres, n. ve pugnare*, Cic. Sen. *5*; *a. n. crown, corona n.*, Virg. Aen. *8, 684*). Caes. (N.B.—Navalis refers to ships as connected with *nar*; nauticus to the *nautical art generally*; cf. *NAUTICAL*). **2.** māritimus (*similar to nauticus. v. supr.*): *n. affairs, res maritimae (= nauticæ)*, Caes. B. G. *4, 23*; **3.** V. MARITIME. Phr.: *he was a consummate n. and land commander, imperator fuit summus mari et terra*, Nep. Alc. *1*: *to carry on n. expeditions, rem gerere navibus*, Hor. Od. *1, 6, 3*: *this was chiefly a n. war*, *\*hoc bellum mari magis quam terra gestum est*; *magnis navibus quam terrestribus copius pugnatum est: to be a great n. power, late mare tenere, classe maritimissime rebus valere*, Cic. Man. *18, 54*.

**navé:** **1.** (*of a wheel*: mōdiōlus: Plin. *9, 4, 3*; Vitruv. **II.** (*of a church*: *ecclesiae* *quar pars navis dicitur*).

**navel:** umbilicus: Cels. *7, 14*; Plin. F. *18* (*the n. (centre) of the world*, *u. orbis terrarum (Delphi)*, Liv. *18, 48, 49*,

**navel-shaped:** umbilicatus (*umbilici formam habens*): Plin. *13, 3, 7 & 32*. **navigable:** **1.** návīgābilis, *e* (*the best word to use in geogr. description*): *a. n. river, n. annis*, Liv. *38, 3, fin.*; Tac.: Plin.: Mela (*pass.*). **2.** návīum pātēns: Liv. *21, 31, ad fin.*: Plin. Ep. *5, 6, 12*; *also, navigations patiens (less good)*, Just. *36, 3, 7*. Phr.: *not to be n. for large vessels (of a river)*, gravissimis navinum non perferre, Liv. *10, 2, med.*: *n. for merchant-vessels which were mostly small*, *onareriarum navium capas (humen)*, Plin. *6, 23, 26* *§ 99: a rīver n. for moderate-sized vessels*, flumen modicarum navium, ib.; *quod modicas naves alveo capit: to make a river n.*, *\*efficere ut in fluvio aliquo navigari possit*.

**navigate:** návīgo, *i*: **1.** *TO SAIL.* Foll. by direct act in poetry and rhetor. prose; also in later writers generally: *to n. the Tuscan main*, Tyrrenum n. aquor, Virg. Aen. *1, 67*; Cic. (*quinni Xerxes maria ambulasset, terraque navigasset*), Fin. *2, 24, 112*; *he was the first to n. the Northern Ocean*, Oceanum Septentrionale primus navigavit, Suet. Cl. *1, init.*; Plin. Phr.: *to n. the Euxine (as a matter of seamanship)*, navem in Euxine gubernare, Cic. de Ór. *1, 22, 174*; *cl. navem agere*, Hor. Ep. *2, 1, 114*; *the Phoenicians were the first to n. the Atlantic*, *\*primi Phoenices Atlanticum mare navibus adierunt (or obiectum transversum)*.

**navigation:** **1.** návīgātiō (in Cic. = *voyage*): Just. *36, 3, 7*. **2.** expr. by návīgo, návēs. *as soon as, from the season of the year, n. is prac-*

*tice*, quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic. Fam. *16, 7*, *the whole western ocean* is now open to n., totus hodus navigatio occidens, Plin. *2, 67, 67* *§ 167* *skilled in n.*, *\*navium gubernandarum (regendarum) peritus: v. TO NAVIGATE.* Phr.: *they surpass the rest in the art and practice of n.*, scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. *3, 8*.

**navigator:** nauta, návīta, návīgātor (rare): *v. SAILOR.* Or expr. by *pres. part.* of návīgo v. L. G. *§ 638*; See also EXCAVATOR.

**navy:** classis, návēs, cōpiae návēlēs, v. FLEET. As a department of affairs, \*rea navalis Phr.: *M. Bibulus had the entire control of the n.*, toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praeposuit cuncta administrativa, Caes. B. C. *3, 5, extr.*: *to give to any one the command of the n.*, *aliud maritimum imperium concedere*, Cic. Ver. *5, 32, 85*.

**nay:** **1.** As negative answer: non, non ita: *v. no.* **II.** Nay more, nay rather; introducing a remark corrective of what precedes: **1.** immo or imo: esp. strengthened by vero, cf. Cic. Cat. *1, 1, 2, vivit? immo vero in Senatum venit, i.e. nay more; he actually comes into the Senate*: also, Suet. Aug. *65*, Agrippina nihil tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorum, i. e. nay rather; he became worse: this use of immo (vero) is very freq. in conversation, cf. Ter. Andr. *1, 1, 3*, *Eun. 2, 3, 38*, *et pass.*

**2.** atque adro (= and more than that): they hint this: nay more, they open show, hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic. Ver. *2, 2, 60, 148*; v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. adro (III). **3.** quid? quod? (an elliptical mode of speech, introducing something that could hardly have been expected: what of this...that...): nay more, if that be true, all reason is done away with, quid, quod, si ista vera sunt, ratiō omnis tollitur? Cic. Ac. *2, 8, 26*; cf. id. Man. *5, 12*, quid salus sociorum summissum in periculum ac disserim vocatur? (N.B.—A note of interrogation is often put immediately after the quid.) See also *MOREOVER*.

**near:** Phr.: *the n. tides*, *\*aestus maritimus minimi* (cf. Caes. B. G. *4, 29*, luna plena...maritimus aestus maximus efficeri consuvit); or perh. aestus indicates (a term applied by Plin. to the lowest tides, N. H. *2, 97, 99* § 216). **near (adj.):** **1.** *Not far distant in place or time:* **1.** prōpinquus (*comp. prōp̄or*; *sup. prōximus* (in predictive use, after to be, *prōp̄e, prōp̄ius, proxime*); *v. NEAR, adv.*): *places n. the line of march, propinquus iteris (at, itineri) loca*; *Live. 6, 25, med.* (*v. NEIGHBOURING*): *a. n. eminence, commanding the Roman camp, propior tumulus, atque imminens Romanorum castris*, Liv. *22, 24, med.* (propior also occurs with acc., cf. Salt. J. *49, init.*, ipse propior mons suos collocat): *the n. towns, proxima luna oppida*, Caes. B. G. *3, 12*; *the Belgae are n. to the Germans*, Belga Germania proxima sunt, ib. I, *1* (also with acc., cf. Liv. *35, 27*, ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum; and with prep. ab: ut quisque proximus ab oppreso sit, Liv. *37, 25*). *Ov. Phr.: to have a n. view of anything, aliquid prope intueri*, Cic. Sen. *14, 48* (*where some read propter, which expresses more than probe*); *a proxime aspiceri*, Plin. Ep. *6, 16, 17*. (N.B.—For *near*, of time, v. RECENT; NEAR AT HAND): **2.** vicinus: *v. NEIGHBOURING.* **II.** Of roads, leading directly to a place: Phr.: *the n. road to a place, via ad (in, with ref. to a country) ... proxima (et compendaria = a short cut)*, Cic. Off. *2, 12, 43* (fig.): Caes. **III.** Having blood relationship: *prōpinquus*; more fully, *genere prōpinquus*, Salt. Jug. *10*, Cic.: *the n. of kin*, *genere proximus*, Ter. Ad. *4, 5, 17*; *pr. cognatione*, Cic. Inv. *2, 49, 144*.

**NEARLY-RELATED:** **IV.** *Niggardily: parsus, sordidus, etc.*: *v. NIGGARDILY, MEAN.*

**near (adv.):** **I.** *Of place:* **1.** prōp̄e (adv and prep.): *sup. prōp̄ias;* *sup. proximē (coll. by dat., acc., or prep. ab; also absol.) to be somewhere n.*; *esse alienbi prope*, Cic. Fam. *9, 7*; *you were sitting n. my house, prope a meis aedibus sedebas, id. in Pis. *11, 26*: to keep herds n. the stalls, propins stabis armata tenere*, Virg. G. *1, 355*. Nep. oftener with acc. or ab.: *n. er the west*, propins solis occasum, Caes. B. G. *4, 28*; *Cic. n. er to the earth*, propius a terris, Cic. N. D. *1, 31, 87*; often with abesse (*to be n. to a place*), *you are n. (than I am)*, propius abes, id, Att. *1, 1, 2* to *be n. to Brundisium*, propius a Brundisio abesse, ib. *8, 14*; so with proxime (*very near, nearest*), which has the same construction as prope, propius: Caes.: Cic. **2.** proper (quite near; close by): *sou where there is water* (*close by*); *sou where there is a cavern*, est p. spelunca, Cic. Ver. *4, 48, 107*. **3.** juxta v. CLOSE, HARD BY. (N.B.—As in Eng. the above adv. have often a fig. application: cf. Cic. Fl. *10, 23*, propius accedo: *nego esse ista testimonium, I come nearer to the point; press it closer*). To be n.: *adesse, subesse, immovere, instare* (the two latter of what is close upon one): *v. NEAR AT HAND*.

**II.** Within a little of: *prōp̄e, paenē: v. NEARLY.*

**near (prep.):** **1.** *prōp̄e (with acc. most gen. term):* Caes.: Cic. Less freq. proper (with acc. denoting close proximity): *the islands n. (off the coast of Sicily, insulae propter Siciliam, Cic. N. D. 1) 3, 22, 55*; *v. SIDE OF (by the)*.

**2.** apud (with acc. as near a place as may well be): *nearly, equal at*: *to stay n. a town, apud oppidum morari*, Caes. B. G. *2, 7*; *n. Mantinea, apud Mantineam*, Nep. Epam. *9*. **3.** ad (with acc., esp. of names of places, to denote the site of a battle, etc.): *the naval battle of Tenedos, pugna navalis ad Tenedum*, Cic. Mur. *15, fin.*; *so pugna ad Trasimenum = battle of Trasimene*: Liv. *22, 7, init.* **4.** juxta (with acc.): *v. CLOSE (adv.), HARD BY.*

**near (v.):** appropinquo, *i*: *v. TO APPROACH.*

**near at hand:** prōpinquus (of place or time) to prophesy a death to be n., mortem p. denuntiare, Cic. Div. *1, 30, extr.*: *v. NEAR (adj. and adv.). To be n.:* (1). *insto, stii, i* (*to be very n. close at hand*); *Varius was n. at hand with his legions, instare Varum cum legionibus*, Caes. B. C. *2, 43*; *v. IMMINENT (to be)*. (2). *adsum, subsum: v. HAND, AT (fin.).* (3). *advento, appeto* (the latter esp. of time): *v. TO APPROACH.*

**nearly:** **1.** Within a little: **1.** prōp̄e: *n. ninety years old*, *p. annos nonaginta*, *ta natus*, Cic. Ver. *3, 25, 62*: *n. done to death*, *p. funeratus*, Hor. Od. *3, 8, 7*. Also sometimes, *propemodo, propemodum*: *when he had advanced n. up to the walls, quoniam propemodo muris accessit*, Liv. *24, 20, med.* (*cic. (propemodo)*). **2.** fērē, fērmē (*pretty nearly; near about*): serving to qualify the exactness of an expr. **V. ABOUT (B., II.).** **3.** paenē: *v. ALMOST.* To signify that something had nearly happened, use *hac multum abfuit quin*; *nihil proprium factum est, quam ut v. NARROWLY.* **II.** Closely; with ref. to kindred: *v. foll. art.*

**nearly-related:** genere prōpinquus Salt. Jug. *10, med.* *Join: prōpinquus et necessarius*, Cic. Mur. *35, 73*. Phr.: *to be (more or less) n. to any one, aliquem prōpinquitate contingere*, Liv. *25, 8, init.*; *sanguine et genere contingere*, Liv. *45, 7, init.*; *by the mother's side he was very n. to Pompey*, a matre Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. *4*. See also RELATED, RELATION.

**nearness:** **I.** *Of place:* prōpinquitas: Caes.: Cic. **II.** *Of time:* expr. by verb or adj.: *on account of the n. of the elections, \*comitis appropinquatus*; *qua dies comitorum appetebat:*

**V. TO APPROACH (II); NEAR AT HAND**  
**III. *Ot kindret*: prōpinqūia; Liv.**  
**25, 8. *init.* IV. *Niggardliness*: nimia  
 parsimonia; sordes: v. NIGGARDLINESS,  
 MEANNESS (III.).**

**nearsighted**; myops (Gr. *υπωψ*). Gell. 4, 2, *med.*, where lusitiosus is given as the pure Lat. term but acc. to Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10, lusitiosus denotes something quite different from myops (namely = Gr. *νικηλώψ*, *seeing by night better than by day*). Or by circuml., \*qui nonnisi proxime ob oculos p̄sita certit.

**nearsightedness**: \*myopia.

**neat (subs.): Phr.: n. cattle, armentorum; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, *ad init.* (grex armentorum); Cic. (v. CATTLE); also, bubulum pecus. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, *med.*; b. armentum, Col. pref. *ad fin.*; n.'s foot oil, oleum \*ex ungulis bubuli factum.**

**neat (adj.): nearest words, 1. compitus (strictly of hair properly dressed; also in wider sense) waiters, properly begin and n., praecipi recte pueri c. Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: but the word *usa* carries with it the notion of *ornament*. Join. mitidus et compitus [in dicendo], Quint. 10, 1, 79 (where elegance is indicated). 2. nitidus (well-conditioned; elegant, spruce; also a degree beyond the Eng.): neat (*dandified*) with well-combed locks, pexo capillo nitidus, Cie. Cat. 2, 10, 22: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83, where it is opp. to rusticus (the well-dressed, cut and the clown). 3. mundus (clean; and so elegant, smart); cf. Cie. Fin. 2, 8, 23, where luxurios persons (asiti) are described as mundi elegantes (choice and dainty in their mode of life): n. and smart from the punice of the *Sexti* (of a book), Sosiorum pumice m., Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2 (cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5, simplex munditius; where the two words together express in a poetical way the sense of the Eng.). 4. concinnus (well-adjusted, in good taste): v. ELEGANT.**

**neatherd**: armentarius (sc. pastor); Varr. 2, 5, *fin.* (Bubulus is the driver of ploughing team: v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v.)

**neatly**: 1. mundū: Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 8 (tanta copia venustatum, in suo quaque loco sita mundū = neatly laid out): Sen. The form *munditer* also occurs, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 25; but the usual meaning of the word is *cleanly*: cf. Sen. Ep. 70, 17. 2. éléganter: v. ELEGANTLY. (Nitide = brightly, finely: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.) 3. concinnē (in good taste, becomingly): Pl. Epid. 2, 20 (vestita, ornata, nt lepide! ut concinne!) Concinniter, Gell. 18, 2, *med.* (= elegantly).

**neatness**: 1. munditius: Cic. Off. 1, 16, 110 (= neat personal habits). (N.B.—In pl. = *finery*.) 2. perlī, concinnitas (neat, elegant adjustment): cf. Sen. Ep. 115, 3, non est virile ornamētum concinnitas (= elegance, prettiness). See also ELEGANCE.

**nebula**: \*nēbula, quam astronomici dicunt.

**nebulous**: nēbūlōsus, cāliginosus: v. FOGGY, MISTY.

**necessarian**: \*qui onomia fatalem habere necessitatēm putat: v. FATALIST; and foll. art.

**necessarianism**: expr. by circuml.: v. preced. art. Or perh., \*opinio (s. ratio) eorum qui necessariam appellantur.

**necessarily**: 1. nēcessē (with verbs esse and habere): whatever is about to happen he says must n. happen, quicquid futurum est, id dicit fieri n. esse, Cic. Fat. 7, 13; *virtue must n. despise and hate vice*, virtus n. est vitium aspernatur atque oderit, Cic. (in Zumpt): v. NECESSARY. 2. nēcessario: Cic. Fam. 6, 10, *fin.*: Sall. Also necessarie: Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44 (n. demonstrare).

**necessary (adj.):** I. *Indispensible*: 1. nēcessarius, everything n. to life, omnia quae ad vitam n.

sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, *init.* 2. nēcessē, indecl. (with esse and habere): buy not what you want, but what is n., emas non quod opus est, sed quod n. est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94, 28. I do not deem it n. to write..., (non) habeo n. scribere, Cic. Att. 10, 1, *extr.*: nēcessē est is also (less freq.) foll. by subj., Zumpt L. G. § 625; cf. Sall. Jug. 31, *ad init.* nēcessē est stomach ipsi more praecipites eanti, i. e. all that is n. is that, etc. 3. opus, indecl. (need, needful): either with abl. of thing needed; or as indecl. predicate, the thing needed being *nam*: before you begin, deliberation is n., prius quam incipias consulto opus est, Sall. 1, 1, *extr.* v. NEEDFUL. II. *Inevitable*: nēcessarius: if the first link in the chain (of cause and effect) is n., it follows... si, quod primum in conexione est, n. est, sequitur, etc., Cic. Fat. 7, 14, et pass.: a n. conclusion, n. conclusio, id. Top. 16, 60. Or expr. by nēcessē. v. NECESSITY.

**necessary (subs.):** expr. by nēcessāris: the n. of life, quae ad vivendum sunt necessaria, Cic. Off. 1, 4, *init.*: may also be expr. by quae natura desiderat; (omnia) quae ad victum cultumque pertinent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; quod ad usum vitae pertinet, ib. 3, 5, 22. Phr.: by this means the army was abundantly supplied with all n.s, quae res omnium rerum copia complevit exercitum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, *extr.*: (barely) to obtain the ns of life by manual labour, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Salt. Cat. 37: v. LIVELIHOOD.

**necessitarian**: v. NECESSARIAN.

**necessitate**: cōgo, 3: v. TO COMPEL.

**necessitous**: égens, nīs: v. DESITUTE.

**necessity**: I. *Unavoidability; impossibility of being otherwise*: 1. nēcessitas: fatal n. (in phil. sense), fatalis n., Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55 (cf. id. Fam. 4, 9): to yield to n., n. parere, id. Fam. 4, 9: to impose on any one the n. of doing something, n. aliquid affere aliquid facendi, id. Ph. 10, 1, 2; n. impone, Liv. 21, 44; n. injungere, Auct. B. Alex. 44: laid under a n., n. adductus, Ctes. B. G. 6, 12; vi ac n. coactus, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; n. adiectus, id. N. D. 1, 7, *extr.* 2. nēcessitudo (less freq. in this sense than preced. in Cic. only in the work, de Inv.): to impose a n. on any one, n. aliquid imponere, Sall. Cat. 33, *extr.*: facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 57, *sqq.* 3. expr. by nēcessē, nēcessarium: it is a n. for a mortal body to die at some time, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire n. est, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170: v. NECESSARY. Phr.: to do a thing from n., coactum [necessitate] aliquid facere: v. COMPULSION.

II. *Want, pressing circumstance*: 1. égestas: v. WANT, DESTITUTION.

**Prov.**: n. the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum égestas, Claud. (R. and A.). 2. nēcessitas: on account of one's own n. (pressing circumstances), suarum n. causa, Cae. B. G. 7, 89: Liv. 3. nēcessitudo: Sall.: v. NEED.

III. *An indispensable thing*: quod carere non possit; res omnino necessaria: v. NECESSARY. IV. In special sense, the n. of nature: desideria obscaena; requisita naturae: v. NATURE (VII.).

**neck**: I. *of an animal*: 1. column: the longness of the n.s (of geese), proceritas collarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123: to lay hold of any one by the n. (esp. in arresting), allici c. torque, Liv. 4, 53, *med.*: so, obtorquere, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: to support on the n. and shoulders, c. et cervicibus sustinere, Cic. Ver. 5, 42, *init.* (fig.) to fall upon any one's n., allici in column invadere, id. Ph. 2, 31, 77. 2. cervix, ictis, f. (the nape or back of the n.); the n. as used in supporting burdens or exposed to the executioner's weapon: in good authors, usu. pl.: the n. of oxen made for the yoke, cervices boum ad jugum nutiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 159: to expose one's n. to the axe, cervices suas securi subjecere,

id. Pl. 2, 21, 51. this fair, white n., pulchræ haec et candida, c. Juv. 10, 345. Dimin. cervicula (poor, r. eak n.): Cic. Ver. 3, 9, 49 (Quint. 3, lau-rum, f. (throat): to have hold of any one by the n., (allectus) I premere, Cic. Ver. 3, 76, 176 (fig.): f. tenere, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 4. So gula to seize any one by the n. and drag him off, obtorū gula aliquem abripare, Cic. Ver. 4, 10, 24 (N.B.—The above cannot be used in meton. sense = life; excepting cervix in connexion with scutulis, v. supr. 2. In this sense rather caput: his n. is in danger, illicis capitis res agitur cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26). Phr. to break the n. of an affair (all but settle it), proflare: esp. with ref to wars: cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 20, bellum profligatum ac paene sublatum. John (rem) proflare et paene ad exitum adducere, id. Iuse. 5, 15: a n. and n. r.ace, certamen pat et aquilum; certamen parter aequalis, ut amittit, cervicibus confectum: or expr. by aquo marie: v. INDECISIVE. II. *of a vessel*: 1. column, Phadr. 1, 16, 10 (c. lagena): Plin. 2, cervix (the outside of the n. of a vessel): Petr. 34 (in cervicibus [amphorarum] pitracia affixa, lobis attached to the ns of the wine-jars): Vitr. Dimin. (app. without strictly dimin. sense), Vitr. 10, 8 (1), 2. III. *of land*: 1. angustiae, arun (whatever is narrow): (ov. rit. situated on a narrow n. of land, posita in angustis [atque in nunciis] Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87). 2. tenuis sum, f. (like preced.): (Polidava) built just on the n. of land which connects Pallene with the mainland of Macedonia, constituta in ipsis f. que Pallene in agrum ceterae Macedoniarum jungunt, Liv. 44, 11, init. (Not lingua, lingula [R. and A.], which denote the projecting tongue or spit: liv. l. c.)

**neck-band**: focale, is (in Rome, neck-cloth) worn by sick persons or effeminate men): Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144.

**necklace**: 1. nōmīle, is, n. (for women or children): a n. of gold and gems, m. ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Ver. 4, 18, *fin.*; of leads, m. bacatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: to wear a n. of amber beads, monili vice succina gestare, Plin. 37, 3, 11 § 44. 2. torquis or torques, is, m., less freq. f. (worn as an honourable decoration by men; as by Gallic chiefs; also, presented as a military reward): to present any one with a crown and n., aliquem corona et t. donare, Cic. Ver. 3, 80, 185. Liv. Quint. 3, nēcētērūm (prize of victory): Juv. 3, 68.

**necrology**: v. ORBITARY.

**necromancer**: necrōmantius (late and rare): Isid. Or. 8, 9, 11 (Lind. necrōmantii, nom. pl.) Or expr. by circuml., \*qui necromantia uitit; qui infernum animas (manes) elicere solet, cf. Cic. Nat. 6, 14.

**necromancy**: necrōmantia: 1 act, 2, 16, *init.*: Isid. Or. exp by circuml., with manes elicere, etc.: v. preced. art.

**nectar**: nectar, áris, n.: as drink of the gods, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; of anything delicious; as honey (liquidum n.), Virg. G. 4, 164.

**nectarean**: nectāreus: Ov. M. 7, 707: Mart.

**nectarine**: \*ámygdalus Persica (including peaches and n.): as a class of fruits, included under gen. term, Persica mala, Plin. 15, 12, 11.

**need (subs.):** I. *Lack of any particular thing or things*: 1. opus, indecl. (as subs. with esse, foll. by abl. of thing needed, as adj. used predicatively after esse): we have n. of a man and a governor, viro et gubernatori opus est, Liv. 24, 8, *med.*: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 6, dux nobis et anchor opus est (showing that the two constr. are precisely identical in meaning): very oft, with abl. of part., there is n. of prompt action, opus matute facto est, Sall. Cat. 1, 1, *extr.* Less freq. with gen.: Liv. 22, 51 *med.* (ad consilium pensandum temporis opus

**esse**, etc. *What n. is there, quid opus est (with inf.)?* Cic. Att. 7, 8, init.

**2. usus**, *usus (with esse, venire; the thing needed in abl.; infreq.): the ships which the consul had no n. of, naves quibus consuli u. non esset*, Liv. 30, 41, fin.: Pl. Virg.: *in case of n., si quando a. esset*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92 (but Cic. does not use the abl. after usus).

**3. expr.** by nescere, necessarius (implying more than need; absolute indispensableness):

**V. NECESSARY.** See also TO NEED.

**Reason or occasion for doing something;** esp. in phr., *there is no need, you have no need to do this or that; there is no n. for me to say what I think about him, de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere*, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, med.: *you have no n. to dread my coming, nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas*, id. Fam. 9, 26, extr.: *you had no n. to take so much trouble, non fuit causa tantum labore caperes*, id. R. Rom. 16, extr.

**III. State of indigence:** **1. nesciitudo**: *those who were suffering from the greatest n., quibus n. maxima*, Sall. Cat. 17.

**2. inopia, égestas**: *v. WANT, DESTINATION. Those who are in n-*

*egentes*: Cic. Am. 7, 23; Ter.

**need (v.):** **1. expr.** by ópus, indecl., either as subs. or adj.: v. preced. art. (I).

**2. égeo, ui, 2 (with abl., less freq. gen.): when we do not n. (require the eyes) (in sleep), quum oculis non egemus**, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 14: *to n. help, auxiliu e. Caes. B. G. 6, 11: to n. a doctor, a keeper, medicu, curatoris e.*

*Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102. In same sense, indigeo, ui, 2 (usu. foll. by gen.; less freq. by abl.): I n. your counsel, tui consili indigeo*, Cic. Att. 12, 35: *to n. medicine, medicina ind.*, Nep. Att. 21, med.

**3. rquiró, quisivi, itum, 3 (to look for as needful; to require): Caes. Cic.: v. TO REQUIRE.**

**4. sometimes expr. by gen. with verb esse (gen. of quality or description): the work n.s great industry and perseverance, magni opus est laboris; magna perseverantiae: cf. L. G. § 274.**

**Phr.: v. n. not (do this or that), non est quod, nihil est quod...: v. preced. art. (II).**

**needful:** **1. ópus, indecl. adj.** (not used attributively): *everything n., omnia quae opus sunt*, Cato R. R. 14, init.: *what is n. to be done, quid factu opus sit*, Sall. Cat. 40 (quid adverbial):

**V. NEED.** **2. nesciarius (indispensably n.): v. NECESSARY.**

**neediness:** *nesciitudo, égestas: v. NEED (III.).*

**need-ing (adj.):** **1. égens, indigenus** (former with abl. or gen.; latter with gen.): v. TO NEED (2).

**2. égenus (in word of; with gen.): n. (lacking) everything, omnium e. Liv. 9, 6.**

**needle:** *acus, us, f: Cic. Virg.: the eye of a n., acus foramen, Vulg. Matt. xix. 24. The magnetic n., \*acus (aculeus) magneticus qui dicitur: to form in n.s (of crystallization), \*quasi aculeos agere* (f).

**needle-maker:** *ácuarius: Inscr.*

**needle-woman:** *\*quae acu at linea victum queritat (cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48, lana ac tuta victum queritatis).*

**needle-work:** *opus acu factum (cf. plur. act. pingere, to embroider): Ov. M. 6, 23: v. TO EMBROIDER. To be busy with n., \*acu ligneo operam dare.*

**needless:** *minime necessariis: v. UNNECESSARY.* Phr.: *it is n. for me n., attinet ut...: v. NEED, subs. (II.).*

**needlessly:** *sine causa: V. UNNECESSARILY.*

**needlessness:** *expr. by circumcl.: he showed the n. of their alarm, \*demonstravit quam nulla causa esset cur per timorecent; v. NEED (II.).*

**needs (adv.):** *necessere: v. NECESSARILY.*

**needily:** **1. égens, ntis: Cie. Am. 7, 23; Ter.** **2. indigenus, ntis; to do kindness to the n., indigentibus benigne facere**, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52.

**3. inops, ópis (rarely in absol. sense): v. DESTITUTE.** (Not genitus in this sense.)

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**nefarious:** *nefarius, nefandus, etc.: v. WICKED.*

**nefariously:** *nefariè: v. WICKEDLY.*

**nefariousness:** *expr. by adj.: v. NEFARIOS.*

**negation:** *négatio, infinitiatio (act of denying): Cic. Jo in: negatio infinitiatio [facti], id. Part. 29, 102. See also NEGATIVE.*

**negative (adj.):** **1. Denying:** **1. negans: there are certain n. (words), sunt quaedam n., Cic. Top. 11, 49.**

**2. négativus: n. words, n. verba, Cai. Dig. 50, 16, 237: a n. particle, n. particula, Apul. 3 privatis (= Gk. στρεπτούς) privative: as in-inductus): Cic. Top. 11, 48.**

**3. privativus (± preced.): ne is a n. particle, n. particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22, extr.**

**4. privativus (opp. to positive): expr. by circuml.: virtus is not a mere n. quality, \*non satis est ad virtutem ut virtus carreas, liber sis.**

**Phr.: a n. character, rather void of vice than possessed of virtus, ingenium medium magis sine virtute quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49.**

**negative (subs.): Phr.: to answer in the n., negare: to maintain the n., negare; contedere rem non ita se habere (v. TO DENY, MAINTAIN): to meet a charge with a distinct n., facti negationem infinitiatio[ne] accusatori opponere, cf. Cic. Part. 29.**

**negative (v.): i.e. to reject by vote or veto:** **1. antiquo, i (lit. to prefer the old; hence to disapprove any given measure: legal term): to n. a law or bill, legem, rogationem a. Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73.**

**2. intercedo, ssi, ssum, 3 (to stop proceedings; interpose a veto: with dat.): to n. a bill (said of the Tribunes), rogationem int., Cic. De Or. 2, 47, extr.**

**3. antiquare atque abrogare, Liv. 22, 30 (but abrogare implies that a law has actually been passed).**

**negatively:** **1. With denial:** expr. by négo, infitior, 1: v. TO DENY.

**II. By the absence of something; opp. to possessor:** v. NEGATIVE (II.).

**neglect (v.):** **1. negligo, exi, ctim, 3 (to be absent about, and fail to attend to): to n. one's private affairs, rem familiarem n., Cic. Sen. 7, 22: less freq. foll. by infn.: he n.'d to attend on the day notified, diem edicul obire neglexit, id. Ph. 3, 8, 20.**

**2. praetermitto, misi, ssum, 3 (to let slip, pass by): to n. (leave undone) no duty, nullum officium pr. Cic. Fam. 1, 8, init.: v. TO OMIT.**

**3. désum, irr, (to be wanting in attention to; with dat.): he does not n. his duty, non deest officio, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Cic. (N.B.—In this sense deesse is usus attended by a negative: as neque amicus neque alieni orbitus deesse, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; vide, nibi desis, id. R. Rom. 36, 104, etc.).**

**4. relinquo, 3 (usu. to leave or neglect one thing to attend to another): v. TO ABANDON.**

**5. désero, ui, ritum, 3 (a strong expr.): to n. (be guilty of dereliction of) duty, officium d., Cic. Off. 1, 9, init. Ph. 1: totally n.ing one's person, incurlus, horridus, Or. in Sen. 6, 13: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7, nullus horror in cultu, i.e. he nowise n.d his personal appearance.**

**neglect (subs.):** **1. incúria (absence of due care and pains): (soldiers) cut off by n., lack of food, disease, inc. fame, morbo consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, init.: long-continued n. of the person), diutina inc. Aprul. 2, negligencia (carelessness about anything; whether in a single instance or habitual): n. of the ceremonies and auspices (i.e. disregard of them), n. caeremoniarum auspiciorumque, Liv. 22, 9, med.: Cic.: v. NEGLIGENCE.**

**3. negotio (act of neglecting): v. rare: n. of friends, n. amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.**

**4. indiligentia, carelessness about anything; whether in a single instance or habitual): n. of the ceremonies and auspices (i.e. disregard of them), n. caeremoniarum auspiciorumque, Liv. 22, 9, med.: Cic. (Oftener expr. by verb: to be guilty of n. of duty, officium praetermittere, negligere, etc.; v. TO NEGLECT).**

**Neglect of a (former) favourite by his patron, frugis: Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62: Suet.**

**n. of the person (sometimes), horror Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7.**

**neglectful:** *negligens n. of one's friends, n. amicorum, Cic. Verri. 3, 62, 13: or with prep., n. towards any one, n. in aliquem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin.: also with circa, Suet. Tib. 69 (circa deos ac religiones negligenter).*

**negligence:** **1. negligentia (cf. NEGLECT, subs. 2) boorish n. (in attire), agrestis (et inhumana) n., Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130.**

**Join:** negligentia, pigritia, inertia, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28.

**2. incúria v. NEGLECT, subs. (1). (N.B.—In such expr. as, what n. was that? use gen., \*quanta sunt haec negligentiae: quam turpis incuriae?)**

**negligent:** **1. negligens, ntis (not troubling oneself), either absol. or with gen.): v. NEGLECT, CARELESS.**

**So, to be n. of, negligere: v. TO NEGLECT. Also in pass. sense: n. attire, n. amicis, Quint. 11, 3, 147.**

**2. dissolutus (lacking vigour and strenuousness; cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4, cupio in tantis reip. periculis me non d. videri (remiss, lax,**

**negligent): n. about one's property, d. in re familiaris, id. Quint. 11, 38.**

**Join:** negligens ac dissolutus, id. Verri. 3, 69, 162.

**3. indiligenz (not using due care and pains): Caes. B. G. 7, 71: Gell.**

**4. remissus (remiss, slack, lacking energy): opp. to agilis gnavusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: Cic. (Incuriosus = heedless, indifferent to): Phr.: n. of personal appearance, cultu corporis parum accurato, cf. Gell. 1, 5, init.: totally so, corpore nimis inculo atque horrido (v. TO NEGLECT, fin.): to be utterly n. of duty, \*omnem offici curam penitus abdicere atque spernere.**

**negligently:** **1. negligenter: Cic. : Tac.**

**2. dissolute, Cic. (For syn. V. NEGLECT.) See also CARELESSLY.**

**negotiate:** **1. ágo, égi, actum, 3 (to treat about anything): to n. with any one respecting anything, de aliqua re cum aliquo a. Caes. B. G. 1, 47, init.: so in pass., the points they had begun to n. about, quae res inter eos agi coepierant, ib: Cic.: to expr. the absolute use of Eng., use de pace (d pacis conditionibus) a, cf. Llv. 30, 21, fin. (revocari Laelium placuit, ut coram eo de pace ageretur).**

**2. collóquer, locutus, 3 (to have an interview, confer: not denoting formal treaty): cf. Liv. 30, 29, med., nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret (would grant him an interview, at which negotiations might take place):**

**also, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, Arioistius ex equis ad colloqueretur postulavit. (Not conciliare pacem; which is to bring about a peace.) See also foll. art. Phr. they sent ambassadors to n. concerning peace, legatos de pace mittunt, Liv. 2, 18, fin., jn.**

**negotiation:** **1. expr. by ágo, égi, actum, 3 n.s for peace were carried on, de pace actum est, Liv. 2, 18, fin.: cf. preced. art. (1).**

**2. collóquium (an interview, for the purpose of n.): he did not wish the (interview for) n. to be prevented on any pretext, neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, sqq.: to settle disputes by n., controversias per colloquia compone, id. B. C. 1, 9, extr. (Here colloquia implies less formality than conditions: v. infr.): Liv. 2: v. CONFERENCE.**

**3. conditio (any stipulation; esp for peace): Caesar did not decline n. non respectu c. Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: to settle (anything) by n.s, conditionibus discipulae, Cic. Att. 8, 11, extr.: to lose time in n.s, tempus perferendis tractandiisque conditionibus perdere (Kr.).**

**Join:** conditio pactionesque bellicae, Cic. Off. 3, 29, fin.

**4. pactio: v. STIPULATION. Phr. the ambassadors were dismissed and n.s broken off, legati pace infecta dimisi, Liv. 30, 23, extr.**

**negotiator:** **1. légat (any envoy or deputy): v. AMBASSADOR.**

**2. grátor (spokesman): Fabricius was sent as n. to Pyrrhus, concerning the prisoners**

**F.** ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus o., Cic. Br. 14: Caes.: Liv. 3, conciliator (*one whom manages and brings about*): cf. Nep. Att. 12, c. nuptiarum (*match-maker*). **4.** internumius (*go-between, messenger between two parties*): cf. Nep. Alec. 5, per internumius cum aliquo colloqui.

**negress:** Aethiopissa: Hier.

**negro:** Aethiops, opis: Liv.: Plin.

**negus:** vinum calidum (*wine undiluted being merum*): v. WINE.

**neigh (v.):** linnio, 4: Luer: Quint.

To n. at, adlinio, 4 (with dat.): Ov.

Rem. Am. 634.

**neigh, neighing (subs.):** hinnitus, ūs. Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; *to strike up a n.*, h. tollere. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34.

**neighbour:** 1. *One living near:*

1. vicinus: f. -a: *your next-door n.*, v. proximus tuus, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7; Cic. Att. 2, 14: *a good n.*, bonus v., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132; Cic. Join: finitimus ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58. 2. finitimus (*usu. on a large scale, of nations and tribes that are adjacent to each other*): *to wage wars with n.s.*, bellum cum finitimi genere, Cle. Rep. 2, 9: v. NEIGHBOURING. Also, in narrower sense, with vicinus: v. supr. (1). 3. proximus (*very near neighbour*): esp. with vicinus: v. supr. (1): *the Belgae are very near n.s. to the Germans*, Belgae p. sunt Galli, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. (N.B.—Propinquis are relatives: v. Cic. Off. 1, 17.) 4. *one's neighbours, collectively, viciniata:* Cato R. R. 4 (si te libenter v. videbit): or, vicinia: Hor. S. 2, 5, 106. **II. Any other person, brought into relation with one:** alter: *to do nothing for the sake of one's n.*, nihil altevni causa facere, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41: Pl. Also sometimes homo: *a man ought not to be a stranger to his n. (fellow-man)*, oportet hominem ab homine non esse alienum, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25, where humani nil = *nothing that concerns my n.*; *to attend to one's n.'s affairs*, alienas res curare: v. TO MIND.

**neighbourhood:** 1. vicinitas: *in Umbria and that n. in Umbria atque in ea v.*, Cic. R. Am. 16, fin.; also, *inclusive of the people: a n. before disturbed*, v. ante sollicitata, Sall. Cat. 36, init.

2. vicinia (=preced.): *in my n.*, in nostra v., Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: *she moved to this n.*, commigravit hic vicinia, Ter. Andri. 1, 1, 43; so, *in this n.*, hic vicinæ, id. Pl. 1, 2, 45. 3. expr. by propinquus: esp. in phr. *in the n.*, in propinquio, Liv. 24, 38, extr.: *from (being in) the n.*, ex propinquio, id. 25, 13, ad. jin.: *to collect corn from the n.*, ex p. locis frumentum convehere, ib. ad init. So, adv. prope (*in the n.*): somewhere in the n., prope aliebi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7. 4. expr. by vicinus (*mostly late*): *in the n. of the earth (of stars)*, in vicino terre, Plin. 2, 16, 13 § 68. *from the n. of Africa*, ex vicino Africæ, Col.: *to reach the n. of Syria*, in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59; *to be in the n. address*: v. NEAR.

**neighbouring (adj.):** 1. vicinus (*esp. of what is quite close at hand*): a n. tavern, v. taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: n. cities, v. urbes, id. A. P. 66; Liv.

2. finitimus (*bordering on*: esp. of states and countries): *the n. province*, f. provincia, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, fin.: v. BORDERING, adj. 3. propinquus (in most gen. sense): n. places, p. loca, Liv. 25, 13, ad init.: Cic. Join: propinquæ finitimæque [provinciæ], Cic. Ph. 11, 13, 34: v. NEAR. 4. confinis, e (having a common frontier): *inroads were made upon the n. territory*, excusiones in c. agrum factae sunt, Liv. 4, 29, med.: Caes. v. CONTINENS.

**neighbourly:** *quod vicinum deceat*, aquinum est lacere: v. NEIGHBOUR.

**neighing (subs.):** hinnitus, ūs.: v. NEIGH, subs.

**neither (pron. adj.):** neuter, tra,

trum: n. of them (Caesar and Pompey), n. illorum, Cic. Att. 7, 1, med.: in pl. with ref. to two parties of men: the opinion of n. side is altogether to be despised, neutrorum omnino contemnda-

est sententia, id. Off. 1, 21, init. To n. side, in n. direction, neutro: hope inclining n. way, neutro inclinata spe, Liv. 5, 26, fin.: in n. place, neutribi (rare), Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56. Phr.: *to take n. side (in a dispute)*, medium se gener, Liv. 2, 27, med.: v. NEUTRAL.

**neither (conj.):** 1. neque (nec) . . . nec (neither . . . nor): v. I. G. § 568, 569. 2. nève (neu) . . . nève (= ut neque . . . neque): *(to denote a purpose or command): to arrange words in such a way that their juxtaposition may n. be harsh nor cause hiatus, compondere verba sic, ut neve asper corrum concursus sit, neve hincus, Cic. De Or. 3, 43, 171: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67, eam terram quia nos minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, n. alive nor dead. Also neu . . . neu, without antecedent ut ne: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 14, fin., oppida incendi . . . neu suis ad detractandam militiam receptacula, neu . . . neither harbouring-places . . . nor.*

See also L. G. § 564.

**neological:** see foll. art.

**neology:** \*neologia, quaer fertur;

perverse novorum dogmatum cupiditas;

**neophyte:** nööphytus, f. -a (Date):

Tert. (who uses the term of the newly

baptized). In wider sense, tiro, ūnis, m.: v. NOVICE.

**neophyte:** nēpenthēs, n. indecl. (Gr. νηφέθης): Plin. 21, 21, 91 (*an unknown plant*).

**neophyte:** fratris or sororis filius (as the case may be): Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1 § 5: Cic. Clu. 7, 21: Liv. So, great-n., fratris or sororis nepos, big. l. c. § 6. Also nepos appears sometimes to be used in this sense: cf. Inscr. in Forell., avunculus nepoti bene merent, i.e. e. an uncle to his well-deserving nephew: Hier. (but acc. to Forell, only in late Latin). Kr. gives, nepos ex fratre, ex sorore, on the (alleged) authority of Tac.; but (?) (It is expressly noted in Dig., that there was no special term for nepho or niece): ib. 38, 10, 10 § 4).

**neophytic:** rēnālis, e: Coel. Aur.

**nepotism:** \*nepotismus qui apud

nostrates dicitur: Utr. better expr. by circumst., given to n., \*qui suos neces-

sarios (semet prognatos) plus aequo honoriibus auget.

**nereid:** Nereis, idis, f.: Virg.: Tib.

**nerve (subs.):** 1. organ of sensation:

no known word; for nervus = sinevoo (cf. Cels. 8, 1, nervi quoq. ré-

vōras Græci appellant): In modern

med. Lat. nervus is used for both

sinevoo and nerve: see Hooper's Med.

Dict. s.v. 2. Meton., strength, vigour:

nervi, orum (lit., sinevoo): to strain

every n. over a thing, in aliquo re-

mones n. [industriae suæ] contendere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: specially of

energy of style, Cic. Or. 19, 62 (horum

oratio neque nervos neque aeneos

oratoria atque forenses habet): v. STRENGTH, VIGOUR. Dimin., nervuli, orum: Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. extr., si nervosus tuos . . . adhibebis, strain a n.; put forth a little of your strength.

**nervous:** 1. Full of sinewy vigour: nervosus: Cic. Br. 31, fin. (quis Aristotele nervosior?): or expr. by nervi, orum: v. SERVE (11.). 2. Having much nervous susceptibility: Phr.: *to feel extremely n. and shaky*, tota mente atque omnibus artibus crenimisce, Cic. De Or. 1, 26, 121: in sin. sense, trepidare (to be in an agitated state): cf. Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 9, ut ille trepidabat, ut festinabat miser! (v. TO TREMBLE; AGITATED): of a n. tem- perament, \*ingenio nimis trepido atque anxi: qui facilius quam opus est animo commoveri et trepidare solet.

**nervously:** 1. In a vigorous manner: nervoso: Cic. Or. 16, 127.

2. With nervous excitability:

perb. trépid, anxi, timid: cf. Suet. Ner. 23, trepidus anxiæ certute: v. precep. art. (11.). To look n. around,

trepidus circumspectare omnia atque

hesitare (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73, dubitanus, circumspectans, haesitans).

**nervousness:** I. vigour of style, nervi, orum: v. SERVE (11.). II. Over-sensitivity: \*animus nimis trepidus anxiusque: qualis corum solet esse qui nervorum tremore laborant.

**nest:** 1. Lit.: 1. nids to build

n., fingerre et construere n., Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: also, n. texere, Quint. 2, 16, 6; n. facere, Ov. M. 8, 257; u. ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: to take a n., \*nidum auferre, Fig.: to keep to one's n., n. servare, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6. Dimin., nildus (a little n.): Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196 (fig. of Itala): To build a n., nildicus, i: Cic. 8, 15, med.: Plin. to make n. of mud, of sea-weed, luto, ex algâ nildificare, Plin.

2. nidamentum (v. rare): used by Arn. of the n.s of moths, etc.: Adv. Gent. 6, 16, p. 202.

Phr.: to find a mare's n., \*ova equina,

ut aiunt, inventa: vel, quod ferre idem

est, lac gallinaceum reperire (as we say

pigeon's milk).

II. Fig., a harbouring place: réceptaculum: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59, oppidum receptaculum praæ-

also id. in Pl. 5, 1, arx civium peritorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum v. RETREAT. In same

sense, receptor, f. -trix (as epith. of a place): that n. of robbers, ille latronum

occultator et receptor locus, id. Mil. 19,

50: id. Verr. 4, 8, 17 (Messana, . . .

praedarum ad furtorum receptrix, i.e.

your robber's nest).

**nest-egg:** Phr.: to leave a little

money for a n.s \*aliquantulum pecuniae

in area (quemadmodum gallinæ parturib.

in spem relinqueret.

**nestle:** Phr.: the babe n.s in its

mother's bosom, in gremio [ampullaque]

matris haeret infans puer, cf. Ov. M. 7,

66: \*arctus se ad matris complexus

applicat; altius sessu matris in sinum

condit. (In gremio sedere or esse [R. and A.] simply = to lie in the lap)

**nestling (subs.):** usu. in pl. midi

(meton., and poet.): chattering n.s,

duques n., ib. G. 1, 415. In more gen.

sense, pulli (young ones): Cic.

**net (subs.):** 1. rête, n. (most

gen. term): to set n. for deer, retia

ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 107; tendere,

Ov. M. 7, 701: Prop. Cic. dimin.,

reticulum (usu. that which is made

of net): v. NET-WORK. 2. plaga (for

hunting): to set a n. p. tendere, ponere,

Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to drive into the n.s,

in plaga conjicer, id. Fam. 12, 25 (dig.):

Hor. Ov. v. MESH. 3. everriæcum

(less correctly, verriculum, Val. Max.:

a drag-net): to land a haul of fish with the d., pisces everriculo in litus educere,

Varr. R. R. 3, 17, med.: Ulp. Dig. Also

called funda (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 141.

4. casses, iun. f. hunting-nets,

"toils": poet.: sing. v. rate. Virg. G. 3, 371: Ov. (same constr. as preced.).

For big. sense, v. SNARE.

**net (adv.):** Phr.: to make just so

much n. profit, \*tantundem ex aliqua

re facere, Iucrit, ut de summa omnes

detractur impensae. See also to GAIN.

**net (c.):** I. To make net-work:

texo, ui, stum, z: Cic. N. D. 2, 48,

init. II. To catch with a net: reti

s. plagi capere: v. TO CATCH. See

also NET (subs.).

**nether:** inferior: v. LOWER.

**nethermost:** infinitus, in, v. LOW.

**netted:** reticulatus: v. NET-WORK.

**nettle (subs.):** urtica: stinging n.

urtica mordax: cf. Plin. 21, 15, 55 (sil-

vestris quae dicunt canina, caule quique

mordac): Hor. n. lamium

Plin. 1, c. (quæ innoxia est, morsu carens,

lamium appellatur): cf. id. 22, 14, 10

(urtica minissima et tollis non mor-

dentibus).

**nettle (v.):** perh. ūr, ss, stum, 3

cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43 (tro hominem,

I gall, worry, nettle the fellow). To be

n.d., stomachari, moleste ferre: Cic.

Cic. Fam. 15, 16: v. TO OFFEND, ANGRY (be).

**net-work:** I. retæ or reticulum:

Varr. R. R. 3, 5, ad jn. 2. rētē

**lātūm dūpūs** cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, ad *init.* reticulatice fenestrae, i.e. windows with *net-work over them*: *Vitr.*

**neuter (adj.)**: as gram. *t.*, *t.*, neuter, *tra, trum* (Cic. Or. 46, 156 (*neutra = n.* substantives): *Charis*: *Prisca*. Less freq. neutrals, e: *Quint. I, 5, 54*. See also foll. art.

**neutral**: 1. *mēdius · to act a n.* part. m. se gerere, *Liv. 2, 27*, ad med.: *Cic. a n. character* (*neither good nor bad*), *n. ingenium*, *Tac. H 1, 49*. 2. expr. by *neuter*, *tra, trum to remain in*, neutrī partī sese conjungere, *Liv. 35, 48, med.*; \* *neutri parte esse or stare*. Join *medius et neutrī partus*, *Suet. Caes. 75*; *medius et neutrī partem sequens id*, *Ner. 2, 2tr*. Also *= intermediate*, *Cic. Div. 2, 4, init.* (*quid bonum, quid malum, quid neutrum*). (N.B.—Instead of *neuter*, Cic. has non alterter: *Att. 10, 1, 10*; *Solon* . . . *capit sanctis*, si qui in seditione non alterter utrius partis fuisset, i.e. remained neutral: and, where more than two partes are thought of, nullius partis, *Fam. 10, 31, ad init.*) *Phr. to remain in* (*quiescere*, *Cic. Sen. 4, 11* (*collega quiescente*), *toto bello abesse* & *neutris auxilia mittere* (with ref. to *belligerentia*), *Caes. B. G. 7, 62*.

**neutrality**: *Phr. to observe a strict n.*, *toto bello abesse*, etc.: v. pre-ced. art.

**neutralize**: perh. *aequo, I (to countervale)*: cf. *Liv. 21, 4, fin.* has tantas viri vir'tus ingentia vita exequabant: or, compenso, *I*, *v. to COMPENSATE*.

**never**: *numquam* or *non unquam*: after verbs of *striving, advising, etc.*, *ne unquam* also with *even, either, etc.* . . . *quidem unquam*: if it n. comes into being, it n. perishes either, si numquam ostendit, ne occidit quidem unquam, *Cic. Rep. 6, 25*: this *In, said* (*emphasis on never*), non hoc unquam dixi, *Quint. 6, 3, 74*; *Virg. I earnestly advise you τ. to trust that man, \*magnopere te hortor ne unquam illi homini confidas*: v. *to ADVISE, STRIVE, etc.* (N.B.—*To express and never, use nec numquam rather than et numquam; and to express never . . . anything, use nemo nullus [nihil] unquam*: cf. *Cic. Att. 3, 7, extr.*, *neque nos unquam liberassesumus: et paulo ante, nt nullum furtum unquam sit tam palam inventum, never was any deception, etc.*) *Phr. never so . . . (with adj.)*, *quamvis* (in best authors with subj.) *be the expectation n. so high, you will surpass it, quamvis sit magna expectatio, tamen eam vinceat*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 23*; v. *HOWEVER (adj.)*.

**never-more**: *non (ne)posthac; numquam posthac*: cf. *Hor. S. 2, 3, 297*.

**nevertheless**: 1. *nihilominus* or as words (*all the more if something were not as it is*): *n. (in spite of that) they might treat, nihil minus tamen agi posse*, *Caes. B. G. 3, 17*; *Cic. Also nihil sc̄ius: strengthened by tamen: nihil tame secus*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 4*. 2. *attānē, verūtānē, sed tāmē (but yet, however): n. your purchases will be acceptable to me, attānē quale emisti grata mihi erunt*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 23, init.*: *lemones loved her; n. he did not dare . . . hanc Amaabat, verūtānē (non) andebat . . . Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82* (*al-o written verūtānē*), though he saw . . . n. he did not think . . . et si videbat . . . tamen non patibat . . . *Caes. B. G. 1, 46*: *it is a difficult task; n. I will try, difficile factu est; sed conabar tamen*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 43*; *v. YET*.

**new**: 1. *nōvus: to found n. states, n. condere civitates*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 7, fin.*: *n. consuls (newly elected)*, *n. consules*, *Suet. Caes. 15*: *a n. man (upstart; one whose family had enjoyed no state hours)*, *n. homo*, *Cic. Mur. 7, 16*: *nothing n. nihil novi*, *id. Rep. 1, 14*. *Join novus et [ante hunc diem] inauditus, id. Leg. init.*; *novus et inopinatus*, *id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 24*. *N milk, n. lac*. *Ov.*

2. *recons. ntis* (*fresh, recent; though the thing itself be not absolutely new*): cf. *Cic. Fl. 6, init.*, *lex re-*

*cents ac novus, i.e. newly passed and in its novel, unprecedented: v. FRESH*, *3, nōviciis or -tius (esp. of persons); as newly hired slaves, venēs nōvicios*, *Quint. 8, 2, 8: Varr.* also of things: *n. wine, vinum n.*, *Plin. 23, 1, 23 v. NEW-COMER, NOVICE*. 4. *nōvellus* (*strictly dimin. of novus: sim. in force to novitius*): *7. settlers of Aquitāia*, *n. Aquitenses*, *Llv. 41, 5, init.*: *n. vineyards, n. vineae*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 31, init.*: *Plin. Phr. n. soldiers, tirones (v. CRITIT).* *N. Year's-day, Kalendae. Januariae: to receive presents on N. Year's-day, strūas inuenit anno recipere*, *Suet. Cal. 42* (*Os novus annus, F 1, 149*, but the expr. is poetic) *a n. tunc (with the nap of the cloth unuorn)*, *poxa tunic*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95*. *Plin. to make n.*, *re-ucare (v. TC RENEW)*.

**new-comer**: 1. *advēna, ae, c. : foreigners and n.s. peregrini atque a*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 34, extr.* 2. *nōvicius or -tius, f. -a*: *Juv. 3, 265* (a term usually applied to new slaves not accustomed to their work). 3. *hospe, itis, m. f. -ita*: cf. *Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 15 v. STRANGER*.

**newly**: *nōpēr, mōdō*. v. *LATELY, RECENTLY*.

**new-fangled**: *perh. inauditus (unheard of; unprecedented)*: cf. *Cic. Cœc. 13, 16*, *novum est, non dictio inaudita*, *verum omnino inaudita*. Or expr. *recons ac novus*, cf. **NEW** (2). *Gell.* has *nōvicius* in somewhat sim. sense, *N. A. 11, 2, ad fin.*, *turba grammaticorum novicia, the n. tribe of grammarians*.

**new-fashioned**: *novo ritu (abl. of description)*: cf. *Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46*.

**newish**: *paene nōvus; rēcentior* (cf. *L. G. § 351*).

**newly**: 1. *nōpēr: v. LATELY*, *2, rēcons; rēcenter (rare): a n.-born child, puer recens natus, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 17*; *Salt. fr. Tac. v. RECENTLY*. (N.B.—The adverb. use of *recons* is infrequent, and better avoided). 3. *mōdō (just now; a very little while ago): a tuac n. patched, tunica m. sarta*, *Juv. 3, 254*; *v. JUST, ADV. (II.1.)*.

**newness**: *nōvitas: v. NOVELTY*. Or *new* by adj.: v. *NEW*.

**news**: 1. *nōtūtis* (*esp. intelligence brought by messengers: for news reported in letters, v. infor.*): *good n.*, *boni nōtūtis*, *Cic. Att. 3, 11*, *nōtūtis optatissimus (most welcome n.)*, *id. Fam. 2, 19, init.*; *n. exoptatus*, *id. R. Am. 17, 19*; *bad n. n. tristes, id. Att. 3, 17*; *n. acerbūs (distressing)*, *id. Bal. 28, 64*; *to bring n. to any one, alīciū n. affere*, *id. R. Am. I. c. ; perfere (implying a distant point to be reached)*, *id. Bal. I. c. ; n. ferre ad aliquem*, *Liv. 4, 41, extr.*: *the n. has reached us, nobis nōtūtis venerant*, *Cic. Att. 3, 17*: also *n. accipere, id. 2, expr by nōvus*; *esp. in part. gen. : any n. num quidnam novit?* *Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13*. *Phr. to receive the n. of any event, alīciūs rei cōtētiōnē fieri, Caes. (v. TO INFORM): a letter full of n., epistolā plena actorum, Cic. Att. 2, 11: to write detailed n. about public affairs, de republica substitutus [scribere], ib. 2, 21, init.*: *oll the n. up to say 25, actu quoq̄ essent usque ad VIII. Kal. Jun. ib. 3, 10, init.*: *to write oll possible n., quam plurimis de rebus scribere, ib. extr.*: *omnia quam diligētissime scribere, ib. 3, 22, extr.*: *no letter without some particular n.*, *nulla epistolā sine argumento, ib. 1, 19, init.*: *I have no n. whatever to tell you, plane deest quod scribam, ib. 5, 5, init.*

**newsmonger**: *\*qui rumores capit; garrulus homo*.

**news-apēr**: *acta diurna; or simply diurna v. JOURNAL*. *A weekly n., \*acta hebdomadalia*.

**newt**: *lacertus, -a: v. LIZARD*. (*The great water n.*, *is \*Triton cristatus; the common smooth n.*, *\*Isotriton punctatus*: *Cycl.*)

**next (adj.)**: 1. proximus (fol. by *less freq. acc.*, or prep. ab): *the n. circle below this, hinc pr. inferior orbis*, *Cic. N. 1, 2, 20, 53*: *the n. foot to the west, pes pr. the postremo*, *id. Or. 64, 217*; *ov. within the n. ten days, in diebus pr. decem, Sall. Jug. 28 the n. thing is for me to show . . . proximum est ut doceam . . .*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 29, init.* (N.B.—When used of time, proximas often refers to the next preceding: but it is used also of what follows, s. cf. *Caes. B. G. 1, 40, fin.* se proxima nocte castra moturum.)

2. of time, *séquens, insequens*. v. *FOLLOWING*. So, the next thing is, sequitur ut . . ., *Cic. N. D. 2, 32, init.* *P. Phr. within the n. ten days (before they are over), decem his diebus: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 11, hoc biennio, in the course of the n. two years (Madvig, L. G. § 276 obs. 5)*.

**next (adv.)**: 1. *of place*: 1. *proximē or proximus (cf. L. G. § 343) with dat., acc. or ab and abl.*: v. *NEAR* (L.). 2. *juxta v. CLOSE* (2). See also *NEXT, adj.* 2. *of time, succession, etc.*: 1. *deinceps (implying a regular succession)*: cf. *Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42*, *de justitia satis dictum est deinceps, ut erat prepositum . . . next, in the next place*; in connexion with *nunc, n. let us consider . . . nunc d. consideremus*, *id. Inv. 1, 33, extr.*: see also *id. Ph. 4, 9, deinceps lundatur provincia Gallia*.

2. *proximē; also (in some cases) proximus: when the decurions are n. convened, quinum decuriones pr. contrabentum, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 4 (more freq. = most recently): cf. *Caes. B. G. 3, 29, extr.*: he was censor n. before me, censor proximus ante me (fuit), *Cic. Sen. 12, fin.* 3. *secundum (a. after): both prep. and adv. : in speaking, n. to the voice the features tell, in actione s. vocem vultus valet, *Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223*. Pl. J. oīn: proxime et secundum deos, *Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11*. (The adverb. use = *next, in the next place*, is rare).* 4. *expr. by *discēdo*, *ssi*, *ssum*, *z* (to denote that something stands all but first in estimation): n. to the claims of fraternal affection, *I give you the first place, quum fraterno amore discussi, tibi primas deferō*, *id. Att. 1, 17, 2*: more freq. with *subj.*, *quoniam discusserim*, *is, it: id. Fam. 6, 12, init.* (ut quoniam ab illo discusserim, me proximum habeant).**

5. also in certain connexions, *deinde, dehinc post, inde, postea, may serve*: cf. *Virg. E. 3, 58, incipit Damoeta, tu deinde seque, Menala (and do you follow n.)*: *Caes. : deinde and dehinc, esp. in enumerations, cf. *Sall. Cat. 3, 39, quod . . . deinde quia . . . so, primum . . . deinde . . .*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 24*. *What n. quid (tum) posiea?* *Per. Ad. 4, 5, 15 (et saepe): v. THEN, AFTERWARDS, FURTHER*.*

**nib** (sbs.): *ācūmen, īmī, nīs, n.:* cf. *Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151* (a. still).

**nib** (v.): *præacūno, z:* v. *TO POINT, SHARPEN*.

**nibble**: *rōdo, si, sum, z: v. TO GNAW*. More precisely, *arrōdo, z* (*to gnaw or n. at*): *Cic. Sext. 33, 72* (*ad republīcam, jug.*): *Plin. To n. away, corrodo, z. Cic. to n. all round, circumrodo, z. to n. the bait all round, cir. escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5 § 12*.

**nice**: 1. *Precise, exact*: 1. *subtilis, e (fine, penetrating, discriminating): a n. judgment, s. judicium* *Cic. Fam. 15, 6: a n. paleate, s. palatum*, *Hor. S. 2, 38*. 2. *exquisitus (choice, select, exquisite): a n. (finely) taste in literature, ex litterarum judicium*, *Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133*: *over n. personal habits and attire, mandititia odiosa atque exquisita nimis, cf. ib. 1, 16, 130*. 3. *accūrātus, diligens: v. ACCURATE, CAREFUL*. II. *Over particular, in diet or other things*.

1. *fastidīo-nus* (primarily, with ref. to food): *the sense of hearing is very n. (easily offended)*, *aurium sensus fastidiosissimus*, *Auct. Her. 4, 21, 32*: *Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18* (with ref. to beauty).

2. *élégans, ntl (rare in this sense): bless me; how n. he is!* ejā, ut elegans est! *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19* *nsu. in good sense, v. ELEGANT, TASTEFUL*. *To be (over) n. fastidio*: 4: *it is the mark of a n. stomach, fastidiosus stomachi est*, *Sen. Ep. 2, 1* *to be tm n. to eat cabbage*.

plus f., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15. **III.** Pleasant to the senses (colloq.): 1. suavis, e (esp. sweet of smell; also of taste): *suadipugnus*, n. *fare*, palumbes, s. res, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: Cato R. R. 158, extr. 2. dulcis, e (prop. sweet, as honey: also in wider sense) v. DELICIOUS. Phr.: *n. things (delicacies)*, scitamenta, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26.

**nicely:** I. *With great precision:* substitut: v. EXACTLY. II. *Well* (colloq.): 1. probé: v. WELL. Oft. in comic sense: *n. drunk*, adpotus probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 129: *I'll cheat him n.*, ego hunc decipi p. ib. 2. belle (prop. dimin. of bene); hence freq. in colloq. lang.: Pl. I. C. v. WELL.

**niceness:** v. SICETY (II.).

**nicety:** I. *Precise accuracy:* subtilis: v. EXACTNESS, ACCURACY. Phr.: *to a n.*: (1) ad or in unguem (strictly with ref. to the scutif or passing his nail over the smooth work): *the sutures of the skull are joined to a n.*, suturae capituli in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1, ad init.: Hor. S. 1, 5, 32 (ad unguem): Col. 2, (2) ad amissum (also written as one word, admissum lit. according to the rule or square): *the number is not to a n.*, numerus non est ad a., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1, ad fin.: Gell.: also, exammissim, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 19; Men. prol. 50. See also EXACTLY, ACCURATELY. **II.**

*Fastidiousness; being over particular:*

1. fastidium (esp. in food): such n. as to refuse to touch (certain food), tantum t., ut nollent attingere, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, 2: Cic. 2, élégantia (usu. in good sense): Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 20 (with ref. to personal appearance): v. REFINEMENT. 3. morositas (over-scrupulousness): Join: affectatio et morositas nimia (de stilo), Suet. Tib. 70. **III.** In pl. only, excessice refinements: perh. argutiae, arum (cf. Cic. Am. 13, 45, nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis argutis): or, spinae (thorny subtleties, esp. in logic): n.s. of division and definition, spinas partiendo et d-himendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, init.

**niche:** perh. aedificula: cf. Petr. 29, fin., where it denotes the recess or niche for the Lares.

**nick (subs.):** I. *Notch:* incisura: v. NOTCH. II. *Exact point of time:* Phr.: *in the very n. of time*: (1) in ipso articulo temporis, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: or simply, in ipso articulo (colloq.), Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21 (compare Pl. Men. 1, 2, 20, commoditatis articulos scio, *I know the right n. of time to do a thing*). (2). in ipso tempore: Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10: less emphatic, in tempore, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 123. (3). opportunè (seasonably): Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1 (where it is used as an exclamation on meeting, *Well met!*): Caes.: who has superl. opportunissime, B. C. 3, 101.

**nick (v.):** i. e. to cut a notch: incido: 3. v. to notch.

**nickname (suis.):** 1. cognomen, nis, (strictly the family name; but used of a fictional names or surnames generally): he got the n. *Caligula from a camp joke*, Caligulae c. castrensi joco traxit, Suet. Cal. 9: v. SURNAME. 2. nomen (gen. term; hence needing to be defined by something in the context): *the young fellows gave me the n. of Sponge*, juvenis nomen fecit Peniculus mili, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: more precisely, nomen joculari, Anson, (in Kr.); \*no men per ludibrium datum (Kr.). 3. vocábulum (like preced., a gen. term): whom they called by the soldiers' n. of *Caligula*, quem militari v. Caligulan appellabant, Tac. A. 1, 41.

**nickname (v.):** \*nomen per ludibrium aliqui facere, dare, etc.; v. pre-ced. art.

**nidificate;** nidifico: v. NEST.

**niece:** fratris or sororis filia: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1 § 5. As nepos is used in later Lat. for nephew (q.v.), so nepus (*grand-daughter*) is occasionally used for niece: v. Forcell. s. v. nepos.

**niggard (suis.):** homo sordidus: v. MISER.

**niggardliness:** 1. sordidus, is, f.: us pl. v. MEANNESS. 2. nimia parsimonia: v. FRUGALITY. 3. ténacitas (close-fistedness): Liv. 34, 7, med.

**niggardly:** 1. sordidus (mean, miserly): Hor. S. 1, 1, 9b. Quint. 2. parcus (economical; but often in bad sense) a most n. old man, seux parcissimus, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 9: Hor. Jo. in: parcus ac tenax, Cie. Cor. 15, fin.: v. SPARING. 3. ténax (holding fast what has one; close-fisted): Pl. I. C. (v. supr.). Very n., pertinax (rare). 4. avárus, v. MISERLY, COVETOUS. 5. māgnus (not willing to give away): opp. to benignus, largus): v. STINGY, SCANTY.

**night:** própe, propinquus: v. NEAR.

**night:** noctis, f. (with heteroclide ad. noctis used adverb, by night): Cie. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: connected with interdù, by day, Cels. B. G. 1, 8): a cloudless n., serena, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: a starlight n., illustris, Plin. 9, 16, 23: a starlight n., mediæ n., Cic. Att. 4, 3, by n., ad nocte, id. Mur. 33, 69: the depth of the n., impetusta n., Salt. Cat. 32: in the early part of the n., concubia n., Cie. Div. 1, 27, 57. Fac: day and n. (i. e. incessantly), noctes et dies, Cie. De Or. 1, 61, 260; noctes diesque (poet.), Finn. in Cic. Sen. 1. (For late in the n., v. LATE, adj., II.). Adj. nocturnus, belonging to the night, in the: to undertake toil in n. and by day, labore diurno nocturno suscipere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: poet.: ad nocte: the wolf prowl by n., lupus nocturnus obambulat, Virg. G. 3, 538. Also, noctubundus (rare): cf. Cic. Att. 12, 1, noctubundus ad me venit tabularius, came to me by n. Phr.: two, three n.s (together), binoculum, trinoculum (both extr. rare): Tac. A. 1, 71 (plusquam binoculum abesse): Val. Max. 2, 4, 5 (trinotio = tribus continuus noctibus, on three successive n.s): at the beginning of n., primis tenebris, Liv. 31, 24, med.: to lie awake (sit up) all n., pervigilare, Mart. 9, 68, 8 (also with noctem): orat, ut iam noctem pervigilat, Cic. R. Am. 35, 98: to work or study by (by a lamp), lucubrare, Liv.: Cie. (v. to LUCUBRATE, LUCUBRATION) to pass the n., somewhere, pernacare alicubi, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: Varr.: lasting all n., pernox esp. in plur., luna pernox erat, it was a moonlight n., Liv. 3, 28; but also of other things: gambling kypé up all n., aea pernox, Juv. 8, 10: to have a good n., bene quiescere, Plin. Ep. 16, 4: as an exclamation, good n.! bene valeas et quiescas. (For night in fig. sense, use tenebrae, caligo: v. CLOD, DARKNESS).

**night-bird:** nocturna avis; noctua (out): v. NIGHT.

— cap: \*gálerus dormitorius (suggested by Kr.); g. cubicularis (R. and A.). Phr.: to take a n., \*poclum bene quiescendi gratia sumere.

— dress: \*vestimentum dormitorium. (Vestis cubicularis = rather, dressing-gown.)

— fall: Phr.: at n., sub noctem, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; primis tenebris, Liv. 11, 24, med.: quum nos jam appeteret (denoting simply the approach of night), cf. Liv. 8, 38, med.

— founded: \*noctu laborans.

— gown: v. NIGHT-DRESS.

— hog: \*ánus nocturna noctivaga, nightingale: 1. luscina (less freq. luscinius, Phaedr.): Hor. S. 7, 3, 24; Plin. 10, 29, 42: the n.'s song, luscina cantus, Plin. I. c. *Dimin*, luscina (without difference of meaning), Varr. (\*Motacilla luscina, Linn.) 2. poet. Philomeli: Virg. G. 4, 511.

**night-jar:** caprimulgus: Plin. 10, 40, 56. (\*C. Europaeus, Linu.)

**nightly (adj.):** nocturnus: Cie. c. v. NIGHT.

**nightly (adv.):** noctu, de nocte; also, nocturnus (L. 6, § 34): v. NIGHT.

**nightmare:** 1. incubo, ónis, m. (date?) Serbi, Coel. Ann. (The form incubus is of less authority.) 2. suppressio nocturna: Plin. 27, 10, 60 § 87.

3. éphialtes, ae, m.: Macr. S. S. 1, 3, med. (as Gk. in hoc genere est ἔφαλτος; quem publica pressuatio quiescentes opinatur invadere et pondere suo pressos ac sentientes gravari). 4. in more gen. sense, insomnia, orum: cf. Cic. Sen. 13, 44, *vincentia cruditate, insomnia carere (i. e. to escape drunkenness, indigestion, and n.)*; and Virg. Aen. 4, 9, *quae me suspensum insomnia terrent!*

**night-shade:** solanum: Plin. 10, 13, 108: Cels. (\*Solanum nigrum, garden n.; sol dulcamara, *worly* n., atropa belladonna, deadly n.).

— stool: sella (pertusa) cubicula-

ris: v. STOOL.

**wandering:** noctivagus: Lucr. Virg.

— watch: I. A portion of the night: vigilia: v. WATCH. II. A guard keeping watch by night: vigili: collect, vigilae, excubiae, -arum: v. GUARD, subs. (II.); WATCH. Join: excubiae nocturnae vigilesque [in the city n.], Suet. Aug. 32.

**nimble:** 1. permix, icis (quick): I am n. of hand, fleet of foot, p. summanibus, sum pedes mobilis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 35: bodies light and n. from constant exercitio, corpora levia et multa exhortatione p., Liv. 28, 20, ad init.: n. (fleet) soles p. plantae, Virg. Aen. 11, 718. 2. agilis, e (often in gen. sense = active, brisk): the n. goddesses (of the chase), a. dea, Ov. II. 4, 169 Stat. 3. mobilis: e (readily moved in any way): PL. Curt.: cf. sup. (1).

4. hábilis, e (us implying skill): she skins with nimble finger the strings, h. percurrit police chordas, Ov. A. 2, 4, 27. Phr.: very robust and n., maxime vigore ac levitate corporum veloces, Liv. 26, 4, med.

**nimbleness:** 1. permicitas: Caes. B. C. 3, 84 (of the light foot soldiers playing amongst carolys): Liv. Join: permicitas et velocitas, Cic. Fusc. 5, 15.

2. ágilites (activity): Liv.: Quint. 3. mobilitas (readiness and facility of movement): Cic. N. D., 21, 15, fin.

— nimbleness: 1. permicitas: Curt. (Or expr. by modal abl., sc. n.): tanta permicitate, etc.: v. NIMBLNESS.

**nine:** nōvem, indec. Distrib. nōveni, ae, a (n.-apiece, at a time; or simply nine, with a subs. of pl. form and sing. meaning): n. bulls' hides, novem boum terga, Ov. M. 12, 97: Liv. N-times, novies or noviens: Virg. G. 4, 480; Varr. N.-hundred, nōgenti, ae, a. Cic.: Varr.: n.-hundred times, nongenties or nongentiles, Vitr. N. years, novennialis, e: e. g. novenniala feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. The number nine, novenaries numerus, Var. L. L. 9, 49, 86.

**ninefold:** \*novies multiplicatus.

**nineteen:** 1. undévigint, indec.: Cie. Br. 64, 229: Liv. Distrib. undevicent, ae, a: Quint. 1, 10, 44. N. times, undevices (like undevquadragies, Plin. 7, 25, 25); decies et novies: n. hundred, mille et nōgenti (Kr.): n. thousand, undevigint millia (Kr.): n. hundred thousand, undevices centum (2 centena) millia (Kr.): n. thousand times, undevices millies (Kr.): 2. decem et novem, indec.: Prisc. de lig. num. 4 (not novem decem, Prisc. i.e. cf. Zumpt § 115, obs. 2).

**nineteenth:** undévigintimus Cie. Sen. 5, 14. Col. or, nomis decimū (only form given in Prisc. lig. num. 5).

**ninetieth:** nōnagesimus: Cic. Sen. 5, 13. Prisc.

**ninety:** nōnáginta, indec.: Cic. Sen. 10, 34. Distrib. nonagēni; also nongenti, ae, a. Prisc. lig. num. 6 Plin. (who has the short form, 36, 13, 19 § 88). N. times, nonages, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 163.

**ninny:** ineptus, stultus. v. FOOL.

**ninth:** nōnūs Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. Cie. For the n. time, nonūs (after anal. of tertium, quartum etc.).

**ninthly**: by circumlocution. \*deinde, quod non loco est circum.

**nip**: I. To pinch, twinge: perh. vellico, I (to twitch, filip): Quint. 6, 1, 41. (More precisely, *extremis digitis comprimo*: v. TO SQUEEZE, PRESS.) II.

To destroy the end of anything; esp. of the action of frost: úro, ussi, ustum, 3; with comps., praenro, aduro, amburo: to be n'd (pinched with cold) on the mountains, in montibus ura, Cie. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; for other comps., v. FROST-BITTEN. Phr.: *n. the thing in the bud, principia obsta!* Ov. R. Am. 91: cl. Cic. R. Am. 13, 36, perniciosus, .. potentiā prima quoque tempore extingueā atque opprimere (to take the very first opportunity of destroying it). III. To nip off: amputo, praeccido, etc.: v. TO CUT OFF.

**nippers**: forcipes; v. PINCERS.

**nipple**: papilla: Plin. 11, 40, 95 § 235: Col. (Mamilla, the teat itself).

**nitre**: nitrum (*natron, native nitre or saltpetre*): Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 106.

**nitrous**: nitrosus: Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 107; also, nitratius: Col. 12, 55 (both = impregnated with, n. of *n. nature*, *nitri naturam habens*).

**no (adj.)**: 1. nullus: used both in agr. with subs., and with part. gen. (= no single): *in no certain order*, n. certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: *no one of the larger animals*, nulla belumnarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97. (N.B.—Instead of nullus vir, nullus poet, use nemo vir, nemo poeta: *no good man*, vir nemo bonus, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: *no god nor man*, nemo nec deus nec homo, id. N. D. 1, 43, extr.). Also with part. gen.: *no mortal man*, mortalium hominum nemo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, fin.). 2. ullus, with some negative in the clause (usu. more emphatic than preced.): *that is no fault of mine*, culpam meam non esse ullam, Pl. M. r. 3, 4, 41: *no one either forbidding or inviting*, nee prohibente ullo nec vocante, Liv. 5, 40, mrd.: *doing no damage*, sive illo maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. 3. nemo, of persons: v. supr. (1).

4. nihil, indec. (with part. gen.): *no strength (at all)*, n. virium, Liv. 2, 57: *no news*, n. novi, Cic. Fam. 2, 14. (N.B.—This last use is confined to adj. of the first and second declension.) Also nihil may sometimes be used with intrans. and other verbs, where in Eng. the adj. is not used with a verbal subs.: *to make no use of anything*, aliqua re nihil uti, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, init.: *I found no fault with you*, nihil tecusavis, id. Fam. 14, 1, 6 (so, nihil babeo quid in cunsemenetum, *no fault to find with* id. Sen. 5, 13: cf. L. G. § 235). Phr.: *by no means*, haudquaquam, minime: v. MEANS (by no).

**no (adv.)**: with comparatives only: 1. nihil (abl. of measure: L. G. § 321): *there is no more need for it now*, n. magis nunc opus est, Cic. Fam. 6, 3: *in a greater danger*, n. major in discriminē, ib.: esp. with minus, *no less, none the less*, Cic. Mil. 7, fin.: *NEVER-THELESS*. 2. haud, non: v. NOT.

**no (particle of negation)**: 1. non (more freq. with verb supplied from the question): *to answer Yes or No*, aut etiam aut non responderem, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104: *will this do?*—*No (not it)*, satīcē sit est?—Non, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: cf. ib. 3, 2, 41, jam eu [dies] praeterit?—Non; verum haec ei antecessit (this use of Non is best suited for brisk dialogue, or when something else is at once added, as in last example): *don't you think them?*... *No, certainly not*, non igitur existimas?... Porsus non arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 8. 2. minime (an emphatic denial): *are not you ashamed of your lying?*—*No, indeed*...., non puden putatis?—Minime...., Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 42: very often strengthened by vero: minime vero = no; certamente not, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, init.: ib. 4, 8. 3. nulla modo (by no means, not at all): *can you not learn that in some other way?*—*No*; in no (other), an tu alter id scire non potes?—Nullo modo, Cic.

Tusc. 5, 12, 15. 4. expr. by immo or immo (esp. where a correction of something in the question is given): *so then you say that (the dead) exist?*—*No*; in the contrary; it is because they do not exist, etc., esse ergo eos dicis?—Immo; quia non sunt...., id. Tusc. 1, 7, init.

5. expr. by nēgo, I (= to say, No): Diogenes says, Yes; Antipater, No, Diogenes ait; Antipater negat, id. Off. 3, 23, 91: Pl.: strengthened by prorsus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12. See also TO REFUSE. Phr.: *No, thank you*, recte, benigne: v. THANK YOU.

**no one, nobody**: I. In ord. sense: 1. nēmo, inīs, cīs: for which in gen. and abl. nullius, nullo, are preferred by the best authors (Kr.): sometimes in Cic. strengthened by homo (v. no, adj.): or (more emphatic) by unus (no one person), Liv. 28, 35, med. (ut nemo unus magis enim adiuvari rem Romanam); and n. quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2. 2. nō quis (= that no one; after verbs of commanding, striving, etc.): *it was a law at Athens that no one should bring forward a popular motion*, lex erat Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, Cic. opt. gen. 7, 7, init.: *it was enacted by law that no one should make a tomb ... lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret...*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 64: *I will strive hard that no one may surpass me, elaborabo (ut) ne quis me vincat, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 72, fin.). II. A person of no account: terrie filii, Petr. 43, med.: Cic.*

**nobility**: I. Nobleness of birth or rank: nobilitas (strictly the status of families whose members had held curule offices): to shed lustre on one's, n. suam illustrare, Cic. Br. 16, 62: Sall.: equestrian n. (rank), equestris n., Tac. Agr. 4. (Or expr. by generosus, nobilis, etc.: v. NOBLE, I.) II. Collectively, those of noble rank: 1. nobilitas (cf. supr. 1): a partisan of the n., nobilitatis fautor, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: pride, the common vice of n., superbia, commune malum nobilitatis, Sall. Jug. 64: Caes. 2. nobiles, ium (cf. supr. 1): the rank of all the n., dignitas omnium n., Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: the sing. may also be used, but admittedly, *carthalo a Carthaginian noble*, Carthalo Carthaginensis n., Liv. 22, 58, med. (where Carthaginensis is to be regarded as subs. and nobilis as adj., a *Carth. of high rank*): v. NOBLE. 3. optimates, um and iun (the aristocracy): a commonwealth which is under the government of the n. (an aristocracy), civitas qua optimatum arbitrio regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. Phr.: *a member of the old n. (at Rome)*, homo veteris prosapiae ac nuntiarum imaginum, Sall. Jug. 85, ad init.: *I am not one of the old n.*, imagines non habebo et nihil nobilitas nova est, ib. med. III. In ethical sense; elevation of mind: magnus, generosus, elatus animis: v. NOBLE, GENEROUS. (Not nobilitas in this sense.)

**noble (adj.)**: I. (of high birth or eminence): 1. nobilis, e: of n. family, nobili genere natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: men of n. rank in their own country, homines inter suos nobiles, id. Fl. 22, 52. 2. generosus (of good family): *one is of n. blood than thou*, nemo generosior est te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: *a lady of the n. st. family*, femina generosissima, Suet. Tib. 49: *n. stock*, g. stirps, Cic. Br. 58, extr. Join: generosa et nobilis [virgo], id. Par. 3, 1, 20. Phr. of n. birth, claris natalibus, Tac. H. 2, 86. II. Of lofty, generous spirit: 1. generosus: *a n. kind of virtue*, g. quædam virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: *a man of most n. simplicity*, vñ simplicitatis generosissimæ, Vell. 2, 125, extr.: Quint. 2. elatus, excelsus: v. ELEVATED (II). LOFTY (II). 3. liberalis, e (free, open-handed): v. LIBERAL. 4. praeclarus (gen. term, denoting high praise): *a most n. deed*, praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim. 1: Cic. (N.B.—Not nobilis in this sense.)

**noble (subs.)**: homo (vir) nobilis; unus e nobilibus: v. preced. artt. 500

nobleman: v. preced. art.

**nobleness**: I. (of birth: nobilis; genus nobilis; stirps generosa: v. nobility (I.); NOBLE (I.)) II. Of character: v. nobility (II.).

**nobly**: I. With ref. to descent: Phr.: n. descended, nobilis generis natus, ortus, oriundus (this last denoting remote connexion): cf. NOBLE (I.). Or expr. by generosus (Id.). II. In a generous, high-spirited way: 1. générōse (rare): Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21 (generosus = more like a high-born lady). 2. praeclarē (in gen. sense, finely, admirably): you are acting n., Tribunes! pr. facitis, Tribuni! Cic. Ph. 3, 10, 25. So divinē (admirably, incomparably): Cic. Quint. v. DIVINELY.

**nobody**: v. NO ONE.

**nocturnal**: nocturnus: v. NIGHTLY (adj.).

**nod (subs.)**: nūtus, ūs: to speak with the fingers or by a n., digits nūtus loqui, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: Virg. Esp. as signal of command: to do everything at a (mere) n., i. e. with promptest obedience, ad n. omnes res administrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Cic. (Nutatio = act of nodding: Plin. 11, 37, 49.)

**nod (v.)**: I. nūtū, ūs: frequent. of obsol. nūo: to n. repeatedly to any one (as in auctions): aliqui crebro capitū motu n., Suet. Cal. 39: Hor. Fig.: the helmets n., galeas, Liv. 4, 37, fin. 2. annuo, i. ūtum, ūs (to n. any one, esp. to n. assent): ne n.s. assent, annuit [et totum nūtum tremefecit Olympum], Virg. Aen. 9, 106: cf. Cic. Quint. 5, 18, simul annuit, i. e. at his first nod or signal. (Pl. As. 4, 1, 39, Johns, nutare, nūtare, annuire, the difference being that the latter indicates a definite object of the action.) See also to BECKON.

**nodding (subs.)**: nūtātō: Plin. 11, 37, 49: v. NOD.

**noddy**: ineptus: v. SIMPLETON.

**nodes**: in astronomy, nōdi, orūm: Manil. 3, 622.

**nodule**: perh. glandium ("a delicate kernel or glandule in meat": esp. in pork): cf. Plin. 8, 51, 77 § 209: Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 7 (whence the term appears to have been applied to a particular part of pork). Full of n., glandulosus, Col. 7, 9, 1 (g. cervix suis).

**noise (subs.)**: I. strēpitū, ūs (confused din): n. of wheels, s. rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: the n. of the forum, s. fori, Cic. Br. 92, 317: Virg. 2. stridor (the harsh grating or creaking n.): n. (creaking) of cordage, s. rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87; of a gate, s. januae, Ov. M. 11, 608 (but also strepitus, Tib. 1, 8, 60): n. (singing) in the ears, stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

3. crēpitū, ūs (crackling, rattling n.): the n. of arms, c. armorum, Liv. 25, 6, ad fin.: the n. made by a hand slapping the shoulders, c. illisae manus humeris, Sen. Ep. 56, 1 Cic. 4. frēmitus, ūs (a deep, roaring n.): the n. of waves, (fluctus) fr., Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: shouts and n. (murmur) of an army marching, (agmina) clamor fque, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: v. ROAR, MUERUM.

5. frāgor (harsh n.): v. CRASH. 6. sōnitū, ūs (gen. term): v. SOUND. 7. clamor (prop. shouting; less freq. of inarticulate n.): all kinds of n.s are to be heard around me, varius clamor undique me circumsonat, Sen. Ep. 56, init.: Virg. 8. convicuum (loud n., esp. of persons bawling): cf. Cic. Arch. 6, 12, ubi animus ex hoc forensi strepitac, et aures convicuum defessa conquiscent (uproar, q. v.): to make a n. ("row") in front of a house, ante aedes facere c., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26: Pheadr. 1, 6, 5 (of the croaking of frogs).

—, to make: I. strēpo, ui, ūtum, ūs (for syn. v. noise, subs.): the bees make a (buzzing) noise in their hives, apes in alveo s., Plin. 11, 10, 10: Tac.: Virg. (In prose better, strepitum edere; like clamorem edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50, etc.; strepitum facere, Ov. M. 11, 650; ib. 14, 782.) Frequent. strēpito 1: Virg. 2. crēpo, crēpito, ūs: v. to

**CRACKLE, BATTLE.** 3. frēmo, *3: v. TO MURMUR, ROAR.*

**noise abroad (v.):** 1. effero, extuli, élatum, *3, irr.: for this to get n.d. abroad, efferr hoc foras [set ad P. R. aures pervenire].* Cic. Ph. 10, 1, 6: Ter. so. in vulgus efferr, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: Tac. (*In sim. sense, differo; but usu. with ref. to slanderous or unfavourable reports:* cf. Tac. A. 3, 12, *med.*, differit etiam per extenos, tamquam vien intercepimus esset: Suet.) 2. évalgo, *1: v. TO PUBLISH, SPREAD.* The pass. may also be expr. by, crebescere, percrebescere (crebr-); enotescere, etc.: *v. TO GET ABROAD.*

**noiseless:** 1. tāctus, silens (*silent, still*): Virg.: *v. SILENT.* 2. more precisely, strepitum non faciens: *with n. footstep, strepitum passu non faciente,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 36; id. M. 11, 650. 3. surdus (*poet.*): (*conscience*) lashes with *n. stroke, s. verbera caedit,* Juv. 13, 194: Plin. 5, 11, VUTE.

**noislessly:** 1. tacitè: *v. SILENTLY.* 2. usu. better expr. by circuml., nullo strepitu, sine ullo strepitu: *v. NOISE (subs.); NOISELESS (2).*

**noisy:** cum strepitu; cum magnō clamore atque convicio: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 203 (*tanto cum strepitu, so n.*): Cic. Ver. 5, 11, 28.

**noisome:** 1. tēter, tra, trum (taet.): *a n. smell, t. odor,* Caes. B. C. 3, 49: regions *n.*, neglected and foul, loca t., inculta, foeda, Sall. Cat. 52, Med.: Luer. 2. foedus: *v. FOUL, DISGUSTING.*

**noisomeness:** expr. by adj.: *v. NOISOME.*

**noisy:** 1. clāmōsus (*given to bawling; also, full of noise*): *a n. wrangler, [turbidus et] c. altercator,* Quint. 6, 4, 15: *the n. Cirrus, c. Circus,* Mart. 10, 53: Stat. 2. argutus (*chiefly poet.*): *the n. Forum, a. forum,* Ov. A. A. 1, 80: *the n. saw, a. serræ,* Virg. G. 1, 143. (*Argutus properly denotes a shrill noise.*) 3. expr. by strepere, circumstrepere, resonare, etc.: *though all outside be so n., licet omnia foris resonent,* Sen. Ep. 56, 4; *licet omnes circumstrepant clamores,* cf. ib. §§ 3, 14: *hōu n. this place is:* *\*ut hic locus vario clamore atque convicio strepit! v. NOISE.*

4. strepitus, clamoris, convicii plenus: *v. NOISE.* (*l'umultuous, turbulentus = disorderly, not simply noisy.*)

**nomade (subs.):** *in pl.* 1. nōmades, um (used as proper name): cf. Mela 2, 1, 47; Plin. 5, 3, 2 (*Nomidae vero Nōmades a permutaundis pabulis, mapalias sua, hoc est, domos plaustris circumferentes: numidae, arum, was also used as an appellative:* cf. Vitruv. 8, 3, 8 Arabia numidarum). 2. expr. by adj. vagas, cf. Sall. Jug. 18, Gaetuli vagi, palantes: also, Mela 2, 1, 99, vagi Nōmades *p̄curvū pabula sequuntur, atque illa durant, ita dū statuū sedēn agunt:* i.e. they are nomads.

**nomadic:** vāgus (*wandering; only as epith. of people*): Sall.: Mela: *v. preced. art.* Phr.: *a n. people,* \*qui pabula sequentes sedemque permittantur vivunt: cf. preced. art. Sometimes it may be useful to use the subs. nōmades: *they live a n. life,* \*nomadum (qui dicuntur) *zū vitam agunt, habitant.*

**nomenciator:** nōmēnclātōr (*a slave whose business it was to prompt people's names*): Cic. Mur. 36, 77: Sen.

**nomencature:** nōmēnclātūra (*enumeration of names*): Plin. 3, prooem. § 2. Usu. better expr. by vocabulum: *they use a different n.,* *diversa voca bularum ratione utuntur.*

**nominal:** expr. by nōmēn, verbum: *more n. than real strength,* magis nōmēn quam vires, Liv. 7, 29, *med.*: *This is a n. not real distinction,* \*hac verbo (nōmēn) solum non re distinguitur: cf. NOMINALLY.

**nominalist:** *in pl., the n.s.,* \*Nominales: opp. to Reales, Erasin. li. 162.

**nominalistically:** 1. verbo, nōmēne: cf. Nep. Phoc. 3, cansum apud Phillipum regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud ... (*nominalistically before one, really be-*

*fore another*): so, verbū et simulationē ..., opp. to, re vera, Clc. Ver. 3, 58, 133: *money tieried, n. for the fleet, clas- tūs nomine pecunia Imperata,* id. Fl. 12, init. 2. spēcie, per spēcim (*in appearance, under colour of . . .*): *the city was n. free; but in reality . . .* specie liberam (civitatem) esse; re vera . . . Liv. 35, 31, *med.*: *n. to help the Byzantines; in reality . . .* per speciem Byzantini auxiliū ferendī, re ipsa . . . lb. 39, 35. See also PRETENCE.

**nominate:** I. *To appoint to an office:* 1. nōmīno, *t (either to designate or actually appoint to an office):* Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius *n.d. me far augur, me angurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt,* Cic. Ph. 2, 2, 4: *to n. an interrex (act of the senate), interregem n.* Liv. 1, 32, init. 2. dico, xi, etum, *3 (to appoint authoritatively): to n. a dictator, a master of horse, dictatorem, magistrum, equitum d.* Liv. 7, 17, *med.*: *3, 27, init.* (*the regular word to denote the nomination of master of horse by a dictator*). See also TO APPOINT. II. *To institute as heir, etc.:* 1. Instiūto, *3, v. To APPOINT (l., b.).* 2. nuncūpō, *(formally): to be openly (publicly) n.d. heir, heredem palam nuncupari.* Suet. Cal. 38: Gai. 3. scribi, psi, pum, *3 (in writing; by testament): to n. any one a guardian to children, aliquem intorem liberis suis s.* Cic. Clu. 14, 41: *to n. as heir, heredem s.* id. Mil. 18, *fin.*: Caes. nōmīnatio: 1. nōmīnatiō (e.g. of augurs, pontiffs, etc.): *on my n., meā n.* Cic. Pb. 13, 5, 12: *on the n. of the consuls, nominatione consulū,* Tac. A. 6, 45. 2. nuncūpātō (of an heir): *sicut rectus (Gr. πτωχός ὁρθός):* Suet. Cal. 38. (Or expr. by verb: *v. TO NOMINATE.)*

**nominative case:** 1. cāsūs nōmīnativus: Quint. 1, 7, 3: Varr. (*Also simply nominativus, Later Gr.*) 2. cāsūs rectus (Gr. πτωχός ὁρθός): Quint. 1, 4, 13: Varr.

**nominee:** expr. by nōmīno: *the n. of the consul,* \*is quem consul nominavit; (homo) a consule nominatus: *v. TO NOMINATE.*

**nomage:** *v. MINORITY.*

**non-appearance:** 1. expr. by non adsum, non compareo (non-legal): *in case of their n. (in the assembly) on summons, qui misit adsum quām cītentur,* Pl. Men. 3, 1, 9: cf. Cic. Clu. 64, 180, suspicio in eos servos qui non comparebant communib[us] e[st] i.e. *on their n.* 2. with ref. to a civil action, expr. by dēsōr, nū, r̄tūm, 3: *to forfeit one's recognition by n. in v.* vadiimonū d, Cic. Quint. 22, 75: Plin. 3. expr. by non sisto, stūl, and stēti, 3 (legal term): *in case of his n. in court, qui non stererit,* Gal. 4, 185: Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1: *frādule[nt] by cause any one's n. in court, dolō facere quō minus quis, in iudicio vocatas, sisstat, Paul. lib. 2, 10, 2: or pass. in same sense, quominus quis, in iudicio sista[n]tur (or se sisstat), Jul. ib. 2, 10, 3 § 2: so, dolō malefacerē ne quis in iudicio veniat, ib. § 4.*

**non-attendance:** expr. by non adesse: *v. preced. art.*

**non-conductor:** expr. by \*non transmittere (igiem, vim electricam, etc.).

**nonconformist:** \*qui a religionibus publicis institutis disidet.

**nonconformity:** expr. by dissidēre, etc.: *v. preced. art.*

**non-descript:** \*nullo certo generi ascripus.

**none:** nēmo, nullus: *v. no, no ONE.* Sometimes where none is used as subs. instead of repeating a subs. with *no*, non is to be used seeking rest and finding *n.*, querens requiem et non inventans, Virg. Mart. xii. 45 (where, however, nullum might have stood = *none at all*). Sometimes the subs. is best repeated, esp. after a short interval, cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 151, et si nullus erit pulvis (where, pulvis si forte deciderit precedes), and if there be *none* to brush away. But after none is nōs or praeter

*n. but those who thoroughly understand, nemo nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic. Br. 6, 23: cl. nemini praeter me, id. Att. 1, 2.*

**nonentity:** expr. by nullus: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1, vides nullum esse rem publicam, nullum Senatum, . . . you see the commonwealth is a n., the Senate a n., etc.: id Fam. 7, 3, ex illo tempore vir ille summus nullus imperator fuit, a mere n. Also nihil: cf. Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 14, id aliquid nihil est, is a mere n.: also, Cic. Sext. 53, 114, auspicia, Senatus auctoritatem, etc., nihil putare, to look on them as n.s.

**nones:** *of a month, nōnæ, arum:* Cic.

**non-existence:** expr. by non esse, existere: *v. TO EXIST.*

**non-juror:** \*qui in verba [novi regis] jurare non vult.

**non-observance:** expr. by non servare: *v. TO OBSERVE.*

**non-payment:** expr. by non pendere, solvere: *v. TO PAY.*

**non-plus (v.):** Phr.: *ad incitas s. incita redigere (figure borrowed from a game played with pieces):* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 83 (ad incitas sc. calces); Lucil. in Nov. 123, 127 (ad incita): *su. with deducere;* Apul. *Nearly equiv. is, in (summas) angustias adducere (to reduce to great straits), Cic. Quint. 5, 19.* See also TO GRAVEL.

**non-resident:** \*qui in suis agris domicilium non habet.

**non-resistance:** pātentia: *v. ENDURANCE.*

**non-sense:** 1. nūgæ, arum (*trifling n.*): *to be pleased with such n., tantis delectari n.*, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 10: *soe n. (trifle) or other, nescio quid nūgarum,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 2, *as exclaims nugas! nonsense!* Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 8. 2. ineptiae, arum (*absurdities*): *old wives' n., aniles i.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 91: Suet. (A less colloq. word than preced.) 3. gerae, arum (*comic*): *exclaim, gerae! stuff! nonsense!* Pl. Trin. 1, 3, 31: Fest. In same sense, fabulae! logi! somnia! Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 8, sig. *To talk n.s. garrire,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 13 (*garrire quidlibet*): *you are a king n.!* garris! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87: also, nūgari (*sportively*). Hor. S. 2, 1, 21: *bariolari (to talk mere n.),* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8: *inepti (absurdly),* id. Ad. 5, 8, 11.

**non-sensical:** ineptus, absurdus, etc.: *v. ABSURD, FOOLISH.*

**non-suit (v.):** Phr.: *to be n.d., causa cadere,* Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57: also in Dig. condemnari, damnari (*to have sentence given against one*): ib. Ulp. 2, 1, 19, et pass.: cf. ib. 9, 4, 21 § 4, qui condemnantur quasi continuantes, i.e. *who are n.d. for contumacy.* See also, TO LOSE (1, 2).

**nuddle:** *v. SIMPLETON.*

**nook:** angulus: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14. See also RETREAT.

**noon:** mēridies, ēl, m.: *before n., after n., ante, post m.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 13. Also meridianum tempus (*the time about noon*), Cic. De Or. 3, 5, 17.

**noon-day:** as adj., mēridiānum: *the n. sun, in m. sol,* Plin. 12, 19, 42 § 86: Cic.: *v. preced. art.*

**noon-tide:** meridianum tempus: v. NOON.

**noose (subs.):** läquens, *to snare game with n.s.* laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139: Cic. v. HALTER.

**noose (v.):** illäquo, l: *v. TO ENSNARE.*

**not:** nēque (ne); nēve (neu) after preced. neque or neve: v. NEITHER.

**normal:** Phr.: *communiqué in its n. condition,* qualis ex norme sua civitas esse debet: n. schools, \*scholae normales, quae appellantur.

**north (subs.):** 1. septentrion, ūnis, m.; or pl. septentriones, um (the pl. is the older form, denoting the seven stars of Ursæ Majoris): *towards the n., ad septentriones,* Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: *they face the n.s.* spectant in septentriones (ad. -em), Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *also = the northern part or side of a region,* Liv. 32, 13 (*septentrio a Macedonia obli-*

citur). **2.** Aquilo, ónis, m. (strictly the *N.-wind*; less freq.) a *case facing the n.*, spuncus ad a. convers. Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 (a passage savouring of poetry). **3.** Boreas, ae, m. (like preceding: poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

**north, northern:** **1.** septentrionalis, e: *the n. part (of the earth)*, s. pars, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, ad init.: Plin. N.-pl., septentrionalia, n. pars: e.g. septentrionalia Germaniae, Tac. Agr. 10: Plin.

**2.** aquilonaris, e (rare) Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin. Col.

**3.** Boreas (poet. and rare): Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41. Also, Borealis, e: Avien. Phr.: *the n. lights, \*aurora quae dicitur Borealis.* **4.** arctius (poet. and rare). Mart. 5, 68.

**northerly:** (in) septentrionem spectans: v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.

**north-east:** Phr.: *to lie N.E.*, inter septentriones (al. -em) et orientem spectare. Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *on the N.E. side*, ab hiberno ortu, Liv. 38, 20, med. *The N.E. wind, aquilo, ónis, m.*: (also, a *north-wind*, in gen. sense): Plin. 2, 47, 46 § 119, inter septentrionem et extremitatem solstitialium aquilis (which makes it about N.N.E.); more exactly, caecias, ae, m., Plin. 1. c. (where this wind is placed between aquilo and the equinoctial rising of the sun): written by Sen. as Gk., Καυκασιον, N. Q. 5, 16, 5.

**north-easterly:** inter-s-p-tentriōne (es) et orientem spectans: v. NORTH-EAST.

**north-pole:** arctos, i, f. (meton.): Ov. M. 2, 132. Or perh. vertex (terre) septentrionalis: cf. Virg. i. 1, 242; also, ib. v. 247, where Scythia Rhiphaeaque arces, represents the *n.-polar regions generally*.

**north-west:** Phr.: *to lie N.W.*, inter septentriones et occasum solis spectare, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1, fin.: *on the N.W.*, ab aestivo occasu, Liv. 38, 20, med. *The N.W. wind, Caurus or Corus*: Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Sen. N. Q. 5, 16, 5 (a solstitial occidente Corus venti, i.e. about N.W.): Plin.

**northwards:** (ad) septentrionem versus v. TOWARDS.

**north-wind:** **1.** aquilo, ónis, m.: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (*Aquilinus reliquisque frigoris durus humor*, i.e. the *N.-winds*, generally: but speaking precisely: Aquilo was about N.N.E. : v. NORTH-EAST). **2.** Boreas, ae, m. (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 93; Ov. **3.** septentrio, ónis, m.: *from that day the winds were N.*, ex ea die fuerit septentriones venti, Ep. in Cie. Att. 9, 6, 4: Liv. (acc. 10) Sen. N. Q. 5, 16, 6, the wind septentrionalis was a N.W. wind.

**nose:** **1.** násus (*the entire organ*; nares, the nostrils, infr.): *a crooked (mis-shapn.)* n., pravus, n., Hor. A. P. 36: *a turn-up n.*, n., aduncus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 13 (an expr. often used fig., nasa suspendere aduncere, with acc., to turn up one's n. at any one or anything), Hor. S. 1, 6, 5) *a flat (snub) n.*, n., collusis, Sen. Ir. 3, 22, 4 (not nasus simus; for simus prop. = having a snub-nose, as epith. of a person): *to have a n. (sense of smell)*, n. habere, Mart. 1, 41, 18.

**2.** náris, is, f. (nostril: hence usl. pl.): *to hold a bouquet to any one's n.*, fascinum (alieui) ad nares admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, fin.: *a keen n.*, acutae n., Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: Hor. (N.B.—Nares is mostly used when the function of smell is directly indicated; nasus, to denote the feature of the face.): v. NOSTRIL. Phr.: *having a large n.*, nasutus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; also, *having a keen n.*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: *to lead any one by the n. (fig.)*, aliquem ludificari, lactare; allicui os sublinere, v. FOOL (Phr.).

**nosegay:** fascinūs (florim): Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, fin. *To gather noseys for a n. flores legerē*: v. TO GATHER (1).

**nosology:** \*morborum scientia. **nostril:** náris, is, f.: *dilated n.*, punda n., Ov. M. 3, 65; patulae nares, Virg. G. 1, 376: *to inflate the n.s and pull them about*, nares inflare, digito inquietare, Quint. 11, 3, 80: Cic.

**nostrum:** medicamentum (*any medicinal preparation*), or, medicamentum falsum, *falso nomine dictum (a pretended medicine)*: cf. Phaedr. 1, 14, 3.

**not:** **1.** In direct statements or interrogative sentences **1.** nō (most gen. word: usual position immediately before the word to be negated, or when it qualifies an entire proposition, at the beginning of it): for the position of non, comp. toll. exx.: qui nūbi nō uidebant accusare, quod esset accusandum. Cic. Sen. i, 7: eum colere coepit non auidom grandem natu, ib. 4, 10: omnia memoria tenebat, non domestica solum sed etiam externa bella, ib. 4, 11, (the words id, admodum, domitica, bearing in each case the stress of the negation): non sunt in senectute vires, ib. 11, init.: at non est voluntatum tanta quasi titillatio in sensibus, ib. 14, 47 (where the entire propositions are to be negated). (N.B.—In interrogative sentences, the particle -nē is attached to the negative, thus: nonne: which in direct questions begins the sentence, according to rule above, in indirect ones its position being more or less a matter of euphony: *did not Lentulus come to you?* did not *Sanga?* nonne ad te Lentulus venit? non *Sanga?* Cic. in Pis. 31, 77: he was asked whether he did not think Archelaus son of Perdiccas happy? ex eo quiescunt (est), Archelaean Perdiccae fitium nonne beatum putaret? id, Tusc. 5, 12, init. In compound negative questions, the -ne is frequently dispensed with in the later members, as above.)

**2.** hand (more emphatic than non, and chiefly joined to adverbs and adjectives; also used with verbs, especially in certain plur., as hand scio an, hand dubito): *I don't quite understand, hand same intelligo*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: *I did not so order, hand it ussi*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 52: strengthened by -quāquam (not in any degree): Cic.: *Live, it is not at all wonderful, hand mirabile est*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: Cic.: *thereupon he did not hesitate to put out..., tum illa hand dubitavit docere....*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3.

**3.** (used sparingly, and only in familiar style) nullus, in agr. with subject: *Philotitus not only does not come, but...*, Ph. non modo nullus venit, sed..., Cic. Att. 11, 24, 3: *I remember; even were you not to remind me, memini, tametsi nullus moneas*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10: *don't you say, nullus dixeris, id. Hec. 1, 2, 4.* (In this use nullus is more emphatic than non, cf. L. G. § 612.) **4.** párūm, minūs (*less than should be*; hence = softened negative: L. G. § 646): *my efforts are not succeeding very well, parum succedit quod ago*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 56 *Terentia has not been well, Terentius minus belle habuit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 9. So sometimes male (with adj.): *not sound in mind, male sanus*, Cic. Att. 9, 15. (N.B.—As joined with conj. quo [quominus], minus has a purely negative force: v. TO PREVENT, HINDER.) **5.** nihil (*in no respect, not at all: only with verbs*): *I did not (by any means) find fault with you about my brother, de patre nihil te accusavi*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 6: *I don't say to whom (say nothing about who it was), n. dico, cui, id. Ph. 1, 6, 11.* **6.** minūmē, millo módo, nullu pacto (*by no means*; the two former often in answer to questions): v. MEANS (by no). Special Phr.: (o) and not: néque, nec (cf. L. G. § 564): *it dights in a soil that is poor and not damp, laetatur loco macro neque humido*, Col. 2, 11, med.: *a good knowledge of literature, and that not of a common sort, plurimae litterae, nec ea vulgaris*, Cic. Br. 76, 265 (mark this use of ea= without which pronoun this use of neque with an adj. is scarcely elegant): v. NOR. (b) *if not: sin minuus, sin: v. if (2), (c) not even: nū... quidem (the word emphasized coming between the two): not to make even the least sacrifice of glory, gloriae jacturam ne minimam quidem facete*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 *not even. ...much less...., ne*

quidem....nōdum ut, Liv. 3, 14, fin. (N.B.—Acc. to Forcell. there is no well authenticated case of ne quidem occurring without a word between, though several have been adduced: v. Tursell. s. v. ne, No. 36.) (d) *not that....but....: non quo (quod), with subj....sed....; not that I like to be ill spoken of, but because...., non quo litenter mate audiam, sed....*, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: cf. id. Tusc. 2, 23, fin., pugiles in jactandis caestibus ingemiscunt, non quod dolant, sed...., not that (or because) they are in pain, but because...., sc. non quia....sed: Tac. (e) *not what....: non quin (with subj.): foll. by sed quod*, Sall. Cat. 35, med. (indicating first a supposed and then an actual reason): foll. by sed ut (*suspected and actual purpose*), Liv. 2, 15, ad init. (f) *that....not (denoting a purpose): nē: v. THAT (conj.)*. **II.** In dependent sentences, esp. to denote a purpose; also in prohibitions: **1.** nē (in dep. sentence = in order that....not): *let the Consuls see to it that the Commonwealth does not receive damage*, videant Coss. ne quid detrimenti resp. capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. Sall.: in the case of me quis, ut is not seldom prefixed: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103, ut ne quid negligenter agamus: and occasionally before other words, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. ne (II, 5). So after verbs of asking, commanding, advising, striving (not infin.): v. TO ASK, etc. **2.** in double prohibitions: nē (neu), nē (neue), nē (neue). **v. NEITHER.** Ne is sometimes used with the first verb: cf. Xll. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, init. *Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito.* **3.** after verbs of fearing, ut (= that....not): *I fear you will not live long, ut sis vitalis metuo*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60; but also ne....non: cf. Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1, unum vereor ne Senatus .... Pompeium nolit dimittere: ib. 9, 6, med., metuo ne non impetr. Plur.: *Plur. not to say..., ne dicam*; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 21, fin., in tam leves, ne dicam ineptas (not to say, absurd) sententias incidisse: not to mention..., ut omniam..., Nep. Han. 2, init.: *not to make a fool of me, ne multa (sc. dicam)*, Cic. Clu. 64, 180; also ne multis, ib. 16, fin.

**notable:** notabilis, mémorabili, insignis, insignitus: v. REMARKABLE, MEMORABLE.

**notably:** insignite, insigniter: v. REMARKABLY.

**notary:** scribe (*any public clerk or scribe*): Cic.: Hor. (Notarius = short-hand writer.)

**notation:** nōtatiō (marking): Cic. **notch** (subs.): incisura (an incision): Col. 12, 54, init. So incidere, to make a n. or incision: ib. (Accidere, to cut partly or nearly through: Caes. B. G. 6, 27.)

**notch** (n.): (serratim) incido, scindo, 3: v. TO CUT; and cf. foll. art.

**notched** (part. adj.): serratus: Plin. 23, 8, 40 (s. folia). Tac. Also serratim scissus, Apul. Herb. (sc. scissa folia).

**note** (subs.): **1.** A mark: nōta: v. MARK. **II.** A memorandum: Phr.: to take n.s of all proceedings, conficer commentarios omnium rerum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, estr.: to make n. of, in: commentarios, pugilares referre (v. NOTE-BOOK): to take n.s of a book while reading, (librum) enotare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; = librum adnotare atque excerpere, ib. 3, 5, 10. **III.** Critical or explanatory: **1.** adnotatiō: Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2 (nunc to a librum meum cum adnotacionibus exspecto). *Dimin.*, adnotacioncula (a brief or unimportant n.), Gell. 19, 7, fin. Adnotatio is freq. used as collect. subs.: to illustrate an author with n.s throughout, librum perpetua adnotacione illustrare, Forb. **2.** nōtae, aram (not class, but freely used by modern Latinists: in pl. only): to illustrate an author by very learned n.s, scriptorium notis eruditissimis accurate pennisimis illustrare, Ern. in Kr.: Burnm.: Gierig, etc. (N.B.—Adnotatio is, however, preferable.) *Dimin.* nota-

iae, short or unimportant n.s.: Wyttemb. in Kr. *To add us to an author, (librum) adnotare*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 1; *interpretari (if the n.s are explanatory)*, Orell. (N.B.—*No scholion*; which is applied specially to the notes of the ancient commentators on Greek authors.)

**IV.** A short letter: codicilli, orum: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, init.: Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 8 (= litterae rapimi scriptae, Gier. ad L.): reminded by a n. (of invitation), per codicilli admonitus, id. 3, 18, 4. Phr.: *I write this brief n. . . . , huc litterularum exaravi*, Clc. Att. 12, 1, init. See also LINE (VI).

**V.** Musical symbol: \*nota musica, soul signum (Kr.): *to sing or play from n.*, ex notis musicis canere. If the sounds represented by the n.s be meant, soni, orum: Quint. 11, 3, 42 (medius soni = the middle n.s.).

**VI.** The natu*al vocu* / expression (of birds): vox Plin. 19, 19, 43; Ov.

**VII.** Commercial, note of hand: chirographum (a signed bond): Suet. Caes. 17 Juv. 13, 117; note (v.): I. To remark, observe: nōta, i. v. TO MARK, OBSERVE. II. To mark with a stigma: nōta, i. CIC. Hor.: v. TO BRAND, STIGMATIZE.

**III.** *To jot down:* 1. nōtō, i. (to take notes and make extracts from books): Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; ib. 6, 16, 10. 2. adnōto, i. (esp. to n. down observations upon a book): a book would be read; he would n. down (what had struck him); and take extracts, libellę gebatur; adnotabat excepaturque, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10. Also in wider sense, to n. down what, when, and to whom one pays, adn. quid et quando et cui des, Col. 12, 3, ad init. (Note in this sense lacks authority.)

**note-book:** 1. pugilares, ium (s. tabulae, codicilli): a smt of pocket n. for jotting down i.: pencil and n., stylus et p., Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; cf. ib. 2, 11, libelli et pugilares, i.e. library and n.: to be for ever busy with one's n., semper [libro] pugilaribus immovere, Sen. Ep. 15, 5. Plin. maj.

2. commentarius of a more formal and systematic kind; also indicating the contents rather than the tables on which they were written: cf. supr.: he left me 160 n.s full of extracts, electorum commentarios CLX. mihi reliquit, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 17: to enter in a n., in commentarios referre, cf. Suet. Aug. 64. 3. perh. adversaria, orum, n. (a kind of day-book or journal kept by men of business, from which the ledger [codex accept et expens] was prepared): Cic. R. Com. 2.

**noted** (adj.): 1. nobilis, e (in good sense): a great and n. rhetorician, magnus et n. rhetor, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, fin.: Corinthia n. for brass, nobilis aere Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416; Hor.: Liv. v.

**FAMOUS.** 2. insignis, e (in good or bad sense): a man n. for every kind of villainy, homo insignis omnibus turpitudinis notis, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; Hor. 3. insignitus (like preced., but not in this sense in Cic.): n. infamy, i. flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51. See also CELEBRATED.

**note-worthy:** nōtandus, nōtabilis: v. REMARKABLE. Join: rara et notabilis [res], Plin. Ep. 7, 6, init.

**nothing:** I. Non-existence, non-being, nonentity: nihilum: to be created out of n., de n. creari, rigui fieri, Lucr. 1, 157, sqq.: to reduce things to n., ad n. intrinsecus res, ib. 217: to spring from n. or return to n., ex n. oriri aut in nihilum occidere, Clc. Div. 2, 16, fin. (the use of n. in this sense, Lucr. 1, 267, ad n. revocari, is ex pitional, and not to be imitated) to value at n. (attach no value at all to), nihil facere, pendere, Pl.: Ter.: v. TO VALUE.

**II.** Not anything: 1. nihil, contr. nil, indec. n.; with nulla res to supply its place where an inflected form is required, or after a preposition (concerning nihil, nihil, v. supr.): that n. can be created out of n., nil posse creari de nihil, Lucr. 1, 157: n. is better than agi culture, nihil (the term always used by Cic. in pros.) est agricultura melius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, fin.: to don, n. agere, Cic.

Sen. 6: freq. used with ref. to persons: n. so pitiable as the wretched man who was once happy, n. tam miserable quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, init. Strengthened by quicquam: n. whatever that is excellent, n. quicquam egregium, id. de Or. 1, 10, 134. Nothing but, n. else than, n. nisi, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 42: n. alius nisi, Cic. Am. 27, init.: n. practer, id. Fam. 4, 7. Note also the foll. phr.: it is n. to us, n. ad nos, id. in Pis. 28, 68: n. in comparison with . . . , n. ad . . . id. de Or. 2, 6, 15: I have n. to do with you, tecum n. rei nobis est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 74. (N.B. For the use of nulla res as the inflected form, cf. Nép. Reg. 2, nullius rei [not nihil] cupidus, nisi imperii, covelous of n. but empire: Cic. Br. 59, fin., nulla re una oratore magis commendari . . . by nothing what ever, no single thing. This form may also be used for emphasis instead of nihil, cf. Lucret. 1, 151, nullum rem enim gigi divinitus unquam.)

2. (in imperative sentences, or after a verb of asking, commanding, stirring, etc.), nē quid, ut ne quid: n. in excess! ne quid nimis! Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: (we must misuse our diligence) so that we may do n. heedlessly, ut ne quid inconsiderate agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: strengthened by prorsus, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, may absolutely be ignorant of nothing. (N.B.—In gen. and dat, rei must be added: I will strive to be forgetful of n., extiterat ne cujus rei immemor esse videar. Ne cujus = of no person.) Phr.: good for n., nēquam (v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING): n. but (=sheer, unqualified), mērus: he speaks of n. but war, merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Att. 9, 1, fin.

**nothingness:** nihilum: v. NOTHING (I.).

**notice** (subs.): I. **Heed, observation:** usu. expr. by verb: (i) to take n. of anything, animadverto, ti, sum, 3: a little before the third watch it was n. ad that . . . , paulo ante tertium vigilium animadversus est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in phil. sense: Gk. ἐντονία, v. IDEA (II, 1). 2. notitia (like preced., but n.s. rather more definite): elementary n.s. of the greatest things, n. parva rerum maximarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 60: also used = Gk. ἐντονία, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30.

3. anticipatio (only as phil. t. l. = Gk. πρόληψις): v. INNATE (idea).

4. suspicio (a mere faint n.): not the faintest n. of gods, nulla s. deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62. See also IDEA, II. (throughout). (N.B.—Very oft. expr. by verb: to have right n.s about anything, \*aliquam rem recte intelligere, penitus perspectam habere; aliquis rei naturam bene animo [cognitione, mente] comprehendere, complecti to have wrong n.s about anything, de aliqua re expere sentire: v. TO UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND; MISUNDERSTAND.)

**notoriety:** lāma (repute, good or bad; usu. good), infamia (ill-repute): v. FAME, INFAMY. Phr.: to have a bad n., flagrare rumore malo, Hor. S. 4, 1, 5.

**notorious:** I. **Well known:** 1. nōtus (omnibus): Join: (res) nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Ver. 3, 58, 14 (v. INFR. 3).

2. vulgāns (generally known): Ov. M. 4, 276 (vulgatus pastoris amores). Strengthened, perulgatus: Cic.

3. illustris, e (clear as daylight, undeniable): Join: illustrare notumque omnibus (factum), Cic. Ver. 5, 13, 34; [quae sunt] testata et illustrata, id. Fam. 11, 27, med.

4. mīnūfestus: v. NAMEST. It is n. may be expr. by neminem fugit (v. NOTICE, I., iii.); (omnibus) patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.

II. **Having a bad notoriety:** 1.

nōtus: (a woman) not only famous but n., non solum nobilis sed etiam n., Cic. Coel. 13, 11. (Infreq. in this sense)

2. infamis, e (stronger than Eng.): n. for every kind of infamy, omni drēdece inf., Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Tac.: v. INFAMOUS.

3. famous (in good or bad sense; but more freq. Eng.): (a woman) n. as a poisoner, veneficis famosa, Tac. A. 1, 7. Hor.

4. nobilis, e (less freq. in this sense): illa n. Phalaris, illa n. Larus, quem Ph. habuisse dicitur, Cic. Ver. 4, 13, fin.: a n. harlot, n. scortum, Liv. 39, 9, med.

5. insignis (marked in any way, for good or evil): n. for every species of violence, omni genere turpitudinis 1.



**nugatory:** 1. nūgātōrius (*trifling, worthless, futile; rare*): *join*: (*res*) infirma atque nūgatoria (ad probandum), Cic. Cae. 23, 64. 2. *usu.* better expr. by *nullus*: *that argument is altogether n.*, n. *vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, init.*: cf. Id. Leg. 2, 6, init., leges nullas habere, *to look upon them as good for nothing, nugatory*. Comp. Hor. S. 2, 3, 6, *nil est = the attempt is futile, n.* 3. *futiles, frivulos: v. FRIVOLOUS* (II).

**nugget:** massa, glēba: v. LUMP.

**nusame:** \*quod molestum, noxiūm, est; *quod aliqui nocet, molestiam exhibet, afflert*: v. INJURIOS, TROUBLE-SOME; *to INJURE, TROUBLE*. Phr.: *you are a n. to me!* encases me! Pl. True. 1, 2, 23; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37, etc.: *more lit, odio (al. odious) es!* Pl. I. c. 25: cf. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 38, tundendo atque odio, *by the n. of his dining importunity: what a n. it is!* quam molestum est! Cic. Att. 8, 3, med.: *to keep the city free from n.s.*\*curare ut cloacae et purgantur et reficiantur, *atque omnia quae ad salubritatem civium pertinet*: cf. Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 1 § 2: *a public n. (in sanitary sense)*, \*quod salubritatem civium infestare possit.

**null:** iritūs (v. VOID); nullus (v. NUGATORY, 2). *To be n. and void, cessation of (actions, edicts, etc.)*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17 § 1: Paul. ib.

**nullify:** infirmo, iritūm (quid) fācio, etc. v. TO INVALIDE. See also, TO REPEAL.

**nullity:** expr. by nullus: v. NON-EXISTENCE.

**numb (adj.):** torpens, nīs (part. of torpeo): *sinecūs n. with cold, t. frigore nervi*, Liv. 21, 58, ad fin.: Suet. (*Torpidus appears not to occur in just this sense.*) *To be n.*, torpēre: *with incept, torpescere (to grow n.)*: Plin. 11, 37, 89 (*torpescit pars ea corporis*). Also, ob-torpescō, torpī, 3 (*to be struck n.*): Plin. 9, 42, 67 (*of the effect of the torpedo*).

**numb (v.):** 1. torpēficio, 3 (v. rare): Non. 182, 5. 2. obstūpficio, 3 (v. rare): *n.d. with excess of cold, nimio frigore obstupfactus*, Val. Max. 5, 1, extér. 1. (*Only in p. part. in this sense.*) Or expr. by torpērem afferre, etc.: v. NUMBNESS.

**number (subs.):** I. In abstract sense, *the category of n.*: nūmērūs: *all their towns, 12 in n.*, omnia sua oppida, numero ad duodecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; Cic.: *to count the n. (of anything), n. linire*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: *to state precisely the n. (of the slain), n. subtilliter exsequi*, Liv. 3, 5, fin. *What n., such a n., a considerable n., quot, tot, aliquot, index*, v. MANY. II. *A number; as an entity*: nūmērūs: *the most perfect n.*, n. perfectissimus, Sen. Ep. 28: Cic.: *the n. five, six, seven, etc., n. quinarius, senarius, septenarius, etc.*, Maer. S. Scip. 1, 6. *The n. one, two, three, etc., monas, dyas, trias, etc.*: Maer. I. c. v. ONE, two, etc. III. *In grammar*: nūmērūs: Varr. L. L. 9, 31, 63: Prisc. For the plural n., Varr. l. c. uses numerus multitudinis; but numerus pluralis is better suited for ord. use. IV. *A large number:* 1. multitudine: *relying on their (superior) n.s, multitudine freti*, Liv. 21, 5, med.: cf. ib. c. 8, init., abundans multitudine hominum Poenus (he had greatly the advantage in n.s). 2. expr. by multitudi, plurimi, etc.: v. MANY. 3. cōpia (ample n., abundance): *so large a n. (such store) of brave and upright men, virorum fortium atque innocentium c. tanta*, Cic. Man. 10, init.: *there were a great n. of banditti in that district (who might be enlisted)*, (latronum) in ea re-gione magna c. erat, Sall. Cat. 28, extr. Sealso nost (II). 4. frēquēns (with a collect. subs.), frēquentēs, frēquentia (of people assembled together): *the Senate assembled in large n.s, frequens Senatus convenient*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.: *they assemble in very large n.s, frequentissimi convenienti*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. Liv.:

*o very large n. of people, summa hominum frequentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189. So, a small n., pauci, rari, paucitatis: v. few. V. *Poetical: nūmērūs, usu. pl.* Cic.: Hor. v. RHYTHM, METRE.

**number (v.):** 1. nūmērūm ineo-

4. irr. (in precise sense), Caes. B. G. 7, 76. 2. numero, 1. *to n. many friends, multos n. amicos*, Ov. Fr. 1, 9, 5: (*veterans*) nīg thirty campaigns, tricena suspendis numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35. Plir.: *to be n'd among the justly slain, numerum obtiner eure caesorum*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *among the gods, in decorum numerum referre*, Suet. Claud. 45. *That may be easily n'd*, numerabilis, Hor. A. P. 206 (*populum numerabilis, utpote parvus*). See also, TO COUNT, BECKON.

**numbering (subs.):** expr. by verb: *on account of the n. of the people by David*, ubi numeratur a Davide populum, Vulg. II. Sam. xxiv. lem. (or, numerum populi a D. initium): v. TO NUMBER. Also Caes. has census with ref. to *a mere enumeration of people*: B. G. 1, 29. (Not numeratio.)

**numbering (part. adj.):** 1. numero ad..., Caes. B. G. 1, 5: *what the number may be in gen.* (L. G. § 274): *a fleet n. 1000 ships, classis mille numero navium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48. 2. ad (amounting to): *we were a full house, n. in all about 2000, frequentes fūtūmus; omnino ad ducentos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, ad init.

**numberless:** innūmērūs (esp. poet.): innumerabilis: v. INNUMERABLE.

**numbers:** title of book of O. T.: (liber) Nūmērū, orūm: Vulg.

**numbing (part. adj.):** a n. sensa-tion, torpor: v. NUMBNESS.

**numbness:** torpor: Cels. 2, 8, med., (in Cic. N. D. 2, 50, extr.: *numbīng power, belonging to the torpēdo*): *to cause n. (stupefy), t. affirre (corpori)*, Plin. 20, 21, 84 § 223; t. obducere, id. 22, 25, 71; artus torpore habebat, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6. *Seized with (rendered senseless by n.)*, obstupfactus, torpē: v. NUM (adj.).

**numerical:** nūmērāle (nōmen): Prisc. 2, 6, p. 77 (Krehl). See also NUMERICAL.

**numeration:** nūmērātiō (quam arithmeticā dicunt).

**numerator:** \*numerator (numerus).

**numerical:** expr. by nūmērūs, mul-titudo: n. characters, \*nūmērūrum na-tae, signa (Kr.): *to have a n. superiority, numero superare*, Lív. 9, 32, med.; multitudine abundare (implying very large numbers), ib. 21, 8, init.

**numerically:** nūmērō (abl. of man-ner): v. preced. art.; and NUMBER (I.).

**numerous:** 1. multi, plurimi, ae, a: v. MANY. 2. crēber, bra brūm (with the additional notion of closeness): *very n. buildings, creberrima aedificia*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12 n. stones (enough to make a shower) fell from heaven, c. lapides ecclēsēe cōdīcēe, Lív.: v. FREQUENT, CROWDED. 3. frēquēns, nīs (of a consider-able number of people together; not however, crowded, as creber implies): *a large and more n. deputation, major frequentiorque legatio*, Liv. 5, 5, med.: Cic.: v. NUMBER (IV. 4). (N.B.—Frequent is mostly used of the attendance of respectable or desirable persons; not in bad sense.) 4. expr. by multitudi: v. MULTITUDE. 5. nūmērōs (late; and in this sense not to be imitated): Tac.: Juv. See also foll. art. Phr.: before a n. audience, in (inagna) celebri-audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29.

**numerously:** Phr.: a n. attended meeting of the Senate, Senatus frēquēns, frequentissimus, Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 99: a n. attended banquet, celebre convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48: Cic. (Frequenter in this sense is rare, but occurs Cic. Att. 1, 19, med., hinc frequenter interceditur, i.e. he meets with numerous opponents.)

**numerousness:** multitudō: v. NUM-BEE (IV.).

**numismatics:** \*doctrina numismati-cum, Eckh.: \*numismatum cognitio, Wyttēnb. (Kr.); \*res (ratio) numis-matica.

**numismatologist:** \*rei numisma-ticas peritus.

**nun:** 1. mōnēchā: Hier. 2. mōnāstria (common designation in late Latin): *to molest n.s or females leading an ascetic life, monasteria vel ascētaria inquietare*, Authent. Coll. 6, 7 (Novell 79): ib. 9, 15, 43 (Novell. 123) where the term ascētaria again occurs (si quis corrupserit ascētaria aut diaconissam aut monastriam, etc.). 3. nonna (a late word, applied, as also masc. nomina, to persons of pious life): Hier. v. Forcell. s. v. (The term nonna was also applied to foster-mothers: Inscr. in Forcell.) Phr.: *to become a n., vitam monasticam elige, et huius monasterium, Just. Novell.*

**nuncio:** nūntius, legātū v. ENVOY.

**nunner:** mōnēster in: Just. Novell. pass. (the context determining whether the monastery is one for the male or the female sex); \*coenobium monacharum (Kr.).

**nuptial (adj.):** I. nuptialis, e:

Cic.: Cat. 2. jūnch. v. poet.): the n. t. j. vinclum, Virg. Aen. 4, 16. n. gift, j. dona, Ov. M. 3, 109. 3. gēnālis: e: phr. n. bed, g. lectus, Cic. Clu. 5, 14. Hor. g. torus, Virg. Aen. 6, 603. Speci-al terms: n. feast, nuptiae, arum (v. foli. art.): n. oē or song, hymen, Ov. Hor. 12, 127; Hymēnaeus, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7. Laucr.: also, epithalamium, Cat. n. chamber or bed, thalamus: Prop. 2, 15 (7), 14; Virg.

**nuptials:** 1. nuptiae, arum to sup with any one on the occasion of his n., cum aliquo in ejus n. coenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, fin.: the word specially refers to feasting at a wedding: to prepare the n. (nuptial n.), appāre, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 20; n. exornare, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 52. See also MARRIAGE. 2.

Hymēnaeus (meton.: being prop. the name of the god of marriages: oft. plural): to seek forbidden n., inconse-quents Hymēnaeus petere, Virg. Aen. 1, 657: *inauspicious n.*, infausti II, Stat. Th. 3, 283. 3. thālāmus (meton.: lit. bridal bed or chamber): to break off n. that have been arranged for, thalamos deserere pactos, Virg. Aen. 10, 649. By sim. figure, is also used fax, fācis, f. (nuptial torch): cf. Ov. M. 7, 49, te fac sollempni junget sibi.

**nurse (subs.):** I. A woman having the care and nurture of children: 1. nūtrix, icis (one that gives suck; a wet-nurse): to employ ns (to suckle) an infant, puero nutrices adhibere, Gell. 12, 1: Cic.: she-goat, n. of Jove, capra, n. Iovis, Ov. F. 5, 127; Virg.

(From Quint. 1, 1, 4, it appears that the nutrix had the care of children in infancy generally, as with us.) 2. dimī, nutri-cula (without diff. of meaning): Suet. Aug. 94, med.: Hor. n. tales, fabulæ nutritiarum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. 2. (?) assa (dry-nurse; a woman who simply takes charge of children, without giving them suck): Juv. 14, 206 (verbū assū, su-peranuvitatis n.s). 3. nutritia (in wider sense, a woman who nurtures and rears): Hier. Ep. 108: cf. FOSTER-FATHER. 4. altrix, icis (one who rears): v. NURTURER. Phr.: n.'s wages, nutritia, orūm: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 14: as long as children require a n., quad infantes uteribus alimunt, Ulp. I. c. II. Fig.: 1. altrix v. NURTURER. 2. nūtrix: Juba's land, parched n. of limes, Juba's tellus arida n. leonus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15. III. one who attends to a sick person: expr. as assida, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 82, babes qui assideat, fo-menata pare: v. TO NURSE (IV.).

**nurse (v.):** 1. To suckle: nūtrīo, 4. I have no doubt she will n. her own infant, nihil dubito quin filium lacte suo nutrita sit, Gell. 12, 1, 1, init. Phr.: not to n. her own infant, puero nutritre adhibere, ib.: to be still n.d (not yet weaned), uteribus ali, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 14. II.

**To carry in the arms:** 1. gesto, 1. cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24, quem ego puerum tantillum in manus gestavi meis, i. e.

*n.d or dandled him in the arms:* cf. 1. *act.*, 3, 22, *extr.* infantium gestiones, *the nursing of babies.* 2. *fōr-o, tovi,* tum, 2 (*with tender care and affection*): cf. Aen. 1, 718, *gremio f. v. TO FONDLE.*

III. *To rear:* *ālo, nutrio:* v. *TO NURISH, NURTURE.* IV. *To attend to the wants of an invalid:* 1. *assid-eo,* sēdi, sessum, 2 (*with dat.*): *requiring to be supplemented by other and n ore definite expr.:* cf. Tac. Agr. 45, *assiderat* valitudini, *fovere deficentem:* Hor. S. 1, 1, 28, *assidere, fomentare parare:* also Ov. Her. 19 (20), 133, *me miserum, quod non medicorum jussa ministro, effingue manus, insidioque toro.* 2. *nūtrio,* 4, *the care of nīng, cura nutritio-* endorum corporum, Plin. 4, 52 (*at this is a rare use;* the word strictly referring to *the supply of nutriment:* cf. Cels. 3, 23, *aegrin n. per eos cibos, etc., etc.*)

3. *perh. fōveo:* v. *supr.* (1.).

**nursery:** I. *For children:* (?) *parvularior diaeta (the room):* Kr. (ex 1st.), Phr.: *physical education begins in the n., corporum educatio a lacte canisque initium ducit:* Quint. 1, 1, 21: *there are studies proper to the n., sunt sua etiam infantiae studia:* cf. Quint. 1, 1: *n. tales, nutricium tabiae, etc.* Quint. 1, 9, 2: *to allow children to spend three years in the n., nutricibus triennium date, ib. § 16: to get beyond the n., and learn in earnest, exire de gremio et discere serio, ib. 1, 2, init.:* *ere he was well out of the n.,* "quoniam vix e cura nutrictis esset; adhuc infans." II. *For plants:* 1. *plantārium:* Plin. 13, 4, 8. 2. *sēmīnārium:* Col. 5, 6, *init.:* Plin. Fig.: *the n. of the state (the family), s. reipublicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54:* Liv.

III. *Fig.: a rearing place:* 1. *semīnārium:* a *(hot-bed) of crime, scelerum (sc. Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, epiti.:* Cic. v. *supr.*, II.). 2. *altrix (terra):* v. *NUR-* TURE.

**nursery-garden:** v. *NURSERY* (II.). **nursery-gardener:** *perh. plantārius.*

**nursing (subs.):** I. *Lit. sup-* plying infants from the breast: *nūtri-* catio: Gell. 12, 1, *init.* Or *expr. by verb:* v. *TO NURSE* (I.). II. *Careful attention to the sick; nūtricium (rare): through her affectionate, motherly n. I recovered from a long illness, illius pio maternaque n. per longum tempus aeger convalus, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17, 1.* Or *expr. by circuml.:* *nothing is more essential than good n.,* "nūtrio aegris magis necessarium, quam ut assideam aliquis et sedulo omnia praebeat quae opus sint; omnia quae ad valetudinem foventiam pertinent assidue praebeat.

**nursing-mother:** *nūtricia:* Hier. v. *NURSE.*

**nursling:** 1. *ālumnus:* *what prayer should the nurse raise for her sweet n., quid voeant dulci nutricula alumno, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: of the young of cattle, id. Od. 3, 18, 3:* Quint. See also *PUPIL.* 2. *a young plant, planta: to transplant n.s. plantas transference ex seminario, Plin. 17, 11, 14.* Also in pl., *plantaria, ium:* ib. 21, 10, 34.

**nurture (subs.):** 1. *ēducatio* (*bringing up of children:*) *Join in: educatio et disciplina, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 29:* v. *EDUCATION.* 2. *expr. by fōr-o, nūtrio v. TO NURTURE, EDUCATE, NURSE.* (*Nutritiō is suckling:* v. *NURSING*, 1.)

**nurture (v.):** 1. *ēduco, 1: n.d in her (very) bosom and affectionate care, in hujus sūnu indulgentiāque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4* Cic.: v. *TO EDUCATE*.

2. *nūtrio, 4: natural powers n.d under a favoured roof, indoles nutrita fōstis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25.* v. *TO NURISH.*

**nurturer:** 1. *nūtricius: the shepherd who is the n. of Romulus and Remus, pastor.* *nūtricius qui Romulum et Remum educavit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, ad med.:* v. *FOSTER-FATHER.* 2. *nūtritor:* Suet. Grl. 7. 3. *altror, f.-trix: he remembered his grandfather, Phraates and n. Caesar, Phraatis avi et altoris*

*Caesaris meminiisse, Tac. A. 6, 37, fin. Join educator et altor, Cic. N. 1, 2, 34, *init.* Fig.: *the land that had been n.s. of Ulysses, terra a. Ulixis, Virg. Aen. 3, 27. 4. éducator (which may include intellectual nurture: rare): Cic. Pl. 33, 81. Quint.**

**nurturing (subs.):** v. *NURTURE.*

**nut:** *nux nūcīs, f. (generic term for both the tree and its fruit): to fling n.s. aton (as was done at weddings), n. sparg-re, Virg. E. 8, 30: a. n. without a kernel (something of no value), n. cassa, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. *Nux is also used for the almond tree, Virg. G. 1, 187; and nux juglans is the walnut, Plin. 15, 22.**

2. *Dimin.* *nūcīa, Plin. l.c. Plb.:* a n. to crack, nōdūs (strictly, a knot to be untied), cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, *init.* incideramus in difficultum a (hard n. to crack): cf. Hor. A. P. 191.

Also *quaestio nodosa, Macr. S. 7, 1, ad fin.* Comp. also Hor. S. 2, 1, 77, *invida, tragiūl quarens illidere dentem, offendet solido, i. e. will find me a very hard nut to crack.*

**nut-brown:** *perh. spādix, icis:* Virg. G. 3, 82 *Gell.*

**nut-crackers:** *nūcīfrangibila, orum (comice):* Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 26 (*deutes*).

**nut-gall:** *galla:* Plin. 16, 6, 9. *Col.* nut-hatch: *\*sita Europaea Linn.*

**nut-hook:** *\*baculum uncum, s. un-* catum ad ramos nūcum deprindimus, *nutmēter:* *\*myristica moschata (the plant):* Cycl. *The seed,* \*mix moschata (Kr.).

**nutriment:** *ālimentum, nūtrīmentum, etc.:* v. *NOURISHMENT.*

**nutrition:** v. *NOURISHMENT.*

**nutritious:** *vālens, ālībulis, etc.:* v. *NOURISHING (adj.).*

**nutritiousness:** *expr. by adj.:* v. *NOURISHING.*

**nutritive:** v. *NUTRITIOUS.*

**nutshell:** *pūtāmen, inis, n. (shell, husk, etc.):* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Plin. 15, 22, 24. As big expr. for what is worthless, cassa nux: Hor. S. 2, 5, 16. Phr.: *the matter lies in a. n.,* "paucissimis verbis comprehendit res potest; nihil facilius concludi potest.

**nutting (subs.):** *expr. by nūces lēgo, 3: v. TO GATHER* (A. 2).

**nut-tree:** *nux: Plin. 16, 25, 41.*

**nymph:** *nympha:* Virg. v. *A water n., Nāias, ādis, Virg. E. 6, 21:* Ov. also, Nāis, ādis, Ids, Virg. E. 10, 10 (also sometimes simply=nymph: cf. Ov. M. 1, 69, inter Hamadryadas celebrerina Nāias): *a wood n., īrāys, ādis, Virg. G. 1, 11:* Ov. or Hāmādryas, ādis, Virg. E. 10, 62: *Virg. Aen. 1, 500.* For *nymph=girl, use puella:* v. GIRL, MAIDEN.

**oak:** v. *OAK.*

**oak-apple:** (?) *galla:* Plin. 16, 7, 10.

**— forest:** 1. *querēctum:* Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7: Varr. 2, *aesculētum:* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14. 2. *ilicētum:* Mart. 12, 18, 20. (For distinction, v. OAK.)

**— mast:** *glans quernea, iligna, etc.:* v. ACORN.

**— tree:** v. *OAK.*

**oakum:** *stuppa or stūpa (tow: q.v.):* Caes.: Plin.

**oar:** 1. *rēmus: to pull the o. remos ducre, Ov. M. 1, 294:* *to ply the o. vigorously, remis [validis] incunibula,* Virg. Aen. 10, 294: *with sail and a (i.e. by every possible means), velis remisque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, fin.* See also TO ROW.

2. *tōns (poet.):* *the o. more heavily in the motionless sea, in lento luctantū marmore t., Virg. Aen. 6, 27:* Lucr.

3. *palma (the flat blade of the oar):* *skimming the waters with o.s., verrentes aquora palmis, Cat. 64, 7:* Virt. 10, 3, 6 (in strict sense). *Dimin.* *palma (= palma), Virg. Aen. 5, 163.*

**oaring (subs.):** *remigatio:* cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 301, *remigio alarum.*

**oat:** *āvēna: a crop of o.s., avenae seges, Virg. G. 1, 77: Col. 2, 11, init.*

*Wild o.s., steriles a., Virg. G. 1, 154 (a. fatua, Linn.). Adj. avenaceus (of o. oat.): o.-meal, farina avenacea, Plin. 22, 25, 67. o.-cake, *paris avenacea, Plb. t. to have sown one's wild o.s., perh. tanquam voluptatum stipendia emeruisse, cf. Cic. Sen. 14, 49; or volubilitas defunctum esse (to have done with sensual plesasures):* cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. defungor. (Voluptates irre- nesse ac domuisse, given by R. and A. from Liv. 30, 14, med., does not imply any previous period of dissipation.)*

**oaten:** *āvēnēcēs: Plin. An o.-pipe*

*avena:* v. *avena, 1, 2.*

**oath:** 1. *jusjurandum, jūrisjurandum, n. (gen term) to cause any one to take*

*(ho! ho! ha!): oh! that's enough! obe!* jam satis est! Hor. S. 1, 5, 12. 4. *proh, pro (denoting wonder or lamentation: with voc. to denote an appeal; otherwise with acc.): o ye immortal gods! pro dii immortales! Cic. Man. 12, 33. 5. Jupiter! the folly of the man!* pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 12. 5. *expr. by vox alone to denote address; by acc. alone to denote surprise, indignation, etc.:* o thou fostering Sun! alme Sol! Hor. Car. Saec. 9 Virg.: *o admirabile witnesses, testes egregios! Cle. Coel. 26, 63: o once happy Roman generals! beatos quondam duces Romanos! Tac. A. 11, 20.*

**oak:** 1. *quercus, ūs, f. (generic term):* Cic.: Virg.: Ov. pass. 2. *aesculus (the tallest species; winter or Italian oak, with edible acorns):* Virg. G. 2, 290. 3. *Ilex, icis, f. (of two kinds, prob. kermes and holm oak):* Virg.: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

4. *rbur, ūris, n. (usu. denoting the timber of the oak; but also a particular, hard-wooded species, and poet. = quercus): ships built of o. throughout, naves totae factae ex r., Caes. B. G. 3, 13:* Cic.: Virg.: concerning the different species of o. v. Plin. 16, 6, 8, sqq.: Ov. 5. *cerus:* Plin. 1. c.: Col. (Quercus cerrus, the Turkey oak, Linn.).

**oak, of; oaken:** 1. *quernea (chiefly poet.): a garland of oak, quernea corona, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: oaken planks, axes q.:* Virg. 7, 1, 2: also, querneus, Cato. Col.: and querceus, Tac. A. 2, 8: (querceae coronae). 2. *aesculēus (poet.): oaken garland, aes frons, Ov. M. 1, 449: also aesculēus:* Virg. 7, 1, 2 (where planks of this kind of oak, axes aesculēni, are distinguished from axes quernei). 3. *ilignis, -eis: oaken legs (of couches), iligni pedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: oak-mast, iligna glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8: Virg.: tenons of holm/oak, subcudes ilignae, Cato R. R. 18, fin.: Col. Also, illicēus (poet.): Stat. 4, rōbōreis: planks of solid oak, r. axes, Col. 6, 19: Ov. 5. *cerreus:* Plin.: Col. (N.B. For distinction of above, v. preced. art.)*

**oak-apple:** (?) *galla:* Plin. 16, 7, 10.

**— forest:** 1. *querēctum:* Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7: Varr. 2, *aesculētum:* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14. 2. *ilicētum:* Mart. 12, 18, 20. (For distinction, v. OAK.)

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*avena:* v. *avena, 1, 2.*

**oath:** 1. *jusjurandum, jūrisjurandum, n. (gen term) to cause any one to take*

**an o.**, aliquem iussi adigere, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: Liv.: also, ad j. adigere, Sall. Cat. 22: and, jurejurando aliquem aligere (to bind by o.: loll, by acc. and inf.), Liv. 10, 18, med.: also, jurej. obstringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to take an o., j. accipere, Caes. B. C. 1, 28 to swear a most true o., verissimum j. jurare, Cic Fam. 5, 2, med.: to tender an o. to any one (in court), j. deferre aliqui, Quint. 5, 6, 3: to offer to take o., j. offerre, ib. 3 (see the whole chap.): to be under an engagement by o., jurej. teneri, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: to keep one's o., j. conserve, ib.; jurej. stare, Quint. 1, c.

2. verba, orum (the formulary of oath; esp. with ref. to some person to whom fealty is sworn): usu, in connexion with jurare: unless he took the o. dictated by himself, nisi in quae ipse conceperit verba juraret, Liv. 7, 5, med.: *so paulo inv.* adjurat in quae adactus est verba: he caused the soldiers to take the o. to Vespasian, in verba Vespasiani milites adegit, Suet. Vesp. 6: Tac.: more fully, in alius verbis iurandrum adigere (with acc. of person), Caes. B. C. 2, 18. 3. sacramentum (military) taken by soldiers on enlisting: to cause soldiers to take the o. to any one, sacramento (militiae) adigere, Liv. 4, 5: Tac. (with gen. of authority to whom, legiones sacramento Othonis ad.); also, sacramento aliquem obligare (a less formal expr.), Cic. Off. 1, 11, 16: he compels them to take the o. to himself, (militiae) apud se s. dicere jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: to prove false to the military o., s. mutare, Suet. Cl. 13. In big sense Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10.

4. expr. by juro, adjuvo, avi and atus sum, i. (to take an o.): he takes this o., in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: to take the o. of allegiance to any one, in nomen alicuius jurare, Suet. Cl. 10; in aliquem jurare, Tac. H. 1, 76: cf. supr. (2): v. TO SWEAR.

**oath-breaking (adj.):** perjurüs: v. PERJURED.

**oatmeal:** farina aveanaea: v. OAT.

**oats:** avena: v. OAT.

**obduce:** obducō: 3: Cic.: Plin.

**obdryacy:** obstinatio (animi): v. OBSTINACY.

**obdurate:** 1. obstinatus (resolutely fixed; in good sense or bad), o against feminine entreaties, obs. adversus mulierem preces, Liv. 2, 40: Cic.: v. OBSTINATE, RESOLUTE. 2. dūrus (unfeeling, inflexible): only in bad sense: o of inhuan and o. a temper, tam animo agresti ac d., Cic. Arch. 8, init.: what have we, an o. age, shrank from? quid nos, d. refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. 3. ferreus (like durus, but stronger): cf. Cic. Att. 13, 30: O te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! -your o. (brazen) face, os tuum ferreum, id in Pis. 26, 61. 4. praefractus (carrying strictness to excess): v. STERN. 5. inexorabilis: v. INEXORABLE.

**obdurately:** obstinatē, pertinaciter: v. OBSTINATELY. (On expr. by adj.: so o., tanq. duro ac ferreo animo, etc.: v. precd. art.)

**obedience:** 1. obdientia (most gen. term): slavery is the o. of a mean spirit, servitus est ob. animi fracti et affecti, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35: to refuse o., ob. abiecte, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: Plin. who used it of the o. of lees to their queen, of elephants to their masters, etc.).

2. obtemperatio (rational o., according to principle: raw): Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42 (sl. Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legis). 3. expr. by paro, obedio to render o. to any one, aliqui parere, obedio by o. and command, et parendo et imperando: a z a non o. was rendered to the dictator by both parties, utrumque enim dictatori obediunt est, Liv. 4, 26, extr.: v. TO OBEY. 4. obsequium (a low kind of obedience; compliance, complaisance): later = obedientia: they saw o. (loyalty) to his guardians, in tutorum obsequia jurant, Just. 1, 2, extr. Phr. to keep (people)

to their o., in officio continere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, v. DUTY.

**obedient:** 1. obdienſis (usu. with dat.): a most o. soldier, imperis obdientissimus miles, Liv. 7, 13, init. Cic.: also with ad and a/c. (ad nova consilia ob., in somewhat diff. sense).

2. dicu audiens (absol. or with dat. of person): not to be o. about anything, in aliqua re dicit a, non esse, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: the baſiliſt (must) be o. to his master, vilius domino dicto a. sit, Cat. R. R. 1, 2. 3. obsequens, nitis (complying, jalling in with): I am not so o. to my father (as I ought to be), sum mea patri nimis obs., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18: Sen. 4. more freq. expr. by päreo, obdienſo, obtempero (to be o.): to be o. to the magistratus, obtemperare atque obdine magistratibus, i/c. Leg. 1, 2, fin.: v. TO OBEY. (Parentiores in Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76, is doubtful *al. paratores*.)

**obediently:** obdienter: Liv. (always with verbs implying command, as impater ob, facere, id. 21, 34; tributum conterre ob., id. 5, 12. *ceter.*: readily, cheerfully). To behave o., \*alicui audiētente atque obdientem esse: v. OBEDET.

**obeisance:** to make o., adōro, i: he made o. to the crown, coronam adoravit, Suet. Ner. 12, med.: to stretch out the hands, and make o. to the multitude, pretender manus, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1, 16: Vulg. Gen. xlvi. 7: see also, ro bow (fn.).

**obelisk:** obeliscus: Plin. 36, 8, 14. **obelize:** obelum appōno (with dat.): cf. Aus. Sap. pref. 13; \*obelo notare: v. TO MARK.

**obelus:** obelus: Aus.: Hier.

**obese:** obesus: Cels.: Virg.: v. FAT.

**obesity:** obesitas: Suet. Claud. 41: also, ob. ventris, id. Dom. 18. See also, CORPULENCE.

**obey:** 1. päreo, 2. (with dat. most gen. term): to o. the laws, legibus p., Cic.: to o. command, imperio p., Caes. Idem: parere et obdienſe (præcepto), Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: obdienſe et p. id. N. D. 1, 8, 19; id. p. et dicto audientem esse, id. Phil. 7, 1, 2. 2. obedio, 4 (with dat. to: to obey any given command; as a slave or a child: not as pareo, in widest sense of submission and deference to authority): to o. any one's command literally, ad verba alicui ob., Cic. Cae. 18, 52: cf. id. Man. 16, 48, where ob-dire is used of enemies; ob-temporo (v. *infr.*) of allies: see also *supr.* (1), where the use of pareo and obedio together conveys the fullest notion of obedience. 3. obtempero, t (with dat. esp. of voluntary and rational obedience): to o. the spirit (not the mere letter) of command, ad id quod ex verbis intelligi possit ob, alicui, Cic. Cae. 18, 52 (cf. supr. 2): Caes. Join: obtemperare atque parere (alicui), id. Pl. 19, 94. (As obtempero denotes a voluntary disposing of oneself acc. to the will of another, it al.o.= to comply with: q. v.) 4. dicto audiens sum (absol. or with second dat. of person: denoting prompt obedience to supreme authority): that the soldiers would not o. orders, milites non fore dicto a, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, extr.: Liv.: v. OBEDIENT (2).

5. auscito, (to hearken or listen to; date: rate in this sense). Pl.: v. TO EARKEN, LISTEN. Phr.: to refuse o. o., obdientiam abhinc (v. OBEDIENCE); imperata detrectare (not implying, like precd. phr., a previous obedience). Suet. Caes. 54; imperium [auspiciumque] abnire (of mutinous troops). Liv. 28, 27, ad init. 6. audio, 4 (with acc. of poet): Virg.

**obfuscate:** perf. caliginosus (alicui) offendere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16

**obfuscation:** heret. caligo, inlis, f.: cf. Cat. 64, 20<sup>7</sup>: and precd. art.

**obituary (subs.):** perf. Libitinaria index. (Suet. Ner. 39, has in Libitinaria rationem ventre = to be registered as deceased). On expr. by phr: the o. of the year includes the names of . . . \*in hoc

anno excesserunt e vita . . . ; in hoc anno desiderari sunt . . .

**object (subs.):** 1. That about which the mind is employed; that which lies before the mind: (metaphys. t. l.): \*res objecta sensibus; quod animo percipitur (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49, si tajus visum obiectum est . . . dormit, etc. : and v. TO PERCEIVE), also in modern Lat., \*obje-ec-tum: Cartes. Princ. 1, 30 etc. II. Any eternal thing: res; or expr. by neut. of adj.: the object of sight, taste, \*res que (id quod) cernitur, gustatur, etc.: externa, res exterae; extera: v. THING. III. That on which any emotion or effort is expended: 1. expr. dat. of verbal subs. (verb with b.): to be the o. of any one's hatred, esse alicui odio, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: to be an o. of the care of the gods, diis curae esse, Sall. Jug. 75, fin.: to be an o. of mockery, ludibrijo esse alicui, Liv. 2, 23 cf. L. G. 9, 297. 2. expr. by verbal subs. in apposition: esp. in the case of such words as amor (amores), dilecione, désiderium: cf. Cat. 45, 1, Aenei Septimius suos amores tenens, the o. of his affection: so, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79, amores ac delicia tua Roscius, o. of your especial love: and Hor. Od. 1, 14, fin., tu . . . taedium . . . desiderium . . . cura, o. of weary anxiety . . . longing . . . care. 3. expr. by pass. verb corresponding to the verbal subs.: to be the o. of any one's love, esteem, respect, ab aliquo amari, dilig, suspic: v. TO LOVE, etc. The same sense may also be expr. by act. voice: Alexia was the o. of Cordon's love, Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1; so, alicuius amore deperire, etc.

**IV. Aim, intention:** 1. finis (própositus): all the arts have some o. at which they aim, omnes artes habent al. finalem propositum, ad quinem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22: Cic.: v. END (IV.).

2. expr. by consilium (design, purpose): I will stat the o. of my departure and return, exponam c. et protectionis mea et reversions, Cic. H. 1, init.: with the o. of . . . , ec. c. quo c. B. G. 1, 48: so, with what o. quo c. v. INTENTION. 3. expr. by verbs implying an aim or object: what is their o. o. quid petunt? Virg. Aen. 2, 151: their (one) o. is to . . . , id agunt, ut . . . Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: v. END (fin.). V. In grammar: expr. by pendere ex . . . v. TO DEFEND. (Not objectum or res objectum in this sense.) VI. Colloq., a strange sight: P'h. what an o., qualis facies [et qualis digna tabula]. Juv. 10, 157: qualis erat! Virg. Aen. 2, 274

**object (v.):** 1. To offer an object:

1. expr. by dieo, xi, cum, i. esp. in connexion with the adversative conj. at: but you o. . . , at enim dicitis . . . Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40: philosophes o. on many grounds to pleasure being counted among goods, a philosophus permulta dicuntur cur [non] voluntas in boni sit numeranda, lb. I, 10, 11, so, contra dicere [not as one word], lb. 3, 1, 2 (which us, as here, refers to an opposite position maintained, not simply an objection: ct. id. N. D. 3, 21, init.); and in somewhat diff. sense, se se, in contradit partem affrre, id. de Or. 2, 53, fin.

2. expr. "it is objected," you object, by at, et enim cf. Cic. Sen. 6, extr., at memoria minuitur, but, it is o. d, the memory fails (in old age) : so, id. 14, 47, at non est voluntatum tanta quasi ratione in sensibus cf. supr. (1). (NB — Not oppono, occurro [R. and A.], in this sense: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 42, fin., introducebat Carneades non ut probaret, sed ut opponeret Stoicks, i.e. out of opposition to the Stoicks; and id. N. D. 2, 28, 72, where occurrere = to meet and reply to an argument) VII. To object to, have an unwillingness that something should be done 1. récusare: v. (esp. in negative sentences; full by quin or quo minus): I do not o. to everyone's reading what I write, non recusabo quoniam omnes scripta mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7, ne canot o. to others differing from us, non possumus quin alii nobis dissens

tiant r., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, *init.*: also *absol.*, *I do not o.*, non recuso, non abnuo, id. Mil. 36, *fin.* **2.** *imprōba*, *i* (with direct acc.): *v. TO DISAPPROVE.* **3.** *repugno*, *i* (*to resist anything; opposite being done*): *I do not o., provided..., non repugno, dummodo...*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, *fin.*: so, nihil repugno (quae si tu alio nomine vis vocare, nihil repugno, id, fr. in August.): *v. TO OPPOSE.* **4.** *gravor*, *i* (*strictly, to feel anything a burden; hence, to be reluctant to do anything*): *I for my part should not o., if I had confidence in myself, ego vero non gravarer, si mihi ipse confiderem, id. Am. 5, *init.*: usi, foll. by *infm.*, id. de Or. 1, 23, 107, etc. **5.** *nōlo, ui, irr.* (*with inf.*): *I o. to an affected articulation of each letter, nolo exprimi literas putidis, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.**

**objection:** **1.** *A counter statement:* **1.** *expr. by dico, 3: the o.s advanced against each philosopher, quid contra quēque philosophum dicitur, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: to raise many o.s, multa dicere cur res non ita se habeat; multa in contrarium partem afferre: v. TO OBJECT.* **2.** *a quibbling o., captio: to dispose of such o.s captiones discutere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46.* **II. Difficulty or reluctance about doing something:** **1.** *expr. to have no o., by non recusare, non repugnare: v. TO OBJECT (II).* **2.** *expr. by per me, te, licet (I, you, etc., have no o.): I have no o. even to your snoring, says he, per me vel stertas licet, inquit, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93: so, non licet per Cratinum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33.* **3.** *mora* (*strictly, delay; hence, cause of delay, hindrance*): *nor is there any o. to my marrying her, nec m. illa est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: there is no o. as far as he is concerned, per hunc nulla est m., ib. 3, 4, 13.* (*Not Cic. in this sense.*) **4.** *impédimentum: v. HINDRANCE.* **Pbr.:** *I have no o. (to that), nihil impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: I have no o. to their being saved, nihil moror eos salos esse, Att. in Cic. Ph. 13, 17, 35: what o. is there to (the wedding) being made a real one? quid obstat cur non veras nuptias fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: there are many o.s in the way of my...., multa me dehortant, quominus...., Salt. Jug. 31, *init.*: that is no o., sed quidem nihil obstat.*

**objectionable:** *improbabilis, e (not deserving approbation):* Quint. 7, 4, 7. Sen. *Ex* *opr.* *by more gen. terms, ingratis, injucundus (v. UNPLEASANT), malus, also superl. determinus: v. BAD.*

**objective:** *expr. by externus, qui sensibus percipitur: v. OBJECT (I).* Sometimes *\*objectivus* is indispensable, as metaphys. *t. t.*

**objectively:** *\*objectivē, quod dicitur. (Only as metaphys. *t. t.*)*

**objector:** *\*qui contra dicit, disputat: v. TO OBJECT.*

**objurgate:** *objurgo, i: Pl.: Cic.*

**objurgatory:** *expr. by verb: in an o. manner, objurgantis s. exprobrantis modo; objurgans, exprobrans: v. TO REPROACH.*

**oblate:** *(=globus) circa axis extremas partes depressior ac planior.*

**oblation:** *oblatiō (=Gr. προσφορά):* Vulg. Act. xxi, 26, etc.: *v. OFFERING.*

**obligation:** **1.** *Binding moral force:* **1.** *officium: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3, non dubito quin καθήκον officium sit, sed inscriptio plenior de officiis (i. e. the entire subject of moral o.): cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7, *sqq.* **2.** *expr. by op̄oret, dībō (to be under an o.; foll. by infn.): v. OUGHT.**

**3.** *expr. by religi (scrupulousness, conscientious regard): to be influenced by the o. of an oath, religione jurisperandi commoveri, Cic. Pont. 9, 20: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 77, *fin.* **II. A legal undertaking:** *obligatio: to contract an o., obl. contrahere, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, *init.*: to cancel an o., obl. tollere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 8 § 3.* *To lay oneself under o., se obligare: Cic. : Liv.: v. TO BIND (II, *fin.*).* *Fig.: under an o. to**

*pay a now, voti reus, Virg. Aea. 5, 237: Macr. III. A claim arising out of a favour conferred: Pbr. : (i) under an o. to any one: (i) obnoxius (with dat. of person to whom): all Greeks was under o. to the Romans for its freedom, omnem Graeciam beneficio libertatis obn. Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31, med.: Ter. (2). obligatus (v. *infī. ii.*): I was under no o. to him, nihil ei obl. eram, Cic. Fam. 6, 11: comp. obligator, under greater o., Plin. Ep. 8, 2, *fin.* (3). officio obstricis: Caes. B. G. 1, 9: v. *infī. (ii.) to lay any one under o.* (1). obligo, i: be sure and lay him under an o. by your liberality, quem fac ut tua liberitatem tibi obliges, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, *fin.* Plin. min.: v. TO OBLIGE. (2). obstringo, nxi, etiū, 3: to lay any one under an o. of gifts, domi aliquem obs., Cic. Clu. 66, *extr.* (3). demērō, 2 (to deserve well of: with acc. of person): to lay a community under o., civitatem beneficio d., Liv. 3, 18, *init.*: also in act, form, ov. A. A. 252 (nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor). **IV. The favour itself: bēneficiū, (quod) gratum (est): v. FAVOUR.** See also *TO OBLIGE.**

**obligatory:** *Pbr. : it is o. on us, omnino op̄oret, debemus (v. OUGHT): are promises always o.? \*promissane semper servanda sunt: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 24, *init.**

**oblige:** **1.** *To bind by some obligation: obligo, obstringo, etc. v. TO BIND (II).* **II. To constrain, force:** cōgō, 3: v. TO COMPEL. **III. To render indebted; do a favour to any one:** **1.** *expr. by grātūm, grātissimum facio, 3 (with dat.): you will very greatly o. us, grātissimum nobis feceris (foll. by si with fut. pref.). Cic. Sen. 2, 6: so, pergratūm mihi feceris, id. Am. 4, 16: and, mihi vero pergratūm erit, I shall be very much o. o.: so, erunt mihi grātissima, id. Fam. 13, 48. **2.** *obligo, i (to lay under an obligation): you will o. me, you will o. my friend Calvīsius, obligabis me, obligabis Calvīsiūm nostrūm, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 3.* (N.B.—Not exactly in this sense in Cic.: v. *OBLIGATION*, III.) **3.** *commōdo, i (to o. by lending or giving: with dat. of person): in whatever way you can o. a person, without loss to yourself, quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: so, id. Fam. 13, 35: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere posset, ei commōdes (serve, oblige him): oft. = to o. with the loan of anything: v. TO LEND.* **4.** *expr. by beneficiū collocare apud aliquem; b. conferre aliquem, etc. v. FAVOUR.* **5.** *grātificōr, i (to do what is agreeable to any one): Cic.: Liv.: v. TO GRATIFY.* See also *TO COMPLY WITH.* **Pbr.:** *I am much o. to you for what you did about.... de .... multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: so with in and ab, id. Fam. 13, 62 (in Attili negotio te amavi): or foll. by rel. clause, te multum animum, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 3, 2.**

**obliging (adj.):** **1.** *cōmīs, e (courteous and amiable): cf. Cic. Bal. 16, 36, comes, benignus, faciles dicuntur; qui errant comīserunt monstrant viam. Ter. Joīn: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 19; comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80. **2.** *hūmānus (characterized by kindly human feeling: more comprehensive than pced.): an o. disposition, h. ingenium, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 26: Cic. Joīn: communis (affable) atque humanus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59; facilimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16: cf. supr. (1). Very o., perhumanus, id. Fam. 13, 21.* **3.** *fācīlis, e (easy-tempered): v. KIND, GOOD-NATURED.* **4.** *commūnis, e (affable, ready to impart of one's own): of so o. a disposition as that.... tam c. animo esse ut...., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: Cic.: v. supr. (2).* **5.** *officīs (full of respect and attention towards): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63, Lampasenī in omnes cives Romanos officios (ready to do anything to show respect or oblige): also, id. Fam. 13, 21,**

*extr. (N.B.—Not obsequens, obsequiosus: which = yielding, complaisant).*

**obligingly:** **1.** *comīter: Cic. Bal. 16, 36.* **2.** *offīcīose (for syn. OBTINGING).* *Join:* officīse and amīce, Cic. Am. 20, 71. See also *KINDLY.*

**obligingness:** **1.** *cōmīta: v. COURTESY.* **2.** *hūmānitas, fācilitas, etc.: v. GOOD-NATURE, KINDNESS.*

**oblique:** *obliquus (slanting, sideways): Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: the o. order of the signs, o. signorum ordo, Virg. G. 1, 239. Fig.: to assault any one with o. (indirect) insinuations, o. orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: also in gramm. sense, the o. cases, casus obliqui, Varr. L. L. 8, 26, 49: o. narration, oratio, Just.: v. INDIRECT.*

**obliquely:** *obliquē: Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: Cas. Fig. = indirectly: Tac. A. 3, 35 (obl. castigare aliquem). Also, in obliquum, Virg. G. 1, 98: Plin.: and per obliquum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: in somewhat diff. sense, ex obliquo (on one side), Plin. 2, 31, 31. See also ASKANCE.*

**obliqueness:** *obliquitas: Plin. 2, 19, 17.*

**obliquity:** **1.** *Lit. v. preced. art.* **II.** *Fig.: in moral sense: prādictas, iniquitas: v. VICTIOUSNESS, INQUITY (Not pravitas in this sense.)*

**obliterate:** **1.** *dīleō, ēvi, étūm, 2 (both lit. and fig.): v. TO BLOT OUT.* **2.** *abōleo, ēvi, étūm, 2: to o. a name (tb a will), nomē ab, Suet. Dom. 15, *init.*: to o. the recollection of anything, memoriam aliquicū rei ab, Tac. H. 1, 84: also intrans, (which, however, more properly belongs to ablesco, incpt.), nondum memoria abolerat, had not yet become o. d. Liv. 9, 36, *init.* **3.** *oblītore, i (oblitt.): Tac. A. 1, 13, 23, extr. More freq. in fig. sense, e.g. memoriam ab, Liv. 21, 29, *extr.* **4.** *in pass. sense, ēvāesco, vāni, 3 (to become o.): (the characters) had become so completely o., tantopere evanisces, Tisch. pref. N. T., the recollection has gradually become o., memoria sensim [obscurest] et evanuit, Gic. de Or. 2, 23, 95. **5.** *oblītio, ēvi, étūm, 3 (in pass. sense): letters almost o. paene jam exolescentes litterae, Suet. Aug. 7. Pbr.: to o. the very name of the Roman people, extinguire nomen populi Roman. Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7.****

**obliteration:** *expr. by verb: v. TO OBLITERATE.*

**oblivion:** **1.** *oblivio, ὄνις, f.: to rescue from o., ab obl. [atque a silentio] vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7: to consign to o., oblivioni dare, Liv. 1, 31, *init.*; more strongly, voluntaria quadam obl. conterere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7 (the latter phr. signifying the determination to forget); the former, an allowing of anything to be forgotten): see also FORGETFULNESS; AMNESTY. **2.** *oblivium (poet.): freq. plur.: to drink a pleasant o. of an anxious life, ducere sollicitae jucunda obl. vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: Virg. Pbr.: to sink into o., obscurari atque evanescere; abolescere: v. TO OBLITERATE.**

**oblivious:** *immēnor, obliuīsōs: v. FORGETFUL.*

**oblong:** *(adj.): oblongus: o. eggs, ova obl., Plin. 10, 52, 74 (for which Hor. has, longa quibus facies erit, Sat. 2, 4, 12). Plin. (Oblongo hastili, in Liv. 21, 8, *fin.* is probably a false reading; and the strict sense of the word is simply elongated.)*

**oblong (subs.):** *quadrilatera forma, quae in rectis lineis continetur, et vocatur altera parte longior: Front. Goes. p. 35.*

**obloquy:** **1.** *vītūpēratiō (censure). to become an object of such o. [in sermonem hominum atque] in tantam v. venire, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 11. (Vituperatio is itself less strong than Eng. requiring some epithet, or some words in the context, to make it equivalent.)* **2.** *mālūdīctūm (any abusive speech): esp. pl.: the o. heaped upon men of the highest rank by the equit-s, equitū in homines*

obnoxiosissimos maledicta, Cic. Pl. 13, fin.: *to assail with every kind of o.*, probris omnibus in que vexare, id. Pl. 20, 48.

**3.** opprobrium (*taunt, reproach*): esp. pl.: *to be stung by fals. o.*, opfalsis morderi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: *to be assailed by general o.*, maledictis opprobriisque vulgi pulsari, Atact. Quint. Decl. So also probra, orum; v. *REPROACH*. Phr.: *to be the object of general o.*, flagrare rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125. See also INFAMY.

**obnoxious:** I. *Exposed, liable to: obnoxius: v. LIABLE, SUBJECT.*

II. *Hurtful, objectionable: noxious, nōcens, etc.: v. HURTFUL, NOXIOUS.*

III. *offensive, hateful: invisius.* Virg. Aen. 1, 28 (*invisius genitus*): Cic.: v. *HATEFUL*.

**obnoxiously:** v. *INJURIOUSLY.*

**obolus:** obolus: Vitr.

**obscene:** I. obscenus (-œnum, -ēnum): o. *jesting, genus dicendi obs.*

Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: *somewhat o.*, obscenior, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 112: also, subobscenus, id. Or. 26, 88. Also used of whatever is *revolting* or of *ill-omen*:

*the o. birds of ocean (harpies), obs. pegasi aves, Virg. Aen. 3, 241.*

2. inquinatus (*polluted*): *most o. contamination*, sermo inquinatus, Cic. Ver. 5, 26, 65.

3. turpis, e (most comprehensive term): Gr. *αἰρός*: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126, *quae partes corporis, ad naturae necessitatem datae, ad spectum essent deformatae habituante atque turpem: v. SHAMEFUL.*

4. spurius: v. *FILTHY.*

5. nūdus (*lit. naked: rare*): *to abstain from o. language, n. verbis abstinere*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4. Similar is the use of the expr. *nupta verba*, Fest. s. v. *nuptus*.

**obscenely:** 1. obscenē (-œnē, -ēne): Cic. 2. turpiter (*shamefully*): Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36.

**obscenity:** 1. obscenitas (-œnitas, -ēntias): Cic. Off. 1, 29, fin.: Quint.

2. turpitudō (*v. OBSCENE, 3*): *Join: verborum turpitudō et rerum obscenitas*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, extit.

**obscuration:** obscūratiō: *an o. (eclipse) of the sun, obs. solis, Quint. 1, 10, 47: Cic. fr. Or expr. by verb: v. TO OBSCURE.*

**obscure (alj):** I. *Without natural light: obscuris: v. DARK.*

II. *Not easily understood:* 1. obscūrūs: extremely o. (*intractitus*), valde obs., Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: *Lucri: I strive to be brief, I become o.*, brevis esse labor, obs. fio, Hor. A. P. 25. Join: obscūrus et ignotus, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 177; obs. atque cæcus, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36. *Somewhat o.*, subobscurus, Cic.

2. rēconditus (*naturally difficult of apprehension*; while *obscursus often* refers only to the way in which a subject is treated): Cic. v. *AESTRUS, RECONDITE.*

3. perplexus (*intricate, puzzling*): o. species (*rendered purposely ambiguous*), p. sermones, Liv. 40, 5, med.: *a somewhat o. theory*, ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13 § 62.

4. cæucus (*of that which escapes the eye or mind*): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 157, res cæca et ab aspectu judicio remota; v. *supr. (1)*.

5. involūtūs (*involved, intricate*): Join: occulta et quasi involuta [aperire], Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 10. Phr.: *in an o. enigmatical manner*, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56, ad fin.: *so, ambages is used of the enigma of the Sphinx*, Ov. M. 7, 76: *to be intentionally o.*, sensu suos abdere (condere, recondere), Tac. A. 1, 11: cf. ib., (sensus) in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur = *he became more o. than ever*; see also to *obscure* (= render obscure).

III. *Not distinguished:* 1. obseūrūs: *of humble and o. parentage*, humili atque o. loci natus, Cic. Ver. 5, 70, 181: *illustrious or o.*, clarus au. o. (sensu), Quint. 5, 10, 26.

2. humili, ignobilis: v. *HUMBLE, IGNORABLE.*

**obscure (v):** 1. obscūrūs, i (both lit. and fig.): *the sky was o. by clouds*, coelum nimibus obscuratum, Sall. Jug. 38, med.: *to o. one's style*, stilum obs., Suet. Tib. 70: as opp. to *celebrare*, to

render famous or a, Sall. Cat. 8. 2. officio, feci, factum, 3 (with dat.: to stand in the way of, darken, eclipse): *the greatness of those who will o. my name*, magnitudo eorum qui meo nomini officient, Liv. pref.: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49, ipsa umbra terræ soli officient noctem efficit (eclipses and o.s it). Phr.: *to o. a subject intentionally (mystify any one)*, tenebras aliqui effundere, Cic. in Quint. 2, 17, 21: see also to *HIDE, CONCEAL*.

**obscurely:** 1. obscūrē: *to interpret what is said o.*, obs. dicta interpretari, Quint. 3, 4, 3: Gell. Of paratoge: o. born, obs. natus, Macr. Amni, (better, obscuro loco natus). 2. ambiguū: v. AMBIGUOUSLY.

3. per ambigēs (*in an indirect, enigmatical way*): Llv. 1, 56.

**obscurity:** I. Lit.: obscūritas, tenebræ: v. DARKNESS.

II. Lack of clearness: obscūritas: Cic. Quint. 3: *to involve a thing in o.*, obs. et tenebræ alieni rei afferte, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50.

Phr.: *to be wrapped in o.*, in certum et ambiguum implicari, Tac. A. 1, 11: *to speak without o.*, nullis ambigibus loqui: cf. Ov. M. 10, 10.

III. Meaning of origin or rank: humiliitas, ignobilis, sortes (stronger than Eng.): v. MEANNESS (I.), HUMILITY (I.). Phr.: *to raise from o. or consign to it*, celebre, obscurare, Sall. Cat. 8: cf. obscura promere, Insignia attenuare, Hor. Od. 1, 24, fin.: *to pass one's life in o.*, vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. init. (scarcely to be imitated): *vitam per obscurum transmittere*, Sen. Ep. 19, 2: *to raise a family from o.*, familiam (abjectam et obscuram) e tenebris in lucem evocare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30; familiam illustrare, (to shed lustre on it), Suet. Gal. 3, med.

**obsequies:** exequiae, arun; justa; etc.: v. FUNERAL (subs.).

**obsequious:** 1. nimis obsequens: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 29, nimis obsequenta et perh. obsequitor (a milder expr.): cf. L. G. § 351: or expr. by gen. or all. of quality, nimia obsequentia, nimii obsequii (all of persons only): v. OBSEQUIOUSNESS. (Neither obsequens nor obsequiosus [Pl.] denote a bad quality.)

2. perh. officiosus (usu. in good sense: v. OBLIGING): cf. Cic. in Pis. 23, 55, officiosissime natio candidatorum: or expr. by nimis or compar. degree: cf. supr. (1).

3. ambitious (*given to court favour*): so o. *to salute us all every day*, ita a. ut omnes nos quotidie salutet, Cic. Fl. 18, init.: *an o. or empire (emperor)*, a. imperium, Tac. II, 1, 83.

4. perh. humilis, e (low, mean): a most o. flatterer, assentator humilius, Vell. 2, 83, init.: v. MEAN-SPIRITED.

5. perh. assentator (one who falls in with whatever you say or do): strictly subs.; but see L. G. § 598: cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 22, omnia assentari, to be as o. as ever one can.

**obsequiously:** cum nimis obsequenta; ambitiōsē, assentatoriō (with ref. to language): v. preced. art. Or perh. serviliter, Tac. H. 1, 36, fin.

**obsequiousness:** 1. nimis obsequia (rare): Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

2. obsequium (not necessarily in bad sense): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41 (opp. to veritas): Tac. 3, assentatoriō (strictly of language): cf. Cic. Clu. 13, 16, 16, 17 blanditiis et assentationibus in Asini consuetudinem immiserit (by fawning and obsequiousness). See also SERVILITY.

4. ambitio (paying court; seeking to gain favour): cf. Cic. Br. 69, fin., ambitione labi (where flattery is meant): using every kind of o. to every one, nullo offici aut ambitioni in aliquem generi omisso, Suet. Oth. 4: Hor. See also SERVILITY.

**observable:** v. REMARKABLE.

**observation:** I. *The act of observing or taking notice:* 1. observatio: o. of the heavenly bodies, obs. siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: things learned by o., quae observatione cognita sunt, ib. 2, 12, init.

2. nōtātō (careful marking): Join: notatio [natura] et animadversio, Cic. Or. 55, 12.

3. animadversio (attention): v. supr. (2).

4. contemplatio (viewing, gazing upon): nothing to interfere with their o. of the heavens, nihil quod contemplatio coeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. (Or expr. by verb: to pursue celestial o.s, siderum motus observare to take such o.s astronomically, positus siderum ac spatia dimicari, Tac. A. 6, 21: to do so in a ceremonial or augural sense, de coelo servare, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 81: v. TO OBSERVE.)

III. *A remark, esp. of a critical or exegetical kind: observation: on the ancient dialect, obs. sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. extr. See also NOTE.*

**observatory:** \*specula astronomica, Eichst.; specula ex qua siderum motus observantur, Jan. (Kr.): an astrologer's o., percula mathematica, Suet. Aug. 94, fin. (N.B.—For technical use, better \*observatorium: after anal. of conditum, repertorium, etc.)

**observe:** I. *To notice, pay attention to:* 1. observo, i (to watch carefully): to o. the passages and motions of the heavenly bodies, trajectiones motus tuis siderum obs., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: v. TO WATCH.

2. animadverto, i, (to notice, pay attention to): your rank causes whatever you do to be o.d., dignitas tua facit ut animadveretur quicquid facias, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, fin.: Liv. (N.B.—In older writers often, animum adverto, of which the preced. is a contraction; also with acc.)

3. spēcūlō, i (to spy out): the eyes of many will o. and keep guard over you, multorum oculi speculabuntur et custodiunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, fin.: to o. the settings and risings of the stars, obitus et ortus signorum sp., Virg. G. 1, 25.

4. contemplor, i (to view, look attentively at): to look up to the sky and o. the celestial phenomena, coelum suspicere coelestiaque e, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, init.: to o. the nature of the ground on every side, e. ab omni parte loci natum, Liv. 35, 28: o. too (calling attention to a point), contemplator item, Virg. G. 1, 187.

5. considero, i (about — preced.): to o. (look carefully at) a statue, signum e, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Gell.

6. sentio, 4: v. TO PERCEIVE.

Phr.: to observe the intestines of victims, extra inspicere, Cic. Div. 2, 13, fin.: to o. celestial phenomena (for signs and omens), de coelo servare, id. Pl. 2, 12, 81: to be o.d. (with interest and admiration), conspicere, v. NOTICE (to attract).

II. *To remark:* dico; inquam (the latter esp. introduced into the body of the observation itself): v. TO SAY, REMARK.

(Kr. condemns such expr. as recte, bene monuit; recommending observavit, docuit, annotavit, dixit.)

III. *To go observe:* v. To observe.

pērfrātio (rare): v. OBEDIENCE. (Or better expr. by verb a notable instance of the o. of religion, memorabile exemplum servatae religiōis, Val. Max. 1, 11: care for the o. of religion, conservandæ religiōis cura, ib. 1, 1, 12. v. TO OBSERVE.)

**observant:** I. Taking notice: nearest word, attenitus: v. ATTENTIV.

To be o. of everything, attentissime omnia oculis animoque excipere.

II. Regular practice: ritus, us: v. RITE, USAGE.

**observant:** 1. Taking notice: nearest word, attenitus: v. ATTENTIV.

To be o. of everything, attentissime omnia oculis animoque excipere.

II. Regardful: 1. diligens, nitidus: most o. of every duty, omnis offici diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73: o. of truth, d. veri, Nep. Epam. 1.

2. observans, nitidus (with gen. : in Cic. = respectful towards): very o. of every claim of duty, omnium officiorum observantissimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, init.: Claud.

3. religiosus (in matters of religion and conscience): esp. o. of an oath, Cic. Coel. 10, 26 (in testimonio religious). v. SCRUTIOS.

**observation:** I. The act of observing or taking notice: 1. observatio: o. of the heavenly bodies, obs. siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: things learned by o., quae observatione cognita sunt, ib. 2, 12, init.

2. nōtātō (careful marking): Join: notatio [natura] et animadversio, Cic. Or. 55, 12.

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5. considero, i (about — preced.): to o. (look carefully at) a statue, signum e, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Gell.

6. sentio, 4: v. TO PERCEIVE.

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II. To remark: dico; inquam (the latter esp. introduced into the body of the observation itself): v. TO SAY, REMARK.

(Kr. condemns such expr. as recte, bene monuit; recommending observavit, docuit, annotavit, dixit.)

III. To go observe: v. To observe.

**heed to, keep in practice:** 1. conservo, *i* (to preserve inviolate): *to o. an oath, iusjurandum c.*, Cic. Off. 3, 28, fin.: *to o. the privileges of ambassadors, ius legatum c.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: *v. TO KEEP.*

2. obseruo, *i* (to pay respect to; keep carefully): *to o. instructions very carefully, praeceptum obs. diligenterissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: to the laws, leges obs.*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 3. obtemporo, *i* (with dat.): *v. TO OBEY.*

**observer:** 1. spectator, *o. of the heavens and the heavenly bodies (Archimedes), s. coeli s. derum p.*, Liv. 24, 34, init.: Cic. 2. speculator (*one who pries into anything*): *Join: speculator venato que natura*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, init. 3. animadversor (*one who notices, esp. in the way of censure*): *keen o.s. of people's faults, acres a via torium id. Off. 1, 41, init.* 4. expr. by alijs: *the most accurate o.s. of nature, diligentissimi nature, Plin. 13, 4, 7* (§ 1: *a most scrupulous o. of every duty, omnis offici observantissimus: v. OBSERVANT*, (N.B.—*Avoid observator, a watcher: rare*)

**observing (avtj.):** diligens, ntis: v. preced. art. *fin.* Or perh. perspicax (*keen-sighted*): Ter.: Cic.

**obsidian:** (lapis) obsidianus: Plin. 36, 26, 67 (*ad. obsidianus, Jan.*). As adj.: *an elephant sculptured in o. elephatibus obsidianus (obsidianus): Plin. l. c.*

**obsolescent;** *to be o., obsolescere: v. full art.*

**obsolete:** 1. obsolētus: *o. words, verba obs.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 150. 2. exsolutus (exolutus): *o. and out of the way words, ex. et reconditae voces, Suet. Aug. 86: an o. custom, ex. mos, id. Gal. 4*

3. pertvētus (*antiquated*): Cic. de Or. 3, 52, fin. (of words). 4. expr. by circumst.: *o. words, verba prisa ac vetusta et ab usi quotidiani sermoni, jamdu intermissa*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 153. Phr.: *o. laws, leges antiquae et mortuae, Cic. Ver. 5, 18, 45. To become o.:* (1.) obsoleto, évi, étum, 3: *Varr. L. L. 9, 10, 16.* (2.) exoloso, 3 *to prevent the institution becoming o., no discipline exolescerit, Tac. A. 11, 15.* (3.) poe, cādo, cēdil, cāsum, 3: *Hor. A. 1, 70.*

**obsoleteness:** expr. by adj.: v. OBSOLETE.

**obstacle:** 1. impédimentum: v. HINDRANCE, 2. obex, iei, and jieis, c. (a bārier): rare in gen. sense: *to make one's way through the o.s. presented by forests, per obices silvarum ire, Liv. 9, 3, init.*: Plin. Pan. 47. Often expr. by verb: *to be an o. to, (1) obsto, stili, stitum, 1: fut. part. obstitutus (with dat.): what o. is there to prevent . . . , quid obstat quoniamus . . . ?* Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95; quid obstas cur . . . non . . . Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 70: *to remove all o.s. and hindrances, omnia removere quae ob. et impedient, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19.* (2.) officio, tēci, fectum, 3 (with dat.): *to be an o. in the way of any one's schemes, consilii alicuius de, Sall. Cat. 27: it was no o. to his being . . . , non officit ei quoniamus . . . , Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6. Join: officere et obstarre, Cic. (3.) impédiō, 4: v. to HINDER. Phr.: *a route easier and with fewer o.s. ter facilius et expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: so, attended with (many) o.s. impeditus, impeditissimus, id. B. G. 6, 8 (impeditus locis): Liv: to clear away the o.s. presented by the forests, obstante silvarum amoliri, Tac. A. 1, 50. (N.B.—By no means, obstaculum)**

**obstetric:** obstet ieiūs: Arn.

**obstetrician:** \*medicus obstetricius.

**obstetrics:** \*res s. ars obstetricia.

**obstinacy:** 1. pertinacia (*perseverance*; a more passive quality than perveracia, which is from vincere, *determination to carry one's point*; less freq. in good sense): *o. is the kindred (vice) to perseverance, pert. perseverantiae firmata est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, fin.; cf. id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: Caes. 2. perveracia (in bad and, less freq., good sense): *your o. and pride have compelled me to speak*, p. tua*

et superbia cogit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, fin.: Cic. Join: perveracia et [inflexibilis] obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97). 3. obstinatio: Plin. min. v. supr. (1). In Cic. prov. Cons. 17, 41, obstinatio animi = unshak'n resolution: and in earlier authors generally, the word denotes a good quality. 4. animus pertinax, perverax, obstinatus: v. OBSTINATE.

**obstinate:** 1. pertinax: *o. discussions (in bad sense), p. in disputando concertationes, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27: an o. struggle (well fought on both sides), p. certamen, Liv. 2, 40, fin.: a long and o. illness, longa et p. valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1. (The good sense is mostly confined to later writers).* 2. perverax (for syn. v. OBSTINACY, 1): v. STUBBORN.

3. obstinatus (in good or bad sense): *o. more, o. (s)tbl. determination, voluntas obstinatio* Cic. Att. 1, 11, med.: *with o. determination, obs. animo, Liv. 3, 47.* 4. affirmatus (infreq.): Cic. Att. 1. c. (in conjunct with obstinatus): Phr.: *do not be so o., ne tam affirma te!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 8 *an o. battle atrox proelium (attended with much slaughter), Liv. 21, 29.* (N.B.—Not refractarius, which is extr. rare (contumaces ac refractarios. Sen. Ep. 72, init.), and denotes opposition, intractableness, rather than obstinacy: praefractus = over-severe, stern.)

**obstinately:** 1. pertinaciter (for syn. v. preced. art.): Quint.: Suet.: Plin.

2. perveraciter: Liv.: Tac. 3. obstinatē: Ter.: Caes. 4. expr. by modal abl., pertinac voluntate, perveraci animo, etc.: v. OBSTINATE. *Obstinately set against*: obstinatus contra liquidum, Quint. 12, 1, 10: *o. bend on fighting*, obstinatus ad decertandum, Liv. 6, 3, fin.: *to behave o., affirmare se: v. OBSTINATE.* (Praefracte is inflexibly, sternly, rather than obstinately: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88.)

**obstreverous:** \*cum maximo clamore; omni genere convicii ac clamoris.

**obstruct:** 1. obsēpīo, obstruō: v. TO BLOCK UP. 2. obsto, officio (with dat.): *to be an obstruction in the way of*: v. OBSTACLE. See also TO HINDER.

**obstruction:** v. OBSTACLE. (N.B.—Not obstructio: which occurs in Cic. Sext. 9, 22 but in different sense.)

**obstructive:** expr. by verb: *to carry out an o. policy, nibil aliud facere* nisi alienis consilii officere atque obstarē: id agere ut alii omnia asperiora atque impeditiora reddantur.

**obtain:** 1. Trans., *to get possession of*: 1. adipiscor, adēpīo, 3; with p. part, in act. or pass. sense (usu. to secure by one's own exertions): *to o. the highest honours from the Roman people, summos honores a Populo R. adipisci*, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: *to o. praise, laudem et id Off. 1, 19, 62: to o. a victory, victoriā a. Caes. B. G. 5, 39, ext.*: Suet. 2. hancisor, nactus, *to get by good luck, light upon*: v. to GET (init.). 3. obtineo, ui, tentum, 2 (strictly, to had, keep; hence, to obtain that which is kept or likely to be so): he was about to o. the supreme authority in his own state, ipse suae civitatis imperium obtinuerunt esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Join: *[sapiens] obtinere adipisci*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, fin. (N.B.—To be used with discrimination and sparingly.)

4. inventio, rēpērio, 4. v. TO GET (A., 1, 3 and 4). 5. acquirō, quisivitum, 3 (in addition to what one has): v. TO GAIN (11, 1). 6. consēquor, scēnūs, 3 (with ref. to what has been an object of pursuit): *to o. the highest honours, amplissimos honores c.* Cic.: Pl. 5, fin.: *to o. that object (dominion), eam rem c. Caes. B. G. 2, 1, ext.* So also, assequor, 3: v. TO ATTAIN TO. See also, to GAIN, II. (throughout).

7. pōtor, 4 (usu. with ref. to dominion, political power): *with abl., gen., and*

less freq. acc.): *to o. the s. premacy of all Gaul, imperio totius Galliae p.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *to o. possession of (the en-my's) baggage and camp, impedimenta castris que p. ib. 26: to o. possession (mastery) of the city, urbis p.* Sall. Cat. 47; also, urbe p. (*to capture it*; whereas urbis potiri denotes, i. c., political ascendancy). 8. impetro, 1 (by request; in answer to entreaty): *to o. a province (by eager canvassing), provinciam imp.* Quint. 6, 3, 68 *to o. permission from anyone, ab aliquo imp.* ut . . . , Caes. B. G. 1, 9: *having o.'d leave to remain, impetrato ut maneneret*, Liv. 9, 10, fin.: v. TO PREVAIL ON.

In same sense, exōro, 1: *to o. one's request with difficulty, vix exorare, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 11. Phr.: having o.'d one's wish or prayer, vot compos, Hor. A. P. 76: Liv. 1, also, vot damnatus (under obligation to pay a vow on account of the fulfilment of one's prayer) Liv. 9, 37, ext.;* and vot reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: *to try to o. empty fame, inanem rumorem auecupari, Cic. in Pis. 24, 57.* II. Intrans., to have currency: tēno, ui, ntum, 2 (not so in Cic.): *the custom has o'd, which gains ground daily, tenuit consuetudo qua quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, init.*: v. TO PREVAIL.

**obtestation:** obtestatio: v. PROTEST, SUPPLICATION.

**obtrude:** inculco, ingēro, intrūdo: v. TO INTRUDE. Phr.: thoughts which o. themselves upon us against our will, \*ea cogitationes quae invitatis nobis ac repugnantibus se objiciunt atque inculcant.

**obtrusive:** mōlesus; qui se nobis moleste inferat atque intrudit: v. TO INTRUDE.

**obtrusively:** se ingredendo: cf. Plin. Pan. 86, med.: v. INTRUSIVELY.

**obtuse:** 1. In geometry: obtūsus: cf. Lucr. 4, 355 (*angulus obtusus longe cernitur omnis*): also, hēbes, étis: Front. p. 32, Goës. II. Mentally; lacking acuteness. 1. hēbes: *an o. judge, iudex h.*, Quint. 4, 2, 66: Cic. Join: hēbes et tardus (*sensus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31. 2. rētūsus: Cic. Div. 1, 36, fin. (*where ingenia retusa are opp. to acuta*). 3. obtūsus (used fig. of both the senses and the intellect; more freq. of the former): Join: hēbes et obtusus, Cic. in Lact. 3, 14, med.: Virg. See also DULL, STUPID.

**obtusely:** v. STUPIDLY.

**obtuseness:** bēbētūdo (rare): Macr. Usu. better expr. by adj.: *what o. is this!* \*quam sunt haec ingenii hebetis atque retusi!

**obverse (subs.):** \*superficies (facies) numismatica obversa.

**obviare:** nearest words, 1. occurro, ri, sum, 1 (*to take measures against anything hostile or injurious*; usu. with personal subject or as pass. *impres.* with dat.): *I shall try to o. both (evils) to the best of my ability, utrique rei occurram quantum potero*, Nep. Pel. 1: *this was lone to o. its seeming that . . . , occurram est ne videatur, etc.* Val. Max. 8, 5, 1: cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 47, 105, sentio, judicess, occurrēdū esse satie- tati aurium animalrum vestrum.

2. obviā eo, 4, vr. (like preced. but usu. denoting direct antagonism): v. TO FACE, RESIST: *disgrace was o.d by the show of natural affection, specie pietatis obviā tum dedecor*, Tac. A. 13, 5, ext.: cf. ib. 4, 64, where ob. ire (without case), signifies, to obviate an evil. 3. may oft-n be expr. by nē: o. this (evil), \*quod ne fieret, ne nsu. venire, etc., v. LEST THAT (not).

**obvious:** apertus, perspicuus, mānifestus, etc., v. MANIFEST.

**obviously:** apertē: *to state what is o. false, aliquid ponere a. falsum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306. v. CLEARLY.

**occasion (subs.):** 1. Opportunity: occasio: v. OPPORTUNITY. Phr.: *to give o. for doing anything, ansam dare ad aliquid faciendum*, Cic. Am. 16, fin.: Pl.: *to give o. for suspicion, locum suspicio dare*, Cic. Coel. 4, init. (the use

of *ansu* implies that some one else is on the look out for something to lay hold of; focus simply that there is room for a thing to be done or looked for; v. *ROOST*: what an o. (lit. window, or as we say, "door") you are opening for wickedness, quantum fenestrarum ad nequitiam patet facis! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72. an o. of great glory, materies ingentis deoris, Liv. 1, 39, med.: to give o. for envy, materiem invidiae dare, Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 21: materies (-a) is also used in wider sense, in order not to give Nero any o. (viz. of displeasure or ill-will) against him, ne quid materies Neroni daret, Suet. Gal. 9, (N.B.—The expr. occasionem capture, occurs Auct. Harusp. 26, 55 = to watch for a favourable opportunity. It cannot be used to refer to seek occasion against, which may be expr. by, ansam s. materiam [repræhensionis, etc.] quaerere.)

**II.** *Incidental cause*: petri causa adjuvans, antecedens, proxima: Cic. Fat. 18, 41. (*Causa proxima* is perhaps the best expr. for common use.)

**III.** *Emergency*: tempus: v. EMERGENCY.

**occasion** (n.): expr. by aliqui rei ansam or locum dare; materiem (-am) dare or praebere: v. preced. art. (Occasionem dare = to present an opportunity.)

**occasional**: i. e. occurring from time to time as occasion is given: o. salles, \*crimiones per occasionem factae fair weather with o. squalls, \*tempes pluvius serena, coriobitus spatio intermissio procellos: he was listened to attentively, though with o. interruptions, \*cum silento auditus est exceptus paucorum concilios subinde facti: o. poems, \*carmina nullo satis certo consilio sed prout data est materies, condita (composita).

**occasionally**: I. As occasion offers: per occasionem, occasione oblatu: v. OPPORTUNITY II. Now and then:

1. subinde (from time to time; mostly, regularly): cf. Suet. Cat. 50, mentis valetudinem et ipse senserat, et subinde de successu deque purgando cerebro cogitavit, i. e. at times: Liv.: Col. 2, spatie interiecto; intermissio temporis spatio: v. INTERVAL, 3, raro (very occasionally): v. RARELY. 4. aliquando: v. SOMETIMES.

**occidental**: occidentalis, e: v. WESTERN.

**occiput**: occipitum: Plin.: Quint. Also occiput, cipitis, n.: Pers. 1, 62.

**occult**: occultus, arcanus, caecus: v. SECRET.

**occupancy**: sometimes possessio (distinguished from dominium, ownership): esp. used of o. of the public lands: v. Smith's Antiq. p. 38: cf. Dig. 41, 2, 1.

**occupant**: possessor (esp. with ref. to the public land): v. Smith's Ant. p. 38): or expr. by verb: v. TO OCCUPY.

**occupation**: I. The act of taking possession: expr. by occupo, teneo: v. TO OCCUPY. II. Occupancy: q. v.

**III. Employment**: 1. questus, ūs (means of livelihood): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, init., where questus and artificia comprise trades or means of getting money on the one hand, and skilled occupations on the other. 2. négotium (opp. to otium: anything which it is obligatory to do): my leisure is caused by lack of o., nostrum otium negotiis inopha constitutum est, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: v. BUSINESS.

3. occupatio (an engagement): in the midst of the most important o.s, you never intermit . . . in maximis occunquam intermitis . . . , Cic. Or. 10, 34. (Occupatio is not merely something that is done, but something that must be attended to.) Phr.: having no particular o., otiosus, cf. Cic. Off. init.: having plenty of o., negotiosus, Sall. Cat. 8 (v. BUSY): when one has no (other) o., quam est omnium, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59.

**occupied** (part. adj.): 1. occupatus (having an engagement): Cic. Sen. 10, 32. 2. négotiosus (very much o.): v. OCCUPATION (fin.). Phr.: to be o. about anything, aliqui rei operam dare (to give due attention to it), Cic. Leg. 2,

10, init.: aliqui rei vacare, v. to occupy (IV.). (N.B.—Often not directly expr.: e. g., o. with reading, writing, etc., legens, scribens, etc.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 64.)

**occupier**: possessor esp. with ref. to public land: v. Smith's Ant. p. 38: more freq. expr. by verb: v. to OCCUPY.

**occupy**: I. To take possession:

1. occupo, 1 (esp. to o. with troops, as a military position): he o. the towns each with one cohort, (oppida) singulis cohortibus occupat, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Cie. Jo in (præsidis) obsidere atque occupare, Cie. Agr. 2, 28, init. 2. obsido, 3 (to o. with hostile intent): the correl. obsidio, 2, denotes actual state of occupation: v. inf. 11): to o. (take up a position on or by) a bridge, pontem obs., Sall. Cat. 45 to o. the Italian coasts, Italos ab. fines, Virg. Aen. 7, 34: Cie. cf. supr. (I). 3. insido, sedi, 3 (to take up a position in or upon: to which insido stands related as ob-side to obsido): he o'd three hills, tres tumulos insedit, Liv. 8, 24, ad init.: you (the plebs) o'd the Aventine, Aventinum insedisti, id. 9, 34: he o'd the citadel with troops, arcem militibus obsedit, ib. 26, 44, init. (N.B.—Insedi is strictly the perfect of insideo; but appears to be used in common for the two verbs. The imperfect tenses of insido are mostly confined to poetry: v. to SETTLE). 4. capio, cœpi, captum, 3 (olt. to take by force; but also to take up a position): to o. an eminence, locum editem c., Sall. Jug. 58. Liv. II. To be in possession of: 1. tenet, ui, utum, 2 (most gen. term): all the hills were o'd by the army, omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, extr.: Euanor had o'd those regions many ages before. E multis ante tempestibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, init.: so, of the occupation of a house, Cic. Ph. 2, 41, init. 2. obsidio, sedi, ssum, 2 (usu. with hostile intent): when armed men o'd all the approaches, quum omnes adiutio armati obsiderent, Cic. Ph. 2, 35, fin.: also in gen. sense, all space is o'd by body, corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cie. N. D. 1, 23, extr. 3. insideo, sedi, ssum, 3 (to be posted in or on): Mago will show you the post you are to o. (for ambuscade), Mago locum monstrabit quem inseditas, Liv. 21, 34, ad init.: (que) tenetas, paulo supra):

the Britons had hitherto o'd the hilltops, Britanni adhuc summa collum incederant, Tac. Agr. 37: Plin. min. (N.B.—Cicerio uses in and abl. after insideo: but the direct acc. is common in later writers.) 4. intrans, consisto, stuti, stitum, 3 (to o. a position; to post): the ground which they o'd, locus in quo constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: the forces of the Britons o'd the higher ground, Britannorum actes editioribus locis constiterunt, Tac. Agr. 35.

III. To take up, cover or fill: compleo, etc.: v. TO FILL. Also obsidio, 2 (to o. completely): v. supr. (II, 2).

**IV. To engage**: 1. occupi, 1 (to take up in such a way as to preclude other things): this cause will o. the first months, haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, med. Esp. in p. part, occupatus: they are chiefly o'd about . . . magnam pariem in . . . occupati sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 5, init.: v. ENGAGED. 2. teneo, 2 (to engage the attention of): to be o'd (or interested) about the same pursuits, hisdem studiis teneri, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: more fully, aliqua re occupatum teneri, cf. id. Coel. 19, 44. 3. in pass. sense, versor, 1 (to be taken up or engaged with: foll. by in and abl.): to te o'd with anything, in aliqua re multum et saepe v., id. Quint. 1, 3. 4. in pass. sense, vaco, 1 (strictly, to have leisure for, and so in Cic.: hence, to be o'd with some

literary or recreative pursuit: with dat.) Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15. Phr.: to be entirely o'd about something, totum se in aliqua re ponere, Cie. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: et. Hor. S. 1, 9, 2, totus in illis, que're taken up or o'd with them: to be very much o'd, maximis occupationibus impediti, Cie. Fam. 12, 10: v. to DISTRACT (I.). V. In milit. sense, to keep occupied, engage the entire attention of: distracto, nxi, etiam; Hannibal should be sent into Africa to o. the Romans, II. in Africani mittendum esse, ad distractendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18, extr.: Flor.

**occur**: I. To take place, a. is:

1. incidio, cœli, 3 when any war o.s, quum aliquod bellum inc., Caes. B. G. 6, 15: cases often o., when . . . in saepe tempora, quum . . . , Cie. Off. 1, 10, init.: even in standard authors blemishes o., in magni quoque auctoribus, inc. vitiosa, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

2. incurro, 3: odd moments o., subsecula quadam tempora inc., Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: to o. on a certain day, in aliquem diem inc., id. Att. 7, 7: Suet.

3. obvenio, 4: if any emergency should o., si quae necessitas obveniret, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: Pl. Phr.: when an opportunity o.s, occasione data, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 18; so, occasione oblata, Suet. Caes. 73. See also TO HAPPEN. (N.B.—Not occur in this sense.) II. To be found in this or that author: expr. by esse, scriptum rel. positum esse, etc. (Kr. rightly condemning such phr. as, locus occurrat, locutiones s. sententiae occurrant apud . . .): the enthymeme which o.s in the speech of Cicero for Cn. Plancius, id enthymema quod est in oratione M. Tullii, qua pro Cn. Plancio dixit, Gral. 1, 4, init.: in the 3rd book of Q. Quaeridrigamus these words o., in Quadrigraria tertio libro verba haec sunt, ib. 1, 7, med.: the same author freq. uses scriptum est: cf. l. c., in M. Tullii oratione quae est de imperio Cn. Pompei illa scriptum esse, i.e. the following words o.: et pass.: this word o.s in the first book, (in) primo libro verbum hoc positum est, Macr. Sat. 3, 2, med.: or expr. by reperto, inventio there o.s the passage, ibi repertur, ib. 3, 7, med.: the same thing o.s in Virgil, inventus [inventur, inveniatur] idem apud Virgilium, ib. 4: in Virgil these four styles o., apud Maronem haec quatuor genera repertus, ib. 5, 1. III. To come into the mind:

1. in mentem veni: if anything o.s to you, si quid in m. venerit, Cic. Att. 12, 36: it o'd to him to impose a duty on wine, ei in m. venit, ut vini portu[m] instituerit, id. Font. 5, init.: also foll. by inf., id. Div. 2, 25, extr.: (Similar in lucrum venire, to o. at random, come into one's head): Cic. Att. 1, 12, extr.) 2. succurrat, ib. 3: I feel inclined to write whatever o.s, ut quicunque s. libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1: Virg. 3. occurrit, it, 1 (to present itself to the mind, whether unsolicited or not): cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47, quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat: also, id de Or. 2, 24, 103, statim animo occurrit, the question at once presents itself. 4. subit, 4, irr. (like succurrat and in mentem venit, denoting the unprompted rise of suggestion in the mind) then the thought o.d. to them, deinde cogitatio annimū subit, Liv. 36, 20, ad init. (foll. by inf.): also mentem subit, Ov. M. 12, 472. 5. incidit, it, 3: if this thought had not o'd to me, quia cogitatio si non incidet mili, Cic. Att. 13, 52: more fully, in mentem incidebat id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. Phr.: I will note down the lines which o. to me, quia (versus) se dederit obvios adnotabo, Macr. Sat. 5, 3, init.

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**occurrence**: usu. res: v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT. On expr. by neut. of adj.: in case of any lucky or adverse o., si quid secundi eveniset, si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Ale. 8.

**ocean** (adj.): oceanicus: Cic. Rep. 6, 20. Cues. Also, mare oceanum (adj.): Tac. II, 4, 12 (al. mare oceanus): next!

*the o.*, proximus mare oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7. In fig. sense (*colloq.*), mārē: cf. Sall. Cat. 23, maria monteque pollicere.

**ocean** (*adj.*): oēcānensis, e: epith. of Bononia (Boulogne): Num. in Eckhel, 8, p. 110. Or gen. of oceanus: v. OCEAN.

**ochre**: ὄχρα (Gr. ὄχρα): Plin. 35, 6, 12. Cels.: pure Lat., sil, silis, n.: Vitr. 7, 7, init.: Plin. 33, 12, 56. 'if the colour of o.', silaceus, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

**octagon**: octōgōnum (octagon): Vitr. 1, 6, fin.

**octagonal**: I. octōgōnos, on (octag.): *an o. tower*, turris o., Vitr. 1, 6, 4.

2. octangulus: Apul.

**octahedron**: octangula sphaera: Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 595: also, octahedros, i. f.: Capell.

**octangular**: octangulus: v. OCTAGONAL.

**octave**: octāva sonorum finitio s. terminatio, [quae] appellantur diapason (Gr. ἡ πατάρια): Vitr. 5, 4, fin. Or perh. intervallum octavum, cf. ib. § 6 (intervallum septem vocum, Kr.).

**octavo**: book size: in octavo (sc. scriptus, impressus): Drakenb. introd. Sil. Ital.: forma octonaria, Wytentb. in Kr.: *royal o.*, (*liber*) formae octavae majoris (maximae), Wytentb. in R. and A.

**octennial**: octennis, e (*eight years old*): Amm. 18, 6, med. (Acc. to anal. of triennis, capable of being used in present sense)

**octennially**: \*octavo quoque anno.

**October**: Octōber, bris, m.: Col. Pall. With mensis: *in the month of o.*, mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56: *the 1st of o.*, Kalendas Octobres, Mart. To denote a brew of ale, \*acervisia Octobris.

**octogenarian**: octōgenarius (homo): Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.

**octosyllabic**: octōsyllabūs: Mar.

Vict.: o. verse, \*octosyllabi, orūm: after anal. of hendecasyllabi (Plin. min., Cat.). An o. word, \*verbūm octo syllabarūm.

**octroi** (Fr.): portōrium: v. DUE, subs. (II.).

**ocular**: expr. by oculus, conspicutus, etc.: to give (as it were) o. demonstration of anything, aperture aliquid ante omnium oculos pone, Cic. R. Am. 36, init.; so, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, in oculis clarissimae provinciae position esse (but the notion conveyed by these and like phr. is publicity rather than mere ocular evidence): cf. id. Fin. 5, 1, 2, ipsūm aliquem in conspicu posere (to set him before one's very eyes). Phr.: to get o. demonstration of guilt, rem manifesto deprehendere et ob oculos position habere, cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4, et supr.: nocentes adhuc flagrantia criminis (deprehendere), Just. Cod. 9, 13, 1; o. deceptions, \*false species oculis objecta; quasi mendacium oculorum.

**ocularly**: \*oculis, per oculos.

**ocularist**: ocularius medicus: Cels. 6, 6, 8, init.: also ocularius (*subl.*): Scrib.: and ocularius chirurgus, Inscr. (The form ocularius also occurs: v. Lat. Dict. \* v.)

**odd**: I. Not even: impar: aris: an even or o. number, numerus par, impar, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 12: to play at odd and even, ludere par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. II. Left over and above round numbers or entire quantities: 1. sub-sécivus (*spare*): o. moments (*in intervals of business*), s. tempora, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9; temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13; so, a thing to be attended to at o. times, res s., Sen. Ep. 53, 10. 2. with ref. to round numbers, extra numerum (justum): cf. Pl. Men. 1, 7, 1. III. Strange: insolitus, insolens, novus: v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE. IV. Curious, droll: 1. perf. facētus: of Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 219, imitatores et narratores facēti, v. WITTY, DRROLL. 2. ridiculus (exciting laughter, funny): as exclam. ridiculūm! how odd!: Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: v. LAUGHABLE.

**oddity**: i. e. an odd or peculiar person: \*homo festiva (ridicula) quadam

ratione ceteris discrepans: never was such an o., \*inīl fuit unquam tam ridiculum tamque ceteris dissimile. (Ridiculum caput [R. and A.] is silly fellow! and monstrum, homo monstrosus [ib.], denote something revolting rather than comical.)

**oddly**: ridiculum in modum; insutato more: v. LAUGHABLE, STRANGELY.

**oddness**: I. Of numbers: expr. by impar: to numbers belong evenness and o., \*numerorum proprium est, pareat impares esse: v. ODD (I.). II.

**Strangeness**: expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the o. of the sight, \*inīl potuit magis insutatus magis ridiculum esse.

**odds** (*subs.*): Pbr.: to be at o. with any one, dissidere ab aliquo, Cic. Sext. 19, extr.; d. cum aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143; and where a mutual relation is denoted, d. inter se, id. Att. 1, 13 (but the expr. is less colloq., than Eng.): they are at o., lites sunt inter eos factae maximae (they have had a desperate quarrel), Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: to bet on o., quovis pignore certare (to lay any wager you please), Cat. 44, 4: more precisely, \*quamvis iniquo pignore certare, foll. by ni, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 33: to lay o. of a talent to a florin, in tunc talentum in nummum alterius pignus dare, cf. Pl. c. 35: the o. ucre all in favour of the Romans, \*Romanis secunda aequa opportuna omnia; contra hostibus iniqua atque adversa: to have greatly the o. of any one in anything, aliqua re multo superiore esse: v. ADVANTAGE (II.); SUPERIORITY.

**odious**: I. Exciting hatred: odīosus, inimicus; or expr. by odio esse: v. HATEFUL. II. Exciting disgust: foeditas: a most or creature (the bug), animal foedissimum, Plin. 29, 4, 17: a most or monster, monstrum loediissimum, Cic. in Pis. 14, 31: v. LOATHSOME.

**odiously**: 1. odīosus (less strong than Eng.): v. OFFENSIVELY. 2. tētre or tactre (very offensively, revoltingly): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 29, 65, multa facere imputare atque tētre: v. REVOLTINGLY. (N.B.—Invidiose= in a way characterized and attended by ill-will and oilium.)

**odium**: feeditas (foulness, revoltingness): Cic. Or. expr. by odium: to express the o. of cruelty, \*verbis exprimeris quanto sit omnibus odio crudelitas: v. HATEFUL. See also ODIUM.

**odium**: invidia: to be the object of o., esse in invidia, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; ex inv. labore, id. Clu. fin.: to involve (be attended with) o., inv. habere, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: attended with o. (of things), invidia plenius, ib. § 68: to endeavour to excite o. against any one, in aliquem inv. quaerere, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: to incur o. and unpopularity, (apud homines) invidiani [offensionemque] suscipere, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 55, 137.

Hence, invidiosus, bringing o.: id. Agr. 2, 26, 68 (possessions inv., referring to the occupancy of public land): also, covered with o. (of a person), id. Clu. 58, init. Adv. invidiosus, in a manner calculated to bring o. on any one: id. Mil. 5, 12 (meam potentiam invidiosus criminatorum: also, under circumstances of o., Vell. 2, 45 (invidiosus expulsus, with ref. to Cicero). See also UNPOPULARITY.

**odontology**: \*odontologia quaе hodie dicuntur. (Or expr. by dentibus.)

**odoriferous**: ὀδορίfer, ἔρα, érum:

Prop. Also, suavis, suavēcens (poet.), ὀδορίτης: v. FRAGRANT.

**odoriferousness**: suavēcēntia (v. rare): Sid.

**odorous**: ὀδοράτης: v. FRAGRANT.

**odour**: I. Lit.: ὄδος, ὄρις: v. SMELL. In concrete sense, liquid o.s., liquid odores, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2. II.

**Repute**: Phr.: to be in very bad o., flagrante infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2 (conscutes flagrant inf., quod...); dedecore et infamia opertum esse (a stronger expr. still), id. Clu. 72, 61: a less strong expr. is, male audiēre (to be ill-spoken of), id. Tusc. 5, 40, init. to get into

bad o. with any one, apud aliquem invi- cationemque suscipere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 137: v. REPUTE.

**Odyssey**: Ὀδύσσεα: Cic.: Od.

**of**: I. Denoting the relation of one sub. to another: 1. expr. by gen. pass. N.B.—This constr. cannot be used (a) when the latter sub. denotes the same thing as the former (apposition: as, urbs Roma, insula Tenetos, where the gen. can never stand); nor (b) when the latter sub. denotes a quality of the former, except when an adj. is attached to the latter (hence, a man of genius, vir ingeniōs or vir magni ingeni: never vir ingenii); nor (c) when the latter sub. denotes the material of which the former is made (a statue of marble, statua marmorea, never statua marmoris); nor (d) in indicating the place of any one's birth (a man of Athens, Atheniensis; never vir Athenarum).

2. sometimes instead of gen. a prep. may be used, to define more exactly the relation between the two subss.: e. g. the news of (= concerning) the death of Titurius had not yet reached him, nondum ad eum fama de Tituri morte perlata, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: much flattery of (= addressed to) Augusta on the part of the Senate, multa patrum in Augustan adiutio, Tac. A. 1 14: fear of (arising from, caused by) the Emperor, metus ex Imperatore, ib. 11, zo (a constr. not to be imitated). II. In partitive sense: 1. expr. by gen. (after all words which denote a part of a number; including comparatives and superlatives, Zumpi § 429): that at least one of the consuls should be appointed from the commons, ut consulm utique after ex plebe crearetur, Liv. 6, 35, med: so also with uterque: you will greatly oblige both of us, utrque nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Am. 4, 16 (but in pl., bi utrque, both of these; not horum utrque): thou mightiest of princes, maxime principum! Hor. Od. 4, 14, 6: the elder of (two) young men, major juvenum, id. A. P. 366: Cic. (On (anything) best of all, optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, extr. (N.B.—This constr. is not used with words signifying a part of a single whole; in which case an adj. usra occurs in agr. with subs.: e. g. the top, bottom of a tree, summa, ima arbor, etc.: L. G. § 141). 2. expr. by preps. de, ex, and less freq. inter: a few of our men are slain, pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: one of them, unus de illis, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: one of the many (the common herd), unus de multis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109 (also, unus e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, fin.): the keenest of all the senses, acriminus ex omnibus sensibus, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: one of the soldiers, quidam ex militibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Croesus' richest of kings, ille Croesus opulentissimus inter reges, Sen. Contr.: Mela. N.B.—(1). Instead of either the gen. or a prep., must be used an adj. in agreement with its subs., when the whole are included: e. g. but a few of us survive, nos pauci supervisum, cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 6, 13, venimus ad vivos, qui duo e consulari numero reliqui sunt, i. e. two of whom: so, how many are there of you? quot estis? the prep. of denoting a kind of apposition, not separation. (2). After the dualizing words alter, uter, neuter, uterque, the gen. is preferred; after a superlative, the gen. denotes absolute, unqualified superiority, as a thing beyond doubt: when de or ex is used, the objects compared are placed more on a level. (3). After words not included in the preced., two cases, the use of a prep. is usual in prose, not of a genitive.

III. To denote the material of which a thing is made: 1. ex: esp. after the verb facio: a statue of bronze, statua ex aere facta, Cic. Ver. 2, 21, 50: Varr.: also without facio: cups of gold, pocula ex auro, ib. 4, 27, 62 (but this constr. is less fit for common prose). 2. de (mostly poet.: constr. like preced.): a

**statue (made) of marble**, factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 11; *I will build a temple of marble, templum de marmore ponam*, Virg. G. 3, 13: Tib. So of transformations: *to make a captive of a king*, captivum de rege facere, Just. 7, 2: 3. expr. by adj. in -eius, nus: e. g. *mode of wood, marble, fir, oak, lignens, marmoreus, abiegius, lignus, etc.*: v. WOODEN, etc. **IV.** Denoting quality or description: 1. expr. by gen. or abl., but only when the latter subs. has an adj. joined with it (L. G. §§ 274, 318): *a man of the highest talents*, vir summus indolis or summa indole; *summi ingenii* or *summum ingenio: pass.* 2. when the second subs. has no adj. represent the Eng. subs. by an adj.: thus, *a thing of beauty*, res pulchra; *id quod pulchrum est*; see corresponding adj. **V.** To denote cause: expr. by abl.: e. g. *to die of a disease, of hunger, of cold, morbo, media, frigore perire*: L. G. § 311. **VI.** = About, with reference to: de: v. CONCERNING.

**VII.** Inseparable from certain verbs; as to smell of, taste of, consist of: v. TO SMELL, etc.

**off** (prep. and adv.): 1. Adv., at a distance: usu. with words denoting distance: as, *far off, a long way off*, proucl, longe: *to be a long way off, longe abesse*: V. FAR, DISTANT. **II.**

As modifying the sense of certain verbs: e. g. *to bear off*, auferre; *to come off*, (victorious, etc.), discedere; *to make off*, se in pedes conjicere, etc.: see the several verbs. **III.** As interj.: Phr.: *off with you!* aufer te modo! Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: hinc vos amolimini! Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24. See also AWAY. **IV.**

Of geographical position, lying at a little distance from the coast: 1. expr. by oblique, in, 2 (to lie opposite or off); in connexion with which may be used p. part. objectus, lying off (with dat. or contra and acc.): (*islands*) *which lie off the promontory of Tauris*, quae contra Tauri promontorium objacent, Meli 2, 7: *these (islands) lie off the coasts of Thrace and Greece*, haec Thracum Graiorumque terris objacent, ib. *Lewy, lying off the mouth of the Borysthenes*, Leuce Borysthenis ostio, objecta, ib. In sim. sense, adjaceo, to lie close to: *they lie off the coasts of Asia*, Asiaticis regionibus adjacent, ib. **2.** contra: v. OPPOSITE TO. **3.** proucl: usu. denoting a considerable distance, but used by Virg. of places lying off, but in view (pro exitu): cf. Aen. 5, 124, est proucl in pelago saxonum spumantia curta littora: also id. E. 6, 16. **V.** Denoting condition, supplies, etc.: Phr.: *to be well off for provisions, for the necessities of life, frumento comateaque abundare; his tribus quae sunt necessariae (ad vitam) abundare*, cf. Cic. Sen. 16, 56 (villa abundant poro, etc.): *to be badly off for provisions, a frumentaria labore, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: he was poorly off even for fodder*, ne pubuli quidem sita magna copia suspetebat, ib. 16: *to see that (the community) are well off for all the necessities of life*, consilere in earum copia rerum sit, quae sunt necessariae, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: *to be well off for leisure*, otio abundare, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: *Athens was well off for writers of genius, provenerem (Athensis) scriptorum magna ingenia*, Sall. Cat. 8 (so, to be badly off may be expr. by minus provenerem).

**off (adj.):** ulterior, us: v. FAIRER, OFTAL: 1. *The waste parts of meat:* viscerum partes cibis inutiles sunt; pecunia ob cibum caesi cor, pulmones, ceteraque ejusmodi. **II.** Whatever is usless and vile: quisquiae: v. REFUSE (subs.).

**offence:** 1. Displeasure; also that which is calculated to displease: 1. offensio (strictly, the act of wounding any one's feelings: also, the state of mind thus caused in another): to avoid giving o. (making oneself unpopular), offensionem vitare, Cic. Mur. 20, init.: *to take and to banish it from the mind, of accipere atque depone*, id. Att. 1, 17,

ad init.: *to cause any one so great o., aliquid offensionem tam gravem [et communitationem tantum voluntatis] afferre, ib.* (But to give o., must be availed by offend: v. TO OFFEND). **2.** offensio (the state or position of one who has given offence, esp. to a great man, and incurred his displeasure): Cic. Att. 9, 2 (magni in of. sum apud Pompeium, i.e. am under his displeasure): Suet. Vesp. 4. Pbr.: *I saw he had taken u. at something, videbam subiectus [ei] nescio quid opinios incommodae, Cic. Att. 1, 17, to refuse to take o., injurias tolerare, ib. easy to take o. and easy to drop it, irritabilis et placibilis, ib.: without o., bona venia (v. LEAVE, subs.). See also INJURY, AFFRONT. **III.** cause of stumbling: \*scandalum (Gr. σκάνδαλον): Vulg. Matt. xviii. 7, etc. v. STEMMING-BLOCK. **III.** Something done amiss: 1. delictum or peccatum (gen. term): Cic.: Hor.: v. SIN, FAULT. **2.** noxa (criminal): Caes. B. G. 16: Dlg.: v. CRIME. Phr.: *it is an o. against morality, contra bonos mores est*: v. CONTRARY TO.*

**offend:** 1. *To incur any one's displeasure:* 1. offendio, di, sum, 3 (to wound any one's feelings, to affront: with acc.): to o. any one by dead, word, book, of aliquem re, verbo, vultu, Cic. Bal. 26, init.: also with prep., he had o'd the common people (lost favour with them) in the matter of the treasury, spud plebem de aeroario offendisse, id. Att. 10, 4, 2. Foll. by infn.: he was o'd at anything being composed about him, componi aliquid de se offendebatur, Suet. Aug. 89: Phaedr. (not so in Cic.).

**2.** Iudeo, si, sum, 3 (to injure or wrong in any way: stronger than offendio, and indicating the nature of the act by which offence is given; whereas offendio indicates more directly the feeling provoked): what deity being o'd, quo numine laeso, Virg. Aen. 1, 8: to o. no one by abusive speech, nulli 1. os, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: cf. Nep. Att. 11, neque Iacobedit quenquam, etc. (he never did anything to o. any one). **3.** expr. to be o'd by stomachach, I (to fret, be irritated at anything): the old man was o'd if I had said anything too harsh, stomachabatur senex si quid asperius dixerat, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, fin.: foll. by ob and acc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104. **4.** (also in pass. sense) aeegrē fero, pātior (to be annoyed at anything): Ter.: Cic. (but the expr. denotes vexation at something that has taken place, rather than offence taken against a person: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10, redeo inde iratus atque aeegrē feren, angry and mortified or vexed: so moleste, gravior fero): v. VEXED, TO BE.

**II.** To be displeasing to: offendio, 3: to o. the ears (of harsh dictio), aures of, Cic. Or. 44, 150. With ref. to that which offends or shocks the moral sense, conciserare aures, Liv. 40, 8, fin. **III.** To transgress: peccio, 1: to o. from ignorance, ignoratio (re) p., Cic. Or. 21, 70: with acc. of neut. pron., so to o. talia p., Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 20. **IV.** To offend against: 1. violō, 1 (to violate): v. TO BREACH (III.), VIOLATE. **2.** peccō, 1: foll. by in and aer.: if I have in ought o'd against you, si quid in te peccavi, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5: Vulg. Luc. xv. 21 (peccavi in coquum).

**V.** To cause to stumble (morally): only in N. r., scandalizo, 1: Vulg. Matt. xvii. 6. **offended** (part. adj.): 1. offensus: o. feeling, ol. [et alienatus] animus, Cle. Att. 1, 17 compar offensionem (somewhat o.), ib. 1, 5. **2.** aversus: o. friends, a. amici, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: Cic.: v. UNFRIENDLY.

**offender:** peccator, f. -trix: for which pres. part. of peccō may mostly be used: L. G. § 658.

**offensive:** 1. causing offence or displeasure: 1. expr. by dispiere, odio esse, offensionem habere: v. TO DISPLEASE; HATEFUL; OFFENCE. **2.** odiosus (highly disagreeable, objection-

able): on o. class of people, o. genus hominum, Cic. Sen. 20, 71: he did many o. things, multa odiosa fecit, N-p. Alc. 2, extr.: an o. word, verbum o., Cic. Or. 8, 25: 3, foedus (extremely o., revolting): cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 26, qua (tyranno) neque tetrus, neque foedus, nec dilis hominibusque invitus animal ullum cogitari potest: v. REVOLTING, HATEFUL.

**II.** disagreeable to the senses: 1. gravis (with ref. to smell: strong, rank) o. water-snakes, g. chelydri, Virg. G. 1, 415: Hor. (but not always in bad sense, cf. Plin. 25, 9, 70, odore saerit gravis). Also grave olenis, Virg. Aen. 6, 201: and as one word, Apul. 2. foedus v. FEUD. **3.** fastidens (exciting nausea or disgust: rare): Plin. 25, 7, 38. **4.** putidus (esp. offensive to good taste): practices (on the part of speakers) disagreeable and o., molesta et putida, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, extr. (where, Immediately after, odiosus occurs as strengthened syn.): Dimin., putidulus (somewhat so): Mart.

**III.** Opp. to offensiv: expr. by bellum infero, 3, irr.: not to act on the o., but the defensive, bellum non inferre sed defendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: the Romans were acting on the defensive rather than the o., Romani arcabant magis quam inferebant bellum, Liv. 10, 28, init.: they were strong enough to assume the o., inferendo quoque bello satis pollebant, Tac. H. 3, 55 (R. and A.) a league o. and defensive, \*foedus ad infendum nihilominus quam defendendum bellum inutum.

**offensively:** 1. odiosē: Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262: Pl. pūtidē (so as to offend good taste): Cic.: v. OFFENSIVE (II., 4).

**offensiveness:** expr. by adj.: v. OFFENSIVE.

**offer (n.):** A. Trans.: 1. To present for acceptance or rejection: 1. porrigo, rexi, cunct, 3 (to hold out for acceptance): to o. any one the hand, dextram alicui p., Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: to o. any one a sword to kill, gladium alicui p. ad occidendum, id. Mil. 3, extr. (big.).

**2.** offero, obtuli, lātum, 3, irr.: a soldier o'd a drawn sword, milo stricuum obtulit gladium, Tac. A. 1, 35, fin.: They o'd the spoil to Chrysogonus, praedam Chrysogono obtulerunt, (cic. R. Am. 37, 127: -sp. in such tig. expr. as, offerre se ad mortem (to o. or expose oneself to death), id. Tusc. 1, 15, 116, etc. **3.** dēfēro, 3, irr.: (implying superiority in the person offering): Dumnorix had affirmed that the thōne was o'd him by Caesar, Dumnorix dixerat sibi a Caesare regnum deferti, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 to o. the enemy (terms of) peace, pacem hostibus d., Liv. 23, 13, med. (but, excepting in the imperfect tenses, deferre is always to be-stative). **4.** do, 1, irr.: strictly to give; but capable of being used = to offer, in imperfect tenses. **5.** profiteor, fessus, 2 (o. freely, cheerfully): he o.s his aid for that purpose, se ad eam rem profitore adiutorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: Jol: profiteri atque polliceri, Cic.: v. TO PROMISE. **II.** To present in worship or sacrifice: offero, 3 (late in this sense): Vulg. Luc. v. 14, et pass.: Prud. See also to sacrifice (macto, sacrificio, etc.) Phr.: to o. prayers, worship, to the gods, preces, cuiusvis dñe adhibere, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3. **III.** In fig. sense, to present (itself) to the mind: occurro, 3, v. TO PRESENT (itself). **IV.** To make use of, apply: Phr.: to o. violence to any one, vim alicui affere, Cic. Cae. 21, 61; adhibere, id. Off. 3, 10, 110; specially, to a woman, stuprare: stuprum mulieris inferre, Cic.: v. TO DEBAUCH. **B.** Intrans: **I.** To arise, occur: Phr.: when opportunity o.s, occasione oblatâ, etc.: v. TO OCCUR (I.). **II.** To volunteer: profiteor, 2, v. cupr. (A. 1, 5).

**offer (subs.):** Phr.: to make or accept o.s of peace, pacem deferre, accepere Liv. 23, 13, med.: to make an o. (a bid), conditionem ferre, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 51 to reject an o. conditionem respire, Caes. (V. PROPOSAL). To make a lady an o. \*mulieri conditionem deferre.

**offering** (*subs.*): 1. dōnum: Cic. Rep. 2, 24; Liv. 2, oblatio (Gr. προσφόρα 'late'): Vulg. Eph. v. 2, etc.; Preces Missae. See also SACRIFICE.

**offertory**: offertorium (Lat.): Isid. Or. 6, 19, 24 where it is enumerated among the parts of public worship: in the R. Cath. service, the term denotes that portion of the service of the mass in which the host is offered, oblatio missae: Preces Missae. (Acc. to Forcell, the word denotes the place of offering; but this sense is not supported by the passage in Isid., to which he appeals.) (N.B.—Avoid such roundabout expr. as. \*ea pars cultus divini qua pecuniam in usum pauperum conferimus: but the term offertory may be properly qualified by quod [apud] nostrates j dictur quod [nostrates] dicunt)

**office**: I. *Special duty*: officium, mūnus, parte (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, aliae emin sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris); or expr. by gen. after verb to be; or neut. of poss. pron. meum es, etc.; v. DUTY. II. *An official position or function*: 1. magistratus: *is: to enter upon o.*, inire, Cic. Leg. 3, 1; 2; ingredi, Sall. Jing. 43: *to remain in o.*, in manere, Liv. 5, 11, med.: *to exercise the g hest o.*, summum m. exercere, ib. 7, 31. (Concerning the high offices to which this term applies, v. Dict. Ant. s. v.) 2. pōtūs (*of a magistrate*: to be carefully distinguished from potentia, unconstitutional power): *the pōtūrion o.*, p. praetoria, Cic. Man. 24, 69; *the tribunician o.*, tribunicia p., Sall. Cat. 38, init.; comp. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, imperia, potestates, legationes, etc. i.e. military and civil o.s and embassies. 3. mūnus, éris, n. (includes any task or function): *to have enjoyed all the honours and o.s of state*, honoribus et re publica numeribus perfunctum esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; *to sustain the consulatu o.* (though not actually consul), consulaire m., sustinere, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.: *you have fulfilled your o. well*, laute m. administrasti tum, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2; *to fulfil a public o. undertaken*, suscepimus re publica m. expiere, Cic. prov. Cons. 14, fin.: instead of munera, may be used as pl. mūnia, but only in nom. and acc.: *he proceeded to discharge the o.s of empire*, munia Imperii obicit, Tac. H. 1, 77, init.: *to sustain (the burden of) so important o.s*, tanta munia sustinere, Cic. Sext. 66, 133. (But in Cic. at least, munus does not appear to be used in technical sense: v. DUTY). 4. expr. by p̄aepono, p̄aeifico (*to appoint to an o.*): p̄aesum (*to hold an o.*): with dat. of that over which management is exercised: *holding the o. of chamberlain*, p̄aepositus cubiculo, Suet. Dom. 16: *to appoint any one to the o. of finance minister*, aliquem vestigialibus p̄aeponere, Tac. A. 15, 18: *to appoint to the o. of commander*, imperatorem bello p̄aeficere, Cic. Man. 16, fin.: *holding the o. of censor of mūrals*, p̄aefectus moribus, id. Clu. 46, 129 (but p̄aefectus is perh. often subs., and takes gen.; so, p̄aeffectus p̄aeior or p̄aeutor, etc.): v. Lat. Dict. s. v.; *to hold the o. of governor of a province*, p̄aeeses provinciae, Sall. Cat. 42; also, in provincia, Cic. Ver. 3, 77, 180. P̄hr.: *you have got a difficult o.* provinciam cepisti duram! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22: *out of o.*, privatus; ab omni re publica administratione remotus (R. and A.). III. *Act of kindness or goodwill*: officium: *to limit friendship to an intercha-ge of good o.s and kindly feelings*, amicitiam paribus o. ac voluntatis definire, Cic. Am. 16, 58; v. SERVICE. IV. *Formulary of devotion*: \*officium: *the o. for mass, of missa*, Alcuin. (Quich.); v. Du Cange, s. v.

V. *Place where business is attended to*: 1. perh. tabularium (*record-office*: public): Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Liv. Also, tabularia: fr. in Non. 208, 29. Tabularium (tablīnum) is used of a chamber devoted to a similar purpose in private houses: Plin. 35, 2, 2 § 7; Virg. 2. perh. \*scrītarium (formed like tabula-

rium, etc.: scrīnum, under the Empire, denoting an *official portfolio or bureau*: but only of public offices. 3. in commercial sense, best expr. by mensa (*courier*: cf. Germ. use of *comptoir*): *to open o. (for buying and selling)*, mensa (palam) proponere, Cic. in Pis. 36, 33: *a banking o.*, argentaria (sc. mensa): Liv. 26, 27, init.; Cic. Sealso snop.

**officer**: 1. expr. by praefectus, p̄aepositus (the former used both as part and as subs., the latter only as part): *the p̄aefecus custodius o. of the guard*, p̄aefecus custodius, Nēp. Emm. 11: *a cavalry o.*, p̄aefectus equitum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12 (also, esp. in pl. without equitum: p̄aefecti, the command'ng officers of cavalry, as distinct from the tribuni militum or legionary o.s, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, etc.): *to choose o. and obey them*, p̄aeponere electos, audire p̄aeponentes, Tac. G. 30: v. OFFICE (4). 2. abstr. for concrete, impérium (only pl. in this sense; and commonly of the supreme military authorities): *military o.s and magistrats*, imperia, potestates, Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 9; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, erat plena lictorum et imperiorum (lictors and other o.s), diffracta p̄aefectis acti exactoribus (all kinds of officials; military and financial). See also COMMANDER, SUPERINTENDENT, etc.: according to the specific nature of the office etc.

**official (adj.)**: P̄hr.: holding an o. position, \*magistratus gerens, magistratus p̄aepositus: *an o. dispal. h.*, \*literae publice scriptae (cf. Liv. 4, 13, med., Minucius, eadem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendum suscepserat): dressed in the o. robe, p̄aeextatus (the toga p̄aeexta being worn by magistrates in time of peace), Cic. in Pis. 4, 8; trabeatus (the trabea being worn by kings and perhaps by augurs; also by equites on state occasions), Ov. F. 1, 37; Tac.; paludatus (the paludamentum being worn by consuls taking the field), Cic. in Pis. 13, fin.: Caes. Liv. (Officials, late and to be avoided.)

**official (subs.)**: minister (imperii, magistratus, etc.): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 (omnes ministros imperii tui, all your officials). Frequently, accensus, lictor, viator, may serve: these petty officers being the attendants on persons in authority (v. Lat. Dict. s. v.v.): in same sense, officials: Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5 § 27, aut per viatorem aut per officialem p̄aefecti, aut per magistratus introducendus est in possessionem.

**officialism**: \*molestus accensorum lictorunque apparatus.

**officially**: publicē (by public authority): Liv. 4, 13, med.: Caes.

**officiate**: viz. in religious ceremonies: expr. by rem divinacem facere, operatum esse: cf. Cat. R. 4, 13, he (the steward) must know that the master o.s on behalf of the whole household, scito dominum pro tota familia rem d. facere (but the phr. in itself denotes simply to engage in religious rites): he saw himself (in a dām) o.ing at a sacrifice, vidit se operatum, Tac. A. 2, 14, init. The o.iciating priest who dispatched the victims, was called popa or cultararius (for which, minister, Lucifer, 1, 91) v. Lat. Dict. s. v.v.

**officialious**: molestus, ödiosus (gen. terms): cf. Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: v. TROUBLE-SOME. More precisely, \*qui moleste se officiaque sua inferit atque intrudit. (Officialious = full of attentions, very obliging.)

**officialiously**: ödiosē, mōlestē (in a troublesome, annoying way): v. prece, art.

**officialiousness**: \*molesta s. odiosa seductio: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

**offing (subs.)**: P̄hr.: they withdrew to the o., receperē classem in alium, Liv. 21, 49, fin.: *an island situated just in the o.*, insula littori proxima; quae est contra sinum, mare, etc., Mala 2, 7.

**offscouring**: purgamentum (dirt, sweepings: both lit. and fig.): o. of this world, purgamenta bujus mundi,

Vulg. 1 Cor. iv. 14. See also REFUSE (subs.).

**offset**: I. A shoot, sprout: surculus, planta: v. SHOOT. II. A compensation: expr. by aquo, compenso, i. v. TO COUNTERBALANCE.

**offspring**: 1. liberi, orum, (of human beings): to have o. by a woman, ex muliere l. habere, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 57, fin.: to beget o., l. procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 57, fin.: legally the term liberi included also grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc. Call. Dig. 50, 16, 220. 2. nati, orum (young of men or animals): esp. poet.: affection for their o. (of horses), amor natorum, Col. 1, 27, fin.: sweet (dear) o. (of cattle), dulces n., Virg. G. 3, 178; Öv.: Phaedr. 3. progenies, el (collectively, those more or less remotely descended from the same): the ancients called themselves the o. of the gods, veteres se pr. deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Tim. 11: out of a numerous o., ex magna pr. Liv. 45, 41, extr.: poet. with ref. to one person (= filius), Virg. Aen. 10, 471 (Sarpedon mea progenies). v. PROGENY.

4. p̄oles, is, f. (a poet. word = progenies; yet adapted for occasional use in prose; Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; where both proles and suboles are mentioned among expr. which render a style more imposing and archaic, quibus loco positis, grandior et antiquior oratio saepe videtur solet): to bring forth twin o., p. eni i genitium, Ov. M. 9, 453; Virg. Of animals, Luct. 1, 260; Virg.: and even of plants: the o. of the slow-growing olive, p. tarde crescentis olivae, Virg. G. 2, 3, 5 suboles or suboles, is, f. (like proles: v. supr. 4): dear o. of the gods! cara deus s. Virg. E. 4, 49. Cic. Off. I, 17, 54. Also used of animals: Col.: Plin.

6. stirps, stirpis, f. (chiefly poet. or late = progenies): male o. by the new alliance, s. virilis ex novo matrimonio, Liv. 1, 1, extr.: Virg.: v. LINEAGE. (N.B.—If used at all in prose, stirps should be confined to rhetorical language.) 7. gēnus, éris, n. (poet.): the during o. (=son) of Japetus, audax apteti g., Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27, Virg. (N.B.—Prosapia = stock, family, lineage; never offspring). 8. partus, iis (young of animals): beasts fight for their o. bestiae pro partu propagant, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, fin.

9. expr. by participes, ortus, satus, editus, génitus, natus (with ait): thou o. of Saturn! ore Saturno! Hor. Od. 1, 12, 52: the o. of Anchises (viz. Aeneas), satus Anchisi, Virg. Aen. 5, 244: thou o. of royal ancestors! avatis editus regibus! Hor. Od. 1, 1, init. (This last mode of expr. is best suited to such passages as Milton's, Hail holy light, o. of heaven! Ave lux sacra, aethere prima genita!)

**oft, often**: 1. saepe: pass. The compar. saepius is oft. used with quasi-positive sense: it needs to be o. (again and again) repeated, saepius est dicendum, Cic. Am. 22, 83: v. Virg. Often strengthened, saepenumero (oftentimes): Cic. B. G. 1, 33; Cic. Very often, per saepe, Cic. (N.B.—Saepenumero, like saepius, lays more stress on the thing mentioned: cf. Cic. Sen. 2, init., saepenumero admirari soleo, oftentimes, or again and again have I, etc.) 2. crēbro (frequently; in close succession: where saepe denotes simply many times). v. FREQUENTLY (where the use of frequens, frequenter, etc., is explained).

3. complūries (a good many times infreq.): Cat. in Gell. 5, 21, extr.: Pl.

4. how often, so often, quotiles, tōties (neither necessarily implying any large number of times): how o. did night overtakē him . . . , quotiles illum nox op pressit . . . , Cic. Sen. 14, 49: as o. as, toties . . . , quotiles, id. Fam. 7, 7: Liv. Virg. Hence, how o. soever, as o. as ever quotescutus; fol. by toties as correl. Cic. Clu. 18, 51. Pretty o., aliquoties: Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: Liv. (N.B.—Sometimes expr. by frequent. verb: to cry out o., again and again, clamito; to write o., scriptito: etc. See the several verbs.)

**ogee**: \*figura qua oiva dicitur  
ogle (v.): perh. limus oculis intuer  
(cl. Quint. 11, i, 76, limi et ut sic dicunt  
vere scilicet, oculi) but the adj. limus means  
n-thing more than *looking askance*,  
transversa tenuis, Virg. E. 3, 8): or,  
suntum inuerti (*to look at stealthily*):  
v. TO LOOK AT.

**ogre**: nearest word perh. larva ♀  
GHOST, HOBOGLIBIN. (Or by circuml.  
\*monstrum commenticium quem nos-  
trates ogram fingunt.)

oh: v. O.

**oil**: oleum (poet. olivum, Hor. S. 2,  
4, 50; pieces perfundere olive, Virg.):  
to put bitter oil on the vegetables, caules  
ungere o. meliori, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125 (Cle.:  
o. of the finest quality, prima nobis  
oleum, Col. 12, 50, ad init.; more genera-  
lly, o. probum, ib. fin.: common or  
inferior o., o. cibarium (like panis cl-  
barius), ib. fin.: to make o. o. confidere,  
ib. init.; facere, ib. 51, init.; o. for  
perfumery, ad unguenta, ib.: to make o.  
from myrtle-berries, o. ex bacis myrti  
conficer, Pall. 2, 17; rancid o., o.  
ranculum, ib. 12, 21. Pertaining to o., oil-  
olearius the wine- or o.-cellar, cella vi-  
aria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3: Cle.: an o.-  
maker or dealer, olearius (subs.), Col. 12,  
50, mod.: having the nature of o.,  
oleaceous (v. OILY) · prepared with o.,  
oleatus: Coel. Aur.

**oil-cloth**: textile crassum pigmentis  
oleatis inductum atque distinctum.

**oil-colour**: \*pigmentum oleatum:  
to paint in o.s. ex oleo pingere (?).

**oil-lees**: amurca (scum or dregs):  
Cato. Virg.

**oilman**: glearius: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 20;  
Col.

**oil-press**: torcular, aris, n.: Col. 1,  
6, med.: Plin. Also trapaētum: Col. 12,  
50, med.: the gen. termis mola and  
prēsum being also used, ib. 50, med. and 52.  
A man who works at an o., torcularius,  
Col. 12, 50.

**oil-shop**: \*taberna olearia.

**oily**: 1. olēaceous (like oil): an o.  
fluid, liquor o., Plin. 35, 15, 51. 2.  
olēosus (full of oil, tasting of it): Plin.  
28, 9, 35. To have an o. taste, oleum  
sapere: v. to TASTE (intrans.).

**ointment**: 1. unguentum (per-  
fumed and used for purposes of luxury):  
Col. 12, 52: Cle.: Hor. v. UNGUENT.  
Also for medical use: saffron o., ung-  
crochum, Cels. 3, 18, etc. 2. collýrium  
(for medical purposes only): to anoint  
the eyes with black o., oculis nigra col-  
lyriū illinere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; oculos  
collýrio inungere, Cels. 7, 7, 4: for its  
other uses, see Forcelli, s.v.

3. cératum (a wax o. or salve, compounded  
from various oils: med. t.o.): to apply  
an o. (cerate) of some oil, c. ex aliquo  
oleo imponere, Cels. 3, 19: cf. id. 6, 7, 1,  
ceratum ex irimo (oleo s. unguento) aut  
cyrpini tactum. M. L. Phr.: to apply  
o. to the eyes, oculos medicamentis immi-  
ngui, Cels. 7, 7, 6 to have o. applied,  
inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.

**old**: 1. Of persons or other living  
things: 1. sénex, is; compar, sénior;  
no superl. (in posit., usu. as subs. = an  
old man; or as predicate adj.; less  
freq. as attributive, but only to mas-  
culine subs.): compar used both as  
masc. and fem. adj.); no one is so o.  
as not to think . . . , nemo est tam senex  
qui non putet, Cic. Sen. 7, 24 the and  
the young, senes ac juvenes, Hor. Od. 1,  
28, 19; somewhat o., senior, id. S. 2, 5,  
107: an older (more matured) style,  
senior, ut ita dicam, oratio, Cle. Br. 43,  
160. (N.B.—Only by a figure of speech  
applied to other subs. than those denot-  
ing persons; such expr. as senes porci,  
senes cigni, belonging to figurative or  
facets of fiction cf. Juv. 6, 160. Mart.  
5, 37, init.) 2. in compar. and superl.,  
májor, maximum; with or without natu  
(denoting relative age, of persons only;  
Eng. *older, eldest*; whereas senex, senior,  
can be used only of people actually old):  
*Ennius was older than Tullius*, Ennius  
fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic. Thuc.  
I, 1, extr.: the elder of two sons, ex

duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108:  
more than twenty years o., major annis  
vixinti, Suet. Caes. 42: the eldest of  
Trom's daughters, maxima natum  
Pratii, Virg. Aen. 1, 654 also maxima  
natu, ib. 5, 644. (N.B. Also occur, in o-  
natu fītār that magnis natu, very  
old, Nep. Paus. 5: Liv. 2, 8 and maximu  
natu, eldest or oldest, Nep. Bat. 7, init.  
grandis natu, quæ olt, Cic. Sen. 2, 10;  
and tantus natu, so old, Pl. Bac. 1, 2,  
16: better, in prose, tam grandis natu.)

3. to expr. the exact age of a man  
or woman: natu, with o.e. of the num-  
ber of years. almost ninety years o.,  
annos prope XC. natu, Cic. Verr. 3, 25,  
62: in combination with major: more  
than forty years o., annos natu major  
XL, Cic. R. Am. 14, 39: Nep. Liv.

4. annos (full of years: rarely  
of persons: poet.): an o. crow, cornix,  
Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13; o. arms (branches of  
a tree), a. brachia, Virg. Aen. 6, 282:  
a very o. woman, a. annis, Ov. F. 2, 571.

5. vétulus (somewhat old, getting o.);  
usu. a term of disparagement: the adj.  
vetus, of which this is a dimin., is not used  
to denote age in persons or animals, cf.  
inf. 11.: (a woman) quite o., and that  
has been more than once married, vetula  
et multarum nuptiarum, Cic. Att. 13, 19:  
horses that are getting o., v. equi, id. Am.  
19, 67: Col.: Juv. (Vetus is however  
used of trees: Virg. E. 3, 12, ad veteres  
fagus.) 6. grandeus (of great age;  
a term of dignity): Virg.: Ov.: v. AGED.  
Phr.: to grow o., senescere, Cic. Sen. 11,  
extir.: also of animals, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8  
(solve senescentem nature equum):  
Col: and even of trees, Plin. 16, 27, 50:  
relating to o. people, senili: to have the  
sagacity of an o. man, senili esse prudens-  
tia, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: Hor.: v. Ov.: he  
lived to be nearly 100 years o., prope  
C. confecti annos, Cic. Or. 52, 176. when  
they are more than ten years o., quin  
excesserint annos decem, Col. 6, 21:  
Plin. (not so in Cic., who would prefer,  
amplius decem habere annos: cf. Cae.  
19, 54; or [for persons only], majorem  
esse decem annis: v. supr. 2) he was so  
many years older than I, totidem annis  
minif acutae praestabat, Cic. Br. 43, 161:  
to be older than any one, aliquem  
aetate antecedere, Just. 34, 3, med.  
(aliqua aetate antecedere, Cic. Br. 21, 82  
= to be chronologically earlier than  
another): to die when extremely o., pro-  
vecta aetate mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin.:  
o. and infirm, defectus annis et deseruit  
viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 2; confitit se-  
necetae, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: to become  
(reach old-age), senectutem adipisci,  
Cic. Sen. 2, 4. II. Not new: 1. vétus,  
éris: o. ships, v. naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1:  
o. friendships, v. amicitia, Cic. Am. 19,  
67: an o. afront (not yet attested for),  
v. contumelia, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: an o.  
poet, v. poeta, Ter. Andr. prot. 7. 2.  
vétustus (esp. having the marks of age  
upon it): o. sepulchres, v. sepulchra,  
Suet. Jul. 81: o. pitch, v. pix, Col. 12,  
21, init.: eggs more than ten days o.,  
ova vetustiora quam decem diuum, id.  
8, 5: o. wines, v. vina, Plin. 14, 7, 9. an.  
o. opinion (of long standing), v. opinio,  
Cic. Clu. 1, 4. 3. obsōetus (old and  
worn out): o. (shabby) clothes, vestis,  
vestitus obs., Liv. 27, 34, med.: Cic.  
Phr.: (good) o. vines, vña qua vetus-  
tum feunt, Cic. Am. 19, 67: to keep  
vine till it is o., vinum servare in  
vetustato, Cat. R. R. 114. III. Bel-  
onging to / over datus: 1. antiquus  
v. ANCIENT. Sometimes = good old':  
men of the good o., stamp, homines-  
antiqui, Cle. R. Am. 9, 26 cf. Ter. Ad.  
1, 3, 28, homo antiqua virtute et fide  
o. the o. school of virtue and honour).  
2. priscus (belonging to early times):  
o. (early) race of men, p. gens mortali-  
tum, Hor. Epod. 2, 2 the o. original  
constitution, p. illa et antiqua  
republicae forma, Vell. 2, 89. Cic. (For  
pristinus v. OLDER). 3. vétus (of that  
which, though ancient, still subsists or  
has force): v. ANCIENT. Very o., per-  
petuus: N. gesta is a very o. town in Sicily,

Segesta est oppidum perpetuus in Sicilia,  
Cic. Verr. 4, 3, init.

old, of: olim, quondam: v. POR-  
MERLY.

**age**: 1. sénectus, tūtis, f.; for  
which, less freq. (not in Cic.): sénecta, ae  
(gen. term): to attain to o. age, s. adi-  
pi-ci, Cic. Sen. 2, 4 a quiet, pleasant o.  
age, mollis et jucunda s., lb. 1, 2: a. age  
is burdensome, disagreeable, s. est gravis,  
odiosa, ib. 2, 4 to banish the annoyances  
of o. age, senectutis molestias abstergere,  
ib. 1, 2 the form sénecta occurs, Ter.  
Ad. 5, 8, 31: Cæcil. in Cic. Sen. 8, etc.  
2. sénium (the decline and decay of  
life; age as a period of infirmity): not  
to be liable to disease or o. age, omni  
morbo seniose carere, Cic. Tim. 5, extr.:  
the o. age of Galba and (contrasted with  
it) the prime of Otho, s. t. o. iba et ju-  
venia Othonis, Tac. II, 1, 22: limbs  
bowed by o. age, curvata seniose mem-  
bra, id. A. 1, 34. 3. aetas provecta,  
Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin.: act. decrepita  
(extreme), ib. ultima act. Suet. Gr. 3,  
extr.: exacta act. ib. 17 (decessit aetas  
exactae): v. AGE.

**fashioned**: 1. prisci ritu s.  
more; or simply prisci (cf. Catil. 64,  
159, saeva prisci praepacta parentis, an  
o.-fashioned austere parent): v. OLD.  
(III, 2). 2. antiquis (of that which is  
both o.-fashioned and good): v. OLD  
(III, 1). 3. vétustus (rare in this  
sense): cf. Cic. Br. 21, 83, Laelius vete-  
rior et horridior quam Scipio.

**man**: sénex is: v. OLD.

**standing** (adj.): 1. vétus  
éris: an o. affront, v. contumelia, Caes.  
B. G. 1, 14; Cic. 2. inveteratus: an  
o.-standing friendship, inv. amicitia  
(app. to instituta), Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 4:  
an o.-standing exil, inv. inatum, id. Ph.  
5, 11, 31.

**woman**: émis, us: Cic.: Hor.:  
implying contempt: what o. woman  
is so silly as to fear those things, quae  
est a. tam delira quae ista timeat? Cic.  
Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

**olden** (adj.): 1. prisci (of early  
times): the o. strictness, illa p. severitas,  
Auct. Har. rep. 13, 19: according to o.  
custom, p. more, Ov. F. 2, 282: Tac.  
Rome = former: the o. love (former  
mistress), p. Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17

2. pristinus (former, original: not  
like prisci referring to an age gone by,  
but to what is kept up from the past):  
he should remember the o. valour of the  
Helvetii reminiscetur p. virtutis Hel-  
vetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: the o. usage  
of courts, p. consuetudo iudiciorum, Cic.  
Mil. init. Phr.: o. time, vetustas: contray  
to all the precedents of o. time,  
contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes.  
B. C. 1, 6: in o. times, olim, quondam:  
v. FORMERLY.

**oldness**: vétustas: e. g. of wine,  
Cat. R. R. 114. of friendship, Cic. Ac.  
1, init.

**oleaginous**: olēaceous: v. OILY.

**olfactory**: olfactus, us (the sense of smell);  
or tñres, ium, f. (the nostrils, "olf-  
organ"): to have very keen o. nerves,  
sagacissime olfactare, l'lin. 11, 37, 50: the  
o. nerves, \*nervi qui ad olfactum addi-  
bentur. (No such word as olfactories.)

**oligarch**: populi potentiae ini-  
mici, t. optimatum (paucorum) potentiae  
fautor, Nep. Alc. 5 (in avar and policy):  
the o. (as political body), pauci: v.  
OLIGARCHY (11).

**oligarchical**: Phr.: an o. govern-  
ment, civitas quae optimatum arbitrio  
regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; ubi penes de-  
lectos (pancetes, optimates) summa rerum  
est, cf. 1, c. to hold o. opinions, optimatum  
fautorem esse, Nep. Alc. 5.

**oligarchy**: 1. An oligarchical go-  
vernment: paucorum [e. principum]  
administrare civitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 28:  
the state itself being, civitas quae pau-  
corum (optimatum, principum) arbitrio  
regitur, cf. ib. 1, 26, sqq.; res publicas  
quae a principibus tenetur, id. Thuc. 2,  
2, 6. Phr.: we commonwealth has been

(virtually) turned into an o., res publica in paucorum potentum jus atque dictione concessit, Sall. Cat. 20, med. (N.B.—Potentia paucorum is *vix* *viol.*, not *lawful* or *constitutional* o., civitates quae a singulis tenentur, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6, are *monarchical governments*, not *oligarchies*, as Kr. and others make them to be.) [II. The members of an oligarchical government: pauci, orum: Cic. Rep. 1, 28: *the predominance of an o.*, paucorum potentia, Sall. Cat. 39, init.: also called, optimates, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; Nep. Afc. 5; and principles (*the aristocracy*), Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Div. 2, 2, 6: and (in hostile, depreciatory sense), factio, Sall. Jug. 31, init. (where opes factionis = potentia paucorum, id. Cat. 39, init.).

**olio:** perh. *farrago*, *inis*, f.: cf. Juv. 1, 86.

**olive:** *olēa*, or less freq. *olīva* (the latter seems to belong to the higher style: both used of fruit as well as of tree): *the flower and fruit of the o.*, oleae flos, baca, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: ten species of o., olearium decem genera, Col. 8, 5: Cat. 8: Varr.: *Aristaeus, discoverer of the o.*, Aristaeus olivae inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: Virg.: *to preserve o.s. oleas condere*, Cato R. 58: *to pickle them*, condire, ib. 114. An o.-yard, olivētum: Cic. N. D. 3, 36, init.: Cat. 8: o.-harvest, olivitas: Col. 12, 50, init.; also, olētās, Cato R. R. 68: of or pertaining to the o., oléaginus (also -ineus and -inus): *an o.-nursery*, oleaginum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: yielding o.s., olivifer (poet.): Ov.: Virg.

**olive (adj.):** I. *relating to olives*: olivārius: o. mills, o. molae, Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 21. See also *OLPRESS*. II. *of the hue of the olive:* nearest word perh. glaucus: cf. Virg. G. 4, 182 (g. salix, greenish-gray): or perh. *olivaceus*: like cinereus, herbaceus, etc.

**olive-yard:** v. *olive*, *fin.*

**Olympiad:** Olympias, adīs, f.: Cic. Rep. 2, 10 (as measure of time): Vell. To count time by o.s., *Olympiadum rationem sequi*; numerare annos ex Olympiadum ordine (Kr.).

**Olympic:** *Olympicus*: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: *a victory in the o. games*, O. certaminis victoria, Just. 12, 16. Also, *Olympiacus*: *an O. crown*, corona o., Suet. Ner. 25. *The o. games*, Olympia, orum (sc. certamina): *to set out for the o. games*, ad O. proficiunt, Cic. Div. 2, 70, init.: *to gain a victory in them*, Olympia vincere, Egn. in Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (poet. = 'Ολυμπία νικᾶν'): so, coronari Olympia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.

**omelet:** perh. \*lāgānum de ovis confectum.

**omen:** I. *ōmēn, inls, n. (gen. term.): an o. of fate*, o. fati, Cic. Ph. 9, 4, extr.: *ye gods, avert the o.!* O! di immortales, avertite hoc o.! lb. 4, 4, 10: *with good o.s.*, (cum) bonis o., Liv. pref. fin.: *with bad o.s.*, malis o., Cic. Sext. 33, 71. II. **auspicio** (strictly, the act of watching for signs from birds; hence, the signs themselves; and in gen., any prophetic sign, esp. if favourable): *we regard lighting as a very favourable o.*, if it be on the left, fulmen optimum aus. habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43: *an auspicious o.*, felix aus., Just. 1, 10, med. So augurium, which generally = auspicio: *she joyfully received the o.*, acceptit id aug. laeta, ib. 1, 34, med.: Virg. Aen. 2, 703. III. *āvis, is, f. (used in wide sense = omen: esp. poet.): with favourable o.s.*, bons a., Ov. F. 1, 513; secundis a., Llv. 6, 12, fin.: *with ill o.s.*, mala avi, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: Tib. Phr.: *birds that give o.s. by flight (aves) alites (or praepetes)*, cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 361); *by cry, oscines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: *to draw o.s.*, augurari, ib.: *to obtain favourable o.s. in sacrifice*, litare (used later of the victim which yielded favourable o.s.): *Manlius had obtained highly favourable o.s.*, Manilium egregie lissate, Liv. 8, 9, init.: esp. in pass. *impers.*: *somni obtain favourable o.s. others not, alii litatur, aliis non litatur*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, init.:

hence, *adv.*, litato, *with favourable (sacrificial) o.s.*, Liv. 5, 38, init.: *refrain from words of ill o.!* (exhortation at sacrifices), faveat lingui! Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102. See also *PONTENT, PRODIGY*.

**omened:** only in comps. *well-o.*, faustus, felix, etc. (v. *ATSPICIOS*); *ill-o.*, dirus, infaustus, obscurus, etc. v. *ILL-OMENED*.

**ominous:** I. *ōmīnōsē* (v. rare): *o. circumstance took place*, res o. portentum or prodigium: v. *PONTENT, PRODIGY* accidit, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6.

II. *īnfāstuS*: more fully, infaustus omne, fac. H. 1, 6: Suet.: v. *INASPICIOUS, ILL-OMENED*. (Oftener expr. by omens, auspicium, portentum, etc.: his language seemed o. of fate, ejus oratio omni facit videatur, Cic. Ph. 9, 4, 9: to be or prove o. to any one, aliqui omen facere, Plin. 15, 19, 21 § 83: to look upon anything as o., omen, augurium accipere: v. OMEN.)

**ominously:** *ōmīnōsē* (v. rare): pseud-Quint. Usu. better, malis s. infaustis omnibus; malis avibus, etc.: v. OMEN.

**omission:** I. *prætermisso*: Cic. Top. 7, 31. II. *more usu. expr. by verb*; e.g. *prætermisso, rēlinquo, 3: if there has been any o. on the part of Antonius, si quid ab Antonio prætermisso [aut relictum] sit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 126: *censure for o. of duty*, prætermisso officii reprebendis, id. Att. 11, 7, med.: *an intentional o.* (o. the part of an author), locus consulto relictus, id. Off. 3, 2, 9 (opp. to *locus prætermisso, an unintentional one*): *sins of o.*, officia prætermisso atque relicta (comp. supr.): not simply delicta [R. and A.], which often denotes actual offences: *to supply occasional o.s.*, nonnulla quae intermissa videantur adjicere, Hier.: v. to *OMIT*. (N.B.—The forms *omissio* and *præterito* are v. rare and best avoided.)

**omit:** I. *prætermitto, misi, sum, 3: to let pass; not to attend to; pass over without noticing*: *I don't o. a single day (in writing)*, ego nullum diem pr., Cic. Att. 9, 14, fin.: *to o. no single token of respect towards any one*, nullum erga aliquem officium pr., id. Fam. 1, 8, init. Join: aut prætermittere aut relinquerre, id. de Or. 2, 29, 126: cf. preced. art. *fin.* II. *prætereo, 4, irr. (to pass by, leave out): what I had nearly o'd (to mention)*, quod paene præteri, id. Att. 6, 3, 3: *to o. letters or syllables (in writing)*, litteras, syllabas pr., Suet. Aug. 88. Join: *præterire ac relinquerre*, Cic. Ver. 3, 44, 106. III. *relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3 (intentionally to leave unmentioned): esp. with another verb, as prætermitto*, prætereo, Cic.: v. supr.

IV. *ōmītto, 3 (usu. to leave off what has been begun; abandon; also, to leave or omit further particulars): to o. everything else, ut omittant cetera (parenthetically)*, Cic. Br. 76, 266: so, Nep. Hann. 2, ut omittam Philippum, to o. all detailed notice of Philip (as one exemplification of what is just before stated).

V. *transeo, 4, irr. (to pass over; make no mention of): to o. all mention of many things, multa tr., Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: Plin. min.* VI. *intermitto, 3 (to leave or omit at intervals): to o. to write (denoting a break in correspondence)*, litteras int., Cic. Fam. 7, 12, init.

**omnibus:** \*vehiculum publicum, rheda publica.

**omnipotence:** omnipotētia: he (Virgil) ascribes o. to fortune, Fortunae o. tribut, Macr. 5, 16, med. (Or by circumst., infinita s. immensa potentia: v. INFINITE.)

**omnipotent:** omnipotētēs, ntis: Virg. Aen. 8, 334: Macr. (who has superl. omnipotētissimus, Som. Scip. 1, 17, med.): Corp. Confess. Or expr. by circumst., \*qui omnia efficere potest; infinita s. immensa potentia (prædicta); cuius numini parent omnia, Cic. liv. 1, 53, 120 (a somewhat rhetor. expr.).

(N.B.—A circumst. is best for common prose; though omnipotētēs may be used in theological writing.)

**omnipresence:** expr. by circumst.: they teach the o. of deity. Deum nusquam non adesse docent; semper in omnibus locis adesse affirmant. (Omnipraesentia is barbarous.)

**omnipresent:** \*qui nusquam non adest; qui omnia numine suo compleat. (Not omnipraesens.)

**omniscience:** expr. by circumst.: we believe in the o. of God. \*Deum omnia scire atque providere credimus; Deo cuncta aperta ac manifesta esse credimus. (Omniscientia is barbarous.)

**omniscient:** \*Deus omnia providens et animadvertis: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; qui nihil omnino nescit; cuius notitiam nulla res fugit, Cic. (in Kr.). (Not omnisciens.)

**omnivorous:** omnivōrus: Plin. 25, 8, 53.

**on (prep.):** I. Locally resting on:

II. in (with abl.): *to have a wreath on the head*, coronam in capite habere, Cic. Ver. 5, 11, init.: *to be mounted on a horse*, in equo sedere, ib. 10, extr.: (the murder took place) on the Appian road, in Appia via, id. Mil. 6, 15: *to seat oneself on a seat*, in sella se ponere, Flor. 1, 13, med. (N.B.—The abl. is thus used even after verbs implying motion towards, but the acc. is more freq. after verbs compounded with a prep.: e.g. to put one on the rack, aliquem in equum imponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.)

2. super (denoting position directly over): v. UPON.

3. expr. by such p. part. as, subjectus, suppositus (denoting something to rest on): e.g. on rollers, phalangis subjectis, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, extr.: *they swam the river on their shields*, caetris suppositis [incubantes] flumen tranavere, Liv. 11, 27, med.: so, clypeo suo exceptum [regem] in casta referabant, they carried him back to the camp on his shield (Nägels. p. 327). 4.

when that which supports is at the same time an instrument used, expr. by abl. alone: esp. on foot, pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: on one's knees, genibus, Liv. 41, 2, init.: for which Hor. has (more poetically), genibus minor, Ep. 1, 12, 28.

5. very often expr. by prep. in comp.; when the relation is usu. denoted by dative: e.g., insideo, I sit on (insidio, equo, to be mounted on a horse, Liv. 7, 6, med.); incubo, I lie on (incubare stramentis, to lie on straw, Hor. S. 2, 1, 117): v. TO LIE, SIT ON, etc. (N.B.—For the use of o. after verbs of motion, e.g. to lift on one's shoulders, v. UPON.)

Phr.: on the tribunal (or seat of justice), prætribunal (with the additional idea of publicity; doing or saying something publicly), Cic. Fam. 3, 9, init.: so, on the platform, pro suggesto, Caes. B. G. 6, 3 (but, in tribunali sedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; and even in suggesto causam dicere, id. Div. 1, 54, 124): to hold conference on horseback, ex equo colloqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; on the ground, bumi (v. GROUND). 6. In proximity to; so as in a figurative sense to rest upon:

1. ad (with acc.): they are situated on the Syrtis, ad Syrtim adjacent, Mela 1, 7: Numantia situated on the Douro, Numantia ad (Flor. has apud, 2, 18, init.) Durium (sita), Forcelli: for which Plin. has appositus fluvio, 5, 29, 79 § 109: on the north, south, etc., Hor. S. 2, 1, 117: v. TO LIE, SIT ON, etc. (N.B.—For the use of o. after verbs of motion, e.g. to lift on one's shoulders, v. UPON.)

2. in (with abl.): esp. of position on the sea coast: in littore, Mela, 1, 9, fin., et pass: Plin. 5, 30, 32 in ora, id. 5, 22, 18. Comp. oppidum littori impositum, ib. 6, 20, 23. (N.B.—In fluminis for situated on a river, is questionable; though Plin. has, imposita est [urbis] Lyco fluminis, 5, 27, 29.)

3. à, ab (with abl.): on the side or in the direction of: on the side of the Sequani and Helvetii, ab Sequanis et Helvetiis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: esp. in such general expr., as ob oriente, ab occidente, on the east, on the west, Plin. 5, 14, 15, etc.: on the rear, the front, a tergo, a fronde, Cic. Ph. 3, 13, 32

**4.** *juxtā* (*close to*; with *acc.*): *a town on the river Narraga, oppidum i. fluvium Narragana*, Plin. 6, 26, § 123; *so, juxta amnen.* ib. § 135. **5.** *ē, ex* (with *abl.*): *esp. in certain phr., on all the other sides, hills surrounded the camp, reliqui ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 69; *on the opposite side, e contraria parte*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; also, *e regione* (a less definite expr. = *over against*): *so, ex adverso*: *v. OPPOSITE*. **6.** *expr. by abl.* alone: *esp. in the phr. dextrā, on the right (hand); laevā, on the left: on the right and on the left, dextra laevaque*, Liv. 21, 43, med.; Plin. 5, 10, 11: *so, on this side and on that, hac illac*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; Cic.: *Cas. Phr. on every side, undique*, Cic. Man. 11, 30; Caes.: *(Babylon) situated on the Euphrates, interfluo Euphrate* (abl. *absol.*), Plin. 6, 26, 30 § 121. **III.** *Fig. ranged with.* *ā, ab* (comp. *ā, ab*): *esp. in phr., ab aliquo stare, tacere, esse, to be on any one's side, in favour of him* (Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v. IV.): *to be rather on one's own side than on that of one's opponents*, magis *a te quam ab adversariis stare*, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 81: *entirely on my side, totum a me, id. de Or. 1, 13, init.* *To be on the side of, adjuvare, favere, etc.*; *v. TO HELP, FAVOUR*. **IV.** Denoting logical basis or connexion: *Phr. on this condition, that . . . , ea lege, ut . . .*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13 (or demonstratively, *hac lege*: the nature of the condition being given in a new sentence, without *ut*): *on these terms (of a peace)*, his legibus, Nep. Timoth. 2: *also, in has leges (pax data)*, Liv. 33, 30, *init.*: *so, ea conditione, full by si . . .*, Cae. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, *al fin.* (*conditio* is a less formal expr. than *lex*): *less freq., sub conditione*, Suet. Tib. 44 (joll. by *ut*): *sub lege ut, id. Aug. 21: on condition that*, may also be familiarly expr. by *ita ut*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56 (*imponam [onus] ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus essem*). *Phr. on one's word or honour, fide interposta*, Sall. Jing. 32. **V.** Denoting an instrument played on: *expr. by abl. alone: to play on the flute, fide, fidi-bus tibia (tibis) canere*: *v. LYRE, FLUTE, etc.* **VI.** Denoting a hanging, or fig. a dependent position: **1.** *ē, ex: to hang (be hung) on a tree, pendere ex arbore*, Cic. Ver. 3, 26, 66. *Lucr. 6, 915.* **2.** *dē* *she hang on her husband's neck* *de viri colpi pendit*, Ov. F. 2, 16: *to depend entirely on any one (by his dependent)*, *de aliquo pendere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105. **VII.** Denoting time when: *expr. by abl. alone: on that day, on the following day, etc., eo die, postero die, etc., passim*. **VIII.** Also of time: immediately after: **1.** *ē, ex: Cotta on the termination of his consulate set out for Gaul*, Cotta ex consulatu est prefectus in Galliam, Cic. Br. 92, 318: *they bathe immediately on awaking from sleep, statim ex somno lavantur*, Tac. G. 22, *init.*; Liv. **2.** *expr. by abl. *absol.* on the completion of the circuits, conventibus peractis*, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: *et pass.* **3.** *dē* (rare in this sense), immediately on the close of the auction, statim de auctione, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

**IX.** Concerning: *dē: passim: v. CONCERNING*. **X.** Miscell. Phr., to have on hand (*be engaged upon*), in manibus habere, Cic. Att. 13, 47: *on march, in itinere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; *iter faciens (while on march)*, Sall. Cat. 19: also *ex itinere* (denoting either interruption of the march, or dispatch of men, letters, etc., *from an army marching*), ib. 35 (Catilina litteras ex itinere mittit): *on high, sublimis* (v. HIGH, 1, *fin.*): *on the wing, volans (v. TO FLY): on a sudden, repente, subito (v. SUDDENLY): on the alert, promptius, intentus*: cf. Cic. Br. 42, 154 (*promptius et parata in agenda et in respondendo celeritas, i. e. a rapidity of mind ever on the alert*): Sall. Cat. 6, med. (*Romanii domi militiaque intenti, festinare . . . , on the alert, ready to use every advantage*): *to be on fire, ardere (v. FIRE, TO BE ON)*: etc.

**ON (adv.):** **1.** Forward: *porro: v. FORWAR.D* To go or move on, procedo, pergo: *v. TO PROCEED*. **2.** Continually: *usque: we will drink on till daylight, usque ad diurnam stellam potabimus*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: also *absol.*, *I with being beaten on, and he with beating on, are pretty well tived, ego vapulando ille verberando sumus, ante, ambo defessi sumus*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5. Sometimes expr. by *de, ex, in comp.*: *ct. deploieantes venti, the winds battling on*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

**one:** **1.** Numerical adv., one time: *sême: Caes. Cic. o. and again, s. atque iterum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Suet. not more than o., non plus quam a, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: o. in (his) life, s. in vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: once . . . a second time . . . a third time . . . , semel . . . iterum . . . tertio, Liv. 23, 9, *fin.* Also (like Gk. *ἄντα*) = *once and for all*: Cic. Delot. 3, 9: *Liv.* strengthened, *semel in perpetuum*, Flor. 2, 12, *init.* **2.** Denoting concurrence; in phr. at once: **1.** *simil: she brought forth two at o., (una partu) duos percepit s. Pl. Am. 5, 2, 8: o. elated and exasperated, ex. inflatus exacerbatusque*, Liv. 6, 18, med.: *esp. with cum: to lose at o. the inclination and the hope of learning, voluntatem discendi s. cum spe aliquid aliucire, Cic. De Or. 2, 33, 142: v. TOGETHER*. **2.** uno tempore (at one and the same time): Caes. B. G. + 23: Cic. Clu. 9, 28. **3.** *expr. by idem (when two things are predicated of the same subject): L. G. § 175: those who are at o. the sweet and most zealous advocates, certissimi idemque acerrimi patroni, Cic. Ph. 12, 8, 16 *Caninus at o. your friend and mine, C. tuus idem idemque noster*, id. Fam. 9, 2, *init.* **4.** *expr. by cuncti, universi (all at once): esp. with simul: to do everything at o., cuncte simul agere*, Sall. Cat. 42: *they all at o. discharge their missiles at the enemy, in hostem tuta universi conjuncti*, Caes. B. G. 44. **III.** Denoting immediateness: **1.** *illoco (in the spot, without interval or hesitation)*: Ter. C. 2, 2, *stātim: v. IMMEDIATELY*. **IV.** In the past: *quondam, om̄, aliquando: v. FORMERLY*.**

**one:** **1.** As card. num.: **1.** *ūnus: pass.* (N.B.—Used in pl. with *subs.* which though plural in form are virtually singular: e. g. *one letter or epistle, una literae*, Cic. Att. 14, 18.) **2.** *singul. ae, a (distrib. = one by one, one apiece): he began to eat (the frogs) o. by o., coepit vesci singulas*, Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: *he stationed o. legion at Brunnum, o. at Sipontum, o. at Tarentum, legiones s. posuit Brundisi, Siponti, Tarenti, Cic. Att. 9, 15: o. priest for each (god), s. singularum sacerdoties, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29.* Also adverb, singulatum (one by one, singly) or singulatim (Cic.: Caes. v. *SINGL.* *One and a half, sequitaler, éra, érat (rare): Cic. Tim. 7 (superdindidus, érat, latus (rare): Capell.) = unus dimidiatusque (v. HALF): at one time, simul, uno tempore, etc. (v. ONCE, II.): the number o., monas, unio (v. UNIT, MONAD): o. in ten, decimus quisque*, Liv. 2, 59, *extr.*: Cic. **III.** Denoting agreement or virtual identity: *expr. by idem, to have one (and the same) wish, idem velle*, Sall. Cat. 20, *ad init.* *v. SAME*. (N.B.—Esp. in connexion with unus: o. and the same end, exitus unus et idem, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97.) *Phr. o. is all one (makes no difference), nihil interest (v. DIFFERENCE, I, 5) to be o., consentire, idem sentire (v. TO AGREE) even the consuls were not altogether at o., ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat*, Liv. 2, 23, *fin.* **III.** An individual: **1.** *quidam, quaedam, quodam (a certain one): used when it is either unnecessary or undesirable to mention a name*: *o. of the soldiers of the tenth legion, q. ex milibus decimae legionis, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: o. of the advocates, a person of the highest character, q. ex advocatis, homo summa virtute praeeditus*, Cic. Clu. 63, 177. **2.** *ūnus* (where the individual is simply one of

many, and not needing to be named): *then (said) o. of the remaining (duces), i.e. on behalf of the rest, tunc de reliqua una, Phaedr. 1, 31, *extr.*: o. of the many (an ordinary person), unus de multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66. **IV.** With ref. to time: not defined, either in the past or the future: *Prī, at o. time, ubi, quondam (v. FORMERLY) o. day, ubi, aliquando (v. HEREAFTER)*. **V.** In contrast to the other: *1.* *hic, holl. by ille (when hic denotes that which is at present under consideration): cf. Cic. Am. 2, 10, *hujus facta, illius dicta laudantur*, i. e. the deeds of the one (viz. Cato; who is the subj. of discourse), the speeches of the other: Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v. hic (4). **2.** *alter . . . alter; or when more than two persons (or things) are spoken of, *ālūs . . . ālūs*: the o. (mind) is shared by us with the gods, the other (body) with brutes, alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum bebi comune est, Sall. Cat. *init.*: o. thing is nature to a horse, another to an ox, another to a man, aliud equo est natura, aliud bovi, aliud homini, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: when difference or contrast is indicated, *ālūs . . . ālūs* may even be used of two objects, cf. Cic. Coel. 3, 6, aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare (where alterum would have been much less forcible). Alius also sometimes follows aliquis: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 6c, *putat aliquis, esse voluntatem bonum: ālūs autem pecuniam (where aliquis is however more definite than aliis would be, referring to Epicurus)*. (N.B.—Alius often occurs in different cases in the same sentence = *one . . . one; other . . . other*: e. g. *ālūm alio mittit, sall. Cat. 27: see L. G. §§ 629, 692*). **3.** *expr. one . . . the other, one another, either either by o. (inter se, in Cic. Am. 22, 82, is prob. a false reading): the young Cicerones love o. another, Cicerones pueri amant inter se, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: the soldiers embrace o. another with tears, complecti inter se lacrimantes milites, Liv. 7, 42, med.: or by (2), alter, *ālūs . . . with another case of the same pronoun: the o. needs the help of the other, alterum alterius auxilio eget, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.*: o. stimulates the other, aliis alium horcari, ib. 6.*****

**4.** *expr. one or the other by alterū, tra, trum (also with both parts of the word decl.: rare): you must be either the o. or the other, est necesse alterūrum (to ese)*, Cic. Div. Verr. 18, 58. *Hort. Phr. o. good turn deserves another (Prov.), murum muli scabunt, Aus. Id. 12, pref. cf. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 37, tradunt operas mutuas: we have done o. another many good turns, multa inter nos officia mutua intercedunt Cic. Fam. 13, 65 (v. MUTUALLY, IN TURN) at o. time . . . at another time, modo . . . modo, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: Ter. (v. now): to love o. another more ardently, ardentius in vicem diligere, Plin. 7, 29, *fin.* (not so in Cic., who uses, inter se v. supn.).*

**VI.** Equivalent to German man; Fr. on: **1.** *use 2. pers. sing.: 'tis natural to hate the person o. has injured, proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem laesris, Fac. Agr. 42: before o. begins anything, deliberation is wanted, prorsus incipias, consulto opus est, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.*: Cic. Esp. in such expr. as, o. would have thought, o. might have seen: putares (putes), credores, videres: o. would have thought he was giving evidence, when he was pleading for the accused, testimonium dicere putares, quum pro reo dicere, Cic. Br. 29. **III.** *o. would think the time stood still, stare putes tempora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5: o. would have thought they were defeated, crederet vicos, Liv. 2, 43, *ad fin.*: Cic. (Zumpt. § 515). **2.** *expr. by impers. pass. (of intrans. verbs), and by such other impers. verbs as licet, oporet, jūvat, etc.: whatever o. is not at liberty to do, o. certainly ought not to do, quidquid non licet, certe non oporet, Cic. Bal. 1, *extr.*: o. has not to***

*live with perfect people, non vivitur cum perfectis hominibus.* Cic. Off. i, 15, *vit.* o. *must resist old age, resistendum est senectuti, id. Sen. 11, 35.* (The 1st pers. pl. may also be used in general statements, as in Eng.: *what o. wishes, o. readily believes, quae volumus, credimus libenter, R. and A.*)

**VII.** In strictly indef. sense; usq; preceded by *some, any, quis or qui, quae, quid or quod* (chiefly after si, ne, num; if *any o., lest any o., etc.*), quisplasm (usd substantively, and more definite and emphatic than the simple quis· cf. Cic. Sen. 3, 8, fortasse quis-plam dixerit, *perhaps some one may say*); quisquam or illius (*any single o.*); quisquam being used as subs and illius as *autj*; quivis, quilibet (*any o. you please; any and every o.*); v. ANY, SOME.

**VIII.** Preceded by def. art., the one: expr. by is, ipse, idem. I said as soon as ever you showed it me, that it was the o. (*the ring*), dixi ubi mihi ostendisti illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 3 (where ipsum or eundem would simply have been more emphatic than eum).

**IX.** In connexion with rel. pron., one who is (qui) no one a faithful defender of the wretched, save o. who is wretched himself, misericorum fidelis defensor (nemo) nisi qui ipse miser sit, Cic. Mur. 25, 50; also foll. by ui, id. Fl. 15, 34, est, credo, is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, he is one who will, etc.

**one another:** illius (alter) . . . foll, by same pron. in diff. case; inter se. v. ONE (V., 3).

**— eyed:** 1. luscus· Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246. Juv. (for which Plin. 11, 37, 55, has luscinus, appy = one who has lost an eye by violence). 2. tuniculus· Pl. Circ. 3, 24. Sol.

3. expr. by circum, altero lumine orbus, Plin. 1. c.; altero oculo captus· cf. Liv. 22, 2, extr. (N.B.—Avoid monoculus, which is late and a hybrid word; also cocles, which as an appellative became obsol.: cf. Pl. 1. c.)

**— handed:** unimarus, a. um: Liv. 35, 21. (O by circum, una manu captus: cf. preed. art.)

**— horned:** unicornis, e: Plin.

**— horse carriage:** \*vehiculum unico equo (jumento) junctum.

**oneness:** unitas: v. UNITY

**onerous:** gravis, praegravis, etc.: v. BURDENOME.

**oneself:** 1. when denoting the subject, expr. by ipse *eris which o. is free from, quibus ipse malis careas,* Luer. 2, 4: Cic.: v. HIMSELF. 2. in objective relations, use oblique cases of tu: *if promises injure o. more than they benefit the other party, si plus tibi promissa nocent, quam illi pro sint,* Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32. to be so dear to one's wife as on that account to be dearer to u., uxori tam carum esse, ut propter hoc tibi carior fias, Sen. Ep. 104, 4. In the same way may be used nos, nobis v. Madv. L. G. § 370. 3. when a reflex mental action is meant, oft. expr. by pass. refl.: e. g. *to vex o., angri (animō or animi); to distress o., afflicari; to anuse o., oblectari; etc.* v. TO VEX, etc.

**one-sided:** 1. Not rightly balanced: inaequalis v. UNEVEN, EQUAL. 2. Partial, unfair: Phr. o. o. contract, \*pactum cui praestando tunc tantum pars obstringitur, Kt (perh. better simply, pactum iniquum) a o. statement, \*quae ab altera parte afternum tur (affirmantur), inanitā alterā v. PARTIAL.

**onesidedness:** perh. inaequalitas: v. PARTIALITY.

**onion:** caepa, ae, f.; caepe, is, n.: Eg. pt deifies leeks and o.s., allium caespasque inter deos habet Aegyptus, Plin. 19, 6, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21 (forn, caepae). An o. bed or fornica, Col. 11, 3, ad fin: an o.-dealer, caeparius, Lucil. in Non. 201, 10. The sea-a. scilla, or squilla. Plin. 19, 5, 30: \*scilla maritima, Linna.

**only (adj.):** 1. unicūs (without another of the same kind): an o. son, u.

filius, Cic. R. Am. 14, 41: Ter. . . see also UNQUE. 2. o. oft. strengthened by addition of solus: he was the o. person found, u. est solus inventus, Cic. Sext. 62, 10: it is the o. thing, res est u. s laque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. 3. solus (standing by oneself or itself): the Stoics or the o. (philosophers) who have affirmed . . ., Stoici s. ex philosophis dixerunt . . ., Cic. de Or. 3, 18, tit.: also, s. inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2, Join: solus atque unus (de teo), Cic. T'imp. 4, med. 4. singularis (like unicus: rare in this sense): singularia atque unigena (de mundo), Cic. 1. c. 5. unigena (lit. only begotten: rare): Cic. 1. c.

**onl. (adv.):** 1. sólum (of that which stands by itself): on one point o. they disagree, de re una s. dissident, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: esp. in phr., non (neque, nec) sólum . . . sed (perh., etiam, and) not only . . . but also: not o. by nature and character, but also by study, non s. natura et moribus verum etiam studio, id. Am. 2, 6: in caes.: et pass. (Solummodo used by later writers, by anal. of tantummodo.) 2. tantum, very oft strengthened, tantummodo (just so much and no more; that and that only): also appy, used in preterence to sólum for reasons of perspicuity or euphony): he stated o.; he shewed nothing, adduced no evidence, dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, Cic. Fl. 15, 34: Sociates used to enquire o. concerning life and morals, Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse querere, id. Rep. 1, 10 (where sólum would have been ambiguous): just this o., unum hoc tantummodo, [neque praeterea quicquam]. Suet. 3, modo: esp. in phr., non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed); when it does not differ from sólum (supr. 1): not o. by speaking in public, but also by thinking, non m. agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Coel. 19, 45. Not o. not . . . but not even, is often expr. by non modo . . . sed ne quidem (the negative in former member being dispensed with): L. G. § 507. Also in certain restrictive clauses of a hypothetical kind: as, (1), si modo: you know (if o. you remember) that I said to you . . ., scis (si m. meministi) me tibi dixisse, id. Att. 12, 18, and with obj. (poet.), Prop. 1, 18, 4. (2), modo si (= dimmido), et simply modo: if o. I am allowed, m. si licet, Ov. Tr. 2, 261: old men's faculties remain, provided o. effo t and industry remain, manent ingenia senibus, in permanent studium atque industria, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. (3), qui modo (qui hypotheticus, L. G. § 475): there is no slave, be o. in a terrible condition of service, servus est nemo, qui ni. tolerabili s. conditione servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16. See also PROVIDED (that).

4. duntaxat or dumti. (just that similar to tantum, but less freq.): he employs his infantry only from a distance, for shoe, peditati d. procud ad speciem uituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Liv. 37, 53, post int. (nece duntaxat animum homini ac hiedem praestiti, sed omnibus interiuit bellis). 5. non nisi, usw. with the negative apart, non (nemo, nihil) . . . nisi (= saving only, except): they think o. of slaughter nihil cogitant nisi caedes, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: friendship can o. exist among the good, nisi in bonds amicitia esse non potest, id. Am. 5, 17. Similar to this is the constr. nihil aliud nisi . . ., and (not in Cic.) nihil aliud quam (elliptical): if we speak o. of law, si nihil aliud nisi de lege dicimus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8 afterwards he o. rode or walked for exercise (did nothing more), mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deam' ulahat, Suet. Aug. 83: Liv. 6. esp. before numerals, oft. expr. by alij. sólūs, únus: to think o. of this, hoc unum cogitare, Cic. Quint. 23, 75: was regor of Asia o. nine months, solo novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17 o. thirty minae, solea triginta minae, Ter. H'p. 3, 3, 24 so rarely unus o. five minae, inae quinque minae,

P. Ps. 1, 1, 52 (not to be imitated). (N.B.—Only one may be expr. by unus, esp. with omnino, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, erat omnino in Gallia interior legio una, or by unius solus, from o. town, ex uno solo oppido, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, 185.)

**only-begotten:** unicēnitus: Vulg. t. i. 14: Hier. Also unicēna, ae, m.: Paul. No!

**onomatopoeia:** önmäätöpoela: Charis. M. L.

**onset:** 1. Lit.: 1. impetus ūs: to make an o. upon any one, in aliquem i. facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to withstand the o. (of troops), i. sustinere, ib. 3, 2; terre, ib. 3, 19: v. ATTACK. Join: in curso atque impetus [armatorum], Cic. Caec. 15, 44. 2. incursus ūs (esp. charge of troops): at the very first o. the enemy were routed, primi statim incusi hostes, Liv. 2, 25: Caes.: Cic.

3. incurso (more freq. = inroad, invasion): Cic.: v. supr. (1): Hirt. To make an o. upon, adiutor, invādo, etc.: v. TO ATTACK. 4. Fig. of violent language: v. foll. art.

**onslaught:** 1. Lit. v. preced. art. 2. Fig. of violent language: Phr.: Phr.: to make fierce o.s. on any one, aliquem insectari atque exagiri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4; in aliquem invehi: v. INVENTIVE.

**ontological:** \*ontológico: phil. t. t.

**onward, onwards (adv.):** porro: Ter.: Liv.: v. ON (adv.): FORWARD. As interj., Onward, Quirites! porro, Quirites! Labor. in Maer. 2, 7, med.

**onward (adv.):** Phr.: to pursue an o. course, progreedi, procedere: v. TO ADVANCE.

**onyx:** önyx, ýchis: m.: Plin.

**ooze (n.):** 1. mäño, i (to flow drop by drop, trickle): warm (tar) drops o. from the tree, tepidae in ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: Cic.: v. TO TRICKLE. Also comp. emäno, i (to trickle o. from or forth): Col.: Luct. The comp. is freq. in fig. sense, to o. out, get abroad: lest this language of yours should o. out, ne hic tuus emanet, Cic. Br. 65, 231. 2. liquor 3 (as melting substances do): from o. drops of black blood, huic atro i. sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: Plin. 3. stillo, destillo, i (to flow in drops): v. TO TRICKLE, FLOW. 4. sudō, i (to sweat; poet.) balsams o.ing from the perfumed wood, odorato sudantia bal-sama ligno, Virg. G. 2, 118: sudō may also be applied to that from which anything o.s.: cf. id. E. 4, 30, duras queas sudantab roscida mella: v. TO EXUDE.

**ooze (subs.):** perh. uliginos (full of moisture): o. ground, ager, locus s. campus u.: v. MOIST, WET.

**opacity:** expr. by adj.: v. OPAQUE.

**opal:** öpalus: Plin. 37, 6, 22: Isid.

**opaqua:** caecus: o. emeralds, smaragdi c., Plin. 37, 5, 18 § 68. Or perh. better expr. by circulum, not translucidus: Plin. 1. c. (aliu densi sc. smaragdi, nec e liquido transcludi): v. TRANSPARENCE. (Opacus = shadu.)

**ope (v.):** v. OPEN (v.).

**open (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. To uncloise:

1. äperio, ui, rtum, 4: to o. a door, a. ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: to o. a letter, epistolam s. literas a.. Cic. Att. 5, 11, fin.: ib. 11, 9: to o. the eyes, oculos a., id. Mil. II, 85. 2. pätēficio, factum, i (to set open): to o. the gates to the enemy, hostibus portas p., Liv. 2, 15, med.: to o. the eyes (of the dead) on the pure (set them wide open), oculos in rogo p., Plin. 11, 37, 55. Fig.: to o. the ears to flatterers, assen-tibus aures p., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91.

3. recludo, si, sum, 3 (chiefly poet.): to o. a gate, portam r., Virg. Aen. 7, 677: Luer. Ov. to o. one's house, domum r., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. 4. résero, i (to remove a bar: also chiefly poet.): Virg.: Ov. Jo in. reserare urbem et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. 5. pando, di, pausum and ssum, 3 (to spread out,

**open wide:** *the gates are o'd (spread wide open), panduntur portae, Virg. Aen. 2, 27.* Phr.: *to o. a letter (besides aperire, v., sup. 1), litteras resignare (to unseal), solvere, Cic. Att. 11, 9; resolvere, Liv. 26, 15, med.; also, vincula epistolarie laxare signumque detrahere, Nep. Pans. 4, init.; vinculum epistolarie solvere, Curt. 7, 2, med. (but these phrs. should not be used unless the *act of opening* be expressly dwelt upon); cf. linum incidere (to cut the thread with which a letter was tied), Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10. **to o. a jar** (by removing the pitch with which it was fastened), dolium relinere, Ter. Heant. 3, 1, 51 (R. and A.): *to o. one's mouth* (i. e. to speak), hiscere, Cic. Pl. 2, 45, 111. (*N.B.—To o. a book is, aperire librum*, librum evolvere is to *read a book, by unravelling the scroll*; cf. Cic. Iusc. 1, 11, 24, evolve diligenter eum librum qui est de animo: Quint. 2, 15, 24 etc., so, evolvere volumina epistoliarum, to *read through, examine volumes of letters*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, med.)*

**II.** In medicine, to make an incision into: apérir, 4; incido, 3; Cels. 7, 2, etc.

**III.** To make a road or passage by removing obstructions: Phr.: *to o. a passage w/ the sword, ferre iter aperire*, Sall. Cat. 58, med.: *to o. a passage through the Alps, iter per Alpes patere*, Cae. B. G. 3, 1: *to o. (clear) approaches to a place, adius expedire, ib. 7, 86*: *to o. way to any one to be sovereign* (i. e. enable him to be so), alien ad dominationem pandere viam, Liv. 4, 15, med. **IV.** To inaugurate, begin: Phr.: *to o. a place of worship, celestem, aedem consecrare, dedicare (v. to DEDICATE, CONSECRATE): to o. a hall or theatre, per. atrium & thraum inaugurate (v. to INAGURARE) to o. a ease (in pleading), causam exerciri, Quint. 4, 1, 2; cf. ingredi in causam, Cic. Pl. 3, 8 (v. TO BEGIN) to o. a bull, "priman choream ducere, R. and A. (Plin. min. has, aperire annum, to o. the year, Pan. 58.)*

**V.** To uncover, make known: retego, apérir (cf. Sall. Cat. 40, conjurationem aperit), détego, etc.: v. TO REVEAL, UNFOLD. **VI.** To explain: explico, interpretor: v. TO INTERPRET, EXPLAIN. **VII.** In medicine: Phr.: *to o. the bowels, alvum deficerre, Cato R. R. 148; Cels. B.*

**I.** intrans: 1. expr. by apérir, 4 (with pron. refl.): *at all at the doors o'd of themselves, valvae subito se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74.* So with pando (to spread open): *the rose o.s. pando sese rosa*, Plin. 21, 4, 10 § 14. **2.** pátasco, 3 (to spread out wide): *the long hal's o.s. (to view), atria longa p.* Virg. Aen. 2, 48t: v. TO SPREAD OUT. **3.** hí-co, 3 (by gape open): *hush! the door o.s. take! aedes h.!* Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 51 (a use hardly to be imitated). *the earth o.s. in terra, Ov. v. TO GAPE OPEN.* So comp. déhisco, 3 (strictly, downwarms): *o. to in fissures (of a boat), rimis d.* Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27: and of flowers opening, Plin. 21, 4, § 14 (delihorese ac sese pandere: also simply, delihiscere, ib. § 18). Phr.: *to o. outwards (of doors), aperturas habere in exteriores partes*, Vitr. 4, 6, fin.: *to o. again (of wounds partially healed), reculoscere*, Cie. Fam. 4, 6 (fig.): *to o. in fissures, rimis tatiscere, Virg. Aen. 1, 123* the new year o.s. with cold weather, frigoris novus incipit annus, Ov. F. 1, 149 (v. TO BEGIN).

**open out:** *I.* Trans.: 1. extendo, di, sum and tum, 3: *to o. out the fingers (after closing them), digitos ex*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: v. TO EXTEND. **2.** laxo, 1 (*to widen the spaces between objects*): *to o. out the manipes (put the men farther apart)*, manipulos l., Cae. B. G. 2, 25; cf. *infr.* (II. 2). **3.** pando, dl, pansom and sum: v. TO SPREAD WIDE. **II.** intrans.: 1. pátasco, 3: *a somewhat wider plain o.s. paulo latior p. campus*, Liv. 22, 4, 50, of an army=to deploy, Tac. H. 4, 78, init. **2.** expr. by laxo, pando, with pron. refl., or as pass. refl.: *gradually to o. out wide (of a flower), in*

latitudinem paulatim sese laxare, Plin. 21, 5, 11: so, in latitudinem pandi (of the sea, after straits), id. 6, 13, 15: *an immensus plain o.out, immensa panditur planities*, Liv.

**open up:** pátēfacio, apérir: v. TO OPEN (I. and II.). *To o. up fresh tribes, novas gentes aperire, Iac. Agr. 22, init.* Liv.: *to o. up grief afresh, dolorem scindere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2.*

**open (adj.):** 1. Not shut: 1. apertus (most gen. term.) to sleep with bedromm doors o.s., aperti cubiculari toribus cubare, Suet. Aug. 82: Caes.: Cic. Also alaperitus (infreq.): Liv. 25, 30 (adaperta, portae fore): *Half-, partly open, semiapertus*, Liv.; semiadaperitus, Ov. 2, 2, 57, fin.: *to be o. for every one to see, omnibus ad vlsendum p.* id, Ver. 4, 3, 5. **2.** pátēs (standing always open): *aperitus, opened for the time being*; o. rars (always ready for secrets), p. aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: o. (preparing nostrils), p. nares, Virg. G. 1, 176: so, patulæ fenestræ, Ov. M. 14, 752, denotes *wide, spacious windows (or apertures for admitting light)*, as opp. to the closed, solid wall. Hence, piapatus (o. in front): Cic. Ver. 4, 49, 110 (in aptero as propatulo loco, i. e. in the o. air, and o. or accessible in front). **3.** blans, ntl (wide o. as if gaping): *the little fishes swim into the o. shell, pisciculi in concham h. innatam*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: *to put your fingers opposite a scallop when it is o.*, dgitos adversum pectines biantes moveare, Plin. 11, 37, 52. **To stand wide o.**, hic, 1: Hor.: Prop. Phr.: *the army received him with o. arms, exercitus libis-n ad supinus manus except (eum)*, Suet. Vit. 7 (Kv.); sinu complexus except, cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: so, more generally, libent la-toque animo excipere, Kr. (cf. Cic.) *any one's house is o. to strangers, patet domus alienorum hospitibus*, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: more fully, hospitios domus patet vicious communicatur, Cae. B. G. 6, 23, extr. **II.** Free from obstacles, clear, exposed: 1. apertus: *a perfectly o. sea, oceanus appetissimum (opp. to conclusus, confined, inland)*, Cae. B. G. 3, 9: *a sky perfectly o. co-tum patens atque a*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: *o. plains, a. campi*, Cae. B. G. 3, 26. *The neut. is used subs.: in aptero, in the o. plain or space*, Liv. 1, 33: Hor.: Join: prorecta ac loco aptera, Cae. B. G. 2, 19. **2.** pátēns: *in the more o. ground, loci patentioribus*, Cae. B. G. 7, 28: *Sail. : Liv. cf. supr. (II. 1).* **3.** expeditus (free from difficulties; practicable): cf. Cae. B. G. 1, 6, iter multo facilius atque expeditius: C. 4, pūris (clear, not full on): o. ground, p. locus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 38: *lī. Join*: puro ac patentio loco [dimicare]. Liv. 24, 14. Phr.: *in the o. air, sub divo*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 19, 51: also, sub dia, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5; and sub Jove, Ov. F. 2, 299. **III.** Accessible, in fig. sense expr. by pátēo, 2: rewards, honours which are o. to all, praemium, honores quae (omnibus) patent, Cic. Bal. 9, 14. Or by fict: *that both places in the consulate should be o. to plebeians, ut utrumque plebem consulem fieri licet*, Liv. 8, 12, fin. Phr.: *to throw o. the franchise to a large number, civitatem magnae parti (populi) dare, atque communicare*, Liv. 23, 5, med. **IV.** Not concealed, public: undisquisit. **1.** apertus: *not stealthily, but by o. force, non furtim sed vi aperta*, Liv. 25, 24, init.: o. (avoced) freebooting, a. latrociniū, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1. **2.** manifestus: v. MANIFEST. Phr.: *in the o. day (publicity)*, in luc, Cie. Man. 3, 7: *in the o. part of a house (o. court), in propatulo aedium, N-p. Han. 9* to expose anything to o. view, aliquid in promptu ponere, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126. **V.** Candid, out-spoken:

simplex, candidus v. FRANK, INGENUUS. Phr.: *to be perfectly u. with each other, simpleissime inter se loqui*, Tac. H. 1, 15. **VI.** Not decided or settled: intéger, liber: *he ord'ret the matter to be left o. till his return, rem integrant ad redditum suum iussit esse*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82, also *impers.*, it is o. (to any one) to act, integrum est, Cic. Att. 15, 23: so, with liberum, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3. Phr.: *it is an o. question, adhuc sub judice lis est*, Hor. A. P. 78.

**open-handed:** liberalis, largus: v. LIBERAL.

— hearted: simplex, ingenuus: v. FRANK, INGENUUS.

**opening (subs.):** I. Act of opening: expr. by apérir, etc., v. TO OPEN. (Aperto v. rare.) **II.** Formal declaration that a building, etc., is open for use; dedicatio, consacratio: v. DEDICATION, CONSECRATION. For a non-religious ceremony, perh. inauguratio (late and rare); or expr. by ve b v TO OPEN (A., IV.). *To attend the o. of a railway, adesse quam tanquam auspiciandi causa, primus curru in via errata trahitur, impellitur.* **III.** Beginning, esp. of a speech: exordium, principium, etc. v. EXORDIUM. **IV.** Aperture: 1. foramen (strictly, a hole bored: from foro, to pierce, bore): v. HOLE. Fig.: *o. from the body to the soul (the senses), f. illa quae patens ad annum a corpore*, Cic. Iusc. 1, 20, 47. **2.** tēnestra (strictly, an o. in a wall to admit light: used in wider sense): o.s. (loop-holes) for discharging missiles, t. ad tormenta mitenda, Cae. B. C. 2, 9, fin.: he made a huge wide-mouthed o., Ingenuum late dedit ore f., Virg. Aen. 2, 48: cf. *infr.* (III.). **3.** rima (crack, chink): v. FISSURE. **4.** os, óris, n. (resembling a mouth; as an o. or entrance to a cave): v. MOUTH (II. 1). **5.** áptēra (rare): Virg. 5, 5, 1. **6.** spirámentum (for breathing; air-hole): Virg.: Just.

**V.** An opportunity: Phr.: *an o. for dispute, ansa (lit. handle) controversial, Cie. Cae. 6, extr. (v. HANDLE, II.) to make an o.* ("open a door") for crime, fenestram ad nequitiam patere, Fer. Heant. 2, 1, 72 to present a fine o., "majoris fortunae spem opportunitateque afferte.

**opening (adj.):** epith. of medicine: Phr.: *to give o. medicine, medicamenta ad alvum deficiendam dare*, cf. Cels. 2, 12; alvi defecionem medicamentis petere, id. 1, 3, med.: medicamentis (a grum) purgare, cf. id. 3, 23 to take a strong o. medicine, bene alvum deficerre, Cato R. R. 148. (As medical terms may be used, medicamentum purgativum, depurgativa. Coel. Aur.; purgatorium, Synim.; catharticum, Kr. [not Cels.]: also "aperiens, subs., M. L. But in Cels. aperire refers to the opening of abscesses, etc., not of the bowels: cf. 5, 18, 25.)

**openly:** I. Publicly, without concealment: 1. pálam (published, for all to see): *things done o. in the forum, quae in foro p. gesta sunt*, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 33, 81, *his enemies slew him o. hence inimici p. interterunt*, Cae. B. G. 5, 25 cf. *infr.* (2). Strengthened, própalam, Cie. De Or. 1, 35, 161. **2.** aperte (without any disguise): o. to display one's grief, dolorem a. ferre, Cic. II. 14, 34. Very oft. with another syn.: aperte et pálam (opp. to ex insolisi), id. Ov. 12, 38: plane et aperte, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15. **II.** Frankly; keeping nothing back: aperte, simpliciter, libere: v. FRANKLY.

**openness:** expr. by adj.: v. OPEN. For fig. sense, v. FRANKNESS.

**opera:** \*drama, musicum, melicum (Kr.). But the word drama itself is late and rare: perh. better, \*tabula musica s. melica [Quic in sensis agitur].

**operate:** I. To act, exert power upon anything perh. móveo, impell. v. TO INFLUENCE. **II.** In medicine, to perform an operation in surgery: secum, cùm, i (with the knif'). no one before Marius is said to have been o. on without being twd, (nemo) ante Marium solitus dicitur esse sectus, Cic.

**Tusc.** 2, 22, 55: *to o. with actual cautery and knife, urere atque s., id. Ph. 8, 5, 15.* Other phr. are: *mancū curare, Cels. 7, init.* (comprising the whole of *surgery proper*), *scalpelum admoveare (to employ the knife)*, ib. 7, 2, *med.*; or *scalpelum adhibere, ib. 7, 20, init.*; *scalpello incidere (partem corporis)*, ib. 7, 4; *aperire (to lay open with the knife)*, ib. 7, 19. (Various painful ways of operating are enumerated, Sen. Prog. 3, 2, *membra ossa et legera, venas extrahere, membra amputare*). **III.** Also medical, *to take effect* (of medicine): *expr. by facio, efficax, prōsum: the mixture o.s exceedingly well, factū commode compositio, Col. 7, 5, med.*: if the medicine have not o.d. \* *si minus medicamentum profuerit: the medicina has not o.d. \* medicamentum nil profit: where the sense is, to open the bowels, use alvum deictio (duco): cf. Cato R. R. 148, ea re te res sunt, ut bene dejicias so many ingredients, in order that the medicine may o. well (v. OPENING, adj.)*. Phr.: *so powerfully did the medicine o., tanta vis medicaminis erat, Curt. 3, 6, ad fin.* (Oper. i. in this sense, late: *the poison o., venenum o.*, Lampr. Com. 17.)

**operation:** **1.** *Act of doing or working: effectio (v. rare): Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6.* *Usu, better expr. by verb: these things are the result of Divine o., haec omnia a Deo parata atque effecta sunt.* Phr.: *the o. of all herbs is stronger in cold regions, omnes herbarie vehementes effectu viribusque sunt in frigidis locis, Plin. 27, 13, 119.* **II.** Specially, *a military or naval o.*; *usu, pl.* Phr.: *to conduct military o.s, rem bellicam administrare, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76;* or simply, *bellum administrare, id. Man. 20, fin.* (v. TO CARRY ON): *naval o.s, res maritimae, Caes. B. G. 4, 23;* *all military o.s are suspended, omnis administratio belli consistit, id. B. C. 2, 12.* *Liv.: to reconnoitre o.s after winter-quarters, ex hibernis movere (put the army in motion), Liv. 22, init.* **III.** *A surgical o.:* **1.** *mānīs chirātū (Gr. χειρουργία, comprising the whole practice of surgery); cases where a surgical o. is needed, ea quae c. manus postulant, Cels. 7, 7, 15:* so with desiderare, ib. § 13. Or simply *ciruratio* (where the context explains): *an extremely nice (delicate) o., curatio subtilissima, ib. l. c. to be very careful throughout the o., magnum diligentiam per omnem c. habere, ib. 7, 12, 5.* **2.** *meton. scalpelum (the lance): cases which call for a surgical o., quae scalpelum desiderant, ib. 7, 19, init.* *to try bandages before proceeding to a surgical o., ante sc. vincturam experiri, ib. 7, 20, init.* (see also TO OPERATE (II)). **3.** *sectio (with the knife): Plin. 25, 13, 94, fin. (in Cels. pref. p. 6, Millig. = dissection).* **4.** *expr. by verb: to perform an o., separe, urere, etc.; to undergo one, secari, uriri, etc.: v. TO OPERATE (II).* *To perform the o. for the stone, calculos extrahere, evellere, Cels. 7, 26: to perform the Caesarean o., \*caesio matris utero puerum extrahere, cf. Plin. 9, 7.*

**operative (adj.):** efficax: v. EFFICIENT.

**operative (subs.):** opifex, ictis: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 50. *The class of o.s, qui manū mercede victum querant, cf. Sall. Cat. 37, med.*

**operator:** expr. by verb: v. TO OPERATE (throughout). In med. sense, use *medicus, the assistant-o., being simply minister: Cels. 7, 19.*

**operose:** opérōsūs v. LABORIOUS.

**ophthalmia { oculorum inflammatiōnēs ophthalmia } tio:** Cels. 6, 6, 27: *lippitudo (moss, gen. term for soreness of the eyes), ib. § 29 (genus aridae lippitudinis: ἔρηθρος λαύρια Graeci appellant, dry o.); a somewhat similar affection is denoted by aspiritudo (oculorum), ib. § 27. (Ophthalmia only as med. t. t.: Med. Dict.)*

**opiate (subs.):** mēdicamentū somnificū: v. NARCOTIC (subs. and adj.). O. expr. by circuml. *to administer an*

*o., somnum mollri potui dando aquam in qua papaver [aut aliud hujusmodi] decoccum sit, Cels. 3, 18, med.; somnum medicamentis accrescere, ib. paulo infir.: medicines which act as o.s, catapota quae somno dolorem levant, id. 5, 25, 1; quae somnum faciunt, ib. 4: the medicine acts as an o., occurrit dolori per quietem catapotum, ib. 3: a powerful o., catapotum ad somnum valens, ib. 2: the poppy is a good o., somno aptum est papaver, id. 2, 32: poppy is taken in wine as an o., papaver e vino bibitur somni causa, Plin. 20, 18, 76. (Cels. writes the word ἀνάδυνα, *anodynēs*, only with Gk. characters: the term opiatum [medicamentum] belongs to modern med.)*

**opine:** ópinor, arbitror, i.: v. TO THINK.

**opinative { v. OPINATED, OPINATED:**

**opinion:** **1.** In gen. sense, *a judgment formed by the mind: 1, sententia (way of thinking): rather stronger than Eng.); a settled and well-founded o. concerning the gods, deus stabilis certaque s., Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: I am still of the same o. that we should do nothing, adiungo in hac sum s., nihil ut faciamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, fin.: to persist in one's o. in persste, id. R. Com. extr.: in my o. (parenthetically), mea s., id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: to task any one for his o. (in the senate), aliquem sententiam rogare, id. Rep. 2, 20: to express one's o. at length (in the senate), accurate s. dicere, id. Att. 4, 1.*

**2.** ópinio (supposition, belief): *to hold an o. (or belief), o. habere (foll. by acc. and inf.): Cic. Div. 2, 31, 70: to share a popular o., in populari o. esse, id. Ctin. 51, fin.: in my o. o. mea fert id, Font. 13, 29.*

**3.** *jūdiciū (deliberate o.): it was always o. (or conviction), meum semper j. fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, init.: in my o. at least, meo quidem j. id, Br. 8, 32: v. JUDGEMENT.*

**4.** *censura (a critical o.): to form an o. concerning any one's writings, de alicuius scriptis (judicium) censuramente facere, Gel. 12, 2.*

**Phr.:** *to entertain an o., sentire, indicare, censore (v. TO THINK, JUDGE): to be of one and the same o., unum atque idem sentire, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: this is my decision, this my o., sic decerno, sic sentio, id. Rep. 1, 46: to entertain the same o. as another, cum aliquo sentire, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24; Cic: to differ in o., dissentire: their o. differ, inter se dissentunt, id. Fin. 2, 6, 19: to ask any one's o., consulere (v. TO CONSULT): it is my o., mihi videtur: id. Tusc. 5, 5, 12.*

**II.** *A dogma or tenet:* **1.** *placitū (rare): the o.s of physicians, medicorum placita, Plin. 14, 22, 28 § 143: M. L.* (Better expr. by placet: *the o. of carneadis, that there are . . . , carneadi placet esse . . .* Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99: Hor. S. 1, 3, 96).

**2.** *dogma, átis, n. (Gr. δόγμα) and so perhaps always written by Cic.: cf. Ac. 2, 9, 29, *decretum, scitis enim iam hoc meo δόγμα dicere*): Mart. 1, 8, 2: Juv.: M. L. (N.B.—Cic.'s translation, *decretum, has not been adopted by other writers.*)*

**3.** *collectively, doctrina disciplina: v. DOCTRINE, TEACHING.*

**III.** *Estimate of character, abilities, etc.* **1.** *ópinio: I will not disappoint your good o. (of me), non fallam o. tuam.* Cic. Fam. 1, 6: *to form an unfavourable o. of any one, de aliquo malam o. animo inibtere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 42: Caes.*

**2.** *existimatio: the good o. entertained by soldiers of their commander, militis de imperatore ex., Liv. 4, 41, init.: Caes. Phr.: to form an o. of any one's abilities, de alicuius ingenio existimare, Cic. Br. 21, 82: v. TO JUDGE.* See also REPUTATION.

**opinionated:** sententia s. judicis sui nimis pertinax; qui suo judicio plus aquo confidit.

**opium:** *opium or óption (the inspissated and dried juice of the poppy): Plin. 20, 18, 76 § 199. (The decoction of poppy-heads and leaves was called, mēconium: l. c. § 202.)*

**opossum:** \* didelphis, didelphys (Cycl.).

**opponent:** **1.** *adversarius (antagonist, in the field, court, etc.): something stronger than Eng.); a formidable o., gravis a, Cic. Vat. 1, 1; a. acer, id. Ac. 2, 4, fin. (with ref. to discussion): to reply to an o. (in court), adversario responderet, Quint. 10, 7, 3.* **2.** expr. by verb (esp. when the ref. is to simple discussion, rather than conflict or struggle): *in reply to these arguments, their o.s urge . . . , contentus il qui legi adversantur . . . : v. TO OPPOSE.* <sup>2</sup> to denote an opponent in a trial (the party represented by opposing counsel = your client): iste: Cic. Quint. 5, 18 (= Quintius's o.).

**opportune:** **1.** *opportūnus: noting more o. in time, (uihil) tempore opportunitus, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, init.: an o. of time, action, tempus actions o., id. Off. 1, 49, 142. Very o., peropportunitus: Cic.* **2.** *idoneus, comodus: v. SUITABLE, CONVENIENT.* **3.** *tempestivus: v. SEASONABLE.* Phr.: *at an o. time, in tempore, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: stronger, in tempore ipso, id. Andr. 5, 6, 10 (v. NICK, II.); an o. time, opportunitas temporis, occasio (v. OPPORTUNITY).*

**opportunist:** **1.** *opportūnus: Ter.: Cic. Terc. 6, fin. peropportunitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, fin.* **2.** *commode: to choose a time for calling on any one o., c. tempus ad aliquem capere adeundi; Cic. Fam. 11, 16: v. CONVENIENTLY.* (N.B.—Commodum = just at a certain time, e.g. commodum . . . quam, Cic. Att. 13, 9; in which sense commode also is used by Cic. and other writers).

**3.** *in tempore, per tempus: v. preced. art. fin.* **4.** *tempestivus (seasonably, at the proper season): Just. 34, 1, 3 (= opportune, in tempore). So Tac. has tempestivus: have I not arrived o., num parum tempestivus veniam? Dial. 14, cf. L.G. § 343.*

**opportuneness:** *opportunitas: v. SUITABILITY.* Or expr. by *opportunitus, etc.: nothing could exceed the o. of your arrival, tuo adventu nihil potuit esse opportunitus; non potuisti magis in tempore advenire: v. OPPORTUNE, OPPORTUNELY.*

**opportunity:** **1.** *occasiō (the right or suitable time for action, as a thing to be watched for and used); cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142, tempus actions opportunitus, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio: as for opportunitas, v. *infr.* 3): to let slip on o. of doing anything, o. aliquid faciendo amittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Ter.:*

*also o. praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: not to miss an o., occasio non deesse, ib. 3, 79: when an o. presents itself, o. data, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 18; o. oblatā, Suet. Caes. 73: on a favourable o. per, o. Liv. 30, 3, extr.: what a good, splendid o., quanta, quam praeterea o., Cic. Mil. 14, 38.*

**2.** *tempus (which from the context, freq. = the right time): you have such an o. as no one ever had before, t. habet tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Ph. 7, extr.: Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 39 (tale ut . . .): compare also OPPORTUNELY.* Join: occasio et tempus, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 3.

**3.** *opportunitas (suitability in a general sense: esp. of place, opportunitas loci; also of time, opportunitas temporis): Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45 (where, like occasio, it is given as = Gk. εὐκαιρία, but in abstr. sense; not = an opportunity, but fitness of time): the knowledge of o.s for action, scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 49, 142: to avail oneself of an o., o. temporis uti, Caes. (in Kr.).*

**4.** *cōpia (means and facilities for doing anything): he had a fine o. of cementing an alliance, habere eum magnam c. societatis conjungendae, Sall. Jug. 83: to give all the o. of consulting one, facere omnibus consilii sui c., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 1, 3.*

**5.** *facultas (sim. to copia . power*

to do anything, practicability and so, opportunity): to give any one an o. of coming to a true judgment, allicui vere judicandi facere f. id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 179; to present an o. of escape, f. fugae dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, extr.: so, potestas: v. POWER. P̄br.: to give any one an o. to find fault, tanquam unsam dare allicui ad reprehendendum, Cic. Am. 16, 59 (v. HANILE): to meet with an o. for doing something locum nascisci aliquid facendi, id. Att. 1, 18, 3: to book for an o. spectans aliquid facendi, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cate had the o. of indulging himself in retirement, Catoni lieuit se delectare in otio, Cic. Itip. init. (v. LIBERTY, BE AT).

**oppose:** I. To present in opposition: 1. oppono, p̄sui, itum, 3: Caesar o.d. to this (cavalry) his own horse, huc suos Caesar equites opposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: Cic. 2. obficio, jecī, etum, 3: to o. wagons by way of rampart, carros pro vallo obj., Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Join: objicere et opponere, Cic. Phr.: to all this, one consideration o.d. its-lf, his omnibus rebus unum reputabat, pugnabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. II. To offer opposition to: 1. adveror, i (most gen. term, actively to resist): with dat. or abso.; later with acc. [not to be imitated]: who o.d. Isocrates more vehemently (than Aristotle)? quis Isocratis est adversatus impensis? Cic. Or. 55, 172: to o. (withl) any one's lusts, aliquid libidini a., id. Verr. 5, 31, 82: when Nature o.s and resists, adversante et repugnante Natura, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: Tac.: Suet. 2. repugno, t (to struggle against; a stronger and more vivid expr. than adveror, cf. supr. exx.: with dat. or abso.): neither to give way (to a proposal), nor strongly to o., neque concedere neque valde r., Cic. Fam. 1, 2, med. Less freq. foll. by prep., resistere et repugnare contra veritatem, id. R. Com. 17, 51. 3. obsto, stiti, stitum, 3 (to stand in the way, make a stand against: foll. by dat. or ne with subj., and in negative sentences, quin, quoniam): Histiaetus o.d. the scheme, Histiaeus, ne res conficeretur, obstiti, Nep. Milt. 3: to thwart and o. any one's designs, consilii aliquid occurriere atque obsistere, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, fin.: v. TO RESIST. 4. refragor, i (to give vote or voice against; opp. to suffragor: with dat.): to o. a very intimate friend, homini amicissimo r., Cic. Ph. 11, 9, init.: to o. any one's advancement, bonori aliquid r., Liv. 45, 40, med. P̄br.: to o. in argument, contra aliquem disputatione, Cic. Rep. 1, 3.

**opposed (part. and adj.):** 1. aduersus: opp. secundus: v. UNFAVOURABLE, ADVERSE, 2. adverarius (antagonistic, hostile): violence, most of all o. to law, via iuri maxima a., Cic. Caec. 2, 5: Nep. 3. diversus: one who is diametrically o. to you (in opinion), qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 101: v. OPPOSITE. 4. contrarius: v. CONTRARY. 5. inimicus: v. HOSTILE, UNFRIENDLY. To be o. to repugnare: v. TO OPPOSE.

**opposite (adj.):** I. Fronting, placed in front of: 1. aduersus: the Bastarnae inhabit the o. side, Bastarnae aduersa (aversa, lan.) tenet, Plin. 4, 12, 25. Join: aduersus et contrarius (facing and taking an opposite direction), Caes. B. G. 2, 18. 2. expr. by ē régime: v. OPPOSITE, prep. (N.B.—Opposite is here treated as prep. wherever it is or may be foll. by to; v. OPPOSITE TO.) II. Reverse: 1. contrarius: on the o. side of the earth, e. c. parte terrae, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: to move in an o. direction, in c. partem ire, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. 2. diversus: the horses were driven rapidly in o. directions, in d. iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28, fin.: he drew up his army facing (two) o. ways, d. aciem constituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: cf. ib. 69, where iter a proposito diversum, is explained by, in contrarium partem ire. III. Logically: 1. contrarius: they run to the o. extremes, in

contraria (sc. vita) currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: Cic. Join: contraria, diversa, inter se pugnantia, Cic. Coel. 5, extr.

2. diversus (totally different, and so opposite): o. vices, diverse inter se malia, Sall. Cat. 5: Cic.: Hor. 3, expr. by inter se pugnare, repugnare: cf. supr. (H. 1).

IV. In action, antagonistic:

1. adversarius, the o. faction, factio a., Nep. Phoc. 3: Cic.: v. OPPOSID. 2. diversus (in later authors) the o. faction or party, d. factio, Suet. Caes. 20; d. partes, ib. 1: an advocate who is on the o. side, ex diverso patrono consistens, Quint. 4, 1, 42. 3. inimicus: v. HOSTILE.

**opposite (subs.):** expr. by contrarius, aduersus, oppositus (this-lat only in neut. pl. =Gk. ἀντίκειμενος, Gell. 16, 8): o. of this excellency is viciousness, lujuis virtutis c. est virtus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: also in neut. pl. as subs.: there are several kinds of o.s, contrariorum genera sunt plura, id. Top. 11, 47: in the same passage, direct o.s are described thus, occurrunt, tanquam e regione, quadam contraria: such were specifically named, adversus ib. (N.B.—Contrarium is not used in sing. as subs.)

**opposite to, opposite (prop. and adv.):** 1. contrā (with acc.): one side is o. to Gaul, unum latus est c. Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: to erect a fort o. to a citadel, castellum c. arcem objicere, Liv. 38, 4: also without case: he stands o. (you) and bids you stand, stat c. starique juliet, Juv. 3, 290. 2. è régione (right o. to; foll. by gen. or dat.; also abso.): you affirm that o. to us, on the contrary side of the earth, are the antipodes, dicitis e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, esse [antipodas], Cic. 2, 39, 123: o. to the town was a hill, erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: to pitch one camp o. to another, e regione castris castra ponere, ib. 7, 35: Nep.

3. ex adverso, also written as one word (foll. by dat. or gen.): a harbour (on the coast of Asia) situated just o. to the city (of Rhodes), portus ex ad. urb. ipsi positus, Liv. 45, 10: o. to the river Eurus, ex ad. fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Also without case expr.: when the fleets were stationed o. each other, quum ex ad. starent classes, Just. 2, 14.

4. aduersus, or -um (with acc.): the physician should sit o. to the patient, medicus ad. aegrum debet residere, Cels. 3, 6, med.: Plin. Less freq. exadversus, -um also with acc.: an altar was dedicated o. the spot, atra exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101. 5. in addition to the above adverbial words and plur., the part. oppositus, objectus, may be used: e. g. the moon, when it comes o. to the sun, cuts off its light, luna opposita soli, lumen ejus obscurat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, fin.: this island, situated o. Alexandria, forms a harbour, haec Insula objecta Alexandria, portum efficit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112.

**opposition:** I. Act of opposing: expr. by verb: to offer a strenuous o. to a measure, \*aliqui legi acriter (vehementer) aduersari, repugnare, refragari, etc.; a strenuous o. is offered to the proposal, \*hunc sententiae acriter resistitur: v. to oppose, resist. (N.B. Not repugnanti, in this sense; which in Cic. =contrariety: v. inf.). II. contrariety: 1. repugniantia: o. of expediency (to virtue) utilitatis r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17; Plin. 2. discrepancy: o. disagreement. Or expr. by pugno, discrēpo, contrariū, etc.: not to perceive the o. between these things, \*quam haec inter se pugnant, discrepant, quam contraria sint non videre: v. TO DISAGREE; also, OPPOSITE (III.), CONTRARY.

III. Adverse party: factio aduersaria, aduersa diversa (late); parts aduersariae: v. OPPOSED. Specially, the o. as distinguished from the government: \*factio aduersaria iis quos penes summa rerum est: but usq., factio aduersaria will be precise enough: the o. benches, \*adversariorum subsellia: or simply, aduersa subsellia: used by Quint. of

the benches allotted to the other side in court, 11, 3, 132.

**oppress:** I. To weigh down, overburden: 1. prēmo, ss̄, ss̄m, : to be o.d. with debt, aere alieno premi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sorrows which o. me, aerumnæ quae me p., Sall. Jug. 17. Stronger is opprimo, 3 (to weigh quite down, overwhelm): to be o.d. with suffering in every part of the body, totius corporis doloribus opprimi, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, ad init.: (hopelessly) o.d. with debt, aere alieno oppressus, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, extr.: Sall. 2. affligo, xi, etum, 3 (strictly, to dash to the ground: hence, in distress grievously): esp. in p. part. o.d. with grief, afflictions, etc., moerore, aegritudinibus afflictus: Cic. pass. 3, grávo, i. v. TO WEIGH DOWN, 4.

ñero, 1 (esp. of food which lies on the stomach): Plin.: v. TO LOAD (I., 1). To be o.d. (uncomfortably fatigued), ingravescere, Cic. Sen. 11, 36. II. To treat oppressively: 1. opprimo, 3 (in connexion with some other words to complete the idea, as servitus, crudelitas): to liberate one's country when o.d. by tyrants, patriam a tyrannis oppressum e servitio in libertatem vindicare, Nep. Thras. 1: to o. a state, civitatem servitio oppressum teneri, Auct. pro dom. 51, 131. 2. vexo, i (to treat with outrage and violence): to o. and ruin a province, provinciam v. atque perdere, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 4, 12: to o. and impoverish a territory, agros v. atque exanimare, Cic. Ver. 3, 52, 122. Join: lacrare atque vexare (most cruelly to o.), Cato in Gell. 2, 6, med. (where the full force of the verb vexo is explained).

3. expr. by injuria, with a verb: since he o.d. all the Sicilians, quum omnibus Siculis injurias faceret, Cic. Div. Ver. 11, 52: so, injurias imponere, injurias afficer, id. v. INJURY, INJUSTICE. Phr.: the humbler classes were wantonly and cruelly o.d., in humiliis libidinous crudeliterque consuliebat, Liv. 3, 37, med.: see also TO TYRANNUZE.

**Oppression:** I. A weighing down; grávatio: o. after food, g. post cibum, Coel. Aur. (On expr. by verb v. TO OPPRESS, I.) II. Cruelty and tyranny: 1. injury: or more expressively (cf. L. G. § 591), injuriae: to resist o. or obvian injury, Liv. 3, 37, extr.: o. practised upon peoples and individuals, populorum privatorumque injuriae, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 2, 6: to add o. to o., cumulate injuries, Liv. 3, 37, ad init. 2. servitus (a state of bondage and o.): the Athenians bewailed their grievous o., tristis s. flebant Attici, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: Cic.: cf. TO OPPRESS (I., 1). 3. vexatio (violent and cruel usage): Liv. v. OUTRAGE.

**oppressive:** 1. grávis, praegrávis (burdensome in any way): if these requirements seemed o. or distressing, haec si g. aut acerba videantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: o. bondage, praegrave servitium, Plin.: v. GRIEVOUS. 2. molestus (less strong than Eng.): v. TROBLESOME, IRKOMME. 3. acerbis (bitter and distressing): most o. taxes, acerbissima tributa, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, init.: cf. supr. (I), where acerbis is used as a heightened expression after gravis.

4. iniquus (unfair, pressing too heavily on): v. INJUST. Phr.: most o. taxation, intolerable tributa, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, init.: the o. (lit. lead) S. wind, plumbeus Auster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18 (gravis =unhealthy), to become more and more o., ingravescere, Cic. Br. 1, 10, init.

**oppressively:** grávier, molestè, acerbe: cf. preced. art. To govern a state o., \*civitatem iniquo (superbo, intolerabiliter) imperio coercere: v. OPPRESSIVE, TYRANNICAL.

**oppressiveness:** acerbitas (afflictiveness): Join: acerbitas atque injuria, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, ad fin. Usu. expr. by adj.: v. OPPRESSIVE. See also OPPRESSION.

**oppressor:** tyranus: v. TYRANT. Or expr. by circuml.: sometimes the weak turn upon their o.s, aliquando

etiam infirmiores injurias cumulati ulciscendi sui causa in dominis invadunt: the *o.* is hated by all, \*superbum injuriousum hominem nemo non odit; the *o.* of Sicily, \*qui Siciliam vexavit atque perdidit: v. TO OPPRESS. (N.B.—By no means oppressor: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.)

**opprobrious:** turpis, probrösus (rare), etc.: v. DISGRACEFUL. Oft. expr. by probrum: to be looked on as *o.*, probro haberi, Sall. Cat. 12: letters full of *o.* language towards anyone, epistolae plenae omnium in aliquem probrorum, Cic. Att. 11, 9.

**opprobriously:** probrosē: Sen.: Gell.: v. DISGRACEFULLY.

**opprobrium:** dēdēcus, probrum, opprobrium: v. DISGRACE, REPROACH.

**optative:** mōdūs optatīvus: Diom.: Prisc.: M. L.

**optic, optical:** \*opticus: only as scient. t. t.: Cartes: etc. Otherwise expr. by oculus, video, visus, etc.: an *o.* illusion, mendacium oculorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80 (Kr.): the *o.* nerves, \*nervi qui ad videndum adiutentur.

**optician:** homo opticus gñarus & peritus: cl. Vitr. 1, 1, 3. Better for brevity, opticus (like mathematicus, historicus, etc.); or, if to denote *eye-doctor*, oculorum medicus: v. OCULIST.

**optics:** opticē, ēs: Vitr. 1, 1, 3: cf. ib. § 16, where the phr. de visu is used to represent Gk. ὀπτικὸς λόγος. Also optica, orum. Cartes Dioptr.

**option:** optio: you have the *o.* whether . . . , o. vobis datur, utrum . . . , Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69: Liv. Join: optionem, potestatemque facere aliqui, id. Div. Verr. 14, 45. Phr.: I shall have the *o.*, either to publish the book or suppress it, erit liberum mihi vel publicare vel confinire (librum). Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: I have no *o.* in the matter, res non est mel arbitrii, cf. Cic. Att. 15, 13: I have no longer any *o.*, non integrum est mihi, cf. id. Att. 15, 21.

**optional:** cūjus rel optio datur (est): cf. precd. art.

**optionally:** ex optione: v. OPTION.

**opulence:** opulentia (great wealth: rare), Sall. Cat. 52, med. (opp. to egestas). Fig.: of language: Claud. See also RICHES Phr.: those who live in ease and *o.*, quibus domi otium atque divitiae affluunt, Sall. Cat. 36.

**opulent:** 1. opulent, ntis; and more freq. opūtēns. Join: opulent fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; plenum atque opulentum [opūtēnum], Caes. B. C. 3, 80. 2. lōcuples, dives: v. WEALTHY, RICH. Phr.: a few men, pauci opibus et copiis afflentes, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82: to be extremely *o.*, divitiae abundare (affluere, Lucret.). v. RICHES, (N.B.—Opulentus seems not to be used fig. of *division*: but Hor. has *dives* in this sense: fundet opes Latinumque beatitudo dileta lingua, Ep. 2, 2, 121.)

**or:** In sentences not interrogative: 1. aut, usu, following another aut; = either . . . or: a preceding aut is not found when what follows is rather an aftermath than an alternative primarily entertained cf. Cels. 1, 2, exercitatio plerisque finis esse debet sudor, aut certe lassitudi, a perspiration; or, at least, fatigie: add Cic. Div. 2, 26, init. Sometimes aut = or else; when a sudden turn is given to the discourse: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5, omnia . . . bene ei sunt dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, or else he must abandon, etc. 2. vēl, freq. following another vel; = whether . . . or: denoting not, as aut usually does, a distinct alternative, but rather one which is compatible with the former one: L. G. § 570. —ve is simply an abbreviated form of vel, being used elocitically: L. G. § 570, Obs. 2. 3. sive (sēb): both with and without an antecedent sive (sēb): usually indicating an indifference between two alternatives: v. WHETHER. [Kr. thus sums up the uses of the above:] The particle aut distinguishes

objects or sentences, which are either actually opposed, or at least regarded as quite different: vel indicates that it is, in the given case, indifferent which of the objects or predication is accepted; whether they differ or not in themselves being another question: —ve distinguishes mostly single words, less frequently sentences; and denotes a less important verbal or real difference: site is used (1) when an option is given between two or more names or predicates of the same thing; and (2) when the writer, himself hesitating between two or more causes, conditions, etc., leaves the reader to accept which alternative he chooses.]

II. In interrogative sentences: 1. an, following utrum or -ne in the former part of the double question: is it money that makes you provider, or (the fact) that the commander consults you? utrum te superbiore pecuna facit, an quod te imperator consulti? Cic. Fam. 7, 13: am I to go to Rome, or stay here? Romane venio, an hic maneo? id. Att. 16, 8; sometimes, esp. in dependent questions, the antecedent whether is not expressed: shall I speak out or hold my peace? eloquor an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39: to doubt whether anything be right or wrong, dubitate aequum sit quicquam an iniquum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, fin. 2. —nē (infreq.): it was uncertain whether they had conquered or been conquered, incertum fuit vicirint, victime essent, Liv. 5, 28, med.: Nep. Esp. in the expr., or, nee nec: v. infrr. (4, 2). 3. pleonastically, annē (infreq.): to ask whether there are *few* or *many*, interrogare pauca sint anno multa, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93. 4. expr. or not, or no, by (1) annon (or as two words): is it the person I am in search of or not? is est quem quaro annum? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12: Cic. (2), less freq. necnē (in questions expressed by whether . . . or no): the question arises, whether . . . or *no*; the gods, quaeritur sunte dii necne sint Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 61: also without the verb being repeated: whether battle could be advantageously joined or no, utrum prouelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. (N.B.—Never *aut* in questions)

**orach:** atriplex, icis: Col.: Plin. (\*A. hortensis, Linn.)

**oracle:** 1. órāculūm (strictly, the response of the deity: also by meton., the oracular shrine): to deliver an *o.*, dare, edere, Cic. Tuse 1, 48, extr.: to seek an *o.* from Delphi (= consult the *o.* of Delphi), o. Delphini petere, id. Div. 1, 43, 95: also, o. quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449; poscere, ib. 3, 456; consule (by no means in prose), Óv. M. 3, 8: the so famous *o.* of (lit. at) Delphi, illud o. Delphini tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37; so, maxime inclitum in terris o. (sc. Delphorum), Liv. 1, 56, med. 2. responsum (the response: Gr. ρηρσύνης): Liv. 1, c. fin.; Tac.: Virg. 3. sorts, sortis, f. (strictly, a billet or ticket): the responses being written on such: hence mētōn., the sentence inscribed): the Lycaean *o.* (i. e. of Apollo), Lycaea s., Virg. Aen. 4, 346: Óv. (Liv.) has, respondit sortium, i. 56: but the use of sortes alone = oracle is poet. Phr.: they sent to consult the *o.* of Delphi, miserunt Delphos consultum, Ñep. Them. 2: ior consule, also deliberare, id. Milt. init. (ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt): the act of enquiry is denoted by sc̄is̄tari, Cic. Div. 1, 34, fin.: Liv. 1, 56, fin.: also by sc̄itari (oracula), Virg. Aen. 2, 114: he speaks like an *o.*, \*ita loquitur homo tanquam si deorum oracula eret.

**oracular:** expr. by órāculūm: reciting his words as *o.*, quae dixerat oracula vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 (R. and A.). Phr.: in an *o.* manner, per ambages: v. MYSTERIOUSLY.

**oracularly:** v. precd. art.

**oral:** Phr.: to reserve a matter for communication, aliiquid praesenti sermone reservare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: no *o.* answer was given to the messenger,

mūntu nilib voce resonans est, Liv. 1, 54, med.: to give *o.* instruction to pupils, verbis praecipere discentibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: o. tradition, \*quae sine litteris memoriae traduntur: o. communication, viva illa ut dictur, vox, Quint. 2, 2, 8: Plin. min.

**orally:** vox, verbis, sine litteris: v. precd. art. Sometimes cōrām may serve: to discuss a thing *o.* with any one, corām cum aliquo aliiquid agere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init.: v. FACE TO FACE.

**orange:** \*mālum aurantium: the tree, \*citrus aurantium (Linn.).

**orange-colour:** \*color luteus, qualis est mali aurantiū: less precisely, color croceus; v. SAFFRON, YELLOW.

**orangery:** \*clītrētūm: after anal. of pinetum, etc

**orang-outang:** \*simia satyrs; pithecus satyrus; pongu (diff. species): Cyc. Cycl.

**oration:** 1. órātiō (more comprehensive than Eng., and including any kind of speech or discourse); to compose, aslorn, deliver an *o.*, o. facere, ornare, habere, Cic.: v. SPEECH. A small or short *o.*, oratīuncula: Cic. Br. 19, extr.

2. contiu (speech before the people or an army): to deliver an *o.*, c. habere, Cic. Agr. 2, init.: Caes.: v. HARANGUE. A funeral *o.*, laudatio (sc. tunebris) Cic. Mil. 13, init.: Quint. 3, 7, 2 (l. tūnebris): less freq., epitaphium (Gr. ἐπιτάφιος λόγος): a festival or eulogistic *o.*, panegyricus: v. PANEGYRIC.

**orator:** 1. órātor: an absolutely perfect *o.*; o. puluis atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, extr.: omni laude euimulatus o., ib. 1, 6, init.: an accomplished o., o. doctus, ib. 3, 35, 143: to reckon any one among *o.* s, aliquem in oratori numero habere, ib. 1, 16, 72: to discourse concerning the function and principles of the *o.*, o. de officio et ratione oratoris disputare, ib. 1, 18, 82. (N.B.—Rhetor is Greek teacher of rhetoric.) 2. (vir) élōquens (a truly eloquent man; a good *o.*: whereas orator includes good, bad, or indifferent): the paucity of great *o.*, eloquentū paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19: incomparably the greatest of *o.*, (vir) longe omnium in dicendo gravissimus et eloquentissimus, ib. 1, 11, 47. Phr.: an excellent or admirable *o.*, divinus homo in dicendo, ib. 1, 10, 40; ornatūs homo in dicendo et gravis, ib. 42; homo in dicendo acerrimus et copiosissimus (full of fire and eloquence): to be a very great *o.*, summan vim habere dicendi, ib. 1, 20, init.: a perfect born *o.*, unus ad dicendum instructissimus a natura, ib. 3, 3, extr.: to be the first of *o.*, principatum eloquentiae tenere, Nep. Att. 5.

**oratorical:** 1. órātorius (pertaining to the orator or his art): the *o.* faculty, o. vis dicendi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 12: the *o.* art, arc. o., Quint. proem. § 17. (Rheticus = rhetorical; relating to technical side of eloquence.) 2. expr. by órātor: the *o.* gift, vis oratoris (proficiency dicendi), Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 21. Phr.: to have *o.* power (multum, plurimum), in dicendo valere, id. Br. 7, 27. v. ORATOR (fin.). See also RETHORICAL.

**oratorically:** órātoriū (after the manner of an orator; rare): Cic. Br. 68, 227; Quint. (Or by circumfl., oratoris modo, ex oratoris ratione: v. ORATOR.)

**oratoria:** \*drama melicum sacram quod sine gestu peragitur.

**oratory:** 1. The oratorical art:

1. expr. by dico: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, init., be dicere, quod est, sc̄iter et perite et ornate dicere (good *o.*): the entire doctrine of *o.*, omnia doctrina dicendi, id. Part. 1, 3: the profession of *o.* professio bene dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 6, 21: the art or study of *o.*, artificium s. studium dicendi, ib. 2, 7, 29: the theory of *o.* ratio dicendi, Quint. proem. init.

2. oratoria ars: Quint. proem. § 17.

3. rhētoricē, es; and rhētorica, ae: Cic.: Quint. v. RHETORIC. See also ELOQUENCE. II. In concrete sense, eloquent speech: élōquencia; vis dicendi: v. ELOQUENCE. Styles of *o.*, genera

dicendi: Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 92. **III.** **A** place of prayer: *ōrātōrium* (sc. *sacellum, templum*). Aug. Ep.: M L. (Sacrum, *sacellum, aedicula*, are too general; and *proseucha* is used only of the *praying-places of the Jews*.)

**orb** (*subs.*): *orbis*, ls. m. (*anything disk-like or globular*): *to fill her o. (of the moon)*, o. impiere, Ov. M. 7, 530; Virg. *Dīmūn*, *orbiculus* (*a small disk*): Plin.: v. *GLOBE*.

**orb** (*n.*): *in orbem* torqueri s. curvari: cf. Cic. Tim. 7: Ov. M. 2, 715. Phr.: *to o. into the perfect whole* (*Tennyson*), *\*quasi orbem (suum) plenum atque perfectum completere*.

**orbéd** (*part. adj.*): expr. by *orbis*: o. *shield* (Milt.), *orbis clipej*: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 783: *that o. blaze (Kebel)*, fuljis illoribus: cf. Virg. G. i., 459. See also **ROUND, CIRCULAR**. (*Orbicularius*, only of small objects.)

**o. bit:** 1. *orbis*, is, m.: Cic. Rep. 6, 15 (*sidera circulos suos orbescere conseruent*): *to traverse a greater or less o.*, o. majorem, minorem illustrare, Id. Tim. 9: cf. id. Ac. 2, 20, 66, *cursu interiore*, brevi convertitri orbe (poet.). 2. *circulum* (*less good*): cf. supr. 3.

**ambitus**, us: *the eight o.s* (of the planetary system), *octo ambitus*, Cic. Fin. 7, med.: Plin. v. *CIRCUIT*. 4. *cursus*, us (an indefinite expr.): v. *COURSE*. (Cf. supr. 1.) Phr.: *these go through their o.s with a contrary motion*, *versantur contrario motu*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. v. *TO REVOLVE*. (N.B.—*Orbita* in good authors = *a whirling-track*.)

**orchard**: *pōnārūm*: Cic. Sen. 15, fin.: Hor. An o.-house, \**ponarium* *tecum*.

**orchestra**: I. *Part of a theatre*: orchestra: Suet. Caes. 39. **II.** *The body of musical performers*: \**symphoniā*: v. *MUSICIAN*. Sometimes, by meton., = *the instrumental music as distinguished from the voices*: *symphonia*. **V. MUSIC**.

**orchid**: *orchis*, is, f.: Plin. 26, 10, 62. (*Natural order, \*Orchidaceae*.)

**ordain**: I. *To enact, declare with authority*: *sancio, statuo, décerno, jubuo, édicto, etc.* v. *TO APPOINT, DICERE, ENACT, ORDER*. II. *To appoint to the clerical office*: *ordino*, i.: Conf. Angl. Art. 36. (Suet. has *ordinare magistratus*, Caes. 76.)

**ordeal**: *jūdiciūm Dei*; called also *vulgaris purgatio*: Blackstone in *Cycl. s.v.* (*Low Lat. ordalium*: v. *Du Cange*, s. v.) Phr.: *to go through the o. by fire*, incendere per ignem, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7; cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 787, medium freti pietate per ignem cultores multa premunis vestigia prūna. (*For fig. sense the best word is perit, discrimin: n. to pass through such an o.*, \**in tantum discriminor vocari, adduci; tanti discriminis experimentum facere*.)

**order** (*subs.*): I. *Disposition, arrangement*: 1. *ordo, inis, m.* ("ordinem sic definunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis") Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143: *to reduce things to o.*, res in o. redigere, Auct. Her. 3, 9, init.: *to observe, adhere to a certain o.*, o. servare, tenere, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 35. *Exp. in certain adverb, phr.*: *in (due o.)*, *ordine*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53; Cic.: *also, in ordinem, to keep accounts in (regular) o.*, *tabulas in o. conficeri*, Cic. R. Com. 2, ext.; *and ex ordine (in due o., in turn)*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143: *without o.*, *nullo ordine*, Cic. (in Kr.); *sine ordine*, Caes. (in Kr.). *Join*: *ordo et dispositio [argumentorum]*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 179. See also **ARRANGEMENT**. 2. *descriptio* (lit. *drawing or mapping out*: hence, *system or order*): *Jo i in*: *descriptio atque rōdo*, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36. *To arrange in o.*: (1) *ordino*, i.: *to arrange in a. the parts of a speech*, o. partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: *to draw up an army in o. of battle*, aēcim o., Just. 11, 9, med.; Vitr. 3, 14: v. *infir* (H.). (2) *dīgōro, dispoñō*, i.: v. *TO ARRANGE*. *To throw out of o.*, *turbare, disiōcere*: v. *DISORDER*. Phr.: *the o. of nature*, \**naturae rerum*

constantia atque orto; mundi stabilito series rerum omnium (cf. *ordo* series causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125 continuatio series rerum, id. X. D. 1, 4, ext.): v. *REGULARITY*. II. Spectaculo, *order of battle*: 1. expr. by *acies* (defined by Veg. as *exercitus inservientis Mil. 3, 14*): *to form troops in o. of battle*, a. *instruere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; *ordinare*, Veg. I. c.: *Just. (ordinare refers primarily to the disposition of troops; instruere, to the preparation for battle): having remarked the Persian o. of battle*, a. *Persarum spectacula*. Front. 2, 3, 3: *a standing o. of battle*, obliqua a., ib. 2, 3, 1. So by *exercitus* (in connexion with *ordino, instruere*): *he led forth his army in such o. that . . . its ordinatio must exceed exercitum*, ib. 2, 3, 4: cf. ib. § 3, simil ratione suos ordinavit, he adopt ad a corresponding o. of battle. 2. *ordinatio* (*late*) *this kind of o.*, *o. ingens ordinatio*, ib. § 4. 3. *instructionis ordo* (*late*): ib. § 4: also, *instructura*, ib. § 17. Phr.: *to march in good o.*, *ordinatio ex (opp. to passum)*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: *to stage out of o.*, *incompete venire*, Liv. 25, 17, med. **III.** *Regularity, observance of order*: Phr.: *to observe moderation and o. in things, rebus modis quendam et ordinem adhibere*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, ext.; *a locus of o.*, quem disposita omnia et ordinata delectant, cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; *compositus ordinatusque vir*, Sen. V. B. 1; qui omnia ordine suo petragere solet, cf. Plin. Ep. I. c. § 4: *o. is Heaven's first law*, *lega atque ordine omnia sunt*.

**IV.** *A direction, mandate*: 1. *jussum*; for which in *abl.* use *jussu*, by the o. of . . . (so *jussu, without o.*): *to execute o.s, jussa efficeri, nulli, Sall. Jug. 24* to refuse to obey o.s, j. detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: *by your o.*, *vestro jussu*, Cic. Man. 9, 26: *by o. of the people*, *jussu populi*, *Nep. Timoth. 3*. 2. *mandatum*; for which in *abl.* use *mandata (a charge, injunction, commission)*: whereas *jussum* is an authoritative o.: *to give any one o.s concerning a thing*, *de aliqua re mandata aliqui dare*, Cic. Fam. 1, 21: *by my o.s, mandato meo*, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: *by o. of the prætor*, *mandato prætoris*, Suet. Caes. 7: v. *COMMISSION*. 3. *imperatūm* (*a military command*): *to obey an o.*, *facere*, Cic. B. G. 5, 37: more freq. *pl.*, *imperata facere*, ib. 2, 3: *according to o.s, ad imperatūm*, ib. 6, 2. (Ab. imperat., v. rare: *Annum*). 4. *impérūm* (*authority; orders, collectively*): *to obey o.s*, *imperio parere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. **V.** *AUTHORITY, COMMAND*. Phr.: *to obey o.s, dicto parere*, Liv. 9, 41 (full, both by *gen.* and *dat.* of person obeyed), the *gen.* depending upon *subs.* *dicto*; the *dat.* upon verbal phr.): *to carry out o.s (to the letter)*, *ad praescriptum agere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: *to give o.s, imperare, præcipere, mandare, etc.*; v. *TO COMMAND, INSTRUCT* (II.). **V.** *A letter or formula of instructions*: 1. *rescriptum (an imperial rescript)*: Tac.: *Ulp.*: v. *RESPICT*. 2. *perscriptio* (*a written assignment of money*): Cic. Att. 12, 51. So, *to give such an o.*, *perscribere*: o.s were given on the treasury, a quæstorie perseribantur, Liv. 24, 19 (Lidd. Rom. i. 384). 3. *édic̄tum* (*an authoritative proclamation, or a summary of orders*): v. *EDICT*. **VI.** *Rank, class, body*: 1. *ordo*: *the senatorian, equestrian, o.*, o. *senatorius, equestris*, Cic. pass.: less freq. of classes not enjoying dignity of position: *of the libertines o.*, *libertini o.*, Suet. Gr. 18. In mod. Lat. used of various bodies: *the o. of the Garter*, *\*perseclidio o.*: *the o. of the Golden Fleece*, \*o. *velleris aurei*: so of the monastic orders: *there were three o.s of beginning Franciscans, Franciscanorum mendicantium triplex o.* erat. Fras. Coll. 1, 257, n. 2. *corpus, collegium*: v. *CORPORATION*. 3. *societas* (*late*): *of the o. of Jesuits*, \**e societate Jesu*. Phr.: *the lower o.s, vulgus*; and in later writers, *plebs* (v. *LOWER*, II.), *belonging by birth to the equestrian o.*,

*eguestri loco natus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6 *thūque membrum of the equestrian o.s*, *qua equestri nobilitas est*, Iac. Agr. 4 VII. In architecture: *génus, éris, n.*: *the designations of the three o.s, trium g. nominationes*, Vitruv. 4, 1, 3: *the usages of the tonic o.*, *tonic o. moves*, ib. 4, pret. Phr.: *to treat of the principles and usages of the Dorian and Corinthian o.s, de Dorico Corinthisque institutis et moribus dicere*, ib. pref.: so, *de lomiae et Corinthis institutionibus*, ib. 4, 2, ext.: *to explain the rules of the Doric o.*, *Boricam rationem explicare*, ib.: *after the boric o.*, *Doric more*, ib. 4, 3, 3. Vitruv. also uses the expr. *symmetriae* (*Doricam etc.*): *Doric genitrix ratio*: ib. 4, 3, ext.: *et al.*

**VIII.** Only *pl.* in phr., *holy orders*: *to take o.s, ordinari*: *secundum ritus ecclesiae consecrari, ordinari* (cf. Cont. Angl. Art. 36: *concerning o.s* a. *de ordine clericorum*, Cont. Wirt.: *to be admitted to o.s*, *\*in ordinem clericorum institui*: *their o.s are not thought valid*, *\*episcopi sacerdotiique eorum haud recte consecrari existimantur*.

**order** (*v.*): I. *To arrange*: *dispono, ordino, describo, etc.* v. *TO ARRANGE, LAI OUT*. II. *To command*: 1. *Jubeo, sis, sumi, 2 (usu. foll. by acc. and inf.): le ordered them to avoid his arrival, eos sumi adventum expectare jussit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, et pass.: less freq. with subj.: with ut, in a *positive order* (Liv. 12, 16, med.; *jussit, ut quae venissent naues Euboam petere*), or without conj. at all (jub. mibi denunc respondat), Fer. Eun. 4, 4, 24 where there are, in fact, two semicenses; and, in a *negative one* (Hirt. B. G. 8, 52). Also the dat. occurs rarely for *acc* (Iac. A. 13, 15, Britannico jussit, exsurgere).

2. *impēro*, i. (*regularly, with dat and ut with subj.*): v. *TO COMMAND*. 3. *édico, xi, etum, 3 (to issue a formal order; with subj.): at the beginning of spring, 1 o. goes to appear, primo vere edico, adiutis, Liv. 21, 22*.

**orderly** (*adj.*): I. *Well-arranged*: *ordinatus*: *with all men everyting quiet and o. is in keeping, subiis plaeida omnia et ordinata conveniunt*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2: *an o. (well-arranged) infirmary, valetudinarium bene o.*, Col. 12, 1, med. 2. *dispositus*, *dispositus* (*an o. life*, d. via (hominum), Plin. Ep. I. c. in same sense appy., *compositus*, Sen. V. B. 3, 2. 3. *disiunctus* (*marked out, methodically arranged*): Plin. Ep. I. c. § 1 (*distincta vita, eadem quæcumque disposita, quia cuiilibet negotio sumus tempus assignatur*, Gierig. ad 1.). Phr., *in an o. manner, ordinatum*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13; *composite*, Col. 6, 2, *ad init.*: v. *ORDER* (I.-III.). II. *Loring order*: *dispositus, ordinatus*; mod. *ordinique studiosus*: v. *ORDER* (III.). III. *Well-conducted*: *mōdestus*: *a most excellent and o. section of the common people, plebs optima et modestissima*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, init.

**orderly** (*subs.*): perh. *stātor* (*a magistrate's attendant*): Cic. Fam. 2, 19: or, *tesserarius* (*an officer whose duty was to lay the pass-word*): Tac. II. 1, 25.

**ordinal**: *ordinari*, e. the o. numerals, o. nomina, Prisc. fig. Num. 5, init.: o. numeri, Krehl, etc.

**ordinance**: I. *An enactment*: *scitum*: esp. an enactment of the commons, apart from the patrician order, *plebie scitum*, or, as one word, *plebis scitum* where the o.s of other nations are spoken of, *populi scitum* is used: e. g. *of Athens*, Cic. Opt. gen. 7, 19: Nep. Rarely of other o.s: the o.s of the pontiff, pontificis s., Liv. 1, 20 *2*.

2. *édic̄tum (an authoritative proclamation)*: v. *EDICT*. 3. *rescriptum (an imperial o., issued in reply to an application)*: *to apijus against the o. of the emperor*, *adversus o. principis provocare*, Ulp. 49, 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 4, expr. by *sancio, sis, etum, 4 (formally to enact or ordain)*: *an o. of the people or commons, quod populus plebes sanxit*, Cic. Bal. 14, 33: *the o.s of the decemvirs*, 523

tabulae quae bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24. **II.** *A religious ceremony: ritus, "sacramentum": v. RITE, SACRAMENT.* See also CEREMONY.

**ordinarily:** **I.** *Commonly: fere, plerumque: v. USUALLY, GENERALLY.*

**III.** *In a common degree: médiocriter: not even an o. good speaker, ne in quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91.*

**ordinary:** **I.** *Common, usual:*

**1.** usitatus: *an o. and quite common honour, u. honor perulgatusque, Cic. Ph. 14, 4: 11: in an o. manner, u. more, id. Ver. 2, 2, 3, 9: it is an o. thing (a general practice), usitatum est, ib. 5, 44, 117.* **2.** quotidianus (of everyday use): *o. (familiar) language, q. verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.* **3.** translaticus or tralaticius (*preserved by transmission or custom*): *to speak in the o. manner, loqui more tr., Phaedr. 5, 8, 24: an o. funeral, funus ir., Suet. Ner. 33: it is the o. procedure (nothing novel), translaticum est, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, ad med., Gell.*

**II.** *Not exceeding mediocritas:* **1.** médiocris, e: *ne o. man, non m. vir, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: non m. homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 9: 9: to use no o. diligence, non m. diligenter adhibere, Caes. B. G. 3, 20.*

**2.** vulgāris, e: **V. COMMON.** **3.** quotidianus (rare in this sense): *no o. linen (dress), sindon non q., Mart. 11, 1, 2.* Phr.: *an o. person, unus e (de) multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, fin.: Off. 1, 30, 105: Ov.*

**ordination:** *i. e. to clerical office, ordinatio: Conf. Angl. Art. 36: Forcell. See also to ORDAIN (II.).*

**ordnance:** *tormenta, orum: v. ARTILLERY.*

**ordure:** *stercus, öletum (= stercus humanaum, Fest. s. v.): v. DUNG. To defile with o., concâo, i: Phaedr. 4, 18, 11.*

**ore:** *aes, aeris, n.: significata autem aes omne metallum (praeter aurum et argenum) quod rude effodiunt (Erz), praecepit tamen cuprum," Forcell. s. v. Iron, gold, silver o., \*ferrum, aurum, argentum rule.*

**oread:** *öræas, ädis, f.: Virg.: Ov.*

**organ:** **I.** *Any instrument: the eye is the o. of sight,\* oculis res externas cernimus: to lack any o. (bodily), \*aliqua parte corporis manecum esse: the o.s of generation, genitalia, iun; naturalia; also, natura: v. GENITALS.*

**II.** *The musical instrument: organum: Cass. in Forcell.; "organum est quasi turris quadam diversi fistulis fabricata, quibus flatu folium vox copiosissima destinatur;" Expos. in Ps. cl. Aug.*

**organic:** \*organicus: *in this sense, necessary as scient. t. t. (strictly, organicus = mechanical, mechanically contrived). O. substances, \*quae res antimantium nascentium natura constant: an o. defect, \*ipsius rei naturae vitium.*

**organically:** *Phr.: a constitution o. defective, \*corpus in quo vitiosum aliquid natura est.*

**organism:** *\*organicum: in this sense, which is fastened and framed together): these bodily o.s, haec c. corporis, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: this o. (body politic) has grown up together, haec c. coailut, Tac. H. 4, 74, fin. Phr.: *creatures, with a marvellously subtle o., immensae subtilitas animalia, Plin. 11, init.: creatures, with a very simple o., \*corpora quorum partes admodum simplici ratione inter se cohaerent.**

**organist:** \*organicen, inis (?).

**organization:** **I.** *The act of organizing or arranging:* **1.** ordinatio (orderly arrangement): cf. Vell. 2, 124, ordinatio comitiorum quam manu sua scriptum D. Augustus reliquerat, i. e. his fresh o. of the comitia: so, expr. by ordo, ordine: he established the following o. of the people by classes and centuries, according to property, classes centuriatasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42, extr.: \*populum per classes centuriatas ordinavit atque descripsit. **2.** descriptio (a planning or laying out): the o. of centuries and

classes, d. centuriarum classum, Liv. 4, 4: id. 1, 43, extr. **3.** temperatio (the right adjusting of different elements): the principles and o. of a state, disciplina ac t. civitatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1: cf. Liv. 9, 46, extr., ordinum temperatio (adjustment of the relations between the patricians and plebeians). (Or expr. by describere, temporo: v. TO ORGANIZE.) **II.** An organized frame: v. ORGANISM.

**organize:** **1.** ordinio, i: v. TO ARRANGE. **2.** describo, psl, plm, 3 (to lay out, plan, arrange systematically): he o. the finance on Pompey's plan, pecuniam ad Pompeii rationem descripsit, Cic. Fl. 14, 32: Liv. (ct. preed. art. 1). **3.** temporo, i (to adjust duly): to found and o. states, civitates constitue atque t. Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3 more fully rempublicam instituit et legibus t. id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2.

**orgies:** **I.** Lit. religious observances in honour of Bacchus: orgia, orum: Virg. Aen. 4, 303. **2.** The o. of Bacchus, Bacchänalia, ium and iorum: Liv. 39, 8 Juv. Also, as gen. term, sacra, orum: the high-priest of the nightly o., nocturnorum antistes s. Liv. 1, c. **II.** Revelry: cōmissatio: Cic.: Suet.: v. REVELRY.

**orient:** *an o. window, perh. maenianae fenestra (forming, as it does, a sort of balcony): v. BALCONY.*

**orient:** *Oriens, ntis: v. EAST, EASTERN.*

**oriental:** **1.** expr. by Öriens, ntis (subs.): o. customs, \*Öriens gentium mores, instituta, leges: *an old o. superstition, vetus et constans Öriens gentium opinio*, cf. Stet. Vespr. 4. **2.** Äsätiicus s. Äsätius: a term used to denote the Asiatic or oriental style of oratory: Cic. Br. 13, 51 (Asiatic oratores): Quint. 12, 10, 16 (Asian sc. oratores). *An o. richness and exuberance of style, \*efflorescens redundansque orationis genus, quale Asiaturum (qui dicuntur) solet esse: cf. Cic. De Or. 1, 6, 20.*

**orifice:** förmänen, inis, n.: Hor. A. P. 203 (of the wind-holes of a flute): os, öris, n. (of the nature of a mouth): v. NOSE, MOUTH.

**origin:** **1.** örigo, inis, f. (gen. term): the o. (rise) of all things, o. rerum, Cic. Tim. 3: to derive o. from any one, ab aliquo (auctore) o. duvere, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5: also, o. deducere, trahere, Plin. **2.** principium (the beginning or first principle of anything): whereas origo is simply the first rise or coming into being of anything: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 25, principia nulla est origo: the source and o. of motion, lons, pr. movendi, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: to trace the o.s of things to the gods, principia rerum a diis duce, id. Vat. 6, init.: v. BEGINNING. **3.** ortus, uts (is: o.): but less freq.: to call to mind the earliest o. of anything, aliquis rei primum o. recordari, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, fin.: Ov. See also sorte. Phr.: *the (belge) of German o., orti a. Germani, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: of mean o. (no family), nullis majoribus ortus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 10: in plain prose, loco obscuro tempeste fortuna ortus, Liv. 26, 6, fin.: a remoter o. is denoted by ortundus: born at Carthage, but of Syracusean o. (extraction), natus Carthaginæ sed ortundus ab Syracusa, Liv. 24, 6, init. See also DESCENT, FAMILY, STOCK.*

**original (adj.):** **I.** Primary:

**1.** primigenius (first produced, primitive): nature gare (man) the o. seeds, p. semiini dedit natura, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, ad init.: o. words, p. verba, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 36. **2.** principialis, primitus: v. PRIMITIVE. **3.** antiquus: those are the real o. names, ea vera et a. nomina, Tac. G. 2: to restore a thing to its o. condition, aliquid in antiquum redigere, cf. Liv. 33, 40, fin. **4.** pristinus (former): the o. (heretofore) practice of the courts, p. mos judiciorum, Cic. Mil. init.: v. FORMER. Phr.: the o. inhabitants of Africa were the Gaetulians,

Africam initio habuere Gaetuli, Sall. Jug. 18, init.: so, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Tac. Agr. 11, init. Sometimes primus will serve: v. FIRST. (N.B.—Avoid originalis). **II.** Native; not acquired; Phr. o. powers, ingēnum: to have greater o. power than cultivation, plus ingenio quam arte valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: Cic.: so sometimes indeo: v. GENIUS. **III.** Not borrowed; in literary sense: Phr.: a history of Rome from o. sources, \*historia Romana, ab ipsius veterum scriptorum fontibus petita: he read an o. poem, \*versus a se ipso scriptos recitavit: the figure in Virgil is not o., \*translatio Virgiliana haud propria est sua; ab alio eam est mutuata. See also ORIGINAL, subs. (I.).

**IV.** Peculiar, unique: Phr.: he is a very o. writer.

\*scribendi genere plane proprio suo utitur; minime aliorum exemplorum imitator est; totus ipse est suus: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17, quod quidem facerem e. i. imitare eum] nisi plane esse vellem meus, i. e. to be altogether o. (Kr.). **V.** Theol. term: Phr.: o. sin, peccatum originis: Conf. August. et Engl.: also, peccatum originales, Conf. Helv.

**original (subs.):** **I.** A work from which others are copied: **1.** archetypum: to fall short of the o., ab a. labiatuque decidere, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: Macr. Sat. 5, 13, med. Also the adj. form may be used: to have no pictures that are not o.s, tabulas omnes archetypas habere, cf. Mart. 12, 16: that which was the o. whence the rest were derived, id exemplar ceterorum archetypon, Lact. pref. Lucr. **2.** exemplar, ärnis, n.; exemplum (a pattern for imitation): v. MODEL, PATTERN. **3.** expr. by auctor (the producer of an original work): (passages) in which (Virgil) is weaker than the o., in quibus est gracilior auctore, Macr. Sat. 5, 13, init. Phr.: in these lines Virgil has surpassed the o., in his versibus Mars existit complectione interpres, ib. 5, 11, ad med.: to compare the translation with the o., \*interpretationem cum ipsius scriptoris verbis contendere.

**peculiar character:** \*qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem nec ad aliorum exemplum (institutum) se compunit (Kr.); qui totus suus est, cf. ORIGINAL, adj. (IV.). **III.** First cause: auctor: v. AUTHOR.

**originality:** \*proprietas quaedam ingenii: v. PECULIARITY. (Kr. gives, forma quaedam ingenii, from Cic. Br. 85, 294, but the sense there is, an outline, as it were, of genius; i. e. unformed, uncultivated.) See ORIGINAL, adj. (III. IV.).

**originally:** **I.** Primarily: **1.** primum: v. FIRST (adv.). **2.** initio: what people o. inhabited Britain, qui mortales initio coluerint Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Sall. So principio (in the beginning, at starting): Cic. Off. 1, 4 init.

**II.** In an original manner: Phr.: he writes originally, \*generi scribendis novo ac plane suo uitetur minime aliorum exempli imitator est v. ORIGINAL (IV.).

**originate:** **I.** Trans.: Phr.: or whether all things were o.d by the gods, an a. dis a principio omnia facta et constituta sint, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: to o. a free state, prima initia inchoare libertatis, Liv. 3, 54, med.: that which o.s motion in anything, quod motum affect alii rei, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: v. TO BEGIN. **II.** Intrans.: **1.** öriper, ortus, j and 4: it is in the first principle that all things o. ex principio oririunt omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, c: this (mischief) o. in you, hoc abs te est ortum, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9.

**2.** expr. by principium, initium, and a verb: the movement of other things o.s here, ceteris (rebus) hoc principium est movendi, Cic. Rep. 1, c: a war o. in famine, bellum quod a fame initium dicit, id. Att. 9, 9, med.: whence all things o.s, quae sint initia rerum, ex quibus nascuntur omnia, id. Div. 2, 3, 11: (the fire) o. in a part of the circus,

**initium** (incipendi) in parte circulum, Tac. A. 15, 38. **3.** praevisor, fectus, *to start from*: the sinews which (like the veins and arteries) o. in the heart, nervi qui sicut venae et arteriae a corde (tracti et) profecti, Cie. N. D. 2, 55, extr.: *so of sects o.ing in a certain master, id.* Div. 1, 3, 5. **4.** émano, i. v. TO PROCEED FROM. See also TO BEGIN, SPRING.

**origination**: initium, principium v. preced. art.

**originator**: auctor: v. AUTHOR.

**oriole**: perh. chlorion, ónis, m.: Plin. (\*Orniota Galbula, Linna.)

**orisons**: priées, unm., f.: v. PRAYER.

**ornament (subs.):** 1. ornamen-

tum (including also, necessary equipments, accoutrements): a (city) which is a

safeguard and o. to a state, quae praesidio et o. est civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: o.

of style, ornamenta dicendi, Cie. Br. 75, 261: (*a man who is*) among the greatest o.s. of his age, inter praecipua saeculi o.

Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1. In last use, Join:

deus atque ornamenti: lumen atque o., Cie.

**2.** ornatus, us (like preced., but collective): all shwoy. o. as of pearls,

omnia insignis o., quasi in garitarum, Cie. Or. 23, 73: to add much o. to style,

magnus afferre o. oratione, Cie. Or. 39, 134. **3.** decus, óris, n. (that which sets off to advantage, graces, aburns: in lit. sense, esp. poet.): bright o. of the sky (the moon), lucidum coeli d., Hor. Car. Sae. 2: (*columns*) lofty o. of stages yet to be, scenis d. alta turris, Virg. Aen. 1, 429: v. PRIDE (II). Join: delectaque ornamenta [favorum], Cie. Ver. 4, 44, 97: see also (I). **4.** lumen, inis, n. (the light and glory of anything): cf. Cie. Br. 15, 59, ut homini decus ingenium, sic inveni ipsius lumen est eloquenta (where lumen is a heightened syn. for decus). the o.s. and, in a manner, the insignia (trappings, decorative furniture) of speech, orationis l. et quodam modo insignia, id. Or. 39, 135. **5.** cultus, us (adornement): Tac. Dial. 26 (of style). Phr.: false, meretricious o., lenocinia, orum: whether of the person (corporis), Cie. N. D. 2, 58, 146: o!, esp. of style: Quint. 8, prooem. § 26 (qui non ornamenti querimus sed lenocinia): in sim. sense, lucus (lit. paint, for the cheeks): cf. Cie. De Or. 2, 45, 188. Quint.: and, calamistri, orum (lit. curling-irons): of the gaudy o.s. of Maecenas, Tac. Dial. 26, init.: Cic.

**ornament (v.):** orno, exorno (both also, to equip); décoro, distinguo: v. TO ADORN.

**ornamental**: quod ornamento, de-

cori est: cf. L. G. § 297.

**ornamental**: Phr.: to write o., cum multis orationis ornamentis, lu-

minibus, etc., scribere.

**ornamenting (subs.):** ornatio (rare): Vitr. (Expr. by verb.)

**ornate**: 1. ornatus (in good sense; marked by all the grace and finish proper to eloquence): cf. Cie. De Or. 1, 12, init., composite oratio et ornata, et artificio quadam et complimento distincta. Very so, perornatus, id. Br. 43, 158. **2.** pletus: Join: (orationis genus) pictum et expositum, id. Or. 27, fin. Phr.: an over o. style, \*genus orationis lenocinii magis quam ornamenti distinctum: cf. Quint. 8, prooem. § 26, a. gay, o. style of dictio, nitidum quadam genus verborum, et lactum, Cie. de Or. 1, 18, 81: he was the first to essay more o. passages, primus locos laetiores tentavit, Tac. Dial. 22.

**ornately**: ornate (cf. preced. art.): Cie. Join: ornatissime et copiosissime, id. Br. 5, extr. Comp. preced. art.

**ornithological**: \*ornithologicus (only as scient. t. t.). Usu, expr. by aves: to pursue o. studies, \*de avium genere, natura, proprietatibus quaerere.

**ornithologist**: \*ornithologus: after anal. of geographicus, etc. Or by circuml.: qui avium naturae peritus est.

**ornithology**: \*res ornithologica (only as scient. t. t.). Usu, better expr. by aves: \*generia avium naturae scientia.

**orphan (subs.):** orbis, f. -a (strictly adj.): excepting male and female o.s.

praeter orbos et orbas, Liv. 3, 3, fin.: Tert. Quint.

**orphan** (adj.): orbis: Cie.: Liv.: v. preced. art.

**orphanage, orphanhood**: orbitas:

Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228.

**orphan-asylum**: orphánōtróphiūm.

Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17.

**orrery**: perh. \*plánētārium (the German term); or by circuml., \*solis planetarumque subtilliter descripta ima-

go, quemadmodum se orbibus circu-

lisque suis moventur. (R. and A. give,

sphaera in qua solis et lunas relata-

runtque stellarum motus insunt: with re-

fer to Cie. Rep. 1, 14, sphera astris

cœlo inherentibus descripta, which expr. denotes a sort of miniature celest-

ial globe.)

**orthodox**: orthôdoxos: the o. reli-

giom, o. religio, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 12: Auct.

in Hier.: M. L. (Or by circuml.: o. doc-

trine, \*doctrina quæ verae lidei Chris-

tianæ congruit: to be o. in doctrine,

\*doctrinam rectam antiquam tenere.)

**orthodoxy**: \*orthodoxia: doctrina, fides, religio

orthodoxa; formula s. doctrina vera,

antiqua, ab ecclesia recepta. Phr.: a

zealous champion of o., \*acer religiosus

formularium a patribus proditorum de-

fensor, propagator. (Orthodoxy occurs in

late Lat., but is inelegant and unne-

cessary.)

**orthographical**: orthográphus: Capel.

As gram. t. t., better orthographics,

after anal. of geographicus, etc. (Or expr. by [recte] scribere: cf. foll. art.

to preserve the minutest o. pecu-

larities, \*scribendi rationem vel minima-

in rebus conservare: cf. foll. art.)

**orthography**: 1. orthográphia: Capel.

Suet. Aug. 88 (orthographia, id est, for-

mula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis

instituta): Quint.: M. L. 2. when

= mode of spelling, scriptura: I have

acquiesced in that o., ego in illa acquevi-

scus, i. an. prep. Plin. page v. Or expr. by

scribo: cf. sup. (I).

**ortolan**: ávæs miliária: Varr. R. R.

3, 5, init.

**oscillate**: expr. by inclino, 1 (act. and neut.): the vessel o.s rapidly, \*celeri agitatione, navis ultra citroque (se) inclinat, inclinatur: the needle o.s. between these points, \*inter haec duo puncta acus ultra citroque se inclinando agitat. (N.B.—Not oscillo; which is to swing on a rope.) For fig. sens., v. TO HESITATE, FLUCTUATE.

**oscillation**: inclinatio, ágitatio. Or

expr. by verb: they remained in the

middle of the vessel where the o. is least,

\*in media parte remanserunt, quippe ubi minime navis sese inclinando agita-

re: v. preced. art. (Oscillatio =

swinging on a rope: cf. Petr. 140).

**osier** (subs.): vimen, inis, n.: to weave out of o.s., viminum contexere, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: the sing. is used also, expr. poet.: e. g. vimine texere, Col. 10, 304. A bed of o.s., viminum: Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

**osier** (adj.): 1. vimineus: v. WICKER.

2. viminalis (pertaining to o.): the o. willow, salix v., Col. 4, 30.

**osprey**: ossifragus (also -a): Plin.:

Luer.

**osseous**: \*ossis naturam habens;

ossea natura. Minute o. particles, \*ossis

minutae sultilissime particulae: for

which Lucret. has, minuta atque pauxilla

ossa, i. 835. Osseus = made of bone,

bony.

**ossification**: expr. by os with a

verb: in o. of the heart, \*quando eot in

os abit; in osseam naturam mutatur,

osseum naturam sumere, induere.

**ostensible**: expr. by spécies: esp.

in abl. specie; or with per: v. foll. art.

**ostensible**: 1. spécie, per spécie-

rum: cf. Cie. Am. 13, 47, where specie

is opp. to repara; and Liv. 35, 31, where

it is opp. to re vera (ostensibly... but

in reality): so, per speciem, with gen.

of ger. (ostensibly for the purpose of).

Liv. 39, 35, med. 2. simulatiōne, per

simulatiōnem (with gen. depending on

it): gladiators hired o. for Faustus gladiatores empti Fausti simulatione, Cic. Sull. 19, 54. Caes.

**ostensible**: v. OSTENSIBLE.

**ostentation**: 1. ostentatio to do

anything out of o., aliquid ostentationis

causa facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, fin.: empty o., inanis o., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41:

v. DISPLAY. 2. jactatio (bragging language or display): out of o. of learning, in jactatione eruditio, Quint. 1, 5, 11:

Cic. In same sense, jactantia: Tac. Quint. 3, venditatio (puffing, clairning about): to do anything without o., sile-

[v. *et sine populo teste*] aliquid facere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. Join: venditatio atque ostentatio, Id. Am. 21, 86. 4.

ambitio (late in precisely this sense): no o. about (their) funerals, funeralia (also late in this sense): Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 1. Ulp. Dig.

**ostentatious**: 1. strictly, of per-

sons only, ostentator, f. -atrix (cf. L. i. 508): an o. rich man, o. pecuniae (al. pecunias), Auct. Her. 4, 50, init.: so, o. factorum, Liv. 1, 10, med. Fig. of

a mental quality: an o. confidence, [superbus et] veluti sui ostentatio continetia, Maer. Sat. 7, 4, init. 2. glo-

riōsus (boastful, vain-glorious): Cic. Suet.

3. jactantia (bragging, boastful): Hor. Plin. min. In same sense, jactator: Quint. 4. ambitious (showy, characterized by display or love of it): late in this sense: an o. death, a. mors, Tac. Agr. 42, extr.: to prefer what is use

ful to what is o., ambitio utrinque praefere, Quint. 1, 2, 27. Phr.: I fear it will look like o., \*vereor ne speciem

venditio ostentatio: specimen ferat: or perh. vereor ne putidum sit

of Cic. Att. 1, 14, init.: or expr. by se ostentare, venditare: v. TO BOAST

DISPLAY.

**ostentatively**: 1. gloriōsē: Cic.:

v. BOASTFULLY. 2. ambitōsē: o.

grave, a. tristis, Mart. 1, ad lect. Tac.

Agr. 28, extr. 3. jactanter: to mourn

o. for any one, aliquem j. moerere, Tac.

A. 2, 77, extr. (Or by circuml., to do

anything too o., \*aliquid nimis cum

venditio sui facere: v. OSTENTATION.)

**ostentatiousness**: v. OSTENTATION.

**osteology**: expr. by osseibus.

**ostler**: ágaso, équiso, stábularius:

v. GROOM.

**ostracise**: Phr.: he was o.d., testu-

larum suffragis et civitate ejusdictus (est), Nep. Them. 8: cf. id. Arist. 1, testula illa, testularum suffragia: v. TO OSTRACISE.

**ostrich**: strúthiōcāmēlus (Struthio Camelus, Linna.): Plin. 10, 11, init. Late,

similiter struthio, ónis, m.: Auct. Hist.

Aug. Of an o., ostrich's, struthio-

camelinus: Plin.

**other**: 1. Not the same as before

mentioned: 1. aliis, a, ad: usu pre-

ceded by another aliis: some (cohorts)

my brother Quintus, c. P. Pomptinius

commanded, alii Q. Frater, alii C. Pomptinius . . . praeerant, Cic. Fam.

15, 4, med.: et pass. Possess. adj.

alienus, of o.s., belonging to o.s.: v. toll

art. For the recurrence of aliis in a diff. case after a preceding aliis, v.

ANOTHER (1). 2. alter, era: Crum

(when two persons or things only are

spoken of): with another alter = the

one . . . , the other: the one lost an

army, the o. sold one, alter exercitum

perdidit, a. vendidit, Cic. The pl. is

used when a different class or party

is meant: the one class fight, the o.

fear the victor, alter dicunt, a. vicit-

orem timeat, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 2, fin.

3. partim, pars: after either an antec-

endent pars, partim; or after ali: o. of

beasts some live on land, others in the

water, bestiarum terrenac sunt aliae

partim aquatiles, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103

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paratu; Alexander cepit scirinium unguentorum) esp. used of *materials and appliances for war*: Caes. B. C. 3, 41; Liv.: or, 2, instrumentum (stock of utensils); cf. Cic. Ep. 4, 49, 86; instrumentum ac superflex C. Verri. See also FURNITURE. Or by circuml.: *to provide o. for any one*, \*omnia quae peregrinanti opus sunt comparare.

**outflank:** Phr.; *after all they could not help being o'd, nec tamen aquar frontes poterant*, Liv. 5, 38, init.; *the centre of the army of Artaxerxes o'd the left wing of Cyrus*, \*Artaxerxes media uies extra erat Cyril sinistrum cornu (cf. ἔπειρος τὸν εὐρύον κέρας, Xen. An. 1, 8, 23). Sometimes circumuenio, circueo (circumueni), may serve; the movement thus denoted by ing naturally effected by *an outflanking force*; *he rested his left on some marshes, to prevent his being o'd (and attacked in the flank or rear)*, sinistrum laetus, ne circuiri posset, admissum paludibus, Front. 2, 3, 22; cf. Liv. 31, 21, circumire a cornibus et amplecti hostium aciem; see also Front. 1, c. § 8, hostem ex utraque parte circumuenire: v. FLANK.

**outgeneral:** *arte imperatoria superare*: v. TO SURPASS.

**outgoing:** *egressus, ūs: Cic.: Sall.*  
**outgrow:** Phr.; *Rome outgrew her early institutions*, \*Romae Jam adulatae leges institutaque antiqua angustiora facta erant.

**outhouse:** perh. tūgūrum: v. NUR, SHED.

**outlandish:** 1. externus: v. FO-REIGN. Join: externa et peregrina [verba], Quint. 8, 1, 2. 2. perh. barbārus (a depreciatory description of persons and things foreign). uncouth, o. slaves, servi agrestes et b. Cie. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 5, 5, b. coniux.

**outlast:** durando superare: cf. TO OUTLIVE.

**outlaw(s):** 1. proscripsit (a proscribed person): *the Cornelian law forbids the giving of help to an o.*, lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat. Cie. Verr. 2, 1, 47, 123. 2. latro, ōnis; also latrunculus praedo (one who sets the laws at defiance; a freebooter, robber); v. FREEROOTER. Phr.; *banished men, men head over ears in debt, and o.s, exsules, obliterati, capitaii anni, Liv. 26, 40, ad fin.* (N.B.—Not exlex; which is, exempted from the operation of a law.)

**outlaw (v.):** 1. aqua et igni interdictio: v. foli. art. 2. proscrito, ūs: v. TO PROSCRIBE.

**outlawry, sentence of:** 1. tect et aquae et ignis interdiction; Or. pr. Dom. 30, 78. *To pass sentence of o. on any one*, aliiqua aqua atque (et) igni interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; oft. impers. sentence of o. was passed on him, illi aqua et igni interdictum est, Cie. Phil. 6, 4, 10. 2. proscriptio: v. PROSCRITION.

**outlay:** sumptus, ūs; impensa: v. EXPENSE.

**outlet:** 1. exitus, ūs: *to have no o., ex. non habere [ac perivm non esse]*, Varr. L.L. 5, 32, 143; *seven os from a house*, septem ex e domo, Liv. 39, 51, med.: Caes. 2. ēgressus, ūs: *to block up o.s, e. obsidere*, Tac. A. 16, 10; Peir. of the mouths of the Ister, Ov. I. r. 2, 189.

3. emissarium (for carrying off water): *an o. to a lake*, e. lacus, Suet. Cl. 20; Cic. Fam. 16, 18. 4. effluvium (for fluids): *o. of a lake*, e. lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57. See also MOUTH (II.).

**outline:** primae s. extrema linea: extrema lineaentia: Phr.; *to draw just the shape of this*, primas modo linea alicuius rei ducere, Quint. 2, 6, 2 (fig.); also, linea modo extrema circumscribere, id, 9, 2, 7; *to preserve the o. of the constitution as of a picture*, tanquam pictura formam repuplicae et extrema tanquam lineaentia servare, cf. Cic. Rep. 5, 1, sometimes forma alone may suffice, cf. id. Off. 1, 5, init.; *a mere imperfect o. of anything*, admixta imago alicuius rei, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v.

to sketch): cl. coriatus atque adiunctorum (an attempt at an o.) id. Off. 29, 10).

**outline:** superstes sum; superstes (both with dat.): v. TO SURVIVE. Phr.: *whichever of the two o.s the other*, uterum vita superarit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, cf. vincere (= superare) vivendo, Lucr. 1, 203.

**outlook:** v. LOOK-OUT.

**outnumber:** Phr.; *Cæsar understood that the enemy's cavalry o'd his Caesar intellegitque hostes equitatu superiores esse*, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; so, to be o'd, numero inferiore esse, id. B. C. 1, 57 numero impare esse, Tac. H. 2, 20; *greatly to o. (the enemy)*, multitudine superare, Front. 2, 3, 6: *so far to o.*, tantum multitudine superare, Liv. 5, 38, med.: et multitudine abundare, id. 21, 8, mit: *the enemy greatly o'd him in cavalry*, hostes immenso equitatu prævalebant, Front. 2, 3, 14; *there it would be impossible for them to be o'd*, illuc (utrinque regis) copias numero futuras pares (quim angustiae multitudinem non caperent), Curt. 3, 7, ad fin.

**outpost:** statio: *to be on guard in o.s, in statione esse*, Caes. B. G. 4, 42; numeros o.s (picquet), crebrae s. id. B. C. 1, 73. Join: custodiae stationes, ib. 1, 59.

**outpour:** effundo, ūs: v. TO POUR OUT, outpouring: effusio: Cie. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (ef. aquae). Or expr. by verb: concerning the o. of the Holy Spirit, \*de effuso Spiritu Salto.

**outrage (subs.):** 1. vexatio (rough usage, bodily abuse); *to save from most cruel o.*, ex. acerbissima v. eripere, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2. *in the midst of o. and insult*, per v. et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, fin. 2. injuria: v. INJURY. 3. indignitas (insulting or humiliating treatment): *to put up with every kind of o. and insult*, omnes i. contumeliasque perfere, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. So, indignata, to submit to undeserved o., Liv. 31, 30, ad init. 4. facinus, ūris, o. (a bold, outrageous deed): more fully, indignum f. (an o. against all decency), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118; *it is an o. to put a Roman citizen in bonds*, f. est vincere coven Romanum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170; *to shirk from no o.*, nihil facinoris prætermittere, Liv. 39, 13, med. So, flagitium (an o. against natural law and decency): cf. Tac. G. 12, med. (tanquam flagitia, dum puniuntur, abscondi oportet); also Liv. 1, c.

**outrage (v.):** 1. vexo, ūs (to treat violently and abusively): Cie.: Caes. v. TO OPPRESS, ABUSE. 2. laedo injuria officio, etc.: v. TO INJURE. Phr.: violently to o., a girl, (puellæ) indigna per vim vitium offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; to o., humanity, humanitatem exire, Cie. Lig. 5, 14.

**outrageous:** 1. indignus (shameful, humiliating): o. conductu, t. facinus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118 *to maltreat in an o. manner*, l. in modum mulcere, Liv. 29, 9, med. As exclaim, outragios! indignum! Ov. M. 5, 37. 2. facinorosus (characterized by audacious crime; infreq.): *the most o. assassini, scarii facinorosissimi* Cie. Sct. 38, 81. Just. 3. immōdericus, immōderatus: v. IMMODERATE, EXCESSIVE. 4. immānis: v. MONSTROUS. Phr.: *all declare it is positively o.*, clamant omnes iniquissime facinore esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11.

**outrageously:** indigno (comp. pred. art.); Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10, etc. also, indignum modum, Liv. 29, 9, med.; indignis modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. See also SHAMEFULLY, EXCESSIVELY.

**outrageousness:** perh. immānitas (monstrousness): cf. Cie. Cat. 1, 6, 14, immānitas tanti facinoris. See also OUTRAGEOUS.

**outrider:** perh. praecursor: cf. Plin. Pan. 75, fin. (nullus apparatus adrogante principali, nullus præcursor tunnulus); or, aescala, v. ATTENDANT.

**outright:** 1. At once: statim, etc.; v. IMMEDIATELY. II. Completely: 1. proorsus: *I am done for o.*, p.

perii, Pl. Auf. 2, 8, ext. 2. plāne to be o. desistit de communis feeling, p. carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66; Ter. Superl. planissime, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 26 (p. perdere). See also COMPLETELY, ENTIRELY.

**outrun:** 1. praeccurro, cūcurri and i-rsum, i. (rare): Vulg. Joh. xx. 4. 2. cursu sūpēro (if an actual trial of speed be meant: præcurro simply indicating that one party is ahead of the other): v. TO OUTSTRIP. That can o., velociter: v. SWIFT. See also TO OUTSTRIP.

**outset:** inceptum, etc.; v. BEGINNING.

**outshine:** prælucceo, xi, 2 (with dat.): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83. Or expr. by inuidor, fulgidior: eyes that do o. the stars, lucidiora stellis lumina: v. BRIGHT.

**outside (subs.):** I. The external part of a thing: 1. expr. by extinsecus (opp. to intrinsecus) a column covered with gold on the o., columna ex-antrata, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; *the liver is hollow in the inside, and with rounded o., jejun intrinsecus cavum*, ex. giblatum est, Cels. 4, 1, med. 2. by extrā (opp. to inns, intra) on the o. and on the inside, extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, init. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. So also compar. exterior: on the inside and o., intrinsecus et exterior, Col. 12, 43, med. (extrinsecus et intra, ib. paulo inf.). 3. exterior pars (alter anal. of interior pars), or perh. externa, orum (n. pl.): v. INTERIOR.

II. outer appearance, as opp. to inner reality: 1. trons, nitis, f.: the mere o. deceives many, decipit f. prima multis, l'haedr. 4, 2, 5; *it has more in it than it promises on the o.*, plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2 (cf. Cie. Att. 4, 15, where fronte and mente are opposed). 2. species, ē: v. SHOW, APPEARANCE. Phr.: having a fair o., speciosus pelle decor, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45. *the mere o. of virtue*, sola, ut sic dixerim, cutis virtutis Quint. 10, 2, 15. III. The extreme measure: Phr.: *at the o.*, summum v. most adj. (fin.).

**outside (adv.):** 1. extrā: to have enemies both inside and o., ex et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69; Hor.: Col. 2, foris (strictly, out of doors): also in wider sense: *left inside (the city), expected o., relicta intus, expectatus f.* Cie. Sul. 5, 17; *some (fruits) have the fleshy part inside and the woody part o.*, ali-rum intus corpus et f. lignum, Plin. 15, 28, 34. Nep. 3, extrinsecus: Cie.: Cels.: v. preced. art. (f. 1, 1).

**outside of (prep.):** extrā (with o. of the colline gate, ex. portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58); Caes. Hor. portam.

**outskirts:** Phr.; *situated in the o. of the city (Rome), suburbans*: cf. gymnasium suburbani, Cie. de Or. 1, 21, extr.: just on the o.s of the province, tere ad extremum provinciae finem, Liv. 49, 16, med.

**outsoken:** Phr. to be perfectly o., aperte ipsum rem loqui; in circuitione uti, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31; positio ambigibus vera loqui, Ov. M. 10, 19; comp. Latine loqui (like our "to speak in plain English"). Mart. 1, ad lecit: in a perfectly o. manner, sine fugo et fallaciis ("without any hushing"), Cie. Truc. 4, 4, 11. See also FRANK, CANDID.

**outspread (part.adj.):** I. passim with o. hands, p. palmis, manus, Caes. B. C. 3, 98. B. G. 2, 13. 2. pātūlos (spreading; as constant quality): o. branches, p. rami, Cie. v. SPREADINO.

**outstanding (adj.):** Phr. to pay off an o. debt, quod reliquum restat per solvere, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40 (v. BALANCE): cf. Cie. Att. 16, 1, med., maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum (i. e. my o. debts): *to pay off my own o. debts*, nes alienum meis nominibus solvere, Sall. Cat. 35; v. DEBT.

**outstretched:** v. OUTSPREAD.

**outstrip:** 1. expr. by sūpēro, i.: to o. the bound in the race, cursu s. canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51. Cf. celestato

(sua) s., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: v. TO SURPASS.  
2. praeverio, t., sum; 3: also as v. dep. (poet.): to o. the winds, praevertere ventos, Virg. Aen. 12, 345: so, fugā praeveritur Eurus, ib. 1, 317.

**outvie:** superō, i.: v. TO SURPASS.

**outvote:** Pbr.: to be o.d. suffragis superari, cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 72.

**outward (adj.):** externus, extērus: v. EXTERNAL.

**outward (adv.):** fōras: v. OUT (ade.).

**outwardly:** extrinsecus, extra: v. OUTSIDE (adv.).

**outwards:** \*in exteriore partem.

**outweigh:** 1. praepondērō, t. (rare in this sense): to be o'd by virtue (speaking of expediency, etc.); honestate praepondērari, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. (More freq. intrans. = to incline, as does the heavier scale). 2. praeverto, ti, sum, 3 (to take precedence of: with dat.): I see filial affection o.s. your love, pietatem amori video tuo praevertere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 74: Liv. 2, 24, med. (nec posse... bello praevertere quicquam, nothing could o. the war, claim prior attention).

3. expr. by antiquis (applied to that which ranks first in consideration): praise and glory o'd with him a kingdom, antiquior fuit illi laus et gloria quam regnum, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 78: the navy has with him o'd every other consideration, navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 8, ad init.

**outwit:** décipio; (dolis), fallio, cāpio, deludo: v. TO DECEIVE.

**outwork:** in fortification, extērior mūnitionis (exterior munimentum): Caes. B. G. 7, 87 (not, as in Eng., a technical term): or pl., \*exteriora opera: v. WORKS.

**oval (adj.):** övātus: others are of an o. shape, alius o. species, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

Or by circuml. \*ovi formam habens. (N.B.—Ovalis = relating to an oration; e.g., o. corona, Gell.)

**oval (subs.):** övāta forma, figura: v. preced. art.

**ovation:** i. e. an inferior triumph: övatiō: Gell. 5, 6, fin.; Flor.: To celebrate an o., ovare, Gell. 1, c.: Plin. (N.B.—The verb is found in Cic., Liv., etc.; the subs. only in late authors: hence usu, best expr. by verb: *an o. was decreed to Manlius*, Manlio ut ovans urbem ingredere decreatum est, Liv. 5, 31, med.: this was afterwards the crown used in o.s. haec postea ovantium fuit corona, Plin. 15, 29, 38.) Pbr.: to receive a perf. o., effusissime excepit, Suet. Ner. 22 (BY NO MEANS ovatio in this lax use).

**oven:** 1. furnus: to put a pot in an o., ollam in furnum coniuge, Plin. 20, 9, 19: to heat an o., f. calefacere (v. TO HEAT): to bain in an o., in f. torre, id. 28, 8, 29 § 115: Pbr.: Hor.

2. cibānus (smaller than furnus, which was sometimes used in common by a neighbourhood: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 37: whereas the cibanus was portable): Plin. 20, 9, 39. Tert. See also FURNACE.

**over (prep.):** 1. From side to side, above: 1. super (with acc.): to be thrown o. the rampart, s. valium prae-cipitari, Sall. Jug. 58: to sail o. corn-fields, s. segetes navigare, Ov. M. 1, 295. (N.B.—Supra denotes position above, not motion over; thus supra segetes navigat [the commoner reading in Ov. M. 1, 295] = he sails above the corn-fields, with the corn-fields beneath him: super either motion or position over: cf. *infra*.) 2.

trans. (with acc.): v. ACROSS. Pbr.: there was a passage o. the Alps, iter per Alpes erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: to throw a bridge o. a river, pontem in flumine facere, ib. 1, 13; flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45, init. (N.B.—In this sense, over often forms part of a virtually compound verb: v. TO FLY OVER, etc.)

II. Above: esp. to denote a position precisely above: super (with acc. or abl.): an eagle hovering just o. the king's head, paululum s. caput regis placide volans aquila, Curt. 4, 15, ad fin.: Liv. 1, 34, med.: o. whose neck hangs a

sword, ensis cui s. cervice pendet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. III. Denoting elevation or authority: expr. by p̄as in composition: e. g. to be o., have command o., praeesse, praeponere esse, etc.: v. TO COMMAND (2, 3); APPOINT (1., a. 5, 6).

IV. Extending upon the entire surface of: 1. super (with acc.): when one thing covers another, as a coating): hides are spread o. the bricks, s. latères coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

2. per (after verbs of motion, to denote that a certain space is traversed): to roam o. the fields, per agros vagari, Liv. 2, 60: v. THROUGH. Pbr.: to travel o. such vast regions on foot, tantas regiones obire pedibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: so, lustrare: v. TO TRAVERSE.

V. Higher than: Pbr.: (a part of the river) where the water is o. a man's head, ubi manus magnitudine major est fluminis altitudo.

VI. More than: super (with acc.): o. 60,000, s. sexaginta milia, Tac. G. 33: Sall. So sometimes, supra and ultra: but amplius is better Latin: v. MORE, adj. (2, sqq.). VII. During the time of: inter: o. a period of ten years, i. decennos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: I dictated the above o. my dinner, haec i. coenam dictavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: v. DURING.

VIII. In addition to: in p̄as, over and above: 1. super (with acc.): o. and above disease, funaria weekened it the Punic army, Punicum exercitum s. morbum etiam famas affect, Liv. 28, 46, fin.

2. praeter: v. BESIDES. (For the use of insuper, adv., v. OVER, adu. II.)

**over (adv.):** 1. Resting above: 1. super: to heap purple cloth o.

pureas v. stetes conjicer, Virg. Aen. 6, 221: Caes. 2. supra (where, as before, a subs. or pron. would naturally be expr. in Eng.): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33, totem illam et novaculaem defossam in comitio, suprā [= and over the spot] impositum puteal acceperimus.

II. Beyond; besides what has been used: as, to remain o., superare: v. TO REMAIN.

3. o. over, and above: v. to remain o., superare: v. to remain o., ins.

etiam poemas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, med.

III. Past and done with: expr. by verb; when the assizes were o., contentious peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: when the battle was o., confecto proelio, Sall. Cat. 61: it is all o. with that, actum est de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25, extit. it is all o. with me, acta haec res est: perit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: it is all o. with you, Geta: unless..., nullus es, Geta, nisi..., id. Ph. 1, 4, 1.

IV. p̄. over and over (again): sapientem, identidem, saepenumero: v. REPEAT-EDLY. (N.B.—When the word over is inseparable in sense from a verb with which it is connected, see the verb: e.g., TO TURN OVER, GIVE OVER, RUN OVER, etc.)

**over-** (adject. prefix): expr. by nimis, or by compar. degree (L. G. § 35): v. TOO.

**overabundant:** superō, i.: that they should o. in wealth, illis divitias superare, Sall. Cat. 20: Cic. See also to ABOUND, (Superabundo late: Vulg.: Tert.)

**oversaws:** dētereo, 2: the tribunes being o.d. deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9, init.: v. TO DETER, INTIMIDATE. Pbr.: to o. the Germans, metum Germanis invicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 or more precisely perh., metu coercere, reprimere.

**overbalance:** v. TO OUTWEIGH.

**overbearing:** 1. insolens, ntis: o. in prosperity, (in) secundis rebus i., Hirz. B. G. 8, 13, extv.: naturally o. and arrogant, naturāl. et superbus, Cic. Mur. 3, 9, 2. superbus: v. HAUGHTY, TYRANNICAL. To grow o., insolescere, Salt. Cat. 6 (per licentiam i.): Tac.: o. conduct or disposition, insolentia Sall.: Cic.

**overbearingly:** insolenter: Cic.: Liv.: v. INSOLENTLY.

**overbearingness:** insolentia: Cic.:

Salt. J. o. insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Ver. 4, 41, 89.

**overblown:** Pbr.: o. pride, perh. intumescens superbia, cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 4.

**overboard:** Pbr.: to jump o., se ex navi projicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ex navi desilire, ib.: to throw anything o. (to tighten the ship), aliquo rei jacturam facere, Cic. Øfr. 3, 23, 89.

**overburdened:** v. TO OVERLOAD.

**overcast (part. adj.):** nūbilus: if the sky should become o., si flat coelum in.., Plin. 16, 26, 46. The neut. is used subs.: e. g. when the sky is o., nūbilis, id. 11, 24, 28. Suet. Impers. nūbilis, the sky becomes o.: Varr. R. R. 1, 13 (s.n. cooperit). Pbr.: the sky was o., coelum nūbilus obscurationis, Sall. Jug. 38: the clouds gather from all sides and the sky is o., nubes undique adductas obrue tenebris diem, Petr. 114: cf. eripunt subito nubes coelumque diemque, Virg. Aen. 1, 88: more simply, coelum nūbilis tegitur, obducitur (Kr.).

**overcharge (v.):** i. e. to charge too large a sum: plus aquo exigere.

**overclouded:** v. OVERCAST.

**overcoat:** lacerna, paenula, endōmīs: v. CLOAK.

**overcome:** 1. stupēro, i.: to o. all difficulties, omnes difficultates s., Vell. 2, 120: the very gods cannot o. necessity, necessitatem ne dil quidem s., Liv. 9, 4, ext.: to o. in war, bello s. (possunt), Caes. B. G. 1, 45; in a naval engagement, navalī proelio s., id. B. C. 2, 22.

2. vincō, dēvincō (completely). v. TO CONQUER, SUBDUCE.

**overcoming (part. adj.):** victor, trix: v. VICTORIOUS.

**overdo:** Pbr.: not to o. a thing, quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: you o. the thing both ways, vehemens in utramque partem ee nimis, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: I don't like an overdone precision of articulation o. nolo putidus exprimi literas, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: a delivery overdone with grimace and gesticulation, pronuntiatio vultuosa et gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

**overdone:** v. preced. art.

**overdraw:** 1. To draw too much money: Pbr.: to o. one's account, perh. + amplius scribere quam apud argentariam pecuniae sunt praesto.

II. To exaggerate in description: Pbr.: the picture of horrors is o.n., res ipsa per se atrox amplificando in majus est aucta; atrocitas (foeditas) spectaculi praepter modum actae rei est amplificata: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

**overdrink:** Pbr.: to o. oneself, nimis potu se invitare: v. TO INDULGE, Stronger, vino se obrue, Cic. Deiot. 26, 26.

**overdrive:** Pbr.: to o. cattle, \*armenta velocius (longius) quam oportet agere: an o.n. horse, \*equus nimis curvo confectus.

**overdue:** Pbr.: bills that are o. \*syngraphas quibus dies praeteriti.

**overeat:** Pbr.: to o. oneself, nimis cibo se invitare: v. TO INDULGE.

**overestimate:** nimis magni aestimo, facio: v. TO ESTIMATE, VALUE.

**overfatigue (subs.):** nimia fatigatio, defatigatio: v. FATIGUE.

**overfeeding (subs.):** \*nimius (immodicus) cibus.

**overflow (v.):** 1. expr. by effundo, fūdi, sum, 3 (as pass., or with pron. refl.): the sea never either rises above its wont nor o.s. mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur: more precisely, super ripas effundi (of the Tiber), Liv. 1, 4, ad init. (N.B.—That redundo is to rise, swell, not to overflow, is evident from a comparison of Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, si lacus Albae redundasset, with Liv. 5, 51, who, in relating the same incident, has, si quando aqua Alba abundasset, etc.) 2. superfluo, xi, xiii, 3 (to run over the brink): whereas effundi implies also spreading abroad: to boil things gently, so that they may not o., leuiter coquere ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: Tac. A. 2, 61 de

**Nilo:** Plin. 3. expr. by superfundere, fūdi, sum, 3 (as pass. refl. = to overspread): *the Tiber has forsaken its bed and is oeing its lower banks, Tiberis alveum excessit, et demissioribus ripis superfunditur*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1; cf. Liv. 7, 3, Circu Tiberi superius irrigatus.

**4.** inundo, 1 (to cover with water; inundate): *the Tiber o'd the level parts of the city, Tiberis loca plena ubi bis inundavit, Liv. 35, 9, init.*; so, id. 24, 9, etc. (N.B.—Not used without acc. of that which overflows!): Phr. (the Nile) rising very high v. all Egypt, auctio magno per totam Aegypti spatium, Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 55. *the river rises and o.s., annus abundans exit (sc. ripis)*, Virg. G. 1, 116. cf. id. Aen. 2, 49: *it o's its left bank, vagus sinistra labitur ipsa*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18. See also TO INUNDATE.

**overflow (subs.):** expr. by verb: in consequence of an o. of the Tiber, effuso per ripas Tiberi fluuisse; quin Tiberis agros inundasset, etc.: v. TO OVERFLOW. See also INUNDATION. (Sometimes auctio, us, may be precise enough: e. g. concerning the causes of the o. of the Nile, \*de causa Nili auctio.)

**overflowing (adj.):** i.e. copious, abundant: largus et exundans (ingenitus), Juv. 10, 119. See also ABUNDANT.

**overflowingly:** v. ABUNDANTLY.

**overlord:** nimis indulgens, indulgent: v. FOND. o. of a wife, uxorius: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19; Virg.

**overgrown (part. and adj.):**

- 1. **Covered with herbage:** 1. obvitus: *rough country o. with bush, contagiosa teca o. virginitatis*, Liv. 28, 2, init. Ov. 2, creber, bra, brum (thick with: poet): *a grove o. with reeds, c. arundinibus lucus*, Ov. M. 11, 190.
- 3. oppletus (archaic and rare): cf. Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 9. *locus crebro saliceto oppletus*, Phr.: *rocks o. with moss, musco circumlita saxa*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: also simply, muscosa saxa: v. MOSSY.
- II. *Grown beyond the natural size: enormi corpora (ab. of description):* Suet. Cal. 50.

**overhang:** I. *Trans., to suspend over and cover:* perh. conuestio vestio: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, ita omnia conuestit (clothes, overhangs) hedera: also id Tusc. 5, 23, 64, sepulcrum septimo undique et vestimenta veripibus et dumetis. To o. a theatre with an awning, velia in theatro ducere, Plin. 19, 1, 6; theatrum integre, inumbrae, ib. II. *Intrans, to be suspended or situated above:* 1. immineo, ui, 2 (with dat., or abs.): eminences oing (i.e. s. situated so close as to command) the road, via imminentes tumuli, Liv. 38, 2, med.: *the cliff o.s. the waters, scopulus acquiroribus i.* Ov. M. 4, 525: for abs. use, see Virg. Aen. 1, 105. Strengthened, superimmeo, 2 (rare): Virg. 2, impendo, 2 (to hang right over; whereas immineo rather refers to that which from height and proximity may be said to overhang): *a sword o.s. his neck, impedit illius cervicibus* (gladiis), Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: also = immineo: Caes. B. G. 1, 6 (mons altissimum impendebat, sc. itineri). Strengthened, superimpedio, 2: Cat. For fig. sense, v. TO PEND.

**overhanging (adj.):** impendens, superimpendens (o. divisim, super impendens): v. preced. art.

**overhastily:** praepropere: Liv. 37, 23, fin.; nimium festinante: Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77; or compar. festinatius, Tac. A. 15, 3.

**overhasty:** 1. praepropere: Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.: Liv. 2, 2, praecepit, cipit (hastening, hurried): Cic. Fl. 20, 18. 3. festinatus (in pass. sense of that which is done with too great haste): *an o. marriage, f. nuptiae*, Suet. Aug. 69: Quint.

**overhaul:** Phr.: *to o. every single expression, sub judicium singula verba vocare*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20. See also TO INSPECT, CRITICIZE.

**overhead:** 1. desuper: Virg. Aen. 1, 105: strictly denoting motion from

above: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 122, nimbum ... desuper infundam. 2. insuper (above): Sall. Cat. 55 (carcerem minuant undique parietes atque insuper camera, i. e. walls all round and a vaulted roof o.). *To be or hang o.* impendere, superimpedio; immineo: v. TO OVERHANG.

**overhear:** 1. excipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (to "catch"): one of the slaves o.d. the conversation, sermonem ex servis nuns excepti, Liv. 2, 4, ad fin. 2. exaudio, 4 (to hear from a distance or outside): an alteration arose between the pulkarii, and was o'd by some Roman knights, alteratio inter pullarios orta exaudita (est) ab Romanis equitibus, Liv. 10, 40, med.: v. TO HEAR.

**ausculto, 1 (to listen and so hear): to o. anything at the door, aliquid ab ostio, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 9. 4. auctio, i (lit. to catch, like a fowler): Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42 (aue sermonem nostrum).**

**overheat:** Phr.: *to o. oneself by running, ex curso austare: he must avoid oing himself, caveo ne curso, gestatione, etc., nimis inclescat*.

**overjoy (subs.):** nimium gaudium, Liv. 22, 7, fin.

**overjoyed (part. and adj.):** Phr.: to be o., laetitia exultat, Cic. Att. 14, 6; gestire, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10 (qui est quod sic gestis? why so o.): *I am o. at the result of the elections, comitia me laetitia extulerunt*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: *the Athenians were so o. at that victory, ex Victoria tantae fuit Atticus laetitiae, Nep. Timoth. 2: to be o. to receive any one, effusa laetitia exciperat aliquem*, cf. Liv. 35, 43, extr.: to be so o. at the sight of a son as to depart life, ad prospectum filii nimio callo examinari, Liv. 22, 7, fin.: *I am o. ! immortaliter gaudeo!* (colloq.), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

**overland:** Phr.: o. route, terrestre iter: Plin. 5, 6, 6.

**overlap:** expr. by excede, ssi, sum, 1: one tooth o.s. the adjoining tooth, dens super proximum dentem excedit, Cels. 8, 7: *the one (part of the) bone o.s. the other, aliud (os) super aliud effertur*, ib. 8, 10.

**overlay:** I. *To cover or overspread a surface:* 1. illino, levi, litinum (lit. to smear on: with acc. and dat.): marble is overlaid with gold by means of the white of an egg, marmori ovi candido illunitur (aurum), Plin. 33, 3, 20; Sen. Ep. 119, 11. Also b. by acc. and abl., l. illin. 2. inaurato, i (with gold): to o. brass with gold, aurae aen. in, Plin. 33, 3, 20: Vitruv. Instead of p. part. inauratus, may also be used auratus v. GILDED. (N.B.—Inargento does not occur: but the p. part. inargentatus, overlaid with silver, does: Plin. 21, 2, 3, lamina inaurata aut inargentata). 3. induco, 3: v. TO OVERSPREAD. II. *To smother by lying upon:* opprimo, pressi, sum, 3; Vulg. III. Reg. iii. 19 (dormiens quippe oppresit cum). More precisely, superincubando opprime.

**overlap:** transilio, 4: Liv. 1, 7.

**overload:** I. Lit.: to o. a vessel or wagon, nimio pondere onerare navem, planustum; nimium onus impone planusto (Kr.): *the ship was lost through being overloaded*, "navis perit nimio onere praegravata": the ship was overloaded with corn, "navi imposta erat frumenti via major quam ut tuto navigari posset". II. Fig.: to o. oneself with wine, food, etc., vino se obrue, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; vino epilusque obrui, Nep. Dion. 4 (see also to INDULGE): overlaid with food and drink, cibo vinoque praegravis, Tac. II. 2, 21, init.: having the stomach o'd, crux (with food not yet digested), Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: Cic. such a state of the stomach, cruditas (o. INDIGENCE): to rectify an o'd stomach, cruditates digerere, Plin. 26, 7, 25. (N.B.—As applied to food, medically, onerare is to be heavy on the stomach: Plin. 79, 3, 11.)

**overlong:** praelongus: longior: v. LONG.

**overlook:** I. *To command a view*

of: 1. prospicio, spexi, cunum, 3: *the dining-room o.s. the liveliest country-houses, coenatio amoenissima vilas p.* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12. Hor. So without difference of sense, prospecto, i. cf. Tac. A. 14, 19, villa quae subiecto sinus editissima prospectat, which stands very high, and o.s. the underlying bay.

2. perh. immineo, 2 (to be situated just above; to command: with dat.): *a hill o.s. the city, collis urb. i.* Virg. Aen. 1, 420 [it is added, adversa aspectu de super ares, looks down upon them]: v. TO OVERHANG (II.). 3. despicio, despecto: v. TO LOOK DOWN.

II. *To cast the eyes over with a view to examining:* inspicio, 3: v. TO INSPECT, SURVEY.

III. *To pass by (an offence) unnoticed:* 1. ignoscō, nōvi, tum, 3 (with dat. of person, acc. of thing overlooked or forgiven: the latter also dat. when alone): v. TO FORGIVE.

2. pratermitto, 3: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26. 3. contineo, 2: v. TO WINK AT.

4. neglico, exi, cunctum, 3 (to disregard): he would not o. the injuries done, se injurijs non neglectum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 Cic.

IV. *To neglect:* neglico, pratermitto, etc.: v. TO NEGLECT, OMIT.

**overmaster:** devincō, debello. v. TO SUBDUCE.

**overmatch:** supero, 1: v. TO OVERCOME.

o.s., impar, aris (not a match for): Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5; Virg.

**overmuch:** nimis, nimium, plus acutio: v. TOO (much).

**overnight:** \*pridie vesperi: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13, heri vesperi.

**overpass:** v. TO PASS OVER.

**overpeopled:** Phr.: *the country is o., major quam pro regione hominum multitudine est; crebro hominum multitudine regio est quam ut eos sat alat.*

**overplus:** v. SURPLUS.

**overpower:** 1. opprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (to overwhelm, crush, subdue) to o. any one in war, aliquem bello o., Nep. Dat. 9, init. Join: armis conficer atque opprime, Cic. Font. 12, 26. Fig.: to be o'd by one's feelings, opprimi et vix resistere dolori, id. Fam. 4, 6, med. 2. supero, exsupero, 1 (the latter a strengthened form): v. TO OVERCOME.

3. debello, 1: v. TO SUBDUCE. See also to OVERWHELM.

**overplus:** v. SURPLUS.

**overrate:** nimis magni facio, aestimo v. TO VALUE.

**overrated (part. and adj.):** Phr.: to be an o. man, \*fama minorere esse.

**overreach:** i. e. to deceive: circumvenio, veni, ventum, 4; Cic.: to o. a man's ignorance, alicujus ignorantiam c. Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29 § 3: v. TO CHEAT, DEFRAUD.

**overreaching (subs.):** fraus, dolus (malus). v. FRAUD, DISHONESTY.

**override:** I. *To ride too much;* v. TO OVERDRIVE.

II. *To take precedence of:* perb. praevertio, 3: Liv. 2, 24: v. PRECEDENCE.

**overripe:** Phr.: o. fruit, \*poma quae jam maturitatem excesserunt.

**overrule:** Phr.: *the magistrate o.d. the plea, "magistratus exceptionem locum non habere statut. cf. Ulp. Dig. 44, 2, 18: to o. a decision, rem iudicatum rescludere; decretum tollere: v. TO RESCIND.*

**overruling (adj.):** Phr.: an o. providence, \*gubernatrix illa Dei providentia.

**overrun:** I. *To harass a country by incursions; to roam over:* pervagor, 1: to o. well nigh the whole globe, p. bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17, init.

Also simple verb: they were oing and ravaging the Roman territory, populi bundi in agri Romanis vacantibus, Liv. 3, 5, ad fin.: Caes. Phr.: to o. a country for the purpose of pillaging and ravaging, prædandi vastandique causa se in agros effundere, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv.

II. *To grow and spread over:* perb. obsideo, sedi, sessum, 2: a marsh o. with over-beds, palus salictis.

obsessa, Ov. M. 11, 363. See also OVERBROWN.

**overscrupulous**: religiosior: v. SCRUPULOUS.

**oversee**: praesum, cūro (to have charge of); inspicio (to examine): v. TO SUPERINTEND.

**overseer**: 1. cūrātor (he who takes charge of; gen. term): o. of the Flaminian highway, c. viae Flaminiae, Cic. Att. 1, 1: o. for the repairing of the walls, c. muris reficiendi, id. Opt. vien. 7, 19. 2. præses, idis (esp. the o. or governor of a province): Suet. Aug. 23: Dig. 3. custos, odis, c. v. KEEPER. To be o. of, præses, præpositus esse alicui rei: v. HEAD (VII, Phr.).

**overshadow**: 1. obumbrō: i. Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: Plin. Fig.: to o. a name (threw it into the shade), nomen ob., Tac. H. 2, 32. Also simple verb, umbrō, i. v. TO SHADE. 2. obscūro, i. v. TO DARKEN, OBSCURE. 3. o. officio, fēci, fectum, 3 (to stand in the way of, with dat.): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49, ipsa umbra terrae soli officiis noctem efficit. Fig.: to o. any one's reputation, alicuius nomini o., Liv. pref.: et Vell. 2, 36, omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducere caliginem (= to o. them).

**overshoot**: Fig.: don't o. the mark, as the proverb is, (?) ita fugias ne præter casam, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3 (but the expr. is a doubtful one): \*ne ultra quam est opus contendas.

**overshot**: Phr.: an o. wheel, \*rota quae aquā infra eunte versatur.

**oversight**: I. **Superintendence**: cūra: v. CARE. II. **An omission**: expr. by prætermitto, negligo, etc.: v. OMISSION. Phr.: by an o. imprudentiam, Cic. Ver. 2, 21, 57 (opp. to scienter, de industria, intentionally).

**overslept** (v.): Phr.: to o. oneself, \*diutius quam propositum erat dormire, somno oppressum (neri; in(ad) multam lucem dormire, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. (Indormire alicui rei, to go to sleep over a thing).

**overspread**: I. **To spread or lay over**: 1. induco, cū, etim, 3 (with acc. and dat., or as Eng.): to o. a wall with wax, parleti ceram i., Plin. 33, 7, 40 to o. (cover) shields made of bark with skins, scuta ex cortice facta pelibus i., Caes. B. G. 2, 33: also with super and acc. of that over which: id. B. C. 2, 10. 2. obdūcio, 3 (usu. same constr. as preced.): Fig.: to o. a clear subject with obscurity, clarae rei tenebras ob., Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16. See also to COVER (I., 4, etc.). II. **To form a covering or shade over**: expr. by pass. of induco, obdūcio, obscūro: thick clouds o. the sky, \* coelum densis nubibus obscurat, coelo densae inductae (obductae) nubes tenebrosa efficiunt: v. OVERCAST. (\*Induce) & solleme de ventis coelum nubibus obscurans ibus, sumptumque a pictoribus."—Gierig ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.) Phr.: when the curtain of night o.s. (the earth), obtentia nocte, Virg. G. 1, 248.

**overspreading**: pātūlūs: cf. Virg. E. 1, init.

**overstate**: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

**overstep**: exēdo, égrādior, 3 (with acc.): v. TO EXCEED.

**ove-stock** (a.): Phr.: to o. a farm, \*pecoris maioreni quam pro agro innumerum comparare, to o. a shop, \*tabernam supra quam est opus rebus venalibus instruere.

**overstrained** (adj.): affectatus, arcessitus v. FAR-FETCHED.

**over**: áperitus v. OPEN.

**overta e**: I. **To come up with**:

1. cōsequor, cūris, 3 to o. a fugitive, fugientem aliquem c., Liv. 1, 48, med.: to o. any one on a journey, aliquem in itinere c., Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. Caes. 2. less freq., a-séquor, 3: Cic. Att. 3, 5: Tac. Sometimes appy. intrans, the object not being expressed: cf. Liv. 24, 20, init., in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur (sc. eum), concessit. 3. also less freq., perséquor,

3 (to follow up): Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14: cf. Cic. Fam. 3, 6, med., eo discessisti quo te ne persequi quidem possem XXX diebus (i.e. follow you to the place where you are). (N.B.—Not n.ascor, which is to come upon unexpectedly, light on.)

II. **To surprise**: 1. opprimo, pressi, ssim, 1: to o. any one ("drop down upon him") unavares, imprudentem aliquem o., Ter. Andr. 1, 3, extr.: ct. ib. 1, 2, 10, oscitantes opprimi: death overtook Antonius in the midst of his wrongdoings, Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis mors oppresit, Cic. Ver. 3, 91, fin.: how often night overtook him (at his work), quoties nox oppredit, id. Sen. 14, 49. 2. deprēhendo, di, sum, 3 (esp. of winds, storms, etc.): if (a gate of) wind o. any si, quo ventus d. Curt. 7, 4 med.: so absol., o. by a storm, depichenus vir, Virg. Aen. 5, 52 (for which p̄p̄s, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2): if any one is o. by a sudden illnes, si quem subita deprehenderit val tido, pseudo-Quint. Decl. 3, supervenio, veni, nunt, 4 (to come upon unexpectedly; with dat.): the calamity overtook them in their ignorance, casus (i.e.) supervenit ignarior, Curt. 9, 9, ad med. Phr.: to be o. by a fit of illness, morbo corripit, Suet. Caes. 45 she was immediately o. by death, mores continuo ipsum occupat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: to be o. in a fault, delinquer paulum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 84: more precisely, preoccupatum esse in aliquo delicto, Vulg. Gal. vi. 1 (propter incuriam magis quam consulto peccare).

**overtask**: expr. by nimbum (laboris) imperare: v. TO ENJOIN.

**overtax**: Phr.: to o. any one, immo dīcīa tributa exigere ab aliquo: v. TO TAX.

**overthrow**: I. **To throw down**:

1. déjico, jēci, etim, 3: to o. the statues of the men of old, status veterum hominum d., Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15. 2. éverto, ti, sum, 3: to o. a house on its owner's head, in dominum tecta e., Ov. M. 1, 231: Or. pro Dom. 40, 10, 20: to USET. (Offert in sense II.) 3. perverto, 1: v. TO OVERTURN. 4. affigo, xi, etim, 3 (to dash violently to the ground): to o. a (se-pulchral) monument, monumentum a., Cic. Coel. 12, 78: to o. a house, domum a., Or. pro Dom. 40, ext. See also to OVERTURN. II. **To subvert, ruin, destroy**:

1. éverto, 1: to o. states utterly, civitates funditus e., Cic. in Pis. 35, 86: Virg. Ov. 2. perverto, 3: (to o. completely: in fig. sense): to shake and o. friendship, justice, amicitia, justitia labefactare atque p., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70.

3. subverto, 3 (esp. by insidious, underhand attacks): the house of the Crassi o., subversa domus Crassorum, Tac. H. 4, 42. Nep. Pet. 2. Fig.: rapaciter o'rethre honesty, avaritiae fidem subvertit, Sall. Cat. 10. 4. prófligo, 1 (lit. to dash down; hence, to do fatal damage to: see also III.): to o. a commonwealth, rempublicam p., Cic. Or. 3, 1, 3. 5. percilio, cūlī, culsum, 3 (to deal a violent, fatal blow to): to o. (ruin) the commonwealth, rempublicam p., Tac. A. 2, 39, init.: Suet. 6. éruo, i. utim, 3 (completely to o. and destroy): to o. a kingdom, regnum e., Virg. Aen. 2, init.: Vell.: expr. pass. by concido, i. (to come to the ground, to be o.): in the year in which Carthage was o.n., eodem anno quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13. the authority of the senate having been o.n., quam senatus auctoritas condicisset, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: Virg. Hor.: v. TO FALL. In like manner, p̄rēo, 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH. III. **To conquer completely**:

1. prófligo, 1: to o. and cut to pieces the forces of the enemy, copias hostium p. occidere, Cic. Ph. 14, 14, 37: Caes. 2. fundo, prōundo, 3: v. TO RUMBLE.

3. dévincō, débello, etc.: v. TO SUBDUCE, CONQUER. 4. opprimo, pressi, ssim, 1 (to crush, overwhelm):

the freedom of the people, libertatem populi o., Nep. Acl. 3: to o. (put down) interdum auctoritatem, interdum potest.

**overthrow** (subs.): ruina; cāsū, t. (v. FAL, RUIN); excidium (v. DESTRUCTION).

**overthrower**: éversor: Cic.: Virg. overthowing (subs.): éversio. Quint.: Flor. (Or expt. by verb: v. TO OVERTHROW, II.)

**overtly**: ápertē: v. OPENLY.

**overtop**: 1. supero, i. Virg. Aen. 2, 19: Ov. Also comp. exsupero, i (tower high above): Virg. l.c. 207. 2. superēmino, 2 (to stand out from amongst also with acc.): he o. all the heroes, virus superēminet omnes, ib. 6, 856. Ov. 3. superērāo, jēci, etim, 3 (rare in this sense, and implying motion above: with acc.): the sea o. the cliffs with its waves, pontus scopulos s. unda, Virg. Aen. 11, 625.

**overture**: I. **Proposal**: in this sense nsn. pl.: conditio: to make o.s. ferre conditionem, ut... Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2 (but the expr. is more definite than the Eng., and usually denotes a position of advantage on the part of the proposer); cf. Cic. Ph. 7, 1, 2, sciilicet legatos ad eum misimus, non ut parer... sed ut conditions ferret, leges imponeant: V. TERMS, CONDITION. To make o.s. to any one (try to induce to join in any scheme), tentare: cf. Suet. Tib. 12, fin., tentare singulorum animos ad novas res, Suet. Tib. 12, fin.: Cic.: also sollicitare (to instigate, tempt): the ambassadors of the Allobroges had had o.s. made to them by Lentulus, legatos Allobrogum a Lentulo ess. sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4. Sall. Sometimes to make o.s. may be nearly enough expr. by legatos mittere: e.g. to make o.s. for peace, legatos de pace mittere, Liv. 2, 18, fin.: v. EMBASSY.

II. **A musical introduction**: \*dra matis-musici exordium (Kr.).

**overturn**: I. **Lit.**: 1. évertō: i. utim, 3: to o. a boat, naviculam e., Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: Virg. 2. perverto, 3 (completely): to o. trees, shrubs, dwellings, arbusta, virgulta, tecta p., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: Pl. 3. subverto, 3 (from below): to overturn mountains, montes s., Sall. Cat. 13: Suet. 4. percilio, culi, culsum, 3 (in this sense, somewhat archaic): v. TO USET. II. Fig.: to ruin: éverto, éruo, percilio, etc.: v. TO OVERTHROW.

**overvalue**: nimis magni facio, aestime: v. TO VALUE.

**overweening**: insolens, ntis: o. joy, ins. laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: very o. (presumptuous) persons, insolentissimi habentes, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. Join: insolens et superbus, Cic. v. HAUGHTY, ARROGANT.

**overweeningly**: insolenter: Cic.: Caes.

**overweigh**: v. TO OUTWEIGH.

**overwhelm**: 1. obruo, i. ütm̄ (lit. and fig.): o. their sunken ships, submersa obruo puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 69: to be o'd with missiles, tellis obruo, id., 2, 411: to be o'd by the greatness of responsibility as by a wave, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine officialis obruo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. Join: [criminibus testibus] obruo atque opprimit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7, extr. 2. perverto, 3 (to crush, subdue): to be o'd by the fall of a chamber, ruina conculvis opprimit, id. Div. 2, 8, 20: o. with insults, contumelias [poteris atque] opprimit, id. Verr. 4, 50. III. o'd with debt, aere alieno opprimit, Sall. Cat. 40.

3. mergo, si, sum, 3 (to plunge; hence fig., to involve in destruction, etc.): to o. any one in the deep, aliquem aequore m., Virg. Aen. 6, 343: to o. with untimely death, funere m. acerbo, ib. 6, 511. Liv.: v. TO SINK. Comp. submergo, 1: to o. in the deep, pontus s., Virg. Aen. 1, 40. Also fig., tenetris s., Cland. 4. cōpērio, rul, ritum, 4 (to cover wholly, lit. and fig.): v. TO COVER. Esp. in p. part. (fig.): o. with sufferings, miseria corpupert, Sall. Jug. 14; with guilt, flagitii atque facinoribus c., id. Cat. 23; Cic. And same sense, less freq., operitus: courts o'd with infamy, judicia operta dedicore

ataque infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61. Pbr.: *to be o'd with grief*, in moerore jacere, id. Att. 10, 4, 4, *med.*: moerore afflictum esse et profligatum, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2 (see also to OVERCOME): *to be o'd with infamy*, infamia flagrare, srl. Att. 4, 18. Hor.

**overwhelming** (*adj.*): cul resisti non potest: v. INRESISTIBLE. Pbr.: *on account of the o. evidence of their guilt*, propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: *the evidence against them is perfectly o.*, testimonios quan maxime manifestis obruti oppresi tenentur, cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 7, extr.

**overwhelmingly**: cf. preced. artt.

**overwork** (*v.*): expr. by "supra quan vires patinatur": v. TO WORK.

**overwork** (*subs.*): labor immōdicus, nimius: v. EXCESSIVE.

**overwrought**: élaboratus: Cic. Or. 25, 84. Jolin: accessit et elaboratus, Quint. 12, 1c, 42. An o. diction, "oratio molesta quadam diligenter concinnata": cf. to OVERDO.

**overzealous**: nimis stolidus: v. ZEALOUS.

**opiparous**: óipárus: Apul.

**owe**: débēo, 2, (gen. term): *to o. money for anything*, pecuniam pro aliqua re d., Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 71: *to pay the debts you o.*, dissolvere que debes, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51. Fig.: *to owe any one gratitude*, gratiam aliquid d., Cic. Ph. 2, 11, 27: *to o. a great deal to any one*, aliquid plurimum d., Caes. B. G. 5, 27. See also INDEBTED. Pbr.: *to o. money*, in aere alieno esse, aere alieno labore, etc. (v. DEBT). *to acknowledge that one o. something to some one*, aliquid acceptum referre, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, extr.: *I o.d him nothing (was under no obligation)*, obligatus ei nihil eram, id. Fam. 6, 11.

**owing, to be**: I. Lit.: *pass. of débēo*, 2: *money which is o. me from an exchange*, pecunia quae mihi ex permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 2: v. TO OWE. Pbr.: *balance of accounts o.*, reliqua, orum: id. Att. 16, 3. II. Fig., *to be due to any one's instrumentality*: Pbr.: *it was o. to the generals, not the men, that they were not victorious*, perduces, non per milites stetisse ne vincenter, Liv. 3, 61, init.: also, per (me) stetit quoniam, ., Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16 (an idiom confined to negative consequences): *it is o. to you we have conquered*, \*tibi victoriam ascribimus, acceptam referimus; *quod vicimus, tuum est*.

**owing to** (*prep.*): propter, etc.: v. ACCOUNT (H.).

**owl**: 1. bùbo, ónis, m. (cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 462): *the ill-omened o.*, buneurus, Ov. M. 1c, 45; profanus, ib. 6, 412; tenebræ et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16: sinister, Lucan 5, 396; Virg. (Strix bubo, Linn.). 2. strix, Ibis, f.: Ov. F. 6, 139; Plin. 11, 39, 95.

3. ulula: Virg. E. 8, 55; Plin. 10, 12, 16. 4. noctua (pertn. the short-eared o., strix brachyotus) *the o. employs her evening note*, seros exercet n. cantus, Virg. I. 1, 403: *the o. noisy in rainy weather*, n. in imbre garrula, Plin. 18, 35, 87: cf. id. 10, 12, 16, where bubo, noctua, ulula are mentioned together. (N.B. Reserve bubo for places where the bird is treated as an evil omen: elsewhere, noctua and ulula are best fitted for verse, and strix for prose; the specific differences being no longer traceable with certainty.)

**owlet**: ulula: v. OWL.

**own** (*adj.*): always preceded by my, thy, his, our, your, their; or some other possessive word: I. expr. by gen. of ipse: *with my, his, her, hand, meat, sua ipsius manu*; *with their o. blood, eorum ipsum sanguine*, Cic. Man. 11, 30, et pass. Also the pron. ipse freq. stands in apposition with subject, instead of being put in gen.: *he cut off his o. legs*, \*ipse sua crura amputavit (not sua ipsiuscrura): for rules applying to such cases, comp. HIMSELF. 2. when a contrast gives prominence to the pron.

adj. meus, tuus, suis, etc. are sufficiently emphatic without any addition: *e.g. to defend the interests of their allies, not their o. homes, sociorum fortunas non sua tecta detenderat*, Cic. Man. 12, init.: *grasping what belonged to others*; *lavish of his o.*, ateni appetens, sui prouisus, Sall. Cat. 5, 3. 3. the pron. adj. is sometimes strengthened by suffixes, -met, -pte: *by my o. fault*, meamet (rare and archaic) culpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: *on my o. account*, mepta causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: *so, nostrata culpa*, id. Ph. 5, 2, 1. This kind of emphasis is most common in suis. e.g. *killed by his o. hand*, suape manus interfectus, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: *in their own u.y.*, suope more, Sall. Jug. 31. (N.B.—The pron. adj. is idiomatically strengthened by dativus ethicus sibi: *I cut this man's throat with his o. sword*, suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35.)

4. **overwhelmingly**: cf. preced. artt.

**overwork** (*v.*): expr. by "supra quan vires patinatur": v. TO WORK.

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**overzealous**: nimis stolidus: v. ZEALOUS.

**opiparous**: óipárus: Apul.

**owe**: débēo, 2 (gen. term): *to o. money for anything*, pecuniam pro aliqua re d., Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 71: *to pay the debts you o.*, dissolvere que debes, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51. Fig.: *to owe any one gratitude*, gratiam aliquid d., Cic. Ph. 2, 11, 27: *to o. a great deal to any one*, aliquid plurimum d., Caes. B. G. 5, 27. See also INDEBTED. Pbr.: *to o. money*, in aere alieno esse, aere alieno labore, etc. (v. DEBT). *to acknowledge that one o. something to some one*, aliquid acceptum referre, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, extr.: *I o.d him nothing (was under no obligation)*, obligatus ei nihil eram, id. Fam. 6, 11.

**owing, to be**: I. Lit.: *pass. of débēo*, 2: *money which is o. me from an exchange*, pecunia quae mihi ex permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 2: v. TO OWE. Pbr.: *balance of accounts o.*, reliqua, orum: id. Att. 16, 3. II. Fig., *to be due to any one's instrumentality*: Pbr.: *it was o. to the generals, not the men, that they were not victorious*, perduces, non per milites stetisse ne vincenter, Liv. 3, 61, init.: also, per (me) stetit quoniam, ., Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16 (an idiom confined to negative consequences): *it is o. to you we have conquered*, \*tibi victoriam ascribimus, acceptam referimus; *quod vicimus, tuum est*.

**own** (*v.*): I. *To possess*: 1. tēneo, ul, ntum, 2 (a general and somewhat vague expr.): *a madman is incapacitated from o.ing property*, furiosus affectione tenetum non habet, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 3: *to o. as private property* (strictly of persons not sui iuris), peculiariter t. ib. § 5: *all that rich Achaemenes o.d*, quae tenuit dives A., Hor. Ad. 2, 12, 21. 2. possideo, sedi, sessum, 2 (strictly to hold or be in occupation, whether with ownership or not): cf. Gal. 2, 49, where stolen goods, res furtive, and things wrongfully possessed, res vi possesse, are classed to be held by ordinary writers in gen. sense): v. TO POSSESS. Pbr.: *he who o.s property*, qui dominus est, Gal. Inst. 2, 61: *if he o. a slave*, si in possessione sit servus, ib. 1, 54: *I consider I continue to o. though not (actually) to possess*, ego dominum me retineo puto, possessionem non puto, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13, init. (Legal.). III. *To acknowledge*: fáteor, confiteor, 2: v. TO CONFESS. Pbr.: *to o. the sovereignty of, (imperio) parere*, dicto audienteum esse, etc.: v. TO OBEY; SUBJECT (be).

**owner**: 1. dominus (*proprietor*; whether in actual possession or not): Gal. Inst. 2, 61: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43. (In common prose, chiefly with the leading notion of authority): v. MASTER, LORD. 2. possessor (strictly, the actual holder; with or without proper ownership): v. POSSESSOR. 3. expr. by verb: qui tenet, dominium aliquid rel. tenet (legal), etc.: v. TO OWN, OWNERSHIP.

**ownership**: dominium (Legal): o. of property has its beginning in natural occupation, d. rerum ex naturali possessione coepit, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 1: cf. id. Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13, init., where it is stated that dominium may survive after loss of possession, as in the case of a sunk cargo of stone. Pbr.: *to acquire the o. of anything*, aliquid peculiariter nomine apprehendere, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 4 (of persons not sui juris).

**ox**: 1. bos, bòvis, c.: *to plough with heavy ozen*, bibus gravibus arare, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: *to graze ozen*, b. pascere, Col. 6, 3: *the pass. being used of the ozen grazing or feeding*, ib.: *to serve out food to ozen*, bobus pabula dispensare, ib.: *the care of ozen*, cura bovm, Virg. G. 1, init. 2. collect. bubulum pécus, óris: *in the case of ozen ("neat cattle")*, in b. pecore, Varr. 2, 1, med.

**ox-herd**: (pastor) armentarius: v. NEAT-HERD.

**ox-hide**: cōrium bùbūlum: cf. Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11. Bags of o. utres bubuli, Plin. 6, 29, 34 § 176. Also, tergum taurenum, Virg. Aen. 1, 568; tergum bovis, Ov. M. 1, 225 v. HIIDE.

**oxidize**: v. TO RUST.

**ox-lip**: \*primula (elatior). Webster. **ox-stall**: 1. bùbile, is, n.: Cato R. K. 4 Col. 2. stábilum (boum): Col. 6, 23; Pall.: v. STALL.

**oxygen**: \*oxygénium: as t. t. (Kr.).

**oxytone**: \*oxytonus: M. L. Or by circuml. (\*vox) cuius syllabe ultima acutum tonum habet; acuto tono signatur.

**oyez**: perh. hoc agit? Pl. As. prol. 1. (Favete linguis is suitable only to religious ceremonies.)

**oyster**: ostréa: o-beds or preserves, ostrearium vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79. Less freq. ostreum, l: Hor. S. 2, 4, 33. (Ostreæ edulis, Linn.): Pertaining to oysters, ostrearius: Plin.: whence, ostrearium, an o-bed, Plin. 9, 51, 74 § 160: yielding or abounding in oysters, Virg. G. 1, 207 ostreosus Cat.

**shell**: ostreae (ostrei) testa· Plin 32, 6, 21 § 65.

**wife**: \*mulier ostrearia; mulier quae ostreas venditat.

## P.

**pabulum**: alimentum, pábulum (strictly food of animals; also fig. of that which nourishes the mind): v. FOOD.

**pace** (*subs.*): I. A step: passus, us; gradus, us: v. STEP. II. A measure of length: five (Roman) feet, passus, us: Plin. 2, 23, 21: Caes.: Cic. Most used in counting miles (milia passuum): v. MILE. III. Manner of walking: esp. in regard of celerity. 1. gradus, us: *at a quiet leisurely p.* quieto et placido g., Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: *at p. (p. quick march), pleno gradu*, Liv. 4, 32, ad fin.; citato g. (a degree more rapid), id. 28, 14, ad fin.: *at a steady p.* presso g., ib.: *to mend the p. (march more rapidly)*, addere g., id. 26, 9, med.: *snail's p.* (lit. tortoise's), testudinis g., Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. 2. expr. by passus, us: *to roam with leisurely p. along the shore*, per litora lentis p. spatulari, Ov. M. 2, 53: *at an old woman's p.*, anili p., ib. 13, 53. Pbr.: *to keep p. with each other*, pariter ire, cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 25: also, pariter excurrere, Cic. Or. 51, 170 (of style keeping p. with subject matter).

**pace** (*v.*): I. Intrans.: 1. spatiō, i (to walk about, not going in any particular direction): *to p. up and down in a portico*, in xysto s., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: *the crow p.s solitary on the dry sand*, cornix sola in secca s. arena, Virg. G. 1, 389; cf. FACE, subs. (Ht.), 2.

2. incédō, sis, sum, 3 (to go with a measured, stately gait): v. TO STALK. Pbr.: *to p. steadily along*, *composito pie gradu*, cl. Virg. G. 3, 191. II. Trans.: *To get over ground by pacing*: percalco, 1: *you have pd more ground than any drudging muleter*, plura loca calasti quam ullus petruperius mutilo, Sch. Apoc. 6, 2. Less colloq. pedibus obeo, + irr.: v. TO TRAVEL. III. Also Trans.: *to measure off distance by paces*: *gradibus s. passibus émètor*: v. TO MEASURE.

**pacer**: perh. equus gradiarius, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25.

**pacha**: v. PASHA.

**pacific**: I. Suited to bring about peace, peace-making: 1. pacificus n.p. character, p. persona (opp. belator), Cic. Att. 8, 12, med.: Lucan. 2. pacificatoris (v. rare): a p. embassy, legatio p. Cic. Ph. 12, 1, extr.

3. pacifer, éra, érum (poet): the p. olive, oliva p. Virg. Aen. 8, 116: Ov. (More us. expr.

by pax; e.g. *to have p. intentions*, paci studere; pacis studiosum esse; pacis conciliandae studiosum esse; pacis compositionem amorem esse, etc.: v. PEACE.) **II.** *Tranquil, of a peaceful nature, pácatus, tranquillus: v. PEACEFUL.*

**pacifically:** expr. by circuml. *this tribe were not at all p. inclined, apud has gentes nihil hospitale pacatunum erat, cf. Liv. 21, 20, med.: \*bis gentibus animi minime ad pacem inclinabantur: v. PEACE, PEACEFUL.*

**pacification:** 1. *pacificatio (the bringing about of peace):* Cie. Att. 7, 8, med.: Gell. 2. *compositio: J oin: pax, concordia, compositio, Cic. Ph. 2, 10, fin.* (On expr. by verb: *accustomed to the work of p., aversos solitus compone amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29; personam pacificum gerere solitus, cf. Cic. Att. 8, 12, med.: pacis, concordia, compositionis amicus, cf. id. Ph. 2, 10, fin., etc.*)

**pacifier:** pacífator: Cic. Att. 1, 13: Liv.

**pacificatory** pacificatōris: v. PACIFIC.

**pacify:** i.e. *to quiet, appase:* 1. plácō, *i. to soothe or soften down any one's anger:* *to p. the wrath of the gods by gifts, p. donis iram deorum, Vet. Lex in Cie. Leg. 2, 9, 22: to p. (the propitiate) the immortal gods, numen diorum immortalium p., Caes. B. G. 6, 16: to become p.d towards any one, animo placari in aliquem, Nep. Pel. 5. Fig.: *to p. the angry stomach, ventrem iratum p., Hor. S. 1, 8, 5: Mart. 2 sedō, i. to cause to settle down, assuage, appease:* *to kindle or p. popular excitement, populū impetum incendere, sedare, Cie. Leg. 3, 10, 24: v. TO APPEASE (2).* (N.B.—Sedō is not well used with a personal object: express instead the emotion which is assuaged.) 3. lénio, 4 (*to calm down:* *to p. any one's anger, aliquem iratum l., Cic. Att. 6, 2, 1: to p. a ravenous appetite, stomachum latrantem l., Hor. S. 2, 2, 18.* (N.B.—Lénio, strictly, denotes abatement, not perfect appasing of anger.) 4. compóno, 3 (*to bring together, restore unity between:* v. TO RECONCILE.)*

**pack (subs.):** I. *A bundle: sarcina (esp. the pack or bundle carried by a soldier): Caes. : Liv. Also in non-milit. sense, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6 (s. chartae). Dimin. sarcinula (a small p.), Gell. 19, 1, med. Belonging to, carrying p., sarcinaria, sarcinalis: v. PACK-HORSE.* II. *of hounds:* Phr.: *to keep a p. of hounds, canes ad venandum alere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: to take a p. of hounds to the chase, venatum dicere, canes, Pl. St. 1, 2, 81.* III. *of men (contemptuously):* *perh. turba: v. THRONG Stronger, colluvio, ónis; colluviae, éi (lit. refuse washed together): cf. Cie. Vat. 9, 23, colluvio Drusii, Drusus's contemptible p.* Also grec. which however has no contemptuous sense in itself; or manus: cf. Cie. Att. 1, 16, 1, quos impetus... in totam illam manum feci! on all that p.! But these are all less colloq. than Eng. IV. *Of cards:* \*chartae lusoriae,

**packt (v.):** I. *To put together in a parcel; usu. to p. up:* 1. compóno, pósui, itum, 3 (*to go with what is to go with you, compone quae tecum simul feruntur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5. Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 21. Also = to p. up and put away: p. up those serious books, tristes istos compone libellos, Prop. 1, 9, 13.* 2. colligo, legi, etum, 3 (*to gather together:* esp. in milit. phr. vasa c., to pack up baggage, Cie. Verr. 4, 19, init. whence the phr. vasa concilamare, to raise the cry for packing up, Caes. B. C. 1, 66): also in non-milit. sense: *to p. up my luggage before departing from life, sarcinas c. antequam proficisci e vita, Varr. R. init.* 3. alligo, i (*to tie up:* we are just now p.ing up our luggage, iam sarcinulas alligimus, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2.

**II.** *To compress:* arto (coarto), stipo, etc.: v. TO CROWD. **III.** *To send*

*off unceremoniously: perh. detruō, si, sum, 3 cf. Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 9, buccine detructi mihi ad semen parcissimum? have you p.d me off to this old miser's? v. TO THRUST OFF.* In this sense, esp as r. refl. or intrans.: p. yourselves off, hinc vos amolimini! Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 23. See also *to GET RID OF.* **IV.** *To form a jury by unfair selection:* perh. \*judices per calumniam eligere; judicium calumnia judicem eligendorum corrumpere so with ref. to meetings: the promoters of the scheme p.d the meeting, \*per speciem coetus publici, consilii ejus auctores nonnisi suis homines (suam turbam) congregabant.

**package:** 1. sarcina; dimin. sarcinula (a small p.): v. FACE (1.). 2.

**packet:** I. *Parcel: fasciculus: a p. of letters, f. epistolaram, Cic. Att. 2, 13: Hor. See also PACK (1.).* II. *A dispatch vessel: návis tabellaria: Sen. Ep. 77, init.*

**pack-cloth:** perh. sēgestre, is, n.: Suet.: v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.

**— horse:** I. jumentum (any beast of burden): more precisely, jumentum sarcinarium, Caes. B. C. 1, 21.

2. agminális equus (rare): Dig. 50, 4, 18 § 21. 3. perh. clittellarius equus: v. foll. art.

**— saddle:** clittella, arum: Hor. S. 1, 5, 47: Phaedr. Having to do with a p. clittellaris, Cato R. R. 10, init.

**— thread:** linea: v. STRING. Or funiculus (a small cord), Plin. 17, 21, 35 § 166.

**pad (subs.):** i. e. for filling out: perh. pulvinus (lit. cushion): or, fattura (filling up, stuffing): a term used by Vitruv. of the filling up of the interior of a thick wall, 2, 8, 7.

**pad (v.):** I. *To p. a coat, \*vestimenta lana indincta substertere, See also to STUFF.*

**padding (subs.):** perh. fartūra: v. PAD (subs.).

**padde (subs.):** i. e. a broad, short kind of oar: perh. \*remus brevir la torque; remus curtus (R. and A.).

**paddle (v.):** I. *Trans., to propel with a paddle:* nearest word, impello: v. TO ROW.

II. *In trans., to play in the water with the hands:* \*manibus aquam ludendo agitare.

**paddle-box:** \*(navigii) rotae impulsoriae operitorium (?).

**wheel:** \*rota impulsoria (?) ; rotæ que remigii loco adhibetur.

**paddock:** septum: v. ENCLOSURE.

**padlock:** \*sēra pensilis, Jan. (in Kr.).

**paeon:** paeam, ónis, m.: Virg. Prop. (By circulum, to sing the p., \*carmen victoriae causa tollere?)

**paeon;** paeon, ónis, m.: Quint.

**pagan (subs.):** pagānum (late): usu.

pl. Aug. (\*deorum falsorum multo

multique cultores pagānos vocamus)—

Retract. 2, 43); Isid. 8, 10: Hier.: v.

HEATHEN, IDOLATER.

**pagan (adj.):** pagānum: p. rites and

ceremonies, ritus cultusque p., Cod.

Theod. See also HEATHEN (adj.).

**paganism:** pagānitatis (v. rare): Cod.

Theod. (Bettor expr. by pagan or

ethnici, orum: the religions of p., \*pa-

ganorum s. ethimologicuperstitiones).

**pagan (subs.):** I. *(if a book, etc.:*

página: to fill a p. (with writing), p.

compleere, Cic. Att. 13, 34: M. L.

II. *A boy in attendance, esp. at court:*

1. puer, éri (also in gen. sense =

attendant, slave): royal p.s (of the kings

of Macedon), regi p., Liv. 45, 6, med.

more precisely, nobiles pueri custodiae

corporis [regis] asueti, Curt. 10, 5, med.

2. (later) paedagogium (puer): Armn. 26, 6, med.: Cod. Theod. (Hence the modern word.) Collectively, a company of p.s, paedagogium (strictly the part of a house occupied by them): cf. Gierig ad Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11: also Tac. A. 15, 69, delecta juventus...decora servitia.

**page (v.):** to p. a book, libri (codicis)

paginis numeros ascribere.

**pageant:** I. *A grand show:* 1. spectaculūm: v. SHOW 2. pompa (a grand procession): v. PROCESSION.

II. *Anything showy, without durability:* perh. spēcies (sft. = appearant without reality): cf. species atque pon pa, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 194.

**pageantry:** species atque pompa, apparatus: v. POMP, DISPLAY.

**paging (subs.):** \*paginarum ordo s. ratio.

**pagoda:** \*aedes sacra Indica qualis pagoda dicitur.

**pail:** hámā, situla (-us): v. BUCKET.

**pain (subs.):** I. Bodily suffering: dolor (most gen. term): bodily p. d. corporis, Lucre. 4, 1075. Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: to suffer from intense p., summis d. premi, Cic. l.c.: to bear p. d. terre, ib. 10, init., to be overcome by p., dolore frangi, debilitari, ib. 2, 13, 31; when the fiercest fits of p. come on, dolorum quum admoventur taces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37. Phr.: to be in p., dolere: oft. of parts of the body (= to ache), Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: also, condolescens (rare except in perf. tens.): his side caused him (great) p. as he was speaking, condolus latius ei denti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6 (see also PAINFUL). To suffer excruciating p., incredibilis cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6. II. Mental distress: dolor, aggritudo, angor: v. GRIEF, ANGUISH. III. Penalty: q. v. IV. Trouble, effort; in this sense nusu, pl.: v. PAINS.

**pain (c.):** I. Bodily: expr. by döleo, 2. v. TO ACHE. (Impers. use, mihi dolet [=doles], it p.s me: archaic.)

II. Mentally: expr. by dolore afficer, dolorem alicui facere, etc.: v. TO GRIEVE. Phr.: to be p'd at anything, dolenter aliter quodlibet, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4: so: to be p'd to say a thing, dolenter aliiquid dicere, Cic. Ph. 8, 7, 22.

**painful:** I. Lit. (a.) causing pain: expr. by dolor, cruciatus, etc.; to be extremely p. (of an abscess), dolores magnos movere, Cels. 7, 12, 5: it (the pimple) is more p. than might be expected from its size, dolor ex ea (putula) supra magnitudinem est, ib. 5, 28, 15: a disease which is both dangerous and very p., \*morbus qui cum periculo summos etiam dolores habet; to bear in a many way the most p. malady, \*valetudinis cruciatus summos ac tormentum viriliter terre, (b.) feeling pain, attended with pain: expr. by döleo (to be p.: v. TO ACHE), indolescere (to grow p.), condolescere (to be in great pain): the last rare except in perf. tens. to become increasingly p., magis indolescere, Cels. 5, 28, 11: if foot or tooth be p., si p. condoluit, si dens, [sic tactus doloris corpus], Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. (N.B.—Not acerbis; which is fig.: v. inf.). III. Afflictive, distressing: 1. acerbis (bitter, trying): p. recollection, a. memoria, Cic. Pl. 41, 99 in p. circumstances, in rebus a, Luct. 3, 54, 2, expr. by dolor, moeror, aggritudo, etc.: what could be more p. than this? \*hoc quid potest acriore animo dolorem afferre? v. GRIEF. III. Laborious: opérösus, diligens: v. LABORIOUS.

**painfully:** I. With pain: \*cum magno, summo) dolore: v. PAIN. II. So as to cause painful emotion: dolenter, to be p. affected by anyone's death, morte alicuius d. affici, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, init. Or expr. by dolore afficer, dolorem (cruciatumque animi) alicui affere, etc.: v. GRIEF, DISTRESS.

III. Laboriously: opérösé. v. LABORIOUSLY. Or perh. moléstè (taking more pains than needful): cf. Suet. Aug. 86, moleste scribere, to write painfully accurately, with painful accuracy.

**painfulness:** expr. by dölor: v. PAIN.

II. In fig. sense, acerbitas: Cic. Fam. 5, 16, init.

**painless:** sine dolore, doloris experts: v. WITHOUT.

**pains:** i. e. exertion, endeavour: opéra (effort, labour; collectively): esp. in phr. dare operam, to take all possible p. : toll. by ut and (of negative purposes):

**ne.** Cic. Att. 16, 16 (da operam, ut valreas): Caes. B. C. 1, 5 (deut. o. consules nequid resp. detrimenti capiat): with dat. of substantive object: = to occupy oneself about anything; e. g. dare operam valetudini, to attend to health, take exercise constitutionally; Cic. de Or. 1, fin. Also with other verbs: e. g. operam [et labore] consumere in aliqua re, to bestow p. and labour on it, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234; operam [studiorumque] in aliquam rem conferre, id. Off. 1, 6, 19. Phr.: to take (great) p. about anything, elaborate (constr. with subj. lit. with abl. or less freq. acc., and in later authors infin.; also absolv.): to take p. not to damage a case, e. ut ne quid causae obsis, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, fin.: to take p. over anything, e. in aliquam re, ib. 1, 3, 9; Quint. See also TO EXERT (II), STRIVE, and TROUBLE (subs.).

**painstaking** (adj.): opératos, sūdūlos: v. INDUSTRIOUS, LABORIOUS.

**paint** (v.): **A.** **Trans.**: 1. To represent by colours, to adorn by means of them; pingere, nxi etiū, 3; to p. pictures, tabularia p. Cie. Inv. 2, init.: to p. the likeness of a man, hominis speciem p., id. de Or. 2, 16, 69; also p. Alexander, to p. (the portrait of) Alexander, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 239. Compns. (1), depingo, 3 (same sense); to p. the battle of Marathon, pugnare Marathoniam d., Nep. Milt. 6: Quint. (2), expingo; (rare): Plin. 35, 7, 31. Pbr.: to p. in encaustic, picturas inire, Plin. l. c. **B.** To colour: 1. induco, xi, etiū, 3 (to lay or smear over): originally with the subs. for paint, colour, expressed: cf. Hor. A. P. 2, varios inducere colores: Plin. 35, 6, 26, ovo inducere purpurissum, i. e. to lay on purple with white of egg: also absol.: nowadys whole walls are p'd, nunc (tot) parietes ininducunt, Vitr. 7, 5, fin. (as distinguished from the true decorative art, L c. § 2, sqq.); to p. the walls of a house with vermillion, parietes minio i., id. 7, 9, 2. Vitr. also uses the constr. of acc. and dat.: cf. supr. **2.** fuso, t. p. d' boards, lucatae colorē tabulæ, f. A. 2, 14; Hor. Esp. to p. the face (use cosmicos): Quint. 8, pret. § 19. **3.** expingo, 1: to p. the cheeks, genas ex., Mart. 7, 83; Tert. (N.B.—Expingo includes the whole of decorative art: cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2). **III.** Fig.: to represent as if with colours; to depict: 1. pingere, depingo, 3; the theme which I am wont to p. with varied colouring in my own speeches, locus quem ego varius mei orationibus soleo p., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: to p. any one's life and character, vitam aliquidus depingere, id. R. Ann. 27, 74; to p. any one in his true colours, \*aliquidus vitam more suis coloribus expingere.

**2.** expingo, describo, 3: v. TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT. **B.** **Intrans.** **I.** To execute pictures: pingere, 3; his daughter also p'd, cuius filia et ipsa pinxit, Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59 (nsu, better expr. tabulas). **II.** To use colour: Phr.: colorem fuso mentiri, Quint. 2, 15, 25; genas expingere, Mart. v. supr. (II).

**paint** (subs.): 1. pigmentum (any colouring matter): Cie. Div. 1, 13, 23; Plin. 3. fūcūs (red colouring matter; esp. as cosmetic): Quint. 2, 15, 25; Hor.: Plin. 3. venenum (poet.): Ov. R. Ann. 351 (= cosmetic): Hor. **4.** medicamentum (colouring matter: rarer) to use vermillion as p., m. minio uiri, Vitr. 7, 5, 8: Sen. (= cosmetic). Also medicamen, inls, n. (mostly poet.): a face bedaubed with p., facies medicamine atrita, Petr. 120; Ov. **5.** (black p. or varnish) ātāmentum; Vitr. 7, 10, 1: Plin. 6. color, oīls (colouring matter, whether in its native state or prepared for use): Vitr. 7, 6, sqq. Phr.: to lay a coat of red p. on a wall, parietem minio (rubrica) inducere; parieti minium (rubricam) inducere: cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2.

**paint-brush**: pincelis. Cie. Q. Fr. 2, 15, med.

**painter**: **I.** Artistic: pictor, m.: Hor. A. P. 1: Cie. Plin. To be a p., pingere (sc. tabulas), Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59.

**II.** House p.: expr. by induco, 3: v. TO PAINT (II).

**painting**: **I.** The art: pictura:

Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 69: concerning the

origin of p., de initis picturæ, Plin. 35,

3, 5: the art and theory of p., ars ratio-

que picturæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26.

**Encaustic** p.: ars picturas inirendi v. ENCAUSTIC.

**II.** A picture: tabula (tabella), pictura: v. PICTURE.

**pair** (subs.): 1. pár, páris, n.: three or four p.s of friends, tria autem quatuor p. amicorum, Cic. Am. 4, 15.

a noble p. of brothers (ironical), p. nobile fratrium, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: a p. of doves, p. columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 81.

**2.** expr. by bini, ac, a (where two things of the same kind go together): a p. of cups, bini scyphi, Cie. Ver. 4, 14, 42; Virg. (N.B.—Only when a single p. is spoken of). In like manner gémini, gémmili: a p. of tripodes, gemini tripodes, Virg. Aen. 9, 625; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 244.

pravorum amore gemellum, i. e. a perfect p. in love of vice.

**3.** conjugium (of male and female: rare): they mostly

wander in p.s conjugia ferme vagantur, Plin. 8, 23, 35.

**4.** māriti, orni (man and wife): a young p. (newly married couple), novi m., April. M. 8, 153.

**pair** (v.): **I.** Trans., to bring together in couples: 1. jungo, con-

jungo, 3: v. to JOIN. **2.** gémino, 1: to p. serpents with birds, serpentes avibus g., Hor. A. P. 13. **3.** compo-

nō posui, itum, 3 (esp. with a view to

combat), to match combatants): Quint. 2, 17, 33; Lucil. in Cie. **II.** Intrants, to be united sexually: 1. R. R. 1, 1: Plin. 16, 25, 39: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, med. (But maritl may be used of animals which have pro-  
proumisse intercourse): 2. cedo, 4: irr. (to have sexual intercourse): Plin. 10, 53, 74, etc. (More precisely, certis conjugis marituri s. coire: dores do not have indiscriminate congress, but p., \*ecolumba non promiscue coeunt sed singulis maritantur.)

**pairing** (subs.): 1. cōitus, us (sexual congress): Plin. 10, 53, 74.

**palace**: **I.** régia (sc. domus): the

palace of the sun, r. solis, Ov. M. 2, 1:

Cic. Liv. Also aedes regiae: Cie. Tusc. 2, 21, init.

**2.** palatiū (strictly, the hill on which Augustus had his p.;

bene, esp. in pl., the palace itself), and by anal., the p. of any great potentate, poet.): the p. of the vast sky, nasci palatia coeli, Ov. M. 1, 176: Apul. (N.B.—Mart. has the first syll. long):

Plin. 10, 5, etc.) **3.** aula (esp. poet.): a p. that exps its possessor to envy, a. intendita, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8: v. COVIT.

**paladin**: \*eques errans.

**palanquin**: lectica Indica: v. LITER.

**palatable**: 1. sāpidus: Apul. Apic.: v. SAVOURY. **2.** bōni sūci (succi): Hor. S. 2, 4, 11. So, to be less than, suco edere (with dat.), ib. 70 not at all p., suco ingratus, Ov. Hal. 102.

**3.** jūcundus, suavis (agreeable to the palate): Hor. v. NICE (III). For fig. sense, v. AGREEABLE, PLEASANT.

**palatal**: \*pālātūs, e: Grān. t. t.

**palate**: palatum or -us: Cie. Fin. 2,

8, 24 (palatus): meton., a discrimi-

nating p., subtile p., Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

For fig. sense, see also TASTE.

**palatal**: expr. by régius: cf. Hor.

Od. 2, 15, 1, moles r., i.e. massy, pala-

tial pites. A p. mansion, \*domus regiae

instar.

**palatine** (adj.): \*pālātūs (in class.

Lat.: appertaining to the palatiū):

country p., \*comitatus palatiūs. (N.B.—Mart. has first syll. long, 8, 29, etc.)

**palaver** (subs.): nūgav, arūm, vānus

sense, etc.: v. NONSENSE, TALK.

**palaver** (v.): perh. nigor, 1: cf. Cie.

Div. 2, 13, init.

**pale** (subs.): **I.** A stake: pálus,

vallus: v. STAKE. **II.** Limit: perh.

pōniōrum (pōniōrum) strictly, a narrow space encircling and bounding a city: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 143 used fig. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, med. (minore p. aliquam rem finire). Or limes, fitis, m. (a boundary wall): Tac. G. 29, extr.: v. BOUNDARY. **III.** Enclosed territory, limes, lumen, m.: v. TERRITORY.

**pale** (v.): **I.** To surround with pales: pális cingo, sépio: v. TO SURROUND. **II.** Intrans., to yield in brilliancy to: 1. cedo, décedo, 3 (the latter less freq. than simple verb; but see Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15): v. TO YIELD.

**2.** obscūr, 1 (as pass. refl., to appear dark or unimportant in comparison): the glory of the conqueror p. before that of him, \*pāre illius gloria obscūratur (et quasi interit) victrium fama nomenque, cf. Cie. Fin. 4, 12, 31. See also TO DIM.

**pale** (adj.): **I.** Pallid: 1. pallidus: Hor.: Ov. Poet. of that whā makes p.: hence p., death, p. mortis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13. To look p., pallio, 2: Cie.: Ov.: Juv.: with imperf. part. as adj.: (poet.) p. shades pallent: umbrae, Virg. Aen. 4, 26 Lucret. Ov.: 2. lūridus (deadly p., corpse-like): Hor.: Ov.: v. GHASTLY.

3. exsanguis, e (bloodless, perfectly pale, poet. in present sense): p. (with face blanched) with fear, exsanguis nieta, Ov. M. 9, 224: Virg. 4. albus (ot the person, p. from sickness, fatigues, etc.): p. body (in dropsy), a. corpus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: p. from city duties, urbanis albus in officiis, Mart. 1, 15, 55, ext.

**5.** décolor, óris (having lost its proper hue or brilliancy): v. DISCOLOURED.

**II.** Faint, dim of hue: 1. pallidus: the very pest of the stars, stellæ quæ sunt omnia pallidissima, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

**2.** pallens, nūs (chiefly poet.): p. violet, p. violae, Virg. E. 2, 47: a p. green stone, gemma viridi pallens, Plin. 37, 8, 33: Ov.

3. as epith. of colours, dūlītus: v. FAINT (II). As epith. of colours, may sometimes be expr. by prefix sub-. e. g. of a p. green, subviridis; of a p. red, subrufus, etc.

**pale**, to grow or become: 1. pallesco, pallui, 3: to grow p. over ears, curis p., Prop. 1, 13, 7: with indoor life, umbratica vita p., Quint. 1, 2, 18. Comp. (1). expallesco, 3 (to turn very p.): Ov. Plin. min. (2). impallesco, 3 (to turn at or over anything, rare): to grow p. over the midnight sheet, nocturnis impallescere, Pers. 5, 62: Stat.

**2.** pallidus, albus, 3 (to turn quite white): Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48.

**pale-eyed**: \*pallens oculos

**paleness**, pallor: 1. pallor

Cic.: Hor. icy p., gelidus p., Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

**2.** lūrid (ghastly p.: very rare): Lucret. 4, 334: Apul. (Or by circum. pallidus s. lūridus color, v. PALE).

**paleograph**: Pbr.: skilled in p.

\*antiquarum s. priscarum litterarum

notarum peritus, cf. Cie. Div. 2, 41, 85;

\*antiquae scribendi rationis peritus. (Paleographia, quae nūne dicitur.)

**palffrey**: \*equus qui frens ducitur.

In modern sense, \*equus (caballus) mulieri vehendae aptus.

**palimpsest**: pálimpsestus, i. m.: Cie. Fam. 7, 18, med.

**paling**: v. PALISADE.

**palinodie**: pálinodia, to sing a p.

(fig. to recant), p. canere, Maer. S. 7, 5.

init. (Also Cie, but in Gk. characters.)

**palisade**: 1. sép̄imentum (sep-

pallis statim factum (v. v. paling)

Varr. R. R. 1, 14 (sep̄imentum = fence in gen. sense).

**2.** vallum (military: consisting of stakes [valli], mounted on an agger): to surround a town with trench and p. (siege-works), oppidum fossa et vallo cingere, Cie. Att. 5, 20, med.: Caes.: Liv. The masc. form vallus (as collect., cf. L. G. § 590) also occurs in same sense. Caes. B. C. 3, 6; init. (N.B.—Vallus, as distinguished from pali, are stakes or palisading used for military purposes.)

**palisading**: i. e. materials for pali-

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**sades**: vallus (collect.): Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37 (*ferrum vulnus, to carry p.*): Liv.

**palish**: I. pallidus: Cat. 2, subpalidus. Cels.

pall (subs.): I. A mantle of dignity: palla: *the stately p. (of tragedy)*, p. honesta. Hor. A. P. 278. II. For funerals: pallium: *to cover a bier with a p.*, lectum fumebrem contegere pallio, Apul.

pall (v.): i.e. to become sickening: expr. by fastidium, sättetas: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98, quae maxime sensus impellit voluptate, . . . ab ita ceterim fastidio quotidiam et satietate abalivamur, i.e. they pall upon us: no pleasure which does not p. with repetition, nulla voluptas qua non assiduate fastidium patrit, Plin. 12, 17, 40 so. satietatem et f. ferre, Quint. 5, 14, 30. See also TO SATIATE.

**palladium**: I. An image of *Pallas*: Palladium: Virg. Aen. 2, 165.

II. F. g., that which gives security: expr. by circulum, cf. Cic. Ph. 11, 10, 24, ut id signum, ccelo delapsum . . . quo salvo, salvi summe futuri, i.e. the p. of our safety (see the place). Sometimes vindix (avenger, maintainer) may serve: cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is spoken of as, quasi vindix libertatis, "as it were the p. of freedom."

**pallet**: I. A low bed: gräbatus: Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129. II. A painter's p. (palette): perh. discus pigmentarius (Kr.).

**palliate**: Phr.: to p. a crime, \*verbis sceleris atrocitatem extenuare, lenire: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 40, 103 (crimen ex., to abate the strength of an accusation): Sall. Jug. 27 (atrocitatem facti lenire, to soften it down): though they could not justify themselves altogether, they sought to p. their conduct, "quum sese ex toto purgare non possent, attamen excusando delicta extenuare conabantur. See also TO EXCUSE, EXCULPATE; PRETEXT.

**palliation**: expr. by verb: v. TO ALLIATE.

**palliative** (subs.): perh. lénimentum: Tac. H. 2, 67. (Usu. expr. by verb: that may act as a p. of the evil not as a complete remedy, \*ea res malum mitigate, quidem possit, nullo modo autem tollere: v. TO MITIGATE, ALLEViate.)

**pallid**: v. PALE.

**pallor**: v. PALENESS.

**palm** (subs.): I. The flat part of the hand: palma: Cic.; Virg.: Cels. The extended p., manus plana (flat hand), Sen. Ep. 56. I. (Vola, the hollow of the sole, in persons not flat-footed.)

II. A linear measure, four digits: palmus (l. of a cubit; p. minor) Virg. 3, 1, 7 (p. major = Gk. στραμμα, a span). Adj. palmaris, of a p.'s breadth: Varr. Col. III. The tree: palma: Caes. B.C. 3, 105: Plin. (\*Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.). IV. A branch of the p-tree; esp. as token of victory: palma = gladiator who has won many a p., plurimari p. gladiatori, Cic. R. Am. 16, 17: to give the p. to any one, p. aliqui dare, id. de Or. 3, 35, 14; deferre, ib. 2, 56, 227: to bear the p. away (be the best), p. ferre. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, ad med. Adj. palmariis (palmarius, Ter.), bearing or worthy to bear the p.: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

**palm** (v.): usu. to palm off; i.e. to impose something upon any one by deception: expr. by impôno, suppono, (the latter implying substitution of one thing for another): we have p'd ourselves off upon the people for orators, populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 20 (v. TO IMPOSE UPON): (he rascal) who p'd off this fellow upon us, qui hunc suppositus nobis, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2.

**palmary**: palmarius, e: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

**palmate**: palmátria (worked or embroidered with palms): the p. tunic, tunica p. Liv. 30, 15, fin.: Mart.

**palmer**: \*qui religionis causa loca sacra obicit.

**palmer-worm**: \*érūca (caterpillar): Col. Plin.

**palmystry**: \*vaticinandi genus manuum palmis inspectis factum. (\*Chitomantia: Gk. χειροπαρεία.)

**palm-oil**: \*oleum ex palmarum bacca factum.

**palm-tree**: v. PALM (III).

**palmy**: expr. by flöreō, 2: in the p. days of Sicily, tunc quoniam Sicilia florebatur opibus et copiis, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 46: those were the p. days of Roman eloquence, \*tunc temporis in fastigio stetit eloquentia Romana: cf. Quint. 12, 1, 20; \*eo tempore praecipua eloquentiae laude Roma excellebat.

**palpable**: I. Perceptible to the touch: 1. tractabilis, e: bodily, visible, p. corporeum, aspectabile, tr. Cic. Tim. 4, med.: Vulg. Hebr. xii. 18.

2. tactilis, e (extr. rare): Lucr. 5, 152. 3. palpabilis, e (not class.): darkness thick and p., tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. (Forcell.)

II. Gross, easily detected: manifestus: cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48, ejusmodi res ita notata, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas . . . "so gross and p.": v. GLARING.

III. Plain, obvious: apertus, manifestus: v. MANIFEST, EVIDENT.

**palpably**: manifesto: Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4 (m. comprehend): Plin. Also manifeste: Apul.

**palpitate**: 1. palpito, i (to move with a quick tremulous motion; naturally or unnaturally): to p. so fast (of the heart), tam mobiliter p., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: half-alive and p.ing (quivering), semianimis palpitanter, Suet. Tib. 61, med.

2. satio, ii and ui, Itum, 4 (to throb, as the heart naturally does): J o in: salire atque palpitate, Plin. 10, 53, 74: Ov. M. 10, 289. See also TO THROB.

3. mico, ui, i (like salio, denoting the natural action of the heart): Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: also with ref. to the effect of fear, metu m., Ov. F. 3, 36 (so salio): Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 62. In same sense, emico: Vell. (To denote abnormal palpitation, use circuml., \* nimia agitatione palpitate; celerius quam oportet palpitate, micare).

**palpitation**: palpitatio (cordis): i.e.

the natural pulsation of the heart: Plin. 32, 5, 18. To suffer from p. of the heart, \*immodica cordis palpitatione labore: Also palpitus, us: Plin.

**palsied**: paralyticus; v. PARALYTIC, PARALYSIS.

**palsy**: párálisis, is, f.; v. PARALYSIS.

**palter**: tergiversor, i: v. TO SHUFFLE.

**palterer**: tergiversator: v. TRICKSTER, SHUFFLER.

**paltriness**: expr. by adj.: v. PALTRY.

**paltry**: 1. vilis, e: nothing so p. or common, nihil tam v. neque tam vulgare, Cic. R. Am. 26, 71: a p. as, vile as, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43.

2. minutiū (insignificant): v. PETTY, TRIFLING. Phr.: a p. fellow, homo minimi preti, homo nihil: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: Pl. See also GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

**pampas**: \*loca campestria extensisima quae pampas appellantur.

**pamper**: [minutum] indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (with dat.): v. TO INDULGE. Phr.: I have p'd (and spoiled) you nimis te habui delicatum, PL. Men. 1, 10, 10: to p. the appetite, gulae parere (servire), Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: a p. d' menial, \*servus nimia indulgentia contumax atque insolens.

**pamphlet**: libellus (any small work): v. BOOK.

**pamphleteer**: \*libellorum scriptor.

**pan**: I. A vessel: pátina (a broad open vessel; a stew-pan: also, for serving up in): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 74: Cic. Plin. Special terms: a frying-p., sartago, fritale (v. FRYING-PAN): also irixorium (v. rare), Plin. Val.: a cheafing-p., batillus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36: a foot-p., pelluvium or-a. Fest. II. The cavity in the joint of a bone; acetábulum: v. SOCKET.

III. Knee-pan: pátella: Cels. 8, 1, post med. IV. Of a gun: \*alveolus (Danetus in Kr.); \*receptaculum pul-

veris pyrrhi (Georg.); \*scutula unde pulvis pyrrhi in telo igniferō accenditur (Kr.). Phr.: to make a mere flash in the p., fumum ex fulgore dare, Hor. A. P. 143.

**panacea**: pancrestum mēdiciānum (fig.): Cic. Verr. 3, 65, 152: Plin. (Panacea, name of a plant, heal-all.) Or expr. by omnibus morbis mederi. v. TO HEAL.

**panake**: \*laganum ex ovo fructum (The ordinary Roman laganum was a plain cake prepared with oil: cf. Cels. 8, 7, fin.)

**pandect**: in pl., pandectae, arum, m.; digesta, orum: the pandects: Justin. Ep. in pref. Dig. (quinquaginta Digestorum seu Pandectarum libri)

**pander** (subs.): lénōcīnor, i. perductor: v. PROCURER.

**pander** (v.): lénōcīnor, i (strictly, to play the part of a procurer to; with dat.): Join: servire, lenocinari, Cic. Verr. Div. 15, 48 (said of a parasite and flatterer). Phr.: to p. to any one's evil passions, \*allicet ad libidinem faciem praeferre, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: or without a metaphor, \*allicet libidini minib'istrum adiutor, remque se praebere; allicet libidini inserire.

**pandering** (subs.): lénōcīnūm (the trade of a procurer): Suet. 1. big.

**pandit**, **pundit**: (\*homo) Brachmannicarum literarum peritus: littator s. grammaticus Brachmannicus.

**pane**: i. e. of glass: \*quadra vitrea: v. SQUARE.

**panegyric**: I. laudatio: the act of praising (v. EULOGY); and esp. a eulogy delivered at a funeral, a funeral oration: Cic. Sen. 4, 12: Quint. 2, 10, 11: Plin. min. (title of oration): Cic. (who uses the word simply as title of the famous oration of Isocrates).

2. in less exact sense, laus, laudes: v. PRAISE. Phr.: to pronounce a p. upon any one, (magnifice) aliquem laudare, Clc. Br. 73, init.: this was more than the most laboured p., \*majus hoc fuit insignis que laudibus accuratissima.

**panegyrist**: 1. pánégýrista, ae, m. (rare). Sd. 2. in gen. sense, laudator, f. -trix (one who praises): Cic.: Hor. Also specially, one who delivers a funeral oration: Liv. 2, 47, fin.: Plin. min.

3. praedicator (one who publicly proclaims): Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 2: Cic. 4. buccinator (trumpeter): Cic. fil. in Clc. Fam. 16, 21.

**panel** (subs.): I. Of a door: tympanum: Vitruv. 4, 6, ad fin. II. Cf. a wall or ceiling: 1. tábula (?): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 122, pugna equestris Agathoclis regis in tabulis picta, i.e. (apparently) painted on p.s: see the place.

2. láciñar, áris, n.: also in pl. of 2nd decl. (collect. a ceiling wrought with p.s of an ornamental nature): he was the first to paint the p.s of ceilings, primus lacunaria pinxit, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 124: Vitruv. In same sense, láciñar, áris, n.: Virg. Aen. 1, 726; Plin.

**panel** (v.): láciñu, i (rare): Ov. M. 8, 563: v. foll. art.

**paneled**: líquéatūs: Cic. Verr. 1, 51, init.: Suet. A p. ceiling, láciñar, láciñar, áris, n.: v. PANEL, subs. (II).

**pang**: Phr.: to be regardless of bodily p.s, dolorum stimulus contempnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: to inflict a p., stimulos (sc. doloris) adhibere, Lucr. 3, 1932; s. admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35: when the p.s were forced, quam quasi faces ei dolorum admoverentur, ib. 2, 25, fin. Specially, the p.s of childhood: dolores, the labour p.s are just beginning, mode d. occupunt (inclus.) primulum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: they abate, d. remittunt (quippium), id. Hec. 3, 2, 14: See also PAIN.

**panic** (adj.): \*pánicus: v. foll. art.

**panic** (subs.): I. Sudden fear: 1. \*pánicus (qui dicitur) terror: v. Forcell. s. v. (Cic. writes the adj. as Gk.: scis enim dici quaedam πάνικά, dici item τὰ κέντα τὸν πολέμου, i.e. empty panics:

the Greeks ascribing such to Pan: so Hyg. Astr. 2, 28. [object] hostibus terrorem quod *τανάκος appellatur*] Wyttben, in Kr. 2. pure Lat. *pavor*: *causeless p.* seized the army of Alexander, Alexandri exercitum p. cuius causa non subrat, invasit. Curt. 4, 12, *med.*: they were all seized with such a p., tantus terror p.que omnes occupavit, liv. 24, 40, *med.*: more strongly, velut lymphaticus p., id. 10, 28, *med.*: (*a rem dy*) against p., contra formidines terroresque, Plin. 8, 29. 3. terror (*any serious alarm*): such a sudden p. was caused, tantus repente t. invasit, Tae. B. C. 1, 14, *int.*: so, tantus terror inclit exercitui, ib. 3, 13; cf. *supr.* (1); v. ALARM, TERROR. Phr.: they caused a p. in the Roman army by their extraordinary appearance, militum Romannum insuta turbaverunt species, Liv. 7, 17, *int.* See also foll. art. II. A kind of grain: pánicum: Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Plin.

**panicstruck**: pávidus: Tac. A. 2, 23: Liv. To be p., pavere: Sall. Jug. 106. Comp. also Liv. 7, 17, *int.*, velut lymphati et attoniti (as if bereft of reason, totally p.), monumentis suis trepido agmine inciderunt.

**pannier**: in pl. cíttelae, arum (loading both sides of the beast): Phaedr. 1, 15, 8: Hor. See also BASKET.

**panoply**: πανοπλία quam Graeci dicunt. See also ARMOUR.

**panorama**: Phr.: the panorama is very extensive, \*undique longissime oculi conspicuntur, cf. Liv. 1, 18, ad *jñ.*; \*undique prospectus latissime patet: v. PROSPECT, VIEW. (N.B.—By no means panorama, which is without authority in Gk.)

**panys**: \*viola tricolor, Linn. (R. A.) **pant** (v.): I. Lit.: anhelo, a. Col. 3, 2: to p. under the weight of the share, sub vomera a., Ov. F. 2, 295; Cic. See also TO PALPITATE. II. Fig.: perh. gestio, 4 (to desire eagerly, as not to be able to control oneself): I. p. to leave the side of the rich, divitiums inquirent, gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24; Cic. To p. after, perh. testis, concupiscere: v. TO LONG AFTER, THIRST FOR. (Anhelo is not used fig.) v. PANTING.

**pantaloön**: perf. \*minus quem Itali pantalonem appellant.

**pantheism**: \*pantheismus: as phil. t. t. Or by circuml. ratio eorum qui mundum s. universam rerum naturam Deum esse contendunt: ratio eorum qui omnini vim divinam in universa natura sitam esse censem, Kr. (e.Cic.).

**pantheist**: \*pantheista, as phil. t. t. (ern. better, \*qui rationem pantheisticam tuerit; qui Deum non alium esse contendit quam rerum naturam.)

**pantheistic**: \*pantheisticus: as phil. t. t.

**panther**: panthéra: Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

**pantile**: imbrex, icis, m.; less freq. f. (for carrying off water): Col. 2, 2: Virg.

**panting** (adj.): I. Breathing hard: 1. ánhelus: p. steelix, a. equi, Virg. G. 1, 250; Ov. So, cursus a., p. course, Ov. M. 11, 347. 2. ánhelans, nitis poet. In Cic. N. D. 2, 44, II. Quivering with life: trémens, palpitans: v. QUIVERING.

**panting** (subs.): 1. ánhelitus, ús: to cause p., ánhelitus movere, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131; Hor. 2. ánbélatio: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

**pantingly**: expr. by part.: to follow p., ánhelantem sequi: v. TO FANT.

**pantomime**: ménus (mimic play, or farce): to act in a p., minum agere, Suet. Caes. 19 Cic.: Ov. (Pantomimus, rare: Plin. 7, 53, 54).

**pantomist**: 1. minus (actor in a mime or farce): Cic. de Or. 2, 59, fin. 2. pantomimus: Suet. Aug. 45, fin.: Mav.

**pantry**: 1. cella pénaria: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, fin.: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3 § 8 (cella denoting a store-room for provi-

sions or produce generally: whence, cella vinaria, olearia, etc.). 2. promptarium: Apul. M. 1, p. 17. Also cella promptinaria, id. (Armarium promptarium, Cato R. R. 11, appears to be a store-chest or cupboard: patinum, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3 = bread-basket.)

**pap**: I. Nipple, breast: páppila, mamilla, v. NIPPLE. II. Infants' foot: puls, pulsis: Varr. L. 1, 5, 22, 103 Cic. (Strictly porridge rather than pap; being acc. to Varr. l. c. the original Jare of Italy, prior to bread: more precisely expr. Eng. by circuml., "panis aqua servida molitus s. maceratus")

**papa**: páter: v. FATHER.

**papacy**: \*pápatur, ús: M. L.

**papal**: I. pontificius: p. indulgences, p. indulgentiae: Erasm. Coll. ii, 276. 2. \*pápális, -e: M. L. (See also PONTIFICAL.)

**paper** (subs.): I. Material for writing: charta, ae, f.: fine, smooth p. (for writing on), ch. dentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: to make p. out of papyrus, c. ex papyro praeparare, Plin. 13, 12, 23: common or fine p., c. plebeia, principalis: ch. rough p. for shopkeeping purposes, c. empiratica, ib.: letter p., c. epistolaria, Mart. 14, 10, 1em. (Strictly, p. made from the papyrus; but applicable to any ordinary material for writing on.) dimin. chartula, a piece of p.: Cic. Fam. 7, 18, med. A sheet of p., scida (scidea): Plin. 13, 12, 24. Cic. Att. 1, 20, fin. (The papyrus only for the plant, in prose.)

II. Any document: I. charta (meton., as in Eng.): Cic. Coel. 17, 40 (chartae = scripta, libri): Mart. 2, 2, 15. (Books (including even a single sheet, complete in itself): v. BOOK, TREATISE, BILL (1). Also liber (cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 63; capsit librisque ambustus, burnt in his desk, papers and all), and in pl., scripta, orum: v. WRITINGS. III. Newspaper: acta (diurna): v. JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER.

**paper** (adj.): I. chartaceus (made of paper): p. books, c. codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52. 2. chartarius (relating to paper): p. factories, officinae c., Plin. 10, 19 § 89. 3. charteus (made of paper): p. goods (books), c. supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40.

**paper** (v.): \*charta vestio, 4: v. TO HANG (A. IV.).

**maker**: chartarius (maker or dealer): Diom.

**making**: (chartae) conjectura (confectio): Plin. 13, 12, 23.

**manufactory**: (chartae) officina: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

**money**: syngraphae publiciae.

**papist**: papatus fautor, studiosus;

papisti quin nobrates appellant.

**pa istical**: pápisticus, quemadmodum dicunt.

**papyrus**: pápýrus, i. f.: pápýrum, i. n.: Mart. 10, 97 (papyrus f.): Lucan: Juv.: Plin. 13, 11, 22 (papyrus). Made of p., papyraceus, Plin.: belonging to p., papyrus, Aus.: yielding or producing the p., papyriter (e. g. amnis), Ov. M. 15, 75.

**par**: Phr.: at p., pár, páris: v. EQUAL.

**parable**: párbola: also -é, -ës: Quint. 8, 3, 77 (= comparison, analogy): he spoke many things to them in p.s, locutus est ei multa in parabolis, Vulg. Mat. xiii. 3. See also FIGURE (III), SIMILE.

**parabolical**: Phr.: in a p. manner, parabolically, \*per similitudines; parabola adhucit; per translationem; v. FIGURATIVE; PARABLE. (parabolice, adv., Sud.)

**paraclete**: páracletus: Vulg. Joh. xiv. 16.

**parade** (subs.): I. Military evolution: décurus, décurio: v. EVOLUTION. II. Display: 1. appáruit, ús: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (pl.): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25, delectant etiam magnifici apparatus vaetaque cultus cum eleganti et copia (e. g. grand outdoor display of furniture, equipages, dcs.). 2. ambitio, pompa: v. OSTENTATION, POMP.

**parade** (r.): A. Trans.: I. Th. put troops through evolutions: expr. by décurro, 3 (to go through evolutions) he put the troops in the open square, \*militias in area decurrere imperavit, jussit v. EVOLUTION. II. To display: ostendo, 1: v. TO DISPLAY. B. Intr. trans.: to go through evolutions: décurro, 3: Liv. 25, 17: lac. To p. (in) the streets, \*per vias (vicos) magnifice incidere.

**paradigm**: paradigm, átis, n.: Charis.: M. L.

**paradise**: párdísus, i. n.: Vulg. Gen. ii. 8: Aug. Birds of paradise, orum: Linn.

**paradisaical**: párdísicus (late). Venant: Aleim. (both 6th cent.).

**paradox**: quod contra opinionem omnium est: Cic. Par. prooem. § 4 (quae quia sunt admirabilia contra opinionem omnium, ab ipsis etiam pápadoꝝ appellantur): the pl. paradoxorum, may be elegantly used as phil. t. t. (cf. title of Cic.'s work, Paradoꝝ ad Brutum): not the sing., which may be expr. as given above, or by Gk. παράδοσις, παράδοσος.

**paradoxical**: see preced. art. Phr.: to be given to making p. statements, \*quae minus veri similia atque etiam inter se repugnativa videntur dictare.

**paragon**: spécimen, Inis, n.: a p. of temperance and sagacity, temperitaiae prudentiaeque s., Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32. See also MODEL.

**paragraph**: I. A definite division in writing: 1. cápul, itis, n. (a clause, division of a law, etc.): Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. (Eng. chapter). 2. \*sectio v. SECTION. 3. \*pérficha (Gk. περιφύη): = sectio minor (Schlesius, Lex. s. v.): esp. a p. of the Scriptures (the longer p., sectio major, being called pericopa, Gk. περικόπιο): cf. Cic. Att. 13, 25, extr. (N.B.—Paragraphus is the name of a mark used in writing to denote subdivisions of a subject, Isid. 1, 20, 8.)

II. In looser sense, perh. páginas: cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2, 17, respondere primum postremae tuae paginae, i. e. (appy.), the last p. of your letter: so, id. Fau. 16, 4.

**parallel**: \*páralaxis: scient. t. t.

**parallel** (adj.): I. Of lines: párallelus, a, un- or -os -on: to draw a p. line, lineam parallelon designare, Vitruv. 5 (8), 1: Plin. Phr.: in a direct on p. to the river Danube, recte flum mis Danubii regione, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 (the word recte however indicates that the line is a straight not a winding one: v. Long. a. 1): to run p. to each other (as mountain-ranges), aequo inter se perpeneto tractu procurrere, Weier (Kr.).

II. Fig., corresponding: Phr.: p. passages, loci consumiles ac pares; quorun alter alteri pariter respondet; loci parallel, qui dicuntur (cf. the Lat. title of Plutarch's work, Vitae parallelae).

**parallel** (adv.): v. preced. art.

**parallel** (r.): I. To compare: contendere, compáro: v. TO COMPARE.

II. To find something equal: expr. by pár, páris, with a verb; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 24, 8, cui . . . , veritas quando ullum inveniet parem: v. EQUAL; TO MATCH.

**parallel** (subs.): I. In geometrical sense: linea párallelos v. PARALLEL (adj.): p. of latitude, (circumf.) páralleli: Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 112. II. Something which corresponds to something else: pár, páris v. EQUAL; MATCH. III. A comparison: contentio: v. COMPARISON.

**parallelism**: v. PARALLEL (adj.).

**parallelogram**: figura s. forma párallelogramma: cf. Front. de Col., Goës, p. 130: for different kinds of p.s, as quadrilatera altera parte longior, rhombus, rhomboids, cf. ib. p. 35.

**paralogism**: \*páralögismus: phil. t. t.

**paralysis**: I. The disease: 1. páralysis, is, f.: (Gk. παράλυσις): Plin. 10, 1, 8: Petr. 2, pure Lat. nervorum résolutio Cels. 2, 1, med. (r. nervorum-

**παράλυτος** [Græci nominant]: id. 2, 8.  
**3.** débilis: *he was attacked by a sudden stroke of p., enguis vis morbi adorta est (eum) subitā d.*, Liv. 2, 36, med. Or expr. by corresponding verb: whatever part of the body p. affects, quaque pars corporis membrum aliquod resolutum est, id. 2, 8. **II.** Fig., stupor and inability to act: torpido, inis, f. (rare): such a p. had seized Vitellius' mind, tanta t. invaserat Vitellii animum, Tac. H. 3, 6.

**paralytic:** páralytičus (*suffering from paralysis*): Plin. 20, 9, 34. See also PARALYSE, PARALYSIS. For the expr. *p. stroke*, see preced. art.

**paralyse:** **I.** With ref. to the malady paralysis: **1.** expr. by résolvo, solitus, 3: persons whose whole limbs are severely p.d. qui per omnia membra venenosa resoluti sunt, Cels. 3, 27; 1: see PARALYSIS (fin.). **2.** less precisely, expr. by débilis, captus (*disabled, deprived of the use of any part of the body*): crippled and p.d. in every liab, manus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21. **Liv.**

**II.** Of the effect of fear or other emotion: expr. by torpeo, 2; incept. torpescere, torpui, 3 (to b., become p.d.): I am afraid; I am all p.d., timeo, totus torpeo, Pl. An. I, 1, 182: my tongue was p.d. under the grasp of chill fear, torpescere gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82; Liv. So adj. torpidus (= torpens): cf. Liv. 22, 53, med.: quod malum ... quam stupore ac miraculatior p. defixit, i.e. he had perfectly p.d. their minds. Phr.: to p. the mind with fear, animos affligeret et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: the whole city was p.d. with fear, timore percussa, tota civitas, Cic. (?) ad Br. 1, 3: v. TO DISMAY. See also TO BENUME, STUPIFY.

**III.** Fig., to deprive of strength or power of action: **1.** débilito, i: the conquered are p.d. and disheartened, victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: no member of the commonwealth that is not shattered or p.d. nullum membrum reipublicae, quod non fractum debilitatum sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, med.: v. TO EXFEEBLE. **2.** affligo, xi, etiū, 3 (to beat down with a crushing blow): Cic.: v. TO FROSTROUTE. Join: affligeret et debilitare [metu], Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. **3.** percillo, cili, culsum, 3 (to strike with dismay), Cic. : Tac.

**paramount:** **1.** expr. by antiquior, antiquissimus: he declared that he should ever regard the cause of the courts as p., antiquissimam se habiturum causam judiciorum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, ad fin.; cf. Vell. 2, 52, neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit. his p. concern was, et antiquissima cura iuit, Cic. Att. 10, 8. **2.** expr. by potior, us (preferable; taking precedence of): he had always made the public interest p. over private necessities, semper se rep. commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora habuisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. See also PREFERENCE; TO OUTWEIGH. **3.** summus: v. SUPREME.

**paramour:** **I.** of the male sex: moechus adulter, éri: v. ADULTERER. Also (as a milder term), amator, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. **II.** Female: mistrix, pellex: v. MISTRESS (III).

**parapet:** pluteus: the ps. of the towers, plutei turrum, Caes. B. C. 7, 25 (these were wooden breastworks; not of stone like the towers themselves): ib. 41 (p. vallo addere: see Long's Caesar, p. 349).

**paraphernalia;** i.e. needless trap-pings: appārātū, nis: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (pl.).

**paraphrase (v.):** Phr.: to turn a passage of poetry into prose and p. it, versus tollere; mos mutatis verbis interpretari, tum paraphrasi audacius vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

**paraphrase (subs.):** **1.** páraphrasis, l. f.: Quint. 1, 9, 2. **2.** expr. by interprétor, int̄-rprétatio (gen. term): with some qualifying words: to give a

p. rather than a verbal translation, non verbum e verbo exprimere, sed laxius liberiusque interpretari, cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15: comp. preced. art. (Circuitus, circuitio, ambitus verborum [R. and A.] = circumlocution, not paraphrase): cf. Cic. l. c.: Suet. Tib. 71.)

**paraphrast:** páraphrastes, ae, m.: Hier.

**parasang:** párasanga, ae, m. (Gr. παρασάγγης): Plin.

**parasite:** **I.** A dimer out (ancient):

**parásitūs:** hard-eating p.s., edaces p., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17; Cic. Fem. parasita: Hor. S. t., 2, 98. A *petty p.*, parasitaster, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4. Relating to p.s. of p.s., parasiticus, Pl.: Suet.: to play the p., parasitari, Pl.: A hanger on, sycophant: ascela (assecula, Juv. 9, 48): Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79. Join: assutores atque ascelae, Cic. fr. (Auct. Decl in Sall. has, omnium mensarum ascela [eius], his perpetual p., in sense of parasitus: ch. 8, § 22). See also FLATTERER, DEPENDENT. **III.** An insect nourished from another: \*animalculum paracitum.

**parasitic** { v. PARASITE.  
**parasitical:** **I.** umbella: a green p., u. viridis, Juv. 9, 50: Mart. 14, 28, lem. 2, umbráculum (a sun-screen of any kind): Ov. F. 2, 311; cf. Mart. l. c. **parboil:** subcoquo, xi, etiū, 3 (to cook partially, by roasting or boiling): Marc. Emp. Phr.: to p. cabbage, brasicanum [aqua fervent] coquere paulisper, uti subcunda siet, Cato R. R. 156.

**parboiled:** subridens (succ.): v. preproc. art. Or perl. subelixatus: after anal. of subasso, subassatus (Apic.): semicoccitus, half-cooked, whether by roasting or boiling: Plin.: Col.

**parcel (subs.):** **I.** A portion, quantity: pars: v. PORTION, PLATE.

**II.** A small packet or bundle: fasciculus: v. PACKET.

**III.** A number of persons; contemptuously: v. FACT (III).

**parcel out:** partio, partior, 4: to p. out the open plain by boundary lines, partiri lenti campum, Virg. G. I, 126: Sall.: Cic.: v. to DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.

**parcel:** **I.** To burn the surface of anything; to scorch: **1.** frigo, xi, etiū, 3: to dry p. barley, hordeum siccare ac f., Plin. 18, 7, 14: p'd wheat, triticum trictum, Varro R. R. 2, 4, fin.

**2.** torreo, 2: v. TO ROAST.

**II.** To dry up to extremity: **1.** torreo, rru, stum, 2: to be p'd (or scorched) by the heat of the sun, solis ardore torret, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: cf. etiū torre, arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42. Of the action of fever: Juv. 9, 17. **2.** úro, ussi, stum, 3: to be either stiffened with cold or p'd with heat, aut irigore rigore aut calore ure, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Ov.: a crop of flax p. the soil, u. campum lini seges, Virg. G. I, 77. **3.** arficio, 3 (v. rare): v. THIRSTY. See also full art.

**pared (part. adj.):** **1.** torridus (burnt up): plains p. with drought, t. siccitate campi, Liv. 22, 41, fin.: Lucret. Sil.

**2.** áridus (dry; less strong than preced.): p. Africa, a. Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: Hor. Joín [terra] arida et secca, Plin. 2, 65, 66. So, arenis ntis (strictly part. of areo, to be dry or pared): he stakes with springs the p. soil, scatribus arenis temperat arva, Virg. G. I, 110: Ov.

**3.** exustus: Virg. G. I, 107 (exagger.): 4. sitiens, ntis (poet.): v. THIRSTY.

**parchment:** membrāna: to write on p., in m. scribere, Cic. in Plin. 7, 21, 21: Hor. Dimin. membranula (a sheet of p.): Cic. Att. 4, 4. Made of p., parchment, membranous: a p. note-book, pugillares membranæ, Mart. 14, 7, lem.

**—maker:** membranarius: Gloss.

**pardon (subs.):** vñia (indulgence, grace): to beg p. of anyone, v. ab aliquo petere, Liv. 38, 49, extr.: Cic.: cf. Liv. 3, 7, extr., v. irarum coelestium expōdere: to obtain not acquittal for a fault, but p. for an error, non liberationem culpas sed errati v. impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: to grant p. and accept an

**apology:** v. dare excusationemque accipere, Caes. B. G. 6, 4. Phr.: to grant p. for an offence, aliqui delicti gratiam facere, Sall. Jug. 104. extr.; delicto ignoscere: v. full, art.

**pardon (v.):** **1.** ignoscere, nōvī, nōtūm, 3 (to overlook; show indulgence to: insl. with dat.): v. TO FORGIVE.

**2.** condōne, 1 (formally to remit, as a debt: with acc. of offence and dat. of person): to p. any one's offence on account of eminent services, crimen alii proper praecula merita c., Cic. Mil. 2, fin. Sometimes with dat. of a person out of regard for whom forgiveness is extended: he p. the past out of consideration for Divitiacus, præterita se Divitiacu condonare [dict]. Caes. B. G. 1, 20: Cic.: in same sense less freq., dono, 1: to p. the father for the sake of the son, patrem filio donare, Just. 32, 2, med.: Liv.: Ov. 3, concēdo, 1; v. TO FORGIVE. Also expr. by veniam dare, less freq. donare (Suet.): gratiam facere; etc.: v. PARDON (subs.).

**pardonable:** cui (culpae) venia proponitur; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 2, fin.: cul ignoscas: cujus veniam dari aequum est, etc.: v. EXCUSABLE.

**pardonably:** ita ut (jure merito) ignoscas: v. TO FORGIVE.

**pardoner:** **I.** One who forgives: qui veniam dat, etc.: v. TO PARDON.

**II.** One carrying ecclesiastical indulgences: \*qui indulgentias pontificias dispensat, vendit.

**pare:** **I.** circinando, di, sum, 3 (to cut away all round): to p. off the bark (of a tree), corticem c., Col. Arb. 26, fin.: carefully to p. the nails, ungues diligenter c., Cels. 7, 26, 2. **2.** circunscire, ui, etiū, 3: to p. the nails (completely), ungulas c., Col. 6, 6, med. (as in former case, for a delicate operation). Phr.: to p. the nails (in common sense), ungues ponere, Hor. A. P. 297; depone, Petr. 104, extr.; rescare, Plin. 28, 2, 5 § 28; subsecare, Ov. F. 6, 230; præsecare, Hor. A. P. 294. See also TO PEEL.

**parergic:** \*medicamentum pärēgicum.

**parent:** **I.** Litt.: **1.** pàrens, ntis, c: affection between children and their p.s, quae (caritas) est inter ntos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27 to stand in the relation of a parent to any one, aliqui in loco parentis esse, id. Pl. II, fin.

**2.** génitor, f. -trix: v. FATHER, MOTHER. **II.** Fig.: source from which anything originates: māter, pàrents, genitrix, procreatrix: v. MOTHER (II.).

**parentage:** **I.** gēnus: stirps: v. LINEAGE, DESCENT (II.). **II.** expr. by pàter, māiores, pàrents, etc., of unknown p. on the father's side, and servile on the mother's, patre nullo, matre serva, Liv. 4, 3, med.: Hor. S. I, 6, 45 (libertino patre natus), to trace one's p. to any one, māiores suos ad aliquem referre, Just. 38, 7, indt.: of good p., bonis (honestis) parentibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: of obscure p., obscuris ortus mājoribus, id. Off. 1, 32, 116; humiliatus obsecro loco natus, id. Verri. 5 70, 181.

**parental:** **I.** Proper to a parent: expr. by pàrents: p. affection, \*caritas quae solet parentum erga ntos (liberos) esse: p. duties, \*parentis (parentum) officia: v. PARENT. **II.** Belonging to one's father or parents: pàternus, parentius: v. PATERNAL.

**parentally:** \*tanquam pàrents, parentiu mītu, v. PARENT.

**parenthesis:** interpositio vel interclusio [Græci παρέβοιλον, παρεπιπτωσιν vocant]: Quint. 9, 3, 23. Also, interjectio, id. 8, 2, 15. (N.B.—For perspicuity, in grammatical lang., parenthesis is used as Lat.)

**parenthetical:** Phr.: a p. remark, sensus qui medium intervenit orationis continuatione, cf. Quint. 9, 3, 23. to make a p. explanation, medio sermoni aliquem inserere sensum, id. 8, 2 15: or in gram. lang., \*per parenthesis aliiquid interponere, interficere.

**parenthetically:** see preced. art.

**parhelion:** imago solis; parēlion: v. MOCK-SUN.

**pariah:** \*infimi s. sordidissimi ordinis homo.

**parietar<sup>y</sup>** (*subs.*): (herba) parietaria: Apul. Hor.

**parings:** praesemina, um, n.: nail-p., unguum pr. Pl. Aut. 2, 4, 33. Also ungulum resegmina, Plin. 28, 1, 2 § 5.

**parish:** pāroecia (Gk. παροικία); corrupted, pārōchīa; Sid: Hier. (The latter form is best suited to denote the English more limited sense.)

**parish-clerk:** \*pārecentor parochialis (?).

**— church:** \*aedes sacra parochialis.

**— priest:** \*pārōchīs: M. L. (cf. Forcelli, s. v., "hinc pārochi in Ecclesia nunc dicuntur qui curam animarum suscipiunt et fidelibus necessaria ad salutem suppeditant"). Or use presbyter, sacerdotus antistes v. PATES.

**parishioner:** \*parochianus: du C. parity: Phr. by *p. of reasoning*, *p. ratione*, consimili argumento.

**park:** I. Enclose<sup>y</sup> ground: 1.

pārādīsū (Gk. παράδεισος game-park): (ell. 2, 20; pure Lat. vivarium (*privates*)). 2. horti, orum (pleasure-gounds): Cle. Fin. 5, 1, 3. (This latter the more suitable word to denote a park appropriated to pleasure and recreation.)

3. viridārium (an ornamental garden, planted with handsome trees): Cic. Att. 2, 3: Suet.: Lampr. (From Lampr. Eleg. 23, domus viridarium; and Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, where it is noted as naturally forming part of house premises, the viridarium may be inferred to have been ordinarily in the inner quadrangle of a house). II. Of artillery: use tormenta, orum: v. ARTILLERY.

**parlance:** Phr.: common p., usus loquendi quotidiani: usitatus sermo.

**parley** (c.): colloquio, locutus, 3 (to hold conference): Caes.: Cic.

**parley** (*subs.*): colloquio: v. CONFERENCE.

**parliament:** \*parlamentum: that a p. should be held twice a year at London, ut singulis annis p. bis Londini haberetur, Stat. in Milt. vi. 149: to dismiss p., p. dimittere, Milt. ib. to convene p., p. convocare, ib.: to dissolve p., p. dissolvere, ib. p. 150: members of p., parlamenti senatores, ib. p. 144 (h. e. nobiles et plebei); proceres et plebeius ordo, ib. p. 144. More classically, senatus; concilium: v. SENATE.

**parliamentarian**: expr. by \*a parliamentare stare, esse.

**parliamentary**: expr. by \*parlamentum: p. proceedings, \*parlamenti acta: acquainted with p. procedure, \*parlamenti institutorum consuetudinisque peritus, gnarus: a p. committee, \*senatorum selectorum consilium.

**parlour:** pōb, diaeta (which however uses usu. comprised a suite of rooms): v. Gier. ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; conclave, is, n. (any apartment): v. noon.

**parochial**: \*pārōchīālis: c. M. L. (Necessary for definiteness.)

**parody** (*subs.*): 1. \*pārōdīa (Gr. παρωδία): Pseud.-Ascon. (More elegantly written as Gk. so Quint. 6, 3, 97; ficti notis versibus similes, quae παρωδία dicitur) 2. expr. by circulo, \*poeta versus ad alium itaque ridiculū argumentū detorū, Lichst. (in Kr.); \*carmen ridiculū causa depravatum atque in aliā rem detorūm.

**parody** (c.): Phr.: to p. a poem, \*versus per hūcum (jocum) immutare atque ad ridiculū quoddam argumen-tum detorquere

**parole** (*subs.*): fides, si: to break p., f. hosti datam allere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: v. FAITH (II).

**parole** (v.): Phr.: he pd the pri-sorers, \*captivos fide interposita dimisit (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 6); \*captivos dimisit, iurato, nihil se hostile incipituros,

**paroxysm**: accessus, ū; accessus atque impetus [doloris]: v. FIT (I.). Cf. faces dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, fin.

Phr.: the disease is attended with p. of pain, magnus eructatus habet morbus, Sen. Ep. 78, 6: the very p. of pain tends to bring itself to an end, ipsa summi doloris intentio inventum est, ib. § 7: to be seized with such a p. of anger, tantum irae conceperit, Curt. 8, 1. (Paroxysmus is with-ut authority, though used by some Latinists.)

**parricidal:** usu, sceleratus may suffice, in the context defining it: v. GUILTY.

**paricide**: I. The agent: 1. pārīcīda (the murderer of any near relative; not merely of a father: see MATRICIDE, FRATRICIDE): Cic. Mil. 7, 17; Hor. Often used of high traitors (p. reipublicae, Sall. Cat. 51): to denounce as an enemy and p., hostem atque p. vocare, Sall. Cat. 31: Tac. 2. patris (patronis) interactor, occisor (rate): v. MURDERER.

Or expr. by verb: the p. shall be seen up in a sack, qui patrem occiderit (necaverit), culeo insuatur, Quint. 7, 8, 6. II. The act: pārīcīdiū (with the same extent of meaning as parleida: v. surpr.): Cic.: Suet. Or expr. by verb: to be guilty of p., patrem necavisse, occidisse: v. TO MURDER.

**parrot:** psittacus. Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1 (p. initatrix ales): Pers.: Plin.

**parry:** 1. pārōpūlo, 1: to p. a blow, luctum a corpore p., cf. Cic. Mil. 11, 30; Curt. 9, 4, fin. (clypeo incidentia tēl p.). 2. delendo, di, sum, 3: v. to WARD OFF.

3. perh. eludo, si, sum, 3 (to get out of the way of and escape): hence needing some qualification to expr. present sense: he p'd the blow with his stick, \*baculo luctum proculsando (arcendo) elusit: v. TO ELUDE.

**parse:** Phr.: to p. each word in a sentence, \*singula vocabula (verba) notare proprietasque describere.

**Parsees:** \*Zoroastri qui hodie sunt, Parseae dicuntur.

**Parseeism:** \*Zoroastreorum religio s. superstitione.

**parsimonious**: parcus, sordidus (to meanness), etc: v. NEGRENTLY, SPARING.

**parsimoniously**: 1. pārēce (term of praise rather than the contrary: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 16, vivere pars, continent, severe, sobrie) v. SPARINGLY, THRIFTILY. 2. sordidē: v. MEANLY (III), STINGILY.

**parsimony**: 1. parsimōnia (in good sense): Cic.: v. ECONOMY. 2. sordes, sum, f.: v. MEANNESS.

**parsley**: perb. apīum (*the wild p.*): Hor. Od. 1, 5, 16 (vivas a.): Virg. G. 4, 121 (virides apio ripae): Plin.

**parsnip**: pastināca: Plin. 19, 5, 27: (\*p. sativa, Linn.).

**parson:** \*clericus, \*antistes sacramentorum sacram minister. (Not persona ecclesiæ.)

**parsonage**: \*clericis parochialis aedes.

**part** (*subs.*): I. A portion: 1. pars, parts, f.: to divide into two, three, p.s, in duas, tres p. dividere, Caes. B. G. init.: Sall.: the greater p. of the people, major p. populi, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, init.: so, maxima p. (hominum), Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. (N.B.—In nom. and acc. sing. is freq. used the old form part. p. of the Samnites had revolted to the Carthaginians, partim Samnitium defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11, fin.: esp. repeated, partim ... partim, one p. ... another p.: Cic.: Liv.) 2. portio (late): Just.: Plin.: v. PORTION, SHARE. The middle, top, bottom p., may be expr. by mediū, summis, imus: cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, init. (where however, for summa querusc, we find sublimis querusc): v. MIDDLE, TOP, BOTTOM. Phr.: in two, three, four, many p.s: (1). bifariam, trifariam, quadrifariam, multifariam: their year naturally divides itself into two p.s, natura divisus earum annus bifariam, Varr. R. R. 2, 14, post met.: Cic.: to distribute into three or four p.s, trifariam, quadrifariam disperte, Suet. Vit. 13: Liv. (2). bipartito, tripartito (usu. with ref. to military forces): v. DIVISION (VI). II. Share, concern, interest: 1. expr. by intersum, irr. with

dat, to take [active] p. in: to take p. in a battle, pārōlio int., Caes. B. G. 7, 87, extr.: Cic. Also sometimes intervēnu-4 to interfere with; of one who might not have been expected to do so). Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24. v. TO INTERFERE. 2. expr. without p. (or lat.) by expers-ritus (with gen.; less freq. abl.): to have no p. in military command or public counsel, esse expertem imperii, publici consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: opp. particeps, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: v. DESTITUTE. See also to PARTAKE, PARTAKER.

III. Character, as in a play; also in fig. sense: 1. persons to act the p. of a sovereign, p. principis tueri, Cic. Plin. 8, 10, 29; al-o, p. sustinere, id. Mu. 1, 6; tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; gerere, id. Off. 1, 32, 115. 2. partes, sum, f.: to take the principal p. in a play, primas p. agere, Ter. Ph. prof. 27: ef. partes tueri, Hor. A. P. 193: to bear the p. of accuser in a trial, (in) iudicio p. accusatoris obtinere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: to have a second or third (*inferior*) p. as-signed to one, secundarum, tertiarum p. esse, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 48. With prima, secunda, partes is often understood: e.g. g. to play a second p., secundas ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 49.

IV. Site, location: partes: v. PARTY. To take any one's p., aliqui open terre, adesse, adju-vantem se praebere: v. TO ASSIST.

V. Duty, function: 1. officium to do one's p. (honesty), o. satisfacere, Cic. Div. Verr. 14, extr.: v. DUTY. 2. oft. expr. by grn. afteresse: or by neut. of pron. adj. (L. G. § 266): it is the p. of a youth to reverence his elders, adolescentis est maiores natu reveri, Cic. Off. 1, 132: it is my, your, our, p., mecum tuum, nostrum est, -ste: pass.

VI. Only in pl., parts = facultates, capacity: ingénium, etc: v. NATURAL (VI).

VII. Also only in pl., parts = regiones: loca, orum: the Gauls who inhabited these p.s, Galli qui ea l. inco-lerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: v. PLAC, REGION, REGION. Phr. in, to, or from foreign p.s, peregre: to travel into foreign p.s, proficiunt, Suet. Caes. 42: Cic.: to live in foreign p.s, peregrinari, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: in these p.s, hic vicinius (v. NEIGHBOURHOOD): somewhere about these p.s, hic alibi, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: Ter.

VIII. In grammar, p. of speech: pars orationis: Prisc. 2, 4, 15. IX. Miscell. Phr.: (1). on the p. of: pro (with abl.): to argue anything on the p. of an accused person, aliquid pro reo disputare, Cic. Sex. 2, init.: et pass. Sometimes ab (a) may serve: cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (IV). On the p. of, sometimes = by, denoting the agent: v. ex, (ii). for my p., our p., etc: (i). equidem: with 1 pers. sing. and (less freq.) pl., I, for my p. wished to be called Caesar's sol-dier; you . . ., e. me Caesaris militem diei volunt; vos . . ., Caes. B. C. 2, 52, fin.: we, for our p., have been for some time finding fault with you, e. ius jam datum incusamus. Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7: v. IN-DEED. (2). adeo (implying emphasis): and thou, on thy p., tuque adeo, Virg. G. 1, 24, (iii). for the most p.: maxi-mam partem (principally, chiefly: adverb. acc.); ferē, termē, v. MOSTLY, USUALLY. So also in great p., magna partem, magna ex parte: our conver-sation consists in great p. of ambi-tes, magna p. ex famulis nostra constat oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 189: in great p. pre-vailed upon by their entreaties, magna ex p. eorum precibus adducunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. See also PARTLY. (iv). in good or bad p.: to take anything in good or bad p., aliquid in bonam (in-a-lam) partem accepere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, extr.: aliquid boni (in-er mali) consulere, Quint. 1, 6, 32: ov. Cate in Gell. (v). from all p.s: undeque: Caes. Cic.

X. Trans.: A. Trans.: I. To open, cleave in two: 1. dimōveo, móvi, mósum, 2 (to p. asunder): by p. the soil asunder with the plough, terram d. aratro, Virg. G. 2, 51: ov. 2. diffindo, 3: v. to SPLIT, CLEAVE (A). II. To rend asunder, separate: 1. divello, velli,

vulsum, 3; nor shall *Gyas, the hundred-handed, ever p. me from you, me nec centimus Gyas divellit unquam*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 15. *Join:* nec divelli nec distrahi (posse), Cic. Fin. 1, 16, init.

2, distrâho, xl, etum, 3; necessity p.s her from me, illam a me d. necessitas Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42: cf. *supr.* 3, séparo, 1: v. TO SEPARATE. III. To divide, distribute: partior (partio), dispersio: divido: v. TO DIVIDE, SHARE. B.

Intrans.: 1. To part from, quit:

1, digrediòr, gressus, 3; we F. in tears, digrediòr fientes, OV. H. 17 (18), 117: *I was afraid he would not be able (bear) to p. from me, timebam ne a me d. non posset*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, med.: in this munner they p., ita utique digreduntur. Sall. Jug. 22, extr.

2, discédo, ssi, sum, 1: v. TO DEPART, QUIT. Phr.: he from whom you had p'd with mutual tears, is quem flens flentem dimisera, CIC. Q. Fr. 1, 3, ad init.: not to be able to p. (tear oneself) from any one, ab aliquo distrahì non posse, ib. med.

II. To part asunder: 1, dissoluo, ui, 4 (suddenly): the blade p'd asunder with the blow, nuncro dissiliuit ictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: cf. ib. 3, 416 (where it is used of a convolution of the earth's surface): Lncr. 2. expr. by finds (diffindo), fidi, sum, 3, as refl. pass., or with pron. refl.: v. TO SPLIT.

3, débisco, 3: v. TO GAPE OPEN. III. To part with: Phr.: to p. with a wife, uxori nuntium remittere or mittere (v. TO DIVORCE): comp. use of discedo, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, uxori Dolabellae discessit.

**partake:** 1. To be a sharer of:

1, expr. by particeps, cipio: to p. of spoil and prizes (of war), praedae ac praemiorum p. esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: suffer us to p. of your wisdom, tac nos p. sapientia tue, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 83. Scilicet: o*i* o*j* i*n* [fortunatum alijcūsus] solum participemque esse, Cic. Font. 17, 37. (N.B.—Partico in this sense late and rare: v. TO SHARE.) 2, intussum, irr. (to take active part in what is going on: with dat.): v. PART (II.). That does not p. of, expers, ritis (with gen.; less freq. abl.): the other animals do not p. of reason, cetera (animalia) rationis exp sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22.

II. To take some of, with ref. to food: 1, sumo, mpsi, nuptum, 3 (gen. term): Nep. Att. 21. 2, gusto, 1 (both trans. and intrans.): for two days I had p.n of nothing whatever, not even water, biddenum ita jejunus fueram, ut ne aquam gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to p. of a (slight) meal in a recumbent posture, cubantem gustare, ill. Mur. 35, fin.: Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11 (deinde gustabat, dormi-batque minimum). Fig.: to p. of any pure pleasure, g. partem ullam liquidam voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 58. v. TO TASTE.

**partaker:** 1. particeps, cipio, adj.: (*man*) p. of reason and thought, p. rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: Caes. Jo*n* socius: particepsque, Cic.

2. socius: v. PARTNER. 3, affinis, e (implicata in): v. PARTY (VI.). To make anyone p. in anything, participate: Cic. (v. TO SHARE): not a p. expers (v. TO PARTAKE, I.).

**partner:** florillæ, ium: v. FLOWER-GARDEN.

**parthenon:** Parthénōn, ónis, m.: Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 54.

**partial:** 1. Extending only to a part or parts: expr. by Phr.: the country suffered from a p. famine, \*terreae partes nonnullæ fame laborabant; \*fame laboratum est quibusdam in locis: though this involves a p. loss, quod etsi per partes (opp. in summa) damnosum est, Col. 1, 4: he obtained a p. success, \*nonnullæ ex parte bene res gessit (like omni ex parte, Cic. Am. 21, 79).

II. Not equitable, biased: 1, cùpidos (under the influence of feeling or passion): p. and vindictive witnesses, testes, et irati, Cic. Font. 6, init.: p. judges, c. judges, Tac. Or. 31: cf. Cic. Carc. 3, 8, cupidus quam sapientem judicem esse

equum est. 2, alterius partis studiosus: Suet. Tib. II. 3, ini quis: v. UNFAIR, UNJUST. Phr.: every one is a p. judge of his own discovery, suae quisque inventioni taret, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 13: the plebs had before been p. to the cause of the Carthaginians, plebs ante inclinatione ad Poenos fu-rat, Liv. 23, 6, med.: the judge must above all avoid the suspicion of being p., \*maxime omnium cavere debet judex, ne in suspicionem altius partis cupiditatis studiis suspicionem incidat. Sometimes used for FOND: q. v.

**partiality:** 1, stúdium: without vindictiveness or p., sine ira et s. Tac. H. 1, 1, extr.: cf. Lucan. 2, 377, studiis odissice carens. (More fully, cupiditas ad studium, Liv. 24, 28, med.: cf. Cic. Fl. 10, 21, sine ullo studio dicere aut cum dissimilatio aliquia cupiditatis) 2, cupiditas: v. supr. 3, ini quis (stronger than Eng.): v. UNFAIRNESS, INJUSTICE. To have a p. for, favore: v. TO FAVOUR. Sometimes used for fondness, liking: q. v.

**partially:** 1. In part: ex (aliqua) parte, in parte: v. PARTLY. II.

With partiality: cupidé (under the influence of passion): Cic. Fam. 16, 11, fin.: Suet. Caes. 12 (tam cupido condemnavit, ut ad populum provocavit nihil aque ac iudicis acerbitas proferit). Or expr. by circumj. to pass no sentence p., nihil ex cupiditate studioque partium judicare: v. PARTIALITY.

**participant:** particeps: v. PARTAKER.

**participate:** particeps sum, fio: v. TO PARTAKE, SHARE.

**participation:** societas: p. with any one in all his designs, s. constilution omnium cum aliquo, Cic. Br. 1, 2: V. PARTNERSHIP.

**participator:** particeps: v. PARTAKER.

**participial:** participialis, e: Quint. 1, 4, 29: Prisc. Also participialis: Varr.

**participle:** partipium: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

**particular:** 1. A minute portion:

1, particula: all the tiniest p.s (of food), omnes tenuissimæ p., Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: p. of the breath divine (the soul), divinae p. auræ, Hor. S. 2, 2, 79.

2, mica: v. GRAIN (I.). 3, mó-

mentum (strictly, just enough to turn the scale: hence, a small quantity): Plin. 30, 10, 27. Phr.: primary p.s, corpora prima, primordia, Lncr. 2,

II. In grammar: particulara: Gell. 2, 17: M. L.

**particoloured:** 1, versicolor, óris: Lív. 34, 1: v. MOTLEY.

2, maculös (spotted; with patches of a different colour): a p. hûle (black and blue), corium m., Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 10: Virg.: Plin. vi. SPOTTED. 3, discolor óris (rare in this sense): Plin. 10, 2, 2 (d. aves, birds with variegated plumage).

IV. várirus: v. VARIEGATED.

**particular (adj.):** 1. Not general:

1, proprius: v. PECULIAR. 2, particuliär (late) p. propositions, propositions p. (opp. universales), Apul. Dogm. Plat.

3, p. 642: Cod. Just. (Needed for precision in phil. and technical lang.)

II. Special, exceeding what is common:

1, praecepimus: to treat with particuliar respect, p. honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: Cic. v. SPECIAL.

2, singularis, e (unique): Pompey ex-

presses his p. thanks to you: Pompeius gratias tibi agit s., Cic. Fam. 13, 41.

III. Very exact and punctilious:

1, mórösus (rare): more than ordinarie p. in personal habits, circa curam corporis morsorius, Suet. Caes. 45.

2, expr. by accüratus: in good sense, carefully studied; hence for present sense requiring some qualification: to be over p. in one's dress, cultu corporis nimis accurate esse, Gell. 1, 5. Excessively (pains) p., may be expr. by odiosus: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130, adhibenda est munditia non odioso neque expulsiva nimis.

Phr.: to be over p. in guarding against defects, vimium [inquirere in se-

atque] metuere ne vitiosum colligas, Cic. Br. 82, 283.

IV. Detailed: subtilis, e (my) future letters will be more p., reliquæ (pistolaræ) subtiliores erunt, Cic. Att. 5, 14, extr.: cf. PARTICULARLY (I.).

V. Single: singulī, ae, a: opposite universi: Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 161.

**particular (subs.):** 1, expr. by singulī, ae, a: v. DETAIL. 2, by subtiliter (= in detail) of these matters I will write fuller p.s another time, haec ad te scribam alter subtilius, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 4: v. PARTICULARLY.

Phr.: to enter into full p.s, omnia exsequi, Liv. 27, 27, fin.: to treat all the p.s of a subject more copiously, omnia copiosius ex, Quint. 9, 3, 89: so with persequi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: v. TO RELATE. (N.B.—Sometimes res may serve: concerning this p., de hac una re: v. THING.).

**particularity:** expr. by adj.: v. PARTICULAR.

**particularize:** exsequor, persequi, to enter into particulars: v. PARTICULAR (subs.).

**particularly:** 1, In detail: subtiliter: why should I write to you p. of public affairs, de republica quid ego tibi s. Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.: v. PARTICULAR (subs.). To treat a subject p., omnia exsequi, copiose (fusius) prosequi: v. TO RETREAT. See also SINGLY. II. Especially, pre-eminently: 1, præcipue: he had always p. favoured the state of the Aedui, semper Aeduiorum civitati p. inducerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: Cic. Quint.

2, praesertim: v. ESPECIALLY (2).

3, magnopérē (magnō opere); sup-

maximopérē (maxime opere), with verbs of asking, requesting: I most p. beg and pray of you, a te maxinopere quoeso et peto, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26 (separately, Thais maximo te orabat opere).

4, imprimi: or in primis: esp. with an adj.: it seems p. difficult, in primis arduum videtur, Sall. Cat. 3: Caes.

5, maximē: v. ESPECIALLY (4). (N.B.—Not potissimum; which = rather than any other; superl. of potius.)

**parting (subs.):** digressio; digressus, us: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, med.

**partisan (subs.):** 1. An adherent of a party:

1, fautor (in good or bad sense): a shout is raised by the p.s of both, clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, Liv. 1, 48, ad init.: so strong a p. of the aristocracy, tantum optimatum f., Suet. Gr. 3: cf. Cic. R. Am. 6, 16, f. nobilitatis (in good sense).

2, expr. by stolidus: stolidus, 2 (denoting warm attachment or devotion to: the verb with dat.: adj. with gen.): a p. of the nobility, studiosus nobilitatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: neither to have the feelings of a p. nor to hate, neque studere neque odire, Sall. Cat. 51, init.

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5, fautor (in good sense): a shout is raised by the p.s of both, clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, Liv. 1, 48, ad init.: so strong a p. of the aristocracy, tantum optimatum f., Suet. Gr. 3: cf. Cic. R. Am. 6, 16, f. nobilitatis (in good sense).

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*Esp.* the logical or rhetorical p. of a subject: *Cic.*: *Quint.* (Or expr. by partior, to make a p. of: v. *TO DIVIDE*). **II.** That which parts or divides: **1.** septum (sep.) v. FENCE. **2.** paries, étis, m. (*i. all of a house*): v. WALL. (Or expr. by verb *small chambers separated by wooden p.s.*) \*cubicula parva tabullis distincta et loculata; cubiculorum series loculatorum: cf. *infr.*, *H1*). **III.** **A compartment:** loculamentum: *the p.s (in an aviary) in which the birds make their nests*. **1.** (in quibus indiuncte aves, Col. 8, 8: Vitri. Furnished with p.s, loculatus: boxes divided into p.s (for colours), arcuata loculata, Varr. 3, 17. **partitive:** as gram. *t. t.*, \*partitivus: M. L. **partitively:** as gram. *t. t.*, \*partitivē: M. L. **partly:** **1.** partim: esp. in a double sentence, *partly... partly: a mind p. influenced by compassion; p.... animus p. misericordia devinctus, p....*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92. **2.** nonnulla (aliqua) ex parte (to some extent): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 16, magna ex parte eorum precebus audiebas: if not wholly yet p., \*si non omnino tamen aliqua ex parte (or aliquam) partem: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 15, non omnino quidem sed magnam partem). **3.** in part (not Cic.): *this seems to me p. true, quod mihi in verbum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6.*

**partner:** I. *A sharer in anything:* 1. *socius;* f. *socia* (*companion, sharer, as associate*): *Join:* particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10: *socius et consors (gloriiosi laboris),* id. Br. 1, 2; *V. COMPANION.* 2. *particeps, cipis (strictly adj.):* v. *PARTAKER.* Comp. also (1). 3. *consors, ritls:* *p. in gains and stolen goods, c. in lucris atque furtis,* Cic. Verr. 3, 66, *extz:* *usu. full by gnr., cf. supr. (1).* II. *In business:* *socius:* Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 50: *to be condemned (for fraud towards) a p., pro s. dannarii, id.* Fl. 18, 43 *p.s. on equal terms (sharing profits equally), ex aequis partibus socii,* Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 6. (Not *consors* in technical sense: but see supr. I, 3.) III. *In matrimony:* *conjux, jūgīs, c.; v. SPOUSE, MATE.* Po t., *socius (sociata)* Ov. M. 14, 678; *thalamī consors,*

ib. 10, 240 (*wife*).  
**partnership**: I. In gen. sense  
1. societas (*association, sharing*): p. in crime, s. facinorum, Cic. Ph. 13, 17, fin.; Sall. v. FELLOWSHIP, ALIANCE.  
2. consoritio (= *precedit*): cf. Liv. 6, 40, fin., Quenam ista societas, quenam consoritio est?—(*rare*): Cic. See also UNION, ASSOCIATION. II. In business: societas: *to form (enter into) p.* s. coire, Dig. 17, 2, 1: s. contrahere, ib. § 5: *to relate from a p. society to abire*, ib. § 14: *to give notice of doing so, societati renuntiare*, ib. § 14. P.R.: *to dissolve p.*, disociari, ib. § 4: *action for fraudulent p.*, actio pro socio, ib. § 11. (See the chapter of Digest referred to throughout.)

**partridge:** *perdix*, *cis*, c. : Plin. : Mart.  
parts: i. e. *faculties*: v. PART (V.).  
**parturition**: *partus, ūs* (*act of bringing forth*): Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 64. (Or expr by *pārō*: [*uonu*] in *p. invoke Luna hui invū*, Junonen Lucinam in partiendo invocant, &c., § 68) : V. TO BRING FORTH. Parturitio, late and rare.)

**party.** | A number of persons united in opposition to others: 1. **faction** (esp. *politica*): usw. with worse sense than *Eng.*: there are *p.s.* in all the states, in omnibus civitatum l. sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; the *p.* of the oligarchs, panormacum L. 6, Bd C. 1, 22; the *p.* of those who were for taking everything to Philip, f. ad Philippum trahendum res, Liv. 32, 19, init. To denote the different *p.s.* in the *circus*: the *p.* of the Green, prasinata f., Sue Cal. 55. 2. **sects** (see or school): Quint. 5, 13, 59; Cic. 3. **parties**, iunx; also *sing.* (not denoting the individuals collectively; but the side or interest to which they belong): to form into two *p.s.*, in duas p. discedere, Sall.

Jug. 17: *to go over to any one's p.*, in partes transgreedi, Iac. Agr. 7; so, transire in partes, int. H. I. 1, 70: *to be of no p.*, nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: *v. side*. (N.B. When the word *party* is used without bad sense, it need not be expr. by *de infinite sub.*: e. g. *the one p., ... the other p.*, ... alii ... palls, Cat. 38: also expr. by *hi ... illi*; *alteri ... alteri*: note also the plur. *populares*, *the popular p.*; opp. *optimates*, *the aristocratical p.*, Cic. Sext. 45, *init.*) **II.** *one of two litigants*: parts (not however denoting an individual, but the *side or interest with which he is identified*): *the friends of the opposite p.*, *advocati adversar p.*, Quint. 5, 6, *extr.*: Ter.: Juv.: Or use *pros*, *the one p., ..., the other p.*, *hic ... ille*: v. (the) **ONE**. **III.** *A gathering for pleasure*: expr. by *coena, convivium, saltatio, etc.*, acc. to the nature of the entertainment: v. *STUPER* etc.

**IV.** A small division of troops: manus, us; or if cavalry be referred to, ala (cf. Liv. 21, 29, init., where ala equitum is used of a p. of horse 500 strong); turma (v. SQUADRON). **V.** A part of an aggregate number: expr. by ali...ali: to ship people across in p.s, alios atque alios transvehere, Liv. 38, 16, med. **VI.** Connected with: affini, e (with dat. or gen.): parties to this plot, huius facinori affines, Cie. Cat. 4, 3, 6; less freq. with gen.: id. Ver. 2, 2, 38, 94.  
**party-man**: partium studiosus (homino): etc. v. PARTISAN.  
**spirit**: stūdium: more definitely, s. partium, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 13, 35; also pl., studia partium, Sall. Jug. 73.  
— wall: páries integrévimus (-inus): Plin. 35, 14, 49, extr. Or by circumlocution, paries binis communis aedibus: et. Ov. M. 4, 66.  
— rampart (Fr.): rāvins bâme: v.

*go beyond:* 1. *praetervhōr, vectus, with acc.;* *my speech seems to have p'd the rocks,* scupulos *praetervecta videtur oratio mea,* Cic. *Cœl.* 21, *init.* *Caes.:* *v. to PASS BY.* 2. *egredior gressus, 3 (in this sense, oft. with acc.) not to pass the river Mulucha, flumen Muluchanum e., Sall. *Jug.* 110; in Cle- toll, by extra with acc.:* *cl. id. Quint. to 35, certos fines terminos consuetum exira quos non egrediar.* 3. *transec- 4. *irr. v. to CROSS.* II *To exceed**

4. irr.: V. TO CROSS. — To exceed.  
V. TO SURPASS. **III.** To live throughout  
time in anything, omnem aetatem in  
aliquo re vere, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123;  
to p. one's whole lifetime free from  
annoyance, omne tempus aetatis sine  
molestia degere, id. Sen. 1, 2 (V. TO  
SPEND): vitam transire [silento], Sall.  
Cat. 1, is a rare expr.: to p. the loitering  
day over wine, morantem diem mere-  
frangere (poet.), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6. **IV.**  
To send on from one to another: trādō

10 & m. only. *to give* &c. *to any one*.  
dicit, ditum, *3*: *to p.* the cup to any one.  
populum alieni, *t.*, Cic. Tusc. *1*, *40*; Luer. *to p.* buckets from hand to hand.  
hamas per manus tradere, *v.*  
*utter authoritatively*: esp. *to p.* sentence: *décervo, crêvi*, tum, *3*: *to p.* sentence in any one's favour, secundum aliquem d., Cic. Fam. *10*, *16*; C. Caes. v. *SEXTENSE*.  
**VI.** *To enact by resolution*: Phr.: *to p.* a law on any subject, legem Jubere de aliqua re, Cic. Bal. *17*, *38* (denoting the action of the people); so, rogationem jubere, Sall. Jug. *40*; also jubeo is in this sense often used absolu: *to p.* a resolution concerning war ab bello j. Iuv. *38*, *45*; the senate p'd decree, decrevit senatus: pass: v. To decree, decrevit senatus: pass: v. To

DECREE. (Perferre legitime, to sue in getting a law p.d.) See also to ENACT  
VII. To admit, allow: Phr.: to p. accounts, tabulatis accepti et dispensationis inspectas approbare; ratas habere v. **T. APPROVE, CONFIRM.** MISCELL. Phr.: to p. one's eyes over (a writing), oculis [oculis] percurrere, Hor. S. 2, i: 55: 10 p. cheese through a sieve, caseum per strum facere [ut] transeat, Cat. R. R. 76, med. (also, cribro cerneere; cribrare v. SIEVE): to p. water, urinam reddere, Cels. 2, 7, med.: to p. muster, ducere (praefectio) se approbare (cf. Pacr. Agr. 5, init.). **B. INTRAK.**: I. To go by from one place to another 1. praeterea, praeverbior, etc. v. TO PASS BY, etc. 2. mro, I (to go along, find a passage): esp. of things: so that wagons can barely p. in single file, Ita ut vix singula meent plansta, Plin. 6. 14. 17 p. the heat p.'s through the void, vapores per inanum vacuum in, Luct. 2. 150 (N.B.—For phr. in passing, v. PASSING).

**II.** Of time; to go by, elope: 1. transo, 4, irr.: *many months had already p'd*, and the winter had already set in, multi magis transierant menses, et hiems magis praecipitaverat, *Caes.* B. C. 3, 25, *inil.* *Aeiro.* *Dig.* 7, 1, 37. **2.** intercedo, 3. v. TO ELAPSE. See also TO PASS AWAY, BY. **III.** To become changed: 1. abeo, 4, irr.: *E p's into C, E in Ubis, Varr.* L. L. 5, 16, 25: *his arms p. into legs, absent in crura lacerti,* *Ov. M. I. 236.* See also to CHANGE. **2.** transo, 4, irr.: *to p. (be turned) into wine, in vitrum p.* *Plin.* 22, 24, 52: *Ov.* **IV.** To be transferred from one owner to another: *pervenio, veni, ventum, 4: the whole inheritance p's to the daughter, omnis hereditas ad filiam p.* *Cic. Fin.* 2, 17, 55: *to p. to any one lawfully, jure ad aliquem p.* *id. Top.* 6, 29. **V.** To be carried, receive the sanc-

*v.* *to consider*; *of a legislative house*: *Phr.*: *that law could not p., ea lex perferriri non potuit; populi persuaderi non potuit ut eam legem juberet, sciseretur, dererneret*; *v. supr.* (A., VI.). **VI.** *To be looked upon, regarded; uss. foll. by for:* 1. *pass. of habeo*, 2 (not necessarily implying that the estimate is false): *he p'd for a person of great military experience, perfissimini rei militaris habebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 esp. foll. by pro when the case is not really so; to p., or unsai, pronon dictio haberi, Liv. 23, 22, ad fin.* (with ref. to an indiscreet utterance): *v. TO CONSIDER* (IV.). 2. *expr. by pro after other verbs; so incredible did the circumstance appear, that the messenger p'd for a liar, adeo incredibilis res visa est, ut pro vano munitus audiretur, Liv. 39, 49, med.: to p. for one already condemned and executed, juri pro damnato mortuoque esse, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, init.* See also *foll. art.*

**pass away:** I. Of time; *to take its departure*: 1 abeo, 4 irr.: *that year p'd away, ablit ille annus*, Cic. Sext. 33. 71: Ter.: Hor. (Not praeterere)

in exactly this sense: *v. TO PASS BY.*)  
**2.** cēdo, ssī, ssūm, 3; hours and  
days and months and years p. away,  
horae c., et dies, et menses, et anni, CIC.  
Sen. 19, 69. So comp., prōcedo, 3 (esp.  
when a part of a given time is spoken  
of as gone): *when a good part of the  
night had p'd away, ubi plerunque*

noctis processerat, Sall. Jug. 21.	3.
transeo, <sup>4.</sup> <i>irr.</i> (rare in <i>exactly</i> this sense): <i>life will p. away, transit actus</i>	
Fib. I. 4. 27: <i>v. to PASS</i> (B. H.).	4.
labor, pnsus, <sup>3.</sup> ( <i>to glid. away imp- etuously</i> : poet): Hor. Ode 2, 14, 2 ( <i>tut- gacites</i> l. anni) Ov. 5. <i>pass. of con- sumo, mpsl, impnus</i> 3 ( <i>to take up time</i> )	
v. to CONSUME (II), SPEND. Ph. 1. <i>to let one day after another p. away, dim ex- die due-re, Cas. B. G. 4, 16.</i>	II
come to an end: 1. transeo, <sup>4.</sup> <i>an- empire soon to p. away, imperium brevi- transiitum, Fac. H. II, §2, fn.</i> 2. in-	
tereo, pereo, occido v. to PERISH.	
— by: 1. Lit. 1. praetereo	
4. irr. (gen. term): <i>to p. by some gardens</i>	539

hortos p., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, fin.: see also PASSING (in). 2. praetergrediō, gressus, 3 (infreq.): you had already p'd by (my) camp, te jam casta praetergressum esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, med. 3. praetervēnor, etus, 3 (on horseback or shipboard): (mariners) that were p'ng by, qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49. With direct acc.: on the second day they p. by (sail past) Apollonia, altera die Apolloniam praetervehuntr, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. 4. praetermo, 1 (v. rare): Luct. 1, 119. II. Fig.: of time: 1. praetereo, 4, irr.: the (appointed) time has p'd by, tempus prae-terit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4: id. Ph. 3, 2, 4: Cic. Sen. 19, 69. 2. transeo, 4, irr.: when the day fixed by the law has p'd by, quoniam dies legis transiit, Cic. Att. 7, 2, med. III. Not to notice: praete-ro, 4, irr.: v. TO PASS OVER, OMIT.

pass off: 1. To dep'rt: 1, abeo, 4, irr.: has your sea-sickness quite p'd off yet? nansea jamne plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, med. 2. décedo, ssi, sum, 3: the aqua has p'd off, quartaria decessit, ib. 7, 2, ad init. II. Trans.: in phr. to p. oneself off for: ... 1. fero, 3, irr.: (with pron. refl.): he tried to p. himself for Philip, se philippum ferabat, Vell. 1, 11: Suet. 2. expr. by impōno, pōsui, itum, 3: cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20, populo imponimus et oratores visi sumus.

— on: pergo, perrexī, etum, 3 (to go forward): let us p. on to what re-mains, pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Br. 43, init.: v. TO PROCEED.

— over: 1. To cross over: transeo, trājicio, etc.: v. TO CROSS OVER.

II. To go over to another party: transgrediō, transeo: v. TO GO OVER (II.).

III. Trans., to take no notice of: 1. praetereo, 4, irr.: to p. over a passage through neglect, locum pr. negligientia, Ter. Ad. prol. 14: to p. over and omit, pr. ac relinqnere, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 106. 2. praetermitto, misi, sum, 3 (like preced.): Caes. : Cic. : v. TO OMIT. 3. less freq. mittō, 3: cf. Cic. Mur. 15, fin., mittō proelia; praeterre oppugnations oppidorum (= praeter mitto): Ter. Also toll. by subj. clause, or de ubi abl.: I p. over the fact, that ..., mittō quod ..., (with subj.), Cic. Fam. 15, 4: I p. over the loss of a very large part of the army, mittō de amissā maxima parte exercitus, id. in Pis. 20, 47. IV. Also Trans., to neglect in the bestowment of anything: praetereo, 4, irr.: to p. over a brother's son (in making one's will), fratris filium pr., Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 41: and esp., to p. over (not to elect) a candidate for office: id. Pl. 3, 8.

— round: i.e. to hand round: perh. circuiterō, 3, irr.: v. TO HAND ROUND. Or perh. better expr. by trādo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO PASS (A. IV.). Also Intrans.: while the cup is p'ng round, \*dūni traditur poculum per manus convarium.

— through: 1. transeo, 4, irr.: the son of Domitius p'd through Formiae [on such a date], Domiti filius transiit Formiae, Cic. Att. 9, 3, init.

2. more freq. expr. by after various verbs: the spear p.'s through both temples, it hastis per tēpūs utrumque, Virg. Aen. 9, 418: to p. (make a way) through the enemy, per hostes vadere, Tac. H. 3, 41: the Euphrates p.'s right through Seleucia, Euphrates vadit per ipsam Mesopotamia, Plin. 5, 26, 21. the weapon p'd through the hel-met, telum per galeam adactum est (cf. Tac. A. 6, 15; vulnus per galeam adegit).

—, come to: fit, factum est, etc.: how comes it to p., qui fit? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, init.: v. TO HAPPEN. (Very freq. in late Lat. of Vulg., it came to p., factum est: Matthew xi, 1, etc.)

—, to let: 1. praetermitto, 3: not to let a single day p. (without writing), nullum dīm p., Cic. Att. 9, 14. 2. transiit, 3 (to allow to p. through): to let an army p. through, exercitū p. [per fines] tr., Liv. 21, 24,

extr.: not to let the rain p. through, inter nos nr, Plin. 16, 10, 19 § 48. pass (subs.): P. h. r. to think matters howe have come to such a p.! adrene rem rediisse! Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 27 (fol. by ut): things had come to such a p., eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12: v. PRICH.

passable: 1. Through or along which one may pass: 1. pervini (affording a passage): the enemy had occupied such forests as were p., hostes saltus p. ceperant, Liv. 9, 27: most easi p. (fordable), maxime p., Tac. A. 12, 12, med. 2. expr. by transeo, 4, irr.: the Rhone is in several places p. by a ford, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. Liv. Phr.: (a road) barely p. for a waggon in single file, vix qua singuli carri ducantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: (a road) not p. for artillery, quia tormenta graviora nullo modo trahantur: a district not p. for cavalry on account of marshes, \*loca palustria atque equitibus invia (v. IMPASSABLE): to make p., munire: e.g., m. rapem, Liv. 21, 37: cf. id. 27, 39, med., per levitatem plena transiit tristis, quae ante invia fuerant, duxit (where before there was no road, but made p. by Hanibal): a road perfectly (or easily) p., via quā commode, facile, ire s. ingredi possit; via aperta atque facilis. II. legible: 1. tolērabilis, e. p. operators, t. oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8. (Not patibili [= that can be suffered or endured; rare] in this sense.) 2. mēdiocritē: v. MIDDLE, MIDDLING.

passably: 1. tolērabiliter: Col. 2, 2, init. (In Cic. = patiently.) 2. mēdiocriter: Cic.: v. MODERATE (II.).

passage: 1. Act of passing or crossing: 1. transitus, us: the p. (of the Alps) by the Carthaginians, tr. Poenorum, Liv. 21, 38, fin.: so Tenthērūm tr., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 (p. of the Rhine by the Tenthērūm): but also (later) Alpium tr. Tac. H. 1, 70 (in Liv. 21, 23, init., transitus Alpium = the p. of the Alps). 2. transitio (= preced.; but infreq.): to effect its (the sun's) p. into another sign, in allud signum tr. facere, Vitr. 9, 1 (4), 11.

3. transgressio (= preced.): the p. of the Gauls (over the Alps), tr. Gallorum, Cic. in Pis. 33, 81.

4. transmission (by water): your former p., superior tua tr. (= navigatio), Cic. Att. 4, 17, init. 5. trājectio (expr. like preced., across the water): Cic. Att. 8, 15.

Also in same sense (often in sense IV.), trajectus, us: he twice encountered a storm on his p., tempestate in trājectu bis conflictatus, Suet. Aug. 17, init. 6. expr. by verb: the p. of the Alps being effected in 15 days, quinto decimo die Alpibus superatis, Liv. 21, 38, init.: by what route he effected the p. of the Alps, quamnam Alpes transierit, ib. med.: during his p. of the Apennines, he encountered a violent storm, tempestate efflata, Cic. Ver. 1, 24, init.: everything being got ready for the p. (of the river), omnibus sat comparatis ad trājectandum, id. 21, 27, init.: v. TO CROSS (OVER), PASS.

7. freq. iter. Itineris, n., may serve to effect a p. through the province, iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: v. MARCH, JOURNEY. III. Liberty to pass through: Phr.: to allow any one a p., alicui [per agros urbesque] transitum dare, Liv. 21, 20, init.: iter alicui [per provinciam] dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; facultatem [per provinciam] itineris facili date, ib. 1, 7: to afford an army a p. through territory, exercitū per fines transimere, Liv. 21, 24.

III. Migration: Phr.: birds of p., (aves) advenae: the storks are winter birds of p., the cranes summer ones, ciconiae bimis, grus astasia advenae, Plin. 1c, 23, 31. Varr. R. 3, 5, med.: as a class, genus (avium) adventicium, Varr. l. c.: the thrush is a bird of p., turdi quotannius in [Italiā] trans mare advolant, et eodem revolant, Varr. l. c. (the whole passage is marked as an

interpolation in Bipont, Ed.) IV. A way or route by which to pass from one country to another (by sea): trāiectus, us: the shortest p. to Britain, brevissimus it, in Britaniam, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: most convenient p., tr. commodissimus, id. 5, 2. V. A communication between two places: 1. transitio (thoroughfare): more fully, tr. pervia, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, init.: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 453, where pervius usus tecum inter se denotes a p. by which two dwellings communicate with each other. 2. iter: Vitr. 6, 6 (9), fin. (where the term itineris is applied to the corridors and passages in a house, generally). Phr.: to open a p. into a house, aedes pervias facere, cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14. VI. A path by which anything finds exit or access; esp. in the body: 1. iter: the urinary p., urinæ i. Cels. 7, 26, 1: the p. for the voice, vocis i. Virg. Aen. 7, 534. 2. meatus, us: the auditory passages, audiendi m., Plin. 28, 13, 55. In same sense (less good), transitus: id. 23, 2, 28 (auditus tr.). VII. Portion of a book: lōcus; pl. usq. loci; less freq. loca: to learn by heart select p.s from the poets, electos ex poetis. 1. ediscere, Quint. 1, 1, 36: ib. 1, 11, 12, etc.; we repeat p.s without being encored, loca jam recitata revolvimus revocare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

passenger: vector (esp. on board ship): to take up a p. v. tollere, Macr. 2, 5, extr.: Cic. P.'s fare, vectūra, nauim (by boat): v. FARE (II.).

passer-by: expr. by praetereo: p.s-by, qui praetererunt per vias, 11. Merc. 5, 4, 40: in all cases except nom-ing, the imperf. part. may be used, L. G. § 638: Luct. has praetermeantes, 1, 319. V. TO PASS, RY.

passing (subs.): chiefly in adv. phr., in passing: 1. praetēriens (with just a glance, such as one passing by might bestow), in agreement with subject: Cic. Br. 54, 200: with quasi I vult as it were p. do justice to them all at once, quasi praetēriens satiatisfacit universi, id. Div. Verr. 15, extr. 2. obiter (not in Cic.): to expose, in p. the folly of Magic, ob. vanitatem Magican coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37: Sen. 3. in transcurso: J. oin: breviter atque in transcurso, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39.

passing (adv.): admōdum, etc.: v. EXCELENDY.

passing-bell: \*campīna quae ipso mortis tempore sonat.

passion: 1. Being acted upon: passio: either in action or in p. vel in action vel in p., Prisc. 8, init. (de verbo). Or expr. by verb: a verb is expressive of action or p., verbū agendi vel patienti significativum, Prisc. l. c. II. Prevalent emotion: 1. cupiditas (strong desire of any kind: esp. lust, avarice, or cupidity): undisciplined and unbridled p.s, indomita et atque effrenatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, init.: v. DESIRE. (N.B.—Not applicable to such p.s as envy, hatred, pride.) 2. (animal) perturbation (a philos. term): cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10, quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nolis perturbationes appelleri, magis placit: id. Fin. 3, 10, fin. 3. (animal) mōtus, us; with or without anim, acc. to context (gen. term, denoting excitement or emotion of any kind): v. EMOTION. 4. pernōtō (stronger than motus: hence more adequate to the expression of Eng.): those p.s (fear, pity, etc.) have been imparted to our minds by nature, p. istae animalia nostris a natura datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: id. de Or. 1, 12, 51. Phr.: to work upon men's p.s, hominum mentes ad iram, odium, dolorem, etc., incitare, Cic. de Or. l. c., they affirm that the mind of the wise man is not disturbed by p., animalium sapientia commoveri et conturbari negant, id. Ac. l. c. (N.B.—Passio in this sense is without authority.)

III. Specially, sensual desire: libido inis, f.: the p.s are stimulated to their place: id. Fin. 3, 10, fin. 3. (animal) mōtus, us; with or without anim, acc. to context (gen. term, denoting excitement or emotion of any kind): v. EMOTION. 4. pernōtō (stronger than motus: hence more adequate to the expression of Eng.): those p.s (fear, pity, etc.) have been imparted to our minds by nature, p. istae animalia nostris a natura datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: id. de Or. 1, 12, 51. Phr.: to work upon men's p.s, hominum mentes ad iram, odium, dolorem, etc., incitare, Cic. de Or. l. c., they affirm that the mind of the wise man is not disturbed by p., animalium sapientia commoveri et conturbari negant, id. Ac. l. c. (N.B.—Passio in this sense is without authority.)

III. Specially, sensual desire: libido inis, f.: the p.s are stimulated to their

**gratification**, libidines (Gr. *ἐπιθυμία*) ad potiusdum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39; *so inflamed by p.*, libidini sic accensis (femina), Salt. Cat. 25. **IV. Violent anger:** ira, iracundia: v. **PASSION.** Phr.: *to get into a p.*, irasci (v. ANGRY, TO BE); *to fly into a violent p.*, exardescere iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 20, 48; iracundia inflammari, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; *in a towering p.*, fulribundus, Salt. Cat. 31, fin.; impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, ad fin.; impotens animi, Curt. 8, 1, fin.; *to do anything under the influence of p.*, impetu et ira aliud facere, Tac. Ger. 25; *aroused to far more violent p.*, in multo impotentiorum rabiem accensus, Liv. 29, 9, med. **V. Great fondness for:** studium; according to what was the rating *p.* of each, uti sūjusque s. flagrabit, Salt. Cat. 14; cf. Cic. Ver. 4, init. Phr.: *Aibus has a p.* for bronzes, stupet Albus aries, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28; less strongly *his p.* is for horses and dogs, gaudet equis canibus que, id. A. P. 162; *an incurable p.* for writing, insanabile scribendi caecities, Juv. 7, 52. **VI. Suffering:** applied to the sufferings of our Lord: passio: *he shone himself alive after his p.*, praebevit seipsum vivum post p. suam, Vulg. Act. 1, 3; id. Phil. iii, 19, etc.; or perh. better, persecutions Christi: Nägels. Stil. p. 43 (L. G. § 591). Phr.: *P.-music*, \*concentus metitandis Christi cruciatibus Kr. *P.-week*, \*tempus celebrandae mortis et dolorum Christi, Bau. (in Kr.): *P. flowers*, \*passiflora (Linn.).

**passionate:** I. *Fervent, impassioned:* fervidus, ardens, flāgrans: v. **IMPASSIONED, FERVENT.** II. *Given to bursts of anger:* 1. iracundus: somewhat too p., iracundus paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; *one man is more p. than another,* alius allo iracundior, Cie. Tusc. 4, 37, init.

2. cērebros (hot-headed, hasty): Hor. S. 1, 5, 21; Pl. 3. *praeceps ingenio in iram.* Liv. 23, 7, extr. (*Impotens irae = unable to control one's temper, at any given time:* cf. Liv. 29, 9, ad fin.)

**passionately:** I. *With passionate ardour:* Phr.: *to be in love, amore ardore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27;* also without amore, and foil, by in and abl. of object, or acc.: *the god fell p. in love with her, deus arsit in illa, Ov. M. 8, 50;* for direct acc., see Virg. E. 2, 1; also, deperire amore alienigenus (lit. *to be dying with love for any one*), Liv. 27, 15, med.: likewise foil, by in and abl., Curt. 8, 6; or direct acc., Pl.: also, effuse amare (not of sexual love), Plin. 6, 26, 2: *I am p. desirous of seeing your fathers, effor studio patres vestros videndi,* Cie. Sen. 23, 83; *p. devoted to every kind of learning, summe omnium doctrinaram studiosus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, fin.; *he was p. fond of play, aleum studiosissime lusit,* Suet. Cl. 33; *to be p. bent on doing something, gestire aliquid facere (v. TO LONG);* see also **EAGERLY, EARSTENLY, FUGVENTLY.**

II. *With anger:* iracundē: v. ANGRILY.

**passionateness:** iracundia: v. ANGER.

**passionless:** *impassibilis*, e: Lact. 1, 3, fin. (*Or by circuml., perturbationis animi carēns, liber*; v. **PASSION.** II.)

**passive:** *passivus* (only as gram. t.): p. verbs, verba p., Prisc. 2, pass.: Charis: called by Gell, verba habentia patiendi figuram, N. A., 18, 12; or simply, verba patiendi, bly. Phr.: *to be p. under injuries*, *injuries pati, tolerate: to render a p. obedience*, \*patiendo solum imperio patre (2).

**passively:** *passivē* (as gram. t. t.): Prisc.

**passiveness** (expr. by pātor, tō-

**passivity** (tēpō: v. TO ENDURE.

**Passover:** Pascha, *indeed, neut.* (as in Gk. *τὸ πάσχα*), *to eat the p.*, manducare Pascha, Vulg. Joh. xviii, 28; et pass. (N.B.—In gen., Vulg. has Paschae, as if from *jem.* Pascha; cf. ib. Luc. ii, 41, in die sollemni Paschae. Joh. xii, ante sex dies Paschae; but the acc. is always Pascha. In later writers still,

it is dec. pascha, atis, n.: Ambros.: etc.) Belonging to the P., Paschalis, e: v. **PASCAL.**

**passport:** \*libellus peregrinandi causa datns (the term libellus being used of various documents, as *warrants*, etc.: cf. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4). Or perh. diploma, atis (a term applied to various documents conveying a privilege): cf. Cic. Att. 12, 17, fin., where it denotes a formal licence to quit Italy.

**pass-word:** tessera (strictly, a small square tablet in which the p. was written): *the p. had been sent through the camp, t. per castra data erat,* Liv. 27, 46, init. (where the ref. is to an instruction from the commanding officer): Suet. Gal. 6 (data tessera, "at manus paenulis continentur"). Auct. B. Hisp. 36, extr. *The officer who gives out the p., tessarius:* Tac. H. 1, 25.

**past (adj.):** I. In gen. sense, *gone by:* praeteritus: p. time, pr. tempus, Cic. Sen. 19, 68; also as p. part: *when the pleasantness of spring-time is p.,* verni temporis suavitatis, Cic. Sen. 19, 70; also in gran., the p. tense, pr. tempus. Quint. 1, 4, fin. Out. used elliptically, the p.: v. foll. art. (N.B.—Not exactus nor finitus, as adj., though they may be used participially: cf. Virg. G. 390). II. *Immediately preceding:* proximus, superius: v. PRECEDING FORMER.

**past (subs.):** neut. of praeteritus: to grant any one an indemnity for the p., aliquem venia in praeteritum donare, Suet. Dom. 9, Esp. 9. *(p. the past, collectively; with all its events): to remember the p., to see the present, meminisse praeteritorum, praesentia cereare,* Cic. Div. 1, 30, 61; Caes. Phr.: admirare of the p., laudati temporis acti [se puro], Hor. A. P. 173 (strictly, without sense apart from the words in brackets.).

**past (prep.):** I. Of place, praeter, with acc. (after verbs of motion): he marched his forces p. Caesar's camp, p. castra Caesares copias suas traduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Ter. II. Of time: perh. ultra, with acc.: cf. Quint. 3, 1, 9, ultra Socratem duravit. Or expr. by verb: *is it already p. the time, jam ea (dies) praeterit?* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: see also LATE (too).

**paste (subs.):** farina (strictly, flour or meal): p. for sticking paper, f. quara chartae glutinatur, Plin. 22, 25, 60; more definitely, f. chartaria, ib. 1, index ad l.c. (Gluten is *glutē*: q.v.)

**paste (v.):** glutinare, 1: Plin. 22, 25, 60.

**paste-board:** \*charta crassa, compluribus plagiis conglutinata facta.

**pastern:** suffrago, intis, f.: Col. 6, 15, fin.; Plin. (Q.)

**pastille:** pastillus (globule for scenting the breath): Hor. S. 1, 1, 27, Phr.: *to burn p.s.* odores incendere, Cic. Th. 3, 18, extr. (better to express thus generally than to aim at a precise description of a p.).

**pastime:** 1. oblectānūtum (anusement, recreation): v. Habicht, § 341: *the rest and p. of my old age, requies* o.que senectus meae, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Suet. Also, oblectātio: p. (creation in retirement, otio, etc.), Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: v. AMUSEMENT.

2. ludus: v. GAME, SPORT.

Phr.: *to take up weapons by way of p.*, ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic. De Or. 2, 20, 84; so: *by way of p.*, ludens (in agr. with subject), id. Par. prooem. § 3; also, animi causa (*for the sake of amusement*): *to keep animals by way of p.*, animalia aere animi voluptatis causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cie. De Or. 2, 14, 59: *to take one's p. se oblectare*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58.

**PASTOR:** pastor (Christianus): v. SPHERID.

**pastoral (adj.):** I. *Relating to shepherds:* 1. pastōrēs, e: a p. life, p. vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, ad init.; Cic. Liv. 2. 2. pastōrēs (less freq.): a p. and rustic fraternity, sodalitas p. atque agrestis, Cie. Coel. 11, 26: on p. mot-

ters, de p. re, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, init.

3. pastōrius (poet.): the p. festivai (Palilia), p. sacra, Ov. F. 4, 72; II. Denoting a style of poetry: bucolicus (Βούκολικός): a p. poem, bucolic poem, Col. 7, 10, fin. (unless Bucolic be there gen. pl.): to trifle in p. strains, b. ludere modis, Ov. F. 2, 538. III. Relating to the office of a Christian pastor: \*ad officium pastorum Christiani pertinet: sometimes, for brevity, pastorms may be used: the p. Epistles, \*S. Pauli epistolae pastorum (quae feruntur), p. theology, "theologia pastoralis quae dicitur theologiae ea pars quae ad officio Christiani pastoris est.

**pastoral (subs.):** carmen s. poema bucolicum: v. preced. art. (II). In pl. bucolica, ēn (as subs.): Virg. lem.

**pastorate:** Phr.: after a long p., \*quoniam multos annos Christiani pastoris partes sustinuisse, Christianae ecclesiae pastorem egisset.

**pastry:** I. crustum (baked paste): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78 (pl. = sweet cakes): Virg. Dimin. crustula, orum (confectionary): Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; Sen. 2, opus pistorum quod adipē confitūr: ad patum (made with lard): Charis. 71.

**pastry-cook:** I. crustularius: Sen. Ep. 50, 3. 2. pistor dulcarius: Mart. 14, 222, tem. P.-cook's shop, pōpīna (cool-shop, eating-house): Sen. 1.c.: Hor.

**pasturage:** I. Grazing for cattle:

1. pastus, ēs (foal for cattle of any kind): v. FOOD (7) 2. pābūlum: v. FODDER.

II. Grazing-ground: 1. pāscuū arable land, woodland and p., arvum, arbustum, p., Cle. Rep. 5, 2: country destitute of p., rus quod pāscuū caret, Col. 7, 1: Varr. Also, pāscuū ager, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 53. 2. pasto: rūde p.s, laxae p., Varr. R. R. 1, 12, init. To go out to p., pastum exire, Varr.: v. TO GRAZE.

**pasture (subs.):** pābūlum, etc.: v. PASTURAGE.

**pasture (v.):** pāscō, pāvī, stū, t: to p. so many herds of cattle, tot greges p., Varr. 2, 1, ad fin.: Cic.: v. TO FEED. For intrans. sense, v. TO GRAZE.

**patchy:** artōreas atis, n.: Pers. 6, 50.

**pat (adj.):** Phr.: *the story was so p. to the occasion, \*ad eo ipsi fabula conveneri videbatur: ita in tempore res narrata esse videbatur: that's p., rem acu tetigisti!* cf. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19. See also SUITABLE.

**pat (v.):** Phr.: *to p. a horse's neck, \*equi cervicem tanquam permulcendo manu pulsare:* cf. Ulp. Dīg. 9, 1, 1, § 7, equum permulcere vel palpari, to caress or stroke him.

**patch (subs.):** 1. pannus: one or two bright red p.s are sewed on (fig.), purpureus unus et alter assutur p., Hor. A. P. 15. Hence, full of rags and p.s, pannous: v. RAGGED. 2. commisūra (late in this sense): Vulg. Matt. ix. 16. Iuc. v. 36 3. assumptum (late and rare): ib. Mar. li. 21.

**patch (v.):** 1. sarcio, résarcio, 4, v. TO MEND. 2. usuo, ē, 3 (to sew on: with acc. and dat.): Hor. A. P. 15. Phr.: *to p. an old garment with new cloth, immittere commissuram pannū rūdis in vestimentū vetus,* Vulg. Matt. ix. 16: a reconciliation ill' p. up, male sarta gratia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31: *to p. up a story, centones sacre alicui,* Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 19 (al. farcere).

**patchwork:** cento, ūis, m.: to make p. (out of old clothes), centones facere, Cato R. R. 59. Adj.: centonario, relating to p.: like p., more centonario, Tert. Praeser. Her. 39 (where the reference is to the Homeric centos).

**patē:** caput: v. HEAD.

**patēn, patīn:** pātīna v. PLATE (Patēna, Alc. in. in Quich.)

**patent (adj.):** I. latin: apertus, manifestus, etc.: v. NOTORIUS (1).

II. Specially licensed: \*diplomatō donatus, signatus: v. foll. art.

**patent (subs.):** diplōma, atis, n. (gen. term, used of various kinds of warrants,

*letters of introduction, passes, etc.): to give any one a p. for a discovery, "monopolii diploma (libellum) inventori aliquo rel donare.*

**patentee:** \*diplomaticus donatus: v. PATENT.

**paternal:** 1. paterinus (usn. belonging to a father): *p. and ancestral goods, bona p. et avita, Cic. Coel. 14: p. domains, p. regna, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: Hor. Also = like a father, fatherly (patrinius) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6.* 2. patrius (like a father; also, belonging to a father): *a p. disposition (affection) for children, animus p. in liberis, Cic. R. Am. 16, 46: Liv. 3, p. estate and house, p. fundus largus, Hor. S. i. 2, 56: Cic.*

**paternally:** patrie (rare): *Quint. 11, i, 68. Usu. beiter expr. by patrinius (paternus), pater: this is acting p. his patrinius, Fer. Ad. 1, i, 49 (which may also be expr. hoc patris [officium] est, cf. id. Andr. i, 5, 1): he advised him p., \*ut (tanquam) pater eum monuit: v. PATERNAL, FATHER.*

**paternity:** expr. by pater. (Paternitas, late = patrius animus: Aug.)

**paternoster:** \*oratio Dominica: M. L.

**path:** 1. *A (narrow) trodden way:*

1. sém̄ita (narrow way, footpath): very narrow p.s, angustissimae s., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96 all the known highways and foot-p.s, omnes notaes viae p.s, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. Fig.: the path of an unobserved life, fallens s. vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 101: Juv. 2. trāmes, iti (cross-road, by-path): Cic. Ph. 13, 9, 19: more precisely, transversus tr., Liv. 2, 39: a winding p. through a wood, conexus tr. silvae, Virg. Aen. 11, 515.

3. callis, is, m.; less freq. (i. f. footprint; esp. such as are trodden on hillsides): to lead an army by winding p.s, per devias c. exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14, med., cf. Cic. Sext. 5, 12 (Italiae calles et pastorum stabula): Virg. II. Route, course: via, iter: v. ROAD, WAY. See also PASSAGE (VI). Plur. has, semita (spiritus), to denote the path or passage pursued by the breath; and Claud. s. lunae, the moon's p., Laud. Stil. 2, 438.

**pathetic:** 1. fibillis, e (plaintive; full of tearful emotion): p. (moving) strains, l. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: cf. Nägels. Stil. p. 321. 2. p̄thētikos (Gr. παθητικός calculated to excite the passions: late, and suitable only for critical language): Macr. S. 4, 1, et pass. 3. oft best to expr. by circuml.: a p. strain, \*cantus aptus commovendis animis (affectibus), Nägels. l. c.; aptus ad misericordiam movendam; aptus ad mentes hominum ad misericordiam incitandas: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53. (N.B.—By no means movens, or commovens, absol.: v. Nägels. l. c.)

**pathetically:** fibilitate, miserabiliter: v. PLANTIVELY, PITIFUL. (Pathetic, Macr. 4.6.—Not to be imitated.)

**pathic (subs.):** p̄thēticus: Cat. 16, 2: Juv.

**pathless:** invlus: p. woods, saltus i., Liv. 9, 14, med. Neut. pl. as subs.: through p. districts, per invia, Liv. 21, 35. (Often = impassable.)

**pathology:** \*p̄tholōgía (quod dicitur).

**pathos:** \*p̄thos, ūs, n. (Gr. πάθος only to be used in critical language): now let us treat of the special features of p., nunc dicamus de habitu pathūs, Macr. 4, 3, init., the hyperbole gives p., facit hyperbole p. ib. 4, 1, med.: pathos arises also from repetition, nascitur p. et repetitiōne, ib. ,n. (Usu. better expr. by affectus moveare, etc.: the main secret of p. is that we be moved ou selves, circa moveendos affectus summa in hoc posita est ut moveamur ipsi, Quint. 6, 2, 26: what p. is here! \*quanta vi inest ad misericordiam movendam! quanta ad flutum legenti movendum! cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228.)

**pathway:** sém̄ita, callis: v. PATH.

**patience:** patientia (endurance of hardship, suffering, annoyance, etc.): v.

ENDURANCE. Phr.: to lose p., p. rumper, Suet. Tib. 24: cf. p. abrumper, Tac. A. 12, 50 (which has however a diff. sense = to break off submission). (N.B. The word patientia is used by Christian writers to denote the *Christian virtue of patience*. Vulg. Luc. viii. 15, et pass.).

**patient (adj.):** 1. patiens, ntis: most p. ears, patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8, 24, more freq. foll. by gen. of that which is endured: e.g. patiens laboris (capable of enduring toil), Ov. M. 5, 611; p. sessoris equus, Suet. Caes. 61. (In class. Lat. the adj. usm. indicates faculty of endurance rather than any strictly moral virtue.) 2. tōlērāns, ntis (like precd., but always with depend. gen.): the ass is a very p. animal, asellus placidum et penuriae tolerans, Col. 7, 1, med.

**patient (subs.):** aeger (strictly, mascl. adj., but used in medical treatises irrespective of sex): the patient nevertheless breathes easily, tamen aeger facile spirat, Cels. 2, 8, init.: ib. 3, 6, et pass.: cf. Cie. N. D. 2, 4, 12, ne aeger quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco arna nulla medicina est; where however aeger is strictly adj. So also aegrotus is sometimes used: this was the part of a resolute p., to take the medicine, quod ipsum erat fortis aegroti, accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, fin. (but aeger is preferred in medical practice). Or expr. by circuml.: if the p. be a boy, si puer est qui laborat, Cels. 3, 7, 1: if the frame of the p. who is being operated on is stronger than usual, si robustius corpus ejus est qui curatur, id. 7, 26. (N.B.—In speaking of female p.s especially, Cels. appears always to use numeri or feminis, not aegra: cf. id. 4, 20.)

**patiently:** 1. patiēter: Cic.: Caes. Join: patienter et fortiter, Cio. Ph. 11, 3, 7; p. atque aequo animo, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. 2. tōlērānter: to bear pain p. t. ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. 3. tōlērābiliter: Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42. (These two latter words should be used only of patience in enduring hardship and pain: not of mere quiet waiting.)

**patois:** dialectos or -us, i. f.: Suet. Tib. 56 (quum interrogasset, quena illa tam molesta d. esse).

**patriarch:** patriarcha or -ae, ae: the Twelve P.s, diodochi P., Vulg. Act. viii. 8: Tert.: gen. pl., patriarchum, Paul. Nol. In eccles. sense, Justin. Nov. 7, pref.

**patriarchal:** patriarchicus: Justin. Novel. 7, 1, init.

**patriarchally:** \*patriarchico more, patrician (abyl.): patricius: Cic.: Juv.

**patrician (subs.):** patricius: Cic. Iur. 7, 15: oftener pl.: see Liv. 1, 8, extr.: Cic. (Liv. also uses patres, for the patrician order: see Nieh. H. R. i. 318, but is not to be imitated in this.)

**patrimony:** patrimonium: a splendid p., lautum et copiosum p., Cic. Iab. Post. 14, init.: p. ornatisimum, id. Sull. 20, 58. See also INHERITANCE. Or by circuml. res paterna: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26.

**patriot:** (civis) āmans patriae: v. foll. art.

**patriotic:** āmans patriae: Cic. Att. 9, 1, ab fin. Phr.: to entertain the most p. sentiments, de republica praeclarata atque egregiae sentire, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.

**patriotically:** Phr.: p. to sacrifice private resentments, reipublicae (patriae) inimicities condonare (donare), Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 40. p. to disregard private interests, \*pro summa erga patriam caritate private negligere atque omittere: to act p., \*patriae amantem civem se praebere: v. PATRIOTIC.

**patriotism:** expr. by circuml.: amior in patriam, Cic. Sext. 22, 49; studium in rem publicam (patriam), Sall. Cat. 49: patriae caritas, Nep. Alc. 5: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. Or expr. by verb: if p. be a crime, I have endured punishment enough, si scelerum est amare

patriam, pertuli poenarum satis, Cic. Sext. 69, 145. (N.B.—No amor patrius, which is *paternal affection*: Liv. 2, 5, 5, fin.: Cic.)

**patristic:** Phr.: well read in p. love, \*in Parium ecclesiastorum scriptis multum versatus.

**patrol (subs.):** I. The act: circuitio (going the rounds): Liv. 3, 6, extr. II. The persons: circitores or circuitores: Veg. Mil. 3, 8, art. fin.

**patrol (c.):** circumcio or circino, 4, irr.: the tribunes select the most trusty (soldiers) to p. the watch, tribuni probatissimi eligunt, qui vigillas circumveant, Vg. Mil. 3, 8, art. fin.

**patron:** I. In Roman sense: patronus: Cic.: Liv. II. One who countenances and protects: 1. patrōnus: the p. of any one's interests, alicuius commendorū p., Cic. Agr. 3, 1, fin. (where the figure is that of an advocate in court). 2. praeses, idis (protector, guardian): p. and guardian of freedom (the tribe), pr. libertatis custosque, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: p. ( tutelary) deities, pr. dii, Tac. H. 4, 53, med. In same sense, praesidium (abstr. for concr.): Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13 (insigne moestis praesidium rebus). 3. poet. titula: p. of Italy (Augustus), Italiae t., Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43. To be the p. of, praesidere: Mars is the p. of arms, Mars praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: see also PATRONIZE. III. Of a living: \*patrōnus: v. Du C. s. v. (The most suitable term for p. saint, is praeses: cf. sup. II, 2.)

**patronage:** 1. patrōnūm (any relation analogous to that which a Roman patronus sustained to a cliens): to enjoy any one's p., alicuius p. uti, Sall. Cat. 41: less freq. p. by Nep. Phoc. 3 (utraque [factio] Macedonum patrōniūs uebatur). 2. praesidium: v. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARD. (Patronatus, us [extra rare], the condition of a patronus in Roman sense only: used in Mod. Lat. in eccl. sense: v. Du C. s. v.) 3. clientela (strictly the relation of a cliens to a patronus; hence, in gen. sense, patronage, protection): to be under any one's protection and p., in alicuius fide et c. esse, Cic. R. Am. 33, 93: poets under the p. of the Muses, poetae sub c. Musarum, Suet. Gr. 6.

4. expr. by patrōnūs, praeses, ab p. by abl. absol.: under the p. of the Queen, \*patrona ac praeside Regina: v. PATRON, PATRONES, Phr.: to bestow p. on, favere (with dat.): cf. Virg. G. 1, 18, adsls. O Tegeae, favens give me thy p., god of Tegea!

**patroness:** 1. patrōna: Join: patrona et vindix [libertatis], Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 109. 2. praeses, idis, c. Minerva, p. of war, Minerva, p. bellis, Virg. Aen. 11, 48: cf. precd. art.

**patronize:** 1. fāveo, 2 (not however implying superiority: with dat.): v. TO FAVOUR. 2. fāveo, fāvi, tum, 2 (to cherish, countenance, encourage): he p. men of genius and the arts, ingenuis artes fāvit, Suet. Vespa. 18: to p. in every way, omnibus modis p., ib. Aug. 39, fin. Phr.: a prince ought to p. the arts, \*artificis gratia et autoritate sua sustentare Principem decet (R. and A.).

**patronymic:** patrōnūm nomen: Prisc. 2, 6 § 32.

**pattern:** (?) sculپōnea ferrāta (sculpedone is an ordinary clog or wooden shoe; worn by farm labourers): Cato R. R. 59.

**patter:** expr. by salio, crēpto: cf. Virg. G. 1, 49, mult in testis crepitans sulit horrida grando.

**pattern:** I. For imitation: exemplar, exemplum: v. MODEL. Or expr. by circuml.: p. versus, versus qui ad imitationem scribendi proponunt, Quint. 1, 1, 35. (Not specimen in this sense: v. infr. III.) II. An example: exemplum [not exemplar]: Aut. Her. 4, 6, 9.

III. An admirable instance: 1. sp̄cimen, inis, n.: a p. of temperance and sagacity, temperantiae prudentiae s., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: Liv.

2. exemplar, artis: a p. of antiqua uprightness, ex. antiquae religiosis, Cic.

**Caec.** 10, 28. Also exemplum: *a p. of integrity, innocentiae exemplum, id, he Or. 1, 53, 229.* Phr.: *a man who is a p. of modesty and chastity, (hono) unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla petuntur, id. Delot. 10, 28: a p. of integrity, cuius spectata [multis magnisque rebus] singularis integritas, id. Ph. 3, 10, 26.*

**IV. A design for manufactures:**

•pictura descripta.

**paucity:** paucitas: v. FEWNESSE.

**paunch:** ingluvies, ēi (strictly, the crop of birds): v. MAW, STOMACH.

**pauper:** égens, inops: v. DESTITUTE. (N.B.—Not pauper; which = Gk. τέρνης, a person in humble circumstances.)

**pauperism:** égestas, luöpla: v. DESTITUTION.

**pauperize:** \*ad statum egentium redigere.

**pause (subs.):** 1. intermissio: or by circumst. with intermitto: v. INTERMISSION. 2. intercāpēdo, inis, f. (not frequent): *npop. (intermission) of worry, nulla int. molestiae.* Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Plin. min. 3. expr. by subsistit, stiti, 3 (to make a p., come to a p.): *to make a p. in speaking,* [in dicendo] s. Quint. 4, 5, 25: v. TO PAUSE. (Pausa obso.; Lucr.; Pl.) Phr.: *to mark the p.s in a verse, versus distinguere.* Quint. 1, 8, 1.

**pause (v.):** 1. subsistit, stiti, 3 (to halt, stop short): Quint. 4, 5, 29 (in dicendo). 2. interquesco, évi, étum, 3 (to rest a while before going on with anything): *when I had spoken thus far, and p'd a little, quum baes dixisset et paulum interquesco,* Cic. Br. 23, 91.

3. expr. by intermitto, msls, ssuum, 3 (to discontinue for a time): *not to p. in work for a moment, nullum omnino tempus ab opere int.* Caes. B. G. 7, 24.

**pave:** 1. l. l. t. 1. sterno, strávitum, 3: *to p. a road with blocks of stone, viam quadrato saxo s.* Liv. 10, 23, fin.: also absol., Cic. Att. 14, 15. (Not conserno in this sense: v. TO STREW.)

2. münio, 4 (to make a road; render a place passable): Cic. Liv. II. Fig. In phr. to p. the way for oneself: munire, sibi viam ad aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25, 64 (cf. Vell. 2, 6, praemunirendis regalis potentia gratia, for the sake of p.ing the way to the royal power); simili. sternere (aliquid) viam, Stat. Th. 12, 813.

**pavement:** 1. pávimentum (strictly, which has been rammed down; pavimentum festucis stratum, Plin. 36, 25, 61: but used in gen. sense; and in particular, of the ornamental p.s of houses, corridors, etc.): *a p. of a chequer pattern, p. scutulatum,* Plin. I. c.: *mosaïc p., vermiculatum,* Lucil. in Plin. 1. c. (v. MOSAIC); *the p.s appear to be satisfactorily done, p. recte firri videbantur,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. init. Hence, pávimento, 1, to furnish with a p.: *a colonnade with a p. to it, porticus pavimentata,* Cic. I. c. 2. perh. strátura (strictly, paring, as verb, subs., q.v.): *the p. of an area, (areæ) s.* Pall. 1, 42, init. (N.B.—Strata via [R. and A.] is a paved highway).

**paver, pavior:** pávimentiarius: Inscri.

**pavilion:** pápilio, ónis, m. (a military tent, esp. of the Roman emperors: so called from a resemblance to the wings of the butterfly): *he took his food in front of his p., cubum sumpsit ante p., Spart. Pesc. II, init.: gilded p.s, aurati p., Treb. xxx. Tyr. 16: Tert.* (Or expr. by tentorium, etc.: v. TENT.)

**paving (subs.):** strátura: p. of the highways, s. vlarum, Suet. Cl. 24.

**paving-stone:** \*sexum viis sternendis (utile): *as prepared in blocks, sexum quadratum;* v. TO PAVE.

**pavior:** v. PAYER.

**paw (subs.):** pes, pédis, m.; they (beasts) live by sucking their fore p.s, priorum p. suetu vivunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54 § 17. The term manus is also applied to the fore paws, ib. § 130: so Vulg. 1 Reg. xvii, 37. Dominus me eripuit de manu leonis, etc. (N.B.—Where the word paw conveys a ref. to the attacks or depredations of beasts use rather

unguis, ls, m., cl. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24: leonus unguibus horribilis mala: \*those whom the grim wolf with priry p. devours" [Milt.]: \*sacrus furtivo quos lupus ungue rapto vorat.)

**paw (v.):** Pfr.: *the horses p. the ground,* pulsare pedibus tellurem, cf. Ov. M. 2, 155: cf. Virg. G. 3, 87, carat tellurem [generostus equus] et solidus graviter sonat ungula cornu: In same sense, terram ungula fudit, Vulg. Job xxxix, 24. (R. and A. give radere humum, which is rather, to skin the ground: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 700.)

**pawn (subs.):** pignus, ořls and éris, n.: v. PLEI-E, SECURITT. To denote what is in p., pignoratus, pignericatus: v. foll. art. For a pawn in chess, perh. luteculus (miles) gregarius v. MAN (V.).

**pawn (v.):** I. pignéro, 1: *he p'd a pteir to pay his travelling expenses,* uniuersi pignoravit ad itineris impensis, Suet. Vit. 7. Juv. So comp. oppigneró: *to p. one's books for wine, libellos pro vino op.* Cic. Sext. 51, fin.: Mart. 2, 2, expr. by pignus, ořls and éris, n., with a verb: *to p. one's very self,* (selipsus) opponere pignori, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 85; Tert. Ph. 4, 35 (oppotius pignori = mortgaged): pignori dare, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 1: also, pignori obligare (to pawn virtually, lay under the obligation of such a transaction), ib.: *to receive in p., pignori accepere,* Tac. H. 3, 65. 3. obligo, 1: v. TO MORTGAGE; and cf. supr. (2).

**pawnbroker:** perh. pignérator (one who takes a pledge for a claim): Cic. Verr. 3, 11, init. (where however the word does not denote a trade). To be a p., pignericatum quaestum exercere.

**pay (subs.):** esp. of soldiers: stipendium: *to give soldiers money for their p., militibus dare pecuniam in stipendium,* Caes. B. C. 1, 23: *to clamour for p., s. flagitate, ib. 1, 87;* that the daily p. should be a denarius, ut denarius diurnum s. foret, Tac. A. 1, 26. See also HIRE, WAGES, GAIN.

**pay (v.):** A. Trans. 1. To discharge a debt: 1. pendo, péponi, pensum, 3 (gen. term): *to p. money, tribute, tax, to any one, aliqui pecuniam, tributum, vectigal p.,* Cic.: Caes. pass. Also comp. dependo, di, sum, 3 (to p. down): Cic. Col. 2, solvo, vi, útum, 3 (mercantile term, to discharge an obligation): *to p. any one a debt, pecuniam debitam aliqui s.* Cic. Clu. 12, 34: *to p. money to the day, pecuniam ad diem s.* id. Att. 16, 16. A. *not to be able to p. one's debts, solvendo aere alieno non esse,* Liv. 31, 13. Comps. (1). exsolvo, 3 (to p. off or in full): *to p. off debts, nominis exsolv. Cic. Att. 16, 6 Tac. A. 1, 16, 16, ext. (legata exsolvo duplicitarie). (2). dissolvo, 3 (to p. off, discharge): *to p. off debts by selling real property, aës alienum prædiis venditi d.* Cic. Sul. 20, 56: Caes. (3). persolv. 3 (to p. in full): *to pay off debts in full, aës alienum pers.,* Sall. Cat. 35: Suet. 3, número, 1 (to count out: *pay down in ready money, to p. down large sums of money, magna pecuniam n.* Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Cic. Comps. (1). admínero, 1 (to p. over, into the hands of): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: Cic. (2). dinúmro, 1 (without perceptible diff. of meaning): Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.*

4. luo, i, 3 (rare and late in this sense): Curt. 10, 2, ad fin. (aes alienum l.): Cod. Theod. 5, represento, 1 (to p. down in ready money, instead of letting it lie on interest): Cic. Att. 12, 25: ci. Suet. Aug. 101. quam sunnam [sc. legatum] representavit, i.e. he ordered the legacy to be paid down at once (without waiting for his death). II. To make payment to: Phr.: *to p. troops, stipendum militibus numerare,* Cic. in Pis. 36, 88; persolvore (in full), id. Att. 5, 14; stipendio afficer exercitum, id. Bal. 27, 61. So with merces: v. supr. (1); also, WAGES. III. Fig., to offer as due: Phr.: *to p. praises and thanks, laudes gratesque agere,* Liv. 7, 36, med.: Cic.: *with habere (grates deim immortibus agere atque habere,* Liv. 23, 11, ext.): also, grates persolvore, Virg. Aen.

1, 600 *to p. due honor to the gods by sacrifice), persolvore dñs honorem, ib. 8, 61: *to p. one's respects to any one, salutare aliquem,* Sall. Cat. 23. Cic.: Hor.: v. TO RENDER. IV. Special Phr.: *to p. the penalty, poenas dare (v. PUNISHMENT):* also, p-enas (justas et debitas) solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, fin.: poenas persolvore, etc. (v. PENALTY): *to p. a rota, votum solvere,* Cic. Ph. 3, 4, 11; reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: *to p. the debt of nature, naturae satisfaceré,* Cic. Clu. 10, 29; naturae edere, Sall. Jug. 14. *to p. any one in his own coin, par reterre,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55.*

**B. Intrants:** I. To meet one's liabilities: pendo, 3 (elliptical constr.): *to p. for foddier,* pro pabulo p., Plin. 12, 14, 32, fin.: or supply the ellipse: v. supr. (A. 1.). II. To be remunerative: perh. respondeo, 2 (to make a return): cf. Sen. Ep. 23, 4: *Vena [metalli] assidue plenius responsura fodiente, i.e. which continually p.s better and better, for the labour of working;* also, Virg. G. 1, 47 (= to answer any one's expectations of return). Or expr. by tructus, redditus: *farms p. very well now,* agrorum hodie uberrimi sunt fructus, redditus. cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 3 *land does not p. so well as it did,* immuniti sunt (minores sunt hodie) agrorum redditus: cf. Plin. I. c.

**paz away:** dinumero, 1: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

**down:** námro, děpendo, etc.: v. TO PAY (I). To p. down on the nail, (argumentum) adnumerare illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 15: v. NAIL (ext.).

**— for:** condúco, xl, ctum, 3: v. TO HIRE.

**— in:** Phr.: *to p. into a bank,* perh. ad argentarium numerare atque deponeo.

**— off:** dissolvō, persolvō, etc.: v. TO PAY (I).

**— out:** v. TO REQUIRE.

**payable:** Phr.: *a bill p. at such a date, \*syngrapha quae ad ... [diem] solvi debet: v. TO PAY (A. 1).*

**pay-day:** dies (which when denoting an appointed day, is regularly fem.): cf. Liv. 34, 6, med., in eiusdem diem pecuniae ... publicani se conductores professi erant (= day for payment according to contract).

**pay-master:** 1. tribunus aerariis (to the troops): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 181 (quibus attributa erat pecunia ut militi redditum, tribuni arrari dicti): Cato in Gell. 7, 10: in later times, the duty of paying the troops fell to the lot of the quaestors (Dict. Ant. p. 1149). Or expr. by circumst., \*qui militibus stipendia numerare (persolvore) debet Kr. gives dispensare pecuniam, from Nep. Cim. 43; but the phr. there denotes the function of treasurer or steward rather than paymaster. 2. dispensatör (in a household: a kind of steward): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 182; Suet. Ves. 22.

**paymastership:** \*stipendiorum militibus numerandorum cura.

**payment:** I. tribunus aerariis

(to the troops): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 181 (quibus attributa erat pecunia ut militi redditum, tribuni arrari dicti): Cato in Gell. 7, 10: in later times, the duty of paying the troops fell to the lot of the quaestors (Dict. Ant. p. 1149). Or expr. by circumst., \*qui militibus stipendia numerare (persolvore) debet Kr. gives dispensare pecuniam, from Nep. Cim. 43; but the phr. there denotes the function of treasurer or steward rather than paymaster.

II. Sum of money: pensio: v. INSTALMENT.

**pea:** 1. pisum: Col. 2, 10, ad init.: Plin. (P. sativum, Linn.): 2. cicer, éris, n. (chick-p.): Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: a parched p., fructum c., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 7. Phr.: *as like as two p.s, tam simile quam ovum ovo,* Sen. Apocol. 11, 4.

**pea-green:** perh. \*prásinas (leek-green): Plin. 17, 10, 67: Petr.

**pea-soup:** \*jus ex pisis: v. SOUP.

**peace (subs.):** I. pax, pacis, f.: to have p., p. habere, Cic. Att. 5, 14: to live in p., pacem agitare, Sall. Jug. 14: to bring about p. between citizens, p. inter civiles conciliare, Cic. Fam. 10, 27: to offer

conditions of *p.*, pacis conditiones ferre, Liv. 2, 13, *init.*: *p.* being concluded on these terms, his conditionibus composita pace, *ib.*: *p.* was granted to Philip on these terms, p. data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 10, *init.*: they concluded *p.* on these terms; p. his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Timoth. 2. Hence, to make (overtures for) *p.*, pacificari, Sall. Jug. 66: Liv. (N.B.—Not used = compact, treaty; which is *foedus*: v. TREATY.) **2.** étium (poet.): *p.* with open gates, apertis otia portis, Hor. A. P. 199. See also) QUIET, TRANQUILLITY. Phr.: a breach of the *p.*, vis: the penalties for breach of the *p.*, poena quae est de vi, S. C. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, *fin.*: to be guilty of a breach of the *p.* upon any one, vim afferte in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: also, vim afferre, adhibere (v. VIOLENCE): to bind over to keep the *p.*, pecunia de vi cavere, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 2 (ob-sidibus cavere de pecunia): leave me in *p.*, omite me! Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5; \*quoniam desini mili molestiam exhibere! (v. ANNOYANCE): *p.* to my patron's ashes! patrono meo ossa bene quiescant! Petr. 39: nsu. with gen., ossa ejus bene quiescant! Inscr. in Burm. Petr. 1. c. (abbreviated, f. E. B. Q.): so, moliter (ejus) ossa cubit! Ov. Her. 7, 162.

**peace** (interj.): *pax!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49. See also HUSH!

**peaceable**: páciens (of persons), páciens: v. PEACEFUL.

**peaceably**: páciens cum (bona) pace, nulla adhibita vi: v. PEACEFULLY.

**peaceful**: **1.** In a state of peace:

1. páciens: *a perfectly p. province, provincia pacatissima*, Cic. Lig. 2, *init.*; Caes. Join in pacata tranquillaque [clit. vitas], Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30; p. et quieta, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. **2.** tranquillus, quietus: v. TRANQUIL, QUIET. **II.** Disposed to peace: 1. plácidus (of quiet, peace-loving temp.): Join: clemens, plácidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; p. mollis, Cic. Cae. 10, 28. **2.** páciens: v. PACIFIC. **3.** páciens (strictly, in sense 1.; but involving the present by inference): a *p.* style of oratory, oratio p. (opp. pugnax), Cic. Br. 31, extr.: nothing animable or *p.*, nihil hospitale pacatum, Liv. 21, 20, *fin.*

4. of persons only, páciens amans (amator), cupidus, etc.: v. FOND OF.

**III. Relating to peace, bringing peace**: 1. páciens, e (poet.): the *p.* olive, p. oliva, Ov. M. 6, 101. **2.** páciens, éra, érum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 8, 116 (p. oliva): Ov.

**peacefully**: **1.** cum bona pace: Liv. 28, 37, *med.*: ib. 21, 24, *extr.* also simply, cum pace, Cic. Mur. 15, *init.*

2. páciētē Petr.

**peacefulness**: tranquillitas: v. TRANQUILLITY.

**peace-maker**: páciens (adj.): blessed are the *p.*, beati pacifici, Vulg. Matt. v. 9; v. PACIFICATOR.

**peace-offering**: **1.** placámen, inis, n.: Liv. 7, 2, *init.* (coelestis iiae placámenia); also, placámentum: Tac. A. 15, 44; Plin. **2.** piaculum (propitiatory sacrifice): to sacrifice (with a pig as *p.*, porco piaculo facere, Cato R. R. 139; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, *extr.* (porco piaculum pax)).

**peach**: (málum) Persicm (?): Plin. 15, 14, 14: the tree, "malum Persica" (*\*Amýgdalus Persica*: Cycl.)

**peach-colour**: \*punicus (quidam) color, qualis Persici mali floris solet esse.

**peacock**: pávo, ónis, m.: Cic.: Plin.: male and female *p.*, p. masculinus (mas), femina: Col. 8, 10. Of a *p.*, peacock's, pavoninus: p. eggs, ova p., Col. 1. c.: a fly-flap of *p.*'s feathers, muscarium p., Mart. 14, 67, lem. Like a *p.* (*p.*'s tail), pavonaceus: Plin. 35, 22, 44.

**peahen**: pávo (pavo) femina: Varr.: Col. 8, 10. **peahen**: **1.** Of a mountain: cármen, inis, n.: v. TOP, SUMMIT. **II.** The pointed extremity of anything: ápex, Icis, m.: v. TIP.

**peaked**: \*in apicem desinens.

**pear (subs.)**: tónitru, frágor, etc.: a

storm arose with loud *p.s.* of thunder, coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribus, Liv. 1, 16, *init.*: cf. id. 21, 58, *init.* tum vero ingenti sono coelum streperet, et inter horrendos fragores micare strepere, (v. THUNDER): the bells rang merry *p.s.*, \*sonabunt campanae laeto concetu: a *p.* of bells, \*campanarum series musicis gradibus distincta: *p.s.* of laughter, cachinni (v. LAUGHTER).

**pearl** (v.): sôno, i (gen. term.): v. TO SOUND, RING.

**pear**: pirum (pýrum): Cato R. R. 7: Virg. The tree, pirus, i, f.: Virg. Plin.

**pearl**: **1.** margárita: Cic.: Plin.: rarely neut.: *p.s.* darkish and discoloured, margarita subfusa et lventia, Tac. Agr. 12. Hence: a dealer in *p.s.*, margaritarius, Inscr.: yielding *p.s.*, margaritifer: e.g., m. concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 147: adorned with *p.s.*, margaritarius: Venant.

**2.** únio, ónis, m. (*a single large p.*): Suet. Vit. 7 (ex aera matris detractus n.): Plin. Special kinds of *p.s.*: clenctus (apering and pear-shaped), Plin. 9, 35, 56: tympantium (*flat on one side*), id. 9, 35, 54 § 109: physéma, átis (*hollow, being imperfectly formed*), ib. § 108. Mother of *p.*, unionum conchae, Suet. Ner. 31.

**pearl-diver**: \*qui margaritas urinanda petit: cf. Plin. 9, 35, 54. Or simply, margaritarius (having to do with pearls, dealing in them).

**fishery**: locus (pars maris) marginatis abundans: cf. FISHERY. Phr.: the principal *p.s.* are in the Indian ocean, Oceanus Indicus maxime margaritas gigante, cf. Plin. 9, 35, 54: the best *p.s.* are in ..., creberimae reperuntur [*margaritae*] in ...: cf. id. 9, 35, 55.

**— necklace**: Phr.: to wear a *p.*, margaritis in linea uti, Ulp. (R. and A.); \*monile ex margaritis gestare. v. NECKLACE.

**pearly**: nearest words, gemmeus, gemmans: v. JEWELLED. If however colour is specially meant, use circulum, p. neck, \*collum eximio candore, qualis margaritarum solet esse.

**peasant**: **1.** rusticus (*a countryman, ignorant of town life*): Cic.: Hor. v. RUSTIC. Also, rusticanus homo: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 48, *fin.* **2.** agrestis (a degree below rusticus; a peasant or boor): mostly in pl.: Cic. Mur. 29, 61. **3.** cólonus (*a farm-labourer*): Domitius habet mannum a fleet with slaves, freedmen, and *p.s.* Domitius naves servis libertis, e compleverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5, te pauper ambi ruris colonus, i.e. the poor *p. farmer*, (but the term includes farmers generally): cf. Virg. G. 1, 299. **4.** págnanus (late): v. VILLAGER. **The p. class**, qui in agris manuum mercede inopiam tolerant, Sall. Cat. 37.

**peasantry**: agrestes, ium: he assembles and arms the *p.*, collectos armat a. Virg. Aen. 9, 11: v. preced. art.

**pease**: pisum, cicer (as collect.): v. PEA.

**peat**: \*solum ex putribus virgultis certeisque nascentibus contectum (?).

**pebble**: **1.** lápilis (*a small stone*): black and white *p.s.*, nivei atque l. Ov. M. 15, 41: Plin. **2.** calcíulus (*a gravel stone*): to put *p.s.* in one's mouth, calculos in os concire, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: Virg. **3.** globosum saxum (*the round p.*): p.s. mixed with the sand (*of the beach*), gl. saxa arenae immixta, Liv. 38, 29.

**pebbly**: **1.** calcílosus: p. soil, c. ager, Col. 3, 7, med. **2.** gláreosus (*gravelly*): p. streams, g. riv. Plin. 26, 8, 56. **3.** expr. by lapilli, etc.: the stream runs down its *p. bed*, per coloratos decurrit unda lapillos: v. PEBBLE.

**peccability**: \*peccabilis: only as theol. t. t.

**peccable**: \*peccabilis: only as theol. t. t. (Or by circuml. with pecco.)

**peccadillo**: levius delictum: v. FAULT.

**peccant**: peccans, peccatór: noxius: v. GUILTY, SINFUL.

**peck (subs.)**: módius (very nearly two English gallons): Cic.: Plin.

**peck (v.)**: vellico, i: raven p.s. the two vultures in turn, cornix vulturis vicissim v., Pl. Most. 3, 2, 148. To *p.* out, rostro eripere: v. TO PLUCK OUT.

**pectoral**: pectorális, e: the *p.* (breast) bone, os p., Celis. 8, 1.

**peculate**: pécular, i: v. foll. art.

**peculation**: péculariás, ús: to be condemned for *p.*, peculator damnari, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 13, 39: to practise *p.*, p. facere, id. Rab. perd. 3, *init.* To be guilty of *p.*, peculari (rare): Flor. 3, 17, med. (P. rempublicam): one who is so guilty, peculator, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73. See also to EMBEZZLE, EMBEZZLEMENT.

**peculiar** (adj.): **1.** Belonging to one person or thing only: **1.** proprius: not the *p. fault of old age*, non seuenctus vitium, Cic. Sen. 11, *init.*: that was a *p. feature in Tiberius*, p. id Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 4, 19. **Join**: proprium et peculiare (aliquid), Plin. 7, 25, 26. **2.** peculiarius (strictly, relating to private property): his own *p.* deity, proprius suus et peculiarius deus, Suet. Aug. 5: these things are *p. to Arabia*, haec sunt p. Arabiae, Plin. 12, 17, 38.

**3.** praecepius (standing out from the rest): not a *p. b.*, but one on a level with the rest, non p., sed per ceteris fortunae conditio, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, med.: id. Sull. 3, 9 (where it seems to be preferred to avoid repeating proprius). **II.** Remarkable: praecepius, singuláris, etc.: v. REMARKABLE.

**peculiarity**: proprietas; or expr. by atq. proprius: v. FEATURE. Phr.: the natural *p.s.* of a country, patrii habitus locorum (poet.), Virg. G. 1, 52.

**peculiarly**: præsernit, imprimis, etc. v. ESPECIALLY. Phr.: having a mind p. constituted, \*propria quadam mentis indole prædictus; quod illius ingenio proprium fuit.

**pecuniary**: 1. pécuniarius: port-

ner in *p.* matters, rel. p. socius, Cic. Am. 40, 117: a *p. penalty*, p. poena. Ulp. 12, 3, 1, 1 § 6. **2.** pécuniális, e (extr. rare): Coel. Aur. (Freq. expr. by pecunia: v. MONEY.)

**pedagogue**: **1.** In Grecian sense paedagogus: nurses and p. nutrices ep., Cic. Am. 20, 74. **II.** A schoolmaster: (Indi) mágister: v. SCHOOLMASTER. Also paedagogus is used as term of reproach: Suet. Ner. 37 (Thrasea tristis et paedagogus virtutis.)

**pedal**: (?) pédale, is, n. (Kr.).

**pedant**: **1.** (homo) ineptus (one who wastes his labour on trivialities): they took him as a Greekified *p.*, illyri ineptus et Graecum putant, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: cf. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14, habet autem magistros non ex istis ineptis, qui dies totos de officio ac de virtute disserunt. **2.** scholasticus (late): holla! you p., hens! tu scholasticus, Apul. 2, p. 27. **3.** perh. umbraticus doctor (strictly, an indoors teacher: hence, one whose study is confined to books): Petr. 2. Or expr. by various circumlocutions: (homo) nimium diligens atque subtilis; usque ad morositatem elegans; potidae quadam doctrinae affectionate: cf. Nägels. Stil. p. 19.

**pedantic**: perh. putidus (offensive; savouring of affectation): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133; literas neque expresse neque oppresae, ne aut obscurum sit aut putidus (i.e. indistinct and slovenly or pedantically nice): or mórosus (cf. PEDANTRY): or by circuml., nimium diligens atque subtilis: v. preced. art.

**pedantically**: p. t. t. inepitē; nimia mórositate: v. PEDANT, PEDANTRY.

**pedantry**: **1.** grammaticorum s. scholasticorum inepitiae: cf. PEDANT (1). **2.** mórositas (over-fastidiousness: to be defined by context): by affectation and p. he obscured his style, affectation et m. [nimia] obscurobat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70. Similarly, mólestia: Crassus had a Latin style which was elegant

*without p.*, erat in Crasso Latine loquendi . . . accurata et *sine molestia* diligenter elegantia, Cic. Br. 38, 143; v. Nāgels, p. 30. (N.B.—*Pedantismus* is used by some Latinists; but it should, at all events, be introduced with an apology: as, *pedantismi vitium*, *-utumur enim [vermaculo] verbo, quin in Latina lingua non satis aptum huic rei nouen inventum est*: Ruhini, in R. and A.)

**peddle:** v. TO HAWK (II.).

**peddling** (adj.): *minūtūs*: v. PETTY.

**pedestal**: I. *bāsis*, *is, f.*: the p. of a statue, statuae b., Cic. Vitr. 2, 2, 63, fin.: Phaedr. 2, stylōbates or -a, m. (of a column): Vitr. 3, 3, fin.

**pedestrian** (adj.): I. *pēdestris*, tris, tre: a p. statue, status p. (opp. equestris), Cic. Ph. 9, 6, init. Fig.: p. (prosaic) muse, p. Musa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 17. (N.B.—To be used with caution: e.g., p. Iter is not a *pedestrian journey*, but one undertaken by land: v. FOOT, OS.) II. 2, expr. by pēdes, itis; or *pedibus*: he took a p. tour through the country, regionem pedibus (pedes, nom. sing.) obiit, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 88.

**pedestrian** (subs.): Phr.: he was a great p., *"ambulandi" (loc. pedibus obennidi)* studiosus erat: we overtook several p.s., *\*complures [homines, adolescentes] iter pedibus facientes consequuti sumus*.

**pedicule**: pēdīculūs: v. STALK.

**pedigree**: *stemma, ētis, n.*: what avail p.s. stema quid fault? Juv. 8, 1: Sen. See also GENEALOGY.

**pediment**: fastigium: Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: Vitr. 3, 5, 12 (typanum), Vitr. 1, c. is the triangular space within the pediment).

**pedlar**: v. HAWKER.

**peel** (subs.): cūtis, tūnica: v. EIND. **peel** (v.): I. Trans.: p. an apple, *mali cūtem s. tunicam rēscare, cultello tollere*: to p. off the bark of a tree, arboreum decorticare, Plin. 16, 41, 80 (perh. better, arbori corticem detrahēre); arboreum decorticēde squamare, id. 27, 7, 79. II. Intrans.: after fever the skin p.s. off: post febres desquamatur corpus; cutis ponitur: the flesh p.s. off from the bones, recedunt ab ossibus carnes, Plin. 22, 8, 9.

**peeling** (subs.): pūtāmen, mis, n.: Plin. 22, 23, 70 (p. punici mali).

**peep** (v.): *Inspicio, etc.*: v. TO LOOK. To p. forth (as the sun, from clouds), ostendere se (R. and A.): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 127, *summa caput extulit undula, he p.'d forth above the surface of the wave*; also, Phaedr. 1, 2, 17, una tacite proferet e stagno caput, *one frog silently p.'d forth from the pond*.

**peep** (subs.): Phr.: just to get a p. at anything through a gazing, quasi per transeunam præteriens aliiquid strictim aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 162: at p. of day, prima luce; dituculo: v. DAY-BREAK.

**peer** (subs.): I. An equal: pār, pāris: when shall Truth find his p.? cui Veritas quando ultum inveniet p.? Hor. Od. 1, 24, 8: Lucan: v. EQUAL (subs.); MATCH (I.). II. Title of nobility: Phr. the House of p.s., *\*conclūm magnatum*; senatus patricius: proceres. (In medieval Lat. pares: v. Du C. S. v.)

**peer** (v.): I. To come in sight: expr. by se ostendere, caput proferre or effere: v. TO PEEP. II. To look carefully: *fully*; *rimor*, i. v. TO PRY.

**peerage**: \*magnum s. procerum dignitas.

**peerless**: 1. *ūnicēs*: thou p. youth! puer unicē! Ov. M. 3, 454: Cic.: v. UNPARALLELED. 2. singularis (less strong than Eng.): v. REMARKABLE, INCOMPARABLE. (On expr. by circuml., cui par inveniri non potest: v. EQUAL, subs.)

**peerlessly**: *ūnicē*: Cic.: Hor.

**peeveish**: 1. *stomachōs* (*fret-ful*): a somewhat p. letter, stomachachios litterae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, fin.: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 (= *pettish, choleric*). 2. *āmārus* (*sour-tempered*): Cic.

Att. 14, 21: v. ILL-TEMPERED. 3. *mōrōsūs* (*cupitious, hard to please*): Joln.: morosūt anxiūt et iracundūt et difficiles [senses], Cic. Sen. 18. 4. *difficilis*: v. ILL-TEMPERED.

**peevishe**: *stomachōs*, mōrōsūs: Cic. (for syn. v. PEEVISH).

**peevishe**: 1. mōrōsūs: to fall into p., in m. incide, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. 2. *stomachōs* (*chagrin, irritabile temper*): a letter full of p., epistola plena stomachi et querelariorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, init. (Or expr. by adj.: v. PEEVISH.)

**peg** (subs.): 1. cultellus ligneus: Vitr. 7, 3, 2. 2. clāvus ligneus (eburnus, etc.): Scapula, s. v. παστόπας. *Paxillus* is a small stake: dimin. of palus: epigl. orum, Isid. Or. 19, 19, 7: is a word of doubtful meaning.)

**peg** (v.): clavis lignicūs (de)figo: v. TO FASTEN.

**pelef**: perh. lūcēllum, mercēdūla: v. GAIN.

**pelican**: pēlīcānūs: Vulg. Ps. ci. 7. (P. onocratulus Linn.)

**pelisse**: *\*palla pellīcia (-ea)*.

**pellet**: glōbūs, plūla: v. BALL.

**pellitory**: v. PARETYAR.

**pell-mell** (adv.): 1. effusē (spread out, without order): to flee p. ef. fugere, Liv. 3, 22, fin.: to rush on (to the attack) p. ef. see insehere, id. 10, 11, fin.

2. passim (in all directions, without regular order): the rest of the multitude began to flee p., reliqua multitudine p. fugere coepit, Caes. B. G. 4, 14. Phr.: horse and foot mixed up, sine ordinibus equites pedites permixti, Sall. Jug. 97: cf. nullo ordine, Caes. B. C. 2, 26.

**pellucid**: pellūcidūs: v. TRANSPARENT, CLEAR.

**pell**: I. Trans.: 1. lūpido, i. with stones: rare: Auct. B. Ilisp. 22: Flor. 2, expr. by Jācio, conjicu, impingo (apides, etc. in aliquem): he was p. d with turnips, rāpa in eum iacta sunt, Suet. Vespr. 4: v. TO THROW. II. Intrans.: Phr.: when the mingled wind and rain came ping in their faces, ventus mixtus imber quinum ferretur in ora, Liv. 21, 58, init.: the rain came ping down so violently, \*adeo magna imbris vis dejecta est, cf. Liv. 1, c. v. full art.

**petting** (adj.): Phr.: p. rain, effusus imber (poet.), Virg. G. 2, 354; propriae, magnus, maximus imber (heavy rain), Cic. Ver. 4, 40, 86: \*imber vehementis, vehementius cadens.

**pen** (subs.): I. For writing: 1. calamus (strictly, of reed): to take up one's p. (in order to write), c. sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 8, a good p., c. bonus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: to mend p., c. exarcere (the part temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, c. refers only to atramento: ink properly mixed). 2. penna (a quill): late: Isid. Or. 6, 14, 3 (instrumenta scribendi sunt calamus et penna).

3. stilus (a style): strictly, for writing on wax tablets: may be used fig. but not lit. for Eng. pen): the p. is the best master of eloquence, s. optimus dicendi magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: speeches written with an almost Attic p., orationes paene Attico s. scriptae, id. Br. 45, 167: Quint. Phr.: during these years many works came from his p., per hos annos multa scriptis [editi]que.

II. For cattle: septuim, etc.: v. FOLD (I.).

**pen** (v.): scrlīo, pango (of verse), etc.: v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE.

**penal**: poenalis, e (legal term): by the p. law, ex lege p., Gal. Inst. 1, 128: p. service, p. opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 112.

Or expr. by poena: the p. code is very

barbarous, \*poenae ex legibus constitutaēe saevissimae sunt.

**penalty**: 1. damnūm (esp. a fine; also in wider sense): who ever compelled

the attendance of a senator by such a p. quis unquam tanto d. senatorem coegerit? Cic. Ph. 5, extr.

2. poena: esp. in phr., to pay the p., poenas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, fin.: persolvere (pay the full p.), Caes. B. G. 1, 12; pendere, Cic.

Att. 11, 8; dependere, id. Sext. 5, med.: to inflict (lit. take) the p., poena capere, Sall. Jug. 71; poena of aliquo capere, Liv. 2, 5, med. 3. multa or multa (rare in gen. sense) v. FINE (subs.). See also PUNISHMENT.

**penance**: \*satisfactio: Corp. Conf. p. III, etc.

**pencil** (subs.): 1. pēncillus or -um (painter's): Cic. Fam. 9, 22, med. Fig., give me Britain, to paint with your colours and my p., mihi date Britanniam, quam pīngam coloribus tuis, p. mo. id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. 2. grāphis, idis, f. (sketching pen or p.): Seren. in Idom. (the best word to denote a lead pencil, the scientific name of lead for pencils being graphite).

**pencil** (v.): \*penicillo s. graphidē, plingo, describo, designo.

**pendant**: I. For the ears: stālīgnum. Pl. Men. 3, 3, 18: v. EAKING. II. An ornament (esp. a picture) occupying a dependant position with regard to another: \*tabella qua majori tabulae supposita est. III. A kind of flag: perh. vexillum.

**pending** (adj.): Phr.: a suit still p., its nondum judicata (R. and A.) the suit is still p., adiuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78.

**pending** (adv. or prep.): v. DERBING.

**pendulous**: pendūlūs: Hor.: OV. M. 12, 166: in prose, better with dat. (Or expr. by pēnēto, i. v. TO PEND-TRATE.)

**penetrability**: pēneūribilis nātūra: v. full art.

**penetrable**: pēnētrābilis, e a body by no wound, corpus nullo p. ietn, Ov. M. 12, 166: in prose, better with dat. (Or expr. by pēnēto, i. v. TO PENE-TRATE.)

**penetrate**: 1. pēnētro, i (either in strict physical sense; or = to make a way to): these particles cannot be p.d and so disintegrated, haec non possunt penitus penetrata retexi, Luer. 1, 530: to p. the creeks of Illyria, Illyricus p. simus, Virg. Aen. 1, 243: in prose, more properly foll. by prep. or adv. of place whither: they p. d within the rampart, intra vallum penetraverunt, Liv. 39, 31, med.: the reason of man has p. the skies, hominum ratio in coelum usq[ue] penetravit, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, init.: where does not art p. quo non art. p.? Ov. A. A. 3, 291. 2. permano, i (strictly, as a fluid does, to ooze through: hence fig. of that which spreads quietly, imperceptibly): the poison p. into every part of the body, venenum in omnes partes corporis p., Cic. Clu. 62, 173: v. TO SPREAD. 3. pervido, si, sumi (esp. to make way by force; also, in gen. sense): a cohort of Spaniards p. as far as the rampart, cohors Hispanorum usque ad vallum perverst, Liv. 26, 5, med.: no place whither the lust of our countrymen has not p. nullus locum quo non nostrorum hominum libido perverserit, Cic. Ver. 3, 89, init.

4. pervenio, vēnt, intum, 4 (to make one's way to, rock): v. TO ARRIVE. 5. descendō, di, sum, 3 (to sink down into): the weapon had not p. deep into the body, ferrum hand alte in corpus descendit, Liv. 1, 41, med.: Lucan v. TO SINK.

6. insinuo, i (with pron. refl., to work one's way in): they p. between the squadrons of cavalry, inter turmas equitum sic insinuant, Caes. B. G. 4; 3: Liv. 1, 41, med.: Lucan v. TO SINK.

**penetrating** (adj.): I. In physical sense: 1. pēnētrālis, e (poet.): p. cold, p. frigus, Luer. 1, 495 ib. 2, 382 (ignis). 2. pēnētrābilis, e (also poet. in this sense) p. lightning, p. fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: p. cold, p. frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93. 3. acūtus, acér (best epithets of cold for prose): v. KEEN.

4. (of impressions on the senses) acūtus, acér: v. KEEN, SHRIK, PUNGENT. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PENETRATE.)

**Mentally**: 1. sācūx, acīs (lit. sharp-scented): most p. to suspect, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 9.

2. perspicax, acīs (lit. keen-sighted): Ter. Cie. See also ACUTE, SHREWED.

**penetration:** 1. ácies, éi: with ingenii, mentis: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 39, *init.*, itali a. ingenii tanta quae penetrare in coenitum possit. 2. acutum, inis, n.: Cic. Nep.: v. ACUTENESS. 3. sagacitas (*keen-scentedness*; *keenness at finding out things*): Cic. Phr. *a man of the greatest p.*, homo ingenio prudentialique acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: *he possessed remarkable p. in forecasting the future*, d. futuris callidissime conciebat, Nep. Thm. 1, *extr.*

**peninsula:** paciūnsula: Liv. 26, 42, *ad fin.*: Plin.

**peninsular:** expr. by paeninsula; or name the particular p.: the *P. war*, \*bellum quod in Hispania gestum est;

b. Hispaniense

**penitence:** poenitentia: v. REPENTANCE.

**penitent** (adj. and subs.): expr. by poenitent: v. TO REPENT.

**penitential:** Phr.: p. tears, lacrimae quas poenitentia (peccatorum) excitat; lacrimae a poenitentia (peccatorum) ortae; the p. Psalms, Psalmi \*poenitentiales, qui dicuntur.

**penitentiary:** \*poenitentiarium, quod dicitur [not est locus in quo malefici homines vel mulieres impunia emendandorum morum causa custodiuntur]. the term is needful to avoid a cumbrous circumlocution, Comp. Du Cange, s. v. poenitentiarium.

**penitently:** poenitenter: Min. Fel. Oct. 26, *init.* or expr. by modal adj. p. to confess sins, \*peccata cum vera poenitentia latere: v. REPENTANCE.

**pen-knife:** scalpum (liberarium): v. KNIFE (2).

**penman:** Phr. *to be a good (neat) p.*, bene ac velociter scribere, Quint. I, 1, 28: compitissimis et clarissimis literulis uti, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 9, *init.*: v. foll. art.

**penmanship:** (cura) bene ac velociter scribendi: Quint. I, 1, 28: cf. HAND-WRITING.

**pennant** { perh. vexillum: v. BANNER

**pennon** { NER.

**penniless:** égens, inops: v. DESTITUDE.

**penny:** nearest terms, 1. as, assis, m. (at the time of the second Punic war = one ounce of copper, the weight of a penny, old coinage: later, used for a coin of insignificant value, vilius as, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43): v. Dicit. Ant. s. v. 2. númerus (sestertius): strictly, one fourth of a denarius, nearly two-pence English: also used to denote a small sum (the unit of commercial calculations): it agrees to a p., ad numum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, ad fin.: not a p. more, haud numo amplius! Pl.: the full form also occurs, Sen. Ep. 95, 59 (sestertio numo aestimare). More precisely, numus sestertius dimidiatus. (N.B.—Denarius is nearer to a shilling.)

**penny-royal:** pùlémium, or pùlégium: Cic. Fam. 16, 23, fin.: Plin. (\*Mentha pulegium, Linn.).

**—weight:** \*unciae pars vicesima. **pensile:** pensilis, pendulus: v. HANGING.

**pension** (subs.): perh. \*annuum eremeritum (strictly, only of soldiers): cf. Mod. Dig. 49, 16, 3 § 8, qui militiam tempus in deserto implevit, eremito privatur (i.e. his bounty on being discharged). Phr. *to give any one a p.*, \*annuo beneficio, annua liberalitate aliquem sustentare, juvare (Kr.); \*annuo meritorum ergo aliqui praebere, cf. Suet. Tib. 50: if as a mark of honour, \*annua aliqui in honorem [honoris causa] praebere.

**pension** (v.): Phr. *to p. troops*, militibus ob eremeritam militiam annua praebere, cf. Suet. Cal. 44 (commida eremeritae militiae) *to p. off an old servant*, \*aliquem ob diuturnum ministerium annuis donatum dimittere: cf. preced. art.

**pensioner:** \*(homo) cui ob merita, militiam exactam s. eremeritam] annua praebentur; comp. preced. art.

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**pensive:** perh. tristior: more fully, tristior, utpote in cogitationibus defixus: cf. MEDITATIVE.

**pensively:** expr. by adj. (see L. G. § 34): v. PENSIVE.

**pensiveness:** Phr.: there was a p. about his demeanour, \*nescio quid triste prae se ferebat, tanquam in cogitationibus defixus esse soleret.

**pent up:** 1. inclusus: *to pour forth, p. up hatred*, inc. odium effundere, Cic. Fam. I, 9, 7. 2. cōrätiūs (*confined within narrow limits*): p. up towns, in oppidis e. [Pompeii], Cic. Att. 7, 10: v. TO CONFINE, COOP UP.

**pentagon:** pentágōnum (-on), -iun: Auctt. de Limit. Goes. pp. 36, 257.

**pentagonal:** quinqūangulus Prisc. de Fig. Num. *extr.* p. 118, P. (or by circuml., \*pentagoni fornax habens).

**pentameter:** pentámēter, tri (sc. versus, which may of course be expr.): Quint. 9, 4, 98. Diom.

**pentateuch:** p. náteuchus, i. m.; or -on, i. n.: Tert. Hier.

**pentecost:** pentécostē, ès, f.: Vulg. Act. ii, 1 (dies Pentecostes). Tert.

**pentecostal:** pentécostális, e: Tert. pent-house: vinea (*for sheltering besiegers*): Caes. Liv. v. MANTELET.

In gen. sense, perh. tugurium parieti appositum (R. and A.).

**penult:** paenultima (sc. syllaba, which can of course be expr.): Gell. 4, 7.

**penultimate:** paenultimus (*last but one*): Aus. Ecl. Quot. Kal.

**penumbra:** \*paenumbra, quam dicit a-tronomici.

**penurious:** parcus, ténax, sordidus: v. NIGGARDLY, MISERLY.

**penuriousness:** ténacitas, etc.: v. NIGGARDLINESS.

**penury:** égestas, inöpia: v. DESTI-TUTION. (Penuria is a dearth of something, the thing of which being in gen. case: v. SCARCITY.)

**peon:** the foot so-called, paén, ónis, m.: Cic. Or. 64, 218: Quint.

**peonry:** paénia: Plin. 27, 10, 60.

(\*P. officinalis, Linn.).

**people** (subs.): 1. A community: populus: the p. of Rome, Alba, etc., p. Romatus, Albanus, etc.: Cic. Liv. 1: pass. (N.B.—Never with dependent gen. of the place). Belonging to the p., by authority of the p., publice; opp. privatim: Caes. B. G. 5, 55, *extr.* emanating from the p., calculated to please the p., popularis (v. POPULAR).

The common p., plebs: v. PLEBEIAN. See also toll. art.

II. Persons, generally: 1. homines (which however may be left unexpressed when indicated by masc. termination of adj.. L. G. § 339): many p., multi, pluriisque, Cic. Inv. I, 36: et pass.

2. expr. by 3 pers. pl. of verb; or pass. or pass. impers.: the former chiefly in such phras. as, aut, p. say; narrant, p. tell; the latter in various general state-

ments: not without reason do p. say, non sine causa dicuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60 (where dicunt might stand): p. are igno-  
rant, ignoratur, Lucifer. I, 113; p. look

down upon, disfavour on men's self-aggrandizement, invideat communis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 207.

III. Colloq. a man's servants, retainers, etc.: p. my, p. me, tui: Plin. Ep. I, 2, 2.

Collectively, familia can be used (*the entire establishment of slaves*); v. SLA-VE.

—, common: 1. plebs, plébis, f.; plébēs, éi, f. (*the plebeian order*: also, esp. in later Lat., the lower orders generally): v. COMMONALITY. Join:

plebs et infima multitudine, Cic. Mil. 35, 95. Dimin. plebecula (term of contempt, dregs of the common p.): Cic. Att. I, 16.

2. rare, pöpillus (*dimin. of populus*: term of contempt): Hor. Ep. I, 7, 65.

3. vulgus, i. n. (rarely, m.): the lower classes; the common herd: v. MULTITUDE (III), RABBLE.

**people** (v.): 1. To dwell in: cōlo, 3: v. TO INHABIT. II. To stock with inhabitants: fréquento, 1: to p. the world with a new stock, mundum

prole nova f., Col. 20, 21: Cic. Off. 2, 45 (urbes sine hominum cœtu non potuerint nec aedificari nec frequentari): but the verb strictly denotes, to fill with inhabitants, not merely to place inhabitants in a country. See foll. art.

**peopled** (part.): *Pop.* *nell or densely p.*, frequens: Sall. Jug. 78, extr.: more precisely, incolis frequens: cf. Liv. 31, 23, med., fr. frequentia aedificis loca: in same sense, celeber (bris), Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: *the country is very thickly p.*, hominum est infinita multitudo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *the earth is but thinly p.*, habitat in terra rara [et angustis] in locis. Cic. Rep. 6, 19: \*pro magnitude terrea exigua est incolarum numerus.

**pepper:** piper, éris, n.: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270. Fig. of an acrimonious person, piper non homo, Petr. 44 (p. opter asperam acremne dicere libertatem, Burn. ad l.). The plant, \*piperis arbor, Linn. Seasoned with p., peppered, piperatus: Petr. Col.

**pepper-box:** \*piperis pyxis (?).

**peppermint:** \*mentha piperata (Linn.).

**pepper-wort:** pipérítis, idis, f.: Plin. 26, 17, 66 (p. quam et siliquastrum appellaivimus).

**peppery:** pipératis: both lit. (= seasoned with pepper), Petr. 36, *init.* and fig. (= hot, pungent), Sid. Ep.

**peradventure:** forte: v. PER-CHANCE.

**perambulate:** p. rambulo, I (to walk or travel over): Varr.: Hor. See also TO TRAVERSE, TRAVEL OVER.

**perceivable:** v. PERCEPTEABLE.

**perceive:** I. To receive impressions by the senses: 1. sentio, si, sum, 4 (to be sensible of, immediately): to p. the various colours of objects, varios rerum colores, Luer. 4, 493: to p. smells, odores s. id. 1, 299: not to p. the sweeteness of food, suavitatem cibis non s., Cic. Pl. 2, 45, 115. 2. percipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (to receive into the mind, by the senses as a means of communication): that which can neither be p. by the eyes, nor the ears, nor by any sense: quod neque percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2, 8.

3. cerno, 3 (with the eyes; to discern): more precisely, oculis cernere, Cic. Clu. 24, 66: v. TO SEE. II. To observe, notice, understand: 1. sentio, 4 (constr. with acc., acc. and inf., rel. clause, or abl. with de): never, as far as I have p.d., nunquam, quod quidem senserim, Cic. Am. 27, 103: we p. there was no danger, nihil esse pericli sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58: when the enemy p.d. (became aware of) their departure, hostes posteaquam de proficatione sentierunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32. 2. ánimadverto (animu adverto), ti, sum, 3: v. TO OBSERVE.

3. intendo, lexi, et, cum, 3: v. TO UNDERSTAND. 4. video, 2: v. TO SEE.

**percentage:** (rata) portio: v. PRO-PORTION.

**perceptible:** Phr.: there is no p. difference between them, \*nullo modo inter se discrepant, quod quidem sentiri possit: barely p. to the ear, \*quod auribus vix percipi possit.

**perceptibly:** \*ita ut (quod) cerni possit: v. TO PERCEIVE. (Sensim = very gradually; so as to be barely perceptible.)

**perception:** I. The act of perceiving: expr. by percipio, etc.: to discuss the mode of p., \*quemadmodum sensibus res percipiuntur querere: the Epicurean theory of p., \*Epicuri de rebus sensu percipiendi doctrina: v. TO PERCEIVE.

II. Intellectual discernment; esp. of the properties of things; perh. sensus (communis): cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 56 (communi sensu plane caret).

**perceptive:** perh. \*perceptivus. On possit: v. TO PERCEIVE. (Sensim = very gradually; so as to be barely perceptible.)

**perch** (subs.): I. For birds: 1.

**perfect** (transversa): Col. 8, 10 Varr. 2, sedile (avium). Varr. R. R. 3, 5 ad fin. II. *For measuring land*: perfecta. Script. Rei Grom. III. A. fish: perca Plin. 9, 10, 24. (\*P fluvialis, M. L.)

**perch** (v.): 1. insido, sedi, sum, 3 (v. alight on): v. TO SETTLE. With correl. insido, 2 (to retain the position indicated by insido), cross pieces of wood for the birds to p. on, transversa: perfectica quibus insident (aves), Col. 8, 10.

2. résido, 1 (strictly, to rest on the hind quarters): a raven p'd on a tall tree, corvus celsi residents arbore, Phaedr. 1, 13, 4. 3. assidi, 3 (to p. on or near something): that the birds may be able to see where to p., aves videte possint ubi assidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, init. 4. assilio, 4 (to hop and so p. on anything): Col. 8, 11, ad init.: also, supersili, 4; id. 8, 3, ad fin. Pbit. places for birds to p. on, sedilia avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, ad fin.

**perchance**: forté: esp. si forte, if perchance: if p. any one of you wonders, si quis vestrum I. miratur, Cie. l. viv. Verri. 1, 1: Caes. Also, nisi tunc, unless perchance: unless p. I am mistaken, nisi f. animus me talit, Sall. Cat. 20. Cie. so, test p., no forte, Pl. v. Cic. Poet. fors: if p., si fors, Virg. Aen. 12, 183. (Not to be confounded with fortasse v. PERHAPS.)

**percolate**: 1. permáno, 1 (to ooze through): Lucr. 1, 349. 2. expr by percolo, 1 (to cause to pass or strain through): hence, pass, refl. = to p.): it (the soil) suffers the rain to p. and pass through, imbreces percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 110; cf. Lucr. 2, 473. 3. éluctor, 1 (to force a way through and out): poet.; Virg. G. 2, 244 (of water).

**percolation**: percolatio (filtration): Vitr. 8, 7, p. (Or expr by verb: v. TO PERCOLATE.)

**percussion**: ictus, us: Lucr. 5, 240: v. STROKE. Or sometimes, concussum, us; cf. Lucr. 5, 161. Or expr by verb: instruments of p., \*organa musica quae percussa sonitum dant: v. TO STRIKE.

**perdition**: intéritus, exitium, etc.: v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

**peregrinate**: peregrinor, 1: v. TO TRAVEL.

**peregrination**: peregrinatio: v. TRAVEL.

**peremptorily**: 1. praeclisē: to refuse any one p., aliqui pr. negare, Cie. Att. 8, 4; opp. sub conditione, Ulp. Iug. 36, 3, 1 § 20. 2. legal term, pür (= sine conditionibus): ib. 1 § 20. Pbit. to refuse p.; sine luce et fallacis negare, i.e. without mincing matters, in plain downright terms: Cie. Att. 1, 1, init.

**peremptory**: 1. In law, decisive, bringing the matter to a clear issue; péremptoriū: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70 (edictum p., quod inde nomen sumpsit, quod permerit disceptationem): Gai. II. In ord. sense: Pbit. to give a p. refusal, sine ulla exceptione negare, Cie. Att. 8, 4 (see also preced. art.): ho! you are p. enough, hem! sat pro imperio (sc. loquens)! Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 19.

**perennial**: 1. pérrennis, e: p. water-springs, p. aquae, Cic. Verri. 4, 48, 107. Iug. Plin. Ior. 2. Júgis, e (unfailing; esp. as epith. of water): p. water, j. aqua, Cie. N. D. 2, 9, fin.: Hor. See also PERPETUAL, EVERGREEN.

**perennially**: pérreniter: August.: Sid. See also CONTINUA.

**perfect** (adj.): 1. Complete in every part, lacking nothing: 1. perfectus: the universe is p. in every way, seeing it embraces all things, mundus, quoniam omnia complexus est, p. uniuersus est, Cie. N. D. 2, 14, 18. more fully, perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus, ib. 2, 13, extr.: the complete and p. orator orator plenus atque p., id. de Or. 1, 13, extr.: nothing p. in every part, nihil ex omni parte p., id. Iuv. 2, 1, 3. Join: perfectus compleitusque, id. Or. 50, 168: perfectus et absolutus [et omnes numeros habens]:

a Stoical phr. id. Off. 3, 3, 14. 2. ab-solutus = book p. in every respect, liber omnibus numeris absolutus. Fin. Ep. 9, 38 cl. supr. (usu. found in connexion with some other word). 3. plenē a p. num er numeris p., Cic. Rep. 6, 12 et. supr. (1) v. COMPLETE. 4. intéger v. ENTIRE. II. Characterized by the highest excellence: 1. perfectus, nothing more p. in its kind than (our) actors, histrioibus nihil in suo genere perfectus, Cic. Or. 31, 109. p. in every kind of speech, in omni genere sermonis p., id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: absolutely p., [sumamus] et perfectissim, ib. 1, 2.

2. absolutus (acc. to Kr. indicating esp. finally, inner excellence, while perfectus points rather to outward completeness and finish): he painted a hero of most p. ex. cutio, pinxit heros absolutissim operis. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 74. Pbit. : there is no one of them who is not p. in his a.t., nec q. risquam eorum est, cui quicquam in arte sua deesse videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26: no one absolutely p., nemo u. quo nihil aut desideratur aut reprehendatur. Quint. 10, 2, 9 an absolutely p. artist, artifex adeo excellens ut nihil possit ultra, cf. Cic. Att. 15, 1, B (oratio scripta elegansissime sententia, verbi; ut nihil possit ultra) a p. scholar, (homo) perfecte planeque eruditus, id. Br. 81, 282: absolute doctus, Suet. Gr. 4.

III. In moral sense, without faults or sin: perfectus, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 15, init., vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, or expr. by circuml., no one is born p., vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68: man is believed to have been created p., homo peccatis expers creatus esse creditor.

IV. Thorough, having all the characteristics of: 1. germanus (ogniurne, unmistakable): a p. master of this art, g. hujus artis magister, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: I know I am a p. (regular) ass, scio me asinum g. esse, id. Att. 4, 5: the sense is even more adequately expr. by superl.: a p. Stoic, germanissimus Stoicus, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132. 2. absolutus: p. blackness, abs. nigritas, Plin. 10, 22, 29. 3. mérus (sheer, undiluted, nothing but): to relate p. prodigies, m. monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7. 4. vénus. v. VERE REAL. V. In grammar the p. tense, (tempus) praeteritum perfectum: Quint. 1, 6, 26. (N.B.—Not simply, perfectum; which may refer to the future perfect as well as the past).

**perfect** (v.): perficio, absolvo, 3: v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE. Pbit. to p. oneself in any branch of knowledge, ubi-terre aliquid sit rei scientia se imbuere: perfectam absoluitaque aliquibus rei cognitionem assequi.

**perfection** { 1. Completeness: **perfectness** } 1. ab-solutio: virtus is defined as the perfection of reason, virtus rationis abs. definitur, Cie. Fin. 5, 14, 39. Join ab-solutio perfectioque, id. de Or. 1, 28, fin. 2. integrata (outward or bodily entirety), whereas ab-solutio indicates inner ideal completeness: perfectness of body, int. corporis, id. Fin. 5, 14, extr. (Or expr by verb v. PERFECT, II. fin.) II. Highest excellence:

1. perfectio, more adequately, optimal perfectio atque ab-solutio, Cie. Iug. 36, 137: cf. supr. (1). 2. ab-solutio: v. supr. 3. expr. by summi, extremitus, optimus: p. in all things to be aimed at rises by many degrees, extremitum omnium appetendorum multis gradibus ascendet [ut ad summum perveniat], Cie. Fin. 5, 14, fin.

III. Last degree; esp. ironical: that is the p. of stupidity, \*hoc est germanissima stultitia: v. PERFECT (IV.).

**perfectly**: 1. In a perfect manner. 1. perfecte: Cie. Br. 81, 282 Gel. (who has superl.). 2. ab-solutè: Suet. Gr. 4 (abs. doctus).

3. plenē v. FULLY, COMPLETELY. II. Quite, thoroughly:

1. ab-solutè p. equal, [perfecte] absque pares, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, extr: so that it may be more p. plain, ut ab-solutus liquat, Macr. S. 2, 15, med.

2. perfecte (to be used with care,

as the word carries with it sense L) Cic. v. supr (II, 1). 3. plenē (altogether, totally): Ter. Cic.

**perfectness**: v. PERFECTION. **perfidious** perfidius, perfidiosus v. TREACHEROUS, UNFAITHFUL.

**perfidiously**: perfidio-sē. Cic. Suet. Less freq. perfidie Sen. Contr.: Gell. v. TREACHEROUSLY.

**perfidiousness** perfidia: Cle.: perfidy Suet. v. TREACHER-

ERY

**perforate**: 1. perforo 1 (to make a hole through) Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47 (navem perforare in qua ipse naviges): Plin. 2, tēvbro, 1 (v. ith a gimlet or some such instrument): Cato Col. v. Pbit. : the shield was found p.d. with 230 holes, Inventa sunt in (scuto) foramine cxxxix, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: p.d. with few holes, toramne pauco (tibia), Hor. A. P. 203.

**perforated** (part. and adj.): 1. perforatus (with a hole bored through): p. beryls, beryll p., Plin. 37, 5, 20.

2. foraminatus (full of holes): Sid. In same sense, toramnosus, tert. (Better, toramnibus creber, multa foramina habens, multis l. distinctus; the last with the notion of ornament.)

**perforation**: 1. The act: expr. by verb v. TO PERFORATE. II. The hole: forāmen, inis, n.: Caes.: Hor. v. TO PERFORATE, fin.

**perforce**: vi (modal abl.), per vim: v. FORCE. Pbit. if they should attempt to cross p., si se invito transire conantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

**perform**: 1. To carry out, accomplish: nsm. with ref. to that which is incumbent on any one: 1. praesto, stit, stitum, j. part.-atūrus, 1. (to make good, discharge): I shall have p'd my duty to the state, ego meum re-publicae officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: whatever you promise him, I will p.; quamecumque ei hīdem dederis praestabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, fin.: l. viv. 2. ex-sēquor, cūtus, 3 (to carry out, fulfil): to p. all the functions of a king, omnī regī officia ex., Cic. Son. 10, 34: v. TO EXECUTE (I, 1). So, persēquor, 3 (to carry on to the end): Ter. Cic. 3. tūngor, nictus, 3 (with abl.): to p. one's duty, ē officio, Cic. Coel. 9, 21: I will p. the part of a whetstone, fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: p. religious rites, sacris f. ib. 224: So, perfungor, 3 (to p. completely): Cic. 4. perficio, 3 (to finish, p. completely): to set to it that tasks are p'd, curare ut opera perficiantur, Cato R. R. 2: Cic.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, FINISH. 5. pērāgo, ēgi, actum, 3 to p. any one's bidding, mandata aliquis p., Ov. 31, 7, 502: to p. funeral rites, justa p., Plin. 2, 109, 112. Pbit. to p. religious services, rem diuinam facere, Cato R. R. 5: Fer. Eun. 3, 7: Cic.: also, sacra facere (usu. with rel. to certain special rites), whereas, rem diuinam facere denotes worship of the gods in the most general sense), Cic. Bal. 24, 55: Liv. 5, 52: laico is also used abso. when sacred rites are being p'd on behalf of the people, quin pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: also, operari; with p. part. operari, in imper. sense = engagēd in p. on sacred rites; e. g. operatus bis sanctis, Liv. 1, 11, fin.: and absol., Virg. G. 1, 319: Hor.: to p. funeral rites, justa solvere, conficere, etc.: v. FUNERAL (subs.).

II. To act a play or a part in one: āgo, ēgi, actum, 3: to p. a play, a. fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: to p. the principal part, primas partes agere, id. Ph. prol. 27. To p. from beginning to end, peragere, Cic. Son. 19, 70. (N.B.—Ago is not used abso. when sacred rites are being p'd on behalf of the people, quin pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: also, operari; with p. part. operatus, in imper. sense = engagēd in p. on sacred rites; e. g. operatus bis sanctis, Liv. 1, 11, fin.: and absol., Virg. G. 1, 319: Hor.: to p. funeral rites, justa solvere, conficere, etc.: v. FUNERAL (subs.).

III. To act a play or a part in one: āgo, ēgi, actum, 3: to p. a play, a. fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: to p. the principal part, primas partes agere, id. Ph. prol. 27. To p. from beginning to end, peragere, Cic. Son. 19, 70. (N.B.—Ago is not used abso. when sacred rites are being p'd on behalf of the people, quin pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: also, operari; with p. part. operatus, in imper. sense = engagēd in p. on sacred rites; e. g. operatus bis sanctis, Liv. 1, 11, fin.: and absol., Virg. G. 1, 319: Hor.: to p. funeral rites, justa solvere, conficere, etc.: v. FUNERAL (subs.).

*to the public, namely by the Aediles:* the fact of performance is denoted by *acta ib.*)

**performance**: I. *Act of discharging*: 1. *functio: the p. of a task, muneric i.*, Cie. Verr. 3, 6, 15. Also, *perfunctio (to the end)*: id. 2. *exsecutio*: Tac. Plin. (Often expr. by verb *a promise is one thing and p. another*, \*alud est promittere; alud promissa praestare: *on account of the faithful p. of duty*, \*ob munus diligenter fideliter peractum' v. TO PERFORM.) II. *An exhibition of dramatic kind*; expr by verb *during the p.*, dum fabula agitur: *there will be a p., agetur fabula. v. TO PERFORM.*

**performer**: Phr.: *to be a good p. on the flute, commode scienterque tibia [tibii] canare*, Nep. pref.: *p.s on the stage, qui in scenam prouident: v. TO PERFORMANCE (II).* See also ACTOR, PLAYER.

**perfume** (subs.): 1. *ödos or ödrö, öris, m. bathed in liquid p.s, perfusus liquidis o.*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: *to burn p.s, odores incendere*, Cie. Tusc. 3, 18, extr. 2. *unguentum*: v. OIL.

3. *anima (rare in this sense): O delicious p.!* O suavis a!: Pheadr. 3, 1, 5.

**perfume (v.)**: 1. *ödöre, I (in freq. except in p. part.):* Ov. M. 15, 7, 4: Col. See also **PERFUMED**. 2. *suffio, 4 (by burning aromatic or other substances): v. TO FUMIGATE*. Phr.: *to p. a place with various scents, locum variis odoribus inficiere*, Sen. Vlt. Beat. 11, 3; *odores, unguenta, flores spargere*, cf. Suet. Ner. 31: *to p. one's head with fragrant oil, caput odorato unguento perficare*, Cie. Ver. 3, 25, 62. (Odotribus imbuere, given by Kr., must be used with caution; as it implies a tincturing or saturating of the substance of anything with perfume: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69.)

**perfumed** (part. and adj.): *unguentatus (with unguents): curled and p. locks, cincimni crispì ung. Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35: Cut. In sim. sense, unguentis affluens (streaming with unguents), Cie. Sext. 8, init.; unguentis delubitus, Pheadr. 5, 1, 12.*

**perfumer**: 1. *unguentarius (dealer in unguents)*: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Hor. To keep a p.'s shop, unguentarius tabernum exercere, Suet. Aug. 4. 2. *mýropóla, ae, m.* (Gr. μυροπόλης): Pl. 3. *ödorarius: only in Gloss. (odorarius, ἀρωματωπόλης)*.

**perfumery**: *unguenta, odores: v. PERFUME (subs.).*

**perfunicutor**: *parum diligenter, negligenter. v. NEGIGENTLY.*

**perfunicutor**: *negligens, parum diligens, etc. v. NEGIGENT.*

**perhaps**: 1. *fortassé (= it may be so): p. some one may say, f. dixerit quispiam*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: *that p. we have not achieved; but at any rate, we have very often tried, id nos f. non perfectus, conati quidem saepissime sumus*, Cic. Or. 62, 210: Caes. Ironically: *ah! you are slow of comprehension!—Perhaps, Hui! tardus es.—Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29.* 2. *forsitan (like predec., but less strong, indicating a lower degree of probability): about = Eng. possibly: usu. with subj.): p. some greater art would be requisite, major art aliqua forstian esset requirenda, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: Ter. (N.B.—Forstian should not be used with indicative unless it may be regarded as a sentence in itself, inserted parenthetically: cf. Cic. Lig. extr., longiore orationem causa forstian postulat; tua certe natura breviorem, the ruse itself it may be calls for a longer speech; your natural disposition certainly for a shorter one.) Abbreviated forstian (poet.): *p. too it will be a pleasure one day to remember this, forsan et haec omni meminisse jubarit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: Hor. Ter.*

3. after si, nisi, ne, num: *forte: v. PERCHANCE. (N.B.—Forstane and forstian or forsan are used independently, where forte would either signify by chance or be without meaning alto-*

*gether. Forte can only be rendered when dependent on the particles mentioned.)* 4. *fors (poet. = forstian): Virg. Aen. 2, 139: Hor. Also used after si. v. PERCHANCE.* 5. *where hesitation of mind is to be expressed: I am inclined to think it is so, use hand scio an, nescio an, with subj.: a man the wisest and p. the most excellent of all, vir sapientissimus et haud scio an omnium praestantissimus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11 (R. and A.).

**perigeue**: expr. by circuml., when the moon is in her p., ubi luna proxime a terra adest: v. NEAR (adv.).

**peril** (subs.): *pérículum, discrimen (imminent and critical): v. DANGER.*

**peril** (v.): in periculum voco, etc. v. TO ENDANGER, HAZARD.

**perilous**: *péricolosus, anceps, etc. v. DANGEROUS.*

**perilously**: *péricolosè: v. DANGEROUS.*

**period**: I. *A stated number of years, days, etc.:* numerus annorum, spatium annorum (temporis): Tac. A. 6, 28 (concerning the Egyptian period of the Phoenix). Also, numerus temporis, Cie. Tim. 9, fin.; spatium temporis, Caes. B. G. 6, 18. Phr. *a year is a complete solar p. annus est, soli ubi suum totum conficit et peragravit orbem*, Cie. Tim. 9, med. II. *In chronological sense: tempus, actas: v. AGE.*

*Time indefinitely: tempestas (esp. frequent in Sall.); tempus: v. TIME.* IV. *End: finis, terminus: v. END. To put a p. to finis, 4: to put a p. to one's tools, labores f., Hor. Od. 3, 4, 3: to put a p. to one's life, vita [voluntaria morte] f.* Plin. 6, 19, 22. v. TO TERMINATE

V. *A complete sentence: périodus or -os, i. f. (Gr. περίοδος): a p. has at least two members, habet p. membrum minimum duo, Quint. 9, 4, 125, et sqq.: along p., longior, id. 11, 3, 53. (N.B.—Not used by Cic., except as Gr., cf. id. Or. 61, 204, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem vocamus, but in critical lang., it is often better to follow Quint., who notices the varous atemporal synonyms of Cic., Inst. Or. 9, 4, 124.)* Phr.: *to recite a very long p. without taking fresh breath, longissimum verborum complexionem uno spiritu volvere, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182 to avoid long p.s, longam verborum continuationem fugere, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: harmonious, well defined, rounded p.s, arguti, certique, et circumscripti verborum ambitus*, Cic. Or. 12, 38.

**periodic** (adj.): *as epith. of style: (oratio) vincita atque contexta, Quint. 9, 4, 20 (opp. to oratio soluta, the free, running style of conversation or letters, ἀέξις ἀποένν): genus eloquenti (scribendi) conversum atque circumscriptum, Aquila Roman. in Kennick's Herod. p. xl: cf. Cic. Or. 12, 38.*

**periodical** (adj.): *i. e. recurring at intervals: 1. status (fixed, recurring at definite periods): the p. (fixed) courses of the stars, s. siderum cursus, Plin. 18, 29, 69 § 291: esp. in connexion with tempus: f. fin. Plin. v. p. PERIODICALLY.*

2. *solennis (solennis, sollemnis, sōlemnis): i. e. coming round once every year: J oin: solenne et statum [sacrificium], Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; statum ac [prope] solenne in singulos annos, Liv. 3, 15, med.* 3. *périodicus (ext. rare): fevers which the Greeks call p., febres quas Graeci p. vocant, Plin. 20, 3, 8. pure Lat., febres statiae, id. 28, 8, 28; quae circuitu quadam redeunt: v. INTERMITTENT.*

**Phr.**: p. literature, \*ibelli qui statim temporibus (statis diebus) a prelo prodeunt, emanant: p. winds, venti qui certo tempore anni flant, Gell. 2, 22.

**periodical** (subs.): *\*libellus diurnus, hebdomadalis, mensurinus, etc. as the case may be. See also JOURNAL.*

**periodically**: *temporibus statis Liv. 28, 6, med. (= at fixed intervals, opp. to temere); stato tempore, Plin. 11,*

*37, 65; certi tempore (annis), Gell. 2, 22, ad fin. See also INTERMITTENT.*

**periodicity**: expr. by circuml., v. PERIOD, PERIODIC.

**peripatetic**: *péripateticus: the p. school, secta p., Col. 9, 3. Gell.*

**periphery**: I. *péripheria (of a circle): Mart. Op. See also CIRCUMFERENCE.* 2. *périmeter, 1. f.: Vit 5, 6, init. Front.*

**periphrastic**: \*périfrásticus; per periphrasis dictus.

**peripius**: *péripius, i. m. (Gr. περιπούς): Plin. 7, 48, 49 § 155.*

**perish**: I. *pereo, 4. irr. (most gen. term): the whole army would p. totum exrcitum periturum. Nep. Epam. 7: cities p. from their very foundations, p. funditus urbes, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 9: they threw themselves into the river and p. d there, se in flumen praecipiaverunt atque ibi perierunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 15.*

In asseverations, may I p. if .... peream, si .... Ov. H. 16 (17), 183: so, dispetam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47. Less, freq. is comp. dépêtre, 4 (to p. completely):

*a great part of that army has utterly p. d, illius exercitus magna pars perevit* Caes. B. C. 3, 87; Cie. 2. intérēo, 4. irr. (strictly, to be lost; comp. Cic. Fin. 3, 14, init., interit [= disperse] magnitudine maris Aegeai stilla ruiriae: whereas pereo is to come to an end, be absolutely destroyed): the crops p. (lost among the weeds), int. segetes, Virg. G. 1, 152: in gen. sense, to p. by famine or sword, fame aut ferro int. Caes. B. G. 5, 30. 3. occido, di, cäsum, 3 (to fall, go to ruin; be cut off): to p. by the sword, ferro oc., Virg. Aen. 2, 58: so, in proelio (proeliantem) oc., Cic. Fam. 9, 5. Join: occidere et extingui, Clc. N. D. 2, 9, 23.

4. *pass. of extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to cut off utterly): a (whole) house has p. d utterly, gens ab stirpe extincta est, Liv. 9, 34, med.: Cic. Join: extinguiri atque tolli [of the laws]. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5.*

5. *intercidō, di, 3 (most poet. is intereo, he was an augur; his name has p. d with length of years, augur erat; nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 44): Plin.*

**perishable**: I. *expr. by circuml.: p. commodities, \*quae corrumptuntur: \*quaes diutius incorrupti servari non possunt; \*quae facile pereunt: v. TO SPOIL, PERISH.*

2. *fragilis, e (fragil, easily destroyed: a word suited only for elevated style): an eternal soul animates the p. body, f. corpus animus semper immotus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: p. nature, f. natura, Lucr. 1, 582.*

3. *cidūcīs (soon falling away, frail, fleeting): like preced., suited only for elevated style) the p. and feeble body, corpus c. et infirmum, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: Ov. Join: mortali et caducis, id. Rep. 6, 17; incertus, caducus, mobilis, id. Ph. 4, 5, fin. See also FRAIL, FLEETING.*

**perishableness**: sometimes, frigilitas v. FRAILTY. See preced. art.

**peristaltic**: \*péristalticus: only as med. t. t.

**peristyle**: *péristylum: Suet. Aug. 82: Virg. Also, peristylium: Varr. R. K. 3, 5, med.: Aus.*

**periwig**: *cápillamentum: Suet. Cal. 11: v. WIG.*

**periwinkle**: I. *The plant: vinca peruviana (or as one word): Plin. 21, 11, 39. (\*Vinca major, minor Linum.)* II. *The shell-fish: perh. pectunculus: Plin. (\*Turba littorea: Linum.)*

**perjure**: *pējero or p. riūro, 1 (to p. oneself): Clc. Off. 3, 29, 108 (where the texts vary): more fully, verbius conceptis p. (i.e. after formally taking the oath or declaration prescribed by law), id. Clu. 48, 134. See also PERJURY.*

**perjured**: *perjurūs what is the difference between a liar and a p. man, quid interest inter mendacem et p.?* Cic. R. Com. 16, init.: Virg.: Hor.

**perjuror**: *perjurūs (homo): v. preccid. art.*

**perjury**: *perjurium to be guilty of p. p. facere, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: to be tempted to p., ad p. perducī, id. R. Com.*

**16, 46.** *To commit p., péjero or perjuro (v. TO PERJURE): he who is accustomed to lie has learnt how to commit p., qui mentiri solet, p. consuevit, Cic. R. Com. l. c.*

**perk (v.):** i. e. *to hold up the head with affected briskness* (Johnson): “Edward’s miss p.s it in your face,” (Pope). \* Eduardii meretrix incedit vobis per ora superbens.

**permanence;** sometimes, stábilitas; *who will be able to trust in the p. of fortune, quis poterit fortunae stabilitate confide?* Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. 40. Or expr. by verb *to give greater p. to the laws*, *quo leges diutius manent atque valent:* V. TO REMAIN, ENDURE.

**permanent;** diuturnus, mansurus, etc.: V. LASTING.

**permanently;** perpétuo: Caes. B. G. 1, 31, med. See also, CONTINUALLY, ALWAYs.

**permeable;** V. PENETRABLE.

**permeate;** pénétrare, I: V. TO PENE-

TRATE, PASS THROUGH.

**permissible;** expr. by licet, etc.: V. LAWFUL.

**permission;** chiefly in certain phr.: (1.) *to give p.:* (1) permitti, misi, ssim, 3 (with dat., either *absol.* or foll. by *subj.* with ut): *he would not have quitted me had I not given him p.*, neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permissionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71; *p. being given either ... or ...*, permissionis ut seu ... seu ...

Liv. 34, 31: also (esp. in later writers) with *infin.*; V. TO PERMIT. (Hence, permission [v. rare], with *abl.* permitti; *the act of giving p. or authority:* e.g. *by p. of the law*, permissionis legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 35; and in same sense, *p. part.* of permitti, used as *subs.*: *I avail myself of the p.*, utor permiso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45. But both verb and verbal *subs.* denote something beyond the Eng. *viz. sanction, authorization:* cf. II. c.) (2.) pótestam facio, (absol.; or foll. by *gen.* or *ger. part.*): V. LEAVE, subs. (II.). (3.) sínō: V. TO PERMIT, ALLOW. (i.) *to ask p.:* expr. by verb = *ask*; with licet, indep. clause: *they asked p. to do it with his consent*, rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere licet, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. (iii.) *with my, your ... p.:* (1.) expr. by me, te ... (licet); *but if this cannot be done with Cratippus's p.*, sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33: *you may snore if you please, with my (full) p.*, per me vel steretas licet, id. Ac. 2, 29, 93. (2.) *when something is said needing to be prefaced with an apology: with your p., bona tua venia (dixerimus);* etc.: V. LEAVE, subs. (fin.). (3.) *concerning permission two, etc., v. supr. (i., 1).* (4.) concessu (implying grace on the part of the person permitting): *by his p. and bounty, illius et. beneficio*, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, extr.: cf. id. Tim. extr. (concessu atque munere Deorum). (iv.) *without (any one's) p.*: expr. by invitum, in abl. *absol.* constr.: *if they attempted to cross without his p.*, si se invito transire conarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: *without (your) father's p.*, invito patre, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20. (v.) *to have any one's p.:* expr. by licet, 2 (impers.): *(if they) had your p.*, si per te licet (illis), Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *you have my p., per me licet:* v. sujor. (ii., 1).

**permissive;** Phr.: *a p. measure,* \*lex quæd permittit non autem im- perat.

**permit;** 1. sínō, sivi, situm, 3 (to allow, suffer): usu. foll. by *infin.*; also, esp. when in imperat. mood, by subj., mostly without ut: *they do not p. wine to be imported to them*, vinum ad se importari non sinit, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: *he would not p. the comitia to be held*, se comitia haberi non sinitur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, fin.: *p. me to clear myself*, sine me expurgem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29. Also *absol.*: *I will not brook it, will not suffer it*, will not p. it, non feram, non patiar, non sicut, Cle. Cat. 1, 5, 10. 2. **permitto,** misi, ssim, 3 (to grant powers for doing something): for constr. v. PERMISSION (i.). Phr.: *if one is p'd to*

*conjecture, si conjectare permittitur*, Plin. 4, 14, 28: *on being p'd, permisso (abl. absol. impers.):* Liv. 34, 31, init. 3. **concede,** ssi, ssim, 3 (usu. denoting an act of grace: V. TO CONCEDE, GRANT) also in gen. sense, esp. as *pass. impers.*: *they are not p'd to speak on public affairs*, de republica loqui non conceditur, Caes. B. G. 20: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12. 4. **expr.** one is *p'd*, p. est, fas est: V. LAWFUL. Phr.: *If I may be p'd to say so*, bona tua venia dixerim: V. LEAVE, subs. (fin.).

**permutation;** berh. permutatio: or expr. by verb; *to find out how many p.s the letters are capable of,* *reprire* quot rationibus litteræ mutato inter se ordine digerantur.

**pernicious;** perniciösus: p. laws, leges p., Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Cic. See also, INJURIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE.

**perniciously;** perniciösè: Cic.

**peroration;** pérorátio: épilogus: Cic. Br. 33, fin (eius peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur) both terms are also used by Quint. (Inst. Or. 6, 1, “de peroratione,” § 7); but peroratio is preferable, as being free from ambiguity. Other synonymous are, conclusio (orationis), Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82: Quint. 6, 1, 1: and cumulus, Quint. ib. *To deliver the p. of a speech, perorare.* Quint. 11, 1, 61: but in Cic. *to bring a speech to an end;* c1. id. Att. 4, 2, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare (= to wind up).

**perpendicular (adj.):** 1. directus (straight, in gen. sense): *a ditch with p. sides, fossa d. lateribus*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: more precisely, directus ad perpendicularium, ib. 4, 17 (directe, adv.: Long.). 2. perpendicularis, e (late); and to be strictly confined to geometrical lang.: Front. Goes. p. 32. Phr.: *to make strictly p.*, ad libellam (perpendicularum) dirigere, Vitruv. 3, 4 (3), 5.

**perpendicular (subs.):** cithétus, i, f. (Gr. κάθετος): Vitruv. 3, 5 (3), 6. Or, linea perpendicularis: v. Front. Goes. p. 32. (Perpendicularium is a plumb-line). **perpendicularly;** 1. directè ad perpendicularium: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (ed. Long.), 2, rectè: Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 (opp. to oblique): for which Luer has, rectum, Nat. Rep. 2, 217. 3. ad lineam: *to be carried down p.*, deorsum ferridi ad l., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 37, 1, 17, 40.

**perpetrate:** admitto (usu. with in and pron. refl.); less freq., committo: perficio (scelus perficere, Cic. Clu. 68, fin.); facio (scelus nefariorum facere, etc.); id. Or. 1, 51, 220): V. TO COMMIT; and CRIME.

**perpetration:** expr. by verb: v. precd. art.

**perpetrator:** expr. by rel. clause: the p.s of crimes, “qui nefaria sceleris fecerit, si se admiserit; etc. V. TO PERPETRATE, COMMIT.

**perpetual;** 1. sempiternum: the courses of the stars, s. stellarum cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: true friendships are p., verac amicitiae s. sunt, id. Am. 9, 32.

2. pérennis, e (lasting on from year to year): the p. courses of the stars, stellarum pérrenies cursus, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: incessant and p. motion, continua motio et p., id. Tusc. 1, 10, extr. Join: also, pérrenis and perpetuus, Cic. N. D. 1, c. 3. assiduus (in less exact sense): v. INCESSANT. (N.B.—Perpetuus denotes that something goes on without interruption, so long as it goes on at all = unbroken, continuous; only in later authors = perpetual: v. INCESSANT.)

**perpetually:** 1. pérpetu (without leaving off): Caes. B. G. 7, 41: Cic. 2, semper: v. ALWAYS. See also INCESSANTLY.

**perpetuate:** 1. continuo, i (to carry on continuously): to p. a magistracy (viz. the decemvirate, which was properly for a time only), magistratum c., Liv. 3, 35, med.: Cic. Fl. 11, 25 libertas usque ad hoc tempus continua permanuit, has been p'd to this day. 2. expr. by circumst., to p. his

power, “*quæ dominationem suam diuturnam (sempternam) faceret; by the most distinguished memorials to p. the memory of one's name, amplissimis monumentis consecrare memoriæ nominis sui*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, extr. (Scarcely, perpetuate, in this sense: Hor. ha- aeternare in ævum, Od. 4, 14, 5; but the phr. is unsuited for prose.)

**perpetuity:** perpétuus (unbroken continuation): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23, malus custos diuturnitatis nitius; contra trax benevolentia fidelis vel ad perpetuatem (= for the whole of life). Phr.: *for a p.*, in perpetuum, Liv. 3, 38: v. CONTINUALY.

**perplex:** 1. distrahō, xi, etum, 3 (to draw the mind in different directions): *I am p'd:* first this and then that appearing more probable to me, distractor quum hoc mihi prolabitus tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 114. Tiberius was p'd, *to doubt care.* Tiberium accepit cura distractore, Tac. A. 2, 40. 2. perh. sollicito, i: v. TO DISTRAICT. 3. expr. to be p'd by aestuo, i (to be in a state of excitement and doubt): to be p'd by doubl. dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 74: *the mind is p'd between the two, accepit inter utrinque aestuat animus*, Quint. 10, 7, extr. See also, TO CONFUSE, DISTURB.

**perplexed (part. and adj.):** I. Of things intricate, confused: contortus, impictus, etc.: V. INTRICATE. II. Of the mind, in a state of perplexity: 1. dubius (oft. with animi, sententiae). V. DOUBTFUL. 2. anxius (denoting distress of mind as well as doubt): p. with cares, a curis, Ov. M. 9, 275. Cic. V. ANXIOUS. 3. suspensus (in a state of anxious uncertainty): p. by more serious concerns, s. curis majoribus, Cic. Ph. 7, init.: v. SUSPENSE. To be p'd, aestuare, haerete, etc.: V. TO PERPLEX (3); HESITATE.

**perplexing (adj.):** 1. Of things intricate, confused: contortus, impictus, etc.: V. INTRICATE. II. Of the mind, in a state of perplexity: 1. dubius (oft. with animi, sententiae). V. DOUBTFUL. 2. anxius (denoting distress of mind as well as doubt): p. with cares, a curis, Ov. M. 9, 275. Cic. V. ANXIOUS. 3. suspensus (in a state of anxious uncertainty): p. by more serious concerns, s. curis majoribus, Cic. Ph. 7, init.: v. SUSPENSE. To be p'd, aestuare, haerete, etc.: V. TO PERPLEX (3); HESITATE.

**perplexing (adj.):** 1. sometimes dubius: a p. dinner (where all is so good that it is hard to choose), d. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77; V. DOUBTFUL. 2. impeditus (involved in difficulty): a p. debate, i. disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54, med.

3. perplexus (like preced.): to occasion p. deliberation, p. deliberatione praebere, Liv. 1, c. 4, nōdōsus: v. KNOTTY.

5. difficult, e (gen. term): cf. Liv. 37, 54, init. (mīliū neque diffīlēllus neque molestius, more embarrassing or more annoying): v. DIFFICULT.

Phr.: what can be more p., “quid potest maiorem animo dubitationem afferte? people began to feel a p. uncertainty, injectus est hominibus scrupulus et dubitatio quadam, Cic. Clu. 28, 76.

**perplexity:** sometimes, dūbitatō: v. HESTATION. Phr.: to be in a state of p., animo (dubitacione) asciunre (v. TO PERPLEX, 3) to be reduced to great p. (straits), in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: he was in a state of great p., varius incertus agitabat, Sall. Jug. 74: in p. and ignorance as to what they should do, incertus ignarus quid potissimum facerent, ib. 67: to cause any one p., scrupulum, dubitationem alieni injicere: v. preced. art. extr.

**perquisite:** sometimes, pécūlium (private property acquired by a slave):

v. Lat. Dilec. s. v. *Vini*, peculiu(m):

Quint. 1, 5, 46. Phr.: all these things are p.s of the steward, *...haec omnia villicio in peculiu(m) conceduntur;* haec omnia translatiūm est villicu(m) ut propria sua promitti, concedi. Sometimes corollariūm (drucetur; Ger. trinkgedd)

may serve: v. PRESENT.

**perry:** \*vini genus ex pirus consecutum.

**persecute:** 1. insector, i (to set on and attack vigorously): Jōn agitare atque insectari [inipios], Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40. 2. perséquor, sécutus, i (date; the word ordinarily used by Christian writers): Nero was the first of all to p. the servants of God, Nero primus omnium persecutus Dei servos, pseudo-Lact. de Mort. pers. 2, et pass.: Vulg.

**pass.** 3. *vexo*, 1 (*to treat with abuse and outrage*): *to p. the church*, v. ecclesiast. pseudo-Lact. l. c. 4. Phr.: *he p.d the Christians most cruelly*, Christians quaeasissimis supplicis (crucifixus) afficit, cf. Tac. A. 15, 44.

**persecution**: 1. *insectatio (setting on and worrying)*: cf. Br. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, *tanta est hominum insolentia et ins. nostri*: Cic. Quint. 2.  *vexatio*: *ps of the Christians*, populi Christiani vexationes. Sulp. Sev. Sac. Hist. 1, 1, (R. and A.): pseudo-Lact. de Mort. pers. 2. *persécution* (late; but used by Christian writers): *a most cruel p.*, crudelissima p., pseudo-Lact. l. c. 14: Vulg. Act. viii. 1, etc.

**persecutor**: 1. *insectator* (for syn. v. *TO PERSECUTE*): Liv.: *Quint. ps of the Christians*, Christianorum ins. Kr. 2.  *vexatō*: e.g. Christianae religionis, Eutrop. (R. and A.) 3. *persécutor*: pseudo-Lact. Phr.: *a bitter p.*, \*Christiano nomini infestissimus, inimicissimus; qui Christians acerbissime vexat.

**perseverance**: 1. *persévéranția*: Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: Caes. 2. *pertinacia* (strictly the correlative vice to perseverance; i.e. obstinacy, q.v. also in good sense): v. PERTINACITY. 3. *constancia (steadfastness, keeping on with anything)*: Join: perseverantia atque constancia. Auct. B. Alex. 26. (Or by persevero, 1: v. fol. art.)

**persevere**: 1. *persévéro*, 1: *to p. with anything*, in aliqua re p., Caes. B. C. 1, 26: *impers. pass.*, *they p.d*, perseveratum est: v. TO PERSIST. 2. *persto*, stiti, statum, 1 (*to continue to hold by anything*; denoting rather the passive side of perseverance, as persevero the active): v. TO PERSIST. 3. *consto*, 1 (*to remain firm and steadfast*): *to p. in an opinion*, in sententia c. Cic. Fam. 7, 17. 4. *permáneo*, 2: v. TO REMAIN, CONTINUE. 5. *pergo*, 3 (*to go on, continue*): v. TO PROCEED. 6. *teneo*, ni, nunti, 3 (*to p. in; continue to maintain*): *to p. in one's custom, conuentum suum t.*, Cic. Ph. 1, 11, 27: *to p. in one's purpose, propositum t.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42. Phr.: *to p. in a course, viam offinare*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4.

**persevering (adj.)**: 1. *constans*, nitis (firm, steadfast): *a citizen most p. in the best courses, civis in rebus optimis constantissimus*, Cic. Br. 25, 95: *p. and uninterrupted defence*, c., perpetua defensio, id. in Sen. 12, 10: v. FIRMLY, STEADFAST. 2. *pertinax* (sticking to anything; as often in good as in bad sense): p. zeal (of a learner), studium p., Quint. proem. extr.: *p. (ostinata) ratiōne*, ratiōne p. virtus, Liv. 25, 14, init. Foll. by inf. (poet): *p. in her insolent game (Fortune)*, ludum insolentem ludere p., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. 3. *persévērāns*, nitis (*persistēt*): *most p. devotion to agricultural, perseverantissimum agri colendi studium*, Col. pref. med.: Liv.: Val. Max. 4. *tēnax*, acis (*only when foll. by depend. subs.*): e.g. *tēnax propositi*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: *Quint.*

**perseveringly**: 1. *constanter*: v. FIRMLY, STEADFASTLY. 2. *pertinaciter* (for syn. v. preced. art.): *p. devoted to liberal pursuits*, p. liberalium studiis deditus, Shet. Cl. 40, extr.: Hirt.: Sen.: v. OBSTINATELY. 3. *persévéranțe* (infreq.): Liv. 4, 60, ad fin.

**persiflage** (Fr.): Phr.: *to indulge in p. with any one*, [familiariter] cum aliquo cavillari atque jocari, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4. See also, JEST (subs.).

**persist**: 1. *persto*, stiti, statum, 1: *to p. in anything*, p. in aliqua re, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: *if however they p.d in war, sin persistaret in bello*, Tac. A. 13, 37. Join: *perstare atque obdurare*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39. In same sense, persisto, 3: Liv. 2. *persévéro*, 1 (denoting the active as persto does rather the passive side of persistency): *to p. in a fault*, in vitio p., Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: foll. by act and inf.: *he p.d (in saying) that he was orestes*, perseveravit se esse Orestem, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Vell. Like

persto, oft. *impers.*: *they p.d in their anger, perseveratur in ira est*, Liv. 2, 35, med. 3. *insisto, stiti, 3 (to urge on)*: usu. with *infin.*: *the Senate p.d in demanding of him, that . . . flagitare Senatus instituit eum, ut . . .* Cic. Fam. 10, 16: v. TO URGE. To p. in saying, may also be expr. by dictio: cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4; to p. in demanding, by flagito (v. TO DEMAND): either of which may be strengthened by, assidue, iterum atque iterum, etc.

**persistence**: permansio (in aliqua re): Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

**persistent**: pertinacia, persévéranția: for syn. v. PERSEVERANCE, OBSTINACY. Or expr. by verb: *such was the persistence of the assault*, *ad eo in oppugnatione perseveratum est*: v. TO PERSIST.

**persistent**: 1. pertinax v. OBSTINATE. 2. persévéranția: *more p. in slaughter, perseverantior caedens (hostibus)*, Liv. 5, 31, med.: v. PERSEVERING.

3. *affirmatus (with mind made up)*: p. (in cherishing) indignation, in iracundia, Cic. Att. 1, 11. To be p., se affirmare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 8; perstare, persistere, etc.: v. TO PERSIST, PERSEVERE.

**persistently**: 1. *persévéranțe*: to age more p., perseverantius saevire, Liv. 21, 10, med. 2. *pertinaciter*: v. OBSTINATELY.

**person**: 1. *A human being*: 1. homo, inis, c.; which, esp. in pl., is often sufficiently indicated by the gender of an adj. or pron.: *one of the advocates*, a p. of the highest character, quidam ex advocatis, homo summa virtute praeditus, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: many p.s, multū; some p.s, nouiūl; etc.: possim, mutui.

2. esp. in enumerations, caput, itis, n.: 8000 p.s, free and slaves, octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum, Liv. 29, 29: Caes.: common p.s (the mass of the people), ignota c., Liv. 3, 7, init. Also comice: a nice, jolly p., lepidum c., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9, etc. 3. similar to caput, and used chiefly in general descriptions, corpus, ōris, n.: *free p.s, libera c.*, Liv. 29, 21, med.: to consign a free p. to bondage, liberum c. in servitutem addicere, id. 3, 56, med. 4. *persóna* (denoting not a person individually, but as coming under a certain description): he did away with the use of litteris except for certain p.s and ages, lecticarum usum nisi certis p. et actatibus admittit, Suet. Caes. 43: *p.s in humbler rank*, miniores p., id. Tib. 32. 5. In legal sense, as opp. to things: persóna: cf. Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1, omne jus vel ad persónas pertinet vel ad res: cf. Smith's Ant. s. v. actio. 6. *With ref. to rank or importance*: Phr.: *to have respect to p.s in personam (hominum) per gratiam et preces exarobile esse*, Suet. Aug. 27, init.:  *dignitatis hominum magis quam aequi et boni rationem habere*, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17 (dignitatis habent rationem alone does not necessarily denote anything improper): persóna (not class), Vulg. Jac. ii. 9 (= 1<sup>ir</sup>, προσωπουλαττεῖν); *dignitatis nobilitatisque magis quam justitiae observantem esse*, (Personae servire [R. and A.], in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106 = to adhere faithfully to a character). 7. *The body*: 1. corpus, ōris, n.: (*Dionysius*) entrusted the keeping of his p. to barbarians, barbaris corporis custodiā committebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: to prostitute the p. for hire, queastum corpore facere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 21: attention to the p. (personal habits), corporis cura, Suet. Caes. 45. 2. *forma (exterior, shape)*; usu. implying comeliness or beauty): *a maiden of remarkable beauty of p.*, virgo formā excellens, Liv. 3, 44: p. and exterior worthy of a gentleman, f. ac species liberalis, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: Plin. In sim. sense, facies: *a woman of singular beauty of p.*, mulier f. eximiā, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82. 3. *spécies, él (exterior)*: esp. with other subs. descriptive of the person: e.g. species et motus atque ipse amictus, id. Br. 62, 224; forma et species et statura

[apposita ad dignitatem], Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60. 4. *Peripherastically, usu. with ref. to people of rank*: expr. by pers. pron.: *he had 300 unarmed youths in attendance upon his p.*, trecentos inermes juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, init.: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 48, 126: in similar sense with circum: *the men who are about his p.*, qui circum se sunt, Cic. Att. 9, 9, ad fin.: to denote a lady's waiting maids, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: Sall.

5. *Actual self*: esp. in phr. in person: expr. by ipse: *only with the Roman general in p.* (would he confer), non nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano, Liv. 28, 17, med.: *Hannibal was present in p. to encourage his troops*, ipso Hannibali hortatori aderat, id. 21, II, med. See also FACE TO FACE, PERSONALLY.

6. *Theologically persóna*, three Persons of the same essence, tres Personae ejusdem essentiae, Aug. Conf. Art. I.

7. *In grammar*: persóna: Gram. pass.

**personage**: persóna: the second p. in Thebes, altera p. Thebis, Nep. Pel. 4, extr.: cf. Cic. Clu. 29, init., hujus (Stalema) persona, this p., v. CHARACTER (V.).

**personal**: 1. privatus (indicating personal or private relations as distinct from public ones): p. friendship with Jugurtha, p. amicitia, Jugurtha, Sall. Jug. 14, ad fin.: p. ill-feeling, p. inimicitiae, fac. A. 3, 12, med.: v. PRIVATE.

2. persónalis, e (only as legal or gram. term) a p. action, p. action (= actio in personam): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 178: a p. verb, verbum p., Prisc.: Diom.: etc. Phr.: to sacrifice p. feeling to the common good, inimicitias reipublicae donare (condonare), Cic. Fam. 5, 43 similitates [privatum] proper patriam ponere, cf. Liv. 27, 35: to be influenced by p. feeling, personarum proper gratiam, odium, inimicitias, etc. rationem habere (cf. PERSON, III): to indulge in p. observations, \*vitam, mores singulorum perstringere, insectari; "de singulis hominibus potius quam de re universa verba facere (not in personam aliquid . . ., which denotes the character or capacity assumed by any one, as distinct from his individuality): cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 6, med., Caesar nunquam nisi honorificissime Pompeium appellat; et in ejus personam multa fecit asperius, i.e. of Pompey personally he always speaks in terms of respect; though he has acted severely against him in his public character, personam): to have great p. influence with any one, (mutuum) apud aliquem auctoritate, gratia, valere, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, extr.: multum auctoritatis habere, id. Sen. 17, 60: to have a p. interview with any one, cum aliquo coram colloqui, cf. Liv. 28, 17, med.

**personality**: 1. *The having the attributes of a person*: Phr.: they deny the p. of God, \*Deum omni sensu ac voluntate carere docent; Deum nihil aliud esse quam summam rerum afflant. (N.B.—By no means corpore natura [R. and A.], which is materiality). 2. Only in pl., = personal observations: Phr.: to indulge in abusive p.s against any one, maledicta in alienis vitam conjicere, Cic. Pl. 12, fin.; vitam moresque aliquis perstringere: cf. PERSONAL (Phr.).

**personal**: 1. As far as any one's person is concerned: expr. by ipse; per me, te, se; personally I have no objection to your doing so, "per me ita facias licet; quod ad me ipsum attinet, nulla est mora. I have great esteem for the man p.", \*sumum hominem valde diligo atque observo. Phr.: to see any one p., aliquem coram videre, Liv. 28, 18, med.: to be p. acquainted with any one, nosse aliquem, Ter. Axd. 5, 4, 32 (de facie nosse aliquem, is to know any one by sight: cf. Cic. in l'is. 32. extr.: also, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 25, aliquid faciem nosse, in same sense). 2. In gram. sense, personalizer: Gell. 15, 13, med.

**personality**: \*bona personalia, res personalis (?)

**personate**: expr. by, personam gerere, sustinere; partes agere: v. PART (III.). Also sometimes, cantare (to sing, represent by singing): e. g. he pd the matricide Orestes (on the stage), cantavit matricidem Orestem, Suet. Ner. 21.

**personification**: prôsôpôpœia (only as rhetor. figure; Gr. *προσωποποίησις*): Quint. 6, 1, 25, where it is defined as, ficta alienæ personæ oratio, i. e., the introducing of another person as if actually speaking (quum velut ipsorum res dicuntur); also, fictio personæ, id. 9, 2, 29. Phr.: to make use of a p., personam fingere, cf. id. 9, 2, 36; \*res inanimas ac sensu carentes tanquam sentientes vel loquentes inducere.

**personify**: Phr.: the ancients p.'d inanimate objects, as the sun, moon, "antiqui rebus inanimis, velut Soli, Lune, aquæ, vitæ sensimque tribuabant: the poet here p.s forme," sic poeta famam personam licet inducit, cf. Quint. 9, 2, 36: in this play the clouds are p.'d, in hac fabula nubes quasi agentes atque loquentes indeuentur: cf. Cic. Or. 40, 18, muta quadam loquentia inducere. (Item in personam constitutre [Kr. ex Aquila Rom.] is questionable Latinity, and suggestive of a legal rather than a poetical sense; v. PERSON, II.)

**perspective** (subs.): scénographia (the art of architectural designing according to perspective; as distinguished from orthographia, the drawing of a mere "elevation" of a building; or Ichnographia, of the ground plan): Vitr. 1, 2, 2. Phr.: to draw in p., i. e., res pingere (designare) ut alia abcedentia alia eminentia esse videantur (cf. Vitr. 7, pref. § 11: also, id. 1, 2, 2; in both of which places an explanation of the theory of perspective is given, q. v.). As such, term, it may be necessary to use perspective, sc. ars.

**perspicacious**: perspicax (sharp-sighted, penetrating): J oin: acutus et perspicax, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100.

**perspicaciously**: acutè: v. ACUTE, LY.

**perspicacity**: perspicacitas: Cic. Att. 1, 18, ext.

**perspicuity**: perspicuitas: opp. to obscuritas, Quint. 8, 2 ("de perspicuitate"): ib. t. 6, 41 (where it is described as the chief merit of style, orationis summa virtus): not in Cic. Or expr. by adj.: to aim at p. in narrative, \*id agere ut narratio lucida [dilucida] sepius perspicua fiat, cf. Quint. 4, 2, 31. (Not evidencia, which is vividness rather than simple perspicuity: Quint. 6, 2, 32.)

**perspicuous**: 1. dilucidus (clear, distinctly intelligible): p. language, d. oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: Quint. Also, lucidus, p. arrangement, L. ordo, Hor. A. P. 41: Quint. 4, 2, 31. 2. perspicuus (the most precise and critical term): Quint. l. c. et pass. 3. illustris (a degree beyond the preceding): p. (or luminous) exposition, l. expositio, Quint. 9, 2, 2. (Luculentus = full of light, brilliant, excellent: planus, plain and straightforward.)

**perspicuously**: 1. dilucidus (clear, distinctly intelligible): Cic.: Liv. 2. perspicue: CIC. Join: plane and perspicue; aperte et perspicue, Cic.: diuide atque perspicue, Plin. (For syn. v. preced. art.) 3. enodaté (infreq.): to narrate carefully and p., diligenter et e. narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, ext. 4. énucleaté (like preced., implying the careful clearing away of difficulty and confusion): id. Or. 9, 28.

**perspiration**: 1. The function: expr. by sudore, t. all the noxious element is carried off by p., omne vitium (quicunque noctis humor) sudando [e corpore] expellitur, deducitur, cf. Cels. 2, 17, init. II. The state or the discharge: 1. sudor: to bring on a p., s. effere, Cels. l. c.; movere, lib. med.; creare, Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 115; excutere, Nep. Eun. 5: to check p., & coercere, Plin. 23, 1, 25; cohibere, ib. 23, 9, 81; inhibere, id. 28, 19, 79: p. comes on, & oriut, Cels. l. c. 2. sudatio (a

sweating): (to cure) by aperient, vomiting or p., aut dejectione aut vomita aut sudationibus, Cels. 3, 2, ad fin. See also SWEAT.

**perspire**: 1. sudore, i. Cic.: Hor. v. TO SWEAT. 2. sudorem emitto, i. Plin. 7, 18, 18. Phr.: to sweat, sudore diffluere, Plin. 21, 13, 45.

**persuade**: 1. persuadō, si, sum, 2 (to bring over to one's way of thinking; with dat. foll. by ut [ne] and subj., when it signifies to p. any one to do or not to do something; by acc. and inf., when it signifies to convince): he p.s him to go over to the enemy, hinc persuaderet ut ad hostes transcat, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ut is sometimes omitted before subj.: Albinus p.s him to claim..., hinc Albinus p. . . . petat, Sall. Jug. 35 (the acc. and inf. in this sense is exceptional: it occurs however, Nep. Dion. 3, persuaserit ei tyrannidem finem facere): I could never be pd that the soul . . . dies, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit animos . . . emori, Cic. Sen. 22, 8c: Caes.: I am pd, mihi persuaderi mihi persuaderetur: v. TO CONVINCER. (N.B.—Though not capable of taking an ordinary acc. of the object, persuadēo is often used with acc. of neut. pron.: to p. any one of this, hoc alicut p., Cic. Att. 16, 5: see L. G. § 253.)

2. adduco, 3: more fully, foll. by ad credendum [ut credam], Nep. Con. 3: also absol., also p. myself that any one . . . ego non adducor quemquam, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 16 (infreq.): v. TO INDUCE. 3. impello, 3 (to urge): Sall. Cat. 49 (foll. by ut). (Suadere = to try to persuade; v. TO ADVISE, URGE.)

**persuasion**: persuasiō: Cic. Inv. 1, 5: in alt., also, persuasus: p. of one's p., alcujuſ persuasus [atque inductus]: Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PERSUADE. (Archaic: suada: the marrow of p., suada me duila, Enn. in Cic. Br. 15, 59: of Quint. 2, 15, 4: also, suadēla: Pl.)

**persuasive**: expr. by circuml. p. speech, accommodata (apta) ad persuadendum oratio, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32: (eloquence consists) in persuasion or p. speech, in persuadendo aut in dicendo apte ad persuadendum, Quint. 2, 15, 3. (Quint. uses persuasibilis, in translating from the Greek, = πεπλασθεντος, i. e. § 13; but the word is best avoided.)

**persuasively**: Phr.: to speak p. dicere apposite ad persuadendum, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6; dicere ad persuadendum accommodate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 118; apte ad pers. Quint. 2, 15, 3. (Quint. has persuabiliter, l. c. § 14, but only in translating from the Gk. = πεπλασθεντος.)

**persuasiveness**: persuasio (strictly, the act of persuasion): Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 22. Or expr. by verb: the chief merit of a speaker is p., oratoris summa virtus, ut apte dicat ad persuadendum.

**pert**: prôxax, acis (forward and wading in respect for others): p. of tongue, p. lingua, Tac. A. 1, 16: p. (bold, presumptuous) Muse, p. Musa, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37. (N.B.—The nearest word to Eng., but usu. conveying a graver censor than it: protervus is still stronger: v. PETULANT, WANTON.)

**pertain**: 1. attineo, ui, 2: usi, foll. by ad: esp. in such phr. as, as far as p. to that state, quod ad eam civitatem a. Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 5, ext.: Liv.: v. to no (11.). 2. pertineo, 2: that matter p. to my duty, illas ad meum officium p., Cic. R. Am. 13, 36. (As distinguished from attineo, per-tineo usus points to an end or object pursued; attineo denoting only connexion or relation.) See also to TEND.

**pertinacious**: pertinax: v. PERSISTENT, OBSTINATE.

**pertinaciously**: pertinaciter: v. PERSISTENTLY, OBSTINATELY.

**pertinaciousness**: pertinacia: v. PERSISTENCY, OBSTINACY.

**pertinency**: v. fact, art.

**pertinent**: appositus (ad rem): Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19. or expr. by attineo to adduce the most p. arguments, \*quae maxime ad rem pertinent argumenta

proferre (v. TO PERTAIN). Phr.: your remark is most p., rem acu tetigisti, cf. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19.

**pertinently**: apposite: Gell. 2, 23.

**pertly**: prôcâcter (v. PERT): Liv. Curt.

**pertiness**: prôcâctas: Mart. 2, 41, 17 (p. lepida, pretty pertiness): v. PERT.

**perturb**: turbo, perturbo, i. v. TO DISTURBE.

**perturbation**: perturbatio: p. of the mind, animi p., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, init: to cause p. of the mind, animo p. after id. Div. 1, 30, 62. See also EXCITEMENT.

**perturbed** (part. and adj.): Phr.: p. in mind, turbidus animi, Tac. II, 4, 48: the mind is p'd, aestuatus animus, Quint. 10, 7, 33. Or expr. by verb: v. TO DISTURB.

**peruke**: cäpillamentum: Suet.: v. Wig.

**perusal**: p.lectio (perl.): Cic. Att. 1, 13: or expr. by verb: v. foll. art.

**peruse**: légo, perlégo (read through carefully), evolvo: v. TO READ. (Evolvo perh. comes nearest to Eng.: to p. a book carefully, librum diligenter evolare, Cic. Tusc. I, 11, 24: Quint.) Phr.: to p. hastily, percurrire (e. g. paginas): Liv. 9, 18, med.: Cic. (percurrere legendo).

**pervade**: 1. To spread throughout:

1. permâno, i (to flow through, penetrate throughout): a living intelligence p. all those beings, animalis intelligentia per omnia p. [et transit], Cic. Ac. 2, 37, ext. (al. permeat). 2.

pertineo, ui, 2 (to stretch throughout): the veins p. every part of the body, venae in omnes partes corporis p., id. N. D. 2, 55, 137: *body p.ing the nature of each thing*, Deus pertinebat per naturam cunctaque rei, ib. 2, 28, 71. 3. conciliare, i (to fill with life: poet.): Lucr. 1, 4. Phr.: wind p. each limb and animates the whole mass, totum insensa per artus mens agitat molam, Virg. Aen. 6, 726.

II. To take possession of the mind:

1. invâdo, si, sum, 3 (to fall upon: used, with acc.; also dat.): v. TO FALLO (H. 2, 2). 2. perfundo, fûsum, 3 (of an emotion which completely takes up and fills the mind): ye gods, what horror p. me! dñi immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic. Att. 8, 6: the sense is p'd with a kind of delight, sensus jucunditate quadam perfundit, id. Fin. 2, 3, init.: p. by joy, gaudio perfusus, Liv. 30, 16, init. (Perfudo, used of opinions, reports, etc., refers to their diffusion not to their taking possession of a single person's mind: v. TO SPREAD.) 3. incêdo, sissum, 3 (like invado, v. supr.: used with acc. or dat.): Sall.: Cæs. 4. complico, 2: v. TO FILL.

**pervading** (adj.): expr. by part. or rel. clause: v. TO PERVERSE (1.).

**perverse**: 1. perversus (quite wrong and misguided): an unreasonable and p. man, (homo) præpotenter atque p., Cic. Clu. 26, 71: the p. (misguided) ingenuity of grammarians, p. grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4.

Join: pravus et perversus, Cic. 2.

pravus (lit. crooked, mis-shaped): hence, absurd, unreasonable: p. counsels, p. consilia, Cic. Am. 22, fin.: esp. with perverse, v. supr. (1): also, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 37. See also WILFUL, OBSTINATE.

**perversely**: 1. perverse (quite ironically, in the very opposite to the right way): to use p. the bounty of the gods, deorum beneficio p. nti, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, init. 2. expr. by de industria p. to misunderstand, \*de industria perverse, p. peroram interpretari: v. PURPOSE, ON; WILFULLY.

**perversion**: 1. dépravatio: p. of a term, d. verbi, Cic. Part. 56, 127: Auct. Her.

2. corruptio (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: cf. Prov., corruptio optimi hi pesima, the p. of the best thing is the worst of all. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PERVERT.

**perversity**: perversitas: when a man's misconduct and p. angers you, quoniam te alicuius improbitas p.ique com-

morit, C.e. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; p. of character, p. morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

**pervert:** I. dépravo, 1 (to worsen): to p. anything by mis-stating, aliquid male narrando d. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: (things) corrupted and p'd by the subtlety of the lawyers, jureconsistorum corrupti ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 17.

2. détorgo, si, tum, 2 (to wrest aside): to p. language to an obscene sense, in obscenam intellectum sermonem d. Quint. 8, 3, 44: to p. sincere and upright minds, sincera rectaque ingenia d., Plin. Pan. 70: Liv. v. to MISINTERP. In similar sense, torqueo, but with the bad sense less marked: v. TO WREST.

3. défecto, xl xum, 3 (like preced., but less freq.): cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 44, quum ipsos principes aliquia pravitas via de defixit, i. e. when they have become p'd: tragedy p'd to obscene laughter, in obscenos defixa tragedia risus, Ov. Tr. 2, 409.

4. corrumpo, 3 (to mar and spoil): cf. supr. (1). See also to CORRUPT. (N.B.—Pervert = to overturn completely.)

**pervious:** pervius: not p. to the sun, Phœbo non p., Lucan 6, 645: v. PASSABLE; PENETRABLE.

**pessary:** pessum, pessarium: Theod. Prisc. Dimin. pessum, Coel. Aur. (Cels. uses the Gk. word *περσός*, describing them as, quae feminis subiuntur: but the Lat. forms are used in later writers.)

**pest:** 1. pestis, is, f.: Join: furia ac pestis [patriae], Cie. Sext. 14, fin.: Sall. 2. pernicias, ēi: a pimp, the common p. of youth, leno p. communis adolescentiorum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: Cie. v. PLAGUE.

**pester:** sollicito, molestias (allicui) afferro, etc.: v. TO WORRY, ANNOY.

**pest-house:** \*domicilium in quo expiuntur peste s. contagione laborantes.

**pestiferous:** pestifer (rarely -ferus), a, um: (bringing destruction): p. objects, pestilera (opp. salubria), Cie. N. D. 2, 47, 122: Cels. cf. PESTILENTIAL.

**pestilence:** 1. pestilenta: the city was affected with a p. p. [gravis] incidunt in urbem, Liv. 27, 23; pestilenta laborant est, id. 1, 31, med.: pestilenta populum invasit, id. 4, 21: cf. pestilenta conficiari, Cae. B. C. 2, 22. 2. pestis, is, f. (any great evil of a destructive kind): cf. Cie. N. D. 1, 36, 101, ibes . . . avertum pestem ab Aegypto, referring to poisonous serpents): (prayers) to remove the p. from the people, p. a populo avertere, Liv. 4, 25 (where, however, the more definite word pestilenta has just been used; pestis being = scourge): Col. 7, 5, init. (= murra). 3. lues, is, f. (poet.): Virg. Aen. 3, 139: Ov. Phr.: a year marked by p. in town and country, annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, init.: the p. began to pass off, defuncta morbus corporis salubriora esse incipere, id. 3, 8, init.

**pestilential:** pestilens, ntis: p. regions, loci p. (opp. salubres), Cie. Fat. 4, 7: a most p. year, [gravissima] et pestilentissimus annus, id. Fam. 5, 16: Liv. Also in fig.: Cie. Fam. 7, 24; Liv. (Pestilier = causing destruction or disease: e.g. pestifer odos, a pestilential stench, Liv. 25, 26: in Cie. = destructive, noxious): N. D. 2, 47, 122.). See also UNHEALTHY. (N.B.—Pestilential very late.)

**pestilently:** perniciose: Cie.

**pestle:** pilum (the mortar being pilus): Cato R. R. 10: Plin. Dimin. pistillum: Col. Plin.

**pet (subs.):** I. A favourite: déliciae; amores: v. FAVOURITE. See also DARLING.

II. A fit of peevishness: nearest word, stōmāchus (chagrin, peevishness): Cie. To be in a p., stōmāch, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: Cie. (N.B.—Neither the subs. nor the verb have the colloquial character of the Eng.) See also FIT, subs.

**pet (v.):** Phr.: the king had an ape which he p'd, rex simian in delicias habebat, Cie. Div. 1, 34, 76: I have p'd you too much, nūlum te habui deline-

catum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: to p. children, \*liberos delicatius indulgentiusque tractare.

**petal:** \*floris folium: \*pétalum.

**petalism:** use Gk. form, πεταλισμός; Diod.

**petition (subs.):** I. Generally, a request; esp. as addressed to God: précis, em, e.f.: v. PRAYER. To offer up p.s., precari: v. TO PRAY.

II. A memorial addressed to a sovereign: libellus: to deliver a p. to any one, l. alicui dare, Cie. Atf. 16, 16, A.; l. portrigeri: hold it out in the hand), Suet. Aug. 52: more definitely, duplex libellus, Mart. 8, 31: to have the charge of p.s. libellos agere, Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12.

**petition (v.):** i.e. to present a written petition: they p'd the emperor for the recall of the governor, \*Principem libello supplice adierunt, rogantes ut ad urbem praefectus revocaretur; they p'd parliament against his appointment, \*ad senatum libellos miserunt, deprecantur ne eis magistratus praeficeretur: see also to APPEAL.

**petitioner:** \*is qui libello nomen sumum subscribit, ascribit: or expr. by imperf. part. of rōgo. cf. L. G. § 628. (Not rogator; because of its technical sense = proposer of a rogation.)

**petrel:** \*procérula (Linn. genus).

**petrifaction:** v. fossil art.

**petrify:** I. Lit. to turn into stone (intrans.): lápidesco, 3 (extr. rare): Plin. 24, 13, 73. Usu. better expr. by pth: the wood ps quickly, lignum celester in saxum (lapidem)abit, convertitur, mutatur: v. TO TURN, PASS (B. III.). The trans. may be expr. by, efficeri quid lapidescat, in lapidem abeat, etc. II. Fig., to strike mute with amazement, feci, etc.: usu. in pass., to be p'd: 1. stupeo, ui, 2 (to be struck senseless): as i taged p'd on them, quae quum intuerer stupens, Cie. Rep. 6, 8: I am p'd with admiration, admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63: the sense is more fully conveyed Virg. Aen. 1, 495 strept obtutus haeret defūsus in uno. 2. obstupescio, stipui, 3 (inceptive to preced.): in connexion with which may be used p. part. obstupelatus (from obstupacio, to paralyse, with fear, etc.): to be D. d. at the sight of anything, aliquis rei aspectu obstupescere, c. Cie. Div. 2, 23, 50: the enemy, perfectly p'd with astonishment, obstupfacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18, med.: Cic. 3. ostopresco, torpu, 3 (to be benumbed, as it were): cf. Liv. 34, 38, fin., circumfuso undique pavore, its ostopruit ut nec dicere . . . nec audire posset: poet. in Cie. Phr.: the sight for a while perfectly p'd them, objecta res oculis immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33, init.: they stood p'd in silence, silentio defixi stererunt, id. 8, 7, fin.

**petticoat:** berb. castūla (Quich.): cf. Non. 548, 30, sq. (Tunica mulieribus = chemise). P.-government, perh. statūlum (mulierib[us] Imperium, cf. Suet. Cal. 13, Ulysses stolatus = Ulysses in petticoats. (R. and A. suggest the retention of the word; but this would be intolerable: perh. tunicalia may be accepted as an equivalent.)

**pettifogger:** lägūcūs: Cie. De Or. 1, 55, fin. or perh. rābula (a common, brauching pleader): ib. 1, 46, 202; Quint. 12, 9, 12.

**pettifogging (adj.):** perh. mīnūtūs: v. PETTY, PALTRY.

**pettiness:** esp. of mind, animus angustus, minutus: v. NARROW-MINDEDNESS.

**pettish:** stōmāchōsūs: v. PEEVISH, PETTISHNESS: stōmāchus, quērēlae: v. PEEVISHNESS.

**petty:** I. minutus: p. (mean, ignoble) philosophers, m. philosophi, Cie. Sen. 21, 85: p. commanders, m. imperatores id. Br. 73, 256. Join: minutū et angustū [homines], Fin. 1, 18, 61.

2. angustus (narrow, limited; esp. of the mind): a p. mind, animus a. [parvus], Cie. Off. 1, 20, 68: cf. supr. (1).

3. parvus (small, insignificant, trifling): v. SMALL.

**petulance:** I. Pertness, forwardness: prōtervitas, pētulanīa: v. PERTNESS, WANTONNESS. II. Pettish humour stōmāchus: v. PEEVISHNESS.

**petulant:** I. Pert, forward: prōtervus, pētulans: v. PERT, WANTON

II. Of freakish temper: stōmāchōs: v. PEEVISH.

**pew:** subsellium (gen. term): v. BENCH, SEAT. To furnish a church with benches rather than p.s., \*subsellis apertis magis quam septis ac clausis instruere.

**pewit:** v. LAPWING.

**pewter:** \*metallum ex stanno plumbio mixtum.

**phalangite:** 1. phālangites, ae (Macedonian): Liv. 37, 40 (only in pl.). 2. phālangārius: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50.

**phalanstery:** \*phalañterium (quod dicunt).

**phalanx:** phālanx, ngis, f. (Gk. φάλαγξ): Liv. 32, 17, med. Nep.: Curt. (Pure Lat.): cuneus: Liv. I. c.)

**phantasm:** v. PHANTOM.

**phantastic:** v. FANTASTIC.

**phantasy:** v. FANCY, IMAGINATION.

**phantom:** 1. simūlācrum: certain ps strangely pale, quadam s. modis pallentii miris, Lucifer, 1, 124 (ex Ennio): the unsubstantial ps of sleep, inania somni s., Ov. H. 9, 39: to frame (fancy) ps of unsubstantial terror, simulacra et inanes metus fingere, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.

2. phantasma, ātis, n. (Gk. φάντασμα; very rare): if Christ was a (mere) p. (acc. to the Docetes), si ph. full Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7: Vulg. Marc. vi. 49 (where, as in Plin. Ep. 7, 27, init. It denotes a ghost). 3. by circum, vāna spēcies: cf. Hor. A. P. 7; manis [ex metu, etc., facta] imago, cf. Plin. I. c. § 1. (Specification = Gk. εἴδωλον, in Epicur. philos, see Cie. Div. 15, 16.)

**pharisaical:** Phārisāicus: Hier. (Or gen. of subs.: v. PHARISEE.)

**pharisaism:** \*Pharisaorum doctrina atque instituta. (In fig. sense, \*ostentatio s. ambitio religiosus conservanda: v. OSTENTATION.)

**pharisee:** Phārisāeus: Vulg. pass. (In fig. sense, \*sanctitatis religiosus ostentator.)

**pharmaceutic:** \*pharmaceūticus (as t. t.).

**pharmacy:** (ars s. res) mēdīcāmentaria: Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 196.

**pharos:** phāros or us, i.f.: v. LIGHTHOUSE.

**phase:** \*fācies (lunae, stellae). In fig. sense, perh. spēcies: or in pl. vīces, un. f. (alternations).

**pheasant:** phāsianus: Suet. Vit. 13: Paul. Dig. 32, 66: also, phasiana (sc. avis): Plin. 11, 33, 39. (Phasianus Colchicus, Linn.) Of p.s. pheasants—phasianus: Pall. 1, 29 (ph. ova): a p. keeper, phasianarius, Paul. Dig. 32, 66. (Mart. has Phasides aves = phasiani: Epig. 13, 45.)

**phenomenon:** often res: to enquire respecting (the cause of) a p. or de (ipsa) quarecer, Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, 2: the cause of this p., huius rei causa, ib. 1, 3, 2. Or no subs. may be needed: let us enquire into this p., quaeramus quomodo fiat (sc. arsis p.), quaeramus quomodo fiat (sc. arsis colestis), ib. § 3: cf. § 5, quidam ita existimat arcum fieri. An extraordinary p., miraculum: he ascended a place from which the best view of the p. could be obtained, locum ascendit ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici posset. Plin. 6, 16, 5: also, res insolita, nova, mirabilis (v. STRANGE, EXTRAORDINARY): cf. also Juv. 6, 165, rara avis in terris (a perfect p.): sometimes spectaculum may serve: cf. Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, 5, nulla sine bujusmodi spectaculis non est, non night on which such phenomena are not to be seen. (In philos. sense, phaenomena [Gk. τὰ φαινόμενα] may be needed for precision, with gen. pl. phaenomenōn; or the word may be written as Greek.)

**phial:** perh. lägūcūla (a small flask): Col. 12, 38, fin. (Phiale or a broad shallow drinking-vessel)

**philanthropic**: sometimes, humānus, cf. Plin. 12, 6, § 44, praeceptum humanissimum utilissimum (at once most expedient and p.); but the word denotes rather good, kindly feeling, than what we call *philanthropy*. More precisely, as epith. of a person, generi hominum amicus, Kr. (e Cic.); qui generi hominum [potius quam sibi suisque utilitatibus] consulit; ph. schemes, \*consilia que ad humani generis commoda utilitatesque pertinent.

**philanthropically**: humānē (*kindly*): Cic. Usu, better expr. by circuml., v. preced. art.

**philanthropist**: v. PHILANTHROPIC, **philanthropy**; caritas generis humani: Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: humānitatis.

**Philippic**: Philippica (sc. oratio): Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; the word is used as a true sub. Juv. 10, 125 (divina Philippica!) (N.B.—When simply = *invective, attack*, expr. by invēctor, invēctor, cīmīnōr, etc. v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST.)

**philippize**: use Gk. word, φιλίππειν, Demosth. p. 287, *init.*

**Philistine**: Philistaeus: Vulg. 1 Reg. xviii. 8: sqq.: pl. Philistini, orum; ib. v. 4. In fig. sense, Philistinus (quem dicunt Teutonicus).

**philologer** { 1. philológius (*a man*) **philologist** { of extensive eruditio[n], multiplex variisque doctrina (Suet. Gr. 10): Sen. Ep. 108, 29 (where it denotes knowledge of the subject matter of a historical work). (N.B.—Though not used in exactly the modern sense by classical writers, it is perfectly legitimate so to use the word, for the sake of brevity. Also perh. philologicus, acc. to analogy of historicus, geometricus.)

2. grammaticus: cf. Cic. I. 51, 116, grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt; also, Suet. Gr. 4, *init.*: v. GRAMMARIAN. 3. expr. by circuml., \*antiquarum litterarum, doctae s. eruditae antiquitatis studiosus, peritus, Kr.; \* in re philologica multum versatus.

**philological**: \*philologicus: Morhof. 1, 21, 14, etc.

**philologically**: \*ex ratione philologiae.

**philology**: \*philología: only as scient. t. t. (Kr.); cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 24. Better perh. (res) philologia: Morhof. 1, 21, 14, etc. See also GRAMMAR. Phr.: the study of p., \*antiquarum litterarum studia; antiquitatis eruditae peritia.

**philogenitiveness**: \*liberorum procreandorum cupiditas.

**philosopher**: 1. philosóphus: Cic. De Or. 1, 49, *init.*: Varr. 2. sapiens, nūtis (one actually wise; whereas philosophus is strictly, one who pursues knowledge, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 3): v. WISE. Phr.: to assume the title of p., philosphus profliger, Cic. in Pls. 29, 71.

**philosophic** { 1. philosóphicus **philosophical** { (pertaining to philosophy); grāce or p. discussions, seri vel p. tractatus, Macr. Sat. 7, 1, *init.*: M. L. (In Cic. Tusc. 5, extr., the true reading is probably philosophas [not philosophicas] scriptiones: but, though late, the adj., as above, is necessary for the lang. of philosophy.) 2. philosóphus (savouring of philosophy; v. rare as adj.): not a word that was not p. (savouring of philosophy), nullum verbum nisi p., Macr. Sat. 7, 1, *med.*: Paucv. in Gell. 13, 8 (odi homines ignava opera philosopha sententia, i. e. men whose talk is that of philosophers): Cic. (?) v. supr. (N.B.—Not to be used as pertaining to philosophy; which is either philosophicus, as above, or to be expr. by circuml., v. *infr.*) 3. expr. by philosóphia, philosóphi: p. works, libri qui sunt de philosophia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, ; libri ad philosophiam pertinentes; [ex professō] philosophiam continent, Sen. Ep. 100, 8; \*libri de studiis philosophiae scripti: not a popular but a p. expression, non vulgi sed phosphorū verbum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25 a truly p. temperament, \*ingenii temperamentum philosophi dignum [ingenium vere phi-

losophum, cf. supr. 2]; quale philosophi debet esse.

**philosophically**: 1. philosóphicē (late): Lact. 3, 14, fin. (philosophice, ad philosophiam vivere). 2. usū better, unless in purely technical lang., expr. by circuml.: ad philosophorum morem, Cic. Or. 14, 46 (or, philosophorum more); ad philosophiam, Lact. v. supr.; \*ex praeceptis philosophiae; \*ut philosophus debet, ut philosophum decet (the latter phr. having reference to practice rather than theory).

**philosophize**: phillosóphor, 1 (to apply oneself to philosophy; pursue philosophical questions): Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, extr. See also ARGUE, REASON, MORALIZE.

**philosophy**: 1. Reasoned truth:

1. philosophia (Gk. φιλοσοφία): defined by Cic. as studium sapientiae, de Off. 2, 2, 5; also used to denote different departments or schools of philosophy; moral p., moralis, Sen. Ep. 89, 8 (suggested by Cic. Fat. *init.*), as a substitute for the circuml., ea pars philosophiae quae de moribus est); natural p., P. naturalis, Sen. I. c. : theoretical or practical p., contemplativa (= Gk. θεωρητική), activa (Gk. πράκτικη), Sen. Ep. 65, 10: two (different) p.s, duea p., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 107. 2. sapientia (strictly, that wisdom or knowledge of which philosophus is the desire and aim: cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; hence = p. on its practical side, as wisdom attained): p. offers herself as the surest guide to pleasure, p. certissimam se ducem praebet ad voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ancient p. taught only what was to be done and what avoided, antiqua s. nihil aliud nisi facienda et vitanda praecepit, Sen. Ep. 93, 13. 3. ratiō (theory): impious principles of p., impia rationis elementa, Lact. 1, 82: the Epicurean p. (system) which is well known to most, Epicuri r. quasi plerisque notissima est, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, *init.*; so, Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 3, 20. II. The principle of anything: ratiō: v. THEORY, PRINCIPLE.

**philtre**: ámatōrium (medicamentum, poculum); philtrum (rare, and best only in pl.): v. LOVE-POTION.

**phlebotomize**: vacuum secō, etc.: v. fell. art. (Phlébotōmō, 1; with ace. of person: Coel. Aur.)

**phlebotomy**: sanguinis detracitio: Cels. 2, 9; or expr. by venam incidere, sanguinem mittere, detrahare, etc.: ib. 2, 10, et pass. (Phlébotōmō, es: cf. Coel. Aur.)

**phlegm**: 1. *Mucus*: 1. pituita (or as three syll.): when there is a discharge of p., quim p. abundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, *init.*: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, extr., quim p. molesta est: Plin. 2. phlegma, atis, n. (only as med. t.): to dispel p., dissolvēre, Pall. 8, 6: Veg. Vet. II. Coldness of temperament: lentitudo: v. INDIFFERENCE. (Tarditas ingenii, Cic. 68, 229 [Kr.] is defect of natural talent, dulness). Or perh. patiencia: cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5 (deficit of animo humili qui pertet etiam indigna").

**phlegmatic**: 1. *Litor*, *Humid*, Theod. Prisc. (Or expr. by circuml. with pituita: v. PHLEGM, 1). II. Col. apathetic: lentus: v. INDIFFERENT.

**phlegmatically**: lentē, indifferenter (rare): v. COOLLY.

**phlogistic**: \*phlōgisticus: chem. t. t. **phoenix**: phoenix, fēs, m.: Tac. A. 6, 28 (avls p.): Plin. : Ov.

**phonetic**: \*phōnēticus: necessary as t. t. Phr.: to adopt the p. principle in orthography, \*voces accuratius quemadmodum exprimuntur scribēre; \*phonētica (quam dicunt) scribendi ratione ut.

**phonetically**: cf. preced. art. **phorescence**: expr. by luceo, xi, 2: what is the cause of the p. of sea? \*cur luceat undae tenebris obductis? **luce** aqua luce albescent fluctus solis luce remota?

**phorescent**: cf. preced. art. **phosphorus**: Phosphorus v. HORNING STAI.

**photograph** (subs.): \*pictura photographa (Quae dicitur).

**photograph** (v.): perh. \*imaginem alecūs rei photographam excipere; \*arte photographica imaginem alecūs rei representare.

**photographer**: \*photográphus, **photography**: \*ars photographica (quae dicitur).

**phrase** (subs.): locutio: a large number of such p.s, multa talium l. copia, Gall. 1, 7, fin.: Quint. (Not phrase: cf. Quint. 10, 1, 87, phrasis, id est corpus eloquentiae.) To use such a p. \*ita loqui; ea loquendi tornula uti.

**phrase** (v.): loquor: (verbis) ex-primo: v. TO SPEAK, EXPRESS.

**phraseology**: i. e. diction: vóca-bula, verba, locutiones (words, terms, phrases): it is necessary first to familiarize oneself with the p. of this author, \*huius scriptoris loquendi genus primum ac vocabula propria bene tibi inculcanda sunt: v. STYLE.

**phenological**: \*phrénológico (quod dicitur).

**phenology**: \*phrenologica (ars) quae dicitur, fatur.

**phthisic**: phthysis, ls, f.: Cels. 3, 22: Sen.

**phthisical**: phthysicus (of persons): Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart.

**phylactery**: phylactērium (Gk. φυλακτήριον): Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 5: Hier.

**physic**: medicina; medicamentum: v. MEDICINE.

**physical**: I. Relating to nature or physics: physis: ignorant of p. science, p. rationis ignarus, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: oft. as subs., physicus = a p. philosopher, ib. 1, 10, init. See also NATURAL.

II. Relating to the body: expr. by corpus: p. strength, vires corporis, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: also simply, vires that is a task requiring good lungs and p. strength, est (id) munus laterum et virium, ib. 9, 28; failure of p. strength, defective virum, ib. 9, 29: that is a purely p. defect, not one of disposition, \*corporis id vitrum non ingenii voluntatisque.

**physically**: I. By a physical method, according to physics: physis: Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18. (Or by circuml., ex physica ratione; physicorum modo: v. PHYSICAL.) II. In a way connected with the body: expr. by corpus: p. disqualified for service, \*qui propter vitium corporis (propter valetudinem) militiae inhabilitas est.

**physician**: 1. mēdicos (any medical practitioner): a very eminent p., m. nobilissimum atque optimus, Cic. Clu. 21, *init.*: to employ a p. m. admovere, id. Fat. 12, 28: cf. m. admovere, Suet. Ner. 37 (the latter phr. cannot be used of calling in physician for oneself): to pay a p. his fee, honorem medico habere, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, *afin.*: see also DOCTOR (fin.). 2. expr. by imperf. part. of mēdor, 2 (cf. L. G. § 658): te abide by the advice of the p.s, esse in potestate medicorum, Curt. 3, 5, fin.: the liquid is in use among p.s, humor in use medicum est, Tac. H. 5, 6: Plin. Ov. Phr.: to practise as a p., medicinam exercere, Clu. Clu. 63, extr.: imitari, Pollio in Quint. 7, 2, 26: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, *init.*: a very skilful p., vir medicinae [medicac] artis peritissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 3. (For circulator, v. QUACK.)

**physics**: physica, orum, n. pl.: ignorant of p., physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 14, 119. Also, phýsica sc. ars (the science or theory, as distinguished from its subject matter): id. Fin. 1, 22, *init.*: or, phýsiología: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

**physiognomical**: \*physiognomónieus: Morhof (Poyth., work by: cf. title of Arist. (?), φυσιογνωμονικά).

**physiognomist**: phýsiegnoñomón, ónis (Gk. φυσιογνωμόν): Cic. Fat. 5, 10.

**physiognomy**: I. The art of discerning character in features: \*phýsiegnoñomónia (Gk. φυσιογνωμονία): Arist. Phys. 2, *init.*: v. Morhof, de bac re: desirable to avoid such circuml., as, ars

hominiū mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscendi, Kr. (e Cic. Fat. 5, 10); cf. Gell. 1, 9, *init.* **To profess**: p., \*physiognomēm (better perh. as Gr. φυσιογνωμόνα) se profiteri: cf. Cic. Fat. 1, c. **Cast of features**: vultus: cf. Cic. Fat. 1, c.: more precisely, oris et vultus ingenium, Gell. 1, 9, *init.*

**physiological**: physiscus: v. PHYSICAL Or perh. phisiolōgicus (Terl.), as 2.

**physiologist**: physiscus: v. PHYSICAL Or perh. phisiolōgus, as t. 2.

**physiology**: phisiología v. PHYSICS. Animā p., \*ea pars physiologiae quae de animalium natura est: for brevity, \*physiologia animalis (quae dicitur).

**piaucular**: piaculāris, e: Liv. 1, 26, fn. (p. sacrificia).

**piano-forte**: \*clāvichordium (Germ. clavier): Kr.

**piaster** (subs.): \*piastra, quam vocant Itali.

**piazza**: v. PORTICO.

**pick** (v.): I. **To pull off or pluck with the fingers**: lēgo, carpo, 3: v. TO PLUCK, GATHER. II. **To separate with the jingers, removing alien substances**: Phr.: **To p. seed**, \*semina manibus legendō secernere et putamina tollere. (N.B.—**To pick** occurs most freq. with an inseparable prep.: v. TO PICK UP, OUT, OFF.) III. **Miscell.** Phr.: **to p. wool, lanam carere, purgare**, cf. Varr. L. 7, 3, 54: **to p. the teeth**, dentes (pinna, spina, lentisco) levare, Mart. 14, 22; **perfore**, Petr. 32, appears to be a facetious expr.: cf. Mart. 6, 74, *fodit ora laxa lentisco*: **to p. one's nose**, narres digitō inquietare ad velleare, cf. Quint. 11, 3, 80: **to p. pockets**, manticulari (explained by Fest., "furandi causa manticulas attrectare," i.e. to make free with people's wallets, pouches, etc. v. rare): or by circumlit. de corporibus (vestimentis) hominiū furare: **to have one's pocket p. d.** zonam perdere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40: **to p. a quarrel**, iurgi causā inferre, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: cf. Liv. 21, 6, *init.*, certamina serere: (**to try**) **to p. hole's in any one's coat**, vitia colligere in aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; or perh. \*causas criminālēs (aliquem) quaerere: id agere ut alterius extiminationem minuas, laudes s. virtutem detrectes.

**— off**: Phr.: **to p. off caterpillars from plants**; \*eruels herbas (arbusta, etc.) levare: **to p. the defenders off one by one**, \*defensores singulos telis (gladiis) dejicere.)

**— out**: I. **To remove by picking**: éligo, legi, cuncti, i.: **to p. lace out from the heads (of poultry)**, pedes capite e., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, *post med.* See also TO PLUCK OUT. II. **To choose out**: éligo, 3: **to p. out (the best) grapes for eating**, uavam ad edendum e., ib. 1, 54, **to p. out (choose) any one you choose out of three** of tribus e. quem velis, Cic. Ph. 10, 2, 5; cf. Tac. Agr. 9, haud semper errat fama, aliquando et éligit, i.e. it picks out the very man. In same sense, lēgo: **to p. out all the finest (seeds) with the hand**, maxima queaque manu legere, Virg. G. 1, 199; Cic.: v. TO CHOOSE, SELECT; also, PICKED.

**— up**: I. tollo, sustulī, sublāsum, 3: **to p. up stones from the ground (to throw)**, saxa de terra t., Cic. Caec. 21, 60: **to p. up feathers that have dropped**, penas quae deciderunt t., Phaedr. 1, 3, 5. 2. colligo, lēgl, lectum, 3 (to gather up a number of things): he (the miser) p. d. up all the parings, collegit omnis praesegmina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 34. v. TO GATHER UP. 3. sublēgo, 3 (to p. up from beneath something): **to p. up windfalls (fruit)**, baccam quae tempestibus in terrā decidit s., Col. 12, 50, *init.*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 12. In sim. sense with preced., the simple verb: e.g. legerē spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39. Colloq. Phr.: **to p. up a living in some way or other**, \*quaunque opera unda vita sustentetur (inopis toleratur) colligere, corrardere (v. LIVELIHOOD): **to p. up passengers**,

\*vectores de via excipere: **to p. up strength or flesh**, convalescere; corpus facere (opp. to corpus amittere), Cels. 7, 3, *fin.*

**pick** (subs.): I. **A tool**: v. PICK-AXE. II. **Choice**: expr. by éligo: v. TO PICK OUT. III. **Those that are the best**: Phr.: **the p. of all the legions**, electi ex omnibus legionibus fortissimi viri, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: **boxers**, the very p. of both countries, pugiles elecissimi ex utraque regione, Suet. Cal. 18: see also FLOWER (11.).

**pick-axe**: dolab̄a: **to undermine with p.s.** murum dolab̄is subrūere, Suet. 21, 11, *med.*

**picked** (part. and adj.): I. déleuciū (esp. of troops; chosen for special service): a p. of troops; chosen for special service; a p. of archers, d. manus sagittariorū, Sall. Jug. 46: Caes.: v. pick, subs. (III.). 2. electus (choice, possessing special excellence): **the very p. men of a state**, electissimi viri civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2, *init.*: Suet. (Not selectus: v. SELECT.) See also FLOWER (11.), CHOICE, adj.

**picket**: v. PICQUET.

**pickle** (subs.): miria (brine): Col. 12, 47: Plin. Phr.: **to be in p. in sale esse**, Cato R. R. 162.

**pickle** (v.): Phr.: **to p. in vinegar and brine**, in acetō ac murice condire, Plin. 14, 19, 23: **to p. elecampane and soak it in brine**, inulam condire muriae macerare, Col. 12, 46. extr. Phr.: elecampane can be p.d. (preserved) in the following way, conditura inulae sic fit, Col. 12, 46: **to p. home (salt them)**, pernas salire, Cato R. R. 162: Col.: v. TO PRESERVE. (N.B.—Olive conditanea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24=O. conditiva, Cato, R. R. 6, is a kind of preserving-olive: muriatricus, for muria conditus, rests on a single passage of Pl., Poen. 1, 2, 31 and 38.)

**pickled**: muria s. aceto conditus: v. TO PICKLE. Also salitus (salted): Col. 6, 32. Also perh. conditivus, conditius: v. PRESERVED.

**pickpocket**: perh. manticularius (ext. rare): Tert.: v. TO PICK (Phr.). Mostly better to use gen. term, fur: v. THIEF. **To be a p.** zones compitare; zones complendo victimū queritare.

**picnic** (subs. and v.): Phr.: **to picnic (have a p.) by the river side**, *juxta fluvium* (sub diu) convivium celebrare, habere: in the original sense of the term, de symbolis edere (esse), to partake of a feast to which all contribute, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2.

**picquet**: i.e. a guard posted in front of the enemy: stātio, onīs, f. (strictly, the post or station; by meton. the troops occupying it): **to post p.s. at short intervals**, crebras s. disponere, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: to avoid the (enemy's) posts and p.s., custodias s. que vitare, ib. 59: our p.s. were driven in, **stationes nostras loco dejectae sunt**.

**pictorial**: expr. by tabula, pictura: a p. work, \*liber picturis distinctus, ornatus: **to possess p. power** (in writing), scribendo res quas ob oculos ponere atque expingere; tanquam pictoris quandam quadam arti in scribendo adhibere: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

(N.B.—Not pictoriū in this sense: v. Forcell. s. v.)

**pictorially**: \*per tabulas; tabulis pictis adhibitis; picturā usus.

**picture** (subs.): I. **In colours**: 1. tabula picta: Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 36: to hang good p.s. in a good light, t. bene pictas in bono lumine collocare, Cic. Br. 75, 261. Also without picta; when the context defines: so in the prov., manum de tabula! take your hand from the p. I have done! Cic. Fam. 7, 25. Dimin., tabella (a small p. or one of a less elevated subject, e.g. "genre" picture): Cic. Fam. 7, 27; Plin. 2. pictura (strictly the art of painting; hence, meton. a picture): Cic. Ver. 4, *init.* (p. in tabula, in textili). II. **Fig.** of a verbal delineation: Phr.: **he draws a vivid p. of the battle**, \*speciem formanque pugnae ita expingit, ut propemodum

oculis cernere videamus, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; **\*pugnae quasi imaginem quam dama pictam oculos ponit**: what a charming p. is this! \*quam venusta haec est imago!

**picture** (v.): in words, expingo, nxi, cūcum, 3: Cic. (v. preced. art. *in p.*): also, depingo, 3: Cic. Rep. 2, 29: v. TO PAINT, DEPICT. Also, sometimes, fingo, 3: v. TO IMAGINE.

**picture-frame** forma: v. FRAME (11.).

**gallery**: pinacothēca: a p. rich in various kinds of paintings, v. *genere tabularum mirabilis*, lētr. 83, init.: Plin.

**picturesque**: Phr.: a p. sight, species venusta et qualis in tabellis solet fieri; \*talis species qualis in tabellis pictam videre solemus. (But usu, vēnustus et amoenus will serve: v. LOVELY.)

**picturesqueness**: perh. vēnustas: v. preced. art.

**piddle**: mēo, mingo, 3: v. WATER, TO MAKE.

**piddling**: v. PETTY.

**pie**: I. **The bird**: pica: v. MAGPIE. II. **Pastry**: perh. crustum: v. PASTRY. A plum p., \*pruna in crusto cocta. III. **Printers term**: Phr.: **to knock the type into p.**, typos dispercere, concurbare.

**piebald**: perh. bicolor, öris: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 566, albis equus bicolor maculosis.

**piece** (subs.): I. **A bit of anything**:

1. very oft. not expr. by any separate word, the subs., denoting that of which a piece is taken, being used: a dog carrying a p. of meat, canis carnem ferens, Phaedr. 1, 4: so id. 1, 13, 3, de fenestra raptus casus (=*a p. of cheese*): cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97, quām cibarius el panis (*a p. of brown bread*) datus esset: so, a p. of paper, charta, chartula (v. PAPER): *a p. of ground*, ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: *a small p. of ground*, agellus: more precisely, paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26. (N.B.—The subs., alone may generally be used of that which is wont to be met with in pieces.) 2. frustum (a roughly shaped bit, strictly, formed by breaking off): Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27 (of bits falling from the mouth of foul feeding): mouldy p.s. of bread, mucida panis f., Juv. 14, 128: to cut up (*a carcass*) in p.s. in frusta secare, Virg. Aen. 1, 212 (not a phr. suitable for prose). 3. segmentum: v. SLICE. Phr.: (i.) **to cut in p.s.** (minute, minutatim) concidere, consecare: v. TO CUT TO PIECES, (ii.) **to break into p.s.**: (1) comminuo, i, uitum, 3 (**to break to shivers**): to break a statue in p.s. and scatter them abroad, statuam c. dissipare, Cic. in Pis. 38, 91: to break in p.s. (smash) crystal veseli, vasa crystallina c., Petr. 64: Plin. (2), confringi, fractum, 3 (infreq.): to break in p.s. jars and cups, aulas caliceus c., Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: to break in p.s. in a potter's vessel, vas figuril c., Vulg. Ps. ii, 9. (Differingo, to break in two: rare.) (iii.) **to tear in p.s.**: (1), conscidio, scidili, scissum, 3 (as a fabric is torn): Cic.: v. TO TEAR. (2), discipro, p.s. p.tui, 3 (as a body of any kind is rent and disintegrated): dogs tear in p.s. the corpse, cadaver d. canes, Suet. Dom. 15: Cic. (3), divello, i, vulsum, 3 (like preced.): to tear a body in p.s. and scatter it on the waves, corpus d. et undis sparere, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: Ov.: Hor. (4), dilatio, i (to tear and mangle flesh): v. TO TEAR, MANGLE. (iv.) **to pull to p.s.**: disperge, 3: v. supr. (iii. 2). In fig. sense, to pull any one to p.s., vitia colligere in aliquem Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: also, carpere (aliquem), Cic. Bal. 26, 57; more fully, sermonibus carpere, Liv. 7, 12, ad fin.: and with reference to rumour spread abroad, differre: cf. Tac. A. 1, 4, dominos variis rumoribus differabant. (v.) **to take to p.s.**: (1), dissolvō, vi, uitum, 3: (by unfastening bonds of connexion; usu, implying the destruction of that which is taken to p.s.): to take to p.s. what has been united, apta d., Cic.

**Or.** 71, 235. (2). dissuo, i, sūtum, 3 (by unstitching): v. to UNSTITCH. (vi.) to go or fall to ps: (1). expr. by pass. refl. of solvo, dissolve, 3; *the ship goes to ps in the sea, solvitur in aequore navis*, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 18 cf. Cic. Att. 15, 11, dissolutum nūxigium. So, navis solutilis, a ship made so to fall to pieces: Suet. Ner. 34. (2). dilabōr, psus, 3 (gradually; by the process of wearing and wasting): a ship decayed and falling to ps from age, navis putrid et vetustate dilabens Liv. (Forc.) Sen. (vii) all in (of) one p.: sometimes perh. solidus (R. and A.). *A garment all of one p., vestimentum surtus carens*. Fig. to be all of a p., convenire, congruere; nihil sibi dispare: v. TO AGREE. **II.** A coin: nōmīsa, āts, n. (Gr. νόμισμα): v. COIN. (Numus or nūmīsus usw. = ready money in general or some particular coin, as the didrachma, or the sextertius). **III.** A written composition: liber, libellus, fābula, carmen, etc. acc. to the character of the composition. **IV.** A musical composition: perh. cantus, concensus, mōdūs, etc. v. MUSIC (I.). **V.** Of artillery ammunition (usu. pl.), v. ARTILLERY

**piece (v.)**: perh. sarcio, rēscario, 4; v. TO MEND. Phr. to p. cloth, \*pannum assūre v. to sew on.

**piece-meal**: Phr. to tear any one p., [manibus] aliquem discerpere. Liv. 1, 16, med. (v. PIECE, I, Phr. iii.) to treat (a subject) p. (not as a whole), divisa et quasi discarta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24 (opp. to complecti tota): your packet has at last arrived p., tandem allatus est lasciviu-tius, nec integer is quidem sed concussum atque discruptus. (Minutus, minutum, minutum = in small pieces.)

**piece-work**: Phr. they follow the system of p., *lia operas conducunt ut non temporis sed operis confecti ratio habeantur*.

**pied**: māculōsus, versicolor v. SPOTTED, PARTICOLOURED.

**pier**: I. if a bridge or other edifice: pila (pillar or pile of any kind): to plant the arches (of a bridge) on p.s, in pilis fornices imponeo. Liv. 40, 51. II. A mole: 1, mōles, is, f. (any massive structure): he constructed a p. for Terracina, m ad Terracinam confecit. Liv. l. c. Cic. v. MOLE. 2. agger: v. MOUND. (The best term for a wooden or chain p. is prob. pons: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 288 = landing-bridge.)

**pier-glass**: \*speculum parieti affixum.

**pierage**: \*pecunia quae pro mercibus etc. ad molent expositis (impositis) solvitur.

**ierce**: I. To bore through: 1. perforo, i (to make a hole through): to p. a ship, naveum p., Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47; to p. any one's side with a sword, latus ense p., Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26: lights (passages for light) p.d from the soul to the eyes, lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9. (Less freq. efforo, 1, Col. 9, 1, ad init.; and simple verb, fōro, 1, id. 5, 10, ad fin.; Macr.)

2. perfōlio, fōdi, sūm, 3 (to dig through; to stab): Cic. Virg. 3, pungo, 3 v. TO PRICK, PUNCTURE. 4. tēbro, pertēbro, I. v. TO ROBE. Phr. the shield was found p.a with 120 holes, inventa sunt in scuto foramina cxx. Caes. B. C. 3, 53; v. MOLE.

II. To wound, transfix: confōdio, transfōdo, trāficio, etc. v. TO STAB, TRANSFIX. III. To affect keenly: Phr. a guilty conscience, p.s [stings], mens sibi consica stimulus adhibet, Lucre. 3, 1032. that remark p.d his heart, descendit hoc verbum in pectus ejus, cf. Sall. Jug. 11 to be p. with especial grief, praecipuo dolore ang. Clc. Fam. 4, 3 they were p. (pricked) to the heart, compuncti sunt corde, Vulg. Act. ii. 37.

**piercing** (adj.): I. Very penetrating penetratilis, e v. PENETRATING, KEEN. II. Of sounds, extremely acute: sup. of acutus, acer: v. SHELL

To have a p. sound, \*acutissime sonare. III. Of the mind, very shrewd and discerning: acutus, perspicax, acer, etc. v. ACUTE, PENETRATING.

**piercingly**: perh. acutē: v. KEENLY. **Pierian**: Pierius: Hor. Ov. P. nymphs (the Muses), Pierides, Virg. E. 8, 63;

**piety**: pietas (primarily, dutiful conduct towards parents; hence also, towards the gods): cf. Cic. Part. 22, fin., Justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pieas nominatur; together with id. N. D. 1, 41, 116, where the definition is given, est pietas justitia erga deos): for the sake of precision, use p. adversus deos [Ieum], id. Fin. 2, 22, 73; or p. erga Deum, Ov. pro Dom. 41, 107. Join pietas et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; pietas, sanctitas, religio, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3. (As distinct from pietas, sanctitas denotes irreproachability of life; religio, scrupulous regard for oaths, etc.)

**pig**: I. The young of swine; also, in gen. sense, a boar or sow: porcus: the sow should feed her own p.s, sercūtus alat oportet p., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15 (= sucking p.): Phaedr. 2, 4, 15 (= sucking p.): Varr.: Suet. The dimin. porculus also occurs (Gell. 4, 11, porculus minusculus viciare, to live on sucking p.), but is very rare. Of pigs, pig-, porcini: e. g., p.-neot, porticina (sc. caro), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70 (more freq. suilla); v. FORE. See also, swine, hog, sow. II. Of metal: perh. later, ēris, η. (lit. a brack): cf. Plin. 33, 3, 17 (l. aurei, argentei); or, tubilus, ib. 33, 35 § 106.

**pigeon**: I. columba: v. DOVE. 2. pālumbus, ls, c. less freq., palumba, ae (wood-pigeon): Virg. E. 1, 58. Varr. Phr. ps mil, lac gallinaceum. Plin. pref. § 24: Peur.

**pigeon-hole**: locūlamentum (cf. Col. 8, 3, ad init.); or in pl., locūli, orum: v. COMPARTMENT.

**pigeon-house**: columbarium: Col. 8, 3, ad init.

**piggery**: suile, is, n.: Col. 7, 9, extr. (Hara = sty)

**pig-headed**: perh. plumbeus: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3 (caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus). Cic. See also OSTRINETTE.

**pigment**: pigmentum: v. PAINT.

**pigmy**: I. In strict sense, the Pygmæi, Pygmæi, ὥρηm: Plin. 7, 2, 2; Gell. 11. Any diminutive person: pumilio, omis, c.: Sen. Ep. 76, 24. Mart. Also, pumilus: Suet. Aug. 83; Star. See also DWARF.

**pigsty**: bāra: Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Cic. (fig. with ref. to the school of Epicurus) in Pis. 16, 37.

**pigtail**: Phr. to wear the hair in a p., *corns in formam caudae demittere*.

**pike**: I. A weapon: sārisa (the p. of the Macedonian phalangites): Liv. 9, 19, med.: Lucan. (Hasta denoted properly, a spear or javelin for hurling from distance; but the elongated basta of Iphicrates (Nep. vlt. 1) was evidently a pike for thrusting: plurim is the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry). See also SPEAR. II. The fish: perh. lupus Hor. S. 2, 2, 100 holes, inventa sunt in scuto foramina cxx. Caes. B. C. 3, 53; v. MOLE.

II. To wound, transfix: confōdio, transfōdo, trāficio, etc. v. TO STAB, TRANSFIX. III. To affect keenly: Phr. a guilty conscience, p.s [stings], mens sibi consica stimulus adhibet, Lucre. 3, 1032. that remark p.d his heart, descendit hoc verbum in pectus ejus, cf. Sall. Jug. 11 to be p. with especial grief, praecipuo dolore ang. Clc. Fam. 4, 3 they were p. (pricked) to the heart, compuncti sunt corde, Vulg. Act. ii. 37.

**piercing** (adj.): I. Very penetrating penetratilis, e v. PENETRATING, KEEN. II. Of sounds, extremely acute: sup. of acutus, acer: v. SHELL

p. of arms, cōgrētēs armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22. II. Funeral pile: 1. rōgus

to raise a funeral p., t. extre-*re*, Cic. Fin. 3, extr: to place any one's corps on the funeral p., aliquem in regum imponere, id. Ius. 1, 35, 25; interre, id. N. D. 3, 35, init: to mount the p. ascendere in r., id. Iu. 1, 23, 47 2.

pyra (Gk. πυρά rare and only poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 215 Ov. III. A massive edifice: mōles, is, f. princely p.s, v. glae m., Hor. Od. 2, 15, init.: Cic. IV. A timber driven into the ground, to form a support for building: subtila (Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 (of a bridge) Liv. 23, 37. Hence pons subtilis the pile bridge, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. V. Only in pl., piles: v. HEMORRHOIDS.

**VI.** The nap of cloth: perh. vittus v. nap (I.).

**pile (n.)**: I. cōgrētē, ss, stūm, sc̄t: their shields were p'd upon her, sc̄tūlī congesta (sint), Liv. 1, 11, fin: to p. on dry sticks, arida virgula e, Suet. Caes. 24: to p. up towns with the hand, oppida manu e., Virg. G. 2, 156. 2.

extruso, xi, cūm, 3 (esp. with ref. to funeral piles): Cic. Fin. 3, extr: Suet.

3. acerva, cōcōrvo, cūmilo, 1. v. to HEAP. Phr.: to p. arms, \*arma in unum locum conferre to p. the legs upon the fire, ligna super foco fin focūlāge reponere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, init.: to p. up the agony, \*rei atrocēlatē omnibus modis augere atque amplificare.

**pile-driver**: fistula (Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, med.:

**piles**: v. HEMORRHOIDS.

**pilfer**: I. surripio, rippl, reptum, 3 (to snatch away privily, to purloin): to p. sacred vessels from a private house, vasa ex privato sacra s., Cic. Inv. 2, 18, init.: to p. a table-napkin, alieni in pāpīlī s., Mart. 12, 29, 10 Hor. 2, 10, compilo, 1 (to rifle, steal from: with act. of person or object, from whom or what): slaves p. their masters' goods, as they abscond, (domipū) compliant servi fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78 to p. the contents of any one's writing-desk, aliquid scrinium e., ib. extr: Cic. Phaedr.

3. furor, suffūtor, I. v. TO STEAL.

**pilferer**: fur p. of the treasury, f. aerarii, Sall. Cat. 52, med. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PILFER.

**pilfering** (subs.): surreptio (rare). Apul. Usu, furium will be precise enough v. THEFT.

**pilgrim**: \*pērigrinātor: \*qui religiōnis ergo [causal] pērigrinatur: cf. Erasm. Coll. i. p. 339 sqq. For the use of the imperf. part. as subs., v. L. G. § 658. (N.B.—From the context, pērigrinari, pērigrinātor, alone will usu. be precise enough.)

**pilgrimage**: \*pērigrinātō religiōnis canā lacta; cf. Erasm. Coll. i. p. 330: or simply pērigrinatio (the context defining): no p. is regarded as having greater sanctity, nulla p. religiōsior, ib. p. 360. To go on p.s, sacra loca visere, ib. ii, p. 273; \*sacra loca religiōnis visere, adire.

**pill**: pilū: Plin. 28, 9, 17 § 138. M. L. 1<sup>o</sup> b.r.: that was a bitter p. for him to swallow, \*tūlt hoc molestissime acerbissimum, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152, \*hanc contumeliam iniquissimo animo concoxit.

**pillage** (v.): I. praedor, 1 (strictly intrans.; in later authors also trans.): the prospect of plundering and pāng, spes rapidi pāedandū, Cic. Ph. 4, 9: to p. the property of the farmers, de aratorum bonis p., id. Verr. 3, 78, 182: to p. the allies rather than the enemy, socios magis quam hostes p., Tac. A. 12, 49. Engaged in pāng, pāedandū, Sall. Jng. 90. 2. diripio, ml, reptum, 3 (only trans.): to p. (sack) a town, oppidū d., Cæs. B. C. 1, 21, fin. (Traedor is to carry off booty from a country or town, diripio, to ransack and rifle utterly, as soldiers do a city taken by storm.) 3. pōpūlōr, 1 (to lay waste): v. TO RAVAGE, DEVASTATE. 4. compilo, 1 (to rifle): to p. temples, templū, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 85. Iu. So, expilo, i. v. TO ROB. 5. spōlio, 1 (to despol

*strip of ornaments, furniture, etc.); Cic.: Sall.*

**pillage** (*subs.*): 1. rāpina (most gen. term): *their thoughts are of nothing but p., nil cogitare nisi rapinas*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; *to lay waste by fire and p.*, incendis, rapinis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25. Caes. 2. direptio (*ransacking and sacking of a place*): *a city abandoned to p. and fire, urbs relicta direptio et incendiis*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, med.

3. expr. by verb: *the hope of p.*, praedandi spes, id. Pl. 4, 4, 9: *to allow soldiers the p. of a town*, \*oppidum militibus diripiendum reliquere, concedere: for syn. **V. PILLAGE, subs.** See also **PILLAGING** (*subs.*); PLUNDER, Phr.: *to live by p.*, \*ex praeda vivere.

**pillager**: praedator: v. PLUNDERER, **pillaging** (*subs.*): praedatiō: Tac. A. 12, 29; Vell. See also **PILLAGE, subs.**

**pillaging** (*adj.*): praedābundus: Sall. Jug. 90. See also **PLUNDERING, adj.**

**pillar**: 1. *a column*: 1. cōlūmna (*a column*): Cic.: Vitr. 1. Hor. (Not in this sense: *column*): cf. Vitr. 4, 2, 1. *The p.s of Hercules, Herculis cōlūmnæ*, Plin. 2, 67, 67: called also, Herculeæ metae, Lucas 3, 278. 2. pila (*a massive support or p., esp. of a bridge*): *he contracted for the p.s to a bridge over the Tiber, locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim*, Liv. 40, 51: Hor.

II. *A prop or support (fig.)*: cōlūmna, inis, n. (*strictly, the mainstay of a house, gable post*): *a p. of the state, c. republi- ciae*, Cic. Sext. 8, 19. Ter.: Hor.: v. PROP.

**pillared**: cōlūmnātus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, post med. (Or by circumf. columnis fultus, instructus = v. **PILLAR**)

**pillion**: Phr.: *to ride on a p., pōne (post) virum in equo sedere.*

**pillory**: \*pillorium (*quod dicitur*): v. Du Cange, s. v. (*variously spelt*). Or expr. by gen. phr., *to stand in the p.*, \*flagiti probitive causa propagam adstare. (*The ancients had no similar penalty.*)

**pillow** (*subs.*): 1. pulvinus (*any cushion*): Cic. Fam. 9, 18, extr.: Nep.

2. cervical, alīs, n. (*for resting the back of the neck and head upon*): *they fasten p.s to their heads with linen (as a protection)*, c. capiūbus imposita linteis constringunt, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 16: Suet. Ner. 6, jn.

**pillow** (*v.*): i. e. *to support as on a pillow* (Milt.), suffulcio, 4: v. TO PROF.

**pilot** (*subs.*): in gen. sense, gēbūnātōr (*steersman, helmsman*): Cic. Sen. 6, 17: Virg. Oft. fig. v. GOVERNOR, Phr.: *the p. of the state, qui sedet ad gubernacula republicae*, Cic. v. HELM (1.). (*The function of a harbour pilot, may be expr. by, vada monstrare; navis cursum dirigere.*)

**pilot** (*v.*): in gen. sense, gēbūnō, 1: v. TO STEER. Cf. preced. art.

**pilotage**: Phr.: *to pay p., \*ei mercedem date qui in portum navis cursum dirigit.*

**pimp** (*subs.*): lēno, ōnis, m., f.: Ter.: Hor. See also **PROCURE**. Phr.: *to be a p.*, lenocinare facere, Ulp. Ifig. 3, 2, 4, 5; 2, 1, profiteri (*as by profession*), Suet. Tib. 35.

**pimp** (*v.*): lēnōcīnum facio: v. pre- ced. art.

**pimpnerel**: ānāgallis, idis, f.: Plin. (\*A. arvensis, Linn.)

**pimping** (*subs.*): lēnōcīnum: *to be reduced to get a living by p.*, egestation lenocinio sustentare, Auct. red. in Sen. 5, 11: v. **PIMP, subs.**

**pimple**: pustula: *p. arising from perspiration*, p. quae ex sudore nas- cuntur, Cels. 5, 28, 15: Plin. See also **USTULE**.

**pimpled, pimply**: pustulōsus: Cels. 5, 26, 31 (with ref. to *pustules of disease*). Phr., a p. face, \*os pustulis crēbrum.

**pin** (*subs.*): 1. *The small pointed instrument so called*: ācūs, ūs, f. (*a needle or pin*; cf. Germ. stecknadel, a needle for sticking): = hair-p., Mart. 14, 24. II. *A kind of nail or peg*: clāvus: v. FEG.

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**pin** (*v.*): I. Lit.: *to fasten with a p.*; acu figo, 3: v. Mart. 14, 24. II. *To pierce through and fasten to something*: affigo, 3: v. TO FASTEN TO. **pin-cushion**: \*pulvulus acubus servandis.

**pin-money**: pēculium (*uxoris*): Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9, 9: 3. Phr.: *to give a wife p.*, \*uxori (pecuniam) in privatos sumptus præche: cf. Cic. Ver. 3, 33, init.

**pincers**: forceps, ipis, c.: *to seize a forceps (to be extracted with the p.)*, dentem forceps (al. forceps = shears), Cels. 7, 12: Virg.: v. TONGS. See also **TWEEZERS** (*singular*).

**pinch** (*v.*): I. *To nip as with the finger-ends*: vellicio, 1 (*to twitch, filip, pinch*): Quint. 6, 1, 41 (from the circumstances related, it evidently means to pinch in this place). Or expr. by circumf.: crabs p. severely with their claws, \*canceri quodcumque forcipibus suis arripuerunt comprimit acerrime. See also TO SQUEEZE. II. *To inconvenience by want of space, etc.*: coarto, 1: v. TO CONFINE. Phr.: *entertainments where one is p'd for room, nimis arta convivia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: *people p'd up in a narrow theatre, arta stipata [Roma] theatro*, ib. 2, 1, 60. Phr.: *to p. oneself for food*, fraudare se ipsum victu suo, Liv. 2, 10, extr.; *defraudare genium sumui*, Ter. Th. 1, 1, 9: Liv. III. *To hurt by pinching*: gall: tiro, ussi, ustum, 3: *if your shoe p., being too small, calcus si minor uret*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.

IV. *To nip with cold, frō, praefrō*: 3. v. TO NIP (11.). V. *To distress greatly, of poverty*: perh. urgeo, prēmo (cf. Virg. G. 1, 146, urgens in rebus egestas): v. TO PRESS.

**pinch** (*subs.*): Phr.: *a couch that will hold four at a p.*, \*lectus quoniam convivarium capax, ut quam artissime recumbant; or, quatuor convivarium quam plurimum capax: v. MOST, adj. (fin.).

**pinchers**: forceps, ipis, c.: v. PINCERS.

**pinching** (*adj.*): angustus: p. po- verty, a pauperies [*pauperae*]: tri-

2. *cursorius*, ib. 10, 26. 2. *pinaster*, tri-

(= pinus silvestris, Scotch p.): Plin. 16, 10, 17. *Made of pines, a p. forest*, p. silva, Virg. Aen. 9, 85: Ov. *a grove of p.s*, pinetum, Ov. F. 2, 275: Plin. yeelding ps, pinifer (poet): a p.-cone, pinea nux, Plin. 15, 10, 9; or simply, pinea: Col. 5, 10, med.

**pine** (*subs.*): 1. pinus, ūs and i. f. (dat. and abl. pl. only pinis): Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: used poet. for a p.-torch, Virg. Aen. 9, 72; or a ship, *as built of p.-wood*, ib. 10, 26. 2. *pinaster*, tri-

(= pinus silvestris, Scotch p.): Plin. 16, 10, 17. *Made of pines, a p. forest*, p. silva, Virg. Aen. 9, 85: Ov. *a grove of p.s*, pinetum, Ov. F. 2, 275: Plin.

yielding ps, pinifer (poet): a p.-cone, pinea nux, Plin. 15, 10, 9; or simply, pinea: Col. 5, 10, med.

**pine** (*v.*): 1. tābēscō, bui, 3; also tabeo, 2, poē, (*to waste away*): p. with longing for, desiderio t., Cic. Th. 2, 4, 6; with grief and misery, dolore ac miseria t., Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: p. (wasted) checks, tabentes genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 221: Ov. 3. *macresco, mācesco, 3 (to grow lean): v. LEAN*. Fig. the envious man p.s away at the sight of his neighbour's wealth, invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57. 3. sēnēscō, sēnūl, 3 (strictly, to grow old; hence to wane, languish): p. away with longing (of lambs), desiderio s. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, ad fin.: Hor.: Liv. Strengthened, consenescō, 1. p. away in sorrow and tears, moerore et lacrimis c., Cic. Clu. 5, 13: Col. 4, conficior, fectus, 3 (to be worn out); v. TO WEAK OUT.

**pine-apple**: the tree, \*anānassa sa- tiva, Cycl. The fruit, perh. pinea: v. PINE-CONE.

**pinning** (*subs.*): tābēs, is, f. (*to wast- ing malady*): Virg. Aen. 6, 442 (quos durus amor crudilī tabe peredit).

**pinion** (*subs.*): pennia (in this sense, poet.): *to soar on no mean p.*, non tenui ferri p., Hor. Od. 2, 20, int., untiring p., metuens solvi, ib. 2, 2, 7: v. WING.

**pinion** (*v.*): rēvīncio, nxi, nctum, 4

Virg. Aen. 2, 57 (manus juvenis post tergo revinctus) v. TO BIND.

**pink** (*subs.*): \*dianthus (Linn.).

**pink** (*adj.*): nearest word, pīnīcēs (defined by Forcell. as, rubens, rubicundus, sed dilutus, faint re l or purple): cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 77 (pīnīcēs invēcta rotis Aurora). Phr.: mushrooms with a p. skin, tunī qui rubent callo diluto rubore, Plin. 22, 23, 47: to grow p. diluto rubore rubescere. See also RED, ROSY.

**pink** (*v.*): pungo, perfōrō: v. TO PRICK, PIERCE.

**pinace**: perh. lembus: Liv.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**pinacle**: I. Lit., a part of a building elevated above the rest; fastigium (strictly, the gable-top of a roof, where it rises to a point): cf. Liv. 40, 2, fastigia aliquot templorum culminibus abrupta tempestas dissipavit (which words show that the fastigium was more elevated than the culmen; the latter term denoting the top of any building, even flat-roofed, as houses were): I mount the topmost p. of the house, summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. Aen. 2, 302. (Pinnaculum is very late; e.g. Vulg. Matt. 14: 5: pīna is a battlement, not a pinnacle): cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 40. II. Fig.: fastigium: v. EMINENCE (II).

**pint**: nearest measure, sextārius: Cato: Cic.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**pioneer**: explorātor viac: Suet. Tib. 60. (Minutor = sōper or miner, excavator). In fig. sense, praecursor: v. FORERUNNER.

**pious**: 1. pīus, comp, magis and maxime pīus (*dutiful to parents*; hence, to the gods, as standing in like relation to men): the superl. pīissimus was used by M. Antonius, Cic. Ph. 13, 19, 43; and (though declared not to be Latin by Cic. l. c.) is freq. in later writers in sense of most dutiful and affectionate: to distinguish between the p. and impious, p. et impiorum ratione habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15. 2. sanctus (*of pure and spotless life*): cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 19, 49, vir in publicis religiōibus foederum, sanctus et diligens (*most conscientious*). Phr.: an eminently p. man, religionum diligentissimus cultor, Liv. 5, 50, init.; praecipuus (singular) religious conservanda curā, et Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: insignis pietate vir, Virg. Aen. 1, 10. See also RELIGIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS, UPRIGHT.

**piously**: 1. pīē: Jōin: piē sancte- que, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: pie inviolāteque, id. Sen. 22, jn. 2. sānctē: (irreproachably): Cic. (On expr. by modal abl., [cum] magna, summa pietate: v. PIETY.)

**pip** (*subs.*): I. In foulis: pituita: Pall. 1, 27 (defined as, alba pellicula quaē lingua vestit extremam [gallinum]): Col.: Plin. II. In fruit-

sēmen, inis, n. (gen. term) v. SEED IN GRAPES, acinus (vinaceous), Cic. Sen. 15, 52; or nucleus, Plin. 23, 1, 9. In figs, grana, Cic. l. c.

2. pipō: 4. Col. 8, 5, med.

**pipe** (*subs.*): I. Musical: fistula: Virg.: Hor.: used of a pitch-p., i. e. ebūneola (of ivory): Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225. (Other poet. terms, aēvna, an oaten p., Virg. E. 1, 1: a reed p., calamus: esp. in pl., to denote a Pan's p., cf. ib. 2, 32, Pan primus calamus cera conjungere plures instituit: hemlock-p., cicuta, ib. 2, 36: Lucifer.) II. A tube: 1. tubus earthenware p.s, t. fisticles: Col. 1, 5, init.; Plin. *Dimin.*, tubūlū, tubūlūs (not necessarily with dimin. sig.) Varr. R. R. 1, 8, med. (t. fisticles). Vitr.: Plin.

2. cānālis, is, m., less freq. f. (a conduit p., or for drawing), wooden p.s, ligni c., Virg. G. 3, 330: Caes. B. G. 2, 10 (where the word appears to denote a hose for discharging water). *Dimin.*, canaliculus (small p.): Col.

III. For smoking: perh. infurnibūlūm (used for inhaling fumes medically). Plin. 24, 15, 85 (is nidor per inf. imbibitor in veteratae tussi: al. infundibūlūm). Or, trājectōrium ("quod Itali pipa [Au-

glicé, pipe) vocant," Forcell. s.v.) Plin. Val. (used for the same purpose as preceded.) (Fumisugum is barbarous, and tubulus hardly applicable.) Phr.: he occasionally indulged in a p., necotanam usu interdum se detectavit. Bruder, Spinos. pref. IV. Measure of wine: cūlēus or culleus (= about 120 gallons). Cato R. 148: Varr.

pipe (v.). i.e. to play on a pipe: (tibia s. fistula) cano, canto; v. TO PLAY. piper; fistulator: Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 27 (there denoting a person employed to give a speaker the right pitch). Or use tibicen, cínis, m. (a player on the tibia): v. FLUTE.

pipkin; olla (gen. term): Cato, R. 158.

piquancy; perh. vis: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4 nam cetera non possunt habere neque vim, neque venustatem, neither piquancy nor liveliness; or sometimes, sal, sales: v. WR. Or expr. by salus: there is a p. about those (witticisms) which involve a latent suspicion of the ridiculous, salsa sunt quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 69, init.

piquant: I. Of flavours: ácer, cris, cre: v. FUNGENT. Or expr. by circuml.: a p. flavour, \*talis sapor qui palatum [tardum] excutire possit. II. Fig. of wit: salsa, fáctus: v. WRRY. Sometimes vénustus may serve, denoting that which is neat and clever: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; ib. 65, 262. Phr.: to say something p., acute aliquid dicere, ib. 68, 275: a p. kind of art, (ridiculi) genus non insulsus, ib. 64, 259.

piquantly: salsa, facete, acutē: v. WITTILY, ACUTELY.

pique (subs.): offensio: v. OFFENCE. To have a p. against any one, alieni offensum esse, Cic. Clu. 62, init.

pique (v.): Phr.: to p. oneself upon anything, jactare se ad aliqua re, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, init.: v. TO PRIDE (oneself).

piracy: 1. latrociniū (robbery and freebooting, by land or sea); a nation infamous for p., gens latrociniū marthimis infamis, Liv. 10, 2: to get a living by p., latrociniū mariis vitam tolerare, Just. 43, 3; the sea being infested with p., latrociniū ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 7. 2. piratica (late, and hardly to be adopted): to practise p., p. exercere, Just. 8, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 34 (where it is stated that the word was not accepted as good Latin in the youth of Quint.); pseudo-Cic. post Red. Sen. 5, 11. Fig., literary p., perch. \*latrociniū s. furtum librarium (by no means, literaturam, which may denote plagiarism but certainly not piracy).

pirate (subs.): 1. praedo, ónus (a robber, freebooter in general); hence usu. with some defining term): Nep. Them. 2 (pr maritimus) also absol., Suet. Caes. 4: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107, etc. 2. pirata, ae, m. (Gr. πειρατής): Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; id. R. Am. 50, 146; Vell. (N.B.—For ordinary lang., or when the particular kind of robbers is assumed to be known, the more suitable term is praedo: cf Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72, where the term pirata is first used and afterwards praedo, also id. Off. 1, c.) Phr.: a captain of p.s, archipirata, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: to be a p., \*latrocino maritimo uti: v. PIRACY.

pirate (v.): Phr.: to p. a work, \*stilum fraude interceptare edere.

piratical: 1. píraticus: a p. vessel, navis p., cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 73 (the kind of vessel there named is myopáro). Vell. Plin.: the "piratical" war, bellum p., pseudo-Cic. post Red. Sen. 5, 11 (N.B.—In Cic. that war is called, b. maritimum, Manil. pass.).

2. prædatórius (engaged in depredation, whether in regular war or not): Pl. Men. 2, 2, 69: cf. Liv. 29, 28. Phr.: a p. race, \*gens latrociniū maritimus dedita; gens latrociniū maritima agitare solita: v. PIACAY.

piratical (part. adj.): Phr.: to fight a p. battle, in acie dimicare, Caes. B. G. 7, 64; manum conserere atque armis dimicare, ib. B. C. 1, 20. to lead out forces

pismire, formica: v. ANT. piss (v.): méio, mingio, 3: v. WATER (to make).

piss (subs.): urina, v. URINE.

pistachio; pistacia (the tree): Plin. (p. vera, Linn.) The nut, pistacium (cenni); Plin. Pall.

pistil. \*pistillum (in pure Lat. a pistil) only as t.t.

pistol, not to be expr. in decent Latin perh. \*stolopéts (scl) minor.

pistole: \*aureus Hispanicus.

piston. embolus masculus: Vitr. 10,

7 (12), 3.

pit (subs.): I. A cavity in the ground: 1. pátēus to sink a p. in the ground, p. in solidio demitere, Virg. G. 2, 231: used for storing corn, Vair. R. 1, 1, 57; see also MINE (l. 3). 2. fóvea (usu. for entrapping animals): to hide carcasses in p.s, (cadavers) fóveas absconde, Virg. G. 3, 358: v. PITFALL. (Scrobs, scrobis, us. a hole or trench for planting) II. The grave: inferi. Orcus: v. GRAVE (l. 1).

III. The cavity under the shoulder: ála, axilla: v. ARMPIT.

IV. Of the stomach: \*ventris pars ima (infima).

V. A small depression in the skin: tâcula: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 7, ad init., supercilia cana et sub ea lacunam.

VI. Of a theatre: perh. cavae (strictly in-

cluding the whole audience-part of an ancient theatre, which was in fact, all pit): Cic. Sen. 14, 48, etc.: v. Dict. Ant. p. 1122, a.

pit (v.): I. To mark with depressions, as in small-pox: Phr.: the skin is p'd, excavant in cuti foveae [better, the lacaenæ]; imprimitur cuti nota, Sydenham, p. 122: a face p.'d with small-pox, \*facies ex variolis maculosa, variolarum notis [cicatricibus] distincta.

II. To set together in fight: com-

mitto, 3: to p. Latin boxers against Greek ones, pugiles Latinos cum Graeciis, c. Suet. Aug. 45: Juv.

pita-a-pat: Phr.: to go p., palpitate:

v. TO THROB.

pitch (subs.): I. The resin: pix,

pixis, f.: Plin.: Hor. Of p., picus:

Lucan 10, 49 (V. PITCHY): to smear with p., picre (v. PITCH, IV.). II. De-

gree of elevation, esp. in certain parts:

highest p., fastigium summum (v. EXI-

NENCE, II): to such a p., hinc eo, or aédo; to what a p., quo: foll. by part.

gen.: to get to such a p. of arrogance, eo arrogantiæ progreedi, Suet. Aug. 77:

to what a p. of meanness, quo amittentia,

Liv. 28, 27: Cic. III. In music:

Phr.: at the highest p. of the voice,

summa voce, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: in every voice

there is an intermediate p., in omni

voce medium quoddam est, Cic. de Or.

3, 61, init.: a high, low, intermediate p.

of the voice, vox acuta, gravis, media,

Macr. Sat. 1, pref. med. IV. Incita-

nation: fastigium: v. SLOPE.

pitch (v.): A. Trans.: I. To

fasten, set Phr.: to p. one's camp,

castra ponere, Caes.: Liv. pass.: to p.

tents, tabernacula (sc. militum) statuere,

Caes. B. C. 1, 81 (eo die tabernacula sta-

tui passus non est, quo paratiore esset,

etc.): also, to p. one's tent, tenitorum

ponere, Ov. F. 3, 527; t. statuere, Lucan 9, 912: in wider sense, sedem habere,

Sall. Jug. 18, init. II. To fling: con-

ficio, 3: v. TO THROW.

III. To set the key-note for music: Phr.: to p. a tune

too high or low, \*acutus vel gravius

quam decebat sonare, canento praeire,

v. IRITH, sub (III.). IV. To cover with p.: pico, 1: to p. wine-jars, doña p., Caes. R. R. 25 Suet.: Col. Also, implico, 1 (7 rare): Col. (Or by circuml., pice illinere, linere, etc.; v. TO SMEAR.)

B. Intrans.: I. To light on; in

this sense, usu. to pitch upon, incido, 2:

v. TO FALL ON (l., III., IV.). II. Of

ships, to rise and fall from bow to stern;

\*in longitudine sursum deorsum ferrī,

inclinari.

pitched (part. adj.): Phr.: to fight

a p. battle, in acie dimicare, Caes. B.

G. 7, 64; manum conserere atque armis

dimicare, ib. B. C. 1, 20. to lead out forces

for a p. battle, copias in aciem educere Liv. 31, 34, extr.: they never came to a p. battle, nusquam ad universae rei dimicacionem ventum est, Liv. 1, 38, met.: to have the advantage in a p. battle, signis collatis superiore esse, Liv. 38, 16: he fought 30 p. battles, tricis cum hoste confixit, Suet. Vesp. 3 v. BATTLE.

pitcher: 1. circus: Hor. A. P.

2. birnea: Cato R. R. 81. Dimin., birnula: earthen p.s, h. tiles, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.

pitchfork: furca: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24:

v. FORK.

pitchpipe: listula: Cic. de Or. 3, 60,

225.

pitchy: 1. piceus (like pitch, black as pitch): p. darkness, p. caligo, Virg. G. 2, 309: Ov.

2. plátetus (flavoured with pitch): Mart.

piteous: I. (ailing for pity): miserabilis: v. PITIABLE. II. Dolesful, expressing sadness: 1. miserabilis, e: p. cries in, voices, Liv. 1, 29, fin.: a voice inclined to a p. tone, inflexa ad in-

sonum vox, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193. 2.

fibilis, e (full of weeping, tearful): a

wretched and p. sight, misera et fibilis species, Clc. Ph. 11, 3, 7: v. PLAINTIVE.

3. lamentabilis (very doleful): to bewail in p. tones, l. voce deplorare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. So, lamentabili, lib. 2, 24, 57. Phr.: to utter p. lamentations, fletus edere graves, Phaedr. 1, 9, 3.

piteously: i.e. in a sad and affecting manner: miserabiliter, fibiliter: Cic. : for syn. v. PITIEOUS. Or expr. by modal abl., miserabilis s. lamentabili voice: ib.

piteousness: expr. by adj.: v. PITEOUS.

pitfall: fóvea: to hunt game by

means of p.s, foveis teras venari, Plin. 10, 38, 54: to tumble into a p., in f. in-

cidere, Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: Hor. Fig.: = a snare, Pl. Poem. 1, 1, 59 (fovea aliquem decipere) See also SNARE.

pith: médulla (both lit. and fig.): Col. 3, 18, extr. (of a vine): Plin. For

fig. sense, v. MARROW. Phr.: the p. of

the mother, caput rei: cf. Cic. Ph. 3, 11, 77, caput litterarum (the p. or sum of

the letters).

pithiness: v. PITHY.

pithless: i.e. wanting force and life: perh. áridus, fénus: v. DRY, JEUNE.

An arid, p. style, aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auct. Iter. 4,

11, 16 cf. Tac. Or. 18 (orator exsanguis et aridus, pithless and bare).

pithy: I. Lit.: expr. by mē-

dulla: (a plant) that is very p., cui mē-

duilla plurima, Plin. 16, 25, 42. (Or medullosus: v. MARROW.) II. Fig.,

full of meaning: 1. sententious

(full of thoughts concisely expressed: rare): a p. style, dictious genus s., Cic. Br. 35, 325 2. densus (packing one's matter close): Quint. 10, 1, 106 more

dense, densus sententia, lib. 3, 668. Join: densus et brevis, lib. 3, 73 (of Thucydide).

3. expr. by sententia: e.g. sen-

tentia [acutus atque] creber, Suet. Caes.

5. sententia densus, Quint. (v. supr.): cf. rerum frequenta creber, Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 56. See also, LACONIC, (N.B.—Apophthegma, for a pithy saying, is without ancient authority as Latin.)

pitable: 1. miserabilis, e (cal-

ing for pity): a p. sight, aspectus m., Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 73: Ov.

2. miserandus (like preced.): in a p. manner, m.

in modum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: p.

estate, m. fortuna, Sall. Jug. 14, med

3. affictus (prostrate, in a ruined state): to be in a more p. condition than the rest, affictio esse conditio quae ceteri, Cic. Faun. 6, 1, fin.: to display to another one's p. afflictions, alteri suas miseras luctu affictis offerre, id. Att. 3, 9. See also MISERABLE.

pitabley: 1. miserabiliter (in a

manner calling for pity: infreq.): Cic.

Tusc. 1, 40, 96. Val. Max. 2. miser-

andum in modum: Cic. Prog. Cons. 3, 5.

See also MISERABLY; PITEOUSLY

pitiful: I. Full of pity and



**plagiarize**: fūrōr, compilo, i., intercipio, 3; v. PLAGIARISM, Plr.

**plague (subs.)**: I. Pestilence: pestilenta V. PESTILENCE.

IV. Any very great evil: I. pestis, is, f.: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101 (= p. of serpents): v.

SCOURGE. Esp. to denote a very pernicious person V. PEST. 2. pág. Vulg. Ex. xi. 1, etc. III. Colloq., a source of annoyance: expr. by molestus, obīsus: cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 24 (cf. foll. art.) if you are determined to be a p., so porro esse odiosi portit, id. Ph. 5, 7, 44. IV. Also colloq. in imprecations námum what, the p. are you telling me? quid, malum, nihil narras? Fer. Ad. 4, 2, 13, et pass. Pbr.: take you! in malam cricum! id. Ph. 2, 3, 21. Pl. so, abi dierecte! Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8.

**plague (v.)**: Pbr.: don't p. me, molestus no sis! Pl. As. 2, 4, 6; at all events I shall him! molestus certe ei fuero! Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 17 or expr. by molestiam aliqui exhibere, Cic. Fam. 12, 30; affere, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9 (v. TO TROUBLE, ANNOY); top. anyone to death, encare (enicare) aliquem; e. g. rogatando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6.

**plaice**: perh. passer, éris, m.; Plin. 9, 20, 36.

**plain (subs.)**: 1. campus: p.s and mountains, c. et montes, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; they live in the expanses of extended p.s. in camporum potentium aquilonibus habitant, ib. § 93: very extended p.s., apertissimi, c. Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

2. planties, el (a level tract: usu. of less extent than campus): between the town and the hill was a p., erat in eum oppidum et collens p., Caes. B. C. 1, 43; Salt.

3. aquor, óris, n. (level expanse on water or land): cf. supr. (1), belonging to the p. (as opp. to the hills), campesiter, tristre: villages situated in p.s., vici campestres, Liv. 49, 58: a march through the p., c. iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: neut. pl. used as subs.: Tac. G. 43. Plin.

**plain (adj.)**: I. Unadorned: 1. pressus (of style): curtailed of all redundancy or ornament): in dictio, narrative is mostly p., verbis narratio saepius pr est, Quint. 9, 4, 134: cf. id. 10, 2, 16, fuit pro grandibus tumidi, apertissimi, c. Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

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**plain (adj.)**: I. Unadorned: 1. re-

you are perfectly p. with each other, ego ac tu similessemus Inter nos loquimur, Tac. H. 15, 15, fin.: v. PLAINLY.

IV. Of diet, nutriment: simplex p. food, s. esca, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73 Plin.: cf. Suet. Aug. 76 (ebius vulgaris).

**plainly**: I. Without ornament:

Pbr. to dress p., \*modice vestiri; nullis vestitus munditus uti; the temples of these deities should be p. built, his diis sine deliciae aedificia constitui debet,

Vitr. 1, 2, 5: his house was very p. furnished, instrumenti et supellectilia summa erat parsimonia, cf. Suet. Aug. 73; \*domus ejus nulla instrumenti supellectiliae magnificientia insignis.

II. Clearly, intelligibly: 1. aptere to speak p., a. loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24; Cic. 2. planē: Jōin: plane and aptere loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15.

3. explicāti: Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53. 4. enunciāti (of a speaker, who clears his subject of difficulties): Cic. Br. 10, 115. See also CLEARLY, PERPUSCIBLY. (For syn. v. PLAIN, CLEAR.) Pbr.: to speak p. (not to indulge in mystification, ambages omittire, nulla circumsione uti, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, fin.).

III. Unreservedly: simpli- citer, apterū; v. PLAIN (III., fin.). Pbr.: to be p. and unmistakably refused, sine fuso et fallacis negari, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init. See also FRANKLY.

IV. Without variety of diet: Pbr.: to live p., simpliciter (vulgar) cito ubi: v. PLAIN (IV.).

**plainness**: I. Absence of ornament: expr. by adj.: v. PLAIN (I.).

II. Clearness, intelligibility: v. PERSPICUITY.

III. Out-spokenness: simplicitas (frankness): Liv. 40, 47, med.

**plaint**: querela: v. COMPLAINT.

**plaintiff**: 1. pétitor, f. pétitrix, (one who claims aught in law): to appear in the character of p., petitrix personam capere, Cic. Quint. 13, extr. (as distinct from that of an accuser, accusator: id. de Or. 1, 37). 2. expr. by verb, qui (ea quale) petit, opp. to unde petitur (the defendant): Ter. Eun. prol. 12. (In a criminal case, where damages are not sought, the plaintiff is the accuser.)

**plaintive**: 1. flēbilis, e: p. strains,

f. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9; Ov.

2. misérabilis, e: p. elegies, m. elegi, Hor. Od.

1, 33, 2. 3. querūtis (as it were, complaining): p. cries, q. ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73. See also MOURNFUL.

**plaintively**: 1. flēbilitate: Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 25 (f. canere), Hor.

The neut. adj. is also used as adv. (poet.): Ov. R. Am. 36.

2. perh. misérabilitate (in a tone of sadness or compassion): Cic. Quint. (Or expr. by modal abl., misérabilis & flēbile voice: v. PLAINTIVE).

**plaintiveness**: expr. by adj.: v. PLAINTIVE.

**plait (subs.)**: I. A fold: pliatura, rūga, v. FOLD (II.). II. A lock of hair plaited: perh. crinis intextus.

**plait** (v.): perh. intexo 3: v. to weave, interweave, (Necto, to twist to twine: v. TO EXTWINE.)

**plaited** (part. adj.): vitilis, e (wicker): Col. Cato.

**plan (subs.)**: I. Project, design:

1. consilium: to form a p. to do something: c. capere, tolli, by ger. part.,

Caes. B. G. 3, 2: less freq. with inf., ib. 7, 71. to abandon the p. of entering on war, c. bellū faciendi abficiere (omittere), Cic. Cat. 2, 7, init.; c. repudiare, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: to adhere to a p., in suspecto c. permanere, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112.

2. própositum: v. PURPOSE.

3. rātio (course of carrying out any enterprise): your p. is to . . . tua r. est, ut . . . Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11, fin.: this is usually my p. in speaking, mea r. in di- cendo haec esse solet, id. de Or. 2, 7, 292: for the present he abandons his p. . . . in praesentia r. omittit . . . (with ger. part.), Caes. B. C. 1, 10 (where con- silium might have stood equally well; not in preced. exx.). Jōin: ratio

ratique, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 4.

4. institutum (settled p. or course): in pur- suance of one's p., i. suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Cic.

II. Design of a building or

work of art, etc.: 1. forma: he de- signed a new p. for the buildings of the city, f. adiectorum urbis novam ex- cogitavit, Suet. Ner. 16: Vitr. Gell.: cf. Cic. Faust. 2, 8, f. relpublicae, quale aedificium futurum sit. S. of literary works: to depart from the p. of a work, formam proposi: operis excedere, Vell. 2, 16, init.

2. descriptio: a ground p., formae in solo areae d., Vitr. 1, 2, 3 the site and p. of a city, (urbis) situs et d. aedificiorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, init.: Pil. Ep. 5, 6, 13.

3. désigūatio (like pre- ced, strictly, the act of planning: also the design itself): the native p. of the whole fabric, omnis totus operis d., Cic. N. D. 1, 8, fin.: Vitr.

4. conformatio Vitr. 5, 6, init.: for which, also, dispositio, id. 5, 9, extr. Pbr.: a p. (elevation) of the front of a building, frontis imago modiceque picta operis futuri figura, Vitr. 1, 2, 2: the p. of a Greek theatre is in some respects different, in Graecorum theatris non omnia lidem rationibus sunt facienda, Vitr. 1, 7 (8), init.: to exhibit different p.s of batas, depicts in membranulis varias species balnearum ostendere, Gell. 19, 15, med. (where im- mediately afterwards forma is used, as the more technical expr.): to draw a p., designate, describere v. foll. art.

**plan (c.):** I. To arrange, pur- pose:

1. intendo, dñ, tum and sum, 3: nor can he carry out what he had p'd, neque quod intenderat efficer potest, Sall. Jug. 25: so, with animo (animis, of more than one), Cic. Ph. 10, 4, 9.

Foll. by inf.: v. TO INTEND. 2. expr. by consilium, with a verb: v. pre- ced. art.

3. cogito, exigitō, i: v. TO DE- VISE. (Motio implies action as well as planning. cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 25, moliv- de occupando regno, scheming and taking steps with a view to usurpation.)

II. To design: 1. designo, i: to (mark out and) p. the walls of a city, moenia urbis d., Vitr. 2, 1, 3: to p. the universe, omnium rerum descrip- tionem d., Cic. N. D. 1, 11, init.

2. describo, psi, ptm, 3 (to draw out as a diagram): Jōin: dimetriaque describere, Cic. Sen. 17, 59. (To a building, formam aedifici describere, rather than simply aedificium d.: v. PLAN, subs. II.)

**plane (subs.):** I. A level super- ficies: expr. by plānus: the neut. of which may be used as subs.: cf. Front. Goes. p. 31. v. PLANE, adj.

II. The tod: runcina: Plin. 16, 42, 82.

III. The tree: plātānus, l, f.: Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. Hor. A grove of p.s, plātānōn, óni: Petr. Mart. Made of p. wood, plātānūs: Col.

**plane (plane):** plānus: p. rectilineal figures, formae p. et recti linea comprehendens. Front. Goes. p. 35.

**plane (w.):** runcino, i: Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77. Comp. deruncino, i, to plane off: only in bg. sense = to cheat: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 6. See also TO SNATCH.

**planet**: plānēta, ae, m. (best con- fined to technical lang. pure lat., stella errans. Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 117; sidus errans, Plin. 2, 6, 4 also stella erratica, Sen. N. Q. 7, 23. Varr. in Gell.: or, finally, erro, onis, m., Nigid. in Gell. 14, 1, med.: Gell. 1, c. Ans. Ecl. de nom. VII. diuerum istud.

**planetary**: expr. by plānēta: v. pre- ced. art. The p. system, tota haec solis planetarum descriptio. v. PLAN (II.).

**plane-tree**: v. PLANE (III.).

**plank (subs.):** I. axis, is, m. (also written assis) oaken p.s, a. querini, Vitr. 7, 1, 2: Caes. Dimidi, axiculus: Amm.

2. tābula (the word best suited for elegant prose; axis being a builder's term, also, esp. a p. out of a ship): to get hold of a plank: in a ship- wreck, t. de naufragio arripe, Cie. Off. 3, 23, 89; Hor.

3. lāmina or lāmina (a thin p.): v. PLATE. To join p.s together, as in forming a floor, coxa or corso, i. Vitr. 7, 1, 5; the fabric being, coraxatio, id.

**plank (v.):** 1. contābūlo, i (to

*cover with boards*: Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Plin. 2, coaxo (coass.): Vitr. 7, 1, 5. (N.B.—Coaxo appy. only of a horizontal planking: contabulo of either horizontal or perpendicular.)

**planking**: contabulatio, coaxatio: v. preced. art.

**plant** (*subs.*): 1. herba (gen. term): wild p.s. [asperae et] agrestes h., Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: et pass. (Often collect. v. HERBAGE.) 2. In pl. only, gignentia, um, n. (v. rare): Sall. Jing. 79, med. So (perh. better), nascentia, Vitr. 5, 1, 3. (Planta is strictly a *slip*, scion: used Juv. 3, 227 = herba.)

**plant (v.)**: 1. L. *littere*, to set a plant:

1. sero, sevi, satum, 2 (so sow or plant): to p. (= cultivate) the olive and the vine, oleam vitinque s., Cic. Rep. 3, 9, fin.: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: to p. parsley by means of slips, plantis apium s. Col. 11, 3, ante med.: see also to sow. 2. pono, posui, itum, 3 (to set): to p. poplars, willows, and elm-suckers, populos et salices plantasque ulmorum p., Col. 11, 2, med. (et pass.): to p. vines in rows, p. ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74: Hor. Pall. Also comp. depono, 3: to p. seeds in a trench, semina scribo d., Col. 5, 4; Virg. G. 2, 24 (d. plantas sulcatis). (N.B.—Plaudo = propagate by slips.)

II. To set with plants: 1. conserto, sevi, satum, 3: to p. fields, agros c., Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: to p. an olive-orchard, olivetum c., Varr. R. R. 1, 24. (Also sero in same sense: Ov. A. A. 2, 688.)

2. obseruo, 3: cover by planting:

Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63. III. To set up in a certain place: 1. statuo, i. itum, 3: to p. the standard (as signal for a halt), s. signum, Liv. 5, 55, fin.: Val. Max.: to p. a tent, tabernaculum s., Nep. Eutu. 7: Caes. 2. pono, posui, itum, 3: (the consuls) p. their chairs in the forum, sellas ponunt in foro, cf. Liv. 3, 11, init.: Nep. I. c. 3. infigo, xi, sum, 3: (to p. firmly, fasten in something): to p. a standard firmly, signum inf., Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: v. TO FIX, FASTEN (in). (N.B.—Proponere vexillum is not to p. a standard, but to exhibit the battle-standard, a red flag: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 20.)

IV. To found, settle, etc.: Pfr. to p. a colony, coloniam deducere (in aliquem locum): v. colony; also TO FOUND, SETTLE.

**plantain**: plantago, intis, f.: Plin. Water p., alisma, atis, n.: Plin. (Alism. plantago, Withering.)

**plantation**: i. e. a place set with trees: 1. plantarium (a bed in which young trees are kept for a time; nursery p.): Plin. 13, 4, 8. 2. arbustum (esp. of elms, for training vines on): Cic. Sen. 15, fin.: Pall. 11, 4 (de arbusto faciendo). A p. of firs, pinetum; of oaks, querctum, aesculetum, illicetum, etc.; v. FIR, OAK, etc. Or expr. by circumlocut. locus arboribus constitutus, obsitus: overgrown.

**planter**: sator: Cic. N. D. 2, 34, init.: Col. Also, consitor (poet.): Ov. Tib. The planters (in slave settlements), \*agrorum servitorumque possessores: p. of a colony, colonus qui colonial dedit (v. SETTLEMENT, COLONIST): the p. of Christianity, qui fidem Christianam apud gentes propagaverunt.

**planting** (*subs.*): 1. satus, us: the planting of vines, vitium s., Cic. Sen. 15, 52. Also, satio, onis: id.: Col. 2. constio (rare): Cic. Sen. 15, extr. Also, constituta: id. in Non. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PLANT.)

**plash** (*subs.*): no exact word: Phr. to listen to the p. of the waters on the rocks, \*undarum sonitum excipere dum leniter in saxis franguntur.

**plash** (*v.*): v. preced. art.

**plaster** (*subs.*): 1. Used in building: 1. tectorium, sometimes tectorium opus (most gen. term; more freq. however denoting an ornamental kind of p., adapted to receive colour): Vitr. 7, 3, 7: to lay on p., t. inducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, extr.: Vitr.: Plin.: baths coated with common p., balnea gregali t. Inducta, Sen. Ep. 86, 8: oft. pl. = p-

worx, Plin. 26, 21, 55: vitr. 2, albarium, with or without opus (*made of pure lime, well steeped, maceratum*): Vitr. 7, 2: Plin. l. c. 3. arenatum (lime and sand), marmoratum (lime and crushed marble): Plin. l. c.: Vitr. 4. gypsum (a kind of plaster of Paris): Plin. 36, 24, 59 (where its composition is given). Made of such p., gypsum: Spart. Sev. 22 (Victoriae gypsea, figures of victory in p.): or, e gypso factus. II. Fig, mere outside: tectorium: Pers. 5, 24: Aug. III. Medical: enplastrum: Cels. 5, 272: Plin.

**plaster** (*v.*): 1. As builders do:

1. induco, xi, eti, 3: to lay on: hence with acc. and dat.: also, with acc. and abl. = to cover with plaster): v. preced. art. init. 2. trulliso, i (roughly; with trowel-work): Vitr. 7, 3, 3. 3. gypso, i (with plaster of Paris): Col. Hence as adj., gypsum: of which Cels. has superl. gypsumissimus, completely p'd over: Fam. 7, 6. II. To coat thickly: illo, illino, collino, etc.: v. TO BESMEAR, COVER.

**plaster of Paris**: v. PLASTER (1. 4).

**plasterer**: 1. tector: Vitr. 7, 3, 10: Cic. 2. albarius: Imp. Cod.: Inscr. in Forcell.

**plastic**: plasticus (Gr. πλαστικός, pertaining to the moulder's art): Vitr. 1, 1, 13: also needful as art term, in wider sense. (Or expr. by circumlocut. v. MOULD, FORM.)

**plat**: of ground, v. PLOT.

**platane**: v. PLANE.

**plate** (*subs.*): 1. A thin layer of metal: 1. lamina, sync. lamina: a metal p. with an inscription was found, inventa est i., et in ea scriptum..., Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: red hot p.s. (used in the torture), l. ardentes, id. Verr. 5, 63, 16: to draw (make) thin p.s. of silver. 2. (ex argento) ducre, Plin. 33, 9, 45. 2. bracteae (very thin leaf; used in plating goods): Luer: Virg.: v. LEAF (III.); and PLATED. Dimin., bracteola, Juv. II. Wrought silver and gold: 1. argentum (used so as to comprehend all metals as well as silver vessels, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162, proposito argento, referring to the entire service of such utensils in a wealthy house): plain opp. to chased p., a. purum (opp. caelatum), Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 49: cf. ib. 23, 52: also, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9, apponitur coena... in argento puro et antiquo: to use earthenware as if it were, p. fictilibus sic ut quam argento, Sen. Ep. 5, 5. 2. vasum argenteum (areae): Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116 (where gen. pl. vasorum argenteorum occurs): Hor.: cf. ib., vasa magnifica et pretiosa caelata: also, Corinthia (sc. vasa), chased p., Plin. Ep. 1, c. (avoid superlex argentea; superlex being properly exclusive of plate). 3. tōreuma, atis, n. (any chased, embossed work=caelatum opus): Salt. Cat. 20: Cic. III. A platter: 1. catillus: to dine out of a wooden p., ligneis c. coenare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5: Hor. 2. patella: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2 (nec modica coenare times olus omnne patella, unless the word there = dish): Mart.

IV. Used for engraving: laminea: Kr.: Ern.: etc. The picture is pictura; or more exactly, imago [aeneae, etc.] laminae ope descripta, expressa (Kr.).

**plate** (*v.*): Phr.: to p. with silver, \*argento inducere; aeri (stanno, etc., bracteae argenteam inducere (v. TO OVERLAY): to p. a vessel with iron, \*navis latera ferreis laminis muuire, firmare.

**plated** (*adj.*): bracteatus: Sid. Fig.:

of that which is unreal: p. (tinsel) happiness, b. felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

**platform**: suggestus, us; suggestum, i: to mount a p. s. ascendere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 124 (neut. form): to utter anything on a p., aliquid pro suggestu pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Liv.: Tac. (The abl. form in u seems to be preferred). See also STAGE.

**platinum**: \*platinum (t. t.).

**Platonic**: \*Platonicus: Plin.: Gell.

**Platonism**; \*doctrine s. ratio Platonica. (Not Platonomus.)

**Platonist**: (philosophus) Platonus: Geil. The P.s, illa a Platone, Cic. Mur. 30, 63: (Ov. expr. by verb, qui Platonom sequuntur, etc.)

**platter**: patella v. PLATE.

**plaudit**: usu. pl. plaudits: 1. plausus, us (applause expressed by clapping): Cic. Quint. v. APPLAUSE. 2.

clāmor (loud acclamations): to speak with the loud p.s of the people, (cum) magno c. populi loqui, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: often pl.: to draw forth loud p.s, magnos c. efficer, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: cf. Phaedr. 5, 5, 28, movere plausus et clamores suscitare. (N.B.—Acclamation in Cic. denotes shouts of disapproval.)

Phr.: to bestow p.s, plaudere: esp. as the closing word of a play, plaudite! give your p.s! Ter.

**plausibility**: nearest word, probabilitas: or more exactly cryptos probabilitas (probability calculated to ensnare or deceive), Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72: v. PROBABILITY.

**plausible**: nearest word, probabilitis, a: p. (false) story, pr. mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: these arguments are very p., \*pr. haec in speciem argumenta sunt: v. PROBABLE. Phr.: to be p., \*speciem probabilitatis pree se ferre: cf. preced. art. (Speciosus = making a fair show thus speciosus causa, in Cic. Att. 16, 7, fin., are respectable, presentable reasons, not ignominious ones.)

**plausibly**: probabiliter (not in itself at all implying deception): to argue p., p. argumentari, Liv. 23, 28, med.: v. PROBABLE. Phr.: to speak p., \*cum quadam verisimilitudine loqui; speciem vere sincereque loquentis pree se ferre.

**play** (*subs.*): 1. Recreation in general: 1. ludus (the proper word to denote play as opp. to work) to engage in exercise and p. in the campus, exercitatione lique campestri uti, Cic. Coel. 5, init.: v. GAME. 2. lūsus, us (act of playing): to give children ivory letters by way of p., (infantibus) eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26. (Not in Cic.) 3. very often expr. by ludo, sl. sum, 3 (to be at p.): to be with children when at p., pueris ludentibus (dum ludunt) adesse: v. TO PLAY. II. Mere p., as easy as p.: lūsus (Gr. παιδά) Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.

III. Gaming: alea: v. GAMBLING.

IV. Free action: Pfr.: a field in which eloquence may have full p. campus in quo possit exultare oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, init.: cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1, expatiari et indulgere voluntati: his powers had not free p. owing to the narrowness of the subject, \*in tantis rerum angustis parum libere movebatur amitus atque ingenitum. V. Movement, esp. of a quick or graceful kind: argutiae, arum: (quick) play of features, a. virtus. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 67 (in Cic. 18, 59, argutiae digitorum, denotes undignified gesticulation with the fingers): cf. Quint. 11, 3, 181, quare neque in gestu persequemur omnes argutias, i.e. every kind of p. of feature and person. Phr.: to make use of p. of hands or features, varias manus, diversos nutus adhibere, Quint. 1, c. cf. ib. § 184, actio paullo agitator, i.e. a delivery marked by much gesticulation, or play of the features and person; p. of colours: v. IRIDESCENCE.

VI. A theatrical piece: fabula: to have a p. acted (teach the actors their parts), f. docere, Cic. Br. 18, 72: also, f. dare, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: to act a p., f. agere, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; to the end, f. perager, Cic. Sen. 19, 70: a p. succeeds or is damned, f. stat, cadit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. Dimin., fabella, a short p.: Cic.

Also the specific terms, tragodia, comedy, etc., may be used when needful: v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY, etc.

VII. In phr. fair play: Phr.: to see fair p., \*videre ne quid malitiose (dolo malo) fiat; propriece ut omnia ex aequo et bono flant (cf. Cic. Cae. 23, 65, ex aequo et bono non ex callido versu quoque jure rem judicari oportere): fair

**p.** *is a jewel, \*nihil aquo et bono anti-  
quis!*

**play (v.):** I. *To take recreation:* lido, si, sum, 3 *with abl. of the game played:* to p. at ball, pila l., Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; Cic. To p. odd and even, i. par impar, Suet. Aug. 71, fin.: Hor. Comp. colludo, 3 *(to p. with):* Hor. A. P. 159.

II. *To frolic, gambol:* 1. lido, 3; Virg. I. 1, 363. 2. lascivio, 4 *(of animals, gambling about):* v. TO FROLIC.

III. *To play games of hazard:* aleani exercere: v. TO GAMELE. IV. *On a musical instrument:* 1. cäno, cœcini, cantum, 3 *to p. on a stringed instrument:* fidibus canere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; *on the flute:* tibis c. id, De Or. 2, 83, 338. Also, (tibia) cantare, Nep. pref. init. *(where the ret. is to the practice of playing, not a single performance):* Pl. 2, mōdūlōr, i. *(rhythmically, tunefully; chiefly poet.):* to p. tunus upon an oaten pipe, carmina avena m., Virg. E. 10, 51 *p. part. in pass. sense:* Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5. *(other poet. expr. are, (clitarrā) persono, Virg. Aen. 1, 741; insōnō (calamis), Ov. M. 11, 161. Pbr. to teach any one to p. on a stringed instrument, fidibus docere aliquem (sc. canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22: see also FLUTE, LYRE, etc.*

V. *In a theatrical piece:* Phr. *to p. a comedy of Menander, Menandri [comœdiam] agere, Ter. Eun. prol. 19: to p. (the part of) a parasite, parasitum agere, id. Heaut. prol. 27, to p. the principal part, primas partes agere, id. Ph. prol. 27: also, esse primarium partum (= to be the leading actor, protagonist), Cic. Div. Ver. 15, 48: to p. a second part ("second fiddle"), in fig. sense, secundas (sc. parts) ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46. *not to p. the part of a sovereign, but of a servant, non principem sed ministru agere, Suet. Cl. 29, init.**

Compare the expr. personam (partes) tueri, sustinere (*to sustain a certain character*). V. PART (III.). See also TO FEIGN, PIETEND.

VI. *To trip:* lido, illido, 3, v. TO MOCK, TRIPLE WITH, TRICK.

VII. *In phr. to p. a trick:* lidiūtor, 1. v. TO FOOL. Phr. *we must p. off a trick upon the old gentleman, intendenda in senem est fallacia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2: cf. emungere (lit. to wipe a man's nose for him; implying that he is a fool), Hor. A. P. 238: to p. off a nice trick on any one, egeste aleui impone, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, med.: Ter.: v. TRICK.*

play-bill: libellus (gen. term) Cic. Ph. 2, 38, init. (l. gladiatorium).

— fellow: perh. collutor: Cic. Ph. 2, 39, 101 (=fellow-gambler).

player: I. *on the stage:* histrio, actor, etc.: v. ACTOR. II. *At hazard:* aleator; v. GAMBLER. III. *On an instrument:* Phr. *to be a good p. on the flute, tibis (tibia) scienter (scite) cantare, Nep. pref. init. A p. on the flute, fidicen; or on the flute, tibicen, etc.: v. LUTE, etc.*

playful: 1. lascivus (*frolicsome; full of animal spirits and joyousness*): a p. kid, l. capella, Virg. E. 2, 64 *p. words become one at play, ludentem lasciva (verba) decent, Hor. A. P. 107. Join: l. et hilare, Quint. 6, 3, 27. In p. humour, lidiubundus: Liv. 24, 16: Suet. 2, jocōsus (*mirthful, sportive*): v. SPORTIVE, MERRY. (Ludicer, era, erum = relating to sport or games, esp. of a public kind, also, serving for recreation.) Phr. *To indite p. strains, ludere, Virg. E. 1, 10: a p. writer, "scriptor hilaris et ludo facetissime plenus.**

playfully: jocōsē (*in playful, sportive humour*): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1 Hor.

playfulness: lascivia: p. (*gamblor*) of fishes, l. piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14. Join: lusus et lascivia, Liv. 1, 5: hilaritas, lascivia, risus jocus, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65. In p. lidiubundus: v. PLAYFUL. Phr. *he has a remarkable liveliness and p. of style, \*insigni et hilariter ac festivitate orationis; omnia hilariter quadam festivitate ac lepro tractat.*

playground: perh. area (*any open*

space); cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18 more precisely, area lusoria or ludicra or even lusorium, cf. Launpr. Hellog. 25. May often be expr. by lido: *the characters of children come out in the p., mores (puerorum) se inter ludendum detegunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12. to be with pupils in the p., \*tudentibus discipulis adesse it is important for boys to have a roomy p., \*magis opere interest ut pueris laxus sit locus in quo ludant.*

playhouse: v. THEATRE.

plaything: usu. pl.: 1. jocūli, orum (v. rare): *the ps which the girl used to amuse herself with, quibus ea virgo d. detectabatur, Vitr. 4, 1, 9. 2. collect. lusus instrumentum; instrumentum lusorium (as pila lusoria is a ball to play with, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 205):*

v. IMPLEMENT. Phr.: *to give children ivory letters as p.s, (pueris) churries litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26. (Grepundia, orum, in this sense is more than doubtful: in Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 4, and in Cic. Br. 91, init., it denotes an amulet, ring, or other mark of identification in an infant)*

playwright: \*stabularum scriptor. To be a clever p., \*fabularum scite pango (componere).

plea: I. *In law:* 1. exceptio (legal term, denoting the various exceptions or grounds of defence for the defendant, which were stated in the praetor's edict): p.s decisive or dilatory, ex. pretermissio aut dilatoria, Gal. 4, 120 *to enter a p. against any one, ex. oblixere aliqui, ib. 123: a p. which at first sight appears well-founded, ex. quae prima facie justa videtur, ib. § 126: to allow a p. ex. dare, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: v. ll. cc.*

2. ratiō (reason, ground; i. e. the justification of one's conduct in a criminal case): Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18 (where the plea instanced is that of justifiable homicide): Quint. 1, 1, 26. II. *Excuse:* excusatio, v. EXCUSE. Phr.: *to be excused on the p. of health, morbi causā excusari, Cic. Att. 12, 13: I stated my p. of excuse, dixi cur excusaris abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7.*

III. *Pretext:* q. v.

plead: I. *To enter a plea in court:* 1. expr. by exceptio (v. PLEA, 1.): cf. Gal. 4, 119, siccio exceptio concepitur, i. e. the defendant must p. as follows (inserting a certain exceptio in the formula actions, the effect of which is to enter a defence in law): it is inadmissible to p. ...., non habet locum exceptio, ib. § 122: to allow a person to p. ...., ex. alieui dare, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168. (N.B.—Only in a civil case.)

2. *in a criminal case, defendo, di, sum, 1: to p. sufficient justification for what is done (as in homicide), recte ac Jure factum esse (aliquid) d., Cic. Mil. 3, 8: he p'd that he had (only) carried out the sovereign's pleasure, illi principi (se) paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43; Gell. 3, caisor, 1: v. infr.*

L. Also simply, dico, 3: cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4. Orestes matrem occidit, .... dicit se excusare, he p.s justifiable homicide. Phr. *to p. not guilty, faciem negare, Cic. Mil. 1. c.: Quint. 1. c § 10: to p. a second justification of matricide, alteram matris necatae causam affir., ib. 6.*

II. *To conduct a case in court:* 1. l. (denoting the function of the pleader generally, not with ref. to a particular case): *nu one ever p'd a cause better, nemo unquam melius causam oravit, Cic. Br. 12, 47 cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 849, (ali) orabunt causas melius. the art of p.ing causes, orandi scientia, Quint. 1, 10, 2. Comp. pérōrī, i. (to p. throughout, to finish p.ing): the cause of P. Sextius has been fully p'd by Q. Hortensius, a Q. Hortensio causa est P. Sextii perorata, Cic. Sext. 2, init.: Liv.*

2. dico, xi, etiam, 3: (the usu. word for p.ing a particular cause): *to p. one's cause, causam d., Caes. B. G. 1, 4 cf. Cic. Coel. 29, 70, dicta est mea causa et perorata Liv. 3, àgo, ègi, actum, 3: with acc. causam, referring to the entire conduct of a case in court: cf.*

Cic. de Or. 2, 48 ext., apud quos judges cause agebatur, the judges before whom the case was being p'd (= tried). Frequent, actio, i. he p'd many private causes, multas privatas causas actitavit, Cic. Br. 79, 246. Pbr.: one who has had much to do with p.ing, homo in causis multum exercitatus, versatus, cl. Cic. Quint. 1, 3 *to have no practice in p.ing, nihil in causis versari, id. Br. 79,*

247 *he was always ready to p. the causes of his friends, in sturmi necessarium causis minquam desuit, ib. § 245: to p. in defence of anyone, defendere v. TO DEFEND.*

III. *To urge an excuse:* 1. excuso, i: v. TO EXCUSE. 2. caisor, i *to p. ill-health, valetudinem c. (al. excuse), Liv. 23, 8, med.: they p.d. the consent of the senate, consensu Patrum causabantur, id. 3, 64, init.: Ov. 3, obtendo, dum, 3 (implying that the alleged reason is but a pretext): to plead a justification for baseness, rationem turpitudin. ab. Plin. 8, 6, 15. IV. *To supplicate earnestly: obsecro, dep̄rōcor, etc. v. TO ENTREAT.**

pleader: 1. dñtror (strictly, a pleader of causes: more freq. used to embrace the entire field of oratory): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 14, qq: Quint. 1, 10, 2, qq. (in which latter place, the province of the orator is indicated by the words, ad agendam causam dicendam sententiam).

2. expr. by causas orare, dicere. to be an excellent p., causas optime orare, dicere v. TO PLEAD (II.).

3. causidicus (a mere p.: a term usu. implying some contempt): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202, non causidicus nescio quis, neque proclamator, aut rubula, etc.; and Quint. 12, 1, 25 (where similar lang. is used): Juv. 4, 40. 4. actor (sc. causae): Cic. Div. Verr., init. See also ADVOCATE.

pleading (subs.): expr. by verb v. TO PLEAD. The p. of a cause, dictio causae, Cic. Quint. 10, 35.

pleasant: I. Agreeable: 1. jucundus (pleasing, gratifying): Cic. Manil. init.: Cæs.: water p. to drink aqua potui J. Plin. 6, 32, 37 2. àmoenus (to the eye, esp. of landscape-scenery): p., luxurious regions, loca a. voluptaria Sall. Cat. 11 Cic: v. DELIGHTFUL. Neut. pl. as subs.: p. regions of the coast, amoena littorum, Tac. II. 76. 3 grātū v. AGREEABLE.

II. Humorous, facetious, sacerdos, urbanus. V. HUMOROUS, WITTY. III. Affable, speaking so as to give pleasure: blandus (smooth-spiced): Nep Alc. 1. t. Cic.

pleasantly: I. Agreeably, enjoyably: 1. jucundū ice prolonged supper right p., prorsus j. prodiximus coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: to live p., J. vivere, Cic. Coel. 6, 11. 2. suaviter (very p., delightfully): Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 119: d. smell p. strong, odors gavis, Plin. 25, 9, 70. 3. amoena (strictly, of situation, etc.): to live in a house most p. situated, amoennissime habitate, Plin. Ep. 4, 23: Pl. Mil. 2, 5 2 (of smell).

II. Amusingly, facetiously: jocōsē, festivē, facētē v. JOCOSELY, HUMOROUSLY, WITTYLY.

pleasantness: I. Enjoyableness: 1. jucunditas: the p. of life (its enjoyments), J. vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: p. and clearness of voice, vocis clari- tasque, Quint. 6, 20, proem. § 11. 2. suavitas (charmingness, delightfulness): Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 42 (of voice and utterance): Plin. init. 3. amoena (of places) v. LOVELINESS (3).

II. Of manner, grace and affability: 1. lēpos, óris, obounding in p. and grace, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, fin. 2. festivitas: FESTIVANTRY.

pleasantry: 1. festivitas. to excel all in p. and humour, f. et facetus omnibus praestare, Cic. Br. 48, 177. Join (also): lēpos et festivitas, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227. 2. facetas, arum: v. ART, HUMOUR. 3. lēpos, óris (grace and diffusive humour): the refined p. of the orator, not of the buffoon, urban-

tatis oratorius non scurrilis, id. Br. 18, fin.: cf. supr. (i). To indulge in p. locari, ludere: v. TO JOKE.

**please:** [i]. To give pleasure:

1. plácere, 2 (most gen. term: with dat.): Ter.: Cic.: Hor. (pass.). To p. greatly, perplacere, 2 (rare): Cic. Att. 3, 21. 2. délecto, 1 (stronger than placebo: with a.c.): v. TO DELIGHT. 3. arrideo, si, sum, 2 (with dat.: rare): Cic. Att. 14, 21 (illus tuum, quod valde mili ariserat, vehementer displace): Hor. S. i, 10, 89. (N.B.—An expr. best confined to familiar language.) 4. expr. by grātia, acceptus, cordi, with sum: v. AGREABLE, PLEASING. [ii]. To meet the wishes of, be agreeable to: 1. videtur, visum est, 2 (to seem good to: with dat.): if it ps (you), i.e. if you like, si videtur. Cic. Ac. 1, 19; 15: Caes.: v. TO SEEM. 2. placet, 2 (esp. to expr. formal resolutions of deliberative bodies): it pd (was the pleasure of) the Senate, Senatus placere, Cic. Ph. 11, 12, 10; Caes.: Sall.: 3. libido, 2: v. INFR. (IV.). In making a request, please, if you p., sis (= si vis). Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: in sim. sense, but stronger, amabo (te) = I shall be obliged to you (parenthetically): p. take care of my Cicero, cura amabo te, Ciceronem meum! Cic. Att. 2, 2: Ter. [iii]. To give satisfaction to: 1. expr. by próbō, apróbō, 1 (gain approval): I am not afraid that my labours will fail to p. M. Servilius, non veror ne M. Servilius officium meum probem, Cic. Verri. 4, 38, 82: he passed through his term of apprenticeship in the art of war so as to p. Suetonius Paullinus, prima castrorum rudimenta Suetonio Paulino approbat, Tac. Agr. 5: eo, se probare (approbate): Cic. Lig. 1, 2.

2. grātificor, 1: v. TO GRATIFY. Phr.: to be pd with oneself, sibi placere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15. [iv]. To be disposed: 1. expr. by libet, libuit and libitum est, 2 (with dat.): do as you p., facite quod vobis libet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: if you p. (if you choose), si libet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: as you p., ut libet, Hor. Att. 4, 4, 10. 2. volo, 1, irr.: v. to wish. Esp. in contr. forms, sis (= si vis), like our please: v. supr. II, fin.

**pleasing (adj.):** [i]. Gratifying:

1. grātius (of a nature to please): to believe anything to be p. to the gods, aliquid diis g. esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: Caes. Join: grātia, acceptusque, Nep. Hann. 7. Very p., pergratus (= grātissimus): Cic. 2. acceptus: v. ACCEPTABLE, FAVOURITE. 3. expr. by det. cordi (lit. to the heart); and that his punishment had not been p. to the gods, nec diis cordi fusse poenam ejus, Liv. 6, 20, extr.: a torrent of words is p. to others, flumen verborum alii c. est, Cic. Or. 16, 53: Ter. To be p., placere, arridere (collon.): v. TO PLEASE.

[ii]. Charming, graceful and agreeable: lépidus: of a p. and ladylike figure, formā l. et liberali, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 41: v. GRACEFUL, CHARMING.

**pleasurable:** jācundus; nonnihil jucunditatis habens: v. PLEASANT.

**pleasure:** v. PLEASANTLY.

1. vōluptas (either in good or bad sense; but when standing alone, esp. in pl., usu. of sensu gratification): bodily (sensual) p., corporis v., Cic. Sen. 12, 39 (by no means, voluptas corpore, nor even, v. corporals; though the latter adj. is used = corporis in later writers; as S-n.: Gell.): to derive (very) great p. from any circumstance, magnam, incredibilem v. ex aliqua re capere, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, extr.: ib. 5, 7, etc. also, v. percipere ex aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197 and stronger, voluptate perfundi (absol.), id. Br. 50, 188: a highly refined p., v. humanissima, id. Ac. 2, 41, 177; obscene (lascivious) p., v. obscaenae (= libidines), id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94. 2. jācunditas (enjoyment; not implying any vice or excess): to unbend and take one's p., relaxare animos et dare se ju-

cunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, 122. Relating to p., voluntarius: a man of p., bono v., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: arguments in favour of p., disputationes v., id. de Or. 3, 17, 62. [ii]. Gratification, satisfaction: expr. by grātus: you will give us very great p., if..., gratissimum nobis febris, si..., Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Caes. (Also, for grātum aliquid facere, gratificari: v. TO GRATIFY.) [iii]. Will, liking: 1. arbitrium (authority that is beyond dispute); not at the dictate of another, but at their (the Roman people's) own p., non ad alterius praescriptionem, sed ad suum a, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: on their o'n account and at their o'n p., suo nomine et alio, id. 7, 75: Hor. Join (aliecius) nūtu et arbitrio, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131. 2. libido, inīs, f. (mere liking or caprice): Cic.: Sall.: v. CAPRICE, FANCY (11, 5). 3. expr. by such verbs as, vōlo, jābēo (these two often in combination of the authoritative decisions of the people of Rome); placet, videtur: it was the p. of your ancestors that..., majores voluntur.... (with acc. and inf.): Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: the question was put to the people, is it your will and p...., rogatus in haec verba populus, velitis jābēatis...., Liv. 22, 10, etc. Cic. (cf. Juv. 6, 222, Hoc volo, sic jābēo: sic pro ratione voluntas): such was the p. (of the gods), sic placitum (diis), dis alteris visum, Virg. Aen. 2, 428: Cic.: v. TO PLEASE (II.). (N.B.—Placitum is not used as subs.= arbitrium: nor is the phr. ad bene placitum supported by authority.) See also WILL, INCLINATION.

**pleasure—grounds:** 1. horti, ornū ("in plurali numero saepe, non tam semper, dicuntur de lis qui deliciarum causa parantur": Forcell. s.v.): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 6, 15; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11 (fuit tam copiosus, ut amplissimos hortos... instruxerit plurimis et antiquissimis statuis). In this sense, esp. dimin., hortuli, orūm: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. 2. viridiārum, or.-iārum (ground set with trees for pleasure): Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2 (where the pl. is used, as in Eng.): Suet. Tib. 60 (sing.).

**plebeian (adj.):** plēbēius (both in

strict sense, relating to the plebs; and fig. = low, vulgar): distinguished and honourable p. families, ampliae et honestae familiae p., Cic. Mur. 7, 15; Liv. Fig.: the (p. interior) philosophers, p. philosophi, Cui. lusc. 1, 23, 55. For fig. sense, v. VULGAR, MEAN (II.). The p. order, plebs, plebēis: v. foll. art.

**plebeian (subs.):** 1. A member of the plebeian order at Rome: 1. plēbēius (homo, etc.): to elect no p. (as consul), neminem plebeium creare, Liv. 6, 40, fin.: Cic.: the pl. can be used without a subs.: cf. L. G. § 339, Obs. 2.

2. collect, the ps, the plebeian order: plebs or plēbes, is (rarely -ēl), f.: the ps seceded from the patricians, plēbes a patribus secessit, Sall. Cat. 31: so Cic. Br. 14, 54 (where some edd. read plēbs, which became the more usual form): Liv.

2. In wider sense, a low-bred person: homo sordidus (v. MEAN, adj. II.); infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, init.

See also IGNOBLE; OBSCURE; LOWER (II.). (Not homo plebeius, in this sense.)

**pledge (subs.):** 1. Something put in pawn: pignus, óvis and éris, n.: Caes.: lig.: v. FAWN, MORTGAGE.

2. A security for something: 1. pignus: to give a great p. to any one that..., magnum p. dare alcui (full. by a.c. and inf.): Cic. Ph. 1, 2, 4: he offered his hand as a p. of reconciliation, dextram reconciliante gratiae p. obtulit, Curt. 6, 7, extr.: e.s.p. a p. of love; denoting children or other near relatives: Ov. M. 3, 134 (in apposition with natos natae): Tac. Ger. 7 (absol. in proximo pignora = libri, conjuges, etc.).

2. arrha or arra, ae, f.; arrhābo, ónis, m. (strictly, AN EARNEST, q. v.: also in gen.

sense): Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42 (v. Parry, ad l.). III. A solemn promise: Phr.: to take a p., obligare fiduciā suam, verbis conceptis sess obligare or obstringere: v. TO PLEDGE.

**pledge (v.):** 1. To put in pawn: expr. by obligo, 1: v. TO MORTGAGE, PAWN. 2. To p. oneself; i.e. to give a solemn assurance on any point: spondeo, rēcipio (to take the responsibility of anything on oneself), prōmittō, etc.: v. TO ENGAGE. Phr.: to p. one's word, fiduciā suam obligare, Cic. Ph. 5, 18, fin.; obstringere, Plin. 7, 1, 1: you may p. my services to the people of Forum, Firmanis fidem meam obliga, Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 2.

pledgee: v. MORTGAGEE.

**Pleiades:** 1. Vergillae, arum (the true Lat. name of the constellation): the rising, setting of the P., Vergiliarm exortus, occasus, Varr. R. R. 1, 28: they begin at the spring rising of the P.s, a Vergilius vernis exortis incipiunt, ib. 2, 11: Col.: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112 (poet.).

2. Pleiādēs, nm, f. (Grk. Πλειάδες) hence by contr. 3 syll. - - - less freq. 4. syll., Pleiādes, [Ion. Πλειάδες] Virg. G. 1, 138: Ov. F. 3, 105, Sing. Pleias (-), Virg. G. 4, 233.

**plenary:** plenus, perfectus: v. FULL, COMPLETE.

**plenipotentiary:** lēgātus: gen. term: cf. Liv. 21, 6, where the legati are described as possessing the fullest powers: et pass. More precisely, \*legatus cui (ex Senatus auctoritate) libera potestas permittitur (cf. Cic. in Vat. 15, 35); cui libere ad summam rerum consilendi licentia permittitur (cf. Sall. Jug. 103; and Caes. B. C. 3, 51). (N.B.—Not legatus cum auctoritate missus: cf. Cic. Iat. 1. c.; and Ph. 8, 8, 21; from which passages it appears that every ambassador carries with him the auctoritas of those who commission.)

**plenitude:** plēnūtō, plēnitās: v. FULLNESS.

**plenteous:** v. PLENTIFUL.

**plentiful:** 1. largus: the sun fills the earth with p. light, sol terras l. lute complect, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Lucr.: Virg. Join.: largus et exundans, Juv.

2. cōpīosus (less freq. in this sense: us = plentifully supplied, v. foll. art.): water sweet and p., liquor dulcis et c. Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: a pl. stock of words, c. verborum supellex, Quint. 8, proœm. § 28. 3. ubér, éris (with the additional notion of productiveness and richness): p. harvests, u. fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: most p. fruit, uberrimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, aqua profūta et ubēs (where irrigation is referred to): Hor. See also ABUNDANT.

4. a pl. supply, (satis) magna copia: v. PLENTY, ABUNDANCE.

**plentifully:** 1. largē: Cic.: Hor. (Less freq. largiter, Pl.: Caes.) Join: large et cōpīos, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 11. 2. cōpīos (sive: Cic. v. supr.). See also ABUNDANTLY.

**plentifulness:** largitas: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156. See also PLENTY.

**plenty:** cōpia: Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47; p. of milk, c. lactis, Virg. E. 1, 82. Personified, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, extr. See also ABUNDANCE. Sometimes satis, with part. gen. may serve: p. of eloquence, little wisdom, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. Cat. 5. To have p. of anything, abundare, suppeditare, etc.: v. TO ABOUND.

**pleonasm:** plēonasmis (Grk. πλεονασμός). Mart. Cap.: written by Quint. as Greek, and defined as, vitium adjectoris, Inst. 1, 5, 40: also as, abundans super necessitatem oratio, Caecil. ib. 9, 3, 46. Modern writers use, \*abundantia loquendi.

**pleonastic:** Phr.: the language is

p., supervacuus verbis oratorum oratio,

Quint. 8, 3, 53; or simply, \*abundat oratio: cf. preced. art.

**plethora:** plēthora: Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

**pleurisy:** pleurīs: idis, f.: Vitr. 1, 6, 3: in Cels., morbus qui πλευρίτης

nominatur, 4, 6, init.: or pure Lat.

laterum dolores, id. 5, 28, 6. *Suffering from p.*, pluri-tensis: Plin. 27, 4, 3.

**pleuritic**: pleuriticus: v. preced.

**pliability**: lentitia, lensor: Plin. v. FLEXIBLE. Or expr. by adj.: v.

**pliant, flexible**: pliant (rare in

— **pliant** { 1. Easily bent; flexible; 2. pliabilis, flexilis, lensus, etc. v. FLEXIBLE. II. Of the mind or character, easily influenced: 1. flexibilis: Cie. Att. 10, 11. (Or expr. by flecto: *pliable as wax in the way of vice, ceras in vitium fleeti*. Hor. A. P. 162); tender and unformed minds are pliable, facile fluctuant aucti tenui et rudes, cf. Cie. Leg. 1, 17, fin.). 2. mollis, e(soft, yielding): a. p. and easily governed age, aetas m. et apta regi. Ov. A. A. 1, 10; so, molles anni, id. II, 1, 111. (Cf. Cie. Att. 1, 17, mollis annus et ad accipendam et ad dependendam amicitiam.) 3. nobilis, e: Virg. G. 3, 165 (m. aetas); but mobilis usus refers rather to quick changefulness than pliancy.

**plight (subs.):** Phr.: in sorry p., (male) perditus, pessime ornatus (facete): Pl.: cf. male mutatus, Phaedr. 1, 3, 9; V. STATE, CONDITION.

**plight (v.):** v. TO PLEGE.

**plinth:** plinthus, i. m. and f.: Vitruv. 4, 7, 3. Also, plinthis, idis, f. (strictly, dimin.): Id.

**plod:** Phr.: to p. on, \*tardo gradu sed continenter, progreedi.

**plodding (adj.):** Phr.: a. p. h. \*tardo quadam pertinacae ingenio houlo (?).

**plot (subs.):** I. Of ground: 1. modus (agri): Hor. S. 2, 6, 1, 2. agellus (a small farm or field): Cie. N. D. 3, 35, 86. A good-sized p. of land, aliquantum agris, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. II. Deep scheme: 1. coniuratio: v. CONSPIRACY. 2. consilium (gen. term: whereas coniuratio implies the formal banding together of conspirators): parties to a p., consili participes, Sall. Cat. 17; V. SCHEME. III. Of a drama: argumentum (fabulae): Ter. Ad. prol. 22: Pl. Quint.

**plot (v.):** i. e. to scheme: 1. juro, i: Sall. Cat. 18: Cie.: v. to CONSPIRE. 2. molior, 4 (to scheme and contrive; often in an unorthodox way): ping to seize the crown, moliens de regno occupando, Cie. Rep. 2, 15; Liv. Join: struere et moliri (aliquid calamitatis alii), id. Clu. 64, init. See also TO CONTRIVE.

**plotter:** v. CONSPIRATOR.

**plough (subs.):** aratrum: Cie.: Virg. Also by meton. vörmer, éris, m. (the share): Virg. Aen. 7, 798 (exercent vomero colles): v. PLOUGHSHARE.

**plough (v.):** áro, i (both with and without object expr.): p. striped, nudus arat, Virg. G. 1, 299: Cie.: et pass. Fig.: to p. the sea, a aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 16: she ps her brou with wrinkles, frontem rugis arat, Virg. Aen. 7, 417. Comps. (1). exaro, i (to p. up or out): to p. up burying grounds, sepulcra ex., Cie. Leg. 2, 23, 58: to p. up ground over again, locum de integro ex., Col. 2, 18: cf. Varr. 1, 10, jugum...quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint (p. through-out), (2). inaro, i (to p. in): to p. in bean-stalks as manure, fabalia pro stercore in, R. R. 1, 23, med.: Cato: Plin. 3, circumaro, i (to p. round): Liv. Special terms are: proscindere agnum, to p. lightly, give land its first ploughing; offringere, to give it the second; and tirare, the third (see Cottenham on Virg. G. 1, 97): add to these, vervago, 3, to p. up land that has lain fallow: Col. 11, 2, ad init. Phr.: to p. the sea, scindere freta, Ov. M. 11, 463; secare, Virg. Aen. 10, 147: sulcare: v. TO FURROW.

**plough-boy:** bùbulcus: v. PLOUGHMAN. In fig. sense, agrestis: v. BOORISH.

— **horse:** \*equus (?) caballus) arator: cf. bos arator, Suet. Vespa. 5, met.

**ploughing (subs.):** aratio (rare in

this sense): Col.: Plin. (Usu. expr. by verb: v. TO PLOUGH.)

**plough-man:** 1. bùbulcus (qul "inter arandum bores gubernat," Gesen. Lex. Rust.): Col. 1, 9, init.; et pass.: Varr.: Virg. 2. arator (in prose, otener = farmer, esp. on the public lands): Col. I. c. (= bùbulcus): Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3. (N.B.—I though bùbulcus strictly means the driver of a team of plough-oxen, it is the proper word for gen. use).

— **share:** vörmer (less freq. vörmis).

éris, m.: to turn up the soil with the p., vomere versus humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 725: to sink the p. but a very little depth, tenui sulco imprimere v., Plin. 17, 17, 4, 3.

— **tail:** stiva: Virg.

**plover:** \*chàdrinus (Linn.).

**pluck (subs.):** \*viscera veterinaria.

For fig. sense, v. COURAGE, SPIRIT.

**pluck (v.):** 1. To gather flowers, fruit, etc.: 1. carpos psi, ptini, 3: to p. a rose, rosam e., Virg. G. 4, 134: Ov. Col. So, dörpero, 3 to p. the fresh flowers, novos d. flores, Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. 2. légō, 3: v. to GATHER (11.).

II. To strip off the feathers of birds, etc.: vello, 1, vulsum, 3: to p. geese, anseres v., Plin. 10, 22, 27 (also, plurimum [anserum] v., Col. 8, 13): Suet. (Avi penus evelleré, to p. out the wing feathers or quills: cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 8.) See also full art.

— **off:** 1. avello, 3: to p. off unripe fruit from trees, ponu ex arbore, bus eruda a. Cie. Sen. 19, fin.

2. dêripió, ui, reputum, 3 (to tear or scratch off: chiefly poet.): Ov.: Hor.

— **out:** 1. avello, 3: to p. out any one's tongue, linguan alieni e., Cie. Sext. 28, 60. to p. out hairs, capillos e., Phaedr. 1, 2, 10. 2. éripio, 3: v. TO TEAR OUT.

— **up:** I. LIT.: 1. évello, 1: to p. (pull) up a tree, arboreo, e., Liv. 35, 5, med. 2. éruo, i, ítum, 3: to p. up a plant by the roots, radicutus e., Plin. 24, 11, 36. II. Fig.: Phr.: to p. up courage, adesse animo (of more than one, animis), Cie. Mil. 2, 4 (less colloq. than Eng.): animum (animalum) recipere a pavorre (after being seized with panic), Liv. 2, 50, fin.; timorem omittere, Cie. 1. c.

**plug (subs.):** perh. obturæcùm, obturamentum: v. STOPPER.

**plug (v.):** obtura, 1: v. TO STOP UP.

**plum:** prunum (strictly, sloe; but used as generic term): cf. Ov. M. 13, 87 (p. generosa): Plin. The tree, prunus, i, f.: Col.: Plin. A p.-cake, \*placentia uvina passis mixta.

**plumage:** plúmae, pennae: v. FEATHER.

**plumber:** artifex plumbarius: Vitruv. 8, 6 (7), ii. Also simply, plumbarius: Dig.

**plumb-line:** v. PLUMMET.

**plume (subs.):** pennia: v. FEATHER. As ornament for a helmet, crista, Virg. Aen. 3, 468: Liv.

**plume (v.):** v. TO PRIDE (oneself).

**plumelet:** pinnula: Pl. Am. prol. 14: Col.

**plummet:** 1. perpendicular: to examine columns by the p., columnas ad p. exigere, Cie. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 133; Vitruv. 2, linea (strictly, the line, as perpendicular, the lead). Join: perpendicular et linea [uti], Cie. Q. Fr. 3, 1, ad init.

**plump (adj.):** nitidus (sleek): Join: pinguis et nitidus bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr.: v. SLEEK. Phr.: what makes you so p., unde sic nites? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phaedr. 3, 7, init.

**plumper:** Phr.: to give a candidate a p., uni soli ex candidatis suffragari.

**plumpness:** nitor (corporis): Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 (v. Parry, ad 1.).

**plumy:** plámosus: Prop.: Plin.

**plunder (subs.):** I. In war or open depredation:

1. praeda (booty): to carry off p. from a country, praedas

ex (agro) agere, Sall. Jug. 32; p. facere, Nep. Chab. 2; Cic. 2. räpina (act of plundering): v. PILLAGE. Rarely = praeda. Virg. Aen. 8, 26 (in pl.): To live by p., (ex) rapto vivere v. rosa-bery. II. Stolen goods: furtu, orum: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171: Hor.

**plunderer:** 1. praedator: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, fin. 2. director (pillager): Cic. I. c. In fig. sense, expiator, fûr, etc.: v. THIEF, ROBBER.

**plundering (subs.):** 1. räpina, etc.: v. PILLAGE. 2. praedatôr. Vell. 2, 73: Tac.

**plundering (adj.):** 1. praedatôrius: p. squatrat, p. classes, Liv. 29, 28. 2. praedatôrundus (in the act of plundering): Sall. Jug. 92: Liv. (Also praedator is used adj.: Sall. Jug. 44, exercitus, praedator ex sociis: L. G. 6, 598.)

**plunge (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To dip in water, etc.: mergo, si, sum, 3: to p. chickens in the water, pullos in aquam, Cie. N. D. 2, 3, 7; fol. by sub and abl. = towhelm beneath, Virg. Aen. 6, 342. Frequent, merso, i (to p. again and again, as in sheep-washing), id. G. 3, 447. Comps. (1). immerso, 3 (more freq. than simple verb in present sense): to p. the hands in boiling water, manus in aquam ferventem i., Plin. 28, 6, 15; Cic. Tim. 11: less freq. with dat.: Ov. Plin. (2). démergo, 3: with in and acc., Lucr. 6, 149: also auct., Suet. Tib. 2, 3. submergo, 3 (to p. beneath, submerge): Virg.: Ov. II. To thrust deep: Phr.: to p. a sword into the bowels, demittere in illa ferrum, Ov. M. 4, 119; Pl.: so, ensim condere in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 147; or with simple abl., Ov. M. 13, 459: also, recondere (to p. deep), Virg. Aen. 10, 387: Ov. (Not mergo in this sense, unless as a strongly fig. expr.: cf. Ov. M. 3, 249.) III. To bring into; esp. in such phras. as to p. one's country into war; perh. patrum bellu illigare (to entangle, involve), cf. Liv. 32, 21, ad med. B. Intrans.: I. Into water, etc.: expr. by mergo, immerso, démergo, with pron. refl., also as refl. pass.: to p. in the sea (= dive of birds), se in mari mergere, Cie. N. D. 2, 49, init.: so, in aqua se immersere, Plin. 11, 25, jo. (N.B.—The acc. serves to indicate the act of plunging into the water; the abl. the place where it is done.) See also TO DIVE.

II. Fig.: to rush headlong into Phr.: he p. into the thick of the enemy's swords, inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 32, 2: to p. in sensual delights, in voluptates se mergere, Liv. 23, 18, med.: cf. ingurgitare se in flagitia (to be quite swallowed up in vicious excess), Cie. in Pis. 18, 42; also, effundere se in libidine (to indulge to excess), id. Par. 3, 1, 21.

**plunge (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

— **bath:** I. piscina (a swimming-bath, either hot or cold): Suet. Ner. 27: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11: v. Gierig ad 1. 2. natatio (any kind of swimming - place, natural or artificial: whereas the piscina was part of a bathing establishment): Cels. 3, 27, 1. 3. pütens (a well-like bath or tank of cold water: often taken after exercise in the calida piscina): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.

**pluperfect:** praeteritum plus quam perfectum (tempus). Prise. 8, 39.

**plural:** plurális, e: Quint. 1, 6, 25, etc. (Also plurativus [less good], Gell. 19, 8.) In the p., pluraliter, Quint. I. c.: Sén. Phr.: to be used in the p., multitudinis numero appellari, Gell. I. c. to be incapable of a p. sense, multitudinis significationem non pati, I. c. (N.B.—Avoid pluralitas = multitudinis numerus.)

**pluralist:** \*qui plurimum (complurium) beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum redditus capit; plurium beneficiorum clericus.

**plurality:** multitudo: cf. PLURAL (fin.). Or expr. by plures, complures: 563

*it is usual for them to have a p. of wives, plures singulis solent esse nuptiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78 (R. and A.). (Plures = more than one; complures, a good many, several) (Pluralitas late and bad.)*

**plush**: \*textilium genus quoddam villosum ac molle.  
ply: i.e. to use with diligence; exercise, 2: to p. the loom, tehan ex., Ov. M. 6, 145; cf. Virg. G. 8, 378, ex. labores (like Gray's, "busy housewife ply her evening toil"); v. TO EXERCISE.

**pneumatic**: \*pneumatīcūs: as scient. t. t.

**pneumatics**: \*pneumatīca, orūm: as scient. t. t.

**poach**: I. *To take game unlawfully*: \*feras contra legem capere; feras intercipere. II. *To cook eggs in a pan*: frigo, 3: v. TO FRY.

**poacher**: perh.; *separantur interceptor, pock-mark*: \*variolarum nota, cicatrix: v. TO PIT (L.).

**pocket (subs.)**: no exact word; perh. \*saccus; vestimenta assutus. (N.B.—For pocket = purse, see latter word.)

**pocket (v.)**: Phr.: *to p. money dishonestly*; pecuniam intercipere (cf. Tac. A. 4, 45, fin.), pecunias e publico interceptas acrlus... cogebat; p. avertire (with ref. to public funds); v. TO EMBEZZLE: *to p. an affront or injury, contumeliam perpeti*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; injuriam accipere et missurare (to hold one's tongue about it), id. Ad. 2, 1, extr.

**pocket-book**: pugillāres (sc. tabellae, libelli); i.e. tables, note-book of a size to carry in one's hand: Plin. Sen.: v. NOTE-BOOK. Also, pugillaria, ium: Cat. Gel. If used for notes of moneys paid and received, adversaria, orum: Cic. R. Com. 2, 5, sqq.

— **edition**: \*liber minori forma: M. L.

— **handkerchief**: sūdārium: v. HANDKERCHIEF.

— **money**: perh. pēcūlīum: v. FIN-MONEY.

**pod**: silqua: *cheating p.s (with little or nothing in them)*, s. fallaces, Virg. G. 1, 195; Varr.: Plin. Also, valvulae, armi (of the double shucks of pulse, etc.); Col. 6, 10.

**poddod**: \*silquas habens; cujus silqua jam increverunt.

**poem**: I. pōēma, átis, n.: dat. and abl. pl., -is rather than -ibus (usu. a single composition in verse; whereas carmen often denotes verse or poetry generally): *to compose a p. p. confidere*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; compone, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: panger, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42. (N.B.—Poema facere = to write poetry; cf. Cic. De Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.) *Dñmī, pōēmatum, a small or short p.* Plin. min.: Aus. 2. carmen, inis, n. (strictly, whatever is or can be sung; cf. si, pr.): *the poems of Livius, carmina Livi*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69: *a funeral p.*, c. funebre, Quint. 8, 2, 8; see also VERSE, POETRY.

**poesy**: pōēsis, is, f.: Quint. 12, 11, 26: v. POETRY.

**poet**: I. pōēta, ae, m.: Cic. pass.: a better versifier than p., versificator quam p. melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Hor. 2. vates, is, m. (poet): Hor. Od. 1, 1, extr.

**poetaster**: perh. poeta mediocris; cf. Hor. A. P. 371: sometimes even, poeta malus (when the term is used contemptuously). See also VERSIFIER. (N.B.—Poetiliae, in Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4, is f. 1. for postilla; poetaster is late and unclass.)

**poetess**: pōētria: Cic. Coel. 27, init.; also, poetris, Idis, Pers. prol. 13 (ol. poetrias, acc. pl. of poetria).

**poetical**: I. pōēticūs: Cic.: Hor. 2. müsicus (archaic in this sense): Ter. Ph. prol. 18. Phr.: *p. endowments, ingenium (v. GENIUS): to practise p. composition, versus scribere; v. VERSE*.

**poetically**: pōēticūs (after the manner of poets): Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9 (p. loqui): Plin. min. (Where = in a manner befitting a poet, beautifully, use venuste, pulchre, speciose; v. BEAUTIFULLY.)

**poetics**: ars poetica: Hor.

**poetry**: I. *The art or accomplishment*: 1. pōēticē, ès; and *a*, (Gr. ποίησις), *the reformer of life, emundatrix vitae poetica*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32; *to doable in p.* (without sinister meaning), poetice attingere, Nep. Att. 18. 2. pōēsīs, is, f.: Quint. 12, 21, 26.

II. *That which is composed*: 1. pōēsīs. *The entire p. of Anacreon is erotic*; Anacreontis tota, p. est amoratoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, extr.: Hor. A. P. 361.

2. pōēma, átis, n. (usu. a single composition): *to write p. (be a poet), poeme facere*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9. 3. carmen, inis, n.: *epic p.*, c. epicum, Quint. 10, 1, 62; *history is a sort of prose p.*, historia quadammodo solitum c. id. 10, 1, 31; Cic. 4, versus, num: v. VERSE.

Phr.: *that is the language of p.* *hoc est poete loqui*; genus hoc loquendi est a poetis petuum (v. POETICAL), those persons take away all the p. of life, isti omne quod Musas sajite e vita tollunt; *vita quasi lumen decusque admittunt*.

**poignancy**: I. ácerbitas (dressing): *the p. of extreme sorrow, summi lucus a*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, init. (Offener expr. by adj. v. FOIGNANT).

2. magnitudo (gen. term): *Sen. Cons. Helv. 1, 4 (m. doloris)*. Phr.: *this adds to the p. of my grief*, (hoc) dolorem meum exulcerat, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, init.; in sim. sense, dolorem exagiri, Cic. Att. 3, 7, med.: *p. of sarcasm, aculei contumeliarum*, id. de Or. 2, 55, init.

**poignant**: I. ácerbus (bitter, distressing): *to experience the most p. grief*, acerbissimum dolorem haudire, Cic. Coel. 24, 59. Join: magnum et acerbum dolorem [commoveret], id. Verr. 4, 21, 47. 2. acer, cris, cre (keef): *p. repentance, a poenitentia*, Tac. H. 3, 51: *p. grief*, a dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291. Phr.: *to feel the most p. grief* (less strong than Eng.), summo dolore affici, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, init.: *to try to check grief, while it is fresh and p. dolori, dum recens saevit, occurreat*, Sen. Cons. Helv. init.: *grief becomes less p. dolor vires suas frangit*, ib.: *how p. is his wit, qui sum dicatibus illius aculei!* cf. Cic. De Or. 2, 55, init.

**poignantly**: Plur.: *to feel p. summo s. acero (acerbissimo) dolore affici*: v. FOIGNANT.

**point (subs.)**: I. Sharp end: 1. acūmen, inis, n.: p. of stilus, a. stili, Cic. De Or. 1, 33, 151: *of an arrow*, Ov. M. 8, 353; Luer. 2. of a spear, etc. cuspis, idis, f.: Virg. Aen. 5, 208. Ov. v. SPIKE. 3. of a sword or cutting instrument, mūcro, öñis, m.: *swords without p.s*, sine m. gladi, Liv. 22, 46, med.: *teping to the p. (of a p. of a p. in a p. share), in mucronem fastigatus*, Plin. 18, 18, 48: *the p. of a sickle, falcis m.*, Col. 4, 25: *poet by meton. = sword*: Virg. pass. (N.B.—Aculeus in this sense is doubtful in Liv. 38, 21, aculeus sagittae aut glanthis, the sense is sting, agony.) Phr.: *to use the p. of the sword in fighting*, puncing (opp. caesum, with the edge) ferre, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; punctum petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, med. II. Fig., the string or telling feature of an epigram, etc.: aculeus (a sting): *an epigram requires to have a p. to it*, *\*epigramma quasi aculeos quosdam in se habere oportet*: cf. Cic. Br. 9, extr.: *his own epigrams have often a p. ipse hebetes interdum fugit aculeos*, Morhof, i, p. 1060: *having p. salsus (v. WITTY): without p., frigidus, insulsus (v. POINTLESS)*. III. Mathematical: punctum: Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.

IV. A particular: esp. in phr., the main p.: 1. smma: *jus* the main p.s, ipsae summarum rerum [fatue sentientiae], Cic. Legil. 2, 7, 18: Liv. 10: *summa [judicij] causa* tota, i.e. the real p. at issue: Cic. Quint. 9, 32. 2. caput, its n.: *the main p. of a letter, c. literarum*, Cic. Ph. 2, 31, 77: *the leading p.s of a subject, capita rerum*, id. Br. 44, 164. 3. cardo, inis,

m.: v. GIST. Phr.: *to touch on the main p.s of a thing, aliquid summatis attingere*, Quint. 10, 1, 44: Cic. in every p., omni ex parte, Cic. Am. 21, 79: *let us return to the p. we digressed from*, eo unde huc digressi sumus revertamur, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 23, fin.: v. PARTICULAR (subs.).

V. Matter of dispute: quæstiōnē: v. QUESTION. The p. in dispute is ... queritur ..., Cic. de Or. 2, 24, extr. (agitur = the matter is at stake).

VI. Exact place: Phr.: *at this very p., hoc ipso in loco: at the very same p. and time, eodem loci vestigio et temporis*, Cic. in Pis. 9, 21 (v. MOMENT): *at this p. the enemy had the advantage, ex ea parte (aciel) hostes superiores erant*.

VII. Position: esp. in such phr., as, to this point: *to this point have I brought matters*, *huc rem deduxi*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: *have matters reached such a p. as this*, *huccum omnia reciderunt* id. Verr. 5, 63, 163. So eo, to such a p. or pass: v. PASS, subs.

VIII. Degree: in such phr., as to such a p.: v. PITCH, subs.

IX. Eve, verge; in phr. on the p. of: ... expr. by in eo est (impers.): *when he was on the p. of being arrested, quem in eo esset ut comprehendenderet*, Nep. Paus. 5: *when the soldiers were on the p. of scaling the walls, quem in eo esset ut in muros evaderet miles*, Liv. 2, 71.

A like sense may be expr. by, haud multum abuit, nihil proprius factum (implying that something was very near taking place): v. NARROW, adj. (fin.): *on the p. of death, moribundus*: Cic. Sext. 39, 85 (mortiens, on one's death-bed): cf. Cic. Ser. 22, init.; moribundus, in the very article of death).

X. A small character, a dot or accent: 1. ápex, icis, m.: Quint. 1, 7, 2 (mark of quantity): Lexx. s. v. kepaia, 2. distincio: v. STOP. The vowel p.s (Hebrew, puncta vocalia, Gr. —For point of view, v. VIEW.)

**point (v.)**: I. To sharpen, make pointed: 1. praefacio, i, útum, p.: Cato R. R. 40: freq. in p. part.: v. POINTED.

2. exaciō, 3: Virg. G. 1 264: Col. 3, fastigio, i (to slope, taper): v. POINTED.

III. To indicate: v. TO POINT OUT.

IV. To mark with points: 1. interpong, 3: v. TO PUNCTUATE.

2. instigo, i (to mark with accents, etc.): Mart. Cap.

— **out**: I. To show: 1. monstrō, i: *to be p'd out with the finger*, digitō monstrāt, Pers. 1, 28.

2. exaciō, 3: Virg. G. 1 264: Col. 3, fastigio, i (to slope, taper): v. POINTED.

V. To point out for some purpose: nōto, dēsigno, i: v. TO MARK OUT.

**point-blank**: Phr.: *to shoot p. ex adverso directeque tela (tormenta) mittere*: a p. question, directa percutio, Liv. 21, 19, init.: *to be refused p.*, sine fuctu et fallacis negari, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

**pointed** (adj.): I. Lit. 1. praecāitus: p. tops (of stakes), p. cūcumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: beams slightly p. at the bottom, tigna paulum ab imo pr., ib. 4, 17: Cato: Sall. 2. ácūtus: a p. nose, a. nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114: very sharply p., acutissimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. 3. ácūtinus (rare): Plin. 18, 35, 79. 4. expr. by circuml. tapering and p., in fastigium exacutus; in mucronem migrans, Plin. 11, 37, 45; in mucronem fastigatus, ib. 2, 25, 22.

II. Fig.: 1. salsus: v. WITTY, PUNGENT.

2. aculeatus (stinging): Cic. Att. 14, 18: cf. POINT (II).

**pointedly**: perh. plānē, áperte: v. EXPLICITLY, PLAINLY.

**pointer**: I. Anything which points: index, icis, c.: esp. the forefinger, used as a p.: Cic.: Hor. II. A kind of hound: \*canis avicularius (Linn.).

**pointless:** 1. frigidus (*cold and flat*): opp. to salsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260. 2. Join: frigidus, ineptus, Quint. 8, 5, 30; frigidus et inanis, id. 10, 2, 17. 3. Insulsus: esp. with a negative: e. g. non insulsum genus (ridiculous), by no means dull or pointless, Cic. L. c. § 259.

3. perh. hebes, étis: v. *RONT* (H.).

(Obtinus, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70 = stupid, absurd.)

**pointing (subs.):** v. PUNCTUATION.

**poise (v.):** librō, i. (to hold in equilibrium): by what weights the earth is p.d., quibus librata (sit) terra ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24; extr.: Ov. Fig.: of an empire, Tac. H. 1, 16, init. Of one in act to throw: long ping (the weapon) he lets fly, die librans jacit Virg. Aen. 10, 482. Thal which serves to p. anything, libramēn, inis, n.: Liv. 42, 65, med.; also, libramēnum, ib. 63, med.

**poison (subs.):** 1. vénēnum (in older Lat., with epith. malum, as it denotes strictly any potent drug): to murder any one by p., veneno aliquem necare, Cic. Clu. 10, extr.: tollere (to make away with), ib. 60, 165: intercipere (to cut off), Tac. Agr. 44, to give any one p. in bread, v. dare (allici) p.s, lenitus ut v., id. Att. 2, 21, init.: very rapid, deadly p., vel toxicissimum praesentaneum, Suet. Ner. 33; v. praesens, Plin. 16, 10, 20 (but praesens has usually a good sense, cf. Virg. G. 2, 127); also, v. peremptorium, praesentarium, Apul.: to brew p.s, venena coquere, Liv. 8, 19, med.: indications and traces of p., indica vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, extr.: Fig. of discord, Liv. 3, 67, med. (venenum hujus urbis): Hor. 2. toxicum (Gr. τοξίκων strictly, for arrows: also in gen. sense, late): Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 11 (in proper sense): Suet. Ner. 35, fin. (= venenum). 3. virus, i., n. (any strong or venomous fluid): Virg. G. 1, 129 (malum virus of serpents): Ov. 4. médicamenteum: to compound p.s, m. coquere, Liv. 8, 18 (= venena): Plin. Also, mēdicāmen, inis, n.: Tac. *To impregnate with p.*, vénēno, i. (= veneno imbūre, tingerē): v. TO POISON. (N.B.—In fig. sense, use rather pestis: v. PLAGUE, SCOURGE.)

**poison (v.):** 1. To impregnate with poison: 1. vénēno, i.: rare except in p. part., venenatus: e. g. v. telum, a p.d' arrow, Cic. Quinz. 2, 8: Ov. 2.

2. expr. by vénēnum, toxicum, with a verb, p.d' arrows, imbuta tela veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: to p. arrows, sagittas toxicis tincte, Plin. 16, 10, 20. P. r.: o.p. d' cup, poculum cui influsum est venenum, cf. Cic. Pb. 11, 6, 13: to administer a p.d' cup, venenum in pocula dare, cf. id. Clu. 60, 166. II. To kill by poison: Phr.: veneno tollere, necare, etc.; venenum aliqui dare: v. POISON, subs. (init.): to try to p. any one, aliquem veneno aggredi, Suet. Ner. 33, med.: see also POISONING.

**poisoned (part. adj.):** vénēnatus: v. TO POISON (1.).

**poisoner:** 1. vénēficius, f. -a: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Hor.: Quint. (fem. esp. of women who practised incantations).

2. vénēnarius: Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. Phr.: a woman that was a notorious p., fam. sa. venti-ficius mulier, Tac. A. 3, 7: a skilful p., artifex veneficorum: cf. ib. 12, 66.

**poisoning (subs.):** 1. vénēficiūm: to accuse of p., de beneficiis accusare, Cic. R. Am. 32, 90: the charge of p., beneficiū crimen, id. Clu. 60, 166: condemned for p., beneficiū damnatus, Tac. A. 12, 66. 2. expr. by vénēnum: to be guilty of p., venenū malum facere, Vet. Lex in Cic. Clu. 54, 143: to dispel suspicion of p., veneni suspicionem tollere, ib. 65, 184, et pass.

**poisonous:** 1. vénēnatus: p. riper, v. colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: Plin. (who has compar., N. H. 32, 2, 12). 2. vénēlentus (rare): Geil. 3. málus: esp. in phr. malum venenū (v. POISON): esp. poet., fed on p. herbs, mala gramina

pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471: Hor. 4. noxius: Tac. A. 14, 52 (n. medicamen).

**poisonousness:** v. POISONOUS.

**poke (subs.):** Phr.: to buy a pig in a p., nearest expr. perh. aleam emere (to buy anything uncertain, as a draught of fishes), Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8. (R. and A.).

**poke (v.):** Phr.: to p. any one in the ribs, aieatu latus fodcare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51: in like sense, fodere, Ter. Hee, 3, 5, 17: to p. (push) the guests right and left with the elbows, cubiti trudere binc et inde convivias, Mart. 3, 82, 6 (v. to THRUST): to p. the fire, perh. ignem fodere (Gr. τὸ τῦπον σκάλευεν) for which also scrutari, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276 (ignem gladio scrutari, to p. the fire with a sword, Prov.): to p. about, v. TO GROPE.

**poker:** perh. rūtabilium (at sens. for raking coals out of an oven: but the words of Jesus: "inventur tamen positum pro virili membro" lead to the inference that it was a sort of poker): Paul. Diac. 16.

**polar:** arcticus, septentrionalis (both only of the north): v. NORTHERN Phr.: the southern p. regions, \*loci quae Australis terrarum axi circumiecta sunt; \*loci antarcticae (for brevity): the p. star, \*stella polaris,

**polarity:** \*polaritas (quaer dicitur): scient. t. t.

**pole:** 1. A long staff: 1. asser. éris, m.: esp. of the poles used to carry a litter: Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. 1. dimin. asserulus (a short p.): Cato. Col. 2.

contus (esp. a punting-p.): Virg. Aen. 6, 302: in gen. sense, to carry heads stuck on p.s, praefixa contis capita gestare, Tac. H. 1, 44. 3. pertica (any longish stick): used for beating asses, Pl. As. 3, 2, 43; for knocking down fruit from trees, Plin. 15, 3, 3; for measuring, Prop. 4. longitius (a long p.): seythes fastened to long p.s, falces affixae longitius, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Varr.

II. Of the earth: pólus: Plin. 2, 15, 13 (vertices duo quis apollaverunt polos): the icy (northern) p., glaciatis (Ov. M. 2, 171). In same sens. also, axis: Lucan 8, 175. (In non-scientific lang., vertex may be used: cf. Virg. G. 1, 742, hic noster vertex semper sublimis, etc.: also Plin. l. c. e.) The celestial p., cardo coeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad init.: called also, cardo mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 60, § 89.

**pole-axe:** malleus: Suet. Cal. 32.

**pole-cat:** perh. fēles, is, f.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3.

**polemical:** Phr.: p. works: \*libri de rebus dubiis s. controversi scripti: p. theology, \*ea pars Theologie quae de rebus controversiis est: also, \*Theologia polemica (an expr. needful for brevity), Morhof, ii. p. 540: summary of p. theology, \*controversiarum summa, Hornbeck, title of work, ib. (Plin. min. has pugnas et quasi bellatorias stilus, of composition for the bar, Ep. 7, 9, 7: but the notion suggested differs from that of the Eng. word.)

**pole-star:** \*stella septentrionalis (or in scint. lang., stella \*polaris).

**polemics:** controversy: or, perh. \*res polemicas: v. POLEMICAL.

**police:** I. The entire regulations for maintaining order, etc., in a city:

\*securitatis urbanae cura, custodia, tutela, cf. Vell. 2, 98, init.

II. The officials: no term exactly corresponding to Eng., the duties of our police being distributed: night p., vigiles, Suet. Aug. 20: their controlling officer, praefectus vigilum, Dig. 1, 15: by day, the lictors and apparitors of the magistrates acted as a kind of police (v. Smith's Diet. Ant. s. vv.): also the vigiles had certain day duties, as for example, to keep watch over the clothes of bathers, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 5: the care of the markets under the emperors was assigned to the Praefectus urbis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 § 11 (originally under the aediles and their officials): the infliction of punishments devolved upon the triarii capitales (v. Diet. Ant. s. v.): and all these terms may serve in their place. N.B.—Perhaps the best word for gen. use is vigiles.

**policeman:** perh. vigil, ilis: v. preced. art.

**policy:** I. Management of public affairs: expr. by verb their domestic p. was wise, their foreign p. vigorous, \*domi consule, foatas strenue rem gerebant; such was the p. of the aristocracy, \*optimatum ea ratio viaque erat reipublicae gerendae; ad hunc modum optimatum laetio rem publicam administrabat. II. Plan: ratiō: your p. is to begin your reply after the games, tua r. est ut secundum ludos mihi responderem incipias, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 11, fin.: v. PLAN. III. Prudentia: 1. consilium (in good sense): Tac. Agr. 11 (consilium id D. Augustus vocabat, Tiberius praeceptum). 2. arts (other in bad sense): v. ARTIFICE, CUNNING.

IV. A pecuniary document: chirográphum: v. BOND.

**polish (n.):** 1. póllo, 4: to p. marble, marmorū p., Plin. 36, 6, 9 (often in gen. sense, to set off, adorn): Fig.: to p. one's productions with the file, opus lima p., Quint. 10, 4, 4: to p. one's poems carefully, carmine sollicita manus polire, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61. *Coups.* (1). perpōlo, 4 (to p. thoroughly): Plin. Fig. of literary work, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, init. (2). expoliō, 4 (to p. smooth and p. off): Cat. 1, 2. Fig.: to p. (finish off) a speech, orationem ex., Quint. 8, 3, 42.

2. téro, trivi, tum, 3 (by rubbing): Virg. G. 2, 244. 3. nitilo, 1 (to make clean and bright): Col. Pall., 4, in fig. sense, limo, 1 (lit. to file): Join: ornare ac limare, Clc. de Or. 3, 49, 190.

**polish (subs.):** I. Glossiness: perh., 1. nitor (brightness of that which reflects light): the bright p. of ivory, n. eboris, Plin. 15, 15, 13: they take a very high p., ad summum nitorem poliri possunt: or, 2. levor, levitas: v. SMOOTHNESS. II. Fig. finish, perfection of work: meton. fina the tool of p. (file-work), limata labor, Hor. A. P. 291: Ov. Wanting in p., impolitus [et plane rudis], Cic. Br. 85; parum limatus (v. POLISHED II.).

**polished (part. adj.):** I. Lit.:

1. pólitus: (made) of p. stone, p. plate, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 6. 2.

mundus (clean and shining): opp. to the notion of roughness and dirt): Hor.

3. nitidus (bright, gleaming): p. irony, n. eburi, Ov. M. 2, 1: v. BRIGHT.

4. lèvis, lèvigate: v. SMOOTH.

II. Fig.: 1. pólitus: (*Crassus*) more p. and ornate than *Gracchus*, Gracchus politior et ornatus, Tac. Dial. 18: Cic. Strengthened, perpolitus: Cic.

2. limatus: a more p. style, limatus diciendi genus, Cic. Br. 24, 91: Hor. *Dimin.* *diminutus* (nice and p.): Cic. Fam. 7, 33. Phr.: a p. gentleman, vir omni politore humanitate excutissimus: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: in a p. manner polite: Cic. See also POLITE.

**polisher:** pólitor: Firm, Math.

**polishing (subs.):** 1. politio.

Vitr. 2, politura: Plin.

**polite:** I. courteous: cōmis, hūmānus: v. COURTEOUS. Also perh. urbānus (having the refinement and polish which marks town as contrasted with country: cf. agrestis = boorish): Cic. Fam. 3, 8, med.: cf. POLITENESS.

Ov. expr. by urbanitas: so p. a person as you are, \*qua es urbanitatem: qua tua est urbanitas. See also OBILING.

II. Elegant, refined: hūmānus: p. literature, \*literae humaniores: more class., politior humanitas (which however embraces all p. culture), Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.

**politely:** 1. cōmiter, hūmāniter, hūmāne: (sc.: v. COURTEOUSLY).

2. officiōse (obligingly; with outward marks of respect and attention): very respectfully and p., reverentissime et officiosissime, Plin. Ep. 10, 25 (32): Cic. Very p., perfollicose, Clc.

**politeness:** 1. urbānitas (courteous elegance of manners): Cic. Fam. 3, 7.

2. hūmānitas, cōmitas, v. COURTESY.

With p., v. POLITELY.

**politic:** prōvidus, prudēns, circumspectus: v. PRUDENT. Join: circ-

cumscipitissimus et prudentissimus, Suet. Tib. 21, med.

**political:** 1. *civilis, e: p. science, c. scientia, ratio*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: *well acquainted with p. affairs, c. rerum peritus*, Tac. H. 2, 5; *Quint: v. CIVIL*.

2. *politicus* (Gr. *πολιτικός*): *p. works*, p. *libri*, *Coel* in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, *ext:* Cic. Att. 9, 4. (Only as *t. t.* = relating to the science of government.)

3. *publicus*: esp. in phr. *res publica* (or as one word), *political affairs* (*public opp. private*): *to take no part in p. life, procure a republica aetatem agere*, Sall. Jug. 4; *babere*, id. Cat. 4: *to be attracted to a p. life, ad rem p. ferri, ib.* Phr.: *fond of p. change, rerum novarum cupiditas*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *to be so, novis rebus studere*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. Cf. POLITICS.

**politically:** \*quod ad rem publicam attinet; *republicae ratione habita*. A class *p. inferior*, \*deteriori jure civis.

**politician:** *vir civilium rerum (republicae) peritus*; v. POLITICAL. (Politician, without authority.) Phr.: *the true p., vir ille vere civilis et publicarum rerum administrationi accommodatus*, Quint. proem. § 10: *to set up for a p., \*republicae scientiam profiteri*.

**politically:** v. FRUENTLY.

**politics:** *res publica* (or as one word); and *pl.*: *to take part in p. of the state*, ad rem p., Cic. Rep. 1, 5 (cf. POLITICAL, 3): *to talk p. at table*, ad mensam publicas res crepare, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 57.

**polity:** *republicana forma*: v. GOVERNMENT.

**poll (subs.):** I. **Head:** q. v. II. **Voting:** expr. by suffragium: v. VOTE, VOTING.

**poll (v.):** I. *To top the tops of trees*: perh. decacūm. no. 1 (*to top of branches of trees*); Col. 5, 6, ad init. Or perhaps, *caucum* arboris amputare: v. TO LOP OFF. II. *To go to the vote: to obtain votes*: expr. by suffragium: the *Quirites* are *p.ing*, Quirites suffragium inuenit, Liv. 3, 17, *med.*: *3000 votes were p.d.*, tria millia capitum suffragium inierunt: *to p. a great many more voters*, magni suffragii superare, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 72.

**pollard:** Phr.: *a p. oak, \*quercus decacuminata*: v. TO POLL (1).

**pollen:** \**pollen, inis, n.* (strictly, fine flour): as scient, t. t.

**polling:** expr. by suffragium: *the p. began in the morning*; \**mane suffragia iuri copta sunt*.

**polling-booth:** perh. nearest word, septum (saep.): v. ENCLOSURE.

— **officer:** \**qui suffragio praest*.

**poll-tax:** exactio capitum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. *To impose a p., tributum in singula capita imponere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

**pollute:** 1. *inquin, i. to p. (befoul) with every kind of a/farrant, omni contumelia l.* Pphaedr. 1, 2, 21: Hor.: *to p. a (whole) company of boys (corrupt them)*, i. grecum puerorum, Varr. in Non.: *to p. oneself by parricide, se parricidio i.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6. 2. *contāmino, i* (strictly, *to mix up together*; hence not used in the best age of physical defilement, as in Suet. Ner. 56): *they thought their blood p.d. contaminari sanguinem suum rebarunt*, Liv. 4, 1, *init.*; *p.d. with crime, contaminare facioe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43; Cic.: Hor. 3, *polluo, i, ātūm, 3* (either of physical or moral defilement): *to p. food, dapes p.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 234: *to p. and outrage sacred things, sacra p. et violare* Cic. Ver. 5, 72, 187. 4. *mācilo, i* (o spot, stain; less freq.): *to p. groves by debauchery, nemora stupro m.*, Cic. Mit. 31, 85: Liv. Strengthened, commaculo, i (rare): *top. the altars of the gods with blood, sanguine altaria Deum c.*, Tac. A. 1, 39. 5. *incesto, i* (esp. poet.): *to p. by death, funere l.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 150: Stat.: Suet. Tib. 43 (of sensual pollution). 6. *foedo, i* (to befoul, defile): *your arrival p. Rome itself*, Romam ipsam fodavit adventus tuus, Cic. in Pis. 22, 53. Join: *pollui foedarique*, Tac. 7. *fūnsto, i*

(with blood): *to p. altars with human remains, aras humanæ hostis f.* Cic. Font. 10, 21: Juv. 8. *tēmō, i* (strictly, to profane): *to p. bodies with abominable food, corpora nelandis dabitus t.* Ov. M. 15, 75. 9. *conscēlēro, i* (to infect with guilt): Liv.

**polluted (part. adj.):** 1. *sēcratōris (by guilt):* Virg. Aen. 3, 60: Ov. (Comp. the exp. *scleratur vicus*) 2. *incestu: Cic.: v. IMPURE*.

**pollution:** 1. *collūvio, ônis, f.* (lit. washings, offscourings: hence, rite or impure contact): *to cause a p. of the families, gentium c. afferre*, Liv. 4, 2, ad init. (cf. what follows, ne quid incert, ne quid incontaminati sit): *p. of every kind of guilt, omnium sclerum c.* Cic. Sext. 7, 15: Suet. Aug. 49, *med.*

2. *impīritatio, n.*: *to engage in every possible p., omnes i. suscipere*, Cic. Ph. 3, 6. In certain cases, *paciūm (a crime involving p. or profanity)*: v. PROFANITY. Or expr. by verb: *(this was done) to prevent the p. of the temple, \*ne templum fūnestaret, polluere, etc. v. to POLLUTE*. (Pollutio, contaminatio, v. rare and best avoided.)

**poitron:** *homo ignavus: v. cowardly*. **poitronery:** *ignavia: v. cowardice*. **polyanthus:** \**primūla: M. L.* **polygamy:** expr. by circuml. : *in India p. is common, apud Indos plures singulis solent esse nuptiae, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78*; \**plures uxores habere concessum est: or with ref. to a plurality of husbands, \*plures singulis mulieribus mariti solent esse; una mulier apud plures viros nupta esse solet: cf. Gell. 1, 23, med. p. (in all forms) is held in abomination among them, \*nefas habent plures singulis matrimonio conjungi.*

**polyglot:** Phr.: *a p. edition, \*liber compliñibus linguis editus*.

**polygon:** *polygonum: Censor. (Plurilatera [multangula] forma, Front. Goe. p. 35.)*

**polygonal:** 1. *polygonius: Vitr. 1, 5, 5* 2. *multangulus: Luer. 4, 6*: Mart. Cap.

**polymathy:** \**pōlymāthla, quam appellant*.

**polyody:** *pōlypōdium: Plin. : Linum*.

**polypus:** *pōlypus, l, m.: Plin. 9, 12, 14: Ov. Hal. 31 (pōlypus). Also the ulcer so called, Cels. 6, 8, 2: Hor. S. 1, 3, 40 (pōlypus).*

**polysyllabic:** \**pōlysyllabus: cf. MONOSYLLABLE*.

**polytheism:** \**multorum deorum cultus*.

**polytheist:** \**qui multos deos venerant, colit v. to worship*.

**pomade** } 1. *cápillare, is, n.: potatum* | Mart. 3, 82, 28. 2. gen. term, *unguentum: v. UNGUENT*. *Ponatum-pot,* \**olula unguentaria*.

**pomegranate:** *málum gránatum s. Punicum: Col. 12, 44*. Also simply, *granatum, ib. med.* The tree, \**malus Punica*.

**pommel (subs.):** perh. *bulla* or umbilicus: v. KNOB.

**pommel (v.):** *pulso, verbō, etc. v. TO BEAT*.

**pomp:** *appārātus, us: to entertain with royal p., regia a. accipere*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: *I hate the p. of Persia*, Persicos odi a, Hor. Od. 1, 38. See also MAGNIFICENCE. Phr.: *rhetorical p. (display), rhetorum pompa*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48. (Not *pompa* in this sense cf. Sen. Ep. 110, 16, *Quid miraris? Pompa est*. Ostenduntur: i.e. it is mere display.)

**pomposity:** v. POMPousness.

**pompous:** *magnificus: v. MAGNIFICENT*. (Pompalis, pompous, pompatus, late and unclass.) In bad sense may be used: 1. *magnificus: he sent a p. despatch to Rome, m. litteras Romanas misit*, Suet. Cat. 44: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3; Pl. 2, inflatus, timens (esp. of style): v. INFLATED.

**pompously:** *magnificē: to stalk p. along, m. incedere*, Liv. 2, 6, ad fin. :

Pl. (or by circuml. cum magno [summo] apparatu: v. POMP).

**pompousness:** *magnificē: v. MAGNIFICENCE*. In bad sense, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37.

**pond:** 1. *stagnum (standing water of any kind or extent): Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4* 2. *piscina (strictly, fish-pond): Cic. Par. 6, 2, 29; also in gen. sense: Col. 1, 6, ad fin., where ponds for ducks, and for macerating flax, are called piscinae (these are called by Varr. lacus: R. R. 1, 13). 3. *lacus: Varr. supr. (2): v. LAKE, RESERVOIR*.*

**ponder:** 1. *considērō, i: v. TO CONSIDER*. (Expendo, perpendo, pondero, *to weigh carefully, so as to appreciate justly, not simply to think about*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 76, *expendere argumenta, opp. to immere: id. Mur. 2, init.*, perpendere momenta officiorum: also, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150, *delectum verborum ponderare*.) 2. *vōlūto, i (to turn over and over): usu. with animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; or, in animo, Liv. 28, 18, fin. In same sense, volvo, i, *lūtum, 3* (of which voluto is frequent): with like constr.: e. g., *cum animo suo volvere*, Sall. Jug. 6, *med.* id. Cat. 12; in animo, Liv. 2, 49, *med.* 3. *agito, i (to be busily engaged with or intent on; usu. with the notion of an end to be attained): with mecum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 10; in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114; (in) animo, Liv. 21, 2: also absol, Cic. Verr. 3, 96, 224.**

**ponderous:** *praegravis, pondērus: v. HEAVY*. Phr.: *a p. style, \*oratio verborum, ponderibus praegravata parum*.

**poniard:** *pūgio, sīca: v. DAGGER*.

**ponitif:** *pontifex, icis: Cic.: Liv. Used in modern Lat. of the Pope*: Erasm. Encom. Mor. ii, 378 (summus p.): *Office of p., v. PONTIFICATE*.

**pontifical:** 1. *pontificāls, ū: Suet. Cal. 12: Vell.* 2. *pontificium* (less good): Solin.: Imp. Cod.

**pontoon:** *ponto, ônis, m. (sort of floating bridge): Paul. Dig. 38, 3, 38.*

**pony:** *perh. manūtūs (a small Gallic horse, cob): Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 3 (or even, manūtus; "manūt equi pusilli et speciosi in deliciis erant hominum elegantiorum, quorum currus trahebant"): Mart. Equinus is a pony of a colt*.

**pontificals:** \*vestimenta pontificalia.

**pontificate:** 1. *pontificātūs, ū: Suet. Cal. 12: Vell.* 2. *pontificium* (less good): Solin.: Imp. Cod.

**pontoon:** *ponto, ônis, m. (sort of floating bridge): Paul. Dig. 38, 3, 38.*

**ponty:** *perh. manūtūs (a small Gallic horse, cob): Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 3 (or even, manūtus; "manūt equi pusilli et speciosi in deliciis erant hominum elegantiorum, quorum currus trahebant"): Mart. Equinus is a pony of a colt*.

**pool:** I. *of water: 1. lācūna: vast p. of water, aquae vastae l.*, Luer. 6, 552: *brīny p. (the sea), salīse l.* id. Cic. (poet.). (A lacuna may be merely a hollow, not containing water: cf. Virg. G. 1, 117.) 2. *piscina: v. POND*.

II. *In play: v. STAKES*.

**poopt:** *puppis: v. STERN*.

**poopt:** 1. *Having little: 1. pauper, éris (in humble circumstances, but not destitute, egens): the servant of a p. master, servus domini p., Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33; et pass. Plur. and even sing. used absol. (without homo): thou givest horns (strength) to the p. man, cornua addis pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 18: Ter. Foll. by gen.: p. in gold, p. aur. Hor. S. 2, 3, 142. Very p., pauperp: Cic.: somewhat p. (or as term of commiseration), pauperculis: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44*.

2. *inops, ópis (without means; intelligent): v. DESTITUTE*. 3. *tenuis, e (slender, as applied to fortune: also epith. of persons): opp. locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, 55, 138: p. and encumbered with debt, t. et oberaetus, Suet. Cacs. 46. See also POVERTY.*

II. **Meagre:** esp. of soil: mācer, exilis, v. MEAGRE.

**III. Inferior:** Phr.: *the poorer sorts of wines, plebeia vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 60*, the wine is extremely p., vina (sun) deterima (v. INFERIOR, 2): content with p. fare, tenui contentus cibo, lphaer. 4, 13, 7: a p. tumbledown cottage, obsoletum tectum, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: a p.

**poet**, mediocris poeta Hor. A. P. 372; or stronger, malus p., Cat. 49. **a p. trumpery song**, miserum carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: so dimin. misellus: Pl. Rad. 2, 6, 66. **IV.** **To be pitied**: miser: v. **wretched** Esp. diuinus misellus: poor little sparrow' miselle passer' Cat. 5, 16. Some other diminutives naturally imply c-mal-eration: as, homunculi, homulli, p. (wretched) mortals: Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, med.: Lacr. 3, 92 (brevly hic est fructus homulli! short lived is p. mortals' pleasure!): animalia! p. soul! Hadr. in Spart. ad. 25. matricula, p. (dear) mother, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

**poor - house**: ptochotrophium (ēnum): Cod. Just.

**poor-laws**: leges quae sunt de egenitibus aliendis.

**poorly** (adv.): **1.** tñnuerit: so: poorly, sic, t., Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95<sup>o</sup> to live p., v. vivere, cf. rurit (III.). **2.** párum: (but little; less than desired): I am succeeding but p., p. succid quo agd, id. Andr. 4, 1, 55. **p.** acquainted with civil law: In jure civili p. versatus.

**3.** mediocreiter v. INDIFFERENTLY.

**4.** misérè: v. WRETCHEDLY. Phr. p. clad, obsoletus (in old or shabby clothes), Cic. in Pis. 36, 89: vestiti obsoletiores, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13 (if the ref. be to inadequacy of clothing, tenuiter vestitus).

**poorly** (adj.): to be p., aegrotare, jacere, etc.: v. SICK; ILL (to be).

**poorness**: v. POVERTY.

**poor-spirited**: v. MEAN-SPRITED. **pop** (subs.): perh. crèpitus, nis (any sharp, sharp noise); or stolpiss, i (the sound caused by slapping inflated cheeks), Pers. 5, 13.

**pop** (v.): **1.** To make a noise: perh. crèpare; or by circuml. stolppom edere. **II.** To p. out: exsilio, pròsilio, 4<sup>o</sup>; v. TO START FORTH. **III.** To strike down by shooting: déjicio, 3.

**pope**: papa: Erasm. Enc. Mor. ii, 378. Also, (summus) pontifex: ib. **popedon**: pàpatus, ūs: v. PAPACY. **popery**: \*instituta Ecclesiae Romanae; \*doctrina (disciplina) papalis.

**popish**: \*pàpialis, e: M. L.

**popinay**: **I.** A parrot: psittacus: Pers. **II.** A cockorum: perh. ardello, ööns: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1.

**poplar**: pòpulus, i, f.: white, black, and African p., p. alba, nigra, Libycia, Plin. 16, 23, 35. Of p., populeus: e.g. a. p. ureth, p. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: also, populeum: Cato: Varr.

**poppy**: pàpaver, èris, u.: white, black and common red p., p. album, nigrum, rhoea or eratium (p. rhoeas, Linn.): Plin. 10, 8, 53; soporific p., p. soporiferum, Virg. Aen. 4, 486. Of p., papaverous: Ov. P. juice: v. opium.

**populace**: vulgus, multitudo, pòpelus, etc.: v. MULTITUDE, PEOPLE.

**popular**: **I.** Of the people: pòpularis, e: the breath of p. favour, p. aura, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: Cic.: or expr. by gen. of populus: the p. feeling, populis sensus, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2. **II.** Relating to the people as distinguished from the aristocracy: pòpularis: a p. form of government, reipublicae genus p., Cic. Rep. 2, 23. Hence the p. party, populares, opp. optimates: Cic. Sext. 45, init. **III.** In general favour:

1. pòpularis (somewhat rare in this sense): a man p. for his very gravity and sternness, homo ipsa tristitia et severitate p., Cic. Br. 25, 97 (in Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10, to be p., is expr. by populares haberi, to be looked upon as men of the people, the friends of the people); and this is the best use of the word): a very useful pres. nt but not equally p. (a public library), utilissimum munus sed non perinde p., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12. Join:

populare gratuinae audiuntibus id. Pan. 77. **2.** usu, better expr. by circuml.: their object was to be p., ea qua faciebant multimodum jucunda esse volebant, Cic. in Nizol.; or perh. more exactly, ea faciebant quae multitudinj jucunda esce videbantur: so, in vulgo gratis (acceptus), Cic. Att. 2, 22, med. (not, vulgo gratis,

in which case vulgo would be taken as adv.). Phr.: my books are said to be p., libellis quos emimus dicuntur in manib; bus esse, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6: Cic., to become less p., studium populari amittere, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2. **IV.** Adapted for general use, or actually so used: Phr.: a p. style, genus dictionalis ad vulgarem popolareme sensum accommodatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: to adopt a p. style, populariter loqui, id, Fin. 2, 6, 17: a p. leuitate, liber populariter scriptus; liber ègarepòcos, id. s. 5, 12: later, exoteritus is used as a Latin word: Gell. 20, 5, med.: the p. name (of a plant), populari nomen, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 48 (see also COMMON).

**popularity**: **1.** fávor populi, Cic. Sex. 54, 115: Suet.: or with gen. of the class amongst whom: e. g. with the plebeians, p. plébis, Liv. 7, 25, init.

Tac. **2.** stùdiūm populi (rather stronger): to base one's p., s. populi amittere, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: his p. with the lower orders was immense, immunitudinis studia in eum ingentis erant.

**3.** poet, pòpularis aura (breath of popular applause): Virg. Aen. 6, 816 (pl.): Hor. (N.B.—Popularitas [Suet.] = popular bearing or conduct.)

**popularly**: **I.** So as to please the people: pòpulariter: Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73. **II.** In a popular, less exact or scientific manner: **1.** pòpulariter: Cic. v. POPULARIS (III. 2). **2.** per volvulæ (after the current manner): to speak p. rather than ignorantly, p. magis quam inscute loqui, Gell. 18, 10, med.

**populate**: v. TO PEOPLE.

**populous**: célebre, bris, bre: a p. and wealthy city, c. urbs et copiosa, Cic. Arch. 3, init.: the most p. and largest districts of the city, urbis partes celeberrimae et maxima, Auct. pro Dom. 57, 146. Or expr. by circuml. hominum multitudine abundans: v. PEOPLED.

**populousness**: expr. by multitudine incolarum, hominum.

**porcelain**: murrua, ac; murruña, orum: v. CHINA.

**porch**: **1.** nearest word, vestibulum (entrance court, before a house): Smith. Ant. p. 427: v. VESTIBULE, 2. vestibule of a temple, pròtynas, i: Vitr. 3, 2 (1), 8. (As a school of philosophy, porticus, S. olici: v. Stoic.)

**porcine**: porcinus: Pl. Sen.

**porcupine**: hystrix, Icic. f.: Plin. 8, 35, 53.

**pore** (subs.): **1.** foramen, inis, n.: p. extending from the body to the soul, i. quae ad annum ex corpore patent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: Cels. **2.** fistula, elongated, as in sponge, the lungs, etc.): sponges with fine p.s, spongiae tenui f., Plin. 31, 11, 47.

**pore** (v.): Phr.: ping over the diagrams which he had drawn in the sand, intentus formis quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv. 25, 31: to p. over something till one is pale, scriptorē pallere (poet.), Pers. 1, 14 (= assidue legendō pallere); cf. Quint. 1, 2, 18, vlt̄ umbrat̄a pallescere, to grow pale with ping over books in-doors): to p. over something tu thought, in aliquid re annuum defigere, cf. Cic. Or. 2, ext. (N.B.—Innumere alone denotes simply occupation for the time being; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, rur-nus ceris et stin incumbit, he again busies himself with tablets and pen.)

**pork**: **1.** porcina (caro): Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 70. **2.** suilla (caro): roast p., assa s. Cels. 3, 9, med.: Plin.

**porker**: porcus, porcellus: v. PIG.

**porosity** { ràritas: Cic. N. D. 2, porousness} 55, init. (of sponges, the lungs, etc.). Or expr. by adj.: v. porous.

**porous**: **1.** ràrus (with particles at wide intervals from each other): Locr. 1, 348 (opp. solidus): Virg. G. 2, 227 (opp. densus). **2.** foraminosus (late): Tert. (Bitter, foraminosus abundans, foramina habens, etc.)

**porphyry**: porphyrites, ae, m.: Plin.

36, 7, 11 § 57. Also, porphyriticum marmor (saxum): Suet. Ner. 50: Lamp-

porpoise: porcùs mārinus: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

**porridge**: perh. puls, pulsus, f.: Plin. 18, 8, 19 (there stated to have been the original food of Italy).

**portringer**: pàtina: Phaedr. 1, 26: v. PLATE.

**port**: **I.** A harbour: portus, ūs: the p. of Caieta, much frequented and crowded with ships, p. Caietas celebratissima atque plenissima navium, Cic. Man. 12, 33: v. HARBOUR. **II.** bearing: gestus, ūs; hæcessus, ūs (in walking): v. GAIT, GESTURE. **III.** A wine: (P) vitum Duricense: vitum Hispanicum rubrum.

**portable**: \*quod (facile) portari potest: see also MOVEABLE. (Portabili, stabilis, late.)

**portage**: vectura: v. FREIGHT.

**portal**: v. GATE.

**portcullis**: cataracta, ae, m.: Liv. 27, 28 (decoere, c. to lower it).

**porte**: \*aula Turcica, Othomanensis, portend: portendo, significo, dēminuto, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE.

**portent**: ostentum, portentum, monstrum (esp. poet.): Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. Also, prodigium (all the terms pointing to the pre-intimation conveyed by unusual events): v. PRODIGY. See also OMEN.

**portentous**: monstruosus, prodigiósus: v. MONSTROUS.

**portentously**: monstruosè (monströsè): v. MONSTROUSLY.

**porter**: **I.** One who has charge of a gate: **1.** Jánitor: v. GATE-KEEPER.

**2.** ostiarius (the technical name for a janitor in private houses): Varr. 1, 13 ad init.: Plin. 3, 3, átriarius (late) Dig. **II.** One who carries luggage, etc.: bajulus: Gell. 5, 3, init.: Cic. (Later, bajulator, Gloss.) Phr.: to be a p., vecturas onerum corpore facere, Gell. 1, c. (Bajulator, to carry as a porter; in one instance or more). **III.** A beverage: \*cerevisiae genus quod ex bajulis nomen caput.

**porterage**: \*merces quae pro vectura bajulo solvitur.

**portfolio**: scrinium (desk): Hor.

**portico**: porticus, ūs, f.: spacio p.s amplius (late, laxae) p., Virg. Aen. 3, 353: Cic. Suet.

**portion** (subs.): **I.** A part: **1.** pars: v. PART. **2.** portio (share, division: not in Cic.): Just.: Plin.: v. SHARE. **II.** Of a wife: dos: dòts, f.: v. DOWER.

**portion** (r.): **I.** To distribute: partior, partio, 4: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

**II.** To settle money on a daughter etc.: Phr.: filia domet dare, conferre: v. DOWER.

**portliness**: habitus corporis opimus: Cic. Br. 16, 64 (Dignitas, as in the phr., formae dignitas, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; forma et species et statura apposita ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 68; expresses a loftier idea than the Eng.; see the places.)

**portly**: opimus corporis babitu: v. preceded, art. See also CORPULENT.

**portmanteau**: **I.** vidulus (whence Fr. valise): Pl. Men. 5, 7, 49; et al.

**2.** mantica (a sort of travelling-bag): Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

**portrait**: imago, inis, f.: p.s of the kings of Sicily, Imagines Siciliae regum, Cic. Ver. 4, 55, 123: p.s in profile, obliquæ l., Plin. 35, 8, 34 § 6: p.s so exactly alike, l. adeo indiscet similitudinis, ib. 34, 10, 36 § 88. (N.B.—Imago may equally well denote a portrait bust; hence, where the context does not define, pictus should be added.)

Phr.: to paint the p. of Alexander, Alexandrum pingere, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 85: Hor.: he painted p.s of the generals, iconicos duces pinxit, Plin. 35, 8, 34 (de proelio apud Marathonâ facto): a p. statue, simulacrum iconicum, Suet. Cal. 22. (Simulacrum, effigies, appear not to be used in good authors for a painted portrait in Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1

the phr. *simulacrum pingere*, refers to an ideal representation, not a portrait.)

**portrait-painter:** expr. by homines pingere: Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 113.

— **painting:** *to excel in p.* homines pingendo excellere; animus pingere et sensus hominis exprimere, cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 98.

**portraiture:** *i.* Lit.: v. preced. art. *ii.* *Delineation:* Phr.: *to excel in p. of character*, \*vitam morescit bonum verbis optime exprimere et \*psos quasi oblios proponere.

**portray:** *i.* *In colours:* v. TO PAINT. *ii.* *By words:* *1.* dépingo, nxi, ctim, 3: *to p. any one's character*, vitam aliquicis d., Cic. R. Am. 27, 74: Pl. 2, expingo, 3: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

See also to DEPICT.

**portress:** Janitrix, icis: Pl.

**pose (subs.):** status: v. POSTURE.

**pose (v.):** TO NONPLUS, PUZZLE.

**position:** *i.* State of being placed, i.e. with reference to other objects: *1.* positio: the form and p. of each of the stars, uniuscujusque stellarum forma et p., Gell. 14, 1, med.: Col.: Quint.

*2.* positura: Luct. 1, 686: Gell. l.c.

*3.* positus, us (best used only in abt. sing., or in pl.): the ps and shapes of the bones, (osseum) positus figur.que, Cels. 8, 1, init.

*4.* situs, ūs (usu. of position on a larger scale; e. g. geographical): v. SITUATION. (Or expr. by verb: *to explain the relative ps of the parts*, \*quemadmodum particulae inter se disponantur explicare: v. TO ARRANGE).

*ii.* Of the body: v. POSTURE.

*iii.* Condition, state: ūs: while such was the p. of affairs before Capua, quon in hoc s. res apud Capuanam essent, Liv. 26, 5, init.: v. STATE.

Phr.: such being the p. of affairs, quae cum ita sint, essent: v. CASE.

*iv.* Thesis: v. PROPOSITION. Or expr. by verb: *to maintain a p.*, contendere, defendere, etc.: v. TO MAINTAIN (VII.).

**positive:** *i.* Expressif, peremptori:

perh. directus (*straightforward*): cf. Liv. 21, 19, init., d. percunctatio et de mandato bell. J oin: directum, simplex, Cic. R. Com. 4, 11. See also EXPLICIT.

*ii.* Having certainty: certus, firmus: v. CERTAIN, SURE.

Phr.: *I cannot give any p. information about them*, de his hand facile compertum naraverim, Sall. Jng. 17. As tech. term in phil.: \*positivus: p. philosophy, \*philosophia positiva quam volunt, perhabet.

*iii.* Opp. negative: affirmativus (late): Diom. (Cic. uses alien, opp. negans: Top. 11, 49). *iv.* Confident in assertion: expr. by affirmo, 1: not to be p. about anything, nihil ad, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 8. A p. statement, affirmation, id. Off. 3, 29, 104: v. POSITIVELY.

*v.* In grammar: positivus: Prisc. 3, init. (The older term was absolutus; as epith. of substantives: e.g. abs. nomine, a noun in the p. degree, cf. Quint. 9, 3, 19; but positivus is required as gram. term only).

**positively:** *i.* Expressif: diserte: Liv.: v. EXPLICITLY. *ii.* With strong asseveration: *1.* affirmat̄e: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: Gell. *2.* affirmanter (rare): Gell. 3, with verbs of affirming, firmiter: *to assert most p.*, firmissime asseverare, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

*3.* constanter (like preced.): Suet. Vespa. 5 (constantissime asseverare).

Phr.: *to assert p.*, affirmare, asseverare (v. TO ASSERT, MAINTAIN): *to deny most p.*, [cum] multa affirmatione negare, Curt. 6, 11, fin.

*iii.* Certainly: *1.* certo (of a certainty): *not to expect anything as if it must p. come to pass*, nihil ita exspectare quasi c. futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81. *2.* expr. by compertus, certus: *to know nothing whatever p.*, nihil habere cogniti, nihil comperti, (Cic. Clu. 47, 13): *to promise p.*, pro comperto polliceri, Suet. Ner. 11. *iv.* Opp. to negatively: perh. affirmative (as logical term). Phr.: *To be negatively rather than p. virtuous*, \*magis carere virtutis quam virtutibus ornari. *In positive degree:* absolutē; or expr. by part. adj. absolutus: v. POSITIVE (fin.).

**possessiveness:** in assertion, affirmatio: v. POSITIVELY (L).

**possess:** *i.* To have as one's own:

*1.* expr. by sum, with dat. of Eng. subject, or in the case of bodily or mental features, by gen. or abl. of quality: v. TO HAVE. *2.* possideo, sedi, sum, 2 (in strict legal sense, denoting no more than the holding of property: also in gen. sense): to p. much wealth, multa p., Hor. Od. 4, 9, 45. Absol., p. to landed property: Callist. Dig. 47, 9, 7 (Juxta lititor p.). *3.* teneo, 2: v. to hold, OCCUPY. *ii.* To seize, occupy the mind; of emotions: invado, capio, incesso, etc.: v. POSSESSION (to take).

*iii.* To have entire control and influence over (fig.): teneo, 2: Virg. E. 1, 32 (of the object of affection): Ov. Or expr. by tēns: cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 10, tristris igitur tota Thais es? then does my brother possess the affections of Thais? so, of one entirely devoted to some deity, Dei totus, Val. Fl.; quem totum Deus tenet.

**possessed (part. adj.):** perh. lymphaticus (maddened), lymphaticus (suffering from madness): v. MAIDENED, (in Vulg. usu., daemnon habens, a daemnon vexatus): pass. Sometimes turbundus, vētors, may serve: v. MAD, POSITION (IV.).

**possession:** *i.* Holding, occupation:

possessionis (not necessarily implying ownership): to come into p., in p. venire, Cic. Att. 4, 2, ad init.: to proceed to take p., in p. proficiendi, id. Quint. 27, 85: to be in p., in p. esse, ib. § 84: to send (any one) to take p., in p. mittere, ib. 26, extr.: to disclose from p., de p. deturab, ib. Esp. in plur., to take or obtain p.: (1) litt.: (1) possideo, sedi, sum, 2 (as legal term = in possessionem venire); to take p. of an estate without a will, bona sine testamento p., Cic. De Or. 2, 70, 28: id. Quint. 6, (2) octavo, 1: v. TO SEIZE, OCCUPY.

(3) pōtor, (4) to obtain p. of; become master of): fol. by abl. or gen.: to obtain p. of the sovereignty, imperio p., Cic. B. G. 1, 2; also, (illius) regni p., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2; also, (illius) regni p., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2; less freq. with acc., e.g. summam imperii p., Rep. Num. 3: v. MASTER, subs. (1, fin.): (ii). fig. as of emotion: (1) capio, : fear took p. of the senate, metus senatum cepit, Liv. 23, 14, med.: Ter. (but no less freq. is the inverse statement, capere desiderium, inimicitias, etc.: Ter.: Cic.), (2) invado, si, sum, 3 (to fall upon: with acc. or dat.): v. TO FALL ON (1.). (3) Incēdo, sis, 3 (usu. with dat.; less freq. acc.): insentient seized on the whole army, dolor toti exercitu incessit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: Sall.: fear took p. of the senate, timor patres incessit, Liv. 17, Just. Phr.: p. is nine points in law, perh., occupants melior est conditio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3. *ii.* That which is possessed: *1.* possessio: he promises the soldiers lands out of his own p.s, militibus agros ex suis p. pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44.

*2.* bona, orum; fundus: v. PROPERTY, ESTATE. Phr.: to have great p.s, multa possidere, Hor.

*iii.* By evil spirits: expr. by daemona (pl.): babere: v. POSSESSED.

*iv.* Control of one's emotions: v. SELF-POSSESSION,

**possessive:** possessivus (in grammar): Quint. 1, 5, 45: Prisc.

**possessively:** \*possessivē (in gram.).

**possessor:** *1.* possessor (not involving ownership): Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20: Gai.

*2.* dominus: v. OWNER, PROPRIETOR.

(On expr. by verb: v. TO POSSESS.)

**possibility:** \*possibilitas (very late and only to be used in philos. lang., for precision, if at all): Arn. Usu. expr. by fieri posse: to inquire into the p. of anything, \*quaerere fieri quid possit necne: there is a p. that..., fieri potest ut...: v. POSSIBLE. Sometimes conditio may serve; esp. as opp. to eventus (actuality): cf. Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 16, harum omnium rerum non solum eventus sed etiam conditio... Indigna civi Romano est (Nägels. p. 39).

**possible:** *1.* \*possibilis, e (a late and harsh word, appellatio dura: only fit for technical lang.): Quint. 3, 8, 25 (ōvaror, quod nostri possibile nominant).

*2.* usu, better expr. by posse: it is p. I am mistaken, potest fieri ut fallar, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: as far as p., ut potest (sc. fieri), ib. 1, 2, fin. (colloq.): oftener as verb pers.: (I did it) with all p. earnestness and care, ut gravissime diligenterisque potui, ib. 7, 17.

*3.* expr. as...as possible, by quam, with superl. of adj. and adv.: to sow the largest amount p., quam maximas sementes facie, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 (or with posse expr.): as often as p., quam saepissime, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, fin.: et pass. Phr.: every p. torture, mental and bodily, omnes animi cruciat et corporis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, extr.: he was suffering the greatest agony, tantus aerat dolor ut nihil ad eius magnitudinem possit accedere, id. Fin. 2, 30, init.: what p. crime have I committed? quiet tandem (like Gr. πότερον) admisi in me? Pl. Men. 5, 1, 12: Cic.

**possibly:** usu. expr. by posse: as far as I p. can, quantum vale quantumque possum, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, init.: as carefully as I p. could, quam diligentissime potui, id. 7, 17: so that the law might not p. be invalidated, ut omnino lex non posset infirmari, id. Att. 3, 23, med.: I may go to Rome, fieri potest ut Romam proficisci: v. POSSIBLE. Sometimes = perchance: *for instance*: v. PERCHANCE.

**post (subs.):** *i.* A piece of wood set erect: *1.* cippus (esp. for marking the extent of a graveyard; also, for a boundary mark): Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: Scr. Gromat. Goes. p. 88. *2.* pūlā (rather a stake than a post): v. STAKE.

*3.* pilā: v. PILLAR, FILE. Fig., to denote stupidity, insensibility, trunca, stipes, Cic. in Pis. 9, 19: also, lapis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: v. BLOCKHEAD.

*ii.* Military: *1.* stātiō: to remain at one's p., in s. manere. Ov. M. 1, 627: cf. OUTPOST.

*2.* praesidiū (strictly, a body of men placed to guard): to occupy and fortify a p., pr. occupare et immire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: to leave one's p., pr. relinquere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 17: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29, med. Fig.: to quit the p. of life, de praesidio et statione vitæ decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73.

*3.* lōcus (position, ground): to abandon the standards or quip one's p., signa relinquere aut loco cedere, Sall. Cat. 9.

*iii.* Troops stationed in a position: stātiō, praesidiū: v. PICQUET, GUARD.

*iv.* Office: q.v. Phr.: to appoint to p. of command, praepone, praeficere (v. TO APPOINT): yours is a difficult p., provinciam cepisti duram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22: holding a lucrative p., \*quaestuosa rei (curiae) praepositus.

*v.* Public service, etc.: *1.* cursus publicus: to travel p. haste, celeri mutatione cursus publici vebi, Amm. 21, 9, 62: simply, to travel p., p. cursu publico int. Cod. Just. 12, 51 § 10: see the whole chapter ("de cursu publico"): the horses employed, veridi, Just. Cod. l. c. § 7; equi cursuale, ib. § 19: their drivers (p.-boys), veredarii, ib. § 13 (whence, for the service, res veredaria, Eichst. in Kr.). *2.* cursus vēlētiārius: Capit. Ant. P. 12: for which, res vēlētiārii, Ann. 14, 11, ad init. (copia rei v. data). Phr.: to travel p., publicis vēlētiārii uti, Ann. 14, 11, ad init. (copia rei v. data). Phr.: to fastn up a notice: propono, posui, itum, 3: with in publicum, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, extr. (legem in publicum pr.p.); in publico, id. Att. 8, 9, 1. Or expr. by inscribo, proscrivo: cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92, inscripsi aedes mercede (I p.'d up a notice of sale of the

**house**: and Cic. Q. Fl. 2, 6, *med.*, tabulam proscriptis (*he p'd up a notice*): id. Off. 3, 16, 66, insulam proscriptis (*he p'd up a notice of sale of a house*). **II.** To station troops: 1, constituo, i, utum, 3. Caes. B. G. 1, 43, etc. 2, lōco, i: to p, the cavalry in front of the wings, equites pro cornibus I, Quint. 2, 1, 3; Sall.: Liv. Also, colloco, i: Caes. B. G. 1, 38 (occup. to oppido, ibi praesidium collocat: the compound implies more of permanence than the simple verb).

3, pōno; dispono (*to p. at intervals*): to place, arrange. **III.** With pron. refl.; to *put oneself*: 1, consider, sedi, sessum, 3 (esp. as milit. term): he p'd himself at the foot of a mountain, sui monte condedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 (*et pass.*): Sall. 2, to p. oneself in or on a place: insido, 3: they p'd themselves in the way, viam insedere, Liv. 21, 24, fin.: you p'd yourselves on the Aventine, Aventinum insedistis, id. 9, 34; Tac. Also, insido, 2 (to be p'd somewhere): toll, by direct acc., Liv. 21, 32, *med.* (apparuerunt tunnios insidente barbari). Tac. **IV.** To put a letter into the p.: nearest word, do, i, irr. (tabellario being understood): I have never had an opportunity of p'ing a letter to you, litteras ad te nunquam habui cui darem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. (N.B.—It was a frequent practice to indicate the place where a letter was "posted" at the end: e. g. Cic. Att. 3, 12, extr., dat. [=data] xvi. Kal. Sext. Thessalonicae.) More precisely, perh. (\*epistolam) capsae tabellariae publicae committere. **V.** To travel by post: Phr.: (celeri) jumentorum permutations uti; vehiculis publicis uti (where there is a public service of post-horses): v. *rost.*, *subs.* (V.). Fig., to travel rapidly (Milt.): prōprio, etc.: v. to hasten. **VI.** To enter in a ledger: Phr.: ex adversariis in codicem referre, Cic. Rec. Conn. 3, 8.

**postage**: Phr.: to pay the p., pro vectura epistolae solvere (v. FREIGHT). the p. of letters is to be prepaid, \*pro vectura epistolorum solvendum est quum (tabellario) dantur.

**post-boy**: vērdārius: v. *rost.* (V.). **chaise**: vēcīlūm publicum (for the use of persons travelling on public service): Ann. 14, 11; also, rheda cursualis, Imp. Cod.

— date: \*diem seriorē scribo, appono.

**posterior** (adj.): postērior: v. HINDER (adj.).

**postiors** (*subs.*): nātes, ium, f.: Juv.

**posternity**: 1, postēri, orum (*descendants*): to exact penalties from children, grandchildren, p., a liberis, nepotibus, p., peñias expetere, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, init.: Hor.: Tac. 2, postēritas (in more abstract sense, after-times or people): to be known to p. (after-ages), posteritati notum esse, Cic. Ann. 4: to have regard to p., posteritati servire, id. Tusc. 1, 15, extr.: late p., sera p., Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 42. (N.B.—To be used with care; as it strictly means nothing more than, the total of what follows: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 13, posteritatis rationem habere = to have regard to after-consequences.) 3, mīnūtes, un (as posteri: poet.) Virg. 4, when referring to the notice or memory of after-times, often expr. by mēmoria: to hand down to p., memoriae prædere: v. TO HAND DOWN. Join: ad memoriam posteritatemque prædere, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36.

**postern**: Postica, posticum (back-door).

**post-haste**: v. *rost.*, *subs.* (V.).

— horse: equus cursualis: Col. Just. 12, 51, 19 veredus (for a courier), ib. § 7: v. *rost.* V.

**posthumous**: patre mortuo natus: Auct. in Gel. 2, 16 (acc. to whom, postumus meant simply last-born; but others make pos. unus = patre mortuo natus, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 66; v. Gell. l. c.). Phr.: a p. poem, \*poema mortuo auctore primum editum.

**postil**: \*postilla, ac: Ecl.

**postilion**: v. *POST-IO-NA*.

**posting** (*subs.*): v. *rost.*, *subs.* (V.).

**post-man**: tābēllārius (*a private letter-carrier*): Cic. Ep. pass. In modern sense, \*t. publicens.

— master: \*qui tabellariis publicis praest, praepositus est.

**office**: perh. mīnīs (s. taberna) tabellaria: v. OFFICE (V.).

**postpone**: diffēro, prōrōgo, rējicio: v. TO PUT OFF.

**postscript**: Phr.: to add a brief p., subca subiēre epistole: I will reply first to your p., \*primum respondebo ad ea quae in extrema epistola tua subjecisti. (As abbreviation, perh. P. S., though without classical authority.)

**postulate**: \*postulātūm (as phil. t.).

**posture**: 1, stātūs, us (strictly,

in standing): an *unbecoming* p., s. indecorus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: to change one's p. frequently, crebro commutare status, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 53: Cic. 2, hābitus, us (in Cic. always of the permanent features of the body or mind): to imitate any one's movements, p. and gait, allicitus motum, h., incessum imitari, Suet. Cl. 4 Sen. 3, gestus, us: v. GESTURE. P. in sitting may be expr. by sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129 (status, incessus, sessio, accubatio... tenet illud dēcorum): or a verb may be used: he painted *Luwus* in a sitting p., Lucium sedentem pinxit, Plin.: most of the deities of the Egyptians are represented in a sitting p., \*pieraque Aegyptiorum deorum effigies sedentes [in soliis] ponuntur. See also GAIT. For posture of affairs, v. RESTITION, STATE.

**posy**: v. NOSEGAY.

**pot** (*subs.*): 1, olla (old form, aula): earthen p., o. ficiulis, Col. 8, 8, med.: used for boiling things in, Cat. R. R. 158. 2, aēnum or aēnum (a copper kettle or caldron): Virg. Aen. 1, 21: Juv.

**pot** (c.): ollis condire: v. TO PRESERVE.

**potable**: pōtābilis, e: Aus.

**potash**: alkalius (R. and A.).

**potato**: \*solanum tuberosum (Linn.).

The tubers themselves, perh. tubera, um, n.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**pot-bellied**: ventrīlosūs: Pl. As. 2, 3, 20. (Or by circuml. ventre projēcto, Suet. Ner. 51.)

— boy: \*puer tabernarius.

**companion**: combībo, ónis: Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

**potency**: vis: v. EFFICACY.

**potent**: potēns; effīca: v. POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS. Phr.: why are the spells less p.? our minas valent venena? Hor. Epod. 5, 61.

**potentate**: princēps, rex, tyranus: v. SOVEREIGN.

**potential**: \*pōtentīlis, e (as gram. t. t.): M. L.

**pot-herbs**: perh. herbae pulmentariae.

— hook: uncus (gen. term): v. HOOK.

**house**: capōna; taberna canponia: v. INN, TAVERN.

**potion**: pōtio (esp. medical or containing poison): Cels.: Cic.

**potsherd**: testa, Nepl. Cim. 3 (= Gr. ὥστρακος): Ov.: Plin.: Vulg. Job ii. 7. Dīmīn. testula, a small p.: Nepl. Arist. (= ὥστρακος): Col.

**pottage**: ius, jūris, n. (broth, soup): Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

**potter**: figālus: Juv. 10, 171: Col.

Plin.: of p.s. potter's: (1) figularis, e: of p.'s wheel, rotula f., Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35: p.s. clay, creta f., Col. (2) figalus: p.s. clay, creta f., Varr.

**pottery**: 1, The art: ars figuril:

Forcell.: Kr. Or perh. ars figurilis: v.

preced. art. Phr.: Coroebus inventus,

p., figilaris (sc. fodinae) Coroebus inventus,

Plin. 7, 56, 57 y 108. (Figilaris, e., f., though given in most books, is questionable.) 2, A manufactory: figilaria, arum: (strictly, the clav pits): to carry on a p. f. exercere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad fin.: Plin.

III. The things made:

1, lignum opus: (*Zeuxis*) ats., produced p., fecit et f. opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 66: used absol., lignum (e., opus), id. 34, 18, 50. 2, fictilia, ium (sc. vase), v. POTTERWARE.

**pouch**: perh. pēra (bag, vallet): Phaadr. 4, 10: Mart. Or saccus, saccul vs. V. SACK, BAG.

**poulterer**: \*qui gallinas ceterasque aves vendit.

**poultice** (*subs.*): 1, mālagma, atis, n. (on emolliēn p., placed on the unbruised skin): Cels. 5, 17, 2, sqq.: Plin. 2, emplastrum (mode of materials carefully pounded, and applied to wounds, ulcers, etc.): Cels. l. c. (in ch. 19, is a list of emplasters; most of which are plasters rather than poultices). (Not fomentum, which is a soothing application of warm fluid.) A mustard-p., saltpisimus: Coel. Aur.

**poultice** (c.): with mustard, sinapiz, 1, Veg. Vet. 1, 6, 11. Of other ps., expr. by, malagana lūcīcere, impōnere: cf. Cels. 5, 17, 2.

**poultry**: aves cohortales (farm yard p., not including water-fowl, or birds kept in cages): Col. 8, 1. (Var. R. R. 3, 3, init., uses the circulum, alites quae intra parietes villae solent pasci: volatile pecus, Col. 8, 4, is an ornamented expr.; and villaticum genus pastoris, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, med., includes bees, and other creatures [excepting cattl.] reared within the farm premises). Fatted p., alities, ium (sc. aves: for the table): Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.

— yard: cōbors (chors), rtis, f.: Col. 8, 3; Varr.

**pounce** (*subs.*): 1. e. powder (formerly) used for blotting: pulvis: v. POWDER.

**pounce upon** (v.): 1, invōlo, i: TO FLY AT. Fig.: to p. upon property, in possessionem inv., Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122. 2, insilio, 4: v. TO SPRING UPON.

3, corripio, ui, reptum, 3 (to seize quickly and violently): he p. upon the lamb and tears him in pieces, (agnum) corrupte lacerat, Phaadr. 1, 1, extr.: v. TO SEIZE, FALL ON.

**pound** (*subs.*): 1. The weight:

1, libra: sometimes with pondus (pondus) added: a gold crown weighing a p., corona aurea libram pondō, Liv. 4, 20, med.: Varr. (l. pondus, L. L. 5, 36, 169): Plin.: Weighting a p., libralis: Col. 6, 2, med.: Plin.: also, librarius, Col. 12, 53, fin.: Gell.: weighing three p., trilibris, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: four p., quadribitis, Pl.: half a p., semibita, Cato R. R. 84: Liv. (pondō may be added with libra): a quarter of a p., quadrans (pondō), Col. 12, 20, med.: a p. and a half, sesquibita, ib: two p. and a half, duobus libras et semibus (v. HALF: also, OUNCE). 2, in large quantities: pondō, indeed, (libra being understood): 20,000 p.s. of silver, argenti pondō millia viciunt. Caes. B. C. 2, 18: Cic.

Value twenty shillings: \*libra Anglicā: Wynterib. in Kr.

III. Enclosure: \*septum publicum (pecudibus vagis includendis).

**pound** (v.): 1. To pulverize by beating:

1, tēro, trīvī, tum, 3: to p. with mortar and pestle, mortario pīsiloque t., Plin. 31, 8, 41. Also, contero, 3 (intens.): Col. 2, pīsilo, ul. pīstūm, 3: to p. wheat (in a mortar), triticum p., Cato R. R. 14: Plin. 3, 10, tum, tūtūlī, tunsum and tūsum, 3: to reduce to a fine powder by p., in pilōlinum t., Plin. 19, 2, 22, 43: Col. Also comp. contudo, tūlī, tūsum, 3: Cato: Col.

II. To shut up stray cattle: inclūdo, 3: v. TO SHUT UP.

**poundage**: \*tributum quod per singula pondo libras exigitur.

**pounding** (*subs.*): pīstūra: Plin. 18, 10, 21.

**pound-pear**: perh. pīrum vōlēnum (sing. rare) Virg. 1, 2, 68: Cato: Col. (Or lit. pīrum librale).

**pour**: A. Trans.: fundo, fūdi, sun, 3: to p. from a saucer, e. patera f.: Cic. Div. 1, 23, 40; de patera, Hor. Od.

PRACTICABLE

quae optima videantur: *a p. a breach*, (moenium) *ruina* quae satis patet ut militari in opidum vadant, cf. Liv. 21, 11, fin.; ib. c. 14. See also ROSSINNE.

**practical:** I. *Experimental; not merely theoretical*: expr. by usus: *as wonderful p. knowledge of the art of war*, mirificus usus in re militari, Cic. Sext. 5, 12: *p. acquaintance with the bar*, usus exercitatioque lorenensi, id. Div. Verr. 15, *init.*: *of p. use*, in usu necessarius, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: *a p. treatise*, \*liber ad usum (artis) accommodatus.

II. *Relating to human life and morals*: expr. by usus (vitae), vita, mores etc., *l'hr. p. rules of conduct*, praecepta quibus usus vita confirmari possit, id. Off. 1, 3, 1, *init.*: *praecepta quae ad institutionem vitae (communis) spectant*, id. Off. 1, 3, *init.*: *p. philosophy*, philosophia in qua de hominum vita et moribus disputationis, id. Br. 7, 31; (*ea* quae est de vita et moribus philosophia, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: *the affairs of p. life*, (eae) res quae tractantur in vita, id. Off. 1, 5, *ext.*; cf. actio vitae, ib. § 17: *p. results*, actio rerum: v. NÄGELS, p. 58. As phil. t. t., *p. philosophy* (opp. *theoretical*), philosophia activa (opp. contemplativa), Sen. Ep. 95, 10. (*Practices*, v. late and rare.) III. *Of a person, possessing experimental not theoretical knowledge*: \*qui rem usu callet, qui alieius rei magnum usum habet.

**practically:** *usu, ex usu: v. EXPERIENCE*.

**practice:** I. *Actual employment or experience*: 1. *usu, usus: the p. of speaking* (opp. *theory*), loquendi u. (opp. scientia), Cic. Or. 48, 165. Oft. with a syn.: e. g. usus ac tractatio [dicendi], id. Off. 1, 18, 60; usus exercitatio, id. Div. Verr. 15, *init.* 2. *exercitatio: the arts and (constant) p. of virtue*, artes et exercitationes virtutum, id. Sen. 3, 9. *Join:* exercitatio ususque [dicendi], id. Coel. 22, 54. (N.B.—Usus is the word of wider extent.) 3. *tractatio: with usus: v. supr.* See also EXPERIENCE.

II. *Custom: consuetudo: the inhuman p. of human sacrifices, inhumanus c. hominum immolandorum*, Cic. Font. 10, 21: *it is not my usual p.*, non est c. meae, id. Rab. perd. init. *To get into the p. of doing something, inususere, consuescere: v. TO ACCUSTOM ONESELF*.

III. *Exercise of any profession*: Pbr.: *to have an extensive p. as a barrister*, \*multas causas actitare; *in foro multum versari*: *he had a large p. as a physician*, \*medicus erat praepotens celebratus. IV. *Only in pl. = course of conduct; esp. of an unhandy or reprehensible nature*: artes, cf. Sall. Cat. 2, med., (impurum facile his artibus retinetur quibus initio partum est): so, id. 2, malae artes: *to be guilty of corrupt p.s (in law)*, iura et exempla corrumperem, Cic. v. TO TAMPER WITH.

V. *Actual doing: usu, not to be expr. to gain fame by the p. of justice, clemency, etc.*; *justitia, clementia nomen famamque consequi, etc.*

**practise:** I. *To exercise*: 1. exercito, 2: *to p. rhetoric*, rhetorico ex., Quint. 2, 1, 3: *to p. oneself in extempory speech*, ex. se in subitis dictiōnibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: *v. TO EXERCISE*. 2. tracto, i (to deal much with): *to p. art, arte*, t., Ter. Ph. prol. 17. II. *To do habitually*: 1. facito, i: *these things were p. in the time of our ancestors*, haec apud maiores nostros factiuta, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85. 2. célebro, i (to engage in frequently or regularly): *a kind of divination p.d. both in public and private*, genus divinationis publicae privatimque celebatur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, *init.*: cf. de Or. 1, *init.*, artes celebrare atque r. colere. Pbr.: *to p. what one preaches*, que quis doceat in usu habere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11.

III. *To pursue a calling*: 1. facio, 3: *to p. the calling of a southsayer*, haruspicinam t., Cic. Fam. 6, 18. Also frequent. factio, i: *to p. physic*, medicinam f., Quint. 7, 2, 26: *Phaedr.* 2. exercito, 2: *to p. physic*, medicinam ex.,

Cic. Clu. 63, *ext.* Pbr.: *to p. as a pleader*, causas agere, actitare (v. TO PLEAD), *not to be allowed to p.*, \*a foro removeti. IV. *To go carefully over a lesson*: mēdītor, i: v. TO STUDY.

**practised** (part. *a(p)j:*): 1. exercitatus: opp. rudis, Cic. Ph. 6, 6, 17 (where the compar. occurs): *p. in arms*, ex in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, also foll. by ad. ind gerundive, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142 (dictores ac pulsandos homines ex rectatisimi); *a p. speaker*, in dicens exercitatus. 2. péritus: v. EXPERIENCE.

3. expr. by versatus (which however does not become adj.): *well p. in military and civil commands*, in imperiis magistratibus inultum v., Nep. Milt. 8. 4. expr. by usus: *us: to be p. in anything*, magnum in aliqua re usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: v. EXPERIENCE.

**practitioner:** *usu, mēdīcus: see also to PRACTISE (III.)*

**praetor:** *praetor, oris: v. LIV.*

**praetorian:** 1. *praetorius (relating to the praetor or his office)*: *p. office*, p. potes as, Cic. Man. 24, 69: *p. cohort* (i. e. the commander's bodyguard), p. cohors, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. 2. *praetorianus (relating to the commander's body-guard, cohors praetoria)*: *the p. cohorts*, p. cohorts, Plin. 9, 6, 5: Tac: Suet. In pl. *praetorians*, *the p. guards*: Suet. Tib. 25. *Commander of the p. guards*, praefectus praetorio, Tac. H. 1, 13 (but also, p. praetorianum cohortium), Suet. Tit. 4, etc.

**praetorship:** *praetūra: pass*. Also, praetorian potestas: v. PRAETORIAN.

**pragmatic sanction:** *pragmatica sanctio*, iusso: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v. pragmaticus.

**pragmatical:** perh. mōlestus, ödiosus. See also MEDDLER.

**prairie:** \*campus latissime patens heribique luxuriantibus obstitus.

**praise** (subs.): laus, di, f. (gen. term), *to bestow p. on any one*, laude aliquem afficer, Cic. Off. 2, 13, fin.: stronger, ornare aliquem laudibus, id. Ph. 2, 11, 25; aliquem [summissi] laudibus [ad coelum] efferre, id. Fam. 9, 14: *to set down to any one's p.*, aliquid laudare, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; in altius laude ponere, id. Verr. 3, 9, 212. (Laudatio = act of praising; *see eulogy*). Pbr. to detract from any one's p., detrectare aliquem, Sall. Jig. 53, *ext.*: more freq. with non-personal object, as virtutes, *deinceps*, *glory*, Liv. 38, 49, med. See also GLORY.

**praise** (n.): 1. laudo, i: *to p. in glowing terms*, magnifico, i, Cic. Br. 71, *init.*: *et pass.* Strengthened, collaudo, i (to p. warmly): id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: Caes.

2. *expr. by laus, with a verb: to p. any one highly*, aliquem laudibus effere, ornare, celebre (v. PRAISE, subs.): *to be p. d.*, i. habere, Cic. Br. 13, 50; also, in laude esse (*to be much or generally p.d.*), id. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: *Cean vases are most highly p.d.*, Cois amphoril. est maxima, illin. 35, 12, 46.

3. effero, extuli, elatum, 3, *irr.* *to admire and p. anything*, aliquid mirari et ef. Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124: but effero occurs more freq. with laudibus: v. PRAISE (subs.). 4. other words which may sometimes serve are: praedicio, i (to talk much or openly about): cf. Nep. Timol. 4, laudes alieius praedicare: used by later writers = laudo); vendito, i (to cry up, as a vendor his wares): cāno, canto (*tu sing any one's praises in verse*): dico, i (= canto; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18, pugnilem equinum dicit, sc. Pindarus): v. TO BOAST, SING.

**praiser:** 1. laudator, f. -trix: Hor. A. P. 1, 73: Cic. (collaudator, late and not good). 2. praedicator (claimer): Cic.

**praiseworthy:** laudabiliter: Cic. (Also, cum [magna, summa] laude.)

**praiseworthy:** 1. laudabilis, e: Cic. Off. 1, 4, *fin.* Quint. 2. expr. by laus, in various constr.: *in the highest degree p.*, omni l. dignus, Auct. pro Dom. 51, 131: *to look on anything as*

... aliquid laudi dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: *to act in a more p. manner*, majorēre, Cic. (Nizol.). 3. laudatus (strictly, *that has been praised*; hence, by inference, *worthy of praise*): Cic. de Or. 1, 3, *init.* (atium omnium laudatarum procreatrix φιλοφορία). Also *ger. part.* laudandus, which is v. l. in Cic. Or. 1.

**prance:** perh. exsilio, 4 (to spring up): cf. exsulto, *of horses becoming ungovernable*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: also Virg. G. 3, 117, insultare solo. See also TO REAR.

**prank** (subs.): expr. by plur.: *what a p. is this he has just played*, modo quae designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7: *what a mad p. is this*, *cujus sunt haec Insaniae!* youthful p.s, eas res quas (ea quae) fert adolescentia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3: *\*quae per adolescentem admittuntur*.

**prank** (v.): distinguo, 3: v. TO ADORN.

**prate:** 1. garrio, 4: Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 21 Hor. S. 2, 6, 77 (ganiles fabellas).

2. blātēro, i (stronger than preced.): Hor. S. 2, 7, 35.

**prater:** blātēro, önlis: Gell. 1, 15, *ext.* See also TALKATIVE.

**prating** (adj.): garrulus: v. TALKATIVE.

**prating** (subs.): garritus: v. SID.

**prattle** (v.): perh. \*suaviter s. blandula voce garris: suaves nugas (inter se) garris, loqui: v. TO CHATTER.

**prattle** (subs.): Pbr.: *the p. of children*, \*(infantum) amabilis (blandula) garris: cf. Suet. Aug. 83;

**prattler:** expr. by verb: v. TO PRATTLE.

**pravity:** pravitas: Cic. : Tac.

**prawn:** \*cancer squilla, Linn.

**pray:** I. *Trans.*: *to address earnest entreaty* to any one esp. to a deity: 1. prēcor, i (with acc. of the person addressed): *to p. the gods*, that... deos p. [venari atque implorare] ut..., Cic. Cat. 2, *ext.*: Hor. Sometimes introduced parenthetically: *spare, I p.!* parce, precor! Ov. H. 15 (16), 11. See also to PRAY FOR. 2. quæsus, pl. quæsusimus: *I p. the gods to prevent that*, deos quæso in istæc prohibent, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11. Esp. of urgent appeal to persons (not deities): *I beg and pray you, to... peto, quæsoque ut...*, Cic. Fam. 5, 4; when it is often parenthetical: *I p. you write often to me*, tu, quæso, crebro ad me scribe, id. Att. 7, 10. When used interjectionally (= I pray): sodes: *be silent, pray!* Tace, sodes! Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: Cic. : Hor. in similar sense, amabo: v. TO PLEASE (II, fin.). See also to BESEECH, ENTREAT.

II. *Intrans.*: *to perform the act of worship*: ôro, i: *teach us to p.*, docē nos o., Vulg. Luc. xi. 1: *to labour well is to p. well*, \*bene laborasse est bene orasse, Pro. (In somewhat diff. sense, precatione uti, precatione facere: v. PRAYER.)

**— for:** 1. prēcor, i (most gen. term): often foll. by double acc. of the person addressed and the thing prayed for: *for what are we to p. to the gods*, quid deos precarum? Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: but except when the obj.-ct is a neutral pron. (cl. L. G. § 253) it is better to say, precari ab aliquo also with ut and subj., Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5 (precor ab illo ut... patianur): *to p. for prosperity to the state*, felicitatem reipublicæ p. Suet. Aug. 58: Cic. Comp. déprecor, i: with two senses: (a). *to p. earnestly*: *to p. earnestly for something for yourself*, d. tibi aliquid, i. C. de Or. 3, 3, 9. Hirt. (b). *obstener, to p. for escape from something*: to p. (entreat) for exemption from death, mortem d., Caes. B. G. 7, 40. (N.B.—Depreor is rarely if ever used of *praying to deities*.) 2. rōgo, i (with double acc.: chiefly poet.): *to p. the gods for repose*, otium divos r., Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: Mart. 3. pēto, ivi and ii, itum, i (to beg: with acc. and prep. ab, a): *I pray for peace and pardon from the gods*, a dīs pacem veniamque pēto

Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5; more fully, prece petere, Ov. Met. 8, 271. **4.** órō, i (rare of *entreaty addressed to the gods*): Virg. Aen. 9, 24 (multa deos orans): Hor. 5, posco, pósopci, Itum, 3 (also rare): Virg. Aen. 4, 53 (posce deos veniam).

**pray to:** **1.** ádóro, i (with acc.): Liv. 38, 43, med.: Ov.: Juv.: v. TO WORSHIP. **2.** supplico, i (with dat.): v. TO SUPPLIQUE. (Or by circuml. (deos) precibus lassere, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12; fatigare, ib. 1, 2, 26; or, preces deo adhibere, admovere: v. PRAYER.

**prayer:** **1.** (prep.) précis, f.: chiefly used in pl., though the abl. sing. is not infreq.: *to seek anything with anxious p.*, aliquid sollicita p. petere, Ov. M. 8, 271: Cic. (= *entreaty*): *to address worship p.s. to the gods*, diis cultus, preces adh bere, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, init.; preces admovere, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36; fundere (poet.), Virg. Aen. 5, 234: *to hear p.s.*, preces audire, exaudire (v. TO HEAR, III); *to be moved by p.s.* precibus flecti, Virg. Aen. 2, 689; moveri, Ov. Her. 7, 3: V. ENTREATY. **2.** prächtio (form of p.): *the form of p. used in opening the comititia*, sollemitis comititorum p., Cic. Mur. init.: *to have p.s.*, precatioes lacere, Liv. 39, 18, med. Also used to denote a particular p. or *precept*: *to offer up the like p.*, simil p. uti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (perh. in order to avoid the use of precep.). **3.** obsecratio (solemn public p.): *p. was offered up by the people*, obs. facta est a populo, Liv. 4, 21, med.: cf. id. 27, 11, med. **4.** sufficuum (humble p.): rare in this sense, and only in pl.): Salt. Cat. 5, 2. Formula of p., carmen, verba: v. FORMULA. Phr.: *having uttered this p.*, bac ita precitus, Liv. 8, 9, med.

**book:** liber precatum; formulae precum: Kr.

**prayerful**· simplex: v. SUPPLIANT. Or expr. by précor, préces: v. TO PRAY, PRAYER.

**prayerfully**· (cum) multis precibus; simplex (cf. L. G. § 343).

**prayerless:** \*qui nullas preces Deo adhibet.

**preach:** **1.** praedico, i (to proclaim: Gr. κηρύσσω): Vulg. Matt. 4, 1; et pass.: Corp. Conf. Angl. art. xxiii.

**2.** perh. contionor, i (to deliver an address to a public assembly): the usual word in M. L.; though Kr. condemns it as unsuitable (*"der gewöhnliche Ausdruck contionari passt nicht für den Deutschen"*): Erasm. Encl. Mor. 8, 361: etc. To denote *argumentative p.*, *ping.*, dispute may be used: cf. Vulg. Act. xx, 7, sqq. (Kr. suggests, in coetu sacro verba facere; de suggestu sacro orationem habere: but contionor is perh. necessary as t. t. Praedico is strictly applicable only to *proclaimer* *preaching*). Phr.: *to practise what one p.s.*, quae quis doceat in ush. habere. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11: *must I be for ever p'd to on the same subject?* an ego toties de eadem re audiā? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48. *don't p., ne perge me obtundere istis tuis monitionibus.*

**preacher:** **1.** praedicator (late): Tert. Marc. 4, 28, med. (perh. better, Evangelii s. Christi praedicator: cf. Vulg. Mar. xvi. 15; 1 Cor. i. 21). **2.** verbi divini praeco, Graev. (K.); verbi divini minister (V.D.M.); Serr. Theol. saec. xvii., pass.; divinae maiestatis praeco, Lact. 3. örātor sacer (an elevated expr.): Eichst. (Kr.). Or expr. by verb: *to be a good p.*, \*optime apostolique de rebus divinis (theologicis) verba factitare; Evangelii praedicandi laude exercitare: *who was the p.?* \*quis verba fecit? *to be an able controversial p.*, \*in disputando de rebus theologicis praecipue valere. (N.B.—Contionator in class. Lat. is, a demagogue: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; yet some Latinists use it in present sense; it is condemned by Krebs and Kraft.)

**preaching** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO PREACH.

**preaching friars:** (fratres) praedicatores: v. Du C. s. v.

**preamble:** perth. exordium: v. EXORDIUM, PREFACE.

**prebend:** \*praebenda: v. Du C. s. v.

**prebendary:** \*praebendarius: v. Du C. s. v.

**precarious:** incertus, parum firmus s. stabili: v. UNCERTAIN. Also in later writers, *précarins* (in Liv., Tac. = obtained by entreaty, not of right): cf. Seu. Tranq. II, init.: id. Ep. 65, 17. Phr.: *in the most p. position*, in summo discriminē, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: Cic. v. DANGER. (The use of *obnoxius* in later writers is akin to Eng.: cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4 § 27, *obnoxia floris*, of a vine the flowering of which is p., being exposed to risks.)

**precariously:** Phr.: *they live p. by hunting*, \*victum parum certum (precarium) venando querantur.

**precaution:** expr. by praecaveo, cavi, cautum, 2 (to take p.): Join: providere et praecavere, Cic. Pl. 22, 53; (Praecavere, o. late.)

**precautionary:** v. preced. art.

**precede:** **1.** In time: 1, antécēdo, sis, sum, 3 (with acc. or dat.): *exercise should always p. food*, exercitatio semper a. cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2, med.: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40 (with dat.). **2.** of that which has p. by a certain interval: expr. by ante esse: (*Numa Pomplius*) *p. Pythagoras by very many years*, annis permultis ante fuit quam Pythagoras, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154. See also PRECEDING. **II.** In place: anteceo, praeco, etc.: v. TO GO BEFORE.

**precedence:** Phr.: *to give any one the p. (acknowledging inferiority)*, cedere aliqui, Cic. Br. 6, 22 (o. fascesque submittere); *by yielding the pathway*, decedere, Cic. Sen. 18, 61: entitled to take the p. (of other matters), antiquior, antiquissimus, Vell. 2, 52 Cic. Att. 10, 8: *to give the p. to one master over another*, aliquid rei praeveriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: *this among the Numidians denotes p.*, hoc apud Numidas honor dicitur, Sall. Jug. 11, med.: *the two were disputer about the p.*, ambigebant inter se utri dignitatis prior locus deferretur: *this magistrate takes the p. of all the rest*, *hujus magistratus dignitas poter est (eterisi) omnibus.*

**precedent:** exemplum: *a novel p.*, novum ex. Salt. Cat. 51, med.: *on the strength of this p.*, hoc ex. ib. paulo infr.: *to leave a dangerous p. for after-times to follow*, pericul-sam imitationem exempli in posterum prodere, Cic. Fl. 11, init. Join: conditio atque exemplum p., hoc apud Numidas honor dicitur, Sall. Jug. 11, med.: *the two were disputer about the p.*, ambigebant inter se utri dignitatis prior locus deferretur: *this magistrate takes the p. of all the rest*, *hujus magistratus dignitas poter est (eterisi) omnibus.*

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**preceding** (adj.): **1.** proximus (immediately before or after): (*Tullus Hostilius*) unlike the p. king, p. regi dissimilis, Liv. 1, 22, init.: Cic.: v. LAST (II), NEXT. **2.** prior, us: *in the p. year*, p. anno, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 12, 1, med.: *in the p. book*, p. volumine, Col. 12, 1, init. **3.** superior, us: *during the p. days*, s. diebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 58 v. FORMER. Cf. Cic. Cat. 1, init., where proxima nox is the night just passed; superior nox, the night preceding that. **4.** antécēdens, ntis (rare): Plin. 13, 8, 16.

**precentor:** praecentor (chori): Apul. Phr.: *to act as p.*, cantu preceire (R. and A.).

**precept:** praecēptum: p.s. of philosophy, p. philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, init.: et pass. See also RULE.

**preceptive:** praecēptivus (late and rare): Sen. Ep. 95, init. (= Gr. παραπομπή, didactic). Usu. better expr. by praecēptum.

**praecēptor:** praecēptor (instructor): Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 37. Also doctor, magister: v. TEACHER.

**preceptress:** praecēptrix, icis: Cic. PRECINCT: terminus: mostly pl.: *within the sacred p.s. of the temple*, intra terminos sacros templi, Liv. 45, 5, med.: *to enlarge the p.s. of the city*, ter-

minos urbis propagare, Tac. A. 12, 23. See also BOUNDARY. Sacred p.s. may also be expr. by penetralia templum: cf. Liv. I.C.: v. TEMPLE. Phr.: *the p.s. of day*, luminis orae, Lucret. I, 180, et pass.

**precious:** **1.** prétiosus: p. perfumes, p. odores, Col. 3, 8: *the most p. work of human genius (poems of Homer)*, pretiosissimum humani ingenii opus, Plin. 7, 29, 30: *the p. metals*, \*metala pretiosiora. (In Cic. = very high priced: Off. 23, 89.) **2.** magni, maximi, summi pretii: v. VALUE. Sometimes = dearly loved: dilectus, dilectissimus, dulcissimus, stavis-simus: v. DEAR, SWEET. P. stones, gemmae: v. GEM. Colloq. = thorough: germanus: *I know I have been a p. donkey*, scio me asinum g. fulisse, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

**preciousness:** magnum pretium: v. VALUE.

**precipice:** locus præcepis: Liv. 21, 36. Phr.: *the defile led through steep p.s. on either side*, præcepites deruptaque angustiae erant, ib. c. 34. See also PEECIPITOUS.

**precipitancy** } nimia festinatio, **precipitation:** } celeritas: v. HASTE, HURRY. Phr.: with too much p.s. inconsulte ac temere, Cic. N. D. I, 16, 43: temere ac nulla ratione, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32.

**precipitate** (v.): **1.** præcipito, i (to throw down headlong): Cic.: Caes.

**2.** déjico, 3: v. TO CAST DOWN.

**precipitate** (adj.): **1.** præcepis, cipitis (hasty, inconsiderate): Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 37 (homo in omnibus consilis præcepis): Suet. Aug. 8 (consilium p. et immaturum). **2.** ténérarius: v. RECKLESS.

**3.** præruptus: Tac. Phr.: from over p. despair, nimis celer desperatione, Liv. 21, 1, init.: a p. (over hasty) commencement of a canvas, præpropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

**precipitately:** inconsulte ac temere: v. PRECIPITANCY. See also HURRIEDLY.

**precipitation:** v. PRECIPITANCY.

**precipitous:** **1.** præcepis, cipitis: a steep and p. place, declivis ac p. locus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: p. rocks, saxa præcipita, Liv. 38, 23, init.: Cic. **2.** directus (steep, perpendicular): a p. mountain range, jugum d., Caes. B. C. 2, 74: a place with steep, p. sides, locus utrque ex parte directus, ib. 1, 43. See also rectus: Liv. 21, 36, init. **3.** præruptus (steep and rugged): p. rocks, p. saxa, Cic. Ver. 5, 56, 145: Caes.: Hirt. (who has superl.). Less freq. *abruptus* (broken off sharp; sheer): Curt. 7, 11, init. (petra abscissa et abr.): Plin. 1, 1, 1, init. and *deruptus*: Tac.

**precipitously:** expr. by præcepis: cf. L. G. § 343.

**precise:** **1.** Exact: Phr.: *to state the p. number*, exactio affirmare numero, quot.... Liv. 3, 5, med.: subtiliter exsequi numerum, ib. paulo infr. See also EXACT. **II.** Particular: mōrōsus, accūratus: v. PARTICULAR (III).

**precisely:** subtiliter: v. PRECISE (L). Phr.: *it is p. thirty days since I received a letter from you*, xxx dies ipsi erant, per quos nullas (itteras) a te accepiteram, Cic. Att. 3, 21: *that is p. the thing*, rem ipsam putasti! Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 6. See also *nick* (of time).

**precision** } mōrōsitas (over-

**precision:** } nicely: Suet. Tib. 70. (Or expr. by adj.: v. PRECISE.)

**preclude:** v. TO PREVENT.

**precocious:** **1.** praecox, ócis; also, praecōquis, e (ripening early): p. sort of intellect, ingeniorum velut praecox genit, Quint. 1, 3, 3: Sen. **2.** f-stimūtus (that is pushed on too fast): p. maturity, f. maturitas, Quint. 6, 6, proem. § 10. (Præmaturus = PREMATURE.)

**precoicity:** maturitas festinata: v. preced. art.

**preconceived:** præfūdītūs: Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10 (p. opinio): *that you bring p. opinion into court*, ut ne quid præfūdītūs hic afferatis, id. Clu. 2, 6. See also TO PREJUDGE.

**preconception:** præfūdītūs opinio-

v. preced. art. Phr.: *some (undefined) p. of gods*, anticipatio quaedam deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43.

**preconcerted:** Phr.: *it is a p. scheme*, composito factum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29; more freq. ex composito (*in accordance with a p. scheme*): Liv. 1, 9, med.: cf. Sall. Jug. 66, *compositis inter se rebus, in dictu tertium constituentur*.

**precursor:** praenuntius, f. -a: v. HARBINGER, FORERUNNER.

**precuriosity:** expr. by significo, duntio: v. TO FORENODE.

**predatory:** praeditorius Sall. Jug. 20 (p. manus sc. militum). *Engaged in a p. excursion*, praedabundus: Sall. Liv. Also praeductor can be used as adj.: L. G. § 598. Phr., a p. people, gens latrociniis (praedationibusque) asseuta, Curt. (R. and A.).

**predecessor:** 1. expr. by proximus (rex, etc.): v. PRECEDING. 2. a retiring governor, décessor: Tac. Agr. 7: Clc. fr. Scarr. 33.

**predestinarian:** \*qui omnia a Deo ex mero ipsius arbitrio predestinata esse credit.

**predestinate:** theol. term, praedestino, r. Vulg. Rom. viii. 29, etc.: Corp. Confess. (A more class. expr. would be praefinitio, 4; cf. Gr. προποίησις).

**predestination:** praedestinatio: Aug.: Corp. Confess.

**predestine:** v. PREDESTINATE.

**predetermine:** 1. praefinitio, 4: Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21. 2. praestitio, 3: v. TO FIX (11, 4).

**predictable:** \*praedicabilis as logic. t. i. Otherwise exp. by praedicari posse: v. TO PREDICATE.

**prediction:** 1. Logical: categória (Gr. κατηγορία), praedictamentum: Isid. Or. 2, 26, 1 (sequitur Aristotelis categoriae, quae Latine praedicamenta dicuntur). 2. Colloq.: Phr.: *to be in an awkward p.* in angustia esse; ad incutere redactum esse: v. DIFFICULTY; TO NUNCLE.

**predicate** (v.): praedico, i (logical t. l.): Isid. 2, 26, 6: Scr. Logic. pass.

**predicate** (subs.): praedictum: as t. t.

**predict:** 1. praedico, xi, etum, 3: *to p. what is to come to pass*, futura p., Cic. Div. 1, init.: Virg. (Not necessarily a supernatural act; hence, pr. eclipsim *p. to an eclipse*, Plin.) 2. vaticinor, 1; cōno, 3: v. TO PROPHESY. 3. augur, less freq., o, 1 (*a soothsayer, on the strength of certain signs*): calchas from the number of the sparrows p. *the duration of the Trojan war*, C. ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: Tac. (Augur does not necessarily imply the uttering of the prophetic foreboding: v. TO FOREPONE, 11.)

**prediction:** 1. praedictio (strictly, *the act of predicting*): Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54. 2. praedictum (usu. pl.): *the p.s of astrologers, astrolologorū p.* or, b. 2, 42, 83: Suet. (Instead of sing. of praedictum, use praedicio). See also PROPHECY.

**predilection;** nearest word, stūdium: cf. Cic. Flm. 5, 2, 5, suo quisque studio maxime dicitur, i.e. every one has his p. for something: *to have a p. for philosophy*, \*philosophiae praecipuo studio (amore) duci: v. FONDNESS, PASSION (V.).

**predispos:** Phr.: *these things p.d the jury to believe...*, \*propter haec (ex his rebus) judicium animi inclinabunt magis ad credendum, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; \*inclinationes erant ad credendum, cf. Liv. 23, 46: *p.d to a disease*, morbo opportunus, Cels. 1, 5 or perh. better, morbo obnoxius (v. LIABLE).

**predisposition:** voluntatis inclinatio; studium propensum: v. INCLINATION.

**predominaunce:** 1. Political: potētia they dreaded the p. of any of their fellow-citizens, omnium civium surorum p. extimescabit, Nep. Milt. 8: Cic. Sall. *To have the p.* (plurimum) pollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: Cic. 11. In

gen. sense, greater prevalence: expr. by superate, plures esse: v. TO FREEDOM-NATE.

**predominant:** 1. Politically: Phr.: *the oligarchy became more and more p.*, pancorum potentia crevit, Sall. Cat. 30; the p. party, \*il qui plurimum in republica polent; plures quois est summa rerum. 2. More numerous: v. TO FREEDOM-NATE.

**predominative:** 1. To be more powerful, in the ascendant: polito, ui, 2: esp. with advv. plus, plurimum: Caes. B. C. 1, 4 similarly, possunt v. rowe, III, fin.: cf. PREDOMINANT (I).

2. To be the more numerous or plentiful: perh. supero, i: Virg. G. 1, 189 (si superant fetus = si major letum copia est): *in such a multitude the bad are* \*in talia turba plurimum plures soli non esse mali; abundant soli improbi.

**predominating** (adj.): praecipuum: v. PRINCIPAL.

**pre-eminence:** 1. Superiority: excellencia, praestantia: v. SUPERIORITY.

2. Foremost position: principatus, us: *the sun holds p. among the heavenly bodies*, sol astrorum p. obtinet, Cic. N. D. 7, 19, init. More fully, dignitatis principatus, id. Off. 2, 19, 66. Phr.: *to enjoy the p. over all*, eminere inter omnes, id. Or. 29, ad fin. See also PREDOMINANCE.

**pre-eminent:** Phr.: (Cicero) p. as *an orator*, praecipuum in eloquentia vir. Quint. 6, 3, 3: *to be p. in dignity*, dignitate excelleo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; more fully, super ceteros excelle, Liv. 38, 43, ad init.: prae ceteris florere, Cic. Sen. 1, 4. See also DISTINGUISHED; TO EXCEL.

**pre-eminently:** super ceteros, praeceteris: v. preced. art.

**pre-engagement:** prior obligatio: v. OBLIGATION. Phr.: *to have a p. (to visit)*, jam promissio: v. TO ENGAGE (A., II).

**pre-exist:** expr. by ante esse (exsistere)...quam: v. BEFORE (adv.).

**pre-existence:** v. TO PRE-EXIST.

**preface** (subs.): praefatio (something said to introduce a subject): *to state a matter to a judge without p.*, nulla p. facta rem judici exponere, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1: Plin. N. H. pref. § 13. (This is the best word to denote a p. to a book, and is so used by all Latinists.) *To say a few words by way of p.*, pauca praefari, Liv. pref. init. See also INTRODUCTION (III).

**preface** (v.): praefari, i: Liv.: v. preced. art. fin.

**prefatory:** Phr.: *to make a few p. observations*, pauca praefari, Liv. pref. init.: cf. pauca praepontre, Cic. Fam. 11, 27 (words not implying that what is thus said is to introduce a sequel).

**prefect:** praefectus, with gen. or dat.: for the different officers so called, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**prefecture:** praefectura (office of prefects) p. of morals, p. in uram, Suet. Caes. 76: absol: *government of a town in the provinces*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Also denoting certain towns and provinces governed by a prefectus: Vell. 2, 44 (of Capua): Plin. 5, 9, 9.

**prefer:** 1. To bring forward:

Phr.: *to p. a charge against any one*, nomen aliquid deferre ad aliquam re, Cic. R. Am. 10, 28: *also with dat. of person*, id. Coel. 23, 55: *also with the gen.* of the charge occurs (instead of abl. with de), id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68 (huius...ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt); *the judge before whom*, being expr. by prep. ad, ib.: later, crimen deferre, Liv. 42, 11, init. See also TO PRESENT. 2. To advance to honour: antēfero, tūlī, lātūm, 3, irr. (to set one person before another: with acc. and dat.): *by every kind of honour to be p'd to others*, ceteris omni honore antēferi, Cic. Profl. Cons. 11, 27. See also TO PROMOTE.

3. To hold in higher estimation: 1. antēpō, posui, Itum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): *to p. friendship above everything*, amicitiam omnibus rebus a. Cic. Am. 5, 17.

Rarely with times: mala bonis possit ante, id. Off. 3, 17, 71. 2. praepōnō (same constr.): id. Ph. 9, 7, init.: Ter.

3. antēfōro, 3, irr. (to give precedence to): *to p. Demosthenes to all besides*, omnibus unum a. Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23: Caes. 4. expr. by posthābeo, 2 (to hold inferior: preceded, constr. reversed). I p'd their sport to my business, posthalum illorum mea serla ludo, Virg. E. 7, 17. Cic. Tusc. 5, init. Phr.: *they always p'd death to slavery*, morte si semper hinc servitio potior, id. Ph. 10, 9, 19, 50, potorem (aliquam rem) habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8, so with antiquior *he p. d. praise and glory to a throne*, antiquior ei fuit laus gloria quam regnum, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 78.

4. To desire rather: like better: 1. mālo, 3, irr. (most freq. foll. by inf.): also by acc., esp. of neut. pron. or adj.: *he p. slavery to fighting*, servire quam pugnare mavult, Cic. Att. 7, 15.

strengthened by potius, id. Illv. Ver. 6, 21 (se ab omnibus desertos potius quam ibs de defensio esse malunt): *to p. greatly*, multo m., id. Att. 12, 21, fin.: *a thing which I should p. quod nullam* (parenth.), Ov. Fr. 2, 239. Also with subj. (without ut): Cat. 24, 4 (cognoscere, in Cic. Fam. 7, 14, should be inf.).

2. praeopto, 1 (to desire in preference: not in (Cic.): Nep. Att. 12, init.: *to be p'd*, praeoptandus, Liv. 23, 43. See also PREFERENCE (in).

**preferable:** 1. pōtor (neut. form, potius in this sense best avoided): with sup. pōtissimum (when more than two things are compared): cf. TO PREFER (III, fin.). (For use of comp. and superl. cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 12, fin., utrum potius aut quid pōtissimum sit.)

2. antiquior, us (taking precedence): Cic. v. TO PREFER (III, fin.). 3. praeoptandus; potius (potissimum) diligendus: v. PREFERENCE (in). Also the compar. of praestans, praestabilis, etc., may serve, when both the things compared are good. To deem p., antepono, antefero, etc.: v. TO PREFER.

**preference:** Phr.: *to give the p. to*, antēpōno, etc.: v. TO PREFER (III). See also PREFERENCE; and foll. art.

—, in: pōtius; sup., pōtissimum (when more than two objects are compared): *to choose in p. to all*, potissimum diligendus, Nep. Att. 12: Caes. B. C. 2, 43. (For potius, v. RATHFEL). To desire in p., praeopto, i *desiring a lonely rank at home in p. to exile*, praeoptantes exilio modicum domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30, fin. See also TO PREFER (IV).

**preferment:** expr. by antēfōro (cf. TO PREFER, 11): honore s. dignitate augeo, amplifico: v. TO PROMOTE. Ecclesiastical: perh. dignitas, honoris gradus (R. and A.). To attain the highest possible p. *ad summum ecclesiae fastigium pervenire*; summos ecclesiasticas conditionis honores consequi.

**prefigure:** figura, i: Aug. Civ. 1, 16, 2. (Christiani possunt videri medio Noe filio figurati): in same sense, significo: v. TO SIGNIFY. (Prefiguratio, in diff. sense, to set before one, l.act. 6, 20: though Aug. has the subs. prefiguratio in present sense, l. c.; and the verb is used by modern theol. writers.)

**prefiguration:** praefiguratio: Aug. Civ. 16, 2.

**prefix** (e.): Phr.: *to p. the name of the Emperor to a document*, diplomati Principem praescribere, Tac. H. 2, 65 cf. Virg. E. 6, 12 *to p. verse to a volume*, versus in prima fronte libelli proponere, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 35: *to p. a syllable to word*, \*syllabam vocabulo praeponere.

**prefix** (subs.): praepōstio: Cic. Op. 11, 48: or, *particula praepositiva*.

**pregnancy:** 1. p̄gnatīo (infreq., vid only suited to physiological writing): Varr. R. R. 2, 1, med. (prægnatōnis primi et extremi fines [conceptus et partus], of animals): Apul. 2.

graviditas (state of p.; whereas prægnatōnis denotes the whole progress from conception to birth: rare). Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119. In a state of p., gravida, præ-

**gravidus**: v. PREGNANT. Phr.: women in a state of p. feminas uterum gerentes, Cels. 2, 10, *init.* In fig. sense, perh. \*vis quadam oratione subjecta ac paene latens.

**pregnant**: 1. Lit.: 1. grāvida (in widest sense): Cels. 2, 10, *init.*: Cic. Virg. 2. praeognans, nitis (like precd., though gravida is more naturally used of advanced pregnancy): Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 18: Varr. (Feta is used both of a female that is with young, and that has brought young forth.) To be p., uterum gerere, Cels. 2, 10, *init.*: also, in utero gestare, partum ferre, etc.: v. GESTATION. II. Full of latent vigour and expression: Phr.: how p. is this language, \*quantes et quam validos sensus bacis oratio in se habet. As gram. t. t., \*praeognans.

**prehensile**: \*ad prehendendum habens.

**preimination**: praeſagium: Join: praesagia atque indicia [futuri periculi], Vell. 2, 57: Col. Phr.: to give p.s, praeſignificare [futura], Cic. Div. I, 38, 82. See also TO INTIMATE, SIGNIFY. (Præſignificatio, Lact.)

**preiminate**: præſignifico, i. Cic. See also TO FOREWARN, FOREBODE.

**prejudice**: præſudicio, i. (strictly legal term, to pass sentence beforehand or first: in Eng. sense, esp. in p. part.): cf. Cic. Clu. 2, 6, ut ne quid huc præjudicari affaret, i.e. not to enter the jury-box with the case p.d. Or by circumst.: cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8 (rem) prius dijudicante quam scis quid veri sit (R. and A.). See also foll. art.

**prejudgment**: præſudicium (sentence either actually or virtually passed before): Quint. 5, 2: Cic.

**prejudice**: 1. Opinion entertained without due ground: opinio præjudicata: v. PRECONCEIVED (N.B. Not præjudicium: v. preced. art.) II. Detriment: expr. by obesse, detrimento esse: v. PREJUDICIAL.

**prejudice** (n.): Phr.: to p. the jury against any one, aliquem judicibus suspectum facere, cf. Quint. 9, 2, 59; \*judices sinistri erga aliquem opinione imbuere: the people were already p.d. in favour of the young man, \*studia hominum jam ante in adolescentem inclinabant; jam ante adolescens studia hominum præcavaverant, et. Cic. 21, 20, p.m.d.: all men are more or less p.d., \*omnes saltem aliquatenus præjudicatis opinionibus dicuntur: v. TO PREPOSSESS; PRECONCINED.

**prejudicial**: Phr.: to be p. to, obesse, with dat.: the modesty of Crassus was so far from being p. to the effect of his oratory, that..., (Crassi pudor) non modo non obfuit orationi ejus, sed..., Cic. de Or. 1, 27, extr. (opp. commendatione prodeesse): v. TO INJURE, INJURIOSUS.

**prejudicially**: expr. by obsum: v. TO INJURE.

**prelacy**: perh. \*præsulum s. episcoporum potestia (prelatia quam nos trates dicunt).

**prelate**: \*præsul, sūlis: M. L. (Praelatus, barbarous.)

**prelatical**: v. EPISCOPAL.

**prelection**: perh. prælectio (as t. t.): but v. LECTURE.

**prelibation**: v. FORETASTE.

**preliminary**: Phr.: to make a few p. remarks, pau a præfari, Liv. pref.: a p. skirmish (and fig., of the opening of a speech), præludio, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 315: also, præludio [atque præcursorio]. Plin. Ep. 6, 13, extr.: so, proliudere, to engage in a p. skirmish, Cic. 1, c.: these delays are p. to a better life, per has [mortalis aevi] moras illi meliori vita proliudit, Sen. Ep. 102, 23 a p. (judicial) inquiry, præjudicium, Quint. 5, 2, 1: relating to such an inquiry, præjudicialis, Gal. 4, 44. In pl. as subs.: the p.s, esp. of negotiation: these p.s having been gone through, \*his r-bus rite peractis; quum omnia ex ordine peracta essent.

**prelude** (subs.): 1. Musical: preoemium. Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325. (Prae-

centio, Geit. 1, 11 and Auct. Har. Resp. 10, 21, is a strain of music played before battle, etc.: not the prelude to a longer musical strain.) II. In fig. sense: præludio, præludio: v. PRELIMINARY. (N.B.—Praelodium, late and barbarous.)

**prelude** (v.): perh. præludo, 3: cf. Plin. 37, 2, 7. Better expr. by cano: cf. Quint. 4, 1, 2, citharodi pauca, antequam legitimum certamen inchoent, canunt (they prelude a few strains, play a few pleasure strains). In sim. sense, prætentare police chordas (poet.), Ov. Met. 5, 339 cf. Tac. A 14, 15, tentans citharam et praemeditans (tuning up).

**prelusive**: expr. by ante... cano: v. preced. art.

**prelusory**: Phr.: a p. encounter, præludio, præludio: v. PRELIMINARY. Or expr. by præludo: cf. Flor. 4, 2, *init.*, Mariana rabies intra urbem prælusal quasi xperiretur.

**premature**: 1. præpōrēns (over-hasty): p. commencement of a can cass., p. presatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*

2. immaturus: a p. (unmaturely) death, im. mors, Cic. Ph. 2, 40, 119: Suet.: Plin. min. 3. præmaturus (coming before its time); whereas, immaturus denotes either that something is immature or unripe or the person unripe for it): a p. announcement, p. denuntiatio, Plan. in Cic. Fam. 1, 8, *med.*: p. g. ay hairs, p. canities, Tac. A. 14, 57, extr. (where immatura would be out of place): Plin. 4. acerbus (lit. sour; as unripe fruit): poet.: Virg. Aen. 6, 429. See also PRECOCIOUS.

**prematurely**: 1. immaturē: Col.: Vell.

2. præmaturē: Pl. Geit. Or. Expr. by aij.: to dī p. immatura morte opprimi: v. PREMATURE. Plb.: had not Catilina given the signal p., ni Catilina matuasset signum darr, Sall. Cat. 18, *fin.* (but the usage of other authors would rather suggest festinasse or properisset).

**premeditate**: præmēdītor, cōgōto: v. TO MEDITATE; and foll. art.

**premeditated** (part. and adj.): Phr.: to come forward to speak without having anything p., ad agendum nihil cogitati præmeditatique deferre (i. affere), Quint. 4, 5, 2: to do a p. injury, injurians consulto et cogitate facere, Cic. Off. 1, 8, *fin.*: so, de (ex) industria, with intent, designedly (v. PURPOSE, on): to deliver a p. speech, meditata (opp. subita, extemporary) proferre, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.

**premeditation**: præmēditatio (thinking about beforehand): Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, *init.*: also, meditatio (in same sense) ib. 3, 15, 32. Phr.: with p. cogitate, consulte, etc.: v. preced. art.

**premier**: princeps reipublicae admīnistrandae.

**premise** (v.): 1. præfari, i.:

Cic. Tim. 10, extr.: Liv. 2, præpōno, pōsmi, itum, 3: Cic. Fam. II, 27, *init.* (de qua, prius quam respondere, panca propinquam). Comp. use of præmunire (tu lay down as preliminary): id. Leg. 1, 12, *fin.*, quae præmunimur omnini reliquo sermoni, etc.

**premises**: 1. In logic: v. PREMISS. II. Buildings and land: perh. aedes, aedificia: v. HOUSE, BUILDING.

**premiss**: \*præmissa (major, minor): Logical t. t. Aldr.: Mitt.: Pure Lat. propositio (major), assumptio (minor): Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 67: Mitt. Logic plen. Inst. 2, 10. In pl. præmissa orum: Mitt. i. c. Phr.: to grant the p.s and deny the conclusion, consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesseris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, *init.*: so, ea quae antecessunt, cf. Id. Inv. 1, 46, 86.

**premiss**: expr. by præmissum: that would be to put a p. on vice, \*ita quasi præmissa vitia constituantur: see also INCENTIVE.

**premonition**: mōnitū, mōnitio: v. WARNING. (Præmonitio Deum, by the p. of the Gods: Ov. Met. 15, 800.)

**premonitory**: expr. by circumst.: to give p. signs, præmonere, significare, præmonstrare, (v. TO FOREWARN, FORE-

BODE). p. symptoms of disease, nota futurae adversae valitudinis, Cels. 3, 2, med.: called shortly after, terrentia (n. pl.), and indicia, l. c. (N.B.—Not præmonitorius, which is without authority and unnecessary.)

**pre-occupation**: præoccūpātiō: e. g. locorum: Nep. Elin. 3.

**pre-occupy**: I. To take possession of first: præoccupo, i. to p. advantageous places, loca opportuna pr., Liv. 44, 3, *init.*: Caes. Fig.: fear had p'd their minds, timor amicos præoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. Also the simple verb occupo, often carries with it the notion of anticipation: v. TO SEIZE. II. In pass. to be p'd (have one's thoughts taken up): Phr.: you look p'd, \*nescio quo de re sollicitus videris: to interrupt a person when he is p'd, \*aliquem tactum intumquem alii rel interpellare: to have a p'd alien, \*sufficientibus vultu præferre.

**preparation**: I. Act of preparing; p. preparatory measure: 1. præparātiō (infreq.): to make careful p., diligenter p. adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, extr.

2. compārātiō (on a large scale; getting together resources, etc.): he employed the time in making p.s for a new war, tempus ad novi bellū concūlit, Cic. Man. 4, *init.*: Hirt. 3. appārātiō (excessive or sumptuous p.): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56, magnificētia et a. popularū munerū: also, id. Inv. 2, 18, 25 (= over-studied p. for speaking). Apparatus, us = (grand) preparations (collect.): Cic. N. D. 1, 8, *fin.*: Hor. (N.B.—Very oft. better expr. by verb: to make all needful p.s, puncta parare, Sall. Jug. 73: to make p.s for a war, bellum apparere, Cic. Man. 12, extr.: occupied in p.s, in apparando occupatus, Nep. Han. 7: to make p.s for a banquet, convivium exornare, parate, comparare, instruere: v. TO PREPARE.) II. In medicine: compōsitiō: Cels. Or expr. by verb: v. TO COMPOUND.

**preparatory**: expr. by verb: v. TO PREPARE. See also PRELIMINARY.

**prepare**: A. Trans.: 1. To make ready: 1. pāro, i. to p. everything necessary, quod opus est p., Ter. And. 3, 2, 43: to p. oneself to learn, p. se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 31, 122. Join: parare et instruere [convivium], Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62. Compis. (1). præpāro, i. (to get ready beforehand): to p. land for a crop of grain, frumentis arva p., Col. 2, 16, *init.*: to p. for a journey, p. rationem p., Suet. lib. 38: Caes. B. G. 5, 9 (= make ready previously). (2). compāro, i. (esp. to bring together resources for an enterprise): to p. resources against every emergency, subsidia aduersus omnes causas c., Caes. B. G. 4, 31: to p. oneself (by collecting arguments) to reply, se ad respondentem c., Cic. N. D. 3, 8, *init.* (3). appāro, i. (to make careful preparations for): to p. (for) war, bellum a., Cic. Man. 12, extr.: v. PREPARATION (1, *fin.*). Join: [convivium] ornare et appare, Cic. Ver. 4, 20, 44. 2. orno. exorno, adorno, i. (to p. by furnishing and fitting out): v. TO FIT OUT, FURNISH. III. To mix a medicin: 1. compōno, pōsmi, itum, 3: Col. 6, 4, *init.*: Plin. 2. perh. concūni, i. cf. Cat. R. R. 114, vinum c., ut alvum bonam faciat: ib. 115. Phr.: to p. a draught, medicamentum (in poculo) diluere, Curt. 3, 6, med. (N.B.—Medicinam facere [R. and A.] is to practise physic.) IV. To study a speech or other composition: mēdītor, i. esp. in phr. meditari causam (to prepare one's case, con a brief), Cic. Att. 5, 21, extr.: Ter. B. Intrās: to make oneself ready: 1. pāro, compāro, i. (with pron. refl.): foll. by ad and acc.: v. supr. (A. l.). Also apparo is used, absol. (not in Cic.): = apparo me: and followed by infin.: as he was going to cross over from Sicily, quum trajecere ex Sicilia appararet, cf. Suet. Aug. 47, extr. 2. accingo, nxi, nctnm, 3 (with pron. refl. or ostener, as pass. refl.): to gird oneself: chiefly poet.):

**come, prepare!** accingere! Ter. Ph. 2, 2; 4: *to p. to take revenge*, accingi ad ultionem, Tac. II, 4, 79.

**prepay:** *p. a letter*, \*preatum perferenda epistolae quum datur solvere, prepose: v. DELIBERATE, adj. (II), preponderance: Phr.: *to have the p. plus, plurimum pollere*: Cic.: Caes. Cf. PREDOMINANCE.

**preponderate:** v. TO PREDOMINATE, preposition: praepositio: Quint. I, 4, 13.

**prepossess:** expr. by commendo, I: *a quiet style p.'s (the jury) in favour of the accused*, oratio placida maxime commendat roos, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183. See also TO PREJUDICE; and PREPOSSESSION.

**prepossessing (adj.):** Phr.: *there was something p. about his countenance*, gratia nescio quid praeferabat (in) vultu; \*ipse vultus hominem commandabat.

**prepossession:** praecjudicata opinio: v. PRECONCEIVED.

**prepostorous:** praeposterus (strictly in inverted order: hence, absurd): Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 37. See also MONSTROUS, ABSURD.

**preposterously:** v. MONSTROUSLY, ABSURDLY.

**prepuce:** praepūtium: Juv. 14, 99, prerequisite: expr. by opus est; necessarius: v. NECESSARY.

**prerogative:** perh. māiestas: *to interfere with the royal p.* m. regiam minuere, Caes. B. C. 3, 166: cf. Cic. in Pis. II, init., magnum nonum est... magna dignitas, magna māiestas consulis. Or expr. by jus: *the consular p. does not extend to any of these things*, nullius earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. Cat. 29, extr. Phr.: *to interfere with the p. of the people*, quod populi proprium semper fuit immunitum, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

**presage (subs.):** 1. praeságium, indicium: v. FREIMENTUM. 2. augúrium (*foreboding*): Cic. Tusc. I, 15, 33. See also OMEN. To have a p. of something, praeságio, ivi, 4: with animo, Liv. 10, 20. See also TO FOREBODE.

**presage (n.):** 1. *To pre-intimate*: portendo, significo, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE (I). 2. *To have anticipations of the future*: augúror, praeságio (cf. preced. art.); v. TO FOREBODE (II).

**presbyter:** presbýter, éri (elder): Tert.: Calvin Inst. 4, 3, 8, etc. (= pastor). More precisely, presbyter laicus: cf. Hooker, Ecc. Pol. VI.

**presbyterian:** \*presbyterianus (quem dicunt); qui presbyteros laicos ecclesias praeponti vult.

**presbytery:** \*collegium presbyterorum.

**prescience:** praescientia (late and rare): Aug.: v. FOREKNOWLEDGE.

**prescient:** praesciens: Virg.: Ov.

**prescribe:** 1. *To dictate*: praescribo, p̄si, p̄sum, 3: *I p. to the Senate what has to be done*, Senatus quae sunt agenda praescribo, Cic. Sen. 6, 18. *To act according to a p. rule*, ad prae scriptum agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. See also TO INSTRUCT (II). 2. *To order a medicine*: 1. praescribo, 3: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123, curationem valetudinem pr.: M. L. 2, propōno, 3: Nep. Att. 21 (remedii celeris lacillaque proponerunt, sc. a medicis).

**prescription:** 1. *Claim arising out of use*: usus (et) auctoritas, Cic. Caec. 19, init.: id. Top. 4, 23: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. auctoritas (X.). 2. *Medical*: compōsitus: Cels. 5, 21, 4 (optima adversus inflammaciones vulvae Numenii compōsitus: *the ingredients and quantities following*). Or perh. medicamenta formula (Kr.). Phr.: *to write a p.*, medicamentum praescibere: v. TO PRESCRIBE.

**prescriptive right:** v. RESCRIP-TION (I).

**presence:** 1. *Being in view*: 1. praesentia: *to avoid any one's p.*, aliquicū aspectum p.que vitare, Cic. Cat. I, 7, 17: Vell. 2. expr. by praesens:

in my, thy, ... p., me, te, ... praesente, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112 (in presentia = for the present): *to declare any one deserving of death, in his very p.*, aliquem praesentem [et audiētum] vita privandū esse dicere, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13. Phr.: *in the p. of, coram* (both as adv. and more freq., prep. with abl.): *when I came into your p.*, ut veni coram. Hor. S. 1, 6, 56: *in the p. of a numerous attendance of delegates*, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6: Cic. strengthened by praesens Cic. Agr. 3, init. (coram potius, me praesente, dissentit). 3. In phr. presence of mind: (?) praesentia animi (good courage, resolution): Cic. Mil. 23, 62; Plin. 8, 25, 35 (but the sense is not identical: II, 11, cc.): in same sense, praesens animus: *to show p. of mind*, praesenti animo et consilio (which corresponds very closely to the Eng.), Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: also sometimes perh. animo adesse (which denotes either attention or courage): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. assūm, 1, 4): *to lose one's p. of mind*, perturbari ... et de gradu dejici (ut dictur), Cic. Off. 1, c.

**present (adj.):** 1. *Nom existing*.

1. praesens, ntis: chiefly in certain phr.: e. g. p. circumstances ("the present"), praesentia: Cic. Div. 1, 10, 61 (praeterita... praesentia... futura): Suet. At the p. time, praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: more freq. without subs., in praesens, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, fin. For the p., in praesens tempus: Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22 (opp. in posteritate, by and bye): Hor. A. P. 44: also, without tempus: if for the p. fortune has forsaken us, si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58. Also instead of in praesenti or in praesens, in praesentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 15 (satis)... in praesentia, sufficient for the p.): Cic.: Nep. (N.B.—Impræsentiarum, though found, Cato, R. R. 144; Nep. Hann. 6; and one MS., Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49, ls best avoided as an uncouth and questionable expression.) 2. instantis, ntis: Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105 (standing between facts [past], and futurus): Nep. Them. 1 (Instantia = present circumstances, the present). 3. hic haec, hoc (that among which we live, with which we are familiar): under p. circumstances, his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: those who find fault with the p. state of affairs, qui haec vituperant, id. R. Am. 48, init.: *the p. novel form of a novel trial*, haec novi iudicij nova forma, id. Mil. init. So hodie, at the p. day; with adj. hodiernus: where the city is at the p. day, ubi hodie est urbs, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Quint.: *Take: down to the p. day*, ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Br. 10, 10: Tac. Plr.: *the men of the p. day*, qui nunc sunt homines, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: v. NOWADAYS. 4. As gram. term: the p. tense, praesens (tempus): Prisc. 8, 8: M. L. 2, also: instans tempus: Charis. 5. *In view, before the face, in company*: praesens: Ter.: Cic. See also foll. art.

—, to be: 1. adsum, irr., the absent are p., the nicely rich, absentes adsum, et egentes abundant, Cic. Am. 7, 23: with dat., to be p. at some ceremony, etc.: to be p. at a banquet, adesse convivio, Suet. Tib. 61, fin.: to be p. at the drawing up of a decree (as witness), scribendo (decreto) adesse, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: see also id. Fam. 8, 8, med. 2.

intersum, irr. (to be p. and take part in: with dat.): to be p. at an engagement, proelio int., Caes. B. G. 7, 87. (Præsto esse, adesse, to be near at hand).

**present (subs.):** 1. donum: v. GIFT. 2. munus, éris, n.: to send a person p.s. mittere aliqui munera, Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62: Plin. Dimin. munusculum (a small p.): Cic. Fam. 9, 12, etc. Other special terms are, strēna (a new year's p.), Suet. Cal. 42: xénia, orum (p.s. to a guest), Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 14 (also used in wider sense, ib. 5, 14, 8, of friendly p.s., not in money) [“maxime esculenta et potulenta,” Gierig] made to a pleader): Vitruvius: sing. not in use.

corollarium (gravity, douceur), Suet. Aug. 45: Apul. See also DONATIVE. To make any one p.s., numerari, with direct acc.: Cic. Th. 7, 2, 2.

**present (v.):** 1. *To bring to view, put forward*; esp. with pron. refl.: 1. offero, obfili, oblātum, 3, irr.: you have p'd yourself very opportunely, oppido opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: to p. an appearance, specimen of, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 81. 2. obficio, jecī, jectum, 1 (to put directly before or in the way of): (the moon) ping her globe to (the sun's) burning rays, obficiens radis ardoribus orbem, Lucret. 5, 754; if such a vision have been p'd by the deity to a sleeper, si tale visum objectum est a Deo dormienti, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: and as pass. refl., Virg. Aen. 2, 200 (obficiens, p.s. itself).

3. praebeo, 2 (to offer, display): to p. one's neck to the knife, cervicem p. (sc. securi), Petr. 97: Juv.: to p. the appearance of (something), specimen pr., Liv. 21, 2, extr. See also TO OFFER, DISPLAY.

4. in legal sense, sisto, stili, statūm, 3 (to p. oneself in court: to appear): Cic. Quint. 6, 25: Dig. Also as pass. refl.: Cic. ib. 7, extr. 5. in fig. sense, of things which come before the mind: occurrō, i, rsum, 3; whatever comes into the mind or p.s. itself, quocunque in mentem veniat, aut quocunque occurrit, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47: more emphatically with ipse (to p. itself unsought): id. de Or. 3, 49, 19 (ipst̄ occurrit oratione... ipsi se offert, speaking of musical feet).

6. obvénio, 4 (similar to occurro): an opportunity p.s. itself, occasio obv., Pl. As. 2, 2, 15: Cic. Phr.: where an opportunity is p'd, occasio data: v. OPPORTUNITY. 7. To introduce: intrōdūco, induco: v. TO INTRODUCE.

III. To give freely: 1. do, 1, irr.; esp. with dat. dono, muneri; v. TO GIVE. 2. dōno, 1 (with acc. of gift; and dat. of person; or acc. of person and abl. of gift): he p.s. the youth with a caparisoned horse, puro equum ornatum donat, Liv. 27, 19, extr.: Cic.: but often with acc. and abl.: to p. any one with the franchise, aliquem civitate, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: Hor. 3. mūnero, mūneror, 1 (usu. with acc. of person and sometimes abl. of gift): Cic. Deiot. 6, 17 (mūnerare aliquem aliquo re): Sen.: Hor. (munerari).

IV. In legal lang., to p. to a living: Phr.: *beneficii donare*.

**presentation:** 1. *Act of presenting*: dōnatiō (bestowment): Cic. Ph. 4, 9. Usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO PRESENT (III). 2. *To a living*: expr. by verb.

**presentiment:** 1. augūrium (prophetic foreboding): a kind of p. of future ages, quasi a quadam futurum saeculorum, Cic. Tusc. I, 15, 33. 2. praesagītio (act of presaging): the sign itself being praesagium: id. Div. 1, 54, 123 (pr. divina, used of the prompting of the demonium of Socrates), id. 1, 31, 66.

3. poet. praesagium mentis: Ov. Met. 6, 510. Often expr. by verb: to have a p.: (1). praeságio, 4: Cic. Div. 1, 31, init.: Liv. Used by Plaut. with subject animus, Aul. 2, 2, 1 (præsagib⁹ milii animis). (2). augūro, -or, 1 (in present sense, rather act.): Virg. Join: praesentire et augurare, Cic. fr. in Non. (Præsentire is to perceive beforehand, in whatever way).

**presently:** 1. mox: v. SOON. 2. jam (all but now; in a minute): I'll be here p., Jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 27: Cic. Strengthened, jam, jam (this very instant): cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 602. See also IMMEDIATELY.

**presentment:** v. TO PRESENT.

**preservation:** conservātiō: Cic.: Quint. Often expr. by verb: for the p. of liberty, libertatis conservandæ causæ: the instinct of self-p., sui conservandi cupiditas: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 48, extr.: a body in a good state of p., \*cadaver integrum incorruptumque.

**preservative (subs.):** Phr.: paint is a p. of wood, \*pigments induce effluvia ut ne ligna putrescant, p. putre-

dissolvantur: *it is a p. against the bite of a serpent.* \*corpora tua praestat ad versus serpentum ictus.

**preserve** (v.): I. *To save:* 1. servo, i. (*to save in a time of danger*): v. *to save.* More adequately expr. by comp. conservo, i. (*to keep in security*): *to p. and increase one's property, rem familiarem conservare, augere*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87 (where servare could not stand): *to p. a tree, as an omen of victory, arborum s. ut omniae victoriae*, Suec. Aug. 94, ad fin.: Liv. 2, 2, *tueri et defendere, maintinere*. Join: *thuri et conservare*, Cic. Man. 5, 12. Phr.: *to p. the allies in safety, secundum saluos praestare*, ib. 18, 55; *to p. (hold, retain) life and reputation, vitam et famam obtinere*, id. R. Am. 17, fin.; *to p. (keep hold of) one's friends by treating them with respect, amicos observantes retinere*, id. Quint. 18, fin.; *so amicos retinere servarque*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89. II. *To conserve:* condicio, 4; *to p. olives, oleas c.*, Cat. R. R. 117, sqq.; Col. *Mode of ping, conditio*: Col. 12, 47, sqq.; *jus for ping, conditivus*: Col. 1, 59, init. (c. mala).

**preserve** (subs.): expr. by conditio, v. *full, art.*

**preserved** (part. adj.): conditius: *p. food, c. cibaria*, Col. 8, 8. Also conditius in same sense: id. 7, 9, med. (In both cases, of the *food of cattle*.)

**preserver**: sacerdator, conservator, Cic.: cf. TO PRESERVE (1).

**preserving** (subs.): of fruit, etc.:

I. conditio: Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; Var. 2. conditus, us; *to gather olives for p., olivas conditio legerem*, Col. 2, 22, med. 3. conditria (*mode of p.*): Col. 12, 47, sqq.

**preside**: I. praesum, irr. (*gen. term, to be at the head of, have the superintendence of*); with dat.: v. HEAD (VII.). II. praeaside, sedi, 2 (esp. suited to denote a judicial position: with dat. or absol.): *to p. over affairs in the city, pr. rebus urbanis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85*; Suet. Absol.: *the emperor p.d. (at the trial), princeps presidebat*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 10. Phr.: *to p. at the comitia (elections), comitia babere*, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO HOLD (XI).

**presidency**: I. *Function of presiding*: expr. by verb: v. TO PRESIDE. II. *A government under a president*: praefectura: v. GOVERNMENT.

**president**: I. *Person presiding*: praefectus, with gen. or dat.: v. SUPERINTENDENT. Often better expr. by praesideo, prae sum: v. TO PRESIDE. II. *Governor*: 1. praeses, idis: Suet. Aug. 23 (*gen. term, including all provincial governors*): Dig. 2, 2 praefectus: v. GOVERNOR.

**presidential**: Phr.: *the p. elections, perh. \*comitia maxima, comitia imperii*: or by circumst., *\*comitia quibus reipublicae praeses creatur*.

**presignify**: v. PREINIMATE.

**press** (v.): A. Trans.: 1.

*To apply physical pressure*: premo, sis-

suum, 3; *they p'd their babes to their breasts, pressere ad pectora natos*, Virg. Aen. 7, 518. Esp. comps. (1), comprimo. 3 (*to press together; compress*): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 145; Hor. 76, p. *any one's hand, \*manum (dextram) aliecius prehensam comprimere*, (2), imprimi, 3 (*to p. upon*): *to p. a capping-glass upon the body, cucurbitulum (corpi) imp.*, Cels. 2, 11; *more usus = to IMPRINT*, q. v. (3), exprimo, 3 (*to p. out*): Cic.: Plin. (4), deprimi, 3 (*to p. down or deep*): Luer.: Virg. See also TO CRUSH; SQUEEZE. II. *To make cheese, oil, by pressing*: premo, 3; *to p. cheese, caseum p.*, Virg. E. 1, 35; *to p. oil, oleum p.*, Col. 12, 50. *The act of ping, pressure, ib. 16*. III. *To urge forcibly, in war:* 1. urgeli, si, 2 (*to bear hard upon*): *to be (hord) p'd by the enemy, ab hoste urgeli*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; Liv. 10, 36, med.: Sall. Fig.: *to p. any one with questions, u. aliquem interrogando*, Cic. Or. 40, 137. 2. *primo, 3 (esp. to direct hostile movements against)*: *to p.*

*the enemy from a position of advantage*: (hostes) ex superiori loco p., Caes. B. G. 19. Join: *[nos]tros* premere et instare, id. B. C. 3, 46. 3. insto, stiti, 1 (*to urge the attack on: with dat.*): *to p. an enemy's retreat, cedenti (hosti) i.*, Liv. 10, 36, init. Join: *instare atque urgere*, Cic. IV. To urge with persistency: insto, 1; insito, 3; v. TO URGE. V. *To impress for service*: Phr.: *to p. sailors, \*nautas vi cogere, comparare*. B. Intrans.: 1. *To incline by pressure*: nitor, sus and xus, 3: *to p. inwards (of the globe), in interiora n.*, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 105. Also in sim. sense, *vergere [in centrum], ferri [in inferiora]*, ib. See also to INCLINE.

II. *To be urgent*: flagito, 1: *but the postman p's*, sed fl. tabellarium, Cic. Fam. 15, 18, extr. See also to PRESS UPON; URGE.

**press together**: comprimo, 3: Luer. 6, 454 (inter se compressa, sc. corpora): Cic.

**upon, on**: 1. insto, 1 (both with dat. and absol.): *to p. on one's fortune, i. fortunae*, Tac. Agr. 18, med.: p. on! *finish the work, urge, insta, perfice*, Cic. Att. 13, 32. 2. insito, stiti, 3 (*with dat.*): *to p. on the work of slaughter, insistere caedibus*, Tac. A. 2, 21.

**press** (subs.): I. *Act of pressing*, in fig. sense: v. PRESSURE. II. *A machine*: 1. præsum (most gen. term): *for wine or oil*, Cato: Virg. Esp. in mod. Latin, the *printing-press*: *to send (a work) to the p.*, prelo subiicie, Ruinik. Kr.: *to be in the p.*, sub prelo esse, Kr.: *to issue from the p.*, prelo exire: see also to PRINT, PUBLISH. 2. torcular, aris, n. (*for making wine or oil*): Plin. 18, 26, 62; Vitruv. 10, 1, 1. Also, torcularium, Cato. 3. præsum (late and rare): Amm. Pbr.: *an error of the p.*, \*mendum s. erratum typographicum; *vitium typographicum* (a stronger exp.); also \*sphalma preli: *a book full of errors of the p.*, liber mendosissimus, mendis typographicis eruberrimus. Meton. 1, 10, 1, 1: *jus p. s. omnia, quaecunque scribuntur in publicum edendi; libertas scripta omnia in publicum edendi, s. publicandi; in that country the p. is under control, \*nemini illic scripta publicare licet nisi potestate per litteras data*.

**press-gang**: expr. by (nautas) vi cogere.

**pressing** (subs.): pressura: a single p. (*of the grapes*), una p., Plin. 18, 31, 74 § 317; Col. See also PRESSURE.

**pressing** (atg.): v. URGENT. Phr.: *to give any one a very p. invitation, effusimamente aliquem invitare: as I declined, he became still more p.*, neganti mil tanto magis instare coepit: *to be p. in one's d.*, flagitare: v. TO IMPORTE.

**pressingly**: perh. impense, effusé (*with demonstration of feeling*): v. preced. art.

**pressman**: torcularius (strictly, in oil or wine works): Col. 12, 50, init.

**pressure**: I. Pressing, loading:

presso, 3: *and in oblique cases, pressus, 3: to move the end of a lever by p. downwards, caput vecis pressione in imum (moveo)*, Vitruv. 10, 3 (8), 3: *to thrust off all p. of weights, omnem p. ponderum depellere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 54. Rarely pressus in precisely this sense: Apul.: v. FRESSING (subs.). Phr.: *to condense cheese by p.*, caseum ponderibus condensare, Col. 7, 8, med.: *a still more powerful p. is applied*, (caesum) vehementius premitur ib.: *the lower air is condensed by the p. of that which is above*, densior fitaer infra illius qui supra est aeris ponderre pressus. II. Fig., of trying circumstances: Phr.: *under the (increasing) p. of age, ingraevante acetate*, cf. Cic. Sen. 2, 6: *to feel the p. of foreign or civil war, externis, domestics hostibus labore*, id. Br. 1, 10, init.: *on account of the p. of debt, propter magnitudinem aeris alieni, Sall. Cat. 33: suffering (severely) from the p. of debt, oppresses aere alieno*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, extr.:

under p. of circumstances, inopia coactus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: cf. hac necessitate coactus, Nep. Them. 8: *suffering under the p. of many evils and difficulties*, multis incommodis difficultibusque affectus, Cic. Div. Ver. 3, 8.

III. Variety and urgency of business: Phr.: *such is the p. of (my) business, ita officio distractio*, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9, cf. Phephaer. 4, 26, 3, distractio quem multarum rerum varietas.

**prestige** (Fr.): expr. by fama, opinio, rumor, etc.: *by the mere p. of his name, ipso nomine ac rumore*, Cic. Man. 15, extr.: *the p. of this victory secured for Antigonus peace, Antigonon pacem huius victoriae opinio [fama, estimatio ex Victoria parta, Gron.] praestitit*, Just. 25, 2, med.: cf. opinione famae... commoveri, Cic. Man. 14, 43 (*to be carried away by the mere p. of a name*): see the whole paragraph.

**prestigiation**: v. JUGGLING.

**presume**: I. *To suppose or take for true*: praesum, 3 (rare in this sense): Papin. Dig. 12, 6, 3. See also to ASUME.

II. *To take too much on oneself*: expr. by sumo, arrogo: *I do not p. so far as to suppose..., mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut...*, Cic. Plan. 1, 3: *they would not presume to judge otherwise than..., neque sibi judicium sumptuos contra atque...*, Caes. B. C. 3, 12. Sometimes audere may serve: *when slaves p. so far, ausi sunt quatinus talia perfici*, Virg. E. 3, 17 (v. TO VENTURE): or when reliance on something is spoken of, confido, usus, with abl.: *p. upon his connexion with Pompey, confusus affinitate Pompeii*, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 (v. TO RELY).

**presuming** (adj.): v. PRESUMPTUOUS.

**presumption**: I. *Pre-supposition*:

1. praesumptio (rare in this sense): *to believe on a slight p.*, levia p. credere, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 44 § 4. 2. perl. conjectura (probable inference): v. CONJECTURE. Phr.: *there is a p. in favour of the accused, \*ei potius videtur esse credendum qui reus factus est*: praecoccupantur quadam modo animi ab eo qui reus factus est: v. TO PREPONENS.

II. *Presumptuousness*: 1. arrogancia (strictly, as-sumption): Cic. See also ARROGANCE.

2. fiducia (assurance; in good or bad sense): Cic.: Liv.

3. spiritus, us (haughtiness, overbearing; oft. plur.): Join: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72; tantos spiritus, tantam arrogiam [sibi sumere], id. B. G. 1, 31. 4. contumacia (insolence): Join: contumacia, arrogancia, Cic. R. Con. 15, 44; c. ac sumbra, id. Ver. 3, 2, fin.

**presumptive**: Phr.: *there is p. evidence of guilt*, indicia existant ex quibus scleris conjecturam capere possimus: see PRESUMPTION (1).

**presumptively**: perl. ex conjectura: praesumptio aliquia: v. PREMPTION. **presumptuous**: 1. contumax (insolent, unyielding): p. and ill-advised language, voices c. et inconsuetae, Tac. A. 4, 60. Join: contumax, arrogans, securus. Quint. 6, 1, 14. 2. arrogans (taking too much on oneself, assuming): Cic.: Caes. v. ARROGANTIA. 3. audax, temerarius: v. RASH, RECKLESS. (Non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2.) Or by circumst.: *that would be p. on my part, \*hoc esset nimium mihi sumere atque arrogare: a p. confidence, nimia sui (cerum suruum) fiducia*, cf. Nep. Pel. 3, init.: v. PRESUMPTION.

**presumptuously**: contumaciter: ex nimia fiducia: v. PRESUMPTUOUS.

**presumptuousness**: v. PRESUMPTION.

**presuppose**: praesumo, sumo: v. TO PRESUME (1). Praesumptio habeo: Tac. A. 14, 64.

**pretence**: 1. simulatio (act of pretending; feigning, hypocrisy): usu. foll. by gen., as s. virtutis, sapientiae, insaniae: pass. Also absol.: to do away

**with p.** from the whole of life, a. ex omni vita tollere, Cic. Off. 3, 15, init. Jo[n] simulatio et fallacia, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191. (N.B.—The counterpart to simulatio, pretence of what is not, is dissimulatio, concealment of what is.) 2. species, ēi (that which is assumed or made pretence of): v. PRETEXT; OSTENSILY. 3. by meton. lūrus (lit. colouring matter): esp. in negative phr., without any p., sine fuco, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83; sine fuco et fallacis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init. Phr.: under false p.s, dolo malo (legal term): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v. dolus.

**pretend;** simulo. 1. (to p. what is not): foll. by simile, acc., and inf., and sometimes absolv.: v. TO FEIGN (2). Comp. dissimulo, i. (to hide what is by pretending) v. TO FEIGN (4). Also as simulo (= simulo, but less freq.): ib.

**pretended;** fictus, similitus, fūctus: v. FALSE (11).

**pretendedly;** expr. by spēciea: v. OSTESENTIALLY.

**pretender;** 1. In gen. sense: simulator: Sall. See also IMPOSTOR.

II. One who claims the throne: \*qui regnum affectat. (Affectator imperii populus, Flor. 2, 7, init. a people pretending to [univer]sitate empire).

**pretension;** 1. Claim: perh. postulatio, postulatum: v. CLAIM, DEMAND. To make p.s to the throne, regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 46: I make no p.s to such honour, haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 315: I make no p.s to be a poet, \*baudquaque mihi laudem poetican sumo, arrogo: to make some p.s to be an orator, \*aliqua dicendi laude florete.

II. Display: ostentatio, ambitio, v. OSTENTATION.

**pretermission:** praetermissio: v. OMISION.

**preternatural;** expr. by praeter naturam, etc.: v. FOLL. ART.

**preternaturally;** perh. praeter naturam: Cic. Ph. 1, 4, 10 (where however the sense differs from Eng.). Sometimes praeter modum: the Alban lake had risen p., lacus Albanus p. modum creverat, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. Phr.: he was p. full, erat in eo enormous proceritas, Suet. Vit. 17: sight p. acute, \*oculorum acies acerrima.

**pretext;** 1. spēcies, ēi: under p. off..., specie, per speciem, foll. by gen.: v. OSTESENTIALLY. 2. praetextum, i; praetextus, īs (not in the best authors): a p. for civil war (opp. real cause, causa), praetextum civilian armorum, Suet. Caes. 10: under p., praetexto (foll. by gen.), Tac. H. 2, 100; ad p., Suet. Aug. 12; also, sub praetexto, Petr. 97; hoc praetextu, Just. 3. obtentus, us (also late): to assume anything as a p. (veil for a real design), aliqui obtentui sumere, Tac. A. 1, 10, init.: Just. 4. läterebræ (subterfuge): to seek a p. for perjury, i. quaerere perjurio, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106. Phr.: under p. of an agrarian law, legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: to allege anything as a p., praetexte aliquid, id. in Pis. 24, 56: Tac. 1: also, obtendre, Tac. A. 3, 17: to assign a false p. for a war, falsum titulum bello prætendere, cf. Liv. 37, 54, med. (but titulus alone, simply = ground alleged, without notion of falsehood).

**pretty;** bellē (nicely), vénuste (charmingly), concinnē (neatly put together): Cic. P. dressed, lepide, concinna vestita, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

**prettiness;** perh. concinnitas (of what is neatly and nicely put together): p. is not a masculine adornment, non est virile ornamentum c., Sen. Ep. 112, 3: Cic.

**pretty (adj.):** 1. pulcer, era, crūm (-cher-)chrūm: usually denoting a higher quality than the Eng.: a p. girl, p. virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: what sight could be prettier? quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15, 51. Dimin. pulchellus (rare): Cic. Fam. 7, 23 (pulchella= sunt, sc. statuae, they are very p.). 2. perh. bellus (which

however does not refer exclusively to looks): vessels of a p. shape, vasa figurata, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 31. (But bella puella, is a nice, amiable girl: Cic. Att. 6, 4, extr.: Pl.). 3. lepidus (pleasant, graceful, and charming): a p. ugly-like figure, forma l. et liberalis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 41: a very p. little fellow, homuncio lepidissimus, Aug. in Suet. Vit. Hor. 4. venustus: v. LOVELY, CHARMING. Phr.: (rather) p. young woman, adolescens tuta formā bonā, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

**pretty (adv.):** mēdocr̄iter (pretty well): v. MODERATELY. A p. good number: complures: a p. considerable quantity, aliquantum, aliquantulum: v. GOOD (11).

**prevail:** 1. To prove the stronger:

1. vinco, vici, cito (trans.), i: the stronger party p.d over the better one, major pars meliorē vicit, Liv. 21, 4, init.; also absolv., that party p.d, vicit pars illa, Sall. Jug. 16. 2. praevāleō, ui, 2 (not in Cic.): to p. by virtue of authority, auctoritate p., Suet. Gal. 19: which consideration should p., utrum praevaleat, Tac. A. 1, 58: occasionally with abl. (like a compar. degree): destīnū p.d over counsel, praevalebat fati consiliis, Vell. 2, 118. II. To be in force, have currency: 1. tēneo, ui, ntum, 2: the custom has p.d., tenuit consuetudo, ut . . . Quint. 2, init.: Liv. Also comp. obtineo, 2: the report has p.d., fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46, extr. 2. praevāleō, 2 (late and rare): in all Asia this custom p.s, tota Asia huius mos p., Plin. 17, 22, 33 § 181. Freq. expr. by esse: he said the custom did not p. among the Greeks, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: v. CUSTOM. To begin to p., p. more and more: (1). in crescere, brui (-besco, -bui): this custom which has begun to p., haec consuetudo quae inrebitur, Cic. Ph. 14, 5, init.: Pl. (N.B.—The perf. tense may often be rendered simply by to prevail: cf. example given, and id. Verr. 2, 3, 7, haec quae nunc inrebitur disciplina, which now p.s). So percrebisco (esp. of reports): Cic. Caw. (2). invalesco, ui, 2 (to gain ground): the practice p.s more and more, consuetudo magis i., Quint. 2, 1, init. See also to SPREAD. (3). inverteasco, avi, 3 (to become rooted): Caes. B. G. 5, 41. III. To prevail upon, i.e. induce: 1. addūco, induco (the latter esp. with ref. to something bad or wrong): v. TO INDUCE. 2. exōro, i (by entreaties): let me p. upon you, sin exoreme, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: foll. by ut and subj., Cic. R. Com. 16, 46. 3. expr. by impetro, i (to obtain by asking): he p.s upon the Seguani to allow . . . impetrat a Seguani ut patiantur . . . Caes. B. G. 1, 9: how far you may allow me to be p'd on, quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic. Ann. 20, 76.

**prevailing;** 1. vulgatus (common, prevailing): generally known: the more p. story, vulgaritatem fama, Liv. 1, 7: strengthened, perulgatus: v. COMMON.

2. constans, nūs (uniform): an old and p. belief, vetus et constans opinio, Suet. Ves. 4. To become prevalent, increbescere, invalescere, etc.: v. TO PREVALENT. Phr.: the custom becomes p., consuetudo inveterascit, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.

**prevailingly;** ferē, fermi: v. GENE-

BALLY.

**prevaricate;** tergiversor, i. Cic. v. TO SHUFFLE. (Praevaricari, to practise collusion as an advocate.) Or by circumst., mentiri ac secum repugnantia affirmare.

**prevarication:** v. TO PREVARICATE. (Prevaricatio, collusion.)

**prevaricator;** v. TO PREVARICATE.

**prevent;** 1. prōhibeo, 2: foll. by direct acc., also by subj. with ne, quoniam or acc. and infin.: may the gods p. the evils, dii mala prohibeant, Ter. Heuc. 2, 1, 10: to p. a thing being done, p. ne quid fiat, Cic. Div. Verr. 10, fin.: I suppose winter has p'd . . . credo hiemem prohibuisse quoniam . . . id. Pam. 12, 5: for the use of infin., cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 38.

dolore prohibeo . . . prouintiare: Cic. Liv. In a negative sentence, use quin: see L. G. § 461. 2. obsto, impedito (to stand in the way, as hindrance or obstacles: while prohibeo is actually to prevent): v. TO HINDER.

**prevention;** expr. by verb: v. TO PREVENT. Pbr.: p. is b-ter than cure, \*tutius prohibentur mala quam enantur: satius est provide-re ne quid mali accidat quam ipsum malum [quoniam semel acciderit] oppugnare.

**preventive;** expr. by verb: v. TO PREVENT. To adopt all possible p. measures, \*omnia providere atque curare.

**previous;** proximus, antecēdens, etc.: v. PRECEDING.

**previously;** ante, antebac v. BEFORE. Previously to . . . (often) prius . . . quam, ante . . . quam (or as single words): v. L. G. § 501.

**prevision;** prōvidēta, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160.

**prey (subs.);** preda: deer, the p. of wolves, cervi, luporum p., Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50. Phaedr. (Raptum, only of human beings: v. PLUNDER.) A beast of p., bestia, animal) rapax, Plin. 11, 45, 101, where the adj. is used in pl. absol.: later, bestia praedatrix: Amm. (N.B.—Usu. fera will be sufficiently precise: v. WILD BEAST.) Phr. the p. of anxious thoughts, \*quem vexant sollicitudines, sollicitae curae: v. TO DISQUETE, HARASS.

**prey (v.):** 1. Lit.: praedor, i: Virg. G. 1, 130. The cat p.s upon mice and birds, \*fles muribus et avibus infestissimus; teles mures et aves infestissime insectetur; felum esca mures avesque minutiore. II. Fig.: 1. édo, édi, ésum 3 (esp. poet.): if aught p.s upon the mind, si quid est animum Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19; Virg. Strengthened, perdro, i: Virg. Aen. 6, 442. 2. less strong, sollicito, vexo, etc. v. TO HARASS.

The pass. may be expr. by tabescere, ui, 3 (to pine away, be the victim of some feeling): to be p'd upon by vexation, molestus tabescere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. v. TO FINE.

**preying (adj.):** Fig.: édax: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18 (e. curae). In same sense, mordax (gnawing), ib. 1, 18, 4 (m. soliditudines).

**priapism:** priāpismus: Apul. Herb. price (subs.): 1. prēmitum: (to buy) at a low, high p., parvo, magno p., Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic.: to agree on a p. for one's head, p. paclsci pro capite, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: to fix a p. (as a dealer does), p. constitue, id. Att. 12, 33: p.s are fallen, jacent p., id. R. Com. 12, init.

2. when price is indicated indefinitely, in such pbr., as at a high, low p., etc.: use, magni, parvi, tanti, etc.: (to sell a female slave) at cost p., (tanti) quanti empta est, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; more precisely, tantidem (for just so much), ib. 2, 1, 46: at what p. does Chrysogonus give lessons? quanti C. doceat? Juv. 7, 170: so: at a higher or lower p., majoris, pluris: L. G. § 281. (N.B.—The forms magno, parvo, maximo, plurimo, are also common.) 3. price of corn, annōna (market-price): the p. of corn had ris'n to . . . ad. . . annona per venerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: to raise the p. of corn, incendere s. exandrelace ariannom, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, ad fin.: also, a flagellare (artificially, by buying up the supply), Plin. 33, extr. Also used of other commodities of which there is a regular sale: Juv. 9, 100 (veneti a.): Plin. 1, 1. e. Phr.: to be had for a p. venalis, Sall. Jug. 35, extr.: beyond all (estimate of) p., super omnem taxationem, Plin. 7, 12, 6. See also VALUE.

**price (v.):** Phr.: pretium constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: also, taxare (not in Cic.), Plin. 31, 5, 27 (of the market price of a commodity; whereas the former phr. refers to a particular case).

**price-current;** \* index rerum veniales et pretiorum.

**priceless;** v. INVALUABLE.

**prick (subs.):** 1. Puncture: 1. punctum Vrg. Mil. 1, 12 (stab). dimid.

punctulum (*a small or slight p.*), *Apul.*  
**2.** punctus, ū: *Apul.* (*Usu. better exp.* by *pungo: a wound like the p. of a pin*, *vulnus quod actum punctum videtur*, *Cic. Mil. 24, 65.*) Punctiones, *pricking pains*: *Cels.*: *Plin.* **II.** *A sharp point*: *v. PRICKLE*. See also *GOAD, SPIKE*.

**prick** (*v.*): **1.** pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, ū: *Cic. Mil. 24, 65* (*acu p.*): *Petr. Comp. compungo, nxi, nctum, 3* (*rare*): *Cels. 6, 18, 9* (*acu c.*). **2.** stūmulo, I (*with a goad or spur*): *v. TO SHUR, GOAD*. *Comp. exstūmulo*, *Plin.* (*For fig. sense, v. TO STING*)

**prick up**: *Phr.* *to p. up the ears*, *aures artigere* (*of attention*), *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30*: *Pl. Virg.*: *also, erigere* *mentes, aresque*, *Cic. Sull. 11, 32*. (*The latter is a more dignified mode of speech*.) *Poet.*: *the up-p'd ears of the Satyrs, aures Satyrorum acutae*, *Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4*. *See also TO AROUSE*.

**pricking** (*adj.*): *Phr.* *p. pains*, *punctiones*, *Cels. 8, 9, fin.*: *to be attended with a p. sensation*, *punctionem afferre*, *Plin. 14, 15, 44*.

**prickle**: *aculeus* (*anything that pricks or stings*): *Plin. 20, 23, 99* (*a carduorum*). *See also THORN*.

**prickly**: **1.** spinōsus: *Plin. 20, 23, 99*. **2.** spinifer (*poet.*): *Pall. de insit. 81*: *Cic. poet. (dub.)*. **3.** spiniger (*poet.*): *Prud.*: *Cic. poet. (dub.)*

**pride** (*subs.*): **1.** Haughtiness:

**2.** superbia, (*lofty, domineering spirit*): *Cic.* (*who joins it with insolentia, arroganta, inhumanitas, etc.*: *v. HAUGHTINESS*). *Hor.* **2.** fastidium; fastus, ū (*as ornful pride*): *v. DISDAIN*.

**3.** spiritus, ū (*perh. the best word, when an honourable and not overbearing p. is meant*): *self-confidence and p.*, *fiducia, ac s. Caes. B C. 3, 72*; *your p. is fallen, occidit s. ille tuus*, *Prop. 2, 3, 2*: *Cic. II.* *That of which one is proud: dēcūs, ūris, n.*: *Hor. Od. 3, 16, 20* (*dēcūs equitū Maeccus*): *Ov. See also ORNAMENT*.

**pride oneself**: **1.** jacto, I (*freq. but not always referring to what a person says of himself*: *toll. by acc. of that which; or with pron. refl. and prep.*): *Domitius p.ing himself on his popularity in the city, quum D. urbanam gratiam jactaret*, *Caes. B C. 3, 82*; *Hor. v. TO BOAST*. **2.** effero, ū, irr. (*with pron. refl. = to be elated, carry one's head high*): *v. TO ELATE*. **3.** sūperbo, ū, *(to be proud of; foll. by abl. alone; in Cic. only absol., to be haughty)*: *to p. oneself in the name of an ancestor, nomine a s. Ov. M. 11, 218*: *Plin. See also TO BOAST*.

**priest**: sacerdos, ūs, c.: *Cic. Liv.* Other terms of more limited application are flāmen, inīs, m. (*a special p. of certain deities only*), *Cic. Liv.*: antides, ūs, c. (*a presiding p., chief p.*), *Nep. Lys. 3 (a. Jovis): Juv.*: sacrificulus (*an officiating p.*), *Liv. 25, 1, med.* (*where the term appears to be used contemptuously*).

**priest-craft**: \*sacrificulorum (*sacerdotium*) artes, fallacie.

**priestess**: **1.** sacerdos, ūs, c.: *Grecian p.s.*, *Graecae p.*, *Cic. Bal. 24, 55*: *Virg.* **2.** antistes, ūs, c.: *and antistita, ae, f.* (*chief p.*): joined with sacerdotess, *Cic. Ver. 4, 45, 99* (*s. antistite*): *also, absol. Liv. 1, 20* (*antistites templi*): *Val. Max.*

**priesthood**: **1.** *The office*: *sacerdotium: holding the office of the p.*, *sacerdotio praeditus*, *Cic. Sen. 17, fin.*

**II.** *The priests, collectively*: *sacerdotes*; *sacerdotum collegia*. (*Not sacerdotium in this sense*.)

**priestly**: *sacerdotalē, e* (*late*): *the p. games (given by priests)*, *s. ludi*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6*: *Macr.* *The p. office, sacerdotium: to dispute concerning p. offices*, *de s. contendere*, *Caes. B C. 3, 82*.

**priest-ridden**: \*sacerdotum auctoritati dedit-simus.

**prig**: \*putida quadam severitatis dignitatis ostentatione adolescens.

**priggish**: cf. preced. art.

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prim; perh. morōsior (*over particular*) *cf. Suet. Caes. 45*. Cf. PRIMNESS.  
**primacy**: primatīa, ae: *Du C.*  
**primal**: perh. primigēnius, principalius: v. ORIGINAL. *Or. expr. by primus: v. FIRST*.

**primarily**: initio, principio: v. ORIGINALLY.

**primary**: **I.** First in time: principiū; the p. meaning (of a word), naturalis et p. significatio, *Quint. 9, 1, 4*: *Gell.* See also PRIMITIVE. **II.** chief: *principiū; v. CHIEF, PRINCIPAL*. Phr. *to deem a thing of p. importance*, antiquissimum aliud habere, *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1*. **III.** Fundamental: Phr. *the p. impulses of our nature*, \*principia illi hominum naturae cupiditatimque, *cic. Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52*: *p. colours*, \*primi qui dicuntur colores.

**primate**: \*primas, atīs: *Du C.*

**prime** (*subs.*): **I.** Dawn: māne, matutinū tempus: v. MORNING.

**II.** The spring of life, time of fullest strength: **1.** expr. by *vigeo, ul.* **2.** (*to be in full vigour*): our life is in its p. *v. aetas, Sall. Cat. 20*: cf. *Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin.*, animo vigore (*to be in full vigour of mind*). **3.** by *florēo, ul.* **2** (*to be in the youthful bloom or heyday of life*): *Virg. E. 7, 4* (*ambo florentes aetatis*): *so, florens actas (youth)*, *Cic. Sen. 6, fin.*

**Phr.** *in the very p. of life, integerim aetate*, *Cic. Coel. 24, 59*: *p. of life*, *is also expr. by bona aetas, id. Sen. 14, 48*; and, with somewhat diff. sense, confirmata aetas (*maturity*), *id. Fam. 10, 3*. **III.** The best of anything: *flos, rōbur*: v. FLOWER (II.).

**prime** (*adj.*): *égregius, optimus, etc.*

**prime-minister**: \*cui summa rerum a rege commissa est.

**primer**: perh. elementa prima: see Hor. S. 1, 1, 26. *To be learning the p.*, initia litterarum discere, *cl. Quint. 1, 19*. Or perh. (more precisely) libellus elementarius, *cl. Sen. Ep. 16, 4* (*elementarii senex, i.e. who is still learning his letters or p.*). See also GRAMMAR.

**primeval**: perh. primigēnius: v. ORIGINAL. Phr. *the p. forest*, \*silva omni hominum memoria vetustior: man p., \*homo ille primus omnium natus; genus illud hominum primigenitorum.

**primitive**: **1.** principiālis, e: *p. significatio* (*of a word*), principiū significatio, *Quint. 9, 1, 4*: *Gell.* Phr. *the p. constitution of the state*, *principiū et antique reipublicae forma*, *Vell. 2, 89*: *the p. costume of the country*, \*vestimentū qualis tuit eorum hominum qui initio regiōnem incolebant. See also ANCIENT. **2.** primigēnius: *Varr. 3: v. ORIGINAL (adj.)*. **3.** primitivus (*in this sense*): *p. words*, *primitiva verba*, *Prisc. 8, 14, init.* (*opp. derivativa*): called, *verba primitiva*, *Varr. L. 1, 65, 36*.

**primness**: \*timis anxia (circa vestitum, gestum, etc.) morositas; \*affectata quadam diligencia ac cura: *e. of NICETY* (11.).

**primogenitū**: *jus (Iura) primogeniti*: v. FIRST-BORN. Less definitely, aetatis privilegium, *Just. 1, 20, init.*

**primordial**: primus, primitivus: v. ORIGINAL, PRIMITIVE. *The p. germs of nature, rerum primordia*, *Lucret. 1, 56*. (*Primordials*, v. late and rare.)

**primrose**: \*primula vulgaris (*Linn.*), *princeps: *1. Sovereign; esp. of a small kingdom*: **1.** rex, régis: *v. KING*. *Dimin. régulās, (petty p., chief)*: *Liv. 37, 25, med.* **2.** princeps: *v. SOVEREIGN*. (*The common title of emperors of Rome*) **II.** King's son: régulus: *Sall. Jug. 11* (*unless the word be there used in sense I.*): cf. *Liv. 42, 24, extr.* *Usu. better, régis filius* or in pl. *regi pueri, liberī (R. and A.)*; *regales*, *Amm. 16, 12, med.**

**princely**: **1.** régulās, e (*befitting a king*): *a p. sentiment*, *r. sententia*, *Cic. Off. 1, 13, init.*: *p. attire*, *r. cultus*, *Hor. Od. 4, 9, 15*. **2.** régius (*usu. of that which actually belongs to a king*: *in present sense poet.*): *p. piles*, *r. moles*, *Hor. Od. 2, 15, init.*: *Ov.* (*Principalis = relating to the emperors*)

**princess**: **I.** Ruler: *regina*: v. QUEEN. **II.** King's daughter: *regia filia*; *regla puerula*.

**principal** (*adj.*): **1.** praecipiūs (*standing out from the rest, especial*: *most important*): *I shall note (only) the p. figures*, *ex quibus (modis) praecipiūs attingemus*, *Quint. 8, 3, extr.*: *the p. remedies for calculus in man, pr. calcuū humano remedia*, *Plin. 11, 48, 109*. **2.** maximus (*of greatest moment*): *what is the p. thing, quod m. est [p. parenthetical]*, *Cic. Fam. 11, 50*: *the p. charges brought against him were*, \*maxima ei objecta criminis sunt, quod . . . so, summus: v. CHIEF.

**3.** principali, e (*of primary importance*: *not in best authors*): *after these two p. points, post haec duo p. Col. 1, 3, init.* **4.** pōtissimum (in Cic. = preferable to all others, *liv. 1, 12, 17*, utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit): *is this were my p. or only work, si hoc opusculum nostrum aut potissimum esset aut solum*, *Plin. Ep. 4, 14, fin.* **Phr.** *the p. thing, caput: the p. dish, caput coenae*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98*: *the p. element of happiness, c. ade vivendum, id. Am. 13, 45*.

**principal** (*subs.*): **I.** Head person: magister: v. MASTER. See also HEAD (VII.). **II.** Money at interest: **1.** sors, rtis, f. *to run the risk of losing* the p., *de sorte venire in dubium*, *Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35*: *to pay the p. many times over (in interest)*, *multiplicem s. exsolvere*, *Liv. 6, 14, med.*: *Cic. 2, caput, itis, n.*: *to deduct the interest from the p. of c. quod usrls perumeratum esset deducere*, *Liv. 6, 35, med.*: *Hor. Phr.*: *to deduct from the p. (capital) de vivo detrahere*, *Cic. Fl. 17, 91*; *rescare*, *id. Verr. 3, 50, 118* (*the principal or capital is said to be living because of its power of increase*). (N.B.—No authority for vivum caput.)

**principality**: perh. principiātus, ūs (*sovereign power*).

**principally**: **I.** In the highest degree: maximē, praecipiū, etc.: v. PARTICULARLY, ESPECIALLY. **II.** In the main, for the most part: Phr. *they live p. on mills and cattle*, *maximam partem facte atque pecore vivunt*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 1*: *see also MOSTLY*.

**principle**: **I.** Elemental germ or force; beginning: **1.** principiū: the first p. of all things, *pr. rerum*, *Lucret. 1, 834*. *Usu. pl.*: *the first p.s. of law*, *pr. juris*, *Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18*: *to lay down carefully the first p.s. pr. bene explorata ponere*, *ib. 1, 13, 37*. **2.** élémentum: v. ELEMENT. **3.** only in pl. *primordia, orum*; *Lucret. 1, 56 (rerum pr.)*. **II.** A rule laid down a fundamental maxim: **1.** institūtū: *the p.cepts and p.s. of philosophy, praecepta instituta philosophiae*, *Cic. Off. init.*: *to imbue the mind with the soundest p.s. optimis i. mentem imbure*, *Quint. 1, 1, 16*: *the p.s. of jurisprudence, juris publici instituta*, *Cic. Br. 77, 269*. **2.** collectively, institūtū, ratio, disciplina: *cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6*, *haec instituta atque haec disciplina*: *these p.s. and rules of conduct*: *id. Or. 12, 115*, *hac Chrysippi disciplina instituta (trained in these p.s.)*: *the p.s. of the Stoics, Stoicorum ratio disciplinam*, *id. Off. 5, 4, 20*. **3.** décretum (*dogma*): *Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27*. **III.** With reference to practical life, conscientious, integrity: Phr. *p. a man of p.*, *vir gravis et severus*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228*; *vir sanctus et religiosus (with ref. to oaths)*, *Cic. R. Com. 15, 44*; *vir justi officiale observans* (*v. UPRIGHT, CONSCIENTIOUS*): *a man of no p.*, *vir levis (with no solidity of character)*, *Cic. Clu. 28, init.* (*leves ad nummarii judges*): *see also UNPRINCIPLED*.

**print** (*v.*): **I.** With type: **1.** \*impresso, pressi, ssum, 3 (*which however is condemned by Kr. and others*): *of this edition 275 copies were p.d.*, *hujus editio CCLXXV volumina impressa futuræ*, *Drakenb. pref. Sil. Ital.*: *Ruhn. (Kr.)*: *so in legal term, imprimiratur, licence to print*. **2.** expr. by týpis,

*abl. pl.*, with various verbs; e.g. typis excudere, excubere, describere, exprimere; which verbs are also used *absol.*: Orell. pref. Vell. (N.B.—the latter phr. should be used whenever elegance of expression is an object.) Phr. *I shall be at liberty either to p. or not,* cit liberum nobis vel publicare vel condire, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1 (the term to publish being often exact enough for ordinary purposes): *to publish a book splendidly p.d.*, librum magnificis typis (best add, expressum) in lucem edere, Bonit. (Kr.): *the treatise has not yet been p.d.*, libellus nondum prelum exerunt; nondum typis expressus e prelo exiit. **II.** *To stamp with a pattern:* Phr.: figuris, formas (lineto, etc.) imprimer; (linetum, etc.) impressis formis pingere (Kr.).

**print** (*subs.*): **I.** *Mark impressed;* nōta impressa: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12 v. **MARKE.** See also **STAMP.** **II.** *Type;* expr. by typi, orum: *to appear in p. (of a work),* \*typis expressum, excusum prodire: v. TO PRINT. *To rush into p.,* \*temere inconsuetude publicare, edere (libellum). **III.** *An engraving; picture (linea, etc. forma expressa);* v. PICTURE, ENGRAVING. **IV.** *A printed fabric;* \*textile opus formis coloribusque impressis distinctum.

**printer**: **1.** typographus Morbof. i. 730; Orell. pref. Vell. **2.** typóthēta, ac (*type-setter, compositor*): Orell. i. c. Printers' workmen, operae typographicae, Ruhnk. (Kr.); Orell. p.s. iuk, atramentum typographicum, Kr.

**printing** (*subs.*): \*typographia: Morbof. I. 730. Or by circuml. arts typographica; arts litterarum typis exprimendarum.

— office: \*officina typographica: Morbof. i. 732.

— press: \*prélum typographicum, prior (*adj.*): Phr.: *he had a p. claim on my services,* \*jam ante illi officium meum (quocunque) debebatur: the proprietor has the p. claim, potior est conditio ejus qui dominium tenet, cf. Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3. See also **PRECEDING.**

**prior** (*subs.*): \*prior conventualis: v. Du C. s. v.

**prioress**: \*priorissa: Du C.

**priory**: expr. by ante, prior, etc.: v. BEFORE, and to **PRECEDE.**

**priory**: \*prioratus, ūs: (*the office*): Du C. For *the place, v. MONASTERY.*

**prise** (*v.*): Phr.: quasi vecti adhibita refringere.

**prism**: prisma, ētis, n.: Mart. Cap. prismatic: \*prismaticus (only as *t.*)

**prison**: **1.** carcer, ēris, m.: CIC. Sift. 25, 70: Sall.: Liv. **2.** robur, ūris, n. (*the inner keep of a p., esp. of the public p. at Rome*): Fest. s. v. robūm: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19. Join: in robore et tenebris, Liv. 38, 59, extr. (This part of the career of Rome was called Tullianum, Sall. Cat. 55.) **3.** when the ref. is not to the place but the condition of confinement, vincula, orum; custodī (milder): *to put in p.* in vincula conficere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: *to hurry away to p., v. in aprire, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24;* v. IMPRISONMENT.

**prisoner**: **I.** *In legal sense:* reus, f. rea (accused person): Cic.; Quint. **II.** *Captive in war:* **1.** captivus (*one remaining in the state of a p.*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: Cic. Also in pl., captiva corpora: Liv. 31, 46 (urbs regi, captiva corpora Romanis cesseret).

**2.** expr. by capio, 3 (when the ref. is not to those in a captive state, but to the act of capturing): *3000 infantry were made p.s. in that battle, capta eo proelio tria milia pedum, Liv. 22, 49, extr.: you have the ringleader's p.s., duces capas os [et comprehensos] tenetes, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, init.*

**pristine**: pris inus: v. FORMER (3).

**priveth**: quæsco, cedo (*pl. ecte*): v. PRAY, TELL.

**privacy**: **1.** solitudo (being alone): v. SOLITUDE. **2.** sécrétum (not so in Cic.): profound p., altum abditumque

s., Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22: *to delight in p.,* secreto gaudere, Quint. 10, 7, 16 (the oblique cases to be preferred). See also RETIREMENT.

**private** (*adj.*): **I.** *Peculiar to an individual:* **1.** privatus no p. property in land, nihil privati [ac separati] agri, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1: *his own p. property,* res quæ ipsius erant p. CIC. Quint. 4, 15. **2.** peculiarius, e: Suet.: Dig. v. own (5). *The p. property of a person not sui juris, peculiarius*: Liv. 2, 41, fin. (p. filii): Suet. Tib. 50 (uxoris): v. Lat. Dicit. s. v. **II.** *Not of a public character:* privatus: a p. life, vita p. [et quieta]. CIC. Sen. 7, 22: *in a p. capacity (holding no legal authority),* privatus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1. without subs., in privato (in a p. place, opp. in publico). Liv. 39, 18, med. *In p. without public authority,* privatum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17: Sall.

**III.** *Retired:* **1.** sécrétus: p. studies, s. studia, Quint. 2, 18, 4: Sen. Ep. 91, 5: Petr.: *To make for a p. spot (for an interview),* secretum petere, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 11. Hence adv. secrete, in private: **V. PRIVATELY.** **2.** sólus: v. SOLITARI.

**IV.** *Connected with one's own home; esp. of education.* **1.** expr. by domi: whether p. education or school be preferable, utiliss domi an scholis (pueri) eruditantur, Quint. 1, 2, 1em.: cf. ib. 1, 1, domitiae finit privatos parites studere.

**2.** domesticus: p. tutor, domesticus praecceptor, ib. § 4: p. and in-door exercise, d. exercitatio et umbratilis, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: p. lessons, \*lectiones d. (Kr.), 3. umbratilis, umbratilis (to be used with caution): v. indoors.

**V.** *Confidential:* Phr.: he was the king's p. secretary, rex enim habuit ad manum scribat loco, Nep. Eum. 1 (cf. paulo infir., omnium consiliorum participes): Kr. gives phr. scriba cubicularius. Inscr.: \*scriba omnium secretorum arbitri, cf. Curt. 3, 12, med.

**VI.** *Milit. term. of the rank and file, not an officer:* **1.** grægarius (miles), Cic. Pl. 30, 72: Tac. **2.** mānūpātrīs, e; esp. as subs., by ellipsis of miles: *I have not followed Pompey like a single p. soldier, non Pompeium tandem unum secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10, init.*: Tac. (freq.).

**private** (*subs.*): v. PRIVATE, (adj. VI.): Phr.: *he was only a p., erat privatus numero militis, Nep. Epam. 7, (Nägels.)*

**privateer**: \*navis privata praedatoria.

**privateering** (*subs.*): Phr.: p. is forbidden, \*nemini privato mari bellum gerere licet: they introduced the practice of p., \*primi omnium privatis hominibus potestatem per literas fecerunt bellum mari gerendi.

**privately**: **1.** sécrétro (apart from all persons not concerned): *to speak p. with any one, s. cum aliquo loqui, Hor. S. I. 9, 67: Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: Cic. (Less well, secrete, secretum)*

**2.** clam (keeping the thing in the dark): v. SECRETLY.

**privately**: Phr.: *he asks him p., quarexit ex solo (opp. in conventu), Cæs. t. c.: he told the young man p. to come to him, remitti arbitris ad se adolescentem venire jussit, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.* (Privatum = in a private or unofficial capacity; v. PRIVATE, II.).

**privateness**: v. PRIVACY.

**privateness**: **I.** *Deprivation:* **1.** privatus: Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38 (pr. doloris, exemption from pain): Gell. **2.** ad-impio (taking away of something possessed): Tac.: Auct. pro Dom. (Or expr. by privo, careo, etc.): v. TO DEPRIVE, BE WITHOUT.) **II.** *Need:* inopia: Join: in opia et tames, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopia atque egestas, id. Am. 9, 29.

**privative**: in graue, privativus: suggested by Cic. Top. 11, 48, as = Gr. οὐτορικός. (Or, expr. by verb: the prefix in has a p. force, praepositio in privat verbum ea vi quam haberet si in praepositum non fuisset, Cic.)

**privet**: ligustrum: Virg. E. 2, 18. (\*Ligustrum vulgare, Linn.)

**privilege**: i.e. peculiar advantage; esp. one enjoyed by legal right: **1.** jus, ūris, n. (gen. term: *a la ful claim or right*): the p.s. of (those having) three children (exemptions given on account of family): iura trium liberorum, Suet Gal. 14 more freq. sing. (jus), Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 8: *elig. v. alight, (subs.).* **2.** pri-vilegium (legal right): not so in Cic., the primary sense being a law aimed at an individual): to enjoy a p. by immaterial usq., p. et vetustissimum morem habere, Plin. Ep. 10, 53 (56): **3.** bénéficiū: esp. in certain phr., the p. of children (like jus, v. supr.), b. liberorum, Suet. Cl 15: *the p. of (carrying) rings, b. anatorum, trypb.* Dig. 47, 5, 42. **4.** praerogā tva (in the way of honour or dignity; late in this sense: strictly, the first vote, or right of voting first): Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 § 5: Plin. Phr.: poets have al-ayo had the p. of ..., poets semper fuit sequia potestas (with gen. of gen., Hor. A. P. 10: one has the p. of ... concessum est, permisum est, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 28: it is a great p. to attend the lectures of such a man, \*magnum, maximum est talis viri scholis adesse: v. ADVANTAGE.

**privileged** (part. adj.): qui præcipuo quodam jure est: cf. PRIVILEG.

**privily**: clam, occulte v. SECRECT.

**privity**: Phr.: without the p. of, clam, with acc. or abl.: v. KNOWLEDG.

(3).

**privy** (*adj.*): **I.** Secret; privatus, secretus: v. PRIVATE. Esp. in phr., p. member, pudenda, vèrtrum (= penis), etc.: v. GENITALS.

**II.** Privy to; i.e. acquainted with: **1.** concius (with gen. or dat. of that which a person is p. to): p. to the plot, c. conjurations, Sall. Cat. 37. Cic.: Tac.: *ac to a crime, facinori c. Cic. Clu. 26, 50: with prep., that Piso was p. to these schemes, his de rebus c. esse Pisonem, id. Att. 2, 24, ad fin.: the person with whom privity is shared is put in dat. which being expressed, the thing concerning which can only be in gen. or with prep.: cf. Sall. Cat. 22, aliud aliud tantu facinoris concius and Cic. Att. 1, 18, mihi in private omnibus concius. **2.** affinis, e (implicated in): v. PARTY (VI.). (Also, hand or non ignarus, Sall. Cat. 12, fin.)*

**privy** (*subs.*): **1.** fôrta: Juv. 3, 38. **2.** latrina: Suet. Tib. 58.

**— chamber:** consistorium: Amm. 15, 5.

**— council:** perh. \*consilium regis (principis) interius; qui regis (principis) consiliorum secretorum participes sunt; consiliarii regi. Under the Empire, comites consistoriani: Just. Cod. 12, 10: also, simply, consistorian, Amm. 15, 5; and, as forming a kind of court, consistorium (consistorium solus ingressus, ib.).

**— councillor:** v. preced. art.

**— purse:** fiscus (under the emperors). S. S. Aug. 101: Tac.

**— seal:** \*(principis) signum secundarium (privatum, quod appellatur).

Also meton., the holder of the p. seal, \*(is) cui coniungsum est signum, etc.

**prize** (*subs.*): **I.** Re. ard of honour: **1.** praemium: to be incited to study by spleen id ps, ampiis p. ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. do Or. 1, 4, init.: ps in public games, (certaminum) pr. Suet. Cal. 20: to carry off a p., pr. auferre, id. Gram. 17: to offer a p. pr. proponere, ib.: the first or second p., pr. primarium, secundarium, Elchst. (Kr.): p. for diligence and studious in study, \*pr. ob diligenter et studiisque protectus donatum.

**2.** palma (strictly, palm of victory): esp. poet.: to lose the p., p. amittere, Virg. Aen. 5, 519: (\*winner of) the third p., tercia p., ib. 339: v. PALM. Phr.: to compete for a p., descendere in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, init.: to try for the p. in various sports, vario ludicrorum genere contendere, Just. 7, 2, extr.: to a'ard the p. to a comedy, coquediam coronare, Suet. Cl. 11: Lucretia won the p. in the contest (h.g.), certaminis laus penes Lucretiam

fit, Liv. 1, 57, fin. II. *Something captured*: praeda: v. BOOTY. If a captured vessel, navis captiva: Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Liv. See also GOD-SEND.

**prize** (v.): magni aestimo, facio: v. TO VALUE.

**prize-essay**: \*perh. tractatus palmaris (cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20, p. sententia): subject for a p., quaestio concertationis instituenda proposita, Eichst. (Kr.); or perh., \*quaestio (materia) in scribendi (dissertendique) certamen proposita: *the first, second, third p.*, \*tractatus qui primam, secundam, tertiam palman abs-tulit.

**— fighter**: pugil, ilis: v. PUGILIST.

**— money**: manubia (money obtained from the sale of booty): v. PLUNDER. Or better, pecunia manubialis, Suet. Aug. 30. (Hor. uses, viatica, orum: Ep. 2, 2, 26.)

**probability**: 1. similitudo veri: Cic. Part. 11, fin.: or in reversed order, veri sim., id. Ac. 2, 33, 107 (also written as one word: less well). 2. probabilitas (of that which commands itself to the mind subjectively; whereas similitudo veri denotes objective resemblance to truth): whatever strikes our mind with a sense of p., that we say, quodcumque nostris animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; see also PLAUSIBILITY. (Or expr. by adj.: there is a degree of p. about the story, \*quae narrantur quodam modo vero similia videnter: v. PROBABLE.)

**probable**: 1. similis veri, or in reversed order; freq. written as single word, verisimillis: to enquire after what is most p., quid sit simillimum veri quaerere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: to distinguish the p. from the incredible, veri similia ab incredibiliis dijudicare, id. Part. 40, 139. Also, simili's vero (dat.), id. Fam. 12, 5, init. (id tacilius credebat quia simile vero videbatur). The phr. veri simile est (it is p. that), is foll. by acc. and inf., Cic. R. Am. 37, 16; but non veri simile est, takes rather ut and subj.: cf. Cic. R. Am. 41, 121; id. Verr. 4, 6, 11: it is not to be supposed that: cf. Zumpt, § 623. 2. probabilis, e (denoting the quality which things "like truth," veri similia, have of commanding themselves to us: v. PLAUSIBLE): a p. inference, p. conjectura (et ratio), id. Div. 2, 6, 16: cf. id. Inv. 1, 29, 46, where a full definition of the word is given. (N.B. — It is p. that... is expr. by veri simile est, not probable est.) Phr.: if however the other is more p., sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Am. 4, 14: this is more p., hoc vero proprius est, Liv. 4, 37, init.: so, proximum vero est, it is most p., id. 2, 14: to be the more p. (of two opinions), proprius accedere ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, init.

**probably**: I. With probability but not certainty: probabilitas: Liv. 33, 28 (p. argumentari): Cic. (Or expr. by circuml.: cum quadam veri similitudine; cum magna probabilitate: v. PROBABILITY.) II. Very likely: expr. by veri simile est, nesci (hac scio) an, videtur: the city will be taken, \*veri simile est urbem captiuam in (V. PROBABLE): if you adopt the other (course), p. more serious trouble will be caused me, sin illam alteram (enit securi), nescio an amplius negotii contrahatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9: there is no trouble which may not p. happen..., nulla est certitas qua non impendere videatur, id. Fam. 2, 16, med.

**probation**: probatio (any trial or examination): Cic.: Plin. Phr.: he passed his period of p. in camp to the satisfaction of the general, prima custodiū rudimenta duci approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5: to put off one's probation till old age, tirocinium in senectutem differre, Quint. 12, 6, 3: this life is a period of p., \*haec nostra vita quasi ad probandas hominum mores animosque instituta videtur; tanquam tirocinium quoddam esse videtur.

**probationary**: expr. by tirocinium, rudimenta, etc.: v. preed. art.

**probationer**: perh. tiro: v. NOVICE.

**probe** (subs.): specillum: Cels. 7, 8: Cic.

**probe** (v.): tento, i: more precisely, specillo tentare, Cels. 7, 8, 2. Phr.: to p. a wound, (fig.), vulneribus manus afferre, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2.

**probity**: probitas, integritas: v. INTEGRITY.

**problem**: I. Scientific: problema, atis, n.: abl. pl. problematis (Gr. πρόβλημα: only as t. t.): Suet. Gr. 4: Sen. Gell. II. In colloq. sense: quaestio: v. QUESTION. The p. is..., quaeritur...: Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 118, etc.

**problematical**: v. DOUBTFUL.

**proboscis**: proboscis, cidis, f. (elephant's): Plin. 8, 7, 7: Flor. (Called by Cic. manus: N. 1, 2, 47, extr.: Curt.)

**procedure**: ratiō: v. PLAN, POLICY.

**proceed**: I. To direct one's course:

1. pergo, perrei, ctum, 3: (to go straight): they p. to the camp, pergent ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, extr: (in pursuance of a purpose before expr. by, ie ad castra ad castra contendere): Sall. Cat. 44, med.

2. proficiscor, 3: v. TO SET OUT.

3. contendō, 3 (with expedition): v. TO HASTEN. II. To move on:

1. procēdo, ssi, ssim, 3: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101 (de funere): Liv. 21, 35, fin.

2. incedo, 3 (esp. to meet the foe): Liv. 28, 14, fin.: cf. id. 21, 35, med. (quoniam segniter agmen incederet).

3. prōgrēdiō, gressus, 3: v. TO ADVANCE (B.). III. To go on to a fresh topic:

1. pergo, 3: proceed to explain to me, perge mihi explicare, Cic. Part. 8, 28: foll. by ad. id. Br. 43, init. (pergamus ad reliqua): Liv.

Also rarely, to begin and go on: Virg. E. 6, 13. 2. prōgrēdiō, 3: Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119 (ad reliqua p.): 3. transeo, 4, irr. (to pass on): Cic. Inv. 1, 21, extr.: Liv. (N.B.— Often not needing to be separately expressed: cf. Cic. Man. 8, init., quoniam de genere belii dixi nunc de magnitudine pauca dicam, I will now p. briefly to speak, etc.: or, deinceps may be used: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42, de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps de... dicatur, let us now p. to speak, etc.). IV. To arise from:

1. proficiscor, 3 (locally, or in fig. sense): v. TO ORIGINATE (II. 3). 2. ōriō, ortus, 3 and 4: v. TO ARISE.

3. éminō, 1 (as it were to issue from a source): Cic. J. 7, 21, init. (istine emanantia mala nostra, p. from thence): cf. id. Inv. 2, 2, 7.

In same sense, simple verb, mano: id. Par. 3, 1, extr.: etc.

V. To take legal steps against any one: Phr.: item (actionem) intendere aliqui, etc.: v. ACTION (V.): cf. Liv. 5, 44, med., jure grassari non vi (but grasso us, implies wrongful violence).

**proceeding**: I. In gen. sense, usu. pl.: course of action: ratiō: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 21: Caes.: Cic.

II. Technically, proceedings in law: actio: v. ACTION (V.). III. Transactions of a deliberative or other body: acta, orum: Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: the p.s of the senate (journal of the same), senatus a., Suet. Aug. 5.

**proceeds**: I. Of a sale: expr. by redigo, egī, actum, 3: he sold the booty, and paid the p. into the treasury, (praemium) vendidit, ac redigit in publicum, Liv. 2, 42, init.: cf. Cic. Div. Verr. 17, 56, bona vendidit, pecuniam redigit (i.e. pockets the p.): II. In wider sense: any money returns: réditus, fructus: v. PROFIT, PRODUCE, REVENUE.

**procœleusmatic**: procœleusmaticus: Diuin.

**process**: I. Going on: esp. in phr., in p. of time: procedente tempore, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, extr.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53 (dies processus). Or simply tempore (poet.): Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1 and 3. (In prose, perh. better expr. by clause: ubi aliquantum temporis processit, etc.)

II. Means of doing something: ratiō: v. PLAN. Or expr. by verb: this p. is tedious but easy, \*ita res tarde quidem sed minimō cum labore efficiunt. III. In law: v. ACTION (V.). IV. In anatomy: processus, us: Cels. 8, 1, med.

**procession**: pompa: Cic. Tusc. 5, 91: funeral p., funeralis, ov. F. 5, 663. Phr.: the funeral p. moves on, tunus procedit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: less precisely, funus ducitur (the funeral takes place, being of the nature of a p.): Cic. Quint. 15, fin.: triumphal p. triumphus: v. TRIUMPH. P. of the equinoxes, \*processus equinoctiorum.

**proclaim**: I. To publish abroad: 1. praedico, 1, irr. (to utter publicly): opp. taceo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: esp. when eulogy is implied, to p. one's good deeds, beneficia sua p., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: Cic.

2. prōficio, 3, irr. (to publish; not to keep secret): Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 41 (palam p.): 3. effero, 3, irr. (like profero): Cic.: Caes.: v. TO PUBLISH.

II. To notify in an authoritative manner: 1. prōnuntio, 1 (to make publicly known): to p. the names of the victors, p. nomina victorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: cf. Liv. 24, 27, praetores p. (to notify the appointment which was done by the magistrate presiding): Suet.

2. rénumito, 1 (to notify publicly the return of successful candidates): on the day when I (as consul) p'd L. Muræna Consul, illo die quo L. Muræna Cos. renuntiavi, Cic. Mur. init.: Liv. 5, 18, init. (Prōnuntiare notes the publicity of the act; re-nuntiare simply, the formal return.)

3. déclaro, 1 (like preced., but less precise in application): cf. Cic. Mur. 1, 2, where declaratus = renuntiatus, cf. ib. § 1: and Liv. 9, 40, extr., where declarare aliquem consulem denotes the action of the people appointing.

4. édico, xi, ctum, 3 (to order by authoritative proclamation): to p. a general cessation from business, justitium e., Cic. Ph. 6, 1, 2: to p. a day for the elections, diem comitii e., Liv. 26, 18: cf. PROCLAMATION (II.). Phr.: to p. war against any one, alicui bellum indicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14. See also TO PUBLISH.

**proclaimer**: 1. praedicator: Cic. Bal. 2, init. 2. praeaco: v. HERALD, CRIER.

**proclamation**: I. The act: 1. pradicatio: Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48 (=formal announcement.) 2. prōnuntiatio: id. Clu. 20, 56 (=public declaration of judicial sentence).

3. rénumtatio (corresponding to renuntiatio: v. TO PROCLAIM, II. 2): Cic. Mur. 8, 18. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PROCLAIM (II.). II. That which is proclaimed: expr. by édico, (to issue a p. with authority) he dared to issue a p. that..., ausus est e., ut..., Cic. in Pis. 8, 18: cf. TO PROCLAIM (II. 4). Subs. edictum (of Roman magistrates): v. EDICT. Also by prounito, indicio, etc.: they issue a p. that no one should..., proununtiant ne quis..., Caes. B. G. 5, 34 (the verb denoting the action of the crier, not of the commanding officer).

**propensity**: v. PROPENSIT.

**proconsul**: prōconsul, ills (rare): Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: Sall. fr. Usu, better, pro consule, and always so when the subs. in Eng. is an attributive: when I was setting out for Cilicia as p., quoniam pro consule in Ciliciani prōficeris, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82 (where proconsul would have been inelegant). (But proconsul must be used for the subject of a sentence, or when the term is generic: e.g. proconsul edixit; bella a proconsulibus administraruntur.)

**proconsular**: prōconsulär, e (not in Cic.): Tac. A. 13, 21 (pr. jus): Geul. Usu, better expr. by pro consule (=with p. authority): v. PROCONSUL.

**proconsulship**: prōconsuläts, ü (late): Tac. A. 16, 23: Plin.

**procrastinate**: expr. by différo prōficio, etc.: v. TO PUT OFF.

**procrastination**: tarditas et pro crastinatio (rare): Cic. Ph. 6, 3, 7. As single term, perh. tarditas is best: cf. id Fam. 1, 5, 6: also id. Ph. 5, 9, 25, moran et tarditatem afferre. Phr.: have dom with p., rumpe moras! Virg. G. 3, 43 in prose perh. better, \*moras tolle, aufer

See also DELAY (subs.).

**procreant**: génialis, e: Cic.: Virg.

**procreate:** prōcreo, 1: Cic.: Np.: v. TO BEGET.

**procreation:** prōcrēātio: Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31. Or expr. by ger. part. for the p. of children, liberorum procreanturum causa ob liberos procreandos: v. TO BEGET. Phr.: to engage in the p. of children, liberis operam dare, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128.

**Procrustean:** Phr.: a P. bed, \*quasi lectus quidem Procrustae, ut in fabulis est.

**proctor:** prōcūrātor: Stat. Cantab. p. 62.

**procumbent:** prōnūs: v. PRONE.

**procuration:** prōcūrātiō: Cic.: Varr.

**procurator:** (strictly, *deputy-manager, agent*): freq. used of the subordinate governors under proconsuls, esp. of Judea: Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet.

**procure:** compārō, 1: v. TO PREPARE, PROVIDE. If by transport on board ship, comporto, 1 (of a number of things): Caes. B. G. 4, 31. See also TO OBTAIN.

**procurement:** compāratiō: Cic.

**procurer:** leno, omis., m.: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 7; Cic. To be p. (or procurees): lenocinum facere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, 9, 2: openly so, 1. exercere, Suet. Tib. 35 (Perdutor, in this sense is doubtful; cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 12, 32, where lenones and perductores are mentioned together.)

**procressus:** lēna: Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17; Mart.: cf. preced. art.

**prodigal (adj.):** prōdigus, prōfūsus, etc.: v. LAVISH.

**prodigal (subs.):** nēpos, ətsl: v. PROFILIGATE.

**prodigality:** 1. effusō: Cic. Part. 23, 81 (where it stands as the vicious counterpart of liberalitas): Liv. The pl. occurs, as more comprehensive: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56 (pecuniarum effusiones): cf. L. G. § 593. 2. prōfūsus: Suet. Ner. 30: Plin. min.

**prodigally:** 1. effusē: v. LAVISHLY. 2. prōdigē (only in bad sense): Cic. Ph. 11, 6, 13.

**prodigious:** immāni, e: of p. stature, immani corporum magnitudine, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Lucr. (Prodigiosus = unnatural): Quint. 1, 1, 2.) See also MONSTROUS, FORTENTOS.

**prodigiously:** Phr.: I am p. glad, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

**prodigium:** 1. In strict sense, something out of the course of nature serving as a sign or omen: 1. prōdigium: Cic. Ver. 4, 49, init.: many ps. took place that winter, multa ea hieme p. facta, Liv. 21, 62, init.: Virg. 2,

portentum (less freq. than p. facta, and often in sense of monster): p. in men and brutes, hominum pecudinque p., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: Sall. (portenta atque prodigia, Cat. 30). 3. ostentum (gen. term; any supernatural intimation; infreq.): Suet. Caes. 32: cf. Cic. N. 1, 2, 3, init. 4. monstrum (p. in this sense): Virg. Aen. 2, 171. 5. miraculum (o marvel): cf. Liv. 2, 7, init.

II. F1g.: a person or thing unperfused in any way: expr. by miraculum: to be looked upon as a p., miraculo esse, Plin. 7, 1, 1: a boar that was a p. of size, aper, magnitudinis miraculum (?), cf. Liv. 25, 9, ad fin. The use of prodigium in this sense is late and rare: cf. Flor. 1, 10, illa Romana prodigia atque miracula (those ps. of heroism, i.e. Horatius, Mutius, etc.). Phr.: he died after performing ps. of valour, \*fortissime pugnans mortuis est; \*quum ingentem hostium caedem edidisset, occisus est: a p. of gnius, \*ingeni praeditus supra quam natura honum pati videatur.

**produce (v.):** 1. To bring forth or forward: 1. prōferō, tūlī, lātūm, 3, irr.: to p. witnesses, testes p., Cic. Bal. 18, 41 he p.s a real poker from the folds of his dress, proferit ipsius porcellum e sinu, tñadet, 5, 5, 36. So (sometimes) affero, 3, irr.: to p. (adduce) reasons, causas, rationes a, Cic. Att. 11, 15, etc. 2. exhibeo, 2: esp. to show (things or persons) in court: p. that depository of your laus! exhibe

libarium illud legum vestram! Cic. Mil. 12, 33: tu p. a deltor in court, debitorum in judicium ex., Paul. Dig. 12, 28, etc. Suet. 3. prōducō, xi, etum, 3 (to bring forward): Cic. Mil. 22, 59 (servos in quaestione p.): Ulp. Dig. 4, sisto, stiti, stātūm, 3 (legal term: to cause any one to appear in court): to guarantee that a person shall be p.d. sistendum aliquem promittere, Liv. 3, 45, med. Phr.: to p. witnesses, testes dare (in aliquam rem), Cic. Quint. 23, 75: in no legal sense, id. Rep. 1, 37 (dabo tibi testēs nec nimis antiquos, etc.): also testes citare (v. TO SUMMON).

To p. a play, tabulam dare, id. Br. 18, fin.: see also TO CITE, QUOTE. II. To cause: ficio, efficio: v. TO MAKE, CAUSE.

Phr.: to p. an impression on, mouere, Liv. 3, 20, init. (mouerat plebem consulis oratio): to p. a laugh, risum mouere, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, init.: that p. no effect, irruis (v. VAEN, INEFFEKTU): see also TO EXCITE.

III. To yield produce or offspring: 1. tēro, 3, irr.: to p. fructū, fruges 1, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: this age p.d. an almost p̄t̄-c orator, haec actis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, id. Br. 12, 45: Hor. 2. effero, 3, irr.: Cic. Rep. 2, 4, extr. (id quod efferrunt agri): Luer: Virg. Aen. 6, 42, affero, 3, irr. (rare): Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48 (agri fertiles, qui multo plus affert quam accepuntur, al. efferunt): Plin. min. 3. gigno, pārio, 3: v. TO BRING FORTH.

IV. In geometry, to carry forward: prōducō, 3: v. TO PROLONG.

**produce (subs.):** 1. fructus, ətsl: (money accumulated) from the p. of mines, ex f. metallorum, Liv. 45, 40, med.: the p. of poultry, eggs, and chickens, f. gallinarum, ova et pulli, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, med.: also pl., to gather in the p. (of the soil), fructus percipere, Cic. Seu. 7, 24: see also PROFIT.

2. rēdūtus, ətsl (in money): v. PROFIT, REVENUE. 3. expr. by verb: to live on the p. of a farm, \*is quea fert (effert) ager vivere.

**product:** 1. Something produced: opus: the most precious p. of the human mind, pretiosissimum humani ingenii o., Plin. 7, 20, 30: amongst all the ps. of human skill, \*ex omnibus quaeunque hominum solertia excogitati atque effecti.

II. In arithmetic: summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est, Col. 5, 2, init. (Kr.).

**production:** 1. The act of producing: expr. by verb: v. TO PRODUCE, BRING FORTH. II. That which is produced: v. PRODUCT.

**productive:** 1. Yielding freely: frēx, ácis (having naturally capacity to yield fruit, whether actually doing so or not): to possess the most p. soil, feracissimos agros possidere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Col.: Hor. Foli. by gen.: a soil p. in trees, f. arborum terra, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 15: also with abl., ibi, 4, 15, 8 (saeculum bonis artibus f.): v. FERTILE. P. of or in, may sometimes be expr. by verb, this age u. as wonderfully p. in orators, haec actas effudit copiam [sc. oratorum], Cic. Br. 9, 36 (R. and A.); so, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1, magnus prouentum poetarum hic annus attulit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, init.: v. TO PRODUCE (III). II. Causing: 1. efficiens, nits (with gen.): virtue p. of enjoyment, e. voluptatis virtus, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116. So effectrix: id. Plin. 2, 17, 55. 2. expr. by sum, with double dat. (L. G. § 267): to be p. of advantage to any one, alicui bono esse, Cic. R. Am. 5, 13: so with fio to prove p. of disgrace to any one, alicui dedecori fieri, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.

**productiveness:** 1. frēctas (rare): Col. 3, 2, fin.: v. FERTILITY.

2. übertas: p. of soil, u. agrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 51, 118: with gen. that which is produced, ib. 3, 36, 86 (frumentum et fructum).

**prom:** prōcūlūm: Cic.: Quint.: v. PREFACE.

**profanation:** 1. viōlatiō: Liv. 29, 8, extr. (v. templi): Sen. 2. pāculūm (an act requiring expiation): to

libarium illud legum vestram! Cic. Mil. 12, 33: tu p. a deltor in court, debitorum in judicium ex., Paul. Dig. 12, 28, etc. Suet. 3. prōducō, xi, etum, 3 (to bring forward): Cic. Mil. 22, 59 (servos in quaestione p.): Ulp. Dig. 4, sisto, stiti, stātūm, 3 (legal term: to cause any one to appear in court): to guarantee that a person shall be p.d. sistendum aliquem promittere, Liv. 3, 45, med. Phr.: to p. witnesses, testes dare (in aliquam rem), Cic. Quint. 23, 75: in no legal sense, id. Rep. 1, 37 (dabo tibi testēs nec nimis antiquos, etc.): also testes citare (v. TO SUMMON).

be guilty of p.s. committere, Liv. 5, 52, ad fin.: cf. ib. paulo ante, hinc sine placito [scara] in hostium urbem transferimus? 3. nefas, indecl. (anything contrary to divine law): in prose, usu. with est, or in plur. nefas habere: they deem it a p. to . . ., n. habent (with inf.), Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56 to alone for the unhappy p., triste n. parre, Virg. Aen. 2, 184. 4. expr. by verb, on account of the p. of the temple, \*ob violatum numen: to pay the penalty of p. of a temple; \*templi polluti s. temerari poenas dare: v. TO PROFANE.

**profane (adj.):** 1. Not sacred: prōflānus: opp. consecratus, Cic. Part. 10, extr.: Liv. 5, 52, med. (in protot. on unconsecrated ground).

II. Fig.: impious, offending against sacred things: 1. prōflānus (only poet.) Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 48: Stat. 2. impius (the best word for profane): v. IMPIOUS.

**profane (v.):** 1. vīlō, 1: to p. consecrated ground, loca religiosa v., Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7. Ov. 2. pollue, 3 v. TO POLLUTE. 3. temero, 1 (chiefly poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 841 (templo t.); Ov. J. oīn: temerare ac v'lare, Liv. 26, 13, med. (in a rhetorical passage).

4. prōflāno, 1 (in this sense, poet. strictly, to unconsecrate, religionem tollere): Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19.

**profanely:** impīe, contra religione: v. IMPIOUSLY. (Profane, laet.)

**profanity:** impīetas, nītas: v. IMPURITY, PROFANATION. (By no means, profanitas: Tert.)

**profess:** prōfētō, fēssus, 2: they p. to teach, profitentur se docere, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10: to p. to be a grammarian, grammaticus se p., id. Tusc. 2, 4, 12. Also with acc. of the art or science p'd, id. in Pis. 29, 71.

**professed (part. adj.):** expr. by profiteor: v. TO PROFESS.

**professedly:** ex professo: Sen. Ep. 14, 8: Macr.

**profession:** 1. Open avowal: prōfēssio: Vell. 2, 87 (where the notion of a difference between p.s and deeds may be traced): Planc. in Cic.: Tac. Or. Expr. by profiteor: v. TO PROFESS.

**professed:** 1. A learned occupation: 1. prōfēssio: the p. of philosophy, p. grammaticae, Suet. Gr. 8: cf. Cels. pref. ad init., salutaria ista p. (i.e. medicina). (Not exactly so in Cic.; cf. de Or. 1, 6, 21, vis oratoris prōfēssio ipsa bēndicēdū=act of profession on the part of the orator). 2. disciplina (as a branch of knowledge): Cels. pref. init. (Hippocrates . . . ab studiis sapientiae hanc disciplinam separavit). Also arts, artificium (liberale), often serve: Cic. Off. 1, 42: see also ART. P. to follow the p. of a lawyer, Jurisconsultum se profiteri (to profess oneself a lawyer), v. TO PROFESS.

**professional:** expr. by professo, artificium: p. incomes are smaller than those of commercial men, \*minores sunt artificiorum liberalium [professionum, quae dicuntur] redditus quam qui ex mercatura capiuntur: to promise one's p. services (as a pleader), \*officium promittere.

**professor:** (literary) prōfēsor: Suet. Gr. 9: Plin. min.: Aus. Phr.: to be a p. profiteri (the name of the art or science professed being understood): Suet. Gr. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 11, init. A p. of Christianity, \*qui nomen Christianum sibi arrogat.

**professorship:** (i) prōfēsio: cf. Suet. Gr. 8. Phr.: he was appointed to the p. of history, \*delectus est qui hist'oriam publice profiteretur; qui scholas historicas publice habebat; or simply, \*historiae professor nominatus est.

**proffer:** pollicor, prōmittō: v. TO OFFER, PROMISE.

**proficiency:** expr. by progressus, us: he had such p. in the Stoic philosophy, that . . . tantos p. habebat in Stoicis, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, fin. So processus, us: Auct. in Suet. Gr. 10 (in Graecis litteris magnum processum habere); and, profectus, us: Sen. Ep. 11, init.

**Phr.**: to attain *p.* in philosophy, in philosophia proficeris aliquid, Cic. Off. 3, 8, fin.: as to your *p.*, quantum proficias, id.

**proficient** (*adj.*): expr. by progressus (magnos) habere; proficeris: v. pre-ced. art. See also SKILFUL.

**proficient** (*subs.*): v. pre-ced. art.

**profile**: obliqua imago (*profile portrait*): Plin. 35, ro. 36 § 90 (regis imaginem obliquam pluxit, fecit): such portraits were technically called, cataraphas orum. ib. 35, 8, 34 § 97. If the actual features (not the portrait) be meant, \*facies obliqua.

**profit** (*subs.*): I. In general sense: emolumentum bonum, etc. v. ADVANTAGE, GOOD (*subs.*). II. Monetary; in this sense, oft. *pl.*: 1. lucrum, emolumentum, etc. v. GAIN. 2. redditus, us (incomings as, rents, interest): ps of mines, r. (*pl.*) metallorum, Liv. 42, 52: the *p.s* (of a farm) falling off, decreasinge r., Plin. Ep. 6, 3: Suet. 3, fructus, us (yield, proceeds): Cic. Liv.

**profit** (*v.*): I. To be of service: 1. prousum, irr. (with *dat.*, or *absol.*): what does it *p.* me? quid mihi p. ? Ov. M. 13, 935 (with *infin.*): Hor. A. P. 333 (absol. = to instruct, edify): Sen. 2. proficio, 3 (to help, be serviceable): oft. with ad and acc. denoting end to which; your explanation will greatly *p.* to the end we are in search of, explicatio tua multum ad ea quae queritur proficeret, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14. Join: proficeris et valere, id. Br. 37, init. 3. valeo, 2 (to avail, be effectual): pass. II. To get good from: proficio, 3: v. PROGRESS (to make). III. To take advantage of, make good use of: Phr.: to *p.* by an opportunity, occasione non deesse, Caes. B. G. 3, 79, init.: also, occasionem arripere, (avide) amplecti, etc. (v. OPPORTUNITY): we have greatly *p.d* by this tour, \*multum fructus (utilitatis) ex hoc itinere cepimus; magnopere profuit nobis hoc iter, etc.: v. supr.

**profitable**: 1. fructuosus (in widest sense): nothing good except what is *p.*, nihil bonum nisi quod est, Cic. Am. 21, 79. Join: frugiferis et fructuosa [philosophia], id. Off. 3, 2, 5. See also PRODUCTIVE. 2. quaestuosis: v. LUCRATIVE. 3. lucratiuus (rare): *p.* labour for reading, etc. l. opera ad legendum, etc. Quint. 10, 7, 27. 4. utilis, e: v. USEFUL. Phr. farms are less *p.* than they were, \*agrorum redditus minores sunt quam antea; \*ex agris minores fructus domino reundit: v. PROFIT.

—, to be: prousum, proficio: v. TO PROFIT (I.).

**profitably**: utiliter: v. USEFULLY. **profitless**: inutilis, vanus, ex quo nihil tructus capiunt, etc.: v. USELESS.

**profligacy**: 1. nequitia: to lead any one into p., aliquem ad n. abducere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ultra p., perditia n., Cic. Clu. 13, init.: Hor. 2. use *pl.* of flagitium (L. G. § 51): to pollute oneself with *p.*, flagitium se inquinare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72. cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 20 (stultum adolescentulum pollitus flagitiis); Heaut. 5, 4, 14 (flagitiis tuis me infamem fieri): Tac. 3. perditio mōres: Cic. Fam. 2, 5, extr. Phr.: a woman of abandoned *p.*, luxuria ac lascivie perdite (mulier), Suet. Cal. 25: to be given up to *p.*, luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72. See also foll art.

**profligate** (*adj.*): 1. perditus (abandoned): a *p.* and dissolute youth, adolescentis p. ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55. Join: contaminatus, perditus, flagitosus, id. Verri. 3, 58, 134. 2. flagitosus (characterized by all kinds of disgraceful living): Jo. in. vitiosa et flagitiosa [vita], id. Fin. 2, 28, 91; flagitosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequisissimus, id. Verri. 2, 2, 78, 192. 3. nequam, indec. (good for nothing, vicious): cf. supr. 4. profligatus (rare): Cic. Verri. 3, 26, 65 (tu, omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime): id. Arch. 6, 14. Phr.: an utterly *p.* life,

vita vitios flagitiisque dedita, id. R. Am. 13, fin.; \*vita omni nequitia infamis. **profligate**: népos, óts (prodigal, reckless liver): Cic. Hor.: v. PRODIGAL.

**profligately**: flagitiōsē: Join: impure et t., Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. Or expr. by phr.: to live *p.*, vitios ac flagitiis se dedere, ingurgitare, etc.: v. PROFLIGATE.

**pro-forma**: dici causā: Cic. Verri. 4, 24, 53.

**profound**: altus: p. abilities, a. indoles, Liv. 21, 2, med. Sometimes, subtilis (nice, exact, accurate); or, abstrusus (recompte, deep); may serve: a *p.* knowledge of mathematics, mathematicorum subtilissima cognitione (peritia): a *p.* discussion, disputatio abstrusissima, cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, init. See also, ABSTRUSE.

**profoundly**: 1. perh. subtiliter (nicely, accurately): cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, init. 2. pénitus (inwardly); hence, thoroughly, going to the very heart of a thing): to become *p.* acquainted with all the passions, omnes animorum motus p. pernoscere, Cic. De Or. 1, 5, 17: cf. id. Br. 48, 178, totam [rem] tenebat pénitus cognorat, p. hostile to the Roman name, p. Romano nomini infestissimum, Vell. 2, 27. 3. absconditè (abstruse-ly): Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.

**profundity**: altitudo: v. DEPTH.

**profuse**: effusus, profusus, etc.: v. LAVISH (adj.): To receive any one with most *p.* demonstrations of favour, effusione aliquem excipere, Suet. Ner. 22.

**profusely**: effusè, profusè: v. LAVISHLY. To weep *p.*, effundi lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651: largos effundere flatus, ib. 271: he began to bleed *p.*, ingsus vis saudigulis manare coepit, Curt. 9, 6, fin.

**profusion**: I. **Lavish expenditure**: 1. effusio: Cic. Part. 23, 81 (liberaliter effusio imitator): Liv. The pl. may denote repeated acts of profusion, cf. L. G. § 594. 2. Profusio (not in Cic.): Suet. Ner. 30: strenghtened by epith. nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, extr.: Vitr. 3, largito (lavishness in giving): Sen. Ben. 1, 2, init. (Or expr. by circumf. effusi: s. profusi sumptus, nimia largitas s. liberalitas: v. LAVISH). II.

**Copiousness**: largitas: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 136. See also ABUNDANCE. **progenitor**: párens: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 51: Esp. pl. Cic. Iov. 1, 54, fin.

**progeny**: prógenies, él: v. OFFSPRING.

**prognostic**: signum (gen. term): Virg. G. 1, 351. More usu, expr. by verb: concerning the *p.s* of fair weather, de his quae serena tempestatem significant, nuntiant, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE. Prognostica orum (Gr. προγνωστικά), only in Cic. as title of his translation of the poem of Aratus so called.

**prognosticate**: propicio, spexi, cunctū, etc. Virg. G. 1, 393 (ex imbris sole... prospicere, et certis cognoscere signis). See also TO FOREBODE.

**prognostication**: praedictio, praedictum: v. PREDICTION. See also PROGNOSTIC.

**prognosticator**: v. PROPHET.

**programme**: libellus: cf. Tac. Or. 9, where the libelli distributed to persons present at a poetical recitation appear to be programmes: Cic. Ph. 2, 38, init. (libelli gladiatorium). Not programma, which is a public notification, manifesto.

**progress** (*subs.*): I. Lit. journey onward: best word prob., iter, itineris, n.: v. JOURNEY, ROUTE. II. Fig., carrying anything forward, improvement:

1. progressus, us: esp. pl.: to make *p.* in study, in studiis (philosophiae) progressus facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, fin.

In like sense, progression: to make *p.* towards excellence, progressionem ad virtutem facere, id. Fin. 4, 24, 67.

2. processus, us: to make so great *p.*, tantos p. efficere, id. Br. 78, 272. 3. profectus, us (not in Cic.): Vell. 1, 10, med. Phr., to make *p.* in

anything, proficeris in aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 (in oppugnatione oppidi): see also PROFICIENCY.

**progress** (*v.*): prōgrēdior, 3: v. TO ADVANCE.

**progression**: progressus, us: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, init. (stellarum; opp. regressus).

**progressive**: expr. by prōgrēdior v. TO ADVANCE.

**prohibit**: vēto, interdicto (*by legal sentence*): imperio or sancio, foll. by me: v. TO FORBID. (Less freq. in this sense, prohibeo.)

**prohibition**: interdictum: Cic. in Pis. 21, 48. Or use gen. term denoting a command: jussum, mandatum: v. ORDER, COMMAND.

**prohibitory**: Phr.: a *p.* duty on corn, portorium ad frumentum importium excludendum impositum.

**project** (*v.*): A. Trans.: I.

To cast forward: prōficīo, 3: Caes.: Cic. II. To devise a plan: (consilium) capio, ineo, etc.: v. TO FORM (V.).

B. Intrans.: to jut out, protrude: 1. émineo, ui, 2: to *p.* (stand out) from the surface of the earth, ex terra e., Cic. Div. 1, 42, init.: the spear p.'d through his ribs, (ut) per costas hasta eminere, Liv. 8, 7, med.: Caes.: Ov. Esp. imperf. part as adj.: v. PROJECTING.

2. prōmineo, ui, 2: (the town) p. right into the sea, prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23, init.: teeth which p., (dentes qui) p., Plin. II, 37, 62: Caes. (N.B.—Emineo simply to stand out from; prominere implies forward projection). 3. exto, i (only in imperf. tenses: = emineo, esp. poet.): the weapon p.'d from his breast, exstabat ferrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9, 128: Caes. B. G. 5, 18 (capite soli ex aqua exstare, to have only the head above water in wading): Plin. II, 4, extr., 3 (of land running out into the sea, or the like): v. TO RUN OUT.

5. to cause to *p.*, prōficīo, 3: to cause a building to *p.* (over another's ground), aedes p., Cic. Top. 4, fin.

**projectile**: missile telum; or simply, missile: v. MISSILE. An mechanical phil., \*corpus quod projectur; or as t. t., projectile, is, n. (after anal. of missile).

**projecting** (*adj.*): 1. éminens

nts: p. promontorii, promontoria e., Caes. B. C. 2, 23: cheeks p. slightly, leniter e. genae, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143.

2. prōminens, nitis (prominent): p. eyes, p. oculi, Plin. II, 37, 53. (In Cic. Nat. 4, init., eminentes oculi, are eyes standing out with fury). 3. prōjectus (usu. of places): a city p. into the sea, urbs p. in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, init.: also absol., Virg. Aen. 3, 669.

**projection**: 1. expr. by emineo, exto, etc.: no p. of any kind, nihil omnino quod eminet: v. TO PROJECT (B.). 2. projectum (of a building): Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242: Ulp. 3. prōjectura (also in building): Vitr. 3, 2, 7.

4. prōminens (esp. of a coast): on a p. of the shore, in prominentis litoris, Tac. A. 1, 53.

**projector**: auctor (consilii): v. AUTHOR.

**proletariate**: proletarii, orum: Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

**prolific**: fēcundus: nothing more p. than the swine, sue nihil fecundus, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. Or expr. by abl. of quality: insigni fecunditate, Tac. A. 1, 41. See also FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE.

**proxilox**: 1. verbōsus ("ordy, lengthy): a p. (lengthy) epistole, epistolā v., Cic. Fam. 7, 3, extr.: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 79, expositio longior .... et paulo verborum: Suet. Phr.: not to be p. over a well-known matter, ne in re nota mutus sim, Cic. De 2, 87, 358. (N.B.—Mutus in this sense, can only be used of persons; verbōsus of persons or things; as speeches, etc.) 2. longus (not in itself implying a fault, but from the context): p. in narrative, l. in narrationibus, Tac. Or. 22, 22, med.: Cic.: v. TEDIOUS.

3. prōlixus (late in this

**sense:** Mæc. Sat. 3, 7, fin. (*cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi.*)

**prolixity:** expr. by adj.: *above all things, you must avoid p.,* \*prae omnibus rebus (maxime omnium) cavendum est, ne longus (verbosus, multus) sis; ne verbosiora, quam necesse sit, expostione ntaris. (*Verbositas, prolixitas, v. late and best avoided.*)

**prolixity:** verbosé: Cic. Quint.

**prologue:** (Or use Greek, πράλογος).

**prologue:** prólogus: Ter. Quint.

**prolong:** 1. prôdico, xi, etum, 3 (*to carry on something for a length of time:*) to p. a banquet till late in the night, convivium ad multam noctem p., Clc. Sen. 14, 46: Hor. Also, simple verb, duco, 3: Caes. Cic.: v. TO PROTRACT. 2. prôpago, I. (*to cause to continue:*) to p. the existence of the common wealth for many ages, multa secula republieae p., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: to p. a command for a year, imperium in annum p., Liv. 23, 15, extr.

3. prôrgo, I. (*esp. to p. a period of command:* the technical word): to p. Caesar's command, imperium Caesaris p., Cic. Ph. 2, 10, 24: Front. Also in gen. sense: *the planet Venus p. the daylight*, Veneris sidus lucem p., Plin. 2, 8, 6 § 36. Join: prorogare et extende, Plin. alt. 4, extendo, dñ, tum and sum, 3, to p. revels till midnight, ad medias noctes coniunctiones ex., Suet. Tit. 7: Liv. (*To postpone = to postpone:* in Cic. Fin. 3, extr., prouulisse appears to be the true reading.) (N.B.—No such word as prolongo.)

**prolongation:** 1. propágatio: Cic. l'usc. 1, 15, extr. (p. vita). 2. prôrgatiū (*of term of office:*) Liv. 8, 26, extr. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PROLONG.)

**prolonged (adj.):** diuturnus: v. LONG.

**prolusion:** prôlusiō: Cic.

**promenade (cubs.):** I. *The walk:* ambulatio: Cic. Fin. 5, init. Dimin. ambulatiuncula (rare): Cic. II. *The place:* 1. xystus (usu. planted with trees, and used for discussion, recreation, etc.): Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Plin. Ep. 2. ambulâlio (*any place for walking:*) Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: Varr. Dimin. ambulatiuncula (rare): Cic.

**promenade (v.):** 1. spâltor: I. Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (in xysto): Hor.

2. ambulo: I. v. TO WALK.

**prominence {** I. *that which prominence {* projects: éminente: Plin. 17, 10, 62. See also PROJECTION. II. *The quality of being prominent:* expr. by adj. or verb: v. foll. art.

**prominent:** I. Litt.: 1. prôminus, nitis: Plin.: v. PROJECTING (2). Dimin. prôminulus (*slightly p.:*) stomach rather p., venter prôminulus, Capitol. Pert. 12: Mart. 2. éminens: v. PROJECTING (1). To be p., prômîneō: v. TO PROJECT (B.). II. Fig.: expr. by exto, éminēo: cf. Cic. de Ór. 3, 26, 101, existat atque eminere, to stand out (as it were) and be p.; the metaphor being derived from the art of painting: cf. Quint. 2, 17, 21: *the most p. features of an orator's style,* \*quae maxime in oratore existant atque conspicuntur. Join: also, eminere et apparere, Cic. R. Am. 41, extr.

**prominently:** Phr.: *to stand out p. from the rest;* \*existare atque eminere inter ceteros: *that point (the speaker) brought p. forward,* \*eam rem tanquam caput quoddam orationis exposuit: dñ ea re ita disseruit ut quodam modo extaret atque eminaret: v. PROMINENT (II).

**promiscuous:** 1. prômisca (mixed without distinction): Sall.: Liv.: v. INDISCRIMINATE, MIXED. 2. Indiscrétu: (*undistinguishable:*) Cels.: v. foll. art. 3. miscellus, miscellaneus: v. MISCELLANEOUS. Phr.: *to indulge in p. intercourse,* \*nulla certa conjugii ligae corpora conjungere; promiscuo concubitu uti.

**promiscuously:** 1. prômisca

(without any distinction): Caes. B. G. 6, 21 (pr. in fluminibus perluntur). Cic. 2, indiscrétu (rare): Plin. Spart. (Also the adj. may be used: cf. Sen. Clem. 1, extr., multos occidere, et indiscrétu, to kill many and that p.: also Sall. Cat. 12, divina atque humana promiscua [= promiscue] nihil pensi neque moderari habere.) 3. témere: v. MODERATELY (at).

4. sine ullo defectu: cf. Sen. Agr. 2, 21, fin.: cf. non dectu aliquo, id. Planc. 4, 9; sine defectu, Geil. 20, 5: nullo exhibito defectu, cf. Cic. De Or. 3, 37, 150. So, sine ullo [sexus] discriminare, Suet. Cal. 8.

**promiscuousness:** expr. by nullum defectum adhibere, etc.: v. preced. art.

**promise (subs.):** I. Words said:

1. prômissum: *to keep p.s, p. ser-* vare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, sqq.: also, prômissum lacere, ib. 10, init.: *to claim the fulfilment of a p. p.* exigere, ib. 3, 25, 94: Hor. (Or use verb: *to make a p.:* promittere: *should he keep his p. or no?* faciat quod promiserit, necne? Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: *to make many p.s,* multa promittere, etc.) 2. promissio (*the act of promising:*) Cic. Fam. 4, 13, fin. (debet esse aut promissio auxiliij allij, cuius, aut consolatio doloris tui). 3.

politicatio (strictly frequentative; hence usu. pl. doing repeated offers): *by large rewards and p.s.* multis praemis proque, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Sall. 4, often sufficiently definite, fides, fidēi (word or honor as pledged): *to break a p. made to an enemy (parole),* fidem hosti datum fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 19, so, f. violare, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28. (N.B.—In such phr. as, *to make this, that, one promise:* *to make many p.s,* a substantive must not be used, but instead a neuter adj. or pron.: hoc, illud, unum, multa promittere, polliceri: v. TO PROMISE.)

II. Prospe*t, likel*hood: spes, éi: *a young man of the highest p.,* adolescens summa spe [et animi et ing*n*il] praeedit, Cic. Ph. 1, 18, 49: adolescents non tam re et maturitate quam spes et expectatione laudatus, id. Or. 10, 107.

**promise (v.):** 1. To make a p. promise: 1. prômito, misi, sum, 3 (usu. denoting a formal engagement, esp. in reply to an offer or challenge): Cic. Caes. Join: promittere ac recipere (promise and undertake), Cic. Fam. 5, 8; promittere, recipere, spondere, id. Ph. 5, 18, fin. 2. pollicitor, 2 (to make a voluntary promise): *the consul p.s the senate not to be wanting in his duty to the state, consul re*p*ublicae se non defutrum p.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 1: *to p. the most extravagant things, maria monstrosique p.* Sall. Cat. 22, so, montes auri p., Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18. Foll. by inf. aff. qui sum pollicitus ducere (usu. me ducrum), id. Andr. 3, 5, 7. Frequent. pollicitor, I (to p. repeatedly, make many promises): Ter. Sall. 3. prófiter, 2 (freely to offer; very like preced.): v. TO OFFER. Join: prófiteri atque polliceri (suum studium), Cic. Fam. 5, 8, med. Phr.: *to p. or threaten, spem metum ostendere,* id. Verr. 4, 34, 75.

III. To engage oneself in reply to an invitation: prômito, 3: Cic. de Ór. 2, 9, 27 (pr. ad aliquem). (By no means, pollicitor) III. To furnish hopes: Phr.: *the crops p. well,* \*segetes largam (benignam) prômittunt, ostendunt, sperare rabiunt messem (Kr.): *a youth who p. well,* adolescens summa spes praeeditus (v. preced. art. fin.): *he p. to be a good general,* \*spem facit (ostendit) omnibus sumnum se ducent futurum (fore ut dux summus evadat). (Kr. gives, promittit artificem musicum, he p. to be a musician; but the phr. appears to be without authority.)

**promising (adj.):** bona (maxima, summa) spe: v. PROMISE, fin.

**promissory note:** chirográphum (security under one's own signature): to give a p. note, chirographo obligare se ad praestandum, Callist. Dig. 46, 14, 3; chirographum exhibere, cf. Gell. 14, 2, med.

**promontory:** 1. prômontórium:

Caes. B. G. 3, 12 (in extremis linguis p. que): Cic.: Liv. 2, prôminentis, ntis (rare): Tac. A. 1, 53 (in prouinenti illoris). Also v. rare, prôminentis: Sol. 3, llugula or lligula (*a tongue of land running out into the sea:*) Caes. I. c. Also, in same sense, lingua: Liv. 44, 11, init.

**promote:** I. To advance to honour: 1. prôvoho, xi, etum, 3: would your merit have p.d. you to any honour equo te tua virtus prœveces? Cic. Ph. 13, 11, 24 so, ad [ampissim] honores p., Suet. Caes. 72: Plin. min.

2. prômovo, móvi, tum, 2 (not so used in time of Cic.): to p. any one to a higher rank, aliquid in amphore gradum pr., Suet. Oth. 1: Plin. min. (N.B.—Neither of the above should be used absolu, but foll. by ad honorem, etc.) Phr.: to p. friends to the highest honours, (amicos) ad amplissimos honores perducere, Cic. Am. 10, 73 (= secure their advancement): I cannot deny that Hirtius was p.d. to honour by Caesar, negare non possum a Caesare Hirium ornatum, id. Ph. 13, 11, 24: to be p.d. from the ranks to be a general, ex gradu militie (manipulari) ducem heri to be p.d. from the ranks to the supreme command, \*per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperii evehí, ascendre. II. To further, aid, júvo, adjuvo, prôsum, v. to aid, assist. Phr.: to seek to p. the good of one's fellow-citizens, civibus consulere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85; utilitatem civium tucri, ib.: to seek to p. the arts, auctores forever, Suet. Vespa. 18. See also TO DEVOTE (oneself); STUDY. III. To conduct to: expr. by iacio, prôsum: v. GOOD (adj. 11, fin.).

**promoter:** adjutor: v. HELPER, ABETTER. Sometimes: auctor: v. ORIGINATOR.

**promotion:** I. Act of promoting: v. TO PROMOTE. II. Honour, advancement: expr. by amplior gradus, honor; amplior honoris gradus: v. TO PROMOTE (I). Promotio, v. late and bad.)

**prompt (adj.):** I. promptus (quick, ready): p. in action, p. in rebus gerendis, Nép. Them. 1; cf. promptus manu, Sall. Jug. 7, init.: also Cic. Br. 42, 154, prompta et parata in agenda et in respondendo celeritas. 2. impiger, grum (active, indefatigable): Cic. Sall. See also QUICK. 3. maturus (not of persons): a p. decision, in. judgment, Cic. Caec. 3, init. Phr.: there is need of p. execution, opus est mature facta, Sall. Cat. 1, extr.

**prompt (v.):** I. To incite, move to action: incito, impello, etc.: v. TO INCITE, INSTIGATE, IMPEL. II. To assist a speaker: subjicio, jaci, etum, 3: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 40 (si meministi, id quod olim dictum est subjice): Cic. Also in fig. sense: such language as indignation p.s, quae dolor subjicit, Liv. 3, 48, fin. (Suggero in this sense is doubtful: in Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44, extr., Orelli and Nobbe omit the clause, tuum est ut suggeras.)

**prompter:** qui verba subjicit.

**promptitude:** celerrima prompta et parata, Cic. Br. 42, 154. Or simply, celerritas, maturitas (the latter not in best authors): maturitas poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: (Front.): v. QUICKNESS, EXPEDITY. Phr.: nothing could exceed the p. of Caesar, \*Caesare nihil potuit esse celerrimus.

**promptly:** 1. promptē (not how-ever in best authors): Tac. A. 15, 52: Plin. min. 2. maturē (losing no time, speedily): Sall. Cat. 1, extr.: Cic.: v. SPEEDILY, QUICKLY.

**promptness:** v. PROMPTITUDE.

**promptuary:** promptuariū (store house): Cato.

**promulgate:** prômulgo, I (to give public notice of a bill or law): Cic. See also TO PUBLISH, PROCLAIM.

**promulgation:** prômulgatio (public notification); Cic. See also PROCLAMATION.

**promulgator:** praeaco, prædicator: v. PROCLAIMER.

**prone:** I. Leaning forward, with

*the face to the ground: prōnūs: he rolls p. on his head, p. volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 115; Sall. Cat. 1. See also HEADLONG.*

**II. Inclined to:** 1. prōnūs (foll. by ad or in and acc.: in Cic., denoting *natural tending towards* rather than *propensity* properly so called): *too p. to complaisance, in obsequium plus aequo p.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: Suet.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 26, *jūr.* anxiudo pr. ad luctum. 2. prōpensus, prōclivis: v. INCLINED. (All the above words, like the Eng., are naturally most frequently used of *evil tendency*.)

**proneness:** expr. by animus prōpensus: v. INCLINED. See also PRONE-PENITY. Proclivitas, rare: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

**prong:** dens, ntis, m.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (II). *Having two p.s., bidenta (a two-pronged fork)*, Virg. G. 2, 400; Varr.: *so, with three p.s., tridens: Virg.: Val. Fl.*

**pronominal:** prōnōmīnālis, e: Prisc.

**prounou·** prōnōmēn, inis, n.: Quint. 1, 4, 15; var. 2: Prisc.

**prounounce:** 1. *To utter formally and authoritatively:* prōnūtio, 1: *to p. sentence (as a judge), sententiam p.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37; also with ellipsis of sententiam: *Judex ita prōnūtiavit*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: *in same sense, sententiam dicere*, Cic. Off. 1 c paulo supr.: Phaedr. 1, 10, 8. (*Judicium facere = to form an opinion or judgment:* ius dicere refers not to the passing of one particular sentence, but to the *administration of justice*.)

**II. To utter, deliver:** prōnūntio, 1: Clc. de Or. 1, 61, 261: Quint. 1, 11. See also to DELIVER (III).

**III. To articulate syllables:** 1. ēnūntio, 1: *to spell words in a different manner from that in which they are p.d., writer scribere altera quam enūntiantur*, Quint. 1, 7, 28. (In this sense, also prōnūcio, Gell. 7, 7, init.: but enūntio is better.)

2. lōquor, lōcūtor, 1: *but enūntio is better*. 3. (sufficiently precise for ordinary lang.): *they pd. as they spilt, sicut scribant, etiam loquebantur*, Quint. 1, 7, 13; Gell.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133. 3. exprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (with distinctness): *to p. each letter with affected nicely, litteras putidiū exprimere*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41 (opp. to litteras negligenter obscurare, to star them over, in pronunciation): cf. id. Off. 1, 37, 133, litterae erant neque expressae neque oppresuae (pronounced neither affectedly nor slovenly): Quint. 1, 2, 6. Phr.: *to p. a syllable with the acute accent, syllabam acutre*, Gell. 7, 7, extr.: *to p. letters too broadly, litteras dilatare*, Cic. Br. 74, 259. (N.B.—The passive may often be expr. by sōno, 1: *I think each word should be spelt as it is p.d. ergo sic scribendum quidque judico, quemadmodum sonat*, Quint. 1, 7, 30.) Cf. foll. art.

**pronunciation:** 1. *Delivery, utterance:* 1. prōnūtiatio: Quint. 11, 3 ("of pronuntiation," s. actione): Cic.

2. appellatio (enunciation): *a soft (pleasing) p., leuis a litterarum*, Cic. Br. 74, 259 (so, suavitas litterarum appellandarium, ib. 35, 133).

3. meton. os, oris, n. (utterance): *to correct faults of p. (e.g. a broad or affected way of speaking)*, oris vitia emendare, Quint. 1, 11, 4 (so, vita oris et linguae, ib. 1, 5, 32); *a distinct p., os, explanandum*, id. 11, 3, 30: *a bad foreign p., os in per-*

*grinum sonum corruptum*, ib. 1, 1, 13.

4. explānātio (distinct p. or utterance): ib. 1, 5, 33; Plin. 5. prōlātio (act of uttering): Liv. 22, 13, med. (Punicum abhorrēns os ab Latinorum nominum prōlatione).

**II. More of enunciating particular words or syllables:** perh. sōnus, i: Quint. 1, 5, 33. Usu, better expr. by verb: *to write words according to their p., verba sicut sonant scribere; verba sicut loquimur scribere, etc.* v. TO PRONOUNCE (III).

**proof (subs.):** 1. *That which proves or makes certain:* 1. dōcūmentum: *most convincing p.s., maxima d.*, Sall. Cat. 9, *to be a p. (of something)*,

documento esse (foll. by rel. clause), Caes. B. C. 3, 10. (Documentum more freq. carries with it the sense of *lesson or instance from which one may learn*).

2. argūmentum (evidence, convincing token): *that is a convincing p.* that, id magno a. est (foll. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40: *so, it is sufficient p. that..., satis est argumentum*, id. Quint. 12, ext. Join: [certissima] argumentum atque indicia [sceleris], id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.

3. indicatiō (token, indication; esp. of guilt): p.s. and traces of poison, ind. atque vestigia veneni, id. Clu. 10, 10; cf. supr. (2). Also in good sense, indicium benevolentiae, id. Fam. 7, 6.

4. signum: v. SIGN. II. *A course or mode of demonstration:* perh. demonstrandi s. probandi: v. TO PROVE. Sometimes argumentum may serve (when there is *one main point in the demonstration*): so in pl. *the points (leading heads) in a p., puncta argumentorum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: v. ARGUMENT.

**III. Act of proving:** in phr., difficult of proof; difficile probatum: Cic. Tusc. 5, init.: *a statement difficult of p., quod vix satis firmis argumentis probari possit*: v. TO PROVE.

**IV. Trial:** expérimentum; or expr. by experior, 4 (to make proof of): v. TRIAL; TO TRY. Phr.: *armour of p., arms, quae usu comprobata sunt* (?).

**V. Specimen sheet struck off by a printer:** plágula: Schneider pref. Vitr.: Orell. to correct p.s. corriger.

**proof (adj.):** expr. by verb: p. against argument, *\*quem nulla argumentia movere possunt: p. against corruption, \*qui nullo pretio labefactari possit*, cf. Cic. Clu. 68, 194: *intrepidity p. against all horrors, \*animi praesentia quam nulli metus frangere neque debilitare possunt: v. TO PREVAILON; SHAKE, OVERCOME, etc.*

**proof - sheets:** v. PROOF, subs. (extr.).

**prop (subs.):** 1. Lit.: 1. cōlūmen, inis, n. (gable-prop, mainstay): Vitr. 4, 2, init. 2. pedamen, pēdamentum (for vines to climb): Varr. 1, 8. Col.

3. adinūctum (more elegant term = pedamen): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, init. 4. stātūmen, inis, n. (any kind of "upright"): Col. 4, 16, med. (= pedamentum): cf. ib. 6, 19.

**II. Main support:** cōlūmen: *the p. of a family, c. familiæ*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57; Cic.: Hor. Join: caput columneque [Romani imperi]. Liv. 38, 51. Also praeſidium may serve: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2. Phr.: *he is the only p. of the whole family, solus omnem familiam sustinet*; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 35: *who is regarded as the p. of the portico, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum*, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75. (Not adinūctum in this sense.)

**prop (v.):** 1. fulcio, si, tum, 4: *to a vine, rite, vīte f.*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: *Atlas who p.s up the hearens with his head, Atlas coelum qui vertice f.*, Virg. Aen. 4, 247. Comp. suffulcio, 4 (to support from beneath): Luer. Mart. 2, pēdo, 1 (in horticulture): to p. vines, vineas p., Col. 4, 12, init.

3. expr. to be p'd by, imitor, subnitor (as it were, to lean upon): poet: *temples p'd on columns rast, templa vastis innixa columnis*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49; so, subnix, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. (N.B.—These two verbs are chiefly used in present sense, in p. part.; subnix mostly fig.: v. RELYING ON.)

**propaganda:** *Societas de propaganda Fidei*: Webster.

**propagate:** A. Trans.: I. To reproduce. 1. propágō, 1 (as horticultural term, to propagate by a slip or layer put under earth): Varr. R. K. 1, 40, extr.: Plin. 21, 10, 34 (lit.): Col. (N.B.—In wider sense, propagate is rather to prolong or extend than simply to beget offspring: cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 6, 13, stirpem in quinqūentimum annum propagare, i.e. to continue the breed for five hundred years).

2. expr. to be p.d. by nascor, prōvénio, cresco: *the hazel is p.d. by slips, plantis coryli*

nascentur, Virg. G. 2, 65: *trees that p. themselves, sponte sua provenientes arbores*, Plin. 17, init.: *to be p.d. by seed, \*seminibus jactis crescere*. Phr.: trees which are p.d. by grafting, quae (genera) inseruntur ex arborebus in arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, fin.; *by layers, quae ex arborebus demittuntur in terram*, ib.

II. To spread: 1. vulgo, 1: to p. disease, morbos v., Liv. 3, 6, ad init.: Curt. 9, 10, med. 2. dissemīno, 1 (to scatter as seed): *this plague has been p.d. more widely than could have been thought, latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, fin. See also TO SPREAD. Phr.: to p. the Christian faith in foreign countries, \*apud exterā gentes fidem Christianam propagare; exterā gentes deo et Christiana doctrina imperti.

B. Intrans: to reproduce kind: Phr.: the hare p.s very fast, *\*lepus animal est fecundissimum*, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: see also supr. (A., I. 2).

**propagation:** I. In horticulture: propagatio (by layers): Cic. Sen. 15, 53: Col. Ar. 7, init. Or expr. by verb: v. TO PROPAGATE (A.). II. Dissemination: v. TO PROPAGATE.

**propel:** 1. impello, pūli, pulsum, 3: to p. a ship on rollers, navem scutulis subjectis i., Caes. B. C. 3, 40: Virg.

2. propello, 3: Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, init. (navem remis p.): Luer. (Usu, rather, to drive or thrust forward in battle.)

**propeller:** perh. impulsor (usu. fig. = instigator); or expr. by verb: v. TO IMPEL.

**propense:** v. INCLINED.

**propensity:** 1. prōclivitas (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28, where it is used as special term to denote *an evil tendency* (haec in bonis rebus facilitas, in mali prōclivitas nominetur).

2. cōpīdītas (a rating desire, passion): *the mind becomes enslaved by an evil p., animus se cupiditate devincit mala*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: *to have the passions bridled, to control evil p.s, dominas habere libidines, coercere cupiditates*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, extr.: v. DESIRE, PASSION. (Still stronger than cupiditas is libido: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84, tanta in eo peccandi libido fuit, such an inordinate propensity or passion for wrong-doing.)

3. often expr. by adj.: *one person has a p. to one vice and another to another, animus aliud ad alia vitia propensio*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: *to have a p. towards... animus esse propenso ad...*: v. INCLINED. (N.B.—Various evil p.s may be denoted by special terms; as, p. to lying, mendacitas; to slander or reviling, maleficentia; to drinking, vinolentia; etc. where see the names of the several vices.)

**proper:** I. Peculiar; not common: proprius: v. PECULIAR. Esp. as gram, t. l., p. nouns, nomina propria: Frisc. 2, 5, 22. Phr.: the p. signification of words, proprietas (verborum), Quint. 3, 2, init.

II. Fil., suitable: aptus, accommodātus (ad aliquam rem): v. FIT.

III. Right, becoming: décorus: Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: see also PROPERTY. It is p. decret. 2 (with acc. and inf.): *it is not at all p. for an orator to get into a passion, oratorem minime debet irasci*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, init.: so, dedecet (= non dect.): v. BECOMING; TO BECOME. See also RIGHT.

**properly:** I. Strictly, in strict sense: propriè: Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13 (propriè veraque): Gell. II. Fitly, rightly: aptè, rectè, commōdè: v. RIGHTLY, WELL. Phr.: you have not acted p., non te dignum fecisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25; \*non quod decum fecisti.

**property:** I. Special quality, peculiarity: proprietas (peculiarities or sum total of peculiarities); or expr. by proprius (esp. in phr. proprium est); etc.: v. FEATURE (II); QUALITY. II. What is possessed: 1. bōna, orūm: to sell p. and confiscate the proceeds, bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15, extr.: to squander one's hereditary p., b. patria abligare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7. Join:

**bona**, fortunae, possessiones, Cic. Caec. 13, 38. **2.** res, réi: esp. in plur., res familiaris, private p., Caes. B. G. 1, 18; also res privata, Cic. Fain. 9, 5 (as opp. to state revenues). **3.** Without adj., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10 (res eos jam pridem fides detinere nuper coepit): Hor. 3, fortunae (a larger and more comprehensive term than either of preced.); **money and p.**, pecunia fortunaeque, Cic. R. Am. 3, init.; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12. **M.** Crassum qui illas fortunas (all that wealth and position) morte dimisit. Less freq. sing.: what ails me p., if I may not use it? quo mihi fortuna si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12. See also **FORTUNE, RICHES**. **4.** census, us: v. **FORTUNE** (III, 2). (N.B.—Sometimes the word need not be expressed; as in the case of neut. pl. of possess. prons.; e.g., my p., thy p., etc., mea tua, etc.: I carry all my p. with me, omnia mea porto mecum, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8; also where a poss. case follows the verb sum: all things are the p. of the victors, omnia sunt victoris.) L. (G. § 266.)

**PROPERTY-TAX**: Phr.: to impose a p. tax, tributum ex censu imponeo, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32; to pay p. tax, tributum ex censu conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, init. (The phr. ex censu however points rather to income than to real property: the latter may be more exactly defined by, tributum in bona, fortunas, possessiones impositum.)

**PROPHECY**: **1.** A prediction: 1. praedictio, praedictum: v. **PREDICTION**. **2.** väteinatio: the sibylline p.s., Sibyllinae v., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, fin.: Caes. B. G. 1, 50. Less good, väteinatio: Plin. 3, carmen, init., n. (infreq. in prose: the reference being to the poetic form in which prophecies were spoken): Liv. 1, 45, ad fin. (id Carmen per venerat ad antistitem fani Diana); Or. expr. by verb: v. to PROPHESY. **II.** The prophetic power: Phr.: the king received the gift of p., regi animus divinus futurorumque sagas injectus est, (Propheta, Vulg. Rom. xii. 6).

**PROPHESY**: **1.** väteinor, i: to p. in a state of phrensy, v. per furorem, Cic. Div. 1, 18, init.: Liv. 1. **2.** cano, cecini, cantum, 3 (prophecies being usually in verse: esp. poet.): he p'd, as (if he had been) a seer, cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16, extr. (used there to avoid repetition of praedico): Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18 (in a rhetorical passage; said of the gods, ut haec quae nunc fiant canere dii viderentur): Liv. 1, 45, ad fin.: Virg.: Tib. 3. **3.** praedictio, 3 (to foretell): v. to PREDICT. **4.** augur, i: v. to PREDICT (3). **5.** In Scriptural sense, prophéto: 1: Vulg. Matt. xxvi. 63; also, prophéto, i: ib. 1 Cor. 11; et pass.

**PROPHET**: **1.** vätes, is, c. (inspired seer or bard): Cic. Div. 1, 50, 14, poet: may I prove a false p., utiliam falsum v. sim, Liv. 21, 10, med.: Nep.: Luer.: Virg. (Cic. in place referred to, uses vaticinantes at the prose equivalent of verbs, pl.): **2.** väteinor (rare): Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42. **3.** fatidicus: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65; Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. In same sense, fatiloquus: Apul. 4, divinus (fortune-teller): Cic. Fat. 8, init. **5.** esp. in Scriptural sense: prophéto (one speaking on behalf of God, not necessarily predicting anything): Macr. Sat. 7, 13, med. (scientes [Aegyptiorum] quos prophetas vocant): Vulg. pass.

**PROPHETESS**: **1.** vätes, is, c.: Virg. Aen. 6, 65: Hor. 2. fatiloqua: Liv. 1, 7, med. **3.** divina (cf. PROPHET, 4): Petr. 7. **4.** prophétis, idis: Vulg. Judic. iv. 4.

**PROPHETIC**: **1.** divinus: a pre-saging and p. faculty in the soul, aliquid in animis praesagians atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, extr. (cf. ib. init., vis in animis divina): a bird p. of impending rain, d. avis imbrum imminutum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. Divinus is also sometimes used as subs.: v. PROPHET. **2.**

väteinor (rare): p. books, libri v., S. C. in Liv. 25, 1, extr.: Ov. 3, fatidicus (rare except poet.): Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 (f. anus): p. Themis, f. Themis, Ov. M. 1, 221: Virg. Less freq. fatiloquus: Liv. 1, 7 (where it is subs.): **4.** praesagus (inwardly foreboding): mind p. of ill, p. mens mal, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: Ov. 5. prophéticus (v. PROPHET, 5): Tert.: M. L.

**PROPHETICALLY**: ut vätes: Nep Att. 16, extr. Or the part of vaticinor may be used in apposition (cf. L. G. § 343): thus p. he spoke, haec locutus est vaticinans: v. TO PROPHESY.

**PROPINQUITY**: v. NEARNESS.

**PROPIRIATE**: **1.** plácō, i: to p. the power of the gods, numen deorum p., Caes. B. G. 6, 10; also, placare [domini] iram deorum, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 9, fin. **2.** próprio, i (to render gracious; whereas placō is rather to *allow anger*: not in the best authors): to p. by every kind of atonement, per omnia placitorum genera p., Suet. Oth. 7: Tac.

**3.** pio, expio, i (more freq., to atone for, expiate guilt) to p. the manes of the dead, manes mortuorum expire, Cic. in Pis. 7, 16; Virg. (ossa piare): Hor. (Sometimes lenire or mitigate [iram deorum] may serve: v. to PACIFY, ASSUAGE). **4.** lito, i (to offer propitiatory sacrifices; with dat.: rare in this use): Cic. Fl. 38, 96. Macr. S. S. 1, 7, init. (absol.).

**PROPIRATION**: **1.** The act: **1.** plació: Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5. **2.** litatio (successful p.): Liv. 27, 23, med. (per dies aliquot iniores hostiae simulatione caesae, dique non impetrata pax deorum): Macr. Or. expr. by expiatio (seeleris): v. EXPIATION. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO PROPRIATE). **II.** The means: **1.** placulum (offering to atone): to offer a pig as a p., porco placido facere, Cat. R. R. 139; also, porco placulum pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, extr.: Tac. A. 15, 44. **2.** placámen, inis, n.: Liv. 7, 2 (coelestis ira placamina): Sili. Also, placamentum (preferable form in sing.): Tac. A. 15, 44: Plin. (Propriatio only in late Lat. of Vulg., i. Joh. ii. 2; unless indeed it be so used, Macr. S. S. 1, 7, init., latio propriationis. Propriatorium in Isid. Or. 15, 4 corresponds to Gk. *ἰαστρίον*, and denotes a part of the ark of the Temple.)

**PROPRIATOR**: propitiátor: Hier. **propriatory** (adj.): **1.** placiabilis, e: Lact. 4, 28, med. (p. hostia, one adapted to propitiare). **2.** placiátorius: Tert. (hardly to be followed). **P.** offerings, placula, placamenta, etc.: v. PROPITIATION.

**PROPRIATORY** (subs.): i. e. (strictly) the upper cover of the ark: propitiátorium: Isid. Or. 15, 4: Vulg. Hebr. ix. 5.

**PROPOSITION**: **1.** próprios (favorable, kind): so may the gods be p. to me! ita deos mili velim propitios! Cic. Div. Verr. 13, 41. (But propitios does not carry with it that notion of superhuman agency which mostly belongs to the Eng.). **2.** aquos (esp. poet.): Venus p. to the Teuriens, aqua Venus Teuriis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6: Hor.: cf. Cic. Or. 10, 34 (aqueus placutusque). **3.** praesens, nitis (ready and potent to aid): p. Mercury, p. Mercurius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: Ov.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28 (tantis et tam p. Deus). **4.** faustus (not of persons): v. AUSPICIUS. **5.** secundus (poet.): Virg. Aen. 4, 45: Join: praesentes ac secundi [dii]: Liv. 1, 26, med. (Often expr. by a verb; as, favere, adesse, aspirare, to the gods p., faventibus diis, Suet. Gal. 10: be p., ye gods, to my undertaking! Di sociis aspirate meis! Ov. Met. 1, 3.). See also FAVORABLE. Phr. the victims (omenes) are p., litatur: usu, with dat. of the deity to whom the victim is offered: the omens in some cases are p., in others not so, litatur alii, alii non litatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, init.: also the act, may be used to Mantua the omens had been extremely p., Maulium egregie litasse, Liv. 8, 9.

**PROPOSITIONAL**: expr. by proportionate (part.): v. PROPORTION. (Proportionals, only as math. t. t.)

**PROPORTIONALLY** & **PROPORTIONATELY** & **etc.**: v. PROPORTION.

**PROPORTIONED**: **1.** convéniens, ntis: Vitr. 3, 1, 3 (ad summum... habere convenientissimum commensum... unresponsum). **2.** aquáns et congruens (well-p.): Suet. Tib. 68. Phr.: to be perfectly p. to the entire appearance of the figure, ad universam figuram speciem habere commensus exactiōem, Vitr. 3, 1, 4; also, respondere, ib.: an exordium p. to the magnitude of the subject, principia orationis pro portione rerum posita, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320. (Proportionis, very late and rare: satis p. corpus, Firm. Math.)

**PROPOSAL**: **1.** conditio: to make a p., that, c. ferre ut, ...: Cic. Fam. 16, 12: Coel. ib. 8, 14: to refuse a p., c. respire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: to accept p., conditions accipere, Cic. 1. c. **2.** postulatum, usq. pl. (implying a claim of right or conceivability as such): to carry sum p.s to any one, postulata ad aliquem deferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cf. Nep. Alcibi. 8, med.

**PROPOSE**: **1.** To bring forward, esp. in an assembly: **1.** této, 3, irr.: esp. in phr. ferre legem, to p. a law, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 71; also without legem expressed, ad populum p. ut, ..., id. Pb. 2, 43, 110: and, tere conditions, to p. terms: v. PROPOSAL. Also, aliquem judicem f., to p. as a judge, id. R. Com.

propositus (rare): p. books, libri v., S. C. in Liv. 25, 1, extr.: Ov. 3, fatidicus (rare except poet.): Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 (f. anus): p. Themis, f. Themis, Ov. M. 1, 221: Virg. Less freq. fatiloquus: Liv. 1, 7 (where it is subs.): **4.** praesagus (inwardly foreboding): mind p. of ill, p. mens mal, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: Ov. 5. prophéticus (v. PROPHET, 5): Tert.: M. L.

**PROPOSITIONALLY**: expr. by propitius, favens, praesens, etc. (cf. L. G. § 343): attend, propitiously, to Tegeae, ad sis, O. Tegeae, taverns: Virg. 1, 1, 18 cf. Ov. M. 7, 177, modo diva triformis adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adjuat ausis. See also AUSPICIOSITY. Phr.: to look or smile p. on, lavere, adipisci: v. PROPOSITION.

**PROPOSITIONALITY**: expr. by adj.

**PROPORTION** (subs.): **1.** portio, ónis, f. (to be used in all adverbial phr., though not capable of standing as equivalent for the Eng. in technical sense: cf. inf.): in p. (proportionally), proportione, Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 46: in p. to the (magnitude of the) subject, pro p. rerum, id. de Or. 2, 79, 320: in a certain (defined) p., pro rata p., (also, pro rata parte), Plin. 11, 15, 15: to observe the same p., eadem servare p., Curt. 7, 11, met. **2.** only as technical term, proportione, ónis (a coinage vented by Cle. after the Gk., ávaloxía): Cic. 1. in + fin. (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur): Varr. L. L. 10, init. (where however only the form proportione, occurs: which need imply no nom. case proportione): Vitr. 3, 1, init. (thus defined, Proportione est ratio pars membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodatatio, ex qua ratio efficitur symmetriam). **3.** expr. by ratio (relation) with depend. gen.: the p. (of measurement) which appear to be necessary in all works, mensuratur rationes quae in omnibus operibus videntur necessaria esse, Vitr. 3, 1, 5: cf. ib. § 1, ratio symmetriam. **4.** symmetris (due measurement of the parts of a figure or work in relation to each other and the whole): Vitr. 1, 2, 3, eq.: Plin.: V. SYMMETRY. Phr.: to be in perfect p. (of the parts of a building), convenientissimum habere communis responsum, Vitr. 3, 1, 3 cf. 18, § 4, its natura compositus corpus hominis, ut pro portionibus membra ad summum ejus figurationem respondeant: to promise [so much] to the privates, and in p. to the centuriuns, [tantum] militibus polliceri, et pro rata parte centuriionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 17, fin.: Cic. the subs. is sometimes omitted (not in Cic.), whence we get, pro rata. Liv. 45, 40, med.

**PROPORTION, IN**: pro rata portione (part.): v. PROPORTION. **PROPORTION** (v.): pro portione [aliquo rei] facere, describere, etc.: v. subs. **PROPORTIONAL**: expr. by proportionate (part.): v. PROPORTION. (Proportionals, only as math. t. t.) **PROPORTIONALLY** & **PROPORTIONATELY** & **etc.**: v. PROPORTION.

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**15, 45.** **2.** esp. of the tribunes, *rōgo*, *1* (*to ask the consent of the people to a law*): *whatever law the tribunes p. to the plebs, quod [tribun] plebem rogassint*. *Vet. Lex* in *Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9*: also used of the laws proposed by other magistrates, cf. id. *Phil. I, 10, fin.*: whence the phr. *utri rogas* (*U. R.*) in voting for a law. (*Not proponer* legem in this sense: *v. TO PUBLISH.*) **3.** *pōno*, *pōsum, itum, 3* (*in discussione, to lay down or advance a thesis for discussion*): *to p. a small question, quaestio[n]culum p.* *Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102*: cf. id. *Tusc. 1, 4, 7.* **II.** *To make a proposal:* *Phr.* conditionem ferre: *v. PROPOSAL.* See also *TO OFFER.* **III.** *To have in view:* expr. by, *in animo est (mīhi), cogito, etc.*: *v. TO INTEND.*

**proposer:** **1.** *lātor (legis, rogationis):* *Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: ib.* *Also* *absol.* *Caes. B. C. 1, 5.* **2.** *rōgātor (legis: extr. rare in this sens.):* *Lucil. in Non. 38, 14.* (*Or the imperf. part, of rogo, except in nom. sing.: v. L. G. § 628.*) **3.** *usu. better, auctor (originator, promotor):* *the p. of a plan, a. consiliis.* *Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 3 p. (as opp. to supporter of a law, legis auctor, suasor, Liv. 6, 36, med.* (*But auctor legis is more freq. the same as suasor: cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 16, init., nēre lator quisquam inventus, nec auctor unquam bonus, neither proposer... nor supporter.*)

**proposition:** **I.** *Proposal:* *conditio: v. PROPOSAL.* **II.** *A measure proposed in a legislative or other body:* **1.** *sententia (in the senate):* *to vote for anybody's p., pedibus in sententiam aliquius ire.* *Sall. Cat. 50:* *a decree of the Senate was passed, adopting my p., factum est S. C. in mean s.* *Cic. Att. 4, 1, med.* (*R-latio is strictly the laying of a matter before the Senate; also, esp. in later writers, by meton. = sententia: cf. Tac. 14, 49, non id-o consulte mutare relationem: also, Liv. 32, 22, med., and Cic. in Pis. 1, init.*) **2.** *rōgātio (a proposal to the people to pass a law; hence, the measure so proposed):* *ib.* *Cic. Clu. 51, 140, et pass.: Caes. Liv.*

**3.** *expr. by lēro, 3, irr. (to make a p. to the people):* *foll. ly, ad populim, Cic. Ph. 2, 43, 110; or absol., he made no p. about the trial, nihil de judicio ferebat, id. *Sall. 22, 63.* So with reference to the Senate, refero (cf. supr.), to lay a matter before the Senate, whether a distinct motion be proposed or not: *Sall.* *Cic.* **III.** *Suggestion or recommendation:* *consilium: v. PLAN, COUNSEL.* **IV.** *In logic:* **1.** *prōnuntiātūm (Gr. ἀγήιων).* *Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; Gell.* In same sense, *enuntiātūm:* *Cic. Fat. 9, 19.* **2.** *prōpositiō:* *Quint. 7, 1, 9, sqq.* **M. L.** (*In Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67, prōpositiō is the main proposition or major premiss of a syllogism.*) **3.** *thesis, is, f. (Gr. θέσις):* *p. advanced for discussion:* *Quint. 1, 5, 11.* (*Instead of these, we find Gr. θεωρά, ib. 7, 1, 4; for which it is stated Cic. used prōposita, l. c.)* *Phr. to lay down a p. for discussion, ponere quid, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.**

**V.** *In mathematics, etc.:* *prōpositio:* *M. L. pass.*

**propound:** **I.** *To make formal announcement of:* *\*prōmulgo, 1:* *to p. a measure, rogationem ad populim p.* *Sall. Jug. 40, init.:* *or without ad populim:* *Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: etc.* **II.** *To give forth, state:* *ēdo, expōno, pōno:* *v. TO UTTER, STATE.*

**proprietary (adj.):** *Phr.:* *a p. school, \*schola quae in modum societatis mercatoriae constituta est.* Or for brevity, \*schola proprietaria.

**proprietor:** *dominus:* *Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139;* *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48.* (*For the difference between dominus and possessor, v. OWNER.*)

**proprietorship:** *dōmīnlūm:* *v. OWNERSHIP.*

**proprietress:** *dōmīna:* cf. PROPRIETOR.

**propriety:** *i. e. fitness, accordance with what is proper:* **I.** *dēcōrum*

= *Gk. τὸ πρόπον that which is agree-*

*able to our conceptions of human beings as superior to brutes, Cic. Off. 1, 27, fin.):* *to observe, p., d. servare, ib. 28, init.* **2.** *perh. cōveniēntia (accord, conformity):* *with depend. gen.:* cf. *Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100,* *cōveniēntia conservatiō natūrae, i. e. propriety and naturalness: v. FITNESS.* *Or expr. by cōvenire, congrue: there is a p. about this speech considering the person to whom it is assigned, \*cōveniēntia haec apta ad personam loquēntis: v. TO AGREE.* *With p., decenter (= ut dēct): Hor. A. P. 92: Quint. 11, 1, 79 (dēctōnē, in a graceful or becoming manner: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, ext.):* *the orator must study p., est quid decidere oratori videndum, Cic. Or. 21, 71.*

**propulsion:** *expr. by verb: v. TO PROPEL.*

**prorogation:** *i. e. postponement:* *prōrōgātiō (parlamentum):* *Cic. Mur. 2, 3, med.* (*p. Maniliæ legis:*) *or, perh. prōlatiō;* *but the former term appears preferable.* (*For p. of Parliament, R. and A. give, comitia regni prōlata;* *but the term comitia is quite out of place.)*

**prorogue:** *prōrōgo, 1, v. TO POSTPONE.* (*N.B.—By no means prōtrudo, as R. and A.)*

**prosaic:** *soluta orationi propior: v. PROSE.* In this sense, Hor. uses, *pedester (sermo), A. P. 95:* also sometimes, *arduis, siccius, jejunus, frigidus, may serve: v. DRY, FIAT, JEJUNE.*

**proscriptio:** *proscriptiō, ipsi, ptim, 3:* *Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: Suet. Vell.* The p. part is used as *subs:* *Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 47, 123 (in sing.): to include among the p.d. in proscripтор numerum referre, Nep. Att. 12, 12. Desiderative, proscripтор, 4 (to hanker after p.ing), Cic. Att. 9, 10, med.*

**proscription:** *proscriptiō: Cic. R. Am. 53, 153; Suet. Vell.* Or expr. by verb: *during the p., quam proscriptiō berunt homines, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16.* (*Later, proscripтор not to be followed.*)

**prose (subs):** **1.** *ōrātio solūta:* *Varr. L. L. 6, extr.: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184 (see the place).* *So* *Or. IV, 10, 24,* *verbis soluti modis.* **2.** *prōsa:* *with or without oratio, eloquentia: a post-Ciceronian term, and less elegant than precd.:* *Cadmus was the first to write p., Cadmus primus prosam (prosam, lan., this being the original spelling) condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Vell.: Quint. (who uses prosa, absol.: Inst. 9, 4, 52).* **3.** *ōrātio is also used absolu, in present sense (though it may be usu, better to add the defining word soluta): both in poetry and in p., et in poematis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21, 70: cf. id. de Or. 3, 48, 184: Quint. 9, 4, 52.*

**4.** *pédestris (quām Graeci vocant) oratio:* *Quint. 10, 1, 8: cf. Hor. A. P. 95* (*where however pedestris sermo does not mean literally prose, but plain, prosaic dictio.* (*N.B.—Though much used by modern Latinists, the phr. pedestris oratio is bad except with such a qualification as in Quint. l. c.)* *Phr. I fancied it was Terence being read in p., Terentium metro solutum legi credidi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6.*

**prose (adj.):** **1.** *solutus (sc. modis, or metris): history is a kind of p. poetry, historia est quadammodo s. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31:* more freq. epith. of oratio: v. precd. art. **2.** *prōsa (originally, prosa, going right on, straightforward):* only with oratio or eloquentia: v. precd. art. **3.** *pédestris, tris: p. histories, p. historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9* (*simply = solute modis:* but see precd. art. fin. (*N.B.—Avoid prosaicus, prosarius: v. late.*))

**prose (v.):** **I.** *Lit.:* prosa scribo (post-Cic.): Quint. 9, 4, 52. **II.** *To talk tediously:* *Phr.:* *the other goes ping on "pergil illa alter frigidissimas ineptias necere: don't! finne longus fias!*

**prose-writer:** *prosae (orationis) scriptor: v. PROSE.* (*Prosaicus, v. late.*) *Or expr. by verb: he was the earliest p., primus prosam orationem condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31*

**prosecute:** **I.** *To carry out in order to complete:* **1.** *exsequiō, scētūs, 3:* *to p. schemes, incepta ex., Liv. 39: more fully, ad extērem ex., Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5 (to p. to the end).* (*N.B.—Prosequor in this sense is incorrect.*)

**2.** *persiquor, 3 (to follow out, execute):* *to p. (a war) to the end, extēma p., Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 19.* **3.** *insti, stiti, 1 (to press on with energy: with dat.):* *v. TO PRESS ON.* See also, *TO FOLLOW UP, PERSEVERE.* *Phr.:* *to p. the war with the utmost application of zeal and resources, animo et opib[us] in bellum incumbere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: he was p[ro]ing his studies at Leyden, "Lugduni Batavorum studiis operam dabat.*

**II.** *To enter on legal proceedings against:* *Phr.:* *judicio aliquem persequi, Cic. Fl. 21, 47: also, item alium intendere (to bring an action against any one): v. ACTION (V.); to ACCUSE.*

**prosecution:** **I.** *Carrying out exēscūtiō:* *Tac. A. 3, 31: Plin. Oexpr. by verb: esp. ger. or ger. part. v. TO PROSECUTE (I.).* **II. Legal:** **1.** *accūsatiō:* *v. ACCUSATION.* **2.** *rare, exēscūtiō (deficti not hominis):* *Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1 § 1.* **3.** *dēlatiō (sc. nominis):* *to entrust the p. to any one, alium d. dare, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 49: Tac. 4, expr. by actio: v. ACTION (V.).* *Counsel for the p., accusator: v. ACCUSER.*

**prosecutor:** *accūsātor;* *actor (one who brings an action), pētitō (plaintiff):* *v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. actor.*

**prosecutrix:** *accūsātrix, actrix, pētitrix:* cf. precd. art.

**proselyte:** *prōselytus, f. -a:* *Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 15, etc.: Scrr. Eccl.* See also *DISCIPLE.*

**proselytism:** *Phr.:* *we hate p.,* *\*nolumus proselytos et studiosos nostras sectas conciliare.*

**proselytize:** *prōselytos facere:* cf. *Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 15.*

**prosodiacaal:** *prōsodiācus:* *Scrr. Gr.* See also, *METRICAL.*

**prosodiacal:** *\*rē prosodiacae (metrīca) peritus (homo).*

**prosody:** *\*prōsōdīa (strictly the accent or tone of a syllable; and so used by Varr. in Gell. 18, 12: cf. id. 13, 6, where as in Quint. the word is written as Gk. προσῳδίαι): M. L.* (*Or by circuml. doctrina s. res prosodiaca [no], prosodia, as R. and A., after Kr.]*

**prosopopoeia:** *prōsōpōpōia: Quint. 6, 1, 25.*

**prospect:** **I.** *View of things within reach of the eye:* *prospectus, us (to be used with caution): he scans the whole p., omnem p. petit (oculis), Virg. Aen. 1, 181: (a house) with a fine p., pulcherrimo p. Auct. pro dom. 44, 116.* (*But the word denotes strictly, out-look or power of seeing to a distance, not the scene itself which the eye surveys.*) Usual better expr. by *prospective:* **1:** *the dining-room commands a wide p. of the sea, coenatio latissimum mare p., Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21.* *Or frequent, prospective:* **1:** *a place commanding a wide p., locus late prospectans.* Tac. H. 3, 66: *Phaedr. Phr.:* *to block up one's p. (build before its lights), luminibus alleculis obstruere, Auct. pro dom. 44, 115.* **II.** *Anticipation of the future:* *spes, ēi, f. (may be used of evil as well as of good): actual circumstances bad, p.s far worse, male res, spes multo asperior, Sall. Cat. 20, but much more freq. of good: there is not even a p. of improvement, ne s. quidem ulla ostenditur fore melius. Cic. Att. 11, 11: to afford a p. of... spem affirre ut..., id. Am. 19, 68.*

**prospective:** *expr. by in futurum (adv. phr.): v. PHRASE.*

**prospectively:** *in futurum s. positerior tempus, etc. v. FUTURE (adj. and subs.).* *Or expr. by, posteritatis rationabili habere: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 13.*

**prospectus:** *perh. titulus or index (the former being used of various *super-scriptions, notices, etc.*; the latter, of titles of books catalogues, etc., cf. Gierig*

ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2; v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**prosper:** I. *Trans.:* 1. *sēcundō, i. (poet. or late): Virg. Aen. 7, 259 (di nostra incepta secundent): Lucan. 2, prospéro, i (poet. or late): Tac. II, 4, 53 (deos precatus, utl coepit prosperarent): Hor. 3. fortūno, i (to crown with good fortune; archaic): the gods will p. your schemes, di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15; Cic. Fam. 2, 2 and 15, 7, in both which cases the language partakes of the archaism of forms of prayer. Phr.: to p. the attempt at so great a work, oris tanti operis successus prosperos dare, Liv. pref. ext. (Or expr. by, opibus, divitiliis aliquem angere: according as God p.s you, \*prout unumquemque vestrum Deus opibus auxerit.) II. *Intrans.:* Phr.: prospera fortuna uti; successus prosp. per habere; etc.; v. TO SUCCEED.*

**prosperity:** 1. res sécundae: Cic. Off. 1, 26, init. (opp. res adversa). Hor. (Also, secundae fortunae: Cic. Sull. 23, ext.): the use of neut. pl., secunda, orum = s. res, is poet.: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. 2. prospéras res: Cic. Br. 3, 12. p. res delinceps multa consequuntur, an unbroken succession of p.). Also, prospera fortuna: id. N. D. 3, 37, fin. (opp. adverse). *Neut. pl.:* prospera (rerum). Lucan 7, 107. 3. bónae res: Cic. Att. 12, 21: Labor. in Gell. 10, 17, ext. (sing.). 4. prosperitas (v. rare). Join: prosperities secum laque res. Cic. N. D. 3, 36, ext. Phr.: in the height of (their) p., florissantissimis rebus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30.

**prosperous:** 1. *sēcundus:* p. issues of war, s. exitus bell. Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38. esp. with res, fortuna (or sing.) v. PROSPERITY. 2. prospérus (prosper), a, vim: p. issues, p. successus, Liv pref. ext. : se, prosperinus (N.B. — never prosperissimus) rerum eventus, Vell. 2, 121, fin.: very freq. with res or fortuna: v. PROSPERITY (2). 3. florens, nits (in full prime): men p. and unimpair'd, (homines) f. atque integr. Cic. Pl. 35, 86: a commonwealth important and p., civitas ampla et aqua, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. Phr.: whrn I was p., bonis meis rebus, Cic. Att. 12, 21: your beginnings are p., bene babent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82. See also SUCCESSFUL, FORTUNATE, AUSPICIOSUS.

**prosperously:** 1. prospére: Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 57; Vell.: Gell. 2, 2, sēcunde (v. rare): Cato in Gell. 7, 3, med. 3. bénē (gen. term): Join: bene et (atque) lehicer, Cic. Ph. 5, 15, 40; Ter. (Or expr. by adj.: all things would issue p., cuncta prospera eventura, Sal. Jug. 53; Cic. cf. L. G. § 34).

**prostitute (subs.):** 1. scortum (a person of either sex serving for lust: a gross term): a notorious p., nobile s., Liv. 39, 9; Cic. Hor. 2. mératrix, feis, f. (mildred term): Hor. S. 1, 2, 58: the commonest p.s, vulgatissimæ m., Suet. Dom. 22: Cic. 3. prostibulum (rare): Pl. : Arn. 4. prostituta: Plin. 39, 2, 5. Phr.: a common p., (femina) vulgo corpore, Liv. 1, 4: to be a p., corpore questum facere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52, questum occipere (to take to prostitution); also, prostare, Suet. Tib. 43; meretricum facere, Suet. Cal. 42.

**prostitute (v.):** 1. *Lit.:* 1. vulgo, i: to p. the body for hire, corpus pretio v., Aar. Vict. Orig. add. fin.: Liv. 1, 4. 2. publico, i: Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 22.

3. prostituo, i, útum, 3 (to expose for hire): to p. oneself, p. pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42 (p. faciem suam lucro). (Softened expr., parum honeste pudicitiam habere, Sall. Cat. 14; cf. ib. 13, pudicitiam in prostituuo habere, i.e. expose it to sale)

4. *To p. oneself:* prosto, stiti, stutum, I. Juv. 1, 47; Sen. Contr. 1. To devote to base uses: Phr.: he p.d his talents to the praise of a tyrant, \*bonum ingenium suum turpiter ad tyrannum laudibus extollendum contulit: see also TO DISGRACE.

**prostitution:** 1. méretricius quæstus: Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44; cf. id. Ver. 3, 3, 6, méretricia disciplina (as it were reduced to a system): also quæstus is used absol., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52 (of course only where the context defines). 2. méretricium: only in phr., m. facere, to practise p., Suet. Cal. 40. 3. pros-titūcio (late and rare): Arn. 2, 16, p. 53 (p. corporum). Phr.: to defray enormous expenses out of the wages of p., ingentes sumptus stupro corporis tolerare, Sall. Cat. 24. (For fig. sense, see verb.)

**prostrate (v.):** 1. To throw down and level with the ground: 1. sterne, stravi, tum, 3 (esp. poet.): to p. men in slaughter, viros caede s., Virg. Aen. 10, 113; Tib.: Liv. 2. déjico, 3. v. TO CAST DOWN. II. As verb refl.: to prostrate oneself; throw oneself on the ground, esp. in token of humiliation: Phr.: to p. oneself at any one's feet, sed ad pedes alicujus proiecere, Cic. Sext. 11, fin.; prosterne (stronger), id. Ph. 2, 18, 45; alicui se ad pedes provolvere (more properly, of the action of a number of persons), Liv. 6, 1, ad init. (so, ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 14, 11, med.); procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 15 (so, ad genua alicujus, Liv. 25, 7, init.; genibus, Ov. Met. 13, 585); ad pedes alicujus procedere (rare), Hor. Epop. 17, 13 (somewhat differently, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6, ad pedes omnium singularium accidente Clodio, i.e. he goes down on his knees before each; whereas procedere is to fall flat on the ground; so, ad genua alicui accidere, Suet. Caes. 20). *top. oneself at another's knees* (also), genibus alicujus advolvi, Vell. 2, 20: Liv. See also foll. art. III. To break down the strength of: 1. affligo, xi, cum, 3 (lit. to strike down): to p. the mind and paralyze it with fear, animos a. et debilitate metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. Join: (also), enervare et affigere, id. Sen. 10, 32. 2. débilito, 1 (to disable, unnerve, render helpless): crushed and p. with fear, fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121 (cf. afflictus, debilitatus, mores, ib. 2, 47, 10); Virg. 3. expr. to be p.d by, jaceo, ul. 2: my brother is perfectly p.d with grief, jacet in moere meus frater, Cic. Att. 10, 4.

**prostrate (adj.):** I. *Lit.:* expr. by verb: to lay p., sternere; to throw oneself p. on the ground, corpus humi prosterne (in Oriental fashion), Curt. 8, 5, ad init.: to lie p., jacere: cf. Cic. Quint. 31, 96, quoniam saepe et diu ad pedes jacutus; v. TO PROSTRATE (I, II.). II. Fig., broken down in respect of strength or spirits: afflictus, fractus, debilitatus: v. TO PROSTRATE (III.). To lie p., jacere: piety is vanquished and lies p., pietas victa jacet, Ov. Met. 1, 149: so with ref. to state of mind, Cic. Att. 7, 21 (Gnades noster totus jacet, is quite p.).

**prostration:** I. Act of prostrating (the body): expr. by, corpus humi prosterne: Curt. 8, 5. II. Total loss of strength or spirits: perf. debilitas (state of complete disablement or paralysis): cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84, where debilitas corporis stands opp. to integras. Or expr. by verb: in a state of p., percussus et afflictus, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: credit is in a state of p., fides concidit, id. Man. 7, 19: so, Nér. Pel. 2, imperii majestas, ab hoc initio percusa concidit, i.e. sank into a state of p.: v. TO PROTRATE (II.).

**proxys:** perh. longus, lensus: cf. Tac. Dial. 22; cf. TEDIOUS.

**Protean:** expr. by gen. of Prôteus, i; acc. Protean Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90.

**protect:** 1. tuor, itus (rarely, tútus), 2 (to look after and guard or maintain): to p. a house from thieves, a turbulit d. domum, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: to p. territory from invads., fines ab excursionibus t., Cic. Delot. 8, 22. Join: tueri et defendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 94; tueri et conservare, Cic. Man. 5, 12. Frequent. tútor, 1 (to protect or defend

habitually): the checks p. the eyes on the lower side, genae (oculos) ab inferiore parte t., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; Liv.: Hor. 2. protégó, xi, cum, 3 (to cover and shelter): to p. any one with a shield, scuto aliquem p., Caes. B. C. 5, 44; Plin.: v. TO SHELTER. Join defendere et protegere, Cic. Sull. 18, 5c (= to throw one's shield over any one).

3. defendo, 3: v. TO DEFEND. 4. to protect from may be expr. by such verbs as arco, pröhbeo, defendo (to ward off): e.g. thou, o Jupiter, will p. thine arms from this man, bunc, Jupiter, a tuis armis arcibus, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, fin.: v. TO KEEP OFF (I.).

**protection:** I. Protecting power or care: 1. tutela: (a city) under the p. of Apollo, in tutela Apollinis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: to command to any one's p., tutelae alicujus commendare, id. Off. 1, 53, 228. Join: tutela ac praesidium, Id. Mur. 10, 22. Phr.: vox affords p. against cold, lanæ tutelam contra frigora praestant, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

2. praesidium (strictly, a body of troops defending: also used like tutela). Cic. Mur. 10, 22 (tutela ac praesidium). 3. fides, éi, f. (plighted faith: hence, by meton. = protection): to have recourse to any one's p. as dependents, in alicujus f. et clientélam se conferre, Cic. R. Am. 37, 106. Caesar said he would take them under his p. and preserve them, Caesar ses eos in fidem recipitur et conser-vaturum dixit, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: to implore the p. of gods and men, deum atque hominum f. implorare, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 9, 25. 4. custodia (watch or guard): v. GUARD. II. That which protects: 1. tutela (meton.): Hor. Ov. Join: decus et tutela, Ov. Met. 12, 612. 2. tutamen, inis, n.: Virg. Aen. 5, 262 (decus et tutamen, sc. lorica). In same sense, tutamentum: Liv. 21, 61, fin.

3. praesidium (safeguard): II. r. Od. 1, 1, 2: cf. Cic. Mur. 28, 77. Illud fortissimum praesidium pudoris (where the gen. is perh. of apposition). Compare supr. (I.). III. In commerce, favouring home trade by means of import duties: to abolish p. in corn, \*portaria tollere quae ad externa frumenta excludenda imposita sunt.

**protective:** expr. by verb: v. pre-ced. art.

**protector:** 1. tútor (rare in this sense): Hor. v. GUARDIAN. Also by meton., tutela: Ov. Met. 8, 711.

2. custos: v. GUARDIAN. See also, DEFENDER; and cf. PROTECTION (II.). (N.B.—By no means protector, except as legal title of O. Cromwell.)

**protectorship:** tutela, custódia. ▶ GUARD, PROTECTION.

**protectress:** 1. custos, ódis, c.: v. GUARDIAN. 2. perh. tútrix; or expr. by verb: v. TO PROTECT.

**protégé (Fr.):** perh. cliens, púpillus: v. DEPENDENT, WARD.

**protest (v.):** I. To make a solemn declaration: 1. obstetur, 1 (strictly, to call the gods to witness): he p. that will die either by the hands of the soldiers or his own, aut militum se manus aut suis moriturnum obstetur, Tac. H. 2, 3, 10; Suet. (Not in this sense in Cic.). 2. late, protéster, 1: Apul.

3. assévero, i (to assert positively): Cic. Att. 10, 14: Suet. See also TO AFFIRM. (Or expr. by deos testari, to appeal to the gods; jurare, to swear, etc. also sometimes the frequentatives clamito, dictio, may serve, the iteration denoting emphasis and earnestness: cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 7.) II. To protest against: 1. interpollo, 1 (strictly to interrupt; hence, to interfere in order to prevent something being done): he ordered M. Catō, on his ping against (what was being done) to be removed from the senate-house, M. Catōnem interpellantem extrahi curia fuisse, Suet. Caes. 20: cf. Liv. 4, 43, med.; tribunis interregem interpellantibus ne S. C. fieret. 2. obnuntio, 1 (to report unfavourable signs or omens, alleged as rendering illegal the transaction of pub-

*lit. business: with dat.): he (Bibulus) did nothing else but p. by edicts, nihil aliud quam per edicta obnubinavit [legibus, etc.]. Suet. Caes. 20, 3, of the tribunes, intercedo, ssi, sum, 3 (to interpose the veto): Cic.: Liv. 4, expr. by circuml., *ring against the illegal proceeding, \*deos testans (obtestatus) haec contra leges fieri; male sibi precans ni haec contra leges fierat.**

**protest** (*subs.*): expr. by verb: *in spite of the p. of the tribunes, \*invitus atque interpellantibus tribunis: to enter a p., interpellare, intercedere, etc.:* v. preced. art.

**Protestants**: \*Protestantes, ium (qui dicuntur): cf. Conf. Augustan. pref. extr., de quo hic etiam solenniter et publice protestat (the name was originally a *cant. term*). But *usu*, better expr. by circuml.: as, \*i qui Romaniae (Catholicae) ecclesiae (Pontificis Romani) autoritatem negant, repudiant. (N.B.—By no means use protestans, sing., as subs., but expr. by circuml.)

**Protestantism**: \*Protestantismus (qui dicuntur).

**protocol**: expr. by acta, orum: v. MINUTE, subs. (III.).

**protomartyr**: \*primus martyr.

**protoplast**: expr. by, protoplasmus, a. n. (*πρωτόπλαστος*). Tert.

**prototype**: exemplar, aris, n.: v. PATTERN. (Or expr. by Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, -ov.)

**protract**: 1. dūco, xi, etum, 3: to p. a war, bellum d., Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Cic.: more fully (stronger), bellum longius d., Caes. B. C. 1, 64. Also, produco, 3: Cic.: Hor. 2, prōtrōgo, 1: v. TO PROLONG.

**protracted** (*adj.*): diuturnus, longus: v. LONG.

**prudore**: 1. Trans.: prōtrōdo, 3: v. TO THURST FORWARD. 2. Intrans.: ēmīneō, prōmīneō, 2: v. TO PROJECT.

**protruding** (*adj.*): ēmīnens: v. PROJECTING.

**protrusion**: expr. by verb: v. TO PROTRUDE.

**protuberance**: 1. gibber, ēris, m.; gibbus, i. m.; gibba, ae, f. (*a hump*): the form gibber occurs Plin. 8, 45, 70 & 179 (cf. adj. gibberous); gibba, Suet. Dom. extr. (where it appears to denote a lump rather than a proper hump); gibbus, Juv. 10, 309. 2. tüber, ēris, n. (*a lump, or other similar growth on a living body*): Plin. 8, 18, 26 (where it is used of the camel's double hump, bina t.): ib. 8, 45, 70 & 179 (*on a kind of oxen*). *Dimitur*, tuberculatum, Cels.: Plin. See also SWELLING, subs. Having a p. gibberous, gibbus (v. HUMPED); tuberosus (rare): Vart.: Peir.

**protuberant**: v. PROJECTING (*adj.*). **proud**: 1. sūperbus (*haughty, arrogant*): Cic.: Caes. Fig., in good sense: *a people p. (proudly great) in war, populis bello s.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 21: Hor. (N.B.—Superbus is usu. stronger than the Eng., and conveys a worse sense: cf. epith. Tarquinii Superbus, nearly = *tyrannical*). 2. arrōgāns: v. ARROGANT. (*Fastidios, scornful, disdainful, rare*.) To be p.: (1). sūperbio, 4 (the thing of which one is proud in abd.): *to be p. of the name of an ancestor, nomine avi s.* Ov. M. 11, 28: Prop.: also absol., Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94 (*to be high and mighty, disdainful*). (2). expr. by effrō, 3, īrr., with pron. refl., (*to be elated*): *to be overweeningly p. (elated), insolenter se cf.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: v. TO ELATE; PRIDE ONESELF. (3). jacto, 1 (with pron. refl.): v. TO PRIDE ONESELF.

**proud-flesh**: "fungus or proud-flesh" (Arbuthnot in Johnson): \*caro fungosa: or perh. caro supercrescens, Cels. 5, 22, 1 (R. and A.): cf. ib. § 2, *putris caro* (i. e. gangraena).

**proudly**: 1. sūperbē (*haughtily*): Cic.: Caes. 2. insolenter (*overweeningly*): Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: Caes. 3. magnifici (*making much of oneself, in a high and mighty way*: Gr. *σεμψώς*):

Cic. R. Com. 2, 5: Liv. *To act p., superbe, superbūm se praebere, nimis se effere, jactare: v. PROUD.*

**prove**: A. Trans.: 1. To test: exp̄lōr, 3: v. TO TRY.

2. To render certain by evidence, argument, etc.: 1. prōbo, 1 (*to make good, substantiate*): *he p.s to them that the thing is perfectly easy, periecate factu esse illis probat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: *this is hard to p., how difficile est probatu*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: *to p. (substantiate) a charge, crimen p.*, id. Fl. 37, 91: Ov. 2,

dōceō, 2 (*to show or inform in any way*: more exactly, arguments docere, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; and again, arguments et rationibus, id. Div. 2, 11, 27. (But doceō is often = simply, to inform.) 3.

efficio, fecit, fecim, 3 (*to make out by argument*): *he p.s to p. that the soul is mortal, vult e, animos esse mortales*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, fin. Esp. in pass., efficitur, it is pd., it follows: with acc. and inf., or ut and subj. (id. N. D. 3, 12, 30).

4. vinco, vici, victum, 3 (*a strong expr. to p. triumphantly or irreversibly*: cf. Gr. *άλλος καθαρεύει*): *if I show (that it was not done) by Aevitus, I p. conclusively that it was by Oppianicus*, si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64: Hor. 5,

confirmo, 1 (*to establish, make out surely and certainly*): *to p. our own (position)* by arguments, c. nostra argumentis et rationibus, Cic. d. Or. 2, 19, 80: Quint.

(Confirmo refers rather to the manner of proof, as *strong* and *conclusive*, than simply to the *fact of demonstration*. Hence it cannot be used of mathematical proof.) So also firmo, 1: Cic. Fat. 5, 11. (N.B.—Demonstro, monstrō, signify simply to point out, state, show; and do not necessarily imply argument.) 3. To show, give practical proof of something; esp. with pron. refl.: 1. prōacheō, 2 (with pron. refl. = to show oneself): *he pd himself merciful (= behaved mercifully), misericordem se praebut*, Cic. Cae. 10, init. Without pron. refl.: *he has pd himself a vigorous fellow, strenuum hominem praebut*, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 2. 2. prāesto, stūti, stūtum, and stātūm, 1; fut. part. prāstātūs: *to p. oneself invincible, se invictum p.* Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: Sen.: cf. TO EXHIBIT (II.). 3. exhibeo, 2 (with direct acc. denoting the character evinced): *to p. oneself a real statesman, vere civitem virum ex.* Quint. 12, 2, 7: Just. (Not in Cic.). B. Intrans., to turn out in practice or trial: 1. of persons, expr. by praebeo, præsto, etc.: v. supr. (III.). 2. of things, expr. by esse, with dat. of result (see L. G. § 27); also fieri, factum esse: *what a calamity over self-confidence is wont to p., nimia fiducia quanta calamitati soleat esse*, Nep. Pel. 3, init.: *a spacious house p.s a disgrace to its owner, ampla domus decedori domino fit*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 19.

3. ēvādo, si, sum, 3 (*to issue in a certain way*): *I fear this joy may p. ill-founded, vereor ne haec laetitia vana evadat*, Liv. 23, 12, med.: Cic.: v. TO TEEN OCT. 4. where the reference is to a search, expr. by inveniri, reperiri (*to be found to be so and so*): v. TO FIND.

**proven**, **not**: non liquet: shorted, N. L.: Cic. Clu. 28, 76: Gell.

**provender**: for cattle, pābūlūm: v. FODDER. Of soldiers, *togo in search of p.*, pabulari, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: v. TO FORAGE. See also FOOD.

**proverb**: 1. prōverbium: a common p., tritūm sermone p., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: *to pass into a p.*, in proverb, consuetudinem venire, id. Off. 2, 15, fin.; in p. venire, Liv. 40, 46, med.: *so to be a p., esse in prōverbio*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 20, 53. 2. rarely, verbum, in such a phr. as verum est verbūm, *it is a true p.*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 32: Ter. Phr.: *of very common use, as the p. is, according to the p., ut aiunt*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: Hor.: or simply, aiunt, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10; and less freq. quomodo aiunt, Cic. in Pis. 28, 69; and *quod aiunt*, Prop.

**proverbial**: expr. by prōverbium: *to become p. (of a saying), in prōverbium increbescere*, Liv. 8, 8, med.: also, in prōverbium venire, etc.: *a p. saying*, quod prōverbii loco dici solet, Cic. Ph. 13, 12, fin. (Prōverbialis, late and rare: Gell. 2, 22, med., versus p., a p. line, a line which has passed into a proverb.)

**proverbially**: expr. by in prōverbie esse, quod in prōverbium increbescere, etc.: v. preced. art. (Prōverbialiter, etc.: Amm.: Sid.)

**provide**: A. Trans.: 1. To procure beforehand: 1. p., i. o. (to get ready): p. whatever is necessary to be pd., quod parato opus est, para, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 43: *to p. a refuge for old age*, subsidium senectuti p., Cic. Att. 1, 1, 10, med. So comps. comparo, præparo, v. TO PREPARE.

2. prōvideō, vidi, sum, 2 (foll. by dat. or acc. of object; also de and abl.): strictly, to take thought for, hence by implication, to procure) to p. provisions (for an army), rei frumentariae p., Caes. B. G. 5, 8: also, rem frumentaria p., id. B. G. 6, 9; de re frumentaria p., id. B. C. 3, 34. (N.B.—The accusative only should be used in the case of a neut. pron., e.g. ea quae ad usum navium pertinet p., id. B. G. 3, 9: Cic.) 3. in familiar lang., videa, 2: to p. a meal for any one, prandium aliqui videre, Cic. Att. 5, 1; Ter.: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 1, navem idoneam ut habeat diligenter videndum est (you must be careful to provide). II. To supply; præbeo, 2: v. TO FURNISH, SUPPLY.

B. Intrans.: 1. To make provision: expr. by prōvideō, consilio, with dat. of person expressed: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4, [a Di] vita hominum consili et provideri: cl. foll. art.

II. To enact, require: as a legal document does: *ēbēo, 2: v. TO DIRECT, REQUIRE.*

— **against**: 1. prōvideō, 2; foll. by ne quid . . ., Liv. 36, 17, ad fin. (where providerē atque præcavērē are joined). Also vide may be used: vidēendum est ne . . ., we must p. against . . . Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42. 2. cāveo, præcavēo, 2: v. GUARD, subs. (I., Pl. ill.).

3. expr. by prāmūniō, 4 (*to fortify beforehand*), with pron. refl., or as pass.: cl. Suet. Cat. 29, metu venorum præmūni medicamentis.

4. fūgiō, fūgiū, fūgitū, 3: v. TO AVOID.

— **for**: 1. expr. by prōvideō, 2 (with dat.): to p. for the welfare of all citizens conditioni omnium civium p., Cic. Coel. 9, 22 or with acc. of neut. pron.: cf. L. G. § 25. 2. præcāveo, 2 (to p. for, in the way of obrivating): v. TO PROVIDE AGAINST. Phr.: *the safety of the Saguntines is pd. for Saguntini cauetur*, Liv. 21, 18, med.

— **with**: instruo, 3: v. TO FURNISH.

**provided** (*part.* and *adj.*): in-

structus, rēfūtūs (*well-provided*), prædiūs: v. FURNISHED. (Instructus is used quite as adj., and compared, instructio, instructissimus: Cic.) Phr.: to be abundantly p. with anything, abundare aliqua re, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: somewhat less strong is, suppetere, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25.

**provided** (*conj.*): 1. dummodo (*with subj.*): they care for nothing, p. only they gain power, omnia negligunt, d. potentiam consequuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 21, init.: Ov. Also as two words, dum . . . modo (infreq.): Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28 (dum patiar modo). In a negative sentence, dummodo = provided that . . . not: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185. 2. dum (with subj.): Cic. Fin. 5, 29, extr., et sc̄pē: Ter.: Quint. Dum ne = p. that . . . not, Cato R. R. 5, med.: Cic. 3, nōdo (only let . . . with subj. in animated language): the mental faculties remain, p. zeal and application remain, manent ingenia, modo permaneat studium atque industria, Cic. Sen. 7, 22, 1: Id. Br. 16, 64: modo ne: p. that . . . not: id. Off. 1, 10, 105. (Modo si, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: hardly in prose.) 4. in legal documents, ea legē, ea conditione (R. and A.).

TERMS.

**providence**: prōvidētia (*fore-sightedness, precaution*): used by seen. of the Deity, N. Q. 2, 45; cf. treatise, De Prudentia, init. Or expr. by verb: *he whose p. watches over this world*, (ille) cuius consilio huic mundo prōvidetur, Sen. l. c.: *there is a p. which watches over man*, \*est homo Dīs (Deo) cura; profecto curat regitque humana Deus.

**provident**: 1. prōvidūs (*fore-seeing and exercising care for the future*): p. and ingēnus Nature, p. solleterus Natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, fin.: Ov. Join: cautus prōvidusque et consultix et prōvida [Natura], Cic. 2. cautus, circumspectus (less close to Eng.): v. CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT, (Mutuum prōvidens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, med., = penetrating, far-seeing)

**prōvidential**: expr. by adv. divinitus (*of divine origin*): to appear to be p., d. accidisse videri, Cic. Part. 23, fin.: v. foll. art. Phr.: *this appeared to me* Deorum (Dei) beneficio factum esse videbatur: v. INTERPOSITION (fns.).

**prōvidentially**: divinitus (*coming from the gods*); accidentally of p., casu quadam an d., Suet. Cl. 13, fin. Most p., summo Dei beneficio consilioque: cf. preced. art.

**prōvidently**: prōvidē (rare): Plin. 10, 33, 50 (= thoughtfully, carefully). More freq. expr. by adj.: cf. L. G. § 343; or by modal abl., prōvidū curā: see also, CAREFULLY.

**provider**: expr. by verb: v. TO PROVIDE. (Parochus = purveyor, q. v.)

**providing** (conj.): v. PROVIDED (conj.).

**province**: 1. District: 1. prōvinciā (an acquired territory; not a part of the original state): passim. Belonging to, of a p., provincialis, e: Cic. Tac. 2. rēgiō, oīnis, f. (*a district; not under a separate governor like provincia*: the most suitable word for modern general sense): cf. Liv. 45, 29, med., where Macdonia, not yet made a provincia, is divided into four regions (regiones). II. Duty, task: 1. prōvincia: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22 (duram cepisti p., a difficult duty); Cic. Sull. 18, fin. 2. officium: v. DUTY. 3. after verb to be, expr. by simple gen.: it is the p. of the judge, judicis est, etc.: L. g. 266.

**provincial** (adj.): prōvinciālis, e: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 (p. administrative): used very much as we use provincial opp. metropolitan, Tac. Agr. 4 (p. parsimonia, provincial habits of economy).

**provincial** (subs.): prōvinciālis, is: usū pt., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: also sing., Plin. Ep. 9, 23 (Italicus an p.). Or expr. by circuml. prōvinciā incoxa, qui in provincia domicilium habet.

**provincialis** (in lang., dialectus or -os i. f.): *what odious p. was that, quae nam illa tam molestia d. esset*, Suet. Tib. 56. 1<sup>st</sup> br.: *that is a North-country p.* \*verbū [genus loquendi] illud septentrionales partes incolumintum prōprium: *let him avoid all p.s*, \*fugienda sunt illi quaecunque verba tantum singulari quibusdam regionibus feruntur (usurpantur): a Patavian p., Patavinius, Pollio in Quint. 1, 5, 56: *a country p.*, rusticitas (oris, sermonis), cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30.

**provision**: I. Act of providing: expr. by prōvidē, 2: v. TO PROVIDE.

II. Engagement, security: expr. by cāveo, 2 (to make p. by formal statement): Liv. 21, 18, med.: v. SECURE.

III. An arrangement, esp. for the benefit of some person or thing: Phr.: *it is a p. of Nature*, est antem a Natura comparatum (R. and A.); Ita a Natura provisum et comparatum est: *mark the wise p.s of Nature*, \*contemplare quam prōvida solleqtive cura omnia a Natura digesta sint. IV. Food: v. PROVISIONS.

**provisional**: Phr.: *a p. government*, perh. \*temporarij magistratus (cf. Plin. Pan. 91, temporarij et subitum): or expr. by circuml. \*ii quos penes tempus gratia (ad tempus) summa reipub-

licae (rerum) est, quibus ad tempus summa rerum committitur, (Imperium fiduciarij, Curt. 5, 9, med., is a delegated power, held as a trust.)

**provisionally**: perh. ad tempus, cf. Tac. A. 1, init.; or, temporis gratia (s. causā), Curt. 5, 9, med. (praefactum regionis, Bessum, regem temporis gratia statutus). Phr.: *these hold office p. until magistrates can be regularly appointed*, *hi potestatem tenent donec justi magistratus creantur*.

**provisions**: 1. clibus, alimentum v. FOOD, NOURISHMENT. 2. on a large scale, as for an army, res frumentaria: Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: Caes. pass. Also simply, frumentum (as the main staff of life): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 48, frumento conmacteū Caesarem intercludere.

3. comētus, us (supplies for an army; used sing. and pl.): to gather in from the corn lands, comētum ex arvis convehere, Liv. 2, 14; p. imported t̄ sea, c. maritimi, id. 5, 54, med.: more definitely, [magnum] comētus frumenti, id. 28, 4 extr. (N.B.—Also includes whatever supplies are needed for an army: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.).

4. cibaria, oīrum (victuals): with reference to immediate consumption; whereas, res frumentaria is the enticē comēsariāt: scarcity of p.s (in a town), cibariorum inopia, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: cf. ib. 1, 5, trium mensum molta cibaria (ready-ground corn or p.s), 5. victus, us (living, ordinary means of sustenance): the greater part of their p.s consists in ..., major pars victus eorum in ... consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22. Phr.: to collect p.s (from a country), frumentari, Caes. pass.: scarcity of p.s, inopia frumentaria, id. B. G. 5, 24.

**provocation**: expr. by cāveo, 2: v. PROVOCATION (II).

**provocation**: expr. by, irritare, contumeliose dicere, contumeliam afficere: v. TO PROVOKE, INSULT. Sometimes contumelia (alone) comes very close to Eng.: to receive great p., magnū c. accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10; v. INSULT. (Provocation = right of appeal)

**provocative**: expr. by verb: v. TO PROVOKE.

**provoker**: I. To call forth, occasion: 1. cito, civi, citum, 2; esp. in medicine, to p. evacuation, alvum c., Plin. 23, 9, 38. 2. mōveo, movi, tum,

2: to p. any one's laughter rather than anger, risum alliciū magis quam stomachū m., Cic. Att. 6, 3: Quint.: v. TO EXCITE. In same sense, comētō, 2: to p. great hatred against any one, magnum odium in aliquem c., Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 193. II. To irritate, make angry:

1. irrito, 1: to p. by force and assalt with the sword a most valiant man, vi. ferroquo lacessere fortissimum virum, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: to p. people to war, animos (hominum) ad bellum i., Liv. 31, 5, med.: also, iracundiam i., Sen. Ir. 8, 2, 2. 2. mōveo, 2 (scarcely so strong as Eng.): *I saw the man was p.d. (netted)*, intellexi hominem moveri, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: to p. Diana, numina Diana in, Hor. Epid. 17, 3. So, comētō, 2 (strengthened from simple verb): Hor. S. 2, 1, 45 (qui me comērit, flebit). 3. concito, 1: e. g. in arma, ad vim, etc.: v. TO STIR UP.

4. expr. by stōmāchūs, i. m., and a verb: to p. any one, s. alcūti mōvere, Cic. Att. 6, 3; facere, ib. 5, 11. So with bis, is, f.: e. g. bīlem alcūti comētōre, ib. 2, 7, med. 5. in pass.: exardesco, mōseor (to be p.d.): v. ANGEBY, TO BE.

(N.B.—Not provocō in this sense: v. TO CHALLENGE.) III. To lead on to anything: 1. allicio, alliciō, lexi, etiū, 1: v. TO ENTICE, ALLURE. (Usu of leading to that which is bad; always of the leading of pleasure). 2. incito, 1:

v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE.

**provoking** (adj.): mōlestus; ad stomachū alliciū inmodum aptus; mōlestus; etc.; v. TROUBLESONE, VEXATIUS. Phr.: it is p. ( vexing, disagreeable), piget: v. VEXED, TO BE.

**provokingly**: odiosē: Aeschinus is

p. long, Aeschinus c. cessat! Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49. Or expr. by plur. \*quod homini vel miti stomachum noveat; quod bilis merito commoveat.

**provost**: praefectus; praepōsitus aliqui rel: v. GOVERNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

**proxim**: prōta (Gr. πρώτα) Caes. B. G. 2, 13. Plin.: Virg. Also, pars prior navis (Kr.).

**proxess**: virtus: v. VALOUR. Phr.: of great personal p., manu fortis, Nep. Epam. 3.

**prowl**: I. For prey or body: praedor, 1: Virg. G. 1, 130 (praedari lupos jussit) v. TO PLUNDER. II. In gen. sense, to roam about: vágor, óberro, etc.: v. TO WANDER.

**prowler**: praedator v. PLUNDERER.

**proximate**: proximus: v. NEAR, NEAREST. Phr.: pr. causes, cause, adjunctes, antecedentes, proximae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41; opp. cause: perfectae et principales (R. and A.).

**proximately**: perh. ex proximo; ut causa antecedens et proxima (only in plur. lang.): v. preced. art.

**proximity**: prōpinqutas: v. NEARNESS.

**proxy**: I. Procuracy; delegated authority: expr. by prōcurātor: to act by p., per procuratores (procuratorem, in the case of a single person deputed) agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, extr. (The common phr., per procurationem, is of modern coinage; the subss. procuratō having no such limited sense.) Phr.: that is a case in which one cannot act by p., delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27, 3: I will pay you my debt by p. (fig.), delegabo tibi a quo fiat numeratio, cl. ib. 18, fin. II. The person who acts for another: 1. procurātor (gen. term to denote one who acts for another): Cic.: v. supr. 2. vicarius: v. SUBSTITUTE. (Or expr. by verb, res alienas procurear; aliena vice fungi, etc.: R. and A.). III. A vote placed in the hands of another: expr. by suffragium alienum; suffragium alteri delegare, etc.

**prude**: pert. tetrica puelha s. mulier: cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 721 (yet the sense there is severe or puritanical rather than prudish). Or expr. by circuml., \*putida quādam pudicitia ostentatione mulier; affectatae cujusdam severitatis mulier.

**prudence**: 1. prōvidēta (a more comprehensive and profound word than Eng.—Gr. φρόντης): it includes well-grounded knowledge, especially of things good and their opposites: it also occurs in the more limited sense: cf. Cic. Sen. 6, extr., where it is the antithesis of temeritas; i. e. wise sagacity opp. to recklessness and thoughtlessness): p. in private affairs is usually called domestic p. in suis rebus domestica appellari solet, Cic. Part. 21, 76 cl. id. Off. 1, 40, 143, where prudētia is spoken of as a knowledge of opportunity. 2. sp̄tēntia: v. WISDOM. 3. circumspect (rare): Join: circumspēctio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 35 (where however an act of mind rather than a quality is spoken of). 4. expr. by neut. of consultus, consideratus (comp. L. G. § 518): he shoued no p. or forethought, \*util in eo consulti nec considerati erat; omnia temere inconsulte agabantur. See also CAUTION.

**prudent**: 1. consideratus (well-considered; hence, judicious, prudent): to call (a person) slow instead of p. (or deliberate), tardius pro considerato vocare, Liv. 22, 39, fin. 2. prōvidus (swinging before-hand, gifted with forethought): Join: prōvidus cautusque, Cic. R. Am. 40, 17. 3. cāutus (wary): v. CAUTIOUS. 4. prūdens, nūs (like prudētia, often referring to definite knowledge rather than what we call prudence; yet sometimes used nearly as Eng.): cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 14, med.: v. SAGACIOUS. 5. circumspēctus: v. CIRCUMSPECT.

**prudential**: perh. bene consideratus.

**prudently**: 1. consideratō (after due consideration): Cic. Att. 9, 2, med.: Liv. 2. caute: v. CAUTIOUS.

consulte (not consulto, which = *on purpose*): *Join*: caute atque consulte, *Liv.* 22, 38, *fin.* 4. circumspectē (late): *Quint.* Gell. 5, 5, expr. by *adj.*: *he p. concealed the rest of the plan from the people*, \*prudens (sapiens) reliquum consilium populum celavit: cf. *L. G.* § 34.

**prudery**: \*affectata quaedam pudicitia; prava pudicitiae ambitio s. ostentatio.

**prudish**: v. PRUDE, PRUDERY.

**prudishly**: \*affectata quaedam pudicitia; non sine prava pudicitiae ostentatione: v. PRUDE.

**prune (suis)**: a dried plum: \*pru-

num conditum.

**prunc (v.)**: I. Lit.: 1. pūto, i: to p. trees with the knife, arbores facere p. Cato R. R. 32 Virg.: Col. Comps. (1).

deputo, i (to p. down, esp. to cut away the growing shoots freely): Cato R. R. 49: Col. 11, 2, med. (2). amputo, i (to p. away, lop off; used with ref. both to the tree and to the lopped-off branches):

to p. a vine, vitem ferro a. Cie. Sen. 15, 52: to p. away useless branches, inutiles ramos tace a. Hor. Epod. 2, 13. (3).

interputo, 2 (lop out branches here and there): Cato R. R. 50 (locus interputare): Col.

2. purgo, i (to clear off anything superfluous, as excessive leafage, etc.): cf. Cato R. R. 65, oleam foliis et stercore purgare. So interputa, to cleanse or clear here and there. Plin. 3, 36cātūmō, i (by snapping off the ends of branches and shoots): Col. 4, 7, fin. (pampinum d., to remove the growing end of a shoot). 4. pampino, i (in vines, to remove superfluous shoots and tendrils): to p. a vine, vitem p. Varr. R. R. 1, 31, init. Col. Rarely of othr. trees, Col. 4, 31 (of willows). (N.B.—Interlucare arbores = to thin them). II.

Fig.: to remove what is redundant in expression: 1. amputo, i: I like there to be something in (the style of) a young man for me to p. away, voles esse in adolescentes unde aliquid amputem, Cie. De Or. 2, 21, 88. 2. rēscō, ui-

sectum, i: you must p. away as much of it as is necessary, tu haec, quantum ratio exigerit, reseca, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

3. rēcīdo, di, sum, i: to p. away showy ornaments, ambitionis ornamenta r. Hor. A. P. 447: Quint. 12, 10, 52. 4. a

somewhat different figure is, reprimo, i: cf. Cie. Br. 91, fin. [Molo] dedit operari ut nimis redundantes nos reprimenteret, et quasi extra ripas difluentes coerceret.

**pruner**: 1. pūtātor: Plin. 27, 8,

45: Varr. (Frondator, one who gathers the young twigs and leaves for goats, etc.) 2. of vines, pampinātor: Col.

**pruning (subs.)**: 1. pūtātio (arborum, vitium): Cie. De Or. 1, 58, 249.

Also, (sarmamentorum) amputatio, id. Sen. 15, 53. 2. pampinātio (of vines); Col. 4, 6, init. (For syn., see verb.)

**pruning-knife**: falc, ferrum: v. TO PRUNE (examples). For fig. sense, expr. by amputo, rēscō, rēcīdo: brilliant passages, but needing the p., \*splendida quaedam, sed qua quasi amputantis manum desiderant: v. TO PRUNE (II).

**pruriency**: \*prava quaedam in libidinis animi inclinatio; quasi prurigo quadam rerum obscaenarum.

**prurient**: lascivus, libidinosus: v. LASCIVIOUS. Or expr. by prūrīo, 4; prūrīo, lūs, f.: cf. Mart. 88, 2.

**pry**: 1. rīmor, i (trans): he p. into the breasts of chickens, pectora pulorum rimatur, Juv. 6, 551: to p. about the meadows (for food), prata r., Virg. G. 1, 384: to p. into every body's secrets, secreta omnium r., Tac. A. 6, 1. 2. scrūtor, perscrūtor, i: v. TO SEARCH.

3. explōro, i: v. TO EXPLORE, SPY OUT.

**prying (adj.)**: perf. scrūtor, f. -trix; inspector, f. -trix: cf. L. G. § 598.

**psalm**; psalmus: Vulg.

**psalmist**: 1. psalmista: Hier.

2. psalmográphus: Tert. (Or expr. by circunl., psalmi [psalmorum] scrip-

tor, auctor)

**psalmody**: \*psalmorum s. hymn-

orum cantus: v. SINGING.

**psalter**: \*psaltrīum: Hier.: Eccl.

**psalteries**: \*psaltrīum: Quint. I, 10,

31: Vulg.

**pseudo-** (prefix): so used in many

Latinised Greek words; as, pseudapo-

stolus, pseudonardus, pseudosmaragdus:

also with Latin proper names, e. g.

pseudo-Cato, Cie. At. 1, 14, fin.

Otherwise, in words not taken from the Greek,

expr. by fictus, simulatus: v. FALSE,

PRETENDED.

**pshaw**: perh. phui or phy! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58. Or, apāgē (= away! get along!), which is often a verb governing acc.: v. Lat. Dic. s. v.

**psychical**: perh. \*psychicus (Gr. ψυχικός): Tert., who uses the word with ref. to the lower nature: cf. Vulg. I Cor. xv. 44 (where ψυχικόν is rendered animale): may however be used as metaphys. term = relating to the mind or soul.

**psychological**: \*psycholōgicus: necessary as t. t.; otherwise expr. by circuml., ad minimum attinens; or simply gen. case of mentis animi: a p. problem,

\*quaestio in qua de mentis humanae natura legibusque agitur.

**psychologist**: \*psycholōgicus: after an l. of mathematicus, etc. Or expr. by circuml., \*qui menteu hominum investigat, etc.

**psychology**: \*psycholōgia: neces-

sary as t. t. ptarmigan: \*tetra lagopus, Linn. (R. and A.).

**puberty**: pūbertas: Suet. Dom. 1 (pubertatis tempus). Having reached the period of p., pūbes and pūber, éris: until the age of p., ad puberem attetam, Liv. 1, 3, init.: esp. in pl. puberes, persons who have attained p.: Cae. B. G. 5, 16 (omnes puberes convenire consueunt): Sall. "To reach p., pubesco, 3: Liv. 8 (flos juvenum pubescens ad militiam): Virg. Aen. 3, 491 (nunc aequali pubescet aequo).

**public (adj.)**: I. publicus: sacrifices p. and

private, sacrificia p. ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: 3: land (the property of the people), ager p. v. Smith's Ant. p. 19, sq. 2, expr. by respublica, république; populus: to spend one's life away from p. affairs (politics), procul a republi- cā: Caes. C. C.: also, at the p. expense: e. g. publice aliquem effere (to honour with a public funeral), Nep. Dion. extr.: to be maintained at the p. expense, publice ali, id. Arist. p. fin. Liv.

II. Not private or secret: Phr.: to appear in p., prodire in publicum, Cic. Ver. 1, 31, fin.: he dares not appear in p., in publico esse non audet, ib. 5, 35, 92: to take meals in p., in propatru, Mela 1, 19, med.: to speak in p. (much-frequented) or private place, celeri an secreto loco dicere, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in p., foris (opp. domi), Cic. Arch. 7, 16: also in luce, Cie. Sen. 4, 12 (V. PUBLICITY): to make a matter p., rem foras perferre, id. Coel. 23, 57: also, effere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65 (v. TO PUBLISH); v. COMMON.

III. Open for general use: Phr.: a p. walk, \*ambulatio qua omnibus uii licet: or perh. ambulatio publica.

**public (subs.)**: if the lower orders be meant, vulgus, multitudine (V. MULTI-

TITUDE): on behalf of the p., publice, opp. privatim, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: to be main-

tained by the p. (at the p. expense), publice ali, Nep. Arist. 3.

**public-house**: cauponā: v. INN.

See also TAVERN.

**publican**: I. A farmer of taxes: publicanus: Cie. II. An innkeeper: capuo, ônis: Cie. Hor.

**publication**: I. Making public: expr. by foras effere, etc.: v. TO PUB-

LISH, PROCLAIM. Of a book, éditio: Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5: v. TO PUBLISH (II).

II. That which is published; a book or treatise: liber, libellus: v. BOOK.

**publicist**: \*juris publici ac gentium peritus.

**publicity**: 1. célébritas (character of a place which is much frequented or thronged; or the crowd itself): I hate p. I shun my fellow-men, odi celebritatē, fuglio homines, Cic. Att. 3, 7: the nearness and p. of the place removes suspicion, propinquitas et c. loci tollit suspicitionem, id. Scaur. fr. (Nizol.): to court p., in c. verari, Nep. (R. and A.). 2. meton lux, lúcis, f.: to unfold secret matters and bring them into full p., res occultas aperire et in lucem prolerie, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 62: in the full p. (day-light) of Asia, in luce Asiae, id. Manil. 3, 7. (On expr. by adj., apertus, propupatus, etc.: he courts p., \*id agit ut ipse suaque omnia quam maxime in [pro]patru] sint; to give p. to an occurrence, \*aliquid quan plurimum notum tacere: v. PUBLIC, II.; to PUBLISH)

**publicly**: i. e. openly, before all:

1. pālām, apertē (often joined): v. OPENLY. 2. in publico (in a public place; and so, by inference, publicly): Cic. Att. 8, 9 (epistolam in publico proponere).

3. pāptālū (before all, wit out privacy; making no secret of what is done): Mala 1, 19, med.: Sall.

4. fōris: v. WITHOUT (adv.). (N.B.—Not publice, which = in a public capacity, on behalf of the state.)

**publish**: I. To make public, proclaim:

1. effero, extuli, élatum, 3: to p. anything abroad, aliquid in vulgum (vulgus) ef., Caes. B. 4, 6, 14; also, ef. toras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: also absol., to p. a matter, rem ef., Caes. B. G. 7, 2. 2. also, profero, 3: strengthened, palam p., Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; in medium p., Cie. Fam. 15, 2: or absol.: Cic. Plin. min.

3. pātēfacio, 3 (to lay open, explore): Cic.: v. TO REVEAL. 4. divulgo, i (to make generally known): to p. any one's designs, consilia alicuius d., Caes. B. C. 1, 20: more fully, sermonibus d., Cic. Font. 5, 10. (Promulgo = to give formal public notice of something: as in phr. to p. the barns of matrimony, perh. sponsalia [pactum nuptialis] promulga- re.) II. To issue a book: 1. édo, didi, ditum, 3: to p. a speech, orationem [scriptam, in MS.]: typis descriptam, in print] e., Sall. Cat. 31: Cic. Br. 5, 19.

2. émitto, misi, ssimi, 3: (not in Cic., the strict sense being rather to suffer to issue than to send forth): Suet. Cal. 33 (librum e.). 3. publico, i (late): whether to p. or suppress, vel p. vel con- tiner, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3. 4. divulgo, i (to circulate generally): I wish to p. that work, vole eum (librum) d., Cic. Att. 12, 40, 2. Phr.: to have no objection to p., don abhorrebare ab editione, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5: to be p'd, e prelo exire: v. TO PRINT (I.).

**public-spirited**: \*liberalis et qui patria cibibusque consuluit.

**publisher**: I. One who makes known; praedicator, praeco: v. PRO-

CLAIMER. II. Issuer of a book: expr. by sumptibus, impensis alicuius (librum edere); or simply, apud, denoting the publishing firm: see title-pages of classical works, passim.

**publishing** (subs.): of a work, éditio: Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.

**puce**: nearest word, purpūreus: v. PURPLE.

**pucker**: corrūgo, i: v. TO WRINKLE.

**pudder**: turba: v. ROW.

**pudding**: \*placentia genus aqua coctum, (R. and A. give, globus ex farina, Britannorum more factus; but this may equally denote a kind of cake; nor is a pudding necessarily round: Kr. gives, after Littemann, cibū genū qui vocatur globus Anglicus, which may serve very well for a plum-pudding.) Yorkshire p., \*placentia genus, ex ovis et carnis assae liquamine coctum.

Prov.: the proof of the p. is in the eating, exitus acta probat (R. and A.): but the phr. is very far from the point and homeliness of the Eng.

**puddle** (*subs.*): perh. lacūna: cf. Virg. G. 1, 117. *A dirty, stinking p.* footstūna: *Nom. 61, 16.*

**puddle** (*v.*): i. e. to stir and work about: perh. sūbīgo, ēgī, actum, 3 (*to knead or otherwise work a soft substance*): cf. Vitr. 2, 4, *extr.*, arena *bucillorum subactionibus recipit soliditatem*.

**puddler**: perh. sūbactor: v. preceded, art.

**puddling** (*subs.*): perh. sūbactio: v. preceded, art.

**puddly**: \*lacunis abundans.

**puerile**: 1. pūerilis, -rū (-not naturally a term of reproach) *a p. opinion*, sententia p., Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50: Cic. Att. 14, 21 (*where virilis and p. are opposed; the former denoting strength and vigour, the latter childish folly*). 2. *Ineptus*: v. SILLY. *In a p. way*, pueriliter. Cic.

**puerility**: *inopia, arum (absurdities)*: more precisely, pu-ri-litas inepiti: v. preceded, art. Also, puerilitas (*late*): Sen. Ep. 4, 2 (*in wider sense, childishness*).

**puerperal**: \*febris puerperalis: as med. t. t. (*In non-medical lang. use febris quae pu-erperium sequitur; febris ex puerpero ortu, etc.*)

**puff** (*subs.*): expr. by verb: *a p. of wind displaced the leaves* \*disjecto folia levis ventus subito immissum: *with a gentle p. of smoke*, \*immo leniter (per ora) emiso: *decipit gladiators whom a p. of wind would knock down, decipit gladiatores quos si sufflasses occidissent*, Petr. 45, fin. See also PUFFERY.

**puff** (*v.*): A. Trans.: 1. *To drive air with a sudden shock*: perh. ventum (ventulum) subito emittere: v. preceded, art. 2. *To puff out; blow out and inflate*: 1. infl. i. : Phaedr. 1, 24, 4 (*of the frog in the fable*): *to p. out the cheeks (in passion)*, buccas int., Hor. S. I, 1, 21. 2. sufflo, I (*from beneath*): *by distending the skin and piping it out*, sufflatæ cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 58: Cato. 3. intend, di- tum (*to stretch or distend in any way*): Phaedr. 1, 24, 6. III. Fig.: *to swell out with vanity; puff up or out*: 1. infl. i. : *to p. up with false hope, animos falsa spe i.*, Cic. in Pis. 3, 89; with (*lit. to*) pride, animos ad superbiam i., Liv. 45, 31, med. 2. expr. *to be puffed up* by tūmeo, 2; with *incept.*, tūmesco, 3 (*to become so*): *p. d. up with empty pride*, tūmens inani superbia, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: also, alto, alto stemmate l., Juv. 8, 40. (*In Cic. rather, to be agitated or in a ferment*; so Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16, laudis amore tūmes). *To become p. d. up with "tiref authority,"* jure quadam potestatis intumesce, Quint. 1, 1, 8: Tac. 3. expr. pass. also by, effero, effatus, 1, irr. v. ELATED. IV. Also fig., *to praise excessively*: 1. vendito, i (*as a vendor does his wares*): Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: Liv. 2. jucto, magnificè prædictio (de aliqua re): v. TO BOAST. B. Intrans.: *to pant and blow*, anhēlo, I: v. TO PANT.

**puff away**: difflo, I: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17 (*spiritu legiones d.*): Aus. Or by circulo, afflendo s. spiritu di-sicere.

— out: infl. i. : V. TO PUFF.

— up: v. TO PUFF (A, III.).

**puffer**: venditātor: Tac.

**puffery**: (*inanis*) venditatio: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. More precisely, \*merces vendituum artes ac mendacia.

**puffin**: \*mormon fratercula (Cycl.).

**puffiness**: expr. by sufflo, I. *there is a p. about the flsh.* \*caro quadam modo suffata esse videtur; caro minima firma ac solida est ac quasi sufflata distenta.

**puffy**: perh. sufflatus; parum solidus et quasi sufflata distentus.

**pug**: I. *A dog*: \*cānis fricator, Linn. (R. and A.). II. *An ape*: simia, v. MONKEY. III. *A snub nose*: sima nāris: Mart. 6, 39, 18.

**pug-nosed**: simis: v. SNUB-NOSED.

**pugilism**: pugilatio (bozing): Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: also, pugilatus, us:

Plant. Plin. (Or expr. by means of pugnare: to encourage p., \*pugnorum certamina [præmiis, etc.] fovere.)

**pugilist**: pūgil, ilis: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 42. Hor. Suet. Or expr. by pugnare certare: v. foll. art.

**pugilistic**: Phr.: *to engage in p. contests*, pugnare certare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: *to be fond of p. contests*, pugnare gaudere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. (*P. contests may also be expr. by pugilatio, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: or pugilatus, us: Plin.*)

**pugnacious**: 1. pugnax (the termination -ax usually denoting a quality in excess): p., bra-ny centurions, centuriones p., lacertos, Clc. Ph. 8, 9, 26: of animals, Petr. 86 (galli gallinacei pugnacissimi). Also in good sense, Marcellus acer et pugnax, Cic. Rep. 5, 8, 9. 2. perl., belatōr, belatōrus (*engaging or fond of engaging in war*): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv. 3. expr. by circumfi., e. g. pugnare s. pugnandi avidus, cupidus; certamina avidus; ad pugnandum alacer, etc.: v. DESIROUS, EAGER.

**pugnacity**: pugnacitas: Quint. 4, 2, 2: Plin. (Or expr. by circumf., anhulus ad pugnandum ulcer: pugnandi aviditas; etc.; v. PUGNACIOUS.)

**puissance**: vis, vires; pōtentia: v. STRENGTH, POWER.

**puissant**: pōens: v. POWERFUL.

**pule**: vāgio, 4 (*as infants*): Cic. Sen. 23, 87; Ter.

**puling** (*adj.*): perh. flēbills, querulus: *to p. plaintive, miserable*.

**pull** (*v.*): A. Trans.: *To pull at, twitch, pluck*: vello, velli, vulsum, 3, and vellico, i: vellere coepi et prensare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 61: esp. to p. or twitch the ear as a "gentle hint," vellata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3: puer, qui fleret interrogatis, a paedago-geo se velicari responderet, that his master pulled his ears, Quint. 6, 1, 41: fig., cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthus aureum vellit, et admittit, etc., Virg. E. 6, 4: vellit saepius arieni invida paupertas, Calp. E. 4, 155. In this sense to **PULL** is usu. followed by a prep.: v. TO PULL AWAY, DOWN, etc. B. Intrans., to seek to move by applying force: expr. by nitor, enitor, vires alibeo s., admovere, etc.: *pull with all your might, men, totas, viri, adhibete vires with all their p.ing they could not stir the chariot*, \*quamvis intentis nitentur viribus currum loco movere non poterant: *the waters foam as they p. (in rowing) spuman adiutus frena versa lacertis*, Virg. Aen. 5, 141: *now, now, p. at your ears!* nunc, nunc, insurge remis! vi. 189.

**pull away**: āvello, 3: v. TO TEAR AWAY.

**back**: 1. retrāho, 3. 2. rēvello, 3: v. TO DRAW BACK.

**down**: (i. e. to demolish): 1. démolir, 4 (*to do away with, break down, demolish*): to p. down a partition wall, parietem d., Cic. Top. 4, 22. to p. down a house (*in order to build another*), domum d., id. Off. 1, 19, 138: Liv. 2, destruo, xl, cuncti; *(to take down or pieces; not violently, but as a builder or constructor may do)*: to p. down a building, aedificium d., Cic. Sen. 20, 72 (opp. construere): Suet. Vesp. 9. 3. disjicio, jectum, i: (*violently and with hostile intent*): v. TO DEMOLISH (4). BASE. 4. évertre, 3 (*also, with hostile intent*): v. TO OVERTHROW. 5. rēvello, velli, vulsum, 3: *to p. down a thing from its fastenings*, e. g. the gates of a temple, portæ templi revellere, Suet. Cal. 6. 6. dépono, i: *to p. down a person from some high estate*, de ministerio deponere aliquem, Vulg. Is. xxii. 19.

**in**, or **up**: i. e. stop or draw back: I. Trans.=check: contraho, 3: to p. in the bō horns, bina cornua c., Plin. 9, 22, 38. Phr.: *to pull up* (horses), premere habendas, Virg. Aen. 1, 63; adducere habendas, Cic. Am. 13, 45: (*used fig. in both places*). II. In tr.: check oneself, draw back, retracto, 1:

siue retractabis sive preparabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76.

**pull off**: 1. āvello, 3: v. TO PULL OFF.

(For TO PULL OFF the clothes or th skin: v. TO STRIP OFF, TAKE OFF.) 2. rēvello, 3, to p. off from some fastening or union, e. g. *the axle from a wagon* Ov. M. 2, 316: v. TO TEAR OFF.

— out: 1. vello, i, vulsum, 3:

— up: { to p. out the hair, comam v., Mart. 5, 19, 19: top. out the hair from a horse's tail, v. pilos equinae caudae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: to p. up the standards (L. e. to make a hostile movement, begin a war), v. signa, Virg. Aen. 11, 19 *whilst some p'd out the stakes of the palisade, quoni pars vellecent vallum*, Liv. 9, 14: as neut. pass. without object, to have the hair on the body p'd out by the roots, velli, Suet. Caes. 45. Comp. (1) āvello, velli (vulsi), vulsum, 3: to p. out a weapon, e. ferrum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to p. out teeth, e. dentes (allici), Plin. 30, 3 (8), 25: to p. out thistles from the ground, e. spinas ugro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5: to p. up a tree, arboreum e., Liv. 33, 5. (2) rēvello, 3 (*to p. or tear out or away from some fastening or union*): to p. out weapons from the body, e. tela de corpore, Cic. in Pis. 11, 25: to p. up a tree with the hands, e. arboreum manibus tellure, Ov. R. Am. 87: to p. up plants by the root, herbas radice e., id. M. 7, 226: to p. up the standards, signa e., Lucan 7, 77: to p. up the cross fixed at the gate, crucem, quae fixa est ad portam, e., Cic. Ver. 4, 11. 2. éripio, ui, repum, 3 (*to pull, pluck, or tear out with violence*): to p. out a morsel from the jaws, bolum e faecibus e., Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; *swallows from the nest*, birundines ex nido, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 67: *a brand from the fire, torrem ab igne e.*, Or. M. 8, 457; *a sword from its sheath, vaginā e. ensen*, Virg. Aen. 4, 579. 3. éndo, ti, uitum, 3 (*with violence*): to p. out an eye, oculum e., Plin. 25, 8, 50: to p. out the teeth on the left side, dentes de sinistra parte e., Plin. 28, 8 (27) 95: to p. up standing corn by the roots, segetem ab radicibus innis e., Virg. G. 1, 320: so, pinum radicibus e., id. Aen. 5, 449; erul radicibus, Plin. 21, 11 (36) 62: TO DRAG OUT, DRAW OUT. 4. eximo, émō, emptum, 3: to p. out a tooth, ex. dentem allici, Cels. 6, 9; a weapon, telum e., Quint. 9, 2, 75: *what pleasure does it give you to have one thorn among many p. d' out?* quid to exempta juval spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: v. TO TAKE OUT, DRAW OUT, EXTRACT.

5. extirpo, 1: to p. out by the roots, e. g. pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3: v. TO ROOT OUT, ERADICATE, EXTRIPATE.

6. extrāho, xi, cūm, 3: to p. out an ox or ass from a pit on the sabbath-day, ex. bovem die sabbati, Vulg. Luc. xiv. 5: v. TO DRAW OUT, EXTRACT.

7. érunco, i: *(to weed out)* to p. up weeds, herbas er., Col. 2, 10, 28.

8. éjicio, jēci, cūm, 3: p. out the mote (and beam) out of one's eye, e. festucam (trabem) de oculo, Vulg. Matt. vii. 4, 5; Luc. vi. 4.

**pull to**: attrahō, 3: v. DRAW TO, ATTRACT.

**pull (s.)**: The act of pulling: 1. tractus, us: *a steady p.*, modicus t., Plin. 9, 46, 70 (tractatus, Siliq.). 2. nūsis, us (*any effort*; as in Quint. 8, 4, 9; ad summum non pervenit nūsis sed imputu): v. EFFORT, EXERTION.

**puller**: in phr., "l'runt settler up and down of kings" (Shaks.), qui reges extollis ponisque: v. TO PUT DOWN, (Comp. tollere seu ponere vult, freta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16.)

**pullet**: i. e. a young hen: pullus (properly, the young of any animal): used with or without specific adj. galinaceus: pulli gallinacei, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: Liv. 32, 1.

**pulley**: the mechanical power so called: orig. the wheel or sheaf; next, the sheaf and block, i. e. a single pulley; then, a system of pulleys: trochilæ, strictly, the block (also called rechñus), for one or several sheaves (orbiculi):

trochleae, the whole machine: *Lucr.* 4, 906; *trochleae Graecanicae binae, a system with an upper and lower sheaf,* *Cato R. R.* 3, 5. *Prov.: to hoist up with p.s.,* *trochleis adducere, Quint.* 11, 3, fully described, with technical names of the parts, by *Vitr.* 10, 2-5.

**pullulate:** *pullulo, i* (*pullulat ab radice, Virg. G. 2, 17;*) *incept. pullulatio, 3: Col. 4, 21, 3: v. to SPROUT, SHOOT UP.*

**pulmonary, pulmonic:** *i.e. pertaining to the lungs:* *1. pulmōneus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6 (p. vomitum vomere).*

*2. pulmōnācēus (good for the lungs):* *comp. p. radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12, 3* *pulmōnāris (diseased in the lungs, consumptive):* *comp. p. ovis, p. sus, Col. 5, 7, 14.* *Also expr. by pulmōnum, ad pulmōnes attinens. P. consumption, peripneumonia, ae, f. (περιπνευμονία), Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25: CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTIVE.*

**pulp:** *1. cāro, carnis, f. (the p. of fleshy fruits): the juice in the p. of the mulberry, moris sucus in carne, Plin. 15, 24, 27: the p. of a gourd, c. cucurbitae, id. 28, 14, 58; of olives, carnes olivarum (the stones being called ossa), Pall. 12, 17, 1; of pears, carnes pīorum, id. 3, 12, 2.* *2. pulpa, p. of apples, malorum p., Pall. 4, 10, fin. (N.B.—Both words mean orig. flesh; then the soft part or pulp of fruits); but pulpa may be extended to pulp in general, as in paper-making.)*

**pulpit:** *i. In the orig. Latin sense, a raised platform to speak from: as, "Produce his body to the market-place, And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral."* (Shakspeare)

*1. rostra, orum, n. (the permanent gallery across the Roman forum, from which the orators addressed the comitia):* *Liv. 8, 14; Cic. in Plz. 3, fin.*

*2. suggestus, ūs; or -um, i, n. (prop. a raised mound):* *comp. illud suggestum in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 124: v. PLATFORM.* *3. pulpitum (a board scaffold, esp. the stage of a theatre):* *Suet. Ner. 13; Juv. 3, 174: v. STAGE.* *II. In a church:* *1. cāthēdra (orig. the chair of a teacher or professor, Juv. 7, 203; hence Fr. chaire = pulpit): for its ecclesiastical use, see Dñi Cang. s. v.*

*2. exēdra: Aug. (Quich.). Phr.: p. eloquence, \*facundia sacra: a great p. orator, \*facundiae sacrae antites: to mount the p., in rostra (cathedram, exēdrā) escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. To speak from the p., \*ex cathedra loqui (prov. for dogmatic teaching).*

**pulpus, pulpy:** *carōnūs: the other (fruits) are of a p. sort, reliqua carōnū sunt generis, Plin. 15, 24, 27; cf. carnosissimis (olivis) oleum exiguum, id. 15, 3, 4: p. or fleshy leaves, c. folia, id. 16, 6, 8: roots, c. radices, id. 16, 31, 56. Also pulpā abundans; and, perhaps, mollis.*

**pulsate:** *i. In primary sense: to beat or throb like the pulse, mōvōre, 2: v. PULSE. (N.B.—Pulso, i, is transitive only; but perhaps pulsar may be used). A pulsating pain, pulsus dolor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.* *II. Of any similar motion, as of the air in producing sound:*

*1. perh. pulsibus affici (or \*mōveri): cf. Geth. 9, 13, animus quatiatur et afficiatur motibus pulsibusque.* *2. use gen. term agitari; with some defining word or words: e.g. tremulo motu [qualsi venenari] agitari.*

**pulsation:** *i.e. a beating or throbbing at recurring intervals.* *I. Of the arteries: i.e. a stroke of the pulse, pulsus (venae): pulsation, in general sense, venarum pulsus, pl.: or expr. by verb: v. PULSE (1).*

*II. Any similar motion, as of the waves of the sea, of sound, of light, etc., pulsus; \*motus pulsiosus: v. to PULSATE, PULSE.* *III. As a legal term, a wilful stroke on another's body (Blackstone): pulsatio, in its proper active sense: v. BEATING. (N.B.—Pulsatio is not used in clas-*

sical Latin for pulsation in the neuter sense.)

**pulse** (often constructed as a plural noun): *i. The beating, or recurring motion of the blood in the heart and arteries: also, a single stroke of the pulse (with pl. pulses):* *1. pulsus venarū: Plin. 29, 1, 5. (N.B.—The ancients called the arteries venae; and they believed wind-pipes (arteriae) to be distributed through the whole body: [v. ARTERY]: then, ascribing the pulsations of the true arteries to these "arteriae," they also called the pulse arteriarum pulsus: the pulse, which is most felt at the extremities of the limbs, arteriarum p. in cacumine maxime membrorum evidens [index ferre morborum], Plin. 21, 37, 88: an even, quick, or slow p., art. pulsus per acetates stabilius aut citatus aut tardus, ib.)* *2. exp. by vénas alone: if the p. beats so, he has a fever, si v. sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 1, 5: Cels. 3, 6: the p. has quite failed, protinus v. conciderit, id. 3, 5: we trust the p. most, which is very misleading, venis maxime credimus, fallacissimae rei, id. 3, 6: the p. is natural, venae naturaliter sunt ordinatae, ib: the p. is slower or quicker according to age, sex, and temperament, venae leniores celeiores sunt ut aetate et sexu et corporum natura, Cels. ib: to quicken the p., venas concitate, resolvere, movere, turbare, ib: to fetter the p., venas tentare, Suet. Tib. 72, fin.; v. tangere, Pers. 3, 107; pulsus venarum attingere, Tac.: venarum pulsus et momenta captare, Apnl. 1, 1. Fig.: to feel one's p. (= to sound one), \*aliquis voluntatem, mentem, tentare; or, with acc. of person: cf. Tac. H. 1, 75: v. TO SOUND. Phr.: the p. of life (Shakspe.), \*pulsus vitales: the p. of states (Clarendon), \*quasi venae quadam civitatum: My temperate p. does regularly beat (Dryden), \*pulsus venarum stabiles in corde moventur.*

*3. ictus, ūs (sc. arterium, a stroke of the p.): a quick or slow p., crebri aut languidi ictus [gubernaculi vita temperat], Plin. 11, 37, 88.* *II. Any similar movement, as of sound, light, etc.: the vibrations or p.s. of this medium (said of light, Newton): pulsus, ictus, vibratio (all by analogy): v. OSCILLATION.* *III. Any leguminous esculent vegetable (generally construed as plural): legūmēnūs, ūs, n., also pl.: let them give us p. to eat, dentur nobis l. ad descendunt, Vulg. Dan. 1, 12: the earth abounds in fruits and various sorts of pulse, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Also legumentum, Gell. 4, 11. Adj. leguminarius (Inscr. Orell. No. 3093): as sub. pulse-seller (βούτηρων ἀγορᾶς), Gloss. Philox.*

**pulsion, obsol. (More, Bentley): the act or motion of driving or drawing: v. PROPULSION.**

**pulverise:** *v. PULVERISE.*

**pulverise:** *to crush or grind to powder.* *I. (full expression) in pulverē contēro, 3: the dry root of baccharis pīd, baccharis radix arida in pulverē contrita, Plin. 26, 11, 70. Also téro, contēro, obtēro, comminio (absol.): v. to FOUND, GRIND.* *2. in late Lat. only, pulvēro, 1 (prop. to scatter dust, to dust over): Calp. Ecl. 5, 88: and pulvēro, 1: a drachm of p. frankincense, turis pulvēro drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54. The act of pīng or pulvēration (e.g. by digging up the soil round vines), pulvēratio: it (the vine) is made more fruitful by pīng the soil, tum et crebris fossiōibus implere [convenit]: nam fit uberior pulvērationibus, Col. 4, 28.*

**puma:** *a feline beast of prey, inhabiting the warm regions of America: being unknown to the ancients, can only be expr. (according to their frequent usage) by the name of its genus, fēlis, f., or \*f. Americana.*

**pumice, pumice-stone:** *a light stone, thrown out of volcanoes: pīmēx, ūs, m.: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2 (f. Cat. 1, 2):*

*pl. p. rocks (used poet. of any rocks), (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. Phr.: to smooth with p-stone, pūmico, 1: Lucil. in Non. 95, 16: polished with p., e. g. hand, pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41: forehead, p. frons, id. 1, 67. Adj. of p-stone, pumicēs: e. g. p. molae Öv. F. 6, 318: p. antra, Stat. S. 3, 1 144: fountains springing from p., p. fontes, Mart. 4, 57: eyes like pumice-stone (i.e. stony, dry), p. oculi, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 73. Like p-stone (i.e. porous), pumicosis: p. terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3 § 34: laps, id. 36, 19, 24.*

**pummel:** *v. POMMEL.*

**pump (subs.):** *i. A machine for raising water: antīla, f. (gen. term): the p. raises water obtained with tool, for the thirsty gardens, quas det sittientibus hortis curva laboratas a, tollit aquas, Mart. 9, 19, 34 (curve points to the swinging pole and bucket, which was also called tollēo, ūnis, m.: Plin. 19, 4, 20). The following sorts are distinguished: (1.) organum pneumaticum, Plin. 19, 4, 20. (2.) hastrum: as we rivers turn wheels and pumps, ut fluvios versare rotas atque hastrā videmus, Lucr. 5, 517. (3.) tympanūm (the lift-pump, a wheel turned by water, or by manual labour, with buckets or jugs round it): also called hydromūla, f., Vitr. 10, 9, 10: and rota, Plin. l.c.: tympanūm also denotes a kind of chain-pump. (4.) the Archimedean screw p., cochlear, f.: Vitr. 10, 11, 4. (5.) a sort of force-pump, Ctesibēa machīna, Vitr. 10, 12. (6.) a ship's p., sentinelūlūm (prop. a sort of scoop for raising the bilge-water out of the well of the hold, sentina): Paul. Non. Ep. 36, 3. (7.) a fire-p., or fire-engine, siphō, ūnis, m. (Gk.), Plin. Ep. 10, 42: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: v. WATERWORKS (cf. Dict. of Ant. s. v. Antilia).* *II. A light thin-soled shoe: soccus, m., Cic. de Ór. 3, 32, 127: Cat. 61, 10: Suet. Cal. 52. Dimin. socculūs, m., Suet. Vit. 2, fin.*

**pump (v.):** *A. Trans.:* *i. To pump, pump up or out (object, water),*

*1. haurio, ūs, stūni, 4: machines for pīng water, organa quae ad bauriendū aquā inventa sunt, Vitr. 10, 9, 1. 2. tollo, ūs, the plan of the screw, which raises a great body of water, but does not p. it up so high as the wheel, cochlear ratio, quae magnam vim haurit aquae, sed non tam alta tolit quam rota, Vitr. 10, 11, 1. 3. égerō, ūs, stūni, 3: one p. out the water (from a ship), égerit hic fluctus, Öv. M. 11, 488. Also, antīla haurire, tollere, egere, aquam, undam, etc.: v. TO DRAW OFF AND OUT, RAISE (water). (N.B.—Anto and exanto or -clo, doubtless: their use depends partly on their true etymology, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vx). Fig.: to pump a person, or a thing out of a person: expīcor, 1: propīde expīcare, quasi uon nosse, Tert. Ph. 2, 3, 35; nec sis me ab illo omnia expīcatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19. II. To pump, pump out, pump dry (object, the vessel, e.g. a ship): exhaustio, 4: others p. out the hold, alii sentinelū ex., Cic. Sen. 6, 17: v. DRAIN. Exhaustio may also be used with acc. of that which is removed by pumping, cf. Tac. A. 2, 23, non adhaerere ancoris, non exhaustio irrumpentes undas poterat (could not p. the ships dry).*

*B. Intrans.: usu translate by supplying the object: v. supr. The act of pumping, hauriūs, ūs, m.: (gardens) watere from a well by the wheel, or engines, pumping by lifting machines, (hortos) pīnteo rota organisē pneumaticis vel tollēnorū haustu pīnteo, Plin. 19, 4, 20.*

**pumokin** (Cucurbita Pepo, Linn.): pēpo, ūnis, m.; and mēlōpēpo, ūnis, m.: Plin. 19, 5, 23. Dimin. pepunculus, m. Non. Ter. p. 168.

**pun (subs.):** *difficult to find an exact Latin equivalent: several gen. terms for jest, point, wit, etc., may be used.*

*1. perh. most specific lōgi (λόγι): logos ridiculos vendō, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66;*

omnes logos, qui iudicis dicti sunt, animalia inveterata. Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 61, 18.

**2.** Cicero, himself an inveterate punster, probably included *punes* under facetae, when he says, ego mirifice capio facetas, maxime nostris, Cie. Fam. 9, 15; cf. id. de Or. 2, 61, 248, facetus autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte per boque moveatur. (More definitely, "facetiarum id genus quod in similitudine verborum vertitur.)

**3.** *punes* are at least included under acumen in the following: genus acuminis in reprehendens verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam factum, Cic. Brut. 67, 116, 158 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 38). And this suits the probable etymology (from *Fr. ponere*): as does aculen, m. (v. Cie. Ac. Post. 2, 31, 98). **4.** argutiola, f. (?) : perhaps a quibble, Gell. 9, 14. Other terms, perhaps more or less admissible, are, allusio (Am. 7, 229), or a. verborum, jocus, joculus, joculatio, lusus verborum, ridiculum dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: dull and far-fetched p., frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: the wretched p. made upon Verres (by Cicero), quae sunt in Verrem dicta frigidissima, Quint. 6, 3, 4. (N.B.—The play upon words, as a regular figure of speech, which is only a more solemn *pun*, was called by the grammarians agitominatio, f., or paronomasia (*parapomasiā*), Quint. 9, 3, 66.)

**pun** (v.): to make puns: (?) logos dicere, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 61, 18: to p. upon, alludo, 3, with dat.; Cicero Tretatio alludens, Quint. 3, 11, 18. Also, perhaps, argutor, i.: jocor, i.; joculor, i. **A punster**: argutior, Gell. 17, 5, 13; homo lusor, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62: homo jocosus, joculatorius, ridiculus.

**punch** (subs.): **1.** A pointed instrument, which, when struck, pierces a hole, distinguished from a DRILL, which pierces by boring: no known word; but, this distinction not being always exact, we may perch. use terebra (gimlet), pierce with a p. the vine-stock you are going to graft, terebra vitem quam insere pertundito, Cat. R. R. 41. The word is commonly used for an instrument which punches out a piece of the stuff, \*terebra cavata. Ferrum may also be used with the verb. Sometimes for an instrument which indents a mark, without penetration, forma: v. STAMP.

**II.** The stroke of a punch, ictus: **v.** BLOW, STROKE: also (vulg.) a blow with the fist (or elbow, etc.): **1.** pugnus: to give one a p., pugnum ducere, aliquid, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. **2.** obtusio: Lampr. Comm. 10. **3.** percussio: p. on the head, capitae percussions, Cie. Tusc. 3, 26, 62 (adapted): v. BLOW.

**III.** The beverage: untranslatable, unless perch. calidum (calidum), or calida (caida) (denoting some warm drink), may serve: they drink p. in the gin-shop, in thermopolio calidum bibunt, Plaut. Crc. 2, 3, 14 (adapted): cf. Varr. L. 5, 27, 36. **A p.-bowl:** crater, eris, m. (κράτηρ, i. e. mixing-bowl), prop. a bowl for mixing wine with water, Ov. M. 8, 66: cratula, f., Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7: also asperges, f., a vessel in which warm drinks were kept hot, like a teacup: v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. s. v. Calida: **a p.-laide**, trulla, f., trulla vinaria, Cic. Ver. 4, 27, 62. Hor. S. 2, 3, 14: and perhaps cyathus, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13: v. Dict. of Ant. s. v. **IV.** The hero of the puppet-show: untransl.: perhaps we may Latinize the original Italian *Puncinello*, or *Policinello*, \*Puncinellus or Polichinellus.

**punch** (v.): **1.** Also punch out, punch through: to perforate with an instrument by a blow: with obj., sometimes the thing pierced more usually the hole; **2.** in Latin always the former: **1.** pertundo, tudi, tūsum, 3: p. a hole through the bottom of a pot, calceum pertundito per fundum, Cat. R. R. 52: if (the horse) has p.'d his hoof through with a sharp potsher'd or stone, si acuta testa vel lapide ungulam pertuderit, Col. R. R. 6, 15. **2.** terebro

I: v. TO BORE. **3.** pungo, 3: v. TO PRICK, PUNCTURE. **II.** To indent without perforating: and (vulg.) to give blow with the fist (elbow, etc.): **1.** percūlo [in imperf. tenses usu. scrl. 4], cussi, cussum, 3: esp. of stamping money, Suet. Aug. 94. **2.** fōdio, fodi, fossum, 3: don't p. me in the side, noli f., Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17. Also, fodico, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (aliter latius f.). **3.** obtundo, tudi, tūsum, 3: to p. the chest with fists, obt. pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: I'm p. black and blue, sun obtusus pugis pessime, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 29: then he p.'s my jaw, obtundit os mihi, id. Cas. 5, 2, 50.

**punchy**, i. e. of a short, thick, fat figure: obēsus, Fest. s. v. V. FAT.

**punceon**, i. e. a large cask, Fest. s. v. **1.** dōtum: Cat. R. R. 6, 11: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27. **2.** cūles (cūl): prop. a leather bag for holding liquids. As a liquid measure, the culeus = 115 gallons: the punceon = 84 gallons = XII. amphora about.

**punctilio** (dim. of puncto, which is used in the same sense by Bacon, Henry VII): a small nicely in conduct, behaviour, proceeding, or argument:

**1.** usq. expr. by circuml.: mindful of every p. of propriety, circa decorum usq; ad morositate diligente studio: cf. PUNCTILIOSUS.

**2.** perh. cāvillatio (a captious nicey): silly p.s, c. ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: a thousand p.s of law, mille juris c. id. 7, 4: 17.

**3.** spina (a thorny subtlety): esp. in philosophy and dialectics (cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79, nec acerbitatem sententiarum discedenti spinas probavit: id. Tuse, 4, 5, (Peripatetic) partiendo et definiendo spinas prætermittunt: v. QUILIBRE). **4.** a prick nicely: *silly p.s, c. ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: a thousand p.s of law, mille juris c. id. 7, 4: 17.*

**5.** As points to points of conduct: fastidium, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 238: "punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house" (Richardson).

\*fastidii nihil superest, simul ac, etc.

**punctiliosus**: **1.** scrupulōsus: p. care, s. cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 3: the most p. obseruance of divine worship, scrupulōsissimus cultus deorum, Apul. deo Socr. p. 43. **2.** mōrōsus (excessively particular): p. in personal habits, circa curam corporis morosor, Suet. Caes. 45. **3.** religiosus (extremely careful and conscientious): v. SCRUPULOSUS. **4.** subtilis: v. NICE.

**5.** As subs.: cālumniator, (they exclaim that) to adhere to the letter, is the part of a p. person, etc., scriptum sequi, calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caez. 23, 65: one who is p. about his work, calumniator sui, Plin. 34, 8 (19), 25.

**punctiliosus**: scrupulōsē: that minute and p.-distributed exactness of division, tenuis illa et in partes scita divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6: comp. minutius et scrupulōsitas scrutantur omnia, id. 5, 14, 28.

**punctiliosusness**: **1.** rēligiō (scrupulous care and conscientiousness, as in a religious matter): cf. Cic. Br. 82, 283, oratio nimis attenuata religione (too punctiliosus accuracy): **2.** mōrōsitas (over-nicely): Suet. Tib. 70 (affectionate and morositas, of style): **3.** scrupulōsitas (rare; not in Cic.): Col. 11, 1, 2.

**4.** perh. cāvillatio, f.: an unhappy p. about words, infelix illa verborum c. Quint. 10, 7, 14. Phr.: frivola et inanis argutiola, Gell. 2, 7.

**punction**: v. PUNCTURE.

**puncto**: v. PUNCTILIO.

**punctual**: **1.** Consisting in a point (obs.), as, "Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot" (Milton): perh. punctus (adj.), lit. pricked in: puncto mundo or orb, like puncto tempore, Luer. 2, 26. **II.** Exact, coinciding to a point (obs.): accurātus, esp. in superl.: the punctual exactness (of description in a letter), earum (sc. litterarum) accurātissima diligenter, Cie. Att. 7, 1, 1: v. EXACT, PRECISE. **III.** Exact in keeping engagements: diligens: "punctually

just (or punctual) to perform what he knew requisite" (Raleigh). omnis offici diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 10, 73.

**IV.** Esp. exact in keeping to time: **1.** p. (or, to return punctually), ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2. Phr.: a p. man, qui vult sua tempora confiters officia, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16. **2.** diligētis (in wider sense; careful of property in every way): v. CAREFUL, ATENTIVE. **3.** promptus: cf. Nep. Them. 1: p. in business, in rebus gerendis promptus: v. PROMPT.

**punctuality** (in older writers, punctualness): **1.** Exactness, observance of minute points: esp. of time: diligētia, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150: punctualitatis (in preserving the text, e.g. of SS. v. Johnson), tenuis illa divisionis d., Quint. 4, 5, 6: cf. d. scribendi, id. 10, 1, 2, and 10, 3, 27: all depends on your good faith and p., in tua fidē ad diligētia positum est, Quint. Ep. ad Gryph. 3: p. in executing commissions, mes. d. mandatorum tuorum, Cic. Top. 5, p. in household affairs, domestica d., id. Oscon. 1. Join: cura et d.; assiduitas et d.; et industria. Want of p., negligētia.

**2.** expr. by tempori (or e.) or ad tempus, in their proper connection v. PUNCTUAL (IV.). **punctually**: **1.** diligenter: to do all things p., curare omni diligētis, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, fin.: also expr. by diligētia, conferre d. ad aliquem rem, id. Off. 1, 19, 138. **2.** tempori (or e.), ad tempus: Cannius came to supper p., ad coenam tempore venti Cannius, id. 3, 14, 58: to come p., ad tempus venire, advenire, Cic. Not punctually: negligēt. Join: punctio diligenterque

**punctuate**: **1.** interpungo, nxi, nctum, 3: we are accustomed to p. as we write, cum scribimus, int. consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40. **2.** distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, may perhaps be used, but its more exact reference is to the division of the sense, and to pause in reading, Quint. 1, 8, 1; et alib.

**punctuation**: **1.** interpunctio and interpunctum (the latter, the mark itself), usu. pl.: the p. of words, interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: interpuncta verborum, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181. **2.** distinctio, lib. 3, 48, 186.

**puncture** (subs.): a small prick:

**I.** The act (=pricking), puncto, Plin. 25, 13 (94), 150: punctus, ūs, m.: Plin. 29, 6 (38), 131: Apul. M. 7, p. 196; and (late and doubtful) punctura, e. g. tell. Firn. Math. 8, 21. **II.** The hole punctured: punctum, n., Plin. L c. § 148: Mart. 11, 45.

**puncture** (v.): pungo, 3: v. TO PRICK.

**pundit**: a learned Brahman, versed in Sanscrit lore, used for a person of high authority (real or affected) in special learning: keep the word "pundit" (quem dicunt) a learn'd p., p. dotisimus. Or expr. by Phr.: v. vir mēdico dotisimus.

**pungency**: a pricking or stinging quality: **I.** Affecting the organs of sense, esp. the nose, as snuff, hartshorn, etc.; the tongue, as acids and acid things; the eyes, as smoke and vapours.

**I.** express by verb, pingo: v. PUNGENCY. **2.** mōrōsus, ūs the p. of vinegar, aceti m.: cf. Mart. 7, 25, nec cibus ipejuat mōrōsi fraudatus aceti: esp. when a corrosive power is implied, as "any substance which by its p. can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn" (Arbuthnot) "scabros nigrae mōrōsi rubiginis enses, Lucan. 1, 243. **3.** acrīmōnia (either an agreeable or disagreeable sharpness) sweet with a certain p. (of the gum called sarcocolla), cum quadam a. dulcis, Plin. 24, 14, 78: if the sore cannot bear the p. (or smart) of the cabbage, si uicus acrīmōnia brasīcae ferre non poterit. Cato R. R. 17. Also acrītus, Gell. 13, 3, and acrītūs, Inis, f., Vir.

**z. o.** **4.** acerbitas (*only of unpleasant sensations; as the sourness of unripe fruit*), Plin. 15, 14, 15: *for fig. sense, compare Cic. Planc. 38, 92, fructus non laetus et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisse.* **II.** *The quality of keenly affecting the mind; said of keen wit or sarcasm:*

**1.** acerbitas (*esp. pl.*): *is debate witty with some p., in altercando, cum aliquo a. et male dicto facetus, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: the p. (or stings) of sarcasm, acutel contumeliam, id. de Or. 2, 55, 222. **2.** acerbitas: joined with sal (*salt = wit*) *satirical p. with overflowing wit, a. et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94. **3.** acrimonia, acritas (*rage*): *the f. and p. of truth, vis veritatis atque acritas, Ait. in Non. 4, 11, 14. **4.** stimulis, orum: *the p. of grief, stimuli doloris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66 (et morsus doloris, the stings of grief, id. ib. 4, 7).****

**pungent:** *poking (see def. under pungency).* **I.** **1.** *lit.: With pungent pains on every side, So Regulus in torment died* (Swift). \*acerbatus dolores (like a literae, v. *infr.*) or, \*Regulus ut stimulis pungentibus undique corpus, Tormentis moritur (v. Luer. 2, 460).

**II.** *To the senses: e.g. of snuff, "the pungent grains of titillating dust" (Pope), "pulveris titillans pungentia grana:* **1.** acutus: *the p. taste of acids, acutus sapor; saporum genera XIII. reperiuntur, dulcis, suavis, punguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc., in vinis et acriis, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Varr. in Non. 201, 14. **III.** *To the mind and feelings:* **1.** acerbatas: *a p. letter, a literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18: of sharp words, aculeatas sunt, Animum fodiunt, bona distinguit, facta et famam saudant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 29-30. **2.** mordax: *e.g. carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: inuidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107.* Other words may be used according to the context, as, salsus, criminous, malignus. **Phr.:** *p. exigencies* (Fell): \*acriter urgens disserim. *To be p. (of things), "aculeatus habere: and, when an object is admissible, mordox, 2; mordico, 1; stimulo, 1: (of persons), \*acerbum esse, e.g. in convicis.***

**pungently:** acriter, Cic.  
**punice:** a bug (Hudibras): cimex, Icici, m.; v. BUG.  
**puniness:** v. PUNY.

**punish:** **1.** punitio (arch. poenio, Gell. 6, 14), less freq. punitio, dep. 4: *with object of the thing: to p. offences, peccata p., Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: obj. of the person: to p. the guilty, p. scantes, id. Off. 1, 24.* Also with abl. of the penalty, hept. *p. hilemonem with death, Philemonem morte puniri, Suet. Caes. 74: self-p. ping, ipse se puniri, Cic. Iusc. 3, 27: but anger in p. is to be utterly excluded, prohibita autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89.* The dep. form occurs, ib. 1, 25, 88 (puniri al quem); and id. Iusc. 1, 44, 1 (imincos puniuntur). **2.** animadversio, ti, sum, 3 (a judicial term = take cognizance of), foll. by in and acc.: cf. qui ita statuerat, animadverte in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 57: *cesar thought there was sufficient reason why he should either himself p. Dumnorix, or order the state to p. him, satis esse cause arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere Juba et Caes. B. G. 1, 19.* In pass. with the offence as subject: *a thing to be p. by the magistrates, rea a. magistratibus animadverteret, Cic. Caec. 12: (cf. PUNISHABLE). Esp. of corporal and capital punishment: (Horatius said) he would have p. his son by his right as a father, ni ita esse, patro jure in filium animadversum tulisse, Liv. 1, 20: to p. a person un-*

heard, in aliquem a. indicata causa, Cic. Fann. 5, 2: in pass. use impers. form: *M. Icelus had been openly p'd, in M. Icelum palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46: to p. with scourging (before execution), in aliquem verberibus a., Sall. Cat. 50: (cf. EXECUTE).* **3.** expr. by poenas or supplicium sumo, poena capio (*to exact satisfaction*); and in pass. poena do (*to give satisfaction, incur a penalty*): supplicium, chiefly of corporal and capital punishment: *(aversus) p'd Aco after the manner of his ancestors, de Accone more majorum supplicium sumpsit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: I haven't time to punish you as I would (fr. a master to a slave), non habeo spatum ut te sumam supplicium, ut volo, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17: with all of the means: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91. Correl., to let a person p. one, be p'd, supplicium alienare de: cf. illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: v. PUNISHMENT.* **4.** castigo, i (fr. castus; lit. make clean, hence implying discipline): (*Rhamadanthus*) p's and hears their frauds, castigataque audite dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 507: *the offender the master chides, the souldier will be p., quo saepius (magister) monerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: v. TO CHASTISE.* **5.** vindico, i (obj. of the offence = take vengeance for, avenge), with in aliquo of the person: cf. (Scipio) qui Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos vindicavit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: *that fraud had been p'd even by the laws, ite dolus matius etiam legibus erat vindicatus, ib. 3, 15, 61: whatever you p. in another should be earnestly shunned in yourself, omnia quae vindicari in altero, sibi ipsi velometer fugienda sunt, id. Ver. 2, 3, 2, 4: the crime which I had p'd in others, quod maleficium in aliis vindicasse, id. Sull. 6, 19: with the person only, pass. usu. impers. with in and acc.: if the guilty be not p'd, nisi vindicatum in noxiis, Sall. Jug. 31. **6.** plecto, 3 (lit. smile): *they pardon themselves and p. their god, quae sibi ignoscunt, et plectunt deum, Aus. Id. 6, praeft. to p. with death, capite aliquem p. Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7.* But in the best age, we find only pass.: *the people are p'd for the madness of their kings, quidquid delirant reges, plectunt Achivi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.* With abl. of the manner or means: *tergo plecti (to be p'd by scourging), id. S. 2, 7, 105: in many things we are p'd through carelessness, multa in rebus negligenter plecturum, Cic. Am. 22, 85: or abl. with in: let the penalty be equal to the crime, so that everyone may be p'd in the sort of his crime, noxiar poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, id. Leg. 4, 20, 46. With gen. of the offence (late): to be p'd for false pretence, insimulatione falsae plecti, Apul. Apol. 274.* **7.** multo, i (fr. multa, a. 1, 4, modet; to p. by a judicial infliction, orig. a fine): with abl. of the means or manner cf. accusatore multa ei pena multavit, Cic. Bal. 18. with acc. of the offence, cf. vitia autem hominum atque fraudes damni, ignominiae, vniuersi, verberibus exsiliis, morte mulierum. Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194: *to p. an impator by deposition from his proutre, m. imperatore deminutio, provocatio, id. Prov. Cons. 10. (N.B.—Mulo, i; perhaps only another form of multo, is used of severe corporal chastisement: cf. verberibus m., Tac. Ann. 1, 2, but nearly always answers to beat rather than p. [unless the pugilistic sense be admitted]), cf. multato corpore, ib. 1, 70.) **8.** persagno, 3, dep. (follow up to justice): obj. of thing p'd: to p. crimes, malitia p., Sall. Cat. 52, 51. Also, exsequor, 3: cf. delicta ex. Suet. Caes. 67. And in same sense frequent, sector, i, dep.: don't p. with the terrible scourge one who deserves the scutum h, ne scutum dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 119, also, later 9.**

verbō, i (of corporal punishment): v. FLOG, SCOURGE. Also, verberibus caedere, ferula caedere, I don't fear your p. with the rod one who deserves to undergo severer stripes, nauit ferula caedas meritorum magiora subite Verbera, non vereor, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120-1. **10.** ulcisor, ultus, 3, dep. (to avenge): injuries reli publicae, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: istius nefariorum scelus, id. Ver. 2, 1, 27, 68: v. TO AVENGE. **Join.** istius injuries ulcisci et persequi, id. Ib. 2, 1, 9.

**11.** to p. as a warning or example: exemplum (or a) in aliquem statuere, edere, or facere: v. EXAMPLE, WARNING. **Phr.:** to be p'd as an example (be made an example of), exempli fieri: who, d'ye say, is to be p'd? quid ains in quem exempla fieri? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 26. (Comp. also the words signifying various modes of punishment).

**punishable:** expr. by ger. part. of punitio, animadverto: p. crimes, a. peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: an offence p. by the magistrates, a. punitio a. magistratus a., Cic. Caec. 12. **3.** poena, supplicio dignus, of persons and offences: v. PUNISHMENT. **4.** sons, utis: v. GUILT. **Phr.:** legal authorities hold concealment (in a bargain) to be p., a jurisconsults etiam reticentia poena est constituta, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65.

**punisher:** **1.** punito, m.: a most severe p. of the seditious, seditionorum p., acerillimus, Suet. Caes. 67. **2.** expr. by verb: "This knows my punisher: therefore as far

From granting he, as I from begging, peace?"—MILTON.

\*is qui punitur, me castigat, in me animadvertisit, in me supplicium sumit, ulciscitur, vindicat, etc. **3.** ultor: cf. conjurationis investigator atque u., Cic. Sull. 10, 85: v. AVENGER. **4.** vindex, icis: p. of a conspiracy, v. conjurations, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: *the Furies p.s of crimes and guilt, Furiae deae vindices facinorum et sclerum, Cic. N.D. 3, 18, 46.*

**punishment:** **1.** Concrete: the penalty inflicted. **1.** poena, often pl. (= nova, orig. payment, compensation): in many passages convertible with SATISFACTION and PENALTY: the most general term: eight kinds of p.s are recognised in the law s, octo poenarium genera in legibus continentur, Cip. Ap. Aug. C. D. 21, 11: *(that) death is the end of our being, not a p., mortem naturae finem esse, non p.m, Cic. Mil. 37, 101: to enforce respect by p., observantiam sancte poena, id. Pianc. 19, 47. Constr. with gen. of the penalty, e.g. exsili, mortis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7, etc. p. capitii, capital p., Caes. B. G. 7, 71: with gen. of the offence: the diuine p. of perfidy, perjurii p. divina, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: also gen. of the outraged thing or person, let there be a p. for breaking the law, poena violati juris esto, ib.: rarely with gen. of the offender: to inflict p. on the deserter, sumpsisse meritos poenam, Virg. Aen. 2, 585: also with gen. of the subject or source p. appointed by the gods, Deorum immortalium poenae certissime constitutae, Cic. in Pis. 20, 49: gravissimae legum poenae, ib. 21, 52. Sometimes with double gen. of subject and object: the p. of forgery among the Dorylenses is severer than elsewhere, poena est Dorylensis (alleg. Dorylai, al Dorylaeum) gravir, quam apud aliis, talsum et corruptum littarum, id. Flacc. 17, 39. To assign, award, fix, establish, impose, a p. or p.s. poenam, poenas constitue, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; statuere, Suet. Caes. 14; addere, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; irrogare (strictly, with ref. to penal laws proposed to the people), Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; imponere, i.e. l. 6, 14. To inflict p. on, afficere aliquem poena, Cic. Off. 2, 5, fin.; p. capere a aliquo, Liv. 2, 5, med.; in aliquem, Curt. 4, 6: poenam sumere ex [scelerato sanguine], Virg. Aen. 12, 949: oteneri absol., sumere poenas, Gell. 6, 14; Virg. To inflict*

(as a common practice) some form of p. upon .... genus poenae usurpare iu: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac republica esse usurpatum, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7. To incur (make oneself liable to) p., poenam (also, in p.) committere: has the p. (or penalty) been incurred, or ought it to be inflicted? an commissa sit poena? an exige debet? Quint. 7, 4, 20: cf. committere in poenam edicti, Gai. Dig. 2, 2, 4: also, poenam contrahere (after anal. of damnum, periculum contrahere): to be liable to a particular p., teneri aliqua poena, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3, med.: so, poenis obligari, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14, 47. To suffer, undergo, receive, p. (strictly, pay the penalty, give satisfaction), either absol., or with dat. of the inflicter, or person aggrieved, and gen. of the offence (also pro), and abl. of the means or mode: poenam (poenas) dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81 (poenas morie dedit): so, with abl. of crime: Trebonium dedisse poenas: quo sceleri? Cic.: poenas scleris pendere, ib. 3, 33, 81: dependere, id. Sext. 67, 149; expendere, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; solvere, id. Mil. 31, 85; persolvere (to the full extent of one's guilt), Caes. B. G. 1, 12; luere (with the notion of blotting out or atoning for guilt by p.), Ov. Met. 3, 625: to bear or undergo a p., p. subire, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: also, p. ferre, Auct. pro dom. 52, 144; perferre, Cic. Sext. 69, 145; suffere, id. Fl. 38, 96: sustinere, Auct. pro dom. 52, 135: habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44. To remit the p. of an offender at the request (or for the sake) of any one, poenam aliquius aliqui remittere; Liv. 8, 35 (ut sibi poenam magistri equitum dictator remitteret).

2. supplicium (severe bodily p., usu. capital): to erect a cross for the p. of citizens, crucem ad clivum s. defigere, Cic. C. Rab. 3, 11: severity of p.s, acerbitas suppliciorum, ib. Rab. 3, 10: cf. id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: (Mithridates) put to death a consular legate with the tortures of bonds and stripes and every form of p. (torture), legatum P. R. consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni s. excruciatum necat, id. Man. 5, 12. To restrain or coerce by p.s, supplicio coercere, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: scelus frandemque nocentis supplicio constringere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fig, culpam supplicio recidere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33. To establish, appoint, award, a p., s. constitueri in: (Solon) appointed no p. for a parricide, nullum n. constituit in eum, qui parentem necasset, Cic. R. Am. 25, 70: also with dat. of person: id. Clu. 46, 128: or of the offence, Caes. B. G. 6, 17 (gravissimum ei rei a. constitutum). To devise (invent) a unique (signal) p. for, inventare, exigitare, singulari in aliquid s., Cic. R. Am. 25, 70, 71. To demand p. on a person, aliquem petere ad s., Quint. 7, 6, 6. To inflict p. on anyone, s. sumere de aliquo; also with abl. of the manner; or abs.: to inflict the p. of scourging with the utmost cruelty, virgili s. crudelissime sumere, Cic. Ter. 2, 2, 37, 91: cf. de indemnato s. sumere, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84 also supplicio aliquem afficeri: in pass. = to suffer p., Caes. B. G. 1, 27 (ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur). To suffer or undergo p., supp. ferre, perferre: (Afranius said that) they had suffered p. enough, satis supplicii tulisse, id. B. C. t, 84: supplicia nescirima et crudelissima perferre, Cic. (Nizol.): subire supp.: nihil affert quoniam, summa supplicii subeundi nobis sint, id. Ep. ad Brut. 2: solvere supp.; the p. of parricide having been already inflicted (or, the penalty paid), soluto supplicio parricidi, id. Phil. 13, 10. To take p. from a person (let him punish one), illi de me supp. dabo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 75. To expiate or purify by p., (Clodius) nomen quidem Pl. Ri. tanto scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipsius supplicio, expiri, Auct. Har. Resp. 16, 35. To be satisfied by a person's p., cuius ne supplici quidem ullo satiari videtur posse Ps. Rs., Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 21:

to be dragged to p., ad s. rapi; illi de Or. 2, 59, 238: to go to p., ad s. proficiisci id. Off. 3, 18, 100. Capital p., capitale s., Suet. Iom. 8; called also, s. sumnum supremum; to enact c. p. for crime (or, punish it with death), incestum supremo s. sanicie, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. Eternal p., aeterna supplicia: tum tu, Jupiter, hunc . . . . aeternis s. vivos mortuosque mactabis, id. Cat. 1, fin. The inflictor of p. (said of a magistrate), exactor supplici, Liv. 2, 5. 3. corporal punishment, verbéra, un. n. p.: corporal p. of Roman citizen, verbéra civis Romani, Quint. 4, 2, 113 v. SCOURGING, FLOGGING. 4. multa, less well, mulcta (strictly and commonly, a fine, orig. of cattle, Gell. 11, 1; also any loss or penalty, said to be a Sabine word: v. Smith's Lat. Dict.); let this be his p. to go without wine for 20 days, haec ei multa esto: vino vixit dies ut careat, Pl. As. 4, 1, 55. Joined with poena: multa et poena multare, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: cf. id. Leg. 3, 1, 6 (Vet. Lex), per populum multae poenae certatio esto. To award a p. (orig. impose a fine), multant, dicere (with dat. or person): Crassus Flacco collegiae multam dixit, Cic. Ph. 11, 8, 18; also, in. iudicare, Plin. 18, 3, 3; in. impone, Liv. 10, 37; m. facere, Cato in Gell. 11, 1: he had named the p. (here capital p.), (diem mihi dixerat); multam irrogaret, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: the naming of the p., multiae irrogatio, id. Rab. 3, 8. To deserve, incur, become subject to p., m. committere, id. Clu. 17, 102. To suffer, undergo, receive p. m. subire, Ov. F. 5, 289. To ward off p. m. depellere ab . . . , Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 3. To remit a p. m. remittere, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18, v. sup. (Note.—damnum, n., is also a pecuniary p., and is joined with multa: quia unquam tanto damno senatorem cogit? aut quid est ulta pignus aut multum? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: v. FINE.)

5. animadversio (prop. censure): usu, a p. inflicted by magistrates: esp. by the censors, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: so, notiones a qua censorum, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: by a dictator, a. dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68: the fear of a father's p., animadversionis paternae metus, Cic. R. Am. 24, 68: with gen. of offence: id. Clu. 46, 128 (a. vitiorum): with gen. of subject, and in with acc. of object: talis a. fuit Dolabella, quin in audaces se-leratosque servos, tunc in impuros et nefarios liberos, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5. Sometimes of the severest p.s: behold the nature of the p., (roasting a magistrate alive), genus animadversiorum vide, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45: esp. capital p. (a. capitals, Suet. Aug. 24), the apprehension of the conspirators was my act, their p. the Senate's, comprehension sonnum mea, a. Senatus fuit, id. Att. 2, 8: of military execution, e.g. with ref. to Torquatus and his son, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 35. To join with supplicium, to remit p. at another's request (dat.): e.g. animadversionem et supplicium remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2. Forming a climax with cognito and poena: deinde orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium datur cognitio sine consilio, poena sine provocacione, animadversio sine anxilio, id. Rull. 2, 13, 33. But in milder sense with castigatio: all p. and correction ought to be free from insult, omnis a. et castigatio contumelias vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 88. To inflict p., animadversere, with in and acc. of the person: v. TO PUNISH (No. 2).

6. exemplum, usu, pl. (signal, exemplary, condign p.): with dicere, facere, statuere, edere in: that I might not see the disgraceful p. they're going to sentence him to, ut ne videbam que futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24: how say you? who's going to suffer p. (be made an example of)? quid als? in quem exempla fieri? id. 26: both will punish you, uteque exempla in te edent, ib. 5, 6, 21: to inflict all p.s and tortures on the hostages (as an example to their tribe), in eos

omnia exempla cruciatibus edere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; the last or extreme p. (of death), novissima ex-nuptia, Tac. A. 12, 20. 7. castigatio (correction, e.g. c. verborum, Liv. 27, 15): p. by the censors, censoris c., Plin. 18, 6, 7, corporal p., c. fustum, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; c. flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7 (cf. infra). 8. vindicta (retribution, discipline): less freq. in present sense): cf. Vell. 2, 114 (denoting a climax in military discipline), admittio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, 9. noxa (hurt, harm only as legal term): to deserve p., n. merecere (meter), Liv. 8, 28: to deliver one to p., noxae dedere aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9: correl. to receive for p., noxae accipere, id. lb. 7, 1, 17, § 2: to be delivered over for p., noxae dedi, Liv. 26, 29. to be exempted from p., noxae eximi, Liv. 8, 35; also, noxa exsolvi, id. 23, 14, 10: to be condemned to p., noxae damnari, id. 8, 35. Phr.: to be condemned to capital p., capitio condemnari, Cic. C. Rab. 4, 12 less technically, mitti ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: cf. vitam amittere per summum deducere, id. R. Am. 11, 30: without p., impunitus, a. impuniti, less freq., impunito: v. IMPUNITY.

II. Abstract; the act, process or principle of punishing: 1. expr. by pl. of supplicium, poena (including the various modes of punishment and so its entire nature: cf. L. G. §§ 591, 593): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247, legibus et præcauia propria sunt virtutibus et supplicia [poenae] vitris ('the system of reward and p.'): the sing. of poena occurs in quasi-abstr. sense, id. ad Br. 1, 15, ad init., Solon remp. duabus rebus contumeli, præmia et poena: ue ought not to take pleasure in p., non decet poenia supplicisque gaudere. 2. expr. by punire, animadvertere, vindicare, poenas sumere, etc.; esp. in ger. or ger. part.: the laws are established for the p. of the guilty, \*leges ad sentes puniendo [sunt] omnium puniendorum causa] constituantur: the third case of p. is when . . . tertia ratio vindicandi est, quum . . . . Gell. 6, 14: v. TO PUNISH. 3. animadversio: Gell. i. c. 4, punitio, archaic, poenitio: Gell. l. c. Vell. punitio, poenitio: Gell. l. c. Vell.

punitive: poenialis, e: a p. law, lex p., Gai. Inst. 1 § 128. (But usu. better expr. by verb: it is a question whether these evils are to be regarded as p., 'quaeritur supplicine sumendi causa necesse haec mala [a Deo] constituta ac destinata sint: these laws are not p. but corrective,' \*legibus bac potius ad emendandos quam ad puniendos homines constituta sunt.)

punning, punster: v. PUN.

punt: v. BOAT.

punny: used contemptuously for what is both small and feeble: 1. pusillus (tiny, scanty, dwarfish): cf. p. mus, Pl. Tric. 4, 4: a p. mind or spirit, p. animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, fin.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 17, Di bene fecerunt, in opini me quodque pusilli, Finixerunt animi (ironical): so, p. ingenium, Mart. 9, 51. 2. exiguis (very small, tiny): of p. frame, corporis exigui, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24. With gen.: abundans corporis exiguisque animi, Claud. in Entr. 2, 381. J. oin: infirmus atque exiguis [animus], Juv. 13, 190. Exig. may be used for Milton's "puny habitants": 3. imbecilla (weak, powerless): Cic. Sen. 11, 35: p. human nature, imbecilla natura (genitus humani) Sall. Jug. 1: so, i. ingenua, Quint. 2, 8, 12.

4. parvus, a burthen too great for p. minds, and a p. body, omnis parvus animis et parvo corpore magis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: so, homo parvo ingens, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. 5. minutus (petty, inferior; usu. with contempt): J. oin: minutus et angustus, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61. A puny man, homunculus: neque tam desipiens bulset, ut homunculus similem (like p. mortals) deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123.

pup (subs.): cattulus: v. PUPPY.

pup (r.): \*catulus edere, pârere (the

latter often without object expr.): v. TO BEING FORTH.

**pupil:** I. **a ward** (orig. sense, now obs.): pipillus, m.; pipilla, f.: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 50, seqq.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. **TUTOR**. II. **A scholar**: 1. discipulus; f. -a (either a p. in a school, or in wider sense, one who has learned any art from another): that a p. should threaten his tutor! magistrorum quenam d. ministrari! Pl. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 (for the fem. cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 91; discipularum inter iubeo plorare caedebat; Plin. 35, 11, 49 § 147). 2. alumnus; f. -a (strictly, a foster-child; hence, in fig. sense, a disciple): cf. Platonis alumni, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72; alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14. III. **The pupil or apple of the eye:** pūpilla, or pūpula: Luer. 4, 149; Plin. 11, 37, 55. Also (but the term wants the exactness of preced.): acies oculorum: aiesque ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, ita parva est, ut ea quae nocere possint, facile vitet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142.

**pupilage:** I. **Wardship, minority:** pupillatus, ūs: (Inscr.): better, aetas pupillaris, Suet. Aug. 66, fin. II. **The condition of boyhood, in general, tirocinium:** cf. Quint. 12, 6, 3; also Suet. Aug. 26, filios suos quemque tirocinio (on the expiration of their p.) deducere in forum. III. **Of learners:** use, \*status, conditio discipuli: v. STATE, CONDITION: \*discipulatus, ūs, Tert. Praescr. Haer. 22.

**puppet:** 1. pūpa (a doll): Pers. 2, 70. 2. **reupōntaora, wv, n. pl.** (i.e. figures pulled by strings): comp. Gell. 14, 1, ut plane homines non, quod dictur, λογικά ζων, sed iudicra et ridenda quadam reupōntaora esse videantur, si nihil sua sponte, nihil arbitratu suo facunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurantibus.

**puppy:** I. **Lit.:** 1. cātulus (used also of the young of other animals besides the dog): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38, in cane [meliora omnia] quam in catulo: Virg. Ecl. 1, 23. 2. (dimin.) cātellus; f. cātella (dimin. of cātulus): enough room for a p. to lie down, tantillum loci, ubi e. cubet, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 40: esp. a favourite dog, a lap-dog: a p. named (*Persa*) had died, erat mortuus eo nomine, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: a child with a p. for its playfellow, infans collusore catello, Juv. 9, 61. Fem. pl., catellae, Juv. 6, 654. II. **Fig., a concealed, impertinent man or boy:** perh. ardelio, ónis: cf. Phaedr. 2, 5 (where the term is applied to a class of fussy, officious persons). Or better, simulos (strictly, a little monkey): cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 2, hic simulos, animi causa, me in quem inverberetur de-legerat (*this puppy had singled me out for attack, just to amuse himself*). Sometimes ineptus (silly, impertinent) will serve: cf. Hor. S. I, 3, 49, ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est: hold your tongue, you p., quin tales, inepit homo! also, homunculus (term of contempt for a human being): v. MANNIKIN.

**puppyism:** expr. by means of words under puppy (II); is not this sheer p.? \*nonne hoc germanissimi sunt simili? nomine sunt haec homunculi ineptissimi ac vanissimi? I hate p., \*odi similos istos insolentes ac ses Ingerentes.

**purchaseable:** vénabilis (on sale, to be had for money): Sall. Jug. 35, fin. (urbem venalem et mature perturbam, si emptorem invenierit): Cic.: v. SALE. To be p., emi posse, pretio comparari posse: v. TO PURCHASE.

**purchase (v.):** (wider in sense than buy) to obtain or redeem at any sort of cost (abl.): 1. émo, émi, emptum, 3: fōol p. ab yōur toil, pulmenta laboribus empta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: pleasure p. at the cost of pain is hūiful, noctē empta dolore voluptas, id. ib. 1, 2, 55: he has p.d immortaliatem by death, emit morte immortaliatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71. Comps.: (1) cōmō, 3: (to collect by purchasing): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 29, 13, cōmōptis undique nobis libros. (2) redimo, 3

(to buy back; but more freq. fig.): to p. peace, pacem redimere ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, fin.: to p. favour and friendship by (Caesar's) death, gratiam atque amitiam ejus mortuus, r. Caes. B. G. 1, 44: he p.d the good will of the soldiers by gratuities, largitione militum voluntates redemit, id. B. C. 1, 39: to p. at a price, and esp. with a bribe, pretio redime: parents were compelled to p. for their children with a bribe not life but a speedy death, non vita liberum, sed mortis celestaret p. pretio redimere cogebantur parentes, Cic. Ver. 5, 45, 119; redimut pretio sepeliendi potestatem, id. ib.: in the sense of to p. immunity for, obtain pardon of, an offence: flagitium aut facinus red., Sall. C. 14: (with per of the price), Ut suscep nos trahim redimut pretio poenam, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 21. 2. compāro, 1. (to procure): v. TO PROVIDE, PROCURE. 3. penso, 1 (to pay down money; rarely with acc. of thing secured): to p. victory with a loss of men, victoriān danno p. multū, Plin. 2, 115: of a ransom, vitam p. auro, Sil. 2, 35. 4. mercor, 1, dep. (acc. of sil): abl. [with ab or de] of p. es.; abl. or gen. of price): to p. goods from merchants and sell them again directly, m. a mercatoribus quod statim [vendas], Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: with de, fundum mercatus est de pupillo, id. Fl. 20, 46: to p. at so dear a rate, tanto pretio m., id. R. Am. 46, 133: I think that these services ought to be purchased at the cost of life, ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Comp. émercor (=buy off, p. out, p. immunity for): cf. adulterium ingentibus domis e., Tac. A. 13, 44; aditum principis e., ib. 16, 1. **purchase (subs.):** 1. The art of purchasing, emp̄io: this p. being completed, hac e. facta, Cic. Cae. 6, 17: the p. of horses, e. equina, Varro, R. R. 2, 7, 6. II. **The thing bought:** 1. expr. by verb, quod emptum partum, comparamut est, etc.: v. TO PURCHASE.

2. merx, mercimoniū: v. MERCHANDISE. III. **Money paid for land & property, etc. to buy an estate at 20 years' p.:** praedium ex viginti annorum mercede aestimatione emere. — **money:** prēium: v. FAUCE. **purchaser:** 1. cōmptor to take in a gaping p., e. inducere biantum, Hor. S. I, 2, 88 Cic. Fin. 1: a reckless p. of disgrace, dedecorum pretiosus e., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6, 22: the fictitious p. of an inheritance, e. familiæ, Suet. Ner. 4, Comp. cōmptor (one who buys up or purchases in a large way: rare): Apul. 2. **mercator** (usu. = merchant): not consuls, but ps of provinces, non consules sed m. provinciarum, Auct. in Sen. 4. Also expr. by part. of émo, mercor: v. TO PURCHASE.

**pure:** I. **Physically and materially:** 1. mundus: v. CLEAN. 2. pūris: purest honey, melia purissima, Virg. G. 4, 167: a p. spring, p. fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: p. and light air, aēr p. et temus, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 16t. Of metal (without dress or alloy): p. gold, p. aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25. (Note p. aurum, argentum, vasa, etc., are also used of a plain surface, free from chasings: so argentum purum, Cic. Ver. 4, 22, 49) Pbr.: p. gold is also expressed by aurum ad obruissu: Suet. Ner. 44. 3. ínteḡ: fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6.

4. mērus, and mērācus (esp. of wine unmixed with water): p. wines, vina mera, Ov. M. 15, 321: so, v. meracius (compar.), Cic. N. D. 1, 31: p. water, merae undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: p. milk, mērum lac, id. F. 4, 369: a p. taste, merus gustus, Col. 3, 21: p. silver, argentum merum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. II. Hence fig. of anything unmixed, unqualified. 1. mērus (lit. undiluted): p. (sheer) prodigies, m. monstrua, Cic. Att. 4, 7: Ter.: cf. MERE. 2. pūris: esp. with pūtus; a p. and genuine sycophant, purus putus sycophanta, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 103: cf. ABSOLUTE, MERE, REAL. 3. sūcērūs (unmixed): of a p. race, (gens) propria et sincera et tantum sui similiſ, Tac. G.

4. Fig.: p. joy, s. gaudium, Liv. 34. 4: p. fame (i.e. unblemished), s. fama, Gell. 6, 8: p. mathematics, \*mathesis pura.

III. **Of language and style:**

1. **pūrūs:** perfectly p. style, sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, init. Joined with candidus: a p. and brilliant style, purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, fin.

2. **émdēnūtus (faultless):** a p. Latin style, locutio e. et Latina, Cic. Br. 74, 253.

Pbr.: the method of speaking p. Latin, ratio Latine atque emendate loquendi, Quint. 8, 1, 2.

IV. **of moral purity:**

1. **castus:** a man of most p. and upright life, castissimus homo aquiterim, Cic. Fl. 28, 68. Join: castus animus purusque, Cic. Div. 1, 53, fin. See also CHASTE. 2. **mundus:** blessed are the p. in heart, beati mundo corde, Vulg. Matt. v, 8; and of absolute purity in God, Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, mundi sunt oculi tu, ne ideas malum, Vulg. Hab. 1, 13.

3. **pūrūs:** to keep the soul p., antimūm purum conservare, cf. Cic. Ver. 3, 58, 134: pure noctes (opp. to spūrcae), Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: with gen. of object: integer vita sclerisque pura (free from taint of guilt), Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1.

4. **integer, gra, grum (spotless; of both chastity and honesty):** a perfectly p. (unstained) life, integrerrima vita Cie Planc. init. Join: (homines) integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Ver. 4, 4, init. With gen. pure from the vices of the city, inter urbis, Val. Fl. 2, 374: p. in life, integrus vita, Hor. l. c.

V. **Free from religious pollution:** 1. **pūrūs:** a p. household (after performing the funeral rites), p. family, Cie. Leg. 2, 22. 2. **castus:** hānd s. tis castum domum deo, ib. 2, 18: v. HOLY.

3. **lustrātūs, pūrificātūs:** v. TO PURIFY.

**pūrile:** 1. pūrē: shining more than Parian marble, splendens Pario marmore pūrūs, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. Join: mundū pureque as neatly and p. as possible, quam minimeque purisimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: caste pureque, Plin. 22, 10, 12: pure et caste [deos venerari], Cic. N. D. 1, 2. Of style: Scipio omnium aetatis sue purissime locutus (with the greatest purity), Gell. 2, 20. Join with caste; caste pureque lingua Latina nti (with clearness and purity), Gell. 17, 2. Join: pure et emendate: speaking p. and correctly, pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cie. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 4. Also, pūrīter (infreq.): Cat. 76, 19.

2. **caste (of conduct and character):** to live p. (lead a pure or holy life), aetatem agere caste suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 148. 3. **intégrē** (free from corruption): he governed Africa most p. (incorruptly), Africam integrerrime administravit, Suet. Vespr. 4. Join: caste et integrē [vivere], Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63; incorrupte atque integrē [judicare], Cic. Fin. 1, 9; integrē et ample et ornate [dicere], Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4; proprie atque integrē [loqui], Gell. 7, 11.

4. **purgātē (of language):** rare; enucleate, purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5.

**pureness:** v. PURITY.

**purgation;** purgatio; poet. purgāmen, esp. in pl.; instrātū: v. PURIFICATION. Or expr. by verb: with a view to the p. of the city, urbis purganda (purgandi) causa; ad purganda urbem, etc.: v. TO PURGE, PURIFY.

**purgative (adj.):** purgātivūs: p. medicines, p. medicamina, medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 19. Also, purgatorius, Symm. See also OPENING, adj.

**purgative (subs.):** médicamentum purgātivūm s. cātharticum. To administer a p., m. purgativum, catharticum adhibere (Dat. of the patient).

**purgatory;** \*pūrgātōrium: Calv. Inst. 3, 5, 6: M. L. (The term is used for the lang. of theological controversy; but must be excluded from Latin com-

position making any pretensions to elegance. Use these rather, "signes lustrales s., purgatori; \* is locus in quo mortui poemis lustralibus exerceruntur.)

**purge** (*subs.*): v. PURGATIVE.

**purge** (*v.*): i.e., to make clean or pure; chiefly in religious and medical senses.

[I. In general: 1. **pурго**, i: (1) of persons: poet. with gen. of the thing got rid of (Eng. of or from): (but only *abl.* in prose): *I wonder that you have been p.d. from that disease.* Et miror morbi purgatum to illius esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth (by pruning) omnem palmitum qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus alterat, Vulg. Jn. xv. 2: in sense of an excuse, like our legal use, with *dat.* of the person offended, *abl.* with de of the offence: *quod te misi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: (2) of things: (a)=cleanse, with acc. of the thing purified: *di patrii, purgamus agros, purgantibus agrestes*, Tib. 2, 17: p. pectora, Lucifer 6, 23: *urbem*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: (b) *to p. away*, p. criminis (i.e., disprove), Cic. Clu. 1, probra, Tac. Ann. 4, 42: in the religious sense; acc. of the pollution: *ne nefas*, Ov. M. 13, 952: *jan crimen habemus purgandum gladio*, Lucan 8, 518. **Join**: purgare and lustrare: *domini purgantibus lustranturque*, Plin. 15, 29, 36 (for lustro, see LUSTRE). Frequent, purgito, i (rare), non mihi homines placent, qui, quando male fecerunt, purgantit (make excuses), Pl. Aut. 4, 10, 26. Comps. (1), expurgo, i: me expurgare tibi volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 87. Fig.: quae poterunt unquam sati (me) expurgare circuas? (p. me of poetic phrenzy), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: *p. out the old leaves*, expurgate vetus fermentum, Vulg. 1 Cor. v. 7 (2) *répurgé*, i: *to p. gold from the ore*, rep. aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 2: esp. *to p. away*, quidquid in Aenea fuerit mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 602. 2. **expio**, i, religious sense: cf. arma nondum expiatia uncta cruxibus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5 (cf. 1, 2, 29); expiadum forum Romanum a nefari sceleris vestigia, Cic. c. Rab. 4, 11: quod non expiatar iniquitas, etc., Vulg. 1 Reg. iii. 14. 3. **mundo**, i; and comp. emundo, permundo: *Josiah p.d. Judah, etc., from the high places, etc., mundavit Judam, etc., ab excelsis et lucis, etc.*, Vulg. 1 Paral. xxxiv. 3: *mundata jam terra*, ib. 8 (cf. Ez. xxiv. 13): *p. (sprinkle) me with hyssop, and I shall be clean, asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor*, Ps. li. 7 (l. 9, Vulg.): with obj. of the sin peccatum tuum mundabitur, Is. vi. 7. **Join**: expiate, mundare: septem diebus expiabimur altare et mundabimur illud, Ez. xlvi. 26: *almost all things are by the law p.d. with blood*, omnia paene in sanguine secundum legem mandatum, Heb. ix. 22 (cf. x. 2): *if any one p. himself from these*, si quis ergo emundaverit se ab istis, 2 Tim. ii. 21: *p. the conscience from, etc.* (quanto magis sanguis Christi... ) emundabit conscientiam nostram ab operibus mortuorum, Heb. ix. 14: *he shall thoroughly p. his threshing floor*, permundabit aream suam, Matt. iii. 12 (purgabit, Luc. iii. 17). *Of metals*: observe the words joined, in full: et sedebit confans (swallowing) et emundans argutum, et purgabit filios Levi, et colabit eos quasi argutum, Mal. iii. 3: *I will purely p. an ay thy dross, exceptum ad purum scoriun tuum*, Is. i. 25: *to try them in the furnace*, and p. them, and make them white, ut confluent et eligantur et dealbentur. The Vulg. also uses (where the A. V. has p.) *clycere* (=pluck out), eligere de vobis transgressores, Ez. xx. 38: redimo (atone for), Prov. xvi. 6: dimitto (remit), with usero (bar away), Is. xxii. 14 and xxvii. 9: propition (with dat.), impiatibus nostris in propitiaria, Ps. Ixv. 3 (lxv. 4): lavo and abluo (wash away), Is. vi. 4: purgationem peccatorum facere, Heb. i. 3. [II. In the medical sense: 1. with obj. se or **alvum**: p. se helleboro, Val. Max.

8, 7, 5, fin.: alvum p., Cic. N. D. 2, 50: obj. of thing, purgans omnes escas, Vulg. Marc. vii. 19: *to p. away phlegm*, p. pituita, Plin. 20, 17, 73: *deafness*, p. tarditatem aurium, id. 21, 2, 8: with *adl.* of the remedy, p. lastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: with the medicine as subj., othoniae suecus purgat cicatrices et mucus, et quidquid obstet (oculis), id. 27, 12, 85. Refl. purgor, with obj. of thing; qui purgor bilime sub veru temporis horum, Hor. A. P. 302. 2. Expr. by various phrases with alvum: alvum solvere, Cels. 1, 3; a. exonerare, Plin. io, 44, 61, a. clore, id. 25, 9, 38; a. movere, Cato. R. R. 115: (*violently*) a. purgatione sollicitare, Cels. 1, *praef. fin.* (by the clyster) a. ducere, Cels. 2, 12: a. subducere, Cels. 3, 4. *To purge*, intrans: =*to be purged*, purgari: alvum dejice, Cato. R. R. 158: dejice, alone, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3.

**purged** (*adj.*): i. e. clean, pure; purgatus: (a) *from grossness*: est milii purgatum crebro qui personet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: (b) in the legal sense: ita fiducia quam argumentum purgationes dimittuntur, Sal. Fr. ap. Non. 312, 22. (*Guilt*) that can be *pd away*, piabilis; v. EXPIATE.

**purger**: v. PURIFIER.

**purging** (*adj.*): purgativus; rarely, purgaticus (*Non.* Tir. p. 120): v. PURGATIVE.

**purging** (*subs.*): 1. purgatio: *of the body*, p. alvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, fin.: or p. alone, id, Fam. 16, 10: =*apology, justification*, Ter. Heant. 4, 1, 12. Cie. Inv. 1, 11: in the religious sense, Plin. 15, 30, 40: *forgetting the p. away of his old sins*, oblivionem accipiens purgationis veterum surorum delictorum, Vng. 2 Pet. i. 9 (purgatus, us, m. is doubtful reading, Cic. N. D. 2, 50) and should at all events be used only in *abl.*: v. PURGATION, PURIFICATION). 2. *medical*, alvi dejicio, Cels. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 120, med.

**purification**: 1. material and physical, purgatio: *of the sewers*, p. cleacarum, Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 41, fin.: *a religious p.*, e.g. from homicide (caedis): quia (lauris) suffummentum sit caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin. 15, 30, 40. 2. purificatio: (laurus) purificatioibus adhibetur, id. ib.: *one ought not to approach the temples unless cleansed by religious p.s* (or, purified by sacred rites), meminerit non nisi religio purificatio illustrata ad tempora accedere debere, Mart. 8, *praef.* 3. purgamen, lnis, n., and -mentum, i, u., esp. for the means of p., v. PURIFY.

4. lustratio: *p. by sacrifice*, v. ILLUSTRATION. 5. febratum (the Sabine word from which came the festival of febrina, frum, n.; on the 15th of February: also called the Lupercalia): "februm" Sabini "purgamentum" (appellant), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. Fest. s. v. Februario: Februa Romanu dixerat piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19: also febratio, omis, f., id. ib. 6. piamen, p. men, n., and -mentum, i, u., esp. for the means of p., v. PURIFY.

**purificatory, purificative** (*adj.*): purgativus, Non. Tir. p. 120: also by various verbs and substantives: v. PURIFYING. A purificatory sacrifice, lustrum, -atio, v. ILLUSTRATION.

**purified** (*adj.*): pürus (v. PURY): purgatus (v. PURGED); and the part.: v. PURIFY.

**purifier**: 1. purgator: e. g. p. cleacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20, Fig. of the soul, animae, Ang. C. D. 10, 10. 2. purificus as epithet, *Jove the purifier*, purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hom. 328, (ad. leg. tertileum). Also by the verbs and parts., qui purgat, purgans, etc. *We shall sit as the refiner and p. of silver*, sedebit confans et emundans argentum, Vulg. Mal. iii. 3.

**purify**: 1. purgo, expurgo, re-purgo, etc. v. TO PURGE. Other examples where *purify* is the strict translation: Luce fatis populus purget ut ille eins,

ov. F. 4, 640: (*the priests*) *pung the walls by solemn sacrifice, festo purgantes moenia lustro*, Lucan 1, 593: *of language or style*: quo maids expurgandus est sermo: Cic. Brut. 74, 238: purum facere is good Latin: *mundum facere*, good but late. 2. purifico, i, good but late: *to p. a honey-comb*, p. favum, Plin. 21, 14, 41: *land*, agrum, Gell. 19, 12, fin.: se purificantes sollemniter aqua circumspergit (of a belief about a religious meaning in the ablutions of the elephant), Plin. 8, 1, 1: nomen Antoninorum tu purifica: quod ille (Elegabalus) intamavit, tu purifica, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 7. 3. purifico, i: rate: Non. 114, 19. 4. puro, i: relig. only, very rare: sacra, Fest. s. v. prophetas. 5. lustro, i: (*to p. by a propitiatory sacrifice*): agrum lustrare sit opertet, Cato. R. R. 141 terque semen flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261: *to p. oneself*, lustror: lustramurque Jovi votisque incondimus aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 279. Join: purgare, lustrare: dominus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59.

6. februo: i, Varr. in Non. 114, 22. 7. émendo: i, esp. of language and style, Cic. Or. 46, 155. Quint. 2, 2, 7. Comp. to CLEAN, CLEANSE, SWEEP, wash, wife, etc. A means of purifying, purgamen, lnis, n.; purgamentum, n., Petr. 134: februmentum, Cens. de Die. Nat. 22. Noti: *purify* as v. n. (Burnet, etc.), purus fieri.

**purifying** (*adj.*): 1. purgator (cf. L. G. § 598): of course only *masc.*: to be cleansed of rice by p. flame: \*igne quadam purgatore vitis liberari: with fem. purgatrix (purgatrice aqua se extipare, Tert. Bapt. 5). 2. purgatorium: p. virtutes, virtutes p., Maer. S. S. 1, 6, med. 3. purificus (late and rare): p. dev., p. ros, Lact. 4, 15. (Purgaticus, v. late and rare.) 4. expr. by rel. clause and predicate purgo; with which an object must be expr.: p. fire, ignis qui omnia purgat, etc.

**purifying** (*subs.*): purgatio; purificatio; purgamen (poet.), purgamentum: v. PURIFICATION, TO PURIFY. Late, purgatura: Edict. Diocl. 20: also emundatio (sanctificat ad emundationem carnis), Vulg. Heb. ix. 3.

**purism, purist**: in language: the translation depends on the shade of meaning (v. PURE, PURITY): for the bad sense, phrases will be found in Quint. 3, 11, 21, loll.: e.g. haec affectata subtilitas circa nomina rerum; diligenter nimis sollicitus; homo diligenter nimium sollicitus; subtilis.

**puritan**: as historical term, \*lüritanus; e secta Puritanorum, qui appellabantur.

**puritanical**: Phr.: p.ways, \*nimis scrupulosa ac tetrica vita instituta quae de Puritanorum secta tracta esse videantur.

**puritanically**: v. preced art.

**puritanism**: \*puritanismus qui appetuerunt; eorum opinio qui ritus omnes animis ab ecclesiis expurgare studebant.

**purity, pureness**: 1. castitas (p. of life and morals; often with ref. to bodily and sexual p.); also castimonia (old Lat. castitudo): antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85 11). castimonia, esp. of the purity required of a priest or worshipper: casto: iubet lex adire ad deos: animo videlicet, in quo summa omnia; nec tollit castimoniū corporis, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: opp. to licentious profanations: quae sacra per summa castimoniū virorum ac mulierum fiant, edam per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, fin.: of moral purity in general: whence we find joined, gravitas et castimonia, Cie. Coel. 5, 11: of spotless purity of morals, castitate: vita sanctus, Gell. 15, 18: by pureness, by knowledge, etc., in castitate, in scientia, Vulg. 2 Cor. vi. 6. For the more limited sense, comp. ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati (all purity), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. 2. munditia; also, mundities,

**El** (*cleanliness, neatness, elegance*): **Fig.**: *pureness of hands* (*salvatorum innocens in*) *munditia manuum sturnum*, Vulg. Job. xxii. 30: *pureness of heart*, *cordis munditia*, id. Prov. xxvi. 11: *purity (and elegance) of language*, m. *verborum*, Gell. I, 23. **Join:** *venustas et munditiae orationis*, id. 10, 3, Quint. 8, 3, 87.

**3.** *Integritas (unblemished life and character)*: **Join** *integritas atque innocentia*, Cic. Div. Ver. 9. Also, of *female chastity, purity and modesty*: *mulierem summa integritate pudicitia existimari*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 25, 64. Of *style*: *incorrupta quadam Latinus sermonis integritas*, Cic. Brut. 35, 132. **4.** *sineritatis (freedom from guile and deceit): p. of the whole life, s. summae vitae*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2, extr.: *of p. of language*: **Join**: *sinceritas and veritas*: *ad horum autem sinceritatem veritatemque verborum unum adspiraverit Caecilius, consideremus*, Gell. 2, 23. **5.** *sancnitonia, and sanctitas (irreproachability; a pure and holy character, and a reverent regard for what is pure and holy)*: comp. *priscas sanctimonias virgo*, Tac. A. 1, 69: *sancnitonia nuptiarum*, Auct. Her. 4, 33: *ut tenuiores annos (Juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docens custodiat*, Quint. 2, 2, 3: *of chastity, in women: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare*, Liv. 34, 6: *in men*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: *Vell. 2, 29: of language*: **Join** *sancnitias et virilitas, p. and manly vigour, sanctitas certe et ut sic dicam virilitas ab illo (vet. Lat.) potenda est, quando nos in omnia deiticiarum vita diendi quoque ratione defleximus*, Quint. 1, 8, 9. **6.** *piritas, late: = cleanliness*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, fin.: *of wine*, Pall. 11, 14, med.: *of life, p. vivendi*, Capitol. Ver. 3: *of style, sermonis*, Hier. Ep. 57. **N.B.—** The best writers use *purus* for *style*: **v. PURE.** *With purity*: **v. PURELY**: of style, emendate; *to speak with purity*, emendate loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.)

**purl** (*subs.*): **I.** Perhaps contr. fr. *purfe*, *an embroidered hem; limbus*; **v. BORDER, HEM.** **II.** *A drink; beer infused with bitter and aromatic herbs*: \**potus, or potio, qui (quaes) Anglice purl dicitur*. (Ainsw. gives, \**potus absynthio commixtus*.)

**purl** (*v.*): i. e. *to flow with a gentle sound* (of water): “*the brook that purls along the vocal grove*,” opp. to “*fretting o'er a rock*”; the same opposition is the two foll. lines:—

“Laeta susurrantes fugient per gramina rivi;” and,  
“It precepit per saxa sonans spumantia rivi.”

Perh. best single words, *murmuro* and *susurro*, i: but various poet. terms and phrases may be used for the v. and the adj. *purling*, as *loquax*; *garrio*, *garrulus*; *sono*, *sonans*; *queror*, *querulus*: *fluunt queruli sinuosus tramite rivi*. Also *purling*, s. (of water, etc.) *murmur, sonitus*. *Definitum incerto lapidose murmure rivus*: Stecgo torrentem, quod null obstat eunti, Lenius et modico strepitu decurrende vidi, Ov. M. 3, 569; comp. also (for the scene rather than the word), uida Mobilibus pomaria rivis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14.

**purlion:** **1.** *surripio, ui, reptum, 3 (to steal privately): to p. sacred vessels from a private house*. vase ex privato sacra s., Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55. Hor. *phaedr.*

**2.** *subducō, xi, etum, 3 (poet.) he mourns over the p.ing of his prize-money*, subducta vlatice plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54. **3.** *suffrōr, 1: joined with suppōlō: 1: haec quam video fieri, suffrōr, suppōlō, de praeda praedam capio*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 16-17. **4.** *compilo, i: inventus est scriba quidam qui . . . a ipsiis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilari*, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Hor.

*purlioner*; *fur*; **v. THIEF.** Or expr. by *verb*: *v. TO FURLION*.

**purple** (*subs.*): **1.** *purpura, f. (πορφύρα, orig. the p.-fish, Plin. 9, 36, foll.): gen. term for any red or rosy colour*: *natural; a p. hue shines through*

*dark violet in the leaves, in foliis . . . violae subclivic purple nigrae*, Virg. G. 4, 275: *artificial*; *purpura usum Romae semper inesse video*, Plin. 9, 29, 63. Used of *different shades of p.*: **Join** *purpura and conchyliata*: *sea-shells used for p. dyes, concharum ad purpuras et conchyliata . . . eadem enim est materia, sed distat temperamento . . . duo sunt genera*, Plin. 9, 36, 61. *just as nearly as* *as* *near* *the best p.s are now dyed*, qualiter omnes paene commoditys purpurae tinguntur, ib.: *a violet p.*, *violacea purpura, p.*, *a double-dyed Tyrian p.*, *dibapha Tyria* (p. not expressed), ib. Esp. for *p. cloth, dress, and corrigings*: *you remember his dress and p. reaching to the heels (i.e. the praetexta)*, *amicitium atque illam usque ad talas demissam p.*, *re-cordamini*, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: *an ivory bed with a coverlet of gold and p.*, *lectus ornatus, auro ac purpura stratus*, Suet. Cæs. 84: *as a token of wealth, splendour, and luxury: shining in p.*, *qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5. **Join**: *aurum et purpura, gold and p.*: *Nam amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128. *In old times skins, now gold and p. rack* *The life of men with cares and weary wars*, Tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura curis Exercit hominum vitam, belloque fatigant, Lucr. 5, 142-3: *repose, my friend, not to be purchased with gems or p. or gold* (odium) *Grosphie, non geminis neque purpura venale nec auro*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7. Esp. the *regal p.*, as the emblem of royal power and state: *illum non populi, non purpura regum flexit*, Virg. G. 2, 495. **Meton.** for *kings*: *And p. slaves (lit. purple) that serve the Roman sword*, Atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, Lucan 7, 28: *to assume the p.* (be proclaimed as emperor), *purpuram sumere, Eutrop. 8, 9; to adore the p. (i.e. the emperor), adorare purpura, Ann. 21, 9, fin.*: Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3: *bore in the p.*, *porphyrogenitus (πορφυρόγεντος)*, or, Latinized, *porphyrogenitus*, a title of children of the Eastern emperors born during their father's reign. **2.** *purpūrissum, n. (πορφύριον): us, m., late Latin: a deep crimson p.*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104. Plin. 35, 6, 12: *hence, (books) bound in p. or crimson, purpūrissati, adapted from the purpūrissati fasti (the consular fasti, so called from the colour of their robes), Sid. Ep. 8, 8, 3, mūrex, icis, m., esp. the dye (from the mollusc so called-poet.): Tyrius ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. **3.** *ostrum, n. (same meaning as No. 3): ostro perfuse vestes, ib. 5, 111: for a covering or dress of p. they recline on the spread p., stratoque super discumbit ostro (i.e. on purple-covered couches), ib. 1, 700.* **Join**: *purpura and ostra, though p. shines from the Tyrian shells*, Pœni si purpura fulgeat ostris, Prop. 4, 3, 51. Hence, *purple-coloured*, (poet.) *ostri-color*, Sid. Carm. 5, 18. **5.** *conchyliatum (κοχύλιον, same sense as Nos. 3 and 4): all dyed with p., nil nisi conchylio tintum*, Cic. Ver. 4, 26, 59. Comp. *purpūrissime colos conchylii jungunt uno corpore cum laevis*, Lucr. 6, 1073. **Join**: *purpura and conchyliatum*: *of luxurious education*: quid non adulteri concepiscet, qui in purpūris? Nondum prima verba exprimit, Jam conchylium posuit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: and in pl. *Spartana chlamys, conchylium Coa, Juv. 8, 101*. Hence, *clad, clothed, or robed in p.*, *conchyliatus*, Sen. Ep. 62: *also purpūratus*, (esp. as subs. for a *courtier*): *ministrare purpūratus tuis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: *Sopratum ex purpūratis et propinquis regis esse*, Liv. 30, 42: *also purpūrēus* (poet.) *medio ripex resedit Agnive purpūrēus*, Ov. M. 7, 103. *Purple in compounds purpūrātūs, atq. p.-works, p. officinae*, Plin. 35, 6, 17: *a p.-shop or warehouse, p. taberna, Paul. 32, 1, 89: a p.-dyer, purpūrātūs, m. (subs.) Inscr.: a dealer in p. (Lydia), purpūrātūs, f.*, Vulg. Act. Apost. xvii.*

14: *a p. dye-house, purpūraria, f.*, Inscr.

**purple** (*adj.*): **1.** *purpūreus: p. colour or tint, p. colos (-or)*, Lucr. 6, 1073: *p. dress or robe, p. vestis, p. palium*: *the splendour of a p. robe*, *vestis splendorem purpūreum*, id. 2, 51: *quoniam iste cum pallio p. talarique tunica versaretur in convivis mulieribus*, Cic. Ver. 5, 13. Poet. (Eng. as well as Lat.) *for a variety of tints, from rose-red to blue-black*; and even gen. for *splendid or beautiful*: *p. rosae*, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15: *p. dawn, p. aurora*, Ov. M. 3, 184: *p. light, p. lumen*, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: *p. eyes*, p. orbes, Val. Fl. 3, 198: *p. blush*, *purpūreum molli fias in ore rubor*, Ov. Ir. 4, 3, 70: *p. life-blood*, *purpūreum vomit ille animam*, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: *poppies, papaveris*, Prop. 1, 20, 38: *fig. fictus*, Plin. 15, 18, 19: *wine, mustum*, id. 3, 15, 17: *the sea (opp. to caeruleus, blue, and raven, grey), mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpūreum videtur*, . . . nobismētis modo caeruleum, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105. **Meton.** of persons: *(Acron) with his purple crest, purpūreum penitus et pactae conjungit ostro*, Virg. Aen. 10, 722: *p. tyrants (i.e. in all the pomp of their royal robes), te (Fortunam) Purpūreum metauit tyranni*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12. **2.** Greek forms: *porphyrītis, id. f. porphyritis and purpūritis (used only of stones): p. red, the colour of porphyry, q. v.* **3.** *ostrīums: p. tincti, ostrīni colores*, Virg. 9, 39, 64: *p. cloth, ostrīnum suppūrum, Varr. in Non. 349, 12.* **4.** *conchyliatum: p. carpets, p. peristomata*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: *p. dress (p. cloth for dresses), p. vestis*, Plin. 9, 39, 64. **5.** *purple or purpled, tinged with p. red (purpūrissum), purpūrissatus: cheeks, quiaque istas buccas tam belle purpūrissatas habes*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35: *genae*, Apul. Apol. 323, 6. **Tyrius**, poet. *Tyrios mirare colores*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: *clothed in a p. robe with a border of gold*, *inditus chlamydi Tyriam, quam limbus obitab Aureus*, Ov. M. 5, 51: *Tyrios laudabis amictus*, id. A. A. 20, 29.

**purple** (*v.*): **1.** *Trans.*: *purpūro, i: to tinge with p., gen. poet., e.g. the waves, Spiritus Eurymi videris cum purpūratis undas*, Fur. ap. Rel. 18, 11. **II.** *Intrans.*: *grow or be p., or be purpled*: *said of light and flowers*, Milton, Dryden, etc.: *purpūro, i: the Latin word often requiring to be translated by the adj. or part. purple, purpling, purpled, whose foliage is p. and gold*, frondens quae purpūrat auto, Col. 10, 201 (al. leg. frondet quae purpūre et auro) *the p. violets, purpūrantes violae*, Virg. Aen. 5, 160: *paints the p.d. or purpling year with flowers, purpūrante pingit annum floribus*, Pervig. Ven. 12, 1. *Incept.*: *purpūrasco, i: unda purpūrascit*, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 162, 31.

**purpled** (*adj.*): *purpūratus, purpūrātūs, purpūrissatus*. **v. PURPLE, adj.** and *v.*

**purpling** (*adj.*): *purpūrātūs, purpūrātūs, purpūrissatus*. **v. PURPLE, v.**

**purplish**: *purpūrātūs, purpūrissatus*.

**purport** (*subs.*): **1.** *sententia (sense, significance): a letter was read to the same p., recitata sunt tabellae in eandem ter sententiam*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: *et de Domitio dixit versus Graecum eadem sententia (of the same p.) qua etiam nos habemus Latinum*, id. Deiot. 9, 25. **2.** *significatio (meaning): p. of a writing or document*, s. scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108. **3.** *volumta (spirit or intention, esp. as distinct from mere letter): the p. of a law, v. legis, Quint. 3, 6, 99: Join: viset volumta the force or p. of words, verborum vis ut volumta, id. 12, 2, 19. See also, DRIFT, PURPOSE, FORCE, MEANING. **4.** *exemplum (identical words as well as sense): of (or to) the same p. (and in the same words)*, uno or eodem exemplio: *so, iterare uno exemplo*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: *scribere bis eodem exemplo*, ib. 9, 16;*

testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: to this (the following) p., hoc exemplo: Capnae literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo, Pompeius mare transit, CIC. Att. 9, 6. 5. very freq. by phrases, with the verbs specto, vido, voto, e.g. what is the p. of this discourse? quo igitur haec spectat oratio? id. ATT. 8, 2 quorums haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 26: do you catch the p. of what I say? temus quorum haec tendunt quae loquor? PI. Ps. 1, 2, 86 (cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 21): nor could I clearly perceive the p. of the law; or of those words, nec satis intellxi quid sibi lex aut quid verba ista vellet, CIC. Leg. 1, 15, 33: V. EFFECT, IMPORT, MEANING.

**purport** (v.): 1. significo, t. (to indicate, signify): cf. OV. Met. 15, 570, quid sibi significant trepidantia consulti exta (seeks to ascertain what they p.).

2. vōlo, t. irr. with dat. of refl. pron.: V. TO MEAN. 3. vālēo, t. (to have a certain force or meaning): they do not see what this word is, hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident CIC. Off. 3, 9, 39.

4. specto, t. foll. by ad (to look or point in a certain direction): that the matter p.'d sedition, rem ad seditionem spectare, LIV. 25, 3.

**purpose** (subs.): the end or design proposed, desired, or effected: the meanings running too much into each other to be separated, except by examples.

1. prōpositūm (object definitely set before one): what was Pompey's p. or desire in regard to fighting? quidnam Pompeii propositū aut voluntā ad dimicandum haberet, CAES. B. C. 3, 84: to attain one's p. p. assequi, CIC. Fin. 3, 6: to hold on & keep to one's p. p. tenere, NEP. Eum. 3; in proposito manere, Suet. Gr. 24: a man firm to his p. justum et tenacem proposito virum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: the p. and manner of life, p. et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: to speak away from (or not to) the p., a p. de-clinare aliquantulum, CIC. Or. 40; egredii a p. (fornandi causa), id. Brut. 21, p. aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28. (Also, in abstract sense, prōpositū: the p. and plan of this life, huius vitae p. et cogitatio, CIC. Tusc. 3, 18, 39.)

2. cōsūlītūm (plan, design): it is my p. to do so, cōsūlītūm est ita facere, PI. Mil. 2, 3, 74: I abandon the p. that I was at first bent upon, repudio quod cōsūlītūm primum inten-dideram, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: with the p. of, etc., eo cōsilio, ut frumento Caesarem intercluderet, CAES. B. G. 1, 48: on p., cōsilio, Virg. Aen. 7, 216: LIV. 35, 14: and with gen. of the subject, of, by, or through the p. (e.g. of the gods), sive casu, sive cōsilio deorum immortalium, CAES. B. G. 1, 12: V. PLAN.

3. institūtūm (course resolved and entered upon): all that has nothing to do with the p. of this work, ad hujus libri institūtūm illa nihil per-tinet, CIC. Top. 6: in pursuance of (according to) his p., instituto suo

Caesar ex castris copias eduxit, CAES. B. G. 1, 50. 4. sententia (resolution, meaning to do something): so far as I understood just now the old man's p. about the marriage, quantum intellexi modo semis sententiam de impiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1: if it is one's p. to, etc., si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, CIC. Off. 3, 33: Saturius persists in his p., perstat in sententia S., CIC. Rose. Com. 18, 56: what follows is to the same p., quae sequuntur in eadem sententia sunt, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. To alter one's p., mutare sententiam, CIC. Mur. 29 (also, consilium), CAES. B. C. 2, 11: propōsitus, Pet. 116. To move from one's p., aliquem de sententia deducere, CIC. Brut. 25, ad fin. 5. stūdiūm (eager bent or desire): to restrain (a man) from his p., retrahere (poetam) ab studio, Ter. prol. 2 not on p. bnt by chance, non studio, sed fortuito. Modest. Dig. 40, 5.

6. expr. by animus: esp. in such phras. as in animo alicui est, nobis erat in animo Cleceronem ad Caesarem mittere, CIC. Fam. 14, 11: in animo habere, etc.:

istum exheredare in animo habebat, CIC. Rose. Am. 18, 22: less good, animus acutus est: it had been the p. of the conspirators (or, the c.s had purposed), tener animus concurrit (bona publicare), Suet. Cas. 82: to form a, animum or in animum inducere: the p. he had entertain'd for a little while he did not hold, id quod animum in iuxit paulisper non tenuit, CIC. Att. 7, 3. 7. destinatio (settled determination): late and intreg: according to the p. of M. Agrippa, ex destinatione M. Agrippae, Plin. 3, 2, 2. Also, destinatio (prop.), a mark aimed at: cf. nque this neque Liviae destinatis adversor. TAC. A. 4, 40: on p., ex destinato. Sen. Clem. 1, 6 Suet. Cal. 43. 8. finis, m. (end, object): the p. of eloquence is to persuade by language, t. (laudanda), persuadere dictio, CIC. Inv. 1, 5, 6 an art useful for the p. of life, ad finem vita utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: for this p., ad eum f. (late), quod ad eum finem memoramus, TAC. A. 14, 64: cf. END, OBJECT.

9. mens, mls. f.: they scan the p.s of the gods in the entrails of sacrifices

(poet. constr.), menteque dēum scruta-taur in illis (libris), Ov. M. 5, 137: with this p., ou mente, CIC. Fam. 12, 14: (nothing) shakes (him) in his steadfast p., mente quatin solida, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.

10. vōlūtātūm (wish): joined with mens: I have formed this mind and p., hanc mentem, v.que suscipi, CIC. Cal. 3, 9, 22: to prosper one's p., voluntatis obsecundare, CIC. Man. 16, 48: to change one's mind and p., mentem et voluntatem mutare, CIC. PROV. Cons. 10. With the p. of, or on p., cum ea voluntate tu (lauderet), CIC. Fl. 5, 11: on p., of set p., voluntate (opp. to casu): cf. DESIGN, INTENTION. Jōin: voluntate et iudicio. 11. express by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: his p. was to..., id voluit (folly by infin.), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9. Note esp. phr. sibi velle (to have a certain meaning or p.): cf. CIC. Ver. 2, 2, 61, 150, quid ergo illae, quid sibi statua-equestres inauratae volunt (=what is their meaning or p.): to have great p.s, magna spectare, CIC. Off. 2, 13, 45: to what p., quid spectans? (for specto, cf. DESIGN, INTENTION). Jōin: voluntate et iudicio. 12. express by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: his p. was to..., id voluit (folly by infin.), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9. Note esp. phr. sibi velle (to have a certain meaning or p.): cf. CIC. Ver. 2, 2, 61, 150, quid ergo illae, quid sibi statua-equestres inauratae volunt (=what is their meaning or p.): to have great p.s, magna spectare, CIC. Off. 2, 13, 45: to what p., quid spectans? (for specto, cf. DESIGN, INTENTION). Jōin: voluntate et iudicio. 13. express by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: his p. was to..., id voluit (folly by infin.), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9. Note esp. phr. sibi velle (to have a certain meaning or p.): cf. CIC. Ver. 2, 2, 61, 150, quid ergo illae, quid sibi statua-equestres inauratae volunt (=what is their meaning or p.): to have great p.s, magna spectare, CIC. Off. 2, 13, 45: to what p., quid spectans? (for specto, cf. DESIGN, INTENTION). Jōin: voluntate et iudicio. 14. express by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: his p. was to..., id voluit (folly by infin.), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9. Note esp. phr. sibi velle (to have a certain meaning or p.): cf. CIC. Ver. 2, 2, 61, 150, quid ergo illae, quid sibi statua-equestres inauratae volunt (=what is their meaning or p.): to have great p.s, magna spectare, CIC. Off. 2, 13, 45: to what p., quid spectans? (for specto, cf. DESIGN, INTENTION). Jōin: voluntate et iudicio. 15. Express by adj.: e.g. inutilis (v. UNPROFITABLE): vānus: v. oratio, CIC. Am. 26, 96: irritus, ir. Inceptum, LIV. 29, 35: Jōin: vana et irrita testamento, Suet. Cat. 38: inanis: i. elocutio, CIC. De Or. 1, 6, 20: i. verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17: a torrent of words to no p., inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23 (v. PURPOSELESS, UN-MEANING). Other phr.: I'm waiting here to no p., maneo otiosus hic: to labour to no p., operari, operari et oleum, perdere (cf. LABOR: VAIN): agere actum (prov.), Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: CIC. Am. 22. (vii) to the p. (of words, arguments, etc.): appositus (and -e), with ad: to speak to the p., dicere apposite ad persuasionem, CIC. Inv. 1, 5: an argument very much to the p., argumentatio appositissima ad iudicacionem, id. ib. 1, 14: (viii) from, foreign to, contrary to, not to, the p. (1). Alienus, with gen. dat. all. also with ab and ad: not unsuitable for their p., neque aliena consili (domini), Sall. C. 40: foregin to the p. of oration, arti oratoriae al. Quint. proem. 5, not suited for (or, foreign to) the p. of my life, al. a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21 of fighting, ad committendum proelium ap. tempus, CAES. B. G. 4, 34. (2) absurdus (infreq. in this sense): Jōin: absurdum atque alienum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 1. (3) ab re (esp. with non: not foreign to the p., e.g. to mention): Pl. cap. 2, 2, 88; LIV. 15, 82; Plin. 27, 8, 35 (illud non ab re est dixisse, opp. to sp. vacuum just before), id. 31, 3, 26 (non ab re sit, il will not be foreign to the p.), and often, but not in Cicero. (also, nihil ad rem nihil ad haec). (4) expr. superfluvia-nens, rarely superfluvia-nis (idle, superfluous). Jōin: [nihil] inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacueum: CIC. N. 1, 1, 33, 91: it is to no p. to . . . , s. est, with infin., Sall. C. 51.

16. expr. by animus: esp. in such phras. as in animo alicui est, nobis erat in animo Cleceronem ad Caesarem mittere, CIC. Fam. 14, 11: in animo habere, etc.:

istum exheredare in animo habebat, CIC. Rose. Am. 18, 22: less good, animus acutus est: it had been the p. of the conspirators (or, the c.s had purposed), tener animus concurrit (bona publicare), Suet. Cas. 82: to form a, animum or in animum inducere: the p. he had entertain'd for a little while he did not hold, id quod animum in iuxit paulisper non tenuit, CIC. Att. 7, 3. 7. destinatio (settled determination): late and intreg: according to the p. of M. Agrippa, ex destinatione M. Agrippae, Plin. 3, 2, 2. Also, destinatio (prop.), a mark aimed at: cf. nque this neque Liviae destinatis adversor. TAC. A. 4, 40: on p., ex destinato. Sen. Clem. 1, 6 Suet. Cal. 43. 8. finis, m. (end, object): the p. of eloquence is to persuade by language, t. (laudanda), persuadere dictio, CIC. Inv. 1, 5, 6 an art useful for the p. of life, ad finem vita utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: for this p., ad eum f. (late), quod ad eum finem memoramus, TAC. A. 14, 64: cf. END, OBJECT.

frustra, Sall. Jing. 31, ad init. id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manus situm est. Also, ad rem, in rem, what is more to the p. quid magis in rem est? PL Rud. 1, 4, 1. (2) prospero: v. PROSPERITY. (3) utiliter (for a good p.): cf. CIC. Ac. 2, 44, 1: 15 id. Off. 1, 25, 89. (4) expr. by usit or ex usu esse, prodessore: more for your p., magis ex usu tuo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47: to hat p. is it for me to sign? quid multi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 11, 935. (5) expr. by rēteri: what is it to the p. if, that, whether, etc.? quid rēteri, foll. by si, intrum, an or rel. clause, CIC. N. D. 1, 18 id. Div. 2, 34, fin.: is it anything to the p? if si servus est, nimquid rēteri? Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 28: what's that to my p.? quid id mea referit? id. Circ. 3, 25 (cf. tua, lib. 88): it is much to the p., multum or magni referit: it is to little p. that, parvi referit, with inf., CIC. Q. F. 1, 1, 7: cf. parvi result non suscipere Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: referit will, ad rem, u. nata p. quid amad rem istu referit? Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 93. (vi) to no p.: (1) frustra v. VAIN, IN, (2) incussum and (rarely) casuum: (not in CIC. and savouring of poetic dictio): to wield useless weapons to no p., vana incussum jactare tela, LIV. 10, 29 why these fears to no p. quid cassim times? Sen. Herc. Oct. 353. Jōin: temere, incussum, frustra: Luct. 2, 106. (3) nēquicquam: v. VAIN, IN VAIN. (4) nēquid: all to no p., nil est! Hor. S. 2, 3, 6: nihil agit Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12 (cf. CIC. Tusc. 2, 25, 6); with inf. clause as subj., it's to no p. sending, at nihil est ignotum ad illum mittere, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 94. Also, nihil and neque referit: neque referit videre quid die-ndum sit, CIC. Brut. 29: nihil attinet: it's to no p. saying what I think on that matter, de quo quid sentiat nihil attinet thore, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3. (5) Expr. by adj.: e.g. inutilis (v. UNPROFITABLE): vānus: v. oratio, CIC. Am. 26, 96: irritus, ir. Inceptum, LIV. 29, 35: Jōin: vana et irrita testamento, Suet. Cat. 38: inanis: i. elocutio, CIC. De Or. 1, 6, 20: i. verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17: a torrent of words to no p., inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23 (v. PURPOSELESS, UN-MEANING). Other phr.: I'm waiting here to no p., maneo otiosus hic: to labour to no p., operari, operari et oleum, perdere (cf. LABOR: VAIN): agere actum (prov.), Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: CIC. Am. 22. (vii) to the p. (of words, arguments, etc.): appositus (and -e), with ad: to speak to the p., dicere apposite ad persuasionem, CIC. Inv. 1, 5: an argument very much to the p., argumentatio appositissima ad iudicacionem, id. ib. 1, 14: (viii) from, foreign to, contrary to, not to, the p. (1). Alienus, with gen. dat. all. also with ab and ad: not unsuitable for their p., neque aliena consili (domini), Sall. C. 40: foregin to the p. of oration, arti oratoriae al. Quint. proem. 5, not suited for (or, foreign to) the p. of my life, al. a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21 of fighting, ad committendum proelium ap. tempus, CAES. B. G. 4, 34. (2) absurdus (infreq. in this sense): Jōin: absurdum atque alienum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 1. (3) ab re (esp. with non: not foreign to the p., e.g. to mention): Pl. cap. 2, 2, 88; LIV. 15, 82; Plin. 27, 8, 35 (illud non ab re est dixisse, opp. to sp. vacuum just before), id. 31, 3, 26 (non ab re sit, il will not be foreign to the p.), and often, but not in Cicero. (also, nihil ad rem nihil ad haec). (4) expr. superfluvia-nens, rarely superfluvia-nis (idle, superfluous). Jōin: [nihil] inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacueum: CIC. N. 1, 1, 33, 91: it is to no p. to . . . , s. est, with infin., Sall. C. 51.

purpose (n.): also, archaicē, to be purposed: 1. prōpōnē, t. 3; alone, and with animo, usu, foll. by direct acc.: having accomplished what he had p.d., consecutus id quod animo proponerat, CAES. B. G. 7, 47 also, as impers. pass., propositum est, with dat. of subject; the thing purposed in nom.; or expr. by inf.: also by ut and subj.: although

*that was not what I originally p.d., cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cie. Q. F. 1, 1, 6; this is what I p. doing, propositum est hoc mihi facere, id. Brut. 6: with ut, propositum est, ut eloquentiam mean perspicias, ib. 97. Later as v. *intrans.* foll. by *infin.*: *Paul p.d. to go, etc.*, proposuit Paulus ire Ierosolymam, Vulg. Act. xix. 21: propositum habeo, v. PURPOSE, subst. 2, expr. by animus, in various special phr.: e.g. in animo aliqui esse, in animo habere, v. precd. art. (6). (Somewhat different is, in dico animum or in animum, to bring oneself to; prevail on oneself to do something; implying some difficulty in the way.) 3, expr. by consilium est, with dat. of subject: *I p. to do so*, consilium est facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 73. *I p. to wait, ex-pectare c. est*, Cic. Att. 5, 5.*

4, cōgito, i (esp. in familiar lang. to be thinking of doing something): *I p. going to Antium*, Antium me recipere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 9, extr.: they were p.ing to attack . . ., cogitabant adorū, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. 5, tendo, more freq., intendo, 3; alone or with animo with acc. of thing: cf. Cic. Ph. 10, 4, si C. Antonius quod animo intenderat (what he had p.d.), perficere potuisse; also with *inf.*, whether they had p.d. going, quo re interdenter, Sall. J. 107. Less freq. reflect. with in; cf. intendere in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39; cf. TO INTEND.

6, perh. agō, ēgi, actum, 3 (to be about anything): cf. Cic. Mur. 38, 32, id quod et agunt et molitorunt, they are both p.ing and planning. Esp. as freq. agito, 1; with animo or mente: ag. in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; also with *inf.*, ut mente agitaret bellum renovare (p.d. renewing the war), Nep. Ham. 1. Poet. my mind is p.ing, mens agital iuncta, with *inf.*, Virg. Aen. 9, 187; alone, ag. fugam, ib. 2, 640; what Fortune may p., quae agitat fortuna, ib. 3, 509.

7, in stronger sense: destino, 1 (so fix definitely, decide upon an objective point); without accomplishing what he had p.d., infestus, quis aeger destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, fin. 8, stātio, 3: Join: statuere et deliberare (to p. and determine): e.g., iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, *int.*: habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, ib. 3, 41, 95. Comps. (1), constituo, 3 (stronger than simple verb): with *inf.*, I hear that Pompei p.s., audio constitutum esse Pompei in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7: with ut and subj., I had p.d. remaining, constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquilini manerem, ib. 16, 10: (2), instituo, 3 (usu. implying an actual commencement, according to plan): cf. instituo Topicia conscribere, id. Fam. 7, 19. See also, TO DETERMINE, INTEND, RESOLVE.

**purposed** (part. and adj.): v. DESIGNED, DESIGNED, e.g. "a purposed thing," Shaksp.; "his purposed prey," Milton;

"Oaths were not purposed, more than law,

To keep the just and good in awe."

Hudibras

Also in the common sense, propōsitus, cōgitatus, statutus, destinatus: a p. crime, cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib. 19. Join: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic. Pbil. 2, 34, 85. Also subs., destinatum, a thing p.d.: cf. antequam destinatum componam (my p.d. history), Tac. H. 1, 4.

**purposeless**: cassus, ināni, infūlīs (cf. PURPOSE, subst.): how much of human life is p.! O! quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1.

**purposely**: consulto (-ē); cogitato (-ē); de (later ex) industria; data or dedita opera; eō, ideo, ut: or prudens, scelens, in concord with subject (or exx. v. PURPOSE, subst.); whom I p. pass over, quos prudens prætereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28. Join: consulto et cogitato, Cic. Off. 1, 8, fin.: ex destinato, Sen. Clem. 1, 6; Suet. Cal. 43. Not p., per imprudentiam, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

600

**purr** (subs. and v.): expr. by murmur, urīs, n; murmūro, 1; murmūrāto (act of purring): words used for any low, indistinct sounds uttered by animals.

**purt** (subs.): a bird, the sea-lark,

\*alauda marina (Ainsworth).

**purse** (subs.): 1, crūmēna (less freq. -ina): usually hung round the neck, cf. Pl. As 3, 3, 67, hic istam colloca crūmenam in collo plāne: to take out one's p., cr. de collo detrahere; to put (money) into one's p., condere in cr.; bring home in one's p., in cr. (in urbem) deferre; all in id. Truc. 3, 1, 7-10 with one's p., full, non deficiente cr., Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: to rob or steal one's p., crūmenam pertundere (lit. to cut a hole in it), Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 38: hence perhaps, a cut-purse, qui crūmenam pertundit: but v. No. 4. (N.B.—Saccarius is rather an embezzler, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.) To tighten the p.-strings, crūmenam astringere, contrahere (by anal.). 2, marpitum (Gr. παρπόντον a leather pouch drawn in at the mouth): there were 80cl. in my p., numi octingent aurei in pl. inforū, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 26 (cf. ib. 31, inerat in crūmena): to take more care of our p. than our life, majorum curam habere nos m. quam vitae nostra, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 563: to rip up one's p., m. exenterare, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 3; marine fish-preserves rather empty than fill their owner's p., maritimae piscinae potius m. domini exianuntur, quam impletum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. 3, sacculus, m. (a small bag = scrip): Plin. 2, 51, 52: the p. is full to the mouth, pleno turgit succulus ore, Juv. 14, 138: prov. for on empty or light p., plenus s. est aranearum, Catull. 13, 7: opp. to arca, Juv. 11, 26, ignore, quantum ferrata distet ab arca Sacculus (i.e. the difference between scanty means and large ones). 4, zōna (Gr. περγά a girdle, a money-belt?): (said C. Gracchus) I went from Rome with my p. full, and brought it back empty, zones, quas pessas argenti extuli, ea ex provincia inanes retulii, Gell. 15, 12, fin.: to lose one's p. (have it stolen), z. perdere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. Hence, a cut-purse, sector zonariis, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20. Join: cut-throats and cut-purses, sectores collarum et bonorum, Cic. Rose. Am. 29, 80.

5, fundi (rare, and scarcely to be followed) putting his hand in . . . he drew out, démissa in pauperum fundam manu, paucos denarios protulit, Macr. Sat. 2, + fin. (funda seems by anal. to be a net-purse, for which reticulum may also be used: v. NET). The following signify larger receptacles for money, but are often equivalent to our use of purse: 6, meton. arca (money-chest; store of money): (buy works of art for me and) trust my p., a. nostræ confidito, Cic. Att. 1, 9; such proceedings draw the governor's p., ea res arcum patris-familias semper exhaustur, Col. 3, 1 to fill the p. with the price of, etc., pretiis erorum complere arcum, id. 8, 8: the public p., arca quaestoria (=fiscus), Symm. 10, 33, 40. 7, lōchī, always (a receptacle with different compartments for various things): to déposit money safely in one's p., nummos in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175. Joined with succulæ, I've searched p. and pockets (to see if I'd coin left), excusum loculosque succulacum, Mart. 40; used, like p., for bribery (= largitio), Anson, Grac. Act. 5: to give money out of one's own p., denarios donare, protolos manu sua e peculiaribus loculis suis, Suet. Galb. 12, fin. (cf. No. 9). 8, thēca nūmāria (θήκη, repository): you won't have had to open your p., thecam numiarum non retereris, Cic. Att. 4, 7. 9, 4 p. private or separate p. (esp. a wife's), p.éculum, Suet. Tib. 50: Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9 § 3: p.éculaires nummi, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31. Phr.: to pay out of one's own p., de suo numerare pecuniam, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A to have a long p., in suis nummis esse, Cic. Verr. 6, 6; or, versari, id. Rose.

Com. 8, to make a p. for oneself, opes condere, Virg. G. 2, 507: to go to market p. in hand (buy for ready money), praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 8: a man with a long (or full) p., homo bene nūmatūs, Cic. Agr. 2, 22 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38, Ac bene numatūm decorat Suadebit Venusque, Lore and Persuasion bless well-filled p.): homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Ver. 5, 9 return with a fuller p., numatūr revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105: a p.-barer, \*præbitor argantulus: perhaps dispenser, Macrobius Sat. 2, 4, fin.

**purse** (v.): 1, to put money into one's p. (Milton): v. PURSE, subs.

2, to draw together (pucker up) like the mouth of a p.: astringo, contrahere, 3, to p. the brow (Shaksp.), astringere frontem, Mart. 11, 40; contrahere frontem, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.; supercilia contrahere, Quint. 11, 3, 79: to p. the lips, astringere labra, Quint. 11, 3 (prop. to close, in silence: but it may be used by analogy).

**purse-proud**: superbus pecunia, Hor. Epod. 4, 5.

**pursiness**: 1, dyspnoea (δυσπνοία, difficulty of breathing): Plin. 23, 4, 47.

2, anhēlatio: v. BREATHING. 3, obēstas: v. FATNESS.

**pursuance, pursuant**: only in plur. in pursuance of, pursuant to . . .:

1, ex (e): in p. of a decree of the senate, ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: so, ex lege, ex decreto, ex edicto, etc.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v. ex (VII.).

2, dē: in p. of my directions, de meo consilio, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: to adopt a course in p. of the advice of friends, capere consilium de amicorum sententia, id. Ver. 2, 2, 17, init. 3, secundum, with ac: I opp̄ant duumvirū in p. of the law, duumvirū s. legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, med.: v. ACCORDING TO. 4, often expr. by rel. clause or modal abl.: in p. of his annual practice, ut quotannis facere instituerat, Caes. B. C. 5: r. i. cf. instituo suo, ib. 1, 50.

**pursue**: 1, to give chase to an enemy: 1, sēquor, citus, 3: he began to p. them with all his forces, cum omnibus copiis eos s. coepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: et pass. Comp. (1), persēquor, 3 (to follow up closely to the end, to continue a pursuit): they p. the fugitives as far as the river, fugientes usque ad flumen persēquuntur, ib. 7, 67: Sall. (2), insēquor, 3 (to press up and assault): to p. with a drawn sword, stricto gladio ins., Cic. Ph. 2, 9, 21: p.ing (the enemy's) rear too eagerly, cupidus novissimum agmen insecuri, ib. 1, 15: cf. Sall. Jug. 50, ubique Romanorum turma insequi copr̄at (where the sense is, to fall upon, attack): still often in sense (II.). (3), prosēquor, 3 (to p. to a distance): they could not p. the fugitives far, neque longius fugientes p. poterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. 2, insto, stūti, 1; insistō, stīti, 3 (to press close upon; giving an enemy no time to rally): with dat. or absol.: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 45, illi autem hoc acriter instabat (pressed them with the more vigour); and Liv. 26, 44, effusis (hostibus) insistere, to follow up a victory and press the rear of a routed enemy. 3, p̄mó, 3 (like insto). v. TO PRESS. 4, to assail and continue to use violence against:

1, comp. of sēquor: (1), insēquor, 3; us, with such modal ablatives as, clamore, minis, contumelias, etc.: Cic.: v. TO ASSAILE. (2), exsēquor, 3 (esp. to pursue with vengeance or retribution): that I will p. L. Tarquinius Superbus with fire and sword, me L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro igni executurum, Liv. 1, 59. (3), persēquor, 3 (to proceed against, prosecute, take vengeance on): to p. a state with war, bello clivatum p., Caes. B. G. 5, 1: so, in legal sense, judicio p., Cic. Fl. 20. (4), prōsēquor, 3 (esp. to assail with outcry, from a distance): to p. with insulting cries, contumeliosia vocibus p., Caes. B. C. 1, 69; Cic.

2, comp. of sector, 1; alt. of which, as being frequentatives, denote pertinacity

*or vehemence of attack:* (1). *insector, i.* to *p.* (*violently*) with *blows, verberibus* l. Tac. A. 1, 20. Esp. in fig. sense, to *p. any one as an enemy, inimicu quem planum ins.* Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; with *abuse, inadictis ins.* id. Fin. 2, 25, 80. (2). *consector, i.* (*a still stronger expr.*) to *p. the vanquished with implacable hatred, victos implacabil odio c.* Tac. H. 4, init.: Cie. (*clamoribus et convicibus et sibilia consecrari, to assail furiously*).

3. *invēhor, etus, 3;* with in and oce.: v. *to inveigh against.* (N.B.—The simple verbs sequor, sector, are not used in this sense.) III. Fig.: to adopt and continue in a certain course:

1. *séquier, 3; v. to follow.* Also comp.; perséquier, 3 (*strengthened*) to *p. (throughout) a certain course, viam p.* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4. 2. *insister, 3;* with dat. or acc.: *what plan of action they would p., quam rationem pugne in-sisterent.* Cae. B. G. 3, 14. 3. less exactly, and without figure, iter, 3 (*with abl.*): *to p. good counsels, bonis consilii* utl. Cie. fr. (Nizot). (N.B.—Consilium inire, capere, refer to the adopting or entering on a plan, not to carrying it out.) IV. *To prosecute, carry on systematically:* esp. in phr. to *p. one's studies, studiis insister.* Quint. I, 12, 12; also, \* (*literarum*) studiis operari dare, Herm.; studiis exercere, Kr. V. *To go on with, esp. in narration:* 1. *prōsequor, 3* (*not perse-quor; which is to relate or describe fully*): *I will not p. the subject further, quod non prōsequar longius.* Cic. T. Am. 30, 83. 2. *exsiquor, 3; to p. an enterprise to the end, aliquid usque ad extremum ex.* Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5. 3. *to p. a subject in detail, aliquip copiosus ex,* Quint. 9, 3, 89. VI. *To seek a certain end etc.* 1. *séquier, 3; to p. advantage, utilitatem s.* Cie. Am. 27, 101; *to p. petty gains (in trade), parvas mercedes s.* Hor. S. 1, 6, 87 opp. to fugere (= to shun), id. Ep. 1, 1, 72. 2. *consector, i. (to p. or seek eagerly): to p. riches or power, opes aut potentiam c.* Cie. Off. I, 25, 66. *Join: consecrari, adipisci velie, id. Fin. 1, 10, 30.* 3. *pétō, 3; v. to seek.*

**pursuer:** 1. use *impf. part.* of *séquier, inséquier, etc.* (v. TO PURSUE, 1), except in nom. sing.: v. L. G. § 618 secutor, only used for a sort of gladiator, who fought with the retiarius, Juv. 8, 210: Smith's Diet. Antt. 2. *misécutor* (late only), *baffling the ps. frustatis insecutoribus.* Apul. M. 7, init.

3. *insector, m.:* (= *vensor*): ins. vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129 May perch serve for the peculiar sense used by Denham in "Like a declining statesman, left forlorn, To his friends' pity and pursuers' scorn." Or inimicus may be used. 4. *per-e-cütör, m.:* (= *punisher*): pers. flagitiorum turpium Capit. Albin. 11: *f. per-secūtrix, Aug. Cons. Ev. 1, 25.* 5. *consector, i.* only found as *fem.*, consecrātrix (*one who seeks to obtain*): Cie. Off. 3, 33, 117 (N.B.—For pursuer, as a term of Scotch law [like δέσκωρ], v. PLAINTIFF.)

**pursuing (adj.):** *sequax:* Virg. Aen. 10, 365 (*latu date terga sequaci, pur-saq Latinum*): p. flames, s. flammæ, ib. 8, 432. Prop.

**pursuing (subs.):** 1. *Giving pursuit* [= chase to an enemy]: usu. expr. by verb: *night prevented the p. from being carried further, nos longius hostes prosequi prohibuit in the ardour of the p. he was carried too far, dum hostes prosequitur, longius elatis est: they pressed the p. so closely that..., adeo effusus institerunt ut...,* Liv. 26, 44. *Job sounded the recall from the p. of the fugitive f.* cœcum autem Job bucelium et retinuit populum ne persequeretur fugientem Israel, Vulg. 2 Reg. xviii. 6 *they were too weary to continue the p. pre-tassitudine fugientes persequi non posseunt.* id. Judic. viii. 4. Esp. expr. by gerund: *they did not cease the p. till..., neque finem prius*

sequendū fecerunt, quam, Cae. B. G. 7, 47 *to deter the enemy from pursuing (or the p.), ab persequendo hostes deterre, Sall. J. 50; to the p. of (= to pursue after), ad persequendum aliquem, Vulg. 2 Reg. xx. 7. The verbal subss. from sequor, insequor, etc., are rare: e. g. (1). *sécutio:* Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11 (= *striving after*). (2). *persecutio* (late in this sense): p. bestiae, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44. Apul. M. 4, p. 155. (3). *insectatio, f. (best)* (*active pursuit and assault upon*): ins. hostis, Br. 21, 47; (with words): Brut. in Cie. Fam. 11, 1, (1). late and rare, *insécutio:* Apul. M. 8, 8. II. *Striving after:* 1. *consecratio* (a strong term) good but rare: *the p. of elegance (in language) cons. concinmitatis.* Cie. Or. 49, 165 (dub.). 2. *studium (vager desire and aiming at) p. of praise, s. laudis, Cie. Arch. 11, 26 cf. inf. (III).* 3. *ostener* expr. by verb, esp. ger. part.: *concerning the p. of honours, de honoribus con-spectando: v. to persecute (VI).* III. Objectively; *the employment pursued, an occupation: studium in Hor. S. 2, 1, 27, quod capitum vivunt, totidem su-diorum milia (as many different ps. as there are people): with gen., ps. belong-ing to, subest for, sunt pueritiae certa studia; sunt et inuentis adolescentiae; sunt extreme quadam studia senectutis.* Cie. Sen. 20, 76. 3. *Join: incepit et studium, purpose and pursuit (a quo incepito studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4).**

**pursuivant:** *cādūcātor: v. HERALD.*

**pursy:** 1. *thesis: v. FAT, OBES-*

2. *ambelus (short-winded): cf. a-*

*series, Virg. G. 2, 135.*

**purulence:** i.e. the pluck of an animal, SS. and *Hudibras:* intestina, extra: both n. pl. v. ENTRAILS.

**purulence:** pūs, pūris, n. (*purulent matter*): Cels. 5, 26, 20 also, sānes, ēi, ib. v. MATTER (VI). *Full of p., puru-lentus, putidus: v. PURULENT.* (Later, puritūta, a purulent mass, Hier. in Jesai. 1, 6; and h, p. civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5, jn.; also, puritūtā, Coel. Aut. Tard. 5, 3)

**purlently:** pūrūlēntē, Plin. 23, proem.

**purlent:** *festering, gathering pus:*

1. *pūrūlēntus* Plin. 22, 11, 13 cf. Cat. R. R. 157, cancer albus purulēntus est. Subst. *purulent matter (vul. mat-ter), puritūta, n. pl. (= pūs),* Plin. 20, 2, 5. 2. *pūtūdus* (of sores, rank and foul): Cat. R. R. 157.

**purvey:** 1. *Prop., and in the best*

*old writers, = PROVIDE (q. v.).* II. *To provide food, cater:* 1. *obsono, i. (fr. ὀφέονται, to buy meat): Pl. Aut. 2, 4; with cognate acc., I'll go and p. for myslef, egomet ibi atque obsonabo obso-nium, id. Siliq. 1, 3, 36.* Also *obsonr, i. dep.,* with abl. of the cost: cf. vix drachinis est obsonatis decem (spent 10 dr in ping for himself), Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. 2. *expr. by obsonum curare, Pl. More. 3, 3, 22: coemere obsonia: ping with borrowed money, omnia con-ducent coemēs obsonia munītis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9.* 3. *anūmōr, i. late (and rare):* Capit. Gord. 29. Also expr. by *sub-* anūmōa: *a diffūlty in ping (food), gravitas anūmōe, Tac. A. 6, 13; anūmō difūlūtates, Suet. Aug. 41: v. to MARKET, PROVIDE.* Also expr. by special terms for each case: *to p. corn, frumentor, i; Tert. Ad Nat. 2, 8: to p. wood, lignor, i: etc.*

**purveyance:** 1. *Orig. = PROV-*ISION*:* q. v.

II. *The providing of food:* 1. *obsoniūs, n.* Pl. True. 4, 2, 27; and *obsoniū, f.*, Don. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. 2. *emptio, onis, f.*, with *anūmōe cura: to attend to the p. of food, anūmōe curam agere, Suet. Cl. 18: cf. duplicitum curam administravit anūmōe, id. Tib. 8.* III. *Concrete, the supplies purveyed:* 1. *obsoniū: make us a privately p., tu facio nobis obsonationis sit opulentum obs.* Pl. Bacch. 1, 1, 64

2. *anūmōa: a sufficient p. of other*

*supplies, an, tolerabili rerum affarum, Liv. 35, 44. Also expr. by ad. anno-narū: corn and other kin's of p., frumentum cereaque amoniariae specie, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: v. PROVISIONS, SUPPLIES.*

**purveyor:** 1. *In usu. sense of purvey, esp. a state officer.* 1. *obser-nator, a capital p. (caterer), obs. optimus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73: ps who have a fine knowledge of their lord's taste, obs. quibus dominici palati notitia subte-est, Sen. Ep. 47.* 2. *on a large scale, quartermaster (7), anūmōlinus (atq.), Col. Theod. 8, 12.* 3. *A mild term for a procurer (Spectator): ieho: v. PROCUER.*

**pūs:** *the festering matter produced by inflammation: pūs, pūris, n.; sānes, ēi: v. MATTER (VI.)*

**push (c.):** 1. *Orig. sense (= Fr. pousser, tr. Lat. pūso), to thrust at or away, usu. with a weapon (as "push with biting point," Dryden), esp. of an animal pushing with its horns* pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3, cf. Ov. 5, 185, *Pecora Lyncaida gladio pīt p. ps (or the usts at): to p. with the horn (of a steer or ram) cornu petere, Virg. E. 3, 27 (cf. G. 3, 526, Inter se adversi lucubra cornibus hadi): v. to THRUST, BUTT.* (N.B.—Also late Lat. *[esp. Vulg.] ventilo, ventilor, i; to wave in the air; hence, to toss about; with these 'horns' shall thou p. Syria, his ventilabis Syriam, Vulg. 3 Reg. xxii. 11; and ab-sol, I saw a ram ping, vidi artem cornibus ventilantem, id. Dan. vi. 4.)*

II. *To (or try to) move or remove by force, lit. and fig.: for derived senses see examples:* 1. *Coups, of pello:*

(1). *impello, pīli, sum, 3: push in or on* cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 119, *triplici pubes quam (navem) Dardana impulsum impellunt (p. through the water); we loosed (the tower) and p. it over, convallis talis sedibus impulsum impulsum, Virg. Aen. 2, 464; to p. (thrust) in a sword to its hilt, ferrum capulo tenus imp., Sil. 9, 328; to p. (or give a push to) a falling person, imp. ruente-in, Tac. II. 2, 57 (fig. cf. Cie. Clu. 26, 70, *praepictum in igni impellamus et perditum prosternamus); to p. on (to a certain course), in laude, id. Pis. 1, 1; ad bellum, id. Sall. 11, 36* the mind is p'd one way or the other by a slight impulse (or p.), animus paulo momento hic illuc impellitur, Fer. And. 1, 5, 31 p'd on by rage and madness, furore atque am-uth impulsus, Cae. B. G. 4, 40. (N.B.—Such is the use of our best writers: for other exs. v. IMPEL).*

(2). *propello, 3 (p. forward, forth, or away), cf. histum p., Sil. 16, 571: to p. forward and dislodge the enemy, p. ac submovere hostes, Cae. B. G. 4, 25 p. out head foremost, praepi-*com* [= praepictum] p., Pl. Rind. 3, 1, 8 p. dīd down from the cliff into the sea, inquit profundum propulsi e scuplo, Ov. M. 8, 591. Fiq.: to p. forward one's crude efforts before the public (stronger than put forward), crudis studia in forum, prop., Petr. 4. (3). expello (p. out or away): p. (or p. down) the ships from the shore into the sea, ab littore naves in altum exp., Liv. 41, 3. PROV: p. out Nature with a pitchfork, and back she keeps coming again, Naturam expellat furca, tamen u-que requiret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 with abl. dom., Cie. in Pis. 7, 16; agris, Cae. B. G. 4; civitate, Cie. Att. 10, 4: v. TO DRIVE OUT OR AWAY, EXPEL.*

(4). *repello, p. (p. back or away): cf. nostros repellit ab castris, Cae. B. C. 1, 55; to p. away the tables, mensa rep., Ov. M. 6, 661; to p. back the bolts, repagula rep., ib. 2, 157; to p. back the diadem (as a sign of refusal), diadema rep., Vell. 2, 56, jn.*

2. *In this sense, less freq. simple verb pelli, 3: oftener rather to beat at, knock at, batter - he will be p'd out of doors, peluer foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11 the enemy are p'd back, pelluntur hostes, Cae. B. G. 7, 62 (cf. DRIVE, KROCK).*

Freq. pulsō, to p. (batter) the walls with the ram pulsare arietē, mensa rep., Ov. M. 7, 662; to p. back the bolts, repagula rep., ib. 2, 157; to p. back the diadem (as a sign of refusal), diadema rep., Vell. 2, 56, jn.

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2. In this sense, less freq. simple verb pelli, 3: oftener rather to beat at, knock at, batter - he will be p'd out of doors, peluer foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11 the enemy are p'd back, pelluntur hostes, Cae. B. G. 7, 62 (cf. DRIVE, KROCK).

sum, 3 (*thrust: nearest to vulgar sense of push*) *'to be pulled and p'd at once,* et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92; *vhen rivers p. on the ice, glaciem quin flumina trudunt,* Virg. G. 1, 310. *pīng in rain against a mountain, frustra op̄positum trudentes pectora montem,* ib. 3, 333. *Join trudere atque impellere,* Lucifer 6, 1031. Fig.: *pl. ps on day* (i. e. *presses hard upon*), dies truditur die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15 (cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 40); *we p. one another on to sins,* in vita alter alter-run tradimus, S-n. Ep. 4, 5; *to p. a coward into battle,* interēm in proella tr., Hor. Epop. 1, 5, 17. Of plants shooting. *the vine p.s forth buds,* (pampinum) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335. The pass. is used as refl.: cf. truditur (*pushes out*) *e siccō radix oleagine ligno,* ib. 2, 31. (N.B.—Prōmo is also used in this sense, Col. 3, 12). *Comp. prōtrūdo (p. forward, forth, out): to p. a roller, prot. cylindrum,* Cie. Fat. 19, 43; *and so the whole mass is gradually p'd forward and set in motion,* atque ita tota paullatim moles protruditur atque movetur, Lucifer 4, 89-12; *to be p'd out of doors,* protrudi penitus, Amn. 29, 1. **4.** mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. offener, submovēo, 2. v. *to DISLOCATE, EJECT:* *to p. the enemy from his position,* hostem statu in, Liv. 30, 18. *to p. any one into war,* m. aliquem ad bellum, Liv. 35, 12. (*also used of plants shooting:* *if the buds don't p. yet, si se gemmae nondum moveant,* Col. 11, 2 and in pass., *a bud p.s. de palmite gemma mouetur,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. *Comp. prōmōveo (p. forward): loads, onera,* Col. 11, 1; *stones with wedges, saxa vectibus,* Caes. B. C. 2, 11. esp. of military movements: *castra, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 legiones, Hirsi, B. G. 8, 16 scalas et machinamenta,* Tac. A. 15, 4, fin.; *castra ad Cartabrigiam,* Liv. 28, 44, fin.

**5.** mōlier, 4, d.p. (*p. away, remove by a strong effort:*) *it was not easy to p. aside the obstacles in their way, neque moliri onera objecta facile erat,* Liv. 25, 36; cf. Id. 9, 3, num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *like* “Waters had pushed a mountain from that side,” Milton. **6.** urgeo, ursi, 2 (*to press close upon, thrust, posture:*) *you are p'd by the crowd about you, urges turbu circum te stante,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; *she (the witch) p.s fine needles into the liver,* tenues in jecur nigrę acus, Ov. Her. 6, 91-2. Cf. *Aut petis aut urges ruiturum Sisyphus, saxum (Whether you haul or push the stone, it's sure to fall again),* id. M. 4, 460. *Join:* impello et urgeo. *Wave drives on wave (prest forward by the wind), Each pushes that before, is pushed by that behind, unda impellunt unda,* Urtegorum prior veniente, urgeget priorem, ib. 15, 182; *the infantry p. (the enemy) in front, eos a fratre urgente pedites,* Liv. 10, 36 (cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 26); *to p. (or p. hard) in an argument: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt,* Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77; *to be hard p'd with questions,* interrogando orgi, based id. Or. 40, 137. **III.** *To advance with effort, in phr. to push one's way:* expr. by perrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3; *to p. its way through a marsh (of an army),* paludem p., Caes. B. G. 7, 10; Tac. Phr.: *if they should attempt to p. their way across in spite of him, si se invito transire conantur,* ib. 1, 8; also, iter tentare per provinciam, ib. 1, 14. Sometimes, contendeare, iter facere, may serve. v. TO PUSH ON.

**push on:** I. *Trans. to urge forward:* impello, prōtrudo, insūgo (only fig.), etc. v. TO PUSH (II.). II. *Also trans. to hasten forward:* 1. insistō, stiti, 3; *insto, 1* (usu. with dat.): *to p. on one's studies, suis studiis insistere,* Quint. 1, 12, 10; *to p. on the conquest of amparia, perdomandea Campaniae ins.*, Tac. H. 3, 77. Insto is chiefly used absol.: *push on!* urge, insta! perfic, Cie. Att. 13, 32. 2. urgeo, 2. *to p. on a work, opus n.* Ov. M. 4, 390 *to p. on a purpose (with obstinate persistence),* n. propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6. See also TO HASTEN. III. *Intrans.*

*to proceed with rapidity, advance without pausing:* 1. contendō, di, tum, 3; *he ps on Italy by forced marches,* in Italianum magnis itineribus contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10. so, magno cursu c. ib. 3, 19. Also with acc.: Cie. R. Am. 14, fin. (nocte) una tantum itineris contendere. Folli. by infin.: *he p'd on to wards Bibracte,* Bibracte recontendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. 2. expr. by eo, iter facio (v. TO MARCH). cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 26, ea tota nocte continenter ferunt, *they p'd steadily on all that night.* 3. insto, stiti, 1 (esp. to p. in pursuit, press upon): *the others p'd on the more eagerly,* illi acrueris instabant, Liv. 3, 45; *Cæsar's army was p. on, instabat agmen Caesaris,* Caes. B. C. 1, 80. *Impers. pass.:* *they (only) p.'d on,* si instaret, Liv. 2, 44, fin. 4. festino, accelerō, 1: v. TO HASTEN. 5. pergo, perrexī, cunctum, 3 (*to proceed; go right on*): v. TO PROCEED.

**push (subs.):** for senses see RUSH, v. 1.

In orig. sense, *a thrust (p. of spear, Shaksp.):* 1. ictus, ūs c. Liv. 2, 20; *una ictu transfixus,* Pbr. with *p. of pile* (Raleigh), intesto spiculō, ib. (adapted): *V. THRUST.* 2. impētus, ūs (*shock, dashing against:* esp. in battle charge): *he broke the enemy at the first p., hostes primo i. impulsi,* Liv. 9, 27; *to make a p. (rush) at,* imp. facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; v. ONSET, ATTACK. For fig. use of impetus, cf. Cie. Off. 1, 15, 49, repentinus quadam impetu animi incitatus: v. IMPULSE. **H.** *A moving or attempting to move a body from without:* 1. pulsus, ūs (whence Eng. push): *to be set in motion by p. from without,* p. extero agitari, Cie. Tusc. 1, 23; *an accidental p.* cf. Div. 2, 61, externus et adventitius p. animis dormientium commovet. *Join-motus et pulsus:* cf. Gell. 9, 13 (fig.), animus quatit et afflictur motibus pulsibusque. 2. more freq. comp. impetus, ūs (esp. in abil.); *impulso:* by *p. of shields, scutorum impulsu,* Cie. Cae. 15, 42; cf. id. N. D. 2, 12, 32, where *an external impulse or push, and a spontaneous movement are contrasted:* non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte, movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32. Also by the verb: *to give anything a p., impellere aliquid,* Virg. Aen. 2, 405; v. TO PUSH (1). 3. nōmentum, motus: v. MOTION, MOVEMENT. **III.** Fig., *a vigorous and determined effort:* Phr.: *to make a p.,* expr. by verb: (1). insto, 1; esp. as pass. impers.: *if a p. were made, si instetur* [suo milite vinci Romam posse], Liv. 2, 44 (like, “one vigorous p. will force the enemy to cry out for quarter,” Addison). (2). urgeo, si, 2. *Join: urgere, instare, make a p., and finish the work, quonamobrem urge, insta, perfic,* Cie. Att. 13, 32; (3). tento, 1 *to make a p. for freedom, lib·ratatem tentare,* Liv. 6, 18 *I'll make another p. for it,* iterum tentabo (Ainsw.). Comp. also toll. *a determined p. must be made,* agenda res est et audienda, Liv. 35, 35; *making a great p. at the enemy,* ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6. **IV.** Also fig., *extremity:* discri-  
men, inis, n.: *it has come to the last p., in summo res est discrimine,* Caes. B. G. 38; *ad extremum pervertere est,* Curt. 4, 14: (*On the battle*) ad triarios ventum est (v. Dict. Antt. s. v. EXERCITUS) cf. adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene d., Cie. Phil. 7, 1: *when he sees the last p. of the war is come, postquam adesse p. ultimum bellum animadvertisit,* Liv. 44, 21: *to desert (or foil) one at the p., in ipso d. periculi aliquem destituta,* Liv. 6, 17. Phr.: *at the last p., in extremis suis rebus,* Caes. B. G. 2, 25, fin. **V** *A principle:* pusilla: v. FUSTULE.

**pusher (subs.):** *one who pushes on or forward (a person, scheme, etc.):* impulso but usu. by the verbs. **pushing (subs.):** impulsus, impulso p. back, répulsus. v. IMPULSE, PUSH (subs.). **pushing (adj.):** I. *In a sense not bad:* promptus, strēvus. v. ACTIVE, 602

ENERGETIC, ENTERPRISING, PROMPT. II. *Passing into the bad sense:* 1. perh. audax (usu. denoting a bad quality): v. DARING, PRESUMPTUOUS. Also expr. by subs. audācia, esp. in phr. urbana audacia (*the pushing spirit of the city*), Cie. Prov. Cons. 4, 8. 2. confidens (*possessed of assurance:* in good or bad sense): a p. fellow, [parasitas quidam] homo confidens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 7. *Join:* improbus, confidens, nequam, malus, Pac. (Lucil.) in Non. 262, 11; *Join:* audacior et confidior: *Qui me alter est audacior homo?* aut qui me confidentior, Pl. Am. init.; v. FORWARD. 3. mōlestus (*troublesome as one who makes himself disagreeable:* esp. in connexion with other words, *a man not at all p.,* homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogado mōlestus, Cie. Fam. 13, 1. Sometimes also the following may serve: importunus (*unreasonable and offensive*); immōdestus (*not keeping within bounds*); et tēmērārus (*headstrong:* see also INTRUSIVE). Also expr. by subs.: incredibilis, importunitate et audacia, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf. IMPUDENT, FORWARD.

**pusillanimity:** 1. *animis humiliis, imbecillis, etc.:* to show p. in the endurance of suffering, dolores humiliūloquio animo terre, Cie. Fin. 1, 15, 49: *what p. is this!* *—quam sunt baec animi humiliū atque imbecilli!* Animus abjectus is also near akin to Eng. cf. Cie. Am. 16, 59, where abjector animus denotes the disposition to undervalue oneself: animus dejectus denotes discouragement and bring cast down. 2. *animi débilis,* Cie. Fin. 1. c. (cf. also id. in Pis. 36, 88, where debilitate atque abjectio animi denote the active manifestation of the quality described as debilitas animi, animus humiliū atque imbecillus): also, imbecillitas animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Comp. timor et infracatio quadam animi et demissio, Cie. Tusc. 3, 7, 14 (also strictly denoting the active manifestation of a quality there designated timiditas et ignavia). 3. timiditas, ignavia (cf. supr.): v. TIMIDITY, COWARDICE. (N.B.—Beware of using pusillus animus, which denotes simply a small or narrow spirit, and has no special application to the vice of cowardice or pusillanimity. Pusillanimitas, quite barbarous.)

**pusillanimous:** 1. *perf. best, humiliis, e p. fear, b. pavor:* Virg. G. 1, 331; *descending to the most p. entreaties, ad humilias devolutis preces,* Stet. Vit. Lucan. Join: humili et abjectus, Cie. Phil. 2, 32, 82; humili et demissus, id. Att. 2, 21; humili imbecillusque: (dolores humiliū animo imbecilloque ferre), Cie. Fin. 1, 15, 49. Also expr. by gen. of quality: *that is extremely p.,* *\*animi admodum humili atque abjecti haec sunt.* 2. ignavus (cowardly): *froces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbellis inter hostes,* Liv. 26, 2: *a most p. and cowardly enemy,* ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28 *all the most p., ignavissimus quisque,* Tac. H. 4, 62. Of emotions: p. grief, ignavus dolor (Plin.).

3. timidus: Enn. ap. Cie. C. de Or. 3, 53, 219. Join: timidus nullusque animi, Cie. Sext. 16, 36: timidus atque ignavus, id. Fam. 11, 18: timidus ac tremens, id. in Pis. 34, 74; imbellis timidus, id. Att. 1, 24, 81: *in a p. spirit,* Join, [quae] timidus animo, humili, demissus, fractoq. [finiti], ib. 3, 32, 115. 4. abjectus (humile or mean-spirited): *to be p., animo abje esse. ita sum animo percuse et abjecto,* Cie. Att. 3, 2: *the most p. spirit,* abjectissimus quisque animus. Quint. II. 1. 13. 5. debilis: *of a more p. spirit,* ingenuo debili, Tac. Hist. 4, 62 also by the subst., softly p., mollem debilitate, Mart. 3, 86, 5. 6. demissus: *Join animo demissus atque humili,* Cie. Font. 11. *fear is (a thing) p.,* afud metus (opp. to iracundia) demissum, et haesitans, et abjectum, Cie. de Or. 3, 53, 218. *Adv. demissus = in a p. manner:* he dared not speak with boldness and freedom while his thoughts

were *lo* and *p.*, non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quin humiliiter demisceque sentit, Cie. Tusc. 5, 9, 24. 7. fractus and infractus. *Join*, fractus et demissus; esse fracto animo et demissus, Cie. Fam. 1, 9 fractus et humili, fracto animo atque humili alieni supplicare (to make *p.* and mean *entreatives*), id. Plan. 20, 50 fractior animo, Cie. Att. 11, 12: to display so *p.* a spirit, adeo infractus animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31. 8. imbecillus. *Join*: ignavi et imbecilli (cowardly and *p.*), Cie. Rep. 1, 32: Sen. Ep. 85. *Adv.*: to have a *p.* dread of pain, imbecillus horrere dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85. (N.B. = *Pusillanimus*, e. faint-hearted, only very late) Sid. Ep. 7, 17, fin. v. *ARJECT*, COWARDLY, DISPIRITED MEAN. *Adv.* = *Adv.* in Eng.: *p.* submission, servire humiliiter (opp. to superbe dominari), Liv. 24, 25: you are bold when you threaten, *p.* when you entreat, audacter territis, humiliiter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28. *Solid* = *Adj.* in Eng. (in the *henditum*, humiliates et obsecratio): a magnanimous boldness is often more effective for exciting pity than *p.* entreatives, saepe virtus et magnificencia plus proficit ad misericordiam commendacionem quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cie. Inv. 1, 56, 109.

**pusillanimously**: 1. express by animo with the adjs.: esp. animo abjecto, demissus, fracto, humili, timido: v. **PUSILLANIMOUS**. 2. by abls. of substs.: v. **PUSILLANIMITY**. 3. by *adv.* of esp. (1). abjecte: (2). demissae: (3). humili: (4). ignave (and -iter): (5). timide: *Join*: ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cie. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: not *p.*, though far from bravely, ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, Cic. Att. 2, 18: *Join*: humiliiter demisceque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: v. *supr.*: humiliiter opp. to animose (proudly); animose panpetaret ferre, humiliiter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120, 9.

**pus**; untranslateable, as there is no evidence of cats and hares having been pets; but, if absolutely necessary, use

1. félis (or as briefer) cat (voc. of the late catus). v. *CAT*. 2. lēpus-cūlūs (*poor little hare*): v. *HARE*.

**pustule**: 1. pustula: Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72: Plin. 20, 22, 87. 2. pūsula: Plin. 6, 21: Mart. 14, 167.

**put**: (N.B.—1. In translating this word, care must be taken to distinguish the cases in which it is followed by a true preposition, governing a noun, from those in which it is compounded with a separable particle, the noun being the object to the compound verb: e.g. Case 1, the load was put on the horse; Case 2, he put on his hat; but, for convenience of reference, we shall put most examples of the former kind under the heads of the latter. 2. The word is so general in its use, that in many passages it must be expressed with the context, and not by any verbal equivalent. 3. Its two chief uses, referring to state and place, are too much mixed up in Latin to be put under separate heads: cf. esp. TO PLACE). 1. do, dedit, dñe, dñum (vt. *da* = *du*, *put*), is the strictest equivalent *'ll p. my knee to the ground*, genu ad terram dabo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: to *p.* into one's hands, (aliquid nihil) in manum dare, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: to *p.* in chains, aliquo in vincula dare, Flor. 3, 10 (cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62, praepicitem me in pistrinum dabit); bodies are *p.* on lofty pyres, corpora dantur in altos rogos, Ov. M. 7, 608 they *p.* the enemy to flight, hosties in fugam dederunt, Cae. B. G. 4, 26 to be *p.* to flight, sese in fugam d., Cie. Verr. 4, 43, ad fin.; and with dat. se fugae d., id. Att. 7, 13: *p.* to death, aliquem leto d., Phaedr. 1, 22, 9 to *p.* back the hair, follow the poet. phrase in Ov. M. 1, 529, levius retro dabat aura capilos. Fig.: who *p.* it in the king's heart, qui dedit hoc in corde regis, Vulg. 1 Esdri. vii. 27: thou hast *p.* gladness in my heart, dedisti letitiam in corde meo, id. Ps. iv. 7. he

*p. them to a perpetual reproach, opprobrium semper nrum dedit illis, id. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxvi.) 66 that the lord would *p.* his Spirit upon them, det eis Dominus Spiritum suum, id. Num. xi. 29. Hence*

2. *Comps.* (i.) abdo, id, Itum, 3 with dat. (rare) *p.* in prison, abditi carceri, Vell. 2, 91: usu. with in and acc., he *p.* in into his bosom, in premium abditi, Suet. Galb. 27. (ii.) addo, id, Itum, 3 cf. eas epistolitas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cie. Att. 12, 53: to *p.* hands into manacles, addere manus in vincula, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1 to *p.* spirit or courage (into people), abdul, add. animum, Ter. H-ant. 3, 2, 11 animos, Cie. Att. 7, 2, 4 (iii.) subdo, id, Itum, 3 with dat., he *p.* spurs to his horse, subdil carica equo, Liv. 2, 20 cf. (fig.) ingenio stimulos subdi, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 56. Fig.: to *p.* spirit into a person, aliqui subdi. spiritus, Liv. 7, 40: to *p.* one's neck into the chains of love, colla vinclis subdi, Tib. 1, 2, 90. (iv.) trado, id, Itum, 3 also transdo (hand over, deliver, entrust to), dat. of person (cf. Vulg. Num. xi, 17, tradidam eis, I will *p.* it upon them): to *p.* anything into the hands (of a person), aliquid in manum trad., Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 7: without in man, cf. Vulg. Gen. xxxix, 4, que ei tradita fuerant p. one in prison, aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum trad., Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 (cf. Vulg. Gen. xlii, 17, tradidit illos custodie, tadi, in their word): to *p.* flight, navem in fugam transdunt, Att. in Non. 155, 8: I p. both myself and my hopes in your keeping, in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trad., Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59.—In the more common use, with reference primarily, to place:—3. pono, posui, positum, 3 (the etymological equivalent pos, orig. pot = *prt*, perhaps meaning plant): examples numerous: constr. usu. in with abl.: to *p.* accounts in the treasury, tabulas in aeroario p., Cae. B. C. 3, 108: to *p.* olives in the sun (i.e. expose them to its heat), oleas in solent p., Cato, R. R. 7: with adv.: in fig. sense: as for wisdom, she had nowhere to *p.* her foot (i.e. no place was left for her), quod enim sapientia ubi p. dñm ponerer non habebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69: to *p.* his name there, non ponut nomen ibi, Vulg. Deut. xii. 5 with on or upon, super (v. *PUT* ON). Pono is used for to *p.* a person's name to a document: cf. Cie. Fam. 9, 15: et quidem quium in mente venit, ponor ad scribendum, when it occurs to Caesar, I am p. (i.e. he sets my name as a signature) to the Senate's decrees. Peculiar and fig. uses: (1) to *p.* a case (to assume or suppose): put it, that he is conquered, verum pone esse victimum eum, Ter. Ph. 3, 4, 25 put it thus, positum sit igitur, Cie. Or. 4, 14 (2) to *p.* a question (for discussion or solution): cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102, nunc mihi vos quaestinumculam, de qua meo arbitrio loquar, ponitis? Pass. impers.: docitorum est ista constituta, eaque Graecorum, ut si ponatur, quae disputatione (a question is p. for them to discuss), id. Am. 5, 17: (simply = ask a question, interrogate, i. v. to ask). (3) to maintain a point, to *p.* it as certain, aliquid procerio p., Liv. 10, 9, fin.: (4) to *p.* oneself beyond blame, p. se extrah culpam, Cie. (5) to *p.* one's life in hazard (to sacrifice, or lay it down): cf. Cie. Fam. 9, 24, si in hac curia atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit, so. to *p.* one's life in one's hands, animam in manibus p., Vulg. Judic. xii. 13: (6) to *p.* hope or trust in any one, in aliquo spem p., Cie. Att. 6, 1: to *p.* one's hope of safety in one's valour, spem salutis in virtute p., Cae. B. G. 5, 34 (7) to *p.* words in any one's mouth, verba in ore eius p., Vulg. Deut. xviii. 18 (8) *p.* me in

*surety with thee, pone me juxta te, Vulg. Job xvii. 3: (9) to *p.* one thing (falsely) for another: cf. id. Is. v. 20, vae qui dictis malum bonum et bonum malum; ponentes amarum in dulce, et dulce in amarum: (10) to *p.* to work, p. in opere, id. T Reg. viii. 16. v. to PUT TO. 4. impōno, 3 (p. in, on upon): with in and acc., in and abl. rare (v. P IN, P ON, P UPON): with dat. or adv.: there they *p.* the women, eo mulieres imposuerunt, Cae. B. G. 1, 51. Fig. with dat. when = put (simply): to *p.* an end to hope, finem spei imp., Liv. 5, 4 to a (literary) work, finem imp. volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: to *p.* a ciōn to the undertaking, operi inchoato lastigium imp., Cie. Off. 3, 7, 33: to *p.* the last hand (or stroke) to a work give it the last touch, summam manum operi imp., Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16: to *p.* the last hand to the war (make the final effort), extremam bellō imp. manum. Virg. Aen. 7, 572: to *p.* more labour on the soldiers, plus militi laboris imp., Cie. Mur. 18, 38 (cf. IMPOSE). 5. apōno, 3: *p.* the table (or tray) here, appone hic mensulam, Pl. Mo-t. 1, 3, 150. 6. répono, 3: to *p.* grapes in new jars (= store up), vinas in vasa nova rep., Col. 12, 16. Fig.: to *p.* no hope in, nihil spei in caritatem civium rep., Liv. 1, 49: p. in the number of (i.e. reckon among), in numero rep., Cie. Sest. 68, 143: in numerum (dub.), id. Inv. 1, 26, 30: in (alone), with abl.: in suis: id. Att. 10, 8, A with acc., homines in Deos rep., id. N. D. 1, 15, 38. 7. pangō, nxi, nictum, and pēgi, or pépigō, pactum, 3 (to fix, settle): to *p.* bounds to, terminos p., Cie. Leg. 1, 21, 56: p. a price on, pretium p. (with dat.), Tac. A. 14, 32: comp. depango (rare) Col. 3, 16, 1: cf. TO PLANT, SET. Also planto and deplanto, in same sense. 8. stātū (v. TO SET UP): cf. super terrae tumulū noluit quid statut, nisi columellam, Cie. Leg. 2, 26, 66. 9. applico, ávi and ū, átum and (late) itum, 1, with ad and (rarely) dat.: he *p.* his shoulders to the stones, applicat humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160 to *p.* a napkin to the face, sudarium ad os app., Suet. Ner. 25: no one *p.* his hand to his mouth, nullus applicut manum ad os suum, Vulg. 1 Reg. xiv. 26 (cf. APPLY). 10. mitto, isi, issun, 3 (with the idea of motion or change of state). In late Latin in all that you *p.* your hand to, in cunctis ad quae miserit manum, Vulg. Deut. xii. 7. cf. id. Luc. ix. 62, mittens manum suam ad mortuam. v. P. ISTO. 11. condō, didi, ditum, 3 (for safe keeping): to *p.* a (shared off) beard into a golden box, barbam condere in auream pyxidem, Suet. Ner. 12. to *p.* (money) into one's purse, c. in crūniānam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: *p.* in prison, aliquem in carcere c. Cie. Verr. 5, 29, fin. (in custodiā, Liv. 31, 23), with adv. sortes eo c. Cie. Div. 2, 41, 86 (cf. TO PUT AWAY, TO STORE UP). 12. facio, feci, factum, 3 (p. into some state, position, or condition), perhaps the most usual equivalent for *put* in its wide indefinite sense, e.g. fratres meos longe fecit a me (p. far from me), Vulg. Job xix. 12, numerous examples may be found in the Latin Dictionary, s. v. FACIO. 13. p̄.r̄. : expressed by other verbs (Note: those in which *put* is followed by a preposition, whether in composition or not, are put under the heads of the compounds, for greater convenience of reference) —(i.) to *p.* a question (1) by way of discussion or appeal: 1, pono, v. supr.: 2. quareo, sīv or sī, sītum, 3, with ab, de, ex, of person, and rel. clause or acc. of thing: cf. quareo abs te nunc, Cie. Verr. 3, 83 quareo de te, Liv. 4, 40: pass. impers. queritur, līn. 31, 3, 21: quaestus est, Hor. A. P. 409 (2) to *p.* a question to the role rētō, 3 the five tribunes p. the question, quinque tribuni plebei rētulerunt, Cie. Fam. 10, 16, cons. with de of the question, de tuis litteris, ib.; and ad (e.g. ad senatum): cf. QUESTION. (3) To put trust in*

**or on:** crēdo, 3: confido, 3: fiduciam habere. Vulg. passim: v. TO TRUST; also, spēro, 1: with in and acc.: Vulg. v. TO HOPE. (4) To p. a thing in trust with a person, aliquid in fidem aliquid tradere, Liv. 38, 3: to be p. in trust with: crēdi, with dat. of person, and subj. of thing: cf. ut erederetur nobis Evangelium, Vulg. 1 Thess. ii. 4.

**put against:** appōno, 3, with ad: to p. a mark against a bad verse, nam ad malum versum app., Cic. Pis. 10: cf. id. Fam. 13, 6: when the scaling-ladders were p. against (the walls), scalis appositis, Liv. 37, 5: cf. TO PUT TO.

**— apart:** p. aside: p. asunder: 1. seorsum pēno: cf. castris seorsum positi, Anct. B. Afr. 48: also, s. mitto cf. misit singulos seorsum greges, Vulg. Gen. xxxii. 16. 2. sēpōno, 2: cf. Primitias magno seposituisse Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730: id ego in ilium fūnum (sc. ornamundum) sepositum putabam, Cic. Att. 15, 15. 3. sépāro, 1 (TO SEPARATE): separate illas ab invicem procul, Vulg. Dan. xiii. (Susan.), 5: 4. di-vido, 3: id. ib. 52: TO DIVIDE. 5. amōvēo, 2 (= p. on one side): id. ih. 56: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: cf. TO REMOVE: TO SET ANDÉ.

**— away:** 1. To p. away a thing for safe keeping: 1. pōno, 3: 2. condo, 3; and récondo: 3. abdo, 3: v. TO LAY UP: TO STORE UP: TO HIDE. 2. To cast off (as a hindrance, pollution, annoyance, bad habit, &c.): 1. pōno: to p. away care, curas p., Liv. 1, 16: fear, metum p., Plin. Ep. 5, 6: anger, iram p., Hor. A. P. 160: and poēt, corda ferocia, Virg. Aen. 1, 302: ennities, inimicitias, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 [cf. TO LAY ASIDE]. And compd. depōno (opp. to suscipio, take up): cf. dep. amicitias, susc. inimicitias, id. Am. 21, 77: invidiam dep., id. Agr. 2, 26: simulates dep., id. Planc. 31, 56 dep. ex memoria insidias, id. Sall. 6, 18. 2. abicio, 3: cf. abiciamus ista, Cic. Att. 13, 31: abicie done alienos, Vulg. Gen. xxxv. 2: and stronger, prōjicio, 3: cf. salutis pr., Plin. Ep. 7, 27: projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba (= disdains), Hor. A. P. 97: idola projeicerunt, Vulg. Judic. x. 16. 3. aufero, abstuli, 3: cf. auferre deo alienos, Vulg. 1 Reg. viii. 3: foll. by id. 2. Paralip. xv. 8: by a. Osee ii. 2: by ex, p. away from among yourselves that wicked person, auferre malum ex vobis ipsis, id. 1 Cor. v. 11. 4. tollo, 3: cf. omnis amaritudo tollant a vobis, id. Eph. iv. 31. 5. rēmōvēo, 2: joined with procul esse, p. away from thee a froward mouth, and perverse lips p. far from thee, remove a te os pravum, et detrahentia labia sint prouila a te, id. Prov. iv. 24. 6. amōvēo, 2 (= reject): cf. (Saul) quem amovi a facie mea, id. 2 Reg. vii. 15. 7. rēpello, pūli, pulsū: 3: cf. dolorem a se rep. Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: diadema rep. Vell. 2, 56, fin. (= refuse): ut contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. i. 1, 37 (= discard): and, 3. In a bad sense (= cast off through self-will): I did not p. away his statutes from me, justitias eius non repulsi a me, Vulg. Ps. xvii. 23 (xviii. 21): cf. habens fidem et bonam conscientiam, quam quidam repellentes, 1 Tim. i. 19. 4. In theological sense, transfero, 3: the Lord hath p. away thy sin, Dominus transiit peccatum tuum, Vulg. 2 Reg. xii. 1. Phr.: to p. a way sin, ad desūtationem peccati, id. Heb. ix. 26. 5. In legal sense, to p. away a wife: 1. rēpudio, 1: v. TO DIVORCE. 2. rēficio (less formal), sc. conjugal, Tac. A. 11, 29.

**— back:** 1. To return a thing to its place: 1. rēpōno, 3: with dat.: lapidem suo loco rep., Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 56: with in and ail., pecuniam in thesauris rep., Liv. 29, 18 also acc., pecuniam in thesauris, id. 29, 19. 2. récondo, 3: v. TO PUT UP; TO REPLACE; TO RETURN. 2. To p. backwards: 1. rēpōno: to p. back the hair, capillum rep., Quint. 8, proem. 22. 2. retrogo, 3: cf. capillos a fronde contra naturam ret., id. 11, 3, 160. 3. To make slow or late: tardo, 1: to p. back one's departure, proficationem t., Cic. Fam. 7, 5: comp. rétardo, 1: Plin. 21, 21, 89 v. TO RETARD, put before: 1. In position, lit. or fig.: 1. oppōno, 3: cf. oculis manus opp. Ov. F. 3, 46: manus fronti, id. M. 2, 276. 2. pōno, 3: p. before your eyes, etc., ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: v. TO SET BEFORE. 3. In order: praepōno, 3: putting the last before the first (= prov. the cart before the horse), praepōnūs ultime primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59. 4. A proposition: propōno, 3: v. TO PROPOSE: beside: pono, with iuxta: v. BESIDE.

— between: interpōno, 3: gen. with dat.: equitatu interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17: also with inter: Numidas inter eos interp., Anct. B. Afr. 13: post-class., pono with inter: I will p. a division between, ponam divisionem inter, Vulg. Ex. viii. 21: cf. Gen. iii. 15, p. inimicitias inter.

5. To p. a difference between (i.e. make to differ; or, recognize a difference between): distare velle, Cic. Top. 8, 34: distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: Cic. Ver. 4, 41: discerno, Vulg. 1 Cor. iv. 7.

6. — by: 1. To deposit: 1. condō, didi, dūtum, 3: v. TO LAY UP. 2. dépōno, 3: to have something p. by, aliquid in deposito habere, Papin. Big. 36, 3, 5. 3. rēpōno, 3: to p. by one's writings for some time, scripta in aliquo tempore rep., Quint. 10, 4, 2. Join

condo and repono: fructus condendi ac reponendi scientia, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, fin.

7. To turn aside, to ward off: averto, 3: dēverto, 3: dēfendo, 3: v. TO TURN ASIDE, TO PARRY. 8. To refuse (to be put it [the crown] by thrice," Shakspe.): rēpello, 3: v. PUT AWAY (IL. No. 7). 9. To lay aside: 1. To p. by the web and the wark-basket and the unfinished tasks, telusque calathosque infestaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10: v. TO PUT AWAY; TO PUT OFF.

10. — down: 1. To set down: 1. dépōno, 3: to p. down a load, onus dep., Luct. 3, 1072: to p. down a thing out of one's hands, auflīd of manibus dep., Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3. Fig.: to p. down money, etc. (esp. as a wager): depono: I p. down this heifer, ego hanc vitulam depone, Virg. E. 3, 31: also, in medium conferre (= to p. into the pool), Suet. Aug. 71 v. TO LAY: to p. down (in writing): scribo, conscribo, d̄scribo: v. TO WRITE DOWN. 2. appōno, 3: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 35: Sy. Onus urget. Mi. At tu appone (p. it down then): cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 10, hunc ante nostram jannam appone. Also (very rare), to put down as, e.g. gain, quem fōrderūt cuncte dabito, luro appone, Hor. O. 1, 1, 9, 15: cf. Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: v. TO ACCOUNT; TO BECKON. 3. fēro, tillū, lātū, 3: to p. down an item in an account, cf. Cic. Ver. 1, 39, 100, expensum tuliter (p. it down as paid). 11. To lower: 1. démittō, misi, missum, 3: to p. down the sail-yard, antennam d., Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: to p. down the ears (in fear or submission), d. aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34: d. auriculas, id. S. 1, 9: also submittō: aures (opp. to surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 272: fassces, Plin. 7, 30, 31: v. TO LET DOWN; to LOWER. 2. dépōno, 3: he p. down his head and falls asleep, caput deponit, condormiscit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: to p. down his head on the ground, caput terre d., Ov. M. 3, 5, 20. 3. dejicio, 3 (v. TO THROW DOWN; TO THROW OFF): in old Eng. (e.g. Bacon) used like alium deficere: v. TO FURGE. 12. Hence, fig. to degrade, to humble; to repress: 1. prēmo, and compounds (1), prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3: he prided himself on p.ing down a superior, premendo superiorem esse extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: to p. down one's reputation, famam aliquid pr., Tac. A. 15, 49: in order to p. down people's talk, ut premeter vulgi sermones, id. A. 3, 6. Join. premetre ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16. (2) dē-

13. primo: each raises himself by p. ing down another, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65, fin (3). suprimo: v. TO REPRESS. 2. dēficio, feci, fectum, 3: with de, to be p. down from a post of honour, de honore dejeti, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 9, 25: abl. alone, honore, Liv. 39, 41: p. down from their supremacy, dejecti principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. Joined with demoveo, depello, and detruo, in Cic. Caecin. 17, 49, demoveri et depelli de loco necessē est cum qui deiciatur: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praceps intelligatur; for detruō (the strongest term) cf. to be p. down from the first rank to the second, a primo ordine in secundum detruō, Stet. Caes. 29. Depono is used in this sense in Vulg. Luc. 1, 52, deposit potentes de sede, et exaltare humiles: v. TO DEGRADE, TO DEPOSE. 14. To suppress, to do away with: 1. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: where death had p. down envy, mors quam extinxisset invidiam, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: truth may often be overpowered, never p. down, veritatem labore nimis saepē, aiunt, extingui nunquam, Liv. 22, 39. Join: ext. and opprimo: you ought to p. down and crush in the bud the power of that sort of men, hominum ejusmodi perniciiosam atque intolerandam potentiam primo quoque tempore ext. atque op̄imere debetis, Cic. Rosc. A. 13, 36.

2. tollo, sustul, sublatum, 3: to p. down old laws by new ones, veteres leges novis legibus t., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: with ex, dictaturam linditus ex republica t., id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: v. TO ABOLISH; TO DESTROY. 3. submitti, 3: furem, Virg. Aen. 12, 832: cf. TO QUELL. 5. To p. down something of one's own; to give up, abandon, resign: 1. pōno (opp. to sumo, take up): cf. Nec sumit aut ponit secures, Arbitrio popularis atrae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 10-20: cf. TO LAY DOWN. 2. rēpōno. 3. exūo: cf. TO LAY AWAY.

15. — forth: 1. Phys. to stretch forth (esp. the hand): 1. usu. extendo, di, tun, and sumi, 3: v. TO STRETCH FORTH, OUT: with ad and acc. of the thing touched, Vulg. 2 Reg. vi. 6: also the simple verb with ut: tetendit Oza manum suam ut sustentaret arcum, id. 1 Paralip. xiii. 9: with de, (Jeroobam) p. forth his hand from the altar, ext. manum suam de altare, id. 3 Reg. xiii.

4. Fig.: to engage in any deed: to p. forth one's hand to iniquity, ext. ad iniquitatem manus suas, id. Ps. cxlv. (cxv.) 3. 2. mitti, misi, misum, 3 (post-class.): Vulg. Gen. iii. 22, xix. 10: and emitto, id. Ezech. viii. 3. Both verbs used fig. with in and acc., in the sense of injure, attack, violate: to p. forth the hand against (a person), manum ext. in. 1. 1 Reg. xxii. 17, xxiv. 11 (the simple verb, tendo, in 1 Paralip. xiii. 19): manum mittere in, id. 2 Reg. xviii. 12: for an infliction, extende manum et tangi, id. Job 1. 11 (cf. ii. 5, mihi manum, etc.). 16. More gen., to cause to go forth, send out; turn out: 1. mitti, and comp. emitto, 3: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 11, non emittit ex urbe, sed immisus in urbem: Vulg. Joh. x. 4 (said of a shepherd), cum proprias oves emisit. 2. Stronger, foras ejicio, projicio: v. TO TURN OUT. Intr. foras fieri; he commanded to p. (them) forth, jussit foras ad breve homines fieri, Vulg. Act. v. 34. 17. Hence, to UTTER, PUBLISH, PROPOSE: 1. emitto, 3: cf. sonitum ex alto em., Luct. 4, 66: vocem coelo em., Liv. 5, 51: a witty saying p. forth, facetum dictum em., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: to p. forth arguments, argumenta em., ib. 2, 53, 214. 2. to p. forth (= publish) a book of games, librum arte aleam ludendi em., Stet. Cl. 33.

2. rēpōno, 3 (= publish): cf. Prop. 3, 23, 23, 1 puer et citus haec aquila propone columna: Cic. Mur. 11, ediscendos fastos populo prop.: id. Agr. 2, 5, legem in publicum prop.: also said of a saying or question: another parable

**p. *forth* to them,** aliam parabolam propositus illis, Vulg. Matt. xii. 24 (dico is also used in this sense): propone with in medio, rem in medio prop., Cic. Ver. i. 1, 11. (also, rem in medium proferre, id. Fam. 15, 2; vocare, hi Cuent. 28).

**3.** produco, 3: cf. Cic. Rose. Cons. 10, nihil ab hoc pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabatur. **4.** to utter a cry, vocem dare: cf. Vulg. Prov. viii 1, numquid non sapientia clamitat, et prudentia dat vocem suam (*p. forth her voice?*)? **5.** edo, 3 v. to PUBLISH. **6.** edeo, 3: to rao-CLAIM. **IV.** **7.** send forth (*shoots, etc.*): **1.** mitto, 3: roots, radices m., Col. 3, 18; leaves, folium m., Plin. 18, 7, 10 § 5: comp. emito, folia em., id. 18, 20, 49: blossoms, flores m., id. 24, 9, 18: the pass. is used for intr. of the same sense: ulimi emituntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18 submitte (*to send up*): cf. s. tellus flores. Locr. i, 8: pabula tellus pascendis a equis. Lukan 4, 41: s. humus formosa colores. Prop. 1, 2, 9.

**2.** gigno, geniti, genitum, 3: whatever the earth *gives forth*, omnia quae terra gignat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4 v. TO BEAR, TO PRODUCE. **3.** produco (post-class. in this sense): cf. Vulg. Luc. xxi. 30, (of trees) cum producunt jam se ex fructu (the parallels, Matt. xxiv. 32, Mart. xiii. 28, have the intr. nascor: v. to SPRING FORTH).

**put forward:** **1.** To put in the forefront: praepono, 3: cf. Ov. Trist. 1, 7, 34. Hoc quoque sex versus, in prima fronte libelli Si praeponendum esse putabili, babe. **II.** Hence, to put forward (in public): **1.** produco, 3: he p. forward Roman knights on the stage to act a pantomime, equites R. ad agendum minimum produxit in scenam, Suet. Ner. 4.

**2.** Stronger, trudo, sl. sum, 3 (as a candidate), cf. in quae (comitia), omnibus invitatis, trudit poster Magnus Aut filium, Cic. Att. 1, 16. **3.** propello, pelli, pulsum, 3: with obj. a person; the Jesus p. his forward, propellentibus eum Iudeas, Vulg. Act. xix. 33: obj. a thing. *to p. forward one's crude work before the public*, cruda studia in forum prop., Petr. 4. **4.** Still stronger, ostento, 1 (*to p. forward prominently*): cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 41, Ambiorum ostentant fidei facienda causa. Fig. (make a display of, as, "p. their best qualities forward," Swift), esp. reflect: why should I myself forward, quid me ostentum? Cic. Fam. 1, 4. **Join:** prae me fero et ostento. he p. himself forward before all the rest, caeteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23. Also, for refl. sense, to p. oneself forward, in medium venire, procedere. v. to COME FORWARD. Also praefero, tuli, latum, 3: as a pretence, modestiam praefere et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45.

**III.** To p. forward a prof., example, or claim: **1.** allego, 1: exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: merita, Suet. Aug. 47: you thought this ought to be p. forward to the senate, hoc senatu allegandum putasti, Plin. Pan. 70. **2.** oppono, 3 v. to ALLEGE. **3.** ostendo, di, sum and tum, 3: cf. magnifica, et praeclera ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic. Ver. 5, 1. **4.** pono, with in medio: cf. ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. **IV.** To p. forward a plea, defence, or excuse: **1.** affero, attuli, allatum, afficer, 3 (usu. with causam or rationes): cf. quam causam afferer? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 Justas causas affers, Cic. Att. 11, 15. **2.** praetendo, di, tum 3 (whence pretend): cf. Tac. A. 3, 59. lessam acetatem et actos labores praet. (*Plead*). **3.** obtendo, t. cf. id. ib. 35. valitudinem corporis obt.: v. TO PLEAD.

— from (obs = put out of): **ēIcio:** extrudo etc. v. to PUT OUT. — in. into: **1.** pōno, 3: with acc. of thing, the place expro: by in with abl. or acc. or pronome adv., v. super, TO PUT, No. 3. **2.** impōno, 3 with acc. of thing, the place expro by acc. with 'n very rarely with in and abl.: to p.

one's foot in the water, pedem imp. in undam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4; to p. the windows, doors, into a house, fenestras, ostia, in aedes imp., Julian. Dig. 6, 19.

**3.** interpono, 3: to p. in (a name or word): v. TO INTERPOSE.

**4.** immitto, 3 (with the idea of force): cf. corpus im. in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: haec (tigna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat (p. them in and fixed them there), Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Fig.: he hath p. into my mouth a new song, immisit in os meum canticum novum, Vulg. Ps. xxxix. 4 (xl. 3). Mito simply is used in the Vulg. : put thine hand into thy bosom, mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum, Ex. iv. 6: I have done nothing that they should p. me into the dungeon, innocens in lacum missus sum, Gen. xi. 15; cf. 3 Reg. xxii. 27, mittite virum istum in carcere: cf. id. Joh. v. 7; xx. 25: Jacob. iii. 3, equis frenu in ora mittimus. Both verbs used in Matt. ix. 16, 17: immitto, to let in a piece (commisurans pannū rudis in vestimentum novum); mitto, to pour in, vinum in utres).

**5.** dēmittō, 3: to p. money into a purse, numnum in loculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: to p. a black ball into the ballot-box, calculum atrum in urnam dem, Ov. M. 15, 44. **6.** dimitto, 3 (suffer to go into, post-class.): if a man shall put in his beast, etc., si dimitterit quispiam jumentum suum, ut despascatur aliena, Vulg. Ex. xxii. 5: p. me into one of the priests' offices, dimitte me ad unam partem sacerdotalem, id. 1 Reg. ii. 36.

**7.** insero, serui, tertium, 3 with in and acc., to p. one's neck into a noose, collum in laqueum ins., Cic. Ver. 4, 17, 37: to p. one's head into a tent, caput in tentoria ins., Liv. 8, 36: with dat. and in, cf. meretrici mamum in sinum ins., Ter. Heaut. 1, 3, 2, dat. only, contiones directas operi suo ins., Just. 38, 3; historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 44: v. TO INSERT. **Absd.**, you're putting in all the world (into the boat), trecentis inseris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.

**8.** insero, sevi, situm, 3, to p. in a seed, plant, graft: if the corn is not p. in (sc. the ground), si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3; cf. to GRAFT; to PLANT; to sow; to INSERT. Fig. with dat.: animos corporibus ins. (= unite), Cic. Tim. 12, v. to IMPLANT.

**9.** infero, tuli, latum, 3: with dat., cl. semina arvis inf., Tac. A. 11, 54: spolia opima templo inf., Liv. 4, 20: with in and acc., to p. (or throw) a thing into the fire, aliquid in ignem inf., Caes. B. G. 6, 32: to p. in a thrust (said of a fencer), ictum inf. (dat. of pers. if expr.), like vulnus inf.: cf. to THUST; to THURST; and the subst.: to p. a foot in, pedem inf., v. to SET (foot in): to p. a body into a tomb; cf. reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri justi, Just. 11, 15; cf. ne quis sepulcris delect, neve alienum inferat (nor p. in a stranger to the family), Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64 to p. (an item) into account: (bring or carry to account), aliquid rationibus inf., Col. 1, 7; in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12: absolv., to p. in (= render) false accounts, ratios inf., Cic. Fl. 9, 20.

**To put in a ship to land or port:** **1.** appello, pelli, pulsum, 3: p. in here, hic appelle, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: they p. in to the island, ad insulam appetiunt, Liv. 37, 21: v. TO LAND.

**2.** applico, avi, and ui, 1 (navem or es, with apud of the place): cf. ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: ad terram, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 35, fin. Pass. as intr.: cf. applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Ceae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: with in, cf. applicor in terras, id. H. 16, 126: with adv., Poet. quo accedam? quo applicam, Eun. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

**3.** to p. into port: portum petere, Cic. Pianc. 39: p. capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: p. tenere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: p. occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: cf. fortiter occupa portum, id. Od. 1, 14, 2.

**Phrr.** with put followed by in: (1) to p. in danger or peril, in periculum afferre, vocare, periculum con-

flare alicui, intendere alicui or in aliquem, peri litig, i. v. TO ENDANGER, to risk they p. their lives in jeopardy to bring me water, in periculo armarium suarum attulere in hi aquam, Vulg. 1 Paralip. xl. 19. (ii) to p. one in doubt (Milt. 6), dubium facere cf. Cic. Manil. 10, quae res est, quae cujusquam annuum in hac causa dubium facere possit? to be p. in doubt, sub dubitationem dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (iii) to p. in a fright, terror, 2, etc., v. TO FRIGHTEN; to TERRIFY. (iv) to p. in mind, monito, adm., commi, 2 v. TO REMIND. (v) to p. in a passion, iratum facere, cf. Cic. De Cr. 1, 51, 228. (vi) to p. in array, instruo, 3 statuo, constituo, 3: v. TO DRAW UP, yourselves in array against Babylon, praeparamini vos contra B. Vulg. Jor. 1, 14. (vii) to p. in order, ordino, 1, agmina, Hor. Ep. 17, 9; aciem, Just. 11, 9; parties orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14; provinciam inquietam, Suet. Galb. 7; in ordinem redigere, Auct. Her. 3, 9; in ordinem adiungere, Cic. Tim. 3, also expedito, 4 v. TO ARRANGE; to set (IN ORDER): (viii) to p. in practice, v. TO PRACTISE. (ix) to put in the way (of doing a thing, of learning, etc.), e.g. "experience puts us in the way" (Dryden), cf. Cels. pract. med., ad curandi rationem nihil plus conferit quam experientia. (x) to p. in writing, perscribo, 3: orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: cf. Sall. Juz. 30, decerit existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere: also, praescrivo; testamentum literis, Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 40. Phrr.: to make a proclamation, and p. it also in writing, praedicari etiam per scripturam, Vulg. 1 Paralip. xxxvi. 22. (xi) to p. one's life in one's hand: cf. Vulg. Job xii. 14, animam meam porto in manus meis (cf. to PUT, No. 3). Phrr.: with put full by into: (xii) p. into the hands of: (1.) = entrust to, do: i. with in manum, cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62, hanc mihi in manum date and alone; to p. a letter into the hands of the bearer, i.e. to send it by him, literas alicui dare, Cic. Att. 5, 15, fin.: to p. a matter into any one's hands, tem or negotium alicui dare or dedere cf. dat hospiti suo negotium, Cic. Ver. 4, 45, 99: also mando, 1: credo, 3: committo, 3: permitto, 3: depōno, 3: v. TO DELIVER, TO ENTRUST, TO GIVE AND GIVE OVER (cf. to PUT UNDER). (2.) = give up to and reflect.: trudo, 3: dēdo, 3: prōdo, 3 v. TO GIVE UP, TO SURRENDER, TO BETRAY. (xiii) to p. into the number of (reckon as): ponō, 3 (v. TO PUT, No. 3): dico, 3: to p. into the number of his enemies (Pope), in numero hostium ducre, Cic. Ver. 5, 25, fin.: cf. Sall. J. 14, aliquem loco affinum d. (xiv) to p. in or into the place of: subdolo, subiecto: suppono, substituo v. TO SUBSTITUTE: to p. into a place belonging to another, cf. Masinissam in Syphacus regnum imp., Liv. 37, 25: v. INSTEAD (xv) To p. one into a suspicion (= p. the suspicion into one's mind), dare suspicione locum, Cic. Coel. 4: (cf. of doubt, dare locum dubitationi, id. Balb. 6).

**put off:** **I.** Lit. (opp. to PUT ON), especially of dress. **1.** pōno, 3: to p. off one's shirt, tunicam p., Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 60, cf. Juv. 6, 477 (of the slaves of a capricious lady), perit libraria, ponunt Cosmetae tunicas. Constr. with de of the person: to p. off clothes (poet.), cf. Ov. M. 4, 345, Molia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. or abl. only, cf. nunquam humeris positurus arcum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 60. Compound, depōno, 3 with abl. of that whence put off, to put off the loads from the beasts, onera jumentis dep., Caes. B. G. 1, 80 cf. TO TAKE OFF, to p. off armour, arma dep. humeris, Virg. Aen. 12, 707: cf. Vulg. 1 Reg. xvii, 39, et (David) depositus est (Saul's armour): to p. off shoes, dep. soles, Mart. 3, 50, but cf. No. 4: depōno used in connection with nūdor, 1, Vulg. 2 Esdr. iv. 23, non deponebas vesti-

menta nostra; unusquisque tantum nubabatur ad baptismum. (Expr. by subs. in 2 Pet. i. 14: certus, quod velox est depositio tabernaculi mei, *I must shortly p. off*). Fig.: (1) = *p. away, get rid of*: to p. grief and mourning, moerorem et luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: cf. Vulg. Eph. iv. 22, deponere vos veterem hominem, opp. to inducere novum hominem (the paral. in Col. iii. 9 has expoliantes, *stripping off*): (2) *V. TO LAY DOWN, TO RESIGN.* 2. alijicio, 3: a stronger term: v. TO CAST OFF, TO THROW OFF. 3. exū, ū, fitum, 3: (said of dress, etc., closely fitting, or fastened on), with acc. of thing, abl. of person, etc.: to p. off the quiver from the shoulder, pharatem humero ex., Ov. M. 2, 419: alas ex. (= to lay aside), Virg. Aen. 1, 690: of an animal changing its skin, serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Luer. 4, 59. Fig.: exuere jugum (to shake off), Liv. 35, 37: ex. humanitatem (to lay aside), Cic. Lig. 5, 14 ferit-tem ex., Ov. F. 3, 281: silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8: for constr. with acc. of person, and abl. of thing v. TO STRIP. 4. solvo, vi, utrum, 3 (= to untie): p. off thy shoes from off thy feet, solve calcaneum de pedibus tuis, Vulg. Ex. liii. 5. 5. démövēo, 2: fig.: to p. off from himself all suspicion of the crime, ut ab se sceleris istius suspicisci desinovet, Cic. Verri. 4, 45, 100.

II. *To defer, procrastinate:* 1. compds. of fero: (1) differo, distulfi, differe, dilatum (to separate by a space of time): (a) indefinitely: obj. of the time; tempus diff., Cic. Phil. 8, 23; and pass. venit tempus tam mature uia differri jam hora non possit, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: *I think the day may be p. off*, puto posse diem differri, id. Att. 13, 37: to p. off from day to day, diem de die diff., Liv. 25, 25; obj. of the thing; this I cannot p. off, hoc non quo proff., Cic. Q. F. 2, 8: he proposed to p. off the subject, rem diffundit, id. Div. 19, 16: to p. off a journey for the present, iter in praesentia diff., Caes. B. C. 3, 85. Poet.: anger p. off thirst, distulfi ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366: obj. an inf.; querare distulfi, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21: a subl. clause with quin; nihil dilatari, quin periculum summa rerum facerent (fearing to p. it off till, or lest), Liv. 6, 22, fin.: with in and acc. of time; to p. off to another time, in aliud tempus diff., Cic. Brut. 87: to a future time, in posterum diff., id. Verri. 2, 1, 32, 81: (b) definitely to p. off a thing to the next day, aliqui in posterum diem diff., id. Deiot. 7, 21: cf. Liv. 32, 33, dilato in posterium diem colloqui: let us p. off (or reserve) the rest till to-morrow, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 fin.: till your arrival, in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3, ad fin.: for a year, in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: he negleci to keep the day named in the edict, and p. off till Nov. 28, diem edicti obire neglectit; in a d. lV. Kal. Dec. distulfi, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20: rarely with ad. of time: cf. id. Vat. 11, fin (fig.), to id, quod promulgasses miseris cordiae nomine, ad prouidit tempus distiluisse. With obj. of person (simply of time: for fig. sense, see N. III.): if you p. me off till another time, sin autem differs me in aliud tempus, id. Fam. 5, 12: (the professor) refused to admit (*Tibie ius*) to a lecture out of the course, and told his servant to p. him off till the Saturday, Diogenes Grammaticus, disputare sabbatis Rhodi solitus, venientem cum ut se extra ordinem audiret, non admiserat, ac per servulam suum in septimum diem distulerat, Suet. Tib. 32, rarely with ad: the ambassadors, who had been p. off till the new year, legati, qui ad novos magistratus dilati erant, Liv. 41, 8. (Note: the other compds. of tero are almost always used definitely.) (2) profero, 3 (to carry forward): constr. abs. cf. auctionis diem laxius prof., Cic. Att. 13, 14: with in; et. aliquid in diem posterum prof., Gell. 1, 23: with acc. of duration; cf. rem aliquot dies prof., Cat. in Gell.

7, 3. (3) confero, 3 (to reserve for), rare: con-str. with in and acc.: cf. omnia in memorem Martium conf., Cic. Att. 6, 1: in posterum diem iter sua contulit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. (4) transference, 3 (to carry over to another time), rare: constr. with in and acc.: cf. causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: reflect. cf. subito reliquit annum sumum, seseque in proximum annum transtulit (p. off his candidature), Cic. Mit. 9, 24. 2. compds. of tridu. id, sum, 3: stronger sense: (1) deridu (to push down): cf. comitis in memorem Martium det., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 13: comitia in adventum Caesaris det., id. Att. 4, 17. (2) protidu, 3: comitia in Januarium memorem protid., id. Fam. 10, 26, fin. 3. duxo, xii, etum, 3, and produco: with obj. of ibing, always to PROLONG, TO CARRY ON: with obj. of time (the thing understood): the Haedui p. off (the matter) day after day, diem ex die ducre Haedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: with obj. of person (passing into sense III.): when he saw that they were only putting him off, ubi se diutius dictu intellexit, ib. (2) produco (to carry forward): cf. dies producta est in III. id. Febr., Cle. Q. F. 2, 3. 4. trahō, xictum, 3, and compds. (gen. to prolong): to p. off purposely to the last moment, rem de industria in serum tr., Liv. 32, 35: with obj. of person (passing into sense III.): cf. legati querentes, trahi se a Caesare, ad quem missi forent, Suet. Tib. 31. (2) extraho: indef. the case is by our opponents p. off on all sorts of pretexts, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumnis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: to p. off the battle till the morrow, pugnam in posterum extr., Tac. A. 4, 73: to p. off from day to day, diem de die ext., Sen. Ben. 2, 5, fin. (3) protraho (cf. TO PROTRACT). Join: stipendia militum, etc., protracta ac differti (was p. off and delayed), Suet. Ner. 12. 5. Other verbs compd. with pro: (1) prodo, 3 (to p. forward): Cat. ap. Fest. p. 242, ed. Müller *I think I shall prevail on him at least to p. off the marriage a few days, credo impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptias proponam*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. (2) prōlatō, 1 (freq. of prōfero): to p. off from day to day, diem ex die prol., Tac. A. 6, 42: esp. in gerundive: by putting off the conferences, prolatandis consultationibus, Sall. J. 27. Join: dubitando et dies prolatando, id. C. 43. Join: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, fin. (3) prōmōveo, 2: in so far as I p. off my master's marriage, quantum bule promoveo nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 28. (4) prōrōgo, 1 (to extend time): abs. to p. off the day for payment, dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: who p. off the time for amending her life, qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 41: with in and acc., to p. off the soldier's hope to a future day, spem militi in aliud diem pror., Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 57. (5) prōcrastino, 1 (lit. to off till the morrow): with obj. of thing. Join: rem differre quotidie ac prostatim, Cic. Rose. Am. 9, ad fin. 5: pass. cf. res non procrastinatur, id. Verri. 4, 45, 100 v. TO PROCRASTINATE. 6. rejicio, 3 (to throw over to another time): obj. of thing: the lections were p. off from the 1st to the 13th of February, a Kal. Febr. legations in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3: obj. of person: all at once you p. us off till July, repente ab te in memorem Quintilitem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4. 7. réservo, 1 (to keep back for another occasion), rare in the sense of p. off: v. TO KEEP, TO RESERVE.

8. sustineo, 2 (to hold in suspense): indef.: to p. off war by counsel, bellum consilio sus., Liv. 3, 60: def. with ad and acc.: to p. off the assault till night, oppugnatio nem. ad noctem sus., Caes. B. G. 17. Also freq. sustento, 1 (to keep in suspense). Join: sustentando ac prolatando, v. sup. No. 5: with ad and acc.; aedificationem Arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, Cle. Q. F.

7: with dum and subj.: p. off the matter till Nero's arrival, sustentare rem, dum Nero veniat, id. Fam. 1, 64. 9. tardo, 1 (to delay): to prevent, or at all events p. off, my starting, apt impide protectionem aet certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: and comp. retardo, with obj. of person: fortasse literae meae te retardarunt (as we say to p. off an expected comer), Cic. Att. 13, 36. 10. In the intrans. sense: cunctor, 1, dep.: mōrit, i., dep.: mōrit int. pōno v. TO DELAY: also v. TO DEFER, TO POSTPONE, TO RESERVE. III Hence, with obj. of person, to amuse with pretences, deceive, delude:

1. diffēro, 3: cf. Liv. 7, 14 diffēro non posse adeo concitatos animos (= appear): to p. one off with all sorts of deceptions, aliquem varis frustrationibus diff., Just. 9, 6, fin.: cf. Liv. 25, 23, dilatus per frustrationem: to p. off a suitor, aliquem petentem diff., Suet. Vespa. 2. 2. duxo, 3: v. sup. II. No. 3. and prōducō, 3: to p. one off its deceitful hope, aliquem falsa spe prod., Ter. And. 4, 1, 24: to p. off (e.g. a creditor) by proposing terms, aliquem conditionibus prod., Cic. Quinct. 8, 10: v. TO DRAW ON; TO LEAD ON. 3. trahō, 3: v. sup. II. No. 4: and extraho, 3. Join: eludi atque extrahī se multitudine putare (they were being played with and p. off), Liv. 2, 23. IV. Mercantile sense, to get rid of by selling: extraho, 3: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11 laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces. V. Intrans. to p. off (to sea): solvo, 3 (to unmoor): with obj. of the ship, cable, or shore, and absol. Poet.: solvapheson, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: to p. off from the shore, sole funem arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11: solv. oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41: a terra solvere (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 1: from a place, e. g. Alexandria solv., Cic.: v. TO PUT TO SEA. Subst., a putting off: prōlatō, f. productio, f.

put on: I. Lit. to place one thing on another: 1. impōno, 3: constr. for the position, usu. dat., or in with acc. (rarely in with abl., where the idea of the place prevails over that of placing: as, these garlands shall be p. on our hearth for the Lar, base imponentur in foco nostro Lar., Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16) the pack-saddle is p. on the ox, cithellae bovi sunt impositae (prov. for a burthen on the wrong shoulders), Cic. Att. 5, 15: (lycœan) p. the joints on the table, (artus) impositus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: they p. a crown of gold on the letter, coronam auream literis imponebant, Cic. Flacc. 37, 76 he proposed to p. a diadem on his colleague's head, id egit ut collegae diadema imponebet, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: youths p. on funeral pyres, etc., impositumque rogis juvenes ante ora parentum, Virg. G. 4, 477. and Aen. 6, 308: same phrase with in and acc.; in rogum imp., Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: in ignem impositi, st. Ter. And. 1, 1, 102. With pronom. adv.: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 42, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eo in them, e. i. the horses) legionarios milites imp. Esp., to p. on board a ship, usu. constr. with in naves: cf. legiones equites Brundisi in naves impositi, id. B. C. 3, 14: adv. cf. deprehensibus navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. B. G. 7, 58: abl. (very rare): cf. veintissima nave impositi, id. in Suet. Caes. 66: absol. id. B. C. 3, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: v. TO EMBARK. 2. superpono, 3 (rare) with dat.: an ornament p. on the head, superpositum capiti decus (i. e. the pileus), Liv. 1, 34. Also ponō, foll. by super (freq. in late Lat.): to p. a stone on the mouth of the well, (lapidem) super osutei p., Vulg. Gen. xxix. 3: to p. one's hand on (another's) eyes (i. e. to close them at death), p. manus super oculos, id. ib. 46, 4: to p. (a sacrifice) on the wood, p. super ligna, id. 3 Reg. xviii. 23 (imp. ib.): hr. p. the crown on him, posuit super eum diadema, id. 4 Reg. xi. 12: v. PUT UPON. 3. appono, 3: with dat., and ad, and absol.: p. the kettle on the fire, app. cucumam foco, Petron.

**S. 135:** *to p. jewels on the couches, gemmas toris app., Ov. Her. 9, 60: esp. to p. food on the table, to serve up (with mensa rarely expressed, as Virg. Aen. 4, 602, patrisque epulandum apponere mensis: al. lez. ponere: cibos in mensam aliquid app., Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29): he was the first that p. a whole boar on his table at dinner, sumptum primus in epis apposuit, Plin. 8, 51, 78: to p. on a dish, patellam app., Cic. Ver. 4, 22: to p. anything on in a service of pottery, aliquid in vase fictilibus app. id. Att. 6, 1, 10: pass., dinner is p. on the table, apposita est coena, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 69: **absol.**, appositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 160. P. br. when the dessert was p. on, apposite secunda mensa, Cic. Att. 14, 6. **4.** répono, 3, with super and abl.: putting logs in plenty on the fire, ligna super foco large reponebantur, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6 (cf. subiectis ligna, Vulg. Lev. vi. 12). **5.** addo, didi, dictum, 3: to p. water on a fire, flammas aquam addi, Tib. 2, 4, 42. **6.** induco, 3: to p. on different sorts of feathers (in a picture), varias inducere plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: cf. coloreme picturae ind., Plin. 35, 10, 36: v. TO LAY ON, TO SPREAD OVER. **7.** infero, tuli, latum, 3: with dat.: cf. manus allicui inf. (= lay hands on), Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 8: **absol.**, to p. on a dish (= to serve up), lancem inf., Plin. 33, 11, 52: he ordered the dessert to be p. on, inferri secundam mensam Jussit, id. 9, 35, 58. **8.** sublo, 3, to p. on one thing (as an addition) to another:—versus subdi, Gell. 18, 4: v. TO APPEND; TO SUBJOIN. **II.** Hence, to impose burdens, esp. tribute and taxes: impôno, 3, with dat. of the thing or person taxed: to p. a tax on produce, vegetal fructibus limp, Cic. Font. 5, 10: a poll-tax was p. on slaves and freemen, in capita singula servorum ac liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: cf. TO IMPOSE, TO LAY ON. **III.** to p. on dress, etc., both on another and on oneself: **1.** induo, ui, lumen, 3, opp. to exiō: (1) Trans. us, with acc. of thing, dat. of person: when D. had p. the tunic on Hercules, eni quum Deianira tunicam induisset, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: seizing her, he p.s on her the insignia of Bacchus, raptaque insignia Bacchi Induit, Ov. M. 6, 598: sometimes with acc. of person and abl. of thing: they p. his own raiment on him, induerunt eum vestimentis ejus, Vulg. Matt. xxvi. 31: Marc. xv. 18: or, with thing understood, bring forth the best robe, and p. it on him, cito proferte stolam primam, et induite illum, id. Luc. xv. 22. Note: Late writers use in this sense do with in and abl. or acc.: he p. his ring on his hand, deditum (annulum) in manu ejus, Vulg. Gen. xl. 42: cf. id. Luc. xv. 22, date annulum in manum ejus, et calceamenta in pedes ejus: also circumdo, with acc. of thing and dat. of person, or acc. of person and abl. of thing: they p. on him a scarlet robe, clamydem coccineam circumdeudent ei, id. Matt. xxvi. 28: ueste purpurea circumdeudent eum, Job. xix. 2 (cf. Marc. xv. 17, induunt eum purpura). (2) Reflect. (= Eng. intrans.): with sibi: to p. on a chain, sibi torquem ind. Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71 or alone, as intrans: to p. on a ring, annulum ind., id. Off. 3, 9, 38: a helmet, galeam ind., Virg. Aen. 9, 366: esp. pass. as reflect, with acc. of thing: to p. on a garment, induit uestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 393, Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum Induitur (the abl., ib. 5, 674, indutus galea refers to the state, wearing, not the act of putting on): for the gerundive, cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 21, ut etiam ad gales ind. tempus defuerit (where Herzog insists on inductus). **2.** indico, 3: with acc. of person and abl. of thing: cf. Stat. S. 8, 2, 67, humeros abenlit amictu ind.: pass. as reflect, with pers. as subject: tunicae inducti artus, Virg. Aen. 8, 457: with thing as obj. and pers. in dat., used in pass.: if his shoes were p. on wrong, the left for the right, si mane*

sibi calceus perperam ac sinister pro dextero induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92. **3** sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3: cf. calceos et vestimenta sumere, esp. to assume a formal or official dress: to p. on the toga praetexta, togam praetextam s., Liv. 8, 9: when he had p. on the dress of manhood, sumpta virilli toga, Cic. Am. 1, 1: the diadem, diadema s., Suet. Cal. 22: the royal robes, regium ornatum, Nep. Eum. sub fin. **4.** accommodo, 1 (to fit on), with dat. or ad and acc. and dat. of pers.: to p. a hood on one's head, calauticum capitl acc., Cic. Frag. Or. in Clod. 5: cf. id. de Or. 2, 61, 250, coronam sibi ad caput acc.: to p. a shield on one's back, clipeum ad dorsum acc., Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93. **5.** apto 1 (fit on): to p. a ring on the finger, digitio annulim apti, Suet. Tib. 71: he p.s (arms) on strong shoulders, humeris (haec) fortibus apta, Virg. Aen. 9, 364. **6.** Expr. by particular verbs referring to the parts of dress: e. g. while he p. on his shoes and cloak, dum calcabat ipsa sessi et amictibus, Suet. Ves. 21: for amicti, ui, ixi, ictum, 4, cf. TO CLOTH, TO WEAR, TO WRAP ABOUT. To p. on one's hat, capit operire, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 34: v. TO COVER: (the kings) having p. on their robes, vestiti cultu regio, Vulg. 3 Reg. xxii. 10: v. TO CLOTHE. **IV.** Hence, to assume, invest oneself with, any character or quality: **1.** induo, 3: (in sleep) you daily p. on the likeness of death, eam (imaginem mortis) quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: a man p.s off the character of the friend when he p.s on that of the judge, ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: to p. on the pretence of anything, alicuius simulationem in, id. Liv. 1, 56: of moral qualities: p. on the new man, induit novum hominem, Vulg. Eph. iv. 24: cf. Col. iii. 10. **2.** sumo and assumo, 3: v. ADOPT, ASSUME. **put out:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** exsero, ui, tum, 3: putting out his tongue in mockery, Gallus linguan ab irruxi eserens, Liv. 7, 10: cf. linguan per os, Plin. 9, 24: constr. with acc. and abl., to p. out his arms and fierce face from the waves, aquis cum torvo brachia vultu exs., Ov. M. 2, 271: also with ab: to p. out his head from the ocean, caput ab oceano exs., Lucan 5, 508. **2.** ejicio, jeci, jectum, 3: to p. out the tongue, linguan ej., Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cf. TO THREW OUT, TO PUT FORTH, TO STRETCH OUT. **3.** prôfero, tuli, latum, 3: to p. out the tongue in coughing, linguan in tussiendo prof., Pl. As. 4, 1, 50: the finger, digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25: the hand, manum, Pl. Pseud. 3, 2, 72: cf. Vulg. Gen. xxviii. 28: to p. out strength, v. TO EXERT. **II.** Hence to p. out (of its place) o' joint: ejicio, exorquo, luxo: v. to DISLOCATE. **III.** Esp. to turn out (of a house, room, etc.): **1.** ejicio: with abl. alone, or with a, ex, or de (the latter in the sense of removal from rank, etc.): cf. TO TURN OUT: to p. out of doors, aedibus foras ej., Pl. As. 1, 2, 1: out of the house, domo ej. id. ib. 1, 3, 9. **Absol.**, when he had p. them all out, ejectis omnibus, Vulg. Marc. 4, 70 (cf. Job. ix. 34): to p. out of the senate, e. senatus, Cic. de Sen. 12, ad fin.: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51. **2.** expello, 3: v. TO DRIVE OUT, TO EXPEL. Join: expulsi atque ejecti e prædio, Cic. Quinct. 7, 28, the simple v. pello with e medio, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14: Cic. Off. 3, 8. **3.** extrido, si, sum, 3: with aetibus, ex aedibus, foras: v. TO TURN OUT, TO DRIVE OUT. **4.** protrido, 3: to be p. out of doors, protrudi penitus, Ann. 29, 1. **5.** In the specific sense of putting out of an office post of government, etc.: móvēo, móvi, mórum, 2, and comp., ámóvēo, dómóvēo, rómóvēo, submóvēo; also, ábóléo, 2, abrógō, 1, and expello, 3: v. TO DEGRADE, TO DISPOSE, TO REMOVE, TO SUPERSEDE. (N.B.—The Vulgate has for to put out of the synagoge, absque synagogam facere, Ier. xlvi. 22.) **IV.** In a stronger sense, equiv. to destroy:

**1.** extinguo, nxi, noctum, 3 (xt bad), to quench: to p. out a fire, ignem ext., Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium ext., Cic. Fam. 4, 11: to p. out torches, fack ext., Plin. 10, 101, 108. (Plin.: the fire on the altar shall not be p. out, ignis in altari semper ardebit, Vulg. Lev. vi. 12): to p. out a light, lumen ext., cf. Lucre. 6, 792, nocturnumque revens extinctum lumen: Fig.: of eminent persons, cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 3, med., quasi lumen ait, extinctio ceteris, elucere sanctitudinem tuam: of a state, cf. Vulg. Ezech. xxxii. 7 and 8: to p. out the name of Rome, Pl. Rh. nomen extingue, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7 cf. TO QUENCH, TO EXTINGUISH. Hence subs. extinctus, us, m, (the putting out): cf. odor a lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7, 5. **2.** restinguo, 3: to p. out a fire, incendium rest., Cic. Mur. 25, fin.: flammam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 76: (fig. for the fire of love, Lucre. 4, 1083): (that) streams of blood p. out the rising flames, (ut) rivi sanguinis flammam orientem restinguere, Liv. 28, 33: with abl. of means: they p. out the fire with water, ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16. Fig.: cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 1, oriens incendium bellum sanguine suo rest.: id. Or. 8, 27, animum incendia rest., v. TO QUENCH: **3.** effido, fodi, fossum, 3 (to tear or scratch out): to p. out the eyes (with dat. of person): cf. Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14, Oculos ego istos effodiām tibi: id. Mil. 2, 3, 44, Jubēt' ubi oculos effodiāt, quibus id quod nusquam est vides (do you want your eyes p. out, as, etc.); Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2, oculi illi illico effodiuntur: he sends them home with their ears cropt or one eye p. out, auribus desectis aut singulis effissis oculis domum remittit, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, fin.: poet. (of Polyphemus), cf. Virg. G. 3, 661, Lumini effossi fluidum lavit inde cruentum, Fig.: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 91, bl duo illos oculos orae maritimae effodunt: Vell. 2, 52, effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen. **4.** érto, ui, lumen, 3, in same sense: oculum er, Plin. 7, 4, fin.: poet. (of Polyphemus), cf. Virg. G. 3, 661, Lumini effossi fluidum lavit inde cruentum, Fig.: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 91, bl duo illos oculos orae maritimae effodunt: Vell. 2, 52, effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen. **5.** excito, cussl, cussum, 3: cf. oculo excusso, Suet. Caes. 68: (of fire), poet., ignem de crinitibus excutere, Ov. M. 12, 281. **6.** délio, évi, étum, 2: to blot out, esp. with noun: cf. Vulg. Deut. xxv. 6: thou hast p. out their name for ever, nonen eorum delesti ir aeternum, id Ps. ix. 5: cf. Liv. 9, 45 nomen Aequeorum prop̄ ad intercelonem detinut: to p. out of one's mind (or head), ex animo del., cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5, delect omnes debinc ex animo mulieres. **7.** tollo, with de medio, to p. out of the way (as euphem. for a murder): they show how easily such a man etc., could be p. out of the way, demoustrant . . . perfacie bune hominem incautum et rusticum et Romae ignatum, de medio tolli posse, Cic. R. A. 7, 20. **V.** To p. out of one's way or course: confundo, 3: perturbo, 1: v. TO CONFUSE, TO DISTURB, TO INTERRUPT. **VI.** To make public: **1.** odo, 3: **2.** prómo, 3: v. TO PUBLISH. **3.** Edico. **4.** expoñō, 3: v. TO EXPOSE, TO LAY OUT. **VII.** To p. out money at interest: pecunias allicui finore dare; fenori occupare; in finore ponere; v. INTEREST: or pone alone, Hor. Epod. 2, 70: apud aliquem ponere, Cic. Ver. 3, 70. **VIII.** Intr. verb of motion: to p. out of port, solvēre navem e portu, Pl. Baccb. 2, 3, 54; portu solv., Cic. Mur. 2, 4: navis ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57; classem portu ed., Plin. 2, 12, 9 § 55: e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ex portu prodire, id. B. C. 3, 7 (and exire) poet. portum inquere, Virg. Aen. 3, 289: cf. TO PUT TO SEA. **put over:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** superimpôno, 3: the great stone forming the covering (of the vault) was p. over its mouth, saxum ingens, quo operitur, machina superimpositum est, Liv. 39, 50: also impono: cf. Actuum impositum (p. over them), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76. **2.** superpôno, 3: he p. the

*marble statue of Pompey over the archway of Janus. P. statuum marmoream Jano superpositum, Suet. Aug. 31, jin.*

**3. appone, 3 (to *p. against* so as to cover):** *pīng his cloak over the wound, paenula ad vulnus apposita, Suet. Ner. 49: cf. Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 39, Cur tamē apposita velutur janus lauro? [II.] To p. (an army, etc.) over a river, etc.: trājicio, 3; transmittō, 3: v. to cross. To p. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45; impo- nente pontem humlī, Curt. 5, 1; ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; ponte flumen trājicere, Flor. 4, 12; pīng bridges over the marsh, pontibus palude strata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14. [III.] To p. over persons or affairs, in the way of authority or commission: 1. addō, 3: cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 10, Argus, quem Iom Juno custodire addidit. 2. impōno, 3: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, consul est impo- situs nobis, etc. 3. appono, 3: the tribune p. over him as a guard, tribuno custodio apposito, Tac. A. 1, 6: cf. Suet. Aug. 49, rectorem app. 4. ponō, 3: v. to PUT, No. 3. 5. prae- ficio, 3: v. to APPPOINT: to SET OVER.*

**put to:** 1. *Lit. to apply to:*

1. appone, 3, with ad: *pīng one's ear to the ice, apposita aura ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42: to p. the hands to the face, manus ad os app. Cic. with dat., to p. a torch to the doors (to set fire to), candelam valvis app., Juv. 9, 98: in this sense also subdō, subjicio, suppono: v. to SET (PIRE TO); and inferō, cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22. 2. applico, 1: v. to PUT, No. 9. 3. apto, 1: to p. arraues to the bow-strings, nervo sagittas apt., Virg. Aen. 10, 131. 4. impōno, 3 (to the male to the female): asinum equae imp., Col. 30, 4—Pbr.: to p. the hand to anything: (1.) v. to TOUCH: tangō, cf. Vulg. 1 Paralip. xiii. 10. (2.) v. TO REACH OUT: manum porrigo, extendo, Fig.: to steal, man. ext. ad: Vulg. Ex. xxii. 11. (3.) v. TO SWEAR: manum jngere, Vulg. id. ib. xxiii. 1. (4.) to p. their necks to the work, supponere colla sua in opere, id. 2 Esr. iii. 5. (5.) to p. one's name to, subscriptio, etc.: v. SIGN, SUBSCRIBE. [II.] The comp. to put to (= to add) opp. to take from: addō, 3; appono, 3: v. to ADU; to PUT DOWN; TO RECKON. [III.] To put to (horses, etc.): jungo, nxi, uctum, 3, and comp.: cf. equos j., Virg. G. 3, 114: equos curru j., id. Aen. 7, 724: reges ad currum j., Plin. 33, 3, 15. Comps. (1.) adjungo: cf. tanros aratra add., Tib. 1, 10, 7. (2.) subjungo: cf. curru subj. tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29; juvencos prostro tuba, Col. 6, 2, 8; carpento suos equos subj., Plin. 11, 49, 109. v. to HARNES; to YOKE. [IV.] To drive or urge to any course (as "Thank him who puts me lothe to this revenge": Milton: "the avarice of their relations put them to painting": Dryden):*

1. impello, 3, with in, ad, or ut and subj., etc.: v. to IMPEL; to FORCE; to URG. 2. addūco, 3: to be p. to the greatest straits, in summas angustias add., Cic. Quint. 5: in discrimen extremum add., id. Phil. 6: ad ultimum discrimen est, Liv. 45, 8: p. to (or up to) a crine, ad tantum facinus add., Cic. R. A. 31: v. TO BRING TO, INTO.

V. To bring into any state: afficio, 3, with abl. gen. term: to p. to death (= execute), supplicio aff., Caes. B. G. 1, 27: to p. to inconveniēt, incommodo aff., id. ib. 7, 16: to p. to grieve or pain, dolore aff., Lucre. 3, 495: to p. to the torture, cruciatu aff., Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 4. Various Phr.: (1.) to p. to death, to the sword: v. TO KILL; to SLAY; TO MASSACRE; TO EXECUTE; TO PUNISH: esp. in the last sense, animadverto in: cf. Suet. Cal. 30, non temere in quenquam, nisi crebris et ministris ictibus, animadverto passus est (any one to be p. to death): to p. to the sword, trācidere, ferrī truc., trucidando occidere: v. TO SLAUGHTER: caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3: Caea: cf. Licerini ad internectionem

caesi sunt, Liv. 9, 26: "p. to the sword or to the halter" (Clarendon), "ferro aut laqueo necati: to p. to the cudgel (Hudibras), fuste (oribus) caedere, multūtare, tundere, verberare: v. CUDGEL. (2.) to p. to flight: fugō, 1; impello, 3: v. FLIGHT, TO PUT TO. The Vulg. has persequi hostes, alienos, Lev. xxvi. 7; Deut. xxix. 30. (3.) to p. to rights: ordinō, 1: expeditō, 4: v. TO PUT IN (order). (4.) to p. to shame: confundo, Vulg. Ps. xlili. 8 (xliiv. 7): v. TO SHAME: to be p. to shame: p. ASHAMED, TO BE. The Vulg. has confundor and revertere: J 0:1: confundantur et reverteantur simili (let them be, etc.), Ps. xxxix. 15 (xl. 14): also déhonesto, 1, Prov. xxv. 8: insulto, 1, ib. x. (5.) to p. to silence: confitesco, tacitū, 3: cf. conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5; also mutus fieri, let the lying lips be p. to silence, muta fiant labia dolosa, Vulg. Ps. xxx. 19 (xxxii. 18): and mutus alio: he was p. to silence, mutus illico, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 27: cf. TO SILENCE; SILENT. (6.) to p. to work: adhibeo, ui, 2: with acc. of person; dat. of thing, Cic. (7.) to p. one's hand to (a work): aggrēdiō, essis, 3, dep.: with acc., to some great work, magnum quid agrī, Cic. Att. 2, 14 with ad, cf. aggreditur ad pacis opus, Liv. 1, 42: and adhōriō, ortus, 4, dep.: hoc ipsu continuo adoriamur, Cic. v. TO BEGIN; TO UNDERTAKE. (8.) to p. (it) to a person, as a question, appeal, etc.: pono: v. supr., to PUT, No. 3. (9.) to p. to (to press hard), as, "Well the matter to the present push" (Shaks.), insto, etc.: to be p. to it, in periculo, discriminē esse, agi, periclitari, etc., v. PUSH. (10.) to p. to land: 1. appello, 3: 2. applico, 1: v. TO BRING TO LAND: cf. TO PUT IN TO FORT.

**put to sea:** 1. solvo, 3: with acc. of navis or classis (prop. to cast off moorings, to weigh anchor, to loose from): subj. of the person: ("a'ar") p. to sea a little past midnight, ipse paulo post medium noctis naves solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 16 (cf. ib. 23): with a and abl. of the land; cf. naves condescendunt et a terra solverunt, id. B. C. 3, 101: abl. of the place; mercatores Alexandria soluisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: also subj. of the ships; cf. naves xviii. ex superiori porto leni mente solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: pass. with naves as subj.; interea e portu nostra naves solvitur, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 54.

2. edūco, 3, navem, etc.: cf. to PUT OFF; TO PUT OUT (of port); to WEIGH, Poet. solvere vela, Prop. 1, 17, 26. Phr., poet: in altum vela dabant, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: Vulg. has the simple verb: in altum (p. out into deep water), Luc. v. 4: Vulg. also has nāvigo, Act. xiii. 13, xxi. 1: and tollo, Act. xxvii. 4, 21: cf. TO LAUNCH; TO LOOSE; TO SAIL; TO WEIGH (anchor).

**— together:** colligo, 3: condō, 3: confero, 3: compóno, 3: v. TO COLLECT; TO GATHER: to p. together broken bones, condere ossa, Cels. 8, 23: v. TO SET: to p. together the rules of medicine, praecēpta medendi cond., Plin. 26, 2, 6: v. TO COMPILE; TO COMPOSE.

**— under:** 1. *Lit.:* 1. subdo, didi, ditum, 3: to p. props under the vines, furcas vitibus subd., Plin. 14, 2, 4: 2. subjicio, jēci, jectum, 3, with dat., or sub with acc.: to p. a dagger under one's pillow, pugionem pulvinu subd., Suet. Ott. 11: to p. a thing under the eyes, rem oculorum visu subd., Lucre. 5, 102. 2. subjicio, jēci, jectum, 3, with dat., or sub with acc.: to p. eggs under hens, ova gallinis subd., Plin. 18, 26, 62: to p. things under the eyes, res sub oculos subd., Quint. 8, 6, 19: oculis, Cic. Or. 43, 139: cf. Hor. A. P. 181, quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus. 3. suppono, 3, with dat.: we often p. ducks' eggs under hens, anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: to p. the neck under a birthlen, colla operi supp., Ov. R. Am. 171: to bulls under the yoke, tauros jugo supp., id. M. 7, 118: to p. the olive under the press, olivam prelo supp., Col. 12, 49, 9: to p. (a pillow) under the head, (pulvinum)

capiti supp., Vulg. Gen. xxviii. 11 and 18: to p. five under (wood), ignem supp., id. 3 Reg. xviii. 23. (Note: these compds. are all used in this sense, v. TO SET FIRE TO.) The Vulg. also uses pono with sub and abl. (unclassical): to p. a lamp under a bushel, candelam sub modo p., Matt. v. 15. 4. submitto, 3: to p. a trellis under the vines, canterium vitibus subm., Col. 4, 14, 1: (for breeding) vacas tauri s. Pall. Jul. 4: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6, 5: substerno, strāvi, strātum, 3: to p. straw under the sheep, segetem ovibus subst., Cat. R. R. 37, 2: v. TO LAY UNDER, TO SPREAD UNDER. 6. substituo, 3 (very rare in lit. sense): to p. stones under a plant, lapides plantae subst., Pall. Mart. 10, 22. [II.] To make subject to: 1. subjicio, 3, with dat.: men p. themselves under the rule and power of another, subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestate, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 27: all things are p. under him, etc., omnia subjecta sunt ei, sine dubio praeter eum qui subjecit ei omnia: (cf. subiect sub pedibus ejus, ib. 26, fr. Ps. viii. 8 (6): and donec ponet omnes inimicos sub pedibus ejus, ib. 23). 2. suppono, 3: I have p. myself under you, me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36: cf. TO SUBJECT; TO REDUCE; TO BRING UNDER. [III.] To arrange or classify under heads: subjicio, 3, with dat. or sub and acc. (esp. in pass.): species p. under their genus, species quae sunt generi subjecta, Quint. 3, 6, 57: under the head of fear are p. etc., sub metum subjecta sunt pugnitia, pudor, terror, cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16.

**put unto:** v. TO PUT TO.

**put up:** 1. *Lit.:* 1. stātū, etc.: 2. érigo, 3: v. TO SET UP; TO ERECT.

3. arrigo, exi, ecuum, 3: to p. up the ears, aures art., Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 6: v. TO PRICE UP: the lion p. up its mane, leo comes arrexit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726. [II.] In gen. sense of to rouse, to stir up, q.v. (I.) a person (to anger, etc.): also obj. of thing; exciō, 4: excitō, 1. (ii.) game, in hunting; exciō, excito, exagito, 1; excitō, 3; feram cubili, latibulis, etc.: cf. feras excitare, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 62: certum nemoris latibulis excita, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1: feras cubilibus excutere, Plin. Pan. 21: v. TO START. (iii.) to p. up a person to (a secret, a trick, etc.): indicō, 1: docēo, 2: v. TO HINT. [III.] To offer or expose to the public view: propōno, 3: cf. Cic. Mur. 11, singuli diebus ediscendos fastos populo propositi (like a placard); esp. to p. up a thing for sale, aliquid venale prop., Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 32: Suet. Ner. 16: or prop. alone: cf. Prop. 3, 21, 23: i puer, et ciuis base aliqua propone columnam.

[IV.] Hence, of a person, to p. up, and p. up for (as a candidate): ambio, 4: pēto and expēto, 3: exposco, 3: rōgo, 1: orō, 1: with munus, magistratum, etc., or absol.: v. TO CANVASS: to p. up (a lady as a suitor), pēto: v. TO COURT, TO WOO. V. To p. back, or p. away, anything into its place: 1. répono, 3: v. TO REPLACE. 2. récondo, 3: to p. up a sword into its sheath, cf. gladiūm cruentatum in vaginam reconditum, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 12: also gladium cond., Quint. 8, 3, prael. § 15: ensim cond., Hor.: Vulg. has converti, 3: p. up thy sword into his place, converte gladium tuum in locum sumum, Matt. xxvi. 52: v. TO RETURN.

VI. To put up with (an affront, etc.): 1. fero, fūli, lātūm, 3: alone with acc.: I would not have p. up with this in my hot youth, non ego hoc ferre calidus juvena Consule Plancio, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: who can p. up with this insult? quis hanc contumeliam ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: with de and abl.: it is not yet known here how Caesar will p. up with the limitation of his command, (epist. past) nondum enim satis hic erat allatum quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate prescripta, Cic. Att. 5, 2: to p. up with anything in silence, tacitum (acc. of the thing) ferre, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 45; from a person, ab: cf.

**Id.** 1, 50, ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum: *with aequo animo, etc., etc.* (*that*) *he had p. up with this blow to his honour for the sake of his countrymen*, tamen hanc facturam honoris sui reipublicae causa aequo animo tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: *he advises them to rather be p. up with the loss, since, etc., detrimentum acquire animo ferendum docet, quod, id. B. G. 5, 52: cf. hoc moderatione animo ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, *to p. up with a disappointment like a man, cf. sin altere accidenti, humerant feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2: not to (or hardly to) p. up with, fero, with aegre, etc.: (that) he found it hard to p. up with his defeat (as a candidate), aegre tulisse repulsam consulatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 *I should hardly have p. up with it, animo inique tulisset, id. Att. 15, 26: graviter (loc) ferre, id. Clu. 6, 16. Join graviter and acerbe aliquid f. d. Verr. I, 58, 152. Comp. perficere to p. up with affronts and insults, indignitates contumeliasque p., Caes. B. C. 2, 28. 2. accipio and recipio, 3, with aequo animo, and alone, to p. up with a wrong, injuriam acc., Cic. Off. I, 11: with ad se: cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1, ut contumeliam tam insigne ad me accipiam! not to p. up with, graviter accip. aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211. 3. facie patior, passus, 3, dpx: *I can p. up with a wrong, but not joined with an insult, patior facie injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 432, 16.* 4. devoro, 1 (*to swallow, gulp down, as an unpleasant dose*): *to p. up with trouble for a short time, molestian paucorum diem dev., Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17: to p. up with the folly and stupidity of men, hominum ineptias ac stultitias dev., id. Brut. 67, 236. Pbr.: (if you do so and so) I will not put up with it, non facies tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3; Liv.: so, with auferre, Pl. As. 4, 2, 7. Note: with a personal object: morem geno: fero: v. TO BEAR WITH. VII. To remain, stay, lodge, at a place, or with a person: 1. deverto, ti, sum, 3, to turn aside from the road. (1) Act as neut. (sc. obj. se, equum, currum, etc.): with ad of the person: (of two travellers) the one p. up at an inn (lit. with an innkeeper), the other with a friend, alterum ad camponeum devitisse, alterum ad hospitem, Cic. Div. I, 27, 57: in of the place, in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18, fin.: but ad villam suam, id. Mil. 19, 51: with in and ad: devitert Clodius ad se in Albuman (at his Alban villa: but lect. dub.), id. ib. prop. n., without prep.: Massiliam, id. Phil. 1, 6: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12 and so with domum, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17. (2) Pass. as reflect, with abl. of the place; si qui Cobaniaco (vico) deverteretur, Cic. Font. 5: with in and ab, to p. up at a friend's house (or lodgings), in amici hospitium dev., Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 146: with adv.; hic in tabernam dev., id. Pseud. 2, 2, 6: with intro; to p. up indoors, intro domum dev., id. Stich. 4, 1, 29 with ad of person and in of place; recommend him to p. up with me in excellent lodgings (or, in my, etc.);hortantur at devertor ad me in hospitium optimum, id. Poen. 3, 4, 60: with apud of the person and adv. and in of place; he ps up close by here with has father's friend, et is in proximo hic devertor, apud suum patrum hospitem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 56 2. Freq. deversor, 1, dep.: with apud of the person, Cic. Att. 6, 1 in and abl. of place, in domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 27, 69: abl. (i. e. dat.) of prop. n.: cf. quin Athenis apud eum deversar, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22 Subst.: a place to p. up at, deversorium, n.: v. inn. (Note: deversor is sometimes found, by confusion, for devertor, and diversorum for deversorium - but devertor is said to be properly used for different persons putting up separately; v. Goerenz ad Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5, p. 534) VIII. to vomit, opp. to to p. down = to purge: both used by Bacon.****

*put upon* (often = *put on*, q. v.  
but often there is a clear shade of difference) I. Lit. I. impōno, 3.

with dat.: striving to p. *Petion upon Olympus*, tendentes Pelion impoissus Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52; cf. lib. 76, impositum Actanum. (fig.) the burthen that are p. upon us, quaequomque imposta nobis pondera sunt, Luct. 5, 544; with super of secondary obj.: cf. pedem super cervicem jacenti impositum, Curi. 9, 7, fin.; super with acc. only (late): cf. impone manus tuam super eum et vult, Vulg. Matt. ix. 18; *absol.* with adv. of position: cf. molinemque et montes insuper altos impositus, Virg. Aen. 1, 62.  
2. superimpôno, 3: with acc.: cf. (of a pupil in writing) neque egebit adiutorio manum suam manu superimponita reguntis, Quint. I, 1, 27; *absol.*, cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponitum, Col. 12, 54. 3. superponô, 3 (cf. to PUT OVER); with dat., ct. superponuit Elisha manus manus manibus regis, Vulg. 4 Reg. xiii. 16: the Vulg. also has pono with super and acc.: cf. pone dextera tuam super eum agis, Gen. xlviij. 18: poneti eas (dress and jewels) super filios et filias vestras, id. Ex. iii. 22: plectentes corona-ram de spinis, posuerunt super capitum eis, id. Mat. xxvii. 31 (imp. et in Marc. xv. 17; imp. capit. eis, Joh. xix. 2) - ponunt candelam super candelebant, id. Matt. v. 15. 4. appônô, 3 cf. gemmas toris app., Ov. Her. 9, 6o. 5. superjacio, 3: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 5, 6. 6. addo, 3; with dat.: frena feris, Virg. Aen. 5, 818 with in and acc.: ne cui album in vestimentum adde petitiōnis licet causa (to p. white upon his dress), Liv. 4, 25. 7. subdo, 3; with subj. of that upon which it is put: cf. aquae quae effervescent subditis signulis (when p. upon the fire, lit. the fire pander), Cinc. N. D. 12, 10, 27. 8. infero, 3: to p. upon a horse, in equum inf., Caes. B. G. 6, 30. II. Esp. or dress: to p. upon another: 1. induo, 3: she Eso u's rainment upon Jacob, vestibus Esau induit eum, Vulg. Gen. xxvij. 15.

**2.** impono, 3; cf. PUT ON. **III.** Hence fig. to invest a person with any character, etc.: gen. term, afficio, 3, with acc. and abl.: to p. honour upon a person or thing, honore aff. aliquem or em, Cic. N. 11, i, 15, 38: to p. no honour upon nullus honoribus auct., Cic. Mil. 29, 30: other phr.: honore in deferre in aliquem, id. Brut. 81, 281: aliquem praecipuam honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: aliquum honorem reddere, Cic. R. A. 47, 36: (say) what honour shall be p. upon Neaera, quoniam donetur honore N., Tib. 3, 1, 5: to have honour p. upon one, honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A<sup>c</sup> 1, apollimissima honoribus decorari, id. de Or. 5, 54, 22. **Join:** gratia, dignitate, honor auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. Contr. p. dishonour or disgrace upon, delēō, id. dēlēsō: i. v. TO DISGRACE; TO DISHONOUR: he p. so much the greater dishonour upon you than upon me, tanto veolis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, Q. M. tellit in Bell. 12, 9: to p. an insult or affront upon another, contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 62; et, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 79: eacere in aliquem, Cic. Snl. 7, 79: i. alii: c. imponeare, Sall. C. 48, fin.: on which you have p. the greatest outrages and insults, quibus tu injurias plurimas contumaciam imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20: to have an insult p. upon one, contumeliam accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, c. in se acc., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1. To p. a value upon, estimo, 4. **a high value, magni and magno aet.:** V. TO VALUE; TO ESTEEM. **P.** a slight upon, nihil, or minoris aet., nihil facere or pendere: v. TO SLIGHT; TO MAKE LIGHT OF: to p. contempt upon: v. CONTEMPT, TO DESPISE. Of a special endowment or favour: I have p. my spirit upon him, dedi Spiritum meum super eum, Vulg. Is. xiii, 1<sup>c</sup> (the priests) shall p. my name upon the children of Israel, invocabutio nomen meum super filios Israel, id. Num. vi, 27. **IV.** As a task or terms, a burthen or infliction: **1.** impono, 3; with dat.: p. upon me what you please, quidvis oneris pon. me a.<sup>c</sup>

impone, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26; *that wouldest thou puttest upon me*, *I will bear*, omne, quod imponeris mihi, feram, Vulg. 4 Reg. xviii, 14; cf. Cic. N. d. 1, 20, 54; imponit (m) cervicibus nostris semipatrum dominum; v. **TO IMPOSE**. 2. induco, 3; v. **BIND UPON** ind. super (*p. upon*) joined with *pono* in (*bring on*): cunctum languorem, quem posui in Aegyptio non inducam super te, Vg. Ex. xv, 26. With obj. of person; as *"to p. them upon considering"* (Locke), animatum inducere, excitare, ad or in aliud, v. **TO DRIVE TO**; **TO INCITE**; **TO INDUCE**; **TO SET**; **TO URGE**: *to p. one upon a task*, proponere aliquem aliquid v. **TO PROFESS**; **TO SET**. **V.** *To pass off anything upon* (as "to p. an undigested play upon the public," Dryden): cf. **TO PASS OFF**; esp. *as a deception*; and (without obj.) *of thing to change*. **1.** impone, 3; with *dat*. of person: v. **TO IMPOSE UPON**. **2.** verba dare aliquel: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6; Cic. Phil. 13, 16, ad *jn*. Hor. S. 1, 12, 3. **3.** indicare aliquem in: *to p. an error upon one* (Bacon), cf. *inducere imperium in errorem*, Cic. Brut. 85, 293. **P.H.T.**: *to p. upon one's trial*: in iudicium adducere, Cic. R. A. 10, 28: or, vocare, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34 *to p. upon his country* (in same sense), add. ad populum, id. Agr. 2, 36.  
*16*

**put with:** I. 1. *it. addo, 3: let no gold be p. (into the grave) with the dead, mortuo neve aurum addito, Fr. Leg. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24.* II. *To p. with any one for safety, dépôno. 3. v. TO DEPOSIT.*

**putative:** 1. falsus: cf. falsi genitoris, Virg. Aen. 1, 716. 2. (late) pūtātivus, Tert. adv. Mar. 3, 8: v. REPUTED.

**putrefaction** (subs.): I. The process of making to putrefy (act.); expr. by *infn.*, *ger.*, etc. of *putrefacio*.  
II. The process of putrefying (neut.); expr. by *putresco*, and *putrebo*: *salt preserves bodies from putrefaction*, *corpora a putredine (sal) vindicat*, Phil. ii. 11, 45. III. The state of being putrid: *v. putredatio*. also, in a state of p., *putrescens*; v.  
**PUTRESCENT**

**putrefactive** (*adj.*): *septic* ( $\sigma\eta\pi-\tau\kappa\cos$ ): *p. force or influence, &c. vis.*, Plin. 30, 4, 10.  
**putrefy**, *v. a. (obs.)* = *to make to*

*putrefacere*, *putrefactio*, *fecit factum*. **3.**  
Col. 3, 12: Plin. 29, 4, 28: **v. TO ROT**  
**(a. n.):** **1.** *putre-<sup>co</sup>* (and  
isco), **ii:** R. R. 5: *Cic.* Fin. 5,  
**iii:** Hor. S. 2, 3, 194  
and *putresco*, **3:**  
Var. R. R. 2, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Plin.  
3, 9, 45. **2.** *putrefacio*: Plin. Ltr. 1, 31:  
Var. R. R. 2, 53: *Luer*: *past part.* *pu-*  
*trefactus*, *strep*, *10, 1035.* **3.**  
*vitior, i. pass.*: Plin. v. *TO ROT*.  
*putrefying* (*a. d.*): *pütter* and *putris*,

*putrefactus* (of meat) putredineus  
tre-: cf. Ov. F. 1, 379, tervent  
examina (of bees) putri de bove (Virg.  
has for the same, liquefacta boum per  
viscera, G. 4, 555), cf. Curt. 9, 3, 10,  
corpora tot cicatricibus putria (said rhe-  
torically of living persons but may be  
used for *putrefying* wounds); cf. PU-  
TRESCENT, PUTRID.

**putrescence**: v. PUTRIDITY.  
**putrescent**: (prop. inceptive). putrescents: putens also putidus: p. meat, p. caro, Cic. Pis. 9: p. vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: cf. PUTREFFYING.

**putrid:** 1. pütter and putris, tris,  
tre (Cels.); cf. FUTREFFING. 2. pu-  
tridus; Cic. Pis. 1. 3. putrificos: a  
sore, p. ulcer, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2. 14.  
4. pütidis: v. FUTRESCENT. 10 te  
+ pütred. 2. Pac. in Non. 150. 10. also

**putridity or putridness (subs.):**

1. pütör, m.: Cat. R. R. 157: Luer.  
2, 872. and putror, id. ib. 929. 2.  
puträmen, n.: Cyprian. de Lap. 12.

putty: "glüten (*Ins. m.*), or glutinum (*n.*) vitrarium (*lit. glaziers'*

*(ue)*: or, from its composition, \*glinten retiae et olei.

**puzzle** (*subs.*): I. A question or trick, either to confuse, or to exercise the ingenuity: 1. nōdus, m., gen. term. Join: nodi et aenigmata: *obligo to solve the ps of the law and the riddles of the statutes*, qui juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvunt, Juv. 8, 50. 2. quæstio, ōnis, f.: an intellectual or dialectic p.: to be able to solve all p.s, omnes solvere posse quæstiones, Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. II: a very hard p., perdifficilis et perobscura q., Cic. N. D. 1, 1 (adapted); obscurrissima et implicatissima q., Gell. 6, 2: also dim. quæstioncula. To propose a p., q. ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 11, sunt etiam nonnulli acuendis puerorum ingenii non inutiles lusus, cum positis invicem cujuscunq; generis quæstionculis aemulantur (*they vie in putting p.s to one another*): esp., lusoria quæstio: (*Diodorus died of shame*) because he did not at once solve a p. asked by *stiltos*, lusoria quæstione non protinus ad interrogationem Stiliponis dissoluta, Plin. 7, 53, 54: to solve a p. (besides solvère and dissolvère), explicare q., by anal. fr. captiones (*sophisms*) expl., Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: and by the same analogy, to discuss p.s, q. discutere, id. Acad. 7, 15, 46: the solution of a p., solutio (or dissolutio) quæstionis lusoriarum (cf. sol. cap. soph., Gell. 18, 2). Phr. to be a p. hard to solve: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 91, quam esset obscura et quam difficilis explicatus haberet. 3. lusus, ūs, m., a game: (a) for a verbal p., Quint. l. sup. cit. (b) gen. term for a p. forming a toy or game: by anal. fr. i. calicularum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: I. XII. scriptorum (ol. scruporum), Quint. 11, 2, 38: cfr. iritandae ad discendum infantiae gratia eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, id. 1, 1, 26 the Chinese p. (*perhaps*). \*lusus geometricus Sinarum: a dissected p., a mosaic p., \*lusus sectillis (by anal. fr. sect. pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: Suet. Caes. 45, fin.); cf. GAME. II. A DIFFICULTY, PERPLEXITY, state of CONFUSION: difficultas, res difficiles, angustias, dubitatio; also nōdus: we had got into a sad p., incideramus in difficultem nodum, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11: cf. Cic. Quint. 1, 21 in summas angustias adduct. Phr. it's a p., haeret haec res, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 28.

**puzzle** (*v. a.*): 1. impēdio, ii or ivi, itum, 4: cf. to me impēdiunt curiae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25. v. TO EMBARRASS.

2. dūbitum facere, 3: what is there in this case to p. any one? quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animu in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. Manil. 10 (adapted). Also dubium habere. cf. Ov. F. 6, 572, dubium me quoque mentis habet. 3. scrupulum aliqui injicio: I've p.d the fellow, injeci scrupulum homini, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 20: cf. Cic. Clu. 28, 76, hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulis et quadam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, (men were p.d and doubtful). 4. torquō, si, tum, 2 (as a very strong term): cf. verb controversia tam diu torquet Graeculos homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47; equidem dies noctesque torqueor, id. Att. 7, 9: v. TO RACK. 5. turbo, i. and comp., conturo, obturbo: v. to CONFUSE; to TROUBLE.

— (*v. n.*): esp. to p. over (a thing): and to be p.d; to be in a puzzle: 1. non habeo, quid (with subj.): I am p.d what to do about the boys, de pueris quid agam non habeo, Cic. Att. 7, 19: he was p.d how to answer this, quid huic responderet non habebat, id. 12, 26. 2. haereo, si, sum, 2: alone; the rascal was p.d, haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret non habebat, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74; with abl.: cf. quin haerent aliquo loco (when they're p.d at any point), id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: gen. with in to p. over (or be p.d by) a fallacy, in captione b., Gell. 16, 2: with circa: the most eloquent orator has once p.d over his letters, futurus eloquentissimus haesit aliquando circa formas literarum, Quint. 1, 1, 21. Also

freq. haesito, 1: cf. in novis rebus haes., Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15: ut deliberares non p. videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22. 3. dūbito, 1 dūbius sum: incerts sum: v. TO DOUBT; (to be in) DOUBT; DOUBTFUL. I'm p.d what to do, dubius sum quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40.

**puzzling** (*adj.*): 1. obscūrus, a riddle more p. than Plato's number, aenigmata numero Platonis obscūrus, Cic. Att. 7, 13. 2. dūbius: cf. dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40. 3. perplexus cf. p. sermone, Liv. 40, 5: p. respondens, id. 35, 14, fin.: cf. id. 34, 57: and for the compar., cf. perplexus carmen, id. 25, 12: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13. 4. ambiguus: Plin. Ps. 2, 4, 69: cf. oracula amb., Cic. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. In a p. manner, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56.

**pygmean**: ("that pygmean race Beyond the Indian mount, warred on by cranes," Milton); pygmæus: cf. Juv. 13, 166, seqz.

Ad subtus Thracum volucres, nubem-

que sonoram

Pygmæus parvis currit bellator in

arms:

Mox impar hosti, raptusque per aëra

curvis

Unguibus a saeva fertur grue:

cf. id. 6, 504; Gell. 9, 4: Melia, 3, 8, 28; Plin. 4, 11: id. 5, 29: id. 6, 30, 35: id. 7, 2.

**pygmy** (*subs.*): pygmæus; pūmilius; nanus: v. DWARF.

— (*comm. adj.*): pygmæus: cf. brevior virgine pygmæa, Juv. 6, 504: may also serve for *litupitan*.

**pyramid** (also *pyramis*, Bacon: Gk. τρυπαῖς): pýramis, idis, f.: the Geom. solid in general: cf. conum tibi ait et cylindrum et pyramidem pulchriorem quam sphæram videri, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47; the Egyptian pyr. in particular, dicuntur obiter et pyramids in eadem Aegyptio, etc., etc., Plin. 36, 12, 16

**pyramidal, pyramidalic**: 1. pýramidatis, bodies of a p. form, circupsula p., Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 (dub.).

2. fastigatus: in the wider sense of anything sloping to an apex,

**pyramidalic**: \*in pyramidis (um) specimen: and expr. by adj. fastigatus.

**pyre**: pýra, f., poet. fr. the Gk. τύρπα;

Virg. Aen. 6, 215: Ov. F. 2, 534: Auct.

B. Afr. 91: in pure Lat. rōgus, m.: v. PILE.

**pyrites** (*subs.*): firestone: now used only for the sulphures (or sulphides) of copper and iron: pyrites, ae, m.: the Lat. word is used for flint and millstone, and also for iron pyrites: all in Plin. 36, 19, 10.

**pyrotechnic, and -al** (*adj.*): \*pýro-technicus,

**pyrotechnics, and -y** (*subs.*): \*ars pýrotechnica: v. FIREWORKS. (N.B.—In classical English the word signifies the use or management of fire: as "great discoveries have been made by the means of pyrotechny and chemistry," Hale, where per ignem may be used.)

**pyrrhic**: 1. The pyrrhic dance: in Gk. and Lat. a subs.; pyrrhīcha, ae, and pyrrhīchē, es, f. (τύρπην), said to be named from its inventor, Pyrrhus or Pyrrichus: Plin. 7, 56, 57: ὡραὶ τοῦ πυρρίχαλματος, Suet. Caes. 39: a dancer of the p., pyrrhīchārītus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, fin. 2. The metrical foot, — expr. by the adj. of the preceding, pyrrhīchus (*τύρπηνος*), with or without pes, Quint. 9, 4, 80. The adj. may also be used for the *pyrrhic phalanx*, \*phalanx pyrrhīchus:

"Ye have the pyrrhic dance as yet: Where is the pyrrhic phalanx gone?"

Byron.

**pyrrhonism**: \*Pyrrhōni doctrina.

**pyrrhonists**: Pyrrhōni (or -ī), prop. followers of Pyrrho: Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; Gell. 11, 5: v. SCEPTEC.

**python**, a genus of serpents: python, ūnis, m.: in pure Lat. only as proper name for the serpent, Python, killed by Apollo.

**pythoness** (prop. the priestess of Apollo at Delphi), a wild prophetess: Pýthia, ae, f. (Πυθία): Nep. Milt. I: Pythia vates, Cic. Div. 1, 19 late Lat. Pythōnissa, ae, f.: Vulg. i Paralip. x, 13 (for the witch of Endor). Note: the Vulg. has the cognate spiritum pythōnem (A. V. a spirit of divination), Act. xvi. 16.

**pyx**: pyxis, ūdis, f. (πυξίς), also puxis (Scrib. Comp. 228), prop. a box of box-wood, then any box: Cic. Coel. 25: a golden pyx, Suet. Ner. 47.

## Q.

**Quack** (*v.*): I. As a duck:

(?) tētrūmō, 4: Auct. Carm. de Phiomath. 22. II. To make loud and boastful pretensions esp. in medicine

("To quack of universal cures": Hindibras: se jactare gloriari: v. TO BOAST; TO BRAG).

III. To practise medicine as a quack: perh. \*medicinam circulatoriam facere, v. QUACKERY: empiric facere (cf. Plin. 29, 1, 4: alia factio—ab experimentis cognominat empiric): Cels. l. inf. cit. s. v. QUACK (*subs.*).

**quack** (*subs.*), fr. the v.: and quack-salver (Germ. quacksalber), I. A boastful pretender to any art: jactātor: ostēnātor: homo vaniloquus, gloriōsus: also expr. by verbs: v. BRAGGART, IMPOSTOR, PRETENDER.

II. Prop. an itinerant medical practitioner, who puffs his drugs in public places; but now, any irregular practitioner, esp. one who practices of a specific: 1. circulator, m.: cf. Cels. 5, 27, 3, quod per quadam medicamenta c. faciunt: hence expr. a quack-medicine by medicamentum circulatorium. 2. pharmācōpola, ae, m. (a medicine-vendor), Hor. S. t., 2, 1: and p. circumforaneus (a travelling medicine-vendor), Cic. Clu. 14, 40. 3. histrō, m.: cf. Cels. 5, 26, 1, bistrionis est parvam rem attoller. 4. iātrālīptā, er -ēs, ae, m. (Gk. ιατράλιπτης, one who cures by anointing, exactly = quack-salver), Cels. 1, 1. Plin. Ep. 10, 4: cf. EMPIRIC. 5. praestigātor: v. JUGLER.

**quackery, quacking**: 1. circulatoria praestitigia, Tert. Apol. 23: \*c. artes. 2. empiric, es, f. (ἐμπειρική): Plin. 29, 1, 4. 3. iātrālīptēs (or -leptice), es, f.: Plin. 29, 1, 2. (For the wider sense, v. ROASTING, IMPOSTURE.)

**quackish**: circulatorius: q. ostēnātor, c. jactātor, Quint. 2, 4, 15: q. fluency, c. volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8: q. tricks, c. praestitigia, Tert. l. c.

**quadragēsima** (LENT): quadragēsima, Hier. Ep. 4, 1, 2.

**quadragesimal**, adj. (e. g. q. collects): quadragesimalis, Script. Eccl.

**quadrain**: O. E. for QUATRAIN.

**quadrangle**: I. The geometrical figure: quadragēlūm, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

II. A square open court: ārēa (not found with quadra), we seated ourselves in the q. of the house, residimus in a domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4: used, id. Pan. 52, for the open space in front of a temple.

**quadrangleular**: quadragēlūs: a q. figure, q. figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38: (later) quadragēlatus, Tert. Anim. 17. (Note: quadrātū sometimes loosely, like Eng. square.)

**quadrant**: I. O. E. the fourth part of anything = Lat. quadrans, tis, m.

II. Now only, the fourth part of a circle: quadrans (circulī): tētrans circuli, Vit. 10, 11. III. An optical instrument for taking altitudes: \*quadrans (l. t.): perh. dioptra, Vit. 8, 5 (6), 1.

**quadrantal** (adj. e. g. a. quadratic arc): \*quadrantal: (prop. containing the fourth part of any measure), Plin. 13, 15, 29.

**quadrat** (*adj.*): I. Square: quadrātūs: a

II. In astron.=in quadrature: quadrātūs, v. QUADRATURE. III. O. E.

fitted, suited, quadrātūs, v. foll. art.

**quadratō** (*v. n.*): *to sit in with, to suit*: quadro, i, used int. with *abl.*, cf. *seco via limite quadratō*, Virg. G. 2, 278; with *in and acc.*, cf. *omnia in istam quadrantā*, Cic. Coel. 29; *absol.*, id. de Or. 3, 44 with *ad multa* (adverbially), id. Att. 4, 18.

**quadratic** (*adj.*): I. *Belonging to a square*; *quadratus*. II. *In marshes*. *"quadratūm" (l. t.).*

**quadrature**: I. *The process of squaring*, *quadratūra*: esp. the *q. of the circle*, *circuli q.* Apul. Iōgn. Plat. 3, p. 37. II. *In astron. the being distant 90°*; *quadratūre*: *they call thēse (positions) quadratūres*, *ea quadrata nominant*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 89; esp. the plur. *in q. with: the moon is halved when in q. with the sun*: *luna in quadrato solis dividuit est*, Plin. 2, 18, 16.

**quadrennial** (or *quadrienni*) :

I. *Lasting 4 years*: *quadrienni*, e: Aur. Vict. Epit. 45. II. *Recurring every 4th year* (i. e. at intervals of 4 years), in our mode of computation, is, in the Roman mode, *quinquennali*, e: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127, quinq. celebritas (se. Iudorum Olympiavorum). (N.B. The form quadriennialis is not found.)

**quadrilateral** (*adj.*): *quadrilatērus*: *a quadrilateral figure*, q. forma, Frontin. p. 35, Goes. Subst. q. a *quadrangulum*, Prisc. fig. num. extr.; cf. OBLONG (*subs.*), FAELLEROGRAM.

**quadrille**: I. *The game at cards*: \*indus chartarum quaternarii. II. *The dance*: \*saltatio quaternaria.

**quadripartite**: *quadripartitus*: cf. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 12, fin.: *q. distributio totius accusacionis*: *a q. alliance*, \**foedus IV*, civitatum.

**quadrireme**: *quadrīremis*: Cic. Ver. 5, 33 (quatr., Not. Tir. p. 177).

**quadrisyllabic**: *tetrasyllabus*, Mar. Viel.

**quadrivium**, *the old university course of 4 years*, in succession to the *trivium*: *quadrivium* (ned. Lat.), Boëth. **quadroon**: pure Latin only allows the gen. term *hibrida or hibrida* v. HYBRID: perh. (as *desin*), \*bigenero patet vel matre natura.

**quadrumanous** (*adj.*): *quadrīmānus*, a, um (and *-is, -e*), prop. *born with 4 hands*: cf. *puerula biceps*, *quadripes*, *quadrimanū*, Jul. Obseq. 111. (Sci. term: "quadrumanū, orūm: as, monkeys, Civ.")

**quadruped**: I. Prop. *adj.*, *four-footed* ("q. and winged animals," Watts's "Logic"); *quadrupēs*, *ēdis* (*quadripes*), prop. *going on four feet*: q. equus (*galloping*), Enn. in Gell. 18, 5. Also *quadrupēdus*, Ann. 14, 2; and *quadrupēdus*, Jul. Vater. res g. Alex. M. 3, 36. II. *Usu subs.* *quadrupēs* (*sc. bestia*), *usu. f.* *aliq. q.*, Catō R. R. 102; *nulla q.*, Virg. E. 5, 25; but also *neut.*: *ecclodilus q. malum*, Plin. 8, 25, 17; cf. id. II. 36, 43; pl. Col. II, 2. (*The neut. seems used generally for a four-footed creature, rather than specifically for a quadruped.*) *Adv.* *quadrupēdūt, like (after the manner of)* a q. Charis. p. 163, l.

**quadruple** (*adj.*): I. *quadruplex*, *leis*: Pl. Liv. 2, *quadruplus* (*quadrupēs* in Macrob. S. Scip. 1, 19, *dub.*); v. *FOURFOLD*. For *a q. star* adopt *quadruplices stellae* (prop. *four stars*), Cic. Arat. 92.

**quadruple** (*subs.*), *four times as much*: *quadruplūm*: cf. *furem dupli condemnari*, *feneratorem quadruplū* Cat. R. proem.: *to sentence (a person) to pay q.*, *judicium in aratorem in q. dare*, Cic. Ver. 3, 12; cf. Vitig. Lue. xix, 8, si *quid aliquem defraudavi, reddo quadruplūm*.

**quadruple** (*v.*), and **quadruplicare**, *to multiply by 4; make 4 times as much*: *quadruplo*, i: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14; and *quadruplico*, i: *numerūm q.*, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, *to quadruplo one's estate*, rem sumū q., Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 4.

**quadruplication**, *four-fold increase*: *quadruplicatiō*: numeri q. Cap. 7, 258.

**quadruply** (*adv.*): *quadruplo*, Plin. II, 37, 79; *quadruplicabili*, id. 14, 4, 5.

**quare or query**: "quare (l. t.)". **quaff** (*v. a. and n.*): *to drink in large draughts*, also (*poet.*) *to drink with pleasure*: 1. *haurio, si, stuni, 4* (chiefly poēt.): *he quaffed the foaming bout, ille impiger hauxit spumantem pateram*, Virg. Aen. 1, 738; *cratera, ib. 8, 679*; *pocula*, Ov. M. 14, 277. *Absol.* (= *intr.* in Eng.), Cic. Brut. 83, 288.

2. *dūco, xi, cuim, 3* (*poet.*): *to q. the juice of the netur*, d. *nectarū siucos*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 34; *pocula Lesbiī*, ib. 1, 17, 22. 3. *perpōto, 1, esp. absol.* and continuous: *et toto dies p.* Cic. Ver. 5, 31, fin.: *also with obj. (poet.)*, *to q. a bitter cup*, p. *amarum alīsthi laticeum*, Luer. 1, 934. Also the simple *pōto*, 1: and *freg. pōto*, i: *ci. TO DRINK*. The part. *quaffed* is sometimes expr. by the adj. *poēt. agreeing with the obj.*: *having q. d' it (the bull's blood)*: *eo poto*, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; and as *adjf.*, *wine-jars q.'d to the dregs*, *potl facie tenus cadi*, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16.

**quaftor**: *hauster, m.*: *pōtor, m.*: *pōtātor, m.*: *v. DRINKER*. **quafting** (*subs.*): *pōtūs, ūs, m.*: *pōtātō, f.*: *baustolo, f.*: *v. DRAUGHT*. **quagga**: *equus quagga (l. t.)*. **quaggy and quagmire**: *v. BOG, BOGGY*. **qual** (*subs.*): *coturnix, iels, f.* (\**turdus c. Limn.*): Pl. Capl. 5, 4, 6; Luer. 4, 645. Plin. 10, 23, 11; Vulg. Ex. xvi, 12. **qual-pipe**: *\*fistula coturnicibus aliendiis or decipiendis*.

**qual** (*v.*): I. *Trans.*: v. *TO QUELL*. II. *In trans.*: *to be abjectly discouraged*: *esp. to qual before (an object of fear)*: 1. *abjicio, 3* with *pron. reflect*: cf. *qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, se abjecunt, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 54. 2. *cādo, cēfdi, cāsum, 3*, with *animō*: *we ought not thus to q.*, *non debemus ita cadere animis*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1; and *compid. concido, 3*; with *animō*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; and *atone*: cf. ne una *plaga accepta P. C. coincidentē neve deficit*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. *despondeo, di, sum, 2*: with *animū*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 6: *animō*, Liv. 3, 38. 4. *pāvō, pāvi, 2*: *esp. with an obj. to q. at or before death, mortem p.* Plin. 2, 12, 9: *caducity, tristorem casum p.* Tac. H. 1, 29; *a person's temper*, *mores aliquip p.*, ib. 50: cf. Quls Partnum paveat, *qui gelidū Scythen?* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25; *with ad*: *paventes ad omnia*, Llv. 5, 42; *absol. the courage quails*, *animus pavet*, Sen. Med. 670: cf. *solicitate mentes speque metuque pavent*, Ov. F. 3, 362. 5. *abjecto, denissim. fractio, esse animo*: v. *FUSILLANIMOUS*. 6. *trēpido, 1*: v. *to TREMBLE*.

**qualing** (*adj.*): 1. *pāvidus*: *q. before alt. suspicions, ad omnes suspiciones p.* Tac. H. 2, 68. 2. *abjectus, etc.*: v. *FUSILLANIMOUS*. **qualint**: *the various shades of meaning—neat, elegant, subtle, striking, strange*—*require taste and regard for the context to express*; for general terms we may use: 1. *concinnus* (*esp. of style*): cf. *(as a definition) all in eadem jejunitate concinniores*, id. Est. faceti. florent etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6, 2. *a q. transposition of words*, c. transgressio verborum, Quintil. 9, 3, 91: *a q. and elegant (writer)*, Join. 1, et c. elegans, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. *Join*: *concinnae acutiae sententiae*, id. Brut. 78, fin. 2. *lēpidus*: (1) *of persons*: *what a q. fellow!* o capulim lēpidissimū! Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. *Join*: *bellus, lēpidus*, Pl. Capl. 5, 2, 3. (2) *of style*: *Join*: 1. *et concinnus*: *(a criticism on quaintness) quae lēpida et concinna, cito satisacutae afficiunt aurum sensum fastidiosissimum*, Anct. H. ren. 4, 23, 32. *Exclam. expr. by adv.*: *how witty, fine, and q.!* *'you can't beat that!* facete, laute, lepidē: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37. 3. *argutus*: *with a q. sandal, arg. in solea*, Cat. 68, 72 (in bad sense), *q. sayings*, a. dicta, Cic. de Or. 2, 61. 4. *festivus*: *a man pleasant and*

*witty, and of q. discourse, dulcis et facetus festivique sermois*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108. *Join*: *poema facta Ita festivum, Ita conculnium, Ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus*, id. Pia. 29, 70: *one who affects q. discourse, festivi sermonis simulator*, id. Off. 1, 30, 108. 5. *nitidus* cf. n. *quidam genus verborum et laetum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18.

6. *élégans*: *a q. style of humour*, cf. *perspicilis, hoc genus (joaudi) quam sit faceum, quam elegans*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. 7. *comptus*: *esp. for the sense of refined elegance*; and derivatively, *quaint and foppish* (Shakesp.); dim. *comptulus*, cf. *comptulū* Juvenis, Hiep. Ep. 128, No. 4.

8. *exquisitus*: cf. *recondita exquisitasque sententias*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: *(perh. may serve for "their quaint opinions wide," Milton): an over precise and q. style of speech, accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus*, ib. 82, 283: *(anything) q. and elegant*, *(aliquid) exquisitissimum comitatis*, Suec. Oth. 3. 9. *rārū* (where the sense of unusual prevails): *a q. costume, r. vestis*, Cat. 69, 3; *a work of q. device, artis opus rarae*, Tīb. 3, 4, 17: *q. simplicity, rarissima simplicitas*, Ov. A. A. 1, 241. See also *FAR-FETCHED*.

10. *captātū*: *q. brevitatē, brevitatem* c. Quint. 10, 1, 32: *q. grace in an actor, elegantiam actoris*, id. 11, 3, 184: *a word not q. but natural, non captata, sed velut oblate vox*, id. 9, 3, 71.

11. *subtilis*, (for the use of q. in old writers "as clerks been full subtle and quaint," Chaucer): *a q. question, questio s.*: v. *SUBTLE*.

**quaintness**: 1. *conclūnitas, ātis, f.*: in gen. sense, cf. non est ornamentum virile conc., Sen. Ep. 115: *style*, cf. ornat sententiarum conc., Cic. Brut. 95. 2. *lēpos (-or)*, ōris, m.: cf. tantus in Jocando lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: floruit admirabilē quodam lepro diciendū, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16. *Join*: *lepos et festivitas*, Aut. Her. 4, 23, 32: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227: *certain q. of wit, facientiarum quidam lepos*, Vell. 1, 34, 159. 3. *ārgūtāe, ārūfī, f.*: cf. cuius loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: *sing. a strained and darning q.*, importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 16. 4. *festivitas, ātis, f.*: *the art (or trick) of constant q. perpetuas f. arts*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: *a pattern of old English q.*, *imago antiquae et vernaculae f.*, id. Fam. 9, 15. 5. *ſac̄tītāe, ārūm̄, f.*: *the pleasant q. of latin wit, dulces Latini leporis facie*, Vell. 1, 17.

6. *nitor, ōris, m.*: *q. in tropes, translationēm*, Quint. 12, 10, 36. 7. *captatio verborum*: Cic. Part. 2, 21, 81: cf. puerilis c. vocum similiūm, Quint. 8, 3, 57. 8. *insolentia verborum*: Cic. de Or. 3, 17: and *pl.*: *to dislēce q.*, insolentias verborum respire, Gell. 13, 20.

**quaintly** (*adv.*): *expr. by the advs. of the adj.* s. v. *QUAINT*, esp. *in a q. costume*, *Join*: *conclūne et lepide vestit*, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 38. *Join*: *lepidissime et comissime*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66. *Join*: *eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid*, Quint. 8, 2, 21.

**quake** (*v. n.*): (*differs from TO SHAKE, TO SHIVER, TO SHUDDER, TO TREMBLE, TO QUIVER*, in being scarcely used of the mere motion but, (1) *of persons and animal's moved by fear*, and hence fig. (2) *of things which seem to tremble before a superior power*): 1. *trēmo, ūt*; i: (1) *of persons*: *Join* tremit atque eximuit, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57. *Join*: *tr. et exalbescere*, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: *with nom. of members affected*, membra nūlserae tremunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 2 *ab. of same*; *corde et genibus tr.*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: *acc. of same, his limbs q.*, tr. artus, Luer. 3, 488. Virg. ii, 3, 84, with *abl.* of cause; *your bones q. with fear*, tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57. cf. "The creeping flesh along my bones did quake," (Byron). \*Horrescens corpus trenult super ossa pavore. (2) *of things*: Africa terribili trenult horrida terra tunulit, Enn. Ann. 7, 64: tum sonitu l'rochta alta trenuit, Virg. Aen.

9, 715: *the sea-shore q.ing beneath the lashing waves, trementes verbere ripas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23.* Used also tians. with acc. of obj.: *to q. before, cf. neque iratos trementes regum apices neque militum arma, ib. 3, 21, 19.* Join: *tr. atque horreo: virgas atque secures dictatoris tr. atque horro, Liv. 22, 27.* Comp. intréndo, 3: cf. (*of Enceladus beneath Etna*) *Eta* fessum quoties mutet latum, intremere omnem Murnure Trinacriam. (*q.s. with a thundering sound*), Virg. Aen. 3, 581; with acc.: Hannibalem intr., Sil. 16, 664 (*at Hannibal*). Rarely contrémō, 3: *Luct. 5, 1220.* Poet. in Cic. De Or. 3, 39. 2. the *incept. trémō*, 3: *I bid the mountains to q. jubeoque tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205:* with abl. of cause; *tonitruique tremiscent Ardua terrarum et campi*, Virg. Aen. 3, 694: with acc. of obj.; *sonitumque pedum vocenque tremisco*, Virg. Aen. 3, 648. Rarely compd. *contrémō* (*to q. all over*): Cic. De Or. 1, 26, 121 (*trans. tremble*): cf. *the earth q. before Hm*, a facie ejus c. terra, Vulg. Joel ii, 10: with acc. of obj.: *Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 12, 4, 14.* 3. the trans. *trémēfācō*, 3 (*make to q.:* cf. *pass. totum Olympum nutr. tr.*, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: *totum coelum supercilium et nutu, Arn. 4, 140*), is used reflect. for the n.v.: *the earth quaked, se tremefecit tellus*, Poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. (Note: *trépido*, 1 is rarely, if ever, used in the exact sense of *to quake*: v. TO TREMBLE; TO QUIVER; TO FEAR.)

4. *horro*, ū, 2: *my body q.s. my heart goes pit-a-pat*, horret corpus, cor salit, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 9: with acc. of obj.; stricta trepida cervix secures h.: Sil. Ital. 6, 695: cf. QUAKE (subs.): *incept. horresco*, ū, 3: *v. TO SHUDDER.* 5. *mōvō*, *mōvī*, *mōtūm*, 2: used intr, only and rarely, of an *earthquake*: *the earth q.d during (there was an earthquake lasting) 38 days, terra dies duodequadriginta movit, Liv. 35, 40:* and in pass. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2 (*v. inf. s. v. QUAKE, subs.*): *the earth did q. terra mota est*, Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 51: compd. (*late*) *commóvērī*: *the mountains q. at him*, montes commoti sunt ab eo, id. Nah. i, 5: cf. 1 Reg. xv. 15, conturbata est terra; and Heb. xii. 21, *Moses said, I exceedingly fear and q.*, Moyses dixit, exterritus sum et tremebundus. Phr.: *to make any one q. with fear, terrorre aliqui injicere*, Cic. Prog. Cons. 18, 43: and reflect. Phr.: *ea res me horrore afficit*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16.

**quake and quaking** (subs.): 1. *trémōr, órīs, m.*: cf. *tremor occupatus*, Ov. M. 3, 40: v. TREMBLING. 2. *horror, órīs, m.*: cf. *frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, Ov. M. 9, 291*: cf. SHUDDER, SHIVERING. The Vulg. uses also *conturbatio*, *f.* (*non-clas. in this sense*), Ezek. xii. 18; and *terror*, Dan. x. 7. Phr.: *I'm all of a q.*, Join: *totus tremo*, *horrore*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4. II. Esp. a *quaking of the earth, an earthquake*: *trémōr, órīs, m.* (*sc. terrae*), the ancient and proper word, cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2: *duo genera sunt... quibus moverit terra: utriusque nomen est proprium: altera succusio est (seguitur defin.) altera inclinatio (seq. def.): ego et tertium illud existimo, quod nostro vocabulo signatum est: non enim sine causa tremorem dixerit majores, etc. etc.* (N.B. Successio—whence Fr. *secouss-* and *inclinatio*, are not found elsewhere in this sense.) Usu, alone: Luer. 5, 587: id. 6, 287; Ov. M. 6, 699: *earthquakes affecting the city (e.g. the earthquake of Lisbon)*, urbis tremoribus, Plin. 16, 10, 15: *terrac*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 3: *the earthquake grew violent, invuln. il. ib.*

2. *terra motus, us, m.*: Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: *Curt: there was a great earthquake, terrae motus factus est magnus, Vulg. Matt. xxviii. 2: id. Act. xlvi. 26: cf. to QUAKE, No. 5: (the Vulg. has also commotio terrae, Is. xxix. 6: and comm. alone, 3 Reg. xix. 11, 12).*

**quaker**: (*Defin.*) \*secta religionis, proprie "amicorum" derisu vulgari "tremulorum" dicta: trans. the Q.s., "Amici," \*societas Amicorum: a Q., \*Amicus: (usus) e societate Amicorum.

**quaking** (adj.): 1. *trémīnus*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: *tr. motus, Luct. 3, 202: tr. horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: a q. reed, tr. arundo, Ov. M. 11, 192.* 2. *trémēbundus* (usu. poet.): cf. (*Iphigenia*) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Luer. 1, 96: *tr. membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: cf. ro QUAKE, fin.* 3. *trépidus: q. with fear, trepidi formidine, Virg. Aen. 6, 169: q. fear, tr. terror, Luer. 5, 41.* 4. Esp. by particips *trémēns*, *trémēfācō*, *trémēfācōs*: *the quaking earth, tremelacta solo tellus, Virg. Aen. 10, 102.*

**quaking-grass or quake-grass**: \*briza, *j.*: (1) *common q.-g.*: b. media: (2) *lesser q.-g.*: b. minor. Limn.

**qualification** (subs. der. fr. v.):

1. *that which fits a person for anything*: gen. expr. by means of the adj. or verb: also expr. by means of ad: Phr.: (*Marius*) *hugd all other q.s. for obtaining the consulship except, etc.* ad quem (consultatum) capiendum præter vetustatem familiae alia omnia abundanter, etc. Sall. J. 63: v. ADAPTATION, FITNESS: SUITABILITY. II. Hence, a legal or technical q. for any post: 1. *ius, iuris, n.*: v. RIGHT: a *q. for the franchise, jus civitatis: a q. for killing game, perh. *J.* venationis (cf. jus matarice caedendae, Liv. 5, 55).* 2. *pōtestas, áts, f.*: *to have a legal q. for doing anything*, Join: *ius potestatis, q. civitatis: a q. for killing game, perh. *J.* venationis (cf. jus matarice caedendae, Liv. 5, 55).* 3. *capitātis, j.*: prop. *legal q. for taking an inheritance*, Gai. Dig. 31, 55: cf. TITLE. Also expr. by neg. of words signifying DISQUALIFICATION.

III. Absol. *high qualities or endowments*: 1. *dōs, dōtis, f.*: v. ENDOWMENT: ACCOMPLISHMENT. 2. *idoneos, is, f.*: usu. in sing.: cf. ob altam indolem, Liv. 21, 4: also pl., "good q.s. of mind" (Atterbury), bona animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12. 3. *ingēnium*. 4. *opportunitas, f.*. 5. *babilitas, f.*: v. QUALITY. IV. A condition, limitation, abatement: 1. *conditio, j.* 2. *circumscrip̄tio, f.*: v. CONDITION: TERMS: LIMITATION. 3. *exceptio, f.*: Cic. Balb. 14: *without any q.s. sine ullo exc.*, id. Am. 17. Phr.: *to speak without any q.s. simplicissime loqui*, Tac. H. 1, 15.

**qualified**: 1. Fit, suitable, having the ability for: 1. aptus: with ad: v. FIT: *with rel. and subj.*: *no one better q. to, etc.*, nulla videbat aptior persona qua de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4. 2. *idōneus*: with ad: (*no man*) better q. for this business, magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: cf. Cic. Clu. 6, 17, non essem ad ultam causam idoneus (*q. to conduct a case*): with dat: *q. for any work*, id. arti cuiilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: better q. for study of history, historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7: with rel. and subj.: cf. idonea mihi Laeli persona visa est, quae de amicitia disserente, Cic. Am. 1, 4. 3. *habilis, e*, with ad: *never was the same genus better q. for the most varied pursuits*, nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4: v. ABLE. 4. *ingeniosus (with a natural bent for)*: ad ingeniosus (*with a natural bent for*): ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: in aliqua re, Mart. Praef. 1. 5. *opportunitus*: cf. magis opportunito nemo est, 1er. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 47: v. FIT. 6. *utilis, e*: with dat: *q. for the study of law, u. studio juris*, Quint. 2, 8, 7. 7. *cápax, áctis*: with gen.: *whom all men would have thought q. for empire had he not been emperor*, omnium consensu capax imperi visus, nisi imperasset, Tac. Ann. 1, 49. 8. *dignus*: v. DESERVING, WORTHY. 9. *Join*: *instructus et ornatus*: cf. sapiens plurimus artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: esp. in the sense of ACCOMPLISHED (Shaksp.). 10. Expr. by esse qui, taliter esse qualis, etc.: also by adj.

in *bilis* and *bundus*: by sufficio ad: V. COMPETENT. Also by neg. of words sign. DISQUALIFIED, Phr.: *to be well q. in (anything)*, profecisse in, Cic. Off. 3, 8. Phr.: *those who are naturally q. for the conduct of affairs*, hi qui habent a natura adjumenta rerum gerendarum, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. II. Having a legal or technical qualification: 1. expr. by jus: *to be q.*, aliquid J. iaciendi habere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, fin.: v. prec. art.

2. For other words and phrases, see COMPETENT. III. Limited, conditioned, restricted, moderated: v. TO QUALIFY. Phr.: *q. by the condition, (sub) ea conditione*: ex lege: v. CONDITION.

**qualify**: 1. To fit a person for anything: 1. aptum, idoneum, etc. aliquem ad aliquid reddere or facere: v. QUALIFIED. 2. instituo, 3: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: v. TO TRAIN. 3. instruo, 3: aliquem scientia aliquo vel. Quint. proem. 1: cf. disciplinas et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Coel. 30: v. TO INSTRUCT. 4. accommodare se ad, to q. oneself for: e.g. for political life and eminent public service, se ad temp. et ad res magnas gerendas acc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: cf. TO APPLY (oneself to).

5. prōficio, 3: used absd. with ad of the thing: *there is nothing that q.s. for speaking so much as writing*, nullus res tantum ad dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24. II. (Trans.) to confer, or (intr.) to obtain, a legal or technical qualification: expr. by subs. or adj. with do, reddo, facio, habeo: v. the two preced. arts.: cf. TO ENTITLE.

III. To restrict, restrain, mitigate, lessen the force of: 1. circumscribo, 3: cf. nullus ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definit (q. or limit) jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: cf. "to q. a proposition" (Atterbury): v. TO LIMIT: TO RESTRICT. 2. mōderor, 1, dep.: with dat: *to q. one's language*, in lingue, Plin. Cur. 4, 1, 25: cf. animo et orationi m., Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 13: with acc.: *to q. one's joy, gaudium in*, Tac. A. 2, 75: *to q. the severity of the laws, duritiam legum m.*, Suet. Claud. 14: *to q. a sound, perh. mōdular, 1, dep.* 3. tempero, 1: *to q. wine (with water)*, vinum t., Plin. 29, 3, 11: *vinegar with honey, acutum melle*, id. 14, 17, 21: sharp sounds with flat, acute cum gravibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *the sound of the golden lyre, testudinis aureae strepitum*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18: v. TO TEMPER: to be q'd by mixing, misceri et temperari, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119. 4. diluo, 3: *to q. honey with milk and wine*, (poet.), favos lacte et miti Baccho d., Virg. G. 1, 344: cf. Hymetta mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: *a medicine with vinegar, medicamentum acetō*, Oeis. 5, 20: *fig. to q. care with plenty of wine, curam multo mero*, Ov. A. A. 1, 238: *to q. an accusation, crimen d.*, Cic. Mil. 27. 5. extendo, 1: *to q. an accusation, crimen ext.*, Cic. Ver. 5, 40, 10. Join: ext. et dil. cf. Cic. 3, 16, 34: *qua cogitatio molestias ext. et diluit*: cf. "to q. inconveniences" (Raleigh).

6. dēmīno, 3: with acc.: *to q. any portion of one's rights*, partem aliquam juris d., Cic. Caecin. 2, 5: *so pass. joined with infirmo*; si sententia hujus interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit: with de, and acc. of degree: cf. aliquid de jure aut de legibus dem., Caes. B. G. 7, 33: neque de tanta voluntate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuit (nor was, etc. q.d by any mixture of misfortune), id. ib. 1, 53: with ex: from the fact that the royal power was somewhat q.d (in the consular), quod deminutum quicquam sit ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1. 7. mitigo, 1: *to q. the laws, leges m.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: *one's fears, metus, Quint. 12, 2, 28: labours, labores*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4: *pains or griefs, dolores*, id. Att. 3, 15: *sadness and moroseness*, Join: *tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat*, id. de Or. 2, 58, 26: *to q. one's anger, iras mit.*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: *rabiem suam*, Plin. 10,

61, 83: *to q.* the bitterness of severity with the milk of human kindness, cf. haec severitas acerba videatur, nisi multis conditum humanitatis mitigetur, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 7. 8 lénio, orii et liui, itum, 4: *nuts q.* the savour of onions, nuces leuitum saporem car-parum, Plin. 23, 8, 77. Other such verbs may be used, as páco, plácio, sédo, etc.: V. TO APPEASE, TO ASSUAGE, TO CALM, TO SOFTEN, TO SOOTHE, TO REDUCE.

**qualitative** (*adj.*): only used in chemistry, *q. analysis*, i.e. the determination of the kind of substance, not of its quantity (*v. QUANTITATIVE*): perh. \**ánalysis quálitativa* or *quálitatíva*, (*t. t.*).

**quality** (*subs.*): 1. Abstr. the nature or kind of anything; concr. the property or properties that determine its nature or kind; hence, of persons, character or disposition (these meanings are mingled in the Latin words): 1. the etym. equiv. quālitās, atis, *f.*, is only used in the best Latin as a *t. t.* of philosophy: cf. qualitates igitur appellavi quas οὐοίτρας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulg. verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25, et *seqq.*, as opp. to *a thing in its essence*: cf. aut de substantia controversias esse, aut de qualitate, Quint. 3, 6, 39 (cf. ep. 7, 4. 1); in later writers as a common word: cf. ager alii qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17. Expr. by taliſ (of such a *q.*), and quālis, rel., inter., and inf.º: (that) *we naturally shew the q.s which we really have*, ut faciliſt quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44; as depend. interr., tell me what are their bodily *q.s*, doce me quales simis corpore, id. N. 1. 1, 23; as indef., *a thing must first be, and then have some q.*, prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117: pl. quālia (the *q.s of things*. dist. fr. qualitas, their common principle): cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28, quam ita moveatur illa vis, quam qualitatem esse diximus . . . , illa effici quās appellant quālia (freely, their *q.s are developed*): of what *q. (adv.)*, qualiter: of whatever *q.* (of what *q. (ever)*), qualibet qualis, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12: qualisquinque, Cie. Leg. 3, 14: id. Att. 14, 14: of what *q. you please*, qualislibet, Apic. 4, 2: cf. sort., such. N.B. The proper use of these terms can only be acquired by knowledge and experience. 2. vis, *f.* (rare in this sense, but expressive: special *q.* or virtue): the *q. of virtue*, v. virtutis, Cic.

Fam. 9, 16: cf. in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, id. A. 4, 15: *the q. of mercy is not strained* (Shaksp.), \* non éluctatib[us] vis misericordiaé. 3, natura, f. (lit. *in-born q.*): *the essential q. of life, n. propria animae et vis*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: *the qs with which J. has endowed bees, naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipsi addidit*, Virg. G. 4, 149: *the subtle q. of air, n. tenuis aeris*, Lucre. 2, 232: pl., qualities (=endowments); *a man of varied and manifold qs, homo varia multiplice natura*, Cic. Coel. 6: cf. NATURE. Phr.: *this q. is implanted by nature, hoc natura est institutum*, Cic. Stu. 30, 83; 4, ingeniū, n. (same meaning); *the qs of soils, ingenia arvorum*, Virg. G. 2, 177. Join: tactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1: esp. of mental and moral qs: *q. of mind, animi regim, Cic. Inv. I, 45, 83: I have tried (tested) the q. of your character, tentavi vestrum ingenium ingenii (perh. intens redupl., your innermost qs or nature)*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 69: esp. for high qualities: *men with the most excellent qs, praestantissimis ingenis homines*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 51: *to be urged (to strew respect to a person) by his fine and lofty qs, sollicitari vel ing. bonum pulcherrimo et maximo, Plin. Ep. 8, 12,*

5. Indoles, *is*, *f.* (*inward growth*):  
usu. *in sing.*: (*what avails*) *to presorse*  
*the q.s of (crops and cattle)*, ad servan-  
dum ind., Liv. 38, 17: *of trees*, arborum,  
Gell. 12, 1: *of persons*: *of character*: *the q. of*  
*virtue*, ind. virtutis, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16:  
*youths of good q.s*, adolescentes bona

indole praediti, id. de Sen. 8, 26: chosen for a son-in-law on account of his high q's, gener ob altam Indolem adscitus, Lyr. 21, 2: (endowed) with such q's of virtue and vice, cum hac indole virtutem atque vilitatem, id. ib. 4: pl., bona anima iudeos, Gell. 19, 12. 6, dos, ôtis, f., esp. in pl. (gifts of nature): the high q's of grapes, magna d. varum, Col. 3, 2, 17: intellectual and moral: v. ENDOWMENT: GIFT.

7. 8. constitutio, *f.*, proprietas, *f.*, specie q.s.: v. CONSTITUTION: PROPERTY: KIND: 9. virtus, *n.* *f.*, good q.s. of things as well as persons: VIRTUE: 10. 11. habilitas, *f.*, opportunitas, *f.*, such q.s. as fit a thing or person for any special end: JOIN: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque relinqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27. 12. mores, *num. m.*: of things, *m.* coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51: si siderum, Plin. 18, 24; *esp. q.s. of character* (in persons): cf. CHARACTER: MANNERS: most agreeable q.s., suavissimi m., Cic. Att. 16, 16; *A his q.s. are so tempered and harmonized, est ita temperatis moderatioribus, sit id. Fam. 12, 27.* JOIN: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alienus cognoscere, lid. Rose. Am. 38. 13. nota, *j.* prop. a mark by which the q. of a thing (esp. wine, etc.) is known (fr. nosco); hence the q. itself, as we use brand: to enjoy wine of the choicest q., beari interiore nota. Paternal (= from the innermost part), Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: cf. id. S. I. 10, 21, sermo lingua concinnus utraque Suavior, ut Clio nota sibi commixta Falerni est (the mingle d. q. of Clio, and Fal.): the first q. of wine, vini optima n., Col.: vinegar of the first q., acetum primae n., id: honey of the second q., secundae n., mel id, q. 15. FIG.: of mental and moral q.s.: betraying the hidden q.s. of his mind, patafeta interiore animi sui nota, Suet. Tib. 54: kindnesses (or services) of no common q., cf. quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. 14. In cognate sense, nomen, n. *n.* (a reputation for q.): cf. ne vimum non, perdat, Cato, R. R. 25. JOIN: genus et nomen (poet.): (ea tellus) Nei Bacco genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. 15. P.R.b.: no q. of nihil, either with gen., or with alijs: cf. Cic. A. 1, 13, 4, nihil come, n. simplex, n. ἐν τοῖς πολτοῖς honestum, illustr. n. forte, n. liberum, (he [Pompey] has no q.s. of, etc.). II. Rank: esp. high social rank, good birth: 1. locus, *m.*, gen. term: a man of the nearest q., infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11: of the highest q., summo l. n., Caes. B. G. 5, 15: Liv. 1, 34: and without natus; ex humili l. contr. with ad summam dignitatem, Caes.

2. génus, érls, *n.*: with and without natus; cf. tñ, qui nobiliter nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 6, 70, 180: amplissimo gen. n., Caes. B. G. 4, 12: of royal *gen.*, regio n., Cic. Rep. 1, 13; Join: genero et nobilitate facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: Join: et genus et virtus, misl cum re villor alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. 3. gens, nis, *f.*: persons of high *gen.*, quorum g. eminebat, Curt. 6, 4: of mean *gen.*, sine gente, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. 4. nōmine, *n.*: cf. n. habere, Clc. Brut. 69. 5. ordo, inis, *m.*: homo ornatussum loco, ordine, nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: the *q.* of a freedman, libertini or, Stet. Gr. 18: for concrete sense, v. ORDER.

6. 7. grádus, us, *m.*: status, us, *m.*: V. DEGREE, RANK, STATION.

8. clártas, átis, *f.*, with appropriate *gen.*: cl. nominis, Hist. B. Afr. 22: cl. geruris, Quint. 8, 6, 7: cl. natallum, Tac. H. 1, 49: also clártudo familiarie, Tac. A. 15, 13: also expr. by the *adj.*, a man of the highest *q.*, clarissimum vir, Cic. Att. 15, 2: women of *q.*, clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8. 9. nobilitas, átis, *f.*: cf. nobilitate sub municipali facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: to glorify their *q.*, ad illustrandam nob. suam, id. Brut. 16, 62: for concrete sense, v.

No. III.—Also expr. by <i>odys</i> .	10.
nobilis: persons of <i>q.</i> , nobilis generis, nati, id. Verr. 5, 70, <i>a lady whose q. is too well known</i> , mother non solam nobilis sed etiam nota (an ironical paronomasia), id. Cocl. 13 cf. NOBLE.	11.
illustrius and comp., in the phr. illustrius loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: oft alone, women of <i>q.</i> , feminas illustres Suet. Tib. 45: <i>he attended the funerals of persons of q.</i> , quorundam ille strum exequias usque ad rogum frequentavit, id. Tac. 12.	12.
complūtus: c. feminae, Tac. 12, 42; also spectabilius, only as a title under the empire, Col. Just. 9, 7, 5; but in Vulg. <i>for men of high q. (or degree)</i> . 1 Paralip. xvii. 17.	13.
honestus: v. HONORABLE.	III.
Concrete the quality: a term formerly used by our best writers, but now vulgar.	1.
nobilitas: a <i>follower</i> (or <i>admirer</i> ) of the <i>q.</i> , nobilitatis fautor, CIC. Rose. Ann. 6, et superbia communis nobilitatis matrum, Sall. J. 64: with a pl. verb id. ib. 41 also nobiles: cf. n. nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.	2.
2. illustres: used as a title of high officers under the later empire. Also expr. by phr. with the above <i>suff.</i> and <i>adj.</i> : but this wants the tenses of the <i>anc. Eng.</i> word.	IV.
In the opp. sense, <i>low or mean q.</i> : 1. habilitas, attis, f. 1, b, generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: and alone: cf. h. aliquis despiceret, CIC. Phil. 13, 10, 23: obligeare h. allicui, Liv. 26, 31. Join: proper h. and obscenitatem, CIC. Off. 2, 13, 45: superl., the lowest <i>q.</i> of birth, infima h. natum, Plin. 18, 6, 7: expr. by <i>adj.</i> of <i>low q.</i> , humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: cf. ut si parentibus nati sint humilis, Cic. Am. 19, 72. Join: h. et obsceni homines, CIC. Div. 1, 40, 28 cf. Vulg. Luc. i, 52: compar, humiliores, opp. to opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, <i>fin.</i> : superl., humiliissimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19.	1.
2. ignobilitas, attis, f.: ign. generis: cf. multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas occurret, CIC. Mur. 8, 17: <i>absol.</i> Join: malorum turbam quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humiliitas, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 29. Also expr. by the <i>adj.</i> ignobilis: & ign. vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: <i>maiden of low q.</i> , ign. virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70, <i>sprung from a family of no mean q.</i> , ex aliqua familia non ignobili, CIC. Verr. 5, 11, 28. Also by ignobilis (poet.): <i>you (don't) turn up your nose at men of low q.</i> (naso nasci suspendit, adnunc ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5).	2.
Quo patre sit natus, num ignoti	

**matre inhestosus**, id. ib. 35.  
**qualm** (subs.): *a sudden sensation of sickness, loathing, or sickly faintness, and fig. disgust, aversion*. I. fastidium, n., with stomachi, and alone, best gen. term: *a loathing and q. at the sight of food.* (Join) cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: *sq. of disgust*, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98. difficile dictum est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluntate, etc., ab illis celerrima fastidio quadam satietate abalienemur: cf. Plin. 12, 17, 40, nulla voluptas est quae non assidue fastidium pariat: *plus, it raises a great q. in the stomach, magna movet stomachi fastidia.* Hor. S. 2, 4, 7: *"The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travail to requite,"* Dryden, French F. 4, 61. Matri longa decim tulerint fastidio menses: *to cure a q. f. abigere;* Plin. 23, 9, 107: *of a q. caused by the sight of an object;* ("For who without a qualm hath ever

On holy garbage, though by Homer  
cooked?"

fig. nosti enim non modo stomachi  
mei, sed etiam oriturum, in hominum  
insolentium indignitate, fastidium, Cic.  
Fam. 2, 15; *to feel a q.*, f. habere, id. ib.  
*Causing q.s.*, fastidiosus: cf. est  
difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, Plin. 6, 17:  
*with a q. or q.s. (advf.):* fastidiose.  
2. nausea, f. (prop. sea-sickness: v. NAUSEA). we made the passage  
without feeling a q., navigavimus sine  
nausea, Cic. Att. 5, 13: fig. cf. quoti-  
61

dianam refice nauseam nummis, Mart. 4, 17: *to feel a q. af. nausēa*, i: *producing q.s. nausēosus: nausēabilis*. 3, accessio, f.: accessus, us, m.: impetus, us, m.: may be used where the id-a of faintness prevails: as, "Some sudden qualm hath struck me to the heart" (Shakspr.); and "qualms of heart-sick agony" (id.); v. FAINTING, FAINTNESS. Phr.: "I find a cold q. come over my heart" (Howel), frigida corda tremunt, Sil. 2, 339: frigida vitā pausa (Lucr. 3, 943), may be used for a cold and deadly q. 4. Fig.: a q. of conscience, conscientia labes (sinkings): cf. (of a subverter of his country's freedom) hunc tu quas c. labens in animo censes habuisse? quae vulnera? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; perh. also \*conscientia fastidium (by analogy, fr. stomachi and cœlum): to feel a q. of conscience, mordet conscientia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.

**qualmish:** I. of persons: 1. fastidiosus: Varr. R. R. 2, 15, 15: cf. "Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face" (Dryden); and expr. by part.: cf. fastidiū stomachus, Sen. Ep. 2,

2. nauſabundus, Sen. Ep. 10, 10: subs. nauſeator, m.: id. Ep. 53.

3. crudiū (q. fr. indigestion: esp. as the consequence of excess): Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: *who feeling q. next day gorge themselves again*, qui crudi postidie se rursus ingurgitent, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: compar. crudior, id. Clu. 60, 128. *To be q. at*, fastidio, iwi or ill. itum, 4: omnia l, Hor. S. 1, 115: *otus*, id. Ep. 17, 15: cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57; so "I am q. at the smell of leek" (Shakspr.), "porri odore fastidio: sometimes nauſeo, i (prop. to be sick); if he is q. without being sick, si sine vomiti nauſeavit, Cels. 1, 3: Fig. (both in same piece), tu, qui hoc jocorum legere fastidis genus, Phaedr. 4, 6, init.: qui consulto nauſeant (make it their business to be q.), id. ib. fin.: v. SQUEAMISH.

II. Of things, causing sickness or disgust: fastidius: a q. smell, euphorbia succus fastidiū odorem habet, Plin. 25, 7, 38: fastidiosus: nauſeōsus; nauſebilis. **qualmishness:** nauſcōla, f.: Cic. Att. 14, 8: nauſa molestia, Cic. Fam. 16, II: v. QUALM: SQUEAMISHNESS.

**quandary:** v. DILEMMA: DIFFICULTY.

**quantitive** (older form: Digby) or **quantitative** (as in q. analysis): quantitūs or \*quantitatūs: \*ad quantitate pertinens.

**quantity:** I. (Abstr.) the property of (II, concr.) anything which may be conceived of as greater or less: (these senses are common to the Latin equivalents): 1. quantitas, atis, f., (etym. equiv.: but not usu. the best trans.): q. by measure or number, q. modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: cf. id. 7, 5, 41: q. of moisture, humoris q., Plin. 17, 24, 37, n. 2: concur. for a sum of money, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11: cf. id. lb. 30, 1, 34. Also expr. by the adj. quantus (what q.), quantusunque, quantusvis, quantusquis, and the advs. quanto, quantum, etc., and tantus (such a q.), etc. 2. numerus (a q. made up of distinct units): a great q. of corn, magnus n. frumenti, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 72. 3. magnitudo, f.: q. of produce, m. fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: q. of money, m. pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: v. AMOUNT.

III. Absol. for a q. definite as to greatness or smallness:

1. aliquantus: al pecunia, Apul. Ap. p. 320, 1: esp. aliquantum, n. subs. with part. gen.; al agric. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33 and absolv.; a good q. of work has been done (answer to a question), actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: also (of things counted) aliquot. 2. multus; esp. multum, -a, as n. subs. and advs.: v. much: too great a q. (or in too great q.) nimis multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18. 3. cōpia, f., a large q.: cf. nimborum c., Lucr. 6, 511: v. ABUNDANCE, in large q., cōpīosus, and adv. cōpīosē: Join: large and copiose com-

parare pastum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 4. vis, vis, f.: alone, v. lacrimarum (a flood of tears), Cic. Rep. 6, 14: esp. with magna: a great q. (a cloud) of dust, v. magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: of gold and silver, cf. in pompeum magnum vis aurī argenteique ferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 91. And, In the opp. sense, 5. aliquantulus (in small q.): a small q. of corn, aliq. frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Air. 21: esp. n. suls. with gen. partit., a small q. of warm water, aliquantulum aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48: of land, agric. Liv. 21, 30: cf. aeris alieni aliquantulum (a small amount of debt), Cic. Quint. 4, 15. Also tantulus, -um' v. LITTLE, SMALL: who only wants that small q. which he really needs, qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. 6. pauxillum and pauxillūm, n.: he had a small q. of money left in my hands, erat ei apud me reliquum pauxillūm numerum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3. 7. mōdūcīs, -um: v. MODERATE.

IV. In prosody: no gen. term in good Latin: v. LONG, short: the grammarians give \*mensura: \*quantitas.

**quarantine** (formerly and prop. quarantain: from the orig. term of forty days): \*quadrāgēnāria, with or without mōra (leaving the cause to be understood as in Eng.): or, more fully, as defin. only, \*mora quadrageñaria in statione propter pestem (or, propter suspectam valitudinem): a tedious q., seguis q. (like seguis mora, Liv. 34, 9). To perform q., q. agere: to put in q., XL dies morā or retinēri: (intr.) to put a ship into q., navem retinēre, morā (trans.); or, more fully, \*quadrageñaria (moram) navī lufere, imponere, facere: to break q., \*q. (moram) rumpero (like moram rumpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 569).

**quarrel** (subs. O. E. fr. Fr. *quadréau*, Ital. *quadrilla*; called fr. its square form; origin distinct fr. foll. word): I. A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: expr. by tessella, f. (prop. a small square of stone, Juv. 11, 132: Sen. Q. N. 6, 31), or rhombus, m. (the math. fig. Front. Expos. Term. p. 36, Goes, with vitri or vitrea [-us]): a q. casement, \*fenestra tessellata, II. A square-headed arrow or crossbow bolt: \*spiculum quadratum: v. ARROW.

**quarrel** (subs. Fr. *querelle*, fr. Lat. *querela* = complaint), used in all shades of meaning, from disagreement up to fighting, but now in a narrower sense:

I. **jurgium**, n.: gen. term (when confined to words): cf. ex inimicitia jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21: to fasten a q. upon a person, Jurgio quenipiam invader, Tac. H. 2, 53: cf. petulantibus jurgis illudere, id. ib. 3, 32: optimus quemque jurgio laesse, id. A. 14, 49: to pick a q. with any one, jurgio contendere, and (poet.), Jurgio necere cum aliquo, OV. Am. 2, 2, 35: to pursue vain q.s, cf. (poet.) inania jurgia jactas, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: to be involved in a q. and get one's ears boxed: cf. adeo ut (Agrippina) correpta jurgio, atque etiam manu pulsata a matre Lepida, Suet. Galb. 5. Also in this sense, altercatio, f., contentio, f.: v. DISPUTE: WRANGLING.

2. **rixa**, f. (stronger: v. BRAWL, FRAY): Join: turba atque rixa (a collision and q. between counsel), Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 66, 148: Join: corrupta jurgis aut rixis disciplina (q.s or brawls), Tac. H. 2, 27, fin.: to begin a q. in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: to be involved in a q. in rixa esse, Liv. 40, 14: to have a q. with, aliqui rixa est cum aliquo: cf. Academias nostrae cum Zenone magna r. est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: to settle or end a q. (peaceably): cf. rixa sedata est, Liv. 2, 29: to decide a q. (by fighting it out), rixam transigere: cf. cerebrac, ut inter vinolentos et vulneribus, transiguntur, Tac. G. 22: to produce a q. (said of wine), r. gerere, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3. We may also use (in different

shades of meaning) controversia, discordia, lis (v. DEBATE: DISPUTE), and even pugna (v. FIGHT). Phr.: to make up a q., reconciliare gratiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; inimicitiam invicem, Tac. G. 22. Pbr.: to seek a q. with, occasione querere adversum, Vulg. 4 Reg. v. 7. Phr.: to undertake a person's q., se partibus alicuius ad jungere. See also to QUARREL. QUARRELSONE.

**quarrel** (v.): I. **jурго**, 1: act. trans. (to have or make a q. with another): pray what q. will he have with you? (how can he q. with you on this ground?), cedo, quid Jurgitab tecum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15; also act. intr. and dep. for a mutual q. Also expr. by subs.: Jurgio contendere cum aliquo. I've at last q'd with my wife, and turned her out of doors, Euax! jurgio hercle tandem uxorem abegi at Janua, Pl. Meu. 1, 2, 18. 2. altercor, 1, dep.: with cum: cf. Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: with inter; cf. mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: act, you've q'd with your father, cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. 3. rixor, 1, dep.: with de of the thing, and cum of the opp. party: cf. quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic. De Or. 2, 59, 240: also Inter se (with one another). 4. discordo, 1: with inter se; how d'ye know they've q'd? qui scis eos nunc disc. inter se? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43: Join: Inter se dissident atque discordant, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: with cum, to q. with oneself, secundum disc. id. ib. 1, 18, 58: with adversus, cf. adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: with abl. only, (poet.) cf. avaro parcus disc. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194: zbsol., cf. ne discordaret, Pl. Marc. 2, 1, 7. We may also use certo, i (Jurgis inter se certare): décerto, i: contendo, 3: v. TO DISPUTE: TO WRANGLE.

**quarreller:** I. litigātor, m.: v. DISPUTANT. 2. rixātor, m. (post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 29: v. QUARRELSOME.

**quarrelling** (subs.): v. QUARREL.

**quarrelsome** (*quarrel'ous*, Shakspr.): I. Jurgitans: cf. mulier, Gel. 1, 17: (also late, jurgatrix, icis, f., Hieron. Ep. 117, 4) and Jurgatōris: Amm. 27, 1. 2. rixosus: r. aves, Col. 8, 2, 5: and rixatorius, Fronto, Ep. M. Ctes. 4, 12: also rixae cupidus.

3. litigiosus: I. litigato, Cic. F. 5, 26: esp. of persons: a man by no means q. (or not at all given to quarrel), homo minime lit. id. Verr. 2, 2, 14: cf. pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68: two old women — there's nothing more q. than that! duea annus, quibus nihil litigiosus, Sid. Ep. 8, 3. Also litium cupidus.

4. discordiosus: a. q. family, d. domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2: cf. volgus seditus somnis atque, d. Sall. J. 66. 5. pugnax, acis: Cic. Brut. 31, fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 19: Join: vehemens et p. Cic. De Or. 2, 78. Phr.: a q. disposition or temper, controversia nostra, Cic. Brut. 12, 46: indoles jurgia addicta: altercandi et rixandi studium or cupiditas. A person of q. disposition or temper, altercandi or rixandi studious; \*litium cupidus: also expr. by the subs. altercātor, litigātor, rixātor: v. CONTENITIOUS: DISPUTATIOUS: LITIGIOSUS: WRANGLING. In a q. spirit (adv.), pugnaciter: cf. certare cum alis p., Cic. Acad. 2, 20: p. dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: p. ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, fin.: sup. pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

**quarrelsome ness**: pugnacitas, atis, f.: Plin. 10, 33, 51; Quint. 4, 3, 2. **quarried**: I. Squared (t. t.). quadratus v. TO SQUARE. II. Of stones, rough, as they come from the quarry, see next art.

**quarry** (subs.): I. A thing of a square form, as a pane of glass, an arrow-head: v. QUARREL. II. A place where stones are hewn out of the rock:

**I.** gen. term. *lāpidīdīnae*, *ārūm*, *f.* in *pl.* only (contr. fr. *lāpidīdī*). *Feat.* *s. v.*: also, *lapicidæ*, *Inscr.* *Orell.* no. 1243): *all stones of marble are not produced in q., non omnia (marmorum genera) in lapidinis gignuntur*. Plin. 36, 7, 11: cf. in *Chlorum lapidinis*, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23. **2.** *lautūmītē*, *ārūm*, *f.* (also *lātōmītē* and *lātūmītē*: fr. *λατόμημα*, the stone-q.s at Syracuse, used as a prison, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: and the name transferred to a prison at Rome, Liv. 17, 3): used as a common *n.*, only by Plautus, Poen. 4, 2, 5, vel in *Lautūmītē* vel in *pistrina māvelīnī agere actētē* quām (*I'd rather pass my life at the q.s or the mill at Portland or Lenomville*): with specif. adj., *lātōmītē lapidariae*, id. Cap. 3, 5, 65. **3.** *Phr.* : *a quarry* or *quarried-stone*, *cæmentum*, *n.*, (stone rough from the q., opp. to *heav stones*, *quadrata saxe*), cf. Vitruv. 2, 7, *lāpidīdīnae*, de quibus quadrata saxe, et cæmentum ad aedificia exlmuntur copiae: cf. Cic. MIL 27, 74: *a rough q. stone*, *cæmentitium saxum*, id. 1, 8: *walls built of q.-stones*, *cæmentitia paretæ*, id. ib.: cf. c. *structrae*, id. 2, 7: *an inspector of stone-q.s*, *lāpidīmītūs*, *m.*, *Inscr. Orell.* no. 3246. **III.** *Game flows at by a hawk*, accipitris preda: and, more gen., *preda*: *v. PREY*.

**quarry (v.)**: **I.** *To q. stones*: *caedo*, *cēcīdi*, *caesum*, 3: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147, *lapis aliquis caedens et appor-tandus fuit machina sua*: also comps. (1). *excido*, 3 (*to hew out from the rock*): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 3, 23, *lapides et terra ex*: Virg. Aen. 1, 428, *columnas rupibus ex*. (2). *rēcidō*, 3: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4.

**II.** *To q. (pono) (game)*: in praedium inveniō et invēlō: *v. TO FLY UPON*.

**quarryman**: **1.** *lāpīcīda* (contr. fr. *lāpīcīdīa*) *ae. m.*: Varr. L. L. 8, 13, 119, § 6: *Sid.* Ep. 3, 12. **2.** *ex-emptor*, *ōris*, *m.*: cf. Plin. 36, 12, § 125, *mārmōr in lāpidīnīs crescere auctor est Papirius Fabius*; *exemptore quoque affirmant compleri sponte illa mōntīū ulcera*.

**quart:** **I.** *O. E.*, the fourth part of anything, quadrans, *quarta pars*: *v. QUARTER*. **II.** *A bottle*, not necessarily holding a q. ("seal'd quarts," opp. to "stone jugs," Shaksp.): **1.** quadrans (as *etym. equiv.*, though the "re-pated" *q.* has not yet dwindled to the equiv. measure, *v. No. III*): *a q. of wine*, *q. vini*, Cels. 3, 15: *waiter, bring a double q. (magnum) of old povi*, *puer*, quadrantem duplica de seniore cado, Mart. 9, 94 (adapted): cf. BOTTLE. **2.** *quartāriūs*, *m.*: *all the people brought quartans of meal and q.s of wine to his house*, *cui universi selibras farri et quartarii viñad aedes ejus contulerunt*, Liv. 5, 47. **III.** *A measure, 1-4th of a gallon*: duo sextarii (almost exactly): *as a dry measure*, the same, or pars octava modii. N.B. the quadrans or quartarius was 1-4th of the sextarius, or 1-4th of a pint.

**quartan**: *recurring every fourth day* (Roman reckoning = every 3 days); used only of a quartan ague, febris quartana: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24, tertianæ febres et quartanae: *he recovered from a q. ague on the field of battle*, febri quartana liberatus est in acie, Plin. 7, 50, 51: also, *quartana, f. subs.*: *the disease has taken the quartan type*, in q. conversa vis morbi est. Cic. Fam. 16, 11: *if the shivering q. (or ague) has left the child, frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit*. Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: *to cure (or, drive away) q. agues*, *quartana excutere* (subj. of the medicine), Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56: also, *morbis quartanæ suffering from a severe q. ague*, *morbis quartanæ aggravante*, Suet. Caes. 1: also, *quadrini circuitus febris*, Plin. 7, 50, 51: *expr. by quartæ dies in Juv. 9, 17, quem tempore longo Torret quartæ dies, olimque donec tæ febris*. *One who has a q. ague*, *quartanarius*, Schol. Juv. l. c.: cf. AGUE: FEVER.

**quarter (subs.)**: **I.** *The fourth part of anything*: **1.** *quarta pars*

(gen. term.) *a q. of their forces*, *q. pars copiarum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: also *quarta (sub.)*, esp. *a q. of an estate*, Quint. 8, 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8: *(half a q., octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26)*: hence *adj.* *quartanarius*, cf. q. *tabula*, Pall. 2, 11. **2.** *quadrans*, *tis, m.*: *(prop. 1-4th of some unit of measure or weight)*: with *gen.*, cf. q. *dici noctis*, Plin. 18, 25, 57: *a q. of the work*, *q. operis*, Col. 2, 4: *absol.* (the unit being understood), *a q. of a foot*: 124 feet, pedes XII, et quadrantem, Geil. 3, 10: *a q. of a pint* (sexarius), cf. Mart. 9, 94, quadrantem (vers. 2) = *sex asperges* (vers. 4): *a q. of an acre*, *q. (sc. Jugeri)*, Col. 5, 1: *a q. of a pound*: cf. mittebas libram; quadrantem, Garrice, mittis, Mart. 12, 105 (here of money, you promised a pound, and you only send a q.): with pondus (for weight), 1 lb. of balsam, amoni pondio q., Col. 12, 20: *heir to a q. (of any estate)*, heres ex quadrante, Suet. Caes. 83: *(so, heir to 3 q.s, heres ex dodrante*, Cic. Caec. 6). Hence *adj.* *quadrantalis*, *a table a q. of a foot thick*, mensa crassitudine quadrantali, Plin. 13, 15, 29. **3.** *Vitriv.* alone uses the *tik.*, *tetrans*, *antis*, *m. (τετράς = quadrans)*: Vitr. 3, 3, *med.*: *gen. pl. bēterol.*, *tetrantorūm*, ib. *trantes columnarū*, id. 4, 2. **4.** The Vulg. uses *angulus*, *m.* (for the sides or edges of a garment): *thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four q.s (Heb. wings) of thy restore*, per IV. *angulos pallii tui*, Deut. xxii. 12.—Particular uses:—(i.) *a q. of corn*, (= 8 bushels), *frumentum LXIV*, modii (the modius = 1 peck): about: *a q. of wheat*, tritici LXIV. m. (cf. tritici modius, Cic. Div. Verr. 10, 10): *(so much) per q. HS*—*in modios I, LXIV* (cf. HS. II, in modios singulos, id. ib.). (ii.) *A q. of an hour*, *horæ quadrans*, *three q.s of an hour*, *horæ dodrants*, Plin. 2, 14, 11: *a q. post, or to (a certain hour)* (subdivisions not used by the Romans); *perf. expr. thus, a q. post 12, "hora VI.* et quadrans, or q. *horæ VI*; *a q. to three*, *"dodrants horas IX.* (iii.) *A q. (of a year)*, *spatiū trimestre*, Plin. 17, 10, 59, (trim. also as *adj.*, *a q. year*, etc.; *v. QUARTERLY*): also, *tres menses*, *quarta pars anni*, and *quadrans anni*, *three q.s of a year*, *dodrants anni*, *novem menses*: *a year and a q.*, *annus et tres menses*; *every q.*, *tertio quoque mense: every 3 q.s, nono quoque mense*. (iv.) *A q. of the body of an animal*, (perh.) *mem-brum, artus*; *in pl. with quatuor, if necess., or \*quatuor parts (sing. quarta pars) corporis*: *v. TO QUARTER*. (v.) *The first and third q.s of the moon*: (N.B. prop. said of the *D.*'s position in her orbit, not of her phases): *no gen. class. term except luna dividua*, Plin. 2, 18, 16: (terms somewhat indefinite), *the moon in her first q.*, *cava luna*, Plin. 1: crescents, id. 1: *nascens*, Hor. *in her last q.*, 1: *decrecens*, Plin. 1: *senescens*, Varr. *v. QUADRATURE: PHASE*. **II.** In geography and meteorology, *a q. of the heavens or horizon* (prop. the 4 cardinal points, but extended to "all the q.s that they know" the shipman's card), Shaksp.): hence gen. of geographical position or distribution: **1.** Expr. the several q.s by names taken from the daily course of the sun and (for the N.) the arctic constellations: cf. Mela, 1, 1: *omne, cui Mundū et Coeli nomen indidimus...partibus differt: unde (the q. whence) sol oritur Oriens nuncupatur aut Orsus*; *quo demergitur, Occidens vel Occidens*; *qua decurrunt, Meridies*; ab adversa parte (the opp. q.), Septentrionis; cf. ib. *fin.* (of the 3 q.s of the world, Africa, Europe, and Asia), *quod terrarum (that q. of the world which): more gen. on 3 q.s or sides, tribus hanc (Asiam) e partibus tangit Oceanus*, id. 2, *init.*: cf. ab oriente ad occidente, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: *orientis, tis, m.*, also for different q.s *the q. where the sun rises in summer (at the solstice)*, *orientē aëstivū*, Plin. 17, 14, 24: cf. Orientem solstictiam aspiciant, Pallad. 1, 9: *in winter, orientis hilermus*,

*Col. 1, 6. in spring (at the vernal equinox)*, *orientis vernus*, Geil. 2, 22: so with occidens: *let it be turned a little away fr. the q. of the winter sunset*, paululum ab occidente avertatur hilermi, Pallad. 1, 8: *for the S. q. (besides meridiis, et. m.) use adj.*: *the S. q. of the world*, meridianus orbis, Plin. 13, 4, 9: also *v. inf. (v. EAST, NORTH, SOUTH, WEST)*. **2.** Expr. by the names of the Wind (see sep. arts. and Smith's Class. Dict. s. v. VENT): the Vulg. uses venti as a gen. term; *in 4 quarters were the portes, etc.*, per IV. *ventus erant ostiarii*, Id est, ad orientem, et ad occidentem, et ad aquilonem et ad austrum (cf. *To the four winds, four speedy cherubim*—Milton). As gen. terms use: **3.** *parts, tis, m.* for what we call a *q. of the world*: cf. Mela, l. c. s. No. 1: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: *quum orbis terræ divisus sit in duas partes (into 2 q.s) ab Eratostheni, maxime secundum naturam ad meridiem versus et ad septentrioines: et sine dubio quoniam sublitora pars septentrioinalis quam meridiana (the Nern q. is healthier than the Sern)*: (N.B.—More specifically, illa pars = Asia, and haec pars = Europa, ib.)—*(of aspect) the land (or a field) which looks to the Sern q. of the heavens*, aqer qui spectat ad meridianam coel partem, id. 1, 7: *fr. all q.s ex omnibus pars*, ib.: cf. meridianam partem respiciat, Pallad. 1, 8 in calidis provinciis pars potius Septemtrionalis optanda est (a N. aspect), id. ib. 7: *more gen. (the Helvetii are bounded on the one q., etc., una ex parte, altera ex parte, tercia*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. **4.** *régio*, *ōnis*, *j. (direction)*: *the Nile rising from the furthest midday q. (i.e. the extreme S.) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei*, Lucr. 6, 724. *the Nern q., the Sern q., regio aquilonaris, australis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, *jn.: fr. the Err. to the Wrn q.s of the earth*, expr. poet. by surgente a sole ad eum quo vespertina tetet regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: *the q. within the arctic circle, regiones inter circumflexum septentrionalem (==ea parte, just below)*, Varr. 1, 2, 4: (perh.) *for a q. of the world (Africa): di-de late vacat regio (or the particular q. of Africa in question)*, Mela, 1, 4, med.: *(in wider sense) new regio forent illa suls animalibus orba (any q. of the earth)*, Ov. M. 1, 72: more specifically of a district, *that Macedonia should be divided into 4 q.s*, M. in IV. regiones dividi, Liv. 45, 29. **v. DISTRICT**: TRACT, esp. a *q. (or ward) of Rome* (v. Dicit. of Geog. art. Roma), and some other cities, Inscr. Orell. No. 6 (vicus, m. also in this sense, Cic. MIL 24, 64: *v. WARD: STREET*): *in or through all q.s of the city: regionat (adv.)*: cf. regionatim commerclis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30 (editid ludos regionatim Urbe tota), Suet. Caes. 39. vicinatim (adv.): Suet. Caes. 41, med.: Sen. de Ira, 3, 18: *city divided into 4 q.s (or wards), quadrangularis urba divisa*, Liv. *through the crowded or most frequented q.s, per frequentia urbis loca, Sen.: also vicinia, f. a particular q. (of a city)*: Illor. S. 2, 5, 106: id. Ep. 1, 16, 43: Petron. 93: *well-known through all that q. band ignotus viciniae*, Liv. 5, *plaga, f. (lit. a surface, and used esp. for a zone)*: *the N. q. of the world (in general), p. septentrionalis*, Plin. 16, 32, 59: *the inhabitants of the S. q. (==S. hemisphere), omnibus in meridianâ plaga habitantibus*, Id. 2, 11, 8: *a q. of the heavens*, cf. coeli scrutantur plaga, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13: *the 4 winds from the 4 q.s of heaven*, IV. *ventus a IV plaga coeli*, Vulg. Jer. xlxi. 36: *(of a district of country) cf. haec est plaga contra mare, ad occidentem*, id. Jush. xviii. 14. N.B. The Vulg. also uses *angulus* (in class. writers only for a secluded place): cf. Ille terrarum mibi præter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: *the nations in the 4 q.s of the earth, gentes quae sunt super IV. angulos terræ, stantes super IV. cf. vid. IV. angelos stantes super IV. angulos terræ, tenentes IV. ventos*

terrae, id. *vii.* **1.** **6.** lōcūs, *i.* *m.*: osu. in *pl.* lōcī, lōcā: *to gather into one q., in unum locum convenire*, Cic. Att. *8*, **6:** *through all q.s of the city, Romae per omnes locos*, Sall. J. *30*: cf. Galli qui ea loca incoerent, Caes. B. G. *2*, **4:** *in those q.s, in illis locis*, Vulg. Act. *xvi*, **3**, *xxviii*. **7.** **7.** öra, *f.* *Join*: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. *2*, **66**: poet, rex gelidae orae, Hor. *1*, **26**, **4:** (*of aspect*, *to what q.s shrubs ought to be exposed*, *qua in oras [arbus]ta debent spectare*, Plin. *i*, **2**, *z*. **8.** fines, sum, *m.* and *f.*; *v. BORDER*: **TERRITORY**: *nor in all thy q.s, nec in cunctis finibus tuis*, Vulg. Ex. *xiii*. **9.** terra, *f.* in *pl.* cf. in quasquaque terras, Cic. Rep. *2*, **4**: esp. as gen. partit.: *that q. of the world which, quod terrarum, Mela, l.c., in No. 1: cf. No. 10.* **10.** Expr. by the pron. *adv.s*, *eo*, *qu*; *ibi*, *ubi*; *inde*, *unde*, etc., alone, or with *terrarum* or *gentium* (sometimes *loci* and -*orum*), as *gen. partit.*: (many exs. of the simple *adv.s* in phr. trans. by the Eng. *adv.s*): *to Rome or to any other q.* Roman aliōne quo, Liv. *38*, *10*: *to what q., quo gentium*, Pl. Bac. *4*, *7*, *33*: *quocunque*, Hor. Od. *1*, *7*, *25*; Cic. Vert. *5*, **65**: *to whatever q. of the world*, *quoque gentium*, Pl. Meve. *5*, **2**, *17*: *cl. quoque bim asportabuntur terrarum, certum est persequi*, Ter. Ph. *3*, *3*, *18*: *From what q., unde gentium*, Pl. Epid. *3*, *4*, *47*: *in what q. (colloq., where in the world)*, cf. ubi terrarum essem, ne suspicar quidem, Cic. Att. *5*, **10**: *in whatever q.* ubique, Hor. Od. *3*, *27*, *13*: *ubique locorum vivitis*, id. Ep. *1*, *3*, *24*: ubique erit gentium, Cic. N. D. *1*, **44**, *121*: *qui ubique terrarum sunt*, id. Phil. *2*, *44*, *112*: *in whatever q. of the wide world*, *Join*, ubique terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, id. Vert. *5*, *55*, *143*: *in what q. of the world are we living?* ubinam gentium sumus? id. Cat. *1*, *4*: *in no. q. of the world, nusquam gentium*, Fer. Ad. *4*, *2*, *1*: *to whatever q. you please*, quovis gentium, id. Heaut. *5*, *1*, *55*: *you dwell in a remote q., tu abes longe gentium*, Cic. Att. *6*, *3*: *in every q., unde* quod: cf. omnes undique copiae conferuntur, Cic. Rep. *3*, *17*: *they came to him from every q.*, convenienter ad eum unde, Vulg. Marc. *1*, **45**: *to collect from all q.s. undique cogere (familiam), Caes. B. G. *1*, *4*: from what q. soever, undecunque: *in tmesi*; poet.; unde vacet in cunque locus, Lucr. *6*, *1016* cf. undecunque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. Beat. *27*, *med.*: with gentium, undecunque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. *14*: expr also by *adjs.*: Phr.: *nor could the wind blow from any q. so as to prevent, neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin*, Caes. B. C. *5*, *47*. Expr. by the persons in the *q.*: *while he passed through all q.s, dum pertransiret universos*, Vulg. Act. *ix*, *32*: and so with prop. names. Note, in the sense of direction the Vulg. uses *via*: *every one to his q., uniusquisque in viam suam erraverunt*, Is. *xlvii*, *15* (cf. id. *lvi*, *11*).*

**III.** Hence *abode*, *lodging*, *station* (very rare in sing.): *v. QUARTERS*.

**IV.** *The grant of life to a conquered enemy*: no specific word: the foll. may sometimes serve: **1.** salūs, *utis*, *f.*: *cf. they ask q., and, laying down their arms, throw themselves on the general's protection*, \*ab eo salutem petunt: armis positis ad imperatoris fidem configuntur. **2.** missio, *öns*, *f.* (*letting go*): *they fought, neither asking nor giving q.*, sine missione pugnatum est. Flor. *3*, *20*, *fin.*: *a gladiatorial show without q. (a outrance), spectaculum sine missione*, Liv. *1*, *20*, and, in secondary sense, *to grant q. to (= let off)*: cf. missione puero dedit, Petr. *52*. **3.** vita, *f.*: *to grant q.*, vitam dare, Ov. (cf. Cic. Phil. *2*, *3*, *5*): *to beg or cry for q.*, vitam orare, Virg. *v. poscere*, Ov.: *pro vita ora (Phaedr.)* or supplicare. *to receive q.*, *v. accipere*: cf. cum libentius vitam victor jas dare, quam victimi accepterent, Vell. *2*, *52*. **4.**

vénia, *f.* (*pardon*): cf. paucis data venia, qui inermes in deditionem venerunt (*being given to a few who threw down their arms and asked it*, Liv. *2*, *30*): cf. veniam impetrare a victoribus, id. *37*, *45*: *it is but fair that one who cries for q. should grant it in his turn*, aequum est veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. S. *1*, *3*, *75* (adapted): and in secondary sense of *forbearance* (*as, to give no q. to a crime*): cf. cui non apud Senatum maximum scelerum ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis. *41*, **5.** **5.** deditio, *öns*, *f.* (*surrender, capitulation*), with suitable verbs: *to ask for q.*, *in d. venire*, Liv. *l*, *c.* *No. 4*, *d. facere (hosti)*, Sall. *to grant q.* in *d. accipere*, Caes. B. G. *1*, *28*: recipere, id. *ib.*, *3*, *21*. **6.** *To give or grant q.*: parco, *öperci* (*parci*), parciunt (*parsum*) *3*, alieni, or *vita aliciens* *cp. p. subiectus*, Virg. Aen. *6*, *854*: cf. petunt atque orant ubi sibi parcat, Caes. B. G. *6*, *9*: *to give no q. nemini p.*, Curt.: cf. non astete confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercernit, Caes. B. G. *7*, *28*. *The exclamation, Quarter!* 'parce! parce!' (*by analogy*). **7.** Other Phr.: (i) *To ask for q.* manu dare: cf. manus vobis do, Pl. Pers. *5*, *72*: cf. aut vicissent, aut vicit manum dissident, Nep. Ham. *1*: manum tollere (*to lift up the hand in sign of surrender*): cf. cedo, et tollo manum, Cic. frag. in Lact. *3*, *28*: manus tendere: cf. ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tenuit, Caes. B. C. *2*, *11*: cf. (fig.) vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. *4*, *9*, *18*: *to cry for q. while still unhurt*, cf. partim interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt, Caes. (ironically) *till he cries for q. with uplifted hands*, donec "Ohe jam!" ad coelum manus subtulis dixerit, Hor. S. *2*, *5*, *96*. (ii) *To give q.*: *he granted q. to the rest*, a ceteris abstuluit, Liv. (iii). *To give no q. neminem vivum relinquent*, id.: *no q. was given, non in proelii temperatu* est, id. *Pl. Hrr.* with caedo, caedes, internecio: *he urged his soldiers to kill and give no q.*, orabat insisterem caedibus, Tac. A. *2*, *21*: *no q. being given, omnibus caesis*, Liv.: *as q. was given neither to age nor sex, promiscuus omnium generum caede*, id. *2*, *30*: *no q. was given to a single man*, ad internecionem caesi sunt, id. *9*, *26*: *they fought without q. on either side*, armis inter se ad internecionem concurrentur, Suet. Oth. *12*.

**quarter** (*v.*), also the *subs.* in phr., = verb: **1.** *To divide into 4 parts, or q.s (and sometimes indef. = TO PART; cf. TO DIVIDE: TO CUT, TO CLEAVE, etc.):* expr. by verbs of these meanings, usu. with in IV. *partes*, quadrifariam, *adv.*, or quadrifidus (*adij.*): as: **A.** In gen. sense: **1.** dividō, visi, visum, *3*: quadrifariam div.: cf. conjuratō quadrifariam se divisorum, Liv. *38*, *1*: in IV. *partes* div. (like Gallus in III. *partes* divisa est, Caes. B. G. *1*, *1*: *vicis in II.* *partes* flumine dividebatur, id. *ib.*, *3*, *1*): cf. qui (fluvius) inde dividitur in IV. *capita*, Vulg. Gen. *ii*, *10*: cf. divisorum sibi (*among them*) vestimenta mea, Vulg. Ps. *xxi*, *9* (*xxiil*, *18*), compared id. Matt. *xvii*, *35*; Marc. *xv*, *24*; Lnc. *xxiii*, *34*; Joh. *xii*, *23*, et fecerunt IV. *partes*. **2.** dispertio, *övi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4*, *to q. in the way of distribution*: (and sometimes the simple partio): cf. epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertebat, Suet. Vit. *13*: (*fig.*, *to divide into 4 heads*), cf. ea quae ad mortales pertinent quadrifariam distretim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. in Non. *92*, *16*. **3.** distribuō, *övi*, *itum*, *3*. in IV. *partes* dist. (like reliquum populum distribuit in V. classes, Cic. Rep. *2*, *22*: copias in III. *partes*, Caes. B. G. *6*, *32*: cf. No. *II*). **B.** By violent action: *to cut, cleave, tear, etc., into q.s*: Esp. to *q. the human body*, and *usa as a mode of execution* (including the gen. sense of *cutting up*, or *tearing limb from limb*: cf. to *dis-*member). **1.** scido, scidi, scissum, *3*:

he cleſt the oak into 4 q.s with wedges, quadridam quercum cuneis scindebat, Virg. Aen. *7*, *509*: cf. Vulg. Job. *xix*, *23*, non scindamus eam (tunicam): also comp. discindo. Also *findo*, *3*; and comp. diffindo. **2.** séco, *ü*, ctum, *1*, *J. öf. to q. and divide among them the body*, secare atque partiri corpus (*of a debtor to several creditors*), Gell. *20*, *1*: comp. dissipō (like, multos medios dia. Suet. Cal. *27*), and gen. expr. by verbs signifying to cut or *c. corp. in partes (IV.)* concidere, Petron. *141*, *2*, *3*, dividō, *3*. *Join*: si omne animal securi at dividi potest (*cut up and q'd*), Cic. N. D. *3*, *12* (adapted): *to chop into 4 q.s*, quadrifariam aliquem securi div. (by analogy to Hor. S. *1*, *1*, *100*, at hunc liberta securi divisit medium).

**4.** distrāho, *xi*, *ctum*, *3*: esp. of the case of Mettius Fufetius (though, strictly, he was halved, not *q'd*, but the idea is exactly parallel): v. *liv. 1*, *28*, and Varr. in Non. *287*, *22*: *your body shall be severed into q.s*, corpus passum distrahendum dabat, Liv. *l*, *c.*: *to q. a criminal and expose the q.s*: cf. in partes duas (substitute IV.) distractum ab utroque via latere posuit, Sen. de Ira, *5*, *16*, *fin.* *Join*: membra divellere ac distract, Cic. Sull. *20*, *ad fin.* **5.** diripio, *ü*, *reptum*, *3*, *to tear in q.s*: cf. Pentheum diripiisse aiun Bacchis, Pl. Merc. *2*, *4*, *1*: cf. Sunt membra viri manus direpta nefandis, Ov. M. *3*, *73*.

**6.** dispergo, *psi*, *pitum*, *3*, *to tear a person into q.s*, aliquem, Liv. *1*, *16*: *a carcass, cadaver*, Suet. Dom. *15*: *a bird, avem*, id. Caes. *81*: cf. membra gravis, disc. Hor. S. *2*, *8*, *86*. *Join* (*fig.*), animus nec secerni nec dividii nec diripiri nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. *1*, *29*, *71*. **7.** lacēro, *1*: *to q. slowly limb by limb*, paulatim et per singulos artus lac, Sen. de Ira, *3*, *18*; and dilācro, also lāntio, *1*, and dilālio (*to rend in q.s, rare*). **8.** déartio, *1*, *to limb from limb* (very rare): (fig.) Pl. Capt. *3*, *4*, *108*: cf. id. *ib.*, *3*, *5*, *14*, *9*, *exarni- fico*, *1* (rare): Cic. N. D. *3*, *33*, *ad fin.*: Suet. Vit. *17*. **9.** *To ride q.s for (a person, army, etc.)*, intr. to take up one's *q.s* with, to *b. q.d upon*: *v. QUARTERS*.

**III.** In heraldry: *to q. arms*: **A.** *of the herald*, *\*insignia per scutum ordinare, dividere, disponere, parti*: **B.** *of the bearer*, *\*insignia sumere, sibi accommodare; in scutum sumum reponere*.

**quarter-day**: **1.** Expr. by the specific date in each case: *Lady-day* (March *25*), \*dies annunciationis (*med. Lat.*), or a. d. VIII. Kal. April: *Midsummer-day* (June *24*), \*dies summae or mediae aestatis (v. *MIDSUMMER*); \*d. S. Joannis Baptista, or a. d. VIII. Kal. Jul.: *Michaelmas-day* (Sept. *29*), \*dies S. Michaels, or a. d. III. Kal. Octobr.: *Christmas-day* (Dec. *25*), *(Christi) expr. or und.* dies natalis: \**(Domini) natilitia*: a. d. VIII. Kal. Jan. **2.** perh. as gen. term: \*dies (terminus) trimestris. *v. TERM*.

**deck**: puppis, is, *f.* best word in the few cases in which it may be necessary, use some epithet to distinguish *q.-d.* and *poop*: cf. celsa puppis Virg. Aen. *4*, *554*; ib. *10*, *261*.

**master**: **1.** *In the army*: castrorū mētātor. Cic. Phil. *ii*, *5*: *castroris castrensis tābulāris*, Inscr. **II.** *In the navy* (no genuine Lat. equiv.): perh. \*praefectus cavernae (or -is): v. *HOLD*, *No. II*.

**sessions**: *\*conventus (juridicus) trimestris (sing. and pl.)*: *v. SESSIONS*.

**staff**: fustis, is, *m.*, seems best: v. *CUDGEL*: perh. bāculūm, *n.* (*or, -us, m.*): v. *STAFF*: STICK: *to fight, play, or strike with a q.-s.*, fusti bātūrāe (rare), Suet. Cal. *32* and *54*.

**quarterage**: *a quarterly allowance or payment*: *\*pensiō trimestris*: **v. QUARTER**: *QUARTERLY*.

**quartered** (*adj.*): **1.** *Divided into quarters*: **1.** quadrifidus: stakes *q.d.*, *q. sudes*, Virg. G. *2*, *25*: also quadrifidus.

partitus, Tac. A. 13, 39; id. II. 5, 20; and quadrifarius: cf. QUARTERLY. 2. (of the human body) distractus: cf. turbatus distractus equis (of Hippolytus, but may be used more gen.), Virg. Aen. 7, 767; also other participis: v. TO QUARTER. 3. Lodged (of guests and troops): v. QUARTERS. 3. In heraldry: v. TO QUARTER, No. III.

**quartering** (subs.): I. A division (or dividing) into four parts: quadruplicatio, f. Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 11: quadrifaria divisio: v. QUARTERLY. For the q. of the human body (as in an execution), we may use the more gen. term laniatio, f.: beheadings (or hangings) and q.s., caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4; cf. sectio et partitio corporis humani, Gell. 20, 1; also expr. by the verbs given in TO QUARTER.

II. Of guests: recipio, f.: of troops, deductio, f.: cf. in oppida militum deductio (where perh. settling as colonists is meant), Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62; v. QUARTERS. III. Quarters (in heraldry): \*insignia \*scutis partes: a gentleman of 16 quarters, \*nobilis in scuto XVI. partes gerens.

**quarterly** (adj.): I. Containing a quarter: or, consisting of, or divided into, 4 parts. 1. Gen. quadrupartitus: the q. changes of the seasons, commutations temporum q., Cie. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; also quadrifarius: cf. q. divisio, Cass. Varr. 3, 51; also, quadrifidus: cf. (fig.) q. labor, Claud. Cons. Probr. et Olybr. 268. 2. specific case: containing a q. of a year: trimestris: trimestre spatium (a period of three months), Plin. 37, 10, 59. 3. Recurring every q. of a year: \*tertio quoque mense (by analogy); or rather, according to the Latin computation, \*quarto quoque mense (every 4th month, i.e. at the end of every three); also perh. trimestris: a q. account or settlement of money, \*ratio, computatio, trimestris: \*ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a q. payment, i.e. (1) a q.'s pay, \*quarta pars annuae meritis: (2) a sum to be paid q., pensiones trimestres (Ai.); \*pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda, or quilibet spatio trimestri (Ai.), or tertio quoque mense.

**quarterly** (adv.): I. In gen. sense, by quarters: quadrifariam (v. supra); quadrifariarum, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 19, § 14: quadrupartito, Col. 4, 26, 3. II. Every three months: \*quarto quoque mense (like quanto quoque anno, every four years; Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 56): to make up an account q.ly, quarto post mense rationem ducare (cf. Pl. Am. 1, 2, 38); or, duce, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 52; or, inire, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 (cf. id. b. 16, 19, the acc. is made up, ratio habetur): to render, etc., quarto post mense r. reddere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 23; referre, Cie. Verr. 2, 1, 39; rationes referri, id. ib. 5, 24.

**quarteron**: a measure of capacity: I. Of liquids: 1/4th of a pint (= a gill): 1. quartarius, m. (1/4th of the sextarius, which was almost a pint, v. Dicit. of Antiq.): a q. of wine, q. vini, Liv. 5, 47. 2. quadrans, antis, m.: q. vini, Cels. 3, 15. II. Of solids: (1) of flour (= 1/4th of a peck): by measure, or 1/4th of a stone, i.e. 3½ lbs. by weight; quartarius farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3 (the etym. equiv. in the sense of a quarter of the unit understood): more exactly (as equiv. measure) \*quadras modii, or \*quarta pars modii: (2) a *quartern loaf* (= 4 lbs. of bread), pânis quadrifibris: cf. Pl. Aul. 5, 2.

**quarters** (a pl. indef.): an abode or lodging (esp. temporary): I. Gen. of a guest, lodger, etc.: 1. hospitium, n., most gen. term: to give any one qs., provide qs. for him (or him with qs.), put him in qs., alicui h. praebere: you shall have qs. here in my house, hic apud me h. tibi praebebitur, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 93; alicui h. parare: cf. Pillae paratum est, b. Cic. Att. 14, 2: aliquem hospitio accepere: well give you country qs., te in Arpinati videbimus, et hospitio agresti accipimus, id. ib. 2, 16: qs. at the sea-side, maritimum h., ib.: (humorously)

I'll be provided with qs. at the public cost (the government'll find me a place), hospitio publicius accipiar, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 8 (i.e. in carcere, ib. 3): also recipere: cf. domum ad se quisque cupiisse rec, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 also excipere: cf. hospitaliter excipere, Curt. 7, 6, med.: aliquem in h. deducere: being conducted to his qs. in a grotto, deductus in nemorum h., Plin. 35, 11, 38: (cf. illam ipsam sedem hospitiorum in quam erit deductus, id. Agr. 2, 17, 52) to offer qs. to, hospitio invitare: he sought qs. at several private houses, hospitio singulariorum adiit, Suet. Ncr. 47. To find qs., to take up one's qs., to be quartered: expr. by the passives, hospitio accipi, recipi, excipi, deduci; or without hospitio; the house of a great man, in which many guests are to be quartered, in domo clari hominum, in quam hospites multi recipiendi, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: to be quartered upon (have qs. with) any one as one's host, deduci ad Janitium quandam hospitio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 61; hospitior, 1, dep. (rare), Cod. Theod. 7, 2, 4. Also expr. by the derivs.: hospitalitas, f.: fig. (the soul) is here as an exile in temporary qs., lege temporalis hospitalitas, sic exsultat, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, fin: guest's qs., hospitalia, iun. Vitruv. 6, 10, 2, manus, oīs, f.: (a well-planned house) should have qs. both for summer and for winter (i.e. suitable rooms), ut et aestati et hiemi praebeat mansiones: quae hiemati parantur, etc., Pallad. 1, 9, 9: cf. aestivae mansiones, ib. (Note: hibernacula, winterqs., used for winter apartments in a house, Vitr. 1, 2, fin.; Plin. Ep. 2, 17) Esp. of a night's qs. on a journey: cf. ad primam statim mansione febrin tactus, Suet. Tib. 10: (humorously), sorry, bad, evil qs. (e.g. the stocks, pillory, or gaol), male mansto (a punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied to a board), Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. Abstr.: a quartering, or taking up one's qs., mansio Formiis, Cie. Att. 9, 5. To pay for one's qs., pretium mansios persolvere (alicui). Note: also stativa, örüm, n. pl. (orig. stativae mansiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45), qs. where traveller stays: cf. stativa dies absumentur, Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 103; 3. tectum, n. (house): in acc. with in: give me qs., recipe me in it, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16; in abl. with in: in tecto, id. Stich. 5, 4, 3: in abl. only; ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, id Rud. 1, 5, 18: cf. tectis ac sedibus suis recipiendis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: deport to your qs.: vos in vestra tecta discedite, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29; expr. by other such words, e.g. donus, domicilium: v. HOME, HOUSE. 4. hâbitatio, f. (rare): I beg you to find him qs., pete a te ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cie. Fam. 13, 2: the cost of qs., sumptus habitacionis, id. Coel. 7, 17: v. ABDIC. 5. sedes, is, f. (a fixt above): cf. nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10 cf. Tibur sit mea sedis utinam senectae, id. ib. 2, 6, 6: (in the sense of head-qs.), cf. quod Jupiter o M. suam sedem atque arcem tantus esset, Liv. 5, 50: in geog. sense: cf. ultra hos Chatti initium sedis inchoato, Tac. G. 30: esp. in plur.: Cie. Rep. 2, 4: to sete other qs., aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Join sedes regionesque, id. ib. 4, 4: consecrated qs., sedes sanctae, Cie. Rep. 5, 5. In same sense, stâtio, f.: cf. Athenis stativa mea num placet, Cie. Att. 6, 9, fin: sedes statio: (poet.) Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg. G. 4, 8. 6. Phr. with verbs: (i.) recipio, : to give any one qs. in one's house, ad tectum r., v. sup.: aliquem domum suam, Cie. Arch. 3, 5. Absol.: nusl were concealed by those who had given them qs., pferosus h., qui receptorant, celant (hist. pres.), Caes. B. C. 1, 76. (ii.) colloco, 1 (to quarter, give qs. to): to quarter any one in a chamber, aliquem in cubili coll., Cie.

Tusc. 2, 17, 39: taking up their qs. al capua, in the very home of pride and the chief seat of luxury, Capuae, in dominio superbiorum atque in sedibus luxuriae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: to be quartered upon (find qs. with) a host, collocari apud hospitem, cf. comites ejus apud ceteros hospites collocantur Cie. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 61: with Adv., cf. quos ibi (in a town named)...victor Caesar collocaverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: v. TO SETTLE (Colloq. phr.), to put into close qs. (pack close), cf. angustius milites collocavit (on board ship), Caes. B. G. 5, 23. (iii.) hâbito, 1 (to fix one's qs. or abode): apud aliquem, Cie. Acad. 2, 16, 115: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, 64 to occupy subterraneas qs., sub terra h., id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: Amphitruy is quartered in yonder house, in illice habitat edibus Amphitruo, Pl. Ann. prot. 97: to take up his qs. there, cf. in quam (partem regiae) ipse habitandi causa initio erat inductus, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 I went into country quarters, rus habitandi abit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: v. TO DWELL: TO STAY. (iv.) déverto, 3, and freq. déversor, 1, dep.: to quarter oneself upon (take up one's qs. with), d. apud aliquem (sometime with in hospitium), or in alicuius domo: v. to PUT UP WITH. (v.) consider, sedi, sessum, 3: till I fix my qs. somewhere, antequam aliquo loco considero, Cie. Att. 5, 14: v. TO SETTLE. (vi.) cominor, 1, dep.: apud aliquem, Cie. Manil. 5, fin: circum istace loca, Pomp. in Cie. Att. 3, 12, C: an inn for our qs. (or to quarter in), not a place for our abode, commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84. (vii.) immigrare, 1 (esp. of a removal): cf. (fig.) animus quem repente in insolitus domicilio immigravit, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: with adv., cf. ubi illo (in aedes) immigrat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23. II. The quarters of troops (camp, barrack, cantonment, or when billeted in houses): 1. casta, örüm, n. pl. v. CAMP: the qs. of the praetorian guard, casta Praetorianorum, Suet. Tib. 37. Tac. A. 4, 2: to inspect the qs. which were preparing for the legions to winter in, ad visenda castra quae hiamaturis legionis erigebantur, Tac. H. 5, 22: in the same qs., in istem castris, Liv. to take up one's qs., castro locate, Liv. 1, 14: to break up one's qs. c. movere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: with ex of the place, cf. posterio die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: e castris sigma movere, Liv. 1, 14, ib. to push them forward, c. pro movere, ib. 48: to beat up (an enemy's qs.), invadere castra, Liv. 10, 35: cf. improvisi in castra intrupere, Cie. Div. 1, 24, 50: to carry the fight into the enemy's qs., cf. jam in castra proelium intulerat, Liv. 4, 29: to keep one's men within their qs., cf. suos omnes in castris continuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: exercitum castris cont., id. B. G. 1, 48: ex. cont. (only), Liv. 28, 2: among a people, cf. Catinenses apud quos ex continebat, Frontin. the several qs. of a camp, castronum partes, Liv. 41, 5. More specifically: (i.) casta stativa (permanent qs.): he fixed his qs. at, etc., pulcherrimo Syracusarum loco stativa subi castra faciebat, Cie. Verr. 5, 12, 29: hampered by his beauty, he kept to his qs., illigatus praedicta stativa castris adha-rebat, Tac. Ann. 3, 21 both generals advance from their qs. uteque eorum ex c. s. exercitum edunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 10 absol. stativa, örüm, n. (once stativa, sc. mansiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45) in those qs., supplies came in freely enough, in its stativa satis liberti conueniunt erant, Liv. 1, 57: changes of qs., stativorum partes, Tac. H. 1, 66. (ii.) aestiva castra (lit. summer-camp), 1. e. the qs. of an army in the field: he fell sick and died in his qs., supernum diem morbo obiit in aestivis castris, Suet. Cl. 1: Tac.: but usu. abd. aestiva, örüm, n. pl.: Caes. while we are in qs. (epist. past), dum in aestivis nos essemus, Cie. Att. 5, 17, 1: (ironically) a residence

chosen for pleasure), *those summer qs. of the praetor's, illa aestiva praetoris*, id. Verr. 5, 37, 96: *he used to put the rest into winter and summer qs. etc.*, reliquas (sc. cohortes) in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49: (iii.) *castra hiberna (winter quarters; a winter camp)*; fac.: cf. et (jam eum hiems instabat) c. b. in promotorio communis, Liv. 29, 35: usu. *absol.* hiberna, örüm, n. pl.: cf. ibi hiberna aedificavit, id. 23, 48: cf. neque frumenta in hibernis erant, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: *to be in winter qs.* in he esse, also expr. by verbs, hiberno, i. (prop. trans. *to fix one's winter qs.*), with dat. of place, cf. hibernat Nemetocennae, Caes. B. G. 8, 46 (TO WINTER): *no sooner are the soldiers in winter qs.* jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, Cic. Manil. 13, 39: and hiberno, i.: with circum and acc. of place: cf. ipse cum III. legionibus circum Samarobrivanis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: *to lead out of winter qs.* ex hib. educere: cf. tress (legiones), quae circa Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educti, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: *to put into winter qs.* in hiberna deducere, mittere, dimittere: and in hibernis collicare, compone: deducere, with in and acc. of the place: cf. in h. in Sequanos (anomg. or in the country of): exercitum deduxit, id. ib. 1, 54, fin.: *the new levies were put in winter qs.* in hiberna novi milites deducti, Liv. 25, 20: *on the retirement of the army into qs.* deducto exercitu, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: collabo, with in and abl.: cf. exercitus reduxit et in Aulerici Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatisibus, in hibernis colligavit, id. ib. 3, 29: mittere: cf. legiones in hiberna mitit, id. ib. 7, 90: dimittere in hiberna (*to quarter in separate divisions*), Suet. Aug. 49, sup. cit.: (Cic. also uses mitto, Prov. Cons. 3, 5; and admitti, Fam. 15, 4, 7): in hibernis legiones componere, Sall.: *to fix the winter qs.* hiberna constiutire: cf. hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis const., Caes. B. G. 4, 38: *to send into winter qs.* (in the sense of distributing or billeting the soldiers), exercitus dispergit, disperdere, distribuire, dividere: cf. exercitum per oppida dispergit, Liv. 29, 1: legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa disperguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: cf. legiones Narbone circunquaque ea loca biemandi causa disp., id. ib. 1, 37: disp. also to quarter, in gen.: cf. equites per oram maritimam disp., id.: verbs used together: cf. Numidam in hiberna in proximis Thessalibus urbibus distribuit; et partem exercitus item per totam Thessalian divisit, ut hiberna conmoda omnes habeant, Liv. 43, 67: *to quarter throughout the provinces*, legiones et auxilia provinciam distribut, Suet. Aug. 49: *upon the several cities, or states (of Spain)*, exercitus omnem passim in civitates dividere, Liv. 27, 2: per civitates in hiberna div., Justin: *to withdraw (or, retire) into winter qs.*, cf. in hiberna concesserant diversi (on both sides), Liv. 26, 20: (*the general*) visited the winter qs. of the army, hiberna exercitus adit, ib.: *to break up from winter qs.* ex hibernis (exercitus) moveat, Liv. 1. Curt. *Lying in winter qs.* hibernus (adj.): cf. legiones hibernae, Suet. Cal. 8. (N.B.—The permanent qrs. of a particular legion are denoted by its title, which sometimes became a geographical name, as Legio VII. Gemina, Leon, in Spain, Dimin., hibernacula: cf. b. Carthaginensium lignae ferme tota erant (*the huts in their winter qs.*), Liv. 30, 3: (with remittere in) the summer being far advanced, some of the legions were dismissed by land into winter qs., aestate jam adulta legionum aliae itinere terrestri in hib. remissaerat, Tac. A. 2, 23: in hib. deducere. Inscr. Also, hibernalia, ium, n. pl. (rare): *to settle the summer and winter qs.* hibernalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11. 2, tectum, n. and pl.: used of qs. in a town: *to give qs. to, tecto (-is), recipere:*

(said of Capua) *to give our armies qs. in her houses and homes, ad exercitus tectis et sedibus suis recipiendo*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: *to be q.d upon* (a town, or house, or host), (milites) in tecto receptos esse, 3, hospitium, n. (and pl.), esp. qs. in houses and inns: *to q. soldiers (or put them in qs.)*, milites in hospitium deducere: per h. disponere; or dispergere (of scattered qs.): *the praetorian guards, hitherto q.d loosely about the inns (or houses)*; praetorianae cohortes, vagae ante id tempus et per hospitium dispersae, Suet. Tib. 37: *to give qs.* hospitio recipere: *every citizen was eager to give them qs. in his house, ut domum ad se quisque hospitio cupidissime recipere*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. Phr.: *to take up qs.* sese Hispalim recipit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio consedit, ib. Phr.: *to q. two soldiers in each household*, distribuere binos singulis porticibus familiarium, Cic. Att. 7, 14. 4, praesidium, n., the qs. of an army (not only in garrisons and other posts—cf. GARRISON, POST—but also) in the field, esp. in pl.: *in distant qs.* procul in praesidio fuit, Nep. Timol. 1: *legions drawn from the nearest qs.* cf. cohortes, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: (with specific reference to civil war: like "he was out in the '45") you were in qs. (with the army), in praesidio eratis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28. cf. qui in adversario praesidiis occisi sunt. Dun praesidia ultra fuisse in Sullae praesidiis fuit, id. R. A. 43, 126: *to leave one's qs.* (as a deserter), praesidium linquere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29. Join: praesidium et statio: cf. cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: (fig. of suicide), to desert the qs. and post allotted to one in life, vetat Pythagoras injussu Imperatoris (id est Dei) de praesidio et statione vitam deciderat, Cic. Sen. 20, 73. N.B.—For the qs. of a general (besides praetor stativa, etc., v. sup.) use praetorium, n., and principia, n. pl.: HEAD-QUARTERS: *to sumnum to head qs.* cf. primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 3, 13. III. Also, in military sense, *a proper station, an appointed post* (esp. as now used, the posis of sailors at their guns, etc.): used by old writers in the sing.: 1, statio, onlus, f.: *"to keep quarter"* (Bacon), in statione manere, Ov. M. 1, 627 (adapted): *they were at qs.*, in statione erant, Caes. A.D. soldiers at qs., stationaria militis, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4. 1. 2, praesidium, n. (v. sup.): esp. pr. stativa, Liv. 41, 1. Join: (several military terms used fig.), haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24. To place at qs., disponere stationes, custodia, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: cohortes, ib. 3, 88: dispergit: cf. dispergit viri: dispergit ordinis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: to take up, go to, run to, qs., se collocae, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 (adapted); se colligere in armis, Hirt. B. 70: concurrere: cf. (fig.) undique ad commune incendium restingendum conc., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: *to your qs.*: concurrere! concurre! Val. Max. 4, 1, No. 12, freq. concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: *a rush to qs.* concursus: cf. conc. fit celiter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 78 (adapted): *to beat (or pipe) to qs.* \*signum concursui (or se colligendi) canere (the context distinguishing this from the signal for an onset or a rally). IV. Phr.: *to come to close qs.* (i.) gen. of *two armies*, signa conferre, etc.: v. TO ENGAGE: TO JOIN BATTLE: (ii.) esp. in contrast to skirmishing and fighting with missiles. 1, consero, ffi, seruum, i: usu. with manum, cf. signa constituit, manum conservuit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: *with an enemy*, manum consu. cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 7, 20: plur., manus inter se cons., Liv. 7, 40: then, when they came to close qs., consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25: of a naval engage-

ment: so, *when their ship came to close qs.*, et siculis conserta navis esset (sing. indef.), Liv. 21, 50. (Note: pugnam cons. is simply to join battle, id. ib. and 32, 10: both at a distance): *absol.* (rare), id. 44, 4. Other phr. with manus: ad manum accedere, Nep. Eum. 5: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46: manu decertare, 2, at close qs.: Phr.: with adv. communis or communis (hand to hand, from con and manus), opp. to eminus: cf. nec em. hastis aut com. gladiis uteruntur, Clc. de Sen. 6, 19: dum locus com. pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani com. acriter instare, Sall. C. 60: com. conferre signa, Liv. 1, 31: *to struggle at close qs. with an obstinate enemy*, adversus resistentes com. niti, Tac. A. 4, 51. Quartetto: \*cantus quaternarius, or quaternorum. quartile: v. QUADRATURE. quartile: forma quaternaria: 4to paper, \*charta quaternaria: a sheet folded in 4to, \*folium (or charta) quadruplicatum (a-): a 4to book, \*liber formae quaterniae, \*liber quaternis foliis (or "in quarto") compactus. ("In quarto" is a phr. commonly used in Latin catalogues) quartz: \*quartzum, Linn. (with or without the t.). quash (v.): I. Lit., to shatter, to crush; quasso, i: (whence the Eng., through the Fr. cassez); obs. in this sense. II. Fig., to put down by force, or decisively. 1, discutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (lit., to dash to pieces): to q. the whole business, cf. quod totum rem discuteram, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: to q. an accusation (not in the legal sense), crimen disc., Quint. 4, 2, 18: an accident q.d the report which was daily gaining ground, gliscenter in dies famam fors discussit, Tac. H. 2, 8. J oin: disc. et comprehendre, Cic. Mur. 39, 84. 2, opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: cf. sin tumulti rem omnem opprессе, Liv. 2, 4. 3 extinguio, nxi, nctum, i: to q. rebellions in the bud, orientes seditiones ext.: Join: intollerandam potentiam extinguere atque opprиме, Cic. Rosc. A. 13, 36: cf. extinctus rumoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 60. Also restinguo. 4, concido, cidi, cism, 3 (lit., to cut to pieces): cf. omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, fin. 5, casso, i (late): Sid. Ep. 1, fin.: also expr. by adj. cassus, and adv. incassum: v. TO CRUSH: TO PUT DOWN: TO QUELL: TO QUENCH: TO FRUSTRATE. III. To annul, to make void (esp. as a legal term) = Fr. casser. 1, casso, i (etym. equiv.), in the jurists only: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16. Other strictly technical terms are: indicio, 3 (to erase, on the waxen tablet), e. g. senatusconsultum, Cic. Att. 1, 20, v. TO CANCEL: abrogó, i: cf. (lex) qua postea plebisito Canulejus abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: cf. TO REPEAL: concido, 3: e. g. testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1: résolvo, 3: stipulationem, Gal. Dig. 21, 2, 57, fin. 2, rescindo, idl, issim, 3: to q. verdicts, judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: a sentence not to be q.d, but to be undergone, (judicium) non rescindendum, sed ferendum, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: decisions, res judicatas, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: a conviction, damnationem, id: agreements, pactio, id. Proc. Cons. 5, 10: a disgraceful treaty, foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90: the wills of the dead (a double entendre), cf. solus tu inventus es, cui non satis fuerit corrigerre voluntates vivorum, nisi etiam rescinderes mortuorum, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 43, 111: the decisions (or settlements) of any one, cf. (Appius complained) quid quadam a se constituta rescindatur, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2, init. (cf. lb. fin.): cogitabam ejus multa inique constituta tollere: cf. (Tiberius) constitutionea quadam senatus rescidit, Suet. Tib. 33: you q.d the acts of Antony and repealed his laws, acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: cf. Liv. 26, 31: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16. 3, dissolvo, 3: cf. leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, fin.: Judicia publica, id. Agr.

**2.**, *13, fin.*: hoc interdictum, id, Caezin. **14, 40:** cf. (rhetorically) *the whole charge has now been q'd (i.e. refuted)*, criminatio tota dissoluta est, id, R. A. 29, 82; **v. TO ANNUL.** **4.** infirmo, i: legem, Liv. 14, 3: Quint. 7, 1: contractum, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: cf. graviter ferens aliquid a se factum intimari, Vell. 2, 2. **5.** Join, i: legem, Liv. 14, 3: Quint. 7, 1: contractum, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: cf. graviter ferens aliquid a se factum intimari, Vell. 2, 2. **Join:** *to bind*; cf. diluere, Cic. R. A. 15, 42; int. ac tollere, id, N. D. 2, 59, 147; cf. *to invalidate*. **5.** convello, 3: acta Dolabellae, id, Phil. 2, 31, 83. **Join:** *judicia infirmari ac convelli*, id, Caezin. 18, 51. **6.** rumpo, 3 (not only to break, but also to annul, make void): cf. constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. Or. 1, 57; poet. (Gracia) conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias et regnum Priani vetus, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7. **7.** irritum facere, (*to make void*): testamentum, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. **Join:** *rescindere et irritare*, id, Verri. 2, 2, 26. **8.** abolo, 2: *to q. a person's election to an office, alicuius magistratum*, Liv. 3, 38.

**quash** (subs.): v. PUMPKIN.

**quashing** (subs.): expr. by the verbs and cognate subs., as oppressio, f.: cf. legum et libertatum oppressionem tram, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83.

**quater-cousin** (or cater-c.): an old word for the first 4 degrees of affinity, and hence, persons *on good terms (with one another)*: *\*in gratiam reducti (Ainsw.): they are not q.-cs., "occultant inter se similitatem habent (id.)*.

**quaternary**: quaternarius: *a q. combination or compound, \*junctio per quaterna (sc. elements)*.

**quaternion**: **1.** quaterni: *"the elements...that in quaternio run, etc."* (Milton). *\*vosque elementa quaterna (to end an hexameter).* Note: this may serve for Sir T. Browne's *"quaternity of the elements."* **2.** quaternio, f. (late): cf. tradens (Petrum) quatuor quaternibus militum custodiendum, Vulg. Act. xii. 4: cf. QUATRE.

**quatrain**: tetrasstichon (Gk. form), i, n.: cf. (adeo) ut Ovidius ex tetrasstichon Macri carnime librum componeret, Quint. 6, 3, 96: cf. Mart. 8, 85 — Quod non insulce scribis tetrassticha quaedam,

Distiche quod belle pauca, Sabelle, facts,

Lando, nec admittit: facile est epigrammati belle

Scribere; sed librum scribere difficile est.

Perh. also *\*versus quaterni* (as etym. equiv.).

**quatre** (on the dice): quaternio, Mart. Cap. 7, 255.

**quaver** (v.): *I. Prop. to sing with a shake in the voice (usu. mentioned as a beauty: "sweet old quavering ditties"):*

**1.** vibrissi, i, spec. term: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. s. v.

**2.** As more gen. terms, cantillo, i, Apul. Met. 4, p. 146: modulator, i, dep.: v. TO TRILL: TO WARBLE.

**Also used of any vibrating motion which produces sound: v. TO VIBRATE.** **III.** *To shake with fear (esp. of the voice): v. QUAWING.*

**quaver** (subs. fr. the verb): **I.** *A shake in the voice, vox or sonus vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43.* **II.** *A musical note:* **C:** use the word, as indecl. (the sense being shown by the context).

**quavering** (adj.), with voice: **I.** Prop. sense: perh. *\*vox vibrans or vibrissans: v. TO QUAVER.* **II.** Secondary sense: *trembling with emotion (usu. fear): with a q. voice:* cf. haec tremente questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11: tremebunda voce, Aut. Hor. 3, 4, 25: cf. QUAKING.

**quay**: **1.** crepidio, insl., f.: Juv. 5, 8: *the pirate-ship sailed up to all the quays of the city (Syracuse), piraticos myoparos usque ad omnes urbis crepidines accessit, Cic. Verri. 5, 37, 97: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 651:*

Forte rats celsi conjuncta crepidine

saxi

Expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato,

**2.** margo (Inis, m. and f.) lapideus: *a river embarked with q.s. of masonry, flumen marginibus lapidis*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9.

**queachy**: *unsound, shaking* (opp. to firm): e. g. "Godwin's q. sands" (Drayton), syrtes astutusae (the true sense of aest. here, not burning), Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: fluxus or mobili may also be used; or (poet.) intidus: cf. *"the queachy fens"* (Drayton).

**quean**: *a worthless woman*: m̄tretrix: protvera meretrix procaxae, Cic. Coel. 20, 49: also scortum. (N.B.—The word is now chiefly Scotch, and not always in the bad sense: v. LASS.)

**queasiness**; **queasy**: v. QUALM.

QUALMISH: *QUEAMISH*.

**queek**: O. E. (perh. = *quake*): to shrink, to show pain (Bacon): contritum, misi, 3: tr. to q. ut, periculum c., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: cf. Sen. Ep. 65, fin., non contraemisca injurias, nou vulnera, non vineula, non egestatem.

**queen**: régina, f., constr. with gen. of subject country or people: *the q. of the South, régina austri, Vulg. Matt. xii. 42*: Luc. xi, 31: or with adj., *régina Bithynica* (sarcastically of Caesar), Biblio in Suet. Caes. 49. Specially (i.) *A queen-consort*: (Hecuba), Virg. Aen. 10, 705: cf. suus rex réginae placet, Pl. Stich. 1, 76: also *uxor* (in connection with the king's name): *his q. uxoris Boudicea*, Tac. A. 14, 31: *"When the British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods,"* etc., *\*Bellatrix postquam Britonum regia cruentis Verberibus, etc.* (N.B. reginatrix is adj. only, regal, ruling: in dome reginatrix, Tac. A. 1, 4: the Vulg. uses dominatrix: *say to the king and queen, dic regi et dominica trici, Jer. xiii. 18.*) (ii.) *A q. regnant*: (Cleopatra), Hor. Od. 1, 37, 7. Cic. Att. 14, 8: (*lido*), Virg. Aen. 1, 303: 2, 3: 4, 1: et pass.: *THE QUEEN*, cf. magnus reginæ nomen, id. Aen. II, 223: *the q. goes in procession with a great retinue of matrons*, cf. ib. 478.

Necon ad tempus summasque ad Palladis arcis,

Subhuitur magna matrum regina caterva:

*the courtiers attend the q.'s levee*, cf. ib. 43.

*Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi*

Poenorum expectant:

*the q. dismounted at the palace-gate, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis desiluit, ib. II, 223.* (iii.) *A queen-dowager*, *\*vidua (regina):* cf. Vulg. Apoc. xviii. 7, sedeo regina, et viduo non sum (fr. Is. xlvi. 8, non sedeo vidua) or (\*r.) viduata: v. WIDOW.

(iv.) *The title applied to a goddess (esp. June):* absol. Virg. Aen. 1, 76: cf. id. 8, 696, 707: Juno regina (in a prayer), Cic. Verri. 5, 72, 184: Liv. 5, 21: regina deum, Virg. Aen. 1, 9: cf. ib. 46, quae diuum incedit regina Jovis Et soror et conjux: (with patronymic), Saturnia regina, ib. 7, 184: (with title of sacred places), O Venus regina Gnidii Aphique, Hor. Od. I, 30, 1 in other mythologies: *to burn incense to the q. of heaven, etc.* (Ashtoreth or the Moon), ut sacrificium reginae coeli, et libemus et libamina, Vulg. Jer. xlvi. 17 and 25 (cf. *Astarte, queen of heaven with crescent horns*), Milton). Transf. of any power, e. g. *moneg* named with other deified powers: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: —

*Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat,*

*Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.*

(Note: domina may sometimes be used: e. g. of Cybele, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: of Venus, Ov. A. 1, 148 of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17: of Diana, Mart. 12, 18.) (v.) *of any female leader;* *the q. of song, si. silvestris regina chori*, Stat. Th. 4, 379 (so, q. of May, r. Maiae); and of things excelling in their kind: *of trees: the cypress like a q. of the Alpine crest, Alpini veluti regina cupressus verticis,*

*ib. 6, 254: the q. of roads: Appia regina viarum, id. Silv. 2, 2, 12: among cities: (of Tyre and Babylon), Vulg. Is. lxx. 23, Apoc. xviii. 7, sup. cit.: (so q. of the Adriatic, r. Hadriæ of the Boëporus, r. Bosphorus: cf. domina urbs, Mart. 12, 21): of speech, oratio omnium rerum r. Pac. in Non. 113, 32: of abstract qualities: Join, domina et regina (mistress and q.): cf. (Justitia) omnium et domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: (Note: also dominia: cf. sit sane fors domina campi, Cic. Pls. 2).*

(vi.) *The q. in chess or cards:* or we may possibly use the classical term compar, aris (lit. mate), f., on the authority of Ov. A. 3, 159 (referring to some game): Bellatorque sua præsum sine compare bellat. (And though his mate is taken, the king prolongs the fight).

(vii.) *Queen-bee:* the Latin writers use rex, Virg. G. 4, 21, 68, et pass.: or dux, Col.: in nat. hist. (where it would seem absurd to keep the error) use regina apis or apum: so, q.-ant, regina fornica or fornicarum.

**queen (v.):** **I.** *To play the part of a q. (cf. "I'll q. no inch further," Shaksp.), reginam agere:* cf. exalem ag., Cic. A. 1, 4: principem ar., Suet. Claud. 29. **II.** *To q. a pawn (at chess):* *\*ex latrone reginam facere v. MAN, No. V.*

**queen + apple, or queening:** \*ponim Claudianum (Ainsw.).

**queenly**: qualis regina solet esse; [habitus] qualis reginam decet; etc.

**queer** (and adv.): *strange, used for*

**I.** *Ridiculously peculiar, ridiculous, ineptus, insolens, insolitus, (and adv.): cf. ABSURD: COMICAL: RIDICULOUS: Join, insolens aut ineptum, Cic. Or. 9, 29: a q. business, negotium ineptum, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: a q. fellow (vulg. "a q. fish"), insolitus homo, Cat. 17, 12. Also expr. by subs.: v. QUEERNESS. Adv.: to talk or act q.ly: cf. ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 11. **II.** In a bad sense: néquam: you're a q. rascal, Join: malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39.*

**queerness**: ineptia (usu. pl. -ae): ineptiola, ineptitudo (cf. homo ineptinus emulatus, Caecl. ap. Non. 128, 15): insolitus (cf. harum rerum ins. ins. Cic. 5, 11, ad init.: ins. villa, id. ib. 13, 19): also expr. by adjs. and advs., and vice versa: v. ABSURDITY: FOLLY: SILLINESS. **III.** néquitia: v. LEVITY.

**quell**: (orig. to kill; and Spenser has quell, v. n. = die): v. TO CRUSH: TO SUBDUCE: TO BRING DOWN: **I.** præmo, pressi, pressure, 3, and compounds: obj. a power: cf. pr. armis Latinis, Virg. Aen. 11, 402: obj. a person: pr. (aliquem) voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67. Comp.: comprimo: to q. disturbances, motus compr., Liv. 1, 60: a rebellion, seditionem, id. 2, 23: cf. tribunicios furores compr., CIC. Mur. 11: conatus atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: with abl. of the means: cf. voce manuque murmur compressit, Ov. M. 1, 206: Join: compr. et restinguo, consider, with what words you are to q. or quench his burning ambition, mediare, quibus verbis incensum illius cupiditatem comprimit atque restinguas, Cic. Pis. 25, 59. Pass. to be quelled: Join: comprimi et quiescere: cf. Virg. G. 4, 86-7 (neek-heroic, of bees)—

H. motus animalium atque haec certamina tanta

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent:

opprimo: Join: opprimo et conficio: what avails Valour or strength, though matchless, quelled with pain, Which all subdues? (Milton) cf. omnibus oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: v. TO PUT DOWN: **2.** sēdo, i: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: tumultum Caes. B. C. 3, 18: cf. tumultum.

**QUELL**: *to control: and subdue, m.: the mind that can q. and bridle unbound power, infinita potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Pil. Pan.*

55: and domitrix, icis, f. cf. omnium domitrix (ferrum) Plin. 56, 15, 25: *the club that quelled wild beasts*, domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117.

**4.** *vinco, vici, victum, 3; her shame was quelled by love, victimus amore pudor*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29; also, sūbigo, 3; v. TO CONQUER, TO SUBDU. **5.** dēbello, 1: *to spare the supplicants and to q. the proud, parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos*, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: *to q. an enemy by a shout, (hostem) clamore debell*, Tac. Agr. 3, 6, frango, frēgi, tracum, 3: *to q. a person's pride* (Dryden), spiritum ejus fr.: cf. quorum se vim ac spiritus fregeisse, Liv. 26, 24. **7.** submittō: *to q. rage, s. furorem*, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: v. TO PUT DOWN. Phr.: *your pride is quelled, cedidit illi spiritus tuus*, Prop. 2, 3, 2.

**queller:** (e.g. "q. of Satan," Milton):

**1.** *victor, oris, m.: omnium gentium, Cie. Pis. 7, 16: v. CONQUEROR.* **2.** *oppressor, oris, m.: cf. oppressores dominacionis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16: v. SUBDUE.* **3.** dōmitor, oris, m.: maris d. (Neptunus), Virg. Aen. 5, 799: and domitrix, icis, f. v. RULER, TAMER.

**quench (v. a.):** **1.** *To put out fire by strong means; usu. poet. or fig.: for lit. sense cf. TO PUT OUT: TO EXTINGUISH. (N.B. the simple stinguo, 3, is early, poet., and intrans. in *Pass.*, implying a *Trans. Act.*: fig. of colour, ut certe posse Evanscere paulatim stinguique colorem, Luer. 2, 828; cf. id. 1, 666, Quod si forte ulla credunt ratione potesse igneis in coetus stingu, mutareque corpus:*

**1.** *restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: ignem aqua, etc. v. TO PUT OUT, TO EXTINGUISH; poet.: resting, fonsibus ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 686. Join: (fig.) compri mo atque restinguo (to quell and quench); incensam cupiditatem, Cie. Pis. 25: v. TO QUIL. **2.** *restinguo, 3 (not ext.): v. TO PUT OUT: also of a light: lumen ext, Luer. 6, 792; (cf. "Quenched is the golden statue's ray," Keble): freq. in Vulg.: (they) q. *the violence of fire*, extinxerunt impetum ignis, Hebr. xi. 34. Join: restinguo et refrigero, 1: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguatur et refrigeratur, Cie. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (cf. Vulg. Luc. xvi. 24, mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digitum in aquam et refrigeret linguan meam, quia crucior in hac flamma). Esp. in **fig.** senses: *q. not the Spirit, Spiritum nolite ext, 1 Thess. v. 19: (of love): aquae multae non poterunt ext. charitatem, nec flumina obrutum illam, Cant. viii. 7 (of fury, wrath, etc.): to q. all the fiery darts of the wicked one, omnia tela nequissimi ext, Eph. vi. 16: my wrath shall be kindled against this place, and shall not be q. d., succendere indignatio mea in loco hoc, et non extinxetur, 4 Reg. xxxii. 17 (furor in par. pass. 2 Paralip. xxiv. 25): cf. Jer. iv. 4; vii. 20; xvii. 27; xxi. 12: Amos v. 6: (of a destroying fire): cf. erit fortitudo vestra ut favilla stupras (tor), et opus vestrum quasi scintillae; et succedetur nrumque simul, et non erit qui extinxatur, Is. 1, 31: cf. id. xxix. 10; Eze. xxv. 47, non extinxetur flamma successions: esp. Is. lxvi. 24, vermis eorum non moritur, et ignis eorum non extinxetur: cf. Marc. ix. 43: (also expr. by adj.): in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis, ib.: (of a light, as emblem of life, hope, etc.), cf. lumen funigans (a snouldering lamp-wick) non extinxet, Is. xlvi. 3, and Matt. xii. 20: (*of the life of an only son*), quaerunt ext. scintillam meam, quae relicta est, 2 Reg. xiv. 7: (*of a very precious life, David's*), non extinximus lucernam Israel, ib. xxviii. 17. Pass. to be q'd (= to go out of itself; cf. No. 3): cf. contriti sunt quasi lumen, et extincti sunt, Is. xlvi. 17: (cf. exarserunt, burnt out, quasi ignis in spinis, Ps. cxviii. 12: absorptus est ignis, swallowed back into the earth, Num. xi. 2). **3.** opprimo, 3 (like our phr. to stamp out fire): contrasted with ex-***

stingui, *to go out*: cf. itaque adolescentes mori si mihi videntur, ut quin aquae multitudinis vis flammæ opprimitur (as when a fire in full force is quenched by a volume of water); senes autem sicut sua sponte, nulla admibita vi, consumptus ignis extinxitur, Cie. Sen. 19, 21: (cf. "A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench"). Shakspr.

**4.** *vinco, vici, victum, 3 (to overpower): (poet.) to q. a body of fire with floods of water, cf. collectam vincere gurgitibus (of the Nile), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 42. **5.** tingo (or quo), nxi, nctum, 3 (to dip, bathe), to q. red-hot metal in water: cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 450, ali stridentia tinguum Aera lacu (some q. the hissing brass). **II.** Fig. of hot passions: restinguo, 3: extinguo, 3: opprimo, 3: sedo, 1: to q. the heat of all lusts, omnium cupiditatis ardorem restinguere, Cie. Fin. 1, 13, 43: v. TO ALLAY: TO COOL: "this is the way to kindle, not to quench" (Shakspr.), expr. by succendo and extinguo (v. supr.). **Unter:** to be q'd (to cool down), (besides the *Passives*), defervesco, fervi, 3: cf. dum defervescat in, Cie. Tusc. 4, 36, fin. **III.** To quench thirst: **1.** restinguo, 3: sitim rest: cf. Estne sitienti in bibendo voluptas? Eademque resista siti? Inno alio genere. Restincta enim sitis stabilitatem voluptatis habet: illa autem voluptas ipsius restinctio in motu est, Cie. Fin. 2, 3, 9: to q. one's thirst at a brook of sweet water, dulcis aqua saliente sitim restinguere rivo, Virg. E. 5, 47: to q. the fire of wine with water, (= dilute it), cf. (poet.). Quis puer ocus restinguat ardentis. Falerini pocula praeterente lympha? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 20. **2.** extinguo, 3: They quench their life as well as thirst, in drink, Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibenda, Ov. M. 7, 569 (adapted): cf. "every draught, to him that hath quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature," South. **3.** pello, pepuli, pulsum, 3: (the dropsical drinker) fails to q. his thirst, nec sitim plili, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14. Comp. depello, 3: cf. cibo aqua et potionem fames sitique depulsa est, Cie. Fin. 1, 11, 37. **4.** finio, 4: if no amount of water could q. your thirst, si tibi nullam sitim finiret copia lymphæ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146. **5.** sedo, 1 (to allay): cf. Luer. 2, 663, (of flocks) Es in quoque sitim sedanteis flumine aqua: (lit. and fig. thirst), And while he seeks to q. his thirst, another thirst has grown, Dunquæ sitim sedare cupit, sitis altera crevit, Ov. M. 3, 415: cf. famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 54, 119: to q. one's thirst with a draught of cold water, \*sitim haustu gelidae aquæ sedare. **6.** placo, 1: sitim pl., Mart. 1, 50, 7, lēvo, 1: (to relieve): with abl. To q. one's burning thirst at foreign springs, (fig. for military service), Nec siccum Getico fonte levare sitim, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26 (lit. and fig.), They q. in wine at once their cares and thirst, vineoque levant curasque sitimque, id. ML 12, 156. With d. and abl.: cf. Clitorio quicunque sitim de fonte levarit, id. 15, 322: compd., relèvare sitim, id. 16, 354. **8.** explo, 6, evi, 2 (to satisfy, to appease): esp. in fig. sense: cf. quas (literas Graecas) sic avide arripi, quas diuturnam sitim explice cupiens, Cie. Sen. 8, 26. Join: explo and satis, i (still stronger): neque enim expletur unquam nec satiatcupiditatis sitis (q'd or satisfied), Cie. Parad. 1, 6, 7. **9.** Less. usu. verbs: (i.) sitim deponere, with in: cf. (venit leaena) Deposita sitim vicini fontis in unda, Ov. M. 4, 98: (ii.) s. compescere (= to assuage), with abl.: ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda (with a deep draught), id. 1b, 4, 102: (iii.) s. àvertire (= to drive away), with abl. affluo: Sili. 8, 572: (iv.) s. defendere: to q. thirst with pure spring water (unmixed with wine), fonte sitim et pura soliti defendere lympha, id. 7, 170: (v.) s. reprimere: to keep down, to assuage: only for a time): haec (aqua)*

paulisper (for a little while) repressit sitim, Curt. 7, 5: (vt. s. colibere, Plin. 20, 17, fin., and prohibere, Claudio Phoenic. 14: (vii.) vindicari a siti (to be freed from): he may only q. his thirst with water, potion aquæ a siti vindicari debet: (viii.) Pass. to be quenched (thirst as subj.), cesso, 1: cf. Ov. M. 13, 768-9 (fig. insatiable thirst for blood), Caedid amor, feritasque sitisque immensa eruoris, cessant. Also expr. by pass. of the above verbs. **Transit:** (of the drought of summer): cf. siti aestatis restinguunt fontibus, Cie. Col. 11, 3. **IV.** Fig.: to destroy (cf. "to quench his immortality," Campbell's *Last Man*). **1.** restinguo, 3: cf. animos hominum sensus morte restingu, Cie. Sen. 21, 47: to q. his race, genus sumu rest, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50. **2.** extinguo, 3: cf. si non cum corpore extinguunt magna anime, Tac. Agr. 46: to q. in oblivion, obliuione posteritatis exist, Cie. Rep. 6, 23, fin.: their ancient military glory being q'd, superiore gloria rei militaris extincta. Caes. B. G. 5, 29. **Join:** ext. atque opprimere (to q. and crush), Cic. R. A. 13, 36. **Join:** ext. and reprimere: cf. memoria, non extincta, sed represa vetustate (not q'd, but suppressed by lapse of time), id. Coel. 30: v. TO CRUSH: TO DESTROY: TO EXTINGUISH: TO PUT DOWN: TO PUT OUT.

**quench (v. n.):** (obs.) to grow cool ("bost thou think in this time she will not q?") Shakspr. Cymb.: defervesco, vi (late but), s. refrigero, 1, pass.: v. TO COOL.

**quenchable:** extinguibilis, e (late and rare). Fig. (animata) si non extinguitur in totum fiant (subject to annihilation), Lactant. Just. 7, 20: also, quod extinguitur potest.

**quencher:** extinxitor, oris, m. (rare): cf. sedbas, non extinxitor sed anchor incendi (not quencher, but fanning the flames), Cie. Pis. 11, 26: v. EXTINGUISHER. Fig.: ext. conjurations, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 38, 101: ext. regiae domus (Cassandra), Just. 16, 1: v. DESTROYER: ANNIHILATOR: also expr. by the verbs.

**quenching (subs.):** **1.** extinctus, m.: of lamps, cf. odor a lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 5. **2.** extinctio, omnis, f.: (fig. = annihilation), Cie. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: v. EXTINCTION. **3.** restinctio, f.: of thirst, Cie. Fin. 2, 3, 9 (loc. sup. cit.: v. TO QUENCH, No. III, 1). Also expr. by verbs, esp. gerunds and gerundives: a q. of nature (South) : v. TO QUENCH, No. III, 2.

**quenching (adj.):** extinxitor, m., and by anal., -trix, f. and n.: cf. L. G. 598. (No good authority for extinguisns as adj. though it can be used with object expressed.)

**quenchless:** used of fire, lit. and fig. ("I dare your q. fury to more rage," Shakspr.): "He fills a buriished throne of q. fire," Crashaw): and of thirst: also of destruction: **1.** inextinctus: cf. ignis inextinctus tempore celatur in illo (= a perpetual fire), Ov. F. 6, 297: libido (= insatiable), id. ib. 1, 413: nomen (= imperishable), id. Tr. 5, 14, 36. Also (late) inextinguibilis: flamma, Lact. 7, 19: lenis, Vulg. Matt. iii: 12: Luc. iii, 17: Marc. xii, 44: v. UNEXTINQUISHABLE, UNQUENCHABLE. **2.** inextinguibile: inextuplets: v. INSATIABLE.

**3.** impotens: the man possessed by q. thirst of gold, qd. quem tenet argenti siti importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: v. OVERPOWERING.

**querimonious (adj.):** —ly (adv.): —ness (subs.): v. COMPLAINING: QUERTULOUS: and, for poetic sense: PLAINTIVE: "most querimoniously confessing" (Denham). \*cum questi et maerore.

**querist:** one who puts questions: ("my gentle q.") Spectator: "some instructed querist," Swift: percontator: interrogator: v. QUESTIONER.

**querñ:** a hand-mill: mola trisätilis, Cat. R. R. 10, 4: Gell. 3, 3: mola versatilis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: or (simply) mola, f.

**querpo** (Span. *cuerpo* = *corpus*): a close-fitting vest: in the phr. *to take in querpo*, "sine pallio incidere (Ainsw.)

**querulous**: 1. *querulus*: of persons: the old man exacting, q., (sexus) difficultis querulus, Hor. A. l. 173: (abstract) misfortune is *q.*, nam et calamitas *q.* est et superba felicitas, Curt. 5, 5, 12; of the voice, cries, and sounds (both in nsu. sense, and poet. for complaining and plaintive, *q. v.*): q. vox, Ov. A. A. 2, 308: *q. cries*, q. ululatus, cf. Implevitae sacram querulus ultimatus Iden, id. H. 5, 73: esp. of shrill sounds (freq. in Latin, but rare in Eng., e. g., "As unplied hinges querulously shrill," Young): v. *SHRILL*: cf. *q. chordae* (of the lyre), id. Am. 2, 4, 27: *q. tibia*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 10: *the q. cicadas*, *q. cicadae*, Virg. G. 3, 328: esp. of young birds chirping in the nest: *q. nidus-vulnus*, Ov. Med. fac. 77: *her q. nest* (or home), *q. domus*, Stat. Theb. 5, 602. *Dervi adj.* *querulous* (late and rare): cf. murinatrices-s *q.*, Vulg. Epist. Jud. 16 ("murmurers, complainers," A. V.). 2. *queribundus*: *q. old age*, *q. senectus*, Sil. 11, 582: *in a low q. tone*, (= loudly complaining), magna èt *q. voce*, (opp. to suppressa voce, with bated breath), Cic. Sull. 10, 30. 3. *expr. by subs.*: (1) *querela*, *f.*: on angry *q. letter*, epistolæ plena stomachi et querelarum, Cie. Q. F. 3, 8: (poet.) a song, or ditty, cf. longa sonnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616: *to pour forth sweet q. strains*, cf. dulcesque querelas, Tibia quis fundit, Lucr. 4, 585: cf. (of dying swans) tollunt lugubri voces, id. ib. 547. (2) *questus*, *q. m.*: she pours forth her *q. cries*, effundit aera questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: *the q. strains* (of the nightingale): cf. maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 513 (cor. iun. id. Aen. 9, 480): cf. questu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. (3) *querimonia*, *f.*: *q. complaints* (of the vices of the age), tristes q., Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33 (cf. "the complaints of the querulous," Locke). (4) *conquestus*, *f.*: *a q. recalling of past griefs*, dolorum praeteritorum conq., Sen. Ep. 78. 4. *exp. by the verbs queror, 3, dep.*: *conqueror*: v. *TO COMPLAIN*: *COMPLAINING*.

**querulously**: *expr. by adj.* agreeing with subject or by *voce querula*: by *particip.* querens, conquerens: or by *subs.*, e. g. *cum questu*: *cum maerore*.

**querulousness**; *expr. by adj.*, and perh. by *questus, us, m.* (N.B.—*querela* and *querimonia* are usually, if not always, concrete.)

**query** (*subs.*): (e. g. "to propose some queries," Newton): "a *q.* that might be demanded," South: *questio*, *f.*: *dubitatio*, *f.*: v. *QUESTION*: *to put a q. to a passage* (in a book), \*notam quaestionsis or dubitationis ad locum apponere (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 6: v. *to PUT AGAINST*, or, briefly, *\*apponere* (i. e. the mark ?)).

**query** (*v.*): ("Three Cambridge scribes Each prompt to query, answer, and debate," Pope); *quæro*, 3, and freq. *querito*, 1: *questioned proponeo*: *to q. a statement*, *dubitacionem affereo*: *in dubium vocare*: v. *TO QUESTION*: *to q. a passage*, v. *sup. QUERY* (*subs.*).

**quest** (*subs.*): 1. *A diligent, eager, search* (usu. in the phr. *in quest of*: but often *absol.*): 1. *expr. by subs.*: (i.) *quaestio*, *f.*: *Psycbe bent on the q. for Cupid*, Psyche quaestio Cupido intenta, Apul. M. 5, p. 171: (ii.) *inquisitio*, *f.*: *absol.*, *the q. for truth*: *Join, inq. atque investigatio*: cf. *homines est propriæ veri inquisitio atque investigatio*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13: *in q. of, inquisitione*: (*the hyena is said*) to be the only beast that rifles tombs in quest of dead bodies, ab uno animali seculera erui inquisitione corporum, Plin. 8, 10, 44: *to send a person anywhere in q. of, mittens ad inquisitionem* (with gen. of thing and in *of place*): cf. *Anonymum cum decem tritembus in Macedoniam ad inq. novorum militum* (in *q. of results*), Curt. 4, 6, jn.: *dat. in the*

*pbr. take care I don't come in q. of you*, sub tu cave inquisitionis mihi sis, Pl. Casin. 3, 1, fin. (iii) *quaestio*, *f.* (In sim. phr.): *tibi ne quaestio essentis id. Capt. 2, 2, 3; and in abl. with in, cave huius mihi in quaestione, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52. (Note: the *abl.* *quaesitu*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, *vnct.* is an inferior reading) (iv.) *stidium*, *n.*: v. *PCUSTR*. *A person in q. of, quaesitor, m.*, Pacat. Pan. Thœd. 28: *inquisitor*: *one in q. of the facts of science, rerum naturæ inq.*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13: cf. *rerum inquisitorum decet esse sapientem*, Cic. fr. Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: v. *INQUIRER*: *INVESTIGATOR*. 2. more gen. expr. by verbs: (i.) *quaro*, *sivi* or *sli*, *sum*, *3. (to be in q. of)*, with acc. (cf. *to SEEK*): *you're the very person I was in q. of, te ipsum quaerabam*, Ter. Heant. 4, 3: *to go in q. of, ire quaesitum*: esp. with *sibi*: *what! you're going to risk my life in q. of praise for yourself!* in mea vita tu tibi laudem in quaestitione, id. ib. 2, 3, 74. *Expr. in q. of (without to be) by quaerens, quaerendo, in quaerendo: absol.*, *I have worn out in that q. the best of my life*, contrivit in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, id. Ad. 5, 4, 15: *I know this q. of yours* (Milton): *quid nunc quaeratis scio*: \**(I go) to search with wandering q. (a place, id. et cetera) inq*uirere in orebo, Ov. M. 12, 63: *absol.*, *expr. by inquiri (pass. impers.)*, cf. Tac. G. 34: cf. *frequaerito*, 1: *to be in q. of a lodging*, hospitium ad aliquo quærer, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 77. (iii) *Comp.*, *inquiero*, 3, *to make a q. after or through*, with in and acc.: *et totumque inquirit in orebo*, Ov. M. 12, 63: *absol.*, *expr. by inquiri (pass. impers.)*, cf. Tac. G. 34: cf. *conquirere*, *in q. of consolation*, solatia conquirens, Tac. A. 11, 68: *is it worth while to go in q. of arguments?* *Ibet* conq. argumenta, id. A. 14, 44: or (*is it the purpose of life*) to go in *q. of pleasures from every source?* *an ill* conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 33, 117: *cf. qui non necessarias conquerirent voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96*: with studiis: *the vulgar q. of lowers is not theirs*, Non illis studiis vulgo conquire amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23: *perquiro*, 3: *he writes to, etc., to make a q. for those vessels*, scribit ad quosdam Melitenses, ut ea vasa perquirant, Cle. Verr. 4, 18, 39: *the q. for (e. g. natural science)*, *expr. by gerund*, cf. Vide musne, ut puer ne verberibus quidem a contemplandi rebus perquirendisque deterreantur? *ut pulsi requirant (how they resume the q.)* id. Fin. 5, 12, 43: *the object of our q. is*, perquiritur (also, exquiritur): cf. aut ipsa cognitio rei scientiæ perquiritur, antagedi consilium exquiritur, id. de Or. 3, 29, 107: (vi) *requiro*, 3, *to renew the q.; to make repeated search for*: cf. Cic. loc. sup. cit.: cf. *libros reg.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: *scripta SCStis abolita*, Suet. Cal. 16: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: (of knowledge): *the Greeks, who are in q. of truth, Graios*, qui vera requirunt, Lucr. 1, 641: *some things hide themselves from our q. etc.*, quædam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7: *reveal to my q. etc.*, punde requirent nomen terraque, tueque, Ov. M. 4, 680: (passing into the sense of *quest = request*, *q. v.*): (vii) *anquirō*, 3 (= *to search for all round*): *to go in q. of some one (with a special purpose)*, aliquid anq. (foli. by subj. clause), Cic. Am. 23, 87: cf. omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria inquirere et parare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: *adr. with eager**

*and anxious q.*, satiæ anquæsite, satiæ sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9: comp. cf. *anquæsite* et *exactius pressiusque*, id. 1, 3, 21. II. *A judicial inquiry or investigation*: expr. by the subs. *quaestio*, *inquisitio*; and by the verbs *quaero*, *inquirō*, *perquirō*, *anquirō*: v. *INQUEST*: *INQUISTION*: *EXAMINATION*: *INQUIRIES*: III. *The court or body (e. g. of jurymen) who make an inquisition*: *quaestio*: cf. totam quaestioinem a severitate ad clementiam transiit, Val. Max. 8, 1, n. 6.

**question** (*suh.*): 1. *A q. asked, to obtain an answer*: 1. the concrete is properly expressed by the *n.* of the *particip.*: *rogatum*; *interrogatum* to answer *q.* ad rogatum responderé: cf. ad interrogata responderé, Cic. Or. 40: also by the verbs: (i.) *quaro*, 3: *he answered the q. put to him, summa constantia ad ea, quæ quaesita erant, respondibat*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: (ii.) *rogo*, 1: *I ask you this q. hoc te rogo*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 85: *answer my q. sir!* hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, id. Merc. 1, 101: id. Asin. 3, 2, 32: *now will you answer me this q. etiam tu hoc responds?* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8: *that's not an answer to my q. aliud te rogo*, id. Most. 5, 1, 70: *sirrah! how dare you fence with my q.?* *eho, verbero, aliud mihi responde at rogo?* id. Phorm. 4, 4, 3: *why do you ask me that q. quid nisi te rogas? inquam, Stoico roga*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, fin.: (without the pron.) *do you ask the q.?* *rogas*, Cic. Mil. 22, 5: *you answer before I ask my q.*, prius responde quam rogo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: *Lv. I want to ask you this one q.*; Pa. I'll answer it: *Ly. Rogare hoc unum to volo*; Pa. Rogante repondebo, id. ib. 3, 1, 17. *Freq. rögito*, 1: *I'm harshe with asking q.s*, *rogatando sum rauco factus*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: *are you mad, to ask me that q.?* *satin sanu's, qui me id rogates?* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. (iii) *interrogō*: cf. *hic quod te interrogatio responde*, id. ib. 1, 2, 70: *acc. of pers.: asking them q.s, interrogantem eos*, Vulg. Luc. ii. 46: *one* (of them) *asked him a q.*, *interrogavit eum unus*, id. Matt. xxii. 35: cf. ib. 26: *they durst not ask him any more q.s*, et amplius non audiebat eum quidquam inter, id. Luc. xx. 40 (cf. Marc. xii. 34): *(acc. of thing), asking no q.s, nihil interrogantes propter conscientiam*, i Cor. xii. 25: with 2 accs., *I also will ask you one q.*, *interrogabo vos et ego unum*, id. Marc. xi. 29. Hence *alij*, *interrogativus, putting q.s*, v. *INTERROGATIVE*, *interrogatorius*, consisting of *q.s*, v. *INTERROGATORY*. (iv) *percurtor*, 1, *dep. with acc.*: *to ask a few q.s, percurto paucis*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, with 2 accs., *there are some q.s we want to ask you, sunt quæ volumus percurari*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47: also with acc. of pers. and abl.: v. *TO QUESTION*: *ask no q.s, percurari desine*, cf. *to fut (a q.)*: *TO QUESTIONS*: *TO ASK TO ANSWER* (Note: the concrete *rögämentum*, n. [Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31], and *interrogämentum*, n. [Gloss. Philox.] are late and very rare.) 2. *Abstr. sub.* (*= questioning*), sometimes used as concrete (*= question*). (i.) *quaestio*, *önlös*, *f.*: (*rate in this sense*), Cic. Acad. 2, 8 (but perh. rather *INQUIRY* or *SEEKING*), hence *dim. quaestinulinæ*, a brief q. cf. *quaestinulinæ* to fascinate attention, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 and adv. in the form of *q.*, *quaestinulinæ*, r. Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. n. 16. (ii) *the simple rögito*, *f.*: *to persist in a q. (or in asking: or to insist on an answer)*, plane instare interrogatio, Quint. 6, 3, 38: usu. for a q. *put rhetorically, in an argument, and the method of argument by putting q.s*: cf. *aliter pro Caelio, dicta interrogatio*, Quint. 9, 2, 15: a *captious or sophistical q.*, *capitiosa int. captiosum genus int.s*: cf. *animal fallacibus et captiosis interrogatio* circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: cf. *quod captiosissimo genere interrogations utuntur*, id. ib. 16, 49. (also 621

*captio, f., v. SOPHISMUS): to ask captious or insidious q.s, captiose interrogare: cf. sic (fig.: like a prudent driver) me ante sustineo (*I pull up, i.e. stop*), nec diutius captiose interroganti respondeo, id. ib. 29, 24. Join: rogatio et percontatio: cf. rogatio atque huic finitimi quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203 (cf. Quint. 9, 1, 29): v. INTERROGATION. (iii.) percontatio, or percontatio, f. (= inquiry): cf. percontationibus nihil reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: *the whole report of that conversation was derived from the q.s he asked his son about, etc.* omnis illa sermo ductus e percontatione illi, quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: cf. id. Tim. 1, v. QUESTIONING: in rhetoric, cf. id. de Or. 3, 53, 203, v. sup. s. rogatio, (iv.) aenigmatis, n.s., a puzzling q. (v. RIDDLE): cf. 3 Reg. x. 1-2, regina Sabae . . . venit tentare eum in aenigmatis (she came to prove him with hard q.s): et docuit eam Salomon omnia verba quae proponerat (*told her all her q.s*) cf. 2 Paralip. ix. 1-2, et exposuit ei S. omnia quae proponerat, nec quidquam fuit quod non perspicuum ei fecerit (*there was no q. which he did not solve*).*

II. Hence: the suggestion of a doubt (opp. to unquestioning assent): dubitatio; v. DOUBT: also expr. by phr. with dubius and dubito: dubium esse (with subj. of the thing in q.), esp. in the negative: if there should be any q. of it, si quid erit dubium, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 40: well! is there any q. of it? oh! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: there's no q. about that, at all events, baud dubium id quidem est, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 27: with quin; there's no q. of my son's refusal to marry, non dubium ut quin uxorem nolit filius, Ter. And. 1, 2, 1: with de; I never had (or made) any q. about, etc., de Pompei exiuvia mibi dubium nonquam fuit, Cic. Att. 11, 6: with a depend. interrog. (in less strong sense), it's a q. which of us is the more modest, hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, ute nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126: (so, of an historical fact), Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: with acc. and infin., there's no q. but I'm ruined too, perisse me una habet dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46: dubium, *absol.*: cf. codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: dubium an quaestio morte, Tac. 1, 5: with in; non est in dubio (full, by dandum), Plin. 25, 5, 24: without q., beyond q., out of q. (Shaks.), sine dubio; and (rarely) procil dubio: v. UNQUESTIONABLY: DOUBTFLESS: to call in q. to make q. of, in dubium vocare, venire: dubium babere. Phrr. with dubito, 1: in a case where there is no q. of the fact or of its nature, ubi et factum esse certum est, nec dubitatur quid sit quod factum est, Quint. 3, 6, 41: I make no q. of it, nullus dubito: v. TO QUESTION: TO DOUBT. III. A question proposed for solution, or raised for discussion: a question at issue, in science, dialectics or law: 1. quaestio, f. gen. term: cf. Quint. 7, 1, 6, full, (several exx.: some of the verb, queritur): si confessum, non poterat ibi esse quaestio (there could be no q. so far); tū primum cooperit non convenire, q. oriebatur (a q. then arose): non fuerunt adulteri: fuerunt: quaestio (there comes the q.), ib. 7: de jure queritur (the q. of right is raised), ib. 8: considerari debet, quid primam quaestio faciat (what point first raises a q.), ib. 8: ex conjuncta propositione plures esse quaestiones possunt (out of an issue joined many q.s may arise), ib. 9: videndum est in re q.m instituimus an in scripto (whether to raise a q. upon a fact or a document), ib. 13: nec tamen semper ex una lego q. est (does the q. depend on a single law), ib. 15: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 13 (defin.), q. est quae ex confictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo, Non jure fecisti: Jure feci: more gen. of the subject of debate: cf. id. Top. 21,

quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum: of a particular point raised in a debate; this q., or argument, is thus met by the Stoics, bula quaestione, sive argumento, ita a Stoicis occurritur, Lactant. 7, 20: in the widest sense; cf. perdifficilis et perobscura q. est de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: but at this point there arises a q. of some difficulty, whether, etc., existit autem ita loco quadam q. subdifficilis; num quando amici novi . . . veteribus sint anteponendi, id. Am. 19, 67. To put or propose a q., quaestione ponere, propone; or, ponere (alone): v. TO PUT: to discuss a q. of fact, cf. q. enim tractatur rel, an facta sit, Quint. 3, 6, 40: let the q. be put off to another time, in aliud tempus q. differatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 45: a q. of intention, mentis q., ib.: q.s of what is honourable, right, expedient, cf. cui subjacent omnes de honestis, justis, utilibus, quaestiones, ib. 41: q.s about money, (ix.) pecuniarum, qbus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: a q. about boundaries, quaestio finalis, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 (also controversialis de finibus, or finalis); iursum finale, Leg. Agr. 341-2, Goes). Phr.: our neighbours here have a q. about their boundaries, vicini no-tri hinc ambient de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: an umpire appointed in a boundary q., cf. arbiter Notarius et Neapolitanus de finibus a senatu datius, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: a q. arises between some etc. and etc. about etc., facta est q. ex disciplinis Joannis cum Judaeis de purificatione, Vulg. Jo. iii. 25: but, if it be a q. of words and names, si vero q.s sunt de verbo et nominibus, id. Act. xviii. 15: cf. id. 1 Tim. vi. 4, languens (doting) circa q.s et pugnans verborum: to be accused of q.s of their law, accusari de quaestiones legis ipsorum, id. Act. xxii. 29 (cl. q.s verae quidam de sua superstitione, ib. xxv. 19): which only give rise to q.s, quae q.s praestant, id. 1 Tim. i. 4: foolish, unlearned, useless, vain q.s, cf. stultus autem et ignorans q.s vita, id. 2 Tim. ii. 23: (cf. — devita, sunt enim inutiles et vanae, id. Tit. iii. 9): skillful in q.s, etc., cf. te sciente omnibus et quae apud Judaeos sunt consuetudinibus, id. Act. xxvi. 3, Dim., quaestumcula, f., a minor q. arising out of one more general: cf. his propositions, q. multas nascuntur (many lesser q.s arise), Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51: also, a trifling or petty q., cf. mibi nunc vos quaestumculam, de qua meo arbitratru possum, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: cf. sunt etiam nonnulli sciendis puerorum ingenios non inutiles lusus, quum positis invicem quaestumculis aemulantur, Quint. 1, 3, 11. (Note: in the same sense, rogatiuncula: cf. that Chrysippus delighted in putting the following petty q., illum in hac esse rogatiuncula delectatum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.) Also expr. by the verb, quaero, 3, esp. in the pass. impers., queritur; quaesitum est: querendum est: a q. is raised about the quality and form of things, nam et qualiter sit cuiusque rei natura et quae forma, queritur, Quint. 7, 4, 1: as though it were a q. of fact, tanquam de facto quereretur, id. 3, 6, 40: the thing (or point) in q., quaestio, or id de quo queritur. N.B.—Quaestio and queritur are often used in the same connection: cf. totius enim quaestio eius, quae habetur de finibus bonorum et malorum (quum queritur, in his quid sit extremum, quid ultimum) fons, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17. 2. disceptatio, f. (a point in debate, and the debate itself). Join: disc. et quaestio: cf. quaecumque in disceptationem quaestioem vocarentur (whatever might be the q. in debate), Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 129: (the branch of rhetoric) which is concerned with forensic q.s, quae in forensibus disceptationibus judiciorum aut deliberationum versaretur, id. Ib. 1, 6, 22: no q. of law can be settled except, etc., neque enim ultra juris dictio, nis' finitio,

etc., potest explicari, Quint. 3, 6, 82: though there was no dispute about the fact, he wished the q. of right to be argued, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamem disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: a q. of words (or of verbal discussion), cf. si verborum disceptationis res esset, Liv. 21, 19: also expr. by the verb, cf. id. ib. paulo ante, de foederum jure verbi disceptare (to discuss a verbal q. about, etc.): also by the pass. impers.: v. TO DEBATE: TO DISCUSS. Disputatio may also be used: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 126. 3. controversia, f. (a q. more formally discussed, esp. a lawsuit): with de of the thing, dat. of pers.; suppose a q. of right arises on one side or on both, si aut alteri ait invicem atrice de jure fit controversia, Quint. 7, 7, 9: a q. of substance or of quality, aut de substantia controversia esse, aut de qualitate, Quint. 3, 6, 39: with cum of diff. parts: the q. between so-and-so, cf. ea controversia quam habet de fundo cum quadam Colophonio, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: with gen., when a q. arose, as usual, etc., cum quadam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: with inter: cf. controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72. To bring on a q., to bring a q. forward for discussion, rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: rem deducere in c., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; rem adducere in c., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; rem in dicendi c. aut disceptationem vocare, id. ib. 2, 72, 291: to raise a q., facere: cf. in quo non aut res c. faciat, aut verba, id. Or. 34, 121. Pass., it becomes a q., res in controversiam (quaestionem, contentionem, disceptationem), vocatur, adductur, deductur; or, variari, etc., potest; or, venit. Without, beyond q., sine controversia, id. Off. 3, 2, 7; sine ulla controversia, id. Caezin. 7, 19: there was no q. about, etc., at controversy non erat, quin verum dicenter, id. Caezin. 11, 11. A verbal q., cf. verbi enim c. tandem torquet Graeci homines, id. de Orat. 1, 11, 47: omnem contentionem esse inter homines doctos in verbis controversiam positamus (turns upon a verbal q.), ib. 23, 107. The point in q. is, tunc fecerit, et licuerint facere, id. in c. est, Auct. ad Her. 1, 10, 17: the q. that remains open, quid in c. reliquat, ib. (also in contr. versari): q.s upon the meaning of a document, controversy ex scripti interpretatione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: to define the q. in dispute, controversy constitue, id. 31, 141: to settle a q., c. dirimere, id. Off. 3, 33, 119. Phr.: (in argument): a begging of the q., petitio principii (Med. Lat.). (Note: use similarly, sometimes, disputatio, contentio.) 4. lis, litis, f. (prop. a legal term, but used generally): the q. is still unsettled (or, the point is still in q.), adhuc sub iudice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: to solve one hard q. by another, Item lice resolvere, id. S. 2, 3, 103. 5. expr. by such gen. words as res, causa, pronouns, and neuters used substantively, with verbs of cognate sense: [cf. CASE: MATTER]: esp. (i.) agito, 1: Join: the orator ought to examine, discuss, handle, and weigh all possible q.s, orator omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: while I turn over that q. in my mind, quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3: the q. occupies his whole thoughts, habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: these q.s having been discussed, his rebus agitat, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: (Note: the simple ago, properly signifies formal and especially judicial treatment, but is often the best word to use more widely: see No. IV.): (ii.) comp. cogito, 1: to turn over a q. in one's mind, cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: to apply one's whole mind to a q., toto animo cogitare, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: Join, agito et cogito: vos saepius eandem rem (the same q.) animis agitare et diutius uno de testis cogitare potestia, id. Font. 6

12: comp. excōgito, *i.*, *to think out a q.*, cf. ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excōgita, Cic. Att. 9, 6, *jñ.* (iii.) Phr.: *to discuss a q.* (of science, etc.), do aliqua re disputare, disserere: v. *TO DISCUSS*; *the q. is* (in conversation), sermo est de *v. CONVERSATION*: *TO CONVERSE*: (iv.) *to determine, decide, form a judgment on a q.*, jūdicio, *i.*, with de (gen. in legal sense), or acc.: *men decide far more q.s. (form far more judgments) from, etc., than, etc.*, plura enim multo iudicant odio, etc., quia veritate, etc., Cic. De Or. 2, 42, 178: *to form a judgment on the whole q.*, de vota re et causa judicare, Cic.: *such q.s are not judged by number but by weight*, non enim numero haec iudicantur, sed pondere, id. Off. 7, 22, 79; (*v.*) *to examine, weigh, etc.*, q.s: *examinare, perpendere, etc.*: see the verbs. **IV.** Hence, *a formal inquiry, esp. a judicial investigation*: *v. INQUIRY*: *INQUISSION*: *TRIAL*: *I.*, expr. gen. by *quaestio*, *quaeri*, and other words given under **III.**; cf. *aestivum tempus instantis bellum*, non *quaestionis esse arbitrabatur*, (*i.e.* for investigating a q. of suspected treason), Caes. B. G. 6, 4: cf. *cum praetor quaestionem inter sacerdos exercuisset* (*i.e.* ead presidet ad trials for assassination), Cic. Fin. 2, 16: with *de* of the crime: cf. *constitutio q. de furto*, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: *q. de morte viri habere*, id. ib. 65, 182: *being in doubt about a q.* (*i.e.* *a case*) *of that sort*, haesitans autem ego de ejusmodi quaestione, Vulg. Act. xxv. 20: *to try to escape the q.* (*i.e.* to flee from trial), q. *fugitare*, Cic. R. A. 28, 78: expr. by the verb *quaero*: cf. ut *Consules de re atroci magnaquaerent*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: *to raise a q.* (as a legal issue): cf. *cui ne quaerendi quidem de morte patris potestas permittitur*, Cic. R. A. 28, 78. **2.** expr. by phr. with *jus*, *jūdiciū*, and *jūdicio*, the *q.* itself being sometimes expressed by *res*, *causa*, or a pronoun [*v. CASE*: *MATTER*; *ISSUE*]: *to give an opinion on a q. of law*, de jure alicui responderem, Cic. De Or. 2, 33: *to bring a q. to trial*, deducere causam aliquam in iudicium, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7: (*also* *rem in medium vocare*, Cic. Clu. 28): *to give judgment on a q.*, *jus dicere*, (*Cic.*): *between (the parties)*, de re iudicare inter, id. De Or. 1, 39, 176: *to decide a q. against (a party)*, aliquid contra aliquem judicare, id. Flacc. 20: *to call any one in q.* (*bring him to a legal account for his conduct*), aliquem in *ius vocare*, Cic. Quint. 19; in *judicium vocare*, id. Balb. 28: (*in crimen vocare*, Nep. Tím. 2): *expr. by the verb with de*, cf. *de spe et resurrectione mortuorum ego iudicor*, Vulg. Act. xxiiii. 6; cf. xxiv. 21. **3.** expr. by *arguo*, 3; with *grn.* of the offence; cf. *viros mortuos summi scleris arg.*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: *we are in danger to be called in q.* (*for this day's uproar*, periclitatum argui seditionis hodiernae), Vulg. Act. xix. 40: with *de* and *ab*: cf. *de eo crimen, quo de arguitur*, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: with *acc.* and *infin.*: cf. *quae me arguit hanc e domo ab se subripuisse (calls me in q. as having)*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 02: with *acc.* and *ut*: cf. *hunc ut dominum et tyrannum illum ut proditoris argentes*, Just. 22, 3: with *obj* of a thing, *he called the census returns in q. as being false*, arguebat et perperum editos census, Suet. Cal. 38. **4.** esp. expr. by *ágō*, *égi*, *actum*, *3*, *to discuss, treat, raise a q.* in a legal or constitutional sense: constr. with *rem* or *de re*: also *absol.* in *act*, and in *impers. pass.*: cf. *de poena aliquius ag.*, Liv. 5, 35: *de agro pl-bis ag.*, id. 1, 46: *absol.*: *Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit*, Nep. Alc. 8: *impers. pass.*: *when the q. of, etc., was under discussion in the Senate*, quum de Catilinae coniuratione ageretur in curia, Suet. Aug. 94: as a constitutional formula, *agere cum, to put a q. to the people* (for their votes), cf. Gell. 11, 15: *agere cum populo de republica*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: used with *refers ad* (*to put a q. to*).

*Senate): that no one should hereafter bring any q. about these men either before the Senate or the people, ne quis de eis postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat*, Sall. Cat. 51, *fin.* of legal proceedings: *to raise a q. according to the law* (= to bring an action), rem agere ex jure, lege, causa (or *ab* without *ex*), *v. ACTION*: cf. non enim gladiis secum sed litus agetur (*the q. between us will have to be settled not by*, etc.), Clc. Q. F. 1, 4: *it is a q. not of his life, but of his money, non capitul cibus reges agit, sed pecunias*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26: *Fig.* of interests at stake: *the q. is of, etc.*, agitur populis Romani gloria, agitur, etc. (repeated clause after clause), Cic. Manil. 2, 6: cf. id. Verr. 4, 51: *the q. is yours, tua res agitur*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: in perf. pass., *the q. is settled, or closed* (*bij.* from a suit decided, and not to be re-opened), *acta habeat res est* (= *all is lost*), Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Phr.: *it is out of the q.*, fieri non potest, non est agendum. **V.** *Heret. torture as a means of judicial examination* (derived from the Greek and Roman custom of taking the evidence of slaves under torture): *quaestio, f.*, and the verb:

**A.** alone: *to put a slave to the q.*, *quaestioneerem habere deservi, with gen. of the subject of inquiry*; cf. *mortis paternae de servis paternis quaestioneerem habere filio non licet*, Cic. R. A. 28, 78: (*cf. id. Mil. 22, 59*): *for slaves to be put to the q.*, *ex servis quaerunt*, with de of the subject (*pass. impers.*): cf. *dum ex his patris morte quaeratur*, ib.: *ut ex his quaeratur, ego postulo*, ib. 77: *to promise to produce slaves for the q.*, servos in q. polliceri, ib.: *to demand the production of slaves for the q.*, servos in q. postulare (with ab of the persons who are to produce them): cf. *aliquotus duos servos paternos in q. ab adversariis, S. Rose, postulavit*, ib.: cf. id. Clu. 64, 181: *to give up a slave to a person for the q.* (*i.e.* *torture*), *servum in q. ferre (with dat. of the person)*, ib.: *said of oneself*, *ille quaestioni corpus offerre*, Curt. 4, 10, 33: *with in of the person against whom the evidence is taken: slaves cannot be put to the q. against their master, except in a case of sacrifice*, *de servis nulla q. est in dominum, nisi in incestu*, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: so with verb: *majores nostri in dominum de servo queri noluerunt*, ib.: *in reum de servis accusatoris quum quaeritur*, ib.

**B.** **1.** with words expressive of *torture*: *he put (him) to the q. concerning the public money by stripes and tortures (or instruments of torture)*, *verberibus ac tormentis quaestioneerem habuit pecuniae publicae*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—Hence (in late Latin) the *adj.* *quaestōnātus, put to the q.*: cf. *tot confessores quaestinationi et torti*, Cyprian. Ep. 69, n. 6: and the subs. *quaestōnātus, the executioner who applies the q.*, Cor. Theod. 16, 12, 3. **2.** *quaestio*, (*rare*): cf. *cum postero ad quaestioneerem retrahere, proripuit sc custodibus*, Tac. A. 4, 45.

**question** (*v.*): **1.** *To put a q. (or q.s) to a person*: **1.** *rōgo, i.*, and interrogate, with acc. of person, and acc. or de of thing: *v. TO ASK*. **2.** *quaro, i.* with acc., or de, interr clause, of thing, and a, de, or ex, of person: *v. TO ASK*: *TO INQUIRE*. Compd. *exquirere*, with acc. of person: cf. *idem ego dicam, si me exquirere miles*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91. also with acc. of thing, and a, de, or ex of person: *v. TO INQUIRE*. *TO LEARN*. Also in the *reflective* and *mutual* sense, to *q. with oneself, to q. with others* (*i.e.* *to debate by q. and answer*): cf. *secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147 in this sense also (in late Latin), *quaero* and *conquirio*: cf. *et ipsi cooperantur quaerentes inter se, qui eset ex iis, qui hoc faceretur esset*, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 23: *conquirere cum*: cf. Marc. viii. 11: *id. ix. 13 (14): with inter se, id. i. 27 id. ix. 15 (16): with apud se in ix. 9 (10)*. **3.** *v. REINTERROGATOR* (*percurtor*), *dep. to q. about*.

*some specific object of investigation*: with acc. of person and de of thing: cf. *percunctorum regionis pertitus de ascensu Haemi*, Liv. 40, 21: cf. *me infit, percontarier, ecqueum noverim Damaenitum*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 76: with two accs.: *if any one q.s you about (or asks you) my age, meum siquies te percontabit aevum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: with ex of person and acc. of thing: *if you had q.d others about me, si eses percontatus me ex alius*, Pl. As. 2, 4, 95: *absd.*: *by q.ing, etc.*, *join*: *percontando atque interrogando eliceret accusus opinionem*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: cf. *TO ASK*. **II.** *To call in q. through doubt upon, dispute (a thing or statement)*: *dubito, t.*, with acc. or de: *ad dubitum, i.* in *dubium or dubitationem vocare*: *in dubio ponere*: *v. TO DOUBT*: *TO DISPUTE*: *QUESTION* (*s.*) *II.* *it cannot, then, be q'd that*, non potest igitur dubitari quin, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27. Phr.: *d'ye doubt it?* *an dubium tibi 'st?* *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28.*

**questionable**: *incertus*; *ambiguous*: *aneips*: *de quo dubitar potest*: *v. DOUBTFUL*: *UNCERTAIN*.

**questionary**: *consisting of questions* (*sense distinct from interrogative, nearer to interrogatory*: e.g. *I return no answer to q. epistles half a yard long*," Pope): *quaestōnātus*: *q. epistolae*, like q. *actions*, Callistr. Dig. II, 1, 1.

**questioner**: **1.** In gen. sense: *percontator, m.*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: *v. INQUIRER*. **II.** In technical and legal sense: *interrogator, m.*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11: *quaesitor, m.*: *v. EXAMINER*: *INQUISITOR*.

**examining** (*subs.*): **1.** *An asking of questions*: **1.** *interrogāto, f.*: *to persist in q.*, *instare interrogatione*, Quint. 6, 3, 38: *abstr. by the method (or form) of q.*, *per interrogationem*, id. 8, 5, 5: in judicial sense: *the q. of witnesses*, cf. *sed testimoniū interrogatiū, tormentis servorum, Macromon praeſedit*, Tac. A. 6, 47: *v. EXAMINATION*. **2.** *rōgāto, f.*: *the method of q. (in rhetoric)*: *rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 203: also quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 29. **3.** *percontatio, f.*: cf. *Ac primum quidem tempus salutantibus, relinquitur percontatio, time consumptimus (in q. him [P. Nigidius], or in q.s with one another, about philosophy)*, Cic. Tim. 1. **II.** *The act of doubting or calling in q.*, expr. by the *subs.* and *verb* under *QUESTION* and *TO QUESTION*: *cl. DOUBTING*. **III.** *In the technical and legal sense*: *interrogatio, v. sup.*: also *quaestio*: *quaestōnātus inquisitio*: *disquistio*: *v. EXAMINATION*: *INVESTIGATION*. In all senses, expr. also by the verbs, and esp. by the gerunds and gerundives.

**questionless** (*adv.*): *hand dubitabitur (late)*: *sine dubio or dubitatione*: *procul dubio*: *citra controversiam*: *certo certe, certissime*: *v. CERTAINLY*: *DOUBTFULLY*: *UNQUESTIONABLY*.

**quibble, quibbling** (*subs.*): **1.** *captio, f.*: *dialectic q.s*, *c. dialecticae*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: *to answer q.s*, *captiones refellere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 30: *c. discutere*, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: *et dim. captiūnula, f.*: *id. Att. 15, 7*: *v. SOPHISM*: *adv.*, *to speak in q.s, captiose dicere*: *to use contemptible q.s*, cf. *quo nihil captiosus potest dici*, id. Rose. Com. 17, 2. **2.** *cavilla, f.* (*very rare*) *come, no quibbling!* *auter cavillam!* Pl. Aut. 4, 4, 11: *deriv. cavillatio, f.*: *q. about a name, nominis c.*, Suet. Gramm. 3: cf. *c. infelix verborum*, Quint. 10, 7, 14: *cavillations ineptiae*, id. 7, 9, 4: *sine metu cavillationis*, id. 2, 14, 5: cf. *QUIRK*. **3.** *cālumnia, f.*: cf. *res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumnias*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. **4.** *ambages, lñm, f.*: *pl. leave off q.q and attend to me, ambages militi atque hoc age*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 81: *to invent, or hunt up childish q.s*, cf. *vix pueri dignas amb. exquirere*, Liv. 9, 11, *fin.* **5.**

argutiōla, *f.* Gell. 9, 14, *fin.* 6. sōphisma, atis, *n.* (= captio in later writers) Gell. 18, 13. 7. quæstiūcula vaſra: Sen. Ep. iii. 1.

**quibble** (*v.*): 1. calvor, 3, *dep.* (*obsol.*): si. CALVITUR, PEDENTE, STRUT, Fragm. xii. Tab. in Fest. s. v. struere: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 23; cf. to *q.* on the resemblance of words, te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29: *Pass.* *Impers.* cf. contra illi calvi ratus, Sall. Hisi. Fragm. ib. 7, 8. 2. cāvillor, atus, *dep.*: cf. cavillari tum tribunī, Liv. 1, 20: verba patrum cavillantem (quibbling about), Tac. A. 1, 46: capioſe dicere, *v. sup.* s. **QUIBBLE** (*subs.*).

**quibbler**: 1. expr. by *subs.* and *v. s. v.* **QUIBBLE**: 2. calumniatōr, *m.*: cf. si calvitur et moretur et frustretur, inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustationem alios vexarent libitibus, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 22.

3. cāvillatōr (prop. a scoffor) may also be used: a clever *q.*, *c.* facetus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46.

**quibbling** (*adj.*): captiōns. Join: fallax et captiōns: cf. animi fallacibus et captiōns interrogatioſus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: also expr. by *adv.*: to ask *q.* questions, captiōne interrogare, ib. 2, 29, 94. Phr.: *q.* sophisms, contorta et aculeata sophismata, ib. 2, 24, 75. Phr.: to give sophistical and *q.* expositions of the law, sophistice interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12, 3.

**quick** (*adj.*): I. Alive (orig. sense: freq. in SS. and old writers: now obsol. except in some derivatives): v. **QUICK** (*subs.*; **QUICK-LIME**, etc.): 1. vivus: Vulg. Ps. cxviii. 3 (cxiv. 3): opp. to mortuis: used with *judecēre*, id. Act. x. 42: with *judicare*, i Pet. iv. 5: qui judicatur est vivos et mortuos, 2 Tim. iv. 1 (cf. "thence shall come, With glory and power, to judge both q. and dead," Milton): sometimes vivens; to go down *q.* into hell (*or the pit*), descendere viventes in infernum, id. Num. xvi. 30: Ps. liv. 16 (lv. 15): *q.* raw flesh, caro viva, Lev. xiii. 10: c. vivens, ib. 24. Join: vivus vidēssem, Cie. Quint. 15, 50: id. Sec. 27, 59: *v.* ALIVE: perh. vivax, by analogy fr. Ov. M. I. 420. Phr.: *q.* with child, \*fetu vivu gra-  
vida vel praegnans (Ainsw.): to be *q.* with child, \*fetu vivum utero gestare (id.). 2. animans (*q. with life*): cf. mundus est animans et compos rationis, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. 3. anīmōsūs: Fig. likenesses *q.* with life, animosa sigma, Prop. 3, 7, 9. II. Hence, lively, vivacious (*q. v.*), opp. to slow, dull: 1. vivus (rare in this sense): a face *q.* with expression, vivus vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: cf. vivus et ingenuus animi, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: a man of *q.* feeling, vivi pectoris homo, Ann. 3, 103. 2. vivax, acīs, m. (late in this sense: in Virg. Hor., etc. = long-lived): cf. (discipuli) paulo vivaciōes, Quint. 2, 6, 3: of things, v. sulfura (quick-burning), Ov. M. 3, 374: (*adv.*) with *q.* intelligence, vivificare: cf. v. pretaractare res mysticas, Fugl. Myth. I. praeſ. med. 3. vividus: cf. vivida vis animi pervicī, Lucr. 1, 73: a *q.* spirit, v. ingenium (i.e. lively, energetic, and somewhat hasty), Liv. 2, 48: cf. vividior spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1, extr.: v. LIVELY, ALIVE, 4. vivātus (an old word), v. QUICKENED. 5. animatus, v. QUICKENED. Phr.: of a quick temper, acer: iracundus: v. TEMPER. III. Active, sprightly, speedy, opp. to slow, sluggish, tardy: (this sense is often hardly distinguishable from quick of motion, v. No. IV.): 1. agilis, ę: of persons: cf. vir gnarus, agi, providus, Vell. 2, 105: cf. oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnatumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: a *q.* mind, animus agilis, Sen. Tranq. 2: of things: cf. argumentatio agilior et acerius instanti, Quint. 11, 3, 16: a *q.* and easy victory, agilem dari novitque victoriam, Sisen. in Non. 58, 1. 2. älacer, cris, crē: with ad: *q.* to do evil, ad maleficā, Auct. Her. 2, 30. Comp. cf. alacriores ad rellequum persolvendum,

ib. 31: *absol.* of things, scordas *q.* to cut, acaces enses, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 28. Join: al. et promptus: cf. ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, *fin.*: expr. by subs.: I'm very *q.* to go to law, mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2. 3. facilis, ę: v. READY, EASY. Join: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum (*q.* and ready), Cic. Brut. 48, 120. 4. promptus: *absol.*, opp. to segnis: cf. laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: cf. promptissimum homo, Cic. Ver. 4, 17. Join: *q.* and fluent speech, prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3: with gen.: quick-witted, promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: with abl.: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: *q.* of speech (*of a q. tongue*), lingua pr., id. 2, 45, *fin.*: with ad and acc.: *q.* to meet danger, promptiores ad pericula, Cic. Off. 1, 24: with in and acc.: *q.* in yielding to fear, pr. in pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 24, *fin.*: *q.* to flatter, pr. in adulations, ib. 15, 61: with adversus (rare): *q.* to condemn the guiltless, pr. adversus insontes, ib. 6, 48, *fin.* Join: promptus et facilis ad extemporaliter usque, Suet. Tib. 3: sermonē Graecō pr. et facilis, id. Th. 71.

5. pāratus: a *q.* (*i. e.* easy) victory, p. victoria, Liv. 5, 6: with dat.: a mind *q.* to crimes, animus paratus scleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: with ad and acc.: Join: quo paratiō ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim (quicker and readier), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13. 6. expeditus: Join: exp. and paratus: we want *a q.* and ready man, expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26. Join: expedita erat et perfice cursus oratio (*q.* and very fluent), Cic. Brut. 63, 227: with ad: cf. expeditus ad academ, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 32. Note: this may be used for a *q.* return of money: cf. pecunia expeditissima, id. Fam. 11, 24: also expr. by *adv.* and *verb*: I'll be *q.* about it, \*expedita (rem) facturū sum: \* (rem) breviter expediā (Ainsw.): to be *q.* of speech, expedite loqui, Suet. Aug. 89: to have a *q.* passage (*voyage*), expedite navigare, Cie. Att. 6, 8. 7. impiger, gra, grūn (v. ACTIVE): cf. impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, Hor. A. P. 121: cf. impigra mentis experientia, Hor. 5, 145: with the *abl.*: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: with in and *abl.*: in scribendo impiger, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: with *inf.*: *q.* to harass, etc., impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22: as *abl.* of quality: cf. Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7.

8. acer, cris, cre (v. SHARP, KEEN): of the senses: a very *q.* sight, acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. Join: acer atque acutus (*q.* and sharp): opp. hēbes, blūnt, dull: Pm. Rm. aurae habetōes, oculos acres atque acutos habere, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: (Note: acer more gen. denotes the intensity of the light, sound, taste, etc.): of the mind: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5 (cf. Cic. Sect. 20: Nep. Alc. 5): a *q.* memory, a memoria, id. de Or. 2, 87: of passions, etc., cf. acri ira periretis, Lucr. 5, 400: *v.* ARDENT, EAGER. For acer joined with impiger, v. sup. 9. acutis (v. SHARP: ACUTE: KEEN): a man of *q.* parts rather than of learning, homo acutus quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38: cf. hominis acut et exercitatissimi, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: of the senses: a *q.* scent (fig.), Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: in this sense also Phr. (homo) emunctae naris (*q.* of perception), Hor. S. 4, 8: Phaedr. 3, 3, 14.

10. argutus: eyes too *q.* (of expression), oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum anima affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: *q.* wit, arg. acumen, Hor. A. P. 364. 11. perspicax, acīs: prop. *q.* of sight: cf. homo perspicax Lyceno vel Argo et oculos tuos, Apul. M. 2, p. 124. fig. of mental acuteness (as the *q.* sighted Mr. Cannings," Brougham): cf. ego me non tam astutum neque ita perspicax esse id scio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: with ad aliquam rem, ib. 2, 1, 129. Join: assequemur et id, quid acutum et perspicax natura est,

Cic. Off. 1, 28. 12. sāgax, acīs, prop. *q.* of scent (of a dog): v. KEEN: cf. sagax nasum habet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 17: of the senses in gen.; a palate *q.* of taste, palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35: of mental and moral qualities; *q.* intellect, s. mens, Lucre. 1, 1021: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: (cf. for sagax with acutus and other such epithets, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67): with *inf.*, *q.* to see future events, s. quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146: with ad: *q.* to suspect, ad suspicandū sagacissimum, Cic. 1, 8, 19: with in and *abl.*, vir in conjectura sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9; with *abl.* alone: civitas rimandis offensis s., Tac. H. 5, 11.

13. versatilis, e (that can turn to anything: v. VERSATILE): cf. v. inge-  
niūm, Liv. 39, 40: and versutus (lit. turned): more nsu. in bad sense, but not always). Join: homo versutus et calidus: versutus eos appello, quoniam celeriter mens versutus: calidus autem, astuti, fallaci, malitiosi, calidi veteris, vaſri, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: with gen.: v. ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10. 14. For the quickness acquired by practice, use (i) calidus (*v. sup.*): with ad: *q.* to get gain, ad suum queſtum c., Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 34: with *inf.*: c. quidquid placuit jocoso condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: v. CLEVER, (ii) sollers, ertis: v. ACCOMPLISHED, (iii) exercitatus (in aliquarē): quick at: (iv.) peritus (alici rei): v. PRACTISED: EXPERT. IV. Of motion: swift, speedy, hasty: also, in good time: (opp. to slow, tardy): 1. celer, ęris, ère (also celeris, in masc.): lit. of persons or things in motion, v. RAPID, SWIFT: *q.* wings, cf. celeres neque commovent alas, Virg. Aen. 5, 217: const. with gen. of gerund, a *q.* swimmer, c. nandi, Sil. 4, 587: joined with propere: be as *q.* as you can, fac tu propere celerem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 1: (also expr. by expedī, id. Stich. 2, 2, 11): I've had such a *q.* run, etc., ita celeri curriculo fui propere e portu, tui bonus causa, id. Stich. 2, 3, 11: of the movement of words in prose or verse, Join: oratio celeris et concitata, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: pedes longi graviorē faciunt orationē, breves celerem atque mobilem, Quint. 9, 4: celeres lombos (expressive of rage), Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: Fig. mens, qua nibil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200: with ref. to actions and results (= speedy, opp. to tardus): that they might secure "a *q.* return" (Milton), ut c. receptum haberent, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. Join: celere et facilis: ita magnarū initia rerum ... celere et facilem exitum habuerunt (a *q.* and simple issue), ib. 3, 22: a *q.* victory (i.e. quickly gained), elati spes celeris Victoriae, id. B. G. 7, 47: (naval warfare) as being subject to *q.* and unsettled movements, (or changes), ut quae (sc. res) celere atque instabile motum haberent, lb. 4, 23: constr. with *infin.*: *q.* to —, or *q.* in —ing (or *q.* by —ing), cf. c. alto latitante frumento excipere apnum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 11: c. pronus volvere menses, ib. 4, 6, 39: *q.* in the pursuit, c. sequi, ib. 1, 15, 18: *q.* to anger, c. irasci, id. Ep. 1, 20, 25: in sense of hasty, sudden: c. mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205; c. desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1, 1. Sup., fata celerrima, Virg. Aen. 12, 507: the quest (motion), celerrimus (opp. to tardissimum), Cic. Tim. 9, 4. Expr. by subs., *q.* and slow motions, celerites tarditatemque, ib. Expr. by the *adv.*: cf. Caesar alteram aliam mittit, qui satagibus celeriter occurrit (to give *q.* succour to), Auct. B. Afr. 78: comp. if there was any occasion for a bold advance or a *q.* retreat, si quo erat longius prodeundū aut celerius recipiendū, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, *fin.* (Note: in this and the foll. words, the *adj.* is often expr. by the *adv.* and vice versa. Adj. *adv.*, *subs.*, and *verb*, may often be used interchangeably as between Eng. and

**Lat.)** 2. *vēlōx, dīcis:* of persons: v. swift: of things: *a q. sauter, velocem* (sc. carinam), Virg. Aen. 5, 116: *a q. passage* (*voyage*), v. navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: *q. (or speedy) victory, v. victoria*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: *a q. poison* (*quickly working*), v. *vixenūm*, id. Epop. 17, 61: *q. speed*, v. celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 34; with *inf.*: *to retreat, absistere* v., Stat. Th. 6, 797: *fig., nothing is quicker than thought, nihil est animo velocius*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 47 (cf. double meaning, *peregre est animus sine corpore* v., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14); with *abl.*: v. *ingenio*, Tac. Agr. 13; in *abl.* of quality: *Ingenio veloci et mobilis*, Quint. 6, 4, 8. Compd. Join: *acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas*, id. 6, 3, 45.

3. *permix, icis (swift, nimble, active, speedy): q. messengers*, p. *nuntii*, Tac. H. 3, 40: *a q.-footed* (*ace*, p. *genius*, ib. 2, 13: with *q. feel*, (poet.) *perniciens plantis*, Virg. Aen. 11, 178: *men of light bodies, and q. through constant exercise, levissim corporum homines, et multa exercitatione perniciens*, Liv. 28, 20: *q. leaps, p. saltus*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: *cl. saltus p. tollere corpus*, Lucr. 5, 560: cf. *temporis perniciissimi celeritas*, Sen. Ep. 108: *constr. with abl.*, *q. of hand, permix sum manibus*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: *q. in giving up hobbies, amata relinquere p.*, Hor. A. P. 165: *expr. by the subs.*: cf. (*monocoloi*) *mira perniciens ad salutem*, Plin. 7, 2, § 23. 4. *citus (in q. motion, rapid, hurried): a q. ship, c. navis*, Ov. M. 15, 732: cf. c. *classis*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: *to pursue with q. chariots*, c. *quadrige* *persequi* Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 14: *a q. horse*, (poet.) *quadrupedum citum*, Virg. Aen. 11, 714: *of persons: the q. hunter*, c. *venator*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: *a q. writer, ad scribendum c. pl.*, Pl. Bac. 4, 46: *soldiers on a q. march*, c. *milites*, Tac. A. 11, 1: c. *legiones*, ib. 14, 26: of the motion itself: *by a q. march*, cito agmine, ib. 1, 61: *a q. journey, c. via*, Liv. 33, 428: *citus modo modo tardius hincus (his step)*, Sall. C. 15: of vocal sounds, (vox) *cita*, opp. to *tarda*, Cic. De Or. 3, 57, 216: *the iamb, a q. foot, iambus, pes citus*, Hor. A. P. 252: *fig. (of a battle); concurrunt: horae momento eis mors venit, aut Victoria laeta (q. death, pp. to lingering disease)*, id. S. I, 1, 8. Deriv. *citatus* (v. *HASTY*): *they led, etc., at q. step, citato gradu in hostem duebant* (opp. to *presso gradu incedere*), Liv. 28, 14: *comp. by a quicker march, etc.*, *citatione, quam inde venerat, agmine, die sexto ad stativa sua, atque ad hostem, perenit*, id. 27, 50: *sup. quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abripiuerunt*, id. 22, 6: *a q. utterance, c. pronunciation* (*opp. to pressa*): (*cit.*) cf. ideoque Roscius *citatione*, Aesopus *gravior fuit*, Quint. II, 3, 111. Join: *cit. et celer*: in arguments *citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus*, id. 9, 4, 138. Compd. *incitūs*: cf. (*poet.*) *venti us incita*, Lucr. 1, 272 *inc, hasta*, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: *inc. sillex*, Sil. 1, 491: *Join: inciti atque alacres delphini*, Poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: *cocitūtus: the rotation of which is quicker, cuius (coeli) conversio est cocitūtus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *concitatissimus corporis motus*, Quint. 2, 11, 4: *incitūtus: at a q. run, cursu incitato*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: *by the very q. rotation of the universe, totius mundi incitatissima conversione*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *a quicker current of speech, cursus in oratione, incitator*, id. Or. 59, 201.

5. *ocior, ius (comp.): v. FLEET: swift: to pass over (a space) in a quicker time, ociore transire spatio*, Plin. 2, 19, 17. Sup. (= earliest): cf. *ocissimus partus*, id. 8, 43, 68. 6. *praeceps: v. SWIFT: RUSHING: HEADLONG; praecepites nuntii*, Tac. II, 2, 6. 7. *prōp̄erūs (in haste: speed): the q. charioteers, p. aurigae*, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: *Cereals comes up by a q. march*, C. p. *agmina subvenit*, Tac. H. 4, 79: *q. with youth and hope, spe ac juventute p. (opp. to moras necetes)*, ib. 68: *with gen.: q. to anger, p. irae*, id. A. II, 26: *q. to seize the opportunity*,

*oblatae occaslonis p.* ib. 12, 66: *with inf.*, *q. to gain distinction by any crime, quoquo facinore p. clarescere*, ib. 4, 52. Expr. by part. *prōp̄erātūs* (with personal subject). Join: *properans, festinans (q. and in haste)*, Clc. Phil. 9, 3, 6: gen. adverbially: v. *quickeley*; and *properatūs*: cf. *properato itineri*, Sall. J. 112: *p. mors = untimely*, Ov. M. 9, 587: *you must be q.*, *properato opus est*, l1. Mil. 3, 1, 210. 8. *praesens (immediate, instant, opp. to tardy): the quickest antidote, praesentissimum remedium*, Col. 6, 14: cf. *quo non praesentius illum, pocula si quando sacrae infecere novae*, Virg. G. 2, 127: cf. *QUICKLY*. Deriv. (late) *praeſentūtēs: a q. poison*, p. *venenum*, Plin. 24, 1, 1: *a q. antidote*, p. *remedium*, Id. 21, 11, 105: and *subs.* *praesentaneum, n.*: id. 10, 9, 2. Also *praesentians (rare): p. venenum*, Apul. M. 10, p. 242: cf. *id quod nulli (harpicidies) promittunt, praesentiarum (q. in coming to pass)*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47. 9. *rapidūs, v. RAPID: cf. manibus rapidiſ*, Virg. Aen. 8, 442. 10. *REPTİPUS: subitus v. SUDDEN*, 12. *celox, dīcis: p. (prop. subs. = κελός), a q. sauter (a kind of ship)*: Liv. 21, 17: used as *adj.*: cf. *obscro operam colorem* *banc mihi, non corbitam (a slow sauter)*, Date, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 40.

**quick, to be:** (ct. to QUICKEN, intr. B.). 1. *With life: vīgo, nū, 2: you are with g. with youth, strong, still in courage, viget aetas, animus valet*, Sall. C. 20, 10. II. In speed and energy (ct. to MAKE HASTE): 1. *accéléro, i if they will be q. si acc. violent, ad vespernam conse- quentur*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. 2. *prōp̄ero, i: propera, to q.!* Pl. Cat. 2, 8, 57: *esp. with inf.*: cf. *prop. redire in patriam*, Cic. Pro. Cons. 14: *prop. signa inferre*, Sal. J. 56: *reflect: simulabat se negoti causa propria, ib. 76: depprōp̄ero, i: cf. propete, cito introit, et cito depropterare, ib. 2, 8, 57.* 3. *movere se (to bestir oneself)*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. 4. *mātu- rō, i: one had need be q. in acting, facto maturotate opus esse*, Liv. 1, 58: *also, to be too q. (in doing a thing)*: cf. ni *Catilina maturoasset signum dare*, Sall. C. 18. Also expr. by *subs.*: *to be q. in doing a kindness, matutinatum beneficio praestare*, Frontin. Ag. 105. 5. *expēdiō, ivi, or il, itum, 4, to be q. about anything* (with *acc.*): cf. *expidere ne- gocio*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: *to be q. and finish matters, exp. et conficerre res*, id. Brut. 42, 154: *be q. / expidi!* Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 11. Note.—*festino, i, with part. fe- stinans, and adj. festinus (poet.), almost always imply HASTE (i.e. hurry): see the antithesis of properat (is quick, makes good speed) to festinat (is hurried). Cat. in Gell. 16, 14.*

**quick** (subs., orig. the *adj.*, a part which has life). 1. In animals: *the living flesh* (opp. to insensible parts, as cuticle, nails, hair, horns), *vivum (n. of adj. used as subs.): to cut back (down) to the q., ad vivum resecare*: cf. *extrema pars ipsius unguis ad v. resecatur*, Col. 6, 12, 3 (cf. *neque id ad vivum resecare, I don't wish to be understood too strictly*, Cic. Am. 5, 18). Fig.: *to wound a person's feelings deeply: v. TO PAI- TON: to grieve: to sting: to hurt: I've touched him to the q., commovvi ho- minem (Ainsw.): I've long been stung to the q. by the thought, etc. Jamidum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus Quid, etc.*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 158. *To sting to the q., mordere, mōndri, morsum, 2, with valde: cf. valde me monordenter epis- totiae tuae*, Cic. Att. 11, 12: *pass.*, cf. *mordere dictis*, Cv. Tr. 1, 1, 25; *ni. op- probrio lalis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. 2. *of plants: v. QUICK-SET*.

**quick (adv.): v. QUICKELEY.** **quick-beam, or quicken-tree:** *sorbus aria* \* *pyrus aria*, Soverby. — **eyed:** *(a q.-eyed, volatile, sprightly fly, "Grew): argutus: v. QUICK*, III, 11, 10. — **footed:** *permix: cōter with or without pedibus: v. QUICK, IV. Nos. 1, 3: cōtēp̄es, edis (very rare): Cic. Att. 9, 7.*

**quick-grass:** *quicken-grass* **quitch-grass:** (\*triticum repens Linnae) *cynodon dactylon*, Pers.: Plin 24, 19, 118.

— **lime:** *calx viva*, Vitr. 8, 7 opp. to *calcia extincta, lime quenched or slaked*, id. 2, 5.

— **sand:** the want of a specific word is supplied by the poetic use of Syrtis, is. (Idos, Lucan 9, 729), and the pl. (*ορυκτες*, fr. *σύρων*, trahio): cf. *sive per Syrtis iter aestuosa*, Hor. O. 1, 22, 5: *q-sands stirred up by the s. wind, s. exercitatae Noti*, id. Epop. 9, 3: cf. description, Avlen. Perieg. 293:

"Major vasta sibi late trahit aquora

Syrtis

*In fiducia rati pelagus furit."* Cf. Propert. 2, 7, 71, *incerto mutatur flame syrtes: epithets (sing. and pl.): shifting, and faithless, incerta, Sen. Hippol. 570: vaga, Lucan 9, 431: ambigua, ib. 713: dubiae, ib. 661: shallow, vadose, id. 5, 484: devouring, savae, Val. Flacc. 7, 86: inhospita, Ov. M. 8, 120: naufragia, Sil 17, 635: disturbed, torrenda, Tit. 3, 4, 91. Fig.: syrtis patrimonii, Clc. de Or. 3, 41: so: *q-sand of de- ceit*" (Shakspe.), \*syrtis ipsissima dol or fraudis: *I have mark'd some of the q-sands and shoals of life, \*quasdam ex syrtibus atque vadis binnus vitas notav: fearing to run (or fall) upon the quick- sands, timentes ne in Syrtim incident, Vulg. Act. xxvii. 17 (where the original is specific for the Syrtis Major). The Goodwin Sands, \*syrtis Godwinia or comitis Godwinii.**

— **scented:** *sagax, acis: a q-s. sound, s. catulus*, Ov. R. Am. 201: *q-s. dogs, s. canes*, Cic. Div. 1, 31. Poet.: *s. virtus venandi*, Ov. Hal. 26: *he is q-s. sagax nasum habet*, Pl. Cura. 1, 2, 17. Cl. QUICK, III, 12.

— **set, or quick:** a live cutting of a plant set to grow: *vivāridax, icis, f. of the vine*, Clc. de Sen. 15, 52: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169, solo spissō non nisi vivāridacē seri: of the rose, Vari. R. R. 1, 35, 1: *a q-s. hedge, sepēs vīva*, Col. 11, 3, 3. (The term is often used specifically for the white thorn, q. v.)

— **sighted:** *perspicax, acis (LIL and Fig.)*, v. **QUICK**, III, No. 11: **ACUTE: SHARP-SIGHTED:** Also expr. by *subs.*: *you're so q-s., tanta es perspicacitate*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, fin. *Adv.*, perspicacite: Anni. 29, 4: *perspicacē: (how quick- sighted! quam perspicace (dub., perb. perspicacite))*, Afran. in Non. 513, 19.

— **sightlessness:** 1. Lit. *äcies oculorum: cl. (of things of gradual growth) nulla potest oculorum äcies contenta tueri*, Lincr. 1, 325. 2. Fig.: *perspicacētās: ingenii acumen vel acies*. v. **ACUTENESS SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS: QUICKNESS.**

— **silver (subs.):** 1. *argentum vivum: (the metal as found in its native state)*: Plin. 33, 6, 32: *ib. 7, 40*. Vitruv.

2. *hydrargyrus, m.:* (the word now used in chemistry, symbol Hg), an artificial preparation from minium (*sulphide of mercuri*), which it easily distinguishes from the metal, but which seems only to have differed from native quicksilver in purity: Plin. 33, 6, 32: and esp. ib. 8, 41. 3. *mercurius, m.:* med. Lat.—Hence the verb, to *quicksilver*: hydrargyre inaurare: cf. *hydrargyre argentum inauratur*: Plin. 33, 8, 42.

— **tempered:** *irācundus, and comp.: cf. irācundior est paulo*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: *irācundo animo*, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3. *v. HASTY: PASSIONATE.*

— **witted:** v. **QUICK**, No. 11.

**quicken (v.):** A. Trans. 1. *To give life to (the dead: or lifeless matter):* 1. *animō, i: cf. quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, allit, augeri, creat, pac.* in Cic. Div. 1, 57: *constit. with adv.; to q. with life, vitaliter an: cf. nequeunt vitaliter esse animata, lucr. 5, 146: with abl., cf. stellaris divinis animatis mentibus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: *Poet. with in and acc., to q. a lifeless object into a living being, cf. guttas animavit in angues*, Ov. M. 4, 1, v. *V. HASTY: PASSIONATE.*

**619. Fig.:** cf. si quid Apelle gaudent animasse colores. Stat. S. 2, 2, 64: in secondary sense, to give new life to what is languishing: cf. cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: v. TO REVIVE: TO RESUSCITATE. **2.** vivifico, i (late: in Vulg. and Eccles.) esp. = to restore to life: to q. the dead: cf. (Deum) qui v. mortuos, Rom. iv. 17: cf. (spiritus ejus) vivificabit mortalia corpora vestra, ib. viii. 11: mortalia viv. Prud. Apoth. 234: opp. to mortifico: cf. (Christus) mortificatus quidem carne vivificatus autem spiritu, Vulg. 1 Pet. iii. 18: the flesh: cf. caro vivificabitur per resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 28, fin.: vivificare carni animam referre est, ib.: to give life to matter, id. adv. Val. 14, fin.: of vegetable life; cf. quod seminas non vivificatur, nisi prius moriat, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 36: in gen. sense: (Deo) qui v. omnia, Vulg. 1 Tim. vi. 13. **Fig.:** to give new life to (esp. of spiritual life): cf. Spiritus est qui vivificat, Vulg. Job. vi. 44: Lit. and Fig. contrasted: sicut enim Pater suscitat mortuos et v., sic et Filius quos vult v., ib. v. 21: freq. in Psalmi, with obj. me: Ps. lxxv. (lxxi.), 20: lxxix. 19 (lxxx. 18): cxviii. (cxix.), 25, 37, 40, 50, 88, 93, 142: cxliii. (cxliii.) 11: to q. the soul (or life), animal viv., Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 207: Hier. Ep. 108, 11. **Comp.** convivifico, q. together with: with in, quem essemus mortui peccatis, convivificavit nos in Christo, Eph. ii. 5: with cum, cf. Col. ii. 13, vos cum mortui esetis in dilectis c. cum illo. Particp. in -ing: (factus est) novissimus Adam in spiritum vivificantem, id. For, he who (that which) q.s. v. **QUICKENER:** QUICKENING. **I.** To excite, stir up, animate (q. v.): **1.** excito, i: (v. TO ROUSE; TO ENLIVEN): **absol.** to q. the drooping spirits of a friend, amici ja-centem animam excitare, Cic. Am. 16, 59: to q. one's memory of a person, illius memoriam exc., id. Or. 10, 35: with ad, cf. aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem exc., id. Planc. 24, 59. **2.** incito, i (v. same synonyms): cf. ipsum ingenium diligenter etiam ex tarditate incitat, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 147: with abl. of means: quorum studio legendi meum scribendum studium in dies incitat, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: with ad: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem inc., id. De Or. 1, 61, 262. Also suscito, i: cf. vim suscitare ira, Virg. Aen. 5, 454. **3.** animo, i (sometimes in this sense): with inf.: Macrobi. Sat. 7, 3. **4.** stimulo, i: **TO URGE:** TO STIMULATE: cf. conceptus stim., Plin. 2, 8, 6: venerem stimu., id. 23, 7, 67: to q. one's caution, cf. vetus nostra similitas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 25. **Join:** stim. atque excit: ad alij consilium defendandam stimulari atque excitari, id. Planc. 28, 69. Note: -instigo may also be used: v. TO URGE: TO INSTIGATE. And incendo: v. TO INFAME. **5.** prōmóvēo, móvēo, mótm, 2<sup>o</sup> c. Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. **6.** Expr. by the comp. adj. alacriorem aliquem efficer: cf. quum timidiore ho-tos nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum efficerent, Caes B. G. 3, 24: also by the subs. alacritas: to q. one's zeal (or energy, or efforts) and hope, alacritatem et spem afferre; cf. frequenta vestra, etc., et alacritatem mihi summam avert reipublicas defendendae, et spem recuperandae libertatis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, init.: to q. one's zeal, alact. alicut injicere: cf. multo major alacritas studiunque pugnandi magis exercitum injectum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **7.** Expr. by p̄t̄r. with animus: to q. one's courage, animos dare, cf. bellicia Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47. to have one's courage quickened: cf. ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 94: Cassio a-linus accessit, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animis augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70. **III.** **To aid speed:** to hasten (trans.) to put into quicker motion: to accelerate: **1.** cito, i: to q. on's pace, gradum c., Claud. VI. c. Hon. 510: in medical sense, to q.

(= stimulate) any function of the body: to q. the motions, alvum c. Col. 7, 9, 9: cf. humorum, pus, urinam c. Cels. 4, 6: 5, 28, No. 13: 2, 19. **Fig.:** of emotions: cf. isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur (muy be q. d. or stimulated), Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24. **Comp.:** concito, i: but when (the speaker's) warmth quickens his action, ut ubi eam (actionem) calor conciterat, Quint. II, 3, 111: excito, i: to q. a fire, cf. picem retinqueas res quibus ignis excitari potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: to fire (in a fire-place) by blowing, folum buccis exc., Juv. 3, 262: cf. (at a funeral pyre) excitat invalidas admoto fomite flammas, Lucan 8, 776. **Fig.:** of emotions, oppo. to sedo: cf. in animis hominum motum decido vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. I, 46, 202: suscito, i: q. the shoulder fire (poet.), sopitos suscitare ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743; and esp., **2.** incito, i (cf. to Or. 10): (deer) impelled timidity quickens their limbs, patrius pavor incitat artus, Luer. 2, 743: opp. to retardo: (stellatum vagrum) motus tum incitatur, tum retardatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 103 (cf. "you may q. or slack a motion," Bacon): to q. (one's horse's) speed, incitare currentem, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19 (prov. = to spur a willing horse): to q. (or stimulate) the growth of plants, cf. ut incitari vitiis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3. **3.** accelero, i: to q. one's step, acc. gressum, Att. in Non. 89, 25: he q.s his march, iter accelerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: pass. with abl.: his enterprise was q.d by, etc., accelerata coepita exercitus studio, Tac. H. 2, 85. Also the simple v. celerio, i: to q. one's step, c. gradum, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: v. TO HASTEN. **4.** prop̄ero, i, and comp. déprépro, i: v. TO HASTEN: if he had q.d his march, si cooptum iter properasset, Tac. H. 3, 40. **5.** prae-cipo, i: v. TO HASTEN: TO HURRY (to rows) q. your pace (or speed): poet., praecipitate moras! Virg. Aen. 8, 443. **6.** mātūro, i (to hasten on): to q. one's march (or journey), iter mās, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: of bodily functions: cf. partus conceptus m., Plin. 30, 14, 43. **B.** **I.** tr. (and Pass. = lnr. to be quickened). **I.** To receive life: to become alive: to come to life: and hence **II.** To grow lively or strong. **1.** vivesco (or vivisco, vixi, i, incep. of vivo: of the reproduction of oysters), these scrapings q. ea strigula vivescunt, Plin. 9, 51, 72: vivescuntia (things conceiving life), id. 16, 25, 39: in secondary sense, J. oin, vivescit et inverat, Luer. 4, 1064. **2.** vigeo, i, 2: whether the soul dies or is q. d. sive occiditur anima sive veget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: with abl. of means; **Fig.:** the soul (or heart) q.s with joy, anima laetitia veget, Luer. 3, 151: poēt., Rumour q.s with motion, etc., (Fama) Mobilis laetitia veget, vivesque acquiritundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175. **3.** vigesco, gñi, i, incep.: cf. de nihiloque renata vige: score copia rerum (is quickened into new life), Luer. 1, 758: with abl. of the means; jam laetitia stud pedes vivescum, Cat. 46, 8. **4.** Also expr. by pass. of verbs under **A.** I., II. **III.** To gain speed: to move quicker: expr. by pass. and reflect. forms of verbs under **A.** III. e.g., mores incitatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103, supr. cit.: also by the adv. with verbs of motion, v. **QUICKLY:** cf. QUICK, TO BE, quickened (adj.): **I.** With life (Lit. and Fig.): vivāt (an old word): used esp. with pōtestas: the q. powers of body and soul, etc., Denique corporis atque animi vivāta pōtestas, Inter se conjuncta, valent, vitaque fruuntur, Luer. 3, 557. **II.** With energy: vividus (full of life and energy): q. energy of soul, v. vī animi, Luer. 1, 72: q. heroism in war, bello v. virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754. **III.** With speed. Expr. all three senses by particp. of verbs under TO QUICKEN: esp. cītātus, cītātus. Phr.: with q.d breath (panting): sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31.

**quickener** (Lit. and Fig.): one who (or that which) gives life, energy, speed, to any one or anything. **L** animātor, óris, m., and -trix, tricls, f. **cf.** corpus animatum spiru omnium animalium animator, Tert. Apol. 42: cf. quam dilectionem perfectam affirmat, nisi fugacem timoris et animaticem confessionis, id. contr. Gnost. 12. **Fig.:** marmor signifex animator, Cap. 1, p. 13. **2.** vivificātor, óris, m.: cf. spiritum scilicet carni mortificatio vivificatore, Tert. Res. Carn. 37, med. **3.** expr. by the verbs with rel. prons., and by the act. particips.: v. INCITER: EXCITER: INSTIGATOR: STIMULANT.

**quickening** (subs.): **I.** Of life (Lit. and Fig.): **1.** animatio, f. (very rare): the q. of life in a tree, arboris an, Tert. de Anim. 19. **2.** vivificātio, f.: (Lit.) opp. to occisionem (killing): cf. id. Res. Carn. 28, fin., caro resurgat necesse est, cui anima per occisionem erupta referenda est per vivificationem: (in spiritual sense); vivification in Christo opp. to mortificatio in Adam, id. adv. Marcion, 5, 9, med. **II.** Of energy: motus, us, m.: impulsus, us, m.: concatatio, f.: excitatio, f., etc.: **V.** IMPULSE: EXCITEMENT: ANIMATION. **III.** Of speed: accēlerātio, f.: of speech: cf. orationis continuae acceleratio clamiosa, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: **V.** ACCELERATION: QUICKNESS: SPEED.

**quickening** (adj.): **I.** Imparting life (Lit. and Fig.): the usu. sense of the word. **1.** vivax, acis: the q. bosom of the earth, cf. fundaque semina rerum, Vivaci nutrita solo, seu matrias in alvo, Creverunt, Ov. M. 1, 420. **2.** vitális: cf. vitalis vita, Enn. in Cic. Am. 6, 22: q. power (or vital force), cf. caloris natura vim babet in se vitalē, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: a q. and healthy breeze, cf. aët. vitalē et salutarem spiritum, praebet animalibus, ib. 45, 117. **3.** vivificus: Apul. Trismeg. init.: q. power or force, v. vigor, Amm. 21, 1: "You give such lively life, such q. power" (Davies), \*Vitam vitalitas, vivificunque virogem: also vivificans, Vulg. and Eccles. v. TO QUICKEN: cf. REVIVING: VIVIFYING. **II.** Imparting new energy. **III.** Increasing speed: expr. all three senses by the verbs and particips., v. TO QUICKEN: cf. ANIMATING: EXCITING: STIMULATING: ACCELERATING: HASTENING.

**quickly and quick** (adv.): **I.** Of the process: with speed or activity. **II.** Of the result: soon: readily: easily: (the two senses are so distributed in the Latin words, as to be best discerned in the examples. N.B.—The ados. and adjs. are often used interchangeably). **1.** cito: be off quick! abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: Prov. bls dat qui cito dat: (= ready): to learn q. cito dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 146: they (certain learners) haven't much to show, but they show it quickly, non multum praestant, sed cito, Quint. 1, 3, 4: how q.! quam cito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98: so q. tam cito, Vulg. Gen. xxvii. 20. **v.** SOON: EASILY: comp. citius: v. SOONER: RATHER: sup. very q.: cf. se in currus cītissime recipere, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 9: as possible (with all speed), quam cītissime agere q., etc., esto consentiens adversario tuo cito (i.e. in good time), Vulg. Matt. v. 25: sit down q. and write fly, sede cito, scribe L. (without loss of time), id. Lue. xvi. 6: cf. cito euntis, Matt. xxviii. 7 (cf. exerunt cito, ib. 8, i. e. in haste): surgit c., Joh. ii, 29: to come q., i. e. both soon and suddenly: (as a warning) fut. veniam ibi c., id. Apoc. II. 16: (cf. ecce! vae tertium venit c., ib. xi. 14): pres. ecce venio c.: ib. iii. 11: xxii. 12 and 20 (velociter, ib. 7). (N.B.—c. is very freq. in Vulg. Comp. what thou doest, do q. quod facis, fac cito, id. Joh. xlii. 27.) Deriv. adv.: cītate: comp., to move quicker, cf. piscatores cītatius moventur, Quint. II, 3, 112: sup., as q. as possible, cf. ut versus quoniam cītati- simile volvit, id. 1, 17 cītātum, with

**eager speed** (very rare): *to write quick*, *a scribere*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, *dub.*: cf. ipse in *enim locum c. contendit*, Hirt. B. Afr. 80. Expr. by *adj.* *citatus*: cf. *terunt citati sigma*, Liv. 41, 3: *q.r than a winged shaft*, *pennaque citator ibat*, Sili. 10, 11: *citus*: cf. *equites parent citi*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 88: *citi solvite vela*, Virg. Aen. 4, 574: *somnus fugiens ciuitas abiit* (*is q. gone*), Cat. 63, 42: *concitus*: cf. *concito gradu ingressi*, Vulg. 2 Reg. xvii. 18. Expr. by *verb*, cito, *to move q.*, cf. *citat hastam*, Sil. 4, 583. **2. celeriter** (v. *soon*; *speedily*): *as soon as*, etc., *fortune q. changes* (*sides in war*), *simil perfucto ponte c. fortuna mutatur*, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. Comp.: *to move quicker*, *celerius moveri* (*opp. to tardius*), Cic. Tim. 9: *a forced (or precious) maturity perishes all the q.r, celerius occidere festinatum maturitatem*, Quint. 6, *praeſ. § 10*: with *eo*, (*contrasted with maturius*) (*in argument to deal with a point the q.r in order to arrive at another the sooner*), cf. *ut eo celerius de isto transigamus, quo maturius ad Apronium possimus pervenire*, Cic. Ver. 3, 24, 65: *Dimin. celeriuscula; to speak somewhat q.r, c. dicere*, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: *sup. very q. (of the mind)*, *celerim multa simili agitantem*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45. Expr. by *subs.*, *to grow very q.* (*quoadam*) *crescere summa celeritate*, opp., *to quadem paulo tardius*, Plin. 9, 51, *init.* Expr. by the verb *celerio*, *1. to execute an order q.*, *imperium aliquos celare*, Val. Fl. 4, 80: and *accelero*, *1. make q.*, *accelera et fac*, Vulg. Gen. xviii. 6, 3, *v. vélōciter* (*swifly, speedily*): *of motion*; *to follow q.* (*after one another*), *v. consequi*, Ov. M. 4, 508: *rise up q.*, *surge v.*, Vulg. Act. xii. 7: *make haste and go out q.*, *festina et exi velociter*, Ib. xxii. 18: *the accomplishment of writing well and q. cura bene ac v. scribendi*, Quint. 1, 1, 28: *of change*: *to grow old q. v. sensere*, Plin. 16, 44, 90. *Join*: *cito atque v. consurgit in vos furor domini*, Vulg. Josh. xlii. 16. Comp.: *to fly away the q.r, c. optimis rebus agitatus et exercitatus annius velocitas in hanc sedem et dominum suum pervolabit*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: *sup.*, *to move the q.est, velocissime moveri* (*after celerius*), Cic. Tim. 9: *the enemy fled very q.*, *hostes v. refugiebant*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: *he used to copy handwriting very q.* (*Titum*) *notis excipere v. solitum chirographa*, Suet. Tit. 3. Expr. by *adj.* *vélōx: come q. velox veni!* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. **4. celer (swifly, speedily):** *rare in pos.*, cf. *profer ociter*, Apul. M. 1, p. 113: *Eng. pos. expr. by Lat. comp.*: cf. *seque haec me oculus*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: (*a rude order at table*), *quick, there, bring me the oil!* *Nemon' oleum fert oculus?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 34. Comp.: *and this the q.r, idque (animus) oculus facet*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 (*in continuation of loc. sup. cit.*, No. 3): *to arrive the q.r, oculus pervenire ad id*, Quint. 13: *they plied their oars q.r, illi oculus incubente omnes*, Virg. Aen. 8, 444: *sup.*, *to bear fruit* (*very q.*), *oculisim ferre*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: *to be held very q.* (*ulicra omnia*), *oculisim sanari*, id. 34, 10, 22: *as q. as possible*, *cf. quam occisum ad provinciam accedat*, Sall. J. 25: *v. soon*.

**5. prop̄ēre** (v. *HASTILY*; (*ix*) *HASTE*): cf. *p. sequere me*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 86: *be off q.*, *p. egredere*, Nep. Epam. 4: *der. adv. prōp̄ērē* (*rare*): *to put to sea q.*, *classem in altum p. deducere*, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: cf. Apul. M. 6, p. 184: *prōp̄ērātum* (*rare*): cf. *p. conficerre opus*, Caecl. in Non. 153, 15: *prōp̄ērātū*: cf. *p. ad mortem agitur*, Tac. A. 13, 1. Expr. by *verb*, *prōp̄ēro*, *1. had not M. q. assumed the offensive and salled out*, *ni Marius signa inferre atque evadere opido prōp̄ēravisset*, Sall. J. 56: *esp. as exclam.*, *quick!* *cf. prope, fer pedem*, Pl. Men. 3, 10: *adv.* and *verb*: *quick! quick!* *propera propera* (*with inf. vomere argentum*), id. Cura. 5, 3, 10. Note:—(*stronger*) *praecepitauer*: *tāpide*: **v. HASTILY**: *HURRIEDLY*: *ra-*

**pidly**. **6. pernicipter** (v. *NIMBLY*): *see how q. (the fires) have leapt forth*, *viden p. pernicipter exsiluere (ignes)*, Cat. 62, 8: cf. *p. equo desilire*, Liv. 26, 4: *birds flying high and quick*, *alites alite pque volantes*, Plin. 8, 14, 14. Also, in sim. sense, *agiliter*, Ann. 14, 2: *comp. Col. 2, 2. 7. impigre* (v. *ACTIVELY*: *READILY*; *SPEEDILY*): *I rose q. in the dead of night, de nocte multa imp. exsurxi*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: *cf. imp. se mouere*, Liv. 1, 10: *consulem imp. imitiles sunti sumi*, id. 2, 47. **8. festinanter** (v. *HASTILY*: *HURRIEDLY*): also *expr. by adj.* *festinus*: *thou shalt go down q.*, *descendes ergo festinus*, Vulg. I Reg. xxix. 19: also by *part.* *festinans*: v. (*ix*) *HASTE*. **9. mātūre** (v. *BETIMES*: *EARLY*; *SOON*; *SPEEDILY*): *when your plan is formed, you should act q. ubi consulueris, mature facta opus est*, Sall. C. 1, *fin.*: *comp. cf. maturius pervenire*, Cic. Ver. 3, 24, 60: *sup. as q. as possible*: cf. *quibus rebus quam maturum occurrentum putabat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, *fin.* **10. actūtūm** (v. *INSTANTLY*): *freq. in Pl. but rare in subseq. writers*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 32: *id. cap. 3, 5, 75*: *Tert. Ad. 4, 4, 26*: *Cic. Phil. 12. 11. 11. facile* (v. *READILY*: *EASILY*): *opp. to slowly and with difficulty*: *esp. in sup.*: *it may be q. seen*, *facilime perspecti potest*, Cic. Br. 42, 13; *neg.*, *a three-fold cord is not q. broken*, *funiculus triplex difficile rumpitur*, Vulg. Eccles. vi. 12. **12. expediti**: cf. *exp. explicantis quod propositur*, Cic. Br. 67, 237: (*of q. perception*), *Join*: *in its rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, *fin.*: *sup. most easily and q.*, *Join*: (*quocunque opus erit* *caeciliere et expeditissime conferre*, id Fam. 6, 20). **13. sollerter**: cf. *aliquid sollerissime perspicere*, Cic. Ver. 4, 44. Also *expr. by other advs.* *signifying quickness of apprehension*: *e. g. acutē*: *perspicacē (and -iter)*: *subtiliter: sagaciter*. **v. ACUTĒTY: KEENLY**: *READYBLY*. **14. Expr. by such advs.** *as modo*: *contestim*: *continuo*: *extemplo*; *illatio*: *statim*: and by *Phrr.*: *as, ne mora*: *moram*. **v. AT ONCE**: *FORTINATELY*: *NOW*: *SOON*: *PRESENTLY*: *IMMEDIATELY*: *DELAY*.

**quickness**: **1. In primary sense** of the *adj.*, *liveliness*: *keeness of sensation*: and hence, *acuteness of feeling*, and *vigour, readiness, sharpness of intellect*: (*opp. to slow, dull*). **1. vis. f.**: *and vigor. m. v. FORCE*: *POWER*. *Join* (*op. to tardus, slow*) *ne tarda senectus debilitas vires animi mutataque vigorem*, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: *what q. of mind!* *boni! vigoris est quantum animal!* Sen. Ep. 6, 4. **2. vivacitas, f.** (*late*): *of mind, ingenii*, Arn. 5, 179: *of feeling*, *cordis*, Ib. 157. **3. perspicacē, f.**: *q. of sight* (*v. QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS*). *Fig. of the understanding*: *such is your q.*, *tanta perspicacē!* Cic. Att. 1, 18, 9, *fin.* **4. acīcis, él. f.**: *q. of sight* (*v. Q.-SIGHTEDNESS*). *Fig. with gen.*, *ac. mentis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, *cf. nulla ac. humani ingenii tanta sit, qua, etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 39. **5. acūcīm, n.** (*objectively*), *pungēcīs of taste*, Plin. Pan. 20, 23 (*cf. They generous fruits still show a q.* Dryden: *a pleasant q.* Mortimer: *v. PUNGENCY*): *subjectively of the mind*; *q. of wit*, *ingeniorum ac*, Cic. Fl. 4: *v. ACUMEN*: *ACUTENESS*. **6. sagacitas, f.**: *prop. q. of scēnt, s. narium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: *s. canum*, Plin. 9, 30, 48: *absol. (used of bunters)*, Plin. Pan. 81: *q. of sensation (in gen.)*, *sensum s.*, Sen. Ep. 95. *Fig. of intellectual: such is his q. in matters of this sort*, *qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 41: *v. ACUTENESS*: *SAGACITY*. **7. alacrītās, f.**, *briskness*: *alacrītās*, cf. *canum in venando*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: *of the feelings and mind*: *Join*: *inatatio atque al. keenness and q. of courage*, *quadem animali inicitatio atque al. naturaliter innata omnibus*, *quaē studio pugnae incenditur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: *the strength and q. of men's minds*, *Join*: *vigores quadam mentum et*

*alacritates*, Gell. 19, 12, 4: **8. caliditas, f.**, *acquired readiness* (*see Cicero's def.*, s. v. *Q.TICK*). *Join*: *c. et celeritas ingenii*: *vincerat enim omnes cura, vigilancia, patientia, calliditate et celeritas ingenii (subtlety and q. of wit)*, Nep. Eum. 1. **9. exercitatio, f. q.** *arising from practice*: v. *PRACTICE*. **10. sollertia, f.**, *dexterity*: *shewdness*: cf. *est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: *with gen.*, *Ingenii s. Sali. J. 7 q. in thought and action*, *agenda cogitandique s.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. **11. q. of motion**: *speed*, *activity*. **1. celeritas, f.** (v. *SPEED*: *SWIFTNESS*): *q. of foot*, *c. pedum*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: *of a ship, navis*, *c. id. Vert. 5, 14*: *q. acquired by practice*, *ctanta erat borum (pedum) exercitatione c.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *with in: tanta fuit (militum) in capienda castris c.*, Ib. 7, 46. *Join*: *c. et vis equorum*, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: *of the motions of the heavenly bodies*; *to be surpassed in q. celestis vinci*, Cic. Fin. 9: *the q. (quick-working) of a poison, veneni c.*, id. Coel. 24, *fin.*: *defined and extended to mind*: *velocitas autem corporis c. appellatur (speed in a body is called q.)*: *quaedam ingenii etiam (and this same quality in the mind also) etiam laus habetur propter animi militarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem*, id. Tusc. 4, 13, *fin.*: *since such is the q. of our natus, quum tanta c. animorum sit, id. Sen. 21, 78: q. of thought*, Quint. 10, 3, 19: *with obj. gen.*, *q. in vari, bellū c.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9: *q. in council (or in forming plans)*, *consilii c.*, Nep. Ages. 6: *of speech*, *dicendi c.*, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: *orationis c.*, id. Or. 16, 53: *esp. as a forensic quality*; *ever-ready q. in managing and answering cases*, *promptam et paratum in agendo et in respondendo c.* (*superavit*), id. Brut. 42, 154: *plur. indef.* (*of gait and carriage*): *not, when in haste, to run into an unseely q.* (*caevendum ne*) in *festinationibus suspicimus nimias celeritates* (*opp. to ne tarditibus utatur in ingressu mollieribus*), id. Off. 1, 36, 131. (N.B.—*For festinatio, v. HASTE: HURRAY!*) Also *celeritudo*, *inīs*, *f. (rare)*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6. Also *acceleratio*, v. *QUICKENING*. **2. velocitas, f.** (v. *SWIFTNESS*: *RAPIDITY*: *SPEED*): *we see some endued with q. for running, alias videmus velocitatem ad cursum valere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: *cf. corpora praestitoria velocitate*, Quint. 2, 16, 13. *Join*: *vis et v. (strength and q. ness)*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: *cf. non viribus aut velocitate aut celeritate corporum magnae res geruntur*, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. *Fig. of q. of thought*, *v. cogitationum animique celeritas*, Plin. 7, 12, 10 *cf. v. animi exercitata studio*, Quint. 5, 10 123: *the q. of the mischief*: *cf. (incendium) anteit remedia velocitatem maliti (i. e. the q. spread of the fire)*, Tac. A. 15, 18: *as a quality of style*, cf. *immortalis illa v. Sallustii*, Quint. 10, 1, 102. **3. perspicacē, f.** (*physical only*, v. *AGILITY*): *ACTIVITY*: *NIMBleness*: *esp. q. of foot*, *pedum p.*, Liv. 9, 16: *equorum p.*, Tac. H. 1, 79 *for the sake of q.* (*militiae expeditum ad perniciem*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: *my q. is gone*, *p. deserit*: *consitus sun. senectute*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4. *Join*: *p. et celeritas*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. **4. agilitas, f.** (*v. NIMBLESNESS*: *ACTIVITY*: *SPEED*): *cf. ag. navium*, *Liv. 26, 51: ag. rotarum*, Curt. 4, 6. *Join*: *curstus et agilitas* (*for the q. movements of a comic actor*), Quint. 11, 3, 180. *Fig. of feeling*: *cf. ag. ut ita dicam, molitique naturae*, Cic. Att. 1, 17. **5. facility, f.** (*cf. EASE*: *READINESS*): *q. of courage*, *audetit f.*, Quint. 12, 6, 7: *(in learning)*: *ct. adestit ilfis (puerilis) f.*, id. 1, 12, 11: *of utterance or enunciation*, *oris f.*, id. 10, 7, 26: *but rather i fluent than rapid elocution*: *cf. id. 10, 2, 12*: *and for the distinction of fact and celeritas, cf. Sen. Ep. 40*. *Perh. also maturitas*, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3. N.B.—*Expr. also in all senses by the adj. and adv. (e. g. with q., &c.)*

**quid:** in the Phr. *to give quid pro quo*, par pari responder or referre: cf. *par pari respondit*, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: p. p. respondimus, Cie. Att. 6, 1: *par pari referto*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55.

**quiddany:** *quince-marmalade*; v. QUINCE.

**quiddity:** I. A scholastic term, *that which answers to the question quid est?* v. ESSENCE: in med. Lat. quidditas, f. (cf.:

"Where entity and quiddity,  
The ghosts of detunct bodies lie"

(Huidibras).

II. Hence, derivisively, a trivial question, captiuncula: *quaestio captiosa*; v. QUIBBLER.

**quiescence:** v. QUIET: REPOSE; REST: *quiescere* (late), Firm. M. 1, 3.

**quiescent:** at rest (esp. in physics, e. g. "a q. medium," Newton's Opticks); expr. gen. by *quiescens*: cf. *quiescentes aquae* (*standing waters*, opp. to *flowing*), Plin. 13, 11, 22: v. QUIET: (AT) REST: STILL.

**quiet (s.):** I. Gen. sense, *the absence of disturbance: stillness: repose: rest*. 1. *quides, étis, f.* 2. *tranquillitas, atis, f.* (*usu. the calmness of the sea*): Join: cf. *locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: cf. *omnem tranquillitatem et quietem sanctissim accepit refert clementia tuae*, id. Deiot. 13, 28. Join: *mira serenitas cum tranquillitate, i.e. the peculiar q. of a still, calm day*, Liv. 26, 11: (cf. in the abstract, "Indulgent quiet, power serene," Hughes). Fig.: *q. (or peace) of mind, cf. securities, quae sunt animi tranquillitatem tr. Cie. Fin. 5, 8, 23: (with quietus): cf. QUIET, adj.* Join: *tr. atque otium (q. and repose in one's daily life)*: cf. (Agricola) *tranquillitatem atque otium penitus auxit*, Tac. Agr. 40: v. CALMNESS: STILLNESS. Also the *n.* of the adj. used *subs.* (not in *nom.*), *tranquillum, n., a state of q.: to live in q., esse in tranquillo*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: cf. (Deus) *qui fluctibus et tantis vitam in tam tranquillo locavit*, Lucr. 5, 12. 3. *rèques, éti, eti, and f. f.* (*after labour and trouble*), *a delicious q.*, *r. plena oblectationis*, Cic. Am. 27, 103. Phr.: *in q. resting places, in reque*, Vulg. Is. xxxviii, 18: v. RECREATION: REST: REPOSE. Also in this sense, *rémission, émisi*, f.: used with *quies*, Cic. Coel. 17: *every one ought to be allowed some interval of q., danda est omnibus aliqua remissio*, Quint. 1, 3, 8: v. RELAXATION. 4. *otium, n.* (*opp. to the pressure of affairs: v. LEISURE: to obtain q. in otium venire*, Cie. Att. 1, 7: *to enjoy q., otio frui*, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: *I'm so in love with q., sic enim sum complexus otium, ut ab eo divelli non queam*, Cie. Att. 2, 6: *in a bad sense, a lazy q. o. inertissimum et desidiosissimum*, id. Agr. 2, 33: *to waste (or, laying away) one's q. (quiet time) in sloth, o. sege trahere*, Tac. H. 4, 70. Expr. by *alij* (subjectively): *when he took up his pen in q., quam otiosus stilum prebenderat*, Cic. Brut. 24, 91. *To live in q., in otio vivere*, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103. Join: *ot. et tranquillitas: to seek for q. and tranquillity in life, ot. at tranqu. vita sequi*, id. Mur. 27, 35. 5. *pax, pacis, f.*: cf. *temporaria pacem animis afferit*, Cie. Fin. 1, 14: *to reign in q.*, *in pace regnare*, Vulg. 2 Paralip. xiv. 5. 6. *silence, n.*; v. SILENCE, STILLNESS: not only opp. to speaking, but to noise in gen., and in wider sense, to disturbance: *peace and q.* Join: *otium et s. est*, Ter. Hec. prol. att. 35: *in the q. (i.e. stillness) of night*: cf. *se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorum humana*, Liv. 5, 32: Plur. cf. severa silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461: cf. per multa silentia noctis, Ov. M. 7, 184: hence expr. "the land A dreary q. felt, and worse far Than arms, a sullen interval of war," Dryden. Join: *sil. otiumque (q. and true, or inaction) inter armatos*, Liv. 2, 45: *the q. of the fields or country (noiselessness)*: cf. nactus silentia ruris (*when he reached the q. fields*), Ov. M. 1, 235: *to keep watch*

*in q.*, *cum silentio praestolari*, Vulg. Jud. xvi, 2: *the words of the wise are heard in q.*, *verba sapientium audiuntur in silentio*, id. Eccles. ix, 17: *to pass one's life in q. (opp. to action), vitam silentio transire*, Sall. C. 1: *with gen.: a perpetual q. (of inaction) in the courts and forum*, s. *perpetuum judiciorum ac fori*, Cie. Pis. 14, 32: *just such was the q. course of his praetorship*, idem praeture tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6. Also expr. *in quiet by tacitus, etc.* (v. QUIT, adj.: QUIETLY). Transf.: *he reigned in q. at Amyclae (lit., over the q. A.)*, tacitus regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Aen. 10, 504. II. In political sense: *of the state*, *freedom from war and commotion*: *(of persons), abstinenice for political activity: neutrality in party strife*: 1. *quies: long q.*: cf. (of Rome) *ex summa laetitia atque lascivia*, quia diuturna q. *pererat*, Sall. C. 31: *q. is distasteful to the people*, *ingrata genti q.*, Tac. G. 14. 2. esp. *otium*: (opp. to *bellum*) cf. *multitudine insolens bellum diuturnitate otii*, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5-6: *with ab; cf. otium ab hoste fuit*, Liv. 3, 32: *to give q. to: with ex (after a war)*: cf. *ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae condilavit*, Nep. Timol. 3. Join: *pax et otium (peace and q.)*; *si civitas longa pace et otio torpeat*, Tac. G. 14: *to give (a people) q. o. affere (with dat.)*. Join: *id quod vobis affero, pacem, tranquillitatem, otium*, *q. peace, repose, q. (after civil dangers)*, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 102: *to live in q., in otio esse*, ib: *in that very q., sub ipso o. ib. 103: to maintain a q. purchased by blood, vita partum o. tenera, ib. 102: to live in q. (abstaining from political conflicts): those who live in q. for the sake of indulging sloth, qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, ib: expr. by adj.: to confer perfect q. upon, otiosissimos reddere, ib. (see the play upon the words through the whole passage): v. NEUTRALITY. 3. *tranquillum, n.* (*not in nom.*), *a state of q. (free from civil disturbance)*: cf. in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata mole discordiarum exorta est, Liv. 4, 13: *in q. (without further disturbance), cetera tribuni tranquillo peregerunt*, id. 3, 14: *q. being restored, repulenta in tranquillum redacta*, ib. 40. 4. *pax: v. PEACE*: Fig., ventorum paces, Luer. 6, 1229.*

**quiet (adj.):** I. *Free from motion and disturbance*: (both objectively and subjectively). (Note: these senses are so distributed among the Latin words, as to be best described by exx.): 1. *quieetus*: (the subj. sense prevails): (i) *of persons*: Join: *vir rectus, integer, q. ac vereundus*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: *integr. q., otiosi homines*, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: *Superb. homo quietissimus*, id. Ver. + 19: *a mind q. and unoccupied, q. et solitus animis*, Cie. R. Com. 15: *to let a person be q.* (aliquem) *quietum reddere*: cf. sex ego te lotos. Parmeno hos menses q. reddam, Ter. Adu. 2, 2, 46: *to be q. and mind one's own business*, cf. operari debitis ne quieti sit et ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. iv, 11: *a meek and q. spirit*, q. et modestus spiritus id, 1 Pet. iii, 4: *calm and q. talk or utterance*, Join: *q. et remissus sermo: decorus est sermo senis, q. et rem. Cie. Sen. 9, 28: a peaceful, tranquil, q., happy life*, Join: *placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita*, Cie. Fin. 1, 21, 71. Join: *placida quietaque (calm and q.)*: cf. *tranquillitas (animal) id est, pl. q.que constantia*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10. Hence, *peaceable, free from ambition, neutral (in civil commotions): he harasses the q. q. lassicit, Just. 7, 6: to keep q. at home*, cf. quad cum cibibus dicimatum est, domini q. fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4: *the q. reign of Numa, q. Pompili regnum*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 33: *to lead on inactive and q. life*, otiosam actetam et q. sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cie. Sen. 23, 82: *that we lead a q. and peaceable life*, Join: *ut q. et tranquillum vitam agamus*, Vulg. 1 Tim. ii, 2: *of a pro-*

*vince (after an outbreak): cf. paulo habuit post id factum quieorem Galiliam, Cae. B. G. 5, 58. Join: *pacatisima et quietissima pars (Galliae), ib. 24: a people q. and secure*, Join: *populum secundum et q.*, Vulg. Judic. xviii, 7: cf. terram latissimam et q., id. 1 Paralip. iv, 40. (ii. of animals) *(gentle)*, cf. equi fuit quietiores, R. R. 2, 7, (iii.) *of things*: (v. CALM): cf. q. amnes (i. e. gently flowing), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: *the air, q. aer, Virg. Aen. 5, 216: (and subs., quietum, n.* Peir. 131): cf. quietiore ne feratur aequore, Hor. Ep. 10, 11.*

2. *tranquillus*: esp. of persons, feelings, life: v. CALM, TRANQUIL. Comp.: *when I hear that you are in a quieter state of mind, quum te tranquillorem animo esse cognori*, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, fin. Sup.: *a q. state of life*: tr. res: cf. qui mea hodie ex tranquillissima re conjectisti in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14: (opp. to turbulentus) cf. illum meum turbulettissimum tempus profectiois tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cie. Pis. 15, 35. To make q., expr. by this adj.: v. TO QUIET. 3. *otiosus: at leisure, free from engagements and interruptions*: also, *indisposed to business: indifferent: neutral*: when I was q. at home, quam essem ot. domi, Cic. Brut. 3: q. (i. e. unconcerned) spectators, etc., spectators of Leneutrae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: *absol.*, cf. crudeliter otiosis minabantur (those who remained in the civil war) id. Fam. 9, 6, med. Fig.: (=gentle): cf. fons vel rivus huic conveniat otiosus, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. Also expr. by the subs.: or that you would at least keep q. (in the civil war), (ut) aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cie. Fam. 9, 9: in q. times, per otium: cf. studia per otium concelebrata, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. 4. *pacatus*, at peace (sometimes, but not always, after a state of disturbance): (i.) of countries, states, provinces, etc.: Join: *p. tranquillaque civitates*, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: Sup., in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2, (ii.) of things: cf. pacati status aëris, Luer. 3, 293: p. mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: p. vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3. Comp., a quiet style, oratio pacatori, Cic. Brut. 31. 5. *placatum: a calm and q. state of mind*: Join: *animi quietus et p. status*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: in oratory: to speak about things of a q. sort and not disturbing, de rebus placatis ac minime turbulentis loqui, id. Or. 19, 6: of things: pl. maria, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. Sup., most q. rest: cf. mori et somno similis est, qui nonnquam, etiam sine vis somniorum, placatissimum quietevit affect, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97. 6. *paciidus* (v. CALM: GENTLE: MILD: UNDISTRESSED): of persons: gentle and q., Join: clemens, placidus, Ter. Adr. 5, 4, 10: cf. Cic. Caezin. 10: of things: pl. coelum, Ov. 6, 667: pl. mare, Pl. Ep. 9, 20: pl. annis, Ov. M. 1, 702: pl. vita, Luer. 5, 1121: pl. somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185: pl. mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: a q. style, pl. oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 43: a q. and gentle old age, Join: pl. ac lenis setneuctis, id. Sen. 5. 7. *sedatus* (opp. to quick or violent motion): cf. oderunt sedatus celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: (to a riotous mob), *you ought to be q. and do nothing rashly*, oportet vos sedatos esse, et nihil temere agere, Vulg. Act. xix, 36: sedato gradu in castro abeunt, Luer. 25, 37: a q. river (as a fig. of style): cf. alter (Herodotus) sine ulla salebris quasi sed. annis fuit, alter (Thucydides) imitatio fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 7, fin. Comp.: of oratorical rhythm: (contrasted with tranquillior) cf. (Isocrates) est, ut in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (less daring), sic in ipsius numeris sedatione, id. ib. 52, 176: at a somewhat q. time (of less public excitement), paulo sedatore tempore, id. Clu. 37, 103. Sup., to speak in a q. and subdued voice, sedatissime et depressissima voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14. 7. *taciturnus* (opp. to noisy, demonstrative: more often than actually silent): cf. tristem semper, quia t. videbant, Cic. Sent. 9, 21: q. (or still) silence, t. silentia:

cf. *Luer.* 4, 584-5 (of the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Fauns):—

"Quorum noctivago strepitu ludoque  
jocanti  
Affirmat volgo tacitura silentia  
rumpi."

Also tacitus (prop. silent): to obtrude one's idle talk on a person when he's reading or wanting to be q., legentem aut tacitum impetrare quovis sermone, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: to keep anything q. (secret), tacitum (n. acc. of obj.) tenere; cf. tantum eos admoneamus, illi illud, etiam si est verissimum, tacitum tamen, tanguam mysterium, teneant, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 64: to be q. under (ill treatment), tacitum (acc. of subj.) ferre, pati: v. QUIETLY.

**8.** concors, dis, undisturbed by quarrels: v. PEACEFUL: HARMONIOUS: a settled and q. condition of the state, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28. Comp. ut multa fiat civitas concordior, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 7. Fig. (of q. things): c. aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: c. anni, Ov. M. 8, 708. **9.** Other adjs. may be used for the sense of calm, gentle, peaceable (q. v.): e. g. clemens, facilis, mitis, serenus: and objectively, securus, quiet, to be, to keep, to remain:

**I.** Obj.: to be at ease, at rest, at peace, undisturbed. **II.** Subj.: to be peaceful, to abstain from action: (distinguishing the meanings in the examples): v. TO REST: TO CEASE. **1.** quiesco, evi, etum, 3: cf. (of Antenor) nunc placida composta pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249: ("and there in q. reigns," Dryden): of a country in a state of peace: quievit terra xl annos, Vulg. Judic. viii, 28 (cf. 2 Paralip. xiv, 1): the realm was q., quievit regnum, id. 2 Paralip. xx, 30: urbs quiebat, ib. xxiii, 21: revertetur Jacob et quiescat, id. Jer. xxx, 10. **Subj.** (to be at peace): cannot remain q., cf. (of Carthage) renovat prisina bella, nec potest q., Cic. Rep. 6, 11: Fig. (of an instrument of destruction): Join: q. wth sileo: O muro Domini, usquequo non quiesces (ab q.?) Ingredere in vaginam tuam, refrigerare, et sile (rest & be still): quomodo quiesceret, etc.? Vulg. Is. xlvi, 6, 7: to keep q. (opp. to mischievous meddling), used with pass. impers. of a thing (opp. to keeping it up): how easily could we have given this matter its quietus if this fellow had kept q., quibus quidem quam facta potuerat quiesceret, sic hic quiesceret, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8: of neutrality in civil war: to remain q., Cic. Att. 9, 10: cf. pro conditione temporum quieturum, Suet. Caes. 16: of things: cf. prato gravia arma quietus (lie q. i. e. unused), Virg. Aen. 10, 836: the waves are q., querunt aquora, Ib., 6: Fig. of the sea (for a maritime state), prae sollicitudine q. non potuit, Vulg. Jer. nix, 23: of silence: cf. quietus voces, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27: Fig. of contentment: Join: nonne silni? nonne quieti? (at rest and q.), Vulg. Job iii, 26. Compds.: conquesco, 3, to be perfectly at rest, to keep quite still: v. (AT) REST: cf. videmus igitur, ut ne infantus quidem possit, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: to let a person be q., cf. nec nocte nec interdiu virum conq. pati, Liv. 1, 47: of the senses: cf. ubi aures, convicio defessae, conquescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: with in: to enjoy q.: cf. in nostris studiis libertissime conquescentium, id. Fam. 9, 6, w th ex: v. TO REST FROM: of a state: the city uas in q., civitas conquevit, Vulg. 4 Reg. xl, 20 (cf. 2 Paralip. xxiii, 21): Fig. of inanimate nature: conquevit et siluit omnis terra, id. Is. xiv, 7: rēquiesco, to take rest: v. TO REST: TO REST FROM: esp. in sleep and death: v. inf. s. r. silvo, No. III, 1: of peace of mind: shall be q. from fear of evil, absque terrore requiesceret, Vulg. Prov. i, 33: Fig. requiescescet indignatio mea in te, id. Ezek. xvi, 42. **2.** ötior, dep.: (opp. to occupation): cf. quum se Syracusans ostiandi non negotiando causa contulisset, Cie. Off. 3, 14: I remain q. (spend my time q.) at home, domesticus otior, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128. **3.** vāco, i, with abl., to be free

from any sort of disturbance: e. g. cura et negotio, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1: absolu, rare: be q. (= attend), cf. dum peraguo tecum paucis sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2. **III.** To be silent; hence to cease or refrain from noise, disturbance, or complaint: **1.** silēo, ui, 2: be q. and silent and attend, Join: silete, et tacete, atque amittite, adorrite, Pl. Poen. prob. 3: all sitting q. (In expectation), sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: to order or tell to be q., cf. obstrepentes forte ranas sil Jussit, Suet. Aug. 94, med.: with obj.: to be q. about, or to keep a thing q., cf. tu hoc silebis, Cic. Att. 2, 18, fin.: with rel. clause, quia tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688: pass., that matter is kept q., et res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: and pass. impers., with de: cf. diiurgio siletur, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 12: of freedom from anxiety: take heed and be q., fear not, vide ut sileas, noli timere, Vulg. Is. vii, 4: Join: sileo et requiesco, to be q. and at rest: cf. (of death), nunc enim dormiens silerem, et sonno meo requiescerem, Vulg. Job iii, 13: of things (usu. poet.): v. STILL: cf. intempes silex nox, Virg. G. 1, 247: sepe immitaque silent frondes, silet humidus aëris, Ov. M. 7, 186: silet aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: silent late loca, Virg. Aen. 9, 190: of the sea, s. aquor, Virg. E. 9, 57, 8: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: (after a storm): siluerunt fluctus ejus: .... et laetati sunt quia siluerunt, Vulg. Ps. cvi. (cvii). 29, 10. **2.** Also expr. by the subs. silentium: be quiet! lac silentium, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 50: to keep q. sil. tenere, facere: to order a person to keep q. (impers.), silentium fieri jubere (opp. to exciari), Clc. Div. 1, 28, 59: when all were q. (silent), silentio lacto, Liv. 24, 7: cf. quiet. 2, 5, 6: to be q. about a thing, silentio praeterire, Cie. Sull. 21, fin.: id. Phil. 13, 6: s. transire, id. Att. 2, 19, Plin. Ep. 5, 20: v. SILENCE: SILENT: STILL. **3.** tāco, iñ, itum, 2 (to be silent, more strictly than sile): but also in wider sense: be q. ! tacit: cf. ne ob turba, ac tace! Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9: with acc., to keep a thing q.: cf. tū denuim Liscus, quod anteua tacuerat, proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: with de: to keep q. about a thing: cf. an me taciturnum tantus de rebus existinavisti? Cic. Ver. Att. 9, 27: pass. impers.: with dat. of pers.: whom he wished, to keep q. about, etc., quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4: *absol.*, if you want the matter to be kept q., taceri si vis, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: of animals and (fig.) natural objects: cf. canis ipse tacit, Tib. 2, 4, 34: non era, quon tacet omnis ager, pictaue vo lures, Virg. Aen. 4, 525. Compds.: conticresco (and -cisco), tīciā, 3: cf. sed conticiscam, nam audio apertiri fore, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28: of things: conticere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574: reticito, ib. 2: with obj. of thing, *thick-en* about, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23: v. (To KEEP) SILENCE. **4.** favere linguis, ore, etc.: prop. to abstain from words of evil (at a religious rite); hence, not to interrupt, to be silent and quiet: (the worshippers) were warned to be q. ut faventer linguis impetrabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 102: pass. impers. (customs) qui faveri linguis batae, Plin. 28, 2, 3: keep q., favete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 27: Join: linguis animisque favete, Ov. F. 1, 71: ore favete, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. Phr.: can't you be q. patin' ut desinas, to be q. under (a wrong, etc.), v. QUIETLY. **5.** expr. by Pax! as interjer: be q. (= hold your tongue), pax! Pl. Mil. 3, 213: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49.

**quiet (v. a.):** **1.** tranquillo, i: v. TO CALM: TO COMPOSE. Also expr. by adj. with facere: to q. a person when angry, tranquillum facero ex irato, Pl. Cist. 2, 13. Comp., they quieted the plebs, tranquillorum plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63: et iha banc canem faciam tibi olio tranquilliorem, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 66. **2.** pāco, i: of persons and countries (gen., after war or insurrection): v. TO SUB-

DUE: of emotions: dolores p., Claud. de Apono, fin.: to q. the wavering tides of feeling, incertos animi aestus p., id. IV. Cons. Honor. 225. **3.** plāco, i: v. TO CALM: TO APPEASE: cf. benevolos objurgatores pl., Cic. N. D. 1, 3: of emotions: cf. non perturbare animos, sed pl. potius, Cic. Or. 19, 65. Join: animos pl. et lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14: invidiam pl., Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: of things: to q. a ravening belly with food, esca ventrem iratum pl., ib. 2, 8, 5. Poet.: quum vult aquora placat, Ov. M. 11, 432: not to be quieted, implacabilis: v. IMPALCABLE. **4.** sēdo, i: v. TO AL LAY: TO APPEASE: TO ASSECE: TO CHECK: rare of persons: cf. tumultantes deinde milites ipsse sedavit, Just. 12, 15: of noise and disturbance, sedato tandem freniti, Liv. 21, 22: tumultum s., Caes. B. C. 3, 18: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: seditionem, id. Rep. 1, 38: contentionem, Liv. 19, 19: of storms; v. TO LELL: of emotions and their utterance: animos militum s., Liv. 26, 21: rabiem s., Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem s., Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem s., id. 25, 37: fletus s., Prop. 2, 16, 31: appetitus omnes s., Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: opp. to incitare and excitate: cf. quorum sedare animos malunt, quam incitare, Cic. Or. 19, 65 (after perturbare and placare, v. sup. No. 3) cf. in animis hominum motum decido vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: to q. the voice of envy and calumny, invidiam et inflamam sed, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 1. **5.** Expr. by other verbs signifying to SOOTHE: TO LULL: TO MITIGATE: and the like: e. g. lenilo, 4: permulculo, 2: sōpō, 4 (esp. to lull to sleep, e.g. conscience, scruples): and by facio, with adj. signifying QUIET (q. v.): and with subs.: to q. a noise, silentium (classico) lac., Liv. 2, 25 and with verbs signifying to bring to q.: e. g. requiescecerit spiritum meum, Vulg. Zech. viii, 8.

**quieter (s.):** one who quiets, pacifier, sedator, etc.: v. PACIFIER.

**quieting (s.):** placatio (and -men) sedatio (and -men), etc.: v. CALMING PACIFYING: soothing: e. g. moerendi sedatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 65: animi sed., id. Fin. 1, 19, fin.: perturbationum animi sed., Cic. Off. 1, 27.

**quietly (adv.):** **1.** quietē: a life spent q., q. acta etas, Cic. de Sen. 5 that which conduces most to living q., quod apitissimum est ad q. vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Comp., Join: quietis tranquillissime, Liv. 27, 12: sup. they retreated very q., quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: also expr. by the adj.: sleeping q., quietos, Tac. A. 1, 49. **2.** tranquillo: to speak q., tr. dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99. Join: tr. placide: if we wish to pass our term of life q. and calmly, si volumus hoc, quod datum est vitae, tr. plaque traducere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25. Comp. to wait the move q., tranquillissime manere, Sen. Ep. 71, mid.: sup., tranquillissime servit, Suet. Aug. 2, med. **3.** plācāte (esp. in the Pht., to bear q., cf. emnia humana (the common lot of man) plācate et moderate frātūs, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: Comp., Join: remissus et placatus ferre, ib. 13. **4.** placidē: of movements: forsan aperire, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 35: ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: of feelings: Join: pl. sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: of speaking: Join: placide et bengue, Sall. J. 102 sup., he answered very q. placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1 v. MILDLY. **5.** otiosē: (free from occupation, and preoccupation): of vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: inambulare in toro, Liv. 23, 7, fin.: (free from fear), id. ut dormias, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: (opp. to haste and hurry): of movement, ot. ambulare (opp. to citio), Pl. Is. 4, 1, 14: to do a thing well and q., Join: bene est, Cato, R. R. 76, fin.: of mental action: ot. quererere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13: cf. contemplari unumquodque et considerare coepit, Cic. Ver. 4, 15. **6.** sedatē: v. CALMLY: TRANQUILLY: COM-

**POSEDLY.** 7. *sécūrē, unconcernedly*: e. g. to hear (bad news). *Join*: adeo-que lente ac sec. tulit ut gaudentis etiam suspicionem praebet. Suet. Ner. 40; cf. Plin. Ep. I, 4; Vell. 2, 129. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 18, *med.* 8. *tacitē (without uttering one's feelings)*: ct. tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus. Liv. 5, 28: also expr. by the *artū*: cf. somnus per tacitum allapsus. Sil. 10, 354. 9. *Expr.* by silentium: *to do a thing q.* silentio agere. Ter. Heaut. prol. 36: Tac. A. 4, 53: *to bear q.* cf. gravissimas plagas ferre silentio. Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: *to hear q.* (without interruption): cf. silentio auditus. Caes. B. C. 3, 19: *most q.* cf. auditus est magno silentio. Cic. Q. F. 2, 1: with cum (=with patience): attend q., cum silentio animadvertisce. Ter. Eun. prol. 44: *to wait q. for*, cf. bonum est praestolari cum silentio salutare Dei. Vulg. Lam. iii. 26. *Not to bear q.* agre ferre: v. TO BEAR: TO PUT UP WITH: sollicitum esse de: v. ANXIUS.

**quietness (subs.)**: sometimes distinguished from *quiet*, as more abstract and *continuous*: expr. gen. by same terms as *quiet*: the following exx. answer better to *quietness*. 1. *quies*, eti. f.: v. QUIER. Comp. réquies: better is a hand

ul with q., etc.
 melior est pugilus cum requie: quam plena ultraque manus cum labore et afflictione animi. Vulg. Eccl. iv. 6: cf. Prov. xvii. 1, melior est buccula sicca cum gaudio, quam domus plena victimis cum jurgio.

2. *ötium, n.*: *Join*: ot. et pax: (in times of civil war): *I turn my thoughts wholly to q. and peace*, valde me ad otium pacemque converto. Cic. Q. F. 3, 5: and *pl.* to live in q., otia peragere: cf. Molliia securae peragebant otia gentes.

3. *páciē, f.*: *when He giveth q.*, ipso concedente pacem. Vulg. Job xxix. 29: (addressed to a ruler) seeing that by thee we enjoy great q., quium in multa pace agamus per te, id. Act. xxiv. 2. 4. *silentium, n.*: in q. and confidence. *Join*: in silentio et in spiritu fortitudo vestra. Vulg. Is. xxxv. 15: cf. ib. xxxii. 17, erit opus justitiae pax, et cultus justitiae silentium et securitas usque in sempiternum (peace, and q., and assurance): that with q. they work, and eat their own bread, ut cum silentio operantes suam panem manducant, id. I. Theß. iii. 12. 5. *concordia, f.*: v. HARMONY.

6. *The abstr. term.-ness* answers to *-tas* in (i.) *tranquillitas*: v. QUIET: (ii.) *placiditas*: v. GENTLENESS: (iii.) *securitas*: q. of bearing: cf. vocis et vultus sec., Tac. A. 15, 55: of style: cf. sec. infaustae orationis. Quint. 11, 1, fin.: of mind. *Join*: tranquillitas animi et sec. (following, vacandum est omni perturbatione). Cic. Off. I, 22, 69: (with Grk. equiv.), cf. Democriti sec., quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυτάς, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23. *Join*: silentium et sec., (v. sup. No. 4.). 7. *sérénitas*: v. CALMNESS: SERENITY.

**quietude**: v. CALMNESS: QUIET (s.); REST: quietudo, inis, f.: only in Gloss. Cyril. as = ηρεία, ηρώια.

**quietus**: this Anglo-Latinism may answer to *quiets*, used transitively with *obj.* gen.: cf. neque molestiam extinctionem et quasi quietem vitæ fore, Cic. Frag. Hortens.: *to have a q. given* to (a person or thing), quiesci, with dat., Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8: v. TO FINISH: TO QUIET: TO SETTLE: TO SILENCE.

**quill**: 1. *The strong tip feathers of a large bird's wing* (Bacon, etc.), and poet. the wing itself (e. g. "with her nimble q.s the soul doth seem to hover," Drayton): penna and pl. v. FEATHER: WING. 2. *The same prepared for writing*: penna, cf. instrumenta scribæ calamus et p. sed c. arboris est, p. avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14: v. PEN. (N.B.—*Quill* often = pen: as in "quill-driver," scriba). Note.—Sometimes also for a tube to suck drinks through: and small tubes in general: siphon (sifo) ónis, m.:

Cels. 1, 8, fin.: v. TUBE. 3. *The prickle of a porcupine*: p. covered (roofed) in q.s, hystrice spina contectæ, Plin. 8, 35, 53. 4. *Used for striking a stringed instrument*: 1. plectrum, n.: (for the lyre): Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Ov. M. 11, 168: hence plectra movere (to strike the lyre), id. Her. 3, 113. 2. *pecten, inis, m.*: (for the cithara): an ivory q., cf. jamque eadem (the seven notes of the cithara) digitis jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Aen. 6, 647:—

"His flying fingers, and harmonious quill,

Strike seven distinguished notes, and seven at once they fill."—Dryden.

5. *An instrument used in weaving*: pecten, inis, m.: called argutus (shril) from its noise: cf. Arguto tenues percurrente pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: cf. Ov. F. 3, 82.

*quillet*: contr. of QUIDLIBET.

*quilt* (subs.): 1. Orig. a stuffed coverlet, fr. Lat. culcita (cushion, matress, pillow), wh. may be used for such a form of q. as an eider-down q.

2. *Usu. a quilted coverlet* (v. next art.). Expr. by the gen. terms, stragulum, n.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Tib. I, 1, 65: stratum, n.: Suet. Cal. 51: cf. lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 850.

3. *quilt* (v.): 1. Orig. to stuff, as "furnished with brain" (Bacon): farcio: v. TO STUFF. 2. To stitch in wool, cotton, silk, etc., to thicken a garment or coverlet: "lanam, xyllum, bombycem, etc., vesti, strato, etc., insuere, or consuere: or \*vestem, etc., lana, etc., ius, or cons. (Note: farcire, or refercere, hardly proper): a quilted tunic (as armour), \*tunica lana, etc., consulte by anal. Fr. Varr. L. R. 9, 47, 147.

3. *To make a coverlet of small coloured pieces (or rags) sewn together*: \*pannos strato assuere (by anal. to the Fig. P'h'r. purpureus.....unus et alter assutur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16): or stratum panniculus consuere. A quilted coverlet, \*stragulum or stratum e pannis (or panniculis) consutum: (not pannosum, which is ragged, tattered).

4. *quinaria*: consisting of five ("the q. number of elements," Boyle). 1. *quinarius*: Front. Aq. 25. 2. *quincuplex, icis* (sic!): Mart. 14, 4: *quintuplex*: Vop. Prob. 7, 3: *quinquipartitus*: Gloss. Vet. 3. *quinquipartitus* (rare): cf. q. argumentatio (i. e. in five heads), Cic. Inv. I, 34: v. FIVEFOLD.

*quince* or *quince-apple* (\*pirus Cydonia, Linn.): Cydonium (i. and e) mālum, and absol. Cydonium (fr. Cydon, a town in Crete): (Latinized) cōtōnēum (e and i): found only in plur.: cotones (following mala): Cat. R. R. 7: Varr. R. 7: cf. Plin. 15, 11, 10, mala quae vocamus cotones et Graeci Cydonia, ex Creta insula advecta...: plura eorum genera: chrysomela colore ad aurum inclinato (the yellow q.): candidiora nostrata cognominata...: Neapolitana: cf. Col. 5, 10, 19. *The juice of quinces, succi malorum cydoniorum*, Pallid. 11, 20, 2: *q-wine*, or rather *q-mead* or *q-marmalade* (*quiddany*): a confection of q. juice with honey, cydonum, n.: Dig. 33, 6, 9: cydonites, ae, m. (sc. ovos): Pall. Oct. 22: mēlōmēl, n. (*μήλωμηλός*), Col. 12, 47, 3: *the making of mead from quinces*, conditura (mulsi) ex cydonis, Col. 12, 41. *Adj.* mēlinus (*μήλινος*; Grk. generic as specific): oil of quinces, mēlinum, Plin. 12, 1, 2: hence sub. mēlinum, n. for *quince-ointment*, ib.: and *quince eye-salve*, Inscr., and a *quince-yellow garment*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 51.

5. *tree* (\*Cydonia vulgaris, Linn.): Cydonia (with or without arbor), Pall. 4, 10: id. 3, 25: id. Ins. 65: and *absol. Cydonius*, id. 25, and Ins. 99.

6. *quincuncial*: quincuncialis, e: "of a pentagonal or q. distribution" (of trees in a plantation, Ray): cf. quincuncialis ordinum ratio (of the rows, i. e. thus . . . ). Plin. 17, 11, 15.

**quincunx**: a form of plantation; name derived fr. the *quint* (Lat. quintuncus) on the dice . . . , but extended indefinitely, so that the trees of each row are opp. the intervals of the next row (Ray, Pope, etc.): quincunx, uncis, m.: cf. directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. Sen. 17: cf. quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quincuncum partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9. Transf.: of a military formation: obliqui ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

**quinquagesima** (Sunday): Dominicana quinquagesima: quinqagesimæ potentia, Script. Eccles.

**quinquangular**, five-cornered: (old and genuine, now replaced by PENTAGONAL): quinqangulus, Prisc. de Pond. p. 1358, P.

**quinquēfid** (in botany): quinquefidus, Venant. 5, 6, *praef.*

**quinquofoliate**: quinquefolius, Plin. 21, 5, 10.

**quinquennial**: 1. *Lasting five years*: quinquennalis, e: as, the censorship, q. censura, Liv. 4, 24. II. *Ocurring every fifth year*: (in late Lat.) quinquennalis, after an interval of four complete years: e. g. magistratus q. or simply q. as subs. (a magistrate corresponding to the censors at Rome), Apul. M. 10, p. 247; II, p. 273: Spart. Hadr. 10: but of an event recurring at the end of five years from a certain time, we must say \*sexto quoque anno: for quinquennalis (in the Roman reckoning) means every fourth year in ours: v. QUADRENNIAL.

**quinquereme**: quinquerēmis navis, Liv. 41, 9: also quinquerēmis, is, f. subs., Cic. Verr. 4, 46: Liv. 42, 48: also (rare) quinquères, is, f. (hybr. fr. quinque and ἐπέστω), Nat. Tir. p. 177.

**quinsky**, corrupted fr. *skynquyn*: synchanc, es, f. (*ψύχαγξ, a throttling*), Geil. II, 9: Coel. Aur. Act. 3, 3: Cels. : adū, a q.-like sore throat, synchancia passio, Coel. Aur. Act. 2, 25: in pure Latin, angina, f., Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61 Plin. 21, 2, 29.

**quint**: 1. *The number five*: simply quinque, v. FIVE: or, humorously (as "a quint of generals," Hudibras) quinquevir: in cards (a sequence of five): \*consecutio quinaria. II. On the dice: quincunx, uncis, m.: v. sup. s. v. QUINCECX.

**quintain**: no proper term. Aiuss. gives, for the post itself, \*palus quintanus: for the game, \*bastilidum, \*de cursus equestris (inadequate): to run at the q., *ad palum equestri cursu decertare*. Perhaps better, *ad "quintum"* (ita dictum) equitate.

**quintal**: the old hundredweight: centumpoundum, n., Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 37: Cat. R. 1, fin.: centenārium pondus (used in pl.), Plin. 7, 20, 19.

**quintessence**: 1. Originally: the fifth nature or substance (according to the Pythagoreans), superior to the four elements of earth and water, air and fire: quinta illa (non nominata magis, quam non intellecta) natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: \*quinta essentia, Med. Lat., cf. (of heaven) "a kind of q. or fifth sort of body, distinct from all these" (four elements). Watt's "Logic": "the ethereal q. of heaven." Milton. II. *A condensed extract of all the virtues of a body*. 1. From the above notion, quinta pars: the q. of nectar, (fig.), oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbut, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16. 2. vis, vis, f.: v. ESSENCE. Join: vis virtusque, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 110 (adapted).

3. flos, floris, m. (*the choicest and most delicate part, like ábros, and bloom*): cf. flos Liberi (*the bouquet of wine*), Pac. in Non. 498, 12: flos veteris vini, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 1 (cf. Liberi lepos!). b. 4) flos vitæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12. Note.—lēpor, os, óris, m., may perh. be used for the q. of wit. 4. mēdulla, f. (*marrow; pith*): the q. of persuasiveness.



(quid) fungi ac sustinere velle, Cic. Ver. 3, 86, 199. (ii.) defunctus : with *abl.*: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: poena, Liv. 2, 35; laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15: of all danger, omni discrimine, Curt. 9: of (military) service, Fig. my lyre q. of the service (of love), defunctum bello barbiton, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3: *absol.*, now I am q. (i.e. safe), def. jam sum, Ter. Eun. prol. 15: if we could only get q. of the affair thus! utinam hoc sit modo deluctum! id. (iii.) perfunctus: *absol.*, the jury, thinking themselves q. (their duty done), judices, quod se perfundit jam esse arbitrantur, Cic. Clu. 41: I am now q. (i.e. envy), jam p. sum, explevi animos inviditorum, Auct. or. pro Dom. 17. 8. exp. by carrière (to be rid of): with *abl.* and (in earlier poets) *gen.* and *acc.*: to be q. of blame, culpa c., Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calunnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57: mali, Luer. 2, 4: to get q. of a fever, febri c., Cic. Fam. 16, 15: cf. (poet. constr. inverted) caruante febris te here, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 17. Join: caro et fungi: that, being q. of pain, etc. ut dolore careas, et muneras fungare corporis, Cic. Am. 6, 22: v. RID. 9. other verbs for to make q.: lèvo, 1: relèvo, 1: aliquem re: v. TO RELIEVE: condono, 1: aliquid alieui, e.g. pecunias debitoribus c.: v. TO FORGIVE. 10. exp. by phr.: e.g. many instances might be given; you shall be q. with one, multa exempla sunt; sufficerit unum, Plin. jun.: they did not even get q. with the loss of their body, non praedam solium amittit, sed, etc., Liv.

[II.] Hence, of persons who have balanced accounts and stand clear, usq. Fig.: we are now quits! jam summis paries, Mart. (hence, to cry q.!) to leave off, as on even terms, eh! jam satis! Hor.): to q. accounts, parem rationabilem facere, Sen. Ep. 19, Jn.: with any one, paries rationes cum aliquo babere, Tac.: hence Fig., to be q. with a person, to q. all scores, par pari referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: par pari respondere, Pl. Truc. 5, 47; Cic. Att. 6, 1: to be q. towards a benefactor, gratiam retulisse, Cic.: cum eo paria facere: cf. quam alter beneficium detur, aitfer reddatur, paria facere difficile est, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: this phr. in lit. sense: cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col. 1, 13.

## quit-rent: v. RENT.

quitgrass: \* triticum rēpens, Linn.

quite (adv.): (N.B. One of those very general words, which can only be properly rendered by a familiar knowledge of Latin authors, and for which a Dictionary can only give hints.) A. The corresponding Latin adverbs may be classified into: (I) *Ades.* of an intensive signification (like the Eng. word itself): 1. admodum (fully; completely): your letter q. rejoices me, me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2. Join: adm. et plane: forma ingenui adm. impolita et plane rufis, id. Brut. 85, 24: esp. with words denoting age: q. a boy, puer adm., Liv. 31, 28: q. a youth, juvenis adm., Tac. II, 4, 5: cf. L. Crassus, quum esset ait, adolescentis, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: in dialogue: quite so! admodum! Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 40: (= ita est, prorsus ita est) cf. scil. solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici, adm., aut prorsus ita est, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 26. 2. prorsus: I'm q. done for, pr. perit, Pl. Aut. 2, 8, 27: I think so, ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: with adj., q. by all, p. omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10: with valde: I'm q. pleased at this, hoc mihi p. v. placet, id. Fam. 6, 20: (said by an author at the sea-side) I'm q. disgusted at the thought of writing, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus, Cic. Att. 2, 1. 3. plāne: we say such a man is q. without common feelings, communis sensu p. caret, inquinimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: almost, or rather q. premodum, v. p. potius, Cic. Brut. 97: (in dialogue), quitso! pl. istuc est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 57: and sup. plurissime, id. Ph. 5, 2, 3: with other advs.: (you've done) q. right, pl. bene, Cic. Att. 13, 6:

it q. put me out, illud pl. moleste tulit, id. Fam. 3, 10. 4. facile (certainly: unquestionably): with superl. adj., q. the most learned, f. doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: q. the worst, f. determinans, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: q. the first in, etc., generis et nobilitatis et pecunia f. primus, id. R. A. 6, 15. virtute, existimatione, nobilitate, f. princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: f. praeceps, Quint. 10, 1, 68: with numerals: an inheritance q. amounting to, baceritas f. ad HS, tries, id. Ver. 2, 14, 35: with verbs: q. to surpass, f. vincere, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, fin.: omnes, id. De Or. 2, 13, 56: f. superare, id. Leg. 1, 7: to be q. content (or satisfied) with, f. perfette ac pati, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 35. Neg.: I don't q. venture to say, haud f. dixerim, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, fin.: I can't q. affirm as certain (or settled), haud f. compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: v. HARDLY: expr. not q. by the opposites to facile, aegre, graviter (and comp. and sup.): esp. with ferre and pati: v. TO BEAR: TO PUT UP WITH; TO SUFFER: SCARCELY: to be q. ill, gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43. 5. advs. of more special application: e.g. funditus (from the very bottom): esp. with verbs of destroying: v. UTERER: cf. praecepta, quae probas, funditus eventum amicitiam (q. subvertit), Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: cf. f. tollere veritatem et fidem, id. De Or. 62, 209: more gen. q. to ruin a person, cf. perdidi me sodalem t., Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 31: q. to spoil a thing, f. aquid pessum dare, id. Trin. 1, 2, 128. (II.) Adverbs of quality. 6. bēni: to do q. right, b. facere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: esp. in the colloq. phr., b. facis, b. fecisti, b. factum, q. right! (= very well: well done: I'm q. satisfied), Plaut. and Ter. pass.; and intrus. it's q. right! (all well!) b. bene habet!, bene agitur, id. sup., optime habet, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 25: to be q. well (in health), b. valere: Ni. Is he q. well now? Chr. As strong as a boxer, Ni. Benene usq[ue] valuit? Chr. Pancratice atque athletice, id. Bac. 2, 3, 14: Sup. optimo valere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43 (sup. to gravissime aegrotare): with adj.: with q. a large retinue, cf. obviam cum b. magna catervis sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: q. strong and in good training, b. robustus atque exercitatus, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: with advs.: q. early (in the morning), b. mane (haec scriptis), Cic. Att. 4, 9: q. heartily (or cordially, or intimately): b. penitus in istius familiaritate se dedit, id. Ver. 2, 2, 50, int.: for q. a long time, b. diu, Suet. vit. Juv.: sap., to keep q. to oneself, optimè contine, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: q. in the nick of time, optimè, with adscit. id. ib. 5, 2, 66: with video, id. And. 2, 1, 35: with ecum, id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: neg., not q., non b.: vix b. c. vix b. desideram, Ov. F. 5, 278: v. HARDLY: SCARCELY: BARELY: 7. recte: v. right: RIGHTLY: esp. in the Phr., q. well (also in Eng. right well: vulg. all right): Is he alive? Is he q. well? vivit? nempe recte valet? Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 11 (Ans.: vivit et valet, ib. 14): with adj.: q. healthy (of animals), i. sanus, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: I'm q. well, equidem valeo et salvis sum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34: in dialogue: q. right! recte! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3. Other advs. with like force: probe! ib.: pulchre! ib. 14: (ironically) nimium! ib. 5, 7, 17: verum! ib.: credo! ib. (The adj. is also used in the Phr. recta via, or simply recta): 8. valde (contr. fr. vālēde, strongly): v. EXCEEDINGLY: VERY: VERY MUCH: with verbs: I'm q. looking for a letter from you, literas tuas v. expecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 19: q. to laugh at (or ridicule) a person, v. arridere alieui, id. Att. 13, 21: to be q. wrong (mistaken), v. errare, Cic. De Or. 2, 19, 83: with adj.: cf. magistratus, v. lenes et remissi (q. inactive and incompetent), Cic. Rep. 1, 43: with advs.: to do a thing q. well, rem v. bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8: they took it q. ill, illud v. graviter tolerunt, id. Att. 1, 17. Join: valde vehe-menter et libere dicere, ib. 14, 1: (cf.

vehementer displicere, ib. 13, 21: vehementer errare, id. Ac. 2, 32, 103: v. EXTREMELY). 9. sānē: I'm q. afraid of him, s. ego illum metuo, Pl. M. 5, 2, 108: with valde: cf. explicat orationem sente longam et verbis valde bonis, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, fin.: in dialogue: I'm q. willing (or I q. wish it), by all means, s. volo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 119: q. willingly, s. et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: with other advs.: (built) q. well, same bene, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 74: and in dial. q. so! (= very well) bene s. recte s. scire hercle s. s. pol: v. VERY: same quam: cf. quod de Pompeio Caninus agit, same quam refixit, (the proceeding has q. fallen through), Cic. Q. F. 2, 6, 5: neg. with hand: I don't q. understand what pursuit such a man would deem praiseworthy (cujus studium qui virtutem) hand sane intelligo, quodnam sit, quod laudandum putet, id. Off. 2, 2, 5: INDEX TRULY. 10. probé: (like finely, and Fr. bien): it seems gen. to be ironical: q. drunk, appōtus pr. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: cf. pr. decipere, ib. 268: pr. errare, ib. 3, 3, 20: with similis, you're q. yourself, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18. 11. sāts and sāt: with verbs: I'm q. aware of that, ego istuc satis scio, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 23: sat scio, id. Aul. 3, 6, 25: Ter. Eun. 3, 2: to have q. enough to do (to have one's hands full, esp. Fig. = to be in trouble), satis agere, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 4: satagere, Auct. B. Afr. 78: with advs.: q. rich, satis dives, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 44: q. happy with only my Subine farm, satis beatus unicis Sabiniis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14: not q. fit for battle, non satis pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: with advs.: q. bodily, s. andacter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 208: q. well, s. bene, id. Poen. 1, 2, 73: neg., not q. honourably, non s. honeste, Cic. Am. 16, 57: q. enough and more, satis superque: v. ENOUGH. (III.) Adverbs of quantity. 12. omnino: v. ALTOGETHER: UTTERLY: with verbs: I'm not q. ruined, there's room still left to sink deeper, non omnino jam perit: est reliquum quo percam magis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 80: with numerals (= in all, in the total): we had a very full house, 200, 200, sane frequentes fuius omn. ad ducentos, Cic. Q. F. 2, 1: with omnis: q. the whole of the argument, omn. omnis argumentatio, id. Inv. 1, 46, 80. 13. magnopēre: (by all means): I q. think, etc., ego tibi Roman properandrum m. censeo, id. Fam. 15, 14, 14. multo: v. MUCH: VERY: esp. with aliter: but he finds the case (or result) q. otherwise, verum alteri evenire multio intelligit, Ter. And. prol. 4: with ac: q. otherwise than he expected (q. contrary to his hopes), m. aliter ac sperabat, Nep. Hamilc. 2: also multum: L. F. was q. another sort of man, multum ab his aperat. F. Fufius, Cis. Brut. 62, 222. 15. Comp. and supers. of advs. of this sense. (I.) māgis: scarcely found except as in compar. (perh. q. likely, m. verisimile, i.e. more likely than not: cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 11). (2) Neg. minus (freq.): with advs.: not q. good, nimium bonum (vīnum), Var. R. R. 1, 7: with verbs: he is not q. well, m. valet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 15: Cic. Att. 4, 14: with advs.: not q. carefully enough, m. diligent, Nep. Con. 5: they don't live q. so long, m. diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28: esp. in the phr. q. as much as, non (hand) m. quam (atque): cf. laudibus haud m. quam praemit gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: q. as dear as, cf. patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet, quam liberi, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: cf. id. Cat. 3, 1. (3) plārūm: to be q. different, p. differre, Cic. Fat. 4: q. to surpass others, pl. alitis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: q. to the extent of their power, quantum pl. possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120: (4) maximē: esp. with an adv.: q. recently, nuper maxime, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: with quam: cf. ut dicatis quam m. ad veritatem accommodate (q. in accordance with), Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149: in dialogue: as an emphatic sense: v. CERTAINLY: with immo, as emphatic



with a quiver: pharetratus: the q.'d Scythians, (visam) pharetratus Gelonus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35; cf. pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649. II. Sheathed as in a quiver: ("From him whose pens stand q.'d in his ear," Pope); "pharetratus (used humorously), either agreeing with pennas (but no precedent for this), or, perh. better, \*in aure pharetrata (or \*post aurem pharetratum).

**quivering (adj.):** A. Expr. by partic. 1. trémens: *q. sails*, tremunta vela, Lucr. 4, 75: *the q. holm-oaks*, trementes ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: *the q. pieces* (of a newly-slaughtered beast): cf. frusta veribus trementia figura, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: *poet, the shores q. beneath the lashing of the winds*, trementes verbere ripas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23: *with a q. voice*, haec tremente questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11.

2. trépidans: *the q. entrails*, trepidantia exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: *with q. wing*, cf. sic aquilam penna fugient trepidante columbae, ib. 1, 505, et passim. 3. trémefactus: *leaves q. in the S. wind*, folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34. B. Expr. by adjis:

4. trémendus: cf. tr. membrana, Ov. M. 4, 133: *tr. cornus (i.e. spear)*, Sil. 10, 119: tremebunda vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25. 5. trémulus: *a q. motion*, tr. motus, Lucr.: cf. tr. arundo, Ov. M. 11, 190: *tr. cypressus*, Petr. 131: (cf. "And variable as the blyde By the light q. aspen made," Scott). Comp. intrénuus, Aus. Epit. 34. 6. trépidus (rare in this sense): cf. tr. venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: in Virg. G. 4, 73—*bees—Tum trépidæ inter se coéunt penitusque corsulant*,—trépidæ means alarmed: but the whole line implies the *q. motion* of the wings, the effect of which on the eye is expressed by "coruscant." 7. horridus, sometimes poet.: cf. (for *q. with cold*) inde senilis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu (*q. with shaking step*), Ov. M. 15, 212. With a *q. motion* (adv.), trémule, Apul. M. 5, p. 168: tremipaner (rare): cf. trep. effatus (with *a q. voice*), Suet. Ner. 49: V. QUAKING: TREMBLING: TREMULOUS.

**quivering (subs.):** 1. trémor m.: cf. tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40. 2. trépidatio, f.: cf. tr. nervorum, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10. 3. horror, m.: v. SHIVER: SHUDDER: TREMBLING.

**qui-vive?** Fr. = who goes there? (the challenge of a sentinel: quis adest? Ter.): adopted in Eng. fig. (of anxiety): to be always on the *q.-v.*, palpitantibus praecordibus vivere, Sen.: (of hostile alarms), *the Rohans were always on the q.-v.*, tempus nullum vacuum sollicitudine erat Romanis, Liv.

**quodlibet: a nice point, a subtlety** = quodlibet ("with all his quodlibets of art," Prior): v. QUITABLE.

**quoif:** v. COIF.

**quoil:** v. COIL.

**quoit:** v. COIN.

**quot:** discus, m. (δίσκος): (the nearest word, but not quite the same thing: for the discus was a round plate [not ring] of metal, and the game consisted, not in placing it at a precise point, but in throwing it as far as possible towards or beyond a certain line, like "putting the stone"): famous for often sending his *q.* or his javelin beyond the goal, saepe disco, Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11; cf. Ov. M. 10, 177: *to play q.s.*, disco ludere or certare: (youths) who would rather hear the ring of the *q.* than the voice of the professor (i.e. prefer play to work), Prov., qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.

—player: discobolus, m. (δισκόβολος), Quint. 2, 13, 10: Plin. 34, 8, 19, No. 3: (a celebrated bronze statue by Myron; a marble copy is in the British Museum).

**quota:** rata pars, Caes. B. C. 1, 17, fin.: portio, f., Curt. 7, 11: chiefly used in the Phr., pro rata parte, pro rata portione, pro sua portione (v. PROPOR-

TIONALLY): cf. quadam portione, Quint. 1, 6, 26: ad portionem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: each furnishing his *q.*, ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25: more than one's *q.*, supra portionem, C. L. 7, 1, 2: one's *q.* of a tavern bill, symbola, f. (συμβολή, contribution): he paid his *q.*, symbolam dedit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61.

**quotation:** 1. Abstr., the act of quoting: 1. prôlatio, f.: cf. (Join with commémoratio) commemorative antiquitatis, exemplorum prôlatio, Cic. Or. 34, 120. 2. relatio: dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4 (usu. the report or recital, q. v.). II. Concr. a passage quoted: locutus allatus, laudatus (not good: citatus: aliegatus: productus): v. to QUOTE.

**quote (v.):** both of passages and examples. 1. proféro, tuli, latum, 3: books, libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: authors, id. de Or. 2, 71: of examples: cf. paucos bellū duces praestantissimos prof., id. de Or. 1, 2: to *q. as witnesses*, testes prof., id. Balb. 18: with nomination (to *q. by their names*): cf. quasi mili difficile sit quavimus multos nomi, prof., id. R. A. 16, 47: with memorior (to *q. from memory*): cf. memorior progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. 2. affero, 3: to *q. a passage*, locum affecte: v. TO ALLEGE. 3. refero, to REPORT. 4. cito, 1: (usu. To CITE, e.g. as witnesses: very rare of quotation): cf. (as his authority) libri quo Macer Licinius citat, identidem autores, Liv. 4, 20. 5. mêmoro, 1, and commémoro: v. TO REMEMBER: TO RELATE.

6. pôno and propôno, 3: (of examples): v. TO BRING FORWARD: I will *q. only this one example*, ponam illud unum exemplum, Cic. 7. laudo, 1: (prop. to *q. with approbation*, also as authority): autores 1, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, fin.: cf. quem rerum Romanarum auctorem 1 possum religiosissimum, id. Brut. 11, 44. 8. uoto, 1: to *q. with censure*: v. TO VOTE. 9. transcribo, 3: v. TO TRANSCRIBE.

**quot:** ait: inquit: v. TO SAY.

**quotidian:** quotidiânum: a q. fever, febris q., Ter. Illec. 3, 2, 22.

**quotient (in division):** \*quotus (sc. numerus): \*quota pars.

## R.

**RABBIT:** a joint made by lapping boards together: perh. coagmentum, coagmentatio, conclusura: v. JOINT.

**rabbí:** a Jewish doctor: rabbi, m. inedel: Hier.: \*magister Iudaicus.

**rabbínicin:** \*rabbinicus.

**rabbit:** cuniculus: Varr.: Mart. Belonging to a r., rabbits: cunicularis: Mar. Emp. Abounding in r.s: cuniculosus, Cat.

**rabble:** 1. a noisy crowd: turba: Hor.: v. MOR. II. The lower class, the dregs of the people: 1. plébœcula: the wretched and starving r., misera ajejuna p., Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: the r. applauds, p. plaudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

2. multitudo, inis, f. (usu. with some epith., or qualifying phr.): the ignorant r., imperita m., Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: compare, multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39. Epith.: multitudo egens et perdita. 3. pôpellus (rare): selling trumpery rubbish to the shabby r., villy vendentes tunicae scuta p., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Pers. 4. colluvio, onis; -ies, ei, f. (lit. refuse): to quit the present mob and rabble, ex hac turba e. discedere, Cic. Sen. 23, 84. Phr.: among the r. and dregs of the city, apud sumin urbis et faciem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: the r. of the Clodian sedition, quisquiliae seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Next. 43, 94.

**râbido:** râbidos, râbîosus (chiefly poet.): v. MAD (1, 2 and 3).

**râbida:** râbide: Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16.

**race (subs.):** I. In abstract sense, lineage, descent by birth. 1. géous,

éris, n.: born of a noble r., nobili g. natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 120: born of a bad r., male g. natus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 280: born of an ancient r., antiquo g. natus, Nep. Dat. 2: the first man of his town by r. and noble origin, g. et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: meanness of r., ignobilitas generis, id. Mur. 8, 17: meanness of r. and name, bumbillitas generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. stirps, pis, f.: to be of the same r., ejusdem s. esse, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: of a divine r., s. divinae, Virg. Aen. 5, 111; sprung from a most ancient r., ortus s. antiquissima, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3. 3. próspâ: a man of very ancient r., homo veteris p. a. multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85: so, nobilissimus, magnaue et vetere p., Suet. Galb. 2. II. A particular breed:

1. gens, tis, f.: v. NATION. 2. genus, éris, n. (Gens is a political; genus a natural race: gens consists of families, whom the founder of states has united into a community or complex family; genus consists of species and individuals, that by their common properties belong to one and the same class of beings: Döderl: genus is therefore usually the better word): the human r., humanum genus, Cic. Am. 5, 20: the Roman r., Romanum g., id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: the Italic r., Italicum g., Sall. J. 47: the Caucasian r., \*Caucasicum g.: the Negro r., \*Aethiopicum g.: various r.s of beasts, varia g. bestiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: the r. of fishes, piscium g., Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9. 3. proles, is, f.: of r. of future men, p. illa futurorum hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21: the Ausonian r., p. Ausonia, Virg. Aen. 4, 236. 4. nômen, inis, n.: the Latin r., nomen Latinum, Liv.: Cie.: the Roman r. seemed to all to be destroyed, delectum omnibus videatur n. Romanum, Liv. 23, 6. 5. sanguis, inis, m. (poet.): the Trojan r., Trojanus, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: the founder of our r., nostri sanguinis auctor, Ov. M. 13, 142. 6. sêmen, inis, n. (meton.: a figurative and rhetorical expr.): genus a. s., Cic. Agr. 2, 35: sprung from a royal r., regio s. ortus, Liv. 1, 47. 7. propago, inis, f. (poet.): the Roman r., Romana p., Virg. Aen. 6, 871 (with 6). Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for *majores*; whereas progenies, propago, proles, denote a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for *posteri*. Prosapia is an antiquit'd solemne expression, and only to be used of ancient noble families; progenies, a select elevated expression; proles, a poetical word. Döderl. Phr.: to be proud of one's ancient r., tumere alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40. III. Fig.: a collection of persons having something in common:

1. géous: the r. of poets, g. vatnum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102. 2. natió, nônis, f.: the r. of Epicureans, n. Epicureorum (vestra natió), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: the r. of busydies, n. ardendum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1. Phr.: o imitatores, a servile r., O imitatores, servum pecus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

**race (subs.):** I. A contest in running.

1. certâmen, inis, n. (any contest): hence needing to be defined by context): a horse-r. (of chariots and horses), a. equorum, Cat. 11, 29: c. equestre, Suet. Ner. 12: a r. of two-horse chariots, c. bijugum (= bigaum), Virg. Aen. 5, 144: a r. of four-horsed chariots, c. quadrigorum, Suet. Claud. 21: a boat-r., certamen remorum, or of sailing boats, c. navigorum: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 114: a foot-r., c. cursus, Ov. M. 7, 792: c. pedum, lib. 12, 304. 2. cursus, us: a horse-r., c. equorum, Virg. Aen. 5, 549; c. equestris, lib. 5, 667; more freq. = foot-r. (c. pedum, lib. 5, 67): to contend in a swift foot-r., rapido contendere cib., lib. 5, 291: when the r.s were finished, ubi confecti c. lib. 5, 362. 3. currículum (of chariots):

a horse-r., c. equorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. Phr.: to run a neck and neck r., calcem terere calce, Virg. Aen. 5, 324: they are ashamed to come in last at the r., extremos pudet redire, Virg. Aen. 5, 196. Phr.: to compete in the foot-r., stadium currere, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 42. **II.** Fig.: a progress, course, movement.

**1.** curriūlum: the r. of life, c. vitae, Clc. **2.** cursus, us: the r. of life is short, that of glory everlasting, vitae brevia c. gloriae semperit, Cic. Sext. 21, 47. Phr.: to run the r. (of life), spatium currere, Cic. Sen. 21, 8:

**III.** A strong or rapid current of water: perh. \*rapidis rivus: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. rivus.

**race** (v.): **1.** certo, t: to r. on foot, cursu c. Sall. Jug. 6: \*pedibus c. to r. with horses, \*cursu equestri (equorum) c. **2.** contend, di: to r. on foot, cursu c., Virg. Aen. 5, 291; pedibus c., Ov. Phr.: to r. in the great (Olympic) games, stadium c., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 42.

**race-course**: **1.** stadiūm: Cic. Sen. 10, 33. **2.** curriūlum: the athletes exercise themselves in the r.-course, athletae in c. exercunt, Cic. Sen. 9, 27. **3.** spātium (another form of stadium): when the chariots have started, they rush into the r.-course, cum carceribus sese effuderent quadrigae, adduit in spatiū, Virg. G. 1, 513. **4.** (for horses), hippodromus: Mart.: Plin.

**race-horse**: **1.** céles, éts (Gr. κέντας): Plin. 34, 5, 10 § 19. **2.** équus cursor: cf. L. G. § 598. (Often from the context equus will suffice; cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. 5, 14.) Phr.: a breed of r.-horses, equorum cursorum s. velocium semina: cf. permixtissimum quadrigarum semina, Col. 3, 9, 5: to keep a stud of r.-horses, \*equos curriculi causa aleare.

**racer**: **1.** 4 person: **1.** cursor: Cic. Div. 2, 70, 14. **2.** stadio-drimus: Plin. **II.** A horse: équus (cursor), etc.: v. RACE-HORSE.

**raciness**: of style: nearest words, **1.** succus (peculiar flavour, without which writing is flat and dull): cf. ornatus oratio quasi colore quadam et succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. **2.** join: succus et sanguis, id. Br. 9, 36. **2.** sapor (flavour, relish): to speak with an indescribable native r., dicere nescio quo sapore vernacula, ib. 46, 172. Phr.: to speak with much r., salissime dicere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

**rack** (subs.): **I.** An instrument of torture. **1.** èquileus: to put any one to the r., aliquem in equileum impunere, Curt. 6, 10, ad init.: equo torqueare aliquem, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: Cic. Mil. 21, extri: Sen. **2.** meton. quæstio (prop. examination on the rack): Cic. Phr.: to put to the r.: to offer a slave for examination on the r., dare servum in quaestione, Cic. R. A. 41, 120: to promise a slave for examination on the r., servum in quaestione nō polliceri, lib. 28, 77: to demand a slave for examination on the r., respecting the death of his master, postulare servum in quaestione de morte domini, cf. id. Clu. 64 § 181: the word denoting the crime is usually dependent on the prep. de, but the following constr. may also be used: to examine slaves on the r., respecting the death of one's father, mortis paternæ de servis questione ferre, id. R. A. 28, 78. **3.** tormentum (gen. term: torture): to extort a confession by the r., tormentis aliquem cogere confiteri, id. Mill. 21, 57: tormentis exprimere confessionem cogitati sociis, Suet. Tib. 19: the fear of the r. compels them to confess the truth, metu tormentorum vera fateri eos cogit, Liv.: even on the r., they stuk to the truth, vi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: to die on the r., in tormentis necari, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: to hand a slave over for examination on the r., dedere servum tormentis, id. Mill. 22, 58:

**4.** carnificina: v. TORTURE. **II.** Fig.: extreme pain, perh. carnificina: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, init., quoniam omnis

perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est agritudo: but us, better expr. by verb: e. g. to be on the r., cruciari, excruciar, discruciar (cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1, discrucior animi! I am on the r.); animo angit (to be in distress of mind), Cic. Fam. 16, 14; also, angit et cruciari, id. Att. 7, 22. See also SUSPENSE. **III.** A wooden frame from which horses and cattle are fed. **1.** falsice, arum: Cat. R. R. 4, init. (I clathrae, furnished with a grating). **2.** crātis, crātes, ls, f. (prop. wicker work): Veg. Vet. 1, 56. **3.** jacea or jaccas (the vulgar term = crātis): Veg. l.c., crātis quae facia vocatur a vulgo. **IV.** Vapour; hence, thin flying clouds driven by the wind (\*leave not rock behind). Shaks.: the doubtful rack of heaven. Dryd.: mubes...veluti pendula vellera lanae, like hanging fleeces of wool, Lucr. 6, 504; cf. Virg. G. 1, 397, tenuia uela lanae per caelum vellera fert.

**rack** (v.): **I.** To torture on the r., torquo, si, tum, 2: Cic.: v. TO TORTURE. More precisely, equo torqueo, torqueo, etc. **V.** RACK, subs. (1.) to put to the r. **II.** To affect with extreme pain: **1.** torquo, distorquo, 2: Cic.: v. TO TORTURE. **2.** verso, 1 (to disquiet, harass greatly): Enn. in Clc. Sen. init.: Liv. 2, 45, med. (nunc indignatio cum pudor pectora versare): Prop. **3.** expr. by stimuli, orru (stings, as of keen emotion): Join: lacrare, vexare, stimulos admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 1. **4.** Phr.: r'd with deep despair (Milton), \*acres cui stimulus rerum desperatio admovet; cujus cor extrema rerum desperatione aestuat: to r.'d with pain, dolore distineri (et divelli), Cic. Plan. 33, init.: v. TORTURE. **III.** Fig.: to screw, to force to performance: Phr.: to r. one's brains, aliqua re scrutanda, querenda, rimanda fatigari, paene dirumpl (Kr.). **IV.** To clear or strain liquor: **1.** defaco, 1: Col. 12, 33: Plin. **2.** liquo, 1: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6.

**racket**: **I.** The bat with which tennis is struck at tennis: rēticulum: Erasm. Coll. 1, 38. **II.** A clattering noise: strépitus, us, m.: Cic.: v. noise.

**racy** of style: salus (sharp, smart, witty): Cic. Phr.: a most r. speech, salissima oratio: having a certain r. flavour of its own, habens quendam succum suum, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: v. RACINESS.

**radiance**; candor, fulgor, claritas, splendor: v. BRIGHTNESS. Phr.: the r. of the sun (Shaks.), \*solis splendida lumen: with r. crowned of majestic divine (Milton), \*cui majestas divina comas radiantia ambit tempora.

**radiant**: **1.** rādiāns (diffusing rays): poet.: the r. light of the sun, radianta humla solis, Ov. Trist. 2, 325: r. visage (Milton), \*radiantia ora. **2.** clārus: the r. lights of the world (sun and moon), clarissima mundi lumina, Virg. G. 1, 5. **3.** nitidus (poet): the bright sun had hidden his r. head in the ocean, candidus oceano n. caput abdidat sol, Ov. M. 15, 30. **4.** fulgidus, fulgens, splendidus, etc.: v. BRIGHT. To be r., rádio, 1: Virg.: Ov.

**radiate** (v.): to emit rays, to shine, sparkle: **1.** rádio, 1: cats' eyes r. in the dark, fellum in tenebris r. oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55 § 150: Ov.: esp. in imperf. part., radians (gleaming, beaming): Virg.: Ov. **2.** fulgeo, 2: Clc.: v. TO SHINE, SPARKLE.

**radiation**: rádiātio: Plin.

**radical**: **I.** Pertaining to the root, primitive, original. **1.** innatūs: a r. fault, vitium homini innatum: cf. Ter. Hee. 4, 1, 28: Cic. **2.** insitūs: Cic. (Innatūs is stronger than insitūs: v. Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: the two words are frequently joined): insitūs et innatūs. **3.** natīvus: a r. evil, n. malum, Auct. pro Dom. 5, 12. In Gram.: a r. word, verbum natīvum, primitivū, primigeniū, principale: v. PRIMITIVE. (Or use

radix; which is indispensable for critical language.) **II.** Met.: fundamental, thorough, entire: iūtūs: Cic. Phr.: to make a r. cure, \*ipsum morborum causas expellere: \*efficeri ut quis ex toto convalescat, based on Cels.: a r. difference of character, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest, morborum studiorumque distantiā, Cic. Am. 20, 74: a r. reform, mutatio omnium rerum, cf. id. Att. 8, 3.

**III.** In politics: Phr.: the Radical party, rerum novarum cupidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Sall. C. 28: novarum rerum avidi, Liv. 1, 8: qui re publicae mala volunt tollere atque extrahere radicēs, cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.

**radically**: **1.** funditus: Tac. 2, radicitus, Cic. **3.** strīpitus, Cic. 4, pēnitūs: Cic.

**radish**: **1.** ráphānūs: Plin.: Col. (raphanus sativus or hortensis, Linn.: \*raphanus rusticanus, another name for the horse-radish, q. v.) **2.** rádix, ictis, f. (simply): Hor.: Ov.: or radix Syracaca: Col. **3.** A small r., rádīcula: Cels.: Col.

**radius**: rádius: Cic. (In anatomy, the exterior bone of the forearm, rádius: Cels.: also called \*arundo brachii minor and cercis.)

**rafie** (r.): Phr.: áleū lūdere: Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: to r. for anything, talos jacere de aliquo re: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54.

**raffle** (subs.): áleā: Cic.: v. preceding article.

**raft**: ráti, is, f.: to cross a river on r.s and boats tied together, flumen ratibus ac lirubus junctis transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.

**rafter**: **1.** cantērius, ii, m.: Vitruv. 4, 2, 3. **2.** trabs or trābiis, is, f. (any beam): v. BEAM.

**rag**: **I.** A piece of cloth or linen, pannus, panniculus: v. CLOTH, PATCH.

**II.** In pl., garments worn out: **1.** panni, orru: covered with r.s, pannis obstiti. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5; (also pannosus: v. RAGGED): they covered their limbs with black r.s, membranae vincentiincti ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 25. **2.** pannili, orru: App. 3, dilabidae vestes: Plin. Phr.: wisdom is often clad in r.s, saepe est sub pallo holo sordido sapientia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56. To deal in r.s, \*negotium panniculare exercere, pannos obsoletos [sernata] venditare, A dealer in r.s, qui obsoletum pannis emendis vendendis queastum facit. The r.-man, perh. scutarius, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14.

**ragamuffin**: a disputable fellow, pannosus homo, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin.: a young r., \*pannosus ex immis pīblecula puer. As a class, faex populi, Cic.

**rage** (subs.): **I.** Violent anger: **1.** furor, óris, m. (prop. madness): blind r., caecus f., Hor. Epod. 1, 13: blind with r., caecus furor, Liv. 28, 22: impelled by r. and madness, furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: an unaccountable r. seizes the man, miris invadit f. alieni, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: to do anything in a r., \*furore abruptum, ac censem aliqd facere to put any one in a r., impellere aliquem in tuorem, Cic. Join: furor effrenatus, indomitus, praeceps, flammatus atque ignitus. **2.** rābles, em, ȳ, f. (esp. poet.): r. armed Archilebus with its appropriate lāmbūs, Archilebūm propriū armavit lāmbū, Hor. A. P. 79: hostile r., r. hostiliis, Liv. 29, 8. **3.** furiae, pl. (poet. for furor or rabies): all Etruria rose up with just r., omnis furia surrexit Etruria justis, Virg. Aen. 8, 494. **4.** ira: with renewed r., redintegrata ira, Liv. 8, 32: v. ANGER. **5.** iracundia: to be in a great or very great r., iracundia efferrari, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 105. exardescere iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Ver. 2, 20, 48: to restrain one's r., iracundiam reprimere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7; colibere, Cic. Marc. 3, 8: incitèd by r., iracundia incitatus, Auct. pro Dom. 33, 88. **6.** stōmāchus (in this sense poet.): the deadly r. of Achilles, gravis Pélidae stomachus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. **7.** saevitia: after

*long sustaining the r. of the enemy, diu sustentata hosium saevitia, Tac. A. 2, 11.* **II.** *Vehement or excitement of anything painful: rābies. the r. of thirst and hunger (Pope), r. satis et ventris: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 357.* **III.** *Enthusiasm, rapture (Cowley): furor: Cic. IV. Vehemence of the natural elements: 1. furor: the r. of storms, coili f. (aequinoctials), Cat. 46, 2. 2. rābies: the r. of the winds, r. ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; the r. of the heaven and of the sea, furores et r. coelique marisque, Virg. Aen. 5, 802. 3. saevitia: the r. of the sea, s. mari, Vell. 1, 2: the r. of the storms, s. tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 § 125. **V.** *Eagerness, violent passion for anything: studium, cācōthēs: v. PASSION (V.). See also EAGERNESS. Also perh. insania, which is used of any kind of extravagance: cf. Cic. Quint. 3, 1, 2: v. MANIA.**

**rage (v.):** **I.** *To be violently exasperated or angry: 1. furo, 3: the consul begins to r., consul coepit fure, Liv. 22, 39: to r. against any one, f. adversus aliquem, Suet. Bui. 61. Join: insanire ac fure, Cic. Ver. 4, 18, 39; furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276. Comp. perfurō, 3 (to r. greatly): Virg. Aen. 9, 342 (incensus et ipse perfurit).*

**2.** *saevio, 4: a r. nō nobis, saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: the ignoble mob r. in their souls, saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149 (to r. against oneself, in se ipsum s.), Liv. 1, 51: the father r. because his son won't marry, pater ardens s. quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49. Strengthened, désaevio, 4: Virg. Aen. 10, 569. For further examples of phr. to be in a r., v. RAGE, subs. (I.). **II.** *F. i. g. to be violent and tumultuous (of things and passions): 1. furo, 3 (poet.): the lack storm r., atra tempestas f., Virg. Aen. 5, 694: the fire r. ignis f., id. C. 3, 100: Hor. 2. saevio, 4: the wind r.s, ventus s., Caes. B. G. 3, 11: t. sea r.s with the winds, mare ventis s., Sall. J. 78: fortune begins to r., s. fortuna coepit, id. C. 10: let fortune r. and excite new storms, saeviat, atque novos moveat Fortune tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 126. Strengthened, désaevio: the storm r.s on the sea, pelago desaevit hiems, Virg. Aen. 4, 52.**

**ragged:** **I.** *Ren or worn to tatters: 1. facer, era, érum, r. attire, l. vestis, Tac. Hist. 3, 10. 2. panniculus and panniculus, Petr. 14 (p. vestis). **II.** *Wearing tattered clothes: 1. pannosus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin. 2. pannis obstis, Ter. v. RAG (II.). **III.** Having rough or uneven edges: perh. scissus (v. JAGGED); or, scissilis, e. v. Lat. Dicit. s. v.**

**raging (part. and adj.):** **I.** *furens; strengthened, firibundus (in the state of rage and fury): Cic.: Hor. Fig.: the r. Leo, firibundus Leo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17. **2.** *saevus, saeviens: v. FIERCE, CRUEL; also to RAGE. 3. rābidius (a strong exp. poet.): r. tigres, r. tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151; Hor. Phr.: a r. fūber, ferre ardens, Cels. 3, 7, 2; f. vehemens: v. VIOLENT.**

**ragout:** *perf. conditura, Sen. Ira, 3, 15; <sup>1</sup> cibus acrioribus condimentis confectus: v. SEASONING, SEASONED. Phr.: a r. of mushrooms, cibus boletorum, Suet. Claud. 44.*

**ragwort:** *a plant: perh. sätýrion, ii: 15m. (\*Orchis mascula: Botan.)*

**rail (subs.):** **I.** *A cross-beam supported on uprights: 1. longitūris: Varr. R. R. 1, 14 (per foramina [palorum] trajectis longitūris binis aut ternis, i. e. a fence formed by posts placed at intervals, pierced to receive two or three rails). But longitūris may be used of any longish pole or piece of wood. 2. assar transversus [quales palorum formarimbus inseruntur] ad septimum facendum. **II.** *An upright, forming part of fence: usu. pl. rails or railing: pālūs: Varr. R. R. 1, c. Often sépīmentum, sepes, may serve: more precisely, sepes ex palis statutis crebris, Varr. 1, c. (Cancelli denotes cross- or**

*lattice-work: v. GRATING.) **III.** Of a railway: perh. trabs ferrea, longitūris terreas. **IV.** A bird: \*rallus: v. CORN-CRAKE.*

**rail (v.):** **I.** *To enclose with a railing: Pbr.: palis crebris statutis (or simply palis) sepire: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 14. Usu, however, sepio, consepio, sepmēto circumdare, will be precise enough: v. FENCE, TO FENCE. (Cancelli = to mark with cross lines: Varr. 4, 2, med.) **II.** *To abuse: 1. convicior, i (esp. in a loud or violent manner: intreq.): to accuse rather than merely to r., accusare potius quam c., Liv. 42, 41, init.: Suet. Fol. by dat, Quint. 5, 13, 40. The same sense is usu, better expr. by corresponding subs. convicium with a verb: e. g. to r. at any one, consēcari aliquem conviciis, Cic. Att. 2, 18; facere convicia aliqui, Pont. 2, 6, 7; jacere convicia aliqui, id. Met. 5, 664; tundere convicia in aliquem, ib. 13, 306; ingere convicia aliqui, Hor. S. 1, 51; convicio aliquem incassere, Gell. 9, 2.**

**2.** *maledicto, xl, ctm, 3 (with dat, rarely with acc.): or expr. by maledictum and some verb; to r. at any one, maledicere aliqui, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91; maledicta in aliquem dicere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3; maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8: maledictis aliquem figere, (rāgo), id. N. D. 1, 34, 93; aliquem proscriptis omnibus maledictio vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48. 3. insector, i, dep.: to r. at any one, insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: to inveigh too bitterly and r. too violently against any one: acerbis in aliquem invehi, insectare vehemens, id. Am. 16, 57: v. REVILE.*

**railing (subs.):** **I.** *A fence: pāli, sépīmentum, sépēs. v. RAIL (I.). **II.** *Abuse: convicium, maledictum, prōbrum: v. TO RAIL (II.); ABUSE.**

**railing (adj.):** in phr. railing language: v. preced. art.

**raillery:** **I.** jōcūs, jōcātō: v. JOKE. **2.** *cavillatio (banter, jering): v. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: bitter r., acerba c., Suet. Tib. 57.*

**rail-road** <sup>1</sup>\*via ferrea s. ferrata, or rail-way <sup>2</sup>\*via ferro strata. Phr.: to make a r., \*viam ferro sternere: (ierratae) curandae praepositis; \*vias ferreas (ierratae) curat: a r.-carriage, \*currus vaporibus motus: a r.-station, \*mansio or statio viae ferreae.

**raiment:** vestis, vestitus, us; vestimentum: for examples, v. CLOTHES, CLOTHING.

**rain (subs.):** **I.** *pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon, falling upon and fertilizing the ground, like the Gr. νέρος): penetrating r., tenues pluviae, Virg. G. 1, 92; fine r., p. rara et minuta, Sen. (in Qu.): heavy r., pluvia ingens, Virg. G. 1, 325; graves pluviae, Ov. F. 2, 71: threatening r., pluvia impendens, Virg. G. 4, 191. **2.** *imber,bris, m. (prop. of rain as a phenomenon of cold and stormy weather, but also of heavy rain in general): very heavy r., maximus imbur, Cic. Ver. 4, 49, 86: I arrived at Capua in very heavy r., maximo imbrī Capuam veni, id. Att. 7, 20; pl. esp. to denote continued, heavy rain: we had heavy and incessant r., magnos et asidiosos imbrē habebamus, ib. 11, 16: heavy r. falls, cadent largi imbrē, Ov. M. 11, 516: the south-wind and very heavy r. increase, ingeminans austri et densissimus imber, Virg. G. 1, 333: the r. pours down, imbrē effunduntur, id. Aen. 6, 693: as soon as the r. ceased, ubi primum imbrē remiserunt, Liv. 40, 33: cisterns for holding r.-water, piscinae cisternae servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12. **3.** *nimbus (prop. a rain-cloud): poet.: heavy rain attended with cloudy weather): neither do winds shake nor clouds drench (them) with r., neque concutunt venti nec nubila nimbi aspergunt, Lucret. 3, 19: a black storm of r. mingled with hail, nigrans commixta grandine nimbus, Virg. Aen. 4,***

*l20: thick storms of r. rush down from heaven, densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269. 4. aqua coelēstis; also aqua simply: there is a want of r., coelētes desunt aqua, Liv. 4, 30: the crow presager of r., cornix augur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: much r., multa aqua, Ov. F. 6, 198: heavy r., aquae magna, Liv. 24, 9: there fell suddenly, it is said, such a great quantity of r., tantu repente coelo missa vis aquae dicitur, Sall. J. 75: rain-water, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; aqua pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335; inbres, Tac. v. RAIN.*

**rain (v.):** **I.** *Lit.: pluio or pluvia, 3 (usu. impers.): it r.s, pluit, Cic.: it will r., to day, pluēt hodie, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 42: it r.s hard, multum pluit, id. Men. prol. 61: it r.s blood, pluit sanguinem, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 53 (in this phrase either acc. or abl. is used): it r.s milk, pluit lacte, Liv. 27, 11: it r.s stones, p. lapidibus, id. 35, 9. Or expr. by pluvia, imber: v. examples under RAIN (subs.). Phr.: it r'd all night, imber contingen per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44. **II.** *Fig.: to fall or pour down like rain: pluō: from the shaken holm-oak the acorn r.s down, de concussa plinit ilice glans, Virg. G. 4, 81. Strengthened, perpluō, 3: the storm, which has r'd into my breast, tempestas, quam milii amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 6.**

**rain-bow:** **I.** arcus pluvius, Hor. A. P. 18: arcus coelēstis, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 37: or arcus simply, as shewn by context, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3: Virg. Aen. 5, 88: lunar and solar r.s, arcus solares lunaresque, Sen. N. Q. 1, 10. **2.** Meton. Iris (I), idis, f. (goddess of the rainbow, also used for the rainbow itself): cf. Ov. M. 1, 271.

**rain-water:** v. RAIN.

**rainy:** **I.** pluvius: r. or fine days, p. aut sereni dies, Mhn. 2, 59, 60, § 50<sup>5</sup>: r. weather: tempestas p., Catō, R. R. 2: p. coeli status, Col. 2, 1, 21: r. winds, p. venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14: the r. season, ea pars anni qua continui imbrē sunt.

**2.** pluvialis, e: a r. day, p. dies, Col. 2, 15: the r. south wind, pl. Auster, Virg. G. 3, 429. **3.** pluviosus (of much rain): a r. winter, p. hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 225. **4.** aquosus (poet.): a r. winter, a. hiems, Virg. E. 10, 66: the r. orion, a. Orion, id. Aen. 4, 52. **5.** imbrifer, éra, érum (bringing rain): r. south winds, i. Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: a r. spring, i. ver, Virg. G. 1, 313. **Phr.:** it looks r., coelum est pluvium, cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 13; pluvia impendet, Virg. G. 4, 191.

**raise:** **I.** *To lift up:* **1.** tollo, sustulam, sublatum, : to r. a stone from the ground, saxum de terra t., Cic. Cæc. 21, 60: to r. oneself from the ground, se t. a terra, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: I car not se r. my head, neque caput t., Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: to r. the curtain (of a theatre), aulaeum t., Cic. Cael. 27, 65 (this was done at the end of a piece, since the curtain, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began; hence aulaeum [aulaeum] premere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89, or aulaeum premere, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, to drop the curtain, was used to denote the opening of the play.) Comps. (1). attollo, 3 (not in Cic., and chieftay poet.): to r. the head, caput attollere, Ov. M. 5, 503: to r. the eyes from the ground, oculos humo a., ib. 2, 448: to r. the hands to heaven, manus ad coelum a., Liv. 10, 36. (2). extollo, 3 (to r. high): to r. the head, caput extollere, Cic. Plane. 11, 33: to r. on high a bloodstained dagger, alte cruentum pugionem e., Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28. **2.** lēvo, 1 (to lift up, raise gently): to r. one's limbs from the grass, membra gramine l., Ov. F. 6, 328: to r. oneself from the turf, id. M. 2, 427: to r. up a sick person from a dangerous illness, aegrum ex praecipiti l., Hor. S. 2, 3, 292. Comps. (1). allevo, 1 (in Cic. only fig. to alleviate): to r. the hand, manum al-

**Quint.** 11, 3, 94: *to r. the arm, brachium a., id. 11, 3, 141: to r. the eyebrows, supercilia a., id. 11, 3, 79: to r. the eyes, oculis a., Curt. 8, 14, (2), clēvo, i (to raise to a height), contabulationem e., Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (N.B.—Elevō, when used in fig. sense, = not to raise, extit [extollo, effero], but to lessen, disparage: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235). (3), sublēvo, i (to raise from the ground): he did not even r. us up when stretched at his feet, nos sibi ad pedes sitatos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: to r. oneself up, [erigere] se [aut] sublevare, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: the bees r. up on their shoulders the reweined king, apes regem fessum humeris s., Plin. 11, 17, 17, 54: he died in their arms as they were r.ing him up, inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vespa. 24. (3), ērigo, rex, rectum, 3 (to lift to an erect position): to r. the finger, digitum e., Quint. 11, 3, 120: to r. the hands to the roof, manus ad tectum e., id. 11, 3, 118: to r. the ladders to the walls, scalas ad moenia e., Liv. 32, 14, 2: to r. the eyes, oculis e., Cic. Sext. 31, 68. (4), surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (very rare also trans, verb): to r. one's ears, aures s., Virg. Aen. 4, 183: an earthquake brings down mountains, r.s plains, fills up valleys, terramotus defert montes, s. planu, valley extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4. (N.B.—Hardly to be imitated). **II.** To erect, to build: 1, extruso, xi, ctim, 3: to r. a tomb, sepulchrum e., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 62: to r. a monument, monumentum e., id. Ph. 14, 12, 33: to r. a mound to the height of eighty feet, aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta e., Caes. B. C. 2, 1: to r. towers, turres e., ib. 3, 54. (2), ērigo, 3 (rare in this sense): to r. (erect) towers, turres e., Caes. B. C. 1, 26. (3), expr. by pōno, édifico, aedifico: for examples, v. ERECT, BUILD. **III.** To elevate in condition, to exalt to a state more great or illustrious: 1, évēho, vexi, vectum, 3: to r. any one to the conship, aliquem ad consulatum e., Tac. Dial. 13: to r. the empire to the highest point, imperium ad summum fastigium e., Curt. 4, 14: to r. any one to heaven, aliquem ad aethera e., Virg. Aen. 6, 130; ad eos, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6; ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127; in coelum, Juv. 1, 38. (2), prōvēho, 3: to r. persons of the lowest rank to the highest honours, quosdam infini generis ad amplissimos honoris p., Suet. Caes. 72: to r. any one to consultships, censorships, and triumphs, aliquem in consultibus, censuris, et triumpis p., Vell. 2, 128: v. TO PROMOTE. (3), prodictio, xi, ctim, 3: to r. any one to honour, aliquem ad dignitatem p., Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: to r. any one to the highest honours, aliquem ad honores amplissimos p., id. Am. 20, 73: to r. any one to (lit. with) every kind of honour, aliquem omni genere honoris p., Liv. 40, 50. (4), effero, extuli, clātūm, 3: to r. to the highest authority through the various degrees of preferment, aliquem ad summum imperium per onines honorum gradus e., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: to r. any one above the laws, aliquem supra leges e., Tac. A. 2, 34. (5), tollo, 3: to r. any one to threefold honours, aliquem tergeminis t. honoribus (abl. case), Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8 (hardly so in prose, as tollere alone would mean to get rid of): to r. any one to the sky with praises, aliquem ex humili loco ad summum dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39. **IV.** To excite, arouse, stir up: 1, tollo, 3: to r. the courage, amicos tollere, liv. 3, 67: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57. (2), ērigo, 3: to r. one's dejected spirits, animum demissum et oppressum erigere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: to r. and cheer up the dejected province, proyclam afflictam et perditam e. atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91,*

212. (3), recreo, 1 (frequently joined with erigo): to r. the spirits, reficerre et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2: to r. a person from the lowest depths of misfortune, afflictum erigere, perditum recreare, id. Man. 9, 23: to r. the dejected spirits of any one, afflictos animos aliecius t., id. Atal. 1, 15, 8. (4), excito, r.: to r. the dejected spirits of a friend, amicu, adjacentem animum excitare, id., Am. 16, 59. **V.** Pro: v. to r. a storm in a teapot, i.e. make much ado about nothing, fluctuare in simplo [lit. in a ladle] ex, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 16. **VI.** To occasion, produce, bring forward: tollo, 3: to r. a shout, clamorem tollere, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Virg. Aen. 11, 745: to r. a laugh, cachinnum s., Cic. Fat. 5, 10: rictum z, Hor. A. P. 381. **Phr.**: to r. a report, rictum fingere, et Caes. B. C. 1, 53: to r. a point (in an argument), aliiquid proferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2, 41: aliiquid in medium proferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 2. **VI.** To bring from death to life: Phr.: aliquem ab inferis excitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 20: it is r. in glory, surgit in gloria, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv, 43: he was r.d again for our justification, resurrexit propter justificationem nostram, ib. Rom. iv, 25. **VII.** To collect, assemble, procure: to r. an army, exercitum concibere, compare, Cic. B. 5, 13, 36; parare, Sall. C. 29; exercitum scribere, Liv. 2, 43; conficer, Cic. Ph. 5, 16, 43; facere, ib. 5, 8, 23; contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34; cogere, ib. 3, 17: (in an irregular or violent manner), conflare, Cic. Ph. 4, 6, 15 to r. the wind (i.e. money), pecuniam cogere, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 59: to r. prices artificially, annuam incendere, exaudire, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, fin.: to r. the pay, \*angere stipendum. **IX.** To cause to grow: exāro, 1: to r. so much corn, tantum frumenti ex, Cic. Ver. 5, 38, 99. See also TO CULTIVATE, PRODUCE. **X.** To raise a siege: Phr.: obsidionem solvere, Liv. 24, 41; obsidionem omittire, Tac. A. 15, 52; oppugnatione desistere, Sall. Jug. 25, extr.: oppugnatione relinquere, ib. 15, 16.

raise up: sublēvo, 1: v. to RAISE. **RAISIN:** acaulus passus, Plin. 14, 1, § 17: poet. racēnum passus (clusters), Virg. G. 4, 269: uvae passae (of a quantity), Col. 12, 39, 4. **Raisin-wine:** passum (sc. vinum), Virg. G. 2, 93: Plin. Col.

**rake (subs.):** 1. An agricultural implement: 1, rastellus (dimin. of rastrum, pl. rastri, this latter being a heavy implement, and serving to dig up soil, not merely to smooth or clear it): Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 136 (where the rastellus is said to be the tool used by haymakers in clearing the mown grass): to clear the ground of stubble by means of r.s, stipulam de pratis rastellis erudere, id. R. R. 1, 49: Col. 2, 13. (But rastellum was perhaps also used to denote a common rake, cf. Col. 2, 12, med., lignae rastri facta semina obruire: also Ov. M. 13, 765, where Polyphemus uses a rastellum as his comb.) 2, pecten, Iris, n. (a comb: hence any similar instrument, a light r.): Ov. R. A. 192. (3), iplex, icti, m. (a heavy farming implement): v. HARROW. **II.** A vicious fellow: 1, nēpos, ictis (a spendthrift and prodigal): to squander like a bōs r., (divitias) discinctus perdere ut nepos, Hor. Epod. 1, 34: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. (2), nebūlo, ictis, m. (a worthless fellow): Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28 (nebulos Alcinōne juventus). Join: vappa (a sort of slang term): cf. Hor. l. c. 4. (4), homo discinctus, dissolutus, v. DISCINCTUS. (5), gāneo, ictis (one who fre-

quents eating-houses and brothels): Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7 (quae gāneos, quis adulteri, quis nepos); from which the primary reference appears to be to gluttony rather than licentiousness): v. GLUTTONY.

**rake (v.):** 1, Lit. rādo, si, sum, 3 (to scrape in any way, wh-nev rastrum, rastellus): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 136 (ab rastri rastelli dicti), Comps. (1), corrādo, 3 (to r. together): Varr. I. c. (2), erido 3 (to r. off the ground or root out of it with the rake): id. R. R. 1, 49. Phr.: to r. seeds over (cover them with soil by raking), (seminis) rastellis obruire, Col. 2, 13, m.d.: to r. the ground clean, pectine verrere humanū, Ov. R. Am. 192; less poetically, \*brāin rastello purgare, Pūr. to r. together the fire, \*igenem cineribus condere: prūna eleneres obdureere. **III.** To get together, esp. by screwing and stinting: 1, corrādo, 3 (to scrape together): to r. together the money from some quarter or other, pecuniam alcunde c., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; cf. id. Heaut. 1, 1, 89 (omnia corradere). (2), comparco, si, 3 (by stinting): Ter. Pīb. 1, 1, 10. **IV.** To rake up, i.e. review something unpleasant: Phr.: to r. up an old scandal, \*flagitiū (infamiae) memoriam quae jam obseverat redintegrare; \*vetrem infamiam et jan paene oblitio obrūtrum eruere atque prolerre. **V.** To scour, rummage (the statesman rakes the town to find a plot," Swift): perh. percurro, 3; or scrūtor, perscrūtor, i.: Caes. v. TO SCOUR, SEARCH. **VI.** To pierce an enemy's position: \*transverse ex oblique coniēre t.la.

**rally:** **A.** **Tramps:** 1. To put disordered troops into order: Phr.: revocare in ordines militem, Liv. 28, 15; militibus collectis aciem restituere, Liv. 5, 18; ordines restituere, Sall. J. 51; inclinatum aciem restituere, Suet. Caes. 62. **B.** To treat with satirical merriment, to banter: 1, lidoo, si, sum, 3: to do by direct acc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

2, irridoo, risi, risum, 2: Cic. v. TO BANTER, TO RIDICULE. **3.** cāvillor, 1: v. TO JEST, JOKE. **B.** **Intrans.:** 1. To come again into order: expr. by colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, with pron. reflect: they gave the enemy no opportunity of r.ing, neque sui colligentia facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: at capua they first recover their spirits and rally. Capuae primus se confirmant et c., id. B. C. 1, 14, 11. **II.** Fig.: to recover one's health and spirits: 1, expr. by colligo, 3: with pron. refl.: (to collect oneself): so colligere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 73: so, amicos c., Liv. 5, 60. Also, récolligo, 3: Ov. M. 9, 745 (with pron. refl.); se a longa valetudine r., Plin. v. TO RECOVER. **2.** rēfleo, 3: with pron. refl.: v. TO RECOVER.

**rallying-point:** \*is locus quo militis se ex tuta colligunt: v. TO RALLY.

**ram (subs.):** 1. Mate of the sheep: ictis, ictis, m.: Scrr. R. R. 1, Virg. Belonging to a ram, ram's: arietinus: a ram's hoof, ar. ungula: Plin. **II.** A battering-ram (used to break walls): ictis (Smith's Ant. 13): the r. shakes the walls, a. murum percūti, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: to shatter a considerable portion of the wall by the r.s, arietibus aliquantum muri disintere, Liv. 21, 12: to batter the walls with the r., pulsare arietibus muros, Virg. Aen. 12, 706.

**ram (v.):** 1, fistūco, 1: to r. down the foundations, fundamente f., Cat. R. R. 18, med.: to r. down the ground, Plin. 36, 25, 63. On expr. by fistula, fistūco, with a verb: e.g. fistula adgredere, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; locum fistūculis solidare, Vitruv. 7, 1, 2. pāvio, 4: to r. down the earth, terram p., Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

**ramble (v.):** 1, Lit.: erro, vāgor, evagor, 1: v. TO WANDER. **II.** Fig.: in discourse: 1, vāgor, 1: shall therefore r. and write carelessly?, idlerone vagere scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265. Consp. evāgor: they do not allow

(even) Demosthenes to r. (digress), non Demostheni permittunt ev. Quint. 3, 6, 3. **2.** expatiari, i. Quint. Or expr. by phr.: a proposito declinare, Cic. Or. 40, 137; a proposito egredi, id. Brut. 21, 82; a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83; v. TO DIGRESS.

**ramble, rambling** (subs.): error, vagatio: v. WANDERING. Phr.: *I take a ramble through the circus and the forum, circum forumque perero*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11;

**rambler, erro, ònis:** homo erraticus & errabundus: v. WANDERER.

**rambling (adj.):** I. Lit.: vágus, vagans, erraticus, errans: v. WANDERING, ROVING. II. Fig.: 1. vágus, of style, as distinguished from solitus, free, easy: cf. (in oratione) solutum quidam sit, nec vagum tamen, Cic. Or. 23, 77. 2. vágans, a r speech, v. oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. Phr.: a r. house, sparsa ac dissona domus, cf. Stat. Achill. 1, 457.

**ramification:** I. Lit.: division or separation into branches, small branches: 1. \*rámificatio, io, Linn. 2. \*rámórum divisio. Phr.: r. of the roots, discursus radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33 § 144; r. of the veins, discursus venarum, id. 34, 12, 29, 118; cf. vénulae, Cels. 2, 6.

II. Fig.: expr. by pars, particula, genus, etc. v. PART, BRANCH. Phr.: *the conspiracy has many r.s, conjurative ad multos pertinet*, Cic. (in Q.): *your teaching is a r. of originis, doctrina tua Originis ramusculus est*, Hier.

**ramify (v.):** Phr.: se findere in partes: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 540: *roots which r., ramosae radices*, Plin. 21, 15, 52 § 80: v. TO BRANCH.

**rammer;** an instrument for driving anything with force: 1. fistula: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Plin. 2. pâvicia: to beat with r.s, pâvicius verberare, Cat. R. R. 91; p. condensare, Col. 1, 6, 12; inculcare, ib. 1, 6, 13. For rammer of gun, v. RAM-ROD.

**ramp (v.):** i. e. to leap with violence, especially of the lion: insilio, iu. 4: cf. leo insili satia, Plin. 8, 16, 19, 50: v. TO LEAP. Phr.: *they gape upon me with their mouths, as a ramping and roaring lion, aperuntur super me os sum, sicut leo rapiens et mugiens*, Vulg. Ps. xxl. 14. Milton uses the word without the idea of violence: *sporting the lion ramped, \*leo gestiens exercetab lusus*.

**rampancy:** exuberance (South): luxuria: v. EXUBERANCE.

**rampant:** I. Wild, overleaping restraints, exuberant: 1. pétulans (wanton): r. animals, p. animata, Gell. 17, 20. 2. lascivius (sporting freely): r. weeds, perh. \*l. herbas (cf. lasciviae hederæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20); v. SI ORTIVE.

3. férus (high-spirited, wild, fierce): the r. bear, f. aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711. Phr.: r. sins (South), \*vitia luxuriantis. To be r., dominari: cf. Virg. G. 1, 154 (of weeds), steriles dominatur avenæ: and of persons, exultare immoderatè jactare, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

II. In heraldry, denoting an animal standing on his hind legs: a tiron, \*leo erectus.

**rampart:** I. 1. agger, èris, m. (a mound of earth, serving as a fortification; usu. surrounded by a stockade, consisting of sharpened stakes, valli): v. MOUND. 2. vallum (prop. a stockade; also used to include the agger): Caes. Cic. The above two words are sometimes used together to signify the rampart, but more frequently one only; and more usu. vallum: to erect a r., aggerem ac vallum extrinse, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; aggerem extrinse, ib. 2, 10; aggerem jacer, ib. 2, 12; vallum ducere (to carry a r. along), Liv. 7, 2, med.: to fortify the camp with a r. and a ditch, castra v. fossaque minire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: to surround the town with a r. and a ditch (lines of circumvalation), oppidum v. et fossa circundare or cingere, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: id. Att. 5, 20, 5: to scale the r. with ladders, scalis v. 68

ascendere, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to destroy the r., v. scindere, ib. 3, 5. II. The wall around fortified places, murus, moenia: v. WALL. III. Any kind of defence: vallum, munimentum, propugnaculum: v. RULWARK, FORTIFICATION. Fig.: the r. of the Alps against the passage of the Gauls, Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, Cic. in Plin. 33, 81. Fig.: the ear of corn is protected against the smaller birds by a r. of acorns, spica contra avium minorum nitoris munitur vallo aristarium, id. Sen. 15, 51. See also FORTIFICATION.

**rampion:** \*phyteuma, átis, n. (name of the genus), Linn. \*Campanula rapunculus, Linn. The horned rampion, \*rapunculus corniculatus or \*phyteuma orbicularie, Linn.

**ramrod:** \*virga scopularia, M. L.

**rancid:** rancidus: Hor. *tinim, rancidulus* (a little r., somewhat so): Juv. **rancorous:** 1. infensus (bitterly hostile): joined with inimicus: r. feelings, infensus atque inimicus animus, Cic. Ver. 2, 61, 149. 2. infestus (hostile, spiteful): also joined with inimicus or iniquus): to look at any one with most r. feelings, animo inquisitissimo infestissimumque aliquem intueri, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 144. 3. invidus: Hor. See also MALIGNANT. Phr.: to flame with rage and r. ire (Spenser), [acerrima] iracundia exardescere, inflammati; ira accendi, Cic.

**rancour:** 1. Ira, irâcundia (the latter denoting more of settled feeling): v. ANGER, RAGE. 2. simulus (usu. pl.): to contend with the greatest r., summis similitudines contendere, Caes. B. G. 44: to cherish r., simulus nutritre, Tac. H. 3, 53. 3. perh.odium occultum; o. penitus insitum; v. HATRED.

**rancorously:** 1. infestus: Liv. 21, 11, init.: v. SPITEFULLY. 2. maligne (ill-natured): to speak abusively and r., maledice ac m. loqui, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin. 3. expr. by adj., as modal abl., inlesto s. infuso animo, etc.: v. RANCOROUS.

**random (adj.):** fortuitus (itus and itus). Cic. Or by circuml. in casu positus, Cic.: v. FORTUITOUS, ACCIDENTAL. Phr.: a r. blow, caecus ictus, Liv. 34, 14: r. shot, \*glans temere jacta.

**random, at:** témére: to talk thoughtlessly and at r., inconsolute ac t. dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; t. ac nulla ratione dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 12: words thrown out at r., [verbis] t. jacta, Liv. 5, 15: we were not created at r. or by chance, non ne forte fortuiti sunt t. creata sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118. J. in: temere ac fortuito; casu ac temere; forte, temere, casu; inc. insulso ac temere; temere acce imprudenter: Cic.: v. ACCIDENTALLY; (BY) CHANCE.

**range (subs.):** I. A long line or row of things, as of mountains, buildings, etc.: 1. ordo, iu. m. (general term): v. ROW. 2. of mountains, iugum (usu. pl.): a r. of mountains): where Ida swells in its extended r., in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: in an unbroken r., perpetui j. Plin. 3, 5, 7. Phr.: a fine r. of buildings stretches from the palace to the castle, \*continuant aedificia lauta ac splendidia, [or, continua sunt aedificia . . .] a palatio usque ad castellum: a continuous r. of mountains, montes perpetui, Liv.; montes continuhi, Hor. II. A class: genus: v. CLASS. III. Excursion, wandering: vagatio: v. RAMBLE, WANDERING. IV. Compass taken in by anything extensive: campus: v. FIELD (III.). Phr.: the wide r. of plains, immensitate campus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 98: the wide r. of science, vastitas scientiae, Col. 5, 1, 1: to take a wide r., latius expatriari in aliqua re, cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1. V. The reach of a missile: Phr.: to come within r., intra teli jactum progreedi, Virg. Aen. 11, 608; venire ad telli conjectum, Liv. 2, 31: to stand out of r., extra teli conjectum consistere,

Petr. 90: to be out of r., extra teli jactum esse, Curt. 3, 10: to be out of r. of the artillery, interiori icibus tormentorum esse, Liv. 24, 34: the enemy were within r., non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. VI. A kitchen-grate: cāminus: v. GRATE, FIRE-PLACE.

**range (v.):** A. Trans.: to set in order: ordino, etc.: v. TO ARRANGE.

B. Intrans.: I. to rove at large: 1. pervagor, i. Cic.: v. TO WANDER. 2. pursuant, i. (prop. leap over, bound): the wild herds r. over th glad pastures, ferae præcedes p. pubula laeta, Lucri. 1, 14: v. ROAM, WANDER.

II. To have a certain scope or range: expr. by, intra quadam [certos] fines s. terminos contineri.

**ranger:** I. One that ranges, a robber (rare): láro: v. ROBBER. II. A dog that beats the ground: canis vestigator, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 94: cf. canes, qui odorant omnia et pestivagent, Cic. Ver. 4, 13, 31. III. One who tends game in a forest; a forester: saltuarius: Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15. or \*rei saltuariae praefectus.

**rank (subs.):** I. A row or line of things: ordo, iu. m., séries: v. ROW, LINE. II. Of soldiers: ordo: to keep the r.s, ordinis servare, Caes. B. G. 4, 26; o. observare, Sall. Jug. 51: to throw the r.s into confusion, o. perturbare, ib. 2, 11: to re-form the r.s, o. restituere, Sall. Jug. 51: when they saw that they followed again in close r.s, ubi firmis ordinibus sequi rursus videre, Tac. Agr. 37: to reduce to the r.s, in ordines cogere or redigere, cf. Liv. 3, 51: Suet. Vesp. 15. Phr.: to quit the r.s, ab signis discedere, Liv. 25, 20. r. and file (i. e. common soldiers), manipulares; Caes.: gregarii milites: Cic. III. Class, order, dignity.

1. ordo (esp. of persons, forming a special class in the state): I met a person of my own condition and r., convenit quadam mei loci atque ordinis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3: men of every r. and age, homines omnium o. et omnium aetatum, Cic.: the senatorial r., senatorius o., Cic.: the equestrian r., equester o., Cic.: the most distinguished r. in the state, amplissimus ordo republie, Cic.: three hundred men of the two upper r.s, trecenti utriusque o., Suet. Aug. 15. 2. locus (often, but not always, connected with birth): the highest r. in the state, summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55, 150: Caesar restored to him the r. of his ancestors, huic Caesar majorum locum restituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: of the lowest r. by birth, infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, 24: of the highest r. by birth, summo loco natus, Liv. 1, 34. 3. grádu, us. m. (elevation, degree): a man most worthy of the highest r.s, omni g. amplissimo dignissimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: the highest r. of dignity, summus g. dignitatis, id. Planc. 13, 32: to hold the second r. in the empire, secundum g. imperii tene, Nep. Con. 3. 4. dignitas (implying positive elevation; the precd. terms being neutral): to raise any one from a low position to the highest r., aliquem ex humili loco ad summum d. perduisse, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: to make a person equal in r. to another, aliquem cum aliquo dignitate exaequare, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: to live in accordance with one's r., pro d. vivere, Nep. Att. 2. 5. fastigium (high r. or elevation): the r. of the dictatorship was always the higher distinction, dictatæ semper altius f. fuit, Liv. 6, 38: to advance any one to royal r., ad regium f. evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1. Phr.: a man of high r., of very high r., homo nobilis, nobilissimus, Cic. Join: nobilis et clarus; illustris et nobilis: honoratus et nobilis: Cic.: v. NOBLE.

**rank (v.):** A. Trans.: I. Lit.: to place abreast or in a line: ordine loco or colloco, i. v. TO ARRANGE.

II. Fig.: to place in a particular class: 1. númer, i. to: r. any one in the first class, aliquem in primis n.

Cic. Ver. 3, 73, 170: *let him be r'd among men of strong feelings, acres inter numerum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 51.* **2.** hæbō, 2; esp. with in numero: *to r. any one as an enemy, aliquem in hostium numero b.* Caes. B. G. 1, 28 Phr.: *to r. a person high, aliquem magni facere;* v. TO ESTEEM. **B.** Imitrans., *to be ranged, to be placed:* expressed by passive of preceding verbs or by phr.: *as, to r. among the impious and wicked, numero impiorum ad sceleratum haberi.* Caes. B. G. 6, 13; *to r. first, premium locum habere, obtinere.*

**rank (adj.):** **I.** *Luxuriant in growth:* luxuriōsus, luxūriāns; v. LUXURIANT. **II.** *Strong-smelling:* 1. gravis, e: Hor. Epod. 12, 5; Virg. G. 3, 415: Plin. (who has the word in good sense = simply, strong). **2.** grāvēolens (poet.). Virg. Aen. 6, 251. **3.** foetidus: Cic.: v. STINKING. **4.** hirsūsus: Pers. 3, 77: Mart. *The r. smell of the arm-pits,* hircus, Cat. 71, 1: Hor.

**III.** *High or strong-tasted:* **1.** turpis, indēcōrus; v. GROSS. **V.** *Strong in quality:* Phr.: *r. poison,* perh. merum venenum: *r. pride* (Addison), perh. atrox superbia et arrogantia, cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105; *a r. rugae,* homo nequissimus omnium, id. Fam. 11, 21: homo flagitiosissimus nequissimusque, id. Ver. 2, 74, 192: *a r. fool,* stultiorissimum, Pl. Ann. 3, 2, 26.

**rankle:** *to fester, usu. fig. of the mind:* 1. suppūro, 1, intrans.; with perf. part. suppūratus: *deep seated and r.ing sorrow,* gravis et suppūrata tristitia, Sen. Ep. 80, 6. **2.** exulcerō (trans. to make sor.); *r. grief, dolor exulcerans,* Plin. Ep. 1, 12: *their minds r. g with the disgrace,* exulcerat ignominia animi, Liv. 9, 14. Phr.: *keeping her wrong for ever r. g in her breast,* aeternum servans sub pectoro vulnus, Virg. Aen. 1, 36.

**rankly:** **I.** *Luxuriantly:* luxūriōse: Col. **II.** *Offensively:* rancidiē: Gell.

**rankness:** **I.** *Luxuriant growth:* luxūriāns, luxūriāns; v. LUXURIANC. **II.** *Strong smell:* grāvēolēntia: Plin.

**ransack:** **I.** *To plunder, pillage:* 1. diripio, ui, reptum, 3 (with open violence): *my house was being r'd and burn.*, domus mea diripiebatur et ardebat, Cic. in Sen. 7, 18: v. TO PILLAGE. **2.** dépecūlō, i (secretly and dishonestly): *he r'd many private houses, very many cities, and all the temples, multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fama depredatus est.* id. Ver. Act. 1, 4, 11: v. TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE. **3.** vexo, i (to use roughly and violently): *the temple might seem to have been r'd by barbarous robbers,* aedes a barbaris praeponibus vexata esse videatur, Cic. Ver. 4, 55, init. **II.** *To search thoroughly:* 1. scrūtor, i: *to r. secret places, loca abdita scrutari,* Sall. J. 12. **2.** so comp. perscrutari, i (strengthened): *to r. every hole and corner, loca omnia perscrutari,* Liv. *to r. the woman's caskets, arculae mulierib[us] p.* Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **3.** rīmor, i (to pry about, rummage): *the vulture r.s the entrails for food,* vultur viscera r. epulis, Virg. Aen. 6, 599: v. TO PRY.

**4.** exquirō, sivi, sūmū, 3, 2: *to r. everything by sea and land to furnish luxuries for the table,* vescundūl causa terra marique omnia ex., Sall. J. 13. Join: *scrutari et quererere;* perscrutari et exquirere; investigare et perscrutari: Cic.

**ransom (subs.):** **1.** rēdemptio: *to bring gold for the r. of the girl,* aurum pro r. puellae afferre, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: *r. was refused to the prisoners,* captivis r. negabatur, Liv. 25, 6. **2.** p̄tēdūm (the money paid for the ransom): *to restore the prisoners without r.,* captivis sine p. reddere, Liv. *to dismiss all the prisoners without r.,* omnes captivis sine p. dimittere, Curt. *to pay the r. agreed upon for one's life,* pactum pro capite p. afferre, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107.

Also by phr.: pecuniae quibus aliquid redimuntur, Suet. Caes. 4. **ransom (n.):** 1. tēdīno, ēmi, emptum, 3: *to r. captives from the enemy,* captivos ab hos ibus r., Auct. Hor. 1, 2, 2: *to r. captives from slavery,* captos e servitute r., Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63: *to r. those taken by the pirates,* captos a praeonibus r., ib. 2, 16, 56.

**rant, ranting (subs.):** **1.** perh. bacchītio (prop. rating): cf. Cic. Br. 80, 276 (bacchari). **2.** sermo tūnditus: Liv. 45, 23. **3.** oratio, quaeritur et infata est; or, oratio sufflata, Auct. Hor. 4, 10, 15. **4.** genīsītēndi, quot tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 1, 20, 73. **5.** ampullae: Hor.: v. BOMBAST.

**rant (r.):** **1.** bacchor, i (*to rave, like frenzied*): Joln: furere et bacchari, Cis. Brut. 80, 276: cf. inimibus locis b., Quint. 12, 10, 73: *of fanatic ranting* (fanatici bacchari).

**2.** expr. by chrumi, tūnditē s., tūndissimā dicēre, lōqul, Sen.: vēbēmentē dēclāmāre, Cic. Ver. 4, 66, 149.

**rantar:** *as a fanatic:* expr. by fānāticē bacchari: v. TO RANT.

**ranunculus:** *a plant:* rānunculus: Plin.: Lin.

**rap (subs.):** *a smart blow:* **I.** Lit.: **1.** álapa (*with flat hand*): *to give any one a r. (a slap),* ducere gravem alapam alleui, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2: v. SLAP.

**2.** ictus, us: v. STRIKE. **3.** tālītrum (*the r. with the knuckles*): Suet. Tib. 68. **4.** pulsātū (ostii): *a r. at the door:* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 1. **II.** Fig.: *a r. on the knuckles,* e. i. a slight retra-

*ctio: to give a person a r. on the knuckles,* perh. verbare, with some qualifying adv. or phr., e. g. imprudentem s., necopinatim aliquem verbare, vulnerare, opprimere.

**rap (v.):** **1.** pulsō; older form pullo, 1 (esp. to rap at a door): *to r. at the door, ostium, portas s. januam p.* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 2: id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34. Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 30: *to r. at the house, nedes p.* id. Most. 2, 1, 5, 6: *r. gently, placide pulta,* id. Men. 1, 2, 65. **2.** pello, pēpūlī, pulsū, s.: *to r. at the door, forces pelle,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4: *to give a loud r., forces graviter p.* ib. 5, 3, 2. Phr.: *some one r'd at the door (preparatory to coming out), conrepuit ostium,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 58: *et passim* (the phrase is used to denote striking the door inside, to warn those outside to step on one side, since the doors opened upon the street).

**rap out (v.):** Phr.: *r. to r. out an oath:* \*iusjurandum (impia verba) temere proferre.

**rapacions:** **1.** rāpax: *stags, the prey of r. wolves, cervi, luporum preda rapacium,* Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: *you scoundrels, you r. fellows, you robbers, vos sclesti, vos rapaces, vos praedones,* Pl. Men. 5, 7, 26. **2.** ávidus: Cic.: v. GREEDY. (Also raptor may be used as adj., cf. L. G. § 598: r. wolves, raptore lupi, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: Ov.)

**rapacitas:** **1.** rāpacitas: Cic. **2.** áviditas: Cic. May often be expr. by rapax: *an animal of extreme r., animal rapacissimum:* v. RAPACIOUS.

**rape:** **I.** *Carrying off, abduction:* **1.** rāptus, us: *the r. of Ganymede,* Ganymedis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: *the r. of the maiden,* r. virginis, id. Ver. 4, 48, 107.

**2.** rāptio: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2. (Doubts remarks, "Rāptio ad personam: refert, rāptus ad stuprum, si proprie volumus loqui.") **II.** *Violence offered to chastity:* **1.** rāptus, us: Cic.: v. supr. **2.** vis: *in certain common phr., v. infr.* **3.** vitium virginitatis Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 55. Phr.: *to commit a r., alieni per vim vitium offerre.* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; pudicitiae vim offerre, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 7; alieni vim offerre, Ov. A. 1, 679: *per vim stuprum aliquam, Liv. 1, 57;* stuprum aliqui per vim inferre, cf. Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; aliquam stupro violare, Tac. Ann. 14, 31; virginitatem aliquicis violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; expugnare pudicitia

tiam alicuius, id Coel. 20, 49; pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. M. I. 4, 9. **III.** *A species of turnip:* 1. rāpūn. Varr.: \*brassica rāpā, Linn. *R. rāpūnū:* Hor. S. 2, 2, 43. **2.** rāpina: Col. 11, 2, 71. *Rape-seed, rapūnū semen,* Cato R. R. 134. **IV.** *A division of the county of Sussex:* \*rāpa, rapūn v. Du Cange, s.v.v.

**rapid:** **1.** rapidus (*hurrying along and carrying things with it*): **a r. torrent,** r. torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: *a r. river,* r. annis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; *a very r. river,* rapidissimum flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50: *r. horses,* r. equi, Ov. F. 5, 592: *r. poison,* r. venenum, Tac. A. 12, 67; *r. virus,* ib. 13, 15. Fig: *a r. (impetuous) speech,* r. oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3.

**2.** céler, érls, e v. SWIFT **3.** citus, clātūs: v. HURRIED. **rapidity:** **1.** célebitas (most usual word) *to travel with the r. of a Caesar, Caesaria uti celeritate,* Cis. Att. 16, 10: *r. in speaking,* c. dicendi, id. Fl. 20, 48: *practice will give r. in writing,* celeritatem scribendi consuetudo dabit, Quint. 10, 3, 9. **2.** festinatio v. HURRY. **3.** rāpiditas (of that which carries things away with it): *the r. of a river,* r. fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62. **4.** vēlocitas: v. SWIFTNESS, SWICKNESS.

**rapidly:** rāpidē, céleriter, cito, vēlociter: v. SWIFTLY, QUICKLY.

**rapier:** perh. pūgio: v. DAGGER, (Ensiclo., Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112, appears to occur there only.)

**rapine:** rāpina: *to think of nothing but slaughter, fire, r., nibil cogitare, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi r.,* Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: v. PLUNDER.

**rap (part. adj.):** expr. by stūpeo, *to listen with r. admiration to music,* carminibus stupere, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: *so of joy, gaudio stupere,* Coel. in Quint. 9, 3, 58.

**rapture:** **I.** *Rapturous joy:* animis exultans or gestuose laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: gestientes animi elatio, id. Fin. 3, 10, 35. Phr.: *to be in a r. of delight:* gaudio efferrī; laetitia exultare; gaudis exultare. v. JOY, TRANSPORT. **II.** *Extreme pleasure:* expr. by circum, summa voluptas; suavisissimus voluptatis sensus; voluptas gestiens (eager, excited enjoyment): v. PLEASURE. Phr.: *to be in r.s (of pleasure), summa [corporis, animi] voluptate incitatum teneti,* cf. Cic. Sen. 12, 41.

**II.** *Frenzy, ecstasy:* fūrō: v. FRENZY, ECSTASY.

**rapacious:** Phr.: *to be in a state of r. delight, laetitia efferrī or exultare, Cic.: v. RAFTURE (I.).*

**rapare:** **I.** *Scarce, uncommon:* 1. rārūs: *in every art all that is best is most r., in omni arte optimum quidquid rarissimum,* Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81: *r. things are preferred to common ones,* ante ponuntur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: *a r. and unusual thing, rārūs et insolitus,* Plin. Pan. 60: *a rare bird (the peacock), rara avis,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: also used fig. to denote anything very rare, Juv. 6, 165.

**2.** infrequens: *a r. word,* in. vocabulum, Gell. 2, 22. **3.** inusitās: v. UNUSUAL.

**II.** *Excellent:* **1.** rārūs (not so in best age; and chiefly poet.): *she was a r. girl,* r. puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16: *a work of r. art,* artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37. **2.** eximius: *(a woman) of r. beauty,* eximiaria pulchritudinis, Plin. 3, 3, singularis, egregius, praestans: v. REMARKABLE, EXCELLENT. **III.** *Thin:*

**1.** tenuis, e (fine, subtle): *a r. atmosphere,* t. aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 42: ib. 2, 15, 42. **2.** rārūs (with wide interstices, not closely packed): *Iucr. 2, 166: dense and r. places (Milton),* densa et rara locorum: v. THIN.

**IV.** *Thinly scattered (Milton):* rārūs: *r. locks of hair,* r. c. pilis, Suet. Cal. 60. **V.** *Nearly raw (Dryden):* succeritus Cat.

**refraction:** extenuatio: *r. of the air, ex. aēris,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 57. (N.B.—"Refraction" is not classical, though the verb "refractio" is used by Lucret.)

**rarefy:** **1.** extēnuo, i: *the r.'d*

*air is carried up aloft, but when condensed it is gathered into clouds, aer extenuatus subtilis fertur, concretus autem in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101. 2. rārēfācio, 3 (rare; and hardly to be adopted): the heat loosens and r's all the earthen materials of the vessel, calor con laxat rarequat tinct lateramina vasis. Lucr. 6, 233: the sun with his rays has r'd the earth, sol radiis terram rarefecit, ib. 6, 870: it would avail nothing for hot fire to be condensed or r'd, nit prodeset calidum denserit ignem nec rarefieri, ib. 1, 647. To become rārēfied: rāresco, 3: the liquid of water becomes r'd by the heat of the sun, aqua humor rarescit ab aestu solis, ib. 6, 875. (Usu, better, extenuari.)*

**rarely:** 1. rārō: *wine is r. good for the sick, vimin agrotis prodet r.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: *more r., rarius*: Cic.: *very rarely*: rārissime: Suet. Strengthened, perrāro: Cic. Join: insolenter et raro: Cic. 2. infreqvens (adj. capable of quasi-adverbial use, cf. L. G., § 343): *I am r. at Rome*: sum Romae infreqvens. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

**rarity or rareress:** 1. **Uncommonness:** 1. rāritās: *r. of words*, r. dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247. 2. paucitās: v. FEWNES. 2. **A rare thing:** 1. rāritās (late): *rarities, rarities*, Gell. 3, 16, 9. 2. \*res rara: res singularis s. eximia, quae raro occurrit.

**rascal:** 1. scēlestus: *you r., scelleste*, id. passim. Join: O scelsum atque andacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42. 2. scēlus, éris (abstract for concrete): *where is that r. who has ruined me?* ubi illi est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. 3. furcifer (*gallows-bird*): Ter.: Cic. Join: impudice, scelseste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127. 4. homo nēquam, flagitiōsus, etc.: Joīn: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. 5. flagitium (abstract for concrete): *that r. of a fellow that has often been whipped!* Pl.: Cic.

**rascality** (adj.): 1. Villainy: *scelerus* or pl. scelerā; mālitia: v. WICKEDNESS, VILLAINY, KNAVERY. 2. **Vile, mean people:** *the r. and lowes of the people* (Louth), perditissima atque infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; sordes urbis et faex, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: *pervicacia sentina reipublica*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

**rascally** (adj.): scēlestus, flagitiōsus, nequam (of persons): v. RASCAL.

**rase:** 1. *To strike on the surface, to graze* (Shaks.): stringo, 3: v. TO GRAZE. 2. *To scratch out* - érādo, : v. TO ERASE. 3. *Talevel to the ground:* Phr.: *(urbem) acquire solo*, Vell. 2, 14; urbem funditus delere et tollere, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 79. id. Off. 1, 11, 35: *to r. all the public and private buildings, publica privataque omnia secta adaequare solo*, Liv. 1, 29.

**rash** (adj.): 1. *Hasty in counsel or action (of persons):* 1. tēmērātus: r., and inexperienced men, homines t. atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: *I am not so r. or daring, non sum tam t. nee iudax*, Mart. 4, 43, 2. 2. praecepis, cipitis (crushing, hauiling, precipitate): *r. in all counsels, omnibus consilii*, p. Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37 v. PRECIPITATE.

3. inconsideratus: Join: levis atque inconsideratus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59.

4. inconsultus (like inconsideratus, less strong than Eng.): Join: (homo) inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. 2. *Undertaken or uttered hastily (of things or words):* 1. tēmērātus: a r. plan, t. consilium, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: r. and dangerous things, t. e. periculosus, id. Caec. 12, 34: r. valour, t. virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: r. wars, t. bella, id. M. 11, 13: passion, a blind and r. ruler of the soul, caeca ac t. dominatrix animi, cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2. 2. praecepis, cipitis: a r. and hasty plan, p. consilium et inmatrum, Suet. Aug. 8: v. PRECIPITATE.

3. inconsideratus, inconsultus: v.

INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS. 4. cālidūs (hot, hasty): dangerous and r. plans, periculosus et c. consilia (opp. to quieta et cogitata), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82.

**rash** (subs.): *on the skin*: éruptione, pustulæ (pūstulæ): v. ERUPTION (11). A r. that comes out in the night, epinyctides, um: Plin. zo, 6, 21.

**rasher** (subs.): perh. \*lardi offūta.

**rashly:** 1. tēmērā (without thinking, heedlessly): Cic.: Caes. Liv. 2.

inconsideratē: Cic. 3. inconsulte or tō: Cic. Join: temere et fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque [agere], Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; inconsulte ac temere, [diceret], id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; inconsulte et incaute [proleum committere], Liv. 4, 37.

**rashness:** 1. tēmērātis: every action ought to be free from r. and carelessness, omni actu vacare debet temeritate et negligenter, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101: he blames the r. and eagerness of the soldiers, t. cupiditatēque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: r. is characteristic of youth, prudence of old age, t. est florētis aetatis, prudentia senectantis, Cic. Sen. 6, 20: Join: temeritas atque insciencia; temeritas atque insciencia, Liv.; multa temeritatem [facere], sine iudicio vel modo, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49.

2. inconsiderantia (rare): Cic.

**rasp** (subs.): *a large file*: scōbina: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 68: Plin. 11, 37, 68 § 180.

**rasp** (v.): scōbina rado s. arrado: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 68, Müller.

**raspberry** (I.): *The bush*: rūbus

Ideas: Plin. 24, 14, 75 § 123: Linn.

II. *The fruit:* perh. \*morum Ideam (cf. Plin. 15, 24, 27), "mora nascuntur et in rubis?" Ov. M. 1, 105, "in diris haerentia mora rubetis"; though these mora are prob. blackberries). *Raspberry-vinegar*: \*acetum e moris Ideas paratum s. confection.

**rasure**: litura: v. ERASURE.

**rat:** 1. mūs, mūris, c. : used by

the ancients of the rat as well as the mouse: there are two species of rats in England: (1) *the black rat*: \*mus ratus, Linn.: \*mus domesticus major, Ray: (2) *the brown or Norway rat*: \*mus cumumanus, Pallas, Gmelin: \*mus Norvegicus, Brisson. *To hunt rats*: mures insectari: *a water-rat*, \*mus aquaticus: a small rat, musculus, Cic.: of a rat, mūrīnus, Plin.: *a rat-catcher*, mūrīcius, Pl.: *a rat-trap*, mūrīcula or pulum: v. MOUSE-TRAP. *Rat-bane*, arsenicum, 2. perh. sōxē, iesi: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23: Var.: Plin.: *of a rat, sororius*, Plaut. Prov.: *I smell a rat*, i.e. suspect some evil: aliquid mīhi subole, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 7: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10.

**rat** (v.): *to go over from one political party to another, ab pristina parte transfigere et ad forentem aliam devolare*: cf. Cic. Quint. 29, 93.

**rate** (subs.): 1. Price or value:

1. prētiū: *to buy anything at a high r.*, aliquid impenso parare p. Caes. B. G. 4, 21: pretioso pretio, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17. Phr.: *to buy at a high r. or low r.*, emere magno o. pro (without profit): v. L. G. § 216. Obs. 2: or with gen., to sell at a higher or lower r., vendere pluris or minoris: v. L. G. § 281: v. PRICE.

2. fenus, tifstra (rate of interest): v. INTEREST.

II. *A tax: census, vectigal, tributum*: v. TAX.

III. *Manner: mōdūs: he resolved to accomplish his design at any r.*, statuit quovis modo inceptione perficere, Sall. J. 11: so. quoncumque modo, Hor.: v. MANNER.

Phr.: *at any r., utique: I should like*

*you to send the panegyric of Varro and Lollius, of Lollius at any r.*, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem; Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 12, 48: *I wish to know that at any r., illud utique scire cupio*, ib. 13, 13: *to live at a great r.*, profusus sumbitus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: *to sail at a great r.*, plenissimis velis navigare, Nizol. Lex. Cic.: *a first-rate ship*, \*navis maximae formae.

**rate** (n.): 1. *To value at a certain*

price: 1. taxo, 1: *Varro rs the Attic talent at 6000 denarii, talentum Atticum denariorum sex milibus taxat*, Plin. 35, II, 40 § 136. 2. aestimo, 1: v. TO ESTIMATE, VALUE. Phr.: *to r. any one highly*, aliquem magni facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. II. *To tax*: censeo, ui, sum, v. TO ASSESS, TAX.

III. *To chide, scold*: incrēpo, incrépito, objurgo, 1: v. TO CHIDE, SCOLD.

**rather:** 1. *In preference:* 1.

pōtius; with superl. pōtissimum (*rather than any other*, where more than two objects are compared): tell us r. the matter as it stands, rem pōtius ipsam dic, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 2: r. late than never, potius seru quam nunquam, Liv. 4, 2: he endured everything r. than declare..., perpessus est omnia pōtius quam indicaret (where ut is not used), Cic. Tusc. 22, 52: *Virginia slew her daughter r. than she should be given up*, occidit filiam pōtius quam ea dederit, ib. 2, 20, 66: also with ut: *that they would die a thousand times r. than allow so great a disgrace to be incurred*, se milites moritros pōtius quam ut tantum dederet admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2: *their forefathers would encounter anything r. than suffer...*, maiores quamlibet dimicacionem subitores fuisse pōtius quam... patenerunt, Liv. 4, 2 (where ut is not used): *which course of life of all they would r. follow*, quem pōtissimum vita cursum sequi vellent, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119. 2. cītius (sooner, more readily): *the Magnesians would maltreat their own bodies than break their alliance*, Magnetæ in corpora sua c. saevituros, quam ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, Liv. 15, 31: also with ut: *I would r. have broken off the old association than have formed a new one, e.g. c. veterem conjunctiōnem diremisset, quam novam conciliassim*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. 3. libentius (with the more pleasure, more gladly): *so much the r. because...*, eo l. quod..., Nep. Ages. 6: or if you would r. be called Janus, seu Jane l. audis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: *to r. speak of Scipio*, de Scipione dicam l., Cic. Am. 25. 4. prius (before something else; thus implying preference without directly expressing it): *the consuls were prepared to act as leaders against the wickedness of the citizens, r. than against the arms of the enemy*, consules paras esse duces p. adversus seclusum civium quam adversus hostium arma, Liv. 4, 2: *Gracchus would r. die by the severest death than that an executioner should stand in an assembly of his, moreretur p. acerbissima morte Gracchus, quam in ejus contione carnifex consistet*, Cic. Rabir. 5, 15. 5. expr. to have rather or in preference, by mālo, 3, irr.: mālo, I had r. (pres. indic.), usu. of things certain; pres. subj., of things uncertain; imperf. subj., of things unattainable; see Zumpt, L. G. § 528; St. L. G. § 446. Obs.: *I had much r. abide by my own judgment than...*, meo iudicio... stare multo m. quam omnium reliquorum, Cic. Att. 12, 21: *I had much r. you should be safe, multo m. vos salvos esse*, Liv. 3, 68: *those who had r. trust themselves to a reader, qui se lectori credere malunt*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: *I would r. you had given me riches (i.e., but have no hope of them)*, malem divitias mīhi dedidisse, Cat. 21, 4: *I would take away (i.e., if I had the means)*, malem aufrē potius, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 14.

II. With reference to a point of fact, more truly; with greater propriety of language: 1. māgis: *I envy not, I r. admire, non equidem in video, miror m.*, Virg. E. 1, 11: *passion is to be pardoned r. than indulged*, ira ignoscendum m. quam indulgentiam, Liv. 3, 53: *the tribunate is to be wished for r. than expected*, optandus m. quam sperandus, id. 4, 15. 2. pōtius: *(toto) a great, or r.*, a consummate and unique man, magnus homo, vel p. summus et singularis vir, Cic. Br. 85, 293. 3. in lively conversation, immo (imo), immo vero, immo

**énimvero, immo etiam:** (*on the contrary, yet r.*, correcting what has been said); (*does she remember Mnesilochus?*), *r.* does she value him alone above everything, i. unice unum plurimi pendit, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: (*is the cause not a good one?*), nay *r.* it is excellent, i. optima, Cic. Att. 9, 7: (*shall the son remain silent?*), *yea r.* will he entreat . . . , i. vero obsecrabit, . . . , Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *yea r.* on the contrary, immo edpolo vero, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 79: (*do you thus deceive this man?*), *yea r.* he deceives me, immo enimvero . . . hic me decipit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 43. **4.** quin, quin etiam, quin immo (like preud, but used to carry on what has been said by the same speaker) : *r. do I myself desire to take flight hence, quin hinc ipsa evolare cupio*, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: *r. do you listen,* q. tu audi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 42: *yea r.* ought he to defend his father, q. etiam defendant patrem, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *yea r.* when Caepio rose . . . he was cheered (contrary to the usual practice), q. immo consurgentem (Caepionem) . . . acclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. (N.B.—In both I. and II. magis or potius is sometimes omitted, and quam alone used; e. g. he determined to engage *r.* than retreat, statuit congregi, quam refugere, Nep. Dat. 8: *a silent woman is a jewel r. than a talkative, tacita bona est mulier, quam loquens*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 70: *r. let me live widow than endure . . . , quia vidua vivam quam mores tuos perferam*, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 26. But this idiom is better not imitated.) Phr.: *so far is this from being the case that r. . . . tantum abest ut. . . .*, Cic. Am. 14, 51: *that if this is a law and not r. . . . illlex est, ac non . . .*, Auct. dom. 50, 128: *so that you would call him a guide r. than a companion, ut ducem non commitem diceres*, Cic. Am. 25, 96. **III.** *In some degree; considerably:* **1.** expr. by comp. adj. or adv.: *r. slow, tardior*, Cic. Sen. 6, 20: *a r. severe judge, iudicior*, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: *this man lives r. frugally, parcitus hic vivit*, ib. 49. **2.** use verb, adj., or adv., compounded with sub: *I was r. ashamed, erum me subpudebat*, Cic. Fam. 9, 1. **r. disrepectfully, subcontumeliose**, Cic. Att. 2, 7; **r. angry, subtritus**, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; **r. obscure, subobscurus**, id. Br. 27, 67; **r. high meat, caro subrancida**, id. in Pls. 27, 67. **3.** paulo (a little; usw. with comparatives): *r. earlier than the season required, maturus p. quam tempus anni postulabat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 54: *he will use this ornament r. more freely . . . , hoc ornamento liberius p. quam ceteris utetur*, Cic. Or. 24, 82: *r. too far, p. longius*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: *I know that r. more men in the senate are ill-natured than grateful, cognovi p. plures . . . malevolos esse quam gratos*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 15, med.: *when he drinks r. too much, ubi adhibuit plus p.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: *if one (damself) is r. stouter (than the rest), si quis est habitor p.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: *r. higher in rank than a private man, p. amplius quam privatus*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: *r. more than 200 paces from the camp, p. plus ducentos passus a castris Romanis*, Liv. 31, 34: *to be absent from home r. longer (than usual)*, ab domo p. diutius absente, Liv. 5, 4. **4.** aliquantum, aliquanto (considerably, a good deal; expressing more than paulo): the form aliquanto being used only with comparatives; *a form r. larger and more majestic than that of a man, forma aliquantum amplior augustiorque humana*, Liv. 1, 7: *his brother is r. more eagerly set on the object, ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: *perhaps he was r. more severe than he liked, fortasse aliquanto iniquior erat praeter ejus libidinem*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 27.

**ratification:** **1.** expr. by ratum facio: *v. TO RATIFY.* **2.** sanctio (formal enactment): *the r. of a treaty, s. foederis*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36. **3.** only of a private agreement, ratificatio (late): Jul. Dig. 3, 5, 5: *r. is compared to a*

*positive command, r. mandato comparatur, Ulp. lib. 46, 3, 12.*

**ratify:** **1.** expr. by ratus (confirmed, valid), with a verb; as, habeo, facio, etc.: *to r. a judgment, ratum habere judicium*, Cic. Part. 16, 125: *he would not treat as deserters those who did not regard the alliance as r./d, non pro transfugiis habiturum, qui non duxerint societatem ratam*, Liv. 27, 17: *may each day r. your prayers, efficaciter ratas utraque Diva preces*, Ov. Fast. 1, 66: *he r./d it by the waters of Styx, ratum Stygi by flumina fratris annuit*, Virg. Aen. 9, 104: *that ought not to be r./d which was done by violence, non debuit ratum esse quod erat actum per vim*, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110: *the father r./d the prayers of the son, parens nata vota . . . fecit*, Ov. Met. 4, 387: *what a father approved is r./d (stands good), . . . if he approves not, it is not r./d (annulled), quod paternofamilias . . . approbat, ratum est; quod eo inscience factum est, si non approbat, ratum non est*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 50. **2.** ratióprobó, i (to approve and establish): *custom would not have r./d that saying without reason, neque enim illud verbum temere constutudo approbavisset*, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65: *this treaty which the Roman people . . . r.s, hoc fides, quod P. R. auctore senatu . . . comprobatur*, Cic. Balb. 15, 35. **3.** sancio, xi and iiii, etiam et citum, 4 (to enact and confirm solemnly or formally): *the Father who r./d's treaties by his lightning, genitor, qui foedera fulmine s.*, Virg. Aen. 12, 200: *nothing can be inviolable which is not r./d by the people, sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quot populus plebes sanxit, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: *Antony was canvassing the veterans, to get them to r. the acts of Caesar, Antonius circumbat veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, . . . [ut rata omnes haberent]*, Cic. Att. 14, 21. **4.** confirmo, i (to establish surely and indefinitely): *to r. peace with the nearest states, pacem cum proximis civitatis* c., Caes. B. G. 1, 3: *so, decreta c.*, Nep. Phoc. 3. **Join:** *confirmare et probare*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 1.*

**rating:** **1.** of property: **1.** taxatio: *we made a r. of that business, ejus rei nos tecumis*, Cic. Tull. fr. 4: (*a table valued*) at the r. of an estate, latifundii taxatione, Plin. N. H. 13, 15, 29 § 92: *to serve as a r. to a vicem obtineri*, Dig. 33, 6, 5. **2.** aestimatio (valuation): *the r. of corn, frumenti a.* Liv. 43, 2: Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 213: *the r. of the censors' list, a census*, Cic. Par. 6, 3. **II. Scolding:** **1.** convicuum (loud outcry): *Cic. Att. 2, 18.* **2.** objurgatio (scolding): *ib. 3, 10.*

**ratio:** v. PROPORTION.

**ratioiocination:** ratiocinatio: v. REASONING.

**ratiocinative** { ratiocinativus: Cic.

**ratiocinator** { Inv. 1, 13, 17 (ex eo

quod scriptum est, aliud, quod non scriptum est inventuri, ratiocinativum genus . . . nominamus). **Join:** ratiocinativa atque collectiva [quaestio], Quint. 7, 1, 60.

**ration:** **1.** A fixed portion of food or drink given to slaves.

**1.** dimensum (dimensum), sc. frumentum: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9: **Pl.**: *by analogy, he restored to the senators their r., senatoribus . . . dimensum restituit*, Ael. Spart. Hadr. 7, 2: **diameter;** also **pl.** diaria, orum: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 49: *the servants demand their r.s, pueri diaria posunt*, Mart. 11, 109, 3. **3.** diurnus cibus or victus: *by defrauding the slaves of a portion of their daily r., frandulando parte d. cibi servitia*, Liv. 4, 12: *prevented from seeking their daily r., diurnum victum prohibitiquare*, Suet. Ner. 36: also with subs. understood, Sen. Ep. 80, 8. **II.** **Soldier's provisions:** **1.** cibaria, orum: *cooked r.s for 10 days, decenni dierum cocta*, Liv. 21, 49: *r.s for 17 days, cibaria decem et septem (dierum)*, Ael. Lampr. Sev. 47. **2.** meton. annona:

*he gave r.s to the orators, oratoribus annonas dedit*, Ael. Lampr. lib. 44 r.s for 17 days, annona decem dierum et septem, Ann. Marc. 17, 9 also *q. (he so arranged the soldiers) that they might receive their rations in their barracks, ut in mansionibus annonas acciperent*, Ael. Lampr. Sev. 47. Phr.: *receiving public r.s, alimentariae (puellae): Capit. Anton. Pl. 8. Phr.: double r.s, dupl. r. frumentum*, Liv. 7, 37

**rational:** **1.** Possessing reason.

**1.** expr. by ratió, mens, animus, under government of an adj.: *e.g. rationis particeps (opp. expers)*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: cf. Leg. 2, 7, 16: *animo praeditus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18. So with a verb, *to be r. rationis habere*, ib. 3, 10, 26, and Leg. L.c. **2.** ratiónable, e, late: *all animals are either r. or irrational, omnia animalia aut r. aut irrationalia*, Sen. Ep. 113, 14: Quint. 8, 6, 13. **3.** intelligentis, nis (denoting something more than proceed, and implying the active exercise of reason): *v. INTELLIGENT.* Phr.: *to be conscious and r., sentire atque intelligere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 29. **II.** Agreeable to reason:

**1.** consentaneus (lit. agreeable; i.e. to reason): *it is r. to suppose that they are possessed of sense and understanding, c. est in his sensu inesse et intelligentem*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42. **2.** probábilis, e (that commends itself to one's judgment): *that of which a r. account may be given, cuius p. ratio reddi potest*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 58. **3.** expr. to be r., by convénio, vénī, 4 (to agree, hold together): *it is by no means r., minime convenit*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. (N.B.—Rationabilis occurs in both senses, viz. I. and II., but is late and rare.)

**rationnalism:** **1.** Theory founded on reason (in good sense), rationalis disciplina, Cels. 1, proem. 24. **II.** In bad sense *erorum opinio qui hominum ratione omnia comprehendit censem*, see Cic. Tim. 2, 3. (But as phil. t. t., rationalismus [qui dicitur, fertur] may be necessary.)

**rationalist:** *is qui omnia ratione humana comprehendit censem*: v. RATIONALISM. (Perh. as phil. t. t., the Rationalists, \*Rationales, qui dicuntur.)

**rationality:** **1.** ratió: v. REASON. **2.** sanitas (soundness of mind or body): *it deprives the mind of r., sanitatem spoliat animum*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23. (Rationalitas, rationalitas, late and to be avoided.)

**rationally:** **1.** ratióne (modal abl.): *you have acted r. in shutting yourself up at home, quod domi te inclusisti, r. fecisti*, Cic. Att. 12, 44: *be assured that Naevius has done everything at Rome properly and r., existimat...modo et r. omnia Romae Naevium lecisse*, id. Quint. 7, 28. **2.** sâne (in a sober and sensible manner): *I shall revel not more r. than the Eleans, non ego sano bacchobor Edonis*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. (In prose, however, sane is usu. adv. of affirmation, indeed, truly.)

**sâpienter, v. WISELY.** (Ratiocinaliter, rationabiliter, late and to be avoided, except perh. in philos. lang.)

**ratline:** naval term gradus scarami (or simply, scalam) quibus ad malos ascenditur, cf. Cic. Sen. 6, 17; and Diet. Antiq. p. 767.

**rattle (subs.):** **1.** A rattling noise:

**1.** crêpitus, us (any brisk, sharp noise): *r. of metal*, c. aeris, Liv. 41, 10; *r. of arms, armorum c.*, id. 38, 17, *int.*: used to denote a clasp of thunder, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 11. **2.** strepitus, us (a harsh loud noise or din): *r. of wheels*, s. rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; *of doors*, valvarum s. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 112.

**3.** sônitus, us (most gen. term): v. SOUND, NOISE.

**4.** frâgor, ôris v. CRASH. **II.** A kind of toy, children's r.s: **1.** crêpitâculum, Lîc. 3, 20: *to make a sound like a r., sonum reddere paene puerilum c.*, Quint. 9, 4, 66. **2.** crôtulum (used in certain noisy rites): *cymbals and r.s, cymbala ac c.*, Cic. in Pis. 9, 20. *to make a din with cymbals*

and r.s. cymbalis et crotalis personare, Ap. Met. 8, 24, 212 (Elm.).

**rattle** (*v.*): I. **crēpo**, ni, itum, I (*to make a crackling, rattling, or other like noise*): of applause, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26; **populus** (crepitum sonum) of thunder, Ov. Fast. 2, 501 (nubes crepue sinistrale). **Comps.** (1) **concrēpo**, I (*to r. together, clash together*), Liv. 28, 29. (2) **incrēpo**, I (*to r. against*), Virg. Aen. 12, 332. **2.** frequent, **crepūto**, I: **r.ing** **cymbals**, crepitantia aera, Virg. G. 4, 151: so of **hail**, Virg. Aen. 5, 458, nimbi grandine culminibus crepitant.

**3. sōno**, ui, itum, I (*gen. term*): v. TO SOUND, RESOUND. **4. strēpo**, ui, itum, 3 (*to make a loud harsh noise*): v. NOISE (to make).

**[II. Fig. to r. away (of a chattering):** 1. **garrio**, 4: Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 13. **2. blātero**, 1: ib. 2, 7, 35; v. TO PRATE.

**rattler**: i. e. fast talker: blātero, garritor: v. CHATTERER, PRATER.

**rattlesnake**: \*crötalus horridus Eng. Cycl.

**rattling** (*subs.*): crēpūto: v. RAT-TLE (*subs.*).

**rattling** (*adj.*): Phr.: a r. fellow, blātero (v. BATTLEEE): a r. dose of medicine, nimis valens medicamentum, Cels. 1, 3.

**ravage** (*v.*): 1. **vasto**, 1: to r. lands with fire and sword, agros ferro ignique v., Liv. 3, 68. also absolv. for the purpose of r.ing, vastandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. **Comps.** (1) **ēvasto**, I (*to destroy by r.ing*): Liv. 8, 37 (Sannium evastatum). (2) **perfasto**, I (*to r. greatly*): Liv. 8, 37. **2.** **pōpular**, less freq. pōpūlo (populus most common) (not implying such wholesale destruction as preceding): **the weevil r.s a huge heap of grain**, populat (poet.) ingentem faris acervum curvilio, Virg. G. 1, 185: he r.d the fields by night, noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: provinces r.d, populae provinciae, Cic. Caec. 3, 7. The strengthened part. form occurs, populabundus, engaged in ravaging: Liv. 1, 15. **Comp.** (1) **dépopul** or, I (strengthened from simple verb): Liv. 33, 21; Caes. B. G. 7, 77 (dépopulata Gallia). (2) **peripopul**, I (*to r. greatly*): Liv. 22, 9 (perpopulato agro): ib. 34, 28 (perpopulato omni loca). (N.B.—Neither the simple verb nor the comps. should be used pass. except in p. part.)

**3. rápido**, dirípido, 3: v. TO PILLAGE, PLUNDER. **4. vexo**, I (*to treat with all outrage, pillage and ransack*): v. TO RANSACK (1, 3).

**ravage**, **ravaging** (*subs.*): 1. **pōpulatio**: the r.s of passers by, populations praeteriunt viatorum, Col. 1, 5, 7; of birds, volucrum, id. 3, 21, 5: he made extensive r.s., populationem effuse fecit, Liv. 2, 64: Caesar thought it enough to prevent the enemy from making r.s., Caesar satis habebat, hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Strengthened: **dépopulatio**, Auct. pro dom. 58, 146. **2.** **vastatio**, **vastitas** (the former denoting the act, the latter the state resulting from it): v. DEVASTATION. **3. rápina**, vexatiō: v. PLUNDER, VILLAGE.

**ravager**: 1. **pōpulatōr, fem.** **populatrix**: r.s of our fields, populatores agrorum nostrorum, Liv. 3, 68: **Atrides** r. of Troy, Troiae p. Atrides, Ov. Met. 13, 655. (Also the **inferp.** part. of populus, depopulatōr may be used subs. in pl.: cf. L. g. 618.) **2.** **vastatori**: Ov. Met. 9, 192 (Arcadias vastator aper). **3. direktor**: v. PLUNDERER, PILLAGER.

**ravaging** (*subs.*): v. RAVAGE.

**ravaging** (*part. adj.*): **pōpulatōr, f.-trix** (v. RAVAGER); and in apposition, but rarely as attrib. adj. populabundus.

**rave**: 1. **fūro**, 3 (*lit. to be mad*): Join: furere et bacchari (of orators), Cic. Br. 80, 276: to r. (be frantic) with grief, f. luctu, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

2. **saevio**, 4 (with fury and exasperation): cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 299; saevit inops animi (of Dido). **3.** bacchor, I (*to revel wildly*): the prophetess r.s in

the cave, in antro b. vates, ib. 6, 78: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27. **4. insāño**, 4 (*to be out of one's sober senses*): v. MAD, TO BE.

**ravel**: I. In old usage, to untwist: rétexo, ui, xtum, 3: *like Penelope, r.g her web, quasi P. telam retexens*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: *the web r.d secretly at night, nocturno tela retexta dolo*, Ov. Am. 9, 30 (cf. Prop. 2, 7, 44; nocturno solvens texta diurna dolo "the night still ravelled what the day renewed," Pope, Hom. Od. 10, 150): v. UNRAVEL. II. To entangle: impūlo, etc.: v. TO ENTWINE, ENTANGLE.

**ravelin**: mil. term: perl. propagaculum, promilites munimentum, munim, muro ipsi urbis praepositum: cf. Plin. Ill. 17, 56.

**raven**: corvus: black as a r., niger tanquam c., Petron. 43, 7, et pass. Phr.: r.-black, coracinus color, Vitruv. 3, 3, med.: to be hoarse as a r., voice coracinae, Isid. Orig. 12, 43. *The night r. on heron, nyctiorax*, Isid. 12, 41.

**raven** or **ravin** (v.): saevio, rufo: v. TO RAGE.

**ravening**, **ravenous**: 1. rápax (*that is wont to seize upon prey*): the prey of r. wolves, luporum praeda r., Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: so, rapax ignis, Ov. Met. 8, 837: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 421. **2.** rābidius (*mad, raging*): cf. Virg. l. c., fama rabida tria guttura pandens (of Cerberus). **3.** édax (*preying on, devouring*): v. DEVOURING. **4.** vorāx: v. VORACIOUS. Phr.: r. wolves, raptores lupi, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: a r. appetite, profunda gula, Suet. Vit. 13, 30, in gluvias, Eutr. 7, 18, (12): Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8: cf. improba ventus r. (a phrase denoting the eager natural appetite: whereas, gula, in gluvias, usu. denote glutony), Virg. Aen. 2, 357.

**ravenously**: vorāciter: v. VORACIOUSLY. Phr.: to be r. hungry, avide esurire, Plin. 17, 2, § 12: \*aviditate edendi flagare: v. HUNGRY, TO BE. **ravenousness**: I. Of appetite: vorācitas, edacitas: v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY. II. Fierceness of beasts of prey: saevita, rāpacia: v. FIERCENESS, RA-PACITY.

**ravine**: vallis praeerupta, Hirt. Alex. 74. Simil., vallis arcta (*a narrow way*), Liv. 29, 32; also, vallis cava, Liv. 44, 5: v. PASS, DEFILE.

**raving** (*adj.*): fūrōsus, fūren, vē-sanus, insanus, etc.: v. MAD, BAGING. To be r. mad, plane fure: v. MAD, TO BE.

**raving** (*subs.*): fūrōs, rābies; or if the reference be to language, convicuum fūrōsium: v. MAD, MADNESS. Phr.: cease your r., \*desine insanire! aufer ista Insana verba!

**ravingly**: rābiosa, lnsanē: v. MADLY.

**ravish**: I. To carry off: 1. rápio, ui, ptum, 3: he wins the r.d prey, rapto potitur, Virg. Aen. 4, 217: everything sounds with lamentations of women and children who are r.d and carried off, omnia... mulierum peruerorumque qui rapiuntur atque asportant pluratos sonant, Liv. 29, 17. So, comp. abripio, 3: Cic. 2, 12, 3, abstrabo, xi, ctum, 3: to r. from a mother's embrace, de matris complexu... [sæveller atque] a, Cic. Font. 17, 16. **3.** abducō, xi, ctum, 3: the daughter of Isidorus r.d by force, Isidor filia vi abducta, Cic. Ver. 3, 34, 78: v. TO CAREY OFF.

II. To dishonor: 1. stupro, i: Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: et pass. In same sense, constupro, I: matronas, virgines, Liv. 29, 17. **2.** vitio, i: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37 (virginem v.). So, virginis vitium per vim offere, id. Ad. 3, 1, 9. **3.**

expr. by phr. pudicitiam expugnare, Cic. Coel. 20, 49; p. immunitre, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 89. Also, comprimere, polluere, may be used, with some such phr. as, per vim, invitam (reluctantem, sc. mulierem); but alone they do not exclude the notion of consent on the other part. Part. r. endeavouring to r., virginitatem violare conantem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: suddenly r.d, subita Veneris violata

rapina, Ov. A. A. 1, 675, / hoīe was r.d, vim passa est Phoebe, Ov. A. A. 1, 679. III. To delight intensely, rápio, 3: Vulg. Jud. xvi. 11: but usu. pass. Phr.: r.d with delight, dulcedine laetae (aves), Virg. G. 4, 55: to be r.d by the charms of song, carminibus stupore, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: to be r.d with joy, summa laetitia efflari; laetitia perfundi: v. TO TRANSPORT, CHARM; also, RAPTURE, ENRAPTURED.

**ravisher**: 1. raptor: *Tityos the r., Tityos r.*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2: r. of my daughter, r. filiae meae, Tac. A. 1, 58. **2.** stuprator, Quint. 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom. 8. **3.** corruptor, Suet. l. c.

**ravishing** (*adj.*): nearest words, suavis, dulcis, amabilis: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 38, dulci laborum decipitur sono, he is beguiled of his toils by the r. sound. Or expr. by circuml., which is the only way adequately to represent Eng.: how r. was the sight! \*quāta haec visa oculos dulcedine capiebant! quanta laetitia sensu complebant, efferebant!

**ravishment**: I. *Abduction, violation*: raptus, raptio: v. RAPE. II. Intense delight: v. B. BAUTURE.

**raw** (*adj.*): I. Not cooked: 1. crūdus: r. cabbage, brassica c., Varro R. R. 157: opp. to coccus (cooked), Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16. **2.** incōctus: do not give me r. victuals, ne mihi incōcta detis, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 13: he will not bring out r. food, incōctum non exponet, bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. **3.** partly raw, half-dressed: subcrūdus (succ.): v. HALF-COOKED, PARBOILED. So also sémicrūdus (Suet. Aug. 1 (semicrudus exta); and, sémicoccus, Col. 8, 5, 2; of barley, hordeum semicoccum). **4.** Of wounds, unhealed and exposed: crūdus: r. wounds, vulnera c., Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19. To become r. and break out again, recrudescere (fig.), Cic. Fam. 4, 6; r. places, attritae partes, Plin. 29, 7, 28: v. TO GALL.

III. Not worked or manufactured: 1. crūdus: r. hemp, spartum c. hoc est, non malaeatum, Col. 12, 19: r. pitch, pix c., id. 12, 20, r. juice of pine, flos c. resinae, Plin. N. H. 16, 11, 22. **2.** rūdis, 2 (in its rough natural state; unroughed): r. ore of copper, aes r., Plin. N. H. 33, 3, 3. **3.** infectus (poet.): stores of gold, coined or not coined, aurora facti infectio, Virg. Aen. 10, 427.

IV. Inexperienced: 1. rūdis, 6 (untrained): take me as a r. pupil, rudem me discipulum et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: r. in military matters, r. agminutus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: cf. Liv. 24, 48. r. ad pedestria bella Numidaram gen: absol. r. puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54.

**2.** tiro (*new soldier*): a raw recruit: you will fight with an army of r. recruits, pugnabis cum exercitu tirone, Liv. 21, 43, in apposition, tirones milites, Cic. Ph. 11, 15, 19. **3.** impēritus: r. in speaking, i. dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 175. **5.** V. Rough, unfinished: crūdus: r. verses, c. versus, Pers. 1, 92; r. ROUGH, RUGGED. VI. Unmixed: of wine: mētus: he swallows greedily (r. i.e. neat) wine, ingurgitum merum avariter, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 39. VII. Of weather: chilly and damp: frigidum et humidum (coelum) cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, init.

**raw** (*subs.*): i. e. a sore place: Prov. 10, 1, to touch any one on the r., \*vulnus adhuc crudum attingeret, vulneri crudo manus admovere.

**raw-boned**: strigōsus: Liv. 27, 47. Phr.: they are so raw-b., vix ossibus haerent, Virg. Ecl. 3, 102.

**ray**: I. Of light: 1. rādiis r.s of the sun, solis radii, Locr. 2, 114: the r.s and light of the sun, r. (solis) et lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. Dimin. radiolus (a little r., just one r.), Ann. 28, 4, med. Having or emitting r.s, radiatus: v. RADIANT. **2.** jūbar (bright radiance): v. SUNBEAM. **3.** port.: ictus, us (a ray of the sun as striking and piercing): the laurel will shut out the scorching r.s, spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet i. Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9.

**II.** A fish so called: *raia*; Plin. N. H. 24, 40.  
**RAZE:** see RASE.

**razor:** 1. *For shaving:* nōvāēūta Liv. 1, 36. (*Cultus tonsoris, cultellus tonsoris, are too indefinite, and may denote any kind of barber's knife or shears; it being the custom to clip the beard before shaving with a razor was invented.*) Phr.: *let not the r. deface the hair;* nec male detormet tonsura capillos. *Ov. Am. 1, 517: sometimes to use scissors, and sometimes to shave the beard, modo tondere modo raderre barbam.* Suet. Aug. 79. **II.** *A fish: novacula pisces.* Plin. H. N. 32, 2, 5.

**reach (c.):** **A.** *Intransit. To extend:* 1. périneo, ui, 2. (*the Belga*) *r. to the lower part of the Rhine*: pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rhini. Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *the wind-pipe r.ing to the lungs, aspera arteria ad pulmonem usque...* pertinet, Plin. II, 17, 66. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: (*Arabia*) *r.s to the Red Sea, ad rubrum mare p.* Mela, 1, 10. **2.** attinge, 2 (less freq. in this sense): (*the Scythians*) *r. to the Don, ad Tanaim attinent.* Curt. 6, 2, 13.

**3.** attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (*to border on*): *where Africa r. to the river (Nile), qua Africa ad fluvium a.* Mela, 1, 4: the best authors use no prep.: (*the l'biti*) *r. to the Rhine, Rhenum attinunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. **4.** tendo, tētēndi, tentum and sum, 3 (*esp. in a straight course*): *gullet r.s to the stomach, haec (gula) t. ad stomachum.* Plin. I, 11, 37, 66. **5.** porrigit, rectus, 3 (*to stretch out and extend*): *the Germans r. to the Sarmatians, Germani ad Sarmatas p.* Mela, 1, 3. (*Rhodope*), *r.ing to the midst of the polar region, medium porrecta subaxem,* Virg. G. 3, 351. **6.** pāteo, 2: *v. to extend.* Phr.: *as far as our understanding r.s, quod ad nostram intelligentiam cadit.* Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17: *beyond where the uneducated can r., ad imperitorum intelligentia disjunctum.* Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: *bt your sowing-time r. even to the frosts, ad medias sementem extende pruinias.* Virg. G. 1, 210: *as far as the eye can r., quo longissime conspicuum oculi ferunt.* Liv. I, 18: *wherever the eye can r., quo natus oculis.* Ov. Fast. 2, 378: *he surveys the sea as far as the eye can r., prospectum late pelago petit.* Virg. Aen. I, 181. **B.** *Trans.:* 1. *To touch by reaching; to come to:*

**1.** attingo, 3: *too high for (the horse) to r. the ground with his feet, altius quam ut terram posset attingere.* Nep. Eum. 5: *when first r.'d Asia, ut priuum Asiam attigisti.* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8. **2.** contingo, 3 (nsu, *to gain some good*): *to r. the branches from the ground, a terra contingere ramos.* Virg. E. 8, 40: *so that they might r. the enemy from so great a height, ut ex tanta altitudine c. hostem possent.* Liv. 38, 40. **3.** ādip̄icor, ādēptus, 3 (*to attain to*): *(old age) which all desire to r., quam ut adipiscantur, omnes optani.* Cic. Sen. 2, 4: *v. to obtain, ATTAIN.* (*The simple verb, apiscor, is rare: it occurs Cic. Att. 8, 14, marius apiscendi causa, for the sake of r.g the sea.*) **4.** appropinquo, 1: *v. TO APPROACH.* **5.** cōp̄io, cōp̄iū, captum, 3: (*esp. used of reaching a harbour or other place by sea*): *they could not r. the island, insulam c. non poterunt.* Caes. B. G. 4, 26, extr.: *the tientian war did not r. its conclusion, non ante cepit finem.* Liv. 5, 51. Similarly, cāp̄so, iūi, itum, 3 (*to endeavour to r., make for*): *the lots bade us endeavour to r. Italy, Italiām ... jussere capessere sortes.* Virg. Aen. 4, 346 *let us (endeavour to) r. Nebla, Neilitam capessimus.* Cic. Att. 10, 9. **6.** tangō, tētēgi, tactum, 3 (*terres*, *as soon as he r.'d his province, simul ac provinciam t. tigīt.* Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 10, 27 *tel him r. the farthest limit of the world, quinque mundi terminus obstitit, hunc tangat armis.* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 54. **7.** poet. tētēno, 2 (*to have reached*): *he has r'd the harbour, portum tenet.* Virg. Aen. 1, 400: *I had r'd a p'ace of safety, tutu*

tenebam, ib. 6, 358. **8.** poet. pātior, 4 (*with abl.*): *the Trojans r. the strand, potiuntur arena, Virg. Aen. 1, 172: (the horse), having r'd the plain, campo potitus, id 11, 493.* Special terms are to r. by swimming or sailing, adnare, Virg. Aen. 1, 538 (*vestris adnauimus oris*); by climb̄ng, evadere, escendere (*v. TO MOUNT, CLIMB*), *they r. the top of the mulls, in muros evadunt.* Liv. 4, 34.

**II.** *To come to, fig of reports:* 1. pērīeo, 4: *the mother r.'d his rays,* perirent res ad illius aures, Cic. Verr. 4, 28, 64. without prep. (poet.) verba referentes non pērīeūt nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. **2.** accēdo, ssi, ssim, 3: *the r.nuour r.'d my ears, serino accessit ad aures meas.* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 12. **3.** accido, di, 3: *when this r.'d the king's ears, quod ubi ad aures accidit regis.* Liv. 8, 24. Phr.: *the circumstance r.s his ears, res ad eum deferunt.* Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 165 (a phr. implying some crime or charge reported: *that r.'d the ears of Caesar, guarum id Caesar (sc. factum est)*), Tac. A. 1, 5. **III.** *To reach out, in order to give or take, porrigo, real, cūm, 3: to r. out the hand, mānum p.* Sen. V. B. 3: v. TO STRETCH OUT.

**reach (subs.):** **I.** *A space: pertinacis, ūs: cf. flammariū tractus,* Virg. G. 1, 367: *the water foams over a long r., longo t. aestuat unda.* Lucan 5, 565: or, **2.** spātiū: v. SPACE.

**II.** *Capacity, or scope of mind or body, captus, ns: v. CAPACITY.* **III.** *The r. of a weapon:* **1.** jactus, ūs: *within r., intra r. teli, Virg. Aen. II, 683: out of r. of shot, extra teli J. Curt. 3, 10, 1. **2.** ictus, ūs: *placed within our r., ictu nostro positum.* Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 4: also, sub ictu, id. Ep. 72, 12: *out of r., extra ictum, ib. 7, 7.* Phr.: *within r. of the spear, contiguous hastae (poet.), Virg. Aen. 10, 457: within your own r., penes te, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 63: beyond r. of, extra — of blame, extra culpm, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 134; of fortune, extra fortunam, Mart. 5, 43: of comprehension and appreciation, extra intellectum atque aestimationem, Sen. Ben. 1, 13: the enemy were within r. of shot, non longius aberant, quam quo telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: *out of r. of danger (by extreme closeness), interior pericolo vulneris.* Liv. 7, 10: *interiores ictibus tormentorum, id.* 24, 34.**

**re-act:** **I.** *To reciprocate action:* expr. by invicem (*in turn, alternately*), inter se, mūtūō (*reciprocally*): *all bodies act and r. upon each other, \*corpora omnia inter se movent atque impellunt; invicem (mutuo) moventur atque impelluntur; the emotions r. upon the body itself, \*animi motus ipsum quoque corpus invicem afficiunt ac debilitant.* **II.** *To act or perform over again:* 1, rēfē, rēfīlū, lātū, 3: *fabulum iterum reffere.* Ter. Prot. Hec. 7. **2.** rēpōnū, itum, 3: *a play which aims at being r.'d, quae vult spectata repōni.* Hor. A. P. 190.

**reaction:** **1.** perh. rēpulsus, ūs: cf. Plin. II, 17, 62 (*serpens, impresso dentium repulsa, virus fundit, i.e. by the backward pressure or reaction of the teeth.*) **2.** us, better xpr. by inter se, invicem: *v. to REACH (1).* Phr.: *there is usually a r. after the excitement of joy.* \*post nimias gaudiorum elationes invicem animus opprimi contristariques solet: *a great r. of feeling followed, and he became extremely popular, \*repente ex fragili invidia in summum populi favorem venit.* There was a sudden r. of feeling. \*repente omnium studia commutata sunt (cf. Sall. Cat. 48, mutata mente = by a r. of feeling): *the party of r., \*eorum partes qui pristinum rerum statim revocare volunt.*

**read:** **I.** *By oneself, i.e. not aloud, a book or writing:* 1. lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 (and comp.): *I have r.d your letter, legi tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, int.* *I both write and r. by myself, ipse mihi scribo que loquere.* Ov. Trist. 4, 2, 91: *that you might r. (the books) by your-*

*self, ut (libros) per te ipse legeres.* Cic. Top. 1, 2: *I am read (i.e. my works are read) all over the world, in toto plurimis orbe legor, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 128: to r. in Greek, Graece legere, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 155: to r. attentively, studiose impenseque legere, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: to r. at sight, ab oculo legere, Petron. 75: to r. again, relegere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: to r. over, translegere (rare), Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5: to r. through, perlegere, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: a book read through, perfectus liber, Quint. 10, 1: to r. with any one, cum aliquo legere, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: he will give you the wēll to r., tradet testamentum legendum, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 51: to r. an author, such as Catō, etc., Catōnem, Horatium, etc., 1, Cic. Att. 11, 4: (Horace) is worthy of being read, dignus legi, Quint. to 1, 96. N.B. in Cic. this would be qui legatur. **2.** volvī, volvi, vōlūtū, 3 (*because the ancient books were written on rolls, which were unrolled to be read*): to r. a book, librum v., Cic. Brut. 87, 298. More freq. evolvo, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. Quint.: Hor. 3, pērvolvūto, 1 (*to peruse frequently and attentively*): libros, id. Att. 5, 12 scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158. **4.** verso, 1: *v. the great Greek writers by day and by night, exemplaria Graeci nocturna versate manu, versata diurna.* Hor. A. P. 268. **5.** régusto, 1: r. again with pleasure: Cic. Att. 13, 18. **6.** lectito, 1: r. of, ibid., Cic. Att. 12, 18: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (init.). Phr.: to r. with, i.e. attend a tutor's lectures, aliquem audire, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: id. de Or. 3, 18, 87: the tutor is said, legerē et pēalegere, see below (II): *the speech may be r. by every one, est in manibus oratio, Cic. Att. 25, 76: I r. the mind of Clodius, Clodii animum perspectum babe, Cic. ad Brut. 1: to r. the stars, astra cognoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; \*callere astra: able to r. the stars, astrorum peritus, Juv. 6, 586: *I cannot r. the stars, motus astrovium ignoro, Juv. 3, 43.* **II.** *To read aloud (a book or writing before an audience):* 1. recito, 1: cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 23, where private perusal (legere) is opp. to public reading of an author's works (recitare): so, he r.s aloud after r.ing privately, epistolam perlectam recitat, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: to r. an answer (or speech) from a manuscript, responsū (or orationem) ex scripto, r. Liv. 23, 11. **2.** also, lēgo, 3: *to call together his pupils and read a volume, convocatis auditoribus legere volumen, Cic. Brut. 51, 191 Gell. 18, 5: to r. well, commode 1.* Plin. Ep. 5, 19, and 34: badly, male, pessime, ib. More precisely pēalego, legi, lectum, 3 (*to read to another, esp. a pupil, usu. with critical remarks*): auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Virgilium et alios poetas, Suet. Gramm. 16. **3.** prōnōfero, 1: Cic. Att. 13, 6: to r. in a sweet and natural time, pēduci et proprio oris sono, Suet. Aug. 84. **4.** pēaeco, 1vi and ii, itum, 4 (*to r. or utter beforehand, i.e. dictate*): verbū p., Liv. 8, 9. Phr.: to r. off a written speech, sermonem scriptum et libello habere, Suet. Aug. 84: to teach to r., instituere literis or ad lectiōnem, Quint. 1, 1, 15: and 1, 7, 17: to learn to r., discere elementa prima, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26.**

**read (part.):** a well-read man, homo literatus, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: eruditus, Quint. 1, 6, 12: tolerably well r., tinctus literis, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: literis leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: very well r., literatissimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43: pereruditus, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: well r. in our literature, no-tras literas habuit incuriosus docus, Gell. 19, 9: not an ill-r. man, haudquaquam meritus, id. 18, 11.

Join literatus et disertus: literatus et studiis doctrinisque deditus: nos incœcti, et satis literatus: doctus et eruditus: eruditus et doctrina exultus: in doctrina atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus, Cic.

**readable:** easy to read: 1. lecte facili. **2.** legibiles. Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

**reader:** I. In general: 1. lector: one who reads to himself, Hor. A. P. 344; a gentle r., candidus lector, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 132: an ill-natured r., ingratus lector, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: r.s of various kinds, diversa genera lectorum, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. 2. except in nom. sing., imperf. part. of lego (L. G. § 638): kind r.s, boni legentes, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45. (N.B.—The noun lector often denotes one who is in the habit of reading: the participle, simply one who at the time is reading). II. One who reads aloud: 1. récitatör: Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139; Hor. A. P. 474. 2. àgnostes, ae, m. (a slave used for this purpose): my r., àgnostes noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12; excellent r.s, àgnostas optimi, Nep. Att. 13, 14: a public r., àavaywòròs, Gell. 18, 5. N.B.—The Greek form seems to have been preferred by later writers. III. praefector (a lecturer): Gell. ib. A r. in the Church: lector: Tertull. d. Praeser. 41: August. En. in Ps. cxxxviii. 1. Phr.: a voracious r., lector gulosis, Mart. 10, 59, 5: to be a voracious r., heluari in libris (the old reading, helluariborum), Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: I was a constant r. of M. Varro, assiduus in libris M. Varrius fui, Gell. 13, 13; to be a good and intelligent r., legerre perite, Plin. Ep. 3, 15.

**readily:** I. In state of preparation: parat: to speak more r. and accurately, paratus atque accuratus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. II. Willingly:

1. liberter: Caes. B. G. 3, 18. 2. prompte: to undergo death r., prompte subire necem, Tac. Ann. 16, 10. 3. ultra: they r. offered themselves, ultra se offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: we r. commiserare, i.e. are forward to commiserate, misericordius ultra, Virg. Aen. 2, 145. Phr.: I did it r., feci non invitus, Cic. Am. 1, 4: sponte mea, id. Att. 15, 27: sponte sua, Ov. Met. 2, 128: volens, Virg. Aen. 12, 677.

III. Quickly: 1. prompte: Tac. 2, cito: Hor. A. P. 335. 3. álä: critor: Amm. Marc. 14, 2. 4. subito: Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. 5. expedie: Cic. Fin. 5, 12, fin. Phr.: fluently (of a speech), voluntib[er] funditur oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210. IV. Easily: 1. comodè: to speak more r., commodius verba facere, Nep. Them. 10, 1. 2. facile: Sen. Ep. 50, 6. Phr.: nothing leads us so r. to quarrels, nihil tam prouidat ad similitates, Plin. Paneg. 84: r. saleable, vendibili, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 14, 36: v. READINESS.

**readiness:** I. Quickness, activity of body or mind: facilitas: r. rather than power, facilitas magis quam facultas, Plin. Ep. 6, 29: Quinlib. gives facilitas as the equiv. of ètic, 10, 1, 1. Phr.: r. of speech, volubilitas linguae (fluency), Cic. Planc. 25, 62: a prompt r. in replying, prompta et para in respondendo celeritas, Cic. Brut. 42, 54: r. of speech, facilitas, Cic. Or. 6, 21. II. The state of being ready, promptitude: to have in r., paratum, expeditum habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118; primum in lingua h., Sal. Cat. 10: what each man had in r., quod cuicunque promptum, Tac. Ann. 1, 71: (I will speak) what I have in r., quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 4: to have in r., in promptu habere, id. Off. 1, 10, 105: things are in complete r., paratissima sunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, ad fin.: to have the troops in r., in expedito copias habere, Liv. 56, 15: to have the cash in r., pecuniam numeratam in praesueta habere, Cic. Ver. 5, 7, 17: of the utmost r. in setting forth truth, veritatis exhibenda promptissimum, Gell. 10, 22: with the utmost r., animo lubentissimo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25. Phr.: to have in r., ad manum habere, Quint. 12, 5, 1: to have a stock of eloquence in r., tanquam in procinto paratam habere eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2: all the money I had in r., omne aurum quod fuit praem manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 13.

reading (subs.): I. To oneself, i.e.

not aloud: 1. lectio; or by part. of verb: r. of books, lectio librorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: r. of letters, lectio or plectio, i.e. r. through, id. Att. 1, 13: without r., i.e. reference to books, circa lectio exemplum, Quint. 10, 1, 2: (part.) to while away the journey in r., iter et navigationem in rebus gestis legendis consumere, Cic. Acad. 4, 1, 2: the love of r., legendi studium, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: after r. which... quibus lectis id, de Or. 1, 34, 154: after r. ato, Catone lecto, id. Att. 13, 49: power of r. and writing, facultas legendi scripendique, Quint. 1, 4, 1. Dimin. lectiunculae, light reading: to spend the mornings in... matinata tempora, lectiunculis consumere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Phr.: fond of r., legendi cupidus, studiosus: very fond of r., legendi avidus: to be... \*cupiditate legendi flagrare. 2. èvolutio, or by part. of verb: the r. of the poets, evolutio poëtarum, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: to spend one's time in r. the poets, tempus in poëtis evolvendis consumere, id. ib. 1, 21, 72. Phr.: I wish to vary my r., modo hunc librum evolvere volo, modo illum, Sen. Ep. 2, 3. II. Reading aloud: 1. lectio, Nep. Att. 14: careful r., emendata lectio, Quint. 1, 4, 3. 2. plectio (a lecture): id. 1, 2, 15. 3. récitatō (reading of documents in court or any public place; also of lit. works to an audience): Cic. Clu. 51, 141. Suet. 13. III. An interpretation of a passage: lectio: far-fetched r.s or passages, lectiones recomitiae, Ann. 10, 4: various r.s or passages of law, diverse juris lectiones, Cod. 6, 61, 5: varied and far-fetched r.s, i.e. scarce books varia et remota lectiones, Gell. 14, 6. IV. In criticism, the way in which a word or passage is read: \*lectio or \*scriptura: a various or different r., lectio varia: lectionis varietas: scriptura discrepans: scripturae discrepantia: the usual or received r., \*lectio, scriptura vulgata: the true or genuine r., \*lectio, scriptura vera, germana, genuina: to depart from the usual or received r., \*a vulgata lectione, scriptura recedere: to reject a r., scripturam, lectionem rejicere, repudiare: to receive or admit a r., \*receptio: scripturam recipere, reddere: to establish or fix the true r., \*veram lectionem constitutre: a corrupt r., \*lectio, scripture depravata, mendosa: corruptia: mendum: Phr.: an erroneous r. (i.e. a blunder of the copyist), librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55: mendum scripturae, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: the r. in Latin MSS. is..., in Latinis codicibus scriptum est, Hieron. in Eph. i, 1, vol. 7, p. 552 the r. of some gospels is, in quibusdam evangelii legitur, id. in Matth. 2, 11, vol. 7, p. 72: the r. of the Vulgate is, Vulgata habet editio, ib. c. 13, p. 95: the r. of the Greek is, in Graecis sentitur, id. Ep. 106, vol. i, p. 654: in Septuaginta legitur, id. in Is. xiii, vol. 4, p. 505: a true and correct r., recte aqua integræ scriptum, Gell. 18, 9: a faulty r., mendosum, ib. V. Readings, i.e. lessons in church: lectiones: Tertull. Apol. 22: Aug. Serm. 176, c. 1, vol. 5, p. 950.

reading-book: liber, quo pueri imstituantur ad lectionem.

— desk: I. suggestum: Cic. de Div. 1, 54, 124: Quint. 1, 7, 17. 2. pulpum: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40; Juv. 6, 78.

— room: nearest word, biblioteca: v. LIBRARY.

— society: \*societas legentium, or lectorum.

**ready:** I. páratus: r. to encounter risk, p. subire periculum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 4: a mind r. for crimes, animus scelebris p., Tac. Ann. 12, 47: r. with cavalry, infantry, etc., p. pedatu, equitu, Cle. Att. 9, 13: r. for slaughter, p. neci Virg. Aen. 2, 334: r. for either issue, in utruque paratus, ib. 61: all will be r., parata res erit, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 32: not r., unruly, impudent, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: r.-made arguments, argumenta para, Cic. Brut. 78, 211: r. for that object, ad eam rem p., Caes. B. G.

1, 5: more r. to encounter dangers, paratiore ad pericula subienda, ib.: a robber thoroughly r. for everything, paratissimi ad omnia latronis, Cic. ad Brut. 11: ships quite r., paratissimae naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. 2. promptus: to have a thing r. on the tongue, aliquid in lingua promptum habere, Sall. Cat. 10: alert and r. to engage in wars, ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: r. for battle, promptus ad pugnam, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: a r. swiftness in replying, prompta in respondendo celeritas, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: a man r. for a jest, promptius ad jocundum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: more r. with tongue than hand, lingua quam manu promptior, Sall. Jug. 44: a most r. man, promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: of a r. spirit, promptus animi, Tac. H. 1, 23: r. to suffer, promptus pati, Lucan 7, 106: r. to provoke, promptius incesse, Stat. Theb. 7, 208: a soul r. for liberty or death, promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. Ann. 4, 46. Join: promptus et paratus: promptus, paratus, expeditus: promptus et alacer: promptissimus homo et experiens. 3. expeditus: active and r. to speak, facili et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: a r. style of speaking, expeditum genus dicendi, ib. 78, 271: the readiest way to heaven, expeditissimus in caelum reditus, Cic. Am. 4, 13. 4. céler: men of r. tongue, homines lingua celeri, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83. 5. libens: with r. mind, libenter animo, Cic. Att. 2, 4: I am r. to die with thee, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 24. 6. facilis: the gods r. to accede to your prayers, facilis in tua vota deos, Ov. Her. 16, 280. 7. prouis: a r. way to honours, prouis ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: r. for compliance, in obsequium prouis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10. Phr.: I am r. to marry her: nec mora illa est, quia eam uxorem ducam, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: v. READY MONEY.

**ready, be (o.):** praestu sum: Lucilius was r. for me, mihi praestu erat I., Cic. Fam. 3, 5: see here is the soldier r. (without esse) ecum praestu militem, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 4, 6, 1: when the place is r.; quem locus est praestu, Luer. 2, 1068. Phr.: supper ought to be r., canum esse coctum oportuit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 8: while supper is getting r., dum coquitor, id. Men. 1, 3, 11.

—, make or get (n.): 1. páro, and comp.: 1: to make r. for fight, fungam p., Virg. Aen. 1, 360; for departure, abitum p., ib. 8, 214: to make r. for war, bellum parare, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: to make r. to attack, adoriri parare, ib. 6, 7: get r. what ought to be so, quod parato opus est, para, Tert. Andr. 3, 2, 41 make r. to render service to the Muses, para ut Musis operas reddas, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: comparo: all things are made r. by night, omnia noctu comparantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: apparo: to make r. a banquet, appare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20, 44: Phr.: I will order supper to be got r., jubabo caenam coqui, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 35. 2. instituo, ui, útum: 1. to make r. ships for the legions, naves legionibus instituire, Caes. B. G. 5, 11. 3. instruo, xi, clam, i: to make r. a banquet, convivium instruere, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 62: to make r. the vessels, navigia instruere armamentis ministriisque, Colum. 4, 3, 4. conficio, feci, factum, 3: I cannot get my books r. in these times, libros meos conficerem non possum his diebus, Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 4. Phr.: I have my poem r., habeo absolutum... èros ad Caesarrem, Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 9: get r. quickly, cito depropterare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17.

— money: 1. praesens pécunia: he paid the legacy in r. money, quae pecunia mulier legata erat... eam praesentem solvit, Cic. Cluent. 12, 34: to purchase anything for a heavy sum in r. money, aliquid tam grandi mercari praesentii pecunia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8 2. númerata pécunia: Cic. Top. 13

**53:** id. Fam. 10, 32: or simply *pecunia*: Suet. Aug. 101: or simply *numeratum* (*subs.*): Cic. Fam. 5, 40. Phr.: to possess *r.* money, habere in nummis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, 199: to carry about with oneself some *r.* money, aliquantum numerorum secum ferre, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: to have much *r.* money, in suis nummis multis esse, id. Verr. 4, 6, 11: in suis nummis versari, id. Rosc. C. 8, 22: to pay in *r.* money, repraesentare, Suet. Aug. 101: Cic. Att. 12, 25, and 29: payment in *r.* money, repraesentatio, ib. 12, 31: in pecunia satis facere, id. Fam. 8, 12: to buy on trust and sell for *r.* money, caeca die emere, oculata die vendere, prov. ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 82: buy for *r.* money, argento emere, id. Asin. 1, 1, 46.

**real:** I. True, genuine, not false or fictitious: 1. ipse (ipsum, old form), and idem (the very person or thing), I am the *r.* *Charmides*, whom you have counterfeited, illus quem emittens es, ego sum ipsus Charmides, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; the *r.* *Sosia*, S. idem, id. Amph. 1, 2, 30: the *r.* state of the case, rem ipsam, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 2. 2. *vérus*: let what is invented closely resemble the *r.*, facta voluptatis causa sunt proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: he mixes false with *r.*, veris falsa remisit, ib. 151. *r.* fears, veri timores, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 15: *r.* virtus, vera virtus, id. Od. 3, 5, 29. 3. solidus (substantial): glory is a *r.* thing, gloria solidia res est, non adubrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: a *r.*, i.e. substantial benefit, solidum beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: the *r.* notion of justice, solidi justitiae effigies, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69. 4. *join*: solidum verumque. 4. certus (about which there can be no doubt): of *r.* friends you are the most *r.*, ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57: Cleanthes regards the upper air as the most *r.* god, Cl. aethera certissimum deum indicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.

5. germanus (genuine): one's *r.* native-land, g. patria, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 1, 69: *r.* justice, g. justitia, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: a most *r.* Stoic, germanissimus Stoicus, id. Acad. 1, 43, 132: I know that I have been a *r.* (downright) ass, scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5.

6. sinecūs (without alloy; unmixed, guileless): s. concordia, Tac. Ann. 3, 64: s. fides, Liv. 29, 4. Phr.: to lay hold of the *r.* power of a sovereign, but let alone the name, vim principis amplecti, nomen remittere, Tac. H. 4, 4: let us leave fables and turn to a *r.* event, dimitannus fabulas: ad rem factam veniamus, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: a *r.* Christian, \*vere Christianus. II. In law, real property, as opposed to personal property: fundus: Cic.: v. Dict. Ant. s. fundus: also, praedium (v. ESTATE); res soli or res immobiles, Dig. 2, 8, 15: his property consisted of cattle and *r.* estates, res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: to lay our money upon the purchase of *r.* property, pecunias in emotione praediorum collocare, Dig. 17, 1, 2.

**real:** a small Spanish coin: dēnārius Hispanicus.

**realgar:** protosulphur of arsenic: arsenicum rubrum lactitum.

**realists:** \*realis; secta philosophorum, qui in "rebus" non in vocibus, veram positam esse philosophiam disputabant. The adverb "realiter" is used in the same sense by the medieval writers: Du Cange.

**reality:** 1. res, rēl, f.: philosophers differing in terms, but agreeing in *r.*, nominibus differentes, re congruentes: Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 15: I ask you to regard *r.* as more important than speech, rogo ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, id. Fam. 11, 28, 23: existing, not in *r.* but in idea, non sed opinione, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: when you have drawn your mind from the ideal of virtue to its *r.*, quoniam animum ab ista pictura imaginibusque virtutum ad rem veritatemque traduxeris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14. 2. *véritas*, in everything *r.* is superior to imitation, in omni re

vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215. 3. res vera or verum: res vera opp. to ficta, id. Am. 7, 24: do not doubt, for you see realities, ne dubitis, nam vera vides, Virg. Aen. 3, 316: v. TRUTH. Phr.: to become a *r.*, ad effecum adduci, Liv. 33, 33: quoniam verum ad verum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 97: in reality, re vera, Cic. Quint. 2: re ipsa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: reipae (i.e. re ipsa); cf. formae, quae reipae nullae sunt speciem autem offuerint, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 9, v. Sen. Ep. 108, 31, who remarks on this form; v. REALITY.

**realization:** I. of plures: ad effectum consillorium perverne, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. II. of ideas: cognitio et comprehensio rerum, ib. 3, 15: v. realize.

**realize:** I. To complete or carry into effect: to *r.* a plan, ad extum perfidere, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: the hope of *r.* a plan, spes exsequendi consili, Liv. 7, 38: to *r.* expectation, expectacionem explore, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: to *r.* the expectation which you have excited, quam expectationem tui concitasti, hunc sustine ac tueri, id. Fam. 2, 1. Phr.: having *r.* one's intention, vicit propositi, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11: not having *r.* *d.* his plans, infectis illis quae destinaverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. II. To present to the mind's eye: 1. ante oculos pōno, or propōno, pōsum, postum, 3: Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53: *r.* to your mind the joy . . . pōno ante oculos laetitiam senatus populi Romani, id. Phil. 7, 45, 115: I am often wont to *r.* to myself, solo saepe ante oculos ponere, id. Marc. 2, 5.

2. represto, id: the temple v. *r.* the recollection of my consulship, templum represtant memoriam consulatus mei, id. Sest. 11, 26: to *r.* a thing absent, imagines rerum absentium ita represtante animo, ut eas cernere oculi ac praesentes habent videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29. 3. animo certo, certe, certum: id. or mente comprehendere, di, sum, 3: Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 20 and 21. Phr.: ne conuol. *r.* the true notion of justice, except in outline and by sketches, veri juris, . . . solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus ultimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69. III. To convert into ready money: redigo, égi, attacum, 3: *r.* *d.* his loans, redigit pecuniam, id. Epod. 2, 69: money *r.* from sale of plunder, . . . quod inde redditum, militibus est divisum, Liv. 5, 16. Phr.: he had *r.* great profits from mines, magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, Nep. Cim. 1: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66.

**really:** I. In truth: v. TRUTH.

II. In fact: 1. révera. v. REALITY, fin. 2. véro: he who is *r.* the man in question, says he is not so, qui vero est, negat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 35: nor *r.* any (charge) of that kind, nec vero aliud ejusmodi, Cic. Coel. 10, 72: in *r.* earnest, serio ac vero, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 9. Strengthened, éminvérō: really, Chóremus is too hard upon the young man's c. Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1. Pl. v. Cl. 3. profecto: v. TRUTH, UNDOUBTEDLY. 4. émin (implying readily understood): he exclaims, that that is *r.* not to be born! id enim ferendum esse negat!, Liv. 22, 25: Pl. v. Ter. (See L. G. § 654.)

5. dénum: that *r.* (after all) they say is natural . . . id demum naturale esse dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 3: Phr.: not in opinion only, but really . . . non opinione solum, sed etham ad veritatem persuaderi velim, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 61.—The sense of *really* is sometimes implied, without being specially expressed. he caused laughter, but was *r.* himself ridiculous, facti risum sed ridiculus fuit, Quint. 6, 1, 48: that we may be *r.* what we wish to be regarded, ut simus si qui haberim velimus, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: if any portion *r.* remains after death, si superest aliquid post mortuam sensus, Op. Ep. Pont. 1, 2, 113: contrariety which seemed to exist, not which *r.* existed, quae videtur esse, non quae esset, repugnativa, Cic.

Off. 3, 7, 34: taller than he *r.* was, ut procerior quam erat, videretur, Suet. Aug. 73.—Italically is sometimes expressed by an ironical question. Do you think *r.* itane censes? Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: dathe things *r.* terrify us? an vero illa nos terrent? ib. 2, 28, 60: do you *r.* say . . . Itane parris als conspectum verum hinc abiisse? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1, do you *r.* think *r.* an censes? Cic. Sen. 23, 82.

**realm:** I. Lit.: regnum: v. KINGDOM, II. A region: Phr.: to the *r.* above, supera ad convexa, Virg. Aen. 6, 241: r. of heaven, regia caeli, id. George, 1, 503: Assyrian *r.*, Assyris orbis, Juv. 1, 108: I have been expelled from these *r.*, his finibus ejusdem sum, Sall. Jng. 14: r. of light, lumenis orae, Lucr. 1, 23.

**realm (of paper):** perl., scapus never more than 20 (quires) in a *r.*, nunquam plures scape quam vicinae, Plin. N. H. 13, 12, 23.

**reanimate:** I. In phys. sense: calorem revoco, 1: to *r.* cold limbs, gelidos artus . . . in vivum revocare calorem, Ov. Met. 2, 510: when the corn is ripe, you must *r.* quoniam est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. Comp. démeto: seasons for *r.* and gathering fruits, tempora demetendis fructibus et percepidiens, Cic. Sen. 19, 70. 2. déséco, 1: to cut close the corn crops and meadows, desecare seges et prata, Col. 11, 1: to *r.* with sickles, falciibus desecare, id. 2, 18.

**reap:** I. To reap crops: 1. métu, messu, messum, 3: to *r.* corn, larta maturare, Ov. Fast. 2, 510: when the corn is ripe, you must *r.* quoniam est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. Comp. démeto: seasons for *r.* and gathering fruits, tempora demetendis fructibus et percepidiens, Cic. Sen. 19, 70. 2. déséco, 1: to cut close the corn crops and meadows, desecare seges et prata, Col. 11, 1: to *r.* with sickles, falciibus desecare, id. 2, 18.

II. Fig.: to gather or obtain as a reward of labour: Phr.: to reap the reward of anything, fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: to *r.* the results of any labours, rerum fructum reperire, id. Arch. 1, 1: to *r.* some advantage from anything, ex aliqua re aliiquid commodi consequi, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32 to *r.* rewards of service, officii praemium percipere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: to *r.* (a reward of) glory, gloriā comparare, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: laudem parere, ib. 2, 13, 47: to *r.* the harvest of evil in return for good, pro beneficiis mali messum metere, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 52: as you have sown, so will you *r.*, ut semementa feceris, ita metes (pros.), Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261: you have mixed this mess, and you must eat it up, i.e. *r.* the fruits of your conduct, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est excedendum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4: your descendants will *r.* the fruits of your labours, carpent tu poma neptis, Virg. Ecl. 9, 50.

**reaper:** I. Lit.: messor: Cic.: Hor.: a reaper's basket, messoria corbis, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: r. work, messoria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2. II. Fig.: a reaper of fruits of crime, messor scelerum, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 1.

**reaping-hook:** falx messoria, Pall. 1, 43.

**reaping-machine:** vehiculum ad metendum, Pall. 7, 1, 2. (See the place.)

**re-appear:** I. rēdo, ii, or iv, item, 4: the sun reappearing, chases away stars, radens fugat astrā Phœbus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24. 2. reddor, 3: when he *r.* from the bottom of the sea, quoniam fundo redditus imo est, Virg. Aen. 5 178. 3. resugo, rex, rectum, 3: the grass r.g., resurgentis herbae, Ov. Ann. 2, 16, 9: the boat will *r.*, cyma resurgit, id. Pont. 4, 8, 28. 4. apparet, iii, item, 2, with rursus or iterum: the horse sunk along with me *r.*, equus mecum una demersus rursus apparuit, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140. 5. émergo, mersi, mersum, 3 (out of the water), opp. to demergo: Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48.

**rear (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To bring up or educate: 1. éduco, 1: 645

*the mistress r.s the girl with great care, hera puellam magna industria educat, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: *the boys, thus born, thus r.d, pueri, ita geniti, ita educati, Liv. i, 4, 2, éduco, xi, cum, : to beget and r. a son, filium procreare et educere, Cie. de Or. 2, 18, 124: I have r.'d him from a child, hunc eduxi a parvulo, Ter Ad. 1, 1, 21, 3, d, alui, alatum et itum, 3; *born and r.d at Athens, Athenis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36: to r. horses or dogs for hunting, aut equos aleut an caues ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30, r. to animals for the sake of pleasure, animalia altere animi voluptatis causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4, enutrio, 4: Mercurium . . . Naides Idaeis enutriuere sub antris, Ov. Met. 4, 288. II. To raise: éduco, 3: to r. an altar on high, aram caele e., Virg. Aen. 6, 178: a tower r'd to heaven, turris sub astra educta, ib. 2, 461: v.***

**TO RAISE** B. Intrans: *to rise on the hind legs: Phr.: the horse r.s, tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. Aen. 10, 892: equis priores pedes erigit, Liv. 8, 7: he made (the horse) r., exsultare cogebat, Nep. Eun. 5.*

**rear (subs.):** I. *Rear of an army on the march: novissimum agmen: Liv. 44, 32: Caes. B. G. 2, 11: novissimi, ib. 2, 25: extremum agmen, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: to annoy the r.-guard on the march, postremos in agmine tentare, Sall. Jug. 55. II. *Rear of an army in order of battle: novissima acies, extrema acies: Liv. 8, 10: Sall. Jug. 54, 55: Caes. B. G. 7, 53. Phr.: having attacked the r., novissimum adorti, ib. 2, 11: having pursued the r. too eagerly, novissimum agmen cupidius insecuti, ib. 1, 15: to attack the enemy on the r., at ergo hostes adoriri, ib. 7, 87: to bring up the r., i. e. form the r.-guard, agmen claudere or cogere: Curt. 4, 12, 7: Liv. 34, 28: that I may neither take the lead nor bring up the r., i. e. be neither first nor last, ut neque deinceps sumus neque agmen cogamus, Cic. Att. 15, 13.**

**reason (subs.):** I. *Intellect, thinking faculty: 1. mens, tis, f. r., to which has been assigned by nature the sovereignty of the entire soul, (mens) cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (the thinking part of the soul, mens animi, Lucr. 3, 615); id. 4, 761: to grasp or embrace by r., i. e. understand, mente comprehendere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 21: mente complecti, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sound in r., integer mentis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: sanus mentis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis compos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 48: to be of sound r., mentis sua esse, ib. 21, 50: *beneft of r.,* mentis inops, Ov. A. A. 1, 465: id. Met. 2, 200: eugenus mentis, id. Trist. 2, 395: mente captus, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: with r. almost deranged, paene alienata mente, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: Suet. Aug. 99: furia mente, Virg. Aen. 2, 588: r. disturbed, mens perturbata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: commuta m. Hor. S. 2, 3, 278: *disturbed in r.,* meutem confusus, ib. 295: mente commotus, Plin. N. H. 23, 1, 16, § 23: mente lapsus, Suet. Aug. 48: of weakened r., mente immunita, Sall. Jug. 65: to lose one's r., mentem amittere, Auct. Harusp. 15, 32: a loss of r., mentis deminutio, Suet. Aug. 99: *departure of r.,* amentia, which Cic. describes as affectionem animi, lumine mentis carentem, Tusc. 3, 5, 10: 2. rátio, ónis, f. rational faculty, Lucr. 1, 149: r. the mistress and queen of all things, domina omnium et regina ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: all things which possess r. surpass those which are devoid of r., omnia quae rationem habent, praestant iis quae sunt rationis experientia, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: that practical skill which we call r., sollicitum quam rationem vocamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: let r., not fortune, guide, agentem te ratio ducat non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39: a man possessed of r., rationis participes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: devoid of r., rationis expertes, ib. 16, 50: pecudes ratione carentes, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: wanting*

r., rationis egentem, Virg. Aen. 8, 299: astray from true r., avitus a vera ratione, Lucr. 2, 229: right r., recta ratio, Cic. lusc. 4, 10, 23: sound r., bona ratio, id. N. D. 3, 27, 70 3. *animus (prop. the emotions or feelings: sometimes in present sense): do you preserve your r., recentrum animi servas, Hor. S. 2, 2, 201: staminii, ib. 213: bereft of r., inops animi, Virg. Aen. 4, 300. 4. intelligentia: r. is the faculty by which (the soul) perceives existing objects, i. est per quam (animus) ea perspicit quae sunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 166: ordinary r., i. e. common sense, communis i. id. Fin. 1, 16, 44: to fall within reach of r., sub intelligentiam catere, id. Tim. 8: o thing which falls within our r., res quae in nostram intelligentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: things which a:e comprehended not by sense but by r., quae non sensu sed intelligentia continuntur, id. Tim. 8. 5. sapientia: my master has no more r.(wit) than a stone, (non) habet plus sapientiae quam lapis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 81: a disease of the r. (mind), sapientiae aegritudo, Plin. H. N. 7, 51, § 171. Phr.: a man void of r., insipiens Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5: to be deprived of r., despire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 47. 6. consilium, i: force devoid of r., via consilii experts, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: weakness of r., infirmitas consilii, Cic. Mur. 12, 27. 7. prudéntia: r. as opposed to chance, Juv. 3, 365. 8. sound, healthy r., sánitas, f.: to return to sound r., ad sanitatem redire, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: to bring back to sound r., ad sanitatem reducere, id. Vert. 2, 40, 98: the confusion of corrupt opinions deprives the soul of sound r., pravarum opinione conturbatio . . . samitate spoliat animum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: a stranger to sound r., alienus a sanitate, Cic. Sall. 30, 83: Phr.: to return to sound r., ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic. Col. 12, 28: to recover r., resipisco, ivi or ui j: Suet. Ang. 48: ad te redi, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: se ad se revocare, Cic. Acad. 4, 16, 51. II. *Good reason, reasonableness: ratio: to approve the r. of the r., rationitem facti probare, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: you have acted with good r. in staying at home, quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, id. Att. 12, 44: to threaten the commissioners was not (consistent with) good r., minari divisoribus ratio non erat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 24. III. Reasonable ground, argument: ratió: to be overcome by no r., nulla ratione vinci, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: this r., combined with the other causes, led them to that opinion, ad eam sententiam cum reliquo causis haec . . . ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: to bring forward a r. why . . . rationem afferre quamobrem . . . Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: that r. induced me . . . illa me ratio movit, id. Fam. 1, 7: he adds a r. for his opinion, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: to confirm by far-fetched r.s, exquisitio rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: slight r.s, ratulculae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: the Stoics wind up their petty r.s, concludunt ratulculae Stoici, ib. 2, 12, 28. Phr.: I bring forward many sound r.s for . . . multa afferro justa ad impletandum, Cic. Att. 9, 15: we must bring forward a r. on the opposite side, afferendum est in contrarium partem, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: they bring forward no good r., nihil afferunt, id. Sen. 6, 17. IV. Cause: causa: to bring forward a tolerable r., probabilem causam afferre, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: r.s for delay, causas morandi, Virg. Aen. 4, 51: he would not have done that except for good r., id nisi gravi de causa non tecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7: for good r.s, justis de causa, id. Fam. 5, 20: with r., cum causa, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: without r. sine causa, ib. 240: what r. is there? quid causae est, Hor. S. 1, 1, 20: there is no r., nihil causae est, Quint. 11, 3, 59: any other r., quidquid, allud causa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8. V. A ground or reason expr. or implied in the antecedent sentence is often denoted by an adver-**

bial relative sentence introduced by 1. cur: I have many r.s for going away, multa dixi, cur excusas abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: an excellent r. for being able to know, none for speaking falsely, justissima causa, cur scire poterint, nulla, cur mentaliantur, Cic. Quint. 18, 58: what is the r. for which? . . . quid est, cur? . . . id. Div. 2, 60, 125.

2. quamobrem, to bring forward a r. why . . . afferre rationem, quamobrem, Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: many r.s occurred to me, for thinking, multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem putarem . . . id. Fam. 3, 10. 3. quapropter, what is the r. for which you threaten? quid est, quapropter vis minitamini? Pl. Bacch. 5, 2, 28. 4. quârè: you provoke a r. for my wishing, accendis quare cupiam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53: now listen to the r. for which . . . nunc accipe quare desipiant omnes aequa ac tu, id. 2, 3, 46. 5. quid: there is no r. for our thinking, nihil est quod cogitamus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: I perceived that ill-health was the r. for your absence, quod non affuisse, valentindinam causam fuisse, id. Am. 2, 8. VI. In simple (a) questions and (b) inferences, expr. for what (which) reason by intervog. or relat. adv. 1. cur: why (for what r.) do you exhaust me with your complaints? cur me querelis examinas tuis? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1. 2. quamobrem: (a) for what r. did you (how came you to) know? quamobrem sciebas, quamobrem suscipi-  
cabare? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 74: I think you are utter scoundrel. For what r.? Am. Scelestissimum te arbitror. So. Nam quamobrem? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 2: (b) for which r. let us return, quamobrem ad illa redeamus, Cic. Am. 26, 100: for which r. I ask you, quamobrem quæseso a vobis, id. Flacc. 27, 65. 3. quâpropter: (a) for what r. do you suspect that to have been done? quapropter id vos factum suspicimini? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 52: until I go out, wait here. For what r.? Da. dum exeo, oppere hic. My. Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31: (b) for which r. I exhort you, quapropter vos moneo, Sall. Cat. 58. 4.

quare: (a) why (for what r.) did you say that you would not bring that forward? illud quare negasti, te fuisse laturnum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: why did you (how came you to) dave? quare ausus? Pl. Mil. 5, 12: (b) for which r. I so recommend him to you, quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic. Fam. 1, 13, 71: for which r. this plan is worthless, quare vanum equidem hoc consilium, Sall. Cat. 52. 5. quid: why (for what r.) does he conceal himself? quid latet? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 13: why (for what r.) do I argue? quid ego argumentor, quid phura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16, 44: what r. had Calidius to complain, quid erat, quid C. quare rerum? id. Verr. 4, 20, 43.

VII. For that r., with or without any condition or purpose stated: 1. iccirco: men will not think you a good citizen for that r., nou iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: for that r. some have asked, iccirco quidam . . . quæsivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45. 2. id: for that r. he wished him to become his friend, id eo eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi, Nep. Alc. 9: for this r. I cannot satisfy myself, because . . . ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod nullam partem, . . . consequi possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. 3. eo: and for that r. its first approaches are difficult, eque difficiles aditus primos habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 55: I have written to you at greater length, for this r. that you might . . . eo pluribus scripti, ut intelligeres, id. Fam. 13, 69.

4. propterea: for that r. he could make less use of the corn, because . . . frumento . . . propterea minus uti poterat, quod . . . Caes. B. G. 1, 16. 5. litig: for this r. he summons Lentulus, igitur vocari ad sese jubet Lentulus, Sall. Cat. 46. 6. itaque: for this r. his brother spoke for him, itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset

verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep. Milt. 2. **VIII.** Without r.: 1. frustra, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: *the pens are blamed without r., culpantur frusta calam.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7. 2. de nihilo, a confidence adopted not without r., fiducia non de nihilo concepta, Liv. 30, 29: *without r. they boldl/ abuse, de nihilo aducter dicunt contumeliam*, Pl. Cure. 3, 1, 17. 3. temere: *I do not write this without r., non scribi hoc temere*, Cie. Fam. 4, 13. by r. of: 1. proper (with acc.): *for which r.s (by r. of which things) it is allowed, proper quae fas est*, Juv. 10, 55: *by r. of the cold*, propter irigora, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. 2. ob (with acc.): *for that r., ob eam rem*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. 3. prae (with abl.): *by r. of the multitude of da/s, p. multitudine jaculatorum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: *prae lacrimis*, id. Att. 9, 12: *p. gaudio*, Liv. 4, 40. (N.B.—In this sense *prae* is rarely used except in negative sentences). 4. ex: *fearful, and by r. of conscience (i. e. in his heart) dis- trusting his own position, tundido et ex conscientia difidens rebus suis*, Sall. Jug. 32. Cie.: *more fully, with causa, for which r., ex qua causa*, Cie. Rep. 2, 7.

**reason (v.):** I. *To possess, r., rationem nabeo*, Liv. 28, 28. Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16. II. *To discourse, argue*: 1. ratiōētior, i: *if u. shall rightly r., si recte ratioinabimur*, Cie. Phil. 2, 22, 55: *thus they r./d, sic ratioinabuntur*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20. 2. rēputo, i: *r./ing much with myself, multa mecum ipse reputans*, Cic. Post Red. 12, 32: *r. with yourselves, reputate cum animis vestris*, Sall. Jug. 85, post init. 3. rationem concūdo, si, 3: Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71. 4. argūmentum concūdo: id. Fin. 3, 8, 27. 5. argūmentis nōeo: id. N. D. 3, 4, 9. 6. argūmenta affero: ib. 10. 7. sermōnior, i: id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, 138. 8. dis- pūto, i: *I do not r. on either side, non ullam in parte*, disputo, ib. 3, 7: *the Academic custom of r./ing, Academici- corum contra propostum disputandi*, id. Fat. 2, 4: *they r. closely, enucleate dis- putant*, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. 9. dissēro, ui, rtum, 3: *the Socratic method of r./ing, Socratica ratio dissēndi*, ib. 8: *the art of r./ing well (dialectics), ars bene dis- sēndi*, id. Or. 2, 38, 157: *to r. in a subtle manner, subtiliter disserere*, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. Phr.: *set yourself to work to r., da te in sermonem*, id. Att. 13, 23: *r. captiously, cāvillor, i*, Liv. 3, 20: *V. ARGUE, DISCOURSE.*

**reasonable:** I. Having reason, rationis particeps, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47. v. RATIONAL. II. Judicious: prudens: r. in judging, prudent in existimando, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: *plans of r. men, consilia prudentium*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36. III. Fair, equitable: 1. justus: more than r., plus just, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24. 2. aequus: more than r., plus aequo, id. S. 1, 3, 52: *taking more than r. pains to pamper their appetite, in cute curanda plus aequo operata (Juventus)*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29: *if you think it r., si ita acquum censes*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 10: *to judge by what is r., ex aequo et bono judicare*, Cic. Caezin. 23, 65. 3. par, pāris: *it is r. we should believe you, thi nos accredere par est*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25: *as was r., ut par fuit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 4, 10: *it does not seem r., non par videtur*, Pl. Racch. 1, 2, 31. 4. mōdicus: *let all transactions b. r., quae cum populo, quaque in patribus aguntur, modicus sunt*: id est, modesta atque scelata, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 40. 5. mōdestus: *a most r. population, plebs modestissima*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: *a most r. man, homo modestissimus*, id. Arch. 5, 9. IV. Of moderate size or amount: 1. mōdicus: a r. sum of money, pecunia mōdita, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 7: *intervall, medius intervallum*, Cic. De Or. 2, 87, 358. 2. mōdiocris: e: a r. stoutness, (of body), corpori mediocri- eris habitus accesserat, Cic. Bru. 91, 316.

3. tolerabilis, e: *at a r. interest (of money) tolerabilis foenore*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: *post med.* Phr.: *to buy at a r. price*,

bene emere, Cic. Att. 1, 13, extr.: *what r. and consistent agreement is there among augurs? quae est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constanza?* Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.

**reasonableness:** 1. aequitas: Cic. Caezin. 13, 37. 2. mōderatio: *I know the r. of your disposition, novi moderationem animi tui, id. Sen. 1, 1.* 3. prudētia: *the r. (good sense) of the audience, auditorum prudētia eloquentia moderatrix*, id. Or. 8, 24.

**reasonably:** v. REASON (II.), extr. **reasoner:** 1. disputātor: *disputātor, r. t. Cie. Off. 1, 1, 3.* 2. dialecticus: *Diodorus a powerful r., Diōdorus valens dialecticus*, id. Fat. 6, 12. 3. argūmentātor: Tertull. An. 38.

**reasoning:** 1. ratiō: *to be overcome by no r., nulla ratione vincit*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: *this line of r. will extend itself more widely, latius manabit haec ratiō*, id. 2, 27, 66: *see also below (3).* 2. ratiōētātio: Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57; and 37, 67. 3. RATIOINATIOn: 3. argūmentatiō: *in cases so plain is r. to be looked for? etiamne in tam perspicuca rebus argūmentatiō quaerenda?* Cic. Rose. Am. 35, 97: *to infer not only by probable r. but by mathematical demonstration, non modo probabili argūmentatione, sed etiam necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere*, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9. 4. disceptatio: *forensic r.s, forenses disceptationes*, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175. Phr.: *rules of r., discedunt pracepta*, id. Fin. 5, 4, 10: *nicey of r. subtilitas disputandi*, id. Brut. 8, 31: *let us return to the quirks (subile r.s) of Chrysippus, ad Chrysippi laqueos reveriantur*, id. Fat. 4, 6.

**reassemble:** A. Trans.: 1. rēcoligo, egl, ectum, 3: *the multitude having been r.d, multitudine recollecta*, Just. 42, 3: 2. colligo (the force of the prep. re, being expr. in the obj. or by in unum, i. e. after dispersion): *assembling the remains from the slaughter . . . (i. e. reassembling the survivors), reliquias tantæ cladi . . . colligentem*, Liv. 22, 56: *he reassembled the rest at Adrumetum, Adrumeti reliques fuga collegit*, Nep. Hann. 6: *when they were r.d after the dispersion of the partie, quam ex varia trepidatione in unum colligerentur*, Liv. 21, 5. 3. cōgō, coēgi, coactum, 3: *having r.d the army by withdrawing all the garrisons, omnibus praesidiis deductis, coacto in unum locum exercitu*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74. 4. condūco, xi, tum, 3: *Melletus r.d his soldiers, milites in unum condūxit*, Sall. Jug. 51. 5. contrahō, xi, crum, 3: *he r.s his scattered soldiers, dispersos milites in unum contrahit*, ib. 98. Phr.: (1) *rurus convōcō: he r.s the chiefs of the conspiracy, rurus principes conūrations convocat*, id. Cat. 27, (2) *rurus vōco: and being r.d they changed their courses, rursusque vocati convertere vias*, Virg. Aen. 5, 581. B. Intrans.: rēdōco, i, itum, 4: *after dispersion they began to r. in the forum, dilapsi in forum conglobati redibant* (where the meaning is distributed between conglobati and redibant), Liv. 5, 41: *v. ASSEMBLE.*

**reassembler:** 1. assērātōne affirmo: Cic. Att. 13, 23. 2. Itēro, i: *let him r. what he has said*, quod dixit, iteret, id. Orat. 40, 137. 3. rēpōto, ii, itum, 3: *the men of Salamis r. Homer to be their countryman, cives suos esse repetunt*, id. Arch. 8, 19: *r./ing I will warn (i. e. will repeat the assertion), repetens iterumque iterumque monēbo*, Virg. Aen. 3, 436. Phr.: *I am in the habit of r./ing (i. e. of repeating the assertion), soeo . . . crebris usurpare sermonibus*, Cle. Marc. 2, 5, v. ASSERT.

**reasume:** resūmo, st, intum, 3: *the Tiber for/its its title of a great river in the summer, r.s il in the autumn, aesiāte immens fluminis nomen deserit, autumnum resumit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, post med.: *v. RESUME.*

**reassure:** 1. ērigo, rexī, rectum,

3. I doubt not, but that he r.d him self even more by your letter, non dubito, quin tuis literis se magis etiam exerētit, Cic. Debet. 14, 38: *he began to r. his downcast mind, erigebat animum jam desumis et oppressum*, ib. 21, 58: *he r.d the state with the hope of liberty, ad spem libertatis erexit*, Auct. dom. 10, 25. 2. excito, i: *I r.d the senate in its depressed condition, se- natum abjectum excitavi*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, med. 3. reerēo, i: *I r.d their downcast spirits, recreavi animos afflictos, unumquemque confirmans, excitans, ib.*

4. confirmo, i. *Cæsar r.d the minds of the Gauls with a speech, Gallo- ruman animos verbis confirmavit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. 5. recipio, ep̄i, epitum, 3 a space for r./ng the mind after fear, spatiū recipiendi a pavore animum, Liv. 2, 50. 6. revoco, i: *r. your minds, revocate animos*, Virg. Aen. 1, 202. 7. rēdīct̄o, gro, i: *with mind r.d, redintegrato animo*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25

**rebaptism:** iteratum baptisma, re-petitum b., Cod. Theod. 16, 6, 4: Bingh. 12, 5, 7.

**rebaptize:** 1. rebaptizo, i. Cypr. 72: Aug. contr. Don. 1, 1, 2 Cod. Theod. 16, 6, 4. 2. denovo baptizo: Aug. Inchoat. exp. in Rom. xix. 3. iterum baptizo, ib.: Cod. Theod. 16, 6, 1.

**rebate (v.):** A. Blunt, hébeto, i: *they were glad that swords were r.d . . ., gladios hebatari retundique gaudebant*, Plin. Paneg. 18: v. BLUNT. B. Abate price:

1. de capite dēdico, Liv. 6, 15: *that not a penny was r.d from any one, nummum nullum eniāquum esse deductum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, 182. 2. Im- minuo, ui, ūnum, 3: *the price being r.d, immuno pretio*, Plin. H. N. 37, 1, 3, § 6 v. ABATE.

**rebate (subs.):** A. of money, dēminutio, 3: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 20.

B. In building or joynery (rabet):

1. strīa, or strīx Vitruv. 3, 3, extr: ib. 4, 4. 2. strātūra, ib.

rebeck (mus. Instr.): 1. fidicula: Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. 2. fides, is, f.: Fest. 6.

3. perh. cithara? v. GUITAR.

**rebel (adj.):** 1. rebellis, e: Tac. Ann. 1, 40: Virg. Aen. 6, 658. 2. sēditiosus: Tac. Ann. 1, 44. 3. perduellis: Dig. 50, 16, 234. 4. perduellionis reus: Dig. 48, 4, 11: v. REBELLIOUS.

**rebel (subs.):** 1. rebellis: Tac. Phr.: arch-rebel, princeps conūrations, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27: *blood-thirsty r., paricida cūlūm, ib. 12, 29. 2. hostis, hostis patriæ: ib. 4, 10, 22.*

**rebel (v.):** 1. a republika deficio: Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28. 2. seditionem concito: id. Mur. 39, 83. 3. seditionem commīdīo: Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6.

4. rebello, i: Caes. B. G. 8, 44: Liv. 40, 35. 5. rebellōnēm tacio: Caes. B. G. 4, 38. 6. desciso, ivi, or ii, itum, 3 and 4: *r. against the R. people, d. a populo Romano*, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21. Phr.: ad res novas con- surgo: Suet. Jul. 9: *jugum exuo*: Tac. Agr. 31: *colla jugo subtraho*, Ov. Rem. Am. 90: *jugum deficio*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: *jussa, imperium recuso, the earth never r.s, terra nunquam imperium recusat*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: *nor does Aestes r., nec jussa recusat Aestes*, Virg. Aen. 5, 749. v. REBELLIOUS.

**rebellion:** 1. sēditio: *a r. had broken out, sedition exarserat*, Tac. Hist. 2, 27: *the r. breaking out again, recusante seditione*, Liv. 6, 18: *the r. gaunting ground daily, gliscente in dies seditione*, ib. 14: *the r. of the soldiers was quelled by Appius, sedito militum sedata est ab Appio*, Cic. Att. 5, 14: *to crush a r., seditionem comprimo*, Liv. 5, 2. 2. mōtus, ūs: *r. of the slaves, motus servilis*, Liv. 39, 29. 3. tūmulus, ūs: *of slaves, servilis tumultus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: *a sudden r., repentinus tumultus*, ib. 5, 26. 4. rebello: *the Morini, who had raised a r., qui r. fecerant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: *a charge of r., crimen rebellionis*, Liv. 8, 14. 5.

rébellatio, Tac. A. 14, 21. 6. rébel-  
lum, l. n.: only in Liv. 42, 21. 7.  
discordia, Tac. Hist. 4, 1. 8. per-  
duello: v. REBEL (adj.). Phr.: *rouses  
the slaves to r., servitus concitat*, Cic.  
Cat. 4, 16, 13; *planning r., nova mo-  
lientem*, Vell. 2, 129.

**rebellious:** 1. rébells, e: re-  
bellis: Amor: Öv. R. Am. 246: Gallum  
rebellem: Virg. Aen. 6, 539; *refuses the  
load with r. neck*; detectus onus service  
rebelli, Claud. Pros. 1, 156. 2. ré-  
bellatrix: Germania, Öv. Trist. 3, 12,  
47; *provincia*: Liv. 40, 35. 3. sér-  
ditiosus: Tac. A. 1, 44. 4. turbu-  
lentus: *r. and bad citizens, turbulent  
et mali cives*, Cic. De Or. 2, 31, 135.  
5. turbidus: Tac. A. 1, 41. 6.

contumax: *a people r. towards their  
kings, contumacem regibus populum  
suis*, Sen. Thyest. 642. 7. indecibilis:  
*bearing the voice on r. neck, indocilis  
jugum colto trahentes*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 14.

8. insolens: *the most r. temper of  
the city of Numantia, insolentissimos  
Numantinae urbis spiritus*, Val. Max. 2,  
7, 1. 9. perpicaces: *the r. Thiyads,  
perpicaces Thiyads*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9;  
p. Musa: id. 3, 3, 72. Phr.: *disposed  
to r., novis rebus iofidelis*, Hor. Epop.  
16, 6: *novarum rerum cupidus*, Sall.  
Cat. 28: *to be r., novis rebus studere*, Cic.  
Cat. 1, 1, 3: *frenos mordet*: Sen. Tranq.  
15, 17: *retum novarum causam quoquo*:  
Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

**rebelliously:** 1. séditiös: Cic.  
Client. 1, 2: *to speak most r., sedito-*  
sissime dicere, id. Att. 2, 21, 3. 2.  
turbulenüs: *to suffer human troubles r.,*  
turbulenta humana patior, Cic. Tusc. 4,  
28, 60. 3. turbulenter: id. Fam. 2,  
16: ext.

**rebelliousness:** animus seditionis,  
in seditionem propensus, etc.: v. REBEL-  
LICUS.

**rebellion:** 1. rebôo, l. *the woods  
r., rebellant silvae*, Virg. Georg. 3, 223.  
2. rémugio, 4: *the Silby r.s in the  
cave, antro remugit*, id. Aen. 6, 99.  
3. résomó, 1: *the house r.s with  
waitlings, resonant plangoribus aedes, id.  
12, 607.*

**rebloom or reblossom:** 1. re-  
flôresco, ui, 3: Plin. H. N. 19, 8, 17, 5  
160. 2. reviresco, 3: Öv. Met. 2,  
408. 3. revivisco, revixi, 3: Col. 4, 5.  
**rebound:** 1. résilio, ui, and ii,  
suum, 4: *the lance r.s like hair from a  
roof, non secus resiliit (sarissa) quam  
iecti a culmine grande*, Öv. Met. 12, 480;  
*the rays r., radii resiliunt*, Plin. H. N. 2,  
38, 38, § 103. 2. résulito, 1: *darts r.  
from the helmet, tela resultantia galea*,  
Virg. Aen. 10, 330: *the echo of the voice  
r.s, vocis offensa resultat imago*, id.  
Georg. 4, 50. 3. répeller, pass, 3: *rising  
from the earth with (the earth having  
been struck by) his feet*, peditus tellure  
repulsa, Öv. Met. 4, 710. 4. réper-  
cutor, pass: *voices r.ing from (re-  
flected by) a bend in a mountain, voices  
montis anfractu repercussae*, Tac. A.  
4, 51.

**rebuff (v.):** 1. répello, repuli,  
pulsum, 3: *you will not go away r.d,*  
hand repulsa abibis, Sall. Juz. 110.

2. rejicio, jeci, jectum, 3: *likely to  
r. one in his suit, rejectura petentem*,  
Ov. Met. 9, 512: *if I were r.d, si rejici-  
cer, ib. 606. 3. despicio, spexi,  
spectum, 3: *despectus larbas*, Virg.  
Aen. 4, 36. 4. calcitro, 1: Cic. Coel.  
15, 36. 5. sperno, sprevi, spremut,  
3: *let lovers who shall be r.d consult  
me, me qui spernent amantes, con-  
sultent*, Tib. 1, 4, 77. v. REJECT.*

**rebuff (subs.):** 1. répulsa (*of a  
candidate for office*): *Scairius received  
not only a r. but disgrace, non r. solum  
retulit, sed ignominia*, Cic. Off. 1, 39,  
138; *having met with two r.s dualis  
acceptis r.*, Cic. Planc. 21, 51. 2. fasti-  
dium (*scornful treatment*): *haughty r.s,  
superba fastidia*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 15.

**rebuild:** 1. restituо, 3: *to r.  
Rome, Roman restituere*, Liv. 5, 53: *he  
r.t the walls of the Athenians, muros  
Athemiensium restituit*, Nep. Them. 6:

Sen. Ep. 9, 13: 2. réficio, feci, factum,  
3: *until you have rebuilt the temples,  
done temple refecers*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2:  
*the toil of r.ing the city, labor reficienda  
urbis*, Liv. 6, 1. 3. répao, 1 (poet.):  
*to r. the houses of Troy, tecta reparare  
Trojae*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60. 4. répôno,  
pôni, pôsimum, 3: *to r. broken bridges,  
pones ruptos reponere*, Tac. A. 1, 63:  
*r. stone by stone, suo queme loco lapi-  
dem reponere*, Cic. Verri. 1, 56, 146. 5.  
denou adificio: *the whole house is being  
r.t, aedificantur aedes totae denuo*, Pl.  
Most. 1, 2, 34. 6. aedifico: *he destroys  
and builds, i.e. rebuilds, diruit, aedificat*,  
Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. 7. ráedifico, 1:  
Tertull. Pudic. 20 (used only in eccl.  
Latin: in Liv. 5, 53, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23).  
8. instauro, 1: Isid. Orig. 19, 10, 1: Macrob.  
Sat. 1, 11, post init. 9. restauro, 1:  
Tac. A. 3, 2, 72. 10. Phr.: *to r. a  
column entirely, ab integro novam fa-  
cere (columnam)*, Cic. Verri. 2, 1, 56, 147:  
*to reconstruct, et rediuvius constituiere*,  
ib. 148: *I would have r.t Pergamos*,  
Pergama recidiva posulism, Virg. Aen.  
4, 24: *the ships having been r.t, navibus  
ex integrō fabricatis*, Suet. Aug. 16.

**rebuilt:** to be: met and poet. ré-  
surrexi, rexum, rectum, 3: *even if the wall be  
thrice r., ter si resurrect murus*, Hor. Od.  
3, 3, 65: *thou, Troy, shalt be r., eversa  
Troja resurges*, Öv. Fast. 1, 521: *the  
temples r., renata templa*, Mart. 6, 4, 3:  
*the history of the r. city, urbis renatae  
gesta*, Liv. 6, 1.

**rebuke (v.):** 1. répréhendo, contr-  
éprendo, di, sum, 3: *Cæsar r.d the  
rashness and eagerness of the soldiers,  
temeritatem cupiditatemque militum re-  
preditus*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52. 2. vîtu-  
péro, 1: *I dare not r. your advice, tuum  
consilium vituperare non audeo*, Cic.  
Mur. 29, 60. 3. objuro, 1: *he r.d my  
my bashfulness, mean verendum  
objurgavit*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. 4. incu-  
stum, 1: *he strongly r.d the centuriions,  
vehemently incusavat*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.  
5. incrêpo (avi, atum), ui, itum, 1: *they r.  
their conceit, nonne eorum  
arrogantium*, Cic. Acad. 4, 23, 74. 6.  
incrêpto, 1: *to r. the Belgæ, incipitare  
Belgas*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15. 7. redar-  
guo, ui, 3: *Ir. your inconsistency, in-  
constantiam tuam redarguo*, Cic. Dom.  
9, 21. 8. exprobrio, 1: *to r. me because  
I continue in that state of life, expro-  
bare, quod in ea vita maneam*, Cic. Fam.  
5, 15. 9. corripi, ut, reputo, 3: *the  
consuls being r.d determine, correpti  
decurrent*, Liv. 2, 28: *your r. as you  
ought, the faults of your unwise friend,  
corripi, ut debes, stulti peccata sodalis*,  
Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 5. 10. r. severely,  
exigito, 1: *Aescines exagitat Demo-  
stemhem*: Cic. Or. 8, 26. Phr.: *castigo  
verbis: masters are wont to r. their boys,  
pueros magistris castigare solent verbis*,  
Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; id. Off. 1, 25, 88:  
*convicium facio*: id. At. 16, 8.

**rebuke (subs.):** 1. répréhension: Cic. Or. 1, 1: *to let alone the r. of fault,  
culpae reprehensionem relinquere*, id.  
Phl. 12, 10, 25. 2. vituperatio: *to  
rejoice because I had escaped two serious  
r.s, laetari quod effugimus duas maxi-  
mas vituperationes*, ib. 16, 7. 3. ob-  
jurgatio: Cic. Am. 24, 89. 4. casti-  
gatio: id. Off. 1, 25. 5. convicium: *I have scourged you with the silent r.  
of conscience, verberavi te cogitationis  
taetae, convicio*, id. Pan. 16, 26: *see  
however Off. 3, 21, 83: where convicium  
bears a stronger meaning: you express  
true but too late r.s of my fault*, vera  
fusis sed sera meae convicia culpe, Cic.  
Pont. 2, 6, 7.

**rebuker:** 1. répréhensor: Öv.  
Her. 17, 219. 2. objurgator: *we can  
apprise kindly r.s, benevolos objurgatores  
placare possimus*, Cic. N. D. 1,  
3, 5. 3. castigator: *Brutus the r.  
of idle complaints, castigator inertum  
querelarum*, Liv. 1, 59. 4. correttore:  
not an enemy, but a r. of wrong-doers,  
non hostis, sed correttore peccantium,  
Sen. Ir. 2, 10, 4: *the worst men bear a*

*r. most impatiently, pessimus quisque  
correptorem asperime patitur*, ib. 3,  
27, 1.

**rébus:** \*aenigma figuris expressum.

**rebüt:** 1. répello, repuli, pul-  
sum, 3: *that reproach may be r.d, con-  
tumelia repellatur*, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

2. réfello, felli, 3; *he r.d the taunts,  
convicis refelbat*, Suet. Ner. 41: *to  
r. by arguments, refellere argumentis*,  
Cic. De Or. 1, 19, 88. 3. rédarguo,  
ul, 3: *r. ne if I speak falsely, redargue  
me si mentior*, Cic. Client. 23, 62: *he  
would have r.d the charge, crimen redar-  
guisset*, Quint. 11, 1, 9. 4. respondeo,  
di, sum, 2, intrans, foll. by dat: *when  
I shall have r.d the charges, quina cri-  
minibus respondero*, Cic. Planc. 3, 4.

5. responso, 1: *to r. proud fortune,  
fortunae responsare superbae*, Hor. Ep.  
1, 1, 68. 6. réservo, réculi (rett.), latum:  
*how do I r. this argument? quid a nobis  
refertur?* Cic. Quint. 13, 44: v. REPLY.

**rebutter:** 1. réprécatio: Just.  
Inst. 4, 14: Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: ib.  
44, 2, 24. 2. répréhension: *an argu-  
ment by which the adversaries' assertion  
is confuted, per quam adversarium  
confirmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur*, Cic.  
Inv. 1, 42, 77.

**recall:** 1. révoco, 1: *the report  
r.d the Samnites to Caedium, Samnites  
ad Caedium revocavit*, Lív. 9, 27: *to r.  
one's step, revocare gradum*, Virg. Aen.  
6, 128: *he determined to r. the soldiers,  
(milites) revocare constituit*, Caes. B. C.  
1, 27: *r.d (as an actor or reciter), revoca-  
tus, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: Camillus r.d  
from banishment, revocatus de exsilio*,  
Liv. 5, 46. 2. dévoco, 1: *there is no  
reason for their r.ing him from his pro-  
vince*, nihil est quod eum una provincia  
devocent, Cic. Prov. 12, 29. 3. r.épôto,  
ivi, and ii, itum, 3: *when I r. the  
memories of the past, memoria vetera repe-  
tentia, Cic. De Or. 1, 1, 1: r.ing her coun-  
tenance, repetens faciem*, Öv. Met. 6, 491:

4. rédigo, égi, actum, 3: *he r.d to  
his recollection, in memoriam redigit*,  
Cic. Fam. 1, 9, post init. 5. réduco,  
xi, itum, 3: *to r. to memory, reducere  
in memoriam*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: *to r.  
some one from banishment, quemdam  
de exsilio reducere*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 9.

6. rétrâho, xi, tractum, 3: *why do  
you r. me?* quid...me retrahis? Pl.  
Rad. 4, 3, 13. 7. rétracto, 1: *there  
is no reason for the aeneadē to r. their  
words, nihil est quod dicta retractant  
Aeneadē*, Virg. Aen. 12, 11: *the largesses  
ought not to be r.d, largitiae retractari  
non oportet*, Plin. Ep. 10, 112. 8. re-  
stituо, ui, itum, 3: *a just cause for r.ing  
me, causa justa restituendi me*, Cic. Mil.  
14, 36. Phr.: *why did you choose to r.  
me?* quid me reducem esse voluntis?  
(Cic. Mil. 37, 103: ar.r.d soldier, evocatus:  
a steady band of r.d soldiers, evoca-  
torum firma manus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4:  
the voice once despatched cannot be r.d,  
nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390).

**recall (subs.):** 1. réceptus, ūs: *the  
signal of r. having been given, signo  
recepit dato*, Lív. 2, 62: *he ordered the  
r. to be sounded, receptu cani jussit*,  
Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 2. révictio: *we  
cannot hear the signal of r., revoca-  
tionem a bello audire non possumus*, Cic.  
Phil. 1, 7, 15: *the r. of a word, revoca-  
tio verbi*, id. De Or. 3, 54, 206. 3. r.épôto,  
ut, itum, 3: *if you love me obtain a r. for  
the men, redditum, si me amas, ... homini-  
bus confice*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13.

**recant:** 1. récanto, 1: *haring  
r.d your reproaches, recantat oppro-  
bris*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. 2. retracto, 1:  
v. RECALL. Phr.: *palindram cano,  
Macrob. Sat. 7, 5: v. RECANTATION.*

**recantation:** 1. réceptus, ūs: *a  
time for r. of too intollerant a sentiment,  
tempus ad receptionem nimis pertinacis  
sentientiae*, Liv. 4, 57. 2. πατεῖσθαι: *Cic.  
Att. 4, 5: ib. 7, 7.* In Cicero's time  
the Greek word appears to have been in  
use, which later was written in Roman  
letters. see Macrob. Sat. 7, 5.

**recapitulate:** 1. énuméro, 1:  
2. in unum locum cogo: Cic. Inv.

## RECAPITULATION

## RECEIVE

## RECEPTION

1, 52, 98. 3, colligo, lęgt, lectum, 3: Aut. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47. 4, una comprehensione omnium complector: Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. 5, répeto, li, and ivl, itum, 3: what we have to r. must be run through point by point, quae repetimus . . . decurrendum per capita, Quint. 6, 1, 2: v. RECAPITULATION.

**recapitulation:** 1. énumératio: thus def. by Cic. (a) per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae, unum in locum coguntur: Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98. (b) per quam colligimus et communemus, quibus de rebus verba fecerimus, breviter, Aut. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47: to add a r. subiecere enumerationem, Quint. 6, 1, 3: repetition and collection, which some latin writers call enumeratio, repetitio et congregatio, Graece ἀναβολαιῶς, a quibusdam Latinorum enumeratio: Quint. 6, 1, 1. 2, comprehensionis: v. RECAPITULATE (4). 3, collectio: Cic. Brut. 88, 302. 4, répétitio. 5, congréatio: see above (1).

**recapture (v.):** 1, récipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: Fabius who r.d Tarentum, qui Tarentum recepit, Cic. Sen. 4, 10. 2, récupero: 1: the city having been r.d from the Romans, recuperata urbe ab Romanis, Liv. 26, 39: v. RECOVER.

**recapture (subs.):** 1, by verb: being detained some days in the r. of the cities of the Bruttii, retentus aliquot dies in recipiendis civitatis Bruttiocruzi, Liv. 23, 11. 2, récipératio (récipit): Just. 30, 1.

**recast:** 1, récōquo, xi, ctum, 3: they r. their fathers' swords, recognunt patrios fornacis enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: they made swords out of iron r., e ferro recto gladios fecerunt, Flor. 3, 20, 6. 2, réficio, feci, factum, 3: I send (the original) revised and recast in many places, (ἀρχέτυπον) mitto crebris locis incutatum et reflectum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. 3, réfingo, xi, xum, 3: or perha. réfugo, xi, xum, 3: the bees r. their waz'en palaces, cerea regna reflingunt (reflignunt?), Virg. Georg. 4, 202. 4, rémóvo, i: oratione: Aut. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47. 5, describo, psi, ptum, 3: to r. law-speeches, actiones Plin. Ep. 5, 8: r. commentaries, commentarii, Suet. Jul. 56. 6, rētracto, i: to r. the poems of friends, carmina amicorum... retractare, Suet. Gram. 2: about to r. my treatise, οὐτράγα retrahatur, Cic. Att. 16, 3; I intend to r. these law-cases, bas (causes) destined retractare, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. 7, conflo, 1: sickles are r. to make a sword, falces confluant in ensim, Virg. Georg. 1, 508.

**recede:** 1, rēcedo, cessi, cessum, 3: the lands and cities r. (from view), terraque ubeſque rediunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 72: you r. from your words, a verbis recessis, Cic. Cæc. 13, 37: a painter makes us believe that some parts in his work project, and others r., efficit, ut quedam eminere in opere, quædam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21. 2, discedo: one ought not to r. from one's conscience even a finger's breadth, a recta conscientia transversum ungum non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20. 3, scēdo: as much as from the highest, so much did the globe of the earth r. from the lowest, quantum a summis, tantum secessit ab inīs terra, Ov. Fast. 6, 279.

4, réfugio, tingi, 3: the Euzine encroaches on the lands r.ing to a great distance, lunge refugees occupat terras, Plin. II. N. 4, 12, 24, § 76. 5, rēlabor, psus, 3: the r.ing waters, relabentes undas, Claud. lans Ser. 79. 6, réfluio, 3: Tiber r.ing stopped, Thibris refluxus substitit, Virg. Aen. 8, 87: v. RETIRE.

**receding (part.):** 1, rēfugius: Tantalus caught at the r. water, undam captavit refugian, Ov. Met. 10, 42. 2, réflūs: the Euzine flows into the Pontus, prorsus in Pontum inquinum refluxo mari, Plin. II. N. 2, 97, 100, § 219. **receipt (subs.):** 1, Act of receiving: 1, acceptio: Cic. Top. 8, 37: or with the verb: after the r. of the

letter, acceptis literis: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 26: after the r. of the money, pecunia accepta: cf. id. Off. 2, 23, 82. 2, réceptio: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70.

2, Legal r. or release: 1, acceptatio, or in two words, accepti latio: unless the r. agree with the bond, the release is incomplete, nisi consensit accepitum cum obligatione: ... imperfecta est liberatio, Paul. Dig. 46, 4, 14: v. Dict. of Ant. p. 2. 2, ápōcha: there is no r. until the money be paid, apōcha non alias contingit, quam si pecunia soluta sit, Ulp. lib. 19. 3, Value received: 1, acceptum: r. and expenditure ought to have been entered in a book, in codicem acceptum et expensum referri debuit, Cic. Rose. C. 3, 8, 8: so that the proportion of r.s and payments may be equal, ut ratio par sit acceptorum et datorum, id. Am. 16, 58: enter or acknowledge as a r., habeo acceptum: what I promised you, do you acknowledge as received, i. e. treat as a r.? quod ego tibi promisi, habesne acceptum? Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 6. 2, redditus, us: every one liked his own r.s, redditus quisque suos amat, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 17: v. PROFIT, REVENUE, RETURN.

IV. Medical or culinary prescription or recipe: compōsitus: I write down wholesome admonitions, like r.s for useful medicines, salutares admonitiones, velut medicamentorum utilium compositions litera mando, Sen. Ep. 8, 2: see also Veget. Veter. 1, 17, and Apicius, 1, 1.

**receive:** 1, accipio, 3 (gen type): what he gives, we r., quod dat, accipimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: Yerves r.s the money, pecuniam accipit, id. Verr. 2, 9, 25: the Partisan r.d a wond, dux Parthorum vulnus acceptit, id. Fam. 20, 26: he increased the glory r.d from his father, giorlam a patre acceptam auxit, Nep. Timoth. 1: when Dido shall r. you in her lap, quum te tremulo accipiet Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 685. 2, cāpio, cepi, captum, 3: until the land of Egypt r.d them wearied, donec lessos Aegyptia tellus ceperit, Ov. Met. 5, 324: 1 r.d great pleasure from your letter, magna voluntate ex tuis literis cipio, Cic. Fam. 11, 22. 3, excipo, 3 (to r., meet, or entertain a person or thing coming): he must r. all the shots, omnia tela excipiat, necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: on my departure from great Rome, Arctica r.d me, egressum magna me excepti Arctica Roma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 1: i hear that when the envys were well r.d, andimur (legatos) benigno exceptos, Liv. 41, 24: benigno vuln. ib. 30, 14: he is r.d with an outery (of displeasure), excipitur clamore, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 94. 4, percipio, 3 (to get): to r. rewards, praemium percipere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 22: r. by the mind impressions from without, animo, quae extra sunt, percipimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147. 5, récipio, 3: if the people had r.d so much out of his goods, si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recipisset, Cic. Rab. 13, 37: they say that the lace-damones r.d the old man to a seat among themselves, semem illum sessum recipie, id. Sen. 18, 63. 6, suscipio, 3: they r. the warm blood in bowls, tepidum crioreno suscipiant paterni, Virg. Aen. 6, 249: scars r.d in war, suscipie bellum cicatrices, Quint. 6, 1, 21. 7, praecipio, 3: take or r. an inheritance by hand: Plin. Ep. 5, 7: Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81. 8, fero, tuli, luctum, 3: when you have r.d that answer from me, quum id a me responsum tulisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19.

9, ascendo, ivi, itum, 3 (into a code of laws): if the allies of the people and the Latins should be r.d what the Roman people ordered, then the people would be bound . . . si id assivissent socii populi ac Latinii tum lege eadem est populus teneretur, Cic. Baib. 8, 20. 10, ascribo, psi, ptum, 3 (into a body, of citizens, or the like): he thought proper to be r.d into that city, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, Cic. Arch. 4, 6. 11, cōopto, 1 (by choice of members of an existing body): it was necessary that an old citizen should be r.d, veterem

civem cooptari necesse erat legibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 124: I am anxious that my son Cicero should be r.d into your corporation, in collegium vestrum cooptari, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 5. 12, admitto, 3: an attempt was made to prevent the envoys from being r.d, data est opera ne (Legati) admitterentur, Liv. 41, 24. 13, aggredio, 1: I am went to r. you into our number, te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic. Mur. 7, 16. Pthr.: I have devoted myself to r.ing visits from my friends, salutationis nos dedimus amicorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: no one called on me, whom I was too busy to r. ("not at home"), cui fuerit occupatus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: I r.d great pleasure in hearing, maxima sum laetitia affectus, quum audiui, ib. 15, 7: to be well r.d by men of taste, a doctis probari, Cic. Brut. 50, 184: I am, decidedly, r.d coldly, plane Jam frigido, Cic. Fam. 11, 14: he was r.d with hisses, sibilis explodebatur, Cic. Rose. C. 11, 30: r. us with fairness, adste aequo animo, Ter. prol. Andr. 24: to r. with a smile, arridere; with scorn, deridere: v. TO DERIDE.

**receiver:** 1, one who receives: 1, récepteur (usu. in a bad sense): r. of plunder, r. praedatum, Tac. A. 4, 23. 2, réceptrix, f.: of plundered and stolen goods, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 8, 17. 3, récepteur (in the habit of receiving): of robbers, latronum, Cic. Mil. 19, 50. 4, rātōnālis (of rents and money): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45: he soon changed his r.s, rationales cito mutabat, ib. Pthr.: the duty of a r., rationale officium, Cod. 10, 19, 6. 5, susceptor: (a) of money, pecuniarum, Ascon in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, 102: (b) of stolen goods: Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1. 6, exactor (of customs): Caes. B. C. 3, 12. 7, poritor (of customs): Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. II. Vessels for r.ing: excipula, orum: having placed the r.s undeneath . . . subditis excipulis . . . humor lactis videtur effluere, Plin. H. N. 25, 7, 38, § 8: ib. 9, 22, 38, § 75: baskets for r.ing, quali exceptori, Dig. 33, 7, 8.

**recent:** 1, rēcens, to be chated with a r. victory, recenti victoria offerti, Caes. B. G. 5, 47 [recentis wider in range than novus]. 2, próprior, us (more recent): I come to the more r. letter, venio ad propiorem epistolam, Cic. Att. 15, 3. 3, crūdus (lit. unripe, raw): a highly fig. expr., r. slavery, c. servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8: r. wounds, c. viuina, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 19: v. FRESH, NEW.

**recently:** rēcens: nupt. v. LATFLY. **receptacle:** 1, rēcēpūculūm, (the stomach) a r. for food and drink, cibi et potionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: for enemies, hostium, Liv. 1, 31: for merchandise, mercibus, id. 38, 30: the sewer, a r. for the fifth of the city, purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: r.s for water, receptacula aquae, Vitruv. 8, 7, 2, excipula, orum: see RECEIVER (II.). 3, lacus, ūs, m.: for water: Plin. II. N. 36, 15, 24, § 121: for wine, Ov. Fast. 4, 88: Tib. 2, 3, 36: lacus vinaria, Cato R. R. 25: Col. 1, 6, 14. 4, vārium Virg. Georg. 2, 6 v. VAT. 5, cella: ae: for wine, vinaria; for bread, panaria; for oil, olearia: Cic. Sen. 16, 56. Col. 1, 6, 9: cella prona, a storehouse, Tertull. Res. Carn. 7, 6: cisterna, ae: Col. 1, 5, 2. 7, cellārium: pertul. us. 8, ūs, loci receptorib, ib.

**reception:** 1, réceptio (by an): Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70: where it is toll, by an: receptio meum virum Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 10. 2, aditus, ūs, m. (access for interview): he did not give r. to petitioners, a. potestibus convenienti non dabat, Nep. Pans. 3: a more friendly r., a. familiarior, Liv. 24, 5. 3, congressus, ūs, m.: we are excluded from r. on the sand, hospiti prohibent arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 540: preys upon one's estate by constant r.s of wayfarers, assiduis divertientium hospitis infestat

tem familiarem, Col. 1, 5, 7. **5** admissio: *facility of r.*, admissionem facilius, Plin. Paneg. 47: *the office of r.*, officium admissionis, Suet. Vesp. 14. Phr.: *when he by great solicitation obtained a r.*, quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisse, Just. 1, 3. **6**. ascitus, us, m.: *the of pleasure (is) the absence of pain*, ascitum (voluptatis doloris vacuitatem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17. Phr.: *meet with a favourable or unfavourable r.*: v. RECEIVE (3).

**receptive:** **1.** réceptrix Apul. Mund. 19, p. 263 (Elm.). **2.** réceptarius, a, um: Tertull. Res. Carn. 27. **3.** dōcīlis, e Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43.

**4.** cāpax, acis: r. ears, aures capaces, Cic. Or. 29, 104.

**recapitulation:** cāpātīs: Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

**recess:** **1.** Place of retirement: r. sēcessus, us, m.: *a cave in a deep r.*, longo spelunca recessus, Ov. Met. 11, 592 (M. et.) r.s in men's minds, in animis hominum latrēbus et recessus, Cic. Marc. 7, 22. **2.** sēcessus, us, m.: *a place in a deep r.*, in secessu longo locus, Virg. Aen. 1, 159. **3.** adūtūm: from the lowest r.s, adytis ab imis, id. 5, 84. **4.** latrēbus, arūm: r.s of life, latrēbus animas mucrone resolut, id. 10, 60. **5.** latrībulūm: like a serpent from its r., tanquam serpente et latribus, Cic. Vat. 2, 4. **6.** pénétrāle, is, n.: r. of the city, penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20: in the r.s of the house, tecti in penetralibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 59. **7.** r.s of the royal dwelling, veterum penetralia regum, ib. 2, 484. **7.** zōthēca, or zōthēcula: (a cupboard or shelf), Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Sidon. Ep. 8, 16. Pbr. winding recesses, sinus reductos, Virg. Aen. 1, 161: r.s of the earth, terrae abdita, Lucr. 6, 830: r.s of the woods, occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61. **II. Holidays:** feriae: foreenses, f., Cic. De Or. 3, 22, 85: days of r., dies feriati, Plin. Ep. 10, 24: **V. HOLYDAYS.**

**recipe:** v. RECEIPT.

**recipient:** v. RECEIVE, RECEIVER. **reciprocal:** **1.** mūtūs: *the r.*, good will of a friend, amici mutua benevolentia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: equal and r. kindness, officia paria et mutua, id. Fam. 13, 65: disliked by Agrrippinae in visus, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. **v. MUTUAL**.

**2.** rēciprōcās: taliones reciprocās, Gell. 20, 1, 36: Vari. L. L. 7, 81. **v. RETALIATION, RECIPROCITY.**

**reciprocally:** **1.** mūtūo: love me r. (as I love you, a form of concluding a letter), me mutuo diligas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7; ib. 15; ib. 17. **2.** viçissim: we ask and grant this allowance r., hand veniam petimusque damusque viçissim, Hor. A. P. II. **3.** invicem: that we may love r. (each other) more warmly, invicem ardentes diligamus, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: everything is r. hostile, cuncta invicem hostilia, Tac. Hist. 3, 40. Pbr.: utroq. critoque: favours r. exchanged, beneficia utroq. critoque datis acceptis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56 inter se, Virg. Georg. 1, 489: **v. MUTUALLY, TOGETHER.**

**reciprocate:** **1.** rēfōrō, rettīlī, relātūm, 3: *you will r. to her my best wishes, refers et plurimum salutem*, Cic. Att. 16, 3: *r. like for like*, par pari refero, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55. Cic. Fam. 1, 9: *to r. thanks*, gratias referre, ib. 11, 13: *no duty is more useful than that of r.ing favour*, nullum officium referenda gratia magis necessarium est, id. Off. 1, 15, 47 ib. 49. **2.** respondere, i, sum, 2: *that you may r. word for word, as like to like*, ut verbum verbo, par pari respondreas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 35. Pbr.: *to r. real words, veras audiē et reddere voces*, Virg. Aen. 1, 409: **v. RETURN, EXCHANGE.**

**reciprocity:** **1.** vicis, em, e (no nom.): *in this r. of talk, bac vice sermonum*, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: *to fulfil r. towards injury rather than to kindness, injuria quam favor, vicem exsolvere*, Tac. H. 4, 3. **2.** vicisitudo, nothing is more pleasant than the r. of tastes and

duties, nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiūrum que jucundins, Cic. Am. 14, 49. **3.** mūtūm, adj. n.: *what r. you think there is in friendship, I know not, quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum, nescio*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 v. RECIPROCAL, INTERCHANGE.

**recital:** **1.** narrātiō credible r.s, narrationes credibiles, Cic. Or. 16, 124: **2.** commēmōrātiō: in the constant r. of all enormities, in assidua commēmatione omnium flagitorum, Cic. Ver. I, 39, 101. **3.** ēnūmērātiō: of the annals, fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. **4.** rēcītātiō Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 10, 15. **5.** narrātiōs is: *a time will come for my r.s*, veniet narratibus hora tempistica meis, Ov. Met. 5, 499. **6.** rētātiō: of deserts, meritorum, Quint. 4, 1, 13: of transactions, rerum gestarum, Just. 2, 1. **7.** histōria, worthy of r. (in a letter), Cic. Att. 2, 8. Pbr.: *who in the r. of such things can refrain from tears?* quis lata fando temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Aen. 2, 6.

**recitation:** **1.** rēcītātiō: of a letter, literarum, Auct. dom. 9, 22: r.s, recitationes, Plin. Ep. I, 13. **2.** lectio: Nep. Att. 14.

**recitative:** \*planus cantus. Du Cange.

**recite:** **1.** rēcīto, i: I r.d the edict, recitacēdūtūm, Cic. Quint. 29, 89. **2.** r. compositions, libellūs recitare, Mart. 1, 30: **2.** passagēs already r.d, loca jam recitata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. **3.** prōnuntiatio, t: *we will r. gravely and with grace*, graviter et venuste pronuntiabitur, Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 56, 69: Deoūtēsthes, r.ing from memory many passages, memoriter multa: pronuntians, Cic. De Or. 1, 19, 88. **3.** cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3: Simonides, having r.d the poem, quum cecinisset id carmen, Cic. De Or. 2, 86, 352. **4.** dēcāto, i: doleful elegies, miserables elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3. **5.** expōno, pōsui, pōstūm, 3: I will r. from memory, ex memoria expōnam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13. **6.** expēdīo, 4 (explain): I will r. the whole story, omnēm expediam prima repetens at origine famam, Virg. Georg. 4, 286.

**— again:** rēvolvo, vi, ūtūm, 3: loca jam recitata revolvo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223: dictata decantare, Cic. Fin. 4, 4: *he repeated things already r.d, dictata pertulit (al. protulit)*, Juv. 6, 391. Pbr.: *a speech r.d from memory, oratio memoriter habita*, Cic. Acad. 4, 19, 63.

**reciter:** rēcītātor Cic. Cluent. 51, 140. Plin. Ep. I, 13.

**reckless:** **1.** Careless (free from care): scēfūs, r. what may be alarming Tiridates, quid Tiridaten terreat, . . . securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: r. of the affections of his sister, amor germanae, Virg. Aen. 1, 350. **II. Rash, headstrong:** **1.** tēmērāriūs, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: r. valour, temeraria virtus, Ov. Met. 8, 407. **2.** negligēns (part.): r. leaders, improvidi et negligēntes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: r. of property of others, careful of one's own, de alieno negligēns, de suo diligens. Plin. Ep. 4, 13. **3.** incāutus: more than usually r., magis solito incāuti, Iav. 5, 44. **III. Stupid, blind:** **1.** sōcōs, dis: men not r. in respect of . . . truth, homines non socrōdes ad veri investigandi cupiditate, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4. **2.** dissolūtus: I wish in such perils not to seem r., me non dissolūtum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4. **3.** incūrōsus: neither r. of fame nor a braggart, famae nec incōrōsus nec vēdītātor, Tac. Hist. 1, 49. Pbr.: *are you r. of inflicting an injury on posterity?* negligēs immiteris nocitūram postmodō te natis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 80.

**recklessly:** **1.** incondērāte, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. **2.** tēmēre: v. RASHLY.

**recklessness:** **1.** Freedom from anxiety: scērūtās, Quint. 2, 2, 6. **II. Carelessness:** **1.** negligētia; in laying accusations, in accusando, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59. **2.** incūrōsia: soldiers de-

stroyed by r., milltes incuria . . . consumti, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5. **3.** tēmēritas (roughness, doing things at haphazard, inconsiderateness). Join: temeritas et negligētia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101: temeritate quadam, sine justicio vel modo, ib. 1, 15, 49.

**reckon:** **1.** To count, to number

**A. Trans:** **1.** nūmēro, 1. twice a day they r. the flock, bis die numerant pecus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 34: the strings are r.d, numerant pectine chordās, Juv. 6, 381. **2.** admēnēro (with sense of addition): I perchance should be r.d in the number, ego forsan . . . in grege adnumerabam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 89. **3.** dinūmēro (one by one): the stars, dinumerare stellas, id. Off. 1, 43, 154. **4.** ēnūmēro (r. up a total): the soldier r.s up his wounds, the shepherd his sheep, enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44. **5.** censeo, ui, sun, 2 (strictly in a legal sense): the family in which you are r.d, domui, de qua censeri, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 75: also censeor, as dep.: *Marcia has r. her among her own companions, haec . . . est inter comites Marcia censa suas*, id. 1, 2, 140. **6.** accēsso (with sense of addition): I am r.d to belong to her, accēsso illi, id. Met. 15, 546.

**7.** percēseō (r. the total): to r. up deserts by counting, promerita percēserē numerando, Cic. Post Red. 1, 1.

**B. Intrans:** **1.** recēsō (r. up, recount): Anches was r.ing the number of his people, suorum recēsēbat numerum, Virg. Aen. 6, 682: r. up your noble deeds, torta gesta recēsē, Ov. Her. 9, 105. **9.** pīto, i: if the number of soldiers rather than of legions be r.d, si numerus militum potius, quam legiōnum putetur, Tac. Hist. 3, 2. **10.** compūto: he had r.d the sum, he had ordered the payment, computarat, pecuniam imperata, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94.

**11.** impūto: days pass and are r.d, soles . . . pēreunt et impūtantur, Mart. 5, 21, 13. **12.** repūto (travel back in r.ing): to those who r. up past times, tempora reputabim, Tac. Hist. 2, 50.

**13.** suppōto: he r.s on his fingers, suppūtūtū articulus, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 18.

**14.** dūco, xi, clūm, 3: we r. 100times

100 feet, the result is 10,000, dicimus centēsūs (pedes); fūnt decem millia, Col. 5, 2, 1: I do not r. in this account those . . . non dūco in hac ratione eos . . . , Cic. Ver. 3, 49, 116: I say that I shall r. 12 per cent, dico me centēsimas dūctūram, id. Att. 6, 1, 1.

**15.** aestīmo, i: r. the cost of these things, barum rerum pretia, estimate, Cic. Ver. 5, 9, 23: *I r. damages, aestīmo* litēs, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **16.** deſcribo, psi, ptūm, 3: to r. the sums of money according to the number of the soldiers, pro numero militum pecuniam summas deſcribere, id. Ver. 5, 25, 62: large sums are r.d, pecuniae maxime deſcribuntur, id. Fam. 12, 1.

**B. Intrans:** rātīocīnor, i: we have defined this art by its utility in measuring and r.ing, metiendi, rātīocīndūtūm utilitate bujus artis termīnavimus modūm, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5. **II. Chiefly in moral sense:** **1.** dūco, xi, clūm, 3: he r.d those duties of more value than money, pluris ea (officia) dūxit quam omnipētū pecuniam, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5: (a wise man) because he r.d little of that, (sapiens) quia parvi id dūceret, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24. **2.** pēndi, sum, 3: you r. little of it, that it has fallen to your lot, non magni pendis, quia contigit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93.

**3.** appōno, pōsui, pōstūm, 3: r. as gain, hunc appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15.

**4.** dēpūto, i: to r. the r. at gain whatever may happen beyond one's hope, quidquid praeter spem eveniat, omne id dēputare esse in lucro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 16. **5.** rēfōrō, rettīlī, relātūm, 3: r.s in the number of the gods, in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: (understanding) that it is not on these terms that I have r.d and will r. . . . me non ita disertos homines et retulisse in oratorum na-

merum et relatum, id. Brut. 36, 137. **6.** scribo, psi, ptm, 3: *r. this man among your crew, scribe tui regis hunc*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13. **7.** ad-cribo: *do you r. me among such a number, advise me talem in numerum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 34.

**reckon on:** confido, fisis sum, 3 (usu. with dat. of person or abl. of thing relied on): *that they must r. on home resources . . . for the security of the city, at domesticis opibus . . . de salute urbis confidenter*, Caes. B. C. 2, 5.

**reckoning on:** frētus (with abl.): *r. on your support, vobis frētus*, Cic. Planc. 42, 10: *I have seen many deceited who r'd on the support of the gods, vidi ego dis frētos saepe multos decipi*, Pl. As. 2, 5, 40. Phr.: *r. without one's host, frustrō or frustor, 1: ego me frustro*, Pl. Mit. 3, 3, 9: *I have often r'd . . . saepe me spes haec frustrata est*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 17: *on which having r'd . . . in quo quum eum opinio felissimam, Nep. Ages. 3.*

**reckoner:** 1. rātiōcīnātor, Cic. Att. 1, 12. 2. cōmūptātor, *most careful r.s, diligētissimūl computatōres*, Sen. Ep. 87, 5. 3. suppūtātor, Firmic. 5, 8.

—, ready (a book to help in calculation): *perb. memorialis libellus*, Suet. Jul. 50.

**reckoning:** 1. rātiō, önl̄s, f.: *compare r.s, rationes conferatis*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: *if you r. to make a true r., si vis veram rationem exsequi*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26: *we ought to make a r. of work done, and of days, rationem inire oportet operari, dierum*, Cato R. R. 2, 2: *a r. of profit will be made, inhibit ratio quaestus de vestra pecunia*, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 25, 67: *having begun and cast up the r., inita subductaque ratione*, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71. 2. rātiōcīnātor: *the r. which we shall give, r. quod tradiri sumus*, Col. 5, 1, 8. 3. rātiōnārium: *of the empire, r. imperii*, Suet. Aug. 28. 4. *a little r., rātiōne*, *suet. I have made out a little r., subduxri ratiōculam*, Pl. Cūrc. 3, 1, 1. 5. cōmpūtātō, Plin. H. N. 38, 5 29. 6. suppūtātō, Vitruv. 1, 7. rēcensu, or recensu: *r. of the people, r. populi*, Suet. Jul. 41. 8. nūmērūs: *a r. of the stain could hardly be made, numerus interfectorum hād facile iniī potuit*, Liv. 38, 24: *the r. will agree, convenient numerus*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2: *reduce each point to a r., ad numeros exige quidque suos*, Ov. Rem. 372. 9. dīmērātō, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207. 10. mensūrā: *wil. make r.s of the table, mensuras inibimus agrorum*, Col. 5, 3, 1. Phr.: *to make a r., ad calculos vocare*, Cic. Am. 16, 58: *if the state calls him to a r., si ad calculos eum respublica vocet*, Liv. 5, 4.

—, dead (at sea): *perb. \*spatti navigatione confecti mera suppeditatio*

**reclaim:** 1. *To ask back:* 1. rēpēto, ivi or ii, itum, 3: *r. plūmāgi, repetitum phmas, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 18*

*money, pecunias*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, 127: *to r. goods by legal process, bona repetere ac persequi* lib. ib. 3, 13, 32. 2.

persēquor, cūtūs, 3: *we can r. our property, possumus rem nostram recuperare* qui, Cic. Quint. 13, 45: *you take away power of r.ing his right, persēquendi juris sui admis potestatem*, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21.

3. rēpōso, 3: *to r. standards from Parthians*, Parthos re-pōscere signa, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: *I lent him a talent, I will r. it, talentum mutuum dedi, repōscam*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 102.

4. rēquīro, sīvi and sītu, situm, 3: *hāring r'd the ring forced from him, quum extractum sibi anūlum . . . requisisset*, Suet. Tib. 73. 5. rēcipērō, 1: *w sent ambassadors to r. the money from him*, qui ab illi pecuniam recuperarent, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: *we hury to r. our liberty, rapinum ad libertatem recuperandam*, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15 **V RECOVER.** II.

*To call back from error, to reform:*

1. rēvōcō, 1: *the effigy of your grandfather which ought to have r'd*

*you from so great a crime, que te a tanto seclere revocare debuit*, Cic. Cat. 5, 10. 2. rēprendo, i, sum, 3: *to r. your ways, vestros reprehendere cursus*, Prop. 3, 7, 9. 3. corrīgo, rexī, rectum, 3: *the state is wont to be r'd by self-denial, emendari et corrīgi solēt contlnua*, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 10: *take pains to r. my son, corrīgere mihi natum porre entire*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: *why do you not r. him to good conduct, quin ad frumentū corrīgis*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81. III. To object to:

1. rēclāmo, 1: *when the legions had r'd against his promises, quin ea promissis legiones reclamāsset*, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: *those same men r'd as usual, iudēm illi qui solēt reclamārunt*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. 2. rēclāmito, 1: *nature herself r.s against sus- picōnes of that kind, reclamāvit istius modi suspicōnibus ipsa natura*, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63. 3. rēfūsō, 1: *to r. against the pay, de stipendio recusare*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. 4. frēmō, ui, itum, 3: *Arrius r.s about the consulship being arrested from him, consulatū sibi erup- tum fremit*, Cic. Att. 2, 7: *Pompeius r.s, complains, fremit, queritur, ib.* 4. 15.

**reclamation:** 1. rēpētītio, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3. 2. vindicātō, r. of goods of intestates, vindicātio bonorum testatorum civium, Plin. Ep. 10, 88.

3. vindicta: *of liberty, libertatis, Liv. 14, 49.*

**reclaimer:** 1. rēpētātor, Cic. Verr. 2, 12, 31. 2. vindex: *of debt, aeris alieni*, id. Att. 2, 1.

**recline:** A. Trans.: 1. re-clīno, 1: *having r'd themselves here according to custom, huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: *Cepheus r.s his head and shoulders, caput atque humeros reclinat*, Cic. Arat. 417. 2. Inclīno, 1: *I will now r. myself (at supper), jam inclinabo me*, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 7. B. Intrans.: 1. reclīnor, pass. refl.: *r.ing on the grass, in gramīne reclīnatus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7. 2. cūbō, ui, itum, 1: *his wife r.ing higher up, uxore supra cibante*, Suet. Cal. 24. 3. rēcībo, 1: *r.ing under the shade of a beech-tree, recubans sub tegmine fugi*, Virg. Eccl. 1, 1.

4. accūbo, 1: *at or near, i.e. a table at meals: you may go and r. where you like, ubi ubet ne accubitum licet*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 21. 5. rēcumbo, cubū, cūbūtum, 3: *between whom Augustus r.ing, quos Inter Augustus recumbens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 11.* 6. accūbō, 1: *r.ing opposite, contra accubentem*, Suet. Cal. 25: *they will r. at the top (of the table), summi accubent, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 37; to r. on a couch, in lecto accubere*, ib. 32. 7. discubmo, 3: *(in different places): to r. on embroidered couches, toris discubēre pictis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 708: *they r. discubuntur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26. 66. 8. prēcūbō, 1: *Aeneas r. (lay down to sleep), proculibet*, Virg. Aen. 8, 30. 9. sternor, strātus, 3: *(dat; on the ground): Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22.* 10. jācō, ui, 2: *id. 2, 11, 14.*

**reclining or reclined:** 1. rēclinās, adj: *r. on a carpet of flowers, in gramīne floreto* r., Mart. 9, 91, 1. 2. rēsūpīsus (on one's back): *lying r.d on the ground, humili jacentes resūpīsus*, Plin. H. N. 7, 2, 23.

**recluse (subs.):** 1. änāchōrēta, ae, m. (tr. avaxwptōrīs) *one who retires, i.e. from the world: very many dwell in the desert, . . . whom they call r.s, habitant pterique in eremo . . . quos an-chorētas vocant*, Supl. Sev. Dial. 1, 15, 2. 2. èrēmita, ae (Gr. èpōnūtōs) *a dweller in the desrt: l'ulus the first r., primus erēmita*, Ib. 17, 1. 3. pure Lat. solitāris homo (the best expr. to represent Wordsworth's "Recluse"). v. foll. art.

— (adj.): 1. sēcrētūs, a, um, tumult invades the most r. persons, se-cretissimos invadit tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91, 5. 2. sōltārīsus, a, um: *a r. life, solitaria vita*, Quint. 1, 2, 18: *a r. man, solitarius homo*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39 *a r.*

life, sōltudo, id. Att. 3, 7, 1. Phr.: *I lead a r. life, odi celebratiss. fugio homines, ib.*

**recognition:** 1. agnītō as if were shunning the r. of their own car- case, sui cadaveris agnitionem fūcantes, Plin. H. N. 10, 70, 90 § 194. 2. cog-nitio: thence sprung r., inde est cognitio facta, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33. 3. recognitio: Plin. 11, 39, 36 § 109.

**recognizable:** 1. agnōcībilis: Tertull. Res. Carn. 55. 2. agnōcībilis: id. adv. Valent. 27. 3. nosci-bilis id. adv. Scap. 2, ext. (N.B. All unclass. expr. rather by agnoscit posse: V. TO RECOGNIZE)

**recognizance:** 1. sponsio, San-ditus entered into a r., sponsione fecit, Cic. Verz. 3, 58, 135. 2. vādīmōniū: Quintius enters into a r., vadimoniū sīstīt, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: *to enter into . . . vadimoniū concipere*, id. Q. F. 1, 15, 2: *they remember their r.s, vadimoniū constituta meminerunt, id. Sen. 7, 21: Nar- vius appeared to answer to his r., venir ad vadimoniū*, id. Quint. 5, 22: *to forfeit a r., vadimoniū deserte*, Cic. Quint. 18, 57. 3. fidējūssio: Javolen. in Dic. 46, 1, 20: *ib. 68.* 4. satīslātō: Ulp. in Dic. 46, 5, 7. 5. cautīlo: *he ex-acted a r. from each, cautionē exigit a singulis*, Suet. Aug. 98. Phr. *to answer to his r., vadato responderē, lit. to the man who had bound him*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 36.

**recognize:** 1. To see likeness or identity: 1. nosco, nōvi, nōtūm, 3: *I r. the hair . . . of the Roman king, nosco crines . . . regis Romani*, Virg. Aen. 6, 810: *you might r. me in the double likeness, noscere me dupliči posset in imagine*, Ov. Fast. 1, 231. 2. agnoscō, nōvi, nōtūm, 3: *such darkness that no man could r. another, tantas tenebras, ut nemo hominem homo agnoscet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: *you r. God from his works, Deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus*, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70. 3. cognoscō, nōvi, nōtūm, 3: *what, I not r. your voice? quid, ego non cognosco vocem tuam?* Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276: *that no one might r. me, ne quis me cognosceret*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8: *a part of the spoil was restored to those who r.d their own property, praedae pars sua cognoscētibus . . . reddita*, Liv. 4, 29.

4. recognosco, 1: *when I thoroughly r.d you, quin te penitus recognoscī*, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: *to r. by recollection, reminisci* recognoscere, Cic. Sen. 21, 78.

5. noscito, 1: *r.ing by the face, facie noscītām, Liv. 22, 6 they r.d by their voices, vocibus noscītābant*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. II. To acknowledge: 1. nosco, 3: *that part of the apology I neither r. nor approve, illam partem excusationis ne nosco, ne probō*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: *this one source of influence they r., hanc unam gratiam potentiamque neverunt*, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. 2. conservo, 1: *let the Aetolian race r. the supremacy of the Roman people, imperium . . . populi Romani gnos Aetolūm conservato*, Liv. 38, 11. 3. ac-cipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: *(to acpt. admit): I r. the signal of recall, accipio revoca-tionem*, Ov. Fast. 1, 561.

**recoil (v.):** 1. rēfūxi, 4: *v. RE-BOUNCI*. 2. rēcēdo, cūd, cūsum, 3: *that a twig r.d into his eye, ramulum in oculum recidisse*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 121.

3. rēcēllo, 3: *the earth recols back, retro recēllit*, Lucr. 6, 72: *the weight rang to the ground, librāmento recēlente ad solium*, Liv. 24, 34. 4. rēver-tor, sus sum, 3: *that punishment will r. on your own head, poena rever-sura est in caput ista tuum*, Ov. A. A. 1, 240: *v. TO RECEDE*.

— with horror: 1. rēfūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3: *Virg. Aen. 2, 12: I r. from admonishing you, te admonendo re-fugio*, Cic. Att. 12, 18: *he r. in terror, trepidus refugit (perf. indef.), Virg. Aen. 2, 180.* 2. reformido, 1: *so foul, that speech r.s from mentioning them, ita tetra, ut ea . . . reformidet oratio*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108.

**recoin:** 1. rēcēdo, 4: *Varro ap-*

Facc. 2. diffingo, 3. Hor. Phr.: to *r.* ill-turned verses, male tornandi lucidi reddere versus. Hor. A. P. 441.

**recoinge:** expr. by iterum ferire, cudere. v. TO COIN.

**recollect:** I. To remember: rēcondor, 1: rēmīscor, 3. mēmīni, def. perf.: v. TO REMEMBER. II. To recover resolution or composure of mind: colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: I. r'd myself, collegi me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

**recollection:** 1. mēmōria: to keep in *r.* custodire memoria, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: to embrace in *r.*, memoria complecti, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: the hearer's *r.* will be refreshed, auditoris memoria redintegrabitur, id. Inv. 1, 52, 99: to recall to *r.*, reducere in memoriam, ib. 98: to lose the *r.*, perdere memoriam, id. Sen. 7, 21: I recover my *r.*, redeo in memoriam, ib.: to escape the *r.*, expr. by memoria fugit, Liv. 9, 44: to hand down to *r.*, memoria proderet, Nep. Hann. 13: he preserved no *r.* of the insult, nullam adhucit memoriam contumeliae, id. Epam. 7: the *r.* of the thing has passed away, memoria rei abeoviit, Liv. 3, 55: to pursue with grateful *r.*, grata memoria prosequi, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 30: within our *r.*, memoria nostra, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, 17: within the *r.* of man, post hominum memoriam, id. Fam. 11, 5. 2. rēcordatio: the *r.* of benefits, r. benefactor, Cic. Sen. 3, 9. 3. recognitio: *r.* of his crimes, sclerulorum suorum, id. Verr. 4, 50, 110.

**recommend:** A. TRADS.: 1. int̄ḡro, 1: *r.s* her song, carmen integrat, Virg. Georg. 4, 514. 2. redintegro, 1: they *r.* the battle, redintegrant proelium, Liv. 1, 12. 3. instano, 1: let us *r.* the war, instauremus novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19. 4. restauro, 1: Just. 3, 5. 5. répēto, ivi, and ii, itum, 3: r̄ting these studies after a long interval, longo intervallo bacis studia repetentem, Cic. Fat. 2, 4. 6. rēnōvo, 1: a design of r̄ting the war, consilium belli renovandi, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: I have begun to *r.* these studies, haec studia renovare coepimus, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7. 7. iēro, 1: the battle being *r.d* on the next day, posterio die iterata pugna, Liv. 6, 32. Phr.: are you r̄ing war? rursus bella moves? Hor. Od. 4, 1, 2: a great war is *r.d* on the part of many nations, iterum bellum ingens multis ex gentibus concitatur, Liv. ro, 18: *r.s* war, ferrum retractat, Virg. Aen. 7, 694. to *r.* war, resumeri arma, Tac. H. 2, 44; rebello: Ov. Met. 9, 31. B. INTRANS.: 1. rēnasco, natus sum, 3: men wonder at the war which has *r.d* there, bellum istic renumant mirantur homines, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. 2. rēdeō, ivi, and ii, itum, 4: the labour of the farmers *r.s* in rotation, reddit agricultis labor actus in orbem, id. Georg. 2, 421. 3. rēcūdesco, diu, 3: when the Mantuan sedition *r.d*, recrudescente Maniana seditione, Liv. 6, 18: the battle *r.d* for a while, paulisper recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19.

**recommend:** 1. commendo, 1: to *r.* in the best manner, de meliore note commendare, Curia ad Cic. Fam. 7, 29: I *r.* myself entirely, me totum commendo, ib. 2, 6, extr.: consider my mother and friends as *r'd* to you, matrem, meosque tibi commendatos habe, ib. 12, 16: I. *r.* Praecūtius to you especially, P. tibi commendo unice, ib. 13, 15. 2. dēfero, tūli, lātum, 3 (to nominate): Pompeius says, that he will *r.*, five new prefects, quinos se praefectos delatrinum novos, id. Att. 5, 7. 3. sūdeo, si, sum, 2 (advise): you *r'd* me not to do it, ne faciem suasit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: I will do as you *r.*, faciam ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16. 4. suffrāgor, 1 (be in favour of) that circumstance *r'd* this plan, hinc consilio suffragabatur illa res, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. 5. prōbō, 1 (make good): I fear lest I may not succeed in r̄ing this to you, vereor, tibi ipsi ut probem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

**recommendation:** 1. commēdātiō: no common *r.*, non vulgarem commendationem, Cic. Fam. 13, 15:

worthy of careful *r.*, accurata commendatione dignum, ib. 17. 2. bōrtatio: I plead with you, not by *r.* nor by injunctions, but . . . non bōrtatione neque praecēptis, sed precibus . . . ago, id. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 14. 3. stāsio: Taurus using all manner of *r.s*, omni sua siūnum genera utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4. latādīo, 1: the *r.* of a bad man was to me almost discreditable, latando hominis turpisimū mīhi ipsi erat pene turpis, Cic. Pis. 29, 72. Phr.: a letter of *r.*: v. next art.

**recommendatory:** commendātiō, a, um: a *r.* letter, literae commendatiōes, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: *r.* documents, cōtabulae, id. Verr. 4, 65, 148: receive a *r.* (letter), accipe commendatiōes, without literas, Macrob. Sat. 2, 4.

**recommender:** suāsor: Cic. Att. 16, 7.

**recommit:** 1. reduco in carcērem: I pardon Philoxenus, who preferred to be *r'd* to prison, ignosco Philoxeno, qui reduci in carcērem maluit, Cic. Att. 4, 6. 2. custodiā iterum commoto, id. Verr. 5, 27, 69.

**recompense (v.):** 1. rēmūnētor (rather than remunero), 1: that I might *r.* you with as similar a gift as possible, ut possem te *r.* quam similissimo munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: with what kind offices shall I *r.* the services of T. Annūs? quibus officiis T. Annūi beneficiis remunerabor? Cic. Post Red. 12, 10: I will *r.* you with these punishments, to his supplicis remunerabor, Catull. 14, 19. 2. rēpēdo, di, sum, 3: *fāci* *r.d* by your own fault, culpa culpa repensa tua, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 80. 3. respondō, di, sum, 2: we have *r.d* like by like, paris paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19. 4. rēfīcio, fēci, factum, 3: no one ought to incur cost, if he sees that he cannot be *r.d* for it, si videt non posse refici, Varro, R. R. 1, 2, 8. 5. satisfācio, fēci, factum, 3: we have *r.d* good will by the same, voluntatē voluntate satisfecimus, Sen. Benef. 2, 35, 1.

**recompense (subs.):** 1. rēmūnētor, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69. 2. mūnūs, ēris, nūs: this *r.* is made to you for many other services, hoc tibi munus pro multis aliis redditū officiis, Catull. 63, 149. 3. praeūmī: expect from me any gift or *r.* you please, quodvis donum et praeūmī a me optato, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: the industry of a bad poet worthy of some *r.*, sedulitate milita poeta aliquo praemio dignam, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: receive the *r.* of your deed, capa præmia facti, Ov. Met. 8, 503. 4. prētūmī: that I may make him a *r.* for his kindness, pro beneficiis ejus ut ei per pretium possim redire, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 19: a *r.* for crime, punitio scleris, Juv. 13, 105.

5. merces, édis: Laomedon deprived the gods of the stipulated *r.*, destitutus deos mercede pacta Laomedon, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22. Dīmī, mercedula (a slight *r.*): Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 198. To make *r.*:

1. grātīam rēfēro, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49. 2. grates persolvo: Virg. Aen. 1, 600: in bad sense, may the gods *r.* you, id. grates dignas persolvunt, id. 2, 537.

3. rēpēdo, di, sum, 3: if I make great *r.*, si magna rependam, ib. 2, 161. Phr.: should we get *r.* for our cost and toil? possente fructus pro impensa ac labore redire? Varro, R. R. 1, 2, 8: without *r.s* gratis: that we may not serve the state without *r.*, ne gratis reipublicae serviamus, Cic. Cluent. 26, 71.

**recompose:** I. To put together again: 1. dissipata connecto: Cic. Or. 7, 235. 2. iterum compōno: Sen. N. Q. 6, 30, 1. II. To write again, rescribo, psi, pītum, 3: he thinks that he would have *r.d* his commentaries, commentarios rescripturam fuisse putat, Suet. Jul. 56.

**reconcileable:** I. Able to be soothed: placibilis: r. minds of men, placibiles animos hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1. II. That may be made to agree, made consistent: to be *r.*: 1.

convénio vēni, vētum, 4: majesty and love are not easily *r.*, non bene conve-

nient majestas et amor, Ov. Met. 2, 8, 30: non discussion did not seem *r.* with the speech of Larys, tua deliberatio non convenire visa est cum oratione Larys, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. 2. conjungor, pass. 3: maintain that the judgment of the censors is *r.* with the fact, censorum judicium cum re conjunctum esse defendito, Cic. Client. 44, 124.

**reconcile:** I. To restore agreement: 1. reconcilio, 1: he *r.d* the mind of his father to your sister, animū patris sui sorori tuae reconciliavit, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2. compōno, posui, positum, 3: to *r.* strifes, compōne litēs, Virg. Ecl. 3, 108: that by means of conference all disputes may be *r.d*, ut per colloquio omnes controversiae compōnuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9. 3. sédo, 1. in *r.* disagreements, in scandis discordis, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. 4. plāco, 1: he never could be *r.d* towards him, nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, Nep. Pelop. 5: having sent letters for me to *r.* you to him, . . . uti sibi placarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. 5. in gratiam reduco: the thing itself *r.d* me, res reduxit me ipsa in gratiam, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 45. 6. in gratiam restituo: you will *r.* them again, restitues rursus in gratiam, id. Hec. 3, 1, 11. 7. in gratiam redigo: I will *r.* you, ego redigam vos in gratiam, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 73.

8. in concordiam redigo: Jupiter will *r.* Alcumena to her husband, Alcumena redigit in concordiam conjugis, Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 13. 9. ad concordiam adduco: or if the matter can be *r.d*, sive ad concordiam res adduci potest, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Phr.: to be reconciled: 1. in gratiam redeo: to be *r.d* to his colleague, in gratiam redire cum collega, Cic. Prov. 9, 20: . . . with his greatest enemies, cum inimicissimis, ib. 21. 2. in concordiam redeo: now you have been *r.d*, jam vos redistis in concordiam, Pl. Amph. 3, 3, 7. 3. in gratiam revertor: you will be *r.d* to me, mecum reverteris in gratiam, Liv. 8, 33. 4. animali submitto (bow to): would be *r.d* to imperious fortune, saevienti fortuna submittet animal, Tac. Ann. 2, 72. 5. accēdo, cessi, 3 (give in to): when most were *r.d* to this plan, ad hoc consilium quini pierce accedenter, Nep. Milt. 3: the entire nation was *r.d* to the dominion of the Roman people, universa gens imperio populi Romani accessit, Frontinus, Strateg. 2, 11. II. To make consistent: he wishes to *r.* the stories to what he said in his first book, vult fabellas accommodare ad ea quae ipse primo libro . . . dixerit, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41.

**reconciled:** placitā, a, um: part. of placō: the army returned better *r.* to their general, . . . duci placitor, Liv. 2, 60.

**reconciliation:** 1. rēconciliātō: with concordia, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25; or gratia, Auct. Harusp. 24, 51: or alone: by a pretended *r.*, reconciliation simulata, Suet. Ner. 34. 2. grātia: usu, combined with some word expr. joining or returning: a *r.* with *enemies*, reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3. an ill patched *r.*, male sarta gratia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31: he offered his right hand as a pledge of *r.*, dexteram reconciliare gratia pignus obtulit, Curt. 6, 7, 35. Phr. to effect a *r.*: (a) redeo in gratiam cum aliquo (become reconciled): effect a *r.* with Luceius, cum Luceio in gratiam redi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 8. (b) reduco aliquem in g. (restore to favour), if . . . had not effected a *r.* for me, si me . . . in gratiam non reduxisset, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19. 3. concordia: combined as above: you have effected a *r.*, reditis in concordiam, Pl. Amph. 3, 3, 7: in effecting a *r.*, in concordia admittenda, Gell. 2, 12, 5. 4. pacem: I go out to effect a *r.*, exco, ut pacem concilium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2.

**recondite:** 1. reconditus (abstruse); part. of recondo, to hide: he had transferred the exercise of the intellect from *r.* subjects to forensic pleadings, 2.

reconditilis . . . rebus ad causas forenses traduxerat, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. 2. exquisitus, a, um; part. of exquirere (*carefully studied, laboured*): a more r style of speaking, exquisitus dicendi genus, ib. 82, 822 refinement too r, munditia nimis exquisita, id. Off. 1, 36, 130. 3. conquistus: (*labouriously collected together*: the tables were piled with the most r, (*recherché*) viands, mensae conqueritissimum epulum extraherabatur, Id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. 4. alditus (*abstract*): part. of abdo: subjects hidden and quite r, res occultas et penitus abditas, id. N. D. 1, 18, 49. Very r, preconditus: the very r, method of my practice, precondita ratio consundit, mea, id. de Or. 1, 30, 135.

reconduct: 1. L réduco, xl, clum, : Mercurius, who is wont to conduct and r souls, qui animas ducere et reducere solet, Petron. 140, 12. 2. référo, retulit, relatum, : my feet r. me to my Tusculan abode, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

reconnaissance: exploratio, Mōdestus, ap. Dig. 49, 16, 3. (Or expr. by verb: v. foll. art.)

reconnoitre: 1. exploro, t: they r. the gates, portas explorant, Virg. Aen. 9, 170: the wolf r. the ambuscades round about the sheepfolds, insidiis explorat ovilia circum, id. Georg. 3, 537; see next art. 2. sp̄cūlōr, atus, i: they r. (everything) surrounded by the cloud, nube cava speculantur amicti, id. Aen. 1, 516 (specular said to denote secret, explorō open enquiry, Paul. Diac. exc. Fest. 5, p. 59, vol. 2, ed. Lindemann) v. to spy. 3. prospektōr (to keep a look-out from a distance or beforehand): the rest of the multitude was r.ing the approach of the imperator, adventum imperatoris prospectubatur, Liv. 33, 1. 4. cognoscō, novī, nūtum, : he was accustomed to r. those parts, eas regiones cognoscere solebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: he sent persons to r. the mountain, qui cognoscētūnūtūs esset natura montis, misit: ib. 1, 21. 5. pētō, ivi or II, itum, 3 (poet. to scan with the eye, cast the eyes over the horizon): Aeneas r.s the prospect, prospectum pelago petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 181. 6. perspicō, ext, ectum, 3: I r.d the road, viam perspic̄i, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. 7. circumspicō, 3: the dictator, having r.d the situation of the city, sita urbis circumspecto, Liv. 9, 28 having r.d the defences, circumspic̄i munimentis, Tac. Ann. 13, 39.

recoointroring party: exploratōres: Caesar was informed through a r. p., per exploratores certior facinus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: this circumstance having been learned through a r. p., hac re per exploratores cogniti, ib. 2, 11. (N.B.—Not speculatorēs: which denotes a kind of scoundrels usually sent out singly.)

reconquer: 1. rēvīno, vici, victum, 3: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24. 2. recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: he r'd Tarentum, Tarentum recipit, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. 3. rēcupērō, 1: the city having been r'd by the Romans, recuperata urbe sub Romanis, Liv. 26, 39. Plr.: vindicto libertatem, or in libertatem. Nep. Thras. r. a conspiracy for r.ing their liberty, consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76.

reconsider: 1. rēpōto, 1: Jugurtha r.ing his dead at leisure, in otio facinus sum reputans, Sall. Jug. 13. 2. rēvolvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3: Numa r.s the things seen, visa revoluti, Ov. Fast. 4, 667. 3. volvo, 3: Aeneas r.ing many things during the night, per noctem plurima volvens, Virg. Aen. 1, 305.

4. retracto, 1: we increase grieſ by r.ing it, angemus dolorem retractando, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2: men who should carefully r. all matters relating to divine worship, qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinenter, diligenter retractarent, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72. 5. rēfērō, lēḡ, lectum, 3 when I r. I am ashamed to have written, quoniam relego, scripsisse pudet, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 15.

reconvey: 1. rēporto, 1: they r'd the army from Britain, exercitum Britannia reportabant, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3. 2. rēdūco, xi, clum, 3: Cic. Fam. 1, 2. 3. rēgō, gessi, gestum, 3: bacare conveyred and r'd in boats, illibribus afferuntur onera et rēgērunt, Plin. H. N. 6, 23, 26 § 105.

record (v.): 1. rēfērō, retulit, rēlatum, 3: to r. a name in the lists, nomen referre in tabulas, Cic. Rose. Com. 1, 4: to r. in the books, in codices, filii, he wished me to r. in my journal, me referre in commentarium volvut, id. Att. 3, 4: it was r'd in the annals, in fastos, relatūm est, Suet. Tib. 5. 2. perscribo, ps̄t, plum, 3: I appointed senators who . . . should r. the answers, qui responsa perscriberet, Cle. Sull. 14, 41: to r. actions, res gestas perscribere, Sall. Cat. 4: if I should r. the history of the Roman people from the beginning of the city, si primordio urbis res ponuit Romani perscriperit, Lv. præf. lib. 1. Plr.: (1) in r. in writing: literis mando: unless we have r'd in writing, nisl literis mandaverimus, Cic. Cluent. 50, 142. (2). to r. in history: 1. inando historias, or historias: r'd in histories, mandatam historias, id. Div. 2, 32, 69. 2. memorie prodo: Thucydides has r'd in history, memorias prodidit, Nep. Them. 10.

record (subs.): 1. histōrla: if there were anything in that letter worthy of r., si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, Cic. Att. 2, 8. 2. mōnūtum: rs of transactions, monūmentum: rs of transactions, monūmenta rerum gestarum, id. de Or. 1, 49, 201. 3. tābūlā: public rs. tabulae publicae, id. Arch. 4, 9. 4. commentāriūs, et commentāriūm: from the rs of kings, ex regum commentariis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 15: a somewhat fuller r. of a speech, orationis commentariūm paulo plenius, id. Brut. 44, 164. 5. conscriptio: false rs of enquiries, falsae conscriptiones quaestiorum, ib. 67, 191.

records: in plur. only: 1. anālūs, iunūlūs (chronicles compiled from year to year): to listen to the rs. of our toils, annales nostorūrum etiam labore, Virg. Aen. 1, 373. 2. acta diurna (resembling our journals, and partialementary reports): the daily rs both of the senate and the people, tam senatus quam populi diurna acta, Suet. Jul. 20. 3. fasti, ornum (strictly, a list of days of legal business; hence, a calendar, and poet. annals): to unroll the rs of the world, fastos evolare mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112.

record-office: tābūlārium: when the r.o. was closed, clauso tabulario, Liv. 4, 16: the r.o. having been burned, incensu tabulario, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

record-keeper: 1. tābūlārlus, i: Sidon. Ep. 4, 11: Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3.

2. chartularius, i: Cod. Just. 12, 50, 10. 3. a commentator: Inscr. v. Face,

recorder: 1. A legal officer: perh. tābūlārlus: v. predec. art. II. 4 musical instrument: tibia, ab: v. Hor. A. P. 202, 203.

recount: 1. ēnarō, 1: to r. explots, narrare res gestas, Cic. Marc. 2, 4.

2. ēnūmerō, 1: to r. battles, enumere proelia, Nep. Hann. 5, 3, comēmōrō, 1: to r. benefits, commemorare beneficia, Cic. Am. 20, 71: why need I r. one by one? quid commōmemorē singulatim? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 42. v. RELATE, RECKON.

recourse, have recourse to: 1. confūgiō, fugi, fugitum, 3 (for safety): to thes I have r., ad te confugio, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. 2. prōfūgiō, 3 (to flee to a distance, run away, escape): to have r. to Brutus, ad Brutum p. Cic. Att. 15, 21.

3. dēcurrō, curri, et cūcurrū, cursum, 3 (to resort to an expedient): to have r. to pītiful entreaties, ad miseris preces d. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: you had such cogēt r. to these rights, ad haec iura tam cupido decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: r. was had to that expedient that..., decurrebatur eo ut... Liv. 31,

20. 4. ēo, 4 (like prec. poet.): to h. r again to tears, ire iterum in lacrymas... Virg. Aen. 4, 413 we will h. r. to punishments, ibimus in poenas, Ov. Met. 5, 668. 5. rēcurro, 3 (return to): it is necessary to h. r. to those authors, necesse est ad eos auctores r., Quint. 1, prōem. 17. 6. descendō, i, sum, 3 (to stoop to): to h. r. to all sorts of prayers, precēs descendere in omnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 781. 7. mōlior, 4 (to use effort, attempt): to h. r. to many exēdients, multa moliri, Sall. Cat. 27.

8. expētior, pertus, 4: to h. r. to all extreme measures, extrema ounia experiri, ib. 26. 9. pētō, ivi and II, Itum, 3 (go to): that I might h. r. to thee, ut te supplex peterem, Virg. Aen. 6, 115. 10. uento, i (to triv): I will h. r. to every method, tentabo omnia, Brut. ad Cic. Ep. 16. 11. adhīlio, ii, 2 (to employ): to h. r. to molti complaints, blandas ad querelas, Tibull. 3, 4, 75: those gods to whom it daturos to h. r., quos plur. est adhīlere deos, Ov. Fast. 4, 829. 12. ūtor, ūsus, i (make use of): I desirē you to h. r. daily to a nūtōr, speculo vos uti vobis, Phaedr. 3, 10, 14. 13. adeo, ivi and II, 4 (go to): the king has r. to the oracle of Faunus, oracula Fauni... adit, Virg. Aen. 7, 82. 14. confēro, tūli, frēre, 3 (with pron. refl.): to take myself to, take to: his frēnds and partisans h. r. to flight, se in fugam conterunt amicūlūd, advocatiōe ejus, Cic. Caecl. 8, 22.

15. applicō, avi and ūl, ūtum and Itum, 1 (with pron. refl.): I had r. to Molō, me ad Molonēti applicavi, id. Brut. 91, 116: it came to pass that almost all the states had r. to the alliance of the Athēniāns... ad Athēniensium societatem se applicarent, Nep. Arist. 2, 3.

recover: A. Trans.: 1. rēcipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: the Roman rs his property, res suas Romanus recipit, Liv. 3, 61: let me r. my breath, recipiam anbelitum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 22: space for r.ing courage, spatium recipiendo amītum, Liv. 2, 50: our men r'd themselves after their fight, se ex timore receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. 2. rēcepto, 1: rs life, animam rēceptat, Lucret. 3, 504. 3. rēcipēro or rēcipēro, 1: we sent men to r. from him the money, misimus, qui ab illo pecuniam depositā... recuperāt, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: I could not r. his good will, eam voluntatem eius... recuperare non potui, id. Att. 1, 11: having r'd their strength by wine and sleep, recuperatis vino somnoque viribus, Tac. H. 3, 22. 4. rēpiscō, 3: only found Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

5. restituō, ūl, ūtum, 3: Philip had r'd (made good) his losses, damnā... restituerat Philippus, Liv. 31, 43: the bes r. themes-lies and revives, restituit se ac revlīsunt, Varro, R. R. 3, 16, ext. 6. retrāho, xi, etum, 3: I think I shall r. that money for myself, retrāham hercile, opinor, ad me illud fugitivūlūd argentū, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: Epaminondas r'd Thebes from destruction, ab interitu retraxit, Nep. Epam. 8, 3. 7. recolligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: why do you not r. your spirit? quin... te ina recolligis? Ov. Met. 9, 744: very useful to one r.ing himself after an illness, recolligente se a longa valētudine utilissimae, Plin. H. N. 21, 7, 63 § 122: having r'd his sword, recollecto gladio, Just. 33, 2. 8. colligo: when he had r'd himself, quoniam se colligisset, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: he encouraged our men to r. themselves after so great a fright... ut se ex tanto timore colligarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. 9. rēparo, 1: r. losses, amissas res reparare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2. 10. rēfēlio, feci, fecuti, 3: the Lacedemonians never r'd themselves, nunquam se rēfēreunt, Nep. Ages. 7, 1. 11. rēvōdo, 1: r. your spirits, revocate animos, Virg. Aen. 1, 202: they r. their strength by food, viētū revocant vires, lib. 214.

12. repeto, ivi and II, Itum, 3: an opportunity of r.ing liberty, occasione re-petendae libertatis, Liv. 3, 49: a law 653

*about r. ring money, de pecunia repetundis.* Cic. Div. Caecc. 5, 17. **13.** érgo, rex, rectum, *3: he r'd the state to the hope of liberty, civitatem ad spem libertatis erexit.* Auct. pro dom. 10, 25. **14.** in legal sense, *to r. debts:* evincere, vici, victim, *3: whether the whole matter be r'd, or a part only, sive tota res evinatur, sive pars.* Dig. 21, 2, 1 (de evictionibus); v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. Phr.: *to take steps to r. one's debts, nomina sua exigere.* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28: *the blind man r'd his sight, caco reflexus dicit.* Tac. H. 4, 81: *to r. his senses, ad sanitatem reverti.* Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *the power of r'ing one's senses, ad sanitatem redendum potestas.* Cic. Fam. 12, 10: *r. yourself, ad te redi.* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: *that the king had now r'd himself, Jam ad se redisse.* Liv. 1, 41: *to r. breath, respiro.* Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: *allow me to r. breath, that I may reply to you, sine respirare me, tibi ut respondam.* Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 11: *r. life, revivo: so that he seemed to have r'd life, ut revivise videper.* Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 98: *begin to r. life:* r'evivisco, 3 incep. Cic. Mil. 29, 79: *not to be r'd, irreparabilis, e: time not to be r'd, irreparable tempus.* Virg. Georg. 3, 284 id Aen. 10, 467. **B.** Intrans: *in respect of health or strength:*

**1.** r'evalesco, lui, *3: Ov. Her. 21, 23: Ludiocera...r'd by its own proper strength, propriis opibus revaluit.* Tac. A. 14, 27. **2.** convalesco: *sick men do not all of them r., aegri non omnes convalescunt.* Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12: *he fell into a disease from which he did not r., ex quo non convaluit.* id. Fam. 13, 29. **3.** sánescō, 3 (usn. of the healing of parts affected, not of the general health): v. TO HEAL (11.). *not r., ne ulcera quidem in aegris facili sanescant.* Cels. 3, 21, post init. **4.** con-sanesco, 3: *most persons, when they have r'd, talk, plerique, ubi consanuerunt, loquuntur.* ib. 7, 12, 4. **5.** émergo, si, sum, *3: a troublesome illness, from which I had by this time r'd, incommoda valetudo, qua jam emersem.* Cic. Att. 5, 8. **6.** évado, si, sum, *3: likely to r. from an illness, e morbo evasuram.* id. Div. 2, 5, 12.

**7.** résipisco, ivi, ii, and also *3: as soon as he had r'd, quum, primum resipulset.* Cic. Sext. 38, 80.

**8.** exsurgō, surrexi, *3: under your authority the state will r., autoritate vestra respublika exsurget.* Cic. Fam. 12, 10. By pass. verbs: **9.** confirmor, *i: I shall see you soon enough, if I see you quite r'd, si plane confirmatum video.* ib. 16, 4. **10.** cūrōr, *i: if we have begun to r., si curar, cooperimus.* Sen. Ep. 50, 4. **Phr.** (*bodies*) begin to r., salubriora esse incipere, Liv. 3, 8: *the state being now r'd, jam sati validis civitate, ib: he will r. from that disease, sanus fiet ex eo morbo.* Cat. R. 157, 8: *if he have r'd by means of that medicine, si eo medicamento sanus factus fuerit.* Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: *is said to r., liberari morte dicitur.* Plin. H. N. 28, 12, 57, 50, 201.

**recoverable:** *1. reparabilis: a loss, damage, irreparable.* Ov. Met. 1, 379. **2.** r'evocabilis: *the spell r. by none of the fates, fatorum nulli revocabile carmen.* Prop. 4, 7, 51.

**recovery:** *1. Act of getting back again:* **1.** récupératio: *r. of liberty, r. libertatis.* Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20. **2.** r'éparation: *this death is the r. of life, mors haec reparatio vitae est.* Prudent. Cath. 10, 120. **II.** From illness. **1.** r'efectio: *relieved from fever, he will scarcely have strength for r., . . . vix refectioni valebit.* Cels. 3, 15. **2.** recreatio: *useful for r. after sickness, ab aegritudine recreationis efficax.* Plin. H. N. 22, 23, 49 § 102. **3.** médicina: *strictly, means of r.: so that some god seems to have effected my r., ut mini denu aliqui in fascie videtur.* Cic. Fam. 14, 7.

**4.** r'émédium, in same sense r. from blindness, r. cæciatæ, Tac. H. 4, 81. **5.** sálus, útis, f. *the r. of many sick persons I consider to have been*

*caused by Aesculapius, multorum aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datum iudicio.* Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: *he abandoned hope of r., spem salutis projicit,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27: *to despair of r., salutis desperare.* Cic. Cluent. 25, 68. **6.** sánitas until treatment comes to effect r., ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12: *we arrive with difficulty at r., difficulter ad sanitatem pervenimus.* Sen. Ep. 50, 4. **Pbr.:** *the diseases of the state being regarded as past r., desperatis reipublicae morbis.* Cic. Sull. 27, 76: *lest my enemies may hope for their own r., ne inimici...sparent se convalescere posse.* Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9: *of whose r. you despair, quos diffidias sanos facere.* Cato, R. R. 157.

**III.** In legal sense; *r. of debts, etc.*

*evictio:* Dig. 21, 2 (de evictiobus et duplex stipulatione): v. TO RECOVER (14).

**recreant:** *1. cowardly:* **1.** ignavus: *r. and unwarlike among foes, ignavi et imbellis inter hostes.* Liv. 26, 2. **2.** fugax: *rounded by a. enemy, fugacissimo ab hoste fusos.* Liv. 5, 28. **Phr.:** timidus ac tremens, Cic. Pis. 30, 74: *a r. friend, false sodalis.* Catull. 27, 1. **II.** Apostate: *1. apostata, ae:* Tertull. adv. Marc. 5, 11: *Cypr. Laps. 33, 2. perfidus: ib. 3. délecto:* Tac.

**recreate:** *1. To reproduce:* **1.** recreo, *i: to re-create its light (of the sun), r. lumen.* Lucr. 5, 78: *there man brings up and recreates men, illuc homo homines educat, recreatque.* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 23: *useful for re-creating flesh on bones, ad . . . rasis ossibus carnes recreandas.* Plin. H. N. 34, 15, 46 § 155. **2.** r'evoco, *i: this . . . re-creates carried limbs, haec . . . fessa membra novat.* Ov. Her. 4, 90. **II.** To refresh: **1.** recreo, *i: sustain and r. myself with literature, literis sustenter et recreor;* Cic. Att. 4, 10. **2.** remitto, misi, missum, *3: music r.s the spirits, remittit animos, id. Fin. 2, 15, 38.* **3.** ávoco, *i: the moderate proportion which may r. rather than occupy, qui avocet magis quam distractat.* Plin. Ep. 1, 24: v. REFRESH, RELIEVE.

**recreation:** *1. remissio: to descend to all r. of the mind and to sport, ad omnem animi recreationem, ludumque descendere.* Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: *the times of cares and of r.s divided, tempora curiarum remissionumque divisa.* Tac. Agr. 9. **2.** relaxatio: *r. of the soul, animi relaxatio.* Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

**3.** oblectatio: *r. of the soul, animi, id. de Or. 1, 16, 118. **4.** r'égues, étis and ési, *f: that I might seek r. for my soul, ut requiem animo meo querarem,* Liv. 9, 17: *as the r. and delight of my old age, ut meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque.* Cic. Sen. 15, 52. **5.** l'itus: *I postponed my serious business to their r., posthabui illorum mea seria ludo.* Virg. Ecl. 7, 17. **6.** laxamentum: *that r. being allowed for thought, eu laxamento cogitationibus dato.* Liv. 7, 38. **7.** vacatio: *r. after legal business, a causis vacationem.* Cic. Leg. 1, 4. **II.** **8.** avocatūm: *Plin. Paneg. 28. Phr.: enjoying r.: (1) liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212. (2) vacuus: Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11. (3) fératus: id. N. D. 1, 37, 102: on days of r., festis diebus, Hor. A. P. 210, 231.**

**recreative:** *1. ludicer or -crus: (nom. sing. masc. not in use): the r. (art, namely, acting), ars ludicra.* Liv. 7, 2: *boys are pleased with r. exercise, exercitatione ludica delectantur.* Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102. **2.** festivus (merry): games, iudos festivos, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 2.

**3.** ludificabilis (v. rare): *ib. 3.*

**4.** lusōrius: *Sen. Ep. 80, 2.*

**recremation:** *most nearly expr. by*

*r'égere, gessi, gestum, 3: when he could*

*not refute the charges, he r.d, quum criminis diluere non posset, regessit,* Plin. Ep. 6, 22: *let us r., regeramus ipsi crimini, Sen. Hippol. 720, v. RETORT*

**recrimination:** *expr. by mutua accusatio (def. by Quint. 7, 2, 9, as quam*

*Graec. àvrikáxanypiai vocant, nostrorum quidam concordativam): why were they*

*silent after uttering r.s? cur mutua accusatione intenta silenter?* Tac. A. 6, 4. **Pbr.:** *a disgraceful bandying of r.s, foedum certamen inquinandi famam alterius.* Liv. 29, 37

**recruit (v.):** **1.** To refresh: **1.**

*r'eficio, feci, factum, 3: to r. one's strength, r. vires.* Cic. Sen. 11, 36: *to r. oneself, r. se id.* Fam. 7, 26, extr (q. v.): v. REFRESH.

**2.** r'evoco, *i: to r. the army by levies, s. exercitum delectibus.* Tac. A. 4, 4.

**3.** explico, *évi, étum, 2: to r. the legions, legiones ex delectibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: Liv. Phr.:*

*to r. his diminished forces, copias demutus redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: v. foll. art.*

**recruit (subs.):** **1.** tiro, ónis (adj. and subs.; a newly levied soldier): *there are three veteran legions, one of r.s, legiones sunt veteranae tres, tironum una, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; Caes. Planc.: adj.: r.s, t. militis, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 19: the condition of a r., trionatus, us, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21. **2.** tirunculus (dimin. of preced. subs. and adj.): *a very young, rávo r., t. miles.* Suet. Ner. 21, ad. fin. **3.** expr. by novus milites: *to send any one to raise r.s, ad inquisitionem novorum milium mittere alienum.* Curt. 4, 6, 30. **4.** collectively, r.s may be expr. by delectus (*a raising of troops, levy*): *to fill up legions out of the new r.s, ex novo delectus legiones conficerre.* Caes. B. C. 1, 25, ad. init.: v. LEVY; or by supplémentum (*a filling up of a body of troops*): *to enrol r.s for the legions, s. legionibus scribere.* Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: *a body of r.s, s. novorum milium, Curt. 5, 7, 12, or by tiruncinum (rare): a despised body of r.s, contemptum t. Liv. 40, 35, ad. fin.**

**recruiting:** **1.** délectus, us (a levying): *t. in the provinces, d. provinciales.* Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 5: *alarmed at the stringency of the r., delectus acerbitate consernatur.* Liv. 21, 11, extr.: Join d. et conquistis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5. **2.** supplémentum (*to fill up the ranks*): *he departs for the sake of r. and mustering cavalry, per causam supplémenti equitatibus cogendi discedit.* Caes. B. G. 7, 9. **Phr.:** *a r.-sergeant, perb. conqueror, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Liv.:*

*the r. of fresh troops, inquisito novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6, 30.*

**rectangle:** *\*figura quadrilatera rectangula.*

**rectangular:** *1. orthogonius (ορθόγωνος): to describe a r. triangle,*

*triangularis, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 5: alarmed at*

*the stringency of the r., delectus acerbitate consernatur.* Liv. 21, 11, extr.: Join d. et conquistis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5. **2.** supplémentum (*to fill up the ranks*): *he departs for the sake of r. and mustering cavalry, per causam supplémenti equitatibus cogendi discedit.* Caes. B. G. 7, 9. **Phr.:** *a r.-sergeant, perb. conqueror, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Liv.:*

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**rectify:** **1.** To correct: corrigo, rex, rectum, *3: v. CORRECT.* **II.** T. t., purgo, *i: liquo, 1: v. PURIFY.*

**rectification:** **1.** Correction, corrective: v. CORRECTION. **II.** T. t., purgatio: v. PURIFICATION.

**rectilinear:** directilineus, Mart. Cap. \*rectas lineas habens, rectilineis (Kr.).

**rectitude:** probitas: v. UPRIGHTNESS.

**rector:** **1.** Of a school, gymnasium, etc.: \*rector, moderator (Kr.): or perh. expr. by gymnasarchus, cf. Cic. Vert. 4, 42, 92: *to be r.*, \*prefectum esse or praesesse (with dat.): v. PRESIDE OVER. **II.** As an ecc. t.: \*parochi rector, curio.

**rectorship:** expr. by \*munus rectoris, parochi, etc.

**rectory:** \*aedes, domicilium rectoria, parochi, etc.

**Recumbent:** rēcūbans: v. RECLINING; sometimes also expr. by sūpīrus, rēspīnus (lying on the back); v. SUPINE.

**recur:** I. To return: rēdō, II. Itum, 4: v. RETURN.

**re-course:** to: confūgo, fūgi, 3: v. RE-COURSE.

**recurrence:** rēdītus, ūs. v. RETUR-(subs.); assūditas v. REPETITION.

**recusant:** cōtūmā, ācīs: v. RE-FRACTORY. In Eng. hist. perh. \*Dis-sidentes, Dissidentes, the R.S.

**red:** I. rūfus (acc. to Gell, 2, 26 it includes all shades from brown to yellow - rare): a r.-haired girl, r. virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; Cels. 2, rūber, bra, brum (in Cic. perh. only in prop. names). r. blood, r. sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7: r. wattles (of a cock), inclining to white, palea r. subalbicans, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: very r. nitrū, nitrum quāni ruberrimum, Cels. 5, 18, 31. 3. rū-bens, ntis (prop. part.): r. with vermilion, minis r., Virg. E. 10, 27: a red kind, a less red kind, and one intermediate between these, rubra species, et minus r., et inter has media, Plin. 35, 6, 13: with her ears r., rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69. 4. rūssus (rare): r. gum, r. gingiva, Catal. 39, 19: Luer. r. throat, fauces russica, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57. 5. rūbicundus (esp. of complexion: ruddy): a certain r.-haired man, somewhat dark, with a ruddy mouth, rufus quidam, subniger, ore rūbicundo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 21: the r. moon, r. luna, Plin. 18, 35, 79: r. cornel-berries, r. corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: the ruddy corn, r. Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 297. 6. rūbidus (acc. to Gell, I. c. a very dark shade of red): a face usually r. from intoxication, facies r. plerumque ex vinolentia, Suet. Vitell. 17. 7. rūbeus (rare): a r. colour, r. color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8 (said to be between black and dun): Col. 8. rūtilus (ar. which inclines to golden yellow): r. hair, r. comae, Tac. G. 4: the r. light (of the planet Mars), r. fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: r. gore, r. crux, Ov. M. 5, 83: to dye the hair r., like bronze, capillum r. aeneique assimilium reddere, Suet. Ner. 1: very r., praeutilius, Auct. Carm. de Jud. Bon. 202. 9. rūtilans (prop. a part.): Plin. 16, 11, 22. 10. rūtilatus (prop. a part.): long r. hair, promissae ac r. comae, Liv. 28, 17, ad init. (acc. to some, dyed r.): Tac. 11. lūteus (acc. to Gell, I. c. a very light shade: flame or rose-coloured): a r. bridal veil, l. flammæ, Lucas 2, 361: v. ROSE-COLOURED.

12. pūneficus (scarlet r.): r. roses-plantations, p. roseta, Virg. E. 5, 17: r. blood, p. crux, Ov. M. 2, 607: also poet. phoenixius, id. M. 12, 104: pūnicus: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22: on the particular shade see Lucre. 2, 830: Prop. 2, 6, 40. 13. sanguineus (blood-r.): r. mulberries, s. mora, Virg. E. 5, 22: r. moon, s. luna, Ov. Am. 2, 23: a r. reflection, s. re-percussus, Plin. 37, 10, 60. 14. sanguinolentus (same as preced.): Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12. 15. purpureus (purple-r.): r. poppies, p. papaver, Prop. 1, 20, 38: the r. rose, p. flos rosea, Hor. Od. 3, 15. 16. flammæus (fiery red): r. eyes, f. lumina, Ov. H. 12, 107: Plin. 2, 87. 1: Sall. Ov.: v. ATONE FOR, RE-PAIR.

**redeemer:** I. Deliverer: liberator. v. LIBERATOR.

II. In eccl. sense: rēdēmptor, Aug.: the Lord your R., Dominus r. vester, Vulg. Esai. xlili. 14: v. SAVIOUR.

**red, to be:** I. rūbo, 2: the wave is red with blood, unde ruber sanguine.

Ov. M. 11, 375: the eyes are red, ocelli ruber, Catal. 3, 18: at sunrise we see a part of the sky to be r., ortu solis par-tēm coeli r. vidēmus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 8 v. BLUSH.

Comp. subrubēo, 2 (to be reddish): the grape is partly r., subrubet uva, Ov. A. A. 2, 316. 2. rūtilo, 1 (to have a reddish glow): they see arms to be r. (in the sky), arma r. vident, Virg. Aen. 8, 529.

**red-beard:** \*vir rūtila barba: less exactly, aēnobarbus (bronze-bearded), Suet. Ner. 1.

**red-breast:** \*sylvia rubecula.

**reddēn:** I. To make red: 1. rūtio, i: to r. one's hair, r. comam, Suet. Cal. 47. 2. rūto, i (to make reddish): it r.s the hair, rufat capitum, Plin. 23, 2, 32. 3. rūbefaci, frēl, factum, 3 (poet.): to r. the horns with blood, r. cornua crōre, Ov. M. 12, 182. 4. rubrico, i (to paint r.): Venant. 5.

minio (to paint a vermillion r.): cf. Jovem (to paint a statue red), Plin. 13, 7, 16. 6. flammo, i (to make fiery red): the youth, r.'d with shame, flam-mata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4.

II. To grow red: 1. rūbesco, bul, 3: the clouds r. before the rising of the sun, ante exortientem solem nubes rubescunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78: the rose gradually r.ing, unfolds itself, rosa paulatim rubescens dehincit, Plin. 21, 4, 10. Virg. Ov. 2. rūtifices, 3: the hares r., leporis rūtifices, Plin. 8, 55, 81. 3. rūfesco, 3: boiled down till it r.s, decutio donec rutescula, Plin. 28, 12, 53. 4. rūbēscit, būi, 3: v. BLUSH.

**reddish:** I. subrābus: rather r.-haired, s. atquinatum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Plin. 2. subrūber: r. flesh, s. caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8. 3. subrubeus: Non. 549, 9. 4. subrūtilus: a r. shrub, frutex s., Plin. 24, 11, 54. 5. subrūbi-ueundus: a r. ulcer, s. ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4, ad init.: of an angry man, Sen. Ira. 3, 4, 1. 6. rūssuscit: a r. tunica, tunica, Petr. 27, 1. 7. rūssulus: Prud. orēph. 11, 130. 8. rūssulus: Capitol. Albini 5, 9. 9. rūbelus (dimin. of ruber): r. wine, r. viuum, Mart. 1, 103, 9: Plin. 10. rūbellūsus (dimin. of preced.): Mart. Cap. 11. rūbellūsus: applied to vines, Col. 3, 2, 14: for which Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23, has rubellus. 12. érythraeum: said of the colour of a ram, Col. 7, 2, 2, extr.

13. often expr. by rubens, rubens, rubidus, or even ruber: the r. purple of Tarentum, rubra purpura Tarentina, Plin. 39, 63: a r. colour is inferior to a blackish one, rubens color nigrante dexterior, id. 9, 38, 62.

**reddishness:** expr. by an adj. (v. preced. art.) with color: as, subrubitus color, Plin. 10, 3, 1: subrūbus c. id. 10, 61: or perh. simply by rubor, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

**red-earth:** rubrica, Plin. v. Vitr. adj., rubricosus, Cato Col.

**redeem:** I. To ransom, get back:

1. rēdimo, emi, emptum, 3: to r. captives from brigands, r. captos a praeditibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: to r. captives

from slavery, r. captos e servitu, id. ib. 2, 18, 62: to r. the state by gold, auro, civitatem, Liv. 9, 4, extr.: they wished to r. him from death with their own blood, cum suo sanguine ab Acheronite euperent r., Nep. Dion. 10, 2, 2: ye have been r'd by the blood of Christ, redemptio sanguine Christi, Vulg. Pet. 1. 18. v. RANSOM.

2. rēdēmptio, 1: Tac. H. 3, 34. 3. libero, i: v. SET FREE: to r. the land tax, perh. \*vestigial agros liberare, after Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10.

rēpignatio, 1 (to r. a pledge): Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12. 4. To make amends for: rēdimo, emi, emptum, 3: to r. many charges of stolth by his death, multa desidiae criminis morte r., Vell. 2, 87, 1: Sall. Ov.: v. ATONE FOR, RE-PAIR.

**redeemer:** I. Deliverer: liberator. v. LIBERATOR.

II. In eccl. sense: rēdēmptor, Aug.: the Lord your R., Dominus r. vester, Vulg. Esai. xlili. 14: v. SAVIOUR.

**redemption:** rēdēmptio: r. was de-nied the prisoners, captivis r. negabatur,

Liv. 25, 6, ad med.: sanctification and r., sanctificatio et r., Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 30.

P. Chr.: the work of human r., \*satius divinitus miss. (G.): v. LIBERATION, DELIVERANCE.

**red-handed:** 1. expr. by manus (adj.), manifesto (adv.): to take the conspirators r., conjurato manus-festus habere, Sall. Cat. 41, extr.: Cic. Clu. 14, 42. 2. later but more exactly expressive, flagrant criminal

(delicio); e. g. comprehendere, Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, init.

**red-hot:** 1. candens, utis (part. of candeo, nl. 2: to be r.); a r. coal, c. carbo, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: r. irons, c. laminae (al. ardentes), id. Verr. 5, 63, 161. 2. fervens (glowing or boiling hot): Caes. Cic.

**red-lead:** minium: Plin. Virg. a r. pencil, cerula miniata, or miniatula, Cic. Att. 15, 14, ad fin., 16, 11, 1.

**redness:** rūbor, ōris (of all shades): there is often r. and heat, saep. r. cum calore est, Cels. 5, 28, 4: a deep r., plurimi r., Virg. Aen. 12, 66: an intense r., acerrimus, Sen. N. Q. 1, 14, 2. Cic. v. BLUSH.

**redolent:** rēdōlēns, ntis (part. constr. with acc.; both prop. and fig.) r. of wine, r. viuum, Cic. Phil. 1, 25, 61: speeches r. of antiquity, r. of antiquitatem, id. Brut. 21, 82. v. SMELL.

**redouble:** 1. ingēmino, i: to r. the blows with his right hand, dextra i. latus, Virg. Aen. 5, 457: Ov. 2. con-gēmino, i: to r. one's blows in close succession, c. iugis crebros, Virg. Aen. 12, 714: v. INCREASE, DOUBLE. P. Chr.: when the recruiting was carried on with r.d energy, cum delectus intentus ha-beretur, Liv. 8, 17.

**redoubt:** nearest word perh. prō-pugnacūlūm (cf. Tac. H. 3, 19): more indef. machinamentum: v. FORTIFICATION.

**redound:** I. Litt.: rēdūndo: v. OVERFLOW.

II. Fig.: rēdūndo, i: thy glory, some of which r.s to me, tua gloria, cuius ad me aliquae pars redundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 12: I think that the praise of the youth r.s somewhat to my ad-vantage, laudem adolescentis existimo ad meum aliquem fructum r., Cte. Lig. 3, 8: now it r.s to my advantage, quod quidem bonum mihi nunc redundant, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1. P. Chr.: to have contributed greatly to the safety of another man r.s to the honour of many, multum posse ad salutem alterius bonori est multis, Cic. Pragm. P. Opp.

**redress (v.):** restituō, ui, ūtum, 3: he forbids wrongful violence to be done, or orders it to be r'd when done, aut vim fieri vetat, aut restitu factam jubet, Cic. Caecl. 13, 30: to r. a judicial decision, iudicium r., id. Verr. 2, 26, 63: v. RE-PAIR, UNDO. P. Chr.: to r. injuries, injurias rescindere et irritas facere, id. ib.: to r. the wrongs of the allies, sectorum injurias curare, Sall. Jug. 14, 19: to r. a grievance, injuriam levare, līv. 4, 7.

**redress (subs.):** expr. by a verb: v. preceded, art., and REPARATION; to seek r. for one's injuries, jus suūm prosequi, Cie. Div. in Caecl. 6, 21.

**red-tail,-start:** p̄bōēnūrūs, Plin. 10, 2, 44. (Sylvia p., Latham.)

**reduce:** I. To bring into any condition: 1. rēdigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (constr. with acc. dep. on in or sub. with an adv. of place, or abs.): to r. men to slavery, viros in servitum r., Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 47. to r. the Arverni to a province, Arvernos in provinciam r., Caes. B. G. 1, 45: to r. to order what we have discovered, illa quae invenimus in ordinem r., Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16: to r. to the ranks in ordinem r., Suet. Vesp. 15 (v. DEGRADE) to r. to powder, ad minutum r., Sen. Ep. 90, 23: to r. to poverty, ad inopiam r., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: to r. to despair, ad desperationem r., Suet. Aug. 81: to r. to extremities, ad incitas r., Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 84: to what am I r.d! quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7

2. rēfūco, xi, etum, 3 (to lead back): to r. to shape, in formam r., v. Ov. M. 15, 81: to r. excrescences on the flesh, carnes exercentes ad aequitatem r., Plin. 10, 13, 39, ad init. (along with redigere): to r. fractions to their lowest terms, \*fractiones ad minimos terminos r., 3, rēfūco, 1 (to refir): to r. everything to the rules of art, r. omnia ad artem et ad praeccepta, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44. 4. detruō, sl. sum, 1 (to thrust down, r. violently): to r. oneself to beggary, ad mendicatum se d., Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21: to

**r.** to the necessity of civil war, ad necessitatem bellii civili d., Tac. A. 11, 43; Cic. Off. 1, 111. **5.** in pass, récido, cidi, císum, 3 (r̄ sometimes in the poets: to be brought down, to be r̄d): to suffer the power of the royal dignity to be r̄d to such a point, sine re regiae majestatis imperium eo r̄, Liv. 4, 2, ad med.: Cic. **6.** like preced. rédeo, 4 (to return, to be r̄d to): *“vesar had been r̄d to two legions, Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, ad init.:* if my fortunes are r̄d so low, id eo meae fortunae redirent, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 23. **Phr.:** to r̄, to writing, literis mandare, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: to r̄ within the limits of ancient manners, ad piscum mōrem recidere (aliquid), Tac. A. 3, 52: military discipline had been r̄d to a regular system, disciplina militaris in artis perpetuus praecipit ordinatus modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17: which distance, r̄d to Roman measurement, makes . . . , quae mensura Romana computatione efficit . . . , Plin. 2, 108, 112, ad fin. **II.** To diminish: **1.** r̄digo, égi, actum, 3: they said they were r̄d from 6,000 men to barely 5000, ex humilium milibus lx, vix ad d. sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: to r̄, to nothing, r̄d ad nihilum, Luct. 1, 791: to r̄, to 4 per cent., r̄d ad semuncias, Tac. A. 6, 10. **2.** minuo, ui, uitum, 3: expenses must be r̄d, minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: so sumptum extenuare, ib. **Phr.:** his strength being greatly r̄d by an inveterate disease, diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: to r̄, the system as much as possible, corpori quidquid possit detrahare, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2: to r̄, to 150, ad cl. retrahere, Suet. Caes. 41: a r̄d weight, immunitum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: to draw on a r̄d scale, minuore modulo describere. **III.** To subdue: vincere, subigere, etc.: **v.** CONQUER. **IV.** Med. t. t.: **1.** r̄pōno, pōsi, positum, 3 (to replace, set): to r̄ a dislocated joint, maxillam prolapsan r̄, Cels. 8, 11: to r̄ dislocations, luxata in locum, r̄, Sen. Ep. 104, 18. **2.** r̄compōno, 3: to r̄ a fracture, r̄, fracturam, Veg. Vet. 2, 47. **5.**

**reducible:** expr. by a verb: r̄, to the rules of art, quod ad arte reduci potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 126.

**reduction:** **1.** Diminution: déminutio: an increase or r̄ of light, accretio et d. luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: **2.** DIMINUTION. **II.** Subjugation: expugnatio (a taking by storm): v. SUBJUGATION. **III.** As a t. t.: (i) in Arithmetic, replicatio (numeris), oppo. to multiplicatio, Mart. Cap. 7, 250: (ii) in Logic, \*reductio; as, r̄ ad absurdum, ad impossible.

**redundancy:** r̄dundantia: that youthful r̄ (of style), illa juvenilis r̄, Cic. Or. 30, 108: expr. more freq. by a verb: there ought to be neither r̄ nor deficiency, neque abesse quidquam debet neque redundare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83 (said of style): to check r̄, luxuriare compescere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1: no r̄ of money, pecunia non superflua, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5.

**redundant:** **1.** supervacuus: nor is it as prejudicial to listen to that which is r̄ as to be ignorant of what is essential, neque tam ostendere supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: Hor. A. P. 337. **2.** expr. by r̄dundo, 1 (to be r̄): other letters are r̄, aliae litterae redundant, Quint. 1, 4, 9: orators who are too r̄, oratores nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51. **3.** or by superfluo, 3; let nothing be wanting or r̄, nihil neque desit neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22. **Join:** r̄dundare et superfluere: Cic. Brut. 91, 316.

**redundantly:** r̄dundanter: Plin. Ep. 1, 20, ad fin.

**reduplication:** **1.** géminalia (a doubling, repetition): a r̄ of words, g. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: a r̄ of vowels, r̄, vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10. **2.** duplicita (very rare): a r̄ of the rays

of the sun, d. radiorum (solis), Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. **3.** conduplicatio: Auct. Her. 4, 28: v. REPETITION. **4.** as gram. t. t., \*reduplicatio.

**re-echo:** **I.** Trans.: **1.** r̄sōnō, ávi, 1: you teach the woods to r̄, the name of Amayllis, r̄, doces Amayllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5. **2.** r̄fēro, retūlī (retūlī), r̄lātūm, 3 (to bear back): sounds r̄, r̄d, soni referuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: woods and rocks, the cry with an oft-repeated sound, remora petraeque vocem multiplicant, sono referuntur, Curt. 3, 10, 2: Ov. M. 3, 185. **3.** reddō, dedit, ditum, 3 (to give back): the same word is r̄d seven times, septiens eadem vox redditur, Plin. 36, 15, 23: the towng of the oxen, r̄d from the care, reditta ex speluncæ vox boum, Liv. 1, 7, ad med. **Phr.:** rocks and deserts r̄, the voice, saxa et soliditudines vocis respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: to r̄ words many times in succession, voces numeroso repercutiæ multiplicare, Plin. 36, 15, 23: hills r̄ing the words, colles verba repulsantes, Luct. 4, 577. **II.** Intrans.: **1.** r̄sōnō, ávi, 1 (with adl. of the sound or its source: and adl. or dat. of the thing r̄d): a theatre that naturally r̄s, theatrum natura resonans, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: v. RESOUND. **2.** r̄sultō, 1 (again and again): the hills r̄ with the shouting, colles clamore resultant, Virg. Aen. 5, 150: Tac. Phr.: the banks and lakes r̄ round, ripaque lacusque responsant circa, Virg. Aen. 12, 757: to make the walls r̄ with their arms, murum circumsonare armis, id. ib. 8, 474: the r̄ing vales, repercutiæ valles, Liv. 21, 33.

**reed:** **1.** árundo, inis, f.: the Mincio fringes its banks with r̄s, Mincio praexit arundine ripas, Virg. E. 7, 12: Caes.: a r̄-thicket, árundinatum, Plin. 17, 20, 33: the Indian r̄, (bamboo), a. Indica, ib. 16, 36, 35 (q. v.): a slender r̄. (Pan-pipe), tenuis a., Virg. E. 6, 8. **2.** calamus (κάλαμος): always applied to objects made of r̄: a r̄ fit for making arrows, c. sagittarius, Plin. 16, 36, 66 ad init.: a r̄ with very long joints, c. longissimis internodis, id. ib.: of a r̄-pipe: to run over the open r̄s with curved lip, unco labro c. percurriere hiantes, Luct. 4, 586. **3.** canna (rare: acc. to Col. 7, 4, an inferior sort, thinner and shorter than arundo): the little r̄s beneath the tall ones, long parvae sub arundine c., Ov. M. 8, 37: the marsh r̄, c. palustris, id. ib. 4, 298: the quivering r̄, c. tremula, id. ib. 6, 326: of a r̄-pipe, id. ib. 2, 682: a r̄-thicket, cannatum, Pall. Febr. 23, init.

**4.** cannula (dimin. of preced.): App. M. 4, p. 145. **5.** stípula (a stalk): like the joint of a r̄, stipula intermodio similis, Plin. 37, 10, 67: temptuously of a r̄-pipe, Virg. E. 2, 27. **6.** fistula (a pipe): a r̄-f., Plin. 12, 22, 48: a r̄-pipe in which the r̄s continually lessens, f., cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo, Tib. 2, 5, 31. **7.** condylus (κόνδυλος, fist): hence a joint in a r̄: a flute made of a tiny r̄, pālis, ūdis, f. (a swamp); hence a r̄ growing in it: Mart. 14, 160. **8.** pālis, ūdis, f. (a swamp); hence a r̄, pālis ūdis, f. (a swamp); hence a r̄ growing in it: Mart. 14, 160.

**9.** expr. by various special words; as, phragmites (a r̄ growing in hedges), Plin. 32, 10, 52; donax (δονάξ), id. ib. cf. id. 16, 36, 35. **Phr.:** a tall shaft of Indian r̄ (bamboo), basta graminea, Cic. Ver. 4, 56, 125: similar to a r̄, arundinaceus, Plin. 18, 7, 10, extr.; arundineus, id. 24, 16, 93.

**reed-crowned:** árundifer: a r̄-head, a. caput, Ov. F. 5, 637. **ready:** **1.** arundinens: a r̄-thicket, a. silva, Virg. Aen. 10, 70: Ov. 2, 2, 2, 2. **2.** árundinosis (full of r̄s): r̄ Cnidus, arundinosa Cnidus, Cauil. 36, 23.

**reef (subs.):** **1.** A row of rocks: **1.** taenia (a band): many r̄s in the foaming water, frequentes t. candantis vadi, Plin. 3, 3, 3, proem.: hence the adj. taeniens: a race of fish that

haunts the r̄s, t. genus piscium, id. 37, 61. **2.** expr. more indef. by saxa, scupuli, etc.: he stuck on a projecting r̄ of rocks, saxis in procurritibus haesit, Virg. Aen. 5, 204: a vast r̄ of rocks on the surface of the sea, dorsum immane mari summo, id. ib. 1, 110. **II.** Part of a sail: no exact word: perh. expr. by \*pars veli, cf. Sen. Ep. 77, 2.

**reef (v.):** no exact equivalent: to r̄ a sail, \*partem veli stringere (cf. Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6): more indef, contrahere vela, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24; Ov.; subducere, Curt. 9, 4, 10.

**reek:** **1.** fūmo, i: the warm blood was r̄ing on the altars, tepidus crux fumabat ad aras, Virg. Aen. 8, 106: horse r̄ing with sweat, equi fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 318: the house itself was r̄ing (with feasting), domus ipsa fumabat, Cic. Sest. 10, 24. **2.** vāpōr, i (to emit smoke or steam): Plin. : Solin. **Phr.:** a dagger r̄ing (strictly, dripping) with blood, culter manuas cruento, Liv. 1, 59, init.: to make one's sword r̄ with blood, sanguine tepefacere hastam, Ov. Her. 1, 19 in Hor.

**reel (v.):** **1.** vācillo, i (ā in Lucer. 3, 50); vacillo (Lachmann) r̄ing from wine, ex vino vacillans, Cic. Fragm. apud Quint. 8, 3, 66: when the whole earth r̄s under our feet, sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, Luct. 5, 124. **2.** titubō, i (in Cic. only fig): r̄ing with age and wine, titubans annis meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: v. STAGGER. **Phr.:** r̄ing footsteps, ebria vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: the house appears to r̄, vertigine tectum ambulat, Juv. 6, 304.

**reel (subs.):** **1.** That on which something is wound: no exact word: expr. by fīsus (spindle): to turn a r̄ round, f. versare, Ov. M. 6, 22: r̄s that wind off the thread, ducentes subtemina f., Catil. 64, 328: v. SPINDLE. **II.** A dance: \*saltatio Scotia motus Scotici: to dance a r̄, perh. saltatorium orbem versante, after Cic. Pis. 10, 22.

**reeling (subs.):** **1.** vācillatio: shameful r̄, foeda v., Suet. Claud. 21, ad fin.: Quint. **2.** titubatio: r̄, as in drunkenness, qualis in ebrietate t., Sen. Ep. 95, 16.

**re-elect:** r̄ficio, 3: to r̄ tribunes, tribunos r̄, Cic. Am. 25, 96: Liv.

**re-empty:** re-exāmīno, 4: Apic. 8, 6, ad fin.

**re-enlist:** rescribo, psi, ptum, 3: to nine legions from the same body of soldiers, r̄ ex eodem milite IX. legiones, Liv. 9, 10.

**re-establish:** **1.** restituō, ui, ūtum, 3: to r̄ the tribunician power by force of arms, r̄, tribuniciam potestatem armis, Caes. B.C. 1, 7; Sall. Cat. 38. **2.** r̄concilio, 1 (to r̄ by bringing about a good understanding): to r̄ harmony, r̄ concordiam, Liv. 2, 32, ad mod.: to r̄ a kindly feeling, r̄ gratiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5. **3.** r̄firmo, 1 (late and rare): a r̄ boundary, limes r̄firmatus, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14, ad fin.

**re-establishment:** restitūtio: v. RESTORATION, RENEWAL.

**re-fashion:** r̄figūro, i. Vulg.: v. TO REFORM (L).

**refactory:** if used of the dining-room of a monastery, \*refectorium, quod vocatur; if in a looser sense, coenaculum: v. DINING-ROOM.

**refer:** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To direct a person for information: **1.** r̄ficio, i, ject, jectum, 3: to r̄, you to the letter itself, ad ipsam te epistolam r̄, Cic. Att. 9, 13, extr. **2.** r̄vēlo, i: nor do I r̄, you to the fables of the poets, nec te ad fabulas poetarum r̄, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: id. Tusc. 2, 25, 59. **3.** dēlegō, i: we r̄, the admirers of Cato to that volume, studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus (al. relegamus), Nep. Cat. 3, extr. **II.** To submit to, or judge by any authority or standard: **1.** r̄fero, retūlī, (retūlī), r̄lātūm, 3 (with ad or adv. of direction): to r̄, the matter to the senate, rem ad Senatum r̄, Llv. 21, 6: Cic.: I am accustomed to r̄, every-

thing to you, solenne est mihi ad te omnia r., Plin. Ep. 10, 97, ad init.: to r. all things to the standard of virtue, omnia ad virtutem r., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20. (N.B.—Referre ad populum in Cic. Clu. 49, 137, is to r. anew to the people; ferre is used when a proposition is first laid before them) 2.

reficio, jecit, jectum, 3: to r. the matter to the Senate, rem ad Senatum r., Liv. 40, 29, ad fin.: to r. the whole issue to Rome, integrum causam Romam r., id. 36, 35: Caes. B. C. 3, 7. 3. rēvōco, 1: to r. everything to knowledge, omnia ad scientiam r., Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; to r. everything to his own power, ad suam potentiam omnia r., id. Am. 16, 59. 4. rēmittō, misi, missum, 3: to r. the whole matter to the Senate, integrum causam ad Senatum r., Tac. A. 3, 10, extr.; Quint. 5, dēfōro, 3: to r. the whole matter to Pompey (put it into his hands), omnem rem ad Pompeium d., Cic. Fam. 1, 1: v. HAND OVER, SUBMIT.

III. To ascribe, assign: 1. rēfōro, retulī (or reutulī), relātū, 3: to r. everything to the agency of fire, r. omnia ad igneā vim, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: to r. whatever is magnificent to his renown, quicquid magnificum est in claritate ejus r., Tac. G. 34: Hor. 2. dēfōgo, i (with dat.): if we can r. this crime to the noblest personages, si hoc crimen optimis nominibus d., possunus, Cic. Fontei. 4: 8: to r. the origin of the blunder to the dead, d. causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22. 3. rēlēgo, 1: to r. all misfortunes to the fault of fortune, r. mala omnia ad crimen fortunae, Quint. 6, proœm., 1: Plin. Tib.: v. TO ASCRIBE, ASSIGN. Phr.: can that definition be r.'d to any other thing? num illa definitio possit in aliam rem transferri quamlibet? Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43.

B. Intrans.: I. To abide at: 1. perstringo, nxi, etium, 3 (to touch upon in speaking): to r. briefly to a topic, locum brevier p., Cic. Am. 12, 46; esp. in the way of censure: Am. will shortly r. to the rest of his career, celeriter perstringam reliquum vitæ cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47. 2. attingo, tigil, tactum, 3 (to touch upon): when he r'd to the sedition, ut seditionem attigit, Fac. A. 1, 35. Join: perstrinere atque a, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201.

3. alludo, si, sum, 3 (folly by dat.): to r. to the verses of Homer, Homeri versibus a., Val. Max. 3, 7, No. 4, extr. (late in this sense). Phr.: to happen to r. to that very thing (in conversation), in eam ipsam mentionem incidere, Cic. Am. 1, 3: also, mentionem facere: v. TO MENTION. II. To relate, regard: specio, i: to r. not so much to religious scruples as to the rights of sepulture, non tam ad religionem s. quam ad jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: v. TO RELATE TO.

**referable:** expr. by a verb: these things are r. to nature, haec ad naturam revocari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145.

referee: arbitr, tri: v. UMPIRE.

**reference:** 1. rātio: with r. to our annals, ad nostrorum annalium rationem, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: without any r. to divine things sine uita divina ratione, id. N. D. 1, 35, 85: v. RESPECT.

2. rēfātio (rare in this sense): only as a phil. and gram. l. t.): in r. to something, ex r. ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21.

3. lōcus (a place in a book): v. PASSAGE.

4. expr. most freq. by various phr.: to what am I to say this dream has r.? quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnum? Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: the r. is to be found in the 7th book in libro septimo scriptum offendimus, after Gell. 9, 4, ad med.: to give anybody our r., \*indicare, nominare aliquem cui noti sumus (R. and A.).

refill: repleo, 2: v. TO FILL UP.

**refine:** A. Lit.: 1. purgo, 1 (to purify): to melt gold along with lead to r. it, aurum ad purgum cum plumbis coquere, Plin. 33, 3, 19: v. PURIFY. 2. excoquio, xi, etium, 3 (to melt out): silver r.d. purified, and made

dazzling white by removing all its impurities, argentum excoccum, omnibus que ex eo vitiis detractis excaenatum et candefactum, Gell. 6, 5, ad fin. (q. v.): Ov. 4, 786. 3. dēfēco, 1 (to strain off the lees; of liquids) to r. wine, d. vinum, Plin. 18, 26, 63: Col: v. TO STRAIN; Phr.: r.d gold, aurum ad obrussam, Suet. Ner. 44; obruzzum aurum, Vulg. 2. Paralip. iii. 5: r.d silver, argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. (also pūstulātus, blistered): to r. sugar, \*saccharum coquere. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: To polish: 1. excolō, colū, cultum, 3 (to improvise): to r. human life, hominum vitam e., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: Virg. 6, 662: civilis and r.d. manuacti et exculti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62.

2. expōlio, 4: the (post) night has r.d you and made you a man, nox te ex-polivit hominemque redidicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40. Join: exultus atque e., id. Brut. 23, 95. 3. pōlio, 4 (chiefly in part, pass. v. REFINED): to r. an oration, p. orationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 63: v. POLISH, IMPROVE. (N.B.—Perpolio means to put a finishing stroke to)

II. Neut.: To draw minute distinctions: expr. by a phr.: subtillius disserere, Cic. Am. 5, 18; quarencere, id. ib. 2, 7: to r. rather too much upon thin-s., res aliquanto minutissime tractare, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: teachers that r. over much, acutuli et minutii doctores, Gell. 17, 5.

**refined** (part. and adj.): 1. pūliūs: a r. schoolman, homo p. ex schola, Cic. Plin. 25, 59: a man devoid of all the more r. branches of culture, vir politioris humanitatis, exps. id. de Or. 2, 17, 72. Join: p. urbanus, elegans, id. Brut. 82, 285. 2. būmānus (well-educated, cultivated): the mind is filled with the most r. pleasure, humanissima animus complectur volupate, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: a most r. and liberal bent of mind, animi adversus humanissimam ad liberalissimam, id. Arch. 7, 16. 3. urbānus (town-bred): elegant and r. men, homines lauti et u., Cic. Verri. 2, 1, 6, 17: r. and eloquent, u. disertusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 16: you are witty and tasteful, you alone are r. to festivities, tu elegans, tu solus n., Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5. (N.B.—Acc. to Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3, it was a new word in his time: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 14). 4. élégans (discriminating, tasteful): r., not magnificent, e. non magnificus, Nep. Att. 1, 3: a r. species of jesting, e. jocandi genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. 5. subtilis (nice, delicate, subtle): a truthful and r. judgment, sincerum et s. judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: a r. paleata, s. palatum, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 38. Join: s. atque elegans, Cic. Brut. 9, 35. Phr.: r. tortures, exquisita supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: a more finished and r. style of oratory, accuratius quoddam dicondi et exquisitus genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: a more r. mode of flattery, quiescere adulatio, Tac. A. 3, 57: r. luxury, eruditus luxus, id. ib. 16, 18.

**refinement:** I. Polished manners: 1. hūmānitas (good manners; esp. as the result of education): a youth of the greatest excellence and r., summa virtute et h. adolescens, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: the life of the most polished r., vita perpolita humanitate, Cic. Sest. 42, 92: letters seasoned with the salt of r., epis. humanae sparsae sole, id. Att. 1, 13, ad init.: breaches of r., ea qua multum ab h. discrepant, id. Off. 1, 1, 40, 145. 2. cultus, us (culture, civilisation): gorgeous splendour and r. of life, magnifici apparatus vitaque e., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: the r. of social and political life, humanus c. cíviliusque, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33. Join: c. atque humanitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. urbānitas: r., of which boosiness is the opposite, n. cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17: a language tinged, so to speak, with a certain, urbane, quidam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170: an air of r., odor urbaneatis, id. de Or. 1, 40, 161.

4. élégantia: r. of life, e. vita, Tac. A. 14, 19: the master of r. (i.e. 1, considero, i (constr. with acc.; rarely de, or a clause): to r. upon our state and our dangers, c. res et pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, ad init.: 'i.c.: I wish you to r. on me and mine, de me ipso ac de meis te c. velim, id. Att. 7, 13, ad med.: will you never r. what you are doing or saying? nunquam nec quid facias considerable ne quid loquare? id. Parad. 4, ad fin. 2. rēpūto, i (constr.

leader of "ton"), e. arbiter, id. A. 16, 18 agriculture is incompatible with all higher r., agri cultura ab omni politiore e. abhorret, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4. Join e. et munditia, id. Or. 23, 79. II. Subtlety: 1. subtilas: there is room for this extreme r., est buic minuta subtilitas locus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291: v. SUBTLETY.

2. argutiola (quibble): I do not think that that r. ought to be admitted, non puto a. istam recipiendam, Gell. 9, 14, extr.: v. QUIBBLE. Phr.: to neglect the r.s of (logical) partition and definition, spinas partiendi et definendi prætermitti, Cie. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: on oration weakened by ove-r., oratio nimis religiosa attenuata id. Brut. 82, 283.

**refiner:** I. L.t.: expr. by a verb: qui defacat, purgat, etc.: a sugar r., \*sacchari cocor. II. Fig.: argutator (a quibbler): Gell. 17, 5, ad fin.

**refinery:** a sugar r., officina saccharo coquendo.

**reflect:** A. Trans.: To throw back rays of light: I. Lit. 1. rēpercūto, cussi, cussum, 3 (to cause to rebound; mostly poet.): it ought to be something smooth to r. the sun, leve quiddam esse debet quod solem rēpercūti, Sen. N. Q. 1, 7, 2: the genus flashed back the light, ring the sun's rays, gemmae rēpercūti reddēbant lumina Phœbo, Ov. M. 2, 110: the unreality of a r.d image, rēpercūsse imaginis umbra, id. M. 3, 434: Virg. Aen. 8, 23. 2. reddo, diidi, diitum, 3 (to give back: gen. with imaginem: also acc. of obj. in the poets.): the quality of ring, natura imagines, (specula) rēpercūti, Plin. 33, 9, 45: the light r.d his countenance (in the shield), lux vultum reddidit, Stat. Ach. 2, 191. 3. rēmittō, misi, missum, 3 (to send back): dirty surfaces do not r. the ray, maculosa radium non remittunt, Sen. N. Q. 1, 12, 2. mirrors r. images, (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 311. 4. rēgerō, gessi, gestum, 3: to r. the sun's rays, solis radios r., Plin. 37, 9, 47. 5. rēplico, 1: to r. the sun's rays, solis radios r., Sen. N. Q. 2, 10, 3. 6. rēflecto, xi, etium, 3: to r. the rays back to the point whence they proceeded, radios eo unde exelerint r., Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 8. 7. élido, si, sum 3 (to throw or strike back): the image is r.d straight back, imago recta retrorsum éliditur, Lucr. 4, 294. Plin.

8. rēvibro, i (both act. and neut.): Mart. Cap. Pbr.: (i.) the sun is r.d in the mirror, speculi refertur imagine Phœbus, Ov. M. 4, 349: the moon is r.d in the sea, luna renedit marl, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: he saw his image r.d in the water, lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3: splendid mansions are r.d in the glassy sea, vitre natant praetoria ponto, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 49 salt of such brilliancy that it is capable of ring, sal tanti splendoris ut imaginem recipiat, Plin. 31, 7, 41 § 86: to r. the rays falling upon it in different directions, radiis in se cadentes discutere, Plin. 37, 9, 52: to r. the colours of the rainbow on the nearest walls, colores arcus caelestis in proximos parietes ejusculari, id. ib. (ii.). Special words used by Lucr.: the bright heavenly bodies are r.d in water, sidera respondent in aqua radiantia, 4, 211: the image is r.d from one mirror to another, de speculo in speculum transferunt imago, 4, 312 (for which also tradidit, 4, 300) images cannot be r.d, simulacra neque reverti, 4, 219 (q.v.).

II. Fig.: affero, attulit, allatum, afferre, 3: v. TO BEING CONFER. B. Intrans.: I. To ponder, think over: 1. considero, i (constr. with acc.; rarely de, or a clause): to r. upon our state and our dangers, c. res et pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, ad init.: 'i.c.: I wish you to r. on me and mine, de me ipso ac de meis te c. velim, id. Att. 7, 13, ad med.: will you never r. what you are doing or saying? nunquam nec quid facias considerable ne quid loquare? id. Parad. 4, ad fin.

2. rēpūto, i (constr. with acc.);

3. rēflecto, i (constr. with acc.): to r. upon our state and our dangers, c. res et pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, ad init.: 'i.c.: I wish you to r. on me and mine, de me ipso ac de meis te c. velim, id. Att. 7, 13, ad med.: will you never r. what you are doing or saying? nunquam nec quid facias considerable ne quid loquare? id. Parad. 4, ad fin.

2. rēpūto, i (constr. with acc.);

with acc. and inf. or rel. clause): *ring upon these things and pondering them day and night*, haec reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13, 38: *to r. upon his crime in his mind*, facinus suum cum animo r., Sall. Jug. 13, ad med.: *I advise you to r. on this again and again*, te moneo hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48. **3.** cōcito, **1** (constr. with acc., de, or a clause): *to r. how honourable it is*, c. quam honestum id sit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: *with regard to these circumstances therefore r.*, or rather find a solution, ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius ex cogita, id. Att. 9, 6, extr.: *you can r. upon it in your minds*, vos id potestis cum animis vestris c., id. Agr. 2, 24, 64.

**4.** rēcōlo, cōlū, cultum, **3**: *if you r. upon these things you will die with greater equanimity*, quasi si tecum ipse recolis aequo animo moriere, Cie. Phil. 13, 20, 45: *to r. upon his deeds in his mind*, pectora sua facta r., Cat. 63, 45: Ov.: Virg. **5.** commentator, **1**: v. THINK OVER. **6.** circumspectio, exi, ectum, **3**: v. REVIEW. **7.** rēvolo, volvi, vólūtum, **3**: v. REVOLVE, FONDER. Phr.: *I r.d within myself*, animum reflexi, Virg. Aen. 2, 741: *I r. upon my deeds and words*, facta et dicta mea remetor, Sen. Ira 3, 36, 3: *ring again and again in my mind upon these things*, haec idemdem mecum replicans, App. M. 3, p. 129. **II.** *The censur*: vituperio, **1**: v. CENSURE, CAST A SLUR ON. Phr.: *the infamy of our vices r.s upon our friends*, vitium amicorum redditum infamia, Cic. Am. 21, 76.

reflecting: cōcitatibundus: v. THOUGHTFUL.

reflective: **1.** As gram. t.t. rēciprocus: *a r. pronoun*, r. pronomen, Prisc. p. 939 P; *absolute or r. neuter verbs*, neutra absolute rive r., id. 802 (ἰδιωτῆς): *to be r. in its nature*, agere in se per reciprocationem, id. 940. **II.** Able to think and reflect: *the r. faculty*, cōcitatō: v. THOUGHT, or expr. by verb: v. TO REFLECT (B).

reflection: **A.** Lit.: **1.** *The act of giving back rays of light*: **1.** répercussus, ūs (chiefly in the r. of water), lucem qualem in r. aquae volitare conspicimus, Plin. 2, 9, 6: *the r. of the sun*, r. solis, id. 5, 5, § 55: *to throw back colours by the r.* from the walls, colors r. parietum elidere, id. 17, 9, 52. **2.** répercussio (v.rare): *the r. of the neighbouring heavenly bodies*, r. vicinorum siderum, Sen. N. Q. 7, 19. **3.** rēpulsus, ūs: Lucr. 4, 104. **4.** rēvibratio: Hyg. Astr. 4, 14. **5.** rēvibratus, ūs: Mart. Cap. 2, 110 (Kopp). Phr.: *the Lares bright with the r. of the fire*, residentes Lares Hor. Epod. 2, 66: *the broad birth is lighted up with the r.*, freta lata relucens, Virg. Aen. 2, 32. **B.** *The image reflected*: **1.** imāgo, inīs, f.: *the r. of the bright moon*, radiantis i. Lunae, Virg. Aen. 8, 23: *to give a more distinct r.*, certioriē i. redire, Plin. 33, 9, 45, extr.: v. IMAGE. **2.** effigies, ēi: clouds fit to show the r. of the sun, nubes aptae ad exhibendam effigiem solis, Sen. N. Q. 1, 13, 1. Fig.: *a daughter who is the r. of my face*, my speech, and my soul, filia e. oris, sermonis, animi mel, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3.

**B.** Fig.: **1.** *The act of considering*: **1.** cōcitatō: *many serious r.s occupy my mind*, versantur in animo meo multas et graves c., Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: *if that r. about the triumph had not been suggested to us*, si ista nobis de triumpho c. injecta non esset, id. Att. 7, 3, ad init. Jōin: *commentatio et c.*, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150. **2.** consideratio (rare): *careful r.*, accurata c., Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35. **3.** cōcitatō (very rare): inconscientia r. is read in Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2, ed. Klotz): Vitr. 6, 1, 10. **4.** rēpūtatio: *r.s upon ancient and modern manners have made me digress too much*, me veterum novorumque morum r. longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38, extr. **5.** dēliberatio (a weighing well): *v. DELIBERATE*.

BERATION. **6.** expr. sometimes by consilium (judgment): *to do anything upon due r.*, bono c. aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: endowed with reason and r., rationis consilium compos, id. N. D. 2, 13, 36 Phr.; *to do anything with due r.*, agere considerate, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; cogitate, id. Arch. 8, 18: *to do anything without r.*, agere temere, inconsiderate, id. Off. 1, 29, 103 v; CONSIDERATELY, RASHLY. **II.** *Animadversio*: vituperatio, reprehensio: v. CENSURE.

reflourish: rēfīresco, rui, 3: Cic.: Tac.

refluent: rēflūs: *the r. waters of the ocean*, Oceanī r. mare, Ov. M. 7, 267: v. FLOW BACK.

reflux: rēcessus, ūs: v. EBB.

reform: **v.** **1.** To make or form anew: **1.** rēfīcio, faci, lectum, 3: *to the broken ranks*, turbatos ordines r., Liv. 3, 70, ad init. **2.** restituō, ni, ūtum, 3: *to r. the ranks*, r. ordinē, Sall. Jug. 51: *to r. the line of battle*, aciem r., Liv. 5, 18. **3.** rēfīngō, fixi, ūtum, 3: Virg. G. 4, 202. v. RE-CREATE, REMOULD. **4.** rēfīrmō, i: Vulg. Sapien. xix, 6. **II.** Trans.: *To amend, improve*: **1.** corrigo, rēxi, rectum, 3 (to set straight, amend): *try to r. my son*, natum mibi c. entire, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: *either to corrupt or r. the morals of the state*, vel corrumpe mores ciuitatis vel c., Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: *to r. a defect in the law*, vitium legis c., id. Sill. 22, 63. **2.** rēcorrigo, rēxi, rectum, 3 (rare): *to r. the disposition before its wickedness is confirmed*, ante animum r. quam Inducescunt pravitas ejus, Sen. Ep. 50, 5. **3.** emēdo, i (to improve by removing what is bad or defective): *to r. a bad practice*, e. constitutudinem vitiosam, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: *to r. the condition of Italy by laws*, res Italas legibus e., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: *it is easy to surmise what a multitude of persons may be r.d*, facile est opinari quae turba hominum emendari possit, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, extr. Jōin: e. et corrige, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. **4.** castigo, 1 (to amend: r. in this sense): *they have r.d their own practices*, castigaverunt vita sua ipsi, Plin. Pan. 46, 6. **5.** rēfōrmō, 1 (very rare): *to r. and correct corrupt and depraved manners*, corruptos depravatosque mores r. et corrige, Plin. Pan. 53, 2: *to r. the faith of the churches*, in statum pristinum ecclesiarum fidem r., Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 45.

**6.** expr. by phr. with melior: *the proverb "that a thr̄ygenian, " Phrygen plagiis feri sole meliore,"* Cic. Flac. 27, 65: *frequently viciousness is altered in kind, yet not r.d*, malitia saepe mutatur non in melius sed in aliud, Sen. Ep. 47, extr.: *how can the Platonic ideas r. me?* quomodo meliorne me facere idee Platonicæ possunt? id ib. 56, 28. Phr.: *Athens r.d life* (by her husbandry), Athenea reverentur vitam, Lucre. 6, 3. **III.** Intrans.: *To amend one's own ways*: expr. by some of the preced. verbs with pron. reflect., or by a phr.: *to fancy that you will r. r.* tu ut unquam te corrigas! Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: *to r., se ad bonum frugem, ut dictur, recipere, id. Col. 12, 28: I have resolved to r., certum est (mhi) ad bonum frugem applicare autūmum*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 34: *this day demands that he shall r.* hic dies aitores mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18 (where also occurs redire in viam = to r., to leave off sowing wild oats).

reform: v. foll. art.: a. r.-bill. \*rogatio de suffragiorum legibus emendandis: *he introduced many r.s into the or. of war*, multa in re militari meliora fecit, Nep. Iphic. 1, 2. **reformation:** **1.** Improvement, amendment: **1.** corrective: *to take delight in r., correctione gandere*, Cic. Am. 24, 90: *a. r. of morals*, c. morum, Suet. Tib. 42. **2.** emēdātō (rare). Jōin: corrective et c., Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21. **3.** rēfōrmātō (very rare): *a. r. of morals*,

r. morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26. **4.** résipiscētia: Lact. **II.** The Reformation: \*Reformatio, Milton: in fuller phr., \*incoorta fa Lutherio veritatis obsecratae renovatio (Kr.); a history of the R., \*istoria sacrorum emendatorum, restitutorum (Kr.).

reformatory (subs.): \*aedes in quibus malefici sceleratique homines (or it may be pueri) ad bonam frugem corrigitur.

reformed (part. and adj.): v. REFORM: in the hist. sense, \*Reformatio, Milton. (N.B.—emēdātō as an adj. means perfect, unblemished.)

reformer: **1.** corrector (used in a gen. sense): *experience, which is the only r. of the laws*, usus, qui est unus legum c., Liv. 45, 32: *the r. Bestius*, c. Bestius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37. **Join:** emēdātor ac c., Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 43: c. atque emēdātor, id. Balb. 8, 20. **2.** emēdātō: f.-trix, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: *a r. of the vernacular idiom*, e. sermonis usitati, id. Brut. 74, 259. **3.** rēfōrmātō (very rare): f.-trix, Dig.: *a restorer and r. of literature*, literarum reductio ac r., Plin. Ep. 8, 12, ad init.: used of the Protestant Reformers, Milton. This latter sense may be also expr. by phr., \*melioris formulæ auctor (Kr.); sacrorum emēdātorum auctor (Kr.). Phr.: *a radical r.*, perh. \*legum quam severissime emēdātorum studiosius.

refract: **1.** infringō, frēgi, trāctum, 3: *the rays being r.d rebound*, radii infraci resiliunt, Plin. 2, 18, 38: *an ear r.d in the water*, i. remus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 79. **2.** rēfringō, frēgi, frāctum, 3: *it is plain that a ray from the sun falling upon a hollow cloud has its brilliancy thrown back in the direction of the sun and is r.d*, manifestum est radiorum solis immensus cavae nubi repulsi acie in solem refringi, Plin. 2, 59, 60. Phr.: *the ear appears r.d*, remus fracti speciem habet, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 9: *some perfectly straight objects, on being immersed in water, appear crooked and broken (i. e. refracted) to those who look at them*, quadam rectissima, quin in aquam demissi sunt, speciem curvi præfactaque visentibus reddunt, id. Ep. 71, 24.

refraction: \*refractio; radiorum fractio (Kr.).

refractory: **1.** contumax, aēcis: r. ozen, c. boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: *r. towards those set over him*, in superiores c., Aut. Her. 4, 40, 52: Cic. *arrogance of speech and a r. spirit*, arroganta oris et c. animus, Tac. A. 5, 3: *a r. syllabe*, c. syllaba, Mart. 9, 11, 12. **2.** rēfractarius (very rare): Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3, has the dimin. refractarius, somewhat contentious. **Join:** contumax ac r., Sen. Ep. 73, 1. Phr.: *he disbanded the tenth legion*, which was growing r., decimam legiōnem contumaciam parentem dimisit, Suet. Aug. 24: *to r.*, "adversus stimulum calcare," Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28 (lit. "to kick against the pricks"); if he "who is to be taught will not prove r.", si quid instituerit non repugnauerit, Quint. 8 proem. 5.

refrain (subs.): *verses with intercalary, Serv. ad Virg. E. 8, 21.*

refrain: **v.** **1.** Trans.: refēno, 1: v. CURE, RESTRAIN. **II.** Intrans.: **1.** tempō, **i** (constr. with the abl., either with ab or alone; or a pleonast. dat. of the reflect. pron., or animis; with subj. after quin, quoniam; rarely with inf.): *who may r. from tear*: \* quis temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Aen. 2, 8: *not to r. even from tears*, nō lacrimis quidem t., Tac. A. 15, 16: *do you believe he will r. from telling a lie?* em. sibi credis a incendio temperaturum? Aut. Her. 4, 18, 25: Caes. *they scarcely r.d from making an attack*, vix temperare animis quin impetu facerent, Liv. 5, 45: *they with difficulty r.d from joining* battle, agere temperaturum est quin pugnam inter se concerent, id. 32, 10. **2.** abstineo, ui, tentum, 2 (constr. withabl., with or without the reflect. pron.: with inf.: *with ne, quin, or quoniam*; poet.

**with gen.:** to *r.* from *wrong doing*, *a.* *injuria*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, extr.: *I easily r'd from oysters*, me extris facile abstinentiam, id. Fam. 7, 26, ad fin.: to *r.* *from wrath*, a. Irae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69: *v. ABSTAIN.* 3, confine, ui, tentum, 2 (*to check*: constr. with *pron.* *reflect*., or in the pass. voice: *fol. by abl.*, with *ab* or *alone*): to *r.* *from assenting*, c. sc. ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: *I cannot r.* *from embracing*, contineri quin complectar non quen, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 128. 4, parco, p̄p̄c̄i, less freq. pari, parefum, and parsim, 3 (*to spare*: constr. with *dat.*; rarely with *ab*, or *inf.*): to *r.* *from lamentations*, p. lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: *from fear*, parce metu (*dat.*), Virg. Aen. 1, 257; *I r.* *from mentioning the names of living persons*, para nominibus viventium, Quint. 3, 1, 21 (R. and A.): *I confess that I r'd from awaiting myself of that assistance*, fateor me pepercisse auxilio, Cic. Planc. 35, 86. 5, superēdeo, sedi, sessum, 2 (*constr. with abl.*; less freq. dat., acc., or *inf.*; also *impers.*): to *r.* *from battle*, s. praetio (*abl.*), Caes. B. G. 2, 8; pugnae, Auct. Afr. 45: *I should have r'd from speaking*, supersedisse loqui, Liv. 21, 40, ad init.: *since it is right to r.* *from disputes*, quum litibus supersederit aequum sit, id. 38, 51. Phr.: *I could not r.* *from telling you*, teneri non potui quin declararem (tibi), Cic. Att. 15, 14, 3: *I cannot r.* *from sending to you*, facere non possum quin tibi mittam, id. ib. 12, 27: *he ordered that they and theirs should r.* *from doing injury*, imperavit ut se susque ab injuria prohiberet, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, extr.: *I can scarcely r.* *from flying at her eyes*, vix comprimeri quin involvem illi in oculos, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 46: *saying that he did not r.* *from answering a private man*, negans se privato reticere, Liv. 3, 41: *if they shall in no wise r.* *from doing this*, ex nulla facere id si parte reperire, Lucr. 1, 667.

**refresh:** 1, rēcreo, 1 (*to restore body or mind to a good condition*): *the tree is r'd by the breeze*, arbor recreatur aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: *to bring food to r.* *any one after a swoon*, recreandae defectionis cibum afferr, Tac. A. 6, 50: *to allow an interval for r.* *their courage*, spatium interponere ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74. Join: r. et refiere, Cic. Mil. 2, 2: *reficeret et r.*, id. Planc. 1, 2: *revivisces et recreari*, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5. 2, rēficio, feci, factum, 3 (*syn. of precl.*): to *r.* *the ozen with pasture*, pabulo boves r., Liv. 1, 7: *the enfeebled stomach demands to be r'd*, stomachus flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 46: to *r.* *themselves after their toils*, se ex labore r., Caes. B. G. 3, 5: *the dewy moon r.s the glades*, salus reficit roseida luna, Virg. G. 3, 337. *repetition r.s the memory of the judge*, rerum repetitio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1. 3, rēnovo, 1: *rest r.'d their bodies and souls*, quies renovavit corpora animosque, Liv. 1, 21: *to r. the memory*, memoriam r., Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100: *the art of variety r.s the ears*, variandili renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44. 4, integrō, 1 (*to make fresh, renew*): to *r.* *a mind wearied with listening*, animum defessum audiendo i., Cic. Inv. 1, 17, extr. Join: r. refici que, Gell. 15, 2, ad med. 5, redintegro, 1: *in order that the doves may be r'd in the open air*, quo columba liberò aere redintegrentur, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6: to *r.* *the memory*, r. memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99: Caes.: Tac. 6, relèvo, 1: to *r.* *one's limbs*, membra r., Ov. M. 8, 619. Join: r. et recreare, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. 7, rēfōvo, fōvi, fōtum, 2: *being r'd by warm baths*, refutus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27: to *r.* *one's strength*, r. virtes, Tac. A. 12, 66: to *r.* *the provinces*, warred by struggles, provincias tessas certaminibus r., id. ib. 2, 54: Ov. 8, rēpāro, 1: to *r.* *the limbs for toil*, membris r. labori, Ov. M. 216: to *r.* *the spirits*, r. animos, Liv. 44, 38, ad fin. 9, cūro, 1 (*to tend*; hence, usu. with corpus, etc., to *r.* one-

self): to *r.* *themselves with food and sleep*, corpora cibo somnoque c., Liv. 3, 2: to *r.* *their limbs*, c. membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81. Phr.: to *r.* *your parched mouth with water*, levare arida ora aqua, Ov. R. Am. 210: to *r.* *themselves with food*, cibo corpora firmare, Liv. 27, 1, ad fin.: to *r.* *the courage of the soldiers*, ardorem militis novare, id. 25, 19: *I got your letter and was somewhat r'd*, accepti litteras et paulum respiravi, Cic. Att. 10, 1, ad init.

**refreshed** (*part.* and *adj.*): rēquiatūs: the soldūs r., r. miles r., Liv. 44, 38: v. preced. art.

**refreshing** (*part.* and *adj.*): no exact equiv. (cf. Nāgelsbach St. § 117): it may perh. be expr. by *judicundus (pleasant)*: water r. to drink, aqua potui i. (opp. to amara), Plin. 6, 32, 77: *he said he had never drunk anything more r.*, negavit se unquam bibisse jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 97: or by some adj. that denotes a pleasurable sensation; *r.* water, dulcis aqua, Virg. E. 5, 47: r. Aganippe, frigerans Aganippe (*a fountain*), Catul. 61, 10: *r. a shade*, frigus opacum, Virg. E. 1, 52: *v. COOLING.*

**refreshment:** 1, rēfectio (rare): times set apart for rest and *r.*, tempora ad quietem r. que data, Quint. 10, 3, 26: Plin. (N.B.—*Recreatio* in Plin. 22, 2, 23, 49, is the *act of restoring*; *refectio* is used in eel. writers for food: *the hour of r.*, refectio hora, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 14, ad init.) 2, lēvātim, inīs, n. (*a solace, mitigation*): a sweet *r.* to a weary traveller, dulce viatori lasso l., Catul. 68, 61; Virg. Clc. 3, expr. more usually by verb: to take some *r.*, cīlō, reficere vires, Liv. 37, 24: they begged that they would give them some *r.*, obrant ut se cibū juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: *v. FOOD*; more indef. expr. by rēques, v. REPOSE.

**refrigeratory:** 1, rēfrēgrātōriūs: a r. power in the leaves, foliis r. vis, Plin. 25, 13, 95: *v. COOLING.* 2, expr. by a part.: *repressive* and *r. applications*, reprimenda et refrigerantia, Cels. 5, 26, 23.

**refuge:** 1, perfūgium (the most gen. term): sleep seems to be the *r.* from toils and anxieties, p. videtur laborum et sollicitudinum esse sonnum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: to afford a *r.*, præbere, id. Arch. 7, 16: in Caesar there was a *r.* for the unfortunate, in Caesare p. miseris erat, Salt. Cat. 54: to avail oneself of a *r.*, perfugio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: to close the last *r.*, against the vanquished, ultimum victis p. claudere, Tac. Agr. 25. Join: portus ac p. Cic. Clu. 3, 7. 2, rēfūgium (once fig. in Cic.): the woods afforded a safer *r.*, silvae tutius dedere r., Liv. 9, 37, ad fin.: to afford a *r.* to a runaway slave, p. servo præstare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2: the senate was the harbour of *r.*, portus erat et r. senatorum, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26. 3, suffugium (*covert, shelter*): underground caves, a *r.* against the winter, subterranei specus, s. hiem, Tac. G. 16: the sole *r.* from impending evils, unus urgenter maliorum s. id. A. 46. 4, confugium (poet. and very rare): Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 2.

5, rēceptacūlūm (*a lurking-place, retreat*): (*Sicily*), the *r.* of our fleets, r. classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: *r.* of deserters, r. perfugari, Tac. A. 14, 29: a place of *r.* after a defeat, r. adverseae pugnae, Liv. 6, 33, ad init. (N.B.—It is a much weaker expr. than the preced.; hence Liv. writes, castra sunt victori r., victo perfugium, 44, 39.)

6, dērētūcūlūm (*a place to which one may turn aside*): lest a *r.* should be afforded for crimes, ne d. peccatis darentur, Cic. Part. Or. 19, 136: Quint. 9, 2, 78 (syn. with suffugium). 7, respectus, us (*a retreat*): if there is no *r.* elsewhere than among the Romans, si nullus alio sit quam ad Romanos r., Liv. 42, 46: a most glorious *r.*, r. pulcherrimus, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9. 8, *asylum* (*a sanctuary*): to flee to a place of *r.* in a confugio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 85: Virg. Liv. 9, subsidium (*support*;

something to fall back upon): there were scarcely a few places of *r.* for vessels of a moderate size, vix modicis naviculis panca s., Tac. A. 4, 67: no other *r.* than the compass of Caesar, non aliud s. quam milicerordia Caesaris, id. A. 2, 63, ad init.: to provide a *r.*, s. comparare, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199. 10, expr. by several metaphors: (i) portus (*a harbour*): there was a *r.* in him against whom they bore arms, p. fuit apud cum contra quem arms tulerunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151. Jo in; p. et perfugium, Cic. Clu. 3, 8. (ii) arx (*the stronghold*), the *r.* of *profligate citizens*, a. civium p̄dūrum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11 (joined with *receptacūlūm*): Liv. 7, 29. (iii) praesidium (*defence*): *r.* against an attack: illustrious *r.* for sorrowing prisoners, insignis maestis p. r̄is, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13. (N.B.—Receptus in Virg. Aen. 11, 529, is doubtful: al. recessus: cf. Liv. 44, 39.) Phr.: they had no place of *r.*, quo se reciperent non habebant, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: to have a place of *r.*, habere quo configere possit, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.

**refuge, flee for, take:** 1, confūgio, fūgi, 3 (*constr. with it with acc., ad, or adv. of direction*): to flee for *r.* to the ships, in naves c., Cacs. B. C. 3, 9, ad fin.: we flee to thee for *r.*, ad te configinus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: to take *r.* at the altar, c. In arm, id. ib. 1, 35, 85: to take *r.* in your good faith, in tuam fidem c., id. Quint. 2, 10: to flee for *r.* to the aid of judges, ad opem judicium c., id. Fonte. 11, 23. 2, perfūgio, fūgi, 3 (*constr. with acc. of place, ad, or adv. of direction*): after fleeing to the judgment-seat for *r.*, quum perfugisset ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32; thither all the crowd fled for *r.*, eo omnis turba perfugit, Liv. 1, 8, ad fin.: to take *r.* in Baetra, Baetra p., Curt. 6, 6, 22. 3, profūgio fūgi, 3: to flee for *r.* to Brutus, p. ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21: Caes. 4, refūgio, fūgi, 3: to take *r.* with the ambassadors, r. ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11, 32: the townsmen took *r.* in the citadel, in aream oppidanum refugei, Liv. 6, 33. 5, dēcurro, eucarri or curri, cursum, 3 (*run for help*): v. HAVE RECOURSE TO, Phr. to take *r.* in philosophy, in philosophiae portum se conferre, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2.

**refugee:** 1, profūgus (usu. az̄j.; banished): to render assistance to a *r.*, protugo affere opem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 6.

2, confūga: Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6. 3, exul, ulīs: v. EXILE.

**refulgence:** splendor: v. BRILLIANCE.

**refulgent:** splendidus: v. BRILLIANT.

**refund:** rēfundō, fūdi, fusum, 3: to *r.* property, bona r., Plin. Pan. 40: to *r.* what he has received, r. quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5, ad fin.: v. REPAY.

Phr.: a law under which a person may be compelled to *r.* money wrongfully detained, lex de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Brut. 27, 106.

**refusal:** 1, rēfūsiō the *r.* of the discussion, r. disputatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: without any *r.*, sine illa r., id. Phil. 7, 4, 13; sine r., Caes. B. C. 1, 98. 2, rēpūdiātō (a rejection): a pretense will be a *r.* in my eyes, mihi similitudo pro repudiatio erit, Cic. Att. 12, 51. 3, rētrāctatiō: only in phr. sine r., Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 18. 4, dētrectatiō (*a declining*): a *r.* to serve in the army, d. militiae, Liv. 3, 69, ad init.: v. DECLINING. (N.B.—This is freq. confused with the preced., as in Liv. 6, 28.) 5, rēpūlsa (*a rejection, repulse*): to endure a *r.*, r. pati, Ov. M. 2, 97: the pain of a *r.*, dolor repulsa, id. ib. 3, 195. 6, rēnūtia, us (*a not of dissent*: perh. only once used): to answer by assent or *r.*, nutu ac r. respondere, Plin. Ep. 1, 71. Phr.: bid a *r.* sent to him, iude ab illo renunciari, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 10; Cic.: the *r.* of a triumph was more glorious than any triumph itself, omni acto triumphi depositus triumphus clarior fuit, Liv. 2, 47, ad fin.: to make signs of *r.* with the hand, manu abnuere, id. 36, 14: to give any one the *r.* of a

**purchase**, perh. \*optionem emendi aliqui dare; v. ORPTION.

**refuse** (v.): 1. rēcuso, *i* (*to decline, reject an offer, deny a request; constr. with acc., de, acc. and inf.*, subj. after ne, quin, quoniam, or abs.): *to r. the friendship of the Romans, populi Romanum amicitiam r.* Caes. B. G. 1, 44; *to r. tribute, r. de stipendio, id. ib.*: *his feel r. to carry his body, pedes ferre recusant corpus*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 102: *nor do I r. to go as your companion, nec tibi comes iri recuso*, Virg. Aen. 2, 704: *he r.'d to express his opinion, sententiam ne dicere recusavit*, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100. Jōin: *non r. non abnuo, id. Mit. 36, 100*; 2. abnuo, nūl. ûtum or uitum, *i* (*to r. by shaking the head: constr. with acc., rarely de*): *to understand what each man grants, and what he r.s to grant, intelligere quid quisque concedat, quid alnuit*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: *nor did the senate dare to r. him anything, neque illi senatus de ullo negotio a. andehat*, Sall. Jug. 84: *to r. to obey one's superior, a. melioribus parere*, Liv. 22, 13, extr. 3. rēnuo, ui, 3 (*to deny by a shake of the head; constr. with acc. or abs.*): *you r. what another orders, r. tu quoq. jubet alter*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63; *to r. a banquet, r. convivium*, Cic. Coel. 21, 17: *he r.s and steadfastly says no, r. negitatue, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49*; 4. nēgo, *i* (*to deny a request, say no*): *to r. the rights of citizenship, n. civitatem*, Suet. Aug. 40: *he r.s to go to meet the enemy, se ad hostem iturum negat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 36, extr.: *to r. obstinately, obstinate n.*, id. ib. 5, 6: *to r. curly, praeceps n.*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, ad fin.: *to r. courteously, belle n.*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45: *the region r.s to bear fruit, poma negat regio*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73. 5. dēnēgo, *i* (*strengthened form of preced.*): *to r. to give, dare d.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78: *to r. one his request, aliquid petenti d.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *those to whom nature has r.'d powers of oratory, it quibus natura oratorium ingenium denegavit*, Tac. Or. 10, ad init. 6. abnēgo, *i* (*mostly poet.*): *to r. a marriage and a dowry, a. conjugium et dotis*, Virg. Aen. 7, 423: *to r. to be one's companion, comitem a. (sc. se)*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22.

7. subnēgo, *i* (*to r. with scorn, reject; esp. as a law term*): *to r. an inheritance, r. hereditatem*, Papin. Dig. 37, 77, § 11: *to r. a match, conditionem r.*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: *to r. a province, r. provinciam*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 20: v. REJECT, RENOUNCE. 10. rētracto, *i* (*to be reluctant; decline, mostly abs.*): *no one r.ing whose age allowed him to go, nullo qui per aetatem in possed re tractante*, Liv. 3, 52: *freq. confused in MSS. with dētrecto*; v. DECLINE. 11. respuo, ui, 3 (*to r. with disdain*): *to r. the terms, r. conditions*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *he kickts, her r.s, calcitrat, respuit*, Cic. Coel. 15, 36. Phr.: *on saying that he did not r. eum se non nolle dixisset*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: *to r. to hearken to prayers, preces aversari*, Liv. 3, 22, ad fin.: *he r.'d flatly without making any exception, plane sine ulla exceptione praedit*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, ad fin.: *to r. any one the rites of burial, aliquem sepultura prohibere*, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33: *she r.s to strike the lyre, refugit tendere barbiton*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

**refuse (subs.)**: 1. purgāmentum: *a sever, the receptacle of all the r. of the city, cloaca, receptaculum omnium p. urbis*, Liv. 1, 56: *a cart in which the garden r. is carried out, vehiculum quo p. hortorum eripuntur*, Tac. A. II, 32: *a term of abuse, Curt. 6, II, 2*. 2. purgāmen, inis (same as preced.): Ov. Fast. 6, 713. 3. ejactāmentum: (*what is cast up*): *the r. of the sea, e. maris*, 660

Tac. G. 45. 4. rēcramēntum (*prop. what is sifted out*): *the r. of lead, r. plumbi*, Cels. 6, 8, ad init.: *Gell. 17, 11*. 5. excremēntum (*same as preced.*): *the r. of wheat, e. tritic. Col. 8, 5, extr.*: *of the body*, Plin. II, 26, 32. 6. rētrimentum: *the r. of lead, r. plumbi*, Cels. 5, 15: *of pressed olives*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 7. quin-quiliae: *usu. in fig. sense: defined by Isid. Orig. 17, 6, as purgamenta terrarum*. 8. faex, cis, f.: v. DREGS.

**refutation**: 1. rēfutatio: *the r. of a charge, r. accusations*, Cic. Top. 25, 91: *the function of an advocate consists wholly in r., pars defensio tota est posita in refutatione*, Quint. 5, 13, 1 (q. v.). 2. confutatio: *r. is the act of invalidating opposite positions, c. est contrariaiorum locorum dissolutio*, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4. 3. rēprensio: *corroboration and r.*, confirmatio et r., Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 14. 4. dissolutio (a reply): *a r. of the charges, d. criminis*, Clu. 1, 3. 5. responsio: *a r. of one's own argument, reply*, Cic. De Or. 3, 54, 207: v. REPLY. 6. rēvictio, Ps. Apul. Dogm. Plat. p. 31, ad fin. 7. expr. more freq. by verbs: *the trustworthiness of the oracles admits either of proof or r., oracular fides confirmari aut refelli potest*, Quint. 5, 7, 36: v. foll. arts.

**refutatory**: rēfutatōrius, Cod. Just. 7, 61, 1, ad fin.

**refute**: 1. rēfello, felli, 3 (*to show to be false*): *that were false, why did not your son r. it?* id. si falsum fuerat filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54: *to r. an opponent, r. adversarium*, Cic. De Or. 2, 72, 29: *to r. one's words, r. dicta*, Virg. Aen. 4, 380. Jōin: redargui r.que, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: r. et redarguere, id. Līg. 5, 16. 2. rēdarguo, ni, 3 (*to contradict, prove the opposite*): *what has been assumed as probable must be r'd, redarguenda ea qua pro verisimilibus sumpta sunt*, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: opp. to probari, id. De Or. 2, 72, 203; Quint. 3. rēfuto, *i* (*to disprove, repel an allegation*): *to r. rather by deeds than words, r. re magis quam verbis*, Cic. Manil. 17, 52: *to r. the tribunes in a fierce harangue, r. tribunos oratione feroici*, Liv. 2, 52, ad fin.: Virg. 4. rēfutatio, *i* (*to put down by arguments, silence*): *to r. the arguments of the Stoics, Stiocrorum argumenta*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: *it is of no consequence to r. in words charges disproved by facts, crimina revicta rebus verbis c. nihil argumentum, c. i. r. et solvi, solūtum, 3 (to break the force of an accusation): the points they cannot r., et qua non possunt d.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 158: Quint. 8. diluo, ui, 3 (*prop. to wash away*): *to show the nothingness of an allegation*: *you ought to r. these things and show them to be false, ea diluas oportet et falsa esse doceas*, Cic. Coel. 15, 35: *to r. the abuse of a critic, convicia reprehensoris d.*, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. 9. rēprobatio, di sum, 3 (*t. l. in rhetoric*): *it shows no skill to r. irrelevant points, supervacua r. nullius est artis*, Quint. 5, 13, 65; Cic.

10. āmōlior, 4 (*u.t. t. in rhetoric*): Quint. 5, 13, 11: v. BEBUT. 11. mi nuo, ui, 3 (*to destroy, overthrow*): *this opinion must be r'd, minuenda est haec opinio*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 74.

**refuter**: 1. rēfutatōr: Arn. 2. confutatōr: Hier.

**regain**: rēcipio, cēptum, 3: v. RECOVER. Phr.: *to r. strength and flesh, revocare vires et corpus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 26, extr.: *that the charters might r. their force, ut diplomata revalescerent*, Tac. H. 2, 54: *to r. any one's favour, redire in gratiam cum aliquo*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76.

**regal**: rēgālis: v. ROYAL.

**regale**: expr. by excipere, accipere

(v. ENTERTAIN), with adv. or adv. phr.: *he will r. you on pearl barley, te polenta expicit*, Sen. Ep. 21, 10: *to r. sumptuously, apparatus epulis e.*, Tac. G. 21; magnificissimo hospitio a. aliquem, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: *to r. any one with fasticūfis, hospiti pugne a.*, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 140: *to r. oneself, v. FEAST: to allow the soldiers to themselves, epulari permittere militibus*, Liv. 24, 16, ad fin.: *when we had r.d ourselves in first-rate style, cum epulati essemus Salareni in modum*, Cic. Att. 5, 9, ad init.: (*lit.*, like the Salii).

**regalia** (pl.): insignia regia: *with the purple and sceptre and r.*, cum purpa r. et sceptro et illis insignibus regis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: *more indef. honorum decora atque insignia*, Flor. 1, 26, 5. N.B.—Insigne regium (Curt. 3, 3, 19) or regis (Virg. Aen. 12, 289) denotes some particular ensign of royalty, such as a tiara or diadem.

**regard** (v.): 1. To look at, consider: 1. intucio, itus sum 2 (both lit. and fig.): constr. with acc., with or without in): *to r. the sun steadfastly, acriter oculis sole i.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: *a meeting which now r.s you with most bitter feelings, frequenta quae nunc animo to intestissimo i.*, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: *he r.'d rather that which it was right for him to do, potius quid se facere par esset inuectubatur*, Nep. Att. 9, 7. 2. respicio, exi, ectum, 3 (*to have a care; be mindful of*): *to r. the model which life offers, r. exemplar vita*, Hor. A. P. 317: *to r. the unright husbandmen, r. miseris aratores*, Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 26: *will you not even then r. yourself?* *no tum quid tempestie to responde*? id. Fin. 2, 24, 79** 3. specto, i (*to keep in view, esp. as an aim or end; constr. with acc., with or without ad*): *in philosophy it is facts which are r'd, not words which are weighed, in philosophia res spectatur non verba penduntur*, Cic. Or. 16, 51: *we ought to r. the things which actually exist in practice and daily life, ad ea quae sunt in us vita que communi s. debemus*, id. Am. 5, 18.

4. respecto, i (*rare: in Cic. it means to expect*): *that the Gods in any wise r. the good, si qua pios respectant numina*, Virg. Aen. 1, 63; 5. very freq. expr. by rationem habere, v. foll. art. P̄hr.: *to r. one's fears rather than one's duty, consulere timori magis quam religioni*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: *they r. nothing but the soul, praeter animum nihil curant*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36. II. To view in a certain light: 1. bābēo, 2 (*to hold, account*: constr. with acc., abl. with pro, or gen. or value): *to r. the gods as eternal and happy, b. deos aeternos et beatos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: *to r. anything as a certainty, aliquid pro facto b.*, id. Att. 13, 1: *whose power was highly r'd in those parts, cujus auctoritas in eis regionibus magis habebatur*, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: *he r.'d those who were brought back in the light of enemies, reductus in numero hostium habituit*, id. ib. 1, 28: *to r. anything as a prodigy, aliquid prodigi loco*, Tac. A. 13, 58: v. VIEW. 2. dūco, xi, ectum, 3 (*to consider, reckon*): innocence began to be r'd as malevolence, innocentem pro malevolentia duci coepit, Sall. Cat. 12: v. ACCOUNT. Phr.: *if they wished him to r. them as exculpated, si sibi purgati esse vellent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 13. III. To esteem, value: perh. best expr. by verbis like facio, asemino, habeo with a gen. or abl. of price or degree: v. RESPECT, ESTEEM. IV. To have reference to: specto, i: v. RELATE.

**regard** (subs.): 1. Consideration: 1. rātio (*almost always joined to bābēo*): *to have r. to his own safety, suae salutis r. habere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: *to have r. to his duty, habere r. officii*, id. ib. 5, 27, ad fin.: *we must have r. not only to ourselves but to others, non sua solam sed etiam aliorum habenda est r.*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139. 2. respectus, us: *spirit and r. for private interests, factio r.que rerum privatuarum*.

Liv. 2, 30, ad init.: to have some r. for his friendship, aliquem r. amicitiae habere, id. 42, 37: to have r. to the senate, ad senatum habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49.

3. cura (attention, solicitude): you who have a r. for my welfare will also have a r. for my standing, tibi erit eidem, cui salus mea fuit, etiam dignitas curae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22: v. CARE. 4. pudor, oris (a sense of shame; respect for): r. for one's reputation, p. famae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: r. for my father, patris p., Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 27. Phr.: to pay no r. to anything, nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29. Tac.: to show sufficient r. for the ties of kindred, pro pietate satisfacere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, ad fin. II. Esteem: honor, v. RESPECT.

III. Reference, ratio: v. REFERENCE, regardless: negligens, incuriosus: v. HEEDLESS.

regardlessly: negligenter, incuriosè: v. HEEDLESSLY.

regatta: \*remigandi certamen, to take part in a r., perh. iniare certamen remis, after Virg. Aen. 5, 114.

regent: procuratio regni, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: a council of r., during the king's minority, amici regis qui propter aetatem ejus in curatione erant regni, id. Ib. 3, 104: meantime a boy sat on the throne under the r. of a woman, tantisper tutela muliebri regnum pueri stetit, Liv. 1, 3, ad init.

regenerate (part. and adj.): v. fall. art.

regenerate (v.): régénérō, Ecll. to be r., renasci, denuo nasci, Vulg. Joan. iii. 3, 7.

regeneration: régénératio, Vulg. Mait. xix, 28 the layer of r., lavacrum regenerationis, Aug. C. 15, 22, 8, 5.

regent: prosecutor regni, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, ad fin.: f. trax Cic: as it were r. of the commonwealth, quasi tutor ac procurator reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: the king had left the Roman people r. for his son, rex tutorum (guardian) populum Romanum filio reliquisset, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: to govern the kingdom of a minor under the title of r., tutoria nomine regnum pupilli administratio, Just. 30, 3.

recide: I. The murderer of a king: expr. by regis occisor, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 65; interfector, Liv. 24, 7; persecutor, Just. 9, 7. The murderers of Caesar were called paricidae, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31. II. The murder of a king: caedes regis, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: v. TYRANNICIDE.

regimen: virtus, us v. DIET, LIVING. regiment: expr. by legio, which is preferable to \*chilias (χιλίας), a term employed by some modern writers: if of cavalry, \*turna, schola equitum (kr.): the band of a r., perh. \*militiae symphoniaci (? R. and A.): v. also Liv. 9, 41, ad fin.

regimental: perh. legionarius, regiments (pl.): ornatus vestitusque militaris, Nep. Dat. 9, 3: statues of men in r., statuæ ornatae militari, Cie. Off. 1, 18, 61.

region: I. région: uninhabitable r.s, r. inhabitable, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24 the r. of the ribs, costarum r., Cels. 4, 1: the r.s of the West, vespertina r., Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: boundless r.s that have no shore, non limit, infinitas r. quarium nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 102. I began to survey the r.s round about, coepi r. circumcirca prospere, Serv. in id. Fam. 4, 5, 4. 2. tractus, us (district): that most famous r. of Venafra, t. ille celeberrimus Venafra, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: the wild olive grove in the same r., tractu surges oleaster eodem, Virg. G. 2, 182: the r. of the sky being infected, corrupio coeli tractu, id. Aen. 3, 138. 3. ora (shore, margin): in whatever r. and part of the world, quacunque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: in the remotest r.s of Asia, extremis Asiae in oris, Virg. G. 2, 171: the r.s of light, lumenis orae, id. Aen. 7, 66 (opp. to Achernus, Lucifer): the cold r.s, gelida or. Hor. Od. 1, 26, 4.

4. pars, tis, f. (In sing. only as a

med. t. t.): the lower r. of the liver, inferior (Jecinoris) p., Cels. 4, 1: r.s of the universe, p. mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: the r.s of the East, Orientis p., id. Mur. 41, 84: in the farthest r.s of the unknown world, in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3. 5. plaga (poet.): the etherial r.s, aetheria p., Virg. Aen. 1, 394: the r.s (i. e. zones) are marked on the globe, p. tellure pre- muntur, Ov. M. 1, 48. 6. arvum (prop. arable land; poet.): in what a r. we're! equal jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7: the r.s that border the Tiber, vicina Thrybidiis a. Virg. Aen. 3, 500.

Often expr. by a n. pl.: the lofty r.s of the Alps, ardua Alpinum, Tac. H. 4, 70: the mountain r.s of Cilicia, montuosa Cilicia, Plin. 11, 53, 166. Phr.: to remain in the r.s of Mesopotamia, circa Mesopotamiam subsister, Curt. 4, 9, 1: the infernal r.s, sedes sclerata, Ov. M. 4, 45: to suffer punishment in the infernal r.s, ad inferos poenas luere, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32 (opp. to superos).

register: I. A list, record: 1. tabulae (pl. tablets): a r. drawn up in Greek characters, i. Graeci literis confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: the r. of the censors, censoria t., Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4.

2. album (a white tablet): to enter in a r. in effere, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: to strike out of the r. of senators, a. semitoro crudere, Tac. A. 4, 42, extr.

3. ratio give me the r. of the prison, cedo carceris, Cte. Vert. 5, 57, 147: to make a r. of names, r. nominatim conficie, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: the r. of deaths, perh. Libitinae, Suet. Ner. 39, ad init.

4. liber, bri (a book: usu. in pl.): a r. of letters received and sent, libri literarum alatissimum, missarum, Cic. Vert. 3, 71, 167.

5. régistrum (only in pl.): the r. of the scribes, r. scribarum, Vopisc. Prob. 2, 1.

6. syllabus: the r.s of time, syllabi temporum, Aug. Conf. 1, 15, 15. 7. catálogus: v. CATALOGUE. Phr.: the public r. of land does not amount to more than 30,000 jugers, jugrum subscriptio ac professio non plus est xxx. millium, Cic. Vertr. 3, 47, extr.: to make an alphabetical r. of the names of childless old men, digerere in literam sensibus, Sen. Ep. 68, 10: a r. of judicial sentences, pericula magistratum, Cic. Vertr. 3, 79, 183. III. Musical t. t.: the r. of the voice, \*vocis, soni genus, varietas, discrimen (Kr.): to ascertain the r. of the voice, perh. altitudinem vocis emetiri, after Gel. 16, 18: the r. of an hydraulic organ, pleuritis, Idos, Vitr. 10, 8 (13), 3 (all. plinthis).

register (v.): 1. perscribo, psi- putum, 3: he look care to have these r.'d in the public archivs, perscribenda in tabulas publicas curavit, Cic. Vertr. 1, 21, 57: since the decree of the senate is not yet r'd, quoniam nondum perscriptum est sensus consultum, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.

2. consigno, 1: a record r.'d in the public documents, publicis literis consignata memoria, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 46: to r. estates, perh. c. fundos, Brutus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224. Fig.: ideas innate and as it were r.'d, innatae et quasi consignatae notiones, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57. 3. persigno, 1 (to make an inventory: rare): to the offerings, dona p., Liv. 25, 7.

4. More freq. expr. by in tabulas, album, referre, effere: v. ENTER. Phr.: this property is not yet publicly r.'d, haec bona in tabulas publicas nondum redierunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.

registerar: I. tabularius, Sen. Ep. 88, 10: Dig. 2, commentatoris, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45. 3. Expr. in Inscr. by ab actis, a commentatoris. 4. actuarius v. CLERK.

registration: perh. prescriptio (entry in writing, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11): but better by a verb.

registry: tabularia: Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3 (tabularium: Cic.: Liv. = archives).

regnant: regnans, nitis: v. REIGNING, REIGN.

regret (subs.): 1. desiderium (a longing: esp. for what is lost): the form desiderare occurs in Cic. Sen. 14, 47. 7.

for one's own relations is natural, naturale d. suorum est, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 1: the r.s of the whole of Italy, d. totius Italicae, id. ib. 3, 1. r. for so dear a person, d. tam cari capitii, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1: he has left us mournful r. for his wisdom, prudentiae suae triste nobis d. reliquit, Cic. Brut. 1, 2. 2. more indebet dotor: v. SORROW. Join: desiderium ac d., Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 4. 3. poenitentia: v. REPENTANCE.

regret (r.): I. To feel the want of: 1. Sometimes requiro, quislibet, or si, quislibet, 3 (to miss): they r. their lost couraude in their talk, amissos socios sermone requirunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 217: or by desiderio, 1 (to feel the loss of: rate), v. MSS. 2. More commonly expr. by a phr. with desiderium: to r. the loss of Scipio, Scipions desiderio moveri, Cic. Am. 3, 10: to r. the loss of their strength, desiderio virium teneri, id. Sen. 33: to r. esse in desiderio, id. Fam. 2, 12, 3. Phr.: I never saw anything better; and therefore I r. him, nihil videlicet: itaque careo aegre, id. Att. 7, 2, ad init.

II. To be sorry for: 1. dôleo, 2 (to grieve): 1 r. that you are not delighted at your own prosperity, doleo te non tuis bonis delectari, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1. v. GRIEVE. 2. plget, 2. impers. (constr. with acc. of Eng. subject and gen. of object or inf. mood): 1 r. the depravity of the state, me p. civitatis morum, Sall. Cat. 4: 1 r. to have to relate, (me) p. referre, Liv. 9, 18 med.

3. poenitet, 2, impers. (same constr.): v. TO REPENT.

regular (adj.): I. Arranged, or coming in order: 1. ordinarius (coming in the usual order): the r. consuls, o. consules, Liv. 41, 18, ad fin.: a r. consulship, o. consulatus, Suet. Galb. 6: vines standing in r. order, o. vites, Col. 3, 16. 2. ordinatus (prop. part, like the two next words): to perform their r. courses, cursus o. definire, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: a more r. life, vita ordinatio, Sen. Ep. 74, 25: a sedate and r. man, compositus o. que vir, id. Vit. Beat. 8, 3. 3. compositus: in r. array, composite agmine, Tac. A. 12, 16: in r. conformity with rule and principle, ad legem ac regulari, c. Quint. 12, 10, 50. 4. dispositus, the r. lives of men please me, vita hominum d. me detecta, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, ad init.

5. rectus: a quincunx which is r. on whatever side you view it, quincunx qui quinquecumque in partem spectaveris r. est, Quint. 8, 3, 9. 6. canonicus (very rare): eclipses of the sun at r. intervals, c. deflections solis, Aug. C. D. 3, 15: Vitr. Phr.: r. arrangement, dispositio, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9 at r. intervals, paribus intervallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: trees planted in r. order, arbres in ordinem satae, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, ad init: to digress from the r. order of events, ab rerum ordine declinare, Liv. 9, 17, init.

II. Symmetrical with a due arrangement of parts: no exact equiv. either for the adj. or adv. : symmetro (συμμετρός) occurs once in Vitr. 1, 2, 4: perh. bene figuratus (well shaped), id. 3, 1, 1: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 34: well shaped and r. in his other limbs, certis membris acquisiti et congruentis, Suet. Tib. 68: notched and more r. leaves, folia angulosa et concinna, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 148.

III. Constant, determinate: 1. certus: a r. guest, c. conviva, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75: seasons passing by with r. movement, decedentia c. tempora moments, id. 10, 1, 6: to employ a r. form of oath, in c. verba jurare Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132. 2. constans, nitis: the r. and determinate motions of the stars, motus stellarum constantes et rati, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 54: a r. speech, c. oratio, id. Off. 1, 40, 144. 3. status (fixed): the r. blowing of the winds, stati ventorum flatus, S. n. Ben. 4, 28, 1: the spring increases and diminishes by a r. increase and diminution, Ions s. auxiliis ac diminutionibus crescit decrescit, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 12, ad init.

4. aquabilius (equable): a certain constant v.

and *r.* *momentum*, motus quidam certus et a. Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 2: *temperate and r.* *behaviour*, moderatae habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: *r. in all the duties of life*, cunctis vita officiis a. Tac. H. 4, 5: *V. UNIFORM.* Phr.: *the r. course of life*, tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14: *to keep the r. order of bottle*, tenorem pugnae servare, Liv. 30, 18, ad fin. **IV.** According to usage, formal, complete:

1. *justus*: *a r. war*, j. bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: *r. soldiers*, j. arma, Liv. 38, 22: *a r. march*, j. iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: *a. stature which exceed the r. height*, statura quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68. 2. *rectus*: *the fashion of r. formal dinners*, recurrar coenarum consuetudo, Suet. Dom. 7, ad init. *Join*: r. ac justus, Liv. 35, 4, ext. 3. *lēgitimus* (*right*): *sancitioned by some law*: *a r. poem*, l. poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: *the r. ordinary boxers*, l. et ordinarii pugiles, Suet. Aug. 45: *a r. birth*, l. partus, Plin. 8, 4, 68. 4. *Solennis* (*wanted, usual*): *the r. number of witnesses*, s. numerus testimoni, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: *the r. employment of Romans*, Romanis s. viris opus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: *to resume their r. avocations*, solennia repetere, Tac. A. 3, 6: *v. CUSTOMARY.* 5. *formālis* (*rare*): *to value at a r. price*, f. pretio aestimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 62: *v. FORMAL, SET.* Phr.: *r. troops*, perh. legionari milites, after Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *a r. noun*, nomen regulare servans, Prisc. 707 p.: *a r. oration*, oratio apta et numerosa, Cic. Or. 52, 174: *a r. doctor*, perh. \*medicus rite ac legibus constitutus.

**regular** (subs.): \*regularis (sacerdos): v. MONK.

**regularly**: 1. *In due order*: *ordinē (abl. of ordo)*: *if this seems to be duly and r. done*, si hoc recte atque o. factum videtur, Cic. Quint. 7, 28. 2. *ordinātūm*: *a mantelet r. constructed*, musculus o. structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. 3. *ordinātū*: *to arrange r. o. dispone*, Auct. Her. 4, 56, ad fin.: v. METHODICALLY. 4. *compositōe*: *to walk r. c. diere*, Cic. Or. 71, 236: *to carry on everything r. rather than hastily*, compositus cuncta quam festinantis agere, Tac. A. 15, 3. 5. *disposītū*: *to accuse r. d. accusare*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 87: *to build very r.*, dispositissime aedicare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11. Phr.: *in all things which are r. and systematically taught*, in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, Cic. Or. 33, 116.

II. *Systematically*: v. REGULAR (adj.) (II.). III. *Constantly*: 1. *constanter*: *to perform their yearly revolutions most r.*, constanterissime conficerunt anniversarias, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97. 2. *aequābiliter*: v. UNIFORMLY. Phr.: *to r. faithfully*, uno tenore fidem colere, Liv. 22, 37, ad fin.: *a curtain r. and gaily drawn up*, aulae placido educta tenore, Ov. M. 3, 113: *a pipe whose rows of reeds decrease r.*, fistula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo, Tib. 2, 5, 31. **IV. Formally**:

1. *rectē, justē*: v. DULY, RIGHTLY. 2. *lēgitimē*: *to marry r. i. nubere*, Juv. 10, 338: Cic. 3. *solennitē*: *everything done r. s. acta omnia*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 30. 4. *régularité*: id. ib. 15, 3, 3, § 2. 5. *régularité*: Veg. Vel. 2, 41, ad fin. Phr.: *to use a word r.*, secundum grammaticam legere dicere (aliquid) Gell. 13, 20, ad fin.

**regularity**: 1. *Orderly arrangement*: 1. *ordo, inīs, m. (due arrangement*; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40): *to reduce from disorder to r.*, ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic. Tim. 3. *the r. and methodical arrangement of all things which are done, o. modus omnium quae sunt*, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: *the disturbance of method and r.*, perturbatio rationis atque o. id. Par. 3, ad fin. 2. *mōdēratiō*: *the r. of rhythm and scansion*, m. numerorum et pedum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254. 3. *symmetria* (*συμμετρία*), for which acc. to Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65, there exists no Latin equiv.: *without r. and*

*proportion*, sine s. et proportione. Vitr. 3, 1, 1: *in the same pass. (q. v.) he uses commodatio*: v. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION. Phr.: *harmony and r.*, congruentia aequalitasque, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, ad fin.: *shapeliness and r. of limb*, commoditas aquitasque membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79, ad fin.: *a polished r. of periods, orat. sententiarum concinitas*, Clc. Brut. 95, 325. 4. *Evenness, unbroken succession*: 1. *constantia*: *the marvelous r. (of the heavenly bodies) which surpasses belief*, admirabilis incredibilis e., Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: *to preserve r. and order in one's actions*, conservare c., ordinem, in factis, id. Off. 1, 4. 14. 2. *aequābilis*: v. UNIFORMITY.

**regulate**: 1. *To set in order, adjust*: 1. *ordinō*, i: *when all things were being r. d. appointed and prepared*, cum omnium ordinantur, instaurantur, pararentur, Cic. Sull. 19, 53: *he corrected and r. d. a most disorderly custom*, confusissimum morem corredit ordinavitque, r. d. the fates, ita dili- fata ordinaverunt, Curt. 4, 14, 20. 2. *componō*, pōsum, positum, i: *I had so r. d my journeys as to be at Puteoli on the Nones*, egei itineria sic composuerunt Nonis Puteolis esse, Cic. Att. 15, 26: *the works of the water-clocks are thus r. d. ita compontunt horologiorum collocationes*, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 6: *v. ARRANGE*. 3. *dispenso*, t (to r. the quantity): *to r. and trim the rick of a candle*, d. et tempore rare filum candela, Juv. 3, 287: *the sisters who r. the span of human life*, quae dispensant mortalia fila sorores, Ov. H. 12, 1: *ill. r. d. liberty*, malepla dispensa libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 2. *Join*: d. et compone, Cic. de Or. 31, 1, 142. 4. *tempōrō*, i: *the water is so r. d. that it fills it, but does not overflow*, ita temperatura aqua ut impletum redinet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36: *the water r. s. its own flow*, aqua se temperat ad rationem, Vitr. 9, 8, 10: *to r. the market prices*, annomanum macellum tempore, Suet. Tib. 34. 5. *mōdērō*, i: *the causes by which the speech is entirely r. d. cause quibus totis moderatur oratio*, Cic. Or. 16, 51; Dig. Phr.: *to r. one's life according to a fixed principle*, vitam ad certam normam dirigere, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: *ad regnum quandam exaequare*, Sen. Ep. 20, 3: *we must so r. our actions that... ill. r. est ordi actionum adhibendus ut...*, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: *to r. oneself by anybody's will*, se ad arbitrium alienus fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8, 24; formare et fingere, id. Or. 3, 45, 177: *to r. one's transactions by the times*, commetiri cum tempore negotium, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: *nature so r. ing it*, ita modulante natura, Plin. 5, 24, 55. II. *To govern, manage*: administratio, i: v. MANAGE, RULE.

**regulation**: 1. *The act of arranging*: 1. *ordinatio*: *the r. of our mode of life*, o. vitae nostrae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: *the r. of the comitia*, o. comitorum, Veill. 2, 124, 3. 2. *institutiō*: *the r. of matters*, i. rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: v. ARRANGEMENT. 3. *administratio*, *the care and r. of things*, curatio et a. rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: *the r. of water*, a. aquae, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 12: v. MANAGEMENT. II. *Rule*: *one who regulates*: *ordinator*: *the r. of a dispute*, o. litis, Sen. Ep. 109, 14: f. -trix, Aug.: *more freq. expr. by a verb*. II. *A part of a machine which regulates its motions*: perh. \*machinatio ad temperandum, cf. Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 6.

**rehabilitate**: *as a leg. t. t. restituo*, ui. i. t. (to restore): constr. with acc. after in, or abs.). Transf.: *to r. a man's character*, landem alienus a infamia vindicare, after Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7; *infamia alienus sarcire*: Caes. B. C. 3, 74.

**rehearsal**: I. *Recital*: narratio: v. NARRATIVE. II. *Previous practice*: no exact equiv.: *the nearest is prōlūsio (a preliminary exercise)*: Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: or, in a looser sense, exercitatio,

Quint. 10, 7, 8: v. PREPARATION, and foll. art. Phr.: *the fury of the Marian faction gave as it were a r. in the city*, Mariana rabies intra urbem praeluerat quasi si experiretur, Flor. 4, 2, 2.

**rehearse**: I. *To relate*: narr. i: v. NARRATE, REPEAT. II. *To practise beforehand*: *praemeditor*, i (constr. with inf., rel. clause, or abs.): *trying the lyre, and r.ing his part*, tentans citharam et praemeditatis, Tac. A. 14, 15. (N.B.—prōlūdo and praeludo denote rather to prelude). Phr.: *to r. a play*, *meditari, instruere fabulam prisquam in scena doceatur* (Kr.): *to r. a concert*, *\*concentum meditari, exercere* (Kr.).

**reign** (subs.): 1. *regnum (sovereignty, royal power)*: *the preceding r. had not been very prosperous in one respect*, proximum r. ab una parte baud satis prosperum fuerat, Liv. 1, 32: *the beginning of the r. of Superbus* initium regni Superbi, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. 2. *impēriū* (*supreme power*: esp. of an emperor): *in the seventh month of his r.*, imperii mense septimo, Suet. Galb. 23: *at the outset of his r.*, in initio imperii, id. Dom. 20. 3. *principatus*, *the supremacy of the chief man in the state*: *Nero, throughout his r. the enemy of mankind*, Nero, topo p. suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6: *at the beginning of his r.*, ad. Inter, initia principatus, Suet. Tib. 7; id. Dom. 3.

4. *dōmīnatiō*: v. RULE. 5. *The best authors avoid the preced. words when duration or date of time is spoken of, and employ phr.: *in the fourth year of the r. of Tarquin*, quartum jam an num regnante Tarquinio, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: *in the 12th year of his r.*, duodequadragesimo anno ex quo regnare cooperat, Liv. 1, 40, init.: *in the r. of Ancus*, Anco regnante, id. 1, 34: *he is now in the 23rd year of his r.*, jam tertium et vicesimum annum regnat, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: *of an emperor*: *in the r. of Tiberius*, Tiberio imperante, Tac. A. 15, 44. Phr.: *the r. of terror*, \*d. atricius (Kr.): or perh. better "tempora illa sua," *in the 12th year of his r.*, id. Dom. 3, 295: *strangers have r. d over us*, adveniae nos regnauerunt, Tac. A. 11, 24: *Omphis r. d over that district*, regnabit in ea regione Omphis, Curt. 8, 12, 4: *he began to r.*, r. occipit, Liv. 1, 49: *(Dauinus)r. d over rustic tribes*, agrestum regnabit populum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11 (rare poet. constr.): *a land over which my parent r. s. tellus regnata parenti*, Ov. H. 10, 69. Fig.: *I live r. r. vivo et r.* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8: *the fire r. s. victorious among the boughs*, ignis victor per ramos regnat, Virg. G. 2, 307: *money r. s. supreme*, sola pecunia regnat, poet. Petr. 14, 1. 2. *impēriū*, i (prop. but not always, of an emperor): *he r. d three years*, imperavit triennio, Suet. Cal. 59: *to r. over all Numidia*, omni Numidiæ i. Sall. Jug. 13: Fig.: *the passions r.* animus imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63. 3. *impērito*, i (same as preced.): *ten men r. d. decem imperitabant*, Liv. 1, 1, 17. Tac. 4 dōmīnator, i (to be supreme, to domineer): *he shall r. over conquered Argos*, victis dominabitur Argis, Virg. Aen. 1, 285: *to r. over one's enemies*, d. in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53. Fig.: *the plague r. s. in the great city*, pestis magna dominatur in moenia urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: *chance r. s. over everything*, fortuna in omni r. dominatur, Sall. Cat. 8, 6, init.: *where lust r. s. there is slight protection for innocence*, ubi libido dominatur innocentia leve praesidium est, Crassus in Cic. Or. 65, 219: v. RULE. Phr.: (i) *Lit. to r.*, summae rerum praesesse, Liv. 1, 17: regna, accepta tenere, Lucr. 5, 1126; Virg. Aen. 1, 57: *of an emperor*, purpuram sumere, Eutr.*

9, 21: he r'd alone, solus regnum obtinuit, Sall. Jug. 5, ad fin.: *they who have r'd, i. qui dominum imperio tenerunt, Nep. de Rog. 1, 2: they who r'd after his death, ii qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt, id. ib. 3, 1: Galba r'ing shortly after, *galba mos republi- can tenente, Suet. Tit. 5: four kings r'd over these districts, quibus regionibus quatuor praeerant reges, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: he begins to r. over the country, sceptra loci capit, Ov. M. 6, 677: to r. over the lands, terras ditione tene, Virg. Aen. 1, 216: a nation r'ing far and wide, populum late regem, id. ib. 1, 21. (ii) Fig.: when the solemn stillness of night r's all around, severa silentia noctis undique cum constant, Lucr. 4, 458: the indifference to the Gods which now r's, negligenta deum quae nunc tenet seculum, Liv. 3, 20: v. PREVALE.**

**reimyng** (part. and adj.): *the r. family*, domus regnatrix, Tac. A. 1, 4. v. preced. art.

**reimburse**: r'ependo, di, sum, 3: v. REPAT.

**reimbursement**: expr. by vb.: v. REPAT.

**rein** (subs.): 1. hâbēna (the usual word, both lit. and fig.): *to take the r.s., manibus datas contingere h.*, Ov. M. 2, 151; *to manage the r.s., manibus moliri h.*, Virg. Aen. 12, 327: *to turn the r.s. h.*, derotquere, id. ib. 11, 762; flectere, Ov. M. 2, 169: *to shorten the r.s., colligere h.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 670: *to tighten the r.s. h.*, premere, id. ib. 1, 63; supprimere, Ov. M. 6, 709: *to pull in the r.s. of a horse, equum habenis compescere*, Tib. 1, 4, 11: *to slacken the r.s., laxas dare*, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: *the horse feels the r.s. slack, concessas sensit equus habens*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 15: *to snake the r.s., excutere h.*, id. M. 5, 494: *to give the r.s. immittere h. (allici)*, Virg. Aen. 6, 1: *to give full r. to*, manibus omnes effundere h., id. ib. 5, 818: effusas permittere h., Tib. 4, 1, 92: *to struggle against a tight r., pressis pugnare h.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 660: *no do the horses obey the r., neque audit currere h.*, id. G. 1, 10. Fig.: *to take the r.s. accepere h.*, Cie. Rep. 1, 5: *to assume the r.s. of power, subire habenas*, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 130: *to take the r.s. of a nation, accipere h. populi*, Ov. M. 15, 481: *to relinquish the r.s. of government, rerum relinquer h.*, Virg. Aen. 7, 600: *whom the people had entrusted with the power of ruling them and, os it were, the r.s., cui populus regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam h. tradidisset*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: *to hold the r.s. of friendship as loose as possible, h. quam laxissimas habere amicitiae*, id. Am. 13, 45: *to tighten, slacken the r.s. h.*, adducere, remittere, id. ib. *to loosen the r.s. of the government, reipublicae h. laxare*, Enutr. 9, 8: *to give full r. to one's passions, irarmi omnes effundere h.*, Virg. Aen. 12, 499: *to give full r. to the rivers, fluminibus totas immittere h.*, Ov. M. 1, 280: *the powerful r.s. of law, validae legum h.*, poet. in Cie. de Or. 3, 41, 166. 2. lôrum (a leatherthong): *to hold the r.s. lora tene*, Juv. 1, 61: *to give the r.s. lora dare*, Virg. G. 1, 107; remittere, Ov. M. 2, 100: *to pull the left r.s. tender L. sinistra*, id. Am. 1, 2, 72: *broken r.s. l. abrupta*, id. M. 2, 315: *to lead their horses by the r.s.*, loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: *ply the r.s. more vigorously, fortius utere loris*, Ov. M. 2, 127. 3. frênum (*pl.* frêna and frêni); the latter form is most usu. in prose: *a bridle, bit*; hence fig. *means of guiding, r.s.*: *the r.s. of dominion, rerum freni*, Sil. 1, 240: *to take, hold the r.s. of power, frena imperii capere, tenere*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 27; Tr. 2, 42: *to give the r.s. to a headstrong creature, dare frenos impotentia naturae*, Liv. 34, 2, ad fin.: v. BRIDLE. 4. r'etinaculum (only in pl.): *rate*: *the charioteer r'ainly pulling in the r.s. frustra r. tendens auriga*, Virg. G. 1, 513. 5. corrigia, Edict. Bioc. p. 26.

**rein (v.)**: frêno, i: v. BRIDLE, CHECK, and preord. art.

**reindeer**: perh. r'eno (rheno) ônis: Caes. B. G. 6, 21, ad fin.: or tarandus: Plin. 8, 34, 52 "cervus T.", Linn.: in mod. Latin, and as the sign in the heavens, \*r'angifer.

**reinforce**: expr. by various plur.: firmare subsidii, Liv. 9, 17, ad fin.; copulis, Auct. B. Afr. 13: *to r. oneself*, novis copiis se firmare, Tac. A. 2, 65; extr.: renovare, Cic. Mur. 15, extr.: auxiliis confirmare, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: *to confirmare manum suam*, Cic. Man. 9, 24: *to r. any one with one's whole strength, omnibus copiis auxilio venire* alii, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: *the army was r'd again and again, exercitus identiter incremento renovabatur*, Curt. 5, 1, 39: *they were r.d., augebantur illis copiae*, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

**reinforcement**: 1. supplémentum (recruits, men to fill up the ranks): *to send young men as a r. for the fleet*, in s. classis Juventutem dare, Liv. 28, 37: *to enlist r.s. for the legions*, s. legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1. 2. subdium (reserve relief): *to send r.s. from the wings*, s. a lateribus submittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: *to bring up a r. of fresh troops, integrus subdicio adducere* id. B. G. 7, 87. 3. auxilium (help, aid): *the r. of cavalry which they had sent to Caesar, equitatus quem auxilium Caesari miserant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, ad fin. 4. Expr. by novae copiae (fresh troops): Tac. A. 2, 65, extr.: Caes. P. Phr.: *r.s. of fresh troops came to the relief of the exhausted, integrum milites succedere defessis*, Caes. B. G. 41.

**reins** (pl.): r'enes, m. pl. (gen. once renium in Pl.): v. KIDNEY: adj.: r'énails: Coel. Aur.

**reinstate**: restituо, ui, ûtum, 3: v. RESTORE.

**reinstatement**: restitutio: v. RE-STORATION.

**reinvest**: r'ecôlo, cõli, cultum, 3: *to r. the young men with hereditary priestly dignity, r. adolescents paterni sacerdotio*, Tac. H. 1, 77.

**reinvigorate**: r'eficio, fœci, fecimus, 3: v. REFRESH. Phr.: *r.s. our cold hearts for the war, pectora bello exanimata* prole, Stat. Th. 4, 760.

**reiterate**: iteratio, i: v. REPEAT. Phr.: *to r. an argument, argumentum etiam atque etiam premere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88.

**reiteration**: Iteratio: v. REPETITION.

**reject**: 1. rejicio, jœci, jectum, 3: *(to cast off): constr. usu. with a or ab and refl. pron.*: *to r. anything, aliquid a se r.*, Cie. de Or. 3, 52, 204: *to choose the good and r. the opposite, bona diligere et r. contraria*, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60 *to r. the remaining kinds of divination, reliqua divinationis genera r.*, id. Div. 1, 3, 5: *to r. (i. e. challenge) judges, r. judges, id. Planc. 17, 41: to r. a "noer, r. petentem*, Ov. M. 9, 51: *to contend or r. the Medea of Ennius, spartene aut r. Enni Medea*, Cie. Fin. 1, 2, 4, 2. 2. r'epidio, i (*to put away from one, dis-don*): *to r. a match, r. conditionem*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: *to r. an inheritance, r. hereditatem*, Papin. Dig. 27, 77, 31 *to r. prayers and entreaties, r. vota et preces*, Cie. Clu. 70, 201: *suppliant nobility has never been r'd, munquam nobilitas supplex repudiat fuit*, id. Planc. 20, 50. 3. resupo, ui, 3: *sput out: a very strong expr.*: *to r. the terms, conditionem r.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *r. that which you are not, resupo quod non es*, Pers. 4, 51: *what the ears r. must be changed, quod aures respuant, immutandum est*, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15.

4. asperno, i (*to spurn, kick away*): often joined to the proced.): *the taste the taste, conditionem r.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *r. that which you are not, resupo quod non es*, Pers. 4, 51: *what the ears r. must be changed, quod aures respuant, immutandum est*, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15. 5. sperno, sprêvi, sprêsum, 3: *r. common food, sperme villem culum*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: *v. DESPISE, SCORN*. 6. impröbo, i (*to disapprove*):

to r. both plans, nrumque i. consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, init.: *these tenets are r'd by the Peripatetics, haec imprudentia a Peripateticis*, Cic. Div. 1, 3; 72 *to give the power of approving or r'ing, potestatem probandi iuste permittere*, id. Verr. 3, 76, 175. 7. reprobo, i (*syn. with prece*t**): *what nature chooses or r.s. quod natura ascelat et reprobat*, Cie. Fin. 1, 7, 23. 8. r'epello, r'epulsi (repp.): pulsus, 3 (mostly in post.): *r'd sailors, repulsi proc. Ov. M. 13, 735*, *to r. our alliance, r. connubia nostra*, Virg. Aen. 4, 214: *to r. the emblem of royalty, insignie regium r.*, Vell. 2, 56, 4. 9. explodo, si, sum, 3 (*b. kiss off*): *common life has already r'd this, hoc vita Jam communis explosit*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. Join: *explosus electus*, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23. 10. ejcio, jœci, jectum, 3: *not to r. acquired skillfulness, artificium non e.*, Cie. de Or. 1, 32, 146: *a r'd (unsuccess-  
ful) man, ejectus homo*, id. Quint. 19, 62. 11. aversor, i (*to turn away from*): *to r. one's prayers, a. preces*, Liv. 3, 12: *to r. an affl. friend, afflitum a. amicum*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5. 12. r'efuso, i: v. REFUSE. 13. allico, i: freq. in Plin.: e. g. 23, 1, 13. Phr.: *r. gifts, dona relegare*, Cie. Rep. 3, 28: *to r. on oath the jurisdiction of a court, forum iniquum sibi ejurare*, id. Verr. 3, 60, 137: *a marriage that ought to be r'd, repudiae nuptiae*, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 56: *to r. what they do not understand, damnare quae non intelligunt*, Quint. 10, 1, 26: *he r.d divination altogether, divinationem funditus sustinuit*, Cie. Div. 1, 3, 5: *to r. the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, sententiam de animorum immortalitate non probare*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: *the opinion of neither is to be wholly r'd, neutrorum omnino contemnda sententia*, id. Off. 1, 21, 70. N.B.—Cic. translates ἀπορρύπεια (things which ought to be r'd) variously, rejicienda, Fin. 5, 26, 78; rejectana, ib. 4, 26, 72; rejecta, remota, ib. 3, 15, 52: recusabis occurs in Tert.

**rejection**: 1. reiectio; *the r. of judges, r. Judicium*, Cic. Planc. 36: 36: *the r. of citizenship, r. civitatis*, id. Balb. 12, 29: *the r. of learned men, r. eruditorum*, Plin. H. N. Præf. § 7. 2. r'epudiatio: *the r. of suppliants, r. supplicum*, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. 3. aspernatio: v. CONTEMPT, DISDAIN. 4. r'epulsa (*as a candidate for office*) the mortification of r., dolor repulsa, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, Cic. 5. r'eprobatio: *the r. of syllables*, d. syllabae, Sen. Suas. 7, ad fin. 7, more freq. expr. by verb: *there is sufficient cause for their r., satis habent cause quamobrem rejiciantur*, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 51.

**rejoice**: A. Trans.: 1. laetifico, i (*to gladden*): *the sun r.s. the earth, sol laetificat terram*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. 2. exhibitor, i: *our joys r. the gods themselves, exhibilant ipsos gaudia nostra deos*, Mart. 8, 50, 6: Cic. 3. delecto, i: v. DELIGHT. 4. expr. more freq. by phr.: affecte aliquam laetitia, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70; laetitiam dare allicui, id. Planc. 42, 103: *the victory r.d. the Athenians, victoria fuit Attolis laetitiae*, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2: *to r. any one's heart greatly, animum allicuius gaudio explore*, Tor. Andr. 2, 2, 2: *the comitia have r.d. me exceedingly, comitia me laetitiae extulerunt*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 1. B. Intrans.: 1. gaudeo, gauvius sum, 2: *to be glad: esp. of staid, internal joy, while laetus denotes its outward expression; constr. with acc. and infin., infin. quod, the abl., or absol.: less freq. with the acc., or neut. pron.: rarely with de, or defend. clause after quare, quia, si: poet. with part.): 1. r. that you have arrived safely, te salvum venisse gaudeo, Cie. Att. 5, 21, init.: *she r.s. to be taught the Ionian dances, motus doceri gaudent ionicos*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: *1. r. infinitely that you inform me in your letter that you are loved more and more by caesar every day, quod scribis a Caesare quo-**

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tie plus diligi immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 § 9: to r. in this department of knowledge, hoc scientiae generis, id. Off. 3, 13, 121: now I r. at that, iam d. gaudeo, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25: I know that he will heartily r. with me, hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, id. ib. 5, 5, 8: to r. secretly, in simu g., Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; tacitum secum g., Ter. Hebe. 1, 2, 32: I congratulate you: as for myself I r., tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 6, 15; they r. in writing, gaudient scribentes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107. Fig.: the rock r.s in Phœbus, rupe gaudet Phœbo, Virg. E. 6, 29: all garden plants r. in moisture, humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, 39.

2 pergaudeo, v. (very rare: to r. greatly): I r. greatly that like him, eum a te amari p., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 § 9.

3. laetor, i. (to show joy outwardly: constr. with abl., accus. of nct. pron. or acc. and infin.): to r. amidst the groans of all, i. in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verri. 5, 46, 121: to r. in good things and grieve at the opposite, i. bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, id. Am. 13, 47: I see that I ought to r. at that, illud mihi laetandum video, id. Manil. 1, 3. 4. exulto, i. (to leap for joy, r. exceedingly; constr. usu. with abl.): to r. in the victory of the nobility, e. Victoria nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: to r. in heart, e. animis, Virg. Aen. II, 491: often with laetitia or gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; Cat. 1, 10, 26. Join: e. et gestire, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 5. gestio, i. (thro' oneself about in transports of joy): to r. with excessive pleasure, voluptate nimis g., Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: to r. in prosperity, secundis rebus g., Liv. 45, 19: to r. with joy, laetitia g., Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: to keep those that r. within bounds, gestientes comprimere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148. Ph.r.: to r. in anything, percipere laetitiam ex re quaquam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: to r. exceedingly, gaudie compleri, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69: to r. with incredible joy, incredibili gaudio efferti, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2: to r. insolently, insolenter se effire, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: I r.d not a little, cepi non mediocrem voluptatem, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, ad init.: the populace r.d and was glad, plebs gaudium aqua laetitiam agitabat, Sall. Cat. 48, ad init.: may you long r. in this descent, originis hujus gaudia longa feras, Juv. 8, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12: v. JOY.

rejoin: I. To put together again: r. recompono, no pf. possum, 3: v. REUNITE. II. To come back to: redéo, ii, itum, 4: v. RETURN. P.h.r.: Caesar r.d his men, Caesars se ad suos recipit, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: he r.d the banquet, se convivio reddit, Liv. 23, 9, extr.

III. To reply: respondeo, di, sum, 2: v. ANSWER (v.).

rejoinder: responsum: v. ANSWER (subs.).

rekindle: 1. r.éconflo, i: whence feeling night be r.d in every limb, unde reconfrai sensus per membra posset, Luct. 4, 924. 2. r.édescendo, di, sum, 3: Tert.: Hier. P.h.r.: to r. extinguished, slumbering fires, extinctos, sopitos ignes suscitare, Ov. A. 3, 597; Virg. Aen. 5, 743: to r. flames that have sunk low, excitate invalidas flamas, Lucan. 8, 776; tepidos refovere ignes, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: striae almost quenched are rd, studia prope extincta reveruentur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

relapse (v.): 1. r.écdio, di, cásum, 3: v. fall. art. 2. r.élabor, lapsus, 3 (to glide insensibly back, only fig.): now I r. into the doctrines of Aristippus, nunc in Aristippi praecepta, relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18. 3. r.émorbesco, 3 (to become ill again): Enn. in Fest. v. FALL BACK, RETURN.

relapse (subs.): expr. by a phr.: the r. of Germanicus, aegritudo quae rursum Germanicus accidit-ral, Tac. A. 2, 69. To have a r., r.écdio, cldi, cásum, 3: do not call me away from these remedies to that crowd, lest I have a r., ab his me remedii noli in istam urbana vocare ne-

recidam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, extr.: Plin. also, in morbum de integro incidere, id. Fam. 12, 30, 2: cf. id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: to have a more serious r., in graviorum morbum recidere, Liv. 24, 29. (N.B.—recidiva febris, Cels. 3, 4, means remittent, recurring.)

relate: I. To narrate, recount:

1. perséquor, cútus, 3 (to detail, describe): to r. the history of Hannibal, p. res Hannibalis, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: to r. in verse, versus p., id. Sen. 6, 16. 2.

épôno, pôsui, pôsuum, 3 (to set forth): to r. from the beginning how the affair took place, e. ab initio res quemadmodum gesta sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 14: to r. a conversation about friendship to some one, e. sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Am. 1, 1: I have r.d the history of the Romans in five books, quae Romani gessere quinque libris exposui, Liv. 6, 1: v. UNFOLD. 3. édisséro, rui, rûnum, 3 (to r. deeds, e. res gestas, Liv. 34, 52: Cic.

4. édisserto, i (syn. of proceed.): nor will I attempt to tell what I shall fall short of the truth in r.ing, neque aggrediar narrare quae edisserantur minora vero fecero, Liv. 22, 54. 5.

énarratio, narro, 1: v. TELL. 6. rérero, rēfili (rett.), rélatum, 3 (to bring back word, report): some chronicles r. that there was a battle at Fidenæ, ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulerit, Liv. 4, 34: the conversations were r.d to me, sermones referabantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10. 7. trádo, didi, ditum, 3 (to transmit a knowledge of: esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria): he is r.d to have been the most just of all men, omnium justissimum fuisse traditur, Cic. Sent. 67, 141: history r.s very many such instances, qualia permulta historias tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: it is r.d that he fell forwards, traditur memoriae prolapsum occidisse, Liv. 5, 21, ad fin. 8. prôdo, didi, ditum, 3 (constr. like proceed.): he r.s that his bones were secretly buried, memoriae prodidit ossa eius clausa sepulta, Nep. Them. 10, extr.: two different stories r.d about his death, de interitu eius duplex memoria prodita est, id. Hann. 8, 2: Cic. 9. commémoro, i (to mention, speak of; constr. with acc., acc. and infin., rel. clause or de): which I would describe if I could r. them without pain, quae persequeris si c. possent sine dolore, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: Caes. B. G. 4, 16.

10. mémôro, i (much rarer than preced.): to r. his acracy, m. crudelitatem, Cic. Verri. 1, 47, 122. 11. itérō, i (to recapitulate): to r. my doings, mea facta i., Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5. P.h.r.: a most eloquent man, as they r., homo ut terebant, in dicendi copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; Fabius r.s, Fabius auctor est (with infin.), Tac. A. 1, 20: authorities r. different accounts of his death, de morte eius variant auctores, Liv. 27, 27: (the historians) r. that he was slain, interfectum eum scriptum relinquunt, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: as the Greeks r., u. Grafi perhibent, Virg. Aen. 8, 135: the matter is r.d to Caesar, deferetur ei res ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: they r. their tools in talk, relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov. M. 4, 570: to r. in order the remaining uses, reliquos usus derigeret, Plin. 29, 2, 10. 12. To concern: 1. attinet, timit, 2 (used mostly impers. with ad): so far as r.s to myself, quod ad me attinet, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: to what am I to say this dream r.s? quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnum! Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: sometimes there is an ellipsis: whether it was or was not, this does not r. to the matter in hand, sive fuit, sive non fuit, nihil ad rem (sc. attinet), Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 15. 2. pertinent, timut, 2 (like preced. to belong): the dream r.s to something, somnum ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 28: it r.s rather to us, quod magis ad nos p., Hor. S. 2, 6, 73; v. BELONG. 3. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (to appertain): which in my way r. to the matter, quae nihil attinunt ad rem, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 32: the first point r.s to human nature,

primus ille locus naturam attingit hu- manam, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 13. 4. contingo, tigi, tactum, 3: this deliberation in no respect r.s to the Romans, haec consultatio Romanos nihil contigit, Liv. 34, 22, ad fin. 5. specto, i (to tend): that which r.s and contributes to a good life, quod spectet valeatque ad bene vivendum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: v. TENN.

related (adj.): v. N.B. The foll. are also used subst. to denote a relative.

A. Lit.: 1. própinquus (near: a gen. t., opp. to longinquus or alienus): nearly r. to you, tibi genere p., Sall. Jug. 10: the society of near r.s, societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53. Join: p. cognatiq, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96. 2.

propinquus (used as comp. of preced.): to whom nobody is more nearly r. than Quintius, quibus proprius Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: more nearly r. by blood, gradu p. sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28. 3. proximus (superl.): he is most nearly r. to him, hic illi genere est p., Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: most closely r., p. cognatione, Lex in Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; propinquata, Nep. Ages. 1, 3: they are unjust towards their nearest r.s, injuriunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

4. cognatus (r. by birth): he was r. to me, is mihi c. fuit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23: kinsmen and r.s by birth agreeing very well together, propinquus eque optime congruentes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96. 5.

agnatus (r. on the father's side): v. Dict. Ant. 309: a, gentile-sque, Lex in Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148. 6. affinis (r. by marriage): you have repudiated your r. by marriage, my daughter, tu a tuam, mean filiam, repulisti, Cic. post Red. 7, 17: to regard as r.s, in affinitate loco ducere, Sall. Jug. 14, ad init. 7. necessarius (connected by a bond; hence variously applied to friends and r.s): a near r., propinquus et n., Cic. Mur. 35, 73: r.s by blood, n. et consanguinei, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. 8. consanguineus (r. by blood): with what ancestors and r.s, quibus marjoribus, quibus c., Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35.

9. gentilis (r. by bearing the same name): your r. by name, Brutus, tuus g., Brute, Cic. Brut. 28, 109: Liv. P.h.r.: blood r.s, sanguinis conjuncti, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: to be r. to any one on the mother's side, aliqui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: to be r. both by birth and marriage, et genere inter se conjunctos esse et affinitate, Eur. 8, 10: to be most nearly r. to any one, contingere aliquem artillissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: to be in no degree r. to the family of Caesar, nullo gradu contingere Caesaris domum, Suet. Galb. 2. B. Fig.: 1. própinquus: emotions nearly r. to these passions of the soul, motus fintimi et p. his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185; a r. meaning, p. significatio, Gell. 6, 16, ad fin.: the comp. Is propior: more nearly r. in mind, mente p., Ov. M. 2, 369: v. NEAR. 2. fintimus (neighbouring, adjoining): a poet is nearly r. to an orator, poeta f. oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: audacity which is nearly r. to confidence, audacia quae fiducia f. est, id. Inv. 2, 54, 155. Join: propinquus et f., id. b. vicinus et f., id. Or. 32, 113. 3. cognatus (kindred): nothing is so closely r. to our minds as rhythm and speech, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri et voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: v. COGNATE. 4.

consanguineus (husbandry, which is closely allied and as it were r. to wisdom, res rustica quae proxima et quasi c. sapientiae est, Col. 1, praef q: Sleep, the r. (brother) of Deuila, c. Leti Soper, Virg. Aen. 6, 278. P.h.r.: all the arts as r. were r. to each other, omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, Cic. Arch. 1, 2: the soul is r. to the Gods, animus tenetur cognitione Deorum, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: the human mind feels it is r. to the divine, mens humana conjunctam cum divina mente se sentit, id. Inv. 5, 25, 70.

relater: narrat: v. NARRATOR.

relation: I. Narrative: narratio: v. NARRATIVE, TALE. II. Kinsman:



**bring r.** for sorrows, *i.* babere aegritudinem, id. ib. *I.*, extr. *2.* lēvātūm: *a r.* from the tribute, *l.* tributi, Tac. H. 1, 8: *a r.* for miseries, *l.* miseriarum, Cie. Fin. 5, 19, 53. *3.* lēvāmen (*that which brings r.*): if there were any *r.* it would be in you alone, si esset aliquod *l.*, id esset in *tu* uno, Cie. Att. 12, 16; Catul. *4.* sublēvātū: *r.* and rr̄medy s. et medicina, Cie. Rep. 2, 34. *5.* allēvātū: *r.* from pain, *a.* (doloris), Cie. Fin. 1, 12, 40. *6.* allēvātūmentū: without any remedy or *r.*, sine ullo medio *t a.*, Cie. Sull. 23, 66. *7.* mītigātō: *v.* ALLEVIATION, MITIGATION. *8.* laxātūmentū: *v.* RESPITE, RELAXATION. *9.* mēdīcīna: *v.* REMEDY. *II. Aid:*

*1.* subsidium (esp. as a milit. *t. t.*): to bring *r.* s. ferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: to send (to the) *r.*, subsidio mittere, id. ib. 2, 7: to come to the *r.*, subsidio venire, Cie. Att. 8, 7: *v.* REINFORCEMENT. *2.* auxiliū: *v.* HELP, ASSISTANCE, SUCCOUR. Phr.: before *r.* could come from Carthage, priusquam Carthaginē subveniretur, Liv. 29, 25, ad fin.: (*he said that*) he trusted in the fortifications of the town, if *r.* could be quickly brought, se confidere munitionibus oppidi si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. *III. T. t. in painting:* *1.* emīnētia: in the background or in *r.*, in umbris et in emīnētia, Cie. Acad. 2, 7, 20. *2.* aspēritas (*contrast, inequality*): when the prospect of that scene charmed the eyes of all by its bold *r.*, quām aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem elbandiretur omnium visus, Vitr. 7, 5, 5: the aspect is effective on account of the *r.* produced by the spaces between the pillars, aspectus propter a. intercolumniū habet auctoritatem, id. 3, 3, 9. Phr.: as we fancy that in a work of art some things stand out in *r.*, some recede, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus Quint. 2, 17, 1. *IV. T. t. in sculpture:* to carve in bas-*r.*, caelāre, Cie.; intrārāde, Plin. 33, 11, 49; hence, a bas-*r.*, caelāmen (*rare*), Ov. M. 13, 291: caelātūra (*the art of carving them; the r.s themselves*): carving in too high *r.* breaks a thin plate, c. alio rumpit tenuem laminam, Quint. 2, 4, 7: bas-*r.s taken from subjects in Homer*, caelātūra carminum Homeri, Suet. Ner. 47: an artist in bas-*r.*, caelātor, Cie. Verr. 4, 24, 54; also tōrēuma, ātis, n. (*rōpeyua*; see Dict. Ant. voc. "Bronze"): very splendid bas-*r.s*, perhōna l., id. ib. 4, 18, 38: vasa extypa (*excrvpa*), Plin. 35, 12, 43: ānāgyp̄ta (*avayvnp̄ta*), id. 33, 11, 49: an adj. ānāgyp̄tic occurs in Sid.

**relieve:** *I.* To lighten, alleviate: *1.* lēvo, i. (to lighten): I will r. you of your burden, ego te facie levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: *to r. thir*, l. sitim, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: *to r. the violence of the disease*, *l.* vim morbi, Curt. 3, 6, 2: *to r. any one from fear*, l. aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22 *to r. care and uneasiness of mind by counsel*, *l.* curare et angorem animi consilio, Cie. Att. 1, 18, ad init.: *r. your suppliant*, levate supplicem vestrum, id. Clu. 70, 200: *that remedy cannot r. all sorrows*, illa medicina non omnes aegri udines l. potest, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61. *2.* relēvo, *i.*: whose death has partially rd. you of a burden, cuius mors te ex alijs parte relevavit, Cie. Fl. 17, 41: *to r. hunger*, r. famem, Ov. M. 11, 129: *to r. ony one's mind*, *r.* (alijcū) animum, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11. *3.* sublēvo, *i.*: *to r. the toils of the soldiers*, s. militum laborem, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: his caresses r. her fears, blandimentum sublēvavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4: *to r. his neighbours with his wealth*, s. vicinos facultatibus suis, Cie. Phil. 7, 8, 24. *4.* allēvo, *i.*: *to r. one partially of a burden*, *a.* omnis aliqua ex parte, Cie. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: I am r.d when I talk with you in your absence, allevor quam loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39. *5.* lāxō, *i.* (to relax, release): *to r. the stomach*, stomachum l., Juv. 4, 67: *to r. his mind from constant labour*, animum ab assiduis laboribus l., Liv. 32, 5, ad init.: *to r. our minds from the exertion of dis-*

cussion

animos a contentione disputatio[n]is l., Cie. De Or. 3, extr. *6.* mītigō, *i.* v. SOFTEN, ASSUAGE. *7.* rēmitō, missi, missum, 3: *v.* RELAX. *8.* exōnero, *i.*: v. UNBURDEN. Phr.: to r. the mind by sleep, animus somno relaxare, Cie. Div. 2, 48, 100: to be a little r.d of one's fēar, paullum respirare a mītū, id. Clu. 70, 200: to r. more serīous work by sport and jest, graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere, Pl. Ep. 8, 21, ad init. *II. To aid, assist:* *1.* subvēno, vēni, ventum, 4: *to r. his son, surrounded by foes*, circumvento filio, s. Caes. B. G. 5, 35. *2.* succēro, currī, cursum, 3 (*to run to the aid of*): to r. those who are hard pressed, laborantibus, s. Cie. De Or. 1, 37, 109: hemp r.s the stomach of beasts of burden, cannabis succurrit lumentorum alvo, llin. 20, 23, 97: *v.* SUCCOR, AID. Phr.: to r. any one from a blockade, obsidione aliquem eximere, Liv. 38, 15. *III. Milit. t. t.:* to take the place of: *1.* excipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *they r. one another*, alii aliis excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 16. *13 cohorts r.d this legion*, hanc legionem xiii. cohortes exceperunt, id. ib. 7, 51. *2.* succēdo, sst, ssum, 3 (*to take the place of; with dat.*): fresh men r. the exhausted, integri et recentes fatigatis succedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: *the cohorts r.d them, cohortes in stationem succedere*, id. 4, 32. Phr.: to r. soldiers on guard, permutare stationum vices, Curt. 8, 6, 11: *to r. each other in turn*, varlare vices, Virg. Aen. 9, 164 (R. and A.): he r.s me and takes my post, subit ipse mecum quo expedit opus, Ov. M. 3, 648. *IV. To heighten by contrast:* *v.* RELIEF. Phr.: the contrast of the colours mutually r.ing each other, differentia colorum alterna vice sese excitante, Plin. 35, 5, 11 (q. v.): the part on which the light falls seems to be r.d, quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videtur, Cie. De Or. 3, 26, 101.

**religion:** *1.* religio (religio): so always in poet. : a term of wide import, including all feelings and manifestations of reverence, even to superstition): *r.* which consists in the pious worship of the gods, *r.* quae deorum p[ro]cul cultu continetur, Cie. N. D. 1, 42, 117: to embrace the worship of the gods and p[ro]curare r. cultum deorum et puram r. suscipere, id. Leg. I, 23, 60: *there are limits to r.*, we ought not to be over superstitious, modus est quidam religionis: nimium esse superstitionis non oportet, Auct. Dom. 40, 105: *every state has its own r.*, sua cuique civitati r. est, id. Flac. 28, 69: *the r. of the Jrs.*, Judorum, id. ib. 28, 68: *the r. of the Christians*, r. Christianorum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 30: *a heathen r.*, r. profana, Firm. Mat. 21, 1: to convert to the true r., ad veram r. reformare, Min. Fel. 1, 5: to conform to the established r., traditas colere, id. 6, 1 (cf. Cie. 5, 51), the rites of r., religiōnum caerimoniā, Cie. Rep. 2, 14: to be a teacher of r., perh. religiones interpretari, after Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *a man of no r.*, contemptor religionum, Suet. Ner. 56. *2.* expr. by sacra, vnl. *n. pl.* (religious rites; esp. of priests, and family worship): *the r. of Ceres*, s. Cereris, Cie. Balb. 24, 55: *the origin of the r.*, origo sacrorum, Liv. 39, 13: *the ministers of r.*, antistites caerimoniārum et sacrorum, Auct. Dom. 39, 104: to follow the same form of r., iisdem uti sacris, after id. Off. 1, 17, 55: *the Catholic r.*, the Lutherān r., *sacra Pontificia, Lutherana* (Kr.): to change one's r., \*ad alla sacra transire (Kr.). *3.* piētas (prop. dutifulness: rare): *r.* p. adversus, erga deos, Cie. Fin. 3, 22, 73: Auct. Dom. 41, 107: *v.* PIETY. Phr.: the Christian r., Christiana fides, Sulp. Sev. 2, 31: *a follower of the Christian r.*, Christianae legis studiosus, Attm. 25, 10, 15: *an offence against r.*, sacrum commissum, Lex in Cie. Leg. 2, 9, 21: *it was an offence against r. to eat the produce*, religiosum erat consumere fructum, Liv. 2, 5: *the whole state became entirely devoted to r.*, civitas tota

in cultum versa deorum, id. 1, 21: to be the minister of r., perh. rebus divinis interesse, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Cie. Div. 1, 4, *a system of r.*, \*formula rerum divinarum (Kr.): *v.* THEOLOGY.

**religious:** *1.* religiōsus (like the subst.); it has a wide import: also religiōsus): *a r.* man, homo r., Auct. Dom. 40, 105: *very r. persons*, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12: *r. rites*, r. jura, Cie. Am. 4, 13. *Join*: sanctus et r., id. Fonte[i] 9, 21; Rosc. Com. 15, 44: on the word see Gell. 4, 9. *2.* religiōsus (rather r.): Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7. *3.* Freq. expr. by means of religio: *a mind not devoid of r. feelings*, baud intactus religiose animus, Liv. 5, 15: *devoid of all r. feelings*, expers religiōnum omnium, Cie. N. D. 1, 42, 119: *it is a r. custom*, religio est, Plin. 25, 4, 11: *that particular r. system*, istorum r. sacrorum, Cie. Flac. 28, 69: *r. observances handed down by tradition*, traditiae per manus r., Liv. 5, 51: *to comply with religious practices*, religiones colore, Cie. Rep. 2, 14: *deep r. awe*, summa r., id. Verr. 4, 34, 75: *a r. scruple arose in his mind*, oblatā est illi r., id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: *to be prevented by r. duties*, religiōibus impediti, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: *no r. aversion to falsehood*, nulla mendaci r., id. B. C. 1, 11: *to be released from r. obligation*, exsolvi religione, Liv. 9, 9, ad init.: *to undertake a r. war*, bellum pro religiōibus suscipere, Cie. Fonte[i] 9, 20: *an object of r. awe*, r., id. Verr. 4, 43, 93: *r. zeal*, *studium religiosum* (Kr.). *4.* sollemnis: *v.* SOLEMN. Phr.: *civil and r. institutions*, perh. divina humanaque jura, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 16: *to perform r. worship*, rem divinam facere, Cato R. R. 1, 5, 4 (esp. of sacrifices): *to be very r.*, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent diligenter tractare, after Cie. N. D. 2, 28, 72: *a r. regard for virtue, superstition virtutis*, Sen. Ep. 95, 35: *the most r. care*, summa cura: *v.* SCRUPULOUS: *a r. person* (l. e. a recluse): *\*religious, clausūris: to join to a r. order*, \*ordini sacro se addicere.

**religiously:** *1.* religiōs (relig.): to worship the gods, *r.*, r. deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; Cie.: *v.* SCRUPULOUSLY. *2.* sollemnitate v. SOLEMNITY.

**religiousness:** *1.* piētas adversus, erga deos, Cie. Fin. 3, 22, 73; Auct. Dom. 41, 107; cf. N. D. 1, 42, 116: *v.* PIETY. *2.* sanctitas: Cie.: *v.* HOLINESS. *3.* religiōsitas: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16 (a trans. of the Gr. *baōteys*). Phr.: *an enemy of all r.*, hostis omnium religionum, Auct. Dom. 54, 119: *the justice and r. of Numa*, justitia religioque Numae, Liv. 1, 18, init.

**relinquish:** *rélinquo, liqui, lictum*: *3.* *v.* LEAVE, ABANDON, RESIGN.

**reliquary:** perh. *theca*, capsula sacerdotum reliqui instructa: in eccl. Latin, \*reliquiare, reliquiarium.

**relish (r.):** *A.* Trans.: expr. by pbr. to r. black broth, jura nigro detlectari, Cie. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: he said he never r.d anything better, negavit se unquam bibisse jucundius, id. ib. 5, 34, 97: swearing that he never r.d a dinner better anywhere, adjurans nusquam so unquam libentius (sc. coenasse), id. Fam. 9, 19: *v. LIKE, ENJOY*. *B.* Intrans.: expr. by a phr.: the deer does not r., nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121: *V. TASTE*.

**relish (subs.):** *A.* Flavour: *sāpor*: *v.* TASTE. *B.* Something eaten with or before a meal, a whei: *1.* prōmulgis, id. f. (*of eggs, salt, fish, etc.*): to raise one's expectations by a r., in promulside spei ponere aliquid, Cie. Fam. 9, 16, 8. *2.* pulmentum (anything eaten with bread): dried figs are a r., caricata pulmentario sunt, Sen. Ep. 87, 3: let exercise be your r., pulmentaria quare sudando, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20. *3.* condimentum (spice, seasoning): *a r. was lacking*, c. defuit, Cie. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: *v.* SEASONING. *4.* pulmentum: App. M. 4, p. 146. *5.* gustus, ūs; Mart. 11, 31, 4. *6.* gustūlus (*dimin. of preced.*): App. M. 9, p. 232. *7.* gustatio: Petr. 21, 6. *8.* gustum: Apic. 4, 5. *III.*

*Fondness, partiality*: studium: v. LAST.

*relishing*: putimentaris: r. food, p. cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30: v. SAVOURY.

*reluctance*: Phr.: with r., invitans: v. UNWILLINGLY.

*reluctant*: piger, invitans: v. UNWILLING. Join: Invitus et coactus, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: *he would be r. to come unbidden to a conference, in colloquio venire invitatus gravaretur*, id. B. G. 1, 35: whether you will be r. or eager, sive retractabitis, sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76.

*reluctantly*: use invitans: v. UNWILLINGLY.

*rely*: fido or confido, fisis sum, 3 (constr. usw. with dat. of person or abl. of thing relied on): v. TRUST.

*relying on*: frētus (with abl.): Cic.: Caes.: (v. rarely with dat., Liv. 6, 13, init., nulli rei... feta multitudine...).

*remain*: 1. To continue unchanged or unmoved: 1. māneō, nsi, nsum, 2: to r. at home, m. domi, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: the earth r.s fixed, terra immobilius manet, id. N. D. 1, 12, 29: all that we have loved in Agricola r.s, and will r., quidquid ex Agricola amavimus manet mansurumque est, Tac. Agr. 46: to r. alive, m. in vita, Cic. Fam. 4, 11, 2: whilst the memory of Rome shall r., dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: to r. of the same opinion, m. in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27, 58: to r. of the same opinion as the old philosophers, m. in antiquorum philosophorum sententia, id. Div. 1, 1, 5; to r. faithful to one's promise, m. promissis (abl.): Virg. Aen. 2, 160. 2. permāneō, nsi, nsum, 2 (stronger than preced.): to r. permanently: to r. on the sea coast, p. in maritima ora, Liv. 37, 21 - to r. in a state of celibacy, p. impuberis, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: that custom has r'd from the days of Cerops, illa mos a Cœcōe permānēt, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; to r. faithful to one's duty, p. in officio, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, ad fin. 3. rēmāneō, nsi, nsum, 2 (to r. behind): constr. sometimes with pred. aījō): to r. with one, r. apud aliquem, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: the lower part r'd perfect, pars inferior integra remanebat, id. ib. 7, 35: souls r. after death, animi remanent post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26. 4. sto, stēl, stātūm, 1 (to stand, last): to r. about the senate-house, s. ad curiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: the iron r'd fast in his groin, steti lingue ferrum, Ov. M. 5, 112: the ice r.s motionless, stat glacies iners, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: to r. of the same fixed opinion, s. suis iudicis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: v. STAND.

5. exto, stīti, 1 (to hold out, endure): to r. in tents, d. sub pelibus, Liv. 5, 2: people could not r. outside their houses, durari extra tecta non poterat, id. 10, 46, ad init., v. LAST.

6. dūrō, i. (to hold out, endure): to r. in the country, contineare se ruri, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17: their contentances r. fixed on the rainless clouds, scieci vultus in nubibus haerent, Lucan 4, 331: he sits and will r. sitting, sedet aeternumque sedebit, Virg. Aen. 6, 617: throughout the world there is nothing which r.s, nihil est toto quod persistet in orbe, Ov. M. 15, 177: the spoils of the army which r. dead on the field of battle, spoliā jacentis exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: his expression of countenance always r'd the same, erat semper idem vultus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: to r. faithful to the old style, antiquum obtinere, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22: I: to r. neutral, se in nullam partem movere,

Caes. B. C. 2, 17: quiescere, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ad fin. II. To be over, to be left as a remainder: 1. resto, stīti, 1 (constr. with ut or infin.): he who has finished two-thirds must necessarily have a third r.ing, qui diuas partes absolvit huic n-cessa est r. tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: presents, r.ing from the ravages of the sea and the flames, da mitage et flammis restantia, Virg. Aen. 1, 679: lucky fellows! now I (alone) r., felices! nunc ego resto, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: it r.s for us to consider of what nature they are, restat ut quals corum natura sit consideremus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45: it r.d to tell, restabat verba referre, Ov. M. 1, 700.

2. supēro, 1: if one-twelfth be taken from five-twelfths, what r.s? si quinque remota est unicuius quid superat?

Hor. A. P. 328: what money r.s, quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: what r.s for us to clear ourselves off?

quod superaret quod purgemus? Liv. 45, 24, init.

3. supērsum, fui, esse: a space of two days r.d, viduum superaret.

Caes. B. G. 1, 23: as for what r.s, quod superest, Cic. Att. 9, 19, ad fin.: now it r.s for me to b.l., nunc superest mihi dicere, Ov. F. 3, 675: all that r. of the army of Hirtius, omnes qui supersunt de Hirtio exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: v. SCHIVE.

4. résidē, 2: (to r. sitting, r. behind): it is uncertain whether she wandered from the road or r.d sitting from fatigue, erravisse via seu lassa residuus incertum, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: the rest of the band of conspirators will r. in the state, residēbit in republica relinquentia conjuratō manus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: hope r.s in your valour, resides spes in virtute tua, id. Fam. 12, 3, 31, ad fin. Phr.: it r.s to vie with each other in our kind offices, reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos, id. ib. 7, 31: not even the chaff r.d, ne paleae quidem relinquebantur, id. Verr. 3, 48, 114: something will r. from her slender income, ex meo tenet vestigial aliiquid redundantib, id. Par. 6, 3, ad init.

*remainder*: reliquum: v. REST.

*remaining* (adj.): 1. rēliquo: what has he r. quid est hinc reliqui? Cic. Sull. 31, 89: the sun is the chief of the r. luminaries, sol est princeps reliquorum luminum, id. Rep. 6, 17: there were very few r.; the rest were discharged, erant perpauci reliqui, ceterique dimisi, id. Ver. 5, 34, 87: to leave nothing r., nihil reliqui facere, Sall. Cat. 11, ad fin.: to leave no opinion about him r., nihil opinione ejus r. facere, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.

2. rēsiduus (what is left; esp. as a sediment when an else is drawn off): the r. nobles, residu nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: I desire that there be no anxiety r., cupio nullum r. sollicitudinem esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3.

3. rēsēs, his (the nom. sing. does not occur; it usu. implies idleness, inactivity): rare: to dred the r. plebeian in the city, timere r. in urbe plbem, Liv. 7, 32.

4. superflus (that which is left over and above): rare: to restore the r. produce, tructus s. restituere, Papin. thg. 16, 1, 58, extr.

5. ceteri, alii: v. REST.

6. supērste, stītis: v. sur-

VIVING.

*remains* (pl.): rēliquia, f. pl. (in nearly all senses of the Eng.): the r. of his forces, r. copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1 the r. of dinners, r. coenarium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: the r. of r. (i.e. com., the very smallest scraps), r. reliquarium, Pl. Curz. 3, 18: v. FRAGMENTS: to carry his r. to the tomb, r. tumulo inferre, Tac. A. 3, 4: v. ASHES: the scanty r. of the republic, tenues reipublicae r., Auct. Dom. 36, 96: to mangle the r. of life, vitae r. lacerare, id. Quint. 15, 50. v. RICUS, TRACE.

*remake*: refīno, 3: to their realms of w.ez, cerea regna r., Virg. G. 4, 20: v. RECREATE, RENEW.

*remand* (v.): 1. rēmittō, misi, missum, 3: v. SEND BACK, COUNTERMAND.

II. T. in law: 1. amplio, 1: to r. a man a. hominem, Auct. Iter.

4, 36, 48: the accused was twice r.d and

acquitted on his third appearance, his ampliatio tertio absoluto reus, Liv. 43, 2, 2: comprendendo, 1 (to r. to the third day): to r. the accused, c. reum, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 9, 26. v. ADJOURN.

*remand* (subs.): remanding: ampliatio, Sen.; comprehendatio and comprehenditius, us, both in Cic. v. preced. art, and ADJOURNMENT.

*remark* (v.): obseruo, 1: v. OBSERVE.

*remark* (subs.): observatio v. OBSERVATION, SAYING, NOTE.

*remarkable*: 1. insignis (distinguished by some peculiarity): r. for some weakness, i. debilitate aliqua, Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin.: a r. misfortune, i. calamitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: a year r. for two new magistracies, annus i. dubius novis magistratibus, Liv. 7, 1, init.: splendid and r. virtue, clara et i. virtus, Cic. Am. 27, 102: very r., perinsignis, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51. 2. insignis (prop. part.; rare) a more r. disgrace, insignitus flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: Cato.

3. mēmōrabilis (worthy of mention): he was a r. man, vir in, Liv. 38, 53: very r. friendship, maxime in familiaritas, Cic. Att. 1, 4: a book of r. deeds and sayings, factorum et dictorum memorabilium liber, Val. Max. title.

4. commēmōrabilis (stronger than preced.): many other r. things, multa alia c. Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: v. MEMORABLE.

5. notābilis (noteworthy): a r. death, n. exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: great and r. eloquence, magna et r. eloquentia, Tac. Or. 40: an uncommon and r. circumstance, rara et n. res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, init.

6. conspicuus: v. ILLUSTRIOS.

7. singulāris: v. SINGULAR.

8. mirus: v. WONDERFUL.

9. egrēgius: v. UNCOMMON.

Pbr.: nothing r. was done, nihil dignum memoria actum est, Liv. 2, 19, ad init.: Cic. r. doings and sayings, facta et dicta memorata digna, Val. Max. praef. init.: every year was r. for deaths, omnis annus funeribus insigniretur, Tac. Agr. 41: he composed accurately which was all the more r. seeing he was no orator, scriptitav accurate, quam praetitum non esset orator, Cic. Brut. 77, 267.

*remarkably*: 1. insigniter: to

lore one's friends r., amicos i. diligere, Cic. Part. Or. 21, 80.

2. insignite: r. wicked, i. improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73.

3. oft. expr. by VERY or by per; as, r. diligent, perdiligens.

4. singulariter: v. SINGULARLY.

5. mirē: v. WONDERFULLY.

6. egrēgiē: v. UNCOMMONLY.

*remediable*: sānābilis: v. CURABLE.

*remedial*: mēdīcābilis, Col.: rēmēdialis, Macr.: v. HEALING.

*remediless*: insānābilis: v. IN-

CURABLE.

*remedy* (subs.): 1. rēmēdiū: not a violent but a powerful r., non præcessit sed strenuum r., Curt. 3, 6, 2: a quick r., præsentaneum r., Plin. 21, 31, 105: a most efficacious r., præsentissimum r., Col. 6, 14, ad init.: a r. against cold, r. frigoris, Curt. 8, 4, 11 a r. for the throat, r. ad fauces, Suet. Ner. 15, ad fin.: to cure by opposite r.s (=allopathically), contraria remedies sanare, Cels. 3, 9: to be a r. esse remedium (also in nom. and gen.), Plin. passim: Fig.: a sharp r., acre r., Cic. Clu. 24, 67: an active r., r. diligens, Sen. Ep. 95, 14: an extreme r., r. extremum, id. 29, 1: a r. arising from war, r. ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72: to procure r.s for making pain endurable, r. comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26 74: to find r.s for his poisonous devices venenīs r. Invenire, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25 to apply r.s to the disease of the mind, r. morbis animorum adultere, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: to use philosophy as a r. philosopher in r. summa exercere, Sen. Ep. 111, 2: r.s are of no avail unless they are preserved in, r. non prosumi nisi immorantur, id. 40, 4, 2, mēdīcāmentum (a healing drug): to give a r. m. dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. Fig.: a r. for grief, m. doloris, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: a uni-

*versal r.* (*panacea*), panchrestum m., id. Verr. 3, 65, 13.      3. médicāmen, inis, n. (same as preced.: *fig.*, only in poet.): violent r., violentia m., Cic. Pis. 6, 13 (ad. violenta): *to apply strong r.s to an angry woman, iratae m. fortia praebere*. Ov. A. A. 2, 489.      4. médecina (healing; hence, *that which heals*): *to apply a r. m. adhibere*, Cic. Att. 16, 15, post med. Fig.: *a standing r. for grief, m. perpetua doloris*, id. Fam. 5, 15, 4: Ov. 5. médeida: *to apply a r. to one's wounds, m. adhibere vulneribus*, App. M. 8, p. 210. Fig.: *the r.s provided by the laws, m. legum*, Gell. 20, 1.      6. *curare, m. curare, cures, a b.*: *to be a care, a cure, a b.*

vided by the laws, in legum, Gen. 20, 1.  
6. auxilium (a *hep*): *to be a r.*, auxilio esse, Plin. 26, 12, 78: *it is better to try a doubtful r.* than *none*, satius anceps a. experiri quam nullum. Cels. 2, 10, 7. pra-sidium (*a protection*): *it is a r. for ear-diseases, aurum morbis p. est*, Plin. 22, 22, 44. 8. praesentaneum (*a r. that operates at once*): Plin. 30, 9, 23 § 79. 9. regressus, us (*a legal r.*): *to have no r. against the vendor*, nullum adversus venditorem habere r., Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34. 10. lenitum: v. RELIEF, ALLEVIATION. Phr.: *kinds of herbs which are a r. for the bites of beasts*, genera herbarum ad mortua bestiarum, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: *Caes.*: Plin.: *it is a r. for strangury*, fact ad difficultatem urinariae, id. 22, 18, 21: *the seed is a r. for serpents' stings*, semen contrar serpentes valet, id. 22, 22, 35; so, auxiliari contra serpentes, id. 21, 19, 77: *it is a r. for the dropdown, hydroperic prodest*, id. 21, 19, 78: *it is a most efficacious r. for the sting of wasps*, praessentissimum est contra ictus vesparium, id. 21, 20, 86 (v. EFFICACIOUS): *his disorder increases with the r.*, aegrescit medendo, Virg. Aen. 12, 46: *I do not approve of his r.s. curations non probo*, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 1: *no r. is more important for the state*, nulla salus reipublicae maior est, id. Div. in Caecili. 21, 71.

**remedy** (v.): **1.** LIT. = *sāno*, I: v. CURE, HEAL, and preced art. **II.** FIG.: **1.** mēdōe, 2 (constr. with dat.; rarely accs.); **to r.** an evil, malo m. (joined to sanare), Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26; **to r. the deficiency of corn.** m. rei frumentariae inopie, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; **they must r. it by law.** medendum est legi, Tac. A. 4, 16; **to r. one's desires,** m. cupiditatis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 3. **2.** occurro, curri, cursum, 3 (to counteract: with dat.); **variety r.s ennuī, varietas occurrunt satietati,** Cic. Or. 52, 174; **r. both evils, utrique rei o.** Nep. Pelop. I, 1: v. **COUNTERACT.** **3.** *sāno*, 1 (to cure): **r. an inconvenience,** s. incommodeum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29; Cic. **4.** corrigo, rex, rectum, 3: v. **CORRECT.** **5.** more freq. expr. by phr. with remedium: **to try to r. the delay,** r. querare ad eam moram, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: **when vices become habits there is no chance of r.ing them,** ubi quae fuerant vita mores sunt desinere esse remedio locus, Sen. Ep. 19, extr. **P.H.R.:** **to r. the barrenness of the soil,** obviam ira infecunditati terra- rum, Tac. A. 4, 6.

remelt: rēcōquo, xi, ctum, 3: to r.  
iron, ferrum r., Flor. 3, 20, 6: Virg.:  
Plin.

**remember:** 1. měmíni, isse, defect, (constr. with gen., acc. of person or thing, *de*, a rel. clause, subj., acc. and infin.; v. Lat. Gr. § 278) : for *I r.*, *I r.*, nor shall I ever forget that night, měmíni enim, memini, neque unquam obli-  
vias noctis illius, CIC. Planc. 42, 107; to *r.* the living, m. vivorum, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3; to *r.* all things, m. omnia, id. Acad. 2, 3, 106; to *r.* my actions, m. actionum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8: whom you *r.* well, quem tu probe meministi, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: you *r.* her great was men's wonder,  
meministi, quanta esset hominum admiratio, id. Am. 1, 2: *I r.* that he  
answered me, illum mihi responderemus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 297: to *r.* well,  
memoriter m., Pl. Capt. 2, 1, extr.: *I r.*  
a book being brought to you, m. librum  
tibi afferriri, CIC. Att. 8, 11, ad fin.: often,  
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*I*, when little I used to anoint my eyes with olive-oil, saepe oculos, memini, tamen parvus olivo, Pers. 3, 44: *r.* to draw your melancholy in wine, finire memento tristitiam vino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 17: **V. TAKE CARE.** 2. commémorāti (r. thoroughly): whom he said he r'd quite well, quem probe se c. aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 227: *I* r. it better because I had no dinner that day, hoc c. magis quia illio die impransus fui, Pl. Amphy. 1, 1, 98: **3.** réminisci (very ample): Tert. 4. recordor, i (to think over, call to mind; constr. with acc., sometimes *de* or *gen.*): to *r.* the common fortune of war, communis belli causus r., Caes. B. C. 3, 72: *I* would like to know if you r. anything about yourself, velim scire, equid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: to *r.* the very earliest days of childhood, pueritiae memoriam r. ultimam, id. Arch. 1, 1: to *r.* one's crimes, r. flagitorium, id. Pis. 6, 12: *I* r. he preferred Demosthenes to all, recordor omnibus antefere Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23: **5.** réminiscor, 3 (to call to mind; constr. with gen., acc., acc. and inf., or absd.): to *r.* his, *gen.* renown, r. veteris famae, Ncp. Phoc. 4, 1: Caes. 1, 1: *I* r. what is taught in the mysteries, reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: *he r.s that it is decreased by fate, esse in fatis remissitum*, Ov. M. 1, 256: **6.** r. plovi, ivi, and II, Itum 3 (to recollect; esp. freq. with memoria or memorian): as for back as I can *r.* quantum memoria *r.* præterita possimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 2: *r.* that time, repetere illius temporis memoriam, id. Deiot. 7, 20: to *r.* injunctions, r. præcepta, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 7: when *I* r. the night, cum repetto noctem, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 1: **7.** r. cognoscō, gnōvi, gnitum; (to know again, recall to mind; esp. of acquaintances): priuheret *r.* that night, recognoscere tandem illam noctem, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 + 8 when *I* perfectly r'd you, cum te penitus recognovisti, id. Deiot. 2, 4; Ov. (For the precise force of the word see Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57, non discere sed reminiscendo recognoscere.) **8.** commémorō: 1 (rare): each day *I* r. in the evening, what I have done, quid quoque die egerim commemo ro vesperi, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: Phr.: (i) with memoria: to *r.* in memoria habere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13: memoria complicit, Cic. Div. in Cæcili. 12, 39; memoria comprehendere, id. De Or. 1, 34, 154; memoria retinere, id. Manil. 7, 19; memoria tenere, id. Lig. 12, 35 (q.v.): *I* r. many of those poems multa (carmina) ex illis memoria teneo id. N. D. 2, 41, 104: as *I* r., ut mea memoria est, id. Att. 13, 31, ad fin.: *v. MEMORY.* (ii.) to *r.* everything, memoria tenere omnia, Pl. Ep. 6, 33, ad fin., *r. always this precept, hoc tibi dictum tolle memor*, Hor. A. P. 368: *to r. well-memori reprehendere mente*, Lær. 3, 87. (iii.) In letters: *r. me to my friend Tirro*, Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis, Cic. Fam. 7, 29, extr.: *v. SALUTE.*

**remembrance:** 1. récordatio: a pleasant r., grata r., Cic. Planc. 33, 81: *to enjoy the r. of friendship*, recordatio amicitiae frui, id. Am. 4, 15: the r. of a bygone event, veteris memoriae, id. De Or. 1, 2, 4: the tranquill r. of past suffering affords pleasure, habet præteriti doloris secunda r. delectationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: **2.** mémori (strictly the faculty of memory, but oft. used for *r.*): to perpetuate the *r.*, m. proderere, Cic. B. G. 1, 13, extr.: *he lives and will live in the r. of every age*, vivit et vicevit per omnium seculorum memoriā, Veil. 2, 66, 5: *within the r. of man*, post hominum memoriam, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16: *it often happened both within the r. of our forefathers and our own*, persæpe et nostra et patrum memoriā accidit, id. Fontei. 7, 13: **3.** commémorati (a reminding, calling to mind): the *r.* of our name, c. nominis nostri, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: **4.** r. ténēre: *lucr. 3, 673; (bene 3, 849, where also repetita).* Phr.: *to hold kindnesses in*

*grateful r.*, beneficia meminisse, Cic Planc. 33, 80: *the r. grows faint and dim*, meminisse jacet languetque sopore, Lucr. 4, 703.  
**remembrancer**: mōnitor (*who puts one in mind*): Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52: v. MONITOR, PROMPTER.  
**remind**: 1. mōneō, 2 (constr. with the direct obj. in acc., or nom. in pass., indirect in acc. if a neut. pron. or adj.); otherwise in gen., or dependent on de; also with acc. and inf.; cf. Lat. Gr. § 278: *to put in mind, warn*: N.B.—Avoid the constr. with the subj., which denotes to admonish): to r. the soldiers of the crisis and emergency, m. milites temporis et necessitudinis, Tac. A. 1, 67: *the very thing of which you r.* At. 14, 19, ad init.: according to your instructions he r'd me that there was need of a stronger force in that province, me ex tuis mandatis monuit praesidio firmiore opus esse ad istam provinciam, id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: to r. any one about the will, m. testamento, id. At. 11, 16, ad fin. 2. admōneō, 2 (constr. like the preced., to r., esp. of past events, whilst moneo refers more freq. to the future): to r. in a friendly way, a. amicē, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: he r'd one of his neediness, another of his ruling passion, admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis sue, Sall. Cat. 21: to r. persons (of a debt), homines, a. Cic. Quint. 12, 40: I wish you to be r'd of that, illud te esse admonitum volo, id. Coel. 3, 8: to r. me about the gardens, de hortis me a., id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 § 14: to r. (the hearers) what you have said, and in what order you have said it, quid et quo quidque loci dixerit a., id. Inv. 1, 52, 99. 3. commōneō, 2 (constr. like moneo): it is sufficient to r. us, c. nos satius est, Cic. Flui. 3, 1, 3: to r. us, c. that marriage of his, c. te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: to r. of a danger, c. de periculo, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96. 4. commōnēfācio, fēcī, factū, (to put in remembrance: pass. is formed with fio): to r. one again and again, etiam atque etiam c. aliquem, Cic. Fam. 13, 72: to r. the soldiers of his favours (militēs) beneficiū sui, Sall. Jug. 49: he r'd him of what was said, commōnēfecit quae sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: there is no one who is not r'd of your wickedness by that oration, nōne est qui tulit sceleris ex illa oratione commōnēfāciat, Cic. Verr. 5, 43, 112. 5. commēmōrō, 1: the benefactor ought not to be the person to r. men of his benefits, is non debet c. beneficia qui contulit, Cic. Am. 20, 71: Liv. 6. mēmōrīa (rare): to r. him of his friendship and alliance, m. amicitiam et foedus, Tac. A. 13, 72: to r. the soldiers of his favours (militēs) beneficiū sui, Sall. Jug. 49: he r'd him of what was said, commōnēfecit quae sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: there is no one who is not r'd of your wickedness by that oration, nōne est qui tulit sceleris ex illa oratione commōnēfāciat, Cic. Verr. 5, 43, 112. 5. commēmōrō, 1: the benefactor ought not to be the person to r. men of his benefits, is non debet c. beneficia qui contulit, Cic. Am. 20, 71: Liv. 6. mēmōrīa (rare): to r. him of his friendship and alliance, m. amicitiam et foedus, Tac. A. 13, 72. Phr. the mention of Autronīus would have r'd one of Sulla, Autronīus commemoratio memoriam Sullae retraxisset, Cic. Sull. 13, 37; of which those little gordens r. me, cuius illi hortulorum memoriam affuerunt, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2: to r. one of anything, reducere (aliquid) in memoriam, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98: care or on the tomb a mournful inscription than will r. men of me, nostri memoriam sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 51.  
**reminiscence**: rēcordatiō: I avoīd r.s, r. fugio, Cic. Att. 12, 18, init.: Plate maintains that it is a r. of our former life, Plate r. esse vult superioris vita īd. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: V. REMEMBRANCE. The Platonic *ἀναμνήσις*, trans. recordatio by Cic., is rendered by reminiscētia in Tert. Anim. 23.  
**remiss**: negligens: v. SLACK, NEGLIGENT.  
**remission**: 1. rēmissiō: the r. of the fever, r. febris, Suet. Tib. 73; the r. of the tribute for three years, r. tributū in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: forgivēs is the r. of a deserved punishment, venia est meritaē poenae r., Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 1. Cic. 2. vénia: v. FORGIVENESS.  
**remissive**: (i.e. taken in a weakened signification): rēmissiō: Prisc. 1021 P.

**remissly:** negligenter: v. NEG-  
GENTLY.

**remissness:** negligenta: v. NEG-  
GENCE.

**remit:** A. Trans.: I. Lit.:

rémitto, misi, missum, 3: v. SEND BACK.

B. To give up, concede: I. Lit.: rémitto, misi, missum, 3: to r. a punishment, r. poenam, Liv. 8, 35, ad init.: to r. an impost, r. stipendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: to r. a fine, r. multum, Cie. Phil. 11, 8, 18: to r. nothing of his usual luxury, nihil e solito luxu r., Tac. II. 3, 55. 2. dôno, 1 (to make a present of): to r. a year's house-rent to the tenants, mercede habituation annua conductoribus d., Caes. B. C. 3, 21. 3. condono, 1 (to condone): to r. money due to the creditors, c. pecunias debitas creditoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 38: v. FORGIVE. Phr.: to r. the tribute, dimittere tributa (alicui), Tac. II. 3, 55: to r. nineteenths of the fine, detrahere multae partes novem, Nep. Timoth. 4, 1: to r. a third of the sum due from the tax-farmers, relevare publicanos tercia mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20. III. To send (money, etc.): mitti, misi, missum, 3: v. SEND, TRANSMIT. IV. To refer for consideration: résfero, rētuli (retulii), réslatum, 3: v. REFER. B. Intrans.: relaxo, 1: v. ARABE, RELAX.

**remittance:** pecunia may be used to expr. this: a day on which a r. is due, dies pecuniae, after Cic. Att. 10, 5.

**remittent:** récdivis (recurring): a r. fever, r. febris, Cels. 3, 4, post med.: v. INTERMITTENT: a r. spring, fons qui statim antibus ac diminutionibus) crescit decrescitur, Plin. Ep. 4, 20, ad init.

**remnant:** reliquiae: v. REMAINS, REST.

**remodel:** I. rēcdquo, xi, etum, 3 (to remodel, remould): to give oneself up to anybody to be moulded and as it were r'd, se formandum ac v'luti recognendum dare alicui, Quint. 12, 6, 7: Hor. S. 2, 5, 55. 2. réformo, 1: until he r.s himself into his original shape, dum quod fuit ante reformet, OV. M. 11, 254. 3. transfiguro, 1 (to change into another shape): v. TRANSFORM. 4. rētracto, 1: v. REVISE.

**remonstrance:** no exact equiv.: nearest perh. réclamatio (a cry of disapprobation): Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: sometimes expr. by objurgatio, or admonitio, or monitio: admonitio is "lenior objurgatio," id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: monitio (acc. to Fest) is "ante commissum" objurgatio "post factum."

**Remonstrant:** \*Arminianus (Kr.).

**remonstrate:** nearest word perh. réclamo, 1: the consults r.ing, reclamantis consulibus, Liv. 3, 21: to r. with him touching his promises, ejus promissis reclamare, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: also expr. by objurgo, 1 (to reprove for what has been done): to r. with him for paying so little attention to his health, o. quod parum valetudini parceret, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1: or by tendere (contra, adversus): when he produced no effect on his allies by r.ing, quam adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios, Liv. 34, 34, ad init.

**remora:** échîneis, idis, f. (or echinaeis); also remora (but some read mora), Plin. 32, 1, 1: \*echineis remora, Linn.

**remorse:** no single equiv.: the phr. used are, angor conscientiae, fraudus cruciatus (r. for a crime), Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40 (q.v.); immediately after he speaks more indef. of sollicitudo, dolor: sometimes conscientia (guilty knowledge) is used in a somewhat similar sense: r. for crimes, c. scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: r. for your evil deeds torments yo', to conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. P. Rad. 2, ad init.: it is better to suffer the pangs of r. melius est mordere! conscientia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: stung by r., conscientia ictus, Liv. 33, 28, ad init.: the metaph. may also be preserved by remordere, no per, morsum (to bite back), 2: but if you feel r. for the loss of liberty, sin libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4, ad init. (cf. morsus intermissione libertatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24): when per-

chance the guilty soul is stung by its own r., cum conscius ipse animus se forte remordet, Lucr. 4, 1127.

**remorseless:** immisericors, ordis: v. PITILESS.

**remote:** I. Lit.: 1. rēmōtus: a dwelling-place r. from the Germans, sedes r. a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, ad fin.: to the r. Britons, r. Britanni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47: r. and lonely regions, r. et avia, Tac. Agr. 19. 2. ámōtus: a spot r. from the public gaze, a conspectu locus, Liv. 25, 16, ad init. 3. sénōtus (sequestered): a spot r. from the soldiers, s. a militibus locus, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: Hor. 4. longinquus: r. nations, i. nations, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, ad fin.: v. DISTANT.

5. disjunctus (severed): Aetolia, far r. from barbarous races, Aetolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91. 6. ultimus (furthest, very r.): the remotest antiquity, u. antiquitas, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: the very r. Britons, u. Britanni, Catul. 11, 11. Pbr.: a wall r. from the sea, retractor a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: in the secret and recesses of the temple, in occults et receditis templi, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: to try the r. shores, terras tentare repeatas, Virg. Aen. 3, 164: the remotest parts of Germany, secretaria Germaniae, Tac. 41.

II. Fig.: 1. rēmōtus: the laws of nature, which are more r. from the common understanding, jura naturae a vulgaris intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: r. from all vice, r. omni vito, Hor. A. P. 384. 2. disjunctus (distinct from): nothing is more r. from that conception, nihil ab ea cogitatione disjunctus, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66.

3. ámōtus: FOREIGN: Phr.: an alienation of the mind r. from any feeling of fear, animi affectio procul ab omnime, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: very r. from the true reason, a vera longe ratione repulsum, Lucr. 1, 880.

**remoteness:** 1. longinquitas: on account of the r. of my position all news comes very slowly, propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perfunduntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1. 2. distanta (in Cic. it means difference): Plin. v. DISTANCE.

**remotely:** I. At a distance: 1. rēmōtē: Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87. 2. prōcul: v. FAR. II. In a trifling degree: leviter: v. SLIGHTLY.

**remould:** 1. réformo, 1: to r. into another shape, in alienam personam r., App. M. 11, p. 272, ad fin. (said of a magical transformation): OV. 2. rēcōquo, xi, etum, 3 (in fig. sense): Hor. S. 2, 5, 55. v. REMODEL.

**removal:** I. The act of removing:

1. rēmōtio: the r. of a guardian, r. tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 12, 4: the r. of an accusation, r. criminis, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 86. 2. ámōtio (rare): the r. of pain, a. doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 3. mótiō (rare in this sense): r. from one's rank, ab ordine motio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 29, 3.

4. détraclio (a driving off): the r. of blood, d. sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4 (6): the r. of a passage, d. loci, Cic. Att. 12, 35: the r. of discomfort, d. molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 5. dépusilio (a driving away): the r. of pain, d. doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17: the r. of bondage, d. servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12. 6. ámōlitio (very rare): the r. of an infant (from its mother), a. infantis, Gell. 12, 1, ad init.

7. déportatio (a carrying away): at each r., in singulas deportationes, Cato R. R. 144, 3. 8. ámāndatō (a sending away): Cic.: v. BANISHMENT.

II. A going away: 1. migráto (a changing one's habitation): this r. is wretched and shameful for us, hac migratio nobis misera ac turpis, Liv. 5, 53: death is a r. to those regions, in est mors in eas oras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.

2. emigratio: the r. of the inhabitants, e. inquinitorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28. 3. comigratio (a shifting about): a r. from one place to another, aliunde alio c., Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 7.

4. démigratio: Nep. Milt. 1, 2: v. EMIGRATION.

5. discussus, us: v. DEPARTURE.

**remove (subs.):** I. Removal: v.

preced. art.

II. Step: grádus, us: v. DEGREE.

III. A dish at table: perh.

ferviculum: v. COURSE.

**remove (v.):** I. Trans.: 1.

rēmóveo, móvi, mótm, 3: to r. the horses out of sight, r. equos e conspectu,

Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to r. the garrisons from those places, r. praesidia ex ita locis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3: to r. sleep, r. soporem, Ov. M. 6, 493: to r. from a tribe, r. tribu, Liv. 45, 15: to r. the most trivial points from a speech, ea quae levissima sunt, ex oratione r., Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 109. 2. ámōveo, 2 (move quite away): r. that spendthrift from that place, nebulosum illum ex ista locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2: to r. a quaestor from his office, quaestorem in a procuratio, Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 43: Liv. 3. démóveo, 2 (displace, get rul of): to r. silenus from the province of Syria, d. Silanum Syria, Tac. A. 2, 41: to r. hatred from us and ours, d. odium ac nosis nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 208. John d. et depelle, id. Cael. in, 17, 49.

4. emóveo, 2 (to eject): to r. the multitude from the forum, e. multitudinem e foro,

Liv. 25, 1, ad fin.: to r. certain persons

from the senate, e. aliquos senatus, id. 45: 15: to r. onxiety by one's words, e. curas dictis, Virg. Aen. 6, 182. 5. submóveo, 2 (esp. of dispersing a crowd, obstacles, etc.): to r. a mob, s. turbam, Liv. 1, 48: to r. any one from the city, s. aliquem urbe, Suet. Aug. 45, ad fin.: to r. any one from a post in the state, s. aliquem administratione republicae, id. Caes. 16: Cic. 6. sémóveo, 2 (put aside, send away, separate from): he must be r.d from that school of philosophy, ab ea disciplina semovendus est, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34. 7. commóveo, 2 (by violent means): to r. the pillars, c. columns, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145: Liv. 8, móveo, 2: esp. in phr. to r. from a tribe, tribu moveo, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: all things which could be r.d (moveables), omnia quae moveri poterant, Nep. Thib. 2, 8: Cic. v. MOVE. 9. amóller, 4 (to r. with difficulty): to r. the obstacles presented by the woods, a. obstinata silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: Pl. 10. transfrero, tili, látum, 3 (to r. from one place to another): he r.d his camp a little beyond that spot, paullo ultra eum locum castra transfrusti, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: to r. one's paltry furniture (from a pre), tripla volta, Juv. 3, 198. 11. tollo, susbtálium, 1: v. TAKE AWAY. 12. deporto, 1: v. CARRY AWAY. 13. dépello, pál, pulsuum, 3: v. DRIVE AWAY.

14. àonando, 1: v. SEND AWAY.

15. aliquid, xi, etum, 3: v. RUIN AWAY.

Phr.: to r. our goods, nostra refrigerie deportareque, Curru in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: to r. mountains from their place, montes sua sede moliri, Liv. 9, 3, ad init.: to r. his standard to the left wing, signa in laevum cornu contere, id. 7, 15: to r. a smell, nidorem sanare, Plin. 12, 17, 49: to r. a man out of one's way (i.e. assassinate him), hominem de medio tollere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: to r. a man from his office, abrogare magistratum alieni, id. Verr. 2, 57, 140: to lessen and r. what is grievous, molestias extenuare et diluere, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: to r. all marks of disgrace, alleviate notas, Tac. Hist. 1, 52: to r. a sense of injury by complimentary expressions, oblique verbis injuries revellere, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad init.

II. Intrans.: 1. migro, 1: he had already r.d, iam ante migratus, Cic.

Verr. 2, 36, 89: the needy Romans ought long ago to have r.d Romanum tenues migrasse Quirites, Juv. 3, 163: their relatives often r.d to Rome, Roman frequentier migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11.

2. transmigro, 1: to r. from that

house, e. ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: Pl.

4. commigro, 1 (prop. to r. in a body, or with all one's effects): he r.d to Rome, Romam commigravit, Liv.

**1.** *ad init.*: you will r. into your own house, in tuam (sc. domum) commigrabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7. **5.** démigro, i: v. GO AWAY, DEFECT. **6.** expr. by a verb and *refl. pron.*: movere se, Liv. 34, 20; removere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16; commovere, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: these are foll. like the preced. verbs by the *abl.* with or without e, and the *acc.* of the place to which the person r.s: sometimes also amovere se, v. RETIRE, WITHDRAW.

**remunerate**; rēmūnērō, i: v. TO RECOMPENSE, REWARD.

**remuneration**; rēmūnrātō: v. RECOMPENSE, REWARD.

**remurmur**; rēmūmrō, i: the breakers r., fracta remurmurat unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 291.

**renard**: vulpes, is, f.: v. FOX.

**reconciler** (v.): occurred, curr., cursum, 3: v. ENCOUNTER.

— (subs.): occurrus, ūs: v. ENCOUNTER.

**rend**: **1.** rumpo, rūpī, ruptrum, 3 (the burst, force open): to r. one's garments, r. vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131: to r. the mountain, r. montem, Juv. 16, 153; (they say that) the inflated vesicles are rent, inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: the force of the wind cannot r. the clouds, non quid vis venti r. nubem, Lucr. 6, 432: to r. asunder the ties of brotherhood, fraternum r. foedus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35. **2.** abrumpo, rūpī, ruptrum, 3 (mostly poet.: once in Cic. fig.): lighting from the rent clouds, abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 3, 199: to r. open the veins, venas a, Tac. A. 16, 9.

**3.** disrumpo, rūpī, ruptrum, 3 (to break to pieces, or asunder): to part and r. a cloud, dividere et d. nubem, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: the bonds of human society must be rent asunder, disrumpi necesse est humani gñeris societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21. **4.** scindo, scidi, scissum, 3: v. TEAR. **5.** fidio, fissum, ūs: v. CLEAVE, SPLIT.

**render**: **1.** To give back, give, grant, perform: **1.** reddo, didi, ditum, 3 (to give back): to r. an account, r. rationem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: v. RETURN.

**2.** tribuo, ūl, ūtum, 3 (to assign): to r. every man his own, r. suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: to r. services to any one, t. beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11, 6: to r. honour to, t. honorem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. **3.** PAY, DO. Phr.: to r. an account, rationes referre, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, ad fin.: to r. like for like, par pari (ad pro par) referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: to r. effectual assistance, operare studiumque navare, Cic. Fam. 15, 12, 2: to r. a service to a friend, amico operam dare, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 17: to r. a service to the state, praebere operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4, ad init.: to r. honour to any one, habere honorem alicui, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2: to r. due honour to a father, honorem debitum patri praestare, id. Phil. 9, 5, 12. **II.** To make cause to be: **1.** reddo, didi, ditum, 3: to r. the roads dangerous for him, r. literna infesta, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: avarice r.s them blind, ipsos caecos reddit cupiditas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 191: he r'd the language of oratory soft and refined, orationem mollem tenerisque reddidit, id. Brut. 9, 38.

**2.** facio, fēl, factum, 3: to r. the taxes inferior, vectigalia deterflora f., Caes. B. G. 1, 16: to r. anybody's mind doubtful, f. alicuius animum dubium, Cic. Manil. 10, 27: v. MAKE. **3.** efficio, fēci, lectum, 3: the Euphrates r.s Mesopotamia fertile, Mesopotamian fertility efficit Euphrates, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130. **4.** rēfīgo, ēgī, actum, 3 (prop. to reduce, hence constr. usu. with ad: in Caes. it is a syn. of reddere): to r. easy instead of very difficult, facilis ex difficilius r., Caes. B. G. 2, 27: to r. anything previously doubtful sure, r. aliqui ante dubium ad certum, Liv. 44, 15: to r. a victory fruitless, r. victoria ad vanum et irritum, id. 26, 37.

**5.** freq. expr. by vbs. derived from *adjs.*; as, to r. fertile (= fertilise), laetifico: to r. strong (= strengthen), con-

fimo: to r. weak (= weaken), débilito, etc. **III.** To translate, verto, ti, sum, 3: v. TRANSLATE.

**render up**: dēdō, didi, ditum, 3: v. Surrender.

**rendering**: **1.** The act of giving or assigning: redditio: the r. of a reason, r. rationis, Aug. C. D. 21, 7. **II.** conversione: v. TRANSLATION.

**rendezvous**: perh. \*locus ad conveniendum dictus (Kr., after Liv.): expr. more us. by a phr.: he appointed a r., a diem locumque ubi praesto fuerint praediti, Sall. J. 75: to meet at a r., in locum amboibus placitum convenire, id. ib. 81, ad init.: alacrius was a r. for fugitive slaves, servis fugientibus receptaculo Macedonia erat, Liv. 41, 23, ad init.: v. MEETING-PLACE.

**rending** (subs.): **1.** diruptio (the act of forcing asunder): the r. of great bodies (e. g. the clouds), magnorum corporum d., Sen. N. Q. 2, 15. **2.** distractio (a pulling apart, severing): the r. asunder of body and soul, d. animae corporis, Sen. Ep. 30, 14; Cic. 3.

discidium (freq. in Luer.): the r. of the cloud, d. nubis, Luer. 6, 293. **Join**: distractio, d., Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68. **4.** dissūsura: Ambros.

**rendezvous**: **1.** the r. of the games, l. ludorum, Auct. Har. Resp. 11, 23: syn. with preced., Liv. 5, 52, ad med.: v. REPETITION. **3.** integratio (very rare): lovers' quarrels are the r. of love, amantium irae amoris i. est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23. **4.** rédintegriatio: Macr. 5, restauratio: a r. of servitude, r. servitutis, Julian. Dig. 25, 3, 7.

**6.** réconciliatione: v. RESTORATION.

Phr.: to recruit their minds and bodies for a r. of all their former hardships, renovare corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patientia, Liv. 21, 21, ad med.: the r. of hostilities (on the part of a conquered nation), rébellio, id.: Caes. v. REBELLION: instauratio dies, the day for the r. of the games, Macr. S. 1, 11.

**renewer**: Instaurator: Ann.: v. RESTORE.

**rennet**: coágulum (a means of curdling): it curdles milk like r., coaguli modo lac contrahit, Plin. 23, 7, 63, ad init.: Ov. Varr.

**renounce**: **1.** rēnuntio, i (constr. with acc. of the thing, and dat. of the pers.; in later writers also with dat. of the thing): to r. his hospitality, hospitium r., Cic. Verr. 2, 36, 80: to r. any one's alliance and friendship, r. societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3.

**2.** ejūre or ejero, i (both in Cic.: prop. to r. an oath: hence esp. a t. of law): to r. one's fatherland, e. patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28: to r. me as partial, me iniquum e., Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18.

**3.** abdico, i (constr. with pron. refl. and abl. of the thing): to r. not only the consulship but freedom also, non modo consulatus sed etiam libertate sa a, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12: Quint.: v. ARDICATE, DISOWN.

**4.** infitor, i: v. DENY.

**5.** répūdo, i: v. REJECT.

**6.** défici, fēctum, 3 (to stand aloof: constr. with ab): to r. the friendship of the Roman people, d. ab amicitia P. R., Caes. B. G. 5, 3: to r. virtutē, d. a virtue, Cic. Ann. 11, 37.

**7.** rémitto, misi, missum, 3 (to give back): I give it up and r. it, id redditio ac r., Cic. Sull. 30, 24: to r. a favour, beneficium r., Caes. B. C. 2, 32, extr.

**renovate**: rēnōvo, i: to r. a temple, r. templū, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: v. RESTORE.

Phr. to construct the whole fabric of r.d material, totum opus ex redivisib[us] constitue, id. Verr. 1, 56, 148.

**renovation**: restitūcio: v. RESTORATION.

**renovator**: rēpārātor: v. RESTORE.

**renown**: fama, glōria: v. FAME, GLORY.

**renowned**: clārus: v. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. Sometimes expr. by illc: the r. Antipater of Sidon, Antipater illc Sidonius, Cic. De Or. 3, 50, 194.

**rent** (subs.): **1.** An opening made by tearing: scissura: any r. in the side of the nail, aliqua ab latere (unguiculi) s., Sen. N. Q. 6, 2, 5: v. CLEFT, FISSURE:

expr. more freq. by a verb to make a

a war, reparare bellum, Just. 4, 5: to r. studies that have been long laid aside, studia longo intervallo intermissa revocare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: nor does virtue care to be r'd in baser spirits, nec virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30. Phr.: to r. one's strength, recipere ex integra vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: the war was r'd more fiercely, acris de integrō obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, ad init.: the ear thrs her changes, mutat terra vices, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: to r. a bill, perh., solvendū tempus per symphram prescriptum differre.

**renewable**: expr. by verb: v. precess, ars. Phr.: a lease r. at pleasure, perh. emphyteuticus or emphyteuticus contractus, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; where the holder of such a lease is called emphyteuta: see dict. Ant. sub voc.

**renewal, renewing**: **1.** rēnōvāmen, the r. of the universe, r. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. (N.B.—The form rēnōvāmen, inis, n. occurs in Ov. M. 8, 219, in the sense of a r. or change of form; as does nōvātus, ūs, in Auson. Idyll. 14, 39.) **2.** instaurātiō: the r. of the games, l. ludorum, Auct. Har. Resp. 11, 23: syn. with preced., Liv. 5, 52, ad med.: v. REPETITION. **3.** integrātiō (very rare): lovers' quarrels are the r. of love, amantium irae amoris i. est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23. **4.** rēdintegriatio: Macr. 5, restauratio: a r. of servitude, r. servitutis, Julian. Dig. 25, 3, 7.

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expr. more freq. by a verb to make a

**r.** in the nets, rumpere plagas, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28. **II. Payment for the right of occupation:** 1. vectigal, *ális*, n. (a gen. term including revenues of whatever kind): a *r.* payable by the occupants of the land, v. agrorum possessoribus impositum, Liv. 4, 36; hence *elipt.*, solarium (sc. v.), ground-*r.*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; locarium (sc. v.), *r.* paul for the stall of a theatre, Varri. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 15; rack-*r.*, \*quam maximum v., *r.-day*, \*ales vectigal pensitando praestitutus. 2. merces, *élis*, f.: the *r.s* of the farms, mercedes praediorum, Cic. Att. 15, 20, ad fin.: to remit u. year's house-*r.* to the tenants, conductoribus annuum m. habitationis donare, Caes. B. C. 3, 21. **Dimit.** mercidula, Cic. Att. 13, 11. 3. hábitatio (house-*r.*): the expense of house-*r.*, sumptus habitationis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: v. predec. art. 4. pensio (payment) the yearly *r.* of common lodging-houses, insularum annua p., Suet. Nér. 44; Juv. 5, expr. sometimes by redditus, us (income): as long as *r.* is paid to the owner, quamdui pensio sive *r.* domino praestitur, Just. Inst. 3, 24, 3; or by fructus, us (proceeds): the *r.s* of the estates, f. praediorum, Cic. Att. 11, 2; v. REVENUE, INCOME. Pbr.: to pay a *r.* of tool-a-year, centum libris (Anglicis) habitate, after Cic. Coel. 7, 17: estates that pay *r.*, prædia quæ pessant, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: to let out farms on condition of receiving a portion of the produce as *r.*, locare partibus prædia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: a collector of house-*r.s* insularius, Pompej. Dig. 50, 16, 166: *r.-roll*, \*tabulae ubi redditus (annui) perscribuntur.

**rent (v.):** I. To let out: lóco, 1: v. LET OUT, LEASE. II. To hire: condúco, xi, cùm, 3: v. HIRE.

**rental:** vectigal, *ális*, n.: v. RENT, No. II. Pbr.: to produce a certain *r.*, locare se (tanti), Cic. Rose. Com. 10, 28.

**renter:** conductor: v. HIRER. **renunciation:** 1. ejúratio (rare): the *r.* of good hope, e. spei bona, Sen. Vit. beat. 26, 5. 2. abdication: the *r.* of a son, a filii, after Quint. 7, 4, 27; Liv. 1, V. ARDUCTION, DISOWNING. 3. infinitatio: Cic.: v. DENIAL. 4. répudiatio: v. REJECTION. 5. detraction: v. REFUSAL. 6. expr. more freq. by a verb: v. RENOUNCE.

**re-open:** recludo, sl, sum, 3 (to open what is closed): v. OPEN; more precisely, iterum, denuo recrudere, aperire. Pbr.: to *r.* a wound, vulnus recindere (*tear open*), Plin. Ep. 7, 19, ad fin.; renovare, Ov. Tr. 2, 2, 209; reficare, Cic. Att. 5, 15: the wounds are *r.*ing, vulnera recrudescent, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2 (used fig.); to *r.* the eyes after death, lumina morte resurgere, Virg. Aen. 4, 244 (v. Smith, Lat. Dict. sub voc.): the resumption is *r.d* on the following day, (*res*) retractur postera die, Tac. G. 22.

**repair (v.):** A. Trans.: To restore, make good: 1. réficio, feci, factum, 3: to *r.* the walls and gates, r. niuros ac portas, Liv. 24, 1, 2: to *r.* ships, r. naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Fig.: to *r.* their strength, r. vires, Liv. 37, 24, ad med. Join: r. et reparare, Quint. 1, 12, 4; r. et recreare, Cic. Planc. 1, 2, 2. répairo, 1: to *r.* buildings that have fallen into decay from age, aediencia vetustate sublapsa in melius *r.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75 (al. restituere). Fig.: to *r.* a loss, r. damnum, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. 3. restitu, ui, útum, 3: to *r.* doors that have been broken into, r. forefractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 49: v. RESTORE. Fig.: it is right that what we have done should be *r.d*, quod egit restitul aequum est, id. Ph. 2, 4, 11: Cic.: v. REDRESS. 4. sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4 (to patch up, mend): to *r.* a house, s. aedes, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 68 (5): v. MEND. Fig.: to *r.* a loss, s. detrimentum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; Cic. 5. résarcio, no perf., sartum, 4: to *r.* the roofs, r. tecta, Liv. 45, 28, ad fin.: Ter. Fig.: to *r.* a loss, r. damnum, Suet. Claud. 6. 6. réconciino, 1: to *r.* the other places, r. reliqui-

loca, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3 (2, 4, 2). Fig. to *r.* a loss, r. detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, extr. (al. reconciliare). 7. restauro, 1 (rare): to *r.* the temple of Venus, r. templum Veneris, Tac. A. 4, 43. 8. répono, posui, posítum, 3 (to replace): to *r.* bridges that have broken down from age, ruptos vetustate pontes r., Tac. A. 1, 61. 9. explico, evl, étum, 2 (to fill up; only in fig. sense): v. GOOD (TO MAKE). B. Intrans.: To take oneself: recipere se: v. BETAKE ONESELF, GO. Pbr.: to *r.* to hidden shores, reparare latentes oras, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24 (a rare expr.).

**repair (subs.):** expr. mostly by phr. (i), sartus tecum (i.e. sartus et tecum, mended and roofed): to keep the temples in good *r.*, sarta tecta aedium tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; hence also tuor, tuitus, 2, is used alone in this sense: the letting out of temples to be kept in good *r.*, locatio aedium sacrarum tuendarum, Liv. 24, 18: Cic. (N.B.—The full lig. use of the phr. probably embodies a common formula: Curium sartum et tecum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo, detrimendo, molestia, sincerum integrumque conservare, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2: cf. Ver. 1, 50, 131.) (ii), in bad *r.*: expr. by ruinosus (going to ruin): a house in bad *r.*, r. aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: or by a part: a house out of *r.* from age, aedes vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: the expense of a house that is out of *r.* impensa aedis dilabentis, Sen. Ep. 12, 1 (V. EUNICOS, DILAPIDATED): they are very troublesome to keep in *r.*, babent in refectoribus molestiam magnam, Vitr. 6, 3, 2.

**repainer:** réfector, Suet. Vespa. 18: v. RESTORER.

**repairing (subs.):** 1. réfectorio: the *r.* of the highway, r. viae publicae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: to need *r.*, r. desiderare, Col. 12, 3, 9. 2. réparatio (patching): Col. 4, 26. 3. expr. more freq. by verbs: v. TO REPAIR.

**reparation:** I. The act of repairing: réfectorio: v. predec. art. II. Amends: satisfactio: v. AMENDS, RE-DRESS.

**repartee:** expr. by phr.: in disputante he showed a talent for rather pungent and ill-natured *r.*, in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: to utter a brilliant *r.*, perh. acute arguteque respondere, after Cic. Coel. 8, 19: v. ANSWER.

**repast:** A. Intrans.: nearest word redéo, il, itum, 4 (sometimes with viam as homogeneous acc.): he passes and *r.s* along the road, itaque r.que viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 122: Cic. B. Trans.: rémetior, mensus, 4 (to pass or travel over again): they will come after *r.ing* the sea, pelago remenso aderunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 181: perh. also in poét. itero, 1, may be used; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4; 1, 7, 32.

**repast:** cibis: v. FOOD, MEAL.

**repay:** 1. répôno, posui, posítum, 3: I will *r.* you the money within the next three or four days, numos tibi repomam in hoc triduo vel quadriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 38: Hor. Fig.: am I never to *r.* them? nunquamne repomam? Juv. 1, 1: Cic. 2. réfereo, rēfūi, rēfūi (rettulū), rēfūtam, 3: to *r.* the money, r. argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 29. Fig. to *r.* like for like, par pari r. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: to *r.* any one with thanks, gratiam alicui r., Cic: v. TO RETURN, REQUITE. 3. retribuo, ui, útum, 3: to *r.* the money, r. numeros, Liv. 2, 41: Cic. 4. rénéméro, 1: to *r.* the gold, aurum r., Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 12. 5. solvo, vi, solútum, 3 (to pay): to *r.* the dowry to the mother, s. dotem matris, Pap. Dig. 23, 4, 26. 6. répendo, di, sum, 3: to *r.* (recompense) handi- simi, magna r., Virg. Aen. 2, 161.

7. penso, i, v. REQUITE. 8. réménor, 1: v. RECOMPENSE, REWARD. **repayment:** 1. sóluto (payment): the *r.* of things held in trust, s. rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84. 2. rélatio (requital): the *r.* of a favour, r. gratiae, Ben. Sen. 5, 11, 1. 3. rému-

nératio: v. RECOMPENSE. 4. expr. more freq. by verb, v. predec. art.

**repeal (v.):** 1. expr. by abrogó,

1 (to *r.* a law entirely); dérōgo, 1 (to *r.* it partially); or obrógo, 1 (to amend it partially by a new law): it is not right to alter any part of this law by a new one, nor may we *r.* any portion of it, nor can it be *r.d* as a whole, hinc legi neque obrogari fas est, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22. 2. rescindo, scidi, scissum, 1: to *r.* some of his enactments, quadam (a se) constituta r., Cic. Att. 6, 1, ad init.: v. RESCIND. 3.

tollo, 3: v. ANNUL, ABOLISH.

**repeal (subs.):** 1. expr. by abrogatio, Cic. Att. 3, 22; dérōgo, 1 or obrogatio, Auct. Her. 2, 15, 15 (for the distinction of these v. predec. art.).

2. rescissio: the *r.* of a former decree, r. prioris decreti, Calist. Dig. 50, 9, 5. **repeat:** I. To do again: 1. Itéro, 1: when words are doubled or r.<sup>d</sup>, cum duplicantur literaturque verba, Cic. Or. 39, 115. 2. répété, ivi or ii, ium, 3 (not in Cic. in this sense): there is no need to *r.* what was said about the change of letters, de mutatione literarum nihil r. necesse, Quint. 1, 7, 13: Lucr. 3. gémino, 1 (to double): a r.<sup>d</sup> consulsip, geminata consulatus, Tac. A. 1, 3; Ov. 4. in gémino, 1 (syn. of predec.): v. RELOCABLE, RE-ECHO. 5. rēnovo, 1: v. RENEW.

II. To say over again: 1. Itéro, 1: to *r.* what he said, quod dixit i., Cic. Or. 49, 137; to *r.* my achievements, i. mea facta, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5. 2. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: to *r.* word for word without written notes, sine scripto iisdem verbis r., Cic. Brut. 88, 101: the boy r.<sup>s</sup> his lesson to his master, puer reddit dictata magistro, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. 3. décanto, 1 (to harp upon; quote repeatedly): to *r.* hackneyed maxims, prævulga præcepta d., Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: Hor. 4. rēnovo, 1: to *r.* what I said at the outset, illud quod initio dixi r., Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24; Liv. 5. rēvolvo, vi, vólutum, 3 (referring to the mode of opening a scroll by rolling it back): to *r.* passages already recited, loca jama recitata r., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223; Quint. 6. récito, 1 (rare: to *r.* from memory): Mart. 9, 81, 4. Pbr.: to *r.* the letters backwards, rursus literas retroagere, Quint. 1, 1, 25; to *r.* a speech word for word, redintegrare orationem, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47; to *r.* our fathers' maxims, dicta reponere paterna, Pers. 6, 66: to *r.* volumes by heart, volumina repraesentare, Plin. 7, 24, 24; to *r.* every particular, singula retexere, App. M. 9, p. 224.

**repeatedly:** I. identidem: he was wont to *r.* r., i. quaerere solebat, Cic. Rose Am. 30, 84; Caes. B. G. 2, 19. 2. expr. by iterum atque iterum, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39; iterum ac (et) saepius, Cic. Manil. 11, 30; etiam atque etiam, Liv. 22, 13; rursus . . . et rursus, Val. Fl. 3, 59b: v. AGAIN. 3. saepnéméro: v. OFTEN. 4. saepius (comp.: several times): to attack the king r. regem s. repetere, Liv. 4, 19. 5. expr. by frequent verbs: to assert *r.*, dictio: to cry out *r.*, clamito; etc. (Pl. has rescreo, 1, to implore *r.*; Val. Fl. has reclamo, 1, to call out *r.*)

**repeater:** I. (one who repeats): expr. by verbs: qui iterat, redit (ali- quid).

II. A watch: "horologium sonis tempus indicans (Kt.)."

**repeating:** Phr.: r. echo, repa- bili, echo, poet. in Pers. 1, 102.

**repel:** 1. répello, rēpelli (repulsi), repulsum, 3: to *r.* unarmed men by force of arms, r. inermes homines armis, Cic. Caezin. 12, 31: to *r.* force by force, r. vim vi, id. Sesq. 17, 39: to *r.* and pursue the *r.* and persquasi hestem, B. C. 2, 8. Fig.: to *r.* an accusation, r. crimen, Quint. 4, 2, 26. 2. respuo, ui, 3 (to spit out *r.*: a strong expr.): light passes through horn, but water is *r.d*, lumen per cornum

transit, at imber respuitur, Luer. 2, 389; a stone which r.s iron, lapis qui ferrum abgit respuque, Plin. 36, 16, 25, extr. Fig.: v. REJECT. 3. própulo, i (by repeated or continued action): to r. the enemy, p. hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49. Fig.: to r. a suspicion, p. suspicionem a se, Cic. Ver. 3, 65, 140. Also, prôpello, 3; v. DRIVE AWAY. 4. asperno, i: v. SHUN.

**repent:** 1. poenitet, uit, 2 (impers.: constr. with acc. of the pers., and gen. of the cause of repentance: sometimes also with neut. pron., inf., or a clause: very rarely, and in *inf.* only, it is used pers.: v. Lat. Gram. § 241) it implies dissatisfaction, and has a wider acceptance than our word r.; cf. Gell. 17, 1: *they who have not lived as they ought r. most of all at that time, eos qui secus quam decuit vixerint tum maxime poenitet*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63: *it is the characteristic of a wise man to do nothing he may r. of, sapientis est proprium nihil quod p. possit facere, id.* Tusc. 5, 28, 81: *he says he r.s of wounding your feelings, ait se p. quod animum tuum offendiderit, id.* Att. 11, 13: *words not to r. d'f, dicta non poenitenda*, Gell. 1, 3: *I do not r. this match, haec conditio non poenitet*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 52. **Suppoenitet,** 2 (to r. a little): *her:s a little of his madness, illum furoris, s. Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.* 2. piget, nit and pugnit est, 2 (rare in this sense: very rarely with pers. subj.): to do a thing we may r. of, facere quod nos pugnat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21: cf. id. Heaut. prol. 19: *he began to r. of the deed, p. eum facti copit*, Just. 12, 6. Phr.: to r. in poenitentiam verti, id. ib.; poenitentiam agere, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Vulg.: *the king r.s too late, sera poenitentia subit regem*, Curt. 3, 2, 19.

**repentance:** 1. poenitentia (not in Cic.): (*he said*) that r. follows quickly, yet too late and in vain, celerem p. sequi sed eandem seram atque inutilem, Liv. 31, 32: *to find no place of r., nullum inventre poenitentiae locum*, Vulg. Heb. xii. 16. 2. expr. more freq. by the verb: to reform our faults by r., corriger errorem poenitendo, Cic. Acad. fragm. in Lact. 6, 24: *so deep was his r., tantu fuit vis poenitendi, id.* Tusc. 4, 37, 79: *to go to such lengths that there was no room left them for r., eo procedere unde receptum ad poenitendum non haberent*, Liv. 42, 13. 3. poenitudo (obsl.): Pac. 4. résipiscencia (late and rare): Lact.

**repentant:** poenitens (prop. a part.: rare): *the best refuge for a r. man is a change of plan, optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7. (More freq. expr. by rel. clause; is quem poenitet, etc.)

**repentantly:** poenitenter: Min. Fel. Oct. 26, 1. (Better expr. by phr., cum [vera] poenitentia; non sine vero peccatorum dolore, etc.)

**repeople:** suppleo, évi, étum, 2 (to repnish): to r. an empty city, inania moenia s., Ov. M. 7, 628: v. REPLENISH, PEOPLE.

**repercussion:** rēpercussus, ūs: v. REVERBERATION.

**repertory:** nearest word perh. thêaurus (store-house): *he is my r. (of useful information)*, Illi militi t. est, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: Cie. Part. Or. 31, 109: v. REPOSITORY, STORE. (N.B.—répertorium in the Diz. is an inventory.)

**repetition:** 1. *The act of doing anything over again:* 1. itératio: *the r. of words, i. verborum, Cie. Or. 25, 85: frequent r., multa i.* Quint. 10, 1, 19: crebra, id. 11, 2, 35 (here ab relatio). 2. répétitio: *the rather frequent r. of the same noun, frequentior ejusdem nominis r.* Quint. 9, 1, 24. 3. geminatio (a doubling): *the r. of words is forcible*, g. verborum habet vim, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. 4. assiduitas (continual recurrence): *the r. of the same letter, ejusdem literae a.* Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: Suet. 5. retractatio (r. of the same idea): Quint. 9, 3, 36.

6. rēmissio: *the r. of the games, r. ludorum*, Petr. 60, 5. 7. rédintegritate: Macr.: v. RENEWAL. II. as a rht. t.t.: expr. by répétitio (the r. of the same word at the beginning of several sentences), Cie. de Or. 3, 54, 206: conversio (the r. of the same word at the end of several clauses), id. ib.: complexio (a combination of the foregoing, where several sentences begin and end with the same word or words), Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20: adjective (a gen. term, including several kinds of r.), Quint. 9, 3, 28: conduplicatio (the r. of a word or words, with amplification), Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: traductio (the r. of a word in various suitable positions), id. 4, 14, 20: regressio (the r. of two or more words in separate clauses), Quint. 9, 3, 35.

**repine:** conqueror, questus, 3: v. COMPLAIN.

**repining:** quârâla: v. COMPLAINT.

**replace:** 1. To put back into its place: 1. rēpono, pôsui, pôsum, 3: to r. the broken bones, ossa in suam sedem r., Cels. 8, 10, 7, ad init.: to r. four pillars, r. quattuor columnas, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 56, 147. 2. restituo, ui, uit, 3: to r. statutes that had been thrown down, r. statutus disiectas, Suet. Cal. 34: Cie.: v. RESTORE. II. To put one thing in the place of another: substituo, ni, uitum, 3: v. SUBSTITUTE. Phr.: r. r. what is lost, qua amissa sunt administrare et reficere, Cae. B. C. 2, 15: *the son r.d his father, filius patri suffectus est*, Tac. A. 4, 16: *r. me by a new judge?* quis in meum locum judicem subdidit? Auct. Dom. 32, 85.

**replant:** 1. rēsero, sévi, 3: Col. 4, 33, 3: Varr. 2. rēnôvello, i: to r. a vineyard, vineam r., Col. Arb. 6, ad init.

**replenish:** repleo, évi, étum, 2: to r. the bowl, cratera r., Ov. M. 8, 679: Cie.: v. FILL UP OR AGAIN.

**replete:** repletus (prop. a part.): plenus: v. FULL.

**repletion:** sâtietas: Cie.: v. SATIETY, FULNESS.

**replevin:** \*replegiument: v. FOLL. art.

**replevy:** \*replegio, 1 (a t.t. in law: v. Iuucane, s. v.); or better, \*cautione interposta repertere, recuperare (aliquid).

**reply (v.):** respondeo, 2: v. ANSWER.

**reply (subs.):** responsum: v. ANSWER.

**report (v.):** 1. rēfero, rētuli (retuli), relatum, 3 (constr. with ad and acc. of the pers., less freq. dat.; with acc. and inf., or absol.: also impers. pass.): these answers having been r'd to Caesar, his respondit ad Caesarem relatit, Cae. B. G. 1, 35: *they r. that there is there a forest of vast extent, referunt silvan esse ibi infinita magnitudine, id. ib. 10: often one thing is said and another r'd to us, saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum*, Cie. Brut. 57, 208. Esp. of a report made to an official body: (the subject is then expr. by de and abl.; less freq. by acc., or nom. in pass.; or by a relat. clause): to r. anything to the senate, r. aliquid ad senatum: v. TO LAY BEFORE.

2. rēnuntio, 1 (constr. like the prec.): *this was said to the ambassadors and r'd to the council, haec dicit legis renuntiatio in concilium*, Liv. 29, 3: *it was r'd that the ascent was easy, renuntiatum est ascensum esse facilem*, Cae. B. G. 1, 21. Esp. in phr.: to r. officially the election of a candidate for the consulship, pro-torship, etc., r. consuleni, praetorem, Cie.: Cae. 3. nuntio, 1 (syn. of prec.): the readings often vary between the two: e.g. Cae. B. G. 4, 32: v. ANNOUNCE, INFORM. 4. défero, tilū, lātum, 3 (constr. like refero: to lay information before any one): he r.s to a diviner that he had dreamed a dream, deferat ad conjectorem somniasse se, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: *they added that the number of the cavalry was incorrectly r'd*, addiderunt falsum equitum numerum deferri, Cae. B. C. 3, 59, extr.

5. affero, attili, allatum, 3 (constr.

like preced.) : the scouts r'd that everything was quiet, attulerunt exploratores quieta omnia esse, Liv. 8, 17; Cie.: Cae. 6. perféro, tilū, lātum, 3 (constr. like preced.): it is r'd to me that your endurance is beyond belief, perfuerit ad me incredibilem tuam fortitudinem esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1: Cae. 7. féro, tilū, lātum, 3 (constr. like preced.): esp. freq. in the third pers., and pass.): he is r'd to have killed the king, regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, extr.: v. SAY.

8. perhibeo, 2: they are r'd to have been the messengers of victory, victoriae nuntii esse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: v. RELATE. 9. propôno, pôsui, pôsum, 3 (constr. with acc. or d.): v. STATE, SET FORTH. 10. rümifico, 1 (not class.): Pl. Phr.: they r'd that 30,000 arrows had been shot into the fort, milia sagitarum xxx, in castellum conjecta (Caesar) remuneraverunt, Cae. B. C. 3, 53: I will r. my movements to you, faciam te certiori quid egerim. Cic. Att. 3, 11: it was r'd that, nuntius allatus est; also simply, allatum est (intelligence was brought): v. TIDINGS.

**report (subs.):** 1. Rumour: 1. fama (with de or depend. clause; also with objective gen.): the r. of his death spread abroad, f. de interitu ejus persagavit, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: that r. had spread through the city, f. ea urbem pervaserat, Liv. 5, 7, ad init.: the r. had spread through the whole world, f. per orbem terrarum percrebuit, Cae. B. C. 3, 43: the r. spreads gradually, f. serpit, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: the r. spreads widely, ea f. vagatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: a sad r. spreads, tristis f. manat, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: to circulate a r., dissipare, id. ib.: a r. was circulated, f. distulit (aliquid esse), Suet. Caes. 33: there is a more common r. (tradition), vulgari fama est, Liv. 1, 7, ad init.: the r. is current, f. obtinuit, id. 21, 46, extr.: tenet, id. 38, 13: to hear anything by r., fama aliquid accepire, Cae. B. G. 6, 20: r. said that a r. was circulated, f. dissipare, id. ib.: a r. was circulated, f. distulit (aliquid esse), Suet. Caes. 33: there is a more common r. 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literis publicis, Cic. Ver. 3, 39, 89. **2.** acta, orum, n. pl. (*a r. of transactions*): law r.s, a. foreua-ia, Scaev. in l'and, 26, 8, 21: Cic. **3.** relatus, us: *to refuse to make a r. on any matter*, r. abiuere de aliqua re, Tac. A. 15, 22. **4.** relatae (esp. the formal laying of a matter before the Senate): Cic. **5.** literae, arum, f. pl.: v. DOCUMENT. **III** Reputation: fama: v. REPUTATION. Phr.: *to have a good, evil r.*, bene, male audire, Cic. **IV.** *A loud, sudden noise; perh. frägor, crepitus: more vaguely, sonitus, us: v. CRASH, NOISE.*

**reporter:** notarius (a shorthand r.): hired r.s who take down a case, causam excipientes in quaestuon n., Quint. 7, 2, 24: Plin. Ep.

**repose (v.):** **A.** Trans.: *to cause to rest or depend upon*: **1.** pôni, posui, pôsuum, 3 (constr. with acc. and abl. after in): *to r. all their hopes of safety in valour*, spem omnium salutis in virtute p. Caes. B. G. 5, 34: v. PUT. **2.** repônu, posui, pôsuum, 3 (syn. of preceed.): Caes. B. C. 2, 41. Phr.: *to r. confidence in*, fidem (aliqui) habere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: v. TRUST. **B.** In trans.: **1.** *To rely upon*: expr. by the preceed. verbs which however are trans., and must have an object supplied: *how greatly I r. in your wisdom and prudence*, quantum ego in consilio et prudentia tua ponio, Cic. Att. 2, 23, ad fin. **II.** *To take rest*: quiesco, quietivi, quietum, 3: v. TO REST.

**repose (subs.):** quies, etis, f. (no pl. or dat. sing.); also, r. requies, etis and ei: v. REST.

**repository:** **1.** thésaurus: v. TREASURY. **2.** répository (repository: a cabinet): *a more private r.*, sanctius r., Cap. M. Ant. 17, 4. **3.** r.ceptaculum = store-house, MAGAZINE.

**reprehend:** reprehendo, 3; vitupero, 1; corrigo, 3 (*to rebuke sharply*): v. TO BLAME.

**reprehensible:** vituperabilis: v. BLAMEABLE.

**reprehension:** reprehensio: vituperatio: v. BLAME.

**represent:** **1.** *To pourtray*: **1.** represento, 1: *to r. the images of absent objects to the mind*, r. imagines rerum absentium animo, Quint. 6, 2, 29: *to r. the virtue of Catō*, r. virtutem Catonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: *Niceratus r'd Alcibiades (in a play)*, Niceratus r'd Alcibiadem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88: stage players r. grief, artifices scenici representant tristram, Sen. Ep. 11, 7.

**2.** Imitor, 1: *to r. deep anguish by the pencil*, sumnum luctum peniculo 1, Cic. Or. 22, 74: *to r. the misfortunes of heroes by oratory*, beroum causas i. dicens, id. Or. 2, 47, 194: *to r. poems by acting*, i. carmina, Liv. 7, 2. JOIN: exprimere et i., Hor. A. P. 33. **3.** Expresso, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to delineate*): *to r. the figure of a man*, e. horum imaginem, Plin. 35, 12, 41: *to r. this scene in verse*, hanc speciem c. versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 79: Quint. 5: v. EXPRESS, DESCRIBE. **4.** simulio, t (mostly poet.): *to r. a cypress*, cypressum s., Hor. A. P. 20: with acc. and inf., in Ov. M. 6, 80.

**5.** fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (*to form, delineate*): *to r. a consummate orator*, sumnum oratorem f., Cic. Or. 2, 7. **6.** facio, feci, factum, 3: v. TO MAKE (A. VII.). **7.** expr. by verbs which denote the special art by which an object is r'd: as: *to r. (by painting)*, pingere; v. PAINT: (*in sculpture*), sculpio; v. TO SCULPTURE. Phr.: *an image of the goddess which did not r. her under a human form*, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: *not only his form and countenance but also his honour and glory is r'd*, non modo species et virtus sed honor etiam et gloria referunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, ext: *to r. the Cyclops by dancing*, saltare Cyclopa, Hor. S. 5, 63: *a play of Afranius was r'd*, inducta est Afraniil, fabula, Suet. Ner. 11: *a play which is intended to be r'd* a second time, fabula quae vult reponi, Hor. A. P. 190: *to r. persons as taking*

part in an imaginary dialogue, fictam orationem personis induire, Quint. 4, 1, 22. **II.** *To stand in the place of another*: best expr. by phr.: *the magistrate r.s the state*, magistratus gerit personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: *there is no one who r.s the deceased more directly*, nulla est persona quae ad vicem (ejus) propius accedit, id Leg. 2, 19, 43: *under pretence of r.ing another person*, per speciem alienae lungendae vici, Liv. 1, 41: *Aeneas, who will r. your name*, Aeneas qui te nomine reddet, Virg. Aene. 6, 768. **III.** *To point out*: propôsi, postulam, 3: *to r. the wishes of the senate*, p. voluntatem senatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: v. STATE, POINT OUT.

**representation:** **I.** *The act of representing*: representaatio: a lengthy r., diuitia r., Gell. 10, 3, ad med.: (of a description in words; in the same cap. he has "totius rei sub oculis subiectio").

**V.** DESCRIPTION: *but more freq. expr. by a verb*. **II.** *A statement*: editio: conseruans r.s, discrepans e., Liv. 4, 23: v. STATEMENT. **III.** *Likeness, delineation*: imago, imis, f.: v. LIKENESS.

**IV.** *In polit. sense*: Pbr.: *there was no popular r.*, nulli delegabantur qui civium suorum personam gererent; qui civium suorum voluntatem in summo reipublicae proponerent, declararent.

**representative (subs.):** **1.** vicarius: *the r. of another man's rights*, vi alieni juris, Cic. Caeccin. 2, 57 (q. v.): SUBSTITUTE, DEPUTY. **2.** procurator: Cic.: v. AGENT. **3.** auctor: *the r. of the senate*, a. senatus, Cie. Phil. 9, 3: cf. de Or. 2, 47, 194.

**representative (adj.):** *a r. government*, \*respublica (forma reipublica) in qua penes viros quosdam populi suffragii electos summa rerum est: v. preceed. art.

**repress:** **1.** reprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *to r. one's anger*, r. iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: v. RESTRAIN, CHECK. **2.** colibeo, coerco, 2: v. TO RESTRAIN. **3.** refuto, 1: *to r. nations by war*, r. bello nationes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 32: *to r. his ararice*, a. illius cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25. Phr.: they admit that the conspiracy was r'd, revictam conjunctionem fatentur, Tac. A. 15, 73.

**repression:** **1.** retrahitio: *the r. of painful emotions*, r. doloris, Sen. Ira. 3, 15, 3: v. RESTRAINT. **2.** colibito: Lact. (Usul. expr. by verb): v. preceed. art.

**reprieve (subs.):** expr. by mori (mortis, supplici), Cic. Ver. 5, 64 (q. v.): *to obtain a r.*, moram mortis assequi, id. ib.: or by dilatio: v. RESPIRE.

**reprieve (v.):** *to r. a criminal*, perh. \*dies (paucos) prorogare damnato: breve vita spatiu indulgere: v. preceed. art., and RESPIRE.

**reprimand (v.):** reprehendo, di, sum, 3: v. BLAME, REPROVE.

**reprimand (subs.):** reprehensio: v. BLAME, REPROVE.

**reprint (v.):** *to r. a book*, \*librum denuo typis describere (Kr.); formulis typographicis reperire (Ern. in Kr.): *a book printed in Rome, r.'d in London*, liber impressus Romae, denuo impressus Londini: v. PRINT, (N.B.—Recudo, 3, which is found in M. L., has no authority.)

**reprint (subs.):** \*liber denuo impressus.

**reprisal:** nearest word talius, omnis, f.: r.s are made on both sides, actio mutua (al. mutuus) talionis oritur, Gell. 20, 1: *to make a r.*, retaliare, 1, id. ib.: v. RETALIATION.

**reproach (v.):** **1.** objicio, jecici, iecutum, 3 (*to cast in one's teeth*; constr. with acc. of the direct obj., dat. of the indirect obj.; also with acc. and inf., quod, or de): *to r. any one with his humble origin*, ignobilitatem aliqui a., Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: *to r. any one for his ararice*, infamiam pecuniae aliqui a., Veil. 2, 33, 2: *he r'd him with taking poiso into the province*, object ei ut

partrum quod in provinciam poetas dulcesset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. **2.** objiceto, 1 (stronger than preceed.), of which it is the frequent.: rarely with inf.): *to r. any one with poverty*, o. alium inopsum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 28: *to r. me for shedding a few tears*, nulli lacrimam o., Cic. Planc. 31, 9<sup>6</sup>. **3.** exprobro, 1 (to upbraid): *that letter seems to r. me as it were for remaining alive*, illue (literae) videtur quasi e. quod in vita manec, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3. JOIN: e. aut obiectare, id. Ver. 5, 59, 132. **4.** opprobri, 1 (syn. of preceed.): Pl. (Gell.

**5.** accuso, 1 (to accuse): sometimes with two acc., one being a pron. neut.): *to r. any one daily*, quotidie, a. aliqui-in, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50: *he r.s his son admirably in a letter*, filium in epistola praeclarę accusat, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 51: v. FIND FAULT WITH. **6.** compello, 1 (to address reproachfully): *his mother never beheld him without r.ing him as a fratricide*, neque aspexi mater quin eum fratricidam compellaret, Nep. Tifmoi, 1, 5: Liv. 22, 12, ad fin. **7.** incrépito, 1 (*to chide loudly*): *to r. any one with cowardice*, i. ignaviam alium, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. JOIN: i. atque incusat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: v. CHIDE, REPROVE. Phr.: *to r. any one with absence from his country*, alicui vitio vertere quod abesset a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: *they added that I was somewhat r'd*, addicere me subducari, id. Att. 16, 7: *to r. him with his loss*, damnum (ejus) insectari, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3: *to r. any one with the vileness of his life*, inequit turpitudinem vitae, Cic. Sill. 29, 81.

**reproach (subs.):** **1.** An upbraiding: **1.** objectatio: *the r.s of others*, o. aliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 62. (Objectio occurs in Tert.; objectamentum in App.) **2.** exprobro: *the act of reproaching any man with his former misfortune* e. cuiquam veteris fortunae, Liv. 23, 35. **3.** vituperatio (blame, censure): *to incur a r.*, in aliquam v. cadere, Cic. Att. 14, 13, ad med.: with foll. acc. and inf., id. ib. 16, 7: v. BLAME.

**4.** animadversio: *nor can we avoid the r.*, ne a. effugere possimus, Cic. Or. 57, 195: v. REPROOF. **5.** culpatio: Gell. 10, 22, ad init. (in pl. num.): **6.** opprobrium (reproachful, bitter language): *to be stung by unfounded r.s*, mordere o. falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. (Opprobrio occurs in Gell. 12, 12.)

**7.** probrum (syn. of preceed.): *to utter no r.*, p. nullum objectare, Auct. Dom. 29, 76: *to cast r.s at any one*, p. aliquem iactare, Liv. 29, 9: *to upbraid with more bitter r.s*, graviorum probris increpare, id. 21, 45. **8.** conviculum (reviling): *to demand with daily r.s*, effigie quotidiano convicio, Quint. Ep. Tryph. init. 1, v. REVILING, INMIXTUS, conviculum (a slight r.): *to assail with r.s*, conviclios laescent, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 28, ad fin. **9.** contumelias (insulting, haughty language): v. INSULT, TAUNT. JOIN: c. et probra, Tac. H. 4, 45. Phr.: *acknowledging the truth of the r.*, vera expobriari latentes, id. A. 4, 44: *what r.s of conscience*, quae conscientiae vulnera in animo, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85: *worthy of r.*, culpatus, Virg. Aen. 2, 602; expobribilis, Vulg. Troy xviii, 1: *without r.s*, sanctus, v. IRREPROACHABLE, STAINLESS. **II.** A disgrace: **1.** opprobrium (applied to persons or things): *to be a r.*, to the state, civitate esse opprobrio, Nep. Con. 1, 4: *the r. of the village*, o. pisi, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4: v. DISGRACE, SCANDAL. **2.** opprobriamentum: Pl. 3, probrium: *poverty began to be considered a r.*, paupertas probro habet coepit, Sall. C. 12: *countryside, which you think ought to be a r.* and scandal, vita rustica quam tu probro et criminis putas esse opertore, Cic. Rose. Am. 17, 48. **4.** crimen, inis, n. (ground of accusation): *you knew it would be made a r. to you*, scelbras ubi criminis datum iri, Cic. Ver. 29, 74: *to be stung by a r.*, criminis vulnerari, Ov. H. 19, 105. **5.** nota

(brand, mark of ignominy). O shamefull r. of those times! O turpum notam temporum illorum, Cic. Off. i, 18, 74.

6. vituperatio (rare): the third r. of old age comes next, sequitur tercia r. senectutis, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: it was a r. to him, ea res illi vituperationi fuit, id. Brut. 25, 97.

reproacher: reprobrator: Sen. Con. trov. 3, 21, ext.

reproachful: 1. objurgatorius (reproving); a r. letter, epistola o., Cic. Att. 13, 6. 2. castigatoriū (very rare): consolation that is not r., solatium non c., Plin. Ep. 5, 16, ad fin.

3. expōbrātrīs (masc.): an undue and r. remembrance, nimis et e. memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2. (N.B.—Criminōsus is rather slanderous, insulting; it may, however, sometimes expr. reproach; as, orationes in partnes c., Liv. 8, 12, ad fin.) Phr.: a r. look, perh. \*vultus objurgationis plenus: to scan with r. glances, perh. pererrare luminibus tacitis, Virg. Aen. 4, 364 (v. comm. ad loc.).

reproachfully: nearest word, criminōsus, Cic. Rose. Am. 20, 55 (but v. preed. art.). Better expr. by an adj. or verb: v. REPROACH, REPROACHFUL: Phr.: to address any one r., compelling aliquem, Liv. 22, 12.

reprobate(o): imprōbō, i: v. CONDEMNA, REJECT.

reprobate (adj. and subs.): 1. damnatus (prop. a part.): who is more r. than thou? quis te damnatur? Cic. Pis. 40, 97. 2. perditus: v. ABANDONED.

reprobation: imprōbatio: v. CONDEMNATION, REJECTION. As thel. t., reprobato, Tert.

reproduce: A. Lit.: 1. rēgigno, 3: Lucr. 5, 244. 2. régénēro, i: Plin. 12, 1, 5. 3. recreo, i: to r. flesh on the bones, ossibus carnes r., Plin. 34, 15, 46. v. RENEW. 4. propágō, i: to r. their kind, scela p., Lucr. 1, 20: v. PROPAGATE. B. Fig.: 1. rēfero, retulī (retulit), relatum, 3: to r. the character and gestures of their parents, r. mores mōtusque parentum, Lucr. 1, 597: to r. a play, iterum fabulum r., Ter. Hec. prot. 1, 7 (a phon. expr.):

2. rēpōno, posui, posūtum, 3 (to r. on the stage): to r. the character of Achilles, r. Achilleum, Hor. A. P. 120: to r. a play, r. fabulum, id. ib. 190.

reproduction: expr. by a verb: v. preed. art.: see also GENERATION, PROCREATION.

reproductive: gēnitalis (gēnitalibilis, Lucr.): v. GENERATIVE, PRODUCTIVE.

reproach: 1. objurgatio (often of an authoritative r.); to disabuse one of his error by r. or rather by reviling, objurgatione aut potius convicio ab errore avellere aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83. Join: castigatio aut o., id. Att. 3, 10. 2. castigatio (correction): a mild r., clemens c., Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: a silent r., tacita c., Liv. 27, 10. 3. reprehensio (censure): to fear the r. of the learned, vereri r. doctorum, Cic. Or. 1, 1. 4. vituperatio: the fear of a not unmerited r., timor non injustae vituperationis, Cic. Rep. 5, 4. 5. compellatio: he did not break my frequent r.s, crebras c. mea non nulli, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2. 6. nōtatio (esp. of the public r. of the censor): Cic. Clu. 46, 128.

reprove: 1. objurgo, i (prop. to rebuke with some authority): our friends must be admonished and r., monendi amici sunt et objurgandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: to r. severely, vehementer o., id. Att. 3, 10: to r. gently (fig. expr.), molli brachio o., id. ib. 2, 1, 8. (Frequent) objurgito, i: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 30.) 2. castigo, i (to correct): to r. any one, verbs c. aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: to r. them privately for . . . , illos secreto quod . . . , Caes. B. C. 3, 60. 3. reprehendo, di, sun, 3 (to reprimand): to r. a fault, vitium r., Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4 to r. the rashness of the troops, temeritatem militum r., Caes. B. G. 7, 52: to r. in a kind and frank way, anice simpliciter r., Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1: to r. others for the same offences,

which they had committed, r. alios in eodem genere in quo ipsi offendissent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98. 4. vitupérō, i: v. CENSURE, BLAME.

5. incrēpo (axi- atum), ui, itum, i: (to upbraid loudly): to r. his arrogance in verse, versibus i. arrogatiā, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: he r.d. him most severely for entering the acerime incipiuit quod urbem introisset, Tac. A. 2, 59.

6. perstringo, nxi- cum, 3 (to wound slightly): to r. his style of living in mild terms, lenibus verbis cultum p., Tac. A. 2, 59; Cic. 7. corripi, ripui, reputum, 3 (to take to task sharply): to r. in an unfriendly way, inimicis c., Quint. 11, 1, 68: they were r.d. and rated by the consul in strong language, convicio consulis corrupti exigitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2; Cic.

8. nōto, i (esp. of the censor): love that ought to be r.d., amor dignus notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24. 9. rētaxo, i (very rare): Suet. Vespa. 13.

reprover: 1. objurgator: he is intollerable not merely as an accuser, but even as a r., non modo accusator sed ne o. quidem ferendus est is, Cic. Vert. 3, 2, 4. 2. castigator: Liv. Hor. 3, 3. reprehensor: Cic. Ov. 4, vituperātor (also vitupero, Gell.): v. CENSURER. 5. censor: v. CENSOR. Join: c. castigatōrque, Hor. A. P. 174.

reproving (adj.): objurgatorius: v. REPROACHFUL.

repentile: expr. by bestia serpens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf. N. D. 2, 47, 122: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389. As a t. t. reptile (Vulg. Gen. i. 20) may be used.

republic: best expr. by civitas popularis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 (def. to be "in which in populo sunt omnia"): more loosely, libera civitas, id. Off. 3, 21, 34: the R. of Plato, illa commenticia Platonis civitas, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: the word res publica (or simply res in poet.) is too wide, as it includes all forms of government: still it does expr. the idea sometimes: e. g., "hanc unam rite rem publicam, id. rem populi, appellari putant," id. Rep. 1, 32. Phr.: on the establishment of a r., aequato rite omnium, Liv. 2, 3: "the r. of letters," \*civitas, que vocatur, omnium eruditorum communis.

republican (adj. and subs.): best expr. by popūlaris (belonging to the popular party): Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: also in a depreciatory sense, id. Clu. 34, 94. Phr.: a staunch r., vir liber et fortis, libertatis, after Liv. 2, 1: under a r. system, \*in libero populo et in juris aequare, after Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

republicanism: perh. \*liberarum civitatum ratio (as a theory): \*libertatis studium as a mental characteristic).

republication: the r. of a book, \*repetito (operis), Orelli.

republish: the nearest expr. are referre, renovare (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68): v. RENEW, REPEAT: to r. an author, \*novam editionem scriptoris edere (or perh. emittere, Quint.); editionem demus reparare et renovare: to r. in a stereotyped form, \*instaurare tabulis stereotypis.

repudiate: rēpūdlo, i: v. REJECT, DIVORCE.

repudiation: rēpūdiatio: v. REJECTION, DIVORCE.

repugnance: best expr. by ēversatio (a turning away): silent r., tacita a., Quint. 8, 3, 65: or averse animus, Tac. H. 4, 80. It may sometimes be expr. by ôdium (hatred): to have a r. to rule, o. regni capere, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; or fastidio (less strong than preed.): v. AVERSIO, DISLIKE. (N.B.—Cic. uses repugnatio for contrariety, incompatibility, opposition: cf. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. Plin has the phr. discordia rerum, 37, 4, 15, § 59, and also the word antipathia [aversion] in several places.) Phr.: very many fail to see how great is their mutual r., quam haec inter se pugnant plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc.

3, 29, 72; r. to toil, inertia laboris id. Ro. Com. 8, 24: mutual r. of the elements, discordia principiorum, Lucr. 5, 417: to feel r., asperno: v. LOATH.

repugnant: nearest word ēversus (turning away from: constr. with ab): mental emotions which are r. to right reason, commotiones animorum a recta ratione a., Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: also expr. by repugno, i (to be r.); deceit is most r. friendship, simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Am. 25, 92: although nature is r., adversaria and repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: v. RESIST.

repugnantly: repugnante (with repugnance): Cic. Am. 25, 91: but better expr. by a phr.: v. preed. art.

repulse (v.): rēpello, repūli, repulsum, 3: v. REPEL: to r. the prosequi hostem, Caes. B. C. 2, 8.

repulse (subs.): 1. rēpulsa (esp. of elections): the mortification of a r., dolor repulsa: Caes. B. C. 1, 4: to suffer a r., i. ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 280: referra, id. Off. 1, 39, 18; accipere, id. Planc. 21, 51; pati, OV. M. 2, 97: v. REFUSAL, REJECTION.

2. offensive (mishap): JOIN: o. et repulsa, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71.

3. expr. by a verb: v. REPEL.

repulsion: as t. t. perh. \*repulsus us; or repulsi.

repulsive: I. Lit.: expr. by a verb: r. force, \*vis repellendi. II. Fig.: 1. offensus: to be r. and odious, o. invilsumque esse (alicui), Cic. Sest. 58, 125. 2. ôdiosus (hateful): pleasant rather than r., jucundus potius quam o., Cic. Sen. 8, 26: v. HATEFUL.

3. foedus: v. LOATHSOME.

4. fastidiendum (very rare): v. NAUSEOUS.

repurchase: rēdimo, ēmi, emptum, 3: to r. a house, r. domum, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10.

reputable: hōnestus: v. RESPECTABLE.

reputably: hōnestē: v. RESPECTABLY.

repute (v.): bābō, 2: v. REGARD.

repute (v.): 1. fāma (often)

reputation: } without any adjunct, a good r.; very rarely a bad r.; a r. for eloquence, i. bene loquendi, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: so widespread a r., tanta celebritas fāme, id. Arch. 3, 5: a fair r., bona f. (ēbōdōta), id. Fin. 3, 17, 57: justice is the ground-work of a lasting r., justitia fundamentum est perpetua commendationis et famae, id. Off. 2, 20, 71 (hendadys): to acquire a r., profuere ad it, id. Coel. 3, 6 (a strong metaphor: see the place) to preserve the r. he has already earned, ante collectam f. conservare, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: to have a regard for one's r., famam consulere, id. Fin. 3, 17, 57; servire, id. Att. 5, 10, ad init.; dare aliquid, Hor. S. 2, 2, 94; temperare, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: to be reckless of one's r., famae non parere, Sal. 25: injury to our r., lamae detrimentum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: his r. suffered somewhat, f. paulum haesit ad metas, Cic. Coel. 3, 1, 75 (a metaphor, from the race-course): to lose one's r., bonam f. depere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: to impair one's r., f. attere, Sal. C. 16: laedere, Suet. Caes. 49, 17; de fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: to rob an honest man of his r., spoliare fama probatum hominem, id. Fin. 3, 19, 37: to sully one's r., f. maculare, defame, debase, Liv. 41, 6; inquinare, id. 29.

3. existimatio (good name): a good r. is better than riches, bona e. divitiis praestat, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172: to damage one's r., offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; violare, id. Fam. 13, 73; oppugnare, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: to blast one's r., e. lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75, extr.: to have no r. to lose, nihil habere quod de existimatione perderet, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: ruined in r., existimatione damnata, Cic. Flac. 15, 35: to recover one's r., e. reconciliare, id. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2.

Join: fama and e., id. Quint. 15, 50, 3: opinio: a r. for legal knowledge, o. legis scientiae, Cic. Of. 2, 13, 47: a

**very high r.** for *valour*, *o. virtutis singularis*. Caes. B. G. 2, 24; *to earn a r.* o. facere, Cic. Brut. 66, 234. **Join**: *fama et o.* id. Off. 2, 9, 32. **4.** nōmen, nīs, n.: (*a good name*): *a splendid n.*, nōbile, n., Nep. Mitt. 8, 4; *his r. would have stood higher*, n. *majus fuisse*, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: *Lydia, of world-wide r.* multi. **Lydia**, *nominis*. Herod. Od. 3, 9, 7.

**laus, līs, f. (praise, renown)**: *to have the r. of a fine sed orator, summi oratoris l. habere*, Cic. Brut. 29, 110; *to enjoy a r.* in laude vivere, id. Fam. 15, 6, 1; *to be in repute*, in laude esse, Plin. 9, 41, 63 (of things). **6. glōria (glory)**: *a strong expr.* r. for *elegance*, dīcendi g., Cic. Brut. 68, 239; *his former r. for generalship*, superior g. rei militaris, Caes. B. G. 5, 29. **7. hōbris (esterm, honour)**: *to be in repute, in honore et pretio esse*, Cic. Rose. Am. 28, 77; *v. HONOUR ESTEEM*. Phr.: *to be in good repute*, *bad repute*, *bone, male audire*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; *id. Verr. 1, 40, 118: for which our house was always in high r.* quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6 (v. *flourish*): *having a slender r.* modicū dignitatis, Tac. A. 4, 52; *to have a very bad r.* infamia flagrare, Cic. Att. 4, 18; v. DISREPUTE, INFAMY.

**reputed** (*part.* and *adj.*): *expr. by a rel. clause*: *qui (quae quo) fertur, habetur, dicitur*. (N.B.—It is incorrect to use a *part. pass.* in place of the clause.) Phr.: *She is r.d to be my sister, soror dicta est*, Fer. Eun. L. 77.

**request** (*v.*): **1.** rōgātiō, i: v. ASK, DESIRE. **2.** pētō, i, vi, or II, itum: 3: v. BEG. **3.** p̄cōrō, i: v. PRAY, BE-SEACH, SUPPLIcate.

**request** (*subs.*): **1.** rōgātiō: *I like him not merely on your r., but also from the character you give him, eum non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligis*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10. (N.B.—The form rōgātūs, ūs, occurs only in abl. sing.: id. Fam. 7, 1, 4). **2.** p̄tētiō (rare): *I cannot deny your r., petition tuae negare non sustineo*, Trajan in Plin. Ep. 10, 23; *pétitus, ūs*, occurs in Gell.: pétitum, in Catull. **3.** orātiō, ūs (rare, and only in *abl.*): *did he write at your r.?* an scripsit oratu tuo? Cic. Flac. 37, 92: *orātūm (in pl.)* occurs in Ter. **4.** p̄x (nom. and gen. sing. *obsol.*: usu, in *pl.*: *prayer*): v. PRAYER. **5.** dēsideriūm (*petition*): *to convey the r.s of the soldiers to Caesar, desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre*, Tac. A. 1, 19. **6.** expr. freq. by verbs: *to deny a r., to grant a r., negare roganti, satisfacere petenti*, Cic. Or. 41, 142.

**require**: **1.** *To demand*. **1.** postulo, i: *they begin to ask, to r. to threaten, incipiunt poscere, p. minari*, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 78: *he r.d rather than requested, postulabat magis quam petebat*, Curt. 4, 1, 8. **2.** exigo, ēgi, actum, 3: *to r. hostages, e. obſides*, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: *to r. rather than ask what he seeks*, id quod petat e. magis quam rogare, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1. **3.** posco, pōpōscō, i (contr. with two acc. in part. and one in *pass.*: *the person asked in abl. after ab:* cf. Lat. Gram. § 244) *to ask*: hence freq. to ask *urgently*, r.: *to r. their children as hostages, p. liberis obſides*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: *to r. the slaves who had fled to them to be delivered up for punishment*, servos qui ad eos per fugient p., id. ib. 1, 27: *not merely to wish but to r. and demand*, non desiderare sed etiam p. et flagitare, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 71. **4.** rēpōso, 3: *to r. of another an account of his life*, r. ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Vert. 3, 1, 1: *to r. an account of their success or failure*, r. aut postulare, aut adversa, Tac. H. 3, 13, extr.: Virg. Ov. 5, exposco, 3; *deposco*, 3' v. DEMAND.

**II. To need**: **1.** ēgeo, 2: v. NEED. **2.** rēquiro, quisiſsi, ū, itum, 3: *the affair r.d great energy, res magnam diligentiam requirebat*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: *so that we r. nothing further*, ut nihil sit præterea nobis requirementum,

Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3. **3.** quaero, quæſivi or ii, itum, 3: *to r. an orator's eloquence*, q. eloquentiam oratoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29; Liv. (The freq. quarito, 1, occurs in PL.) **4.** posco, pōpōscō, 3: *what the matter seemed to r., quod res p. videbatur*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1.

**5.** postulō, i (rare): *as the nature of the case shall r., ut cause natura postulabit*, Cic. Or. 36, 125; Plin. 6, fēro, tūlī, lātūm, 3 (*to render necessary*): *if your convenience shall r. it, si commodum vestrum fore*, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77: *as our circumstances r., ut tempora nostra ferunt*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5. **John**: i et postulare, id. Verr. 5, 40, 105. **7.** dēſiderō, i (to feel need of): *virtue r.s no other reward*, nullam virtutem aliam mercedem desiderat, Cic. Arch. 11, 28: *the vines r. to be watered*, (vites) desiderant rigi, Plin. 17, 26, 40: v. WANT. Phr.: *it r.s great labour, est magni laboris*, Cic. De Or. 1, 31, 150: *you will determine as my integrity, reputation, and position shall seem to r., statuēs ut ex fide fama, reque mea videbūt*, id. Att. 5, 8, extr.: *as the circumstances of the time r., pro tempore et pro re*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.

**requirement**: expr. by nēcessariūs: v. NECESSARY (*subs.*): or by dēſideriūs: v. WANT. Phr.: *the r.s ("calls") of nature, requisita naturae*, Sall. in Quint. 8, 6, 59.

**requireute**: nēcessariūs: v. NECESSARY, NEEDFUL. Phr.: *these things are generally r., haec plurimique requirunt*, Quint. 6, 3, 46.

**requisition**: nearest word perch. postulatio (*a demand*, whether oral or written): or postulatiūn, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.: v. DEMAND. Phr.: *to make a r., imperare*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10.

**requital**: **1.** vīcis (*gen. sing.*: no nom. or dat. sing.: no gen. pl.): *the penalty of the law, and a scornful r.*, debtura jura vicesque superbae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32; Cic. Sent. 4, 10, 2, rēlātiō: *the r. of a favour, r. gratiae*, Sen. Ben. 5, 11, 1. **3.** expr. sometimes by merces, édīs, f. (*reward*): v. REWARD, PUNISHMENT. **4.** expr. more freq. by a verb: v. foll. art. **5.** rētributiō: Lact. Phr.: *the r. of a favour is considered burdensome, the r. of an injury advantageous, gratia oneri, ultio in questu habetur*, Tac. H. 4, 3.

**requite**: **1.** penso, i (to counter-balance): *to r. kindness with kindness, p. beneficia beneficiis*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 1: *to r. evil with good, p. maleficii benefactis*, Liv. 17, 1, ad init. **2.** rēpōdo, di, sum, 3 (*to weigh back*): *is this the dowry wherewith thou r.st the preservation of thy daughter's life?* *but vitam servatae dote rependis?* Ov. M. 5, 15.

**3.** rēpōno, i: v. RETURN, REPAY.

Phr.: *he can neither r. faithful nor unfaithful friends, neque filii amicis neque int̄dis gratiam reverte potest, a ter* Cic. Am. 15, 53: *to r. an injury, injuria vicini exsolvere*, Tac. H. 4, 3: *r. me according to my deserts, reddite vicem meritis*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: *you could not r. him, non poteras revertere vicem, id. A. 1, 370: to r. any one, retribuire vicem alicui*, Lact. 6, 18: *ye gods, r. the Greeks with like sufferings!* Di. talia Graeci instaurate! Virg. Aen. 6, 50.

**rescind**: **1.** rescindo, scidi, scissum, 3: *to r. a judicial decision, r. iudicium*, Cic. Plane. 4, 10: *to r. the ordinances of the senate, r. constitutions senatus*, Suet. Tib. 31. **2.** rēſolvo, vi, litum, 3: *to r. a stipulation, r. stipulationem*, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57, ad fin. **3.** rēſigno, cessum, 3 (*to approach near to*): *in no respect do men move closely r. the gods*, homines ad deos nulla re proplus accedunt, Cic. Lig. 12, 18; N. 1, 1, 24, 96. **4.** attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (*to come near to, r. in qualities*): *this event is not merely a home affair, it even r. a warlike one, haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. Tusc. 4, 13, 30. Phr.: *to r. her father marvellously*,

Plin. Ep. 10, 2. (The form *rescript* occurs in Dig.). Phr.: *to send a r. recr̄ibere*, Suet. Tib. 30. (N.B.—In a less exact way it may be expr. by literae: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 120; also sometimes by liber, codicil: v. Lat. Diet. s. vv.)

**rescue** (v.): **1.** ēripio, ripui, rep̄sum, 3 (*to snatch away*: constr. with ab, ez, de, or dat.): *to r. his son from death, e. filium a morte*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: *to r. their country from the hands of the enemy, e. patriam ex hostium manubio*, Liv. 5, 49; ad med.: *to r. him from your severity, e. istum de vestra severitate*, Cic. Verr. 5, 67, 17; *r. me from these ills, erige mihi misis Malis*, Virg. Aen. 6, 365. **2.** vindico, i (to claim, hence with the words "in libertatem" understood, to r.): *wisdom r.s us from the impulses of lust, sapientia nos a libidinum impetu vindicat*, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 46: *to r. their name from oblivion, laudem eorum ab oblivione hominum v.*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: **3.** libero, i: v. DELIVER, RELEASE. **4.** servo, i (prop. to preserve unharmed): *to r. from danger, s. ex periculo*, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 v. SAVE. Phr.: *to r. him from death at the cost of their life, eum solum sanguine ad Acheron redimere*, Nep. Dion. 10, 2: *to r. from death, a morte revocare, reducere*, Virg. Aen. 5, 476; 4, 375: *to r. the needy, open indigentibus salutemque ferre*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118 (cf. salutem absentibus hominibus dare, id. Lig. 12, 38): *r.d from slavery, servitute exceptus*, Liv. 33, 23.

**rescue** (*subs.*): no exact equiv.: expr. by a verb or phr.: *to come to the r. of his son, filio subvenire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: *come to their r., subveni illis*, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 43; *nor is there the smallest hope of a r., nulla nec specula est quae salutem afferat*, id. ib. 3, 3, 1: *a m.ans of r., ratio expeditandæ salutis*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10.

**research**: investigatio: v. EXAMINATION, INQUIRY.

**resemblance**: **1.** similitudo a striking r., insignis s., Liv. 39, 53, ad init.: *a perfect r., inlīscrita s.* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: *to bear some r. and likeness to the wise, s. quandam speciemque sapientum gerere*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16: *a kind of government which bears the nearest r. to monarchy, genus imperii proximum similitudin regiae*, id. Pep. 2, 32. **2.** vicinitas or vicinia (*near likeness*): *these vices are excused on account of their r. to virtues, excusantur haec vicia vicinitate virtutum*, Quint. 1, 5, 5: Plin. **3.** instar, indecl. neut. subs. (*poet. in this sense*): *what a strong r. there is in him!* quantum i. in ipso, Virg. Aen. 6, 865; Cic. **4.** assimilatio: *a marvellous r. prodigiosa a. līm. 11, 49, 109.* **5.** cognitio: v. RELATIONSHIP. Phr.: *a form that bears some r., aliqua non dissimili figura*, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: *what r. is there between a letter and an harangue?* quid simile habet epistola contioni? id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: *swiftness borders on fear, but slowness bears a closer r. to courage, velocitas juncta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est*, Tac. G. 30, extr.

**resemble**: **1.** expr. by similis (*consimilis, per-similis*) sum v. LIKE.

**2.** rēfero, rētali, rēlatū, rēlatūm, 3 (*to bring back*): *to r. them in speech, r. eos sermone*, Tac. G. 4, ad init.: *to r. him in manners no less than in features and countenance, non minus mores ejus quam os vultumque r.* Plin. Ep. 5, 16, ad fin. **3.** accido, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to approach near to*): *in no respect do men move closely r. the gods*, homines ad deos nulla re proplus accedunt, Cic. Lig. 12, 18; N. 1, 1, 24, 96. **4.** attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (*to come near to, r. in qualities*): *this event is not merely a home affair, it even r. a warlike one, haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. Tusc. 4, 13, 30. Phr.: *to r. her father marvellously*,

totum patrem mira similitudine exscribere, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: *the lake is so bounded as to r. a wheel, lacus est in similitudinem rotae circumscriptus, id. ib. 8, 20.*

**resembling:** similis: v. LIKE.  
**resent:** no exact equiv.: best expr. by fero, tolli, latum, 3 (*to bear*) with the adjs. graviter, acgre, moleste, acerbe, or by a phr.: to r. anything, ferre aliquid animo iniquo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; it may be sometimes expr. by stōmāchor, 1; indignor, 1: v. TO BE ANGRY, INDIGNANT.

**resentful:** nearest word irācundus: v. ANGRY, and foll. art.

**resentment:** no exact equiv.: expr. by ira (*anger*), defined as "libido puniendo ejus qui videtur laesisse in-juria," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9; if settled, not sudden r. be meant, use odiūm, which is "ira inverterata," id. ib. (v. ANGER): to lay aside his r., iracundiam dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.

**reservation:** 1. rētentio: Dig. 2, sēpōsitus (*a setting apart*): Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 2. 3. cōceptiō: an implied r., tacita e., Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: a mental r., \*e. animo insidiōse concepta. Dimin.: exceptiōnula, Sen. Ep. 20, 5: v. EXCEPTION, RESTRICTION. Phr.: to the r. that . . . , salvo eo jure quod, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

**reserve (v.):** 1. rēsōvo, r. (constr. with acc. and ad or in, the dat., or an adv. of direction, to denote the purpose for which a thing is r.d.): to r. this plan for the last, r. hoc consilium ad extrellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, ad fin.: to r. one's private grudges for another occasion, inimicitias in aliud tempore r., Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47. Join: r. et retenere, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: v. KEEP BACK.

2. servō, r. (constr. like preced.): he was r.d. to speak last, ad ultimum dicendi locum servatus est, Liv. 3, 40, ad mod.: to r. oneself full liberty, sibi liber omnia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, ad fin.: to r. oneself for other opportunities, sibi t.mporibus, Cic. Planc. 5, 13. 3. sēpōvo, pōsū, pōstūm, 3 (*to lay aside*): I have r.d. the subject for my old age, materiam senectuti seposū, Tac. H. 1, 1: Cic. 4. rēpōvo, pōsū, pōstūm, 3 (*to store up*): to r. Cœuban wine for festive bāquets, r. Cœuban (sc. vinum) ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: Virg.: Cic. 5. sēcōrō, crēvī, crētū, 3 (*to set apart*): to r. nothing for the public treasury, nihil in publicum s., Liv. 7, 16. 6. excipō, cēpī, cēptū, 3: v. EXCEPT. 7. rēcipō, cēpī, cēptū, 3 (*very rare*): he r.d. this small back building when he sold the house, postulicūm hōc receptū quām aedes vendidit, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 157. Phr.: I have r.d. the consideration of the lands of two cities, duram civitatum reliquos feci agros, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 104; to r. for another occasion, differe (aliquid) in aliud tempus, id. Brut. 87, 298.

**reserve (subs.):** 1. Closeness of disposition: no exact equiv.: perh. the nearest is taciturnitas: your r. caused graver suspicion to light on you, suspicionem maiorem tua t. attulera, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 1: v. foll. art. II. A body of troops: subdīsum: to post as a r., in subsidis locare, Sall. C. 59: to send up r.s. s. submittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. Adj.: subdīarius (subsidialis, Amm.): hence, the r., s. milites, Liv. 5, 38: the line of r., s. acies, Auct. B. Afr. 59: the cohorts of the r., s. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. Phr.: to form the r., subsidiari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.

**reserved (part. and adj.):** I. Set apart: rēsērvātus: v. RESERVE (v.). Phr.: a r. seat, locus assignatus, after Liv. Epit. 99; certus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: a r. dover, recipiēta dōs, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2. II. Close in disposition: 1. rēconditus: to be of a melancholy and r. disposition, natura tristī et r. esse, Cic. Quint. 18, 59. 2. tectus: we can be r. towards strangers, tecti ess ad alienos possumus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116. 3. occultus: to beware

of r. characters, ab o. covere hominibus, Liv. 25, 16. Join: o. ac tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54. 4. abstrusus: Tac. A. 1, 24. 5. tāctifurm: always sad and r., tristis semper, t., Cic. Sesq. 9, 21. Reservoir: 1. lācūs, us (lācūs, eisterne) to pave the r.s with stone, i. lapide sternere, Liv. 39, 44. 2. cistern (underground r.): Plin. 36, 23, 52. 3. castellum (the r. of an aqueduct, anciently dividiculum, Fest. v. Dict. Ant. "Aquaduct") : Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121: Vitr. 4. piscina (pusu, a pond): a wooden r., p. lignea, Plin. 34, 12, 32. 5. ora (small cistern): Vitr. 6, 3, 2. 6. expr. by immisarium or receptaculum (aqua), Vitr. 8, 7 (6), 1 (q. v.). 7. conceputūlm (that which r.s something): the veins are the r. of blood, vena est c. sanguinis, Gell. 18, 10: of an apparatus for collecting wind, Plin. 2, 45, 44: v. RECEPTEACLE.

**reside:** 1. hābito, 1: v. LIVE, DWELL. 2. rēsideo, sedi, 2 (to remain for a while): to r. in a r.e., in antro, Ov. M. 1, 575: I would rather have rad in some town, in oppido aliquo malum redire, Residēce, Cic. Att. 11, 6. 3. cōsidero, sēdi, sessum, 3 (to take up one's abode, settle): I am undecided whether to r. here or at Antium, dubito hic an Antii cōsideram, Cic. Att. 2, 6. Fig.: if d-pravity r.s in any person's heart, improbitas si cuja in mente cōsedit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50 (Klotz). Phr.: they forbid foreigners to r. in towns, peregrinos urbibus uti prolibent, Cic. Off. 5, 11, 47: victory r.s in the valour of those cohorts, victoria constat in eorum cōhortium virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: a holy spirit r.s in our breasts, sacra intra nos sp̄ritus sedet, Sen. Ep. 41, 2.

**residence:** 1. Sojourn, stay. 1. manslo: a r. at Formiae, m. Formis, Cic. Att. 9, 5: a protracted r., diutina m., Ter. Ph. 5, 9 (8) 23. 2. cōmōratiō: that lovely scenery is fitted for a r., not a temporary visit, amoenitas illa cōmōratiōnēs est non diversori, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. 3. hábitatio: the cost of r., sumptus habitationis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17. 4. expr. by specific terms: a r. in the country, rusticatio, Cic. Am. 27, 103: a r. in foreign parts, peregrinatio, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107. II. Place of abode: 1. dōmīciliūm: to take up their r. in the city, domiciliis urbis uti, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 88: to have one's r. in Italy, d. in Italia babere, id. Arch. 4, 9: in no other frame can there be a r. for the mind, in nulla alia figura d. mentis esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76. 2. sēdes, is, f. (sometimes in pl. of one dwelling): to take up one's r., s. ac dōmīciliūm collocare, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 6: v. ABODE, SEAT. 3. hábitacūlūm: Gell.: v. DWELLING-PLACE, HABITATION. 4. dōmūs, us, f.: v. HOUSE. 5. rus, ruris, n. (a country seat): his ancestral country r., r. paternum, Hor. Ep. 18, 60.

**resident (part. and adj.):** expr. by the verbs: v. RESIDE, and foll. art.  
**resident (subs.):** hābitātor (f., -trix, Ason.): inhabitants and r.s., incolae, hābitātor, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: a foreign r., peregrinus (v. ALIEN): plurālistas and non-r.s., plurālistae et non rēsidentes, Milton.

**residuary: rēsidiūs: v. REMAINING. Phr.: a r. legatee, heres sine parte institutus, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 4, 6.**

**resign:** 1. cēdo, cessi, cēssum, 3 (*to yield, give up*: both act. and neut. : constr. with dat. of person, in whose favour one r.s.): to r. the victory to the enemy, c. victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4: to r. the possession of the gardens in favour of some one, horutorum possessio alii c., Cic. Mil. 27, 75. 2. concēdo, cessi, cēssum, 3 (*stronger than preced.*): to r. the candidature for the auctorūship, c. auctorūs petitionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4. 3. rēmitto, nūsi, missum, 3 (*to give up*): to r. both provinces, r. utramque provinciam, Anten. in Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 25. Join: reddere a r.,

Cic. Sull. 30, 84: v. RENOUNCE, GIVE UP  
4. permitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to surrender*): I have r.d. the r.hole affair into his hands, totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7 (9), 2: to r. themselves to their power, p. se eorum potestati, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: r. the rest to the gods, permittē divis cetera, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 9. 5. dūmitto, dūmis, dūmissum, 3: v. ABANDON.

6. depōno, pōsūl, pōsūtum, 3 (*to lay down*): to r. province, d. provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: to r. all hopes of a (successful) struggle, omnem spēm contentiōnē d., Caw. B. G. 5, 19. 7. rēsigno, 1 (*to pay back*; very rare): I r. everything, cuncta resigno, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 34. 8. effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (*to cast away, let go*): to r. one's life, e. vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181: Virg.: Cic. Phr.: to r. a province, decedere provincia, Cic. Lig. 1, 2 (constr. also with ez, de, or rarely ab): to r. his civil appointments, abscedere civilius munieribus, Liv. 9, 3, ad init.: he twice thought of r.ing the supreme power, de reddenda republika bis cogitavit, Suet. Aug. 28, init.: to r. themselves to misfortune, submittere animos ad calamitates, Liv. 23, 25, ad init.: to r. oneself to fate, praebere se fato, Sen. Prov. 5, 8: we r. ourselves to circumstances, damnos rei ferendos, id. Ep. 13, 13 (Haase). (N.B.)—Tradere, dedere se implies active devotion to anything, rather than passive submission, which is better expr. by praebere, permettere, etc.)

**resignation:** 1. The act of giving up, 1. abdicatio: v. ABDICATION.

2. ejūrātio: v. BENEDICTION.  
3. cesso (only as legal t. t.): v. SURRENDER. 4. expr. more freq. by a vb. II. Cātm submission: aquinus animus: to bear a loss with r., detrimentum aequo animo ferre, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 (v. also PATIENCE): with r., patienter atque aequo animo, id. B. C. 3, 15.

**resigned (part. and adj.):** to be r., aequo animo esse, Cic. Att. 6, 8, ad fin.: v. PATIENT.

**resin:** rēsīna: Plin. 16, 12, 23. Dimin.: rēsīnula (a little bit of r.); Arnob. Phr.: r. taken from the tree with a portion of the bark, pix corticata, Col. 12, 23, ad init.

**resinous:** 1. rēsīnātus: Plin. 24, II, 59. 2. rēsīnōsūs (full of resin): Plin. 26, 8, 30. 3. rēsīnālīs: Coel. Aur.

**resined:** rēsīnātūs: r. wine, r. vimnum, Plin. 23, 1, 24; Juv.

**resist:** 1. rēsisto, stīti, 3 (constr. usu. with dat., abs., or pass. imprec.): to r. sortis, erubitionis r., Caes. B. G. 7, 24: to r. very bravely, acriterme r., id. 7, 62: the power of the tribuneship r.s the wilfulness of the consuls, vis tribunicia libidini resistit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14: the roots r. cold, radices frigori resistunt, Plin. 19, 5, 23, ad fin.

2. obsto, stīti, stītū, 3 (constr. like preced.): I opposed r.d. all his plans, omnibus ejus consilis occurri a tate obsti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 17: it is impossible to r. nature, naturae obsisti non potest, id. Fin. 2, 15, 49. 3. resto, stīti, 1 (rarer than resisto, with which it is often confused in MSS. e.g. Liv. 6, 32): constr. usu. absol.: rarely dat. or adverbis: although mo. numerous you with difficulty r. a small number, paucis plures vix restabat, Liv. 23, 45, ad fin.: the plates r.ing the javelins, restantibus laminis adversum pilam, Pac. A. 3, 46.

4. obsto, stīti, 1 (in this sense only fig.): v. WITHSTAND, THWART. 5. rēpugno, 1 (constr. with dat. or contra in poet. also subj. or inf.): they could neither r. nor escape, neque r. neque effuger possent, Cic. Verr. 6, 35, 91: I did not "assail" but r. your brother, non ego "oppugnavi" trātem suum sed fratri tuo repugnavi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10. to r. the evidence of sight, r. vīsī, id. Acad. 2, 34, 108. Join: r. obsisterēque, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: resistere et r., id. Rose. Com. 17, 51. 6. adverso, 1 (usu with dat.): in Tac. with acc.: in PL

with *contra*, *adversus*): *to r. this man's lust*, adversari libidini bujus, Cic. Ver. 5, 31, 82; *although nature r.s, adversante et repugnante natura*, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; *v. oppose*. 7. *rēfrāgor*, 1. v. **THWART**. 8. *rēnitor*, 3 (*to struggle against*): *one motion r.s the other*, alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84; Liv.: Cels. 9. *obnitor*, nixus or nitus, 3; **V. STRUGGLE AGAINST**. 10. *tendo*, *tēndi*, *tensum*; 3 (*to strive in opposition*): *when he sees Catilina rising with great force, ubi videt Catilinam magna vt tendere*, Sall. C. 60; *v. CONTEND*. Phr.: *to r. avarice, cupiditati obviam ire*, Cic. Ver. 1, 41, 106; *the other legions dare not r.*, reliquae legiones contra consistere non audent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17; *a hide that r.s all blows, contra omnes ictus cutis invicta*, Plin. 8, 25, 37; *to r. a parent's authority, auctoritati parentis anteire*, Tac. A. 5, 3.

**resistance**: 1. *expr. most freq. by the verbs: to have no thought of r.*, nihil de resistendo cogitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 34; *if it offers a greater r., si magis id renititur*, Cels. 5, 28, 12, *ad init.* 2. *rēnitus*, us, id. ib. 3. *rēpulsa*, us: *the r. of a harder substance, r. durioris materiae*, Plin. 8, 43, 68. 4. *rēpugnatio*, v. **OPPOSITION**. 5. *dēfēnsio* (as a milit. t.); *v. DEFENCE*.

**resistless**: 1. *invictus*; *v. IRRESISTIBLE, UNCONQUERABLE*. 2. *indomitus*, r. death, i. mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4. 3. *more freq. expr. by a verb: to be r.*, nullo modo obsisti posse, Cic. Clu. 65, 183. Phr.: *a r. force of the enemy*, nec jam toleranda vis hostium, Liv. 36, 18.

**resistlessly**: *\*ita ut resisti non possit: to be borne r. along*, rapi, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, ad fin.

**resolute**: 1. *obtinātus*: *v. a part, fixed, resolved*: constr. with *ad, contra*, or rarely *inf.*): *most r. valour*, virtus obstinatissima, Sen. Ep. 71, 10; *spirits r. for battle*, animi ad decentandum o. Liv. 6, 3; *ad fin.* 2. *affirmatus* (prop. a part): *a brave and r. spirit*, animus fortis atque o., Pl. Am. 2, 2, 15 (22); Cic. 3. *fīrmus* (*steadily*): *you are not r. in defending the right, non r. rectum defendis*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26; *r. in his purpose*, f. proposito, Vell. 2, 63, 3. **STEADFAST**. 4. *erectus* (*upright*), *I am much more r.*, multo sum erector, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 2. 5. *promptus* (*forward, ready*): *all the most r. were put to death*, promptissimus quisque intercedunt, Tac. Agr. 3: *r. audacity*, p. audacia, Sall. C. 32. 6. *fortis*: *a man r. in opposing audacity*, vir contra audaciam fortissimum, Cic. Rosc. Ann. 30, 85; *v. BRAVE, COURAGEOUS*. 7. *praeuersus, nūis (collected)*: *almost always joined with animus*: *to have a manly and r. spirit*, animo virili et praescienti esse, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 64. Phr.: *a r. man*, tenax propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1.

**resolutely**: 1. *obstinate*: Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Ter. 2. *affirmate*: *to resist r.*, o. resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

3. *constanter*: *v. FIRMLY*. 4. *prompte*: *to meet death r.*, necem p. subire, Tac. A. 16, 10. 5. *fortiter*: *r. make for the port*, f. occupa portum, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2; Cic.: Caes.: *v. BRAVELY, COURAGEOUSLY*. 6. *destinat*: *Anim. Phr.: if you act r. against him, si fortes fueritis in eo*, Cic. Ver. 1, 1, 3.

**resolution**: I. **Separation into resolve**: { parts: best expr. after Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71, where, speaking of death, he says, "discussus et secretio ac diremptos curum partium quae junctione aliquae tenebantur": or by dissipation (opp. to concretio) id. N. D. 1, 25, 71. **V. DISSOLUTION**. II. **Solution**: 1. *rēsolutio* the r. of a sophism, r. sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2. 2. *sōlūtiō*, id. ib.: *Sen. v. SOLUTION, EXPLANATION*. (N.B.—As a musical t. perh. it may be expr. by \*resolutio; cf. the verb)

III. **Firmness of purpose**: 1. *obstinatiō* (*firmness*, in a good or bad sense): *r. of mind*, o. animi, Sen. Ep.

94, 7 Cic. v. **DETERMINATION**. 2. *constantia*: *to resort to death with inflexible r.*, irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2; Cic. v. **CONSTANCY**. 3. *fīrmitas*: *v. FIRMNESS, STEADFASTNESS*. 4. *mens, mentis, f. (courage)*: *their r. is weak, and incapable of sustaining reverses*, mollis ac minime resistentes ad calamitates perferandas in eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19; *infelix r.*, m. solda, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. 5. *ānimus* (*spirit*): esp. in such phr. as praesentia animi, etc.; *with no less r. and confidence*, non minore animo ac fiducia, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; *bravery and r.*, a. acer ac praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84; *such was the valour and r. of the soldiers*, ex militum virtus atque ea praescientia animi fuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 6. *consilium* (*rare*: *r. as the result of previous deliberation*): *the barbarians were not wanting in r.*, barbaris c. non defuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 34.

IV. **Settled purpose**: 1. *consilium*: *rash and hasty r.*, temerarium ac reprehentium c., Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28; *dangerous and hot-headed r.s seem more brilliant than calm and thoughtful ones*, periculosa et calida c. quietis et cogitationis splendida videtur, id. Off. 1, 24, 82; *to form a r. c. capere*, Cic.; Caes. (soll. by ut or inf.), suscipere, Cic. Off. 31, 112; Inre, Caes. B. G. 6, 5; *intendere*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: *to change one's r. c. commutare*, Caes. B. C. 2, 8; *fortune favours his r.*, comprobata c. fortuna, id. B. G. 5, 58. 2. *sententia (opinion, determination)*: *to have adopted some fixed r.*, certa aliqua in sententiā constituite, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, ad init.: *to overthrow any one's r.*, proposita s. (aliquem) depellere, id. Lig. 9, 26; *nor could Scipio adhere to his r.*, nec Scipioni stare sententia poterat, Liv. 21, 29; *is this your r. sicine est s.*? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114. 3. *prōpositum*: *v. PURPOSE, PLAN*. 4. *desinatō*: *the r. of dying*, d. mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21. Phr.: *a certain r. and will of the mind*, animi inductio quadam et voluntas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 12: *it was Tibérius' firm r.*, fixum Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 1, 47: *it was his thorough r. to avoid the Roman arms*, (vi) primitus fixum erat arma Romana vivandi, Tac. A. 15, 5: *your help greatly to strengthen this r.*, multum ad hanc rem probandum adjuvare adolescentia, Caes. B. C. 2, 28; *whose arrival strengthened the r. of our men*, cuius adventus nostros firmavit, id. ib. 3, 65: *to form a r. c. consti*, lui, sultum, 3 (constr. with *de* or *absol.*): *to form an unrise r.*, male c., Sall. C. 51, *ad init.* V. **A formal expression of opinion**: *nearest word sententia*: *his r. being manfully accepted, omnium consensu ha sententia probata*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15; freq. expr. by verb: *v. RESOLVE, NO. V.*

**resolute**: 1. *To separate into parts*: 1. *dissolvo*, vi. lūtum, *si atum est harmonia it will be r.d*, si atum est harmonia dissolvitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; *we see that anything can be more rapidly r.d than reconstructed*, quidvis citius dissolvi posse videamus quam refici, Luer. 1, 556: *as a metic. t. in Plin. 20, 12, 48 (in which sense also digerere, discutere are used by Plin. and Cels.)*; v. *DISSOLVE, MELT*. 2. *dissipo*, 1: *others think the soul is r.d into its elements*, aliū animū cēpēnt dissipari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: *v. DISPERSE, SEPARATE*. III. *To solve, explain*: 1. *dissolvo*, vi. sōlūtum, *3: how do you r. these points?* illa quemadmodum dissolvit? Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29. 2. *sōlvo*, vi. sōlūtum, *3: v. SOLVE, EXPLAIN*. III. *As t. in music*: *rēsolvō*, vi. lūtum, 3 (Kircher. Musurg. vol. i. p. 374, sq. Rome, 1650). IV. **To determine**: 1. *stātuo*, ui. lūtum, *3 (constr. with acc. and inf. rel. clause, or subj.): he had r.d to fight a battle*, statuarū praetiale decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *they r. to send 10,000 men into the town*, statutum ut x milii hominum in oppidum mittantur, id. B. G. 7, 21: *I*

*had r.d to go straight along the Appian road to Rome, statuātū recta Appia Romā (sc. ire), Cic. Att. 16, 10. 2. *constituo*, ui. lūtum, *3 (constr. mostly with inf.): he r.d to wage war*, belum gerere constituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 6. 3. *dēcerno*, crevi, crētum, *3: he had r.d to cross the Rhine*, Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *to r. to spend the rest of one's days far from public life*, reliqua aetate in re publica procul habendum d., Sall. C. 4. 4. *dēlibero*, 1 (mostly in part.): *he had determined and r.d not to be present*, statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Ver. 1, 1, 1. *Join*: d. et constituere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25. 5. *obstino*, i (rarely absol. foll. by inf.): *to be r.d on: constr. with acc. ad. or inf.*: *he had r.d to conquer or to die*, ostiñavérant animi aut vincere aut mori, Liv. 21, 29; v. **DETERMINE**. 6. *indūco*, xi. lūtum, *3 (constr. with animū or in animū, and a foll. inf. or subj.): to r. to speak about dictation*, animū i. de divinatione dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: *to r. to labour and to watch*, in animū i, labore, vigilare, Sall. C. 54. 7. *expr. by certum est* (constr. with dat. of person ring): *I have r.d to say everything*, certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic. Itali. Am. 11, 31: *I have r.d to go to a physician*, certum est, ibo ad medicum, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 4. 8. *expr. sometimes by fut. part. : r.d nowhere to trust himself to fortune*, nullo loco fortunae se commissurus, Liv. 22, 12, ad init.: *they go to battle r.d to die*, vadunt in prælium perituri, Nägelsb. Stil. p. 313. Phr.: *I am r.d, consilium est nihil*, Cic. Att. 5, 5: *news is brought that the Helvetians were r.d to march, renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo iter facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; *if I were not firmly and unalterably r.d, si nihil non animo fixum immotumque sederet*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: *if I were quite r.d upon anything*, si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, Cic. Att. 12, 50. V. **To pass a formal resolution**: 1. *censeo*, 2 (used prop. of the Senate: constr. with acc. and inf., or subj.): *the Senate r.d that he should defend the Ardui*, sénatus censuit ut Aednos defendaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: **V. DECREE**. 2. *placēt, placūt, and placitum*, 2 (to be approved or r.d on: constr. with acc. and inf., or subj. clause) *it was r.d that letters should be written*, placitum est ut epistolae scriberentur, Tac. A. 1, 36; Caes. B. G. 7, 15. **resonant**: *rēsonans*: *v. RESOUNDING, RESORT* (v.). I. *To frequent*: 1. *célebro*, 1; *or infrequent*, i: v. **FREQUENT**. 2. *commeo*, i (to visit often, constr. with ad, in with acc., or ad. of direction): *Delos, whether all used to r. with their wares*, Delos quo omnes cum mercibus commanebant, Cic. Manil. 18, 55; Caes. 3. *ventio*: i (to come often): *constr. like preced.): chapmen to them, ad eos mercatores venitantes*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. 4. *confuso*, fluxi, 3: v. **FLOCK TOGETHER**. II. *To have recourse to*: 1. *dēcurrō, cūcurrī or currī* (the latter is more usu.): *the torner in Caes. and Liv., sometimes imper. cūcurrī*; *3: to r. to that kind of exhortation*, d. istam horationem, Cic. Cæc. 23, 65: *to r. to pitiful prayers*, d. ad miseris precies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59. Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 2. *descendo*, di, sum, 3 (to lower oneself to): *constr. with acc. rarely with acc. after in, or ad. of direction: or imper.): to r. to force of arms*, d. ad vim atque ad arma, Caes. B. C. 7, 33: *they r. to that exploit timidly and gradually*, timide ac pedetim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: *to r. to extreme measures*, ad extrema d., Pollini in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: *to which they never r'd before*, quo nunquam ante descendunt est (al. discessum), Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 3. *confugio*, fugi, 3 (to take refuge): *to r. to entreaties*, c. ad precies, Quint. 6, 1, 4: *to r. to the mighty power of the Etruscans*, c. ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: **(FLER FOR REFUGE**. 4. *récurro, currī*, 3: *to r. to those authors*,*

ad eos auctores r. Quint. I, proem. 17: v. HAVE RECOURSE. 5. adhibeo, 2: v. EMPLOY. Phr.: no spot to which they may r., nulla sedes quo concurrant, Cic. Att. 8, 3, ad med.

**resort** (subs.): I. A frequented place. 1. locus ceterber: Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: a place of great r., i. celeberrimus, id. Att. 12, 21, ad fin. 2. statio: a very favourite r. of sea-birds, a. gratissima mergus, Virg. Aen. 5, 128: to sit in places of public r., in stationibus sedere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, ad init.: v. HAUNT. Phr.: a market town of the greatest r. in the whole kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47: a mart which grew to be a place of r. during the war, per bellum coepit frequentari emporium, Liv. 24, 7, ad fin. II. Recourse: best expr. by the verb: v. also RE COURSE. Phr.: the last r., extremum auxilium, Caes. v. RESOURCE.

**resound**: I. Trans.: resono, i. v. TO RE-ECHO. Phr.: the stone when struck r.s the tones of the Cyllenean lyre, lapis resonat Cyllene murmurata pulsus, Virg. Cir. 108. II. Intrans.: 1. resono, i. (with abl. of the sound, or its source: poet, with acc.): the house r.s with a loud up roar, resonat domus magno strepitu, Hor. S. I, 2, 129: the thickets r. with tuneful birds, virgula resonant avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328: the shores r. with the king-fisher, litora resonant alcyonem, id. ib. 338. Join: recinere et r., Cic. Brut. 46, 171. 2. persono, ui, itum, i. (to ring with): the house r.s with song, canto domus personalis, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: Hor. 3, sono, ui, itum, i: the sea, the woods, r. with the no th wind, mare, silvae aquilonie sonant, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: v. SOUND. (N.B.—Exsōno, i. is found in Petr.) 4. récino, 3: Cic: v. resono. 5. rēsto, i. (very rare): Mart. 8, 86, 3. (N.B.—Not only the compounds with re- which follow, but also the corresponding simple verbs are sometimes used to express the idea of "ring.") 6. reclamo, i: the seas, dash-ing against the rocks, r., scups illisa reclamant aquora, Virg. G. 3, 261.

7. récēpo, i: the hollow cymbals r., cava cymbala recipant, Catul. 63, 29. 8. rēmugio, 4 (to bellow back): the Ionian gulf r.ing with the south wind, Ionius remugient sinus nota, Hor. Epod. 10, 19; Virg.: Catull. 9. rē-boo, i. (to roar): the woods r., reboant silvae, Virg. G. 3, 223. 10. rētomo, i. (to thunder back): the place r.s with the din, retomant loca freniti, Catull. 61, 82.

11. régemo, i. (to r. with groans): Stat. Th. 5, 189. 12. rechargeo, i: Amm.

13. rētinño, 4, in Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 2, is dub.

**resounding**: 1. résous: Ov. M. 3, 496. 2. résounabilis: Ov. M. 3, 358. 3. personus (ringing): Val. Fl. 1. Petr. 4, expr. by a part.: the far-r. Aufidus, longe sonans Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 2: v. RESOUND, SOUND.

**resource**: 1. subsidium (a help to fall back upon): I have prepared this r. for myself from my youth, hoc mihi s. ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: to provide r.s for all states of life, subsidia ad omnes vitae status par-are, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: caecus, B. G. 4, 31: v. REFUGE. 2. auxilium (help, aid): to deprive the Romans of two great r.s, magna duo a. detrahare Romanis, Liv. 31, 33: to try the last r., extremum a. experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. 3. regressus (remedy): to have no r. against the seller, nullum adversus venditorem habere r., Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34: Tac. v. RETREAT, REMEDY. 4. copia (mostly plur.): esp. freq. as milit. t. t.): lest he seek some other r. and desert you, ne quam aliena queratur copiam ac to deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: as milit. t. v. FORCES. Join: facultates et c., Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 135. 5. (ops), opis, f. (nom. sing. not used: in this sense usu. pl.): the vast r.s of the state, tantae o. rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 1, 1: they have no

r.s in themselves for a happy life, nihil est in ipsis opis ad beathe vivendum, id. Sen. 2, 4. 6. facultates, um, pl. f. (not in sing. in this sense): such intel-lectual r.s, tantae f. ingenii, Cic. Att. 3, 10, ad med.: the r.s of his country being already drained, exhaustis iam patriae facultatibus, Nep. Hann. 6, 2. Phr.: a quiete wit, fertile in r.s, ingenium facile et copiosum, Quint. Fam. 10, 1, 128: he had no r. left, quo se verieret non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: nihil (ill) relinquebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: Lepidus being deprived of his r.s, excepit Lepido, Tac. A. 1, 2.

**respect** (v.): I. To esteem highly.

1. observo, i: to r. his fellow tribu-men, o. tribules suos, Cic. Plane. 18, 45. Join: o. et colere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, extr. 2. cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3 (to honour): to r. any one, observanta c. aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: v. HONOUR. (N.B.—It is a stronger term than the preced, but weaker than the foll.: cf. id. Am. 22, 82: not only to r. and love each other, but even to feel profound regard, non solum c. inter se ac diligere, sed etiam vereri.) 3. vērō, itus, 2 (to regard respectfully): whom he loved as a brother, and even r.d as an elder brother, quem amabat ut fratrem et jam ut majorem fratrem verebatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: the slaves feared him, the children r'd him, all loved him, metuebant servi, verebantur liberi, omnes carum habebant, id. Sen. 11, 37.

4. rēvērō, itus, 2: v. TO REVERENCE. 5. suspicio, peculi, pectum, 3 (to look up to): to r. those men, eos viros s., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36. 6. expr. by verbs like facio, aestimo, habeo, with gen. of price, or adv.: I exceedingly r. Pompey, Pompeum plurimi facio, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: to r. any one's authority, auctoritatem acutius magni aestimare, id. Att. 7, 15; habere, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: v. ESTEEM, VALUE.

II. To concern: atinet, 2 (used impers.): v. RELATE, NO. II. Phr.: as r.s liberty to change his mind, ad immutandam animi licentiam, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: as r.s is often to be expr. by abl. alone, or with a. ab: unprepared as r.s men money, imparatus a militibus, a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: v. foll. art. (III.).

**respect** (subs.): I. High esteem.

1. observantia: I was never wanting in r. for you, mea tibi o. nunquam defuit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3. (It def., as "per quam autem aut sapientia aut honore aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veneremur et colimus," id. Inv. 2, 22: observatio, which in Cic. denotes observation, was used for respect in Val. Max. 1, 1, 8.)

2. honor: to give to every one the rank and r. due to him, suum cuique gradum et h. reddere, Cic. Rose. Am. 4, 136 to mention any one out of r., aliquem honoris causa nominare, id. ib. 2, 6, et pass.: v. HONOUR, ESTEEM.

3. rēvēntia (stronger than either of the preced.): r. for what is just and right, recti, r. et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: self-r., sui r., Sen. Ep. 25, 6: the greatest r. is due to boyhood, maxima debetur pueris r., Juv. 14, 47: to show r. r. adhucere, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99 (q. v.): v. REVERENCE.

4. vērēdūcia (in this sense rare; constr. with gen. obj.): r. for this rank, v. hujus ordinis, Liv. 4, 45, ad fin.: r. for age, aetatis v., id. 1, 6, ad fin.

5. suspectus, i: undue self-r., nimus sui s., Sen. Ben. 2, 26: 0v. 6. religio (religio: a religious r. or ave): r. for an oath, r. juris jurandi, Cic. Font. 9, 20.

7. speciatō: Flor. Phr.: to lose utterly the r. of good men, bonorum judicium funditus perdere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 3: my manner of life has procured me the r. of men, vita ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, id. Cael. 6: did any rise out of r. to him when he came into the senate-house? quia quisquam in curiam venienti assurexit? id. Pis. 12, 26: to pay one's r.s to any one, salutare aliquem, Sall. Cat. 28: my son Cicerio sends you his r.s (in a letter), salvebisa a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, extr.

III. Regarding, attention: rātio:

v. REGARD. Phr.: to have r. to persons, v. PERSON, No. III. III. Relation, reference:

1. rātio: v. REFERENCE. 2. expr by various nouns, which however, can only be used in certain phr. (i. pars, tis, f. : the power of fortune is great in both r.s, magna est vis fortunae in utramque partem, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; in every r., in omnes p., id. Sest. 9, 21; omni ex (a) parte, id. Am. 21, 79. (ii.) gēnus, gēnēris, n.: in that r., in isto genere, Aut. Dom. 6, 14, in every r., in omni g., Cic. R. p. 2, 10: in some r., in aliquo g., id. de Or. 2, 4, 17; cf. id. Planc. 9, 21. (iii.) res, rel. f.: that it would help them in two important r.s, in duas r. magnas id usit fore, Liv. 37, 15: in other r.s, ceteris r., Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117: in all r., in omnibus r., id. Vatin. 7, 17 (iv.) locus (point): in one r., uno loco, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22: in many r.s, multis locis, id. Tusc. 4, inst.

3. expr. by a prep. (i. ab: in r. of all other things, ad omnia alia, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 46; Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. (ii.) ab: he lacked nothing in r. of natural ability or education, nihil isti neque a natura neque a doctrina deficit, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 229. (iii.) de: v. RESPECTING, CONCERNING.

4. expr. by the abl. without a prep. (modal abl.): they surpass the others in r. of the theory and practice of navigation, scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: but what creature is unwieldy in r. of figure? at figura quae (bellua) vastior? Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (al. ad figura).

5. expr. by abts. or adv. phr.: in other r.s, ceterū, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 12 (1): ceteriqui (qui), id. Fam. 6, 19, 1; alioqui (quin), Hor. S. 1, 6, 66; cetero, alias, alibi, Plin. [not good]: in every r., omnino: v. ENTIRELY: ad, in omnia, Vell. 2, 23, 6; 2, 13, 1.

6. expr. by a clause introduced by quod (as for): in r. to your request that I should send my writings to you, quod rogas ut mea tibi scripta mittam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Fin. 4, 25, 69.

**respectability**: honestas: to lose all r. h. omnino amittere, Cic. Rose. Am. 39, 114. (N.B.—Spectabilis in Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5, et al. is an official title, and therefore not equiv. to r.)

**respectable**: 1. Worthy of respect: I. honestus (honourable): born in a r. station, honesto loco natus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: there is no opening for r. occupatio, artibus h. nullus est locus, Juv. 3, 21. II. The Cretans consider brigandage r., Cretes latrociniari honestum putant, Cic. Rep. 3, 9.

2. vēnērabilis: v. REVEREND. 3. bōnis (often used of men of good birth and standing), Cic. Clu. 65, 182: of r. family, bono genere natus, Pl. (N.B.—Spectabilis is an official epithet.) Phr.: all the r. people in the state are agreed, omnes honestates civitatis una consentient, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: a tolerably r. freedman, a humdior libertinus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12.

IV. Passable, tolerable: tolerabilis: v. TOLERABLE.

**respectably**: I. Becomingly: honeste, r. dressed, b. vestiti, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31: Hor. Cic. v. DECENTLY, DECOROUSLY.

II. Tolerably: tolerabiliter, satis: v. TOLERABLY.

**respected**: spectatus: of no note as a physician, but r. as a man, medicus ignobilis sed s. homo, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: a most highly r. man, sp. catissimum vir, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7 v. ESTEEM, HONOUR.

**respectful**: 1. Observant: a man most r. towards me, observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11.

2. Réverenter: his language towards his father was r., sermo erga patrem r., Tac. H. 1, 17: v. REVERENTIAL.

3. vērēcundus (showing a proper sense of shame or deference to others): v. MODEST.

Phr.: they rise from their seats in a r. manner, honorifice consurgitur, Cic. Ver. 4, 62, 138.

**respectfully**: 1. rēvērēnter: Plin. Ep. 3, 21. Tac. 2. vērēcundē: v. MODESTLY.

3. expr. by circum-

cum summa observantia, etc.: v. REspect (I).

**respecting** (prep.): 1. de (constr. with abl.): *his language r. himself*, sermo de se, Tac. H. 1, 17; Cie.: v. ABOUT, CONCERNING. 2. circa (constr. with acc.): *a dispute r. words*, c. verba dissensio, Quint. 3, 11, 5; Tac.

**respective** { Expr. by the pron. respectively { quisque, or a distributive pron. or adj.: *each (constituent) part in nature, whether of body or mind, has its r. energy, cuiusque pars natura et in corpore et in animo sua quaque vis est*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46; *to appoint one commandant to each legion r.* singulis legionibus singulos legatos praeficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; *to billet two gladiators on each householder r.*, gladiatores binos singulis patribus tunerunt distribuere, Cic. Att. 7, 14, ad init.; also expr. by hic . . . ille: v. ONE, NO. V.; *they each reply r.*, si respondent singuli separant, Justin. Inst. 3, 16; so, propterea, singillatim: v. INDIVIDUALLY: viritudo, Sall. J. 49, ad mod.

**respirable**: spirabilis; Cie. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.

**respiration**: 1. respiratio: Cie. Tim. 6. 2. respiratus, us: *the lungs expand by r.*, pulmones respiratu se dilatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136. 3. spiritus, us (a breathing): *the air is held by r.* sustains living creatures, aer spiritu ductus ali animalibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101 (In the foll. phr. the prop. denotes the breath drawn): *his r. is becoming difficult*, s. labitur, Tac. A. 6, 50; s. interclusus arte meat, Curt. 3, 6, 14. r. spiritus meatus, Quint. 7, 10, 10 (cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13): *r. his r. had grown easier*, liberius me re s. cooperat, Curt. 3, 5, 9.

4. suspiratio: Lucan. 9, 928 (in pl.): 5. respiratum: Mammert. Phr.: difficulty of r., difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4, 4, 2; anhelitus, us, Cic. v. ASTHMA, PANTING: *to take away the breath and impede r.*, spiritum intercludere nec animam reciprocare sinere, Liv. 21, 58; r. aspiratio aeris, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 83: *to carry on the functions of r.*, atrahere et reddere animam, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

**respire**: respiro, i. Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; v. BREATHE, and preced. art.

**respiratory**: spirabilis: r. organs, s. viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6: it may also be expr. by spirandi officina, id. 11, 37, 72: a r. organ, perh. conceptaculum spiritus, Gell. 18, 10, ad fin. (For the erroneous views of the ancients on this subject, see Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; Whewell, Hist. Ind. Sc. vol. III, p. 327.)

**respite**: 1. mōra (delay): *to seek a r. from punishment*, m. supplici quaerere, Cic. Ver. 5, 64, 165: v. REPAVE, DELAY. 2. intermission: *without any r.*, sine illa intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114; v. INTERMISSION. 3. intercapēdo, inis, f. (an interval): a r. from trouble, i. molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61. 4. laxamentum (a relaxation): *if there were any r. from war, si quid laxamentum bello esset*, Liv. 9, 41, ad med., Cic.: v. REST. Phr.: *to seek a few days' r.*, paucorum dierum interluctum petere, Tac. A. 3, 67: *to grant a few days' r. for a payment*, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74.

**resplendence**: splendor: v. BRIGHTNESS, BRILLIANCE: (resplendita occurs in Aug.).

**resplendent**: splendidus: v. BRIGHT, BRILLIANT. Phr.: *to be r.*, resplendere, Virg. Aen. 12, 741; renidere, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2.

**resplendently**: splendide: v. BRILLIANTLY, BRILLIANTLY.

**respond**: respondere, dl. sum, 2: v. ANSWER.

**respondent**: 1. One who answers: respondor. Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 7: better expr. by a verb: v. ANSWER. II. T. t. in law: rous: v. DEFENDANT, ACCUSED. Phr.: *one side is that of the plaintiff, the other that of the r.*, pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1.

**response**: 1. responsum (a reply; also, the opinion of an oracle): Cie.: v. ANSWER 2 carmen,

carmen, n. (of an oracle): v. PROPHECY. In eel. sense, cantus responsorius or responsoriun, lslid. Orig. 6, 19: antiphona, Paulin. Vit. Ambr. § 13.

**responsibility**: nearest word praestatio (warranty): *to write under the r. of proving one's statements*, ad p. scribere, Sen. Brev. Vlt. 13, ad fin.: it may also be expr. by OBLIGATION. Phr.: *to undertake a heavy r.*, omnis officii suscipere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 112; *to undertake so difficult a matter with its attendant r.*, tantum difficultatem cum crimen suscipere, id. Ver. 5, 24, 61 (Nägelsb.): *on my own r.*, meo periculo, id.: v. RISK.

**responsible**: 1. Accountable: 1. r. res (one who is bound, liable): *that each one should be r. for defending his own part*, ut suae quisque parti iuendae res esset, Liv. 25, 30: v. ACCOUNTABLE. 2. expr. by praesto, stiit, stitum and statum, i. (to be r. for): *nobody can be r. for popular impulses*, impetus populi nemo p. potest, Cie. De Or. 2, 124; *to r. for nothing*, nihil p. id, q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9. 3. expr. by various phr.: *to live under the impression that we are r.*, ita vivere ut rationem reddam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Ver. 2, 11, 28: *to be r. for Cassius*, pro Cassio recipere, id. Fam. 11, 1, 4: *to hold any one r.*, rationem reposest ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *the opinion has prevailed that he is r. on the ground of negligence*, praevaluit culpas nonnule teneri eum, Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 9: *to render r.*, obligo, i. v. MIND (and Smith's Dict. Ant. under obligatio): *a guardian who is not r.*, anelegnotus, Julianus in Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7. II. Substantial, able to pay: locuples, élis (trustworthy, safe), *we are prisoners who are sufficiently r.*, rei satis l. sumus, Liv. 9, 19, ad fin.: Cic.

**responsive**: réparabilis: v. REPEATING, RESOUNDING: where two persons or sets of persons answer each other in turn, alternans, Virg. E. 3, 59 (anoëbaenus, Ad. Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7). III. Substantial, able to pay: locuples, élis (trustworthy, safe), *we are prisoners who are sufficiently r.*, rei satis l. sumus, Liv. 9, 19, ad fin.: Cic.

**responsive**: réparabilis: v. REPEATING, RESOUNDING: where two persons or sets of persons answer each other in turn, alternans, Virg. E. 3, 59 (anoëbaenus, Ad. Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7).

**rest** (subs.): I. Repose: 1. quietes, élis, f. (r. from care or labour): *the most placid r.*, placissima q., Cie. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: *soothing r.*, blanda q., Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 140: *indolent r.*, pigra q., id. 2, 3, 66: *death is a state of r. from toils and sufferings*, mortis laborum ac miseriarum q. est, Cie. Cat. 4, 4, 7: *to give the army three hours' r.*, exercitu tres horas ad quietem dare, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: *my mind is on the watch and I take no r.*, excubo animo ne ullam partem capio quietis, Cic. Att. 9, 11, ad fin. Join: q. et tranquillitas, id. de Or. t. 1, t. 2. Transf.: *of sleep*: genitile r., mollis genitile r., Cural. 63, 8: *to go to r.*, ad quietem; quieti se tradere, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 66 and 61; dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: *to disturb one's r.*, q. aliquid turbare, Prop. 1, 3, 17: v. SLEEP. (N.B.—Quies was personified, and worshipped at Rome, Liv. 4, 41.) 2. r. quietes, élis, f. (no pl. or dat. sing.): acc. requietem or requiem; abl. requiretum and requie: r. from toils, r. laborum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: *to seek r. from one's own occupation*, r. querere, Luceius in Cie. Fam. 5, 14, 1. 3. ôlum (leisure; hence repose): *sometimes pl in poet.*: *to pray the gods for r.*, ôtum diuos rogare, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: *a god hath given us this r.*, deus nobis haec o. fecit, Virg. Ecl. 1, 6: *to take r. in the haven of r.*, in portum otii configere, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. Join: pax, tranquillitas, o., id. Agr. 2, 37, 102 so, *the profounded calm of peace and r.*, summa tranquillitas pax et otii, id. ib. t. 8, 24. 4. pax, pacis, f. (peace): *chiefly in poet.*: *now her repose, lapped in peaceful r.*, nunc placida compustus pace quietis, Virg. Aen. 1, 249. Phr.: *to be at r.*, requiescere: v. BEST (v.): *to have one's mind at r.*, tranquillo esse

carminis, n. (of an oracle): v. PROPHECY. In eel. sense, cantus responsorius or responsoriun, lslid. Orig. 6, 19: antiphona, Paulin. Vit. Ambr. § 13. 21: *Antony gave me no r.*, nunquam per Antonium quietos fui, Cie. Fam. 10, 1, 1: ambition alloued men's minds no r., ambitio animos hominum exercebat, Sall. C. 11, ad init.: *no leisure brings me r. from toil*, nullum ab labore me reclina otium, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: *a season of lengthened r.*, longae feriae, id. Od. 4, 5, 37: *a r. (in music)*, pausa; mort.

II. A support: statūmen, inis, n.: v. SUPPORT, RIBBON: vāra is used for a pole to spread nets on, Lucan. 4, 439 (also ames); by Auson. Idyll. 12, prarf. for a r. on which a cross plank is supported, Phr.: *the stupid r.s of the little bridge*, inepta crura ponticuli, Catul. 17, 3 (in a comic pass.): *the r. of a lance*, \*loculamentum, hastae (?) : *he rides, lance in r.*, against the consul himself, in ipsum infusus consulire dirigit equum, Liv. 2, 6, (q. v.): *to set lance in r.*, perh. \*bastam protender, after Tac. A. 2, 21.

III. The remainder: expr. by adjs.: (i.) reliquias (remaining, after the subtraction of a certain quantity: often used subs.): *the r. of the night*, reliquum noctis, Liv. 2, 25 (cf. Cie. Sen. 20, 72): *the r. of the army*, reliquias exercitus, Caes. B. G. 42: *the r. took to flight*, reliqui fugae se mandarunt, id. ib. 1, 12: *as for the r.*, quod reliquum est, de reliquo, Cic. Att. 16, 15; 16, 13C. (ii.) cetera, ra. rum (no nom. sing. masc. rare in sing.): *the r.s viewed as a whole*: there were very few remaining, and the r. were dismissed, erant perpauci reliqui, ceteri dimisi, Cic. Ver. 2, 34, 87: *the r. of their lifetime*, c. vita eorum, Sall. C. 52, ad fin.: *more polished than the r.*, ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. (iii.) aliis (not in Cie.): used where two contrasted objects form a whole): *the r. of the army*, a. exercitus, Liv. 21, 27: Caes. Phr.: *as for the r.*, quod superest, Cic. Att. 9, 19, ad fin.: ceteroquin, id. v. V. RESPECT (subs.), III.

**rest, to find**: 1. conquesco, évi, étum, 3 (to find r. or pleasure for the feelings and affections): *to find r. in the mutual affection of a friend*, c. in amici mutua benevolenta, Cie. Am. 6, 22.

2. acquiesco, évi, étum, 3 (sym. of preced.): constr. in Cie. mostly with in: also with abl. or dat.): *we old men find r. in the love of the young*, senes in caritate adolescentium acquiescimus, Cie. Am. 27, 101.

**rest** (v.): A. Intrans.: 1. To be at rest, repose: 1. quiesco, évi, étum, 3 (very freq. in the poets): *the sword r. in its sheath*, ensis vagina quiescit, Stat. S. 4, 5, 51: *the raging seas had r'd (sunt to rest)*, saeva quiescat aquora, Virg. Aen. 4, 523: *of r. in sleep*, Cic. Ver. 4, 14, 32: *of r. in the grave*; *mayst thou r. calmly*, placide quiesces, Tac. Agr. 46: *the land r.s* (i.e. lies fallow), terra quiescit, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 40.

2. r. quiesco, évi, étum, 3: *to r. on one's bed*, r. lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33: *not to r. at all during the night*, r. nullum partem noctis, Cic. Rose. Am. 34, 97: *when the mind r.s after many dangers*, ubi animus ex multis periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4, ad init.: esp. of the dead *to r. in the grave*, r. in sepulcro, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: *to r. in peace*, r. in pace, Inscr. 3. acquiesco, évi, étum, 3 (to become physically quiet): *to r. three hours*, tres horas a., Cic. Att. 13, 34: *to r. (= to die) in his 70s*, anno a. septuagesimo, Nep. Han. 13: Inscr.

4. conquesco, évi, étum, 3 (to r. wholly): *r. at wontid*, meridi c., Caes. B. G. 7, 46: *when his dagger r.d* (= been unemployed)? quando illius scis conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37. 5. interquiesco, évi, étum, 3 (tor. between whiles, pause): *when I had said this, and had r'd a little*, cum haec dixisset et paululum interquievisset, Cic. Brut. 23, 91: Sen. Ep. 78, 9. 6. cessò, i. (to be inactive): *if you can r. awhile*, si quid c. potes, Virg. Ecl. 7, 10: *why are your feet at r. quid cessarunt pedes?* Pbaedr. 1, 9, 5. Phr.: *to r. quietem capere*,

**Caes. B. G. 6. 27:** *the Furies never let them r., Furiae nunquam consistere patiuntur. Cic. Rose. Am. 24. 66: to r. from care and business, vacare cura et negotio; id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: *my eyes r'd on their countenances, oculi mei in eorum vultu habitabant.* id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: "here r.s" (in epitaphs) hic situs est, Tib. 3, 2, 29: v. LIE.*

**II. To be supported on, depend upon:** 1. nitor, nisus and nixus, 3 (constr. with abl.: rarely abl. with *in*, or *de*: in fig. sense with *in* and *ab* or *adv.* of place): *to r. on his spear, n. hasta in bastam, Virg. Aen. 6, 56; 12, 198: v. TO LEAN.*

**Fig.:** *to r. on his influence, autoritatem n., Caes. B. C. 3, 41: on whose life r'd the safety of the state, in cuius vita nitebatur salus civitatis, Cic. Mil. 7, 19.*

2. initor, nixus or nisus (Tac.), 3 (constr. with dat. or abl.): *r.ing on his spear, innixus bastae, Ov. M. 14, 819: Caes. Fig.: these concerns, r.ing on the shoulders of us all, haec innixa in omnium nostrum humeris, Aut. Har. Resp. 27, 62.*

3. annitor, nisus or nixus, 3 (*to lean upon*; constr. with *ad* or *dat.*): *a spear r.ing against a pillar, hasta annixa columnae, Virg. Aen. 12, 92: Cic. Am. 23, 88.*

4. r.quesco, évi, étum, 3 (very rare): *the vine r.s on the elm, viti r. quiescuit in ulivo, Ov. M. 14, 665.*

5. expr. by situm esse (in aliquo, in aliqua re; only in fig. sense): *as far as r.s with me, quantum est situm in nobis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: the sole power in this affair r.s with you, hujuscem r. potestas omnis in vobis sita est, id. Mur. 39, 83: v. DEPEND.*

**Phr.:** *r.ing against the trunk of a tree, arboris acclivis truncu, Virg. Aen. 10, 825: the supreme power r.d with him, ad hunc resipiebat summa imperii, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: the power r.s upon your shoulders, humeris tuis sedet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10.*

**B. Trans.:** *To cause to rest or depend:* 1. répôno, pôsui, pôsítum, 3: *the cranes r. their heads and necks on the backs of those who fly before them, grues in tergo praevolantum colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. Fig. 1. r. the whole cause on your clemency and good feeling, in vestram mansuetudinem atque humanitatem totam causam repono, id. Sull. 33, 92.*

2. applico, ávi, and ui, átum and itum, 1 (*to place near or at*): *to r. themselves against the trees, a. se ad arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27.*

**rested:** réquieitus (part. and adj.): *refreshed: the soldiers, r. and fresh, miles r., integer, Liv. 44, 18, ad fin. v. Ov.*

**resting:** quiétus: *the night had found them r., quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49. Cic.: v. QUIET, TRANQUIL. Phr.: r. in sleep, somno positus, Virg. Aen. 4, 527; r. (on a couch, etc.), recubis: v. RECLINING.*

**resting-place:** 1. expr. by lócus (pl. lóca) and qualifying words: *to find no r.,* 1. consistendi non reperi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: *a quiet r., tranquillus ad quietem l.,* id. Rep. 1, 4: *a most quiet and peaceful r.,* i. quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2.

2. cùbile, is, n. (*place to repose in*: of beasts, a lair): *my r. is the earth, mihi cùst terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Tac. A. 1, 49.*

3. sèdes, is (*settled abode*): *may it be the r. of my old age, sit meae sedes utinam senecte!* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6.

4. dèversorium (*a r. on a journey, an inn*: also fig.): *to stop at Caesar's speech, as at some convenient r., requiescere in Caesari sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno d., Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234.*

5. sépulcrum: v. GRAVE, SEPULCHRE. (N.B.—In inscr. and eccl. authors we find quietorium, requietorium: a single grave is cubulum, dormitio; a collection of graves, coemeterium (*sleeping-place*), or area (churchyard).) Phr.: *to have a refuge and r., habere quo confugias, ubi conquiescas, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.*

**restitution:** 1. restitutio (a t. t. in law), Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 22: more fully expr. by r. in integrum: v. Dict. Ant.

2. r.élatio (*a bringing back*: very rare) a voluntary r., r. voluntaria, Sen. Ep. 31, 10. 3. r.éfectio (*a repairing*): v. RESTORATION. Phr.: *to make r., restituere;* V. RESTORE, REDRESS, AMENDS: *to demand r., res repetere, Liv. 4, 58* (esp. of the fetiales): *a law to enforce the r. of misappropriated funds, lex de penitulis repetundis, Cic.; v. Dict. Ant.*

**restitutor:** restitutorius: Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1. (N.B.—Exhibitarius means "relating to the production of any object with a view to restitution;" cf. Just. Inst. 4, 15, 1.)

**restive:** no exact equiv.: express by (equus) ferocietas resultans, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; contumax ad frena, Veg. Vet. 4, 6; j. perh. also ferox, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110; also sternax, actis (one that throws his rider), Virg. Aen. 12, 364.

**restiveness:** animus adversus equitem contumax, Veg. Vet. 4, 6, 8: contumacia, Col. 6, 2, 10 (said of oxen): or simply ferocitas, v. preced. art.

**restless:** 1. inquietus: *the r. Adriatici, i. Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: r. ambition, i. animus, Liv. 1, 46.*

2. inquietus, étiis (less freq. than preced.): *a r. man, i. vir, Vell. 2, 68, 3: Tac. 3.*

3. irréquieuti (poet.): *r. Charybdis, i. Charibdis, Ov. M. 13, 730. (The form irréquieuti, étiis, is found in Auson., and irrequiebills in Scrib.)*

4. turbidus, agitated: *a r. motion, i. motus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: r. disposition, i. ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: r. thoughts, cogitationes t., Quint. 9, 4, 12: v. DISTURBED.*

5. tumultuosis (in a state of violent commotion): *the r. sea, t. mare, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: r. in time of peace, in otio t., Liv. 4, 28: sleep which r. from dreams, somnus per somnia t., Cels. 8, 4, ad med.*

6. sollicitus (agitated: rare in lit. sense): *the r. sea, s. mare, Virg. G. 4, 262: v. UNEASY.*

**ANXIOUS.** Phr.: *the r. tossing of the waves, variae agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mir. 17, 35 (q. v.): what if your mind r. quid si animus fluctuat? Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 49: you see in what a r. age we live, videtur in quo motu temporum versemur, Cic. Flac. 17, 94 (q. v.).*

**restlessly:** inquiete: Annim. 27, 3, 2: better expr. by adj.: whilst thou wanderest r., dum tu inquietus erras, Mart. 12, 18, 1.

**restlessness:** 1. inquietus, étiis, f.: *r. at night, i. nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28, 6, 142.*

2. Benignus, inquietus, inis, f.: *Sen. Ben. 2, 8 (dub.); Cod. 3. concursatio (a running to and fro): the r. of a disturbed mind, c. exigitatis mentis, Sen. Ep. 3, 5.*

4. expr. better and more freq. by móetus, us: *he passed the whole of that night wide awake, and in great r., totum noctem cum magno motu perpetuo vigilius egit, Curt. 7, 5, 16: r. and activity of thought, m. cogitationis celeriter agitatus, Cic. Orat. 39, 134. Join: agitatio et m., id. Div. 2, 62, 128: so also, a perpetual r. of the mind, mentis agitatio quae nunquam aquiescat, id. Off. 1, 6, 19.*

**restoration:** 1. restitutio: *the r. of the Capitol, r. Capitolii, Suet. Vesp. 8, ad fin.: the r. of freedom, r. libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4.*

2. restauratio: Julian. Dig. 23, 5, 7. 3. r.éfectio: Suet. Caes. 15: Cels. (refectus, us, Dig.)

4. instauratio: Eumen. 5. r.éintegratio: Macr. 6. r.éparatio: Inscr. 7. r.ésumptio (r. to health): Coel. Aur.: v. RECOVERY. Phr.: *the r. of the king, reductio regis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4: cf. Liv. 2, 15, ad init.: the r. of harmony, reconciliatio concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: the r. of power, restituta potestas, Liv. 3, 52, ad init.: r. to life, redanimatio, Tert.: r. of the body to its former state, corporatio, id.*

**restorative (adj.):** resumptivus; resumptorius; reparatoriis: Coel. Aur. (N.B.—The above only as medical terms; otherwise expr. by verb: aptus ad corpora reficienda; spiritu revocando utilis, etc.)

**restorative (subs.):** mèdicamentum Cels. v. REMEDY, MEDICINE.

**restore:** 1. To put into a former condition: 1. restituio, ui, útum, 3 (esp. freq. with in): *to r. one's eyesight, r. visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: to r. the line of battle, r. aciem, Liv. 5, 18: to r. Sicily to its former state, r. Sicilia in antiquum statum, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 4, 12: to r. to favour, r. rursus in gratiam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11.*

2. restauro: 1. r. restauro, i. r. a theatre, r. theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 12: *to r. its original state, r. in pristinum statum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, 96.* 3. r.édico, xi, ctum, 3 (to lead back): *to r. the king, r. regem, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 19: to establish or r. a precedent of that kind, vel instituere vel r. ejusmodi exemplum, Plin. Ep. 4, 29: as a syn. of restituere, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4.*

4. r.ér, restitui (restituti), r.élatum, 3 (to bring back): *to r. certain ceremonies after a long interval, quadam caerimonias ex magnis intervallis r., Liv. 3, 55. Join: r. et renovare, Cic. Div. in Cael. 21, 68; repetere ac r., id. ib. 21, 67.*

5. instauro, 1: *to r. the flavour of wines, vina i. Plin. 14, 25, 9, 126. Join: renovare, et inst., Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 4, 11.*

6. r.énovo, 1 (to renew): *to r. a picture, picturam jam evanescensem coloribus isdem quibus fuerat r., Cic. Rep. 5, 1: v. TO RENEW.*

7. r.éficio, feci, factum, 3: *to r. the disordered ranks, r. turbatos ordines, Liv. 3, 70, ad init.: to r. the welfare of the state, communem salutem r., Cic. Sest. 6, 15: being r.'d (to health), I thank thee, refecus tibi grates ago, Catul. 44, 16: v. REBESH.*

8. r.éparo, i. (very rare): *to r. the joints that had gradually become diseased, i. elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.*

9. r.épôsi, pôsiti, 3 (replace): *to r. us to our throne, nos in scepsira r., Virg. Aen. 1, 253.*

10. r.éconcilio, i. (re-establish): *to r. to favour, reducere, r., restituere in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23.*

11. r.éconcilio, i. (r. to health): Catul. 44, 15.

12. restruo, xi, ctum, 3: *Tert. Phr.: to r. to liberty, vindicare in libertatem, Cic.; Caes.: to r. vital warmth to her cold limbs, revocare artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248: to be r.d to health (of mind or body), ad sanitatem pervenire, Cels. 5, praef.; redire, Cic. Fam. 12, 10; reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: to r. sight to the blind, reluminare caecos, Tert. Apol. 21: to r. a sick man, resumere aegrum, Coel. Aur.: to r. the body to its former state, re-corporare, Tert. II. To give back:*

1. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: *to r. the captives, r. captivos, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: me to my former life, vitæ me redi-priori, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 95. Join: restituere ac r., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67.*

2. restituio, ui, útum, 3 (constr. with dat., or ad and acc.): *a trifling circumstance r. d. their spirits, restituit his amicos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18, ad init.: Caes: to be r.d to one's native land, in patriam restituti, Nep. Ar. 1, 1, 5.*

3. r.éfero, retuli (retulit), r.élatum, 3: *to r. a (stolen) cup, r. paternum, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54.* (On the distinction between this and redire, cf. Sen. Ep. 81, 9: "referre est ultra quod debas afferre . . . redundant et qui reposcuntur et qui ubilibet et qui per alium.")

4. r.édono, 1 (very rare): *who hâd r. d. thee to the skies of Italy? quis te redonavit Italo coelo? Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3.*

5. restribuo, ui, útum, 3 (to repay): *Lucr. v. REPAY.*

**restorer:** 1. One who puts things into a former condition: 1. restitutor: the r. of the temples, r. templorum, Liv. 4, 20: the r. of my safety, r. salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39.

2. r.éducator, 1. r.éducator: the r. of literature, r. literarum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

3. r.éfector: (a r. of works of art), Suet. Vesp. 18, 4. r.éparatör: the r. of the age, r. aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11.

5. instaurator, (and rare): Amm. 27, 3, 7.

6. r.épositor: r. of the temples, r. templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

7. r.éconciliator: the r. of peace, r. pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

8. r.éintegrator: Tert. II. One

**who gives back:** redōnātor: Inscr.: octer expr. by qui reddit, restitut, etc.

**restrain:** 1. coerco, 2. (*to confine within bounds*): a river r'd by no banks, amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31; reason r's rashness, ratio coercet temeritatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47; to r. crimes by punishment, supplicis delicta c., Hor. S. 1, 3, 79. 2. reprimi, pressi, pressum, 3. (*to keep back*): the sight of them r'd me, horum aspectus me repressit, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: I have never taken much pains to r. these reports, hōs sermones non valde represi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7. Join: coerceri r.que, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: v. CHECK. 3. comprimi, pressi, pressum, 3 (*stronger than preced.*): to r. an outbreak of joy, c. exultantia laetitiam, Cic. Top. 22, 86: I perceive that this scourge of the state may be checked for a while, but not r'd for all time to come, intelligo hanc re-publicae pestem paulisper repelli, non in perpetuum c. posse, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

4. supprimi, pressi, suppressum, 3 (*rare*): to r. sorrow, s. aggritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 73. 5. tentum, 2 (*to hold in*): to r. the tongue most carefully, diligentissime linguan c., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13, § 18: whom fear rather than inclination r'd, quos metus magis quam voluntas continuat, Suet. Aug. 15.

6. tēno, ui, ntum, 2: to r. one's tears, lacrimas t., Cic. Ver. 4, 18, 39: to r. one's laughter, risum t., Hor. A. P. 5: to r. oneself from accusing, se t. ab accusando, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2. 7. rētineo, ui, vtatum, 2: to r. one's children, r. liberos, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33: Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5. (Anct. Her. has rētento, t. in this sense.) 8. sustineo, ui, tentum, 2: to r. the horses, s. equos, Caes. B. G. 4: 33: Fig.: Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48. 9. cohēbo, 2: to r. the emotions of the soul, c. animi motus, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: to r. one's wrath, iracundiam c., id. Marcell. 3, 8. Join: c. et contineo, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45. 10. inhibeo, 2: to r. the impetuosity of the victor, i. impetum victoris, Liv. 39, 21.

11. prōlībeo, 2: v. PROHIBIT. 12. refreno, t. (*to bridle*): stronger than foll.: to r. one's lusts, r. libidines, Cic. Par. 5, ad init. (joined with iracundiam tenere, avaritiam coercere): to r. the flow of eloquence, r. cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, 1, 27. 13. frēno, 1: to r. mad actions by law, r. furor legibus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: v. BRIDLE. 14. compesco, cui, 3 (*mostly poet.*): to r. one's anger, c. mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 22: to r. foreign rites, c. externas ceremonias, Suet. Tib. 36: Quint. 15. constringo, nxi, ictum, 3 (*to bind down*): to r. crime and fraud by punishment, scelus fraudenca supplicio c., Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202. Join: vinci et c., id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: v. BIND, FETTER. 16. expr. by mōdōr, i: or tempō, i: v. MODERATE, CONTROL.

17. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (*to limit*): the senate would have r'd him in his praetorial office, senatus praetorem eum circumscriptisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: v. RESTRICT. 18. finio, 4 (*to set bounds to*): to r. one's desires, cupidates f., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. Pbr.: to r. a horse, castigare equum, Liv. 19, 25, to r. desires, refutare cupidines, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25; appetitus contrahere, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: r. d. myself from saying aught, me reprehendi ne quid dicarem, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: to r. the onset of a maid-mau, impetum furentis colligere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4 (q. v.): to r. ourselves, nobis met ipsis imperare, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: an opportunity of r. his lust, locus resedam libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, ad med., cf. Tusc. 4, 26, 57 (q. v.): r.'d by no religious feeling against lying, nulla mendaci religione obstricata, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: to r. audacia, andiam ac frangere, Cic. Vatin. 1, 2: to r. ones if greatly, submettere multum, id. Div. in Caeli. 15, 48 (said of an actor).

**restrainer:** 1. repressor: the r. of slaughter, r. caedis, Cic. Sest. 69, 144. 2. coercitor, Entr. 7, 20. 3. frēnātor: Plin. Pan. 55. 4. mōdōrator: (f. -trix), Cic.: v. CONTROLLER, RULER.

### restraint { 1. The act of keeping checked;

coercito: the r. of anybody who interrupts a speech, c. interpellantis, Quint. 9, 2, 2: the right of exercising r. over stage-players, c. in histriones, Sue. Aug. 45. 2. refūtiāto: the r. of grief, r. doloris, Sen. Ira 1, 15, 3. 3. móderatiō: (a limiting, controlling): the r. of an unruly people, effrenati populi m., Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35. Join: m. et temperatio, id. N. D. 2, 36, 91. 4. con-tinuatio: rare in lit. sense: e.g. Suet. Claud. 32: usu, a. r. of one's desires, self-r., v. CONTINENCE. 5. expr. more freq. by a verb: ought you not to be under r.? tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: putting less r. on his desires, minus imperans cupiditatibus suis, Curt. 8, 4, 24. II. A check, barrier: 1. rēpágula, n. pl.: to burst through all the r.s of justice, omnia r. juris perfringere, Cic. Ver. 5, 15, 39. 2. claustra, n. pl.: v. BARRIER.

3. catena (*a chain*): bound by the r. of the laws, legum catena constituta, Cic. Sest. 7, 16. 4. módis: v. RESTRICTION. Phr.: excessive toll overcoming the r.s of discipline, prudens immodo labore vincente, Curt. 8, 2, 34: to impose more r.s, plures imponere nodos, Ov. II. 20, 39.

**restrict:** 1. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3: she r.s and limits us by the boundaries of mountains and rivers, circumscripti includunt nos termini montium fluminisque, Liv. 21, 44: Cic. 2. dēfinio, 4: to r. friendship to cases where like is returned for like, d. amicitiam paribus officiis, Cic. Am. 16, 58: not to circumscribe or r. his rights by any limitations, nullis terminis circumscribere aut d. jus sumi, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. 3. finio, 4: v. BOUND, LIMIT. 4. coangusto, 1: this law may be r'd, haec lex coangustari potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32. 5. angusto, 1: to r. one's joys unduly, nimis a. gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 20 (10, 3, Haase). 6. restringo, nxi, ictum, 3 (not in Cic., who, however, uses the part. as adj.): to r. expenditure by law, r. sumptus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Sen. Phr.: (i) expr. in Cic. by in angustum and a verb: it is r'd to narrow limits, in exiguum a.que conciditur, Off. 1, 17, 53: the sphere of action is so narrow and r.d, ita contracta res est adactua in a, id. Am. 5, 20: to limit and r. those (emotions), ea contrahere in a.que adducere, id. Acad. 1, 10, 38. (ii) to r. the rate of interest, fenus coercere, Liv. 32, 27: to r. the exp.-niture, sumptus circumcidere, id. 1b.; impensis corrigere, Suet. Tib. 34: to r. the powers of the magistracy, magistratum minuire, Liv. 4, 24: it is not r'd to some special province, non habet definitam aliquam regionem cuius terminis saepa teneatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: to r. oneself to petty pleadings, se ad minutarium causam genera limare, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9 (Nägelsb.).

**restricted** (part. and adj.): 1. augustus: petty and r.'d verbal controversies, minutiæ a.que concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 121: v. preced. art. 2. artus (*confined*): the bonds of intercourse between kinsmen are more r., artis es colligatio sociatis propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53. Join: a. et austrius, id. Or. 65, 220. 3. proprius (*peculiar*): these duties are not r'd to the wise alone, haec officia non suprium modo propria, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 15.

**restriction:** 1. módis (bound, measure): to impose r.s of time, temporis modos impone, Liv. 4, 24: to impose a r. m. et finem facere, Cic. Ver. 2, 48, 118. 2. terminis, is. m.: or terminis: v. BOUND-LIMIT. 3. cancelli, m. pl. (*prop. lattice-work*: hence barrier, check): to depart from these r.s which I have imposed upon myself, extra hos c. egredi quos mihi ipse circundeci, Cic. Quint. 12, 36. 4. angustiae, f. pl.: (narrow limits): hampered by no r.s of time, nullis temporis a. inclusus, Liv.

24, 8. 5. exceptio (*a special r.*): v. LIMITATION. Inimic. exceptiuncula: to add a slight r., e. addere, Sen. Ep. 20, 5.

6. restrictio: Aug. Pbr.: I will impose a task on you, with the r., however, that I am unwilling to be troublesome, ego tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 5b, 1 (R. and A.): I do not insist upon such rigorous r.s in other respects, cetera non tam restricte praeferio, id Leg. 2, 18, 45.

**restrictive:** expr. by the verbs: a. r. enactivum, prohibitorium Interdictum, Just. Inst. 4, 15, 1: a r. force, co-veniendi vim habens (Kr.): a r. particle, particula restringens (Gram. apud Kr.).

**result (v.):** 1. événio, vni, ventum, 4 (*to happen, as a consequence*): what may be inferred beforehand what will r., quid eventurum sit ante animo colligi potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: if it is sure to r. there is no chance in the case, si certe eveniet nulla fortuna est, id Div. 2, 7, 18: perturbations (*of the mind*) r. from a contempt for reason, perturbations ex aspernatione rationis evenient, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31. 2. évado, si, sum, 3 (*to turn out*): have your kindnesses r'd in this? huecine beneficia tu evasere? Sall. J. 14: v. TURN OUT.

3. conséquor, cútū, 3 (*to follow*): paleness r.s from fear, pallor consequitur terrem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19. 4. expr. by fio, factus sum, 3 (*to be produced*): thus it r.s that reason commands, passion obeys, fits fit at ratio praevis appetitus obtērpat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101. 5. expr. by metaphor, such as to flow, arise, spring, etc.: sis r. from vices, peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, extr. (opp. to recte facta a virtutibus proficisciuntur) the kinds of divination which seem to r. from freedom of mind, divinandi genera qua a libertate mente fluere videntur, id. Div. 2, 49, 101. Phr.: that kind of sharp practice will r. in throwing discredit on the judge, genus ejus-modi callidissimi retrahetur in odium judicis, id. Part. Or. 39, 137.

**result (subs.):** 1. événus, us, or événūm, i (*the first form has no abl. or gen. pl.*: these are supplied by the second, which is rare in the sing.): a r. is the outcome of any transaction, e. est aliquid exinde negoti, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42 (q. v.) more fully, e. qui sequitur, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: a very happy r., prosperius e., Vell. 2, 122, 3: to judge plans by their r.s, consilii eventus ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: the knowledge of causes gives us the knowledge of r.s, causarum cognitione eventorum cognitionem facit, id. Top. 18, 67: Att. 3, 8, ad fin. 2. exitus, us (used as syn. of predec.): the r. approves the deed, e. acta probat, Ov. II. 2, 85: a fortunate r., e. felix, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 43: an uncertain r., e. incertus, id. Marcell. 5, 15: what will be the r. of their counsels? eorum consilium quem habebit e. Caes. B. G. 5, 29. Join: eventus atque e., Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5. 3. effectus, us (rare in pl. : cf. Quint. 1, 10, 6): the r. of eloquence is the applause of the audience, eloquentiae, e. est audiendum approbatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: to waste the summer without any r., aestatem extrahere sine ullo effectu, Liv. 12, 9: v. EFFECT. 4. consequitā: the r. of events, eventorum c. Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: v. CONSEQUENCE.

5. séquela: necessary r., n. necessaria, Gell. 6, 1, ad fin. 6. prōventus, us: the r. of the journey, p. peregrinatio, App. M. 2, p. 122. (N.B.—In good authors this word, like successus, us, denotes a fortunate r.: v. SUCCESS.) Phr.: the r.s, res consequentes, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: the one is the (logical) r. of the other, alterum alteri consequens est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: all the r.s were contrary to the prediction, omnia contra dicta erant evenient, id. Div. 2, 24, 53: concerning the schemes and their r.s, de consilis et de processibus suis, Sen. Ep. 115, 17.

**resume:** 1. résümō, mpsi, mptum 3: to r. the heavenly form, speciem 681

coelestem r., Ov. M. 15, 74: *to r. the battle*, r. pugnam, Tac. H. 2, 41. **2.** répété, ivi or ii, itum, 3 (sometimes with *de*, *acc.*, or *inf.*): *to r. these pursuits after a long interval*, r. haec studia longo intervallo, Cic. Fat. 2, 4: *to r. what has been passed over*, praetermissa r., id. Fin. 5, 19, 51. **3.** révoco, 1 (*to recall*): *to r. studies that have been laid aside*, studia intermissa r., Cie. Tusc. 1, 1, 1. **4.** récole, lui, cultum, 3 (*to practise anew*): *to r. the pursuits to which we were devoted in our boyhood*, r. artes quibus pueri dedit fūtūs, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2. **5.** integrō, 1: *to r. her song*, i. carmen, Virg. G. 4, 515: v. RENEW, REPEAT. Phr.: *to r. the use of the toga*, recuperare usum togae, Suet. Galb. 11: *until it r. its former shape*, dum quod fuit ante reformet, Ov. M. 11, 254: *he r.d his youth*, in annos quos egit redit, id. ib. 9, 41: *to r. my subject*, ut ad propositem revertar, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 104.

**resumption:** no equiv.: expr. by the verbs or a phr.: *the r. of a custom after long desuetude*, consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67. *the r. of a subject*, redditus ad rem, id. de Or. 3, 51, 203 (resumptio in low Latin is recapitulation).

**resumptive:** expr. by a verb: *a r. particle*, \*particula resumptiva, quam vocant.

**resurrection:** résurrectio (as an eccl. term): *I am the r. and the life*, ego sum r. et vita, Vulg. Joan. xi. 25: Ecl.: *the day of our Lord's r.* \*dies dominicae resurrectionis: *the r.-day*, \*dies, tempus quo in vitam redibunt mortui (Kr.); it may also be expr. by the verbs révivisco, vixi; (*to live again, come to life*); rēnascor, natus, 3 (*to be born again*).

**resuscitate:** résusciter, 1: Ov.: Ter.; v. REVIVE. Phr.: *to r. any one*, aliquem a mortuis, ab inferis excitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: mortuum reducem ab Orco facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.

**resuscitator:** résuscitator: Tert. **resuscitation:** résuscitatio: Tert. **retail (v.)** { 1. distrahō, xi, —, sell by r. cum, 3 (*to sell in parcels*): *to sell the cargoes by r.*, merces d., Just. 9, 1: Tac.: Suet.: 2. divendo, non p. ditum, 1: *to sell the booty by r.*, d. reliquias praedae, Liv. 21, 21: Cic.: Tac.: or simply vendo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. Phr.: *to r. all kinds of common wares*, promiscuae et villa mercari, Tac. G. 5 (R. and A.).

**retail (subs.):** *a selling by r.*, distractio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 12: *a r. traffic*, mercatura tenuis (*business on a small scale*), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: *a r. dealer*, capuo, Cic.: Pl.: v. HUCKSTER: also prōpōla (*προπώλης*), Cic. Pis. 27, 67: *a r. shop*, carpōna, id. ib. 23.

**retailer:** v. preced. art. **retain:**

**1.** *To keep in one's posession:* 1. rétineo, ui, tentum, 2: *to r. what he had received*, r. quod accepérat, Cic. Pis. 28, 60: *to r. the citadel*, arcem r., id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: *to r. the memory of anything*, r. memoriam aliquius or aliiquid memoria, Cic.: Caes. v. MEMORY. **2.** obtineo, 2: v. MAINTAIN, KEEP POSSESSION. **3.** téneo, ui, nunt, 2 (*to hold*): *to r. their own laws*, t. suas leges, Cic. Ver. Att. I. 4, 13: *to r. a custom*, t. consuetudinem, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: *it is believed that he r.d the name of every soldier*, omnium militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint. 11, 2, 50: v. HOLD. **4.** servo, 1: *the jar will long r. the scent*, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: v. KEEP, PRESERVE. **II.** *To keep in one's pay or service:* álo, álu, áltum and alatum, 3 (*to nourish*): v. MAINTAIN (VI.): or hæbo, 2: *I do not r. a single slave*, ego servum hæbo nullum, Cic. Rose. Am. 50, 145: Caes. B. G. 1, 30.

**retainer:** 1. *One who keeps back:* rétentor, Cassiod.: f. -trix, Macr.: better expr. by verb. **II.** *One kept in the service of another:* no exact equiv.: trans. by cilius, nūtis (*adherent*), Caes.

B. G. 1, 4: *assētātor, assēcla (follower)*; stipātor, sātēles, itis (*attendant, body-guard*): v. RETINUE: sometimes miles, itis (applied even to women, Ov. M. 2, 475): cf. also Caes. B. G. 3, 22, "devoti quos illi (*the Gauls*) soldarios appellant."

**III.** *A retaining fee:* nearest word artha, or arrhābo, ónis, m.: v. EARNEST-MONEY.

**retake:** 1. rēcipio, cépi, ceptum, 3: *to r. a town*, oppidum r., Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: Liv.: hence freq. rēcepto, 1 (*to take back*), Luct. 2, 100: and receptor, one who r.s. a re-conqueror, Vesp. Aurel. 26, 7. **2.** rēcipēto, 1: *to r. a colony*, r. coloniam, Liv. 9, 23, ad init.: v. RECOVER.

**retaliate:** rētaliō, 1: Gel. 20, 1: more usu. expr. by ulciscor, ultus, 3: v. REVENGE. Phr.: *to r. par part re-ferre*, mutuus facere, v. RETERN (*like for like*): *carry me off*, and r. thereby, me rape, et alterna lege repende vicem, Prop. 4, 4, 58.

**retaliation:** tāliō (rare): *to break a limb in r.*, membrum rumpere per t. Gel. 20, 1 (q. v.): usu. expr. by ultio, v. REVENGE: or vicis, f. (a gen. : no nom. sing. or gen. pl.): v. RETALIATE, and preart. **retamed:** rēdōmitus: r. and con-quered citizens, r. atque victi cives, Cic. Sull. 1, 1.

**retard:** 1. rētardo, 1: *the motions of the stars are sometimes accelerated, sometimes r.d*, stellarum motum inclinatur tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: *these things, which usually hinder others, did not r. him*, has res qua ceteros remorari solent (eum) non retardarunt, id. Manil. 14, 40, 2, tardo, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 2: v. DELAY, HINDER.

**retch:** sine vomitu nauseare, Cels. 1, 3: cf. nausea segnis sine exitu, quae bilis mover nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3.

**retention:** rētētio: a r. of the dowry, r. dotis, Papin. Dig. 21, 1, 77, § 2: r. of urine, r. dotti, Coel. Aur.: v. STRANGURY. (N.B.—Cic. has the word as a trans. of ἐμοχύνα *a withholding of the ascent*.) Better expr. by a verb.

**retentive:** tēnax, ácis (constr. with gen.): a r. memory, t. memoria, Plin. Ep. 6, 11: Quint. Phr.: *a city r. of the institutions of its founder*, civitas conditoris retinens, Tac. A. 6, 42: *the acute, r. being whom we call man*, animal acutum, memnor, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22.

**retentiveness:** best expr. by memoria, Quint. 11, 2 (q. v.): in Plin. Ep. 2, 2, ad med. the idea is expr. thus: "incredibilis memoria: ne verbo quidem labitur; ad tantam ἐγίν (habit, as the result of practice, r.) studio et exercitatione pervenit." In Lucr. 3, 673, rētinentia = remembrance or r.

**reticence:** rētētientia: Cic.: v. STRENGHTEN, TACITURNITY.

**reticent:** tācturnus: Cic.: v. SERVE, SERVING, TACITURN.

**reticule:** rētēculum (*a net-work bag*): Cic.: Hor.: Juv.

**reticulated:** 1. rētēculatus: *the pattern on the shells which is r. like lattice work*, distinctio concharum cancellatiu, r., Plin. 9, 33, 52. **2.** cancellatus (*like lattice work*): a r. skin, c. cutis, Plin. 8, 10, 10 (said of the elephant: in the same pass. the r. skin itself is called cancelli, orrum, m. pl.).

**retina:** \*rētina (t. t.).

**retinue:** 1. cōmītātus, ūs: a great r., magnus c., Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6.

**2.** expr. by several pl. words: (i.) stipātōres (*attendants upon a great man*): *he used to send one of his r. in advance*, praemittebat de stipātoribus suis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. (ii.) sātēlites (*body-guard, r. of the court*): the royal r., regi ūs, Liv. 2, 12, ad med. (iii.) scētātōres (*followers*): weaker expr. than the preced. (Cic. Mur. 14, 70: cf. Tac. A. 16, 22: v. FOLLOWER, DEPENDENT. (iv.) cōmītēs (*companions*): esp. of the imperial court, Suet. Aug. 98: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 162. **3.** pompa (prop.

pageantry): a r. of lictors, p. lictorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2. Phr.: *with a vast r. magna stipante caterva*, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: surrounded with a r. of youths, of friends, stipatus choro juventus, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, ad init.

**retire:** 1. rēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go back or away*): *to r. from Mutina*, a Mutina r., Cic. Phl. 8, 7, 21: *to r. from public view*, r. de medio, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: *about to r. (to rest)*, recessurus, Ov. Ibis, 235: Hor. 2, 2, 100: **2.** sēcēdo, cessum, 3 (*to go aside or apart*): *to r. to the holy mountain*, s. in Sacrum Montem, Liv. 2, 32: *let the wicked r. let them separate themselves from the good*, sedentim improbi, secessant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: r. within yourself, in te ipsum secede, Sen. Ep. 15, 7 (also ad te recedere, id. ib.): v. WITHDRAW.

**3.** concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (often with the idea of yielding one's ground): *to r. from the sight of their parents*, c. a parentum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: *to r. into winter quarters*, c. in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20: Scipio r.d to his estate near Litternum, Scipio in Liternum concessit, id. 38, 52. **4.** absēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go away*): *to r. from civil offices*, a. cibilibus munieribus, Liv. 9, 3, ad init. **5.** dēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to depart*: esp. in official lang. to quit a post): constr. with de, ex, rarely ab: or abs.: *to r. from one's post*, de statione d., Cic. Sen. 20, 73: *to r. from (the government of) a province*, d. de provincia, id. Att. 7, 3, et al. (N.B.—The force of the three preceding verbs may be seen in Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: "concede atque abscedi, omnes de via dedicete" = make way and withdraw—get out of the road, all of you!) **6.** exēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*to go out*: constr. with ab, with or without prep.): *to r. from the road*, e. ex via Caes. B. G. 5, 19: *to r. from the fight*, e. praelio, id. ib. 3, 4: *to r. through fear*, e. metu, Liv. 42, 67, ad fin. v. RETREAT.

**7.** ábēo, iovi or ii, itum, 4 (*to go away*): *to r. into a corner*, in angulum a., Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: *r. in good order*, turmatim a., Liv. 28, 13: *to r. from the office of flamen*, flaminio a., id. 26, 23, extr.: v. LAY DOWN, ARIDATE, DESIGN. **8.** expr. by various trans. wth. with a reflect. pron.: *se remove*, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; *e medio amovere*, Suet. Tib. 10 (joined with secedere); subtrahere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (4), 5; abducere, id. ib. 3, 5, 4; recipere, id. Off. 3, 1, 2; conférre, id. ib. 1, 42, 151: v. TAKE ONESELF, and RETIREMENT.

**retired (adj.):** 1. rēmōtus: a r. spot, r. locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; Cic. Ver. 5, 31, 80: a r. part of the house, pars r. domus, Ov. M. 6, 638. **2.** secretus (mostly poet.): r. places, s. loca, Hor. A. P. 298: *the r. walk, and by-path of an unobtrusive life*, s. iter, et fallenti semita vitae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 103. **3.** rēductus (poet. *sequestered*): a r. vale, r. vallis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: Virg. 4, 36: scēlus: v. SECLUDED. **5.** solitarius (*alone, solitary*): a r. man, spending his days in the country, s. homo, et in agro vitam agens, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: v. SOLITARY. **6.** umbrātīs (*contemplative*): a r. and fastidious mode of life, vita u. et delicate, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27. [In Quint. 1, 2, 18, the readings vary between u. and umbrātūs, which is used in Sen. in the same sense.] **7.** quētūs: v. QUIET, TRANQUIL. Phr.: *to live a r. life*, agere vitam segregare, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, 2: *a rather more r. room*, retractus paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: *in the most r. part of the house*, in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29 (q. v.).

**retirement:** 1. *The act of retiring*: v. TOLL ART. **II. Seclusion:** 1. secretū (used in both sing. and pl.): *deep and closer*, altum abditumque s. Plin. Ep. 2, 17: *to withdraw from the stage of the world into r.*, se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71. **2.** sécessus, ūs: *quiet and r. silentium et s.* Quint. 10, 3, 28: *to pass*

one's time in repose and r., tempus in otio s.que agere, Suet. Vespa. 4. 3. solitudo, Inis, f. (*solitariness*: used in both sing. and pl.): to withdraw from the society of men into r., e coetu hominum in s. se recipere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2; so, secedere, Tac. Or. 9, extr.: to court r., solitudines sequi, Cic. Att. 12, 26. Join: s. et recessus, id. Att. 12, 26: he also connects it with otium, Off. 3, 1, 1 (q. v.).

4. otium (*leisure, repose*: poet. in pl.): to go into r., in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7: to withdraw into secure r., in ota recedere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 31; Sen.

5. quies, élis, f. (*rest*): their r. is useful to mankind, quies eorum prodest hominibus, Sen. Ot. Sap. 6, 5. Join: q. et otium, Tac. Agr. 6. 6. silentium: Tac. Agr. 3 (an reinforced r.). Phr.: a place of r., recessus, us: v. RETREAT: a life of r., vita privata et quieta, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: to pass one's life in r., actum procul a republica habere, Sall. C. 4: to live in r. in the country, rure et procul coetu hominum vivere, Liv. 7, 5, extr.: he lives in the deepest r. in the country, latet aliquid agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5; so latere, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25; fallere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10; secubare, Prop. 2, 19, 41. I escape into the r. of my library, abo me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2.

**retiring** (subs.): 1. r̄cessus, us: an advancing and r., accessus et r., Cie. Div. 2, 14, 34. 2. regressio: Front: v. RETREAT. 3. recessus, us: Plin. 1. v. DEPARTURE. 4. abdicatio: v. ABDICTION, RESIGNATION.

**retiring** (adj.): vērēcundus: v. MODEST, DIFFIDENT.

**retort** (v.): 1. rēgēro, gessi, gestum, 3: to r. abuse, r. convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. 2. RECRIMINATE. 2. reperciō, cussi, cussum, 3 (to strike back again): Quint. 6, 3, 23. 3. rētorquo, torsti, tortum, 2: to r. an argument, r. argumentum, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, ad fin.

4. expr. by rēfōrē, or other verbs meaning to ANSWER, REJOIN; if any one r'd, si referret aliquis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30 (cf. quum argumentum propositum refiri contra, converte potest in eum a quo dictum est, Gell. 5, 10, q. v.). Phr.: am I never to r.? nunquamne reponamus? Juv. 1, 1.

**retort** (subs.): 1. A sharp reply: no exact equiv.: it may be trans. by reciproca argumenta (*ἀντιτρέψοντα*), Gell. 5, 10; antītēgōria, Ang. (as a Gk. word in Quint.): v. RECRIMINATION: the act of retorting a charge, relatio criminis, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15. II. A vessel used in chemistry: \*ampulla chemica collo retorto: or as t. b. simply \*retortum.

**retouch**: 1. rētracto, i (to take in hand again): to r. the props, r. pedimenta, Col. 4, 26. 1. Fig.: to r. his poems, carmina r., Suet. Gram. 2: Cie. v. REVISE, IMPROVE. 2. interpōlo, i (to furnish, vamp up): to r. a picture, nova pictura i. opus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 105 (com. of a woman painting herself): so interpolatio (*the act of r.ing*), Plin. 13, 12, 23. Phr.: to r. a fresco, parietes pictos reficer, id. 35, 11, 40, ad init.: I have sent the composition to you in a more revised form, and indeed the original copy, r'd and rewritten in many places, οὐταργα ad te misi retractatus, et quidem ἀπέχετον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, Cie. Att. 16, 3, ad init.: to r. a work, alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9 (q. v.).

**retrace**: 1. To trace back: 1. rēpōto, ivi or ii, itum, 3 (to go back to): to r. the road by which he came, r. viam qua venisti, Llv. 35, 28. on r.ing and counting up the days, r̄petitis et enumeratis diebus, Cae. B. C. 3, 105: to r. the origin of justice to nature, r. stirpem juris a natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 20: r.ing it from that point, inde usque repetens, id. Arch. 1, 1: v. RÉCALC. 2. rēcalco, i: to r. one's footsteps, r. vestigia, App. M. 6, p. 181. 3. expr. by phr. with gradus or pedem: to r. one's way, gradus revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128; referre pedem,

Caes.: v. RETREAT, RETURN. II. To trace over again (in painting): \*delineare, delineare.

**retract**: 1. rēnuntio, i: to r. one's decision, r. decisionem, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: used *absol.* id. Att. 2, 1. 2. retracto, i (rare): to r. one's words, dieta r., Virg. Aen. 12, 11: to r. and abolish largesses, largitiones r., et in irritum vindicare, Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 112. 3. rēvōco, i (to recall): to r. promise, r. promissum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39. 2.

4. rēcantio, i: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27; v. RECANT.

**retraction**: 1. rēceptus, us (very rare): the r. of a too obstinately maintained opinion, r. nimis pertinaci sententia, Liv. 4, 57. 2. pālinōdia: Macr. (This is thrice used by Cie. as a Gk. word, e.g.: a rather disgraceful r., subturplicula παλινόδια, Att. 4, 45): v. RECENTATION: [N.B.—"Retractions" is the title of a work of Aug., means "revisions," "amended views."]

**retreat** (v.): 1. rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to draw back: hence with pron. rēfōrē, to r.): to the camp, r. in castra, Caes. B. C. 3, 76: there was an opportunity of r.ing, sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, id. B. G. 3, 4: Cic.: Liv.

2. rēfōrē, rētūli (rētūli), rēlātum, 3 (syn. of precd.): constr. with pedem or gradum): to r., r. pedem, Cic. Phil. 12, 1, 8; Caes.: so with retro, Phaer. 2, 1, 6: gradum, Liv. 1, 14, ad fin.; and as milit, t. t. r. signa, id. 38, 2, ad fin. Fig.: to r. as quickly as possible, quam mollissime pedem r., Quint. 6, 4, 19. (N.B.—Recipere its se is not to r., but simply to go back, return.) 3. rēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (to go back): to r. from their position, ex quo stabant loco r., Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 4. RETIRE: fūgi, fūgitum, 3 (to flee for refuge): to r. to the roadside, r. in stationem, Liv. 10, 2. V. TAKE REFUGE. 5. rēsilio, ni, 3 (to leap back: in Cie. only fig.): the mountain range r.s on the northmons a septentrione resilit, Plin. 5, 27, 27: v. RECOLL. Phr.: she before the fire, pedem ex hause reportat, Virg. Aen. 11, 764.

**retreat** (subs.): I. Withdrawal: 1. rēceptus, us: being anxious about the r. of his men, receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: the time of r. lay down a slope, r. per declive r., id. 3, 45; an easy r., facilis r., id. ib. 1, 46: the signal for a r., signum receptui, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: to sound a r., receptui canere, id. ib. 12, 3, 8 (but the phr. is also used in Caes. B. G. 7, 47 for sounding a halt). 2. rēcessus, us: the rear prevented the r. of the front rank, primi ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: opp. to accessus (advance), Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7. 3. regressus us (used also fig.): a r. into a safe place, r. in tutum, Liv. 18, 4, ad fin. (The form regressus occurs in Front.) 4. rēcursum: that a way of r. might be open, ut r. pataret, Liv. 26, 42, ad fin.: an orderly r., inconfusus r., Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622. 5. rēditus, us (a return): whence they might have a safe line of r. to the ships, unde r. turns ad naves esset, Liv. 9, 38: v. RETURN. II. A place of r. refuge: 1. rēcessus, us: all the r.s and nooks of Phrygia, omnes r. atque anguli Phrygiae, Liv. 38, 45: a lonely place of r., solitudo et r., Cic. Att. 12, 26: a safe r., tibi r., Virg. Aen. 11, 527 (al. receptus: this, however, does not occur in the sense of a r.). 2. rēcessus, us: a pleasant r., amoeni s., Tac. A. 14, 62: Virg. 3. respectus, us: v. REFUGE.

4. lītebrae, f. pl. (a lurking-place, esp. of wild animals: very rare in sing.): to hide oneself in a r., lītebrae se occultare, Cic. Manil. 1, 7: a r. from war, lītebrae bellor in, Lucan 5, 743.

**retrace**: 1. To cut down: 1. rēcidio, di, sum, 3 (to cut down): to r. their salaries, mercedes r., Suet. Tib. 34: to r. very much, perquam multu r., Quint. 12, 10, 52. Hor. A. 1. 447:

Caes.: v. RETREAT, RETURN. II. To cut down, diminish, 2. ampūto, i: Cic.: v. CURTAIL. Phr.: to r. expenses, sumptus minuere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; circumcidere, Liv. 32, 27; extenuare, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; impensis corripiere, Suet. Tib. 34: v. RESTRICT. II. T. t. in fortification: expr. by \*munitio interior: to make a r., perh. reducere: cf. reliquias omnium munitiones ab ea fossa pedes c d reduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72.

**retrenchment**: I. A cutting down: rēcisio: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 1: v. DIMINUTION. II. T. t. in fortification: expr. by \*munitio interior: to make a r., perh. reducere: cf. reliquias omnium munitiones ab ea fossa pedes c d reduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72.

**retribution**: retribūtiō: Lact.: r. is rarely used in a good sense: if so, expr. by remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: v. REWARD: In a bad sense expr. by merces, cedit, f. (reward): to appoint a severe r. for rashness, temeritatis gravem in statuere, Liv. 19, 55: or better by poena (both sing. and pl.): a tardy, but just and merited r., serae sed justae tamet et merita p., Cic. Mil. 31, 85: personified as the goddess of R., Hor. Od. 3, 2, 32; prētūrum (reward) is also used for punishment, r. (in the poets): Juv. 13, 105; Hor.: the law of r., lex talionis, Gcl. 20, 1: v. RETALIAT, RETALIATION.

**retributive**: no exact equiv.: punishing the crimes of men with r. justice, facta virum multantes vindice poena, Catul. 64, 192: r. justice, severa scelerum ultra justitia.

**retrieve**: sancio, si, sum, 4: v. REPAIR, MAKE GOOD: or rēcupero, i. v. RECOVER.

**retrievable**: pensabilius: a r. loss, p. dannum, Ann. 31, 13, 11.

**retrocension**: rētrōcessus, us: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, extr.: v. RETROGRESSION.

**retrograde** (adj.): I. rētrōgrādius (rētrōgrādis, App.): whether the planet Jupiter had a r. motion, Jupiter an eset r., Sen. N. Q. 7, 25, 5; Plin. 2, 15, 16. II. Fig.: nearest word perh. rētrōgradior, 3: (the animal) r.s when feeding, retrograditur in pascendo, Plin. 15, 16. 2. retro, 4: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 2 (at retro eo): v. RETIRE, RECEDER.

3. expr. by the advs. retro, retrorsum, (-us), joined to r.s of motion: the stars r., stellae agunt retro, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25, 5: crabs r., cancri retrorsum (al. retrorsus, adj.) redeunt, Plin. 9, 31, 51: to r., recessum se dare, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 7. II. Fig.: nearest word perh. rētrōgradior, 3: (the animal) r.s when feeding, retrograditur in pascendo, Plin. 15, 16. 2. retro, 4: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 2 (at retro eo): v. RETIRE, RECEDER.

3. expr. by the advs. retro, retrorsum, (-us), joined to r.s of motion: the stars r., stellae agunt retro, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25, 5: crabs r., cancri retrorsum (al. retrorsus, adj.) redeunt, Plin. 9, 31, 51: to r., recessum se dare, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 7. II. Fig.: nearest word perh. rētrōgradior, 3: (the animal) r.s when feeding, retrograditur in pascendo, Plin. 15, 16. 2. retro, 4: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 2 (at retro eo): v. RETIRE, RECEDER.

**retrogression**: 1. rēgressus, us: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51 (opp. to progressus). 2. rēcessus, us: Cie. Div. 2, 14, 34 (opp. to accessus). 3. retrōgressus, us: Maer.

**retrospect**: no exact equiv.: expr. by respicere (to look back): our minds cannot take so vast a r., animi tam longe retro r. non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: as far back as my memory can form a r., quod longissime potest mens mea r. spatium praeteriti temporis, id. Arch. 1, 1.

**retrospective**: expr. by the advs. retro, retrorsus (-us): if we wish to make it a r. enactment much confusion must arise, cuius (legis) vim si retro velimus custodie multa necesse est perturbari, Trajan in Plin. Ep. 10, 116: lest it should be made r., ne cuiusquam retro habeatur ratio, Plin. Ep. 10, 116: because the action is r., quia retrorsum se actio referit, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 10, § 1.

**retrospectively**: expr. by retro deinceps r. usque ad hominum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37; so, retrorsum, Ulp. Ing. 15, 1, 32, § 1.

**return** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To go back, restore: 1. reddo, didi, dūtim, 3 r. me 10,000 sestercies, redi mihi x. sestertia, Catul. 12, 1: to r. is to give that which you owe to its owner on his request, r. est id quod de-

beas el cuius est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, I (q. v.): *to r. a thing* “with interest,” quod acciperis maiore mensura r., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48. **2.** restituō, ui, útum, 3 (constr. with *ad* or *dat.*): *v. RESTORE.* Join: reddere et r., Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 8. **3.** rēfērō, retūlī (retūlī) rēlātūm, 3, *to r. the stolen bowl, r. patetrum surreptum*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54.

**4.** rēmittō, mīsi, missum, 3 (*to send back*): *r. me my napkin, mihi liu-*teum remitte, Catul. 12, 11. *I. r. your proffered favour, vestrum vobis bene-*ficiū remitti, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, extr.

**5.** rēdhibeo, 2 (*a merc. t. t.*): *the slave may be r'd according to the civil law, redhibebatur mancipium iure civili*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; Dig.: Pl. **II.** To repay, give an equivalent for: **1.** rēfērō, retūlī (retūlī), rēlātūm, 3: *if he cannot r. a kindness he can at least be sensible of it, si r. gratiam non potest habere certe potest*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: *to r. like for like*, parem gratiam r., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: *par pro par r.*, id. ib. 3, 1, 55 (here Fleckeisen retains pro: others omit it). **2.** reddo, didi, ditum, 3: *to r. an answer, r. responsum*, Cic. Planc. 14, 34. **V. RETURN (subs.). III.** **3.** rē-pōsi, pōsūm, pōsūm, 3: *to r. like for like*, idem r., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: *v. RE-*PAY, REQUITE. (N.B.—The full passage is important it explains the precd.:—“refere est ultra quod debet afftere. Non dicimus, *gratiam redidit*; redidit enim et qui reposcunt et qui invitū, et qui ubilibet, et qui per alium. Non dicimus *repositū beneficium aut solvit*: nullum enim nobis placuit quod aeti alieno convenit verbum. *Reserve* est ad eum a quo accepteris rem fructu: haec vox significat voluntariam relationem: qui retulit ipse se appellavit:” Sen. Ep. 81, 9-10.) Phr. *To r. an answer, respondere*, Cic.: *v. ANSWER* (to a letter) rescribere, id.: *to r. love for love, amor amore respondere*, id. Fam. 15, 21, 3; redamare (ut ita dicant), id. Am. 14, 49 (here only): *to r. a favour, rependere gratiam*, Phaedr. 2, prot. 12: *to r. like for like*, par pari responder, Cic. Att. 6, 1: *mutuum facere*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 37: *to r. a blow, referire*, Sen. Ira, 2, 34, 5: *to r. a salutation, resalutare*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: *after r.ing each other's greeting, salutare invicem*, Phaedr. 3, 7, 3: *a shout arises, the banks r. the sound, exoritur clamor, ripaeque resonant*, Virg. Aen. 12, 757. **III.** *To give in an official statement:* **1.** prōfiteor, fessus, 3 (*to make a r. respecting oneself*): *to r. one's name among these, in his p. nomen suum*, Ter. Eun. prol. 3: Cic. **2.** rēmunitio, 1: (*to make a r. respecting others*: hence of the r.ing officers, etc.): *to r. Murena as consul, Murenam consulē r.*, Cic. Mur. 1, 1. **B.** Intrans.: **1.** rēdeo, ii, itum, 4 (*constr. with in, ad, acc. of motion, or ade.*: also pass. *impers.*): *the bourn whence they say none r.*, ilitus unde negant r. quenquam, Catul. 3, 12: *to go and r.*, ire et r., Phaedr. 2, 8, 12; rarely, and in poet., r. ireque, Ov. M. 2, 49: *rīng in careless order, redeundes agmine incanto*, Liv. 9, 38: *by what day I am likely to r.*, ad quos dies reditūs sim, Cic. Att. 13, 9, extr.: *therewere they r'd to Sora, ad Soram inde redditū (sc. est)*, Liv. 9, 24. Fig.: *to r. to their original condition, in pristinum statum r.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54. *ad fin.* **2.** rēvertor, versus or rēve, to, ti, 3 (*the dep. form is the more usual, except in the pf. tenses*: but the dep. pf. occurs in Tac. and Quint.: prop. *to turn back again, before reaching one's destination*: const. like precd.): *to go out of one's house and to r. exire domo et r.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: *having advanced three days' journey they r'd, tridui viam progressi rursus revertērunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4 (notice the pleonasm). Fig.: *to r. to one's old ways, ad superiorem consuetudinem r.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: *as a vulgar prov.*, ad armillum r., App. M. 9, p. 230: *Lucil. (prop. to r. to the wine-vessel)*. **3.**

rēvēnū, vēni, ventum, 3 (*to come back*): *to r. home, domum r.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Pl.: Tac. **4.** rēmigro, 1 (*to r. to a former abode*): *to r. to their own territory, suis r. in agros*, Caes. B. G. 4, 27. Fig.: *to r. to justice, ad justiam r.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. **5.** rēvolvō, vōlūtūs, 3 (*to turn back*): *I. r. agātū and agātū to my seat at Tusculum*, revolvō identidem in Tusculum, Cic. Att. 13, 26. Patr. *to r. to his father's opinion*, r, ad patr. sententiam, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148. **6.** rēmētō, 1 (*once only in Cic.*, of the movements of the air): *the herds used to r. at nightfall to the stalls, nocte remanabat ad stabula greges*, Liv. 24, 3: *to r. to their native abodes, r. in patrias sedes*, Tac. A. 14, 25. **7.** rēpōto, iv, or ii, itum, 3 (*to r. to*: constr. trans. with acc.: rarely absol.): *to r. to the camp, castra r.*, Liv. 31, 21: *diseases r.*, morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1, ad init. **8.** rēcurro, curri, 3 (*to run back*: hence, fig., *to r.*): *you may drive out nature by force, then she will continually r.*, natūram expellētur, fama tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: *when all things came, whether they r., unde genera (sint omnia) quo recurrent*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61. **9.** rēcūro, 1 (*freq. of precd.*): *at night her anxiety r.s again and again, sub noctem cura recursat*, Virg. Aen. 1, 662. **10.** rēbito, 3; Pl.: Phr. *he r'd to the banquet, se ipse convivio reddidit*, Liv. 23, 9, extr.: *is it not enough to r. to Ithaca?* non satis est Ithacan revehī? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4: *to r. by the same way, iter rursus revolvere*, Virg. Aen. 9, 301; *relegeri, Stat. Ach. 1, 23; to r. back, iter retrorsum porrige*, App. M. 6, 174: **V. RETRACE:** *to r. from a walk, redambulare*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 121: *to r. pedem revocare*, Virg. Aen. 9, 125; *referre, Pa. Ov. H. 15, 126: to cause to r. from exile, de exiliō reducere*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: *to r. into voluntary exile, denuo in voluntarium exsilium profici*, Just. 5, 5, extr.: *to r. to one's former intemperance, innovere se ad suam intemperiam*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: *to r. to one's original pursuits, se ad pristina studia revocare*, id. Brut. 3, 11: *to r. to philosophy, se ad philosophiam referre, id. Off. 2, 1, 4: Syracuse r. into its former seruitude, Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt*, Liv. 24, 32, extr.

**return (subs.):** **1.** *A going or returning:* **coming back:** **1.**

rēditūs, ūs (*constr. with ad, in, or acc. of motion*: cf. Lat. Gram. § 260) *our going and r.*, noster itus, r., Cic. Att. 15, 5, ad fin.: *a r. home from the forum, domum r. et loro, id. Pis. 3, 7.* **2.** rēdi-tio (rarer than precd.): Cic.: Caes.

**3.** rēversio (*a turning back after the journey is at an end*: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 7, reditus vel potius r.): *ther. of fevers, r. febrim*, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24. **4.** rēgressus, ūs (*opp. to progressus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51). Fig.: *a r. to repentance, r. ad poenitendum*, Tac. A. 4, 11. **5.** rēceptus, ūs (*in jng. sense*): *a r. to Caesar's favour, r. ad Caesari gratiam*, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: Liv. **6.** rēmētātūs, ūs: *Dig. (App. has rēmētātūm for a way of r.)*, M. 6, p. 174. Phr.: *to answer letters by r. of post, perh. literis statim rescribere*, Cic. Att. 8, 1, ad init. (cf. tabellario quam primū remittere, id. Fam. 14, 23): *less classically, \*per proximum qui abit cursum publicum literas permittere (Kr.)*. **III.** *A giving back, restitution:* **1.** rēstituō: *v. RESTITUTION.* **2.** rēdūbitio (*a merc. and leg. t. t.*): *the r. or the retention of the dōry, r. vel retentio dōti*, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 19. **III.** *Repayment, giving of an equivalent:* **1.** rēmētātū: *nothing is pleasanter than the r. of kindness, nihil remuneratio benevolentia iucundius*, Cic. Am. 14, 49; *absol.*: id. Off. 2, 20, 69: **v. RECOMPENSE.**

**2.** vici, f. (*a gen. sing.*: *no nom. sing. or gen. pl.*): *to make a r. for a kindness, beneficio v. exsolvere*, Tac. H. 4, 3; or simply, *v. reddere*, Plin. Ep. 2,

**9.** extr.: *in r., invicem (one word)*: **V.** TURN, REQUITAL. Phr.: *she who loves me, whom I love in r., quaer me amat, quam contra amo*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 24 (32): *Ter. such is the r. you make for your life, talia redditis praemia pro vita, Catul. 64, 157: nor do I demand anything in r. for her, neque repetto pro illa quicquam*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11: *I will buy another better mantle in r., aliā palliā redimam meliorem*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110 (115): *to invite any one in r., revocare aliquem*, Phaedr. 1, 26, 7: Cic.: *to promise in r., reprimōtere*, id. Rose. Com. 13, 39 (where also occurs the subs. reprimōtio): *to ask a concession and grant it in r., veniam petere dareque vicissim*, Hor. A. P. 11. Sometimes expr. by Gk. words: *to float in r., ἀτυμητρέψας*, Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 4: *a present in r., ἀντίδωρον*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25, § 11: *ἀντίθεψα (a r. present from the bridegroom)*, Cod. Just.

**IV.** Proceeds, profit: **1.** rēdūtūs, ūs (both sing. and pl.): *when the r.s decrease the value (of property) is lessened*, decrescente reditu etiam pretium minuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 3; Nep.: *Ov. v. REVENUE, INCOME*, **2.** rēdāctūs, ūs: *Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 89.* **3.** expr. by quaestus, ūs, v. GAIN, PROFIT: fructus, ūs, v. FRUIT. **4.** prētūm: *the r. from the goods they sold*, p. rerum quas vendiderit, Phaedr. 4, 5, 49. Phr.: *nobody is bound to lay out money on cultivation if he sees there is no possibility of a r.*, nemo debet sumptum facere si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: Cic. Par. 6, 1, ad fin.: *what clear r. there may be for the owners, quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire*, id. Vert. 3, 86, 200: *he affirms that there is a r. of 1250 gallons from each juger, denos culos redire ex jugeribus scriptis*, Plin. 14, 4, 5, extr.: *the land gives an eightfold r.*, ager efficit cum octavo, Cic. Vertr. 3, 37, 112: *a sure r. from my crops, segetis certa fides meae*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: *the r.s of the sale were divided among the soldiers, quod inde redactum militibus est divisi*, Liv. 5, 16. **V.** *A public official declaration:* **1.** prōfessio (*a r. of one's name, income, etc.*): *to fill in a r., conficer p.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23. The verb is prōfiter, fessus, 3: *to give in a r. of the spot he has to the decemvirs, p. apud Xvirō quantum habeat prædae*, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59. **2.** rēnūmētātūs (*a r. of elections, votes, etc.*): *a r. of the votes, r. suffragiorum*, Cic. Planc. 6, 14: *the verb is renuntiare, v. RETURN (e.) A., III.*

**returning (part. and adj.):** **1.** rēcidivus, ūs (*r. (or rei)nitent*) fever, r. febris, Cels. 3, 4: Eccl. **2.** rēmētabilis: *the r. stone, r. sun, statum, Th. 4, 537.*

**returned:** *rēdux, dūcis, a r. ship, navis r.*, Liv. 21, 50: *a r. army, r. exercitus*, Tac. A. 1, 70, extr.: Virg.: *Catul.*

**reunite:** **1.** Lit.: **1.** reglūtino, 1: Prud. (in Catul. to unfasten).

**2.** rēcompingo, 3: Tert. **3.** rēcompono, no pf., pōsūm, 3: *to r. a fracture, r. fracturam*, Veg. Vet. 2, 47, 3. **4.** better expr. by *unite again*: *v. UNITE.* **II.** Fig.: *rēconcilio, 1: Cic. v. RECONCILE.*

**reunion:** **1.** Lit.: **1.** rēadūnātio: Tert. **II.** Fig.: *rēconciliatio*: Cic. v. RECONCILIATION. It is sometimes used improp. for MEETING, ASSEMBLY (q. v.).

**reveal:** **1.** pātēfācio, fēci, faciū, 3 (*ē in Lucret.*): *to r. the snares, p. insidias*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 7: *to r. the truth, p. veritatem*, id. Sull. 16, 45: *I traced the evidence out, r.d. it, brought it forward, indicia indagavi, patefec, protuli*, id. Mil. 37, 103: *the plot being r.d.*, indicio patefacto, Sall. J. 73, ad init.: *the pass.* is expr. by patefio or pātēo, 2 (*neut. to lie open*): *the goddess was r.d. by her gait, vera incessu putat dea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: *v. DISCLOSE, UNFOLD.* **2.**

*āpērio, ūi, tum, 4 (constr. with acc. and*



religio (also religio; *a religious r.*): the temple was always held in such *r.*, fānum tanta religio sūper fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46, 103; id. ib. § 96. cultus, ūs (*worship*): *r. for a king, c. regis*, Tac. A. 2, 53; v. WORSHIP. bōnor (in a wide sense: honour, respect): *r. for antiquity, h. antiquitatis*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. 7. formido, inis, f.: v. AWE. **[II.] An act of bodily homage: to do r., \*inclinatō corpore colere aliquem (Kr.):** perh. also adorare: v. OBEDIENCE: for the Roman usage, cf. Plin. 29, 2, § 25; "in adorando dextram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circummagnumus."

revered: { 1. vēnērabilis (constr. reverend: { with a/l. of the quality): *a. r. man, v. vir*, Liv. 1, 7; v. VENERABLE. [N.B.—vēnēratus is also found, v. REVERSE; and in Insc. venerandus, which Cic. only uses as a gerundive.]

2. rēvērendus: *a book of r. antiquity*, liber r. antiquitatis, Bell. 18, 5, ad fin.: as a title of ecclesiastes: Right R., reverendissimus, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8: *the Rev. A. B. . . . vir r. A. B. . . .*

3. vērēcūnus (very rare): Amm. 14, 6, 6 (in connection with the preced.).

4. vērēndus (*awful*): *r. majesty*, v. majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540. 5. augustinus (prop. of that which has augurial sanction): *a. r. man, vir a.*, Liv. 8, 6, ad med. Join: *sunt tuus aque*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: *V. SACRED*: it is also a standing title of emperors, etc.: Suet.: v. MAJESTIC. 6. grāvls (commanding reverence on the ground of worth or dignitudo): *a prudent and r. man, homo prudens et g.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38. Join: *g. et sanctus*, id. Rose. Com. 2, 6.

reverent: 1. rēvērens, ntis (*respectful*): *it seemed more devout and r.*, sanctius ac reverentius visum, Tac. G. 34; v. REPECTFUL. 2. religiōsus (relig.: reverencing the gods): v. DEVOUT, RELIGIOUS. 3. plus: v. PIUS.

reverential: 1. vērēabundus: Liv. 5, 41. 2. vēnērabilis: *r. towards the gods*, v. in deos, Val. Max. 1, 15.

reverentially: { 1. rēvērenter reverently: { *(respectfully) to regard foreign rites most r. peregrinas caerimonias reverentissime colere*, Suet. Aug. 93; Plin. 2, 1, extr., 5 (the form veneranter is found in Tert. and verenter in Sedul.).

3. sancte: *I r. pray thee, te s. precor*, Liv. 2, 10, ad fin. Join: *s. augusteque*, Cic. N D. 3, 21, 53; v. DEVOUTLY, PIOUSLY.

reverie: perh. it may be expr. after Quint. 6, 2, 30: *velut somnia quaedam vigilantis*: "lost in a deep r.", cogitabundus tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facti a corpore, Gell. 2, 1.

reversal: expr. by rescissio: v. RESCINDING: or infirmatio: v. ANNULING: v. also foll. art.

reverse (subs.): 1. *A change to the opposite*: 1. viciis (no nom. sing. or gen. pl.): *change, vicissitude*: lamenting the sal r. of fortune, gemens tristem fortunae v., Phaedr. 5, 1, 6; v. CHANGE, VICISSITUDE. 2. conversio: *a r. of circumstances*, c. rerum, Cic. Fl. 37, 94: *V. REVOLUTION*. 3. expr. by various words: *a r. of fortune*, commutatio fortunae, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; poet. vertigo rerum, Lucan 8, 16: also simply casus. v. MISFORTUNE: *there came suddenly a r. of fortune*, conversa subito fortuna est, Nep. Att. 10, 1: *to experience a r. of fortune*, alteram fortunam experiri, Liv. 9, 17: *to dread a r. of fortune*, fortunae rotam pertimescere, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. **[III.] A defeat (milit. t. t.): clādes, is, f.: v. DEFEAT.** **[III.] The back part:** expr. by aversus: *the r. of the paper, a charta*, Mart. 8, 62, 1: *the r. of a medal, a numismatic facies aversa: the r. of the parchment, tergum*, Juv. 1, 6; v. BACK.

**[IV.] The contrary:** expr. by contrāris (not to be used subst.): v. CONTRARY, OPPOSITE.

reverse (v.): **[I.] Lit.:** 1. in-

vertō, ti, sum, 1: *a ploughshare r.d.*, vomer inversus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63; v. INVEET. 2. retroāgo, ēgī, actum, 3 (sometimes written as two words): *a dactyl r.d. is called anapaest*, dactylus retroactus appellatur anapaestos, Quint. 9, 4, 81: *to r. the order*, r. ordinem, id. 12, 2, 10. Phr: *you may rather say night and night than r. the order*, diem ac noctem diccas potius quam retrorsum, id. 9, 4, 23. **[II.] Fig.:** 1. infirmo, i (annul, make void): *to r. everything that had been done in the preceding year*, omnes res anni superioris 1., Cic. Sest. 18, 40: *INVALIDATE, UNDO*. 2. converto, ti, sum, 3: *phil'retus canos r. right and wrong*, venena fas nefasque non valent e., Hor. Epod. 5, 88: v. CHANGE, ALTER. Phr: *to r. a judgment*, judicium restituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 63; supplantare, Ps. Quint. Decl. 7: v. RESEND, REPEAL: *to r. the whole conduct of that man's praetorship*, retexere istius praetrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 63: *she grieves that the destiny is r.d.*, dolet haec filia reperi, Ov. F. 6, 757.

reversely: versa vice, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3: CONVERSELY.

reversible: versilis. Servius ad Virg. G. 3, 24.

reversion: 1. *Act of reversing*: expr. by the verb. **[II.] Legal t. t.:** spes succediti, hereditatis cernenda (Kr.): *to be made revercionary legate*, in spem secundam (hereditatis) assumi, Tac. A. 1, 8: it may also be expr. alter Cic. Top. 6, 29 (R. and A.), "spes hereditatis morte aliquipius ad quipiam revertentur."

reverionary: v. preced. art.

revert: rēdeo, li, itum, 4: *on his death the goods legally r.d. to me*, ejus morte ad me legi redierunt bona, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4.

revi<sup>W</sup> (subs.): rēcognitio: *a r. of the knights*, r. equitum, Suet. Claudi. 16 (for which the t. was transvectio, id. Aug. 38): *the words rēcensio*, Cic.: Suet.; rēcensio, ūs, Suet.; and rēcensio, Dig., denote a r. with a view to registration, enrolment, etc.: lustratio denotes the religious rites accompanying a r., v. Liv. 40, 6: hence a rēcensio r. is better expr. by a verb: v. foll. art. in fig. sense, perecnsio, Front.: v. SURVEY: *a r. (of a book, etc.)*, \*censura (Kr.); v. foll. art.

review (v.): 1. rēcenseo, sui, sum and situm, 2 (to examine closely): *to r. the legions*, r. legiones, Liv. 2, 39: *to r. and count the number*, r. numerumque inire, Caes. B. G. 7, 76 (the numbering being usually one object of a review). Fig.: *to r. one's brave deeds*, fortia gesta r., Ov. H. 9, 105; Plin.: *to r. a book*, \*libri aliquijs argumentum r. et judicium de o se ferre (Kr.): v. CRITICIZE.

2. percenseo, sui, 2 (to enumerate, reckon up), Fig.: *to r. the speeches of the ambassadors*, p. orationes legatorum, Liv. 32, 21, ad init. 3. lustrō, i (to purify): *purificatory rites attended upon the army at Iconium*, l. exercitum apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad init. Fig.: *to r. everything mentally*, l. omnia ratione animoque, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: so the comp. perlustro, 1: id. Part. Or. 11, 38. 4. rēcognoscō, gnōvi, gnūtim, 3: *to r. the sailors*, socios navales r., Liv. 42, 31: so cognoscō, gnōvi, gnūtim, 3, in Cis. Pis. 37, 91 (elsewhere rare). 5. incipio, spexi, spectum, 3: v. INSPECT. Phr.: (i) *to r. an army*, convertere exercitum, Gell. 5, 5: *he r.d. his whole forces and numbered his troops*, universa vires in conspicuum dedit et numerum copiarum iniit, Curt. 3, 2, 2, (ii). I r. my words and deeds, facta mea ac dicta reinitor, Sen. Ira 3, 36, 3: *to r. a book*, \*libri censuram scribere (Wytenb. in Kr.): *to r. a man's writings*, de omni ejus scripto judicium censurandum facere, Gell. 12, 2.

reviewer: perh. censor: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110; or expr. by a phr.

revile: 1. maledictio (or mālēdico), xi, ctum, 3 (to speak evil of: constr. with dat., absol., or impers. pass.:

very rarely with acc.): *he r.d. him most foully*, ei turpissime maledixit, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: *if those who do not deserve it are r.d. that I call r.ing*, indignis si maledictum maledictum id esse dico. Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: freq. maledictio, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62: *to r. in return*, remaledicere, Vesp. in Suet. Vesp. 9, extr., 2, convicior, i (rare: to taunt): *to accuse rather than r.*, accusare potius quam c., Liv. 42, 41, ad init. 3. lacēdo, i: v. ABUSE, INSULT. Phr: *to r. everything that had been done in the preceding year*, omnes res anni superioris 1., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; concicere, id. Planc. 12, 31; conferre, id. Att. 11, 8; maledictus aliquem figere, id. N. D. 1, 34, 93; insectari, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48; increpare, Sall. C. 21; conviclus consecrari, id. Att. 2, 13: *to r. any one openly in the foulest way*, foodissime conviclo aliquem coram proscondere, Suet. Aug. 13: *to r. bitterly, ferventissime conceperre*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

reviler: 1. conviclator: *a soul-mouther r.*, maledictus c., Cic. Mur. 6, 13. 2. maledictus, acīs: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26: v. SLANDERER.

reviling (subs.): 1. maledictio (rare). Cic. Coel. 3, 6 (q.v.). [N.B.—The form maledicētūs occurs in Gell. 3, 3, ad fin.] 2. maledictum: *from enmities spring quarrels, r.s. insults, ex iniimicitis surgla, m. contumeliae giguntur*, Cic. Am. 21, 78: *to utter low r.s. m. ex trivio arripe*, id. Mur. 6, 13 ("to talk Billingsgate"). 3. conviculum (taunt, reproach): *daily r. c. quotidiam*, Cic. Quinct. 19, 62. Join: c. et maledicta, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2. 4. probrium: v. INSULT. 5. insectatio (a railing ab): *to r. of the chief men, i. principium*, Liv. 22, 34. Phr: *to descend to r.s. ad contumelias verborum descendere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.

reviling (part. and adj.): maledictus (with comp. and superl. as from maledicēns), Cic. Fl. 3, 7. v. ABUSIVE, FOUL-MOUTHED, SCURILLOUS.

revival: v. REVISION.

revise: 1. retracto, i: *to r. laws, leges r.*, Suet. Aug. 34, init.: *to r. what you have said, to retain much, to omit more, to insert some things, to rewrite others*, quae dixeris r. multa retinere, plura transire, alia interscibere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9; Cic. v. BE-TOUCH.

2. rēcognoscō, gnōvi, gnūtim, 3 (rare): *to r. and correct small books, libellos r. et emendare*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

3. corrigo, rexī, rectum, 3: *this and that, corrige hoc et hoc*, Hor. A. P. 438: also ēmendo, i: Cic.: Quint. v. CORRECT, AMEND. 4. limo, i: v. POLISH. Phr: *to r. a poem*, castigare carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: *r.ing every writing*, scriptorum quaque retexens, id. S. 2, 3, 2: *to r. verses*, inculdi redidere versus, id. ib. 441: *to r. proof-sheets*, specimina typographica relegere (Kr.).

revision: 1. ēmendatio (the best word, although rare): *after a r. it will be open to us to publish or suppress it*, erit post e. nobis liberum vel publicare, vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. 2. rētrāctio (only as the title of a work by Aug.): 3. lima (prop. a file; hence the polishing of a literary work): *the labour of r.*, limae labor, Hor. A. P. 291.

4. discussio (a r. of the public accounts): Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1. 5. rēpastinatio: Tert. 6. \*rēcensio, rēcognitio, are much used in M. L. for the revision of a literary work: there does not, however, appear to be any good authority for them, still less is there for revisio: It is better to use a verb.

revisit: 1. rēviso, i: *I wish you would r. us*, velim nos revisas, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. 2. rēvisito, i. (freq. of preced.): *to r. the city often on market days*, r. urbem nudinibus, Plin. 18, 3, 3, ad fin.

3. repeteo, ivi or ii, item, 3: v. RE-TURN.

4. rēcōlo, colui, cūtum, 3: *to r. a spot*, r. locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.

revival: 1. i. lit. rēdālmatio: Tert.: usu. expr. by a verb. 2. Fig.: rēnōvatio: *a r. of learning*, r. doctrinæ, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: v. RENEWAL.

**revive:** I. Trans.: 1. rédinger, i: the doves are *r.d.* in the open air, columbae libero aere redintegrantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6. Fig.: to *r. the hopes of victory*, r. spem victoriae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31. 2. recreo, i: to *r. any one in a swoon*, detectionem affectus r., Tac. A. 6, 50. Join: erigerat atque *r.*, Cic. Ver. 3, 91, 212: v. REFRESH, RESTORE. 3. réservoir, fôvi, fôtum, z (to warm again): to *r. his strength by the mildness of the climate*, r. vîres molitiae coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66. Fig.: to *r. the remnants of faction*, reliquias partitum, r., Suet. Caes. 15, ad fin.

4. réfugio, i (syn. of precd.): *being with difficulty r.d.*, aegre reficiuntur. Plin. Ep. 3, 14: Sen. 5, excito, i (to arouse): to *r. his dear memory*, e. illius carum memoriam, Cic. Or. 10, 35; to *r. the drooping spirit*, e. jacentem animum, id. Am. 16, 59: v. AWAKEN. 6. rédântimo, i: Tert. Phr.: to *r. a flower*, animare florem. Plin. 11, 21, 27: to *r. the spectacles of antiquity*, spectacula ex antiquitate repetere, Suet. Cland. 21, ad init.: being somewhat *r.d.* at the first sight of him, subrectus primo conspicuit, Vell. 2, 12, 3. II. Intrans.: 1. révivisco, vixi, z (to live again: mostly fig.): the *republic's r.s.*, res publica reviviscit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3. Join: r. et recreari, id. ib. 6, 10, 5. (N.B.—In the lit. sense it usu. denotes to "live again": e.g., Cic. Mil. 29, 79: the form révivo, r. perf. victim, 3, occurs in Sen. Med. 476.)

2. résipisco, ivi or iii, z (to recover one's senses): bring water whilst she *r.s.*, affecto aquam dum respicit, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 24. 3. réviresco, rui, z: the empire not only *r.s.*, but even flourishes, non solum revivescit sed etiam floret imperium, Curt. 10, 10, 5; Tac.: v. REFLUORISH. 4. renascor, natus, 3 (to spring up again): the war *r.s.*, bellum renascentia, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3; Liv. 6, 1.

5. respiro, i: v. BREATHE AGAIN. Phr.: to *r.*, erigere se, Cic. Deiot. 14, 38: the tree *r.s.* with the breeze, arbor recreatur aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18. (N.B.—Redire ad se = to recover one's senses.)

**revivified:** révivificatus: Tert. revocable: révocabilis (poet.): Ov. M. 6, 264.

**revocation:** 1. révôco, i: the *r. of a word*, r. verbi, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. 2. rescissio: v. RESCINDING, REPEAL, ABROGATION.

**revoke:** 1. révôco, i: to *r. one's promise*, r. promissum suum, Sen. B. u. 4, 39, 2: Tac.: v. RECALL. 2. rénuntio, i: to *r. a decision*, r. decisionem, Cic. Ver. Act. 2, 1, 54, 14: v. RETRACT.

3. rescindo, scidi, scissum, z: v. RE-SCIND. 4. abrugo, i: v. REPEAL. 5. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, z: v. ABOLISH.

**revolt (v.):** I. Intrans.: 1. deficit, feci, factum, z (to stand aloof from): the states which had *r.d.*, civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: those who *r.d.* from the republic, it qui a republica defecerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28.

2. desciso, ivi or ii, itum, z (mostly constr. with ab): to *r. from one's native land*, a patria d., Liv. 28, 27, ad init.; Cic. Phil. II, 9, 21. 3. rébello, i (to make war again: said of a conquered people): v. REBEL. 4. sécedo, cessi, cesso, z (to withdraw from the state: esp. of the revolts of the plebs): Salt. Cat. 33: Liv.: v. SECIDE. Phr.: lest the common people should *r.*, ne plebs laboretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: to *r.*, in fide non manere, Liv. 28, 24; imperium auspiciumque abnuere, id. 28, 27, ad init. (said of soldiers). Fig.: our very nature *r.s.* at such suspicibus, istiusmodi suspicibus reclamata natura ipsa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. II. Trans.: offendio, di, sum, z: v. SHOCK, DISGUST.

**revolt (subs.):** 1. défecție: the sudden *r.* of Pompey, subita d. Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: Caes.: Liv.: (the form defectus, us is late Latin). 2. rébello (less freq. rebellate and rebellion: a revolt of war by a conquered people): v. REBELLION. 3. sédition (civil discord): the *r.* spread among the legions,

s. legiones incessit, Tac. A. 1, 16: Cic. Joín: defectio sique, Liv. 28, 24: v. TEMELT, SEDITION. Phr.: to rise in *r.* against any one, cooriri in aliquem, Liv. 7, 3, extr.: exsurgere contra aliquem, Tac. II, 2, 76 Illyricum was in a state of *r.*, turbatum Illyricum, id. 16, 1, 2 to be participants in their *r.*, furoris corum socios esse, Liv. 28, 24, ad fin.

**revolted:** rébelles: v. REBELLIOUS, INSURGET: a r. province, rebellatrix provincia, Liv. 40, 15, ad fin.

**revolter:** défector; Tac. A. 1, 48: v. REBEL.

**revolting (adj.):** expr. by néfandus, v. SHOCKING, DISGESTING: foodus: v. LOATHSOME: also, in poet., obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

**revolution:** I. A turning or going round: 1. conuersio (a turning round): the *r. of a sphere*, c. spherae, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88 a more rapid *r.*, c. conculari, id. Rep. 6, 18: to perform a r., c. habere, id. Tim. 9, ad init.

2. circumactus, us: the *r. of wheels*, c. rotarum, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 141: Sen. (The form circumactio occurs in Vitruvius.)

3. circumvectio (very rare): the *r. of the sun*, solis c., Cic. Tim. 9, ad init.

4. ambitus, us (a going round): the *r. of the heavenly bodies*, a siderum, Cic. Tim. 9: the *r. of ages*, a seculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28.

5. orbis, is, m. (prop. a circle): a solar *r.*, o. solstitialis, Liv. 1, 19: to complete a full *r.*, totum conficeri et peragrare o., Cic. Tim. 9 (q. v.).

a rapid *r.*, rapidus r., Ov. M. 2, 73: v. CIRCUIT.

6. anfractus, us: the *r. of the sun*, a. solis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12.

7. Vitruvius uses the foll. words to denote the motion of the heavenly bodies: versatio, 9, 1, 4; circulatio, 9, 1, 8; circundatio, 9, 1, 11; reddundatio, 9, 1, 15.

8. turbo, inis, f. (violent circular motion: mostly poet.): the *r. of the heavens*, coeli t., Luct. 5, 622.

9. vertigo, inis, f. (syn. of precd.): Ov. M. 2, 70, 10. volutum, inis, n. (prop. a roll: very rare): Ov. M. 2, 71: v. ROTATION.

11. circumductus, us: circumversio: Annun.

12. circumversio: Annun.

13. révoluto: Aug. Phr.: to complete a r., cursum illustrare, Cic. Tim. 9.

II. A change: commutatio, mutatio: v. CHANGE.

III. Esp. as a pôlit. t. t.: 1. expr. by nôvæ res: to be eager for a r., novis rebus studere, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; vast materials for a r., ingens novis rebus materia, Tac. H. 1, 6: to break out in open *r.*, ad novas res consurgere, Suet. Caes. 9: Liv.

2. commutatio (a change): a *r.* in the *république*, c. république, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; c. civilis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4.

Join: perturbatio et c., id. Rep. 2, 27, 3. móti, us (commotion): a *r.* is at hand, m. in *république* impedit, Cic. Att. 1, 8, ad med.: joined with conversio rerum et perturbatio, id. Flac. 37, 94: v. RISING.

4. expr. by various pts: how r. might be brought about in Greece, quoniam modo res in Gracia nonavaret, Liv. 35, 34: to bring about a *r.*, res novare, id. 1, 52; nova moliri, Vell. 2, 129, 2: dissensiones which tend to produce a *r.*, dissensiones qua ad communiam rem publicam pertinent, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: after a *r.* had taken place in the state, statu civitatis verso, commutato, Tac. A. 1, 4; Auct Har. Resp. 27, 60: they slew him whilst stirring up a *r.* in Africa, in Africa turbantem interficerunt, Tac. H. 1, 7.

amazed at the *r.* in the state, vertigine rerum attontus, Lucan 8, 16: v. also foll. art.

**revolutionary:** 1. expr. by phr. with nôvæ or nôvare: to be of a *r. dis-position*, novis plerisque rebus studere, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; pronunt ad novas res esse, Tac. H. 1, 5 to excite a *r. spirit* among the people, populum ad cupidinem novae fortunae erigere, Liv. 19, 19: r. schemes, novardanum rerum consilia, id. 16, 18: v. foll. art.

2. séditionis: v. SEDITION.

**revolutionist:** expr. by homo rerum commutandarum cupidus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3; rerum mutationis (or simply muta-

sionis) cupidus, id. Att. 8, 3, 4; Tac. A. 1, 44; rerum novarum molitor, Suet. Dom. 10.

**revolutionize:** nôvo, i: to wish to r. everything, omnian. velle, Liv. 15, 34: in a bad sense: to *r. the state utterly*, evertere civitatem funditus, Cic. Dom. 13, 35.

**revolve:** I. To move round: 1. volvo, vi, vólutum, 3 (by turn: as a dep. with pron. reflect. : to *r.*): the universe *r.s.* round the earth, mundus volvit circum terram, Vitr. 9, 1, 2 the courses of the stars *r.*, cursus stellarum volvuntur, Cic. Rù-p. 6, 17: as the years *r.*, volventibus annis, Virg. A. u. 1, 234. (N.B.—Révolvo is usu. to return: but it is sometimes used by the poets: e. g. id. Aen. 10, 256; Ov.: as is circumvolvo, Virg. Aen. 3, 284 [q. v.]).

2. circinâgo, egî, actum, 3 (constr. like precd.): the year *r.d.*, circumagit se annus, Liv. 9, 18, ad fin.: a dining-room which used to *r. like the world*, coenatio quae vice mundi circumgabatur, Suet. Ner. 31.

3. converto, ti, sum, 3 (constr. like precd.): to *r.*, c. se, Cic. Tim. 9, ad fin.: the moon *r.s.* in the lowest orbit, in infino orbe luna convertitur, id. Rep. 6, 17.

4. circumverto, ti, sum, 3 (as a dep.): the wheel *r.s.* round the axle, circumverturna rotar axem, Ov. M. 15, 522: Pl. 5, versor, i (to be turned round): they *r.* in the opposite direction to the heavens, versantur retro contrario motu atque coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17; N. D. 1, 20, 52.

6. rôtu, i (to turn like a wheel): a ring-eddy, rotans turbo, Luct. 1, 294: v. ROTATE.

7. vertigo, i: Tert. Phr.: the sun *r.s.*, sol circumfertur, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178 to *r.* in a larger circle, maiorum lustrare orbem, id. Tim. 9; maiorum circumfertur rotare currere, Vitr. 9, 1, 10: as the wheel *r.s.*, currente rota, Hor. A. P. 22: to cause machines to *r.*, circumrotate machinas, App. M. 9, p. 222.

II. To ponder: 1. vóluto, i. (freq. of foll. to turn over again and again): to *r.* anything in the mind, v. aliquo animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (or in animo, Liv.).

1. r. in my breast, id. facitus mecum ipse volvito, Virg. E. 9, 17; Aen. 6, 185.

2. volvo, vi, vólutum, i: he was ring many things in his mind, multa cum animo sue volvebat, Sall. 3, 6: Virg. L. v. Tac.: Tac.: v. MEDITATE, CONSIDER.

3. révolvo, vi, vólutum, 3: to *r.* his words and deeds, dicta ejus factaque *r.*, Tac. Agr. 46.

4. verso, i (to turn over): to *r.* every point in their minds, v. in animis unquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34.

5. répito, i: v. REELECT, PONDER.

**revolver:** verb., \*scopetus minor tubis versatibus instrucus (?), but see PISTOL.

**revolving (part. and adj.):** 1. versatilis: the *r.* universe, v. mundus, Luct. 5, 1434: r. compartments, v. tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31.

2. versabundus: a *r.* whirling, v. turbo, Luct. 6, 438.

3. versilis: v. REVERSIBLE.

4. rétâtis: Sid. 5, expr. as a part. v. REVOLVE: time as it *r.s.*, volvenda dies, Virg. Aen. 9, 7: the *r.* poles, rotati poli, Ov. M. 2, 35: the *r.* year, glomerans annus, Quint. Clc. poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 12, 19.

**revulsion:** révulsio: Plin.

**reward (subs.):** 1. præmium (a mark of honour): *r.s.* are offered to virtues, punishments to vices, proposita sunt virtutibus, ex supplici vitis, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 24: a very splendid *r.*, amplissimum p., id. Mi. 15, 97: to be entitled to a *r.*, p. meriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: to enrich with *r.s.*, præmis angere, Tac. A. 1, 42: to get a *r.*, p. conqueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. the fruits of our toils, the *r.s.* of our dangers, fructus laborum, p. periculum, Cic. Pis. 26, 63.

2. merces, édis, f. (prop. wages) v. bargain for a large *r.*, magna mercede pacisci, Liv. 25, 33: Hor. glory, the *r.* of exploits, gloria, m. rerum gestarum, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65. dimin.: mercedula temped by a trifling *r.*, mercedula adductus id.

le Or. 1, 45, 198. 3. prēmium (*a price paid; hence a r. due*): *the r. of the contest*, p. certaminis, Ov. H. 16, 261: *to carry off a r.*, p. ferre, Juv. 13, 105; Join: p. atque merces, Cic. Ver. 5, 20, 50. 4. hōnor or hōnos: *to offer two r.s*, proponere h. geminum, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: (*a physician's fee*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3). 5. indicium (*r. for information given*): Cic. Rose. Am. 37, 107. 6. commūdūm (*wages for public service*): v. WAGES. 7. mēritūm (very rare): App. M. 8, p. 214. (N.B.—Réminūrātio is the *act of repaying, giving a r.*; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 66.) Phr.: *to stipulate for a r.*, praemari. Suet. Tit. 7: *a r. of grain* (*in the early times*), adorata, Plin. 18, 3, 3, ad fin.

**reward** (v.): 1. expr. usu. by a phr. with praemium: *to r. any one, praemio afficer aliquem*, Cic. Balb. 9, 23; donare, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; decorare, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: if the r. is promised or customary, p. persolvere aliqui, id. Coel. 29, 68; deferre, id. Fl. 1, 1; reddere, Phaedr. 3, Epil. 8: *if he were r.d. si sibi p. fore*, Liv. 24, 45, ad init. 2. rémūnérator, *for to r. any one handsomely, r. aliquem magno praemio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad fin.: *to r. any one for his deserts*, r. meritum (alicius), Liv. 2, 12: *I must consider how I can r. you, considerandum est quoniam te remunerare generis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3. Phr.: *to r. virtutem honorare*, Liv. 2, 13: *to r. his deserts, pro meritis gratiam referre*, Nep. Them. 8, 7. 3. compenso, i: *our toils are r.d. with glory, labores nostri gloria compensati sunt*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14. v. RECOMPENSE.

**rewarder**: 1. rémūnérator: Tert. 2. praematrix, f.: Amm., but usu. expr. by a verb.

**rewrite**: rescribo, psi, ptum, 3: *to insert some things, to r. others, alia interscribere, alia r.*, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: Suet.

**reward**: vulpes, is, f.: v. FOX.

**rhapsodical**: no exact equiv.: v. BOMBASTIC, FLIGHTY: *a r. writer, scriptor delirii*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: *a r. style* is described by Quint. 12, 10, 7; as vitiosum et corruptum dicendi genus, quod verborum licentia exultat, . . ., innubis locis bacchatur, . . . specie libertatis insanit.

**rhapsodist**: to be expr. by Greek rhapsodus (*ραψώδης*), or after Quint. 12, 3, 1, qui poetarum scripta pronuntiat: Homerita, Petr. 59, 3, *is a slave who recites Homer*.

**rhapsody**: I. *A book of the Iliad*; rhapsodia, Nep. Dion 6, 3. II. *A flighty, unconnected discourse*: no exact equiv.: perh. expressed by flumen inanum verborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1 (cf. Quint. 10, 7, 23): *to mistake r.s for sublime flights, precipiti pro sublimibus habere*, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

**Rhenish**: Rhēnānus, Sid.: Rhēniger (acc. to Schneidewin). Mart. 9, 35, 4.

**rhetoric**: I. rhetōrica, ae, f. (rhetorica, es, Quint.): *philosophical, not forensic r.*, r. philosophorum non forensis, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17. 2. rhetōrica, orum, n. pl. (*the stratagems of r.*): *your r. is well known to me, r. vestra mihi nota sunt*, Cic. Fat. 2, 4. 3. expr. by various phr.: rhetorum praecepta, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9; dicendi praecepta, id. Div. 2, 1, 4: v. ORATORY: orandi scientia, ars, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 1, 1, proem. § 4: bene dicendi scientia, id. 2, 14, 5: he remarks (2, 14, 1: q. v.): *"rhetorice in Latinum transferentes tum "oratōriūm" tum "oratōricūm" nominaverunt."* Phr.: *teachers of r.*, rhetorici doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86; v. RHETORICIAN: *to compose a treatise on r.*, artem rhetorica scribere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: *a treatise on r.*, rhetoricus liber, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; or abs. rhetoricus, Quint. 3, 5, 14: *a school of r.*, rhetorica umbra, Juv. 7, 173.

**rhetorical**: 1. rhetōrīcūs: *r. exercises*, r. exercitationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: *a r. syllogism*, r. syllogismus, Quint. 9, 4, 57. 2. rēfōrītūs: *r. ornaments*, o. ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut.

75, 261: v. ORATORICAL. Phr.: *natural not r. brilliancy*, naturalis non facutus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 56. (N.B.—R. display or effect may be expr. by ornatus, ornamenta, id. Or. 39 [q. v.].)

**rhetorically**: rhetōrīcā, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17; also more rhetorico, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: v. ORATORICALLY

**rhetorician**: 1. rhetōr, óris, m.: Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84. 2. rhetōrīcūs (dimin.: *a poultry r.*): Gell. 17, 20.

3. expr. by rhetoricae disciplinae doctor, Gell. 1, 21; rhetoricae doctor, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.

**rheum**: I. *A flow of watery humour*: 1. destillatio (a running at the nose, etc.): Cels. 4, 4. 2. fluxio: acc. to Plin. 22, 18, 21, the equiv. of the Greek rheumatismos. 3. épiphōra (έπιφορα: a complaint of cattle): Col. 6, 17, 8. 4. rheuma, átis, n. (ῥέυμα: the gen. rheumatae occurs in Ls. gen. Orig. 4, 9): Hier. Ep. 122, 1. 5. grāvēdo, iñis, f.: v. CATARRH. 6. lipptido, iñis, f.: Cic. v. BLEAREDNESS. II. *The moisture discharged*: humor, óris, m.: Cels. 4, 4, 17; id. 1; Ov. v. CIC.

**rheumatism**: perh. \*dolore artuum cruciatus: v. foll. art.

**rheumatism**: no precise equiv.: expr. by dolor artuum, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: so, r. in the shoulders would be humorum dolores: as t. t., \*rheumatismus.

**rheumy**: 1. \*rheumaticus, Plin. 29, ad fin. 2. lippus: v. CLEAR-EYED: Transf.: a r. (i. e. overripe) fig. l. focus, Mart. 7, 20, 12.

**rhinoceros**: rhinocéros, óris, m.: Plin. 8, 20, 29: applied to the vessel made of r. horn, Juv. 7, 130: adj.: rhinoceroticus, Sid.

**rhomboid**: rhomboides, is, f. (romboides): Ps. Boëth. Geom. p. 376 (ed. Friedlein): expr. by simile scutulae, Censorin. Fragm. 7.

**rhombus**: 1. rhombus, i. (rombos): Ps. Boëth. Geom. ib. 2. scutula (defined in Censorin. Fragm. 7, ss. is, id est rhombos): Tac. Agr. 10: Vitr.

**rhubarb**: radix Pontica, Cels. 5, 23, 3: rha (so named from the river), Anim. 22, 8, 28: rheubarbarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 9: perh. also rhecoma (rhaconia), Plin. 27, 12, 105: \*rheum rhaboticum (Linn.).

**rhyme** (subs.): no exact equiv., as r. was unknown to the Romans: the nearest word is perh. homœōtēleuton, i. n. (ὅμοιοτελεύτων, having the same ending), which occurs in Mart. Cap. 5, 174, and as a Gk. word in Quint. 9, 3, 78: \*extremum verborum sonitus similis (Kr.): *the r. of a verse, \*exitus versus ejusdem soni (Kr.): r.s. perh. clausulae versus inter se consonantes, after Quint. 9, 3, 45 (R. and A.): a masculine r. versus cuius ultimae syllabae cun accentu similiter cadunt (Kr.).* In a looser sense, versus, ñs: v. VERSE. Phr.: *we have not been created without r. or reason, nor temeritatem nec fortuito creati sumus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: *to tag r.s, perh. versus concludere*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40; claudere, Pers. 1, 93.

**rhymer** (v.): I. *To accord in sound*: perh. extremis, ultimis syllabis consonante; in eundem finem venire, Quint. 9, 3, 77: *to r. agreeably, jucunde consonante*, id. 9, 3, 73. II. *To make rhymes*: \*versus in similes syllabarum sonos desinentes facere (Kr.): or perh. \*versuum extrema (verba) pariter terminare, after Cic. Or. 12, 32. III. *To write poetry*: versus facere, scribere, Cic. v. VERSE.

**rhymer**: versificator (*a mere verse master, as opp. to a poet*): Quint. 10, 1, 89; Just.

**rhythm**: 1. nūmērus (applied both to motion and sound: both sing. and pl.): whatever admits the measurement of our hearing is called r., quidquid sub aurum mensuram aliquam cadit, n. vocatur, Cic. Or. 20, 67: *a ductile r. in ductilius*, id. ib. 57, 191: *to gesticulate regardless of r.*, extra numerum se mouere, id. Parad. 3, 1, ad

fin.; Hor. 2. mōdūs (esp. in poetry or music: both sing. and pl.): mournful r.s, fibiles m., Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106. Join: numerus et m., id. de Or. 1, 33, 151. 3. rhythmus: there is r. even in the movements of the body, r. etiam in corporis motu est, Quint. 9, 4, 50. (N.B.—Cic. only uses it as a Gk. word, but he employs the adj. rhythmicus of one who observes the laws of r., de Or. 3, 49, 190: for this we find also modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; v. MODULATOR.)

**rhythrical**: 1. nūmērās: r. language, n. oratio, Cic. Or. 67, 226; Ov. 2. mōdūlātūs (prop. a part.): r. language, m. oratio, Gell. 13, 24; Ov.

3. enrythmos (ἐνρυθμός): Censorin. de Die Nat. 13, ad init. 4. rhythmōdes, is, (ρυθμοεῖδες): Mart. Cap. 9, 27.

**rhythmically**: 1. nūmērōse: to end r., n. cadere, Cic. Brut. 8, 34. 2. mōdūlātē: Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. Phr.: to close one's periods r., claudere sententias numeris, Cic. Or. 68, 22: to measure r., modulari, id. v. MODULATE.

**rib**: I. *A bone of the side: costa*: the five upper r.s, c. quinque superiores, Cels. 8, 1: *to strip the hides off the r.s*, tergora diripere costis, Virg. Aen. 1, 211. Phr.: *open with fine r.s*, bene costata (boves), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8. II. *Transf. (of ship): 1. costa*: Plin. 13, 9, 19. 2. stātūm, inis, n. : Cas. B. C. 1, 54. III. *A raised line in cloth, etc.*: no exact word: v. RIDGE: it may be expr. by stria (prop. the hollow groove between two r.s): *a column with twenty r.s*, columnna viginti striis, Vitruv. 4, 3, 9. Applied to plants, v. VEIN.

**ribald**: obscaenus: v. OBSCENE.

**ribaldry**: obscaenitas: v. OBSCENITY.

**ribbon**: 1. taenia (a broad band): *having their temples bound with r.s*, evincti tempora taenias (dissyl.), Virg. Aen. 5, 269. 2. taenīla (dimin. of preced.): a r. of sea-weed, t. algae, Col. 11, 3, 23. 3. vitta (as distinguished from the preced. it is long and hangs down): *since longae taenia v.*, Virg. Aen. 7, 352: *a fillet*: a r. for the hair, crinalis v., id. Aen. 7, 403; Ov.: *to tie up a garland with a r.*, coronam vitta colligere, Plin. 18, 2, 2.

4. lemniscus (λεμνίκος): *a r. which hung down behind a victor's crown*: chaplets and r.s, coronae lque, Liv. 33, 33.

5. infula: v. FILLET: perh. this is the most suitable expr. for a r. as a badge of honour, cf. Sen. Ep. 14, 11; Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6: *the r. of an imperial order*, \*i. imperialis, after Col. Just. tit. 37, ad fin. Phr.: *tresses bound with a r.*, vitata capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: *a palm-branch wreathed with r.s*, palma lemniscata, Cic. Rose. Am. 35, 100.

**ribbed** (part. and adj.): perh. best expr. by striatus (hollowed out into grooves): applied to r. shells, Pl. Rud.

2, 1, 9; to plants, Plin. 19, 8, 42; to pillars, Vitruv. 4, 3, 9: cf. FLUTED: if of leaves, v. YEINED.

**rice**: öryza: *a decoration of r.*, ptañarum oryzae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.

**rich**: I. *Wealthy, well stocked or provided*: 1. dives, itis (the most gen. term: no neut. pl. nom. or acc.): usually dñe in abl. sing.: also in the form dis, neut. dñe, gen. ditis, which is mostly poet. and does not occur in Cic.: the abls. is always dit: the comp. and superl. of both forms are in use: constr. poet. with the abls. or gen.): *to become r. after being very poor*, ex pauperrimo d. fieri, Cic. Vatin. 12, 29: *the r. families of the nobility*, dites familiæ nobilitum, Tac. A. 3, 55: *the poor are no sadder than the r.*, pauperes nihil tristores divitibus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 1: *r. in lands*, d. agris, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: *r. in horses*, d. equini, Virg. Aen. 9, 26. 2. perdives, itis (very r.): Cic. Gerr. 4, 26, 59.

3. prædictes, itis (very r.): Liv. 45, 40; Ov. 4. locuples, etis (well off): constr. with abls.: *very r. cities*, locupletissimæ urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: *r. with spoil*, præda I., Sall. Jug. 84: *the*



**reed**, e. in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: *the south-east wind rode over the Sicilian main, eurus per Siculas equitavit undas*, id. Od. 4, 4, 44. **2.** vēhor, vectus sum, 3 (used as a *dep.*: *to be carried on a beast, or in a vehicle*): *the horse on which I was riding, equus in quo ego vehabar*, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: *to r. full speed towards the foe, equo concitato ad hostem v.*, Nep. Dat. 4, 5, 153: *r. in a four-horse chariot, quadrigulis vehens*, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: *to r. in a one-horse vehicle, uno equo vebi*, Liv. 28, 9: *to r. on a fish's back, pisce v.*, Ov. M. 2, 13. **3.** vector, i (prop. freq. of *preced.*: rare): *to r. on the shoulders of one's foes, v. humeris inimicis*, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: Ov. **4.** gestor, i (esp. of exercise taken for health or pleasure): *to r. in a two-horse chariot, g. bijugis equis*, Mart. 1, 12, 8: *Sens.* (Suet.) **5.** sēdeo, sedi, sessum, 2 (*to sit*): *in late authors also past, to be ridēnū*: *to r. on a horse, s. equo*, Mart. 5, 38, 4, Spart. Phr.: *(l.) to r., ire equis*, Liv. 1, 14: *in equis*, Ov. A. A. 1, 214: *super equos*, Just. 41, 3: *incedere equo*, id. ib.: *to r. in a chariot, ire currī*, Liv. 28, 9: *he rode rapidly in gigs a distance of 56 miles*, lxxi *milii passuum cisitis, per volavīt*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: *the boy does not know how to ride, nescit puer equo haecere*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54: Cic.: *one who r.s in a vehicle, gestator*, Mart. 4, 64, 19. (ii) *to r. at anchor, in ancoris consistere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: *to r. upon the main, v. SAIL*. (iii) *to r. riddēnū, lecto affixus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81: Sen.: *priest-ridden, sacerdotibus nimis deditus*, after Cic. Brut. 62, 223. **II.** T.rans.: only found in certain phr., as, *to r. a horse, equo vebi*, v. *preced.*, and EXERCISE, DRIVE: *to r. a race, perh. \*equis certamen inire*, after Tac. A. 11, 11.

**ride across, over, past:** transvēhor, vectus, 3 (*at reviews*): *the knights r. past, equites transvēhantur*, Liv. 9, 46, extr.: Tac. Phr.: *plains across which cavalry cannot r., campi inequitabiles*, Curt. 8, 14, 4 (opp. to platitude, equitabilis), id. 4, 9, 10).

**— along, past:** **1.** prae-  
vēhor, vectus, 3: *to r. past on horseback, p. equo*, Liv. 22, 49: Cic. **2.** præter-  
equito, i (only once, in part): Liv. 3, 6t.

**back:** rēvēhor, vectus, 3: *having ridden back hastily to the city, quo citato in urbem revēctus*, Liv. 7, 41.

**— between:** intērēquito, i (constr. with acc. or abs.): *to r. between the ranks, i. ordines*, Liv. 6, 7.

**down:** prōculo, i: v. TRAMPLE DOWN.

**into, upon:** invēhor, vectus, 3: *he r.s in triumph into the city, triumphans urbem invēhītūr*, Liv. 2, 31: *r. īgōnōnūs īmōntib⁹ īvēhēns*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: 78: Virg.

**— off, out:** **1.** āvēhor, vectus, 3 (*to r. away*): *to r. away from one's own men, a. ab suis*, Liv. 9, 27: Virg. **2.** ēvēhor, cūs, 3 (*to r. forth from*): *to r. off on a horse without bit or bridle, e. effreno equo*, Liv. 4, 33. Phr.: *to r. out a gate, perh. exp. by navem tenere in anoris*, Nep. Them. 8, 7.

**round:** **1.** circumvēhor, vectus, 3: *he orders the nucleeters to r. round the hills, mullones collibus c. jubar*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Liv. **2.** circumvector, i: (*freq. of preced.*): *to r. round the towns, oppida c.*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 28. **3.** circumqēuit, i: *to r. round the walls, moenia c.*, Liv. 10, 34. Phr.: *to r. in hot haste round the ranks, ordines circumvolare*, Vell. 2, 27, 2.

**— through, up and down:** pērequito, i: *to r. through the sea on a dolphin's back, maria (dolphino)*, Plin. 9, 8, 8: *r. (thigh) between the two lines of battle, inter duas ales p.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: *to r. up and down the lines, p. aciem*, Liv. 5, 28. Phr.: *to r. at full speed up and down the Flaminian road, pervolare Flaminium*, Juv. 1, 60.

**ride to:** pērēvēhor, vectus, 3 (In Cic. to sail *to*): *to r. to the town, p. usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153.*

**— up to, towards:** **1.** ādēquit, i (constr. with *acc.* of motion, or after *ad* or *in*): *to r. up to our men, a. ad nostros*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. (N.B.—In Suet. Cal. 25, a. *juxta* is to *r. beside*.) **2.** advēhor, vectus, 3: *r.ing up to the bank of the river, equo adiectus ad ripam fluminis*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58.

**ride (subs.):** expr. by the vb. mostly thus to take a *r.* = *to ride*: see also RIDING.

**rider:** **1.** One who rides. **1.** ēquēs, its, m.: *Phaedr. 4, 4, 5: Liv. 1: v. HORSEMAN*, **2.** rector (one who guides an animal): *horses without their r.s, sine rectorib⁹ equi*, Tac. Agr. 26, ad fin.: *Liv. 3. vector (one who is carried): the r. manages the horse, v. equum regit*, OV. A. A. 3, 555: Prop.

**4.** sessor (one who is seated): *not to endure a r., s. recusare*, Sen. Const. 12, 3: Suet. **II.** An additional clause: *adjectio*, Quint. 6, 3, 71: *v. ADDITION*. **riderless:** sine rectore, rectoribus; v. *preced. art.*

**ridge:** no exact gen. equiv.: the nearest expr. are:— **1.** sūperīcum, *brown, projecting r.*: *a lofty r., s. quodam exculsum*, Auct. B. Afr. 58: *to stand at the bottom of the r., infimo s. stare*, Liv. 27, 18: Virg.: *v. BROW*. **2.** expr. by dorsum (back) or jugum: *v. CHAIN* (of mountains): *he sends one legion by the same r., legioneū unam eodem jugo mittit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: *a city lying along the r. of a hill, urbs prorecta in dorso montis*, Liv. 1, 3: sometimes both words are connected: *the unbroken r.s of the mountain chain, jugum quod inter se pectora et r. īstare junxit*, Liv. 41, 18: *the top of the r. was almost level, dorsum ejus jugi propæ aqueum erat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 44. **3.** A r. between two furrows is called lira, or porca, Col. 2, 4, 8: also scannum, ib. 2, 25: Plin. Phr.: *the collateral r.s (of a mountain), brachia*, Plin. 5, 27, 27: *the r.s of the Alps, culmina Alpium*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2.

**ridicule (subs.):** **1.** ridēcūlūm (prop. the neut. of the *adj.*): *the force r., vis ridiculi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: *r. decides matters better than bitterness, r. acer illius scutat res*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14: Quint. 6, 3, 22. **2.** dēridēcūlūm: *in r., per d.*, Tac. A. 6, 2. **3.** Expr. sometimes by risus *us (laugh): to turn unpleasant topics into r., odiōsas res joco risus dissolare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: (cl. Quint. 6, 3, pass.): *an object of r. may be expr. by ridēndus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9.

**ridicule (v.):** **1.** irrēdo, risi, risum, 2: *to r. the gods in jest, per jocum deos i.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: *to r. bitterly, acerbis factis i.*, Tac. A. 5, 2: *all r. id him when he began to speak, omnes cum loqui cooperit irriderent*, Clc. Vert. 4, 66, 148: *v. LAUGH AT, DERIDE*. **2.** illido, si, sum, 3 (constr. with *acc.*; more rarely *dat.* in with *acc.* or *obl.*): *to r. his tones when he sang, i. voces quam caneret*, Tac. A. 14, 52: *to r. the unfortunate, i. miseros*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237. **3.** lido, si, sum, 3 (*ratio: less strong than the preced.*): *to r. any one sportively, jocose aliquem l.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (11), 2: *v. RANTER*. **4.** lidi-  
ficior, i: *v. MOCK*.

**ridiculous:** **1.** ridēcūlūs (prop. laughable, which is its usual sense): *it is r. to suppose, r. est putare*, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 18, 59: *a r. poem, r. poēma*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: *poverty makes men r. pauperitas r. homines facit*, Juv. 3, 153: Quint. **2.** perridēcūlūs (very r.): *a very r. system, p. doctrina*, Clc. de Or. 2, 19, 77. **3.** deridēcūlūs. *the accusation is r., crimen est d.*, Liv. 19, 26. **4.** subabsurdus (acc. to Quint. 6, 3, 23, a Cic. word): Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: *v. ABSURD*. (N.B.—Though the adj. subridēcūlūs does not occur, the adv. does.)

**ridiculously:** **1.** ridēcūlē: Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: *v. ABSURDLY*. **2.** perridēcūlē: Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 18. **3.** subridēcūlē: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249. **4.** subsubridēcūlē: Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

**ridiculousness:** dēridēcūlūm: contemptible on account of the r. of his personal appearance, corporis deridēcūlū.

**riding:** **1.** The act of riding.

**1.** equitātō: *r. is very beneficial*, *e. est utilissima*, Plin. 28, 4, 14. **2.** équitatū: *us: to chase the thighs by r.*, temora equitatu alterare, id, 28, 15, 61, ad fin.

**3.** vectātō (the act of being carried): *r. on horseback after a meal*, v. equi post cibū, Suet. Cal. 3: Sen.

**4.** vectio (very rare): *to render r. on quadrupeds possible, vectiones quadrupedum efficere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

**5.** gestatio (r. in a vehicle for health, pleasure, etc.): *to come in from r., a gestatione venire, Sen. Ep. 55, 1*.

**6.** transvectio, (a r. past at reviews): *the custom of r. past, post transvectionis*, Suet. Aug. 38.

**7.** Expr. sometimes by cursus, us (a running): *this custom of r., hic mos cursus*, Virg. Aen. 5, 596: or by the vbs: *it is called r., gestari dictur*, Sen. Ep. 122, 15: *to teach r., equo docere (sc. nti)*, Liv. 29, 1, ad med.

**r.** is popular among them, equitandi apud eos viget, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

**II. The third part of a county:** *\*pars tertia comitatus*.

**— coat:** paenūla (a travelling cloak), Cic. Mil. 20, 54: *dressed in a r., paenūlūs*, id. ib.

**\*school:** no exact equiv.: perh. \*hippōdrōmōs, i, m.: cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

**rife:** frēquēns ntis: v. COMMON, PRE-  
VALENT.

**rifle (v.):** **1.** compilo, i: v. PLUN-  
DER. **2.** To hollow out in grooves: strīo, i: Plin. Vitr. v. GROOVE.

**rife (subs.):** \*sclopētū striatū (Kīr.).

**rifeman:** \*miles sclopētū striatū armatus.

**rift:** rima (a chink); Cic.: Hor.: v. CRACK, CLEFT.

**ris (v.):** applied to ships, armo, 1: to r. ships, a. naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: sometimes also ornare, Liv. 40, 26: Caes. o. aptare armamentis (navem), Ov. M. 11, 456: *nubes aptare*, Suet. Tib. 65: Virg.: v. EQUIP, FIT OUT.

**rigging (subs.):** armamenta, n. pl.: v. TACKLING: or in a narrower sense, fuses, m.: v. ROPES.

**right (adj.):** **I.** Straight: rectus, Clc. *r. a. angle, r. angulus*, Censorin. Fragm. 6, 3: v. STRAIGHT. Phr.: *at r. angles, ad pares angulos*, Clc. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: *a wall at r. angles to another, paries directus, id. Top. 4, 22: to lead astray from the r. path, (virōs) transversos agere*, Sall. J. 6. **II.** Opposite to the left: dexter, tēra, tērum, or more freq. tra-  
trum (the comp. and superl. do not differ in meaning from the posit.): *the r. hand, d. manus*, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 49: also dextra (subs., manus being understood): *on the r. hand, dextrā*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: *they live on the r. side of that river, dextra ejus fluminis acclivunt*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, 69: also expr. by ad dextra, Clc. 11. IV. 1, 7, 12: *ad dextram*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69 (PL has the longer form in these phr.): *towards the r. hand, dextrorum sum*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: *-us*, Liv. 6, 31 (adv.): *the r. wing, dexterius cornu, Galba in Clc. Fam. 10, 30, 3: amongst those on the r., apud dextimos*, Sall. J. 100. Phr.: *he is Antony's r.-hand man*, Antonii est dextella (dimin. used contemptuously), Cic. Att. 14, 20, ad fin.

**III. Correct, true, proper:** **1.** rectus: to discriminate between what is r. and wrong, r. et prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: *it is r. and proper*, r. est et verum, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: *r. counsels, r. consilia*, Liv. 1, 27, ad init. **2.** vērum (reasonable, just): it is r. that every man should measure himself by his own standard, v. est metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pēde, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: Caes. B. G. 4, 8: Liv.

**Join**: v. ac rectus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 34; rectus et v., id. (v. *supra*). **3.** *justice*, *r.* and *merited punishment*, *suplicia*. *j.* debita, *Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20*; without its *r.* weight (of *ballast*), *justo sive ponderis*, Ov. M. 2, 163; *to ask more than is r.*, *ulterius justo r.*, *id. ib. 6, 470*; v. *DUE*.

**4.** *aequus* (*fair*: esp. freq. with *bonus*): which it is *r.* for a young lad to know, quae a. est scire adolescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25; it is *r.* and proper that it should be restored, restitu a. est et bonum, id. Ph. 2, 4, 11; *Cic. Brut. 38, 143*; v. *FAIR*. **5.** *idoneus*: v. *FIT, PROPER*. **6.** expr. sometimes by fas (indecl. *n.*: what is permitted by God or our conscience); as far as might be *r.*, *quoad f. esset*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19*; they do not think it *r.* to eat hares, *leporum gustare f. non putant*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 12*; **7.** *LAWFUL*, *Phr.*: at the *r. time*, ad tempus, *Cic. v. TIME*: as was *r.*, ut par fit, *Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3*; it is *r.* to die thus, sic par est agere, *Cic. Off. 2, 2, 83*; *'r.'* he cries, *"ita," inquit, Cic. Sull. 1, 3: you are *r.*, *(ita) est ut dicit, id. Rep. 1, 40*; *caecin. 13, 37*; et recte quidem, *Id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15*; sunt ista *ad. Am. 2, 6*: probe dicens, *id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26*: if I am *r.*, nisi fallor, *Virg. Aen. 5, 49*; *Hor. in the r. place, loco (in loco)*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4*: to be on the *r. side*, perh. *\*esse in tuto* (cf. *fam. 12, 2, 3*): or bene esse (with dat. of pers.), *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89*; *all r.*, *bene habet*, *Cic. Mur. 6, 14*: if in an answer intelligo, *Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93*; *'all r., father'*—*I hope so,* *'recte pater'*—*ita volo*, *Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33*; *r. in one's mind*, *mentis potens*, Ov. Tr. 2, 19; to hit the *r. nail on the head*, rem acu tangere (*prov.*), *Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19*; the *r. and wrong side of cloth*, \*latus superior et aversum panni (*Kr.*).*

**right, rightly** (adv.): **I.** *Straight*: recte: v. *STRAIGHT*. **II.** *Quite, precisely*: most freq. expr. by the *pron. ipse: supra ipsum balneum habitu, I live r. over the baths*, *Sen. Ep. 56, 1*; v. *EXACTLY*.

**III.** *Correctly, properly*: **1.** *recte*: *r. or wrongly, seu r. seu perperam*, *Cic. Quint. 8, 31*; *very right r.*, *rectissime judicare*, *id. Rep. 3, 32*; *to do anything r. and properly*, *r. atque ordine facere*, *id. Quint. 7, 28*. **2.** *rite: we shall r. term him a god, hunc r. deum dixerimus*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 26*; *Virg.: v. DULY*.

**3.** *vere: v. TRULY*. **4.** *juste*: to estimate r. j. *estimare*, *Curt. 10, 5, 26*; *Hor. Cic.: v. JUSTLY*. **5.** *probe* (*excellently*): you have acted *r.* about the aqueduct, *de aqueductu p. fecisti*, *Cic. Att. 13, 6, 617*. **6.** *bene: you have acted very r.*, *plane b. fecisti*, *id. ib. 7*. **7.** *Expr. sometimes by iure, merito: v. DESERVELY: it serves us r., jure pletiorum*, *Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28*. **IV.** *Very*: expr. by *superl.*: *r. reverend*, *Reverendissimus*, *Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8: v. VERY*.

**right** (subs.): **I.** *The r. hand*: expr. by *dexter*, v. *RIGHT* (adj.). **No. II.**: *the wheel, swerving too much to the r., dexterota rota*, *Ov. M. 2, 118*. **II.** *The opposite of wrong (morally):* most nearly expr. by *fas* (indecl. *n.*: that which is sanctioned by God or our conscience): *r.* and *wrong*, *f. atque nefas*, *Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: to violate all r.*, *fas omne abrumperem*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 55*; *Caes. Cic.* Also by the *neut.* of certain *adj.* used *absol.*: *moral and legal r.*, *justum ac jus*, *Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11*; *a man that loves the r., vir amans aeque*, *Ov. M. 1, 322*; (cf. *Quint. 12, 2, 5*, *cuncta quae de aquo, justo, vero, bono dicuntur*). **III.** *A natural or legal claim*:

**1.** *ius, juris, n.* (in most senses of the Eng.): everybody has the *r.* of *building a wall at r. angles to the party-wall*, *omnibus est j. parietem directum ad parietem communem adjungere*, *Cic. Top. 4, 22: a public r.*, *j. publicum*, *Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65*; the *r.* of *quarrying and cutting timber*, *j. saxi materialequa caedentia*, *Liv. 5, 55*; to maintain one's *r.s*, *j. suum obtinere*, *Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 26, 65*; *teuere*, *id. Rep. 1, 32: to*

*waive one's r.s*, *decedere jure suo*, *Liv. 3, 33, 33*; *extr.: to admit to equal r.s, in parem juris conditionem recipere*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 28*; *all have equal r.s, aquata sunt iura omnium*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 32*; *Liv. 2. p. protestas: the r.s of a father over his offspring, patria p. (l. t.)*, *Just. Inst. 1, 9, tit: v. FOWER*. *Join*: *ius p. que*, *Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30*. **3.** *justa, n. pl.* (rather rare): to grant slaves their *r.s*, *j. servis praebere*, *Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41*; v. *PRIVILEGE*. *Phr.*: this is my special *r.*, *hoc mihi peculiare est*, *id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10, 3)*.

**right (v.):** **I.** *Trans.*: perf. *restituo*, *ui, útam (to set up again, as a statue, etc.)*, *Cic. : Suet.*: v. *SET UP AGAIN*. **II.** *Intrans.*: *restituere*; or perh. *erigere se (of persons)*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 27*.

**righteous**: no single equiv.: the word *justus* is used by eccl. writers to translate the *εὐσέβεια* of the N. T.; the idea may be best expr. by *two adj.*: *a r. man, rectus et sanctus vir*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 11: sanctus et religiosus*, *Cic. Rose. Com. 15, 44*; *sanctus et diligens*, *Id. Merr. 5, 19, 49*; *justus et bonus*, *Id. Off. 2, 12, 42: over-r.*, *nimirum sanctus*, *Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8*.

**righteously**: v. *preced. art*.

**righteousness**: perh. *pietas et sanctitas*, *Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11*; v. *RIGHTEOUS*.

**rightful**: **1.** *justus: most r. authority*, *Justissimum imperium*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 45*; *a r. wife, Justa uxor*, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; v. JUST*. **2.** *legitimus: the r. heir, l. haeres*, *Just. Inst. 3, 1, 13*; v. *WALFEL*.

**rightfully**: *juste: v. JUSTLY*, *LAWFULLY*: *Join*: *j. et legitimate*, *Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11*.

**rightfulness**: v. *LAWFULNESS*.

**right-minded**: *sānum (sound in mind and judgment): the disturbance threw r. people into a state of consternation, tumultus consternabat sanos animos*, *Liv. 8, 27*; *Cic. Hor.*

**rigid**: **1.** *rigidus*: *Lit.: limbs r. in death, r. artus*, *Lucr. 6, 1194: v. STIFF*. **Fig.:** *a: r. censor, r. censor*, *Orv. A. 2, 664: Hor. 2. censors*: *r. gravity, c. gravitas*, *Cic. Coel. 15, 35: v. SEVERUS*.

**rigidity**: *rigiditas*; *Vitr. 2, 9, 9* (applied to wood): also *rigor*, *Plin. v. STIFFNESS*.

**rigidly**: *rigide*; *Ov. v. STIFFLY, STRICTLY*.

**rigmarole**: *ambages, um, f. pl.* (with *abl. sing.*): *not to detain you with a long r.*, *ne te longis a. morer*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82*; *Liv.*

**rigorous**: **1.** *dūrus: the most r. season of the year, durissimum tempus anni*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 8*; **Fig.:** *I was a r. father, pater d. fui*, *Ter. Heant. 3, 1, 30*; *they assert virtue to r. r. virtutem d. volunt*, *Cic. Am. 13, 48*. **2.** *asper, éra, érum (rough): Germany, with a r. climate, a. coelo Germania*, *Tac. G. 2: v. HARSH*. **3.** *sévérus: v. SEVERE, STRICT*: *a rule that was not r. or over strict, imperium non restrictum nec per severum*, *Fac. A. 15, 48*.

**rigorously**: *dūre: to spend one's days stringily and r., vitam parce ac d. agere*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47*; v. *SEVERELY, STRICTLY*.

**rigour**: **1.** *rigor: the r. of the northern regions, r. septentrionalis*, *Tac. A. 2, 23*; **Fig.:** *old-fashioned r. and excessive severity, antiquus r. et nimia severitas*, *id. II, 1, 18, extr.* **2.** *dūritas: the r. of the climate, d. coeli*, *Tac. A. 13, 35*; **Fig.:** *Ter. Heant. 3, 1, 26*; *Caes. v. HARSHNESS, SEVERITY*. **3.** *aspéritas: the r. of the winter, a. hiemis*, *Tac. A. 4, 56*. **4.** *saevitia (rare): the r. of the weather abating, s. mitiscente coeli*, *Curt. 8, 4, 13*.

**rill**: **1.** *rivulus (not used in poet. before Prud.): the earlier authors seem to have used *rivus* instead, of which this is a *dimin.*: see *Catil. 68, 58*; *Cl. leg. 2, 19*; **2.** *amniculus (dimin. of amnis): Liv. 36, 22*.*

**rim**: **1.** *labrum (a lip): the r.s of the wine-jars*, *l. doliorum*, *Cato R. R. 107*; *they cover the r.s of the horns with silver cornua ab labris argenteis circumcludunt*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 28*. **2.** *ōra (border): the r. of a shield, o. clipei*, *Virg. Aen. 10, 243*; *Lucr. 3, margo, inis, f. (the edge): the r. of a shell, m. conchae*, *Plin. 9, 36, 61*; *hence margino, i. (to furnish with a r.): fromes with a r. round them, tabulae marginatae*, *Plin. 35, 12, 45*; *Liv. 27, 18 (of a r. of earth)*.

**rim** (subs.): **I.** v. *RHYME*. **II.** *Hoar-frost: pruinia*: *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26*; *adj.:* *prulinos (rimy)*: *Ov. Am. 2, 19, 22*.

**ring**: **Litt.** *expr. by crust (a hard crust), cūts, is, f. (skin), cōrium (prop. leather; tough covering), acc. to Plin. 15, 28, 34*; *crusta teguntur glandes, cutae uvae, corio et mēmbrana Punica (pomegranates): a r. composed of woody fibre, lignea membrana (membrane), id 15, 22, 24*; *corticulus (dimin. of cortex, bark)* is used of the outside of the olive, *Col. 12, 50*; *túnica (with dimin. túnica, Fest. 51n.)* is applied to the skin of mushrooms in Plin. 22, 22, 46; v. also *BARK*. **Fig.:** *it is the mere thin r. (of happiness), crusta est et quidem tenuis*, *Sen. Prov. 6, 4: this fleshy r., corporeus cortex, Varro in Non. 199, 29*.

**ring** (subs.): **I.** *Any circular object*: **1.** *ānūlus (annulus): curtain r.s, velares a.* *Plin. 11, 9, 18*; v. also *no. II.* **2.** *ārclūnus (contr. circulus, a hook): r.s of thin twigs, tenui de vimine c.* *Virg. G. 3, 166*. **3.** *ānsula (very rare: a r. fastened in the ground, a staple r.): App. M. 4, 143, extr. **4.** *armilla (an iron hoop or r.): Vitr. 10, 2, 12 (10, 6)*. **5.** *orbis, is, m.: v. cīcle*. **6.** *ōrōna (a crown): hence of objects arranged in the form of a r.): a r. of mountains, c. montium*, *Plin. 6, 20, 23*; *with a r. of people standing round, vulgi stante c.* *Ov. M. 13, 1*. *Caes. Cic.* **II.** *Esp.:* *an ornament for the fingers*. **1.** *ānūlus (annulus): a r. adorned with gems, a gemmatus*, *Liv. 1, 11: a signet r.*, *a. signatorius, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4: sigillarius*, *Vopisc. Aur. 50, 2: a wedding r.*, *a. promubus, Tert. Apol. 6: nuptialis*, *Eccl. \* in fimo conjugii datus (Kr.)*. [The last is the best expr., as the Roman usage was to give a ring on betrothal.] *The bezel of a r., pala, funda anuli*, *Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38*; *Plin. 37, 8, 37: to wear a r., a. constitute*, *Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 4* *to make impressions on wax with a r., sigilla annulo imprimerre*, *Cle. Acad. 2, 26*. **6.** *ānēlus (dimin. of preced.): Hor. S. 2, 7, 9*. **3.** *expr. by the name of the stone or material of which it is made; as, a gold r., aurum, Juv. 1, 28: a sardonyx r., sardonyx, id. 7, 144*; *a r. with a precious stone, gemma*, *Ov. M. 9, 565*. *Sen. Phr. ears with r.s in them, annulati aures*, *Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 21*; v. *EARING*: *to put a r. on a lady's finger, digitus pignus dare*, *Juv. 6, 27*. (N.B.—*Sigilli denotes the deriva on a r.* *da*tyliōbēca is used by Mart. for a case to put r.s in, by Plin. for a collection of r.s). **III.** *An open circular space: gyrus: to gallop round the r., g. pulsare*, *Prop. 3, 12, 11*; *more loosely expr. by ārena (place of combat), palestra (wrestling-ground), or even campus*.*

**ring** (v.): **I.** *To pull a bell: expr. by tintinnabulum tractare, movere*, *Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 163*; *also \*ciere (kr.): to r. for anyone*, *\*tinnitū aliquem ciere (Kr.)*. **II.** *To give forth a ringing sound: 1. tintinnio, 4 (to tinkle): the bell r.s, t. tintinnabulum*, *Pl. Frin. 4, 2, 162*; *Quint. : Cic. 2. tintino, 1 (rare): my ears r. t. aures, Catul. 51, 11*. **3.** *résono, 1: v. RESOUND, RE-ECHO*. **III.** *To furnish with a ring: Phr.:* *to r.*

a pig, \*anulum in rostrum suis insere.

**ring dove**: \*columba palumbus: or canda torquata (Linn.).

**ring-finger**: digitus qui est minimus proximus, Gell. 10, 10: medicinalis, Macr. S. 7, 13, 7; \*annularis (Kr.).

**ringing** (part. and adj.): 1. timenitatis: a r. letter, t. littera, Quint. 12, 10, 31. 2. timenitatis a r. voice, t. vox, Catul. 61, 13. 3. clavisnus: a r. voice, c. vox, Catul. 64, 321: v. sonorous. Phr.: to speak with r. accents, timire canora voce, Pl. Poen. prol. 33.

**ringing** (subs.): timenitatis, n.: to grow pale at the r. of the bell, or knocking at the door, expavescere ad t. aeris aut januae impulsum, Sen. Ira 3, 35, 3: a noise and r. in the ears, sonitus atque t. (aurium), Plin. 20, 15, 57.

**ring-leader**: the nearest word is caput, itis, n. (the head; but in this sense the pred. is often m.): the r.s of that conspiracy were headeled, capita conjuracionis ejus securi percussi, Liv. 10, 1: also by dux: v. LEADER, HEAD.

**ringlet**: 1. cirrus (rare): Juv. 11, 165: v. CIRUL. 2. cincinus (acc. to Kr. this is applied to artificial, as cirrus to natural r.s: cf. Smith's Dict. Ant. under "Coma"): the ends of his r.s dripping (with ointments), madentes cincinnum fimbriae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: phr., cincinatus, id. Sest. 11, 26. 3. phr., cincinatus, id. Sest. 11, 26. 4. coctus (prop. a part.): Join: maturus et c., Cic. Sen. 19, 71. 5. praeocca, coccis also cœquis, is, and cœquus (r. before its time): figs. r. before their time, praeocques fici, Col. 5, 10: v. PREMATURE. 6. expr. by maturatus (prop. a part.): a r. grape, uva m., Cic. Sen. 15, 53: v. the vb. Phr.: not to be far from r., non multum a maturitate abesse, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: the r. understanding of Gallus, maturitas Galli, Tac. H. 1, 87. (N.B.—Maturum judicium in Cic. Caecil. 3, 7, is a quick apprehension and judgment).

**ripen**: 1. Trans.: 1. maturatio, r. to r. grapes, m. uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 19: Cic. 2. cœquo, xi, cium, 3 (to r. by heat): fructus r.d. by sunshine, fructus solibus coctus, Plin. 12, 5, 11: Varr.

3. percōquo, xi, cium, 3 (to r. thoroughly): Ben. 7, 31, 2: Ov. Phr.: r. anything, ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 13, 15, ad fin.: v. PERFECT.

II. Trans.: 1. mātūresco, rui, 3: the crop r., frumenta m., Caes. B. G. 6, 29: the boil r.s of itself, furunculus mātūrescit per se, Cels. 5, 28, 8: if his good qualities had r'd, si virtutes ejus mātūrissent, Plin. Ep. 5, 9. 2. mātūresco, rui, 3 (to r. quite r.): Ov. M. 165. 3. émātūresco, rui, 3 (rare): Gell. 2, 29: Plin. Phr.: to r. ad maturitatem pervenire, mātūratim adipisci, Plin. 13, 4, 7; 19, 5, 23.

**ripeness**: mātūritas: the r. of fruits, m. frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: seasonable r., m. tempistica, id. Sen. 2, 5. Fig.: r. of years, m. aetatis, id. Fam. 4, 4.

**ripple** (subs.): flucticulus: the r.s being lightly stirred, leviter motu f., Apul. Apol. 296, extr.: v. fall, toll.

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**rise** (v.): 1. To move upwards, become higher: 1. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: to r. from one's seat, s. de sella, Cic. Ver. 4, 65, 147: to r. from one's couch, s. e lectulo, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: to r. to speak, s. ad dicendum, id. De Or. 2, 78, 31: the sun r.s, sol surgit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: to r. before daybreak, s. ante lucem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15 (cf. cum sole expurgis, id. Att. 13, 38, and the v. AWAKE): the crops r., messes surgunt, Virg. G. 1, 161. Fig.: to r. above prose, super prosum s., Quint. 10, 1, 81: v. ASCEND, MOUNT, SOAR.

2. exsurgo, surrexi, 3: præter r., exsurge queso, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: the mountain-range r.s from the sea-shore, mons a mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27. Fig.: the public will r., respublica exsurgit, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 4. Join: e. atque erigere se, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 3. consergo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (to r. in a body): nor

REVELLING. 3. luxuriös: v. EXTRA-VAGANT.

**riotously**: turbulente, Cic.: v. TUMULTUOSLY, NOISILY. Phr.: to live r., Bacchanalia vivere, Juv. 2, 3.

**rip**: v. TEAR, CUT: to r. up, haurio, si, stum, 4: to r. up the thigh, h. femur, Ov. M. 8, 371: to r. up the belly, h. ventrem, Liv. 7, 10, ad fin.

**ripe**: 1. mātūrus (superl. usu. reg.): mātūrimus in Tac. A. 12, 65: in fig. sense, foll. by a gen. of the object in which, a dat. or very rarely acc. with ad of that for which anything or person is r.); a r. grape, uva m., Virg. E. 10, 36. Fig.: when your age shall have grown r., quam m. adeoleverit aetas, id. Aen. 12, 418: r. in years, m. aevi, id. Ib. 5, 73: r. for command, m. imperio, Liv. 1, 3, init.: v. PERFECT.

2. permātūrus (thoroughly): peears not quite r., pira non p., Cels. 6, 13, ad fin.: Col.

3. tempestivus (seasonable, full grown): r. fruit, t. fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. Fig.: r. for heaven, t. coelio, Ov. 15, 582: Hor.

4. coctus (prop. a part.): Join: maturus et c., Cic. Sen. 19, 71. 5. praeocca, coccis also cœquis, is, and cœquus (r. before its time): figs. r. before their time, praeocques fici, Col. 5, 10: v. PREMATURE.

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can bodies r. into the air, nec corporis possunt c. in auras, Lucr. 6, 1019: they all rose out of respect to him, consurrexerunt omnes illi, Cic. Sen. 18, 63: the council r.s, consurgitur (impers.) ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. 4. assurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (to r. to; esp. constr. with dat., to r. in honour of): to r. to a height of 7 ell, septem a. in ulnas, Virg. G. 3, 355: to r. out of respect for their elders, a. majoribus natu, Cic. Inv. 1, 10, 48. Fig.: nor does comedy r. to the height of tragedy, neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, Quint. 10, 2, 22. 5. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: at their rear rose a wood, post tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16. Fig.: sometimes he r.s (in style), aliquando insurgit, Quint. 10, 1, 96. 6. désurgo, surrexi, 3 (very rare): to r. from super, d. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. 7. örior, ortus, 3 and 4 (fut. part. orturus): to r. into view: esp. of the heavenly bodies: the stars r., astra oriuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: a cloud was r.ing, nubes oriebatur, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: a flower r.s, flos ortitur, Ov. 10, 212. 8. exorior, ortus, 3 and 4: the dog-star r.s, Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: Virg. 9. émergo, si, sum, 3 (to r. out, issue, from): constr. either as neut. or reflect.: a serpent rose from the altar, ab ara anguis emerit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: extollere, Catul. 62, 50: attoller, Ov. M. 4, 722: levare, id. ib. 2, 42: to cease to r., higher, altius se effreni finem facere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: smoke r.s, erigitur tumus, Virg. Aen. 9, 239: sound naturally r.s, sons natura in sublimis fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: a cloud rose into the air, nubes elata (est) in aitum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Phr.: light bodies r., levia in sublimis tendunt, Plin. 2, 5, 4: the barometer r.s, \*argentum vivum in barometro tollitur, sursum tendit (Kr.): Olympus r.s into the clouds, nubes suscepit Olympus, Lucas 6, 477: mountain chains that r. into the clouds, excedens in montes Juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1: the newly risen sun, sol recens, Pers. 5, 54: the rivers r., fluminia crescunt, Virg. G. 1, 326: food r.s on my stomach, perh. \*cibum meum regusto, cf. Sen. Prov. 3, 13: to r. to the hour of liberty, ad spem libertatis exardescere, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 4: their spirits rose, crevere animi, id. Manil. 15, 45. II. Esp.: to advance in rank or dignity: 1. émergo, si, sum, 3: to r. to the highest wealth, ad summam e. opes, Lucr. 2, 13: it is incredible how greatly the states have risen, incredibile est quantum civitates emeriserint, Cic. Att. 6, 2, ad med.

2. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: Caesar began to r. by degrees, Caesar paullatim, Tac. A. 1, 2.

3. cresco, crèvi, crètum, 3 (to grow): an opportunity of r.ing in the senate, crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46: to r. by one's own exertions, per se c., Caes. B. G. 1, 20. Phr.: to r. to one's own exertions, ascende ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: to r. one step in rank, unum ascendere gradum dignitatis, id. Mur. 27, 55: to r. to a higher position, in altiorum locum pervenire, id. Rose. Am. 10, 83. III. To proceed from, begin to exist: 1. örior, ortus, 3 and 4: a storm rises, tempestas ortitur, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: the Tigris r.s in the country of Armenia, Tigris ortitur in regione Armeniæ, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Caes. (N.B.—In most other phr. the form arise is used: v. ARISE, FLOW FROM, PROCEED.)

2. cōrrior, ortus, 3 and 4: a wind having risen, vento coorto, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 3. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: what thought now r.s in your mind? quae nunc animo sentientia surgit? Virg. Aen. 1, 582: Tac.: v. SPRING UP.

4. consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: the winds are r.ing, consurgunt venti, Virg.

Aen. 5, 9: Quint. 5, nascor, natus, 3 (*to come forth, issue*): r., usher in the day, nascere, diemque age, Virg. E. 8, 17 (of the morning star): *a river r. in a swamp, ex palete nascitur annis*, Plin. 36, 26, 65: *a hill rose from the river, ab eo flumine collis nascetatur*, Caes. B. G. 2, 18. IV. *To increase*: cresco, augo: v. INCREASE. Phr.: *the wind r.s. ventu increbescit*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3: *his anger r. higher, altius surgunt irae*, Virg. Aen. 10, 81; (*assurgent, id. ib. 12, 494*): *the market r.s. pretia (in immensus), exar- descent*, Suet. Tiber. 34: *ammona ingra- vescit*, Cic. Dom. 5, 11. V. *To break out into rebellion*: 1. *consgro, sur- rexii surrectum, 3: to r. in arms, c. in arma*, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: *to r. in open war, c. ad bellum*, Liv. 10, 13. 2. *cō- örior, ortus, 3 and 4: the nations have risen against us, coortae in nos gentes*, Tac. H. 1, 2: Liv. v. REBELL, REVOLT.

**rise above:** 1. *sūpērēmineo, 2 (both act. and neut.): to r. a head above all, collis tenus s. omnes*, Ov. M. 2, 182: Virg.: v. SURMOUNT, OVERTOP. 2. *sū- pēro, 1: the peaks r. above the clouds, superant cacumina nubes*, Ov. M. 1, 317: Virg.: Liv. 3, *exsūpēro, 1: the Nile r.s. above 16 cubits, Nilum xvi cubita ex- superat*, Plin. 18, 18, 47. Phr.: *the water that has risen above the land, superjectum sequor*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12.

**again:** 1. *rēsurgō, surrexi, surrectum, 3: an effort to r. again, nūsus ad resurgendum*, Tac. A. 3, 46: *the fortunes of Iouane were r.ing again, res Romana resurgebat*, Liv. 24, 45, ad init.: Hor. in theol. sense, Min. Fel. Oct. 11, 7: Vulg. 2. *rēvīsico, vixi, 3 (to come to life again): suppose Curius were to r. again, reviviscat Curius*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, ad fin.

**rise (subs.):** 1. *The act of ascend- ing*: Lit.: v. RISING. Fig.: 1. *ortus, ūs: the r. of the tribunician power, o. tribuniciae potestatis*, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: 2. *BEGINNING, ORIGIN*.

2. *ascensio (rare): the r. of orators (to perfection)*, a. oratorum, Cic. Brut. 36, 137. 3. *ascensus, ūs: the r. to a higher and more honourable post, ad honoris amphiorum gradum a. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7*. II. *incrementum: v. INCREASE*.

**— give:** 1. *pāriō, pēpēri, pāri- tum or partum, 3 (to give birth to): to give r. to pain, dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: v. PRODUCE, CAUSE, OCCASION. 2. *gignō, gēnū, gēnūm, 3 (to beget): anger gave rise to enmities genitū ira inimici- citas*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: *this virtue gives r. to friendship, bace virtus gignit amicitiam*, Cic. Am. 6, 20. 3. *sēro, sēvi, sātūm, 3 (to sow: oft. in connect. with causa): to give r. to civil discord, s. civiles discordias*, Liv. 3, 40: 2. *ori- GINATE*. Phr.: *to give r. to suspicion, dare locum suspicitionis*, Cic. Oel. 9. *suspicionem (aliquis)*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: *although even that gave r. to no suspi- cion, quanquam me id quidem suspi- cione habuerit*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53.*

**riser:** *an early-r., tempestivus*, Plin. 29, 3, 25.

**risibility:** \*ridendi facultas. **risible:** risibilis occurs in Mart. Cap. 4, 123: expr. rather by phr. with ride.

**rising (subs.):** 1. *The act of ascend- ing*: 1. *ortus, ūs: the r. of the sun and moon, o. solis et lunae (opp. to occasus, obitus)*, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128. 2. *exortus, ūs*, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36.

3. *ascensus, ūs: the r. of the stars into our hemisphere, a. siderum*, Plin. 29, 3, 15. V. *ASCENT*. Phr.: *the r. of the Nile, auctus, incrementum Nilii, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7*, Plin. *a r. in the stomach, restagnatio alvi*, id. 11, 37, 66: *perh. also nausea*, Sen. Ep. 53, 3: *the r. again from the dead, v. RESTORATION*. II. *An insurrection*: 1. *mōtus, ūs: a r. of the slaves*, m. servili, Liv. 39, 29: *a r. of the populace*, m. populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199. 2. *tūmulus, ūs (a sudden war; esp. within the limits of Italy*: v. DICT. ANT.): *a r. of the slaves*,

t. servili, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. 3. *rēbello (a war on the part of a con- quered people)*: v. REVOLT, REBELLION. (N.B.—Insurrection is not class.) III. *A swelling; tumor*: *v. SWELLING, TUMOUR*.

**rising (part. and adj.):** Phr.: *r. ground, collis paululum ex planicie editus*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: *locus paulatim (gentily) ab imo acclavis*, id. ib. 3, 19. r. temples, nascentia tempora, Mart. 6, 4, 3: Cic.: *a very r. young man, adolescent summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditus*, id. Phil. 2, 18, 46.

**RISK (subs.):** 1. *pēcūlium (contr. pēcūlium: danger): doubtul r.s. dubia*

p., Lucr. 3, 55: *at my own r.s. meo perculo*, Cic. Sest. 52, 111: *to do a thing at one's own r., rem periculi sui facere*, Tryph. Dig. 23, 5, 16: *to run a r., p. adire*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: *suscipere, id. Mur. 36, 76: in periculum se mittere*, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 8: *committere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27: pericula se committere*, id. Manil. 11, 31: *the r. of one's life, p. vita*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: *capitus, Rosc. Am. 38, 110: mortis, id. Caecin. 29, 83: without r. bono p.*, Apul. Apol. p. 320: *with great r., periculose (adv.)*, Cic. 2. *āleā (prop. a die; hence hazard): a great r., grandis, Ov. A. A. 1, 376 r. of life, a. vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3: to run the doubtful r. of dominion or servitude, ire in dubium imperii servitudine a. Liv. 1, 23.*

3. *discrimen, Inis, n. (crisis): v. TURNING-POINT*. J. 1. *periculum ac d.*, Cic. Manil. 5, 12: *periculum d. que, id. Off. 1, 41, 154*.

**risk (v.):** pēcūlior (more freq. neut. than act. in this sense, and constr. with abl. or inf.): *to r. one's character for*

*ability, p. fama ingenii*, Liv. 40, 15, ad fin.: *that their life should be r'd, ut vita periclitaretur*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: *to r. the welfare of the republic, p. publicum reipublicae*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: v. ENDANGER, VENTURE. Phr.: *to r. the fortunes of the army, fortunas exercitūs in dubium devocare*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: *her life will be r'd, vita in dubium veniet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42: *to r. one's all, dare summam rerum in aleam*, Liv. 42, 59, ad fin.

**rite:** ritus, ūs: v. CEREMONY.

**ritual (adj.):** rituālis, Fest. 7. v. CEREMONIAL.

**ritual (subs.):** liber ritualis, Fest. (or certain Etruscan books on r.).

**ritualist:** perh. \*caerimoniarum sacrarum diligentissimus.

**ritually:** rituāliter, Auct. apud Annim. 29, 1, 29.

**rival (subs.):** 1. *rīvālis, is, com. (r. in love): to be one's r., r. esse alicui*, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60: *to have no r., anare sine rivali (prior)*, Hor. A. P. 444 Cic.

2. *aemilius (strictly an aij., but also used subst. with fol. gen.): without a r., remoto a.*, Tac. A. 3, 8: *carthage, the r. of the Roman power*, Carthago 10, 20. Phr.: *to be (political) r.s, obstructare inter se*, Nep. Arist. 1, 1: *to play the r., annullatus aemilia*, Agac. A. 13, 46.

**rival (v.):** aemilior, 1 (in a good

sense, with aej., rarely dat.): *in a bad*

*sense, to be envious or jealous of, usu. with dat.): to r. lindar, a. Pindarum,*

*Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1: on the word itself cf.*

*Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: v. EMULATE, VIE WITH*, Phr.: *lipa that r. the roses, aemilia labra roris*, Mart. 4, 42, 10.

**rivalry:** 1. *aemiliatio (both in a*

*good and in a bad sense; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4,*

*8, 17: there was a bitter r. between*

*them, a. infensa exercebatur inter eas*, Tac. A. 13, 19: Cic. (N.B.—The form

*aemiliatio, as occurs in Tac.)* 2. *rī- vālitās (af. r. in love): Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56.*

3. *cārtēmā, Inis, n. (a struggle): a r. in honour and preferment, c. ho-*

*noris et dignitatis*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: *v. CONTEST*.

**rive:** discindo, cidi, cissum, 3: v. TEAR, SPLIT.

**river (subs.):** 1. *flūmen, Inis, n. (the most common term). a winding r., curvum f.*, Virg. G. 2, 12: *the r. winds among the valleys, i. inimicis se inter valles*, Liv. 31, 13: *deep-channelled r.s, cava f.*, Virg. G. 1, 326: *a wonderfully gender r., incredibilis lentitate f.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *up the r., adverso fluminis: down the r., secundo f.*, id. B. G. 7, 60: *the advantages arising from r.s, fluminis opportunitates*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 132. Transl. *or r. of blood, i. sanguinis*, Lucre. 2, 154 v. STREAM, TORRENT.

2. *flūminus (gen. pl. flūminum)*, Val. Fl. 6, 391: *flaviforum*, Virg. G. 1, 421 not in *Caes.*) *a r. overshadowed with trees, f. opacus*, Virg. Aen. 7, 36: *on the banks of a r. which flows into the Black Sea, apud fluminum qui in Pontum influit*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.

3. *amnis, is, m. (flowing water)*, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 70: *not in Caes.*: *a r. rich in gold, aurifer a.*, Catul. 29, 20: *a r. that never runs dry, permensis a.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: *a navigable r., a. navium patiens*, Liv. 21, 31: *a r. full of fords, a. vadous*, Virg. Aen. 6, 728: *brimming r.s, pleni a.*, Ov. M. 1, 344: *swollen r.s, inflati a.*, Liv. 40, 33: *one flows like a tranquil r., the other rushes on more rapidly, alter quasi sedatus a. fluit, after incitator fertur*, Cic. Or. 12, 39. (N.B.—On the form of the *abl.* cf. the comment on Liv. 32, 10.) Phr.: *to rush into the r., in aquam ruere*, id. 1, 27, ad fin.: *willows that grow beside r.s, annicolas salices*, Ov. M. 10, 96.

**river- (adj.):** 1. *flūtiālis: r.- tortoises, f. testudines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

2. *flūtiālis: r.-red, f. arundo*, Virg. G. 2, 414.

3. *flūtiāticus: r.-sand, arena f.*, Vitr. 1, 2, 8: Col. 4.

4. *flūminis (belonging to a r.): r.-water, f. aqua*, Ov. F. 2, 46: *r.-fool, f. volucres*, id. M. 2, 23.

5. *amniculus: a r.-reed, a. calamus*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, ad init. (N.B.—The form *fluminis* occurs only in Coel. Aut. *Flumentum* in only in F. porta, the *r.-gate of Rome*.)

**river-bed:** alveus, Liv. 21, 31: *a. fluminis*, Virg. Aen. 7, 33.

**river-born:** amnidēna, Val. Fl. 6, 391 (as *adj.* of 3 term. in Auson.).

**river-god:** no equiv.: rivers were worshipped under the form of bulls (tauriformis), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25; Virg. Aen. 8, 77: Ovid addresses a river (Am. 3, 6, q. v.) simply as "amnis": "numen fluminis (Kr.)."

**river-horse:** hippopótamus, Plin. 8, 25, 39: *Hippopotamus amphibius*, Linn.

**rivet (subs.):** nearest expr. perh. *ansa (terrea ferrea)*, in Vitr. 2, 8, 4: in a lesser sense compāgo, inis, f. (fastening); sometimes also clavus, v. NAIL, and foll. art.

**rivet (v.):** I. Lit.: \*ansa (terrea compingere).

II. Fig.: clavo trabali,

quemadmodum dicunt, figere, Cic. Ver. 5, 21, 53: v. CLINCT, THE CIRCUMSTANCE

*rīd their attention, res occula animum*

*immobiles eos deflexit*, Liv. 21, 33.

**rivulet:** rivus, rivulūs: v. RILL. Cf. expr. by flumen, Virg. E. 9, 40.

**rix-dollar:** \*imperialis; that thus

*imperials (Kr.).*

**roach:** \*leucismus rutilus: Cuvier.

**road:** 1. *vía there are three r.s*

*tres viæ, Flaminia, Aurelia, Cassia*, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: *by a hot and dusty r., aestuosa et pulverulenta via*

*via*, Att. 5, 14: *to have granted a r. through the farm, via per fundum disse, id. Caecin. 10, 26.* Phr.: *on the r., inter viam, id. Att. 4, 5, extr.: inter vias*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. *Via* may be sometimes understood by *some r.*, aliqua, Liv. 26, 27: *by which r., qua non, id. Att. 4, 34, 39 by whatever r., quacunque*, Cic. Ver. 1, 16, 44 *a pared r., strata (via): of old r., strata veteris*, Eutrop. 9, 15: *v. below*.

2. *Iter, Itineris, n. (route): whether an artificially formed r. or not;*

*there were two r.s, erant duo itinera*

Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *on the r., in itinere, Liv. 25, 19: ex itinere (when a letter, messenger, etc., is despatched from some me en route), Sall. Cat. 34.* 3. *sémita (prop. à narrow path): to have returned by the same r., eadem semita revertisse, Cic. Ver. 2, 23, 57.* 4. *timens. Itis, m. (prop. a cross-path: also in gen. sense): by cross r.s, transversis 1, Liv. 22, 12: by a broad and open r., late et patente 1, id. 34, 28; Virg. Aen. 9, 323.* 5. *trámes, itis, m. (prop. a cross-road or by-path): an easy r., facilis 1, Virg. Aen. 6, 676: by cross r.s, transversis 1, Liv. 2, 39.* 6. *agger, éris, m. (prop. the raised convex part of a r.): joined with viae, Virg. Aen. 5, 273: v. Serv. ad 1: in later writers without viae: a r. paved with flint, agger silice crastus, Sidon. Ep. 1, 5; antiquis a, id. Carm. 24, 5: the Aurelian r., Aurelius, a. Rutil. 1, 39. Phr.: a royal r., or short cut: v. compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: compedium viae, Plin. H. N. 5, 5, § 38: compedium, Tac. Ann. 12, 28.*

**road, to make or pave:** 1. viam steno, strávi, tum, 3: *the censors contracted for piling the r.s, vias sternendas silice locaverunt, Liv. 41, 27: to pave a r. with stone, s. viam lapide, Apic. 41, 11, 1: above (1).* 2. múnio, 4: *Appius male a r., viam munivit, Liv. 9, 29: also Cic. Mil. 7, 17: Hannibal made r.s, itinerum munivit, Nep. Hann. 3. Se éminio, 4: to make r.s through forests and marshes silvas paludesque e., Tac. Agr. 31.*

**—, to repair:** 1. ríficio, 3: Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. 2. *(by raising surface) áperio, ui, ertum, 4: ib. 3. (by removing rubbish) purgo, 1: ib.*

**—making:** viarum munitionis.

**—, out of the:** 1. ávius: cf. avis itineribus, Sall. Jug. 54. 2. dévius: *a town lying out of the r., d. oppidum, Cic. Pis. 16, 89: d. et silvestrem gentem, Liv. 34, 20.*

**roadside (adj.):** trivialis: r. players, t. ludii, Suet. Aug. 74: r. slangs, trivialia verba, id. Rhet. 6: trivialis sermo, Arnob. 1, p. 341 (Gauthier, p. 43, Herald).

**roadstead** (= offing): for ships: státio, Virg. Aen. 2, 23.

**roadster:** 1. cáballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59. 2. mannum, id. Epod. 4, 14: id. Ep. 1, 7, 77. 3. équus vectárius, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. Phr.: a good r., equus ad vehendum molis, Veget.

4, 6, 4.

**roam:** 1. vágor, 1: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11: *the Trojans were r.ing with unsettled abodes... sedibus incertis va-gabuntur, Sall. Cat. 6.* Also, évagor: no space being left for r.ing, nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47: *the hens having r.d farther, gallinae longius evagatae, Col. 8, 15, 14.* 2. erro, 1: Virg. Aen. 1, 33; v. STRAY, WANDER. 3. pálor, 1: v. STRAGGLE.

**roamer:** erro, ónis: Hor. S. 2, 7, 113: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14: v. VAGA-BOND.

**roaming (adj.):** 1. errabundus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 58. 2. erraticus: r. Delos, erratica Delos, Ov. Met. 6, 33. 3. vágus: r. feet, vagi pedes, Ov. A. 3, 48.

**roaming (subs.):** évágatio, Plin. H. N. 2, 17, 14.

**roan:** 1. rávus: between yellow and gray, inter flavos et caesios, Fest. 16. 2. rufus color albo maculatus, Gell. 2, 26.

**roar (v.):** 1. frémo, ui, 3: *the lion r.s.... fremit ore cruento, Virg. Aen. 9, 341: ib. 1, 296: the winds r...., tremunt immanni turbine venti, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 25.* 2. gémio, ui, 3: *the shores of the r. Bosphorus, gemintis litora Bospori, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 14.* 3. rúdo (rúdo, Pers.), rúdi, and rúdifi, rúditum, 3: *(of lions) sub nocte rudentum, Virg. Aen. 7, 16.* 4. rúgio, 4: rugiunt leones, Spart. Get. 5. 5. strépo, ui, 3 (of any harsh din): fluvii strepuit, ... nive turgidi, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4.

6. bōo, 1 (*rebelion*): *the heaven*

*r.s with the noise of men, boat coelum fremut virum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 78.*

**roar, or roaring (subs.):** 1. fré-

mitus, ús: r. of the earth, f. terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: of a tiger: Plin. H. N. 8,

18, 25. 2. mügitus, ús (*bellowing*):

Plin. H. N. 18, 35, 86.

3. rúgitus, us: of lions, Vopisc. Prob. 19.

4. strépitus

ús: the r. of Achérion, strepitus Achérontis, Virg. Georg. 2, 492: v. DIN.

**roaring (adj.):** 1. frágosis: a r. torrent, f. torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 566.

2. sónorūs: the r. tempests, tempestates s., ib. 1, 53. (Neither to be

used of animals: v. TO ROAR.)

**roast:** 1. Lít.: 1. torreo, ui,

tostum, 2: *we will r. the entrails on*

*hazel-spits, in veribus torribimus exta*

*columnis, Virg. Georg. 2, 396: to r. chest-*

*nuts, castaneas t., Plin. H. N. 15, 23, 25:*

*the wise man, though he be r.d in the*

*bull of Phalaris, etiamsi... torreatur,*

Cic. Fls. 18, 42. 2. torréfacio, 3 (rare):

Col. 6, 7, 4.

3. frigo, xi, 3 (in a pan):

*to r. barley, hordeum... f., Plin. H.*

*N. 18, 7, 14: Ov. 4, asso, i,*

*(a cookery term): laid ready to be r.d*

*upon that fire, super istum ignem por-*

*rectus assari, Apul. Met. 2, 10, 119. Elm.:*

*to r. a pig's liver, assare jecus porcini-*

*um, Apic. 2, 40.* In same sense, part. inas-

*tes, roasted: Plin. H. N. 10, 8, 22.*

*Tor. slightly, subasco, Apic. 4, 151.*

5. cónquo, xi, coctum, i (to cook): fairly

7, d. legitime coctus, Lactant. Mort. Pers.

13. II. *Fig. to roast (a man):* caléfacio, contr. calfacio, 3: Memmius had well r.d Gabinius, Gabinius lucu-

*te calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. F.*

3, 2, 1: *to be r.d, convicio verberari,*

*id. Ps. 26, 63. P br. r. this man well,*

*onera hunc maledictis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 138.*

**roast, or roasted (adj.):** assus: r.

real, assus vitulinum, Cic. Fam. 9, 20:

1. beef, assa bubula (caro), Pl. Curc. 2,

1, 88: *as soon as you have mixed boiled*

*r. together, simul assis miscuris*

*elixia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73.*

**rob:** A. Trans.: 1. rápido, ui,

ptum, 3: *the hope of ring blinds their*

*minds, spes rapienti occatet animos*

*eorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: at Sparta boys*

*learnt to r. and steal, r. puer ac clepere*

*discunt, Cic. Rep. (Non.).* 2. éripio, ui,

repum, 3 (always with object expressed)

of, dat. of indirect [personal] obj.; also:

*if any one's injustice has r.d a man of*

*his money, pecuniam [aliquam] si aliquicis*

*eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 15, 49.*

4. expólio, 1: *do not r. these of*

*your help, nolite vos r. auxilio ex-*

*spoliare, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.*

5. dëspólio, 1: *to be r.d of a triumph, de-*

*spoliari triumphi, Liv. 45, 36.*

6. compilò, 1 (to r. a place or repository)

Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 10. 7. expilo, 1 (like

preced): *if a father r.s temples, si*

*fana expilat, id. Off. 3, 23, 90.*

8. aufero, abstíli, ablatum, 3, irr.: *he*

*bought, not r.d, emit, non abstuli, Cic.*

*Verr. 4, 20, 43.*

9. nudo, i (to lay bare): *to r. of protection, praesidio n.*

Auct. Dom. 1, 2, 10. 10. ádimo, émi,

emtum, 3 (with dat. of person and occ.

of thing): *if chance had r.d me of life,*

*si vitam mihi sors admetisset, Cic. Planc.*

*42, 101: v. BEEF, EAT, PILAGE, PLUNDER,*

*STRIP.* B. Intrans: latrocínior, 1:

*who r. in company, qui una latrocí-*

*nitur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: where his pos-*

*terity might r. with impunity, ubi sui*

*posteri impune latrocínetur, id. Mil.*

7, 17.

**robber:** 1. latro: *the penniless*

*traveller will whistle in presence of the r.,*

*cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator,*

*Juv. 10, 22: r.s are said to have laws,*

*lege latronum esse dicuntur, Cic. Off. 2,*

*11, 40.*

2. praedo (freebooter, pirate):

v. PIRATE.

3. éreptor: *a r. of property, bonorum erector, Cic. Quint. 8,*

30. 4. raptor: Virg. : Prop. —4 r. of temples, sacrilegus: Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: a r. of tombs, bustírapus: Pl. Ps. 1, 3.

142. a r. of clothes, grássator: Cic. Fat. 15, 34: r. band, latrocínium: Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: r. family, rapácidæ, Pl. Aul 2, 7, 6.

**robbery:** 1. latrocínium, puni-shments of those who have been arrested in the act of r., qui in latrocínio... sint comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.

2. latrocínatio: Plin. H. N. 19, 4, 19, § 59. 3. spóliatio (stripping) r.s of temples, spoliaciones fanorum, Cic. Vert. 4, 59, 12.

4. raptus, ús, to assemble for plunder and r.s, ad prae-  
raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52.

Phr.: to live by r., vivere ex rapto, Ov. Met. I, 144. raptus vivere, Liv. 7, 25.

**robe (subs.):** A. In gen. sense:

vestis, vestitus, vestimentum: v. DRESS, CLOTHES, GARMENT, MANTLE, etc.

B. In special sense; esp. a robe of state:

1. trábea (worn by kings, augurs, knights): conspicuous for his Quirinal r., Quirinal trábea insignis, Virg. Aen. 7, 612: wearing such a r., trabeatus; r.d knights, trabeati equites, Tac. A. 3, 2.

2. palidámētum (military, for gene/ais): Liv. 25, 16, fin.: more fully, imperator p., Plin. dressed in such a r., paludatus, Caes. Cic. Liv. 3.

chálmys, ýdis, f. (Grecian military cloak or state mantle): (a) for a man a harper... with a purple r., citharoedus... cum chlamyde purpurea, Auct. ad Her. 4, 47, 60. (b) for a woman: dressed in a Sidonian r., Sidoniam chlamydem circumdata, Virg. Aen. 4, 137.

4. palla (worn by tragic actors): Hor. A. P. 278. Also worn by deities, etc.; Ov. Met. II, 166: Stat. Phr.: a man of the long r. (home) forensis, Quint. 5, 10, 27: mistress of the r.s, vestispica, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 29.

robe (v.) chiefly in poet. or rhet. style: 1. vestio: 4: men who are r.d in purple, quois ingens purpura vestit, Juv. II, 155: v. TO CLOTHE.

2. indio, uitum, 3 (to attire): the earth r.d in its many-coloured livery, terra vario gramine induita, Petron. 127, 8.

**robing-room:** 1. cámara ves-tiaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 2, apódýtem-  
rium, and in same pass. áποδύτηριον: Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 1.

**robín:** 1. eritháicus: Plin. H. N. 10, 44.

2. \*sylvia rúbecula: Vinc. Bourne. 3. rúbisca: Du Cange.

**—, ragged-:** \*Lynchis flos cuculi, Linn.

**robust:** 1. robustus. Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: of r. mind, robusti animi, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: more r. (nourishing) food, robustus cibus, Cels. 2, 18.

2. válidus: v. STRONG.

3. lácertosus, v. MUSCULAR.

4. firmus: if you were more r., si firmor esses, Cic. Fam. 16, 5.

**robustness:** 1. firmitas: gla-diatori r. of body, gladiatori totius corporis f., Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 63: also f. valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20.

2. robur, óris, n. (poet.): your powers stand firm in their own r.s, solidae stant robore vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639.

**rochet:** 1. A bishop's vestment: roccotus, rochetum, supparum lineum: Hoffmann, Du Cange.

II. A fish: erythrinus, Plin. H. N. 9, 16, 23.

**rock:** 1. rúpes: under a lofty r., rupe sub aerea, Virg. Georg. 4, 508: the loftiest r.s, altissimae rupe, Caes. B. G. 2, 29.

2. scópilius (pointed): impaled him on a r., s. infixus acuto, Virg. Aen. 1, 45: part of the oarsmen were dashed against the r.s, pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27.

Meton. for difficulties: you would never have brought your plans in contact with those r.s, nunquam ad eos scopulos appulisse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 25.

3. cautes, is, f. (sharp r.): so that they had no need to fear. . . r.s, ut . . . nihil . . . cautes timerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: the r. of Marpesus, Mar-pesia cautes, Virg. Aen. 6, 471.

4. saxum (any solid mass of stone): the tribunes cast him down from the Tar-

**peian r.**, de s. Tarpeo décererum, Liv. 6, 20; **hidden r.s.**, s. latencia, Virg. Aen. 1, 108; **Anzur**, situate on gleaning r.s., postum s. candentibus, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 26.

**5. petra** (a Greek word: rare in Lat.): sea-meus build in r.s. gaviae in petris aedificant, Plin. H. N. 10, 32, 48: seaweed which grows on r.s. near land, quae... juxta terram in petris nascitur, ib. 32, 6, 22. Pbr.: living in r.s. saxatilis: one kind (of pigeon) the r. pigeon, unum genus saxatile, Var. R. R. 3, 7: made of or into r.s. saxae Noiße turned into r., saxea facta, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 12. Fig. for without feeling: saxens ferreus es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

**rock (v.):** **A.** Trans.: 1. móveo, 2: cf. Mart. 3, 40, 1. Also frequent, móto, 1: to r. their tops (of oaks), m. cascumina, Virg. E. 6, 28. 2. ágito, 1: (the huge pine) is r'd by winds, ventis agitatur, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 9. 3. jacto, 1: v. TO Toss. **B.** Intrans.: 1. vibro, 1: the earth trembles and r.s. terra tremit vibratque, Plin. H. N. 2, 80, 82, and 81, 84. 2. vácillo, 1: Lucr. 5, 1215: with his whole body r.ing from side to side, in utramque partem tota corpore vacillante, Cie. Brut. 60, 216. 3. móveor, 2 (refl. pass.): the tops of the woods began to r., juga coepit m. silvarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 256. 4. náto, 1 (to nod; oft. as preparatory to falling): towers shaken r., quassae mutant turres, Lucan 6, 136.

**rock-cross**: \*Arabis: Linn.  
**rocker**: 1. motor curarum (one who rocks a cradle), Mart. 3, 40, 1. 2. cínaria (nurse): lnsr. ap. Gruter. p. 311, 7.

**rocket**: 1. A plant: éruca. Plin. H. N. 19, 8, 44; Col. 11, 3, 29. **II.** A firework: perh. missilis ignis.

**rocking-chair**: \*sella motoria.

**rock-salt**: 1. sal fossicissi, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8. 2. —fossilis, Veget. 3, 4, 39. 3. —montanus: Col. 6, 17, 7.

**rocky**: 1. saxösus (abounding in stone or rock); r. mountains, s. montes, Virg. Georg. 2, 111. 2. scápulosus (having many sharp rocks or breakers): a r. sea, mare s., Cie. de Or. 3, 19, 60; a r. place: saxetum: Cie. Agr. 2, 25, 16.

**rod**: 1. virga: with a r. he tops the lilies, virga lilia summa metit, Ov. Fast. 2, 706. to be beaten with r.s. virgis caedi, Cic. Ver. 3, 29, 70: it happened that the lictor knocked at the door with his r. Incidit, ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: the right of punishment with r.s. juri virgarum, Plin. H. N. 7, 43, 44. Dimin. virgula (a small rod or stick, such as one might carry walking or riding). 2. lérula (a cane; for less severe punishment than virga): I have smarted under the r.s., nos manum ferulæ subdidimus, Juv. 1, 15: to beat with r.s. one who has deserved to suffer severer stripes, ferula caedere meritum majora subira verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120.

3. festuca (rod of manumission = vindicta): Pers. 5, 175. 4. árnduo (reed or cane): Petron. 134, 4: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 21.

—, **divining**: virgula divina, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.

—, **fishing**: 1. árnduo, lnis, f.: he angles for fish with a r., captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 7, 5: I managed a line with a r., moderabar arundine lñnum, Ov. Met. 13, 923. 2. cálamus: he draws in his prey with a r., praedam calamo tremente duci, Mart. 4, 30, 9.

—, **measuring**: 1. decempéda (ten feet in length): Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14; Cie. Mil. 27, 74. 2. perticæ (any length; though no ft. was the ordinary measure): Prop.

**rodomontade** (suls.): 1. magniloquenter, Liv. 44, 15. 2. vánlikoquenter, id. 34, 24; Tac. A. 6, 31. 3. ampullæ, arum (fig. for tunuid language): Hor. A. P. 97. See also, ROM-BAST, BOMBASTIC.

**roe, roebuck**: 1. cárprea: Virg. Aen. 10, 725. 2. cárpreolus, id. Ecl.

2, 41. A young roebuck, himuleus: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1.

**roe of fishes**: 1. óva, orum, pl.: Cie. N. D. 2, 51, 129. 2. perh. lactes, ium, f.: the r. of lampreys, muracharum lactes. Suet. Vitell. 13.

**rogation**: 1. in Rom. law: rögatio: to bring forward a r., ... r. ferre, Liv. 3, 65: more fully, r. ad plebem ferre, Liv. 33, 25: ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: to carry a r., r. per ferre, Cic. 2. **Ecc.** a litany or supplicatory procession: rogatio: Sidon. Ep. 7, 1; ib. 5, 14.

**rogue**: 1. néquam (homo): this informer is a r., sycophanta hic nequam est, Plin. P. 4, 7, 100: O the r., O hominem est, Plin. Phil. 2, 31. 2. furciler: Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12. 3. trifurcifer: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 47. 4. vétérator (old r.): a great r. v. magnus, Cic. Q. F. 2, 13. 5. sceleratus: touch me not, you ! ne me attinges, scelerate! Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 51: I think you an arrant r., sceleratissimum te arbitror, Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 2. Pbr.: a nice r., artificem probum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29: arch r., scelerum caput, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 3; flagitiorum principes, Cic. Ver. 5, 1, 4.

**elephant**: elephas sölitarius, Plin. H. N. 8, 8, 8.

**roguey, rogueishness**: 1. néquità, Cie. R. Am. 46, med.: Hor. Also, nequities, él: Hor. S. 2, 2, 131.

2. fraus: v. DISHONESTY, FRAUD.

3. mäßitia (cunning knavery): unless it had been piece of your r., nisi tua malitia fuisset, Cic. Att. 15, 26.

**roguish**: néquam, mäßitiás, etc.: v. KNAVISH. Faceté: she hid herself, the r. creature! delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: that most r. girl, pessima puella, Catull. 33, 9. See also, MISHONEST, WICKED.

**roguishly**: 1. mäßitiös: Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 14. 2. dölösé: Cic. OFF. 3, 15, 61. 3. fränduler: Col. 1, 8, 18.

4. faceté: scéléste: you r. suspect, tu scelseste suspicaris, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.

**roll (v.):** **A.** Trans.: 1. volvo, vi, vólutum, 3: Simois r.s. the dead bodies of heroes, fortia corpora volvit, Virg. Aen. 1, 101: to r. the eyes, v. oculos, ib. 4, 361: horses are r'd over half-dead, semianimes voluntur equi, lib. 11, 635. Freq. vóluto, 1: r. the sound up and down the halls, vocem per atria volunt, lib. 1, 725: the jars ought to be r'd over the ground, amphoras per terram voluntari oportet, Col. 12, 48: the dust in which the mule has rolled herself, in quo se mula voluntaverit, Plin. H. N. 30, 16. 2. verso, 1 (keep turning): Sisyphus r.s. the stone, versat saxum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: he r.s. himself upon the wounded place, suo se in vulnere versat, Virg. Aen. 11, 669. **B.** Intrans., mostly in poet. sense: 1. volvò, 3 (pass. refl.): r.s. on his head, volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 116, volvitur in caput. 2. volvuntur, 1, 6.

2. vóluti, 1: r.ing, he clung to his knees, genibus voluntans haecretab, ib. 3, 607. Pass. refl. vólutor, 1: to r. in the dust (of faults), in pulvere voluntari, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: r.'d with his whole body, tota corpore voluntatus est, Suet. Cal. 42. 3. lâbor, lapsus, 3: the tear r.s. from my eyes, l. ex oculis gutta meis, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 4. 4. māno, 1 (to ooze, run in drops): warm drops r. from the tree, manant ex arbore guttae, id. Met. 10, 500. 5. verso, 1 (to turn over and over): I rescued thee r.ing the eddy of death, versantem turbine lethi eripul, Catull. 59, 149. 6. verso, 3 (in same sense; except that verso is frequent.): the produce of the r.ing year, vertentes fructum anni, l'prop. 4, 2, 11. 7. undo, 1 (in billows): the r.ing tister, undante Istrum, Claudi. Rut. 1, 184: streams r'd from the mountains, montibus undabant, Petron. 123, 190.

—, **back**: révolute, 3: he lay r.d back on the sand, revolutus arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336. Pass. refl., revolutus amnis, Tac. H. 5, 14.

—, **between**: interfundor, 3: Styx

r.ing between, styx int-rufsa, Virg. G. 4, 480. Sicily rent away with the sea r.ing between, interfuso mari avulsa, Plin. H. N. 3, 8, 14.

**roll down**: 1. Trans.: dëvolvo, 3: they r. stones on the machine, saxa in muculum devolvunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. 2. Intrans.: 1. décurro, 3: a river r.ing from the mountain, monte decurrens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5. 2. déflu, xi, xumi, her r.ox r'd down to her feet, pedes vestis defluit ad imos, Virg. Aen. 1, 4.

—, **forwards**: prôlabor, 1: they saw Marcellus r.ing forwards from his horse, prolabente ex equo, Liv. 27, 27, out (unroll) - volvo, 3: v. TO UNROLL.

—, **over**: évolvo, 3: Typhaeus labours to r. over great mountains, tauratur... unagnos e. montes, Ov. Met. 5, 355.

—, **over and over**: pervolvo, 3: I will r. you o. and o. in the mud, to ibidem pervolvam in luto, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38.

—, **over, or forward**: prôvolvo, 3: I will r. him o. into the road, hunc medium in viam provolvam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38: (the townspeople) r. fire-barrels on to the works, cupas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Caes. B. G. 8, 42: the multitude having cast themselves (r'd forward) at his feet, quum se... turbia ad pedes (ei) provolvisset, Liv. 6, 3.

—, **round**: circumfero, tull, latum, 3: r.ing his fierce eye r. the nobles, circumferens truces oculos ad proceros, Liv. 2, 10: r.s. r. his silent looks, circumfer tactos... virtus, Ov. Met. 3, 241.

—, **round**: 1. circumfundor, 3 (pass. refl.): (a race) inaccessible from streams r.ing round, circumfusus invia fluminibus, Ov. Fast. 5, 582. 2. circumvolv, 3 (pass. refl.): the sun r.s. the great yearly circle, magnum circumvolvitor annum, Virg. Aen. 3, 284.

—, **to**: advolvo, 3: r'd (wool) to the five-places, robora advolvere focis, Virg. Georg. 3, 378.

—, **together** (twist, curl): 1. convolvo, 3: the snake curling his scaly back, squamae convolvens terga, Virg. Georg. 3, 426. 2. glóm̄eo, 1: r'd the wool together into balls, lanam glomerabat in orbis, Ov. Met. 6, 19: bers r. themselves together into a mass, glomerantur in orbem, Virg. G. 4, 79.

—, **up** (from below): subvolvo, 3: to r. up stones with their hands, s. saxy, Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

—, **up, or upon**: involvo, 3: to r. Olympus upon issa, Osseai in Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: with arm r'd up (wrapped) down to the fingers, manus ad digitos usque involvuta, Liv. 1, 21.

**roll (subs.):** 1. vólutum, lñus, n. (anything rolled together; esp. a scroll): public records began to be made on r.s. of lead, soon afterwards private ones on r.s. of lñnen, publica monumenta plumbis voluminibus, mox et privata lñtis confici coepita, Plin. H. N. 13, 11, 21: the snakes curl their backs in a r., sinuantes volumina terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 202.

2. gýrus (coil): ib. 5, 85. 3. orbis, is, m.: a r. of wool, lanus orbis, Prop. 4, 6, 6. 4. (architect) vóluta: Vitruv. 4, 1, 9. 5. astrágalus (like preceding): id. 1, 5, 3 (3, 3, 8). Also, astragulum cymatum, id. 6. scapus: a r. of paper, Plin. 13, 12, 23. 7. rótilus (document): Calp. Sic. 7, 5; Du Cange.

8. publie r.s., fasti, Liv. 9, 18: master of the r.s., rotulorum magister.

—, **of bread, or bun**: 1. colifera Pl. Pers. 1, 7, 12. 2. colifrys Idis, f.: Vulg. 2 Sam. vi. 19: Aug. Gen. ad lit. 8, 5, 11.

—, **of hair** (kind of chignon): colifrys or collyria, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 7.

—, **of sweetmeat**: pastilus, Cels. 5, 17, 2: Gr. τροπίσκος.

—, **of names (roll-call, list)**: 1. index, leis, m.: the r. of philosophers, index philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2. 2. album: he struck him off the r. also, judicium eratis, Suet. Claud. 16

**Phr.**: *to call over the r.*, per nomina citare, Col. 11, 1, 22: *he ordered the r.* of the senators to be called over, patres in curiam citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47: *to answer to the r.*, ad nomina responderet, Liv. 7, 4.

**roller:** 1. *cylindrus: the floor must be smoothed with a r.*, area aequanda cylindro, Virg. G. 1, 178. 2. *phālangae (plur.): having placed r.s underneath*, subjectis phalangis, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. 3. *scutūla: he carried the galley across by means of r.s, biremes... subiectis scutulis transductis*, ib. 3, 40. Phr.: *rollers, lapsus rotarum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 235.

**rolling (adj.):** völubilis, e: *the r. river, anilis v.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43.

**Roman:** 1. Rōmānus: Cic. 2, togatus: *R. Gaul, Gallia t.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27. 3. Quirīs, itis (a *R. citizen*), rarely used in sing. nom.: *presents from a friend*, amici domo Quirīs, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7; R. S., Quirītes, Cic. Manil. 1, 1.

**romance (subs.):** 1. fabīla: *to believe r.s, fabulūs credere*, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: *romance! fabulē!* Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 18: *Mileian r.s.*, Milesiae (fabulē), Capitol. Albin. 11. 2. mendācium (*lie*): *r.s of poets*, mendacia vatum, Ov. Fast. 6, 253.

**romance (v.):** fabūlōr, i: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 86.

**romancer (subs.)**, or **romancing (adj.):** 1. fabūlator Herodotus a r., ... homo f., Gell. 3, 10, 11. 2. mendax: v. LYING.

**romantic:** 1. Fabulous: *perh. commenticetus* v. IMAGINAR. 2. Chivalrous: sublimis: r. deeds, sublimis facinora, Apul. Flor. 1, 7, p. 344. Elm. Phr.: *a r. story*, miraculum: they add r. stories..., adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, Liv. 2, 7.

**romantically:** perh. fabūlōsē: v. FABULOSITY.

**romp, romping (subs.):** lūsus, lascivia, etc: v. SPORT, GAMBL, WANTONNESS.

**romp (v.):** exulto, lūdo: v. TO SPORT, FROLIC, GAMBL.

**romping (adj.):** lascivus: v. FROLIC-SOME, PLAYFUL.

**root:** A. *Measure of land*: \*jūgeri Anglici pars quarta. B. *The Cross*: v. CESSION.

**roof:** 1. *tectum: the portico had advanced almost as far as the r.*, pene ad tectum pervenerat, Cic. Att. 4, 3; *panelled r.s, tecta laqueata*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12: a shingle r., tectum scandalum, Apul. Met. 3, 17, p. 137, Elm.: *a vaulted r.*, tectum testudineatum, Col. 12, 15, 1. 2. *cūlmen* (chiefly poet.): *I mount up to the battlements of the r.*, evadō ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: *the r.s of houses, domorum culmina, ib. 445: the r. had been taken of the temple, detractum culmen templo*, Liv. 42, 3. Also, cūlmen (rare): *dwells on the r.s of the farmhouse, habitat in columinibus villae*, Varr. R. 3, 7, 1. 3. *fastigium*: v. GABLE. Phr.: *under the same r.*, sub idem trahibus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 28: *dove-cotes in the r.s* (lit. *the tiles*) columbaria in tegulis, Varr. R. 3, 7, 11: *under Pericles' r.*, in domo Periclis, Nep. Alc. 2: *he will invite me under his r.*, hospito invitabit, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: *under my own r.*, domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 65; *I rejoice that Brutus has been under my r.*, Brutum spūd mi fuisse gaudē, id. Att. 15, 3: *r-timbres, tigilli*, Tib. 2, 1, 40.

**roof (v.):** 1. tēgo, xi, tum, 3: *a cottage r. with straw*, casa tecta stramine, Ov. Met. 5, 447: so, stramentis tecta, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: *to r. with shingle*, scandulūs t., Pallad. 1, 22. 2. contēgo, 3: Isid. Orig. 15, 12, 1: *Rome, r.d with shingle up to the time of* ..., scandula contecta usque ad ..., Plin. 16, 10, 15. 3. intēgo, 3: Liv. 27, 3.

**roofing:** tēgūlūm: *they cover their houses with a r. of reeds, tegulo arundinum domos suas operiunt*, Plin. 16, 36, 64. *sooñer*.

**roofless:** 1. hypaethrus: r. build-ings, aedificia h., Vitruv. 1, 2. 2. dé-

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tectus: a r. temple, detecta aedes, Nep. Att. 20. 3. nudatus: *that the r. building was open to the rains*, n. tectum patere imbris, Liv. 42, 3. Phr.: *that the temple was almost r.*, prope omni tecto undatum (templum), id. 27, 4. rook (subs.): A. *The bird: corvus frugilegus: Wood.* B. *At chess: \*turris.*

**rookery:** corvorum cubilia: cf. Virg. Georg. 1, 410: *sila corvis frequens.*

**room:** I. *Space*: 1. spātūm: *between the two armies so much r. had been left*, inter duos exercitus tantum erat relicta spati, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: r. *for exercising the horses*, spatiū agitandi equos, Nep. Eum. 5: v. SPACE.

2. lōcus: *they saw that no r. was made for him by his countrymen*, l. ei a suis civibus nequas datum, Cic. Sen. 18, 63: *make r. for your betters*, da l. melioribus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 37: *there would be no r. for justice or goodness*, nec justitiae uilus esset non bonitati l., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. II. *Place of another: stead: vicis (gen.): into the r. of him who has departed out of life*, in vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: *punishment had passed into the r. of loyalty*, poena in vicem fideli cesserat, Liv. 6, 34.

Phr.: r. *to be given between the casks*, dolis intervalla dali, Plin. 14, 21, 27: *(they saw that) they had made r. for the old man*, semen ilium sessum recipiebat, Cic. Sen. 18, 61: *not to have r.enough to sit*, anguste sedere, Cic. in Maer. Sat. 2, 3: *not to have r. for using* ..., non habere ubi utaris ..., Cic.

III. *An apartment:* 1. concilāe, n.: *having gone into the same r.*, quon in item c. ..., islet, Cic. R. Am. 23, 64: *the sick r.*, in que cubat aeger, Cels. 4, 3. 2. coenacūlūm (originally, dining-r. later, a r. at the top of a house: meals having anciently been taken in an upperstorey): a r. *was given at the top of the house*, e. super aedes datum est, Liv. 39, 14: *they called the room where they ate coenacūlūm, ubi coenabant, c. vocabant*, Varr. L. L. 5, 162.

3. coenātio (dining-r.): Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Juv. *Also free, called triclinium (strictly, a set of three couches)*: Varr.: Plin. min. 4. cūbūlūm (a sleeping r.): *he was introduced into the sleeping r.*, in c. introductus est, Cic. Ver. 3, 23, 56: *sleeping r.s for day and night*, c. diurna nocturna, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1. Called also, dormitorium, cubiculum, ib. 5, 6, 21: and simply, dormitorium, Plin. H. N. 30, 6, 17. 5. *cūla (small)*: Cic. Att. 14, 19, ext. *a little r.*, cūlūa: Petron. 11. *Diaeta is not a single room but a suite of rooms*: v. Gierig ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12.

**roominess:** 1. laxitas: Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139. 2. amplitudo: v. SPACIOUSNESS.

**roomy:** 1. *laxus: to make his house more r.*, quo laxior fieret ipsius (domus), Vell. 2, 81: Sen. 2.

spātiū: *a r. stable, s. stabulum*, Col. 6, 2, 2. 3. cāpax (able to contain): best used with depend. gen.): *the Circus r. enough for the people*, C. capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 116. Join: spatiōs et capax dominus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

**root (subs.):** pertica: v. PERCH.

**root (v.):** 1. stābūlor, i: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7. 2. insisto, stīti, 3: *it is not good for the bird to r. on floors*, tabulatis insistere dormientem avem non expedit, Col. 8, 3, 7. 3. cūbito, i: ib. III, 17. 4. insideo, sēdi, ssum, 2: Col. 8, 9, 10: v. PERCH.

**root (subs.):** 1. Lit.: 1. rādix, icis, f: *a pine torn up by the r.s*, radibus eruta pinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 449: *they cling together by common r.s*, communibus inter se radicibus haerent, Lur. 3, 326: *true glory sends forth r.s*, radices agit, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *from the r. (base) of the Palatine hill*, a Palatii radice, id. Div. 1, 25, 101: *of the tongue*: Ov. Met. 6, 557: *of a word*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Phr.: *by the r.*, rādīctus, Col. 6, 3, 1. *to pluck up evils by the r.s*, mala

radicibus evellere, Lucr. 3, 311. To take r.: (1) cōalesco, ui, 3 (to grow well together): until the new branch takes r. in the bark, dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 640: *an ilex had taken r. between the stones*, coalecerat inter saxa, Sall. Jug. 93: (2) comprehendere, di, sum, 3 (to lay hold with the fibres of the roots): when the sucker has taken r., quonim comprehendit (succulus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: although the stocks take r. easily, quamvis stirpes celiter comprehendant, Col. 3, 5, 1. (3) téneo, ui, tentum, 2 (like preced.): when the vine has taken r., quonim tenetur, Col. 5, 6, 18: ib. 3, 11, 10. 2. stirps, pis, j. (trunk, stock): *to pluck up the white hairs by the r.*, velletis ... alios a stirpe capilos, Prop. 3, 23, 33.

II. Fig.: 1. fons, ntis, m. (fountain, source or spring): *that was the r. of this evil*, is fons mali bujusc fuit, Liv. 39, 15: of a word: Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 92. 2. origo, inis, f.: sprung from the r. of a Roman stock, ab origine ultima stirpi Romane generatus, Nep. Att. 1: of a word: Varr. L. L. 5, 92.

3. of a word: bāsis: Non Marc. 2, p. 79.

**root (v.):** 1. Lit., to strike roots, become rooted: 1. rādīces agere: Ov. R. A. 106 (r. altius agere, to r. the more deeply): Cic. (fig.): also, r. capere, Catō, R. R. 133. Cf. Virg. G. 2, 291, radice ad Tartara tendere, r. to downards.

2. rādīctor, i (only as gardener's word: rare): *vine-layers readily r.*, mergi facile r., Col. 4, 2, 2. 3. comprehendō, tēneo (to get hold of the ground, viz. by means of root-fibres): v. ROOT, subs. (1, 2). Poet. phr. terrae (=in terra) defigi: Virg. G. 2, 290. III. Meton. only in p. part, rooted, i.e. rendered motionless, by fear or some other cause.

1. expr. by fixus, delixus (strengthened from preced.): *the Gauls stood r.d. (to the ground) with fear*, pavore defixi sternerat, Liv. 5, 39: *I stood r.d. (to the ground)*, stabam defixus, Calp. 7, 37. 2. by stūpeo, 2, obstipesco, 3 (to be or become stupefied with amazement, etc.): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 495, stupet obtutaque haeret defixus in uno: also, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 13, carminibus stupens (rooted to the spot, lost in admiration): v. AMAZED, STUPIFIED, TO BE. 3. insēro, sēvi, sītūm, 5 (to implant): III. Fig. to be or become r.d., i.e. firmly established.

1. invētero, i, or inveterasco, 3, the opinion has become r.d., inverterat opinio, Cic. Ver. 1, 1, 1: *a deeply r.d. hatred*, invidia inverterat, id. Cluent. 1, 1. 2. inhaereo, si, sum, 2: *to be deeply r.d. in the mind*, i. in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. Join: (opinio) inhaerens et penitus insita, ib. 4, 11, 26. 3. exp. by figo, xi, xiii, 3 (plant or fix): *this evil has r.d. itself so deeply*, adeo penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15, 5: *if this were not a r.d. principle with me, si mihi non animo fixum ... sederet*, Varr. Aen. 4, 15.

**root-up:** v. UP-BOOT.

**rootedly:** pénitus: *an opinion so r. fixed*, opinio tam p. insita, Cic. Clu. 1, 4.

**rootlet:** rādīcula: Col. 2, 11, 19.

**rope:** 1. fīnis, is, m.: *the r.s which fastened the yards to the masts*, funes qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Virg. Dimin., rādīculūs: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154. 2. restis, is, f. (usu. a thinner kind of r.): *Habicht: the maidens marched, holding a r. with their hands*, per manus restis data virginis incaserunt, Liv. 27, 17. Dimin., resticulus: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5. 3. rūdens, ntis, usu. m.; less freq. f. (cordage): *the rattle of the r.s*, stridor rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: *I twine this r. for you*, hanc tibi ... rudenter complico, Pl. Rnd. 4, 3, 1. 4. rētinaculum (mooring-cable): *the ships loose the r.s*, solvunt retinacula naves, Ov. Met. 19, 696. 5. vinculum: v. BAND, CHAIN.

6. lāqueus: v. HALTER. Pīt: *wre r., textus adamans*, Sen. Her. F. 807: *r. of thongs, lōren funis*, Cat. 5, 3: *to make a r. of sand*, ex arena funem efficeret, Col.

10, praef. 5: weaving r.s. of sand, de arena reticulatis nectentes, Iren. 2, 10, 1.

**rope, tight:** fūnis extensus: to dance on the t.r., ire per extentum tunem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210: will dance steadily on the t.r., certa per extensu ponet vestigia funes, Manil. 5, 653. Also, intentus f., Sen. Ir. 2, 13, 2: and contundens f., Hor. S. 2, 7, 20.

**-dancer:** 1. fūnambulus: Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: r.-dancing elephants, elephantini fūnambulū, Suet. Galb. 6, 2: schoenobīates Juv. 3, 77.

**rope-maker:** 1. restio, fūnis: Suet. Aug. 2, 2: 2. restiarius, Fronto, rope-walk: locus ubi funes texuntur: v. Plin. 13, 11, 22.

**ropiness:** in wine, fax: Plin. II. N. 31, 8, 44.

**ropy:** 1. facētaeus: r. wine, f. vīnum, Col. 2, 2, 20. 2. glutinosus: Cels. 5, 26, 20. 3. viscōsus: Pall. 1, 14.

**rosary:** 1. A collection of roses: r. rōsarium: r. of lāestum, r.

Paeſt. Virg. G. 4, 119. 2. rōstētum: id. Ecl. 5, 17. II. Fin devotional use:

1. rōsārium: Du Cange. 2. compitū, or compitūm, id.

**rose:** rōsa: drinking in a bower of r.s, potans in rosa, Cic. Fln. 2, 20, 65: to be crowned with rose garlands, sertis redimiri et rosa, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: of r.s, made of r.s, roseus: Sen.: Claud. Also, rosaceus: Plin.

—bud: cālyx rosae: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

—bush: frūtex rosae: Col. Arb. 1, 2: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

—gall: 1. spongiā ... cynorrhodi quæ fit in caule: Plin. H. N. 29, 4, 30. 2. spongiola: ib. 25, 2, 6.

—guelder: \*viburnum opulus, Linn.: Benth.

—oil of: 1. rōhdinum (oleum): Plin. 13, 1, 2. 2. rōsaceum: ib. 15, 7.

**ointment:** 1. ceratum ex rosa factum, Cels. 6, 18. 2. unguentum rose, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

—rock: 1. \*helianthemum vulgare, 2. \*cistus tomentosus, Benth.

—water: vinum e rosæ foliis factum: see Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 106.

—wild or dog: 1. silvestris rosa quæ cynorrhodius appellatur, Plin. H. N. 8, 41, 63: d.-rosa, cynorrhodius, fl. 24, 14, 74. 2. rosa canina: Veget. Veter. 3, 84, 2.

—woad: perh. aspalathos: Plin. 12, 45, 52.

**roseate, or rose-coloured:** v. ROSE.

**rosemary:** 1. libanōtis; otherwise called ros marīnum: Plin. 19, 11, 62. (But ros is usu. nasc.) 2. ros mārinus: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. 3. ros maris: Ov. Met. 12, 410.

**rosin or resin:** rēsina: Plin. 16, 11, 22: Mart. 12, 32, 21.

**rostrum:** 1. rostra, ὄρυμ, n. pl.: Liv. 8, 14: your colleague was sitting in the r., sedebat in rostris collega tunis, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 85. 2. suggestus, ūs or suggestum: Caes.: Liv.: v. PLATEA.

**rosy:** 1. rōsēus: r. neck, r. cervix, Virg. Aen. 1, 402: r. cheeks, rosea genae, ib. 12, 606. 2. rōsāceus: Plin. 21, 3, 6. 3. also perhaps purpureus: v. PURPLE. (Cf. Hor. Od. 3, 14, 15, flos purpureus rosea). Phr.: Paestanis aenula labra rosa (wearing with the roses of Paestum), ib. 4, 42, 10.

**rot (v.):** A. Intrans.: To be rotten: 1. pūtesco, pūtresco, or pūtiso, putul: the olive will r., olear putesces, Cato R. R. 2: to prevent the pig from r., ne putisceret (sus), Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 165. Hor. S. 2, 3, 119.

2. putréficio, factus, fiēt: Ov. Met. 15, 389: so that the seeds may r. ut semina putreant, Pallad. 1, 3, 3. 3. trācesco, frācul: (to grow soft and ferment as fruit does): Varr. R. R. 1, 55; Cato R. R. 128. 4. tābesco, tābulū: Luer. 1, 580. 5. corrumpor (pass.): I am r. with neglect, corrumpor situ, Pl. Truc. 5, 2, 3. B. Trans.: 1. pūtēscō, 3: the house is open to be r'd

by the rain, tectum patere putrefaci endum imbribus, Liv. 42, 3: the ground r.s the seeds placed therein, terra putrefact deposita semina, Col. 3, 12, 1. 2. pērēdo, ēdi, ēsum: the skin covers the bones after the timbs have been r'd away, membris cutis tegit ossa peresis, Sil. 14, 603. 3. corrumpo, 3 (to spoil in any way): v. TO SPOIL.

**rot or rottenness (subs.):** 1. putredo: Apul. Met. 9, 1, 1, p. 222. Elm. Vulg. Prov. xli. 4. 2. cārēs, cī: Cels. 8, 2: the boat is turned into r. ness, vertitur in teneram carlem (cymba), Ov. Frist. 5, 12, 27: when r. begins to grow under it, carie subascente ei, Plin. 16, 39, 74. 3. tābes, 18, f. (disease causing to waste away): when r. has attacked a tree, quām tābes invasit arborē, Plin. 17, 37, 32, 22.

— in sheep's feet: clavi' pl., Col. 7, 5, 11.

**rotate:** v. TO REVOLVE.

**rotary or rotatory:** 1. versatilis, (turning round and round): Lucr. 5, 1436: Plin. 2. rōtābilis: Amm. Marci. 23, 4. 3. rōtātūlis: Sidon. Ep. 2, 9. (Or expr. by circuml. r. motion) \*motus qualis rota scote fieri)

**otation:** 1. rōtātū, Vitruv. 10, 7, init. 2. rōtātū, ūs: Stat. Ach. 2, 416. 3. of a sling: tortus, ūs: ib.

4. turbo, inis, m.: the r. of the sky, t. caeli, Lucr. 5, 624: by a movement of r., momentu turbilis, Pers. 5, 78: Virg. Aen. 11, 284. 5. conversio: v. REVOLUTION.

6. vicēstilis: r. of command, v. imperati, Liv. 3, 39.

Phr.: in r.: (1) in orbem, the husbandman's toil returns in its r., redit ... labor actus in orbem, Virg. Georg. 2, 401. (2) ordine, before that the opinions were asked in r., prinsquam ordinare, rogarentur sententiae, Lītr. 3, 39. (3) in ordine, Virg. Ecl. 7, 20, (4). per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 72. (5). expr. by alternis: v. ALTERNATELY.

**rote:** Phr.: by rate: mēmōritē: a speech spoken by r., cratio habita in, Cic. Acad. 4, 19, 63: repeating by r., pronuntiantis, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: to be learned by r., ediscere, Quint. 11, 2, 46: v. TO LEARN.

**rotten:** 1. pūridus: r. teeth, dentes p., Cic. P. 1, 1: a building r. and ready to fall, aedificium p. a. ruens, Sen. Ep. 58, 32. Also, pūtidus: r. flesh, p. caro, Cic. Pls. 9, 19: r. leafage, frōnes putida, Cato R. R. 37, 2.

2. cārōiosus (esp. of bones): a r. bone, os c., Cels. 8, 2, 1: r. teeth, c. dentes, Phaedr. 5, 10, 5. 3. marcidus (weak and giving way) rafters r. with age, marcidi vetustate asseres, Vitruv. 2, 8, ext. 4. tabidus: Virg. Aen. 3, 137. 5. pērēsus (eaten through): fleeces r. with disease and corruption, morbo illuvicque p., id. G. 3, 561. 6. foetidus (stinking): r. fish, pisces 1, PI. Capt. 4, 2, 34. 7. rancidus: 1: r. carcasses, rancida cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1153. Phr.: a r. foundation, fundamentū instabile, Plin. 36, 14, 21.

**rotunda:** 1. aedes rōtunda. Virg. 4, 7. 2. thōlus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12.

**rotundity:** 1. rōtūnditas: Plin. 37, 11, 73. 2. rōtūndus ambitus: Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49. Also, rotunda figura: ib.: forma rotunda, ib. 1, 10, 24.

3. glōbōsitas: the r. of the earth, terrae g., Macr. 1, 16. 4. sphāralis convexitas: ib.

**rouge (subs.):** fūcus, mēdēcāmentum, etc: v. PAINT. Also, purpūrissum: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104 (purpūrissum, Hier.).

**rouge (v.):** fūco, expungo: v. TO PAINT (A. II., 2 and 3).

**rouged:** purpūrlisitus: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35. Also, fūcatus: v. TO PAINT.

**rough:** 1. Lit. 1. asper: a r. bramble, rubus asper, Virg. Ecl. 3, 89: a r. voice, a. vox Quint. 11, 3, 5. 2. r. incrustation, r. of a. 3. r. incrustation, r. of a. vine, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 49. 2. horridus (bristling): r. in a dress of bear-skin, h. in pelle ursae, Virg. Aen. 17: a r. tempst, h. tempestas, Hor. Epod. 11, 1: r. waves, h. fluctus, ib. 10, 3: thickets of r. Sylvanus, h. dūmetu

Sylvani, id. OI. 3, 29, 22. Also, horrens, nitis: Virg. G. 3, 315. 3. hirtus (prop. with hair): r. bristles, h. setae, Ov. Met. 13, 850: a r. tunic, h. tunica, Nep. Dat. 3: 4. hirsutus (prop. with hair): winter with r. hair, blēns canos hirsuti capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 10: r. brambles, h. vepres, Virg. G. 3, 144: r. with thorns, spinis h., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 5. hispidus: a r. (wrinkled) face, faci- h., Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5. 6. scibor, bra, brum (with inequalities of surface): r. paper (bad for writing on), s. chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: r. tuſa, tuſus s., Virg. G. 2, 214.

7. rūdis (in its natural state, not polished): a spear r. with knots, bastis nodis, id. Act. 10, 743. 8. confrāgois (rugged): a place r. with stones, lapidibus c., Col. 2, 2, 8 9. sālēbrōsus (presenting difficulties to one journeying): r. stones, s. saxa, Ov. Her. 4, 103. 10. sentīs (foul and showing signs of neglect: rare): places r. with neglect, loca sentīa situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 452. 11. impolitus r. masonry, i. lapidum structurae, Quint. 8, 6, 63. 12. inaequālis, r. storms (making the sea r.), inaequāles procelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3. 13. squālēns, nitis (stiff and r.): a breastplate r. with gold, s. auro lorica, Virg. Aen. 12, 87.

II. of the weather: inclīmens, atrox, etc: v. INCLEMENT. III. In disposition, manner, or personal appearance: 1. inconstans (esp. of the hair): Suet. Aug. 69 (incomptio capillo). Phr.: in r. (rude) verse, versibus l., Virg. G. 2, 386. 2. inconstans, r. and ill-made verses, versus i. et male noti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233. 3. oīnus (homo) durus, inconstans, horridus, Cic. 3. agrestis: v. CHERLISH, BORRISH.

4. dūrūs: v. HARSH. 5. hirtus a r. disposition, ingenium h., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22. Phr.: a r. diamond, Ingenuum impolitus, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: Ingenium Ingens sub lucete corpore latens, Hor. S. 1, 1, 33: a r. word, maladictum, with reproach and r. words, conviclo et maledictis, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3, 3.

**rough to be become:** 1. horreo, ui, 2 (to bristle, as with hair): to be r. with hair, capillis h., Hor. Epod. 5, 27: of the sea, Att. in Non. (horret quām fluctibus). Incept. to become r.: Ov.: Cice. 2. squāleō, 2: cf. boctū (1, 13).

**rough-breathing:** aspirātiō Prise 17, 1, 7, and 13, 5, 25 v. ASPIRATE.

**rough-cast (v.):** trullissō, 1: Vitr. 7, 3.

**rough-cast (subs.):** trullissō: ib. v. WHITEWASH.

**rough-draft:** ādumbriātō: v. SKETCH, OUTLINE.

**roughen:** 1. aspēro, 1: winter r.s the waves, biemna undas, Virg. Aen. 3, 185. Strengthened, exaspero: the sea being r'd with waves, exasperat fluctibus mari, Liv. 37, 12. 2. horriblico, 1 (v. rare): Zephyr r.ing the waves, horribiles undas, Catull. Epib. Pel. 59, 271. Phr.: to r. horses, caecos or soleas clavis contra glaciem munire: Veget. Veter. 2, 55, 4: Amm. Marc. 14, 6.

**rough-hew:** dōlo, 1. he r.-h'd his work as well as he could, opus sicut potuit dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1, 54: a stock r.-heven with hasty axe, stipes propani false dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59.

**roughish:** 1. horridulus (slightly rough or unpolished): cf. Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1, horridula atque incompta (of literary execution). 2. dūriuscultus (somewhat harsh): Plin. Ep. 1, 16, mal

**roughly:** 1. aspēro: Marcellinus treats Pompey r. (harshly), M. aspēre tractat P., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: v. HARSHLY.

2. diriter, rarely, dūrē: they addressed them more r., allocut sunt... horridus (opp. mitius), Tac. H. 1, 82. John in culite aque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59.

**roughness:** 1. of surface: v. asperitas: r. of rocks, saxorum a., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98. (But the word is much

more comprehensive than the Eng.; usu. including the notions of *difficulty* and *danger*). Less freq. *aspritudō*, Cels. 6, 6, 26; and *aspredo*, ib. 5, 28, 2 (in strict sense). **2.** *squalor* (rare in this sense): *Lucr.* 2, 425 (opp. *lebor*, i.e. *lēvitas*). **II.** By anal. with ref. to the other senses: **1.** *aspéritas*: *r. of roue, a. vocis*, *Lucr.* 4, 546: *of wine, a. vini*, *Plin.* 14, 19, 24. **2.** *dūritia*: *id.* 14, 7, 9 (*of wine*). **III.** *of manners*: **1.** *horror* (post Aug.): *no r. in his style of dress, nullus h. in cunctu*, *Plin.* Ep. 1, 10, 7: *r. of style, dicendi h.*, *Quint.* 8, 5, 34. **2.** *féritas* v. *BRUTALITY*. (More freq. expr. by *adj.*: *let there be no r. of manners, ne quid incliti incomposito mores habeant*; *what r. of temper, \*quam agreste atque inhumani ingenium!* v. **ROUGH**.) See also, HARSHNESS, RUDENESS, etc.

**rough-shod**: *Pbr.* *to ride r. over...*, *\*ferratis*, ut aiunt, pedibus proculare.

**round** (*adj.*): **I.** *In form*: **1.** *rōtundus*: *the r. world, r. polus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 5: *he changes square things for r., mutat quadrata rotundis*, *id. Ep.* 1, 1, 100. **2.** *glōbōsus*: *a r. shape*, *g. forma*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19, 49: *r. stones, saxa globosa*, *Liv.* 38, 29. **3.** *orbiculatus*: *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59; *Plin.* 4, 16, 1, *terēs, étis* (strictly, smooth and rounded): *a r. shaft of a javelin, hastile t.*, *Liv.* 21, 8: *r. dops, t. guttae*, *Anson, Idyll.* 14, 9: *r. that is, in the shape of a sphere, teretem, id est in sphærae modum*, *Macr. S. S.* 1, 14. **5.** *glomérōsus* (*forming a rounded ball or mass*): *bess in a r. mass*, *g. apes*, *Col.* 9, 3, 1.

**6.** *sphaerālis* (*late*): *Macrob.* Sat. 7, 16. **7.** *sphaericus* (*late*): *id. S. S.* 2, 14. **8.** *circulāris*: *Marc. Capell. A. r. table, orbis*: *Mart.* 2, 4, 10: more fully, *orbis mensae*: *Ov. Her.* 17, 87.

**II.** *In sense of complete*: *Join*: *teres atque rotundus*, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 86. *Pbr.*: *a r. sum: let a r. sum of 1000 talents be made up, mille talenta rotundentur*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 34: *to speak only in r. numbers, \*ut ne subtiliter numerum exsequar*, cf. *Liv.* 3, 5: *at a r. pace, citato gradu*, *Liv.* 28, 14: *pleno gradu*, *ib.* 4, 32: *celeri gradu*, *Pl. Trin.* 3, 1, 22.

**round** (*subs.*): **I.** *A circular figure, or a circumference*: *orbis, ls, m.*: *a circle or r., círculus aut orbis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18, 47: **V.** *CIRCLE, CIRCUMFERENCE*. **II.** *Met. on*: *circuit, course*: *gýrus*: *to force into a narrow r., in exiguum g. compellere*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 19, 70. **III.** *Circular motion*: *v. REVOLUTION*. **IV.** *Succession of times or events*: *ambitus, ús: after a long r. of ages, post longum saeculum a.*, *Tac.* A. 6, 28. See also, CYCLE, SUCCESSION.

**V.** *In boxing*: *concessus* (*in certamine gladiatori*), *Cic. de Or.* 2, 78, 117.

**VI.** *Of a ladder*: *grádus*; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 44. **VII.** *Musical*: *\*canticus circularis, qui dicitur (Anglice, round)*

**VIII.** *An officer's r.*, *circuito vigilarum*, *Liv.* 3, 6. *Pbr.*: *to go one's r.s, munus vigiliarum obire, ib.*; *vigilias circumire*, *Sall. Jug.* 100. **IX.** *Miscell.* *Pbr.*: *r. of beef, femur bubulum transverse sectum, see Plin. H. N.* 27, 9, 56: *r. of visits, to pay*, *\*plures apud domos suas salutare: per diversas domus salutationem circumferre*, *Sen. Brev.* Vit. 14, 6: *r.s of applause, plausus multiplex*, *Cic. Sen.* 18, 64: *the people gave three r.s of applause, laetum ter crepitum sonum*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. *r.s of artillery, to fire, \*missilia semel, bis, etc, concidere*.

**round** (*v.*): **I.** *To make r.*: **1.** *rōtundo*, *id. Cic. Univ.* 10. **2.** *torno*, *ib.* 6. **3.** *glōbo*, *id. drops are r.d (formed in r. shapes), guttae globantur*, *Plin.* 2, 65, 65. **Also**, *congloblo*: *a r.d figure, conglobata figura*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37, 118. **4.** *curvo, i.: r.d into a bow, curvatus in arcum*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 533. **II.** *Meton.* *to give a character of roundness, i.e. completeness*: **1.** *corrundo*, *i.: the Greeks*

*r. off their arguments, Graeci ... en-thymemata sua ... velut c.*, *Quint.* 11, 3, 102. **2.** *concluōdo, si, sum, 3: to r. off sentences, c. sententias*, *Cic. Or.* 69, 230: *to r. off a verse, c. versum*, *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 50: *a well-r'd speech, oratio conclusa*, *Cic. Or.* 5, 20. **3.** *circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3: a r.d period of words, circumscriptis verborum am-bitus*, *Cic. Or.* 12, 38. **4.** *compleo, 2: my ears take pleasure in a well-r'd period of words, completo verborum ambitu gaudent, ib.* 50, 168.

**round** (*adv.*): *circum, circā: v.*

**ABOUT, AROUND**. *Pbr.*: *all the year r., toto anno*, *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 1: **V.** *DAILY*.

(N.B.—*For to look r., carry r., etc, see the verbs*)

**round** (*prep.*): **1.** *circum (in a circle or roundabout); the sun revolves r. the earth* *circum eam ipsam (terram) volvitur*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40, 102. **2.** *circā (less precise than circum: in the neighbourhood of, near about): the dogs which he had r. him, quo circa se habebat*, *id. Verri.* 1, 48, 126: **V. AROUND**.

**round and round, to go**: **1.** *circumagor, 3, pass.*, *Hor. S.* 1, 9, 17. **2.** *expr. by frequent verbs, verso, vñfñto, etc, and v. ROUND*. *Pbr.*: *the roof goes r. and r., vertigine tectum ambulat*, *Juv.* 6, 344 v. *REVOLVE*.

**roundabout** (*adj.*): *Pbr.* *by r. ways, itineribus deviis*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 10: *at a r. route, circuitus, uss. Caes. B. G.* 45: *also, ambages (variūm), to denote paths which are not only roundabout but perplexing, as in a labyrinth*: *Ov. M. 8, 161: r. stories or speeches*: *(1.) ambages, i.e. f. (found only in ab sing., but pl. complete): he begins to tell me a long r. story, ambages mihi narrare occipit*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 77: *Virg.*: *Hor. (2.) circuitio*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 61, 127 (*quid opus est circuitio et anfractu?*): *Ter.* **II.** (*subs.*) *A play-machine*: *\*equuleus luxorius turbinis ritu volutatus*.

**rounded, well**: *terēs, étis: a well-r'd neck, teres cervix*, *Lucr.* 1, 36: *a well-r.d style of speaking, habitus orationis teretes*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 52, 199.

**roundelay**: **1.** *cantilena*: *Ter.* 3, 2, 10. **2.** *élégus*: *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 3.

**roundhead**: *\*homo capillis praecisis*.

**— leaved**: *rōtundifolius*: *Apud. roundhouse*: *perb. ergastulum, carcer: v. PRISON*.

**roundness**: **I.** *of surface*: *rōtunditas*, *Plin.* **II.** *Fig: neatness of expression*: **1.** *rotunditas: r. of language, r. verborum*, *Macr. Sat.* 7, 5, *init.* **2.** *concinnitas (neatness)*: *Cic. Brut.* 65, 325. **3.** *rotunda construction* *verborum*, *ib.* 78, 272.

**roundly**: *i.e. plainly, bluntly*: **1.** *libere*: *v. FREELY*. **2.** *áperiēt: he lies r.* *aperte mentitur*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6, 18. **3.** *plane*: *Pl. Amph.* 2, 1, 30. **4.** *praecepis: I r. said No, p. negavi*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4, 1.

**rouse**: *v. AROUSE*. *Pbr.*: *a ring style of speaking, servylus genus dividendi*, *Cic. Brut.* 68, 241: *a r. ring haranguē*. **Join**: *incitata et vehemens oratio, ib.* 24, 93: *for the sake of r.ing the audience, instigations auditorum causa*, *Auct. ad Her.* 2, 30, 47.

**rout** (*subs.*): **I.** *A disorderly multitude*: *v. CROWD, MOB*. *Pbr.*: *the vulgar r., coetus vulgares*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 23: *ignobilis vulgus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 149. **II.** *Noise, confusion*: **1.** *strēpitus, ús*: *Cic. Att.* 13, 48. **2.** *tumultus, ús*: *Liv.* 25, 13. **3.** *turba: v. NOISE, CONFUSION, TUMULT*. **III.** *Defeat*: *fuga: to put to r., in fugam con-verttere*: *Caes. B. G.* 1, 52: *v. DEFEAT, FLIGHT*.

**rout** (*v.*): **1.** *fugo, i.: having r.d the cavalry, fugato omni equitatu*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 52. **2.** *prōfligō*: *I (to overthrow, esp. with ref. to the defeat of a great host): to r. the forces of the enemy, prōfigare copias hostium*, *Cic.*

**Phil.** 14, 14, 36. **3.** *fundo, fūdi fūsum, 3 (to break and throw into confusion)*: *id. Mur.* 9, 20. **4.** *dissipo, 1 (to scatter): the Samnites were utterly r.d... in fugam dissipati sunt*, *Liv.* 8, 39. **5.** *pello, pēpili, pulsum, 3: esp. in p. part.*: *Caes. B. G.* 1, 7 (exercitū pulsum et sub jugum missum): *Cic. J. oin:* (Romanos) *pullos superatosque, Caes.*

**rout out**: *i.e. hunt up, bring to light*: **1.** *érui, ui, itum, 3: to r. out of the darkness, e. tenebris e.*, *Cic. Agr.* 1, 1, 3: *to r. out what Greek writers have left behind them, quae scriptores Graeci prodiderunt, eruer, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29. **2.** *perh. rimor, 1: v. to RUM-MAGE, SEARCH*.*

**route**: **1.** *cursus, ús: my r. to Greece lies through your province, mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est*, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4, 3. **2.** *iter, itinéris, 10, 7, 11*: **3.** *ord. inis, m.: the r. of studies, ordo studiorum*, *ib.* 5, 1: *out of r., extra ordinem*, *ib.* 3, 33. **3.** *sólitus (part of sóleō): if he ever varied from his r., si quando ex solito variaret*, *Vell.* 2, 41. *Pbr.*: *the solemn r. of the games, solemnia ac justa ludorum, Auct. Harnsp.* 10, 21.

**routine** (*subs.*): **1.** *ús, ús: fo-rensic r., u.foresis*, *Cic. Div.* in *Caecill.* 15, 47: *blind r., usus irrationalis*, *Quint.* 10, 7, 11. **2.** *ordo, inis, m.: the r. of studies, ordo studiorum*, *ib.* 5, 1: *out of r., extra ordinem*, *ib.* 3, 33. **3.** *sólitus (part of sóleō): if he ever varied from his r., si quando ex solito variaret*, *Vell.* 2, 41. *Pbr.*: *the solemn r. of the games, solemnia ac justa ludorum, Auct. Harnsp.* 10, 21.

**routine** (*adj.*): *perh. best expr. by translaticis (tral.), denoting that which follows common precedent*: cf. *Gell.* 3, 18, *fin.*, *servandae consuetudinis causa tralatio (fedito) utuntur, as a mere matter of routine*: so, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44, 114, *in re tam usitata satis est ostendere... hoc vetus edictum tr.que esse. Also [solitus] ordo, consuetudo, etc, will often be sufficiently near: v. ORDER, CUSTOM*. *Pbr.*: *contrary to r., extraordinarius*, *id. Brut.* 63, 226.

**rove**: *v. TO WANDER, TO ROAM*.

**rover**: **I.** *A wanderer*: *v. WAN-DERER*. **II.** *A pirate*: *praedo*: *v. PIRATE*. *Pbr.*: *to shoot at r.s: \*temere jacuari; tales temere concidere*.

**roving** (*adj.*): *v. ROAMING*.

**roving** (*subs.*): **1.** *vagatio, Apul. De Socr.* 15, *p. 50, Elm.* **2.** *périgrinatio*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10, *med.* Also by gerunds of verbs: *v. ROAM*.

**row** (*subs.*): **1.** *A line*: **1.** *ordo, is, m.: r. of trees, ciliines arborum*, *Cic. Sen.* 17, 59: *the ears rise above each other in three r.s, temere consurgent ordine remi*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 120: *in a r., ex ordine, ib.* 7, 177: *the squares on a chessboard, directi, transversi (ordines)*, *Varr. L. L.* 10, 22. **2.** *versus, ús: he arranged the elms in a r., in versus distilut illos*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 144: *16 r.s of oars, sexdecim versus remorum*, *Liv.* 33, 30.

**3.** *séries, él*, *Plin.* 7, 16, 15: *v. suc-cession*. *Pbr.*: *r.s of seats, gradus*: **4.** *r.s for knights, quatuordecim gradus*, *Liv.* Ep. 99. *Hence quatuordecim alone ... he crossed over to sit in the 14 r.s, sessum in quatuordecim ... transit*, *Suet. Jul.* 39. *Also, fóri: Liv.* 1, 35: *and simply, sédilla, iun: in the first r.s, sedibus in primis, Hor. Epod.* 4, 15: *in a r., expr. by perpetuas tables in a r., perpetuae mensae*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 176: *also, deinceps: the trunks being set up in a r., trunks... the trunks constituting, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2.* **III.** *A riot: turbă: v. RIOT, DISTURBANCE, ROU*.

**row** (*v.*): **1.** *rémoig, i: the labour of r.ing, remigandi labor, Caes. B. G.* 5, 8. **2.** *remis (navim) propello, 3*: *Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. **3.** *Pbr.*: *to r. hard, remis contendere*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 8: *remis incumbere*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 294: *he ordered the ships to be r.d at full speed, naves... incitari remis... jussit, Caes. B. G.* 4, 25: *they persevere in r.ing, remorum in verbere persistant*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 62: *we set the slaves to r., servos**

**ad remum dahamus.** Liv. 34. 6. **Suet.**  
Aug. 16.

**rowan-tree.** *ornus v. MOUNTAIN-ASH;* *fraxinus silvestris* Plin. H. N. 16, 18, 30; Col. Arb. 16.

**rowel:** \*calcaris stimulus.

**rower:** remex, igis: Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4; *for the sake of practising their s. causa exercitorum remigium, Caw. B. C. 3, 24.* (Or expr by *imperf part.* of remigo v. TO ROW.)

**rowers, a crew of:** remigium, the crew of rowers and the marines, remigium classicum militis, Liv. 26, 51; he makes up the crew of the remigium suppl., Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

**rowing:** 1. remigium: hasten... with r. and sail; remigio, veloce... festina, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5. 2. remigatio: Cie. Att. 13, 21, 4. Pbr. with quick r., agmine remorum celeri, Virg. Aen. 5, 211; v. TO ROW.

**rowlock:** perh. columbarium (hole through which the oar passed): Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3.

**royal:** 1. Belonging to a king: kingly or queenly: regius: r. style, r. apparatus, Cie. Somn. Sc. I. to live in r. style, more r. vivere, Liv. 2, 3; the r. army, r. exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104; the r. tribunal, r. tribunal, Liv. 2, 12.

II. Worthy of a king: 1. regalis: r. luxury, r. luxus, Virg. Aen. 1, 617; r. apparel, ornatus r., Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

2. regificus (rare): poet: r. luxury, regificus luxus, Virg. Aen. 6, 605. 3. basilius (like the βασιλεύς, or great king): you shall be received with r. entertainment, b. accipere victu, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 32. Pbr.: r. property, regum res, Liv. 2, 4; r. wealth, regum opes, Virg. Georg. 4, 132: r. power, regnum (v. ROYALTY); r. family, domus regnatrix, Tac. A. 1, 4. R. Academy, \*regia Academia: R. Society, \*Frat-ritatis regia, Societas regia, a r. road (to learning), via compendiaria, Cie. Off. 2, 12, 42; als., compendium, Quint. 1, 1, 24 (abbrev. docend compendia).

**royalist:** those r. faveit partibus, Nep. Att. 2, 2, PARTISAN.

**royally:** 1. régie: Cic. 3, 48, 115. 2. régalière: Liv. 42, 51.

3. régifice (rare): Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. 4. basilié (v rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 29: v. ROYAL.

5. more regio, Sall. Jull. 11: regio apparatu, Cic. Somn. Sc. I, frag. 1: more regal, Just. 36, 3.

6. regis instar ad instar regis, ib.

**royalty:** 1. regnum: hope of attaining to r. (regal power): spe affectandi regni, Liv. 1, 46. 2. majestas regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106. 3. dignitas regia, Nep. Mitt. 2, 4, regia potestas, id. Lys. 3. Pbr.: ensigns of r., insignia regia, Cie. Sest. 26, 57; name of r., regale nomen, id. Manil. 9, 24.

**rub (v.):** In gen.: 1. frico, ul,

atum, and lictum, t. r. my body with oil, oleo corpus frico, Mart. 90, 5: r. his sides against the tree, fricat arbore costas, Virg. Geogr. 3, 256. Comps.: (1) perficio, t. (to r. all over): to r. the head gently, leniter p. caput, Cels. 1, 4: when Apriovitis was r.ing his face with ointment, quum A... os summ unguento perficeret Cic. Ver. 3, 25, 62. (2) confrico, t. (to r. well): the whole face must be well r'd with salt, sale confricari totum os convenient, Col. 7, 10, 3. (3.) affrico, t. (to r. against): (a serpent) r.ing himself against fennel, marathre herbae seces africanae, Plin. 3, 27, 41. (4.) defrico, t. (to r. down): the bodies of beasts ought to be r'd down, pedicuntur, corpora defricanda sunt, Col. 6, 10. (5.) infrico, t. (to r. in): Plin. 10, 3, 8, § 26. (6.) circumfrico, t. (to r. all round): to r. round the edges of the casks, labra dollorum c, Cato R. R. 26.

2. téro, trív, tum, t. (usu. implying also to wear away): to r. the eyes (to force out a tear), oculos t., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: to r. one piece of wood against another (for fire), lignum ligno t., Plin. Comps.: (1) attero, 3 (to r. against): Hor. Od. 1, 19, 30: (of a dog) r.ing his tail against one) Plin. (2.) contéro, 3 (v. TO WEAR

away) iron is r'd (worn) away: conteritur ferrum, Ov. A. 3, 91. (3.) détero, 3 (r. away): the long journey will r. (chuse) his wak feet, deteret via longa podes, Tib. 1, 10, 16.

**rub away or off:** detergeo, si, sum, 2; and dertego, 3. r. s. off the superfluous buds, supervacuos palmites deterget, Col. 5, 13. V. CLEANSE, POLISH.

— out, erase: v. ERASE.

**rub (subs.):** Phr. ay' there's the rub, hoc opus, hic labor est, Virg. Aen. 6, 129.

**rubber:** I. A whetstone: cos, cōtis, f. Plin. 16, 22, 47. II. A rough towel.

1. linteum villosum, Mart. 14, 138.

2. lappa, ib. 12, 29, 4. 3.

externamentarium. Varr. L. 1, 5, 21.

III. A man who rubs: 1. aliptes, ae: Juv. 3, 75. 2. fricator, s. Aur. Tar. 3, 7. IV. At play: \*victoria in certamine termino bis parta.

**rubbing (act of):** 1. attritus, us, Plin. 8, 52, 78. 2. affrictus, us, ib. 11, 6, 18. 3. frictus, us: ib. 23, 7, 63. § 125. 4. frictio, us, 28, 4, 14. 5. frictura, Vitruv. 7, 1. 6. frictio, Cels. 4, 1. 7. perficitio, Plin. II. 21, 18, 69, § 116.

**rubish:** 1. rūdus, éris, n. (broken stone, mortar, etc.): to assign a place where r. may be shot, locum ruderii accepido destinare, Tac. A. 15, 43: also in plur, he set his hunds to work to clear away the r., ruderibus purgandis manus admovit, Suet. Vespa. 8. 2. quiskue, arum (refuse, sweepings): r. the spoil of the wind, q. volantis venti spolia, Caecil. ap. Fest. 16, v. REFUSE (subs.).

**rubishy:** v. WORTHLESS.

**rubble:** rūdus, éris, n.: Vitruv. 7, 1.

**rubbling or rubble-work:** rūderatio, Vitruv. u.s.

**rubicund:** v. RUDDY.

**rubric:** rubrica (lit. red earth: hence the title of a law, because written in red): Pers. 5, 90. Quint. 12, 3, 11.

**ruby (subs.):** carbunculus: Plin.

37, 7, 25.

**ruby (adj.):** poet: r. lips, purpurea labella, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 23.

**ruck:** I. Fold, wrinkle: rúga.

v. FOLD. II. The hindmost in a crowd,

esp. of horses in a race: vulgas turbaque, Luer. 2, 919: v. CROWD, MOR.

**rudder:** 1. gubernaculum: v. HELM. 2. clavis: v. TILLER.

— bands: juncturea gubernaculum, Vulg. Act. Apost. xxvii. 40.

**rudiness:** v. REDNESS.

**rudille:** red chalk: rubrica: Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.

**ruddy:** 1. rūbescunda, rūbens, v.

RED. 2. rūtilus, r. fire, rutilus ignis, Virg. Georg. 1, 454.

— rather: 1. rūbescundus: Juv. 6, 425.

2. subrūbescundus: Sen. Ir. 3, 4, 1.

**to be:** 1. rūbeo, ui, 2: the

r. moon, Luna rubens, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10.

2. rūtilo, i: Virg. Aen. 8, 529.

**rude:** I. Unfinished, unpolished: (of things and persons)

1. rūdis, e: a r. orator, rūdis orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. 2. rūdis: rūdis et incompitos, Quint. 10, 1, 66; rūdis indigestaque molles, Ov. Met. 1, 7. 3. inconditus: r. verses, inc. versus, Liv. 4, 53; a r. (unpolished) way of speaking, inc. (antiquorum) diendil consuetudo, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173. 4. dūrus, r. dances, durae choreas, Ov. Fast. 3, 537.

5. agrestes: Cicer. de Or. 1, 25, 115: agrestes et barbari, id. Mil. 9, 26

5. rusticus: v. RUSTIC, WOORISH.

6. inurbanus (impolite): I should not be so r., non essent tam inurbanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 92, 165.

7. horridus (rough, blunt, unpolished): r. Saturnian metrie, h. numeris Saturni, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: cf. id. 1, 21, 10, non ille..., te negliget horridus: Cic. Phr.: the Carthaginians threw up a r. fortification, casta tumultuaria communirent, Liv. 28, 16.

II. Ill-humoured, unkinder, insolent:

1. asper: Hor. A. P. 163

jokes too r., asperiores faciae, Cic.

Planc. 14, 31. 2. ferus: Fer. Andr. 1, 5, 41. 3. inhumans: r old men inhumani senes, Cic. Sen. 3, 7. r. neglect inhumana negligenta, id. Off. 1, 36 130.

4. immansuetus: Join immansuetumque ferumque ingentum, Ov. Met. 15, 85.

5. insolens: v. INSOLENT.

6. pétulans (saucy): a r. way of jesting, jocundi genns, p. Cte. Off. 1, 29, 104. Fig.: the r. East winds, p. Euri, Luer. 6, 110. 7. protinus: v. WANTON. Fig. and port. r. winds, venti protervi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2.

8. injuriosus: poet, with r. foot, inj. pede, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 13: the r. (boisterous) winds, inj. venti, id. Epod. 17, 34.

9. importunus (intrusive): the r. birds, imp. volucres, id. S. 1, 8, 6: r. poverty, imp. pauperes, id. Od. 3, 16, 37.

**rudely:** I. In an unfinished or unpolished manner: 1. crasse a poem r. put together, c. compositum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.

2. rustice: Cie. Off. 12, 36.

3. lucreti: id. Off. 3, 21, 82.

4. incomposito: Join horridate atque incomposito, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

5. dāre, or diriter: r. east, fusum durior, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

6. horrid: (cf. RUDE, 1, 8). Join: horride inculpe [dicere], Cic. Or. 9, 28: cf. also Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10.

II. With violence or ill-nature: 1. pétulante: he abused Pompeius r., in Pompeium p. inventus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2.

2. protervi: who knocks so r. quis tam protervi nostras aedes arletat? Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 1.

3. prōactē (to denote acting in a pert, forward manner): pay more r. demanded, stipendum procacius flagitatum, Liv. 28, 24.

4. importuné (rare): to press r., importune histrile, Cic. Acad. 4, 25, 80.

5. insolenter: v. INSOLENTLY.

**rudeness:** I. Want of polish:

1. rusticitas: r. of pronunciation, soni, r., Quint. 11, 3, 10.

2. barbareis: provincial r., b. domestica, Cic. Brut. 74, 258.

3. expr. by adj., r. of speech, oratio horrida, inculca, etc. v. REDE (1.).

II. Insolence or unkindness: 1. inhumaniitas Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. Join: inimportunitas et inhumaniitas, id. Sen. 3, 7.

2. insolentia: id. de Or. 2, 52, 209.

3. pétulantia: v. PERTNESS, WAN-

TIONNESS.

**rudiment:** the beginning of anything:

I. élémentum: r.s. of vines, vitiorum e., Juv. 14, 124: the r.s. (beginnings) of Rome, prima Roma e., Ov. Fast. 3, 179: of learning, Hor. S. 1, 26.

2. initium: Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 (initium et tanquam semina unde omnia ortu).

3. sēmen: Cic.: Luer.: v. GERMI.

4. primordium: r.s. of things, primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2, 7.

5. rūdimentum: the first r.s. of rhetoric, prima rhetorices r., Quint. 2, 5, 1.

6. exordium: r.s. of all things, cunctarum exordia rerum, Luer. 1, 31.

7. principium: r.s. of all great things, omnipotum magiarum principia, Cic. Vat. 6, 14.

Pbr.: not having learnt even the r.s. of logic, dialectici non imbutus quidem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: a young man ought to be taught the r.s. of those arts, infici debet its artibus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2, 9: ignorant of the r.s. plane indoctus, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: subjects of which they had not even learnt the mere r.s. que... ne primoribus quidem fabris attigissent, ib. 1, 19, 87. (See also folit, art.)

**rudimentary:** inchoatus a r. knowl-

edge of nature, cognitio naturae inc.

Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153. r. breasts, \*formae quaedam, quasi mammarum inchoaturum.

Pbr.: r. instruction, elements prima: v. RUDIMENT.

**rue (suls.):** rūta: r. that sharpens

sight, acutes lumina rūtas, Ov. Rem. 801 (R. graveolens, Linn.): flavoured with r.: rūtatis wine so treated, mustum rutatum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

**rue (v.):** lúgo, etc. v. TO REPENT.

**MOURN, REGRET:**

**ruful:** moestus (moe): v. SORROW-FUL.

**ruff:** I. A kind of collar: \*col-

laris genus quod Anglice ruff dicunt:

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*the mark like a c. on a bird's neck: torquis, is, m.: (a parrot) having a scarlet r., torque minato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58.*

**[II.] A r. pigeon:** 1. *polumbus turquatus, Mart. 1, 67, 1.*

\*mâchétes pugnax: *Tringa pugnax, Linn. III. A fish: \*perca cerma; acerina vulgaris; asprædo: Eng. Cyc.*

**ruffian:** 1. *expr. by circumlocution facinorösus (one who is conversant with deeds of violence): Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22 (quintum est genus parricidiarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, r.s of every kind): homo ad facinus audax, cf. ib. 2, 5, init. (nemo in gladiatorio ludo paullo ad facinus audacior, rather a greater r. than the rest). Also *salso*, has, facinorum caterva = gangs of r.s, Cat. 14.*

2. *homo perditus: gangs of r.s (or desperadoes), Auct. Dom. 42, 110.*

**[III.]** *In pl. only, opéra, arum (hired gangs of 'roughs'): Cic. Sext. 17, 39.*

4. *sicarius (strictly, one who employs the dagger): v. ASSASSIN.*

5. *lātro (robber, freebooter; also in wider sense): to employ a r. to perpetrate murder, iatrones ad peragendum parcidium (uti), Val. M. 5, 9, 4: Cic. Sext. 17, 39. So latrocinium, a band of ruffians: id. Cat. 1, 13, 31.*

6. *sometimes, rhetorically: gladiator: id. Ph. 13, 10, 25.*

**ruffianly:** ad facinus audax; facinorösus; v. RUFFIAN. Sometimes also, nefarius (abominably wicked), or atrox (savagely cruel), may serve. v. WICKED, CRUEL, SAVAGE. Phr.: r. conduct or character, audacia; esp. with some strengthening epith.: as, immunita audacia, Auct. Har. resp. 3, 4: more fully, Cic. Ph. 13, 5, 10, ad omne facinus immanis audacia: cf. also Curt. 6, 11, init., miles...stolidia audacia ferox, a brutal r. fellow: (see also, BAUTALITY, CRUELTY): in a r. manner: expr. by modal abl., nefaria crudelitate; immunita audacia, etc. v. preced. art.

**ruffle (v.):** ágitu, turbo, móveo: v. TO SHAKE, TOSS, DISTURB. Still more precisely, horrifico, 1 (rare): Cat. Epith. Pet. 269: so, to become r.d, inhorrere: Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (in both passages of the sea).

**ruffle (subs.):** perh. limbus manicae adutus: v. Virg. Aen. 4, 17.

**rug:** 1. strágulum: Mart. 2, 16, 1.

2. vestis strágula, Liv. 34, 7. 3. coopterium (for wrapping closely up): wrapped in warm r.s, calidu c. involutus, Veg. Vet. 3, 77.

**rugged:** 1. durus (harsh): Attilius, a most r. poet, poeta durissimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2.

2. asper: *Ithaca, situate among most r. rocks, in aspernis saxulis affixa, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.*

3. horridus: v. RUDE (l. 8).

4. praeeruptus (esp. of steep, broken ground): r. places, praeerupta, Liv. 27, 18.

5. scripulösus (with many small pointed stones): r. rocks, cotes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33.

6. in temper: difficilis: v. ILL-TEMPERED, MOROSE.

**ruggedness:** v. ROUGHNESS.

**ruin (subs.):** 1. Utter destruction:

1. extitum, pernicies, etc. v. DESTRUCTION.

2. ruina (downfall): a word always used with something of metaphor: in this universal r. . . . in hac rerum ruina, Liv. 26, 41, med.: r. of fortune (bankruptcy; breaking completely down), ruina fortunamarum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: Hor. Phr.: to go to r., (1). ruo, ri, rütum, 3 (to fall with violence; oft. in fig. sense): Cic. Ver. 5, 6, 12 (quae cum accidunt, nemo est qui intelligat ruere illam rem publicam): Hor. Strengthened, corrugo, 3 (to go to utter r.: both lit. as a house, and fig.): Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84. (2). pessum eo, 4, irr. (lit. to go to the bottom): archaic, and not in Cic.). the finest plains of Italy would go to r., pituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, Tac. A. 1, 79. Also, pessum sido, 3: Sen. (3). obeo, pereo (strengthened, dispersed), 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH.

(4). praecepsito, 1 (to go headlong or with violence to r.) when the stat. was sinking headlong to r., praecepsante repub-

lica, Cic. Salt. 1, 1: Liv. (5). labo, psus, 3 (to glide, fall, or waste away or r.): ct. Cic. Or. 3, 10, cetera nasel, occidere, flueri, labi: also, Liv. 3, 33, init., eo cirtus res lapsa est deterioravit, went to r. (6). dilabó, 3 (to waste away and go to pieces: both lit. as a building, and fig.): fall to ruin, monumenta dilapsa, Iucri. 5, 311: the most admirably constituted commonwealth went to r., (nt) praeclarissime constituta respubl. dilabetur, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80. (7). collabó, 3 (to go completely to decay, fall in ruins as a house): the roof of the house (appeared to) fall in r.s, fastigium domus collabili, Suet. Caes. 81: Liv. (8). poet. dare ruinam (to come down with a violent fall): Virg. Aen. 2, 310. Ptr.: v. seize thee! dii te perdunt! Cic. Deiot. 7, 21.

**[II.]** Specifically, seduction: stuprum (per vim illatum); v. SEDUCTION, RAPE.

**[III.]** Usu. pl., broken parts, esp. of buildings: 1. ruinae, arum (not so in Cic.): to rebuild temples out of the r.s of temples, ruini templorum tempora aedificia, Liv. 42, 3, fin.: Ov. 2. paretinae, arum (ruined walls, parietes: perbi, ruinas understood): I was more impressed by the sight of the r.s of Corinth, magis me moverunt Corinthi p. aspectae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Plin. 3, perl. vestigia, orum; v. TRACES, REMAINS.

4. expr. by verb: nothing save the r.s of buildings, \*nil praeter disjecta (dilapsa, or the effect of decay) aedificia: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 608.

5. strages, is, f. (as of a building thrown down): Tac. H. 1, 86 (strage obstantis molis refusus amnis).

**ruin (r.):** 1. In gen.: 1. perdo, diridi, sum, 3: many have utterly r'd themselves, multi... se ipsos penitus perdidérunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: I am r'd, perditus sum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 46.

Strengthened, less freq., déperdo, 3: a cobbler r'd with want: sutor inopia perditus, Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: disperdo, 3: Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

2. praecipito, 1 (to hurt headlong: a very strong expr.): for r'ing the state, ad praecepsitudinam rempublicam, Liv. 22, 12.

3. pessummo, dédi, datum, 1: or in two words: to one who seeks to r. (or send to r.) every thing, querentem pessum dare cuncta, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 45: Sal. (who is fond of the phr.): 4,

affligo, xi, etum, 3: Pompey has r'd himself, ipse se affixit, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2.

5. conficio, feci, fectum, 3: to r. one's own property, suam rem c. Cic. in Sen. 5, 11, 1.

6. frango, frégi, fractum, 3: self-indulgence r.s all the powers both of mind and body, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6.

Join: homo fractus et prope dissipatus, Cic. Red. 9, 4.

7. pröfigo, 1 (to dash to the ground, deal a severe blow to):

r. the state, p. rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3.

8. corrumpo, rüpi, rupsum, 3: you r. your eyes with weeping, lacrimis corrupmis ocellos, id. Am. 3, 6, 57.

Pbr.: to be r'd with expense, sumite exbariri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: v. TO DESTROY, INJURE, OVERTHROW, WASTE.

**[II.]** In moral point of view, esp. with ref. to women: 1. vitio, 1: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52.

2. corrumpo, 3: Suet. Jul. 50: v. TO SEDUCE.

3. dépravo, 1: a boy r'd by indulgence, indulgentia depravata, Cic. Att. 10, 4: v. TO SPOIL.

**ruined:** 1. ruinosus: r. houses, r. domi, Ov. Her. 1, 56: a r. house, aedes r. Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

2. Fig.: naufrágus: Cic. Pis. 19, 43. Pbr.: half-r., semiruinosus: the h.-r. city, semi-ruins urbs, Liv. 5, 49.

**ruinous:** A. Injurious: 1. damnoösus: r. to the flock, d. pecori, Virg. G. 1, 37.

2. exitiosus: Cic. Planc. 36, 87.

3. funestus: v. FATAL.

B. a r. expense, effus sumitus, Cic. R. Am. 24, 68: to live at a r. expense, profus sumitus vivere, id. Quint. 30, 93: he made a harbour at a r. expense, portum operis sumtuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9. v. COSTLY.

B. Ready to fall: Pbr.: the r. temples of the gods, aedes tabentes deorum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 3: the r.

house, lapsura domus, Ov. Ib. 511: so, casurus, id. Pont. 2, 3, 59.

**ruinously:** 1. dannosè to drink r., damnosus bibere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

2. pestifère: Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2, 1.

3. perniciosè: most r., perniciosissime, Aug. Ep. 26, 2.

4. exitiosè: ib. 28, 3.

**rule (subs.):** 1. An instrument for measuring with; 1. régula: Cic. fr.; Plin. 2, norma (a carpenter's square): more freq. in sig. II.). Plin. 36, 22, 51.

3. ammissis, in, f. (carpenter's tool: perbi a square or level): esp. in phr. ad ammissum, or as one word, adammissum, precisely according to r., exactly: Aus. Idyll. 16, 11. Varr. Geil. 4. décm-peda (to feet in length: for land-measuring): Cic. Ac. 4, 41, 126 Hor.

**[II.]** A regulation, precept, direction:

1. régula: the r. of a corrupt custom, pravissima consuetudinis r., Cic. Br. 74

238: the r. of right and wrong, juris et injuria r., id. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

2. norma: the r. of the ancients, veterum n., Hor. Od. 2, 15, 12: a certain r. of reason, certa rationis n., Cic. Mur. 2, 2.

3. lex: a fixed r. for versification, versibus certa lex, Cic. Or. 58, 198: a grammatical r., i. grammatica, Geil. 13, 20.

4. praecipuum: some r.s must be laid down, pr. quaedam danda sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: r.s for speaking, pr. dicendi, id. Brut. 76, 263.

5. praescriptum: observing these r.s, haec praescripta servans, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 92.

Also, praescriptio: the r. of reason, praescriptio, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: the r. of half an hour (for speaking), pr. semihora, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6.

Join: haec regulam, haec praescriptio, naturae, id. Acad. 4, 46, 140.

6. formula: Join: formula ratioque scriptandi, Suet. Aug. 88.

7. institutum (standing r. or recognized principle): r.s of society, instituta civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148.

Join: [oblitus] consuetudinis et instituti mel, id. Ait. 4, 18, 1.

8. body of r.s, institutio: according to the r.s of art, ex institutione artis, Auct. ad Her. 3, 9, 16.

9. in same sense, disciplina: Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 7.

**[III.]** Government: 1. ditio: Virg. Aen. 1, 622; Cic. Prov. 13, 32.

2. imperium: Virg. Aen. 9, 796.

3. régime: the r. of conduct, r. morum, Liv. 4, 8.

4. regnum: under the r. of Cinara, sub r. Cinarae, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 4.

5. dominus, ds: freed from kingly r., d. regio liberata, Cic. Brut. 10, 41.

**V. GOVERNMENT, SWAY.** Pbr.: according to r., rite: Auct. pro Dom. 52, 134: or expr. by adj., legitimus: a poem according to r., i. poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: out of r., inordinate: Cels. 4, 25: or by adj., inordinatus: Quint. 1, 10, 46: to lay down a r., legem scandere: Cic. Am. 12, 40: praescribere: Caes. B. G. 1, 36.

uprightness must be the r. of advantage, honestate dirigenda utilitas est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 83: to live by r., valetudini servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, ext.

**rule (v.):** A. Trans. to govern: 1. régio, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc.):

most gen. term): Cic.: Virg. 2.

moderor, 1 (in this sense, with acc.): r.ing the seas, maria moderantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

Join: regit et moderatur, id. Somn. Sc. 8.

3. tempéro, 1 (to restrain, regulate: with acc. or dat.): he r.s their passions, temperat iras, Virg. Aen. 1, 57: r. d. his anger, temperavit iras (dat.), Liv. 33, 20.

4. imperio, 1: v. TO GOVERN.

B. Trans.: 1. To possess power: 1. dominor, 1: to r. over the other animals, dominar in cetera animalia, Ov. Met. 1, 77.

the Danai r. in the city, dominar in urbe, Virg. Aen. 2, 327: dominor is used with a dat. in later writers only, Zumpt, § 413.

2. regno, 1: while Greece was still regnante, regnante Jam Graeca, Cic. Brut. 10, 41: (Clodius thinks) that he shall r. when Milo has been killed, Milone interfecto se regnaturum, id. Mil. 16, 43.

3. praesum, ful (with dat.): over which countries four kings r.d, quibus regionibus quatuor reges praerant.



membra per vagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: of planets completing their orbits: Vitruv. 9, 4. Phr.: to r. through an estate, rem familiarium disperdere, dissipare, etc., v. TO SQUANDER.

**run together:** concurro, curri, 3: all will r. together to meet me, concurrent mi obviam omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: v. TO CONCUR, TO MEET, TO ASSEMBLE; —, to: accuro, curri, 3: a man r.s up to me, accurrit quidam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: to have recourse: to r. to the prætor, ad praetorem ac, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, 7.

**to seed:** in sēmen ire: Varr. R. R. 161.

**under:** subterlabor, subterfundor: v. TO FLOW BEHNEATH.

**up:** Phr. he ran up temporary buildings, aedificia subitaria construxit, Tac. A. 15, 19, or expr. by repente (celeriter, festinanter) aedificare, constiutere: cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 5. Fig.: to r. up a bill, \*(grande) aes alienum contrahere, confare (though these expr. denote rather the occurring of heavy debts, than of a single bill).

**upon, aginst:** I. To meet: v. TO MEET. Prov.: to r. against the post, in columnis incurre, Cic. Or. 67, 224. II. To attack: v. TO ATTACK.

**run (subs.):** I. Act of running or sailing: expr. by verb: they had a good r. for it, \*summa virtus contentione currentum erat: the r. was too long for their strength, \*longius quam pro viribus excurrendum erat: we made a capital r. to Coreyra, Coreyram bellissime navigavimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. II. Success of a play: the play had a good r., \*saepius (et cum summo plausu) fabulæ relata est, in se name reposita est: cf. Ter. Heo. prol. 1, 7: Hor. A. P. 190.

III. Of a rabbit, hare, etc.: perh. \*cuniculorum (leporum, etc.) iter; locus ubi cuniculi, etc. meare (permeare) solent.

**runagate:** I. fugitivus: usus, runaway: a runaway slave (fugitivus a domino, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112); Caes.: Hor. also in gen. sense: cf. Cic. l. c., fugitivus ab iure et ab legibus: a r. from business, rei familiaris f, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4. 2. perh. fugax (given to run away, whereas fugitivus denotes one who has actually absconded): playfully, the runagate Phœbe, Phœbe fugax, Hor.

**running (subs.):** cursus, ūs: to oustrip a dog in r., cursus superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51. Or by gerund: v. TO RUN. To have a r. at the nose, expr. by humor exit, per naras fertur: v. TO BUX (II.).

**running (adj.):** Phr.: r. water, aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 123: so flumen vivum, Virg. Aen. 2, 19: Liv.: (lympha fugax describes water as hurrying by, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 12): a r. sore, exulcerato mucosa, Cels. 5, 28, 15: putida bñmidia, ib. § 16 (v. ULCER): r. hand, \*literæ cursivæ (term used by critics to denote the free small writing of some MSS., as distinguished from the large square writing in capitals, literæ unciales) to write a free r. hand, \*calamo facile libereque uti; manu ad scribendum facilis habilique esse.

**rundlet, or runlet:** I. A small cask: perh. dōlōlūm v. CASK. II. A small stream: 1. rivulus: Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. 2. tenuis rivus: Virg. Georg. 4, 19.

**rupture (subs.):** I. Separation of parties: 1. dissidium: Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2. 2. dissidium: to produce a r., d. parere, Lucr. 1, 221: that no r.s take place between friends, ne qua amicorum d. fiant, Cic. Am. 21, 78. 3. seditio: a r. between the authores of peace and war, seditio inter bellis pacisque auctores, Liv. 2, 16. 4. disjunctio: Cic. Am. 21, 76. 5. dissensio: ib. 77. 6. direxit, ūs: id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. Phr.: to come to an open r., amicitias repente præcidiere, id. Off. 2, 13, 120: societatem dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: v. SEDITION, QUARELLA. II. A disease: 1.

bernia Cels. 7, 17, 18. 2. rāmex, līcis, Cels. l. c. 3. ruptum: Plin. 28, 11, 48: ib. 21, 1, 16. Phr. if any internal r. has taken place, quacunque de causa ruptum aliquid intus .. est, Cels. 2, 10.

**rupture (n.):** rumpo, abrumpo, 3 v. TO BURST

**ruptured:** 1. ruptus Mart. 10, 56, 8. 2. entércelicus: Plin. 26, 8, 19: ib. 32, 9, 33. 3. rāmicosus ib. 30, 15, 47.

**rural:** 1. rusticus: r. affairs, res r., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: r. dettes, r. numina, Ov. Met. 1, 192: r. tribes, r. tribus, Plin. H. N. 18, 3, 3. 2. rāralis (rare) r. work, opus rurale, Macrobius, Sat. 5, 2. 3. agrestis r. works, agrestis opera, col. propon. 1, 17. 4. rūricola (tenanting the country) r. Fauns, Faunulae Fauni, Ov. Met. 6, 320: v. RUSTIC.

**rush (s.):** 1. cārex, icis: fed on r.s, carice pastus, Virg. Georg. 3, 231.

2. juncus: id. Ecl. 1, 49: Plin. 21, 18, 69. 3. scirpus, or sūpus: you are looking for a knot in a r., nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 39.

**rushes, bed of:** 1. cārectum: Virg. Ecl. 3, 20. 2. juncētum: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3.

**rush, used as adj.:** 1. junceus: r. bonds, j. vincla, Ov. Fast. 4, 870. 2. scirpeus, or sūpus: a r. boat, s. ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9; Varr. L. L. 5, 139.

3. scirpatus, or sūrpatus: r. baskets, or hamper, sūrpatā dollā, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 117. Phr.: not worth a r., vilius simus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: do you not think it worth a r., non assis facis? Catull. 40, (42), 13

**basket:** scirpīnus (sir.) Lucili. in Non: Prop.

**lights:** fila scirpea, Prudent. Cath. 5, 15.

**ring:** \*scirpeus anulus. Phr.: to marry with a r. ring, \*ficto matrimonio ducere.

**rush, or rushing (subs.):** 1. impetus, as with a great r., magno impetu, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: having made a r., impetu captio, Liv. 8, 30. 2. incursum, ūs: the r. of waters, incursum undarum, Ov. Met. 11, 496. 3. incursum. Join: incurso atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44. 4. concursus, ūs (a general r.): a r. is made to the praetorium, fit c. ad praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: a r. having been made from all the camp, c. ex totis castris facto, Liv. 25, 39. Phr.: they took to flight with a r., præcipites fugae sese mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: r. of blood, profundum sanguinis, Luct. 6, 1203: to make a r. v. next art.

**rush (v.):** 1. ruo, ni, ūtum, and ruitum, ūs: the rivers r. from the mountains, ruunt de montibus alunes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: others r. to the gates, alii ruunt ad portas, Liv. 25, 39. 2. rētor, latus sum: I r. into flames, in flammis ... feror, Virg. Aen. 2, 337: r. headlong into mischief, per mala præcepis fertur, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: the Rhine r. rapidly, citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. 3. curro, cūcurri, cursum: v. TO RUN, HASTEN.

**away:** ēvōlo, 1: they r. away to Rome, avolant Roman, Liv. 1, 57: v. TO HASTEN, TO HURRY.

**forth, or forward:** 1. prōrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, ūs: Tiber r.s forth to the sea, in mare proruptum, Virg. Aen. 7, 32: he r.s forth into the midst of the enemy, densos proruptum in hostes, ib. 379. 2. prōprīo, ui, reptum, ūs: with acc. of refl. pron.: they r. forth from the gate, sese porta foras proruptum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: he r.d out of the senate-house, se ex curia proruptum, Liv. 8, 30.

3. prōfundō, fidū, ūsum: 3: with acc. of refl. pron.: the whole body of archers r.d forth, omnis multitudine sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93.

**on, or into:** 1. irruo, ūs: when they r. into evil knowingly, quum in mali scientes irruunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 10,

29. Decius r.d into the midst of the host, in medium aciem irruerat, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61. Aeneas r.s on, Aeneas irruit, Virg. Aen. 10, 579. 2. inferor, 3, irr.: he r.s into the midst of the fires, in medios ignes infertur, Liv. 4, 33. So, infero with acc. of refl. pron.: that no one should r. into danger of his life, ne quis se in vitia discrimen inferret, Cic. Baib. 10, 25: the Etruscans r.d on with such violence, adeo concitato impetu se intulerunt, Liv. 2, 14. 3. īficio, īcī, īiectum, ūs with acc. of refl. pron.: I had heard that men of high renown had r.d into the midst of the enemy, clarissimos viros se in medios hostes ... injecisse, Auct. Dom. 24, 64.

4. incito, ūs: with acc. of refl. pron.: others r. from the camp, ali ex castris ese incitant, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: when the tide had r.d in from the deep, quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, id. B. G. 3, 12. 5. ēvōlo, 1: squillus r.s on Longinus, Longinum Squillu involat, Hirt. Alex. 52.

6. incuso, ūs: I will r. on you with fists, incuso (te) pugnis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 17: to r. on the enemy, incursare in hostem, Liv. 8, 38. 7. occurso, ūs: Varenus r.s upon him with his sword, occurrat gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. 8. irrumpt, rūpi, ruptum, he r.s on that part of the enemy, in eam (partem) irrumpt, ib.: v. TO ATTACK.

**rush out:** 1. ēvōlo, ūs: suddenly they r.d out from all of the wood, ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, id. B. G. 3, 28. 2. ērūmpo, rūpi, ruptum, ūs: the soldiers r.d out by the gates, milites portis erumpere, Sall. Jug. 99. Also with acc. of refl. pron.: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14.

3. effundo, fudi, ūsum: 3: with acc. of refl. pron.: when all the crowd had r.d out, ubi omnis multitudine se effudisset, Liv. 20, 24. 4. ēvēlo, vixi, vectum, ūs: with acc. of refl. pron.: ring out unguardedly, incaute se evenientes, ib.

**rushing (adj.):** 1. praeceps, cipitis: r. (in waterfalls) Anio, pr. Aino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13: r. Boreas, pr. Boreas, Ov. Met. 2, 185. 2. torrens: r. streams, t. flumina, Virg. Ecl. 7, 52: like r. water, torrentis aquæ more, id. Aen. 10, 603.

**rushy:** made of rushes: 1. junceus: r. chains, j. vincla, Ov. Fast. 4, 870. 2. juncinus: of r. of oleum, oleum j., Plin. 15, 7, 7, 9, 30. 3. scirpeus (sir.): a r. image, s. imago, Ov. Fast. 5, 659. 4. juncōsus: planted with rushes: r. shores, j. littora, Ov. Met. 7, 23.

**rusk:** perh.: 1. crustum: Virg. Aen. 7, 114. 2. crustulūm: Hor. S. 1, 1, 75: crustulum siligineum: Sen. Ep. 123, 2, 3. 3. libum: Cata R. R. 74.

**russet (adj.):** 1. rūfus: Mart. 14, 129. 2. rūfūs: Plin. 25, 13, 94. 3. russus: Gell. 2, 26, 6. 4. rāvus: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 3. 5. subrussus: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115. 6. fulvus: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14. (v. RUDDY).

**russet (subs.):** a sort of apple: \*malum fulvum, or ferrugineum.

**rust:** 1. gen. term: rōbigo or rūbigo, Inis, f.: corroding r., scabra r., Virg. G. 1, 495. Fig.: talent injured by long r., ingenium longa r. laesum, Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 21: a disease

in corn: Virg. G. 1, 151. 2. r. of iron: ferrugo, Plin. 23, 8, 79. 3. r. of copper (verdigrid): aerugo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32. 4. situs, ūs: r. seizes the soldiers' arms, occupat arma situs, Tibull. 1, 11, 50. Fig.: the mind contracts r. in darkness, mens in opaco situm duct, Quint. 1, 2, 18.

**rusi (r.):** A. Intrins.: 1. exp. by rōbigo, with a verb: to r. more quickly, celarius r. trahere, Plin. 34, 9, 21: cf. robigine infestari, id. 34, 15, 41; robiginem sentire, id. 34, 14, 41. 2. very rare, robigino, 1: Apul. (to be avoided).

3. Fig.: torpē, 2, torpesco, pui, ūs: they allow their talent to r., ingenium torpescere sinunt, Sall. Jug. 2: v. RUSTY, TO BECOME. Phr.: to r. away

(fig.), situ corrumpli; situm duere: v. preced. art. **B.** Trans. expr. by rōbigo and verb: *the earth rōs iron: terra ferro robiginem obduct*, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 27.

**rustic** (altj.): 1. rusticus: *belonging to the country: rō. manners, rō. life, rō. mores, rō. vita*, Cic. R. Am. 27, 75.

2. agrestis (usu. implying boorishness): *the rō. mouse, agrestis*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98. Cic. Rose. Am. 1. c. 3. rūrīcōla (poet.): rō. ozen, ruricolas boves, Ov. Met. 3, 479: rō. Fauns, ruricolas Fauni, ib. 6, 392. 4. rūrigēna (poet.): ib. 765. Join: subagreste quildam planeque subructum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259.

**rustic** (subs.): 1. rusticus: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2, 42: Ov. 2. agrestis: esp. in pl.: *gods of the rō. agriculture numina*, Virg. Georg. 1, 10: Cic. Mur. 29: Ov.

**rusticate**: **A.** Intrahit: 1. rusticor, 1: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. 2. ruri habito, 1: id. Off. 3, 31, 112. 3. ruri vitam ago: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20. **B.**

Trans: 1. rēlägo, 1: v. TO BANISH. 2. in rū amādo, 1: cf. Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3. Phr.: *he rēt his son filium ruri habitate jussit*, id. Off. 1. c.

**rustication**: exilium.

**rusticity**: rusticitas, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: Suet. Jul. 53.

**rustle**: 1. crēpo, ui, Itum, 1: *ring folds, sinus crepantes*, Virg. Aen. 11, 775. 2. crēpito, 1: *the branch rō. with the wind, crepitabat bractea vento*, ib. 6, 209. 3. sūsurro: *the breath of the ring wind, aura susurrantis venti*, Culex, 154. 4. iuhresco, horru: Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5.

**rustling** (adj.): Phr.: *the rō. grow, argument nemus*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 2: *the whispering (rustling) pines, pini loquentes*, ib.

**rustling** (subs.): 1. stridor, oris: *of locusts' wings*; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104. 2. sūsurrus: Auct. Culex, 120.

**rusty**: 1. Lit.: robīgnōsus: *a weapon r. with blood, telum sanguine r.*, Apul. De Socr. 5, p. 45. Elm. 2. aerūgnōsus: r. plates, aer. lamellae, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 1int. **II.** Not sweet: rancidus: Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.

Fig.: cross, ill-tempered. Join: difficult ac morosus: Cic. Or. 29, 104. —, to become: 1. robīginem trahō, xi, ctum, 3: Plin. H. N. 34, 9, 21.

2. robīginem sentio, si, sum, 4: ib. 14, 41. 3. robīginus infestor, ib. 15, 43. 4. robīgine squāleō: Quint. 10, 1, 10.

**rut** (subs.): a wheel track: orbīta: scarcely to see the r., vix impressam orbitam videre, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

**rut** (v.): to have sexual desire (of animals): 1. lascivio: Col. 6, 24, 2.

2. désiderio, 1: Col. ib. 27, 3. 3. concubitus sollicito, Virg. G. 3, 130. **Rutting season**: tempora concubitus, Col. 8, 15, 7.

**rut** (v.): v. PITT. subs.

**rutless**: 1. illacrīmabilis: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6. 2. immutis: Virg. Georg. 4, 492: v. PITILESS.

**rutlessly**: v. HARSHLY, SEVERELY. **rye**: sécale, Plin. 18, 16, 40: \*secale cereale, Linn.

**ergot of**: \*secale cornutum, Eng. Cycl.

**rye-grass**: \*loliū perenne: Eng. Cycl.

— **Italian**: \*loliū italicum, ib.

## S.

**SABAOTH**: Sābāoth (the heavenly hosts): Hebr. word: Prud. **sabbatarian**: \*sabbatāriūs (quem dicunt).

**Sabbath**: 1. Jewish: sabbāta, ornum, n. pl. (sing. does not occur): to fast on the S., sabbatis jejunium servare, Suet. Aug. 76: Hor.: Juv.: *to keep the S.*, sabbatō, 1: Tert. ad. Jud. fin. (= sabbata servo, observo): to break

the S., \*s. violare, negligere, non servare. **II.** Sabbaths, for Jewish festivals in general (as perhaps Coloss. ii. 16): *outlandish festivals*, peregrina sabbata, Ov. R. Am. 219, 220. observant ubi festa nero pede sabbata reges, Juv. 6, 159: recutitaque sabbata palles, Pers. 5, 134: perh. *the feasts of the new moon, tricesima sabbata* (i. e. the 30th of the month), Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 69. **III.** Fig. a season of rest: (i. e. sabbath of release, Daniel: the eternal s., Dryden: s. of the tomb, Pope): sabbata, sabbatismus, i. m. (*αρθρωτοίς*, Vulg. Heb. iv. 10: Aug. C. D. 22, 10: \*quies illa colestis, divina, aeterna, etc. (N.B. When Sabbath is used for Sunday, it should be translated by sabbata.)

**sabbath-breaker**: \*sabbatorum negligens.

— **keeping**: sabbatismus, Vulg. Hebr. iv. 9.

**sabbatic**, and -al: sabbatāriūs, e. g. luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2, med. Or use gen. of sabbata: v. SABBATH.

**sabine** or **savin**: a sort of juniper (Juniperus Sabina, Linn.), used for incense. 1. herba Sābīna, Catō, R. R. 70: OV. F. 1, 341: or sābīna (alone), Plin. 16, 20, 33. 2. brathy, ys, n. (*βαθύς*), Plin. 24, 11, 61.

**sable**: 1. A small animal of the weasel family: \*mustela zibellina, Linn. \*sabellum, sabellinum, Du Cange: (a native of Siberia, little it all known to the ancients: the only classical equivalent is mus, mūris, c., under which generic name all the weasel family were included: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.).

2. The skin or fur of the sable: \*pellis zibellina: \*pellis sabellina, Du Cange: murina pellis, Just. 2, 2: a dress of s.s., \*sabellinum indumentum, Du Cange: \*indumentum ex pellibus zibel-llinis consuetum (Georges): to be dressed in s.s., \*tergis zibellinarium indutum esse (Georges).

**sable** (adj.): from the dark summer-colour of the skin of the sable.

1. Black (in heraldry): dark, sombre (poet.), with specific reference to dress and person, esp. as an epithet of night:

1. caeruleus (*καυάεος*): c. puppis (Charontis), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: c. nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 83: c. umbra noctis, id. Th. 2, 528. 2. atēr, nox, atra, Virg. Aen. 1, 89, et pass.: used with caeruleus: stant manibus aiae, caeruleis moesta vittis atraque cupresso, id. 3, 63, 4: *the sable mantle or vest of night* (Spenser, Milton), atra vestis, Stat. Th. 7, 244.

3. niger: nigra silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7: nigra nox, OV. Met. 15, 187. Pbr.: night, etc., in their sable arms embrace the fleet (Waller), trans. fr. Virg. Aen. 8, 369, nona rut et fuscia tellurem amplexitetur alis: cf. BLACK, DARK. **II.** As subs. in pl.: sables = mourning robes (e. g. a suit of sables, Shaksp.): nigra vestis, Juv. 10, 245: puluis ornatus: cf. pullis togis amicti, Inscr.: v. MOTUNNO.

**sabot** (Fr.): a wooden shoe, worn by peasants, anciently by slaves: 1. pl. scūlpōnīae, arūm, f.: you ought to give (your farm servants) good sabots every other year, s. bonus alternis annis dare oporet, Cato, R. R. 59: distinguished from soleae, St. Emīto ... soleas, Ch.

Qui quoese potius quam scūlpōnīae, quibus batatuū tibi os? Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59. 2. lignae sōlēae (put on a parricide when he was to be executed), Cic. Inv. 2, 149.

**sabre**: a cavalry sword: 1. glādiūs, i. m. (gen. term): v. SWORD. 2. acinacēs, is, m. (Pers.): the Median s., Medus a., Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5.

**sabulosity** (rare): sand, grit: sābūlo, ñūs, m., Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: sābūlū, i. n.: Plin. 17, 4, 3.

**sabulous** (rare): sābūlōsus, a, um: v. SANDY.

**sac**: (in anatomy and nat. hist.): a membranous bag or pouch: 1. folliculus: used of the stomach, Macr. S. 7, 4. 2. folliculus, i. m. (= vulva, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136): v. POUCH.

**saccharine**: \*saccharīniūs. **V. SUGAR.**

**sacerdotal**: pertaining to a priest, sacerdōtālis, e. s. games (given by the priests on entering office), Iudi. 2, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: cf. Suet. Aug. 44, fin.: s. name, nomen s., Macr. S. 3, 5, s. office, dignity, orders, sacerdotium, Clc. Ver. 2, 2, 51, 120. **V. PRIESTHOOD.**

**sachel**: v. SATCHEL.

**sack** (subs.): 1. A large strong bag:

1. saccus, l. m. (*σάκκος*), gen. of cloth: a mule was carrying sacks bulging out with a quantity of barley, tumentes multo saccos hordei, Plin. Nat. 7, 3: Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 38, 95. 2. cūlēus or culleus, l. m. (*κώλεος*, Ion. *κώλεος*, a sheath), of leather, for holding liquids.

Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78 esp. the sack in which a parricide was seen up for execution, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. Suet. Aug. 33 Juv. 8, 214 seen up in a sack, insutus in culcūm . . . vitam amittere, Clc. R. Am. 11, 39. 3. foliūctūs, a small sack: v. BAG.

4. A measure of coals, corn, etc.: saccus, the gen. -rrn, is best, as our sack is variable the culēus (= 20 amphorae, nearly 119 galli), was too large and was a liquid measure, when definite (e. g. = 4 bushels of corn), say xxiii. modii. **III.** A woman's loose robe, also, a dress of sackcloth, saccus, Hier. Ep. 44.

**IV.** The taking and pillaging of a city or territory, dirēptio, om̄is, f.: the storming and sack of a town, expugnatio, d.que oppidi, Suet. Cl. 21 the *pillage and sack of the allies*, expugnatio sociorum, Clc. Off. 2, 21, 75 v. PILLAGE.

**V.** A sweet white wine (the name is said to be derived from *Xeque*, in Morocco), old gen. name of Spanish white wines, esp. Sherries (i. e. Xeres) sack, now sherry, and Canary sack (Shaksp.): vinum Hispanicum, \*Canariense, or gen. vinum.

**sack** (v. a.): 1. Obsol., to put into a sack (or sacks), \*in saccum (saccos) condere. **II.** To plunder and lay waste (esp. a city taken by storm): 1. dirēptio, ui, epurum, 3. to s. a town, oppidum d., Caes. B. C. 1, 21 to s. houses, tecta d., Liv. 5, 41 to s. temples, d. temple hostiliter, id. 37, 21: (the soldiers dispersed to s. the city, ad dirēptum in urbem passim discuterunt: but Aenilius recalled them, saying that cities are s.d when taken, not when surrendered, capitā, non deditas, diripi urbs, id. 37, 21, fin. 2. vasto, I (esp. of a country, as, I'll sack this country with a mutiny, Shaksp.): v. ITALIAN, Clc. Cat. 4, 6, 13 partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. 3. pōpōlūr, i. t. (also of a country and lands e. g. What barbarous invaders sacked the land? Benham) noctu populabatur agros, Clc. Off. 1, 10, fin. 4. spōlio, i. spoliati effossisse domibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 42: s. fana sociorum, Clc. Sul. 25, fin. : delubra, Sall. C. 11: V. PILLAGE, PLUNDER.

**sackage**: = SACK, subs., No. IV.

**sackbut**: obs. (except in Dan. ill. 5, where it is a mistranslation of samphire, σαμφίκη, a triangular stringed instrument of a sharp tone), the s. was a *tass trumpet with a slide*, like the modern trombone (the *sackbut* deep, Brayton); buccina, ae, f., and cornu, us or u, n. may perhaps be used

**sackcloth**: the coarse cloth of which sacks are made, esp. worn next the skin by way of penance. **I.** The material and dress itself: 1. saccus, i. m.: v. SACK: or, with special reference to the material, (i.) properly, of hemp, *cannabīnum* (sc. texum), vestis *cannabīnum* (ii.) of flax, hīntēum, i. m. (esp. used for sailcloth): v. CANVAS.

2. = hair-cloth, cilicium, i. n. (*καλικίου*, the goat's hair cloth made in Cilicia for tents: Clc. Ver. 2, 1, 38, 95: Liv. 38, 7 post med.). **II.** Fig.: for mourning and mortification: tōga sordida: in sack-cloth and ashes, sordidat, Clc. Ver. 2, 2, 25, 62: v. Dict. of Ant. s. v. Toga. In luctu et squatore, Metell. ap. Clc. Fam. 5, 1.

**sacker**: one who sacks: director (rare): would Antony have been the

*guardian or the sacker and ravager of the city?* custos urbis, an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: v. PLUNDEREE.

**sacking:** I. *The s. of a city, etc. = SACK, subs., No. IV., q. v.* II. *A stout cloth, used for supporting a bed:*

1. linteum, i. n.: v. CANTVAS, SACK-CLOTH. 2. instita, ae, f. (properly a girth): Petr. 97. Phr.: tenta cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12.

**sacking:** *a kind of coarse cloth: \*textilium genus crassum atque asperum: v. SACKCLOTH: made of s., saepe, Hier.*

**sacrament:** sacramentum: Scr. Eccl.: also mysterium may sometimes serve: v. MYSTERY.

**sacramental:** ad sacramentum (sacramenta) pertinens; or by gen.: e.g. they believe in s. efficacy: mysticam quandam vim in sacramenta inhaerere credunt: *the great s. controversy, \*magna illa de vi proprietatisbus sacramentorum controversia.*

**sacred:** I. sacer, cra, crum (most gen. term: set apart and religiously regarded): a s. grave, lucus s., Virg. Aen. 5, 761: et pass. (opp. profanum, not consecrated). 2. sanctus (denoting the quality which is the consequence of a thing being sacer or devoted to a deity: inviolate): the tribunes of the commons are to be s. (inviolate), trr. pl.: sancti suntio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: *a very s. day, dies sanctissimus*, id. Verr. 4, 67, 151: Liv. Join: sanctus augustusque [fons], Cic. Tusc. 12, fin.: sanctus integerque, id. R. Am. 38, 109. 3. sacrosanctus (formally placed under the protection of religion, inviolate: legal term, and stronger than preced.): Cic. Bal. 14 (*sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebes sanxit*): Liv. 2, 33, init. (of the tribunes). 4. augustus (consecrated by due formalities and with proper auspices; hence, venerable, regarded with awe: cf. Ov. F. 1, 609, augusta vocantur templum *sacerdotum rite dicuta manu*): Join: [Eleusis] sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, fin. 5. sometimes divinus (relating to God, the gods): or expr. by religio, religiones, etc.: a s. poem, \*carmen divinum: a s. war, \*bellum pro religiis suscepimus (R. and A.): to regard a place as extremely s., locum summa caerimonia colere, Nep. Them. 8.

**sacredly:** i.e. with the most scrupulous fidelity. I. sancte: to preserve anything most s., aliquod sanctissime servare, Cic. R. Com. 2, fin.: Quint. 2, religiose: v. SCRUPULOUSLY. 3. pie (with dutiful and pious feeling): Join: pie inviolataque [memoriam servare], Cic. Sen. 22, extr.: pie sancteque [colere deos], id. N. D. 1, 20. 4. expr. by phr. cum summa religione, summa religione adhibita: v. SCRUPULOUSNESS.

**sacredness:** sanctitas: Liv. 44, 29 [s. templi]: Suet. Or expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the s. of... nil nil magis sanctum esse posset, etc.

**sacrifice (subs.):** I. Lit., the act of formally devoting something to a deity: 1. sacrificium: to offer or perform a s. s. [publicum] agere, Cic. Br. 14, 56; facere, id. Ph. 5, 9, 24: to forbid a person to take part in s.s., sacrificii aliquem interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. 2. res divina: esp. in phr., to offer s., rem d. facere, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ter.: Suet. (Both the preced. phr. are somewhat more comprehensive than Eng., including any formal act of devotion.) 3. sacra, orum (esp. of stated religious services or s.s.): to worship with annual s.s., annuis sacris colere, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, 84: Curt. To offer s.: (1.) sacrificio, 1: Cic.: v. TO SACRIFICE (A., 1.). Also as pass. impers.: s. was offered by the matrons, a matrons sacrificatum est, Liv. 27, 37, med. (2.) immolo, 1; with like constr. to preced.: v. TO SACRIFICE (A., 1.). (3.) facio, 3 (Gr. *pέρεων*), in the poets

follow, by abl. of the victim offered: Virg. E. 3, 77 (quoniam faciam vitula, when I shall offer s. with a calf) (4.) operor, 1; esp. in p. part.; engaged in offering s., operatus, Virg. G. 1, 339: Tac. A. 2, 14 (vidit se operatum, et songuine sacro resparsa praetexta...). See also TO SACRIFICE. II. The victim: victima, hostia: v. VICTIM. Oft. best expr. by immolo, 1: what s.s. should be offered to each deity, quibus hostis immolandum cuique deo, CIC. Leg. 2, 12, 29: to offer human s.s. homines immolare, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. III. Any loss, esp. one voluntarily incurred:

1. jactura (strictly, the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship): (to do anything) at a heavy s. (or cost), magnis jacturis, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: also, magna jactura, CIC. Clu. 8. 2. detrimentum: v. LOSS. 3. damnum (a heavier loss than detrimentum): with the s. of her own blood (offspring), damna sanguinis, Phaedr. 1, 28, 10.

**sacrifice (v.):** A. Lit.: I. Intrans.: to offer sacrifice.

1. sacrifico, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 27, init. (principes in sacrificio): Pl. 2. sacrificium, s. rem divinam facio, 3 (the us. phr. to denote religious services in general, public or private): v. preced. art. (1.). 3. also simply facio, in both cases with abl. of victim offered; and operor, esp. in p. part. operatus, id. (1., fin.).

4. immolo, 1 (less freq. without a subs. denoting the victim): as he was sing before the praetorium, quoniam immolaret ante p., Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. Also as pass. impers., immolatur, s. is offered, they s.: v. preced. art. (1., 4.). Other phr. of general import may sometimes serve, e.g. sacris interesse, operam dare; deos sacris (sacrifici) colere: ib. (1.) and comp. RITE, WORSHIP. II. Trans.: 1. immolo, 1: to an ox to the Muses, Musis boveni, i. Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 88: Caes.

2. sacrificio, 1 (not as verb trans. in CIC.): to s. cattle with due formality, pecora rite s., Liv. 41, 18, med.: rarely with abl. of victim: Pl. 3. macto, 1 (archaic and poet.): to s. picked sheep according to custom, lectas, m. de moribentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: Cato: Lucr.

4. caedo, 3 (simply, to slaughter; hence requiring something in context to define): Cic. Clu. 68, fin., deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare (where hostis indicates the act of s.ing): Virg. Aen. 5, 96 (caedit binas de more bidentes). 5. facio, 3 (intrans.): usu. with abl.: v. SACRIFICE, subs. (1., fin.): supr. (A., 1., 3.). B. Fig.: I. To surrender to destruction: Phr.: to s. one's life for another, for the state, vitam pro alio [patria] profundere, c. Cic. Off. 1, 24: pro patria occumbere, se morti tradere (v. BEHALF OF). he s.d. one half of his army in order to save the other, \*exercitus alterius parti salutem alterius parti damno redemit (v. SACRIFICE, subs., III.). II. To incur any loss, give up out of regard to some one else: 1. expr. by jacturam facio, with depend. gen.: not to s. the very least portion of glory, ne minimam quidem gloriae j. facere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 8: v. preced. art. (1.). 2. condono, 1 (to do something contrary to one's own feelings out of regard for another): to s. all private animosities to the good of the state, omnes inimicitias reipublicae c., Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 50: Sall. Jug. 79 (se vitamine suam reipublicam c.): Caes.

3. concedo, permitto, etc.: v. TO GIVE UP. Phr.: to be willing to s. one's own interest for another, prae commode aliquam omnia sua posthabere (negligere), based on Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9: to s. one's own interest to the good of the state, \*privatas utilitates civitatis [patriæ] saluti posthabere (or expr. by anteponeo, antefere, with reversed constr.): v. TO PREFER.

**sacrificer:** 1. pōpa (the officiating minister of the priest, who brought the victim to the altar and filled it with an axe): Suet. Cal. 32: Cic. 2 in

gen. sense, a person engaged in offering sacrifice, expr. by imperf. part. of sacrificio, immolo: v. TO SACRIFICE. (Not however in nom. sing, see L. G. § 628: this may be expr. by qui sacrificat, etc.)

**sacrificial:** sacrificius (poet.): s. aze, securis s., Ov. M. 12, 249 (in prose simply culter or malleus: for the latter term [= pale-axe], see Suet. Cal. 32). (Usu. better expr. by sacrificium, -a: e.g., to write concerning s. observations, \*sacrificis[sacrificiorum institutis] scribere: to have a s. nature, \*sacrifici naturam habere.)

**sacrificially:** \*sacrifici loco.

**sacrilege:** 1. sacrilegium (not in CIC., but perfectly good for legal lang., as a t.t.): Quint. 7, 3, 10, where it is thus defined: s. est, rem sacram de templo surripere: pl. = acts of s., Suet. Caes. 54, extr. 2. expr. by circum.: e.g. sacrum auferre, CIC. Leg. 2, 16, 40: tempulum (fanum) diripere, spoliare, violare, cf. id. Verr. 4, 62, 139: Liv. 29, 18: also, TO ROB, PILLAGE. Sometimes expr. by sacrilegus: cf. Cic. Leg. l.c., sacrilegio poena est.... (there is a penalty for sacrilege). Phr.: to be guilty of s. (lay sacrilegious hands on anything), sacrilegas manus adunovere (thesaurus), Liv. 29, 18, med.: in more gen. terms, piaculum committere, ib.: v. PROFANATION.

**sacrilegious:** sacrilegus: Liv.: v. SACRILEGE, extr. Esp. as subs., sacrilegus, a s. person: Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: Quint.

**sacrilegiously:** impie, spretna religione, etc.: v. IMPIOUSLY, PROFANELY. More precisely expr. by sacrilegus, adj.: e.g. s. to appropriate..., sacrilegas adunovere manus....: v. SACRILEGE, extr.

**sacrilegiousness:** impietas; or expr. by sacrilegium: v. IMPIETY, SACRILEGE.

**sacrifist:** aedittus, custos (tempili): Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 96. (Aedittus also appears in forms, aedittimus and aeditimus, which are thought to be older.)

**sacrinity:** sacrarium (a kind of chapel where holy things were kept): Cic.: Liv.

**sad:** I. Feeling sadness: 1. tristis, e (most gen. term): pass. Join: tristis, demissus, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 4, 14, 32. Somewhat s., subtristis, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16: very s., pertristis (rare), Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14. 2. moestus, more correctly, maestus, (mournful; bearing the show of grief on one's countenance and exterior generally): s. and troubled countenance, m. et conturbatus vultus, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Virg. Join: moestus tristisque, Pl.: m. ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: v. MOESENFUL. To be sad, moestere, in tristitia ac moero esse; jacere (to be quite prostrate): v. TO GRIEVE; GRIEF. II. Causing sadness; distressing: 1. tristis: a sad lot, t. sors, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: Liv. 2. acerbus (keenly distressing): a s. conflagration, an incendium, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. 3. misérans, misérabilis: v. MISERABLE, PITIFABLE. III. Colloquially, in such phras., as a sad rogue: expr. by germanus, genuine, thorough (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 5, scio me asinum germanum fuisse), or with adj., plane (v. ALTOGETHER): you s. dog! improbe! v. RASCAL, ROGUE.

**sadden:** contristo, 1: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, extr.: Sen. Or expr. by circum.: we were not a little s.d. by this news, \*nos hie nuntius cunctos tristitia affectit, tristes demissosque redditit: see also TO GRIEVE.

**saddle (subs.):** 1. ἡφίππιον (Gr. ἡφίππον); the use of the saddle being learned from the Greeks): Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (where it is referred to as a word current, but of questionable authority): expr. pl.: to ride with a s., ephippios úti, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43 (opiat ephippia bos pigr, optat arare caballus): a s.-horse, (-quus) ad ephip-

**pum.** Varr. R. R. 2, 7, fin. (See Dict. Ant. p. 464.) 2, *sella* (late): *horses for war, the race-course, the s., proelii, circu, sellis fuitis equi*, Veg. Vet. 4, 6, init.; and a little further on, *ad usum sellae Persis meliores equos praestat*. *Stragulum = horse-cloth*, whereas *éphippium = denotes a proper saddle*. Phr.: *some horses are better fitted for the s., others for draught, equi alii melius equitem patiuntur alii jugum* (R. and A.) and *v. supr. to be firm in the s., equo firmiter insidere*, cf. Liv. 7, 6: *in equo [bene] haerere*, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28 (*equo haerere, poet.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55); *a horse with the s. and bridle on, equus stratus ac frenatus*: v. foll. art.

**saddle (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. *sterno, stravi, tum, 3: to s. and bridle horses, equos sternere, lustrare, Liv. 37, 20, fin.* Also perh. *insterno*, 3: id. 34, 7 (where however *equus speciosus instratus* indicates the entire comparison of a horse). 2. *éphippium s. sellam [equo] impôno*; cf. Phaedr. 1, 15, 8 (clitteras imp.); v. **SADDLE, subs.** Phr.: *a horse ready s.d. and bridled, equus instructus frenatusque*, Liv. 21, 27, fin. (Gron. e conj., instratus; cf. supr.). II. Fig.: *to saddle with; i.e. to impose a burden upon*: nearest word, *impôno*, 3 (with acc. and dat.); *he s.d. his country with a heavy debt, \*civitati in posterum grande aces alienum impositum [civitatem grandi aere alieno oppressum reliquit]*: v. TO IMPOSE.

**saddled (part. and adj.):** 1. *stratus*: v. preced. art. 2. *éphippium* (of the rider, habitually using a saddle; whereas stratus refers to the horse only): *s. cavalry, e. equites*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

**saddle-bags:** 1. *bissacum* (lit. a double-bag; one bag hanging on each side); Petr. 31 (= sacci utrinque assuti, Erhard in Burn. a. 1.). 2. perh. better (as the interpretation of the passage in Petr. is doubtful), *hippóperae, arum*: Sen. Ep. 87, 7 (Gr. *ιπποπέραι*).

—**bow:** perh. *\*sellae pila, apex.*

—**cloth:** *stragulum* (as a kind of saddle): Sen. Ep. 87, init.

—**horse:** *equus sellaris*, cf. Veg. Vet. 4, 7 (*jumenta sellaria*); *equus ad sellae usum aptus*: v. **SADDLE.**

**saddler:** *éphippiarius*: Inscr. (Forcell.).

**Sadducee:** Sadduceus: Vulg. N. T. sadly: 1. *moëste (maëste)*: Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24. 2. *in compar. and superl., tristius, tristissime (more, most s.):* the use of the neut. triste as adv. is poet. Hor. S. 1, 3, 41: Stat. (Also the adj. may be often used: *he sat s. on the shore, \*moestus in litore sedebat: he began s. to return, redire moerens coepit ad.* ... Phaedr. 1, 3, 10. v. L. G. § 343.) See also, PIATIBLY, MISERABLY.

**sadness:** 1. *tristitia* (most gen. term): opp. to laetitia, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72; *to give oneself up to tears and s.*, lacrimis ac t. se tradere, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. 2. *moestitia (maës: for syn. v. sad): to banish s. (dejection and gloom) from the mind, m. ex animis pellere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42; opp. to hilariata, *risus (the outward demonstration of an opposite state of mind)*, id. Off. 1, 41, 146. (For dolor, moeror, luctus, v. SORROW, GRIEF.) Phr.: *overwhelmed with s., aggradiens afflictus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 92, *afflictus vitam in teneris lugubris trahebam.*

**safe (subs.):** *cela (for provisions):* Cic. Sen. 16: Cato. *For meat, perch. carnarium (or perch. = meal-hook):* Col. 12, 53. *For money and other valuable,* arcu ferrea, ferrata, munita: v. **CHEST.**

**safe (adj.):** I. *Free from danger:* 1. *tutus (of persons, places, journeys, etc.): the breeze shall wift me s. through . . . me tutum per . . . feret, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 61: a perfectly s. harbour, portus tutissimus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: Cic. *et pass. safe from . . . , tutus ab(a), . . .*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 (*tutus a periculo*): Phaedr. 2v.: less freq., *tutus adversus . . .*, Cels. 5, 27, 3 (*adversus vecenorū pericula tutum corpus*). 2. *minutus (for-*

*tised, protected): no one's chastity s. against . . . nullus pudicitia m. contra . . .*, Cic. Verr. 5, 15, 39. *Compar- munitor occurs*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, *med (munitionem ad custodiendam vitam fore quam Africani suisset)*. II. *Injured; having passed through danger unhurt:* 1. *salvus (safe and sound; having escaped peril of life or existence): if the commonwealth shall be preserved s. for the next five years, si resp. ad quinquennium proximum servata erit, Liv. 22, 10: to lead an army through s. and unhurt, exercitus s. et incolumem transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. Join also, *salvus et sospes*, Ang. in Suet. vit. 78. (Often *salvus = alive*; esp. of recovery from dangerous illness.)* 2. *sospes, itis (a word expressing more than salvus, and having a semi-poetical colouring: heaven-favoured, under auspicious circum- stances): Join: salvus et sospes, Pl. : sospes incolimisque, Plin. min.: sospes et superstes, Pl. 3. *incolumis: e (unhurt, unpaired): Join: integer et incolumis, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, fin.: inc. atque intacta id. Rep. 2, 6: salvae et inc. sc. civitates*, id. Rep. 2, 56, 169.*

III. *Fit to be trusted:* 1. *tutus: s. ears (which will not betray a secret), t. aures*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18. 2. *fides: v. TRUSTY.* **safe-conduct:** 1. *fides, é (any formal engagement): often with publica (denoting an engagement on the part of the state): to bring (Jugurtha) to Rome under a s., eum interposita bida publica Romanu ducere, Sall. Jug. 32: Cic. (the notion of conduct lies of course in the ducere, not in the noun).* 2. *less freq., diploma, átis, n. (a slate letter of recommendation given to persons travelling; although this was of course usual, given to a friend or person entitled to honour; whereas the fides publica interposta implies that the person so protected is an enemy or by law liable to be arrested): more fully, diploma quo quis tutor sit, Sen. Clem. 1, 10, fin.*

—**guard:** 1. *cautio (act or mode of guarding against): there is but one s. against these evils, horum incommodorum una c. est [atque ea secretio]o*, Cic. Am. 21, 78 (fall. by une): the same sense may be expr. by verb: ab his incommodis band altere cavendum est, quam si . . . v. TO GUARD AGAINST. 2. *própugnaculum (a bulwark or work of defence): Join: pro- pugnacula murique (tranquillitatis), Cic. in Pis. 4, 9 (where the reference is to certain laws): v. BULWARK.* 3. *murus (a wall of defence; only rhetor. or poet.): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60 (hic murus abenetus esto, a wall of brass, i. e. an impregnable s.): Cic. in Pis. 1, c. 4. *münimentum (protection, defence): Tac. H. 4, 52 (firmiter imperii m.): Liv.**

—**keeping:** *fides: v. PROTEC- TION.* **safely:** 1. *tutè and tutu (not identical in meaning, see exx.): to live s. (= in a safe manner), tute vivere, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: to fight s. (= in safety), tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, more s., tutius, ib. 3, 13: superb, both tutissime (= in the safest manner) and tutissimo (in the greatest safety): Cic. 2, expr. by adj.: *he lands them s. on the other side of the river, (eos) incolumes trans fluvium exponit*, Virg. Aen. 6, 416 (*they arrived s. at . . . biconules perverneunt*, . . . v. *SAFE* (cf. L. G. § 343)).*

**safety:** 1. *salvus, tutis, f. (preservation): to have regard to one's own s. (life), suae s. consilire, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: s. of states, c. civitatum, Cic. Rep. 1, 34. 2. *incolumitas (state of being unhurt or unpaired: as in the case of one who has come in s. through libertatem retinere): to promise s. to those surrendered, deditis inc. polliceri, Caes. B. C. 3, 28.* 3. *in oblique cases only, use neut. of tutus to put anything in a place of s., aliquid in tuo collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11 so, in tutum recipere, Liv. 2, 19. Comp. the use of tuto, in safety: Cic. Fam. 14, 3: Caes. 4.**

*expos: in saf-ty, by incolumis, salvus, sospes: v. SAFELY.*

**safety-valve:** \* *spiraculum quo se erumpens vapor effugiat.*

**saffron (subs.):** crôceus (rarely -um): Virg. Plin. Used for the colour and perfume made from saffron: Lucr. 2, 416. Hor.

**saffron (adj.):** 1. *crôceus s. per- fumes, c. odores*, Virg. 1, 56: also with simple rel. to colour, id. Aen. 1, 649 (c. acanthus). 2. *crôceus made of or from s.:* s. ointment, crocium unguentum, Cels. 3, 18, med. Also = of the colour of s., Cat. 68, 134. 3. *crô- catus (late):* Plin.

**sagacious:** 1. *prudens (sensible): no brute more s. than the elephant, betuarm nulla prudenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 97: s. in criticism, in existimando p., id. Br. 68, 239. Join: [vir natura] prudenter et prudens, id. P. 18, 12. 2.*

*acutus (keen, shrewd): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 39, homo ingenio prudentia acutissimus. Strengthened, præratus: v. supr. (1). 3. *ságax (strictly, sharp- scented, as a hound): most s. (sharp-scented) in suspecting, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19 extremely s. in drawing inferences, in conjecturs sagacissimus, Jus. 1, 9, med. Join: [animal, sc. homo] prudivum, sagax, . . . acutum . . . plenum rationis et consili, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. See also, SHREWD, PRUDENT. 4. *perspicax (keen-sighted, penetrating):* Cic. Ter. Phr.: *an elephant less s. (than the rest), ele- phantus tardioris ingenii*, Plin. 8, 3, 3.**

**sagaciously:** 1. *prudenter: Cic. Aug. in Suet.: v. PRUDENTLY. 2. acutē (keenly; shrewdly): Lucret. Cic. 3. *ságaciter (with penetrating intelligence):* Cic. de Or. 1, 51, fin. (investigate): Liv.*

**sagacity:** 1. *prudentia (sensible):* Plin. 8, 1, 1 (of elephants): cf. SAGACIOUS (1). 2. *ságacitas (keen-tracking wit, resembling the instinct of hounds which track by scent):* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 105; the s. of Hipparchus discovered . . . Hipparchus sagaciter repertus est, Plin. 2, 13, 10. 3. *perspicacitas (sharp-sightedness):* Cic. v. PENETRA- TION. Phr.: *possessed of (great) s. prudens, alti ingenii, etc. (v. SAGACIOS): wanting in s., hebes, tardus (tardious ingenii): v. DULL, SLOW.*

**sage (subs.):** the plant, salvia: Plin. (\*S. officinalis, Linm.).

**sage (adj.):** sápiens, prudens, etc.: v. WISE, PRUDENT.

**sage (subs.):** a wise man, sápiens: v. WISE (man); PHILOSOPHER.

**sagely:** prudenter, sápienter: v. WISELY. **sago:** \* *medulla cycas (R. and A.).* **sail (subs.):** I. Lit.: 1. *vé- lum (gen. term): to set s., vela dare, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. Virg.: more rhetorically, v. pandere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, ext: somewhat different is vela facere, to make s. as distinguished from rowing, Cic. Tusc. 1, c. to furl s., vela contrahere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45 legere, Virg. 6, 1, 37: full s., vela passi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119. 2. *poet, carbassis, i. f. n. pl. carbassis, orum (lit. a kind of boat): used by meton. like our caravel*: Virg. Aen. 3, 357. 3. *only pl. linea, orum: ib. 3, 686 (dare linea retro = dare vela, . . . ).* Phr.: *to set s., i.e. to commence a voyage, navem, naves solvere (weigh anchor), Caes. B. G. 4, 36: see also supr. (1).* II. *Moton: ship: use navis.* III. *of a windmill: perch. brachium or velum.**

**sail (v.):** I. *To use s., be prop- pelled by means of s.s: vela facio, 3. Cic. v. preced. art. init. II. *In under- sense, to go by sea, make a voyage: 1. návigo, i (to go by sea, whatever the motive power): suitable weather for sailing, idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 23: et pass. Comp. (1.) ñávizo, i (to s. out, get clear of a certain place): Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 56 (e. scrupulosis cotibus e., fig.): Suet. (2.)**

pernávigo, *i* (*to s. through : v. RACE*): Plin. (3) circuunávigo, *i* (*to s. round*): Vell. *2*, expr. by *comps.* of vénorctus, *3* (*to be conveyed in what-ever way : the simple v. rb in present sense prob. does not occur*): (1.) aévhōr, *3* (*to s. to a p'ace*): Sall. Jug. 88 (Marius Uticanus aévhōr). (2.) évhōr, *3* (*to s. out, go out to sea : preferable to enavig. : s. sing out from the Egean sea, they cross'd over to Ibelo, ev. eti Aegaeo mar!*) Detinum trajecrunt Liv. 44, 28 extr.: cf. id. 21, 50, *tait*, in aliam evehī (opp. to the notion of *r-maining close ashore*). (3.) transvēr, *3* (*s. or cross over*): Sall. Jug. 18 (Medi navibus Africam tra sveti). Liv. (4.) praetervēr, *3* (*to s. past*): Caes. B.C. 3, 26. (5.) circumvēr, *3* (*s. round*): Liv. 10, 2 (circumvectus Brundisi promotorum, having rounded it) *(6.)* évhōr, *3* (*to s. back*): Hor. *3*, *s. along, coast along, iégo, lígi, cium, 3*: Liv. 21, 51, *fin.*: decim' oavibus oram Italiae legens. Also in same sense praeteg., *3*: Tac. III. *To set out on a voyage*: vélā dare, návem (naves) solvere: v. preced. art. *[IV.] Fig. to move along through the air : návē rōr, 3, irr. cf. Virg. G. 1, 197 (of the movement of light fleecy clouds)*

**sail-cloth:** p-rh. lntum nauticum.  
**sailor:** Phr.: *a good s. \*návis habili ac velox; magna (summa) militate ac celeritate návis; qua celeriter navigari potest*

**sailing:** +xpr. by verb: *v. TO SAIL.* See also NAVIGATION.

**sailor:** náuta; p. n. návita: *passim*. Phr.: *they are every way the best s.s., scientia atque usu nauticorum rerum s. reliquias antecedunt, Caes. B.G. 3, 8: no s., rerum nauticarum imperitus*

**sail-yard:** antenna: Caes.: Virg. *The extremity of the s. to which were attached the ropes, cornu*: Virg. Aen. 3, 549: Ov.

**saint:** vir sanctus, femina sancta: also in Ecc. Latin, as title of *holy and canonized persons*, Beatus (Beata); Divins (Hiva); Breviary.

**sainted:** best word perh. bēatus (comp. Ger. selig); v. BLESSED.

**Saint John's wort:** hypericum: M.L.

**— bread:** siliqua Graeca: Col. Arb. 25. Also, simply siliqua: Plin.

**saintly:** sanctus, plus: v. HOLY, PIUS.

**saintship:** perh. sanctitas, sanctitudine: v. HOLINESS.

**take:** in phr., *for (some one's) s.*

I. grātia or causā, with depend. gen.: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 153, where the two are combined, tantum abest nt haec bestiarum causa creata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum grātia generatas esse viceamus: also, id. Fin. 1, 10, 10 (which latter passage proves that the words are exactly synonymous): *to name a person for the s. of doing him honour, aliquem honoris grātia (causa) nominare*, id. Quint. 7, 28. *2.* less freq. ergō, following the gen. dependent upon it (savouring of legal or archaic phraseology): *for the sake of this law, hujus legis ergo*, Cic. Att. 3, 23: S.C. in Liv. 25, 7 (dono militari virtutis ergo donari) *3.* ob, propter, with acc. (*on account of*): v. L. G. § 536. *4.* pro, with ab'l. (*for, on behalf of*): *to die for the sake of one's country, pro patria mori*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13. *Phr. for heaven's s., pro deum [atque hominum] fidem!* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2: Cic.

**salacious:** sálax: v. WANTON.

**salad:** áctaria, orum, n. pl.: Plin. 19, 4, 19 § 58.

**salaam:** Phr.: *to make a s., \*Or-ntalium more corpus ad terram iucluere*.

**salamander:** sálamsndra: Plin.

**salary:** 1. merces, édls, f.: v. WAGES, PAY. *2.* sálarium (late: strictly, salt-money for sol'iers: subsequently in wider sense): Suet. Tib. 46 (comites peregrinationum expeditionumque nunquam salario, cibaris tantum).

sustentavit): Ulpi. Dig. (N.B.—Merces is the preferable word: cf. Suet. Gr. 7.)

**sale:** *1. Means or course of selling*: 1. venditio. Cic. R. Am. 38, 10: Sen. *2. vénus, nís; or vénum, i* (only in forms, venu, veno, venum; the last of which is the only frequent me): *to offer for s., venum dare*, Liv. 24, 47: *so, to go or be offered for s. (be sold), venum ire*, id. 3, 55: *incentives of luxury offered for s., posita veno irritamenta luxus*, Tac. A. 14, 15; for which also, venu subjicere, Apul.

*3.* *in phr. for s., hortos venales habere*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 38: *se fig. of corrupt Rome, urbem venalem. . . .* Sall. Jug. 35, extr. (In same sense, but less good: promeritis, Suet.; Col.: and venalitatis, Petr.) Other Phr.: *having a (ready) s., venibilis (v. SALEABLE) to advertise for s., proscribere*, Cic. Off. 3, 16 (Claudius proscripsit insu am, vendit); also [aedes venales] inscibere, Ter. Heant. 1, 1, 92 (the latter denoting an inscription UPON something, like our TO LET): *to be (exposed) for s., pro-tare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2 (liber protat): *formal contract of s. (strictly, purchase), mancipio, mancipatio: the exact te ms of the contract being, mancipii (m. nicipi) lex*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: *piecemeal s., distractio (legal term)*, Ulpi. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 12. *II. Public auction; meton. hasta; because a spear was planted in the ground as symbol of auction: endless s.s. (and confiscations), infinita h.* Cic. Ph. 4, 4, 9. Or expr. by vendere, preaconis voci subjicere, etc.: v. TO SELL.

**saleable:** vendibilis, e: Hor. Ep. I, 17, 47: Cic.

**salesman:** Phr.: *to be a good s., \*merciun venditardum bene peritum esse*.

**salient:** Phr.: *s. points (in an argument), \*capita disputationis, sermonis, etc. (v. PRINCIPAL, adj.): there was nothing s. (about a speech), \*nihil erat quod eminere*.

**saline:** salsus: v. SALT (subs. and adj.).

**saliva:** *1. sáliva*: Cat.: Juv.: Plin. *2. spítum: v. SPITTLE.*

**salivary:** Phr.: *s. glands, \*glandes eae quibus conficitur saliva.*

**salivate:** sálivo, i: Col. (agrotum pecus s. R. R. 6, 5, med.).

**salivation:** sálivatio: Coel. Aur. *sallow (subs.): a tree, sállex, Ycis, f.: v. WILLOW.*

**sallow (abj.):** pallidus, vélpidus, lúridus: v. PALE, GHASTLY.

**sally (v.):** érumpo, rúpi, ptum, 3: *to s. forth from a camp, e. castris e., Caes. B. G. 3, 5; Sall. Iív.* In same sense, eruptionem facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3 (a phr. suitable to denote a more formal and preconcerted movement). Somewhat different is excurrens, excursionem facere, which denote counter-movements, forays, raids, made from a city or camp, whether besieged or not: v. FORAY, RAID.

**sally (subs.):** *1. Lit.: eruptio: v. preced. art. *2. Fig.: in such phr. as a s. of wit, perh. \*argutae et quasi se erumpentes facietiae.**

**sally-port:** perh. \*porta (portula) ad eruptionem factadem apta.

**salmon:** salmo, ónis, Plin.: Aus. (salmo solar, Linn.): *s.colour, \*color salmonaceus*, qui dicitur.

**salmon-trout:** fári, ónis, m.: Aus. Id. 10, 130.

**saloon:** perh. atrium or concilábulum: v. HALL.

**salt (subs.):** *1. Lit.: sal, sális, n.:* fine, white s., s. candidus, Cato, R. R. 88: common s., s. popularis, ib.: *to lay anything in s., aliquid in sale habere, ib.: to keep it there, in s. habere, ib.: rock or s.a. s. fossils, marinus*

Varr. R. P. 2, 11, 5ed.; called respectively, s. maritimus, fossiculus, ib. 1, 7, 7d jin.: *a grain of s., salis inca*, Plin.

*II. Fig. of elegance and wit,*

sáles, ium: Cic. Fam. 9, 15 (s. Attio): v. vr. vr.

**salt (adj.):** *1. salsus (impregnated or prepared with s.): this is (too) s., hoc salsum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: s. (bring) tears, s. lacrimae, lucr.* *2. sálitus: v. SALTED; to SALT. Phr.: s. water (=sea-water), aqua marina, Pall. Oct. 14: s. fish, salsamenta, orum: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26: d'aler in s. fish, salsamentarius: Suet.: Hor.*

**salt (v.):** i.e. to preserve in s., sállo, 4. Col. 6, 32: Cato. Or by circuml. sale condire (v. TO PICKLE, PRESERVE): how to s. meat, salsa carnis ut flat, et. Col. 12, 53.

**salt-cellar:** sálinum: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14. Dimin. sálillum (a little s.): Catull.

**salted (part. adj.):** sálitus: s. tunny, s. thymus, Col. 6, 32; v. SALT (adj.).

**salting (subs.):** sáltsura, sálitura: Col. 2, 10, med.

**saltish:** subsalsus: Cels.: Plin.

**salt-mine:** sálifodina: Vitr. 8, 3, 7.

**saltiness:** *1. sálitudo: Vitr. 1, 4, 11. 2. sálscido (rare): Pall. Oct. 14, init. (salsus): Plin. 31, 7, 42, is a kind of s. formation).*

**salt-pits:** *{sálinae, arum: Cic.*

**salt-works:** { N. D. 2, 53, 132.

**salt-petre:** nitrum: Plin. 31, 10, 46.

*Place or pit for digging s., nitraria, ib.*

**sals:** use sal, with some defining term.

**salt-water:** v. SEA-WATER.

**salt-works:** sálinae, arum: Plin.

37, 7, 19: v. SALT-PITS.

**salubrious:** *1. sálubris and sáluber (Varr.: Ov.): esp. as epith. of places and climate (favourable to health): Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 (opp. pestilens): Caes. B. C. 3, 2 (saluberrima regiones).* *2. sálutaris, e (conducit to health, healthy: not us'd of places): v. HEALTHFUL WHOLESALE. 3. sálutifer (poet): Ov.: Mart.*

**salubriously:** sálubriter: Cic.

**salubriousness:** sálubritas: Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: Liv.

**salutary:** *1. sálutaris, e (promotion of health and well-being generally): Join: bona ac salutaria (opp. mala pernicioseque), Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: [res] utilies et s., id. N. D. 1, 15.* *2. Sálubris (also -ber), e (more freq. with ref. to bodily health only: v. SALUBRIOUS): (a circumstance) s. in respect of the severity of the lesson, severitate exempli s., Plin. Ep. 2, 11, init.: s. cures, s. consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: Tac.*

*3. útilis, e: v. USEFUL. To be s. prodesse, adjuvare (the latter with acc.): v. GOOD, TO DO; AND.*

**salutation:** *1. sálutatio: to pay or offer s., s. facere, Lív. 1, 1, ad fin. inter exercitus s. factam). Comps. consultatio, Cic. Att. 2, 18; persalutatio (asiduous s. of all), id. Mil. 21, 44: resolutatio (return of s.), Suet. Ner. 37.* *2. more freq. expr. by sálus, útis, f. ("health;" the word used in salutations): esp. in phr., salutem dicere, s. dicere plurimum, multam, Cic. Ep. pass.: also absol. = a greeting, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29 (non ego sum salutis dignus? not worthy of a salutation?). See also GREET, GREETING.*

**salute (subs.):** v. preced. art. Phr.: to fire a s. in honour of the king, \*regis honoris causa [regis in honorem] tormenta exercere (i: suddenly burst forth a s. from all the ships, \*repente omnium navium tormenta strepere; subito ex omnibus navibus tormentorum strepitus (fragor) aures perstringit. See also KISS.

**salute (v.):** *1. To greet: sáluto,*

*1: v. TO GREET. Comps. (1) consállo,*

*i (to s. mutually, or in a body): Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13 (inter se amicissime c.). (2)*

*persállo, i (to s. all round): id. Fl. 18, 42; résállo, i (to s. in return): id. Ph. 2, 41, 106. In letters expr. by salutem dicere, salutem dicere multam (purimam): v. GREETING.* *II. To designate by a formal title:* *1.*

**sáluto:** I: *his own people said him as Caesar, quem sui Caesares salutabant.* Cic. Att. 14, 12: *Caes.* (N.B.—In this sense esp. consulatu, i. to *say by acclamatio-* nis: Liv. 1, 7, init., utrumque regem sua multitudine consulatavit: Cic.) 2. appello, i. Virg. Aen. 5, 42 (victorem appellat Acestum): Caes. B.G. 7, 4, med.

III. *To show respect by gesture, firing of guns, etc.:* use consulatu, with some such defining phr. as militari more, nautico, more, etc. IV. *To kiss:* phr. aliquem oscula impertire, Suet. Ner. 37: v. TO KISS.

**saluter:** salvátor: Stat. Better (except in nom. sing.) by imperf. part., L. G. § 638.

**salvage:** \*Id quod ex nave fracta [naufragio amissa], s. ex aedificio incondito premito servatur.

**salvation:** salús, útis, f.: v. SAFETY, PRESERVATION. Or expr. by verb: *for the s. of men, \*ad salvandos [Class. Lat. servandos] homines.*

**salve:** 1. unguentum: v. OINTMENT. 2. collyrium (*for the eyes*): Cels. 7, 7, 4 (oculum collyrio inungere): Hor. who uses pl. s. 1, 5, 30.

**salver:** scutella: Cic. Tuse, 3, 19, 40.

**salvo:** perh. exceptio: cf. Cic. Ann. 17, init. (consiliorum, .. sine ullis exceptione committitatis): also id: Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, cum exceptione laudari (*with a reservation*).

**same:** 1. idem, eadem, idem: in all applications of Eng.: usu. foll. by qui (*as the same us*): L. G. §§ 372, 379, obs. 3; also by atque (ac), et; and rarely, ut, cum; also very exceptionally by dat.: L. G. § 620. From idem come the ades, eodem, from the s. place; ibidem, in the s. place; indecum, from the s. place: v. L. G. § 113; p. 88. 2. sometimes, unus: *at (the and) the s. time, uno tempore*; Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *both labour under the s. error, unus utriusque error*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51. Rarely pl.: *to keep up the s. manners and customs, unus moribus vivere*, Cic. Fl. 26, 63; Strengthened, unus atque idem, id. Div. 2, 47, 97. 3. expr. by aliis with a negative; as, haud aliis, non aliis, baud (non) aliter; esp. poet.: cf. Liv. 23, 2, *nihil in senatu actum oliter quam si plebis ibi esset consilium (in precisely the same manner as if . . .)*: Virg.

**sameness:** expr. by idem, unus: *there is a s. about his writings, \*omnia uno [atque eodem] tenore scripti; ita uno sunt omnia tenore scripta ut nihil quasi emineat oculosque festiva varietate detectet. See also IDENTITY.*

**saphire:** \*cristatum: Med. Gloss.

**sample:** exemplum: v. SPECIMEN.

**sampler:** \*actu pingendi exemplum quale prioris actatis pueriae confidere solebant.

**sanative:** } by quod sanat, etc.: v.

**sanatory:** } TO HEAL.

**sanctification:** theol. t. t.: sanctifi-

catione Vulg.

**sanctifier:** sanctificator: Aug.

**sanctify:** I. To make holy: sanctifico, i. (theol. t. t.): Tert.: Eccl. Scr. II. To set apart, celebrate as holy: sacro, consecro, i. v. TO SET APART, OBSERVE.

**sanctifying:** sanctificus (v. late): Juven.

**sanctimonious:** no exact word. a s. person, \*putida quadam sanctimoniae (sanctitatis) affectatione homo; nimis in religiōnibus observandis.

**sanction:** 1. auctoritas: v. AUTHORITY. 2. only in abl., jussu, in-jussu (*with or without the s. of . . .*): the Roman people cannot be bound by any treaty without its own s., P. R. in-jussu suo nullo pacto potest obligari, Cic. Bal. 15, 34; Caes.: Liv. So also, permissu (*with the s. of . . .*) v. PERMISSION. 3. confirmatio, etc.: v. RATIFICATION. (N.B.—Not sanctio, which = formal enactment.)

**sanction (v.):** I. Formally to give authority to: confirmo, ratuui facio, etc.: v. TO RATIFY, CONFIRM. II. To allow: permitto, 3: v. TO PERMIT.

**sanctity:** I. Objective; as attaching to a place, person, or thing: 1. sanctitas: Liv. 44, 29 (s. templi insulaeque): Tac. 2, 2, sanctitudo (rare): Cic. in Non. 174, 7. 3. carēmonia (appy stronger than preced.; cf. Caes. in Suet. 6, sanctitas regum et caeremonia deorum; rare in this sense): Cic. R. Am. 39 113 (c. legationis pollerere): Tac. 4. sometimes, religio (strictly religious obligation): cf. Cic. Bal. 24, 55, sacra Cereris summa religione caerimonie confidere), to violate the s. of tombs, r. spūchelorum violare, Cic. Tuse, 1, 1, 12, 27: to lose s. (of a place), amittere r., Cic. Ver. 4, 35, 78. II. Subjective; moral purity: 1. sanctitas: to protect oneself by one's own s., sanctitate sua se tueri, Cic. Flu. 2, 22, 73. Jolin: sanctitas, pietas, religio, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3. 2. sanctimonia (== peace + rare), Cic. Quint. 30, 93. 3. castitas, castimonia: v. PURITY.

**sanctuary:** I. A holy place:

1. adyutum (poet.) [strictly a place that may not be entered]: the snake dragged its coils from the innost s., alytis anguis ab imis volumina traxit, Virg. Aen. 5, 84. 2. fanum, deibulum, templum, pénitentia (may sometimes be used): v. SHRINE, TEMPLE.

II. A place of refuge: 1. ásymum: *the slave, who had fled for refuge into that s., servus, qui in illo asylum conquisset*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 33. 2. réceptaculum s. refugium sanctum invita-  
tumque: v. RETREAT, REFUGE.

**sand (subs.):** I. The substance:

1. sábūlum; less freq., sábulo: white, black, red s., s. album, nigrum, rubrum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25. 2. sáburra (sand for ballast): ballasted with much s., multa s. gravatas (naves), Liv. 37, 14, fin. 3. áréna (esp. for building purposes): Vitr. 2, 4. II. A sandy place: áréna (the s. of the sea shore): thou wili lie naked, *Patinarus, on unknown s.* i.e. shore, nudus in ignota Palinure jacibus arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 87: to buy ss. (sandy land) or bog, a. aliquam aut paludos emerge, Cic. Agr. 2, 27.

**sand (v.):** i. e. to strew or cover with sand: sabulo conspargere: the mouth of the river is s.d. up, \*ostium fluminis sabulo (arena) occlusum est.

**sandpit (subs.):** árénaria: Cic. Clu. 13, 37 (in arenares quasdam perduxit ecclitum).

**sandstone:** 1. tófus or tópbus (generic term applied to various kinds of sandy, friable rock: according to Conington [Virg. 2, 2, 244], a sort of volcanic sandstone: cf. Vitr. 2, 7, init. sunt etiam alia genera plura, ut in Campania ruber et niger topbus). Plin. 17, 3, 4. 2. carbunculus (a particular kind of sandy stone): cf. Vitr. 2, 7, extr.: non nullis locis procreatur id genus arenae, quod diutini carbunculus. (Kr. gives saxum arenaceum, but without authority: lapis arenarius occurs, Serv. Virg. 2, 348.)

**sandal:** 1. sólea (the simplest kind of sandal, consisting of a sole with little more to fasten it to the foot than a strap across the instep): Gell. 13, 21: Hor.: Ov. 2. crépidæ (also denoting a sole, without upper leather, cf. Gell. 1, c.): Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: Liv. 29, 19. Dimin. crépidæ (a small s.): Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3. (N.B. Avoid sandaliūm, which is a Greek word, and rare): Wearing-sandals, crépiditus: Cic. in Pis. 38, 92: sóleatus: Cic. Ver. 5, 13, 86, stetit sóleatus prætor Romanus, "in slippers."

—maker: sólearius: Pl. Vnl. 3, 5. 40: crépidarius, sutor: Gell. 13, 21, fin. sandarach: sandáraca: Plin. 34, 18, 56.

**sand-blind:** v. BLIND.

**sandy:** I. Abounding in sand:

1. árénoös (esp. having extensive tracts of sand): the s. shore of Libya, litus a. Libyae, Virg. Aen. 4, 257: s. Ladon, a. Ladon, Ov. Met. 1, 702. 2. sábulosus: s. soil, s. terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7. II. Of a sandy nature: 1. áré næcens, Plin. 17, 7, 4 (in terra a.).

2. árenáris (rare in this sense): a. lapis, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 34.

**sandy-haired:** rufus: a certain s. haired man, quidam r., Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 119.

**sane:** I. of body: sánus, validus;

v. HEALTHY. II. of mind: 1. sánus:

you are hardly of s. mind, vix s. mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21, extr. 2. compas-

animi or mentis (in possession of one's

senses): c. animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: c. mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97. (Compos s. Liv. 8, 12, fin., has a different sens; see the place.)

**sanguinary:** I. Attended with bloodshed: 1. astros (of a battle, obstinate and sanguinary = Fr. accharne): a battle more s. than could be expected from the number of the combatants, proelium atrocissimum, quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv. 21, 29, init. 2. cruentus (chiefl. poet. and in later authors): a s. contest, c. certamen, Liv. 21, 43, med.: Veil. 2, 71 (non aliud bellum cruentius caede clarissimorum virorum). Jolin: trux et cruentum [bellum]. Just. 29, 3, init. 3. sanguineus (poet.): s. slaughter, a. caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85. 4. sanguinarius (late and rare in this sense): Just. l. c. (cruenta et s. bella). II. Bloodthirsty:

1. sanguinarius: s. young men, s. juvenis, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2. 2. cruentus (poet.): s. Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11. Achilles, more s. than war itself, Achilles bello cruentus ipso, Ov. M. 12, 593 v. also bloody.

**sanguine:** I. Full of blood: \*san-

guinis plenus sanguine abundans: see also PLETHORIC. II. Hopeful, disposed to take hopeful views of things: expr. by circuml. with spes: Iam s. that.... magna me spes tenet.... (with acc. and inf.), Cic. Clu. 3, 7: I am neither hopeless nor s., nec nulla nec magna spe sumus, id. Att. 6, 1, 20: so, in spem maximam, et quæmodocum confido, verissimam adducti sumus, id. Mil. 28, 78. Also by animus: I am very s. that.... magnus mihi animus est, Tac. Agr. 30, 11. Sometimes, ardens, fervidus, vehementes, may serve: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 15, juvenerum manus emicat ardens hinc in Hesperium: v. EAGER, ARDENT.

**sanhedrim:** perh. synedron (Gr. συνέδριον): cf. Wabi, Clavis, s. v. appellatur ita in N. T. synedrum magnum, i. e. judicium [concilium] supremum Iudaicum.

**sanity:** no exact word. Phr.: there is no doubt of his s., \*non dubium est, quin mentis (animi) compos sit: v. V. SAME (N.II).

**Sanskrit:** 1. Sanscritus: the S. language, lingua Sanscrita; or simply, Sanscrita. 2. Sanscriticus (of or relating to the Sanscrit language): s. roots, radices Sanscriticae Bopp. Gloss. Sans. Preff.

**sap:** succus or sūcūs: called by Plin. arborum sanguis, 16, 18, 72 the roots drauo s. from the earth, stirpes ex terra s. trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.

Also used of the bodily juices: chyle: id. ib. 2, 55, 157. And the q. v. vigour, spirit, q. v.

**sap (v.):** 1. subruo, i. átum, 3:

Liv. 21, 11, med. (inurum ab uno subruere): Caes. B. G. 2, 6. 2. suffidio, fodi, fossum, 3: to s. walls, muros s. Tac. H. 2, 21, med. Also perfidio: Veg. Mil. 2, 11 (muros infra fundamenta perfidore). For other meanings, v. UNDER-MINE.

**savient:** a word now used chiefly in botanical sense: that s. person, \*sapientes homo ut a quibus am habetur; præclarus ille sapientia auctor. For proper sense, v. wise.

**sapless:** I. Without sap (esp. of trees), siccus: Plin. 16, 18, 72; v. DRY.

If the body: Sen. Ep. 10, init., exsuccus (at exhaustion).

II. Fig.: dry, tasteless, insipid.

1. áridus: a s. kind of speech, genus sermōnis a. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Tac. Or 19 (libra a.). 2. exsanguis, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 (exoriorum genus). 3. exsuccus: a s. urator, ex. (orator), Quint. 12, 10, 15.

**sapling**: surculus (*a young shoot for planting*): Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110 (s. defringerere); Virg. G. 2, 87. But, an *actually growing young tree* is arbor novella, opp. to arbor vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. So *a. oak*, quercus novella, etc.

**saponaceous**: v. SOAPY.

**sapper**: esp. as a mil. term, *sappers and miners*: 1. munitiones = (*men engaged in fortification or trench work, etc.*): Liv. 5, 19. 2. cunicularii, *miners*: Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

**Sappho**: Sapphicus: *the s. maid*, S. puella, Cat. 35, 16: s. *verse*, versus s., Gram.

**sapphire**: sapphirus or sappirus, f. Plin. 37, 9, 39. *Of sapphire, sappirinus*, id. 37, 9, 38: *adorned with s.*, sapphiratus (rare and late): Sid.

**sarcasm**: (Gr. σαρκασμός) Quint. 8, 6, 57: nearest terms: 1. asperiores faciae: Cic. Planc. 14, 33 (asperioribus per strenseris aliquem). 2. cavillatio acerba (*bitter jesting*): Suet. Tib. 57,

3. *as quality*, acerbitas [*et abunde salis*]: Quint. 10, 1, 94. Acerbita dictorum contumelias (Kr.).

**sarcastic**: 1. acerbus (*bitter, stinging*): v. SARCASM. 2. mordax (*galling, virulent*): cf. Hor. S. i, 49: Ov.: (*but the essential notion of the word is spite rather than wit*).

**sarcastically**: acerbe; satis cum acerbitate; acerba cum cavillatione: v. SARCASM.

**sarcophagus**: sarcophagus: Juv. 10, 17.

**sardine**: I. *A precious stone*: v. SARDONYX. II. *A fish*: sarda: Plin. 32, 11, 53: ib. 32, 5, 17.

**sardonic**: only in the phr. *sardonic laugh*, risus sardonicus, Forcell. (e Solini).

**sardonyx**: sardonyx, ychis, f. (m. in Juv. 6, 382: densi radiant testudine tota sardonyches): Plin. 37, 6, 2, 3, init.: Juv. 7, 144. adorned with s., sardonyx, cbatus, Mart. 2, 29, init.

**sarsenet**: \*textilium sericorum genus tenus quod anglice sarsenet vocatur.

**sash**: I. *An article of dress*: not exact word; perh. clavigilium (*a little girdle*) or cinctus: v. GIRDLE. II. *A window sash*: \*fenestra (fenestra pars ita facta ut sursum deorsum moveatur).

**sassafras**: saxifragus, Plin. 22, 21, 30, med.

**Satan**: Sātānas, ae; or, Sātān (indecl.).

**Satanic**: \*sātāniacus (late: Scr. Eccl.): v. DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL.

**satchel**: succilus (*dimin. of sacus*): Plin. 2, 51, 52 (used of *a little bag for corn*): v. BAG. Hor. S. 1, 6, 74, uses loculi, orum, to denote a kind of schoolboy's satchel (laeo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto).

**sate (v.)**: 1. sātio, i: *I cannot be s.d with delight*, satiari delectatione non possum, Cle. de Sen. 15, 52. 2. sāturo, i (*to glut*; stronger than precd.): lions s.d with slaughter, saturatia caele leones, Ov. M. 10, 541: *not yet s.d with grief*, neculum saturata dolorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 628. 3. exploō, évi, étum, 2: *to be s.d with pleasure*, voluptate expleri, Cic. Part. Off. 27, 96. For other meanings, v. SAISFY.

**satellite**: I. *In gen. sense*: sātelles, itis, c. (*an attendant*): Cic. : Liv. Join.: administrati et satellites, Cic. Quint. 25, fin. II. *A planetary body*: perh. stella minor s. obnoxia: cf. Virg. G. 1, 306.

**satiate**: sātio, exsātio, sātūro: v. SATE, SATISFY. See also foll. art.

**satiety**: I. sātētas (involving the idea of excess): *the s. and loathing for food*, cibi s. et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, fin.: *to cause s. s. facere*, id. Sen. 20, fin.: *to eat to s.*, ad s. [federe], Suet. Dom. 21 (stopping short of s.), citra satietatem, Plin. 23, 6, 57-. 2. older form of precd. satis, atis, f. (*rather archaic and less freq. than precd.*: not in Cic.): s. of love, s. amoris, Liv. 30, 3, med.: *wearied with s. of sight-seeing*, fessus satiate videlicet, Lucr. 2, 1038. (N.B.—Best avoided.) 3. sātūritas

(without the idea of excess): Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 53: (*quid nesciit est quin virgis te usque ad s. sanciem?*): Cic. Sen. 15, 16 (= ABUNDANCE). (N.B.—Fastidium is the result of satiety, not satiety itself: v. LOATHING.)

**satin**: \*textilium sericorum genus levigatum ac nitidum quod Anglice satin dicitur.

**satire**: sātira (sātūra): Hor. S. 2, 1. i (sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer): Juv. 1, 30 (difficile est satiram non scribere). A writer of satires, sātūricus: Sid. (N.B.—Sermo, conversation, prose, as applied to the satires of Horace, refers simply to the style in which these are composed, and cannot be used of satire in general).

**satirical**: I. Relating to the form of poetry called satire: sātūricus: a. s. poem, s. carmen, Lact. Q. 4, init. (N.B.—Not satyrics; which would refer to the Greek satyric drama.) II. Given to indulge in satire; bitterly facetious:

1. dérisor (only of persons): strictly subs., but capable of being used as adj. (L. G. 659): *now you always will be, ut tu semper eris d.*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54.

2. sometimes, dicax: v. WITTY. 3. cāviliōsus (v. rare): Firmic. Phr.: s. language, \*sermo acerbore cavillatione abundans: v. SARCASM, SARCASMO.

**satirically**: expr. by ridens, irridens, etc.: when some one said s., *\*quam aliquis irridens (cavillans) dixisset*: v. TO JEST, MOCK.

**satirise**: 1. prōbrōs s. famōso carnime laccosu, insector: v. TO LAMPOON. 2. arripio, 3 (poet.: strictly, to pull any one's ears): he s.d the chief men of the people, primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69; also ib. 3, 24 (Luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum).

3. expr. by perstringo, nxi, etum, 3, with some qualifying word (to round, censure): cf. Cic. Fin. 14, 33 (faciebat p.): v. SARCASM. 4. sometimes, nōto, i (*to mark, brand, with an allusion to the censor's mark*): Hor. S. 1, 4, 5 (multa cum libertate notabant). See also TO RIDICULE, ASSAILED.

**satirist**: I. Writer of satires: (scriptor s. poetæ) sātūricus: v. SATIRICAL (1.). II. One given to indulge in satire: dérisor: v. SATIRICAL (1.).

**satisfaction**: I. Act of satisfying or pleasing: usu. expr. by verb: we are led by nature to the s. of desires, \*naturā ad cupiditates explendas dicimur, (N.B.—Satisfactio means the legal satisfaction of a creditor):

II. The state of being satisfied or pleased; pleasure, contentment: 1. voluptas: *I have derived the greatest possible s. from your letter, ex tua literis incredibilem* vepci, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, init. 2. expr. by placeo, 2 (to give satisfaction to; with dat.): *my house gives me great s.* domus mea valde mihi placet. A still higher degree of s., may be expr. by délecto, i: it gives me intense s., (Hernathena tua) valde me delectat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, extr.

III. Amends: atonement for crime: poena: esp. in phr. poena solvere, pendere, dare (denoting punishment): Cic. Mil. 31, fin. (p. solvere): Cic. Att. 11, 8, init. (p. pendere): v.

PUNISHMENT: to demand s., poena or poenas exigere, Ov. M. 14, 478 (de voluntate, p. exigere): *the law by which s. is demanded* (by the Fetiaces), jus, quo repetuntur, Liv. 1, 32, med.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (nullum bellum esse justum, nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indicatum).

**satisfactorily**: ex sententia (either absol., or with mea, tua, sua, etc., to denote the person satisfied): we have carried on the business s., ex s. rem gessimus, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, med.: s. to you, ex tua sententia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5.

Sometimes, bene or satis bene may serve: v. WELL.

**satisfy**: I. To supply the natural desires fully: 1. expio, évi, étum, 2: to s. long-continued thirst, diuturnam sitim ex, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: to s. hunger,

famem ex, Phaedr. 3, 18, 5: to s. the expectation of long-continued desire, expectationem desideri diuturni ex, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205. 2. implo, 2: to b. s.'d (satisfy oneself) with wine and wild flesh, Bacchi ferinaque impleri, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. 3. sātio, i (to satisfy completely; to satisfy): v. TO SATE, SATIATE.

II. To give satisfaction to, or please. 1. sātisfacio, 3 (often written separately): to s. a petitioner, alium petenti s., Cic. Or. 41, 140: to s. a god (offer the proper worship to him), deo s., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, med. 2. plāceo, 2 (with dat.): délecto, i (stronger than plāceo): v.

SATISFACTION (II., 2). 3. respondē, di, sum, 2 (to answer to expectations: esp. of crops yielding a good return): cf. Col. 1, 2, med., humis magno fenore colono respondet: also Virg. G. 1, 47, illa segete votis respondet avari agricolae (thoroughly satisfies him).

4. expr. to be satisfied by sātis habeo, 2 (to have enough, to be content with): he declares he is s'd, and more than s'd, satis superque se habere dicit, Cic. R. Com. 4, 11: foll. by infin., to be s'd with defending (defendere), Nep. Han. 10, fin.

III. To pay, recompense, indemnify, etc.: sātisfacio, 3: to s. the aedui for injuries, Aedui de injuriis s., Caes. B. G. 1, 14: to s. the Sicilians, Siculis s., Cic. Vertr. 5, 53, init.: to s. the absent (creditors), absentibus satisfaciere, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: v. PAY.

IV. To convince, assure: persuādo, si, sum, 2 (with dat.): esp. in phr. *I am (perfectly) s'd*, mihi persuasum (persasissimum) est: v. TO PERSUADE, CONVINCER.

**satisfactory**: I. idōneus (suitable, answering to the purpose): a s. (or sufficient) voucher: i. auctor, Cic. Br. 15, 57: s. guarantees, i. pignora Ulp. Dig. 22, 1, 33; v. SUITABLE. 2. in certain cases only, justus (right and reasonable): a s. excuse, satis justa excusatio, Cic. in Pis. 15, 36. Phr.: to do anything or act in a s. manner, bene aliiquid facere (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4, plenus metius dicere, in a fuller and more s. manner): not in a s. manner, secus (otherwise than one would have wished): even if the issue be not s., etiam si secus accidere, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: Sall. Jug. 20 (secus edere): that is perfectly s., id quidem satis est, satis habeo: v. ENOUGH, SATISFY (1.).

**satrap**: 1. sātrāpes, is, pl. satrapae, m.: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119 (satraparum regia). Later form of same word, sātraps: Sid.

2. pure Lat. praef-cus: Nep. Dat. 2, fin. (pr. totius Phrygiae).

**satrapiy**: satrapēs or -ia: Curt. 5, 1, fin. (s. Babyloniae): Plin.

**saturate**: (to soak, steep, impregnate): I. sātūro: i. a robe with Tyrian purple, Tyrio murice palpus s., Ov. M. 11, 166: to s. with rich dung, fimo pingui s., Virg. G. 1, 80; Col.

2. sātio, 1: to s. fires with incense, ignes odoribus s., Ov. M. 4, 750: to s. with Tyrian purple, Tyrio pelagio s., Plin. 9, 38, 62. 3. imbu, i, ītum, 3: a garment s.d with blood, vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153.

**saturday**: Sātūnū dies: Aus. Ecol. saturni; the planet Saturn, \*stella Sātūnū.

**saturnalia**: sātūrnālia, neut. pl. 3rd decl.; but gen. pl. -iorum: Liv. 2, 21 (saturnalia institutus festus dies): on the morning of the s., mane saturnalius, Cic. Att. 5, 20: so, on the first day of the s., primis saturnalibus, Inscr. in Forcell.: Smith's Antiq.

**satyr**: sātrūs (a kind of wood deity), Lucr. 4, 582 (caprifedes Satyros): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

**satyric**: in term s. drāma: sātūrīcus: Vitr. 5, 6, (2, init.): 9: a s. drāma, satyrus, Hor. A. P. 235: (satyrorum scriptor).

**sauce**: 1. condimentum (that which seasons): hunger is the s. of food, cib. c. famis, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90. 2. liqūamen (a s. made of fish fat): Col. 6, 2, 7. 3. jūs, jūris, n. (broth or

**soup**: Hor. S. 2, 8, 45 (where a recipe is given). **4.** embamma, satis, n.: Plin. 20, 14, 53 (embammatum mixturae familiaris).

**saucepan**: cācābus (vas ubi coquuntur cibum), Varr. L. 1, 5, 27, 127: Col. 12, 46, init. (c. aeneus). **Dūmīn**, cācābus (rare): Tert.

**saucer**: **1.** phīlā (a broad shallow drinking vessel): Juv. 5, 38 (ipse capaces Heliodam crustas et inequaes berylo Virro tenet p.): Plin. 33, 12, 55 (Ulixes et Diomedes erant in phīlāe emblemate Palladium subripentes).

**2.** pātella (a small plate-like vessel, platter): Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2. Mart. **3.** scētālla (a stand for vases): Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

**saucy**: pētūlanter: v. IMPUDENTLY, PERIFLY.

**saucy**: **1.** pētūlāns: Cie. de Or. 2, 75, fin. (homē petulans). **2.** prōcax: Tac. Ann. 1, 16 (procax lingua).

**3.** prōtervus: Cie. Fin. 5, 12, 35 (homines prōtervi): v. PERT, IMPUDENT,

**saunter**: nearest word, vāgor, i. v. TO LOITER.

**saunterer**: v. LOITERER.

**sausage**: **1.** farcīmen, fīnis, n. (appy, the generic term for a stuffed intestine: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 111, where various specific names are given): in Gell. 16, 7 (botūnum pro f. [Laberius] appellat). **2.** bīllae, īrūm (a kind of small smoked s.): Hor. S. 2, 4, 60 (perna magis ac magis hillis flagit immorsus refici): Varr. L. C. **3.** bōtūlus (rare): Laberius in Gell. 16, 7 (in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est b. pro farcīmen appellat): cf. Mart. 14, 72.

**savage**: **1.** Wild, untamed, fierce: fērūs (opp. to cīne, not tame): how various are the kinds of beasts, whether tame or s., quam varia genera bestiarū vel circūm fērū, Cie. N. D. 2, 39, 99: huge and s. beasts, immanes et f. beluae, Cie. N. D. 2, 64, 161. **2.** silvestris (inhabiting the woods, the orig. meaning of savage): the s. tribes of wild beasts, s. scēta ferarū, Lucr. 5, 965. when he was nourished by the paps of the s. brute (she-wolf), quum s. belluae uberibus sustentus esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, med. **3.** atrox (naturally fierce): Plin. 8, 21, 30 (a tauri silvestres). **III.** Totally uncivilized, rude, unpolished: **1.** immāns: no race so wild and s., nullus gen tam fera et al., Cie. Thuc. 1, 13, 20: nothing could be more s. than that beast, nihil ista immanus belus est, Cic. Rep. 3, 33, fin. (N.B.—Ferus and immanis are very often coupled). **2.** effrātus: nations so wholly s. as... gentes immanitate, e., Cie. N. D. 1, 2, 3, init. **3.** incultus: Tib. 4, 1, 59 (laestrygones l.): v. ENCIVILIZED. **III.** Infuriated, exasperated: effrātus: s. cruelty, saevitia e., Val. M. 1, 1, 14: made s. with hatred and anger, odio, iraque e., Liv. 5, 27, med.: see also ENRAGED. **IV.** Naturally cruel: **1.** atrox (dark and unrelenting): Agrīpina was always of gloomy and s. temper, Agrīpina semper a., Tac. Ann. 4, 52. **2.** sacūs: v. CRUEL. (N.B.—Trux and truculentus have more reference to outward appearance, cf. Cie. Agr. 2, 25, 65, horridus ac trus tribunus plebis).

**savage** (subs.): no single equivalent: homo inicetus, ferus, immanis, rūlis.

**savagely**: **1.** immānter (late): Amm. **2.** atrociter: too s. threatening a person, nimis atr. nimans alieni, Cie. Ver. 5, 62, 165. **3.** (poet.) torva, torvum, with s. look, v. FIERCELY (5): (or express by modal abl., magna saevitia etc.): v. CRUELTY.

**savageness** (subs.): **1.** fērītas (wildness, brutality): Ov. F. 4, 103 (s. tanri). **Join:** feritas et immanitas, Cie. Off. 3, 6, 32. Rather stronger, efferitas (rare): id. Sext. 42, 91. **2.** immāntas (inhuman barbarousness or cruelty): a fierceness and wild s., feritas et agrestis i., Cie. Div. 1, 29, 60 the roughness and s. of nature,

asperitas et t. naturae, Cie. Am. 23, 87 **3.** saevitia (heroic cruelty): Sall. J. 7 (hostium s.), Tac. Ann. 1, 67 (hostium s.), Plin. 2, 47, 47, fin. (tempes- tatum s.), 4, 47, 47, fin. (tempes- tatum s.), **4.** atrocitas (stein, ure- tenting cruelty) s. of character, a. mormi, Tac. A. 4, 12: Cie. Cat. 4, 6, 11 (a. animi). **5.** torvitatis (used of s. of expression): Tac. H. 2, 9, fin. (vultus t.).

**save (v.):** **1.** To preserve from danger or destruction: **1.** servō, i. I. Have sd others that we ourselves might perish, ceteros servati, ut nos periremus, Cie. Fam. 14, 2, med.: faith, you have killed me and not s. d' me, my friends, pol me occidisti, amic, non servasti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189: if fortune could have s. d. any from that danger, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna s. potuisse, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, fin.: I s. the state by my departure, servati rempublicam meo descensu, Cic. Ses. 22, 49. Comp. conservo, i. (strengthened from simple verb): Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Also the apparently pleonastic expr., salvum (saliquem) servare, conserve: Cie. Fam. 6, 22, med. **2.** rūco, 2: v. PROTECT, DEFEND: **3.** sospito, i. (used in prayer to the gods): to s. their progeny, suam progeniem s., Liv. 1, 16, med. **4.** éripio, 3: v. TO RESCUE. Expr. by circuml.: O Lord, s. the queen, salvam fac regnam: v. Liturg. Angl.: to help and s. the needy, open indigentibus salutem ferre (affirre), Cie. Fam. 2, 35, 118: to s. oneself by flight, fuga salutem ad ipsel, Kr.; naufragio enatare; cf. Hor. A. P. 20 (fractis navibus enatare), Phr.: God s. you, salvē! s. salvus sis! Ter. pass. **II.** In theological sense, to s. from eternal death: salvō, i. Lact. Ira. D. 5. **III.** To keep from consumption, to reserve, to lay by: **1.** réservo, i; I am s. ing up all my petty cash for that purpose, omnes meas vendimias eo r., Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3: they are s. ing up the rest of the merchandise and provisions for the sige, reliquias merces communatas ad obsidionem r., Caes. B. C. 1, 36.

**2.** parco, 3: v. TO SPARE. Coup, compareo, 3: to accumulate by savings: to s. once by once out of his rations, de dimenso suo inquit comparcere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9. **3.** compendium, with a verb (to effect a sing. in): to s. time, com. temporis sequi, Col. 4, 22, med.: cf. Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2 (ego compendii feci binos panes in dies).

**save (adv.):** v. EXCEPT.

**saved** (adj. and part.): in addition to p. part. of verbs given under TO SAVE: salvus: [I swear] that the state was s. by my sole exertions, mea unius opera rempublican esse salvam, Cie. in Pis. 3: free, in theol. sense, whosoever will be s., quicunque vult salvus esse, Liturg. Angl.

**svāvin**: brāthy, ys, n. = βράθυ: Plin. 24, 11, 61, init. (pure Lat. herba Sabina).

**saving** (adj.): Phr.: a. s. clause, pēt. exceptio: v. EXCEPTION; RESER- VATION. Or expr. by care: cf. Liv. 21, 18, med., Saguntini excipiuntur (there is a s. clause in favour of the Saguntines): also, quum carverunt utrumque sociis (though there was a s. clause in favour of the allies of both parties to the treaty).

**saving** (subs.): **1.** Saving, preservation: conservatio: v. PRESERVATION.

**II.** Economy: compendium (in gen. sense): a great s. of wood, magnū lignū c., Plin. 23, 7, 64, init. See also, TO SAVE (II.). **III.** Only pl. money spared and laid by: v. vendimia (lit. small vintage, i.e. gleanings): I am taking care of all my little s.s, omnes meas v. réservo, Cie. Att. 1, 10, 3. (N.B.—Peculium means the private property of a slave acquired by little s.s.)

**savingly**: parec: Cie.: v. FRUGALLY, ECONOMICALLY.

**savings-bank**: \*argentaria tenuiorum hominum vendimios recipiendi.

**saviour** (subs.): **1.** one who delivers or preserves: **1.** servator, f. (rix a deliverer in a particular occa- sion): s. opp. to destroyer of the state,

reipublicae servator, perditor, Cic. Plane, 36, fin. **Join:** servator liberator: i. p. : all saving their s. and libe ralibus s. liberatoremque acclamare, Liv. 34, 50, fin. **2.** conservator, habitual deliverer: the guardian of the city and empire, custos: que huius urbis et imperii, Cic. Ses. 24, 53. **II.** The Redeemer: salvator (mundi): Vulg. pass.

**savory** (a kind of herb): **1.** thyndra Virg. 9, 4, 31. **2.** cimī- sativa, Plin. 20, 16, 65 \*satura thyndra, Linn.

**savour** (subs.): **1.** sāpōr: v. FLAVOUR (1.). **2.** midor, s. (of things cooking): the delightsome s. (of sacrifices), laetus n. (sc. victimarium), Mart. 26, 5: s. of the kitchen, n. culinae, Juv. 5, 162. **3.** succus: s. succus v. FLAVOUR. Often in fig. sense = life and vigour, life in style: Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 96 (ornatur oratio succo suo). **4.** to have no s., nil sapere, Juv. 11, 1, 1: (V. TO SAVOUR). without s., insipidus v. INSIPID.

**savour** (v.): **1.** sāpōr, ivi, and, 11, 3 with acc. (to taste of): to s. of the very sea, mare ipsum s., Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 2. Plin. Comp. rēspilo (cf. Ger. nachgeschmaek, after taste): (the wine) s. of the iron vessel, (vitum) ferrum respilo, Varr. R. R. 1, 54. **2.** rēdole, 2 (to smell of: also with acc.): Cic. Phil. 2, 25, fin. (vitum r.): v. TO SMELL OF.

**savoury** (adj.): **1.** conditus (of things made s. by seasoning); to make things still more s. (impart a higher relish to them), (ea) conditior facere, Cie. Sen. 16, 56. **2.** sāpōdis (not in Cie.): Apul. **3.** sāpōrus (rare and very late): Lact. 3, 16, fin. (merces saprorae). Phr.: to be s., bone sapere: V. TO SAVOUR.

**savoy**: \*brassica ūleracea: Linn.

**saw**: **1.** The tool: serrā; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116 (stridor serrae): Ov. M. 8, 246. Dimin. serrula (a small saw): Cic. Clu. 04, 180. Varr. R. R. 1, 50: jogged like a s., serratus, Plin. 11, 57, 61. **II.** A wise saying: prōverbium: v. PROVERB.

**saw** (v.): **1.** Transl. by serrā with verbs seco, circumseco, dissecō, according to variations of meaning: to s. a person through the middle (as a mode of execution), aliquem medium serrā dissecare, Suet. Cal. 27, med.: cf. Cic. Clu. 64, 180 (qua illud potuisse ita serrā circumsecuri [sawn all round] videtur). **2.** serrō, i: Veg. Mil. 2, 23. **III.** Intrans: ser- ran ducere: cf. the phr. serrā ducere cūm aliquo de aliqua re (to quarrel with anybody about anything), Varr. R. R. 3, 6.

**-dust**: **1.** scēbōs, is, f.: scēbōs is of less authority (powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.): to make a place neat with s., (locum) scēbōs emundare, Juv. 14, 67 to keep grapes fresh in fir s., abīgnā scēbōs virides invas custodire, Col. 17, 42: Hor. Sat. 2, 14, 81. **2.** serrāgo, his, f. (very rare): Coct. Aur.

**-fish**: serrā Plin. 9, 2, 1 (pristis antīloquorum, Linn.)

**—fly**: \*tetredō: Linn.

**—pit**: serrātina: Non.

**sawyer**: serrātina: Gloss. in For- cell. s. v.

**saxifrage**: \*saxīrlāga. Cycl. (saxi- fraga herba): Apul.

**say** (v.): **A.** In connected discourse: **1.** To express in words: **1.** dico, xi, etiam, i.: I shall s. what I think, dicam quod sentio, Cic. Parad. 1, 2. **2.** again and again, etiam atque etiam dico, Cic. Att. 13, 25, fin.: usū followed by acc. and inf., L. G. § 507. **2.** atio, verb defect, (to affirm, opposed to nego, to deny): some said that Tarquinus had been instigated by Troy, etiam Tarquinus a Cicerone immisso alebant, Sall. Cat. 48. Diogenes s.s. that it is so,

*Antipater denies it*, Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: *nsu. foll. by acc. and inf.*, L. G. l.c. 3. nēgo, *i* (used in such phr., as *he s.s. that he is not, etc.*, and always implying a counter assertion) · *The Stoics s. that nothing is good unless it is honourable*. Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: *Cotta s.s. that he will not go to an armed enemy*, Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. 4. lōquor, cūtus, 3: v. TO SPEAK. 5. fari, fatus, 1 (poetical form of loquor): *scarcely had I said these things, vix ea fatus eram*, Virg. Aen. 2, 323: *thus he said, and hurled his mighty spear, sic fatus et ingentem hastam contortis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: *one who can be prudent, and s. what he thinks, qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9. *In relative clauses: come now s. why are you come, fare age, quid venias*, Virg. Aen. 6, 389. Phr.: *to say nothing, nullam vocem emittere*, Liv. 1, 54: *nullam redire vocem, Curt. (iu Kr.) no sooner said than done, dictum ac factum*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: *with similar meaning, dicto citius*, Virg. Aen. 1, 135.

II. *To report* (esp. in such phr. as, *it is said, they say, etc.*): 1. trādo, dītiū, dītum, 3 (*to hand down by tradition*): *so it is said, sic est traditum*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: *it is said that Galba, Africanus, and Laetius were learned men*, Galbam, Africanum, Laetium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: *they s. that Phidias himself..., ipsius Phidias tradunt*, Plin. 36, 45, 5, § 3. 2. narro, 1 (*to relate*): *Philargyros said to me..., mihi Philargyros narravit (foll. by acc. and inf.)*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, fin. (*In such sentences as, it is said that..., a pers. form is used, preferred to an impers.; as, it is said that Greece on account of the love of Paris, etc.*, Graecia [not Graeciam] propter Paridis narratur amorem... Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: *it is said that in the Pontus the Caecias attracts the clouds towards itself*, narrant in Pontu Caccian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48: *Cinna is said to write little verses against me, versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna*, Mart. 3, 9). 3. dico, xi, etiam, 3: *concerning this man (Diodorus) it is said to Verres that he has very good embossed works of art, de hoc (Diodoro) Verri dicitur habere eum per bona toremata*, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38. Sometimes used *impers.*: *they s. that Chrysostom had lived in this street, in hac habuisse platea dictum st̄ Chrysostem*, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: *it was said that Titus, before he went away, had earnestly begged his father, etc., Titum, ante quam digerderet, multo apud patrem sermonem orasse dicebatur, etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 52, init. (N.B.—*Impers.* constr. best avoided)

4. aio, 3: v. defect (in quoting a proverbial phr.): *as they s. ut aiunt (as the saying is; parenthetically introduced)*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49. 5. fero, tuli, latum, 3 (esp. in 3rd pers. pl. act, and 3rd pers. sing. pass. = Fr. *on-dit, it is said*): *for it is said that there was a certain Demaratus, a Corinthian, fuisse enim quemdam ferunt Demaratum Corinthium*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, med.: *they s. that the giants aimed at the heavenly kingdom, affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste gigantas*, Ov. M. 1, 152. Passive use chiefly poet.: cf. Lucr. 5, 14 (namque Ceres fertur fruges instituisse): Virg. Aen. 1, 15 (quam Juno fertur terret magis omnibus unam posthabita soluisse Samo). B. Used parenthetically, like our *said i.*, *said he.* usu. inquam, 3, defect.: *lest says I* and *says he* should be too often introduced, *no inquam et inquit sapienti interponetur*, Cic. Am. 1, 3: *defend this one day, this one, I say, if thou canst, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, defende si potes*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112.

**saying** (subs.): 1. dictum: *it is a s. of Cato*, Catonis est d., Cic. Fl. 29,

fin.: esp. a *bon-mot, witticism*, id. de Or. 2, 54, fin. (N.B.—This word may retain its verbal construction, being construed with an *ad-* instead of an *adj.*: e.g. *shrewd s.s. acute dicta, rather than acuta dicta*; cf. L.G. § 62, (obs. 1). 2. prōverbium, verbum: v. PROVERB. 3. modo non expr.: *that is an honourable s. of Solon's*, honestum illud Solonis, Cic. Sen. 14, 50, so. praeclarum illud, etc.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ille (11). Phr.: *as the s. is, ut aiunt (parenthetically introduced); also, quo aiunt* (parenthetically aiunt): Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10 (aiunt, alone).

**scab**: 1. *The disease*: 1. scabies, em, e, f.: *the s. attacks the sheep, tentat ovem*, Virg. G. 3, 441: *a person afflicted with the s.*, scabi laborans, Cels. 5, 28, 16, extr. (N.B.—The form scabritia occurs in Col. and the *dimin. scabiola* in Aug.). 2. impētigo, insis, f. (a scabby eruption): Cels. 5, 28, 17: v. TETTER. 3. mentigo, insis, f. (the s. in lambs, called in rustic language *ostigo*): Col. 7, 5, 21, ad fin. See also IRCH. 1. MANGE. 2. *A thin coating over a sore: crusta: the s. of an ulcer c. ulceris*, Cels. 5, 9. See also SCAR.

**scabbard**: vägina: *an ivory s.*, v. eburnea, Virg. Aen. 9, 305 (also poet. simply eburi, Ov. M. 4, 148): *to draw the sword from the s.*, gladium e vagina educere, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; *vagina expere ensim*, Virg. Aen. 4, 379; *telum vagina nudare*, Nep. Dat. II, 4: *to put back the sword into the s.*, gladium in vaginam recondere, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: *a sword laid by in the s.*, gladius in vagina reconditus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4. (N.B.—Plin. employs the *dimin. vaginula* in the sense of a small *husk*.)

**scabby**: 1. scaber, bra, brum: *s. sheep (mangy), s. oves*, Cato, R. R. 96, 2. Fig.: *s. verses, s. versus*, Macr. Sat. 6, 3, ad fin.: v. SORRY. 2. scābiōsus: Pers. 2, 13: Col. (N.B.—The forms scabidus, scabridus, late and unclass.)

3. impētigōnōs (suffering from impētigo): v. IRCH. 1. Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6.

**scabious**: \*scabiosa (Linn.).

**scaffold, scaffolding**: 1. Lit. the wooden framework: 1. *cītata (a s. made of wood on which slaves were exposed for sale)*: Thib. 2, 3, 3, 61 (66): Plin. 2.

2. machine (strictly, any contrivance or framework): *a builder's s.*, mēdificatio, Plin. 19, 2, 8. 3. occasionally expr. by other words: Sen. Ep. 88, 22, speaks of *s. rising up from beneath the stage*, as, tabulata, tacite crescentia, pugnata per se surgentia. One who works on a s., machio, Isid. Orig. 19, 8: machinarius. Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 31: v. also PLATFORM, FRAMEWORK.

II. Met. on to denote capital punishment: expr. by morts (ad mortem duei, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1): supplicium capitis (supplicio capitis afficer, to consign to the s.), Suet. Gal. 12: also sometimes, securis (executioner's axe): v. TO BEHEAD.

**scale**: v. ESCALADE, SCALE.

**seal'd** (v.): Phr.: *to s. a pig, aqua candente suem glabrate*, Col. 12, 53, ad fin.: *to throw s.ing water over anybody, aqua fervente aliquem perlundere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67.

**seald** (subs.): 1. *A burn caused by hot water*: adūsta, örüm, n. pl., in Cels. 5, 27, 18, prob. includes both burns and s.s.: Plin. has adūstio, v. BURN. 2. *A northern ministrel*: vätes, is, c., v. BARD.

**scale** (subs.): 1. *The dish of a balance*: lanx, cis, f. (with dimin. lancula, Vitruv. 10, 8, 4; Varr.): *to depress the s.*, l. deprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 51. 2. *to put the possessions of the body into one s.*, of the soul into the other, in alteram l. animi bona imponere, in alteram corporis, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51. 3. *A pair of s.s.*, libra, trūtim: v. BALANCE. The Scales (a constellation), Libra, Maail: *a balance with its two s.s. libra, bilanx, Mart. Cap.*

4. *A thin plate, natural or arti-*

ficial:

1. squāna: *covered with s.s. (as fishes)*, squamis obductus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: applied to scale-armour, Virg. Aen. 11, 771: *to s.s. of metal struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 24 (q. v.).

inim. squāmula: *small s.s. fall from the surface of the skin, s. ex summā ente decidunt*, Cels. 5, 28, 17. 2. lämlia (also contr. lamna, Hor.; a thin plate of metal): *defensio: armour made of iron s.s. tegumen ferreum l. concertum*, Tac. H. 1, 79. Phr.: *a coat of scale-armour, cataphractes, ib. fir-comes closely compacted like s.s. mucumina: squamitica compacta*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, ad fin.

III. *Regular gradation*: expr. by gradus in pl.: *the s. of human society, g. societatis humanae*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53; v. GRADATION.

IV. *Standard of proportion*: nearest word mōdūs (cf. Suet. Ner. 49): *maps on a larger s.*, tabular amphiore modulo descripta: sometimes also merely expr. by adj. of size; *a war on a grander s.*, majus bellum, Liv. 21, 2. Phr.: *a covered passage almost on the s. of a public building*, cryptoporicus prope pulicū operis instar, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16: *there was never an engagement on vaster s.*, non alias maiore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46.

V. *A graduated instrument*: \*scala (geometrica, etc.); (Kr.): v. MEASURE.

VI. *In music*, diagramma, atis, n.: *Vitr. 5, 4, 1: the s. from base to treble, scaenio sonorum, id, 6, 1, 1: also, octachordum (a system of 8 notes)*, Boëth. Miss. 5, 14; \*scala, Kircher, Musurg. vol. i. p. 214 (Rome, 1650). Phr.: *to run down the s.*, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 231: (cf. omnes sonorum gradus persequi, id. Or. 18, 59). (N.B.—As the ancient system of music differed fundamentally from the modern, it is impossible to expr. in class. lang. a major or minor s. [<sup>for</sup> scala major, minor, quam vocant]: these terms are however used: *a chromatic s.*, chroma; *a diatonic s.*, diatōnum; *an enharmonic s.*, enharmonicum, Boëth. On the whole subj., v. DICT. ART. "Music.")

**scale(v.)**: 1. *To take off the scales*: desquāmo, i: *to s. fish, d. pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1.* 2. *To climb by ladders*: expr. by phr. with scilæ, arum: *to s. a rampart, valum scalis ascendere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: *to s. the walls, s. positis muros ascendere*, id. B.C. 1, 48: *scalæ scandere muros in muros evadere*, Liv. 29, 7: *to take a town by s.ing the walls*, oppidum scalis capere, id. 8, 29, ad fin.: v. ESCALADE: *a machine for s.ing the walls*, ascenders machina, Vitr. 10, 13 (19).

**scalenē**: scälēnus, Auson. Idyll. 13, proem. § 7: *a s.-triangle, scalēnon (-um)*, Ps.-Boëth. Ars Geom. p. 407, ed. Teubn.

**scaling-ladder**: scälæ, ärum: *to mount the s.s. scalæ egredi*, Sall. J. 61: *one or two s.s. were broken, una atque alterae s. committantes*, ib.: Caes.: Liv.: *also ascensus, us*, Vitr. 10, 13 (19).

**scallion**: \*allium schoenoprasum (Linn.).

**scallop** (subs.): 1. *A kind of shell-fish*: peccen, fuis, m.: *broad s.s. patuli p.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34; Plin. Dimin. pectunculus: id. 9, 29, 45. 2. *A hollow made in the border of anything*: nearest word perh. *stūus, us* (which is applied to the bend of a reaping-hook, the curve of a serpent in motion, etc.): v. fol. art.

**scallop** (v.): *perh. best expr. by sinuo, i. (to curve, hollow out): it occurs trans. in Cels. 7, 2, ad fin.): a s.'d edge, \*limbus inornatus sinuatus (cf. Tac. H. 5, 11): s.'d leaves, sinuosis foliis lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, ad init.*

**scalp** (sufs.): no prop. equiv.: expr. by cutis, is, f. (skin): calvaria "cute" capillum gigante contigit, Cels. 8, 1, ad init.: it may perh. be expr. by \*exuviae (poet.; cf. Catull. 66, 62).

**scalp** (v.): \*cutem capitū alicuius detrahere.

**scalpel**: 1. scalpellum (prop. dimin. of foll.): the form scalpelus is used by Cels.: *to employ the s. s. ad-*

hibere, Cic. Sest. 65, 135. **2.** scalprum (also scalper, ri, Cels. 8, 3): v. KNIFE.

**scaly:** **1.** squāmōsus: a s. dragon, & draco, Virg. G. 4, 408. **2.** squāmēus: a s. serpent, s. anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154.

**3.** squāmiger, éra, érum: Ov.; Suet. 4. squāmifer, éra, érum: Lucan: Sen. 5. squāmatus (not class.): Tert.

**scammony:** scammonia, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16 (the form scammonēum occurs in Cato; scammonium and -ia, in Plin.); \*Convolvulus scammoniae, Linn.

**scamp;** scēlus, verbōro, furcler. **v.** RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.

**scamper:** expr. by phr.: to s. off, conjecture se in pedes, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13: I. s. off, ego me in pedes (sc. conjecture), Id. Enn. 5, 2, 5: fēl, why don't you s. away? quin pedes vos in curriculum conficitis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91: to s. off in a hury, abripere se subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: s. away, fac te proptere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1: to s. along the road, viam vorare, Catul. 35, 7.

**scan:** **I.** To examine attentively: 1. contemplor, i (to look closely at): to s. one's countenance, c. vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: to s. the case most narrowly, causam accerrime c., Cic. Flac. 11, 26.

**2.** consider, i: to s. anybody closely, c. aliquem diligenter, Suet. Cal. 36. **Join:** contemplari et c., Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. **3.** inspicio, exi, ectum, 3; v. EXAMINE, LOOK INTO.

**II.** To divide a verse into feet. **1.** expr. by mētēr, mensur, q (to measure): to s. a verse by syllables, not by intervals, pedes m. syllabī non intervallis, Cic. Or. 57, 194: to s. a verse by feet, pedibus ver-sim m., Mar. Vict. 2495 r. **2.** scando, di, sum, 3: to s. a verse, s. versum, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2 (in a pun): Diomed. Phr.: to s. metres, metra enumerare, Cledon. 1885 r: to s. a line, pedes versiculi enumerare, Gramm. quoted by Kr.

**scandal:** **I.** A flagrant offence: opprobrium (reprach): to be a s. to the stat., opprobriū esse civitati, Nep. Con. 3, 4: the s. of the village (in concrete sense): s. pauci, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4: v. REPROACH, DISGRACE. Phr.: to efface the s. of this order, huic ordinū conceptam turpitudinem atque infamiam delere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, extr.: the s. of the age, seculi labes atque macula, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: infamia, Ov. M. 8, 97: a s. to posterity, posteritatis crimen, id. Tr. 4, 9, 26. (N.B.—Scandalūm is used by eccl. writers for a stumbling-block, cause of offence.) **II.** Defamatory talk: malignus sermo, Suet. Aug. 27: v. CALUMNY, SLANDER. Phr.: to talk s. behind one's back, de absente detrahenti causa maledicto contumeliosoque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 134: to set a s. on foot respecting any one, aliquid sermonis in aliquem querere, id. Flac. 5, 2, 28: s. contumelias in aliquem jacere, Tac. A. 2, 55, extr. Sometimes expr. by rumor, ib.; or fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 172.

**scandalize:** offendō, di, sum, 3: Clc.: v. TO SHOCK, OFFEND.

**scandalous:** **1.** prōbrōsus (characterized by disgraceful conduct): of s. life, vitā prōbrōsus (et opertus intiania), Tac. A. 3, 69: Cic. Font. 12, 27 (p. crimen): Hor. 2. **2.** expr. by prōbrōnum, flagitium (scandalous conduct): to be expelled from the senate for s. life, probri gratiā senatu moveri, Sall. Cat. 23: to be regarded as s., probro esse, ib. 12, 2: that s. behaviour of the soldiers, illa militum flagitia, Tac. A. 1, 27. (Offensione esse [R. and A.] denotes rather unpopularity than scandal.) **3.** infamis, flagitiōsus: v. INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.

**scandalously:** flagitiōsē. **v.** DISGRACEFULLY.

**scansion:** scansio: Beda, 2368 p; \*dimensio metrica (Kr.).

**scant, scanty:** **1.** exiguo: a s. gōv., e. toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: a s. numer, e. numerus, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: a moderate or rather a s. structure, opus modicum ac potius e., Plin. Ep. 6, 10: s. praise, e. laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5. **2.** angustus (narrow, confined), s. means at home, res a. domi, Juv. 3, 165. Join

exiguus atque a., Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9. **3.** tenuis (slight, trifling): a wretchedly s. spoil, misera ac t. praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: a s. stream, t. rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19. **4.** curtus (mutilated, defective: only fig.): a s. stork, c. supplex, Pers. 4, 52: s. faith, c. fides, Juv. 14, 166: Hor. **5.** māliginus (stingy, stinted): a s. fire, m. ignis, Mart. 9, 60; 7: Virg. **6.** rātus (few and far between): s. bunches, r. racem, Virg. E. 5, 7. **7.** parcus: v. SPARING.

**scantily:** **1.** exiguo (for syn. see adj.): to furnish means s., e. sumptu praeber, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33. Cic. **2.** angustus: Caes. B. G. 5, 24. **3.** māligine: Mela: Sen.: v. SPARINGLY, POORLY.

**scantiness:** **1.** exiguitas: the s. of the forces, e. copiarum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: Cic.: Caes. **2.** angustiae, arūm, f. pl.: the s. of the stock of corn, a r. frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: the s. of their pay, a. splendid, Tac. A. 1, 35.

**scap-e-goat:** caper emissarius, Vulg. Lev. xvii, 26. Phr.: am I to be the s. of your filly? men' piacularem oportet fieri ob stutitium tuum? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36. (So perh. piaculum: cf. Liv. 21, 10, ad fin., nec delendum solum id piaculum [Hannibalem] rupti foderis, etc.)

**—grace:** nēbulō: Cic. Hor.: v. PRODIGAL.

**scap-u-lary:** \*scapulare: vestis scapularis (Kr.).

**scar (subs.):** cicātrix: an ugly s., foeda c., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 60: to form a s. (over a wound), c. ducere, Liv. 29, 32: inducere, Cels. 7, 28: to show the s.s. of wounds received in front, ostendere c. adverso corpore exceptias, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3; Liv. 2, 21: of the mark of a tooth on the bark of a tree, Virg. G. 2, 32: Dimin. cicātricula (a small s.): Cels. 2, 10, extr.

**scar (v.):** expr. by \*elecātricibus fōcāre.

**scarce (adj.):** rātus: to prefer s. things to common, anteponere rara vulgaribus, Cic. Pop. 18, 69: faithfulness in friendships is rare, r. in amicitia fides, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: very s., perrarus, Liv.: v. RARE, UNCOMMON. Phr.: make yourselves s., binc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24.

**—, scarcely:** **I.** Of completeness: barely: 1. vix: it was s. right, v. erat rectum, Cic. Att. 6, 9, ad fin.: s. believing my senses, v. mi ipse credens, Cat. 31, 5: reduced to s. 500, v. ad D. Reduct. caes. B. G. 2, 28: s. 30 days, v. dum xxx, dies, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: s. or not at all, v. aut omnino non, id. Att. 3, 33, 2: v. aut nullo modo, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. The foll. also occur: s., ... much less, vix ..., needium, id. Fam. 16, 8: Liv. 24, 4: s..., vel, v... sed tamen, Cic. Pls. 12, 27. Stronger forms: v. saltem, Quint. 6, 4, 15: vix, virque, Albinov. 1, 167. S. any one, v. ullus, Liv. 24, 5, ad init.: also in pl. v. pauci, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 7: but these phr. are more usu with fere: nemo f., id. Am. 1, 5: non f. quisquam, id. Sest. 23, 51: non ullus f., Caes. B. G. 5, 33: s. any but the names of the kings, tantum f. regum nomina, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: with s. any harbours, prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, ad fin., **2.** aegre (with difficulty and effort, opp. to facile): they s. refrain from attacking the camp, a. abstinent quin castra oppugnant, Liv. 2, 45: Cic. Sen. 20, 72. **Join:** vix aegreque, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: vix et aegre, Flor. 2, 10. Phr.: s. alive, male vivus, Ov. A. 2, 665: to have s. enough corn for 30 days, frumentum exigue dierum xxx, habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: also expr. by hand, non facile, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Rep. 1, 3, ad fin.

**III. of time: hardly:** **1.** vix (strengthened freq. by dum: v. prece): the full clause is introduced most freq. by quoniam: poet also by et or que, or without connecting word: he had s. said this, when..., v. ea fatu erat, quoniam..., Virg. Aen. 6, 190: see also ib. 5, 857; 8, 520. I had s. said haif when he caught my meaning, v. dimid dimidim dixeram, intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 4: Strengthened by other adrs.: I have s. read the letter, v. tandem legi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, init.: he had s. ceased, v. bone desiderat, Ov. M. 2, 47, 2: expr. by tantum quod I had s. arrived when the letter was handed to me, t. q. veteram quin litteras redditiae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, init.: v. JUST.

**scarceness, scarcity:** **1.** pauca (fēcius): a wonderful s. of panthers, mira pantherarū p., Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2. **2.** pénuria (death): in a time of s., in penuria, Plin. 18, 11, 34, ad fin.: the s. of good men, p. bonorum, Cic. Brut. 1, 1. **3.** angustiae, arūm (straits, inadequate supply): s. of provisions, a. rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: Cic. **4.** difficultas (difficulty of obtaining anything): a. s. of money, d. immuria, Cic. Ver. 2, 28, 69: a. s. of provisions, d. ammonia, Suet. Aug. 41. **5.** caritas (high price): first s. then positive wont, primū c., deinde inopia, Auct. pro Dom. 10, 25: in a time of s., in caritate, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 5: it was a year of very great s., annus in summa c. fuit, id. Ver. 3, 93, 216: v. DEATH. **6.** inopia: v. WANT, DESTINATION. Phr.: the people were suffering from a great s. of provisions, plebs acrī annona fatigabatur, Tac. A. 4, 6: a season of s. had arisen, annona arbor incedat, Suet. Tib. 8: frumentum angustius provocerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.

**scare:** terro, 2: the reeds s. the birds, arundo t. volucres, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7; v. TO FRIGHTEN.

**—crow:** perh. formido, inis, f. (a string with feathers fastened at intervals, linea pennis distincta dicta f., Sen. Ira. 2, 11, 5): cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

**scarf:** perh. mitella (a s. or handkerchief by which a broken arm is suspended): Cels. 8, 10, 3. As an article of dress perh. chlamys, ydīs, f.: v. Dict. Ant.

**scarcification:** scārificatiō, Col. 6, 12, 1: Plin.

**scarify:** scārifico, 1: to s. the gums, s. gingivās, Plin. 32, 7, 26.

**scarlet (subs. and adj.):** coccum (prop. a berry: hence s. colour or cloth): a garment dyed with brilliant s., rubri c. tintæ vestis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 102: s. colour, cocci color, Plin. 33, 7, 37: robes made of purple and s. purpura cocco que nesci funes, Suet. Ner. 34. Hence adj. coccineus, or more freq. coccinus, s. garments, coccina (p. pl.), Mart. 14, 111. Phr. a lad cloth in s. pueri coccinatus, Suet. Dom. 4 the s. oak, ilex aquifolia, Plin. 16, 8, 12 (\*querus coccitera, Linn.): the s. fever, \*febris purpurea, scarlatina (Kr.).

**scarred (parl. and adj.):** cōcītūs: a s. face, c. facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61.

**sharp:** \*declinatis vali interior (R. and A.).

**scatheless:** incōlūns: v. SAFE (II).

**scatter:** **A.** Frans. **I.** To thrue about: 1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (to strew): to s. money amongst the populace, s. monos populo, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 16: to s. roses, s. rosas, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22. **Join:** s. et disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: v. TO SPINKLE. **2.** dissipo, 1 (to disperse): she s'd the limbs of her brother about, dissipavit fratris sui membra, Cic. Man. 9, 22: to s. the enemy, bostes d. d. Fam. 2, 10, 2. **Fig.:** to s. cares, d. curas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17. **3.** dispergo, si, sum, 3 (with perf. part. in reflex. sense): multitudine s.'d in every direction, dispersa in omnes partes multitudine, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. **Join:** d. et dissipati, id. B. G. 5, 28: fusi ac d., Cic. Sest. 42, 91. **Fig.:** to s. false reports, d. falsos rumores, Tac. H. 2, 96. **4.** disilicio, jēct, jectum, 3 (freq. milit. term.): to s. a column of soldiers, d. pbalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: the south-wind s. the twells, austor disilicit naves, Tac. A. 2, 23: to s. their corpes over the deep, d. corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70. **Fig.:** topics unarranged and s'd promiscu-

*ously up and down, res sparsae et vase disjectae.* Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3. **5.** **dissipatio**, püll, pulsum, *s* (*to drive apart; rare*): *to s. the shades (of night), d. unbras*, Virg. Aen. 5, 839; *s* *d cattle, pecudes dispersae*, Cic. Att. 7, 7, ad fin. **6.** *dissidio*, cussi, cussum, *s*: *v. TO BREAK UP*. **7.** *fundo, fudi, füsum, 3* (*to pour forth, esp. as milit. term, to rout, q. v.*): *they rout and s. them whilst half asleep, semisomnibus fugant fique*, Sall. Jug. 21. Fig.: *blemishes which carelessness has s.d (freely) throughout, maculae quas incuria fudit*, Hor. A. P. 352. **8.** *differo, distill, dilatuum, 3* (*bear away in different directions: rare*): *to s. embers, d. favillam*, Lucre. 2, 276; Hor.

**9.** *dissero, séro, t.* *v. TO SPREAD ABROAD*. Phr.: *flight has s.d my friends, fuga amicos distractit*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; *the breezes s. everything, auræ omnia discerpunt*, Virg. Aen. 9, 313; *to s. armies, agmina diruere*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30; *to s. them abroad, agere diversos*, Virg. Aen. 1, 70; *to s. ashes over the fields, cinerem jactare per agros*, id. G. 1, 81; *the bodies of the slain lay s.d about all over the field, corpora caesa tota campo ac prostrata diverse jacabant*, Auct. B. Afr. 40, ad fin. **II.** *To disperse; esp. in hostile sense:* **B.** *Intrans.:* **1.** *expr. by preced. verbs with pron. reflect or in pass.:* *to s. in flight in every direction, se in fugam passim spargere*, Liv. 33, 15, ad fin., 37, 20. cf. supr. (1, 2). **2.** *diminut. suis, 3* (*esp. of armies, gradually diminishing and melting away*): Sall. Jug. 18 (*executus amissio duce brevi dilabitur*): Liv.

**scattering (subs.):** **1.** *dissipatio*; *the wandering and s. of the citizens, error ac d. civium*, Cic. Rep. 2, 6. **2.** *sparsio*; *a s. of rich presents (among the people), s. dives*, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 66. **3.** *disiectus, us*: *Lucr. 3, 926*. But often expr. by verb: *v. TO SCATTER*.

**scattered (part. adj.):** **1.** *rārūs* (*far apart*): *limited and widely s. districts, loci r. ac angusti*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19. **2.** *expr. by passim (in all directions):* cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 162. See also verb.

**scavenger:** **1.** *cloacarius* (*of late authority, but perh. the best word*): Edict. Diocletian (Forc.). **2.** *perh. scapularius (scraper):* cf. Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8. **3.** *expr. by purgator vlarum, platearum: the phr. pr. cloacarum occurs in Firm. Math. 20.* Phr.: *to do the work of a s., curam vils verendum adhibere*, Suet. Vesp. 5.

**scazon:** *scazon, ntis, m.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

**scene:** **I.** *The artificial background of a theatre: scena (usu. the entire stage): the front of the scene, frons scenæ, Vitruv. 5, 7, 1: the varied splendour of the s., scena species clara variaque, Lucr. 4, 77: laughable situations, fit for the scene and the stage, ludibriæ scenæ et pulpite digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, ad fin.: to be before the s.s (on the stage), in scene esse, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: **V.** STAGE. Phr.: *the s. is shifted by machinery, machine mutant speciem ornationis*, Vitruv. 5, 6, 8. **II.** Meton. = *a part of a play: scēna* (Gr.). **III.** *A sight, spectacle:* **1.** *spectaculum: a dreadful s., atrox s.*, Tac. Agr. 37; *v. SPECTACLE*. **2.** *expr. by other words: o splendid s!* O præclarum prospectum! Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: *a mournful s., lugubris p.*, Tac. H. 1, 84: *it presented a terrible s., horribilis speciem præbebat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: *the next day disclosed the s. of victory more fully, proximus dies faciem victoriae latius aperuit*, Tac. Agr. 38: *Curt. 8, 13, 10.**

**3.** sometimes expr. by neut. adj.: *all those s.s rose before his mind, ea universa occurcebant linea, Liv. 25, 24: among the other sad s.s of that year, inter cetera tristia ejus anni, id. 7, 25.*

**IV.** *The place in which an event happens:* expr. by phr. *the s. of the events I am narrating, ubi ea quae dice*

gesta esse memorantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: *Italia, the s. of the civil war, Italia, arena civilis bellii*, Flor. 4, 2, 18. v. THEATRE.

**scenery:** **I.** *Artificial s.:* \*apparatus, scene; or simply scena: v. preced. art. **II.** *Natural s.:* *no exact equiv.: the nearest words are (locorum, regionis) forma, species, facies: the s. round about is most lovely, regionis forma pulcherrima*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 7: *you will think you behold some landscape picture of the most charming s., formam aliquam ad exiamum pulchritudinem pictam videberis cernere*, ib. § 13: *the s. on either side is different, varia hinc et inde facies, id. 2, 17, 3: such diversified s., tot facies locorum, ib. § 21: the endless diversity of the s.s, innumeræ species cultusque locorum*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 91: *the beautiful coasts, amoenitatis orarum et littorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 1 - cl. LANDSCAPE.

**scent (subs.):** **I.** *The sense of smell:* **1.** *ödoratus, us*: *v. SMELL*.

**2.** *sagacitas (keenness of s.; applied to dogs): the keen s. of dogs in pursuing the game, canum ad investigandum s. narium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 158. **II.** *Fragrance:* *ödor (any smell); hence requiring some adjunct to denote a pleasant smell): a pleasant s., o. suavis et juquidus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: *to scatter s.s around, spargere ödores*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 7: *to inhale a s. greedily*, o. avide trahere naribus, Plaudir. 3, 1, 3: *the fragrance of the s.s which are exhaled by flowers, suavitatis odorant qui afflant ex floribus*, Cic. Sén. 17, 59: *the s. of gain is pleasant, lucri bonus o.*, Juv. 20, 4. Cic. v. PERFUME. Fig.: *there is some s. of dictatorship, est o. dictature, Cic. Att. 4, 16*. Phr.: *to have a keen s., sagacem nasum habere*, Pl. Curie. 1, 2, 18: *dolphins have a very keen s., delphini sagacissime olfactant*, Plin. 11, 37, 50: *a pack of hounds of keen s., odora canum vis*, Virg. Aen. 4, 112 (v. K-EEN-SCENT): *to get s. of the money, numrum olfaccere*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 11: *she has got s. of your purse, obolus manuspium buic*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 33 (38): *has my father got s. of it? numquid suboleo patri?* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10: *the sweet s. of ointment, spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucifer. 3, 223: the whole realm of s.s, omnis copia narium*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 6: *gardens laden with the s. of flowers, balantes floribus horti*, Virg. G. 4, 109.

**scent (c.):** **I.** *To perceive by the smell:* *ödor, i. hounds s. everything, canes venatici omnia odorantur*, Cic. Ver. 4, 15, 21: *to s. anybody out by his footstepps, vestigis o. ingressus aliquid, id. Pis. 14, 83* **V. SMELL**. **II.** *To make fragrant:* *ödore, i. if (the plant) colours and s.s the honey, melia colorat odorantur*, Col. 9, 4: *to s. the air, o. aera, o. a.*, Ov. M. 15, 734: *v. PERFUME*. (Or by circumst., odoribus perfundere, imbue: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2.)

**—bottle:** **1.** *olfactorium:* Isid. Orig. 19, 31, extr. *(olfactory instrument, o. capilli, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: Ov.: very sweet-s. flowers, odoratissimi flores*, Plin. 28, 28, 28: *V. FRAGRANT*.

**scented (part. and adj.):** *ödoratus: s. locks, o. capilli*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: Ov.: *very sweet-s. flowers, odoratissimi flores*, Plin. 28, 28, 28: *V. FRAGRANT*.

**sceptic:** \*scepticus: *ökettikos* occurs in Gell. 11, 5, 1 where it is explained by quæsitor et considerator. It may sometimes be expr. by unus e Pyrrbonœis (*the followers of Pyrrho*), Cic. de Or 3, 16, 62: Sen. Gell.: or by phr.: *qui negat omnino se habere quod liquet de aliqua re*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: *v. full art.*

**sceptical:** *to be s. in considerando et quaerendo esse*, Gell. 11, 5, 1: *a rebus incertis assensionem colibere*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: cf. Acad. 1, 12: or simply, dubitate, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 2.

**scepticism:** *perb. omnium assensioni retento*, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 78 (assensio = a belief in the reality of

*phenomena): dubitatio de omnibus rebus, ib. I, 4, 17: cf. Min. Fel. 13, med., hoc fonte defluxit Academicorum de summis questionibus dubitatio: \*omnia in dubium incertumque revocandi libido (Kr.).*

**sceptre:** **1.** *sceptrum: the roya-* s., s. regale, Ov. M. 5, 422 *to receive the s., s. accipere*, Virg. Aen. 7, 173. Fig.: *(in this sense mostly pl.): welding the s.s, sceptra tenens*, ib. I, 57: *v. DOMINION, RULE*. **2.** *scipio, önis, m. (a staff): an ivory s., eburneus s.*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 57: Liv. **3.** *bâchum (rare): a silver s., argenteum b.*, Flor. 3, 19, 10: *of s.s used on the stage*, Suet. Ner. 24.

**—bearer:** *scepticus (an Eastern dignity)*, Tac. A. 6, 33: Liv.

**sceptred:** **1.** *sceptrifer: a s. hand, s. manus*, Ov F. 6, 480. **2.** *sceptrifer*, Stat. Th. 11, 676.

**schedule:** *perb. scriptio (an addition to a law):* Cic. Caecin. 33, 95: v. APPENDIX, LIST. *Or perb. scheda: v. SCHEDULE*.

**scheme (subs.):** *consilium: v. PLAN*.

**—(v.):** *möller, 4: s. sing to usurp the throne, moliens de usurpando regno*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35: *also regnum m.*, Liv. I, 47, ad init.: cf. b. paulo infir., s. Tanaquil... tantum moliri potuisse animo: quili... in animo m., Veil. 2, 46. See also TO CONTRIVE, PLAN.

**schism:** *in eccl. writers schisma, älis, n. v. DIVISION, DISSENSION*.

**schismatic:** *schismaticus*, Aug.

**scholar:** **I.** *learner: discipulus, f. discipula: v. PUPIL*. **II.** *A learned man: vir (homo) doctus, eruditus: a s. and learned in the Greek language, doctus vir et Graecus litteris eruditus*, Cic. Br. 30, 114: *no less accomplished as a Greek than as a Latin s., (hand) minus Graecæ quam Latine doctus*, Suet. Gr. 7: *I have always taken pleasure in learning and s.s, semper mibi et doctrina et eruditæ homines placuerunt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, fin.: v. LEARNED. (N.B.—For the precise sense of literatus, v. LITERARY.)

**III.** *At a college or university: \*scholaris.*

**scholarly:** *Phr.: a very s. man, vir penitus doctrina (itteris Graecæ Latinis) imbutus, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: one who has only a little of a s. education, (vir) litteris leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: a most s. production, \*liber germanissimo litterarum sapore refutus, imbutus; omni doctrina refutus. See also LEARNED, ACCOMPLISHED.*

**scholarship:** **I.** *learning, culture: doctrina, litteræ, eruditio, etc.: v. LEARNING (I.).* **II.** *A foundation for a scholar at college or university: \*pecuniae que scholari alendo exhibentur, praebentur.*

**scholastic:** **1.** *scholasticus (having to do with the philosophical schools): s. controversies, s. controversiae*, Tac. Or. 2, 39, 162: *one who has only a little of a s. education, (vir) litteris leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: a most s. production, \*liber germanissimo litterarum sapore refutus, imbutus; omni doctrina refutus. See also LEARNED, ACCOMPLISHED.*

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**scholiast:** *scholiastes, ac (Gr. σχολιαστής).* Or use, \* (vetus) interpres, explicator: v. INTERPRETER.

**school (subs.):** **1.** *Judus: an elementary s., ludus literarum*, Liv. 3, 44: *Dionysius is said to have opened a s. at Corinth, Dionysius Corintbi dicitur ludum aperiisse*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, init. Frequently used of a school of gladiators: *Caes. B. C. 1, 14 (gladiatores quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat)*. **2.** *schola (usu. on advanced school for adults): out of the s.s of the philosophers: a scholis philosophorum, Cic. Or. 27, 95: to shut up s., scholam dimittere, Suet. Gr. 6.* **III.** *Meton.:*

*the followers of a certain teacher*: 1. *schôla*: all the s.s of the philosophes, omnes philosophorum s., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56 the s. (of Isocrates) produced the most distinguished orators, (Isocrates) s. principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; 2. *scita* (used in speaking of the tenets of one school in contradistinction to those of other schools): to follow the s. of those philosophes, eorum philosophorum s. sequi, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: between the Stoics and the followers of the s. of Epicurus there is a continual contest, inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam contutus, pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35; 3. *Met. on.*, *disciplina* (the total teaching and theory of any philosopher or school): almost all philosophos of all s.s, omnes te philosophos omnium d., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. In like manner, ratio v. *theory*.

4. *familia* (rare in this sense, and used in a fig. manner): the whole s. of the Peripatetics, f. tota Peripateticorum, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3. *Phr.*: the s. of Plato, Aristotle etc., illi a Platone, Aristotle, etc.; Cle. Mur. 30, 63; also *particular schools* may be denoted by *ad*: e.g. the s. of Epicurus, Epicurei; of Aristotle, \*Aristotelii (-eū); etc. III. *A place to acquire or exercise anything*: 1. *officina* (lit. a place where anything is made, a workshop): a s. of clemency, nequitias o., Cic. R. Am. 46, 114; a s. of wisdom, sapientiae o., Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 16; cf. Liv. 39, 2, ad fin. 2. *ludus*: a s. and workshop of oratory, l. aequo officina dicendi, Cic. Brut. 8, 32; a s. of impudence, l. impudentiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94. *Phr.*: in the school of wisdom, sapientiae praeceptrice, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43.

*school (v.)*: v. TO TEACH. *Phr.*: schooled in any art, gnarus artis (aliquius), Just. 11, 7, med.: schooled in the (manners of) the times, callidus temporum, Tac. A. 4, 33: v. SKILLED IN, ACCAQUINTED WITH.

—*fellow*: condiscipulus, i. m.: a contemporary and s., aequalis et c., Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: amongst s.s, inter condiscipulos, Suet. Ner. 22: a female s., condiscipula, Mart. 10, 35.

—*fellowship*: condiscipulatus, us (very rare): Nep. Att. 54 (cum quo a condiscipulo vivebat).

—*master*: 1. ludi-mâgister: Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72. Also similarly, magister (puerorum), Liv. 5, 27, 16. 2. doctor, v. TEACHER. *Phr.*: to start as s., ludum (litterarum) aperire, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, init.: to leave off being a s., scholam dimittere, Suet. Gr. 6: to be a s., pueros docere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 27.

—*mistress*: f. magistra; preceptrix.

—*room*: no exact equiv., perh. schœla: cf. Plin. 26, 2.

*schooner*: perh. actuarium navi-gium; Caes. B. C. 1, 27.

*sciatic (adj.)*: 1. ischiadicus: esp. as subs. denoting one suffering from s. disease: Plin. 25, 13, 106. 2. ischiacous (suffering from sciatica): Cato, R. R. 123 (vimum ad ischiacos sic facio).

*sciatica*: ischiás, ádis, f.: Plin. 27, 5, 16 (et. preced. art.).

*science*: I. Any knowledge: scientia: v. KNOWLEDGE. II. A definite branch of knowledge: 1. scientia (a less technical expr. than Eng.): no art without s. (or knowledge), artem sine s. esse non posse, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 24; prudence is the s. of things to be sought or shunned, prudentia est rerum experientiarum fugienda rurisque s., id. Off. 1, 43, 153: the s. of the architect, s. architecti, Vit. 1, 16. 2. disciplina (knowledge and training systematized): political s., reliquiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: the s. of war, d. militiae, id. Man. 10, 28: the s. of agriculture, d. ruris, Col. 1, 29, pref. fin.: all the principles of the s. (architecture), omnes disciplinae rationes, Vit. pref. extr. 3. ars (strictly, the practical side of science; skilf., art., but also capable of including theory): cf. Cle. de Or. 1, 42, 187. 4. doctrina (strictly, correlative to disciplina; that which is taught, as

opp. to that which is learned, but practically the two are about equivalent): (Athens), inventress of every s., omnium d. inventrices, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: acquainted with Greek s., Graecis d. eruditus, id. Br. 67, 236. 5. ratiō (theory, principles): the s. and practice of war, atque usus belli, Cœs. B. G. 4, 1: ignorant of the s. of war, physice r. ignorans, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 21, 54: v. THEORY.

6. expr. by neut. pl.: cf. adj. like: physici, iustici, grammatici, etc., to be totally ignorant of the s. of music, in musicis omnino rudem esse: cf. musici (l.). III. *Principle, rationale*: ratiō v. supr.

*scientific*: expr. by ratiō, scientia, disciplina, doctrina, etc.; thoroughly well acquainted with s. subjects, physicae rationes, peritissimus, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: to engage in s. research, de natura (rerum) quaerere, Cic. (Quich.): s. inquiries, Quaestiones Naturales, Sen. (title of work): to treat a subject in a s. manner, ex disciplina rationibus (praeceptis) de aliisque re dissere, cf. Vitruv. pref. extr. (Georges gives, quod in artibus versatur; but the expr. is extremely vague and scarcely applicable.)

*scientifically*: ex disciplinae praeceptis (rationibusque): v. precept art.

*scimitar*: 1. perh. acinacēs, is, m. (Persian sword or sabre): rare; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5 (Medus a.). 2. more exactly, falcatus ensis (sickle-shaped sword): Ov. Met. 1, 717.

*scintillate*: scintillo, i.: v. TO SPARKLE.

*scintillation*: scintilla, scintillia: v. SPARK. (Scintillatio in Plin. 20, 9, 33, is a disease of the eyes, when sparks appear to issue from them.)

*sciolist*: \*sciolus, quem appellant: cf. Arn. 2, p. 86 (reading doubtful). *Phr.*: to be a mere s., nonnisi primis (primoribus) fabris doctrinas gustavisse, attigisse, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20; aliquis rei nonnisi imperfectam cognitionem habere: nihil omnino sati cognitum perspectumque habere.

*scion*: I. *A young shoot*: surculus (young shoot or slip): v. SHOOT. II. Fig.: a descendant: 1. expr. by édits, satus, ortus, etc. (with ablat.): s. of ancestral kings, regibus ortavis a. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1. 2. progénies: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 1: v. OFFSPRING, DESCENDANT.

*scirocco*: v. SIROCCO.

*scissors*: 1. fortes, um, f. (the pl. denoting the two cutting blades): such a beard as the barber cuts (mows) with the s., quaten barbam forficibus metit son, Mart. 7, 94, 12. Dimin. forficulae, arum: Plin. 25, 5, 23. 2. axicia (word best avoided): Pl. Cure 4, 4, 22.

*scoff* (v.): irrideo, derideo, caviglio (jestingly): v. TO MOCK, DERIDE, RIDICULE.

*scoff, subs.* { irrido, irrisus, désciffin, subs. { ri-us; cavillatio (of a jesting, bantering kind): v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE, DERISION.

*scoffer*: irrisor, dévisor: v. MOCKER. (Or expr. by imperf. part. of irrideo, etc.: v. TO MOCK.)

*scold* (v.): 1. objurgó, i.: he s'd M. Coelius as no father ever s'd a son, objurgavit M. Coelium, scit neminem unquam parens, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: b. s. genit. molli brachio obj., id. Att. 2, 1, 6. 2. increpó, ui, itum, i (also reg.): to crahain loudly against; with acc.: ad. Pl. Most. 3, 2, 62: strengthened by addition of maledictis, probis (to assail with abuses and reproaches). Sall. Cat. 21, 1. 3. scacio, désœvio, 4 (Intrans.: to rage and strom): v. TO RAGE.

*scold (subs.)*: perh. oblatratrix (very rare): to let a s. into the house, obl. in aedes intramittere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 86. (Or expr. by circumf. mulier clamosa, cf. Juv. 14, 191: \*mulier importuna atque objurgatrix, etc.)

*scolding* (subs.): objurgatio v. REPROOF, BRUTE. More freq. expr. by objurgare, increpare; Jurgio (jurgis,

probis), corripere, laceſſere: all = to administer a scolding; v. TO SCOLD, EX-BEKE, REPROACH.

*scolding (adj.)*: 1. objurgátus (of things, not persons: a s. letter, epistola o., Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3. 2. objurgatō, f. -trix (of persons): v. SCOLD (subs.). 3. clamōsus (given to bating): Juv. 14, 191.

*scollop*: v. SCALLOP.

*scolopendra*: I. An insect: scolopendra Plin. 8, 29, 43. \*Scolopendra moratoria, Linn.). II. Plant: scolopendrius, Linnaeus, Apul. Heib.

*scoop* (subs.): \*possibly, ligula or trulla: v. LADLE.

*scoop* (v.): i.e. to hollow out: cavo, 1: to s. troughs out of the trunks of trees, Bittius arbore, c. Virg. G. 1, 262 Lat. Comp. excav. (the scoop out): to s. out a hollow for itself with its beak, cavernam sibi rostro excavare, Plin. 9, 27, 41. to s. out a person's eye, oculum alium eruere: v. TO GOUZE.

*scope*: I. *End in view, aim*.

I. finalis, is, m.: all the arts have some fixed s., omnes artes habent item aliquam propositum, Quint. 2, 17, 22, v. END.

2. prop̄stum (what is definitely set before a writer or speaker as object): Maec. S. S. t, 4, ind. (nunc ipsam ejusdem somniū in m. ipsum que propositum, quem Graeci σκοπόν vocant, tentemus ap̄cīre)—which passage proves that scopus, frely used as it has been by Latinists, was in the 4th century unknown: v. OBJECT. II. Room, space, field for any thing; campus, area, etc.: v. FIELD (111.).

*scorbucic* (adj.): \*scorbūticus s. scorbūtōsus: v. SCORBUTUS.

*scorob* (v.): I. adūro, ssī, stūm, 3 (to burn on the surface): plas s. s'd by the sun, Ica sole adusta, Plin. 19, 1, 4 s'd ("burnt") bread, panis adustus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68. 2. anūbro, ssī, stūm, 3 (to burn or singe all round): Verres s'd by the fire which consumed his companions (fig.), Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 50. 3. torre, ul, tostum, 2 (to roast; dry up terribly): they were s'd by the flame on every side, undeque flammæ torrebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Freq. of the action of the sun, etc.: Hor. Ol. 1, 1, 11 (torrentia agos sidera); and tig. of love, id.

*scorched* (part. and adj.): torridus (quite burnt up with the heat of the sun): plains s. by drought, campi torridi scicitate, Liv. 22, 43, 16: Luer. scorching (subs.): exsiccō: the s. of the sun, e. solis, Plin. 16, 24, § 223. scorching (adj.): torridus: s. sumptus, t. aestas, Virg. E. 7, 46.

*score* (subs.): I. Marb. of a number: nota: v. MARK. II. Total number made up: summa: v. SUM. III. Reckoning, bill: ratiō: to cast up s. on one's fingers, digitis r. computare, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51. Cic. v. v. ACCOUNT (1). Phr., to run up a heavy s. at a tavern, \*apud cauponam satis magno aere se illigare; \*satis multa debere (to have run up a s.). IV. Cost of an entertainment paid by contribution: 1. symbola, usu, pl.: Terp. Enn. 3, 4, 2 (symbols edere): Pl. 2. sumptus v. EXPENSE, OUTLAY. V. The number twenty: viginti, viētiū: v. TWENTY. A s. of times (fig.), centies, Iterum atque iterum, supernumerario, v. OFTEN. VI. Musical arrangement: \*cunctarium vocum s. (partium) descriptio.

*score* (c.): I. to mark: not, denote: 1. to note down: nōs describi, 3. v. TO MARK, NOTE. II. To draw a line across or under: perh transverso calamo notare (draving the pen across): et lib. A. P. 447; \*lin a suhtus ducta in t. c. drawing a line beneath, underneath).

*scoria* (subs.): 1. scoria Plin. 33, 4, 21. 2. spodum, Plin. 34, 13, 33, sq.

*scorn*: contemno, tenuo, sperno, asperno, etc., v. TO DESPISE.

*scorner*: I. contemptor: f. -trix II. chiefly poet, not in Cic. Mezenzias s. of the gods, c. divum Me-

zentius, Virg. Aen. 7, 648: *a s. of religious rites, religionum c.*, Suet. Ner. 56. 2, sprēter (poet. and rare) *s. of the gods*, & deorum, Ov. M. 8, 613: *s. DESPISE*.

**scornful:** fastidiosus: *s. of Latin literature, f. literarum Latinarum*, Cic. Brut. 70, 247: v. **CONTUMACIOUS**, DISDAINFUL. (Also contemptor, sprētor, may be used: *s. temper*, contemptor animus [*et superbia*], Sall. Jug. 64: cf. L. G. § 598.)

**scornfully:** 1. contemptim: speaking boastfully of themselves, and *s. of the Roman people*, magnifice se et c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41: Tac. (Not in Cic.) 2. fastidiosus (*over nicely and disdainingly*): to look on *s. f. spectare*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258. 3. nāstūte (*turning up the nose at anything*): you who *s. pull to pieces my writings*, tu qui n. scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1.

**scorpion:** 1. *A venomous reptile*: scorpio, onis, m.: also scorpius, i. m.: *a s. tail*, scorpions canda, Plin. 11, 37, 62: *s. will come out*, scorpius exhibit, Ov. M. 15, 371. 2. népa, ae, f. (collat. form, népas; an African word): *you see s.s use their stings*, népas aculei videtas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 3. In astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac: 1. scorpio or scorpius: Petr. 39 (scorpio): Hor. Od. 2, 17, 17 (scorpius). 2. népa or népas: Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (poet.). 3. *A sea fish*: scorpio, Plin. 32, 11, 53 (\*cotton scorpio, Limn.).

**IV.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, etc.*: scorpio: *Gallus being wounded in the right side and deprived of life by a s.*, Gallus scorpione ab latere dextro tractus exanimatusque concidit, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: Veg. Mil. 4, 22 (whence it appears to have been a sort of ballista or cross-bow): Liv.

—**grass or wort:** scorpio: Plin. 21, 15, 54. (*Spartium scorpius*, Linn.)

—**tail:** scorpiorum: Apul. Herb.

**scot:** money assessed for taxes: tributa, vectigalia: v. TAX. Phr.: to get off *s.-free*, \*immunem abe, evadere, dimitti: v. IMPUNITY (with).

**scotch** (v.): Phr.: *The serpent is s.d., not killed*, \*collusus quidem, ut aiunt, serpens; non autem extinctus (interfectus).

—**scottish:** \*scōticus: Claud.

**Scotchman:** Scōtus (usu. pl.): Claud.

**Scotland:** Scōtia: Isid. scoundrel: nébulō, furcifer, vētrātōr (*old rogue*) etc.: v. RASCAL.

**scour** (v.): 1. To clean by rubbing: tergo s. tergo, terti, 2 and 3: let one wash the silver, the other s. the embossed vessels, hic larvē argentum, vasa aspera tergit alter, Juv. 14, 62: some s. their smooth shields, pars clipeos levēs tergit, Virg. Aen. 7, 626. 2. To pass swiftly over: 1. percurro, cōcurrī, or curri: to s. the Picenian territory, agrum Picenum p., Caes. B. C. 1, 15. 2. corripiō, ripui, repūtum, 3 (poet.): the chariots s.d. the plain, campum currus corripiere, Virg. G. 3, 104.

3. verro, 3: v. TO SWEEP. 4. vägor, pervagor, I (to ram over): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 37, fin: hic praedonum navicularia pervagata sunt (piratical cruisers s.d. the seas).

**scourge** (sub.): 1. Lit.: flāgellum (*the severest instrument of the kind*: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 119, where it has the epithet horrible, as opp. to scutica, a common whip): this merciful one revives the use of the s., hic misericordia flagella retulit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: to be beaten to death with s.s, ad mortem flagellis caedi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41. (N.B.—Strictly dimin. of flagrum; which word however appears to have gone partly out of use. The latter occurs Liv. 28, 11, caesa flagro Vestalis est, a vestal underwent the punishment of the s.; and Suet. Oth. 2.) 2. lora, örum, n. pl. (appy. identical with the flagellum; consisting of leather straps): to flog along me with a s., lora aliquem caedere, Cic.

Phil. 8, 8, 24: Ter. 3. scūtīca (less severe): cf. supr. 1. Phr.: he orders the youth to be striped, and the s. to be applied, adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque affiri, Liv. 8, 28: *the Porcian law forbids the s. to be applied to the person of a Roman citizen*. Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpora amovit, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12.

II. Fig.: a dreadful visitation:

1. pestis, is, f.: that fury and s. of his country, illa furia ac p. patiae, Cic. Ses. 14, 33. 2. clades, is, f. (poet.): the s. of Libya, c. Libya, Virg. Aen. 6, 844. 3. fūria; poet. érimys: v. FURY.

**scourge** (v.): 1. verbēro, 1: to s. a Roman citizen, cīvem Romanum v. Cic. Rep. 2, 31, fin. 2. expr. by verbēra, virgaes (esp. in phr. virgis caedere) v. TO FLOG. (Vapilare is rather to be beaten, as a lighter punishment than to be scourged: v. TO BEAT, A. 6.)

**scourging** (subs.): expr. by verbēra, um, n. pl. (lashes): to tortue e with chains and s. and every kind of punishment, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciae, Cic. Man. 5, 11: I omni a fridit of a s., verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. Fig.: the s.s. of the tongue, verbera linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: v. FLOGGING.

**scout** (subs.): 1. explorātōr (gen. term to denote a spy or a reconnoiterer: whereas speculator denotes simply one sent out to ascertain the position of the foe): to ascertain anything by s.s. de aliqua re per exploratores certiorem fieri, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: to send forward s.s. (a reconnoitering party), exploratores praemittre, Curt. 2. speculator (for syn. v. supr.): the s. observes the royal army from a watch-tower, s. contemplatur regium agmen e specula quadam, Liv. 31, 24, init.: Caes. 3. praecursor (like antecursor, denoting strictly a kind of military pioneer: used also fig. for a secret agent): Join: praecursor et emissarius, Cic. Ver. 5, 41, fin.

**scout** (v.): 1. To act as a s.: sp̄culor, 1: v. TO SPY. 2. To reject with disdain: répidio, 1: v. TO REJECT, SCORN.

**scowl** (v.): Phr.: frontem contractio: v. FROWN. Still more precisely, aspectus tristitius, tristituentis: cf. Cic. Sext. 8, 19.

**scowling** (adj.): tristitentus, tristus: with s. eyes, oculis tristitentis, Pl. As. 2, 3, 21: cf. Tac. H. 4, 22, med. (quo tristitentus visu fore): 1. s. face and threatening eyes, facies trus oculique minaces, Lucan 7, 291: 2. a s. countenance, vultus trux, Hor. Epod. 5, 4.

**scrassy:** 1. strigosis (all skin and bone): a s. dog, canis s. (opp. to obesus), Col. 7, 12, 8: s. horses, equi s., Liv. 27, 47, init: a very s. sheep-goat, capella corporis strigosissimi, Col. 7, 6, extr. 2. mäcker, cra, crum (leam): a black s., and crook-backed man, hominiger et m. et pandus, Quint. 6, 3, 58.

3. exilis: v. LEAN, THIN.

**scramble** (v.): 1. To attempt to seize hastily: diripiō, ui. repūtum, 3: he threw the dice into the midst, which in medium, quos pueri d. cooperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: to s. for apples and sweetmeats, poma et opsonia d., Suet. Aug. 98, med. 2. To climb up anything by seizing objects with the hands: scando, di, sum, 3: v. TO CLIMB.

**scramble** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

**scrap**: frustum (anything broken off: used of food): a scrap must needs fall from the mouth of a chicken when it is feeding, necesse est f. cadere ex pulli ore quam pastur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27. Comically: a s. of a boy, frustulum (rare and very late): a s. of bread, panis l., App.: v. FRAGMENT.

**scrape** (subs.): perplexity, difficulty. angustiae, arum: to get into a very great s., in summis a. adduci, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. Also expr. by haerere, in salebra esse, etc. v. TO GRAVEL.

**scrape** (v.): 1. scābo, scābi, 3: v. TO SCRATCH. 2. rádo, rāsi, rāsum, 3 (to polish with a tool): to s. the beans, tigma radere, Luer. 5, 1266. Comp. corrādo, 3 (to s. together): he will s. together ten minas from somewhere, minas decem corradet alleunde, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: v. TO RUB, GRATE. Phr.: to bow and s., \*nimis immili adulatorio corporis gestu uti: v. TO BOW.

**scraper**: used in baths: strigil, is, f.: or strigilis, is, f.: by the energetic use of the s., vehementi strigilis usu, Suet. Aug. 80: Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 10 (nom. strigilis): Juv. II. A scraping iron: 1. ralum (an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare): to clean the ploughshare with a s., vomerem ralum purare, Plin. 18, 19, 49. 2. rádiula (for scraping pitch of barrels, etc.): cf. Col. 12, 18, 5.

**scrapping**: 1. The act of s.: rásum: Col. 4, 29, ad med. II. That which is taken off by s.: 1. rámentum: to preserve grapes in fir-tree s.s (or sandst. uvas ramentis abietis servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18, fin. 2. strigumentum: cf. Plin. 20, 3, 8, 17.

**scratching** (subs.): a mark made by a nail or other sharp instrument: no exact equivalent; perh. lēvis ciāctrix is the nearest.

**scratches** (v.): 1. To rub or tear a surface: 1. rádo, si, sum, 3: v. TO SCRAPE. 2. scalpo, psi, ptum, 3: to s. up the earth with the nails, terram unguibus scalpere, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26.

II. To wound slightly: sāco, cui, etum, 1: lest I should be s.d. with a sharp nail, acuto non socer ungul, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47: lest thorns s. your legs, ne crura secant sentes, OV. M. 1, 509.

III. To rub with the nails: 1. rádo, si: let not women s. their cheeks, mulieres genas ne radunt, xii, Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, fin. 2. scābo, scābi, 3: to s. the head, caput s., Hor. S. 1, 10, 71. 3. scalpo, psi, ptum, 3: to s. the head with one finger, caput uno digitu s., Virg. 9, 133.

IV. To s. out, to erase: érado, 3: he s.d. out (the name of) Merula from the list of senators, Merulan senatoris albo erasit, Tac. A. 4, 42. See also, TO ERASE.

**scrawl** (v.): v. TO SCRIBBLE.

**scrawl** (subs.): v. SCRIBBLE.

**cream** (subs.): vágitus, us, m. (of an infant): vocifératio: ululátus, us, m. (howling): v. CRY, SHRIEK.

**cream** (v.): ululo, 1: (howl): v. TO CRY OUT, SCREECH, SHRIEK.

**creech** (v.): ululo, 1: the nymphs s.d. from the highest peak, summoque ulularunt vertice nymphae, Virg. Aen. 4, 168.

**owl**: 1. ülula: the s.s. strive with the swans, certane cyncis ululae, Virg. Ec. 8, 55: cf. Plin. 10, 12, 16. 2. strix, strigis, f.: Plin. 11, 39, 95 (stryx flammea, Linn.); v. OWL.

**screen** (subs.): 1. suffugium, ii, n. (any shelter, contr. with gen.): there was no s. either from the rain or the sun, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2. umbrella (a sun-shade, parasol): v. PARASOL. 3. umbraclā, örüm, n.: a golden s. kept off the hot sun, auræ pelibent tepidos u. soles, Ov. F. 2, 311. See also AWNING.

4. vélamentum: seeking a s. for their lusts, quaerentes libidinibus suis v., Sen. vit. beat. 12, fin.

**screen** (v.): tégo, xi, ctum, 3: the harbour was s.d. from the wind, portus ab vento tegebatur, Caes. B. C. 26: to s. and protect any one, aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, fin.

**screen** (subs.): cochlea: to be worked by s.s. (of a wine-press), cochleis torqueri, Vitruv. 6, 6 (9), 3: id. 5, 12, 5 (where the cochlea form part of a machine for drawing water): a s. nail or bolt,

\*clavus cochleatus.

**screw** (v.): Pbr.: cochleis torquere (v. preced. art.); or if the sense is to *fasten* with s.s., *\*sculae coelacitatis* figura.

**scribble** (v.): Phr.: alliquid illineri chartis (lit., *to daub anything on paper*), Hor. S. 1, 4, 36. *What a (careless) s.*, has literas gallina scriptis, Pl. I. s. 1, 27.

**scribe** (subs.): 1. scriba, ae, m. (first a public clerk or writer, afterwards a secretary): *the order (of the scribes)* is honourable, *for to the good faith of these men are entrusted the public laws, and the sentences of the magistrates, scribarum* ordo est honestus, quod corrum hominum fidei tabellas publicae, periculaque magistratum committuntur, Cic. Ver. 3, 79, 181: *if M. Tullius, my s., were present, si M. Tullius, s. meus, adesset*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2 (v. *Smith's Dict. Ant.* 102).

2. actarius (a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in court): Suet. Cœs. 55: v. *SHORT-HAND-WRITER*.

3. amanuensis, m., also, a manu, sc. servus (neither found in Cicero: a private secretary): Suet. v. *SECRETARY*.

4. librarius (a transcriber of books, a copyist): a blander of the s., librari mendum, Liv. 38, 55.

**scrip** (subs.): a small bag: 1. sacculus (a small bag, esp. for money): cf. Plin. 2, 51, 52; Juv. 11, 27: v. *BAG*.

2. criminæ, marsupium: v. *PURSE*.

**Scripture**: Scriptura usu, sancta scriptura (S. S.), Scr. Ecc.

**scrivener**: 1. A money lender:

1. fēnērātor: v. *USURER*. 2. nūmularius (money broker): *for in the case of a s. he cut off his hands, nam nūmulario manus amputavit*, Suet. Galb. 9. *Dimin.*, nūmulariōs (term of contempt): Sen. Apocul. med.

II. Notary: scriba: v. *NOTARY*.

**scrufola**: strūma: Cels. 5, 28, 7. Plin.

**scrufulous**: strūmōsus: Col. 7, 10, 3: Juv. 10, 309.

**scroll**: volumen, inis, n. (*anything that is rolled or wound up*): a s. full of the most unfair complaints, v. plenum querelas iniquissimæ, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: *to unroll s.s. (read them)*, volumina evolvere, Quint. 2, 15, 24.

**scrub** (v.): tergo or tergo, si, sum, 2 or 3: v. TO SCOUR, RUB.

**scrupile** (subs.): 1. Doubt, difficulty, hesitation, arising from the questionable propriety of an act: 1. religio (s. of conscience): *to raise a s. in any one's mind*, injicere r. alicuti, Cic. Cœc. 33, 97: so, oblatia religio Corinno est, a s. was raised in his mind, id. Fam. 10, 12, med.: and, affirre r., id. de Or. 2, 90, fin.: *I have no s. about it*, nulla mihi r. est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70: r. mihi non est quoniamus . . . , Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15.

2. scrupilus (uneasiness of mind, difficulty, embarrassment): without s., sine s., Col. 5, 11 (not so in Cic.): Join: scrupilus et quædam dubitatio (an uneasy, perplexed feeling), Cic. Clu. 28, 76. 3. dubitatio, cunctatio: v. DOUBT, HESITATION.

II. A weight or measure: scrupilus (usu. in neuter, scrupulum or scrupulūm): if a s. of gold is put in there, si ibi auri s. imponatur, Vitr. 7, 8, med.: eight s.s., sculptura octo, Col. 12, 28, 1. of a s.: weighing a s., scrupilis, Plin. 33, 8, 43 (scrupulari differentia). By scruples (in weight), scrupulatim (s.), Plin. 22, 24, 56, med.

**scruple** (v.): dubito, cunctor, etc.: v. TO DOUBT, HESITATE. More precisely expr. by religio mihi est: v. preced. art. (1.).

**scrupulous** (adj.): 1. religiosus (implying extreme conscientiousness): the s. state ordered the consul to vow games and a present to Jupiter, civitas r. Iudos Jovi domunque votare consulē jussit, Liv. 31, 9, ad fin.: throughout those days also s. husbandmen abstain from agricultural labours, per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus agriculturae r., Col. 11, 2, fin.

2. sanctus (unimpeachable, highly upright and conscientious). Join: in publicis religionibus sanctus

et diligens, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 49: v. UPRIGHT.

3. diligens, anxius; sollicitus: v. ANXIOUS, CAREFUL.

(N.B.—*Scrupulosus* in this sense late, and best avoided.)

**scrupulously**: 1. very conscientiously; religio-ē, to give testimony s., dñe testimoniū r., Cic. Coel. 22, fin. Or. expr. by modal abl., summa religione adhibita, or summa usus religione.

2. carefully: accuratē, diligentē: v. CAREFULLY.

**scrupulousness** (subs.): 1. religio: on account of the faith and s. of the judge, propter fidem et religioneum judicis, Cic. R. Com. 15, fin.: s. in giving advice, r. in cōsilio: dante, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, mod.: cf. Cic. Or. 8, 25 (corrum religione cum servire orator).

2. diligentia: a writer of extreme s. (in matters of style), scriptor diligenter minime, Quint. 3, 11, 22.

**scrutinize**: scriptor, perscrutari, exūti, etc.: v. TO SEARCH, EXAMINE.

**scrutiny**: scrūtatiō, perscrutatiō, inquisitiō, etc.: v. EXAMINATION, INVESTIGATION.

**scud** (v.): Phr.: to s. along: no exact equivalent: perh. rapītum s. celestiter ferri, cf. Virg. G. 1, 397: *the chariots s. along the plain*, praecepit certamine campum corripere currit, ib. 3, 104. See also TO HURRY, HASTEN.

**scuffle** (subs.): 1. rixa: (brawl, quarrel; esp. when attended with blows). v. FRAY.

2. turba (tumult, uproar, "row"): Rubrius himself is wounded in the s., ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 26, 67.

**scuffle** (v.): rixor, i: v. TO QUARREL.

**scull** (subs.): 1. of the head:

1. calvāria ("os capitis cerebrum tegens," Forcell.): Cels. 8, 1: the s. of a mad dog, canis rabiosi c., Plin. 30, 6, 18.

2. os capitis (the s. considered as a bone: cf. supr. 1): to drink out of s.s. \*ex ossibus humanorum capitum bibere.

II. Kind of oar: palma, palmula v. PADDLE, OAR.

**scullery** (subs.): \*lixarum officina.

**scullion** (subs.): perh. \*līxa, ne, m. (usu. enumerated among camp-followers: v. *SUTLER*).

**sculptor** (subs.): 1. sculptor s. scalptor (either a sculptor or an engraver): Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 4: Plin. 29, 6, 32: v. ENGRAVER.

2. expr. by circulum: qui marmor scalpit, cf. Plin. 36, 4, 5 (marble scalpsus, primi omnium inclaruerunt, they were the first who attained celebrity as sculptors in marble).

**sculpture** (subs.): 1. The art of caring: 1. sculptura sculp̄tūra: (carving in stone, wood, etc.): s. embraces wood, ivory, marble, glass, precious stones, sculptura lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 9: cf. Plin. 16, 40, 77: v. ENGRAVING.

2. expr. by verb: *the art of s. invented by . . . ,* \*ars [marmoris, etc.] sculptabili ab . . . , reperta est: *the Athenians excelled in marble s.*, \*praeincipium Athenienses marmoris sculptendi laudem habuerunt: v. TO SCULPTURE.

3. statuaria (more precisely, statuary, as an art: rare): Plin. 35, 12, 45. II. A work executed by a sculptor: expr. by opus, marmor, esp. in connexion with verbi sculpi. a rich s. of foreign marble, exterior marmore dives opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 70: he was famed for a s. representing the Venus of Grñidus, marmore nobilitatus est, Grñidique Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 19: *Athena is famed for its marble s.*, \*inelucrunt Athenea operibus marmore sculpti: his s.s. at Rome are . . . , Romae ejus opera sunt . . . , Plin. 36, 45, §§ 5 and 6 (where the context defines). Also signum marmoreum. Plin. 36, 5, 5 (sunt in Cnidio et alia signa marmorea illustrum artificum).

**sculpture** (v.): sculpo, scalpo, psi, ptum, 3 (including both sculpture and engraving: for the supposed difference between the two forms of the word, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Sculptura*): s. d. of marble or heaven out of oak, e sano sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: Ov. M. 10, 248 (niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur).

(N.B.—Caelare is to *carve, chase, or emboss in metal*; v. TO CHASE.)

**scum** (subs.): 1. spuma (gen. term): v. FOAM.

2. scoria (of metals) it is called s. (or dross), scoria appellatur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: cf. id 34, 11, 24. Phr.: the s. of the state, sentina (lit. bilge-water) récipublicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: cf. id. Att. 1, 19. See also REFUSE (fig.).

**scurf** (subs.): 1. furfur, ūris, m. (a disease of the skin of the head common with children): oft. pl. v. 26, 1, 2: also 20, 9, 19.

2. porrigo, ūris, f. (a scaceous disease of the head; dandruff): Cels. 6, 2. Hor. S. 2, 3, 116 caput porrigeo ūrum.

**scurfy** (adj.): porriginosus: a s. head, caput p: Plin. Val. (Forcell.): cf. preced. art.

**scurrility** (subs.): 1. scurrilitas (Quint. 11, 1, 30 (affection scurrilitas); offensive s., foeda [et insuls] s., Tac. Or. 22, extz.

2. expr. by scurritis, e: there was a s. about his wit, \*facetiae ejus scurrite nonnulli habebant; infamous for his s., \*scurrill loquendi penete infamis: v. SCURRILOS.

3. maledictitia (abusiveness): Gell. 3, 1, fin. (assiduum m. et probra in principes elicitatis): v. ABUSE, REVILING.

**scurrile** (scurriles) & (scurrili): v. (lit only)

**scurrilous** { for a low buffoon): a s. jest, & jocus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: Suet. Vespa. 22, init. (licetias phimata, et sic s. ac sordida ut ne pretentius quidem verbi abstineret).

**scurrilously**: scurriliter: Plin. 4, 25, 3.

**scurvy**; \*scorbutus: Med. T.

**scutcheon** (subs.): perh. \*scutum;

insigne (insignia): v. COAT (of arms).

**scuttle** (subs.): perh. \*corbis carboraria.

**scuttle** (v.): i. e. to bore a hole through the bottom of a ship, and so sink it, \*navis fundū perforare, pertundere ac deprimerre.

**scythe**: falx Fēnaria: Cato, R. R. 11, met.: or simply falx, where the context defines. Varr. R. R. 1, 49 (herban falicibus subsecare).

**sea** (subs.): 1. mare: (most gen. term: sea as opp. to land): on s. and land, terra marique, Sal. Cat. 11, et pass.: the s. is a destruction to sailors exitium est mare nautis, Hor. Od. 1, 28 18 the ship-bearing s., mare navigatorum, Luct. 1, 3. Also used for a particular s.: the upper (Ionian) s., superum m. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: our (Mediterranean) s., nostrum m., Cœs. B. G. 5, 1 the Tuscan s., mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5; the Atlantic s., mare Atlanteum; Mela, 3, 1. 2. aquor, ūris, n. (prep. a level surface: hence the expanse of the s.: poet.) we run over the s. in our ship, trabe currimus, Virg. Aen. 1, 191: the boisterous s., imperiosus w., Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: v. oft. p. he calms the swollen s., tumida aquora placat, Virg. Aen. 1, 143. Also for a particular s., ib. 67 (Tyrrhenum aquor).

3. plagiūs, i. n. (the open s.: chiefly poet.) spread your sails to the open s., p. di vela patenti, Virg. Georg. 2, 41: when the s. was in a storm, saeviente pelago, Tac. Ann. 15, 46: they began to push for the (open) s., pelagum petere cooperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 4.

4. pontus (the deep s.: the ocean chiefly port.): a long tract of s., longus, p. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 38 the waters of the s., aquatoria ponti, Virg. Georg. 1, 469. Speciously, the Euxine s., humens P., Ov. Met. 15, 756 here the vase Euxine s. opens itself, sees ingens P. aperit, Mel. 1, 19. 5. Oceanus v. OCEAN. Other exceptionally or ornamental phras. (1) salōm (the salt s.): the s. overpowering us, superante salo, Virg. Aen. 1, 537 he kept his ship at anchor in the (open) s., procul ab insula in salo nave temuit in ancoris, Ncp. Them. 8: also, sal, salis, m.: the face of the calm s., salis placidi vultus, Virg. Aen. 5, 848 on the Tuscan s., sale Tyrrhenum, ib. 6, 97. (2) frētum (prop. a narrow s. or

**strait:** v. **STRAIT**: *the wave of the Libyan s.*, Libyci unda freti, Ov. Fast. 3, 468; esp. pl., *while rivers shall run into s.s.*, in fratre dum fluvii current, Virg. Aen. 1, 607: (3) *vâda, orum, pl.* (strictly, *shadowes = aquora* — also used poet.): *ships overleap the bounds of the s.*, rates transilium v., Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24; (4) *marmor, ôris, n.* (prop. *a smooth, marble-like surface*): *the oars struggle in the sluggish s.*, in lento luctantur menses, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: *as many waves as roll in the Libyan s.*, quam multi Libyci voluntur marmore fluctus, ib. 7, 8; (5) *alatum (the deep) mare being understood; in oblique cases only: both poet. and prose*: *to project into the s.s.*, eminere in altum, Lîv. 44, 11: (*ships carried out to s.s.*, in altum proiectae, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: (6) *Nptûns (meton. poet.)*: *if Eurus have sunk them in the s.s.*, si praecipit Neptuno inmerserit Eurus, Virg. Georg. 4, 29: (7) *names of special portions of the s.s.*: *s. of Azo!*, Palus Maeotis, Plin. H. N. 2, 67, 67: *Red s.*, Suis Arabicus, ib. Phr.: *to put to s.*: (1) *solvio, vi, ûtum, 3; with or without novem or ancoram expressa*: Caes. B. G. 4, 36 (*solvere naves*): *they embarked and put to s.s.*, naves condescenderent ex terra solverunt, id. B. C. 3, 101: Cic.: *after having put to s.s.*, ancora soluta, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init. So, fumen solvere, Virg. Aen. 5, 773: cf. *phælum solvere*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: (2) *prôvhôr, ctus, 3 (to push out)*: *the ships having put to s.s. later, serius a terra proiectae naves*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: (3) *conscendo, 3: v. TO EMBARK*. *To be at s.s.*, navigo, 1: *I have written this while at s.s.*, baes scriptis navigans, Cic. Att. 16, 7, extr.: so, in alto navigare, id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: *to be at s.s.*, in fig. sense, i. e. *in doubt*: fluctuo, 1: Sen. Ep. 52: *to be quite at s.s.*, in summo versari errore, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: *I am not one whose mind is at s.s.*, non sumus it quorum animus vagetur errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: *a s. of troubles*: fluctus (pl.), Nep. Att. 6: Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: *in the s. of business, rerum fluctibus in mediis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85: *salut aerumnosum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: *tumultuosum mare*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16: *high-s.s. over*: *tenulementus*, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: *tidus, Mart. 5, 85, 5*; *ex vino vacillans*, Cic. in Quint. 8, 3, 66.

**sea (adj.):** 1. *mârinius* (*of or relating to the sea as a natural element*): *s.-coots*, m. fulicæ, Virg. G. 1, 362: *a s.-nymph*, m. *nymph*, Cat. Epit. Phil. 16. 2. *mârinitus*, or *mârinitum* (*with ref. to naval affairs*): *s.-voyages*, maritimæ cursus, Clc. N. D. 2, 53, 131: *s.-coast*, ora maritima, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: *v. MARITIME*. 3. *aequoreus* (= *marinus*: poet.): *Anzur, brilliant with s.-waters*, aequoreus aquis splendulus, Mart. 1c, 51, 8: *the race of s.-creatures*, genus aequareum, Virg. Georg. 3, 243.

— **bear:** \* *ursus* maritimus, Linn. u. *marinus*, Pall.

— **beaten:** *fluctfrâgus*: Lucr. 1, 306 (f. litus).

— **board:** v. *SEA-COAST*, below.

— **born:** *marinus*, Hor. Od. 1, 8,

13: or by circuml. orta mari (Venus).

— **breeze:** maritimus affatus,

Plin. 14, 2, 49, 32.

— **calf:** 1. *phœca*: Virg. G. 4,

432: v. *SEAL*. 2. *vítulus* *marinus*:

Plin. 32, 11, 53.

— **captain:** *nâvarchus*, Cic. Verr.

3, 80, 186.

— **carp:** *mîrula*: Ov. Hal. 114.

— **coast:** 1. *ora maritima*:

Caes. B. C. 3, 5. 2. *litus* (*litus*, ôris, n.; *s.c. of Egypt*, l. Aegyptiacum,

Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142.

— **coot:** *fulica*: Virg. Georg. 1,

361.

— **crab:** *cancer littoreus*, Ov.

Met. 10, 129; *cancer marinus*, Plin.

H. N. 32, 10, 40.

— **crown or cormorant:** *corvus*:

Plin. 32, 11, 53.

— **ear (shell):** \* *halotis*, Linn.

— **elephant:** *elephantus* (*marinus*):

Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144.

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**sea-eagle:** *haliaetus*: Ov. Met. 8, 146: Plin. H. N. 10, 3, 3.

— **eel:** *conger, gri*: Ov. Hal. 115: Plin. H. N. 9, 62, 88.

— **faring:** *mârítimus*: *s.-fing* men, maritimus homines, Cic. Ver. 5, 26, 65: v. *SAILOR*.

— **fight:** *navalis pugna*, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: *a mock s.-fight*, naumachia, Suet. Cl. 21.

— **foam:** *spuma*: v. *FOAM*.

— **girt:** 1. *mari clausus* (inclusus): Virg. Aen. 10, 377. 2. *circumflusus* (poet.): *a land s.-girt by the Adriatic*, Hadriaco telus circumflusus pontu, Lucan 4, 497.

— **green:** *thâlassinus* (very rare): a *green robe*, thâlassina vestis, Lucre. 4, 1121.

— **gull:** 1. *larus*, Linn. 2. *gavia*: Plin. 10, 32, 48.

— **hare:** *lêpus marinus*: Plin. 32, 9, 36.

— **hedgehog:** v. *SEA-URCHIN*.

— **horse:** *hippocampus*: Plin. 32, 7, 27.

— **kale:** \* *crambë maritima*: Linn.

— **mew:** *mergus*: Virg. Georg. 1, 361.

— **monster:** *cêtus, i, m., neut.* pl. cete: Virg. Plin.

— **mouse or rat:** 1. *mus* *marinus*: Plin. 9, 51, 76. 2. *aphroditæ aculeata*, Linn.

— **mussel:** *mîtilus*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 28: Ma t. 3, 60, 4: *mutilus*, Plin. H. N. 9, 51, 74, § 160.

— **needle:** *s.-pike*, or *gar-fish*: *âicus*, or *bélone*, Plin. 9, 51, 76.

— **nettle:** 1. *urtica marina*, Plin. 32, 9, 32. 2. *acaliphé*: Cuv.

— **port:** \* *oppidum portum maritimum babu[n]s*.

— **robber:** v. *PIRATE*.

— **scorpion:** *marinus scorpio*, Plin. H. N. 32, 9, 32. \**Cottus scorpius*, Bloch.

— **sick, to be:** *nauseo*, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93.

— **sick:** *nauseabundus*: Sen. Ep. 108, 35.

— **sickness:** *nausea*: Cic. Att. 5, 13.

— **serpent:** *draco marinus*: Plin. 53, 2, *umbilicus*: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22.

— **snipe or bellows-fish:** \**centriscus scolopax*, Linn.

— **urchin:** *echinus*: Hor. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

— **water:** *âqua märina*, Plin. 32, 8, 27.

— **weed:** 1. *algæ*, Plin. 32, 6, 22; ib. 11, 54: *useless s.-weed*, *algæ utilitæ*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9. 2. *fucus märinus*: Plin. 26, 10, 66. 3. *phyces*: from *phiôkos*, id. 13, 25, 48: *abounding in s.-weed*, algosus, Plin. 32, 9, 31. *Bred* in s.-weed, algensis, ib. 9, 37, 61.

— **worthy:** *ad navigandum utilis*: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 29. Also (*navis* qua commode navigari possit, ib. c. 31, extr.).

**seal (subs.):** 1. (*f a letter, etc.*: *signum (the image or device upon a signet; also, the impression in wax): to put s.s. to documents*, tabellis s. imprimere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: *to keep under s.s.*, sub s. habere, Cic. Att. 9, 10: (*a letter*) *with the s.s. unbroken*, integris s. id. Cat. 3, 3, init. *Dimin. sigillum* (very rare in this sense): Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3.

— **2.** *cera (the wax impression only)*: Cic. Fl. 16, 37: Ov. Hence, ceraturn, *a fee for putting a s. to a document*, Cic. Ver. 1, 78, init. (From this place and that in the speech pro Flacco, cera would appear to be strictly the proper word for the *impression*, rather than *signum*.) Phr.: *to put an s. to a document*, tabellas obsignare, Cic. Quint. 21, 67 (v. *TO SEAL*): *to break open the s. of a letter*, literas resigñare, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 66. Cic.

— **II. The animal:** *phœca*; also, *phœcæ*, ès: Virg. G. 4, 432. (\**Phoca vitulina, the common s.*: Cycl.)

**seal (v.):** 1. *To put a s. to a letter*

or document:

1. *signo*, 1: Cic. Att. 11, 1 (*accipe a te libelum signatum*): Hor. Ov. Comps.: (1) *obsigno*, 1 (*to s. up; s. with legal formality*; esp. in the case of depositions, etc. in court): *when I had already s.d. up my letter*, obsignata jam epistola, Cic. Att. 8, 6; cf. id. Clu. 14, 41 (*testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, he s.d. it up with forged s.s.*): for the technical legal use, cf. id. Quint. 21, 67, ejus rei conditionisque tabellas obsignaverunt viri boni complices. (2) *consigno*, 1 (*of a number of persons putting their s.s. to a document together*): Cic. Quint. 6, 25 (*tabula maximus signis hominum nobilium consignatur*). (3) *assigno*, 1 (*rare*): Pers. 5, 81. 2. *expr. by signum (signa) imprime*: Hor. S. 2, 6, 38. *To certify as by a s.s.*: Phr.: *that circumstance s.d. the fate of the city*, \*baec res quasi excidio urbem addixisse videbatur: he s.d. his confession by his death\*, *confessionem suam morte tanquam obsignatum tulit*.

III. *To s. up:* (a) *Lit. obsigno*, 1: v. *supr. (L.)*. (b) *Fig. to close*: *comprimo, ôperio, etc.*: v. *TO SHUT, CLOSE*. "In time of service s. up both thine eyes," \*rem divinam faciens, oculos tu bene compressos [et quasi obsignatos] habebat.

**scaler:** *obsignator* (*litterarum*): Cic. Clu. 66, 186. (Or *expr. by rel. clause, qui obsignavit, etc.*)

**sealed (part. adj.):** *obsignatus*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.

**sealing-wax:** *cera (any kind of wax)*: cf. *SEAL* (1, 2). More precisely, *cera tabella obsignandis*.

**seam:** 1. *sutura*: Liv. 38, 29, med. Also as *neut.* pl., *suta, orum*: Virg. Aen. 10, 313: *made with s.s.* sutiles: e. g. *sutiles cymba*, Virg. Aen. 6, 414. 2. *of planks, or timbers*, *commisuræ*: Plin. 16, 36, 64 (*commisuræ navium*).

**seaman:** *nauta*: v. *SAILOR*. Phr.: *a good s.*, homo navigandi peritus; scientia nauticarum rerum instructissimus: v. *NAVIGATION*.

**seamanship:** *nauticarum rerum perfitia*. Phr.: *to gain a victory by good s.s., rather than by fighting*, \*magis navalis (nauticae) rei perfitia quam pugnando hostes superare.

**seamed (part. adj.):** *creber suturis*, cf. Liv. 38, 29, med. Fig. = *marked with scars*, cicatricosus, Quint. 4, 1, 61.

**seamless:** \**suturis expers*.

**seamstress:** *sarcinatrix*: Gal. Dig. 15, 1, 27. *On perh. vestifica, Inscr.*

**seamy:** v. *SEAMED*.

**sear (n.):** *âdaro, ussi, stum, 3 (to burn the surface of anything)*: or simply, *uro: to bûrns*. (Vulg. 1 Tim. iv, 2, has *canteraria conscientia*, "conscience s.d. with a hot iron," E. V.; but the verb *canterio*, as also *catercio*, is late, and inadmissible in elegant Latin.)

**sear (adj.):** *serus*: v. *LATE*. *The s. and yellow leaf*, vietum et caducum illud senectutis, cf. Cic. Sen. 2, 5: v. *WITHERED*.

**search (v.):** A. *Intrans. to institute a search:* 1. *scrutor*, 1 (oftener trans.): Sen. Ir. 3, 36 (totum diem mecum scrutor). 2. *rimor*, 1 (*to pry into*: usw. with object *expr.*: v. *inf.* II): Virg. L. 7, 508. Not only *scrutor*, but other trans. verbs of *searching* may be used with obj. understood: e. g.: s. *carefully and you will find*, \*quare diligenter, et reperes. (Not however *executio*, which must have acc. of person or thing s.d.) Phr.: *to s. everywhere, investigate et perscrutari omnia*, Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 47.

B. *Trans. to examine by s.ing:* 1. *scrutor*, 1: *to s. secret places, abdita loca s.*, Sall. Jug. 12: Cic. Strengthened, perscrutor, 1: Cic. 2. *excitio, ssi, ssum, 3*, (strictly, *to examine by shaking a person's dress, in order to discover anything set red*): *they ordered him to be s.d. [ut] excitu (eum) juicerent*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19. Cic. Jo[n]: non excitio te [si quid forte ferri babuisti],

non scrutor, Cic. R. Am. 34, 97. **3.** rimor, *i* (to *ransack every corner*, to *try into*: not in Clc.); Tac. II, 2, 29 (ipsam humum pilis lanceisque rimabantur, viz., in s. of *Valens*): Virg. Phr. : to *s. sea and land*, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. Cat. 13.

**search into:** *1.* inquirō, 3: v. TO ENQUIRE INTO. Also, anquirō, 3 (*to s. on all sides, s. carefully*): Clc. **2.** investigo, indago, 1 (*to track out carefully*; both lit. and fig.): v. TO INVESTIGATE, EXAMINE. **3.** perscrutor, 1: Cic. Inv. 2, 44.

**— for:** *1.* quaero, 3: Cic. Phaedr. : et pass. Comp.: (1) anquirō, 3 (*to s. all about for*): Cic. Am. 23, 87. *Join*: anquirēre et parare [omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria]. (2) conquirō, 3 (*to s. together, or in a body*; also, *to s. for and collect*): Cic. Verr. 4, 19, init. (conquiri Diodorū tota provincia iubet, *order a general s. to be made for him*): id. Off. 3, 33, 117 (suavitates undique c.). (3) rēquirō, 3 (*to s. for aquin, s. for what has been lost*): *s. for any one's bones*, ossa alijus r., Ov. M. 2, 336. (Oftener = *to feel the want of, to miss*). **2.** scrutor, 1 (v. rare in this sense): Plin. See also **TO SEARCH.**

**— out:** *1.* exquirō, quisiví, sumit, 3: *s. out the truth, verum ex*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28: et pass. **2.** expiō, 1 (*carefully*): *s. out the whole matter, rem totam ex*, Cic. Att. 6, 8: v. TO EXPLORE. **3.** investigo, 1: *to s. out and expose a conspiracy, conjurationem inv.*, patafex, Cic. Sull. 1, extr. **4.** indago, 1: Cic. Mil. 37, 101. *Join in*: indagare et odorari (*to scent out, as dogs*), id. Verr. 2, 54, 135.

**search (subs.):** *1.* usu. expr. by verb: *he institutes a s. for the man, hominem conquiri jubet: in the s. for truth, in veritate investiganda, etc.*: v. TO SEARCH. **2.** also these subs.: *accr. (1) inquisitio*: Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13 (veri inquisitio atque investigatione): Pl. (2) scrutatio: Sen. V. B. 23, 2 (s. dominus). (3) investigatio: v. EXAMINATION, ENQUIRY.

**searcher**: usu. expr. by imperf. part. or rel. clause: v. TO SEARCH. Also by these subs.: (1) scrutator: Suct. Just. (2) inquisitor (*enquirer, investigator*): Cic. (3) indagator: Col. 9, 8, ad fin.

**Searching (subs.):** v. SEARCH, subs. **searching (adj.):** *1.* In physical sense: pénétrabilis, acutus, subtilis. v. PENETRATING, KEEN. *2.* By anal., penetrating and careful: expr. by acutatūs, diligens, or corresponding advn.; to institute a most s. inquiry, \*aliquid accuratissima diligentia [accuratissime, diligentissime] explorare, inquirere: v. CAREFUL, CAREFULLY; and preced. art. Phr.: *that was a very s. question of yours, ea quæstiones rem acu (quod autem) tetigisse videbis.*

**seariness:** v. SEAB, adj.

**season (subs.):** *1.* Of the year: *1.* tempus, ōris, n.: *at every s. of the year, omni t. anni*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: *the fourfold changes of the s.s, temporum communiam quadrupliciter*, id. Tusc. I, 28, 68: *it was the winter s.*, erat hibernum t. anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: *to the s.s. tempora anni*, Lucr. 2, 33.

**2.** tempes-tas (time of the year, esp. with reference to the weather as favourable or unfavourable): while the s. smiles, quum t. arridet, Lucr. 2, 32. *II. Right or suitable time:* *1.* tempus: esp. in certain phr. in due s., tempore, Cic. Faun. 7, 18: in tempore, Fer. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: also, *at the appointed s.*, ad tempus, Cic. Att. 13, 45.

**2.** opportunitas: in more abstract sense: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 49, 142, opportunitas idoneorum ad agendum temporum: v. OPPORTUNITY. *III. A somewhat brief period* = *in phr. for a s. in tempus*, cf. Tac. A. 14, 20 (=temporally, just for the occasion): *use paullisper for a while*: Cic. : Caes.

**season (v.):** *1.* To flavour: *1.*

condio, 4 (both lit. and fig.): *to s. most exquisitely (in cooking)*, ita c. ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to s. ill, male c., Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: dignitas s.d' with courtesy, gravitas comitiae condita, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: Quint. 2, expr. by (sale) spargo, perspergo, si, sum, 3: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 13, init., litterae humanitatis sparsae sale: also, de Or. 1, 34, extr., facetiarum quidam lepos, quo tanquam sale perspargatur omnis oratio (s.d or flavoured throughout with wit). *II. To harden and fit for use: 1.* v. TO HARDEN, INURE.

**seasoned (part. adj.):** *1.* Flavoured: in lit. or fig. sense: conditus (the compar. conditor, more highly s.), occurs, Cic. De Or. 2, 56, 127, (tanquam) sale sparsus, perspersus: v. TO SEASON.

*II. Thoroughly hardened:* beneduratus: s. timber, materna non jam viridis sed durata ac bene firma (solida).

**seasonable:** *1.* tempestivus, a s address, oratio t., Liv. 5, 12, fin: to allow children s. recreation, t. pueros concede ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: Cic.

**2.** opportunitas: v. SUITABLE. *3.* expr. by in tempore, ad tempus, tempestive: what could have been more s. *\* quid potuit magis in tempore (ad tempus), s. tempestivius fieri?* v. SEASONABLE.

**seasonableness:** *1.* tempestivitas: Cic. Sen. 10, 33. **2.** opportunitas: Cic. Off. 1, 49, 142. (Or, expr. by adj.: v. SEASONABLE.)

**seasonably:** *1.* (in) tempore, ad tempus: v. SEASON (II). **2.** tempestive: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, fin: Hor.

**seasoning (subs.):** *1.* conditio (act or mode of s. in cooking): Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (ciborum conditio). **2.** condimentum (that which serves to add relish): Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90 (cibi). Also fig., sermonum condimenta, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271. **3.** conditio (less freq. = preced.): Sen. It. 3, 15. **4.** use, salēs: esp. in fig. sense: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 13, init., humanitatis salēs, the s. of elegant and refined culture: v. TO SEASON.

**seat (subs.):** *1.* That on which one sits: *1.* sēdes, is, f.: they sat down on the s.s beneath the plane-tree, in its s. quae erant sub platano concesside, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, extr.: s. of honour, s. honoris (=sellula curialis), id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: so of the senators' s.s, Liv. 5, 41, fin. **2.** sedile, is, n. (more limited in meaning than seds., and denoting some kind of fixed bench or chair: chiefly poet.): grassy s. (on chair), gramineum s., Virg. Aen. 8, 176: he sits on the frond s.s (of the knights), in primis s. sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15. Ov. 3, 32, sella (a moving seat or chair: not a fixture like sedile): the curule s. (chair), s. curulis, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: cf. id. Div. 1, 52, 119, s. atra (Caesarius dictatoris). See also curiae, SEDAN, STOOL. **4.** in pl. subsellia, orum (the benches on which senators sat in the senate-house, or those in front of the tribunal in the forum): specially, s. senatus, Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 18; but more freq. abs., the context serving to define, cf. id. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (istam partem subselliorum tam diligerunt): the accusers' part of the s.s, accusatorium s., id. R. Am. 6, 17.

**5.** so in a collect. manner, spectacula, orum, is used of the seats in a theatre or public show: Suet. Cal. 35 (of spectacula detractus): Tac. 6, ses-sio (place for sitting down: infreq.) Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20. *II. Position of a person sitting:* perh. sedes: or expr. by circumf.: he seated himself on the right of Aditur, to prevent Jugurtha being in the middle, which is the s. of honour among the Numidianas, dextera Adituram assedit, ne medius ex tribus, quod apud Numidas honori dicuntur, Jugurtha fore, Sall. Jug. 11: the middle s. is the s. of honour, \*sedentium medius locus honestissimus. Expr. to take one's s., by sedere, assidēre, considerē: (v., to sit): but in Liv. 1, 18, med., we have sedem capere, appy. to avoid repetition of sedere or its comps. **III. Part of**

**the body on which one sits, sēdes:** Plin. 23, 3, 37: also in pl.: it removes excrescences on the s., excrescentia in sedibus extrahit, id. 22, 21, 29, § 61. (M re usu. annus: v. FUNDAMENTUM.) **IV. Proper place or home of anything:** *1.* sēdes: (pleasure) distorts the mind from its proper s. and position, mentem e sua s. et statu demovet, Cic. Par. 1, fin: s. of war, s. bell, Liv. 4, 31, fin. Also pl.: in the very s. of luxury (Capua), in sedibus luxuriae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: s. of power, s. imperii, cf. id. Rep. 2, 5,

**2.** domicilium (dwelling-place): *v. settled above:* (Rome) the very s. of empire and glory, imperii et glorie d., Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 125: the s. of the soul, domicilia (pl.) animi, Gell. 17, 15, init. Cl. Cic. Agr. 1, c., in domicilio superbae atque in sedibus luxuriae. **V. Hereditary mansion:** perh. domitium; or more precisely, \*domicilium avitum (paternum), sedes aviti (paterna): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43 (avitus cum lare fundus): id. Ep. 2, 2, 51 (paterni laris imops). Sometimes villa (country-house) may be near enough: cf. Pun. Ep. 9, 7, 1, huius (lucus) in littore plures villa meae; sometimes the neut. of a local adj. without subs.: e.g. Laurentium meum, my Laurentine id, 2, 17, init.: Cic. Or domus may be used as gen. term; v. HOUSE, HOME.

**VI. A right to sit in a legislative body:** expr. by circulum, to obtain a s. in parliament, \*senatorem fieri, ad dignitatem senatoriam (or simply, ad senatum) pervenire: v. SENATE, PARLIAMENT, etc.

**VII. In riding:** Phr.: to have a good s. in equo (bene) haerere: equo bene uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55.

**seat (v.):** as v. reflect. to s. oneself: sēdeo (to be seated); insidio (to s. oneself on or upon); assido (to s. oneself by or next to): v. TO SIT; and comp. SEAT, subs. (II). See also foll. art. **seated (part. and adj.):** *1.* situs (placed somewhere): also, centred in, dependant on): all the power is *s. in you*, potestas omnis in vobis s. est, Cic. Mur. 38, extr.: v. SITUATED. **2.** deeply s., inverteratus (of long standing): Cic. Ph. 5, 11, extr. (inverteratum malum, opp. nascens). To be or become deeply s.: (1) inverterasco, āvī, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 41 (ut hanc inverterasce consuetudinem nolint). (2) inbaereo, baesi, sum, 2 (to be firmly rooted): to be deeply s. (rooted) in nature, in rerum natura inb., based on Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163. (Cf. Luer. 1, 77, aite terminus haerens, of the deeply s., unalterable laws of nature.)

**secant:** \*sēcans, ntis, f.: as math. t. t.

**secede:** sēcēdo, ssi, ssum, 3: Sall. C. 33 (plebes armatae secessit). Liv. *1.* **seceder:** expr. by verb v. preed. art. **secession:** sēcessio esp. with ref. to the s.s of the plebs in Roman history: Liv. 2, 32 (in Aventinus s. tacum esse): Cic. 1, 20.

**seclude:** *1.* sēclūdo, 3: v. TO SHUN OFF. *2.* abdo, dili, dūtum, 3: cf. Cic. Faun. 7, 28 (se in bibliothecam abdere). v. TO HIDE. *3.* abstrīdo, sl, sum, 3: with pron. refl.: *to put oneself out of the way*: Cic. Att. 12, 15 (quum me in silvam abstrīsi densam atque asperam).

**secluded (part. adj.):** *1.* sēcrētus: to seek s. spots, s. petere loca, B. G. A. P. 208: a s. forest, s. Silva, Ov. M. 7, 75. Sen. v. PRIVATE, SECRET. See a so SECLUSION. *2.* secūsus (oss. trep.) a s. grove, s. nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 704. *3.* solus, solitarius: v. LONELI.

SOLITARY. A s. spot or scene, solitudo v. SECLUSION. *4.* remouit (out of the way, retired, sequestered): a s. part of a house, r. pars domus, Ov. M. 6, 618 (=penetrata): in a s., healthy, the lighted neighbourhood, r. salubr, am loco loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 29. *Re Join* silvestra ac r. loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 1

**5.** avius (*out of the way; un-frequented*: chiefly poet.); **v. PATHLESS.**

**seclusion:** **1.** sérctum (*neut.* or *adj.* secretus: cf. preed. art.): *to love s.*, secreto gaudere. Quint. 10, 7, 16: Plin. v. **PRIVACY.** **2.** sólitudo (*opp.* to célébritas: the latter denoting *places or scenes much resorted to*): *in this s. I am deprived of all converse with my fellow-creatures, in hac s. careo omnium colloquio*. Cic. Att. 12, 15: **SOLIDITÉ.**

**3.** expr. by locus rémotus, sólus, secretus: *v. SECLUDED, PRIVATE.*

**second (adj.):** **1.** sérctus: *pass.*

In *fig.* sense: (*the hero Ajax*) *s. to Achilles*, ab Achille s., Hor. S. 2, 3, 19: Auct. B. Alex. (in Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52, occurs, *ad regnum principatum s.*; but this is on account of the proxime accedere, immediately preceding): *to take a s. part*, s. (*sc. partes*) ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46 (cf. Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 48, ille qui est secundum ant tertiarum partium): *s. partes agere*, Orelli in loc. (nearly = colloq. phr. *to play s. fiddle to any one*). *For the s. time*, secundum (rare): Liv. 7, 3 (Cn. Genucius, L. Aemilius Mamerino secundum [usu]iterum consulibus); and secundo (also very rare), Auct. B. Alex. 40 (Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo [= iterum] conata esset). *Soldiers of the s. legion*, Secundani, Liv.: Tac. **2.** in enumerations alter, éra, érum: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, 20, primo die ... alter dies ... tertius dies ... reliqui diebus. Even with other ordinals: *on the twenty-s. day*, altero vicesimo die, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: *a s. Hannibali*, a. Hanibal, cf. Liv. 21, 10, med.: *use is s. nature*, usus est altera natura, Prog. Fig.: *ranking s. to*, alter ab aliquo, Virg. E. 5, 49. Phr.: *for the s. time*, itérum (v. sup. 1): *in the s. place*, deinde, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, primum ... deinde ... deinde: also, primum, ... tum ... deinde ..., id. Fin. 5, 23, 65 (secundo, in this sense, very rare; and barely classical: it occurs, however, Varr. in Non. 149, 15): *s. thoughts are, it is said, apt to be the wiser*, posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) solent sa-pientiores esse, Cic. Ph. 12, 2, 5.

**second (subs.):** **I.** *in a duel*: perh. *author* (*wromoter, supporter, backer*): cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. No. VII. **II.** *of time*: perh. *mémentum (temporis)*: **V. MOMENT.** More precisely, \*horae partis sexagesimae sexagesimae pars.

**second (v.):** **1.** *To promote, further, aid*: adjuvo, júvo, **i.** *v. TO AID*, etc. Sometimes, subministrare (*to keep supplying any one with anything*) may serve: *to s. with money, arms, provisions, pecuniam, tela, frumentum alicui subministrare* (*v. TO STPPLY*): also sometimes, secundas ferre, secundas partes agere (*to act a subordinate part for the advantage of another*): *v. SECOND, adj.* (1). (Hardly secundare, which, however, occurs in kindred sense, Virg. Aen. 7, 259, *in nostra incepta secundent*, i.e. *render them successful*.)

**II.** *To support a motion*: perh. in sententiam alicuius dicere; sententiae alicuius auctor: *in (sa)orem fieri*: cf. Sall. Cat. 56.

**—hand:** Phr.: *s. clothes or wares, scritta, orum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: *a dealer in them*, scrutarini, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, med.: *s. books, \*libri janus triti, libri de secundi manu* (*qui dicuntur*) empti: *to retail s. jokes, \*fácticas minus novas atque aliunde sumptas venditare*.

**—rate:** sénctarius, sénctus, inférior: **v. SECONDARY, INFERIOR.** *A s. intellect*, secundari sortis ingenium, Sen. Ep. 52, 2; also, secundae classis, acc. to anal. of Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73 (*cum illo collati, quinta classis videntur*).

**secondary:** **1.** sénctarius (*of second quality or importance*): Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24 (where the word ranks after capit. i.e. the chief or main thing to be aimed at). **2.** sénctus (*inferior, second-rate*): Sen. Flor. **3.** inférior,

us: **v. INFERIOR.** **4.** postérior, us (*of inferior importance*): Cic. Att. 10, 4 (quorum utique semper patria salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione ... fuit, i.e. was looked upon by them as of s. importance). **5.** converting the sentence, expr. by antiquior, us = of higher, or in superl. of paramount importance: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 37, 78, antiquiore ei fuisse laudem et gloriam quam regnum, i.e. his throne was a s. matter to him compared with his renown. Phr.: *to hold one thing to be of s. importance*, posthabere aliquid alii rei *v. TO PREFER.*

**secondarily:** \*secundo gradu, ordine, genere.

**seconder:** of a proposal, auctor, susor: *v. ADVISER, SUPPORTER*. See also **SECOND (1).**

**secondly:** deinde, tum (rarely) sécundo: *v. SECOND, adj.*

**seconds:** *an inferior kind of bread*: cibarius panis (*"households"*), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: also, secundarius panis, Suet. Aug. 76; and panis secundus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; *S. flour*, farina secundaria (Forcell.).

**second-sight:** \*visus secundus (qui dicitur); visus quidam interior vel secundus (qui perhibetur), qualis vatuum esse creditur.

**secretary:** **I.** *Privateness of place*: *secréto: v. PRIVACY.* **II.** *Keeping a thing secret*: expr. by circuml.: *when all had taken the oath of s.*, ... *quam omnes se jurecupere obstrinxissent ne rem vulgarit, expromerent, enuntiarent; fidem dedissent se rem occultam habituos*: *v. SECRET.* (N.B.—In Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7, taciturnitas has its usual force = *disposition to hold one's tongue*).

**secret (adj.):** **I.** *Of places; secluded; apart from men*: **1.** occultus: *in s. places, o. locis* (opp. in *publico*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21: *s. paths, o. calles*, Virg. Aen. 9, 38). **2.** secréto: *v. PRIVATE* (11.). **3.** abditus (*hidden, out of the way*): *to search the s. parts of the earth, abdita terrai scrutari*, Lucri. 6, 80; more freq. in sense (11.): *v. INFR.*

**4.** rémotus (*out of the way, retired, sequestered*): *s. part of a house, r. portu domus*, Ov. M. 6, 6; **5.** (*penetrata*): v. RETIRED, SEQUESTERED. **II.** *Not seen or known*: **1.** occultus (most gen. term): *to bring the most s. things to light*, res occultissimas aperire, in lumen proferre, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 62. **2.** Join: *[res] occultas et penitus abditae*, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultus atque tectus, id. R. Am. 36. **3.** secréto: *canus (esp. of that which is of a nature to demand secrecy; confidential, mysterious, or sacred); anything s. or sacred, (si) quid arcani sancte*, *s. or sacred, designs, a. consilia*, Liv. 23, 22, med.: *s. designs, a. consilia*, Liv. 35, 18, init. (cf. consilia interiora, Nep. Hann. 2): Cic. **4.** abditus (*hidden, not outwardly traceable, abstruse*): *a. s. force (in nature), vis quaedam*, a. Lucy. 1, 123; Cic.: *v. supr. (1).* **5.** conditus, absconditus: *v. HIDDEN.* **6.** tectus (*of that which does not show itself openly; opp. to outspoken, frank, plain*): cf. Cic. R. Am. 36, 104, paulo occultior et tector cupiditas (*veiled by hypocrisy*): v. RESERVED (11.). **7.** esp. of voting: tacitius: *s. voting, t. suffragia*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7. Phr.: *in secret, to keep secret* v. foll. artt. **III.** *Furtive, clandestine*: **1.** clandestinus (*underhand*): *s. conferences with the enemy, c. colloquia cum hostibus*, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: *s. schemes, c. consilia* (quite different from arcana consilia, v. supr. II. 3): Caes. B. G. 7, 1, med.: Liv. **2.** furtivus (*lit. stolen; hence, done by stealth, unlawfully and secretly enjoyed*): *s. love, f. amor*, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: *s. writing (on the head of the slave of Histiaurus)*, f. scriptum, Gell. 17, 9, fin.: *v. STOLEN, STEALTHY.*

**IV.** In special sense: *secret writing or characters*: nótæ, arum; Suet. Caes. 56 (pernotare scribere, *in cipher*): they invented

this kind of s. writing, hanc scribendi latebram parabant, Gell. 17, 9: cf. ib. ad fin., profunda quedam et inopinabilis scribendi latebra.

**secret, in:** **1.** clam (*unobserved of others*): *not to deliver up property entrusted to one in s.*, c. depositum non reddere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: Caes. Diuin. clanculum, Pl.: Ter. **2.** sécrétio: *v. PRIVATELY.* **3.** arbitris remotis (*without eye-witnesses*): *v. PRIVATELY* (Phr.). See also **SECRETLY**.

**—, be or lie:** läteo, ui, z: *v. HIDDEN.*

**—, keep:** célo, occulto, etc.: *v. TO CONCEAL* Phr.: *to keep anything s.*, aliquid occultum tenere, Sall. Cat. 23: in occulto tenere, Tac. A. 3, 18, extr.: also, in slightly diff. sense, tacitum tenere (*to keep a thing to oneself, not to talk about it*), Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 64: still again different, continerre (*to withhold knowledge instead of giving it to the world, proferre*), ib. 1, 47, 206: *to be kept s.* (in addition to pass. of above), clam esse: *the matter could not be kept s.*, nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36, med.: Ter.: in which constr. clam may also be used as prep.: *the circumstance was kept s. from her father*, ea res clam patre tenuit, Gell. 2, 21, ad fin.

**secret (subs.):** **1.** res arcana, and in pl. arcana, orum (*of mysterious or confidential secrets*: *v. SECRET*, adj. II. 3): *s.s. of the fates*, fatorum arcana, Ov. M. 2, 619: Hor. *The neut. sing.* may also be used (in oblique cases): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18, extr., arcane fides prodiga = *of what is secret, collect. of secrets*. **2.** res occulta; *n.p. occulta* (applicable to *anything hidden or not generally known*): Cic. Fin. 2, 26, fin., quicunque joca, seria; quicunque arcana, occulte omnia [communicantes]. **3.** commissum (*rare in sing.*: *a s. entrusted to any one to keep*): *to keep s. s. celare, Nep. Epam. 3: tacere*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84. tegere, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38: opp. to c. enunciare (*to reveal s.s.*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31. Phr.: *to keep anything a s.*, aliquid occultum tenere, etc. (*v. preed. art.*): *it is no s. to me, non me fugit*, Cic. Att. 12, 42: also (*later*), non me latet, Just. 13, 8 (*res Eumenem non latuit*): *I tell you this as a s., hoc tibi soli dictum puta; haec tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in auren dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (Georg.): tell me—the s. will be safe, [rem] depone turis auribus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: so, of a person *who cannot keep a s.*, rimosas aures (*leaky ears*), id. S. 2, 6, 47 (*quae rimosa bene depounder in a ure*): cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25, pleins rimarum sun, hac atque illuc perfuso (*I can keep nothing a s.*): *the matter is no longer a s.*, res palam est, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 2 (4, 9, 18): *jam res emanavit (v. TO GET ABROAD): he makes no s. of it, neque id occulte fert*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: *in the s. (party to it)*, concius: cf. Sall. Cat. 22, alias alii taciti facinoris concius (*being all alike in the guilty s.*): *many being in the s., multis concius*, Nep. Dion 8 (*v. PARTY TO*).*

**secretary:** **I.** *A person employed confidentially as a writer*: **1.** scriba (*any kind of clerk or writer*: denoting at Rome a class of inferior officials, but elsewhere, esp. with kings, an office of trust): *he (Philip) employed him as his s.*, *[ad manum] habitu eum scribæ loco*, Nep. Eum. 1 (*see the place*): cf. Liv. 2, 12, med., scriba cura regie [*Porsena*] sedens pari fere ornatu: Plin. **2.** servus ad manum (*amanuensis*): Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: also, manu servus, Suet. Caes. 75. And without servus: Thallo a manu, id. Aug. 67. **II.** *A minister of state*: Phr.: *s. of state for the war department, colonies, etc.*, *qui rebus bellicis praestet, qui colonias (administrans) praestet s. praepositus est, etc.* (*Not secretarius, which is a word quite without classical authority*)

**secretaryship** scribatus, *ús (office secretariate)* { of scriba: *v. preed. art.*: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4. *Or by circuml., he was appointed to a s. scriba factus*

est; scriba officio praepositus est: cf. Nepl. Eum. 1.

**secrete:** I. To hide; abdō, absconde, etc.: v. TO HIDE. II. Physiol. t. t.: to separate: perh. \*scrēto (freq. of secerio); which, though without authority, seems necessary as *t. t.* or simply, scērēo: v. TO SEPARATE.

**secretion:** I. The act of secreting: expr. by verbs: v. pre-cl. art. II. Physiol. t. t.: that which is secreted: perh. \*scrēmentū (acc. to anal. of excrementum, which denotes what is given off from the body, as ordure, spittle, mucus); which, though without authority, seems necessary as *t. t.*

**secretly:** I. occultē: opp. apertē, Cic. Agr. 1, init.: as *s. as possible*, quam occultissime, Caes. Join: clam occulteque, Plin. (Rare forms, occulto, occultim: to be avoided). 2. clam, clancūlum: v. SECRET, IN. 3. scrēto (separately, privately): opp. to palam (of voting secretly, by ballot [Gr. κρύψην] instead of openly]: Plin. Ep. 1, 20; Sen. Ben. 2, 23. 4. futim (stealthily): Cic.: Hor.: v. STEALTH, STEALTHILY. 5. less freq. in same sense, furtive: Sen. Ben. 2, 23 (furtive, in angulo, ad aurem, the last, of one whispering in the ear of another): cf. ib. paulo inf., where the same sense is conveyed by remotis arbitris (without an eye-witness). 6. clandestino (ext. rare) Pl.

**secretness:** expr. by adj.: v. SECRET.

**secretory:** \*scrētōrius, as med. t. t. **Seet:** secta, familiā, schōla: v. SCHOOl (II.).

**sectarian:** nimius sectas suas fautor, nimium studiosus sectae suae, etc.

**sectarianism:** sectarian (partium studiorum v. PARTISANSHIP).

**sectary:** \*qui aliquam sectam profiteretur.

**Section:** I. Division: pars: v. PART. (One s. .... another s. ...., alli .... alli (alteri .... alteri .... of two sections only). II. Of a chapter or book: \*seccio: as *t. t.*: M. L. pass. III. In geom., act of cutting: sectio: Quint. 1, 10, 49.

**sector:** \*sector: as math. t. t.

**secular:** I. Relating to a secular or age: sécularis (sacē): esp. in phr. s. gēnes, iudi s., Suet. Aug. 31: Tac. II. Relating to present world: by circuml. s. affairs, \*quae ad hanc quotidianam hominum vita pertinet, quae ab rebus ecclesiasticis secreta sunt; quae cum rebus diuinis nullam rationem habent. (Sometimes protānus, not consecrated to the gods, may serve: cf. Cic. Part. 10, extr., loci consecrati ac profani, devoluti to sacred or s. purposes: s. learning, \*literae profanae, quas dicunt)

**secularist:** the Secularists, \*secularares, qui appellantur; qui divina omnia tollunt.

**secularize:** Pbr. to s. the revenues of a Church, \*ecclesiæ fructus ad usus vitae quotidianos [ad usus pro]fano[rum] revocare: to s. a building, [aedifici] religionem tollere, Cic. At. 4, 1, ad fin.: cf. Auct. Dom. 19, 17, 4, ex domo pontificis maximi religionem eripit: or profanare (usu. rather to desecrate): cf. Liv. 31, 44 med.: to s. education, \*publicam pu[r]orum institutionem ab religione devocare.

**secure (adj.):** I. Free from care: sēcūrus: v. CARELESS, UNCONCERNED.

II. Safe: titus, (later) sēcūris: v. SAFE. III. Certain to be obtained: titus: a s. reward, t. merces, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25: s. totum diadema, ib. 2, 2, 21.

**secure (v.):** I. To make safe, put out of danger: 1. mūnīo, 4 (lit. to fortify): to s. (a place) by guards, (locum) praesidiis m., Cic. Cat. 1, 4: 8; to s. one's power (from plots, etc.), imprium m., Nep. Rōg. 2. to s. oneself against fraud, muniri contra fraudes, Plin. 37, 13, 76. Also, præmuni, 4 (to s. oneself beforehand); to s. oneself by antitides from fear of poison, metu venenorum præmuniti medicamentis,

Suet. Cal. 29.

2. firmo, confirmo, 1 (to strengthen): freq. as milit. term: to s. a place by strong fortifications, locum magno munitionibus firmare, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: v. TO STRENGTHEN.

3. expr. by cirenum, with titus, tūtor: (this he did) to s. himself from conspirators, \*quo tuior ab insidiatis fieret: I must endeavour to s. my friend's interest, amicis res est videndum ut in tua collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: v. SAFE. II. To apprehend: comprehendre, 3: v. TO SEIZE, ARREST.

**securely:** I. Without danger: safely: 1. titus (in a safe place; in safety): to fight s., diligare t., Caes. B. G. 3, 24, init.: to stand more s. in the shallow water, titus in vadis consistere, ib. 3, 13, fin. 2. titus (in a safe manner; with s.): he who lives honestly, lives s., eum t. vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Ille. 3, 5, 9; and causiously, t. cauteque, ib. 3, 7, 13.

3. sēcūre (rare and late in this sense): to look out upon more s. (i.e. with less danger to oneself): securius intueri, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, § 6. (N.B. — Avoid this use.) 4. expr. by adiūtūs: thou will go most in the middle course, medio uitissimum ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: L. G. § 143. II. With that confidence of safety which begets carelessness; rashly: 1. sēcūre: s. and almost heedlessly, s. ac prope negligenter, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, fin.: calmly and s. lente ac s., Suet. Nero, 40, fin.: Vell.

2. negligenter, indiligenter: v. CARELESSLY. 3. temēre: v. RASHLY, NEEDLESSLY. 4. inconsideratē: v. CARELESSLY.

**secureness:** I. Freedom from security: 1. freedom from danger: 1. sālus: the s. of states is placed in the counsels of the best men, in optimorum consilis posita est civitatum s., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, init.: v. SAFETY. 2. incolumitas: to retain s. and freedom, incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: v. SAFETY. 3. securitas (late in this sense): whilst the signs of death are innumerable, there are none of safety, s. cum innumerabilis sunt mortis signa, salutis signa nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: the guardian of the s. of the city, s. urbane custos, Vell. 2, 98, init.: the s. of the supply of corn, annona s., Tac. A. 15, 18, init. III. Freedom from anxiety: sēcūritas: Vell. 2, 118 (frequentissimum initium esse calamitis securitatem): Quint. 13. That which guards from danger or insures safety: 1. praevidēs: neither armies nor treasures are the s. of a kingdom, but friends alone, not exercitus neque thesauri præsidia regni sunt, vertine amici, Sall. B. J. 10, med.: v. GUARD, DEFENCE. 2. propugnaculum (lit. a bulwark): fig, any defence or protection: the Aelian and Fafian laws, the s.s. of our peace, lex Aelia et Fafia pr. tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: s.s. of tyranny, tyrannidis, p. Nep. Timol. 3, med.: v. SAFEGUARD. IV. Pledge: guaranteed to secure the payment of a debt, etc.: 1. cautio (the most general word): weak s.s. c. informare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, init.: to offer s., caution in proferre, Spen. Ben. 1, 7, extr.: to give s. c. cavere, Venul. Dig. 46, 8, 6: also c. offerte, Papin. ib. 40, 4, 50: and c. interponere, Iulian. ib. 44, 1, 11: to demand s. from any one, ab aliquo c. exigere, Suet. Aug. 98, med. 2. satusdatio, or separately, satis datio (giving of hall or other security legal term): there are some s.s. after the sale, sum aliquot satisfactioes secundum mancipium, Cic. Att. 5, 1, init. 3. pignus, ōris, n. (a pledge of any kind): to accept any one's property as a s. rem allecups pignori accipere, Tac. II. 1, 65, med.: to give s. for any one, pignoribus alieci cavere, Ulp. Dig. 41, 3, 2: to take away the s. (i.e. the s. given by senators for their fines), p. auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: to take s.s. pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38, fin. 4. sēcūritas (mercant. t.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1, in: v.

Suet. Cal. 29. 2, firmo, confirmo, 1 (to strengthen): freq. as milit. term: to s. a place by strong fortifications, locum magno munitionibus firmare, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: v. TO STRENGTHEN.

3. expr. by cirenum, with titus, tūtor: (this he did) to s. himself from conspirators, \*quo tuior ab insidiatis fieret: I must endeavour to s. my friend's interest, amicis res est videndum ut in tua collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: v. SAFE. II. To apprehend: comprehendre, 3: v. TO SEIZE, ARREST.

**guarantee:** 1. v. vād in modū. v. RAIL. 6. sponsio: v. BALI. To give s.: cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2: the states give s. with hostages for the payment of the money, civitatis obsidibus de pecunia cauēt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, init.: to give s. with one's life for anything, c. capite pro re aliq. l'lin. 34, 7, 17: to give s. for tūc iūe the amount, c. in duplum, Suet. Ang. 41, init.: To get s.: cāveo, 2: I will not discharge the debt for you, Brutus, unless I first get s. from you, tibi ego, Brutus, non solvam, nisi prius a te cāveo, Cic. Brut. 5, 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 23, 55 (abesse cāveo). To take, give, ask, offer, etc., s.: expr. by satis with the following verbs, aciōlo, cāveo, do, exigo, pēto, offero: to take s., s. accelerare, id. Quin. 11, 44: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4 to give s., s. cāvere, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60; s. dare (also as one word, satello), Cic. Quint. 13, 44: id. Att. 5, 1, init. (de satisdando) Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1 to ask s., s. exigere, Paul. Dig. 20, 7, 45, fin.: to offer s., Ulp. ib. 20, 10, 5: s. s. petere, id. ib. 36, 4, 3. V. who gives s.: a surely: 1. vas vādis, m. (in gen. sense): he who promised bail for another man was called a s., appellatus, qui pro alto ro vadimonium promittat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71. the one (nam) became a s., alter (nam) factus est, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: thou wilt give thyself as a s. in the place of a friend, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: cf. Liv. 39, 41, fin. (ut vades deseruant). 2. praeas, prædis, m. (one who gives s. for another in a civil action, as opp. to vas which denotes a surely in general: v. Dict. Ant. 954): to be s. for any one, p. pro aliquo esse, Cic. Att. 12, 52, init.: to give s.s., praesares dare, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8: cf. id. Vert. 2, 1, 54, 142 (cavere populo prædictus ac prædis). 3. sponsor because you are Pompey's s., quod s. es pro Pompeio, id. Fam. 6, 18, med.: the s.s. and creditors of L. Trebellius, s. et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: Prov. Cons. 18, 41. 4. fidējusor (only used by the legal writer Justin): cf. Justin. Inst. 3, 20: Dig. 27, 7.

**sedan:** lectica: v. LITTER.

**sedate:** I. températus (a term implying praise): she has such a s. and moderate character, est ita températus moderatisque moribus, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, med.: a calm and s. kind of speech, aequabile et t. orationis genus, id. Off. 1, 3, 3: cf. id. Or. 27, 95 (oratio modica ac températa). 2. sēdatus (calm, quiet: not necessarily implying praise): hasty men hate a s. man, odoreunt s. celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: to write with a more s. mind, scribere sedante animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, fin.

**sedately:** sēdētē, plācidē, quītē: v. CALMLY, QUIETLY.

**sedateness:** I. tēpēritas (to lēvitatis, mōbilis): there was in that

moribus: mingled with courtesy, erat in illo vīro conitatae confitita g., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: pleasant humour mingled with s., gravitate mixtus lēpes, id. Rōp. 2, 1, init. 2. mōrē tempēritā mōderatōris: Lomia has such a s. of character, Lomia est ita temp̄ ratis mōderatōris moribus, id. Fam. 12, 27, med.

**sedative (suls.):** a medical term:

I. mitigatōris (very rare): cf. Plin. 28, 6, 17.

2. expr. by circ.

with dōlērem sēdare, compescere (R. and A.).

**sedentariness:** expr. by adj.: v. toll. art.

**sedentary:** I. a s. emplōynt, s. opera,

C. 12, 3, ad fin.: s. cobblers, s. sutores s., Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 19.

2. sētūlaris (a term applied to mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture): s. occupations or trad's, quaestus s., Gell. 3, 1: s. arts, artes s., April. Phr. to lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam agere (Krt.). (N.B. — Dōmisēda la a term applied to a woman, v. Orell. Inser. 4939).

**sedge (suls.):** ulva they weare ropes

out of s. and rushes for wearing fish.

vad in modū. v.

RAIL.

sponsio: v. BALI.

To give

s. with hostages

for the payment

of the money,

civitatis obsidibus de pecunia

cauēt,

Caes. B. G. 6, 2, init.

to give s.

with one's life

for anything,

c. capite

pro re aliq.

l'lin. 34, 7, 17:

to give s.

for tūc iūe the amount,

c. in duplum, Suet.

Ang. 41, init.

To get s.:

cāveo, 2:

I will not discharge the debt for you,

Brutus, unless I first get s. from you,

tibi ego, Brutus, non solvam, nisi prius a

te cāveo, Cic. Brut. 5, 12;

cf. id. Verr.

2, 23, 55 (abesse cāveo).

To take, give,

ask, offer, etc., s.:

expr. by satis with the following verbs,

aciōlo, cāveo, do,

exigo, pēto, offero:

to take s.:

s. accelerare,

id. Quin. 11, 44:

Pomp. Dig. 45,

1, 4 to give s.:

s. cāvere, Paul. Dig. 7,

1, 60; s. dare (also as one word, satello),

Cic. Quint. 13, 44:

id. Att. 5, 1, init. (de satisdando)

Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1 to ask s.:

s. exigere, Paul. Dig. 20,

7, 45, fin.:

to offer s.:

s. petere, id.

ib. 36, 4, 3.

V. who gives s.:

a surely:

1. vas vādis, m. (in gen.

sense): he who promised bail for another

man was called a s., appellatus,

qui pro alto ro vadimonium promittat,

Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71.

the one (nam)

became a s., alter (nam) factus est,

Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 45: thou wilt give thyself as a s. in the place of a friend, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf. Liv. 39, 41, fin. (ut vades deseruant).

2. praeas, prædis, m. (one who gives s. for another in a civil

action, as opp. to vas which denotes a

surely in general): v. Dict. Ant. 954:

to be s. for any one, p. pro aliquo esse,

Cic. Att. 12, 52, init.

præsares dare, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8: cf. id.

Vert. 2, 1, 54, 142 (cavere populo prædictus ac prædis).

3. sponsor because you are Pompey's s., quod s. es pro Pompeio, id. Fam. 6, 18, med.:

the s.s. and creditors of L. Trebellius, s. et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11:

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med.:

a calm and s. kind of speech,

aequabile et t. orationis genus, id. Off. 1,

3, 3: cf. id. Or. 27, 95 (oratio modica ac températa).

2. sēdatus (calm, quiet:

not necessarily implying praise): hasty

men hate a s. man, odoreunt s. celeres,

Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: to write with a more

s. mind, scribere sedante animo, Cic.

Att. 8, 3, fin.

Att. 8, 3, fin.

s. sedante plācidē, quītē: v.

CALMLY, QUIETLY.

sedateness: I. tēpēritas (to lēvitatis,

mōbilis): there was in that

moribus: mingled with courtesy,

erat in illo vīro conitatae confitita g.,

Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: pleasant humour mingled with s., gravitate mixtus lēpes, id. Rōp. 2, 1, init.

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Lomia has such a s. of character,

Lomia est ita temp̄ ratis mōderatōris

moribus, id. Fam. 12, 27, med.

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**sedge (suls.):** ulva they weare ropes

out of s. and rushes for wearing fish.

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sets. uīr et junco funes nectunt ad praetextanda piscibus retia. Plin. 16, 1, 1: Col. Virg. (N.B.—*Sedge* cannot correctly be translated by *carex* in Smith's Lat. Dict.)

**sedge-bird;** 1. \*cālāmōdā phragmā-warbler; 2. miis: Wood.

**sedgy;** arundineus, ārūndīnōsus, ulvōsus (late) v. BEEDY

**sediment:** 1. faex, facis, f.: the weight of the world sank down like a s., pondus mundi subedit ut f., Lucr. 5, 498. the s. of vinegar, aceti s., Plin. 28, 16, 62. 2. crassumētum some s. like dregs of wine is found at the bottom, aliquod c. in moe simile recipit reperitur, Col 12, 12, init. 3. sédiment (very rare and late) Coel. Aur. 4. sédimentum (very rarely) Plin. v. DREGS.

5. subsidentia the s. of water, aquae s., Vitr. 8, 3, med.: to deposit a s., dabere quadam s., Cels. 3, 5, fin. 6. expr. by quod résidet, subsidit: Plin. 23, 6, 19 (in urina quod subsidit): cf. ib. pauli, inf. (quea subsidunt).

**sedition:** 1. seditio (the most gen. word): to stir up s., s. concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: s. commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, med.: s. movere, Vell. 2, 68, init.: the s. breaks out again, s. recrudescit, Liv. 6, 18, init.: to suppress a s., s. sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, fin.: s. lenire, Liv. 6, 16, fin.: the s. dies away, s. contingescit, Liv. 2, 55, fin. 2. mótiū, ūs, m. (a sudden rising for a political purpose): to prevent all the s.s of Catiline, omnes Cailiensia m. prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: to cause a s., m. afferre, ib. 2, 2, 4. 3. tumultus: v. REVOLT, INSURRECTION. 4. rébellum, rébello, rebellatio: v. REBELLION

**seditionary (subs.):** 1. homo seditiosus: Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124. 2. turbas ac tumultus concitator: cf. Tac. 25, 4, fin. 3. seditioñis concitator ac instigator: cf. Auct. Dom. 5, 11.

4. nōvōrum consiliōrum auctor: Hirt.

**seditions (adj.):** 1. seditiosus: to exhort young men to be riotous and s. citizens, adbortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditionis cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: a s. and wicked speech, s. atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, init.: s. cries, s. voices, Tac. 6, 20, init.: to hold s. language, seditionis per coetus disserere, Tac. A. 3, 40, fin. 2. turbulentus (riotous): a s. citizen, civis t., Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: s. assemblies, contiones t., id. Att. 4, 3, fin.

3. factiosus (ready to make a party): v. FACTIOUS. Join: seditiosus ac turbulentus, id. Phil. 1, 9, 22: seditiosus ac tumultuosus, id. Inv. 1, 1, 4. Phr.: The Gauls are a s. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, init.

**seditionously:** 1. seditiosus: assemblies s. excited, s. conciones concitatae, Cic. Clu. 1, 2: to say or do anything s., s. dicere aut facere, Liv. 4, 6, fin.: cf. Tac. A. 3, 12, med. (turbo et seditione tractare exercitus). 2. turbulenter s. turbulentie: v. TUMULTUOUSLY. 3. turbide: Tac. (Kr.). 4. factiosus: v. FACTIOUSLY.

**seditionous:** \*ingenium seditionis ac turbulentum; animus ad seditiones proclivis: v. SEDITION, SEDITIOUS.

**seduce (v.):** 1. To entice, mislead: I. tento, r. (to tamper with): to s. the minds of the slaves by hope and fear, animos servorum sp. et metu t., Cic. Clu. 5, 176: v. TO TAMPER WITH. 2. pellicio or perlico, lexl, lectum, 3: (to inveigle): he s.d. the army with presents, the people with corn, etc., militem donis, populum amona . . . pellexit, Tac. A. 1, 2: v. TO ALLURE, DECOY. 3. sollicito, 1: (to tempt, to s. from allegiance): to s. the slaves (from their loyalty), servitiae s., Sall. C. 24, fin.: to s. by large presents, ingentibus datis s., Ov. M. 6, 462: v. TO TEMPT, STIR UP. 4. corrumpo, ripi, ruptum, 3: to s. the soldiers, milites c., Sall. J. 39. 5. expr. by phr., a recta via abducere (v. TO MISLEAD);

corruptelarum illecebris irrecte (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13): recto cursu depellere (Hor. S. 5, 2, 78): ad nequitiam adducere (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4) v. TO LEAD ASTRAJ, CORREPT, etc. II. To corrupt, débauch: 1. corrumpo, 3: to s. a woman: c. mulierem, Tec. Heaut. 2, 2, 2: Suet. Caes. 50. 2. expr. by stuprum, with verb (constr. with cum and abl. or simple dat.): he had s.d. his sister, cum sorore s. fecerat, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: he s.d. the queen, reginæ s. intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38.

**seduction (subs.):** v. SEDUCTION.

**seducer (subs.):** 1. corruptor: love, the s. of men, amor, hominum c., PL. Trin. 2, 1, 14: a s. of youth, juveniles c., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: s.s. of the vestal virgins, vestalium virginum corruptores, Suet. Dom. 2, fin. 2. solicitor (rare): cf. Paul. 10ig. 47, II, 1 (alienarium nuptiarum solicitator): Sen. Contr. 2, 15, med.

3. expr. by rel. clause: v. TO SEDUCE. P.Hr.: Avilius was a cunning s. of youth, Avilius arte quadam prædictus fuit ad libidines adolescentium luxuriam excedens accommodata, Cic. Clu. 13, 36.

**seducing (adj.):** v. SEDUCTIVE.

**seduction:** 1. corruptela: I speak of debaucheries, s.s. and adulteries, stupra dico et corruptelas et adulterias, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: well versed in s.s. of women, in milierum corruptelis aptus, id. Vert. 2, 54, 134: cf. id. Cat. 1, 6, 13 (quem corruptelarum illecebris irreti-ses). 2. illécēbra (attraction; allurement): how great was the s. for youth in that man, quanta in illo fuit i. juvenutis, ib. 2, 4, 8: v. ALLUREMENT, CHARM.

3. expr. by verb, to SEDUCE. P.Hr.: what power of s., \*quanta vis ad alliciendos homines, etc. arts of s., artes ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodatae, id. Clu. 13, 36.

**seductive (adj.):** 1. corruptrix (v. rare): a s. province, provincia c., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. 2. expr. by circuml., quo quis facile corrupti; by virtute, ab honestate, abducit; ad prava, ad turpidum, duci possit; v. TO SEDUCE, MISLEAD. (Illecebrosus, v. rare: Pl. Prud.: Amm.) Phr.: Asia is a very s. country, Asia omnibus libidinibus illecebri repleta est, Liv. 34, 4, init.

**seductively:** no singular equivalent. P.Hr.: to speak and write s., \*ea dicere et scribere, quae audientes et legentes corrumpant, (Kr.): v. SEDUCTIVE (2).

**sedulity** { 1. sédilitas (carefulness)

**sedulousness** } fut endeavour, doing one's best: a feigned kindness and a pretended s., fictum officium simulante s., Cic. Cael. 5, 14: I can praise the exertions and s. of Balbus, Balbi operam et s. laudare possum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, med. Join: sedulitas ad diligentia, Suet. Galb. 12, fin.

2. assiduitas (unremitting exertion): toil and s. for the state, in rempublican labor et a., Cic. B. 2, 6: v. ASSIDUITY.

3. industria (close, unvaried application): v. DILIGENCE; INDUSTRY.

4. diligenter (careful effort): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (where diligenter is made to include comprehensively every kind of effort and earnest attention). 5. gnāvitatis s. navitas (promptness; zeal): zeal and s. for the state, opera et n. in rempublican, id. Cic. Fam. 10, 25, init.

**sedulous (adj.):** 1. assidus (unremitting): s. and industrious writing, a. ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: the s. care of the gods, deorum a. cura, Liv. 1, 21, init.: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 41, init. (nostros assiduo labore defatigant). 2. sedulius (doing one's utmost; characterized by attention and effort): Cic. Br. 47, fin. (see the place): s. industry, s. industria, Col. 8, 1. 3. diligens (most gen. term): passim: v. ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL.

4. gnāvitatis s. navitas (active; zealous): a. and diligent man, homo g. et industrius, Cic. Ver. 3, 21, 53. See also DILIGENT.

Phr.: to be s. in any business, \*in alia que a re cum et industria se praebere: v. ACTIVE.

**sedulously:** 1. sédulo (for syn. adj.): to do anything s., aliquid s. facere, cf. Cic. Clu. 21, 58 v. DILIGENTLY, INDUSTRIOUSLY. 2. assidue (with unremitting effort), industriæ, diligenter: v. DILIGENTLY; CAREFULLY, INDUSTRIOUSLY.

**see (subs.):** sēdes. Serr. Eccl. (cf. Calv. Inst. 4, 6, de primatu Romanae sedis)

**see (v.):** 1. Of the use of the eyes:

1. video, vidi, visum, 2 (most gen. term): in addition to a direct object in the acc. this word is foll. by (a) acc. and inf.: he saw that there was danger, rem in angusto esse vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, fin. . . . (b) rel. clause: you s. what fortune attends our side, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis, Virg. Aen. 2, 350 see st thou how Soracte stands . . . , videt ut

. . . stet Soracte . . . , Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. (c) by num = to see whether: see whether they have returned, vide num redire: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 79. (Divisions b, c, are cases of dependent interrogative.) Absol. bone, acute, acriter videre (to see well, keenly, etc.). Comp. pervideo, 2 (to see clearly): to s. clearly with the eyes, oculis p., Hor. S. 1, 1, 25. (For to see to = to look after: v. SEE TO.) 2. viso, si, sum, 3 (strictly frequent. of video: to look at attentively; also, to go to see): to come for the purpose of seeing (observing), visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 9; see also TO VISIT.

3. cerno, 3, no perf. or sup. in this sense (to distinguish with the eyes; see distinctly): the pupil of the eye, by means of which we s., aces qua cernimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: a great cloud of dust was seen, vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, init. (N.B.—Oculis is frequently joined with cerno; cf. Luer. 1, 269, quod neque oculis rerum primordia cernit, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: v. TO LOOK AT.

4. conspicio, exi, extum, 3 (to look at; used esp. in calling attention, look you): the Gods s. mortals with just ey's, aspicione oculis Superi mortalia justis, Ov. M. 13, 70: s. yen white, or glittering sky, aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: v. TO LOOK AT.

5. conspicio, 3: v. TO BEHELD. 6. propicio, 3 (to see from afar): my eyes do not s. well, parum prospicunt oculi, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8: to s. Italy from the top of a wave, Italiana summa ab unda, p., Virg. Aen. 6, 357: he ss. (from afar) three stags roaming about the beach, tres litore cervos p. errantes, ib. 1, 184.

7. conspicio, 1 (to get a sight of; with reference to distance): Valerius saw Tarquinus in the foremost line of the exiles, Valerius conspicatus Tarquinum in prima exsulum acie, Liv. 2, 20, init.: they saw the enemy panic-stricken, hostes perterritos conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: they saw what was going on in our camp, quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, ib. 2, 26.

8. specto, 1 (to go to see as a spectator at a theatre, etc.): to s. the games, ludos s., Hor. S. 2, 6, 48: to s. the prize-fighters, pugiles s., Suet. Aug. 45, init. Phr.: not to s. so well with the right eye as with the left, dextra oculo non aequa bene uti, Nep. Han. 4:

not to be able to be seen (be invisible), expr. by fugit (effugit) aliquid aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50 (opp. cadere in contemptum, to be capable of being seen): to be able neither to s. nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse, ib. 5, 40, 117: all were waiting to s. who would be so, etc., expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset, cf. Plin. 9, 35, 58. II. To see with the mind, perceive: 1. video, 2 (either with animo expr. or uol): I for my part s. the end, just as plainly as those things which we discern with our (bodily) eyes, quem exitum ego tam v. animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, init.: he saw that the Aeduī were held under the bondage of the Germans, Aduos in servitute Germanorum teneri videbat, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to s. the bad points in speaking, with greater accuracy than the good points, v. acutis vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic. de Or.

**1.** **25,** **116.** *Camp.* pverido, **2** (*to s. clearly; rare*): *id.* Fam. 10, 9, **2**; intelligi, exi, ectum, **3** (*to understand; become aware*): *I saw from your letter that you . . . , intellexi ex tuis litteris te . . . , ib. 6, 9, 3.* In answers, *"all right, I s."* may be expr. by intelligo, cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 6; *Ter. Ph.* 1, 3, 93; **3.** percipio, cepit, ceptum, **3** (*to understand thoroughly*): *to s. anything in one's mind, aliquid animo p.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127, esp. in phr. (rein) percepit babere v. *TO PERCEIVE, UNDERSTAND.*

Miscell. Phr.: *he unwillingly saw himself made a sharer in another's crime, invitus cogebatur alieni scleris particeps fieri, Auct. Dom. 5, 135;* *to refuse to see anything, oculos ab aliqua re dejicere, Cic. Ph. 1, 1, 1:* *it was with very painful feelings that I saw you part from me, perquinque patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Cic. Fam. 12, 18:* *already our age has seen many most glorious victories, jam multas clarissimas victorias metas nostra vidi, Cic. Mil. 28, 77:* *Or that I may s. that day, when, etc., utinam cum diem videam, quum, etc., id. Att. 16, 11, 1.*

**see to (v.):** **1.** video, **2:** *let him s. to (the matter) himself, ipse iudicari (observe use of perf. subj.), Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1.* *Status has gone on its front to s. to our dinner, antecessor Status ut prandium nobis videtur, id. Att. 5, 1, 2.* *Camp.* pverido, **2:** v. *TO PROVIDE FOR.* **2.** propicio, exi, ectum, **3** (*to set to the interests of; with dat. of indirect obj.*): *have regard for your own interests, s. to the safety of your fatherland, consulte vobis, proposcite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2, 1; I will s. to your safety, vestrae saluti propisciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50.* *he thought that the commissioners should be seen to, rei frumentariae propiciendis existimavit, ib. 1, 23, init. See also *TO PROVIDE FOR.**

**—, go to (v.):** **1.** video, **2** (*so only in colloq. lang.*): *go to s. Septimias, and Laanas, and Statilias, Septimum vide et Laenam et Statilium, Cie. Att. 12, 14:* *to go to a man at his own house, domi alveum p.*, Plin. Att. 1, 5, 8; **2.** viso, sl, sum, **3:** *I made up my mind to go to s. you, and dine with you, constituimt ut et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, fin.:* *I will not go to s. the wife of Pamphilus, non visam uxorem Pamphili, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6; v. to visit.* **3.** visita, **1** (*rare*): *when Carneades had gone to s. him, etc., quam unum visitatis Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94:* *to go to s. a sick man, aegrum quemquam v.*, Suet. Aug. 35.

**seed (subs.):** **1.** *That from which anything springs:* semen, inis, n. (*most usu. equiv. In both lit. and fig. sense*): *to sow s., spargere, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; old s., vetus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, init.*: *young or green s., novellum s. viride, Col. (Kr.) ripe s., maturum, Cato R. R. 17, init.*: *s. tempestivum, Col. 3, 5, init.*: *s. is opt not to come up, s. difficulter animator, Col. (Kr.): s. spring up from the ground, semina e terra exirent, Plin. 10, 10, 36:* *to run to s., in s. exire, Plin. (Kr.).* **Fig. 1.** *The root and s. of all evils, stirps as malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, fin.:* *to sow the s.s of hatreds, semita odiorum jacere, Tac. A. 12, 48:* *to sow the s.s of a war, semina belli jacere, Liv. 40, 16, init.:* *inborn s.s of virtues, s. innata virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.* **Join:** igniculam semina: *like the sparks and s.s of virtues, quasi igniculi ac semina virtutem, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18.* Phr.: *to sow the s.s of political troubles, civiles discordias serere, Liv. 3, 40, fin.*

**II.** *Offspring:* descendants: postéri, prégénés, etc.: v. OFFSPRING.  
**seed-corn:** perl., sémantis (*seed sown; rare in this sense*): *when a shower comes, the s. of many days springs up in one day, ubi venit imber, multorum dierum s. uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8.* (*Better simply, semina, cf. Virg. G. 1, 193; or, perl. frumentum ad serendum, ad sementes faciendas.*)

**—down:** pappus. Plin. 21, 16,

57 (*semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocat*).

**seed-plot:** sémârium: v. N.C.R.E.T.R.-time: **1.** sementis, is, f. : through the middle of s., per medium sementin, Col. 2, 10, ad fin.: Cato. **2.** aâtonis tempus: cf. Cic. Ver. 24, 47, met.

**3.** tempus satus: from the ss, a temporibus satus, Plin. 19, 8, 40.

—vessel: vasculum: Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115. (*Pericarpium, Linn.*)

**seedling:** arbor novella (any young tree): cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 14: also, Virg. E. 3, 11.

**seedsmen:** perh. sémâriarius, which, though not occurring in this sense, is agreeable to analogy. (Or by circumlocution venditor, qui semina vendit.)

**seedly:** **1.** Full of seed: grano-*us* (=granum plenus): s. pods, i. e. pods full of s., folliculi g. Plin. 21, 31, 105.

**II.** Slang term; worn out, poor and miserable looking: sordidius, pauperius: obsolete veste indutus (all with ref. to attire): **v. SHABBY.** Scarb appears to have nearly the sense of Eng. in Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90, scaber intonsusque.

**seeing that (quasi-comj.):** **1.** siquidem (*implies something already known and granted*): it follows that lives too are equal, s. the deformities of the mind are rightly called rices, sequitur, ut etiam vita sint paria; s. privates recte vita dicuntur, Cle. Par. 1, 1, ad fin.: Cacs. **2.** quum, quoniam: v. SINCE. **3.** quia, quod: v. BECAUSE.

**4.** quandoquidem (*gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstances*): s. you praise those orators of yours so highly, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudes, Cie. Brut. 44, 163 (R. and A.).

**seek (v.):** **A.** Trans. **1.** To search for: **1.** quaero, sivi, or si, situm, **3:** *you are the very person I was seeking, te ipsum quarebam, Ter. Heant. 4, 8, 3:* *a fuit s.s its food on a dangerous, in sterquilino pullus escam quadrupet, Phaedr. 3, 12.* Also, *absol.*: *I have spent my life and prime in sing. contriv in quaerendo vitam atque actatem mean, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15.* **Frequent:** querito, i. (to seek repeatedly or constantly: not Cic.): we are seeking a dead man amongst the living, hominem inter vivos queritamus mortuum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 15: to s. hospitality from any one, hospitium ab aliquo q., id. Poen. 3, 3, 77. **2.** Indigo, i. (to hunt for): to s. the marks of the common destruction, indeha communis extitl i, Cie. Mil. 37, 103: to seek unused paths, viae inusitatæ, id. Id. Or. 3, 11, v. TO SEARCH FOR. **II.** To endeavour to find or gain by any means: **1.** peto, ivi, or il, itum, **3:** *s. safety in flight, salutem fugi, p. Nep. Hann. 11, med.*: to s. the first place in eloquence, eloquentiae principatum p. Cie. Or. 17, 56: to s. to live well, bene vivere p., Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29. **Comps.:** (1) appeto, **3** (*to seek eagerly for*): to s. the hostility of those in power, inimicitias potentiam a., Cic. Mil. 16, 100: to s. to be on friendly terms with youths, adolescentium familiaritatem, a. Sall. C. 14, fin. (2) expito, **3** (*to s. earnestly*): one man was by all demanded and sought for to conduct that war, unus ab omnibus ad id bellum deposci atque expiti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: *Italy sought help from this man when absent, Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expediti, ib. 11, 10: cf. id. Pl. 7, 16 poemas ab aliquo expetere.* **2.** affecto, i. (*frequent* of affectio: to aim at obtaining): he sought elegance, not extravagance, munditiem non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5: to s. the royal power, regnum a., Liv. 1, 46, init.: to s. honour, honorem a., Sall. J. 64, med.

**3.** consector, i. (*to strive after in both bad and good sense*): to s. all the shadows of false glory, omnes umbras falsae gloriae c., Cic. Pis. 24, 57: to s. wealth or power, opes aut potentiam c., id. Off. 1, 25, 86. **4.** capto, i. (*frequent* of capio: to catch at, seek to obtain): to s. any one's approbation, alicuius assen-

sionem c., id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: to s. mercy, misericordiam c., id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: to s. pleasure, voluntatem c., id. Fin. 1, 7, 24. **5.** accupor, i. (lit. to go bird-catching; v. rare and late in this sense): to s. the favours of the people, popul favorum a., Flor. 3, 13, 1 to s. stumbler, somnos a., Ov. H. 13, 107. **6.** specto, i. (to be on the look-out for): what opportunity of proving your bravery do you s. quem locum probanda virtus tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44. **uit.** Miscell. Phr.: to s. a livelihood, victim quartarite, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: to seek any one's interests, alicuius commodis servire, Cle. Rep. 1, 4: to s. only one's own interests, omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare, cf. id. Am. 16, 59; to s. any one's life, vita alicuius insulari ponere, Cic. Sext. 18, 41; ins. facere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, ad fin.: insulari capit alicuius, Curt. (Kr.): to s. any one's fortune, in fortunam alicuius immittre, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20. **III.** To make for a place or person, as I go to s. my father: **1.** peto, i. cranes s. hotter climates, grunes loca calidiora p., id. N. D. 2, 49, 125: he himself s.s that place where he had ordered the ships to be brought in, ipse eum locum p., quo naves appellaverunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, extr.

contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (intrans): v. TO HASTEN. **B.** Intrans: **1.** To make search: quaero, indago, etc. (usu. with obj. expressed): v. TO SEEK.

**II.** To endeavour to accomplish: conoro, contendeo, tendo, etc. v. TO ENDEAVOUR, STRIVE. To s. to attain: **1.** affecto, i. v. supr. (A.). **2.** consector, i. to s. to obtain wealth or power, opes, potentiam c. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86 v. TO PURSUE.

**seeker:** vestigator, investigator, in-

digator **v. SEARCHER.** Or expr. by verb. v. TO SEEK.

**seem (v.):** video, visus, 2. foll. by nom. in apposition or infin. mood: the death of those men s. happy, illorum beata mors v., Cic. Am. 7, 23: they s. (as it were) to banish the sun from the world, solem e mundo tollere videntur, ib. 13, 47. N.B.—Videor is rarely impersonal, the personal constr. being preferred: e.g. it seems to me that you are a passionate man, stomaticus esse videbris (Kr.); rather than videor mihi est (L. G. § 212, obs.): except when videbit = it seems good (ibid. si videbitur, vihili s. ut utere).

**seeming (subs.):** species: v. APPEARANCE, SHOW, SEMBLANCE.

**seeming (adj.):** **1.** speciosus: v. PLAUABLE, SPECIOUS. **2.** fictus (made up for the occasion): a s. love, amor i., Lucifer, 4, 1188. **3.** fictus (painted in false colours): v. COUNTERFEIT. Phr.: a s. virtue, virtutis species, Cic. (Kr.): a s. not a true virtue, virtus simulata non vera, Cic. (v. PRETENDED); s. joy or sorrow, **\*laetitia species virtutis praelata.**

**seemingly:** in speciem; ut videtur (videbatur) v. APPARENTLY.

**seemliness:** **1.** décorum: that which the Greeks call περπον, can be called in Latin decorum (or seemliness), id quod Graece περπον dicitur, d. dico Latine potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 91: cf. ib. 1, 35, 126. **2.** expr. by quod decet v. BECOMING, TO BE.

**seemly (adj.):** **1.** décorum (either of external or internal becomingness): veines of gold, both fit for use and s. for ornament, aurum veinas et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum d., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: a s. discourse, sermo d., id. de Ser. q. 28: to admire nothing but what is honourable and s., nihil nisi quod honestum dñe sit admirari, id. Off. 1, 20, 66. **2.** decens (becoming): a s. garment, amictus d., Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: cf. Quint. 11, 1, 156 v. BECOMING. **3.** honestus (honestable, opp. to turpis). v. HONOURABLE. Phr.: to be s.: **1.** decet, uit. 2 (absol. or with acc. of person): it is very s. in a speech in oratione maxime decet, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210: it is not at all s. for an orator to get angry

oratorem irasci minime decet, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55; Ter. 2, convénio, 4. (to be in keeping with an *i* given character): it is *s.*, hau i convenit, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41 (where it is foll. by *aic.* and *infus.*): more freq. with *dat.*; v. TO TUIT. It is *s.*, for may frequently be translated by *est* and *gen.*: it is *s.* for a young man to reverence his elders, et adolescentes maiores natu vereri, CIC. Off. 1, 14, 122.

**seemly** (*adv.*): décor, ut débet; v. BECOMINGLY, SUITABLY.

**seer** (*subs.*): i.e. one who foresees future events: vāt s., divinus; prophēta or prophētes, ae (late): v. PROPHET.

**seethe** (*v.*): I. Trans.: fervēfācio, cōquō: v. TO BOIL. II. Intrans.: 1. serveo, bui, 2. v. TO BOIL. 2. aestuo, i. to be agitated and rise in billows: Virg. Ene. 6, 297.

**seething** (*part. adj.*): besides fervens, fervidus, aestuans; sometimes aestuōsūs: s. waters, freta a. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16.

**segment** (*subs.*): in geometry: \*(circular) segmentum, necessary as geom. t.t.

**segrete** (*v.*): sécerno, ségrēgo, 1: V. TO SEPARATE.

**segregation** (*subs.*): sējunctio, sēparatio: v. SEPARATION.

**signeurial** (*v.*): perh. dōmīniūs (belonging to a lord or proprietor), or gen. of dominus: v. LORD, PROPRIETOR.

**seignior** (*subs.*): dōmīnus, v. LORD, PROPRIETOR.

**seigniorage**: perh. dōmīniūs; which as legal term denoted the right of property: Plin.: Gai.

**seigniorial** (*adj.*): v. SEIGNEURIAL. **seine** (*subs.*): sāgena (Gr. σαγῆνη, a large fishing net for dragging): Manil. See also NET.

**seizable** (*adj.*): expr. by verb: property which is *s.*, \*bona quae (aeris alieni causa) capi possunt.

**seize** (*v.*): 1. To rush upon suddenly and lay hold on: 1. rápio, ui, pnum 3 (to seize and carry off): v. TO CARRY OFF. Compns.: (1.) corripi, 3 (with no accompanying idea of carrying off, as in rápio): he ordered the man to be *s.d.* and to be hung upon a wild olive tree, hominem corripi et suspensi jussit in oleastro, CIC. Verri. 3, 23, 57. To *s.* the fasces, fasces c., Sall. 3, 18, fin.: s. *s.*, i.e. to take up arms, arma c., Vell. 2, 110, init. (2.) arripi, 3 (to lay hold of with eagerness and force): *the men s.*, what arms you can find, nostri arma quae possunt arripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, med.: v. TO SNATCH. 2. prēhendo and syncop, prendo, di, sum, 3 (to grasp with the hand): to *s.* any one by the ears, p. aliquem auriculis, Pl. Aen. 3, 3, 78, to *s.* any one by the hand, aliquem manu p, Cie. De Or. 1, 56, 219. the partridge escapes the grasp of the fowler when just upon the point of seizing it, perdix acuēpum jam prehensurum effugit, Plin. 10, 33, 51. Comp.: (1.) compreñendo, comprehendō, 3 (strengthened from simple verb): to *s.* with the teeth, c. mordicus, Plin. 9, 15, 17; the pinwrs s. the ooth, forortex dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12, 1: thrice the phantom, s.d in vain, slipped through (my) hands, ter frustra comprensa manus effugit linea, Virg. Aen. 2, 79). See also, TO ARREST. (2.) appreñendo, 3 (to take hold of; usu without violence): to *s.* anything with the hand, aliquid manu a, Pl. Aen. 5, 1, 64; to *s.* any one by the cloak, aliquem pallio a, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: being *s.d.* by the soldiers, a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26. (3) dépreñendo, 3 (to catch, detect): l'n. Magius being *s.d.* upon the journey, apprehensus ex itineri Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24, fin.: to *s.* the letter-carriers and intercept the letters, tabellariorū d. literas intercipere, Cass. in CIC. Fam. 12, 12, init.: they s. the ships of burden, oratorias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, init. II. To invade, take possession of by force: 1. occupo, 1: to besiege and s. upon the whole of Italy, totam Italiam obsidere atque o., CIC. Agr. 2, 18, 75: to *s.* the cities, urbes o., Liv.

33, 31, fin.: to *s.* the supreme power, tyrannidem o., CIC. Off. 3, 23, 90. 2. invādo, vāsum, vāsum, 3: v. TO INVADE, ATTACK.

3. apprehendo, 3: to *s.* the Spains, Hispanias a, CIC. Att. 10, 8, init.

4. pōtor, 4: v. POSSESSION, TO TAKE. III. To apprehend, as an officer may do:

1. compreñendo, 3: to *s.* so dangerous an enemy, c. tam hostem capitalem, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: they had s.d this man and had imprisoned him, hunc illi compreñenderat atque in vincula consercat, ib. 4, 27, init.: to *s.* thieves, fure, c. Cat. 62, 35. 2. appreñendo, 3 (rare in this sense and late): to *s.* a thief, furem a, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11. Phr. to *s.* any one's property for debt, \*bona alij cuius aeris alieni causa capere: his goods were *s.d.* by order of the magistratus, \*bona sua ex edicto magistratus intercepta sunt. IV. (of fits, diseases, emotions, etc.): 1. corripi, 3: the flame *s.d.* the plant's, flamma tabulas corrupit, Virg. Aen. 9, 537: he was twice *s.d.* with illness whilst transocean business, morbo bis inter res agendas corruptus est, Suet. Caes. 45, init.: to be *s.d.* with pity, misericordia c., id. Calig. 12, fin. 2. invādo, si, sum, 3 (to fall upon suddenly; usu with direct acc.): a severe illness *s.d.* him, cum morbus invaserit gravis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 42: so great a panic suddenly *s.d.* them, tantus repente terror eos invasit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, init.: grief *s.s.* their eyes, dolor in oculis i, Lucre. 6, 658. 3. occipo, 1: so great a panic *s.d.* all the army, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, init. 4. incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (constr. with dat. and sometimes acc.): with dat.: grief *s.d.* the whole army, dolor exercitui omni incessit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: the women whom the fear of war had *s.d.* mulieres, quibus belli timor incessaret, Sall. C. 31. With acc.: a desire of taking Tarentum had *s.d.* him, ipsum cupidio incessaret Tarenti potundi, Liv. 24, 13: fear *s.d.* the senators, timor patres incessit, id. 1, 17: astonishment and wonder *s.d.* them all, stupor omnes ad admiratio incessit, id. 22, 6. 5. afficio, feci, factum, 3 (to affect pleasurable or painfully): to have been *s.d.* with an illness, morbo affectum esse, CIC. Div. 1, 30, 6; the limbs are *s.d.* with pain, membra dolore afficiuntur, Lucr. 3, 495: panis *s.d.* the soldiers, terror milites affect, Tac. A. 11, 19. Phr.: I am *s.d.* with a shivering all over, \*mili horro per membrum currit.

**seizure** (*subs.*): I. The act of seizing or taking possession of by force: comprehenso: CIC. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO SEIZE) II. Fig.: the attack of a disease, etc. 1. tentatio, CIC. Att. 10, 17, med. 2. mōtiūcula: he was attacked by slight *s.s.* in Campania, in Campania tentatus motiūculis levibus, Suet. Vespa. 24, init. Comp. commūnūcula: CIC. Att. 12, 11, ext. (Or expr. by verb: he died within an hour after his *s.*, \*intra horam unam quam morbo corruptus erat decessit: v. TO SEIZE, V.).

**seldom** (*adv.*): rārō (opp. to saepe; most usu. word): wine is *s.* beneficial to sick men, it is very often injurious to them, vinum aegrotis r. prodest, nocet saepissime, CIC. N. D. 3, 27, 69. Comp. perrārī (very seldom): this throw very s. fails, p. haec alio failit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50: CIC. v. RARELY.

**select** (*v.*): 1. lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3: to *s.* jurymen, iudices l, CIC. Phil. 5, 6, 16: Virg.: Ov.: v. TO PICK OUT. Comp. éligo, dēligo, sēligo, 3: v. TO CHOOSE. 2. excero, psl, pnum, 3 (rare): to *s.* a few who are the most eminent, paucos qui sunt eminentissimi, e. in animo, Quint. 1, 1, 45. 3. sécerno, crēvi, tum, 3 (to separate, single out): cf. Suet. Aug. 94 (unum e compluribus s.).

**select** (*adj.*): 1. lectus: s. boys, pueruli l, CIC. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: s. words, verba l, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150. Comp.: (1) electus: the most *s.* men of

the state, viri electissim civitatis, id. Quint. 2, 5: s. prize-fighters, pugiles e., Suet. Calig. 18, init.: s. words, verba e., CIC. Fin. 3, 7, fin. (2) dēlectus chosen, (3) sélectus: esp. in phr. the *s.* judges (selected by the prætor), judges s., Cic. Hor. 2, exquisitus (carefully sought out, exquisite): s. words, verba e., Quint. 11, 1, 33: most s. words, verba exquisitissima, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6. 3. eximius: égregius; præstans: v. EXCELLENT.

**selection**: I. The act of choosing: 1. dēlectus, iš: in this kind of words some *s.* must be made, in hoc verborum genere est quidam habendus, CIC. de Or. 3, 37, 150: to make a *s.* in words, verbius d. adiubare, Tac. Or. 22, init. 2. électio: a *s.* of words, verborum e., Cic. Or. 20, 68: Tac. 3. selectio: to use no *s.* (make no distinction): nulla selectio n.i. Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12. Phr.: to make a *s.* (use discrimination), delectum habere, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: delectum adiubare, Tac. Or. 22, init. II. A number of things selected: 1. perh. electrum, om. cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, fin. (electorumque commentarios centum sexaginta mihi reliquit). 2. elögā, ae (Gr. ἔλογή): Varr. in Charis. 1, 21, 21 (p. 97): M. L. (For elögā, CIC. has elögārī sc. loci, Att. 16, 2, fin. = select passages.)

**selectness**: expr. by adj.: v. SELECT.

**selemit**: sēlēmit, idis, f. (Gr. σεληνής): Plin. 37, 10, 67.

**self**: sui, sibi, se (sese): v. HIMSELF, HERSELF, etc. Phr.: a friend is a kind of second s., amicus est tanquam alter idem, CIC. Ann. 21, 80.

**selfish**: no single equiv.: expr. by circ.: 1. qui omnis sua causa facit; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. (Kr.).

2. qui sui commodis omnia metitur, CIC. (Kr.). Phr.: to be influenced by s. motives, sua cupiditate non utilitate communi impelli, cf. CIC. Off. 1, 19, 63; \*ad suum fructum [ad suam utilitatem] referre omnia (R. and A.): without any s. motive, suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quaesita (R. and A.).

**selfishly**: no single equiv.: expr. by circ.: 1. he acted *s.* in this matter, \*hoc propter sui sui modi studium fecit; \*ad suam utilitatem hoc retulit. Phr.: to be s. seeking one's own aggrandisement under the mask of patriotism, bonum publicum simulante pro sua potestate certare, Sall. C. 38, fin.

**sell** (*v.*): I. Trans.: 1. vendo, didi, ditum, 3 (gen. term): to *s.* for more or less, v. pluris aut minoris, CIC. Off. 3, 12, 51. For similar phr., as to *s.* at a high or a low price, see L. G. 281: Caesar sold into slavery a whole section of that town, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, fin. Fig.: when you had sold yourself to king Cottus for 300 talents, quum to trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisset, CIC. in Pis. 34, 84: this man sold his country for gold, vendidit hic auro patriam, Virg. Aen. 6, 621. Frequent, vendito, 1 (to offer for sale over and over again, to try to *s.*): he is trying to *s.* his estate at Tusculum, to buy if he can the house of ... Tusculanum vendidit ut, si possit, emat... domum, CIC. Att. 1, 14, 8: he was trying to *s.* his fish-ponds for a large sum of money, piscinas grandi aere vendibat, Col. 8, 16, 5. Comp. divendo (to *s.* in lots; rare): to *s.* in lots the property of the Roman people, bona populi Romani divendere, CIC. Agr. 1, 3, 7: their goods having been sold in lots, bonis eorum dividentis, Tac. A. 6, 17.

2. vēnūtido, dedi, dātum, 1 (chiefly of the sale of captured slaves): the Numidian adults were put to death, all the rest were sold for slaves, Numidae puberes interfici, aliij omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91 to *s.* prisoners under the law, captivos sub lege venundare, Suet. Aug. 22, ad fin. Fig.: to *s.* a sentence, sententiam venundare, Tac. A. II, 22, ext.



of a limb benumbed, torpore, Suet. Aug. 80 (frigore torpens dígitus) : to lose s., torpescere, Plin. II, 37, 89; more freq., obtorpescere : v. INSENSIBLE. III. A striking impression: Phr.: to make a s., conspici (to attract attention, draw all eyes): cf. Liv. 5, 22, maxime conspectus ipse est, curru albis equis juncto in urbem inventus : or expr. by stupēre, stupefacere: etc.: who is it that creates a s.? quem stupescit intuuntur dicentem? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; what a s. he produces by his delivery of these lines, hos versus agendo quamtoper animos audientium commovet; \*hi quum aguntur versus ut audientium animi commoventur atque stupescunt!

**sensational:** I. In phil. sense, the s. theory, \*doctrine ea quae omnia ad corporis sensus referit. II. Calculated to produce a striking effect: expr. by circuml.: v. SENSATION (III).

**sensationalists:** perh. \*sensnales; qui omnia ad corporis sensus referunt, revocant.

**sense (subs.):** I. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived: sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste: sensus, us, m.: the s. of sight, hearing, etc., s. oculorum, anrium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 111; also, cernendi, audiendi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: which can be perceived neither by the eyes nor by the ears, nor by any s., quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cf. id. de Or. 2, 8, 33. Phr.: deprived of the s. of sight, hearing, auribus captus, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 117. II. Perception by the senses: sensation: sensus: v. SENSATION.

III. Understanding, soundness of the faculties, sound judgment: 1. sensus (rare in this sense): whom success has deprived of common s., quibus fortuna sensum communem abstulit, Phaedr. I, 7, 4: (concerning the precise import of this phr. in earlier writers, see Sir W. Hamilton's Reid, p. 758, b.): to have no s. (to be out of one's mind), sensus non habere, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7. 2. prudētia: v. PRUDENCE. 3. mens, tis, f.: v. INTELLECT. Phr.: does he seem to you to be in his senses? num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85: if this man were in his s.s., si hic mentis suae esset, Cic. Pis. 21, 50: if you had been in your s.s. si tuas mentis compus tuisses, ib. 20, 48: are you in your s.s? penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273; satin' sanies es? Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10: cf. MAD (L. Phr.): to be out of one's s.s., mente captum esse, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53; cf. mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139.

IV. Meaning, signification: 1. sententia: the s. of the law, legis s., Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11; v. MEANING (I). 2. sensus, us: nor could the s. of the will be gathered, nec testamenti potuit s. colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: words with two s.s., verba duos significativa, Quint. 6, 3, 48; cf. id. 8, 2, 20. 3. voluntas (spirit as opp. to mere letter, verba): Quint. 7, 10, 6: v. MEANING, TO MEAN.

**sensible (adj.):** I. Capable of making an impression on the senses: 1. sensibilis, e: (rare: not in Cic.): (voice) s. to the organ of hearing, auditui sensibilis, Vitr. 5, 3, 6: Sen. 2. expr. by circuml., s. objects, quae sub (quenque) sensum cadunt; quae sub sensu subiecta sunt, Cic. (Nizol.): all such things are s. by us, omnia talia sensum movent, Cic. (Nizol.). II. Capable of receiving impressions through the senses: 1. sensibilis, e (v. rare): Lucr. 2, 288. 2. expr. by sentio, si, sum, i: to be s. of heat and cold, calorem et frigus sentire, Lucr. 1, 497 v. TO FEEL.

III. Intelligent, discerning, judicious: 1. prudens, ntis (sagacious): who more s. or better acquainted with law? quis ingenio prudenter, quis jure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38, 107. Nep. Jipon: per acutus [acutus] et prudens, id. Or. 5, 18. 2. acutus, péracutus: v. SHREWDRY.

3. intelligens, ntis, (referring rather to matters of criticism or higher cultivation): Cic. Fin. 3, 5, extr. (doctus et intelligens vir).

sensibly: I. So as to be perceived: expr. by circuml., \*quod sita ita sentiri sensibus percipi possit. Sometimes = MANIFESTLY, q. v. II. In a sensible or intelligent manner: 1. prudenter; he defended his opinions very acutely and s., sententias suas acutissime prudenter meque defendit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150. 2. acuté, péracuté: v. ACUTELY, SHREWDRY. 3. callidé (in a knowing manner, as one experienced): v. SKILFULLY, SHREWDRY, CLEVERLY.

**sensitive:** I. Capable of sensation: sensibilis: v. SENSIBLE (II). II. Possessing acute sensitivity: 1. perl. mollis (an epith. usu. implying a want of sufficient firmness and manliness): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1, quam mollis animus et ad accipidem ad et ad depontendam offenditionem (how extremely s.; ready both to take offence and to forgive); so, molle os, denotes a countenance easily blushing: Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 70. So, agilitas mollesque naturae, Cic. I. c. denotes a sensitive disposition. 2. sunly, tener: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 21, fin., teneriore animo mihi videbare (sensitive to weakness).

sensitively: perh. molliter; nimia animi agilitate ac mollicitate: v. preced. art., fin.

**sensitiveness:** mollicita: cf. Cic. Sull. 6, 18, qua mollicita sum animi ac lenitate: v. SENSITIVE (II).

**sensitive-plant:** aescynoménē, es, f. (Gr. αἰγνωμένη): Plin. 24, 17, 102. Mimosa pudica, Cycl.

**sensual:** I. Relating to the senses: \*quod ad sensu attinet; quod sensu mouet, etc.: v. SENSE. II. Given to bodily enjoyment: 1. expr. by voluptates, voluptatibus: both sing. and pl., but esp. the latter, being used with most frequent reference to sensual enjoyment: cf. Cic. Sen. 12, carere voluptatibus . . . quod est in adolescence vitiosissimum: the reference is made more explicit by the addition of corporis: cf. ib. paulo infir., nullam capitularem pestem quam corporis voluptatum (sensual pleasure): to be a s. person, voluptatibus (corporis voluptati) servire, inservire, deditum esse (v. DEVOTED, TO BE): still stronger, in voluptates (flagitia) se ingurgitare, cf. Cic. in Pis. 18, 42 (to enter heart and soul into a s. life): So expr. by libido, libidines: v. LUST, SENSUALITY. 2. volūptārius: a s., luxurious, and effeminate philosophy, v., delicate, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf. id. de Or. 3, 25, 99, sensus ex omnibus maxime v. [gustatus], the most purely s. sense.

3. luxuriōsus: v. LUXURIOUS. 4. ásotus (Gr. ἀσώτος: utterly vicious and profligate): only as subs.: Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

**sensualist:** 1. homo volūptārius: Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 18, where the term is applied to Epicurus, as advocate of enjoyment as the chief good. 2. ásotus (Gr. ἀσώτος v. rare: denotes one whose life is utterly profligate): Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

3. homo luxuriōsus, libidinosus, volūptatibus deditus: v. SENSCAT (II), LICENTIOSUS. To be a s., volūptatibus inservire, in voluptates se ingurgitare, etc.: v. SENSAL (II, 1). See also GLUTTON, DEBAUCHEE.

**sensuality:** 1. corporis voluptas, voluptates; or simply, voluptates: v. SENSCAL (II, 1); also, corporis gaudia, Sall. Jug. 2 (but in preced. chap., corporis voluptates, which is the more usual expr.). 2. libido: v. LICENTIOUSNESS.

3. meton. venter, tris, m. (the belly symbolizing the lower appetites, chiefly, gluttony): v. GLUTTONY. So abdōmen, inis, n.: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 7.

**sensually:** 1. luxuriōsē: Cic. Coel. 6 (cum libidinosus luxuriōse vivere).

2. libidinosē: Cic.: Liv.: v. LICENTIOUSLY.

3. volūptāriē (rare): Apul. Phr.: s. inclined, \* (animus) in volūptates propension: v. SENSCAL.

**sentence (subs.):** I. Determination or decision as of a judge: either civil or criminal: 1. iudicium (sentence of a judge): such misfortunes

have happened to many of the bravest and best of men by unjust s.s, multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis tales casus incidisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 16: med.: if the s. of the senate ought to be observed, si senatus j. observari oportet, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. 2. sententia: they said that they could not pronounce the s. safely, negaverunt se posse s. tuto dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2, init.: M. Catō, the judge, pronounced the s. M. Catō, iudex, sententiam dixit, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. 3. arbitrium (strictly, the decision of an arbitrator: hence in wider sense of any decisive sentence): when Minos shall have passed his august s. upon you, cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: to pass s., arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45, med.

4. décretum (esp. a decree or decision of the senate): Caes. B. C. 3, 21: Cic. Mur. 13, fin. (responsa et decreta).

II. A maxim: sententia: a. MAXIM. III. A short paragraph, a period in writing: 1. sententia (usu. referring rather to the thought than the form): whilst I argue briefly about each s., dum de singulis s. breviter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: the beginnings and ends of s.s, initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45.

2. sensus, us (not so in Cic.): every s. has its own end: omnis s. suum finem habet, Quint. 9, 4, 61: it is much the best to end a s. with a verb, verbo s. claudere multa optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26.

**sentence (v.):** 1. damnō, condemnō, i: v. TO CONDEMN. 2. induco, xi, ctim, 3 (to award judicially; with dat. of person): to s. to the payment of a fine, multam (aliqui) ind., Plin. 18, 3, 3: he (virtually) s.d. the people to starvation, populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26, extr.

3. addico, 3 (to assign over to another judicially): to s. a free person to slavery, liberum corpus in servitatem a., Liv. 3, 56, med.: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, bona aliquis in publicum a. (sentence to confiscation). See also preced. art. (1).

**sententious:** 1. sententiosus (full of meaning, pithy): Cic. Br. 95, 225 (genus dicendi s. et argutum, s. and lively). 2. by circuml., sententius frēquentatus: Cic. l. c. So, rerum frēquentia [sententitis] creber, id. de Or. 2, 12, 56.

**sententiously:** sententiosē: ridiculous things are often said s., saepe s. ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 7, 280.

**sentient (adj.):** pâthibiles, e: to have a s. nature, naturam p. habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, init. (Or expr. by verb: sentire: v. TO FEEL.)

**sentiment (subs.):** I. Thoughts prompted by passion or feeling: 1. sensus, us: in appealing to the feelings of the judges, I myself should be influenced by the very s. to which I wished to bring them, ipse in communiudis iudicibus ad quos illos adducere vellent, in ipsi s. permoveretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189 there is no s. of humanity in you, nullus in te s. humana, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 18, 47: the common s.s of humanity, communis sensus hominum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: cf. Hor. S. I, 3, 66.

2. opinio · PERSUASION, OPINION. II. Decisions of the mind, opinion: 1. sensus: his s.s about public affairs pleased me greatly, valde mihi placebat s. eus de republica, Cic. Att. 15, 7; this speech was at complete variance with our s.s, haec oratio longe a nostris a. abhorribat, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83.

2. sententia: (way of thinking): as ye have wished to be made acquainted with my s.s, quoniam sententiae [fatue opinionis meae] volvisti esse particeps, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, fin.: the old man's s.s about the marriage, sensus s. de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2.

**sentimental (adj.):** sometimes flēbilis: s. comedy, \* comoedia flēbilis, Nagels, p. 121 (= Fr. comédie laroyante). Sometimes mollis, mollior, may serve: cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 307, versus molles (soft and effeminate, licentious).

**sentimentality:** Kr. gives, annui

(nature) mollities; animus mollior: but v. EFFEMINATE. Phr.: to indulge in s., \*nimis fibili (scribendi, cogitandi) ratione indulgere.

**sentinel:** 1. vigil, lis (gen. term): a shout is raised by the s.s and guardians of the temple, clamor a v. fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 94: he forbids the s.s to carry a shield whilst on guard, vigiles scutum in vigilam ferre vetuit, Liv. 44, 33, ad fin.: cf. Suet. Aug. 30, init. (adversus incendia, excubias nocturnas vigilque [i.e. fire-brigade] commentus est). 2. abstr. for concrete, vigilia (lit. the watch, i.e. those standing on guard, watchmen etc.): s.s guard your house and person, vigiliac tum corpus dominique custodunt, (ie. Mil. 25, 67: to place s.s above the city, vigiliis per urbem disponere, Liv. 39, 14, fin.: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 11, med.). 3. excubitor (by night): these were held at night by s.s and strong guards, haec noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, ext.: used of a dog: what s. can be found more vigilant? Col. 7, 12, 1. 4. statio (also collect. term): to have s.s (pickets) placed at intervals, stations disposita habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: s.s being stationed along the banks of the Tiber, disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72, init. 5. excubia, arum, j. pl.: (also collect, denoting generally the sentinels placed before the palace as guards of honour) strictly = excubitors, v. supr.: to pass the s.s, excubias transire, Tac. A. 14, 44, med.: received within the barricade, he passed the night amongst the s.s, receptus intra valum, inter excubias pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10, ad fin.

**sentry:** Phr.: to be on s., in statione esse: v. GUARD: cf. preced. art.  
**separable (adj.):** 1. dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts): every animal must be s., and can be broken up into component parts, omnime animal et dividuum et dissoluble sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 13, 22, 29: from a s. matter which is produced in our bodies, ex materia qua corporibus dividua gignitur, Cic. Tim. 7, init. 2. separabilis, c: (that can be disjoined or disconnected from some other thing): nor is it (that force) s. from the body, nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

**separability:** expr. by separari s. dividi poss: v. TO SEPARATE.

**separate (v.):** 1. To part asunder physically, esp. in topography: 1. sépår, i: all Germany is s.d from the Gauls, Rhætians, and Pannonians by the rivers Rhine and Danube, Germania omnis a Gallo, Rhæta, et Pannonicis Rheno et Danubio fluminibus separatur, Tac. G. 1, init.: Phœsi s.s the Norians from the octauæ fields, separat Antonius Octaæ Phœsi ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 31: a strait s.s Sestos from the city of Abydus, Sexton Abydona separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28 (but the use of separo with a simple abl. is poet: cf. Luican 4, 75). in the narrow parts themselves of the strait which s.s Europe and Asia, in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustias, Plin. 9, 15, 20 (it is used here with the simple acc.); all the cavalry of the Thessalians had been s.d, omnis Thessalorum equitatus separatis erat, Liv. 42, 55, fin. 2. dividio, visi, visum, i: the river Garunna s.s the Gauls from the Aquitani, the Matrona and Sequana from the Belgæ, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garunna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, init.: the village is s.d into two parts by a river, vicus in duas partes flumen dividitur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, med. 3. séjungo, xi, eti, cum, i: when he came to the Alps which s. Italy from Gaul, ad Alpes postea quam venit, quae Italiana a Gallia séjungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, fin.: to s. a person from the number of the bravest citizens, aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero rehuncere, Cic. Cat. 10, fin. 4. dis-

jungo, xi, eti, cum, i: we are s.d by an intervening space of places and times, intervallo locorum et temporum disjunctio sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, init.: this river s.d the kingdom of Jugurtha from that of Boeckus, quod flumen Jugurthæ Boeckisque regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, med. 5. discerno, crevi, crevum, i (strictly implying an act of judgment or decision): by which we have s.d Lusitania from Baetica, quo Lusitanum a Baetica discrevimus, Plin. 4, 11, 35, § 116: nor was there a river or a mountain nor their territories, neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discernebat, Sall. J. 79, init.: cf. Mel. 3, 4 (Sarmatici ab his quae sequuntur Visualia amne discreta). 6. sécerno, crevi, crevum, i: they have s.d their lands and sea, sed terras ac mare sacerunt, Lucr. 2, 729: the sea between s.s Europe from Africa, medium liquor secerit European ab Afro, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 47. II. To separate by means of the intellect, to discriminate: 1. discerno, sécerno, i: v. TO DISTINGUISH. 2. sépåro, i: many Greeks have s.d these wars from their continuous histories, multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ac bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init.: an orator whom I do not s. from a good man, oratore quem bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12. 3. séjungo, xi, eti, cum, i: to s. a civil conspiracy from open and foreign wars, civilem coniunctionem ab hostibus externisque bellis s., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init. 4. disjungo, i: to s. the orator and the philosopher, oratore ac philosophum d., Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143: already I seem to see the profile s.d from the senate, videte jam video populum a senatu disjunctum, id. Am. 12, 41. 5. dispåro, i (to part and classify): he s. the seniors from the juniors, seniores a junioribus [divisus cosque] disparavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, init.

**separate (adj.):** 1. séparatus: questions s. from the connection of things, questiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6: a s. volume (absol.), volumen s., Cic. Att. 14, 17, fin.: I approve of none of them s.s, eorum illumine separatum probo, id. Rep. 1, 35, init. (al. separatin) among them there is no private and s. land, privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cf. Tac. G. 22 (separatae singulis sedes et sua enique mensa). 2. sécretus: s. commanding officers: special standards, s. imperium, propria signa, Liv. 1, 52, fin. 3. disjunctus: s. masters (for different studies), d. doctores, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57. So the p. part. sejunctus, disretus, disparatus, may serve: v. preced. art.

**separated:** 1. séparatim (apart; opp. to conjunctim) with a, ab: they lote each one of these s. from the whole, (di) separati ab universis singulis diligit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: nothing will happen to him s. from the rest of the citizens, nihil ei accedit s. a reliquias cibivis, Cic. Fam. 1, 26, ad fin.: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 76 (neque sibi s. a reliqua concilium capti: this can be disjoined and written s., hoc scjungi potest s. quiperscribi, Cic. Phil. 1, 21, fin.: to exert oneself s. in one thing, in una re s. elaborare, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: cf. ib. 2, 27, 118 (vel separation dicere de genere universo vel definitio de singulari temporibus). 2. carpitum (piece by piece; in detached portions): to write portions of the history of the Roman people s., populi Romani res gestas c. perscribere, Sall. C. 4, med. 3. particulatim (rare): a flock recovers its health more easily s. than together, grec p. facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5, ad init.

**separation:** 1. séparatio: by the distribution and s. of the parts, distributione partium ac s., Cic. de Ir. 3, 132: the massing together of the charges assists the accuser, the s. of them the defendant, congregatio criminum accusantium adjuvat, s. defendit item, Quint. 7, 1, 31: cf. Clc. Inv. 2, 18, 55

(sul facti ab illi definitione separatio).

2. disjunctio: in s. grata a s. and sorrow, in tanta disjunctione in eorum) tanta acerbitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 21, 47, med.: the alienation and s. from friends, alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id. Am. 21, 79. (N.B.—Otiner expr by verb v. TO SEPARATE.)

**separatist:** perh. homo factiosus v. FACTIOUS.

**separator:** expr. by verb: v. TO SEPARATE.

**September:** mensis septembris: us uel hasten over in S., excurrens mense Septembris, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2 on the first of S., Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22. Rarely, September (avol.) Aus.

**septenary:** septenarius: Plu. Diom.

**septennial:** perh. septuennius or septennials (which, however, is found only in the sense of seven years old: cf. trienni, triennia); or expr. by circuit, \* (dies) qui septimo quoque anno revertitur: \* (sacrum) quad septimo quoque anno fit, celebratur.

**septuagenarian:** homo septuagénarius: Callist. Dig.

**septuagesima (subs.):** septuágésima: Serr. Eccl.

**septuagesimal:** septuágésimus: Ecd. Serr.

**sepulchral (adj.):** 1. sépulcrals, e (relating to sepulchres): a s. torch, fax s., Ov. H. 2, 120: s. altars, arae sepulcrales, Ov. M. 8, 480. 2. férâlis, e (relating to the dead; dismal): the s. cypress, f. cupressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: s. note (of the owl), f. carmen, Virg. Aen. 4, 492.

**sepulchre (subs.):** sépulcrum: v. TOMB, GRAVE.

**sepulture (subs.):** sépultura: the custom of s., nos. sépulture, Lucr. 6, 1277: the most ancient kind of s., antiquissimum sépulturae genus illud, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

**sequel:** expr. by verb; but mark the s. s. attendite quae secuta sunt: the s. of the story is less interesting, \*que sequuntur legentem nimis tenent, advenit v. TO FOLLOW, ENSE.

**sequence:** perh. ordo, series: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125, datum est ordo seriesque rerum, i.e. s. of cause and effect. Also, séquela (rare) Gell. 6, 1, ad fin., per sequelas quasdam necessarias fieri.

**seraph:** séraph: Eccl. Serr. (Kr.) Pl. seraphim (Hebrew form); Vulg.

**serenade (subs.):** symphonia nocturna: concentus nocturno tempore factus (Kr.). To give any one a s., \* ad noctem alieijus concinere.

**serene (adj.):** 1. Clear, calm, cloudless:

1. sérenus: a s. sky, cæsum s., Cic. Fam. 16, 9, init.: when after so stormy a day a s. and calm light returned, postquam ex tam turbido die s. et tranquilla lux redit, Liv. 1, 16, init.; Virg. 2. tranquillus: v. CALM.

3. súluis (not wet or rainy): Cic. v. FATE (III.). 4. purus (free from clouds; poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7 (per purum = through a s. or cloudless sky). II. Fig. calm, unruful, tranquil, undisturbed: 1. sérenus: a calm and s. forehead, fronte tranquilla ac s. cæsi. Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: a s. countenance, vultus s., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: a s. heart, pectora serena, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 40. 2. tranquillus: a gentle s. quiet, happy life, placita tr., quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: a s. mind, ir. animis, id. Sen. 20, 74. III. A title of honour, most s. highness (a title given to the Emperors), sérenissimus, Cfd. Justin. 5, 4, 23. Also, a title of the Roman emperors = s. highness, sérenitas, Veg. Mil. 3, Epil.

**serenity:** tranquille v. CALMLY.

**serenity:** 1. Calmness of the sky: 1. sérenitas: the s. of the sky, cæsi s., Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94. 2. tranquillitas: v. CALMNESS. II. Fig. peace, calmness: sérenitas: the s. of present fortune, praesentis fortunæ s., Liv. 1, 21, 71.

42, 62. *init.*: v. TRANQUILLITY. III. Calmness of mind, evenness of temper; sérénitas: you are too insignificant to cloud my s., minor es, quam ut s. mean obducas, Sen. de Ira 3, 25, fin.: v. CALMNESS.

**serfdom:** servitium, servitus: v. SLAVERY.

**serf:** servus: v. SLAVE. (In modern lat., more precisely, ascrupus glebae; i. e. one who is bought and sold with the land).

**serge:** perh. ciliicum (a kind of coarse cloth made in Cilicia): Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 38, 95: Caes.

**series:** 1. séries éi: Join: continuatio seriesque [sterrum], Cic. N. D. 1, 4. extr.: ordo seriesque [caesarum], id. Div. 1, 55, 125. 2. expr. by adj. continuous (connected together): an unbroken s. (or succession) of wars, continua bella, Liv. 10, 31; med.: a s. of volumes, continua volumina, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

**serious:** 1. Grave in manner or disposition: sévérus (never given to trifling or sport): a s. and grave citizen, civis et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95; the gravest and most s. of all, omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: *I will take away the gift of song from the s.,* adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9. II. Weighty, important, not trifling: 1. grávis, e (opp. to levis, of small matter or moment): it is a s. thing for a modest man to ask for anything of consequence, grave est homini pudenter petere aliquid magnum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, *init.*: more s. wars, graviora bella, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, fin.

2. sérius (opp. to the idea of sport or frivolity; properly only of things): grave and s. things, graves seriae res, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 103: that he should not transact any s. business on that day, ne quid ed tu rei gereret, Liv. 10, 7, fin.: cf. Suet. Calig. 32, *init.* (seriae questions per tormenta habebantur). Esp. neut. pl. au subs.: seria, orum (s. matters): jokes and s. things, joca et s., Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85; let us put jesting aside, and inquire into s. things, amoto queramus s. ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: s. things and jests, seria atque jocos, Liv. 1, 4, fin. 3. sévérus (rare in this sense when used of things): leave s. subjects, linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28.

**seriously:** 1. sévère (in earnest): to write to a person rather s., severius ad aliquem scribere, Caes. B C. 3, 25, fin.: Cic. 2. grávier (more than a little, so as to make it no trifling matter): to be s. ill, g. aggredire, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: I am s. enraged with you by Polluz, tibi Aedopol iratus sum g., Ter. Hec. 4, 2: citizens most s. disagreeing, cives gravissime dissidentes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27. 3. sério (opp. to the notion of joke): Join: joco et serio: I do not know whether he says these things in joke or s., jocum' an s. ille baec dicat nescio, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30 cf. Liv. 7, 41, med. (joco serioe) and Pl. Am. 3, 2, 25 (ne nec joco nec serio). 4. by circumst. with jocus of, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, med. (sed meherculis extra jocum, homo belus est) and ib. 11, fin. (remoto joco, tibi praecipio).

**seriousness:** 1. grávitas: there was in that man a s. mixed with courtesy, erat in illo viro comitato condita g., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. v. GRAVITY. 2. use neut. of sérius (chiefly in particular phrases): in s. (earnest) and in jest, per sena, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 12, *init.*: if I have said anything in jest, do not turn it into s., si quid per sena dixi, nolito in serum convertere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 42. 3. sérénitas: s. I approve in old age, moroseness not at all, s. in senectute proba, acerbitate nulla modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: v. STERNNESS.

**sermon:** no exact equivalent: perh. oráto sacra, homilia (Kr.). S. on the mount, \*oratio montana. Serr. Ecc. mount, \*oratio montana.

**sermonize:** perh. contionor, I: v. TO PREACH.

**serosity:** v. SERUM.

serous (adj.): perh. \*sérösus (but only as med. t. t.): or seri naturam habens.

**serpent:** I. The reptile: 1. serpens, tis, f. (including reptiles of all kinds): s.s. hatched out of the water, s. extra aquam ortae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: to handle s.s. tractare serpentes. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 27: v. REPTILE. Also, sometimes fem.: Virg.: Hor. 2, anguis, is, c.: flying s.s., a volucres, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Hor.: Ov.: v. SNAKE. 3. dráco, ónís, m. (Gk. δράκων esp. a large or (huge) s.s.; freq. in poet.): a pair of (huge) s.s., gemini d., Virg. Aen. 2, 225: as guardian of sacred treasures, Cic. Ph. 15, 5, 12. II. The constellation: 1. serpens: used of (1.) a constellation between the Great and Little Bears: the s. which is placed nearest to the icy pole, quac polo posita est glaciali proxima s., Ov. M. 2, 173: (2.) = anguis (v. infra.): Virg. 9, 6 (7). 2. anguis, is (the serpent-like constellation which Anguientes [Οφοῦσος] appears to carry in his hand): cf. Ov. M. 8, 182 (Qui medius nixique genu est, anguinemque tenentis).

—cucumber: cùcumis anguineus: Col. 2, 9.

—footed: serpentine, pédis: the Sphinx, and the Harpies, and the s. Giants, Sphinguae and Harpyiae serpentipedes Gigantas, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

—like: expr. by circumst. with serpens or anguis: \*ut serpens, ut anguis or \*in modum serpentinis, s. anguis; angui similes, etc. (N.B.—The use of anguineus or serpentinus in this sense is wrong: both meaning pertaining to a serpent, not resembling a serpent.)

**serpentaria:** specific name for plants which are antidotes to the bites of serpents: \*serpentaria. Linn.

**serpentine (adj.):** I. Resembling a serpent: v. SERPENT-LIKE. II. Spiral, twisted, winding: 1. sinuosus: cf. Virg. G. 1, 244: maximus hic flexu sinuoso labitur anguis (the constellation): of the river Meander, Plin. 5, 29, 31 (sinuosus Maeander flexibus). 2. sinuatus (less freq.): Sil. 15, 173, sinuatus pelagi anfractus (s. windings of the sea-shore): cf. also Virg. Aen. 2, 208. 3. multiplex, ictis (perh. the best word for pose): cf. Cic. Sen. 15, 52, quam [vitam] serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico (with s. and diverse course): of the Labyrinth, Ov. M. 8, 158 (domus). Join: multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. 4. tortuosa, tortilis: v. TWISTED, WINDING. Phr.: in a double s. course, duplici Maeandro, Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

**serpentine** (—stone) (subs.): (=: opithites, ae, m.): s. like the spots of serpents, and from this it took its name, o. serpentum maculæ similes, under nomen accepti, Plin. 36, 7, 11. cf. Mart. 6, 42, 15 (et flamma tenui calent opithite). Also, opithitis, is, m.: cf. Plin. 36, 22, 43, fin. (ex opithite albo).

**serrated:** serrátus: there are three kinds of teeth, they are either s., etc., dentum tria genera, serrati aut, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61, *init.*: the s. joints of the bones of the head, ossium capitis compages serratae, Plin. 11, 37, 48: s. leaves, folia s., Plin. 25, 8, 46, med.

**serried (adj.):** i.e. closely arranged: 1. confertus: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 24 (confertissima acri): also Virg. Aen. 2, 347: as adv., in s. ranks, confertum, Liv. 31, 43, *init.*: Sall. 2. densus, condensus: v. CLOSE (adj.).

**serum** (subs.): i.e. the watery part of the blood: sérum, sanguinis pars aquosa. (N.B.—Serum is strictly the watery part of curdled milk, whey.)

**servant:** 1. minister; f. ministra (any kind of inferior person or helper): a hundred other (slaves) and just as many s. equal in age, centum aliae (famulae) totidemque s. pares aucti ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 705. Of public officers: s.s. of your empire (i.e. under officials), ministri imperii tui, Cic. Q. Fr.

1, 1, 3: a s. (i.e. a priest), of Mars, id. Martis, id. Clu. 15, 43. Another form of predec. ministrator: Sen. Ep. 95, f. ministratrix: Cir. de Or. 1, 77, 75 (ministratrices oratrices); also, ministrix: Gloss. Philox. 2. administer; f. administra, the s.s. and followers of Sétus Naevius, a. et satellites Sexti Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80: cf. id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77 (puer virtus quotidiani administrator) Camilla, a s. in those things which are more hidden, Camilla adm. in his quae occulta sunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 3: cf. Cic. Matil. 13, 36. 3. mercenarius (a hired workman, labourer, or servant): your s., tuus m., Pl. Poen. 2, 55: to use slaves as if they were hired s.s., uti servis ut mercenarii, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41. 4. famulus: f. famuli (strictly, a slave belonging to a household): the s.s. give water for the hands, dant famuli lymphas manus, Virg. Aen. 1, 701: v. SLAVE. 6. translatable by verb servio, 4: I am thy s., servi of the people, populo s., Cic. Planc. 4, fin. Comps. deservio, 4: inservio, 4: v. TO SERVE.

**serve (v.):** I. To bestow labour of body or mind in the employment of another: servio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 (with dat.): to obey and s. another man, alteri parere ac s., Cic. Rab. Post. 8, extr.: it is just that your slave should s. you according to your wish, justum est tuus servi servus tuo arbitriatu s., Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 71. Comp. deservio, 4 (to s. diligently; also with dat.): of your own health, while diligently s.ing me, you have not taken sufficient care, valetudini tuae, dum mihi desperis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, med.: to s. any one diligently, aliquid deservire, id. Off. 1, 30, 108. (Familiar, v. rare, and best avoided.) II. To attend at command, to wait on: praesto sum (to be in attendance, wait on and s.): cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas v. TO WAIT ON. See also infra. (III. 4). Phr.: to s. at table, ad mensam consistere, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: cf. Hor. Od. 19, 8 (ad cyathum statui, i. e. serve as cupbearer): v. TO WAIT, ATTEND. III. To render assistance to by good offices: 1. servio, 4 (with dat.): to s. the people, populo s., Cic. Planc. 4, fin.: that man may have power to s. the advancement of many, is multorum honoris s. pollat, id. Brut. 69, 242. 2. comodo, i (to oblige, do a service to: also with dat.): I beg you to s. him in everything which you can do without inconvenience, peto ab te, ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, id. Fam. 13, 35, fin.: to s. any one in any thing, aliquid in aliqua re c. ib. 13, 37, fin. 3. prōsum, fui, prodesse (most gen. term; to benefit in whatever way: with dat.): who s. neither themselves nor another, qui nee sibi nec alteri p., id. Off. 2, 10, 36: my letters will not s. you at all, nihil tibi meae literae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17, fin. 4. praesto sum (comp. supr. II.): he learned the civil law, he s. many, iug. civile didicit, multis pr. fuit, id. Mur. 9, 19: to s. your safety, tu saluti pr. esse, id. Fam. 4, 14, fin.

5. condeo, xi, ctm, 3 (with in or ad, and acc. or dat.): the last when a person is the object): to s. your interest, in rem tuam c., Pl. Cist. 3, 4: to s. the common welfare, reipublicae c., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1: cf. id. Off. 1, 3, 9 (ad vitae committitatem). 6. proficio, fecit, factum, 3 (to be useful to or promote of: with in or ad and acc.): nothing s.s. so much to the acquiring of eloquence as writing down one's thoughts, nulla res tantum ad dileendum pr. quam scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24, 92: cf. Liv. 3, 61, fin. (parva certamina in summam totius spel professorum). IV. To be sufficient for: sufficere; satis (sat) esse, v. TO SUFFICE. V. To be in the place of anything to any one: 1. pro with sum: Sicily has s.d. us for a provision cupboard, Siciliam nobis pro

**penaria cella fuisse**, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, fin.: **v. SUBSTITUTE**. **2.** expr. by *instar esse* (a strong expr. = *to be as good or great as*): cf. Cic. *Br.* 51, 191, Plato *mihī instar omnium est*, i.e., *is as good as all the rest together*; or will s. *for all the rest*. **VI.** *To s. in military sense, in the army or navy:*

**1.** stipendia mérōre, or mērōe, 2 (lit. *to earn pay*: the subs. is sometimes omitted): *he s.d. in that war, in eo bello stipendia meruit*, Cie. *Mur.* 5, 12: *wō began to s., mererū stipendia cooperamus*, id. *Cael.* 5, 11: *3. s. in the cavalry, merere equo*, id. *Phll.* 1, 8, 20: *to s. in the infantry, merere pedibus*, LIV. 24, 18, fin. (See also *infr.* 4.) **2.** stipendia facio, 3: *s. to that general, sub eo ducere stipendia t.* LIV. 10, 24, init.: cf. *Sall.* J. 62, med. (stipendia faciunt).

**3.** milito, 1: *in whose army Cato's son s.d. as a cadet, in cuius exercitu Catonis filius trius militabat*, Cir. *Off.* 1, 11, 36: *to s. under any one's standard, sub signis aliquicis m.* LIV. 23, 42, fin.: *to grant a prisoner his life on the condition of s.ing against his friends, capti sub conditions vitam concedere ut ad versus amicos suis militet*, Suet. *Caes.* 68, init.: *to s. with any one, apud aliquem m.* Curt. 6, 5; *cum aliquo*, id. 8, 8. **Fig.**: *I have lately tired a fil companion for maidens, and have s.d. (under the standard of Venus) not without renown, vixi pueris nuper idoneus et militari non sine gloria*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 26, 1. **4.** émerōe s. émerōre, 2 (*to s. out, complete one's term of service*): *from no one was the hope of s.ing out his time taken away, nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta*, LIV. 25, 6, ad fin.: *having s.d. out their time, stipendis emeritis*, Sall. *J. 84*, med.: cf. LIV. 3, 1, 4. **émerōe s. émerōre**, 2 (*to s. out, complete one's term of service*): *from no one was the hope of s.ing out his time taken away, nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta*, LIV. 25, 6, ad fin.: *having s.d. out their time, stipendis emeritis*, Sall. *J. 85*, ad init.: *that man has seen much s. in India, illi vir in Indis multa stipendia habuit*, cf. LIV. 31, 8, med. **4.** belli ministerium (rare): *the young Piso, by no means slothful in military s. had ignavus ad ministeria belli juvenis Piso*, Tac. A. 2, 78, fin.: cf. *Vell.* 2, 38, fin. (Catonis ministerium). **Phr.**: *a man capable of military s. (in respect of age), homo actae astuta*, Tac. A. 2, 60, med.: and *Liv. 22, 11, fin.*: *(in respect of strength), homo qui militiae sustinere potest*, Cae. B. G. 6, 18, fin.: *qui arma ferre potest*, Liv. 1, 44, init.: *to call out all who are capable of s., omnime militarem actem excire*, LIV. 7, 7, med.: *to leave the s. militia abire s. non amplius stipendia mereri* (Kr.). **V.** Advantage conferred; benefit; use: **1.** officium *the other opinion is that which defines friendship to be of equal ss and similar inclinations, altera sententia est, quae defineit amicitiam paribus o. ac voluntatis*, Cie. *Aim.* 16, 8: *a man ready to do any one a s., summo officio praeditus homo*, Hor. *Verr.* 2, 1, 51, 135. **2.** opéra he had had the benefit of his distinguished ss in all the wars, in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Cae. B. G. 5, 25, fin.: *to render ss to the muses, musis operas redire*, Cie. *Fam.* 16, 10, fin. **v. TO SERVE** (III.). **VII.** Vessel used at table, as a s. of silver plate: **1.** synthēsis, cf. Mart. 4, 46, 15 (septenaria synthēsis Sagunti): cf. Stat. S. 4, 9, 44. **2.** ministerium: cf. Lampr. Alex. *Sev.* 34 (ducentarium librarum pondus argenti ministerium). **VIII.** In law, the deliverance of a writ: perh. vocādo. **v. TO SERVE** (VIII.).

**service:** **1.** Labour performed by the body or mind in the s. of another: **1.** ministerium (*on the part of an inferior*): *the eagle puts back the cap upon his head if snt to do s.*, aquila velut ministerio missa capitil pleurem repont, LIV. 1, 34, ad init.: *a favour is that which a stranger may give; duty is the part of a son or a wife; s. is the duty of a slave, beneficium esse, quod alienus det; officium esse, filii, uxoris; m. essi servi*, Sen. *Ben.* 3, 18, init. **2.** ópēra (*help rendered, whether by an inferior or an equal*): *that iron will do good s., ferrum istud bonas edet operas*, Sen. *Prov.* 2, ad fin.: *P. Terentius who gives his s. as a custom-house officer, P. Terentius qm operas in portu datur*, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 65, init.: *I place my ss at your disposal, hanc o. tibi dico*, Ter. *Ph.* 1, 2, 12. **Phr.**: *I am quite at your s., ad omnia quae velis praesto adero*, Cic. *Fam.* 4, 8, init.: *I can dispense with your ss,*

utilitatibus tuis possum carere, id. Fam. 16, 3, fin.: *the man did me excellent s., homo mirabilis utilitates mihi praebat*, id. Att. 7, 5, init. **II.** Place of a servant in such phrases as, *he is in s.*: *no exact equiv.; expr. to be in s.*, by servio 4 (with dat.): *my brother was in the s. of a nobleman*, \*irater meus viro nobili genere nato serviebat: v. SERVANT. **III.** Attendance of a servant: ministerium: *supr.* (I., 1, ex.). **IV.** Military or naval duty: the period of such duty: **1.** militi: *to escape military s. by pretending to be mad, simulation insania m. subterfugere*, Cic. *Off.* 3, 26, 97: *to be exempted from military s.*, militiae vacationem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, init.: *to release any one from military s.*, aliquem militia solvere, Tac. A. 1, 44: *to offer to enter on military s. as a volunteer, voluntarium m. [extra ordinem] profleri*, Tace. 5, 7, fin.: *Sponte m. sumere*, Tac. A. 4, 4: *to complete one's term of s.*, m. emere, Suet. Cal. 44, med. **2.** officium (a department of s. or office): *wherawas militia denotes active duty*: *M. Bibulus was put at the head of the whole naval s.*, M. Bibulus toti officio maritimio proutum est, Cae. B. C. 3, 5, fin.: *Pompey's lieutenants are dividing the s. among themselves, legati Pompeii officia inter se partuntur*, Ib. 1, 38, init. **3.** stipendi, orum (lit. pay; hence, meton. campaigns, continued military s.): rarely in sing. in this sense: *he dismissed that portion of the army which had already been exhausted with military s.*, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confece- erant, dimisit, Cic. *Man.* 9, 26, so stipendiis exhausti, LIV. 27, 9, init.: *sing.: a man who has seen no s., homo nullus stipendi, Sall. *J. 85*, ad init.: that man has seen much s. in India, illi vir in Indis multa stipendia habuit*, cf. LIV. 31, 8, med. **4.** belli ministerium (rare): *the young Piso, by no means slothful in military s. had ignavus ad ministeria belli juvenis Piso*, Tac. A. 2, 78, fin.: cf. *Vell.* 2, 38, fin. (Catonis ministerium). **Phr.**: *a man capable of military s. (in respect of age), homo actae astuta*, Tac. A. 2, 60, med.: and *Liv. 22, 11, fin.*: *(in respect of strength), homo qui militiae sustinere potest*, Cae. B. G. 6, 18, fin.: *qui arma ferre potest*, Liv. 1, 44, init.: *to call out all who are capable of s., omnime militarem actem excire*, LIV. 7, 7, med.: *to leave the s. militia abire s. non amplius stipendia mereri* (Kr.). **V.** Advantage conferred; benefit; use: **1.** officium *the other opinion is that which defines friendship to be of equal ss and similar inclinations, altera sententia est, quae defineit amicitiam paribus o. ac voluntatis*, Cie. *Aim.* 16, 8: *a man ready to do any one a s., summo officio praeditus homo*, Hor. *Verr.* 2, 1, 51, 135. **2.** opéra he had had the benefit of his distinguished ss in all the wars, in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Cae. B. G. 5, 25, fin.: *to render ss to the muses, musis operas redire*, Cie. *Fam.* 16, 10, fin. **v. TO SERVE** (III.). **VII.** A musical church composition: perh. \*cautus. **VIII.** Vessel used at table, as a s. of silver plate: **1.** synthēsis, cf. Mart. 4, 46, 15 (septenaria synthēsis Sagunti): cf. Stat. S. 4, 9, 44. **2.** ministerium: cf. Lampr. Alex. *Sev.* 34 (ducentarium librarum pondus argenti ministerium). **VIII.** In law, the deliverance of a writ: perh. vocādo. **v. TO SERVE** (VIII.).

**serviceberry:** sorbus: cf. Plin. 15, 21, 23, init.: and Virg. G. 3, 380. **—book:** liber ritūalis, s. liturgicus (Kr.). **—tree:** sorbus, cf. Col. 5, 10, 19, and Plin. 16, 18, 30, med.: sorbus domestica (Linn.).

**serviceable:** **1.** That does service, beneficial, advantageous: **1.** utilis: (of both persons and things), *an advantage and s. law, lex accommodata ac u.*, Cic. *Agr.* 2, 7, 14: *that they could be friends to them, posse ibi utilies esse amicos*, Cae. B. G. 4, 7, fin. **2.** opportūnus (rare in this sense) *all other things are s. each for a separate purpose*, ceterae res opportūne sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cie. *Am.* 6, 22. **3.** aptus: with ad or dat. (of persons always with dat.): *the bones have joints s. for stability, ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas*, id. N. 17, 2, 55, 139: *a s. place for an ambush, locus ad insidiās a.* id. *Mil.* 20, 53: *that which is true, simple, and sincere, is s. to the nature of man, quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse bonitatem naturae aptum*, id. Off. 1, 4, 13. **Or translate by verb:** inservio, 4: with dat.: *to render oneself s. to any one, aliquid inserire, id. Off. 1, 15, 49.* **II.** Capable of, or fit for, military duty: **1.** aptus a s. army, i.e., fighting trim, exercitus a., Liv. 10, 25, init. **2.** utilis navigando (of ships): v. seaworthy, So by anal., utilis pugnando, bello, etc.

**—. to be:** **1.** prōsum, irr. (most gen. term, to do good to in any way: with dot.): *I fear lest your artifice may not be very s. to you, metuo ne artificium tuum parum tibi prosit*, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 13, fin.: **v. TO SERVE** (III.). **2.** bénacio, 3: *it is a glorious thing to be s. to the state, pulchrum est reipublicae b.* Sall. C. 3, init.: v. TO BENEFIT. **3.** proficio, 3 (to advance, promote any object): v. TO SERVE (III.).

**serviceableness:** utilitas: even although there may be no s. in friendship, etiam si nulla sit in amicitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69: v. UTILITY, ADVANTAGE. **serviceably:** utiliter: v. USEFULLY. **service:** **1.** pertaining to a slave: servilis, e: a s. dress, s. vestis, Cic. *Pis.* 18, 92: a s. yoke, jugum s., id. Phil. 1, 2, 6: the s. war (war with slaves), s. tumultus, Cae. B. G. 1, 43, ad init.: a s. band (band of slaves), s. manus, Hor. *Epid.* 4, 4, 19. **II.** Abj. mean, cringing, fauvining: **1.** abjectus (mean-spirited): nothing s., nothing mean, nihil a., nihil bumble, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: a s. mind, animus a., id. Am. 16, 59: cf. Quint. 11, 1, 13. **2.** humilis (low, grovelling): what public servant was ever s. to s., so mean? quis umquam apparitor tam h. tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: a most s. flatterer, humilius affectus, Vell. 2, 83, init. **3.** servilis (rare in this sense): to invent s. stories, servilia lingere, Tac. A. 16, 2, fin. **4.** verinus (also rare): to conceal hatred with s. flatteries, odium v. blanditi velare, Tac. H. 2, 59, med. **5.** servus (v. rare in this sense): s. herd of imitators, imitatores servum pecus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

**servilely:** **1.** serviliter: to do anything s. and wantonly, aliquid s. mulierib[re]tere facere, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 21, 55: to do every thing s. in order to obtain the chief power, omnia s. pro dominatione facere, Tac. H. 1, 36, fin.

**2.** humiliiter, abjecte, v. MEANLY. **servility** { **1.** humiliitas, often servileness { courage and a lofty demeanour tend more to excite pity than s. and supplication, saepe virtus et magnificientia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam h. et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109. cf. Quint. 11, 3, 69 (delecto [capite] humiliis ostenditur). **2.** abdūatio fauning and cringing): cf. Liv. 9, 18, humili jacentibus adulaciones (s. of men prostrating themselves before a king), Tac. A. 16, 2, fin. **3.** expr. by circuml.: e.g. annus huminis atque abjectus; servile ingenium (as a natural feature of character): v. SERVILE.

**serving-man:** v. SERVANT. **servitor:** **1.** A servant, attendant: minister: v. SERVANT, ATTENDANT. **II.** A servitor in the University of Oxford, 727

*A servitor in the University of Oxford,*

corresponding to sizar at Cambridge: servitor.

**servitude**: *The condition of a slave, slavery, bondage*: 1. servitus, tūtis, f.: a state of s., conditio servitūs, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, fin.: they have carried away our allies into s., socios nostros in servitūm abduxerunt, Cic. Pis. 34, fin.: Themistocles delivered Greece from s., Themistocles delivered Graeciam liberavit, id. Am. 12, 42: cf. jugum servitūs aliqui demere, Liv. (Kr.). 2. servitūm: (less freq., and not in this sense in Cic.): how grievous would be the fall from royalty into s., quam gravis causus in s. ex regno factus, Sall. J. 62, fin.: to suffer complete s., iustum pati s., Liv. 41, 6, ad fin.: to deliver any one from s., aliquem servitio levare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99. Fig.: of a state of slavish dependence: ne use more the commanding power of the mind, the s. of the body, animi imperio, corporis servitio magis ultimus, Sall. C. 1, ad fin.: to endure the s. of love, amoris s. ferre, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18. 3. familiūm, us. m. (rare): how wretched is the s. of virtue ministering to pleasure, quam miser virtutis tui servitios voluntati, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. Phr.: to be in s., servam aquam bibere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26: but in prose, simply, servire. v. SLAVE (to be). Phr.: to cast off the yoke of s., a cervicibus jugum servitu deiecer, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6 also simply, jugum exire, Tac. Agr. 31.

**sesame**: sésamum: cf. Cels. 5, 15, init.; and Col. 2, 10, 18. Also, sésáma: Col. 2, 7, 1: Plin.: sesamum orientale (Linn.). S. oil, óleum sésamini, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

**sesele**(a plant). séséli, f.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. Collat. form séseli, n.: Plin. (\*Seseli clatum; Linn.).

**sesqui-pedalian**: sesquipedális: s. words, verba s., Hor. A. P. 97.

**sessile**: sessilis, e (of leaves, sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk): Plin.

**session**: 1. Sitting of a court or council: sessio: (rare; in this sense late): the days of the s.s, dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig. 18, 15, 2, § 1. II. In pl. only, sessions = assizes: conventus, iis, m.: Caesar set out into nearer Gaul to hold the s.s, Caesar in Gallia citeriorum ad conventus agendos proiectus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 54, fin.: the s.s of nearer Gaul being finished, conventus Galliae exterioris peractis, lib. 5, 1, med.: cf. ib. 6, 44, extr. Phr.: the day of the s.s, dies judicii, Liv. 2, 24, med.: to hold the forum agere, Cic. Att. 5, 16, fin.

III. A complete term or period during which a body is sitting: best word, \*sessio (without ancient authority, but needed for brevity). Phr.: there will be an autumn s. of Parliament, \*per dies auctumnales senatus [parlamentum] habeatur.

**sesterce**: 1. sestertius: which in speaking of smaller sums is used quite regularly; as, septem sesterti; mille sesterti: etc. Large sums are expressed by the collect, form sestertium (= mille sesterti) e. g. a hundred thousand s.s, centena sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, insu. with the distrib. numeral as in example given, but also with a cardinal, as, septem sestertia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80. Very large sums are expr. by the numeral adverbs: decies sestertium (H. S., i.e. L. I. S.) standing for a million sesterces. For further particulars, see St. L. G. §§ 929, sqq. 2. less freq., sestertius nummus (nummus) to knock down property for a s. (a mere trifle), nummo sesterti bona addicere, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45; Col. 3, also less freq., nummus (nummus) alone: Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140.

set (at): 1. Cicular; formal: as, a set speech: expr. by adv. composite: having bewailed the misfortunes of the Republic in s. terms, and in a high-flown style, c. atque magnifico casum relpublicam miseratus, Sall. C. 51, ad fin.: Caesar spoke well and in s. terms about life and death, Caesar bene ac d. vita

ac morte disseruit, ib. 52, ad med. II. Established: prescribed: 1. statūs, a s. day, dies s., Liv. 27, 23, fin.: a solemn and s. sacrifice, solemnū et statūm sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113.

2. rātus: v. SETTLED. 3. praescriptus: ss forms of prayers, \*precum formulae praescriptae: v. FORM. Phr. with s. purpose, intention, de industria, opera dedita: v. PURPOSE (on).

**set (subs.)**: 1. A number or collection of things serving one purpose:

1. instrumentum (of implements): a s. of hunting weapons, venatorium l., Plin. Ep. 3, 19, med.: a s. of tools for one's trade, artis l., Hor. S. 1, 3, 131.

2. of plate, synthesis, ministerium

v. SERVICE (VII). III. A number of persons customarily associated:

1. globus: that s. of aristocrats, illē g. nobilitatis, Sall. J. 85, ad. nit.: a s. of conspirators, coniunctionis g., Vell. 2, 58, fin.: so, consensionis g., Nep. Att. 8, fin.

2. mānūpilus (rare; found in this sense only in Ter.): a s. of thieves, m. (rare); a s. of rogues, m. (rare), facetus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

IV. A young plant for growth: 1. propago, f. (6 in this sense in Virg.): malef-shoots, plants, twigs, quicksets, sets (layers), malevoli, plantae, sarcinae, viriradicæ, propagines, Cic. Sen. 15, 52, pl. Plin. 17, 10, 9, fin. (arbores proueniunt aut plantis radicis, aut propagine, etc.). 2. viviradix, icis, f. (a quick-set): v. supr. 3. virga, f. he grafts the s. in a cleft of the bark, fissa cortice virginam inserit, Ov. M. 14, 630.

**set (v.)**: A. Trans. I. To place in an upright position: 1. statūs, ui. itum, 3: they s. great bowls, magnas crateras statuunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 724: s. the couches here, hinc lectulos statuunt, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: to s. any one on his head on the ground, aliquem capite ad terram s., Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18. 2. sisto, stiti, statum, 3: you were s.ing the jar on its head, capite sistebas cadum, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36: and we s. the monster in his citadel, et monstrum sacra statuimus arcu, Virg. Aen. 2, 245. II.

To place, fix, station: 1. pōno, pōsui, pōstum, 3: he had not a foot of ground to s. his foot upon, ubi pedem ponere non habebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 60: there he s.s a guard, ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, fin.: to s. an ambush against any one, insidiis contra aliquem p., Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49. 2. statuo, 3: he s. the prisoners in the middle, captivos in medio statuit, Liv. 21, 42, init. Fig.: you have s. his father before his eyes, patrem ante ejus oculos statuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, fin. Comp. constituo, 3: to s. the legions in front of the camp, legiones pro castris c., id. 2, 8, fin.: v. TO STATION.

3. sisto, 3: he s. the cohorts on the highest peaks of the mountains, cohortes summis montium jugis sisti, Tac. H. 3, 77, init.: to s. the victim before the altars, victimam ante aras s., Ov. M. 15, 132. 4. lōco, 1: to s. an ambush for any one, aliqui insidiis l., Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 17. Caesar ordered fascines to be brought forward and s. opposite, Caesar crates proferri et adversus locari jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46, init.: cf. Sall. J. 100, med. (militis munimenti locare). Comp.: collocō, 1: to s. the legions upon our necks, legiones in cervicibus nostris c., id. Fam. 12, 23, med.: having got possession of the town, he s.s a guard there, occupate oppido ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, extr. Fig.: to s. one's hope on the uncertain issue of the future, spem in certa reliqui temporis eventu c., Cic. Quint. 26, 83, fin. III. To appoint, constitute statūs, constituo, v. TO APPOINT.

IV. To plant, as a tree: sēro, 3: v. TO PLANT. V. To regulate or adjust: as to set a watch: constituo, ui, itum, 3: a clock, horologium c. (Kr.). VI. To set to music, to adapt with notes, as a hymn: perh. \*(carmini) modos apare, accommodate.

VII. To fix and arrange jewels: 1. includo, st, sum, 3: to s. fine emeralds in gold, grandes smaragdos

auro l., Lucr. 4, 1127. 2. expr. by distinguo, xi, etiam, 3 (to mark at intervals, us with something brighter to study): cups of gold, s. with gems, pocula ex auro gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: so of the stars in the sky, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95 v. TO STUD. VIII. To replace in its proper position, as to set a limb:

1. membrum in suam sedem reponere s. reponere, Cels. 8, 1. 2. col-

loco, 1: to s. a broken thigh, coxam fractam c., Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: not to s. it well, parum apte c. ib. 2, 1, 5.

IX. Miscell. Phr.: to s. a net, reti ponere, Virg. G. 1, 307: to s. a trap (fig.), insidias alii parare, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26: as soon as ever he s. foot in the province, simul ac provinciam tetigit, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: I s. a good face upon it, spem volu simulavi (Ains.): to s. things in order, disponere, ordinare (v. TO ARRANGE): to s. in motion, incitare, movere (v. MOVE, MOTION): to s. a watch (scutry), vigiliam ponere (passim): to s. a razor, \*cultrum s. novaculae chalybe acure s. exacutre (Kr.): to s. sail, vela dare, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: 9. Pandere (unfur.), id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9 (v. SAIL): to s. on foot, instituere: cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30, fin.: I s. the boy a-crying, ad lacrymas puerum coegit, Pl. Bacc. 4, 8, 57 to s. a vessel abroad, \*vas terrebare, s. perforare: to s. bounds to a thing, modum aliquicet ret habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 144.

B. Intrants: To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon: 1. occido, cidi, casum, 3 (the usual word): the sun setting, rising, &c. occidentem, orientem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: Cas. 5, 4 (soles occidere et redire possunt): Liv. 2.

2. obeo, ii, itum, 4 (a somewhat poet. or rhetor. expression): the sun rising and setting, sol oriens et obiens, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, fin.: the stars s. and rise again, sidera obuent mescunturque, Plin. 2, 26, 24, fin.

3. decedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (poet.): the sun setting doubles the increasing shadows, sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67, cf. id. G. 1, 222 (decadet stella Coronae).

4. cado, cecidi, casum, 3 (also chiefly poet.): near the end of the ocean and the setting sun, oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem, id. Aen. 4, 480: Orion s.s. Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: the last ray of the sun when it s.s. extremus cadens sole fulgor, Tac. G. 45, init.: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 9.

**set about**: 1. incipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: to s. about waging wars, bella i., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: v. TO BEGIN.

2. incōho, 1: to s. about a most glorious achievement, pulcherrimum facinus i., Curt. 6, 7, ad init. 3. suscipio, 3: v. TO UNDERTAKE.

**against**: 1. To place oneself in a state of enmity or opposition: opōno, posui, pōstum, 3: v. TO OPPOSE.

II. To excite hostile feeling against: exasperio, 1 (to irritate, exasperate): they having s. the greater part of the state against them, quin majorem civitatis partem exasperassent, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: Liv. Phr.: the son had been s. against his father by his mother, \*filii patrem odio in patrem maternae acuerant inimicitia.

III. To set one thing against another in comparison: oppono, 3: to s. one defeat against many victories, multis secundis proelii unum adversum o., Caes. B. C. 3, 73, ad init.: v. TO COMPARE WITH.

**apart**: 1. sc̄p̄o, 3 (set aside, reserve): I thought that it had been s. apart for that shrine, id ego ad illud fanum sepositum putabam, Cic. Att. 15, 15, ad fin.: he picked out some of the chiefs, and s. them apart for the triumphal procession, nonnullos ex principibus legit ac sepositum ad pompa, Tusc. Cal. 47, init. Fig.: I have s. apart (a certain task) for my old age, secundeti a sepositu, Tac. H. 1, 1, fin.

2. sc̄erno, cr̄vi, cr̄tum, 3 (to separate; put in a distinct class): to s. apart nc-



coloniam constituo, 3: s. collēcio, 1: v. TO COLONIZE. 2: expr. by coloniam dēdūco (technical pbr. for planting a colony) · a place which was s.d. by king Ancus, qu[m] in locum rex Anxus coloniam deduxit, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: also foll. by in and ob.: Liv. 40, 34, init. (Aquileia colonia in agro Gallorum est deducta). So colonus deducere, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: v. COLONY; TO COLONIZE.

B. Intrans. I. To fall to the bottom of liquor, to subside: sido, 3: a drop of balsam s[ecundu]m at the bottom of the vessels, gutta balsami ad lma vasa sidens, Plin. 12, 25, 54. Comps. consido; résido we will allow the pitch to s., and when it has s.d. we will strain off the water, patiemur p[er] c. et quum siderit aqua eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: v. TO SINK DOWN.

II. To come to rest in any place: 1. sido, 3 (poet in this sense): the doves s. upon the tree, columbae super arbore sidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 203; much more frequent is: Comp. insido, sidi, sessum, 3 (with dat. or acc.): the bees s. on the flowers, apes floribus insidunt, ib. 6, 708 · ill-women birds s.d. upon the Capitol, in sessum diris avibus Capitolum, Tac. A. 12, 43, init. 2. correl. to above are sēdo, insidio, 2 (to be actually s.d., whereas sido, insido, mean to alight): v. TO SIT; TO ALIGHT.

III. To fix one's habitation: 1. consido, sidi, sessum, 3: I doubt whether I shall s. here or at Antium, dubito hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, med.: you will not expect a long letter from me before I shall have s.d. somewhere, antequam aliquo loco consedero non longas a me literas expectabis, ib. 5, 14, init.: to s. in the territories of the Ubii, in Ubiorum finibus c., Caes. B. G. 4, 8, med. 2. collōci, 1 (with pron. reflect.): he has s.d. at Athens, Athenis se collocavit, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4. 3. consisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (rare in this sense), the Gauls slew the Roman citizens who had s.d. there, Galli cives Romanos qui illi conisterent, interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, init. 4. insido, 3 (rare and poet.): a nation renowned in war has s.d. on the Etruscan heights, gens bella praeclarata jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 480: cf. ib. 10, 59. 5. résido, 1 (v. rare and poet.): to s. in the Sicilian lands, Siculis arv[is], ib. 5, 702. IV. To sink by its own weight, as a building: subsido, sidi, sessum, 3: v. TO SINK.

V. To come to an agreement: constituo, 3: we s.d. among ourselves to . . . , constitutus inter nos ut . . . , Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: v. TO AGREE UPON.

settled (adj.): 1. certus (sure, certain): to inquire why they swear in s. words, come together at a s. time, and depart at a s. time, quare cur in c. verba jurent, cur c. tempore convenient, c. discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: 2. boundaries, certi limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170. 2. explorātus (found sure): a great and almost s.hope, magna et prope e. spes, Cic. Phil. 1c 10, 20: a s. peace, Pax e., ib. 7, 16: a s. plan, ratio e., id. N. D. 1, 23, 64. 3. confessus (placed beyond all doubt): a s. thing, res c., id. Verr. 3, 56, 130. 4. rātus (definitely fixed and ratified): that our friendship and alliance may be s. for ever, ut amicitia societas nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64, med.: a s. and fixed command, jussum r. atque firmum, Cic. Caein. 33, 96. Phr. it is a s. point with philosophos, inter omnes philosophos constat: v. AGREED ON, TO BE, TO consider anything as s., pro explorato habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: the matter is not yet s.d., adhuc sub judice lies est, Hor. A. P. 77.

settlement<sup>1</sup>: I. The matter which falls to the bottom of liquor, the dress: faxa, fæcta, f: v. DREGS, SEDIMENT.

II. In law, a jointure granted to a wife: dōs, datis, f.: v. Dowry. Or expr by verb: v. TO SETTLE (VIL). III. The act of planting a colony: dēdūctio a cruel and miserable s. of the soldiers in the towns, in oppida militum crudelis

et misera d., Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62 in the s. of the town, in deductione oppidi, Plin. 5, 2, 53, fin. IV. The colony planted: cōlōnia. v. COLONY.

V. Arrangement of an affair, compōsitiō, ordinatiō: v. ADJUSTMENT, ARRANGEMENT.

VI. The payment of an account: expr. by (aes alienum) solvere, persolvere: v. TO PAY, SETTLE (V.)

settler: I. (f. a country: he orders land to be given to s. s. his coloni agrum dari jubet, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: v. COLONIST. 2. advena (new comer, stranger: a term naturally applied to s.s. by the natives of a country): Liv. 1, 2, init. J. OIN: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, ext. II. Colloq. in phr. that is a s. s. p[er] urb[em] habet hoc habet (gladiatorial phr.) of Virg. Aen. 12, 266 (graviter teratque ita fatu; hoc habet): Pl. Ter.

seven: 1. septem: s. and thirty years, s. et trīginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, init.: Thales who was the wisest of the s. sages, Thales qui sapientissimus in s. fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26. 2. septēti, ae, a (s. at a time: poet. when used simply for septem): the two bundles contained s. books each, du fasces septen[ti] habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29, med.: s. goblets each, s. cyathī, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19. Septeni, esp. with subs., only used in the pl., has the force of s. at once: boys of s. years, pueri septēnum annorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 122: s. letters, \*literas septenae, not literas septem, which would mean s. letters of the alphabet. Phr.: s. times, septies, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93: cf. Liv. 28, 6, med.: a period of s. years, septem anni s. septenium which is v. late (R. and A.).

—fold: 1. septemp[lex]: pl[ur]is (with s. layers): a s. shield, s. clipeus, Virg. Aen. 12, 925: Ov. M. 13, 2. 2. poet. septēti, ae, a; s. coil (of a serpent), s. volumina, Virg. Aen. 5, 85. 3. trans. by circ[ular] septes tantum, quam quantum, etc., they have reaped s., septies tantum quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab s., Cic. Verr. 2, 43, 102. Phr.: the seed yields a s. return, ex codem semine cum septimo reddit, cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 47, fin.

— hundred: septingenti septingeni (distrib.): pass.

seventeen: septendēcim s. septendēcim: we are numbered among the s. nations of Sicily, nos in s. populis Siciliæ numerarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 124. Also separately: septem et decem, Cic. De Sen. 6, 16: and decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, fin.: he served his first campaign at the age of s., primi stipendium meruit annorum decem septenque, Nep. Cat. 1, 1, med.: s. thousand, decem septem millia, Liv. 24, 15, init. Distrib. septēti dēni (s. at a time). s. times, \*septies décies.

seventeenth: septimus dēcimus.

seventh: septimus: pass. A d. v. Phr.: for the s. time, septimum, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, fin.: also septimo, Gell. 10, 1: the soldiers of the s. legion, septimanū, Tac. H. 3, 25, med.

seventieth: septuagēsimus: the s. year, annus s., Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: the s. camp, castra septuagesima, Liv. 28, 16, med.

seventy: septuaginta a hundred and s., centum s., Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: s.-seven years, septem et s. annos, Nep. Att. 21, init. Distrib. septuagēni: s. feet each, s. pedes, Plin. 36, 1, 19, § 92. Phr.: a man s. years old, homo septuaginta annos natus, cf. Cic. Brut. 20, fin.: homo septuagēnarius, Callistr. Col. 50, 6, 5, § 7: s. times, septuagēnes, Col. 5, 2, 7

seventy-fold: cum septuagesimo v. SEVEN-FOLD.

sever: sép[er]o, disjungo, etc.: v. TO SEPARATE.

several: I. Separate, distinct: expr. by singuli, ae, a: v. EACH, SINGLE. (Privus in this sense is peculiar to Luct.: cf. N. R. 4, 261, privam quamque particulam, each s. atom.) See also SEVERALLY. II. Denoting a number; more

than one or two: 1. aliquot, indecl.: s. (a considerable number) letters, a. epistles, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: for s. reasons, a. de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. 2. plurēs, a (more than one): more counsel in s. than in one, plus in pluribus consilium in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: Caes.

3. strengthened from preced. complures, a (good many): Cic. Caes. Phr.: s. times, aliquot, plurēs, Cic. Quint. 1, 3 also, plurēs (more than once), Caes. B. C. 1, 79. and complures (a good many times), Cato in Gell. (both these latter rare).

severally: expr. by singuli, ae, a (each singly): opp. to universi (all together), Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 83: v. SIMPLY (Privus, peculiar to Luct.: v. SEVERAL, 1.).

severe: I. Characterized by harshness, giving no indulgence: 1. durus (harsh and inflexible): a s. father, d. pater, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 30: a something s. judge, iudex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. Join durus atque inexorabilis, Ter. 2. acer, cris, ere (denoting an active and energetic quality, as durus denotes rather a passive one): s. masters, domini acres, Lucre. 6, 63: to punish a pernicious citizen with s.r. punishments than the bitterest enemy, acrioribus suppliciis citem perniciosem quam acerbissimum hostem coercere, Cinc. Cat. 1, 1, 3. 3. gravis (in this sense only of things): we have a decree of the Senate against the, Catiline, urgent and s., habemus Senatus consultum in te, Catiline, vehemens et grave, ib. 1, 1, 3: to inflict a very s. punishment, gravissimum supplicium sumere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, fin. 4. severus (rigorous, strict): also in present sense only of things): a very s. discipline, disciplina maxime s., Quint. 1, 2, 5: Lycurgus the author of very s. and just laws, Lycurgus severissimarum justissimorumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: a rather s. punishment, paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51, med. 5. inclēmens (unmerciful): Liv. 8, 32, med. (de Papirio dictatore). II. Grace, sober, sedate to an extreme: 1. severus: a s. and grave citizen, civis s. et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95: the gravest and s.t. of all men, omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. De Or. 2, 56, 228. the most s. school of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15. 2. austērus, stern: v. ASTERUE, STERN. 3. horridus (stern, austere): Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10. Join: [vir] paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. III. Rigidly exact; as a s. style: 1. severus: a harsh and s. style of oratory, triste et s. genus dicens, Cic. Brut. 30, 113: the muse of s. tragedy, s. musa tragediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9. 2. austērus (lit. sour, harsh-flavoured): hence, as opp. to exuberance and lusciousness of style, etc.): a s. style of oratory, oratio a., Quint. 9, 4, 128: that he may have s. and solid not a luscious and effeminate sweetness of expression, ut suavitatem habeat a. et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, Cic. De Or. 3, 26, 103. 3. gravis: v. GRAVE, DIGNIFIED. IV. Sharp, of a season; distressing, as pain: 1. gravis (bad, dangerous): a s. wound, vulnus g., Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 2. acer (acute, painful): a s. disease, a. morbus, Plin. Men. 5, 2, 121: s. winter, a. hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. 3. durus: s. pains, d. dolores, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: s. cold, d. frigus, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: s. hunger, fames d., Hor. S. 1, 2, 6. 4. acerbūs (extremely painful): a very s. punishment, supplicium acerbissimum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 the s. cold, frigus a., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51. 5. atroc, sc̄i (violent and deadly): a s. storm, a. tempestas, Tac. A. 11, 31, fin.

severely: I. Harshly, with rigour: 1. dūre, dūriter (harshly, rigorously): Cic. Lig. 6, 17 (compar.). Ter. v. HARSHLY. 2. asp[er]e (with anger and acrimony): M. Cato was spoken of among the Roman people, M. Cato apud populum Romanum a.

**locutus est**, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227. **3.** gravior: it is very s. and cruelly decree concerning the tribunes of the people, de tribunis plebis gravissime ac acerbissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: I do not wish to speak too s. against him, nolo in illum gravius dicere, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 60. Cte. Lig. 6, 17, where gravissimum stands as a kind of superl. to dure: v. supr. (1). **4.** atrociter (in a fierce, savage way): menacing anyone too s., sicuti nimis a militans, Cic. Ver. 5, 62, 160. **5.** acriter: to flog any one very s., virgili acerrime caedere, ib. 5, 54, 142: to bludgeon very s., acerrime vituperare, id. Att. 7, 5. **II.** Strictly, rigorously: **1.** severè: he rigorously and s. separates pleasure from the good, gravior et s. voluptatem secessit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: to write more s. to any one, ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. **2.** austérè (sternly, austere): Cato argues with me s. and like a Stoic, agit mecum a. et stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. **III.** Chiefly of physical effects; dangerously, seriously: gravior: s. wounded, g. ictus, Liv. 21, 7, extr.: to be s. ill, g. aggratate, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: to be very s. frightened by peril of death, gravissime mortis pericula terri, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.

**severity**: **I.** Harshness, rigour:

**1.** severitas (in good or bad sense): s. of the courts, judiciorum s., Cic. Sull. fin. (opp. to lenitas ac misericordia); censorial s. (in good sense), censoria s., id. Pls. 4, fin.: Caes. **2.** acerbitas (extreme and cruel s.); Cic. Sull. 1, c. (see the place). **3.** dūritia (not in Cic.). s. of laus, d. legum (opp. to lenitas), Suet. Cl. 14: Tac. **4.** atrocitas (savage and bloody s.); v. CRUELTY. Phr. to treat the guilty with s., nocentes insectari, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 2: cf. Cic. Am. 16, 57, acerbus in aliquem inveli, insectari vehementius. **5.** austéritas (rare in this sense): Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5 (s. in criticism). **II.** Austereness: **1.** severitas (esp. a proper and laudable strictness): Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16 (tristis s. in vultu, in good sense). Join: gravitas severitas, Cic. Mur. 31, fin. (The excess of severitas passes into tristitia and morositas, gloominess and moroseness: cf. Gierig on Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7.) **2.** borbor (late in this sense: denotes an excess of austerity): Plin. Ep. ib. **3.** expr. by circumlocut. with wāj: v. SEVERE (II.). **III.** Great nicely in taste or judgment: severitas: Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 19 (\*severitas aurium alias tributarii illis qui excellunt in dijudicando numero oratorio et sono verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 116.—Gierig). See also NICETY.

**IV.** As denoting extreme degree of pain, cold, etc.; and generally, grievousness to be borne: **1.** gravior: s. of climate, g. coeli [aquarellum, referring to heavy rains], Liv. 23, 34, med.: s. of a disease, g. morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76. **2.** vis, rigor, v. INTENSITÉ. **3.** intempéries, cl. (of climate): Liv. 8, 18, init. (where, however, the phr. denotes not intensity or rigour of cold, but rather unhealthiness in general). **4.** incleméntia: esp. of climate: inc. coeli, Just. 9, 2, med. (late, however, in this sense). **5.** expr. by adj.: such is the s. of the climate, adeo acris frigora sunt: v. SEVERE (IV.).

**sew** (v.): suo, sui, sūtum, 3: covering of the bodies either woven or sewn, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: to s. up an aperture (in surgery), foramen s., Cels. 7, 4, 3. Comp.: (1.) consuo, 3 (to s. up or together: rare): to s. together a tunic, tunicam c., Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 79. (2.) obsuo, 3 (to s. on or up): a sown-up litter, lectica obsuta, Suet. Tib. 64: Ov. (3.) insuo, 3 (to s. up in): to s. up any one in a sack, aliquem in culmen l., Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. (4.) transuo s. transuso, 3 (to s. through) to s. through the outer portion of the eyelid with a needle, exteriorem partem palpebrae acu l., Cels. 7, 7, 8. Ov. Phr.: to s. up the mouth of a wound, oras vulneris suturis com-

mittere, Cels. 1, 14, med.

**sewed** (adj.): **1.** sūtūlis (made by sewing): a s. belt, s. balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 273. **2.** expr. by part. of verbs in preced. art.

**sewer**: **I.** A drain: cloaca (the main s. of a town): to make s.s. cloacas dicere, Liv. 1, 18, fin.: to choke the s.s. with the bodies of citizens, civium corporibus cloacas referre, Cic. Sest. 35, fin. Relating to s.s. of ss., cloacal (v. rare), Sid., the goddess of ss., Cloacina (sc. Venus), Plin.: Lact. See also BRAIN. **II.** One who sews: qui (qua) suit, etc. (Sutor always denotes a shoemaker, cobbler.)

**SEX**: **I.** sexus, us, m.: the human race is considered in respect of s., whether it is male or female, hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile ac muliebre sit, Cic. Iuv. 1, 24, 35: a child was born of doubtful s. between a male and a female, natus ambiguus inter marem ac feminam sexus infans, Liv. 27, 11, init.: the different s.s., diversi s., Quint. 9, 3, 63. **2.** form sēcūs, indec. n. (used by best writers depending upon another subs. expressed or understood): ten thousand freemen of the male s., liberorum capitum virile s. ad decim millia, Liv. 26, 47, init.: a multitude of the besieged, of every age, of the male and female s., multitudine obsecorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre s., Tac. H. 5, 13: cf. id. A. 4, 62.

**sexagenarian**: sexāgēnārius: a s. had married the virgin Publilia, s. Publiliam virginem duxerat, Quint. 6, 3, 75: Eutr.

**sextant**: sextans, ntis, m.: as t. t.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**sexton**: no exact equiv.: perf. aedituus s., aeditimus (guardian or keeper of a temple); v. SACRISTAN.

**sextruple**: \*sextruplex, icti.

**sexual**: **1.** sexuālis (pertaining to sex: rate and very late): Coel. **2.** naturālis (belonging to nature): s. desires, desideria n., Col. 6, 24, init.: the s. organs, loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, Cels. 7, 21. Phr.: s. intercourse, congressus, coitus, etc.: v. INTERCOURSE (II.).

**shabbily**: **I.** Ragged or meanly clothed: obsoletè: to be clothed rather s., obsoletus vestiri, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 58, 152. Less expressively, mate vestum esse, id. Pls. 23, 61. **II.** In a despicable manner, meanly: **1.** sordide: Cic. De Or. 2, 28, 352: Suet. **2.** mālignè: v. STINGILY, MBANLY.

**shabbiness**: **I.** of clothing: obsoleta vestis: v. SHABET. **II.** of conduct: sordes, sum, f.: to charge anyone with s., s. allicui objicere, Hor. S. 1, 66: Cic. Alsc. Rarely in sing., nullam sordeum, no piece of s., Cic. Fl. 3, 7: v. MEANNESS.

**shabby**: **I.** Of clothing, ragged torn: obsoletus (worn out): his clothes were s., erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34; rather s. clothes, vestitus obsoletior, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13. For syn. v. RAGGED, WORN OUT. **II.** Of persons: clothed with ragged garments: **1.** pannosus (full of rags): s. men, homines p., Id. Att. 4, 3, fin.: Just. 2, 2, perl. horridulus: s. a companion (a triple seedy and out at elbows), comes h., Pers. 1, 54. **III.** Mean in conduct: **1.** sordidus: he was so s. that he never clothed himself any better than a slave, ita s. ut non unquam servu melius vestire, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96. **2.** perl. mālignus: v. STINGILY.

**shackle**: **1.** vinculum, compes, etc.: shackles; v CHAIN, FETTER.

**shacklē** (v.): vinculus constringere; compeditus vincere, etc.: v. TO FETTER, BIND.

**shad** ālansia. Aus. (\*Clūpea ālōsa: Linn.)

**shade** (subs.): **I.** Absence of a shelter from light: **1.** umbra: passim. Specially with ref. to art: light and s., umbra et eminentia (fem.), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20. Plin. **2.** expr. by opacum: the cool s., opacum frigus, Virg. E. 1, 53;

in the s., in opaco, Plin. 10, 20, 22. **To cover with s., umbro, i: Sil: also, to cast a s. (intrans.), Col. 5, 7. Comp. umbobru, i (to overshadow): Ov. Plin. see also, TO SHADE (2). Casting a s., umbrifer, poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 30, 61. Virg.: Varr.: see also SHADY.**

**Fig., obscurity**: Phr.: to cast anyone's reputation into the s., aliquid nominis officere, Liv. pref. init. (cf. ib. in obscuro esse, to be in the s.): in sim. sense, re obscureare, opp. celebrate, Salt. Cat. 8.

**III.** An artificial shelter: umbraculum: Ov. F. 2, 11: Mart.: v. PARASOL.

**IV.** A dismembered spirit:

**1.** ānima (soul): we set his s. to rest with a tomb, animam sepulchro condimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67: s. of the good, piae animae, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17.

**2.** in pl. only, mānes, sum, m. (used both of the s.s. of individuals and collect. for the dead): the s. of Virginia at length had rest, m. Virginie tandem queverunt, Liv. 3, 58, extr.: to call up s.s., m. elicer, Hor. S. 1, 8, 29. Suet. Often called, in religious phraseology, Diu Manes: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, extr.: whence, in sepulch. insert, the abbreviation D. M. = Dls Manibus.

**3.** umbra (poet.): the monarch of the ss., umbrarum rex, Ov. M. 7, 249: Virg. plur. of the s. of a single person, matris agitatibus umbbris, Virg. Aen. 6, 510. Hence, umbrifer, transporting s.s., epith. of Charon's boat, u. liner, Albini.

**4.** simulacrum (mere phantom): Virg.: Ov. Phr.: the house of s.s., domus exilis Plutonia, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17. **V.** In pl. only, the s.s. = infernal regions. **1.** mānes, sum, m.: the unfathomable s.s., m. profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243: Hor. 2. inferi, orum; Orcus (strictly, the name of a person, Hades = Pluto, not a place): Tartarus, n. pl., Tartara: v. INFERNAL (regions).

**shade** (v.): **I.** To shelter or screen from light: **1.** opāco, i: the plane-tree spreads abroad its wide branches to s. this spot, platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulus est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. Lucan. **2.** umbra, i: to s. the temples with an oaken wreath, tempora queru u., Virg. Aen. 6, 772: an oak tree s.d. with its foliage the summit of the mountain, quercus umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Silt. 5, 488. Comp.: (1.) adūmbo, i: the bunches of grapes are s.d. with straw, adumbrantur stramenta uvae, Col. 11, 2, 61. (2.) inūmbo, i: to s. couches by spreading foliage, torcs obtentu frondis i., Virg. Aen. 11, 66. (3.) ūmbrō, i: a grassy turf ss. the moist ground, gramineus madidam caespites ob. humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10. **3.** expr. by umbra, with a verb: the hills s. the valleys, colles afferunt umbram valibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: cf. diffundere umbras, Petr. 111. **II.** In drawing; to graduate light and shade: perl. \*luminaria palliatum in umbras abeuntia designare, describere.

**shadow**: **I.** umbra: I am reflected to follow you like a s., certum est milii, quasi umbra, te persequi, Pl. Cas. 1, 4: to be afraid of (mere) s.s., umbras timere, Cic. Att. 15, 20. **2.** sometimes perl. simulacrum (mere image, external form): you are only the s. of yourself, \*inerum simulacrum tul ipsius esse videris. v. PHANTOM. Phr.: not a s. of an excuse, \*nulla ne minima quidem excusatio.

**shadowy**: **I.** Sheltered from the light: v. SHADY. **II.** Unreal, unsubstantial:

**1.** ānās, vānus: v. v. UNSUBSTANTIAL.

**2.** perl. exilis, e-: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, fin., domus exilis Plutonia, Pluto's shadowy abode.

**shady**: **I.** c. casting a shade, over-spread with shade: **1.** opācus (shaded, dark with shade): on a green and b. bank, in viridi oque ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: the shadiest pastures, opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22. Sometimes = casting a shade (poet.): Virg. Aen. 11, 851 (o. lex.). **2.** umbrōsus (abounding in shade): I have never seen

a *shadier place in summer*, ego locum aestate umbrosorem nunquam vidi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. *the s. wood*, silva u., Ov. M. 1, 693. *3. umbrifer* (*casting a shade*: poet.): *under a s.* plane-tree, sub platanu u., Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63.

**shaft:** *1. A missile*: 1, sagitta: v. ARROW. *2. tēlūm* (poet. in this sense): *to aim s.s. from the bow*, tela dirigere arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. Fig.: *the s.s. of fortune*, tela fortunae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, init. *II. The handle of a weapon*: bastile, is, n. (*of a spear*, opp. to spiculum, *the iron point*): *leaning on the s. of his spear*, hastili mixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21; *the iron point, which (separated) from the s. had remained in his body*, ferrum, quod ex h. in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, fin.

*III. The narrow opening forming the descent to a mine*: 1, pūtēs (*well, mine, excavation of any kind*): Plin. 37, 4, 21: Vitr.: *to sink a s.* pūtēnum demitere: v. T. SINK, trans-

2, arrūgia: Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77. *IV. In architecture: the s. of a column*: 1, scāpus: Vitr. 3, 2, 59. *2. truncus*: Vitruv. 4, 1, 7. *V. Of a carriage*: temo, ónis, m. (*a single pole or s. fixed to the middle of the chariot or carriage*): Caes. B. G. 4, 33; Virg. The. s.s. perh. \*temo bīfūrcus.

**shag:** *a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap*; perh. *1. amphitullum* (=Gr. αἱρφίαλλον; *a woolen cloth shaggy on both sides*): Plin. 8, 48, 71, § 193. *2. gausápæ*, a. *s. gausápæs*, is, m.: s. gausápum, ib. v. FRIEZE.

**shaggy:** *1. Rough with long hair or wool*: 1, hirsutus (poet. in this sense): *the s. breast of Hercules*, pectus Herculis, b. Prop. 4, 19: *with s. legs and cheeks*, hirsutis cruribus genique, Mart. 10, 65, 9: *s. beard*, h. barba, Ov. M. 1, 766. *2. hirsutus*: *s. sleep, over b.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: *the faces of the Scythians*, ora h. (Scythia), Curt. 4, 13: *a s. tunic, tunica h.*, Nep. Dat. 3, init.

*3. villōsus (covered with a thick fleece-like coat)*: a. s. lion, leu., Virg. Aen. 8, 177: *the breast (of Cacus) s. with stiff hairs*, v. setis pectora, ib. 8, 266. *4. hispidus (hairy): poet.*: a. s. forehead, frons h., ib. 10, 210: *a s. face*, facies h., Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5. *II. Rough, ragged*: horridus: v. ROUGH, RAGGED.

**shagginess:** expr. by adj.: v. SHAGGY. (Hirsutiā, v. rare and late: Sol.)

**shah:** *in Persian, a monarch*: Rex Persarum.

**shake (v.):** *A. Trans.:* *1. To move rapidly one way or the other, to agitate*: 1, quālio, no perf., ssim, 3: *the horse was s.ing his head with great violence*, (quālio) equus magna vi caput quaterat, Liv. 8, 7, med.: *to s. the plain, campum q.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 875: *to make the people s. their sides with laughter, risu populum q.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34. Comp.: (1.) concūcio, ssi, ssim, 3 (*to s. together or violently*): *to s. the head, caput c.*, Ov. M. 2, 50 *the theatre being shaken by the earthquake, concusso terrae motu theatro*, Suet. Ner. 20. (2.) decūlio, 3 (*to s. down or off*): *the north-wind hath saken off the leafy honours from the woods*, silvis aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 404: *to s. off the dew, rorem d.*, Virg. G. 4, 12. (3.) exūcio, 3 (*to s. out or off*): *they ordered the pig to be saken out of his cloak*, porcellum palio exulti jubebant, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19 *she shook out her hair, caesarium excussum*, Ov. M. 4, 492: *the winds s. the apples off*, pomæ venti extiuntib, ib. 14, 764. Fig.: *we will s. off all alluring pleasures*, excutiemus omnes delicias, Cic. Coel. 28, 67. *Frequent, quasso, i (to s. repeatedly or violently)*: Mezentius shook his Etruscan pine (spear), pinum quassat Etruscum Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 9, 521: *the god s.s. the bough wet with Lethæan dew over both his temples*, ramum Lethæo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, ib. 5, 854. Comp. conquasso, no perf., i (strengthened from simple verb).

Apulia had been violently and repeatedly shaken by very great earthquakes, Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata est, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. Fig.: *the intellect is violently shaken* (i.e. impaired), omnis mens quassatur, Lucr. 3, 599: (*we saw*) even foreign nations violently shaken by the madness of that year, etiam exteris nationes illius anni furore conquassatas, Cic. Sest. 26, init.

*2. ágitō, i (to move quickly to and fro)*: *to s. the reins, habendas a.*, Ov. M. 7, 221: (*the words of*) Tempe shaken by the zephyrus, zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24. *3. trémēfáciō, feci, factum, 3 (to cause to tremble)*: Jupiter nodded, and shook all Olympus with his nod, Jupiter annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: *he shook (i.e. made to quiver) Lerna with his bow*, Lernam tremefecit arcu, ib. 6, 804. *4. sollicito, i (to put in motion, disturb)*: he s.s. the javelin in his right hand, specula dextra sollicitat, ib. 12, 404: *to s. the whole world with earthquakes*, totum tremoribus orbem s., Ov. M. 6, 699. *5. vibro, i (to cause to quiver): the breezes shook the garments, vibrant flaminga vestes*, Ov. M. 1, 528: v. TO BRANDISH. *II. To make to totter or tremble*: 1, läbēfacio, feci, factum, 3: *a great portion of the wall having been shaken, magna pars muri labefacta*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, init.: *the house was shaken*, aedes labefactae sunt, cf. Tac. A. 1, 75, med. Fig.: *of the mind*: whom no force, no threats, no obliquy, have ever shaken, quem nulla unquam vis, nullæ minæ, nullæ invidia labefact, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: *to s. (the fidelity of) the commanders of the naval forces*, primores classiariorum l., Tac. A. 15, 51, init. *2. labēfacto, i (frequent. of the above): to s. a statue by means of levers, signum vectibus l.*, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 94. Fig.: *to s. the mind, animum, lab.*, Lucr. 6, 799: *to s. and pervert friendship or justice, amicitiam aut justitiam lab. aut pervertere*, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70. *3. concūcio, 3 (to s. with great violence*: in fig. sense): *to s. the republic, rempublican c.*, Cic. Ph. 2, 42, 109: *to s. the power of the Lacedaemonians*, opes Lacedaemoniorum c., Nep. Epam. 6, fin. *4. commōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (let us try whether we can s. the collateral parts of your argument, reperiamus si possimus cornucia disputationis tuae*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, fin. Phr.: *he endeavoured to s. the public credit*, fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11, fin. *B. Intrans.:* *1. To be agitated with a waving motion*: 1, expr. by refl. pass. of verbs under (A): which see. Quasso is sometimes intrans.: *he walks with s.ing head*, quassanti capite incedit, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 23; cf. Virg. G. 1, 74 (silqua quassante). *2. trēmo, ui, 3 (to tremble, quiver): the sails s., velta tr. Locr. 4, 75: the north wind snaps the s.ing oaks*, aquilo frangit trementes ilices, Hor. Epid. 10, 8. *3. trēmisco, 3: the high places of the earth s. with thunder, tonitru tr. ardua terrarum*, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: *I bid the mountains s., jubeo tr. montes*, Ov. M. 7, 205. *4. inhōresco, horri, 3 (in a rustling manner): the air set in motion by the wings shook, pennis agitatissimis horrui aer, id. Pont. 3, 3, 9.* *II. To tremble with fear, quiver: v. TO SHUDDER, TREMBLE.*

**shake {subs.}:** *{ 1. quassatio: shaking {s. of their heads, capitum q.}, Liv. 22, 1<sup>st</sup>, init. 2. or expr. by verb: v. TO SHAKE: he gave him a heavy s. of the hand, manu ejus effusissime amantissime que compressam tenuit.*

**shall:** *1. As sign of future tense: expr. by fut. indic.* *II. Implying duty or command:* *1. expr. by full imperat.: thou shall not kill, ne occidit*, c. Leg. 2, 23, 58, bominem mortuum in urbe ne urito neve sepelito (Vulg. Ex. xx. 13, has non occides, as in the other commandments; but this is false Latinity) *2. expr. by öportet, dñebo,*

etc.; or by gerund, port.: v. OUGHT, MUST.

**shallop:** *a small boat*: perh. scāpēa: v. BOAT, SKIFF.

**shallow (subs.):** *1. vādūm: the Rhone is crossed in some places by means of a s. (ford)*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitu, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *having found s.s. there, they endeavoured to lead over a part of their forces*, ibi vadis reperiens partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt, ib. 2, 9: Liv. 21, 31, extr.: Fig.: *my speech seems to have got out of the s.s. and to have sailed past the cliffs*, emerisse e vadis et scopulos prætraiecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Coel. 21, 51. *2. brēvia, ium (n. plur. as in Gr. τὰ βράχεα): nor could the s.s. be distinguished from the deeps*, neque discerni poterant b. a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70, med.: Virg. Aen. 1, 111.

**shallow (adj.):** *1. of things, not deep:* *1. vādōs (full of shallows): a s. sea, mare v.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: *a s. river, amnis v.*, Virg. Aen. 7, 728. *2. brēvis, e (short in length or depth): a s. well*, putens b., Juv. 3, 226: *s. f. s. vada*, Virg. Aen. 5, 221. *3. humiliis, e (rare in this sense): he himself traces out the walls with a s. trench*, ipse humili designat moenia fossa, ib. 7, 157: Tac. A. 1, 61, med. *4. often expr. by altus, with a negative: (the river) broader, and therefore s.er, latior equo minus alto alevio, etc.* *II. Fig. of intellectual qualities:* Phr.: s. learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina, (Kr.): *a man of very s. learning, qui nonnisi primoris labris literas gustavit*; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

**shallowness:** *1. Lit. no single equiv.: expr. by vade (abstr. for concrete): navigation is interrupted on account of the s. of the river, proper vada: or by adj.: v. SHALLOW (subs. and adj.).* *II. Fig. of intellectual qualities:* *1. perh. jējunitas: s. of learning, j. bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.* *2. iējitas: s. of thought*, 1, opinio, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

**sham (subs. and adj.):** expr. by simulatus, falsus, fictus, etc.; v. PRETENDED, PRETENCE.

**sham (v.):** simulō, i: v. TO PRETEND, FEIGN.

**sham-fight:** pugnae similiacrum: he exhibited a naval s.-f., classem ostendit simulacrum edentem navalis pugnae, Liv. 29, 22: so id, 26, 51: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 525, pugnae crient [prose, edunt] simulacra sub armis (a phr. borrowed from Lucretius). Phr.: they executed a s.-f. with wooden swords, rudibus inter se in modum justæ pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51. (Not decisio, which, like the verb decurrere, denotes simply the performance of military evolution, as in a review.)

**shambles:** *1. länīena (butcher's stall): the perfumers' shops and the s.s., myropolia et l.*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15: cf. Liv. 44, 16, extr. (lanianæque et tabernæ conjunctas in publicum emit). Another form is länīarium; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3; also, mensa länīonia is found in Suet. Claud. 15, init. (N.B.—Carnarium = a meat-safe or hook). *2. mäcelum (gen. term.)*, Vulg. 1 Cor. x. 25, v. MARKET.

**shambling (adj.):** Phr.: to have a s. gait, incessu dissoluto ac parum firmo esse; quasi membris minus firmiter inter se connexis incedere.

**shame (subs.):** *1. A feeling of sensibility to disgrace:* *1. pūder: s., the controller of desire, moderator cupiditatis p.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: *s. on account of poverty*, paupertatis p., Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24. Phr. for shame! sit pudor, Mart. 8, 3, 3: Ov. M. 5, 36 to have lost all s. (omnem) pudorem exuisse: cf. Cic. Lig. 5, 14; p. dimisiss. a projecisse, Cic. (Kr.): do you imagine me so mortal as to be lost to all sense of s.? adeo me ferum putas, ut neque me... pudor commoveat? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45 also expr. by os perficuisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 31; cf. Mart. 11, 27 quum perficuit

frontem posuitu pudorem: *to have a keen sense of s.*, \*pudore facillime (acerrime) inuertit: *to do anything out of s.*, pudore, v. verecundia adductum (impulsus) facere aliquid (Kr.). 2. *vere-*cundia (*proper sense of s.*): s. of wrong doing, turpitudinis v., Cic. Tusc. 5, 26. 24. Join: pudor ac verecundia id. Fin. 4, 7, 18. 3. rüber (meton.: lit. blushing): *to put to s.*, alicui ruborem incutere [et verecundiam] afterre, Liv. 25, 37, extr.: *I feel s. on account of anything, pudet me aliusci rel:* v. ASHAMED TO BE. II. *That which causes a feeling of shame, a disgrace:* 1. dedecus: v. DISGRACE. 2. pūdor: *to publish any one's*, vulgare alicius p., Ov. II. 11, 79; *the mark of a mother's s.*, nota materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4, med. Phr.: *oh s.*; proh pudor, Petr. 81. 3. flagitium (*an outrage on decency*): *a deed full of s. and disgrace, factum flagitiu plenum et dedecoris*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, med.: *is it not a s. . . nomine illi flagitium est? . . .* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49. 4. Join: dedecus et flagitium, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; pudor et flagitium, Tac. A. 3, 17, init. 4. pro-  
brum: v. DISGRACE. 5. rüber (rare): *to be a source of s. to any one, alicui rubori esse*, Liv. 45, 1, med.: Tac.

shame (*interj.*): 1. pro pūdor! Petr. 81: Stat. Th. 10, 874. 2. when an object follows: pro, prob! with nom. or acc.: s. *on our senate and corrupted morals!* pro curia inversique more! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7.

shame (v.): i. e. *to make ashamed*: expr. by pudor, rüber, verecundia, with a verb: e. g. pudore aliquem afficere (after anal. of metu, ignominia, honore, afficer, Cic.); alicui pudorem incutere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 77; ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37, extr.; aliquem pudore suffundere, Plin. Pan. 2, extr.: Ov. Am. 1, 3, 5: Hier. (cf. ruborem suffundere, Liv. 30, 15, init. = *to put to the blush*); pudore perfundere, Orell. ad Hor. l.c.: ruborem afferre, Cic. Rep. 4, 6; cf. SHAME (*subs.*).

—faced: pūdens, verecundus; v. MODEST. Stronger, pūdibundus (rare): thes. matron, p. matrona. Hor. A. 2, 1.

—facedness: verecundia, pūdor: v. MODESTY.

shameful: 1. turpis (most gen. term): *a s. flight or a glorious death, fugit aut gloria mors*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; *luxury is s. for any age, but for old age positively disgusting*, luxuria quam omni aetati t. tum senectuti foodissima est, id. Off. I. 1, 34, 12!. 2. foedus (stronger than preced.): *odium, revolting*; v. DISGUSTING. 3. flagitosus (esp. of sexual offences): *those are s. men who lust after sexual pleasures, fl. sunt qui venereas voluptates concupiscunt, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 68*: *a vicious and s. life, vitiosus et fl. vita*, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93; *to commit most s. crimes, sacerdos flagitosissima facere*, Sall. J. 32. Strengthened, perflagitosus (v. rare): *a very disgraceful and s. thing, perpetue ac perflagitosissimum*, Cic. Cocl. 20, fin. 4. obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

5. probrosum: v. SCANDALOUS, INFAMOUS. Phr.: shameful, indignum, Ov. M. 5, 36: indignum facinus, Ter. Andr. I. 1, 112: *is not this positively s.? nonne haec vel dirissimi orts homini pudorem (ruborem) incutere possint?*

shamefully: 1. turpiter: *to do anything s. and wickedly*, t. et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36 Caes.: Hor. 2, 2, foedie: v. FOULLY. 3. in-  
honestē: v. DISHONORABLY. 4. flagi-  
tōsē: *to live vilely and s. (i.e. a vile and shameful life)*, impure et fl. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: *to abandon any one s., ab aliquo f. desciscere*, id. ib. 5, 31, 94. 5. impurū (viciously and sensually): *to act s. and disgracefully*, t. atque tete, id. Div. 1, 29, 65. Join: impure atque flagitiose, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; also, impure atque tete, id. Div. 1, 29, 60. 6. nēstārī (heinously, abominably): Cic. 7. spurce (Foully): Join tam spurce, tam impurū, Cic. Fin.

2, 18, extr. 8. probroē (infamously): Sen.: Gell.

shamefulness: 1. turpitudō: v. BASENESS; DISGRACE. 2. use pl. of flagitium: *expelled from the senate on account of the s. of his life*, propter flagitia senatus motus: cf. L. G. § 541.

shameless: 1. impudēns (both of persons and deeds): a s. face, i. os, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: a s. lie, i. mendacium, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: *s. I left my father's house*. i. liqui patrios penates, Hor. Od. 2, 27, 49. 2. invērēcundus: a s. disposition, inv. anima ingēnūm, Cie. Inv. 1, 45, 81 (poet.): a s. face, inv. forms, Quint. 2, 4, 16. 3. imprūdhōs (bold, intrusive): *the more s. flattery is . . .*, quo improbior adulatio . . ., Sen. Q. N. 4, pref. med.: a s. person, Improbioris homo, Suet. Gr. 15. 4. in contextione with os: dūrus (*that cannot be put to the blush*): s. fellow (brazen-face), os durum! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16. 5. extrare, expūdūrātūs (*divested of all shame*): Petr. 39, med. (ex. frons). Phr.: *on utterly s. person, quem libidinis infamiaeque neque pudeat neque tredet*, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 12, 35; *to be quite s. as pertinuisse*; (omnem) posuisse pudorem: v. SHAME (*subs.* (l. 1)).

shamelessly: 1. impudēns: *to lie s. i. mentiri*, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 16. 2. invērēcundus: Sen.: Quint.

3. impūrū: *Join: impure atque flagitiose*, Cie. Fin. 3, 11, 38. 4. protēvē: v. WANTONLY. See also, DISGRACEFULLY, INFAMOUSLY.

shamelessness: 1. impudēntia: *relying on s. and audacity*, t. atque audacia fratris, Cie. Fl. 15, 35: Caes.

2. expr. by adj.: e. g. invērēcundum unimi ingenium (*shameless disposition*); improbum os, durum os (*effrontery which cannot be put to the blush*): v. SHAMELESS. 3. invērēcundia (v. rare): Arn. 4. impūdūcītia: v. UNCHASTITY.

hammer: simūlātor, dissimūlātor v. PRETENDER.

shampoo (v.): 1. frīco, u. clutum et ciatum, i. (to rub): Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: (lavari aut fricari ait tergeri): Mart.

2. perh. tracto (to manipulate): cf. full art.

shampooer: 1. tractātor (*a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them*): Sep. Ep. 66, extr. Fem. tractātrix (*a female shampooer*): Mart. 3, 82, 13. 2. perh. alīptūs or alīptēs, ae (Gr. ἀλίπτης) an anointer, who at the same time rubbed and manipulated the body of the bather: Juvi 6, 422 Cels. 3. frictor (rubber): Coel. Aur.

shamrock: trifolium: Plin.

shank: 1. *The whole joint from the knee to the ankle*; crūs, crūris, n.: Cels. 8, 1, extr.: cf. SHIN. II. *The long part of a column or candlestick*; perh. scāpus: v. SHAFT.

shanty: perh. tūgūrium: v. HUT, CABIN.

shape (subs.): 1. Form or figure: 1. forma: v. FORM. 2. conformatiō: *the s. and figure of the whole face and body*, c. atque figura totius orts et corporis, Cic. de Or. I. 25, 114.

3. figūra. *the s. and form of our body*, f. et forma corporis nostrī, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; *bisons have the look and colour and s. of a bull*, url sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, init. 4. figuratio (late; not in Cie.) Plin. 11, 37, 88. 5. facies: v. FORM.

II. *An external appearance, shadowy outline*: simūlācrum, forma: v. FOBX, PHANTOM.

shape (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To form or create: formo, conorno, figuro, etc.: v. TO FORM. II. To mould or make into a particular form: 1. formo, i. matter which the efficient cause s.s., materia quam format effectio, Cic. Acad. I, 2, 6. Fig.: *we s. and fashion words like the softest wren to our will*, verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: to s. a

specie, orationem f., ib. 2, 9, 35. Comp. (1). conformo, i. if I thought that the world had been built not shaped by nature, si mundum a-dic-ti-vum esse, non a natura confor-matum putarem, id. N. D. 3, 10, fin. + fig.: to s. the mind and intellect by reflection on excellent men, amittum et mentem cogitationis fin. (2). dē orno, i. (less freq.): to a marbles, tu-mores d., Quint. 5, 11, jo Cie. Sull. 26, 73 (in big. sense). (3). in-formo, i; to s. a shield, Virg. Aen. 8, 447. 2. fingo, fictu, invent, i; v. to MOLD. 3. figūro, i. he s.s. the world in that form in which alone all other forms are contained, mundum ea forma figurat qua una omnes r̄-linquunt formae concluduntur, Cic. Tim. 6, init. Phr.: to s. one's course: s. your course towards the groves . . ., cursum dirigite in lucos . . ., Virg. Aen. 6, 104. B. Intrans: Phr.: to s. well for anything: expr. by primitio, etc.: v. TO PRONISE (III.).

shapeless: 1. Without shape: 1. inutimis: e. hulsi, l. atvid, Liv. 21, 26, extr.: s. flesh, caro l., Plin. 7, 15, 13. 2. rūdis (in its natural state, not wrought or manufactured): cf. Ov. M. 1, 7, rūdis indigestaque moles, Quint.

II. Misshapen, deformed: deformatis, pravus, etc.: v. MISSHAPEN, DEFORMED.

shapelessness: deformatas: Cic.: Suet.

shapeliness: forma (egregia, eximia): v. BEAUTY.

shapely: 1. formōsus, whether s. or deformed, f. an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35. 2. dēcēns, dēcōrūs: v. COMELY.

shaping: formātio; Vitruv. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO SHAPE).

shard: a piece of broken pottery: testa: Ov. M. 8, 662: Tac.

share (sabs.): 1. A part; a portion; a quantity: 1. pars, tis, f. (considered simply as a portion of a whole); that he might not be without a s. of our property, ne experts partis eset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 5, 39: v. PART. 2. portio (late in this s.): a s. of the inheritance, (hereditatis) p. Jus. 36, 2: (the part of Ascania) which he had received as his s. for his services in the war, quam in portionem belli acceptat, id. 28, 1. (For the phr. pro portione, v. PROPORTION.) 3. sors, tis, f. (rare in this sense): a boy born to no s. of the property, puer in nullam sortem bonorum natu, Liv. 1, 14, init. Phr.: without a s. in: (1). expers, with gen.: without a s. in the government and the public counsel, exp. imperii et publici consili, Cic. Rep. I, 31, 56. (2). exors, with gen.: without a s. in the alliance and treaty, amicitia et foederis e. e., Liv. 23, 10, init.: without a s. in the danger, periculi e., Tac. A. 6, 10. II. A part contributed: esp. in phr. for one's s.: pro parte, e. g. conferre (to contribute one's s.): to go s. in a feast, symbols edere, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: Pl.: shares! in commune! Sen. Thaedr. (v. HALVES) Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 145. III. Part of a plough: vōmer s. vōmīs, ēris, m.: v. PLOUGHSHARE.

share (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To divide among others: 1. partio, 4: to s. body, pra-dam p., Pl. As. 2, 2, 5: the consuls elect s.d. the provinces between them, consules designati provincias inter se partiverunt, Sall. J. 41. More freq. as v. dep.: partio, 4: he s.s. his own honour with Scipio, suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: Petrus et Afranius s. the work between them, Petrus atque Afranius id opus inter se partitur, ib. 1, 73, fin., he s.s. the spoil among all his companions, (praedati) solos partitur lu omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 194 + 2. sortio, 4 (part.): strictly, to s. by lot: they s.d. the labour equally, pariter laborem sortiti, ib. 8, 445: to s. the danger, periculum s., ib. 9, 174. III. To enjoy with others, possess in common: 1. comitio, i (usu. with a.c. of thing shared, the person with whom, expr. by cum or dat.): to s. our state with you, civitatem

nostrum vobiscum c., Liv. 23, 5 Cic. Am. 19, 70. **2.** consolō, 1 (constr. with cum, inter, and *pro*, reflect.): *the hundred senators s.*, *the government among them*, centum patres rem inter se c., Liv. 1, 17 *to s.* *an injury with friends*, injuriam cum amicis c., Clc. Fin. 3, 21, 71. **B.** Intrans.: expr. by partem habere, in partem venire: v. SHARE (subs.).

**share-bone:** pecten, inis, m.; *the os pubis which they call the s.*, *os pubis quem p. vocant*. Cels. 8, 1, ad fin.

**shared**: **1.** communis, e: *that which is s. with another ceases to be one's own*, quod c. cum alio est, desinit esse proprium. Quint. 7, 3, 24. **Sat.** 1 (alterum nobis cum dis c. est): *(things) s. mutually*, communia (ampliorum) inter se. Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 18. oft. with gen., *a fault s. by all*, vitium omnium c., Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30. **2.** socius (poet.): *a royalty*, regnum s., Ov. M. 3, 378 *a s. bed*, lectus s., id. A. A. 2, 37.

**sharer**: **1.** particeps, cipis, c. (*one who takes or has a share*): *I am compelled to be a s. and partaker in this war*, bujus bellii ego p. et socius esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ad fin.: v. PARTAKER, PARTNER. **2.** socius (*in any undertaking*): *a partner in all his plans, and almost a s. in his royalty*, consiliorum omnium particeps et s. paene regni, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, init.: v. A COMPANION. **3.** consors, tis, c. (*a colleague*): *a companion and s. in the glorious work*, socius et c. gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2. **4.** cohères, édis (*in legal sense*, a sharer in a bequest, coheir): v. CO-HEIR.

**shark:** **1.** *A kind of fish*: **1.** pristix s. pistrix; also pistrix s. pristis (appy. some kind of shark or sawfish): Virg. Aen. 3, 427; cf. ib. 5, 116, where it occurs as the name of a ship: Plin. (who speaks of this kind of fish as reaching a length of 20 cubits, N. H. 9, 2, 2): Flor. **2.** squālus: Linn. (appy. denoting in Ov. Hal. 123, a smaller kind of fish, so in Plin.). **II.** *A greedy, artful fellow; a cheat*: perh. fraudator (*a man who keeps no faith with his dupes*; v. rare): *the shamelessness of s.s and defrauders*, fraudatorum et infidulatorum impudentia, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: v. CHEAT. **Joi**: fraudator et initiator. Phr.: *a regular s. comes to him and says*, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit eum et at, cf. Nep. Oeon. 8, init.

**sharp:** **I.** *Terminating in a thin edge or fine point*: **1.** acutus (*sharp-pointed*): *a s. knife*, cultor a., Pl. Mil. 5, 4: *very s. stakes*, vali acutissimi, Caes. B. G. 7, 7. **2.** mordax, ácis (*biting, deep cutting*): *a pine struck with a s. aze*, m. ferro ita pinus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9; Plin. **3.** subtilis, e (*very fine and thin*): *the s. edge of a sword*, s. acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76. **II.** *Of the senses*:

**1.** acutus: *s. ears*, aures a., Calp. 4, 12: *quick and s. eyes*, oculi acies atque a., Cic. Plane. 27, 66. **2.** acer, cris, cre; *the sest of our senses is the sense of seeing*, acerrimus ex nostris sensibus est sensus videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. **Joi**: acer et acutus. **3.** sagax (*of the sense of smell*): *he has got a s. nose*, s. nasum habet, Pl. Cur. 1, 2, 17. **III.** *Of the mental faculties*: **1.** acutus (*quick in apprehending things*): *a s. rather than a learned man*, homo a. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 5: *a very s. witted man*, homo ingenio acutissimum, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180. Comp. peracutus: *very s. at inventing*, p. ad excogitandum, id. Brut. 39, 145, *he seemed to himself to be very s.*, sibi ipsi p. videtur, id. Verr. 2, 44, 108: *a man naturally very s. and prudent*, vir natura p. et prudens, id. Or. 5, 18. **2.** acer (*keen, vigorous, penetrating*): *a man of the very s. sest discernment*, vir acerrimo ingenio, ib. 5, 18: cf. Sall. J. 7, init. (*Jugurtha era impinguata acri ingenio*). Comp. péracer (v. rare in this sense): *a very s. judgment*, iudicium p., Cic. Fam. 9, 16

init. **3.** subtilis (*fine, discriminating accurately*): v. KEEN, PRECISE, ACCURATE. **4.** argutus (*sagacious, acute*): *the very s.est sayings*, vel argittissima dicta, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250. **5.** nūtūsus (*sharp-scented*; rare): Mart. Sen. Suas.

**IV.** *Violent, severe, sharp in taste, etc.*: **1.** acer. *a s. winter*, hiems a., Enn. in Prisc.: *a s. illness*, a. morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121. *s. thirst*, sitis a., Tib. 1, 3, 77. *Comp.* peracer: *very s. vinegar*, acetum p., Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. **2.** acerbis, s. cold, a. frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: v. SEVERE. **V.** *Of language*: biting, stinging, reproachful: **1.** mordax, ácis (*ready to bite, snarling, snapish*): Hor. Pers.: v. SPITEFUL. **2.** ácidus (*sour, disagreeable*; rare: *in this sense*): *a man with a s. tongue*, homo linguae acidiae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34: v. SOUR. Phr.: *a s. fight took place*, acriter pugnatim est, Caes. pass.: *to throw s. glances on all sides*, acer aciem in omnes partes intendere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: *to use the sest language to any one*, aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficer (R. and A.).

**sharp (subs.):** musical term: no known equivalent: a semitone is hemitonum (Vitr. 5, 4); so that we may possibly expr. by hemitonum superius: dies in quarter tone, toni pars quarta, Vitr. l. c. § 3.

**sharp-set:** famelicus: v. FAMISHED. Oftenr. expr. by ēsürire (*to be s.*): Cic. Ter. v. HUNGRY, TO BE.

—sighted: **I.** Lit.: 1, expr. by acute cernere: cf. Lucre. 4, 811; clare cernere, Plin. 28, 8, 32. **2.** acute (*acuteissimo*) visu praeditus. Forcell.: acri (acerissimo) visu pr. Kr. **3.** perh. perspicax (usu. fig. v. INFIR.): cf. Ter. Heaut., homo perspicax Lynceo vel Argo; so used by Forcell. s. v. lynx. Phr.: *to be as s. as Lynceus*, tantum quantum Lynceus oculo contendere posse, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28 (which however refers to *seeing far rather than seeing what is minute*): intentus oculis assequi tantum quantum Lynceus ascertus esse dicitur, Döring ad 1. **II.** Fig.: *of the mind*: perspicax, subtilis, etc.: v. KEEN-SIGHTED. Also, acute (acutum) cernere can of course be used by metaphor: Hor. S. 1, 3, 26.

—sightedly: acutē: v. ACUTELY. (Perspicaciter: late and rare.)

—sightedness: acuta (acutissima) oculorum acies (lit.); perspicacitas (fig.): cf. preced. art.

—witted: acutus, acer, sāgax, agutus: v. SHREW'D, KEEN, SHARP (II.).

**sharp'en:** **I.** *To give a keen edge or fine point*: **1.** acuo, pi, útum, 3 to s. a saw, serratum a., Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 16: *to s. a sword*, ferrum a., Virg. Aen. 8, 386: *to s. one's teeth*, dentes a., Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10. **Comp.** (1), praecucio, 3 (to s. at one end to a point): v. rare) v. TO POINT. (2), exacus, 3 (*to make very sharp or pointed*): *to s. iron tools on a whetstone*, ferramenta cote ex., Plin. 28, 4, 12: *to s. stakes and forks*, vallos furcasque ex. (= praecucio), Virg. G. 1, 264. **2.** acūmino, 1 (late): Plin. Lact. **3.** aspero, 1 (*to rub on anything, and so to sharpen*): *to s. a blunted dagger on a stone*, pugionem obtusum a. saxo, Tac. A. 15, 54. **4.** cuspi, 1 (v. TO POINT): Plin. Phr.: *to be s.d. to a point in the fire*, in mucrone ardescere, Tac. 15, 54. **II.** Fig.: *of the intellect* to sharpen one's wits, etc.: acuo, 3 *to s. the tongue by practice in speaking*, a. lingua exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97, 321. So, exacus, 3: *to s. the edge of the mind*, ingenii aciem ex., id. Leg. 1, 23, 60.

**sharp'er (subs.):** vētērātor, fraudator, praestigiātor v. CHEAT.

**sharply:** **I.** *With a keen edge or fine point*: acute: Lucr.: Cic. v. adj. under SHARP (I.). **II.** *With energy or severity*: **1.** acriter: Cic.: Caes. **2.** acerbē (*with temper and bitterness*): s. severo in his son, ac. in filium severus, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. *to attack any one somewhat s. (i.e. with words)* in aliquem

acerbius inveli, id. Am. 16, 57. **3.** asperē (*harshly, with asperity*): M. Catō spoke s., etc., M. Catō a. locutus est, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227. **v. HARSHLY** **4.** grāvier v. SEVERELY, HARSHLY. **III.** *of the mental powers, in colloquial language*: acutē, acriter, subtiliter: v. KENNYL.

**sharpness:** **I.** Keenness of an edge or point: **1.** expr. by acutēs, subtilis: v. SHARP, **2.** subtilitas (*very great fineness of edge and nicety*): Plin. 28, 9, 41. **II.** Pungency of taste: **1.** acrimōnia: sweet, with a kind of s., dulcius cum quadam a., Plin. 24, 14, 78. **2.** acritidō (rare): Vitr. 2, 9, 12 (*pungency of a sap*). **3.** asperitas *the s. of vinegar*, a. aceti, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

**III.** *Of character*: acerbitas, asperitas: v. HARSHNESS, SEVERITY. Phr.: *to use s. against any one*, in aliquo severitatem adhibere, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: s. severius adhibere aliquem, id. Att. 10, 12, 3: *with s. asperre acerbe, etc.*: v. SHARPLY (II.). **IV.** *Of the senses*: expr. by adj., v. SHARP (II.): *s. of sight*, oculorum acies, Liner. 1, 325: v. SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. **V.** *Of the mental powers*:

**1.** acūmen, inis, n.: *where is your s.?* ubi est a. tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: s. of talents, ingeniōrum a., id. Fl. 4, 9. **2.** subtilitas: v. ACUTENESS; KEENNESS. **3.** perspicacitas: v. SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. **VI.** Severity of the climate or atmosphere: *inclemētia*: Just. 9, 2. **v. SEVERITY, INTENSITY.**

**shatter** (v.): **I.** To dash into pieces: **1.** frango, frigē, fractum, 3: v. TO BREAK. More adequately expr. by comp.: (1) confringo, 3, *to kicking against them with my feet I nearly s.d. these two doors*, pulsando pedibus pene confregi hanc ambas fores, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 25: *trees s.d. by the violence of the storm*, arbores vi tempestatis contractae, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24. (2), perfringo, 3 (*rare in this sense*): *the ships had s.d. their prows*, naves proras perfregerant, Liv. 12, 20, init. (3), effringo, 3 (*to dash out by a violent blow*): cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 480, effracto illis in ora cerebro. **2.** discūto, cussi, cussum, 3 (*to dash out or in pieces*): *the column was s.d. by lightning from the top to the bottom*, columna tota ad inum fulmine di-cussa est, Liv. 42, 20: *to s. the hollow temples with one blow*, d. tempora cava iictu, Ov. M. 2, 62: *the prow of the ship being s.d.*, rostro navis discusso, Aut. B. Alex. 46. **3.** élido, si, sum, 3 (*to dash out or in pieces by a violent blow*): *to s. ships (as a storm does)*, naves e., Caes. B. C. 3, 27: Pl. 1, 4, quasso, 1 (*to shake violently, damage by shaking*): *the vessels being s.d.*, quassati vasis, Luer. 3, 435 *the fleet being s.d. by storms*, classis ventis quassata, Virg. Aen. 1, 551. So, quassas rates, s.d. barks, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18. **Comp.** conquasso, 1 (rare): *to s. a cup*, calicem c., Cat. R. 52, 5, fin.

**II.** Fig. sense: **1.** frango, 3: esp. in p. part., fractus: s.d. by defeat and calamities, proelios calamitatisbusque fractus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, med.: Virg. So., comps. (1). infringo, 3: *this battle so s.d. the power of the Samnites*, hoc proelium Samnitum res ita infrigunt, Liv. 8, 39, med.: v. TO IMPAIR, (2), confringo, 3 (stronger): Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 5, 13: Val. Max. **2.** comminuo, 1, útum, 3 (*strictly, to break into small pieces*): *to s. the resources of a state*, opes civitatis c., Cic. Ver. 5, 37, extr. **Joi**: in frangere et comminuire, id. Off. 2, 11, fin. **3.** sometimes, débilito, 1 (*to disable*): cf. Nep. Ages. 5, quum eo facto open adversariorum debilitate viderunt (quite s.d. and overthrown). Phr. s.d. in constitution, \*cujus corporis vires morbo [laborum, etc.] confectae sunt; cujus corporis vires [vitiiis, etc.] effactae sunt: cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 29.

**shave** (v.): **I.** *To remove the hair of the body*: **1.** rādo, si, sum, 3 (*to shave off the hair with a razor*): *to s. the head and eyebrows*, caput et supercilie r., Cic. R. Com. 7, 20: *to s. the head (as a token of slavery)*, caput r., Liv. 34

**52, fin.**: *to s. the beard, barbam r.*, Suet. Ang. 79. *Comp.* (1). abrādo, *3 (to shave off)* the eyebrows entirely s.d. off, supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. R. Com. 7. 20; Itor. (2). dērādo, *3 (to shave off): rare: to s. the hair off the whole head, capillum ex capite omni d.*, Gell. 17, 9. *Frequent.* rāsito, *1 to be s.d. every day, faciem quotidie rasitare*, Suet. Oth. 12. *2.* tōndeō, tōndi, tonsum, *2 (to clip with scissors: according to the earlier and rudest custom): to s. (clip) the beard and ruddy custom:* to s. (clip) the beard and hair, barbam et capillum t., Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58 *to s. the face, os t.*, Cat. 61, 135. *Comp.* attendeō, tondi, tonsum, *2 a shorn head, caput attonsum*, Cels. 4, 3, fin. *Phr.* *to s. the beard for the first time, barbatorium facere*, Petr. Sat. 71, 6. (N.B.—Beware of using rādo as verb intr.: either the object must be expressed, as in exx. given above, or the pass. refl. must be used; cf. Suet. Caes. 45, circa corporis curam morosor, ut non solum tundetur ac raderetur.... *II. To pare off,* in gen. sense: rādo, *3: v. to SCRAPE OFF.*

**shaver** (*subs.*): tonsor: v. BARBER. **shaving** (*subs.*): *I. The act of shaving: rāsūra (rare in this sense): a s. of the beard and head, barbae capitissima r.*, Hier. (More freq. expr. by verb *the practice of s.*, \*mos barbam radendi: v. TO SHAVE.) *II. A thin slice pared off: rāmenta, orum (in pl. only): to keep grapes in saw-dust or in fir s.s., uvas scobe ramentis abiegius servare*, Plin. 15, 17, 18.

**shawl**: *perh. \*āmīculūm: v. MANTLE.* **she** (*pron.*): expr. by fem. of proun. hic, ille, is: v. HE. In composition: *a-she-wolf, etc.*, expr. by feminin: *a-s-wolf*, lupus f., Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 385; **V. FEMALE.**

**sheaf**: *1. mānīpūlus (a bundle of hay or cut corn that may be carried in the hand): to tie up sheaves, manūpulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: also m. vincere, alligare, id.* *2. fascis, is, m. (any bundle of twigs, straw, etc.): sheaves of straw and twigs, fasces strumentorum ac virgitorum*, Hirt. B. G., 8, 15. *v. BUNDLE.* *3. merges, fts, f.* (v. rare and poet.): Virg. G. 2, 517 (aut Cereales mērgit culmi).

**shear** (*n.*): *1. To cut the wool off sheep:* *1.* tōndeō, tōndi, tonsum, *2 (most usual equiv.): to s. weak sheep, oves infirmas t.*, Hor. Epod. 2, 16: *to s. (off) wool, lanam t.*, Id. Od. 3, 15, 13. *Comp.* detondeō, *2: to s. sheep, oves d.*, Cat. R. 96: *Col. Frequent.* totidēto, *1 (to s. often):* Pl. *2.* tonsurā facio v. **shearing**, *subs.* *III. Fig. to strip, rob: rarely, if at all, except in p. part.* **shorn:** spōlio, nūdo, *1 v. to STRIP.* Also *shorn* of what may be expr. by nūdus: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23 (*nudus = shorn of all my wealth*): and less freq. vidūs: cf. ib. 1, 10, 11; *v. DESTINATE.*

**shearer:** use *imperf.* part. of tōndeō, 2: *v. TO SHEAR.* (*Tonsor = barber.*) **shearing** (*subs.*): tonsura some make their s.s half-yearly, quidam semestres faciunt t., Varr. R. R. 2, 11. Plin. 28, 29.

**shears:** torices, um, f.: *they cut off the bad grapes in a cluster with s.s., vitiosa grana in uva forticibus amputant*, Col. 12, 44. *Dimin.* forficulae, arum (*small shears*): Plin.

**sheat-fish**: *ber. silurus.* (*Silurus Glanis, Linn.*)

**sheath**: *I. For a cutting instrument: vāgīna v. SCABBARD.* *II. In botany, a membrane protecting a stem or branch: vāgīna it (the ear) is shut up in s.s., vaginis includit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 (et etiam primitus spica cum oritur vaginam babet).* *Dimin.* vāgnūla (*small or fine sheath*), Plin. 18, 7, 10.

**sheathe** (*v.*): *I. To place a sword in its sheath: Phr.: (gladium) In vaginam recondere, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14. vaginam ensem referre, Sil. 7, 508.* *II. To bury, thrust deeply:* Phr.: *he s.d. the dagger in the body of the consul,*

sicam in corpore consulis defixit, Cle. Cat. 1, 6, fin.: *(Lucretia) sed the knife in her heart, cultrum in corde defixit, Liv. 1, 58, fin. So, glauit in pectus infuge, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50 v. also TO BURY* **sheathing:** metal plates to cover a ship's bottom laminae (aeræ, terreae, etc.): v. PLATE.

**sheave:** a wheel in which the rope works in a block: orbicula: Cato Vitr. v PULLEY.

**shed** (*v.*): *I. To let fall, to scatter: to throw off: fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. and he s.s tears copiously at each word, et multum lacrimas verba inter singula t.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 348: *has not enough of Latin blood been shed* *r. parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis?* Hor. Epod. 7, 4. *Comp.* (1), effundo, *3: to s. tears, lacrimas e.*, Cic. Tusc. 42, 101. (2). prōfundō, *3 (to shed copiously): I have s. floods of tears, vīna lacrimarum profundi, id. Rep. 6, 14, fin.* *It is eager to s. all his own blood, sanguinem suum p. omnē cupit, Cic. Clu. 6, 18.* (3). diffundo, *3 (to s. abroad): light s. abroad over the whole sky, tuo cōcolo lux diffusa, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, fin.: Luer. Phr.: to s. light on a subject, lumen aliquid rel adhibere, Cic. De Or. 3, 13, fin., afferre, ib. 2, 86, 353.* *II. Of trees, to part with their foliage; also of animals, to part with hair, teeth, etc.:* Phr.: *children s. their teeth, infantibus dentes cadunt, cf. Luer. 5, 671: trees which s. their leaves, arbores quarum folia decidunt, cf. Plin. 18, 25, 60: the sheep s. their wool of their own accord, lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541: to s. the feathers, pluma ponere, exurex (Kr.).*

**abroad:** *1. diffundo, 3: v. TO SHED.* *2. pando, 3. v. TO SPREAD.*

**around:** circumfundo, *3* Cic.:

**sheaf** (*subs.*): *I. In ord. sense tectum, tūgūrium. v. NOVEL.* In milie. sense: *for sheltering besiegers: vinea, plūteus: v. MANTELET.*

**shredder** (*of blood*): hōmīcida, qui hominem occidit, necat: v. MUDERER. (N.B.—Not qui sanguinem fundit, profundit.)

**sheen:** fulgor: v. FLASH.

**sheep**: *I. The animal:* *1. ovis, is, f.; pass. Prov.: to trust a s. to a wolf, o. Iupo committere, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. Dimin. ovīcula (v. rare and late): Tert.* *2. bidens, tis (strictly perh. an animal with the two rows of teeth complete: afterwards usu. a sheep): to slay seven bullocks, and just as many s.s., chosen according to custom, septem mactare juvencos, totidē locas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 19: the s.s. the wolf lying in a pitfall, b. jacente in fovea conspicit lupum, Phaer. 1, 17, 8.*

*3. pēcūs, oīris, n. (cattle collectively): v. FLOCK.* *4. pēcūs, ūdīs, f. (strictly, any brute beast: in poet. usu. = oīsis): Virg. Aen. 3, 120, Luer. A flock of s.s., ovilaria (sc. pecularia), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, praeſ. extr.: of or belonging to s.s., ovīlis (rare), Apul.; ovillus: a pig, a boar, a goat, and an ox, unus ex simile, ovillo, caprino, bovilio grege, Liv. 22, 10. *Coll. of s.s., lac ovillūm, Plin. 28, 9, 33: Col.**

*III. Fig. a silly fellow: oīsis: who in the world has brought these s.s. qui has oves adegit? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3: v. SIMPLTON, NINNY.*

**—cot:** ūlīe: v. SHEEP-FOLD.

**—dog:** perh. cānis ūlīvarius, pastōrīus (Species, canis familiaris).

**—fold:** septum (any enclosure for animals), conceptum, ūlīle: v. FOLD (L.).

**—hook:** pēdūm: v. CROOK. Also, bācūlūm pastōrāle ūlī.

**—market:** \*fōrūm ūlīrīum.

**—shearer:** \*qui oves tōdet.

**—shearing:** v. SHEARING.

**—skin:** pelli ūlīlla: Plin. also, oīsis pelli, and pl. oīvium pelles.

**—stealer:** \*ovum fur: qui oves furatur.

**—walk:** perh. \*pascuum oīvīum: cf. Col. 8, 14, fin.

**sheepish** (*adj.*): perh. blēndus (a rare word, denoting great stupidity): Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2. See also STUPID.

**sheepishly:** perh. stūlētē, stōlētē.

**sheepishness:** v. STUPIDITY.

**sheer** (*adj.*): *I. Right down, unbroken: abruptus (steep: precipitous); a s. precipice of thousand feet deep, locus in pēdūm nīle altitude māa, Liv. 21, 36. Pbr.: a s. precipice, praerupus locus [ex utraque partē] dirūctus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45 v. PERPENDICULAR, PRECIPITES.*

*II. Absolute, utter, pure: 1 mērus, they tell s. marvels, m.*

*monstrant, Cic. At. 4, 7, 1 cf. Ib. 9, 13, 7 (mēra sceler loquuntur).*

*2. germānūs (real, old and out):*

*s. hūmbūg, g. gerrae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9*

*Cic. v. GENUINE.* *3. expr. by nihil nisi, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: tu ... nihil nisi sapientia es, you are a piece of s. wisdom: this is s. folly, haec nihil aliud nisi ineptia sunt.*

*4. pūrū pūtūs (pure and simple): this is a s. sycophant, p. hic sycophanta est, Pl. Ps. 4,*

*7, 105: Sall.*

**sheer off** (*v.*): discedere, se amolir: v. TO DEPART.

**sheet** (*subs.*): *I. A broad piece of linen for bed furniture, or for a winding-sheet:*

*1. līntēum (any piece of linen cloth): v. LINEN.*

*2. latē, stōdōn, ūnīs: f. Vulg. Mar. xlvi. 52 (explained by Wahl as, līntēum tenuē, magis, quadratum, quo Orientales maxime aestate et noctis tempore uti solebant, et quo involvebant etiam mortuorum corpora a description exactly applicable to a sheet).*

*II. A sheet of paper, plāgula the s.s. are dried in the sun and joined together, siccantur sole p. atque inter se junguntur, Plin. 13, 12, 23. Used in mod. Lat. for proof-sheets: q. v.*

*III. Fig.: any expanded surface, a sheet of metal, lāmina (v. PLATE) a s. of water lacus, stagnum, piscina: v. LAKE, POND.*

**IV. In nautical language: a rope fastening the corner of a sail:** pes pedis, m. to veer out one s., pedem facere, Virg. Aen. 5, 820 to let fly the s.s. pedes proferre, Plin. 2, 47, 48.

**—anchor:** *I. The largest and most secure anchor in a ship:* \*perh. ancora ultima, maxima.

*II. The last refuge for safety: ancora ultima the s. of the wearied, ancora u. fessis, Sil. 7, 24. Less fig., spes maxima; in quo spes omnis est.*

**—lightning:** perh. fulgetrum: cf. Plin. 2, 43, 43; v. LIGHTNING. Or by circuit, fulgūra toto coeli tracta diffusa.

**shekel:** siclus (a Hebrew word) Hier.

**shealdake:** \*tadorna vulpanser, Wood.

**shelf:** *I. A board to lay things on:*

*1. plētēs (a shelf on which articles*

*of vertu were placed): and he bids the s.s.*

*preserve the original statues of tēlanthes,*

*et jubar archetypos p. servare Cleanthas,*

*Juv. 2, 7: cf. Pers. 1, 16.* *2. pēgnāta, ūnīs, n. (a set of shelves): nothing could be more beautiful than those s.s. of yours when they set off the books with labels attached to the backs, nulli venustus*

*quon illa tua pēgnāta postquam syllabis libris illustrant, Cle. At. 4, 8, ad fin.*

*3. lōcūlātūm, ūrīm (with compartments, very rare in this sense)*

*s.s. reaching to the roof, tēto tens exstructa, l. Sen. Tranq. 9, 7*

*4. tābūlū (a s. made of a single board): v. BOARD, PLANK.*

*II. A ledge of rocks: dorsum*

*Virg. Aen. 1, 110. Or simply, saxa lātentia v. REEF, ROCK.*

**shell** (*subs.*): *I. The hard outer coat of animals, fruits, etc.:*

*1. conchā (the shell of molluscs):*

*small fishes float in the open s., pis-*

*ciculi parvi in c. hiatem innatant, Cle.*

*N. D. 2, 48, 123: the snail enclosed in a s.,*

*implicatus conchæ illīmax, Col. 10, 324.*

*2. crusta (any hard surface or cov-*

*ering of a body): locusts are protected*

*by a frail s., locustæ c. fragili mun-*

*untur, Plin. 9, 30, 52. Dimin. crustula*

(v. rare). Plin. 3. pūtāmen (*husk, outer-covering*): *walnut s.s., juglandium putamina*, Cic. Tusc. 5. 20, 58: *bean s.s., fabae p.*, Plin. 17. 24, 37: *an egg-shell, ovi p.*, id. 30, 7, 19: Col. 4 cālyx, ycis m. (*outer-covering*): *three fruits from one s.*, trini partus ex uno c., id. 15, 23, 25: *egg s.s., ovorum c.*, id. 28, 2, 4. 5. *testa* (*the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals*): *raves of monsters clinging to the rock by their s.s.* genera beluorum ad sasa testis inherantum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: *the s. of a tortoise*, testudinis t., Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23: *the s. of an oyster*, t. ostreæ, Plin. 32, 6, 21.

6. folliculus: v. HUSK. 7. cortex, Icís, m. (*in this sense*): *an egg-s.*, ovi c., Vitr. 8, 3, 18. 8. An inner coffin made of wood: arca; cāpūlos: v. COFFIN. III. In military language, a hollow shot filled with gunpowder: \*globus terreus pulvare nitro repletis oppugnare.

**shell** (v.): expr. by circuml. with words under SUELL (I. and III.): *to s. walnuts*, \*putamina juglandium detrahere; *to s. a town*, oppidum: \*globus ferreis pulvare nitro repletis oppugnare.

—fish: 1. concha: *(usu. the shell, but also the entire creature)*: Ov. M. 10, 267 (*Sidonis c. = purple s.*): Lucr.

2. conchilium: *usu. pl.*: *it happens to oysters and all kinds of shell-fish, ostrueum et conchilium omnibus contingit*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: cf. Plin. 9, 36, 60.

3. testa (*collect. term*): *not every sea abounds in fine-flavoured s.s.*, non omne inate generose fertile t., Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: *the sea s.*, t. marina, ib. 2, 8, 55. 4. testacea, brūm, n. (*v. rare*): *every kind of s.*, omnia t., Plin. 32, 5, 20: *the eyelids of all insects and s. more like the ears of quadrupeds*, insectorum omnium et t. operamenta oculi mouentur sicut quadrupedum aures, id. 11, 37, 55.

**shelter** (subs.): 1. lit. *that which covers*: 1. tegimen tēgīmen, etc., v. COVERING. 2. suffugium (*from sun, rain, etc.*): nō s. *from either the rain or sun*, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, init.: *they are accustomed to make subterranean caves as a s. from the cold of winter*, solent subterraneo specus aperire s. hiemis, Tac. Germ. 16, jn.: *a s. against the severity of the climate*, s. adversus cael i rigorem, Sen. de Ira, 1, 11, 2. II. In wider sense, a refuge, protection: 1. per fugium (*a place of refuge*): a s. and a harbour for his broken fortune, ejus fortunae jactantes portum ac p., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: v. REFUGE. 2. réceptaculum (*place of retreat*): v. RETREAT. 3. castellum (*lit. a fort, stronghold*: fig., a shelter, defence): *a stronghold of abandoned citizens, and a s. for villainy, arx civium perditorum, c. latronum, CIC. Pis. 5, 11: a s. for every crime, c. omnium scelerum*, Liv. 3, 57, init.

4. āra (*lit. an altar*, hence fig. a protection): *to flee for refuge to the s. of the laws*, ad aram legum confugere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8. 5. umbra (*fig., a shelter, protection*): a s. and retreat, u. et recessus, id. de Or. 3, 26, 101: *they shulk under the s. of a great name*, umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: *they shulked under the s. of the Roman friendship*, sub umbrâ Romanae amicitiae letabani, Liv. 34, 9, fin. 6. hospitium and déversorium may be used to express shelter in the sense of lodgings at an inn, or hospitality in a private house: v. LODGING. Phr. in many places I do not even get a s., multis locis ne tecum quidem accipio, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: to afford any one s. (as fugitives from justice, etc.), aliquem teatis as sedibus recipere, Cic. (Kr.). See also PROTECTION.

**shelter** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To cover and protect, as from cold, wind, etc.: 1. tēgo, xi, cūm, i.: *to preserve and s. any one from injury*, aliquem conservare et t., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: *to s. and protect any one*, aliquem teatis as sedibus recipere, Cic. (Kr.). See also PROTECTION.

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5. **shelter** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To receive blow upon a s., expirere ieiūnū, etc., etc.: 1. strōphē (lit., a turning about): *I will find some s.s. aliquam s. inventiam*, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, fin.: *wordy s.s. (bricks)*, s. verbose, Phaedr. I, 14, 4 Sen. 2. dōli, orum: *nō furnished with s.s. and Pelasgian artifice*, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152. by clever s.s., per doctos d., Pl. 19s. 1, 5, 70. 3. perh. artes, ium, may serve: v. ARTIFICE; STRATEGEM. Full of shafts, fertile in expedients: versutis, vārius, etc.; v. SHIFTY. II. An article of female attire: indūsum: Non.

6. **shifty**, i. e. ready with all kinds of cunning expedients: 1. versutis (capable of good sense also): Join versus, astutus, fallax, callidus, valer, veterator, Clc. de Or. 3, 13, 57: Fin.

7. perh. vārius (capable of *adūrē*—

carried by light infantry and cavalry): they leap down from their horses and hold their s.s. before the antestigmen, desilunt ex equis et pro antestigmine, p. objicunt, Liv. 2, 20, fin.: this soldier has a s. three feet in diameter, hic miles tripedalem p. habet, id. 38, 21, fin. Dimin., parvula (v. rare) Hor. Od. 2, 10 (relicta non bene parvula).

petta (= Gk. πέττα); a small light target, usu. crescent-shaped: the kind of s. called the petta is not unlike the small Spanish s., p. cetra hand dissimili est, Liv. 28, 5, fin.; Virg. see also Smith's Antiq. 882.

8. cētra (caetra); prob. a Spanish word; the small shield used by the Spaniards, Britons, etc.; immense swords and short s.s. gladii ingentes et breves c., Tac. Agr. 16, init. Fig.: the hides of elephants too firm penetrable s.s. elephantorum quoque tergora impenetrabiles c. habent, Plin. 11, 39, 93.

9. anēle (an oval shield, Aen. 7, 188 esp. the one said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, or those made in imitation of it): colestia arma, quae ancilia appetulant, Liv. 1, 29, med. 7. arma, orum (usu. implements of warfare of any kind, but also used specifically for a shield): his friends bore the corpse upon their s.s. scutum examinem super arms ferant, Virg. Aen. 10, 841.

10. umbo, ónis, m. (lit. any convex elevation, hence the boss on a s.: meton, a shield): there, as the king was getting up, he throws him down again on his back with his s., assurgentem ibi regem umbone resipinat, Liv. 4, 19, med.; Virg.: Lucan.

II. Fig.: shelter, defence: praeclivis, scutum, tūamen, etc.; v. PROTECTION, REFUGE, SHELTER. III. In heraldry, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms: \*scutum. IV. A botanical term: perh. scutum.

**shield factories**: scūtariae fabricae: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

—maker: scūtarius: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35.

—bearer: 1. scūtigérūs: Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 45. 2. armiger (gen. term for an armour-bearer of any kind): Virg., Ov.: v. ARMOUR-REARER.

shield (v.): i. e. to cover as with a shield: tēgo, 3: v. TO SHELTER.

shieldless: expr. by circuml., sine scūtū, clipeo, parma, etc.: or by abdol., scuto amissō, abjecto, relicto: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10 (relicta non bene parvula).

shield (v.): A. Trans.: To change; to alter: mūto, i.: to s. one's clothes, vestimenta m., Suet. Tib. 14, 14, fin.: v. TO CHANGE; ALTER. B. Intrans:

1. To move about, change direction: 1. circumgīo, égi, actum, 3: with pron. refl. (used of the wind, tide, etc.); the wind s.ing about, circumgīntur, se vento, Liv. 37, 16. 2. mūtor, i.: if fortune were to s., si fortuna mutetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. Comp.: immutor, i.: v. TO CHANGE, ALTER. II. To resort to expedients for safety: prōvide, vidi, visum, 2: you need never care for me. I shall s. for myself, nihil me curvatis, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 91.

shift (v.): A. Trans.: To change; to alter: mūto, i.: to s. one's clothes, vestimenta m., Suet. Tib. 14, 14, fin.: v. TO CHANGE; ALTER. B. Intrans:

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shift (subs.): 1. An expedient tried in difficulty: 1. strōphē (lit., a turning about): I will find some s.s. aliquam s. inventiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, fin.: wordy s.s. (bricks), s. verbose, Phaedr. I, 14, 4 Sen. 2. dōli, orum: nō furnished with s.s. and Pelasgian artifice, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152. by clever s.s., per doctos d., Pl. 19s. 1, 5, 70. 3. perh. artes, ium, may serve: v. ARTIFICE; STRATEGEM. Full of shafts, fertile in expedients: versutis, vārius, etc.; v. SHIFTY. II. An article of female attire: indūsum: Non.

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**ing oneself to anything:** Sall. Cat. 5. 3. **veterator** (strictly *sab.*, *au* *rogue*, a *dodger*: also used as *adj.*): Cic. l.c.; Ter. 4. **prae** *praestigio* (*trickster*): v. **JUGGLER**; also, **TRICKER**.

**shilling**, \*schēlingus (in the Latin of the middle ages): also sometimes represented by *librae*, *solidi*, *denarii*, l.s. d.; but *solidus* was strictly about a *guinea*. **Phr.**: *to pay twenty s.s. in the pound*, *solidum suum cuique solvere*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46; *to ten t.s.s. in the pound*, *dimidium ex eo quod debetur solvere*, Quint. 5, 10, 105.

**skin**: crūs, crūris, n.: the *s.* is *recessed* by the cross-bone of the ankles, *excipit* c. *osse transverso talorum*, Cels. 8, 1, fin.; cf. Isid. Or. 11, 1, 110, where the erura are stated to be below the knees (sunt sub genibus usque ad suras).

**-bone**: *tibia*: Cels. 8, 1, fin.; Isid. l.c. 111: *adj.* *tibialis*, *relating to the skin-bone or skin*; cf. Snet. Aug. 82.

**shine** (v.): *To emit rays of light; to give forth brightness or splendour*:

1. *luceo*, xi, 2 (gen. term, applicable to any luminous object): *the star was sing with a borrowed light, stella luce lucebat aliena*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, fin.; *the funeral pile s.s. with fire, luctus igne rugos*, Ov. H. 11, 14; *Phoebus sat on a throne s.ing with brilliant emeralds, sedebat in soio Phoebus claris incensu smaragdis*, Id. M. 2, 24. **Comps.** (1.) *colliceo*, 2, v. n. (*to be all one blaze of light*): *the sun s.s. brightly so far and wide, sol tam longe lateque c.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; *the torches s. brightly on every side*, *lampades undique c.*, Ov. II. 14, (2.) *refluco*, 2 (*to s. back, gleam*): *the wide waters s. with fire, igni freta late relucunt*, Virg. Aen. 2, 312. **Incept.** *lúcesco* and *lúcisco*, luxi, 3 (*to begin to s.*): *the sun begins to s.*, sol, 1, Virg. E. 6, 37; Ov. F. 5, 417. **Comp.** *lúcesco* and *lúcisco*, 3: *when on the third day the sun had begun to s., quum tertio die sol illuxisset*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96. 2. *fulgeo*, fulsi, 2 (*s. with a bright flashing radiance*): *the moon was s.ing in a calm sky, coelo fulgebat luna prima*, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; *marble palaces s.ing with ivory and gadi, marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia*, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13. *Saturn's s.ing palace* (i.e. the sky) *fulgent domus Saturni*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8. **Comps.** (1.) *affulgeo*, 2: v. *TO SHINE* on: (2.) *offulgeo*, 2 (*s. against or upon*: rare): Virg. Aen. 9, 110; Sil. (3.) *rēfulgeo*, 2 (*to reflect a light, gleam*): *the gleam of the gold shone through the boughs, aurum resulfit aura per ramos*, Virg. Aen. 6, 204 (Cic. [poet]). **Incept.** *fulgesco*, 3 (*to begin to s.*: v. rare and late): *Firmic.* 3, *splendeo*, 2 (*s. brilliantly, as polished objects do*): *the sea s.s. under the flickering light, s. tremulo sub lumine pontis*, Virg. Aen. 7, 9; *the ancestral salt-cellar s.s. on the meagre table*, *paternum s. in mensa tenui salinum*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14. **Comp.**: *re-splendeo*, 2 (*strengthened from simple verb*: poet): Virg. Sil. **Incept.** *splendeo*, dui, 3 (*to become bright*): *the ploughshare (rubbed against the furrow) begins to s.*, s. vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46; Ov. 4, *nito*, 2 (*to beam with reflected light*): *to s. with unguents, unguitus n.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: *s. with s. with use, usu n.*, Ov. cf. Lucifer, 1, 9, *not diffuso lumine coquim*. **Comp.**: *pernitit*, 2 (*to s. very much*: v. rare): *Mela*. **Incept.** *nitesco*, tui, 3 (*to begin to s.*): Cic. poet. Plin. 5, *mīeo*, 1: v. *TO GLITTER, GLEAM*. 6. *candeo*, ui, 2 (*to emit a white light*: poet). *flory s.s. on the thrones*, c. *ebur solis*, Cat. 64, 45. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1, where *candidum* = *sing white*.

**—forth:** 1. *eluceo*, xi, 2 *(both lit. and fig.): a circle s.ing out among the flames, inter flammis circulus elucens*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. **Fig.**: *already the spark of genius shone forth in the youth, scintilla in-*

*geni* elucebat in puer, Cic. Rep. 2, 21. 2. *eniteo*, 2 (*both lit. and fig.): the myrtle s.s. forth with flowery branches*, *myrtus floridis ramulis e.*, Cat. 61, 21; *so much grace s.s. forth from her lovely face*, *tantum egregio decus e. ore*, Virg. Aen. 4, 150. **Fig.**: *Demosthenes shone forth in those speeches which are called "the Philippines," in its orationibus, que Philippicas notinuantur, enitit Demosthenes*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2: *radios shone forth in war, virtus in bello enitit*, Id. Mur. 14, 14, *ad fin.* **Incept.** *enitesco*, tul, 3 (*both lit. and fig.): thou shinest forth fairer by far, etc.*, *enitesco pulchrior multo, etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6; Quint. Fig.: *(he eagerly desired a new war) where valour could s. forth, ubi virtus e. posset*, Sall. C. 54, fin. 3. *fulgeo*, 2 (*rarely fig.): even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebat iam in adolescentiō indoles virtutis*, Nep. Eum. 1, med. More precisely, *comp.*: *efulgeo*, 2 (*both lit. and fig.): a new light shone forth from the eyes, nova lux oculis effulsit*, Virg. Aen. 9, 731. **Fig.**: *Philip and Alexander the Great shone forth in war, in bello Philipus ac Magnus Alexander effulgebat*, Liv. 45, 7. 4. *ex-plendesco*, dut, 3, *incep.* (*only fig.): he began to s. forth more brilliantly than his schoolfellow could patiently bear, clarius exsplendescat quam condiscipuli aequo animo forte possent*, Nep. Att. 1, fin.; *from his very childhood the gifts of mind and body began to s. forth, in puro statin corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt*, Snet. Tit. 3, 5. *pellicio* and *perfliceo*, 2 (*in this sense only fig.): the good and beautiful s.s. forth from the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex illis, quis commemoravi, virtutibus p.* Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: *the character of the speaker s.s. forth (i.e. appears) from the speech, mores dicentes ex oratione p.* Quint. 6, 2, 13.

**shine on or upon**: 1. *affulgeo*, si, 2 (*both lit. and fig. with dat.): when thy face, like spring, s.s. upon the people, instar veris ubi virtus tuus affulsi populo*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6: *Od. 1. Liv. 2. offulgeo, si* 2 (*with dat. : rare*): Virg. Aen. 9, 110. 3. *illustro*, *collusto*, i. v. *TO ILLUMINE*. (N.B.—*affulgeo*, *offulgeo*, as also *refulgeo*) [Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23] *are intrans, and take dat. of indirect obj.:* *illustro*, *collusto*, *are trans.*, and take acc. of direct obj.]

**—through**: expr. by *fulgeo*, *lúcesco*, with per: v. *TO SHINE* (*lúcesco*, *translucere* = *to be transparent*.)

**shingle**: *gläre, calcüli*, v. **GRAVEL**. **shingly**: *glärēsus, calcilösus*: v. **GRAVELLY**.

**shining** (*adj.*): *lúcidus, lúcens; fulgidus, fulgens; nitidus, nitens*: v. **BRIGHT**.

**ship** (*subs.*): 1. *návis*, is, f. (gen. term, *a. s. of any kind*): *s.s. of war, n. longae, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; s.s. of burden, transports s.s.s. n. onerariae*, ib. 4, 22 called also *naves rotundae* (from their form): *the admiral's s.s. n. praetoria*, Liv. 29, 25: *decked s.s. n. tecta, id. 22, 21 also n. constrata, id. 35, 46: a s. without a deck, n. aperta, id. 32, 21: a s. laden with gold, chaff, etc., n. aurum, paleae, etc.* Cic. Parad. 3, 1: *to build a s. n. constructre*, id. de Sen. 20, 72; also n. *seficare*, Caes. B. G. 5, init.; n. facere, ib.; n. fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: *to fit out a s. n. adornare*, Caes. B. C. 1, 26; n. armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: *to launch a s. n. in aquam deducere*, Liv. 28, 17; or, simply, n. deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 21; or, n. ab terra moliri, Liv. 28, 7, fin.; *to work a s. n. agere*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: *to bring a s. to land at any place, n. appellere ad aliquem locum*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4; n. deprime, *applicare*, Liv. 28, 17: *to sink a s. n. deprimere*, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: *to sail in a s. in nave velic*, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, eq. **Fig.**: *the s. of the Republic, n. reipublicae, Cic. Sec. 20, 46*. 2. *návigrum* (*a smaller s.*; in later Latin used as gen. term for *návis*): *to build s.s. návigrum facere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: *reconnoui-*

*trum s.s.*, *speculatoria navigia*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, fin.; *transport s.s. návigrum vectoria*, ib. 5, 8, fin. Other special terms are *corbita* (*a皂on sailing s. of burden*), Clc. Att. 16, 6; *gaulus* (= Gr. γαύλος; a round merchant vessel used by the Phoenicians); *Fest.*: *cercurus* (= Gr. κέρκουρος; a kind of light s. peculiar to the Cyprians); Liv. 33, 19, fin.: *Plin. hippákoi, orum* (= Gr. ἵππαρυοι; vessels for transporting horses; only in pl.); Liv. 44, 28: *actuária or actuarium* (rare in this absolute use without *návis* a swift sailing s.); Caes. *Dim. actuáriolum* (*a small swift vessel impelled by oars*); Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3. [N.B.—The following words are used in the sense of *návis* by the poets: (1.) *cárina* (lit. the keel of a s.): a treacherous station for s.s., statio male dicta carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23; Hor. (2.) *puppis*, 18, f. (lit. the stern or prop of a s.): the swift s.s., p. etiae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20. *anong a thousand barks thy s. shall be thousandth*, inter milie rates uasit millesima p., Ov. H. 13, 97. Virg. (3.) *rátis* (lit. a raft, float): they have placed curved keels on the s.s., pandas ratibus posuere carinas, Virg. G. 2, 445 Hor. (4.) *pinus*, *ús* and *i. f.* (lit. a pine; hence anything made out of pine wood, a s.): *hither the s. Argo has not reached, non hue Argoo contundit p.* Hor. Ep. 16, 57: *a s. driven by the headlong north-wind, acta praecepiti p. borea*, Ov. II, 2, 185. Virg.]

**ship** (v.): I. *To put on board s.:* no exact equiv.; expr. by *circulum*, *in nave* or *naves impunere*, v. *TO EMBARK*. II. *To receive a wave on board a s.:* nautical term: *accipio*, 3: *s. a dangerous sea, a. inimicum imbreu*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123.

**—builder**: *naupégus* (= Gr. ναυπήγος). Edict, Diocl. p. 19: also *fabi* *návales* may be used in the *pl.* to expr. a body of *s.-builders*: *Inscr.* Or by circum. qui *naves facit*, *aedificat*.

**—building**: 1. expr. by *circulum*, with *naves facere aedificare*: *he learnt the art of s.-building in his youth*, *adolescens artem aedificandi naves didicit*: *timber for s.-building*: perh. *materia ad naves aedificandas*—*pine-wood for s.-building*, *abies* in *fabricandas naves*, Llv. (Q.). 2. perh. *architectura návialis*. *Place for s.-building*: *návilia, num*: v. *DOCKYARD*, ARSENAL.

**—carpenter**: *naupégariis*. Inscr.

**—master**: *naupégarius (homo)*.

**—owner**: *;* the liberality of the s.-master was well known, *audita n. hominis liberalitas est*, Clc. Att. 9, 3 *our merchants or s.s., mercatores aut n. nostri*, Id. Manil. 5, 11.

**shipping** (*subs.*): collective term for a number of vessels: *pr. návigrum, orum*; *he saw much s. in the harbour*, *\* in portu magnam návigrorum multitudinem vidit*; or sometimes supply *náves*: v. *shir*.

**shipwreck** (*subs.*): I. Lit.:

1. *naupragium many have suffered s.s.*, *multo n. fecerunt*, Clc. Fam. 16, 9, init.: *to perish in a s., naupragio perire*, id. Deiot. 9, 25: *or naufragio interfiri*, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, fin.; also, *naufragio intercipi* (*to be cut off by s.*); Tac. A. 14, 1, fin. 2. expr. by verbal phr. *to escape from (death by) s.*, *traeta ematire návi*, Hor. A. P. 20: *so mersa rate*, Juv. 14, 101 v. *TO SHIPWRECK*. II. Fig.: *destruction, ruin*: 1. *naupragium*; *the s. of the fortunes of C. Decianus*, C. Deciani n. fortunam, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25; *so, n. ret tamiliarum*, id. Fam. 1, 9, fin.; *unless these men retire from the helm of affairs there is every reason to fear a general s.*, qui nisi a gubernacilio recessit, maximum ab universo naufragio perire in est, Cic. Fam. 16, 27, ad med. 2. *návia*; *cládes* (*utter destruction, complete downfall*), v. *KUIN*, DESTRUCTION.

**shipwreck** (v.): chiefly in pass. of persons: *to be s.d.*, *návem frango*, 2: *he*

was s'd on the island of Andros, navem is fugit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. Andr. i, 3, 17: so Hor. has, omnis res mea fracta est, my fortunes were s'd, Sat. 2, 3, 18. Also, naufragium facere: v. SHIPWRECK (subs.). See also TO WRECK.

**shipwrecked** (part. and adj.):

1. naufrágus: Africa saw Marius an exile and s., Africa Marium expulsum et n. vidit, Cic. Pis. 19, 4: a s. vessel, n. puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: a s. woman, mulier n., Tac. A. 14, 11, fin. 2. ejēctus: Virg. Aen. 4, 373 (ejectum litora... accepit): Ov.

**shipwright**: naupagus: v. SHIP-BUILDER.

shire: cōmītātūs, ūs: v. COUNTY.

shirt: 1. sūbūcīla (any under garment): after that they began to wear two tunics each, they commenced calling them the s. and the indūstūm, postea quam binas tunicas habere coepūrunt, instituerunt vocare s. et indūstūm, Varr. in Non. 542, 24: if a shabby s. comes next to a tunic of good cloth, etc., si forte s. pexa trita subest tunicae, etc., Hor. Ep. i, 1, 95: cf. Suet. Aug. 82, init. (quaternis cum pingui toga tunicis et subucula... muniebatur). 2. interula (lit. inward, inner): App. Flor. M. 8, p. 205: or with vests or tunica: id. p. 346. 3. camisia (a linea nights): Isid. Or. 19, 22, 29. 4. sindon, ūnis, f. (= Gr. σύνδων: a kind of linen s. or wrapper): Aus.: v. SHEET. PROV.: near is my s. but nearer is my skin, tunica pallio propior, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30: or perh. proximus egomet sum mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12 (R. and A.).

**shiver** (v.): A. Tunc: To dash or break in pieces: 1. comminuo, i. ūtum, 3 (to break into small pieces): Cic. Pis. 38, 93: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES. 2. confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3: to s. pots and cups, aulas calicesque c., Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 8: swords s'd by swords, contracti ensibus enses, Lukan 7, 573.

3. élido, 3: v. TO DASH IN PIECES.

B. Intrans.: 1. Lit., to s. or tremble with cold: horreo, 2: not to furnish a tunic to the s. slave, horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. I, 93. and although you yourself will s. quamvis horribilis et ipse, Ov. A. A. 2, 21. 2. To shudder with fear, etc.: trēmo, 3: contrémisco, 3: v. TO SHUDDER.

**shiver** (subs.): 1. A small piece broken off: fragmentum or fragmen, frustum: v. FRAGMENT, BIT. Phr: to break anything all to s.s., confringere, comminuere: v. TO SHIVER (A.). 2. A shuddering sensation: horror: a cold s. shakes my limbs, mibi frigidus h. membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: I call it a s. when the whole body trembles, h. voco, ubi totum corpus intremet, Cels. 3, 3, init.: Cic. v. SHITTER. Esp. in expr. cold s.s.: horror: Cic. Att. 12, 6, 51: or expr. by frigus et febris: cf. Cic. Cat. I, 13, 31 (aestu frigide jactari): to be attacked with cold s.s., frigore tentari, Hor. S. I, 1, 80: cf. foll. art. (II.).

**shivering** (subs.): 1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces: expr. by verb: v. TO SHIVER (A.). 2. A trembling or shaking with fear or cold: 1. horror: the s. which attends the tertian and quartan fever, h. tertiana et quartanae, Plin. 22, 23, 72, fin.: Cels.: v. preced. art. 2. frigus ūris, n. (rare in this sense): fevers generally begin with s., febres incipiunt ferre ab horre, Cels. 3, 3, init.

**shoal** (subs.): 1. A multitude, in the expression a s. of fish: 1. exāmen, ūnis, n. (orig. a swarm of bees; afterwards, a multitude or swarm of anything): s.s. of fish, piscium examina, Plin. 31, 1, 1. 2. vis: a great s. of fish, \* magna vis piscium: v. MUL-TITUDE. 2. A place where the water is shallow: 1. vādūm (a shallow place in a river or sea): dangerous by means of treacherous s.s., per occula v. infestas (insulas), Tac. A. 2, 23, fin.: v. FORD, SHALLOW. 2. syrtis: v.

QUICKSAND. 3. brēvia, iūm: v. SHAL-LOWS.

**shoal** (v. intr.): expr. by phr. (maris) altitude minuitur, decrescit: v. TO DE-CREASE.

**shoaly** (adj.): vādūs: a s. river, annis v., Virg. Aen. 7, 728: the s. Syrtes, Syrtes v., Sall. J. 78, med.: v. SHALLOW.

**shock** (subs.): 1. A violent colli-sion of bodies; a concussion: 1. conflic-tus, ūs (a dashing violently together; v. rarely found except in abl.): by the s. and friction of stones, c. atque tritu-lapidum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, fin.: by the s. of the clouds (in thunder), nūbitum confictu, id. Div. 2, 19, 44. 2. conflictio (v. rare): Quint. 3, 6, 6. 3. conflicti-tātē (only of the s. of the two armie-s: v. rare): the s. of the two armie-s, duorum exercitū, c., Gell. 15, 18. 4. concursus, ūs, n. (chiefly used of the s. made by the rushing together of two hostile parties): the s. of battle, prælli c., Nep. Thras. 1: as soon as their arms clashed in the first s., ut primo statim c. increpue arma, Liv. 1, 25, init.: to be shaken by the violence of the tempests and by the s. of calamities, vi tempestatū et c. calamitatū labefactari, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, init. 5. impētus, ūs, m.: when the force of it and the power-ful s. hath slivered (the cloud), ubi communi-vit eis et acer, Lucre. 6, 128. Esp. of the s. of battle: the rush and s. of armed men, incursio atque i. armorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44: to bear up against such violent s.s. of the winds, tantos i. ventorum sustineas, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1, 1, med. 6. collusio (expr. rare: to be avoided): Plin. 9, 35, 56. 7. impulsus, ūs, m. (chiefly in abl.): not only by the s. of shields and the collision of the bodies, etc., non solum i. scutorum neque confictu corporum, etc., Cic. Caec. 13, 43: that flame is set in motion not by a s. from another body, etc., is ardor non affeno im. movetur, etc., id. N. D. 2, 12, 32. 8. II. A blow: esp. in phr. to give or receive a s. by expr. by verb: 1. labefacto, i: to give a s. to any one's dignity, aliquis dignitatem i., Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: to give a s. to any one's credit, aliquis fidem i., Liv. 24, 20, fin.: his mind received a severe s., mens veberente labefacta est: he received so severe a s. that, etc., \*i. vehementer labefactatus est, ut, etc. 2. concūtio, ūs, ssum (3 to shake to the very foundations): to give a s. to the republic, c. rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 100: he gave a severe s. to the Lacaedēmonian power, opes Lacaedēmoniorum con-cussit, Nep. Epam. 6: the resources of the enemy having received a s., con-cussis hostium viribus, Vell. 2, 121: the fidelity of the Transrheneani having received a s., concussa fide Transrhene-norum, Tac. H. 5, 25. III. Impression or feeling of disgust: perh. offendio, or expr. by offendio, di, sum, 3: v. TO SPOCK (I. and II.). IV. An electrical s.: perh. \*ictus electricus. V. Shock of an earthquake: 1. concusso, ūnis, f. (used of the shaking produced by an earthquake): a mighty s. which has buried two cities, c. vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, fin. 2. succusso (a quaking of the earth): it is a s. when the earth is shaken and moved up and down, s. est cun terra quatit, et sursum ad de-orsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, med. 3. usu, better expr. by verb con-cūtio, 3: the theatre receiving a severe s. from an earthquake, concusso terrae motu theatru, Suet. Ner. 20. 4. usu, terræ motus may be precise enough: v. EARTHQUAKE. VI. (if corn: v. SHEAF, shock (v.): 1. In active sense, to strike with horror or disgust: 1. offendio, di, sum, 3: v. TO OFFEND. 2. percūtio, ūs, ūnus, 3: he was s'd by a most cruel letter, percussus est atrocissi-mis litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. 3. per-cello, cūli, culsum, 3 (v. rare): Tac. 4. expr. by circuml. hortore, for-midine afficer: v. TO HORRIFY. 5. In passive sense, to be s'd: expr. by

visu obstipescō, pui, 3 (to stand aghast): or visu refūgīo, fugi, 3: v. TO SHRINK FROM, RECOIL. Sometimes commoveri, permoveri, may serve, being applicable to any strong emotion: the whoī state was greatly s'd at his death, \* magnopere commota est tota civitas ejus in-teritu, etc.

**shocking** (adj.): producing a feel-ing of disgust or horror: 1. foedus (foul, offensive: both lit. and fig.): a s. wound, f. vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: abominable and s. places, loca tetra et f. Sall. C. 52, ad med.: s. tempests, tempestates f., Liv. 25, 7. Fig.: a s. crime, facinus t., Tex. Eun. 5, 5, 1: Cic.

2. taeter or tēter, tra, trum (extremely disagreeable and offensive: both lit. and fig.): a horrible and s. face, vulnus horridus et t., Suet. Cal. 50: a very s. winter, terribilia biems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Fig.: a very s. war, bellum tētrum, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2: a s. crime, facinus t., id. Off. 3, 25, 95. 3. atrox, oclis (abominably cruel): a thing so abominable, so s., and so wicked, cannot be belied, res tam scelestā, tam a., tam ne-leria credi non potest, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: a s. tempest, a. tempestas, Tac. A. 11, 31, extr.: that seemed a s. crime to the senators and people, a. visum id faci-nus paribus plebeius, Liv. 1, 26.

4. inhonestus (that which brings disgrace or shame): nostrils mutilated with a s. wound, truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: most s. covetousness, in honestissima cupiditas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. 5. nefarius, nēlandus (abominably wicked): s. cruelty [singularis] et nefaria crudelitas, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: s. adultery with a most noble woman, nefandum adulterium nobilissimam feminae, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: v. WICKED, ABOM-INABLE, EXECRABLE. As exclamation: indignum facinus! Pl. or, simply, indignum: cf. Ov. M. 5, 36 (indignum: scelerato profuit ara): or expr. by

\* turpe dictu: sie, s. \*pluri, turpe dictu!

**shockingly** (adv.): 1. taetē (té-trē): to do many things s. multa t. facere, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. 2. foede (revoltingly): they defiled the altar s. with the blood of the virgin, virginis aram turparunt sanguine bole, Lucre. 1, 86: the rest mangled s. his legs and arms, ceteri crura brachiaque f. lamia-re, Tac. H. 1, 41.

3. turpiter (shamefully, disgracefully): v. SHAMEFULLY.

4. expr. by adj. foedus (L. G. § 147): their wounds gaped open more s., feedores patebant plagae, Liv. 38, 21, med. See also DISGRACEFULLY, SHAMEFULLY.

**shoe** (subs.): 1. calceus: ss for men and women, c. viriles et mulieres, Varr. I. L. 9, 29: suitable ss and well-fitted to the foot, c. habiles, et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: the shoe untidily loose sticks on to the foot, male laixus in pede c. haeret, Hor. S. I, 3, 32: to ask for your ss (i.e. to rise from bed), calceos poscere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, fin.: to change one's shoes (i.e. to become a senator), c. mutare, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28. Dimin. calceolus (a small shoe; rare): with turned up ss, cum calceolis repandis, id. N. D. 1, 29, fin. 2. calceamentum (collective term for all that covers the foot): my ss are the hard skin of the soles of my feet, mihi c. solu-rum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: to put on ss, c. induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7. Post-August for calceamentum is calceatus, ūs, m.: which he was in the habit of using for ss, quibus in calceato ute-batur, id. 8, 57, 82: he wore clothing and ss and the rest of his dress, etc., vestiti que et cetero habitus usus est, etc., Suet. Calig. 52, init. 3. sōlea (simply a covering for the soles of the feet; a slipper): Hor. Geell.: see also SLIPPER. Used also of the shoes of horses or other animals: Suet. Ner. 30: Col.

4. soccus (a low-heeled, light s.; esp. the s. worn by the comic actors): I will give you ss, a tunic, and a cloak, s., tunicam, pallium tibi dabo, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 6c:

sometimes he was seen wearing women's ss, nonnquam s. mulieris conspicuus est, Suet. Calig. 52. 5. caliga (a strong and heavy s. worn by the Roman soldiers): his ss and chalked gaiters did not please me, mili caligae ejus et fasces eratæ non placebant, CIC. Att. 2, 3, 1: a s. for the use of spies, c. speculatoria, Suet. Calig. 52. 6. pèro, onis, m. (a kind of large s. made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by the peasants): a s. made of raw hide covers the other foot, pedem crudus tegit altera p., Virg. Aen. 9, 690: to wear in winter a s. reaching some distance up the leg, per glaciem peronete, Juv. 14, 185; see also Smith's Antq. p. 889. 7. crèpida (a sandal consisting only of a sole without upper leather): v. SANDAL, SLIPPER. 8. sandálum (a sandal): v. SANDAL.

**shoe** (v.): calceo, i. to s. mules, mulas c., Suet. Vesp. 23: to trust oneself (to a s.-maker) to be shod: alicui calcetando committere pedes, Pbaedr. 1, 14, 16: more fully, sociis, cothurnis c., Plin. Shot with iron, perh. ferratis to s. horses, *equos soleis ferreis instruere, armare.*

—black (subs.): expr. by calceo detergere; calceos purgare ac nitidare: v. TO POLISH.

—brush: perh. \*péniculus quo calceamenta detergentur (R. and A.).

—maker: 1. sütör: CIC. Phaedr. (gen. term). Prov.: that the s. should stick to his last, s. ne supra crepidam judicaret, Plin. 35, 10, 36. 2. sölärüs (a sandal or slipper-maker): Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40. 3. calcator (v. rare and late): Inscr.: Lampr. A shoe-maker's apprentice: sutrina tabernæ alumnus, Tac. A. 15, 34. (R. and A.): a shoemaker's shop: taberna sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; or simply sutrina: a chicken flew into a s., pulvis in s. devoluit, Plin. 10, 41, 65: Terti. Pall. 5: s.'s blacking, átramentum sutorium, CIC. Fam. 9, 21, fin.: Plin. 29, 12, 48: a s.'s punch: fistula sutoria: id. 17, 14, 23: the trade of a s., ars sutrina: Plin. 7, 56, 57: or simply sutrina: Vitr. 6, praef. fin.

—strings: 1. perh. crepidarum obstragula: Plin. 9, 35, 56. 2. habéna (a leather strap): they are tied on with s., habenis vincita sunt, Gell. 13, 21.

**shoot** (subs.): 1. vrga (g. term; any young twig or sprout): v. TWIG. 2. planta (a shoot for planting or grafting): CIC. de Sen. 15, 52 (malloëli, plantæ, sarmenta, vivarides, propagines): Varr. 3. surculus (a slip for setting or grafting): Col. R. R. 6, 15; Plin. Also used fig.: CIC. de Or. 3, 210 (ex jure civili curculo defrigendo). 4. tålea (a cutting for planting): cut olives of about the length of three feet, t. oleagineas tripudaneas decido, Cato R. R. 45: Col. Dimin., tåleola (v. rare): Col. 5. stôlo, ònis, m. (a useless sucker): no s. could be found on his farm, nullus in ejus fundo reperi poterat s., Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. 6. flagellum (a young branch, a vine sapling): Virg. G. 2, 299: Varr. 7. propaga (a "layer"): CIC. Virg.: v. LAYER. (In this sense ò in Virg.) 8. pullus (the young of anything; of plants, a sprout, young twig): Cato R. R. 51: v. SPROUT. 9. pullilus: Plin. 17, 10, 12: v. SPROUT.

9. sôbôles (sibôles): to plant an elm from s.s, ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6. Plin.

**shoot** (v.): A. Trans.: I. To let fly and drive with force: (tela) nittire, emittire, immittire (at some one), conjicere (of a number of persons shooting missiles at once): v. TO DISCHARGE (IV.). II. To wound or kill by shooting: (tolo) ferire, vulnerare, depoere (to bring down, as in the case of

shooting a bird flying): v. TO STRIKE, WOUND. B. Intrains: I. To s. a shot: v. preced. art. (I.). II. Of any rapid motion: esp. in phr. to shoot across (the sky, etc.), along: expr. by volare (transvolare), currere (transcurrere), lati: v. TO FLY (over, across); GLIDE. (Comp. Virg. Aen. 2, 693, lapsa per umbras stella ... multa cum luce currit.) III. Of pain, to dart and prick: vermino, verminor, i. Seu. V. B. 17 (with ref. to gout). So, verminosus (troubled with shooting or itching pa.) Plin.

**shooting-star**: fax (coelestis): v. METEOR.

**shop** (subs.): 1. täberna: a book-seller's s., t. libraria, CIC. Phil. 2, 9, 21 (simply, libraria, Gall. 5, 4): a vine s., t. vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: a shomaker's s., t. sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 14 (or simply, sutrina, Plin.): to keep a s., tabernari exerce, Suet. Aug. 4: to shut up s., claudere t., Hor. S. 1, 3, 132. Dimin., täberna (a little shop, i. e. the shop of a petty tradesman): to break open and rob the s.s, tabernulas effringer, et expilare, Suet. Ner. 26, init.: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19. 2. officina (a workshop): a s. in which garments are made for sale, o. promercialium vestium, Suet. Gramm. 23, fin.: v. also WORKSHOP. Among special kinds of shops may be mentioned, tonstrina, a barber's s., laniana, less freq. lanarium, a butcher's s.; popina, a cool-s. or eating-house; Barber, BUTCHER, etc.

—keeper: 1. täbernarius (only found in pl.): artisans and shop-keepers, opifices et tabernarii, CIC. Fl. 2, 18. 2.

expr. by circuml. with v., to be a shop-keeper, tabernari exerce, Suet. Aug. 4.

**shore** (subs.): 1. litus (litus) öris, n. (gen. term): to make for the s., petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: to sail along the s., i. prætervehi, Caes. (Kr.): to hug (i. e. sail along) the s. as closely as possible, quam potenter proxime l. tenere, Liv. 44, 12, fin.: so, l. premere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3: the s.s of lake Trasimenus, Trasimini litora, Sil. 15, 818. 2. öra (that part of a country which borders upon the sea): from the s. of Greece to Aegypt., ab o. Graeciae usque ad Aegyptum, CIC. Fam. 12, 5, init.: the Greek cities upon the Asiatic s., urbes Graecæ in o. Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: coasting along the s. of Italy he arrived at Antirinum, o. Italiae legens, Aluminrium pervenit, Litr. 21, 51. 3. acta ( = Gr. ἀκτή): the beach or strand; where the waves break: rather rare): he was lying drunk on the s., in a. jacebat ebrius, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63; See also BEACH.

**shore up**: (sublitis) fulcire, suffulcire: v. TO PROP.

**shoreless** (adj.): A. Lit.: sine litore: Pbr.: the sea was s. too, dearer quoque litera ponit, Ov.

B. Fig.: v. BOUNDLESS; VAST.

**short** (adj.): Not long, not of great extent or duration: 1. brévis (e most usu. term): there were two ways, the shorter of which, etc., duæ erant viae, quarum brevior, etc., Nep. Eum. 8: the judge was himself (of) shorter (stature) than the witness, judex ipse brevior quam testis erat, CIC. de Or. 2, 60, 245: a shorter day, dies brevior, Plin. Am. 1, 3, 51: a s. story, b. narratio, CIC. Inv. 1, 20, 28: in gram.: of the quantity of syllables: a long syllable coming next to a s. one is called an iambus, syllaba longa brevi subjicta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: CIC. Comp.: perbrévis (very short): in a very s. time, p. tempore, CIC. Verr. 1, 9, 22. In tmesi: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Client. 1, 2. Dimin.: bréviciulus (shortish: rare): a s. man, b. homo, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54. Apul. 2. exiguus (denoting insufficiency, scantiness of time): s. time, tempus e., CIC. de Or. 1, 20, 92: a s. part of summer, e., pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, init.

3. compendiarius (of a way, a short cut): the nearest road, and as if it were a s. cut to glory, via ad gloriam proxima et quasi e., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41. Also as sube, compendiaria (a short way): Petr. S. 2, 9; and adn., compendiaria and compendiario (by a short cut): I will bring you by a s. way to very great wealth, ad maximas te divitas compendiaria ducam, Sen. Ep. 119, 1: cf. ib. 73, 11 (te in coelum compendiario voc.). Pbr.: the s. cuts of the mountain, montis compendia, Ov. M. 3, 214: to go by s. cuts, compendia ire, Tac. A. 12, 28: to run s., ad angustias decidere, Suet. Cl. 9 (v. STRAITS): to cut s. (i. e. to abridge), in angustum cogere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: cf. CIC. Rab. perd. 2, 6, in semiboreas curvilineis cogere (the cut short in the way of time): to fall s. of, non pervenire ad..., non contingere (v. TO FALL SHORT; also, TO REACH). in s. (= to be brief, to sum up), denique (v. Smith's Lat. Diet. s. v. No. III.).

**short-hand** (v. rare): nōtae, arum (short-hand characters): s.-hand, by means of which the hand keeps up with the speed of the tongue, n., quibus celerritatem linguae manus sequitur, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: to take down in s.-hand very rapidly, notis excipere velocissime, Suet. Tit. 3: Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 6.

**short-hand writer**: 1. nōtaris: I call my s.-hand writer, and dictate what I have composed, n. voco et quas formaveram dicto, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, init.: (speeches) corrupted by the carelessness of the s.-hand writers who took them down, negligenter exceptum notarium corruptae, Quint. 7, 2, 24.

2. actuarius (one who took notes of speeches delivered in court): Suet. Caes. 55: v. SCRIBE.

—lived: 1. brévis: s.-lived is this enjoyment, b. hic est fructus, Lucr. 3, 927: the s.-lived affections of the Roman people, b. populi Romani amores, Tac. A. 2, 41: theirs-lived lord, dominus b., Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24 (poet. constr.).

2. fugitivus (fleeting: v. rare in this sense): s.-lived joys, gaudium f., Mart. 7, 47. 3. fluxus (fleeting, transitory): the glory of riches and beauty is s.-lived, dicitur et formae gloria fluxa est, Sall. C. t. a s.-lived and use-less trust, f. et vana fides, Liv. 28, 6.

4. expr. by circuml., that delight s.-lived, delectatio illa est ad breve et exiguum tempus, Cic. See also TRAN-SIENT.

—sighted: I. Not able to see far: 1. myops, ópis ( = Gr. μύωψ; rare and late): Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. 2. luscitiosus, lusciosus (dim-sighted; see ing best in the dark: rare): Pl. 1. l. 2, 10, 3: the s.s of lake Trasimenus, Trasimini litora, Sil. 15, 818.

II. Not able to look far into futurity: imprudivis: s.-sighted souls, i. pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 200: Cic. Also caecus may sometimes serve: cf. Lucr. 2, 14, O miserae hominum mentes, O pectora caeca, short-sighted souls!

—sightedness (subs.): I. Lit.: \*myopia (Gr. μύωπα): M. L. II. Fig.: expr. by circuml., \*consilia parum provida: cf. preced. art. (II.).

—winded: 1. anhelus s. old men, sens' a., Virg. G. 2, 135: Sil. 13, 721 (longi laboris anhel). 2. anhélator (panting, asthmatical): Plin. 22, 23, 49: by circuml. qui spiritus angustius laborat, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

—coming (subs.): I. A failing of the usual produce, as of a crop: angustiae, inopia: v. SCARCITY. II. A failure of full performance, as of duty: délectum, negligenta: v. FAULT, NEGLECT. Usu, better expr. by verb. my s.s., qua a me pra-termissa s. neglecta sunt: v. TO OIMT, NEGLECT.

**shorten** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. contrah. xi, etiun, 3 and now mid-day had s'd the shadows of things, jamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras, Ov. M. 3, 144: to s. the times for speaking, tempora dicendi e., Quint. 6, 5, 4.

2. coacto (coarto), i. (to limit): to

s. the time for celebrating the nuptials, tempus sponsas habendi c., Suet. Aug. 34; to s. the consulships of the others, consulatus aliorum c., Tac. H. 2, 71.

3. more freq. expr. by circuml.: winter) s.s. the days, \*dies breviores facit s. reddit: to s. the time of speaking, \*diciendi tempus angustius reddere: v. short. Phr.: to s. syllables, syllaba corpore, Quint. 1, 5, 18. See also TO A BRIDGE, CONTRACT, DIMINISH. B. Intrans.: expr. by pass. refl. of verbs under (A); or act. with pron. refl.: the days s.s. gradually, \*sensim dies breviores finit, reduntur: human life has s.d., \*coenitum vitæ spatium in angustia coactum est.

shortly (adv.): 1. Quickly, in a little time: 1, brevi tempore, or, simply bivi: that they themselves would s. decide about the march, de itinere ipsos b. tempore judicatores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Cic. Fam. 12, 2, fin.: Lucr. 2, 77 (inque brevi spatio): he was taken ill, and s. afterwards he died, ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, Cic. Ver. 5, 54, fin. 2. mox: he made me tell you that he would come s., jussit mihi nuntiari, m. se venturum, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: I will s. return hither, m. ego revertar, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 5. 3. propidem (at an early date): I will see you s., p. te video, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: others will s. fasten you yourself to the cross, to cruci ipsum p. ali affigant, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 24.

II. In a few words, briefly: 1. breviter: s. to compress much matter in a few words, br. paucis comprehendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: to write concisely and s.s., summatis h.que describere, Cic. Or. 15, fin. 2. brevi (ab. of aij. brevis used as adv.): I will go through that s., id percurram b., Cic. Caec. 32, 94: to explain a thing s., aliquid b. explicare, id. Planc. 40, 95: to reply to a letter s., litteris b. respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, init.

3. pressé (concisely): to define anything s. and closely, aliquid p. et anguste definire, id. Or. 33, 117: to write s., p. scribere, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, fin. Join: presse et anguste: presse et astriete.

shortness (subs.): 1. brevitas (gen. term): our s. (of status) is a source of contempt to the men of Gaul, Galli hominibus b. nostra contemptum est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: I was compelled to write so little by the s. of the time, brevitate temporis tam pauca cogere scribere, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1. 2. exiguitas (scantiness): such was the s. of the time, temporis tanta fuit e., Caes. B. G. 2, 21. 3. angustiae, arum (in quantity and time): s. of breath, a. spiritus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 181: the s. of time, a. temporis, ib. 3, 61, 228: the s. of the supply of corn, rei frumentariae a., Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

shot (subs.): 1. The act of shooting: ictus, us (gen. term): to strike what is aimed at with unerring s., ictu certo destinata ferire, Curt. 5, 41: they say that their s.s. never miss, i. deraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27: v. STROKE. II. That which is discharged, a bullet: 1. glans, glandis, f. (orig. an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay): v. BULLET. 2. missile (tēlūm), and simply missile: v. MISSILE. III. The reach of a missile: esp. in phr. within or out of s.: 1. iactus, us: within s. to intra teli j. Virg. Aen. 11, 608: to come within s., ad teli j. venire, Curt. 5, 41: he was a good s., missilis certo ictu utebarat,

V. A reckoning; proportional share of the expenses at a tavern: 1. collecta: to demand the s. from a boon companion, c. a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. 2. symbolū (Gr. συμβολή): contribution of money to a feast): the contributors of the s., sym-

bolarium collatorae, PL Curs. 4, 1, 13: Ter. to pay one's shot, ex s. conferre, Macr. Without paying one's s. (i.e. scot-free), ἄσυμβολος: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25.

should: 1. As auxiliary verb in the conditional: expr. by subj. the pres. and perf. tenses of which are used of an hypothesis which is conceived as possible: if I s. the time of speaking, \*diciendi tempus angustius reddere: v. short. Phr.: to s. syllables, syllaba corpore, Quint. 1, 5, 18. See also TO A BRIDGE, CONTRACT, DIMINISH. B. Intrans.: expr. by pass. refl. of verbs under (A); or act. with pron. refl.: the days s.s. gradually, \*sensim dies breviores finit, reduntur: human life has s.d., \*coenitum vitæ spatium in angustia coactum est.

shoulder-knot: v. EPAULET, shout (subs.): 1. clāmor (most usual word): to raise a loud s., c. magnum tollere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: Phaedr. to raise a s. to heaven, c. in coelum tollere, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: or, ad aethera, ib. 2, 338: also, c. edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: and strengthened, c. profundere, id. Flacc. 6, fin.: clamores usu, denotes shouts of applause, as in Cic. Am. 7, 24; but is also used to denote shouts of disapprobation, loud outcry: e.g. they assail Fufus with s.s. and abuse, Fufum c. et conviciae contestantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, init. Phr.: s.s. of joy, clamor et gaudium, Tac. H. 2, 70: or, clamor laetus, Virg. Aen. 3, 524. 2. concivium (noisy sing and dir.): v. UPROAR. Join: clamor et concivium; clamor conciviumque; clamor aqua concivium.

3. vox, vocis, f. (a cry): v. CRY, EXCLAMATION. 4. acclamatio: v. SHOUTING. 5. conciamatio (the sing. of a number of persons all together): the s.s. of the whole army c. universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: v. ACCLAMATION.

6. frēmitus, ūs, m. (a loud murmur sound made by the simultaneous sing. of a great multitude): the whole grove resounds with the s.s. and applause of the men, plausu, f. virum consona omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 148: see also ROAR.

shout (v.): 1. clāmo, i: the popular flock around, they make a hubbub, they s. and fight for places, populis convolat, tumultuantur, c., pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: good at sing. in clamando bene robustus, Cic. Div. Ver. 15, 48. Comp.: (1.) acclamo, i (in Cic. in hostile sense with dat.): to s. against any one, alieni a., id. Brut. 7, 256: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST. In the historians, to s. applause: the people and the army s.d. (applause), populis et milites acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: cf. Liv. 34, 50, fin.: see also to APPLAUD. (2.) conciamo, i (to s. together, of a multitude; esp. in approbation or assent): they all s. in a body that the opportunity ought not to be lost, c. omnes occasionem amittandam non esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: you all of you s.d. together with one mind and voice, etc., vos universi, una mente atque voce conciamatis, Cic. Pbil. 6, 1, 2: to s. joyful paean, c. paeania laetum, Virg. Aen. 10, 738. (3.) suciamo (to s. out in reply to): the multitude s.d. out in reply to Virginius, Virgini suclamabat multitudine, Liv. 3, 50. Frequent.: clāmito, i (to s. or bawl out frequently): sing to arms, citizens, ad armâ, cives, clamitans, id. 9, 24: constantly sing that he was a free man belonging to a free state, saepè clamitans, liberum se liberae civitatis esse." Caes. B. G. 5, 7. 2. vociferor, i (to call out or exclaim): they s. out that they will come, vociferantur se ituros, Liv. 2, 65: some s. out that he is an incendiary and gormandizer, ali incendiarius et gormandizer, ali incendiarius et patinarius v., Suet. Vit. 17: v. TO BAWL. 3. strēpo, ūs, 3 (to raise a din, s. noisily): as they s.d. out these things, haec quim streperent, Liv. 2, 45 (a rare use). Comp. circumstrēpo, 3 (to s. clamorously round): some s.d. more fiercely, quidam atrociora circumstreabant, Tac. A. 3, 10. 4. expr. by clamor with verb: who is s.ing there? qui istic c. tollis? Pl. Curs. 2, 27: he s.d. loudly with astonishment, c. maiorem cum admiratione editit, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 30: by sing, protundit clamore, id. Flacc. 6, 15. 5. or by vox with a verb: when he had s.d. this loudly, hoc quum magna vox edisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

shouting (subs.): 1. clāmor, clamores: pass.: v. SHOUT (subs.). 2. acclamatio (in Cic. with the idea of hostility or disapprobation): he was hindered not only with s., but even with reviling, non modo a, sed etiam convicio impediabatur, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, init. Later, as used of the people, always a shout of approbation: the s. of the multitude, a. multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15: Suet. Caes. 79, init.

**shove** (v.): 1. trudo, si, sum, 3; to s. a *sluggard* into a battle, inertum in proelia t., Hor. Ep. i, 5, 17: to be dragged and s.d. trahi et trudi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: v. TO PUSH, THRUST. 2. pulso, 3. (implying a shock given with some violence): v. TO PUSH, THRUST.

**shove** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. preceded art.

**shovel** (subs.): 1. pala (gen. term; esp. a shovel for putting bread into an oven): speaking of the requisites for a farmer, Cato mentions six shovels, sex palae, R. R. 11, fin.; also a winnowing shovel: Tert. 2. bâtilum (us, but not always made of wood): Varro mentions batillum lignum cum serrula ferramessis causa, R. R. 1, 50, nrd.: it was a tool a little hollowed out to catch the ears of corn; also used for collecting manure: cf. id. 3, 6, fin. 3. perh. rurrum (For raking out): Cato R. R. ro: Liv. 4. rûtatum (fire-shovel, oven-roke): Cato R. R. 10: Suet. Aug. 75. Pbr.: to measure out money with a s., modo numos meuri (said of a rich man), Pet. 3, 7.

**shovel** (v.): expr. by pâla, bâtilo, rutro, etc.; tollere, ejicere, etc. When speaking familiarly the subs. may be omitted, as, s. out those coals, \*ejice illas carbones.

**show** (v.): 1. To point out, to exhibit; monstr. 1: to s. any one the way, viam alicui m., Egn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 122; iter m., Curt. 5, 13; they s. the streams which they have discovered, in ventaque flumina monstrant, Virg. Aen. 6, 8. Comp. (1) démonstro, 1: to s. anything by nodding the head or by pointing, aliquid nutu vel manu d., Quint. 1, 5, 16: to s. the roads carefully, Itineraria cum cura d., Liv. 23, 33. (2) commastro, 1 (strengthened from simple verb): to s. any one the way, alicui viam e., Cic. de Or. 1, 46, fin.: if I s. you that whom you are looking for, si istunc hominem, quem tu quaeritas tibi communstrasso, Pl. Epid. 1, 4, 5; see also TO POINT-OUT. 11. To exhibit, display; esp. with pron. refl., in such sentences as, he showed himself a man of able statesmanship: 1. praebo, 2 (with pron. refl.): he s.d. himself worthy of his ancestors, se dignum suis majoribus praebuit, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, fin.: v. TO PROVE (III.). 2. praesto, stiti, stitum et statum, 1; fut. part. praestatus (with pron. refl.): to s. oneself invincible, invictum se praestare, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104; also with adv., te praesta constanter ad omne indeclinatae munus amictiae, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 23. 3. exhibeo, 2 (same constr.): how shall I s. myself to our people? quid me putas populo nostro exhibitum? Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18: to s. oneself a real statesman, veri ci-vilium virum e., Quint. 12, 2, 7: to s. minuscience, munificientiam e., Suet. Tib. 48, init. 4. may sometimes be expr. by est with gen.: it does not s. gravity and wisdom, etc., non est gravitatis atque sapientiae, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 16. III. To bestow, confer, manifest: in such a sentence, as, to show respect: 1. tribuo, ui, uitum, 3: to s. mercy to a very brave man, misericordiam fortissimo viro t., id. Mil. 34, 92: to s. (i.e. to confer) honour, honorem t., id. de Or. 2, 11, 44: to s. good will equal to like favours, parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis t., Caes. B. C. 1, 35. 2. exhibeo, ni, itum, 2: to s. respect, e. reverentiam, Ulp. 3. návo, i (by exerting oneself): how I wished that you could have shown your seal for Brutus, quam vellem Bruto studium tuum n. puluisse, Cic. Att. 15, 4, fin.: to s. good will, n. benevolentiam, id. Fam. 3, 10. 4. próbo, 1 (v. rare in this sense): to s. valour, p. virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. IV. To prove: 1. próbo, 1 (to make good, substantiate): he plainly s.d. me that he was a man of right sentiments, is plane mihi probabat se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: v. TO PROVE (II.). 2. monstr. 1 (to state, show, either with or without argument):

Homer has shown in what metre on epic poem can be written, res gestae quo scribi possunt numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73: Erasistratus s.s. that little pebbles are forced, etc., Erasistratus calculos pelli m., etc., Plin. 22, 22, 44. Comp.: démonstro, 1 (much commoner than the simple v.): Sopater s.s. the ararive and threats of that soundrel, Sopater istius cupiditatem minusque d., Cic. Verr. 4, 39, fin.: v. TO POINT OUT 3. doceo, 2 (to show or inform in any way): to s. that there is one hope of safety, unam esse spem salutis d., Caes. B. G. 3, 5: to s. that there is no art in wit, nullam esse artem salis d., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 216: as if I prove conclusively that it was by Apianicus, si doceo non ab Avito, vince ad Oppianico, id. Client. 23, 64. 4. efficio, feci, factum, 3 (to make out by argument): v. TO PROVE (II.). 5. video, vici, victum, 3 (stronger than any of the preceding; to prove beyond all possibility of doubt): s. then that Apianicus was a good man, vince deinde bonum virum fusse Oppianicum, id. Client. 44, 124: v. TO PROVE (II.). 6. firmo, 1 (to show s. clearly as to convince another): to s. one's fidelity fidem f., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 4. Comp.: confirmo, 1 (to make out surely and certainly): v. TO PROVE (II.). Miseill. Phr.: "Let us s. ourselves glad in Him with Psalms," in psalmis jubilemus ei, Liturg. Angl. Ps. xv, 2: "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handy-work," caeli enarrant gloriam Dei, et opera manuum eius annuntiacit firmamentum, ib. Ps. xix, 1: to s. one's tongue, linguam exercere (in token of derision or contempt), Liv. 7, 10: in medical sense, per linguam exhibere: to s. one's teeth (in anger), dentes nudare, Luct. 5, 1063: (in laughter), dentibus deridere aliquem, Pl. Epid. 1, 3, 48: I will s. him what sort of fellow I am, sentient qui vir sit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21.

**show forth**: 1. déclaro, 1 (to make manifest): it best s.s. from the natural disposition of each, cuiusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxime, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42: Cic.: v. TO DECLARE, REVEAL. 2. Indico, 1: the countenance s.s. forth the character, virtus indicat mores, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: Nep. 3. ostendo, ostento: v. TO SHOW.

**— off (n.):** 1. ostendo, dl, sum and tum, 3; but while he is anxious to s. off his voice, at ille dum vult vocem o., Phaedr. 1, 12, 9: he s.s. off his broad shoulders, ostendit humores latos, Virg. Aen. 5, 376. Frequent: ostento, 1: why should I s. myself off? quid me ostentum? Cic. Fam. 1, 4, fin.: to s. themselves off in other things, se in aliis rebus o., id. Coel. 28, 67. 2. perh. vendito, 1 (to cry up, make the most of): Cic. Liv. (v. lat. dict. s. v.).

**show (subs.):** 1. Superficial appearance: 1. spéries, éi: under the s. of bearing help to the Byzantines, per speciem auxiliu Byzantini ferendi, Liv. 39, 35: some s. of virtue, quadam s. virtutis, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: a few tentes being left for s., paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relletis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. 2. ostentatio: in reality, not in mere outward s., veritate non ostentatio, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: Sen. 3. similitudo: v. FRENCE.

II. A spectacle or sight: 1. spectaculum: 1. gladiatorial s., gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: a s. of wrestlers, s. atletarum, Suet. Aug. 44: a most splendid s., apparatissimum, Cic. l'hl. 1, 15, 36. 2. ludi, orum (publice gamas): v. GAMES. 3. múnus, éris, n. (provided gratuitously by the magistrates): to give a splendid s., magnificum m. dare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8: praebere, id. Sull. 192: edere (to exhibit), Suet. Tit. 7. III. Display or parade: 1. ostentatio, ambitio: v. OSTENTATION. 2. species: to captivate men by s., homines specie capere, Cic. Brut. 62, 24: to make a s., praebere s., Liv. 34, 52. 3.

apparatus: v. POMP, PARADE. Phr.: dumb s. on the stage, etc., gestus (v. GESTICULATION). s. of hands (a raising of hands to vote in a public meeting), perh. \*mannum sublatio suffragii causa.

**shower** (subs.): 1. A fall of rain or hail: 1. imber, bris, m. (heavy, stormy rain): I came to oppou in the midst of a very heavy s., maxime imber Capuani veni, Cle. Att. 7, 20 a s. of stones or blood, lapides aut sanguineus i., id. Div. 2, 28, 60. 2. pluvia: v. RAIN. Phr.: there was a s. of stones, lapidibus pluit, Liv. 35, 9: as a protection against the s. (of ashes, etc.), munimenta adversus occidenta, Plin. 6, 16, 16. II. FIG.: of missiles, etc., hurled in great numbers, etc.

1. Imber (rare in this sense): the iron s. fell thick, ferreus ingruit i., Virg. Aen. 12, 284. 2. nimbus (poet.): a s. of javelin, n. pilorum, Sil. 5, 115: a s. of darts, telorum n., Lucan 4, 776: a s. of stones and rocks, n. lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: a s. of darts, purpureum n., Cland. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298. 3. in prose -expr. by vis, multitudine: s.s. of tears, vis lacrimarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: such a s. of missiles, \*tanta multitudine (vis) telorum: v. MULTITUDE. Phr.: a perfect s. of missiles, \*tela densissima: cf. Virg. Aen. 9, 555.

**shower** (v.): 1. Trans.: To be slow liberally; to scatter in abundance:

1. fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3 (s. of darts or arrows): to s. numbers of darts on every side after the manner of snow, undique tela f. crebra nivis ritu, Virg. Aen. 11, 611. Comp.: (1) superfundo, 3 (s. down upon): to s. down a great number of darts, magnam vim telorum s., Tac. Agr. 36, init. (2) infundo, 3: to s. a cloud of arrows upon the ships, i. vim sagittarum ratibus, Curt. 9, 7. 2. ingero, gessi, gestum, 3 (to heap upon): to s. down blows, verbera i., Curt. 6, 11: to s. down arrows and javelins, sagittas et jaacula i., Liv. 36, 18. II. Intrans.: To rain in s.s.; expr. by plu: v. TO RAIN. See also subs.

**—bath**: \*lavatio pluvialis, quæ appellatur.

**showery** (adj.): pluvius, pluviosus, pluvialis: v. RAINY.

**showily**: 1. magnificè, splendide; V. SPLENDIDLY. 2. ambitiose (with ostentation): v. OSTENTATIOUSLY.

3. expr. by circum.: cum magna ostentatione; non sine ambitione, etc.

**showing** (subs.): esp. in such a phr. as by your own s., perh. to judge (implying a decision), Hor. O. 1, 28, 14; or, to auctore (implying authority for a statement), cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, hanc se certis auctoribus compisserit.

**showiness**: pompa: magnificencia: ambitio: apparatus: ostentatio: spécie: v. SHOW (II.), OSTENTATION.

**showy** (adj.): 1. ambitiose: s. hals, atria a., Mart. 12, 68, 2: v. OBSTENTIOUS, OSTENTATIO'S. 2. speciosus (oft. in good sense): a s. woman, feminis s., Quint. 5, 10, 47: by far the most s. style of oratory, longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 49. 3. expr. by circum.: cum specie quādam pompaque liberalitatis praebere: v. DISPLAY.

**shred** (v.): to cut into narrow and long pieces; expr. by scindere minutum (to cut up small): v. TO CUT IN PIECES.

**shred** (subs.): perb. panus, dimin. panulus: v. RAG.

**shrew** (subs.): expr. by adj.: mulier jurgiosa, Gell. 1, 17, 1 (where it is used of Xanthippe); (mulier) importuna atque incommoda, Pl. As. 1, 1, 48; mulier rixosa, rixarum cupida: v. QUARRELSE, DISAGREEABLE. Also (still stronger) nixor saeva, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17.

**—mouse**: 1. mus araneus: Plin. 8, 58, 83. 2. expr. by sors, Icis, m. (generic name for any kind of mouse): \*sor-x araneus, Linn.

**shrewd** (adj.): 1. acutus (acute, penetrating, clever): v. ACUTE, KEEN. Comp. péractus (very quick): he was

**very s.** at devising schemes, etc., p. erat ad excontandum, Cic. Br. 39, 4. **2.** sāgax, acis (*keen-scented*: only in good sense): this animal (man) is full of foresight, s., full of schemes, etc., (homo) animal hoc prouidum, s., multiplex, etc., id. Leg. 1, 7, 22 at one time circumspect and s., modo circumspectus et s. Suet. Claud. 25 a man most s. in conjectures, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, 3. subtilis, e v KEEN SUBTLE. **4.** perspicax v SHARP-SIGHTED. **5.** calidus (adroit, cunning): s. for his own profit ad sumum quæsum c., Pl. As. 1, 3, 14; a s. discovery, c. inventum, Nep. Eum. 5; a s. plan, consilium c., Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10. **6.** scitus (*knowing, clever*): a s. and prudent woman, mulier s. atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4, fin.: a very excellent and s. speech, oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 10. **7.** astutus: v. CUNNING: EXPERT. **8.** prudens (*intelligent, sensible*): a man naturally very acute and s., vir natura peracutus et p. Cic. Or. 5, 18: who could be more s. and a better lawyer than P. Octavius? quis P. Octavio prudenter, jure peritor? id. Clu. 38, 107. Phr.: s. replies, acute responsa, Cic. Am. 2, 6 (rather than acute responsa), cf. L. G. 942, Obs. 1.

**shrewdly:** **1.** callidē: to speak s. and clearly, c. et argue dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98: he guessed very s. what would happen in the future, de futuri callidissime conjectebat, Nep. Them. 1, fin. **2.** saceriter: to investigate s., perverstare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, fin.: v. ACUTELY, SAGACIOUSLY. **3.** acutē: strengthened, péracitē: v. KEENLY. **4.** astutē: v. CUNNINGLY. See also SHREWD (*adj.*).

**shrewdness:** **1.** calliditas (both in good and bad sense): more fully, c. ingenii, Nep. Eun. 1 (in good sense): a man of extraordinary s., aceritate c. vir, Flor. 2, 17; Ov.: v. CUNNING. **2.** solertia (*ingenuity, ready talent, and cleverness*): more precisely, s. ingenii, Sall. Jug. 7, extr.: v. INGENUITY, CLEVERNESS. **3.** sagacitas (*sharpness in tracing out things*): Cic.: v. SAGACITY, SHARP-SCENTEDNESS. **4.** expr. by adj. or adv.: with very great s., acutissimum, calidissimum: possessed of great s. (homo) acutissimus, calidissimus, etc.: v. SHREWD, SHREWDLY.

**shrewish:** (mulier) importuna, juriōsa, incommoda, rixosa: v. QUARREL-SOME, DISAGREEABLE: also SHREW.

**shriek (subs.):** **1.** ulūtus, ūs (most exact equiv.): the s.s of women, and the wailing of infants, u. feminarum, infantum queritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, fin.: owing to the s.s, no words of those who were screaming for help could be heard, præ ululatibus nulla vox queritatum exaudiunt poterat, Liv. 39, 8, extr. Used of the s.s or yellings which the Gauls uttered when fighting: to raise a s., u. tollere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: of the wild cries of the Bacchandos: cf. Cat. 63, 24: Ov. M. 3, 528. **2.** less definitely, clamor (a cry or exclamation of any kind): v. CRY, SHOUT. **3.** ejūlātus, ūs: ejūlātio, ūs, f. (a wailing cry): v. WAILING. Phr.: from top to bottom the house re-echoes with the s.s of women, penitusque plangoribus aedes feminis ululant, Virg. Aen. 2, 488.

**shrike (v.):** **1.** ulūlo, i (the most exact equiv.): the nymphs s.d. from the topmost summit, summoque ulularunt vertex nymphæ, Virg. Aen. 4, 168: to sing with s.ing voice, ululant voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27. **2.** less definitely, clamorem edere (to utter an exclamation of any kind): v. TO SHOUT, CRY.

**shrift (subs.):** v. CONFESSION, ABSOLUTION.

**shrike (subs.):** i. e. the butcher-bird: \*lanūs (literally, a butcher): Linn.

**shril:** **1.** acutē: the trumpet pours forth s. notes, litus sonitus effundit a., Ann. E. 8, 42; a very s. note, sonus acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 Comp.: péracitē (very s. and penetrating): a very s. voice, vox p. Cic. Br. 68, 241. **2.** acer, cris, cre: he cries with a s. voice, voce incrépaci, Lutr. 3, 966: a s. pipe, a tibia, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. Comp.: péracer, acri, cre (very penetrating). **3.** altus (high pitched): shout out again in a s.er voice, conciamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18, a very s. sound, altissimus sonus, Quint. II, 3, 23. **4.** perl, stridulus (creaking, calculated to jar on the ear): a s. and thin voice, s. et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56. **5.** argutus (used esp. of things which make a sharp, piercing noise, as a saw): Virg. G. 1, 143: the s. twittering swallow, birundo a., Virg. G. 1, 377.

**shriliness (subs.):** expr. by adj.: v. SHRIILL.

**shrilly (adv.):** acutē, acriter: v. SHRIILL.

**shrimp.** **1.** Prop.: \*Cancer pagurus, Linn. **II.** A little wrinkled dwarf: pūmīus: pūmīo: bōmīus: homunculus: v. DWARF, PYGMY. Phr.: you s. of a boy, frustrum pueri, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

**shrine (subs.):** **1.** dēlūbrum (*the place for the image of a god*): for the temples and s.s of the gods, pro deorum templis atque d., Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 40, 94: before the s.s of the gods, ante deum d., Lucr. 2, 352: less freq. in sing.: at night a voice was heard from the s. noctu auditu ex d. vox est, Liv. 29, 18; Virg. 2, sacrarium (*general term for the place in which the holy things are kept*): the s. is the place where the sacred things are placed, s. est locus in quo sacra remponuntur, Ulp. Dig. I, 8, 9: before the very s. of the good goddess, ante ipsum s. Bonar. Deae, Cic. Mil. 31, fin.: the s.s of Dis, sacrařia Disi, Virg. Aen. 12, 199. **3.** sīculum (*a small chapel containing an image*): locus parvus deo sacratus, Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12: v. SANCTUARY, CHAPEL. **4.** In wider meaning, fanum, templum: v. TEMPLE.

**shrink (v.):** **A.** Trans.: To cause to contract: **1.** contrahē, cū, tū, cūm, tū: s. cloth, pannū c. v. TO CONTRACT. **2.** expr. by phr. in angustum cogere, adducere, deducere (to bring or confine into a narrow space): that dread voice which shrinkt thy streams, etc. (Milton), \*vox illa qua tibi in angustum flumina coegit, etc.: the battle of Cannæ shrinkt the power of Rome very greatly, \*pugna illa Cannæ Romanas opes admodum in angustum adiuxit.

**B.** Intrans.: **1.** To contract spontaneously: expr. by pass. refl. or act. with pron. refl. of contrahē, in angustum cogo, astrigo: v. TO CONTRACT, TIGHTEN. Phr.: the eyes s., oculi minores sunt, Cels. **II.** To recoil, as from danger: to withdraw: **1.** relūgio, fugi, 3 (both lit. and fig.): when the sun has shrunk (from sight) in the middle of its globe, sol ubi medio refugit orbe, Virg. G. 1, 442: vines are said to s. from cabbage stalks and cabbages, vites a caulinis cibis brasicisque r. dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. Phr.: to s. from bold designs, a consilii fortibus d., id. Sest. 23, 51: to s. from those things which are harmful, ab illis quæ laudent r., Quint. 1, 44: also absol., Virg. Aen. 2, 12. **2.** réformido, (to dread: with acc.): to s. from war, bellum r., Cic. Phil. 7, 6, fin.: to s. from crime, crimen r., id. Coel. 6, fin., he ss from saying these things, ea dicere reformidat, id. Phil. 14, 3, fin. **3.** abhorreo, ui, 2 (to recoil in disgust from): the multitude s.s ba from this, retro vulpis abhorret ab hac (ratione), Lucr. 1, 944: to s. from the baseness, audacity, and meanness of these men, ab horum turpitudine, auctor, soridibus ab, Cic. Sest. 52, 112. **4.** vito, dévito, i v. TO ANOID, SHUN, 5, résilio, ui, 4 their necks s. from the yoke, cervices ab rugo r., Flor. 4, 12, 2. Phr.: you see that the charge s.s (recoils) from my client, at hoc crimen r. vides, Cic. R. Am. 29, 79. **6.** dētrecto, i to s. from military service, militiam, d. Caes. B. G. 7, 14; to s. from fighting (decline battle), pugnam d., Liv.

**3, 60: to s. from the battle, proelium d.,** Just. 13, 5: certamen d., Tac. H. 4, 67: to s. from the yokes, juga d., Virg. G. 3, 57. **7.** déclinio, i (to turn aside from: with acc.): Cic. v. TO SHUN. Phr.: he exhorted them not to s. from openly declaring, etc., hottabatur, ut sine retractione libere dicere auderent, id. Tusc. 5, 29, 83 (R. and A.).

**shrinking (subs.):** contractio: contractus, us: dimin. contractiuncula: v. CONTRACTION.

**shrinkingly:** perl. tūmidē: v. TIMIDLY. Or expr. by circuml., he touched on the subject s., \*trepidantis (refugientis) modo rem attigit: quasi anima ab ea refugetur.

**shrivel:** **I.** Trans.: **1.** corrugat, r: chiefly used as pass. refl., v. infir. (11). **2.** expr. by circuml., rugosum (aliquid) facere: this plan s. up the grapes, haec ratio r. facit acina, Col. 12, 43: v. SHRIVELLED. **3.** torrefactio, 3 (to scorch and dry up): Col. v. TO SCORCH. **II.** Intrans.: **1.** corrugor, i (pass. refl.): when the grapes have s.d enough, ubi satis corrugata erunt acina, Col. 12, 39. **2.** torresco, 2 (strictly, with heat): Lucr. 3, expr. by circuml., rugosum, retorridum fieri: v. SHRIVELLED. Phr.: to prevent grapes being s.d, ne pomæ rugarum deformet attratio, Pall. 5, 4.

**shrivelled (adj.):** **1.** rūgosus: s. evanescit, spadones r., Hor. Epod. o, 14: s. grapes, acina r., Col. 12, 44: Pali. **2.** sometimes aridus (dry, parched) may be used: s. legs, arida crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272. **3.** rētorridus (of fruits, vegetables, etc.): s. up fruits (perh. dried fruits), fructus retorridi, Plin. 17, 22, 35: Phaedr.

**shroud (subs.):** **I.** For the dead: linteum quo involvantur corpora mortuorum (Wahl, Clavis): in later Latin, sindon, onis, f. (Gr. σύνδωσις): cf. Wahl. s. v. ORPHÉE. **II.** In pl., certain robes in ships: rūdentes, un. (gen. term.): V. RIGGING, CORDAGE.

**shroud (v.):** To cover, overwhelm, so to s. in obscurity: **1.** involvo, vi, tum, 3 (to wrap up): to be s.d in smoke, involvi fumo, Ov. H. 2, 232: sing. truth in obscurity, obscursa vera involvens, Virg. Aen. 6, 99: v. TO WRAP UP. **2.** occupo, 1 (cover): to s. the heavens with a black cloud, atra nube ponui o., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 44. **3.** expr. by obducto, xi, tum, 3 (to draw over as a curtain): by its intervention the earth is s.d in gloom, ba subente [terrae] temebrae obducti, Plin. 2, 10, 7: cf. Virg. G. 1, 248 (al. obtenta nocte): v. TO COVER.

**Shrove-Tuesday:** expr. by \*pridie Quadragesimæ.

**shrub (subs.):** **I.** A low dwarf tree: **1.** frūtex, icls, m.: from a shoot either a tree springs up, as the olive, fig, pear: or a s., as roses, reeds, etc., ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut, olea, ficus, pirus: vel f. ut, rosae, armillines, Col. Arb. 1, init.: Phaedr. **2.** arbūscula (dimin. of arbor: any small tree): Varr.: Col. **III.** A kind of liquor: \*potus genus quod Anglice shrub appellatur.

**shrubbery:** **1.** frūticetum: esp. in pl., among s.s (brushwood), and brambles, inter f. et vepres, Suet. Ner. 48, med. Also contr. fructetum: Plin. **2.** expr. by frūtex, icls, m. (sing. used collectively): Phaedr. 1, II, 4. **3.** arbustum: v. PLANTATION. (The last is p-rh. the best word to denote a garden s., fructetum denoting rather wild brushwood.)

**shubby:** **1.** frūticōsus (of the nature of shrubs: bushy): s. twigs, vimina l., Ov. M. 6, 344: s. branches, rami p., Plin. 20, 13, 51. **2.** frūticōsus (abounding in brushwood): woody and s. ground, nemorous fructetosus que tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

**shrug (v.):** i. e. to draw up the shoulders: perl. humeros allevare atque contrahere: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 83. (More precisely \*humeros suspicantis



**eadem** millies, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2: *I was quite s. of his conversation, me sermonis pertaesum est*, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: *I am s. of this levity, pertaesum est me levitatis*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. **2.** fastidio, 4 (*to feel disgust at, to loathe*): v. TO LOATHÉ. **3.** pauso, 1: *to be s. of anyone's chattering, effusione aliquem n.*, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84; cf. Phaedr. 4, 7, 25. See also TIRED OF, WEARY. **III.** *S. of body or mind:*

**1.** aeger, gra, grum (used both of the body and the mind): v. ILL. Fig.: *a mind s. with anxiety, animus aeger curis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 208: *a mind s. with love, animus ae, amore*, Liv. 10, 11. **2.** aegrotūs (of the body, rarely fig.): *we all give good advice to s. people when we are in good health, omnes, cum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotūs damus*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: *whilst a s. man has life there is said to be hope, aegrotū, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. Fig.: *this is the remedy for a state which is s. and almost given up by the doctors, hoc remedium est aegrotū et prope deperatae reliquiae, id. Div. Verr. 21, 70.*

**sick, to be** (v.): i. e. to be ill: agrōtū, 1: cubo, ui, itum, 1: jaceo, ui, 2: morbo affici: v. ILL (to be).

**— bed:** Kr. gives lectus, cui morbus affixus aliquem, acc. to Hor. S. 1, 1, 81. Phr.: *to be on a s. bed, expr. by cubare, jacere, aegrotare*: v. ILL (to be): *to attend the s. bed of anybody, aegrotū aliqui assidere*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 1: *valitudini aliquis assidere*, Tac. Agr. 45, fin.: *to get up from a s. bed, ex morbo assurgere*, Liv. 3, 24.

**— room:** valitudinārium: Cels. praefer. fin.: Sen. Ep. 27.

**sicken** (v.): *A. Trans.:* *to disgust*: expr. by fastidium creare, parere, gignere, movere: *there is no pleasure which will not s. one by constant repetition, nulla voluptas est, quia non assidue f. pariat*, Plin. 12, 17, 40: *it s. the stomach very much, magna movet stomacho fastidia*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; see also TO DISGUST. **B. Intrans.:** *to fall ill:* expr. by in morbum, incidere, cadere, incurtere, delabi: *morbō corripi*, Suet. Caes. 45: *val-tudine adversa corripi*, Tac. (these, esp. of sudden seizure): *in adversam valitudinem incidere*, Plin. v. ILLNESS, ILL (to fall).

**sickle (sabre):** **1.** falx, cis, f. (any hooked or curved cutting instrument): *to apply a s. to the corn that is ripe for the harvest, f. maturis supponere aristis*, Virg. G. 1, 348: more exactly, falx mesoria (a reaping s., as distinguished from falx foenaria, a mowing s. or scythe). **Dimin.**: *falcūla (a small s.)*: Pall. Arn. 2. **2.** scēpula (rare: the Campanian name for a s.): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 137.

**-shaped:** falcatus: *a s.-shaped sword* (? i. e. a scimitar), ensis l. Ov. M. 1, 717.

**sickliness**: perh. imbecillitas valitudinis (general weakness of body), Cic. Att. 7, 1, ext.: cf. morbus et imb. corporis, id. Att. II, 6: v. WEAKNESS. (Kr. gives ad aegrotandum proclivitas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.) See also foll. art.

**sickly** (adj.): **1.** *something unsound and unhealthy condition:* **1.** morbosus (rarely used of persons): *let him sell an old slave, or a s. slave, servum senem, servum m. vendat*, Caton. R. R. 2, ext. **2.** morbidus (rare, and not found of persons): *s. bees, apes m.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: *a s. body, corpus m.*, Plin. 8, 26, 40. **3.** expr. by ad aegrotandum proclivis (but only when speaking of persons): cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, and 28. **4.** sometimes infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus, may serve: v. WEAK, AILING. Phr.: *he was always s., semper infirma atque etiam aegra valitudine fuit*, id. Brut. 48, 180. **II.** *Liable to bring on a feeling of sickness:* perh. fastidiosus: Plin. 25, 7, 31.

**sickness:** **1.** *The state of being sick:* **1.** nausia (prop. sea-s.): also denoting s. in general): *overloading of the stomach which cause s., cruditates,*

quae n. faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 60: *to check s., n. coercere*, Hor. Epop. 9, 35: *Sen. 2.* vomitus, us, m.: v. VOMITING.

**II.** *State of being ill: disease, illness, both of body and mind:* **1.** morbus (disease of body or mind): v. ILLNESS. Fig.: *of the mind: s. and lust of the mind, m. et cupiditas (animi)*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 91. **2.** valētudo: denoting state of health in general: hence in present sense usu. with an adj., e. g. incommoda, adversa valētudo: v. HEALTH, ILLNESS. **3.** aegritatio (both of body and mind): *when the blood is impure, diseases and ss are produced, cum sanguis corruptus est morbi aegrotationes nascuntur*, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23. Fig.: *in the mind we can only separate disease from s. by thought, in animo tantummodo cogitatione possimus morbum ab aegrotatione scindere*, ib. 4, 13, 29. **4.** aegritudo (only fig. of the mind in the best writers: later of bodily s.): *s. of the body, ae, corporis, Curt. 3, 5: worn out by s., fessus aegritudo*, Tac. A. 2, 29. Fig.: *they have called trouble, anxiety, and grief, s. (of the mind), molestian, sollicitudinem, angorem, ae, nominaverunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. For various phr. see also DISEASE.

**side (subs.):** **1.** Quarter, direction: **1.** pars, partis, f. (most gen. term): *the Helvetii are bounded on one s. by the river Rhine, on another s. etc., Helvetii continentur una ex parte flumen Rheno, altera ex parte, etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *to see dust on that s. towards which the legion had marched, pulvrem vide in ea p. quam in partem legio iter fecisset*, ib. 4, 32. **2.** régio: v. QUARTER. **3.** often expr. by an adv. of place or direction, as: —(1) undique (from or on all s.s): *to make an attack upon the enemy from all s.s at once, uno tempore in hostem impetum facere*, cf. ib. 1, 22: *surround-d on every s. by perils, u. cinctus periculis*, Cie. Manil. 11, 30. (2) undecimque (from what place or s. soever): Sen. Vit. beat. 27, med.: Quint. 3, 33. (3) utrimque (utrinque), adv. (from or on both sides, on the one s. and on the other): *the trumpet sound from both s.s, tubae u. canunt*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: *great forces were got together on both s.s, magna copiae u. paratae*, Cie. Fam. 6, 4, init.: *on both s.s or on one, vel u. vel at altera parte*, Quint. 5, 10, 81. **Cmp.:** utrimque sécūs (along, or on both s.s: rare): Lutr. 1. Apnl. (4) quādūversus (towards every s.): *ten feti ten arvae every s., pedes decem q.*, Caton. R. R. 15, med.: (5) citrā (on this s.: prep. with acc.): *the germans who were on this s. the Rhine, Germani qui essent e. Rheinum*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: *on this s. of the river, c. flumen, Liv. 21, 48*. Also citro, adv. (on this s.): Join: *utro citroque (by that s. and to this): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 66, fin.* (6) hinc, illinc (on this s. and on that): *on the one s. is good faith, on the other cheating, h. fides, illinc fraudatio*, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: *on the one s. is shame, on the other love, h. pudor, i. amor*, Ov. M. 1, 619. These words also signify on both s.s: *many wounds having been received on both s.s, multis h. atque i. vulneribus acceptis*, Liv. 32, 10. Hinc is sometimes repeated with the force of illinc: *on this s. by the Macedonian, on that s. by the Toreanic sea, h. Toronaeo, h. Macedonicu mari*, Liv. 44, 11: *on both s.s are mighty rocks, h. atque b. vastae rupe*s, Virg. Aen. 1, 162. (7) hic, adv. (to this s., hither): v. HITHER.

**II.** *Part of the body: latus, éris, n. (of both persons and animals): a pain in the s., dolor lateris, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: he fastens a sword to his s., laterique accommodat ensemble*, Virg. Aen. 2, 393: *to twitch one by the s., (in order to attract attention), vellere 1. digitis*, Ov. A. A. 1, 66: *to walk by any one's s., tegere 1. allicui*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: *so also l. claudere*, Juv. 3, 131: *and dare 1. allicui*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Fig.: *of companionship and intimate friendship: so that I*

*never should leave the old man's s., ut a sensis l. nunquam discederet*, Cic. Am. 1, 1. **III.** By anal., lateral surface or outside of anything: latus: the s. of a hill, collis 1, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: *one s. of the camp, unum l. castrorum*, ib. 2, 5: *one s. of the island is opposite Gaul, unum l. insulae est contra Galliam*, ib. 5, 13: *the s. (of a ship), l.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 105. Esp. in phr. *on or at the s.s, on or at the s.s: he protected it at each s. with fascines and sheads, ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, fin.: *on the s.s, ab latibris*, Sall. J. 50, fin. Also less freq. ex latere, latibrus: *on each s., ex utroque latere*, Lucr. 2, 1049: *on the s.s, ex latibris*, Sall. C. 60. **IV.** Part, faction, sect: pars, tis, f. (usu. pl.): *to be on neither s., nullius partis esse*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: *nor must a judge be chosen from the advocates of the opposite s., nec ex advocatis p. adversae judex eligendus*, Quint. 5, 6, 6: *to go over to any one's s., in partes alij cūs transire*, cf. Tac. H. 1, 70: *also in partes alij transgreedi*, cf. ib. 4, 39: *to draw over to any one's s., aliquem in suas partes ducre*, cf. id. A. 15, 51: *also trahere*: Tac. See also PARTY, FACTION. *To be on any one's s.:* expr. by ab, cum, foll. by the abl. with a verb: *he is on thy s., abs te stat*, Pl. Rud. 4, 456: *to be on our s. against your yourselves, a nobis contra vosmet ipsos facere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: *to be on Caesar's s., cum Caesare sentire*, id. Att. 7, 1, 2: *to be on the s. of good men against wicked men, sentire pro bonis contra improbus*, id. Mil. 2, 5. **V.** Of consanguinity: **1.** latus, éris, n.: *on my s. and on yours, meo tuoque latere*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3. **2.** génus, éris, n. (esp. in such phr. as, on the father's or the mother's s.): *because he was of inferior birth on his mother's s., quia materno genere impar erat*, Sall. J. 11, init. Phr.: *(those) related by the father's s., per patrem cognati*, Paul. Dig. 32, 10, 10, § 1: *to claim descent from Jove on the father's s., paternam originem ad Jovem referre*, Suet. Cal. 2.

**side (adj.):** latérālis, e (pertaining to the s.): Lut. : Capurn.

**—board:** **1.** abacus (usu. an ornamental s., with a top made of marble or silver): *s.s furnished out with embossed silver and gold plate, a argento auroque caelato ornati*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: *Cato*. (For abacus, Hor. uses lapis albus, S. 1, 6, 116). **2.** perh. mensa (any table, board, etc.): v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

**sided:** only in comps., as one-s., many-s., etc.: *unilaterus, multilaterus, etc. (Or by circumf. unum latus, multa latera habens.)*

**sidelong:** **1.** obliquus: *a s. blow, o. ictus [april]*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7: *with s. look or glance, o. oculo*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: *o. vultu*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102: *obliquo capite [speculari]*, Plin. 8, 24, 36. **2.** limus, a, um; and [latu] limis, e (in best authors only as epith. of the eyes): *to cast s. glances, limis oculis aspicere*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2, so, limis subridere oculis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 31. **3.** transversus (going or lying across, transverse): *to look in a s. direction, transversa tueri*, Virg. E. 3, 8: *to walk in a s. direction as a crab does, ex transverso edere, quasi cancer solet*, Pl. I. Ps. 4, 1, 55. Phr.: *to give a s. blow,ensem oblique in latus*, Ov. M. 12, 485: *in a s. direction, oblique, in obliquum: v. OBIQUELI.*

**sidereal:** sidérālis, e: Plin. Or expr. by sidera: *concerning the s. heavens*, \*de coelo siderebusque.

**sideways:** in obliquum, etc.: v. SIDELONG.

**sidele:** \*obliquo incusso progredi.

**siege:** **1.** oppugnatio (most gen. and comprehensive term, but implying active attack of a place): *concerning s.s of towns, (as a branch of the military art), the oppidum o.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: *Liv.:* *to raise a s., o. dimittere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; *omittere*, id. B. C. 1

24 (obsessionem o.): relinquere, Tac. A. 15, 16. Also the verb oppugno may often expr. the subs.: *the s. of Saguntum began...*, S. oppugnari coepit est, Liv. 21, 15 the s. of Saguntum had already begun, S. jam oppugnabatur, c. 7, 2, obsidio, obsessio (which denote sitting down before a place and investing it without active attack), to compel an enemy to raise the s. of a place, (urbem) obsidionalis liberare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: v. BLOCKADE. 3, later, obsidium, in same sense: Tac. 4, circumsecessio (hostile investment; rare): Cic. Phr., to lay s. to, oppugnare: more fully, (urbem) operibus oppugnare, Liv. 37, 5; [hardly] oppugnationem inferre in this sense, though it may be used with non-milit. meaning: cf. Cic. Coel. 9, init.), obsidere (v. to BLOCKADE): circumsecessio (to invest), Liv. 21, 10. Relating to s.s.—(1.) oppugnatōrius (serving for attack of towns): I have now to speak of s. works, restat mihi de oppugnatoris rebus (dicere), Vitr. 10, 12 (18). (2.) obsidionalis, e: esp. in phr. corona obsidionalis (crown given to a general for saving a city from s. or blockade), Gell. 5, 6.

**siege-works:** opéra, n. pl.: to invest a place with regular s., (urbem) operibus munitionibus sepire, Cic. Ph. 13, 9; so, opera et machinae, Liv. 37, 5, extr. If only the engines of attack are meant, machinae (machinations, also res) oppugnatoriae, cf. Vitr. 10, 12 (18).

**sierra:** \*montes continuo quorum summa juga tanquam serrae formam praebent.

**siesta:** mēridiātio (mid-day rest): Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141. To take a s., mēridare, Suet. Cal. 38: Cat.: also as v. dep., meridiari, Cels.

**sieve (subs.):** crūbrum: you must pass (the cheese) through a s., per c. facito transeat, Cat. R. B. 76: a finis, c. tenuis, cf. Plin. 18, 11, 27; also, c. arctum, angustum, id: or c. subtile (v. FINE): to pour water into a s. (Prov.), imbrex aquam] in c. gerere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. Dimin.: cribellum (a small s.), Pall.: a s.-maker, cribaribus, Gloss.

**sieve (v.):** v. SIFT. (See also SIEVE, subs.)

**sift:** 1. LIT. 1. cribro, i: Col. 2, 51: Plin. 2. expr. by cribrum, with a verb. e.g. cribro cernere, subcernere, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; also perh. cribre excutere, cf. ib. § 108 (cribra excussores). 2. Fig.: to examine carefully: expr. by explorare, scrutari, perscrutari, with intensive adverb, as diligenter, subtilissime scrutari, etc.

**sifting (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. precessed, art.

**siftings:** i.e. what is sifted out: excreta, orum (e.g. tritici), Col. 8, 4, init.; called also, excrementa, ib. c. 5, extr. (Or expr. by verb. quod excrentur, excretum est.)

**sigh (subs.):** 1. suspirium: Cic.: to fetch a deep s., ab petere s., Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 56: s. ducere [ab imo pectori]. Ov. M. 10, 40: trahere, ib. 2, 753. 2. suspiritus, us: al. itus (the act of fetching a s., sing.): Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4 (quem nemo..., sine suspiratu aspicere posset); to fetch a s., s. haurire, Ov. 3. gēmitus, us (a very deep s., a groan): v. GROAN. To have or fetch a s., suspire: v. foll. art.

**sigh (v.):** 1. suspirio, i: to s. very deeply, s. ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 65; Cic. To s. for any one, suspirare in aliquo, qua, Ov. F. 1, 417; Cat. 2, expr. by phr. suspiria petere, ducere, trahere (with which the seat from which the s. is drawn should be expr.); v. SIGN, subs. 3. gēmo, ingēmisco, v. TO GROAN.

**sighing (subs.):** suspiratūs v. SIGH, **sight (subs.):** 1. The act or sense of seeing: 1. visus, us to impinge upon the eyes and excite the sense of s., octos ferre v.que lacessere, Lucr. 4, 217: (a body) revealed by s. and touch,

visu tactuque manifestum, Quint. 1, 4, 20; to be deprived of s., visu privari, Wynten, in Kr. 2, the sense, sensus videndi: Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 157 (sensus acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus est sensus videndi): so, sensus oculorum, id. Div. 1, 12, 71. 3. aspectus, us (strictly in relation to an object, s., as engaged in looking at something): freq. in Cic., who avoids the use of visus: all things which are objects of s., i.e. visible, quae sub aspectu venient, id. de Or. 2, 87, 158: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 10, 73, where aspectus amittere is applied to those who from fixing the eyes upon the sun have lecome incapable of seeing anything: the taste, smell, s. of fruit, pomorum gustatus, odoratus, a., id. N. D. 2, 63, 158. 4. meton.: oculis, oculi: to lose the s. of one eye, (alterum) oculum amittere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: altero oculo capi, Liv. 22, 2, extr.: the s. of his right eye was always defective, nuncunq; dextra o. aque bene usus est, Nep. Han. 4: to have remarkably keen s., oculos acres atque acutes habere, Cic. Pl. 27, 66 (fig. sense). 5. acies, ei (strictly, keenness of s.): more fully, acies oculorum: unimpaired (goodness of) s., incolimus, a., id. Fin. 5, 28, 84 (opp. to caritas, blindness): to elude (the keenest) s., a. fugere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: the fuller form should be used where any ambiguity might arise: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 39. Phr.: to have as keen s. as Lynceus, oculis tantum quantum Lynceus contendere posse, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: transpersicata esse quam Lynceus fuit (v. SHARPE-SIGHTED): not to have very good s., (oculis) parum acute (clare) cerner: v. TO SEE. II. View, range of s.: 1. conspicutus, us: to be carried out of s. of land, e. c. terras austeri, Liv. 29, 27: to come into any one's s., alieni in e. prodire, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 1: dare s. in e. alicui, ib. 2, 1, 31. 2. aspectus, us (rare in this sense): the circles which bound our s., orbis qui a. nostrum definunt, Cle. Div. 2, 44, 92. Pbr.: to live in the s. of one's fellow-countrymen (by birth or popularity), in oculis civium vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: to get a s. of any one (coming within view in the distance), consipari aliquem, s. 2, 20, init.: Caes.: s. (not conspicuere in this sense). III. A look, notice from seeing: aspectus: at first s. [contrasted with fuller knowledge], primo a., Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90 (not conspicutus in this sense): somewhat different is Br. 64, 200, non assident et attente audiens sed uno aspectu et præteriens de oratore judicat, i.e. at the very first glance, with a single look. Phr.: to know any one by s., aliquem de facie nosse, Cic. Pis. 32, 81: at first s. prima specie (lit. from the first appearance of a thing, objectively): whereas primo aspectu [v. supr.] refers to the act of looking at it, subjectively), Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61; also, prima fronte, Quint. 7, 1, 56 (better than prima facie, which, however, occurs Gal. Inst. 4, 1): a thing wins our affection at first s., aliquid statim conspicutum voluntat s. conciliat amore quo adjungit, Muret. (R. and A.): to pay at s., or in cash, represtatre pecunias, Cic. Att. 12, 25. IV. That which is seen: 1. spectaculum: a pretty s., lepidum s., Pl. Poen. 1, 1, extr.: a splendid s., magnificum s., Liv. 10, 40; v. SPECTACLE, SHOW. 2. species, ei (appearance, phenomenon): novel and unnoted s., nova atque inusitata s., Caes. B. G. 2, 31 v. APPEARANCE. 3. factes, ei: a comely s., decora t., Plin. Pan. 56: Sil. 4. perh. aspectus: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 73, auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus, i.e. it was a pitiable s. (yet the word has not even here strictly an objective force). 5. expr. by verb or phr., a frightful s., (acies) visu torva, Tac. G. 31 piteous s.! miserable visu! Virg. Aen. I, 111 here a still more surprising s. meets our eyes, hic aliud majus (nobis) objicitur, ib. 2, 199 what more delightful s. can there be? quid potest esse aspectu pulchritus?

Cic. Sen. 15, 53: by this unexpected s., quo repentinus obiectu viso, Nep. Han. 5 (avoid, however, the use of obiectus alone = species): ah me, what a s. was he! hei milib, qualis erat! Virg. Aen. 2, 274: what sadder s. did I see...? quid vidi crudelius? ib. 746.

**sight (n.):** conspicor, i: Sall.: Liv. v. preced. art. (II.).

**sightliness:** decora facies, etc.: v. COMELI-NESS, BEAUTY.

**sightly:** vénustus, décorus, pulcher, formosus, etc.: v. BECOMING, BEAUTIFUL.

**sign (subs.):** I. Mark, indication:

1. usu, equiv. signum (blushing) the s. of modesty, a pudoris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: the s.s (symptoms) are in favour of recovery, s. esse ad salutem, ib. 3, 2, 2, foll. by acc. and inf.: s. that a thing is s. and so, Nep. Att. 17. 2. indicium (something which naturally points to a certain conclusion, whereas signum may denote a thing in itself purely arbitrary): s.s and traces of poisoning, indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: v. PROOF. 3. insigne, is. n. (usu. denoting some outward badge or mark, always something conspicuous): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133, quod erat insigne, et qui ita faceret, facere..., where it refers to a man advertising himself by walking in the forum: v. MARK. 4. nota: v. MARK. 5. vestigium: v. TRACE.

6. often expr. by simple gen., after esse: are these the s.s of madness? suntne haec deliranti hominis? L. G. § 266. See also FAMILIAR, PROPER (to).

II. A signal, intimation: signum: Sall.: v. SIGNAL. Also perh. nūtus, ūs (lit. nod): cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 23, ad nutum = at the slightest s. or expression of command.

III. A portent, presage: monstrum, portentum, ostentum, etc. v. PORTENT, OMEN. Also less freq. signum: Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. IV. (of) a shop: insignis, is, n.: cf. supr. (l. 3).

V. Astronomical: signum: the s. of Leo, Leonis s., Cic. Div. 1, 53, 124: Virg. G. 1, 239 (obliquus signorum ordo): Luer.: Hor. (The word has not, however, the strictly limited sense of the Eng.) See also CONSTELLATION. (In G. 1, 232, the twelve s.s of the zodiac are called duodenaria astra.)

**sign (v.):** I. To give a s. or signal

to: annuo, signum do: v. TO SIGNAL, SIGNIFY, BECKON. II. To put one's signature to a document: 1. subscrivo, s; to s. (a death warrant), ex moris s., Suet. Ner. 10: to s. the accounts, rationes s., Dig. 35, 1, 82: better rationibus s. cf. Ulp. ih. 2, 13, 6, § 1. 2. signo, i (to ratify by signature and seal): to s. (and seal) a will, testamentum s., Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: v. TO SEAL.

3. sometimes, when the authorising of a public act is denoted, expr. by scribendo adfure (indicating who were present at the drawing up of the said act), SS. CC, in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. 1. Pbr.: to s. one's name to a letter, nomen epistolae notare, Flor. 2, 12, 10. See also TO SUBSCRIBE.

**signal (subs.):** 1. signum: to give a s., s. dare, Sall. Cat. 18 also, in milit. sense (for battle), signa canere, id. Jug. 99 (but the constr. is exceptional: v. infr. 3): the shepherd's s. (for calling the flock home), pastorale s., Col. 6, 23 (pastorale s. quasi receptu canitur): Virg. Aen. 7, 512 (p. signum dea canit).

2. classum (milit. s., given by sound of trumpet): the consilium summons the men by s. (sound of trumpet) to his tent, consul classico ad prætorium convocat, Liv. 7, 36; esp. in phr. classicum canit (= the s. is green), ib. 28, 17: less freq. classicum canit, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. For classicum, also bellum occurs Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (bellum canere, trans.): Liv. 3. expr. to give a s. (in milit. l. t.), by cano, ecclim, cantum, 3 (used both as v. intrans. and trans.): (Has-draul) sounded the s. for retreat, receptu canit, Liv. 27, 47 before the s. for battle was given (lit. sounded or rang out), priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, med.: Sall. 4. insignis, ia-

**n.**: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 20, *veillum [a red flag] proponendum quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oportet [s. to prepare for a battle]: the actual s. for battle being denoted by the foll. clause, signum tuba dandum: cf. id. B. C. 3, 89, *veillo signum dare: a night s., nocturnum l.*, Liv. 29, 25. (N.B.—The word *insigne* is best suited to denote any *conspicuous signal*, esp. one of a special kind, as in the places referred to.) Phr.: *to give a s. by kindling fire, ignibus significem facere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33; cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93, *praeconomadventum significabat ignis e specula sublatu: to give the s. for decamping [by pulling up the standards]*, signa convelli Jubere, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; *on the part of the men, the s. was a general shout*, cf. vasa clangorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; *to fire a gun as a s. of distress, \* tormento periculi significacionem facere* (R. anl A.).*

**signal** (v.): *signum dare, significare, etc.*: v. preced. art. If by a gesture, as waving the hand, manu significare: *by beckoning, annuere*: v. TO NODE, BECKON.

**signal** (adj.): 1. *insignis (speci-ally marked and striking): a. s. calamity, l. calamitas*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Cic.: v. REMARKABLE. 2. *égrégies (standing out from the rest): your s. fidelity, e. tua fides, Sall. C. 35: a. s. victory, e. Victoria, Liv. 2, 47.* 3. sometimes *magnus may serve: a. s. punishment, magnum exemplum*, Tac. A. 14, 14: so, *documenta maxima*, Cic. Mil. 8, *mu.* 4. *nobilis, e. V. FAMOUS*.

5. *institutus: s. disgrace, i. ignominia*, Liv. 7, 15: Tac.

**signalize**: Phr.: *(a field) in which to s. himself, in quo virtus enite- scere posset*, Sall. C. 54 (v. TO SHINE FORTH): *to be s.d by a defeat of the Romans, ex calamitate P. R. nomen capere [et memoriam prodere]*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; v. TO DISTINGUISH.

**signally**: *insignitè, insigniter, ég- régiè*: v. BE-MARKABLE. Phr.: *to defeat s., (hostes) maximo prelio devincere*, Cic.

**signatory**: v. SIGNATORY.

**signature**: nōmēn: v. TO SIGN. To append one's s., subscribe: ib.

**signer**: expr. by verb: v. TO SIGN.

**signed**: signum: v. SEAL.

**-ring**: annulus (annulus) signa- torius: Val. Max. 8, 14, 4. Usu. simply annulus: Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85 (sigilla anulo imprimere): Pl.

**significance**: significatio, vis, etc.: v. MEANING. Phr.: *full of s., significans (of language, clear: telling its tale expressively): v. SIGNIFICANT*.

**significant**: 1. significans: s. words, s. verba, Quint. 11, 1, 2; Plin. 2, *argutus (appealing in a lively manner to perception)*: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29, vel argutissima exta, *the most plainly s. of all viscera: who more s. (striking) in his apophthegmus? quis in sententia argitor?* Cic. Br. 17, 65. Phr.: *what more s. token of affection could be given? qui posset clarus (institutus) enitescere amor? que res posset magis amorem significare atque declarare? it is a s. fact... \* dignum memoria est, qued...*

**significantly**: significanter (ex- pressively): Cic. Quint. Or. expr. by verb: *he looked s. at him, \* intuitus est (in) eum, quasi aliquid significare vellet: vultu argutissimo (in) eum intuitus est*.

**signification**: significatio: v. MEANING.

**significative**: index, icis, c.: cf. Cic. C. Rab. 6, 18, *quoniam continet vocem, indicem stultitiae vestre!* Or expr. by verb: *the eyebrows are chiefly s. of disdain, supercilii maxime indicant fastum*, Plin. 11, 37, 51 (factum, Jahn): v. TO INDICATE, SIGNIFY.

**signify**: 1. *To make a sign to:*

1. significo, i.: Join. significare et annuere, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 212: *they raised their hands and s.d that they sur- rendered, manus tollere, deditioinem significare*, Caes. B. G. 7, 40. 2. an-

duo, 3: v. TO BECKON. 3. dōceo, 2: v. TO POINT OUT, INFORM. II. *To be- token*: 1. significo, i: many words formerly s.d something different from what they now mean, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 3: Cic. 2. v. vōlo, i, irr. with dat. of pron. refl. (to have a certain drift or scope): Cic.: v. TO NEAN (II, 1). 3. vāleo, 2 (to have a certain force): v. TO MEAN (II, 3).

4. sōni, nū: fut. part. -ātūrus, i: to differ in name but really to s. the same, verbo discrepare, re unum s., Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83. 5. expr. by vis, significatio, etc.: v. MEANING. III. *To portend*: significo, portendo, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE. IV. *To be of im- portance*: expr. by interest, refer: v. IMPORTANCE (I, fin.).

**signior**: v. SEIGNIOR.

**signitory**: Phr.: *the s.s to a treaty, \* ji qui inter se foedus pacemque fecerunt.*

**silence** (subs.): silentium (stillness,

where nothing is said: applicable either to persons or inanimate things): having obtained s. by sound of trumpet, quoniam s. classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45: to attend in s., cum s. animadvertere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: to pass over in s., silentio praeterire, Cic. Sull. 21, fin.: in profound s., magnis s., id Q. Fr. 2, 1, init.: in the s. of night, silentio noctis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: to observe long s., diuturno s. uti, Cic. Marc. init. Poet.: oft. pl. for the metre: to keep s., silentia tenera, Ov. M. 1, 206. (N.B.—Non taciturnitas: which denotes habitual reserve and unwillingness to speak:) To keep s., tacere, silere: v. SILENT, TO BE. Phr.: I can- not pass this over in s., hoc tacitus nullo modo praeterire possum, Cic. Marc. init.

**silence** (exclam.): tacē, quin taces, etc.: v. HUSH.

**silence** (v.): I. *Lit. to cause s.:*

Phr.: silentium facere (v. SILENCE, subs.): to s. applause by waving the hand, manu murmurum (clamores) com- prime, Ov. M. 1, 206. So fig., to s. conscience, conscientiam comprimere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54. II. *To put s. to, by rebuke or refutation*: 1. confitū, i (to put down by words): I would s. those fellows who now find fault with me! ego istos qui nunc me culpant con- futebam! Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 28: the master was s.d with his own argument, magister sui sibi argumento confutatus est, Dell. 2. refūto, i (with ref. to arguments: to beat back and overthrow): v. TO REFUTE. 3. contundo, tudi, tūsum, 3 (to beat back and confound by force): to s. the proud menace of kings, tumiditas regum minas, c. Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: Cic. Join (caluminum) obterere et contundere, Cic. Caec. 7, 18. 4. comprimere, pressi, sum, 3 (to check and control): cf. Cic. Mur. 11, 24, tribunicios furores dicendo comprimere: he s.d their entreaties by quiet, firmness, preces tactuaria sua obstinatione compressit, Nep. Att. 22: v. TO CHECK.

5. expr. pass. by confitisco, ticiū, i: cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10, conscientia testis repente con- tuit.

**silent**: 1. tacitus (not speaking):

Cic.: Hor.: pass. 2. taciturnus (habitually s.: not fond of talking: oft. of things, quiet, noiseless): s. firmness, t. obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: s. (noiseless) stream, t. annis, Hor.: Prop.

3. siens, nth (hushed and still): Virg.: Ov.: v. STILL, adj. To be s.:(—1.) tū- ceo, 2 (not to speak: both intrans, and with acc. of neut. pron.: not to speak about anything): did you think I would be s. about matters so important? an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 9, 27: what did she say, or what did she keep s.? quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49. And poet. with any other word as direct object: Ov. M. 13, 177 (ut alios taccam). Incept confitisco, ticiū, 3 (to become s. esp. but not solely, of a number of persons together becoming s., as in Virg. Aen. 2, 1): Cic. (Reticeo, 2, is usu. to

keep something secret, withhold information: v. TO KEEP BACK: less freq. to be s. again, as in the case of a speaker pausing from time to time: Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232.) (2.) sileo, ui, 2 (to be hushed and still): v. STILL, TO BE. Also = not to speak (of): to be s. about a thing, de aliqua re s., Cic. Div. 2, 30, fin.: and with direct acc.: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 21 (neque te silebo: but prose would require de te: a neut. pron. may however be used, as in the case of taceo: v. L. G. § 253).

**silently**: 1. tacitè: to ask s., (speechlessly, without speaking), 1. ro- gare, Cic. Man. 5, 13: the s. gliding year, t. labens annus, Ov. F. 1, 63; Liv.

2. expr. by tacitus (in agr. with subject): L. G. § 343: they s. saw what was coming to pass, tacit ventura videbant, Virg. Aen. 2, 125: if I must die s., si mori tacitum oportet, Liv. 40, 9.

3. silentio, cum silentio (in s., with silent attention): v. SILENCE.

**silentness**: perh. pl. of silentium: v. SILENCE.

**silhouette**: obliqua imago: v. PRO- FILE.

**silicious**: silicis naturans habens: v. FLINT.

**silk** (subs.): 1. expr. by sériceus, a, um: parti-coloured (wreaths) made of s. e. veste s. versicolores, Plin. 21, 3, 8. The neut. is also used to denote s. fabric or silkens goods: *the choicest s.s, prima s.* Mart. 11, 27 (28), 11: Prop.

2. bombyx, ycis, c. (strictly the s. worm: used metón. for the fabric or silkens goods): Assyrian s., Assyria b., Plin. 11, 23, 27: Prop. (b. Arabicus, 2, 1, 15).

**silken** } adj. { 1. sériceus: v.

2. silken (rare): s. banners, s. vexilla, Flor.

3. bombycinus: s. attire, b. vestis Plin. 11, 22, 26. Neut. pl. bombycinus = s. garments, Mart.

**silk-dealer**: perh. séricearius (R. and A.).

**-mill**: perh. séricearia (sc. of- ficina).

**-worm**: bombyx, ycis, c. (usu. m.): Plin. 11, 23, 27.

**silky**: \*mollis natura, qualis bomby- cinorum (sericorum) solet esse.

**sill**: limen inferum (of a door): Pl. Muc. 5, 1, 1. Window s., perh. ima fenestra (in Phaea, 1, 13, 1, fenestra alone = window-s.).

**silliness**: stultitia, fatuitas, etc.: v. FOOLISHNESS.

In concrete sense, ineptia, ar- dum: away with such old woman's s. i pellulant istad i. ankles! Cic. Tusci. 1, 39, 93.

**silly**: stultus, fatuus, ineptus (esp. as descriptive of things or a person's conduct), etc.: v. FOOLISH.

**sil** (v.): Pbr.: *the mouth of the river is almost s.d up, \*fluvii os paene limo oppletum, occupatum est (fluvii limo paene occupavit, opplevit).*

**silvan**: v. SILVAN.

**silver** (subs.): argentum (denoting either the metal itself or manufactured s. as plate, money): passim.

**silver** (adj.): argenteus: s. foil, a. bracteae, Plin. 37, 7, 31: Cic.

**silver** (v.): argento inducere: v. TO COVER, OVERLAY. Chiefly in p. part. silvered: argentatus (covered or plated with s.): Pl.: Liv.

**silver-leaf**: bractea argentea: v. SILVER, adj.

**-mine**: 1. argentiōdina (or two words): Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 62: Plin. 2, argentiōrum metallum. Plin. 33, 5, 26. (From Varr. L. c. the former would appear to have been the usual expr.)

**-smith**: faber argentiōlus: Dig.

**silver**: argenteus: s. hue, a. color, Ov. M. 10, 213: so, a. ales, Ib. 2, 536. S. locks, perh. argentea canities: v. GREY.

**similar**: similis: often joined to and strengthened by par: v. LIKE.

**similarity**: similitudo: later, vicini- tas: v. RESEMBLANCE. Phr.: s. of

**tastes**, consensio studiorum: **s.** of character, morum congruentia: **v. AGREE-MENT, HARMONY.**

**similarly**: **1.** similiter: Join: similiter atque uno modo (of a monotonous delivery), Cic. Br. 66, 233. Follow by atque (ac), id. Ph. 1, 4, 9. **2.** pariter (in a manner so as to match): cf. id. Or. 12, 38, *ut pariter extrema terminentur* (should end **s.**; of parallel sentences). **3.** simili **s.** pari modo: **v. LIKE, adj.**

**simile**: translatio(translatum), similitudo: **v. FIGURE, FIGURATIVE.**

**similitude**: **v. SIMILE.**

**simmer**: lente fervere: **v. TO BOIL.**

**simnel**: \*genus placenta quod medio die Quadragesimae comeditur.

**simoniacaL**: **v. SIMONY.**

**simony**: \*simonia: Scrr. Eccl.: munerum ecclesiastorum nundinatio (Kr.). *To be guilty of **s.**, munera ecclesiastica nundinari (Kr).*

**simoom**: \*ventus aestifer ac pestilens qui simoom dicitur.

**simper**: Phr.: inepte ridere: **v. TO LAUGH.**

**simple (adj.)**: **1.** *Not complex*: simplex, ictis opp. concretus ex pluribus naturis (compound), Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 20. **init.**: opp. copulatus, id. Fat. 13, 30 (where the reference is to *absolute and related propositions*): Ter. **II.** *Not elaborate*: **1.** simplex: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5: *s. food, s. esca*, id. S. 2, 1, 73; **2.** cubitus, Piln. 11, 53, 117. **Join**: simplex atque inaffectus, Quint. 9, 4, 17. **2.** rudiis (unpolished): Join: rudi et incompitosimilis (dicere), Quint. l. c.: **v. RUDE.** **3.** inconditus (put together without art.): **s.** strains, i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20, **init.**: Cic. **III.** *Artless, free from guile and suspicion*: **1.** simplex: Join: (vir) aptitus et simplex, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: **s.** fortisque (of a blunt outspoken character), Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2. **sincerus**: **v. SINCERE, FRANK.**

**IV.** *Weal-minded*: ineptus: **v. FOOLISH** (Habetor ingenii, R. and A.) Phr.: *I am not so s. as to believe, non s. sum qui credam, ib.* Sometimes credulus may be the right word: cf. Virg. E. 9, 34, non ego credulus illis, *I am not so s. as to believe them*: also Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9, qui nunc te fructus credulus (simple youth') aurea. **V.** *Sheer, without qualification*: mērus, germanus: **v. SHEER, GENUINE.**

**simple (subs.)**: **usu. pl.**, **simples**: herbae medicinae s. medicinae: **v. MEDICINAL.**

**simple-minded**: simplex, credulus, etc.: **v. SIMPLE (IV.).**

**simpleton**: stultus, fatuus, ineptus, etc.: **v. FOOL.**

**simplicity**: **1.** *State of not being compounded*: simplicitas. Lucret. I, 600. Also simplex natura: **v. SIMPLE (I.).**

**II.** *Plainness*, as opp. to *elaboration*: perh. simplex cultus (v. SIMPLE, II.); he studiet **s.** of attire not without elegance, \*ex-situ simplici ne eo tamen minus elegant utetur: books written for children should be marked by **s.**, \*quae puerorum ita usum scribuntur simplicia ac plana esse oportet. **III.** *Artlessness, freedom from guile*: simplicitas: **the s. of an incautious youth, s. juvenis incant. Liv. 40, 23, init.**: Quint.: *Op. Phr.*: old-fashioned country s., antiqua rusticitas, Piln. Ep. 1, 14, 4. **IV.** *Folly*: stultitia, stupor, (sometimes) credulitas: **v. FOOLISHNESS, CREDULITY.**

**simplify**: expr. by simplex with a verb. Phr.: *to s. a difficult subject, \*rem perplexam impedimentum ex-planare et quas simpliciori reddere.*

**simply**: **1.** *In a simple manner; without anything else being mixed up*: simpliciter: Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149, (opp. coniuncte). Hence often = *merely*: they had come **s.** to sue for friendship, s. ad amictiam petendam venientem, Liv. 34, 57. **II.** *Without elaboration or art*: nullo culto (R. and A.); nullis munditiis (esp. with ref. to dress), nullis

epularum lautiis (with ref. to entertainments): **v. REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE, MAGNIFICENCE.** Phr.: *she dressed **s.**, almost in rustic style, \*vestitu simplici ac paene rustico utebatur.* **III.** *Only, merely*: **1.** simpliciter (*without mixing up anything else*): **v. SUPR. (1).**

**2.** solum, tantummodo: **v. ONLY.**

**IV.** *Foolishly*: **q. v.** (Sometimes credulus may serve: **v. SIMPLE, IV., Phr.**; and L. G. § 343.)

**simulate**: simulō, i: **v. TO PRETEND.**

**simulation**: simulatio: **v. PRETENCE.**

**simultaneous**: expr. by simul, una (together); uno (eodem) tempore, uno (eodem) impetu, etc.: *he ordered a.s. advance of the whole line, \*totum acce-  
mum atque eodem impetu progreedi (pro-  
cedere) justit: the stroke and the report  
are strictly s., \*t. ictus et sonitus plane  
eodem temporis momento fuit: that  
the destruction of the soul is s. with that  
of the body, cum corporibus simul animos  
interire*, Cic. Am. 4, 14. **3.** *S. equations,* \*aequationes simultaneae (quaes dicu-  
tunt); or *quae simul fuit*.

**simultaneously**: simul, una; uno atque eodem tempore: **v. TOGETHER.** (See also *preced.* art.)

**sin (subs.)**: **1.** peccatum (the proper word to denote *moral wrong* in its peculiar aspect, as presented in the Scriptures and in their writings): *to enact equal punishments for all s.s, peccatis poenas aquas irrogare*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: Cic.: Vulg. pass. **2.** delictum (also a somewhat grave term; *an offence*): *to atone for the s.s. of fore-fathers, d. patrum luere*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Cic.: **v. OFFENCE.** **3.** placitum (*guilt and pollution towards the gods*): *what s. is incurred, quantum placitum committatur*, Liv. 5, 52: *without s.* sim. p. ib: Virg. **4.** culpa (mild term): **v. FAULT.** See also CRIME, WICKEDNESS. *To commit a s. or s.s. peccare*: esp. in such phr. as, *to commit many s.s.* multa peccare, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25: *what s. have I committed?* quid peccavi? (cf. L. G. § 25). Esp. as *imper-  
pass.*: *(in murdering a slave), one s. is com-  
mitted, semel peccatur*, Cic. Par. 1. c.

**sin (v.)**: peccō, i: *the (mere) inclination to s., peccandi sola voluntas*, Juv. 13, 208: Cic.: cf. *preced.* art *fin.* (Scrr. Eccl. pass.)

**sin-offering**: placitum: **v. PROPITIATION (II.).** In slightly diff. sense, sacrificium piacularum, Liv. 1, 26 (qui busdam piacularibus s. factis, certain rites of the nature of an atonement).

**since (prop.)**: **1.** ex, ē (with abl.): esp. in such phr. as, ex quo, ex eo, ever. the time when ..., Virg. Aen. 2, 163 and 169 (but though this constr. is used by Liv., Caes. and Cic. always express the subs.: cf. Cic. Quint. 5, Jun., itaque ex eo tempore, res esse ..., coepit; ever s. the building of the bridge had begun, ex eo tempore quo pons institui coepitus est, Caes. B. G. 4, 18). **2.** ab, ē (with abl.; less precise in its force than ex, which latter denotes immediate sequence, whereas ab simply gives a date): esp. with Jam, inde, usque: ever s. that time, jam ab illo tempore, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: ever s. the beginning of this empire, jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic. Prov. 13, 33: Liv.: *Romulus to the present day, usque a Romulo*, id. Vat. 8, 20: ever s. (I, he) was a child, a puer, a parvulo, etc.: cf. L. G. § 589. **3.** post (with acc.): *s. the creation of man, post homines natos*, Cic. Br. 62, 224: *so, post genus hominum natum*, id. Bal. 10, 26. See also SINCE, conj. (1.).

**since (adv.)**: **1.** abhinc (ago): with acc. or abl.: *you were quaestor fourteen years s., quaestor fuisti a annos xli*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34: *with abhinc annis quattuor*, id. R. Com. 1, 1, init. (the acc. appears to be more usual, unless perhaps when a precise point of time is to be indicated). **2.** expr. for a long while **s.**, by *jandūdum, jann-*

pridem (with pres. indic.): *he has been indoors long s., jandūdum est intus, Pl. As. 3, 3, 151*: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 64\*, Jampridem invisi divis ... demor. L. G. § 352, obs. (A past tense may be used with *jampridem*, when the reference is emphatically to past time: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2, ad mortem te duci jampridem oportebat, where *oportet* could not have stood, since that would have implied a *present obligation and intention on the part of the speaker*: cf. Gk. ἔχειν.) **3.** when a definite date is given, expr. by *ante. six months s., ante hos sex menses*, Plaue. 1, 1, 10.

**since (conj.)**: **1.** Temporal: **1.** expr. by quam, with pres. ind. (when a thing is still going on): *it is many years s. he was first in my debt [and he is so still]*, multa anni sine quam illi in me aere est, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. **2.** postquam (referring to a definitely past event: with pers. ind.): *s. you went away, everything has been getting worse*, \*postquam tu discussisti, omnia pejus ire cooperunt (or, post discussum tuum, etc., using verbal subs.): cf. sicer, prep. (3).

**3.** expr. by ex quo tempore: *I have not received a single letter from you s. you started, ex quo tempore tu profectus es, nullae mihi literas tuae aliae sunt*: **v. SINCE, prep. (1).** **II.** Logical: **1.** quum (with subj.): *s. we have in us reason .... it necessarily follows .... quum sit in nobis consilium .... necesse est ....* Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: et pass. Strengthened, quippe quum, Nep. pref.; utpote quum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. **2.** expr. by quippe, with pron. rel.: *usu. with subj.*: *(he did not go to entertainments with his father)*, s. in fact he did not even come ...., quippe qui ne .... quidem venire ..., Cic. R. Am. 18, extr.: also with indic., when it may us, be rendered and in fact. Similarly, utpote qui (as being one who; with indic. or subj.): Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 10. **3.** quoniam (seeing that; usu. with indic.); wherefore, s. the matter has been brought to this issue, quapropter, q. res in it discrimen adducta est, Cic. Ph. 3, 11, 29: et pass. Rarely, with subj. accordingly, s. he could not speak for himself, his brother ...., itaque q. ipse pro se dicere non posset, frater ...., Nep. Milt. 7. (In Caes. B. G. 5, 3, the subj. possent belongs to obliqua oratio.) **4.** siquidem: **v. SEEING THAT.** **5.** quandoquidem (with indic.): *s. you admire those orators so highly*, q. iste oratores tantopere laudis, Cic. Br. 44, 163: Liv. **6.** also simply, quando: Quint. 12, 8, 5 (with indic.): Ter. **7.** postquam (not class. in this sense): PL.

**sincere**: **1.** sincerus (unnized, unadulterated): rare in exactly sense of Eng.); *with s. good faith*, s. fide, Liv. 39, 2, 161: *a s. (honest and truthful) narrator, rerum gestarum pronuntiator s.*, Cic. Br. 83, 27. **2.** simplex, ictis (very like sincerus: denoting the absence of all guile and deception): *Join apertus, et simplex (outspoken and frank)*, id. Rep. 3, 16. **3.** verus (real, genuine): *s. and perfect friendship, v. et perfecta amicitia*, Cic. Am. 6, 22: v. TRUE, REAL. **4.** candidus (honest, frank, ingenuous): *s. souls, c. animae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41.* **5.** expr. by haud (minime, haudquaque) fucatus; fucati nihil in se habens: **v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.**

**sincerely**: **1.** sincēritē: Ter.: Cic. **Join**: sincere et ex animo (dicere), Cat. 109, 4. **2.** ex animo (from one's heart): *Join: ex animo ac vere* (dicere), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 93: cf. supr. (1). Similar is, ex animi sententia (to the best of one's knowledge and judgment), a formula used in courts: Cic. Acad. 2, 47, fin. **3.** vere: **v. TRUTH.** **4.** simpliciter (usu. frankly): *I and you talk quite s. together, ego ac tu simplicissimum inter nos loquimur*, Tac. H. 1, 15. **v. FRANKLY.** **5.** aperte: **v. FRANKLY.**

**sincerity**: **1.** sinceritas (soundness without admixture); in moral sense,

**INTEGRITY**: v. SOUNDNESS. **2.** simplicitas: v. SIMPLICITY, FRANKNESS. Join: simplicitas, veritas, candor, Plin. Pan. 84, init. With s., v. SINCERELY.

**sinecure**: perh. vacatio sub nomine officii.

**sinew**: **1.** nervus Cic.: Cels.: to strain every s. (*r<sup>t</sup> forth every effort*), omnes n. contendere, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 12, 35; so, nervos intendere, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. Oh fig., s.s. of war, nervi belli (pecunia), Cic. Ph. 5, 2, 5; and with ref. to rigour of style, id. Or. 19, 62. **Dimin.** nervulus (*playfully*), Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. **2.** perh. laetacrus (strictly, the muscle of the upper part of the arm; hence, fig., nervous or muscular energy): cf. Cic. Br. 16, fin.: in Lysia saepe sunt laetacri (*sunt sinevus vigour, force*), sic ut fieri nihil possit voluntus.

**sinewy**: nervosus: Lucr.: Plin. Fig. = *vigorous* (esp. of expression): Cic. Br. 31, fin. **S.** vigour, nervi, laetacri v. preced. art.

**sinful**: **1.** of persons only: peccator, f. -trix (L. G. § 598): *s. soul*, peccatrix anima, Prud.: *s. race*, p. gens, Tert. Or expr. by circuml. with peccatum, peccare: *a s. race*, \*gens peccatis dedita, obnoxia: of actions: *to be s.*, \*peccati naturam habere: *a s. intention*, peccandi voluntas, Juv.: *v. SIN*, TO SIN.

**2.** impius: v. IMPIOUS, WICKED.

**3.** pravus: *(man) by nature s.*, naturaliter pravus et vitiosus, Cal. Inst. 2, 1, extr.: v. DEPRAVED, VICES, CORRUPT. **4.** nefas, indecl.: in such plur. as (aliquid) nefas ducere, babere: Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.

**sinfully**: impie, improbè: v. WICKEDLY. *To act very s.*, delictum maximum in se admittere; magnum piaculum committere: v. TO COMMIT.

**sinfulness**: pravitas, impietas, etc.: v. WICKEDNESS.

**sing**: **1.** cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3 (used both of vocal and instrumental music): to s. to the (accompaniment of the) flute, ad tibiam c., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: to s. well, praeclaro c. ib. 1, 2, 2, fin.: to s. out of tune, absurdre c. ib. 2, 4, fin.: to s. in a wild screaming way, ululantis voce c., id. Or. 8, fin. Ofst. as v. trans., to celebrate in song; to s. of kings and battles, reges et proelia c., Virg. E. 6, 3: Hor. pass. Comps.: (1). récimo, 3 (no perf. or sup.); strictly, to s. again, to echo back, as in Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3: also = cano: ib. 3, 28, 11 (tu curva lyra recines Latonam). (2). occino, 3 (to s. against or inauspiciously: as in augural language): Liv. 6, 41.

Also without any adverse sense: o. animalia inter se (s. together, answering each other), Apul. 2, canto, i (strictly frequent, of cano, but scarcely to be distinguished from it in use; unless perh. it be more confined to the use of the voice in singing: it is also used to denote a sing-song mode of speaking: Quint. 1, 8, 2): to s. and play agreeably and skilfully, c. et psallore jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3: to s. to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument, ad chordarum sonum c., Nep. Ep. 2. Oft. like cano, to celebrate in song (with direct acc.): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: Hor. Comp. decanto, i (usu. of that which is sung over and over again): Hor. Od. 1, 13, 1. also, to have done s. sing, decantavisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 53. Frequent., cantito, i (s. frequently, be in the habit of s.ing): Cic. Br. 19, 75. **3.** cantillo, i (dimin. verb: to s. in a sweet or warbling way: rare): Apul. Also for sing = celebrate, may be used, dico, celebro, memoro, etc.: Hor.

**singe**: **1.** àdūro, ssi, stum, 3: to s. the beard and hair with burning walnut shells (in lieu of shaving), candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam et capillam a, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Liv. 2, 2, ambūro, stum, 3 (to burn the outside of anything, without consuming it) s.d. by the conflagration which destroyed his associates (fig.), intentio sociorum antibus, Cic. Ver. 1, 1, 27, 70. PBr. to s. a pig, suem, ex

tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glabrate, Col. 12, 53, fin.

**singer**: cantātor, f. -trix (*one in the habit of singing*): Varr.: Mart. Or use imperf. part. of cāno, canto (except in nom. sing.: L. G. § 638). (N.B.—The part. form is correct if the sense is simply a person or persons at the time singing.)

**singing** (subs.): **1.** cantus, ūs (including music of all kinds): cf. Cic. R. Am. 46, 14; c. vocum et nervorum et tibiarum: (*singing and playing on instruments*): but where the word is used absol., singing properly so called is understood: Quint. Or expr. by verb; esp. the gerund. by s. (= incantation), cantando, Virg. E. 8, 71. **2.** concentus, s. (s. together): Ov. F. 1, 155 (volucres concentibus aera milcent). v. CONCERT.

**—master**: cantandi māgister: but usu. magister will be definite enough, from the context. Or expr. by verb: who was your s.? quis te cantare docuit? v. TO TEACH.

**singing (adj.):** cānōrūs: v. TUNEFUL

**single** (adj.): **1.** tūnus, sōlus, ūnicus: v. ONE, SOLE, ONLY. **2.** singulāris, *(absolutely unique)*: Cic. Tim. 4, med., mundus s. atque unigenita. PBr. there was not a s. soldier unounited, nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, Cae. (R. and A.): \*nemo omnino miles non vulneratus est: *in s. combat*, vir unus cum viro congredientes, Liv. 38, 17, med. (For singuli, V. SINGLE; also, ONE.)

**single out** (v.): éligo, lēgo, etc. v. TO PICK OUT.

**—combat**: v. SINGLE, fin.

**—handed**: Phr.: he stayed the *decisif* of the state, as far as it could be done by one man s., cadentem remp., quanum modo una retrahi manu poterat, retinuit, Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 3. See also **SINGLY**.

**—stick**: perh. rūdis, is, f. (*a sort of staff used by soldiers and gladiators for sword-exercise*): Suet. Cal. 32 (rūbus batuere): Liv.: Cic.

**singly**: **1.** singulātūm; also spelt, singulātūm (sing.): Cic. Ter. **2.** expr. by singuli, ūnus, sōlus: *it would be more honourable for you to hold (the land) collectively than s.*, honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: "who s. has maintained the cause of truth" (Milton), \*qui solus pr. veritate stetisti.

**sing-song**: canticum: Cic. Or. 18, 57. Quint.

**singular**: **I.** *Of which there is but one*: ūnicus, singulāris: v. UNIQUE, SINGLE, ONLY. **II.** Gram. term; designating but one: singulāris, e. the s. number, s. numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42. Grr. Phr. in the s. number, singulariter, Quint. 1, 5, 16. **III.** Remarkable, unparalleled: **1.** singulāris: Jo 1, 1. s. eximiaque virtus, Cic. Man. 1, fin. **2.** égregius, eximus: v. REMARKABLE. **3.** ūnicus: s. generosity, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, fin.: he displayed s. (unequaled) fidelity to his allies, u. fidem sociis praestitit, 3iv. 33. **IV.** Out of the common way, peculiar: **1.** mirabilis, e. they held some s. opinions, (iis) placebat in quaedam, Cic. Am. 13, 45: v. STRANGE.

**2.** nōvus, inisitatis: v. NOVEL, UNUSUAL. Phr.: he is a very s. person, mirabiliter moratus est, id. Att. 2, 25.

**singularity**: i.e. the fact of being unique: Phr.: on account of the s. of the case, \*quia tam nova atque inaudita (inusitata) res erat: s. of costume \*vestitus inusitatus ac paenit singularis.

**singularly**: **1.** ūnicē, s. unconcerned, u. securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5. Cic. Join: eximie et unice, Gell. **2.** égregiè, v. REMARKABLY. **3.** singulāriter (particularity, in a special manner): Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 47, 117 (s. diligere).

**4.** mirabiliter (strangely), Cic. Att. 2, 25. v. WONDERFULLY.

**sinister**: **1.** inauspicious: mali omnis; infaustus, etc.; v. ILL-OMENED.

**2.** Bad, unfavourable: **L** sinister,

tra, trum (*unfavourable*): a s. construction (*of conduct*), s. interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5: a s. rumour (*implying something wrong*), s. rumor, id. B. 93.

**2.** prāvus (*wrong*): v. WRONG, VICES. To have s. designs, prava moliri: v. TO SCHEME.

**sink** (subs.): sentia (oftenest used of the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship): cf. Sall. C. 37, hi Roman sicut in sentinam conflux-rant. (Emissarium = outlet.)

**sink** (v.): **A.** Intrans.: **I.** To settle downwards: **1.** sido, sidē, ūs (*gum*) s.s. in water, in aqua sidit, Plin. 12, 25, 54 § 121: to s. into ashes (*as a house consumed in the flames*), in cineres s., Prop. Fig.: to s. by its own weight (*of an empire*), pessum sua mole s., Sen. Const. Sap. 2 (pessum = pedes versum, downwards). Comps. (1) consider, sidi, ūs (strengthened from preced., to s. down altogether, esp. on a large scale): (*all Troy appeared*) to s. down into the flames, c. in flamas, Virg. Aen. 2, 624: the Alps may now (*without danger*) s. down, Alpes jam licet conditant, Cic. Prov. 14, 34: Col. (2) desido, sidi, ūs (to s. down; to the bottom): Cic. Div. 1, 35, fin.: Varr. (3) résido, sidi, ūs (to s. again; subside after rising): *every gust of wind sank*, omnis resedit flatus, Virg. Aen. 7, 27: opp. to surgere, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27; to attoli, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2 (of the rising and sing. of the subject of a poem). (4) subido, ūs: the valleys s., vales, Ov. M. 1, 43: the streams s. (after flood), flumina s., ibid. 24: v. TO SUBSIDE. **2.** ruo, i. rūtum, ūs (to s. with violence, go suddenly to ruins: whereas sido and comps. denote gradual settling down): *Troy s.s. headlong from its lofty height, r. after a culmine Troja*, Virg. Aen. 2, 290. **SO**, corruo, ūs (all in ruins): Cic. Top. 3, 15: Quint. **3.** collābor, lapsus, ūs (to s. or fall in ruins): Liv.: Suet. Very oft. of persons sing. in a swoon: he sank to the ground and lay for a long time half dead, collapsus diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: Virg.

**4.** when the sense is to be swallowed up, as in water, expr. by merge, immergo, démergo, submergo, si, sum, ūs; either as pass. refl. or in act. with pron. refl.: many ships being pierced through s., multæ naves rostris perforatae merguntur, Auct. B. Alex. 46: Bootes s.s. in the deep ocean, Bootes alto mergitur oceano, Cat. 65, 68 almost engulfed in the mud and sing. (deeper and deeper), hausti liquo immergentes se, Liv. 22, 2: sing. in the waters of the river, demersus fluminis undis, Ov. M. 14, 615. Fig.: a house sunk in destruction, domus demersa extio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3. Phr. the ships being overwhelmed sank to the bottom, naves nimio onere pressas mare hausti, Tac. H. 3, 77: v. TO SWALLOW UP. **II.** To penetrate deep; descend, di, sum, ūs: the weapon had not sunk deep into the body, ferrum haud altae in corpus descendit, Liv. 1, 41. Fig. of the impression made by anything said: that remark sank deep into Jugurtha's heart than . . ., quod verbum in pectus Jugurtha altius quam . . . descendit, Sall. Jug. II. **III.** To be in a declining state; go to destruction: ruo, pessum eo or sido, lābor, etc.; v. RUIN, I. Phr. See also *surp.* (1). **IV.** To lower oneself, yield to indulgences: Phr.: to s. in indolence and sensuality, ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessum dari (or as one word), Sall. Jug. 1. **III.** To s. into sensuality, in flagitia se ingurgitare: v. TO PLUNGE (B.). **V.** To fall, decline; as prices: cādo, ūs; etc. v. TO FALL (IV.). **B.** Trans.: **I.** To cause to go to the bottom: **1.** déprimo, pressi, sum, ūs: to s. a plough deep in the soil, aratrum d., Virg. G. 1, 45 esp. to s. a ship (act of war), navem dae, Cae. B.C. 1, 58 Cic.

**2.** submergo, ūs (to submerge: not denoting, as deprimo does, a hostile act): he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbour, fancibus portus navem sub-

**mersam**: object, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: v. **to SUMMERGE**. 3. démergo, 3 (illic deprimi, *to send to the bottom*): Auct. B. Alex. 25 (quum triremem hostium perforasset et demersisset). See also **TO PLUNGE**. II. *To lower*: Phr.: *to s. a well*, puteum denuntire [alte], Virg. G. 2, 231; also, p. agere [e. g., *in centum pedes*], Plin. 17, 18, 4: p. defodere, id. 37, 9, 43 (*al. depressus putescere*). III. *To lower, degrade; take up completely*: esp. *in pass.*, *to be sunk in anything*: Phr.: *the whole plebeian order was deeply sunk in debt*, totum plebeum acre alieno demersare esse, Liv. 2, 29 (v. **DEPT**): *sunk in deep sleep and wine, somno vineoque sepultus*, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: *to be sunk in grief*, in moerore facere, Cic. Att. 10, 4; cf. Lucre. 1, 63: humana quum vita jaceret .... **oppressa gravi sub religione**, i. e. *sunk beneath grievous superstition*; *sunk in vice, vitia deditus*; qui se in flagita ingurgitavit, immisit: v. **DEVOTED TO**, also, **TO PLUNGE** (*sink*). IV. **To invest**: colloco, 1: v. **TO INVEST** (III).

V. **To waste, dissipate**: v. **TO SQUANDER**.

**sinking-fund**: \*pecunia aeri alieno publico solvendo collocata (?).

**sinless**: expers peccati; sine peccato: v. **SIN**.

**sinner**: peccator, f. -trix: Lact.: Scr. Eccl. Or, except in *nom.* *sing.*, expr. by *imperf.* part. of pecco (L. G. 9 63): v. **TO SIN**.

**sinuosity**: sinuosus flexus; volumina: v. **fol. art.**

**sinuous**: sinuosus: s. coils (*of a serpent*), s. volumina, Virg. Aen. 11, 753: Plin.

**sip** (v.): 1. sorbilllo, 1 (*dimin.* of sorbeo: *to sip or swallow a little at a time*): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. 2. libo, 1 (*to take a little of*): they (*the bees*) s. the surface of the streams, summa flumina libant, Virg. G. 4, 54; cf. id. Aen. 1, 256, oscula libare, to s. kisses. 3. dégusto, 1: v. **TO TASTE**.

**sip** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. **preced.** art. (*Sorbitio, a kind of soup or liquid food*)

**siphon**: siphō, ōnis, m.: Col. 3, 10, init.: Sen. Called also diabētes, ae: Col. i. c.

**sir**: as title of respect in address: use, bone vir! my good sir! Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 5; and sometimes simply, bone! but this latter is rather more familiar (*my good fellow!*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 95: more courteous still, vir optim! and pl. viri optim! CIC. Am. 10, init. In addressing a person of rank, or a scholar, vir clarissime! vir doctissime! may be used: M. L. **pass.** (Domine only in mediaeval Latin).

**sire**: v. **PARENT, FATHER**. As title of respect: Domine! Plin. ad Traj.

**siren**: siren, émis, f.: acc. -a. Juv. 14, 19: Hor.

**silroin**: \*lumbus bubulus superior, **silname**: v. **SURNAME**.

**sirocco**: Auster, tri, m.: *the leaden (fearfully oppressive) S.*, plumbeus A., Hor. S. 2, 6, 18 (Orelli) - called also, noena corporhus a., id. Od. 2, 14, 15. Probably the same wind is also meant (Od. 3, 23, 5) by pestilens Africis. (*The wind called Atubulus*, id. S. 1, 5, 8, was an E. wind; now called Altino (Orelli)).

**sirrah**: furficer! scélens! (R. and A.).

**sister**: 1. sóror: pass. dimin. sororcula (*little s.*), v. rare: Pl. *Relating to a s.*, sórörus (rare): *incest with a s.*, stupra s., Cic. Sext. 7, 16 (doubtful): Ov. *Murderer of a s.*, sororcidia: Auct. pro Dom. 2, ger-  
māna (esp. poet.): Virg. Also soror

germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73. **sisterhood**: söröres; sororum societas.

**sister-in-law**: glos, glürtis: Dig.

**sisterly**: 1. söröris (rare): s. kätzse, s. oscula, Ov. M. 4, 334. 2. germanus (rare): cf. Just. 27, extr. (germanus casibus) where the word it is true refers to brothers; but it is equally applicable to both sexes. 3. more

freq. expr. by söror: *is this s. conduct, num sororem ista decent?* suntne ista germanae sororis?

**sit**: A. *Intrans.*: 1. *To be in a sitting posture*: sédeo, sèdi, sessum, 2 *my loins ache with s.*, lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 1: *with in and all*, denoting the *seat*: *to s. in the front s.s.*, in primis sedibus s., Hor. Epod. 4, 16; *on a throne*, in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69. Also, esp. in the poets, without prep., e. g. solio s., Ov. Often with ref. to *magisterial function*: *to s. on the tribunal (seat of judgment)*, pro (rather than in) tribunali sedere, of other persons occupying the tribunal, as *the assessors*, Cic. De Or. 1, 37, init.; *Camps.*: (1) assideo, 2 (*to s. by*: esp. *in order to attend to or nurse*): either *absol.*, as Tac. Agr. 45 (assidente amantisima uxore), or with *dat.*, as Ov. H. 20 (19), 137, ille .... assidet aegras: Cic. (2) insedio, 2 (*often in secondary senses*, as to be situated on, be seated or rooted in: also lit. in the poets): *to s. upon a couch, toro ins.*, Ov. H. 20 (19), 134: *to s. (be mounted) on a horse*, equo i., Liv. 7, 6, med. (3), [\*consideo], considi, ssimi, 2 (*to take a seat*; sit down): the perfect and other tenses are usu. referred to *consido*: v. **TO SIT DOWN**. (4) résidēo, 2 (*to s. back, in an easy position*: infreq. in this sense): Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr. (5) persédeo, 2 (*to continue long sitting*: rare): Lucret. 1. *sédeo*, 2: Cic. Clu. 38, init.: Liv. Also consideo (at all events in p. tenses): Cic. Ver. 1, 7, 19, quo die primum judices citati in hunc reun conseditis, *the first day you sat on this case*. 2. *expr. by hábēri (to be held)*: while the courts were sitting, quum conventus haberentur: v. **TO HOLD**. III. *To sit idly, be inactive*: sédeo, 2: *to s. with folded hands*, compressis, quod ait, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 1, 9. Strengthened: *we sit idly at home*, sedemus desides domi, id. 3, 68, med. Comp. désidēo, 2: *v. to sit (A.)*.

**sit-down**: assideo, 2 (*to s. idly in delightful scenery, amoenioribus locis d.* Quint. 5, 8, 1: Ter. IV. *To incubate*: in cubo, iu, itum, 1 (*with death*): Col. Plin.

V. *To fit; as of dress*: sédeo, 2: Cic. Quint. 11, 1, 140 (*par togas* etc.), s. sedet melius et continetur). B. *Trans.*: Pbr.: *to s. a horse*, in equo [ben] haerere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28.

**— by**: assideo, 2: v. **TO SIT (A.)**.

**— down**: 1. *To take one's seat*:

1. *consido, sèdi, ssimi, 3: let us s. down here in the shade*, consideramus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: used of a single person no less than of a number: Virg. E. 7, 1. *Pass. impers.*: *they come to the wood and s. down*, ventur ad silvam et considerit, Cic. De Or. 3, 5, 18.

2. résidēo, 3; and résidēo, 2: *they s. down in the middle of the house*, mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 467: *let us s. down [at our year]*, resideamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr. See also to *SETTLE*.

**— light**: 3. assideo, sèdi, 3: *let us s. down, if you please, as I amsum si videatur*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: *to s. down upon a viper*, super aspidem a., id. Fin. 2, 18, fin. (N.B.-According to the ancient custom of reclining at meals, the repasum, discumbo, are used of taking place at table): v. **TO RECLINE**.)

II. *Milt. t. t.; to sit down before a place for the sake of laying siege to it*: circumscdeo, obsideo, 2: v. **TO BESIEGE, INVEST**.

**— out**: Phr.: *to s. out a performance*, sedere donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicit, Hor. A. P. 155 (tabulari ad finem usque spectare, R. and A.).

**— up**: i. e. *not go to bed*: 1. vigilo, 1 (*keep awake, whether in bed or not*): Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. Hor. Pervigilo, 1 (*remain awake all night*): Virg. G. 1, 292 (hiberni ac lumini ignes per vigilat, ferroque facies inspicat acuto, s. us all night so employed).

2. **lucubro**, 1 (*to work by candle-light*): Liv. 1, 57: esp. with ref. to *study*: Cic. Prooem.

**site**: siti, ūs: v. **SITUATION**.

**sitting** (subs.): 1. *The act or posture*: sessio: Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: sometimes = s. idly: id. Att. 14, 14. II. **A session**; sessio: v. **SESSION**.

**situated**: 1. *situs: a place s. in the centre of the island*, locus in media insula s., Cic. Ver. 4, 48: Liv.: Plin.

2. pösitus: (*velox*) s. in the Egean sea, in Aegeo marl posita, Cic. Man. 18, fin.: Caes.: Liv. *To be s. ticeo, 2: this country is s. above Cilicia*, quae gens j. supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: *to be s. between* ...., interjqo-; interjectus (v. *TO LIE BETWEEN*). Phr.: *as things are s. (under the circumstances)*, e re nata, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8.

**situation**: 1. *Location*: 1. *situs*, us a very advantageous s. for a city, opportunissimus s. urbi, Cic. Ilp. 2, 3: a city having an impregnable s., urbs naturali s. inexpugnabilis, Liv. 5, 6, med.

2. pösitus, pösitura: v. **POSITION**.

II. *Place, engagement: a lucrative s.*, \*locus luculentus minus quaestuosum, statio luculenta, Kr. (Officium, Stat. Canab.)

**six**: sex; distrib. sénī, ae, a: **pass.** S. times, sexiles a period of 5 years, sexennium: s. hundred, sexcenti; distrib. sexcenti, Cic.; sexcenteni, Col.

**sixteen**: sedecim: Caes.: Liv. Also, sedecim and decem et sex, Cic.

**sixteenth**: sextus decimus, Cic.

**sixtieth**: sexágintas: distrib. sexagéni, ae, a: Cic.: Liv. S. times, sexages: Caes. A person not less than s. years old, sexagenarius, Quint.

**sizar**: \*sizator.

**size** (subs.): 1. *Bulk*: 1. magnitudo (gen. term): of the s. of a bean, ad fabae m. Cels. 5, 25, 4: *huge s. of bodies*, ingens in corporum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.

2. amplitudo (extensio): the large s. of their horns, a cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: *an image of considerable s.*, modica a simulacrum, Cic. Ver. 4, 49, 109. (Not to be used of a small object.)

3. mōles, is, f. (enormous s.): they look with wonder on the huge s. of the horse, m. mirant equi, Virg.: v. **MASS**.

4. parvitas, subtilitas (small s., very minute s.): v. **SMALLNESS**: of huge s., ingens, immanis (v. **HUGE, MONSTROUS**): of smaller, larger s., minor, maior (v. **SMALL, LARGE**): a horse of the size of a mountain, [ad] instar montis equinus, Virg. 1. *Definite shape or standard of size*: e. g. in small s. (of books), minore forma: M. L. III. *Glue*: glutinum, glutin: v. **GLUE**.

**size** (v.): glutino inducere: v. **GLUE**. **sizeable**: justa magnitudine.

**skate** (subs.): 1. *A kind of fish*: rata, Plin. 9, 24, 40. \*Rata batis. [The word batis occurs in a list of fish in Plin. 32, 11, 51, § 145, where others read batia, as in 32, 7, 25] II. *A kind of ice-shoe*: perh. \*calceus carinatus: Kr. has c. ferro suppactus or sole ferrata.

**skate** (v.): \*per glaciem calceis carinatis habi: more poet. pedibus terratis terre per undas frigore concretas (cf. Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 32).

**skater**: expr. by the v.

**skein**: no equiv.: the nearest is perh. \*spira, which is applied to a coil of rope, or a braid of hair.

**skeleton**: 1. larva: a s. modelled in silver, l. argentea, Petr. 34, 8. 2. scelotes, i. m. (σκελότης) App. Apol. p. 315. 3. expr. more usu. by ossa: the human s., ossium positus figuratio, Cels. 8, 1, ad init.: ossa corpori subjecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: the ghastly form of a fleshless s., larvalis habitus nudis ossibus cohaerens, Sen. Ep. 24, 18 (R. and A.). Fig.: to imitate not merely the lifeless s., but the body itself, imitari non ossa solidum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. Brut. 17, 68. v. also **FRAMEWORK**. Phr.: (i) Lit.: a s., corpus, Plin. 7, 16, 16: eviscerata forma dicit cadaveris (prorsus horribilis et larvalis), App. Apol. p. 314, ad fin. (ii) Transl.: to be a mere s., vix ossibus baerere, Virg. E. 3, 102: macie suprema confici, id. Aen. 3, 590, totum

ossa atque pellem esse, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28: *s.s., nay, ghosts of men, effigies, immo umbrae hominum*, Liv. 21, 40. (iii.) **s.-key**, perh. clavis Lacoonica, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 57; *v. comm. ad loc.* and *Dict. Ant.* under clavis: c. adulterinae (Sall. J. 12) are *sham keys*.

**sketch (subs.):** 1. *ädumbratio*: Lit.: Vitr. 1, 2, 2 (where perspective is said to be “frontis et laterum abscedentia a.”). Fig.: *an attempt and s.*, conatus atque a., Cic. Or. 29, 103. 2. *descriptio (a marking out): s.s. of the volutes*, d. volutarium, Vitr. 3, 5, 8 (3, 13); Cic. Off. I, 39, 138: *v. PLAN*. Fig.: *a brief plain s.*, brevis et aperta, d., id. Inv. 2, 18, 55. 3. *déformatio: a s.*, d. *grammatica*, Vitr. 3, *praef.* 4: *v. DRAUGHT*. 4. *expr. by forma, linea-menta, etc.* v. *OUTLINE, PLAN, DIAGRAM*. (N.B.—*Informatio* in Vitr. 4, 6, 6, is *dubus* to *formibus, al.*) Phr.: *a mere s. of glory*, *adumbrata image gloriae*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

**sketch (v.):** 1. *ädumbro*, *i. (to s. in black and white, to outline; opp. to exprimere)*: L. t.: Val. Max. 8, 11, 7; Quint. Fig.: *to s. the misfortunes of heroes in a speech, beroum casu a. di-cesso*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: *to s. the outlines and features of eloquence, elo-quentiae speciem et formam a., id. Or. 14, 43*. 2. *describo*, psi, putum, *j. to draw*: *to s. figures in the dust, d. formas in pulvere*, Liv. 25, 31. Fig.: *to s. out a subject*, rem breviter d., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11: *v. DRAW, DELINEATE*. 3. *delineo*, *i. to s. figure on the wall with charcoal, carbonem imaginem in pariete d.*, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 89. 4. *deformo*, *i. to s. and colour plans for a building, exemplaribus pictis speciem operis d.* Vitr. 1, 1, 4. 5. *designo*, *i. v. TRACE, PLAN*. Phr.: *to s. the outline of a man, umbram hominis linea circumducere*, Plin. 35, 5, 5 (*where to shade the s. is “spargere lineas intus”*); *so, lineas extremas umbrae circumscribere*, Quint. 10, 2, 7: *she s.d the shadow of his face thrown by the lamp on the wall, umbram ex facie eius ad lucernam in pariete linea circumscripti*, id. 35, 12, 43.

**sketch-book:** \*liber descriptionum, descriptionibus aptus.

**sketching (subs.):** expr. by graphicis scientia, Vitr. 1, 1, 4: *graphicis, ès, f.*; Plin. 35, 10, 16 § 77 (where he adds, *hoc est pictura*): so perh. pictura linearis, id. ib. 3, 5: *v. DRAWING*.

**skewer (subs.):** nearest equiv. veruculum (little spit).

**skewer (v.):** \*veruculum configere.

**skid:** sufflamen, inis, n., *Juv.* v. *DRAG*.

**skiff:** 1. scapha: *a two-oared s.*, biremis s., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: Cic.: Caes. Dimin.: scaphula: Veg. 2. cymba (mostly poet.: esp. of Charon's s.): *a number of s.s., multitudine cymbarum*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. Virg. Dimin.: cym-bula, Plin. 8, 20. 3. linter, tris, f. (once m. in Tibull.; prop. a *barge or canoe*). Vell. 2, 107, 1 (*as syn. of alveus, and navicula*). Dimin.: littoriculus, Cic. Att. 10, 10. 4. lenunculus: Caes. B. C. 2, 43; Tac. (It is a *dimin.* of *lenabus*, a *pinnace* or *cutter*: Prud. has *lenumbus*). 5. návicula: Cic. Acad. 2, extr. The forms *návicula* and *nauclera* occur in the Dig.: hence, *to sail in a s.*, nauclari. Mart. 3, 20, 20. 6. návi-giōnum: Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2. 7. hōriōda (*dimin.* of *hōria*, a *smack*): Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 100. 8. aleveus: Virg. Aen. 6, 412; Vell. 9. actuarium (*a small swift rowing boat*): Cic. Att. 16, 3, ad fin. 10. ratis, is, f. (prop. a *raft*: the poet. term): Catul.: Virg.

11. návia (*a canoe*): Mel. 3, 7. Phr.: *a s., navigium minutum*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: *he does not see a single s., scalmum nullum videt*, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

**skillful** 1. sollers, sis (also solers): skilled! abl. in, once è in Ov.: constr. with abl. after in: poet. with gen. or infin.: *the works of provident and s. nature, opera providera sollestitique naturae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: a

painter s. in his art, pictor s. in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 142: *the Muse s. in the lyre*, Musa lyrae s., Hor. A. P. 407.

2. péritus (experience): constr. with gen., abl., or infin.: *the rarer constr. are abl. with in or de, acc. with ad or simple acc.*: very s. *generals*, peritissimi-duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: s. in the art of war, rei militaris p., id. B. C. 3, 61: *“no more s. in law?”* quis jure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38, 107 (where p. judiciorum follows in the same pass.); id. Fontel. 15, 33: s. in singing, p. cantare, Virg. E. 10, 32. 3. eruditus (prop. a part., accomplished): constr. with abl., rarely inf. or simple acc.): s. in foreign arts, e. transmarinis artibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: most s. in the knowledge of the civil law, disciplina juris eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: *Hermes, s. in all sorts of weapons*, Hermes omnibus e. armis, Mart. 5, 24, 2. 4. exercitatus (practised): constr. with in and abl.): Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17: v. PRACTISED. 5. doctus (learned): constr. with gen., acc. with or without abd., abl. with or without in, or infin., esp. freq. in poet.): *maiden more s. in song than Sappho the muse*, Sappho puerilla Musa doctor, Catul. 35, 17: most s. in speaking, laudi doctrinaria, Virg. Aen. 10, 225: *the s. hand of an artist*, d. manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12: Hor. Cic. 6. sciens, utis (expert in): constr. with gen.: in poet. with infin.): *a man most s. in ruling the state*, vir regendae republicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: s. in managing a steeed, flectere equum s., Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25.

7. scitus (*syn. of preced.*): utis a host. convivato, Liv. 35, 49: (sciens Sthe-nus pugnae, in Hor. Od. 1, 9, 25, is explained by scitus pugnandi in Quint. 9, 3, 10). 8. prudens, utis (*knowing, having an insight into*): constr. with gen. or in and abl.): *a nation most s. in flattery*, adulanti gens prudenterissima, Juv. 3, 86: s. in civil law, p. in Jure civili, Cic. Am. 2, 6 (for which in Dig. juris p. or absolv., p.). 9. gnáurus (*knowing*): constr. with a gen., a relat. clause, acc. or ac. and infin.): s. in arms and warfare, armorum et militiae g., Col. 1, *praef.* 4: Cic. Or. 4, 15. 10. ingéniosus (*of good natural capacity*): constr. with abl. with or without in: rarely acc. after ad or in): *a very s. man, homo ingeniiosissimus*, Cic. Mir. 30, 62. Join: i. et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20: v. CLEVER. 11. dexter, tra, trum; less freq. tētra, -tērum (*handy*): Liv. 9, v. DEXTEROUS. 12. hábilis (*handy*): constr. with abl. with or without in: infin. in poet.): *there are some so s. in the same things that . . . sunt quidam in iis idem rebus habiles ut . . .*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: *a nation s. in horsemanship*, gens equis d. decollandi a. Suet. Cal. 32: *his s. style*, a. ut ita dicam stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: s. hands, a. manus, Ov. M. 15, 218.

13. artificios (*accomplished in art*): *Nature is not only s. but clearly an artist*, natura non a. solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. 14. artifex, icis (*prop. a subs.*: constr. with gen. or absolv.): *a soldier s. in beheading, miles artifex*, a. Suec. Cal. 32: *his s. style*, a. ut ita dicam stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: s. hands, a. manus, Ov. M. 15, 218.

15. bónus (*good*): *a very s. car-penter*, optimus faber lignarius, Cic. Brut. 33, 257; v. GOOD, ABLE. 16. faber, brum (*workmanlike*): *the talent of his s. art*, ingenius fabrace artis, Ov. M. 3, 159: App. (The comp. affabre occurs in Symm. and Cic. has the adv.). 17. callidus (*shrewd, worldly wise*): constr. with gen. or post. infin.): s. in war, c. rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: a s. col-location (*of words*), c. junctura, Hor. A. P. 47: *nothing can be more s. than nature*, natura nihil potest esse callidus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142. Join: versutus et c. id. 3, 10, 25 (q.v.). 18. cátus (*a stronger word than prudens*, v. Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45): v. SAGACIOUS, CUNNING.

19. gráphicus (*exquisite*): a s. thief, g. fur, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 17. Phr.: *the Gauls are s. in the pursuit of augury, Galli agurandi studio praeter caeteros callit. Just. 24, 4*

skillfully: 1. solllerter: *no one cultivated gardens more s.*, nemo coluit hortos sollestitius, Ov. M. 14, 624: Cic. Tac. 2. périte: Join: p. et calide, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48. 3. scienter: they s. divide themselves into two parts, s. in duas partes sese distribuunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Cic. 4. dextére, dextre, no one has availed himself of his good fortune more s., nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45: Liv. 5. scite: accounts s. made out, rationes s. perscriptae, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: Liv.: Pl.

6. habiliter (*handily*): to carry a shield s., scutum h. ferre, Liv. Epit. 57. 7. affâbre (*artistically*): a deity s. sculptured, deus a. factus, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 5, 14. (He does not use the adj.: fabre occurs in Pl., fabriller in Prud.)

8. callide (*shrewdly*): to speak s. and acutely, c. argute dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98. Phr.: he managed the matter so s. that . . . rem its dexter egit ut . . . Liv. 8, 36: vessels s. made for that purpose, fabrefacta ad naviagia, id. 37, 27 s. made figures of oxen, artifices boves, Prop. 2, 23, 8: s. derived fables, perita fabulae, Anson. Epist. 16, 92: the s. adjusted construction of the heavenly bodies, natura stellarum machinata, Vitr. 10, 1, 4.

**skillfulness:** 1. sollestitia (*sol-skill*): terita: the most gen. term): no art can imitate the s. of nature, nulla ars imitari s. naturae potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: in this matter there is so much knowledge and s., in hac re tanta inest ratio atque s., id. Rep. 1, 16. 2. péritia (s. derived from experience): s. in law, p. legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: Join: p. et ars, id. H. 4, 30. 3. scientia (knowledge): constr. with in and abl., rarely de): s. in stirring the emotions, in affectibus movendis s., Quint. 10, 2, 27: s. in chasing coelandi, Plin. 34, 7, 18 ad fin. 4. ars, tis, f. (s. acquired and exercised in any trade or calling): by the divine s. of Pallas, divina Palladis arte, Virg. Aen. 2, 15: wondrous s., mira a., Catul. 64, 51: Ov. Her. 5, 103. (N.B.—murus, opus denote the *workmanship*: intelligentia, s. in judging, discrimination, taste: v. ART) 5. artificium (*artistic s.*): made with the greatest s., summo a. factus, Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 46: a remarkable s., a quoddam singularis, id. ib. 4, 40, 87: Join: a quoddam et scientia, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. 6. dexteritas (rare: tact): s. of natural disposition, ingenii d., Liv. 28, 18. 7. ingénium (*talents, parts*): to exercise one's s. on manifold and varied subjects, i. exercere multiplicitate varia materia, Quint. 2, 4, 20: Cic. v. CLEVERNESS. 8. calliditas (*shrewdness*): v. CUNNING, SHREWDNESS. 9. prudenteria (*knowledge, insight*): professions in which there is greater s., artes quibus inest p. major, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 151.

**skillet:** the nearest words are pult-árius (*a vessel for hot drinks*), Plin. 7, 53, 54: cūcumeli (*a little kettle*), Dig. More vaguely, olla, v. POT; vascúlum, v. VESSEL.

**skim (v.):** 1. To remove the scum: I. despicio, i. to s. the water of the cauldron, d. undam aeni, Virg. G. 1, 296: to s. the pot, carnes d., Plin. 9, 38, 62. 2. debarrio, baus, baustum: to s. off the oil-lees, d. amurcam, Cat. R. R. 66, 2. Phr.: to s. anything, ligula purgate aliiquid, Col. 9, 15, 13; florem (alicius) hauirre, Plin. 21, 14, 49. II. To pass rapidly over: 1. percurro, curri or cucuri, cursum, 3 (to run over): to s. over the standing corn, stantes p. aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: portions which I have merely s'd over, partes quas modo percurri, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 52: s. it rapidly over with the eye, veloci percurre oculo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55. 2. transcurro, curri or cucuri, cursum, 3 (to run over): to pass over a portion of the work, t. partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89: Sen. 3. perstringo, nxii, icturn, 3 (to graze): to pass slightly and merely s. over each point, leviter transire ac tan-

summōdo p. unanquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: v. GRAZE, TOUCH UPON. 4. stringo, nati, iustum, 3 (*syn. of preced.*): the bird s'd over the surface of the waves, strigebat summas ales undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: hence, stric-tum, *adv.*: v. CURSORILY, SUMMARY.

5. rádo, si, sum, 3 (*to shave: only in poet.*): he s's along his airy path, radit iter liquidum, Virg. Aen. 5, 217: to s. over the sea without wetting the feet, sicco passu freta, r., Ov. M. 10, 654. Phr.: to s. along the surface of the sand, summam p.e libare arenam, Ov. M. 10, 653; to s. along the waves on light wheels, rotis levibus summas perlabi undas, Virg. Aen. 1, 147.

**skimmer;** I. līgūla or lūgūla; v. LADLE. 2. trua: Titin. in Non.: Varro.

**skim-milk;** perh. \*lac cui flus est bausus: there is no authority for the M. L. lac defloratum.

**skimming;** I. *The act of removing scum:* expr. by a verb: de-spinnāto; Tert. II. *The act of passing lightly over:* 1. percursio; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202 (*ad. praeciso*). 2. transcursums: us: Vell. 2, 55, 1.

**skin (subs.):** 1. cutis, is, f. (*prop. the s. of a human being*) or *the surface of the s.*, summa cels., Cels. 5, 28, 17: *a thicker and harder s.*, crassior callosiorque c., Plin. 11, 39, 92 (*see below No. 5*): said of a serpent, Ov. M. 3, 64. Dimin.: cuticula (*the thin external s.*): Juv. 11, 203: Pers. Hence also the *adj.* intercus, cūtis (*between the s.*): Cic. 2. pelvis, is, f. (*s. of a beast*): rarely of a human being, and then only when it is coarse from age, sickness, etc.: hence the aged have "deformem pro cute pelvim," Juv. 19, 192: the older word was scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96): a dark s., p. atra, Ov. M. 3, 64: a wrinkled s., p. rugosa, Phaedr. 1, 24, 4: a goat-s., p. caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: to dress s.s, p. perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: hence p. = a garment: to wear s.s, pellibus niti, vestiri, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; 5, 14; p. gerere, Tac. G. 17, to cast the s. (*of a snake*), p. ponere, Ov. M. 7, 237: to be all s. and bones, osca atque p. esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 26: v. SKELETON. Trinim.: pellucida: Cic. Mur. 36, 75. 3. tergum or ter-gus, óris, n. (*prop. the covering of the back, hide*): a great part of the Scythians wear s.s, magna Scytharum pars tergis induitur, Sen. Ep. 97, 16: Cels. 7, 25, 2: v. HIDE. 4. cōrium (*hide, esp. when prepared for use*): the tender s. is hardened in a hide, cutis tenuis duratur in corium, App. M. 3, p. 139, ad fin.: v. LEATHER: com. also of man's s., as we say, "hide," Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 73. 5. callum (*or callus*, Cels.): s. hardened by labour or exposure): Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.

6. membrāna: v. MEMBRANE, RIND: a scaly s., squamea m., Ov. M. 7, 272. Dimin.: membrānula, Cels.: membranulum, App. 7. túnica (*a coating, tegument*): to cast its s., ponere t., Luer. 4, 56 (58) (*of the cicada*): of the membrane of the eyes, Cels. 7, 7, 14: so too dimin., tunicula, Plin. 26, 12, 76. 8. in poet. a s. striped *from a beast* is exīviae or spōlium: Virg. Aen. 2, 473: Ov. M. 9, 11: or called by the name of the beast itself: as, leo = a lion's s., Mart. 9, 43, 1. Phr.: (*i. made of s.s*, pellitus, Lampr. Ant. Heliog. 4, ad fin.: Dig.: membranaceus, or -eius, Plin. 10, 61, 81: clad in s.s, pellitus, Liv.: Cic.: to cover a jar with s., pellitudo, Col. 12, 39, 2: like a s., membranaceus, Plin. 16, 31, 55: a fawn-s., nebris, Idos, f., Stat. Ach. 1, 669: a sheep-s., māstrūca, Cic. Fragm. (a Sardinian word, whence māstrūcatus): a s. garment, scorteia vestis, Sen. N. Q. 4, 6, 2. (ii.) near is my shirt nearer is my s., tunica propria pallio est, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 30: to get off with a whole s., tecto latere abscedere, Ter. Heant. 4, 2, 5.

**skin (v.):** 1. To remove the s.; déglubo, no pf., punit, 3 to s. a fish, d. pisces, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33; more freq. expr. by a phr.: deripere, detrahere

aieni pelleum, Ov. M. 3, 52: Phaedr. 4, 1, 7: Hor.: come, virgis dorsum depilare, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 94: v. FLAY. 11. To cover with a s.: Phr. to s. over a wound, cōstricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28; ducere, Liv. 29, 32; obducere, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 32: v. SCAR.

**skin-deep;** but it is merely s., sed id leve et quod summam cutem strigat, Sen. Ep. 72, 5: v. SUPERFICIAL.

**skin-flint;** he is a regular s., punix non aequ est aridus atque hic est sexus, Plin. 1, 2, 4, 18 (Ainsworth).

**skinny;** no good equiv., perh. best expr. by ossa atque pelvis (*skin and bones*, when denoting an extreme degree of leanness): v. SKELETON: sometimes by macer, v. LEAN: or rūgosus, v. WRINKLED: viētus (also dissyll.), Hor. Ep. 12, 7: v. SHRUNKEN, WITHERED: a s. hand, ossea manus, Juv. 5, 53: v. BONY: s. legs, arida crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: Hor.: a s. wife, lignea conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

**skip (v.):** I. To leap, frisk: 1. exsulto, 1: the s.ing beasts, pecora exsultanda, Plin. 18, 35, 88: Cic. Fig.: if short syllables are repeated for any length of time they s., breves syllabae si continuantur exsultant, Quint. 9, 4, 91; 108. 2. subsono, 1: you s., I can scarcely stand, tu subsonas, ego vix asto, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104. Fig.: Quint. 3, 3, 43. (N.B.=transposito, is to leap across): praeuerso, to dance in frolic. 3. lascivio, 4: the lamb s.s along in flight, agnus lascivit fuga, Ov. M. 7, 3: Col. 4. luxuri, 1: the cattle sport and s. in the meadows, ludit in pratibus que pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: Virg. Col. Phr.: the mare s.s about, ludit equa exsultum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10: to run s.ing down, subsonat decurrere, Stet. Aug. 81; (so assultum, by leaps, Plin. 11, 24, 28). II. To pass over:

1. transilio, ui or ivi, 4: lest my speech should s. over one thing, ne oratio mea transiliat unam rem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 24: Ov. 2, praetereo, ii, itum, 4: v. PASS OVER, OMIT.

**skip (subs.):** saltus, us: v. LEAP, a s., permix s., Plin. 9, 47, 71.

**skipper;** 1. nāvicularius (prop. an adj.): also in Cic. as such): Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 4. 2. nāuciérus (*naviculopos*): Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41: hence adj. nāuclerius or nāuclerius, Pl. 3. dōminus, mā-gister navis, Nep. Them. 2, 8, 6: Ulp. big. 14, 1, 1.

**skipping;** exsultatio: childish s., puerilis e., Col. 7, 3, 18.

—**rope;** resticula, quam circum se agentes transulant puerilae (sive pueri).

**skirmish (subs.):** I. Lit.: 1. most usu. expr. by a phr.: leve certamen, Liv. 22, 21, et poss.: praelutum leve, Caes. B. G. 7, 36 or parvum, Liv. 1, 54: or parvulum, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: pugna veteritis, Fest.: concursatoria, Amm. 16, 9, 1: unimportant s.s, para momenta levium certaminum, Liv. 22, 12: to engage in s.s, praelicii parvulus cum hoste contendere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. (N.B.—all these expr. are opposed to justa, recta pugna, justa acies, collatis intestis signis pugnare). 2. concursatio: soldiers better in a s. than at close quarters, miles melior concursatione quam communis, Curt. 8, 14, 24. Plane, in Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 2. (N.B.—procuratio is a charge, onset, joined to levia certamina, Liv. 23, 40; excursatio is a sally). 3. pugnūcula: Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9. II. Fig.: 1. prōlūcio: but if you are powerless in this s., what may you suppose you will be in the battle? sin in hac p. nihil fuerit quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47 (R. and A.). 2. praelūcio (rare): Joñi pugna quasi p. atque praeoccasio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13. Phr.: this is as it were the first s. of light-armed troops in our speech, haec tanquam levis armatura prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.

**skirmish (v.):** 1. expr by phr.:

to s., praelia levia concerere, Curt. 8, 13, 12: praefiliis parvulis cum hoste contendere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: v. prececd. art. (N.B.—procurio is prop. to roll out, to make attacks, Liv. 27, 2): 2. con-cuso, 1: Liv. 28, 2. 3. vellitor, 1 (to act as light-armed soldiers; usu. fig.): a contest in which you used to s., certatio qua tu velitaris, Cic. Quint. 22, 73: App.

**skirmisher;** 1. vēles, Itis (a light-armed man): Lit. 26, 4: 2. ferentarius: Sall. Cat. 60: Tac. 3. toratius: Liv. 8, 3: v. Dict. Antiq. under Army. 4. concursator (used also as adj. opp. to statuus): Liv. 27, 18. 5. procuratō: Liv. 42, 64. 6. excursatō: Ann. 24, 1, 2.

**skirret;** sium or sion (*water-parsnip*): Plin. 22, 22, 41: \*sium silarum, Cat. 26.

**skirt (subs.):** if of a dress, limbis, v. BORDER: more exactly, \*pars vestis inferior: garments with very long s.s, talaria (sc. vestimenta), Ov. M. 10, 591: a fashionable robe with a wide-spread s., was cycas, fidis, Juv. 6, 259: in a wider sense, ora, v. EDGE, OUTSKIRTS.

**skirt (v.):** tango, tēlgī, tactum, 3; v. BORDER, ADJOIN, EDGE.

**skittish;** I. Timid: timidus, trepidus: v. TIMID, SHY. II. Wanton: lascivus: v. WANTON, FRISKY.

**skittishly, skittishness;** v. pre-ced. art.

**skittle;** \* trunculus Insorins (?): [Kr. gives comus, metula, which does not express the correct shape of a s.]: to play at s.s, globis petre, delectre t. l.: a s.-ground, \*area (with a suitable context).

**skulk;** délitescō, tul, 3: she s'd and knelt down, delitit flexumque genu summisit, Ov. M. 4, 340. Fig.: to s. behind their authority, in eorum auto-critice d., Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15: v. LURK, HIDE.

**skull;** 1. calvária (whether of men or beasts): to break, split the s., c. frangere, lindere, Cels. 8, 4 (Calvarium occurs in App. M. 3, 1, 157: battered *cas*, truncata). Calva in Liv. = a bald scalp.

2. expr. sometimes by other words; esp. capit, itis (head): to break one's s., c. dirupere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 37: fissile c. habere, Id. Aul. 3, 2, 26: to drink out of s.s, bibere in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2, 3. testa Auson.

**skull-cap;** pilōte. Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Col. Pilōte also denotes an egg-shaped felt cap, v. Dict. Ant.

**skunk;** \* viverra putorius, Gm.: mephitis, Cuv.

**sky;** 1. coelum (pl. coeli only in Lucr. and eccl. Lat.): a clear s., c. serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260 the silent s., c. tacitum, id. Aen. 3, 515: an overcast s., c. obscurred, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nubibus obscurredum, Sall. J. 38: nubilum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: a rainy s., c. pluvium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13; imbribus foedum, Tac. Agr. 12: a damp and gloomy s., c. humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 41: the open s.s, c. liberum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: v. AIR: the vault of the s., coeli convexa, Virg. Aen. 4, 451 the blue vault of the s., coeli cornu templi, Enn. Ann. 1, 107 from every quarter of the s., ab omni coeli parte, Curt. 8, 4, 3: the hue of the s., color coeli, Juv. 14, 294: the s. glows, c. splendescit, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: the appearance of the s. on fire, coeli ardentes species, Liv. 43, 13: the s. seemed to be rent asunder, c. findi visum velut magno hiatu, id. 22: I we live under different s.s, dividimus coelo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 71. Prox., a line of battle which seems as if it had fallen from the s.s, acies velut coeli demissa, Liv. 22, 29: so, de coelo delapsi, Cic. Manil. 14, 41: what if the s. were to fall? quid si nunc c. ruat? Ter. Heant. 4, 3, 41 Fig.: to extol to the s.s, in c. ferre, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: coelo exaequare, Lucr. 1, 79 coelo tenus extoltere, Just. 12, 6: I am in the s.s, in coelo sum, Cic. Att. 2, 9: v. HEAVEN, CLIMATE. 2. expr. by an adj.:

expr. the state of the s.: purum (*a clear s.*); Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7; so, serenum, Liv. 31, 12; sudum, Virg. Aen. 8, 529; Cie.; altum, (*the lofty s.*), Virg. Aen. 1, 297; Plin. Ep. 6, 16; nubium (*an overcast s.*); Suet. Ner. 12; this is esp. common with divum or dium; *under the open s.*, sub diu, Cic. Ver. 1, 19, 51 sub dio, Plin. Ep. 6, 16; (*adj.*: subdialis, Plin.); Vitr. uses hypothenus. 3. aether, éris, m. (*acc.* aethera: *the upper, purer air*): *the earth, s., sea, terra, a.*, pontus, Lucan 1, 525; *the starry s.*, signifer a., Lucr. 6, 481; v. AIR, ETHERE. 4. expr. sometimes by nibes. ait nubium tractus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27; or, esp. in fig. sense, astra, sidera, v. STARS: *to laud to the s.s.*, tollere, ferre ad astram, id. S. 2, 7, 29; Cic.: Virg.: *I shall toller to the s.s.*, sidera vertice feriam, H. r. Od. 1, 1, 36; Ov.

5. the poets use pôlús, axis, for the whole s. *the lofty s.s.*, arduus axis, Lncan 5, 622; Virg. Aen. 4, 7; Ov.: or Olympus, Virg. G. 1, 450. Phr.: *the vault of the s.s.*, convexa superum, Lucan 5, 632; Virg.: *the s.*, aethera plaga, id. Aen. 1, 394; *under the open s.*, aprico Lare, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18.

sky-blue: caeruleus (or in poet. caeruleus); Cic. Virg.

skrey: caelstis, v. HEAVENLY; étherius, v. ETHERIAL.

sky-lark: alauda: v. LARE.

sky-light: expr. by words denoting a window: more exactly, \*fenestra tecto indita, after Pl. Rnd. 1, 1, 6. fenestrula, App. M. 9, p. 237, or fenestrula, Col.: lumen may also be used, Vitr. 5, 10, 5; cf. 6, 6, 6-7; the lights from above in the Roman catacombs are termed lumina; Kr. gives \*fenestra quae est in tecto.

slab: no exact equiv.: it may be expr. by (i) crusta (*a thin slice* of marble, etc., used to face a building); *to cover the walls with s.s. of marble*, parietes crista operire, Plin. 36, 6, 7: *s.s. of Numidian marble*, c. Numidiae, Sen. Ep. 86, 6; cf. id. Ben. 4, 6, 2: (ii) abacus (*the flat square stone* on the top of a column), Vitr. 3, 5, 5 (10): (iii) less precisely by quadra (*a square stone*; tabula, *a votive s.*, tablet); tessera (*a small s. used in pavements*).

slabber: v. SLAVER.

slack (adj.): I. Loose: 1. rémissus (prop. a part.; opp. to contentus): *a s. bow*, r. arcus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67; *when our muscles are s.*, remissis corporibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; v. UNBENT, UNSTRUNG. 2. laxus: *a s. rope*, l. funis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: *a s. bow*, l. arcus, Virg. Aen. 11, 374; s. reins, l. habenae, Cic. Am. 13, 45 (fig.); v. LOOSE. 3. fluxus (flowing loosely): *a s. rein*, f. habena, Liv. 38, 29: *weapons hanging s.*, f. arma, Tac. H. 2, 99. 4. fluidus: *s. arms*, f. lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; Liv. 34, 47. Phr.: *a s. bow*, molles arcus, Ov. H. 4, 92: *s. reins*, jaentia lora, id. M. 2, 201 (*hanging on the horse's neck*); *s. sails*, languida carbasa, Lucan 5, 421; flaccida velia, App. II. Remiss, backward: 1. rémissus (esp. freq. in comp. degrее): *to be s. and languid disposition*, r. ac tangido esse animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; *rather s. in seeking*, remissio in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26, 52; Salt.: Hor. 2. dissolutus, laxus: v. LAX. 3. piger, gra, grum (*reluctant*): *a race very s.* in military service, gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25; so also segnis v. SLOW, SLUGGISH. 4. negligens, nits, or indiligens, nits, v. NEGLIGENT. Phr.: *to be s. in correspondence*, pigrari scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1; cessatore esse in literis, id. Fam. 9, 17, ad fin.: *to be s.*, flaccescere, languescere, v. FLAG, DROOP, LANGLISH: business is s., \*languescent negotia.

slack { v. { I. To loosen: 1. slacken } v. { rémitti, misi, missum, 3 to tighten or s. the reins, habenas vel adducere vel r. Cic. Am. 13, 45 (fig.); v. LOOSEN. 2. rélaxo, 1. v. RELAX, UNBEND II. To lessen: minno, 1. v. DIMINISH: to s. one's pace, gradum (sum) m. Quint. 2, 3, 7. III. In-

trans.: to abate: trans. usu. by pass. vbs., such as remitti, minui, v. ABATE, DIMINISH, DECREASE

slackly: I. Loosely: 1. laxe. v. LLOSELY. 2. expr. more freq. by adj. II. Remissly: 1. dissolute: v. LAXLY. 2. negligent: v. NEGLIGENTLY (N.B.—Remiss is used by Cic. for "gently, mildly": fluxe occurs only in Ann.)

slackness: I. Looseness: no equiv.: expr. by the v. II. Backslidings: 1. remiss. s. and want of spirit under a grievous wrong, r. animi ac dissoluto in acerbissima injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: v. LAXITY. 2. pigritia: v. SLUGGISHNESS. 3. tarditas: v. SLOWNESS.

slug: scória (σκόρια), Plin.: v. DROSS, a slugs, a part. or adj.: v. SLAY:

as a subs., expr. in poet., by caedes is, f. (prop. slaughter): heaps of the s., caedici acervi, Virg. Aen. 10, 245 (cf.

acervi caesorum corporum, Liv. 22, 48; strues corporum, Tac. H. 3, 83): the streets are full of the s., plene caedibus

viae, Tac. H. 4, 1. so striges, is, f. some rising from amongst the s., adserentes quidam ex media strage, Liv. 22, 51. Phr.: *to steep one's hands in the blood of the s.*, manus ne imbuere, Ov. A. A. 2, 714: *the plains are strewn with the s.*, morte campi contecti sunt, Att. Fragm.

slake: I. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: to s. one's thirst, e. stitum, Ov. M. 7, 59: v. THIRST, QUENCH: to s. lime, calcem, e. Vitr. 2, 5, 1. 2. restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: to s. thirst, r. situm, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9: to s. lime, r. calcem, Inscr. in Forcell. 3. macero, 1. (to soften by steeping): to s. lime, m. calcem, giebas calcis, Vitr. 7, 2: he uses the noun maceratio; also in 2, 5, 1, he expr. it by coquere.

slam: v. BANG: to s. the door, ostium ingenti strepitu operire.

slander (subs.): 1. crimen, iniis, n. (esp. in pl.): *an accusation*; freq. with falsa, ficta, or similar adj.): s.s. falsa c., Sall. Cat. 34: Hor.: *to become unpopular through the s.s. of his adversaries*, criminibus adversariorum in Indiani venire, Nep. Epam. 7, 3: *to propagate s.s. against anyone*, severe crimina in aliquem, Liv. 24, 23; Cic. 2. criminatio (prop. the act of slandering): s.s. brought forward by some one, c. ab aliquo allatae, Cic. Am. 18, 65. Tac.

3. freq. expr. by maledictio, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: or maledictum, id. Deiot. 10, 28. 4. morsus, us, v. BACKBITING.

5. calumnia (a legal t. for false accusation, or the action brought for it: hence it is well to avoid its use, except in this sense: v. Dict. Ant.): *to side with truth against s.*, veritati adesse contra calumniam, Quint. 12, 1, 26: hence, to swear that the accusation was not a mere s., jurare c. or de calumnia, Dig.: Liv.: *to be cast in an action for s.*, c. ferre, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; calumnia condemnari, Tac. A. 14, 41.

6. obtractio (envious detraction): v. DETRACTION, DISPARAGEMENT, JOIN: o. et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: o. invidiaque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156. Phr.: s.s. falsa opprobria, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38.

slander (v.): 1. crimino, i. (to accuse): the sense being determined by the context or qual. words, he s.d. Metellus to the Roman people, Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 79 v. ACCUSE. 2. maledico, dixi, dictum, 3 (or as two words': to speak evil of: constr. with dat.): to s. a most excellent man, m. optimo viro, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: Hor. v. BEVILE.

3. calumnio (to contrive false accusations; to quibble: only to be used as a legal t. t. to s. preceded art.): Cic. 4. rido, s. t. sum, 3: v. TO BACKBITE.

5. obtrecto, 1: v. DETRACT. 6. diffamo, 1: v. DEFAME. Phr.: to s. one's fame, de allijcuis fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: to s. any one, maledicto dente carpare aliquem, id. Balb. 26, 57; falso inst-

mulari, id. Verr. 5, 41, 107; ementiri in aliquem, id. Part. 1, 10, 50.

slanderer: 1. criminatōr (constr. with in): Tac. A. 4, 1. 2. maledicōr, acīcīs: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26. 3. obrectatōr v. DETRACT.R. 4. sycophanta: Pl.: Ter.: v. TALEBEARER. (N.B.—Calumniator is a trickster.)

slanderous: 1. criminōs: s. iamīcīs, c. iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2: Cic.

2. maledicōs, maledicēs (comp. and superl. from the second form): s. revile, m. convicator, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: a s. tongue, m. lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, extr., 2: most s. accusations, maledicētissimis criminis, Suet. Caes. 75, extr.

3. famōs: s. a pamphlet, f. libellus, Tac. A. 1, 72: Hor. 4, falsus: V. FALSE.

slanderously: 1. maledicō: Jolin. m. contumelioseque, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 134: m. ac maligne, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin.

2. falso: Cic. Mur. 6, 13: V. FALSELY. (N.B.—Criminose means rather in an accusatory and reproachful, than in a slanderous way.)

slang: Phr.: an epithet of military s., vocabulum militaris facetus inditum, Tac. A. 1, 23: to abuse in street s., maledicta ex trivio arripere, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: it may sometimes be expr. by low language: sordes verborum, Tac. Or. 21: vernacularia dicta, Mart. 10, 3, 1 (q. v.): trivialia verba, Suet. Rhet. 6: proficiency in s. (q. v.) dialectis senrulis et sordida, id. Vesp. 22.

slant, slanting: obliqui: v. OBLIQUE.

slantingly: oblique: v. OBLIQUELY.

slap (subs.): alāpa: to give a smart s., a. gravem ducere, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2: so of the s.s. in a theatrical performance, Juv. 8, 192: to give a s., palma porrecta ferire, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 53;

slap (v.): v. preced. art. and STRIKE.

slash (v.): caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3: V. CUT.

slash (subs.): ictus, us: v. STROKE, GASH, CUT.

slashing: Phr.: to write a s. article against anybody, \*defricare aliquem sale multo, after Hor. S 1, 10, 4.

slate: no equiv.: it is scarcely probable that it was unknown to the Romans, but being little used it had no distinctive name: schistos lapis, Plin. 36, 20, 37, is schistose, mica schist: Kt. has \*lapis fissilis: but as this is vague, prob. the M. L. \*ardesius lapis would be better: s.s. for a roof is best expr. by tegulae, v. TILE, SHINGLE: a s. for writing on, by abacus (*a counting-board*), or tabula, v. TABLET: s.-colour, perh. livens, v. BLUSH if of a lighter shade (?), caeruleus, v. BLUE.

slater: expr. by scandularius (*one who roofs with shingles*), Dig.: v. also TILER.

slattern: v. SLUT.

slaughter (subs.): 1. caedes, is, f. (the most gen. t.): a rast s., ingens c., Liv. 2, 64: the s. of sheep, c. bidentum, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: to make a s. c. edere, Liv. 5, 45, ad fin.: perpetrare, id. 45, 5: facere, id. 39, 36, admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59: pergere, Lucan 3, 530. 2. strages, is, f. (defeat: often in pl.): to cause a s. s. facere, Liv. 5, 45: ciere, Vitr. Aen. 6, 829: edere, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 22: Fig.: id. Att. 1, 16, ad init. 3. clades, is, f. (an overthrow; esp. freq. as milit. t.): victorious without s., sine clade victor, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 32: Cic.: to make a s., c. facere, Sall. Jug. 59, ad fin.: v. DEFEAT.

4. occidio (rare): JOIN: caedes et o., Cic. Caeccin. 14, 41, ad pn. 5. internicō (or internicio: a general s.): a s. the entire race, gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25. 6. occidio (syn. of preced.): Cic. 7, trucidā (butchery): no longer a fight, but as it were a s. of cattle, non jam pugna, sed velut t. pecorum, Liv. 28, 16: Cic. 8. jūgulatio: Aut. B. Hisp. 16, 9. interictio: Ascōn. 10, nex, nēcis, f. (violent death): the s. of many citizens, mul-

**torum** civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. **11.** expr. by sanguis, inis, m.; crux, stris, v. (*blood-shedding*): these are freq. joined to caedes; as, hinc crux hinc caedes, Tib. 2, 3, 42 (60); *intend upon s., ad sanguinem et ad caedes obversus*, Tac. H. 3, 83; cf. Liv. 2, 64. **P.H.**: *to buy an ox for s., ad culturum bovem emere*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

**slaughter** (*v.*): v. SLAY, KILL.

—house: no exact equiv. — Kr. gives \*aedes mactandis bestis instructae: *a.s. for swine* is confectionum, Gloss. Gr. Lat. *the streets were like a.s., plena caedibus viae*, Tac. H. 4, 1.

**slave** (*subs.*): **1.** servus, ūtis: *an*

*(but see No. 6): a.s., the child of a female s., s. servaque natus*, Liv. 1, 47; *a public s., s. publicus*, Cic. Phil. 8, 24; *a runaway s., fugitivus* (*sc. servus*; cf. Vatin. in Cie. Fam. 5, 9). Hor. S. 2, 5, 16. **Fig.**: *to be the s. of lusts*, libidinum s. esse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: *we are the s.s of law in order that we may be able to be free*, legum sumi ut sumis liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146. **Dimin.**: servulus, id. Cae. 20, 58; f., -a, id. Att. 1, 12. [Tert. has serviculus].

**2.** verna, comun. (*a-home-born s.*): *sadec s.s.*, v. procaces, Hor. S. 2, 6, 66; *a.s. boy*, verna puer, id. ib. 1, 2, 117. **P.L.** *Dimin.*: vernula, Juv. 10, 117. **3.** famulus, f., -a, Virg. (*esp. freq. in poet.: a domestic*): *opp. to herus*, Cie. Off. 2, 7, 24. **Fig.**: *virilis is the s. of fortune*, virtus est f. fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2. **Join:** ministra et f., id. ib. 1, 31, 75. **4.** mancipium (*a.s. obtained by a peculiar form of purchase*; v. Dict. Antiq.): *s.s. bought for money*, m. argentea parata, Liv. 41, 6, ad fin.: Hor. Cie. 5, 1, puer, ēri (a boy, attendant): Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1. **Cic.**

**6.** ancilla (*a female slave*: far more freq. than serva: fig it is also applied to men): *male and female s.s. love this man*, buna servi a.que amant, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 8: *Fufidius, a viles s., the disgrace of all posts of honour*, Fufidius, a. turpis, honorum omnium dehestamentum, Sall. H. 1, 15. **Dimin.**: ancillula, Sen. Ep. 47, 17. **7.** expr. by certain collective words: (*i.*) familla (*the domestics*): *the s.s. of Mars*, f. Martis, Cic. Clu. 15, 43; *s.s. for sale*, f. venialis, Pollio in Quint. 7, 2, 26: so also familius, App. familiulum, Macr. (ii.) servitum: *such are s.s. now-a-days*, Ita nunc s. est, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Cic. Coel. 32, 78 (iii.) servitus: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18. (iv.) vénalicia, s.s., Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5. **8.** expr. by words indicating his special office or condition: *an under-s.*, vicarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 93; *f. -a, Inscr.*: *a.s. of all work*, mēdiastinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14; *a.s. who tells the names of those he meets*, nōmenclātor, Cie. Mur. 36, 77; *an old s.*, veteranus, Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65; *a.s. for sale*, venialis, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146; novitius, Quint. 8, 2, 8; *a fellow s.*, conservus, Cic. Faen. 12, 1, 2; f., -a, Pl. Ov. **Dimin.**: conservula, Sen.: *the husband or wife of a slave*, contubernialis, Col.: *the cohabitation of s.s. was called contubernium*, id. **P.H.**: *to sell as a s.*, sub corona vendere, Caes. B. G. 3, 16 (from the old custom of selling captives): *a band of s.s.*, manus servitis, Hor. Ep. 4, 19 *vernacula multitudine*, Tac. A. 1, 1. *a revolt of the s.s.*, tumultus servilis, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; *the private property of a s.*, peculium, v. Dict. Antiq.

**slave** (*v.*): sūdo, t.: Cic.: v. SWEAT, TOIL. **—, to be a s.**, servio, 4: *to be the s. of lust*, s. libidini, Sen. Ep. 47, 17; *to be a s. for ever*, s. aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41; Cic. P.H.: *to be the s. of pleasure*, voluptatibus obediens, Cic. Rep. 6, 76; se deder, id. ib. v. GIVE ONESELF UP TO.

**—dealer**: **1.** mangō, ônis: Quint. Pt. Dig. 70, 232. **2.** vénaliciarius: Cic. Or. 70, 232. **3.** vénaliciarius Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 1. **4.** māncipiorum negotiator, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

**—market**: *\*forum quo mancipia (etc.) veno procurantur*, Kr.: *one bought in the s.*, de lapide emptus, Cic.

Pis. 15, 35; so called because s.s. were put on a raised stone or platform (casta): v. Dict. Antiq.

**slaver** (*subs.*): **1.** *A slave-ship*: *navis ad transportandos servos in insula*. **II.** Saliva: saliva. Juv. 1. *pl. frothy s., spumeat s.*, Prnd. στεφ. 1, 101: v. SALIVA.

**slaver** (*v.*): expr. by phr.: *his lips s. freely*, longam manant labra s., Juv. 6, 622; *he s.s.*, \*os madet saliva, Kr.

**slavering**: sálívōs: App.: *a s. mouth*, fluidum salivis os, Col. 6, 9, 2 (of an animal).

**slavery**: **1.** servitus, ūtis: *an endurable state of s.*, tolerabili conditio servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16: *a just and mild s.*, iusta ac clementis s.s., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: *the yoke of harsh s.*, durae servitutis jugum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25; v. YOKE: *to be in a state of s.*, servire, Cic. Top. 6, 29 (can old phr. acc. to Quint. 7, 3, 26): *to reduce to s.*, in servitutem dare, Liv. 41, 6, extr.: addicere, id. 3, 56; s. (alleui) injungere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, ad fin.: *to endure s.s.*, s. perpeti, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: *to free one's country from s.*, patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare, Nep. Thras. 1, 2. (N.B.—The form servitudo, Liv. 24, 22 is very doubtful: Weissenborn has rej. cited it.)

**2.** servitium (*the condition of a slave*, often with esp. reference to his debasing services): *to reduce to s.*, ducere in s. in Liv. 2, 23: *to relieve from s.*, servitio levarre, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99; Sall. Conseruitum in Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50 = joint-  
3. familiatus, ūtis (*the condition of a domestic*): *to be in a state of s.*, in familiatus esse, Cic. Am. 19, 70: the form familiatus occurs in Att. P.H.: *the yoke of s.s.*, jngum servile, Cie. Phil. 1, 2, 6; familiare, Sen. Troad. 357: v. YOKE.

**slave-traffic** { vénalium (*slave-slave-trade* { selling), Petr. 29, 3: Dig.

**slavish**: **1.** servills (prop. of or belonging to a slave; *no comp. or sup.*): *a.s. disposition*, s. indoles, Liv. 1, 5: *a s. office*, s. ministerium, id. 39, 25: s. v. servitio, s. vitia, id. 26, 2: Cic.: v. servile. **2.** servus: *O ye imitators!* s. herd! O imitatores! s. pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19. **3.** v. Liv.: Sall. **3.** vernilis, s. flattery, s. blanditiæ, Tac. H. 2, 59. **4.** obnoxius (*mean-spirited*): *either proud or s.*, aut superbis aut o., Liv. 23, 12 (obnoxios occurs in Pl.). **5.** ancillaris (prop. of or belonging to a female slave): *li. in Cie.*: s. flattery, a. adulatio, Anni. 26, 6, 16. (N.B.—The *atjs.* familiarii and famulus are used in the sense of *belonging to a slave*, lit. Phr.: *to perform s.s. duties*, servorum munere fungi, Nep. Paus. 3, 6.

**slavishly**: **1.** serviliter: Cic. Tusc. 2, 73, 35. **2.** vermitius: Hor. S. 2, 6, 108. **3.** obnoxio: Liv. 3, 19 (obnoxio, Pl.). **4.** famulari: Att. in Non. (for which we find in Stat. S. 3, 1, 40, *the neut. adj. familiare*). P.H.: *s. devoted to an opinion*, sententia quasi adductio consecratusque, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5.

**slavishness**: vernilitas: Sen. Ep. 95, 2: Quint. v. SERVILITY.

**slay**: **1.** interficio, feci, factum, 3 (the most gen. term): *very freq. in Caesar*: *to s. a man*, hominem i. Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Cic.: Virg. **2.** occido, cidi, cisiim, 3 (*to cut down*: more rarely transf. to killing by poison, etc.): *to s. his virgin daughter with his own hand*, virginem filiam sua manu o., Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66: Caes.: Liv. 1, 3, caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3 (*to kill, kill*: esp. animals for sacrifice): *when they were slain on altises*, cum ab omni parte caederentur, Liv. 4, 10: *to s. victims*, c. hostias, Cle. Clu. 68, 194. **4.** concido, cidi, cisiim, 3 (*to cut to pieces*: less freq. than the two preceding): *to s. a great multitude*, c. magnam multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 5. nēco, avi (and ui), atum, 1. **5.** KILL. **6.** interimo, ēmi, empunt or entum, 3 (*to take away*): *he is said to have slain Argus*, dicitur Argum interemisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. **7.**

périmo, ēmi, enptum, or emtum, 3 (poet.): *my right hand shall s. him*, hinc périme mea dextera. Ov. M. 305.

**8.** exālmo, 1 (*to deprive of breath*: esp. freq. in pass.): *to s. oneself*, e. Caes. B. G. 6, 11: Hor. 9, trucidā: 1; v. BUTCHER, MASSACRE (*contradiccio occurs in Cie.: Sen.*) 10, jūgiulo, 1 (*to s. by cutting the throat*); and obtinco, 1 (*to cut to pieces*); v. MURDER. **11.** perfūcio, cissi, cusiū, 3 (*to run through, stab*): *by whose hand he was slain I care not* cuius manus sit percutens non labore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97 Ov. 12, tērio, no. pl., 4 (*strike, smite*): *to s. the enemy*, hostem f., Sall. Cat. 7 *to s. a lamb*, f. agnām, Hor. Orl. 2, 17, 32: so effugo, sen.: effluo, Pl.: *strike dead* 13, conficio, tēci, f. cūm, 3 (*to make an end of*): *to s. a vast quantity of serpents*, maximam vlm. serpentum c., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Liv. 1, 25. **14.** tollo, sustinco, sublatim, 3 (*to take away*: esp. freq. with de or e medio): *to s. Drusus with the sword*, t. Drusum ferro, Cie. N. D. 3, 31, 81. **15.** absūmo, nipsi, mptum, 3 (*to destroy*: a post-Augustan word): *hunger slew more than did the sword*, plures fames quam ferrum absunt. Liv. 22, 19: Virg.: *so consume*, v. DESTROY. **16.** lēto, 1 (rare): *slain bodies*, letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55.

**17.** extinguo, nixi, nictum, 3 (*to cause to disappear, extinguish*): Sall. J. 24, P.H.: *to s. interre (alicui) mortem*, Cic. Mil. 7, 17; necem, id. ib. 4 10; letum, Pl.: *morte mactare*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35; private (aliquem) vita, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8; adimere vitam (alicui), id. ib. 2, 3, 5; spollare (aliquem) vita, Virg. Aen. 6, 168; animam adimere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135; morti, letare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197; Virg.: *(also ad mortem, Pl.)*; neci mittere, demittere, Virg. Aen. 12, 513; 2, 85 (so also Oeo); sternere caede (aliquem), id. 10, 119; sopire (to send to sleep), Sall.: *to be slain, occumbere (morti, leto, etc.)*; v. DIE.

**slay oneself**: expr. by mortem, necem, letum sibi consicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 8; Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 26 vita se privare, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; sese morte multare, id. Rep. 2, 15; letum sibi manu parere, Virg. Aen. 6, 434: v. scicidē, and cf. sponte sua leto caput obvī obvītū ipse, Lucr. 3, 109.

**slayer**: **1.** interfector: Cic. Mil. 27, 72 (fig in Tert.): f.-trix, Tac. A. 3, 17. **2.** occisor: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 65.

**3.** nicator Lampr. Commod. 18, 13.

**4.** interemptor: Vell. 2, 129, 1: f.-trix, Lact. 5, pēremptor: Sen. Oed. 225: f.-trix, Tert. 6, mactator: Sen. Troad. 1012. **7.** jūgiūtāor (*a cut-throat*): Salv. **8.** trucidātor (*a butcher*): Aug. 9, percursor: Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74. **10.** confector: Suet. Aug. 43. **11.** cultrarius (*the slaughterer of a sacrificial victim*): Suet. Cl. 32.

**12.** expr. by subs. compounded with caedo, to kill, cf. Lat. Gram. § 175, 50 sororiciida = *s. of a sister*; homicida = *s. of a man*; patricida, *s. of a father or relative*; tyrannicida = *s. of a tyrant*.

**slaying**: usu. expr. by a verb: the foll. however occur: **1.** interdictio. Ascon. **2.** mactatio: us: Lier. 1, 99 in Arnob. mactatio. **3.** pēremptio: Aug. 4, caesio: Tert. **5.** jūgiūtāo: Aut. B. Hisp. 16. **6.** trucidātio: Liv. v. BUTCHERY. **7.** various compounds of caedo as: *the s. of a tyrant*, tyrannicidium, Son.; Quint.: so, parficiidium, trificidium, homicidium v. preced. art.

**sledge**: **1.** *A kind of vehicle*: no precise equiv.: the one in use is trahēa (Col. 2, 21, 4) or trahēa (Virg. G. 1, 164), which prop. denote a drag made of wood or stone, used in agriculture; hence, *to s. a trahēa veli*, Kr. *sledging*, \*traharum vectioes, id.: *a man who guides o. a. traharum, Sidon.* **II.** *Alatige hammer*: perh. malleus, which denotes a hammer of considerable size; malleolus being the term for a smaller one.

**sleek**: **1.** nitidus. **2.** beasts, n. jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5, 6: (cf. me pinguum

et nitidum bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. 2. nitens, nitis: a s. bull, n. taurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 20. Phr: the herds (of oxen) grow s., armata nitescant, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3.

**sleep (subs.):** 1. somnus (the most gen. t. used also in pl., esp. in poet.) calm s., s. placidus, Ov. F. 3, 185; tranquillus, Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 2 quiet s., tacitus s., Tib. 2, 1, 89 gentle s., mollis s., Cat. 68, 5; p. Virg. G. 2, 470; lenes, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22 deep s., s. altus, id. S. 2, 1, 8; artus, Cie. Rep. 6, 10 a very sound s., verissimus s., Plin. Ep. 6, 16; light s., s. leves, Hor. Epod. 2, 28; tenuis, Stat. Th. 1, 389: heavy s., s. gravis, Sen. H. F. 1056: the first s., primus s., Virg. Aen. 1, 470: s. easy to obtain, s. facilis, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8: (opp. to difficultis, Sen. Tranq. 2, 6) the s. of sorrow, tristis s., Cat. 64, 122 the s. of frenzy, furiales s., Plin. Ep. 14, 22, 28 § 142: the s. of oblivion, s. lethaeus, Virg. G. 1, 78: eternal s. (i.e. death), s. sempiternus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; perpetuus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5; longus, id. ib. 3, 11, 38: the s. that knows no waking, s. ferreus, Virg. Aen. 10, 745: to procure s., consequit s. s. accedit, Cels. 3, 18: to induce s. by drugs, medicamentis s. arcessere, moliri, id. b.: to produce s., s. facere, id.: Plin. 20, 5, 20; conciliare, id. 21, 20, 83; allicer, id. 9, 13, 15; concitare, id. 20, 17, 73; parere, id. 19, 8, 38; gignere, id. 21, 19, 77; to court s., s. sequi, Tib. 1, 4, 48: s. steals over any one, obrepit aliqui s., Plin. Ep. 7, 4: to be hardly able to keep from s., s. vix tenere, Cic. Brut. 20, 278: to close the eyes in s., commovere somno, id. N D. 2, 57, 143: to give way to s., somno indulgere, Tac. A. 16, 19: to be overcome by s., somno opprimi, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 p. premi, Plin. 10, 77, 98; complecti, Cic. Rep. 6, 10; urgeri, Cic. Att. 12, 9: sunk in s., somno torpidi, Liv. 7, 36; mersi, id. 41, 23; ext. soluti, Virg. Aen. 9, 189: in, during s., in somnis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; per somnum, id. Div. 2, 11, 27; per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24; extr.: somno, Liv. 8, 6: not to have a wink of s., s. non videre oculis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82. Cic.: v.

**SLEEPLESS:** to have had enough s., somno satiatum esse, Liv. 2, 65: to drive away, prevent s., s. probibere, Cels. 5, 25; impide, id. 3, 8; fugare, Tib. 1, 1, 4; admirare (opp. to dare), Virg. Aen. 4, 244; divellere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18; eripere, Juv. 3, 238: to rouse from s., s. somno excitare, Cie. Rep. 6, 12, 22; somno citare, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: s. from which a man cannot be roused, s. inexorabilis, Sen. Ep. 83, 15: to interrupt one's s. s. intertumpe, Plin. 28, 4, 14: to startle from s., somnum r., Virg. Aen. 7, 458; somno abrumpare, id. G. 1, 50: to start from s., corrumpere e somno corpus, id. Aen. 4, 572: s. deports, s. abit, Ov. F. 1, 23; to bring back s., reducere s., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21: as a deity, Somnus, Ov. M. 11, 592 (cf. Stat. Tb. 10, 84-117; S. 5, 4).

2. sôpôr (prop. a heavy s., but also = somnus, esp. in poet.): a heavy s. annihilates even dreams, gravis etiam somnia extinguunt, Suet. Ep. 53, 7: heavy s., piger s., Cat. 63, 37 s. closes my eyes, occupat lumina s., Tib. 1, 2, 2: to enjoy quiet s., placidum s. carpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 522: to rest one's weary limbs in s., sopore placere artus languidos, Att. in Cie. Div. 1, 22, 44. (cf. somnus devinxit membris suavi sopore, Lucr. 4, 452): of the s.-god, Prop. 1, 3, 45. also used, like precd., of the s. of death: altus aternusque sopor, Lucr. 3, 466. 3. quies, ètis, f. (rest): s. by night, nocturna q., Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 1: soothing s., blanda quies, Ov. F. 1, 19: deep s., q. alta, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: the time of deep s., sopita quiesit tempus, Liv. 9, 37 rigid s. (of death), dura q., Virg. Aen. 10, 745: in s., secundum quietem, Cie. Div. 2, 66, 135 per quietem, Suet. Caes. 8. 4. nox, cts, f. (night: hence, poet. s.): to sink to s., pectoro noctem accipere, Virg. Aen. 4, 530 the s. of oblivion, Lethaea nox, Ov. A. A. 3, 648. Phr: virtue, lulled to s., sopita virtus, Cie. Cael. 17, 41: to

take in one's s., per somnia loqui, Lucr. 5, 156.

**Sleep (v.):** 1. dormio, 4 (the most gen. t. used in poet, as pass. *impers.*): to s. more heavily from fatigue, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; to s. lightly, leviter d., Sen. Ep. 53, 7: to s. little, exiguum d., Plin. 10, 77, 97: to s. very little, minimum d., Sen. Ep. 83, 6 to s. until past daylight, d. in lucem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: to s. on till midday, in medium diem d., after id. ib. 1, 2, 30: to s. at midday, meridi d., Plin. Ep. 7, 4: he is dismissed to s., dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73: we must s. our eternal s., non est perpetua una dormienda, Catul. 5, 6: s. whilst he is awake, vigilans dormit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 152 (167) (prov): hence, Fig.: you are sing, and do not seem yet to understand these things, vos dormitis nec haec adhuc intelligere videamus, Cael. in Cie. Fam. 8, 17, 2: to s. easily on either ear, d. otiose in utramvis autem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101: so, in dextram aurem, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 (prov), of those who are indifferent: v. SLUGGISH, DULL, NEGLECTFUL. 2. dormito, 1 (freq. of preced.: to fall asleep, s. habitually: to begin to s. soundly and heartily, arte et graviter d. coepisse, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59 Fig.: sometimes good Homer s.s. quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359 (quoted by Quint. 10, 1, 24).

3. quiesco, èvi, èvit, èvitum, (to rest): the praetor was s.ing, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Vert. 4, 14, 32: he slept well, bene quietivit, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3: he did not s. more than three hours at night, non plus quam tribus nocturnis horis quietivit, Suet. Cal. 50. 4. conquiesco, èvi, èvitum, i (less freq. than precd.): to s. at midday, meridi c., Cael. B. G. 7, 46: Suet. Phr.: to be always ready to s., somni esse parasitissimi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: to s. very little, brevissimo uti somno, Sen. Ep. 8, 6; 2. v. SLEEPER: he could not s. at all, nullo horae momento contigit somnus, Plin. 7, 51, 52: to s. on till past day-light, somnum in diem extrahere, Tac. Germ. 22: all living creatures sleep, somnus habebat animalia, Virg. Aen. 3, 147: to s., somnum, quietem capere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 1, extr.: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: somnus ducere, carpe, Prop. Aen. 4, 535, 560: quietem trahere, Prop. 1, 14, 9: v. ALSO GO TO SLEEP, FALL ASLEEP: to be fast asleep, condormire, Suet. Aug. 78: to have guards to keep watch while he slept, dispositos supra somnum habere, Curt. 6, 11, 3.

— again: redormio (rare): Plin. Ep. 9, 36: (hence the subel. redormitio in Plin. 10, 75, 98) or by a phr.: somnum repete, Cic. Att. 12, 3: somnum interruptum recuperare, Suet. Aug. 78.

—, to go: obdormisco, 2: v. FALL ASLEEP: or by phr.: ire dormitum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 119; cubitum (to lie down), Clc. Rose. Am. 2, 64; ira ad quietem, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; in somnum abire, Lucr. 3, 104; somnum iudre, Virg. E. 1, 56; somno se dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 11; quieti se tradere, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: corpus quieti dare, Liv. 9, 37: condormisco, Pl. is to be going fast asleep.

— off: 1. èdormio, 4: to s. off the debauch, e. crapulam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 10: also to s. through; to s. through the part of Ilionia, Ilionam e., Hor. S. 2, 3, 61. 2. èdormisco, 3: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28.

— on: 3: to s. on till daylight, p. ad lucem, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 29.

— over: indormio, 4 to s. over his money bags, i. saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: Fig.: to s. over such a matter, tantae causee i., Cie. Phil. 2, 12, 30: V. NEGLIGENT, TORPID.

— through: v. under SLEEP OFF.

**Sleep-bringing:** v. SLEEP, No. 1.

**Sleeper:** 1. One who sleeps: dormitor, Mart. 10, 4, 4: better expr. by vb. or phr. to be a poor s., brevissime esse somni, Suet. Claud. 33. Dormitor in Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20 is a thief who sleeps by day only. II. A beam on which josts rest. \* trabs in solo

collocata quea tigna transversaria (joists) sustinet.

**Sleepily:** 1. somnolûcôs: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 78. 2. oscitante (yauningly): Cic. Brut. 20, 75. 3. Expr. by other adrs.: s. segniter, otiose, negliger agere," Liv. 2, 58. v. SLUGGISHLY, IDLY, TORPIDLY.

**Sleepiness:** perh. best expr. by a phr., such as somni cupidio, Sall. C. 13: other words are:— 1. vétérus (as a disease of old people): Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: Fig.: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10 v. SLUGGISHNESS, TORPOR. 2. somnolentia: Sid. 3, 3, sôpôr (only in fig. sense): Join: s. et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76.

**sleeping-draught:** sôpôr: to administer a s. s. dare, Nep. Dion. 2, 5; also sôpôrifica potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 ad fin.

— partner: \*socius qui pecuniā non operam confert (cf. Gai. 3, 149).

— room: cùbícûlum: v. BEDROOM.

**Sleepless:** 1. insomnis: a s. night, nox i., Virg. Aen. 9, 167: Tac. (see No. 5): 2. exomnis: Virg. Aen. 6, 556; Vell.: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9 (Orelli).

3. desomnis (of one who is habitually s.): Tac. R. 157, 8. 4. insomniôs (of one who is habitually s.): insomni magis quam perviles": whilst Plin. Pan. 63 joins p. et insomnis: vigil denotes uatchful, alert.

Phr.: to pass a s. night, vigilare de nocte, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (13), 2: so evigilare, pervigilare: v. AWAKE.

**Sleeplessness:** 1. insomnia (used also in the pl.): to be free from s., insomni carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44: Suet. Cal. 50. 2. insomnum: Plin. 20, 9, 33. 3. vigilia: to be harassed by s. at night, nocturna vigilia premi, Cels. 2, 4 ad init.: Cie. Parad. pref., ad fin.

4. vigilantia: Cie. v. WAKEFULNESS.

5. vigilatio: Cael. Aur. (N.B.—pervigilium, pervigilium is a watching all night long).

**Sleepy:** 1. causing sleep. 1. sôpôr: s. night, s. nox, Virg. Aen. 6, 390. 2. sôpôrifer: the s. poppy, s. papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: as epithet of the Sleep-God, Lukan 3, 8. 3. somnifer: s. wand, s. virga, Ov. M. 1, 672. 4. somnificus (s. the influence of the mandrake, s. vis mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94. Phr.: s., somno aptus, Cels. 2, 12; valens ad somnum, id. 5, 25, 2. II. Inclined to sleep: 1 semi-somnus or sêminisomnis (half-asleep): s. and for the most part unarmed, s. ac maxima parte inertes, Liv. 9, 24; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: v. DROWSY. 2. somnifilius: (habitually s.): listless, sluggish, s. age, iners, ignava, s. senectus: Cic. Sen. 11, 36: of the Etesian winds, Senn. N. Q. 5, 11, 2. 3. vétérus (lethargic): a s. old man: v. senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. 4. somnulentus: App. (who has also semi-sopitus). 5. sôpôr s. with wine, vino, Val. Fl. 2, 22: (semisoporis, Sid.). Phr.: to be unnaturally s., somno ultra debitum uregi, Cels. 2, 4, ad init.: s., somni plenus, Cic. Post Red. 6, 13 (if however desirous of but unable to obtain s., indigens somni, Suet. Aug. 78): s. and glutonious, desidit somno cibaque, Tac. G. 15 Sall.

**Sleet:** perh. nivosa grando: Liv. 21,

58. (R. and A. give nix concreta prima, fronti Lucr. 3, 20, but those words are

simply descriptive of snow in general.) Or perh. \*nix grandine mixta ac con-

creta.

**Sleeve:** mânica; usu. pl. denoting the two s.s: Virg. Aen. 9, 616: to wear s.s vestimentum superiore in manicas ex-

tendere, Tac. G. 17. (Mannlea, or ma-

nileus v. rare.) Furnished with s.s (as a tunic), manicatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10,

22; less freq. maniculeatus, Isid.: also, manuleatus (homo), a person wearing (long) s.s, Suet. Cal. 52. Phr.: to laugh

*in one's s.*, furtim ridere, deridere . v. to LAUGH AT, MOCK. (Cachinnare = to laugh aloud.)

**sleight**: trah, trahēa v. SLEIGE.

**sleight of hand**: praestagiae, arum (clever tricks of any kind): v. TRICK. More precisely, perh. \*manum agillitas (? argutiae).

**slender**: 1. grāciliſ, e (usu. of living bodies): rarely, grāciliſ (Ter. Eun. 2, 22, 23, gracilis virginis). Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1 with very s. legs, gracilissimus cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51. Very s., praeagracilis, Tac.; pergracilis, Plin. 2. gracilis, e (extremely thin and spare: never a term of praise): v. THIN. 3. tenuis, e: to hang by a s. thread (fig.), t. pendere filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35: v. THIN. In fig. sense: s. hope temus spes, Cic. R. Com. 14, 43: people of s. means, tenuiores, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 42. Phr.: s. means, angustiae, tenuitas, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: v. SLENDERNESS. For fig. sense, v. SMALL, SCANTY. (N.B.—Teres is well-rounded, not slender.)

**slenderly**: i. e. scantily, poorly: exiguē, angustē, v. SCANTILY.

**slenderness**: 1. grāciliſ (esp. of living bodies): Cic. Br. 91, 313. Suet. 2. tenuitas, exilitas: v. THINNESS. S. of means: (1) angustiae, arum (straitened circumstances: stronger than Eng.); Tac. A. 1, 75; Cic. (2). tenuitas: Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75 (aeraria t. slenderness of means of early Rome). (3). res angusta: Juv. 6, 357: v. POVERTY.

**slice (subs.)**: segmentum: Plin. 36, 6, 9 § 53. (But the word is less definite than Eng.) Often frustum will be precise enough: v. BIT, PIECE.

**slice (v.)**: 1. siccō: cf. Plin. 1, c., where the verb is used of cutting marble into thin slices for overlaying. 2. concido, 3 (to cut up): Cic.: Caes.: v. TO CUT and fell, art.

**slide (v.)**: 1. In gen. sense: läbor, 3: v. TO GLIDE, SLIP. To s. down by a rope, per demisum funem l., Virg. II. Specially, the slide on ice: \*per glaciem labor (perlabor), feror.

**slide (subs.)**: I. Act of slipping or gliding: lapsus, us: cf. Plin. 21, 36 (l. terae = landslip). II. Place (on ice) for sliding on: \*glacies pedibus superalbentium atrita. III. In machinery, etc., a part working with a slide movement: \*machinae pars quae per canaliculum moverit (abilitur, agitur).

**sliding (adj.)**: expr. by läbor, 3: lapsus, us: to advance with a s. movement, labi, lapsu se promovere, progreedi: v. TO GLIDE.

**sliding-scale**: perh. \*gradatio, gradationes; \*scala gradata.

**slight (adj.)**: I. Light and spare in structure: lēvis, lēvidens (cf. Isid. Or. 19, 22, 19. levidensis dicta [vestis], quod raro sit leviterque densata, of slight, flimsy texture): v. LIGHT. See also, THIN, SLENDER. II. Of small account: 1. lēvis, a s. engagement, 1. proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: on a s. ground, levior de causa, ib. c. 4, fin.: of a s. wound, l. vulnus, Alius. (cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154) leviter sauciūs, having received a s. wound. 2. parvus, exiguus, minūtus: v. INSIGNIFICANT. Phr.: is it a s. matter that ...? parvum est, quod ....? Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 13: there is not the s. difference between them, ne minimum quidem interest inter eos, Cic. A. C. 2, 17 nū omnino interest, ib. c. 15: to consider of s. importance, levi [parvo] momento aestimare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: 'tis not of the s.est use, nil (nihil) est! Hor. S. 2, 3, 6: there is not the s.est need, nihil opus est. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14. (N.B.—Sometimes a dimin. subs. may expr. the sense, without adj.: e. g. some s. hope, aliquid spēculaie, Cic. Clu. 26, 72; a s. indisposition, commotio, id. Att. 12, 11, fin.: a s. offence, offensio, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1; a s. profit, aliquid lucelli, id. Ver. 3, 30, 71.)

**slight (subs.)**: perh. negligentia · v. DISREGARD, NEGLECT. Or expr by verb: thinking that a s. had been put upon

him, \*neglectum [parum honorifice tractatum] se putans; agre ferens arum sibi praeferi, etc. v. TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT.

**slight (v.)**: 1. neglīzo, lexi, clum, (not to head): to s. any om's orders, imperium alienius n., Ctes. B. G. 5, 7. v. TO NEGLECT, DISREGARD. 2. despicio, 3: v. DESPISE. 3. contumino, pst. ptum, 3 (stronger than Eng.): to think oneself s.'d, looked down upon ..., contumini, despici se putare, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: not to be s.'d as a speaker, non contumendus in dicendo, id. Br. 77, fin.

4. praetereo, 4, irr. (to pass over and take no notice of): cf. Cic. Pl. 3, 8, (populus) solet nonnumquam dignos praeterire (i. e. suffragis, not to elect them): Ov. 5. expr. by circum, nullo (levi) momento aestimare; parvi facere; nullum momentu habere: v. TO VALUE.

**slighter**: contemptor, f. -trix: v. DESPISE, SCORNER.

**slightly**: contemptum: to speak s. of any one, c. [opp. magnifice] de aliquo loqui, Liv. 9, 41, med.

**slightly**: 1. lēvit̄: s. wounded, l. sanciūs (sanciūs, vulneratus), Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: to be s. ill, l. aegrotare, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: a staff s. curved, l. [? leniter] inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17. 2. but slightly, pārum: though (the letter) written it is but s. sounded, etiam si scribunt parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40: v. LITTLE(adv.). 3. non nihil (at some ext'n): usu with verbs: v. SOMEWHAT. Sometimes adj. or verbs compounded with sub may serve: e. g. s. countriſed or clownish, subrudeſus, subrudeſus, Cic. Br. 74, 259: s. absurd, subabsurdus, id: s. sour, subacidus, Cato: to be s. angry, subrascor, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 2: to laugh s., subridere, etc. (But succensore = to cherish resentment in the mind.)

**slightness**: I. Lit.: lēvit̄: v. LIGHTNESS; also, THINNESS, SLENDERNESS. II. Smallness: exiguitas (not levitas in this sense), parvitas (rare): v. SMALLNESS, INSIGNIFICANCE.

**slily**: callidē, astūtē, etc.: v. CUNNINGLY, CRAFTILY. Also the adj. may often be used: L. G. § 343.

**slim**: grāciliſ: v. SLENDER.

**slim**: 1. sáliva: Plin. 3c, 15, 47 (s. cochlearium, s. of snails): 2. spuma (s. frothy or bubbly s.): id. 29, 6, 37 (s. cochlearium): cf. Ov. M. 3, 73. 3. sámies, ēi (bloody matter): Virg. Aen. 2, 221 (de anguibus). 4. sometimes, virus, i, n. (used of any strong or venomous fluid or slime): Virg. G. 3, 281. See also PHLEGM. (Or expr by circum, humor [phlegm] glutinous: v. SLIMY.)

**sliminess**: expr. by adj.: v. SLIMY.

**slimy**: 1. mūcōsūs: Col. 6, 7 (cruenta et m. ventris proluvies). 2. sániosūs (of bloody matter): Plin. 3. glūtínōsūs (sticky): Cels. 5, 26, 20 (several times). 4. lūbricus (slippery): body (of a s. serpent), l. terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 474: cf. ib. 5, 335. (Or by circum, squalis coquilearum salivae natura est.)

**sling (subs.)**: I. For throwing: funda: Caes.: Liv. II. A kind of bandage for the arm: mitella: Cels. 8, 10, 3.

**sling (v.)**: Pbr.: mittere [fallquid] funda (to s. anything away), Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 73: to s. out to the open sea, funda apertum mare incassere [petere], Liv. 18, 29: cf. ib. paulo infr., velut nervo missa [glands] excutiatetur (the bullet is stung out with the force of a bow-sling): more poet., verbera fundae torquere, Virg. Aen. 1, 309 cf. also Aen. 9, 586, fundam .... ter adducta circum capit egi habena. See also to AIM AT. (Fundito, 1: Pl. Poen. 2, 36: best avoided.)

**slinger**: funditor, Caes.: Liv.

**slink**: Phr.: to s. away, perh. clam (furtum) se subducere, cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25 to s. out of the contest .... (Milton), \*abject certamen subterfugere, detrectare.

**slip (v.)**: A. Intrans.: I. Lit.:

to slide along: läbor, pens, 3 v. TO GLIDE. Phr.: the foot more readily sing on the incline, in prone citius pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 36, med.: so, Curt. 4, 9, ad fin. quam saxa lñbrica vestigium fallerent: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 331, vestigia haud tenuit.

II. Fig.: to escape: esp. in phr. to let slip. Phr.: to let s. an opportunity, occasione amittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; prætermittere, id. B. C. 3, 25; dimittere, N. ep. Milt. 3; occasione deesse, Caes. B. C. 3, 79. See also fol. art. B. I. trans.: To allow to run out: los, her cable (of a ship), perh. retinaculum omittere.

II. To convey secretly: furtim dare, inserere, tradere.

**slip away**: Phr.: furtim (clam) abire, se subducere: v. TO WITHDRAW, and SECRETLY.

— from { I. élabor, 3: to s.

— out { out of one's hands, e. manibus alienijs, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, init.: also absol., he is on's hands: he will s. out of your hands, anguilla est; elaberat, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 57: to s. out of one's recollection, memoria s., Cic. Ph. 13, 5, 11.

2. exido, di, 3 (to drop out: escape from): he will s. out of his fetters, excedet ē vincis, Virg. G. 4, 410. Esp. of the memory: de memoria ex., Liv. 29, 19, fin.: sō, animo, pector ex.: v. TO FORGET, fin.

3. fuso, xi, xum, 3: their weapons will s. from their hands, finea arma de manibus, Cic. Ph. 12, 3, 8 So effuso, Lucre. 6, 798.

**slip (subs.)**: I. Lit.: lapsus, us (slippery movement): Liv. of the foot, in walking, vestigii lapsus (R. and A.).

II. Fig.: miss, mistake, fault: Phr.: twizt cup and lip there's many a s., inter os et offam (quod aluit) multa intervenire possunt, Cat. in Gell. 13, 17: to make a s., errare, labi, pecare (v. TO ERR, MISTAKE): that was a s. of memory (in an author), memoria lapsus est (R. and A.): per oblivionem in errorem incidit, cf. Suet. Caes. 28, ss. of memory, memoriae labentis offenses, Sen. Ben. 5, ext: lapsus memoriae (Kr.): v. ERROR.

III. A twig separated from the main stock: 1. surculus (usu but not always a shoot from the ground): to break off a s. (from a tree), s. defringer ex. . . . Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110 (fig.): to plant off a s., s. transference, Col. 3, 10: 2. planta (more freq. a rooted plant): cf. Pall. 5, 2: to knock off a s. from a bough, p. de ramulis deferre, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: to set a s., s. depone in horto, Hor. Ov. R. Am. 193.

3. virga (a twig): to set a s., v. deplantare, Col. 3, 10 (Ov. M. 14, 630 = a slip for grafting).

IV. A small slip of paper: perh. (parva), scida (scēda), plagiula: v. SHEET.

**slip-knot**: \*nōdūs mōbiliis (?).

**slipper**: 1. sôla (a kind of shoe worn by men indoors: they were taken off upon reclining for a meal): to take off one's s.s, s. depone, Mart. 1, 50, 3: to call for them after the meal, s. poscere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77.

2. crêpida: app. equiv. to solea: cf. Cic. R. Post. 20, 27, and Liv. 29, 19, fin. (both which passages show that appear in public in crepidas was considered improper; acc. to the old lex which forbade the wearing of soleae in public. Smith's L. D. s. v.).

Wearing s.s, soleas, Cic. Ver. 5, 33, med.; crepidatus, id. Pl. 5, 92 a maker of s.s, crepidinator, Gell.; *ad lecas*, Pl. V. SHOEMAKER.

**slipperiness**: expr. by adj.: v. SLIPPERY.

**slippery**: I. Lit.: lūbricus; Liv.: Mart. Nut. used subs. (= a s. place, s. ground): Tac. A. 1, 65, (in) lūbrico lapsare: Cels. cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 335, per lūbricas on the s. ground.

II. Fig.: uncertain, dangerous, delicate to handle: lūbricus, s. paths of youth, vlae l. adolescentiae, Cic. Col. 17, 41 to be on s. ground, in lūbrico versari, id. Or. 28, 98. Phr.: I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volutum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42, med. (R. and A.) a s. fellow (= rogue), may be expr by vesterator

(*an old knave*): see also TREACHEROUS, DECEITFUL.

**slipshod**: expr. of style, loose and ill-constructed: perh. dissolutus: cf. Cic. Or. 57, ad fin. Or negligens cf. Quint. 10, 7, 28, negligens sermo.

**slit (v.)**: 1. incido, di, sum, 3 (*to make a cut in anything, whether lengthwise or across*): v. TO CUT. 2. di scindo, scido, sum, 3 (to s. or tear open): to s. open a person's lip (by a blow), labrum alium d. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: v. TO TEAR. To s. open, may also be expr. by aperio: v. TO OPEN.

**slit (subs.)**: perh. incisura, scissura: cf. preced. art.

**sliver**: v. TO SLIT.

**slobber**: v. SLAYER (?).

**sloe**: the tree, prunus silvestris, Col. 2, ad fin.: the fruit, prunum s., Plin. 15, 13.

**slogan**: v. WAR-CRY.

**sloop**: perh. lembus (Kr.). Definitely, \*navium genus quod Anglice sloop dicitur.

**slop (subs.)**: 1. Water carelessly thrown about: Phr.: a table with s.s of wine upon it, \*mense negligentius (temere) vino maledacta, conspersa: v. TO WET, SPRINKLE, SPILL. II. In pl., common ready-made clothes for sale: \*vestimenta (popularia) venalia: or perh. scruta, uron (as term of contempt): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

**-seller**: perh. scrutarius (dealer in old clothes, etc.): Gell.: or vestiarus (clothes-dealer): Ulp.

—shop: perh. scrutarium (*old clothes-shop*): Gloss: officina promeritium vestium, Suet. Gr. 2.

**slope (subs.)**: 1. clivus: to sink with a gentle s., molli (se) demittere c., Virg. E. 9, 8: the s. of the Capitol, c. Capitonius. Cic. Att. 2, 1. 2. déclivitas, accilitas: v. DECLIVITY, INCLINE. 3. fastigium (usu. of a steep incline, like the roof of a house): with a rather less steep s., paulo leniore f., Caes. B. C. 2, 24: of the s. of the sides of a trench, id. B. G. 7, 7. 4. pröclive, is (after a prep.): to be driven down the s., per pelli, Liv.: Auct. B. Alex. Phr.: a hill rising with a gentle s., clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, init.: Tac.: on the s., in prolo, Liv. 21, 36, med.

**slope (v.)**: 1. démitti, misi, sum, 3 (with *præf.*, *refl.*, to sink towards the plain): Virg.: v. preced. art. init. 2. pröclivior, 1: (*the further side of the Apennines*) which s.s towards the Adriatic, qua est proclinata ad superum mare, Vitr. 2, 10, init.: Col. 3, 3, vergo, 3 (*to lie towards, to incline*): Vitr. 1, c. (where vergit = proclinatur est): so Caes. B. G. 2, 18, collis ad flu men Sabini vergebet. 4. expr. by adj.: the hill s. towards..., collis de clivis (pröclivis, fastigatus) est ad...: V. SLOPING.

**sloping (adj.)**: 1. déclivis, e (s. downwards): in s. and precipitous ground, in d. et præcipiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Sall. 2. accilis, e (s. upwards): an approach (to a town) gently s. upwards, aditus leniter a., Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Cic.: Liv. 3. pröclivis, e (= declivis): Liv. 4. fastigatus (rising evenly, like the roof of a house): Liv. 44, 9 (fastigata, sicut tecta aedificorum sunt, testudo). 5. pronus: a city s. downwards to the marshes, urbs p. in paludes, Liv. 4, 59.

**sloppy**: esp. of roads: lütülenthus, madidus: v. MUDDY.

**slops**: v. SLOP (subs.).

**sloth**: 1. *The quality*: 1. segnitia and segnities, ei (sluggishness, dilatoriness): most indolent s., segnitia inertissima, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: what so tardy s., quae tam s. segnities... Virg. Aen. 2, 374: v. SLOGGISHNESS.

2. desidia (sitting idle and doing nothing): the segnis homo acts, but acts sluggish: the deses, not all at all: to surrender oneself to languor and s., languori et desidiae se dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123; opp. to industria, id. Sext.

48, fin. Join: desida segnitiesque, Suet. 3. ignavia (want of energy and spirit): to spend one's life in luxury and s., per luxum atque i. aetatem agere, Sall. J. 2. 4. sordidus (apathy, remissness): Join: sordidus atque desida, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35: opp. to industria, Tac. A. 2, 38, med. 5. inertia (aversion to activity or labour): more fully, inertia laboris, Cic. II, Com. 8, 24. Join: segnitia atque inertia, Liv. 6. pigritia; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, where it is defined as metus consequentis laboris: Liv. (who uses the form pigrities). II. *The animal*: \*bradypus, podis: Linn.

**slothful**: 1. segnis, e (sluggish and dilatory): a s. and apathetic pupill, puer s. et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: s. and inactive, s. inerscere, Tib. 1, 1, 54: Cic.: Liv. 2. deses, idis (sitting idle, doing nothing: rare): Join: ignavus et deses, Gell.: deses atque imbellis, Liv. (Cic. appears not to use deses) 3. desidiosus (like preced.): most inactive and s. repon, inertissimum et desidiosum opitum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 33, fin.: Plin. Ep. 4. ignavus (spiritless, indolent, covardly): s. herd (brontes), i. puerus, Virg. Aen. 1, 435: more definitely, operum et laboris ignavae (legiones), Tac. A. II, 18, med. See also COWARDLY, SPIRITLESS. 5. piger: v. SLOGGISH. 6. inertis: v. INACTIVE, HELPLESS. 7. sòcors, rdis (careless, remiss): Ter. 8. tardus (slow, sluggish): Caes. B. C. 1, 69 (nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris): Ter.

**slough**: 1. s. of thought, t. ingenit: Cic. Or. 68, 229: s. of hearing, t. aurum, Plin. 1. 2. pigritia, segnitia: v. SLOTH.

**slow-worm**: anguis fragilis: Cycl. (Perh. = caecilia, Col. 6, 17, init.: ib.)

**sludge**: tabes (liquescens nivis): Liv. 21, 36, med.

**slug**: v. SNAIL.

**sluggard**: (homo) ignavus, desidiosus, etc.: v. SLOTHFUL, SLUGGISH.

**sluggish**: 1. piger, gra, grum. 2. s. and almost motionless sea mare p. ac prope limotum, Tac. G. 45: (*the Arar*), mos s. of streams, pigerimus undae, Sil.: 3. age, p. senecta, Cat. 2. ignorus: v. SLOTHFUL. 3. segnis, etc. s. Arar, s. Arat, Plin. 3, 4, 5: to pro se the alert and chide the s., laudare promptos, castigare s., Tac.: v. SLOTHFUL. 4. lentus: a s. stream, l. annis, Plin.: Virg. 5. inertis: v. INACTIVE.

**sluggishly**: ignavè, piger, segniter v. SLOTHFULLY.

**sluggishness**: Ignitia. v. SLOTH, SLOWNESS.

**sluice**: 1. nilus, euripus = ductus aquarum: Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: Plin. 1, 1, 3 (euripus). 2. catarracta (flood-gate): Plin. Ep. 10, 69 (72).

**slumber** (subs.): sôpor, somnus: v. SLEEP.

**slumber** (v.): dormio: v. TO SLEEP.

**slumbrous**: somnifer, soporifer: v. SLEEP, NARCOTIC.

**slur** (subs.): nôta, mæcula: v. SP. T., DISGRACE.

**slur** (v.): i. e. to pass lightly over perh. \*levider attinger, percurtere.

**slut**: \*mulier munditiae negligentissima.

**sluttish**: \*omnis [munditiae] habitus cultusque incuriosus.

**slvy**: astutæ, argutus, callidus, etc., v. CUNNING. The s. puss, mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9.

**slyly**: astutæ, callidæ, etc.: v. CUNNINGLY.

**smack (v.)**: A. Trans.: 1. To make a sharp noise in striking, etc.: Phr.: he s. d. (or cracked) his whip, insomni flagello, Virg. Aen. 5, 579 (v. CRACK, A. II), to s. one's tips (in eating): \*manducans labrorum strepitudem edere (Georg.). II. To give a blow (with the hand): Phr.: to s. one's ear, alapam aliciu ducre, Phaedr. 3, 2 (v. BOX, SUBS. TO SLAP): cf. plaut. faciem contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128. III. To kiss nosily: Phr.: their lips s.d. in kissing as they met, osculis collissa labra crepitabant, Petr. 132, init.: he gave me, so to speak, a s.ing kiss every now and then, me tanquam furtivis subinde osculis verborabat, Petr. 26, med.: cf. basla aliciu impingere, id. 31, init.: and, suavia oppingere, Pl. Curcul. 1, 1, 60. B. Intrans.: To savour, taste of, q. v.: 1. sâpiò, ivi or ii, 3 (gen. with acc. denoting the taste): to s. of the sea, z. mare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. to s. badly of oil, oleum male s., Cato R. R. 66: v. FLAUCUB

(subs. and verb). **2.** résipio, 3 (like rapio). **The grape s.s. of the pitch, (uva) p̄ ex.**, Plin. 14, t. 3, § 18. **V. g.**: those comed es s. of the style of Plautus, istar (comœdiae) r̄ stilum Plautum, Gell. 1, 3, ad fin. **3.** olo, olui, 2 (gen. with acc. of the object of smell): to s. of saffron, crocum o., Cie. de Or. 3, 25, 99 cf. vina fera dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5. **Fig.**: to s. of the foreigner, o. peregrinum, Cie. de Or. 3, 12, 44. **4.** rédoleo, 2: vinum redolens, Cie.: unguenta, Plin.: see also to SMELL. **Fig.**: species s.ing of antiquity, orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cie. Brut. 21, 82.

**smack** (*subs.*): **I.** A sharp noise (made with a whip), flagelli sonus, Sen. Ep. 122, ad fin.: v. TO SMACK (A., I.). **II.** A blow with the hand: alápa, Pheadr. Jav. v. BOX, SLAP. **III.** A loud kiss: perh. "sonans basium or basim simply": v. TO SMACK (A., II.).

**IV.** Flavour, taste, savour: **1.** Llt. sápor, gustatus, gustus: v. FLAVOUR, TASTE, TO SMACK (B.). **2.** Fig.: Phr. t. a.s. of the boor, subgrestre quidam, Cie. Brut. 74, 259. **V.** A small sailing-vessel: **1.** lénunculus, Caes. B.C. 2, 43. **2.** bória (also oria): a fishing-smack: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5; Gell. 10, 25, ad fin. **3.** piscatória návis (like preced.) Caes. B.C. 2, 4.

**small** (*adj.*): **I.** In ordinary senses: **1.** parvus, minor, minimus in most senses. **(a.)** of size, s. children, p. liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: to see how s. the earth is, videre quam p. sit terra, id. ib. 1, 17, 26. **(b.)** of quantity: a. s. portion, p. pars, Virg.: Cie.: a. s. number of ships, p. numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5, extr: a. s. sum of money, p. pecunia, Cie. (c.) of small importance: to compare s. things with great, parva conponere magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: to have s. faith in one, p. fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117 (v. SLIGHT); a. s. fault, p. vitium, Cie. no s. favour, beneficium non p., id. Join: p. ac mediocris, p. et modicus, id.: v. UNIMPORTANT, TRIFLING; esp. in phr. parvi or parvo (at a s. price, of s. value): to value at a s. price, parvi minimi facere, aestimare, Cie.: bought for how much? for a s. sum, quanti emptus? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: v. also CHEAP. **(d.)** not eminent, obscure: a man of s. talent, (homo) p. ingenuo, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, ad med.: this work let us, whether s. or great, hasten on, hoc studium parvi proferimus et ampli, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: v. MEAN, INSIGNIFICANT. Very s., parvulus (usu. fig. esp. of age): a very s. engagement, loss, p. proelium, detrimentum, Caes.: also as subs.: from a very s. child, a parvulo, Ter. Cae. Also perparvus: very s. seeds, p. semina, Luer. 3, 217; cf. p. culpa, controversia, Cie. Also perparvulus (very rare): p. sigilla, Cie. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95. Also pauxillus, pauxillulus, Plaut. **2.** pūsillus (usu. in contemptuous sense: v. FUNY): a s. mouse, p. mus, Plaut: an exceedingly s. villa, vilibus valde pusilla, Cie. Fig.: s. ability, p. ingenium, Mart. Join: it is a s. matter, hoc leve est et p., id. 4, 43, 9: cf. terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillus, Juv. 15, 70. Very s., perpusillus Cie. de Or. 2, 60, 245. **3.** exiguis (very small, tiny): v. LITTLE (2). **4.** brevis, e (poet. and late = parvus, exiguis) a very s. and insignificant fraction, exigua pars brevisque, Luer. 5, 59: smaller leaves, breviora folia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: b. ignis, tactus, strepitus, Ov. v. SLIGHT. **5.** minutus: i (opp. to capital letters), literæ m., Pl. Bach. 4, 9, 68. **II.** Of the mind, small, weak: s. of mind, exiguis animi, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 381 Join tenuis atque infirmus animus, Caes. B.C. 1, 32, extr: s. of a mind, pusilli, parvi s. angusti animi (v. NARROW-MINDED). **III.** Of small resources exiguis, angustus, brevius, tenuis v. FORTUNE (III.), PINCHING, SCANTY, BLENDERS. **IV.** Of the voice, subdued or faint: **L** parvus

(subduced) p. vox (opp magna), Cie. de Or. 3, 57, 216, where also contractus, attenuatus, are simili, used cf. summissus (v. LOW, I.V., ii.). **2.** exiguis (opp. grandis) Quint. 11, 3, post init. **3.** exilis, e (opp plenus), ib. **4.** pūsillus (weak) vox p., ib. v. WEAK. **5.** languens (affectionate faint): Cie. Off. 1, 37, 133: see also MINCING (adj.), MINCING. **Pbr.** a. s. fire, contractio ignis, Luer. 5, 569: the wild oxen are somewhat s.er than elephants, uru sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28 a s. painting, perh. minuta tabella s. pictura (v. MINIATURE): to sell in s. quantities, divendere, Cie.: Tac.: distractre, Suet.: v. TO RETAIL of s. account, vilius, Cie.: to consider of s. account, levii momento aestimare, Caes. vilipendere, Pl. True. 2, 6, 58: to have a s. (or poor) opinion of one, male existimare de aliquo, Cie.: I have a s. request to make, habeo paulum quod requiram (Georg.): to enquire into the s. detail, minutatim interrogare, Cie. Acad. 2, 29, 92. (N.B.—Small is often denoted in Latin by a dimin. word: e. g. a s. book, libellus: a s. field, pusillus: etc.)

**small to make:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** communio, confringo (v. TO BREAK IN PIECES). **2.** frango, solvo, dissolvo (v. TO BREAK UP). **Phr.**: to make quite s. (i.e. reduce to powder), ad minutiā redigere, Sen. Ep. 90, circa med. See also POWDER (*subs.*), to POUND, MINCE. **II.** Fig., colloq.: to make one feel or look s., ruborem alicui intutere, Liv.: inferre, imponere, Mart.: rubores alicui elicer, Auct. Her.: see also TO HUMBLE, SNUB, DETRACT FROM, DISFAVOUR, ECLIPSE.

**small (*subs.*)**: in Phr.: the s. of the back, leg, etc., dorsi, curvis, etc., pars gracilior.

**small as, as:** quantūlūs alone in Cie. (not tantulus quantulus): he turned to the woman as s. an amount (or as little) as he thought proper, mulieri reddidit quantum visum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: cf. id. de Div. 2, 65, 134. Horace has tantulus ... quantus 'who has as s. wants as necessity obliges, qui tantuli eget quantum est opus, S. 1, 1, 59. May be expr. also by tam ... quam.

**— how:** **I.** quantūlūs (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations): how s. the sun appears to us, q. sol nobis videtur, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82: I know now s. a quantity he brought, nescio q. attulerit, Pl. Bacch. 2, 4, 87. **2.** quantulus (like quantulus) Plant. **3.** quantus (very rare in this sense) homunculus q. sunt, Pl. Capt. Profl. 51: id. Rud. 1, 2, 66.

**— howsoever, however small:** quantulusunque, Cie.: cf. quantuluslibet, Ulp. Dig.: quantulusquisque, Gell., epilog., v. HOWEVER (II.). **Phr.**: however s. they be, quantumvis (v. L. quanvis) exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85.

**— somewhat:** minusculus, Cie.: but best expr. by aliquantulum, paulo, paulum (v. SOMEWHAT, *adv.*), with adj.

**— too:** may be expr. by: justo minor, brevior, etc.: parum magnus, etc.

**— very:** parvulus, minimus, perparvus, etc.: v. SMALL (*adj.*, I.).

**smallage:** apium: Hor. Virg. (\*Apium graveolens, Linn.) See also CELERY.

**small-arms:** \*tela scelopeta (stl.) missa (Georg.): see also GUN, MUSKET, PISTOL.

**-beer:** \*cerevisia dilutior (Georg.). Prov.: not to think s. of oneself, aliquem se putare (v. SOME, subs., I., Phr.).

**-clothes:** bracae (braceae), feminalia, ium (v. BRACCHES).

**-coin:** v. CHANGE (III.).

**-craft:** **1.** návicularia Cie.: **2.** návigatione Lentul. in Cie. Fan. 12, 15, 2 (Also návicularia minuta, id. Att. 16, 1, 3.)

**smallness:** **1.** parvitas (rare): bonds of a sort that could not be seen owing to their s., vincula talia quae certi non possent proper p., Cie. Tim. 13, 41. also in pl., opp. magnitudines, Gell. 1, 3, ad fin. **2.** exiguitas: s. of the camp, castorum e., Caes. B. G. 4, 30. s. (or insignificance) of pleasures, (voluptatis) e., Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29. v. SCANTINESS, INSIGNIFICANCE. **3.** tenuitas: s. (or slimness) of the legs, curvum t., Pheadr. 1, 12, 6: cf. t. caudae, cribri, lini, Plin. v. FINENESS, MINUTENESS, SLENDERNESS, SLIMNESS. **4.** exilitas: the s. of a woman's voice, e. feminae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1: see also MEAGRENESS, THINNESS. **5.** grāilitas (like tenuitas): g. cervicis et crurum, Suet. Cal. 50 v. SLENDERNESS. **6.** brevitatis: s. of stature, brevitas (sc. corporum, or perh. brevitas simplici), opp. magnitudine corporum, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, fin.: v. SHORTNESS. Also = exiguitas: b. corporis, Luer. 2, 48. (May be expr. also by adj.: v. SMALL). **I.** h.r.: s. of soul, angustiae pectoris, Cic. Pis. 11, 24, or expr. by animus agustus, parvus, pusillus: etc.)

**small-pox:** \*váriolae, arum.

— shot: \*grandio plumbea.

— sword: perh. ensis, gladius.

— talk: garritus, us, Sid. Ep. 3, 6, med.: expr. also by periphr.: when we are face to face and indulge in s., cum coram sumus et garritus quidquid in buccam (sc. venit: i. e. whatever comes uppermost), Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cf. varie sermone garritus, Petr. 55: see also CHAT (*subs.*): and for bad sense, s. CHATTERING (II.), BABBLING.

**— tooth-comb:** \*pecten dentibus tenus:imis.

**smart:** v. ENAMEL (*subs.*).

**smart** (v.): to feel sharp pain (lit. and fig.): no precise word; perh. the pass. of mordeo, pungo, uro and compds. peruro, aduro, etc., may serve. e. g. s.ing under the lash, funibus pertusus, Hor.: to s. with secret grief, dolore occulto morderi, Ov. M. 2, 805. Less precisely expr. by doleo, dolor with verb, etc. (v. PAINFUL). Phr.: I s. for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: to do a thing without s.ing for it, impune aliiquid facere, Cic. (v. IMPUNI) you would s. for it, ferre infortnum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24 I will make him s. for it, hoc non impune fererit: hoc non impunitum omitam (Georg.).

**smart (*subs.*)**: **A.** Lit.: úredō, inis, f. (a burning itch): in pl., Plin. 9, 45, 68 § 147. **B.** Fig.: morsus, ûs, m. (fig. in Cie.): s. of grief, m. doloris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; s. of libertatis intermissione, id. Off. 2, 7, 24. Less precise are cruciatum, tormentum, dolor, etc.: v. AGONY, PAIN, GRIEF.

**smart (*adj.*):** **I.** Of palm, grief, etc., keen, poignant, q. v. acer, acerbus.

**II.** Spirited, vigorous, violent, q. v.: acer: to have a s. engagement, a. prolium facere, Tac. A. 12, 40: cf. acerissimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6, 14. Also expr. by acriter with verb: to have a s. fight, acriter pugnare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 3: cf. vehemens, furiosus, etc. (v. FURIOUS).

**III.** Active, energetic, q. v.: acer, álacer, impiger, strenuus, etc. See also CLEVER, SKILFUL.

**IV.** Witty, facetious, q. v.: facetus, salus, lépidus, etc.: v. also ACUTE (III.), q. v. **V.** Elegant, fine, showy, q. v.: nitidus, laetus, munidus, bellus, etc.: v. also DANDY.

**VI.** Of color, lively, bright of hue: floridus, végétus, splendidus: v. GAY, BRIGHT.

**VII.** Of the wind, fresh, q. v.: smartly: **I.** Vigorously, violently: aceriter: v. SMART (*adj.*, II.).

**2.** grāviter: to strike one s., aliquem ferire g., Virg. Aen. 12, 295 v. winds blowing s., spirantibus tharin Luer.

**III.** Actively, energetically, q. v.: impigrē, strenuē: v. also CLEVERLY, SKILFULLY. **III.** Witty, q. v.: facete, etc. **smart-money:** **I.** A forfeit: pœnia multatia, Liv. 10, 12, extr: or

multa (multcta) simply: Liv: Cic.: v. FINE (subs.). **II.** In law, damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done: expr by periphr.: e. g. lites severa aestinare, Cic.: noxiā duplione deerñere, Plin. (v. DAMAGE, II.). **III.** Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for wounds or injuries received: perh. donativum may serve, Tac. H. I., 18 (though strictly this was an indiscriminate dole to the soldiers under the empire). Suet.: or if an annual gift, \*annuum emeritum (v. PENSION).

**smartness.** **I.** Of mental pain: acerbitas, Cic. Of bodily pain, best expr by adj. (v. SMART, I.) or less precisely by magnitudo with subs.: e. g., s. of punishment, in poena, Cæs.: v. also POIGNANCY, SEVERITY. **II.** Impetuosity, whemene, q. v.: impetus, vis, violentia, etc.: or expr by adj. **III.** Alertness: alacritas v. SPRIGHTLINES. **IV.** Wittiness, q. v.: v. HUMOUR (III.), POINT (II.), ACUTENESS. **V.** Showiness: best expr by adj. (v. SMART, V., VI.).

**smart-ticket** (a certificate given to wounded sailors and soldiers, entitling them to smart-money): \*testimonium scriptum s. per tabulas factum: v. CERTIFICATE.

**smash** (v.): comminuo, confringo: v. TO BREAK.

**smash** (subs.): fractura, dissolution (v. BREAKING, subs.); or expr by verb: Phr. colloq.: *I went utterly to s. in my affairs, omnis res mea fracta est*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 18 (metaph. from a shipwreck). **i.** nafragium fortuniarum or rei familiaris (bankruptcy): Cic.

**smatter** (v.): **I.** To have a superficial knowledge: v. TO DABBLE (I.).

**II.** To talk superficially or ignorantly: v. TO BABBLE.

**smatter, smattering** (subs.): expr. by periphr.: a s. of knowledge, cognitio manca atque inchoata (based on Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153). \*levis artis aliquis scientia, Phr.: having a s. of philosophy, odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, med.: to have a s. of, aliquid primoris labris attingere, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 37: studies of which it is enough to have a s., studia quibus perfundi satis est, Sen. Ep. 36, post init.

**smarterer:** **I.** In learning, generally: **1.** literator (opp. literatus, a man of real learning): Suet. Gramm. 4, med. (v. inf. II.); alter literator fuit, alter literas sciens, Gall. 13, 9, ad init.

**2.** sēmiductus: Cic.: Mart.: cf. Quint. I, 1 (nihil enim pejus est iis quod paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, falsam sibi scientias persuasioneum induerunt). **3.** mēdiocriter doctus, Suet. (v. inf. II.). **4.** scīolus (very late, and not to be imitated): Arn. 2, 86.

**II.** In grammar: grammātista: cf. Suet. Gramm. 4, post med. (sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguunt, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatica, et Iulii quidem absolute, hunc medicōriter docum existimant). **III.** In poetry, poēta mēdiocris: v. POETASTER, VER-SIFIER. **IV.** In medicine, perh. empiricus (a physician whose art is founded solely on practice): v. QUACK. Phr.: a s. in some art or other, \*primis aliquicū artis rudimentis vix imbūtus (Ainsw.): v. DABBLER.

**smear** (v.): **I.** To cover with a greasy substance: lino, circulino, perlino, collino, illino, obilino (v. TO BE-SMEAR). **II.** To anoint with oil: ungo, inungo, perungo: v. TO ANOINT. **III.** To lay on plaster, etc.: induco, trulliso, gypso (v. TO PLASTER) pico, impico (v. TO PITCH, IV.). **IV.** To smear over, rub out anything written (i.e. by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style): **1.** lino, livi, and lēvi, litum, 3: I see very many things that deserve to be s'd over, plurima cerno digna lini, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 15. **2.** obilino, lēvi, litum 3: vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripsent, Gel. 20, 6, fin.: v. TO BLOT OUT, ERASE, OBLITERATE.

**smell** (v.): **A.** TRADS. **B.**

Lit. To perceive by the nose, smell at, examine by smelling, smell out, detect by smelling: **1.** olfacto, feci, factum, 3 to s. anything, aliquid o., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, III. **2.** olfacto, i, to s. at a dress, o. vestimentum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 56: to s. at a branch of penny-royal, pulegi ramum o., Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 155. **3.** ödöror, i, I will go and s. out like a hound, ibi odorans quasi venaticus, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cf. cibum o., Hor. Epod. 6, 10. Join (fig.): indagare et odorari aliquid, Cic. Ver. 2, 54, 135. Phr.: to s. at a nossey, fasciculum ad nares admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: cf. dicere naribus tura, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21.

**II.** Fig.: olfactio or should I not have smelt him out six entire months, before he attempted any such project, aut non sex totis mensibus prius offecissem quam ille inquitque cooperet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: to s. out money, o. nummum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, II. Phr.: to s. out the bribery of Staienus, odore suspicis Staienium corruptum esse sentire, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: she has smelt your purse, marsupium huic obolunt, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 33: my wife now s.s. out my design, subiecto hoc tam uxori quod ego machinor, ib. 2, 3, 59: v. TO TRACE OUT, SCENT OUT, DETECT, FIND OUT. **B.** Interdictus: to emit a s., or to s. of: **1.** öleo, ölni, 2 (constr. absol. or with acc.): less freq. with abl. of the thing: women seemed to s. well, because they smelt of nothing (i.e. had no perfumes), mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil oleant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: to s. well, bene olere (v. supr.): jucunde o., Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177: to s. illate male, Plaut. he s.s. of perfumes, olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: to s. of sulphur, o. sulphure, Ov. M. 5, 405: to fit in sense (v. TO SMACK, B. II. 3; to RETRAY, II. 3). **2.** rödöleo, ui, 2 (like oleo in constr.): lit. and fig.: v. TO SMACK, B. II. 4). **3.** öbleo, 2 (to s. strong, stink): you s. of garlic, obulisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: v. TO STINK. **4.** pörléo, 2 (to emit s. of penetrating odour): Lucr. 6, 1153. **5.** fragro, i (usu. with abl. of the thing): you always s. of cassia and cinnamon, semper casiaque cinnamoque fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 1, and pass. Also of unpleasant odours: that you may not s. offensively of yesterday's wine, ne graviter franges vino, id. 1, 87, 1: but gen, found, in prep. part: v. SMELLING (adj.). **6.** hällo, i: v. TO EXHALE (2), FRACCIANCE. **7.** spiro, i: whether the cinnamon s. flat, sen spiritum cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: plenty of strong-s. and savory, graviter spirantis copi thymbrae, Virg. G. 4, 31. **8.** säpio, iiii or ii, 3 (rare in this sense): to s. of perfumes, unguenta s., Plin. 17, 5, § 18: cf. Pl. Po. 2, 4, 47. **9.** expr. by odor with verb: e. g., jactare odorem, Virg. G. 2, 132: spirare o., id. Aen. 1, 497 (404): spargere o., Hor. Od. 2, 15, 7: reddere odorem, Plin. 36, 23, 55 § 177.

**10.** foeteo, püteo, 2, etc.: v. TO STINK. Phr.: the scent s.s. strong, odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, extr.: whose breath s.s. rank, cui os oleat, Ulp. Dig.: cf. anima foetet, Pl. As. 5, 2, 44.

**smell, smelling** (subs.): **I.** The sense of smell: **1.** ödöratus, us, m.: there is no need to speak about taste and s., nihil necess. est de gustu et o. loqui, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: insects have eyes, some even have s., insecta habent oculos, aliquia et o., Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10. **2.** olfactus, us, m.: it is plainly evident that fishes have s., pisces olfactum esse manifeste patet, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194. Phr.: keenness of s., sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: also sagacitas canum, simply, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92 (v. TO SMELL, A., I., 1): the keen s. (or sense) of dogs, odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132 (v. KEEN-SCENTED), hence fig., to have a keen s., sagaciter odorant, Hor. Epod. 12, 4, opp. naris obesae, fig., of dull scents, intelligence, ib. 12, 2: devoid of s., odorant, odoris sensu carens (Georg.). not that they had no s., non

quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. **II.** The act of s.ing: **1.** ödöratio, onis, f.: the delight of acts of s., delectatio odoratum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20. **2.** ödöratus, us, m.: not only is the tasting of them pleasant, but the s. (or s.ing) of them also, corum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, § 158. **3.** olfactus, us, m.: Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156.

**III.** Scent, odour: **1.** ödos (or ödör), öris, m.: every s. ascends, omnis o. ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 141.

Join: a pleasant s., o. suavis et jucundus, Cic. (v. SCENT, PERFUME, FRAGRANCE): a bad s., o. teter, Caes. (v. STENCH, STINK), or odor, simply, Sal.

Suet.: a strong s. of marigold, gravis o. calthæ, Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28: a herb of a pleasantly strong s., herba suavit gravi, id. 25, 9, 70, § 118: cf. o. jucunde gravi, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60: a pungent s., o. argutus, id. 15, 3, 4, § 18: o. asper, id. 27, 8, 41, § 64: acer o., id. 12, 17, 40, § 80: excitatus o., id. 20, 17, 71, § 182. Phr.: impregnated with a s., (odore) imbutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: cf. alieno o. infici (based on alieno sapore infici, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17: P. and A.): without s., \*odore carens, odore nullo, cui nullus odor est, sine odore esse (Georg.): [For to have, emit a s., v. TO SMELL, B.]: beyond two months it does not retain its s., supra duos menses odor ejus non permanet integer (based on Col. 12, 49, ad fin., where we find sapor instead of odor).

**2.** nidor, öris, m. (κρίων, the scent or steam of anything roast, boiled or burnt): let the penates grow fat, drenched in festal s. (or steam), pingue-scant madidi laeto n. Penates, Mart. 7, 27, 5: a foul kind of s. from burnt feather, foedus quidam n. ex austra pluma, Liv. 38, 7, extz: Plin. Join: to stand in the s. of the cook-shops, in ganearium n. atque fume stare, Cic. Pis. 6, 13. **3.** spiritus, us, m.: (rare in this sense): a sweet s. of perfume, s. unguenti suavis, Lucre. 3, 223: cf. s. florum naribus haustus, Gell. 9, 4, post med.: a foul s., s. foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 27, 1, jin. **4.** halitus, us, m.: v. FUME (subs. I.). **5.** ähnelitus, us, m. (of spirit, wine, etc.): s. (or fumes) of wine, vini a., Cic. post Red. 7, 16. [In the same sense, anima is used: the s. of wine, a. amphorae, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5]: v. FUME (subs.). **6.** aura (poet.): a sweet s. (or odour), dulcis a., Virg. G. 4, 417: cf. si tantum notas odor attulit auras, ib. 3, 251: the savoury s.s. from the sheepfolds, pingues ab ovibus auræ, Stat. Th. 10, 46. **7.** gräveölenzia (a rank s.): rank s. of the arm-pits, g. alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87. Phr.: pleasant s.s. given off from flowers, suavitatis odorum qui e floribus afflantur, Cie. Sen. 17, 59: one kind of saffron has no s., the other has umum (genus croci) hebes, alterum odoratum, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.

**smelling** (adj.): **I.** Smelling sweetly: suavis, suaveolens, ölens (oftener used in bad sense), ödöratus, ödörer, ödorus: v. FRAGRANT, SWEET.

Also frägrans, Virg. Cat.: bæm oldius, Col. Phr.: all sorts of sweet-s.ing flowers, omnis copia narium, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 6. **II.** Sing ill: **1.** öldjus·o, capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: o. sexen, Suet. Tib. 45: o. vulpes, Mart. 10, 37: v. RANK. **2.** gräveölenz, ents, fauces g. Averni, Virg. Aen. 6, 201: App. de Mundo, p. 74: cf. foetidus (v. FETID), foedus teter (v. FOUL, adj. 1), putridus, rancidus (v. RANCID, STINKING).

**III.** Sing strongly: **1.** grävis, e. g. hircus, Hor.: see also RANK. **2.** gräveolens, ents, strong-s.ing centaur, g. centaurea, Virg. G. 4, 270: v. PUNGENT.

(N.B.—May be expr. also by gen. of odor with adj.: e. g., a. pungent s. sing herb, herba odoris asperi [v. SMELL, subs., III. 1]: a most sweet-s.ing root, radix suavissimi odoris, Plin. 25, 9, 64, § 110).

**—bottle:** **1.** olfactörium: Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92. **2.** olfactörium olfac-

toriola vascula sunt mulieria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Or. 19, 31.  
smelling-salts: \* sal olfactiorius (Georg.).

smelt (subs.): \*Salmo operlanus, Linn.  
smelt (v.): 1. cōqno, coxi, aurum, 3: to s. gold with lead, c. aurum cum plumbō, Plin. 32, 3, 19, § 60. 2. exōquo, 3: fire s.s out flame from metals, ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. Fast 4, 785. 3. fundo, ludi, fusim, 3: to s. copper, f. aes, Plin. 34 2, 3, § 5: stone is useful in s.ing glass, lapis fundendo vitro utilis, id. 34, 14, 42, § 148. For liquēfacio, Illico, conflo, v. TO MELT, A., I.

smelter: 1. flātor, ōris, m.: Pomp. Dig. 2. flātūrārius (a metal-caster): Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6. 3. fusor, ōris, m. (like preced.): Cod. Just. 10, 64. 4. auricocitor, ōris, m. (a gold-refiner): Inscr.

smelting (subs.): the act of s.ing: 1. flātūra aeris f., Vitr. 2, 7, ad fin. 2. conflātūra (very rare): Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197. 3. fusura: f. plumbi, id. 33, 6, 35, § 100. 4. fūsio, onis, f.: Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3.

—furnace: aeraria fornax, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119: v. FURNACE.

—house: 1. aeraria (sc. officina): Varr. L. L. 8, 33. 2. officina fūstoria.

—pot: 1. cātinus: Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69. 2. fistile: id. 33, 9, 49, § 131.

smerlin (a fish): \*Cobitis aculeata, Linn.

smew (an aquatic fowl): \*Mergus albellus, Linn.

smilacin (in Chem.): \*smilax sarsaparilla, M. L.: \*smilacina.

smile (v.): 1. subridere (sur.), si, 2. she s.d with sidelong glances, limis subriste ocellis, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 33: to s. softly, molle s., Pers. 3, 110: Cic.: Virg. 2. rēnideō, 2 (of a smile lighting up the features): Egnatius, because he has white teeth, s.s on every occasion, E, quod candidos bidentes, r. usqueaque, Cat. 37 (39), 1, and freq. in this poem: gen. found in pres. part. (v. SMILING, adj.). Fig.: Fortune s.ing on me, mihi rēnides Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246. 3. arridoē (adv.), risi, risum, 2 (to s. upon, esp. approvingly): used by Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11, in opp. to derideō: conste absol., or with dat.: more rarely with acc.): when I have laughed, you s., quum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 457: men's faces s. on those who s., ridentibus aridient humani vulnis, Hor. A. P. 101: scarcely to s. familiarly upon his friends, vix notis familiariter a, Liv. 41, 20, init. Fig.: when the weather is s.ing, quum tempestas a, Lucr. 2, 23 (32): cf. quandoque nubī Fortunae arriderit hora, Petr. 13, 12. 4. rideo, risi, risum, 2 (to s. pleasantly on: absd., or with ad., or dat.): the propitious deities s.d and granted (your request), riserunt facies et tribuere dicit, Mart. 1, 104: (of an infant), to s. sweetly on its father, dulce r. ad patrem, Cat. 59 (61), 212: (also with acc. but very rarely): quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21. Fig.: the levels of the sea s. upon thee (i.e. took brightly up to thee), tibi rident aquora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: Cat.: hor: cf. florū coloribus almus ridet ater, Ov. M. 15, 205. Join: while Fortune s.s, dum juvat et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: with which cf. Tac. H. 2, 12, init., blandiebatur coptis fortuna: Ov. M. 1, 3, Di coptis aspira meis, Liv. 30, 30, post med., mihi tatis fortuna affluit; Virg. G. 1, 18, adiis, o Tegeae, favens.

smile (subs.): risus: Cic. Or expr. by verb: e.g. s.c. to restore a familiar s. upon his friends, vix notis familiariter arridere (v. to SMILE): with a s. not unmingle with rage, subridens mixta ira, Virg. Aen. 10, 742: with a false s. on his face, falsum rēnides vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60, med. Phr.: to elicit a s. from mourners, risum lugentibus evocare, Sen. Ep. 29, al. med.: to

produce a s. (at another's expense), ex-cuteo risum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 35 (but see Orell. ad l.).

smiling (adj.): 1. rēnides: that wantonly s. boy (Cupid), iste lascivus ac r., Sen. Hippol. 277. 2. ridens mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20. Phr.: Jo in to have a s. countenance, esse vultu bilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100.

smilingly: expr. by part. or adj.: subridens, arridens: to look s., esse vultu bilari atque laeto, Cic.

smirch: v. to soil (1).

smirk (v.): perb. \*mīmīcē, mōlestē

subridere (on which: incēdere mīmīcē ac moleste, Cat. 40, (42), 7: or, \*amīctīa simulatione subridere: \*impētē et frīgē subridere.

smirk (subs.): risus Incipit, Cat. 37 (39), 16: less precisely, ficti simulatīe vultus (c. Cic. Clu. 26, 72): molestus vultus, Quint.

smite: 1. Lit.: ferio, 4 (in most senses): so that thou smitest thy fore-head (as a sign of vexation), ut frontem ferias, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: v. TO STRIKE.

II. Fig.: to be smitten (with love), ardore, amōre, ardore, depérire amōre, effūsē amare (v. PASSIONATELY): also flagrare amōre aliquis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71 (v. TO LOVE): incensus amore, Virg. Aen. 1, 298: amore captus, Liv. 30, 12, ad fin.: cf. amore peire, Virg. E. 10, 12 miser amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32: post med.: amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: insaniare amores, Prop. 2, 34, (3, 32), 23; insane amare, Pl. Cūr. 1, 3, 20.

smith: faber, bri, m. (gen. plur.) usus, fabrum, Cic. Or. 46, 156: but also fabrū, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147, etc.): used absol.: to buy a slave as a s. or as a plasterer, hominem pro f. aut pro tectorē emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: Vitr.: cf. Ov. M. 12, 277, quod ferrum igne rubens) forcius curva quum f. eduxit. But gen. with a qualifying term: e.g. a blacksmith, faber ferrarius: or expr. simply by the adj.: e.g., ferrarius, aetarius, argenterius, etc. (v. BLACKSMITH, COPPERSMITH, SILVERSMITH, etc.). Or expr. by a distinctive word, as excūsor (a copersmith): Quint. 2, 21, 10: s.'s tools, fabrilia (tractio f. fabri), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116: s.'s bellows, follis fabriliis, Liv. 38, 7, extr.: s.'s furnace, fornax, cāniūs (v. FURNACE); s.'s hammer, marculus (mart.-v. HAMMER); s.'s tongs, forceps, Virg. G. 4, 175. v. also ANVIL.

smithy: 1. fabrica: Vulcan who is reported to have presided over a s. at Lemnos, Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praeſuſiſe, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: a s. for forging arms, armorum f., Veg. Mil. 2, 11. 2. officina: o. Cyclopum, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8: or with a qualifying word, o. ferraria, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: cf. o. ferrariorū, id. 16, 6, 8, § 2. Also a s. for forging arms, o. armorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: v. MANUFACTORY. Phr.: having established s.s, positis incubibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 629.

smitten (enamoured): v. to SMITE.

smock: 1. A woman's under-garment: 1. indūsum: Non. 539.

2. [N.B.—Not subducum: cf. Varro in Non. 542, 24, poste aquam binas tunicas habere cooperunt, instituerunt vocare subducum (virorum) et indūsum (leminarium): a s.-maker] indūrius, Pl. Apul. 3, 5, 35. 2. int̄erula (a woman's night-dress): (illa) discissa int̄erula, decora brachia saevientibus palmarulis converberat, App. Met. 8, p. 205. II. A s.-frock (for men): amictūm linteum (Georg.).

smoke (v.): A. To Trans.: I. To purify by smoke (e.g. houses, hives, etc.): suffio, fūmigo, suffūmigo, etc. (v. TO FUMIGATE, FUMIGATION). Phr.: fūmum immittere, admovere, Col.: fūmum manū praetendente sequaces, Virg. G. 4, 230.

II. To dry in the smoke: infūmo, i. s.d s. brain, astri cere-brum infūmatio, Plin. 28, 16, 61 § 225. Phr.: to s. the grape, vānum fūmo durare, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72: fūmo succare, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 73:

to s. hams, in fūmo (pernas) suspenderē, Cato R. R. 162, fin.: a s. ham, fūmosa persona, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117 s.d (or smoke-dried) grape, fabrilius uva, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3. III To expel by s., to s. out: Phr.: fūmo abigere (apes) Plin. 14.

IV. To s. (tobacco): Phr. \*berba Nicotiana fūmum dicere (Georg.); or more shortly, \*Nicotiana uti: to s. a pipe, \*Nicotiana fūmum per infūbūm haurire s. Nicotiana uti. V.

Fig.: To s. out a matter, to discover: v. to SMELL (A., II., Phr.).

B. Intrans.: To emit smoke, or, vapour like s.: 1. fūmo, i: the places s. with sulphur, loca sulphure f., Virg. Aen. 2, 648. we see that the earth is hot, and s.s after fresh digging, (vidēmus) recenti fossione terram fūmare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25 (the words in italics being a quotation from some poet): plains s.ing with dust, fūmantē pulvēre campi, Virg. Aen. 11, 908: horses s.ing with sweat, equi f. sudore, ib. 12, 338: already the rooftops of the villages in the distance are s.ing (with fires for the preparation of food: i.e. evening approaches), jam summa procul villarum culmina mantant, Virg. E. 1, 82: the chimney s.s, \*caminus fumat: the house s.s, domus fumat, Cic. 2. exābō, vāpō, i: v. TO EXHALE, STEAM. Phr.: the dark mountains s. darkly, humidi montes effundunt caliginē, Curt. 4, 12, post med.: the streams of Tiber still s. with our blood, recalent nostro Tiberina fluenti sanguine adhuc, Virg. Aen. 12, 35: s.ing entrails (of victims) spirantia fibra, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.

smoke (subs.): 1. fūmūs: Caes.: s. rolling in waves, f. undans, Sen. Troad. 1, 20: cf. fūmūs agit undam, Virg. Aen. 8, 257: wreaths of s., volumina fumi, Ov. M. 13, 600: to belch forth s., evomere f., Virg. Aen. 8, 253: vine long-kept (or mellowed) in s., fūmo in veteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 19. Prov.: (i.) to make promises that end in s. (lit. to sell s.): vendere vanos fūmos, Mart. 4, 5, 7. (ii.) where there's s., there's fire, semper flamma fūmo proxima, Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 53. 2. vāpō, hāltū, etc., v. EXHALATION, FUME. Phr. the s. flies aloft, volat vapor ater ad auras, Virg. Aen. 7, 466. 3. suffūsū, us, m. (s. produced by fumigation): s. herbas, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116. 4. nebūlā; v. MIST: quæ exigit ignis, the mists of s., which fire draws out, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31: cf. nebula ingens specus aetust atra, Virg. Aen. 8, 258. 5. nābes, is, f. (poet.): Actna belches aloft a murky cloud of s., (Actna) atram prorumpit ad aethera n., Virg. Aen. 3, 572: the s. of frankincense, Sabae n., Stat. S. 4, 8, 2 Phr.: I saw that our prospects were vanishing in s., extenuari spēn nostrā et evanescere vidi, Cic. Att. 1, 13, init.

smoke-black: v. LAMP-BLACK.

\*box (of a steam-boiler): perh. \*fūmārium (which lit. = a chamber for ripening wine in s., Col. 1, 6, 19, seq.: Mart. 10, 36, 1).

—hole: fūmāriolum: the s.-hole (or crater) of Vesuvius, f. Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12: see also CRATER.

—jack: \*veru machinamento versatum (Quich.).

smoker: (a user of tobacco): qui nicotianam uituit (see also TO SMOKE, A., IV.).

smoky } I. Full of smoke: 1.

smoking } fūmeus: s. lights of torches, f. ta-dis lumina, Virg. Aen. 6, 591. 2. fūmido: s.ing allars, f. alaria, Ov. M. 12, 259 (see also STEAMING): a s. mist exhales, f. exhalatētē caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111. 3. fūmōsus: f. flamma, Cato R. R. 38, 4: f. fax, Petr. 97. Of gems, smoke-coloured: 1. topazius, Plin. 37, 8, 15, § 114: hence called also capnias (καπνίας), id. 37, 9, 44, § 128. II. Producing smoke: fūmifer: s. fires, i. ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 520: (Cacus) collects beneath his cave s. night, glomerat sub antri i. noctem, ib. 8, 255.

III. Smelling or tasting of smoke:

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**1.** fūmidus, a s. flavour (of wine), f. virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127. **2.** fūmōsus: s. mead, f. (defructum), id. 18, 11, 74 § 119; perh. \*redolens s. sapiens sumum, may also serve. Phr.: a s. house, \*donus fumo infestata (Ainsw.); s. (i.e. smoke-like) masses (of clouds), fumigantes globi, Geil. 19, 1, 3, unit.

**IV. Soiled by smoke:** **1.** fūmōsus: a s. (or well-smoked) wall, f. paries, Petr. 135 s. busts, f. imagines, Cic. Pis. 1, 1. **2.** décolor (fumigine): when Flaccus (i.e. Horace's works) became s. all over, quum totus decolor esset Flaccus, Juv. 7, 227 (v. suut, subs., unit).

**smooth (adj.):** **A.** Lit.: **1.** Not rough: **1.** lēvis, e (opp. asper): certaia small bodies s., others rough, corporicula quadam levia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66. Of the human body (=*youthful, beautiful*): Galatea, s.er than shells worn by the constant wave, leviter assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 791; s. breast, brou, I. pectus, frons, Virg. s. neck, I. colla, Ov. Of the hair: that the hair may be s. by using the comb, sit cum pectore I., Ov. M. 12, 409 (v. GLOSSY): see also POLISHED (I.). **2.** énōdis, e (without knots): s. trunks (of trees), e. trunca, Virg. G. 2, 78. **3.** lūbricus (slippery): the leg worn s. by fettlers, crux I. compede, Mart. 9, 58: a sphinx wrought out s. from the natural rock, sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica (but v. I. rubrica), Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77. **4.** tēres, étis (well-turned, rounded off): s. trunks of trees, t. trunci arborum, Virg. Aen. 6, 207: cf. t. virga, Ov. t. hastile, Liv. t. lapillus, Ov. **5.** lēvágūta (made smooth: part of levigo, I.): Macr. S. 1, 12. **6.** rāsīlis, e: box made smooth with the lathe, torna r. buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: cf. palmes r. (i.e. deprived of the bark), Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 265: Cat. Ov. **7.** adésus (worn away by water): a. lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36: a. scopulis, Ov. H. 10, 26.

**II. Without hair, bald:** **1.** glâber, bra, brum (of men and beasts: gen. naturally smooth, but also artificially s.): s., either from the hair worn down or from its being plucked out by the roots, glaber, retritis pilis aut penitus evulsis, Sen. Ep. 47, ad met.: a husband s.er than a gourd, maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163: sheep of a s. belly, ovea ventre g., Varr. R. II. 2, 2, 6: cf. g. colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7. **Dimin.** glabellus: g. corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168: a. scutinum slave, glaber, Cat. 59 (fr. 135: to make s. (or bald), glabro, Col. 12, 3, 4: to become s., glabresco, id. 2, 20, 2. **2.** lénis, e: Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a s. man, Esau frater meus pilosus est, et ego lenis, Vulg. Gen. xxvii. II. **3.** calvus: v. bald. **III. Calm, gentle:** (of the sea) placidus, tranquillus, pacatus (v. CALM): (of rivers) sedatus (v. CALM): clémens, mitis (v. GENTLE). **B. Fig.:** **1.** Of the voice or style, flowing, without impediment **1.** lēvis (flowing): I. oratio (opp. aspera), Cic. Or. 5, 20: 1. et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15 [the ears are annoyed by an uneven style, are soothed by a s. one, (aures) frangis offenduntur et levibus molecentur, Quint. 9, 4, 116]. **2.** tēres, étis: a s. voice in d'bates, t. vox in disputationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 64: a speech full, but yet s. (or well-rounded off, polished), oratio plena, sed tamen t., Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: v. polished (I.), ELEGANT. **3.** lénis, e: Join to the s. arrangement of a speech, i. et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127. See also FLUENT, FLOWING. Also in Gramm., the s. breathing, I. spiritus (opp. spiritus asper), Prisc. p. 572, P.

**II. Of the temper, equable: aequabilis, aequalis, aequus: v. UNIFORM.** **III. Smooth-tongued** (usu. in bad sense) blandus, to distinguish a s. friend from a true one, b. amicum a vero sercerare, Cic. Am. 25, 95 (v. FLATTERING, FALSE, SPECIOUS). **IV.** (if manners, smooth: cōmisi, commōdūs: v. AFFABLE, AGREEABLE.

**smooth (v.):** **1.** To remove rough-

ness from a surface: **1.** lēvo, i: to s. tables, i. mensas, Stat. Th. I, 519. **Join:** to s. brams, i. ac radere tigma, Luer. 5, 1265. **2.** allévo, i (only in Column.): to s. knots and scars, nodos et circatrices a., Col. 7, 15, 3. **3.** lēvigo, i (of making smooth with a knife, file, punice-stone, chalk, etc.: so polio, invr.): all the walls are s.d with plaster, omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3, med.: for s.ing the skin, ad levigandam cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10, § 20.

**4.** pōlio, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (like levigo): to s. dove-cotes with plaster, p. columbarium cellas tectorio, Col. 8, 8: v. TO POLISH. **5.** limo, i (to plane): v. to FILE. **6.** runcino, i (to plane): v. to PLANE. **7.** rādo, rāsi, rāsum (to s. off): to s. (or polish) stones, r. lapides, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: v. supr. (L.): v. TO SHAVE OFF. **8.** sterno, stravi, stratum, 3 (to spread out flat, fig.): to s. the surface of the waters, s. aquor aquis, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: cf. placidi straverunt aquora venti, ib. 5, 763: to s. (or pave) a path through the sea, sternere viam per mare, Luer. 3, 1042: cf. tranquillo, etc. (v. TO CALM). Phr.: phaser s.d with a tooth, charta dentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: s.d with punice, morsu punicis politus, Mart. 8, 2, 2: also punicatus, e.g. p. manus, Mart. 5, 41, 6: to s. the brow (i.e. cheer up), frontem remittere (opp. frontem adducere), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, ad med.: fr. exporigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: fr. explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: fr. solvere, Mart. 14, 183. See also to LEVEL, and for other senses, to SOFTEN. [N.B.—For to s. linen, v. TO IRON, TO MANGLE (I.).] **II. To s. away obstacles, to facilitate:** **1.** sterno, stravi, stratum, 3: fame propitious hath s.d a kindly path for thee, praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813: cf. adiutus, iter expedit, Caes: so muvio, praeunruo (v. TO FAVE): v. TO FACILITATE. **2.** complano, i: Join: to s. (or render tolerable) the rough, the harsh, c. et mollire aspera, dura, Sen. Prog. 5, fin.: see also to ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, SOOTHE (I.). Phr.: these difficulties were s.d away by two circumstances, his difficultibus duea res erant subdio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. **III. To palliate, smooth a fault:** v. TO PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. **IV. To flatter (Shakesp.):** v. TO FLATTER.

**smoothly:** **A.** Lit.: Evenly, q. v.; and for other senses, expr. by adj. (v. SMOOTH). **B. Fig.:** Of oratory: with easy flow, lēniter, Cic. Phr.: to flow s. on in speaking, uno tenore in dicendo fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21 (v. UNIFORMITY). **I. Easily, q. v.** **II. Flattering,** q. v.

**smoothness:** **I.** As physical quality: **1.** lēvor, óris, m.: in paper clearness and s. are looked at, in chartis candor, l. (spectantur), Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 78: to bring clearness and s. to the body, candorem et l. corpori affere, id. 30, 14, 43, Cic. 5, 127. **2.** lēvitatis, átis, f.: s. of mirrors, l. speculum, Cic. Tim. 14, init.: Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7. Also l. testimorum, Cels. 4, 16, init. (v. SLIPPERINESS). **3.** aequalitatis, átis, f. (evenness): s. of the sea, maris, Sen. Ep. 53, ad init.: v. LEVELNESS.

**II. To level:** **1.** v. to LEVELNESS: ad equalitatem redigit, Plin. 10, 13, 39, § 113: s. of flax, l. lini, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82. **2.** lēnitatis, átis, f.: the Arar flows into the Rhone with wonderful s., Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili l. Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Of flavour: the s. of wine, lēnitatis (opp. austera) vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120. **3.** glabritas, átis, f. (s. of the skin, baldness): in pt., Arn. 3, 108: see also BALDNESS. **II. Of the voice or style, fluency:** **1.** lēvor, óris, m.: s. of the voice, l. vocis, L. 4, 554 (552). **2.** lēvitatis, átis, f.: s. (or fluency of words, l. verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52).

**3.** lēnitatis, átis, f.: a style, running on with a kind of uniform s., genus orationis

cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: v. SOFTNESS. **4.** aequabilitatis, átis, f.: JOIN: others labour at a s. of style, elaborant illi in lenitate et aequabilitate, Cic. Or. 16, 53: v. UNIFORMITY. **III.** Of the temper, equability: aequus animus (v. EQUANIMITY). See also MILDNESS (II.), GENTLENESS (3.). **IV. Flattery** q. v.

**smother:** **I.** To kill or stifle b. suffocation: **1.** opprimo, pressi, presum, 3: to s. an old man by throwing on him many clothes, o. senem injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 50 (56), extr.: v. TO STIFLE, also to OVERLAY (II.). **2.** suffoco, strangulo, i (lit. angus): v. TO CHOKE, SUCCUMATE. Phr.: to die by being s.d (or suffocated), intercluso spiritu extinguit, Curt. 7, 5, ad met.: to s. with the heat of the baths, (balneorum) fervore atque aestu intercludere animam, Liv. 23, 7, ad init.: to be s.d by the fumes of boiling vinegar, (aceto fervent) vaporat, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 95. **II.** To extinguish by overwhelming (e.g. fire, etc.): opprimo, pressi, pressure, 3: as when a powerful flame is s.d by a quantity of water, ut quam aquae multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur (opp. consumptus ignis extinguitur), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: v. TO EXTINGUISH. **III.** To keep back, repress, stifle, q. v.: **1.** opprimo, 3: to s. o. iram, Sall. J. 92: cf. o. infiamam, Just. 12, 13. **2.** reprimi, 3: to s. passion, r. iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: to s. a groan, r. gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163; v. TO CHECK. **3.** comprimo, pressi, pressure, 3: to s. (or stifle) conscience, c. conscientiam, Cic. (v. TO STIFLE).

**4.** dēvōrō, i: to s. tears, lacrimas d., Ov. F. 4, 845: to s. groans, gemitus d., Sen. Ep. 60, med.: all sense of shame is s.d, pudor devoratus, App. M. 9, p. 225: v. TO SWALLOW. **Join:** to s. power, potentiam extinguire atque opprimere, id. Rose. Am. 13, 36: cf. tumultum o., Liv. 11, 11, init.: (v. TO PUT DOWN, QUELL, SUPPRESS). Phr.: grief s.s (or styles) the voice, dolor vocem includit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: cf. metus consumpsit vocem, Tac. H. 1, 42: the voice is s.d, vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270 (v. TO STIFLE, DROWN, II.).

**smoulder:** no exact word: perh. fumo, i, with a qualifying word may serve: e.g. if there were no cause for alarm, the seeds of war would not even now be s.ing, si nullus timor, non obruta jam nunc semina fumarent bellum, Sil. 1, 654.

**smouldering** (adj.): **1.** sōpitūs: he stirps the s. embers, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: ib. 8, 410: cf. Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras excitat, ib. 542. **2.** languidus: to blow up s. fires, l. ignes sufflare, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 17, § 79. Perh. lento too may serve. Phr.: you are walking over s.ing fires, incidis per ignes dispositos ciueri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7.

**smudge** (subs.: colloq.): lābes, litūra: v. BLOT. **smudge** (v. colloq.): v. TO SOIL (I.). **smug:** v. NEAT, SPRUCE.

**smuggle:** **1.** \*furtim merces importare, or rempublicam fraudare portorio (Kr.). **2.** sine portorio aliquid importare (based on Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171). **3.** non profiteri aliquid ad s. apud publicanos (based on Varr. R. 2, 1, 16). **4.** inscriptum aliquid importare s. exportare (based on Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16 (v. Dict. Ant. p. 1012), inscriptum pecus, the cattle, the pasture, of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer). Hence s.d goods, \*res, merx inscriptis: res non professa (Georg.). (For to s. away, v. TO STOW AWAY, HIDE.) See also CONTRABAND.

**smuggler:** **I.** One who smuggles: expr. by qui with verb: e.g. \*qui merces s. merces sine portorio importat s. exportat (Georg.): or \*qui furtim velitas merces importat, qui furtivam mercaturam exercet (Kr.). v. TO SMUGGLE.

**II.** A smuggling vessel: perh. piraticus myōpō may serve, Cic. Ver. 5, 38, 100.

**smuggling** (subs.): expr. by verb (v. TO SMUGGLE).

**smut** (subs.): **I.** Foul matter (from the combustion of coal or oil): fuligo, inis, f.: door-posts blackened with the constantly falling s.s. assidua postes fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 50; when the s.s. stuck to Virgil (i.e. his book) till he was black, quam haeret nigrō fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 227. See also SPOT, STAIN (lit. and fig.). **II.** Blight, mildew, canker, q. v.: rōbigo, ūrdo, lues, sidératio. **III.** Obscene language: obscenitas verborum (v. OBSCENITY).

**smut** (v.): **I.** To soil with s.s.: perh. \*fuligine oblinēre s. denigrare: v. TO SPOT, STAIN. **II.** To blight, mildew: \*rōbigo edere pérédere (Georg.). For intrans. sense, cf. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 126, robiginem trahere (see also to MILDEW, BLIGHT). **III.** To blacken, tarnish, q. v.

**smuttily**: obscene: v. OBSCENELY.

**smuttiness**: v. SMUT (subs.).

**smutty** (adj.): **I.** Soiled with smut: cf. fūmōsus, etc, (v. SMOKY [I.], SOOTY, GRIMY). **II.** Blighted (of crops): \*robiginē s. urend affectionis, cooperitus, corruptus (Georg.). **III.** Obscene: obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

**snack**: **I.** An equal portion, share: obsol. except in coll. pl., to go s.s. with: I will go s.s. with you, dimidiā tecum partem dividam, Plaut. (v. TO HALVE, HALVES): gn s.s. dividuum face, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33. See also SHARE.

**II.** A slight or hasty repast: **1.** coenūla (a small dinner), 'tis but a s. parve est c., Mart. 5, 78, 22: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: to provide a s. c. facere (based on coenās facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6). **2.** gustūlus, m. (a small dish of food, relish): to get ready a s., praeparare g., App. M. 9, p. 232.

**snaffle** (subs.): frenum (pl. freni or -a): v. BIT, BRIDLE.

**snaffle** (v.): v. TO BIT, BRIDLE.

**snail**: **1.** cochlea (coecula) f. (coχλας ὄ): Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (where we find the epithets, terri-gena, herbigrada, domiporta): to be slower than a s., vincere c. tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 29; preserves of s.s. (the Romans considering them a delicacy), cochlearium vivaria, Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 173; s.s. without shells, c. nudae, id. 29, 6, 36, § 112; **2.** SLUGS. *Dinum*, cochleola, Hier. Ep. 64, No. 19: s.-formed (spiral), in cochleam, Cels. 8, 12, No. 1, med.: cochleatum, Sid. Ep. 4, 15, fin.: v. SPIRAL, SPIRALLY. **2.** thin, acic, comm. (a s. without a shell): a s. in its shell, implicitus conchae l., poet. Col. 10, 324. In Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177 (lactucum in-nascuntur limaces et cochleae), I. apparently = slugs, as opp. to s.s.: v. SLUGS.

**A s.s. shell**: **1.** cochlea (rare in this sense): Mart. 11, 18, 23; cf. also, curvarum domum uida, cochlearum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 33; (which, however, Forcell. understands of the tortoise). [Note.—Not, cochlearium, which is a place where snails were kept and fed for eating, Varr. R. R. 3, 122, and ib. 3, 141.] Phr.: a s.s. pace, testudines gradus (lit. tortoise's), Pl. Apul. 1, 1, 10; less precisely, incessus tardus, lentes: Cic.: s-like men (i.e. with the pace of a s.), homines spissadissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3. **2.** concha v. supra.

**clover**: \*Medicago scutellata, Linn.: perh. also, trifolium minutissimum, Plin. 21, 9, 50, § 54.

**flower**: \*Phaseolus caracalla, Linn.

**snake**: **1.** anguis, is, m. and f. (abl. anguis and angui): femina: mas, a., Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: the s.s. shels its skin, a. vernat, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98 (see also miscell., infi.): crested s.s. a. jubati, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 56. Prov. there lurks a s. in the grass (of some concealed danger), latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 91. **2.** serpens, entis, f.: pass. **3.** drāco, ὄφη: v. SERPENT. **4**

cölüber, cölnbra; v. ADDER. **5.** vi-péra: v. VIPER.

**a (water-s.):** n. violator (*prisoner*) aquae, Lucan 9, 718 (720): prob. the "Coluber matrix, Linn. **7.** hydrus or -os, i, m. and hydra, f. (*a water-s.*): Virg. Both are used of the constellation: in Ov. F. 2, 243, anguis = hydra. **8.** chely-drus, i, m. = χελώρος (*a fetid s. living mostly in water*: prob. the common s.), Virg. G. 3, 415. **9.** chersydros, i, m. = χερσύδρος (*the ringed or common s., which often takes to the water*): chersydros tractique via fumante chelydr (see preceded), Lucan 9, 711 (709). **10.** \*crotalūs, i, m. (*the rattles*), Linn. **11.** coluber naja (*the bearded s.*), Linn. **12.** cérastes, ae or is, m. = κεπάστης, a horned s.: Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 714: (\*Coluber cérastes, Linn.).

**13.** jécules (sc. serpens: a s. that darts from a tree on its prey): volucres j., Lucan 9, 718 (720): Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 86 (perh. \*Coluber acha-tulla, Linn.).

**14.** cenchris, idis, m. and acc. cenchrin, Plin.: v. in fr. (*a kind of spotted s. apparently like preced.*): semper recto lapsurus limite, c. Lucan 9, 710: Plin. 20, 22, 92, § 245. **15.** scútula, scytala or re seytala, ae, f. = σκυρτά: a cylindrical s. of equal thickness throughout, Lucan 9, 717, (715): Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 54. **16.** dipsas, idis, f. = διψάς (*a kind of s. whose bite caused violent thirst*): Lucan 9, 710: ace. to Schneider, the \*Coluber viperæ, Linn.

**17.** ammodytes, ae, m. = αμμόδυτης, sand-creeper): Lucan 9, 714 (716).

**18.** amphibius = αμφιβιαῦα (*a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*), Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 717. **19.** páræs or parias, ae, m. = παρεῖας (*a kind of s.*): Lucan 9, 719 (721). **20.** haemorrhoids, idis, f. = ἀπόρροτος, discharging blood: an unknown poisonous s.: Lucan 9, 707: Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210. **21.** prestre, éris, m. (πρητότης, burning): a kind of s.: Lucan 9, 718: Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210. **22.** seps, sépis, comm. (=σῆψ): a kind of eft or small s., whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy): ossa dissolvunt enim corpore tabificis s., Lucan 9, 721, 762, sq.: Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102. **23.** Miscell.: a s.'s bite, iectus serpentes, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14 (see also BITE (1.): a s.'s hissing, serpents sibila (*irreg. neut. plur.* of sibulus), Ov. M. 3, 38: s.s. crests, (draconum) jubae, Virg. Aen. 2, 266: s.s. coils, orbæ, volumina, spiræ, Virg. Aen. 2, 164, 208, 217; also, tortus, ib. 5, 276: s.s. skin, anguina pelvis, Cato R. R. 7: s.s. fat, anguinus adips, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: s.s. fangs, viperæ dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: a s.s. fangs, exuviae, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: cf. vestem (exure), spolium, Lucr. 4, 58, 60: membrana (chelydri), Ov. M. 7, 272; cf. membrana sive sanctus anguini, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101: cf. sene-tum, sanetum (exure), id. 20, 23, 95, § 254: 8, 11, 49, § 111: s.-born, anguina (gen. of the Thebans), Ov. M. 3, 529 (531): cf. serpentigena, Ov. M. 7, 212: draconigena, Ov. F. 3, 865: foaled, anguipes (of the giants), ib. 1, 184: cf. serpentes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17: s.-handed, anguimanus (of the elephant), with serpent arms or trunk), Lucr. 2, 536 (538).

**snake-fish** (a fish resembling the conger): **1.** ὄφιδιον (= ὄφεδιον, little s.): Plin. 32, 9, 35, § 109 (= ὄφιδιον barbatum, Linn. **2.** drāco mirinus (the Dragon Weever), Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: 32, 11, 53, § 148. **3.** draconunculus (same as preceded.): Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.

**—like**: v. SERPENT-LIKE, SER-PENTINE.

**—root** (a Virginian plant): aristolochia serpentaria.

**snake-head iris** (a bulbous plant of Aridaria): \*iris tuberosa, Linn.

**—stone**: v. SERPENTINE STONE.

**—weed**: polygónum bistorta.

**—wood**: lignum colubrinum (the wood of the *Strychnos colubrina*: Bot.).

vi-péra, cölnbra; v. ADDER. **5.** vi-péra: v. VIPER.

**6.** matrix, icis, f. (*a water-s.*): n. violator (*prisoner*) aquae, Lucan 9, 718 (720): prob. the "Coluber matrix, Linn. **7.** hydrus or -os, i, m. and hydra, f. (*a water-s.*): Virg. Both are used of the constellation: in Ov. F. 2, 243, anguis = hydra. **8.** chely-drus, i, m. = χελώρος (*a fetid s. living mostly in water*: prob. the common s.), Virg. G. 3, 415. **9.** chersydros, i, m. = χερσύδρος (*the ringed or common s., which often takes to the water*): chersydros tractique via fumante chelydr (see preceded), Lucan 9, 711 (709). **10.** \*crotalūs, i, m. (*the rattles*), Linn. **11.** coluber naja (*the bearded s.*), Linn. **12.** cérastes, ae or is, m. = κεπάστης, a horned s.: Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 714: (\*Coluber cérastes, Linn.).

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**18.** amphibius = αμφιβιαῦα (*a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*), Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 717. **19.** páræs or parias, ae, m. = παρεῖας (*a kind of s.*): Lucan 9, 719 (721). **20.** haemorrhoids, idis, f. = ἀπόρροτος, discharging blood: an unknown poisonous s.: Lucan 9, 707: Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210. **21.** prestre, éris, m. (πρητότης, burning): a kind of s.: Lucan 9, 718: Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210. **22.** seps, sépis, comm. (=σῆψ): a kind of eft or small s., whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy): ossa dissolvunt enim corpore tabificis s., Lucan 9, 721, 762, sq.: Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102. **23.** Miscell.: a s.'s bite, iectus serpentes, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14 (see also BITE (1.): a s.'s hissing, serpents sibila (*irreg. neut. plur.* of sibulus), Ov. M. 3, 38: s.s. crests, (draconum) jubae, Virg. Aen. 2, 266: s.s. coils, orbæ, volumina, spiræ, Virg. Aen. 2, 164, 208, 217; also, tortus, ib. 5, 276: s.s. skin, anguina pelvis, Cato R. R. 7: s.s. fat, anguinus adips, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: s.s. fangs, viperæ dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: a s.s. fangs, exuviae, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: cf. vestem (exure), spolium, Lucr. 4, 58, 60: membrana (chelydri), Ov. M. 7, 272; cf. membrana sive sanctus anguini, Plin. 29,

*wide his three throats s.s up the morsel thrown to him, Cerberus tria guttura pandens c. objectam (offiam), Virg. Aen. 6, 422. Cf. also dēvōrio, sorbere, etc. (v. TO DEVOUR, GULP DOWN, GOBLE); \*aperto ore captere (of a dog), Georg.*

**II.** *To snatch up, seize, q. v. for lit. sense; and for fig. sense, e.g. to s. up reports, excipere rumores: v. TO CATCH UP. Also, to s. up by stealth, surripio (v. TO FILCH, STRAEL). **III.** *To interrupt abusively or abruptly: perh. corrīpiō convicō, Caes. B. C. I, 2: also corrīpiō, absol. Suet. Ner. 35, init. Cf. also Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4, absurdū et aspere verbiis vultuque responderē. Phr.: to s. up one who is mistaken, eripere errorem alicui, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: cf. demere per vim errorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140.**

**snap, snapping (subs.):** **I.** *A sudden breaking: expr. by verb: v. to SNAP (A., B.). **II.** *A sharp noise: crēpitūs, frāgor: v. NOISE, CRASH; or expr. by verb: v. TO SNAP (A. II., B. I. II.); the s. of a whip, flagelli sonus, Sen. Ep. 122, ad fin. **III.** *An attempt to bite: e.g. to make a s. at: expr. by verb: v. TO SNAP AT.***

**snap-dragon:** **I.** *The plant: \*Anthrīnūm, Limn. **II.** *The game: lūsus uvarum passarum quae ex spiritu vini inflammatō diripiuntur (Ainsw.).**

**snappish:** **1.** *mordax, acīs (given to biting, of a dog): a s. cur, m. canis, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 27. For fig. sense, v. SNARLING. **2.** *acer: a very s. wife, acerrima uxor, Pl. Merc. 4, 4. See also CRABBED, 3. stōmāchōsūs, irācundus, etc. (v. IRITABLE, PASSIONATE).**

**snappishly:** *stōmāchōsē, irācundē (v. IRITABLY, ANGRILY): or expr. by adūj. (v. SNAPPISH). Phr.: to answer s., absurdū et aspere verbiis vultuque responderē, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: see also TO SNAP UP (III.).*

**snare (v.):** **I.** *Lit.: illāquō, i.: v. TO ENSNARE. Usu. expr. by verb and subs.: e.g. laqueis captere, pedicas ponere, etc. (v. SNARE, subs.). Join: to s. wild animals with nooses, birds with lime, laqueis captere feras et fallere visco, Virg. G. I, 139: to be s.d. (or caught) in the lasso (of a bull), aliquid haerere in laqueis, Prop. 3, 22 (2, 34), 48.*

**II.** *Fig.: 1. illāquō, i., 2. irrētio, 4: v. TO ENTANGLE, ENSNARE.*

**snare (subs.):** **I.** *Lit.: 1. lāquēus, i. m. (a noose): to capture wild animals in s.s., captere feras laqueis, Virg. G. I, 139: v. NOOSE. **2.** pēdīca, f. (a gin, springe): to place s.s. (or springs) for cranes, grubris p. ponere, Virg. G. I, 307: Liv. 21, 36, fin. **3.** plāga, f. (a hunting-net): to drive a wolf into the s.s., compellere in plagis lupum (v. l. Lycum), Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 35: to lay s.s. tendere, ponere p. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to fall into a s.s. incidere (sc. in plagis), ib: v. NET (sub.). [For to entice into a s.s. v. TO DECOY.] **II.** *Fig.: 1. lāquēus, i. m.: to entangle one in s.s. (or traps) of questions, interrogatiōnem laqueis aliquem irretire, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43: cf. 1. Stoicorum, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 76, and pass.: to lay s.s. for a rival, rīvali 1. dispōne, Ov. A. A. 2, 595: to fall into a s.s. cadere in l. ib. 3, 591: cf. in l. se induere, Pl. Cas. 1, 25. Cic.: to put one's neck into a s.s., collum in l. inserere, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: to escape from a s.s. se expedire ex l. id. 2, 42, 102. **2.** plāga, f.: to contrive s.s. (of the Stoics), p. texere, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147 (see also TO SNARE, II.). **3.** fōvea: to deceive by a s.s., fōvea decipere, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59. **4.** cassē, ium, m. (lit. hunting-nets): v. NET): Tib. 1, 6, 5. **5.** reē, is, n. (v. NET): r. amoris. Lucr. 4, 1141. **6.** Indago, inis, f. (lit. an encircling with nets): to catch, p. to speak in a s.s., velud indagine capere, Tac. A. 13, 42, fin. **7.** insidiae, arum, f.: to contrive s.s. i. parare, comparare, tendere, collocare, ponere, struere, Caes.: componere, Tac. Prop.: Tib.: disponere, Quint.: (v. AMBUSH, STRATAGEM). Phr.: full of s.s., insidiosus, Cic.: Ov.: Plin.:**

*to lay s.s. against, insidiari (with dat.): v. AMBUSH, TO LIE IN, AMBUSH: is it unjust that your enemies should fall into the s.s. they have laid for you? (injurium est) qua via te (adversari) captent, eadem ipos capi? Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16 (see also supr. II., 1). [For to entice into a s.s. v. TO ALLURE, INVEIGLE, SEDUCE.]*

**snarl (v.):** *(to growl as an angry dog): **I.** Lit.: 1. hirrio, 4 (also irrio: post-classical, but the nearest equivalent): it is a kind of instinct in dogs that they s. if they do not bark, veluti est canibus imatum, ut etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3*

**2.** gannio, 4 (to yelp): v. TO YELL. **II.** *Fig.: 1. gannio, 4: what is he s.ing at? what does he want? quid ille gannit? quid vul? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17. **2.** oogganio, 4 (fig.): to s. in one's ear (i.e. to twit with), aliquid ad aures o., Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 41. **3.** ringor, ctius, 3 (to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth, like a dog when angry): he s.s., though you may laugh, ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27 (where Donatus: ringi est stomachari tacitum: est enim tralatio a canibus latraturis).*

**4.** subringor, 3 (less strong than preced.): they will s. somewhat, who do not like my having a villa, ii subringentur qui villam me moleste ferunt habere, Cic. Att. 4, 5 (v. TO CHAFE, IV., ANGRY, TO BE). For fig. sense, see also TO GRUMBLE, MURMUR, COMPLAIN.

**snarl (subs.):** **1.** hirritus, ūs: Sid. Ep. 9, 16. **2.** gannitus, ūs: Lucr. 5, 169. Fig.: to provoke by s., gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 2. Or expr. by verb: v. TO SNARL.

**snarling (adj.):** no exact word: perh. mordax (v. SNAPPISH). Fig.: the s. Cynicus Cynicus n. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18. Join: m. et lividus, id. S. 1, 4, 93 (v. SPITEFUL): perh. too pugnax, impudent, may serve lit. and fig.: v. SNARLING.

**snarler:** **I.** Lit.: expr. by verb: e.g. q. qui hirrit, etc. (v. TO SNARL, I.). **II.** Fig.: expr. by adūj. (v. SNARLING, adj.).

**snatch, snatch up (v.):** **1.** rāpīo, rapū, rāptum, 3: let the youth s. up arms, arma rāpīat juventus, Virg. Aen. 7, 340: cf. bipennēm dextrā r., ib. 11, 651: to s. kisses, oscula r., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28: cf. Venerem r., id. S. 1, 3, 109; illicitas voluptates r., Tac. H. 3, 41. Fig.: to s. (or seize) the rule, dominationē r., Tac. A. 4, 1: to s. (or seize) an opportunity, occasionē r., Hor. Epod. 13, 3: v. TO SEIZE, POUNCE UPON.

**2.** corripio, ripū, reptum, 3: to s. up a bow and arrows, arcus sagittagēs c., Virg. Aen. 1, 188: to s. up the reins, c. lora, Ov. M. 2, 145. **3.** arripio, 3: our men s. up what arms they can, nostri arma quae possunt a., Caes. B. C. 2, 14: to s. up bows, arcus a., Ov. M. 5, 64: cf. ensem a., ib. 1, 185: to s. one up by the waist and hold up, sublimē medium (aliquem) a., Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18. **4.** praēripio, 3 (to take quickly): to s. kisses, oscula p., Lucr. 3, 86: to s. up billets, codicilios p., Suet. Ner. 49. **5.** carpo, psi, pum, 3: to s. kisses, c. oscula, Prop. 1, 20 (21), 27: Ov. H. 11, 117. Fig.: s. the (present) day, carpe diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: s. pleasures as they fly, fugitiva gaudia c., Mart. 7, 47, 11: to s. sleep, somnos c., Virg. G. 3, 43: c. quietem, id. Aen. 7, 414: c. soporem, ib. 4, 522. **6.** captio, i: v. TO CATCH AT.

**— away:** **1.** rāpīo, rapū, rāptum: the hour which s.s. away genial day, alnum quae r. hora diem, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8: v. TO DRAG (I.), TO HURRY (II.). **2.** abstrāgo, 3; abripio, 3: v. TO TEAR AWAY, TO HURRY AWAY.

**3.** rāpto, i: the standards which were being s.d. (or swept) away by whirlwind and water, signa quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30. **4.** rēpō, 3 (gen. in part. pass. in the sense of snatched away by death): s.d. away by the Fates, fatis erupta, Ov. M. 1, 358: a husband s.d. away (or cut off) in the prime of life, primis coniux e. in annis,

Val. Fl. 3, 316: v. TO CUT OFF (II.).

**5.** intercipio, 3 (on the sense of precd.): Cereris (i. e. corn) i., Ov. M. 2, 292: if the Fates had s.d. me away, si me fata interceptisset, Quint. proem. lib. 6, init.: cf. fero, aufero (v. TO CARRY OFF).

**6.** aufero, abstūli, ablātum, 3 (mostly in bad sense: to take with violence, steal): to s. away money from the treasury, pecuniam de aerario a., Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2: cf. aliquid heris a., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 8. Join: eripuit atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caelic. 5, 19. **7.** surripio, 3 (to s. away secretly): v. TO FILCH, PILFER.

**8.** praēripio, 3: v. TO CARRY OFF, RAVISH.

**snatch down:** 1. dērīpīo, 3: to s.

down the moon from the sky, lunam coclo d., Hor. Epod. 5, 46: to s. down bougis from a tree, ramos arbore d., Ov. M. 11, 29. **2.** dēvello, vellī, vulsum, 3: they were for s.ing down Pisīs statues, effigies Pisōnis devellēbant (v. t. divellebant), Tac. A. 3, 14: v. TO PULL DOWN.

**— from or out:** **1.** ēripīo, 3: to s. a sword from its sheath, e. ensē vagina, Virg. Aen. 4, 579: to s. a brand from the fire, e. torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: cf. evello: to s. one out of the hands of the enemy, e. aliquem e manus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: cf. e. aliquem ex periculo (v. TO RESCUE, SAVE, DELIVER): to s. (or take) the words out of one's mouth, e. orationem aliqui ex ore, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 64: cf. primā vocē ab ore loquentis, Virg. Aen. 7, 119: v. TO TAKE FROM.

**2.** extorquo, si, tum, 2 (to wrest away): the dagger was s. out of your hands, tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: v. TO WREST, EXTORT, FORCE FROM.

**3.** āvello, vellī or vulsi, vulsum, 3: s. d. from the embrace of Iulus, complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: thou canst not be s.d. (from me): together, ay, together will we twain go, non potes avelli! simul, ah! simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81. Join: to s. one from his mother's embrace, aliquem de matris complexu a. atque abstrahere, Cic. Fou. 17, 46 (v. TO TEAR AWAY): cf. divello, revello, distraho (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. and art. TO SEPARATE).

**— off:** **1.** dērīpīo, 3: to s. off the dress from her bosom, d. vestem a pectori, Ov. M. 9, 637: cf. d. velamina eius humeris, ib. 6, 56: d. pellē leoni, ib. 3, 52: v. TO TEAR OFF.

**2.** avello, 3: v. TO PLUCK OFF, FULL OFF, TAKE OFF. Phr.: to s. (or tear) off one's travelling cloak (i.e. to press on to stay), scindere paenulam alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

**— up:** v. TO SNATCH: also to PLUCK UP, UPROOT.

**snatch (subs.):** usu. in phr.: to make a s. at, expr. by verb (v. TO SNATCH AT). Phr.: s.s. of sunshine, sol interdum rubibus interfulgens (based on Liv. 28, 23, med.: surum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens): by s.s. of moonlight, per incertam lunam, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: to do a thing by s.s. \*carpim ac temere agere (v. FIT, SUBS., II.): cf. per intervalla, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 104: to sing a s. of a song, perh. \*carpim, interrupte cantare. See FITFULLY, BANDOM (AT).

**snatching (adj.):** v. GRASPING, CO-VENTOS.

**sneak (v.):** 1. corrēpo, psi, tum, 3 (to creep or slink to a place): to s. into some merchant-vessel, c. in aliquam one-ram, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2. **2.** dērēpo, 3 (to s. down): the cat s.s. down to the lair of the bristly sow, (feles) d. ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12.

Also with acc.: bears s. down a tree backwards, ursi arboreo aversi d., Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130. **3.** obrēpo, 3 (to steal upon unawares): with what light foot-ssteps do cats s. towards birds, felis quam levibus vestigis o. avibus, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202: cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3, Cratippus saepe incisibus nobis o. Also frequent, obrēpto, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 27: v. TO STEAL UPON.

**4.** arēppo, irrēpo, 3 (fig.: to steal into one's good graces):

**V.** TO INSINUATE, INGRATIATE, CREEP (IV.). (N.B.—*Repo* and *serpo* to be avoided, not being precise enough, and best rendered by *to crawl, to creep.*)

**snak away or off:** Phr.: elam se subducere (based on Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1, de círculo se subducere: and Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25, elam te subduxi mibi): *you'd away from me, surprised to me,* Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26: cf. se subtrahere, Liv. 28, 25, init.: (v. TO SLIP AWAY, WITHDRAW).

**snak (subs.):** expr. by adj. (v. SNEAKING): *to play the s.* (v. SNEAK, SNEAK TO, SNEAK ABOUT, CRINGE), obsequio grassari, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: or expr. by circum. (cf. qui quidvis perpetuantur, cuivis deservant, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic. Off. I, 30, 105).

**sneaking (adj.):** abjectus, projectus, démisus (V. ABJECT, MEAN): humiliis, summissus (V. GROVELLING). CUNNING, OBSEQUIOUS.

**sneakingly:** abjecte, démisē: or expr. by adj. (v. SNEAKING); or by verb (v. TO SNEAK): *to have s., humiliare servire* (v. TO SNEAK TO, TO CRINGE): see OBSEQUIOUSLY, SEBIVELY, ALSO SULLY.

**sneer, sneer at (v.):** Phr.: *you s. at obscure men, nasa suspendi aduncio ignotos,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: cf. Balatrus suspensio omnia nasa, Ib. 2, 8, 64: tacito ridere nasa, Mart. 5, 19, 17: naribus uti, Hor. Ep. I, 19, 45: ridet et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. I, 41: *to s. at with covert sarcasm, obliquis orationibus carpe aliquem*, Suet. Dom. 2, extr. (v. TO CAMP AT). See also TO MOCK, JEER, RIDICULE, SATIRIZE.

**sneer, sneering (subs.):** rhonchus; Mart. 1, 3, 5; id. 4, 86, 7. Also nasa, absol.: *Lucilius, who first established the s. of the pen (i.e. satirical writing), (Lucilius) qui primus condidit s. II,* Plin. praef. § 8. Phr.: *the nose which has been assigned by modern custom to sing, nasa quem novi mores subdolae irrisioni dicavere,* Plin. II, 17, 59, § 158. Also such expr. as *to regard with a s.,* may be rendered by verb (v. TO SNEER). See also HERE, MOCKER, RIDICULE.

**sneeze (v.):** sternuo, ui, 3: *to worship some deity, when he has s.d.* (since the Romans considered this a favourable omen), adorare (aliquem) cum sternuere, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107. Hence activly, to s. out an omen, s. omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24: cf. a. approbationem, Cat. 43 (45), 9 and 18. Frequent. sternuto: 1. Petr. 98, med. Phr.: *why do we say "God bless you!" when one is sing'g* (i.e. cunctus salutamus) Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23: *the elephant utters a noise like one sing,* elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum, id. 51, 112, § 269. *For to cause to s. v. SNEEZE (subs.).* Vulg.: *not to be s.d. at (= not to be despised), may be expr. by non contennendum, non spernendum (v. CONTEMPTIBLE).*

**sneeze, sneezing (subs.):** 1. sternumentum (gen. in plur.), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: *to cause s., s. movere, id. 25, 5, 23, § 56.* to be shaken with s., sternumentum quat, Gell. 12, 5, ad fin.: *to cure s., s. emendare,* Plin. 28, 6, 15, § 57. 2. sternutamentum: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163: *to excite s., s. movere, ib.*: cf. s. excitare, Cels. 8, 4, ad fin.: *to check s., s. cohære, Plin. 23, 27, § 54.* See also to SNEEZE (Phr.).

3. sternutatio (rare): App. M. 9, p. 228.

**sneeze-wort:** \*Achillea ptarmica: Bot.

**sniff (v.):** no one word to expr. it: Phr.: *to s. the gale with open nostril,* patulis captare naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 376: cf. ventos et odorem captare, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: *to s. the scent greedily, odorem totius trahere naribus,* Phaedr. 3, 1, 4: cf. ducere spiritum naribus, Varr. R. I, 2, 3, 5 (V. TO INHALE): *I s. up my nose the savoury smell, nasum indre supinor,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 38. (For s. s. at, s. out, v. TO SMELL, II, 111.)

**sniff (subs.):** usu. in phr., *to take a s., expr. by verb (v. TO SNIFF).*

**snip (v.):** 1. *To cut off the lip or*

*extremity:* praeccido, 3; ampūto, 1 (v. TO LOP OFF, CUT OFF, CROP): circuncidio, circumcidio, etc. (v. TO PARE). See also TO SHEAR, CLIP. 2. *To filch, pilfer* q. v.

**snip, snipping (subs.):** 1. *A cutting with shears, etc.:* perh. praecisio; ampūtatio may serve; but best expr. by verb (v. TO SNIP). 2. *The part cut off:*

1. paesegmina, resegmina (pl.): v. TRIMMINGS. 2. segmenta (pl.): v. unguum et capilli, Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, med.: 3. *A tailor (vulg.):* v. V. PARINGS.

3. segmenta (pl.): v. TRIMMINGS. 4. *A nemes or gallinago:* Linn. **snipe (v.):** 1. *To have a dirty nose:* perh. mucum resorbere, nasi putitanum retrahere (Ainsw.). 2. *To whine, whimper, q. v.*

**snivel (subs.):** 1. mūcūs, i, m.: Cels. 4, 18, 2. 2. pituita nāst: Join: in. et malta p. nasa, Cat. 21 (23), 17. 3. excrements (pl.) narium, Tac. A. 16, 4. Phr.: strīa pendens a nasa, Mart. 7, 37, 5: cf. destillatio narium, Plin. 20, 17, 7, § 182: congela gutta nasi, Mart. II, 9, 7. See also CATERCHAL.

**sniveller:** expr. by adj. (v. SNIVELING) or verb (v. TO SNIVEL).

**snivelling:** 1. *Having a dirty nose:* mūcūlentus (very late): Arn. I, 107; Prud. ἀρεφ. 2, 284: perh. also mūcōsus (Ainsw.). Phr.: a s. nose, madidus natus, Juv. 10, 169: cf. rorans frigore natus, Mart. 7, 37, 3. 2. *Pituita* (vulg.): *contemptible, q. v.*

**snob:** (an affected, pretentious person): perh. nōvus hōmo may serve (though used only by Cicero in a political sense for the first in a family who obtained a curule office): cf. Cie. Fam. 5, 18, 1. See also BOOR, PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR.

**snobbish:** perh. illēpūdus, inurbānus, etc. (v. INELEGANT): agrestis (v. BOORISH). See also PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR.

**snood:** vitta s. vitta virginea (v. HEAD-DRESS): redimiculum (v. FILLET).

**snooded:** vittatus: OV.

**snooze (subs. and v.):** v. NAP (subs. II, and v.).

**snore (v.):** 1. sterto, ūi, 3: *to s. the whole night, noctem totam s.* Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: cf. diem b. tum s., id. S. 1, 3, 18. 2. *rhoncho, i (very late):* Sid. Ep. 1, 6. Phr.: *to s. nose, claramare magnum,* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 9: proflare pectora somnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 324: he s. (ill) meatus animalia gravior et sonorior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, ad med. Perh. too, \*rhoncos edere, emittere (Ainsw.).

**snore, snoring (subs.):** 1. rhonchus: Mart. 3, 82, 30. 2. prōflatiō: sonitus: Stat. Th. 10, 320. 3. sternutum sonitus: Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36. Or expr. by verb (v. TO SNORE).

**snorters:** stertors (v. preced. art. 3).

**snort (v.):** frēmo, ūi, itum, 3: (equus) frenuit, Virg. Aen. 11, 496.

**snort, snorting (subs.):** frēmitus, ūi, m.: f. equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38: Liv.

**snorting (adj.):** perh. frēmibundus: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 80 (poet.). Or expr. by pres. part. of verb (v. TO SNOKE).

**snout:** rostrum: a swine's s., (suis) r., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 13, 23. Also vulgarly of men: cf. Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: Petr. 75, 10. *Dominus rostellum,* Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99. Phr.: *the s. of a pair of bellows,* perh. \*myxa (used in Mart. 14, 41, for the nozzle of a lamp); v. also NOSE, NOZZLE; an elephant's s. (or trunk), elephantis manus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123 (v. TRUNK, proboscis).

**snow (subs.):** 1. nix, nivis, f.: was a hindrance to the march, mons Cebenna altissima n. iter impeditab, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: when a path had been cut through the s. six feet deep, discessa nive sex in altitudinem pedum (discessa explained immediately afterwards by atque ita rūs patefactis), ib.: new s. of moderate depth over old s., super veterem nivem nova modice altitudinis, Liv. 21,

36, ad med.: hoary s. falling, n. cana cadens, Luer. 3, 21: when the s. is on the ground, n. jacente (v. l. nivem jacientem), Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 133: melting s., tabida n., Liv. 21, 36, ad fin.: cf. tacea liquefcentis n., ib. ad med.: when the s. begins to melt, (nive) liquefcent, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: rivers swollen with wintry s., fluvii hiberna n. turbidi, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4. Also often in pl.: the soldier overwhelmed with s.s and frosts, milles nivis pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2, med.: s.s hardened by frost, n. nivis debet gelu, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19: the s.s melt away, pereunt n., Ov. F. 3, 2, 6: melted s.s, solutae n., id. Am. 3, 6, 93. Fig. the s.s (or hoary locks) of the head, capitula nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12 (a metaphor censured by Quint. 8, 6, ad med., as being far-fetched). 2. ninguis, is, f. (very rare): an antique form for preced.): white s.s, albae ningues, Luer. 6, 735.

3. pruina (poet. lit. hoarfrost): the great bodies of the ocean stand imbedded in s., stant circumdata pruinas corpora magna bount, Virg. G. 3, 368: cf. alto gelu, ib. 355. Join: nive pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: v. also supr. (1). Phr.: s., siccæ aquæ aere, Mart. 4, 1, 7: a fall of s., nūngor, ōris, m., App. Mundo, p. 109 (258): the region of s., nivalis axis, Val. Fl. 5, 225, eterni s.s, nives quas ne aestus quidem solvit, Gell.: cf. mountain-ridges capped with eternal s., montium juga perenni nive obruta, Curt. 7, 11, 8: cf. vertices (montium) aeterna nive obssessi, Sen. Q. N. 4, 11, ad fin.: to struggle through the s., nives eluctari, Tac. H. 3, 50: water filled with s. (for cooling wine), nivales undae, Mart. 14, 118: cf. aquam recentem de nibe, ib. 117: a strainer filled with s. (through which generous wines were filtered), nivarium colum, Mart. 14, 103, in lem.: cf. nivarius saccus, ib. 104, in lem.: drinks cooled with s., potions nivatae, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 11, ad fin.: aqua nivata, Petr. 31, ad init.: nivea aqua, Mart. 12, 17, 6: epotus nivis humor, Macr. S. 7, post med.

**snow (v.):** 1. ningō (ninguo), nix, 3 (mostly impers.): it s.s, ningit, Col. 11, 2, 2, ad med. (p. 429, Bipont. Ed.): ninguit, Virg. G. 3, 367. Also in pass. form: it rains and s.s pluitor et nūngitur, App. Flor. p. 340 (112). May be also expr. by nives cadunt, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234: nives decidunt (Georg.): it s.s heavily, plurima nix et coelo delabitur (Georg.). 2. nivit, 3 (very rare and pre-class., only in fig. sense): it hails, it s.s arrives, lead and stones, sagittis plumbō et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 27.

**snow-ball (subs.):** 1. glēbula nivis: Scrib. Comp. 199. 2. glēbus nivis (based on Macr. S. 7, 12, aqua quasi osbita globus nivis perduicit ad nivalem rigorem). Perh. also, \*pila nivis compacta.

**snow-ball (n.):** glebulis nivis, etc., petere (v. SNOW-BALL, subs.).

**snow-ball-tree:** \*Viðurnum opulus, Linn.

—bird, —bunting, —finch: \*Emberiza nivalis, Fringilla nivalis, Bot.

—blind: \*nivis candore caecatus, oecaecatus, etc.

—bound: nive s. nivibus opulent, obrutus, etc. (based on: nives omnia oppleventar, Litt.): cf. also Liv. 5, 2: Virg. G. 3, 368 (v. SNOW, subs. 1, 3): Phr.: the land is s.-b., sub nive terra latet, Ov.

—clad: 1. nivens: a s.-c. mountain, n. mons, Cat. 62 (64), 240: v. also snowr. 2. nivis s. nivibus obesus, obrutus (v. SNOW, subs., Phr.): simili, opertus, clinetus, coronatus, etc., may be used.

—cloud: \*nubes nivosa (Georg.).

—drift, —heap: nive agger: the land unshapely with s.s, terra aggreditur nivis informis, Virg. G. 3, 354.

Perh. too, \*nivium moles vento cumulata, nives vento cumulatae (Georg.).

—drop: \*Galanthus nivalis.

**snow-flake:** no exact word: perh. pluiae nives (v. FLAKE).

—like; v. SNOW-WHITE.

—shoe: perh. \*calceus nivibus traiectio aptus factusque (R. and A.).

—slip: \*nivium moles de monte devoluta, nives de monte devolutae (Quich.) = praeceps nivium lapsus (Georg.).

—storm: 1. nivis casus: Liv. 21, 35, med. 2. ningor, öris, m.: App. de Mundo, p. 309 (258). Perh. too, \*vis creberrima nivis (based on: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26), Georg.

—water: aqua nivalis: Gell. 19, 5, ad int. (N.B.—Not undae nivales, wh. = water filled with snow: v. SNOW, subs. Phr.): cf. aqua ex nive resoluta, aqua ex nive (Georg.).

—white, snowy: 1. Of colour:

1. niveus: s.-white, lacerti, Virg. Aen. 8, 387: *Brisēs of a s.-white complexion*, Brisēs n. colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3; cf. n. dens, Ov. H. 18, 18. 2. nivalis: horses of a s.-y white, equi candore, n. Virg. Aen. 3, 538. Fig.: n. Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249. 3. candidus: Virg.: Hor.: v. FAIR: cf. candidum alba nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. Phr.: the ceilings shone with s.-white ivory, tecta fulgebat eboris nive, App. de Mundo, p. 349 (270). For fig. sense v. PURE, SPOTLESS.

II. Consisting of snow or covered with snow:

1. nivalis: a s.y day, n. dies, Liv. 21, 54, post med.: s.y regions, nivalia (loca), Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46: *Hebrus bound with s.y fetter*, H. n. compede vincut, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3. 2. niveus: v. SNOW-CLAD, -DRIFT. 3. nivōsus (*full of snow*): a cold, s.y winter, hiems gelida ac n. Liv. 5, 13, init.: cf. n. Scythia, Ov. H. 12, 27. 4. ninguidus (very late): s.y ridges, juga n., Aus. Ep. 24, 68 (69). [In Prud. Cat. 5, 97, mamma is called n. cibus = food falling from the sky like snow.] III. Fig.: spotless, pure, innocent, q. v.

**snub (v.):** I. To chide: perh. corripi, etc. (v. TO CHIDE): reprehendo, vitupero, etc. (v. TO BLAME, CENSURE). (N.B.—Not convicis, contumelias consuetari [as given by R. and A.], which seems too strong.) II. To slight designedly: perh. negligo, omitto, praetereo (v. TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT.)

**snub, snubbing (subs.):** expr. by verb: v. TO SNUB.

**snub-nose:** nāsus collusis: Sen. Ir. 3, 22, 4. Also, resimae nares (boum, simiarum) Col. 6, 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 95: r. rostrum (hippopotami). Plin. 8, 25, 39, q. 95.

—nosed: 1. simus (best *absol.*, without *natus* or *nares*, though Mart. 6, 19, 8, has *pura sima nare*): s.- (or flat-nosed) she-goats, s. capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7. 2. sīlus (like preced.): Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 8.

**snuff (subs.):** I. A burnt candlewick: fungis: Virg. G. 1, 392: or, f. candela may serve. II. Powdered tobacco: 1. \*tabacum contritum (Georg.). 2. \*pulvis sternutatorius (Kr.). 3. sternutamentum (pl.: a sneezing-powder): cf. Cels. 6, 7, 9. 4. sternumentum: cf. Plin. 23, 11, 86; § 135.

5. medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (where sternutamentum = the act of sneezing), based on Cels. 3, 18, ad med. (Georg.): Phr.: to take s., \*sternutamentum naribus baurire · \*tabacum contritum naribus baurire (Georg.). Colloq.: up to s., perh. emmictae naris (= clean-nosed; hence, keen, acute: based on Hor. S. 1, 4, 8, e. n. [Lucilius]; cf. Phaedr. 3, 3, 14), also emmuctus, absol. Quint. 12, 10, 17.

**snuff (v.):** I. To inhale: v. TO SNUFF. II. To snuff (a candle): Phr.: \*candela lungum demere (Georg.).

**snuff out, to:** I. Lit.: of a candle: extinguo, restinguo (v. TO EXTINGUISH). II. Fig.: to smell out (v. TO SMELL, A. 11).

**snuff-box:** \*pyxidicula sternutā-

764 menti s. tābaci contriti. (N. B.—Not theca sternutatoria.)

**snuffers, a pair of:** émunctōrium: Vulg. Exod. xxv. 38.

**snuff-taker, a:** qui sternuntatio s. tabaco contrito iutitur: an inverteate s., \*qui crebre s. nunquam non sternutamento, etc.

**snuffle (v.):** I. To breathe through the nose: animam cum sono per narcs trahere (Georg.): v. also TO SNIVEL.

II. To speak through the nose (or with a nasal twang): balba de narre loqui, Pers. 1, 33: perh. too, \*vocem e naribus proferre s. emittere (Ainsw.).

**snuffle (subs.):** expr. by verb: e.g. to speak with a s. balba de narre loqui (v. preced. art.).

**snug:** I. Closely pressed or wrapped up: Phr.: to lie s. in bed, perh. \*involutum stragulus jacer: perh. too, \*se complicate: e.g. viengenes lays (coiled up) in a tub, (D.) se complicit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90, ad med. (v. CLOSE, COMPACT). II. Concealed, hidden, secret, q. v. III. Retired, q. v.: Phr.: a s. spōd, ab arbitris remous locū (lit. safe from intruders), Cie. Vert. 5, 31, 80. See also RETREAT, RETIREMENT.

**IV. Comfortable, convenient, q. v.:** commodūs: s. winter-quarters, c. hiberna, Liv.: a s. home, \*c. domicilium.

**snugly, v. closely:** SECRETLY: COMFORTABLY. Or expr. by adj. (v. SNUG).

**so (adv. and conj.):** I. Demonstrative:

A. With reference to what precedes: in the manner described, in this manner:

1. sic: a blessing on thy valour, boy! so do men go heavenwards, macte virtute puer: s. ita ut ad astr. Virg. Aen. 9, 64: *Tiātēs, a philosopher; for so he was*, L. sapiens, sic enim est habitus, Cie.

2. itā: I say that the young man in question was ill several days, and so died, dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et i. esse mortuum, id. Clu. 60, 168: I do not see any reason why it should be so, non video causam cur i. sit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 (b.), 2. *so*: Expressive (Phr.): (1) to be so: it is s., ita est, Cic. pass.: sic est, Hor.: sī res est, Fer.: res ita se habet, Cie.: sic res se habet, iti: sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51: matters being so, quae quam ita sint, Cic.: quae cum res ita se haberet, id: to be not so, alter esse, id: alter se habere, Caes. (Cic.) iti be so, fieri non potest alter, Cic. (ii) iti be so to be it. (1) esto: v. TO GRANT (II). (2) fiat: go with me this way, I beg. Pe iti so, i. necum hab, obsero. Fiat, Plaut.: v. also to GRANT (II). (iii) to do so: (a.) Expressed: (1) expr. by facere id (esp. to avoid repetition of a previous statement): it would be tedious were I to tell you why I do so longum est si tibi narrēm quābōrem id faciam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 94. Also facio, absol.: I have done so before, and I do so now, et feci ante et facio nunc, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 3: v. also INFR. (IX.). (2) when a verb is repeated, the latter verb may be rendered "to do so": the senāte decreed that those should preside over the provinces who had not already done so, senatus eos voluit praeseſſe provinciis qui non praefuerint, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3. (3) Unexpressed: N. B.—To do so may sometimes be implied in Latin from the context: e.g., the woman believes she cannot on any account do so, illa enim se negat (supply facturam esse from a previous facere), Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 63 (L. G. § 654): he was just plunging his sword into his bosom (supply and would have done so), had not, etc., gladium in pectus deferabat, ni, etc., Tac. (L. G. § 396): how are you to find men of that class who love you sincerely, instead of pretending to do so for their own advantage? qui potes reperire ex eo genere hominum qui te ament ex animo ac non sui commodi causa similitent? (supply to amare), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15. (iv.) how or why so quid ita? Cic.: or simply, quid (v. now, 1, 5): quābōrem tandem? (Ainsw. (v.) just so or precisely so (in answers):

ita plane, etc. (v. EXACTLY, III.). (vi.) Miscell.: by chance, say you: do you really think so (or is it really so), casu, inquit? ita vero? Cie.: you don't say so quid als: others perhaps do not think so, alii fortasse non idem videtur (Ainsw.): he thinks he may do so, idem sibi arbitratur licere (Ainsw.); if that be true, then this is so, si illud, hoc, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 55: there is a class of people who will have it that they are first in everything, but are not so, est genus hominum qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, nec sunt, Ter. (cf. L. G. § 432): D. Is this as I say? L. It is even so, Estne hoc ut dico? Ea res est, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 41: Heaven grant it may be so, Dii faxint: Dil faciant: utinam Dii faxint u. s. ne, etc.: Dii bene vertant: Cie. pass. B. With reference to what follows: in the following manner, as follows:

1. sic (with acc. and inf. clause): strive and so hold (the theory) that thou art not mortal, but that this body is, entere et s. habeto, non esse a mortalem, sed corpus hoc, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (8), 26 he replies that in the oracular books, in Etruscan lore it is so recorded that, etc., respondit sic libris fatalibus, sic disciplina Etrusca traditum esse (fold. by acc. and inf.), Liv. 5, 15, ad fin.

2. itā (with acc. and inf. clause): for so he wrote to me that, etc., i. enim scriptis ad me (fold. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 1.

3. tālia (neut. absol.: poet.): so speaks he, t. fatu, Virg. pass. (N.B.—In prose, in hunc modum, ad hunc modum would be used.) II. Correlative: as ... so: 1. ut .... (fold. by ita, sic): as the laws preside over magistrates, so do magistrates over the people, ut magistratibus leges, ita populo praesunt magistratus, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: as there are two species of kings (queens), so there are two sorts among their subjects, ut binæ regum facies, ita corpora gentis, Virg. G. 4, 95: as you must walk, must anoint yourself, si must I sleep, ut tibi ambulandum, ungundium, sic mihi dormiendum (est), Cic. Att. 9, 7. For velut .... sic, v. AS (I, 12): for sicut .... ita, item, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. scut, I., 2, ii: I., 1, ii: and for prout .... ita, ita .... prout, v. id. s. v. prout. 2. ita .... ut (not sic .... ut, wh. = as .... as: or as: cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. sic, II.): and so may Heaven love me as I am delighted not so much on my own account as on his, atque i. mihi a dūtient ut ego nunc non tam mea peccata laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8. 3. quāmadūdum .... sic: if, as you generally argue on other subjects, so you should have argued about friendship, si q. sole de ceteris rebus, sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic. Am. 4, 16. For quāmadūdum (with ita, item, etc.), v. Smith's Dict. s. v. II., 2: and for quāmodūdum .... sic, v. id. s. v. quāmodo, II., ii.

4. tales .... qualis: in order that as we really are, so we may seem to be, ut q. simus, t. esse videamus, Cic. 5.

quām .... tum: v. as (I, 13). [May also be freq. expr. by such phr. as, tum .... tum, et .... et, where the usual rendering "both .... and" would be clumsy.] N. B.—(In proportion) as .... so, expr. by quo .... eo (with comp.): also by tanto .... quanto (with comp.), Hor. S. 2, 7, 18.

III. Consecutive: and so, so then: 1. itaque (and so) v. ACCORDINGLY; and Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

2. itā (used logically): now virtue is full of activity, and your duty inactive; consequently without share in virtue, and so not even happy, virtus autem actuosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis: ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 110.

3. ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergō), Cic. pass. J. oī: itaque e., Liv. 9, 31: Ter.

4. igitur: but the postman is pressing, so good-bye, sed flagitari tabellarium, valebita igitur, Cic. Ep. (L. G. § 398). J. oī: ergo, Plaut. Ter. (N.B.—Itaque differs from igitur, ergo, etc., in not being used like

them to draw a strictly logical conclusion.) 5. quē . . . and you do not find an escape, and so the whole state staggers, nec vos exitum reperitis, totaque res vacillat, Cic. N. D. i, 38; 107: cf. pubescant maturitatemque assequuntur quae orientur e terra, ib. 2, 19, 50. Cf. too, et igitur, igiturque, et ergo, et ideo, ideoque (Georg.); v. also THEREFORE. (N.B.—So there may be expr. by quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quoctice, etc.: v. WHEREFORE.) **IV.** Of a Manner or Result: so . . . that, so . . . as, so that, so as: 1. itā . . . ut: so it results that reason presides, passion obeys, i. fit us ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. I, 28, 101: v. also THUS: let us always so live as to believe that we must render up an account, semper i. vivamus ut rationem reddendum (esse) nos arbitremur, Cic. (L. G. § 244). 2. si . . . ut (more rarely): so (= in such a manner), Scipio, practise virtue as thy grandsire dūl, sic, S. ut avus hic tuis justitiam cole, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15, fin.

3. ut . . . by exercise Demosthenes succeeded so that no one was considered to have been a plainer speaker than he, D. perfecti meditando, ut nemo planthus eo locutus putaretur, Cic. (L. G. § 457). Phr.: the infantry were hurrying along so as to look like a body of runaways, peditum agmen in modum fugientium agebatur, Liv. 21, 41, post init.: and so, quo factum est ut, quo re factum est ut. **V.** Of the Purpose: **A.** Affirmative: so that = in order that, so as to: 1. ut: they resolved to make as large sowings as possible so that (= in order that) there might be a supply of corn at hand on the march, constituerunt sementes quae maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. 2. quō: a lūn ought to be short, so that (= in order that) it may the more easily be grasped by the unlettered, largim breven esse oportet, quo facilis ab imperitis teatetur, Cic. 3. qui (quae, quod): words were invented so as to denote the will, verba reperta sunt quae indicarent voluntatem, Cic. 4. dum (= so that meanwhile): the siège then took the form of a blockade rather than an assault for a few days, so that meanwhile the general's wound might be cured, obstic deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. (L. G. § 497). See also THAT, UNTIL. **B.** Negative: 1. nē (= ut non, quo non): I am reluctant to be an applaudier, so that I may not seem a flatterer, nolo esse laudator ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29. 2. ut ne (more rarely: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ne): 3. quin, quō minus: nor did he think that savages as they were, they would keep a check upon themselves, so as not, etc., neque sibi homines feroci temperaturess existimat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33; v. also L. G. §§ 461, 463. **VI.** Of Extent or Degree: **A.** So (followed by as or that): 1. Itā . . . ut (ita gen. with verbs, adj., or adv.): (a) so exceedingly: all the news that is brought from your quarter is so uncertain that I cannot tell what to write, i. erant omnia quae isthinc afterebantur incerta ut quid ad te scriberem non occurserit, Cic. Ep. (L. G. §§ 398, 404, q. v., for the epistolary tense): but there are some so unusual that they cannot come into the number of orators, sed sunt quidam i. voce absensi ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic.: this indeed so inflames their minds that, etc., id vero i. accendit animos ut, etc., Liv. 6, 14, post med.: cf. Cic. Ver. 1, 4, 12. (b.) so little: they triumphed, it is true, yet so (little) that the other, routed and overpowered though he was, was still a sovereign, i. triumpharunt ut illi puluis superatusque regnaret, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: that the state is not so (little) ill that it can be propped up by usual remedies, non i. civitatem aegram esse ut consueti remedii sisti possit, Liv. 3, 20, fin.

2. sic . . . ut (very seldom found with adj.): his province is full of the bravest men so (= to such an extent) that none in the whole of Italy can be called more peopled (with them), bujus prefectura plena est virorum fortissimorum sic, ut nulla tota Italia frequenter dici possit, Cic. 3. adēo . . . ut: so inexperienced in matters to trust, etc., a. Imperitus rerum, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 27, mel.: Hannibal was so straitened by want of means that, etc., in ipsius est coactus H. ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, post init.: but v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. adeo: and for usque . . . ut, v. id. s. v. usque, IIII, ii.

4. tam . . . (told, by quam, qui, or ut): nothing seems to Xenophon so princely as the pursuit of killing the soul, nihil Xenophonti regale videtur q. studium agri colendi, Cic.: who is so sharp-sighted as not to stumble at all sighted in such darkness as this? quis est t. lynceus qui in tanti tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: nor were we so mad as to, etc., neque t. dementes eramus ut, etc., Cic. 5. tantus . . . (told, by quantus, ut, qui): I never saw so large a meeting as yours now, nullum unquam vidi tantum (contionem) quanta nunc vestra est, Cic.: he was not so great a man that, etc., non fuit t. homo ut, etc., id: they determined that that crime was so atrocious that it ought not to be concealed, statuerunt t. illud esse maleficiū quid non occulatur debet, id. (N.B.—In Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4, tantus . . . ut = so little . . . that: the authority of the decree of the senate has so little force that, etc., auctoritas [senatus consulti] t. vim habet ut, etc.) 6. aequē (with atque, ac, et, ac si: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. aequē): but very rarely with quam or ut: e. g., nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general, nihil a. eos terruit quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (v. as, 1, 3): in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity, ei nihil a. in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. (v. as, 1, 7). Phr.: I am not so strong as either of you, minus habeo virum quam vestrum interque (Ainsw.): not so large as was looked for, expectatione minor, Quint.: non pro expectatione magnus (Ainsw.): not so much bodily as they had anticipated, minus praedea quam expectaverant, Liv.: I am so fatigued that I must take a bath, prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 7: since Arionius repud himself and the Roman people so little thanks that, etc., quoniam A. hanc sibi populique grata rem referret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 2: that that was not so good a time that, etc., non ut tempus esse ut, etc., Liv. 2, 29, post med.: by this time the state of affairs in Latinus was so sad that, etc., jam Latio is status erat rerum ut, etc., id. 8, 13, init. Special Phr.: **6.** so good as, etc.: expr. by amabo s. amabo te (parenthetically): assist me in this, be so good (or be so good as to, etc.), id. amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: hasten hither, be so good (or pray), a. te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4. Also with ut or ne: be so good as to cross over to there, a. ut illic transane, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: be so good as not to put it down to want of principle on my part, a. te ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1. Also less colloq. by circuml.: be so good as to hear me (lit. by your good leave you will hear me), bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59. Also expr. by subj. of volo (fol. by a verb in the subj. with or without ut): be so good as to answer me this, velim ut respondreas, Cic. **B.** So (absol., without as or that): = so very, so much, some clause being understood: 1. Itā (after non, haud = admodum): those statues are very magnificent and admirable, but not so (very) old, sunt ea (simulacra) per ampla et praeclarata sed non i. antiqua, Cic.: not so much corn haud i. multum frumenti, Liv. 2.

sic (very rarely): they were unwilling to throw a body to wild beasts, not so (much so) to fling naked persons into the river, noluerunt feris corpus objicere, non s. nudos in flumen deicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71. Cf. sicmē: will you go so untidy as you are? s. immunda ibis? Plaut.: s. (or tu such an extent) do you allow your soldier and chieftain to be harassed by personal foes? s. vestrum militem ac praesidentis sinitis vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, ad init. 3. adēo (with the indic. : the ut being omitted, and the consequent clause being placed first): the state of affairs compelled him to delay, so headlong had his colleague gone in the opposite course, tergiversari res cogebat, a. in alteram causam collega praepcepit ierat, Liv. 2, 27, post init. 4. tam (with adj., adv., and verbs): see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. II.: cf. tantus, id. s. v. 5. tantopēre: Cic. Caes. 6. taliis: so excellent a man, t. vir, Cic. pass.: so atrocious a crime, t. facinus, Caes. as: at so critical a time, t. tempore, Liv. Virg. 7. ille: I once so free, so proud, was silent, I ego liber, i. ferox, tacul, Ov. 8. expr. freq. by superl.: the integrity of so high-principled a man, gravissimi hominis fides, Cic. Special Phr.: not so (with posit, adj.) may be expr. by minus with adj.: e. g. thus rule ever passes into the hands of the best men in every case from one not so good, its imperium non per ad optimum quemque minus bono transfert, Sall. C. 2, med. **C.** Ever so: expr. by quamvis, quantumvis, quamlibet, etc. (v. HOWEVER, II.). Also by licet (with superl. adj. and subj. of sum): be men ever so rich, homines licet divitissimi sint (Georg.). **VII.** Conditional: 1. dum: let them hate, so they fear, oderint d. metuant, Cic.: cf. dummodo, modo si, modo: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv. dum (III.), modo (I., 2, iii.), and L. G. § 498: v. also PROVIDED (THAT). 2. sic . . . si (very rarely): so you dine with me I'll forgive you, s. ignovisse putato me tibi, si cenas mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69. **VIII.** In Adjurations or Wishes: 1. itā (= so, so truly): so may heaven love me, he is a fine gentleman, i. me dilectum, honestus est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ita, 7). 2. sic (= oīras: only poet.): so may thy swarms flee yeas of Cyrene, s. tua Cyrenean fugiant examina taxos, Virg. E. 9, 30: cf. s. te ducas potens Cypri, s. fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1. **IX.** As an Expletive. [N.B.—So, though required in English to complete the sense, need not sometimes be expressed by a Latin equivalent]: as true as I live I thought so, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: old age is naturally somewhat talkative, so you will not charge me with defending it from every fault, senectus est natura loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitios videat vindicare (where, after loquacior, hoc dico or some such expression is understood). I say this that I may not appear, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 55 nor shall you say that no previous notice was given you, so be on your guard, neque tu hoc dices tibi non praeditum, cave, Ter. And. 1, 2, 34: he had placed his catapults at different points and so had cleared the walls of their defenders, catapultis dispositis muros defenditoribus mitteraverat, Liv.

**so** (interj.): sic satis est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: cf. oīe, jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.

**so-called, so to call it, so to say:** 1. In introducing a new term: qui (quae, quod) dicitur s. vocatur or quem (quam, quod) dicunt s. vocant.

II. To soften an expression: quidam, quidam quidam, quās, etc.: I learnt from your letters your ill-timed host—so to call it, ex tuis literis cognovi praeteriorum quidam festinationem tuam, Cic. (L. G. § 185). philosophy is, so to say, the parent of all approved arts, philosophia laudatarum artuum omnium

quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9 cf. also, ut ita dicam, ut hoc verbo uter, etc.

**so far, so far as** *i.* To such an extent; *i.* in tantum that his prosperity and worth had so far shone out, in t. sum felicitatem virtutemque eni-  
tuisse, Liv. 22, 27, post init.: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 875. Also with correl., in quantum, Sen. Ben. 2, 23, ad init. *2.* tantum . ut (so far .. that) v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v tantum, 1. *3.* eō, etc. (with gen. of subs.): v. PITCH (subs. II.). Phr. it is gone so far, in eo est, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4. *II.* Only so far: hactenus (foll. by correl. ut, quoad, quod) cātēnus (with quoad, ut) for which, v. FAR, so v also (VI., A., 1., a, b.). *III.* To a certain extent: quidamētū, it is possible to advance so far, if it is not allowed to go beyond, est quidam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. Phr. so far were they admitted, that a senate was not granted them, ita admissi sunt ne tamen illis senatus daretur, Liv. 22, 61, ad med. *IV.* So far as (= as far as): tēnus, quātēnus v. FAR AS, AS. Phr.: so far as depends on me, quod ad me attinet, Cic. (V. FAR AS, AS, Phr.): quod ejus facere possum (lit. so much of it as I can: the best MSS. have quod instead of quoad), Cic. pass. Also tantum... quantum to extend so far as, tantum partem quantum, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, med. Also quantum, absol.: so far as I understand, q. intelligo, Cic. pass.: so far as I hear, q. audio, Ter. *V.* In so far as (after a negative). Phr.: I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs, except in so far as they might be connected with those of Rome, statui non ultra attulgere externa nisi que Romanis cohaerenter rebus, Liv. 39, 48, extr.

**so far from** (foll. by that or that not). Phr. tantum abest ut... non: adeo nihil... ut adeo non... ut (for which, v. FAR, I., 2, Phr.). Also expr. by non modo (solum) non... sed or sed etiam, (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. non xi.) Also by ne... quidem, nedum so far from any violence being offered, not even attended with abuse, ne voce quidem incommoda, nūdum illa vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14, extr

so forth v. so on.

**so good as, be** v. so (VI., A., extr Special Phr.).

**so great; v. GREAT, SO V ALSO** (VI., A., 5).

**so little or small:** best expr. by tam adeo, parum, etc., with adj. (v. LITTLE, SMALL). Also tantillus Plaut. Ter. See also so (VI., A., 1., b.: B. 5). Phr. do you set so little by me? itame abs te contempnor? (Ainsw.)

**so long, so long as:** *i.* LIT.

1. tamdiū (v. LONG, adeo, 4, iii.). Also with correl., quidam, quoad, dum (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. tamdiū).

2. tantisper (with dum, quoad, absol.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. tantisper).

3. dum solong as literatur shall talk Latin this spot will not be without its oak, d. Latine loquentur literae, querens hinc loco non derit, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 1 so long as I shall live, dum anima spirabile mea (Ainsw.). Also expr. by adj. absol.: Cato declares that he will not triumph so long as he shall live, Cato affirmat se vivi illum non triumphaturum, Cic. Att. 4, 16 (c.), 12.

4. dōnēc (only) so long as you shall be prosperous will you count many friends, d. eris felix multos numerulos amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5. 5. usque (with adeo, ed. dum or donec so long.. until). v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. donec, II., 2 usque, II., ii. *II.* Fig. so long as = provided that: v. so (VII.)

**so many:** 1. tot: Cic. Hor.; less freq. by plur. of tantus. Cic. Plant. Also tantum (with plur. gen.): so many of the enemy, tantum hostium, Liv. 3, 17, post init.: cf. tantum hominum, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 5. 2. multus (in pl. with tam, ita, etc.): Cic. 3. tūdēm (just so many): Cic.

**so much:** tantus, tam multus (v. MUCH, SO). Specia Phr. (i.) Colloq.: so much the better, tanto melior, Ter. Plaut. so much the worse, tanto nequor, Ter.: so much and no more, hactenus, absol.: or with correl., quatenus, quoad, quod (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. hactenus, III.). Esp. in terminating discourses: hactenus (v. EXCUSEN, Phr.). (ii.) not so much as (not even), expr. by ne..., quidem, (iii.) not so much... as: (1.) perinde, etc. (with negative: foll. by quam): he was not moved by anything so much as by, etc., nulla tamen re p. motus est quam, etc., Suet. Dom. 15, post med. (2.) non magis... quam: and the great mass of the men were not so much panicstricken as roused to fury at the accident to their chief, nec ad causas percula magis quam irritata est multitudo, Liv. 9, 22, med. (3.) pro (prep. with abl.): these things are not so much to be feared as the common people think, haec nequamquam pro opinione vulgi extimiscenda sunt (Ainsw.). (iv.) so much that (= to such an extent): v. so (VI., A.).

**so often,** tōdēs (often with correl., quoties). Cic. Phr.: not so often, minus saepe, Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15.

**so on or so forth:** 1. et cētēra (neutr. absol.): seldom cētēra, Cic.

2. deinceps: first, second, and so on, primus, secundus, d., Quint. 7, 10, post init.

3. rēliqua (neutr. absol.): the door-keeper of the prison and the praetor's executioner were in attendance, and so on, aderat janitor carcere et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, Quint. 9, 4, 124 (p. 201). Also expressed by, et id genus alia, et alii generis ejusdem, et quae sum generis ejusdem (Georg.).

**so soon:** tam a. cito, celeriter (v. soon).

**so so:** *i.* As interj.: ben., euge, etc. (v. GOOD, interj.: WELL WELL).

*II.* Tolerably, moderately: sic (with adv.): e.g. sic temerit, temere, medicoriter. G.—how he is doing? D.—so, quid rel gerit? sic temerit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95 cf. sub alta vel platano vel bac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14 cf. sic, ut quinibus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9 (R. and A.).

**so soon as** v. SOON AS, AS.

**so then v. so** (III.), THEREFORE, WHEREFORE.

**so true: v. TRUE.**

**so well: v. WELL.**

**soak (v.):** A. Trans.: *i.* To soak in liquor, till the substance has imbibed what it can contain: mācērācio, fēci, factum, 3 to s. bread, m. panem, Plin. 18, 12, 27, 9 106.

*II.* To soften by sing.: mācērācio, I. to s. bougs of broom in sea-water, m. ramos genistae aqua marina, id. 24, 9, 40, § 66 the dust of the herb is s.d. by acid, so that all its hardness may be softened, putris herbaria maceratur ex acto, ut omnis duritia solvat, id. 33, 5, 26, § 83: cf. madefacere caules, id. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

*III.* To net thoroughly: mācērācio v. TO DRENCH. B. Intrans.: *i.*

To lie in soak: mācērācio, 3 (rare) make a paste of oil-dregs, add a small quantity of filings, let them s. well, humor de amura facito, palearum paulum addito, sinito macerantur bene, Cato, R. R. 92. *II.* Of water, to s. into the earth, Phr. sweet water, when it s. repeatedly through the earth, humor dulcis, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, Lucre. 2, 473. *III.* Fig. to be drunk, drenched with wine a sing. club compōtōres, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42: combibōnes, id. Fam. 9, 25, 2.

**soaking (subs.):** mācērācio (rare) Vitruv. 7, 2.

**soaking (adj.):** a. s. rain, largus imber, Virg. Georg. 1, 23: effusi imbre, ib. 2, 352.

**soap (subs.):** sāpo, ónis, m.: for scrofulous humours even s. is a good thing, strumis prodest et sapo, Plin. 22, 51, § 191. Phr. caustic s. reddens the hair of the Germans, caustica Teu-

tonicas accedit spuma capillos, Mart. 14, 26 (where a kind of s. or pomatum is meant).

**soap (v.): to rub, cleanse with s.:** \*sapone linere, oblinere.

**—ball:** Phr. pilae Mattiacae (made at Mattiacum) Mart. 14, 27.

**—boiler:** \*qui saponem coquit, \*coctor saponis (Forcell.).

**—house:** \*officina saponis.

**—lie:** \*lixiva sapone mixta.

**—suds:** aqua sapone infecta.

**—stone:** stéatítis, idis, f.: Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

**soar:** A. Lit.: 1. sursum, sublimē, in sublime feror, 3 (to rise aloft): rarefied air s.s., extenuatus aer subline fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: sound naturally s.s., sonus natura in sublime fertur, ib. 2, 56, 141. 2. sublimis abeo, 4 (to s. away): Virg. Aen. 1, 415. Ov. Met. 5, 648. 3. subvōlo, i (of birds: to mount upon the wing): Ov. M. 11, 790. B. Fig. 1. To s. (of the mind): se tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3: geometry s.s. even to the theory of the universe, ad rationem usque mundi geometria se tollit, Quint. 1, 10, 46. Phr.: to s. in thought, cogitationes ad sublimia intendere, Sen.: let us s. in soul, exsurgamus animis, Val. Max. 4, 11: of a sing. nature that despises mortal things, excelsus et altus et humanae despiciens, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11.

II. To s. (in ambition): to s. too high, ad altiora tendere, Liv. 4, 13: v. AMBITION, AMBITIOUS.

*III.* To s. above (in the sense of excelling, surmounting): supēro, 1: in which, though many will vie with me, I shall easily s. above all, in quo, etiam multi mecum contendunt, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 24: v. TO SURPASS.

**sob (v.):** 1. singulto, i: Quint. 10, 7, 10.

2. singultio, 4: Apul. Met. 3, p. 133.

**sob, sobbing (subs.):** singultus, ūs: weeping with s. you might have seen, fluctum cum singulū videre potuisti, Cic. Pl. 31, 76. Virg.: Cat.

**sobbingly:** singultum: Apul. Met. 2, fin.: hence, singultum loqui, to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

**sobrer:** *i.* Not addicted to drinking: sobrius, siccus (opp. to vinolentus, of drunken tendencies): not even drunkards act with the same heartiness as s. men, ne vinolenti quidem faciat, eadēm approbatione faciunt, qua sobrili, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 so siccus, id. Ibid. 2, 27, 28.

*II.* Not drunk (at the time): sobrīus (opp. to ebrius, in a state of intoxication): you are drunk, for in s. mood you would never do it, ebrius es, non enim faceres id sobrīus unquam, Mart. 3, 16.

*III.* In one's s. senses: sānus, mentis compos (not mad, in sound mind, opp. to insani, amens, furiosus): Cic., Caes.: Virg. Phr.: if he had been s. (i.e. in his right senses), hic sit mentis esset suae, ausus esset educere exercitum?

Cic. Plis. 21, 50 a s. mind is the best sauce for misfortune, animus aequus optimum est aerumnæ condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71 v. TRANQUIL.

*IV.* Having the passions duly under control: 1. mōderātor, mōdericus (opp. to effrenatus). 2. mōdestus (opp. to cupidus, petulans).

*3.* tempérans, températus (opp. to libidinosus): v. MODERATE, TEMPERATE, VIRTUOUS.

*V.* Plain, unadorned: simplex: v. PLAIN, SIMPLE.

*VI.* Gravē: v. GRAVE, SERIOUS. Phr. sleep yourself s., edomi han capulam et exhala, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, 20, to be as s. as a judge, pulchre sobrium esse.

Join: to be s., frugi et probus esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53.

**sobrēly:** *i.* Temperately, moderately; to live s., sobrie vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.

*II.* Discretely: to use prosperity s., rebus secundis ut modeste ac moderate, Liv. 30, 42, ad med.: also temperanter, temperate, modice.

*III.* Gravely, seriously: q. v.

**soberminded**: v. SOBER (III., IV.)  
sobermindedness, v. SOBRIETY.

**sobriety**: I. *Temperance in drink, sobriety*: sōbrietās: Sen. Tranq. 15, fin. II. *Freedom from inordinate passions*: continentia: compare the passions of the one with the s. of the other, conseruo huius libidinis cum illius continentia, Cic. Ver. 4, 52, 115. III. *Habitual s.*: mōdērātō, mōdēstā, frugālitas, temp̄rātia (all more general than continental) s. is that virtue which whether in coveting or shunning objects admonishes us to follow reason, temp̄rātia est, que in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequanor monet, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47. IV. *Calmness, equability*: aquābilātās, constātia: nōbile iudeūd is s. in the whole of life, praeclarā est aquābilātās in omni vita, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 90: in everything to observe s., in omni re servare constantiam, ib. 1, 34, 125.

V. *Seriousness, gravity*: q. v. VI. *Freedom from intuosity*: sōbrietas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 9.

**sobriquet**: v. NICKNAME.

**socage**: \*sacagium: servitium socie Du Cang. I. *Free socage* (of free tenants, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service): \*socagium liberum: id. II. *Villein socage* (where the services though certain are of a baser nature, being held by fealty): \*socagium vilianum: id.

**socager** (a tenant by socage, a soceman): \*socemannus, socamannus: socmannus: Du Cang.

**sociability**: I. *Disposition to associate*: sōcialitās, Plin. Pan. 49, med. II. *Of demeanour*: Join: comitatis et facilitatis (opp. gravitas severitasque), Cic. Mur. 31, 66: facilitas et humanitas, id. Fam. 13, 24. III. *Of conversation*: facilitas sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2; comitas affabilitasque sermonis, id. Off. 2, 14, 28: V. AFFABILITY.

**sociable** (adj.): I. *Disposed to associate*: sōcialitās, sōcialis: natura has made us s., natura non sociabilis fecit, Sen. Ep. 95, med. Hence (of bees) congregabilis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. II. *Pleasant in society*: cōmīs, fācīlīs, affabilis, cōmūnīs: most s. over supper and dice, super coenam et super aleam communissimus, Suet. Vespr. 22: v. AFFABLE, FAMILIAR, not s., insociabilis.

**sociable** (subs.): (a kind of carriage): carpentum, Liv.: Virg. **sociableness**: v. SOCIALITY.

**sociably**: sōcialiter Hor. A. P. 258.

**social**: I. *sōcialis (companionable)*: man is a s. being, (homo) socialis animal, Ben. Sen. 7, 1, fin. Phr.: man has a s. craving, home est hominum appetens, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: s. life, societas vita, Cic. s. meal, convivium, id. Sen. 13, 45: s. pleasures, \*circlorum jucunditates (Georg.): s. affection, caritas, Cic. Am. 8, 27: (cf. societas caritatis, caritas atque societas humana, Georg.): s. manner of life, consuetudo vivendi, Cic. & cf. consuetudo virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, fin.: s. chat, \*sermo qui versatur in circulis (Georg.): a city destitute of any s. bond, urbs nullius rei inter se sociæ, v. SOCIALE.

2. *communis, ignorant of the customs of s. life, communis vita ignarus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7. Expr. too by communis with subs.: s. living, s. vitae atque virtus, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 3. 3. *civiliis (in political sense)*: s. union, c. conciliatio et societas, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 78: cf. communitas e. id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: s. habit and custom, mos consuetudinis e. id. Off. 1, 41, 148: s. institutions, e. instituta, Cic.: often in Cic. expr. by civitatis with a subs.: e. g. c. leges, iura, etc., s. dities, civilia officia, Quint.: s. virtues, c. virtues, Quint. (Phr. virtues quae in communitate cernuntur, Cic.)

**socialism** (a social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens): perh. \*rērum publicarum partitio inter omnes aquabilis,

**socialist**: \*qui res publicas dispartiendas aquabiliter esse censet.

**society**: I. *association* (in the widest sense): sōciitās, f. alone, freq. in Cic.: Join: s. conjunctio hominum, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: congregatio hominum et s. communitasque generis humani, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4. Cf. conjunctio congregatio hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 65: omnis humana consortio, id. Off. 3, 26: consociatio hominum atque communitas, id. Off. 1, 44, 157. For s. (of the inhabitants of a state): v. COMMUNITY. II. *Association for a definite purpose, such as the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc.*: 1. sōciatās also used in the sense of partnership: v. PARTNERSHIP. 2. cōfūgium, corpus (rare), univeritas (of merchants, tradesmen): Gai.: Plin.: Marc.: v. GUILD, COMPANY, CLUE, CORPORATION, BOARD. Also s. (=college, an educational institution): \*collegium. Phr.: fellow of a s., \*socius. 3. sōdālitās, originally = our club, q. v.: but afterwards a secret illegal s., Cic. 4. sōdālicium (-tūm) = sodalitatis: in good sense, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: in bad sense, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: Mariana s. Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116. 5. factio, cōfīcio (in bad sense), pars, sōdālitās, sōdālicium (see above), a political s. III. *Temporary association for a definite purpose*: e. g. meetings of all kinds: v. MEETING. IV. *Intimate association*: convictus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: congressio, c. familiarum, Cic.: v. INTERCOURSE, INTIMACY. Phr.: to go into s., hominum coetus ex celebratione obire, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: to avoid one's s., admittit alienigenum sermone defugere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: to cultivate eagerly one's s., aliquem assectari, Suet. Caes. 19: to enjoy the daily s. of learned men as messmates, uti familiariibus et quotidianis convictibus omnibus doctis, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: id. Atte 3, 7, celebritas et homines are opp. to solitudo. (N.B.—Society (in a gen. sense) may sometimes be rendered by homines with an adj. or by the adj. alone, e. g. bad s., malo homines: learned s., docti homines.)

**sock**: not exact equivalent: 1. údo, ónis, m. = οὐδῶν (a s. of felt or fur), Mart. 14, 140, in lem. 2. fasciae pédūles (bandages for the feet): stockings and s.s., fasciae crurales pedesque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. 3. fasciae with periplus, i. lacuisse quibus in calceatu (shoe) uterbar, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221 (N.B.—Not soccus, which = a low-heeled shoe, esp. that worn in comedy.)

**socket**: I. *The hollow of a candlestick*: perh. myxa, Mart. 14, 41: \*cāvum candelabri. II. *In anatomy, any hollow place which receives or holds something else*: the s. of the eye, \*cavum oculi: ss. of the teeth, dentina locula menta, Veg. Vet. 2, 32: also d. cavata, Marc. Emp. 12: s. of the hip-bone, acetabulum, Plin. 28, II, 49, § 179. Phr.: he rolled the eyes out of their s.s, cavis evolvit sedibus orbēs, Lucan 2, 184: cf. Ov. M. 14, 200: cf. ossa suis sedibus mota, Cels. 8, 10, 1, init.: to pull out of s.s, luxare, Plin. extorquere, Sen. Ep.: cf. cīcere armum, Virg. Aen. 10, 293. III. *In architecture, a mortise*: curdo femina (opp. cardo masculinus, the tenon): Vitruv. 9, 6 (9), 11.

**sockless**: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24.

**socle** (in architecture, a plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal to a statue or column): basis, f., quadra: Vitruv. v. PLINTH.

**Socratic, Socratical**: Sōcrātīcus, Cic. Hor.

**Socratically**: Phr.: Socratically sim, Pers. 5, 36.

**Socratism**: \*doctrina s. ratio Socratis.

**Socratist**: philosphus Socratis, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. Socratica domus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14. (Or expr. by verb, \*qui Socratem sequuntur, etc.)

**sod**: a green turf: caespes (also caespites), its, m. used for altars, mounds

(of tombs), for covering boves, etc. araque gramineo viridis de caespites fiat, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9: Virg. Aen. 3, 304: to lay s., c. posere, Tac. to pile up s.s, congerere, aggere, id. cf. incurrī congestum caespite culmen, Virg. Aen. 1, 69 (N.B.—Not gl̄ba, which is a mass of earth without roots.)

**soda**: nitrum (s. in a natural state): in Lat. equivalent for s. in a prepared state: \*soda, f.

**-water**: \*aqua admixta soda effervescentia.

**sodality** (fellowship, fraternity): v. SOCIETY.

**soder** (subs. and v.): v. SOLDIER, CEMENT, GLUE.

**sodomite**: 1. draucus Mart. 9, 27, 10. 2. cīnclus: Cat. Juv. 3. sōdōmiticus, a, um adv. sodomite.

**sodden**: v. BOILED.

**soever**: cūque (quomodo and cumque) as a suffix to a pronoun or adverb; e. g. whos, quicunque.

**sofa**: 1. lectūlēs, a reading couch): Plin. Ep. 5, 5, fin.: Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 38: so, lectus, Sen. Ep. 72, init., which in Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1 is also a s. for reclining on at meals. 2. lectīculā tīcubulātōria (for night study): Suet. Aug. 78. 3. grābitās (a low s.): Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129. 4. hēmīcylīum, sigma, stibādūm (all of semicircular form, for conversation or meals): Cic. Am. 1, 2: Mart. 10, 43: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, post med.: Mart. 14, 87, in lem. 5. hexaclinōn, i. n. (a s. for six persons): Mart. 60, 9, 9. 6. triclinūm (a s. running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch): Varr. R. R. 3, 13, ad med.: s. cūshion, torus leci (Kr.).

**soft** (adj.): I. *To the touch*: 1. mollis (soft, yielding): opp. to durus: quid molis est saxo durum? quid molles unda? Ov. A. A. 1, 476. Hor. Virg.: s. waz, m. cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177 s. egg, m. ovum, ovum m. vel scutellū (that may be sucked up): Cels. 2, 18, post med.: the s. part of brād (i. e. crumb), mollis panis, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82: somewhat s., molliculus, Plaut.: molliculus, Cat.: very s., permollis, Quint.: pra-mollis, Plin. 2, lénis, mollis, tērēs (smooth, delicate): lénis, opp. gen. to asper, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: s. hand, cheeks, hāir, mollis manus, genae, capilli, Ov. s. down, tenera lanugo, Virg. E. 2, 51, F. 1: tenerae virginēs, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1: mollibus annis, Ov. II, 1, 111 v. TENDER. 3. mīts (of fruit, mellow): v. MELLOW. 4. mollis, lēntus (supple): m. juncus, acanthus, Virg. Hence of the s. outline of statues Myron made statues of s.er (i. e. more pliable) outline, molliora signa Myron fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7: v. FLEXIBLE. Phr.: s. water (= rain-water), aqua pluvialis, Cels. 2, 18, ad fin. II. *To some other sense*: 1. mollis, délicatus (of the voice): Join: m. et d. in canto flexiones, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. 2. lénis, of taste: vinum lénens, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50. Of colour: a very pleasing and s. colour, suavior et lēnior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140. Of sleep: l. somnus, Hor. Od. 1, 21. 3. mollis, lēntis, tērētus, mīts, clemens, tēpidus (s., mild, gentle): s. touch, m. tactus, Ov. P. 2, 7, 13: cf. m. zephyri, m. hiems, m. aestas, Ov. Virg.: Tibull.: a s. climat., m. coelum, Flor. 1, 6, 16, init.: cf. loca temperatōria, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: a s. air, tepidus aer, Ov. F. 1, 135. So lens aura, ventus, spiritus, etc.: Virg. Tibull.: Hor. v. MILD, GENTLE (II.). Fig.: s. ripose, m. quies, Lucr. 4, 990: cf. lens somnus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. Of motion, placidus, tacitus, etc.: v. CALM, SILENT, NOISELESS.

III. Fig.: s., yielding (of the mind and character): 1. flexibilis, faciliis, mollis (in good or bad sense, acc. to the context): Join: lénis et faciliis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: v. PLIANT. 2. voluptarius, effemīnātus, délectus, mollis (s., effeminate). Join: voluptaria, deliciata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 17: cf. delicata molliorque ratio, ib. 5, 5, 12. (N.B.—For s. = weak in



**sold**: v. TO SELL.

**soldanel** (*a plant*): \*convolvulus soldanella Bot.

**solder** (*subs.*): perh. ferrumen, ins. n., Plin. (which, however, more precisely = *cement*): s. is usually expr. by the name of the particular metal employed.

**solder** (*v.*): 1. plumbo, 1 (*to s. with lead*): Cato R. 21; Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 161. 2. implumbi, 1 (*like plumbum*): Vitruv. 10, 6, ad init. Cf. replumbo (*to unsolder*): silver lecomes usd. argentum replumbum; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, ad med. 3. terrumino, 1: Babylon's walls being s.d. (*with mineral pitch*), ferruminatis (bituminous) Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182. 4. conferrumino, 1: Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69. 5. solido, 1: *with tin pipes are s.d.*, stanno fistulae solidantur, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163.

6. devincio, nxi, nunt: 4 (*the lids being s.d. with lead*, opercula plumbea devinctis, Liv. 40, 29, post init. Such words as coaginto, coniungo, etc., have a wider meaning. See also to CEMENT, GLUE; and for fig. sign., to CONFIRM, STRENGTHEN.

**soldering** (*subs.*): perh. ferruminatio, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 2; expr. also by verb.

**soldier**: I. In a general sense:

1. miles, itis, m.: Cic.: Liv.: to lery ss., milites legero, Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 3; m. deligere, Liv. 29, 1, ad med.: m. scribere, Sall. J. 43, ad med.: m. conscribere, Liv. 3, 4, ad fin. (v. TO ENLIST, ENROLL): to form s.s. into companies, m. ordinare, Liv. 29, 1, init.: to take s.s. into one's pay, mercede m. conducere, id, ib. 5, ad fin.: to disband s.s. m. di mittere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: regular s.s. (= s.s. of the line), m. legionarii (opp. auxiliarii), Caes.: Liv. hastily levied s.s., m. subitari, Liv. 3, 4, ext.: m. tumultuariori, id. 35, 2, post med.: garrison s.s., m. praesidiarii, id. 29, 8, med.: (v. FORCES, 11, 1): foreign s.s., m. peregrini, Inscr.: a young s., recruit, two miles (opp. veterans), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: or absol. tiro: Cic.: Caes.: Suet.: z veteran s., veterans m., Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: also absol. veteranus: Cic.: Liv.: a trained s.m. exercitus, usu. foll. by in with abl., or by abl. simply: Cic.: Caes.: a volunteer s., voluntarius m., Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Cic.: a discharged s., missicius m. (cf. missicius praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48, ad med.); cf. also emeritus: Tac.: Lucan: and exau- torati m., Liv. 32, 1, post init.: see also MILITIA. (N.B.—Other general words are: bellator, Cie.: Liv.: used as adj. in Virg.: pugnator: Liv.: Suet.: Sil.: proeliator: Tac.: Just.) 2. pèdes, itis (*a foot-soldier*): Cie.: Caes.: But when foot-soldiers are mentioned with horse-soldiers, instead of pedites we find, as substitutes, milites, homines, viri: e.g. milites equitesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: homines equitesque, id. B. C. 2, 39: equites virtuque, Liv. 21, 27, fin.: Sil. 9, 559: v. INFANTRY. 3. éques, itis (*an horse-soldier*): Caes.: Liv.: v. CAVALRY. 4. miles nauticus, m. classicus: Tac.: Liv.: v. MARINE. 5. vélites, pl. (*light-armed soldiers*), Liv. 26, 4 post med.: also levius armatura (*sing.*), as collect. subs.: cf. levius miles, Liv. 8, 8, post init.: but v. LIGHT-ARMED, HEAVY-ARMED. II. A fellow-soldier: 1. comilito, omnis: Cic.: Caes.: Suet.: also commiles (for comilito): Inscr. 2. bell. scūtis. Join: bell. participes et socius et adiutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5. 3. contubernalis (*a tent-companion*): Cic.: Tac. III. A common soldier, private:

1. grégaris miles, éques, Cic. Planc. jo, 72: Tac. H. 5, 1, med.: Sall. Phr.: holding the rank of private s., grégarian militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1, med. 2. mānpūlāris: Caes.: Cic.: Tac. 3. cālāgitris: Suet. Aug. 25, post med. 4. miles, opp. imperator: Sall. C. 60, med.: Caes. B. G. 5, 33, med.: m. opp. dux, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, post init. 5. vulgus (*common soldiers*), in sing. as collect. subs., Tac. A. 1, 28, med.: Phr.:

(i.) to endure a youth of poverty as a private s., juventum inopem in caliga militari tolerare, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135: promoted from a private s. to the consulship, perdactus a caliga ad consulatum, Sen. Ben. 5, 16, ad init.: dress of a private s., gregalis habitus, Tac. A. 1, 69, ad fin.: cf. gregali sagugo amictus, Liv. 7, 34, fin., and manipularo habitu, Suet. Cal. 9, init. (ii.) a distinguished, experienced s., vir militaris, Tac. H. 2, 75, init.: rei militaris peritus: Caes. Liv.: vir manu fortis et bello strenuus Nep. Datuus: 1: vir egregius in laude bellicia, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: Themistocles was as good a s. in this war as statesman, magnis hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6, init.: to be an experienced s. and statesman, mutius in imperiis magistratibus versari (Georg.). (iii.) to be, serve as a s., milito, i, Cic.: stipendia facio, Sall. J. 63, med.: stipendia merere, mereri, Cic.: stipendia emereri (to complete the time of service), id.: to become a s., expr. by nomen (with do, edo, profiteor): v. TO ENLIST (B., 1, 2): miles fio, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 24: militiam capessere Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: to be unwilling to serve as a s., militiam detrectare, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: Liv. 2, 43, post init.: to go to be a s., proficisci in militiae disciplina, Cic. Manil. 10, 28. (iv.) s.s. children, pueri militares, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: a child brought up among s.s., legionum alumnus, Tac. A. 1, 44, init. (cf. castorum filius, a title of Caligula, from his having been brought up in the camp, Suet. Cal. 22, init.): s.s.'s bread, panis militaris, Plin. 18, 7, 12 § 67: s.s.'s cloak, sagum, Caes.: Liv.: s.s.'s dress, ornatus militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: s.s.'s furlough, conmœatus, Liv.: Suet. (v. FURLOUGH): s.s.'s pay, stipendum, Cic. Caes.: also as oera (= stipendum): e.g. a s. who has forfeited his pay, aere dirutus miles, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 33: s.s.'s savings, peculium castrense, Dig. 49, 17, 11: s.s.'s oath on enlisting, sacramentum, Caes.: Liv.: v. OATH (2, 3): s.s.'s phrase, verbum castrense, Plin. H. N. Praef. 3, init., extr.: s.s.'s sports, ludi castrenses, Suet. Tib. 72, med.: s.s.'s tent, tabernaculum, Cic.: or t. militare, id. Brut. 9, 37: also tentorium, Hirt.: Suet.: also pellis, absol. in pl., Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: Caes.: s.s.'s servant, calo, Caes.: Liv. See also MILITARY (adji.).

**soldierlike, soldierly** (*adj.*): I. Having the qualities of a good soldier:

1. militaris: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: v. SOLDIER (Phr.: ii.). 2. expr. by circum.: e.g. militia cognitus (lit. known, approved in actual service), where militia is the gen. of place like domi, Sall.: cf. prudens rei militaris, Nep. Com. 1, ad fin.: præcipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40, ad med.: v. BRAVE, MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY.

II. After the manner of a soldier: militari: to talk in a s. manner, m. loqui, Tac. H. 2, 80. Also expr. by militari more, exempli: militum more, modo.

**soldiership**: I. Profession of a soldier, militia, Cic.: Caes.: v. MILITARY (2). II. Qualifications of a soldier: scientia rei militari, Caes.: s. militiae, Sall.: s. belli, Just.

**soldiership**: 1. miles (collect. subs.): they fill the places with s.s., loca militi complevit, Virg. Aen. 2, 495: cf. hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57, fin.: Tac. A. 1, 2, ad med.: more freq. in pl. 2. militia (like miles), Just. 32, 2, init.: Plin. 3. armatiaria: e.g. levius a., Suet. Cle.: Liv. 4. arma, orum, n. pl.: Liv. 41, 12, fin.: Tac. H. 2, 32, post init.

**sole**: I. The bottom of the foot: 1. planta: Virg.: Plin. 2. vestigium: such as stand with the s.s. of their feet directly opposed to ours, whom you call the Antipodes, qui adversus vestigia stant contra nostra vestigia, quo *antipodas* vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: cf. candida perimleca liquidis v. lymphis, Cat. 62 (64), 162: and Virg. Aen. 6, 10. v. VENERABLE, AWFUL

5, 560, v. primi alba pedis (*of a horse*).

3. solum: the s. of man is the destruction of grass, s. hominis extitum herbarie, Varr. R. R. 1, 47, fin.: the hard skin of my s.s. soles as a shoe, nihil calcamentum solum curram callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: spots never yet trodden by s. of man, loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucret. 1, 927.

Phr.: to be unable to find a place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, reperire non posse, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: from the crown of the head to the s. of the foot, ab imo ungibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rose. C. 7, 20. II. The bottom of a shoe: 1. solum: a s. fastened to the shoes with gold (i.e. with golden nails), auro socio suppactum s., Mart. 9, 74, 2. 2. solea (*as a sandal*), Plaut.: Mart.: Hor. III. A fish: solea, Ov. Hal. 123: Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52.

\*Pleuronectes solea, Linnaeus.

**sole** (*v.*): \*calces soleas suffigere (Georg.). Phr.: my shoe has been three and four times s.d. and heeled, calcus est sarta terque quaterque cutes, Mart. 1, 103 (104), 6: to wear rather high s.d. boots, altiusculis calcementis uti, Suet. Aug. 73.

**sole** (*adj.*): 1. solus, a, um: more expedient to be s. monarch than to reign with another, utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 41. Also strengthened by unus: this s. defect old age attaches to men, solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 47: so unus solus, Cic. Pis. 40, 95: you have s. possession of that villa, illa (*villa*) solitus tua, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, post init.

2. unicus (one only of a kind: v. ALONE, ONLY): strengthened by solus, Lucret. 3, unus (=unicus): una nata Cat. 66 (68), 119. 4. singularis: s. command, singularis imperium, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: cf. ib. 2, 9, 15. 5. expr. also by unus, proprius. Phr.: to be s. survivor, superstes omnium storum exstare, Suet. Tib. 62, extr.: cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156: for the s. reason that it is present, hoc ipsa quo adest, Cte. Fin. 1, 16, 50: v. BABE (III.): MERI (2, 3): SINGLE.

**solecism**: I. Impropiety in language: 1. solecismus (a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, opp. barbarismus, an impropiety of speech, whether of grammar or pronunciation: a barbarism may be of one word, but a solecism must be of more) cf. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17 (s. est quin in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est quin verbum aliquod vitiōse effertur): cf. Quint. 1, 5, 5: id. ib. 34.

2. solecum (for solecisms), Gell. 17, 2, ad med.: Such words as vitium, error, are of wider signification.

II. Fig.: Impropiety in conduct: 1. solecismus, Mart. 11, 19. 2. erratum: vitium: ineptiae: v. IMPROPRIETY.

**soleclist** (*one who commits solecisms*): solecista: Hier. in Rul. 3, 3, d. § 22.

**solely**: solum: tantum: solummodo: tantummodo: v. ONLY, MERELY, EXCLUSIVELY.

**solemn**: I. Of stated religious festivals: sollemnis (sollemnis, solemnis): festus: status. Join: die festus atque sollemnis, Cic.: sollempne et statum sacrificium, id.: v. ANNIVERSARY (adj. and subs.): FESTIVAL (subs.): PERIODICAL (2). II. Religious, sacred:

1. sanctus, Cic.: Hor. Virg. 2. sollemnis. Join: a s. duty, officium sanctorum atque sollempne, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. 3. augustus: cf. sancta vocant Augusta patres angusta vocant templum, sacerdotum ritu dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609. 4. religiosus: Join: templum sanctum et r., Cic.: v. SACRED.

III. Ave-inspiring: 1. sacer (chiefly poet.): s. silence, s. silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: a kind of s. remembrance of a father, s. quadam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59. 2. reverendus: s. night, nox reverenda, Ov. Ib. 75: facies r., Juv. 6, 511. 3. horrendus: cf. horrendae secretæ Sibyllæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 10. v. VENERABLE, AWFUL

(II.). **IV.** *Grave, serious, sober:* 1. *sérus* v. GRAVE. 2. *tristis* v. GRAVE, GLOOMY, SAD. 3. *austerus*.

4. *sérus* v. SERIOUS. *Phr.: a s. funeral, cel-brisas supremi diei, Cic. Mil. 22, 86: a s. procession, pompa Cie.: Virg.: a s. ceremony, caerimonia, Liv.: Tac.*

**solemnity:** I. *A religious, solemnite: solemn games:* 1. *sollenne, n.*, LIV.: *funeral s., funeralis s., Tac. A. 12, 69, ad fin.: also in pl.: maritiae s., solennia nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28, 12 ad med.: s. (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33, 1 (3, 31, 1). Quinquaginta, Suet. Ner. 34, 12 ad med. Phr.: *to celebrate a birth-day with great and unprecedented s., natale diem ingenti paratu et ante illum diem insolito, Tac. H. 2, 95.* 2. *solennitas* (late, like solenne): s. pristina (Iudorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7, 14. also in pl., dierum variae solennitates, Geil. 2, 24, jin.: see also FESTIVITY, CEREMONY, CELEBRATION. II. *Sacredness (of a deity, temple, etc.):* 1. *religio: propter singularē ejus fani r., Cie: Ter. 4, 44, 96: r. temporium, Tac. H. 1, 40. 2. sanctitas: s. templi, Liv. 44, 29.**

III. *Aurfulness; expr. by adj.:* v. SOLEMN (III.). IV. *Gravity, serious-ness, q. v.*

**solemnization:** 1. *célébratio: c. sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3, § 12: c. ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1.* 2. *expr. by verb: v. TO SOLEMNIZE: see also CELEBRATION (II).*

**solemnize:** I. *To perform in a solemn manner (e.g. a marriage, funeral, festival, divine service):* célébreo, 1: concélébreo, i (rare, but with stronger sign.) frēquento, 1: v. TO CELEBRATE (II.); TO PERFORM (I., 5). II. *To keep at a festival: festum diem agere, agitare, Cic. Phr.: to s. a day (= to keep it in sad remembrance, prosequi being used by Ov.: Sen., of attending a funeral), prosequi diem, Nep. Att. 4 ext.: to decree that the day on which the victory was gained should be s. as a festival, decernere ut inter festos referretur dies qua patrata Victoria esset, Tac. A. 13, 41, ad fin.). III. *To make solemn:* may be expr. by reddo, efficio, with adj.: v. SOLEMN (IV.), GRAVE.*

**solemnly:** I. *In a religious, solemn manner:* 1. *solemniiter (with outward formality): all the rites having been s. performed, omnibus (sacris) s. peractis, Liv. 5, 46: to swear s. (i.e. formally), s. jurare, Ulpi. Dig. 12, 2, 33. 2. sanctē (with religious sincerity): to swear s., s. jurare, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112. Join: pie sautēque colere, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: auguste sautēque venerari deos, id ib. 3, 21, 53. 3. ritē (like sollemnitatem, with due religious observances): Cic.: Hor.: Liv. v. DULY. II. *gravely, seriously, q. v.* III. *Impressively: graviter (with weight and dignity), Cic. Sen. 6, 16.**

**solicit:** I. *To ask:* 1. *ambio, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (with acc. of the person only, in the best writers: rarely with acc. of the thing), which is gen. expr. by a clause with ut or ne, very rarely by inf.): thec. Fortune, the poor husbandman ss with anxious prayer, te (Fortunam) pauper ambit sollicita precursi colonus (where Fortuna is personified), Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5: cf. reginam ambire affatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 284: to s. a prize for the actors, palmarum bistrionibus ambiare, Plaut. Amph. prol. 69: sing exemption from the laws, ambiens ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 13: cf. ambirent multi ne filias in sorte darent, id. Aug. 31, med. Hence techn. used of sing votes (v. TO CANVASS). Phr.: to s. an office, petitioni se dare, Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2: a sing the consulship, petito consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: so, ambitio, prensatio (but v. CANVASS). 2. *pēto, 3: rōgo, i (less precisely): v. TO BEG, ASK.* 3. *mendico (to solicit alms): v. TO BEG (II.). II. *To request strongly, entreat: contendo (often joined with peto), insto, deprēcor (v. TO BEG): ōro, obsecro, flagito (v. TO IMPIORE, IMPOR-***

TUNE, EXTREAT, URGE). III. *To court, try to obtain:* 1. *pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3: Sempronius was so inflamed by lust that she often s. d more than was s. d, libidine sic accusa Sempronius ut virus saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25: cf. Cat. 59 (61), 145. 2. capio, 1 (to court applause, popularity): to s. applause, c. plausus, Cic.: so, ancupitor, affecto: v. TO COURT (5. Phr.), COVERT.*

IV. *To invite: sollicito, 1: us. of urging to crime: to s. to administer poison, ad venenum dandum s. Cie. Clu. 16, med.: see also TO INVITE (II.). TEMPT, ALLURE: and for bad sense, v. TO SEDUCE, TEMPT. V. *To disquiet (a sense now obsol., used by Dryden, Milton): sollicito, vexo: v. TO HARASS, DISTURB.**

**solicitation:** I. *Earnest request, importunity:* flagitatio, efflagitatio, efflagitatio: Cic. v. ENTRETA.

II. *Instigation: stimulus, impulsus (best only in abl.): also expr. by verb: at your s., to instance, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: cf. impulsu suo, vestro, Cic.: Ter.: me auctor, etc., Cic.: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21: see also INSTIGATION, INVENTIVE, TEMPTATION.*

**solicitor:** I. *One who solicits, entreats:* 1. *pētor (for an office):* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10: rare in this sense: in Cic. always = plaintiff. 2. *dēprēcator, Cic.: v. INTERCEDER.* 3. *flagitator (an importunate osker): v. IMPURTUNATE.* 4. *solicitator (a tempter, seducer):* Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: Sen. 5, expr. by verb, TO SOLICIT.

II. *One who practises in the Court of chancery: cognitor, procurātor, advocatus: v. ATTORNEY.*

**solicitor-general:** v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

**solicitous:** anxius, sollicitus, trēpidus: v. ANXIOUS.

**solicitously:** anxiē, sollicitē, trēpidē: v. ANXIOUSLY.

**solicitude:** auxiētas, sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY.

**solid (adj.):** 1. *Not fluid or void: solidus (contr. solidus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113); opp. liquidus, Cic. 1, 349 (341); opp. rarus, id. 346 (340); opp. molis (e.g. aer, aqua, etc.), id. 1, 505 (506), seqq.; esp. opp. inanis, Luer. Join: terra s. atque conforta, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160: now there is s. land where there was formerly a lake, nunc solidus est tellus quac lacus ante fuit, OV. F. 6, 404: cf. confertus, spissus, densus (v. CLOSE, COMPACT, DENSE): firmus, stabilius (v. FIRM). Phr.: a cheese made s., caseus glaciatus, Col. 7, 8, 2.* II. *Substantial, not hollow: solidus: s. lapides, opp. pumicosis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, circa med.: s. cornua, opp. cava, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127. Join: the s. spherical earth, terra s. et globosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: cf. sphera s. atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: the elephant advanced on s. ground, solidus (neut. absol.) procedebat elephas, Liv. 44, 5, met: cf. OV. F. 4, 821.*

III. *Of metals, without dress:* 1. *pūrus: s. gold, aurum p., Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84.* 2. *pūslatūs (and pustulosus, lit. blistered, i. e. refined): s. silver, argentum p., Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. 7, 26, 7, 3, aurum ad obrusam, Suet. l. c. Phr.: bowls of s. gold, crateres auro solidi, Vlrg. Aen. 2, 765: so, totus aureus (annulus) opp. subauratus, Petr. 32. Join: aurea statua et solidia, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 81. Fig.: to distinguish the use less from the s., inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113.* IV. *Of food: nourishing, strengthening:* 1. *firmus: feeding the cattle on s. food, firme cibo pasta pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: Cels. 2, 18, post init.* 2. *plenus: more s. kinds of food, pleniores cibi, id. 3, 20, extr. 3. robustus: r. cibus, id. 2, 18, ad med.* 4. *validus: the most s. food is suitable for those of strong health, robustus apta materia validissima est, id. 2, 18, fin.: see also NOTRISHING.* V. *Of buildings: massively, strongly-built:* 1. *solidus: a wall either s. or with arches, paries vel solidus vel forniciatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22.* 2. *firmus,*

stabilis: v. FIRM. Phr.: *stict is hardly s. enough for building, silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: a s. = sound wall, idoneus paries, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 36.* VI. *Solid, having all the geometrical dimensions:* v. CUBIC, CUBICAL. VII. *Real, true, not fallacious:* firmus, stabilis, verus, solidus: v. GENUINE, REAL. Phr.: s. arguments, argumenta firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: cf. argumentum grave, id. (v. WEIGHTY: ARGUMENT, REASOS): mens of s. character, homines spectati et probati, Cic. (see also HONEST, SINCERE): s. peace, pax explorata (established), Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 16 (perpetuius, certus, firmus, verus, sempiternus, may also be used with pax in this sense). VIII. *Profound (opp. superficial):* Phr.: *wry s. learning, altissima eruditio, Plin.: cf. literae inferiores et recondite, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: v. DEEP, PROFOUND, SOUND.*

**solid (subs.):** 1. *solidum corpus (strictly, a body of three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness): a s. is produced by the filling up of three dimensions, in tribus dimensionibus impletus corpus s., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5, ad med.* 2. *solidum (neut. absol. used as subs.: a s., opp. a plane): v. SOLID (II., fin.): Cic.*

**to become:** 1. *solidesco, 3: the structures become s. under water moles sub aqua solidescunt, Vitruv. 2, 6, init.: a broken cartilage does not become s., cartilago rupta non solidescit Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.* 2. *conferuo, 2, confervesco, 3 (to become s. by growing together): Cels. 8, 10, § 1 and § 7.* 3. *consisto, stith, stitum, 3, to become motionless and s.: usu. with frigore, gelu: esp. poet.: Ov.: Hor.: v. TO FRIEZE.* 4. *concreso, evi, evum, 3 (to become s. by curdling): Ov.: v. TO CURDLE.* 5. *solidus fieri, Col. 7, 8, 4.*

**to make:** 1. *fimo, i (in most senses in Eng.): v. TO STRENGTHEN.* 2. *denso, i: to make milk s. into butter, d. lac in butyrum, Plin. 11, 41, § 95: cf. 239.* 3. *condenso, i (stronger than denso): to make cheese s. by weights, c. caseum ponderibus, Col. 7, 8, 4: cf. spissus, consipio: v. TO THICKEN.* 4. *cogo, egī, actum, 3: to make milk s. to hardness, c. lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126 (v. TO CURDLE): to make honey s. by cold, c. melia frigore, Virg.: cf. c. pastilos (pills), Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 3.* 5. *sólido, i: to make buildings s. without beams, aedificia sine trabibus s., Tac. A. 15, 42: Plin. 6. *persólido, i (to make quite s.): Stat. Theb. 1, 354: cf. consolidate: v. TO CONSOLIDATE.**

**solidly:** I. *firmiter, firmis, sôldi: to prop up s., f. suffulcire, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77: cf. stabilis (comp. of stabiliter), Suet. Claud. 20: v. FIRMLY.* II. *Accurately, thoroughly: q. v.*

**soliloquize:** v. SOLILOQUY.

**soliloquy:** I. *Mental: sermo intimus [quum ipse secum (sc. loquitur)], Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 51: to soliloquize, intra se meditari, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118.* II. *A talking to oneself: Phr.: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. Off. 3, 1: intra se dicere, Quint. 19, 7, 25: he held the following s., haec solus secum colloquens est, Cic.: ipse secum haec locutus est, Cic.: he held a long s., multa secum ipse locutus est, Cic.: (from Kr.). (N.B.—Not soliloquium, which is first used by Augustine.)*

**solitarily:** no one word to express it: sometimes an adj. may serve (cf. L. G. § 343): *to live s., agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, med.: also expr. by prep. and subs.: v. SOLITARY, SOLITUDE.*

**solitariness:** v. SOLITUDE.

**solitary (adj.):** I. *Living alone: 1. sólitus: a s. man, s. homo, Cic.: a s. and retired kind of life, s. et umbratibus vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: v. HERMIT, RECLUSE: to be of a s. nature, i.e. to frequent s. places, s. natura esse, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4. Phr.: to lead a s. (or retired) life, aetatum in tenebris agere*

(i. e. remotam a convictu, foro, re-publica), Plin. Pan. 44, med. 2: solivācus (*wandering, roving alone*); bestiae, opp. congregatae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 18. 3. singularis: when the enemy on shore had spied some s. men disembarking, hostes ubi ex litora aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conserpexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. Join: non singularis nec solivagum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39. 4. ségrégis, e (nom. does not occur except in the form segregus, Aus. Parent. 8, 12): to lead a s. life, agere vitam s., Sen. Ben. 4, 18.

II. *Lonely, unfrequent:* 1. sōlus: s. places, loca s., Cic.: Plaut.: on the s. mountain, in solo monte, Tib. 2, 2, 73. Rarely of persons: I am s.; I have no one here, friend or kindred, sola sum, babeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; id. Ad. 3, 1, 4 v. LONELY. 2. désertus (*unfrequent*): a populous or s. place, frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 1: a. a stomp, d. stipes, Tib. 1, 1, 11: a most s. desert, desertissima solitudo, Cic. Join: deserta via et inculta, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: vastus ac desertus, Cic.: Liv.: v. DESOLATE, WASTE. 3. sécretus: s. montes, silva, litora, Ov.: s. way, s. iter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: v. RETIRED, SECLUDED: before he spent a s. period alone, (primum) solus in secreto (*neut. ablat.*) tempus terret, Liv. 26, 19, ad med.

4. avius, devius (*out of the high-road*): Sall.: Liv. Phr.: in a s. spot, loco ab arbitris remoto (lit. a spot safe from intruders), Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80: the most s. parts of the city, infrequētissima urbis, Liv. 31, 23, post init.

III. *Dreary, gloomy, melancholy,* q. v. IV. *Single, detached:* 1. séparatus, sénuntius: v. DETACHED. 2. unicūs (*one only of its kind*): singularis (*unparalleled*): v. SOLE, ONLY. Phr.: a s. instance in history, quod nulla habet annalium historia, Liv.: in s. confinement, clausi in tenebris (f.). Sall. Jug. 14, med.: to put *any one* in s. confinement, \*aliqum custodiae tradere sermonis et colloqui usu adempto (Georg.). Solitary (*subs.*): v. HERMIT.

Solitude: 1. State of being alone, loneliness: solitudo, Inis, f.: widowhood and s., viduitas ac s., Cic. Caecon. 5, 113; cf. liberorum s., id. Verr. 1, 58, 151: l'er. Andr. 1, 5, 55. II. Of place: remoteness from society: 1. solitudo: they had repaired to the s. of the woods for concealment, se in s. ac silvas abiliterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: s. and retirement constitute my province, mihi s. et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2.

2. sécretum (*strictly neut. adj.*): though my pen rejoices in s. and drearies all intruders, cum stilus secreto gaudet atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: cf. horrendaque procul secreta Silbyae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10. 3. expressed by an *adj.* with locus, regio: e. g. locus desertus, regio vasta (v. SOLITARY); see also RETREAT, RETIREMENT.

III. *Desert:* q. v. Phr.: to seek s., captere solitudines, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 61: cf. secretum solitudinemque captere, f.s. Quint. Decl. 17, 17, med.: to seek refuge in flight and s., mandare fugam solitudineque vitam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: cf. discedere in alias solitudines, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: to uander about in s. through grief, in locis solis moestum errare, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: see also RETIREMENT, TO RETIRE.

Solo: 1. Vocal: \*unius cantus: also canticum (*a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing*): Cic.: Liv.: to sing a s., \*solus canere or cantare. II. Instrumental: Phr.: he plays a s. on the lyre, flute, etc., \*solus fidibus, tibis canit or cantat: a male s.-singer, \*monodarius, Nöt. Tir. p. 17: a female s.-singer, \*monodaria, Inscr.

Solomon's-seal: \*Convallaria poly-gonatum, Linn.

Solstice: I. The summer s.:

solstitium, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Virg. G. 1, 100. II. The winter s.: brūmā, opp. solstitium, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19. Phr.: at the summer s., solstitial die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 94: at the winter s., brūmali die, id. Div. 2, 14, 13.

Solstitial: solstitialis, brūmālis: v. SOLSTICE.

Solubility: expr. by adj. or verb: v. SOLUBLE, TO DISSOLVE.

Soluble (*capable of solution in a fluid*): no exact equivalent: perh. dissolubilis, solubilis may serve: expr. by verb, quod dissolvit, dilat potest: v. TO DISSOLVE.

Solution: I. The act of dissolving: expr. by verb: v. TO DISSOLVE.

II. The liquid in which something has been dissolved: diūlūtum, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46. III. Explanation, removal of difficulties in argument: 1. sōlūtio: argumentorum s., Sen. Ben. 5, 12: s. of a sophism, s. captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2. 2. résolutio (like solutio): solipsismatis, Gell. 1, c. 3. énūciatio (rare): Cie. Top. 7, 11. 4. explicatio: that s. of yours will have done much to advance our present problem, multum ad ea, quia querimus, explicatio tua ista proficerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14. Also expr. by verb TO SOLVE; see also EXPLANATION, INTERPRETATION. Phr.: to require further s., non satis explanari, Plin. 6, 23, 56.

Solve: 1. solvo, vi, útum, 3: let sōphisms be s.d., captiosa (used as neut. subs.) solvantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: cf. discutere captiones, ib.: to s. a riddle, enigmā, Quint. 2. dissolvo: to s. problems, interrogations d., Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46. Also, énūco, expédio, énūculo, explano, explico, illustro: v. TO CLEAR UP, EXPLAIN, PROVE. Phr.: the nature of the gods is mysterious and difficult to s., natura deorum est obscura et difficiles explicatus habet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: d. s. doubts, dubitatione tollere, Cic.: d. eximere, Quint.

Solvency: perh. \*facultas solvendi: or expr. by adj.: v. SOLVENT, CREDIT. Phr.: I have got a reputation for s., bonum nomen existimor, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.

Solvent: I. Able to pay: 1. qui est solvendo sc. acri (v. L. G. § 538. Obs. 2) Cic.: qui est ad solvendum: Vitr. 2, idōneus sc. debitor (safe, able to pay, opp. inops) Gai. Dig.: cf. Martian. Dig. 35, 2, 88, idoneis hominibus (v. l. nominibus) collocare pecuniam to place money in s. hands: v. L. G. § 538, obs. 2: v. INSOLVENT, BANKRUPT.

II. Lit. able to dissolve: expr. by verb: e. g., quod dissolvere potest: v. TO DISSOLVE.

Sombre: obscurus, tēnēbrōsus, tristis: v. DARK, DUSKY, GLOOMY.

Some (adj.): 1. áliqui, áliqua, áliquod (the forms aliquis and aliquid for the most part being used substantively: aliqui, etc., is always emphatic and opposed either expressly or impliedly to such words as *all*, *much*, *none*, etc.); from this people is chosen s. leader or other, ex hoc populo deligitur aliqui duc, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: s. war or other, aliquod bellum, Caes.: see also ANY (2). Sometimes for aliqui, aliquis is used: e. g., in whose nay some hardship or other has been put, quibus est aliquis objectus labo, Ter. Hece. 1, 1, 6: cf. gravis aliquis casus, Cic. Am. 22, 84. [N.B.—With numerals, aliqui, as Gr. τις, expresses an indefinite number, and is = about: s. (or about) twenty days, aliquos viginti dies, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 47. s. fire leaves, aliqua folia quinque, Cato R. R. 156, ad init.: v. ABOUT(B.)] 2. aliquipiam, aliquāpiam, aliquodpiam (rare): even if he should be driven out of this city by s. force, etiamst aliquipiam vi expellere ex bac urte, Cic. Sest. 29, 63. 3. quisquam, quaquepiam, quodpiam (similar to quis, but capable of taking a more independent and emphatic position: us. with s.): what if s. deity had willed this? quid si hoc voluit quispiam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36. 4.

nonnullus (= considerable, sing., or several, plur.): s. (= considerable) risk, in periculum, Plaut. s. (= several) cohorts, n. cohortes, Caes. 5. aliquot (a few, indeed, and only used with plur. subs.): s. letters, aliquot epistolae, Cic.: from s. causes, a. de causis, Caes.: s. years before, a. ante annos, Suet.

6. quidam, quadam, quidam (of a certain person or thing, which one cannot or may not mention by name): s. (= a certain) Gaul, quidam Galius, Caes.: s. (= certain) subjects of debate, quædam quæstiōnes, Cic.: hence occasionally found joined with certus, esp. in Cie. (v. CERTAIN).

7. nescioquius (rare as adj.): v. SOME (subs. 7): s. eye or other

bewitches my tender lamb, nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos (alluding to the supposed power of an evil eye), Virg. E. 3, 101. Phr.: in s. degree, to s. extent aliquantum, Cic.: aliquatenus, Sen.: Quint.: in s. respect, aliquid (v. SOMEWHAT): for s. time (indefinite), aliquamdiu, Cic.: aliquantis, Plaut.: Ter.: for s. (short) time, paulisper: s. time before, aliquanto ante, Cic.: after s. time, post aliquanto, id: at s. time or other (past or pres. nt.), aliquando: to stand you in s. stead, in rem tuam esse, Plaut.: with s. (good) reason, non sine causa, Cic.: s. days before, superioribus diebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: it is s. comfort to me, nonnihil me consolatur, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: s. progress has been made, considering the very unhappy position we are in, nonnihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, ib. 12, 2, 2. [N.B.—Some may occasionally be rendered (1.) by a diminutive subs.: e. g., s. (little) solace, solatiolum, Cat.: (2.) by a double negative construction: e. g., with s. (considerable) skill, non incalilide, Cic.]

Some (subs.): some one or somebody, something: 1. áliquis, aliquid, plur. aliqui (fem. sing., and jem. and neutr. plur. not used for the forms aliquae, aliquā, properly belong to aliqui): it is no fault of yours, if s. have feared you, non tua culpa est, si te aliqui timuerint, Cic. Alarcelli, 6, 20, fin. N.B.—In laud. and Ter. aliqui is used, like τις in Gr. with a plur. verb: open the door s.body immediately, aperire aliquis actuum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: cf. Pl. Men. 4, 2, 111: in Virg. once with 2 pers. sing. (exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Aen. 4, 625) and even the simple quis is simply used with plur. verb in Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 37 (Simoni me adesse, quis nuntiate). Join: with unus (to denote a single but indefinite person): name s. one or other, unum aliquem nominare, Cic. Clu. 66, 185: with alius: to promise s. thing else, aliquid aliud promittere, Petr.: with adj.: to attempt s. thing great, aliquid magnum invadere, Virg. Aen. 9, 184: with ex, de, or gen. (in partitive sense): s. one of you, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: s. one of us three, a. de tribus nobis id.: s. one of their own party, surorum a. id. Hence aliquid with gen. of subs. or adj. is used for the adj. aliqui: e. g., aliquid pugnae (= aliquia pugna), Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 52: aliquid monstri (= aliquod monstrum), Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: aliquid virium (= aliquas vires), Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3: aliquid indefensi (= aliquod indefensum), Liv. 26, 5, ad med. Phr.: to be s. body or s. thing (= of some worth or note), esse aliquis or aliquid if you would be s. body (in the world), si vis esse aliquid (so the best MSS for aliquis: Cicero however uses both sum aliquis and sum aliquid in this sense), Juv. S. 1, 74: you would have me be s. body, me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 8: bettering himself (to be) s. body, sese aliquem credens, Pers. S. 1, 129: cf. aliquem se putare, Sen.: what you say is, I grant, s. thing, but it by no means includes the whole, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequamquam in isto sunt omnia, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: it is s. thing to have been the wife of Jupiter, est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: to say s. (of importance, to the point): Gr. οὐεῖται τι, Cic. Tusc.

**1.** **IO.** **20:** *to relate to s. (in gramm.).* ad aliquid esse, Quint. **2.** nonnulli: *s. ingenuated these stories to have been trumped up, nonnulli haec facta existimabant, Sall. C. 22: cf. Caes. B. G. I, 26, med.* [For nonnullus, *adj.*, v. **SOME**, *adj.* (4)] **3.** quidam, quae-dam, quiddam: *s. one (= a certain one) of the soldiers, quidam ex milibis, Caes.: s. (= certain) of them made their way to the Nervii, quidam ex his ad Nervios perverterunt, id. With gen.: *s. (= certain) good men were slain, quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. I, 49. Also neutr. sing. as subs.: *s. thing divine, quidam divinum, Cic.: so quidam mali (= quodam malum), id. Leg. 3, 10, 23. Also quidam ... ali (like ali ... ali), some ... others: s. retired from the city, others committed suicide, exceserunt urbe quidam, ali mortem sibi conciverunt, Liv. 45, 10, extr.* [For quidam, *adj.*, v. **SOME**, *adj.* (8).] **4.** non-nemo (*sing.* = *several*): *in the senate-house even there are s. enemies, in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; but in Cat. 4, 5, 10, it is = quidam: I see that s. one (= a certain person) is absent, video abesse nonnemem.* **5.** quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam or quippiam (*almost* = *aliquis*): *s. one of those, quispiam ex his, Gell. 2, 21, med.: to bring forward to s. people, proferre ad quispiam, Appul. Flor.* Often in anticipating objections: e. g., *perhaps s. one will say, fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic. Sen. 3, 8. [For quispiam, *adj.*, v. **SOME**, *adj.* (3).]* **6.** aliquot (*rarely as subs.*): *s. (= a few) had paid me a visit, a. me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2. [For aliquot, *adj.*, v. **SOME**, *adj.* (5).]* **7.** nescio quis (*implying uncertainty: somebody, some one or other, I know not who*: v. l. G. § 626): *s. one or other is speaking here close to me, prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 19: my mind certainly forebodes s.-thing ill, nescio quid prolecto mihi animus praesagittat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7. Also in affected ignorance, denoting insignificance or meanness: s. pleader fellow, causidicum nescio quem, Cic. de I. 46, 202: by the complaints of s. Paonius, whoever he may be, Paonii nescio cuius querellis, id. Q. Fr. I, 1, 6, 19. [For nescio quis used *adjectively*, v. **SOME**, *adj.* (7).] **8.** sunt qui (*the verb uses plur. and in ples.*, with an indefinite and freq. without any expressed subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: *lit.: there are those people or things, who or that, etc.*: when the rel. clause states a *fact*, the *indic.* is used; when a *mere conception, contingency or uncertainty*, the subj. is employed: cf. Gr. ἔτινοι οἱ, etc.): *s. have not the courage to say what they feel, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 81: to s. I seem to be too bitter in satire, sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: cf. sunt quos curricula pulvorem Olympicum collegisse juvav. id. Od. I, 1, 3: there are s. who think death to be the departure of the mind, from the body, sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. lusc. 1, 9, 18. Sunt quidam qui is used.****

**9.** aliis ... aliis (*some ... others*): *they brought forward, s. purple, others incense, others precious stones, ali purpuram, tunc ali, gemmas ali, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146. Also aliis repeated in a different case, or aliis with an adverb in the second place: e. g., living s. in one way, others in another, aliis also more viventes, Sall. C. 6: the cavalry slipped off, s. by one route, others by another, equites aliis aliis dilapsi sunt, Liv. 44, 43: s. are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, aliis aliunde est periculum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19. For other constructions, v. **OTHER, ANOTHER** (1). P. br.: *as often as you shall have s. one to send a letter by, quoties habebis cui des litras, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 5: there will every day be s. one to send by, erit**

quotidie per quem mittas (Ainsw.): *I will forego s. of my right, paulum de jure meo discidam (Ainsw.): there is s.-thing in it, non s. haud temere est, freq. in Plaut. and Ter.: cf. non hoc de nibilo est, Ter., and non de nihil, Liv.: I will be s.-thing or nothing, ego era aut Caesar aut nullus: I must talk of s.-thing else, oratio alio demutanda est mea, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 8.*

**somehow or other:** **1.** aliquia (*sc. via, by some road or other*): *to escape s. or other, if he could, a. evolare, si posset, Cic. Ver. 1, 26, 67: if you had not done a mischief s. or other, you would have died, si non a. nocuisse, mortuus essem, Virg. E. 3, 15. **2.** nescio quidmo (lit., *I know not how*): *good men are s. or other too sluggish, toni nescio quidmo tardiores sunt, Cic. Sest. 47, 165. **3.** nescio quo pacto (like the preced.): s. or other it is always the case, nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, id. Mur. 21, 43: others s. or other have become hardened, ali nescio quo pacto obliruerunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 2. (N.B.—Such phrases as nescio quidmo, nescio quo pacto, are to be regarded as a single adverbial expression, and hence *that indic.*)**

**somersault** } **1.** cernuo, i: *they somersault: s. kept running over skins drenched with oil and throwing s.s. pellets oleo perfusas percurrent, ibique cernubant, Varr. in Non. 21, 8. **2.** perh. \*in caput se circumagerunt (Georg.). P. br.: *lightly clad youths throw s.s. between swords and spears pointed at them, nudi juvenes inter gladios se atque infestas frameas saltu jacunt, Tac. G. 24; one who throws a. a tumbler: cernamus, Lucil. in Non. 21, 6: cf. petaurista (and -es), ae. m. = *retiarius*, Varr. in Non. 56, 26.**

**sometime:** **1.** *At an indefinite past time:* **1.** aliquando: *have you heard this s.time or other from any one?* num haec ex ullo andivisti a? Cic. 2. quondam: *s.time mother-in-law, q. sororis, id. Clu. 66, 188. Also ante, olim, etc. (v. **FOREVERLY**).* **II.** *At an indefinite future time:* **1.** aliquando: *the day will s.time or other dawn, illececerat a ille dies, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.*

**2.** aliquo tempore (like aliquando): *mortal flesh must s.time or other perish, corpus mortale a. temp. interire necesse est, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170. (N.B.—Necesse est gen. prefers a dat. of the person to an acc.) **3.** quandoque: *I think that I shall stay longer at Astura, till he shall come s.time, ego me Asturas diutius arbitror, curatorium, quod illa q. veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, extr.: Liv. : Tac.**

**4.** oīm (chiefly poet. in this sense): **v. HEREAFTER.** (N.B.—*For some time* = *a long while*, v. **LONG, adv.**)

**some time ago:** dūdū, pridē, etc. (v. **AGO, SOME TIME**).

**sometimes:** **1.** *At times:* **1.** aliquando: *moral rectitude s. clashes with expediency, utilitas a. cum honestate pugnat, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12. **2.** nonnunquam: *s. by day, oftener by night, n. interdiu, saepius nocte, Caes. B. G. I, 8: Cic. **3.** oīm (poet.): as coaxing teachers s. give boys cakes, ut pueri o. dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Ov.: Virg. **4.** interdum: *s. or rather exceedingly often, i. vel potius nimium saepè, Cic. **5.** quandoque (now and then): s. ships are made, s. shields, q. fuit trabes, q. clipei, Sen. Q. N. I, 1, extr. **6.** subindē: *v. OCCASIONALLY.* **II.** *As correlative sometimes:* **1.** mōdō ... mōdō: *or in place of the second modo, some other adverb (see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. and art. now, II). **2.** nunc ... nunc: *v. now (II).* **3.** aliis ... aliis: *to be s. happy, s. wretched, a. beatus esse, a. miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87. Or aliis in connexion with aliis, alter for which alio tempore may be used: v. now (II).*****

**4.** interdum ... interdum: *s. in speech the flow is very rapid, s. the pace is moderate, i. cursus est in oratione initiatior, i. moderata ingressio, Cic.*

Or. 59, 201. **5.** interim .... interim (rare): Quint. 5, 10, 34. **6.** quan-doque .... quandoque (v. supr. i. 5). P. br.: *cranes standing s. on one leg, s. on the other, grues aternis pedibus insistentes, Plin. 10, 23, 20, § 59 (cf. alterno terraro quatunt p.d.e., Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7): v. ALTERNATELY: hope and fear together make it s. credible, s. not, alternant spesque timorque fidem, Ov. H. 6, 38.*

**somewhat** (*subs.*): **1.** nonnulli (indec.): *something considerable: he devotes s. of his time to literature, n. temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hannib. 13.* **2.** aliquantum (usu. something great): *used as neutr. subs. with gen.: a. agri, noctis, itineris, Cic.: Caes.: see also DEAL (*subs.*). **3.** aliquantulum (*as subs. : something little*): a. suspicionis, Cic.: see also LITTLE (*subs.*).*

**somewhat** (*adv.*): **1.** *In some (indefinite) degree: often expr. in Lat. by neutr. pron.:* **1.** aliquid: *the light by this time beginning to shine through, but yet s. indistinct, pellicula jam a. incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2, ad init. **2.** quidpiam (or quippiam): this mariage s. irksome to him? num illi molestiae q. sunt haec nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7. **3.** nescio quid: *to differ s. in philosophy, nescio quid in philosophia dissentire, Cic. N. D. I, 3, 91. **4.** aliquatenus: *stalker s. red, caulea a. rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105: Quint.: Sen. See also PARTLY.* **II.** *In some great degree: aliquantum, aliquanto (aliquanto being used oftener than aliquantum with comparatives): not only not in opposition to legal limits, but even stopping short of them, and s. short too, non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: he who has come s. near virtue, qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis uitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: the conqueror returned to Rome to a s. greater context, victor Romam ad majus aliquanto certamen reddit, Liv. 5, 29, ad. med.: v. CONSIDERABLY. **III.** *In some slight degree:* **1.** aliquantulum: *spare yourself s., a. tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. **2.** nonnulli: the recollection s. consolans ne, n. me consolator quum recordor, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: cf. haud iuliv. Liv. 1, 3, init. **3.** paulum, paulo, paulilium: esp. paulo with compar., oftener than paulum: v. LITTLE (*adv.*). [N.B.—Somewhat is often denoted in Latin: (1) by a simple comparative (when excess beyond the average is implied): old age is naturally s. talkative, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: cf. multa feci a-peirus (s. roughly), id. Fam. 6, 6, 10. (ii) by a compar. with a diminutival suffz: s. better (of a patient), meliusculus, Cels. 3, 22, extr.: a s. grown-up girl, virgo grandiuscula (though there is another reading grandicula), Ter. And. 4, 5, 19: That's is s. older than I am, That's, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21: and even an adverb is found: e. g., meliuscula: when you were s. better, cum m. tibi esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1. (iii) by a diminut. adj.: s. poor, pauperculus, Hor. Ter.: s. small, parvulus, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. (iv) by the prep. sub in comp.: s. ugly, subturpis, Cic.: s. obscure, subobscuris, id.]****

**somewhence:** v. **SOMEWHERE** (III.).

**somewhere:** **1.** *In some place:* **1.** alicubi: *I could have wished rather you had procured your lands s. here, malem hic a. paravisses (praedia), Cic. Flac. 29, 71: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7.*

**2.** aliquo loco: *you are to look for no letter from me before I am settled s. antequam a. I considero, literas a me non exspectabis, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1.*

**3.** nonnunquam (*in some places*: rare): Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168. **4.** aliquotāriūm (in several places: rare): Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. **5.** uspiam (*s. or anywhere*): *I did not doubt but that he would be likely to see you at Dyrrachium or s. in your parts, non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Pyrrachii aut in istis locis*



(V. PREMATURE). **V.** As s. as; v. SOON AS AS. **VI.** As s. as possible; v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS. Special Phr.: as s. = (a) as readily, willingly (in this sense in Eng. accompanying would or some other word expressing will), implying regret or preference: I would as s. it had not been done, nollem factum, Ter.; I would as s. die, cupio mori, id: Cato would as s. be a slave as a soldier, Tert. Cato servire quipugnare mavult, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: V. FAIR, RATHER, TO PREFER. (b) as lief, implying indifference: I would as s. they should be unharmed and go where you bid, nihil miror eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: V. LIEF, INDIFFERENT (5 Phr.). (c) just as little, implying improbability: expr. 1) by non magis, quam: Caius would as s. traverse on horseback the bay of Baiae as become emperor, non magis Caium imperaturum quam per Baianum sinum equis discussurum, Suet. Cal. 19, extr. (2) by ante... quam (poet.): as s. shall the hort graze aloft in air as his features pass away from this breast, ante leves paucentur in aethere cervi quam nostro illius labatur pectora vuln., Virg. E. 1, 59, and seqq. **MISCELL.**: s. after, mox, Liv.: paulo mox, Plin.: post paulo, Caes., Sall.: breviter postea, Cic.: non multo postea, id: non ita multo post, Liv.: brevi spatio interjecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, init.: very s., opinione citius, Varr.: cf. celerius omnium opinione, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, init.: also expr. by a superl. adv. (v. supr.): to an eager mind no haste is enough, animo cupienti nihil sati festinatur, Sall. J. 64, extr.: destined s. (= ere long) to be an old woman and to stoop, annus haud longa curva futura die, Prop. 3, 20 (z. 18, 20).

**SOON, AS; V. SOON (extr. : Special Phr.)**

— as, as: 1. simul atque, simul ac (or, in one word, simulatque, simulac): as s. as Caesar's arrival was ascertained, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: as s. as Joe's dear spouse perceived plainly her being entangled in such calamity, simulac tali persens peste teneri cara Jovis conjux, Virg. Aen. 4, 90. Also strengthened with primum (which may be expressed by our ever): as s. as evr on opportunity appeared to him, simulac primum ei occasio visa est, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 34. 2. simul ut (less freq. than preced.): everydayman as s. as it born begins to low itself, omne animal simul ut ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. 3. simul ( = simul atque): as s. as the Sabines saw the Roman line forming, they too themselves advance, s. instrui Romanum aciem S. videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62, ad med. (cf. Taygete simul ut terris ostendit honestum, Virg.). Also strengthened with primum: C. Marius denounced Q. Fabius with impeachment, as s. as ever he retired from office, Q. Fabio, s. primum magistratus abit, ab C. Marius dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, ad med. 4. ut: the soldiers, as s. as they had halted in line, drove the Atrebates in a mass into the river, militis, ut in aice constiterant, A. in flumen compulerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, init. Also statim ut: I wrote a letter as s. as I had read yours, literas scripti statim ut tuis legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: V. IMMEDIATELY AFTER. Strengthened with primum: as s. as the privyke was given, ut primum potestas data est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 1. 5. ubi: like the sun as s. as it issues from the vanquished clouds, ut sol victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: I said, as s. as ever you showed me, that it was the one (the ring), dixi, ubi mihi ostendisti illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 3. Esp. ubi primum: as s. as the enemy beheld our cavalry, they threw our men into disorder, hostes ubi primum nostros conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, init. 6. quam primum:

as s. as he begins to be sensible, quam primum sapere coepit, Cic. 7, mox (ubi, ut or quam): what if the commons should come in arms, as s. as we fail to be influenced by their secession, quid, si plebs, mox ubi parum secessione moveamur, armata veniat, Liv. 3, 82, post med.: cf. mox ut, Flor. 2, 4, ad init.: so mox quam, Paul. Dig. 8, pârtier . . . pârtier: the hero of Calydon as s. as he beheld her longed for her, hanc p. vidit, p. Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M. 8, 323: I heard of his death as s. as his illness, p. aegrum, p. decessisse cognovi, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, extr. 9. vix... quam or ut (poet.): as s. as he had spoken, by chance a pair of doves came flying in the sky, vix ea fatus erat, geminae quam forte columbae coelo veneri volentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 190: cf. ib. 5, 857: Cic.: Caes. (N.B.—Such phrases also as so s. as, no sooner... than, may be rendered like as s.) See also IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

**soon as possible as:** 1. quamprimum (or separately, quam primum): he charges him to return to him as s. as possible, huic mandat ut ad se quamprimum reveratur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Cic. Very rarely with possum, and not to be imitated: that you return as s. as possible, ut quamprimum possis redeas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 88. 2. primo quoque tempore: that as s. as possible they should bring forward these matters before this house, ut primo quoque tempore de his rebus ad hunc ordinem referrent, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, extr., and pass.

3. expr. also by a superl. adv. with or without quam: the offence should be punished as s. as possible, res maturinge vindicanda est, Cic. Caec. 2, 7: let him come to the province as s. as possible, quam occissime ad provinciam accedit, Sall. J. 25, ad med.

**sooner:** 1. **Earlier:** tempérius, Hor. maturus (v. EARLY): tempestivus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9. Expr. also by prius... quam, ante.... quam (v. BEFORE).

Phr.: the s. the better (= as soon as possible, q. v.): quamprimum, primo quoque tempore s. die, Cic.: the lot that s. or latr is destined to leap forth,

serius oculus sors extirra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: s. or later we hasten to one common abode, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33. 2. **More quickly:** expr. by compar. adv. (v. SOON, II. QUICKLY, SPEEDILY).

Phr.: no s. said than done, dictum ac factum or dictum factum (Gr. άυα έτος άυα επον): Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: cf. dicto citius, Virg. Aen. 1, 142: Liv. 23, 47.

III. **More willingly** (= rather: q. v.): expr. by libenter, pótius, magis, etc. foll. by quam: or by some verb denoting preference (v. TO PREFER).

In Cic. Off. 1, 18, we find even citius = potius: simili. in id, Tusc. 2, 27, 77: pius = potius. IV. **More easily:**

1. oculus: that nook of yours will s. produce pepper and frankincense than the grape, angulus iste feret piper et tu oculus uia, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23. 2. facilius: nothing is s. said, nil est dictu dicti, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 20: and gen. by a compar. adv. (see also EASILY).

**soonest:** expr. by a superl. adv. (v. soon): or by periph.: e.g. at the s., primo quoque tempore, etc. (v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS). Often best expr. by aijz: peers the s. ripe, occissima pira, Plin.

**soot:** 1. fuligo, inis, f.: the doorposts black with constant s., assida postes fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 50: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91. 2. cámorinum fárina (rare): Plin. 28, 7, 23, q. 84. Phr.: besmeared with s. (or more precisely, with black paint), in which s. was an ingredient, fuliginatus (rare), Hier. Ep. 10: perh. \*fuligine oblitus may serve.

**sooth, in;** V. INDEED; FACT, IN.

**sooth:** Phr.: s. to say, si verum scire vis, Cic.: cf. verum si loqui volumus, si verum quaequerimus, ne mentiar (Georg.); V. TRUTH.

**soothie:** I. To allay pain:

whether physical or mental: 1. mulceo, si, sum, 2: he ss wounds by manifold appliances, varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. F. 5, 402. 2. permulco, 2 (seldom used literally, as in Ov. Met. 1, 715, firmat soporem languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, confirms their sound slumber by sing their tired eyes with a tintured wand): by no comfort to s. old age, nulla consolacione p. senectutem, Cic. Sen. 2, 4. 3. lénio, ivi or ii, itum, 4: to s. wounds, vulnera l. Prop. 4. délenio, 4 (stronger than tenio: to s. effectually): to s. one's grief, d. dolentem, Hor. Od. 1, 4; to s. a disease, d. morbum, Plin.

5. lèvo, 1: to s. care and mental anxiety by talk and advice, curam et angorem animi sermonem et consilio L. Cic.: cf. allévo, etc. (v. TO ALLEVIATE, RELIEVE).

6. sedo, 1 (often fig. than lit.): to s. pains in the ears, dolores aurium s., Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 132: to s. (or quiet) alarm, s. pavorem, Liv.

7. mitigo, 1: dolores, labores m., Cic.: to s. one's ears (by explanations), aures m., Quint. 12, 1, 14: also metus m., id: v. TO MITIGATE. 8. tranquillo, 1 (fig.): so that their minds are either agitated or s.d., ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: V. TO CALM. For to be s.d. see also TO ABATE (B.). 9. consolor, sôlor, 1: v. TO COMFORT. 10. To s. or soften down anger, tumult, etc. 1. oblieno, 4: let reading of poetry s. an irritable man, tertie carminum (iacundum) oblieniat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9, init.

2. mulceo (poet.): iras m., Virg. Cf. also plácō, sôdo, lénio, mollio, mitigo (v. TO PACIFY, MOLLIFY, APPEASE, ALAY).

III. To lull with pleasure: mulceo, 2: m. tigres (of Orpheus), Virg.: to s. girls with song, puellas carmine m., Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20. Also délenio, rémento, etc.: v. TO CHARM, FASCINATE.

IV. To cares, flatter: q. v. Phr.: to s. grief, sedationem moerendi affere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: cf. levitationem aegritudinem habere, ib. 1, 49, 119: to s. one's toils, flectere labores, Stat. S. 5, 1, 120: to s. cares with the lyre, curas lyra attenuare, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16: to s. pain, dolorum abstergere, Cic.

**soothing (aij.):** I. Of medicine, alleviating: miligatōrius (rare), Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63: but best expr. by verb (v. TO SOOTHE). II. Of sound, softy-subdued, submissus, placidus, lénis, etc. Also of winning words: blandus, délenicus, Plaut.

**soothing (subs.):** miligatō (rare), sédatio, placatio, consolatio, Cic.: v. ALLEVIATION, CALMING, APPEARING, CONSOLATION: best expr., however, by verb (v. TO SOOTHE).

**soothingly:** I. In a soothing manner: expr. by adj. or subs.: v. SOOTHING (aij. and subs.). II. In a winning way: blandly, Cic.: Hor.: blanditer, Plaut.

**soothsayer:** I. augur, ūris: v. AUGUR. 2. auspex, idis: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8: Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2. (For augur and auspex, v. DICT. Ant. p. 174: the augur or auspex predicted future events from the flight, singing, or feeding of birds.)

3. häruspex, idis, (who foretold the future from the inspection of the entrails of victims, whence the term also of extispex, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26). A feminine form, häruspica, occurs, Pl. Mil. 1, 3, q8 (hariolae atque häruspicas).

4. härilius (often joined with häruspex, and = prophet, seer): Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Plaut.: Ter. Also a fem. härilia, freq. in Plaut.: see also FORTUNE-TELLER.

5. sortilégus; v. FORTUNE-TELLER. 6. métroposcópus or -os, i (one who told fortunes by examining the forehead, a physiognomist): Suet. Tit. 2: Plin. 35, 10, 56, § 88. Other words less precise are: conjector, conjectrix, divinus, ságā (v. FORTUNE-TELLER): vátēs, vaticinātor, etc. (v. PROPHET, PROPHETESS). To act as s. (1) augúror, 1: Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: Tac.: v. TO AUGUR, PREDICT. (ii)

**anspicor**: I: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: *Llv.* 27, 16, *fin.* (iii.) *háriolör*, *i* (in a contemptuous sense): Cie. Att. 8, 11, 3.

**soothsaying**: 1. *auguratio* (rare), *augurium, auspicium*: v. *AUGURY, DIVINATION*. 2. *háruspicina* (sc. *ars: the art of divining by inspecting victims*): Cie. Div. 2, 23, 50. 3. *báru-spicium*: Cat. 90 (83); 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 103. 4. *háriolátio* (rare): Att. in Cie. Div. 1, 31, 66. 5. *vaticinatio*: v. *PROPHETY*.

**sooty**: I. *Full of soot*: 1. *fúlginóstos* (rare), Prud. *steφ.* 10, 261. 2. *fúmósus* (less precise): v. *SMOKY*. II. Of colour, like *soot*: *fúlgineus*: f. color, Arn. 7, 254; f. nubes, Petr. 108, *init.*; see also *BLACK*.

**sop** (*subs.*): I. *That which is steeped in a fluid*: gen. of food: perh. *intritum* intritum may serve: *a wine s.*, *Intrita panis e vino* (though this is more properly a *mash* than a *sop*): Cels. 1, 19; cf. *intritum lacte confectum*, App. M. 11, *med.* No exact word, however, to express it in good authors: may be expr. by *panis* (or *frustum, offia, etc.*); v. *MOUTZ*, *vino*, (*or aqua, lacte, etc.*), *madefactus*, *madidus*, *perfusus*, etc.

II. *Anything given to pacify*: dé-lénimentum: *that a division of territory should be offered them as a s. for their feelings*, d. *animis agri divisionem oblici*, Liv. 4, 51, *med.* P.R.: *to throw a s. to Cerberus*, ofiam Cerbero obligeare, Virg. Aen. 6, 420.

**sophism**: (always in a contemptuous sense, and hence = *a fallacious argument*): 1. *captio*, *ónis, f.*: *all ss. of that kind are refuted in the same manner*, *omnes istius generis c. eodem modo refelluntur*, Cie. Fat. 13, 30: *to shatter s.s. discutere c.*, id. Also strengthened by dialecticus: d. *captiones*, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. *Dimin.*, *captiuncula*, Cie. Att. 15, 7; see also *FALLACY*. 2. *cávillatio*: Sen. pass. 3. *sóphisma*, *átis, n.* (= *sóphisma*): Sen.; Gell. 4. *concluſioncula* (*a silly inference*): Cie. Acad. 2, 24, 75. Phr.: *let us return to the ss. of Chrysippus*, ad C. laqueos revertamur, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; *unless we shall have shown the ss. in the speech, nisi quid in oratione vani sit docerimus*, Liv.: *to have recourse to s.s. cavillor*, Cic.; *to explain s.s. captiosa* (as *neutr. subs.*) solveare, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22.

**sophist**: I. *A sophist by profession*: *sóphistes*, ae (= *soφιστρ*): *Protagoras, a very great s.*, Protagoras s. vel maximus, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; but used ironically, id. Acad. 2, 24, 72. II. *Any fallacious reasoner*: *cávillator*: Sen. Fp. 102, ad *med.* v. *CAVILLER*. Phr.: *to play the s.*, *cavillor*, Cic.; or by periph.: ostentationis aut quaestious causa philosophari, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 72.

**sophistic**: I. *captiōs*: *Join*; *sophistical*; *ss. questions, fallacies et c. interrogations*, Cie. Acad. 2, 15, 46. 2. *cávillatrix* (rare): *a s. inference*, c. conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14. 3. *sóphisticus* (= *σοφιστικός* late): Gell.: Arn. Phr.: *s. arguments, disputatious laquei*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43. See also *SOPHISM*.

**sophistically**: *captiōs* (rare): Cie.: *sóphisticé* (late): Cod. Just. Better expr. by *cavillatorum more, modo: captiōsis verbis, etc.*

**sophism**: v. *SOPHISM*. [Sóphisticé, éss. (= *σοφιστική*, sc. *τέχνη*), only found in App. Dogm. Piat.]

**sophisticate, sophisticated, etc.**: v. *TO ADULTERATE, ADULTERATED, etc.*, *soporiferous, soporiferously*: v. *SOPORIFIC*.

**soporific** (*adj.*): 1. *sóporifer*: *the s. poppy, s. papaver*, Virg. Aen. 4, 486; Ov.; Plin. 2, *sóporus* (*sleep-bringing*): s. nox, Virg.: Lucan. 3. *somnifer*, *somnificus* (v. *NARCOTIC*, *adj.*). Phr.: *a bough made s. by Stygian influence*, ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. Aen. 5, 855. *A cake rendered s. with drugged grain*, soporata medicatis fru-

gibus offa, ib. 6, 420. *For to make s. v. TO DRUG*.

**soporific** (*subs.*): mēdicamentum somnificum (*a drug*), Plin. 37, 10, 57 § 158. Or expr. by circuml.: v. *OPIATE* throughout.

**sopraniſt, soprano**: v. *TREBLE-SINGER, TREBLE*.

**sorb (or *service-tree*): *sorbus*, i. f.: Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74 (\**Sorbus domestica*, Linn.)**

**sorb-apple** (or *service-berry*): *sorbum*, i. n.: Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; Virg. G. 3, 380.

**sorb** (*tree*): v. *SORB*.

**sorcerer**: 1. *mágus* (= *μάγος*): strictly, one of the Persian Magi): App. Apol. p. 290. 2. *incantator* (late): Tert.: v. *MAGICKIAN*. 3. *vénēficus* (one who deals in potent drugs or spells): Cie.: Hor.: Ov.: see also *Poisoner*.

4. *málificus* (*as subs.*: late): Cod. Just. 5. *théurgus* (= *θεούργος*, one who summons spirits): late: Aug. 6, expr. by periph.: e.g., *artifex magicanus artium*: qui magicas artes adhibet, exercet.

**sorceress**: *mágia, vénēfica, sága, cantatrix*: v. *ENCHANTRESS*.

**sorcery**: I. *The art or practice of sorcery*: 1. *fascinatio, ónis, f. (in plur.): a bewitching*: Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22. 2. *efascinatio, ónis, f. (in plur.):* id. 19, 4, 19, § 50; id. 27, 10, 54, § 145. 3. *málificum* (*in pl.*: *at* *málifica*): Tac. A. 2, 69; App. 4. *vénēficum* (*in pl.*): Ov.: Plin.: joined with can-tions (*enchantments*), Cie. Brut. 60, 217.

with s.s. by *mágice artes* or *mágus* with s.s. *magicae artes*, Virg. Aen. 4, 493; *magicae superstitiones*, Tac. A. 12, 59; *magicae sacra*, Virg. E. 8, 66; *mágae artes*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5. 6. *mágria* (= *μαγεία*): App. Apol. p. 290. 7. *théurgia* (= *θεούργια*, a summoning of spirits: very late): Aug.: also *arturugica*, id.

II. *The means employed in sorcery*: 1. *vénenū*: *Medea's cursed ss. dira Medeae venena*, Hor.: Cie.: Ov.: *by a kind of s. quadam quasi v.*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 217. 2. *dévōto*, *ónis, f. (usu. in pl.): dévōto, in s. incantatio, cham.*: Suet. Cal. 3; Tac. A. 2, 69. For *carmen, vox, cantāmen, canto, incantāmentum, etc.*, v. *INCANTATION, CHAM*. Phr.: *to subject to s.s. fascino, effascino, dévōvo* (v. *TO BEWITCH*): *ss. diri sacrorum ritus*, Tac. A. 16, 8: *pertaining to s.s. magicus, magni* (v. *supr.*, I, 5): also *vénēficus*: v. *verba*, Ov. M. 14, 365: cf. v. *artes*, Plin. 10, 2, 6, § 17.

**sordid**: I. *Mean, niggardly*: 1. *sordidus* (*of mean, dirty ways*): s. *avarice, sordidus cupidio* (*cupido is always base in Hor.*), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15; Plin. Quint. 2. *restrictus (close)*: Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. Cf. also *parcus, tñax, ávarus, máligonus* (v. *NIGGARDLY*). II. *Abject, grubling*: 1. *sordidus*: *Join: s. eares, humiles et s. curae*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: *s. gains, illiberálites et s. quaestus*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 150: *that most base and s. of all men iste omnium turpisissimus et sordidissimus*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3. 2. *humilis*: See also *ABJECT, GROVELLING, HUMILIS, LOW*. Phr.: *a s. mind, animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram*, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: *also animus pusillus*, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7 (v. *PALTRY PETTY*).

III. *Of birth: humble*: q. v. IV. *Of dress: shabbily dressed*: 1. *sordidus*: Cic.: Ter.: Plaut. 2. *sordidus*: *sordidus: misér*: v. *MEANLY, POORLY*.

**sordidness**: I. *Meanness*: 1. *sordes, hum. f.*: Cic.: Plin.: Hor. 2. *avaritia*: Cic. 3. *illiberálites*: id. See also *MEANLY, POORLY*. Phr.: *to have s. sentiments, humiliare demissequre sentire*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

V. *Of style in language*: v. *MEAGRE* (II.).

**sordidly**: *sordidly*: illiberáliter: misér: v. *MEANLY, POORLY*.

**sordidness**: I. *Meanness*: 1. *sordes, hum. f.*: Cic.: Plin.: Hor. 2. *avaritia*: Cic. 3. *illiberálites*: id. See also *MEANLY* (throughout), *NIGGARDLINESS*. II. *Baseness*: q. v. III.

*Poverty* (of language): v. *Poverty* (II.), *MEAGRENESS*.

**sore** (*subs.*): 1. *uleus, éris, n. (in gen. sense)*: Cels.: Plin.: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: *the opening of a s., ulceris os*, Virg. G. 3, 454 (where too *vdinus* is used for *uleus*, as also freq. in Cels. 5, 9, 26 and 28): cf. n. *margines*, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113. *Dimin.*, *ulcusculum*, Cels.: Sen.: Plin.: *full of ss., ulcrosis*, Tac. A. 4, 57: *a breaking out into ss., ulceratio*, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 (v. *ULCERATION*). Plin.: *the sore (of love) grows and festers by feeding it*, u. (i.e., amor) *vivescit et invertebras* alendo, Luer. 4, 1064 (1061): *no matter which part of these you touch, it will prove s. (i.e., will turn out absurd)*, *quicquid horum attigeris, u. est*, Cie. N. D. 1, 37, 104. *Prov.*: *to touch a s. (i.e., touch on a delicate subject)*, u. tangere, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9: cf. Ov. Trist. 4, 11, 63 (*rescindere vulnera noli deque gravil duras ulcere tolle manus*); and Cie. Agr. 3, 2, 4 (*refricare obductam Jam républicae cicatricem*). simili, recrudesco (*to become a raw s. again*: fig.), id. Fam. 4, 6, 2, 2. *Interrigo, inluso*: *(a s. caused by chafing, in pl.)*: Plin. Also *intirgo*, Varr. 3, *mentagra* (*an eruption, letter on the chin*): Plin. Cf. *mentigo, ostiga* (*an eruption or seb on lambs*), Col.: see also *ERUPTION, SCAB*. 4. *fúrcinulus, vómica*: v. *BOIL*. 5. *festula*: Cels.: Plin. 6. *abscessus, pustula, suprātulo*: v. *ABSCESS*. 7. *carunculus*: v. *CARBUNCLE*. 8. *cancer, carcinoma, phágædaea*: v. *CANCER*. 9. *épinycit, idis, f. (= étruvitis, a small s. that comes in the night)*: Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12. Also = *a s. in the corner of the eye* (called also *syce* = *συκῆ*), id. 20, 6, 21, § 44 and *aegiloplum, aeglops*, Plin.: Cels. (N.B.—For *eye-sore* in fig. sense, v. *EYESORE*). Phr.: *to close a s. cicatricem inducere*, Cels.: *cicatricem contrahere, expiere*, Plin. (v. *TO CICATRIZE, SCAR*): *to open a s., scarificare*, Plin. (see also *LANCE*). For fig. sense of *sore*, see also *DISTRESS, AFFLCTION, SO-BROW, TROUBLE*: also *supr.* (1. 1).

**sore** (*adj.*): I. *Lit. Causing pain*: expr. by *dolor, crûcifex*, etc. (v. *PAINFUL*, I, a.). Phr.: *to make s. exulcro*, Plin.: Cels.: see also *TO GALL: a s. place* (v. *SORE*).

II. *Feeling pain, attended with pain*: expr. by *dóleo*, condólesco, indólesco (v. *PAINFUL*, I, b.): *that place is s. to touch, locus tactu indolescit*, Cels. 8, 9, 1, *init.*: *sic ulcers are s. a long time*, *din dolent talia ulcera*, Plin. Phr.: *s. (or blear) eyd, lippus, Hor.*: *s. eye, lippus oculis*, Plaut.: *s. mouth and gums, oris gingivaramque ulceratio*, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 s. *lips, labiorum ulcera*, ib.: *s. throat, fauces scabrac*, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 12: and perf. *s. exasperatae* (based on *fauces exasperare*, Cels. 1, 3): also *f. exulcerare*, id. 28, 9, 33, § 129. III. *Fig. Sorely distressing* (of disease, calamity, &c.): *grávis, durus, ácerbus, etc.*: v. *GRIEVOUS*, *DISTRESSING, VIOLENT* (II.), *POIGNANT*. IV. *Sensitive, touchy, irritable*: q. v. Phr.: *to be s. on a point, agre, gravior, moleste ferre (with quod, quia, si, etc.)*: v. *ANNNOYED, TO BE*. V. *Irrksome, troublesome, galling*: q. v. Phr.: *full s. against my will I sent him away from me, ego cum a me invitisimis dimisi*, Cic. Fam. 13, 61, 1.

— **sorely**: for all meanings, v. *GRIEVOUSLY*: often best expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: see also *PAINFULLY*. Phr.: *they were s. put to it* (i.e., they were in the last extremity), *ret illis ad triarios rediit*, Lív. (for which phr. see *Dict. Ant.* p. 495, a.).

**sorenness**: I. *Lit. exulceratio*, Cels. in pl., Plin. Expr. also by *dolor*, q. v.

II. *Fig. poignancy, bitterness*: q. v.

**sorites** (*a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments*):

I. *sorites* (= *σωρεῖται*): Cie. Div. 2, 4, 11: Sen. 2. *ácervis*: Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.

**sorrel** (*adj.*): *of a yellowish or red*

*dish-brown colour:* spādix, icis: *a s. horse,* s. (equus), Virg. G. 3, 82. See also *BAY (adj.), DUN (adj.).*

**sorrel** (*sab.*): *a plant:* 1. läpäthum and läpäthus, f. (but m., Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24) = λάπαθος or λάπαθος (\*Rumex Acetosella, Linn.). Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231 (which read throughout, as various kinds of s. are there mentioned).

2. rūmex, icis, f.: ib.: (\*Rumex Acetosella, Linn.).

3. oxys, yōs, m. (= ὄξης, sharp; common wood-s.): Plin. 20, 12, 89, § 112. (\*Oxalis Acetosella, or perh., Ox. stricta, Linn.).

4. oxalis, idis (= ὄξαλις; garden-s.): Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231. (\*Oxalis Acetosella, Linn.).

—tree: \*Andromeda Arborea, Linn.

**sorriily**: v. MEANLY, ABJECTLY, POORLY, PITIARILY.

**sorrow** (*sab.*): 1. dölor, öris, m. (most gen. term); v. GRIEVE. Phr.: *to my s., cum dolore meo:* or expr. by verb: e. g. quod valde doleo, vhe-menter d., etc. 2. aegritudo, inis, f. (often used by Cic. in the more restricted sense of s., though in Tusc. 4, 7, 16, he treats it as a gen. term, including envy, pity, despair, etc.): *to give oneself up to s., aegr. se dedere.* Tusc. 3, 28, 71: *to die of s., aegr. confici.* ib. 3, 12, 27: *to soothe and remove s., aegr. lenire et tollere.* id: aegr. leniore facere, id. 3. aegrimonia (rather rare): *I should ill brook it, if there were occasion for fresh s., ferrem graviter si novae aegr. locus esse.* Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: Hor.: Plant.

4. maeror, öris, m. (usu. of outward grief): Cic. defines it as aegritudo letitiae. Tusc. 4, 8, 18): *to be overwhelmed with s., confici m.,* Cic. Fam. 14, 3: *to pine away in s. and tears, m. et lacrimis consenserere.* Cic. Clu. 5, 13.

5. luctus, üs, m. (prop. s. for bereavement, hence also keen s.): Cic. in Tusc. 4, 8, 18, defines it as, aegritudo ejus, qui carus fuerit, interitus acero): but also opp. to voluptate, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1. See also GRIEVE.

6. tristitia, maestitia: v. SADNESS. 7. acerbitas, angor: v. DISTRESS, ANGUISH.

8. desiderium (s. for the absence or loss of anything): v. REGRET.

9. poenitentia: v. REPENTANCE, REGRET.

10. cura, sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY, TROUBLE.

11. sénum (rare in this sense): *these things are for a trouble to me and a s., haec res mihi dividiae et semiunt.* Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 19: *the whole state is overwhelmed with s., tota civitas confecta senio est.* Cic. Mil. 8, 20. See also DISTRESS. (N.B.—For garments of s., v. MOURNING, II.)

**sorrowful** (v.): 1. döleo, ui, itum, 2: v. TO GRIEVE (II). 2. expr. by dölor, maeror, luctus, etc., with a verb: e. g. dolore affici, angit, Cic.: dolorem capere, accipere, percipere, id: in dolore esse, id: in maerore, luctu versari, jacere, id. 3. lugeo, xi, ctum, 2: maereo 2: v. TO MOURN. 4. indolisco, dolui, 3: v. TO GRIEVE. 5. contristor, i (pass. of contristio): *the practically wise man is not disturbed in mind, nor s.s. nor fears, (prudens) non perturbatur, nec contristatur, nec timet.* Sen. Ep. 85, 12. See also to LAMENT.

**sorrowful** (I): *Expressive of sorrow:* 1. maestus: *to wear a s. and distracted look,* m et conturbato vultu, Aut. Her. 3, 15, 27: Hor.: s. plaintis, m. questus, Virg. Jolin: m. ac sollicitus. Hor. *Somewhat s., submaestus* (rare): Amm. 30, 1, init. 2. tristis, e: v. SAD. 3. luctuosus (rare in this sense): l. Hesperiæ, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8.

4. maerens, entis (like maestus): s. weeping, m. fletus. Cic.: s., dejected, distressed, m., dejectus, afflictus: id: see also DEJECTED. 5. lugubris, e: v. MOURNFUL (II), MOURNING (adj.). 6. expr. also by a part. and subs.: maerore, luctu, aegritudine afflictus, Cic.: or by pres. part. of verb: v. TO SORROW. Phr.: *a s. brou. and downcast look,* frons laeta parum ex dejecto lumina vultu, Virg. Aen. 6, 862: to be s., v. TO

SORROW. To make s.: (1) contristo, i: this opinion made Balbus s., contristavit haec sententia B., Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 5. (2) expr. by periphr. e. g. maestitiam inferre, Cic.: v. TO SADDEN, GRIEVE (I). II. Causing s., fraught with s.: luctuosus, acerbus, fibilis, miserabilis, lamentabilis, etc.: v. SAD, MOURNFUL, MOVING, GRIEVING, LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED.

**sorrowfully**: maestè, fibiliter (v. MOURNFULLY, DELIBERATELY, PLAINLY): miserè, miserabiliter, miserandum in modum (v. DEFLORABLY, MISERABLY).

**sorry** (adj.): I. Mournful, sad: q. v. II. Poor, paltry, good-for-nothing: q. v.

—, to be: I. To repent, regret: 1. poenitet, uit, 2 (impers. with acc. of subject and gen. of object: sometimes also with neutr. pron., infin., or clause): *I will say this, that I am not s. for my advice respecting your stay, hoc dicam, non poenitere me consili de tua mansione.* Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8: *it is a wise man's part to do nothing for which he may be s., sapientis est proprium nibil quod poenitere possit, facere, id.* Tusc. 5, 28, 81. (N.B.—Poeniteo is rarely used with a personal subject: e.g. *it is usual for him to be s. when he has done something or other in a rage, solet enim quoniam aliquid furioso fecit poenitere.* Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.) 2. piget, uit, 2 (like poenitet in construction): *I am not only s. for my folly, but even ashamed of it, me non solum piget stutitia meae, sed etiam pudet.* Cic. Dom. 11, 29: *his subsequent actions I am uncertain whether I am the rather ashamed or s. to discuss, postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an piget disserere.* Sall. 9, 95, extre. II.

To be annoyed, displeased: 1. döleo, 2: v. TO GRIEVE (II). 2. mōlestè, gráviter, aegr. feru, tili, látum, 3: v. ANNOYED, TO BE.

III. To pity: q. v. Phr.: *I am s. for it, nollem factum (lit. I should have wished it not done),* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: *I was s. to expel Flaminius from the senate, invito feci, E. F. e. seneatus occiperem, Cic. Sen. 12, 42.*

**sort** (*sab.*): I. A kind, species: 1. gēris, èris, n.: v. KIND (*sab.*), CLASS (*sab.*): *of this s., hujus g.,* Cic. pass.: *of that s., ejus g., istius g., id: of the same s., ejusdem g., id: of all s.s., omnium g., omnis g.* (the latter more rare), id. Phr.: *of one s. simplex (v. SINGLE): of hybrid s., bigger of many s.s., multigenus.* Luct.: multigeris, Plaut.: multiplex, varius (v. VARIOUS, MANIFOLD): *of all s.s., omnigenus.* Virg.: Luct.: *they made of this kind of root a s. of bread, lit (genus radicus) ad similitudinem panis efficiabant.* Cas. B. C. 3, 48. 2. spēcies (*a peculiar s.*), forma, pars: v. SPECIES. 3. expr. by tali, quális, qualisunque, etc. (v. L. G. § 82): *no one attempts anything of the s. without associates, sine sociis nemo quidquam talia conatur.* Cic.: *since he was the s. of man I see you are, quam talis esset quem te esse video, id: you do not quite know yet what s. of person I am, non sat me pernosti etiam qualis sum.* Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23. Also, qui is sometimes used for qualis: *what s. of a man and how great!* qui vir et quantus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52: cf. Virg. G. 1, 3, quae cura bouni, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, bine canere incipiama. Also quid (neut. absol.) for qualis: *what s. of a woman you have for a wife, quid mulieris uxori habes.* Ter. Hee. 4, 4, 21: *I will explain to you briefly what s. of a fellow he is, expandi vobis breviter quid hominis sit.* Cic. Ver. 2, 54, 134: cf. id. Rosc. Am. 46. 4. expr. by quidam, quasi: *for insult has a s. of sting which gentlemen have for the greatest difficulty brook, habet enim quidam acutum contumeliam quem pati viri boni difficilime possunt.* Cic. Ver. 3, 41, 95: *for there was in Crassus a strange s. of bashfulness, fuit enim mirificus quidam in Crasso pudor, id.* de Or. 1, 26, 122: *philosophy a s. of mother of all approved arts, (philosophia) laudat-*

rum omnium artium quasi parens, ib. 1, 3, 9. 5. expr. by omnis: *to seek by all s.s. of entreaties, omnibus precibus petere.* Caes. B. G. 5, 6, med.: *alt. s.s. (= anys) of vegetables, olio omne, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2.* 6. expr. by nescio quid (with gen. of subs.): *I have a s. of presentiment of evil, nescio quid nibi animus praesagiti malo.* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

7. expr. by is.: *qui (fol. by sut).* you are not the s. of man to be ignorant of what you are, not tu is es qui quis nisi nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

II. Rank (of persons): q. v.: in such phras. as, the common s. of people, plebs, plebejci, vulgus (v. COMMONALITY, COMMONS): also expr. by qui tenioris ordinis sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: *the better s., optimates nobiles, etc. (v. NOBILITY, BIRTH, II.).* Pbr.: *though a little before you were our s. (or kidney, colloqu.), quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinæ, Pers. 5, 115; cf. Suet. Aug. 4, fin. Misce. 11: as there are two species of kings (queen-bees), so there are s.s. among their subjects, ut binæ regum facies, ita corpora plebis; Virg. G. 4, 95: *men of the lowest s., ultimae sortis homines.* Suet. Aug. 19, 12: *men of all s.s., omnium ordinum homines, Cic.: he was an orator of no ordinary s., non fuit orator unus e multis (εἷς ἐν πολλοῖς), id. Brut. 79, 274.**

III. Quality (of things): q. v.: nota, f. (lit. mark on a wine-cask, e.g. n. Falerni Hor.): *honey of inferior s., secundæ n. mel, Col. 9, 15, extr.: of this s. of bodies is air, ex bac non corporum est aer, quendam beneficia non sunt ex bac vulgaris n. sed major, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, init.: cf. quisquis de meliori, n. Cat. 66 (68), 28. Also expr. by primarius, secundarius, Cie. [N.B.—Best s.s., expr. by flats with gen.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.]*

IV. Manner, way, style: q. v. Phr.: *in like s., similis ratione, similiter (v. SIMILARLY): in different s., alia ratione, alter (v. OTHERWISE): after a s., quodammodo, Cic.: after the same s., itidem, Cic.: Plaut.: after what s.?*

quodammodo (v. HOW): *in such s., sic, ita, etc. (v. SO, THUS).* V. Degree, extent: q. v. Phr.: *in such s. (= to such an extent), adeo usque adeo, Cic.: in such s. that, adeo ut, ita ut: v. so (VI).*

VI. Miscell. Pbr.: *that's your s. (colloq.), eu euge etc. (v. BRAVO): to put out of s.s., turbo, perturbare, etc. e.g. animum t., aluum t., Plin. (v. TO DISTURGE, DISTURB, DISCONCERT, UPSET): to feel out of s.s., offenses (indisposition) quid sentire, Cels. 1, 6, med. (v. also DISPOSED, ILL, UNWELL: and for mental signs, v. SAD, SORROWFUL).*

**sort** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. dígero, gessi, gestum, 3: Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; or, more fully, d. in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: v. TO ARRANGE, 2. diribeo, non pef., itum, 2 (prop. to separate or s. the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes): *till 75 tablets shall be s'd on your behalf, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellæ diribentur (al. dirimirunt).* Cic. Pis. 40, 66. To s. letters (at the post-office), perf. best expr. by \*diribere epistolæ, literas.

3. describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3: v. TO CLASS.

4. compóno, posui, pósitum, 3: to s. and as it were connect your expressions, c. et quasi coagamenta verba, Cic. Brut. 17, 68. 5. ordino, 1: o. bibliothecam, Suet.: cf. res in ordinem redigere, adducere, Cic.: v. also to ARRANGE, SEPARATE, DISCERN, DISTINGUISH.

Phr.: *the worthless cows must be s'd, rejecluae (vaccae) rejecldae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; cf. oves minus idoneas removere, id: to s. pleasure with the class of goods, voluptam numerare in ibus, Cic. (v. TO NUMBER, RECKON).*

B. Intrans.: 1. To agree with: consentio, consto, convénio (to be consistent with, q. v.: v. also TO AGREB, IV.): concordo, congruo, convénio (to be in harmony with: v. TO AGREE, VI.).

II. To associate, q. v.: útor, conversor, congrég. See also ILL-MATCHED.



c. *buccinarius*, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; cf. c. *tubarium*, Liv. 25, 24, *post init.*: the s. of the lute, c. *citharae*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20; v. also *song* (1.), MUSIC (11.), STRAIN.

**5.** vox, vōcīs, f. (gen., but not always of the human voice): *harmony of s.s.*, *concordia vocum*, Col. 12, 2, med.: s. is nothing else but disturbed air, vox nibil aliud est quam ictus aer, Sep. Q. N. 2, 29: the s. of cymbals is heard, cymbalum (gen. plur.) sonat v., Cat. 61 (63), 21: *the seven distinctions of s.s.*, septen discrimina vocum, Virg. Aen. 6, 646: v. also TONE, TUNE. Fig.: *to pour forth empty s.s.*, *voces inanæ fundere*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; v. also VOICE.

**6.** tōnum (= rōvōs), the s. or tone of an instrument: v. TONE, TUNE). Vitr. 5, 4, ad med.: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, post med. [For strēpitūs (a confused din), stridor (a harsh grating), crepitus (a crackling or rattling), trémitus (a deep roaring noise), clamor, concivium (shouting), v. NOISE: for frāgo (a harsh noise), v. CRASH]: v. also CLANG, CLANK, JINGLE, DIN, MURMUR, HUM, ROAR].

Miscell.: a melodious s., canor (v. SONG, I, 7); also of the martial s. of the trumpet (Martiis aeris rauci canor). Virg. G. 4, 71: cf. aes canorum, id. Aen. 9, 50 (53): full of s., rich in s., canorus, etc. (v. SONOROUS): to dance to the s. of the flute, (lit. of the flute-player), ad tibicinis modos saltare, Liv. 7, 2, *post init.* (v. STRAIN): or, ad tibicinem, simply, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; to sing to the s. of the lyre, movere ora vocalia ad citharam, Ov. M. 5, 332; cf. ad buccinam, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, *init.*: ad classicum, Suet. Vit. 11, *init.*: at the s. of the trumpet, tuba praeinctio, Flor. 2, 16, med.: flutes giving forth melodious s.s., modulate canentes fibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 21. [N.B.—*Strepitus* even is used of a measured, regular s.: e.g., s. citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31; s. testudinis, id. Od. 4, 3, 18.] Inarticulata s. of the voice, inexplana lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 14: *voces which form one s. (i.e. diphthongs)*, vocales quae in unum sonum coalescant, Quint. 1, 7, 2, *post med.*: an audible s., sonus qui potest percipi auribus (based on Cic. Or. 2, 8, quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest): cf. vox sensibilis auditu, Vitr. 5, 3, *post med.*

**sound** (v.): **A.** Trans.: 1. *To cause to make a noise*: i. 1, *inflo, i. b. (to blow into): to s. the trumpet, i. bucina* (based on Ov. M. 1, 345, buccina inflata), cf. i. classica, Virg. G. 2, 539; i. calamos leves, Virg. (v. to BLOW, B., II). **2.** cāno cēcīni cantum, 3: c. fidibus, fidibus (v. to PLAY, IV.). Exp. as a military term: (i.) to s. the signal for battle, bellum, c. Clc. Mur. 14, 30: signa c. Sall. J. 99: also canere, absol.: e.g., tubicen c. coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82. Simil. dare signum is used: dat signum specula Misenus ab alta aere cavo, Virg. Aen. 3, 239: esp. signo dato, Caes.: Cic.: Sall. (ii.) to s. a retreat, receptui c. Liv. 27, 47. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: cf. id. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. Also, receptus c.: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Simil. dare signum receptui, Liv. 2, 62, is used. **3.** occāno, ui, 3 (rare: to blow, s. a wind-instrument): then *Sentius gave the order to s. the trumpets, tum sentius occare cornua jussit*, Tac. A. 2, 81.

**4.** concilamo, i: to s. to arms, c. ad arma, Liv. 3, 50, *post med.*: to s. a march, vasa c. (ellip. for c., ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 66. **5.** crēpo, ui, itum, i: thrice s.'d the Muses favouring noises with their hands, (Cameneae) manus faustos ter crepere sonos. Prop. 4, 9 (3, 10): 4: to s. (on make to chink) small gold coins, c. aureolos, Mart. 5, 19, 14: cf. c. procul auxiliaria aera, Stat. Th. 6, 680. Miscell.: to s. the lute, cithara personare, Virg. Aen. 1, 741: to s. the various notes with the fingers and an ivory quill, discrimina vocum digitis et pectine eburno pulsare, Virg. Aen. 6, 647: cf. lyrāna percutere,

Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40: cymbala quater, Virg. G. 4, 64 (v. TO STRIKE): to s. chords and jutes, nervorum elicere sonos ac tibiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: to s. a bell, \*tintinnabulum puissa (Ainsw.): to s. a syllable sharply, syllabam acutam excitare, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (v. also TO PRONOUNCE). **II.** To s. or celebrate one's praises: cāno, canto, célébro, concélibro, sōno (v. TO CELEBRATE, I.). Phr.: you promise that you will s. (the praises of) my good name, polliceris te bucinatorem fore existimatione meae, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: v. TO TRUMPET, BOAST.

**III.** *To test the (e.g., of) perh. \*perpendiculō mare imum s. vadum tentare: \*perpendiculō uti: \*catapirate (so Forcet.: but v.l. cata-prorite) uti, cf. Isid. Or. 19, 4: \*ad perpendiculum exigere (based on Cic. Ver. 1, 51, 133, ad perp. columnas exigere): to s. a river, vadum fluminis tentare, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: cf. vadum fluminis experiri, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12. Fig.: tentare vadum (to make a first attempt), Ov. A. A. 1, 437: also, to s. (= to tamper with), tentare: e.g., animos servorum spe et metu, t., Cic. Clu. 63, 176 (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. tento, II, 2): v. also TO TEMPT, TAMPER WITH. Phr.: do you not know that I have s'd him in everything (lit. fished everything out of him)? nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: I pretended this that I might s. your inclinations, et gratia simulavis vos ut perirentem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: I should be to you to s. that guest of yours, velim odore istum convivam tuum degustes, Cic. Att. 4, 8 (b), 4: v. also TO EXAMINE, SEARCH, PROBE.*

**B.** Intrans.: To emit a s.: 1. sōno, ui, itum, i: s. fides, aera, plectra, Prop. 5 (4), 7, 62: tympana sonuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105, fin.: to s. bass, treble, graviter, auctio s., Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (5), 18. Rarely with a pers. acc.: nor does his voice s. like that of a man, nec vox hominem s., Virg. Aen. 1, 328. Comp.: persōno, rēsōno, consōno, circūsōno (v. TO RESOUND).

**2.** cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3: suddenly the (trumpet) signals s.'d in the rear, repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, *ad fin.*: cf. classicum c., Liv. 28, 27, fin. Also impers.: if a retreat had not been s.'d, nisi receperit cœlinisset, id. 26, 44, ad med.: cf. id. 3, 22, *post med.* **3.** concinco, cīnūl, 3 (to s. together): the horns and trumpets s.'d together, cornua at tubae concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68: cf. Llv. 30, 5, *post init.*, ubi signa concinuissent. **4.** strēpo, ui, 3 (usu. of a hoarse s.): raucō strepenter cornua cantu, Virg. Aen. 8, 2: litui s., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18: s. omnis murmurum campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Very rarely of musical s.s.: e.g., mons tibiarum cantu typomorphum sonitu s., Plin. 5, 1, 1, 6, 7.

**5.** expr. by sonum s. sonitum efficere, reddere, edere (v. SOUND, subs., 1, 2). Phr.: this s. is well, but, etc., honestatio oratio, sed, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 13: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 114: that which s.s. ill, quod aures responsum, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15: Quint. 11, 1, 61 (p. 26, Bipont. Ed.): it's s.d. too grand to be true, plus in oratione talis dignitatis quam fidei erat, Tac. A. 1, 11, med.: a thing which s.s. strange, mirabile dictu, Virg. G. 2, 30: it s.s. oddly, absurdum est (Ainsw.): the pot s.s. ill, maligne responderet fidelia, Pers. 3, 21: it s.s. like a lie, fidei absurdum est, based on Liv. 1, 15, ad fin.

**sound** (alij): **I.** In good condition: 1. sanus: a s. part of the body, s. pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: Hor. Join: s. recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: s. ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6. Fig.: s. (opp. insanus), Clc. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: a man of not very s. mind, male s., id. Att. 9, 15, 5: a s. mind in a s. body, mens s. in corpore s., Juv. 10, 356: to be of scarcely s. mind, viu sanea mentis esse, Liv. 32, 21, extr. Phr.: of s. mind, compos mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: cf. compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12. Join:

sanus mentisque potens, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: v. also SANE. **2.** s. salubris, e (for the forms saluber and salubris, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.: sound, healthy): a race of men of s. body, genus hominum s. corpore, Sall. J. 17, med.: s. corpora, Liv. 1, 31, med.: Tac. H. 5, 6: Mart. 10, 47, 6. **3.** robustus: v. STRONG. Join: s. eloquence, solida atque r. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 1, 2: s. courage, r. et stabilitas fortitudi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51. **4.** válidus: but not yet s. enough after disease, needum ex morbo satia s., Liv. 3, 13, post init.: cf. si ut spero te v. video, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: cf. v. mā filius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: v. also HEALTHY, WELL (adj.). **5.** välems (like válidus): the doctor distinctly affirms that you will shortly be s. (or in s. health), medicus plane confirmat propedem t. v. fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2. Join: firmus a s., ib. 16, 8, 2: robustus et v., id. Agr. 2, 31, 84. **6.** sincērus (uninjured): s. body, s. corpus, Ov. M. 12, 100: s. limbs, s. membra, Lucr. 3, 717: s. pigs, s. porci, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16: a s. vessel, s. vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: v. also GENUINE. **7.** incorruptus (undecayed): s. wood, s. lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8, § 22: s. timber, i. materia, id. 13, 16, 10, § 101. **8.** salvus (safe and s., uninjured): I have so behaved, Quirites, than ye were all preserved safe and s., ut me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes s. conservarennim, Cic. Cat. 3, 16, 25: is the seal safe and s. (i.e. unbroken)? s. signum est? Pl. Am., 2, 143: cf. s. epistola (opp. consessa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, i. Join: to lead an army across safe and s., atque incolunam exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 ad fin.: cf. s. et incolumis, Cic. Inv. 2 56, 169: s. et sospes, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93.

**9.** integer (unimpaired): s. health, i. valetudo, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64. Join: to want to be s., i. se salvum veille, s. b., 11, 33: to be s. in all respects, omnibus rebus i. incolunem esse, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3: v. UNIMPAIRED. **10.** incolunis, e (like preced.): v. supr. (8): v. also SAFE. **11.** sospes, its (like preced.): they restored them safe and s. to their fatherland, s. in patrum restituere, Liv. 2, 49, med. Join: s. incolunis (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, med. Phr.: a s. constitution, firma corporis constitutio, Metrodorus in Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: cf. corpus bene constitutum et exploratum (a paraphrase of the preceding passage), id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: in s. health, optimo habiti, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: to enjoy s. health, fidelius constantius valere, Gell. 17, 12, med.: he enjoyed such s. health, tanta prosperitate usus est valitudinis, Nep. Att. 21, init. (v. also CONSTITUTION, HEALTH): a s. or trustworthy ship, probum navigum, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100 (v. also COMPACT, adj.): cf. idonea navis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13: simili, a s. wall, idoneus paries, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 36: to send one away safe and s. intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12, ad fin. (v. UNINJURED, UNHURT): to preserve safe and s., sospitare progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, med.: supposing the walls or roof are quite s., si nihil est in pariethibus aut in tecto viti, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5: a s. state of affairs, bona res, Cic. Plaut. (v. GOOD, alij.: PROSPEROUS): to consider s. probare, Cic.: Caes. [For not s. v. UNSOUND: and for to make s., become s., v. SOUND, TO MAKE: SOUND, TO BECOME.] **12.** s. health, sanitas (v. HEALTH, I.). **13.** Severe laid on with force (of a beating): Phr.: to give one a s. beating, male aliquem mulcere clavis ac fusibus, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 94: cf. verberibus m., Tac. A. 1, 32 (v. also TO CUDGEL): cf. plagi trigatus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 18: to give a s. cudgel, dolare fuste, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: I fear that he will give me a s. flogging (lit. that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites), metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 6: I shall get a s. thrashing through it, istaec in me cuderetur faba, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90: cf. vehementer vapulare, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 12: to give one a s. rating, gravior incipere

quempiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3: cf. gravibus probis increpare, Liv. 23, 45, 1.

**III.** Of sleep, *deep, profound*: 1. *alts.* s. *sleep, a. somnus*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8; a. *sopor*, Virg. Aen. 8, 27. 2. *artus (artus)*: a *ser sleep*, artior somnus, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10. Phr.: *overpowered by s. sleep*, pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21. **IV.** Of learning, *deep, profound, thorough*: 1. *alts. the s. of learning, altissima eruditio*, Plin. Ep. 4, 10, init.; cf. altiores artes, Quint. 3, 3, 2; v. PROFOUND. 2. *exquisitus*: a. *judgment of letters*, e. *judicium litterarum*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 13; *philosophers of the greatest talents and s. learning, summi ingenii exquisitissima doctrina philosophi*, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1; v. also STUDIED, REFINED. 3. *accrūtus*: v. CLARIFY. **Join:** a. *ser style of speaking, accuratius et exquisitius dicens genus*, Cic. Brut. 82, 283. Phr.: *to have a. knowledge of Latin, been Latine scire* (based on Cic. Cae. 19, 55); cf. \*in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (Georg.): a. *s. scholar, (homo) perfecte planeque eruditus*, Cic. Brut. 81, 282; cf. absolute doctus, Suet. Gr. 4; he was considered a. *s. scholar*, exultus doctrina putabatur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 4; a. *s. geometrician*, in geometri perfectus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; a. *s. lawyer*, iuris peritus, id. *pass.*; cf. in jure parassimis, id. Brut. 39, 145 (which Tac. A. 4, 58, expresses by, cui legum peritia). **V.** Of arguments, *weighty, conclusive*, q. v.; gravis: v. CONCILIUS. Phr.: *s. arguments, argumenta firma ad probandum*, id. 78, 272; s. *opinions, sententiarum quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant*, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: *to have a. plena, habere excusationem legitimam*, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; cf. justa excusatio (v. EXCUSE, subs.); if their complaints were s. (= well-founded), si vera essent quae quererentur, Liv.: *I do not see sufficiently s. reason for, etc., nihil sati firmi video quamobrem, etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96. **VI.** *Valid, not defective; rātus*: s. *wills, r. (opp. rupta) testamenta*, Cic. De Or. 1, 18, 21; v. also VALID, IMPARTIAL. **VII.** *Founded in truth, orthodox*: perh. *vérus, certus*. For s. doctrine, v. ORTHODOX. **Miscell.:** 1. facts, probae res (*opp. leves sententiae*), Cic. Or. 51, 170: a. *s. judgment (or decision)*, *judicium sincerum*, ib. 8, 25 (v. SINCRATE); but s. (= mature) judgment, *judicium firmum*, id.; v. MATURE (adj.). RIPE: s. *sense, mens bona*, Sen. Ep. 10, post med. **VIII.** Of style, *correct, v.*: salubris: whatever is witty or s. in speech, quicquid est salutis aut s. in oratione, Cic. Or. 26, 90.

**soundly:** 1. *Accurately, thoroughly, q. v.*: diligenter, subtiliter. Phr.: *to examine s., penitus perspicere*, Cic. *to learn s.*, perdiscere, id.: *to argue s.*, accurate et exquisitae disputare, id. **II.** Severely, q. v. Phr.: *to beat s., male (aliquem) mulcere clavis ac fustibus*, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 94; *to rate s., graviter increpare quempiam* (v. SOUND, adj., II.). **III.** *Deeply, profoundly (of sleep):* arcte (arcte): *to sleep very s.*, artius dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14. **Join:** arcte et graviter dormire, id. Div. 1, 28, 59. Pfr.: *to sleep s., dormire altum*, Juv. 1, 17: *I was sleeping more s. than usual, me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10. Other meanings may be expr. by adj. (v. SOUND, adj.).

**soundness:** 1. *Health of body:* 1. *sánitas, átis, f.*: while the cure is coming to s., ad s. dum venit curatio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12; v. HEALTH. 2. *integritas, átis, f.*: s. of body, i. corporis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; cf. i. valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99. 3. *sinceritas* (rare in this sense): s. corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 2 med. 4. *salubritas, átis, f.*: these remedies cause s., haec remedia s. faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2: s. of bodies, s. corporis, Cic. A. 2, 31. **II.** *Health of mind:* sánitas, átis, f.: s. of mind, s. animi or sánitas *absol.*, Cic. pass. Pfr.: *mentis ratio perfecta* (*opp. corporis integratis*),

id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: expr. also by adj. and subs. (v. SOUND, adj. I.). **III.** Of wood, *firmness*: 1. *firmitas, átis, f.*: s. of timber, f. materiae, Caes. Or expr. by adj.: e. g., *incorrupta materia (v. SOUND, adj., I.)*. 2. *spissitas, átis, f.*: s. of oak, s. querēs, Vitr. 2, 9. **IV.** Of arguments, *weight, q. v.*: gravis, átis, f.: s. of opinions, sententiarum g., Cic.: v. also CREDIBILITY. But best expr. by adj. (v. SOUND, adj. V.), CREDIBLE, RELIABLE. **V.** Of doctrine, *orthodoxy*, q. v. **VI.** Of mental qualifications, *profoundness*, q. v.: v. also DEPTH, IV., SOUND (adj., IV.). **VII.** Of style, *correctness, purity, q. v.*: 1. *integritas, átis, f.* (rare): s. of the Latin language, i. Latinis sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 12. 2. *sánitas, átis, f.*: s. (opp. imbecillitas), Quint. 12, 10, 15: s. of eloquence, s. eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25, med. **Join:** s. et integritas (orations), Cic. Br. 82, 284. 3. *sermo purus*: Anet. Her. 4, 12, 17. **VIII.** In law, *validity, q. v.* Or expr. by adj.: v. SOUND (adj., VI.).

**sound, to be:** (of health), *váleō, etc.* v. HEALTH, 3 (i.). For other meanings, the verb *sum* and adj. will suffice (v. SOUND, adj.). **—, to become:** (of health), *válesco, convalesco* (lit. and fig.), Cic.: v. to RECOVER (intrans.), TO REPAIR. For other meanings, the verb *ſio* and adj. will suffice (v. SOUND, adj.). **—, to make:** 1. *sano, i. (ta make healthy):* v. TO HEAL. 2. *reſicio, i.*: *instauro, i.*: v. TO REPAIR, RESTORE. Or expr. by reddere, facere, etc., with adj. (v. SOUND, adj.). 3. *sólido, i. (to make whole): to make fractured bones s., fracta ossa s.*, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227. **sounding (adj.):** v. SONOROUS. **sounding (subs.):** naval term: in plur., to take s.s, expr. by web (v. TO SOUND, A, III.). **sounding-lead:** cātāpīrātes, ae, m.: Isid. Or. 19, 4 (but v. l. cataprotapes). **soup:** sūs, jūris, n.: hot s., tervens, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2: s. warmed up again, j. hesternum, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: v. also BROTH. **soup-ladle:** perh. trulla, ligula (v. LADLE).

**sour (v.):** 1. *Lit.,: to make acid, acorem facere*, Col. 3, 21, med.: may also be expr. by facere, efficer, with adj. (v. SOUR [adj.] I): v. also TO CURDLE, TO TURN. **II. Fig.:** to irritate, q. v.: 1. *acerbo, i. to s. (or embitter) joys*, a. gaudia, Stat. Tb. 12, 75. 2. *exacerbo, i. v. to EMBITTER* (2.). Pfr.: *a temper thoroughly s'd, animus exasperatus*, Cle. Deiot. 3, 8; Liv. 9, 14, ad med.: *old age s.s me more and more, amariorem me sancteas facit*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3. **sour (adj.):** 1. *Not sweet:* 1. *aciens very s. vinegar, acidissimum acetum*, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49; s. milk, a. lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: *v. ACID (adj.)*. On smell, s. breath, a. halitus, id. 10, 4, 9, § 27. *Somewhat s., acicidulus, subacidus (v. SOURIS):* 2. *acerbus (opp. suavis):* a. s. pear, a. pirum, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, fin.; Phaedr. 4, 3, 4: *very s., peracerbus: ita gravis very s. (or harsh) to the taste, uva peracerbus gustatu*, Cic. Sen. 15, 53. (N.B.—*Acerbus* is s. because unripe; *acidus* is s. though ripe). 3. *acer (opp. mollis: biting, sharp):* *very s., vinegar, acetum acerrimum*, Cels. 4, 4, 3, med.: a. s. stomach (i. e. full of sourness), a. stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. **Join:** to mix s. *vitculas with sweet, dulcibus cibis acutesque miscere*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, extr.: *very s., pétacēr: very s. vinegar, peracerbus acetum*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. 4. *acutus: v. supr. (3): SHARP.* 5. *anseretus: s. wine, a. vinum*, Cels. 3, 24, ad fin.: v. HARSH (11), TART (adj.). 6. *amārus (bitter: opp. dulcis): v. BITTER.* 7. *tristis (rare in lit. sense): fruits of s. flavour, pomis sapore t.*, Ov. Tr. 4, 12. 8. *immitis, (not mellow): s. grape, i. uva*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: v. UNRIPE. **II. Crabbed, peevish, q. v.:** 1. *acerbus: for there may go forth s. (or*

crabbed) follows from the school of Zeno, posse enim acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: *to put on s. looks, vultus a. sumere*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 17 (v. also TO FROWN): cf. *vultus severior et tristior*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289. 2. *ámatus: v. ILL-TEMPERED, (For g. *leech bidding, scowling*)* Pfr.: *he looks as s. as a crab, illi caperat (is wrinkled) frons severitudine*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3: s. wine, vappa, Plin.: Hor.: *wines likely to turn s.*, vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14, ad med. Special Pfr.: (i.) to be s., áceo, ui, 2 (of wine), Cat. R. R. 148: or expr. by saporem acerbum, etc. (v. supr.) habere: or, acerbo, etc. (v. supr.) sapore esse. (ii.) to turn or become s.: (1.) áesco, áci, áci: *s. whatever you pour in turns s.*, quodcumque infundis a. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 147: (2.) coácesco, áci, 3: *as not every wine, so not every age turns s.*, ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas a. Cic. Sen. 18, 65. (3.) Inácesco, áci, 3: *milk which you may want to turn s.*, (ac) quod velis 1, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135. (4.) exácesco, áci, 3: *the figurines s.e. fieus, Col. 12, 17, 1.*

**source:** 1. *Lit.,: in gen. sense*

1. *Ions, fontis, m.: to drink of the Nile at its s.*, Nilum a fonte bibere, Lucan 10, 39: *the Nile rising from unknown s.s, Nilus incertis ortus fontibus*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: v. FOUNTAIN, SPRING.

2. *origo, iuns, f. (rare in lit. sense): the Nile which conceals the s.s of its fountains, fontum qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45. 3. caput, ius, n.: the supply of moisture all congregates at river's s.s, (materies humoris) ad caput annibus omnis convenit, Luer. 5, 270: Lív. 37, 18, med.: *the Rhine near its s. makes two lakes*, Rhenus prope a capite duos lacus efficit, Melis 3, 2, ad fin.: cf. e. aquae, Vitr. 8, 1, 4, fin. Pfr.: *the Mosæ takes its s. in Mount Vögessus, Mosæ prefluit ex monte Vögessus, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: the river taking its s. in Mount Taurus, flumen Tauro defluit, Sall. in fragm. ap. Prisc. lib. 6, p. 68o: cf. Ganges in Scythicas montibus nascitur, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65: ex palude nascitur annis, id. 36, 26, 65, § 190: Rhenus oritur ex Leptoniis, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: *the Nile having its s. in a lake*, Nilus e lacu profusus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52: cf. annis profusus Pindaro monte, id. 5, 30, 33, § 126. **II.** *Fig.:* in gen. sense: 1. *fons, fontis, m.: all these flowed from the same s., haec omnia ex eodem f. fluxerunt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48: *the s. and origin of motion, fons, principium movendi*, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27: *to seek for the origin of law itself from the s., ipsius juris ortum a f. repetere*, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: *to open up the s.s of philosophy, philosophiae fontes aperire*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. Also of persons: *from him the s. and head, ab illo f. et capite, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: thou s. of iniquity, f. vitii et perjurii*, Pl. True. 2, 7, 51. 2. *origo, iuns, f.: the s. of all virtutes, o. omnium virtutum*, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17. v. also ORIGIN. **Join:** Cœliaca, the s. of the war, Cœlia o. et fons bell, Flor. 3, 6, post med. 3. **principium:** v. ORIGIN. **Join:** *sound sense is the s. of writing correctly, scribendi recte sapere est et p. et fons*, Hor. A. P. 309. 4. *ciput, iuns, n.: to fetch from the s. what we may want, and to see whence all things flow*, a capite quod velutum aresceret, et unde omnia manant videre, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: *if any (scandal) shall go abroad without a known s., siquid siue a. manabit, id. Planc. 23, 57 v. also supr. (11, 1).* 5. *materies, matèria s. of all ill.s, matèries omnium malorum*, Sall. C. 10: v. also OCCASION (subs.), CAUSE.**

6. *protectio, onus, f. ( = aperior): let the s. of the money itself be looked for, p. ipsius pecuniae requalitat. Cic. Clu. 30, 82: v. RESOURCE.*

7. *stirps, stirpis, f.: the s. of virtue, s. viri, s. virtutis, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: cf. s. superstitio, id. Plv. 2, 72, 149. **Join:***

*the s. of all mischiefs, s. ac semin malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30. Expr. also by mater, pārens, genētrix (v. MOTHER, II.). Special Phr.: (i.) to be the s. of, expr. by gigno, creo, pārio, etc. (v. TO BEGET). Or expr. by circuml.: that victory was the fruitful s. of the bitterest grief, acerbissimo luctu redundabat ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: these were the ss. of my fame, ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Coel. 3, 6. (ii.) to have, take its s. in, expr. by dīcō, prōficiō, etc. (v. TO ORIGINATE) émāno, mānō (v. TO EMANATE [II.], TO PROCEED FROM). Miscell.: you hear of our misfortunes sooner than I do, for you are close to the s., de malis nostris tu prius audis quam ego, istine enim manant, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: so that I was surprised, so long a period of wretchedness had not dried up the ss. of his tears, ut miraveras eis (lacrimas) tam diuturna miseris non exarulisse, ib. 10, 14, 1.*

**sour-dock:** v. SORREL.

**sourish:** 1. ácidūs: autumn pears of a pleasantly s. flavor, pira autumnalia a sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54. 2. subácidus: s. wine, s. vinum, Cato R. R. 18 & 2. For fig. sense, paulum with adj. will serve (v. SOUR, II.).

**sour-kraut (or crout):** perh. \*brasica concisa et acetō saleque condita.

**sourly:** v. BITTISH.

**sourness:** 1. Of taste: 1. ácor, órls, m.: Quint. 9, 3, 27. 2. ácerbitas, átis, f. (the s. of unripe fruits): Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52. 3. ácerbitudo, inis, f. (= preced.). 4. ácūditas, atis, f.: Marc. Emp. 5. áusteritas, atis, f.: s. of wine, a. vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24. See also BITTERNESS (I.). Or expr. by sapor with adj. (v. SOUR).

II. Fig.: of the disposition: 1. ácerbitas: the s. and savagery of his natural temper, a. morum immanitasque naturae, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 25: v. ILL-TEMPER. 2. ámaritudo, áspéritas: v. BITTERNESS. 3. móroitas, stó-machus: v. PEEVISHNESS. Or expr. by adj. (v. SOUR, II.). Phr.: s. of look, torvitatis vultus, Tac. H. 2, 9, fin.: v. SULLENNESS, SCOWL.

**sour-tempered:** v. SOUR (adj. II.).

**souse:** 1. To plunge into water: mergo, etc. (v. TO PLUNGE, A., I.). II. To steep in pickle: Phr.: to s. elecampane, inulam condire muriaque macerare, Col. 12, 46, extr.: cf. in aetate ac muria condire, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119.

**south (subs.):** 1. méridies, ei, m.: towards the s., ad m., Cie. N. D. 2, 19: Aegypti ties on (or in) the s., a meridie Aegyptius obiect, Tac. H. 5, 6: to face the s., ad m. spectare, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: cf. verger in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, extr.

2. méridiánū, i. n.: Vell. 2, 126, med. Also in pl.: in the s. of India, in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

3. anister, tri, m.: in the regions of the north or s., in aquilonis austrius partibus, Cie. Rep. 6, 20, 22. Also in pl.: towards the s., in austros, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43. Also expr. by pars s. plaga meridiana: regio austrius (v. SOUTHERN).

**south (adj.): southern:** 1. méridiánus: the s. part of the world, m. pars orbis (opp. septentrionalis), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: s. region, m. plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50 (v. also SOUTH, subs.). 2. méridiális, e: a. s. wind, m. ventus (al. meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22, ad med.: a. s. temperature, m. temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25. 3. australis, e: the s. region, a. regio, Cie. N. D. 2, 19, 50: the s. pole, a. polus, Ov. M. 2, 132. 4. austrius: the s. heats, a. calores, Virg. G. 2, 271: the s. climate, a. coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: v. also SOUTH-POLE (2). Also as neutr. plur. subs.: the s. parts of Cyprus, austrius Cypril, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213.

**southerly:** having a s. aspect, ad meridiem versus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: simili., ad meridiem spectans will serve: the field has a s. aspect, ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, init.

**south-east:** Phr.: to lie S.E., \*inter meridiem et solis ortum spectare (Georg.), based on Caes. B. G. 1, 1, extr. (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones): on or from the S.E., ab oriente hiberno, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, med.: cf. ab oriente brumali, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119. The S.E. wind, (1.) eurónōtus, i. m. (= évpóros): inter eurus et notum e., id. 2, 47, 46, § 120. (2.) eurus, i. m. (= épos): Col. 11, 2, 65: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. In plur.: Virg. G. 2, 32, 39. [In poet. also the east wind, in gen. sense: Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27.] (3.) vulturinus: Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, where also occurs phoenicias, the S.S.E. wind, (4.) euroauster, tri, m.: Isid. Or. 13, 11, 6.

—easterly: \*inter meridiem et solis ortum spectans: v. SOUTH-EAST.

**pole:** 1. pólus austrinus: Ov. M. 2, 132. 2. pólus austrius: Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 56. Also vertex austrius, id. 2, 63, 68, § 172. 3. austro-nótius (very rare): Isid. Or. 3, 32. 4. méridiánus axis (rare): Vitr. 6, 1, post init.: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, extr.

—wards: ad s. in meridiem: v. SOUTH (subs.), SOUTHERLY.

—west: Phr.: to lie S.W., \*inter occasum solis et meridiem spectare, based on Caes. B. G. 1, 1, extr. (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones): on or from the S.W., ab occasu brumali, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: cf. ab occidente hiberno, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, extr. The S.W. wind, Africus: Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, post init.: Virg. Aen. 1, 86: called also libi, Plin. 1. c. The S.S.W. wind, (1.) austroafricus, Isid. Or. 13, 11, 7, (2.) subverspērus: Vitr. 1, 6, post med. (3.) libónotos: inter meridiem et hibernum occidentem libonoton, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

—wind: 1. auster, tri, m.: Cie. Virg. Hor. Ov. Phr.: austrius flatus, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 11: the day on which the s. blows, die austrius, Col. 11, 2, 37: the s. bringing pole, austrius vertex, Sil. 12, 2, 2. nótus and nótos, i. m. (= vortos): Virg.: Ov.: Hor.

**southern-wold:** perh. abrótōnum campestre (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. abrotōnum): \*Artemisia abrotōnum, Linn.: wine prepared from s., abrótōniás, ae (= áþροτόνης, sc. olíos), Col. 12, 35.

**souvenir:** v. KEEP-SAKE.

**sovereign** (an English coin): aureus numus (worth about i. l. 1s. 1d. present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17s. 8d.: v. Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 182): Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: Cie. Phil. 12, 8, 20.

**sovereign (subs.): a supreme ruler:**

1. principes, ipis, c: here mayest thou low to be called sire and s., sic ames dici pater atque p., Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: Ov.: Tac.: v. EMPEROR. 2. rex, régina: v. KING, QUEEN. 3. týranus, v. MONARCH. 4. dómīnus (rare in this sense): the Roman people, conqueror and s. of the world, P. R., d. atque vitor omnium gentium, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: v. also DESPOT. 5. dómīnator, órls, m.: God, the s. of the world, d. rerum (deus), Cie. N. D. 2, 2, 4.

6. regnátor, i. m.: regnátor (rare in this sense): the Roman people, conqueror and s. of the world, d. rerum (deus), Cie. N. D. 2, 2, 4.

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M. Antonium regnum detulisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87: sibi regnum civitatis deferre, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum aliqui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: exercitus summam imperii ad eum deferre, Nep. Hannib. 3, init. (iv.) to become s., potiri rerum (v. SOVEREIGNTY).

**sovereign (adj.):** I. Supreme or independent, q. v.: a. s. prince or people, perh. \*rex s. populus sub iuris (Georg.): v. also SOVEREIGN (subs.). For s. power, v. SOVEREIGNTY. II. Influential, powerful, q. v. III. Effectual (of medical remedies), q. v.: valens, praescens, pótens (v. also POWERFUL). Phr.: to be of s. efficacy, eximere prossed. Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126: to have a s. contempt for, plane s. valide s. vehementer contemne, Cic.

**sovereignty:** 1. principátus, us, m.: Natura combined elements formerly incompatible, s. and freedom, N. res dissociables miscuit, p. et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3, init.: to obtain s., ad p. pervenire, Nep. Cim. 2, init.: Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46. 2. regnum: what military power, what magistracy, what s. can be better? quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse praestantius? Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: to aspire to s., regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 46, post init.: condemned on the charge of aspiring to s., damnatus criminis regni, Ov. F. 6, 189: cf. r. appetere, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: to seize upon s., r. occupare, id. Am. 12, 40. Join: to be under one's s., in alicuius regno ac ditione esse, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 60. 3. tyraunis, idls, f.: v. TYRANNY. 4. dómīnatus (in bad sense, opp. libertas), Cic. pass. 5. summa imperii: to hold the s., imperii summam tenere, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: ct. omnium s. rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42. 6. imperium (prop. of military authority): v. AUTHORITY, I, 4): the s. of the Roman people, populi Romani i. Caes. pass.: Cic. pass.: to fight for s., de i. dimicare, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38. Join: to come under the s. of the Roman people, sub populi Romani i. distinctione cadere, id. Font. 1, 12. Also, summum i., id. 5, 10, 7, ditio, pótetas: v. POWER (III.). Phr.: to obtain the s., potiri rerum, Nep. Att. 9, fin.: the s. of the world, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7: cf. mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51 (57).

**sow (a female pig):** 1. scrófa (a breeding-s.): the s. should feed her own pigs, s. suos alat oporet porcos, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, post med.: Juv. 6, 17. 2. porca: Cato R. R. 134. Also porcus femina, ib. 3. sús, suis, c. (but usu. fem. in poet.): a s. with pigs, s. praegnans, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, post med.: this way rushes a muddy s., hac lutulent ruit s., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75. 4. apra (a wild s.): Plin. Prisc. p. 698 P.

**sow-bread:** perh. cyclamínos, i. f., may serve: Plin. 23, 9, 67, § 114: \*Cyclamen hederifolium, Linn.

—bug: óniscus or -os, i. n. (= órōros) \*Oniscus asellus, Linn.

**sow-thistle:** souchus (= óxyoxys): Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 68: \*Sonchus olereaceus, and S. asper, Linn.

**sow (r.):** 1. s. gráin, frumenta s., Caes. B. G. 5, 14: one must s. vetch, serendum vicaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2. Also of the ground s.: that field of yours is to be s.n. iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668. to s. furrows, s. sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 73. Fig.: to s. civil broths, civiles discordias s., Liv. 3, 49, post med.: cf. causam discordiarum s., Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin.

2. sém̄ino, I (rare in this sense): to s. spelt, barley, adorem, triticum s., Col. 2, 8, extr.: Also of the ground s.: to s. a field, agrum s., id 2, 4, extr. 3. consérno, sévi, sútum, 3: to s. arable lands with corn, (sola) frumento c., Curt. 7, 4, post med.: a field carefully s.n., ager diligenter constitutus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59. 4. dissérno, no perf., sítum, 3: the Cædian lettuce is s.n. properly in January, (lactuca) Cædiana

mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 1, 26. **Fig.**: *a portion of the vital principle s.n. throughout the whole body, dissita para animae per totum corpus*, Lucr. 3, 144. 5. *insero, sevi, situm, 3* (rare in this sense): *if the corn is not s.m. al frumentu non inseritur*, Col. 5, 7, 3. 6. *obsero, sevi, situm, 3: to s. corn, o. frumentum*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 129: *to s. (cover by sowing) the earth, terram frugibus o.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; 7. *obruo, ui, utum, 3: to s. melle, milium o.*, Col. 11, 2, 72: *to s. bret, betam o.*, id. 11, 3, 42. 8. *expr. by semen, with such verbs as jacio, spargo, deponeo, mando: to s. lettuce-seed* (lactucae s.), jacere, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 150: *to s. seed, semen spargere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: *to s. teeth, seed of men, dentes mortalia semina, spargeo*, Ov. M. 3, 105 (expr. by dentes terae supponere, id. M. 3, 102): (**Fig.**): *to s. enmities for a long time, odio in longum jacere*, Tac. A. 1, 69. for fig. sense, v. **TO CIRCULATE**, **DISSEMINATE**; *to s. seeds either in a ditch or furrow, deponere semina vel scrobo vel sulco*, Col. 5, 4, 2: *to s. seed in the ground, mandare semen terae*, Col. 1, 7, fin.: *to s. barley in furrows, in, hordeia culicis*, Virg. E. 5, 56: *cf. semina culicis committere*, id. G. 1, 223. 9. *expr. by sementis with facio: s. sementim factio*, Cat. R. R. 27: Liv. 23, 48, init. Also in plur.: *to s. as extensively as possible, sementes quam maximas facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, init. **Prov.**: *as you s., so will you reap*, ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261. **Phr.**: *night was preparing to s. the heaven with stars, nox coelum diffundere signa parabat*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10 (v. *to strob*): *a little more than a peck is sufficient to s. an acre, jugerum paulo plus quam modius occupat*, Col. 2, 10, med. **Prov.**: *to reap where one has not s.n.*, ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: *cf. sub arbore, quam aliis consuet legerre fructum (based on Liv. 10, 24, quoniam arborem consevisset, sub ea legere alium fructum indignum esse dicere)*.

**sowing (subs.):** 1. *sementis, is, f. (a s.): s. and reaping, s. ac semina*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: *v. also to sow, 9.* 2. *satio, omis (like preced.)*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112: *trig. G. 2, 319.* 3. *satus, us, m. (esp. in abl.): I believe that the rough herb has sprung from the birds dropping (seeds), not from human s., herbam asperam credo (existitissima) avium congesta, non humano s.*, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68. *Cato R. R. 5, 3, ad init.* Or expr. by verb (v. *to sow*). **Phr.**: *during time for s.*, per sementem, Cat. R. R. 61, fin.: *Coi. (v. also SEED-TIME).* after s., semine jacto, Virg. G. 1, 104.

**sower**: *sator, oris, m.*: Cic. Col.: v. also **PLANTER**.

**space (subs.):** 1. *Extension*: *spatium*: cf. Luer. 1, 426, locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus. (*Locus* is the popular term; *spatium*, the scientific one; and *inane*[void space], the favourite Lucretian phrase.) 2. *Quantity of room*: *locum: v. room*. 3. *Interval*: *intervalum: v. INTERVAL*. 4. *Space of time*: *spatium temporis*, Cic. Arch. init. Or simply *spatium*: *in a brief s. of time, brevi spatio*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: *for a long s. of time, longo s.*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81. Also freq. *tempus*: *v. TIME*. *S. of two, three years, biennium, triennium, etc.*

**space (v.):** Pbr.: *to s. type, \*typos ampliuscibus intervallos (spatius) distinguere*.

**spacious**: 1. *amplus: a very s. gymnasium, gymnasium amplissimum*, Cic. Ver. 4, 53, 119: Virg. 2. *spatiōsus: a s. stall (for cattle), s. tabulūm*, Col. 6, 2, init.: *Quint. Join: spatiosus et capax domus*, Plin. 3. *cápax (in prose, only with gen., denoting that which a vessel or space is able to contain): in poets and later writers also, capacious, roomy*: *a s. city, c. urbs, Ov. M. 4, 439*: Plin. supr.: *s. enough to*

*hold the whole popule, populi capax, Ov. 4. latus: v. wide* (N.B. *Latus = wide apart; with wide spaces or intervals*: as applied to a house, Vell. 2, 81, it denotes open, not hemmed in by other houses.)

**spaciousness**: 1. *amplitudo: Liv. 7, 35 (a urbis, with the accessory notion of importance and splendour)*:

2. *laxitas (having large rooms and wide spaces): s. of a house, l. dominus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 139*. (Not *capacitas*: which = *ability to contain or hold*)

3. *expr. by adj.: v. SPACIOUS*.

**spade**: *pila: teining on his s. as he aug a trench, fossam fodens palae lininus*, Liv. 3, 26: *to turn up with a s., palo vertere*, Plin.: *versare*, Col. Phr.: *to call a s. a s., plane et Latine loqui*, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 17.

**span (subs.):** 1. *The linear measure*: 1. *palmus*: Col. 3, 7: Plin. (who also uses the Gk. word *spithame* [σπιθαῖη]) 7, 2, 3 (§ 26). (*of the dimension of a s.*, palmatis): *Varr. : Col. 2. doctri-ns, nits, m. (of a foot)*: Suet. Aug. 79: Plin. (*of the dimension of a s.*, dodrantali): Col.: Plin. II. Fig., *a short measure*: *expr. by brevis, exiguis; brevitas, exiguitas: the brief s. of life*, vita summa brevis, Hor.: *exigua vita brevitas*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. See also **SPACE, DURATION**. III. *Measure of an arch: mensura: v. MEASURE*. *An arch of 100 ft. span, \*formix in centum pedes patens, protensa*.

**span (c.):** I. *To measure with the extended fingers*: perh. *digitus extensis metiri*. II. *To cross in the manner of a bridge*: *expr. by jungo, 3: the river is s'd by a noble bridge*, *\*flumen insigni (praeclaro) ponte junctum est*.

**span-long**: v. **SPAN**.

**spangle**: *perh. bractea, bracteola (thin leaf of gold)*: *Sotin, has bracteas eloquentias, of showy glitter in rhetoric*.

**spanpled**: *(astris, stellis) distinctus: v. STUDDED*.

**spaniel**: *\*canis familiaris (Wood): c. avicularius, Linn. (R. and A.)*.

**Spanish**: *Illispanus, Hispanicus*, *Hispaniensis*: the first being chiefly applied to the people; the second, to *Spanish things*; the third, to *foreign things connected with Spain*: *the s. (people), Hispani: a s. word, Hispanicum verbum*, Suet. Aug. 82: *the s. army (of Rome), exercitus Hispaniensis*, Tac. To speak *s.*, *\*Hispanie (Hispane, Enn. fr.) loqui*. Also, *ibērus, Ibericus*, are used poet. = *Hispanus, Hispanicus*.

**spank (subs.):** *alapā: v. SLAP*.

**spar (subs.):** I. *A crystalline substance*: *perh. lapis specularis*: Plin. 16, 22, 45: also the stone called *acopos*, ib. 37, 10, 54 (§ 14), appears to be a kind of spar. II. *A rounded timber*: *perh. asper, palus (teres), stipes: v. STAKE, POLE*.

**spar (v.):** *perh. \*pugnis ludi (animi) causa certare; caestibus levioribus atque inermibus certando se exercere*. (See *Exercere pugnis certando*, R. and A.) F. digrediari (of verbal disputes): Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28.

**spare (v.):** I. *Thin, lean: exilis, graciilis, strigosus: v. THIN, SCRAGGY*.

II. *Over and above what is necessary*: *subsecutus: s. time, s. tempora*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9 also, *temporui subsecuta*, Quint. 1, 12, 13.

**spare (v.):** I. *To use economically or refrain from using at all*: *parco, pecipio, parsuum and -ctium, 3 (with dat.): not to s. expense, labour, or risk, nec impensae nec labore nec periculo p.*

P. 35, 44: *I will s. no pains, non parcam operae*, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. In older writers with *acc.*, Cato. Pl. Also, *parco* ut. v. **SPARINGLY**. See also to **STINT**.

**Phr.**: *to s. no entreaties, omni opere contendere ut . . .*, Suet. Dom. 2; *petere et sumere contendere*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77.

II. *To accumulate by economy: compeco (-parco), 3*: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10. See also to **SAVE** (III.). In sim. sense, *parco*: Virg. Aen. 10, 572. III. *To refrain from doing anything*: *parco, fugio: v.*

**to forbear**: IV. *To treat with mercy: compa, 3: to s. the subject, p. subiecta*, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: *to s. women and children, mulieribus, infantibus p. Caes.*

V. *To save from undergoing pain, etc.*: *parco, 3; with a and ait. of that which is prevented*: cf. Liv. 23, 25, med., legali . . . precentes ut a caedibus et incediis parceretur. Phr.: *I s.d myself the occurrence of this anguish, bujua acerbitas eventum vitavi*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, med.: *s. the commonwealth this danger, a quo periculo prohibe rempublicam, id. Man. 7.*

**spareness**: *grællitas, etc. v. LEANNESS*.

**sparing** (adj.): *parcus (absol. or with gen. of that which is sparingly used); also in and abd.): to offer with s. hand, p. manu offere*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43: *s. of blood, p. sanguinis (civium), Tac. H. 3, 75: too s. in the bestowment of the franchise, nimium p. in largienda civitate*, CIC. BALB. 22. See also **FRUGAL, ECONOMICAL**. Stronger than *parcus*, are *sordidus* (v. *MEAN*) and *malignus* (v. *STINGY, STINTED*). *Tenax* = *CLOSE-FISTED*. *To be s. of anything*, *parcere with dat.* (v. *TO SPARE*): *foli. by inf.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58, nisi mutatum, parcit defendere vinum.

**sparingly**: 1. *parce*: Cic.: Ter. John: *parce et paullatim, causas. B. G. 7, 71: tam parce tamque restricte*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. 2. *exiguë (scarcely): to furnish money s. e. sumptum praebere*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33. 3. *stronger, maligne (stingily, grudgingly)*: Hor.: Liv. (*Maligne always implies bad disposition or spirit*: the preced. words are neutral).

**sparseness**: *parsimonia: v. ECONOMY*.

**spark**: Lit.: 1. *scintilla*: Lucr.: Virg.: Liv. Fig.: *a s. of genius, s. ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21. Dimin. scintillula (a small or feeble s.: rare)*: Cic. Fin. 5, 15, fin. (fig.): 2. *igniculus (a small flame)*: esp. in fig. sense: *as it were s.s and germs of virtue, quasi virtutum igniculi et semina*, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18. For *igniculus*, *parvus ignis* may be used: cf. Liv. 21, 3, *extre*, ne quandoque *parvus hic ignis ("this spark") incendiū ingens exsuscitet*. Phr.: *a s. of hope, specula* (specula, *hope*): Cic. Clu. 26, 72; also, *spes exigua (extremeque)*, id. Fl. 2, 4: *not a s. of genius, nulla ne minima quidem ingenii significatio*, cf. Cic. Am. 14 (significatio virtutis).

**sparkle**: 1. *scintillo, i: (caruncles) s. when facing the sun, contra radios solis s.* Illn. 37, 7, 25: Lucr.

2. *rádio, i (to emit rays): cats' eyes flash and s. in the dark, felum in tenebris fulgent rique oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 55. See also to **GLITTER**.

**sparkling** (adj.): *scintillans, rādians: v. TO SPARKLE*. *s. with gems, gemmis distinctus: v. STUDIED*.

**sparkling (subs.):** *scintillatio (rare): Plin.*

**sparring** (subs.): *v. TO SPAR*. For fig. sense, v. **DEBATE, CONTROVERSY**.

**sparrow**: *passer, éris, m.*: Cat. *dimin.*, *passerculus (a poor little s.)*: Cic.

**sparrow-hawk**: *\*falcatus*.

**sparse**: *rāpus: v. SCATTERED*.

**sparseness**: *v. FENESS*.

**spasm**: 1. *spasmus, i, m.: spasma, ätis, n. (Gr. σπασμός, σπασμά)*: Plin.

2. *pure Lat. nervorum distensio, rigor*: Cels. 2, 7, *ad med.* Also, *rigores (spasms)*, Plin. 26, 12, 81. *Affected with s.s, spasticus, ib.*: also, *vulsus*, Plin. 21, 19, 70: *to be seized with s.s, (paralyzed), convelli*, Suet. Tib. 72.

**spasmodic**: Phr.: *a s. movement, talis motus qualis spasticorum (spasmo laborantium) solet esse: the s. school\**, spastici qui dicuntur, denominantur.

**spasmodically**: \* *quasi spasmo laborans, vesatas*.

**spatter**: *aspergo, si, sum, 3 (constr. with acc. and dat., or acc. and abd.): L. G. § 292, Obs. 4*: *s.d with rain and mud, imbre lutoque aspersus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12. Stronger expr., *luto per*

fundere, Juv. 14, 66; l. opplere, Suet. Vesp. 5. See also TO SPINKLE.

**scatter-dashes:** perh. ocreae: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 116.

**spatula:** spātha: Col.: Plin.

**spavin:** vitium suffraginum (Kr.).

**Having s.:** suffraginosus: Col. 6, 38.

**spawn (subs.):** ova (piscium): Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129.

**spawn (v.):** ova gignere: Cic. N. D. 1, c.

**spawner:** piscis femina.

**spay:** castro, i: Plin. 8, 51, 77 (feminas sues c.).

**speak:** I. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words:

1. lōquor, cūtus, 3: cf. Virg. G. 1, 478, pecudesque locutae, infandum!

(articulate speech being the peculiarity of human beings): to s. in good pure Latin, pure et Latina l., Cic. de Or. 1, 32, init.: to s. spitefully, infeste l., Liv. 21, 11, init.: the facts s. for themselves, res ipsa l., Cic. Mil. 20, med.: also res pro se ipsa l., id. 3, 2, extr.: to s. before any one (as before a judge), apud aliquem l., id. Fin. 2, 22, extr. Freq. with acc. of *dat.* or *neut. pron.*: having spoken these words, many words, etc., haec locutus, multa locutus, etc. Also with noun as direct obj.: to speak of, v. foll. art.

2. fari, fatus, i (old verb, and chiefly poet. = preced.): infants unable to speak, nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: hardly had I spoken these words, vix ea fatus eram, Virg. pass. 3. dico, xi, cūm, 3 (to give expression to thought; implying not only the use of the organs of speech, but also the exercise of the rational powers): thus, bene loqui, is to speak accurately, with correct accent, etc.: bene dicere, to be a good speaker): v. TO SAY. 4. fabulor, i: v. TO TALK. Not able to s., infans, tis: Cic.: Hor.

II. To make a speech: 1. expr. by phr.: verba facere (not necessarily implying a set speech), Caes. B.G. 2, 14; more fully, verba atque orationem facere, id. B.C. 2, 18: orationem habere, Salt. Cat. 31; and in somewhat diff. sense, to s. at length on any subject, multam orationem de aliqua re habere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33; contionem (esp. apud populum, apud milites) habere, Caes. B.C. 3, 73: he spoke as follows, temere orationem exorsus est, Liv. 21, 19, extr.

2. contionor, i (to deliver an oration to a public assembly): to s. before the people, ad populum, c., Suet. Aug. 84; before troops, apud milites, Caes. B.C. 1, 7: to s. as from a higher platform, c. tanquam superiore a loco, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117. 3. öro, i (rare in this sense); the art of singing (oratory), arandi, Quint. proem. § 4. Comp. pér-öro, i (to finish s.ing, come to a conclusion), Liv. 21, 11. 4. also in referring generally to a speech, dico or loqui may suffice; esp. ger.: as soon as Caesar had done s.ing, postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, Sall. C. 52, init.

**against:** I. To speak in opposition to: expr. by contra and acc., with dico or loqui: to s. against any one's civil status, c. caput aliquid dicere, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 (contradicere with dat. = to contradict): v. AGAINST. II. To use hostile or reproachful language against any one: 1. maledicō, 3 (with dat.): v. TO REVILE, ABUSE. Also, male loqui alieui, Pl.: not so conser. in Cic.: but comp. id. R. Am. 48, 140, where m. loqui [absol.] = maledictio dicere. 2.

obliquor, cūtus, 3 (usu. rather to interrupt a person who is speaking: with dat.): Cat. 83, 4. 3. invéhor, cūtus, 3 (to launch out in attack of any one: with acc.): to s. bitterly and insulting against any one, acerbe contumelioseque in aliquem i., Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304: v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST. 4. expr. by maledicti in aliquem dicere, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: conferre, id. Att. 11, 8.

— of: 1. dico, 3: in prose usu. foll. by de and abl.: to s. of Scipio, de Scipione d., Cic. pass.: freq. in poets with direct obj.: to tell of; sing,

praise: to s. of Diana, Hercules, etc., Dianam, Alciden d., Hor. This constr. even occurs in prose: cf. Liv. 7, 29, init., majora jam hinc habe .... dicentur. (Dico also occurs in prose with direct obj. = to name, mention, refer to: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr., quod autem meum munus dies, but not = to speak concerning.) 2. lōquer, 3 (same constr. as preced., except that it is freq. used in prose with acc. of neut. prons., etc.): to s. with any one of any subject, i. cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. pass.: we will s. of these subjects together, ista loquenter inter nos, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr.: to s. of battles, pœlia! l., Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: Sen. Plin. 3. ménâbro, i: v. TO MENTION. See also TO DISCUSS. Phr.: to s. well of, benedicere, with dat., Cic. Sext. 52, init.: praedicare (constr. with acc. or de and abl.): esp. with bene, optimè: cf. Cic. Arch. 9, 20, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur (v. TO PRAISE, PUBLISH): to s. ill. of, maledicere (v. TO SPEAK AGAINST): not to s. (of inserted in a kind of parenthetical way), ut omittam ..., Cic. Br. 76, fin.: Nep. (better than ut praemittam): so, ut taceam (poet.), Ov. M. 13, 177.

**speak out:** 1. lōquier, 3: Cic.: Quint. 2. prôlôquor, 3: Auct. B. Afr. Phr.: to s. out plainly, plane et Latine loqui, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 17: vere ac libere loqui, id. R. Am. 48, 140.

— to: 1. appello, 1 (to address, accost): with acc.: Ter.: Cic. In same sense also, compello, i (chiefly poet.): Virg. 2. lōquier, 3 (to talk to): whereas appello is simply to address: also with acc.: no one was willing to s. to him, quem nemo a. vellet, Cic. Clu. 61, 170: Pl.: Ter. 3. affari, i: only used in pres. ind. (but not 1 pers.), perf. part., infin., and 2 pers. sing. imperat. (to address): to s. to any one by name, nomine a. aliquem, Cic. Br. 72, 253.

**together:** 1. collôquier, or simply lōquier, 3 (with inter and pron. refl.): they spoke a great deal t., multum inter se collocuti sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: so, loquenter inter nos, id. Fin. 1, 7, 26. 2. confabulor, i (rare): Ter. See also TO CONVERSE.

**with:** collôquier, 3: usu. foll. by cum: Cic.

**speaker:** I. One who makes speeches: örator: v. ORATOR. Phr.: to good s., homo disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: to be a good s., aptum esse ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: multum valere dicendo, id. Br. 7, 27. II. One at the time speaking: use imperf. of dico (except in nom. sing.): L. G. § 638: or rel. clause, is qui dicit, loquitur, etc.: v. TO SPEAK. III. The president of the House of Commons: örator (in class. sense of spokesman).

**speaking (subs.):** expr. by dico, lōquer, verba facio: artfully to take up the time by s., culmina dicendi diem exire, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: to refrain from evil s., temperare a maledictio, male loquendo (also, a maledictis): unaccustomed to public s., \* insolens verba ad populum (ad coetus hominum) faciendo: they think they shall be heard for their much s., \* propteresse exauditum iri putant quod multa loquuntur. See also ORATORY.

**speaking (adj.):** perh. argutus, significans: v. SIGNIFICANT.

**speaking-trumpet:** perh. cornu (gen. term for any such instrument).

**spear (subs.):** 1. hasta: pass. (N.B.—This is the regular word to represent Eng.) 2. lancea (a light s. with a leather thong fastened to the middle): Hirt.: Tac. 3. sârissa (the long Macedonian pike used by the phalangites). Liv. (Pilum is not a spear, but the regular javelin of the Roman legionary: v. JAVELIN.)

**spear (v.):** Phr.: basta configere, transfigere: v. TO TRANSPINX.

**spearmen:** hastatus: Curt. 3, 3, 3 (by circuml.: \* miles hasta armatus, qui hastam fert.

**spear-mint:** \*mentha viridis: Bot. special: I. Confined to one species or class: 1. pœularis, e (relating to a particular case): a s. edict, p. edictum, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 36: v. PECULIAR. 2. spœularis, e (not in Cic., but good as t.t.): Quint. 5, 10, 43 (opp. generalis): Sen.

3. proprius (belonging peculiarly to: with gen.): cf. Suet. Aug. 5, quasi proprio sue et peculari deo (his own s. divinity). 4. præcipuus (a legal phr.): Dig.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. Phr.: a s. law directed against a person, privilege, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: to confer a province by s. decree, provinçian extra ordinem decernere, id. Prov. Cons. 8. See also PARTICULAR. II. Standing out from the rest: 1. præcipuus: to hold in s. honour, p. honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: Cic. 2. pœularis: for s. desert, p. merito, Suet. Vit. 4. See also SINGULAR, SIGNAL, REMARKABLE.

III. In phr. special jury: perh. judices extraordinarii.

**speciality** { quod proprium (peculiaris) flaire est: v. PECULIARITY.

**speculiarly:** I. With reference to species: spœulariter (only as t.t.): opp. generatim: Col. 12, 2. II. In an especial manner: 1. præcipue: Cic.

2. pœulariter (late): Plin. See also PARTICULARLY, SINGULARLY.

**specie:** aurum argentumve signatum: v. TO COIN, STAMP.

**species:** I. In strict sense: spœcies, ei (not so used in Cic., but necessary for precise expression): Sen. Ep. 58, 7, where the genus is represented as containing a variety of species: M. L. (N.B.—Cic. makes an approach to this use of the word, de Or. 1, 42, 189, genus est id quod sui similes ... specie autem differentes duas aut plures complectitur pars.). II. In looser sense, a sort or kind: genus: v. KIND.

**specific (adj.):** I. Relating to a species: Phr.: s. features, quae aliqui signa rei propria [facia pecularia] sunt v. PECULIAR, PROPER. S. name (scient. t.t.), perh. \* specie nomen, nomen speciale. II. Precise and definite: v. EXPLICIT, EXPLICITY.

**specific (subs.):** expr. by singuläris, e: a s. against spasms, herba contra vulva singularis (strictly, unique, having singular power), Plin. 22, 17, 20: so, singulare serpentibus abigendis, id. 8, 32, 50 § 118. Also expr. by facere (ad), prodessere: v. GOOD, adj. (11.).

**specifically:** disert: v. EXPLICITLY. **specify:** subtilliter enumerare: v. PRECISELY.

**specimen:** exemplum (sample to judge from): the following will suffice by way of s., haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: so, in exemplum panca subiecte, Suet. Tib. 21. (Not specimen in this sense; specimen dare is to furnish proof, give practical demonstration of something: Cic. Div. Verr. 8, 27.) See also PROOF. Phr.: learn what they all are from a single s., ex uno discere omnes, Virg.

**specious:** probâbilis: or expr. by species: v. PLAUSIBLE, SHOWY. Sometimes ficiunt may serve; but it expresses more than Eng.: v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT. Also, vendibilis, e (that makes the most of itself): Cic. Am. 25, 96. (Not speciosus; which has a good sense.)

**speciously:** probâbiliter: v. PLAUSIBILY.

**speciousness:** captiosa probabilitas: v. PLAUSIBILITY.

**speck:** mäcula: v. SPOT.

**speckle:** mäculösa, mäculatus, maculosis distinctus, s. sparsus: v. SPOTTED.

**speckled:** mäculösus, mäculatus, maculis distinctus, s. sparsus: v. SPOTTED.

**spectacle:** 1. speciâculum: & splendid s., s. magnificum, Liv.: Cic.

2. spœcie: v. SIGHT (IV.).

**spectacles:** \*perspicillum (t. t.): Kr. Phr.: to look at anything through s., oculo armato [oculis armatis] aliquid spectare, ib.

**spectator:** spectatōr; f. -trix Cic.: Liv. John: s. et testis, Cid. de Or. I, 24, fin. Or use imperf. part. of specto (except in nom. sing. L. G. § 638): to touch the heart of the s., cor spectantis tetigisse, Hor. A. P. 98. (For spectare, Ov. has aspicere [ludos], F. 6, 238.)

**spectral:** larvālis, e: Sen. Ep. 24, 17 (l. habitus nudis ossibus cohærenti, i.e. a skeleton): Amm. See also GHASTLY.

**spectre:** larva, phantasma: v. GHOST (II). See also PHANTOM. (Not spectrum.) Apnl. also, occurrasum noctuum (nightly s.s.); bustorum formidina, sepulchorum terribilamenta (s.s. haunting graves): R. and A.

**spectrum:** spectrum: as scient. t.t. **speculate:** I. To think; esp. on philosophical subjects: Phr.: to s. concerning the nature of God, \*de natura Dei quæcere, inquire, cogitare; naturam Del investigare: V. TO THINK, INQUIRE. See also SPECULATION. II. To guess: conjectio, conjecturam facio; divino: v. TO GUESS. III. To purchase with a view to a rise in the market: perh. \*in spem gravioris (carioris) annonaem coemere; in spem caritatis mercari: cf. MARKET.

**speculation:** I. Philosophical: philosophic studia; veri bonique investigatio (contemplatio); veritatis rationisque inquisitio: v. PHILOSOPHY, STUDY, INQUIRY. In pl. sententiae, opinions, may serve: the s.s. of the philosophers concerning the gods, sententiae philosophorum de natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. I, 6, 13; v. OPINION. II. Commercial: in gen. sense, mercaturā: v. TRADE. Phr.: money lost in trading s.s., pecunia in mercationibus perdita, Gell. 3, 3: cf. TO SPECULATE (III).

III. A guess: conjectura: v. GUESS. **speculative:** philosphandi studiosus, veri investigandi cupidus (of persons). S. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa, opp. active (theoretical and practical): See Ep. 95, 10: \*philosophia quae rerum contemplatione continetur (R. and A.).

**speculator:** I. Philosophical: perh. contemplatōr; cf. Cic. Tusc. I, 28, 69 (c. coeli ac deorum). II. Commercial: (in corn) dardanārius: Ulp. Dig. 47, II, 6. In gen. sense: \*qui in spem gravioris (carioris) annonaem mercatur, res veniales coemet.

**speech:** I. The faculty of speaking: oratōr: Cic. Off. I, 4, 12: deprived of the faculty of s., Infans: id. Div. I, 53, 121. Phr.: to take away the faculty of s., usum linguae adimere, Ov. M. I, 49: it temporally, vocem praedictare, cf. ib. 2, 658. II. Utterance: Phr.: to have great faculty of s., volubili esse lingua, Liv. (Kr.): to utter with stammering s., titubante lingua loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, I, 21. III. An address, oration: 1. oratōr: dimin. oratīuncula (a short s.): a powerful, polished, admirable s., o. gravis, polita, admirabilis, Cle. de Or. 3, 25: a clever and oratorial s., o. diserta et oratoria, ib. 1, 54, 231: a brilliant s., o. luculenta, Sall. C. 31. The foll. epithets are taken from Kr. (e. Cic.): oratio fortis et virilis: computa, polita, composta et ornata: diligenter elaborata, accurate commentata (carefully studied): gravissimum verbi sententissimum plena: accurata et facta quadam modo, To deliver a s., o. habere, Cic. pass.: from MS., o. de scripto dicere, id. Pl. 30, 74: to study a s., o. commentari, id. R. Am. 29, 82. 2. contio, onis, f. (a s. before the people, or to troops): he delivered a s. to the soldiers, c. ad milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: in the s. to the people against Catilina, in, contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, II, 42. To deliver such a s., contionari: v. TO SPEECH (II). 3. actio (a legal s. or pleading): thus the speeches against Verres are called actiones, Cic. Verr. 2, I, 10, 75, etc.: Suet.: Quint. Phr.: to make a s., verba facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: to wind up a s., finish it, perorare, Cic. IV. A remark or saying: 1. verbum: cf. Sall. Jug. 11,

fin., quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae alius... descendit: so, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95, etc. 2. vox (esp. a cry or exclamation): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 65, 168, nihil esse opis in dicere voce, elvis Romanus sum. 3. dicunt, v. SAYING. V. Language used: Phr.: abusive s., maledicta, voices contumeliosae, opprobria, contumelia verborum: v. ABUSE, INSULT, REVILING.

**speechless:** i.e. incapacitated (for the time) from speaking: 1. elinguīs, e (rare): Join: convincere [aliquem] et elinguīm reddere, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: Liv. 2. mutus (strictly of one really dumb): he was struck s., mutus (erat) illico, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: v. DUMB. 3. perh. infans. cf. Hor. S. I, 5, 57, infans pudor (bashfulness, taking away the power of speech). 4. stupidus (paralysed by emotion): esp. fear or surprise: they were s. with fear, stupid timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65. Phr.: I was s. (with horror), obstupsi... et vox fauciis haesit, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: cf. ib. 4, 279. Aeneas aspect obmutuit... et vox fauciis haesit: also expr. by vox deficit (all quem), Kr. e. Curt.

**speed (suus):** 1. celeritas: v. QUICKNESS (II). 2. prōpératio (all needful expedition): festinatio (hurry): v. HASTE. Phr.: there is need of s. (prompt expedition), opus est mature facta, Sall. Cat. I: more haste less s., sat celeriter fit quidquid fit satis bene, Aug. in Suet. Vit. 25: sat cito si sat bene (R. and A.): \*quod nimis festinatur opus saepius retardari solet: with all s., festinum. Join: sine illa mora et contestim trem gerere, Cic. Ph. 5, 12. For phr. good s., v. SUCCESS.

**speed (v.):** i. e. to render prosperous: 1. secundū, i: to s. an one's course, alieni iter s., Prop.: may the gods s. our undertakings! di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Aen. 7, 259. 2. fortuno, i: the gods will s. your plans, di fortunabu[m] vostra consilia, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 175: Cic. Ep. For speed = to use s., v. SPEED.

**speedily:** cito, celeriter, brevi (tempore): v. QUICKLY, SOON.

**speedy:** celer, citus, etc.: v. QUICK (IV.). Also sometimes expeditus (not encumbered with obstacles and so causing delay): a ser path to honour, via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104.

**speedwell:** vēronica: Bot.

**spell (subs.):** i.e. a charm: carmen, vox (rare), incantamentum (rare): v. CHARM, INCANTATION. If a drug or supposed magical ingredient be meant, us venenū: Cic. Or. 37, 179 (quoniam sibi venenū ereptam memoriam diceret): Medea's dreadful s.s., dira Medeae v., Hor. Epop. 5, 62: also, mēdicamentum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 81.

**spell (v.):** Phr.: ordinare syllabus litterarum, Prisc. (Kr.): \*sylleras syllabatim effire (Kr.): to s. out a letter, \*epistolam vix syllabatim perlegeret.

**—bound:** st̄pēns (with abl.): Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: cf. Virg. Aen. I, 495: dum stupet obtutusque haeret defixus in uno.

**spelling:** v. TO SPELL.

**—book:** —syllabarū liber (?).

**spelt:** a kind of corn: 1. far, farnis, n. poēt often pl.: Virg. G. I, 73: Cato: Ov. 2. adōr, óris and óris, n. (rare): Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: Col. Called also, adorenū (far): Col.: cf. Gesn. lex Rust. (Triticum spelta, Linn.)

**spend:** I. To lay out: 1. impendo, di, sum, 3: to s. money, labour,

on anything, pecuniam operam in aliquam rem: 1. Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: also, sumptum impendere [ad incertum causum]: ib. 9, 287: to s. one's life for one's country, vitam patriae i., Lucan.

2. rēfōgo, I (esp. of expenditure of public money): the strict sense being, to ask for a grant: also in ord. sense): to s. money on anything, in aliquam rem pecuniam e., Cic. Fl. 13, init: also, in sumptu e., id. Att. 8, 5, 6n.: Liv.

3. insūno, ibs, mīptum, 3: to s.

100 asses a day, in singulos dies centenos aeris i., Gell. 2, 24: more fully, in aliquam rem sumptum i., Cic. Inv. 2, 38: to s. one's labour in vain, operam frustra i., Liv. 10, 18, extr: to s. a few days in refitting the fleet, panus dies reficienda classi i., Tac. Also, simply, sumo: esp. in phr. operam s., Ter. laborem s., Caes. (Not absumo, consume, in present sense: cf. inf.): 4.

expr. by sumptus, impensa, and a verb: not to s. more than 100 asses on a supper, non amplius in singulis coenis sumptus facere quam centenos aeris, Gell. 2, 24 (cf. supr. exx.): to s. money on anything, in aliqua re impensam facere, Cic. Att. 13, 25.

Join: impensam ac sumptum in aliqua re facere, Varr. II. To employ or pass time: 1. agi, 3: to s. one's life at home, actem doni a., Cic. Fam. 7, 6: to s. one's life in literary pursuits, aetatem in literis a., id. Leg. 1, 1, 3. Comps.: (1.) dégo, i, 3 (to s. throughout, to the end): to s. the day in merriment, diem in laetitia d., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: so, omne tempus actatis d., Cic. Sen. 1, 2: Liner.: Hor. (2.) transigo, egri actum, 3 (to go through: not in (Cic.): he spent all his youth in the following pursuits, adolescentiam omnem per haec transigit, Suet. Tib. 7: Tac.: Sen. (3.) exigo, 3 (to the end, to complete): Plin. Ep. 2, traduco, xi, etum, 3: to s. are easy and quiet life, otiosum vitam et quietam tr., Cic. Sen. 23, 82: Tac.: Hor. Less freq. simple verb: to s. one's life in literature, aetatem in litteris ducere, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50: Hor.

3. tēro, contēro, trivi, tum, 3 (to wear or pass away: often with the idea of wasting time): to s. one's leisure in banqueting and carousing, otium convivis commissionibusque terere, Liv. 1, 57: Cic.: to s. all one's leisure in study, omne otiosum tempus in studiis conterere, Cic. Am. 27, 104: to s. one's whole life in acquiring, omnem aetatem in querendo conterere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15.

4. constimo, 3 (to take up: in quite neutral sense: thus differing from tero, contereo): to s. many hours in delightful converse, multas horas suavissimo sermone c., Cic. Fam. 11, 27: to s. ten days over anything, x. dies in aliqua re c., Caes. B. G. 5, 9: to s. two consecutive days in feasting, biduum continuum epiphando c., Suet. Less freq. simple verb, hilarem sumamus (= consumamus) diem (let us s. a merry day): Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68: and esp. with the notion of taking up the time of another, absumo: Cic. Quint. 10, init: also = to waste, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3 (quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi): and in Liv., without any accessory idea = consumo: cf. 27, 13, ad init.: etc.

5. impendo, 3 (to devote time, as one would lay out money: late): I spent the rest of the time in study, reliquum tempus studiis impendi, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 1: Tac.: Vell. (spatiū aevi in aliquod opus i.). Phr.: I would sooner s. one day with you .., unum tecum die libentius posuerim ... Cic. Fam. 5, 21, init.: to s. one's leisure with any one, otio cum aliquo abiuti, id Rep. 1, 9: while (this and that is done) a whole hour is spent (lost), dum ... tota abit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14 to s. the night anywhere, pernoctare alcub., Cic. Clu 13, 37: or where the reference is to: journey, to make a stage of any place simply manere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 17, and 87: I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui (R. and A.): if = at his house, apud eum.

III. To exhaust: effundo, tūdi, fūsum, 1: (Entellus) spent his strength upon the air, vires in ventum effudit, Virg. Aen. 5, 446: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7, odium me effusisse omni arbitrarob (I thought I had spent the whole force of my hatred): v. TO EXHAUST.

Esp. as verb refl., to s. itself: of a force of some kind perh. rēmittere (se): cf. Cic. Br. 34, 130, Calvinus .... quum remiserant dolores pedum, non debeat in caustis: Cels.: as the fury of the storm gradually spent

*itself, \*paullatim se remittente vi tempestatis (v. TO TEMPESTATE)· or, decedēre ·c.* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55, decadet jam ira haec (*this passion will itself*) : or use pass. of absūcio, exbariō, effundo: *the force of the blow spent itself in the air, ictus vis in ventum effusa, cf. Virg. l.c. : the blow was all but spent, \* tantum non absumptus erat impetus teli (gladii, etc.). Phr.: the heated passions of youth s., themselves, defervescent aduentus cupiditates, Cic. Coel. 18, 43: Ter. so, desaevire (to s. fury), Lucan 5, 30: of desaevire grief, sua vires frangere, Sen. Cons. Helv. init.*

**spendthrift**: 1. nēpos, ôtis, m.: *no less a s. with the patrimony of the R. people than with his own, non minus in P. R. patrimonio n. quam in suo, Cic. Agr. 1, init.: strengthened, perditus ac profusus n. d., Quint. 12, 40, Hor.*

2. expr. by adj.: *(homo) prōdigius, prōfusus; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16, init.; v. LAVISH, EXTRAVAGANT.* 3. *very strong expr. gurses, itis, m. (lit. an abyss: applied to such as were perfectly reckless in prodigality): cf. Cic. Pis. 17, 41, illi gurses atque heluo, natus ab domini suo: Plin.*

**spent (part. adj.)**: Phr.: *a s. ball, \*globus missilis cuius impetu paene (tantum non) effusus est s. decessit.*

**sperm**: 1. sēmen, inīs, n.: v. seed. 2. sperma, atis, n. (Gr. σπέρμα): v. rare: Sulp.

**spew**: vōmō, 3: v. TO VOMIT.

**sphere**: 1. *A globe*: 1. sphæra (Gr. σφαῖρα): Cic. Fat. 8, 15: cf. id. Tim. 6, (mundus) globosus est fabricatus, quod σφαῖρος οἱ Graci vocant. (The word sphærae is by Virg. written as Latin: 8, 6). 2. pure Lat. globus: v. GLOBE. *Having the form of a s., globosus (v. supr.): sphæricus, sphæralis: Macr.*

II. *Range or province*: 1. perh. gyrus (circuit, course): cf. Cic. De Or. 3, 19, 70, oratorem... in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis (you limit him to a very confined s.); or, 2. aera (an open field): cf. Cic. Att. 9, 18, in qua erat area sclerorum (what a field or s. for crime he had!); or, in certain cases, 3. provīncia (province, task, function): Ter.: v. PROVINCE: or, 4. fines, lum, m. (the limits set about any person or thing, or the field [s.] embraced by them): to keep within one's own s., sese suarum rerum finibus contine, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. Phr.: *the art (oratory) has a very wide s. of operation, late patet, et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or. 1, 55, 215.*

**spherical**: sphæricus, sphæralis: pure Lat. globosus: v. SPHERE (I.).

**spheroid**: \*figura globosa non aitem ad justas sphærae normam exacta. An oblate or prolate s., \*sphæra oblatior, prolator.

**sphinx**: sphinx, gis, f.: Suet.: Aus.: Gr. gen. sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66.

**spice (subs.)**: I. *Lit.*: 1. àroma, atis, n. (Gr. ἄρωμα): dat. and abl. pl. aromatis: ss. pounded and sifted, aromata contusa et cribrata, Col. 12, 20, med.: Apul. 2. pure Lat. ôdōres (sing. not in this sense): cf. Tac. A. 16, 7, corpus differtum odoribus conditur (embalmed with spices): so Col. l. c. (paulo supr.) uses odores = aromata.

3. also ôdorâmenta: Col. 12, 28. 4. also as gen. terms, medicamina, medicamenta (of the same ingredients), may be used: cf. Col. ll. c. II. Fig.: that which gives a relish to anything: condimentum: v. SEASONING.

III. *A slight flavouring of: perh. gustus, gustūs: v. TASTE (subs.). Or expr. without fig. by nonnibl, aliquantulum: v. SOMEWHAT.*

**spice (v.)**: condio, 4: to s. wine, vinum c., Col. 12, 20. More fully, odoribus s. aromatis condire: v. preced. art.

**spiced**: aromatis (odoribus) conditus or perh. simply, odoratus, Cato, 113. (Various kinds of s. wine are described: Col. 12, 28, sqq.)

**spicery**: àromâta, ôdōres, ôdorâmenta: v. SPICE.

**spicy**: 1. ôdorâtus: cf. Sil. 17, 658, where the epithet is applied to the Indi, because of the spices which abound in the Indies: Tib. 2. conditus, aromatic (odoribus) conditus: v. SPICE, and TO SEASON. 3. àromâticus (v. rare): in Spart. Hadr. 19, aromatica = spics. (Occasionally used fig.: bene conditus: conditor.)

**spider**: àranea: Virg.: Ov. Dimin. araneola: Cic. Less. freq. àranea, i. m.: Lucr. 3, 383: Plin.: with dimin. araneolus: Virg. Cul. 2. Of a s., relating to s.s, araneus (adj.): ss. uels, araneae texta, Plin.: but aranea is also used (meton.) for the web (= aranea tela): Pl. Aul. 1, 2 (3), 6. Abounding in s.s, or their webs, araneous Cat.

**spigot** perh. obturâmentum: v. STOPPER.

**spike (subs.)**: I. *An ear of grain, etc.*: spica: Cic.: Virg. Used of heads of various plants, as garlic, etc.: Cato R. R. 70. II. *A kind of large nail or pointed iron*: 1. clavus (trabalis): Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18: Cic. 2. cuspis, idis, f. (the pointed head of weapon): poles with iron ss. fastened at the end, asseres cupidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2.

**spike (v.)**: Phr.: to s. a gun, \*tormenti spiraculum (?) clavo trabali obturare: tormentum clavo trabali contrumperre, inutile reddere.

**spikelike**: spicula; dimin. of spica:

v. SPIKE.

**spikenard**: nardus, -um: v. NARD.

Ointment of s., unguentum nardinum: Plin.

**spiky**: spicetus: s. harvest (= of ears), s. messis, Virg. G. 1, 314. Spicker (poet.) = crowned with ears, Sen. Trag. Mart.

**spill (subs.)**: i. e. a thin slip of wood, etc. for lighting anything: perh. assilla: Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 20 (assulae = splinters). Sometimes igniculus may serve (denoting any small fire or spark).

**spill (v.)**: 1. effundo, fudi, s. m., 3: esp. in pbr. sanguinem effundere: v. TO SHED. 2. expr. to be spilt, by périr, dilabi: to carry a vessel carefully so that not a drop be spilt, \*vas diligent portare ne qua gutta pereat: we are as water spilt upon the ground, quasi aquae dilabimur in terram, Vulg. 2 Reg. xiv. 14: to cry over spilt milk (Prov.), quid nefas corriger est plorare (?).

**spin**: A. *Trans.*: I. To draw out a thread by twisting: 1. neo, n. nēvi, nētum, 2: to s. threads, fila n., Ov.: also subtēmen n. (to s. yarn for the wool), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Pl. 1, and staminē n. (to s. the upright warp threads), Ov. F. 2, 771: to s. wool with the distaff, lanas colo n., Just. 1, 3.

2. déduco, 3 (to draw out: poet): to s. the thread with light fingers (lit. thumb), levī d. pollice filum, Ov. M. 4, 36: Cat. Also simple verb: to s. threads, wool, stamina, lanas ducre, Ov.

3. more elaborate or poet. expr. are, stamna pollice versare, Ov. M. 4, 34: stamna pollice (digitis) torquere, ib. 12, 47: a more gen. one, lanas tractare, Just. 1, 3. Phr.: to s. a web (of spiders), telam texere, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123, in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt: v. TO WEAVE.

II. To draw out to a great length: diuco, 3 (less colloq. than Eng.: to lengthen out): v. to PROLONG. Or expr. by longus: Phr.: not to s. the matter out, ne longum sit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, init.: ne longum faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: don't s. the matter out, ne longus has, nolongus esse: v. LONG, TEDIOUS.

III. To cause to turn rapidly round: 1. verso, i: to s. a top, turbinem v., Tib. 1, 5, 4. v. TO TURN.

2. perh. torqueo, 2: v. TO TWIST, (Virg. Aen. 7, 380, has turbinem exercere, of s.ing a top: but the expr. is too vague for prose.) B. *Intrans.*: 1. To be engaged in drawing out threads: use uno, 2, with object expressed: v. supr. (I.).

II. To turn round and

round: 1. vors, i: to s. round like a top, in turbinem v., Sen. Ir. 3, 6: Cic.: v. TO REVOLVE.

2. circumâgor, 3: (cf. Tid. 1, 5, 3, namque agor, ut per plana citus verberetur), 3. circumferor, 3, irr.: (cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 380, ille [turbo] actus habena... ferter). 4. volito, i: ib. 378.

**spinach**: \*Spinacea olereaca: Linn.

**spinal**: expr. by spina, vertebrae: v. SPINE. (N.B.—Not spinulis.)

**spindle**: fūsus: Virg.: Ov. Phr.: the s. side, expr. by feminae or mulieres: mulierie secus: v. FEMALE.

— **shanks**: \*qui paelonga ac prætenua crura habet.

**spine**: I. *The vertebral column*, spina: Cels. 8, 1, med.: Plin. The joints of the s., vertebrae, ib. (spina constat ex vertebribus xxiv.): called also spondyl, Plin. 29, 42 (where the sing. occurs). II. *A sharp thorn or prickle*: spina: v. THORN, PRICKLE.

**spinner**: expr. by verb: v. TO SPIN (I.).

**spinning** (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO SPIN (I.). Also meton. stamen, inis, n.: I beguiled sleep by s., fallbam stamine somnum, Prop. 1, 3, 41. Phr.: to earn a living by s., \*culo fusoque victum queritare: staminibus ducendis quaestuum facere.

— **wheel**: \*rota ad fila (stamina) deducenda.

**spinosity**: fig. of argument or style, spinosus disserendi [orations] genus.

**spinous**: spinōsus: v. THORNY.

**spinster**: virgo: quae nōdum viro nupis: inupta: v. MAIN, UNMARRIED.

**spiracle**: spirâmentum, spirâculum: v. POR.

**spiral** (adj.): 1. spirae s. cochlearia formam habens (spira denotes any kind of twist or coil: cochlea, the form of a snail-shell or screw): so, to wind in a s. direction, in cochleam serpere, Cels. 8, 10, 1. 2. less precisely: involutus, convolutus, intortus, retortus, tortilis: they form s. channels, involutes faciunt canales [et justam cochleam naturalemque imitationem], Vitruv. 10, 6 (11). 2: (shells) with a s. top, vertex muricatum (=like the shell of the murex) intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52: a s. or winding cave, specus in cochleam retortus, Col. 8, 17, init.: a s. horn, buccina tortilis, Ov. Met. 1, 336 (where is added an exact description of an expanding s. form, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo). (N.B.—Spiralis is without authority: Forcell. gives the full definition of a s. line, linea flexuosa quae orbis fact non redemptus in se: s. v. spira.)

**spiral** (subs.): 1. cochlea, spira: v. preced. art. 2. involutio: Vitruv. 10, 6 (11), 3.

**spire**: I. *A coil*: spira, orbis: v. COIL.

II. *Of a church, etc.*: perh. turris genus quae meta in fastigium convoluta exsurgit: cf. Plin. 16, 33, 60 (where the description is of a kind of tapering cypress): \*culmen undique acute fastigatum: in actuon excelsimque fastigium eductum [qualis Anglice spirâ dicitur].

**spirit**: I. Orig. sense: the breath: spiritus, us: v. BREATH.

II. *Animate principle*: 1. ânima (vital principle: in man or in brutes): v. SOUL.

2. spiritus (not class. in this sense): Vulg. Eccl. iii. 21: et pass. (Gr. πνεῦμα). See also SOUL.

III. *Intelligence apart from body; an immaterial being, human or otherwise*: 1. mens, nitis, f.: God is a pure s., Deus est mens solita quadam et libera [segregata ab omni concretione mortali], Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66 the stars are animated by divine s.s, stellae divinis m. animates sunt, id. Rep. 6, 15, med. 2. spiritus (not class. in this sense): God is a s., s. est Deus, Vulg. Job. iv. 24: the Holy S., Sanctus S., lb. pass. 3. ânima: Virg. Aen. 6, 713, v. SOUL.

IV. *Esp. in pl.* *the dead as living in another state; disembodied spirits*: 1. ânima: the s. of the best, piae a., Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: Virg.

2. mānes, ium, m. (used both

of the departed spirit of an individual and of the community of spirits): v. SHADE (IV.). The world of s.s., inferi, orum; later, Orcus: v. SHADE (V.). **V.** As syn. for mind or soul, but usu. with a somewhat higher conception: 1. *ánimus: a lofty s., animus excelsus magnificusque*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, *intd.*: a magnus elatusque, ib. 1, 18, 61: cf. Sall. Cat. 5, a. vastus, *an unbounded (ambitious) s.*: v. MIND, SOUL. 2. *ingénium: a lofty and elevated s., sublime et erectum* i., Tac. Agr. 4: so, l. *excelsum*, Plin. Ep.

**VI.** *Firacity and energy of mind:*

1. *ánimus: our men are imbued with fresh s., nostris angetur animus*, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: *of good s. (courage), ades animo!* Cic. Rep. 6, 10: also *pl.*: (*the goddes*) *impars s., animos datus*, Ov. M. 5, 47. Hence *full of s., animosus (whether of men or animals)*: Cic. Ov.; v. SPIRATED. 2. *spiritus, ús (highs.): a man of immense s. (with the accessory idea of pride and ambition), ingentis s. vir*, Liv. 21, 1: esp. *pl.* of *an overbearing and arrogant s.*: Cic. Clu. 39, 109 (*narratio animos ejus ac s. tribunicos*): Liv. 3, vis, vigor: v. VIGOUR, ENERGY. *Lacking s.: ignavus*; v. SPIRITLESS, COWARDLY. Phr.: *I am in wonderful s.s for fighting, sum mira alacritate ad pugnandum*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

**VII.** *Animation and energy of style:*

1. *vígor* (appy. not in Cic.): *Join: quantum vigor, quantum animi [in illo libro]*, Sen. Ep. 64, 2. 2. *ánimus* (late in this use): *plenty of thought and of s. (in an orator), et consilli et animi satis*, Quint. 10, 1, 111: cf. Sen. l. c. 3. *nervi, orum (sinew, t. e. force and energy): a stronger term than Eng.*: cf. Cic. Or. 19, 62, *horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos (pungency) oratores ac forenses habet*. 4. *very oft. expr. by adj.: full of spirit, acer, vehemens, animosus*: v. SPIRITED. *Lacking s., frigidus, lentsus*: v. FLAT, DULL, SPIRITLESS.

**VIII.** *Temper or disposition:* 1. *ingénium, indóies (both denoting natural, and so permanent character): a manly s., ingenium virile*, Sall. C. 20: *a virtuous s., virtutis indolens*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 16: v. DISPOSITION, TEMPER, MIND. 2. *ánimus (attitude of mind at any given time): you ought to display this s. towards me, hoc a. in non esse debitis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, *ext.*: *animated by a friendly s. towards the R. people, bono a. in P. R.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *Suet. So animatus (influenced by a certain s.): entertaining a bad s. (disaffected) towards, male animatus erga . . . , Suet. Vit. 7: so, bene animatus, Nep. Cim. 2,*

3. *studium (or rager bant of mind): a warlike s., s. bellicae glorie*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: *the s. of inquiry after truth, s. ad investigandam veritatem inicitatum*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: *a revolutionary s., novandi s. rerum novarum s. (cupidas): v. REVOLUTION (III.). 4. mens (both of permanent and temporary features of mind): a virtuous s., m. bona*, Liv. 39, 16, med.: *Ter: the s. of (prevailing) in the armies, m. exercituum*, Tac. H. 1, 4. 5. often such phr. as *a kindly s., a hostile s.*, may be expr. by a single word: v. KINDNESS, HOSTILITY, etc.

**IX.** *Peculiar or prevailing sentiment and complexion; esp. of an age or a nation:* 1. *perh. rátio: cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 69, 177, ratio atque in-climate temporum (the s. and tendency of the age): the s. of the oratory of each age, cuiusque aetas dicendi ratio voluntasque, id. de Or. 2, 22, 92.* 2. *mores: since the s. of the age inclines to . . . quum hi mores ad . . . incubuerint, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: so, quum ita se mores habent*, Sall. Cat. 52, med.

3. *séculum (fashion or s. of the age; in unfavourable sense): cf. Tac. Ger.*

*nec corrumpe et corrumpsi séculum vocatur* — also Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 7, novi ego hoc s. quibus moribus siet. Phr.: *he exercised office in the same s. in which he had sought it, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, isdem gerebat*, Liv. 7, 33. (See Nägels. Stil. § 67, 2.)

**X.** *Intention; as distinguished from mere verbal expression:* 1. *volutus: whether to abide by the letter or s. of laws, verbis legum et voluntate stundum sit*, Quint. 7, 10, 6. Cic. Join: voluntas et sententia (legis), Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 193: voluntas et consilium et sententia (interdicti), id. Cae. 18, 50. 2. *constitum (intention): Cic. Cae. 1, c. cf. ib. paulo infra, ad verba rem deflectere, consilium autem eorum qui scripsissent relinquere (to sacrifice the spirit to the letter).* 3. *sententia (meaning): like consilium, may be strengthened by a synonym: v. supr. Phr.: to obey the letter or the s. of a command, ad verba obediens, ad id quod ex verba intelligitur obtemperare, Cic. Cae. 18, 52: not to translate literally, but to give the s. of an author, \* non verbum verbo reddere sed mentem sententiamque scriptoris referre; \* potius ex mente scriptoris quam ex verbis interpretari.*

**XI.** *Méton., a person, as marked by certain intellectual qualities: ingénium: cf. Tac. Agr. 2, monumenta clarissimum ingéniorum (of those illustrious spirits): also Sall. Cat. 8, scriptorium magna ingenia. Phr.: a choice s., singulari virtute atque ingenio vir: *eximilae mentis indolis homo: a generous s., vir generosus ac liberalis (v. GENEROUS): a beautiful s., venustissimi candidissimum ingeni homo*.*

**XII.** *Theol., the renewed nature of man: spíritus: Vulg. XIII. Chem., a distilled fluid: spíritus used as scient. t. t.: also liquor (temnissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus): Bauer in Kr.*

**spirited:** 1. *ánimósus (full of life and energy; of horses, mettlesome): the s. accius, animos oris Accius, Hor.: Varr.: Cic. Join: fortis et animosus, Cie. animosus atque fortis, Hor. See also METTLESOOME. 2. *générōsus (high-bred, high-spirited): a s. and powerful king, rex g. et potens, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86. More fully, generosi spiritus (gen. of quality), high-s.: Plin. 8, 40, 61.* 3. *acer, cris, cre (rather stronger than Eng.: full of energy and vigour: eager, brave, fierce): a most s. champion, acerius defensor, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: a s. horse, a. equus, Virg. Aen. 4, 156; v. EAGER, FIERCE. 4. *áläcer, cris, cre (weaker than preced. and than Eng.: brisk, lively): Caes. B. G. 3, 24 (alacriores ad pugnandum): see also CHEERFUL, ACTIVE.***

**spiritedly:** 1. *ánimósus (courageously): Join: animosus et fortiter, Cic. 2. áläcrer (keenly, vigorously): Caes.: Cic. 3. áläcriter (briskly): Amm. (Or by circuml., acri or alaci animo: v. SPIRITED.)*

**spiritless:** 1. *ignavus (lacking courage or energy): bees s. with hunger (apes) fame ignavae, Virg. G. 4, 259: s. and feeble, i. e. imbecillus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: v. COWARDLY, SLOTHFUL. 2. *piger, gra, grum (slow, inactive): s. look, p. vultus, Mart. 2, 11.* 3. *piger tristisque, Apul. 3. imbellis (unwarlike): Join: ignavus et imbellis, Liv.: timidus et imbellis, Quint. 4. by pbr., imbecillus animo, Cic. Am. 19, 70: animo demiso atque humili, id. Font. 11, 22: animo abjecto fructuque, cf. id. Am. 19, 59. See also DULL, FLAT.**

**spiritlessly:** 1. *ignavē (for syn. v. adj.): to crop the herbage s. (of alling cattle), i. capere herbas, Virg. G. 3, 405: with ref. to style, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67 (= tamely, without life or expressiveness). 2. *abjectē (in a despairing, unmanly way): Join: abjecte, timide ignave, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.* 3. *frigidē (esp. of style, flatly, tamely): Quint.: Gell. 4. expr. by circuml. parum acriter s. alacerit: hand (parum) acriter animo, etc.: v. SPIRITED, SPIRITLESSLY.**

**spiritlessness:** animus abjectus, (nimis) demissus atque humili: ignava: v. SPIRITLESS.

**spiritual:** 1. *Incorporeal: corporis expers: ab omni corpore sejunctus,*

etc.: v. IMMATERIAL. Phr.: s. beings, animi per se ipsos viventes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37. II. *Relating to the spirit or mind: expr. by animus, mens: bodily and s. goods, corporis animique bona s. pleasures, voluptates ab animo profectae, animi voluptas, Kr. (e Cic.) (N.B.—Spiritualis or spiritualis is common in eccl. writers, and may be necessary for theol. writing: cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. ii. 15, spiritualis autem iudicat omnia= Gr. πνευματικός).* III. *Not secular: ecclesiasticus, sacer: sometimes clericus: v. ECCLESIASTICAL, CLERICAL.*

**spiritualism:** \*spiritualismus (qui dicitur).

**spiritualist:** \*spiritualis (qui dicitur).

**spirituality:** no exact word: perh. animus spiritualis, ingenium spirituale: sometimes animus excelsus, qui celsoz. coelestis spectat (sapi): animus coelestis rebus imbutus.

**spiritually:** animo, mente: v. MIND. Later (perh. needed for theol. writing), spiritualiter: Vulg. 1 Cor. ii. 14.

**spirituality:** clerus, clericū: v. CLERGY.

**spit (subs.):** I. *For roasting:*

I. *vérn, ús: Virg.: Ov. Rarely, vérnum: Pl. 2. cuspis, idis, f.: Mart.*

II. *of land: lingua: Liv. 44, 11.*

**spit (v.):** I. *To run a s. through:*

Phr.: *veru figere (transfigere), Virg. Aen. 1, 212. See also to PIERCE, TRANSP. II. *To eject (saliva) from the mouth:* 1. *spuo, l., útum, 3 (both intrans. and trans.); to s. into one's bosom, in sinum s., Plin. 28, 4, 7: to s. dirt from the mouth, terram ore s., Virg. G. 4, 97. Comps.: (1) expuso, 3 (to s. out): to s. into one's hand (intrans.), ex in mediata manum, Plin. l. c. to s. blood, sanguinem e., id 35, 16, 53. Fig.: to reject with loathing: Cat. (2) inspupo, 3 (to s. on or upon): full by in and acc.: to s. in any one's face, in faciem alienus salivam l., Sen. Ir. 3, 38: also with dat. of indirect. obj., ib.: Plin. (3) adspupo, 3 (= inspupo: rare). Plin. (4) conspupo, 3 (to be-spit: trans.): Hor. 2, 5, 41. Esp. to s. upon contemptuously: Petr. (In this sense also freq. conspupo, 1: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3). (5) despupo, 3 (to s. away): esp. of sing by way of charm: to avert epilepsy by sing, comitilis in morbum d., Plin. 28, 4, 7. 2. *spíitu, 1 (freq. of spudo): to s. blood, sanguinem s., Pl. Mert. 1, 2, 30. Comps.: inspusto, 1 (to s. in). Pl.: conspusto, 1: v. supr. 1. 3. exscreo, 1 (to cough out, clearing the throat): to s. phlegm or blood, pituitam, sanguinem ex, Cels. 4, 6. Also intrans: Suet. Ner. 24. 4. expr. by spútum, saliva, with a verb: e. g. spútum edere, Cels. 2, 8, med.: s. ejcere, id. (Kr.): to s. into any one's bosom, in sinum alienus sputa mittere, Mart. 2, 26: to s. in any one's face, os alienus sputo respurgere, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2. (N.B.—Not salivare, which is to emit a mucus, as snails, etc.)***

**spital:** v. HOSPITAL.

**spite (subs.):** I. *livor (jealous, rancorous feeling): Join: malevolentia et livor, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: livor et malignitas, Suet. Cal. 34: Tac. Ov.: v. JEALOUSY.*

2. *málévolentia (the disposition to wish ill to another): calumnia et s., obtrictatio et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15. Join: in: atque invida, Sall. C. 3.*

3. *obtrictatio (ill-natured dis-paragraph): v. SLANDER.* 4. *máliginitas (that evil and malicious disposition in which jealousy and s. are founded: livor being more directly personal): s. wears a mask of frankness, malignitatis falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: venomous s., m. multo tincta veneno, Sen. B. V. 18: cf. supr. (1).*

5. *also ódium, may sometimes serve: v. HATRED. (Similitus = feud; estranged and bitter feeling). Phr. in s. of: no exact word or phr.: usu. expr. by verb: Hercules, in s. of all the allurements of pleasure, etc., Hercules,*

omnibus voluptatum illecebris contemptis, etc., Kr. (not quanquam with part as Kr.): *they were slain in s. of the intercession of their fellow-citizens*; \*civibus nequicquam (pro iis) deprecantibus interfici sunt; or, quum cives summo studio pro iis deprecarentur, etc.: *in s. of the inferiority of his forces he gained the victory*, \*militum numero inferior tamen vixor proelio excessit: or, quum... esset, tamen, etc.: *he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments*; \*contemptus, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in sua per severat sententia (R. and A.): sometimes perh. per may serve: *in s. of dangers, enemies, missiles, per pericula, per hostes, per tela*, cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 358. See also ALTHOUGH, NOTWITHSTANDING.

**s spite (v.):** by circuml. malevolentia s. malignitate in aliquem uti, etc.: v. SPITE, sub.

**s spiteful:** 1. mālēvōlus (not quite so strong as Eng.): Cic.: v. ILL-POSED. 2. līvidus (*full of rancorous, jealous feeling*): s. tongue, lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74; Hor. Comp. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, where the invidi et malevoli et līvidi, are grouped together.

3. mālignus (most comprehensive term): *the most s. people, malignissime capita*, Sen. V. B. 18. 4. infestus (*bitterly hostile*, but not involving the idea of malice): perh. the full sense of Eng. may be best expr. by joining, infestus malevolusque: infestus malignusque, etc.

**s spitefully:** mālēvōlē, mālignē, infestō: malevo festo quoque animo: infestissimo iniquissimoque animo, etc.: v. SPITEFUL.

**s spitefulness:** v. SPITE.

**s spittle:** 1. spūtūm (*saliva occally spit out*): Cels. 2, 8: oīt. pl.: Mart. 2, 26: Lucr. 2. oris excretum: Tac. H. 4, 81. See also SALIVA. (Spumentum, v. late.)

**s spittoon:** \*tabula ad aspergim excrepanda. (Perh. sputarium, for brevity.)

**s splash (v.):** aspergo, sī, sum, 3 (with acc. and abl. or acc. and dat.): s'd with rain und mud, imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11.

**s splash-board:** \*tabula ad aspergim excrepandam.

**s splash:** v. TO DISLOCATE.

**s splash-footed:** cujus pedum digitū disploduntur, divisorian: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, ad med. (Varicus, Ov. A. A. 3, 304 = straddling).

**s spleen:** 1. Lit.: liēn, ēnis: also item, is, m.: Cels. 4, 9 (where nom. item occurs): also pl., without diff. of meaning, Cato, R. R. 157. 2. splēn, ēnis, m. (Gr. στάχυς): Col. Plin.

**s spleen:** Fig. vexation, mortification: nearest word, stōmāchus (*temper*): to rend one's s. on any one, s. in aliquem erumpere, Cato. Att. 16, 3; out of s., bile et stomacho, Suet. Tib. 59, fin. (Never spien in this in this sense.)

**s splendid:** 1. In proper sense: 1. splendidus (*resplendent, making a great show*): s. achievements, s. facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (but see *infr.* 4): s. genitiae, s. ingenia, Cic. de Off. 1, 8, 26.

2. emēnīs, nīs (*striking, standing out from the rest*): s. eloquence, etc., eloquentia, Tac. Dial. 25: s. passages (in a poem), emēntia, Quint. (R. and A.).

3. laetus (*of furniture, entertainment, etc.*): s. furniture, l. supellex, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 165: a very s. [sumptuous] entertainment, laetissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. Join: magnificus et laetus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, fin. 4. amplius (*on a large, grand scale, magnificent, distinguished*): no shows more s. or more popular, nullum munus amplius aut gratius, P. Romanio, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 5, extr.: a very s. mansion, perh. domus amplissima atque ornatissima (domus amplia, simply a spacious, fine house): s. achievements, amplissimae res gestae, Cic. Att. 8, 9. 5. magnificus: v. MAGNIFICENT. 11. Colloq., excellent;

insignis: cf. Phaedr. 1, 11, 14: præclarus: v. FINE, EXCELLENT.

**s splendidly:** 1. With *splendour and distinction*: 1. splendidē: Join: magnifice splendide [*convivium ornare*], Cic. 2. magnificē: v. MAGNIFICENTLY. 3. lautē (*in good style*): Cic.: Nep. 11. Colloq., excellently: præclarē, insigniter, optimē: v. EXCELLENTLY, ADMIRABLY, etc.

**s splendour:** 1. Orig. sense, brilliancy: splendor, nītō: v. BRILLIANTLY.

11. Fig.: magnificē, distinguished nature of anything: 1. splendor: s. of house and living, s. domus virtusque, Gell. 1, 14: s. of the empire, s. imperii, Cic. Man. 14, 41.

Join: gloriā splendore: splendor et amplitudo, Cie. 2. magnificē: v. MAGNIFICENCE. 3. lautia (*of style of living*): Cic. Fam. 9, 16, fin.: oft. pl.: fond of elegance and s., mundiārum autiūtarūmque studiosus, Suet. Caes. 46. 4. fulgor (esp. of fame: poet, and late): s. of name and fame, nominis famaeque f., Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: so, gloriae f., Val. Max.: claritatis f., Quint.: Hor. 5. cultus, s. (s. of dress and equipage): requiring some qualifying word or adjunct: s. of a triumph, c. triumphi, Vell. 2, 129: royal s., regius cultus, Nep. 6. nītor (*great beauty and elegance*): s. of description, n. et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20. See also LUSTRE, RENOWN, GLORY.

**s splenic:** 1. Lit.: liēnōs, splēnicus: Plin.: splēnēticus, Apul.

11. Fig.: perh. āmārus (cf. Cic. Att. 14, 21, senectus amariorum me facit), mōrōsus, stōmāchōsus: v. FEVISH, IRITABLE.

**s splice:** jungo, connect, etc.: v. TO JOIN.

**s splint:** 1. Broken piece of bone: fragmentum (ossis): Cels.

11. In surgery: 1. fērula, to fit ss (to a broken limb), ferulas accommodare et circumponere, ib.: impōnere, ib. § 2.

2. cānālis, is, m. (*at a tubular s.*): whereas the ferulae were thin boards put round the limb): to put a leg into a (*tubular* s., crus in canalem conjicere, lb. 8, 10, 5. Also, cānāliculus (*strictly dimin.*): ib.

**s splinter (subs.):** 1. assūla: to knock a door to s.s, foribus facere assūlas, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 19: s. of marble (such as workmen throw off), a. marmorea, Vir. 7, 6. Hence *adv.* assūlātum, in s.s (in shivers), Pl.: assūlose, Plin.

2. fragmentum: s. of a bone, f. ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 1. 3. cāmentum (chipping: usu. pl.): Vitruv. 1. c. marmoreo: splōiler: splōilātor: Cic.: Liv.

**s spoke (v.):** \*assūlatum findo, confringo, v. SPLINTER, sub.

**s splintery:** qui assūlose frangit: Plin. 12, 22, 48.

**s split (v.):** 1. Trans.: findo, fidi, ssumi, 3: Virg.: Ov. Comp. difindō (s. asunder): to s. a vine right through the pith, vitem medianā per medullam d., Cato, R. R. 41: Cic. Hor.

Sometimes perfringo, pertrumpo, may be precise enough: v. TO BREAK THROUGH, BURST.

11. Intrans.: 1. expr. by findo, diffindo, either with pron. refl., or as refl. pass.: to s. in two, in duas partes findi, Ov. M. 4, 58: also Hor. S. 1, 8, 47.

2. dissilio, ui, 4 (*to fly asunder*): rocks s. with heat, d. saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 491: Plin. P. Br.: to s. on a rock, usu. fig.: perh. naufragium facere, pessumdar: v. SHIPWRECK, RUIN.

**s split (subs.):** fissūra: Col. Also sometimes (esp. in augury, of a divided liver), fissūm: Cic.

**s split (part. adj.):** 1. fissus (cloven): Lucr., Suet. 2. fissilis, e (usu. = that may be cloven): Col. 9, 1, ad init. Comīcē: to have one's head s. fissile caput habere, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

3. bisulcus (cloven): Virg.

**s splutter (v.):** i. e. to speak hastily and confusedly: nearest word, balbutio: v. TO STAMMER. More precisely, balba ac perturbata voce loqui: voce

non explanabili sed balbutienti et perturbata et verborum incifaci uti: cf. Sen. lr. 1, 3, 5.

**s spoil (subs.):** 1. spōlium: usl. pl. (strictly, armour stripped from a conquered foe): the s.s of the slain general, s. ducis caesi, Liv. 1, 10: to tear off the gory s.s, cruenta s. detrahere, Cic. R. Am. 50, 146. In wider sense, naval s.s (i. e. rostra), navalia s., Suet Aug. 18: and used of standards, trophies, etc. Fig.: to increase our wealth from the s.s of others, spoliis aliorum opes augere, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22.

2. exūriāe arum (armour stripped from the person: chiefly poet): Virg. Aen. 2, 275. So ex. nauticae, Cic. Man. 18, 55.

3. praedā (booty): v. PLUNDER.

**s spoil (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. To plunder, strip by violence: 1. spōlio,

11. i. usw. with acc. and abl. or acc. alone: to s. temples, houses, cities, fana, domos, urbes s., Caes.: Cic.: v. TO PLUNDER.

Strengthened, expōlio, 1: Cic.: Sall. 2. praedor, 1: v. TO PLUNDER.

11. To mar, injure, destroy: 1 corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum: 3 (*to break up and make an end of*: most gen. term): to s. the springs (*by choking them up*, etc.), aquarū fontes c., Sall. Jug. 55: to s. fine opportunities, magnas opportunitates c., Sall. Cat. 43: Caes.: esp. as pass. refl., v. infr. (B.)

2. perdo, 1: v. TO DESTROY, RUIN.

3. vitio, 1 (*to make faulty, cause a flaw in*): to s. a tool in work, ferramentum in opere v., Col. II, 1, med.: (*the stream*) is s.d. by briny salts, salibus vitiatur amaris, Ov. M. 15, 286.

4. déprāvo, 1 (*to worsen, deteriorate*: but not with ref. to material things): v. TO PEVERT. See also infr. (III.).

11. With ref. to character, to corrupt by indulgence: 1. déprāvo

1: Cic. Att. 10, 4 (puerum indulgentia d.): Caes.

2. corrumpo, 3: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 17: v. TO CORRUPT.

3. perdo, 1 (*more fully, more liberorum perdere*, Quint. 1, 2, 6. If nothing more than the act of over indulgence be meant, use nīmū indulgere: cf. Ter. 1 c.: nimis molliter educare: molliore educationis ratione uti, cf. Quint. 1, 2, 6. (Indulgere does not of itself imply excess.)

B. Intrans.: corrumpor, 3: I must take care these (fish) don't s., hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 67: so, prandium c., ib. 4, 2, 49.

**s spoiler:** spōliātor: Cic.: Liv.

**s spoke:** rādius: Virg.: Ov.

**s spokesman:** 1. orātor: Caes. B. G. 4, 27: Liv. 1, 32, med. (nearly = legatus).

2. interpres, ētis, c. (go-between): (*Mercury*) the s. of the gods, divum i., Virg. Aen. 4, 378. If the sense is simply one speaking on the part of others who are present, expr. by verba facere pro...: v. TO SPEAK.

**s spoliation:** spōliātō: Cic.: Liv. See also PILLAGE, PLUNDER, FECULATION.

**s spondaic:** spōndātōs: Diom.

**s spondee:** spōndēs (Gr. σπονδεῖς): Cic.: Hor.

**s sponge (subs.):** 1. spōngia: Plin.: Lucr. To wipe with a s., spōngiare, -zare, Apic. (Better, spōngia detergere, abstergere: v. TO WIPER.)

2. penicillus (a soft kind of s. used for medical purposes): Plin. 31, 11, 47 (mollissimum genus earum penicilli).

**s sponge (v.):** 1. To wipe out: v. preceded, art.

2. To impose upon hospitality; se inferre aque intrudere, etc.: v. TO INTRUDE. More precisely, \*invocatum se apud alterum invitare ibique manere.

— **-cake:** \*placenta spongiosa (quae appellatur).

**sponginess:** \*spōngiōsa natura: natura qualis est spongium.

**spongify:** spōngiōs: Cels.: Plin.

**sponsor:** in baptism, sponsor: Tert., de Bapt.

**sponsorship:** expr. by sponsor.

**s spontaneity:** i. e. the quality of acting without solicitation: expr. by sponte, and similar words: to possess s.

*of motion, ex se sponte moveri, Cic.* N. D. 2, 12, 32: still more emphatically, *mota interiore cieri et suto, id.* Tusc. 1, 21, 54: or simply, *a se (ipso) moveri, sic ipsum movere, ib.* *they teach the s. of the human will, \*hominis voluntatem proprio suo impulsu cieri (moveri, ferri) docent.*

**spontaneous:** 1. expr. by (*sua*) sponte: v. SPONTANEOUSLY. 2. *vö-  
luntarius: the univers- has all its move-  
ments s., natura mundi omnes motus  
habet s.* Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: cf. ib. 16,  
44: *of a plant s. growth ("wild")*, Plin. 20, 22, 90. 3. spontaneous  
(*proceeding from free-will; late, and  
to be avoided*): s. (*voluntary*) motion,  
s. motus, Sen. Ep. 121, 7 Macr. 4.  
ultrôneus (*unbidden, without waiting  
for solicitation; late and rare*): Sen.  
Phr.: *they teach the doctrine of s.  
generation, \*materiam proprio suo  
instinctu animali docent: animalia  
quædam sua sponte nascent, nec  
vi creatrice opus esse ut gigantrum.*

**spontaneously:** 1. *sua sponte*: *other (trees) come up s., aliae [nullis  
homini cogitibus] ipsae s. sua ve-  
niunt, Virg. G. 2, 11: so, sua s. opp.  
allenlo impulsu, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32.*  
(N.B.—*in prose, usu. sua sponte rather  
than sponte sua: cf. L. G. § 672.*)

2. *völuntate: Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44  
(opp. vi): Join: sua sponte et volun-  
tate, id. Part. 37, fin.* 3. expr. by  
mobal abl. e.g. *motu interiore, suo  
impulsu, etc.*: cf. SPONTANEOUS. 4.  
ultra (*unsolicited, without waiting for  
some beginning from the other side*):  
v. VOLUNTARILY.

**spool:** perh. fūsus v. REEL.  
**spoon:** cochlear, āris, n. (also, less  
fixed, cochleare, cochlearium): Cels. 6,  
14: Plin. (N.B.—The cochlear was  
used in eating eggs and snails): the one  
end, acc. to Forcelli, being *s-shaped and  
the other pointed*: cf. Mart. 14, 121,  
lema cocheare: the ligula was larger,  
lb. 8, 33, 23 [v. LADE]: savillum  
given by R. and A. as *the kind of  
cheese-cake*: Cato, R. R. 84.)

**spoonful:** cocheâre, āris s.: M. L.  
21 (c. cumulatum, a good s.): M. L.

**sporadic:** rārum (*far apart, widely  
scattered*): Cic. Caes. *Fever not epidemic  
but s., \*febris non vulgo propagata  
sed raris in locis: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 19.*

**sporadically:** v. precd art.

**sport (subs.):** I. *Amusement, play:*  
ludus, lusus: v. PLAY, GAME, AMUSE-  
MENT. Phr. in s. joci causa, Cic. Ph.  
2, 17, 42: per ludum ei jocum, id. Verr.  
1, 62, 153: Plin. Ep. 5, 14, extr. II.  
*Ridicule, derision:* 1. irrisio, irrisus: v. MOCKERY (1). 2. lüdibrium esp.  
in such phr. as, per ludibrium, in ludibri-  
um, etc.: v. MOCKERY (2). III.  
*Diversion in the field, hunting: venatio:* v. HUNTING.

**sport (v.):** 1. lüdo, 3. v. TO PLAY.  
2. lascivio, lüitum, 4 (*to frolic as  
young animals do*): Ov.: v. TO FRISK.

**sportive:** 1. jōcōsus (*prop. of  
language only*): to sing s. words, j. can-  
cre verba, Ov. F. 6, 692: s. echo, j. imago,  
Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. Also of acts: s. theft,  
j. furturn, ib. 1, 10, 8. 2. lüdicer,  
era, crum (*partaking of the nature of  
sport or recreation*): to take delight  
in s. exercise, l. exercitatione delectari,  
Cic. N. D. 1, 27, init.: versifying  
and such like s., employment, versus  
et cetera l., Hor. Ep. 1, 10. 3. festi-  
vus (*suitèd for a festive occasion,  
merry*): v. MERRY. 4. lascivus (*play-  
ful, like young animals*): more s. than  
a young kid, tenero lascivio haedo, Ov.  
M. 13, 791: s. (*playful*) language, l. verba,  
Ilor. A. P. 107. So, to be s., las-  
civire, Ov.: Col. Phr. to produce s.  
effusions, ludere (alliquid), Hor. Od. 4,  
9. 9: Virg.

**sportively:** 1. jōcōsus: Cic.  
Hor. 2. per jocum, joct causa: v.  
SPORT (1.), JOKE.

**sportiveness:** 1. lascivia: Join:  
lascivitas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2,  
20, 65: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.

1, 5. (*Capable of worse sense: v. WAN-  
TONNESS*) 2. bilirātus: v. MILIT.  
See also SPORT.

**sportsman:** vēnātor: v. HUNTER,  
HUNTING.

**spot (subs.):** I. *A mark: 1.  
nācula: (a horse) with white s.s. albī-  
m., Virg. Aen. 9, 49: to take s.s. (soils)  
out of clothes, m. auferre de vestibus,*  
Ov. F. 3, 821. *to remove freckles and s.s.  
from the face, lentigines ac m. de facie  
t., Plin. 20, 2, 4.* Freq. in fig. sense-  
stain, disgrace, blot: Cic.: Ter. 2.  
nota (mark by which anything may be  
known): v. MARK. 3. lābes, ls, f.  
(blot, stain): v. STAIN. Marked with  
ss, maculosus: v. SPOTTED.

II. *Exact place: lōcus: also in poet. sedes: v.  
PLACE.* Phr. on the s.: (1.) stātīm  
(cf. Germ. stehendes Fusses): v. IMMEDIATELY. (2) ibidem in the very  
same place): some birds of prey took it  
to pieces on the s. volucres (avem) ibidem  
descripserunt, Suet. Caes. 81: Cic.  
Inv. 2, 51, 154. Join: ibidem statim,  
Suet. Aug. 87.

**spot (v.):** nōto, nōtis distinguo: v.  
TO MARK. (In prose, maculare = to  
stain, blu, disgrac: in poet., to soil,  
discolour.)

**spotless:** I. Lit.: nullus maculīs, sine maculis, expers maculīs: v.

SPOT. II. Fig.: of irreproachable  
character: 1. sanctus: s. virgines,

s. virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27 strñghened,  
sanctissima conjux, Virg. Aen. 11,  
138: CIC. JOIN [nem]o neque int̄ior  
neque suetior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53,  
229. 2. pūrus: v. PURE. Strength-  
ened, scleris purus (Gr. constr.): Hor.  
Od. 1, 22, 1. 3. int̄er: (lit. un-  
touched unstained): of perfectly s. life,  
Integerrima vita, Cic. PI. init.; integer  
vitæ (poet. constr.): Hor. 1. c. 4.

castus (*morally pure*): Join: castis-  
simus homo atque integerrimus, Cic. Fl.  
21, 28: purissimum et castissima [vita],  
id. R. Com. 6, 17. 5. expr. by cir-  
cum, nullis nec vitæ nec morum men-  
dis: omni vitæ morumque turpiditate  
remotissimus: sine labe, sine macula:  
v. STAIN.

**spotlessly:** sine labe: Ov. Pont. 2,  
7, 49. S. pure, castissimum, purissimum,  
etc., v. SPOTLESS.

**spotted:** I. māculōsus: a. s.

**spotty:** {lynx, m. lynx, Virg. Aen.  
1, 323. 2. by circum, maculis dis-  
tinguis, sparsus, insignis: v. SPOT.

**spottiness:** expr. by adj.: v.  
SPOTTY.

**spousal:** v. RETROTHAL.

**spouse:** 1. conjux, ūgis, c. (hus-  
band or wife): chiefly poet, but used  
in higher prose = uxoris: Cic. Cat. 4, 9,  
18. 2. in ord. prose; māritus, uxoris:  
v. HUSBAND, WIFE. (Sponsa, -a, = be-  
trothed: male or female.)

**spout (subs.):** I. of a vessel: ūs,  
ōris, n.: v. MOUTH. II. The pipe  
which carries off water from the roof of  
a house: cānalis, is, m. (water-pipe of  
any kind): more precisely, as canalis:  
canalis extrenus per quem coelestis  
aqua tegulæ excepta deficitur: cf. Vitr.  
3, 5 (1), extr.

**spout (v.):** I. To spring up, of  
fluids: 1. ēmico, ni, ātū, i: the  
blood ss up on high, cruar e. aite, Ov. M.  
4, 121: cf. ib. 6, 260. sanguis se ejacu-  
latus in altum emicat et longe terribra  
positil aura (wh-are all three words in  
italics correspond pretty closely to  
Eng.). 2. prōsilio, ui: 4: Ov. 1. c.

3. se effūcūfari in altum: Ov. 1. c.  
II. To deliver speeches: déclāmo, i.  
v. TO DECLAIM.

**spouter:** perh. contiōnātor: Cic.  
Cat. 4, 5, 9.

**sprain (v.):** 1. intorquo, si,  
tum, 2: to s. one's ankle, talum, i. Auct.  
B. Hisp. 38. 2. perh. convollo, i (to  
wrench violently): cf. Col. 6, 16, saep-  
etiam (pos)... aut duriori solo aut  
obviae radici obliteratae convellit armos

(overstrains the shoulders). Luxare is  
to put out of joint: and in the chapp. of  
Cels. treating of injuries of the joints,

only fractures and dislocations are  
mentioned: lib. 8. Pbr. s.s. are often  
worse to heal than fractures, \*saepo  
difficilius sanantur membrana que ex  
nimia nervorum contentio (distinc-  
tion-) laborant quam que fracta sunt.

**sprain (subs.):** perh. \*nimia nervo-  
rum contentio: v. preced. art.

**sprat:** clupea sprattus: Linn.

**sprawl:** Phr.: to lie s. on the ground,  
\*membris temere porrectis  
humī jacere: he stretched him s. on  
the sand, multa porrectu extudit arena,  
Vitr. Aen. 9, 589 cf. also Ov.  
M. 7, 253, in plenos solis somnis  
stratis porrexit In herbis, i.e. fast  
asleep and lying on the level grass. The  
sense may also be approached by fundo,  
3: cf. Virg. 6, 422, immatura terga [Cer-  
berus] resolutus fusus humi, totuq[ue]  
ingenis extundit antro (the words in  
italics together convey the full sense of  
Eng.): cf. Ov. M. 13, 85, ingenti  
principi pondera fudi (sent him s.ing).

**spray:** I. A light dew: 1. aspergo, inis, f.: salt s. (of the sea), salsa  
a., Virg. Aen. 3, 534 Plin. 2, ros,  
rōris, m.: (poet.) to sprinkle with light  
s. (in illustration), r. levī spargere, Virg.  
Aen. 6, 230: v. DEW. II. A light  
feathery twig: perh. \*ramusculus levis  
comansque.

**spread:** A. Trans.: I. To  
extend in length and breadth over a  
larger area: 1. extendō, di, sun  
and tum, 3: to s. out (parvement) with  
a mallet, (chartam) mallo ex, Plin. 13,  
12, 26: to s. out the wings (of an army),  
cornu ex., Curt.: v. TO STRETCH OUT.

2. pando, di, nsum and ssum, 3 (s.  
out wide or loose): to s. out (the open)  
hands (in prayer), palmas p. Luct. 5,  
1200: to s. out jigs or grapes (to dry),  
ficus, uvas in sole p., Col. Strength-  
ened: (1.) expando, 3 Plin.: Col. (2.)  
dispando, 3 (rare): clothes s. in the sun,  
dispansæ vestes in sole, Luct.: Pl.

3. explico, avi and ui, ātū and  
itum, 1 (by unfolding): to s. out rai-  
ment (so as to expose it to view), vestem  
ex, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161 it (the vine)  
out its leaves, frondes ex, Virg. G. 2,  
315: v. TO UNFOLD.

4. diffundo, ūdi, sun, 3 (in the manner of a stream,  
equably and freely): the sky beans with  
light s. abroad, nitel diffuso lumine cōsum-  
lum, Luct. 1, 9: Cic.: cf. inflr. (B.).

II. To unfold: esp. in phr. to s.  
sail, s. a net: pando, 3: to s. the sails  
of argument, vela orationis p., Cle. Tusc.  
4, 5, 9: to s. nets, retis p., Plin. (But  
the common prose phr. are, vela dare  
and facere: retia tendere or ponere v.  
SAIL, NET.) To s. one's tmt, tentoriun,  
tendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. Also absol.,  
tendere: v. TO PITCH (A.), and TENT.

III. To cover, furnish: Phr. to s.  
a banquet before any one, convivium  
alicui apparetare, Mart. 1, 99  
(100): citos alicui apponere, in m̄nam,  
Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: v. TO PREPARE.

IV. To s. abroad, propagate: vulgo,  
1. to s. (be the means of s.ing) com-  
plaints, morbos v., Liv. 3, 6 Curt.

V. To publish: 1. differo, dis-  
tillū, dilatū, 3, irr. (to set a story  
abroad: usu. with ref. to something  
false): more fully, sermonibus d. (to  
s. abroad by talk), Liv. 34, 49 (with  
direct obj.): also foll. by clause: to s.  
the report about any one that....

alicui famam d.... (fol. by use, and  
inf.), Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 6; Ter. also with  
clause introd. by tanquam, quasi Tac.

2. effero, 3, irr. (to make a secret  
thing known): v. TO PUBLISH. 3.  
divulgō, 1: more fully, sermonibus d.,  
Cic.: v. TO PUBLISH. Also in same  
sense, vulgo, 1: to s. abroad the tidings  
of a crime, facinus v. per omnes, Liv.  
28, 27 and strengthened, per vulgo, 1  
Cic. (Euvigare, like effero, of making  
a secret known): Liv. (Tac.) 4.

sérō, sēvi, sūtum, 3 (to disseminate): to  
s. abroad charges against the senate  
among the lower orders, crimina in  
senatum apud infimae plebis homines s.,  
Liv. 24, 23, fin.: to s. rumours, rumores

s., Virg. 5. in *pass.* sense may be used: *exeō, emāō, percrēbresco, etc.*: v. *infr.* (B.), and to *GET ABROAD*. Phr.: *so s. abroad mysterious hints, spargere roces in vulgum ambiguas*, Virg. Aen. 2. 29. **B. Intrans.**: 1. *To become extended*: 1. expr. by pass. refl. of verbs under (A): esp. (1.) *diffundor, 3; the branches (antlers) s. out very wide* [as in the case of the palm, palma]; rami *quātūdine diffunduntur*, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; so, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6, rams diffundi (*of the tree*): *the nutrient s.s through the trunks and boughs, cibus per trunco ac per ramos d.*, Lucr. I. 154. (Cf. Val. Max. I. 1, 6, 3, where *diffundere aquam per agros = to allow it to s. abroad over the land*.) *Joui*: *diffundi et patescere*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3. (2.) *extendor, 3; the fire s.s through the plains, ignis per campos ex.*, Virg. Aen. 10, 407; so *of a plain itself*, Ov. M. 1, 41. (3.) *porrigor, 3 (with a longitudinal direction)*: *(the ground s.s out into a plain, in plani- tēm p.*, Tac. A. 13, 38. (N.B.—The above may also be used *act.* with acc. of *pron. refl.*) 2. *pāt̄-scō, ui, 3 (to open out wide, as a plain)*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3; Tac. 3. *serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (as a creeping plant, or a sore or cancer); the vine s.ing with intricate and erratic course, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: *caner s.s, canes*, Ov. M. 2, 826; Cels. 4. *évāgor, 1 (wander and range abroad)*: Plin. 19, 8, 48 (*of a plant running wild, e. per agros*). **II.** In fig. sense, to *become widely prevalent*: 1. *incrēbresco, brui (-besco, -buī), 3 = to become frequent, gain ground; immorality is s.ing daily, mores deteriores in dies* I, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: *licēne was s.ing, incrébescere licēnia*, Tac. A. 3, 60; Cic. (= *to become prevalent*). 2. so *percrēbresco, i* (stronger than preced. : *to become very generally prevalent*): *when this report has s. abroad, quān haec fama percrēbnerit*, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68; Caes. 3. *māno, 1: the evil s. through Italy, mature per Italian manavit*, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 6: *the rumour s.s through the whole city, m. tota urbe rumor*, Liv. So *émāō, i (to get abroad, become known); to circulate and s. amongst the people, exire atque in vulgo e.*, Cic. R. Am. 1, 3: *the evil s. more widely, malum latius emanavit*, Flor. 4, 9, 5. (Cic. would have said *manabat*). 4. *serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (to s. gradually and insidiously); contagio s.s, s. contagia*, Virg. G. 3, 46: *the rumour s.s, s. rumor*, Clc. Mur. 21, *fin.*; esp. of evils: cf. id. Ph. 4, 3, *fin.*, *malum obscure repens multas provincias occupavit*. 5. *évāgor, i (of a disease)*: Liv. 3, 7, *fin.* (*late evagata est vis morbi*). 6. *to s. through, take possession of, occūpo, i (of fear, belief, etc., filling people's minds): such a panic s. through all the army, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: *such a superstitious feeling has s. through the minds of the Sicilians, tanta superstitione omnium Siculorum occupavit*, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113: *Christianity s. through the whole R. empire, Christi fides totum imperium R. occupavit*: cf. supr. 4 (last exp.).

**spreading** (adj.): *pātūlus*: Virg. E. 1, 1 (p. *fagus*): Cic.

**spring**: *rāmūsculus, virgula*: v. *twig, spright; V. SPIRIT.*

**sprightliness**: nearest word, *alacritas* (*brievity, liveliness, good spirits*): Cic.

**sprightly**: 1. *álacer, cris, cre-* v. *CHEERFUL, BRISK, LIVELY*. 2. *vē- getus (fresh, full of life and animation)*: v. *LIVELY*. (N.B.—Both words express a higher quality than Eng.)

3. *bilāris, v. CHEERFUL*.

**spring** (subs.): 1. *The season*:

1. *vēr, vēris, n.; at the beginning of s., inuenire vere*, Cic. Man. 12, *extr.*: *principio veris*, Col. (Kr.): *prima vere (at the very beginning of s.)*, Liv. 21, 21: *quān vere esse coepit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, *extr.*: *s. was now at hand, jam v.*

*appetebat*, Liv. 22, *extr.*: *at the very first doubtful signs of s., ad primā ac dubia signa veris*, ib. 21, 58, *init.* 2. *vernū tempus*: Cic. Sen. 19, 70: *Lucr. To be like s., fresh and green: vernare*: cf. Plin. 2, 50, 51, in Italia aer semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat (*is always either s. or autumn*): Ov. II. By anal., the s. of *time*: *imiens aetas, iniens pueritia, vel adolescēta*: v. *YOUTH*. (Or perh. *\*ver um quoddam aetatis tempus*). **III.** *An elastic force*: *\*elāter: spira e ferro recollente facta (Kr.)* **IV.** *A leap*: *saltus, us: v. LEAP*. *To make a s., salire: v. TO LEAP*. **V. Of water**: 1. *fons, nitis, m.: a place having plenty of s.s, locus fontis aquabundans*, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: *a fresh-water s., f. dulcis aquae, id. Verri*. 4, 53, 118. Also used poet. as *s. water*: Virg. Aen. 12, 119. 2. *sātūrigo, ius, f. (water bubbling up and oozing through the ground)*: Col. 3, 13, *med.*: Liv. Phr.: *s. water, saliens aqua*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: also *saturiūs aqua*, Pall. *abounding in s.s, saturiginosus*, Col. 5, 8 (*with water oozing up*).

**spring** (adj.): *vernus: s. flowers, v. flores*, Ov.: Hor.: Cic. Esp. in phr. *vernū tempus*: v. preceded art. (1.).

**spring** (v.): **A. Intrans.**: 1. *To grow up*: 1. *énasor, natus, 3: a laurel had sprung up in the stern of a ship of war, laureame in puppi navis longae euatam*, Liv. 32, 1, *fin.*; Varr.: Tac.: Suet. (*Nasci = to grow*: Plin. pass.) 2. *vēnō, prōvēnō, 4 (the former poet.): to s. up without cultivation, sponte sua v.*, Virg. G. 2, 11: *sponte sua prouena*, Plin. 17, *init.* 3. *cresco, 3; v. TO GROW*: 4. other rarer or more poet. expr. are, *surgere*, Virg. G. 2, 14: *pūllulare, se subcīdere (to shoot up)*, ib. 16 and 18 *exoriri*, Lucr. 1, 180 *emergere*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51 (*of the blade of corn coming forth to view*): and in causative sense, *submittere (to cause to s. up)*, Lucr. 1, 8 (*suaves dae-lla tellus submittit flores*). **II.** *As a river or s., to have its source* (Lit.): *nascor, óriōr: v. TO RISE* (III.). Also *émico, 1 (to come spouting up)*: Liv. 44, 33. **III.** *To begin, as a gale*: *óriōr, exòriōr, surgo: v. TO RISE* (III.). **IV.** *To be descended from*: esp. in p. part. *prungi*: which is expr. by, 1. *ortus*; or where *remoter origin* is indicated, *óriundus*: (1.) *ortus: s. from the same grad*, ex eodem loco o., *íer*, Eun. 2, 2, 10: (*the Belgae*) *s. from the Germans*, o. a Germanian, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: and without prep., *equestri loco o.*, Cic. Liv. (2.) *óriundus: s. from Syracuse*, *óriundus a Syracuse*, Liv. 24, 6 (where *immediate parentage* is expr. by *natus*): *folly by ex denote the persons from whom descent is traced*, ib. 2, 9 (ex Etruscis o.): but also ab, Cic. Top. 6, 29 (*qui ab ingenuis o. sunt*, Vet. Lex.). 2. *natus (denoting immediate parentage): with abl.*: *v. BORN, son*. More exactly in sense of Eng., *prognātus*: *Romulus s. from the loins of a god*, Romulus deo p., Liv. 1: *folly by ex and ab, Caes. v. DESCENDED* (3.). 3. *satus (chiefly poet.): with abl.*: *O thou s. from the blood of gods, sate sanguine diuīm*, Virg. Aen. 6, 125; cf. Liv. 38, 58 (*non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina s. (in the rhetor. passage)*). 4. *édūta (poet.): v. DESCENDED*. **V.** *To proceed from*: *māno, émāō, óriōr, v. to PROCEED FROM* (IV.): also *prōfici- cor, etc.*: v. *to ORIGINATE*. **VI.** *To leap, bound*: *sālio, ii, and ui, Itum, 4: and more freq. comps.:* (1.) *exsilio, 4 (to s. from): he sprang hastily from his seat, proparans de sella exsiliuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 75: *I sprang (eagerly) to you, exsiliui ad te*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44; (2.) *désilio, 4 (to s. down): to s. down from a chariot, etc., curru, esedo, equis d.*, Caes. (3.) *instilio, 4 (to s. upon): to s. upon a horse, ins. in equum*, Liv. 6, 7: *to s. upon any one (to attack him)*, ins. in aliquem, Apul. (4.) *prōsilio, 4 (to s. forward): the king sprang (started) from his throne, rex ab sede sua pro-*

*siliuit*, Liv. 2, 12: Cic. (5.) *rēsilīo, 4 (to s. back)*: Quint.: *Plin.: v. TO LEAP*.

**VII.** *By anal. with preced.*: *émico, 1: ct. supr. (11.)*. Where the action of an *elastic s.* is referred to, perh. *rēsilīo, 4: v. TO RECOIL*. *To s. asunder, dissiliō, displōdo: v. TO FLY APART*.

Phr.: *to s. a leak, rimas agere*, Ov. M. 2, 211: (*to crack, form fissures*), *rimis fatiscere (of ships)*, Virg. Aen. I, 123 (but the expr. does not so much denote the sudden formation of an aperture, as the gradual parting of the timbers): more exactly perh. *\*rima, fissura, foramine dissiliō: the ship sprang several leaks, (navis) plurimi locis laxari coepisse* (R. and A.): *to s. a mine, \*pulveris (nitratii) cuniculus igni admoto explodere: to s. a ratte, \*crepitaculo signum dare; crepitaculo insonare: to s. an arch, \*fornicem educere*.

**spring-tide**: *aestus (maritimus) maximus*: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 29.

**—time**: *vernū tempus*: v.

**SPRING**.

**spring**: *pēdīca: v. SNARE, TRAP*.

**springy**: *perh. móbilis, e (as of boggy soil)*: see also *ELASTIC*.

**sprinkle**: 1. *Trans.*: *spargo, si, sum: 3; to s. (people) with light dew, levi rōre s.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 230: Ov. Fig.: *having the temples s.d. with gray, sparsus tempora canis*, Ov. M. 8, 567. *Comps.*: (1.) *conspero, 3 (strengthened from simple verb, and like it used with acc. of that which is s.d.): to s. the earth with dew, terram rōre e.*, Plin.: *to s. roads on account of dust, viae proper pulverem e.*, Suet. Cal. 43. (2.) *aspergo, 3 (to s. on: with acc. and abl., also dat. and acc.): to s. an altar with blood, aram saignante a.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: but also with acc. and dat. (*guttam bulbo a.*), id. Clu. 26, 71 (there is some difference in the two ways of expression, the latter constr. being more suitable to denote dropping one thing on to another; the former to denote bedewing or wetting one substance with some fluid). (3.) *inspergo, 3 (to s. upon: like aspergo, with twoifold constr.): to s. olives with salt, oleam sale i.*, Cato: *to s. salt cake and wine, molam et vinum i.* [*sc. hostiae*]. Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: Plin. (*aspergo to s. with a liquid only: inspergo, with anything that may rest on the surface*). See also *SCATTER, STREW*. **II.** *Intrans.*: *to rain gently, and in scattered drops: rōro, i: it s.s before it rains, rotat antequam pluit*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 58. Suet.

**sprinkling** (subs.): i.e. *a few here and there*: *expr. by rāsus: v. SCATTERED*.

**sprite**: v. *SPIRIT*.

**sprout** (subs.): 1. *pullus (young shoot)*: Cato, R. R. 51. *Dimin. pullulus*: Plin.

2. *surculus: v. shoot throughout*.

**sprout** (v.): 1. *pullūlo, i (to shoot up as a sucker does)*: Virg. G. 2, 17. 2. *expr. by irūdo, si, sum, 3 (to push or put out buds)*: Virg. G. 2, 335 (*gemmas trudere*): cf. ib. 31 (*truditre e sicco radix oleagine ligno*). 3. *germino, 1 (to bud, germinate): it s.s the same day it is sown, eodem die quo injectum est*, Plin. 13, 24, 47. *Comps.*: *égermino, prōgermino, i: Col.*

**sprouts**: *caules, caulinīculi: v. CAR- BAGE*.

**spruce** (adj.): *nitidus*: Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 22 (*quos pexo capillo, nitidos... videtis*): *from a s. cit he becomes the farmer, ex n. fit rusticus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83; cf. FOP. (*Elegans, comptus, bellus*, are words without any idea of disparagement: which, however, may be thus conveyed: *circa vestitus curam morosior quam virum decet: nimis exquisitae munditiae, etc.*)

**spruce** (subs.): *pinus abies (Norway s.)*: Bot.

**sprucely**: *nitidē: cf. adj.*

**spruceness**: *corpis vestitusque concinnitas: v. ELEGANCE, NEATNESS*.

**spud:** perh. *pála parva*.**spume:** spuma. *v. FOAM, SLIME.***spur:**

**I.** For horses: calcar, áris, n.: to urge on a horse with s.s., calcarius equum concitare, Liv. 2, 6: incendere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: stimulare, Vai. Max.: to put s.s. to a horse, subdere equo c., Curt. 7, 2: also (in fig. sense), c. utl. Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: adhibere, id. Br. 56, 204: calcar addere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: quasi c. adhibere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4. (*Stimulus is a stick with an iron point:* v. GOAD.) **II.** Fig.: an instrument: 1. calcar: esp. in sing.: cf. supr. **2.** incitamentum: stimulus: v. INCENTIVE. **III.** A projection: expr. from a range of mountains: expr. by primumine, éminere: v. TO PROJECT.

**spur (v.):** (equum) calcaribus conticare, etc.: v. SPUR, subs.**spurge:** euphorbia: Bot.**— laurel:** daphne laureola: Bot.**spurious:** 1. adūltérinus (counterfeit, not genuine): s. coin, a. numi, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: \*seals (for forgery), a. signa, Cic. Clu. 14, 41. **2.** spurious: a. & verse, s. versus, Aus. **3.** fictitious, fictitious (not natural): s. gems, f. gemmae, Plin.: v. FALSE. **4.** insitivus (as it were, grafted in and substituted): & heir, i. heres, Sen. Contr.: Paedr.**spuriousness:** expr. by adj.: v. SPURIOUS, GENUINE.**spurn:** 1. aspernari, i (to reject with contempt): to s. petitions, querimonia a., [contemnere, negligere], Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113: to s. with a gesture, mutu a., Suet. Ves. 8: acc. to same anal., to s. with the foot, \*pedibus a. Join: oculi fugere, auribus respuere, animo aspernari, Cic. Pis. 20, 45. See also TO DESPISE. **2.** respuo, i, 3 (similar to predec., though less strong): *Cæsar's edicts are s.d. (treated with contempt)*, Cæsaris edicta respuuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 26: cf. id. Coel. 15, fin., calcitrati, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti: the ground will s. thy hateful corps, respect invisum cadaver humos, UV. 1b, 166.**3.** répudio, i: v. TO REJECT.**spout (v.):** émico, exsilio: v. TO SPOUT, SPRING.**spurt (subs.):** colloq. a sudden effort, \*impetus subitus.**sputter:** i.e. to speak indistinctly and confusedly: v. TO SPLITTER.**spy (subs.):** 1. explorator (military operator): v. SCOUT. **2.** délator (one who makes a trade of informing against people: esp. under the empire): v. INFORMER. **3.** émissarius: used = délator, Suet. Gal. 15. **4.** sometimes index, icas, c., may serve: it is esp. used of one who betrays his associates: Cic. Tac.**spy (v.):** 1. explóro, i (esp. to reconnoître): to s. out all a person's movements, itineris egressusque [postremo loca atque tempora cuncta] ex., Sall. Jug. 35: v. TO RECONNOITRE. **2.** speculator, i (in non-milit. sense): to s. out any one's plans, consilia aliecius s., Sall. Jug. 108: also absol., Caes. B. G. 1, 47 (speculandi causa venire): v. TO WATCH.**3.** perh. inspicio, introspicio, with such advs., as futurum, occulite, v. TO LOOK INTO. (cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 47.)**—boat:** navigium speculatorium: Caes. B. G. 4, 26: also, navis speculatoria: Liv. 30, 10: and simply, speculatoria, id. 22, 19.**squabble (v.):** rixor, i: v. TO QUARREL.**squabble (subs.):** jurgium, rixa: v. QUARREL.**squad:** perh. mānūpūlus (thirtieth part of a legion): v. COMPANY. Or perh. mānūs: v. BAND. See also TROOP.**squadron:** **I.** Of cavalry: 1. perh. turma (numbering about 30): v. TROOP. **2.** more corresponding in number to Eng. ala (the body of horse attached to a legion, being stationed on its wings: also used of other bodies of cavalry): Nep. Eum. 1. **II.** Of ships: expr. by classis s. navium pars: v.**FLEET.** **III.** In loose sense, any body of troops, etc.: actes, exercitus, agmen (in movement): v. HOST, ARMY.**squalid:** 1. sordidus: s. children, nati, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: s. (mean) abodes, s. tecta, Lucan 4, 39b. **2.** squalidus: v. FOUL, DIRTY. (But neither of these are so strong as Eng.: s. dwellings, perh. \*tecta obscens omnibus sitque repleta [foeda]: tecta obsoleta illuvie informia: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7, obsoleti sordibus tecti.)**squalidly:** sordide: multis cum sordibus: v. predec. art.**squal (subs.):** **I.** of wind: prœcella (any sudden storm): Cic. v. STORM. With many s.s. procellous: Liv. Col. **II.** of children: vagitus, us: v. CRY.**squal:** vágito, 4: Cic. Sen. 23, 83 (in cunis v.). Ter.**squally:** prœcellösus: v. SQUALL.**squalor:** v. SQUALIDITY.**squander:** 1. effundo, fudi, sum, 3: to s. one's patrimony, patrimonium e. (atque consumere), Cic. K. Am. 2, 6: to s. money, sumptus e., Ib. 24, 68: Plin. Absol. Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34 (effundit, emit!) **2.** dissipo, i (to disperse and make away with): to s. a fortune, rem familiarem d., Cic. Fam. 4, 7: Tac. Join: disperdere et dissipare, Cic. 3, perdo, didi, tum, 3. Join: perdere et profundere, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: sumere, consumere, perdere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 55. So dispergo, 3 (to dissipate by extravagance): Cic. v. SPUR (2). 4. profundo, 3: v. TO LAVISH. **5.** other more exceptional phr., are, bona patria lacerare, Sall. Cat. 14: fortunas (patria bona) abligirure (by gluttony), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Ter.**squanderer:** nēpos: v. SPENDTHRIFT.**square (adj.):** 1. quadratus (like the Eng. capable of being used with some latitude of meaning): he changes to round, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: a s. foot, pes q., Front. Goes. p. 30: a s. number, q. numerus, Geil.: s. figure (i.e. broad and solid), q. statura, Suet. Ves. 20: Cels.**2.** quadrangulus (rare): Plin. 13, 22, 38.**square (subs.):** **I.** The mathematical figure: quadratum: Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57. By circuml. quadrata figura: v. adj. **II.** A s.-shaped piece: quadra: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49. Virg. **III.** A carpenter's tool: norma: Virg. 7, 3, 5 (anguli ac normam respondentes). **IV.** A military formation: no corresponding term in Latin military phraseology (agmen quadratum, denotes a formation in parallelogram, adopted by an army marching, so as to be ready for battle): to form in s.s., perh. \*acre quadrata ut: aciem quadratum ad equitatus impetrum excipiendo instruere.**square (v.):** **A.** Trans.: To make s.: quadro, 1: Col. Esp. in p. part.: s.d. stone, i. e. heven into quadrangular blocks, saxum quadratum, Juv.**B.** To multiply a number into itself: \*quadro, i: as t. t. (numerus quadratus is a s. number: v. adj.) or expr. by numerum in se multiplicare: v. TO MULTIPLY. **C.** To make even: esp. of accounts: (rationes) subdicio, 3: Cic. Att. 5, 21: v. TO SETTLE. **B.** Intrans.: **I.** To agree: consto, stuti, 1: id. Pl. 26, 59: Tac. **II.** To menace with the fists: Phr.: \*pugnis alicui (pugnium modo) minitari.**squash (v.):** contendo, contudo: v. TO CRUSH.**squash (subs.):** cucurbita: v. GOURD.**squat (n.):** **I.** To sit on the hams:**I.** subsido, sedi, sum, 3 (less colloq. in tone than Eng.: to stoop down, crouch): Liv. 28, 2: Virg. **2.** con-**quonisco, 3 (v. rare):** Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5.**III.** To settle: nearest word, con-**sido, 1: v. TO SETTLE (B., III.).****squat (adj.):** Phr. a s. figure, corporis brevis atque osseus, Suet. Hor.: a stronger expr. is ventrous (big-bellied, bulging out): Pl.: also ventrous, Plin.**squeak (r.):** perh. strideo (strido), di, 2 and 3 (denoting any kind of harsh unmeaning noise or cry): cf. Ov. F. 6, 140, where it is used with reference to the screech-owl: and Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 128, where it describes the chirp of the cricket.**squeak (subs.):** perh. stridor: cf. predec. art. Also in Verl. Max. 1, 1, 4, occensus is used of the cry or s. of the field-mouse (sorex).**squeaking (adj.):** stridulus (harsh, grating, unmeaning): a thin s. voice, tenuis et s. vox, Sen. Ep. 56, 2. See also SHRIHL, HARSH.**squeamish:** **I.** Inclining to sickness: expr. by nausea: to feel s., nausea [sine vomitu] laborare, cf. Cels. 1, 3: to make any one feel s., nauas-amicul movere, facere; v. SICKNESS. **II.** Fastidious: fastidiosus: fastidiosus, nice.**squeamishness:** **I.** Feeling of sickness: nausea: Cels. 1, 3. **II.** Over nicely: fastidium: v. FASTIDIOUSNESS, NICETY.**squeeze:** prēmo, comprimo, etc., 3: v. TO PRESS. Phr.: to be s.d. to death in a crowd, in multitudine hominum comprimi atque elidi.**squib:** **I.** A small fire-work: not translatable: perh. \*missile pyrum and radius pyrius (Kr.). **II.** A lampoon: versus famosi: or if in prose, libellus famosus: v. LAMPPOON.**squill:** a plant: squilla (scilla): Bot.**squint (v.):** **I.** In strict sense, to have the axes of the eyes not coincident: expr. by adj. strabonem esse: v. SQUINTING, adj. Phr.: to s. dreadfully, perverissimis oculis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, fin. **II.** To glance obliquely: limis (oculis) intueri, transversi tueri, etc.: v. OBLIQUELY.**squint (subs.):** expr. by adj.: v. SQUINTING.**squinting (adj.):** **I.** strâbo, ómis, m.: also, strâbus, a, um: s. gods, strâbones dii, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. Hor.: the recognised fem. to strabo was straba, Prisc. 6, 3, 16: and acc. to Non., strabus was in later Latin used for strabo. **2.** paetus (a softened expr. for predec., and implying nothing repulsive, having a cast in the eye: still more softened, paetus, having a slight cast, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, init.): Hor. S. 1, 3, 45 (strabonem appellat paetum pater): Ov. 3, expr. by circuml. perversus (pravis, distorts) oculis: Cic. N. D. 1, 28, init.**squire:** \*armiger, éri: Inserr.**squirrel:** sciurus: Plin. 8, 38, 58. (S. vulgaris, Linn.)**squirt (subs.):** v. SPRING.**squirt (v.):** **I.** Trans.: perh. ejcito, projicio: v. TO DISCHARGE. **II.** To spout out: émico, exsilio: v. TO SPOUT, SPRING (VII.).**stab (v.):** 1. fôdi, fôdi, ssum, 3: to s. with a dagger, pugione f., Tac. II. 4, 29: Liv. Strengthened, confidio, 3: Salt. Cat. 28: v. TO PIERCE. **2.** use gen. term, fôrio, percussi, ssum, fôrire: he s'd himself in the side, latus sibi percussit: to wound by s.ing, puncium f., Veg. 1, 12: v. TO STRIKE. **3.** perfôro, 1: Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26 (perfôrat ensis latus). **4.** vuln. 1: v. TO WOUND. Phr.: to s. any one in the neck, ferrum jugulo adigere, Suet. Ner. 49 she s.s. herself to the heart, culturum in corde deficit, Liv. 1, 58, extr. he s.s. the girl to the heart, pectus puellaris transfigit, id, 3, 48: to s. any one in the breast, gladium alicut in pectus infigere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 52: also, gladium perfôr. inf., Tac. A. 1, 43.**stab (subs.):** puncta opp. cæsa (a cut): Veg. 1, 12. Less precisely, plaga, ictus, vulnus: v. BLOW, WOUND, CUT.**stability:** stabilitas: Caes.: Cic. See also FIRNESS, STEADINESS. To have

no s., lilihi solidi habere: v. SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL.

**stable (adj.):** 1. stābilis, e: Cic.: Hor.: v. FIRM. 2. sōlidus: v. SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL.

**stable (subs.):** 1. stābilum (*stall for cattle of any kind*): more definitely, s. equorum, Pall. 1, 21: v. STALL. 2. for horses, equile, u. n. (infrq.): Suet. Cal. 55. Phr.: to clean out the ss. of Augaeus, cloacas Augiae purgare, Sen. Apocul.: to lock the s.-door after the steed is stolen, elipeum post vulnera sumere, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35; or perh. post damna demum cavere: post turba deum a furtis cavere. (The prov. sero sapient Phryges, seems to have been used in like sense. Fest. s. v. sero.)

**stable (v.):** stābilō, i (both trans. and intrans.): Varr.: Virg. (intrans.).

—boy: stāblariūs: Col.

**stabling (subs.):** expr. by stabula equorum: v. STABLE.

**stablish:** v. ESTABLISH.

**stably:** stābiliter: Suet. See also FIRMLY.

**stack (subs.):** 1. Of corn, etc.: acervus, strues: v. HEAP, PILE. (N.B.—According to the Serr. R. R., it appears to have been the uniform practice of Roman farmers to store hay, corn, etc., under a roof, i.e. in hay-lofts and granaries: q. v.) 2. Of chimneys: \*séries, ordo (fumariorum, fumariolum): R. and A.

**stack (v.):** coácervo, construo: v. TO HEAP UP, PILE.

**staff:** 1. A stick carried in the hand, usu. for support: 1. bāculum, less freq. bāculus: to lean upon a s., baculo incumbere, Ov. F. 1, 177; Liv. Used in describing the augural s. (lūtuus): Liv. 1, 18. Dimin. bacillum (a little s.): Cic.: Juv. 2. scipio, omis, m. (a s. carried by persons of distinction): an ivory s. s., eburneus, Liv. 5, 41, fin. (carried by M. Papirius, who had obtained a triumph): Val. Max. 4, 4, 5.

3. fustis, is, m. (esp. for beating with): v. CUDGEL. 4. Fig.: support: cōlūmen, fulcimentum, sustentaculum: v. PROP.

5. Collectively, the officers attached to the commander-in-chief, \*qui circa ducem (imperatore) curant, officio praesunt. (Kr. s. v. Generalstab, gives primi exercitus duces: electi ordinum militarium: but these expr. do not at all expr. the Eng.)

IV. Also collectively, a body of persons exercising office together: Phr.: an excellent s. of writers, \*scriptores et ipsi optimi et quorum bene inter se coherent partes.

—officer: v. STAFF (III.).

stag: cervus: pass

**stage:** 1. A raised platform: esp. for actors: 1. pulpitum: to approach (the sovereign) by a sloping s., subire per devexum p., Suet. Ner. 13; but the word is rare except in ref to the theatre: in this sense it is often pl.: cf. Hor. A. P. 279 (modicus instaurit pulpitum tiginis); Ov. 2. proscenium (the part of a theatre immediately in front of the scena, which latter would usually represent a building of some kind): Liv. 47, 51; also in pl., Virg. G. 2, 381, veteres inueni proscenium iudi. (N.B.—In certain phr., however, scena is used where we should use s.: to appear upon the s., in scenam prodire, Nep. prel.; a thing is acted on the stage, agitur res in scena, Hor. A. P. 179; Cic.) 3. suggestus, tum: v. PLATFORM. 4. perh. pegma, átis, n. (explained as denoting a kind of moveable s. for automata, etc.: yet in Sen. Ep. 88, 10, and Suet. Cl. 34, pegmata are evidently the puppets themselves rather than the stages on which they were shown): Plin. 31, 3, 16. 5. tabulatum (floor or s. made of plants): Sen. l.c. 6. māchīna (a term applicable to any kind of framework or scaffolding): v. SCAFFOLD.

7. Meton., dramatic acting, the theatre:

8. scēna: the s. is crowded with crimes such as these, s. refers est his sceleribus, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69. Orestes

tormentum on the s., scenis agitatus Oresies, Virg. Aen. 4, 471: mockery worthy of the s., ludibria scena et pulpi digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25.

2. less freq. pulpitum: the bard who lives by the s., vates quem pulpias pascent, Juv. 7, 93.

3. theatrum: v. THEATRE. Phr.: the most foolish character on the s., in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Am. 26, fin.: these persons disapprove of the s. altogether, his omnino disperdient fabuae quae in scenis aguntur.

Relating to the s., scēnici: s.-plays, actors, etc., ludi, actores scienti: Ter. Cic. Liv.

III. Field of action: campus, lōcus, area: v. FIELD (III.). (Not scena in this sense, not even theatrum, though the latter occurs in somewhat similar use, Quint. I, 2, 9, frequentia gaudere ac majore se theatro dignum putare: also scena is used fig. to denote publicity: the s. of the world: Hor. S. 2, 1, 71, a vulgo et scena se removere: Cic.)

IV. On a journey: expr. by iter: by very long s.s., maximis i., Caes. B. G. 1, 7: an ordinary day's s., justum diel i., id. B. C. 3, 76: by easy s.s., brevis lentesque i. (Statio, stabulum denote the place rested at: for stabulum, cf. Plin. 6, 19, 4.)

V. Step of progress: gradus: v. STEP.

**stage-coach:** \*vehiculum publiculum quo per stationes certas iter conficitur.

—player: actor scēnicus: his-trio: v. ACTOR.

**stagger:** 1. Intrans.: 1. vacillo, i (as a drunken man): v. TO REEL. 2. titubo, i (to trip and stumble, walk unsteadily): s.ing with years and wine (*Silenus*), annisque meroque titubans, Ov. M. II, 10; Hor.: v. TO STUMBLE. See also to TOTTER.

Phr.: to s. home, \*titubante pede domum reverti (R. and A.): \*vacillante gressu domum repete.

2. Trans.: to cause to shake, esp. in fig. sense: labefacto, i: v. TO SHAKE (II.). Also com-móveo, 2 (which may denote any shock given to the mind): v. TO DISTURB.

ALARM. Phr.: to be s.d. and thrown into a panic, tumultuantem de gradu dejici, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80.

**staggering** (part. and adj.): vacilans, titubans: v. TO STAGGER.

**stagers** (a disease of horses): perh. vertigo, inis, f. (lit. dizziness of the head in human beings): to have the s., vertigine labore, Plin. 23, 1, 16, 5: 23: vertiginem capitis pati, Macr. S. 7, 9.

**stagnant:** 1. Lit.: Standing, as water, not flowing on: 1. stagnans, nitis (strictly, part. of stagno, to form in pools): s. and motionless water, s. pigraeque aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 21. See also to STAGNATE.

2. piger, gra-  
grum: ib. 3. iners, ritis (dull, motionless: poet.): whether the water lies s. or run on, seu stabit i. seu profuit humor, Virg. G. 4, 25.

4. torpens, nitis (strictly, benumbed so as to lose power of motion: poet.): s. lakes and motionless pools, torpentes lacus pigraeque paludes, Stat. Th. 9, 452.

5. lentus (slow of current, nearly stagnant): cf. Plin. 16, 26, 65, lentus hic annis cursu.

6. in same sense, languidus: cf. Hor. 2, 14, 17, 1. flumen of *Cocytus*: Liv.

7. expr. stagnant water by stagnum (pond): cf. Virg. G. 1, 384, dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Casytri: or, pálus, nūdis, f. (pool, swamp): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 9 (stantes paludes).

To be s.: v. TO STAGNATE.

III. Fig.: Inert, inactive: iners, ignavus, piger: v. INACTIVE, SLUGGISH.

Also of things, as trade, politics: perh. frigidus (flat, dull); and (poet.) languidus, cf. Lucan. 4, 609. Business is becoming s., forum refrigerescit (cum Romae forum a judicis refixerit, Cic. Att. 1, 1).

**stagnantly:** lētē, languidē, pigrē: v. SLOWLY, SLUGGISHLY.

**stagnate:** 1. Lit.: To cease to run or flow, as water, to become stagnant:

1. stagno, i (to form or lie in pools:

of which stagna is strictly a part. 2. STAGNANT: the waters of the Nile overflow and s., Nili aquae evagatae

stagnant, Plin. 12, 11, 22.

2. sto, stēti, stātum, i (poet.): Virg. G. 4, 25: v. STAGNANT (I.).

II. Fig.: of things, as business, trade; to be dull, to grow quiet: perh. refrigescit, frixi, 3: v.

STAGNANT, fin.

**stagnation:** i. e. the state of being stagnant: 1. of the mind: 1. cesatio: (he thinks) nothing better than s. (inaction, idleness), nihil cessatione melius, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 102.

2. torpor (numbness, inactivity): cf. Tac. H. 2, 99, torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia (=apathy, sluggishness): in same sense torpēdo, Sall. Or. fr. si tanta torpēdo animos opprescit.

II. Of affairs, trade, etc.: expr. by frigeo, refrigeresco, v. STAGNANT, fin.

**staid (adj.):** sober, grave, not wild:

1. gravis, e: of a s. and serious countenance, g. et tristis supercilii, Plin. Pan. 41.

2. sévēns: v. SERIOUS, GRAVE.

**staidly:** v. SOBERLY, GRAVELY.

**stain (v.):** 1. To discolour, to spot:

1. foedo, i: v. TO SOIL, BEFOUL.

2. décoloro, i (rare): what sea has not the blood of Italy s.d? quod mare Dauniae non decolorare caedes? Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: v. TO DIS-COLOUR.

3. māctilo, i (to flock, spot): the drops s. the ground with gore, guttae terram tabe maculant, Virg. Aen. 3, 28; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 368, telas maculare ostro s.d, marked with spots, maculos, Plin. 36, 6, 13: Suet.

II. To dye, to colour:

1. colōro, i: to s. wood with red earth, lignum c. sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13.

2. tingo (tinguo), nxi, incut, im: v. TO DYE.

3. inficio, feci, factum, i: all the Britons s. themselves with woad, omnes se Britanni vitri infi. Caes. B. G. 5, 14; Plin.

4. incōquō, xi, ctum, i: to bake in; fix colour by heat; also in gen. sense: poet.: fleeces s.d with Tyrannic red, vellera Tyrion incota rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307.

5. fūcio, i: fleeces s.d with glass-green dye, vellera hyali satuta fucata colore, Virg. G. 4, 315: v. TO DYE.

III. Fig.: to spot with guilt, to pollute, disgrace:

1. foedo, i: s.d with foul crime, turpi criminis foedatus.

Lucr. 3, 49: a victory s.d by cupidity, foedata per avaritiam victoria, Tac. A. 4, 19.

2. māctilo, i: to pollute their offspring with paricide, m. partus suis parcidio, Liv. 1, 13: he s.d his glory by a shameful death, gloria turpi morte maculavit, Nep. Paus. 5. Virg. Aen. 10, 851.

3. polnu, i: v. TO POLLUTE.

4. contumio, i: to s. the name of the Roman people by crime, scelere nomine P. R. c., Auct. Harusp. 16.

5. expr. by ignominia notare, affice: v. TO DISGRACE.

DISGRACE: Phr.: to s. oneself with the guilt of paricide, obstringere se parcidio, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 29: s.d, disgraced, maculos (maculos senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16): to be s.d (receive a stain), suscipere maculam, Cic. Leg. Man. 3, 7: v. POLLUTE, DISGRACE.

**stain (subs.):** 1. A discoloration:

1. décoloratio: s. of water arising from contact with the soil, s. quadam ex contagione terrena, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58.

2. macula (a spot, mark of a different colour): to take s. out of clothes, m. auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821.

3. labes, is, f.: a tota without a s., sine l.toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: ink handled leaves a s., tractata l. relinquunt atra menta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235.

4. nōta (any kind of mark): v. MARK.

II. Fig.: disgrace, cause of reproach:

1. macula to efface a s., m. delere [Mithridatico bello suscepit]. Cic. Man. 3, 7: covered with the s.s of vice, libidinum maculis notatissimum, Auct. Dom. q.

2. nōta (the censor's mark of infamy: hence in gen. sense): Of foul s. of those times! O turpem n. temporum illorum! Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: s. of domestic infamy: id. Cat. 1, 6.

3. labes, is, f. (a strong expr.): to wash out the s. (of the soul). l. eluere, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: to cast a s. on any one, aliqui l. inferre, id. Coel. 18, 42. Join: labes atque macula, Cic.

**4.** infâmia, próbrum, dôdécus: v. DISCOURSE, SHAME.

**stainless (adj.):** **1.** Without stains or spots (rare in this sense): pûrus, sine notis, maculæ, labe; nullis maculis distinctus, foedatus: v. CLEAN, PURE.

**II. Fig.: without disgrace or crime:**

**1.** intèger, gra, grum: of s. life, integer vita: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. **2.** pûrus: to keep the soul s., animam puram conservare, Cic. Ver. 3, 58, 134: v. PURE. **3.** incorruptus: of s. (incorruptible) integrity, inc. fide, Tac. A. 12, 41: s. virgin (chaste), inc. virgo, Cic. Or. 19, 94. **4.** immaculatus (poet.): Lucan 2, 736 (Tullus immacula- tula servat sanguine Magni).

**5.** intèmératus: s. faith, int. fides, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: Tac. **6.** impol- lútus: v. UNPOLLUTED. **7.** pudicus (chaste, pure): s. Hippolytus, p. Hippo- lytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: a s. house, p. domus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3. See also CHASTE, PURE.

**stainlessly:** pûrè, incorruptè: v. PURELY, CHASTELY.

**stair:** **1.** A flight of steps: **1.** scâlae, ârum: to throw oneself under the s.s of a shop, in scalas tabernae se coniecture, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: to live up three pair of s.s, tribus scalis habitate, Mart. I, 118, 7. **2.** grâdis, num: the s.s of the temples had been filled with the lowest of the people, gr. erant, Cic. Att. 4, 1. **II.** One step in a flight of steps: **1.** grâdis, us: one ascends by a flight of fourteen s.s, per quaterdenos iter gradus, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 59: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: cf. Vitruv. 2, 2, the first s. is mounted with the right foot, cum pede dextro primus gr. ascenditur.

**2.** scala: he carried these home up two hundred s.s, bacce per ducentas domum tuit s., Mart. 7, 20, 20. Phr.: back s.s, \*scalea e posticis aedium partibus: to go up-s.s, ascendere scalas: to go down-s.s, descendere scalas: s.s leading down into the street, scalae in publicum ferentes, Liv. 39, 14. an up-s.s apartment, coenaculum, i, n.: Juv.

**staircase:** v. STAIR.

**stake (subs.):** **1.** A piece of wood driven into the ground: **1.** pâlus: to tie a vine to a s., pale adiungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 33. **2.** stipes, itis, m.: he fixes s.s sharpened at the point, s. prae- acutos defigit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: to drive a s. through a man, adigere s. per me- dium hominem, Sen. Ep. 14, 3. **3.** sudes, is, f.: he fixes s.s in the trenches, in fossis s. defigit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. **II.** Stake to which criminals are tied for burning or other punishment: pâlus: bound to the s., ad palum alligatus, Cic. Ver. 5, 5, 11: or, stipes, itis, m.: cf. Plin. 8, 5, 15, viri stipitibus alligati: to die at the s., igni crenari, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: to burn at the s., igni interficere, id, 6, 19: necare, id, 1, 52: to condemn a man to the s., \*aliquem flammis damnare.

**III. Something pledged or wagered:** pignus, ôris, n.: to have a contest with a man for a s., pugno certare cum aliquo, Virg. E. 3, 31: posito pig- nore, Ov. A. A. 1, 168. Phr.: libertas, salus, bona, extimatio, agitur: cf. Cic. Ver. 1, 18, 84: liberty, safety, property, char- acter, is at s., libertas, salus, bona, extimatio, agitur: cf. Cic. Ver. 1, 45: Manil. 2, 6: Liv. 28, 19: to be at s., in disserim venire, Cic. Rose. Am. 6, 16: and Liv. 29, 17, in disserim esse.

**stake (v.):** **1.** To pierce with a s.: v. IMPALE. **II.** To wager: **1.** pôho, sui, situm, 3: to s. cups, pocula p., Virg. E. 3, 36: cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: he s.d his own ring against it, ille sum amulum opposivit. **2.** dépono, 3: to s. a heifer, vitulam d., Virg. E. 3, 31: s. a talent against my seroste, in meum innum, in tuum talentum, pignus da, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 35.

**stale (adj.):** **1.** vëtns, ërls: that's the s., old song, vetera vaticinamini, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 144: cf. Mil. 3, 1, 154: s. and old-fashioned talk, oratio vetus et antiqua, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. **2.** obsoletus:

the (names) are common and s., vulgaria et o. suni, Cic. Quint. 18, 56. **3.** vul- gatus: all subjects are now grown s., omnia jam vulgata, Vlrg. G. 3, 4. Proy.: stale repetitions, cramble: bis repetita, Juv. 7, 154. **4.** vapidus, (of wine): cf. Pers. 148. **5.** inuidius: s. crusts of bread, mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: s. wine, inuidius vina, Mart. 8, 6. Phr.: the business has grown s., refixis res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25: the matter is not yet s., res jam calet, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 92.

**stale (v.): to make water: miêto, 3.**

**stalemate:** in chess: to cause a s., perh. ad incitas redigere sc. calces: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85. Ad incitas lenomio rediget, si eas abduxerit. Mi. Quin prius deperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit.

**stalk (subs.): the stem of a plant:**

**1.** stirps, pis, jf.: Join: arborum radices stirpesque, Clc. Or. 43, 147. **2.** stilus: the nut grows up with a single s., nus simplicis s. prospicit, Col. 5, 10: s. of asparagi, s. asparagi, id, 1, 3,

**3.** canitis, is, m.: a cabbage with a thick s., brassica c. magno, Cato R. R. 157, 2. **4.** cauliculus (diminutive of foregoing): Plin. 12, 12, 26. **5.** culmus, (of corn): lest the s. fall forward with the weight of the ears, ne gravidae procreumbat c. aristis, Virg. G. 1, 111.

**6.** calamus: s. of the lupine, lupini fragiles c. ib. 76. **7.** scâpis: a s. laden with a hundred beans, s. centum fabri onustus, Plin. 16, 24, 38. Foot-s. of leaves or fruit, pediticulus, Plin. 16, 24, 38: bean s.s, fabâlia, iun, or caules fabarum, ib. 18, 12, 30.

**stalk (v.): To walk proudly:**

**1.** incedo, cessi, 3: you s. along in your pride at my misfortune, meo superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18. **2.** Ingrâder, essus sum, 3: he s.s in fury on the plain, turbidus ingreditur campo, Virg. Aen. 10, 702. Perh. \*gressus superbo (arrogant) ambulare. **III.** To follow stealthily, as game: perh. insidijs exciperre: cf. Virg. E. 3, 18: insidijs explorare in aliquem: cf. Virg. G. 3, 37: let us s. boars, insidiemur apis, Mart. 14, 10 (opp. to rumperc, to run down).

**stalking-horse:** v. PRETEXT, PRE- TENCE.

**stall (subs.):** **1.** A place for cattle:

**1.** stâbûnum: to hear the bridle rattling in the s.s, frenos audire sonantes, Virg. G. 3, 295. **2.** bûbile, is, n. (an ox-s.): Cato R. R. 4 (masc. bûbilius in Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18). **3.** rectum (poet.): he brings back the calves to their s.s, e pastu vitulos ad teatra re- ducit, Virg. G. 4, 434: to share the same s.s, una stabûnare, Virg. G. 3, 224.

**II.** A seat: subsellium: v. BENCH, SEAT. **III.** A small shop: taberna: a s. fitted up for carrying on a doctor's trade, ornatum medicinae exerendae causa t., Clc. Client. 62, 178: a book-s., taberna libraria, Clc. Phil. 2, 9, 21: a cobble's s., taberna sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34: a s.-keeper, tabernarius: Cic. Fl. 8, 18: or, cuipo, ônis, m.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 4.

**stall (v.): to place or keep in a stall: stâbulo, 1: let him feed and s. another man's cattle, alienum pecus in sue fundo placat ab stabule, Varro, R. R. 1, 21: cf. Virg. G. 3, 152, they s. their cattle closely, clausa tenent stabulâs arminta.**

**stallion:** **1.** equus admissarius, or simply, admissarius: cf. Plin. 28, 15, 61. **2.** equus mas, märis, Circum: pecoris equini maritus: cf. Virg. G. 3, 125.

**stamen:** part of a flower: stâmen,

inis, n.: a lily with a fine s. lilium tempi stanime, Plin. 25, 5, 11.

**stamina:** strength: v. STRENGTH.

**stammer (subs.):** **1.** haesitatio, ônis, f.: a s. and hesitation, h. tractus que verborum, Clc. de Or. 2, 50, 202. **2.** haesitans linguae: cf. Clc. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

**stammer (v.):** **1.** balbutio, ivl, 4, (rare as intrans, and literal): cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 45, to s. out a thing, aliquid balbutire. **2.** lingua haesito, h. Clc. de Or. 1, 25, 115. **3.** balbus sum:

since he s.d so, quum ita b. esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: to s. through the nose, balba d. nare loqui, Pers. 1, 31.

**stammerer:** balbus. she is a s. and can't speak, balba loqui non quit, Lucr. 4, 1160: v. STAMMERING.

**stammering (adv.):** **1.** balbus: s. words, b. verba, fib. 2, 5, 94: a s. tongue, os balbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126.

**2.** bla-sus (lisping): a s. tongue, blaesa lingua, Ov. A. A. 3, 294.

**stamp (subs.):** **1.** An instrument for making an impression: **1.** mû- nieta: Mart. 12, 55, 8. **2.** forma: a denarius made by the public s., denarius publicae f., Sen. Ben. 5, 29: exp: by \*instrumentum quo aliiquid imprimatur, cutidur. **II.** An impression, mark:

**1.** nota: coins in every kind of s., numos omnis notæ, Suet. Aug. 75. **2.** (s. of a signet ring), signum: let him mark this paper with his s., imprimat his s. tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18.

**3.** imago, lis, j. (figur): the letter and the s. on it assured me, epistola atque i. me certum fecit, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 15. Phr.: a man of high s., vir clarus, eximius: man of low s., \*homo pravi ingenii, malis artibus: men of his own s., sui similes, Cic.: your words and actions are of the same s., facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34: kindness of no common s., beneficia non ex vulgaris nota, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: a poem of the ordinary s., carmen comuni moneta, Juv. 7, 55: cf. Hor. A. P. 59. **III.** A s. of the foot: suppicio pedis, Clc. de Or. 3, 12, 47: ictus pedis, Plin. 8, 43, 68: a s. of the foot to mark time, ictus modulatum pedum, id, 2, 95, 96.

**stamp (v.):** **1.** To impress with a mark: **1.** signo, 1: let them s. the bronze, silver, or gold, with the public mark, aces, argentum, aurumque publice signum, Clc. Leg. 3, 3, 6. **2.** cudo, tidi, usum, 3 (of money): 1s. silver money, cudo argentum. Per. Heaut. 4, 4, 18. **3.** ferio [percussi, ussum]: 4: to s. asses, asses l., Plin. 2, 13, § 44: Also, ferire nota: cf. Suet. Aug. 94; and ferire forma: cf. Sen. Ep. 34, ad fin. Fig.: imprimo, essi, essum, 3: nature has s.d the notion upon the minds of all, in omnibus animis eorum notioneum 1. ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: to s. with approval, probare, laudibus ornare: s.d with the popular approval, \*consensu populi probatum. **II.** To strike the ground with the foot: **1.** one supplido, osi, 3 (a. and n.): no one s.d his foot, pedem nemo supposit, Clc. de Or. 1, 53, 230. **2.** Phr.: pede pulsare humum, cf. Ov. F. 6, 130: (of a horse), cavare tellurem, cl. Virg. G. 3, 87: to s. upon: v. TRAMPLE.

**stanch (adj.):** v. FIRM, CONSTANT.

**stanch (v.):** Put: to s. blood, supprimere, colibere, sistere sanguinem: cf. Cels. 2, 10: Plin. 22, 25, 71. Id. 20, 7, 23. (Cf. Colum. 6, 33 to s. the bleeding of the nose, profumivum sanguinis per narres inbibere.)

**stanchion:** v. PROP, STAY.

**stand (subs.):** **1.** Act of stopping, halt: mora: to bring to business to a s., moram rei alicui interre, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. Phr.: he brought the army to a s., agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49: to make a s., resto, stâlio, 1: nulla ratio est restandi, Locr. 1, 111: where a very feeble s. is made: qua minima vi restatur, Liv. 34, 15: to make a s. against, restore aduersum aliquid, Tac. A. 3, 46: v. RESIST. To be at a s.: v. STANDSTILL. Pur: I take my s. upon the justice of my cause, \*in causa spem omnem ponio.

**II.** That on which anything is placed: perl, suggestus, us (platform): triplex mensa (board with three legs), Hor. S. 1, 3, 13; candelabrum (s. for a lamp): âbaceus (for plate), Clc. Ver. 16, 15. **III.** A place for standing: locis, stâlio: a cab-s., \*focus quo meritoria rhebat collocantur, sistruntur.

**stand (v.):** **1.** Not to sit or lie down: **1.** sto, steti, stâatum, i: both of these are sing, not sitting, hi stand

**ambo**, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 2: *not to fall: when they saw that the walls were sing.* ut [præter spem] muros s. viderunt, Liv. 33, 5. **Meton.**: *the re-public would be sing, you would have fallen, respublica staret, tu concidisses, Cie. Phil. 2, 10, 24: who as long as I was sing could not s., qui me stade stare non poterant, id. Fam. 7, 2: the fortunes of the race s. firm, stat fortuna domus, Virg. G. 4, 209. **2.** persit, stiti, statum, i: *the cavalry continued sing the whole day, equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33.* **II.** *Not to move:* 1. sto, steti, statum, i: *why do you s. quid stat?* 1er. Andr. 5, 6, 15. **2.** constito, stiti, statum, i: *s. here at your ease, otiosus hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: v. REMAIN.**

**III.** *To halt, stop:* 1. subsisto, stiti, i: *the rest stood still on the road, reliqui in itinere s., Caes. B. C. 2, 41. **2.** constito, stiti, statum, i: *both armies stood still, constitutus utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46.* **3.** résisto, stiti, i: *upon being again and again called to, he stood still and looked back, ille saepius appellatus asperxit ad restitut, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. **4.** resto, stiti, i: if i s. still he hurries me on, si resto, pergit ut eam, Pac. In Non. 77, 23. **5.** quiesco, evi, étum, 2: *sing waters of the Nile, quiescentes Nil aquae, Plin. 13, 11, 22.* **IV.** *To remain:* 1. sto, i: *men who could not s. at home, qui domo s. non poterant, Cic. Flacc. 6, 14.* **2.** constito, stiti, statum, i: *neither his complexion nor his expression s.s as it was, non color non vultus ei c., Liv. 39, 34.* **3.** māneo, nsi, nsum, 2: *nothing s.s always in its proper position, nihil semper suo statu m., Cic. N. D. 1, 12.* **4.** constito, stiti, statum, i: *those with whom the fault began, by them s.s the punishment, unde culpa orta est ibi pena c., Liv. 28, 26.* **Phr.** a. *sing grievance:* perh. \*offense perpetua.**

**V.** *To s. one's ground:* 1. sto, steti, statum, i: *to s. one's ground on the field of battle, in acie s., Liv. 22, 60.*

**2.** persit, stiti, statum, i: *s. your ground and be firm, persiste atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39.* **3.** constito, stiti, statum, i: *there is some hope that he may at length stand his ground, spes est hunc tandem posse consistere, Cie. Quint. 30, 94.*

**4.** subsisto, stiti, i: *to s. his ground against Hannibal, Hannibali subsistere, Liv. 27, 7.* **5.** māneo, nsi, nsum, 2: *he s.s his ground undaunted, manet imperturbatus ille, Virg. Aen. 10, 779: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 41, m. in loco ordineque servare.*

**VI.** *To be in a particular state:* P. tr. i: *the matter s.s thus, si res s. habet, Cic. Fam. 13, 8 as matters s. pro or re nata, Cic. Att. 7, 8.* **VII.** *To s. as a rule, obtain currency:* 1. sto, i: *the rule in oratory once wrongly formed stood, semel corrupta regula eloquentiae stetit, Petr. 2, 2.* oblineo, tenui, tenuum, 2: *it used formerly to s. for true, pro vero ante oblinebat, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 1, init.* **3.** māneo, nsi, nsum, 2: *let this s. agree, that what is base is never expedient, inaneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam ntile esse, Cie. Off. 1, 12, 49.* **VIII.** *To stand a thing, endure it:* 1. toléro, i: *to s. the winter, hiemem t., Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23.* **2.** pător, passus, i: *my vote is that we s. these things, haec patienda censio, Liv. 21, 13.* **3.** perpétior, pessus, i: *to s. his falseness, mendacitatem p., Cic. Off. 5, 11, 32.* **4.** sustineo, tenui, tenuum, 2: *to s. labours, labores s., Cie. Rep. 1, 3.* **5.** perfero, tuli, latum, i: *to s. all manner of indignities, omnes indignitatis p., Caes. B. G. 2, 14. **6.** substo, i: *I fear he won't s. it, metuo nt substet, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11. **IX.** *Legal:* Phr.: *To s. one's trial, sisti in judicio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3: sisti, Cic. Quint. 7.* **X.** *To stand, be erected, as buildings:* 1. sto, i: *the walls were already sing, moenia jam stabant, Ov. F. 3, 181.* **2.** māneo, 2: *the fortifications were still sing, munitiones in-***

*tegrae manebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 83, mansuransque urbem.*

**XI.** *To cost:* v. STAND IN.

**stand about:** v. LOTTER.

**against:** 1. sustineo, tenui, tenuum, 2: *to s. against the just request of the goddess, deam justa petentem s., Ov. M. 14, 188.* **2.** resisto, stifi, stitum, 3: *to s. against them as they come, venientibus r., Caes. B. C. 1, 55.* **Phr.:** *to s. against any one for an office, \*petere honorem adversus aliquem: v. supr. (III.).*

**aloof:** 1. absto, stiti, statum, i: *if you s. aloof, si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362.* **2.** s. alof, *from:* abstineo, tenui, 2: *when the greater part of the men of eloquence did not s. alof even from Publius Sulla, cum se plurimi disertorum ne a. quidem Sulla abstinerent, Tac. Or. 40.*

**3. s. alof:** *procul est! Virg. Aen. 6, 258.* **4.** deficit, feci, factum, i: *s. alof from all men of character, a bonis omnibus d., Cic. Planc. 35, 86.*

**— at:** Phr. *to s. at a disadvantage:* perh. \*impari fortuna uti: to s. at an advantage: perh. \*meliore loco esse, meliore fortuna uti: to s. at ease, perh. \*quiescere (consistere), sub armis, in acte: to s. at nothing, \*nihil periculi detractere: nihil non conari: coelum a mare misere, Liv. 4, 3; cf. Juv. 2, 25, 6, 282: to s. at a distance, procul hinc stare, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1.

**before:** 1. *to s. in front of, ante aliquid stare, cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 16.* **II.** *In presence of:* Phr.: *tos. before the court, coram iudicibus se sistere: you seem to be sing before my face, coram adesse videris, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: cf. Hor. Epod. 11, 19: that you are sing before me, te coram adesse.* **III.** *To s. before, for protection:* v. PROTECT.

**IV.** *To withstand:* sustinere, tēsistere, obstineo, aliquid: v. WITHSTAND.

**V.** *To excel:* v. EXCEL.

**— behind:** i. *to s. behind any one, a tergo stare aliquid, post tergum stare, aliquem tegere, cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 26.*

**— by:** 1. *S. close to:* 1. adsto, stiti, 3: *to s. close to the doors, adsistere ad fore, Cis. Ver. 1, 26, 66.*

**2.** *Juxta aliquid, prope aliquid, prope aliquo, stare: v. NEAR, HARD BY.*

**III.** *To assist:* 1. adsum, fui: *I will s. by your interests, thus rebus adero, Cis. Fam. 16, 14: cf. Virg. G. 1, 18, 3: by me with favour, adsis O Tegeave favens (usually, to support as an advocate).* 2. assisto, stiti: *I stood by Varrenus, assistebam Varrenos, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: v. HELP, ASSIST.*

**IV.** *To be true, abide by:* 1. māneo, nsi, nsum, 2: *to s. by one's promises, promissio m., Virg. Aen. 2, 160.*

**2.** persit, stiti, statum, i: *to s. by one's opinion, sententia p., Caes. B. G. 7, 26.* **3.** sto, steti, statum, i: *to s. by one's word, in fide s., Cis. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: cf. id. Brut. 79, 273, to s. by the men of character, \*s. a bonorum causa.*

**4.** perh. \*servare fidem, promissa: fideliter curare aliquem.

**— condemned:** damnari: reus esse, Cic. Mil. 13, 35.

**— convicted:** *to s. convicted in the act, manifestum teneri, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 29: manifestum haberet, Sall. C. 41: to s. convicted of falsehood, manifestum mendacium haberet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 36.*

**— down:** of a speaker: perh. \*descendere a rostro, descendere.

**— firm:** perdūco, dūro, i: *v. TO PERSIST.*

**— for:** 1. *In the place of:* stare pro aliquo: in loco aliquijus: to s. for one as security, spondere pro aliquo, Cie. Planc. 19, 47.

**II.** *To be hindered by:* he does not s. for such trifles, \*non in tantillis rebus haeret, tantillas res nihil moratur.

**III.** *To demand:* v. CLAIM, DEMAND.

**— good:** sto, māneo, oblineo: v. HOLD GOOD.

**— in:** 1. *To cost:* 1. sto, steti, statum, i: *that affair stood the Achaeans in a hundred talents, centum talentis ea res Achaeis stetit, Liv. 34, 50.* 2. consto,

stati, statum, i: *one chariot s.s one in four hundred thousand sesteres, unae quadrigae c. quadringentibus milibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14. the sum that the funeral s.s one in, quanti funus e., Suet. Vespa. 19: it s.s me in more money, carius mihi c., Lucil. in Non. 272, 25 it s.s one in a very little, vilissime c., Col. 9, 1, 6. v. COST.*

**II.** *Phr. tears in his eyes, lacrimae obrinuntur, cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 41: fleetibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337: it will s. you in good stead, tibi ob rem erit, Ter. Plb. 3, 2, 40: tibi usul erit, Cie. Att. 1, 1. tibi proderit, expedit: to s. in ave of Jove, vereri Jovem, Pl. Amph. prol. 22: I s. in great fear, magno timore sum, Cie. Att. 5, 14: to s. in the greatest danger, in maximis periculis versari, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: to s. in danger of losing renown, gloria periculum facere, Tac. A. 15, 6: he regarded them as sing in the same position, illos in eodem loco habuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26 to s. in need of: v. NEED, WANT.*

**stand on:** i. *Lit.:* 1. insto, stiti, i: *to s. on the hills, instare magis, Virg. Aen. 11, 529, to s. on the couch, instare in triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72.* 2. insto, stiti, i: *vilas s. on the bank of the river, vilias i. margine fluminis, Plin. Ep. 8, 8.*

**II.** *To s. on end:* 1. horreo, ui: *Latona often grieved that her sacred hair should s. on end, saep. b. sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 21: his hair s.s up on end, eructus h. crinis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 707.* 2. sto, steti, statum, i: *his hair stood on end, stenderunt cornae, Virg. Aen. 2, 774.* 3. rigeo, ui: *his hair s.s on end with cold fear, gelidoque cornae terrre r., Ov. M. 3, 100.*

**III.** *M. et s. to s. on ceremony, perh. \*nihil nisi sollemni a. to s. on one's dignity, perh. \*dignitati, gravitati consulere: indignari: dedecoris causa irasci: to s. on one's rights, suo jure vindicare (asserere) aliquid, cf. Cie. Off. 1, 1.*

**— out:** i. *Project:* 1. exsto, stiti, statum, i: *the ship s.s out of the water, navis existat aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 14: the soldiers s. out of the water, milites e. ex aqua, Caes. B. G. 5, 18.*

**2.** emineo, ui, 2: *since there is nothing sing out from the earth, quin ex terra nihil e., Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: stakes s. out from the branches, stipites ab ramis e., Caes. B. G. 7, 73: the monster s.s out from the sea, bellua ponte e., Ov. M. 4, 690.*

**3.** luxurio, i (poet.): *his breast s.s out with a wealth of muscle, luxuriante toro pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: v. PROJECT.*

**II.** *To s. out against:* v. ENDURE, RESIST.

**III.** *Phr.:* *to s. out of the way of any one, decedere de via aliquid, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 80: decedere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: to s. out to sea (naut.), in alium proveh, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: solvere naves, ib: se capessere in alium, PL Ash. 1, 3, 6.*

**— still:** stationem facere, Plin. 2, 17, 5: v. TO STAND, II, 11, III.

**— to:** i. *Abide by:* v. STAND BY.

**II.** *Phr.:* *ratione necesse est, Lncr. : sequitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: it s.s to reason that we should not lose such an opportunity, nulla est ratio amittere occasionem ejusmodi, Cic. Cae. 5, 15.*

**— under:** v. ENDURE, SUPPORT.

**— up:** i. *Surgo, consurgo, me attollo, 3: v. RISE.* **II.** *To s. up for any one, defendere aliquem, adesse aliqui: v. STAND BY, DEFEND:* *to s. up to any one, \*coram aliqui resistere:* *to s. upright, erectum stare: recto talo stare, cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: recto se attollere truncu, Ov. M. 2, 822.*

**— upon:** v. STAND ON.

**with:** *as it may s. with your convenience, quod tu commodo fiat, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: how do things s. with you? quid rerum geritis? Cat. 28, 4: to s. well with any one, gratiosus spud aliquem esse, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: how did you s. with Caesar? quem locum apud Caesarum obtinuisti? id. Phil. 2, 29, 71.*

**standard:** i. *A military flag:* **1.** vexillum: *so that you raised your s. ut v. toilles, Cic. Phil. 2, 40*

102. **2.** signum: so that neither the s.-bearers could see the way, nor the soldiers the s.s., ut neque signiferi viam nunc s.s. milites videnter, Liv. 33, 7. **military s.s.**, signa militaria, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13. **3.** aquila (properly, the s. of a Roman legion): a silver s., aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; ss opposed to hostile s.s., and legions matched against each other, inf. stisque obvia signis signa, pares aquilas, Luc. 1, 6. Phr. to desert one's s., signa relinquere, Sall. Cat. 7: to serve under a man's s., sub signis aliquicuius militare, Lic. 23, 42: in exercitu aliquicuius militare, CIC. Off. 1, 11, 36 apud aliquem militare, Curt. 6, 5.

**II.** That by which anything is measured: **1.** mensura: s. of weights and measures, mensuras et pondera inventi Phidion, Plin. 7, 56, 57. mensura publice probata, pondus publice probatum, Modest. in Digest. **2.** norma: Plin. ib.: nature is the s. by which law is framed, natura norma legis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. **3.** régula: let there be a s. for assigning equal penalties to faults, assit régula, beccatis quia poenas irrogat aquetas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18. **4.** formula: to set up a s., i. exprimere, Cic. Or. 11, 36. Phr.: a s. author, perh. scriptor classicus, Gell. 7, 1: Polybius is a s. author of the highest authority, Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; our human s. of right and wrong, nostri mores, Pers. 2, 63; to set up a s. of right and wrong, mores pone, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: to have a high s. of morality, \*ex optimo exempli vitam agere.

**standard-bearer:** **1.** vexillarius: a rank has one s., ordo unum v. habet, Liv. 8, 8. **2.** signifer, éri, m.: upon the s. being killed, s. interfictio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. **3.** aquillifer, éri, m.: Caes. B. C. 5, 17: the post of a s.: aquila: cf. Juv. 14, 197, ut locupletum aquilam ubi sexagesimus annus afferat.

**standing (subs.):** **1.** Not sitting or walking: státius, ñs, m.: s., walking, sitting, s., incessus, sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. **II.** A s.-still: **1.** instito, ñnis, f.: the s.-still of the planets, errantium stellarum l. Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62. **2.** státio, ónijs, f.: Plin. 2, 17, 15. **III.** Position, rank: **1.** státius, ñs, m.: which things dragged me down from my old s., quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, Cic. Att. 8, 15. **2.** lóci: to be of the s. of a knight, esse ex equestri l. Cic. men of lower s., homines inferiore loco, id. Verr. 1, 48. **3.** ordo, ñnis, m.: the s. of a freedman, ordo libertini, Suet. Gramm. 18. **4.** conditio, ñnis, f.: the s. of slaves, c. servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41. Phr.: writers of no great s., scriptores quibus nondum est insignis auctoritas, cf. Tac. A. 14, 16: I know what my s. is at this time, qui sim hoc tempore intelligo, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 2ztr.

**stand-still:** Phr. the profligate was at a s., haeretab nubilo, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74 the speech comes to a s., oratio haeret in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: the sedition coming to a s., stupente sedatione, Liv. 28, 25: the whole conduct of the war was at a s., omnis administratio belli constituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, V. STAND (subs.).

**stanza:** **1.** carmen tetraschichum, Quint. 6, 3, 96. **2.** tetraschichum, -um, i. n.: because you write certain s.s. not without some wit, quod non insulse scribis tetrasicha quadam, Mart. 7, 85, 1. **3.** distichon, i. n. (s. of two lines): you compose s.s., distichi facti, id. 7, 85, 2: a poem written in s.s., perh. \*carmen in strophas quaternorum versuum dividivis.

**staple (subs.):** **1.** An iron loop: perh. \*ferramentum incurvum; uncus terreus. **II.** A market: emporium: a s. for Indian goods, Indicarium merrium e. Plin. 5, 9. **III.** V. MARKET: **IV.** That which is sold at a market: V. MERCHANDISE.

**staple (adj.):** the s. commodities of a country, perh. \*quaecunque aliqua in

terra veneunt: the s. productions of Arabia, Arabiae merces, Plin. 19, 1, 2 the s. trade, mercumnum, cf. Tac. A. 15, 38.

**star:** **I.** A heavenly body: **1.** stella the chilly s. of Saturn frigida Saturni s., Virg. G. 1, 336. **2.** sidus, éris, n. (strictly, a constellation): the ill-omened s. of Saturn, triste Saturni s., Juv. 6, 569. **3.** astrum: Caesar's s., Caesaris a., Virg. E. 9, 47.

**4.** signum: Hor. S. 2, 5, 10. Phr.: the morning-s., Lucifer, éri, m.; or, stella Veneris (cf. stella Veneris, quae φωτόφορος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53); the evening-s., Hespérus, or, os, ib.: or, Vesper, éris, or éri, m.: Vespero surgebit, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10; a wandering s., stella errans, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: stella vaga, Luc. 9, 12; pláneta, ae, m.: stella érata, ero, Gell. 5: v. PLANET: fixed s.s., astra infixa certa locis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: astra fixa, Lyc. 9, 12: a lucky s., faustum situs, Cat. 64, 332: born under a lucky s., sidero dextra editus, Stat. S. 3, 4, 62; an unlucky s., durum sidus, Prop. 1, 6, 36: the s. under which one is born, astrum natale, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: sidus natalicium, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 91: the courses of the s.s., errantium stellarum cursus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: to raise to the s.s., educere, ferre, inferre in astra aliquem, Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: covered with s.s.: v. STARLY: s.-gazer, astrólogo: v. ASTROLOGER: to be s.-gazing, hand penes se esse, cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 273: a shooting-s., dæcūlum sidus, Plin. 2, 8, 6: (cf. Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: stellar trajectory): a globe of the s.s., sphæra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63. **II.** Anything in the shape of a s.: stella: let the vine be separated into the shape of a s., vitis in stellam dividatur, Colum. 4, 17.

**III.** A person of brilliant qualities:

**1.** sidus, éris, i. o.: s. of the Fabian family, O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Op. Pont. 1, 3, 2. **2.** lumen, ñlis, n.: most illustrious men, stars of the republic, praestantissimi viri lumina reipublicæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: a s. among orators, lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17.

**star (v.):** to cover with stars: stello, átum, i. (rare) gems s.d. with a representation of the Hyades in their proper number and position, gemmae s. Hyadum et numero et dispositione, Plin. 17, 7, 28.

**starboard:** perh. \*dextrum latus nava.

**starch (subs.):** ámylum: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

**starch (v.):** to stiffen: ámýlo, i. Apic. 7, 6: s.d. (stiff and proud): perh. superbus, tristis, sévérus: v. STIFF, PROUD.

**stare (subs.):** **1.** obtutus, ñs, m.: he keeps his countenance in a fixed s., defixa obtutu tenet ora, Virg. Aen. 7, 250. **2.** intentio oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222: v. GAZE.

**stare (v.):** **1.** to s. with riveted eyes, defixis oculis torpere, Op. Met. 11, 76. **2.** inibi, i.: he s.s. fixedly at and consults the steaming entrails, inhiuans spirantia consulti exta, Virg. Aen. 4, 64. **3.** stúpeo, ñl, 2: while you are saying this, we blockheads s., bacu dum loqueris nos barones st., Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: some s. at the offering to Minerva, pars stupet donum Minervæ, Virg. Aen. 2, 31.

**— at:** **1.** intùepr. Itus, 2: s.ing at you, intuens in te, Cic. Br. 97, 331. **2.** contemplor, átus, i.: don't wonder or s. at me, mirari noli neque me c., Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 10. **3.** specto, i.: rejoice because a thousand eyes s. at you as you speak, gaude quod s. oculi te milie loquenter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19. **4.** haerete defixum in aliquo, Val. Fl. 5, 177

**star-fish:** stellæ: Plin. 9, 60, 86.

**star:** **I.** (adj.) stiff: rigidus: v. RIGID, STIFF. **II.** (adv.): quite: s. naked, plane nudus omni ueste exutus, nudus membræ, Virg. Aen. 8, 425: v. NAKED, s. mad, délires, Cic.: Hor. s. déments,

Cic.: Lucr.: Hor.: insanus, Cic.: Hor.: vesanus, Cic.: Hor.: v. MAD.

**starlight:** aethra sidera, Virg. Aen. 3, 585: ignes sideri, Ov. M. 15, 665: a s. night, noctis sideribus illustris, Tac. A. 1, 50 there is s., lucens sidra: sunt astrorum ignes, Virg. Aen. 3, 585.

**starlike:** starlike eyes,stellantia lumina, Val. Fl. 3, 98.

**starling:** stirnus: Plin. 10, 24, 35: flocks of s.s., sturnorum agmina, id. 18, 17, 45.

**star-lizard:** stellio, ónis, m.: Virg. G. 4, 233.

**starry:** **I.** the s. heaven, coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 95: (nocturni coeli forma undique sideribus orianta, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).

**II.** sidereus (poet.): the s. head of Night, caput s. noctis, Ov. M. 15, 31.

**III.** stellans, ñtis (poet.): the s. heaven, s. coelum, Virg. Aen. 7, 210. **IV.** stellatus (poet.): the s. house, domus s., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8. **V.** stellar, éra, éruus (rare): the s. tract of heaven, cœli cursus s., Cic. S. Mn. Sec. 5

**start (subs.):** **I.** A sudden motion of the body from fear or surprise: pth. re-pens tremor: subita trepidatio: to wake up with a s., repente excuti somno: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 302. **II.** A beginning:

**1.** initium: it takes its s. from the Rhone, i. caput a flumine Rhodano, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: to make a bad s., male ponere initia, Cic. Att. 10, 18. **2.** initus invenisti, Lucr. 1, 384: initus motus, id. 2, 269. **III.** A setting out: profectio, ónis, f.: to get ready for a s., pr. parare, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. Phr.: to make a fresh s. in life, ad carcera res-vocari, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: when you have as it were just made a s., tanquam a carcera emissus, id. Am. 27: to give the signal for a s., mittere mappani, Mart. 12, 29, 9: (cf. Ov. M. 10, 652, the trumpets had given the signal for a s., signa tubæ deänder) to get to the s. of any one, occupare aliquem, cf. Cic. l'usc. 5, 9, 27: Antony had two days' s. of me, biduo me A. antecessit, id. Fam. 11, 13: I wonder where I got the s. of her mirror ubi ego huic anteverterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: the king had got a considerable s., aliquantum vlae præoperat rex, Liv. 36, 19: the enemy was likely by a short cut to get a s., hostis breviro via præventus erat, Liv. 22, 24.

**start (v.):** **I.** To move suddenly from agitation or fear:

**1.** he s.s. at the sound of footsteps and roar, sonitumque pedum vocemque tr., Virg. Aen. 3, 648. **2.** résilio, ui, 4 the s.s. when hands are applied to fresh wounds, h. admotas vulnera cruda manus, Op. Pont. 1, 3, 16. **3.** comovére métu: cf. Ter. And. 5, 4, 14.

**6.** expavisco, pavi, 1: to s. at an uproar, ex ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. 10, 77, 97 cf. Liv. 6, 14. **7.** to s. up, exsilio, émergo, Lucr. 2, 200. **8.** to s. back: v. RECOLL.

**II.** To s. asunder burst:

**1.** dissilio, ui, 4: borreo, ui, 2: he s.s. when hands are applied to fresh wounds, h. admotas vulnera cruda manus, Op. Pont. 1, 3, 16. **2.** rumpor, dirumpor v. SNAP.

**III.** To set out:

**1.** prófiscor, festua, 3: when you had s.d. to come to me, cum ad me pr. es ire, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 9: (cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 16: pr. Cyprum (to s. for Cyprus)). **2.** incipere Itér. Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 16. **3.** in viam se dare (to s. on a journey), Cic. Fam. 14, 12.

**Phr.:** to s. with: primum, Inprimis, a primo: cf. id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: he proves to s. with, that gods exist, then what their nature is, primum docet deos esse deinde quales sint in a long time to s. with, then more earnest, summissus a primo, deinde pressus, id. Or. 8, 26

**I.** Now return to the subject with which I s.d., nunc ad inceptum redeo, Tac. S. 4: to s. in a race, carceri mitti, or emitti, Ov. H. 18, 166: carceri effundi, Virg. G. 3, 104: carceribus exire, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: carceribus mitti, Hor. S.

**I. 1. 114.** **IV. To set on foot:** 1. instituo, ui, utum, 3: to s. a barter in one's own house, domesticum mercatum i., Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30. 2. initium alicuius facere: cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; he would have s.'d the massacre with me, cedens initium fecisset a me. 3. auspicor, atus, 1: to s. one's life, vitam a., Plin. 7, proem. 3. 4. aggressior, gressus, 3: to s. a canvass, ad petitionem a., Cic. Mur. 7, 15: to s. a business, negotium a., id. Off. 1, 21, 73. 5. commovere, övi, ötum, 2: you have s'd a subject, rem communis, id. Brut. 87, 29: to s. a doubt about a thing, aliquid in dubium vocare, id. de Or. 2, 34, 70: to s. a discussion, inferre sermonem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144.

**V. To s. game:** 1. excio, ivi or ii, itum et iunum, 4: the hounds s'd the bear out of its lair, suem latribus exclever eaves, Ov. M. 10, 710. 2. excito, 1: to s. wild animals, a., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to s. a stag from its covert, cervum nemoris latibus e., Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.

**starter:** one who arranges those who start in a race, mörätri, öris, m.: v. Smith's Class. Dict. sub voc. circus.

**starting-place:** carcer, éris, m. (usually plur.), carceres, um, Cic.: Virg. Hor. Also, claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: fôres carceris, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 29. répágula, id. M. 2, 155: limina équorum, id. 16, 317: alba linea, cf. id. M. 3, 2, 19.

**startle:** to frighten: v. FRIGHTEN. **startling (adj.):** formidolosus: terribilis, e.: TERRIBLE, FEARFUL: a s. state of affairs, formidolosa tempora, Cic. Ver. 5, 1, 1: a sound, terribilis sonitus, Liv. 38, 5: a s. action, mirum facinus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 97.

**starvation:** 1. fames, is, f.: to support absolute s., extremam i. sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 2. inédia: to kill oneself by s., nedita vitam finire, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 3. state of s., estíries, éri, f. (rare). Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, fin. Pfr.: to be reduced to a state of s., ad extremum inopiae venire, Tac. Agr. 28.

**starve:** 1. To perish by hunger: fame énecari, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73: fame confici, id. Off. 3, 6, 29: fame consumi, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: inopia excretiūm mōri, Pl. Bacch. 3, 3, 134: fame mōri, Plin. 11, 18, 20. 2. To suffer from cold: 1. frigido, 2: I fear you will s. with cold in your winter quarters, metuo ne friges in hibernis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. 2. frigesco, frixi, 3: we are sing with cold, frigore frigescimus, Cic. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 3. rigeo, 2: he is s.d with cold, riget frigore, Lucr. 3, 96. Pfr.: to be s.d to death with cold, alio interfici, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36.

**III. To kill by hunger, fame encare, consumere, interficere, conficere.** v. supr. Pfr.: he designs to s. out Italy and the city, consilium est Italiani et urbem suffocare fame, Cic. Att. 9, 7: to s. out a garrison, praesidium ad ultimum inopiae adducere, Liv. 23, 19: or, inopia expugnare, fame hostes in deditonem subgere, Curt. 7, 70.

**starveling:** 1. esúrō, ónis, m.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 23. 2. famelicus: that wretched s., ille miser f., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29.

**state (subs.):** 1. Condition: 1. status, ûs, m.: the s. of public affairs, s. rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. 2. conditio, ónis, f.: s. of slavery, servitutis, id. 4, 8, 16. 3. lócus when he had ascertained the s. of affairs, quum quo in loco res esset cognovisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. 4. sédes, is, f.: may be God will restore these things to their former s., Deus haec fortasse reducat in se dem, Hor. Epod. 13, 8.

5. s. of affairs, res, réi, f.: you have said nothing in your letter about the s. of your own affairs, nihil de tuis rebus scripsisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: v. CIRCUMSTANCES, POSITION. Pfr.: to restore a thing to its former s., in pristinum statum aliquid restituere, Cic.: to be in a better s., in meliore esse loco, id. llarusp. 28, 61: in a worse s., dete-

riore esse statu, ib. while things were in this s., hoc statu rerum, Liv. 3, 22: a hopeless s. of health, perdita valetudo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29 in an utterly hopeless state of bankruptcy, planè perditus aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: the s. of the times, tempus, öris, n.: cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 9: in the present s. of the times, in tali tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1, 1 a dubious and threatening s. of affairs, rerum status dubius et minax, Sen. Agam. 308: a lamentable s. of things, flebilis status. Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 5 the s. of the case with Regulus was better, R. erat in meliore causa, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: to be in the same s., in eadem causa esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: considering the s. of affairs, pro re nata. v. STAND (VI.).

**II. A body politic:** 1. civitas, tâts, f.: the councils and assemblies of men associating together on principles of law, which are called s.s, concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 1: he convinced the s., civitatis persuasit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. 2. rôpùs publica, or respùblica, rei publicae, f.: the whole constitution of the s. revolutionis, communitati est ratio relatio publicae, Cic. Att. 1, 8: to do one's duty to the s., reipublicae officium præstare, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. 3. regnum: (when governed by a king): pass. 4. impérium: (with regard to the power possessed by the s.): v. KINGDOM, EMPIRE. Pfr.: to take part in the administration of the s., ad rem publicam accedere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: rem publicam attingere, id. Att. 2, 22 rem publican capessere, id. Sest. 6, 14 also, rem publicam administrare, gerere, Cic. to guide the helm of s., gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: to sit at the helm of s., ad gubernacula reip. sedere, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: to desert the helm of s., recedere a gubernacula, id. Fam. 16, 27: abjicere gubernacula, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: to commit the entire management of the s. to any one, permettere omnem rem, alicui, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: to endanger the s., labefactare remp., id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: to the great detriment of the s., pessimo publico, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: a revolution in the s., mutatio rerum, Cic. Att. 8: conversio rerum publicarum, id. Liv. 2, 2, 6: the serious misfortune of the s., gravis casus civitatis, ib.: a s. office, magistratus, ûs, m.: honor, óris, m.: reipublicae munus, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: a minister of s. (under a king), amicus regis, Nep. de Reg. 3, 1: a speech on s. affairs, civili oratio, Cic. Ór. 9, 30: business of the s., négotium, or, publicum negotium, cf. id. Off. 3, 1: s. papers or records, tabulæ publicae, Cic. Liv. 26, 36: literae publicae, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: robes of s., insignia magistratum, Sall. C. 51: insignia dignitatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 51: forensia, Suet. Aug. 73: togæ purpurea (royal), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: a secret of s., aliquid arcani, Liv. 22, 23: mysterium, Cic. Att. 4, 18: s. sacrifices, sacrificia publica, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: or, sacra publica the revenues of the s., vectigalia: fiscus: pecunia vectigalis, Cic. Ver. 1, 35, 89: v. REVENUE. to make the property of the s., público, 1: in publicum aliquid redigere, Liv. 4, 15: v. CONFISCATE: to feast at the cost of the s., de publico convivari, Cic. Ver. 3, 44, 105.

**III. Magnificence, splendour:** magnifica, magnificientia: v. SPLENDOUR, GRANDEUR. **state (n.) to declare:** 1. praedico, I heard Crassus saying that this insult was fastened upon him by Cicero, Crassus audiri praedicantem tantam sibi contumeliam a Cicero impositam esse, Sall. Cat. 49. 2. profiteo, fessus, 2: to st. and publicly declare a thing, profiteri et in medium preferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 2, 23, 76. 3. to s. explicitly, nominatum aliquid indicare, Phil. 15, 14, 15. 4. narrro, i: I will s. at length, narro ordine, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: cf. id. 1, 2, 70. 5. auctor esse (of writers): Fabius R. s.s that a letter was written to Caecina, Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam codicillos,

Tac. A. 13, 20. 6. scribo, psi, ptum, 3 (to s. in writing): it is s.d to us that a great number have met at Rome, scribitur nobis multitudinem Romanum convenisse, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2. cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 48. Phr.: to s. a case, causam explicare, Cic. Ros. Am. 12, 34: to s. a matter at great length, rem pluribus verbis expondere, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15: to s. shortly, breviter expondere, id. Pis. 3, 7 to s. on oath, jurejurando affirmare, Liv. 29, 23: to s. on oath, assévero, i. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 164 Cic.

**stateliness:** superbia, grávitas, lau-

tavia v. GRANDEUR, MAGNIFICENCE.

**stately:** superbus, magnificus, lau-

tus: v. GRAND, HAUGHTY.

**statement:** 1. affirmatio, ónis, f.: on oath is a solemn s., est enim iurandum aff. religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: the most positive s. of the annals, constantissima annalium aff., Plin. 28, 2, 4. 2. expôsito, ónis, f.: a s. of opinion, sententia ex., Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203. 3. prófessio, ónis, f.: (a public s. of property): complete your s., confice professionem, id. Fam. 16, 23.

4. dictum: no one takes much account of my s., nemo meum d. magni facti, Pl. As. 2, 4, 1. 5. libellus (a written s.): Atticus composed a written s., Atticus l. compositus, Cic. Att. 16, 10.

6. testimoniūm: (the s. of witnesses): read the s.s of the witnesses, legitime testimoniūm, id. Mil. 17, 46. Phr.: to make a s. of, profiteri (with acc.): to make a s. before the decemvirs of the amount of his booty, apud decemviro quantum habeat prædicta profiteri, id. Agr. 2, 21, 59: no written s. of anything was made, nihil erat scriptum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67 to make a false s., falsum dicere, scribere v. MIS-STATEMENT. to make a s against any one, deferre aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 33 nonnen aliucius deferre de aliquo, Cic. Ros. Am. 10, 28: to make a s. of debts, conficerre tabulas, id. Rose. Com. 1, 4 according to the s. of Livy, Livio auctore.

**state-paper-office:** 1. tabularium: Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. 29, 2. tabularia: Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29. 3. \*tabularium publicum.

**statesman:** perh. \*is qui rem publicam administrat, qui in rebus publicis versatur, reipublicae peritus, Nep. Cat. 3: a most accomplished s., vir regendae reipublicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: the leading s., principes in republica, id. Fam. 1, 9.

**statesmanship:** civilis scientia, Cic. Invest. 1, 5: civilis prudentialia, id. Rep. 1, 2: rerum civilium cognitio et prudentialia, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: civilitas, tâts, f. Quint. 2, 15, 25.

**statics:** perh. \*ponderum et mensurarum scientia (Ainsw.): \*stâdie, es, f.

**station (subs.):** 1. lôco, 1: to s. the cavalry before the flanks, equites l. pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3. 2. colloco, i: he s.d the legions nearer Armenia, legiones c. propius Armenia, Tac. A. 13, 7. 3. pôno, pôsui, possum, 3: to s. a legion, legionem p., Cœa. B. C. 3, 34. 4. dispôno, pôsui, possum, 3: to s. guards in various places, custodias d., id. 3, 8: to s. horses in relays, equos d., Liv. 37, 7 to s. guards all round the senate, armorum corona senatum separe, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112.

**stationary:** 1. stâbilis, e. a. s. battle, s. proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: to remain with s. foot, when the other flies, quae maneat stabili, quum fugit illa, pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 29. 2. immotus:

*Ceres remained s. many days.* Ceres duravit multis i. diebus. *Ov. F. 4. 505.*  
**3. fixus:** loco: fixus: non se mouens: sedens. Pbr.: to be s., non vestigio moveri. *Liv. 10. 36:* stare in vestigio. *Auct. Her. 3. 15. 26:* stabilem sedere. *Ov. F. 4. 303:* (of disease) consist: we must see whether the disease increases, is s., or subsiding, videndum, morbus an increbat, an consistat, an minuitur. *Cels. 3. 2.*

**stationer:** perh. bibliopola. *Mart. 4. 22:* librarius. *Gell. 5. 4:* Sen. Ben. 7. 6: \*chartopraept. *Cod. Just. 11. 17:* \*chartarius. *Domi. p. 313 l.* a s's shop, perh. taberna chartaria: chartaria officina. *Plin. 18. 10. 19.*

**stationery:** perh. \*res scriptoriae: res chartariae: the whole furniture of poets is s., tota supplex vatum pitorum chartaria est. *Aus. Ep. 10. 40.*

**statistical:** perh. censuialis: \*quod pertinet ad recensionem populi.

**statistics:** perh. census, us, m. Phr.: to collect s. of a population, aetates suboles familiae pecuniasque censere. *Cic. Leg. 3. 3. 7:* the collecting of s., cognitio rerum. *Quint. 2. 18. 1.*

**statuary:** 1. A maker of statues: 1. factor, oris, m.: *Cic. N. D. 1. 29. 81.* 2. statuarius. *Sen. Ep. 88.*

3. artifex, fici, m.: statuaries, artifices corporum. *Cle. Fam. 5. 12. 2:* a statuarium. *Quint. 5. 12. 9.* 4. sculptor (sculptor), oris, m. (worker of anything in stone): *Plin. 35. 5. 2.* Pbr.: to obtain eminence as a s., marmore scalpendo inlaescre. id. 36. 4. r. 5. marmariorius: *Vitr. 7. 6:* Sen. Ep. 88. 6. statuaries: si qui signa fabricantur. *Cic. Off. 1. 41. 16.* II. The art of making statues: 1. ars statuaria, *Plin. 14. 7. 16.* 2. sculptura: (actual working in stone), *Plin. 16. 40. 77.*

**statue:** 1. statua: they throw down a statue which was a very good likeness of that man, s. istius persimilem deturbant. *Cic. Pis. 38. 93:* an equestrian s., statua equestris, id. *Phil. 5. 15. 41:* cf. s. pedestris, ib. 9. 6. 13: a gilded s., s. inaurata, ib. 2. simularium (strictly, image of a god): a s. of a goddess not in human shape, s. deae non effigie humana. *Tac. H. 2. 3.* 3. signum: a bronze, marble, ivory s., aeneum, marmoreum, eburenum, *Cic. Verr. 4. 1:* life-like s.s, spantia signa. *Virg. G. 3. 34.* 4. effigies, ei, f.: a stone s., saxe eff., *Cat. 64. 61.* 5. Imago, ins, f.: he would not allow a s. of himself to be made, non factam i. suam passus est esse. *Cic. Fam. 5. 12:* a bronze s., imago ex aere aliquius, id. *Or. 31. 112.* 6. aës, aeris, n.: to make a bronze s., ducere aera, *Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 240:* to make a bronze s. of any one, ducere aliquem ex aere, *Plin. 7. 37. 38:* to have a s. erected to one in bronze, stare aeneus, *Hor. S. 2. 3. 183.* Pbr.: to have one's s. made, fingi, *Cic. Fam. 5. 12:* to put up a marble s. of any one, facere, or, posse aliquem marmorem, *Virg. E. 7. 35:* Hor. Od. 4. 1. 20: aliquem scalperé, *Plin. 7. 37. 38.*

**statute:** 1. statuaria: I should like to tell me of what s. he was, velim mihi dicas quae s. fuerit, *Cic. Phil. 2. 15. 21:* a moderate s., commoda s., *Pl. Asin. 2. 3. 41:* he was above the ordinary s. fuit s. quae justam excederet. *Suet. Tib. 68:* men of such small s., homines tantulæ s., *Caes. B. G. 2. 30.* 2. status, us, m. (rare): in male poultry a greater s. is wanted, in gallinaceis maribus s. altior queritur, *Col. 8. 2. 9.* Phr.: lofty s., præcérta, fäls, f.: *Cic. Coel. 15. 36:* small s., brévitas, tatis, f.: *Caes. B. G. 2. 30.*

**statutable:** légitimus: that was the s. day for the comitia to be held, dies erat l. comitiis habebant, *Cic. Verr. 2. 52. 129:* the s. age for being a candidate for the aedileship, actas l. ad pendum aedilitatem, *Liv. 25. 2:* v. LEGAL

**statute:** lex: constitutum: constitutio: v. LAW.

**statute-book:** perh. 1. tabulae in quibus leges inscribuntur: cf. *Plin. 34. 9. 21.* 2. codex, icis, m. Pbr.: to compile a s., jura literis mandare. cf. *Cic. Phil. 2. 41. 105.*

**stave (subs.):** 1. Thin plank of a case: dolli lamina, *Plin. 18. 26. 64.* 2. Lines between which music is written: perh. \*lineae quibus musici numeri notantur.

**stave in (v.):** perrumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3. perlango, frégi, fractum, 3: v. BURST.

— off: arco, ui, b: mōtor, atus, t: probhito, ui, itum, 2. v. PUT OFF, DELAY.

**stay (subs.):** 1. A prop: cōlūmen, firmāmentum: adūnīculūm, v. PROR, SUPPORT. Fig.: 1. cōlūmen, inis the s. of the family, c. familiæ, *Ter. Phorm. 2. 1. 57:* the s. of the republic, c. reipublicæ, *Cic. Sext. 8. 19.* 2. præsidium, chastity's strongest s., fortissimum p. pudoris, id. *Sull. 28. 77.*

3. subsidium, to provide a s. for one's old age, s. parare senectuti, id. Att. 1. 10: the s. of the republic, s. reipublicæ, id. *Planc. 9. 23.* 4. admīnūlūm: that it would be the s. of his old age, id. senectuti suea a. fore, *Liv. 10. 22.* II. An abiding: 1. mansio, onis, f.: he consults me as to your s. or departure, de tua in, aut dissēctione communicat, *Cic. Fam. 4. 2.*

2. commoratio, onis, f.: the beauty of that place is worthy of a lengthened s., not a mere halt, amonitias illa commoratio non devorsiter est, id. 6. 19: to make a very long s. with a man, apud aliquem diutissime commorari, id. *Manil. 5. 13:* to make a s. of three days, triduum commorari, id. *Fam. 3. 5:* v. VISIT.

III. Hindrance: móra: v. HINDRANCE.

**stay (v.):** A. Intrans.: to continue in a place: 1. māneō, nsi, nsum, 2: whether they s. or set forth, seu maneōne se proficiscantur, *Caes. B. G. 5. 30:* to s. at home, domi in, ib. 4. r. 2. móror, atus, i: you s'd at Brundusium, Brundusii moratus es, *Cic. Fam. 15. 17.*

3. commōrator, atus, i: I s'd at Ephesus, Ephesi commoratus sum, ib. 3. 5: to s. at Pelorum, ad Pelorum id. *Vert. 5. 36. 95.* Pbr.: the senators are not accustomed to s. away, senatores deesse non solent, id. *Phil. 1. 5. 12:* to s. in camp, tenere se in castris, *Liv. 2. 45.* B. Trans.: to delay, obstruct, stop: móror, atus: démōrator, 1. dēmōne, 2: v. DELAY, STOP.

— by: be faithful to: v. STAND BY.

— for: 1. māneō: to s. for the coming of the enemy, hostium adventum in, *Liv. 42. 66:* to s. for any one, aliquem in, *Ter. Ph. 3. 1. 16.* 2. oppērior, pēritus and pertus, 4; go indoors and s. for me there, abi intro; ibi me operire, id. *Andr. 3. 2. 42.* 3. expecto: 1: to s. for the storm to pass over, transitum tempestatis, e, *Cic. Att. 2. 21:* v. WAIT.

— with: to s. with a man, apud aliquem manere, *Cic. Att. 4. 18:* apud aliquem commorari, id. *Manil. 5. 13:* cum aliquo morari, *Sen. Ep. 32.*

**stays:** perh. strōphium, i. n.: cf. *Cat. 64. 65:* mānīlārium, cf. *Mart. 14. 66:* a s.-lace, perh. \*figāmēn strōphii.

**stead:** in: v. INSTEAD OF.

**steadfast:** firmus: constans: stābilis: fidus v. FIRM, TRUE.

**steadfastness:** stābilitas: constāntia: firmitudo animi: v. FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY.

**steadfastly:** constanter: fidelliter: v. FIRMLY.

**steadily:** 1. firmē: s. to maintain one's own convictions, assensu suos firme sustinere, *Cic. Plin. 3. 9. 31:* to assert a thing most s., firmissime assertare aliquid, id. *Att. 10. 14.* 2. firmiter: to stand one's ground s., f. insister, *Caes. B. G. 4. 26:* or expr. by circum. *to wolk s.* \*firmo gressu inciderē.

3. constanter: to hold one's ground s., suo statu manere: *Cic. Univ. 1:* to persist vry s. in a lie, constansissime ementiri, *Petr. 82.* Pbr.: to s. on the move, continenter labi, *Cic. Acad. 1. 8. 31.*

**steadiness:** I. L. t.: stābilitas, tātis, f.: they combine the s. of infantry, with the easy movements of cavalry, mobilitatem equitum s. pedūlūm præstant, *Caes. B. G. 4. 33.* II. Met.

I. constāntia: s. of character, c. morum, Tac. H. 3. 26. Join. firmitas et constāntia, *Cic. Fam. 9. 11.* 2. grā vitas, tātis, f.: to live with s., cum gravitate et constāntia vivere, *Cic. Off. 1. 21. 72.* 3. stābilitas: let us judge with s. and consistency, stabilitate et constāntia judicemus (opp. to ardore quodam amoris), *ib. 1. 15. 47.* 4. sérvitatis, f.: the greatest s. of character is joined with the greatest refinement, summa s. summa cum humilitate juvitar, *id. Fam. 12. 27.*

**steady:** I. Lit: unshaken: firmus: immotus: stābilis. v. FIEM, IMMOVABLE.

II. Met.: 1. sēverus: to bad a s. life, severus esse vita, *Cic. Brut. 31. 117.* 2. grāvis, e a man of most s. character, homo gravissimus (opp. to levis), *id. Rose. C. 16. 49.* 3. frugil, indect: men of very s. and sober character, homines frumenti s. et sobrii, *id. Ver. 3. 27. 67.* Pbr.: to go at s. pace, lenite gradiri, *Ov. M. 11. 179:* modico gradu ire (opp. to festinare currere), *Pl. Poen. 3. 1. 19:* the hill sloped down to the river with a s. decline, collis aqua iter declivis ad flumen vergebat, *Caes. B. G. 2. 18.*

**steak:** 1. offa: *Pl. Mil. 3. 1. 163.*

2. óf-fa (dimin. of foregoing), s.s cooked on an emergency, subtiae o., Mart. 12. 48. 17: a beef-s., o. bubula, Prud. perist. 14. 382. 3. frustum (lit. a piece or bit of food): to cut up into s.s, in frusta secare, cf. *Virg. Aen. 1. 212.* 4. beef-s., carnes bovillæ, Theod. Prise. 1. 7. 5. præcūsion: Naev. in Non. 151. 2.

**steal:** I. Intrans.: furtum facere, *Pl. Rud. 4. 3. 21.* Phr.: to be accused of sing, furti reum esse, *Quint. 4. 2. 51:* to be caught in the act of sing, furtio comprehendit, *Caes. B. G. 6. 15:* given to sing, furtificus (comic), *Pl. Epid. 1. 1. 10.* II. Trans.

1. fūrōr, atus, i: to s. a thing, aliquid f. (opp. to eripere), *Cic. Off. 2. 11. 40.* 2. surripio, ni, reptum, 2: to s. his napkin from the praetor, s. mappam praetori, *Mart. 12. 19. 10:* to s. (plagiari) a great deal from Naevius, multa a Naevio s., *Cic. Brut. 14. 76.* Fig.: you stole away from me, surripisti te mibi, *Pl. Men. 3. 2. 26.* 3. subdūco, xi, etum, 3: to s. a ring from a man, alieui s. anulum, *Pl. Curc. 2. 3. 81:* he laments that his travelling money has been stolen, subducta viatica plorat, *Hor. Ep. 1. 17. 54.* Fig.: he s.s away from the company, de circulo se s., Cic. Q. Fr. 3. 4. 4. intercipio, cōpī, cōceptu, i: to s. a thing from any one, i. aliquid alieui, *Ov. Pont. 4. 7. 25:* he stole (plagiari) the book before it was published, librum nondum editum intercipit, *Suet. Gr. 3.* 5. avertō, ti, sum, 3: to s. corn from the stat., frumentum a Rep. a., *Cic. Verr. 3. 69. 163:* *Virg. Cat.* Phr.: stolen goods, res furtivæ, *Quint. 5. 13. 49:* furti, Cic. Verr. 2. 70. 171: an action brought against one for offering stolen goods for sale, actio oblati, *Gell. 2. 11. 10.* v. Dict. Ant. s. v. furtum.

**steal over:** 1. subrep̄o, psi, ptum, 3: sleep ss over his eyes, furtim subrepi ocellis quies, *Ov. F. 3. 19.* 2. subeo, ii, itum, 4: the fascination of idleness ss over one, subit inertiae dulcedo, *Tac. Agr. 3.*

— up: irrēpo: v. CREEP.

**stealing:** furtum: v. THEFT, ROBBERY.

**stealth:** I. Stealing: furtum:

II. Secret act; by stealth. 1. fortini: to bury gold by s., aurum defossa furtim depone terra, *Hor. S. 1. 1. 42.* 2. fortive: favours granted by s., data f. munera, *Ov. Am. 2. 5. 6.* 3. furto: they desire to bring forth by s., parere furo cupiunt, *Plin. 8. 795.*

30, 46. **4.** clam: *to lead out the army from camp by s., clam ex castris exercitum educere*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. **5.** clanculum: *I left my legion by s., clanculum abil a legione*, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 25.

**6.** astu: *tricks are no tricks unless you practise them by s., dol non sunt dol nisi astu colas*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30.

stealthily: *stealth, by.*

stealthy: *1. furtivus: a s. journey through Italy, ita per Italianum, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: 2. a s. embrace, furtivus amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171. 2. tectus (hidden): a more concealed and s. lust, occultior et teuctor cupiditas, Cic. Ann. 36, 104. 3. clandestinus: he got possession of the city by effecting a s. entrance, clandestine introitum urbem portutus est, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81. Phr.: to walk on tiptoe with s. tread, suspenso gradu placide ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28.*

steam (subs.): aquae vapor, öris, m.: the s. caused by the sun to rise from land and water, aquarum vapores a sole ex agri et aquis excitati, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: a s.-pipe, vaporarium, id. q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: a s.-bath, balnearium vaporatio, Plin. 28, 6, 18: \*balnum vaporosum: furnaces emitting s., fornaces vaporiferi, Stat. S. I. 3, 45: a s.-boat, \*navis vapore impulsu: navis vaporaria: a s.-engine, \*machina vi vaporis moto or agitata: \*machinatio vaporaria.

steam (v.): **1. A.** Intrans.: to emit steam: **1.** väpöri, B. Trans.: to fill with s.: väpöri, i: to s. the eyes with anything, oculos v. aliquo, Plin. 28, 11, 47. Phr.: the ship s.s. into harbour, \*navis vapore impulsu portum tenet.

steam-boat, steam-engine: v. steam (subs.).

steed: equus bellator: v. HORSE.

steel (subs.): **1.** Prepared iron: chalybs, ypsilon, m.: wound-dealing s., c. vulnificus, Virg. Aen. 8, 446. **2.** ferrum: v. IRON. **III.** Steel for striking a light: clavus, i: flints struck by the or another stone emit a spark, pyritae clavo vel alio lapide percussi scintillam edunt, Plin. 36, 19, 30. **III.** Fig.: used as equivalent to sword: to die by s., ferro necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: or, war: to decide by s. and not by gold, ferro non auro cernere, Eun. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: v. WAR, SWORD.

steel (v.): to harden: dure: firmo: confirmo: v. HARDEN. Phr.: to s. one's heart, gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614: let us s. ourselves for these three days, obdurate hoc triduum, Cic. Att. 12, 3: we have become s.d. to such things, ad ista obdurnimus, ib. 13, 2: to s. oneself against fortune, contra fortunam obdurescere, id. Tusc. 1, 28. Join: obduresco et percallo: cf. id. Mil. 28, 76: v. HAREN, STRENGTHEN.

steel-yard: statéra: cf. Suet. Vesp. 25.

steep (subs.): arduum: praeceps, n.: v. HILL, PRECIPICE.

steep (adj.): **1.** arduus: a s. ascent, a. ascensio, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. **2.** praeceptor: a s. and rugged hill, p. atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24. **3.** praecipex, cipitif: a s. road, p. via, Cic. Fl. 42, 105. Join: declivis et praecipes (sc. locus), Caes. B. G. 4, 33.

**4.** derupitus: s. banks, d. ripae, Liv. 37, 39. Join: arduus et derupitus (sc. collis), Tac. A. 2, 80. **5.** praecisus: a s. path, p. iter, Sall. J. 92. **6.** rectus: s. rocks, recta saxa, Liv. 21, 36. **7.** adrectus: the greater part of the Alps were steeper, plerique Alpium adrectiora erant, ib. 35.

steep (v.): mädfäcio: v. SOAK.

steeple: turris, is, f.: v. TOWER: a church s., \*turris aedi sacre adjecta.

steeple-chase: certamine equorum, cursus equorum: v. RACE.

steeply: praerupte: v. PRECIPITOUSLY.

steepness: arduitas, tatis, f.: the s. of the mountains, montium a., Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3. Better expr. by periph. with aij: the s. of the mountains makes the journey difficult, \*ardui et abrupti montes iter difficilius reddunt; the s. of the place, \*praeceps natura loci.

steer (subs.): jucvens: Virg. G. 3, 169.

steer (v.): **1.** guberno, i: they contended as to which of them should s., certabant quis eorum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87. **2.** rēgo, xi, et, cum, 3: on hand s.s. the ship, manus tua regit (navem), Luer. 4, 904: cf. Tac. Agr. 28. **3.** dirigo, rex, rectum, 3: he s'd in that direction, eo direxit navem, Nep. Chab. 4. Phr.: to s. in a straight course, cursum tenere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: he s.s. too close to the rocks, proram ad saxa subgerit interior, Virg. Aen. 5, 202. Fig.: to s. clear of popular odium, invidiam declinare, Tac. H. 4, 41: to s. a straight course, rectam tenere, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: to s. a middle course, medius esse, id. Att. 10, 8.

steerage: **I.** The act of steering: v. STEERING. **II.** The hinder part of a vessel: puppis, is, f.: v. STERN.

steering: gubernatio, onis, f.: the ship is capsized by carelessness in the s. itself, in ipsa gubernatione negligenter navis evertitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: expr. by, ari gubernatoris, cf. Cic. ib.

Phr.: in s. it makes no difference in what the mistake consists, in gubernando nihil interest quo in genere peccetur, ib.: it is equally bad sing. gubernator aequo peccat, ib.

steerer, steersman: **1.** gubernator, öris, m.: the s. sits in the stern, g. sedet in puppi, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. **2.** rector, öris, m.: Virg. Aen. 5, 161. Phr.: the ship has a most skilful s., navis scientissima gubernatore uititur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.

stem (subs.): **I.** Of a tree: truncus: trees which have neither s. nor boughs, arbore in quibus non t., non ram sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: v. TRUNK. **II.** Of a plant: v. STALK. **III.** Prow of a ship: prora: v. PROW.

stem (v.): **I.** Lit.: to make way against a current: expr. by circumf.: he scarce forces his boat to s. the stream, adverso vix flumine lebumb subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201: the boats appear to be

sing. the waves, navigis obnitrid mudis videntur, Luer. 4, 439. **II.** Fig.: to resist: **1.** obnitrid, nixus, 3: nor did the general even try to s. the tide of reverses, ne duxi quidem obnitrid adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11. **2.** obsto, stiti, stitum, 3: no power can s. the tide of popular indignation, multorum odii nulla opes possunt obsistere, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 33: v. OPPOSE, RESIST.

stench: foetor: gravis ödor: v. STINK.

stenographist: notarius: actuarius: v. SHORT-HAND WRITER.

stenography: notae: v. SHORT-HAND.

step (subs.): **I.** A pace: 1. gradius, us, m.: to recall a s., g. revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: he led his line at a quick s. against the enemy, aciem pleno g. in bostem inducit, Liv. 4, 32: to depart s. by s. from virtute, gradu a virtute desiscere, Vell. I, 2, 2. gressus, os, m.: he turns his s.s. to the walls, gressum ad moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 1, 410. **3.** vestigium (a foot-s.): Liv. 9, 45: to remove a s. from Hannibal's side, vestigium abscedere ab Hannibale, id. 27, 4.

**4.** passus, us, m.: to walk with leisurely s.s., lentis p. spatiali, Ov. M. 2, 572. Phr.: to trace any one's s.s., vestigium odorari ingressus aliquicis, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: to follow in a father's s.s.: vestigium in gradis patris, id. Rep. 6, 24: s. by s. pedentem, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. Join: pedentem et gradatim, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: also, minutatim et gradatim, id. Acad. 2, 16, 491. Phr.: he passed from the oedileship to the censorship at one s., ex adilitate gradum ad censuram fecit,

Live. 27, 6: this is a s. towards my return, hic gradus mei initia rego, est, Cic. Att. 7, 23: to quicker one's s.s., gradum celare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: to take long s.s., ingenti passu gradiri, Ov. M. 13, 776.

**II.** A round in a ladder: gradus, s., a flight of s.s., scalae: v. STAIR. **III.** Fig.: a measure, plan: ratio, consilium: v. MEASURE. Phr.: I took s.s. to save Marius from a fine, ut multa Mario depelleretur a me inita ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20: to take the first s., incipere: v. BEGIN: what s.s. shall I take? quam insistam viam? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3: he did not advance a single s., cubitum nullum processit, Cic. Att. 13, 12: to make a false s., prave insister, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 34: this seems to me a false s., hoc mihi videtur factum prave, ib., 4, 24.

step (v.): **1.** gradior, gressus, 3: if you were to s. as long as you talk, si graderet tantum, quantum loquere, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 138. **2.** ingredior, gressus, 3: to s. proudly, altum ingredior, Virg. G. 3, 76. **3.** incedo, cessi, cessum, 3: they s. proudly along, incendit magnifice, Sall. J. 31. Phr.: to s. with a high action (of a horse), gressus glomerare superbos, Virg. G. 3, 117: to s. into the place of another, in aliquo locum succedere, Cic. Phil. 2, 52, 62: to s. back, gradum redire, Petr. 130: to s. out quickly, addere gradum, Liv. 26, 9: to s. aside, de via secedere, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2.

step-brother: vitri ci filius (step-father's son): Cic. novercae filius (step-mother's son): Cic.

—daughter: privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

—father: vitricus: Cic.

—mother: noverca: Cic. Clu. 70, 199: the ill-feeling of a s., novercalia odia, Tac. An. 12, 2. Met.: an unnatural parent: we cannot decide whether nature has proved a kindly parent or a harsh s. to man, non est satis aestumar pars melior homini an tristior noverca fuerit natura, Plin. 7, 1, 1.

steppe: \*planities arida et vasta: v. PLAIN, HEATH.

stepson: privignus: Cic. Clu. 66, 188.

stereotype: \*formae literarum fixae: \*stereotypus: Fig.: s.d. phrases, loci communes: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

sterile: **I.** Unfruitful, unproductive: **1.** sterilitas, e: s. lands, s. agri, Virg. G. 1, 84: a s. hexfer (barren), vacca s., id. Aen. 6, 251. **2.** infecundus (rare): self-sown plants are s., quae sponte sua se tollunt, infecunda surgunt, id. G. 2, 48: land s. in trees, ares inf. arbore, Sall. J. 17. **II.** Useless: steriliis: inutiles: v. USELESS, UNPROFITABLE.

sterility: **I.** sterilitas, tais, f.: the s. of the lands, s. agrorum, Cic. Div. I, 57, 131: s. of women, s. mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27. **2.** infecunditas, tatis: i. terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: i. apium (s. of bees), Plin. 11, 16, 16.

sterling (subs.): standard English money: \*numus (nummus) publicae notae: \*numus (nummus) anglicana nota publice impressus.

sterling (adj.): verus: bonus: integer: v. GENUINE, TRUE: s. coin, v. SUPR.

stern (subs.): **I.** Hardier part of a ship: puppis, is, f.: Cic. Att. 13, 21: a wind rising a.s., ventus surges a puppi, Virg. Aen. 3, 130. **II.** Hardier part of anything: puppis (comic): cf. Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 69: tergum: v. BACK.

stern (adj.): **1.** durus: he is of a s. and inexorable disposition, ingenio est duro et inexorabilis, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: a judge, d. index: Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62.

**2.** austerus: austero more (in a s. manner), opp. to remisse ac leniter: cf. id. Coel. 14. Also, severus; tristis; asper; atroc; torvus: v. HARSH, SEVERE.

sternly: durè or duriter: severè: atrociter: v. HARSHLY, SEVERELY. Phr.: you have acted s., duriter factum est a vobis, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28: to look s., torva tueri, Virg. G. 6, 467.

**sternness:** 1. sévéritas, tátis, f. Join: tristitia et s. (*gloominess and s.*), cf. Cic. Am. 18: *s. of the law courts*, s. judiciorum (opp. to lenitas et misericordia), cf. id. Sull. 33, 92. 2. atrititas, tátis, f.: *s. of character*, a. morum, Tac. A. 4, 13; v. SEVERITY, HARSHNESS.

**stethoscope:** \*stéthoscópium.

**stew (subs.):** 1. *Stewed meat*: perh. \*carnes enim condimentis cluxae: \*carnes jurellatae, cf. Cels. 2, 18. II. *A brothel*: lustra, orum: lupanar: stábulum: fornix v. BROTHEL. III. *A fish-pond*: 1. piscina: Cic. Paral. 5, 2. vivárium (late Lat. cf. Gell. 2, 20): *stew-ponds for eels*, vivaria inveniarum, Plin. 9, 55, 81. IV. Fig.: *a disturbed state of mind*: *to be in a great s.*, turbidus esse animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: *to get into a great s.*, in summas angustias adiuci, Cic. Quint. 5: *v. EXCITEMENT, PERPLEXITY*.

**stew (v.):** 1. cōquere, xi, cūtum, 3: to s. in a cauldron, aere coquere, Ov. M. 4, 505. 2. mélio, 1: Apic. 2, 1. Phr.: *to mix s.'d meat with roast*, assis miscere elixa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 74.

**steward:** 1. administrátor (general term); Cic. 2. procurátor: *to give any order to the s.*, mandare aliquid procuratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. 3. villicus (*a bailiff*): v. BAILIFF.

**stewardship:** 1. administratió: Cl. 2. procurátor: Cic.

**stewpan:** authepsa: Cic. Rose Amer. 46, 133.

**stick (subs.):** 1. báculum (and baculum): *leaning upon a s.*, incumbens baculo, Ov. F. 1, 177: *a little s.*, báculum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. 2. clávia: *Join*: clavis et fusibus male multatuli (*badly mauled with s.s and cudgels*), id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: v. STAFF, CUDGEL. *A candle-s.*, scápulas: Plin. 34, 3, 6: *a s. of sealing wax*, \*scapus cerac.

**stick (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. figo, xi, xim, 3: *to s. a javelin into one*, hinc aliquem telo, Virg. Aen. 10, 382. 2. infigo: *to s. a sword into an enemy's breast*, gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: v. TEANNSIX, THURSE.

B. Intrans.: 1. Lit.: 1. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2: *the chariots were s.ing in the mud*, currus illuviae haerabant, Curt. 8, 4: *to s. on a horse*, h. in equo, Cis. Deiot. 10, 28. 2. infigor, fixus, 3: *the arrow s. fast in the tree*, infixus arbore sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. 3. hasito, 1: *s. fast in a marsh*, in palude h., Caes. B. G. 7, 19. 4. adhaereo, 2: *s. to*, cf. Virg. G. 3, 443. 5. adharesco, haesi, haesum, 1: *the javelin s.s to the tower*, ad turrim tragula a., Caes. B. G. 5, 46. II. Fig.: *to come to a stand-still*: 1. haereo, 2: *to s. in a speech*, loquendo b., Quint. 12, 1, 29: *I am stuck*, haereo, Pl. Capl. 3, 3, 17. 2. haesito, 1: *to s. in the mud*, h. in luto, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

— at: *to s. at nothing*, nihil non audere: v. STAND AT.

— by: v. STAND BY.

— in front: praefigo, 3: *the bank had been fortified by s.ing stakes in front*, ripa erat sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18.

— on: *he s. the head on his spear*, praefixit capit hasta, Suet. Caes. 85.

— to: Fig.: *he s.s to justice*, justitiae adhaerescit, Cic. Off. 1, 24: *the name s.s to him*, illi cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: *to s. to the truth*, in veritate manere, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: *if they would s. by their agreement*, si in eo manerent, quod convenientiss, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: v. STAND BY.

— up: *to s. up a notice (of sale*, etc.), tabulam figure, cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97. Fig.: *stuck up*, insolens, superbus: v. CONCEITED.

**stickler:** expr. by circuml., with wrb or alz: *he was a great s. for the honour and dignity of the state*, dignitatem et decus civitatis sustinebat, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: *a great s. for his own reputation*, curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20.

**sticky:** 1. ténax, ácis: *s. honey-*

combs, t. cerea, Virg. G. 4, 161. 2. lentus: *glue more s. than pitch*, glutene lentis, ib. 41. 3. glütinósus (late): Cels. 6, 7, 5. 4. viscósus (late): Pall. 1, 14.

**stiff:** 1. Rigid: 1. rigidus.

s. oaks, r. querus, Virg. E. 6, 28. 2. rigens, nits: *the earth s. with frost*, tellus bruma r., Petr. 12, 25. 3. rigoritús (late): s. vine layers, r. traduces, Plin. 17, 25, 35. Pbr.: a s. neck (medical), dolor inflexibilis (opisthotonus), id. 28, 12, 52.

II. Fig.: *formal, starched*: rigidus, horridus, difficilis: (s. and formal with his equals, inter pares difficilis), Tac. A. 11, Agr. 21: durus, arrágans: v. FORMAL. Pbr.: *to walk with a s. deportment*, cervice rigida et obstipa incedere, Suet. Tib. 68: *assuming a s. demeanour*, in arrogantiū compitus, Tac. Agr. 42.

**stiffer:** 1. To become hard: rigeo, rigesco (poet.), obfúresco: crescere (of liquids, cf. Virg. G. 3, 463): v. HARDEN.

II. To make stiff: 1. rigidum facere vel praebere.

2. duro, 1 (rare): 3. ámýlo, 1 (to s. with starch): v. STARCH.

**stiffly:** 1. Lit.: rigidē, dūre.

II. Fig.: *in a s. formal manner*, dūre, arrágans. Expr. by circ. with adj.: v. STIFF.

**stiff-necked:** obstinátus: immotus: pertinax: v. OBSTINATE.

**stiffness:** 1. Lit.: 1. rigor, óris, m.: s. of the neck, cervicis r., Plin. 28, 12, 22: s. of expression (in portraits), vultus r., id. 35, 9, 35. 2. firmitas, tátis, f. (*in a good sense*): the s. of the wood resists the blow, ictum f. materiae sustinet, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. II. Fig.: s. of manner, etc.: 1. rigor: old-fashioned s., antiquis r., Tac. H. 1, 18. 2. arrágantia: he had got rid of all harshness and stiffness, (tristitia et arr. exerat, id. Agr. 9). Phr.: he had no official s. about him, nulla erat potestatis persona, ib.

**stifle:** 1. To kill by stopping the breath: 1. suffoco, 1: *to be s.d by being embalmed in honey*, in melite suffocari, Lucre. 3, 904: *to s. the sound of the voice*, vocem s., Quint. 11, 3, 51.

2. strangulo: *the heat and smoke*

*s.s one, vapor et fumus s.*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: *the swelling of the jaws s.s the voice*, fauces tumentes s. vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20. 3. várópro, 1 (*to s. with fumes*): Plin. 20, 4, 32. 4. obstruere spiritum oris, Virg. G. 4, 300. Phr.: a s.ing holus, locus torridus et vapores plenus, Liv. 5, 48. II. Fig.: *to suppress, destroy*: 1. abóleo, évi (ui), itum, 2: *to s. the voice of the R. people and the conscience of mankind*, vocem P. R. et conscientiam humani generis ab, Tac. Agr. 2. 2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *s. genus and its pursuits*, ingena et studia opp., ib. 3. 3. extinguo, nx, nctum, 3: *they say that truth is too often obscured never wholly s.d, veritatem laborare nimis saepe aiunt extingui nunquam*, Liv. 22, 39. John: *extinguere et opprimere*, Cic. Rose. Am. 13, 36. Pbr.: *to s. the pursuit of eloquence*, in silentium agere studia foris, Tac. Agr. 39: *to s. one's feelings*, se reprimere, Ter. Hea. 1, 1, 58: *s. f. free inquiry*, perh. \*coercere libertatem philosophiae.

**stifling (subs.):** 1. A choking:

v. CHOKING, SUFFOCATION.

II. Fig.: *extinction, repression*.

**stigma:** 1. stigma (prop. the branding of a slave), atis, n.: *to fix an indelible s. on any one*, perpetua stigmata allicui imponere, Suet. Caes. 73.

2. nota: *a disgraceful s. upon*

*those times*, turpis n. illorum temporum, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: *to brand any one with a s.*, allicui murere notam, id. Sull. 31: v. STAIN, DISGRACE.

**stigmatize:** 1. describo, psí, ptum, 3: *to s. a man as a thief and assassin*, d. aliquem latronem ac sicarium, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: cum contumelia de-

scribere aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.

2. acciūo, 1: *to s. the illness of the young men*, acc. inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58, 245. 3. nótio, i (prop. of the censor's mark): *to s. the action not the man*, rem non hominem in, id. Mil. 11, 31. ignominia notare, id. Phil. 7, 8, 23: *a passion that deserves to be s.d*, amor dignus notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24.

**stile:** perh. scalae humiles: \*scalae quae per aegorē feruntur. A turn-s, \*septum versatile.

**stiletto:** sica, puglio: v. DAGGER.

**still (subs.):** perl., *officina hordi fermento corrumpendi*.

**still (adj.):** Without motion or disturbance:

1. immotus: Ov. F. 4, 505: *a s. calm day*, serenus et immotus dies, Tac. H. 1, 86.

2. quietus: *the s. air*, aer q., Virg. Aen. 5, 216.

3. silens, nits: *a s. night*, s. noct, Ov. M. 4, 84.

4. tranquillus: *a sea naturally*

*s. mare natura sua*, L. Cluent. 49, 138.

5. pacíatus: *a s. sea, mare p. Ior.*

Od. 4, 5, 19. 6. CALM, QUIET. Pbr.: *the sea is s.*, silet aquor, Virg. E. 9, 57: *everything is s. around*, silent late loca, id. Aen. 9, 190: *the waves are s.*, querint aquor, ib. 7, 6: *when the waves grew s.*, sedatis fluctibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: *all is s. and quiet*, otium et silentium est, Ter. Hea. prol. 2, 43: *the winds grew s.*, venti posuere, Virg. Aen. 7, 27.

**still (n.):** 1. sédio, 1: *to s. a tumult*, s. tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: *the tempest is s.d*, tempestas sedatur, Cic. Ver. 1, 18, 46.

2. plácio, 1: *to s. the waves*, aquora pl., Ov. M. 11, 432.

3. séreno, 1: *to s. a tempest*, tempestatum s., Virg. Aen. 1, 235.

4. tranquillum transferre (sc. sedationem), Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 16: v. ALLAY, PACIFY, QUIET.

**still (adv.):** 1. Nevertheless: nihilominus, attāmen, verūtamen, séd tamen: v. NEVERTHELESS.

II. Besides: 1. étiam: *I have one request*

*s. to make to you*, unum etiam vos oro, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: *but there is s. something that I should wish you to be informed about*, sed etiam est vos quod monitos voluerim, Pl. Capt. prol. 53.

2. adhuc: *I will add one circumstance s., unam rem adhuc adjaciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8.*

3. amplius, insúper, prætérē: v. BESIDES.

III. Joined with comparatives:

1. étiam: s. greater differences, majores etiam varietates,

Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: *is there anything more s.?* an quid est etiam amplius?

Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22. 2. adhuc (rare in this sense): *this embassy is s. milder in expression*, haec legatio adhuc lenior est, Liv. 21, 18: cf. Tac. G. 19, 3.

jam: *to speak at s. greater length*, jam plura dicere, Cic. Manil. 9, 24,

mágiis: s. more sweet, magis est dulciss,

Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22. Phr. *nature has given man still more in that she has assigned him reason also*, natura dedit homini hoc amplius quod addidit rationem, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: *this concerns me*, and you much more s., illud ad me ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 52, 139: *a s. longer distance off*, longius etiam, id. Fam. 4, 1: *you are 60 years old or s. more than that*, annos LX, natus es aut plus eo, Ter. Heant. 1, 1, 11: *how much longer s.?* quamdis etiam? Cic. Cat. 1, 1.

IV. Always:

semper, usque, in aeternum, aeternum

(poet.): v. ALWAYS, EVER.

V. Up to this or that time:

1. étiam: *while he was s. in bed*, quoniam iste etiam cibaret, Cic. Ver. 3, 23, 56: s. trembling,

etiam tremens, Virg. G. 3, 189.

2. etiam-nunc and (more freq.) etiam-nunc (both of present and past time): *I am s.*

*s. speaking of the subject matter of an oration*, de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, Cic. Or. 34, 119: cf. Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14: *you said that there was s. something in your way*, dixisti paulum tibi etiam nunc morae esse, Cic.

Cat. 1, 4, 9.

3. adhuc: *he found him s. in a state of doubt*, consecutus est adhuc fluctuantem animo, Liv. 33,



tiones m., Tac. H. 4, 68. **5.** arrigo, exi, ectum, s.; *Marius had s.'d them up with his speech, eos oratione Marius rexerat.* Sall. J. 84: v. EXCITE, AROUSE.

**B.** *Intrans.*: móveri, se móvere; v. MOVE. Phr.: *he did not s. a step from his own house, pedem non extulit domo sua.* Cic. Att. 6, 8.

**stirring** (*adj.*): **I.** Active, busy: sedūns, návus, impiger, óperosus, inquietus; **v.** BUSY, RESTLING. **II.** Exciting, full of commotion: a seditious and a life, seditionis ac tumultuosa vita. Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: *never has the state of Britain been more s., non alias exercitior fuit Britannia.* Tac. Agr. 5: *a s. speech*, \*oratio ad movendos animos apta.

**stirrup**: the earliest word used to designate s. is \*scála, though even this is very late Latinity. \*Stapes, \*stapla, \*stapedium, \*stapedia, are only found in some very late inscriptions, and have no classical authority: v. DUCANGE.

**stitch** (*subs.*): **I.** A pass of the needle: *tractus acis* to work with a fancy s., acupingere, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

**II.** Meton.: a s. in the side, subtí laterum dolores, Plin. 34, 15, 44.

**stitch** (*v.*): **1.** suo, sui, sútum, s.; hives s'd together with hollow corks, corrictibus sutu cavatis alvearia, Virg. G. 4, 33. **2.** consuo (rare), s: to s. up a tunic, tunicae cons, Varr. L. 9, 47, 147.

**stiver**: used for a coin of very small value: (vialis) as: Hor. S. 1, 1, 41. Phr.: not to abate one s., \*de summa ne minima quidem partem decedere velle.

**stoot**: \*Mustela erminea: Linn. stoccado: v. STOCKADE.

**stock** (*subs.*): **I.** Main body of a tree: s. stíps, pis, f: v. TRUNK.

**2.** rare in this sense, caudex, ictis, m.: Plin. 16, 30, 53. (Caudex usu, denotes a mere dry stump or log: as also does stipes). **II.** Fig.: applied to a person very dull and senseless: I. stipes, itis, m.: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. **2.** caudex: ib., 3, truncis. Cic. N.D. 1, 30, 84. **III.** Origin, lineage: I. stíps: Cie. Virg.: v. LINEAGE. **2.** génus: v. RACE. See also ORIGIN, RANK, FAMILY.

**IV.** Supply: copia: accumulated s., antecoveta c., Inv. 5, 13: v. SUPPLY, QUANTITY. Phr.: to have a good s. of anything, abundare aliquo re, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: *to have a good s. of everything, omnibus rebus instrumentum esse*, id. Man. 8, 20: v. FURNISH. **V.** Esp. the capital and implements employed in working a business: Instruméntum (which however can scarcely include actual money): to maintain farms with large outlay and large s., aratoe magna impensa, magno i. tueri, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: cf. Auct. pro dom. 20, 62, 1. villa (i.e. implements of husbandry): Varr. R.R. 1, 17. To include the notion of goods in hand, instrumentum ac merces: v. MERCHANTIZE. **VI.** Cattle: **1.** res pecunia: a large amount of s., res p. ampla, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: Scrit. R. R. **2.** pécus, óris, n.: v. CATTLE. (Pecunia also occurs absol. = s.-farming, cattle-breeding). **VII.** Capital invested: use pécuniae; s. of all kinds are low, jacent pretia pecuniarum collocatarum omnium; cf. Cic. R. Com. 12 (quoniam jacent pretia prædorum). **VIII.** The wooden part of a tool: use lignum.

**stock** (*v.*): **I.** To provide with: instru, s.; v. TO FURNISH, PROVIDE.

**II.** Esp. to furnish a farm, etc., with all its belongings, \*fundum (arationem) instrumento omni atque re pecuniae replece: to s. a fish-pond, piscinam frequentre, Col. 8, 16; and immediately after, (piscinas) convectis marinis semibibus (spawn) replere. So, well-s'd, frequens: e.g. o. forest well-s'd with timber, silva fratribus f., Ov. M. 8, 329.

**stock** (*adj.*): i.e. of the common reportory; frequently used: the s. arguments against philosophers, \*quae contra philosophos disputantibus maxime in promptu (in aperto) sunt.

**stock-broker**: \*qui pecuniarum

(publice) collocatarum mercaturan facit; or perh. as gen. term, argentiarius (money-dealer, banker).

**stock-dove**: pálumbes, is, c.: Virg.: Hor.

**— still**: immotus, immóbilis: v. IMMOVABLE. When the cause is emotion of some kind, to stand s. may be expr. by stípere: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 495, stupet obtutaque haec defixus in uno. More exactly, \*tanguan stipes vel trunca in isidem vestigis haerete (cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 2, Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefacti, to stand perfectly still).

**stockade**: locus (agger) vallo muninu (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 21, oppidum Britanni vocant quoniam silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt): locus acutis sudibus praefixisque munitus (cf. ib. 18).

**stocking**: tibiale, is, n. (a kind of warm covering for the calf of the leg) of wear s.s (or leggings) in winter: v. tibialibus muniri, Suet. Aug. 82.

**stocks**: **I.** Funds: v. STOCK (VII.).

**II.** For the feet: lignum: Vulg. Act. XVI. 24. Óre use compedes: v. FETTER. **III.** The framework on which a ship rests while building: perh. fulcimenta (navalia).

**stoic**: stoícos: used both as adj. and subs. as THE SCHOOL, schola, s. secta S.: v. SECT, SCHOOL. It is a doctrine of the s.s, placet Stoicis. Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 133: the founder of the s.s, [inventor et] princeps Stoicorum, ib. 42, 42.

**stoical**: **I.** In strict sense: v. precep. art. **II.** Manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain: durius, dures: cf. Cic. Am. 13, ad fin., virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse volunt. Also rigidus (inflexible): cf. Liv. 39, 40, (Cato) rigidae innocentiae; and horridus: Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10, non illi .... te negligeget horridus (with s. indifference): to be odious, obdurate (ad aliiquid): Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2.

**stoically**: perh. dure, dure: v. RIGOROUSLY. Or by circuml. terrea quadam patientia, etc. Also the adj. given in preced. art. (II.) may sometimes serve, acc. to L. G. § 343: cf. Hor. l. c.

**stoicism**: **I.** Lit.: Stoíca ratió, disciplina: Stoicorum doctrina. v. stoic.

**II.** Indifference to pleasure or pain: \*Stoicismus qui appellatur animus quadam durus, rigidus (ac proprie ferreus); v. STOICAL.

**stoker**: \*qui ignes curat.

**stole**: stôla: Cic.: Hor.: dressed in the s. (as a matron), stôlios, Vitr.: Suet.

**stolen** (*part.* and *adj.*): furitus: s. wool, f. lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: s. colours of the jackdaw (in the fable), f. l. colores, ib., 20. See also SECRET, FUTURE. Phr.: s. goods, furtus (a. res furtivæ), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171: al. praeda: a hiding-place for s. goods, receptaculum prædæ, ib. 5, 23.

**stolid**: **1.** stolidus (dull, obtuse): Ter.: Hor.: brütus (dull, irrational): rare). Join: brutus atque hebes, Sen. 3, 37, 3. **2.** hebes: v. DULL, INSENSIBLE.

**stolidity**: stoliditas: v. STUPIDITY. Perh. more exactly, animus stolidus (brutus) atque hebes: v. STOLID.

**stolidly**: stolidè: v. STUPIDLY.

**stomach** (*subs.*): **I.** Lit.: stômâchus (originally, the oesophagus or gullet: also, the stomach proper): in the anatomical description of Cels. 4, 1. stomachus is defined as the passage [iter] leading to the stomach (ventriculus) - so Cic. N.D. 1, 2, 54, 135, but in the ordinary phraseology of Cels. stomachus is used where we should say stomach: a weak s., infirmus s., Cels. 1, 8, to suffer in the s. (from indigestion), stomacho labore, ib.: things good or bad for the s., stomacho apta, aliena, id. 2, 24 and 25: to suit the s., stomacho convenire, ib. 25: a clamorous s., latrans s., Hor. **2.** ventriculus (not venter; which denotes the whole

(lower part of the body): Cels. 8, 1 (v. supr.): Plin. **III.** Fig. relish: chiefly in phr. to have no s., for, fastidire, v. TO LOATH; ALSO, TO RELISH. **III.** Arrogance, presumption: spiritus, us: esp. in pl., v. PRESUMPTION, HAUGHTINESS.

**stomach** (*v.*): concomit. xi, etum, 3 (to digest, hence to put up with): Cic.: Liv.

**—ache**: \*stomachio dolores. (Tormina, um, n. pl., ls dysentery.)

**stomacher**: stréplium Cat. 64, 65.

**stomachic**: \*stomachio aptum (medicamentum): cf. Cels. 2, 24 \*quod stomachum firmat, reficit, corroborat, Kr.

**stone** (*subs.*): **I.** In ordinary sense: **1.** lápis, lds, m. (most gen. term, denoting either s. as a material, or a s.): s. suitable for grinding purposes, l. molaris, Quint. 2, 19, 3 furian s. (i.e. marble), Parius l., Virg. to fling s.s, lapides jacere, Cic. Caes. Dimin. lápillus (a small s.): Ov. Plin.

**2.** saxum (usu. a large, rough s., a rock): s.s of enormous weight (to let fall from the walls of a besieged town), magni ponderis s., Caes. B. G. 2, 29: to roll the s.s, i.e. of Sisypus (toil in vain), s. volvere, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55. Esp. note phr., saxum quadratum, s. squared or hewn into quadrangular blocks, Liv. 10, 23 **3.** silex, icis, n. (flint s.): v. FLINT.

**4.** pùmex, icis, m. (pumice s.: also in gen. sense): Prov. to squeeze blow (lit. water) from a s., aquam a p. postulare, Pl. 5, scripus (a small sharp s.): Petr. Phr.: made of s., lapidens, saxenus (v. STONE, adj.): there was a shower of s.s, lapides sceleris, to leave no s. unturned, omnia experiri, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15, omnia per templo, omnia experior, taurina denique λίθον κυρίο: (nihil) inexpertum relinquere, Curt. 3, 6 (nil, intentum linquere, Curt. 3, 6 (intenditum linquere Hor. A. P. 285: to leave no form of composition unattempted): to draw tears from s.s, lapides flere ac lamentari cogere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: to kill two birds with one s., perh. de eadem fidibus duas parietes dealbare (lit. to whitewash two walls from the same pat.), Curtius in Cic. Ep. 7, 29: less figuratively, una mercede duas res asseculi, Cic. B. Am. 29, 80 (R. and A.). **II.** A precious s.: gemma: v. GEM. **III.** A calcareous concretion in animal bodies: **1.** cal-culus: to remove a s. s. extrahere, Cels. 25: to reduce and remove s. by medicina, c. comamminere et ejicere, Plin. 20, 4, 13: to cut (for the s.), incide (calciuli extrahdendi causa), Cels. i.e.: aliqui calculos excidere (to remove by lithotomy), Kr. (e Plin.): to divide a s. (with the forceps, previous to extracting it), c. findere, Cels. i.e. **2.** lápillus (gravel: rare in this sense): Plin. **Suffusing from s., calculosus**: Plin. **IV.** The hard portion of fruit: **1.** mûcenes: the s.s of olives, peaches, cherries, olivarum, persicorum, cerasorum n., Plin. **2.** ós, ossis, n. (lit. bone): Suet. Cl. 8 (oleumcarum ac palmularum ósso). **V.** A testicle: testis, is, m.: Plin. Hor. **VI.** A weight: quatuordecim pondi librae: v. POUND.

**stone** (*adj.*): **1.** lápides (made of s.): a s. wall, murus l., Liv. Plin.

**2.** lapidarius (having to do with s.): V. STONE-QUARRY.

**stone** (*v.*): i.e. to hurl s. at: **1.** expr. by phr.: lapides in aliquem conciare (R. and A.): to s. to death, aliquem lapidibus coepitire, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: saxis obrnere, Curt. (Kr.): lapidibus (saxis) coniectis necare, interficere.

**2.** lapido (a usage unknown to the best age) they began to stone him, eum cooperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: Flor. Vulg. pass. (N.B. — To be avoided.)

**—blind**: ita caecus ut nihil intueri possit: plane caecus: oculi

lorum sensu plane (omnino) privatus: v. BLIND.

**stone-crop:** a plant, \*sédum; Webster.

—cutter: 1. lápida, ae, m.: Varr. 2. lápidarius (sc. opifex) Dig.

—fruit: \* baccae quibus nucleus inset, quales sunt oiva, palma, etc.

—pit: { 1. lápidicina: 2. lápidicaria: 3, 23 (in Chiorum lápidicinis, in a s. in Chios): Plin. 2. lápidaria latomia: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 65.

—work: usn. lápis: v. STONE.

**stone's-throw:** lapidisactus (quantum jactus est lapidis, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 41): in quantum spatiū lapis manus proīci possit.

**stoniness:** perh. saxea natura: v. STONY.

**stony:** I. Lit.: abounding in s.s.:

1. lápidosus: s. soil, terra t., Varr. R. 1, 9: Ov. By anal., s. bread (gritty), panis l., Hor. S. 1, 5, 91. (Not lapideus, which = made of stone.) 2. saxosus (*rocky and rugged*): v. ROCKY.

3. scruposus (*full of sharp s.s.*): a s. path, via s., Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 78. II. Fig.: hard and feelingless as stone: saxeus. Join: saxeus ferreusque, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7. (The use of ferreus in this sense is more usn.: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121, quia tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumans?)

—hearted: v. STONY, fin.

**stock:** of corn, \*frumenti manipularum cumulis.

**stool:** I. 1. low seat: 1. scabellum (strictly, for stepping on to a bed or couch, from scandi): Varr. I. L. 5, 35, 168: Quint. 2. sellula (any small seat): v. SEAT. II. A close-s.: sella pertusa: Cato R. R. 157: called also, a familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, med.; and simply, sella, Scrib.

III. Euphemistically, evacuation by the bowels: 1.

alvus, i.f.: watery, pale-coloured, black s.s., a. liquida pallida nigra, Cels. 2, 6, med.: to promote s.s. alvis elicer, Plin.

2. expr. by circuml., quod descendit, quod excertitur: Cels. 2, 4, extr. Phr.: to go to s., ventrem exonerare, Suet. Ves. 20: corpus ex., Sen. Ep. 70, 17: alvum ex., Plin. 10, 44, 61 (de avibus): ad requisita natura discere (to go aside for the purpose), Spart. Carac. 6: more coarsely, cacare, Hor.: Mart.

**stoop (e.):** I. Lit.: to bend the body downwards. 1. expr. by démitto, submitto, 3: to s. in order to go under an archway, caput ad fornici demittere, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: they entered the doorway s.ing, submissi intraverunt vertice [or, in prose, capite] postes, Ov. M. 8, 638. 2. by inclino, 1: s.ing downwards he wrote upon the ground, inclinans se deorsum scribat in terram, Vulg. Joh. viii. 6 (incline caput or corpus, to simply to incline the head or person, in whatever direction): v. TO BEND, INCLINE, BOW.

II. Fig.: to condescend: descendere, me submittio: v. TO CONDESCEND. Expr. not to be willing to s. to anything, by indignari: we must not be unwilling to s. to learn..., non indignandum est discere, Quint. I, 11, 17.

**stoop (subs.):** Phr.: to have a s. about the shoulders, \*corpo circa humeros curvato esse.

**stooping (adj.):** perh. prónous (*with head downards*): v. Sall. Cat. intit. Or, inclinatus, curvatus, inflexus: v. BENT.

**stop (e.):** A. Trans.: 1. To close an aperture by filling or obstructing: 1. obtiro, 1 (as with a stopper), to s. one's throat up, guttum (gutur) o., Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25: to s. one's ears (refuse to listen), aures o., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105. Join: obstruere et obturare, Cic.

2. occlido, si, sum, 3 (as by a bolt or lock): v. TO SHUT UP. Fig.: to s. one's tongue, o. linguan, Pl. 3. ob-sideo, obido: v. TO BLOCK UP, OBSTRUCT.

II. To prevent from going on: 1. sisto, stiti, statum, 3 to s. the flow of water in rivers, a. fluviis aquam, Virg.

Aen. 4, 489: to s. horses, equos s., ib. 12, 355; Liv.: to s. the flow of blood, sanguinem s., Tac. A. 15, 54. 2. temo, ni, nrum, 2 (by holding with the hand): to s. a thief, furem t., Pl. (Kr.): v. TO HOLD, DETAIN. So comp. s. rétimeo, 2: v. TO HOLD BACK, HOLD FAST. (2.) sustineo, 2 (esp. to pull up a horse): Caes. B. G. 33 (equos incitatos s.): Cic. 3. inhibeo, 2 (to hold in as with reins, not necessarily to s. altogether): v. TO HOLD IN. To s. the flow of blood, sanguinem i., Ov. M. 7, 849. 4. sometimes moror, démoror, remoror, tardor, r. (in delay, check the speed of) may serve: to s. the rapid flow of rivers, rapidos fluminum lapsus morari, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12, 9: s.d. the flight of winged fate, volucris fati tarditatis alas, ib. 2, 17, 24; v. TO DELAY, CHECK. Phr.: to s. (hold) one's breath, animam comprimere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: to s. any one's tongue (silence him), aliqui linguam comprimere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195: to s. a traveller on his way, viatorem consistere cogere, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; to s. (catch, intercept), the enemy in his flight, hostes fugientes exciperre: v. TO INTERCEPT (1, 3).

III. To put a s. to: comprimo, réprimo, compesco, etc.: v. STOP, sube, also to CHECK, RESTRAIN.

B. Intrans.: 1. To come to a standstill, pause: 1, sisto, 3: both as v. in tr. and with pron. refl.: uncertain where they may be allowed to s., incerti ubi s. detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7: they s. not in their hardlong career before..., non prius se ab effuso cursu stistant, Liv. 6, 29. Freq. in sepulchral inscr. s. traveller, siste viator! Esp. in comp.: (1.) consisto, stiti, statum, 3: now to go more quickly, now to s., i.e. modo oculus interdum c., Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: Caes. B. G. 4, 5: Ter. (2.) résisti, 3: to s. at any one's call, ad verber revocantis r., Ov. M. 1, 503: (the stag) s.d. by the fountain, ad fontem restituti, Phaedr.: to s. (in flight) for the purpose of fighting, pugnandi causa r., Caes. B. G. 5, 51. (3.) insisto, 3: the motions of the stars s., (in contrast to acceleration or retardation), motus stellarum t., Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: to s. for a moment (in speaking), i. paulum, id. Fin. 5, 25, 75. (4.) sub sisto, 3 (to pause a little before going on): v. TO HALT, PAUSE. (5.) désisto, 3: v. TO CEASE.

2. with ref. to persons riding or driving: expr. by equum (equos) inhibere, sustinere: v. supr. (A., II.). II. To stay, remain: 1. maneo, nisi, nsum, 2: v. REMAIN. Esp. = to s. the night over, in travelling: to s. at any one's house, apud aliquem m., Cic. Att. 4, 18: Hor. S. 1, 5, 37, etc.

2. comminor, 1 (to make a stay at any place): to s. (for some time) at a person's house, apud aliquem c., Cic. Man. 5, 29: he s.d. about 25 days in that place, dies circiter xxx in eo loco comminoratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7. 3. sto, steti, statum, 1 (to stand waiting): Cic. Pis. 6, 13 (fig.). III. To leave off doing anything: désino, omitto, intermitto (to leave off for a time): v. TO CEASE.

**stop-up:** v. TO STOP (A., 1.), OBSTRUCT, BLOCKADE.

**stop (subs.):** I. Delay, hindrance: esp. in phr. to put a stop to: 1. comprimo, pressi, sum, 3: to put a s. to sedition, seditionem c., Liv. 2, 23, med.: Cic. (In sim. sense, represso, to check, as for a time: the diff. between comprimo and represso is seen in the foll. passage: hanc pestem paulisper reprimit, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, fin.) 2. compesco, ui, 3: he put a s. to a mutiny by a single word, exercitus seditionem uno verbo compescit, Tac. A. 1, 42: to put a s. to uproar, clamorem c., Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: Luer. (Not so in Cic.) 3. cōbibo, 2 (less strong): v. TO RESTRAIN.

4. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to break up, annihilate): Cic.: v. TO DESTROY.

5. dirimo, empi, emptum, 3 (to break off, interrupt): to put a s. to a battle (before

it is finished), pugnam, proelium d., Caes.: Liv.: sq. to put a s. to mutiny, seditionem d., Front. Str. 1, 8, 6. 6. omitto, misi, missum, 3 (to leave off doing something); whereas the preceed. chiefly refer to stopping others): let us put a s. to mourning, omittamus lugere, Cic. Br. 67, fin.: Hor. 7. to put a temporary s. to, morari aliqui rei facere, moram inferre: v. DELAY.

II. Pause: intermission, quies, pauca (a word best avoided, though used by Lucr., Pl., and revived by Gell, etc.); or expr. by verb: v. FAUSE, INTERMISSION; and to STOP (B.). III. Mark of punctuation: interpunktum, interpunctio, distinctio: v. PUNCTUATION.

IV. In an organ: perh. épistōmum (R. and A.); or with reference to the handle pulled, perh. cāpūs: v. HANDLE. To open all the s.s., omnia sororū itinerā aperi, Bau. (R. and A.).

**stop-cock:** perh. épistōmum: to stop a s. e. verte, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, ad fin.

—gap: \*quod in tempus modo adhibetur.

**stoppage:** Phr.: there was a s. in the street, \*concurrentibus vehiculis via obstructa erat: s. of the bovels, alvus astricta, suppressa, obstructa, Cels. (Kr.): there was a s. of the air-passages, \*spiritus itinerā oculissus (præclusa, at the end), erant: v. TO STOP, ini.

**stopper:** obturamentum, obturācū-

stopple: lum: v. LIT.

**storage:** expr. by verb v. TO STORE.

**store (subs.):** cōpia: v. QUANTITY,

SUPPLY, STOCK (IV.). Also, sometimes, acervus: v. HEAP, HOARD.

Phr.: to set great s. by, magni facere, aestimare, etc.: v. TO VALUE.

**store (v.):** I. condo, didi, dūtum, 3: to gather in and s. (house) the produce,

fructus percipere, condere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: to s. in a granary, horreo c., Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9. Join: condere et repone (fructus), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 62, fin.: c. et componere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12 (fig.).

Also less freq. recondo, 3: Quint. Col. 2, répono, pósul, itum, 3 (to put away): Cic. (v. supr.): Virg. 3. colligo, 3: v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE.

4. cōcervo, 1 (to heap together accumulate): Cic.

**house:** 1. horreum: chiefly for preserving grain: v. GRANARY. Also for storing other things, Paul, Dig. 14, 2, 32, § 4 (argentum quod in domo vel intra horreum fuit). 2. thēsauros (treasure-house): Plin. Liv. Of the cells of bees, Virg. G. 4, 229. Esp. fig. that universal s. memory, t. rerum omnium memoria, Cie. de Or. 1, 5, 18. 3. ápóthēca (s. room, esp. for wine: a room devoted to this use in the upper part of the house): Cic.: Hor. Also in wider sense: Cic. PE. 2, 26, 67: Hor. 4. cella (a s. room for keeping provisions, oil, wine, etc.): v. LARDER, PANTRY. (Receptaculum = receiving-house : Cic. Verr. 5, 23, r. praedae.)

**keeper:** 1. in a domestic establishment, cāllarius, prōmus: v. STEWARD, BUTLER. 2. horrearius (superintendent of a granary, storehouse, or magazine): Lab. Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9. 3. by circum. qui rem frumentaria custodit ac dispensat: qui comænum dispensandorum curam habet, etc.

—room: cella, ápóthēca: v. s. HOUSE (3, 4).

**storey:** 1. tābūlātūm - a tower of four s.s., quatuor t. turris, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: Virg. 2. tābūlātūc. Vitri.

**stork:** cicōnia: Cic.: Plin.

**storm:** I. Of the elements: also by anal. of any violent commotion or outbreak: 1. tempestas (gen. term): he encountered so terrible a storm as... (cum) adeo atroc adorta tempestas est... Liv. 21, 53: a violent thunderstorm suddenly burst forth, subito (est) coorta t. cum magno frigore tonitribusque, id, 1, 16: Cic.: v. TEMPEST. Fig. s. of unregularity, i. inuidiae, Cie. Cat. 1, 9, 22: a s. of complaints, t. querelarum,

**id** Pis. 36, 89. **Io nū:** tempestates et præceliae (rum), id. Mil. 2, 5. **2.** præcelia (of a sudden and violent kind): v. SQUALL. Also used fig., esp. in pl.: ss. of sedition, seditionum præceliae, Liv. 28, 25; Cic. 3, hiems, èmis, f (poet.) boisterous s. on the deep, aspera h. ponti, Virg. Aen. 2, 110 Hor. Flig. s. of war, h. rerum, Claud. Phr. a s. of rain, imber (maximum, densissimum) and more expressively, imborborum vis effusa, Sen. N. Q. 6, 1, 6 (v. RAIN); ss. of thunder and rain suddenly break forth, imbreca et tonitrua drepente existere, Gell. 10, 12. **II.** Assault of a fortified place: esp. in phr. to take by s.: expugno, 1 more fully, per vim ex., Caes. B. C. 3, 55 armis ex., Sall. Cat. 2, 12: also vi capere, Liv. 10, 9: v. TO ATTACK, BESIEGE.

**storm (v.):** I. To attack a fortified place, and usu. to capture it: oppugno, 1 (to assault, with or without effect): expugno, 1 v. capio, 3: v. precep. art. (II.). See also TO ATTACK, BESIEGE.

**II.** To rage violently: saevio, désaevio, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14 tragica desaevia et ampliatura in arte, ss. and mouths...): also perh. delitigare (cf. id. A. P. 94, iratusque Chremes tumido dellitigat ore): v. TO RAGE. To s. at any one, aliquem vehementer insectari, Cic. Am. 16, 57 maledictus insectari, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80.

**stormer:** expugnator Cic.: Plin. **stormily:** chiefly in fig. sense, turbulenta and -ter, turbidè, tumultuoso: v. RIOTOUSLY, TURBULENTLY. Hibernum occurs in this sense, Pl. Rud. prol. 69.

**storming (subs.):** of a city, expugnatio Caes. Suet.

—party: \*militias ad urbem (oppidum) impetu oppugnandam electi: deflecti qui urbem aggrediantur, qui urbis muros scalis aggrediantur: qui per ruinas tormentis effectas urbem aggrediantur, impetu oppugnat. v. TO ATTACK, STORM.

**stormy:** I. Lit.: 1. turbidus: after so s. a. day, ex tam t. die (opp. serena et tranquilla lux), Liv. 1, 16: encountering s. weather, noctis t. tempestatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: Lucr. 2, turbulentus: a violent, s. tempest, magna t.que tempestas, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 26; Pl. 3, præcellosus (abounding in sudden storms): a s. spring, ver p., Liv. 40, 2, init.: s. state of the atmosphere, p. status coeli, Col. 9, 4, init.: Ov. 4, tumultuoso: (in this sense, poet.) s. sea, t. mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26. 5, poet. hibernus: the s. sea, h. mare, Ov. Epod. 15, 8: Virg. 6, expr. by circuml.: tempestas cerebrum [coelum] creber procellis (Africu). Virg. Aen. 7, 85 the weather was foul and s., coelum crebris imbris ac tempestibus fodum, cf. Tac. Agr. 12. **II.** Fig. uporous: turbulentus, tumultuoso, seditionibus vexans (agitans) v. RIOTOUS, TURBULENT, BOISTEROUS.

**story:** I. A tale: 1. fabula gen. term but always carrying with it the notion of fiction): Cic. Liv. 1: llo r. FABLE, TALE. Dimin. fabella (a short s.); tripling fictitious s.s. comicalis fabellæ. Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80. 2. narratio, narratîuncula v. NARRATIVE. 3. often expr. by res (fact): so to tell one's s. that the narrative may be credible, rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic. De Or. 2, 19, 80. Phr. to relate strange s.s., miracula, monstræ, portenta narrare, nuntiare: v. MARVEL, WONDER. **II.** History: història v. HISTORY. **III.** A falsehood: mendacium v. LIE. **IV.** A division of a building tâbûlatum v. STOREY.

—teller, I. Narrator: narrator Cic. A charming s., in narrationibus dulcis. II. Liar: mendax, v. LIE.

**stout** corpulentus v. CORPULENT, FAT. Phr. to become s., corpus facere, Gels. 7, 3, fin.: Phœdra (opp. to corpus amittere, to lose flesh, grow thin). For **fat** in sense, v. BRAVE, RESOLUTE.

**stout-hearted:** qui firmo pectore est, fidens animi, impavidus, intrepidus, etc.: v. RESOLUTE, DARING.

**stoutly:** Phr. to resist s., acriter (with spirit) resistere, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: fortiter resistere (v. BRAVELY): to deny s., pernegare, Cic. Coel. 27, 65 strengthened, pernegare atque obdurare, Pl. As. 2, 2, 56 v. FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY.

**stoutness:** expr. by corpus: v. STOUT, also CORPULENCE.

**stove:** fôcus, cámimus (nearest terms) v. FIRE-PLACE.

**stow:** répondo, condo, r  condo: v. TO STORE, PLACE. Also, ônero, 1 (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 195 (o. vina cadis).

**stowage:** esp. in phr. s.-room, \* locus ad res reponendas, nbi res reponantur: v. TO STOW.

**strabismus:** strabismus as med. t.

**straddle:** v  rcio, i. Quint. 11, 3, 125. (Divarico, in Cic. Ver. 4, 40, 80, is trans., the pass., however, will serve: to s. right across the way, cruribus divaricatis super vlam insistere, stare.)

**straddling (adj.):** v  rcicus. Ov. A. A. 3, 304: also, varicatus (gressus, gressus) and divaricatus v. precep. art.

**strangle:** p  lor, i (to wander at large): they s. over the country, vagi per agros palantur, Lliv. 5, 44 and with out vagus, id. 27, 47 Tac. Also v  gor, 1: and pass. refl. of spargo, dispergo, may sometimes serve: these latter esp. in p. part, sparsus, dispersus (s. sing.): v. TO WANDER, DISPERSE.

**straggler:** exp. by s. or perf. p. of p  lor, 1 (cf. L. G. § 638). Liv. (who freq. uses p. part, palatus). Tac. to collect the ss. after de fat. palatos ex fuga contrahere, Lliv. 8, 24, med. See also precep. art. fin.

**straight (adj.):** 1. rectus: a s. line, r. linea, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Lucifer, opp. curvus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. 2, directus a simple and s. passage, ita simplex et d., Cic. N. 2, 2, 57, 144 (app. flexuoso): Ov. M. 1, 98 (app. flexuoso): in a s. line, in directo (sc. itinere), Varr. Tu arange in a s. line, dirigere (ad perpendicularium), Caes. B. G. 4, 17; also abs., to arrange ships in a s. line, nave s. (ante portum), Liv. 37, 31.

**straight (adv.):** 1. rectâ: his sea was s. for Rome, sibi r. iter esse Roman, Cic. Ver. 5, 61, extr.: his (Less freq. recta via Pl.) 2. recto itinere they march straight for the Iberus, recto ad Iberum i. contendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. (Recto, absol., v. late, and not to be imitated.)

**straighten:** 1. corrigo, rexillum, 3: to s. crooked things (prop., curva e.): Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 6 Macr. S. 2, 4 (where it is used of sing. a hump-backed person). Plin. art. 2, expr. by circuml. with rectus, directus, and a verb, to s. a crooked path, semitas tortuosa rectam (directam) facere ad rectum cursum redigere. (Erigo, to set up straight, in an erect position.)

**straightforward (adj.):** 1.

simplex, tis (of persons without duplicity): more fully, apertus et simplex, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Liv. v. FRANK, SIMPLE.

2. apertus (open, frank, candid): esp. in conjunction with simplex: v. supr.

3. directus (not using circuml. to the point): a s. question, d. percurreatio, Liv. 21, 19: a strict and s. old man, tristis ac d. senex, Cic. Coel. 16, 38. Join (via) aperta et simplex et directa, id. Fin. 1, 18, init.

**straightforward (adv.):** 1. recta recto itinere v. STRAIGHT (adv.).

2. protinus (right on ahead): whereas recta means simply in a straight line): to go s., pergere p., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49 (rare in this sense). See also FORWARD.

**straightforwardness** simplicitas, ing  nium simplex alike apertum, etc.: v. FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY, CANDOUR.

**straightness:** rectitud   Aggen. in Front. p. 46. Goe.

**straightway:** statim etc. v. IMMEDIATELY.

3. F

**strain (v.):** A. Trans.: I.

To stretch: contendo, intendo, tendo; : v. TO STRETCH, PHR. to s. every nerve,

omnes nervos [aetatio industriae] contendere, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 12, 35<sup>so</sup>

nervos intendere, Ter. Enn. 2, 3, 20

manibus pedibusque omnibus facere omnia, id. Andr. 1, 1, 134: less fig., summa

ope emitte, Sall. Cat. init.: tota pectora

incumbere ad landem, Cic. Fam. 10, 10<sup>so</sup>

to s. the eyes, oculis quantum maximum

potest fieri contendere, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1,

28: \*aclem oculorum in aliquam rem

summa contentione dirigere. II. To injure by over-exertion. PHR. to s.

the voice, \*vocia nimia contentione uti:

vocem nimis virum contentione frangere, debilitare. III. To overdo a

thing chiefly in p. part.: v. STRAINED.

IV. To purify by means of a

strainer: 1. c  lo, i to s. honey, mel

etc. Col. 12, 11 Plin. Comp. percuso, 1:

Cato Plin. 2. liquo, i: to s. (clarify)

wine, vina l. Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: a bag

for sing wine, sacris quo vinum liquatur, Col. Comp. deliquo, i (to off, into another vessel). Varr. Cels. Col. 10<sup>so</sup>

To injure a joint by a sudden wrench: Intorqueo, 2: v. TO SPRAIN.

B. Intrans.: nitor, nixor; or expr. by

intendo, contendere, with pron. refl. or equiv.

obj.: e.g. sese intendere, vires (nervos suos) contendere, etc.: v. supr. (I.).

strain: } (subs.): { of stretching

or exerting: contendio (e.g. vocis, lateris, animali, etc.) v. EXERTION, EFFORT.

II. Injury done by over-exertion:

expr. by verb: v. TO STRAIN (A., II.).

III. Of music or poetry:

1. modus (esp. in pl.): plaintive

s. s. flutes m., Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: Ov.

2. cantus, us: inspire me with mournful s.s., praeceps lugubres c., Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: v. SONG.

IV. Style, manner: Phr. in this s., injusmodi

ad hunc modum: v. EFFECT (III.).

strained (part. adj.): accessus,

tongue petitus v. FAR-FETCHED.

strainer: column Virg. Col. To pass through a s., percolare: v. TO

STRAIN (A., IV.).

straining (subs.): v. STRAIN (subs.).

PHR. there must be no s. after effect,

\* cavendum est ne quid arcessitum affectatumve adhibeatur.

strait (adj.): angustus, etc.: v. NARROW.

strait (subs.): I. Difficult: 1.

angustia, arum to be put into great s.s (perplexity), in summus a. adduci, Cic. Quint. 5: in these s.s. quam in his a. res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. Also neut. adj. angustum may be used in angustum cogit. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2 Caes. (not, however, as subject of sentence). 2.

expr. by baeroe, si, sum: 2 to stick fast, be in s.s.: he is in s.s. (can't get on), haeret in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 and absol. id. Ph. 2, 29, 74. II. A narrow

part of the sea: 1. tritum the

Sicilian s., (s. of Messina), f. siciliense,

Cic. N. D. 10, 24, the s. of Gibraltar,

(in Roman phrase), f. nostri mari et

Ocean, Sall. Jug. 17. 2. angustia,

arum (any narrow place on land or sea): cf. angustiae Helleponiti, Suet. Caes. 63;

and, a. retrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19

and, a. lacu- perh. tetricus cf. Mart.

12, 70, 4 (t. et asper censor udorum)

Liv. 1, 18, 17: t. et tristis disciplina Sabinorum).

—waistcoat, use vincula, m  nicae, complices v. FETTER. To put

any one in a s., constringere aliquem,

Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 37 (R. and A.).

straiten: expr. by angustiae, and a

verb, e.g. (aliquem) in angustias ad-

ducere, cogere v. STRAIT, SUBS. (I.).

straitly: v. CLOSELY, NARROWLY,

PRECISELY.

strand (subs.): litus, acta v. SHORE.

strand (v.): expr. by navem im-

pungere, in litus ejicare v. TO RUN A-

GROUND.

strange (adj.): I. Foreign: ex-

termis, peregrinus v. FOREIGN.

II. Not related by family: 1. extraneus

2. *sol*

chiefly as *subs.*: v. STRANGER. 2. *extrarius* (rare and often represented by *extraneus*, as v. 1.; but *extrarius* appears to be more vague than *extraneus*, and to denote simply *what is from outside, not belonging to the house*: qui ab extra est non domesticus; cf. Suet. *Vesp* 5, canis extrarius e trivio, a s. *dog from the streets*, where *extraneus* would be out of place) v. STRANGER. III. *Unacquainted with any subject*: rūdis, etc.; v. STRANGER (IV.). IV. *Unusual, extraordinary*: 1. mirus, mirabilis; *wonderful*. A s. *incident or phenomenon*: intrācūlum Caes.: Liv. 2. *insolens, insūstātus*. v. UNUSUAL. 3. nōvitas (*novel and striking*): s. and as it were *diabolical appearance*, n. a. *velut infernus aspectus*, Tac. Ger. 43. s. portents, n. monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6.

**strange**, as exclam.: *mirabile dictu!* Virg. In conversation, perh. pāpae (Gr. πατας): Pl. Ter. (*a general exclamation of surprise*).

**strangely**: i. e. *in an extraordinary manner*: 1. mirabiliter: *he is so constituted (is a strange person)*, miroratus est, Cic. Att. 2, 23; <sup>1</sup>Nep. 2. expr. by circuml. *mirum in modum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: miris modis, Virg. Aen. 6, 738. See also **WONDERFULLY**, REMARKABLY, UNUSUALLY.

**strangeness**: 1. *insolētia (unusualness)*: s. of *dictio*, i. orationis, Cic. Br. 82, 284. 2. nōvitas: v. NOVELTY. More freq. expr. by *adj.*: *there was a s. about his manners, as if he were not quite himself*; *mores ejus inusitati aliquid habebant, tanquam qui mentis non bene sanas esset*; s. of *scene*, *nova inusitatique omnia*; v. STRANGE. When = *distance of manner*, frigus: Hor. S. 2, 1, 62: Sen.

**stranger**: 1. Lit.: *a person from another country or neighbourhood*: 1. hospes, itis, m.: *fem. hospita* (Gr. ἔγρον): *to take s.s. home*, hospites ducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9; in addressing a foreigner, *stranger!* hospes! id. Br. 46, 172; 2. v. FOREIGNER. 2. pēregrinus: v. FOREIGNER. 3. externus, adj.: but used in pl. as *subs.* (*not belonging to the household*): *hat. ed. of s.s.* oīdium in extēnos, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 63, 158. III. *one not of the family*: 1. *extānūs (homo)*: as *subs.*, chiefly in *pl.*: s. and *persons quite unknown*, extānei ignoti que, Tac. Agr. 43; Suet. 2. *extrarius* (for syn. v. STRANGE, II.): like precd. strictly *adj.*: *to offer anything to a s.*, aliquid alicui ferre extario, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13. III. *A person quite unknown*: Plur. *a perfect s.*, omnino ignotus: cf. supr. (II.). IV. Fig.: *ignorant of*, hospes, pēregrinus: and without a figure, rūdis, ignarus, inexpertus: cf. Cic. C. Rab. 10, 28, adeo hospes hujuscem urbis, adeo ignarus disciplinae...? and id. de Or. 1, 50, 218, nec pēregrinus atque hospes in agendo: see also UNACQUAINTED, IGNORANT.

**strange**: 1. *strangūlo*: *I (to suffocate in any way)*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15; *with a halter, laqueo s.*, Tac. A. 6, 25. 2. *élido, sum s.* to s. snakes, angues e., Virg. Aen. 8, 289 more precisely, fauces (alicuius) e., Ov. M. 12, 14, 3. (*Ango, in this sense, obso. or poet.*: v. TO THROTTLE). 3. expr. by phr. *gulam laqueo frangere*, Sall. Cat. 55; *cervicem frangere*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: laqueo aliquem interimerre, id. S. 2, 3, 131 alicui fauces interprimere, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 4, 178

**strangling**; } strangūlo, } *suffocation in any way*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15; *with a halter, laqueo s.*, Tac. A. 6, 25. 2. *élido, sum s.* to s. snakes, angues e., Virg. Aen. 8, 289 more precisely, fauces (alicuius) e., Ov. M. 12, 14, 3. (*Ango, in this sense, obso. or poet.*: v. TO THROTTLE). 3. expr. by phr. *gulam laqueo frangere*, Sall. Cat. 55; *cervicem frangere*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: laqueo aliquem interimerre, id. S. 2, 3, 131 alicui fauces interprimere, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 4, 178

**strangulation**; } strangūlatūs, } *suffocation*. (Or expr. by verb v. To STRANGLE.)

**strangury**: 1. strangūria: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, fin.: *Cato* written by Cels. (2, 1) as GK. στραγύωνια, and translated, difficultas urinaria. 2. dysuria (*δυσουρη - dysury*): Coel. Aur. *Suffering from s.*, strangūriōsus Marc. Emp. *Suffering from the same, dysuri-* acus, Firm. Math.

strap (*subs.*): 1. lōrum (most gen. term): v. THONG. 2. àmentum (*attached to a spear-shaft for throwing the same*): a letter fastened to the s. of a spear, epistolā ad a. deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: for which also, habēna: Lucan. strap (*v.*): loris vincio, constringo, coereo: v. TO BIND.

**strapping** (*adj.*): v. TALL, ROBUST.

**stratagem**: i. e. *a device for deceiving: esp. with a view to military advantage*: 1. consilium fallax: Liv. 22, 16, or by circuml., *to have recourse to a s.*, ad fallendos hostes consilium instiūte. (Consilium imperatorum [R. and A.] is too wide a term, including all kinds of strategical movements and plans.) 2. often insidiæ armi: strictly, *an ambuscade*: but used also in wider sens.: cf. Front. Strat. 2, 5, *De insidiis*. 3. dōlis (*craft, wile*): *to seek to gain advantage by s. (opp. to open valour, virtus)*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 390 (dolus *an virtus, quis in hoste requirat*). 4. furtum, *furtil*: *thief; hence, any stealthy proceeding*: *it was an occasion for s. not (open) war, furto non bello opus esse*, Curt. 4, 13: s.s. furtæ bellorum, Front. (Q.).

**strategic**: 1. impérātorius (*pertaining to a commander-in-chief*): s. art, ars i., Quint. 2, 17, 34 (in Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15, the true reading is evidently consilium imperatorum, not imperatiōrium; so Nōbē). 2. bellicus (*relating to a war*): v. WARLIKE. Phr.: *not a retreat but a s. movement, \*non fuga, sed ducis prudentis consilium*.

**strategically**: \*quod ad bellum rationes attinet.

**strategist**: Phr.: *an excellent s..* peritus aciei instruendae: artis bellii (bellicæ, imperatoriae) peritus, etc.: v. GENERAL.

**strategy**: ars imperatoria: Quint. 2, 17, 34.

**stratification**: expr. by \*strāta, tabūlāta, orūm: v. STRATUM. Or by anal. tabulatio.

**stratified**: (part. *adj.*): v. foll. art. stratify: per tabulata (strata) disponere, consternere: v. foll. art.

**stratum**: stratum, quod dicunt: hoc est quasi tabulatum quoddam: v. LAYER.

**straw** (*subs.*): 1. *stalk of corn, etc., as part of the plant: culmis: v. STALK*. II. *Stalks of corn, etc., used for litter, etc.*: 1. strāmentum: *cottages thatched with s., casae stramenta tectae*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Varr. 2. *poet. strāmen, inis, n.*: Virg.: Ov.

III. Fig.: *for anything valueless*: Phr. *not to care a s. for anything*, aliquid pilii, flocci aestimare, facere. v. TO VALUE.

**straw** (*adj.*): 1. strāmenticūs (*made of s.*): Auct. B. Hisp. 16. 2. strāmineus (*poet.*): Ov. F. 5, 631. Also appy.: *thatched with s.*, id. Am. 2, 9, 18.

**straw** (*v.*): sternō, spargo. v. TO SCATTER, STREW.

**berry**: frāgum, most freq. in pl.: Virg. E. 3, 92: Ov.: Plin. S-tree, arbūtus, Hor. Virg. (A. unedo, Linn.) *The fruit of this tree, arbūtum, Virg. Belonging to this tree, arbūtus: e.g. fetus arbūtus (fruit of s. tree): Ov. M. 1, 10, 24.*

—color: perh. color stramineus: qualis stramentorum est.

—cutter: falx stramentaria. Cato.

**stray** (*v.*): erro, áberro, i. v. TO WANDER.

**stray** (*adj.*): errans: also errabundus, Virg. E. 6, 58 (errabundi vestigia bovis): v. WANDERING. Phr. *a few s. cottages, rara casa (or pl.)*: v. SCATTERED.

**streak** (*subs.*): linea diversicolor. nota s. macula in longitudinem ducta, taeniae forinam babens. (Virga is used by Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, or of certain luminous s. in the sky v. STRIPE.)

**streak** (*v.*): Phr.: clouds s. the

sky, \*nubeculae extenuatae (longae præ-), tenuesque tanquam taeniae quaedam) coeruleum variant.

**streaked**: virgātūs: v. STRIPED.

**streaky**: perh. virgātūs: v. STRIPED.

**stream** (*subs.*): I. Lit.: 1. flūmen, inis, n. (with special ref. to the current): a running s., f. vivum, Virg. Aen. 2, 719. (*Cocytus meandering with sluggish s., f. languido errans*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: down or up the s., secundo fl., adverso fl., Caes. B. G. 7, 65: v. CURRENT).

2. flūmentum (poet.): usl. pl.: the hoarse s.s. of Cocytus, rauca Cocytī f., Virg. Aen. 6, 327: lacr. 3. rivus (a small s.): v. RIVULET. For flūmens, amnis, v. RIVER. II. Fig.: of other things beside water: flūmen, a golden s. of speech, orationis aureum f., Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119. Phr.: the s. of time, \*temporū s. saeculorum cursus (v. COURSE), an uninterrupted s. of people, agmen perpetuum [hominum], Cl. Pis. 22, 51 (perh. we might say, tanquam flūmen quoddam hominum: or expr. by multitudine quae flūminis instar effundit).

**stream** (*v.*): expr. by se effundere, effundi, etc., v. TO POUR, and foll. art.

**streamer**: I. A pennon flowing in the wind: \* vexillum leve quod vento agitatur. II. Electric: perh. virga: cf. Sen. N. Q. 1, 9 and 10.

**streamlet**: rivus, rivulus: v. RIVE-.

**street**: 1. via (any way or road): v. ROAD. 2. plātēs (with houses): to live in a certain s., in aliqua p. habitate, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: clear s.s. (not stopped up by vehicles, etc.), purae p. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71: Ter.: Caes. 3. vicus (strictly, a quarter or district of a city: also used of certain s.s. in Rome): Wicked S., V. Sceleratus, Liv. 1, 48: Ov.

**strength**: I. vis, vim, vi, pl. vires (most gen. term): great s. and swiftness of horses, celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: but where physical s. is meant, often pl.: the s. (physical powers) of a youth, bull, an elephant, vires adolescentis, tauri, elephanti, id. Sen. 9, 27: (but, vis corporis, bodily s., Sall. Cat. init.): to gather fresh s., sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. Phr.: with all one's s. omnibus viribus: v. MIGHT.

2. firmitas (capacity of resistance: whereas vis, vires, denote esp. s. as active): s. of timber, f. materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: s. of constitution, f. corporis, Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 63: s. (unshaken firmness) of mind, f. animi, Cic. Sext. 44, 95. Join: firmitas viresque (including all kinds of s. and force), id. Am. 13, 46: firmitas et vigor [voce], Gell. 2, 3. 3. firmitudo (=firmitas): such was the s. of the work (a bridge), tanta erat f. pontis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 4. rōbur, ōris, n. (great s., solidity; usu. fig.): greatness and s. of a lofty mind, animi excelsi magnitudo ac r., Cic. Off. 1, 5: to add s. (weight) to a canvas, petitioni r. after, id. Planc. 8, 21. 5. nervi, orūm (sinews: by meton. = powers exerted): to put forth all one's s., omnes n. contende, Cicer. A. 6, 25.

3. firmitudo (=firmitas): was such the s. of the work (a bridge), tanta erat f. pontis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 4. rōbur, ōris, n. (great s., solidity; usu. fig.): greatness and s. of a lofty mind, animi excelsi magnitudo ac r., Cic. Off. 1, 5: to add s. (weight) to a canvas, petitioni r. after, id. Planc. 8, 21. 5. nervi, orūm (sinews: by meton. = powers exerted): to put forth all one's s., omnes n. contende, Cicer. A. 6, 25.

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milit. term: to s. a place by fortifications, garrisons, locum munitionibus, praefidiliis f. Caes.: Sall. Comp. confirmo, i (strengthened from simple verb); they think the sinews are s'd thereby, nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21. (For fig. sense, v. TO CORROBORATE.)

**2.** rōbōrō, t (implying rather more than firmo: less freq., and in CIC. only fig.): to s. the *limbus*, artus t., Luer. 4, 1038: Plin.: fit education s.s the heart, recti cultus pectora t., Hor. Od 4+4, 34: Cic. Strengthened, corroborō, (more freq. than simple verb): to s. soldi, by constant tool, militis assiduo labore c., Suet. Galb. 6: to s. the stomach, stomachum c., Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 261. Join: corroborare et confirmare [ingenia], Cic. Am. 20, 74. **3.** stabbilō, 4 (to render stable or secure): to s. the laws, leges s., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62. **4.** expr. by circuml. : to s. a conspiracy, \*vires, (opos) coniunctione, angere: to s. a state, \*civitatem viribus opibusque angere; clivitatem firmiore tutiori que contra hostes reddere: v. to INCREASE (I.). **II.** Intrans.: to become strong: only in fig. sense: **1.** expr. by pass. of verbs under (I.): e. g. when the character s.s with (i. e. along with) years, corroborari jam confirmatioque et ingenios et actibus, Cic. Am. 20, 74. **2.** or by inceptive verb: e. g. ingravescō, 3: the evil s.s daily, i. in dies malum, id. ad Brut. I, 10, 1: cf. invadentes morbus, id. Div. 2, 6, 16. P̄t. : our affections s. by intercourse, voluntates nostras consuetudine conglutinatur, cl. Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 2: fallings which s. with our strength (lit. along with us), via quae nobiscum crescunt, Sen. (Quich.): Fame s.s by advancing, F. vires acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175: v. also TO INCREASE (II.), STRONG TO BECOME OF GROW.

**strengthener:** I. One who or that which strengthens: expr. by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v. TO STRENGTHEN, I.). **II.** In medicine: \*remedium corpori reficiendo, s. recreandis viribus aptum (Georg.): to be a s., \*corpori reficiendo aptum esse (id.): v. also TOXIC.

**strenuous:** I. Energetic, active, vigorous, q. v.: acer, strenuē, impiger, vēhēmenter. II. Bravely, courageously, q. v.: fortiter, animosē. Or expr. by adj. (v. STRENUEOUS).

**strenuousness:** I. Activity: gnāvitatis (or nav.), industria; v. ACTIVITY (III.). II. Earnestness, zeal, q. v.: studium: v. also ENERGY, FIRE (VI.). Or expr. by aūj. or adū. (v. STRENUEOUS, STRENGUOSLY).

**stress:** I. In mechanics, pressure: perh. impētus (pressure of a load), Virg. 6, 3, med.: v. also PRESSURE (I.). Sometimes too, vis pondus may serve: v. also FULL (subs.), STRAIN (subs.), TENSION.

**II.** Fig.: (a.) importance: in phr., to lay stress upon: Phr.: not to lay much s. upon a matter, aliquid levī momento astimare, Caes. B. G. 7, 39; to lay s. upon trifles, nūgīs addere pondus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 42: I shall not lay great s. upon these points, (haec) haud in magno disciplinare ponam, Liv. pref. med. (b.) pressure (of trying circumstances or business). v. PRESTRESE (II., III.), STRAIN, TENSION. **III.** Emphasis, q. v.: vis, pondus. **IV.** In naut. phr., stress of weather: intēmperies coeli, based on Liv. 8, 18, init.: vis tempestatis, based on Caes. B. C. 2, 11: status coeli procellosus, based on Col. 9, 4, init.: v. also STORM, STORMY, WEATHER (subs.).

**stretch, stretch out or forth (v.):**

**A.** Intrans.: I. in gen. sign.: tendo, tētendi, tentum and tensum, 3 (in most senses): to s. a bow, t. arcum, Virg. Aen. 7, 164 (v. also bow, subs., I.: to extend, A. I.): the south winds s. (or swell) the sails, t. velu noti, Virg. Aen. 3, 268 (v. also to DISTEND, SWELL): to s. out nets, t. retia, Ov. M.

4, 513: cf. t. plagias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: Greece ss out her right hand to Italy (i. e. to render assistance), Graecia t. dextram Italiae, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9. Esp. in sense of sing out the hands in supplication: e. g. manus ad coelum t., Caes. B. C. 2, 5: cf. brachia ad columnam t., Ov. M. 6, 279 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. tendo, A. I.). **2.** intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 to s. or relax the sinews, nervos i. aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 6, 11, § 96: to s. out the right hand towards a statue, dextram ad statuam i., Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3. **3.** contendō, di, tum, 3 (stronger than preced. : to tighten what is already stretched, to strain): s. (or strain) the chains so as to gripe, c. tenacia vincula, Virg. G. 4, 412: to s. the sides with laughter, illa risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285. Join: the more forcibly war-engines are s'd, quo sunt contenta (war-troops) atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. Fig.: we must concede something, not to s. every point, remittimus est aliquid, ne omnia contendamus, id. Ver. 2, 21, 52. **4.** prōlūcio, xi, etum, 3 (to elongate): to s. skins with the teeth, pelles dentibus p., Mart. 9, 74; cf. ferrum incide p., Juv. 15, 165. **5.** extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (to stretch out at full length): with the arm s'd out, e. brachio, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: cf. crura in longitudinem e., Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: Fig.: to s. out a letter, epistolam e., Plin. Ep. 3, 2: v. also to HOLD FORTH (A., I., 3) to EXTEND. **6.** prōtendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (to stretch forth): to s. forth spears, hastas p., Virg. Aen. II, 666: to s. forth the arms towards the sea, brachia in mare p., Ov. M. 14, 191: snails sing forth their horns, cochleara cornua p. (opp. contrahentes), Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101. **7.** porrigo, rex, rectum, 3 (like preced.): to s. forth (or out) the limbs, membra p. (opp. contrahere), Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: to s. forth the arms to heaven, brachia coelo p., Ov. M. 1, 767. Also, in voting, to s. forth (or hold up) the hand, p. manum, Cic. Fl. 6, 15: v. also to HOLD FORTH (A., I., 1). **8.** prætendo, di, tum, 3 (like preced.): he s.s forth an olive branch, ramum p. olivae, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: cf. cornua p., Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126. **9.** distendo, di, tum, 3 (to stretch out in opposite directions): to s. out the arms, brachia d., Ov. M. 4, 49: v. also to EXTEND, DISTEND. **10.** intento, i (to stretch out threateningly): Virginius ss out his hands against Appius, V. in Appiummanni i., Liv. 3, 47, ad fin.: cf. haec (sica) intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14, 37. Phr.: to s. one on the rack, aliquem in equoledu imponere, etc. (v. RACK, subs., I.): seuts s. themselves out on the shore, sternuti se litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432: to s. oneself out on the grass, abidere se in herba, Cic. de Or. I, 7, 28: v. also to STRETCH ONESELF. **II.** To exaggerate: Phr.: to s. facts, exceedē actae rei modum, Plin.: to s. the truth, egredi veritatem, id.: etc. (v. TO EXAGGERATE, Phr.). **III.** To stretch one's authority: v. TO TYRANNIZE.

**B.** Intrans.: expr. for the most part by pass. or reflect. of verbs under (A., I.): **1.** porrigit, rectus, 3: Rhodope, sing to the midst of the polar region, (Rhodope) medium porrecta sub axem, Virg. G. 3, 351: v. TO EXTEND (B., I.). **2.** extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (in pass.): (fire) ss over the plains, extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen. 10, 407: cf. id. 6, 423. Or with reflect. pron. (v. TO EXTEND, B., 2). **3.** protendit, tentus, 3: the nation of the Mardi ss right up to the Baetri, protenditur ad Baetrios usque gens Mardorum, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 17. **4.** tendo, tētendi, tentum and tensum, 3 (as neutr. or with pron. refl.): Mount Taurus sing westward, (mon. T.) ad occasum tendens, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: cf. molissi quis tendit lonta, Prop. 6, 31: where the azure tract of ocean ss out, qua se ponti piaga caerulea t., Luer. 5, 481 (482). **5.** pātesco, ui, 3: the plain ss out a little wider, paulo latior p. campus, Liv. 22, 4, ad init.: his scay sing more widely, latius

patescente imp. no, id. 32, 27, fin.: v. also TO EXTEND (B.), TO REACH (A.) TO SPREAD.

**stretch before or in front:** A. Trans.: **1.** obtendo, di, tum, 3: in defence of the hero to s. a mist in front (of him), pro viro nelulum o., Virg. Aen. 10, 82: a membrane is s.d before (or in front of) the eyes, oculis membrana obtenditur, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 153. **2.** practendo, di, tum, 3: s. the fumes in front (of the hive) with the hand, fumes p. manu, Virg. G. 4, 210. **B.** Intrans:

**1.** obtendo, di, tum, 3: Britain ss in front of Germany, Britannia Germania obtenditur, Tac. Agr. 10. **2.** practendo, di, tum, 3: a nation s. widely in front of our provinces, gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, id. A. 2, 56: cf. praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 60.

**— forth:** v. TO STRETCH.

**— on or over:** intendo, di, tum and sum, 3: they s. hempen cables on (or over) the neck of the wooden horse), stupor vincula collo i., Virg. Aen. 2, 237.

**— oneself (= to yaw):** pandiculor, i (= "toto corpore oscitante extendi," Fest.): Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80.

**— one's legs (colloq.):** spātor, etc.: (v. TO WALK).

**— open or wide:** pando, and compds.: v. TO SPREAD, EXPAND.

**— out:** v. TO STRETCH.

**stretch (subs.):** I. Effort, straining (subs.): II. Extent (cl. grassy stretches of land, "Blackwood": spatium, ambitus (v. EXTENT, SPACE, subs.); tractus (v. REACH, subs.)). P̄t.: at a s. he would extempore a couple of hundred lines at a s., dicentes versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor. S. I, 4, 19 (may also be expr. by, uno tempore, simul: v. ONCE, II.). [For to keep the mind or energies upon the s., v. TO TAX, TO TASK.]

**stretcher:** I. The person who or thing which stretches: expr. by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v. TO STRETCH, A.). **II.** A plank across a boat, for rows to put their feet against; perh. transillium (a little cross-beam, Virt. 5, 12, post init.) may serve: also: \*sera transversa (Georg.). **III.** A litter: no precise word: perh. lecticula, lectica: v. BIER, LITTER (subs.).

**stretching, stretching out (subs.):**

I. intentio: s. out of the body, I. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: a s. out of the sinews, i. nervorum, Cal. 6, 6, init.: v. TENSION. **2.** intensio (like preced.): Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2: v. TENSION. **3.** prorectio, prōlātio, etc.: v. EXTENSION. **4.** proiecō (a throwing forward): a s. out of the arm, p. (opp. contractio), Cic. Or. 18, 59.

**strew (v.):** I. sterno, strāvi, strāsum, 3: on strewn sand, strata arena, Ov. F. 3, 813: on strewn herbs, stratis in herbis, id. M. 7, 254: cf. strata pomis passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: the storm will s. the shore with useless sea-weed, alga litus iniuiti temperat s., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7, 8: v. also to SCATTER.

**2.** consterno, strārum, 3 (to strew over): cares s'd over with soft foliage, constri spiculis molli fronde, Plin. 8, 16, 54, § 127: cf. c. nidum melibus plurimi, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). Also of the thing strewed regarded as the subject: leaves s. the ground, c. terram frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444: corn had s'd all the ways, trumentum vias omnes c. Cic. Div. 1, 72, 69. **3.** insterno: v. TO CAPARISON. **4.** spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3: s. ye the ground with leaves, s. human foliis, Virg. E. 5, 49: v. also TO SCATTER, TO SPRINKLE.

**striated:** v. FLUTED.

**stricken (more usu. — truck [v. TO STRIKE]):** but occurring in old Eng. in the foll. sense(s): **1.** Wounded: saucijs (poet.), vulneratis. **2.** Advanced in age: **1.** prōiectus: he died s. in age, proiecta aetate mortuus est, based on Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin. **2.** confectus

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(worn out): c. aevi, Virg. Aen. 11, 85: cf. c. acetate, Sall. J. 9, fin.

**strickle** (an instrument used in leveling a measure of corn): bostorium, Prisc. p. 688 P.

**strict:** I. **Careful:** 1. diligens, nis: most s. in every duty, omnis offici diligentissimus, CIC. Coel. 30, 73; a ser obseruance of ancestral custom, diligenter ritus patri custodia, Vell. 1, 4, med.

2. intentus, to guard one with a ser watch, intentre custodia aliquem asseruare, Liv. 39, 19, ad init.: v. also STAUNCE, PUNCTILIOS, SCRUPULOS, PARTICULAR (adj. III.). II. **Accurate,** q. v. P. b. r. a. s. (or power) logician, valens dialecticus, CIC. Cat. 6, 12; the s. letter of the law, sumnum ius: e.g., I will not deal with you according to s. law, non agam summo iure tecum, id. Verr. 5, 2, 4; s. truth, veritas ipsa, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77; the s. meaning of a word, verb sensus proprius (opp. translatus), CIC. (v. LITERAL): cf. propriae (verborum), Quint. 8, 2, init.

III. **Absolute, real,** q. v. P. b. r. to tell a thing in s. confidence, aliquid tuis auribus depone, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: a s. duty, perh. officium necessitate quadam delegatum, Quint. (v. IMPERATIVE).

IV. **Rigorous, severe:** 1. intentus: s. and in the case of great offences inexorable, i. et magis delictis inexorabilis, Tac. A. 11, 18, extr.: s. discipline, i. disciplina, id. 12, 42, ad init.

2. dūrus: the s. oversight of mothers, d. custodia matrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22.

3. rigidus: a s. censor, i. censor, Ov. A. 2, 664: cato s. integrity, (Cato) r. innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, ad fin.

4. sévērus: the most s. sect (of the Stoics), secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: a particularly s. discipline, disciplina maxime s., id. 1, 2, 5: s. laws, s. leges, Vell. 1, 6 (v. SEVERE); very s. orders, imperia severiora, CIC. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: very s. judges, severissimi iudices, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30.

5. per sevērus (very or over-strect): a rule not rigorous nor over-s., imperium non restrictum nec p., Tac. A. 15, 48.

6. strictus (rare): s. Catos, s. Catones, Manil. 5, 106: a s. law, s. lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87; v. also STERN.

P. b. r.: to be a s. disciplinarian (in the army), disciplinam militarem severe conservare, Liv. (v. DISCIPLINARIAN): to exercise s. discipline in the conduct of a war, severo imperio bellum administrare, id. (v. DISCIPLINE). [To be s. with, may be expr. by, duritiam, etc. (v. STRICTNESS) adhibere (with ad. in, or of dat.): or by, tractare aliquem dure, etc. (v. HARSHNESS). For not s., v. INDULGENT, MILD (III.)]

**strictly:** I. **Carefully:** 1. diligenter: to observe an order very s., praecipuum diligenter observare, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: v. also PUNCTILIOSLY, SCRUPULOUSLY.

2. restrictivē: all other points I do not so s. determine, cetera non tam r. praeſin, CIC. Leg. 2, 18, 45: et. id. Am. 16, 58. P. b. r.: to blockade a house s. (or with strict guards), acribus custodis sepire domum, Tac. A. 1, 5.

II. **Accurately:** q. v. P. b. r.: to be s. true, habere in s. omnes numeros veritatis, CIC. Div. 1, 13, 23. Esp. s. (= in strict sense), of words: proprio (v. PROPERLY), etc. III. **Absolutely:** q. v. P. b. r.: they took nothing beyond what was s. necessary, nihil ultra usum necessarium sumebant, Liv. (Quich.).

IV. **Rigorously, rigidly:** 1. dūre (on hard fare): v. RIGOROUSLY.

2. dūriter (like preceed) to live stingly and s., parce ad d. se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

3. rigidē (rigorously): to tighten more s. military discipline, disciplinam militarem rigidius astringere, Val. Max. 3, 7, fin.: cf. aliquid r. submoveare, Ov. T. 2, 251.

4. sévēre: to write rather s. to some one, ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: v. also SEVERELY, STERNLY.

**strictness:** I. **Carefulness:** diligenda; v. CAREFULNESS (II.); v. also PUNCTILIOS, PUNCTILIOUSNESS.

II. **Accuracy:** q. v. III. **Rigour:** 1. dūritia: your old-fashioned s., tua ant-

qua d., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: s. of rule, d. imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23; s. of the laws, d. legum (opp. lenitas), Suet. Claud. 44: v. SEVERITY.

2. rigor, oris, m.; s. of discipline, r. discipline, Tac. H. 1, 83, ad fin.: v. also SEVERITY.

3. sévēritas, atis, f.: without harshness, yet not without s., sine asperitate, nec sine s., Vell. 2, 89: the censor's s., s. censoria, CIC. Clu. 46, 129. Or expr. by adj. (v. STRICT): or by adv.: e. g. with the greatest s., diligentissime (v. STRICTLY).

**structure:** I. **Ascerticism:** (now obsol.): ct. "a man of structure and firm abstinenſe," Shakesp.;

v. ASCETISM.

II. **Censure, blame,** q. v. vitripēdā, r. reprehensio.

III. **In medic., a morbid contraction:** strictura: Coel.

Aur.: v. also STRANGURY.

**stride (subs.):** perh. most exactly expr. by lentinus et procerus passus: \*inceps grandis: or by gradus with a qualifying adj. (v. INFR.). P. b. r.: what great s. you take, ut tu es gradibus grandibus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 11: to take huge s.s, ingentes ferre gradus, Ov. A. A. 2, 104. [N.B.—Not, pleno gradu incedere (R. and A.), which = to advance at full speed: nor, magnos facere gradus (ib.), since in CIC. de Or. 2, 61, 249, facere gradum = to make a step with an effort (of a lame man): advancing with great s.s, grandis ingrediuntur, Gell. 9, 11, ad med. c. f. gradia incendis, Ann. 22, 14, post init. [For fig. sense, to make s.s in (= to advance): v. TO ADVANCE, B. II.]; v. also STEP (subs.).

**stride (v.):** I. To take long steps: v. STRIDE (subs.). II. The stride over: váricio: to s. over a rampart, (valium) v. Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34. v. TO STRADDLE, BESTRIDE.

**strife:** I. An intellectual contest (a sense now almost obsol. cf. "Doting about questions and strifes of words," T. Tim. vi. 4): 1. his, litis, j. (in plur. in this sense): (philosophers) to wear out their life in s.s, aetatem in litibus conterere, CIC. Leg. 1, 20, 53.

2. pugna: what a s. amongst the most learned men, quanta p. est doctrinam hominum, id. Div. 2, 51, 105: the s. of forensic contests, cestum certaminum p., Quint. 5, 12, extr.: v. also CONTROVERSY, CONTENTION, CONTEST.

II. An angry dispute, a quarrel: jūrgium (v. QUARREL (subs.): rixa (v. BRAWL, FRAY): discordia (v. DISCORD), II. DISAGREEMENT). Esp. Fig. of the elements:

1. pugna: the s. of the universe with itself, rerum naturae p. secum, Plin. 2, 38, 33, 9, 102.

2. discordia: the s. of the sea, d. ponti, Lucan 5, 646: the s. of primary elements, d. principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441.

3. proelium: s. of winds, ventorum proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318. P. b. r.: to cause s. among serere causam discordiarum inter (with acc.: v. DISCORD, II.): injicere certamen (with dat.), Liv. 34, 4, post med.: rixam ciere, Vell. 1, 2, 1, med.: to be at s., certo, 1: e. g., that expediency is at s. with moral rectitude, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, CIC. Part. Or. 25, 89: to allay s., discordias sedare s. compone, CIC.: Tac. (v. TO ALLAY): to cease from s. (may be expr. hy) desisto, absito, desino, etc. (v. TO DESIST, CEASE), with abl. of subs. (with or without prep.): e. g., desistere de contentione, Nep. Tim. 2: or by such verbs foli. by inf. of verbs signifying to dispute, contend, quarrel, q. v.

**strifeful:** v. CONTENTIOUS, PUGNACIOUS.

**strigil** (a scraper, of horn or metal, used by bathers for scraping the skin): strigilis, is, f.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. and Dicit. Ant. p. 192.

**strike (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To hit forcibly:

1. férī: 4: to s. a wall with battering-rans, murum arletibus p., Sall. J. 76: bozēs s. an opponent, pugiles p. adversarium, CIC. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: the lightnings of the mountain-tops, f. summos fulgora montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. F. i. g.: it happened that I was struck with a similar blow, accidit ut icu simil

(i. e., morte propinquai) ferire, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: to s. the ear (of sound), aurem f., id. 8, 5, 13.

2. percūto, cussim, 3 (stronger than preced. prop. to strike through and through): struck with a sword, gladio percussus, CIC. Mil. 24, 65 (v. also TO STAB, THRUST THROUGH). But also less strongly: as if a stone should s. a stone, ceu lapidem si p. lapis, Lucr. 6, 162 (160): objects struck by lightning, res de caelo percussae, CIC. Cat. 3, 8, 19: colour struck by the light glistens, color percussus luce refugiet, Lucr. 2, 799. F. i. g.: struck by a wound from fortune, percussus fortunae vulnere, CIC. Acad. 1, 3, 11: cf. percussus (v. l. percussum) calamitate, id. Mur. 24: ears struck by the voice, auricula voce percussa, Prop. 1, 16 (17), 28.

3. ico, ici, ictus, 3: struck with a stone, lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: struck by lightning, e coelo ictus, CIC. Div. 1, 10, 16: cf. fulmine ictur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 134: tactus de coelo, Liv. 25, 7, med.: Cic.: Virg. 4. caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3: to s. a stone with iron, lapidem ferro c., Luer. 6, 314 (312): to s. with blows, fests, verberibus, pugnūs, Plaut.

5. pulso, 1: v. to KNOCK, TO BEAT. Cf. caedo, concido, mulco, verbero, vāpilo, tundo, plango (v. TO BEAT: FIST): offendō (v. TO KNOCK AGAINST): v. also to HIT, TO SMACK (A. II.), TO SLAP.

6. percuso, cili, culsum, 3: Postumius struck the fetial's thigh with his knee, fetiali P. genu femur percult, Liv. 9, 10, 10, extr.: cf. p. aliquem cuspidē, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7.

7. illido, si, sum, 3: he struck the cestus into the bones, cestus illisit in ossa, Virg. Aen. 5, 480.

8. bātūo (batt.), ni, 3 (rare and colloq.): to s. one's face, b. o. alieni, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 60. P. b. r.: to s. blows, intendere ictus, Tac. A. 16, 9: without sing a blow, sine certamine, sine ulla dimicazione, Liv. (Quich.).

II. To play a musical instrument:

1. pulsō, 1: to s. the strings with the fingers, and an ivory plectrum, chordas digitis et pectine eburno p., Virg. Aen. 6, 647.

2. percūto, cussim, 3: to s. the cestus, cestum, 3: to s. the lyre, p. lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40.

3. impelio, pili, pulsū, 3: to s. the sounding chords with the thumb, vocales i. pullice chordas, Tib. 2, 5, 3.

4. pello, pepūl, pulsū, 3: the strings (of the lyre) struck, (nervi) pulsī, Cic. Brut. 54, 199: cf. lyra pulsa manus, Ov. M. 10, 205.

Fig. you have struck the chord of a long discussion, longi sermonis initium pepulisti, CIC. Brut. 87, 297.

5. tango, tētīgī, tactum, 3: to s. the chords, t. chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336.

6. quātio, no perf., quassum, 3: to s. the cymbals, cymbal q., Virg. G. 4, 64.

7. tendō, tensum and tentum, 3 (rare): (Polyhymnia) refuses to s. the lyre, refutat t. barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

8. incrēpo, ui, iuim, 1: to s. the lyre with the fingers, i. digits lyram, Ov. H. 3, 113.

III. To stamp, coin (money) percūto, cussim, 3 (rare in this sense): so that he struck a silver coin with the impression of the constellation Capricorn, (ut) nummus argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. Aug. 94, extr.: cf. cūdo, signo, fērio: v. TO COIN.

IV. To besprinkle (now obsol.): cf. "They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side-posts," Ex. xxii. 7: conspergo, etc. (v. TO BESPRINKLE).

V. Of plants: to strike root, rādīcēs agere, etc. (v. TO ROOT).

VI. In games to strike a ball: perh. pilam remittere, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, init.: pilam expulsare, Mart. 14, 46: pilam expulsim ludere, Varr. in Non. 104, 29.

VII. To strike fire (e. g. out of a flint): v. TO STRIKE OUT.

VIII. To strike a measure: \*horstio modium aquare (Georg.).

IX. Of a clock: to strike the hour: the clock is sing the hour (or simply, is striking), \*horologium indicat horam (Georg.).

X. To let down, lower: to s. the yards, antennæ demittere, based on Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: to s. the tents, tabernacula detinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: Liv. 41, 3, init.: to s. sail, vela subducere.

Auct. B. Alex. 45: *to s. a flag*, \*demittere s. deducere vexillum s. vexillum navale. **XI.** Fig.: *to affect suddenly*: Phr.: *some are suddenly struck blind*, quidam subito occaecati sunt, Cels. 6, 6, 37; cf. aspectum minitare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: *struck blind and deaf*, oculis et auribus captus, id. ib. 5, 40, 117; cf. captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29: *ext.*: *he was struck dumb*, \*defect ei linguae usus: \*vocis usus (reperio) interemptus est, *he was struck speechless* (i. e. *was silent*), mutus illico (erat), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: *suddenly the most talkative fellow was struck dumb*, repte homo loqualessness obmutuit (perf., of obmutescere), CIC. Flac. 20, 48 cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 279: *grief ss. dumb*, dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: *struck dead*, cor�putus morte' subita, Curt. (Quich.): *Remus was struck dead in a crowd*, in turba letus R. cedit, Liv. 1, 7, ad init.: *s. (dead) by lightning* (may be expr. by), tactus de coelo, percussus ex coelo, e coelo ictus (v. supr., 1). **XII.** Fig.: *to affect (a.) the sense*: 1. *ferro*, 4: *bodies such as s. the eyes and provoke vision*, corpora quae ferunt oculos visumque laessant, Lucre. 6, 924: cf. his spectris etiam oculi possent feriri, animus qui possit (sc. feriri) non video, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2. 2. *incurro*, currī (cūcurrī), cursum, 3: *to s. the eyes, in oculis* 1, id. Att. 12, 21, 5: cf. id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5. 3. *incurso*, 1: *those things which s. the eyes or ears*, ea quae oculis vel auribus i., Quint. 10, 3, 28. May also be expr. by, ante oculos s. in oculis esse, Cic. 4. *accido*, di, 3: *the sound of the voice ss. the ears*, vocis sonitus aures a., Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31: v. *TO REACH*, B. (II). 5. *impello*, pūli, pulsum, 3: *the lamentations of Aristaeus struck his mother's ears*, maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Virg. G. 4, 349: *to s. the senses*, sensus l., Lucre. 304 (297). (b) *the mind*: *to impress strongly*: 1. *ferro*, 4: *maximus s.* (i. e. *impress strongly*) the mind, f. animum (sententiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48. 2. *percūcio*, cussi, cussum, 3: *whatever has struck our minds with credibility*, quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, CIC. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: *it struck me* (i. e. made me suspicious), percussit animum, id. Att. 4, 8 (b), 3: *struck (or shocked) by the extreme harshness of the letter*, percussus atrocissimi litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3. Phr.: *struck with surprise*, admiratio obstupfacti, id. Deiot. 12, 34 (v. also ASTONISHED TO BE, ASTOUNDED TO BE, TO ROOT, II.): (*thunder-struck* (Fig.)), attontus (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): *the state struck with a kind of fear*, timore quodam perculsa clivitas, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 3, 2: *all are struck with terror*, terror omnibus intentatus, Tac. A. 3, 28: *to s. with terror*, terrem admovere, Liv. 6, 10, ad med.: *beauty ss. us*, movet oculos pulchritudo, CIC. Off. 1, 28, 98: *the beauty of expediency struck him*, species utilitatis populit eum, id. ib. 3, 10, 41: cf. acriter mente sensumque pellere, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: v. *TO AFFECT* (1), *TO IMPRESS* (III.): *I am struck at the man's negligence*, hominis negligientiam miror, CIC. (v. *TO WONDER*). Note.—In a more modified sense, *to strike one* = *to occur to one*, and may be expr. by, venti in mentem, etc. (v. TO OCCUR, III.). **XIII.** In accounts, *to strike a balance*, consilido, dispungo (cf. dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56): v. *TO BALANCE* (III.). **XIV.** *To strike a bargain*: pācisor, etc.: v. *BARGAIN* (v. and subs.). Phr.: *we have struck a bargain about the price*, de pretio inter nos convenit (Quich.): v. also to CONCLUDE (V.), *to close* (A., II. Phr.). **B.** Intrans.: 1. *Of a ship*, *to run aground*: offendio, di, sum, 3: *the ship ss. on the rocks*, puppis o. in scopulis, based on Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 22. Phr.: *the ship struck upon the rocks*, (ad scopulos) afficta est navis, based on Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: *the stern struck*

on the shallow, puppis inficta est vadis, based on Virg. Aen. 10, 303: v. also AGROUND. 2. *Of a clock*, *to strike: the clock ss.* \*horologium sonat (Georg.). 3. *To cease working*: perf., \*operando cessare et mercede majorem flagitare.

**strike again**: rēpō, 3: *the watch*, word of all was "Strike again," signum erat omnium, Repete, Suet. Cal. 58: cf. Liv. 4, 19, med.: v. also TO REDOURE.

**— against or on:** A. Trans.:

1. incūto, cussi, cussum, 3: *to s. a staff on one's head*, scipionem in caput alicuius i., based on Liv. 5, 41, fin.: *the foot on the ground*, i. pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10. 2. offendo, di, sum, 3: *to s. the tooth against something hard*, solidio (dentem) o., Hor. S. 2, 1, 78.

3. illido, si, sum, 3: *to s. one's head against the doors*, caput foribus i., Suet. Aug. 23 (of an intentional act); cf. impingere se in columnas, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, post med.: v. also TO DASH AGAINST (I.), TO DRIVE AGAINST.

4. pūlo, i. (post: *to strike against = to touch*): *he himself is losty, and ss. against the stars on high*, ipse ardus altaque p. sidera, Virg. Aen. 1, 619: cf. qui vertice nubila pulset, Val. Fl. 4, 149.

B. Intrans.: 1. expr. by pass. of verbs given under (A.): e. g. prows kept s. sing against sterns, incutiebantur puppis prorae, Curt. 9, 9, ad med.

2. offendo, i. (post: *to strike* (B.), TO STUMBLE).

3. incurrō: v. *TO FAIL FOOL OF*: v. also TO DASH AGAINST (II.).

— *at*; v. *TO ATTACK, AIM.*

— *at the root* (Fig.): subverto, évertō, perverto: v. TO OVERTHROW (II.).

— *back*: 1. *To return a blow*: rēfōrio, 4: *by sing. back you will give cause for sing. often*, referendo occasione saepius ferendi dabis, Sen. de Ira, 2, 34, fin.: v. also REVENGE, TO TAKE (ON), REVENGE (subs.). 2. *To reflect*, v. TO STRIKE (B.), TO STUMBLE.

3. *down to the ground*: v. *TO PROSTRATE, TO OVERTHROW.*

— *back*: 1. *To return a blow*: rēfōrio, 4: *by sing. back you will give cause for sing. often*, referendo occasione saepius ferendi dabis, Sen. de Ira, 2, 34, fin.: v. also REVENGE, TO TAKE (ON), REVENGE (subs.). 3. *To reflect*, v. TO STRIKE (B.), TO STUMBLE.

— *down to the ground*: v. BEATING (subs.).

— *striking* (verb): v. BEATING (subs.).

— *striking* (adj.): 1. Remarkable, q. v. 2. insignis: e. a. s. resemblance, i. similitudo, Liv. 39, 53, ad init.: a. example (or warning), i. documentum, Liv. (Quich.): v. also REMARKABLE (1).

3. notabilis: v. REMARKABLE (2).

4. mirus: v. WONDERFUL (4).

5. mirus: v. WONDERFUL (5).

— *strikingly*: mirum in medium, mirabiliter: v. WONDERFULLY. Or expr. by adj. (v. STRIKING). e. g. a boy s. deformed, puer insignis ad deformitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: s. ugly, features, notabilis foeditus vulnus, Plin. 36, 5, 2, § 12: a s. handsome woman, longe autem alias specie insignis ac pulchritudine, Liv. 1, 9, post med.

— *strikingness*: expr. by adj. (v. STRIKING).

— *string* (subs.): 1. In general sense:

1. linea: a s. pearl, i. māgaritā, Scaev. lig. 35, 2, 16: cf. Mart. 8, 78, 7, linea dives of strings of pearls thrown among the people at the public games):

a hen is kept prisoner with its leg tied by a long s., ligato pede longa l. gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15. 2. linum:

(of a letter) we cut the s. (or thread)

collido, si, sum, 3: *to s. the hands together*, c. manus (v. also TO CLAP). Also with inter se: *the sea ss. ships together*, mare inter se naviga collidit based on Curt. 4, 3, post med. 2. coniūto, cussi, cussum, 3 (pr.p. to shake together): *to s. arms together so as to clash*, crepitantis c. arma, Ov. M. 1, 143. plur.: cymbals struck together, aera repulsa, Tib. 1, 3, 24. **B.** Intrans.: configo, xi, cūm, 3 (with inter se), ships struck together (or one another), naues inter se confixunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, ad fin. Or may be expr. by pass. of verbs given under (A.), with or without inter se.

— *strike up*: 1. Lit.: of music: to begin to sing: Phr.: to s. up a song, movere cantum, Virg. Aen. 10, 161 s. up (a song), Incipit, id. E. 9, 32: the flute-players struck up, tibiue canere incepabant, Gell. 1, 11, post init.: cf. occipere, cantionem, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19.

Also of instruments, to begin to play: the flute ss. up, (tibia) praeinstromētūs modis, based on Gell. 1, 11, post med.: as soon as the trumpets struck up, simulac tubarum est aditūs cantus (Georg.). 2. Fig.: to strike up a friendship: Phr.: confirre se ad amicitiam alicuius, Cic. Brut. 81, 181: ad amicitiam alicuius accedere, Nep. Eum. 1, med.: amicitiam comparare, based on Cie. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: amicitiam et consuetudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. Deiot. 9, 27: cf. amicitias facere, fingere, instituere, id. (v. Nizol. Lex. C. s. v. amicitia).

— *strike (subs.)*: a bushel (Prov. Eng.): q. v.

**striker**: 1. percussor, oris, m.: the wounded lion knows the s., leo vulneratus p. novit, Plin. 8, 10, 19, § 51: cf. Suet. Cal. 58, ext. 2. pulsator, oris, m.: a s. of the lute, p. citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694 (691). But best expr. by verb (v. TO STRIKE).

— *striking (subs.)*: v. BEATING (subs.). Or express by verb (v. TO STRIKE).

— *striking* (adj.): 1. Remarkable, q. v. 2. insignis: e. a. s. resemblance, i. similitudo, Liv. 39, 53, ad init.: a. example (or warning), i. documentum, Liv. (Quich.): v. also REMARKABLE (1).

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linum incidimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: v. also **THEARD**. **3.** resticula (*a small cord*): v. to **STRING** (I.). Phr.: to break the s., vincula linea rompere, Virg. Aen. 5, 510; they tighten the purse-s., praebent exigue sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33. (*For lit. sense, \* crumenam astrinere s. contrahere, may serve*)· to tie with s. (may be expr. by ligare s. circumdata (v. TO BIND, I.: TO TIE) linea, etc. (v. supr.). **II.** A **shoe-string:** 1. corrigit: v. LATCHET. **2.** habéna: *the other parts (of the foot) are bound with (shoe-)s.* cetera habenae vincita sunt, Gell. 13, 21, med.

**III.** *A musical string:* 1. chords: Calliope tries beforehand with her finger the plaintive s.s. C. querulus praetant pollice c., Ov. M. 5, 339: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: v. also to STRIKE (A., II.). **2.** nervus: *the lyre cunning in re-sounding with seven s.s.* testudo resonare septem calida nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: Cic. Brut. 54, 199. **3.** filum: to handle the harmonious s.s. of the lyre, tractare consona f. lyrae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60. **4.** fides, ium, f. (*a stringed instrument*): v. to STRING (II., Phr.). Phr.: to harp on the same s., cantilenam eandem canere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10; in eundem eandem tundere, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106. **IV.** *A bow-string:* nervus: to fit arrows to the s., nervo aptare sagittas, Virg. Aen. 10, 131: Lucas. Prov.: to have two s.s. to one's bow, (1.) duplicit sp. utier (i. e. uti), Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 13. (2.) dubius sellis sedere (to keep in with both parties), Laber, in Sen. Contr. 3, 18, fin. **V.** *In anatomy, a tendon:* nervus: Cic. v. TENDON, SINEW, HAMSTRING (subs. and v.). Phr.: the s. of the tongue is cut by the surgeon's knife and loosened, lingua inhaerens scalpello resects liberatur, based on Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96. **VI.** *In botany, a fibre:* q. v. **VII.** Fig.: *a series or succession, q. v.:* séries.

**string (n.):** 1. To connect by a string: perh. \*colligere linea, etc. (v. STRING, subs., 1.). Phr.: to s. ripas, resticulas (*CORDS*) per ficos maturas persere (to pierce through), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: pearls strung, (margarite) pertusae in linea (opp. extircae, loose), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 25, fin. [For to s. together, v. to CONNECT.] **II.** To furnish a musical instrument with strings: Phr.: to s. a lyre, fides contendere nervis, based on Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: \*lyrae intendere nervis (Georg.): \*lyrae, citharae, etc., nervos aptare (Ainsw.): a s.d. instrument, (1.) fides, ium: to play on a s.d. instrument, fidibus canere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122. (2.) nervi: Cic. Rose. Am. 40, 134: Virg. Aen. 9, 77.

**stringed:** v. to STRING (II.). **stringency:** v. PRESSURE (II.), SEVERITY.

**stringent:** sérvens, etc.: v. STRICT, SEVERE.

**stringless** (cf. "Hlis tongue is now a stringless instrument," Shakespeare): \*nervis non intentus: v. UNSTRENG. **stringy:** 1. Of plants, fibrous: q. v. **II.** Of liquids,ropy: q. v.

**strip, strip off (v.):** A. Trans.:

**I.** Lit.: to deprive of a covering: 1. spolio, i: the consuls order the man to be s.d. (for punishment), consules spoliari hominem iubent, Liv. 2, 55, med.: to s. the body of a slain enemy, corpus caesi hostis s., Liv. 7, 26, ad med. Also with abl.: to s. the fallen of his clothes, jacentem veste s., Nep. Thras. 2, fin.: to s. off the pods of pulse, folliculos leguminum s., Petr. 135, med. **2.** nudo, i: he orders the man to be s.d. (for punishment), hominem nudari iubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161. Also with abl.: a weapon s.d. of its sheath, telum nudatum vagina, Nep. Dat. 11, ad fin.

**3.** dénuo: to s. matrons, matresfamilias d., Suet. Aug. 69. **4.** exuo, ui, fūtum, i: the snake s.s. off his skin in the thorns, serpens e. in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: he s.s. (or bares) his arms, lacertos e., Virg. Aen. 5, 42; how many fingers does that goblet s., quot digitos e. iste

calix, Mart. 14, 109. Also with abl.: to s. one of clothes, aliquem veste e., Suet. Ner. 32, ad fin. **5.** déripio, ripu, ruptum, i: a hide s.d. from a lion, pelvis derupta leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: v. TO FLAY. **6.** déstraho, xi, et cum: to s. off clothes, vestem d., based on Cic. Brut. 75, 262. **Prov.:** you bid me s. the naked, nudo detrahere vestimenta in jubes, Pl. As. 1, 1, 79: v. also TO DRAW OFF (I.). **7.** pōno, dépono: v. to PUT OFF (I.). **8.** vidua, i (poet.: lit. to bereave): the mountain-ashes are being s.d. of their leaves, viduntur ornifolia, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8: cf. viduita arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518. Cf. déficio: v. TO SHAKE OFF, 9. stringo, inxi, icutum, i: to s. off leaves from trees, s. folia ex arboreis, based on Caes. B. C. 3: 58: cf. s. frondes, Virg. E. 9, 67: s. arboreis Col. 6, 3, 7. Comp. déstringo: to s. off the myrtle berry, d. baccam myrti, Col. 12, 38, 7 d. frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: d. ramos, Lucas 4, 317. **10.** décortico (to s. the bark off): v. TO PEEL (I.). **11.** vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3 (to s. off the feathers of birds): v. TO PLUCK (II.). **II.** Fig.: to deprive of: 1. spolio, i (usu. with acc. of person or thing robbed and abl. of thing taken): v. to ROB. Also in poet. with acc. instead of abl.: winter s.d. of its locks, bioms spoliata capillos, Ov. M. 15, 243. Comp. déspolio, expolio (v. to DESPOIL, ROB). **2.** nudo, i (like precd. in constr.): the little crow s.d. of its borrowed plumes, cornicula furtivis mudata coloribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 20: the tribunes' official power having been s.d. of all, mudata omnibus rebus tribunitia potestate, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, ad med.: cf. Suet. Caes. 41, init.: to s. lands by laying waste, agron n. populano, Liv. 44, 27, ad med. (v. TO PLUNDER, PILLAGE, DEVASTATE). Cf. compound dénuo: Roman citizens having been s.d. of their property, civibus Romanis denudatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 1. **3.** exuo, ui, fūtum, 3 (same constr. as precd.): to s. an enemy of his arms, e. hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28, ad fin.: to s. one of his ancestral goods, aliquem avitam bonis e., Tac. A. 14, 31, med.: cf. se agro paterno avitoque e., Liv. 2, 23, ad med. **4.** expelo: v. TO EXPEL. **5.** évertio, ti, sum (lit. to turn out): to s. a word of his father's fortunes, e. pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Ver. 1, 51, 135. **Miscell.** s.d. of the disguises of hypocrisy, evolutus in tegumentis dissimulatiois mudatusque, id. de Or. 2, 86, 350: to s. off all the ornament of speech, omnem ornamentum orationis detrahere, based on id. Brut. 75, 262. **B.** Intrans.: to undress oneself: may be expr. by, ponere s. deponere vestem, vestitum, vestimenta (v. TO PUT OFF, I.): cf. de tenero velamina corpore ponit, Ov. M. 4, 345: perh. too \*se exure vestibus: vestes sibi detrahere (Georg.). [N.B.—Corpus nudare (R. and A.), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70, is used in bad sense of allowing one's nakedness to be seen in public.] Note.—Stripped may often be expr. lit. and fig. by, nudus (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.).

**strip, strip off (v.):** 1. A strip of cloth: perh. \*pannulus oblongus (Georg.): to cut linen clothes into s.s., \*indumenta linea in oblongos pannulos disciderunt (id.): v. also BANDAGE (subs.). **II.** A strip of paper: 1. (chartae) schédula or scidula: cf. Cic. Fin. 15, 16, 1 (but v. l. syllabam). 2. (chartae) schéda or scida (a s. of papryrus bark): Plin. 11, 12, 23, § 77. v. also LEAF (II.). **III.** In surgery, o s. of (diseased) flesh: hâbēna: a thin s. must be cut out, tenuis excidea h. est, Cels. 7, 17, 1, fin. Also dimin. hâbēnula, id. 7, 28, post nedd.

**IV.** A strip of land: lâcina (lit. the tappet or flap of a garment): Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 148.

**stripe (subs.):** 1. A streak of a different colour from the ground: 1. lines, itis, m.: a white s. marking a black ground, nigrum materialm distinguente l. albo (of a line or vein in

stone), Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184. **2.** virga (a coloured stripe in a garment): purple s.s., purpurea v., Ov. A. A. 1, 269. Also of a s. (or streak) in the heavens, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10. Cf. fascia in Juv. 14, 294 (nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur).

**3.** clavus (a purple stripe on the tunica): the broad

(s. for the senators), latu c.: the narrow s. (for the equites), angustus c. (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. clavus, and Ant. p. 293).

**II.** The discoloured mark of a blow: 1. vibex, icis, f.: Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 182. 2. perh. verberum vulnera, ib.

**3.** cicatrix, ictis, f.: v. SCAR.

**III.** A blow (of a whip or lash): verber, éris, n. (chiefly in plur.): he orders the young man to be stripped and s.s. to be given, adolescentem nudari juhet verberaque afferi, Liv. 8, 28, med.

legatum vinculis ac verberibus excruciare, Cic. Manil. 5, 11: to beat with a rod one who has deserved to suffer sever s.s., ferula caedere meritum majora subire verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: v. also BLOW (subs.): STROKE (subs.).

**Fig.:** the s.s. of fortune, fortunae v., Gell. 13, 27, fin.

**P. b.:** one worthy of s.s., verbero, ónis, m.: Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1: Plaut. Ter.: cf. verberum capit, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 2: to inflict s.s., verberibus caedere, id. Most. 5, 2, 45: virgilius aliquem caedere, Liv. 2, 5, ad fin.

**IV.** As milit. t.t.: a badge of honour, sequinum (Quinch.):

but perh. better expr. by, insignie (or insignia) s. ornamentum honoris (based on Cic. Sull. 31, 88, insignia atque ornamenta honoris).

**stripled** (the verb TO STRIPE DOT being sufficiently in use): 1. virgatus: s. (military) cloaks, v. sagula, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: a s. tigress, v. tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344: cf. virgaturo corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148.

**2.** virguláius: a s. shell, v. concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

**3.** tigrinus (marked like a tiger): id. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

**stripling:** 1. ädölescentius · t. beardless s., a imberbis, Cic. Dom. 14, 7.

**2.** péräolescentius: Nep. Eum. 1, med.

**3.** épöhēnus (= ἐφῆβος): Cic. Flac. 21, 51: Suet.: v. YOUTH.

**strike:** 1. To make efforts: 1. nitor, nitus and nixus, 3: let each one his utmost, tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: to s. hard for (or in defence of) freedom, pro libertate summa ope n., Salt. J. 31, post med.: to s. that . . . not, n. ne (with subj.), id. ib. 13, fin.: they s. to force their way through, pertransire n., Caes. B. G. 6, 37, fin. Also with ad and gerundive: they s. to agitate the states, ad sollicitandas civitates n., id. ib. 7, 63, ad init. **2.** énitör, nitus or nixus, 3 (stronger than precd.): I will s. with all my strength and efforts, omni ope atque opera emitar, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 6: cf. summa ope niti, Salt. C. 1, init.: ego, quod potero, e. sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15: e. in aliquo re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: fight and s. that . . . not, n. ne (with subj.), id. Fin. 3, 10, 3: Join: he who runs on the race-course ought to s. to win, qui stadium currit, e. et contendere debet ut vincat, id. Off. 3, 10, 42. Rarely with inf.: cf. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: Cf. comp. annitor, obnitor, connitor (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). **3.** contendo, di, tum, 3: to s. to seek safety in flight, c. fugi salutem petere, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: to s. with care to gain that part of the island, c. remis ut eam partem insulae caperet, id. ib. 5, 3, med. **Join:** id c. et labore, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, init.: to s. might and main, c. omnes nervos ut (with subj.), Cic. Fat. 10, 21: cf. id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35. **4.** tendo, tétendi, tentum and tensum, 3 (myst. poet. in tis sense): (Laocoön) ss to wrench asunder with his hands the knots (of the serpent's coils), manibus t. divellere nodos, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: cf. fratres tendentes opaco Pelion impo-suissime Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51: to s. to impose laws on a captured state, captæ civitati leges imponeo t., Liv.



*elected). Join: s. principles of duty, offici praecpta f., stabilit, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: a s. opinion, opinio f., et stabilit, id. Brut. 30, 114. IV. Of places, fortified, q. v.: munitus: a place too s. to be carried by a coup-de-main, locus munitor quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt: a town s. both by nature and by art, oppidum natura loci et manu m., Caes. B. G. 3, 21. Fig. s. in the goodwill of men, hominum benevolentia m., Cic. Att. 2, 25, 2. V. Of speech, forcible, emphatic: 1. validus: v. FORCIBLE (II.). 2. véhéments, entis: a very s. force in speech, vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13. 3. fortis, e: a s. style of speaking, f. (genus dicens), Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32. 4. gravis: v. IMPRESSIVE, 5. nervosus: v. NERVOUS (I.). [S. language (in bad sense), contumelia, maledictum, probrum: v. ABUSE, INSULT.] VI. Of arguments, conclusive, weighty, q. v.: firmus, gravis. Join: argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 37: v. also POWERFUL (III.), CONVINCING, SOLID (adj. V.). VII. Of the memory, retentive: 1. firmus: a s. memory, f. memoria, Quint. (v. MEMORY, I.). 2. ténax, ácis: v. RETENTIVE. 3. acer, cris, cre: a s. memory, a memoria, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. VIII. Of eyesight, unpaired: incólumis, e: s. eyesight, acies i., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.*

IX. Of the voice, loud and full: grandis et plenus: g., et p. vox, Cic. Br. 84, 289. X. Violent, vehement, ardent, q. v.: 1. gravis, e: a s. opponent, g. adversarius, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 36: cf. gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18: v. also FORMIDABLE. 2. acer, cris, cre: a s. opponent (in discussion), a adversarius, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 12: v. also FAGER (II.). 3. ex, by tanta: s. a partisan of the aristocracy, i. optimatum fautor, Suet. Gr. 3, 4. stadiosus: v. ZEALOUS. Phr.: so s. a prejudice, tam penitus insita opinio, Cic. (v. INVENTERATE): a s. aversion, magnum odium, Plin: to feel a very s. passion, incredibili cupiditate ardore, Cic.: v. DESIRE, PASSION. XI. Of remedies, effectual, potent: potens, entis: Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94: v. also EFFECTUAL. Phr. (fig.): a s. consolation, magnum solatium, Cic. pass: magna solatia id: multa solatia, id. XII. Of food, solid, substantial: firmus, plenus, robustus, validus: v. SOLID (adj. IV.), NOFRISHING (adj.). XIII. Of flavours: (a.) full-flavoured: 1. validus: a s. wine, vinum v. (opp. imbecillum), Plin. 4, 21, 27, § 134. 2. plenus: firmus: v. FULL-BODIED. 3. meritis, metacusa (unmixed with water): v. PURE (I., 4.). (b.) sharp to the taste: 1. acer, ácris, acete: a vinegar, a. acutum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117. 2. mordax, áctius: v. PUNGENT, 3. austerus: v. HARSH (II.). XIV. Of smell: gravis, acer, asper, etc.: v. SMELL (subs., III.). For bad sense, v. BANK (adj., II.). XV. Of colour, deep: sáturn, etc.: v. RICH (III., 9), DEEP (adj. IV.). XVI. Of light, dazzling, virid: q. v. XVII. Of a wind or current, swift, rapid: 1. véhéments, entis: a s. wind, v. ventus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131. 2. saevus (very s.): by a very s. but not headwind, vento s., non adverso, id. Att. 5, 12, 1: v. also VIOLENT, VEHEMEN. 3. rāpidus: to be caught in a s. current, r. in fretu deprendi (of the current in a channel), Liv. Phr.: to resist a s. current, contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, med: the s. the current might be, quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, Caes. id. l. c.

strong, to be: 1. To have physical strength: 1. valéo, ui, Itum, 2 (with a strengthening word, since alone it usus means to be well, opp. to be ill): to be s. for wrestling, viribus ad luctandum v., Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107 cf. v. corpore, id. Brut. 19, 77: multum v., Pl. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus v. id. Truc. 4, 3, 38: to be as a boxer, v. pugilice, id. Epid. 1, 1, 2. expr. by vires with verb:

Antipater was roughly s., A. habuit vires agrestes, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nor are you as s. as the centurion, nec vos centurion vires habetis, id. Sen. 10, 33: to be very s., excellere viribus, id. Off. 3, 5, 25. Fig.: you know not how s. virtue is, nescis quantas vires virtus habeat, id. Par. 2, 17. II. To be well, healthy: valeo, ui, Itum, 2: v. Smith's Lat. Diet. s. v. Phr.: since he was not yet s. enough, corpore nondum sati firmo quoni esset, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: v. also WELL, TO BE. III. To have great influence or resources: 1. valéo, ui, Itum, 2: those who are s. in resources, arms, power, qui plus opibus, armis, potentia v., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: because Caesar was very s. in cavalry, quod multum C. equitatu valebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 61, ad med. To prove the s. praevaleo: v. TO PREVAIL (I.). 2. polleo, possum: they are very s. by land and sea, multum illi terra, plurimum mari p., Liv. 1, 23, ad fin: v. INFLUENCE (subs., IV., plur.). Opt. expr. by sum with adj. (v. STRONG). [For to be s. enough v. ABLE, TO BE.]

strong, to become or grow: 1. To gain strength, in gen. sense: expr. by fieri s. fieri coepisse with adj. (v. STRONG). Phr.: the vine becomes s. enough to bear the weight, viti vires concipi et intra se pasci sufficiunt oneri, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173. II. To recover strength after illness: valesco, 3 (rare), Lucret. 1, 941 (933). More usual words are, révalesco, convalesco, etc. (v. TO RECOVER, B.). [For fig. sense, v. TO STRENGTHEN (II.), TO INCREASE (B.).]

—, to make: firmo, confirmo, róbore, corrobóro: v. TO STRENGTHEN (I.).

—bodied: validus: v. STRONG (I.), EFFECTIVE (III.).

—box: arca: trust to my s. (i. 2. to the money in it), arcæ nostræ confidito, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.

—hold: 1. arx: v. CITADEL.

2. castellum: v. FORT.

strongly: 1. Firmly (lit. and fig.): firme, firmiter, sólido (only lit.); ténaciter etc. (v. FIRMLY, throughout). II. Vehemently, powerfully: 1. véhémenter: I see that the sea is surging s. fluctuare video v. mare, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12: v. also VEHMENTLY, VIOLENTLY, EXCEEDINGLY. 2. valide: fluctuat v. mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: to farnare one very s., validissime aliquic favere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: to oppose s., v. repugnare, id. Fam. 1, 22: to desire s., cupe v., Plin. Ep. 9, 35. 3. valde (cont. from preced.): v. MUCH (adv., 3), GREATLY. 4. acriter: to fight more s., acriter pugnare, Cic. Fam. 10, 30; 3: to oppose vry s., acerine resistere, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: to rate very s., a. vituperare, id. Att. 7, 5, 1: v. also SHARPLY, VIGOROUSLY. 5. fortiter: v. BRAVELY.

6. grávier, nervosé (of speaking or arguing): v. FORCIBLY (II.). Phr.: to recommend one very s., aliquem diligenter committare, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6: v. also PASSIONATELY. [N.B.—S. may also be expr. by a prep. in comp.: e. g. to desire s., expetere: very s. fortified, permutatis, Liv. (but cf. GREATLY, extr.); or by adj. (v. STRONG): or by abl. of subs.: e. g. to resist as s. as possible, omnibus viribus repugnare, Cic.]

strong-minded: v. MAGNANIMOUS, RESOLUTE.

—smelling: gráveolens, grávis: v. SMELLING (adj. III.).

strop: \*lorum in quo novaculae excancuntur.

stroke: stróphæ, ae, Macr.: M. L. strow v. TO STREW.

structure: 1. law or plan of arrangement and formation: 1. ratió, lex: v. PLAN. 2. conformatio: v. FORMATION (II.). (Structura = kind of building; and with ref. to words, arrangement). Phr.: to explain the s. of a sentence, \*docere quomodo [qua ratione, legi] verba inter se cohaerent [concentrari]: metrical s., numeri, Ellis pref. Catal. (carmen . . . bos habet nu-

meros). II. That which is constructed: 1. compágies, is, f.: v. FRAMEWORK. 2. structura (an erection or building): Vitt. 5, 12, 2: 3. aedificium v. BUILDING. 4. an enormous s., moles, is, f.: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 2: cf. Cic. Mil. 31, insanae subtractionum moles.

\*structural: Phr.: a s. defect,

\*conformationis vitium.

struggle (v.): 1. To contend closely or vigorously with any one or any thing:

1. luctor, i (lit. to wrestle): to s. with any one, cum aliquo i., Cic. Still. 16: poet. with dat.: to s. with death, i. morti, Still: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15. Comps. (1) collector, i (to s. with: rare): Col. Gell.: (2) obluctor, i (to s. against): to s. against a current, flumin ob, Curt. 4, 8: Col. Fig.: to s. with difficulties, difficultibus ob, Curt. 6, 6. (3) éluctor, i (to s. out; make a way out by struggling): with acc.: to s. out of (the grasp) of strong hands, validas manus e., Liv. 24, 26. 2. pugno, i: v. TO FIGHT; also, STRUGGLE (subs.). Rarely with dat.: let us s. against love, pugnemus amor, Ov. Her. 16 (17), 189: v. TO RESIST.

3. conflictor, i (to be brought into collision with): to s. with adversity, c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pel. 5: to have to s. with so many disadvantages, tot incommodis c., Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Tac. 4. congréditor, i: Join: luctari et congregari cum aliquo, Cic. Still. 16, fin.

5. oblitior, sus and xus, 3: to s. with adversity, adversis ob, Tac. II. To exert oneself greatly: 1. nitor, sus and xus, 3: usu, foll. by ut and subj.: v. TO STRIVE. Strengthened, conititor: (infants) s. to get upon their feet, constitutum usi erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: also foll. by ad and ger.: Tac. Curt.

2. contendo, di, tum, 3: they s.d (hard) to board the enemies' ships, summa vi transcendere in hostium navea contendebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. III. Join: eniti eni contendere, Cic.; (id) contendere et labore, Caes. 3. pugno, i: s. hard

for that! illud pugna [est emere], Cic. Fam. 3, 10: he s. to overcome sleep, p. evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685 (poet. constr.). 4. luctor, i: to s. to restrain a laugh, risum compescere i., Ov. Her. 16 (17), 161. III. To strain oneself convulsively: perh. nixor, i: Virg. Aen. 5, 279 (al. hexamet). See also TO STRAIN.

struggle (subs.): 1. A severe contest: 1. (aceris, atrox) pugna, certamen, etc.: v. COMBAT, CONTEST. 2. expr. by impers. pass. of pugno, i: there was a sharp, an obstinate s., acriter, atrociter pugnatum est: Caes.: Liv. to carry on a hand to hand s., cominus (instare atque) pugnare, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58, and Sall. Cat. 60. 3. luctatio (lit. wrestling): Cic. Ac. 2, 14, init.: cf. Liv. 21, 36, med., where it is used of men struggling to get footing on a slippery incline (luctamēn, poet.).

II. A desperate effort: expr. by verb: v. TO STRUGGLE (II.).

strumous: strūmōsus: v. SCROFULOUS.

stumpet: scortum (coarse term), métrétx: v. PROSTITUTE.

strut (v.): 1. expr. by incédo, ssi, ssum, 3 (with some qualifying word): see! yonder he s.s along, ipse, en, ille . . . magnifici incident, Liv. 2, 6, ad fin.: cf. magnifici incident, Sal. Jug. 31: and, superbus . . . incidis, Hor. Epod. 15, 18. Simly. Pl. has, se inferre: see the rascal, how he s.s along! vide ignavum, ut sese inferit, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 55.

2. perh. nitor, 3 (to denote the "trago strut"): cf. Hor. A. P. 280, niti cothurno. (Jactare sese, to make a display; do anything ostentiously).

strut (subs.): perh. \*incecessus magnificus: incessus qualis esse jactantum [superbiuum] solet esse.

stubble: stipula: v. STRAW. A s. field, ager (demesne et) stipulis horrens (R. and A.).

stubbony: \*stipulis horrens.

stubborn: 1. pervicax (from

**vincō:** determined on carrying one's point; to be of s. a temper ... adeo p. antimo esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17; (men) of s. daring, persistent hope, pericūlū audacia, pertinacē spe, Apul.: lac. 2, pertinax: v. OBSTINATE. 3, refractārius (rare): Jōn: contumax ac refractarius, Sen. Ep. 73, init. 4, contumāx (stiff-necked): defiant and unyielding: arrogance and s. temper, arrogātia et c. anima, Tac. A. 5, 3. Facetē: a s. syllable (not fitting into verse), c. syllaba, Mart. 9, 11, 12.

**stubbornly:** 1, pericūlāciter: Liv.: Tac. 2, obstinatē, pertinacē: v. FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY. 3, contumāx: ceter: Cic.: Liv. (For syn. v. STUBBORN).

**stubbornness:** pericūlāciter, pertinacē nīmīa s. prava, obstinatē animus: v. OBSTINACY. Also contumācia (strictly of stubborn resistance combined with insolence): persistent s. of ozen, c. pericūlāciter boum, Col.

**stucco:** nearest word tectorium (opus): v. PLASTER.

**stud (subs.):** 1, a kind of fastening: perh. clāvūs, clāvīlūs: v. NAIL.

II. Collection of horses: 1, équāria (herd of horses): Varr. R. R. 2, pœrem. nn. 2, equitūm (= preced.; rare): Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, t. 3, usn. better expr. by phr.: to keep a s., equos pascere; genus equinū educate; equinū peccū alere: cf. Col. 2, 27: to have a s. of thoroughbreds, \*magnum numerū genērōrum equorum alere.

**stud (v.):** chiefly in p. part., studied: distinguo, nxl, necum, 3 (to adorn, set off; as with jewels, etc.): the sky s. with stars, coelum astris distinctum (et ornatum); Cie. N. D. 2, 17, fin. In intense, coelum stellaris fulgentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 11, 272. Studied may also be expr. by crēber: robes s.d' with jewels, \*creber gemmis ornatus.

**student:** 1, in gen. sense, one who studies any subject regularly: Phr.: an ardent s., (homo) summe omnium doctrinarum studiosius, Cie. Fam. 4, 3, med.: a s. of music, law, rhetoric, (homo) musices, juris, rhetorices studiosus (v. DEVOTED TO): to be a s. of medicine, medicinae studere, Quint. 7, 2, 17: Cie.: to be a s. of the laws of nature, omnium rerum vim naturam causisque nosse studere, Cie. de Or. 1, 4, 212: to be a s. of literature, studium operanque in literas conferre, cf. Id. Off. 1, 6, 19: literis incumbere: v. to devote (oneself). II. Technically, a student at the university: \*scholāris, scholasticus (late and bad): Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 63. Students in arts, law, medicine, \*studiosi artit, juris, medicinae, ib. pp. 42-43: Kr. gives also, \*academica civis (e Ruhnck). Phr.: to be a s. at the university, \*literis in academia operan dare, navare; literarum causa in academia versari, Iherm. (Kr.). [N.B.—The use of studiosus, without depend. gen., is late; but occurs in Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 3, as the title of a work by the Elder Pliny, "THE STUDENT".]

**studied (part. adj.):** 1, médiatis (opp. subitus, extempore; also of actions, deliberate): s. injuries, quae meditata et preparata infuruntur, Cie. Off. 1, 8, 27. s. speech, m. oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7. Jōn: meditatus et cogitatus; accuratus et meditatus, Cie. 2, commentatus: Cie. Br. 88, 101.

3, exquisitus (carefully sought out): more (carefully s.) language, exquisitoria verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33. Jōn: accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus, Cie. Phr.: s. insulsus, quae consueto et cogitate fluit contumeliae, cf. Cie. Off. 1, 8, 27.

**studio:** \*officina seminariū s. sc̄ola plectorm (Kr.).

**studious:** I. Desirous: studiōsus, cipidūs: v. FOND, DESIROUS. II. Given to study: studiū literarū deditus; literarū (summe) studiōsus; qui magnopere (verb-menter) in literas incumbit: v. TO DEVOTE (oneself).

**studiously:** studiōsē (with zeal and care): Cie. See also STUDIOSUS.

**study (subs.):** 1, Close applica-

tion of the mind: 1, stūdium (defined by Cie. Inv. 1, 25, 36, as, assidū ac vehementē, ad aliquē rem applicata, magna cum voluntate occupatio, eager deration of the mind): to devote one's s. to anything, alicui rei s. dare, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, ad fin.: studiū fatigū operari, ponere in aliqua re, id. Fin. 1, init.: s. in aliqua re collocare, ib. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10.

2, mēdiātū, study (combined with practice, or exercise; esp. by way of preparation): to overcome a natural defect by s. and practice, naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione tollere, Cie. Div. 2, 46, 95: s. of speaking, m. dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2. 3, commentatiō (careful application of the mind to anything): subjects prepared with much s. and practice, locū multū c. atque meditatione paratos, Cle. de Or. 2, 27, 118. Phr.: to give careful s. to anything, animū defigere et intendere in aliquam rem, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: animū (memorem) ad aliquam rem applicare, cf. Cie. Inv. 1, 25, 36: animū in aliqua re occupare, cf. Ter. Hec. Procl. 1, 4. See also TO STUDY. II. Literary: studiū: with depend. gen.; very oft pl.: learned and refined s., studiū doctrināe atque humanitatis, Cic. Coel. 10, 24: cf. Id. Sen. 14, 49, pabulum studii otque doctrināe (hendiadys): more fully, studiū doctrināe, ib. § 50 and by another hendiadys, studiū atque literarē, id. Att. 8, 11: cultured by liberal s.s, bonis s. atque artibus exploitus, id. (Nizol.): to devote oneself to s. or repose, se studiū vel otio tradere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: our city is now distinguished for liberal s.s, urbs nostra liberalibus s. floret, ib. 1, 10, init.: I am glad that liberal s.s thrive, juvata me quod vigent s., ib. 1, 13, init.: to have recourse to s. as one's only consolation, ad unicū doloris levamentū studia confugere, ib. 8, 19, 1 (see also to DEVOTE ONESELF). Phr.: to pass all one's time in s., omne tempus inter pagillares [note-books] ac libellos transmittere, id. 9, 6, init.: to be engaged in s., libris, literis vacare (late), ib. 3, 5, 15.

III. A room devoted to the purposes of study: 1, best word perf. bibliothēca: cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8, parieti ejus (cubulū) in bibliothēcae speciem (like a library or study) armarium insertum est, quod non legēndū libros sed lectiōndis capit (a book-case holding a few books for repeated perusal). 2, in certain connexions, umbrāculū (when the study of a man of letters is contrasted with the publicity of active life): cf. Cie. Br. 9, 37, processerat in solem et pulverem ... e Theophrasti, doctissimi hominis umbrāculū: s. umbra, Tac. A. 14, 53, studia in umbra educata (in the privacy of the study). Hence, umbrātilis, umbrātūs (belonging to privacy, to one's private study): in-dorsū pacticē (of speaking) in the s., exercitatio domestica et umbrātilis, Cie. de Or. 1, 14, 137: letters composed in the s., literarē futi ita dicam) umbrātū, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3. 3, Mūseum, Gr. Mōvōtōv (place devoted to the Muses, i.e. to literature, art): Suet. Cl. 42. Plin. 4, for this Capit, bas studiū. M. Aur. 26 (Studio appellat loca in quibus eruditū conveniebant, communicātiū de studiis, Casaub. a. l.). 5, perh. studiorū deversorū (as descriptive term; not proper appellative): cf. Cie. Ph. 2, 41, 104. (Conclave literis, doctis studiis collēctūs destinatū: Kr.)

**study (v.):** I. To apply the mind to anything, pursue it as an object:

1, studeo, m. 2 (to devote oneself to anything; usu. with dat.): to s. any art, arti alieni s., Cic. Fam. 4, 3: to s. law, iuri et legibus cognoscendis s., id. Rep. 5, 3: to s. pecuniārī advantage, glory, etc., pecunia, gloriā s., id. Fin. 1, 18, 60. Also foll. by acc. and inf.: to s. to excel, s. se p̄stare, Sall. Cat. init.: and by in and acc. (Infreq.): to s. (aim at) one point only, iudicū solūm s., Quint. 10, 2, 6. 2, incumbi, cūti, tumi, 3: v. to devote (III.). 3, commentator, i (to think carefully over,

esp. in the way of systematic study): they (children) begin to s. and learn something, incipit c. aliquāt et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: that we should together s. the method, ..., ut inter nos commentemur, qua ratione..., Cic. Fam. 4, 6, fin. 4, mēditātor, i (I was sing something and taking notes, meditātor aliquid entabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Pbr.: he s. d' rhetoric under Molo, \*Mōlōne rhetorēs magistrōs est.

II. To inquire into carefully: 1, inquiro, quisivi, itum, 3, v. TO ENQUIRE INTO.

2, exquirō, 3: v. TO SEARCH OUT.

3, cognoscō, nōvī, nitum, 3 (to make oneself acquainted with): he sets out for Egypt, to s. its antiquities, Aegyptū proficisci, cognoscendā antiquitatē, Tac. A. 2, 59:

to s. and learn (find out by s.): the causes of things, rerum c. causas, Virg. 4, expr. by studere nosse (to seek to know): Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 212 (qui studēat omnium rerum vim, naturam causasque nosse).

III. To think over and prepare (a speech, etc.) for delivery: 1, commentator, i: to deliver what he had s.d., quae commentatus esset reddere, Cic. Br. 88, 37: p. part. in pass. sense: v. STUDIED.

2, mēditātor, i (including the act of committing to memory and rehearsing): to s. one's brief, causam m., Cic. Att. 8, 11, r̄str. to s. an accusation (speech for prosecution), accusationem m., id. Mur. 21, 41:

p. part. in pass. sense: v. STUDIED. See also to MEDITATE.

3, páro, i: v. TO PREPARE.

IV. Intrans.: to be engaged in literary pursuits: 1, studeo, 2 (not used, however, in the best authors without object expressed): v. supr. (I.). In later age, absol.: I replied, that I would rather s., respondi studere me malle, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 7: et pass. [N.B.—Studere literis, as in Cic. = to devote oneself to literature: studere, absol. as in Plin. min., precisely = Eng. to s.] 2, by night (by candle-light), lucubro, i: Cels. 1, 2, med.: Cic. (but as lucubro strictly denotes to burn candle-light, we have studere causa lucubrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8].

3, expr. by circuml., studia exercere; ad studia incumbere; artes studia colere; doctrinæ, studiis se dedere; literis et optimis disciplinis studere, Kr. e Cic. (all which p̄t. refer to continued and systematic s., not temporary occupation in such pursuits). Phr.: to s. incessantly, nunquam doctrinæ studia intermittere, Cie. Or. 10, 34: to s. at a university, \*literarū studiis in Academia operam dare, Herm. (Kr.): to s. under any one, \*aliquo studiorum magistrō ut: or, with ref. to philosophical lectures, audiērē aliquem (e.g. Plat. nejū, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67).

**stuff (subs.):** I. Substance, material: māteria: v. MATERIAL. Plin. he is made of the right sort of s., inset in bone amputata sua sibi ingēnū indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 37: whose hearts he moulded of better s., quibus meliore tuo fixis praecordia, Juv. 14, 34.

II. Household goods and chattels: supēlex, lectilis, f.: v. FURNITURE.

III. Baggage (rare): impedimenta, sarcinae: v. BAGGAGE.

IV. Woven fabric: 1, textile, ls, n.: Liv. 45, 35. 2, textum (textum pot.): a piece of coarse s., textum rude, Ov. Met. 8, 641.

3, pleat: Cic. Ver. 4, 26, 50. Ov: Ter.

V. Trash: nūgāe, geriae, Plaut: doctor's s., mēdicamenta, pl: v. DRUGS. garden s., olūs, eris, n.: v. VEGETABLES.

**stuff (v.):** I. fardio, si, tum, 4: a cushion s.d with rose-leaves, pulvinus rosa fardus, Cic. Ver. 5, 11, 27: a wasp's paunch s. with coriander, mustelae venitriculus coriandro fardus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: sing themselves (with food) beyond their capacity, se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 128: he ordered rags to be s.d into his mouth, in os panūs farciū imperavit, Sen. Ira. 3, 19.

2, efficeri or effari, no perf. fertum, 4 (rare): s. yourselves, e. vos, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 62. 3, inferio or infarco, si, sum,

**4 (to s. in):** he fills up chinks, as if were, by s. in words, intercens verba quasi rimas explet, Cic. Or. 69, 231. **4. rē-**tercio, si, tum, 4: to s. books with childish stories, r. libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 24. **5. sāgina:** i; v. TO CRAM. **6.** compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, stipo: v. TO FILL. **7.** farcino, i: Mart. Cap. **8. suffarcino:** i (in perf. part.); s. d. with books, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 12: Ter. To s. up: obtūro, i, oppilo: v. TO STOP UP. Phr. s. d. with food, tumidi, Hor. Epod. 6, 61: s. d. full, offarcinatus: Tert. s. d. with forceheat, insicīatūs: Apic.

**stuffing:** I. **The act:** 1. sāgina (a s. with food): Plaut.: Cic.: Tac. **2. sāginatio:** Plin. II. **Anything s. d. in:** 1. tōmentum (for cushions, etc.): he kep alive more than eight days by chewing the s. from his couch, mandendo e cubili tomento nonum ad diem se detinuit, Tac. A. 6, 2. **2. fartum (in cooker):** Plin.: impensa (for sausages): Arn. **3. insicia, and insicium:** Apic.: v. FORCEMAT.

**stultify:** to s. oneself: \*stultitiae se arguere: \*stultum, absurdum, insectantiam prae se ferre.

**stumble (subs.):** I. Lit.: 1. pedis offensio: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: Plin. **2. pes offensio:** Tib. 1, 3, 20: Ov. Met. 10, 452. **3. lapsus:** v. FALL. II. Fig.: 1. offensio: that we may not be hindered by even a slight stammer or s., ut ne parvula quidem titubatione aut o. impediremur, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12. **2. offensatio:** ss. of memory, memoriae o., Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

**stumble (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. offend, di, sum, 3 (lit. to strike against): who is so lyncey-ed as not to s. in such utter darkness? quis est tam lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: your foot gave warning by s.ing on the threshold, pes tuus offense limine signa dedit, Ov. Her. 13, 88. **2. lābor:** v. TO FALL. II. Fig.: to s. upon: incido, cidi, casum, 3: i.s.d. on the man quite unexpectedly, homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verz. 2, 74, 182: v. TO FALL IN WITH.

**stumbler:** offensator: used fig. Quint. 10, 3, 20.

**stumbling-block:** 1. offensio: no s., nihil offensionis, Cic. Tim. 6. **2. offendiculum:** only found in Plin. 9, 11. **3. mōra (hindrance):** to be a s. in the way of his ending, etc., esse in mora quominus . . . finiret, Liv. 30, 44. **4. impēdimentum:** Caes. B. C. 3, 17. Join: mora et i., Liv. 21, 9. **5. scandalum (or temptation):** Vulg. Cor. i. 23: Tert.: or expr. by verbs labefaci, labefacto: v. OVERTHROW.

**stump:** no exact equiv.: expr. by adj. truncus: e.g. the s. of an arm, tr. humeri: stipes, its, m., a trunk or post (cf. Ov. Fast. 2, 642), and (sectus) caudex, Icīs (cf. Virg. Georg. 2, 30), are nearest to our s. of a tree. Phr.: s. orator, contionator, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

**stun:** I. Lit.: no active verb: to be s. d.: 1. sōpōr, 4: he was so struck by a stone that he was s.d., impuncta ita est a saxe ut soprefitur, Liv. 8, 6: cf. id. 42, 16. **2. stūpēo, v. to STUPIFY:** II. Fig.: 1. stūpēacio, o-stūpēacio: v. STUPIFY (1). **2. attōno, ui, i (rare):** Ov. Met. 3, 532. **3. consterno, perterritēacio:** v. TO DISMAY. **4. perturbo, confundo:** v. TO BEWILDER: stunned, attōnius: Liv. 10, 29, med.: afflictus: s. d. with grief, a. luctu, Cic. Phil. 9, 5: a. moerore, id. Cat. 1, 2: s. d. with fear, perterritus: Cic.: concussus: s. d. by bitter hap, casu acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 70: s. d. by fear, c. metu mentem, ib. 12, 408: fulminatus, Petri 8, 7: (v. FRIGHTEO).

Join: ostupescitus et p., Cic. Cat. 2, 7. III. **To weary the ears by loud talking:** 1. obtudo, tūdi, tūsum, 3: with ares, Cic. Or. 66, 221: absol., Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 11. **2. tundo, tūtūdi, tunsum or tūsum:** Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25: is s. d. by incessant cries, assidius tundit vocibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

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**stunt:** no exact equiv.: \*natural incrementum, aliquicū impide, opprimere: to be s. d., \*male crevisse: s. d., immunitus, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 26. **stupefaction:** 1. stupor: s. overwhelms the eyes, oculos s. urgunt, Virg. Georg. 3, 523. Fig.: s. and consequent silence kept the others in their seats, s. et silentium inde caeteros defixit, Liv. 6, 40. **2. torpor:** v. NUMBNESS.

**stupify:** no active verb in lit. sense:

1. stūpēo, ui, 2 (to be s. d.): lit., Cic. Verz. 5, 26, 95: Plin. 27, 2, 2: fig., Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 30: Liv. 6, 38: and poets. **2. obstūpescō, ui, i:** the body is s. d., corpus o., Plin. 36, 7, 11: bees are s. d., apes o., Varri. R. R. 3, 16. Fig.: to s. obstupescēatio, fecit, factum, 3: he s. d. the foey by the very miracle of his boldness, ipso miraculo audaciae o. hostes, Liv. 2, 10. **3. stūpēacio, esp. in part. perf.:** you are s. d. at the sight of your own shape, spectas tuam stupēfacta figuram, Ov. Her. 14, 97. **4. perturbo:** v. TO BEWILDER. **5. consterno:** v. TO DISMAY. **6. exāmīno:** v. TO KILL. Stupēfēo: torpēs, s. by fear, t. metu, Liv. 28, 29: obstupidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39: stupidus: Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: v. stupide, II. **stunned:** to be s. d.: obstupescō, stupescō, Cic.: torpeo: I am utterly s. d., totus t., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179: they are all s. d. as it were both in mind and body by fear, super omnium animi ac velut torpor insolitus membra temet, Liv. 9, 2.

**stupendous:** permiris, Cic.: admirabilis: s. impudēce, a. impudētia, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: mirissimus, immānis, ingentissimus: v. WONDERFUL, MARVELLOUS, VAST, HUGE.

**stupendously:** admirabiliter: mirandum in modū, Cic.: immāne quantum.

**stupid:** 1. stōlidus: no stone is more s. than this man, nullum hoc stolidus est saxum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33: s. self-confidence, s. fiducia, Liv. 34, 46. **2. stupidus:** a. s. husband, s. maritus, Mart. 11, 7. **3. bardus:** Z. Zophrus said that Socrates was s., Z. stupidus esse Socratēs dixit et b., Cic. Fat. 5, 10. **4. hēbes, ébitis (dull):** annoyances have made m. s., me h. molestiae reddiderunt, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 2: s. as a beast, aequē hebes ac pecus, poet, in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45. Join: obtusi et hebetes, Cic. Frag. **5. stultus (gen. term):** v. FOOLISH. **6. scōcōs, dis: a. s. disposition,** s. ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47. Join: stolidi ac s., Liv. 9, 34. **7. ámens:** rare in this sense: see Cic. Ver. Att. 1, 3, 7, and ib. § 5, 8: fatuus: v. SILLY. **9. brūtus:** v. IRRATIONAL. **10. obtūsus:** v. DULL.

11. desipiens, insipiens: v. FOOLISH, UNWISE. **12. ineptus (in bad taste),** inconsultus, imprudēns (indiscreet), may be used with reference to particular actions. **13. insulſis (insipid, of speeches, etc.):** Cic. **14. laevus: how s. I am!** O ego 1., Hor. A. P. 301. Phr.: s. as a post, stipes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: asinus may be similarly used.

**stupidity:** 1. stupor: but mark the s. of the man, or I should say, the beast, sed s. homini vel dicam pecudi attendite, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30. **2. stupiditas:** astonishing s., incredibilis s., Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80. **3. stultitia: v. FOLLY.** **4. tarditas and tarditas ingenii:** v. SLOWNESS. **5. sōcordia:** whenever she charged any one with s. she would say he was a greater fool than her son Claudiūs, si quem sōcordiae arqueret stuolitorem aiebat filio suo Cl., Suet. Claud. 3. **6. amentia: v. MADNESS.** **7. fatuas.** **8. stoliditas (late).** **9. insulſis: v. INSIPIDITY.** **To act with s. stulte facere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 20: insulſis f., Cic. Att. 15, 4.**

**stupify:** 1. stōlidē: Liv. **2. stulte:** Plaut.: Liv.: Cic. **3. insipienter:** Plaut.: Cic. **4. inepti:** Hor.: Cic. **5. insulſis:** Cic. For shades of meaning, v. STUPIFY.

**stupor:** stupor: torpor: v. STUPEFACTION: lethargia: v. LETHARGY.

**sturdily:** 1. constanter: Caes. Cic.: Hor.: Suet. **2. firmē:** Cic.: Suet.: Quint. **3. fortiter:** Cic.: Caes.: Hor. **4. pertinaciter, obstināte (stubbornly):** Suet. **5. fidenter, confidenter:** Cic. **6. audacter (boldly):** Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

**sturdiness:** I. Lit.: 1. firmitas: Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63. **2. vires, iūm, f.:** V. STRENGTH. II. Fig.: rōbur: fortitudo: constantia: firmitas: confidētia: fidētia: andācha: v. STRENGTH, FIRMNESS, RESOLUTION, CONFIDENCE.

**sturdy:** I. Lit.: strong, stout, hard: 1. vālvidus: a s. old oak, v. annos robore querus, Virg. Aen. 4, 447. **2. firmus:** a s. tree, f. arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652. **3. rōbustus:** a s. deliver, r. fossor, Virg. Georg. 2, 264: a large and s. frame, corpore amplio et r., Suet. Tib. 68. **4. fortis:** s. ozen, tauri f., Virg. G. 1, 65. II. Fig.: resolute, obstinate: 1. fortis: it is the characteristic of a s. and self-possessed man not to be bewildered in critical circumstances, fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 20. **2. rōbustus:** characteristics of a more s. villany, quas robustius improbatissim sunt, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63. Join: r. et stabili: s. courage, r. et st. fortitudi, id. Tusc. 4, 23. **3. obstinātus, pervicax:** v. STUBBORN. **4. fidens:** v. CONFIDENT. **5. impavidus:** v. FEARLESS.

**sturgeon:** acipenser, éris and acipensis, is, m.: Linn.: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43.

**stutter (subs.):** os balbum: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. With a s., balbe: Lucr. 5, 1022: v. STAMMER (subs.), IMPEDIMENT.

**stutter (v.):** balbūto, 4, titubo, 1, frigito, 4: v. TO STAMMER.

**stutterer:** balbus (adj.): v. STAMMERER.

**sty:** I. Pen for swine: 1. hära: brought from a s. not a school, Epicurus noster ex h. productus non e schola, Cic. Pis. 16, 37. **2. suile:** Col. 7, 9, 14.

II. A tumour in the eyelid: 1. hordeolus: Marc. Empir. 8. **2. crithē:** f. Cels. 7, 7.

**style (subs.):** I. Lit.: Instrument for writing on wazēn tablets: stilus: often use the upper end of the s. (i.e. eruse), saepē stilum vertas, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 73: cf. Cic. Verz. 2, 41, 101. II. Fig.: kind or manner: 1. gēnūs, eris, n. (esp. of speaking or writing): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: id. Off. 1, 1, 3, etc.; Quint. 10, 1, 94, etc.: s. of food, cibi g., Caes. B. G. 4, 1: s. of fighting, s. pugnae, ib. 1, 48: in the ancient s. of (mural) architecture, antiquæ strūcturæ genere, Liv. 22, 11. **2. stilus** (only of writing, etc.): Plin. Ep. 1, 8: Suet. Tib. 70. [N.B.—Used of individuals, not of nations or communities.]

**3. orātio (s. of oratory):** with qualifying adj.: Quint. 10, 1, 81: Cic. Orat. 66, etc. **4. sermo, ónis, m. (of language):** Cic. Att. 7, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 82: Plin. Ep. 1, 10. **5. rātio, f.:** new ss. of warfare, novatae ratiōes bellandi, Caes. B. C. 3, 50: v. METHOD, KIND.

**6. filum (of speech):** a subtle s. of argument, tenue f., argumentandi, Cic. Or. 36, 124. **7. mos, mōris, m.:** v. FASHION. **8. hábitus, us, m. (of dress or appearance):** s. of dress, vestus h., Liv. 24, 5, init: s. of face, h. oris, ib. ad fin. **9. mōdis:** v. WAY, MANNER.

**style (v.):** appello, 1: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: nuncipo, i: Cic.: Suet.: nōmino, i: Cic.: vōcō, i: Cic.: Hor.: dico, 3; poēt., and Quint.: v. TO CALL, TO NAME.

**stylish:** magnificus, sp̄ciosus. v. SHOWY, FASHIONABLE.

**styptic:** 1. medicamentum quod sanguinem sistit, cf. Plin. 20, 7, 25; or sanguinem cohibet, cf. id. 22, 25, 71. **2. astrictōris (astrigent):** Plin. 24, 13, 71: App. Barb. Herb. 25, mentions a plant called "haemostasis," having the power of stopping hemorrhages through its astringent quality. **3. stypticus:** Plin. 24, 13, 73.

**SUASION:** suāsio, Cic.; suāsus, ūs (the latter chiefly in *abl.* or *acc.* after *prep.*): by force or by *s.*, per vim vel por suasum, Ulp.; see also PERSUASION.

**SUAVITY:** suāvitas, átis, *f.*: *s.* of speech and manners, s. sermonum atque morum, Cic. Am. 18, 66. *Joh:* suāvitas et dulcedo, Plin.: v. PLEASANTNESS, AGREABLENESS.

**Subaltern (adj.):** inférior, secundus; *v.* SUBORDINATE.

**Subaltern (subs.):** I. Milit. *t. t.:* an officer below the rank of captain: optio: Varr. L. L. 5, 91: (*cfr.* adjutor datur centurioni a tribuno militum, Fest. s. v.). II. succenturi: *t. v.* 8, 9. II. Gen.: one who acts under another: minister: cf. Tac. Agr. 8, 3; *v.* SUBORDINATE.

**Subdivide:** expr. by dividō, 3, partio, 4: partio, 4 distribuo, 3; *v.* TO DIVIDE. (N.B.—Nor subdivido, etc.)

**Subdivision:** I. The process: \*exactor partitio: \*exactor, subtilior, divisio. II. The part: pars, r̄tis, *f.:* there is another division which again falls naturally into three *s.s.*, altera est divisio, quae in tres p. et ipsa discordit, Quint. 12, 10, 58: each emotion has several *s.s.* of the same kind, singular perturbationibus p. cūsum generis subluntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16.

**Subdue:** I. To make subject: 1. subiungo, *v. to SUBJECT.* 2. redigo, égi, actum, 3: to *s. Gaul to the power of the Roman people*, Gallium sub P. R. imperium *r.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29.

3. subiungo, xi, cunctum, 3: he *s.d.* many cities to the imperial sway of the R. P., multas urbes sub imperium P. R. ditionemque subiunxit, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 21. 4. subiungo, égi, actum, 3: to *s. a third of the world*, tertium partem orbis terrarum *s.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 107: to *s. cities and nations*, urbes atque nationes *s.*, Sall. C. 2: Britain has been discovered and *s.d.*, inventus Britannia et subacta, Tac. Agr. 33: to *s. the earth with iron*, s. terra ferre, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45. II. To bring under oneself: 1. dōmo, ni, itum, 1: to *s. the soil with harrows*, terram rastris d., Virg. Aen. 9, 688: to keep one's passions *s.d.*, dominitas habens libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194. 2. débello, 1 (*t. s. by war*: rare): to *s. the proud*, d. superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854. 3. opprimo, 3: vincō, 3: sup̄p̄ero, 1: v. TO SUPPRESS, CONQUER, OVERCOME. Or expr. by sue ditionis facere, cf. Liv. 21, 53, ad fin., in potestatum suam redigere: in ditionem suam r.: v. TO REDUCE. 4. cōbīeo, 2: coerceo, 2: retraeo, 1: frango, 3: v. TO RESTRAIN: to *s. thoroughly*, perdōmo, 1, dēvincō, 3. Phr.: a *s.d. style of oratory*, summissa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: in a *s.d. voice*, suppressa voce, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: *s.d. spirits*, animus jacens, Cic. Am. 10, 59.

**Subjacēt:** 1. subiectus: Liv. 2, subiacēt: *v. ADJACENT.*

**Subject (adj.):** 1. Brought under: 1. subiectus: *s. to you*, s. tibi, Plin. Pan. 24: *s. to and dependent on you*, s. atque obnoxii vobis, Liv. 7, 30, ad init.: to spare the *s.*, parcere subiectis, Virg. Aen. 6, 854. 2. dicto audiens: Liv. 5, 3, ad fin.: v. OBEDIENT.

3. subditus (rare): *s. to Pluto's sway*, Plutonis s. regno, Tib. 4, 1, 67. Or expr. by the verb, *v. to SUBJECT.* Phr.: to become completely *s. to the king*, sub ius judiciumque regis venire, Liv. 39, 24, med.

II. Exposed or liable: 1. obnoxius: *s. to disease*, o. morbo, Plin. 17, 24; *s. to insults*, o. contumelias, Suet. Tib. 63. 2. subiectus: daily and hourly more *s. to envy*, subiector in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 47: *s. to (of a particular disease)*, is sometimes expr. by the termination -ōsus: e. g. s. to the grippe terminosus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27. Phr.: human affairs are *s. to chance*, habet mortalitas causas, Lucan. 2, 13: to *s. to the will of another*, alieni arbitrii esse, Suet. Claud. 2: to *s. to punishment*, poena

teneri, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: your mistress will be *s. to your cognizance*, notitia suberit amica tuae, Ov. A. A. 1, 398: the *s.-matter of the discussion*, materia ad argumentum subiecta, Cic. Part. 11, 38: the *s.-matter of philosophy*, subjecta quasi materia sapientiae, Cic. de Fin. 3, 19. [N.B.—The quasi is important.]

The *s.-matter of a speech*, materia orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145: to furnish *s.-matter for discussion*, materialis sermibus praebere, Tac. II. 4: *v.* MATTER.

**Subjectus (subs.):** I. A person under dominion: 1. privatus: Plin. Pan. 10: he seemed greater than a *s.* while in a *s.*'s rank, major privato visu dum p. fuit, Tac. II. 1, 49. As *s. privatus* (mulier), Hor. Od. 1, 37, extz. 2, subiectus: *valour and high spirit in s.s. are offensive to rulers*, virtus a seruosa sectorum ingrata imperantibus, Tac. Agr. 31, 3: *as a king to his s.s.*, inter res civibus suis, Cic. ap. Augustin.: a good *s.*, civis bonus, *s. an excellent and most loyal s.*, civis optimus atque fidelissimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 6. 4. pārentes (pl.): Sall. J. 102: what with dishonest *s.s.* and unjust rulers, inter male parentes et injuste imperantes, Tac. Agr. 32. Or expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: e. g., *wishes to have foreign nations hold allies rather than wretched s.s.*, mali exteris gentes fide et societate junctas habere quam triisti subiectus servito, Liv. 26, 49. II. A matter or theme: 1. r̄s, r̄i (réi, Lucr.): *an important s.*, magna, Clc. Rnll. 2, 41: *a s. of dispute*, controversy, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: *a. pārentes* (pl.): Sall. J. 102: what with dishonest *s.s.* and unjust rulers, inter male parentes et injuste imperantes, Tac. Agr. 32. Or expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: e. g., *wishes to have foreign nations hold allies rather than wretched s.s.*, mali exteris gentes fide et societate junctas habere quam triisti subiectus servito, Liv. 26, 49.

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**Subjective:** no equiv word. Expr by refl. prons. and ipse, sometimes by poss. prons. or proprius, or by P̄tr: a writer of the *s.* school, \*scriptor subjective, quem dicunt; \*qui potius mentis statum habitumque quam res externe describere, ob oculos ponere, studet.

**Subjectively:** I. (In gramm. and log.) subjective: Mart. Cap. II. (In metaphysics and gen.): no equiv v. SUBJECTIVE.

**Subjectivity:** \*stadium, ingenium, tractandi proprias res, or \*st. ing. admittend nihil extrinsecus.

**Subjoin:** subiungo, 3, subjicio, 3, suppono, 3, Clc. subtexo, 3: Lív. subiecto, 3: Quint. v. TO ADD.

**Subjugate:** subiungo, 3, dōmo, 1, v. TO SUBDUE.

**Subjunctive (gramm. t. t.):** the *s.* mood, subjunctivus mōdus, Diom., adjunctivus mōdus, Diom., conjunctivus mōdus, or conjunctivus only, Mart. Cap.

**Sublime, sublimation (chem. t. t.):** \*sublimatum.

**Sublime (adj.):** I. Lit.: altus, celsus: v. HIGH. II. Fig.: 1. excelsus: these are the works of a great and *s. spirit*, haec sunt opera magni animi et e., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81: you have naturally *s. tastes and aspirations*, te natura excelsum quandam et altum et humana despiciens genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: a lofty and *s. orator*, orator grandis et quodammodo e., id. Or. 34, 119. 2. clatus: *a s. spirit*, annus magnus et e., id. Off. 1, 18, 61. 3. divinus: *a s. orator*, homo in dieundo d., id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: he made a *s. panegyric* on your conduct, ornavares nostras d., laudibus, id. Fam. 2, 15: 3. skill, d. solertia, id. de Nat. 1, 20, 53. 4. grandis (of style): id. Quint: they were *s. in dictio*, gr. erant veribus, Cic. Brut. 7, 29. 5. sublimis: a *s. style*, s. dicendi genus, Quint. 11, 18: *a s. character*, s. et erectum ingenium, Tac. Agr. 4: your s. mind, mens tua s., Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103: s. poems, s. carmina, Juv. 7, 28. Phr.: to *entertain a contempt for*, aliquid excoxo animo magnop̄e despicer, Cic. de Off. 2, 10, ad fin.

**Sublimely:** excelsē, sublate, divinitus Cles. C.

**Sublimity:** 1. élatio, *f.* (of mind and style): *s. of style*, *élatio atque altitude orationis*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66.

2. excelsitas, *f.*: *s. of mind*, excelsitas animi, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 24. 3. sublimitas, *f.* (of style): Quint. 1, 8, 5: the *s. of a steadfast mind*, s. invicti animi, Ilin. 7, 25, 26. Join sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint. 8, 3, 3.

**Sublunary:** 1. terrestris, *e.* earthly): *s. creatures have transient lives allotted to them*, terrestria mortales anima vivunt sortita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 94.

2. mortalis, *e.* (Human): or expr. by infra lunam: all *s. things are perishable and fleeting*, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum, Clc. Som. Sc. 4.

**Submarine:** submersus: *s. creatures*, s. belluae, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 100.

**Submerge:** I. To dip under water: submergo, si, sum, 3, Clc.: démergo, 3: v. TO SINK (B.). II. To cover with water: esp. in pass.: inundo, 1: v. TO DELUGE.

**Submersion:** submersio: Arm.: submersus, us: Tert.: better expr. by verb: v. TO SUBMERGE.

**Submission:** I. The act of submitting: expr. by verb; or objectively by dīto, pōtestas, etc.: to tender a voluntary *s.*, voluntate concordare in dītōnum Liv. 28, 7. Phr.: nothing was left for themselves but compulsory *s.*, penes ipsos tantum serviti necessitas erat, Tac. Hist. 2, 6. II. The state: temp̄rari, Clc. Leg. 1, 15, 42: obediencia, obsequium, patientia: v. SUBMISSION, II., OBEDIENCE, ALLEGIANCE.

**Submissive:** I. submissus, 3, states, s. civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31 in

a s. *tone*, s. *voce*, Ov. Met. 7, 90. **2.**  
obnoxius, Liv. 7, 10; Sall. C. 14. **3.**  
obséquens, obséquiosus (in a disparaging  
sense), Plaut. **4.** supplex, *icit*: to  
show mercy to the wretched and s., in  
miseros et s. misericordia uti, Caes. B. G.  
2, 28: cf. Tac. A. I, 44. **5.** obédiens:  
dicto audiens: v. OBEDIENT.

**submissively**: patienter, submissus  
(no superl.), modéstè, Cic.: obédiens:  
v. OBEDIMENTLY.

**submit**: **1.** To place oneself under:

**1.** submitto, si, ssum, i: with refl.  
pron. (of moral submission): to s. to the  
degradation of pleading as a criminal,  
s. se ad humiliatum causam dicentium,  
Liv. 38, 52: to s. to misfortunes, s. ani-  
mos ad calamitatem, Liv. 23, 25: to s. to  
love, animos amori s., Virg. Aen. 4, 414.

**2.** subjicio, jecu, jectum, 3: with

refl. pron.: you have voluntarily s'd to  
the laws, ipse te legibus subiecti, Plin.

Pan. 64: to s. to another's authority, s. e

sub alijus potestatem, Auct. Her. 2, 31,

**50.** **3.** cedo, ssi, ssum, 3: to s. to for-  
tune, c. fortunae, Sall. C. 14. **4.** con-  
cedo: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ib. 47: Liv. 6, 6:  
v. TO YIELD, SURRENDER. **5.** subeo,  
ii, itum, 4: to s. to the authority of a  
civilian, togati potentiam s., Cic. Fam.  
6, 1, 6: to s. to conditions, s. conditions,  
Tac. H. 4, 65: that towns s'd to the re-  
nown of your name, oppida sub titulo  
nominis issu tui, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 50.

**6.** pâreo, ui, itum, 2: to s. to the  
laws, legibus p., Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

**Join**: to s. to another's will, obédire et

p. alijus voluntati, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19:

to s. to necessity, necessitati p., Cic. Or.  
60, 202. **7.** obtempero, i: to s. to  
another's will, o. voluntati alijus,

Caes. B. C. 1, 35. **8.** perfero, tuli,  
latum, 3: to s. to all kinds of indig-  
nities and insults, omnes indignitates  
et contumelias p., Caes. B. G. 2, 14: v.  
TO ENDURE. Comp. in ditionem venire,

Liv. 32, 31: in arbitrium ac pote tatem  
venire, Cic. Verr. I, 57, 150: to s. them-  
selves to his authority and protection, in

fidei et potestate venire, Caes. B. G. 2,  
13: the Gauls s'd to the sovereign sway  
of the Roman people, Galli sub p. R.

imperium ditionemque cediderunt, Cic.

Font. 1, 2: that he should s. to the Senate  
and Roman people, ut sit in S. P. Q. R.

potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2. **III.** To con-

descend: **1.** démitto, si, ssum, 3: with

refl. pron.: to s. to use flattery, d. se in

adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 71. **2.** de-  
scendo, di, sum, 3: to s. to use all kinds  
of entreaties, preces d. in omnes, Virg.  
Aen. 5, 782. **III.** To lay before: ré-  
féro, réfûlo, relatum, 3: with prep. ad  
v. TO REFER.

**subordinate** (adj. and subs.): **1.** subiectus: who learns what to do or  
how to act from a s., qui quid aut  
qualiter faciendum ab s. discit, Col.  
1, 2, 4. **2.** minister: as a s., ut  
minister, Tac. Agr. 8. **v.** SUBALTERN,  
SUBJECT (adj.). **1.** **3.** secundus: to  
play a s. part, partes tractare secundas,  
Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: a s. actor, adjutor  
posit qui partes ferre secundas, Hor. S.  
1, 9, 40: actor qui est secundarium aut  
tertiarium partium, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15,  
48. **4.** inferior: s. ranks, i. ordines,  
Caes. B. G. 1, 40. Or expr. by subsum:  
the particular is that which is s. to the  
general, pars est quae subest generi,  
Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32. **v.** TO SUBORDINATE.

**subordinate** (v.): **1.** subjicio,  
jeci, jectum, 3: there is a certain number  
of forms which may be s.d to each class,  
formarum certus est numerus quae-  
cumque generi subiectantur, Cic. Top. 8,  
33: stolæ, shame, and dread are s. to  
fear, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia  
pudor terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16. **2.**  
suppono, pôsul, pôsitus, 3: to this class  
*Hermagoras* s.d four divisions, hunc  
generi Hermagoras quatuor partes s.,  
Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12. Phr.: to s. one's pri-  
vate requirements to public interests,  
reipublicae commoda privatae necessi-  
tatis potiora habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.

**subordination**: **1.** L. i. dis-  
crimen, iniç. n. (in pl.), or gradiüs: e.g.

s. of rank, d. or g. ordinum (Kr.): or  
expr. by adj. or v. **II.** Moral: **1.**  
modesta: to look for s. in a soldier, in  
mihi modestiam desiderare, Caes. B. G.  
7, 52: s. of the soldier, m. militaris,  
Tac. A. I, 35. **2.** disciplina: to main-  
tain strict s. among soldiers, severe re-  
gere d. militarem, Suet. Caes. 48. **3.**  
obsequium (obedience), Tac. A. 3, 12.  
Join: obsequium et modestia, Tac. Agr.  
42: or expr. objectively by imperium,  
auctoritas, etc.: to administer a magis-  
tracy in s. to another, ex autoritate al-  
cujus gerere magistratum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9,  
med.: want of s. among the soldiers,  
petulantia castrorum, Tac. Agr. 16,  
extr.: **v.** DISCIPLINE, SUBMISSION (II).

**suborn**: **1.** subiecio, jeci, jectum, 3 (gen. in pass.): **1.** *Metellus* is s'd by

*Caesar's enemies to frustrate the busi-  
ness*, subiectus ab inimicis Caesari qui  
hanc rem distrahit, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: *witnesses are s'd*, testes s.,

Quint. 5, 7, 12. **2.** suborno, i: a false  
witness is usually s.d, fictus testis subor-  
nari solet, Cic. Caecil. 35, 71: he will be-  
cause a physician as informer, medicum in-  
dicem s., id. Deiot. 6, 17: cf. Liv. 42,  
15: s'd to bring charges, subornati crimi-  
nibus, Liv. 38, 41. **3.** immitto, si,  
ssum, 3: he s'd *Sullius* to accuse, Sul-  
lius accusandus utrisque i., Tac. A. II, 1.

**4.** comparo, i: they s'd six tribunes  
to interpose their veto, sex tribunos ad  
intercessionem c., Liv. 4, 48, med.

**subpoena** (subs.): denuntiatio testi-  
moni, Cic. Flacc. 6, 14.

**subpoena** (v.): depunio testimoni-  
um alijus, Cic. Rose. Am. 38, 110: cf.  
me tuis familiarissimis in hanc rem testi-  
monia denuntiatur, id. Verr. I, 19,  
51: denuntio (abs.), id. Flacc. 15, 35:  
cf. Quint. 5, 7, 9, duo genera sunt festium,  
aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in  
iudicis publicis lege denuntiari solet:  
V. TO SUMMON.

**subscribe**: **1.** To affix one's sig-  
nature: **1.** subscrivo, psi, ptum, 3,  
usu, abs., without nome: Cic.: Suet.  
Ner. 10: with dat., Ulp. [N.B.—Cic.  
uses this verb in the sense of to write  
under, or as the legal t. t., to subscribe  
one's name to an accusation either as a  
principal or subordinate.] Transl.: to  
assent to s. to the hatred and charges  
against Hannibal, s. odios accusation-  
busque Hannibali, Liv. 33, 47: cf. id.  
10, 22. **2.** subnōto, i: to s. one's name,  
nomen s., Suet. Cal. 41. **3.** subsigno,  
i: Paul.: v. to SIGN. **II.** To under-  
take to give or buy: \*nomine subscripto  
profiteri se datum, emptum: to s. to  
a book, \*libri emptore se profiteri  
(nomines subscriptione), Gorg.: persons  
can s. till the end of June, \*nomine pro-  
fiteri potenter empturi usque ad finem  
mensis Junii, Georg.

**subscriber**: subscriptor: Cic.: \*qui  
nomen subnotat, subsignat. Phr.: s. to  
a book, \*emptorem libri se profiteri  
or profuisse, Georg.

**subscription**: **I.** The act: sub-  
scriptio, subsignatio: Paul. in Dig.  
Phr.: the s. is open till the end  
of June, \*nomine profiteri potenter em-  
pturi usque ad finem mensis Junii, Georg.

**II.** A sum promised or paid: collatio,  
Cic.: collecta, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: v.  
CONTRIBUTION.

**subsequent**: séquens, postérior,  
terior: v. FOLLOWING, LATE (comp.).

**subsequently**: postéa, deinde: v.  
AFTER, AFTERWARDS, NEXT.

**subserve**: commôdo, i: obsecuor, 3:  
insercio, 4: subvenio, 4: v. TO SERVE,  
AID, ASSIST.

**subservient**: obsecuens, obsecu-  
ösus, obnoxius: servitio promptus,  
Tac. A. I, 2: v. SUBMISSIVE: commôdus,  
utile, minister: v. CONDUCE.

**subside**: **1.** résido, sedi, 3: after  
the panic s.d, postquam r. terror, Liv.  
35, 38: when their passion had s.d,  
cum ira resedit, Liv. 2, 29: after  
the excitement s.d, cum tumor animi re-  
sedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 36: the sea s.s.,  
maria . . . in se ipsa residunt, Virg. G.  
2, 480: all the wind s.s., omnis(que) re-

pente resedit fatus, id. Aen. 7, 27.  
2. consido, 3: *madness* s.s., furor c., Cic.  
Acad. 2, 27, 88: *the high spirits induced  
by success* s., ferocia ab re gente c.,  
Liv. 42, 62: *the swelling waves* s., tumidi  
conduit fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. **3.** ré-  
mitto, si, ssim, 3: if the wind had  
chanced to s., si forte ventus remisisset,  
Caes. B. C. 3, 26: (with refl. pron.), that  
frenzy s.s., se furor ille r., Ovid. H. 4, 56:  
pain and inflammation s., dolor et in-  
flammator, Cels. 4, 24, ad fin.: (in pass.),  
fevers s., febres r., Cels. 3, 12. **4.** sub-  
sido, 3: *animation of style* s.s., impetu-  
dicius, Quint. 3, 8, 60. **5.** dêresco,  
crêvi, crêtum, 3 (of waters): Ov. M. 1,  
345: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: *fever* s.s., febris d.,  
Cels. 3, 6. **6.** cado, cécidì, casum:  
the violence of the gale quite s.d, venti  
vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 29. **7.** dê-  
fervesco, ferui, 3: until their anger s.,  
dom defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 fin.

**subsidence**: expr. by v. TO SUBSIDE

**subsidiary**: subsidiarius (milit.):

s. cohorts, s. cohorte, Caes. B. C. 1, 83:

Liv. 9, 27: Tac. A. I, 61: to b.s. (gen.),

subsidio esse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: v. USEFUL

**subsidize**: pecunias suppeditare, Suet.

Caes. 19: pecunias suppeditare, Cic. Q. Fr.

2, 2, 3: auxilium mittere, Caes. B. G. 4,  
t. 18.

**subsidy**: 1. collatio (money granted

to a ruler): Liv. 4, 60: Plin. Pan. 41.

2. collecta: to ask a guest for a s.,

a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233.

3. subsidium (aid): Caes.: Cic.:

Liv.: Tac.: v. AID.

**subsist**: 1. consto, stiti, stâtum  
or statum, i: if mind can s. indepen-  
dently of body, si mens constare potest  
vacans corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25.

2. consisto, stiti, stâtum, 3: the  
right cannot s., nequit c. rectum, Hor. S.  
1, 1, 107: not even a suspicion can s.,  
ne suspicio quidem potest c., Cic. Rose.

Am. 52, fin. **3.** sum (to be): passim.

**4.** subsisto, stiti, 3 (to continue to  
exist): the name s.s., nomen s., Plin. 33,  
1, 7: (to be valid) the verdict given  
against you s.s. on the principles of  
jurisprudence, sententia adversus t. lata  
iuris ratione s., Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14.

**5.** sustineor, 2 (to be maintained):  
on this we are nourished and s., hoc  
alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11:  
comp. sustenter, i: Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.

**subsistence**: **I.** Real and con-  
tinued being: expr. by verb, TO SUBSIST.

**II.** Means of living: victus, ūs, m.:  
v. LIVELIHOOD, MAINTENANCE, SUS-  
TENANCE.

**substance**: **I.** Being: rēs, rei, f.

Or expr. by esse: v. BEING. **II.** Essen-  
tial property: 1. nátria: Cic. 2, sub-  
stantia.

**III.** Corporeal nature: body:

1. nátria: s. and shape, n. et figura:  
Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. **2.** corpus, órtis,  
n.: the s. of water, c. aquæ, Lucret. 2,  
232: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82, corpora et  
inanis queaque his accidentia: shapes and  
s.s., formæ et c., id. de Or. 2, 37, 358.

**3.** sólidum (solid body): id. de  
Univ. 4, ad fin.: id. de Nat. 1, 27, 75.

**4.** substantia (of a man): Quint. 7,  
2, 5: or expr. by consto. **IV.** The  
main part: **1.** summa: the s. of the  
trial, s. judicij, Cic. Quint. 9, 32. **2.**  
(adverbially), re: to agree in s., differ  
in words, concinere re, discrepare verbis,  
Cic. de Fin. 4, 22, 60. **V.** Reality:  
rēs, rei, f.: glory is as it were a s. dis-  
tinct in outline, not shadowy, gloria  
solida quadam r. et expressa, non adum-  
brata, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. Join: res et  
veritas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14. Sub-  
stantia rerum (opposed to verba), Quint.  
2, 21, 1: or expr. by ipse, e.g., you see  
the tokens of power, not yet its s., insignia  
videtur potestatis, nondum ipsam  
potestatem, Cic. Rull. 2, 13, 32. **VI.**  
Property, goods: rēs, bona, opēs, facul-  
tates, familiarii rēs: v. PROPERTY, GOODS.

**substantial**: **I.** Having actual

being, existence: expr. by verb sum:

**v.** SUBSTANCE. **I.** **II.** Real: verūs:

s. losses and troubles, damnæ verique

dolores, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 57. Join: s.

glory, vera, gravis, solida gloria, Cic.

Phil. 5, 18, 50. **III.** Belonging to the nature, essence, substance of anything; expr. by subs.: e.g. the *s.* part (*opposed to accidents*), *natura* (*v. SUBSTANCE*, II.); substantialis, Tert.: *s. elements, principia rerum*, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117. **IV.** Chief, important, valuable: 1. praeclipsus; v. PRINCIPAL (adj.). 2. gravis, magnus; esp. superl.: a *s.* argument, grave argumentum, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11; magnum argumentum, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: or expr. by aliquantum, aliquid, with s. e.g., *s.* assistance, aliquid opis, id. Fam. 4, 1. Phr.: *advice is of s. value*, plurimum valet autoritas, id. Am. 11, 44: a *s.* point, caput: *freedom from care is a s. point with regard to a happy life*, caput est ad beatu vivendum securitas, id. Am. 13, 45. **V.** Having material, body: **A.** Lit.: 1. solidus: v. solid, BETRY. 2. validus: v. strong, stout. 3. plenus (of food and drink): moris food, plenores cibi, Cels. 3, 20.

**B. Fig.:** 1. amplius: a *s.* fortune, a. fortunae, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, 18. 2. solidus: no *s.* advantage, nulla *s.* utilitas: Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: *s.* happiness, s. felicitas, Plin. 7, 44, extr. (v. sound, adj.): *you will lay me under a s. obligation*, inibis *s.* me solidam et grandem gratiam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 35: a *s.* benefit, s. beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13: v. MATERIAL. **VI.** Having ample means: lócuples, divés, opulentus: v. RICH.

**substantially:** rē: Cic. (v. SUBSTANCE, IV.); penitus (thoroughly): Cic.: solidus (stoutly). Col.: or expr. by adj.: substantiāliter: Tert.

**substantiate:** 1. argumentis ac rationibus confirmare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 30. 2. próbō, i.: to *s.* a charge, p. crimen, Cic. Flacc. 37, 91. 3. expr. by ritus: v. ESTABLISH, VALID.

**substantive:** **I.** Gen.: perh. totus et absolutus: cf. Cic. Tim. 5, fin.: or expr. by circuml. with per se: v. SELF-EXISTENT. **II.** Gramm. t. t.: substantivus: the *s.* verb (i.e. sum), s. verbum, Prisc.: a noun *s.*, a *s.*, \*nomen *s.*, *s.*

**substitute (subs.):** 1. vicarius, of persons. [N.B.—there is no word or special phr. referring to things: *I will be your s.*, succedam v. tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 81: *to procure a s. for any one* (milit.), v. atlicui expedire, Liv. 29, 1: *to allow a s. (milit.)*, v. accipere, ib: *to get a s. for oneself (milit.)*, v. mercede conducere, Georg. 1. 2. procurator: v. AGENT. 3. suppositius: *Hermes is his own s.*, H. s. libi ipsi Mart. 5, 24, 8.

4. succédēns (leg.): Cod. Just. Phr.: in vicem as a *s.*: *fresh succeed as s.* to the weary, fatigatus in vicem integrī succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: or prep. pro (esp. of officers): cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: *I will go as s. for you*, ego ipso te. Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: *to act as s. for*, rationes negotiatae aliquid procureare, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 24: aliquid vice fungi, Quint. 4, 3, 11: fungi officio, partibus aliquid, Plin.

**substitute (v.):** 1. substituō, nūtum, i.: *you have s.d. another Verres for yourself*, pro te substituō alterum Verrem, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: *Nero s.d. another picture for it*, aliam tabulam pro ea s. Nero, Plin. 15, 10, 36, 91: *knights were s.d. for Sicilians*, equites Siculis substituti, Liv. 29, 1, fin. 2. rēponō, posui, possum, i.: *to s. your own letters (for erased writing)*, ut repones epistolas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: *to s. Aristophanes for Eupolis*, A. pro E. r., Cic. Att. 12, 6 b: *to s. another word*, r. aliud verbum, Quint. 11, 2, 49. 3. suppōno, i.: *I s. a better than myself to help you*, meliore quam ego sum s. tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: *to s. tin and brass for silver and gold*, stannum et orichalcum pro argento et auro s., Suet. Vit. 5. **Join:** *to s. Roman citizens for them*, in eorum locum substituere et supponere cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72. 4. subjicio, jec̄, iectum, i.: *to s. another word for the proper one*, pro verbo proprio s. aliud, Cic. Or. 27,

92: *esp. to s. false for true*: to *s. false wills*, testamenta s., Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: v. TO FORGE, II. 5. foist, subdū, didi, ditum, i.: *s.d. for them*, in eorum locum subdit, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: and v. FORGE, COUNTERFEIT. 6. sufficio, feci, factum, i: (esp. to elect as a magistrate in place of, cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 16). v. SUCCESS: Of things: *that other teeth are s.d.*, alias dentes suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 7. subrōgo, i: (of magistrates): Cic. Rep. 2, 37. Liv. 8. sublēgo, legit, lectum, i: Lív. 23, 23: Tac. Ann. 11, 25. Plin.: *we must s. the word which has the nearest meaning*, utendum proximū derivatione verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 25: pillars were s.d. for forked gables, propria, furcas subiere columnae, Ov. Met. 8, 701.

**substitution:** expr. by verb: \*substitutio (post-classical): s. of a child, suppositio, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 25. [N.B.—Subjectio (testamentorum) corresponds to our forgery: v. FORGERY.]

**subterfuge:** 1. lūtrēba: *to have a s. l.* habere, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: let them see that he find not *a s.* by *perjury*, videant ne queratur l. perfirio, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 16. 2. dēveritūlum: *that no s.s. be offered to misdeeds*, ne d. peccatis darentur, Cic. Part. 39, 136.

3. tergiversatio: Cic. Mit. 29, 54.

4. perfugium: Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9. Phr.: *he evaded the question by a s.*, alio respondiū suam derivare, Cic. Fin. 2, 36: *they dug out s. caves*, solent s. specus aperire, Tac. Ger. 16.

2. inferūs: v. UNDERGROUND, INFERNAL. 3. passage, or grotto, crypta, Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. 11, 106: *to make a s. passage*, cuniculum agere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *to bury in a s. cave*, aliquem sub terram demittere in locum saxo conceptionis, Liv. 22, 57.

**subterranean:** 1. subterrāneus: s. watercourses, s. specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26: *they dig out s. caves*, solent s. specus aperire, Tac. Ger. 16.

2. inferūs: v. grotto, crypta, Suet. Cal. 58: Juv.

3. vescus (rare): s. salt spray, s. vapour, t. halitus, Virg. Georg. 2, 349.

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4. subtilis: i. Lit.: 1. subtilis, a very s. juice, succus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4: *s. beginnings of things*, s. exordia rerum, Litr. 4, 115.

2. tenuis: v. *to s. a s. passage*, cuniculum agere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *to bury in a s. cave*, aliquem sub terram demittere in locum saxo conceptionis, Liv. 22, 57.

**subtile:** 1. Lit.: 1. subtilis, a very s. juice, succus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4: *s. beginnings of things*, s. exordia rerum, Litr. 4, 115.

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**subtilty:** 1. astutus: a *s. plan*, a. ratio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, fin.

2. versutus: id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. **Join:** acutus, versutus, veterrator, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53.

3. väfer: s. in argument, in disputando v., id. Rep. 3, 16, 26.

4. calidus: s. *a. interpretation*, c. interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.

5. catus: Plant.: Hor. 6, argutus, veteratioris: v. CUNNING. Somewhat s.: 1. argutus: s. books, argutuli libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18. 2. subdolus: Plaut.: Tac.: v. CRAFTY.

**subtlety:** A. Lit.: 1. tenuis: *the s. of the mind is such that it escapes our vision*, an tanta sit animi t. ut fugiat animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. 2. subtilitas: v. FINENESS.

**B. Fig.:** 1. Acutenes: 1. subtilitas: mang think that the genius of soldiers wants s. credunt plerique militaris ingenii s. dresse, Tac. Agr. 2, 28, 122.

2. acies, ei. f.: s. of human intellect, humani ingenii acies, Cic. Acad. 9, init.

2. acies, ei. f.: s. of human intellect, humani ingenii acies, Cic. Acad. 9, init.

3. argutie: id. Brut. 45, 167.

4. acumen, inis, n.: Cic.: Plin.: v. ACUTENESS.

1. astutia: Cic. Clu. 65, 183.

2. versutia (in pl.): Liv. 42, 47.

3. caliditatis (practised s.): ib. and Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63.

**subtiliter:** subtiler, Cic.: tenuiter,

**C. Acute:** acutē, Cic.: argutē, Cic.: v. ACUTELY: vafre, Cic.: astutē, Cic.: Plant.: versutē, Cic.: veteratiorē, Cic.: subdolē, Plaut.: Cic.: v. CUNNINGLY.

**subtract:** I. To take away: 1. subtrahō, traxi, tractum, 3. nor can words have place if you s. the thing, neque verba sedem habere possunt si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19.

2. détrahō, 3. dédaco, 3. auferō, 3: v. TO TAKE: furor, i. v. TO PURLOIN.

**II.** In computation: déduco, xi. cunctum, 3: s. the sum of the paid interest from the principal, de capite deducto quod usris per numeratum est, Liv. 6, 15.

**subtraction:** I. detractio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 10: v. WITHDRAWAL. II. In computation: expr. by déduco: e.g. to see by addition and s. what the result is, addenda deducendoque videre quae res illa qui summa fit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59.

**suburb:** sūburbū: Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

**suburban:** sūburbānus: a s. farm, s. fundus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: a s. villa, estate, sūburbānū, Cic. Att. 16, 13 b.

**subversion:** v. OVERTHROW (subs.).

**subversive:** expr. by verb.

**subvert:** évertō, subvertō, immiuo: v. OVERTHROW (e. II.), UPSET.

**succeed:** A. Trans.: I. To come after in order or time: 1. séquor, sécūtus, 3: children s. to the rank of their father, patrem liberi sequuntur, Liv. 4, 4.

2. subsecuor: 3. speusippus sing his uncle lato, Speusippus Platone avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 12: in the sing year, subsequenti anno, llin. 11, 29, 35.

3. insquor, 3: the sing year, insequens annus, Liv. 6, 38.

4. succedo, cessi, cessum, 3: he s. great orators, successit magnis oratoribus, Cic. Or. 10, 105: nothing blooms for ever, age s.s. to age, nihil semper floruit, aetas s. aetati, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: Ov. 5, excipio, cépi, cepimus, 3: an unhealthy summer s.d. the severe winter, tristem biennem pestilens aestas e., Liv. 5, 13, 1 abs.: then a more unsettled year s.d., turbulentior inde annus except, Liv. 2, 61 v. FOLLOW.

**II.** To follow in an office, post, or place: 1. succedo, 3: who's Flaccus (as proconsul), qui Flacco s., Cic. Flacc. 14, 33: cf. Suet. G. 6: he had not yet s.d. to the heirship of Pompey, nouidum in locum Cn. Pompei heres successorat, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: *fresh* solders s.d. to the weary, integrī fessis s., Liv. 9, 32: one general has s.d. to the mismanagement of another, male rebus gesti alterius successum est, Liv. 9, 18, 40 fin.: who is more fit to s. Achilles, quis melius s. Achill, Ov. Met. 13, 131.

2. sufficior, fectus, 3 (of officers elected in the comitia): with dat., Liv. 6, 38, ad fin.: in alicuius locum s., Liv. 25, 2: Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

3. subrogari, 1 to s., by proposal and election, to a magistracy: Liv. 3, 18, init.: in locum alicuius s., Liv. 9, 34.

4. subeo, ii, itum, 4. irr. (poet.): he himself s. me and performs my work, subit ipse meumque explet opus, Ov. Met. 3, 648: Phr.: alone worthy to s. to the empire, solum successione imperii dignus, Suet. O. 4 day s.s. day, truditur dies dic, Ilor. Od. 2, 18, 15.

**B. Intrans:** I. To prosper (of persons): 1. prosperé gerō: Liv. 40, 57, fin.: 2. procedo, cessi, cessum, 3: you have s.d. to-day finely, precessisti hodie pulcre, Ter. Andr. 5, 9, 22.

3. floreo, 2 (to s. in one's career): v. PROSPER. 4. efficio, feci, factum, 3: with ut (to s. in doing).

5. succedit mihi (impers.): Cic. Fam. 10, 4, extr.

II. To turn out well (of things): 1. succedo, 1: nothing had s.d.

res nulla successorat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: the undertaking was not s.s. inceptum non s., Liv. 42, 58 init.: if the work s.s. to my wish, si ex sententi opus s., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: impers.: if the undertakings had s.d., si successor corpus, Liv. 25, 37, extr.: cf. Liv. 38, 25, med.: bene s., Ov. Her. 4, 31.

3. prospere: 1. prospere: Sall. J. 63: Cic. 4.

bene habeo: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82.

**SUCCESS:** I. successus, ūs, m.: elata by s., successu rerum serior, serior,

81;

Tac. H. 4, 28: successu exultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 336. Join: prosperi s., Liv. praeſ. fin. 2. felicitas: Caſ.: v. LUCK. 3. prospéritas: s. in life, p. vita, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 86.

reſeūndā, rēs prospērā: PROSPERITY.

5. bōnus, ſecundus, felix exitus: v.

ISSUE. [N.B.—Nor bonus *exitus*, etc.]

Phr.: he who has had any s., cui bene quid processit, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1; high spirits induced by s., ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62: all claim the credit of s., prospéra omnes ſibi vindicant, Tac. Agr. 27.

ſuccessful: of persons: felix, fortūnātus, bēatus. of things: proſper, ſecundus, bōnus v. PROSPEROUS, FOR-TUNATE.

ſuccessfully: feliciter, fortūnatē, bēatē, proſpērē, bēnē, pulcrē. v. PROSPEROUS, LUCKILY, WELL. Ex ſententiā (according to one's wishes).

ſuccession: 1. Following in office, etc.: ſuccesſio: whose s. is certain, quorum non dubius s., Tac. Ann. 4, 12: to the empire, s. principatus, Suet. Tib. 25: rights of s. (hereditary rights), jura ſucceſſionis, Tac. Germ. 32: s. to any one, s. in locum alius, Auct. Ep. Brut. 1, 17: removal of pain brings on s. of pleasure, doloris amotio s. efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: religious rights handed down by hereditary s., traditas per manus religioses, Liv. 5, 51: cf. Sall. J. 61: a war of s., bellum de dubiā regni, imperii, principatus ſucceſſione conflatim; II. Unbroken order:

1. continuatio: the unchangeable s. of eternal order, immutabilis ordinis ſemiperti, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, fin.: s. of labours, e. labour, Suet. Tib. 21, fin.

2. ſerī s. ei. f.: s. of countless years, innumerable annorum s., Hor. Od. 3, 10, 5: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 4, fin.

3. grādus, ūs, m. (in pl.: regular s.): s. of duties, g. officiorū, Cīc. Off. 1, 45, 160.

4. vicissitudō (alternate s.): s. of days and nights, v. diurnal noctiumque, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16. Adverbially: in s., ex ordine, Cic. Agr. 1, 24: contīnuū ſerie, Plin. 7, 41, 42: in orbem: v. rotation: Phr.: in s.: he got ſeveral magistracies in s., magistratum alium post aliū ſibi peperit, Sall. J. 63; three years in s., triennium continuum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: three days in s., triduum c., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145; v. ſUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY.

ſuccessive: continuus (of time): for five s. days, dies continuos quinque, Caſ. B. G. 1, 48: (of events): s. wars, e. bella, Liv. 10, 31: two s. kingships, due c. regna, Liv. 1, 47, mod. v. UNIN-TERRUPTED.

ſuccessively: 1. deinceps (of space, time, and order): Cic. 2. or- dine, in ordinem (v. [IN] TURN), ex or- dine (v. ſUCCESSION, II., adv.); 3. coninter: v. UNINTERRUPTED.

ſuccessor: ſuccessor: Liv. 32, 28: Ov.; Cic.: Tac.: the s.s of Alexander, s. Alexandri, Quint. 12, 20, 6: to appoint one's s. (of an emperor), ſibi destinar, Suet. Cal. 4: to give any one a s., ſalicini dare, Suet. Tib. 63. With gen. of office: your brother will be your s. in ſo high a dignity, ſuccesſor tanti frater honoris erit, Ov. Pou. 4, 9, 59: Certus gol a s. (i.e. was removed), ſuccesſorem Certus acceptit, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, ext.: or expr. by verb (v. ſUCCEDE): to appoint as a s., ſubstituere aliquem, Suet. Ner. 16: that you would depart before your s. arrived, te anteā quam tibi ſuccedetur decessum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: to appoint as a s., ſufficio, feci, ſectum, 3, Virg. Georg. 4, 202: ſubrōgo, 1: v. SUBSTITUTE (v.).

ſuccinct: 1. brēvi: Cic.: Quint. 2. conciſus: Cic.: Quint. 3. ſuccinctus: Mart. 4. præſus: Cic.: Quint.: Plin.: v. BRÉVI, CONCISE.

ſuccinctly: brēvi: Cic.: Liv.: preſſe: Cic.: Plin.: aſtriſte: Cic.: ſen.: v. BRÉVIT, CONCISELY.

ſuccoy: 1. cichōrēum: Plin. 20, 8, 30: cichōrēum: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16.

2. intūbus, i. m. or f.: cichōrūm

intūbus, Linn.: m. pl., intubi, Plin. 20, 8, 29: n. pl., intuba, Virg. Georg. 1, 120: ib. 4, 120.

ſuccour (subs.): 1. auxilium:

Caes.: Cic.: Liv.: 2. ſubſidium: Caſ.: Cic.: Liv.: Tac. 3. ſuppétiae (acc. and nom. only): Plant. 4. ſops, f. (no nom. found): Cic.: Plaut.: Ov.: v. AID, HELP, ASSISTANCE. Expr. also by pass. impers. of ſuccurro: e. g. ſ. comes, ſi ſuccurratur, Caſ. B. C. 3, 82.

ſuccour (n.): ſuccurro, ſubvénio, auxilior, ſuppétior, opítulor, ſubſidio vénio and many circumſ. with subs. v. TO AID, HELP, ASSIST.

ſucculence: ſucus, i. m.: v. JUICE: lac, ūs, n., Ov. M. 11, 606: ſúcſitas: Coel. Aut.: v. JUICINESS.

ſucculent: 1. ſuci plenus. 2. ſilicosus: Plin.: Col. 3. ſiliculenta: App.: v. JUICY. 4. lactens, ntis: ſ. l̄tice, lactuca l., Plin. 20, 7, 26: v. MILKY.

ſuccumb: ſuccumbo, ſubmittit animos, cedo, concido: v. TO YIELD, SUB-MIT.

ſuch: 1. tali: with rel. qualis (such as): that we may ſeem to be s. as we are, ut quales ſimus t. eſſe videamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 41: with rel. qui: cf. id. Fam. 10, 6: with act. atque: cf. id. Vatin. 4, 10: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: with ut: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: abs. (similar): cf. id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: Virg. Georg. 2, 224: any s. thing, tali quoiquam (after a neg. or quasi neg.), Liv. 26, 31: emphatic (both in good and bad ſense): judges rested with s. dignit, judges t. dignitate praediti, Cic. Clu. 53, 147: such a crime, tale facinus, Caſ. B. G. 6, 34: *[N.B.—S. at the beginning of a ſentence used emphatically may be expr. by *quaſi*, *quam*, introducing an exclamatory ſentence.]* 2. ejusmodi (of that kind): ſ. iniquity, e. iniquitas, Cic. Cæc. 23, 65; the rest are s. that..., reliqua ſunt e. ut... with ſubj., Cic. Fam. 4, 11. 3. hujusmēdi, hujusmēdi (of this kind): ſ. a charge, b. crimen, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 136. 4. pron. is (followed by qui or ut with ſubj.): nor are you s. a man as not to know what you are, nec tu is es qui quid ſis nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: with ut, ib. 9, 16. 5. pron. hic (poet.: esp. Hor.): youth ſpring from ſ. parents, his juventus orta parentibus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 33: s. a... followed by an intensive adj. often = tantus: e. g. s. a vast number, tanta multitudine, Cic. Att. 8, 19: s. a great quantity of robes, tantam Melitemensem vestem, id. Ver. 2, 7, 183. Or. expr. by adverbs: e. g. s. is the case, ita re ſeſ habet, id. Fat. 5, 9: I am s. as you ſee, ſic ſum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: I am not s. a traveller as I was, non tam ſum peregrinator quam ſolebam, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, fin.: they raunt ſ. wonders, illo jaſtant miracula, Lucret. 4, 592: s. a little thing, tam parva res, ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10. Phr.: more s., ejusdem generis complura, Caſ. B. C. 2, 12, fin.: other s. like prodigies, caetera de genere hoc monstra, Lucret. 4, 590: and s. like, et caetera generis ejusmodi, Cic. Top. 11, 48: et si quid ejusmodi, ib. 12, 52. Two Lat. ſubs. in apposition will often render such as when two ſubs. are compared: and with proper names, eſp. in plur., s. men, women as... may be expr. ſimply by the Lat. prop. noun. An evil of s. magnitude, magnitudo mali, Tac. Ann. 3, 3, is an example of another difference of idiom. Of s. sort, character, kind, is often equiv. to s. ſimply. Adverbially: in s. wize, tali mōdo, Caſ. B. G. 7, 20: also ita, ſic (v. ſo, thus): to s. a degree, aēdo: v. ſo (MUCH).

ſuck (subs.): ſuctus (act of ſing.): v. SECTION. Phr.: to give s. (v. TO SUCKLE): to look for s., mammal appetere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: to be able to give ſ. lactescere, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

ſuck (v.): 1. A. Trans.: 1. — in: ſūgo, xi, cuim, 3, 2. — up: ſteats, ubera ſ., Ov. Fast. 2, 419: to s. the dam, ſ. mammam matris

intubus, i. m. or f.: cichōrūm

v. SUCTION. ſudator (adj.): ſudatōris: ſ. anointings, ſ. unctio, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 73.

ſudatōry (subs.): a sweating-room or bath: 1. ſudatōrium: Sen. Vit. B. 7. 2. ſudatō: Vit. 5, 11, med.

ſudden: 1. ſubitus (coming s.ty, unexpected or not): a s. storm at sea, maris ſ. tempestas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: ſ. ſilence, ſ. silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: a ſ. reverse, ſ. communitio, Nep. Dion 6: ſ. death, mors ſ., Virg. Aen. 11, 796: ſ. shower, ſ. imber, Ov. Fast. 4, 383: ſ. dread, ſ. terror, Ov. Met. 1, 202: a ſ. ſtabi, ſ. iactus, Liv. 1, 41. Join ſ. et repentinus, Caſ. B. G. 3, 8. 2. ſudden (coming unexpectedly, and hence quickly also): ſ. danger, r. periculum, Caſ. B. G. 3, 3: ſ. death, r. mors, Cic. Clu. 61, 173. Join: r. et inopinatus, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45: improvitus atque r., id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: r. inopinatusque, Suet. Caſ. 87: inexpeditus et r., Cic. De Or. 2, 55, 225. 3. ſēpens: ntis: ſ. revolū, r. defectio, Liv. 8, 29, and paſſim:

Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. Fig.: to ſ. in error with one's mother's milk, enm lacte nutricis errorem ſuſiſe, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 2. ſorbeo, ui, 2 (to ſ. in): Charybdis ſ. in the waves, Ch. ſ. fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 442. Phr.: to ſ. one's life-blood, ſanguinem exſorberē, cf. Cic. De Or. 1, 52, 225: v. TO SWALLOW, DRINK. 3. exſūgo (to ſ. out): to ſ. a wound, e. vulna, Cels. 5, 273: to ſ. out poison, e. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27. Fig.: I will ſ. his blood, illi ſanguinem e., Plaut. Poen. 3, 27. 4. exſorbeo: to ſ. eggs, e. ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4. 5. bibo, bibi, 3: to ſ. milk, b. lac, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22: earth ſ. in moisture, terra b. humore, Virg. Georg. 2, 218: ſponges ſ. up the white dye, ſpongias candore b., Plin. 31, 47, 1: v. TO IMBIBE, DRINK (in). \*ſucum e floribus d., Georg. 7, trāho, traxi, tractum, 3: moisture is ſ. d'up, humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18: dry breathes, ubera ſicca trahentes, Luc. 3, 351. 8. ſibō, bibi, bibitum, 3: the ſea ſ. rivers, fretum e. amnes, Ov. Met. 8, 317: wool ſ. up the crimson dye, lana ſaniens e., Plin. 9, 38, 62. B. In-trans.: 1. ſingo: ſome animals ſ., alia animalia ſ., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. 2. ſübera duco, Juv. 12, 20: To let ſ., ad ſübera admittere (of animals with their young): the mare lets her foal ſ., equa partum ad u. a., Plin. 8, 42, ad fin.: \*ad mammam matris admoveare (of men putting young animals to ſ.): Georg.: ſubrūmo, i (of lambs, a peasants' word): Col.—Sucking, lactens: a ſing child, puer 1, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: a ſing cubs, i. catuli, Ov. A. A. 2, 375: a ſing pig, porcus 1, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, fin.: lacteus: a ſing pig, i. porcus, Mart. 3, 47.

ſuck dry: ſibō, bibi, bibitum, 3: to ſ. dry milk teats, ſubera lactantia e., Ov. Met. 6, 342. Fig. (to drain): exhauiro, Cic.: exſorbeo, Juv.: eximānq; Plaut.: v. TO DRAIN, EXHAUST.

ſucker: 1. planta: see Conington, Virg. Georg. 2, 23. 2. ſurculus: Plin. 17, 10, 13: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.

ſucking (subs.): ſuctus, ūs, m.: Plin. 8, 36, 34: or expr. by verb.

ſuckle: ubera dare alicui, Ov. Met. 4, 324: dare mammam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 324: to ſ. cubs, ſubera praebere catulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 375: the wolf ſ.d the bates, lupi mammis infantibus praebuit, Liv. 1, 4: tigresses ſ.d, admorunt ſubera tigres, Virg. Aen. 4, 367: whales and ſeals ſ. their young, balearnae et vituli marini mammis nutrunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, fin.: every mother ſ. her children, ſua quenque mater ſuperibus alit, Tac. Ger. 20: to ſ. (of ſows), nūtrico, i., Varr.: ſing (giving ſ.), lactarius: i. boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17: nūtricius: Col. 3, 13, 7.

ſuckling (subs.): 1. ſuckles: Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19. 2. lactens: the ſ. of one's slaves, laetiſe verne, Mart. 3, 58. II. Act of ſ.: expr. by verb: rearing young, nūtricus, Varr.

ſuction: ſuctus: v. SUCKING. ſudatōry (adj.): ſudatōris: ſ. anointings, ſ. unctio, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 73.

ſudatōry (subs.): a sweating-room or bath: 1. ſudatōrium: Sen. Vit. B. 7. 2. ſudatō: Vit. 5, 11, med.

ſudden: 1. ſubitus (coming s.ty, unexpected or not): a s. storm at sea, maris ſ. tempestas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: ſ. ſilence, ſ. silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: a ſ. reverse, ſ. communitio, Nep. Dion 6: ſ. death, mors ſ., Virg. Aen. 11, 796: ſ. shower, ſ. imber, Ov. Fast. 4, 383: ſ. dread, ſ. terror, Ov. Met. 1, 202: a ſ. ſtabi, ſ. iactus, Liv. 1, 41. Join ſ. et repentinus, Caſ. B. G. 3, 8. 2. ſudden (coming unexpectedly, and hence quickly also): ſ. danger, r. periculum, Caſ. B. G. 3, 3: ſ. death, r. mors, Cic. Clu. 61, 173. Join: r. et inopinatus, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45: improvitus atque r., id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: r. inopinatusque, Suet. Caſ. 87: inexpeditus et r., Cic. De Or. 2, 55, 225. 3. ſēpens: ntis: ſ. revolū, r. defectio, Liv. 8, 29, and paſſim:

**s.** arrival of the foe, s. adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 55; s. discord, r. discordia, Virg. Aen. 12, 31; s. mutiny, r. sedition, Ov. Met. 12, 61; s. a storm, r. tempestas, Cic. Sext. 67, 140. 4. imprudent: Join: s. fear, subita et i. formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 41; i. atque inopinatus, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 37. v. unforeseen, 5. nécopinatus: s. arrival, n. adventus, Liv. 26, 51; s. evil, n. malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; nécopinus (poet.): Ov. Met. 1, 224; inopinatus: s. disorder, i. malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12; inopinus: s. drought, i. siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30, and poet.: v. UNEXPECTED. 6. unexpected: v. UNEXPECTED, 7. subitanus: s. a shower, s. imber, Col. 1, 6, 24.

**suddenly:** 1. subito: Plaut.; Cle.; Liv.; Hor. 2. répenté: Plaut.; Caes.; Cic. 3. derépente: Cic. 4. répentin: Plaut.; Caes.; Cic. 5. imprévisible: Plant.; Cle.; de ex i. Ter: Caes.; Cic.; ex i.: Plaut. 6. Inopinato: Liv.; ex i.: Cic. Join: s. nécopinato: Cic.; Liv. Join: wars arise s., bella subito atque improvisa nascentur, Cic. Font. 15, 121; *terre s. appeared*, improvviso subitusque apparet igitur, Virg. Aen. 12, 576: he s. says, repente improviso ait, Virg. Aen. 1, 594. Raised suddenly: subitarius: mil. t. (of troops), Liv. 3, 4: of buildings, Tac. A. 15, 39.

**suddenness:** exp. by adj. or adv. sudorific: 1. expr. by evocare sudores, etc. Plin. 27, 9, 48: cire s., id. 31, 10, 45: movere, evocere s., Cels. 2, 17. 2. diaphoréticus: Cool, Aur.

**suds:** \* aqua sapone infect, Georg. sue: 1. To breuth: 1. rōgo, i.: to s. for aid, r. auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: to s. the gods for riches, divitias divos r., Mart. 4, 24. [N.B.—For construction of this and similar verbs, v. L. G. § 44.] 2. öro, i.: to s. any one for freedom, aliquem libertatem o., Suet. Vesp. 16: Liv.; Tac.: with u. and subj.: he s. humbly for permission, o. multis et supplicibus verbis ut licet, Cic. Att. 12, 32. 3. flagito, i.: nor do I s. my powerful friend for too great favours, nec amicum potenter largiora f., Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13. Join: s. of earnestly, f. et implorare, Cic. Rab. 3, 9: poscere et f., Cic. Ver. 5, 28, 71.

4. efflagito, i. (strong): s. to s. for another's pity, misericordiam aliecius e., Cic. Mil. 34. 5. prēcor, i.: whom we s. for blessings, a quibus bona precunari, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84. Join: s. et supplico, Liv. 38, 43: Ov. 6. pēto, ivi 3, 9: poscere et f., Cic. Ver. 5, 28, 71.

7. exposco, pōso, pōpōsi, 3: to s. for peace, pacem p., Cic. Am. 10, 35. 8. exposco, pōpōsi, 3: to s. for peace, pacem precibus e., Liv. 1, 16. Join: s. for pity, misericordiam et imploro et e., Cic. Mil. 34, 92.

9. obsecro, i. s. for your protection, o. vestram fidem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 97. Join: orare et o., Cic. Ver. 2, 17, 42. 10. prenso, i. (for votes): to s. the senatus, p. patres, Liv. 1, 47; Cic.

11. ambio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 (to s. for votes and gen.): to s. for a magistracy, a. magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. Prof. 74: he s. you with eager entreaty, te a. sollicita prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5.

12. supplico, i.: 1. Caesar on your behalf, Caesar pro te s., Cic. Fam. 6, 14, ext. 13. séquor, sécutus, 3 (rare in this sense): to s. for Caesar's favour, gratiam Caesaris s., Caes. B. C. 1, 1: v. ENTREAT, REQUEST (v.), SUIT (subs.); to s. successfully, impetro, i.: v. TO GAIN, OBTAIN.

14. To bring a claim at law: agere rem cum aliquo ex jure, legi, Cic. De Or. 1, 38, 75: in jus vocare, Cic. Quint. 19: Item inferre alicui, Cic. Clu. 41. Phr.: to s. for recovery, reperire et persequi aliquid Lite et Judio, Cic. Ver. 3, 13, 32: v. sui (subs.), ACTION.

**suet:** sébum or sevum: Plin. 11, 37, 85. Col.

**suffer:** A. Trans.: 1. To bear (conveying an idea of patience or strength): 1. pátor, passus, 3: to s. a very severe punishment, gravissimum supplicium p., Caes. B. G. 2, 30: to do and s. bravely, et facere ex p. fortia, Liv. 2, 12, med., cf. Cic. Tim. 6, med.: pain is hard to s., dolor ad patendum difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: Gaul s.s all the injuries of war patiently, G. omnes sequo animo belli patitur injuries, id. Phil. 2, 4, 19. 2. fero, tuli, látum, terre: to s. misfortunes, calamities f., Nep. Tim. 4: fortune must be overcome by s.sing, superanda fortuna ferenda est, Virg. Aen. 5, 710: to s. ills, mala f., Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 17: v. TO BEAR. 3. perféro: by s.sing cold, hunger, thirst, loss of rest, frigore et fame et siti ac vigilis perferendis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9.

4. perpetuo pessus, 3: I have stated that I will s. anything, affirmavi quidem vis me percessum, id. Fam. 2, 10: Caes. Join: p. ac perfero, id, de Or. 2, 19, 77. 5. tólero, i.: to s. hunger, famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: to s. need, t. inopiam, Sall. C. 37: to s. poverty, t. esteretum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57. 6. sustineo, ut tentum, 2: you do not know what miseries I s., non to s. quantum malarum rerum s., id. Merc. 2, 4, 8: to s. troubles, s. dolores, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, med. Join: ferre aqne, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. Phr.: not to be able to s. anyone, alieno animo esse ab aliquo, id. Deiot. 9, 24: habere animalium alienum ab aliquo, id. Am. 8, fin.: such faults, abhorrebe talibus vitis, Cic. Fat. 4, 8: v. DETEST, INSUFFERABLE. II. To undergo (of the fact, without reference to feelings or conduct): 1. suffero, sus-tuli, subtulam, sufferre, 3: to s. punishment, s. poemam, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: to s. strips, s. plagas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 11.

2. accipio, cipi, ceptum, 3: to s. a misfortune, a. calamitatem, Cic. Off. 26, 99: to s. an injury, a. injuriam, ib. 1, 11, 33: to s. pain, a. dolorem, id. Dom. 36, 97: to s. defeat, a. cladem, Curt. 4, 12, 3. facio, feci, factum, 3 (with dammum, detrimentum, iacturam, nafrugium): to s. loss, f. dam, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: to s. damage, f. detr., id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: to s. shipwreck, f. naufr., id. Fam. 16, 9: to s. most serious loss, iacturam gravissimum f., Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Cic. 4. subeo, ivi or ii, itum, 4: to s. whatever risk fortune offers, quemcunque tulerit for casum s., Cic. Att. 8, 1: v. UNDERGO-

5. suscipio, cēpī, ceptum, 3 (to s. voluntarily): to s. pain, dolorem s., id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: to s. annoyance on any one's behalf, s. molestiam p. aliquo, id. Cœcim. 8, 17. 6. exsēquor, sécutus, 3: to s. death, e. mortem, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 38. 7. afficiar, fectus, 3: to s. exile, exilio a. Cic. Par. 4, 31: sing the greatest annoyance, maxima mol-stia affectus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: to s. want, pād, thrist, etc., ego, doleo, frigeo, sitio, etc.

III. To allow, let, permit: 1. pátor: he s.d. no day to pass without speaking, nullum patiebatur esse dictum, quin dicere, Cic. Brut. 83, 302: I will not s. it at all, non feram, non patiar, non sumam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 16: with ut and subj.: Caes. B. G. 1, 45.

2. fero: with aee. and inf.: Hor. Epod. 15, 13: to s. the insolence of any one, contumaciam aliecius f., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10: who could s. this? hoc quid p. possit? Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: v. ALLOW. 3. sine, sivi, situm, 3: s. me to speak, if you please, sine sis loqui me, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 50: Cic.: Hor.: Virg.: with subj. without ut after the imperative Hor.: Virg.: v. LET.

4. permitto, misl, missum, 3: Cic.: Ltv.: etc.: v. TO PERMIT. Phr.: the matter s.s no delay, res dilatatione non recipit, Liv. 7, 14: non patitur, id. 35, 25: tigres s. themselves to be whipped, indulgent patientiam flango tigres, Mart. 1, 105.

B. Intr.: 1. To be in pain or trouble: 1. expr. by mala, dolorem ferre or pati: see examples under A., 1.

2. affi-

cior, fectus, 3 (with abl., to s. from any thing): the arm had s.d. from disease exercitus pestilenta affectus erat, Liv. 41, 5: he s.s from pain in the feet, pedum doloribus a., Cic. Fam. 6, 19: ta s. from cholic, tornimibus a., Plin. 29, 5, 33: esp. in part.: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 10, 63: Suet. 3, labōrō, i. abs., Cic. Att. 7,

2. to s. in the bowls, ex intestinis I., Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to s. from (the oppressed by) debt, l. ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: to s. from cruelty, I. crudelitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, fin.: to s. from labour under) hatred and contumy, odio, contemptu I., Liv. 6, 2.

4. pré-in, pressus, 3: to s. from envy and hatred, Invidi, et odio p., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: to s. from debt or oppression, acre alieno aut injuria p., Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

5. acgrōt, i. acgrōsum (to s. from disease). Lit. 1. fig. a: v. SICK, ill.

6. crucior, i. (to s. severely): Cic.; Liv.; Ov.: v. TORMENT (r.). Phr.: the regiment s.d. in the engagements, legio proelius attenuata est, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: the ships which had s.d. most severely, quae gravissime afflictæ crant nave, id. B. G. 4, 31: that the public interests may not s., ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat, id. B. C. 4, 5: public credit having already s.d., labefacta jam fide, Suet. Ves. 4, 6: that the dignity of the state may not s., ne quid de dignitate rei p. minuitur, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: the ships s.d. much in the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit, Caes. B. G. 4, 29.

7. To be punished: poenas pendo, do, lu, persolvo: the state s.d. severely for its foolish joy, civitas stultæ factitiae graves poenas dedit, Salt. C. 51: v. PUNISH. Phr.: a kind of death s.d. by many, celebratum mortis genus, Tac. H. 2, 49, fin.: to make one s. for a fault, poenas ab aliquo expetere ob delictum, Cic. Marc. 6, 18.

**sufferable:** tollerabilis, tollerandus, tolerandus: Cic.

**sufferance:** 1. Act of bearing pain: 1. tolératio. 2. persepio: v. SUFFERING, I.

III. Power of bearing: 1. patientia: Cic.; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2. tollerantia: Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 17. v. PATIENCE, FORBEARING.

IV. Permission: expr. by aij. prēcīrus: freedom on s., precaria libertas, Liv. 39, 37: v. PERMISSION.

**sufferer:** 1. From illness: aeger, aegrotus, affectus: v. INVALID, SICK, ILL.

II. Generally: cāūtūtūs: Cic. Fam. 9, 13: or expr. by verb.

**suffice:** 1. sufficio, fici, fectum, 3: with inf. as subject, Suet. Nero 31: the same with dat.: let it not s. them to fashion, nec his sufficiat elongare, Quint. 10, 2, 15: with prep. (v. AFFORD, SUPPLY) with subj., il s.s for you to let . . ., sufficit ut . . . simus, Plin. Ep. 9, 21: with ne, ib. 9, 32. 2. satis esse: their own property does not s. them, res sua non satis sunt, Liv. 9, 1: for the present the recovery of liberty s.s, nunc libertatem repeti s. e., Liv. 3, 53: that two years s. him for finishing that business, ad eas res confiendas biennium sibi s. e., Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. suppedito, ivi or ii, itum, 3: his means s. for daily expenses, quotidiani sumptibus copiae s., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: Hor. 4. suppedito, i. to s. for dress and food, s. ad cultum et ad victim. Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12. Liv. Phr.: it quite s.s for me, nihil abunde est, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, extr.

**sufficiency:** 1. sūtias, atis, f. s. of food, s. cib., Lucre. 5, 1189: Plaut. 2. sūtias (rare in this sense), nor is there any s. of adornment, nec ultra ornandi satis s. est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 6. 3. satis, with gen. of satis: a s. of eloquence, a deficiency of wisdom, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: Cic.: Liv.: more than a s. of anything, satis superque alienjus, Liv. 41, 25: a s. quod sat est, Plaut. Poen. 2, 12 Phr.: a s. of wealth, dilitavimus affluentiam Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: a bare s. of food and clothing, tenuis cultus vicestue, Cic. Am. 23, 86: to have a s. (of means), in sumptum habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: in sumptum habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: 815

*who has a s. of everything which nature needs, cui nihil deest quod quidem natura desiderat.* Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28.

**sufficient:** 1. satis (with gen.): *s. excuse for abusing*, s. ad objurgandum cause, Ter. And. 1, 1, 111; *s. punishment*, s. poenae, Ov. Her. 14, 87; *s. steadfastness*, s. firmatis, Cic. Am. 5, 19.

2. idoneus: *a. s. voucher*, idoneus auctor, Cic. Brut. 15, 57; cf. Liv. 8, 4. *Join:* satis idoneus, Cic. Ep. Brut. 2, 7.

3. is... ut, is... qui, with subj.: *that man is s. to uphold*, est is vir iste ut... sustineat, Cic. Flacc. 15, 34; *Devotatus had not forces s. for taking the offensive against the R. P.*, D. non eas copias habuit quibus bellum inferre P. R. posset, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22. Phr.: *that we may have s. means for necessary expenses*, ut sit nobis supeditentur sumptus necessarii, Cic. Att. 11, 13; *to have s. strength for the tool*, labori suppeditare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 17; *to have s. means, rem habere*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; *s. security*, satis, *to do, caveo, accipio*: v. SECURITY, RAIL.

**sufficiently:** satis: idoneus (rare), Cic.; Ulp.; satis, Vitr.; quite s., affam, Cic.; Plin.: more than s., satis superque, abunde: not s., non parum. Expr. also by satire: e. g. *to manure land s.*, solum stercore s., Col. 2, 10, 21; after sleeping s., somno satiat, Liv.

**suffocate:** 1. suffoco, i.: *to be placed in honey and s.d.*, in melite situm suffocari, Lucr. 3, 904; v. TO STRANGLE, CHOKES.

2. spiritum interclaudo: Liv. 40, 24; *being s.d.*, anima interclusa, Liv. 23, 7; v. STIFLE.

**suffocation:** \*suffocatio (used by Plin. of hysteria); or expr. by verb.

**suffragan:** chöröscopus (Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42; \*episcopi vicarius).

**suffrage:** i. A vote: suffragium: Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33; Plaut. Liv. 38, 11. Right of voting: suffragium: Liv. 38, 36; Cic.

**suffuse:** suffundo, fudi, fūsum, i.: *with her eyes s.d. with tears*, lacrimis oculos suffusa, Virg. Aen. 1, 228; *her face becoming s.d. with blushes*, oculi suffunduntur, Ov. Met. 1, 484; *eyes are s.d. (with tears)*, oculi suffunduntur, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, med.: *in act, she s.s. her eyes with warm dew (of tears)*, tepido s., lumina rora, Ov. Met. 10, 360; *his face is s.d. with tears and blushes*, lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, 2, fin.: *higher air s.d. with heat*, aether calore suffusus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 54. Phr.: *with his face s.d. with blushes*, vultu ruboris pleno, Suet. Dom. 18.

**suffusion:** suffusio: s. of bile, s. fellis (of jaundice), Plin. 22, 23, 49; or expr. by verb.

**sugar (subs.):** 1. saccharōn, or -um, i. n. (for which v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): *s. is honey collected in reeds*, (a.) est mel in arundinibus collectum, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 12 (cf. apud Indus mel in arundinib. foliis, Sen. Ep. 84, 3); *brown or moist s.*, s. nondum a facibus satis purgatum (Ainsw.): powdered s., s. ad pulverem redactum (Id.): *loaf s.*, s. in metae modum (Quich.): *to refine s.*, \*s. defaecare (Id.).

2. sucus dulcis (in plur.): *they who suck s. from the fragile reed*, qui bibunt tenuit dulces ab arundine s., Lucan. 3, 237. Phr.: *sweet as s.*, dulcissimus, mellitus (v. SWEET, HONEYED).

**sugar (v.):** \*saccharō condire (Georg.). For fig. sense, v. TO FLATTER.

**sugared:** \*saccharō conditus: v. sweet, HONEYED.

—**baker:** dulciarius, pistor dulciarius, v. CONFECTIONER.

—**basin:** perh. \*pātina (lit. a broad dish, pan).

—**boiler:** \*coctor saccharī (Georg.).

—**boiling:** \*coctūra saccharī (Georg.).

—**candy:** \*saccharūm crystal-linum (Georg.).

—**cane:** \*ärundo saccharī (Georg.) o: simply ärundo (v. SUGAR, subs.).

**sugar-house or manufactory:** perh. \*officina saccharī (based on, o. armorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 34).

—**loaf:** \*mēta saccharī (Georg.): or \*in metam saccharum.

—**plantation:** perh. \*locus sacchari arundinibus constitutus s. obstitus.

—**plum:** perh. \*amygdalum (an almond-kernel) saccharō conditum (Kr.): for plūr., crustula may serve (el. ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.): v. also CONFECTIONERY.

—**refiner:** v. SUGAR-BOILER.

—**tongs:** perh. \*forceps, simply.

**suggest:** 1. subiicio, jecī, jectum, i.: *saying what I should say*, subjiciens quid dicere, Cic. Flac. 22, 53: *I desire that anything, that I perchance pass over, should be s.d. to me by him*, cupio mihi ab illo subiecti, siquid forte praeterero, id. Ver. 5, 10, 25; cf. Liv. 3, 48, extr.

2. objicio, jecī, jectum, i.: *to say to one the intention of betraying his own country*, alicui eam mentem ut patrion prodat, o. Liv. 5, 15, post med.

3. insūsur, i.: *the west wind itself s. that it is the time for sailing*, Favonius ipse i. navigandi tempus esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147.

4. iunctio, jecī, jectum, i.: *to s. to one's name to one*, alicui nomen aliqui i. id, Dom. 6, 14; cf. Att. 16, 5, 3.

5. expr. by i. s. ad aures s. in auro dicere, admonere, etc. (to whisper in the ear): v. TO WHISPER).

Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. auris, I.

6. suggerō, gessi, gestum, i. (only late): Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26, fin. Phr.: *to s. itself to the thoughts*, in cogitationem cadere, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21: *language such as anger and dissimulation s.*, sermo qualiter ira et dissimilatio dignit, Tac. A. 2, 57, med.: *unless the immortal gods had s.d. to him the idea of, etc.*, nisi enim Di immortales in eam mentem impulsissent ut (with subj.), Cic. Mil. 33, 89: v. also to HINT, ADVISOR, ADVISE.

**suggestion:** 1. A. reminding: 1. admōnitio: *by the s. of one word*, they are restored to the memory, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19.

2. admōnitus, i.: *at the s. of the Allobroges I sent the prætor*, admōnitus Allobrogum prætorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: *at your s. I completed the books*, admōnitus two perfecti libros, id. Att. 13, 18.

II. Instigation, advice: consilium: v. ADVICE. Mischell. Phr.: *at the s. of the senate*, impulsu patrum (v. INSTIGATION).

III. Right of voting: suffragium: Liv. 38, 36; Cic.

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Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 (cf. Crassus suapte manu interfectus, id. Or. 3, 3, 10): *ae occidere*, Cic. Opp. (Fragm. No. 160, Nobbe), quoted by Quint. 5, 10, 69: *sibi manus afferre*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4 (cf. vim vitae sua inferre, Vell. 2, 45, ad fin.): *sibi manu vitam exbarire*, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: *vita se privare*, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: *mortem in se festinare*, Tac. A. 4, 28 (cf. mortem anticpare, Suet. Tib. 61, ad fin.): *sua manu cadere*, Tac. A. 15, 71 (cf. ipsa sua lido condit us manu, Ov. Her. 7, 196: *qui sibi letum peperere manu* (poet.): *qui sibi mortem concisit*, etc. (v. supr. 1).

**suit (subs.):** 1. A. law-suit: i. lis, litis, f.: *to enter on a s. by calling witnesses*, i. contestari, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2: *to enter on a s. against some one*, i. alicui intendere s. in aliquem inferre, id. (v. LAW-SUIT, TO SUE): *to conduct a s. 1. orare*, id. Off. 3, 10, 43 (v. also TO PLEAD, II.): *to abandon a s. (of an advocate who neglects his client's cause and defends himself)*, i. suam facere, id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: *to gain or lose a s.*, i. obtinere aut amittere, id. Roac. Com. 4, 10 (v. also TO LOSE, I, 2). 2. causa: *to conduct a s., c. orare s. dicere s. agere* (v. TO PLEAD, II.): *to gain a s. c. obtainere*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: cf. v. vincere, Ov. H. 16, 76: *to lose a s. (through misconduct in the defence)*, c. perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: *to be cast in a s.*, causa cadere (v. TO NONSUIT: cf. formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48, fin.: formula excedere, Suet. Claud. 14: also cadere, absol., Tac. H. 4, 6): *to drop or abandon a s. causa desistere*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: cf. affligere c. susceptum, id. Sest. 41, 89: v. CAUSE (subs., II.). 3. rēs, rēi, v. CAUSE (subs., II, 2). [ Cf. Cic. Mur. 12, fin., tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an item dici oportet.]

4. actio, önis, f.: *the s. of many and the property in s. were lost*, multas et res peribant, Liv. 19, 18, init.: v. also ACTION (V., 1).

5. dicta: v. ACTION (V., 2). 6. iudicium: *to gain a s. (from the prætor)*, i. iudicium vincere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: v. TRIAL CRIMINAL (adj. II).

Phr.: *to demand a s. against some one (from the prætor)*, in aliquem delationem et nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: *to grant a s. (of the prætor)*, nomen recipere (with gen. of the person sued), id. Ver. 2, 38, 94 (for which Tac. A. 2, 74, has recipere reum: and ib. 2, 75, aliquem inter nos recipere): *to bring a s. against* (lit. propose a judge) *to some one*, iudicem ferre alicui, Liv. 3, 57, 57, med.: *to bring a s. according to law in respect of an inheritance*, legi aeger in hereditatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175.

II. Petition: q. v. III. Courtship: q. v. Phr.: *(of the man) to make s. to pēto* (v. TO WOO, SUTOR, Phr.): *she has rejected my s., repulit communis nostra*, Virg. Aen. 4, 214. [Or may be expr. by sperno, contemno, etc. (v. TO DESPISE, REJECT) amantem, procum, etc. (v. LOVER, II., SUTOR, IV.)]

IV. A. s. of clothes: synthēsis, is, f.: Mart. 2, 46, 40. Or expr. gen. by vestitus, vestimenta (v. CLOTHES). A. s. of armour, arma, etc. (v. ARMOURE).

V. A. s. of playing cards: perh. \*chartarum lusoriarum famili. s. genus. Phr.: *to follow s.*, perh. \*charta concorde s. simili ludere, For to follow s. (fig.), v. TO IMITATE. See also SUITE.

**suit (v.):** A. Trans.: *To adapt:* 1. accommodo, i.: v. TO FIT, ACCOMMODATE.

2. compōne, i.: v. TO ADAPT, TO ARRANGE, REGULATE. Phr.: *to s. the action to the word*, may be expr. by dictum ac factum s. dictum factum (no sooner said than done): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. dico, I, 4.

B. Idi trans.: 1. To be adapted to: 1. convénio, vénī, ventum, 4. liquid food s.s. the fatigued, cibus bimixta fatigatis convenit, Cels.

which vices seem to s. any one you please

*rather than him you mention, quae vita in quenvis videntur potius quam in istum c. Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 123. the name does not s., nomen non c. Ter. Andri. 5, 4, 39.* 2. congruo, ul: *one kind of speech does not s. every case, non omni cause c. orationis unum genus, Cie. de Or. 3, 55, 210.* 3. consentio, sensi, sensum, 4: v. TO AGREE (IV.), to harmonize, 4. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (rare in this sense); and let not the chorus sing anything between the acts which does not lead on to the plot and s. well, nequid medius (chorus) intercinat actus quod non proposito conducat et haeret apte, Hor. A. P. 195. Cf. comp., cohærebo (v. TO FIT TOGETHER, CORRESPOND). 5. respondeo, di, sum, 2. v. TO CORRESPOND, TO ANSWER (II.).

6. cado, cecidi, casum, 3 (with in and acc.): *that suspicion of yours s. not (or is not suitable to) this man, non in hunc hominem c. ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75.* 7. quadro, 1 (to square or agree with): to s. in many respects, ad multa q., id. Att. 4, 18, 3. Or expr. by sum and adj. (v. FIT, SUITABLE): when it shall s. (as be convenient for) you, quum erit tuum commodum, lib. 12, 28, 3 (expr. by commodo tuo, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4). Phr.: *the man s.s you perfectly, magis ex usu two nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47: the other arts s. not every age, ceterae artes non iactum omnium sunt, Cic. (Quich.).*

III. To become, q. v.: decet, convinit. Or expr. by sum with adj. (v. BECOMING, SUITABLE). To please, q. v.: Phr.: *they do not s. you, non tui stomachi (sunt), Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2 (v. also LIKING, Phr.): the same things do not s. everybody, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58.*

**suitable, suited:** 1. aptus: a day s. for sacrifice, a dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45, post med.: a rhythmic and s. speech, numerosa et a. oratio, Cic. Or. 50, 168: no character seemed more s'd to talk about age, nulla videbat aptior persona qua de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4 (for constr. v. Zumpt, Gr. § 568). Join: a. et accommodatus, Cic.; b. et congruens, id: a. consentaneusque, id: v. FIT (adj.), ADAPTED. 2. idoneus (for a definite purpose = ad causam rem: usq. with ad, a relative, the date, or absd.): counsels s'd to this our business, consilia i. ad hoc nostrum negotium, Cic. Att. 5, 6, 1. the character of Laelius seemed to me s'd for discussing the subject of friendship, i. mihi Laelii persona visa est que de amicitia disseret, id. Am. 1, 4; he chooses a sitr. s. for a camp, castris i. locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: a s. time, tempus i., Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68. (For rarer constructions, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). 3. accommodatus, accommodus (poet.: rare), appositus: v. FIT (adj.), ADAPTED. 4. congreus, consenteans, conveniens, consentiens: v. APPROPRIATE, AGREING (adj.), APPLICABLE. 5. ingeniōsus (naturally adapted): poet.: v. ADAPTED (4.). 6. habilis, e (in active sense, possessing ability or capability): v. FIT (adj. 3.). 7. comodus, opportūnus: v. CONVENIENT (II.), OPPORTUNE. 8. dēcōrus, dēcēns: v. BECOMING (adj.). 9. dignus: v. WORTHY. 10. aquos, pār: v. RIGHT, PROPER. Phr.: classes of herbs s. for the bites of beasts, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: not s., alienus (v. also UNSUITABLE): hence s., non alienus, Sall. C. 40, ad fin. [N.B.—To be s., expr.: (1.) by verb (v. TO SUIT, B., TO BECOME), (2.) by sum with adj. (v. BECOMING, SUITABLE, FIT). (3.) by sum with prepp.: the other materials which are s. for conflagrations, (relinqua res) quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, post init.: he orders things which are s. (or to the purpose), imperat quae in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, ad fin.]

**suitableness:** 1. cōvenientia: v. FITNESS, HARMONY (II.). 2. congruens (rare): s. of manners, c. morum, Suet. Oth. 2. 3. constautia, consen-

sus: v. AGREEMENT (I.). 4. dēcentia: s. of colours and shapes, d. colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145: v. also GRACE (V.). 5. opportūnitas, comoditas: v. CONVENIENCE. But often best expr. by adj. (v. SUITABLE).

**suitably:** 1. aptē, idoneē: v. FITTY. 2. apposite (appropriately): to speak s. for convincing, dicere a. ad persuationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6. 3. accōmōdātē, congruerat, ad: v. AGREABLY (II.). 4. cōvenientē: to speak s. to one's present condition c. ad praesentem fortunam statim aliquiclus logni, Liv. 23, 5, post init. Joui: to live s. to nature, congruerat naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. v. CONSISTENTLY. 5. dēcēter, dignē: v. BECOMINGLY, PROPERLY. 6. expr. by prep.: ex, de, secundum, pro (v. ACCORDANCE WITH IN).

**suite:** 1. *The retinue of a distinguished personage:* 1. cōmitatus, us, m.: when the ambassadors were beginning to enter with a large s., quin magno c. legati ingredi inciperent, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 6: the imperial s., c. principis, Tac. H. 2, 65; also c., absolu, id. A. (3, 46: v. also TRAIN, RETINUE, COURTEIR (I.). 2. cōmitis, um, c.: (a) a.s. of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic. Verr. 2, 10, 27. (b) the attendants of distinguished private individuals: Suet. Caes. 4, med. 3. ministrērium (a.s. of attendants): to enrol s.s for the magistrates, m. magistratibus conscriberi, c. e. lictores, viatores, etc.), Tac. A. 11, 27: cf. Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11. 4. familiā (a.s. of servants): Cic. pass.

5. expr. by qui with a verb, signifying to escort: e. g. qui comitatur, descendit, etc. (v. TO ESCORT, ACCOMPANY): v. also ATTENDANT (subs.). Phr.: he had a s. of 100 youths, trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, init.: cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 43: (also, without a verb, circa aliquem = oī περὶ τινα: all his s., omnes circa eum, Suet. Caes. 27): with a numerous s., bene comitatus, Cic. Att. 9, 2 (a.): with a scanty s., parum comitatus, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: ad med. incommittatus (v. ALONE, UNACCOMPANIED).

II. A s. of rooms: perh. \*conclavium continua s. inter se coherentia: \*conclavium series s. ordo: v. also SET (subs.).

**suitor:** 1. A petitioner, q. v. II. A s. for an office, candidate: v. CANDIDATE. Phr.: a s. for popularity, auras popularis captator, Liv. 1, 33, ad med.

III. In law, a plaintiff: q. v. IV. A user, q. v.: 1. prōcūs: *Penelope obstinata to her s.s.* P. difficilis prōcis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11. 2. amans, amator, v. LOVER. Phr.: she rejected the addresses of many s.s. multis petentibus aspernata nuptias est, Liv. 40, 4, init.: many were her s.s., multi illam petiere, Ov. M. I, 478: why art thou s. for my daughter? our poscīs meam gnamat tibi? Pl. Auf. 2, 2, 42.

**sulkily:** best expr. by adj. (v. SULKY): e. g. to be s. inclined, \*morosa ac tacita natura esse: to have s., \*irascibiliter tacite.

**sulkiness:** \*natura morosa ac tacita: but best expr. by adj. (v. SULKY): v. also SULLENNESS.

**sulky:** no exact equivalent: perh. most nearly expr. by, morosus ac reconditus (based on Cic. Quint. 18, 59, natural tristis ac reconditus fuit): \*morosus ac tacitus: irac indulgens tacitus (based on Liv. 3, 53, med.): v. also SULLEN (II.). [To be s., may sometimes be expr. by agere s. graviter ferre.]

**sullen:** 1. *Gloomy, dismal (cf. "Night with her sullen wings," Milton):*

1. tristis: the s. mariner, navita (Charon), Virg. Aen. 6, 315: cf. t. sorores (L. e. the Fates), Tib. 3, 3, 35. 2. torus: v. GRIM. See also GLUMSY, DISMAL, FORBIDDING. II. Morose, q. v.: tristis, tetruus. Phr.: to look s., frontem s. supercilia contrahere (v. TO FROWN); Mars, Mars nubilus Ira, Stat. Theb. 3, 230: to be s., periculas ira esse, Curt.

8, 6, init. III. Intractable, q. v. Join: contumax ac refractorius, Sen. Ep. 72, init.

**sullenly:** expr. best by adj. (v. SULLEN, III.). v. also MOROSELY.

**sullenness:** 1. Moroseness, q. v.: tristitia, naura nimis tristis atque recondita (v. MOROSITY). Phr.: 2., ira tenax (obstinaten anger). (v. Pont. 1, 9, 28: away with s. (or assumed severity), deme supercilie nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94 (cf. tristis supercilium, Mart. 11, 2, 1).

II. Intractableness, q. v. Or expr. by adj. (v. SULLEN, II., III.).

**sully** (obsol. except in fig. sense: the literal sense being supplied by such verbs as to spot, soil, tarnish): 1. inquinio, 1: to s. another's reputation, i. famam alterius, Liv. 29, 37, med. 2. contamino, maculo, commaculo: v. TO POLLUTE (2, 4), TO STAIN. Phr.: to s. a brilliant life, vitæ splendore maculis aspergere, Cic. l'anc. 12, 30: cf. labem aliquiclus dignitati aspergere, id. Vat. 6, 15: fearing lest the glory of his victory should be sullied by a blot of cruelty, verens ne victoriae gloria saevitiae macula infuscariet, Just. 12, 5, post init.

[For to s. one's character, v. TO BRAND, DEFAME (4.).]

**sulphate:** sulphas, atis, m.: M. L. of iron: v. SORY.

**sulphur:** sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), uris, n. (but m. in Veg. Vet. 1, 38, med.): Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174 Lucr. 6, 221 (219). Also in plur.: native or virgin s., sulfura viva, Virg. G. 3, 449: containing or like s., sulfures (v. SULPHUREOLS): impregnated with s., sulfūratus (v. SULPHURATED): full of s., sulfūrōsus (v. SULPHUREOUS): a mine of s., sulfuraria, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: a vein of s., sulfurata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, med.: veins of s., sulfurata (sc. loca), Plin. 31, 1, 28, § 48 s.- (or brimstone-matches), sulfurata, Mart. 1, 41 (42), 4.

**sulphurated** (impregnated with sulphur), sulfūratus: s. springes, s. fontes, Vitr. 8, 3, post init.: s. uatur, s. aqua), Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

**sulphureous:** 1. Like sulphur: sulfureus: s. water, s. aqua, Virg. Aen. 7, 517: cf. s. lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: s. odor, id. 36, 19, 14, § 141.

II. Full of sulphur: sulfūrōsus: s. springs, s. fontes, Vitr. 8, 3, med.: v. also SULPHURATED.

**sulphuric acid:** \*acidum vitrioli (Georg.).

**sulphurous, sulphury:** v. SULPHUREOUS.

**sulphur-wort** (a plant: called also s. fennel): peucedanum or -on, i. n., and peucedanos, i, m. (= πευκέδανος or -ος): Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 117: Lucan 9, 919 (917): called also pinastellum, App. Herb. 94. (\*Peucedanum officinale, Linn.)

**sultān:** 1. \*imperator Turcicus (Georg.). 2. sultān, anis, m. (a Chaldaic word: an Eastern ruler): Coripp.

**sultāna, sultānēs:** \*imperatoris Turcici conjux (Georg.): \*regina Turcica (Ainsw.).

**sultriness:** vis aestūs: the excessive occasion'd a general sickness in both camps, intoleranda vis aestūs per utraque castra omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26, med.: cf. servilius aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38; v. also HEAT (subs., 1, 5): perh. too calores, fervores may serve (v. HEAT, subs.). Expr. also by adj. (v. SULTRY).

**sultry:** 1. aestūsus: most s. days, aestuosissimi dies, Plin. 34, 12, 28, § 116: the s. Syrtes, a. Syrtes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: v. also hot (4.). 2. aestifera lands of s. Libya, aestiferae Libyes arva, Lucan 1, 206: cf. Sil. 17, 447. 3. torridus (parching): a s. summer, t. aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: the s. air glows, t. aestas aer, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 23): v. also HOT, FIFFY.

**sum (subs.):** 1. The aggregate or amount: summa: by adding and subtracting to see what the s. of the remainder comes to, addendo deducendo videre quae reliqui s. fiat, Cic. Off. 817

I, 18, 59: *the s. of all s.s (i. e. the universe), summa summarum, Locr. 1817: v. also ALLO IN: TOTAL (subs.)*. II. A sum of money; pecunia: a large s., magna s., grandis p., Cic. (v. LARGE, I, 2): a small or moderate s., parva s., mediocris s., tenuis p., id. Also in pl.: to exact s.s of money, pecunias exigere, id. Pls. 16, 38. 2. summa pecuniae (rare); Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64. [N.B.—summa is only used *absol.*, when the context relates to money]: cf. Liv. 32, 17, init.; summi, summula, Sen. Ep. 77, ad med.] Phr.: the whole s., solidum (*neutr. abs.*), Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 65 (where the contr. form solidum occurs): for or at a small s., parvi s., parvo (swall., adū, I, 1, c.); also, parvi pretii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 14; parvo pretio, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, ad init.: for or at a large s., magni s. magno, Cic. pass.: also, magni pretii, magno pretio, id. (v. PRICE): for a paltry s., numulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: let the round s. of a thousand talents be made up, mille talents rotundentur, Hor. Ep. I, 6, 34.

III. In writing, the sum and substance of the letter, c. literarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: v. also POINT (subs.), GIST.

IV. In arithmetic, a problem: to do a s., numeros consummare: \*arithmetica rationem ducere s. inire (based on Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71): to set a s., arithmetica proponere. V. Perfection: v. PERFECTION (II).

sum (v.), sum up: 1. To calculate, q. v.: 1. subducere: to s. up the total, s. summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: cf. s. rationes, id. (v. infr. II): calculum adiudicari, rei subducere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60.

2. compūto, I: v. TO CALCULATE, COMPUTE. 3. consummo, I: to s. up by arithmetic the expenses of buildings, c. sumptus aedificiorum per arithmetican, Vitr. 1, 1, post init.: cf. Sen. Ep. 58, ad fin. Other expr. less precise are: rationem inire, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: rationem inire et subducere, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: rationem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 52, 129: v. also TO RECKON, COUNT. Phr.: to s. up all (= in fine), expr. by ne multa s. multis (sc. dicam), Cic. Ter.: quid pluram? Cic.: denique, id.: uno verbo, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: prorsus, Sall. C. 15: v. also ALL, IN. II. To comprise in few words: Phr.: summatio breviterque describere, Cic. Or. 15, 50: breviter paucis comprehendere multa, Locr. 6, 1082 (1080): to s. up, I am of opinion that, etc., summa judicii mei spectat huc ut, Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 46: the accounts having been calculated, I have s.d. up my deliberations, rationibus subductis summan fice cogitationum meorum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10.

sunac, sunach: rhūs, rhois, c. (= pōos): Plin. 24, 11, 54, 91 called also, frutex coriarius, ib.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.: of the s., s., rhoicus, s-leaves, r. (folia), Plin. Ib. q. 92.

sunless (Pop.): v. INCALCULABLE, SUMMARY (adj.): I. brief, concise, q. v.: brévis, angustus, etc. II. Hasty, sudden, q. v.: subitus, répétitius.

III. Cursory, q. v. [For to take a s. view of, v. TO GLANCE (III), TO TOUCH UPON.]

summary (subs.): építome, summarium, bréviařium (v. EPITOME). Phr.: a short s. (or outline) of the whole matter, brevis totius negotii complexio, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: cf. collectio, id. Brut. 88, 302: brevis repetitio rerum, Quint. 4, prooem. 6 (v. also RECAPITULATION): the s. (or chief contents) of a letter, caput literarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. [For to make a s. of, v. TO COMPRESS (II), EPITOMIZE,]

summarily: I. Briefly, concisely, q. v.: brévient, angustis, etc. II. Cursory: I. summatiū: to treat something s., aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44. Join: to write s., s. breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61, ad init. 2. strictim: v. CURSORILY, TO GLANCE (III), TO COMPRESS (II). 3. capitulatim (by heads: rate): Nep. Cat. 3, med. Join:

breviter atque c., Plin. 2, 12, 9, 6, 55. III. Without delay or preamble: Phr.: sine mora, Cic. pass.: missis ambigibus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9. v. also HAND, OUT OF: PROMPTLY.

#### summation: v. CALCULATION.

summer (subs.): aestas, átis, f.: wandering in winter and s., hieme et a. peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94: at the beginning of s., a. ineunte, id. Att. 4, 2, 6: cf. inita aestate, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: a. nova, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: the middle of s., a. media s. summa (v. MIDSUMMER): in the hottest part of s., flagrantissima a., Gell. 19, 5, init.: the s. being a. already far advanced, a. jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23, init.: at the very end of s., a. exacta, based on Sall. J. 61, init.: the s. being now almost ended, affecta jam propria, a. Cic. Oeon. in Non. p. 161, 2: of s., s., aestivas (v. SUMMER, adj.): Phr.: to spend the s. at, aetivare (with in and abl., or gen.), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, ad med.: Suet. Galb. 4: Ecbatana is the place where they spend their s. Ecbatana aestiva ageribus sed est, Curt. 5, 8, init.: in the middle of s., medis caloris, Liv. 2, 5, post init.: of solsticiale tempus, id. 35, 49, med. (v. also SOLSTICE). Fig.: the s. of life, matura aetas, Virg. Aen. 12, 438.

summer (in architecture): v. BEAM (subs.), I, LINTEL.

summer (v.): v. SUMMER (subs.), Phr.: a place fit to s. in (= a suitable summer residence), locus aestivus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

summer (adū): aestivus: s. breeze, a. aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: s. camp (or quarters), a. castra s. aestiva (absol.), v. Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 244: s. clothing, a. vestimenta, Sen. (Georg.): s. days, a. dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 81: a. dress, vestis a. levitatis, based on Plin. II, 23, 27, 6, 78: s. months, a. menses, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2: s. pastures, aestiva (absol.), Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28: cf. a. saltus, Liv. 22, 14, med.: a. s. residence, locus a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Praeneste, a delightful s. retreat, P. aestivae deliciae, Flor. 1, 11, med.: or may be expr. by, suburbanum (sc. praedium), Cic.: s. shade, v. Ov. M. 13, 792: s. sun, a. sol, Virg. G. 4, 28: s. time, a. tempora, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80 (v. also SUMMER, subs.). Phr.: through the calm s. air, per aetatem liquidam, Virg. G. 4, 59: cf. aetate serena, id. Aen. 6, 707: I have been like a s. plant (i.e. one that quickly withers), quasi solstitialis herba fuī, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36.

summer-duck (an American species): \*anas sponsa (Webster).

-house: \*aedes aestivae (Kr.): trichlia, umbraclium (v. ARBORE).

-like: aestivē: we are provisioned in a very s. manner (i.e. scantily), a. admodum iatricati sumus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 10. May be expr. also by adj. (v. SUMMER, adj.).

summersault: v. SOMERSAULT.

summing up (subs.): expr. by verb (v. TO SUM UP).

summit: 1. cācūmen, inis, n. (prop. that which ends in a point): the s. of a mountain, c. montis, Locr. 6, 462: cf. montana c., Ov. M. 1, 10: the s. of a pyramid, c. (pyramidis), Plin. 16, 12, 17, § 79. Also of trees: c. Virg. E. 6, 28: id. G. 2, 307: v. also top.

2. culmen, inis, n. (prop. the top of a building): the s. of the Alps, c. Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, extr. Fig.: Troy topples down from its lofty s., ruin a. c. Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 290. Also strengthened with summus: the highest s. of good fortune, sumnum c. fortunae, Liv. 45, 9, extr. 3. vertex (prop. the crown of the head): fires bursting from Aetna's s., ignes qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106: cf. Ov. M. 1, 316: Locr. 6, 467 (465): the s. of an oak, v. querens, Virg. Aen. 3, 679: the s. of the citadel, v. arcis, Locr. 6, 751 (749). 4. fastigium (in this sense only fig.): to stand on the s. of eloquence, stare in f. eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20: v. EMINENCE (II, 1.). 5. expr. freq. by summus s. suprēmus: the s. of the

mountains, montes supremi, Virg. G. 4, 460: cf. Hor. I, 275 (268): montes summi, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. Rarely as subs.: to ascend to the s. of the mountain, ad summum montis egredi, Sall. J. 93, ad med. Fig.: to rea-k' the s., not by a steady effort but by a "h., ad summum pervenire non nixu (al. nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9: the s. of fame, summa claritudo, Sall. J. 2, extr. Phr.: Parnassus with two s.s, B. p. biceps, Ov. M. 2, 221: cf. anceps, ib. 12, 337: v. also HEIGHT.

summon: I. In gen. sense, to call: 1. cito, i: he ordered the fathers to be s.d by herald to the senate-house, patres in curiam per praecomenitari iussit, Liv. 1, 47, post med.: to s. the senate, c. senatum, id. 9, 20, post init.: c. senatores, id. 3, 38. 2. vōco, i: he s.s Dunnorix to his presence, Dunnorix ad em se vocat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: to s. one to a public meeting, aliquem in conuentum v., Cic. Acad. 2, 144: to s. to arms, v. ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cf. v. in arma, Virg. Aen. 9, 22 (cf. clamare: v. TO SCOUND, A. 1, 4.). Also of inanimate objects, to invite: the softly rustling south s. to the deep, lens crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: cf. Ov. R. Am. 532: Liv. 28, 15, ad fin. 3. advōco, i: v. TO CALL (IL, 2.), ASSEMBLY (5.). 4. evōco, i: to s. a great part of the townsmen to war, magnam partem (oppidanorum) ad bellum e., Caes. B. G. 7, 58: v. also TO CALL FORTH. 5. convōco, i: to s. the chiefs of the Treviri to his (Caesar's) presence, principes Trevirorum ad se c., Caes. B. G. 5, 4: the senate was s.d, senatus convocatus est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. 6. prōvōco: v. TO CHALLENGE. 7. arcessō, i, vii, itum, 3: when men were being s.d from the plough to be made consuls, quam ab arato arcessebant qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. Cf. accio, excio, (v. TO FETCH, 2, 4), adiubio (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. II), v. also TO INVITE. II. To call to one's assistance: 1. advōco, i: Alcides s.s (to his aid) all arms, A. omnia arma a., Virg. Aen. 8, 249: cf. a. secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138. 2. inclamo, i: v. TO CALL ON. 3. invoco (except in Tac. limited to invoking divine assistance: v. TO INVOK): to s. (or appeal to) the Roman arms against the Cherusci, arma Romana adversus Cheruscos i., Tac. A. 2, 46, fin. III. In judicial sense, to order to appear in court (a. the defendant: 1. vōco, i: you s. (him) to court: he follows, in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: to s. some one before the judge, v. aliquem in judicium, id. Balb. 28, 64: cf. judicio aliquem arcessere, id. Flacc. 6, 14: v. also TO SUE. 2. appello, i: lest some be punished, others be not even s.d, ne alii plectantur, alii ne apppellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89. 3. cito, i (to call upon a person in court, whether defendant or plaintiff, to make his appearance: said of the praecox): (the officer) s.s the accused: he (the accused) answers not (to the summons), citat remon non respondet, Cic. Verr. 2, 40, 98. 4. expr. also by diem dicere alicui: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 67: and pass.: v. also TO ACCUSE (I.). (b.) the witness: 1. denuntiare testimonium (with dat. of pers.): should the accuser have wanted to s. them as witnesses, si accusator voluerit testimonium eis d., Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: cf. id. Verr. I, 19, 51. Also denuntiare testibus, based on Quint. 5, 7, 9, (testes) quibus in iudicis publicis legi denuntiantur. 2. antestor, i: Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. 3. cito, i: to s. as witness to some matter, c. testem in aliquam rem, Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 146: v. also TO CALL UP. (c.) the debtor: appello, i (v. Forcell. s. v.): Cic. Quint. 12, 40 and 41 (where it occurs *absol.* four times) also, a. pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71. [N.B.—Admonere aliquem,

Cic. Quint. 12, 40, as given in R. and A., simply means *to dun*, and is not strong enough.] **IV.** As a military term, to *s.* to surrender: *invit. i. to s. the enemy to surrender*, i. hostis ad deditioem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19. Phr.: *to s. a city to surrender*, \*postulare ut urbs tradatur (Georg.); \*denuntiare hostibus ut se (*s. se urbemque*) dedant (*id.*); \*civibus imperare deditioem (Ainsw.).

**summon-up:** I. *To s. up one's courage*: *animus* (*s. animos*) sumere, animum erigere, etc. (v. TO MUSTER, II., TO PLUCE UP, II.). II. *To s. up one's energies or strength*: omnes nervos contendere, nit, etc. (v. TO EXERT, II., TO STRAIN, TO STRIVE). III. *To call up the spirits of the dead*: exicto, elicio: v. TO CALL UP (1., 3.), TO CALL FORTH (4.).

**summoner:** I. *(one who summons in gen. sense)*: expr. by verb (v. TO SUMMON). II. *An officer attached to a court of justice*: 1. viator, ortis, m. (an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates): Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Liv. 2, 56, post med.: Varr. in Gell. 13, 12, med. 2. praeco, onis, m.; Suet. Tib. II. 3. apparitor public servant): Cic.

**summons:** I. *A message or call*:

1. vocatio, us, m. (only in abl. sing.); v. CALL (subs.). 2. *actus, us, m.* (only in abl. sing.): the magistrates are called out at his s., magistratus acutu istius evocantur, Cic. Ver. 3, 28, 68: *at the s. of his dear sire, accitu cari genitoris*, Virg. Aen. 1, 677. 3. arcessitus, us, m. (only in abl. sing.): *when I had come to him at his own request and s., quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessuisse venisse*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15: *I come here at your s., tuo a venio huc*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 3. Phr.: *that he would take up arms at the first s., nbi primum bellum can audisset, arma capturum*, Liv. 35, 18 v. also SIGNAL [N.B.—*To give or receive a s.* may be expr. by the act. or pass. of verb: v. TO SUMMON.] II. In law, a citation to appear in court: *vocatio*: Varr. in Gell. 13, 12, med.: ib. 13, 13, fin. [N.B.—*To serve a s.* may be expr. by appello s. *per pecunia* (v. TO SUMMON, III., c.): *to receive a s.* by appellari s. appellaris de pecunia.]

**sumpter-horse;** v. PACK-HORSE.

**—saddle:** v. PACK-SADDLE.

**sumptuary** (regulating expense): sumptuarius: a s. law, lex s., Cic. Att. 13, 7, 1: Suet. Aug. 34, init.: s. laws, relating to food, are called leges cibariae, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13, post med.: v. also Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 1077, seq.

**sumptuous:** 1. sumptuosus: s. supers, s. coetane, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: s. games, s. Indi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6. 2. dapsilis, v. s. expense, d. sumptus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 66: s. dowries, d. dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45. 3. *apparatus*: to entertain with a s. banquet, a ciceripe epulus, Liv. 21, 4. JOIN: most s. games, Indi apparatissimi et magnificissimi, Cic. Ses. 54, 116. 4. opiparus, s. Athens, o. Athenea, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 1: s. presents, o. munera, App. M. 5, p. 163 (p. 106, Bipont. ed.). 5. lauius: a very s. banquet, lautiores epulae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: a most s. supper, lautissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: v. also SPLENDID, SUPERB, LUXURIOUS. 6. conquisitus, exquisitus (v. CHOICE, adj. I.).

**sumptuously:** 1. sumptuosè: Cat. 47 (45), 5: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20. 2. dapsili (rare): to feast s., d. (to convivari), Suet. Vesp. 19. 3. laute: to be more s. entertained, lautes accipi, id. Cat. 55: cf. 1. vivere, Nep. Chab. 3. 4. opiparè. a feast s. prepared, o. paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: a house richly and s. furnished, instructa domus opime atque o., Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6. JOIN: to eat and drink s., o. appetare edere et bibere, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1. Expr. also by adj. and subs.: e. g. to entertain s., apparatus accipere epulus (v. SUMPTUOUS); v. also MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY, LUXURIOUSLY.

**sumptuousness:** luxus, lautitia,

apparatus: v. LUXURY, SPLENDOUR. But often best expr. by adj. (v. SUMPTUOUS).

**sun** (subs.): I. *The sun itself*: sol, solis, m.: the s., leader and chief and governor of all other lights, s. dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (4), 17: *the rising s., s. oriens*, id: also, s. exortiens, Virg. G. 1, 43: (TO RISE) *the setting s., s. occidens*, Cic: cf. s. cadens, Virg.: s. decedens, id. E. 2, 67: s. occidens, Ov. Met. 1, 63: s. præcipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209 (v. TO SET): the s. enters Gemini, in Geminis introitum facit, Col. 11, 2, post med.: *the sun's rays*, radi solis, Cic: Virg.: cf. lumina solis, Lucr. 2, 161: also, soles (plur. of sol), Lucr. 5, 253: Hor. Epod. 2, 41 (v. also RAY): *the brightness of the s.*, solis candor, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42: cf. solis fulgor, Plin. 11, 17, 54, § 142: *an eclipse of the s.*, solis defectio, etc. (v. SOLAR, I., 2: ECLIPSE, subs.): *the s.'s course*, solis cursus, Lucr. 5, 77: *the sun's revolution*, solis circuitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: *conversus* (solis), ib.: solis anfractus, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: *the sun's disc*, solis orbis (v. DISC). [In poet. the sun is also called, Phoebus, Titan, Phaethon: also mundi oculus, Ov. M. 4, 228.]

II. *The light of the sun, the sunshine*:

sol, solis, m.: *to walk in the s. (or sunshine)*, ambulare in sole, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60 (v. also TO SUN): *grapes ripe in the s.*, uva a sole mitescut, id. Oeon. in Gell. 13, 5: *to put apples in the s. to dry*, mata ponere in sole, donec arescant, Col. 12, 14 (v. TO SUN): *to be dried in a fierce s.*, sole acri sicari, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 77: *to be dried in a gentle s.*, leni sole sicari, id. 21, 17, 68, § 111 (v. also TO DRY): *the s. gaining power*, sole incandescente, Liv. 22, 6, post med.: *the noon-day s.*, meridianus, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86: *a room is flooded with s. (or sunshine)*, cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, ad med.: *a room gets the s. all day*, cubiculum tota die solem explit (Georg.). Phr.: exposed to the s., apricis (v. SUNNY): *to bask in the s.*, apicari (v. TO BASK): without s., opacus (v. SHADY). Fig.: of an extraordinary person: he calls Brutus the s. of Asia, solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24: Africanus, a second s., A. sol alter, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: *to go forth into the s. and dust* (i. e. into the contests of public life), procedere in solem et pulverem, id. Brut. 9, 37. PROV. (I.) *the s. has not set for ever* (i. e. the world is not at an end yet), nondum omnium diierum sol occidit, Liv. 19, 26, med.: (II.) *clearer than the s. itself* (or as clear as noonday, of anything self-evident), sola lpsu est clarus, Arn. 1, 28.

**sun** (v.): I. *To expose to the sun, for warming, drying*: 1. insolè, i. to s. grapes, uvas i., Col. 12, 39. (The same sense expr. by *polpa supra*, by *in sole pandere*.) 2. apricori, i. (to warm in the sun): Pall. 1, 18. Chiefly as pass. *rel.* apricori, to bask in the s.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. II. *In pass. only, to be (well) sunned*; i. e. *to receive a large amount of the s.'s rays*: Phr. *Fruit that has been well s'd is sweeter* (que poma bene ardoribus solis concocta sunt, dulciora esse solent).

**sunbeam;** radius solis: v. RAY, Scorching s.s., nimis solis ardore, Cic. Sen. 15, 53. Also sometimes as pl. solis, cf. Lucr. 5, 252, pars terrai perusta solis bus assiduis: Hor.

**sunburn:** adūsus: the s. (swarthy)

Moor, a. corpora Maurus, Sil.: of a somewhat s. hue from travelling, adūtorius coloris ex recenti via, Liv. 27, 47: Plin. Sometimes fuscus may serve: v. SWARTH, DARK.

**Sunday:** dies solis M. L. (Dies Dominica, the Lord's day: Scr. Ecc. See also SABBATH). S-school, schola que diebus Dominicis habetur.

**sun-dew:** (a plant) dröséra: Linn.

—dial: solarium: Cic. v. DIAL.

—dried: passus (fr. pando): Col.:

Virg. (esp. of dried grapes and the wine made from them).

**sun-flower:** helianthus Linn.

—rise: solis ortus, us: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: at s., sole oriente, sole orto: v. TO RISE.)

—set: solis occasus, us: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: at s., sole occidente, ubi sol occidit: v. TO SET.)

**sunder:** scipio, sejungo, etc. v. TO SEPARATE.

**sunken:** (part. and adj.): dépressus: v. TO SINK (trans.). Sometimes, cævus (forming a cavity): s. eyes, \*oculi cavi. A s. rock, saxum sunnum mari (aequor) subiectum. (But comp. Virg. Aen. 1, 110, dorsum immane maris sunnum).

**sunny:** apricus opp. to opacus (shady): Cic. Part. 10, 36 liv.: Hor. S. sp̄ts or regions, aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 12.

**sunshine:** use sol: v. SUN (II.).

**sup** (v.): I. *To take a little of a fluid*: sorbillò, i. v. to sup. II. *To partake of an evening meal*: coeno, avi et atus sum, i (in Rom. sense, to partake of the cena: v. SUPPER): or expr. by circuml. they s. before bed: \*gustant antequam cubitum discedunt: heartily \*largius se cibo invitant, ante-quam, etc.

**sup** (subs.): i. e. a little taste, perh. gustus, us: v. TASTE. Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art. (I.).

**superabound:** expr. by sup̄esse, sup̄ére, with dat. of Eng. subject: cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19, cui tanta erat res et supererat (who abounded in wealth, nay s. d.): and Sall. Cat. 20, illis divitias superare (that they should s. in wealth). (N.B.—Not superabund.)

**superabundance:** abundans v. ABUNDANCE: or expr. by verb: v. premed. art. See also SUPERFLUITY.

**superabundant:** quod sat is superque est: v. also ABUNDANT.

**superabundantly:** abundē (nearly as strong as Eng.): cf. Sall. C. 21, quibus omnia mala abunde erant): sat is superque, Cic. Am. 13, 45: quod superest v. TO SUPERABOUND. See also ABUNDANTLY.

**superadd:** usn. in pass., which expr. by accēdo, ssi, sum, i. to the old age of App. Claudio was s.d. blindness, ad App. Claudio senecte accēdebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. Sen. 6, 16 to this was s.d. hic (eo) accēdebat, Ctes. Liv.

**superannuated:** l. v. a. soldier, \*miles proper annos militia immuni, to become s., proper annos lege numeribus exsolvi: or if the sense is simply, too old for active service, perh. \*præ annis militiae (bello, munieribus, etc.) inutilis.

**superb:** 1. magnificus, v. MAGNIFICENT. 2. speciosus (handsome and showy), pulcher, formosus v. BEAUTIFUL. 3. laetus (esp. of furniture or entertainment): v. SPLENDID (L. 3).

4. régali, e (worthy of a king): s. attire, r. ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 69: so, régius: v. ROTAL.

5. expr. by circuml., a. sted, \*extima pulchritudine ac viribus equis.

**superbly:** splendide, magnificè laute, etc. v. SPLENDIDLY, etc.

**supercargo:** \*qui navis oneri (mercerus navis impositis) praest.

**supercilious:** insolens, arrōgans superbus, fastosus, etc.: v. HAUGHTINESS. A s. spirit, contemptus animus, Sall Jug. 64.

**superciliously:** insolenter, superba, arroganter, etc.: v. HAUGHTYNESS.

**supereminent:** use superl. of praestans, eminens, etc.: v. EMINENT REMARKABLE.

**supererogation:** perh. expr. by ultro (of that which is done without one's being called upon to do it): works of s., \*quae ultra et Deo non exigeant finit bona opera. (\*Supererogations opera [quae a Theologis scriptoribus

appellantur]. Calv. 3, 14, 14: the term may be needed for theol. Lat.)

**supererogatory**: \*quod ultra fit; cf. preced. art. (\*Supererogatorium, perh. as theol. t. t.)

**superexcellent**: use *superl.* of praestans excellens, etc.: v. EXCELLENT.

**superfetation**: expr. by superfēto, i. Plin.

**superficial**: I. Existing on the surface merely: Phr.: a s. wound, vulnus quod in summa parte est, opp. to quod alta penetravit, Cels. 5, 26, 7: also, quod in cutis est, ib. 23: and more precisely, in summa cute, id. 5, 1: cf. also, id. 5, 26, 35, ubi derausum attritum est (s. *injury by abrasion*): a s. layer of soil on rock, \*terre corium tenue saxo superjectum.

II. Math. t. t., relating to a surfaces: superficiālēs, e. Cassiod. III. Fig., shallow, not profound or thorough: Phr.: a s. but agreeable author, levis quidem sed non injucundus tamen auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124 (Kr.): possessing a s. acquaintance with literature, literis leviter imbutus, id. 1, 2, 16: qui (nonnulli) primis (ut dilectis) labris literas gustavit, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: no mere s. progress (in study), profectus non a summo petitus, Quint. 10, 3, 2 (where there is an analogy suggested between culture of the mind and of the soil). to get a s. acquaintance with studies, \*studis perfundi quidem sed non imbui [tingi], cf. Sen. Ep. 36, 4: to possess a shory but s. knowledge of a subject, \*alicuius rei scientiam vendibilem quidem sed parum accuratam habere: s. (insel) happiness, bracteae felicitatis, Sen. Ep. 115, 9: a s. opinion, vulgi s. vulgaris opinio (popular), as we say, opp. to more thorough treatment of a subject, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 24; and id. 1, 23, 109: v. POPULAR (IV.).

**superficiality**: perh. levitas (denoting generally, want of weight, authority, care, or accuracy): v. SUPERFICIAL.

**superficially**: used only fig.: I. leviter (slightly): Cie. de Or. 3, 6, 24 (L. eruditus); cf. id. R. Am. 32, fin., leviter transire ac tantummodo perstrinere unanquamque rem. 2. strictim (cursorily, as in passing, not dwelling upon thing): Cic. Quint. Phr.: to have studied a subject s., (nonnulli) primis labris aliquam rem attigisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87. See also preced. art. (III).

**superficies**: math. t. t.: superficies, ēt: v. SURFACE.

**superfine**: I. Of exceedingly fine texture: praetūnus, subtilissimus: v. FINE, THIN. II. Very excellent: eximus, longe optimus, praestantissimus: v. EXCELLENT.

**superfluity**: I. expr. by supersum, irr.: I am afraid you will think I have a s. of words, vereor ne superesse mihi verba putes [opp. desseis], Cic. Fam. 13, 63: those who possess every kind of s., quibus omnis [bona] supersunt, cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19. 2. by superfluo, xi, xum, 3 (later = supersum): there should be no deficiency and no s. (redundancy), nihil neque desit neque superfluit, Quint. 8, 2, 22: Plin. 3. expr. by artj. supérvacuus, supérvacáneus, superfluous: v. SUPERFLUOUS.

**superfuicis**: I. supérvacáneus: the enumeration of jarours is s., commemorative officiorum s. est, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: s. and useless, s. atque inutilis, Liv. 10, 24, med. 2. supérvacuus (= preceded, but later): s. honours of burial, s. honores sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24: Plin.: Col.: to be looked upon as s., pro supérvacane haberi, Javol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.

3. otiosus (in language, having no force, needless): s. verbage, o. sermo, Quint. 8, 2, 19. 4. superfinus (late): Sen. 5. superforáneus (late and rare): Sid. 6. expr. by circuml., minime necessarius: quod minime opus est, quod nihil attinet: v. NECESSARY.

**superfluously**: expr. by phr, quod supérvacaneum sit, etc.

**superhuman**: I. sometimes divinus: s. origin (of Romulus), d. origo,

Liv. 1, 15: and in fig. sense, of what exceeds the ordinary range of humanity: astonishing and s. excellence, incredibilis et d. virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: Quint. 2. often expr. by circuml.: s. genius, plus ingenii quam videtur natura humana ferre posse, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: to display s. genius, humani ingenii modum excederet, Quint. 10, 1, 50: s. statuē and majesty, forma viri amplior augustiorque humana, Liv. 1, 7: or, simply, (forma) major humana, Juv. 13, 22: cf. Phaedr. 4, 34, 24, duo Juvenes supra humanam formam. s. fortune, quod supra hominis fortunam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, fin.: (a task) of s. difficulty, quod supra vires hominis est, quod est supra hominem, Cic. (Kr.): s. strength, vires humanis majores, humanarum virium modum superantes (Kr.).

**superimpose**: supérimpōo, 3: v. TO PLACE UPON.

**superincumbent**: supérincubēs, sūperiectus. v. LYING (II.), TO LIE ON.

**superinduce**: expr. by ferre, efficer, parere, with post: v. TO CAUSE, PRODUCE.

**superintendent**: I. praesum, 7r, with dat. (to be at the head of): to s. the erection of statues, status faciens p., Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 144: to s. any business, negotio p., Caes. B. C. 3, 61.

2. prōcurō, i (to look after a thing for another): to s. any one's affairs, alterius negotia p., Cic. Fam. 12, 24: later with dat. of object: to s. the distribution of food, alimentis dividendis p., Capit. Also curio in sense of, to have charge or command: v. CARE, TO TAKE. See also SUPERINTENDENT (curator). 3. administrō, 1: v. TO MANAGE. 4. prāsideo, 2: v. TO PRESIDE OVER. See also, TO COMMAND, (BE AT THE) HEAD OF.

**superintendence**: cūra, curitio, administration, etc.: v. MANAGEMENT.

**superintendent**: I. praefectus (any controlling officer): s. of the corn-market, rei frumentariae (annona) pr., Tac. A. 11, 11: s. of the engineers, pr. fabrum, Cues. B. C. 1, 24: v. GOVERNOR.

2. curator (one who has the charge of): s. (the aediles) of the city and the corn-market, c. urbis annonaque, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: s. of the Aemiliae way, c. viae Aemiliae, id. Att. 1: cf. id. Verr. 2, 59, 144, c. qui statuē faciens praesesset. 3. prōcurātor (for another person): v. MANAGER, AGENT. 4. expr. to be s., by praeseſſe, praeſuſſe, etc.: v. TO SUPERINTEND, MANAGE. [N.B.—By no means superintendent, which is a needless barbarism.]

**superintending** (adj.): expr. by qui (quaes) praest: mōderātor (trix): curam alieniū rei gerens: v. TO SUPERINTEND, etc.

**superior** (adj.): I. More elevated:

1. superiōr, us: s. in rank, fortune, fame, loco, fortuna, fama s., Cic. Am. 25, 94: of s. rank, honoris gradu superior, id. Fam. 2, 18. 2. amplior (more distinguished): v. HIGH (II.).

3. mōlier, us: v. GOOD (I., 1., d.). II. Having the advantage: I. superiōr: s. in cavalry, equitatu superiores (hostes), Caes. B. G. 7, 65. 2. mōlier, us: s. in cavalry, melior equitatu (Poenus), Liv. 21, 47. Phr.: to be s. in cavalry, plus valere equitatu, Nep. Eum. 1.

III. In gen. sense, of a better kind: use compar. of bonūs, praestans, præstabilis: v. EXCELLENT. IV. Taking precedence of other things: antiquior, antiquissimus: v. IMPORTANT.

—, to be: supero, i (with acc.): v. TO PASSPSS.

**superior** (subs.): expr. by qui praest, præpositus est v. HEAD (VII.). Sometimes praefectus may serve: v. GOVERNOR, OFFICER.

**superiority**: expr. by circuml., v. SUPERIOR.

**superlative**: I. Of the highest excellence: angulāris, eximus, præclarus, divinus, etc.: v. EXCELLENT, EX-PAIRALLELED.

II. In gram.: supérflātūs: Charis: Prisc.

**superlunar**: expr. by supra lunam.

**supernal**: supérpus, supérnus, celestis, divinus: v. UPPER, HEAVENLY.

**supernatural**: I. divinus: a s. cause, causa d., Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. 3. origin (of Romulus), origo d., Liv.: v. DIVINE. The adv. divinitus may often serve: to happen by a s. cause, d. accide, Cic. Part. 23, ad s.n.: a s. foreboding, præsigatio [extra nos injecta] et inclusa d. (anilino), Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

2. expr. by supra naturam, etc.: not praeternatural but s., \*quod non contra sed supra naturam rerum est: quod naturae (naturales) leges transcedit, supra naturae leges egreditur. [N.B.—No such word as supernaturalis.]

**supernaturalism**: Phr.: to believe in s., non sine divina potentia res fieri existimare.

**supernaturally**: divinitus: v. SUPERNATURAL.

**supernumerary**: ascriptius, ascriptus, accessus: all which terms occur in milit. sense, and denote a kind of reserve force (cf. Liv. 8, 8, accessus, minime fiduciae manum): these were later called Supernumerarii, cf. Veg. 2, 19, fin.: accessi, hoc est, postea additi, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant. (For non-milit. sense, perh. ascriptius is the best word.)

**superposition**: expr. by verb: v. TO PLACE UPON.

**superscribe**: superscribo, 3: Suet.

**superscription**: titulus, inscriptio, elogium, etc.: v. INSCRIPTION.

**superseeded**: I. To come into the place of and render unnecessary: Phr.: the papyrus was s.d. by parchment, \*membranarum usus in papyri locum venit atque increbit: the discovery of gunpowder soon caused bows and arrows to be s.d., \*pulvis nitratius repertus sagittarum usum sustulit.

II. To take the place of another officer: expr. by succedo, ss, sum: (to succeed in office, corr. to decidere to retire): (angry) because you were s.d., (but) because Gabinius was not, quod tibi succederetur, quod Gabinius non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: v. TO SUCCEED. Also expr. by in locum aliecius venire: v. ROOM. Phr.: after two years Felix was s.d. by Portius Festus, biennio exploeo ace-pī successorē Felix Portius Festus, Vulg. Act. xxiv. 28.

III. To depose: Phr.: magistratum alieci ab-lere: v. TO DEPOSE. [N.B.—Superseded = to dispense with.]

**supersensual**: expr. by supra sensu esse.

**superstition**: supérstītio: to do away with s., s. tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: childish (old-wives') s., aniles s., id.: the pl. is often used for greater completeness of conception: v. foll. art. (Religio only so in Lucr.)

**superstitious**: I. supérstītōs: Cic.: Liv. 2. 2. expr. by superstition: of persons only, superstitione imbutus, us. cf. Liv. 2, 6 (religionem plena civitas): superstitione obnoxius, Tac. H. 5, 73 (superstitioni gens dedita): superstitione infectus, id. (Forcell.): of a s. turn of mind, capti quadam superstitione animi, Liv. 26, 19: to be carried away by s. notions, superstitione obligari, Cic. Div. 1, 4, extr.: s. practices, superstitions: v. sup. [N.B.—Religious = religious, in good sense: rarely with a bad meaning, and best not use d.]

**superstitiously**: supérstītōsē: Cic. Suet. S. inclined, animo superstitione infecto, etc.: v. preced. art.

**superstitiousness**: v. SUPERSTITITION.

**superstratum**: cōrium terrae supra impositum: cf. Plin. 31, 3, 28. v. STRATUM, LAYER.

**superstructure**: \*quod supra (adv.) [fundame] tis justis] a-dificatur.

**supervene**: supérvenīo, 4 (to come on, as it were, on the top of something else): Quint. 9, 4, 23. See also to succēd, FOLLOW.

**supervision:** cura, cūrātio, etc.: v. SUPERINTENDENCE.

**supine (adj.):** 1. *Lying on the back;* supinus: he s̄nores s̄, stertit s̄, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; CIC.: Virg. Also, rē-supinus (mostly poet.): Att. in CIC.: OV. 2. *Fig.: indolent:* 1. sū-pīnus (rather late): Join: otiosus et supinus: supinus securusque. Quint. Rarely resupinus: Quint. 2. lēntus: v. COOL, INDIFFERENT. 3. sōcōrs, rdis: v. INDOLENT, LAZY.

**supine (subs.):** sūpīnum (sc. verbum): Charis: Prisc. (Included by Quint. in the Verba participia: 1, 4, extra.)

**supinely:** 1. sū-pīnēt: Sen. 2. lēntē, negligenter, sōcōrditer: v. COOLY, INDIFFERENTLY, INDOLENTLY.

**supineness:** sōcōrla, negligētia, supinus animus: v. SLOTHFULNESS, NEGLIGENCE, INDIFFERENCE.

**supper:** 1. In common sense perh. coena (*the principal Roman meal taken in the, or towards, evening*): pass. But for precision it may be necessary to use circuml.: those who dine late mostly do not take s̄, \*qui sero (vespere, vespertino) coenant nihil fere aliud cib⁹ capiant antequam dormiunt: vespertinus cibus may sometimes serve (R. and A.): they mostly dine about noon and partake of a hearty s̄, \*plerumque meridiano tempore coenant, et se largiter vespertino cibo invitant. 2. *The Lord's Supper:* coena Domini, coena sacra, Calv. Inst. 4, 17: coena Dominicana, Vulg. 1 Cor. xi. 10: the term eucharistia is also used by eccl. writers. Phr.: to go to the Lord's s̄, \*ad mensam sacram accedere (Kr.).

**supperless:** sine coena: also use Jējūns: v. FASTING.

**supplant:** 1. *Lit. to trip up any one's heels:* supplanto, i: CIC. Off. 3, 10, 42. 2. *Fig.: to take the place of another, esp. by artifice:* perh. submōve, i (lit. to clear out of the way): cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 48, disperme nū summos omnes: or perh. praevertō, ante-vertō, 3 (to anticipate, get beforehand with): to s. any one in the royal favour, \*aliqueni principis favore praevertere, antevertere, privare aliquem principis favore (Kr.): in aliquid locum (gradum) favoris apud principem veire. [N.B.—Not supplanto in this sense.]

**supple:** flexibilis, flexilis, molilis, etc.: v. FLEXIBLE, PLIANT.

**supplement:** 1. supplémentum (that which is added to make up a deficiency): cf. TO FILL UP. Freq. in mod. Lat. in literary sense: e.g. \*Frenshemii supplementum (Q. Curt.), etc.

2. perh. accessio (addition): a (mere) s. to the Punic war (*Syphax*), a. l'unic bellii, I.iv, 15, 39, med.

**supplemental:** \*quod supplementum loco accedit: v. SUPPLEMENT.

**suppleness:** molilita, molilis s. flexibilis natura: v. FLEXIBILITY.

**suppliant (adj.):** supplex, Icis: s. hands, s. manus, CIC. Fuit. 17, 38: Virg.

**suppliant (subs.):** supplex, Icis: c. ke is your s., judges, vester est s., Judices, CIC. Mur. 45, 86: a s. for your mercy, s. vestras misericordias, id. Coel. 32, 79.

**suppliantly:** suppliciter: CIC.: Caes. Also, supplex may sometimes serve acc. to L.G. § 343: she s. stretches forth her hand, manus supplex tendit, CIC. Cai. 4, 9, 18: Virg. Join: suppliciter demissequ, CIC.

**supplicate:** 1. supplico, i (with dat. or absol.): humbly to s. any one, aliquid summissi, s., CIC. Pl. 5, 12: Ter. Join: precari, supplicare, CIC. 2. obsecro, i (earnestly to entreat, conjure): v. TO ENTREAT. 3. p̄cōr, dépréco (strengthened from simple verb): v. TO PRAEAT.

**supplication:** 1. An entreaty: (prec.) précis, emi, e. f.: obsecratio, obtestatio: v. PRATER, ENTREAT. To make s., supplicate, etc. v. TO SUPPLIcate. (The use of supplicia = supplications is rare [Sall. Cat. 52] and not

to be imitated.) 2. A formal and general appeal to the gods, in Roman usage: supplicatio: to decree a s. on account of anything, s. pro aliquo redēcēre, CIC. Cat. 3, 6, 15: to decree a s. for two days, s. in biduum d., Liv. 12, 23; the pl. oft-en occurs, of s.s prolonged for several days: Liv. 1. c. Cic.

**supplementary:** supplex: v. SERPILANT (adj.). In a s. tone, suppliciter: v. SUPPLY.

**supplied (part. and adj.):** 1. rēfertus (well s., abounding in: with abl.): well s. with all the gifts of fortune, omnibus donis fortunae r., CIC. Tus. 5, 7, fin.: Tac. 2. cōpīosus: a place well s. with provisions, locus a frumento copiosus, CIC. At. 5, 18: a safe and supplied camp, castra tua et c., Liv. 9, 44. Join: [frēbus omnibus] ornatus et copiosus, CIC.: copiosus omnium rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 3. instructus (fitted out, equipped): an army equipped and s. with every thing, copiae omnibus rebus ornatae atque inst., CIC. Man. 20, 20: so, paratus: v. TO FURNISH (II.). Phr.: he had set out for his province well s., in provinciae profectus erat, CIC. Verr. 1, 56, 91.

**suppleo (v.):** 1. To fill up: 1. suppleo, evi, etum, 2: to s. the place of anything, vicem aliecius rel s., Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25: of a parent, parentis locum s., Sen. Irag: v. TO FILL UP. 2. sarcio, rēsoricio, 4 (to make up what has been lost or repair damages): v. GOOD, TO MAKE. Phr.: to s. any one's place, aliecius vice fungi, Liv. 1, 41, fin.: also, vicem explore, Tac. A. 4, 8: obtinere, Vicint. 11, 3, 87: muneri aliecius succedere, CIC. Ver. 4, 37, 81: to succeedere in aliecius locum (R. and A.). 3. To furnish: 1. praebeo, 2: v. TO FURNISH. 2. ministro, i (us. with acc. and dat.): to s. as an attendant or inferior may do: to s. any one with men and arms (said of a country), aliecius viror et armis, Tac. H. 4, 12: to s. any one with firebrands, faces alieciui m., CIC. Pis. 11: absurd, frenzy s.s arms, viror armis, Virg. 3. suppelito, i (to s. in abundance or sufficient quantity): to s. funds, sumptus s., Liv. 23, 48: (pipes) by which the temples were s.d. with water, quibus aqua suppeditata templis, CIC. Rab. 11, 31: to s. any one with corn, frumentum ex provincia s., id. 4. suppōro, 3: v. TO FURNISH (I., 4). 5. In quasi-pass. use, to be s.d. with, i.e. e. to have s. of.

1. suppled, i: (things) with which we are well s.d., while he is destitute, quibus non suppeditamus, illi egit, CIC. Cat. 2, 11, 25: whence the rivers are s.d. with flumina s., Lucr. 1, 232. 2. with dat. of person: suppēto, ivi and it, itum, 3 (to be at hand, in store): if any one is s.d. with these things, si cui haec suppetunt, CIC. Off. 2, 9, extr.

**supply (subs.):** 1. In gen. sense, sufficiency of things for use or want:

1. cōpia: to furnish any one with a s. of corn, facere aliquid frumenti c., Caes. B. G. 1, 28: so, expr., having a (good) s. of, by copiosus: v. SUPPLIED (2.). 2. facultas (means, command of things): ample s. of the necessities of war, omnium rerum quam ad bellum usul sunt, f. summa, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: abundant s., copiosa f., Col. 3. a sufficient s., satis: tantum quantum sat est: v. ENOUGH. 4. In pl. only: supplies: i.e. means of carrying on (esp. military) operations: 1. commētūs, us: used both as collect. sing., and in pl. to collect s.s. commētūm [ex agris] convehere, LIV. 2, 14, to be cut off from s.s. commētū prohibiri, CIC. Man. 17: large s.s. of corn, magni c. frumenti, Liv. As distinct from mere provisions. To cut one s. off from corn and s.s. aliquem frumento commētūque intercludere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 2. cōpiae, arum (provisions): Caes. B. G. 4, 4 (part of hemis s. corrum copiis aluerunt): Tac.

3. facultates (means, resources): Caes.: CIC. 4. of corn and provi-

sions, res frumentaria: v. PROVISIONS. See also STORE. 5. one who takes the place of another: vicarius: qui alienara vicem obtinet: v. SUBSTITUTE.

**support (v.):** 1. To bear up, as a weight: 1. sustineo, ui, tentin, 2: to s. an ox on one's shoulders, bovinum humeris s., CIC. Sen. 10, 31: an arch s.ing a bridge, fornix quo pons sustinetur, Auct. B. Alex. 19: Hor. 2.

fūcilio, suffucilio, 4: v. TO PROP. 3. expr. pass. by imitor, sus and xus, 3 (lit. to lean upon): s'd by two slaves, duobus servis luxuix, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19: v. TO PROP (3.). 4. sublevō, i (to lift or bear up): sing themselves by the manes of their horses, Jubis equorum sublevati, Caw. B. G. 1, 43: he died in the arms of those sing him (helping him up), inter manus sublevantium existens est, Suet. Ves. 24: to be s'd by corks <sup>s</sup>cortice sublevari. 5.

To bear without giving way, bear up under: sustineo, fero, perfero, tūlō: v. TO BEAR, ENDURE. 6. To keep (another) from giving way, help to bear:

1. sustineo, 2: cf. CIC. Rab. Post. 16, 43, amicum sumi labentem except, fulsit, et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide: to s. the necessities of others, necessitates aliorum s., Liv. So esp. frequent. sustento, 1: one consolation ss me, me una consolatio s., CIC. Mil. 36, 100. 2. adjuvo, op̄itular, etc.: v. TO AID, HELP.

7. To maintain, nourish: 1. alio, ui, itum and itum, 3: v. TO MAINTAIN (VI.). 2. sustineo, 2: to be s.d. by any one's liberality, aliecius munificientia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9: Virg. Join: ali et sustineri, CIC. So frequent. sustento, 1: v. TO MAINTAIN (VI., 2.).

3. exhibeo, 2 (in legal sense, to furnish with a maintenance, whence Eng. an exhibition): to be (legally) compelled to s. children, liberos ex cogi, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5. 4. V. To aid: 1. adjuvo, juvo, i: v. TO ASSIST. 2. adsum, irr. (to be present with: hence esp. of a superior who stands by another to uphold him by his presence and influence; to s. as an advocate: with dat.): the Athenians s.d. the petition of the Aetolians, aderant præcibus Aetolorum Attici, Flor. 2, 9, 3: I as dictator will s. the veto, dictator intercessioni atero, Liv. b. 38, med.: Diacœnus as this view, cui sentitiae adest D., Plin. 2, 65, 65.

5. sublevō, i (to lift up as it were, and succour in need): to defend and s. people, homines defendere atque s., CIC. Div. 1. Verr. 2, 5: to s. in a candidature, aliquem in petitione s., Caes. B. C. 1, 22: V. RELIEVE. 6. To countenance and help by vote, interest, etc.: 1. suffragor, i (vote for: with dat.): CIC. Liv.: in less exact sense, Hortensius s. you, opposes me, tibi Hortensius s., me oppugnat, CIC. Div. 1. Verr. 7, 23: and of Fortune aiding, id. Fam. 10, 5.

2. perh. adsum, irr.: cf. supr. (V.). Phr.: to s. a particular proposal by vote (in the senate), in sententiā aliquam ire, Sall. Cat. 50.

7. To sustain a part: sustineo, 2: v. TO SUSTAIN.

**support (subs.):** 1. I. lit.: a prop. stay: 1. fulcimentum (for propping up): the whole body abandoned by its s.s. collapsi s. totum corpus desertum s. suis latitur in ruinam, Macr. S. 7, 9, ad init.: Sol. 2. fulcimentum (shortened from preced. for which it occurs as v.l.) Cels. (Fulcrum is regularly the foot or leg of a couch). 3. firmamentum (anything to add strength or stability) (cross-beams) to act as a s., quae firmamenta sint, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: Gell. Less freq. firmamenta, ins. n. 0v. 4. adminiculum (of vines: called also pedamen): v. PROP (I.). 5. statumen (an upright, in wood-work). II. Fig.: upholster, supporter: colūmna, praesidiū: v. PROP (II.). Or expr. by verb: to be the s. of, sustinere, sustentari: v. PROP (II.); also, TO MAINTAIN (L.), DEFEND. III. Nourishment, maintenance: alimentum, exhibito, sustentatio: v. MAINTENANCE (I.). Or expr. by verb: v. TO MAINTAIN (VI.), SCR-

PORT (IV.). **IV.** In milit. sense: sub-suffia, orum; v. RESERVE.

**supportable:** tolerabilis: or expr. by tolerari, sustineri posse: v. TO BEAR, SUPPORT.

**supporter:** esp. in political sense:

1. suffragator: v. VOTER. *The aggregate of a candidate's s.s may be expressed by copiae: cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 41, petitor... magnis copiis in cam-pum deduci volo (by numerous s.s).*

2. fautor, archaicé fávitor (in gen. sense, a promoter, partisan, approver of): *a. s. of the aristocracy, nobilium fautor, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: cf. id. Pl. init., where it is used of those who wish success to a candidate.* 3. adjútor: v. HELPER. Join: [alicuius honor] favore, adjutorio esse, Caes. B. C. i, 7. 4. cultor (one who devotes himself to): most faithful s. of the Roman empire, c. fidissimus imperii Romani, Liv. 5. expr. to be a s. of, by verb: v. TO SUPPORT (V., VI.).

**supposable:** expr. by putari, animo fingi, posse v. TO SUPPORT.

**suppose:** 1. To lay down for the sake of argument or illustration: 1. póno, pónsil, itum, 3 (to assume): s. that he is conquered, pone, victum esse eum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 25; Cic. Join: ponere atque concidere, Cic. 2. imperat, mood only, facio, 3 (denoting a case put which is not really so: whereas pono usit, assumes a thing as true): pray s. that you are I, fac quoque, qui ego sum esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23; Ov. also with subj. fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 242.

3. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to fancy, imagine): s. that we have an Alexander given us (to teach), fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24; Cic. v. TO FANCY, IMAGINE. [N.B.—Not suppose, which in this sense has no authority.] 4. To be of opinion: 1. puto, existimo, 1: v. TO THINK. Puto, or ut puto, is often used parenthetically, like our I s.: I s., I am turning into a god, ut puto, deus fio, Suet. Ves. 23; Mart. (Not so existimo, which implies more deliberative use of the judgment.)

2. opinor, 1 (denoting mere opinion, whether well-founded or not): also used with and without ut, parenth.: Cic.

3. arbitror, 1: v. TO THINK. 4. credo, didi, ditum, 3 (oft about = Eng. I dare say): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum (I s., I shall have reason to fear, etc.): v. TO BELIEVE. See also foll. art.

**supposing (part.):** expr. by ut with subj.; but even s. that to be so, verum ut ita sit..., Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 151. Also the subj. may be used alone: cf. L. G. § 432.

**supposition:** 1. Something laid down as a basis of argument: expr. by pono, facio, fingo: on this s. or assumption: quo posito, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: v. TO SUPPOSE (I.). Also putare may sometimes serve: and if this is too improbable a s. to be entertained, \*quod si vel putari (anima figi) absurdum est; quod si ne putare quidem possumus: v. TO SUPPOSE (II.), FANCY. 4. A (mere) notion or unfounded belief: opinio: mere ss., opinione commenta: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: v. OPINION, CONJECTURE.

**supposititious:** i. e. dishonestly substituted, not genuine: 1. subditus (p. part.): he suspects that he is a s. child, s. se esse suscipitur, Ter. Heant. 5, 3, 12; Liv. 12; Dig. 2. subditivus (a generally descriptive term, whereas subditus simply denotes a fact respecting a certain person): Pl. Suet.: Cic. (in somewhat diff. sense, Verr. 5, 27, 69). 3. subliticis (= preced.): Pl.: Lampr. (Less good = preced., suppeditos, suppediticis; but the verb suppône may serve: she was my mistress' s. child, berae meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 5.) See also SFURIOSUS.

**suppress:** 1. To put down, crush: 1. comprimo, pressi, ssum, 3: to s. a sedition, seditionem c., Liv. 2, 23; to

s. applause by word and gesture, murmurava voce manuque c., Ov. M. 1, 206; Cic. 2. partially, for a time: re-primo, 3: v. TO REPRESS. 3. opprimo, 3 (to overwhelm, crush, nsu. with respect to enemies): v. TO OVERWHELM. See also *infr.* (11). 4. sedo, 1 (to quiet, quell): to s. a mutiny (by restoring order): seditionem s., Cic. Rep. 1, 38: Caes. 5. coerceo, 2: v. TO RESTRAIN.

5. To keep quiet, prevent anything from becoming known: 1. opprimo, 3: to s. and conceal anything, aliquid o. atque abscondere, Cic. R. Am. 14, extr.: to s. infamy, infamia, o. Just. 2. reprimi, 3: (the recollection of a thing) not extinct but s.d. non extincta sed respressa, Cic. Coel. 30. 3. supprimi, 3: to s. a rumour, famam s., Liv. 5, 1. 4. also simple verb, pre-mo, 1: to s. one's anger (hide it), iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: Virg. 5. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to put an end to): to s. (silence) rumours, rumores ex., Caes. B. C. 1, 60. In same sense, rumorem aboleri, Tac. P. Br.: sing the name of her informant, sublate nomine auctoris, Sall. Cat. 23. 6. To restrain, prevent from rising or breaking out: 1. supprimi, 3: to s. one's vexation, aegritudinem s., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: to s. tears, lacrimas s., Albin. 2. re-primo, 3: to s. a groan, gemitum r., Ov. M. 9, 163; to s. anger, iracundiam r., Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8.

**suppression:** chiefly in phr. s. of truth, suppressio veri: M. L. (Suppression in Cic. Cl. 25, 68 = keeping back of money, embezzlement.) Or expr. by verb: v. TO SUPPRESS.

**suppurate:** 1. suppurratio: 1 (to form pus under the skin): Cels.: v. TO FESTER. 2. expr. by pus, puris, n., with a verb: (the wound) s.s. below the joint, pus infra articulum nascitur, Cels. 5, 26, 28: the clotted blood s.s. sanguis concreta in pus vertitur, lib. § 23. So by humor: if the wound s.s. si quid intus [purulent] humoris concreverit, ib. paulo *infr.*; cf. lib. § 31, ex nigro ulcerre b. pallidus fertur.

**supputation:** 1. suppurratio: Cels. 2, 8, init.: Plin. 2. expr. by pus, with a verb: if s. have set in, \*si pus nasci coepit: v. TO SUPPURATE.

**suppurative (subs.):** i.e. a medicamentum suppuratorium: Plin.

**supralapsarians:** \*supralapsarii, quo theologi, appellant: \*qui supra Adam lapsus redemptionis hominum causas rationemque reputant.

**supremacy:** 1. principatus, us (like Gr. ὑψηλότης: foremost position and control): to exercise s., p. tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: s. of rank, dignitatis pr., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66. Join: principatus atque imperium, Caes. dominatus et pr., Cic. 2. dominatus us (sovereignty: esp. of an absolute kind): whereas principatus strictly denotes only highest position amongst those more or less nearly equal): v. SOVEREIGNTY. See also *supr.* (1). 3. imperium (supreme power): to fight for s., de im-decitate, Cic. Am. 3, 28 (of the wars with Pyrrhus and Hannibal): v. POWER, EMPIRE. To exercise s., dominari: v. TO RULE, REIGN.

**supreme:** 1. Most exalted: 1. supremus: ob! s. Jupiter! pro. supreme Jupiter, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: Pl. Also summus, in same sense: v. HIGH (11., 2), and v. *infr.* (phr.). 2. when the reference is to power rather than rank, dominus: the gods, s. rulers over all things, dii, d. omnium rerum ac moderatores, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, init.: cf. id. Planc. 4, ad fin., huius principis populi et omnium gentium dominii atque victoris.

3. or expr. by circuml.: s. God, cui omnia parent: qui omnia regit ac moderator: Deus omnium rerum regnator: v. RULER, TO RULE. Phr.: s. power, imperium: esp. with summum: (consul) with s. power and authority, cum summo imp. et potestate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: also with omne: Cic.

Rep. 1, 48, cumne imp. nostri penes singulis esse vulnerunt (= s. power over us); s. concern (interest) of the state, summa res publica, Cic. R. Am. 51, 148. II. Critical, of the utmost moment: summus: at this s. moment for the state, summo reip. tempore, Cic. Ph. 5, 17, 46.

III. Greatest, extreme: supremus: the s. penalty (death), s. supplexium, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22.

**supremely:** unicē, praecipiū, pree omnibus aliis, etc.: v. EXCEEDINGLY, INTENSELY. [N.B.—Not potissimum, which simply means, rather than any other.] Join: unice et extime diligere, Gell. Sometimes = altogether: s. unconcerned, unice securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5.

**surcharge (v.):** 1. To overload q. v. 2. To charge something more make an addition to a tax: perh. maju-tributum exigere: plura exigere quan-qua aestimata erant.

**surcharge (subs.):** v. preced. art.

**sure:** 1. Objectively, certain, not to be doubted: 1. certus: v. CERTAIN.

2. compertus (proved, satisfactorily made out): facts s. and certain, comperta et explorativa, Liv. 42, 13, init. (opp. incertis jactant rumoribus): Cic. 3.

exploratus: v. CERTAIN. 4. To be trusted: 1. certus: a s. friend, c. amicus, Enn. in Cic.: s. men, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. 2. fidus: v. FAITHFUL, TRUSTY.

5. Subjectively, entertaining no doubt: usu, best expr. by phr.: I am quite s., compertus habeo, Salt. Cat. 58, init.: and with a certain diff. of meaning, mihi persuadere, Cic. R. A. 2, extr.: also, mihi persuadetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: and persuasum habeo, ib. 3, 2, extr. [N.B.—Compertum habeo denotes the certainty resulting from external proof: the other phr. only subjective conviction.] Parenthetically, I am s., may be expr. by hercle, mehercle, etc.: v. SURELY.

**-footed:** \*qui pedibus bene ac firmiter insistit.

**surely:** 1. Securely, safely: tute, firmiter: v. SAFELY, FIRMLY.

2. Without doubt: 1. certe, certō (of a certainty): v. CERTAINLY. 2. prófecto (an emphatic word, assuredly): it is not s. s. it is not, non est ita, non est p., Cic. Fl. 22, 53: you s. remember, meministi p., id. Am. 1, 2: Hor. 3.

iniurium (no doubt: lit. strange if it were not so): v. UNDOUBTEDLY.

4. hercle, mehercle (rare): hercile, mēhercile: hercules, mēherciles (by Hercules): forms of asseveration common in dialogue: and s. (sure enough) so he did, et hercile ita fecit, Cic. Am. 11, 37: this I shall say with truth, s., vere mehercile hoc dicam, id. Plan. 26, 64. 5. immo (imo), vero, éminvéro (really, indeed): esp. in reply to something that has been said): v. REALLY, INDEED.

III. Implying a restriction: at least: certe, saltem: v. LEAST, AT.

**sureness:** expr. by atq.: also sometimes firmitas, stabilitas, may serve: v. FIRMNESS, STABILITY, CERTAINTY.

**surety:** 1. vas, vādls, m. (gen. term: prae [v. *infr.*] denoting only a s. in a civic action): he became s. for his appearance, v. factus est ejus sistendi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: to give s., vades dare: v. RAIL.

2. prae, dis, m.: to take s. for public moneys, praedes publicae pecuniae accipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: to give s.s. p. dare, id: v. SECURITY (V.).

3. sponsor (one who pledges himself on behalf of another): the vas and prae being usu, mere passive instruments in a legal transaction): Pompey is s. to Caesar for my good-will, Pompeius s. est illi de mea voluntate, Cic. Pro. Cons. 18, 43: s. for the fulfilment of any one's promises, s. promissorum alijcius, id. Att. 15, 15. Esp. in eccl. sense, a s. in baptism: Tert. 4. obses, idis, c. v. HOSTAGE.

**—, to be or become:** 1. expr. by vas, prae, etc., with a verb: v. SURETY.

2. spondeo, spōndō, spondi, sponsum, 2 (in gen. sense: comp. SURETY, 3):

**to make oneself s.** for any one, s. pro aliquo, Cic. Planc. 19, 47; and *absol.*, Liv.: Hor. 3, intercedo, 3 (e.g. int. pecuniam); v. TO GUARANTEE (2).

præsto, stifi, stitum, i: *fut. part.*, præstāturus (to answer for): v. RESPON-

SIBLE (1., 2.). 5. satisdo, i: v. TO

GUARANTEE.

**suretyship:** perh. vādīmōnia, n. pl.: cf. L. G. § 591.

**surf:** 1. aestus, ūs, m.: *the sea boîts with s.*, fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cie de Or. 3, 39, 157. 2. fluctus, ūs, m.: *the s. rolled upon the shore, fl. voluntas ad terras*, Virg. G. 3, 237: *to lap from their ships and stand in the s.*, de navibus desilire et in fluctibus consistere, Cae. B. G. 4, 24. 3. spūmans unda (cf. Virg. G. 4, 529) v. WAVE.

**surface:** 1. superficies, ūi, f. (post-August.): *the s. of the water*, s. aquae, C. I. 16, 15; Plin. 2, expr. by summu with subs.: *to swim on the s. of the water*, in aqua summa natura, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 33; *the springs are on the s.*, fontes sunt in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, fin. Phr.: *his envy was concealed, his fluttery on the s.*, inuidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto erat, Tac. H. 4, 4: *I know you thoroughly and below the s.*, to intus et in cœti novi, Fer. 3, 30.

**surfeit (subs.):** 1. Too much food or drink: 1. sātietas, tātis, f.: fatigued with a continual s., assidua s. obesus, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96. 2. sātiitas, tātis, f.: drunk with a s. of wine, saturata ebrius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 41. II. The feeling caused by too much food or drink: 1. sātietas: he used to break-fast to a s., prædebat ad s., Suet. Dom. 21. 2. fastidium: *honey creates a s.*, mel f. creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109. Join: sātietas et f., Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. 3. cruditas, tātis, f.: id. de Sen. 13, 44. 4. crūpātia to sleep off a s., c. edormire, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30. Phr.: *his stomach being sick from yesterday's s.*, stomacho marcente pridiū cibi obrene, Suet. Cal. 58. III. Meton.: 1. sātietas: to take a s. of love, sumere s. amoris, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 9. 2. taedium: worn out with a s. of anxiety, t. curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 19. 3. fastidium: pleasure by constant repetition produces a s., voluptas assidue f. parit, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81. Join: sātietas et fastidium, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. 4. nausea: Mart. 4, 37, 9.

**surfeit (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. with food: 1. öñerare ventrem; Sall. Or. de Rep. ord. 1: cf. id. J. 76, fin. 2. ingurgito, i: to s. oneself, se ing. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 21. 3. sātuřo, i: lions' s. with slaughtered kine, armenti satiatur caede leones, Ov. M. 10, 541. II. Meton.: 1. sātio, i: to be s. with pleasure, delectatione satiari, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: s. the mind, s. animum, id. Phil. 11, 3, 9. 2. sātūro, i: men s. with honours, homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20. 3. expleo, övi, étum, 2: to s. oneself with slaughter, se exp. caede, Liv. 31, 24. 4. refercio, si tum, 4: to s. one's ears with talk, aures ref. sermonibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40. B. Intrans.: to be over-filled, surfeiti: v. sur.

**surge (subs.):** fluctus, aestus: v. SURF, WAVE.

**surge (v.):** to swell, rise high: timescere, surgere, tolli; v. RISE, SWELL.

**surgeon:** 1. chirurgus, m.: Cels. 1, praef. 2, medicus: a s. for wounds, vulnerum m., Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22. Phr.: to lance an ulcer with the surgeon's knife, rescidere os ulceris ferro, Virg. G. 3, 45; v. PHYSICIAN.

**surgery:** 1. *The art of surgery:* 1. chirurgia: Cels. 7, praef. (used in sg. sense by Cic. Att. 4, 3, for violent measures). 2. chirurgica medicina: Hyg. Fab. 274. 3. pars medicinae quae manu cures, Cels. 7, praef. Phr.: to employ surgery to sores, medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 45.

II. *The shop of a surgeon:* medicina sc. taberna: Pl. Men. 5, 7, 3.

**surgical:** chirurgicus: Hyg. Fab.

274. Phr.: to employ a s. operation to a disease, morbo curationem adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; perh. \*manu curare morbum.

**surliily:** mōrōsē: durē: duriter: v. STERNLY, ILL-TEMPERED.

**surliness:** 1. mōrōsitas, tātis, f.: useless and offensive s., m. inutilis et odiosa, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. 2. aspēritas, tātis, f.: (a man) of such s. as to avoid intercourse with mankind, qui ea asperitate est ut hominum congressus fugiat, id. Am. 23, 87. 3. difficultas, tātis, f.: to swallow (endure) a man's s., asp̄itatem exsorber, id. Mur. 9, 19: v. ILL-TEMPER, CROSSNESS.

**surly:** lōi: mōrōsūs and difficilis cf. Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: v. CROSS, ILL-TEMPERED.

**surmise (subs.):** conjectūra, ac: v. CONJECTURE, SUPPOSITION.

**surmise (v.):** conjecturam capere, facere: suspicor, atus, i: v. TO CONJECTURE, SUPPOSE.

**surmount:** 1. Lit.: to over-top, pass over: 1. sūpēro, i: to s. mountains, montes s., Virg. 3, 270: s. difficulties, munitiones s., Liv. 5, 8: to have s. d. so long a journey, superaser tantum itineris, Tac. Agr. 33. 2. exsūpēro, i: he s. the hill, exs. jugum, Virg. Aen. 11, 995. 3. vīco, vīci, vīctum, 3: Virg. G. 2, 124: v. PASS OVER. II. Fig.: endure, overcome: 1. sūpēro, i: we have s. d. all mischances, causu superavimus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 244: to s. difficulties, difficultates s., Vell. 2, 120. 2. exsūpēro, i: to s. the unevenness of the ground, exs. iniquitatem loci, Liv. 2, 19.

3. vīco, 3: Jōin: vīco and sūpērdiōr: virtūs s.d. and rose superius to vice, virtus vicit ac supergressa est vītum, Tac. Agr. 1: to s. difficulties, difficultates v., Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: v. OVERCOME.

**surmountable:** 1. sūpērabiliſ, e: a wall that is s., murus s., Liv. 25, 23. 2. exsūpērabiliſ, e: a rock whose weight is in-s., non exsuperabile sauum, Virg. G. 3, 39 (others explain non exsuperabile here to = that cannot overlap the hill).

**surname (subs.):** 1. Family name:

1. cognomen, inis, n. (opp. to nōmen, the gentle name, and praenomen, the individual name) Publius and Sextus Aelius were elected, the s. of both was Paetus, creati p. Et sex. Aelii, Paetus fuit ambobus cogn., Liv. 32, 2. 2. cognōmentum (rare) Caeneus Lentulus, whose s. was i'lianus, Cn. Lentulus, cui cogn. Clotho iuit, Salt. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4.

II. A name or title given in addition to the family name: 1. cognōmen, n.: Aristius received the s. of the Just, A. cognōme justus est appellatus, Ne. Arist. 1 to receive a s. from some circumstance, ex aliquo c. trahere, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16. 2. cognōmentum (rare): Heraculus, who is known by the s. of the obscure, H., cognōmento qui ox̄evos perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15. (Agnomen), the t. for this kind of surname, has no classical authority: it was read in Cic. de Inv. 2, 9, 28; but is now omitted in the best editions.)

**surpass:** 1. To excel: vīco: sūpēro, exsūpēro: alicui excello: v. EXCEL. II. To exceed, go beyond: 1. exēdo, cessi, cessum, i: with fool-hardiness s-ing human belief, temeritate humana fidem excedente, Vell. 2, 51.

2. transgēdior, gressus, : s. in Marcilius (in the number of his battles), M. Marcellum transgressus, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92. 3. exsūpēro, i: he s.s the Tarquini in pride, Tarquinios exs. superbia, Liv. 3, 11. 4. præsto, stifi, stitum and stātūm, i: they s. the rest of the world in valour, caeteros mortales vītūte p., Liv. 5, 36. Phr.: to surpass belief, supra, esse quam ciliquam credibile est, Sall. Cat. 5: s.ing one's powers, ultra vires, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: to dress in a manner s.ing one's means, vestiri supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: its difficulty s.s belief, asperius est opinione, Sall. J. 85, iuit: it s.s imagination,

\*majus est quam quis cogitatione comprehendat, complicitur.

**surplus:** perh. vēste linteā reliquiae: cf. Suet. Orb. 12 \*palla alba.

**surplus:** 1. mōrōsitas, tātis, f.: the s. of which (sum) ex qua (pecunia) quod reliquum erat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. 2. rēsiduum, i, n.: the s. of a sum of money.

pecunia r., id. Clu. 34, 94. Phr.: from a slender income such as mine there will even be some s., ex meo teni vectigali aliiquid etiam redundabit, id. Parad. 6, 3 there was a s. from the revenues to be paid into the treasury, ex vectigalibus supererat pecunia, quae in aerario posse-rettur, Nep. Hann. 7: to have a s., abundare, Cic. Att. 15, 15.

**surprise (subs.):** I. The feeling of surprise: 1. mirātō, önis, f.: because s., mirationem facere, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 49. 2. admirātō, önis, f.: to: excite s. in any one, altius adm. movere, id Phil. 10, 2, 3. Pthr.: overwhelmed with s., obstupfactus, id. Deiot. 12, 14: it caused less s. that they should venture to do it, minus id eos audire miraculo fuit, Liv. 25, 8: to the s. of all he says, cunctis improbus att, Virg. Aen. 1, 595: to feel s., mirari, admirari v. WONDER.

II. An unexpected event: Phr.: nothing can be a s. to a wise man, nihil improvsum, nihil inopinatum sapienti accidere potest, Cic. Fus. 4, 15, 37.

III. A sudden attack: 1. subita incursio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11. 2. repens adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52.

Phr.: to take a man by s., excipere aliquem incautum, Virg. Aen. 3, 332: v. TO SURPRISE.

**surprise (v.):** I. To astonish: Phr.: the consul was s.d. that they did not begin the battle, consulem admiratio incessit quod non pugnare intirent, Liv. 7, 34: this s.s me, hoc nihil admirationem movet, Cic. Phil. 10, 2, 3: to s. a person, alicui inferre admirationem, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56: I am s.d. at your standing here, mira videntur te hinc stare, Pl. Men. 2, 13, 15: I shall be s.d if he is not at home, mirum in domi est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 19: to be s.d, mirari, admirari: v. TO WONDER, ASTONISH.

II. To attack suddenly: 1. occūpō, i. Phaedr. 5, 8, 3. 2. incidere in aliquem incautum et impāratū: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. 3. opprimo, cssi, essum, i: to s. a man when off his guard, imprudentem o., Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: incautum o., Liv. 26, 12: they s.d the Msapii, M. incios inopinantesque o., Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Trebonius was s.d. by the enemy, T. oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. 4. adōrō, ortus, 4: he s.d the prator on the march, prætor ex improviso in itinere adortus est, Tac. A. 4, 45. Phr.: to s. a fort, arcem improviso capere, Liv. 3, 23: to s. an enemy, ex necopinato hostem invadere, Liv. 4, 27.

**surprising (adj.):** mirus, mirabilis, v. WONDERFUL. Phr.: to work s. wonders, mirabiliter mederi morbis, Plin. 27, 6, 38, § 131.

**surprisingly:** 1. mīrum in mūdū: men's minds were s. changed, mirum in modum conversare sunt hominum mentes, Caes. B. G. 1, 41. 2. mīrandū in modū: cf. Cic. Att. 9, 7.

3. mirabiliter, the feelings of the common people were s. changed, m. vulgi mutata est voluntas, id. Fam. 13, 16. Phr.: leaves s. curly, foli usque in admirationem crispa, Liv. 7, 34: v. WONDERFULLY.

**surrender (subs.):** I. In military sense: 1. dēditio, önis, f.: to negotiate a s. de d. agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: a s. to any one, d. ad aliquem, Liv. 28, 22: to receive a state on s., civitatem in deditiōne accipere, ib.: to make a gruine s., veram d. facere, Sall. J. 46.

2. trāditio, önis, f.: the s. of a town urbis t., Liv. 32, 14. II. Generally, a giving up: 1. trāditio, f.: the s. of property, rel. t., Cic. Top. 5, fin. 2. cesso, önis, f. (legal t. t.): a legal s., in jure cesso, ib.: to make s. of a thing, v. TO SURRENDER.

**surrender** (*v.*): I. **Trans.**: To give up: 1. cédō, cessi, cessum, 3: to s. *kingdom to any one, alicui regnum c.*, *Just.*, 10, 2: *Liv.* 45, 39. 2. concēdo, 3: *Sicily was s.d. from a premature despair.* S. nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessus est, *Liv.* 21, 1. 3. prōdō, didi, ditum, 3: to s. a standard to the enemy, pr. aquilam hostibus, *Caes.* B. G. 4, 25. 4. trādō (transdo), didi, ditum, 3: to s. a city, urbem tr., *Liv.* 14, 29: they s.d. themselves to the enemy, se hostibus transiderunt, *Caes.* B. G. 7, 77: to negotiate the terms on which to s. the city, de conditionibus urbis tradendae agere cum aliquo, *Liv.* 37, 12. 5. dēdō, didi, ditum, 3: to s. the promoters of the war (milit. t. b.), auctores belli d., *Liv.* 9, 1: hence generally, to s. a man to the weapons of the soldiery, aliquem tellit militum dedere, *Cic.* Mil. 1, 2: *the maids, ancillas d.*, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 7. Phr.: to s. any one to the enemy, facere deditiōnem aliquis hosti, *Liv.* 31, 18: *V. YIELD, GIVE UP.*

II. **Intrans.**: To capitulate: arma per pactionem tradere, *Liv.* 9, 11: se dedere, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 22: tradere s. per conditions, cf. *Sall.* J. 61, fin.: to s. at discretion, in deditiōnem venire, *Caes.* B. G. 6, 3: to be forced to s. necessariam deditiōnem subire, id. B. C. 1, 1: to s. to the Carthaginians, facere deditiōnem ad Poenos, *Liv.* 24, 1: to s. unconditionally, sine villa pactione sese in aliquo fidem tradere, *Sall.* J. 62: also, facere imperata, ib. (v. *Merivale, ad loc.*): one who has s.d. deditiōnem, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 27.

**surreptitious**: I. Secret: clandestinus: furtivus; V. STEALTHY, SECRET.

II. Fraudulent: V. FRAUDULENT, DISHONEST.

**surreptitiously**: furtivē: furtim: furto: clam: fraude: dōlo: v. SECRETLY, STEALTHILY, FRAUDULENTLY.

**surround**: I. To be round: 1. cingo, nxi, nctum, 3: *the mountains which s. Thessaly, montes qui Thessalam c.*, *Caes.* B. G. 3, 36: *the harbour is s.d. by the city, portus urbē cingitur et concluditur*, *Clc. Verr.* 5, 17, 96. 2. circumst. stēti, 1: *when such terrors s.d. them on all sides, quum tanti undique terrores circumstaret*, *Liv.* 6, 2, 3. concūdo, si, sum, 3: *a sea s.d. with land, mare concūdet*, *Caes.* B. G. 3, 9.

4. stīpo, 1: s.d. by hosts of friends, stipatus gregibus amicorū, *Cic.* Att. 1, 18. II. To surround with, put round: 1. circundo, dēdi, datum, 1: *I.s.d. the town with a trench, fossa oppidum circumdedi*, *Cle. Farn.* 15, 4: to s. the assembly with armed men, armatis cōtūcio cīrd., *Liv.* 34, 27. 2. cingo, 3: to be s.d. by the arms of the enemy, cingo ab armis hostium, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 69.

3. circumcludo, si, sum, 3: *they s. the horns with a silver rim, cornua ab labris argento c.*, *Caes.* B. G. 6, 28. 4. circumplo, septus, 4: to s. a take with buildings, stagnum aedificis c., *Suet. Ner.* 31. 5. séplo, psi, ptum, 4: to s. a wood with nets, saltum plagis s., *Lucr.* 5, 1251. 6. circumfuso, fūdi, fūsum, 1: *I saw Calo sitting s.d. by many Stoic treatises*, M. Catonem sedentem, vidi multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, *Cic.* Fin. 3, 2, 7: to s. with cohorts, circumf. cohortes, *Tac.* A. 12, 38. 7. circumvēlo, vēni, ventum, 4: *a plain s.d. by somewhat higher ground, planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa*, *Sall.* J. 71. 8. circumvallo, 1: to s. a place with two furrows, locum duobus sulcis c., *Col.* 11, 3, 4. III. Military i.t.: 1. to invest: circumdēdo: cingō: circumvallo; v. INVEST, BESIEGE. 2. to cut-flank: to s. men, aliquos circumvenire, *Tac. Agr.* 37: to be s.d. by the enemy, circumviri ab hostibus, *Nep.* Dat. 7.

**surrounding** (*adj.*): 1. circum-*jectus: the s. tribes, c. nations*, *Tac.* A. 6, 31. 2. expr. by periph.: qui circa est: the s. mountains, montes qui circa sunt, *Liv.* 1, 4. Phr.: the feelings of many s. states, multarum circa civitatum

animi, id. 1, 17: corn having been collected from all the s. country, frumento undique ex agris convecto, id. 42, 56.

**surrounding** (*subs.*): 1. circumiectus, us, m.: *Plin.* 11, 51, 112, § 270. 2. expr. by verb in infinit.: v. TO SURROUND. A man's s.s., \*res in quibus versatur aliquis: v. CIRCUMSTANCE.

**soutout**: 1. pañuela: *Cic.* Mil. 20, 54: with his s. on, pañuelas, 2. áamiculum (rarer): *Nep.* Dat. 3: v. GREAT-COAT.

**survey** (*subs.*): I. Act of looking on inspecting: 1. inspectio, ónis, f.: the land on the first s. does not show its defects, ager prima i. viti non ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1. 2. contemplatio, ónis, f.: the power of infinity is most worthy of a diligent s., vis infinitatis diligenti c. dignissima est, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 19, 50.

3. observatio, ónis, f.: a s. of the stars, obs. siderum, id. *Liv.* 1, 1, 2: v. INSPECTION, VIEW. II. A measuring of land: mensura: to take a s. m. agere, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 28, fin.: m. inre, Col. 5, 3.

**survey** (*v.*): I. To view, contemplate: contemplor, i.: inspicio: oculis perlustrare, *Liv.* 25, 9: observo, i.: considero, i.: v. VIEW, CONTEMPLATE.

II. To measure land: métior, mensus, 4: métio, 1: permētor, mensus, 4: mensuram ágerē: inre: v. A SURVEY.

**surveying** (*subs.*): I. A looking at: v. SURVEY. II. The art of measuring land: expr. by \*ars finitorum: mensurarum ratio.

**surveyor**: 1. finitor, óris, m.: *Cic.* Agr. 2, 13, 34. 2. mensor, óris, m.: the s. marked out the ground, humum signavit mensor, *Ov. M.* 1, 136.

3. agrimensor, óris, m.: *Anim.* 19, 11. 4. décempédatör, óris, m.: a s. of public land, agri publici d., *Cic. Phil.* 13, 18, 37. 5. métator, óris, m.: id. *Phil.* 14, 4, 10.

**survive**: 1. stípsum, fui, esse: he s.d. his father, superluit patri, *Liv.* 1, 34: while those who had seen it were still sing, quum superercent adhuc qui spectavant, *Suet. Claud.* 21. 2. súpero, 1: whichever of the two may s., uter eorum vita supererat, *Caes.* B. C. 6, 18: does Ascanius s.? supererant Ascanius? *Virg. Aen.* 3, 339. 3. stípsum: their own sons s.d. them, sui sibi liberi superstites erant, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 28, 72. 4. supervivo, xi, 3: he s.d. his own reputation thirty years, gloriae suae trintaga annis s., *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 5, in vita máne: *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. Phr.: if I s., si vita suppetet, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 4, 11: I pray the gods your wife may s. you, deos oro ut vita tuae superstite suppetat uxor, *Pl. Trin.* 1, 2, 19.

**surviving**: qui superstes: qui supererat: superstes: v. TO SURVIVE.

**survivor**: stípsum, stílīs, m. and f.: *Aeneas, the s. of his country, Aeneas patricia s.*, *Hor. Carm.* 8: 42: my s., meae vitae s., *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 3, 1.

**survivorship**: \*status ejus qui aliter superstes.

**susceptibility**: 1. mollitīa, f., and molilitē, éi, f.: such is my s. that I could never have resisted their tears and prayers, qua molilitā sum animi nunquam illius lacrimis et precibus restituum, *Cic. Sull.* 6, 18. Join: agilitas and molilitā: s. of disposition, agilitas, ut dicam molilitā naturae, id. Att. 1, 17. 2. facilitas, tatis, f.: the s. of boyhood, aetatis (puerilis), t. Quint. 1, 12, 11. Phr.: he has no s. whatever, \*sensu plane caret: a blunted s., hebes ingenium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 6, 17.

**susceptible**: 1. móbilis, e: while his age is s. of training, dum mobilis aetas est, *Virg. G.* 3, 165. 2. facilis, e: s. mind of youth, faciles animi juveni, ib. Phr.: a s. heart, \*animus ad misericordiam pronus, promptus: (the tree) is s. of that disease, (arbor) obnoxia ei morbo est, *Plin.* 17, 24, 37, § 221: every body is s. of change, omne corpus mutabile est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12, 30: the nature of the gods is not s. of any sorrow natura divom privata dolore

omni est, *Lucr.* 2, 649: nor is s. of anger, nec tangunt ira, ib. 650: the plan is still s. of improvement, \*ita se ratio habet ut melior fieri possit.

**suspect**: 1. suspicor, atus, 1: sing non evil, nihil male suspicans, *Cic. Cluent.* 9, 27: I s.d. my maid servants, ancillas meas suspicabar, *Pl. As.* 5, 2, 38 (this use with personal object is rare).

2. suspicō, spexi, cūm, 3: *Sall.* J. 70: those who were s.d. of capital crimes, suspecti capitalium criminum, *Tac.* A. 2, 60. 3. suspecto, 1: *sang Agrippina more and more vehemently*, Agrippinam magis magisque s., *ib.* 12, 65. 4. suspicōnēm habeo: *Cic.* Att. 8, 11. 5. suspectum habeo: to s. a man falsely, habere aliquem falso s., *Pl. Bac.* 3, 6, 43. Phr.: to become s.d. by one, in suspicōnēm venire alicui, *Cic. Flacc.* 33, 81: to cause a man to s., dare alicui suspicōnēm, id. *Fam.* 3, 12: I cause some to s. that I wish to sail, move suspicōnēm nonnullis me velle navigare, *ib.* 2, 16: to be s.d. suspicōnēm habere, *Nep. Epam.* 5, 9. II. To surmise: suspicor: v. SURMISE, CONJECTURE.

**suspend**: I. To hang up: suspendo, di, sum, 3: to s. images on a lofty pine, oscilla ex alta pinu s., *Virg.* G. 2, 389. To be s.d.: 1. pendeo, pendi, 2: to be s.d. on the gallows, p. ex arbore, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27, 66: the earth was s.d. in mid air, circumfusa pendebat in aere tellinis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 12. 2. dépendeo, di, 2: lamps are s.d. from golden ceilings, d. lychni laquearibus aureis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 726: they found him s.d. by a halter, laqueo dependentem invenire, *Liv.* 42, 28, fin.: v. HANG. II. To interrupt and defer: intermitto: deferō: suspendo: v. DEFER. Phr.: to s. hostilities, indutias facere, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 7, 20: indutias agitare, *Sall.* J. 29: to s. one's judgment, \*nihil pro rato habere: incertus esse sententiae, *Liv.* 4, 57: incertus esse animi, *Tac.* A. 6, 46: *Is my judgment about a thing, mibi band liquet dicta aliqua re, Pl. Trin.* 2, 1, 7: judgment is still s.d., adhuc sub judice lis est, *Hor. A.* P. 78: to s. a law, \*legem in tempus abrogare: they s.d. proceedings, rem suspenderunt, *Liv.* 39, 28: to s. payment (t. t. for becoming bankrupt), conturbō, decōquo, deficio: bonam copiam ejurare (to declare oneself insolvent), *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16: v. BANKRUPT. III. To remove from an office: 1. móveo, móvi, móitus, 2: to s. a man from his rank as senator, senatorio loco aliquem m., *Liv.* 39, 42. 2. submóveo, 2: to s. a man from a state office, aliquem s. administrationē républicae, *Suet. Caes.* 16. 3. demóveo, 2: he s.s. *Pallas* from his public office, Pallantem cura reverum d., *Tac.* A. 13, 14. 4. abrogare aliqui magistratū: *Cic. Verr.* 2, 57, 140. 5. abrógo, 1: a law for s.s. *Lentulus* from his office, lex de abrogando Lentulū imperio, id. *Q. Fr.* 2, 3.

**suspense**: 1. dūbilitā, ónis, f.: *Cic.* Caes.: *Tac.* 2. sollicita expectatio: *Cic. Tus.* 5, 18, 52. 3. obscūra spē: id. *Agr.* 2, 25, 66. Phr.: to keep a man in s., suspensus aliquem tenere, id. *Att.* 10, 1: to be in s., pendere, id. *Agr.* 2, 25, 66: animi pendere, *Pl. Merc.* 1, 2, 18: we passed a night of s. and doubt, suspensus dubiamque noctem spe ac metu excigimus, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20: the mind is in s., in dubio est animus, *Ter. And.* 1, 5, 31: animus pendet, id. *Ad.* 2, 2, 18: non let me waver in s., ne fluitem spe pendulus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 10.

**suspension**: Phr.: a s. of hostilities, indutias, árum, f.: a day for a s. of hostilities had been asked for by the enemy, dies indutias erat ab hostibus petitus, *Caes.* B. G. 4, 12: during a s. of hostilities, per indutias, *Liv.* 30, 37 v. STOPPAGE, INTERRUPTION.

**suspension-bridge**; perh. \*pons suspensus: \*pons catenis ferreis suspensus.

**suspicion**: suspicō, ónis, f.: passim: in all three senses of the English word

**I.** *Mistrust*: Phr.: *to fall under s.*, in suspicionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; *to excite the s.s. of the soldiers*, suspicione militum irritare, Tac. H. 1, 4; *to free a man from s.*, aliquem suspicione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26; *to excite s. in any one*, injicere s. alieni, Nep. Eum. 4; *their s. being roused by the neighing of horses*, ex fremitu equorum illata s., Caes. B.C. 3, 38; *to free oneself from s.*, levere atque a se removere, Cie. Verr. 3, 59, 136; ab se a propulsare, lib. 60, 140; *when matters of the greatest certainty fall under such s.s. as these*, quoniam ad has suspiciones certissimae res accelerant, Caes. B.G. 1, 19; *the s. attaches to one*, ad aliquem pertinet s., Cie. Rose. Am. 23, 64; *to be laid under the s. of unchastity*, in suspicione stupri ponit, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 27; *to clear up s.s.*, diluere suspiciones, Cie. Inv. 1, 16, 22. **II.** *A slight notion*: Phr.: *amongst those (nations) there is no s. of the existence of gods*, apud eam (gentes) nulla suspicio deorum est, Cic. N.D. 1, 23, 62; **V.** *IDEA, NOTION*. **III.** *A slight appearance*: Phr.: *a s. of a chink, suspicione rimae, Mart. 11, 45* (rare in this sense).

**suspicious**: **I.** *Apt to suspect*: 1. suspicīōs: did conscience make you timid and s.? aut to conscientiae timidum et s. faciebat? Cic. Verr. 5, 29, 74; *to be s. of a man*, s. esse in aliquem, id. Q.Fr. 1, 1, 4. **2.** suspicax, cæcīs (rare): Liv. 10, 14; Tac. A. 1, 13. **3.** perh. \*ad suspicandum pronus: \*suspicio plenus. **II.** *Causing suspicion*: 1. suspicīōs: things that were s. before they made clear, quae ante erant s., haec aperta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54; *to be a s. person*, s. esse, Cato in Gell. 9, 11; *a most s. business*, negotium suspicioissimum, Cle. Fl. 3, 7. **2.** suspicax, cæcīs: *a s. silence*, s. silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11; Sen. Ira 2, 29.

**suspiciously**: **I.** *Like one who suspects*: Phr.: *to look s. at any one*, \*aliquem cum suspicione intueri: to speak s., \*more suspicaciter dicere. **II.** *In a way to excite suspicion*: suspicīōs, -ius: Cic. Rose. Am. 20, 55.

**suspiciousness**: \*mores suspicīōs. **V.** *SUSPICIOUS*.

**suspire**; spiro: respiro: v. BREATHE, RESPIRE.

**sustain**: **I.** *To bear, uphold*: 1. sustineo, tñni, tentum, 2: *the air*, *the flight of birds*, aëris s. volutus altum, Cic. N.D. 2, 39, 101. **2.** sustento, 1: *Alcanor s.s. his falling brother*, Al. fratrem ruentem s., Virg. Aen. 10, 139.

**3.** sublēvo, 1: *beers their wearied king on their shoulders*, apes fessum regem humeris s., Plin. 11, 17, 17, 9, 54; **v.** SUPPORT, PROT. **IV.** Phr.: *temples s.d. by vast columns*, templa vasti innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49. **II.** *To support, maintain*: 1. sustineo, 2: *we are nourished and s.d. by corn, alimur et s. re frumentaria*, Cie. Verr. 3, 5, 11.

**2.** sustento, 1: Liv. 2, 34; Cic. Tac. 3, toléro, 1: *with the notion of doing so barely*: *to just s. life by agriculture*, t.vitam exercendo agros, Tac. A. 11, 7. **4.** alio, alii, alitum, 3: **v.** MAINTAIN, NOURISH. **III.** *To bear, bear up against*: 1. sustineo, 2: *s. to s. labours, labores s.*, Cie. Rep. 1, 3. **2.** tero, tñli, latum, 3: *Join; ferre et sustinere*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. **3.** sustento, 1: *to s. the extremity of famine*, extremam famem s., Caes. B.G. 7, 17; *the defence was with difficulty s.d.*, agre sustentatum est, ib. 2, 6. **Phr.** *we have s.d. a severe defeat*, pugna magna victi sumus, Liv. 22, 7: *to s. a loss*, facere damnum, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 77. *fere drama*, Ov. Her. 15, 64: *jacturam facere*, Cie. Fin. 2, 24, 79. *jacturam pati*, Col. præf. 1, 1: **v. SUFFER**. **IV.** *To sustain a character or part*: *to s. the principal character (in a play)*, primas partes agere, Ter. Ph. prol. 27; *discere partes (of an actor)*, id. Heaut. prol. 10. **Fig.**: *to s. the part of friend*, amicum agere, Tac. H. 1, 30. *to s. the part of an emperor*, principem gerere, Plin. Pan. 44.

**sustenance**: victus, ūs, m.: Cie.: Hor. v. NOURISHMENT, SUPPORT. **sutler**: lixa, ac, m.: Sall. J. 44: Liv. **ture**: sūtūra, med. t. t., f.: *s. of the skull*, calvariae s., Cels. 8, 1: *in gen. sense*: Liv. 18, 29.

**swab (subs.)**: péniculus v. SPONGE, BRUSH.

**swab (v.)**: purgo, déterge, si, sum, 2: v. CLEANSE, SCRUB.

**swaddle**: *to sive, a baby, infantem incubabili ligare*, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 55 (others read in cubanibus): \*fasciis obvolvere aliquem.

**swaddling-clothes**: 1. incubabili, ūba, ūrum, n.: Plant. Truc. 5, 13. **2.** fasciae, arum, f.: Ib. Flg.: *from his sw. (i. childhood)*: ab incubabili, Liv. 4, 36.

**swagger**: v. STRUT, BRAG.

**swaggerer**: v. BOASTER, BRAGGART.

**swain**: **I.** *A rustic*: colōnus: ruricola: rusticus: v. RUSTIC. **II.** *A lover*: amator: v. LOVER.

**swallow (subs.)**: **I.** *A bird*: hirundo, ūnis, f.: Virg. Hor. Phr.: *a s.s. nest*, nidiis birundinibus, Pl. Rud. 1, 6. **2.** *the coming of the s.s. adventus birundineus*, Sld. Ep. 2, 14. **III.** *The throat*: gūla: gurgulio, ūnis, m.: v. THROAT, GULLET.

**swallow (v.)**: **I.** *Lit.*: glatio, ivi or it, itum, 4: Juv. 4, 29.

**2.** baurio, haus, haustum, 4: *to s. whole*, cibos integros hi, Col. 8, 17, 11.

**3.** sorbo, ul, 2: *s. a raw egg*, crudum ovum s., Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 42.

**4.** dēvōro, 1: ib: *what is s.d. id quod devoratur*, Cic. N.D. 2, 54, 135.

**5.** absorbo, ui, 2 (*to s. greedily*): *to s. the cakes*, a. placetas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. **6.** vōro, i: *some animals down, others masticate their food*, (animalium) alias vorant alia mandunt, Cic. N.D. 2, 47, 122. **II.** *Fig.*: *to s. up, devour*: 1. absorbo, 2: *the Ocean seems scarcely able to have s.d. up so much wealth*, Oceanus vix videtur tot res abs. potuisse, Cie. Plif. 2, 27, 67.

**7.** dēvōro, 1: *let Charybdis s. me up*, my Charybdis d., Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 74: *the voice is s.d. up and lost*, vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270.

**3.** sorbo, ui, 2: Virg. Aen. 3, 421. **4.** laurio, 4: *you have s.d. up all your patrimony by your extravagance*, haustis patrias luxuriosus opes, Mart. 9, 8, 43; **v.** ENGLUPH! EXHAUST.

**III.** *To put up with*: sorbo: exsorbo: devōro: cf. Cie. Q. Fr. 3, 9: id. Brut. 67, 236: v. BEAR, ENDURE.

**swallow-wort**: asclepias, ūdis, f.: Plin. 5, 18, § 35.

**swamp (subs.)**: 1. pñlus, ūdis, f.: *to drain a s.*, p. siccare, Cie. Ph. 5, 3, 7.

**2.** iligro, ūnis, f.: Virg. G. 2, 184.

**swamp (v.)**: **I.** *To cause to sink*:

**1.** mergo, si, sum, 3: *to s. a part of the fleet*, partem classis m., Bell. 2, 42.

**2.** déprimō, essi, essum, 3: *to s. a ship*, neven d., Cae. B.C. 2, 7.

**3.** demero, si, 3: Virg. Aen. 9, 119.

**4.** opprimo, essi, essum, 3: *to s. a fleet*, classem o., Cie. Manil. 12, 33: v. SINK.

**II.** *To outnumber*: Phr.: *to s. the tribes by the votes of his own partisans*, \*tribus suffragiis suorum opprimere, superare: v. OUT-NUMBER.

**swampy**: **I.** pñlñdōsus: Ov. 2, uliginosus: Varr.: Plin.

**II.** *sligynosus*: Varr.: Plin.

**swan**: cygnus, m.: Cie. Tusc. 1, 30, 73. **2.** olor, ūris, m.: Ov. II. 2, olor, ūris, m.: Ov. II.

**3.** *glistening white s.*, purpurel. Ov. Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10. **Phr.**: *s.s. down*, plumæ cygneæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1: *s.s. song (last dying speech)*, vox cygnea, Cie. Or. 3, 2, 6: *s.coloured*, coloris olorini, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163 (others read orobini).

**sward**: 1. caespis, ūsis, m.: Virg.

**Ov.**: Hor. (vivis c., Tac. H. 4, 53, an altar made of the green s.): a green s., gramineus, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9. **2.** grämen, ūls, n.: *flowery s.*, florem g., Mart. 9, 91, t. Phr.: *a seat on the green s.*, gramineum sedile, Virg. Aen. 8, 176.

**swarm (subs.)**: 1. exāmen, ūnis, m.: s. of bees: Virg. G. 2, 452: Cie. Juv.

**2.** pullites, ūl, f.: Col. 9, 11. **3.**

**s. of people**: vis: turba: v. CROWD, THRON.

**swarm (v.)**: **A.** Intrans.: **I.** *of bees*: 1. exāmino, 1: *the hives s.*, ex. alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. **2.** ūtus edificere: Virg. G. 4, 163. **II.** *To come together in crowds*: *glomerati: stirpe aliquem (to s. round any one)*: concurre: v. TO THROWN. **B.** Trans.: *to climb*: *in a wall, murum scandere, condescere*: v. CLIMB.

**swarthy**: 1. fuscus: s. comrades whom India embraves, comites f. quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55. **2.** colōratus: the s. Indians, s. Indi, Virg. G. 4, 293.

**3.** subniger, gra, grum: s. colour of the skin, s. color cutis, Cels. 5, 28, 4.

**4.** adūstus (*from the s. u.*): the Moor with s. body, adūstus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267: Liv. 27, 47: v. DARK.

**swath**: striga: Col. 2, 18, 2.

**swathe (subs.)**: fascia: Cie.: Ov.: ligamentum: ligameu: v. BANDAGE.

**swathe (v.)**: ligare: colligare fasciæ colligare: v. TO BANDAGE.

**sway (subs.)**: **I.** Rule: ditlo, ūnis, f.: impérium: v. RULE, DOMINION. **II.** Motion to and fro: v. vacillatio, ūnis, f.: v. ROCKING.

**sway (v.)**: **I.** To rule; régo, rex, rectum, 3: dirigo, rexi, rectum, 3: v. RULE, GOVERN. **II.** To move to and fro: v. SWING.

**swear**: **A.** Intrans.: **I.** To take an oath: **1.** juro, 1: if he swore with his hand on the altar, no one would believe, si aram tenens juraret, nemo credere, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; to s. that one will do something, j. se aliiquid facturum esse, Cae. B. C. 3, 13: to s. by the stars, j. sidera, Virg. Aen. 12, 197: to s. by any one, per aliquem, j. Cic. Acad. 4, 20, 65: to s. having a sickness, j. morbum, id. Att. 1, 1: to s. an oath, j. iurandum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2. **2.** jähror, dep., 1 (rare): have you not sworn to me? non tu juratus mibi es? Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 16. **3.** dare j. iurandum: Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36. **4.** j. iurandum accipere, Cae. B. C. 3, 28. **5.** adūjro, 1: he swore solemnly to me that she was his own daughter, eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mibi, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 27. **6.** j. iurando affirmare: Liv. 29, 23. **Phr.**: *to s. allegiance to a man*, jurare in nomen alijcūs, Suet. Cland. to: *to compel the soldiers to s. allegiance to the Senate*, adigere milites sacramenta in nomen Senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: to s. by a man (believe in him, lit. swear after his formula), jurare in verba aliquis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: to s. that one is not guilty of anything, jurare aliiquid, e.g. calumniam, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: to s. to observe a law, jurare in legem, Cic. Sest. 16, 37; to s. falsely, jurare falsum, id. Off. 3, 29, 108: s. truly, vere falso, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: to s. to the subject of a suit, jurare in item, id. Rose. Com. 1, 4. **II.** To utter curses, profane language: diras execrationes edere, Pline: v. CURSE.

**B.** Trans.: *to s. a thing*: v. sup.

**to s. a man (put him on his oath)**, aliquid obsecratione praetile, Suet. Cland. 22: sacramentum praetile, Tac. H. 1, 36: alieni deferre j. iurandum obstringere, Cae. B. G. 1, 31: *to s. a man into an office*, \*j. iurando accepto aliquem administrationi praeficeri: *to j. iurando accepito aliquem administrare*, milites sacramento adstringere, Liv. 40, 26: *to swear in*, adigere aliquos j. iurando, Liv. 22, 38: *sworn to kill him*, j. iurando se cum inter-retrum, LIV. 32, 12.

**swearing**: **I.** A taking an oath: expr. by periph. with verb, v. sup. **TO SWEAR**. **II.** A using of profane language: expr. by periph.: v. TO SWEAR (A., II.).

**swearer**: **I.** One who takes an oath: is qui jurat: \*jurator, ūris, m.: Macr. S. 6, 19. **II.** One who uses profane language: \*is qui mala imprecatur: \*qui verba lupina vel dira edit.

**sweat (subs.)**: **I.** Lit.: sudor, ūris, m.: there is no such thing as 3.

*except from a ho<sup>-</sup>, non sudor, nisi e corpora est.* Cic. D. v. 27, 58: *to dr<sup>r</sup> p with s., sudore manare, ib. 1, 34, 74: a col s., s. frigidus.* Ov. M. 5, 632 s. gelidus, Virg. Aen. 3, 175: *the s. pours down in streams, sudor fluit nndique roris ib. 5, 200: to catch a chill after bringing in a s., ex sudore cohorescere,* Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6. humor ex corpore: Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: v. PERSPIRATION: *to be in a s., sudore madere,* Petr. 6: sudore. Phr. *a garment saturated with s., vestis sudata,* Quint. 11, 2, 23: v. TO SWEAT. II. Fig.: *toil: sudor; labor: v. TOIL, LABOUR.*

sweat (v.): A. Intrans.: I. To perspire: 1. sudō, i: *to s. without a cause, sine causa s.* Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 273: *to s. with blood, sanguine s.* Liv. 22, 1. 2. sudōrem emittere: cf. Plin. 7, 18, 18, § 78. 3. mānare sudōre: Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 171. Phr.: *some of the bravest even sweat (with fear), quibusdam etiam constantissimis sudor erumpit,* Sen. Ep. 11: *the useless moisture comes out by s., exsudat iutillis humor,* Virg. G. 1, 85. II. Meton.: to labour, toil: 1. sudō, i: *you will have a good s. if you begin with him, sudoris satis si cum illo incertas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: (such a horse as this) will s. to the goals,* (hic equus) sudabit ad metas, Virg. G. 3, 202. 2. vēhémenter labōro, \*magno cum labōre nitor: V. TO LABOUR, TO TOIL. B. Trans.: I. To exude: 1. sudō, i: *to s. honey, balsam, mella, balsama s.* Virg. Tac. 2. exsūdo, i: *(the tree) s. out a juice, (arbor) exs. sucum,* Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57. II. To sweat a person: sudōres alium facere, excutere, evocare, cire, moveare, Nep. Plin.: Cels. 1. to s. a person (work him hard): exercere, \*sudore vexare aliquem: v. TO WORK.

sweep (subs.): I. One who sweeps: qui verrit: \*qui scopis purgat aliquid a chimney-s., \*qui fulliginem camini detegit. II. A circuit: 1. circuitus, us, m.: *the s. of a hill, collis circuitus,* Caes. B. G. 7, 88. 2. flexus, us, m.: *Germany extends northward with a vast s., Germania in septentrionem ingentem flexu redit,* Tac. G. 35. 3. ambitus, us, m.: *the moon revolves with shorter s. than the sun, ambitus brevior currit luna quam sol,* Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86.

III. The sweep of a weapon (space commanded by it): tellactus, Virg. Aen. 11, 608.

sweep (v.): I. To brush, scour: 1. verro, verri, versum, 3: *to s. the pavement, pavimentum v.* Juv. 14, 60: *to s. up the ashes, favillas v.* Ov. F. 2, 523. 2. deterso, si, sum, 2: *to s. out the drains, cloacas d.* Liv. 39, 44. 3. convergo, verri, versum, 3 (*s. up*): Plaut. St. 2, 3, 64. 4. évero, 3 (*to s. out*): *s. out dung from Vestas's temple, e. stercus ex aede Vestae.* Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60. II. To pass over quickly: 1. verro, 3: *it (the N. wind) flies s.ing over fields and seas in its corner, illa volat simu arva fuga simu aquora verrens,* Virg. G. 3, 201. 2. perlustro, 1 (*with the eyes*): *s.ing the whole scene with his eyes, oculis omnia p.* Liv. 23, 9. v. SURVEY. 3. percurro, rri, 3: *s. with the eye, oculo p.* Hor. S. 2, 5, 54. with the mind, animo p. Cic. de Or. 1, 10. III. To hurry along: 1. verro, 3: *the winds s. along the clouds, verrunt nubila venti.* Luct. 1, 280. 2. rápio, rápi, ráput, rapi: *(the serpent) s.s. its immense coils alng the ground, rapit immenses orbes per humum,* Virg. G. 2, 153. IV. Meton.: Phr.: *you s. off whatever is put on the table, quidquid ponitur verris,* Mart. 2, 37, 1: *swif<sup>t</sup> death has s. off the illustrious A., abstulit clarum cita mors Achilleum,* Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29: *the plague s.s. off whole herds at a blow,* morbi corripunt tota aestiva (pecudum) repente, Virg. G. 3, 472.

sweet: I. Lit.: 1. dulcis, e (prop. 4. to the taste): *(an animal) tastes things s. and bitter, (animal) sent it dulcis et amara,* Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 32:

s. honey, dulcis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 24. 2. suavis, e (prop. s. to the smell): *a s. and pleasant smell, odor s. et jucundus,* Cic. Ver. 3, 9, 23: *s. to the taste, s. opp. to amarum,* Lucr. 4, 665 s. to the ear, s. vox, Geil. 19, 9: *s.-smelling, suave olens,* Cat. 61, 7. II. Fig.: 1. dulcis: *the name of peace is s., nomen pacis d.* est, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 113: *s. loves, d. amores,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15. 2. suavis: *s. from the land to view another's toil, snave e terra alterius spectare laborem,* Lucr. 2, 1: *s. friendship, s. amicitia,* id. 1, 142. 3. mellitus: *my s. sparrow, mi. passer,* Cat. 3, 6: *s. eyes, m. oculi,* id. 47, 1: *my s. mi. mellite!* M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ap. Cas. 45. 4. blandus, jucundus, gratus: v. PLEASANT, CHARMING. III. Fresh, not corrupted: integer, gra, grum: v. SOUND, FRESH.

sweet-bread: \*glāndula vitiliniae: \*glāndium vitilinūm.

sweeten: I. Lit.: *dulcem facere, reddere.* II. Fig.: *to make pleasant, p. riph. with atij.*: v. SWEET. See also TO ALLEViate.

sweetheart: 1. amōres, um, m.: *clasping his s. to his bosom, suis amores tenens in gremio,* Cat. 45. 1. 2. deliciae, arum: (cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 152, mea voluptas, mea deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas). 3. animus: Plaut.

sweetly: 1. dulce: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23. 2. dulciter, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18. 3. suavé (poet.): *s. blushing hyacinth, s. rubens hyacinthus,* Virg. E. 3, 61. 4. suávit̄: *I see how s. pleasure tickles our senses, video quam s. voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur,* Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: v. PLEASANTLY, DELIGHTFULLY.

sweetness: I. Lit.: 1. dulcedo, inis, f.: *a bitter root with a certain radix, dulcina amara cum quadam d.* Plin. 26, 6, 30, § 66. 2. suavitas, tatis, f.: *the s. of scents, s. odorum,* Cic. de Sen. 17, 59. 3. dulcitudine, inis, f.: *the pilate, which is affected by s. more than the rest of the senses, gustatus qui dulcedine praeter caeteros sensus commoveuntur,* Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 9. II. Meton.: dulcedo, suavitatis, suavitudo (rare: Pl. Stich. 5, 14, 9): mel (poetica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 44): v. PLEASANTNESS, CHARME. S. of disposition, facilis et lenitudo animal, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: facilis et humanitas, id. Fam. 13, 24: v. KINDNESS, GOOD TEMPER.

swell (subs.): s. of the sea, aestus, us, m.: fluctus, nūs, m.: unda: v. WAVE, ELLOW.

swell (v.): A. Trans.: I. To make to bulge out, enlarge: 1. tumescō, feci, factum, 3: Ov. M. 15, 303. 2. inflō, i: *s. to s. out the cheeks, inflare arcus,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: swollen rivers, inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33: *the sail is swollen by the S. wind, inflatur carbasus Austro,* Virg. Aen. 3, 357.

3. distendo, di, tum, 3: *s. s. out the bugs by the cystis, ubera cystis d.* id. E. 9, 31: *s. with fatness, (equum) pingui d.* id. G. 3, 124. 4. augeo, auxi, auctum, 2: *s. to the treasury, a. aerarium,* Tac. A. 3, 25. Phr.: swollen with food, tumidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 70. a swollen sea, tumidum mare, Virg. Aen. 8, 671. II. Meton.: 1. tumescō, 3: *swollen with joy, laetitia tumefactus,* Ov. M. 15, 303. 2. inflō, i: *s. to their minds to an intolerable pitch of pride, animos i. ad intolerabilem superbian,* Liv. 45, 31: v. PUFF UP, INFLATE. B. Intrans.: I. Lit.: 1. tumeo, 2. my eyes s. with weeping, lumina fluetu t. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: *the wounds from the wind, unda t. a. vento,* Ov. F. 2, 776. 2. tumesco, muī, 3: *the sea s.s. mare t.* Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: *the wounds from the wind, unda t. a. vento,* Ov. F. 2, 776. 3. turgo, tursi, 2: *his face s.s. from the blow, ora t. ab iuctu,* Ov. F. 3, 757: *the buds s. gemmae t.* Virg. E. 9, 48. 4. turgesco, 3: *the seed s.s. in the ground, t. semen in agris,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11. 5. augesco, 3: *when the river began to s., augescere humine,* Tac. H. 2, 34. 6. cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3: *the number of*

*my friends has swollen, mihi crevere amici,* Cic. Sest. 32, 69. II. Meton.: to s. with pride, anger, etc.: 1. tumo, 3: *many of the tribes sing with wrath, multis gentibus ira tumentibus,* Liv. 31, 8: *his fierce breast swells with fury, rabie ferit corda t.* Virg. Aen. 6, 49: *you s. with pride at your long pedigree, alto stemmate t.* Juv. 8, 40. 2. tumesco, 3: Ov. H. 8, 57. 3. turgeo, 2: *(my wife) swells with anger at me, (uxor) turget mihi,* Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17. 4. turgesco, 3: *a philosopher's mind never s.s. is never inflated, sapientis animus nunquam t.* nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19. Phr.: *their hearts that had been s.ing with anger then grow calm, tumida ex ira tum corda resident,* Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

swelling (subs.): 1. tūmor, óris, m.: s. of the eyes, oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: *the s. of a spot of ground, tumor loci,* Ov. M. 15, 305: *it is certain that he had a s., eum tumore praeditum constat,* Act. Her. 2, 27, 44: *inflamed s.s., ardentes tumores,* Plin. 20, 21, 96, § 257. 2. pánus (s. of the feet): Plin. 24, 7, 23, § 39. 3. strūma (a scrofulous s.): ib. 4. tūmentia, ium, n. pl.: *to apply poultice rue to bruises and s.s., rutam tritam imponere contusi tumentibusque,* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30. 5. scirrhōma, áris, n. (a hard s.): Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82 (others read stracoma, fatty s.): also, scirre, i. m.: id. 7, 15, 13, § 63. Phr.: *to reduce a s., sedare tumorem,* id. 24, 16, 61, § 169: *an inflamed s., rubicundus tumor,* id. 20, 25, 59, § 126: *what is this s. on your neck? quid hoc in collo tibi tumet?* Pl. Perse, 2, 5, 11. v. TUMOUR.

swerve: I. declino, i: *to s. from a straight course, recta regia via d.* Lncr. 2, 249. 2. dévorto, ssu, 3: *dé-cedo, ssu, 3: v. DECLINE, DEPART.*

swift (subs.): a bird: ápus, ódis, m.: Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114. (Cypselus apinus, Linn.).

swift (adj.): céler, citus, vēloꝝ, pernix, rápidus: v. QUICK, FAST, RAPID. Phr.: s. is swimming, celer mandi, Sil. 9, 587: s. at catching the boar, celer exciper aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: s. footed, céleripes (rare), Cic. Att. 9, 7: a sailing ship, célos, celeris, f.: Liv. 21, 17: céles, étis, m.: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

swifly: céleriter, vēloꝝ, festinante, vēloꝝ (ile velox desilit in latices, he s. leaps, Ov. M. 412): v. QUICKLY, RAPIDLY.

swiftness: 1. vēlocitas, tatis, f.: Cic. : Caes. Quint. 2. céleritas, tatis, f.: Cic. : Caes. s. in speaking, céleritas dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48. 3. pernicias, tatis, f.: s. of foot, p. pedum, Liv. 9, 10. Join: pernicias et velocitas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. 4. rápiditas, tatis, f.: s. of a stream, r. fluminis, Caes. B. C. 62: v. QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY.

swill (subs.): I. A greedy drinking: pótus us, m.: nimis pótus s. v. TIPPLING. II. Sicne's wash: colluvies, ei (colluvio, ónis), f.: Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

swill (v.): to drink greedily: 1. pótio, i: *they were s.ing the whole day, totum diem potabatur,* Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67. 2. ingurgitate se: cf. Gel. 15, 2 v. TO TIPPLE, DRINK.

swim (subs.): v. SWIMMING.

swim (v.): I. Lit.: 1. náto, i: *very fond of s.ing, studiosissimum nátagi,* Cic. Fam. 10, 10: *the fish s. in the sea, n. aquore pisces,* Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28. Virg. Prop.: Caes. etc. 2. no, i: Pl. Cat. : Ov. Tib.: a wicker float is put upon boys who are learning to s., pueris qui nare discunt scripea induit ratis, Pl. Aut. 4, 1, 9: *you will s. with out your cork floats, nabis sine cortice,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 120. 3. fluito, i (not to sink): *in the lake everything s.s. nothing sinks, in lacu omnia fl., nihil mergitur,* Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 22. II. Fig.: to be covered with liquid: 1. náto, i: *the paved floors were s.ing with wine,* natabant pavimenti vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105. 2. mādeo, 2: *the earth s.s.*

**blood**, sanguine terra mar., Virg. Aen. 12. 690. **3.** rēdūndo, i.: *Africa is sing with the blood of the enemy, sanguine hostium r. Africa, Cīc. Manil. 11. 30 v.* **OVERFLOW**, brench. Phr.: *with singing eyes, oculis natantibus, Ov. M. 5. 72.*

**swim across**: *1. trano, i. to s. across a river, flumen t., Caes. B. C. 1. 48. 2. nando trājō, Suet. Caes. 57.*

**— down**: dēnātio, i.: *to s. down the Tuscan river, d. Thusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3. 7. 28.*

**— on**: innātio, i.: *the older s.s upon the wave (alnus) i. undam, Virg. G. 2. 451; men s. on the stream, fluminis homines l., Plin. 8. 25, 38. q. 93.*

**— to or near**: *1. anno, i. to s. near the ships, naves a., Caes. B. C. 2. 44: the cavalry s.ing near their horses, equites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14. 29.*

**2. annātio, i.** Plin. 8. 25, 38. q. 93: *to s. to a man's hand, ad manum hominis a., id. 9. 25, 46. q. 86.*

**swimmer**: nātātor, óris, m.: *the s. struggles to make way against the stream, pugnat in adversa ire aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122. Phr.: an active s. pipe, ad nundum, id H. 18. 210: to be a swift s., "citum natare, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 7. 28.*

**swimming** (subs.): *1. nātātio, ónis, f.* Cic. de Sen. 16. 58: *also, a place for s., Cels. 3, 27. 1. 2. nātātus, tūs, m. (late): Stat. S. 1. 5. 25. Phr.: the habit of s., nāndū usus, Tac. Agr. 18: to save oneself by s., nāndū in tutum pervenire, Nep. Chab. 4.*

**swimmingly**: plācidē, fāclē, prospēre: v. SUCCESSFULLY, SMOOTHLY.

**swindle** (subs.): v. SWINDLING.

**swindler** (a.): fraudeare, dare verba aliqui, circumvenire. v. TO CHEAT, DEFRAUD. Phr.: *to s. a man out of money, aliquem argento emungere, Ter. Ph. 4. 4. 1.*

**swindler**: praeстиgiātor, alienus fraudator, quadruplātor (prop. an informer), fraudulentus, mendax: v. CHEAT, ROGUE.

**swindling** (adj.): fraudulēntus: v. CHEATING, DISHONEST.

**swindling** (subs.): fraus, fraudatio (rare), Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: circumscription, dōlūs: v. FRAUD, CHEATING.

**swine**: *1. a pig: 1. sus, m. f. Cic. Lucr. Liv. 10. 1. Tac.*

**2. porcus, m. (a tame s.):** Cic. etc.: *a female s., porcus femina, Cato R. R. 134. 3. porcūlus (a young s.): Pl. Men. 2, 2, 36. **II.** A herd of s.: pecus suillium. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: gressu illius. Liv. 22, 10. Phr.: s.s. flesh, porcina (sc. caro), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 69: also, suilla caro. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: a dealer in s., negotiator suarius. Plin. 21, 3, 7, 10: a market for s., forum suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. **III.** Meton.: a greedy person: porcus: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.*

**— herd**: *1. sūbulcus: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14. 2. suarius: Plin. 8. 51, 77. q. 208.*

**swing** (subs.): *1. Act of s.ing: oscillatiō, ónis, f. **II.** An apparatus for s.ing: oscillum: Fest.*

**swing** (v.): *A. Trans.: \*huc illuc agitare, vibrare, jactare. B. Intrans.: **I.** To move backwards and forwards: *1. fluito, i. the sails s.ing from the top of the mast, fluitantia vela malo, Ov. M. 11. 470. 2. pendo, pēpendi, 2: hūc arms s. listlessly, fluidi p. lacerti, ib. 15. 231. 3. huc illuc agitari, móveri, jactari. **II.** To use a s.: oscillo, i.: Fest.: oscillatione ludere, Petr. 140.**

**swinish**: v. GROSS, BRUTISH: a s. fellow, porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.

**swipe**: a machine for raising heavy bodies: tollēno, ónis, m.: Liv. 24, 34. **switch**: *1. virga: Juv. 3. 316. 2. virgula: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: v. ROD, TWIG.*

**swivel**: perh. \*verticula: a machine that works on a s., \*machina versatilis.

**swollen**: tūmulus, turgidus: v. TO SWELL.

**swoon** (subs.): *1. dēfēctio, ónis, f.:*

Plin. 21, proem. § 4. **2.** \*syncopē, es, or syncopa, ae, f. (very late, and not to be used in writing Lat.). Phr.: *to fall down in a s., collabi, Suet. Ner. 42.*

**swoon** (v.): *1. intermōrīo, mortuus, f: after s.ing in the very meeting he died not long afterwards, in ipsa contione i. band multo post expiravit, Liv. 37, 53: s.ing from loss of blood, sanguinis profusio intermōrientes, Cels. 5, 26, 25. 2. linqui animo: Sen. de Ir. 1, 12, 1: v. TO FAINT. Phr.: his bowels being so relaxed that he s.d. alvo usque ad defunctionem soluta, Suet. Ves. 24: *Sextus s.s. relinquit animus Sextum, Caes. B. G. 6, 38.**

**swoop** (subs.): impētus, incursum: v. ATTACK.

**swoop** (v.): *s. off: rāpīo, aufēro, ēverō: v. CARRY OFF.*

**— upon**: pēto, incurro, insīlio: v. POUNCE UPON.

**sword** (v.): *1. Lit.: 1. glādiūs: to draw a s., g. stringere, Caes. B. C. 3. 93: g. educere, id. B. G. 5, 44: g. dīstrīgere, ib. 1, 25: g. nudare, Ov. F. 2, 66: to shear one's s., g. recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 4: g. condere, Quint. 8, praef. § 15. 2. glādiōlūs (dimin. of foregoing): Gell. 10, 25.*

**3. ensis, m.:** Liv. 7, 10. **4.** ferrum: *to attack a man with a s., in aliquem ferrū invadere, Cic. Caecin. 9, 25: to receive a stroke of a s., ferrum recipere, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. 5. mu-  
cro, ónis, m. (prop. point of the s.): the ss. of the soldiers, m. militum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: a death-dealing s., m. mortalis, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: to decide a battle at the s.s. point, rem ad mucrones adducere, Tac. Agr. 36. 6. spātha (a broad s. without point): Tac. A. 12. 35. **5.** a crossing s.s. complexus armorum, id. Agr. 36. **6.** Meton.: nār, destruction: Phr.: *to have the power of the s., jus glādiū habere, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6: when the s. is unknown, ensibus ignotis, Sil. 7, 167: they threaten this city with fire and s., huic urbī ferro ignīe min-  
tantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37: to waste with fire and s., ferro atque igne vastare, Liv. 31, 7: to decide by the s., ferro cenerē, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: to attack with the s., (regna) lassere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 186: **V. STEL. PROV.** **6.** stellā: *to kill a man with his own s., subi-  
gladio aliquem jugulare, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35.***

**— fish**: *1. glādiūs: Plin. 9, 21, 51. 2. xiphias, ae, m. id. 32, 2, 6, q. 15: Ov. Hal. 97 (\*Xiphias gladius, Linn.)*

**sworn**: *1. Put upon oath: jūrātus, iurējūrō obstricatus: v. TO SWEAR.*

**II. Affirmed on oath: jurejurando confirmatus: v. TO SWEAR.**

**sycamore**: *1. sycāmōrus, f.: Cels. 5, 18, 7. 2. sycāmīnus, f.: and sycāmīnō, ónis, f.: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10 (\*ficus sycamorus, Linn.)*

**sycophancy**: sycophantia, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70: assentātio, ónis, f.: adūlatiō, ónis, f.: v. ADULATION, FLATTERY.

**sycophant**: *1. sycophanta, ae, m.: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 8. 2. assentātō, óris, m.: Cic. Am. 26, 98. 3. adūlātō, óris, m.: Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29: v. FLATTER, PARASITE.*

**syllabic**: *\*quod pertinet ad syllabis: **I.** labas: \*quod in syllabis dicitur.*

**syllable**: syllāba: *a verse too short or too long by a s., versus s. una brevior aut longior, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26. a short s. put after a long s., s. longa brevi sub-  
jecta, Hor. A. P. 251. Phr.: to dictate s. by s., syllabatim dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25: a word of one s., vox monosyllaba, Mart. Cap. : word of two s.s., verbum disyllabum, Quint. 1, 5, 31: word of three s.s., verbum tri-syllabum, Varr. 1, 1, 9, 52, 151: to make a s. long, producere syllabam, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 12: to shorten a s., corripere s., Quint. 1, 5, 18.*

**sylligism**: *1. syllōgīsmus, or-  
os: Sen. Ep. 108. 2. rātōcīnatiō, ónis, f.: if one thing is deduced from another the name given to this is a s., si*

*ex aliо colligitur aliud nōmen est ratio-  
nātōis, Quint. 2, 4, 16. Phr.: to draw a conclusion by a s., colligere, Pers. 5, 85: a conclusion of a s., collectio, Sen. Ep. 48: an imperfect s., enthymēma, Quint. 5, 10.*

**sylogistic**: *1. 1. sylogisticus  
sylogistical: Quint. 2. rātōcīnatiōs (according to Quint. 5, 10, 6, used by Cic. for sylogistics).*

**syph**: *a kind of grub: v. GRUB.*

**symbol**: signum: v. SIGN, TOKEN.

**symbolical**: to be s. of anything, \*signum, imago esse aliquis: v. FIGU-  
RAIVE.

**symbolically**: symbōlīcē: Gell. 4,

**II: V. FIGURATIVELY.**

**symbolize**: v. REPRESENT, FIGURE.

**symmetrical**: *1. congruens,  
ntis. 2. aquālīs, e. Join: congruens et aquālīs, Suet. Tib. 68. 3.*

*\*symmetros, on: Vitr. 1, 2 v. NĀ-  
MOSITOUS.*

**symmetrically**: congruentē, convi-  
nienter, consonanter: v. HARMONIOUSLY.

**symmetry**: *1. congruentia (rare):*

*Suet. Plin. 2. aquālitas. Join:  
congruentia et aquālitas (corporis), Suet. Oth. 2. 3. symmetria: Vitr. 1, 2: Plin. 34, 8, 19, q. 58: there is no Latin word to express s., non habet Latinum nōmen s., ib. q. 65. 4. convēnientia: s. of parts, c. partium, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14.*

**sympathetic**: *1. I. of like feel-  
sympathetical; ings: concors*

*consonans, congruens, convi-  
nienter, consonanter: v. HARMONIOUS.*

**sympathetically**: *I. convi-  
nenter, consonanter: v. HARMONIOUSLY.*

**II. misericorditer: v. PITIFULLY.**

**sympathize**: *I. To have a com-  
mon feeling with: 1. consentio,  
sensi, sensum, 4 all men s. with each  
other in thinking that we should take up  
arms against that plague, omnes mor-  
tales una mente c. arma contra illam  
pestem capienda, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7. 2.*

*convīnī, vēni, ventum (rare in this  
sense), 4: if we ever s. with each other  
on that point, si de ea re unquam  
inter nos convenimus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 130.*

*3. congruo, ui, 3: a woman s.s. more  
with a woman, mulier mulieri magis c.,  
Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 14. **II.** To show s. or  
fellow feeling with another: misérē-  
cīdūs: aque dolere cum aliquo, cf.  
Cic. Fam. 4, 6: I s.d. with you in that  
calamity, communem eam calamitatem  
existimavi, id. Fam. 4, 5.*

**sympathy**: *I. A natural agree-  
ment: 1. consensus, us, m.: which  
the Greeks call s., c. quam ὑπάρχειαν  
Graci vocant, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 28. 2.*

*concordia: the similarity of their char-  
acteres produced such friendship and s.,  
tantum habebat morum similitudo con-  
junctionem et c., Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 27:  
concordia, which the Greeks call s.,  
concordia rerum, quam sympathetic  
Graci vocant, Plin. 37, 4, 15, q. 59.*

*Phr.: when (the mind's) judgments  
and opinions are in s., cum (min)judicia  
opiniones concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: they are in through s.  
with each other, illi inter se congruat  
concorditer, Pl. Cūrc. 2, 2, 14. **II.***

*Fellow feeling with another: Phr.: to  
show s., animi dolorem adhibere, Cic.  
Fam. 4, 6: s. in sorrow, societas aegri-  
tudinis, ib.: to express my s. with you,  
meum dolorem tibi declarare, ib. 5: a  
letter of s., literae consolatoria, Cic.  
Att. 13, 20: codicilli consolatori, Suet.  
Oth. 10.*

**synonymous**: consōnans, consōnus,  
consonans v. HARMONIOUS.

**symphony**: *1. A combination of  
musical sounds: 1. symphōnia:*

*Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105. 2. concetus,  
ús, m.: that sound which by blending*

*high with low notes produces various s.,  
ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus tem-  
perans varios concetus efficit, Cic. Rep.*

*6, 18. **III.** A particular kind of mu-  
sical composition: symphōnia, Liv. 39,*

*10.*

**symptom:** I. Med. t. t.: 1. signum *there are the fatal s.s.* hanc ante exitum dant signa, Virg. G. 3, 503.

2. indicium: the s.s. of disease, indicia morbi, Cels. 3: s.s. of poison, indica veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 10. 3. nota: in severe diseases the s.s. of recovery and death are deceptive, in acutis morbis n. salutis et mortis fallaces sunt, Cels. 2, 6, fin.

4. significatio valentidinis: Cels. Phr.: if the alarming s.s. remain:

si terrentia manent, Cels. 3, 2. II. Gen. any mark or sign: indicium, nota, signum: v. SIGN, TOKEN.

**synagogue:** synagogā, ae, f.: Eccles.

**synchronism:** \*aequalitas temporum.

**synconate:** \*literam eximere de verbo (Gramm.).

**syncope:** I. Med. t. t.: \*syncope, es: v. SWOON, FAINT. II. Grammat. t. t.: for omission of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word: \*synopē.

**syndic:** 1. syndicus: Gai. Dig. 3, 4, 3. 2. cūrātor, oris, m. (*member of extraordinary commission*): Cic.

**syndicate:** I. Body of syndics: 1. syndic: Liv. 2. expr. by viri, with number of members prefixed, as a s. of ten, decemviri: Liv. II. Office of s.: one's membership of a s. of ten: decemviri: Dig.

**synecdoche:** grammat. t. t.: synecdochē, es: Quint. 8, 6, 13.

**synod:** ecclesiastical assembly: 1.

\*synodus, i. f.: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23. 2. conuentus, ūs, m.: v. ASSEMBLY.

**synodical:** \*synodalis: Ecl.

**synodals:** constitutions of a synod: \*synodalia, iun, n.: Ecl.

**synonym:** 1. vocābulū idem declarans: a number of s.s. plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: a collection of s.s. collecta vocabula quae idem declarant, Quint. 10, 1, 7. 2. vocabulum quod idem valet, significat: Quint.

**synonymous:** idem declarans, significans, valens: many s.s. terms, plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cie.: v. sup.: "I see" is often s. with "I know," video saepi idem valet quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 3: we are looking for a word s. with the Greek, quareamus verbum quod Graeco idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.

**synopsis:** 1. synopsis, i. f.: Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, 9 II. 2. épitōma, or épitomē, es, f.: Cic. Att. 5, 5. 3. brēviarium, Suet. Galb. 12. 4. summārium: Sen. Ep. 39: v. SUMMERY.

**syntactical:** \*quod ad constructionem verborum pertinet.

**syntactically:** v. GRAMMATICALLY.

**syntax:** 1. conséctiū verborum: Cic. Part. 6. 2. constructio verborum: id. de Or. 1, 5, 17. 3. syntaxis, is, f.: Prisc. 17, init. (uses σύνταξις).

**synthesis:** I. Grammat. t. t.: \*synthesis. II. Scientific t. t.: opp. to analysis: perh. compōsitus, ūs, m.

**synthetical:** perh. \*per compositionem, conjunctionem.

**syringe** (subs.): siphō, onis, m. siphunculus: clyster, Suet. Claud. 44: an ear s., clyster oricularius, Cels. 7, 27; v. SQUIRT.

**stringe** (v.): aspergo, conspergo: v. TO SPRINKLE.

**system:** I. A scheme which unites many things in order: 1. formula: a settled s. of philosophy, certa quadam s. disciplinae, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17. 2. descriptio, ūs, f.: a s. of government, d. repūblīcae, id. Rep. 1, 46. 3. compōsitus, ūs, f.: a s. of philosophy, c. disciplinae, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74. 4. ars, ūs, f.: a written treatise or rhetorical s., id. Inv. 6, 8: Fin. 4, 3, 5. 5. ratiō, ūs, f.: the nature of governments often rises superior to the s., rerum publicarum natura saepe r. vincit, id. Rep. 2, 33: the (philosophical) s. of Epicurus, Epuri r., id. Fin. 1, 5, 11; the Acadēmiae, Acadēmiae r., id. Acad. 4, 37. Join: artes et ratlones, id. de Or. 3, 50,

195. 6. disciplina: philosophical s., d. philosophiae, id. Acad. 4, 3, 7. 7. artificium: eloquence not spring from the s., but the s. from eloquence, non est eloquentia ex a., sed a. ex eloquentia nata, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: a s. of nomenonias, a. memoriae, Auct. Her. 4, 16. 8. institutiō artis: ib. 1, 9, 16. Plur.: to reduce to s., formulam exprimere, Cic.: \*in artem redigere, revocare: the science of war had been reduced to a regular s., disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praecipits ordinatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17. **Plan:** method: via: a s. of teaching, docendi via, Cic. Or. 32, 114.

**systematic:** 1. perpetui præsystematic: *cepit ordinatus*: Liv. v. supr.: see also, METHODICAL.

2. ad certam formulam, artem, disciplinam redactus. 3. ex certa ratione factus. Phr.: all things that are taught in a regular and s. manner, omnia qua ratione docentur et via, Cic. Or. 33, 116.

**systematically:** compōsito: via et arte dicere (to speak s.), Cic. Brut. 1, 12, 46: e compōsito: to do a thing, \*certa ratione aliquid facere.

**systematize:** Phr.: to s. philosophy: certam quandam formam disciplinae compondere, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17: artem quandam philosophiae et return ordinitem et descriptionem disciplinae facere, id. Tim. 18: to s. anything, redigere aliquid in ordinem, ib. 3: to s. the divisions of a speech, partes orationis ordinare, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: v. ARRANGE, REGULATE.

## T.

**TABARD** (an ancient garment worn over the body: now only by heralds): \*tabardum (Ducange): \*caduceatoris vestis, Kr.

**tabbey:** the nearest words are mācūlosus, v. SPOTTED: vārius (of several colours), v. DAPPLED: discolor (of different colours): the preced, are applied by poets to the lynx and tiger: sometimes bicolor (of two colours), may be used.

**tabernacle** (subs.): I. Tent: tabernacūlum: v. TENT. II. In a religious sense: tabernacūlum, Vulg. Num. vii, 1: 2 Cor. v. 4: the feast of t.s, festum tabernaculorum: scenopégia, Vulg. Joan. vii, 2.

**tabernacle** (v.): hábito: 1. v. DWELL, tablature: I. Painting on walls or ceilings: parletum pictura, Plin. 35, 37, § 116: abacus (panel-painting), Vitr. 7, 3, 10. In Sen. Ep. 90, 15, versatilia coenationum laqueraria were done painted panels so arranged in the ceilings that they were shifted during the banquet. II. In music: \*tabularia, ut vocant (Kircher, Musurg. Univ. vol. i. p. 495; Rome, 1650): \*orbis, ambitus melicus lucis.

**table:** I. A flat surface: 1. tābula: Cic.: the XII. t.s. of law, duodecim t., id: the two t.s. of stone, duae t. lapideae, Vulg. Exod. xxxi, 18. Dimin: tābella, Cic. 2. mensa: of a monumental slab, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: the flat portion of a cataput, Vitr. 10, 11, 6.

3. aes, aeris, n. (t. of bronze): TABLET. II. An article of furniture:

1. mensa: a three-footed t., m. tripes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: a money t., m., Cic. Pis. 36, 88: a toilette t., m. Delphica, id. Ver. 4, 59, 131: or simply Delphica, Mart. 12, 66, 7 (i.e. a t. made after the pattern of the Delphic tripod): the Lord's t., m. sancta (Ducange): a t. sacred to the gods, m. deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 764: butcher's t., m. lanionia, Suet. Claud. 15: a t. for food, m. escaria, Varr. L. 1, 5, 25, 34, fin. N.B.—The Roman usage was to bring in the table with the food set out upon it: hence the foll. expr.: to bring to the t., m. ponere, Ov. M. 11, 112: apponere (with dat.), Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 2: to bring in the second t. (= course), m. se-

cundam apponere, Cic. Att. 14, 21, ad fin. v. COURSE (VIII.): to lay the t., m. extreñere, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: to lay the t. carelessly, m. negligenter ponere, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 1: to put anything on the t., aliquid mensis impone, Ov. M. 1, 230: in mensis apponere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: mensis, in mensis ponere, Mart. 13, 65; Ov. Fast. 4, 367: to sit down at t. (acc. to the custom of earlier times), considerē mensis, Virg. Aen. 7, 176; assidere, Sall. J. 11: to recline at t. (acc. to the custom of later times), mensis, ad mensas accubare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 7; accubere, id. Verr. 5, 31, 81; cubare, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: ad t., apud mensam, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77; super m., Curt. 7, 4, 7: at the t. of Caesar, ad mensas Caesars, Juv. 5, 4: to send one anything from the t., mittere aliquid alicui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: to wait at t., ad m. ministrare, consistere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: adstare mensis, Mart. 8, 56, 13: to wipe the t. with a cloth, gaupasse in pergerre, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: to rise from t., a mensa surgere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 77; mensas linquere, Catul. 62, 3: to clear away the t., m. tollere, Cic. Pis. 27, 67; auferre, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 185; removere, Ov. M. 13, 676. Dimin: mensula: I wrung off the leg from a little t., mensulae pedem extorsi, Petr. S. 136, 5: Pl. 2, mōnōpōdium (a t. with one support, introduced from Asia): Liv. 39, 6, ad fin. 3. orbis, is, m. (prop. a round t.-top, to Hor. 17, 87: hence a round t.): round t.s of citron wood from Libya, Libyci o., Mart. 2, 43, 9. 4. quadra (a square t.): to live at another man's t., aliena vivere q., Juv. 5, 2, 5. trabs, trabis, f. (a t. of wood): Mart. 14, 91, 2. 6. abacus (a side-t.): v. Dict. Ant. s. v.: he set out several side-t.s with silver plate, a. complures ornavit argento, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61. Phr.: a t. of white marble, lapis albus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116.

III. The meal itself, style of living:

1. mensa: a frugal t., m. brevis, Hor. A. P. 198: a modest t., verecunda m., Pers. 5, 44: the ts (= good cheer) of Syracuse, m. Syracusiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: the hospitable t. is a sacred thing, m. hospitalis res est sacra, Sen. Ben. 4, 38. 2. victus, us (fare, viands): a plain t., mundus v., Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: a simple t., tensus v., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: the pleasures of the t., jucunditas victus, id. b. 5, 34, 100. 3. expr. very freq. by coena (dinner), convivium (banquet) épulae pl. (feast), dăpes, pl. (most poet.: no gen. pl. seems to occur): a sumptuously furnished t., opipare apparatus convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: latissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: a t. so spread with luxuries that you know not what to choose, coena dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: to keep a bountiful t., liberales epulas struere, Tac. A. 15, 55: an extravagant t., profuse epulæ, Cic. Mur. 36, 70: the pleasures of the t., epulare voluptes, id. Sen. 14, 50: conviviorum delectatio, id. ib. 13, 45: at t., inter coenam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 6 (while dinner was going on): super c., Suet. Aug. 77: in convivio, Nep. Att. 14, 1: to be carried away from t. to convivio afferri, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. Phr.: they called the sitting down of friends to t. a banquet, accubationem epulare amicorum convivium nominarunt, Cic. Sen. 13, 45 (q. v.): a vast company is sitting at t., ingens coena sedet, Juv. 2, 119: to sit at the head, bottom, of the t. (acc. to modern usage), expr. by summo, imo loco: acc. to Roman usage, medium, Virg. Aen. 1, 698: Cic. Rep. 1, 12: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. TRICLINIUM: to make any one roll under the t., aliquem vino depone, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 39. IV. A gaming board: v. BOARD (IV.). Phr.: suddenly the ts were turned, conversa subito fortuna est, Nep. Att. 10, init.

V. A classified list, or scheme:

1. Index, icti, m. (a register for reference): take into your hands a t. of philosophers,

sume in manus indicem philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 49, 2: (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 4, indices, quos vos Graeci συλλάβοντες appellatis). 2. stemma, ἄτις, n. (prop. a garland joining the busts of ancestors, hence a genealogical t.); what profit is there in genealogical t.s? stemmata quid faciunt? Juv. 3, 1: Suet. Ner. 17. [N.B.—Tabula (sing. and pl.) is not classical in the sense of systematised tables, for which modern writers use it, and also \*systema, ἄτις, n.: e.g. t.s of chronology, history, etc., t. chronologicae, historicae. In passages such as Caes. B. G. 1, 29, reference is made to lists written or engraved on tablets; cf. v. LIST, SYNOPTIC table-beer: \*ceresaria cibaria (Kr.).

-cloth: mantile, is, n. (mantile): Isid. Orig. 19, 26. It was originally a towel or napkin, cf. Virg. G. 4, 177. To lay the t., mensam mantile operire, after Isid. L.c.: sternere, after Trebel. Gall. 16, 3.

-couch: 1. triclinium (one of a set of three couches): Cic. Att. 17, 52; v. Dict. Ant. s. v. 2. lectus: Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183. 3. lectulūs (dimin.): Cic. Mur. 36, 75. 4. sigma, ἄτις, n. (a semicircular t., called after the old shape of the Greek letter sigma, C. t. holds seven, septem s. capit. Mart. 10, 48, 6).

-land: no exact word: Cic. thus describes the position of Enna: loco praeceles atque edito, quo in summo est aqua agri planities, Verr. 4, 48, 107: expr. by planities, campus editus.

-napkin: mappa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63; more precisely, m. tricliniaris, Varr. L. 9, 33, 118.

-service: 1. ministerium: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 34, 1. 2. expr. usu, by vasa, orum, pl.: t.s of silver and gold, convivalia ex auro et argento v., Curt. 8, 12, 16: t. of earthenware, v. fictilia. Sen. Ep. 95, 72: a service of gold for a single t., aures mensae unius v., Liv. 41, 20: escarium aurum, Inscr.: a t. of silver, argentum mensale, Vopisc. Tac. 10, ad fin.: escarium argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12: or simply argentum, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. Phr.: t.s for daily or special use, v. quae ad mensam quotidianam atque epulacionem pertinent, Cic. Fragm. Oec. 1.

-talk: expr. by fabūlae, sermo: the freedom of t.t., convivium sermonum simplicitas, Tac. A. 6, 5, ad fin.: the t.t grew brisk, epularis sermo percrebuit, Apul. Met. 2, p. 123; friendly talk which is most agreeable at table, sermo familiaris qui est in convivis dulcissimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

tablet: 1. tabula (esp. a writing t.): a t. engraved with these letters, t. his literis incisa, Liv. 6, 29, ad fin.: a painted t., t. picta, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: a rotive t., t. votiva, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: v. PICTURE: a writing-t. for children, t. literaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: a t. covered with wax, t. ecerata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: to put down one's name on the t.s (i.e. list) of the proscribed, referre nomine in tabulas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21. 2. tabella (dimin. of preced.): to engrave letters on a t. as neatly as possible, literas t. quam optime insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: to write on t.s (previously smeared with wax, v. No. 4), parerare t., Ov. Am. 1, 11, 7: painted t.s, tabellae (sc. pictae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: three rotiving-t.s apice, ternea t., Caes. B. C. 1, 83: a rotive t., votiva t., Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: t.s wreathed with laurel (in token of victory), laureatae t. (= littae), Liv. 45, 1. 3. aea, aeris, n. (bronze): to engrave on (bronze) t.s, in aea incide, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16. 4. cera (a t. covered with wax): to write words on t.s, verba ceris incide, Ov. Met. 9, 529: to bring back one's t.s full, plena re-reportare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: deserving to be entered on the t.s of Carre (i.e. to be disfranchised), Caerite cera dignis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62. 5. album (a white t., such as the Praetor and Pontifices Maximus used): to put down on the t.s, in album referre, Liv. 1, 32, ad init.: to sit at the t. (i.e. to study the praetor's

edicts), ad album sedere, Sen. Ep. 48, 10.

6. pūcillārēs, lum, m. pl. (sc. libelli; writing t.s that can be easily held in the hand): a pen and t.s, stylus et p., Plin. Ep. 1, 6. Also in the form pūgillāria, n. pl.: new t.s, not even yet covered with wax, p. nova, nondum etiam certa illita, Gell. 17, 9; Catul. 42, 5. 7. cōdīlli, m. pl. (small writing t.s): writing t.s, not letters, c. non epistolē, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Cic. uses the word for a short writing, or note. 8. tessēra (of square shape, used as a token): he orders the t. to be given to everyone, L. omnibus darat jubet, Liv. 7, 35, ad init.: the t. of mutual hospitality, t. hospitalis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87: v. Dicr. Ant. s. v. Dimin.: tessērula, a small rotiving t., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18: also of a small t. entitling the holder to receive a dole of corn, lers. 5, 74. [N.B.—Tabula rasa is a modern phrase, introduced prob. by the writers on metaphysics, and must therefore, be qualified by, ut aiunt, quam vocant, etc. Its origin may be traced in such passages as Ov. A. A. 1, 437.]

table-wine: vinum cibarium, Varr. in Non. 93, 14: v. mensale, Auct. in Vopisc. Auct. 9.

tabor, tabret: nearest word tympanum, cf. Phaedr. 4, 1, 7.

tabular: \*per indices, tabulas, descriptus, expositus (Kr.).

tacit: tacitus: t. exceptions, t. exceptions: CIC. Inv. 2, 47, 142: a t. agreement, t. convention, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: as if by a t. true, velut t. inducis, Liv. 2, 64: v. SILENT.

tacitly: tacitē: most wisely and in a measure t. does the law itself grant the power of defence, persipantes et quodammodo t. dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, CIC. Mil. 4, 11: v. SILENTLY.

taciturn: taciturnus (mostly poet.: once in CIC.: no superl. or adv.): because they saw him always sombre and t., quia tristem semper, quia t. videbant, Cic. Sest. 9, 21: t. obstinatus, t. obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22, 2: a t. man, Harpocrates (prop. the god of silence), Catal. 102, 4.

taciturnity: taciturnitas: CIC.: v. SILENCE.

tack (v.): A. Trans.: 1. assuo, 3 (to sew on to: only fig. and in the foll. pass.): one or two patches of cloth are t'd on, unus et alter assutum pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: so desu, 3, to t. down, Cat. R. 21, 21. 2. cōsero, ni, ertum, 3 (to join together): birds' feathers are t'd together to make a garment, avium plumae in usum vestis conseruntur, Sen. Ep. 96, 16: a garment t'd together with thorns, conserunt tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594. 3. expr. by figo, xim, 3: to t. the gutter-tiles together, imbrices clavulis figere, Cat. R. R. 21, 3. Phr.: the charge of high treason was then t'd on to every accusation, crimen maiestatis tum omnium accusacionum complementum erat, Tac. A. 3, 3.

B. Intrans. (a naut. t. t.): reciprocōr, i: feeling quite sure that the quinquereme could not t. about against the opposing current, quinqueremem satis credens in adversum a-stump reciprocari non posse, Liv. 28, 30, ad med.: cf. flectere navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64, extr. P.R.: other ships t.ing about to catch the chopping winds, aliae (naves) ad intertos ventos hinc aitque illinc obliqua transferentes vela, LIV. 26, 39, ad fin.: and with one accord they t. first to starboard, and then to larboard, pariterque sinistros nunc dextros solvere stius, Virg. Aen. 5, 810: to sail on the starboard t., obliquare laevo pede carbass, Luc. 5, 428. Fig.: to sail on a different t., mutare velificationem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.

tack (subs.): I. A small nail: clavūlūs: t.s with large heads, c. capituli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15. II. A rope which secures the lower corner of a sail: pes, pēdis, m. Cie. de Or. 3, 40, 159.

tackle (v.): (used only in common language): perch obviām ire, obstrelē (allicui), Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8 Amph. 3, 4, 2.

tackle, tackling (subs.): 1. ar-

mamenta, örūm, n. pl. (all the appliances and fittings necessary for a vessel): the names of the different parts of the t., vocabula armamentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: to provide with t., armamentis instruere, ib. 1, 36: since all the hope of the Gallic vessels lay in their sails and t., cum omnis Gallici navibus spes in velis armamentisque consistere, id. B.G. 3, 14: to lower the t., a demise (opp. to tollere), Liv. 21, 49: demittere, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6: with the t. in disorder, fusis a., Suet. Aug. 17, ad med.: to dismantle a ship of her t., navem armamentis spoliare (said of a storm), Liv. 10, 39: to arrange and adjust the t., a complicare et componere, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 83. Phr.: ship equipped with t., armatae naves Caes. B. G. 3, 13: instructae ornataeque naves, Cic. Ver. 5, 51, 133. 2. armarium, n. pl. (rare): ships thoroughly provided with every kind of t., naves omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. 3. rudētes, um, m. pl. (ropes, rigging): the breaking of the t., stridor rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: the south-east wind tears the t. to bits, r. differt Eurus, Hor. Epod. 10, 5. Phr.: fishing-t., linum et ham, Ov. Met. 3, 586: retete atque ham, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56.

tact: 1. ingenium (natural talent: a term of wide application) t. in fabricating falsehoods, i. ad in-ducendum, CIC. Font. 14, 30: v. SKILL (hence adj. ingeniosus: giving requires t., res est ingeniosa dare, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 62). 2. dexteritas (natural cleverness in carrying out an undertaking: rare, and usu. joined to ingenium): Scipio possessed such natural t. in all things, tanta erat Scipionis ad omnia naturalis ingenii d. Liv. 28, 18. 3. also expr. by the adj. dexter, or adv. dexter: he managed the matter with so much t., rem ita dexter egit, Liv. 8, 36 by discharging his duties with t., dextre obtundit officia, id. 1, 34 ad fin.: nobody has used his success with greater t., nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. I. 9, 45. Phr.: t. man devoid of t., ineptus, CIC. de Or. 2, 4, 17 (q. v.): there are some possessed of such t. in these very matters, sunt quidam ita in istis rebus habiles, ib. 1, 25, 115. [N.B.—Sollertia denotes quickness in realising new ideas; caliditas, skill and cunning, arising from experience. The phrase naturali quidam bono occurs in Nep. Thras. 1, 3, in the sense of a certain natural t.; but in CIC. Cael. 5, 11, it means an innate principle of goodness.]

tactics: expr. by ordo, ins, (military arrangement, discipline): or by res militaris (all that has to do with the art of war): he introduced many changes in t., some of which were novelties, some improvements, multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim mellora fecit, Nep. Iphic. 1, 2: as the principles and method of t. required, ut t. in ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: cl. 2, 19. As the title of a work, "De Re Militari" (Vegetius) = "On t.s": he speaks of t.s as armorum disciplina, i. pref. et belli, bellandi ratio: Caesar thought that he must wholly change his t., Caesar omnem sibi commutandam bellum rationem existimat, Caes. B. C. 3, 73, init.: in a new kind of warfare new t. were invented, in novo genere bellis novae bellandi rationes reperebantur, ib. 3, 50: the whole science of t., omnes bellum, militiae, artes, Liv. 25, 40, ad med.; id. 25, 37, ad init.: t.s, ars bellica, PL Epid. 3, 4, 14: military training had assumed the form of a science (i. e. t.) regulated by settled principles, disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praceptis ordinatis modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17, ad med. Fig.: if these t. shall seem hazardous to you, si haec rei gerendae ratio periculosa tibi videbitur, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6.

tactician: a t., rei militaris peritus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, init.: a consummate t. successful rather in battles than in campaigns, unless bellandi artifex, magisque in pælio quam in bello bonus (said of

Pyrrhns), Llv. Fragm. in Fulda MS. of Servius. Aen. 1: *Veget. Milit.* 3, praef. says "magistri armorum, quos tacticos appellaverunt:" (sc. the Greeks).

**tadpole:** 1. rānūcūlūs, Cic. rānūla, App. 2. gyrius, Plin. 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water beetle.)

**taffeta:** \*taffata (Ducange) · pannus sericus (Kr.).

**tag (subs.):** nearest word *ācus*, which is used for the *pin* of a buckle in Treb. Poll. Claud. 14, 5.

**tag (v.):** *to put a tag to*, perh. \**acu aliquid praefigere*: *to tag after a person*, subsequor, cūtus, 3: Cic.: Dryden's "tags every sentence with some fawning word" may be comp. with *succinct* alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

**tag-rag:** 1. quisquillae, pl. (*sweepings, refuse*): the *t-r.* of the *faction of Clodius*, q. seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43, 94: v. **REFUSE**. 2. fax, eis, f. (*the dredgs*: among the lowest and vilest *t-r.*, apud perditiissimum atque infirmam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 5. 3. collūvio (*a motley gathering*: latter form, collūvies, Tac.): in the *t-r.* that followed Drusus, in colluvione Drusii, Cic. Vatin. 9, 23. 4. sentina (*bulge-water*): the *t-r.* of the city, s. urbis, Llv. 24, 29: Cic.

**tail:** I. Lit.: cauda: a horse's *t.*, c. equina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; a *t.* of hair, c. setosa, Plin. 11, 50, 111 (q. v.): a feathered *t.*, pinnata c., Attius in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; of the peacock, to unfold its jewelled t., gemmeam pictam, c. expilcare, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: the tip of the *t.*, ultima c., Plin. 9, 5, 4. the *t.* shows the temper of lions, leonum animi index est c., id. 8, 16, 10: to lash the sides with the *t.*, caedere terga cauda, Catul. 61, 81: to wag the *t.* gingly, leniter atttere c., Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: clementer (*kindly*) et blande movere, Gell. 5, 14: c. jactare (fig., to *fawn upon*, cf. adūlor). Pers. 4, 15: to go with the *t.* between the legs, c. sub alvum reflectere, Plin. 11, 50, 111: to cut off the *t.*, c. amputare, ib.: to crop puppies' *t.s*, c. catulorum castrate, Col. 7, 12, 14. Phr.: neither head nor *t.*, nec caput nec pedes, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2: nec pes nec caput, Hor. A. P. 8: nec caput nec pes, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 139: com.: "to grow backwards, like a calf's *t.*", retroversu crescere, tanquam c. vituli, Petr. 44, 12. [N.B.—The older word was *penis*: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2.] II. Fig.: of a plough: būris, is, im, m. (būra, Varr.): Virg. 1, 170: of a comet, crines, m.: cōmiae: also barba, juba, Plin. 2, 24, 22 (q. v.): v. COMET: of a crowd: expr. by extremitas, ultimus: despising him who follows with the *t.*, temennis extremos inter emunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: see END, LAST: of a garment, peniculamentum: v. TRAIN.

**tailless:** \*sine canda: to be *t.* care.

**tailor:** 1. vestitor (a maker of clothes): fullers, *t.*, and painters, fullones, et v., et pictores, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41, 3. 2. vestificiūs, f.-a: Inscr.: also vestifex, Inscr.: 3. vestiarius nē-götātor (*a dealer* in clothes, merchant *t.*): Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45: so vestiarus alone, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5: vestiarus tenuarius, Inscr., seems to denote a maker of thin clothes 4. expr. sometimes by textor (weaver), since garments were woven: and by the help of the *t.* aper the scanty garb of Cato, exiguae togae simulē textore Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. 5. sartor (prop. a mender of old clothes): Non. 7, 28: a common word for *t.* in Mediaeval L.: v. Ducange. Phr.: to be a *t.*, \*vestificinam exercere (Kr.): to keep a *t.*'s shop (for the sale of ready-made clothes), officinam promercialium vestium exercere, Suet. Gram. 23: the *t.* makes the man, \*vestis factit virum, Erasm. : (cf. stolidissimus est qui hominem aut ex teste, aut ex conditione quae vestis modo nobis circumdata est aestimat, Sen. Ep. 47, ro).

**tailor-bird:** \*motacilla sartorius. Linn.

**tailoring:** vestificina, Tert. Pall. 3 ad fin. (where some interpret it *clothes-shop*: the art of *t.*, \*ars vestes faciendo (Kr.).

**taint (v.):** 1. inficio, feci, factum, 3 (to *t.* by admixture): to *t.* the pasture-age with infection, i. pabili tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: honey very little *t.d.* with the flavours of leaves, mel minime fronde infectum, Plin. 11, 13, 13. Fig.: the whole state is wont to be *t.d.* with the vices of its chief men, vitiis principum infici solet tota civitas, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. 2. imbuo, ui, ūtum, 3 (to *t.* by immersion): esp. common in pass. part.: a gift *t.d.* with poison, tabo minus imbutum, Hor. Epop. 5, 65. Fig.: a mind *t.d.* by evil practices, animus imbutus malis artibus, Sall. Cat. 13, ad fin.: *t.d.* with superstition, superstitio imbuta et infecti, Liv. 40, 11. 3. viti, i. (to render impure or faulty): the bone is *t.d.* of os titulari, Cels. 8, 2, init. the breezes are *t.d.* by the smell, vittantur coloribus aurea, Ov. M. 7, 548: to eat a *t.d.* boar, vitium (aprum) consumere, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 91: a stomach *t.d.* by disease, stomachus morbo vitius, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6. 4. pra-vitio, i. (to *t.* beforehand): this gulf the goddess *t.s* beforehand, and pollutes with marvellous drugs, hunc (gurgitatem) dea praevitia, portentificisque veniens inquit, Ov. M. 14, 55. 5. contamino, i. (to *t.* by contact): a *t.d.* breath, contaminans spiritus, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. Fig.: the senate thought their blood was being *t.d.*, contaminari sanguinem suum patres rebantur, Liv. 4, 1, ad init. 6. inquinu, i. (to pollute: a weaker word than *inficio*): water *t.d.* by corpses, aqua caderibus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 74, 97. Fig.: to a man's reputation, i. famam, Liv. 29, 37: we are not slightly *t.d.*, but thoroughly impregnated (with vice), non inquinatu sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 50, 9. 7. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (to spoil, corrupt): the fish is *t.d.*, pisces corrumpuntur, Ter. Adr. 3, 3, 67: a region of the air, *t.d.* corrupto coeli tractu, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: the *t.* of superstition, c. superstitionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, ad fin.: to preserve their disposition pure and undefiled from the *t.* of the neighbouring people, ingeniorum sincerorum integrumque a contagione accaloratum servare, Liv. 37, 54. 2. contactus, ūs (syn. of preced.): Liv.: Tac. 3, contagium (mostly poet.: usu. in pl.): the evil *t.* of the neighbouring cattle, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. E. 1, 50. Fig.: the *t.* of crime, sclerum c., Lucan. 3, 322. 4. vitium (a blemish, fault): it is plain that the *t.* passed into the springs, constat in fontes v. venisse, Ov. M. 7, 513: the dying herbage thirsts by reason of the *t.* in the air, vitio mortis sitit aeris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57.

**tainted (part. and adj.):** v. TO TAINT: the *t.* air, aer non sanus, Lucan 7, 830. Of meat: rancidus: a *t.* boar, r. aper, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 89: slightly *t.* meat, caro subrancida, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: rancidula obsonia, Juv. 11, 134.

**take:** A. Trans.: 1. To lay hold of, get possession of: 1. cōpio, cōpī, cōptum, 3 (in nearly all senses of the Eng. word): *t.* stones in your hand, capa saxa mann, Virg. G. 3, 420: to *t.* food, c. cibum, Sall. J. 91: to *t.* cups of strong drink, c. acris pocula, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 69. to *t.* a stag, cervum c., Phaedr.

1, 5, 5: nor have I *t.n.* a single ounce of fish to day, neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: to *t.* a town, oppidum c., Sall. J. 92: to *t.* tribute by right of war, c. stipendum jure beli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: thieves change the marks of the things they have *t.n.*, fures earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: to *t.* money illegally, contra leges pecunias c., id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: to *t.* arms, c. arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 11. Fig.: to *t.* its name from the disaster of the Roman people, ex calamitate populū Romani nomen c., id. B. G. 1, 13, ad fin.: a desire of ascending to the top of the mountain had *t.n.* in possession of him, cupido cum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, Liv. 40, 21, ad init.: the flower *t.s* the shape which lilies *t.*, flo caput formam quam lilia, Ov. M. 10, 212: captive Greece took prisoner her fierce conqueror, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56: *t.n.* by the sweetness of her voice, captus dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: to be *t.n.* captive by pleasure, voluptate capi, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105. [N.B.—The foll. phr. should be noted: to *t.* the counsel, c. consilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: to *t.* a dislike to, c. odium (with gen.), Ter. Hee. 2, 1, 22: to *t.* flight, c. fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: that the state may *t.* no harm, ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat, Formula in Cic.: Caes.: to *t.* the opportunity, c. occasioem, Pl. Ps. 4, 1: 6: to *t.* pattern by, c. exemplum (de aliquo), Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: to *t.* pity upon, c. misericordiam (with gen.), Cic. Quint. 31, 97: to *t.* pleasure, c. voluptatem (quod), id. Planc. ad init.: laetitiam (ex aliquo), P. 18, 14, ad fin.: c. gaudium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, ad fin.: to *t.* rest, c. quietem, Caes. B. G. 27: to *t.* sleep, c. somnum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 114: to *t.* warning by, c. documentum (ex aliquo), Cie. Phil. 11, 2, 5.] 2. sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (prop. to *t.* up, *t.* what lies before one, choose, assume): to *t.* a cudget, fustem s., Pl. Am. 1, 1, 205: to *t.* into one's hands, in manus s., Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: to *t.* bread, s. panem, Suet. Aug. 77: to *t.* a light from a light, lumen de lumine s., Ov. A. A. 3, 93: *t.* provisions for two days, aliments in biduum s., Curt. 7, 11, 14: to *t.* money on loan, pecuniam mutuam s., Cic. Flac. 20, 46: to *t.* the *toga virilis*, s. togam virilem, id. Am. 1, 1 (see Dict. Ant.): to *t.* the diadem, s. diadēma, Suet. Cal. 22: to *t.* arms, s. arma, Quint. 5, 10, 71. Fig.: to *t.* courage, s. animum, Ov. Fast. 1, 147: to *t.* pleasure, s. gaudium, id. P. Am. 4c: to *t.* as a certainty, s. pro certo, pro non dubio, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104; Liv. 39, 28: let us *t.* a man (as an instance), sumatur nobis vir, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: t. a theme equal to your powers, sumite materiam aquam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: words *t.n.* from common life, verba de medio sumpta, Cic. Or. 49, 163: to *t.* take up, choose, assume 3. 3. prebendo, (prendo), dñ, sum, 3 (to grasp): to *t.* by the ears, p. auriculis, Pl. As. 3, 1, 38: to *t.* one by the hand, p. aliquem manu, Cic. De Or. 1, 56, 240: to *t.* in the act of *t.* p. in furto, Pl. As. 3, 2, 17: manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18: *t.n.* by a storm on the Aegean sea, prenus in Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: also in freq. form, prenhus (prenso): v. GRASP.

4. rápio, pui, ptum, 3 (to *t.* hurriedly): to *t.* a firebrand from the altars, r. torrem ab aris, Ov. M. 12, 271. Fig.: to *t.* camps and towns at the first onset, castra urbesque primo impetu r., Liv. 6, 23 (a very strong expr.): to *t.* the opportunity, r. occasioem, Juv. 15, 39: v. SEIZE, SNATCH. 5. capesso, ivi (rarely ii), iūum, 3 (to lay hold of with eagerness and zeal: stronger than capio): to *t.* food with the teeth, cibum dentibus c., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: to *t.* arms, c. arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 234. Flg.: to *t.* part. in the war, c. partem bellii, id. 31, 28: to *t.* the supreme command, c. imperium, Tac. Ann. 14, 26. 6. occupo, 1 (to *t.* possession of)

*to t. the supreme power, o. imperium, Cic. Am. 12, 41: cities easy to be t.n, opportunity ad occupandum urbes, Liv. 33, 21. Fig.: "plague t. the hindmost, occupet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417: he more justly t.s the name of happy, rectius occupat nomen beat, id. Od. 4, 9, 46: so great superstition took hold of their minds, tanta superstitionis occupavit, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113: lest laughter t. the place of hatred, ne odili locum risus occupet, id. Or. 26, 28.*

**7.** comprehendō (comprendo), di, sum 3 (to lay hold of, grasp): the fore-  
ceps t.s hold of the tooth, forceps dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12, 1: what is the use of hands, if nothing is to be t.n hold of? quid opus est manibus, si nihil est comprehendendum? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: he took the man and delivered him into safe custody, is hominem comprehendit, et in custodiam tradidit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 14: hired vehicles being t.n for conveyance, comprehensis ad deportandum meritoris, Suet. Cal. 39: the cottages took fire, casae ignem comprehendierunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to t. some one from the crowd of elders, ex seminorum turbā c. aliquem, Sem. Brev. Vlt. 3: to t. thieves, c. fures, Catal. 62, 35. **8.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to t. to oneself, esp. what is offered): what he gives we t., quod dat accipimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: the stomach t.s food, stomachus accipit cibos, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6: to t. to one's bosom, a. gremio, Virg. Aen. 1, 685: to t. money, a. pecuniam, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: to t. a name, a. nomen, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, extr.: to t. another colour, colorem alienum a., Plin. 11, 88, 91. Fig.: to t. an excuse, a. excusationem, Cic. Fam. 2, 14: to t. as an omen, a. omens (with acc.), id. Div. 1, 46, 13: It. you at your word, accipio, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 58: v. RECEIVE.

**9.** assumo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (to t. in addition, adopt): to t. meat, apples, carnaem, poma, a., Cels. 1, 1, ad fin.: he t.s to himself what he has t.n from another, id quod alteri detraherit, sibi assumit, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: to t. into one's counsels, a. in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: the rites of Cereris had been t.n from Greece, sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: I ever t. in addition some part of the night, aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 25, extr.

**10.** arripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to t. to oneself with eagerness or haste): having t.n my hand, arrepta manu, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 4: to t. one's hat, a. plebeam, Suet. Ner. 26: to t. round the waist, medium a., Liv. 1, 48. Fig.: to t. an opportunity of injuring, a. facultatem faedendi, Cic. Flac. 8, 18: to t. advantage of an obstacle, impedimentum pro occasione a., Liv. 3, 35: voice and gesture cannot be suddenly adopted and t.n from some other quarter, vox et gestus subito sumi, et aliunde arripi non potes, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: whatever head of a family you might have t.n, he would have given the same answer, quemque patrem familiis arripiisset, eadem respondisset, id. 1, 34, 159. **11.** apprehendo (poet. apprendo), di, sum, 3 (to seize): to t. by the cloak, a. pallo, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: vines t. hold of the props with their tendrils, as with hands, vites sic clavicularis, amiculim tanquam manus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. Fig.: whatever I had t.n hold of the accuser immediately wrested out of my hands, quidquid apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Cin. 19, 52: v. SEIZE.

**12.** dépréhendo (déprendo), di, sum, 3 (to catch, overtake, detect): to be t.n in adultery, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: to t. a quantity of shields and swords, scutorum gladiorum multitudinem d., Cic. Mil. 24, 64: those who are t.n unawares exhibit their bashfulness by some absurd remark, deprehensi pudore suum ridiculo aliquo explicant, Quint. 6, 3, 100: the south wind t.s the vessel on the sea, auster dependit in sequore navim, Ov. M. 11, 66: v. CATCH.

*to capture, receive): to t. anything in wine, aliquid vino e., Cels. 5, 23, 5 (med. t. t.): the attendants t. him in their hands, ministri manū (cum) excepint, Curt. 3, 5, 4: to t. a buck in a snare, e. caprum insidis, Virg. E. 3, 12: they t. many scattered fugitives, multos ex fuga dispersos excepint, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: flammas, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: igni, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190. **12.** recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to t. back): the horse took the bridle, equus frenum recipit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. Phr.: to t. the air on a sunny terrace, aggere in aprico spatiari, id. Sat. 1, 8, 15: c. Sen. Tranq. 17, 7: to t. breath, colligere spiritum, Quint. III, 3, 53: to t. poison intended for another, venenum intercipere, Cic. Clu. 62, 166: to t. (=drink) a cup, tangere calicem, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10: to t. food with the fingers, carpere cibum digitis, Ov. A. 3, 755: to t. add, frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: to be t.n with fever, febre corripi, Plin. 7, 51, 52: to t. a colour (in dyeing), colorem bibero id. 8, 48, 73, ad fin.: to t. leave, Jubete valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, ad med.: to t. an oath, sacramentum dicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, ad fin.: to t. pains, operam et laborem consumere (in aliqua re), Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: to t. moveable towers to pieces, turres ambulatorias dissolvire, Virg. 19, 13, 3: to t. a proposition to pieces, rem quasi in membra disperdere, Cic. Top. 5, 28: to t. place, v. HAPPEX to t. rest, sleep, carpere quietem, soporem, Virg. Aen. 7, 414; 4, 522: to t. root, radices agere, Ov. R. Am. 100: to t. a fort by storm, castellum expugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: to t. a snack, gustare, Cic. Mur. 15, 74: to t. taste, tangere saporem, Ov. F. 3, 745: to t. a view over the sea, prospectum pelago (dat.) petere, Virg. Aen. 1, 181: to t. one's way, carpere viam, id. Aen. 6, 629: to t. one's last journey, carpere supremum iter, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 12. [N.B.—It may often be translated by the verb nearest in sense to the acc. that follows it: as, to t. care, curare, to t. refuge, refugere: to t. offence, offendici, etc.] **13.** To fetch, conduct: ducō, xi, ctum, 3: to t. the rest with him as hostages, reliquias obsidum loco secum d., Caes. B. G. 5, 5: you could have t.n me to your home, in vestras potuisse dicere sedes, Catal. 64, 160: I will ask him about t.ing water through his estate, de aqua per fundum ejus dunda robigo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4. The foll. phr. should be noted. to t. in marriage, d., (said of the man), v. MARRY: to t. a name, d. nomen, id. Acad. 1, 11, 41: to t. a beginning from, d. principium, exordium (ab aliquo), id. N. D. 2, 21, 57: to t. breath (=live), d. spiritum, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: to t. (=drink) cups of wine, d. pocula, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22: to t. a form, d. formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: v. LEAD, CONDUCT: he t.s no account of his own profit in any way, non illius rationem sui commodi ducti, Cic. Rose. Am. 44, 128. **13.** To regard, consider: **1.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with ad or in with acc.: also with an adv. or an abl.): to t. in good part, in bonam partem a., Cic. Att. 11, 7, ad fin.: to t. otherwise than is intended, in aliam partem ac dictum sit a., Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: to t. a kindness as an insult, a. beneficium in contumeliam, Cic. Att. 15, 11, ad init.: these things must be t.n in a friendly spirit when they are done with a kind intention, haec accipienda amice cum benevolē fuit, id. Am. 24, 88: to t. a thing as a joke, per jocum a., id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: so that I care less how you t. it, ut quam in partem accipias minus labore, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: I am trying how you will t. it, t. t. into quo animo accipias, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: the word "adversus," is sometimes t.n indifferently, adversus inter-*

dum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207 (gram. l. l.): v. CONSIDER, VIEW.

**2.** interprētor, i (to put a construction upon): to t. in a bad sense what was said in a good one, bene dicta male i., Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 57: to t. in a milder point of view, in mitiore partem t. id. Mur. 31, 64: consider whether I t. this opinion in the right light, animadverbā recte hanc sententiam interpretar, id Fin. 2, 7, 20. Phr.: to t. as a certainty, pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9, ad fin.: to t. as right and fair, aequi bona facere, Cic. Att. 7, 7: to t. in earnest what was said in joke, quod dictum est per jocum id serio praevertere, Pl. Am. 3, 7, 19 (R. and A.). **IV.** To put up with:

**1.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: to t. an insult, a. contumeliam, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: contumeliam in se a., Fer. Eun. 4, 7, 1.

**2.** expr. by fero, tūl, latrum, 3, with adu.: to t. easily, leviter t., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: to t. ill, moleste t., id. Am. 24, 90: to t. misfortunes to heart, casu graver f., id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: to t. with equanimity, aequo animo f., id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: v. PUT UP WITH, ENDURE.

**V.** postulō, i: v. PUT UP WITH, ENDURE.

**VI.** condicio, xi, ctum, 3: v. HIRE.

**B.** Intrans.: **I.** To move in any direction: expr. by conferre se: v. BETAKE ONESELF TO: or, simply, to go. Phr.: to t. to some quiet pursuit, in studium aliquod quietum se tradere, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: to t. wholly to pleasure, voluptū, si totum tradere, id. Am. 23, 85: (to t. to public life, ad rempublicam se confidere, id. ib.): to t. to the ships, naves petere, Nep. Milt. 5, 5: a misfortune has made you t. to your bed, casus lecto te affixit, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81. **II.** To produce a result: expr. by the context, or by a phr.: a remedy that t.s well, praesens auxilium, Virg. G. 2, 127. Plin.: to try on a slave whether the poison would t., vim veneni in servō experiri, Cic. Coel. 24, 58 v. OPERATE, WORK.

**III.** To be successful: v. ECCEDE, ATTRACT: of plays and actors, stare: when a new play took, cum steti nova (fabula), Ter. Ph. prol. 9 of an actor or writer, id. Nec. prot. 2, 7. Hor. S. 1, 10, 17.

**take across:** transducō, xi, ctum, 3: LEAD ACROSS.

**— after:** simile ease: v. BE-SENSE.

**— again, up again, or back:** **1.** recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to go back, recover): I should never have t.n Tarentum again, unless had lost it, nunquam Tarentum recupesci, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: to t. the standards again, r. signa, Suet. Tib. 9: v. RECOVER.

**2.** résumo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (to t. up again): she t.s up again the tablets she had laid down, positas resumit tabellas, Ov. M. 9, 525: to t. up again quickly the staff he had let fall, elapsum baculum citro, Suet. Ner. 24: to t. again the family name, nomen gentili r., id. ib. 41: to t. an with again, r. sacramentum, Tac. II. 4, 37.

**3.** redhibeo, no perf., Itam, 2 (mercantile t. t. of a seller, to t. back goods sold): he said that he would t. her back, dixit se redhibere (sc. ancilam), Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33: the noun is redhibito, cf. Gell. 4, 2.

**4.** retrācto, i (to t. hold of again): to t. up the sword again, ferrum r., Virg. Aen. 7, 649: to t. up again the dirge-like strains of Simonides, Ceas. r. numera maeniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. Phr.: to t. a wife again, uxorem rursus assumere, Tac. A. 12, 2: to t. back those expressions, retexere illa dicta, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 84.

**— away, take from:** **1.** adimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (to t. away wholly: usu of good things; poet. also of persons removed by death: constr. with acc., or acc. and dat.): to t. away arms from the soldiers, arma militibus a., Liv. 22, 44: if fortune has t.n away wealth from any man, or if the wrong dealing of some one has riddled him of it, pecuniam si cuipiam fortuna admittit, aut si alieijus eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 835

15, 49: to t. away hope, spem a., id. Manil. 12, 35: to t. away freedom, a. libertatem, id. Caeccin. 34, 99: to t. away sleep, somnum a., id. Att. 2, 16, ad init.: to t. away life, a. vitam, id. Planc. 42, 101: to t. away the firmest bulwark from the state, a. firmissimum praesidium reipublicae, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9: alas, brother! t.n away from me (by death), hen frater adempte milhi. Catul. 101, 6: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10. 2. dēmo, mpsl, mptum, 3 (to t. down: esp. to t. away a part): to t. away the golden beard (of an image), auream barbam d., Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 83: grease t.m from a fleece, demptus a. vellere sucus, Ov. A. A. 3, 214: to t. away a part from the entire day, par tem solido d. de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: to t. away anxiet., d. sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. II, 15, ad fin.; Virg. Aen. 8, 35: to t. away all fear, d. omnem metum, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18. 3. aufero, abstuli, ablatum, 3 (to carry away: esp. freq. of violent acts): to t. away money, nummos a., Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: to t. away the dung from the door, stercus ab ianua a., Pl. As. 2, 4, 18: to t. away the statues from the chapel, signa de sacrae a., Cic. Ver. 4, 3, 7: ye have t.n away from me so pretty a sparrow, tan bellum mihi passerem abstulisti, Catul. 3, 15: to t. away the command, u. imperium, Liv. 3, 67: t. yourself away home, aufer te domum, Pl. As. 2, 4, 63: to t. away sleep, somnos a., Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16: to t. away hope, spem a., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10. Join: auferre et abducere, Auct. in Cic. Quint. 27, 84: it robs the action of its painfulness, t.s away the human feelings of the actor, and utterly does away with truth and fidelity, detrahit actionis dolorem, auferit humanum sensum actoris, tollit funditus veritatem et fidem, Cic. Or. 62, 209. 4. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (to t. up): to t. away these cubreys, tolle haec aranea, Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: to t. away corn from the threshing-floor, frumentum de area t., Cic. Ver. 3, 14, 17: to t. away the steps of the temple, gradus templi t., id. Sest. 15, 34: t. me away, tolite me, Virg. Aen. 3, 601: they seem to t. away the sun from the universe who t. friendship away from life, solem e mundo t. videntur qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic. Am. 1, 47: to t. away fear, t. metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 (joined to de le re suspicionem): to t. away hesitation, t. dubitationem, id. Att. 12, 6, ad fin. 5. dētrahio, xi, cтum, 3 (to draw or strip off): to t. away from him a small garment of gold, aureum ei detraxit amiculum, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 83: to t. away the covering from the mules, d. stramenta de mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: to t. away anything from another, d. aliquid alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: to t. away from one's capital, d. de vivo, id. Flac. 37, 91: to t. away an honour due to one's rank, honorem debitum ordini d., id. Ver. 4, 11, 25. 6. eximo, emi, emptum, 3 (prop. to t. out): freq. used of that which is troublesome: after that hunger was t.n away by the meal, postquam exempla fames evulsit, Virg. Aen. 1, 216: they t. away some one day from the month, eximunt unum aliquem diem ex mente, Cic. Ver. 2, 52, 129: you do not t. away what was torturing me, illud quod me angiebat non eximus, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: to t. away cares, e. curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: to t. away the burden from anxious minds, sollicitis animis onus e., id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: to t. away religious scruples, e. religionem, Liv. 4, 31: to t. away hesitation, e. dubitationem, Quint. 1, 10, 28. 7. éripio, ripui, repum, 3 (to t. out or away in haste or with violence): constr. with ex, ab, de, or abl.: pers. usu. in dat.): t.ing away all the view from his eyes, prospectum eripiens oculis, Virg. Aen. 8, 254: to t. away the tetrarchy, tetrarchiam e., Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: t. away this plague from me, eripite hanc pestem mihi, Catul. 76, 20: to t. away all hope, e. spem omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: to t. away fear, e. metum, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: virtus can neither be t.n away by force nor fraud, virtus

nec eripi nec surripi potest, id. Par. 6, ad fin.: v. SNATCH AWAY, FILCH. 8. subduo, xi, cтum, 3 (to t. from under: esp. to t. away stones from the tower, lapides ex turri s., Caes. B. C. 2, 11: t. away food for a single day from an athlete, subducere cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: he laments for his travelling money which has been t.n away from him, subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: to t. Turnus away from the battle, pugnae s. Turnum, Virg. Aen. 10, 615: he t.s himself off secretly, clam se subduct, Auct. B. Afr. 93: v. WITHDRAW. 9. abduco, xi, cтum, 3 (to lead or convey away): to t. away the key, clavem a., Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: he used to order them to be t.n away to the quarries, in lauitum abduci imperabat, Cic. Ver. 5, 56, 146: to t. away to dinner, ad caenam a., Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: the vision as it fled took away sleep with it, secum fugiens somnos abduxit imago, Ov. Fast. 5, 477: v. LEAD AWAY. 10. ānōveo, āvi, ōtum, 2 (to remove): to t. away the statutes from the libraries, imagines a. bibliothecis a., Suet. Cal. 34: cows t.n away by stealth, boves per dollar amotae, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: v. REMOVE. Phr. t.: to t. away old rubbish, ruderia purgare, Suet. Ves. 8, ad fin.: to t. away the body of Augustus to Rome, corpus Augusti Romanum deportare, id. Cland. 6: to t. away his own life, vitam sibi manu exaurire, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: fear took away his voice, consumpsit vocem metus, Tac. H. 1, 42: to t. away by force the right of voting, suffragium extorquere, Liv. 25, 4: to t. away the command, imperium abrogare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: to t. away grief, dolorum exhaustire, id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: to t. away uneasiness from the mind, scrupulum ex animo evellere, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: to t. away all doubt, expellere omnem dubitationem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: to t. away all ground of dispute, controversias minuere, id. B. G. 5, 26.

take beforehand: 1. praeſūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mium, 3 (to t. one thing before another): to t. cold water before eating, p. cibis frigidum, Plin. 28, 4, 14: to t. a meal at home beforehand, domi p. dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 75: to t. antides beforehand, p. remedia, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. Fig.: the judges hear with impatience one who t.s their functions on himself beforehand, inviti judices audient praeſumentes partes suas, Quint. 11, 1, 27. 2. praeſcipio, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3 (to t. in advance): unless we have t.n water beforehand, nisi aquam praeſcipimus, Lucr. 6, 803: to t. possession of the shores beforehand, itora p., Virg. Aen. 10, 277: cf. liv. 32, 16. 3. praeoccupo, 1 (to seize beforehand): to t. possession of the pass beforehand, saltum p., Nep. Dat. 7, 2: to t. the advantageous positions beforehand, loca opportuna p., Liv. 44, 3, ad init. Fig.: year had t.n possession of their minds beforehand, timor praeoccupatus mentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. 4. praeſcipio, ripui, repum, 3 (to snatch first): it t.s food before the other young birds, praeſcipit cibos reliquis pullis, Plin. 10, 9, 11.

— down: 1. Lit.: 1. dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3: the dart being t.n down is carried to Cicero, tragul. dempta ad Cleonem defuerit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: to t. down the tackling, armamenta d., Liv. 21, 49: to t. down the shields from the columns, clipeum de columnis d., id. 40, 51. 2. dētrāho, xi, cтum, 3 (to drag down): she did not suffer her father to be t.n down from his chariot, patrem de currus detrahi non est, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: to t. down from the cross, d. ex cruce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 9, 6. 3. rēfugo, xi, cтum, 3 (to unfasten): to t. down the tablets of laws, a. aera, tabellas, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: id. Fam. 12, 1, ad fin.: a shield t.n down from the door-post, clipeum de poste refixum, Virg. Aen. 5, 360. 4. dēripio, ripui, repum, 3 (to t. down in haste):

to t. down the wine-jar from the store, amphoram horreo d., Hor. Od. 3, 28, 7: to t. down the wine-strainers from the roof, d. colta testis, Virg. G. 2, 242.

II. Fig.: minuo, ui, ūtum, 3: v. LESSEN.

take for: expr. by hābeo, 2: v. REGARD, CONSIDER, VIEW.

from: v. TAKE AWAY. To t. from one to give to another, transference, tūli, ūtum, 3: to t. from the right hand and put in the left, in dexteram manu de sinistra transferre, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 1: I have t.n that passage from Dīcaearchus, istum locum a Dīcaearcho trans tuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2: v. ADOPT.

— in, into: I. To receive, entertain, admit: 1. rēcipi, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3: they took him into their our house, eum domum suam receperunt Cic. Arch. 3, 5: so, tecu r., Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 19: to t. any one into one's territories, r. finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: the Peneus receives the river, but does not t. it (i.e. mingle with it), Peneus accepit amnen, nec recipit, Plin. 4, 8, 15, ad fin. 2. accipio, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3: to t. in very great personages (as guests), summos viros a., Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 35: Cic.: so also excipere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 1 (sold of a town, where some read accept): v. RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN. II. To contain, hold, understand: 1. cāp̄io, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3: they are so numerous that the prison cannot t. them in, sunt ita multi ut eos c. carcer non possit, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: your stomach will not t. more than mine, non tuus caput venter plus quam meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46. Fig.: your narrow soul does not t. in so great a personage, non capiunt angustiae tuae tanquam personam, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: a dream too joyful for their minds to t. in, sonnum laetus quam quod mentes eorum capere possunt, Liv. 9, 9, ad fin.: the rewards which that age can t. in, præmnia quae capit illa aetas, Quint. 1, 1, 20.

2. comprēhendo (comprendo), di sum, 3 (to t. in as a whole, mostly fig.): all those very things are t.n in by the senses, eadem omnia sensibus comprehenduntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 30: to t. in all things quickly in the mind, omnia celeriter animo c., id. de Oct. 2, 31, 136: I cannot t. in what you mean, id quod tu vis non possum mente c., id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: v. COMPREHEND, INCLUDE. 3. percipio, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3 (to t. in entirely): smaller children more readily percipiunt, Quint. 1, 1, 22: to t. in with the mind, p. animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127. Join: cognoscere et p., id. Fin. 1, 19, 64: p. comprehendere, id. Acad. 2, 11, 34. 4. concipio, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3 (mostly with animo, mente): to t. in the principles of all things in the mind and soul, principia recum omnium animo ac mente c., Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: weak minds t. in those superstitious ideas, imbecilli animi superstitionis ista concipiunt, id. Div. 2, 39, 81. 5. arripio, ripui, repum, 3 (to t. in quickly): boys quickly t. in innumerable facts, pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: a natural kind of divination which the mind might t. in, or receive from without, naturae genii divinandi quod animus arriperet, aut exciperet extrinsicum, id. Div. 2, 11, 26. 6. accipio, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3 (esp. of what is taught): so that he quickly took in what was taught him, ut celeriter acciperet quae tradebantur, Nep. Att. 1, 3: to t. in things for the first time, res primum a., Cic. Sen. 21, 78: v. COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND. [N.B.—Apprehend in this sense occurs only in late authors: apprehendere rather denotes observation and discernment.] III. To deceive: 1. dēcipo, c̄p̄i, c̄ptum, 3: we are t.n in by the semblance of what is right, decipimus specie recti, Hor. A. P. 25: it is a wretched thing to be t.n in, miserum est decipi, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, extr.: v. CHEAT, DECEIVE. 2. tangi, tētigi, tactum, 3 (in the com. poets): I will &

**in your father,** tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Ts. 1, 1, 118. **3.** emungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (lit. to wipe the nose: a low term): *I will t. in the fellow finely today, emungam hominem probe hodie,* Pl. Bacch. 4, 3, 65. Hor. A. P. 235. Phr.: *to t. in sālī, vela subducere,* Auct. B. Alex. 45.

**take off:** 1. démo, dempsi, demptum, 3: v. TAKE AWAY. **II.** *To remove by cutting: amputāre, praeclidēre: v. CUT OFF.* **III.** *To reduce one's price: minuo, ui, ütum, 3: v. ABATE. **IV.** *To portray: statuim, alumbri, 1: v. SKETCH.**

**V.** *To mimic: imitor, 1: v. IMITATE.* Phr.: *to t. off one's beard, barbam tondere,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: *to t. off a garment, vestem deponeare,* Curt. 3, 5, 2: *to t. the burdens off the beasts, jumentis onera deponeare,* Caes. B. C. 1, 80: *they never took their eyes off him, oculos de isto nunquam dejecte,* Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33: *"to t. off the hat" (as a mark of respect), caput aperire, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.*

**— on:** lämentor, 1: v. LAMENT. Phr.: *we ought to shed tears, but not to t. on, lacrimandum est non plorandum,* Sen. Ep. 62, 1: *let us not t. on too much, ponamus nimios genitos,* Juv. 13, 11.

**— out:** 1. eximo, ēm̄, emptum, 3: *to t. out a tooth, dentem e.,* Cels. 7, 12, 1; *the dart cannot be t. out because it is not visible, telum quod non apparet, extini non potest,* Quint. 9, 2, 75: *small stones t. out of the stomach, ventre exempti lapilli,* Plin. 28, 8, 28, ad init.: *to t. out of the number of the proscribed, de proscriptorum numero e.,* Nep. Att. 10, 4. Fig.: *to t. out a stain, e. labem,* Virg. Aen. 6, 746: *to t. him out of the shackles of rhythm, e. vinculis numerorum e.,* Cie. Or. 23, 77. **2.** extráho, xi, etum, 3 (*to draw out*): *to t. the sword from the wound, gladium e. vulnere e.,* Quint. 4, 2, 13: *a weapon t. out of the body, telum e. corpore extractum,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: *thorns are t. out of the body, spinæ corpori extrahuntur,* Plin. 28, 18, 76. **3.** excipo, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *the tooth must be t. out with a forceps, dens forci expediens est,* Cels. 7, 12, 1: *they had left those unburied whom they could not t. out of the sea, insipitulos reliquissent quos e. mari non potuisse,* Cic. Rep. 4, 8. **4.** prōmo, mpsi or msi, imptum or intum, 3 (*to t. forth*): *to t. money out of the public treasury, ex aerario pecuniam p.,* Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: *t.ing out wine from the cask, vina promens dolio,* Hor. Epod. 2, 47. Fig.: *to t. as it were medicines out of the medicine chest, medicamenta tanquam de narthecio p.,* Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22. **5.** dēprōmo, mpsi, imptum, 3 (*prop. to t. down out of*): *to t. down Cacubum wine out of the store rooms, Cacubum cells d.,* Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: *to t. shafts out of the quivers, d. tala pharetris,* Virg. Aen. 5, 501: *to t. money out of the chest, d. pecuniam ex arca,* Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52. Fig.: *for your school has not even suspected from what places, as it were from treasure-houses, arguments might be t. in,* nam e quibus locis quasi thesauris argumenta deponentrum vestri ne suscipiati quidem sunt, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10. Phr.: *to t. out teeth, dentes refigere,* Cels. 6, 15, ad fin.: *to t. out a shoot (from a lion's foot), stirpem revertere,* Gell. 5, 14, ad fin.: *to t. the sword out of its sheath, gladium e. vagina educere,* Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: *to t. out oxen (from the cart), disjungere boves,* Juv. 5, 119; abjungere, Virg. G. 3, 518: *I took him out of the midst of the enemy, medio ex hoste recepi,* id. Aen. 6, 111. Fig.: *to t. out a stain, abolere labem,* Tac. II. 3, 24: *to t. out the sting of your severity, aculeum severitatis v̄trae evellere,* Cic. Clu. 55, 151.

**— round:** circumduco, xi, etum, 3: *t. that man round this house and apartments, circunducere (old form for circumducere) hasce aedes et conclave,* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159: *the cohorts being t. round by a longer route, cohortibus lon-*

giore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: *v. LEAD ROUND.* Phr.: *to t. round the waist, medium arripere,* Liv. 1, 48: *those who are accustomed to t. strangers round to see the sights, hi, qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt, ducente solent,* Cic. Verr. 4, 59, 132 (R. and A.).

**take to:** conferre se. v. BETAKE ONESELF TO, LIKE.

**— to oneself:** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: v. ASSUME. Phr.: *t. to yourselves minds worthy of your undertaking, dignos insumite mentes coepitibus,* Stat. Th. 12, 64.

**— up:** 1. *to lift up:* 1. simo, mpsi, mptum, 3: *t. up your letters again and again into my hands, epistolam identidem in manus sumo,* Plin. Ep. 6, 7: *to t. up the pruning-hook, s. falcum (opp. to pronaeris),* Juv. 13, 39: *to t. up arms, s. arma,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 86. Fig.: *every war is easy to t. up, omne bellum facile scilicet, Sall. Jug. 86 (opp. to deponere): v. UNDETAKE, COMMENCE.* **2.** suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *her maidens t. her up, suscipit famulæ,* Virg. Aen. 4, 391: *to t. up a child (i.e. to adopt him at his birth), s. puerum,* Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27. Fig.: *to t. up the cause of the senate, s. causam senatus,* Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51; *to t. up the burden of duty, s. onus offici,* id. Rose. Am. 38, 112: **V.** *TAKE UPON ONESELF.* **3.** tollo, sustinui, sublatum, 3: *to t. up a man who is lying, jacentem t.,* Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 2: *he wished to be t. n. up into the chair of his father, opavit ut in currum patris tolleretur,* Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: *v. LIFT UP.*

**4.** corripio, ripu, reptum, 3 (*to smatch up: mostly poet.): to t. up a bow, arcum manu c.,* Virg. Aen. 1, 188. Phr.: *to be t. up to heaven, sublimem abire,* Liv. 1, 16: *to t. up on one's shoulders, sublevare humeris,* Plin. 11, 17, 17. **II.** *To continue: suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: Anchises t. up the tale, suscipit Anchises, Virg. Aen. 6, 723: v. CONTINUE.*

**III.** *To reply sharply: 1. corripio, ripu, reptum, 3: not to t. up but to admonish, non c. sed monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68: Caes. B. C. 1, 2. 2. oljorgo, i: *he took him up as a parent would t. one no up, objuravit, sicut nemini parens,* Cic. Coel. 11, 25: *now let me t. you up, n. te objurari patere,* id. Att. 4, 16, ad fin.: v. CHIDE.*

**IV.** *To occupy, fill: occupo, 1: as much space as a line-of-battle would t. up, quantum loci acies instructa o. poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: *to t. up with their own affairs, in re sua occupati,* Catal. 15, 8: v. OCCUPY. Phr.: *the contemplation of wisdom commonly t. up much of my time, mili multum auferre temporis solet contemplatio sapientiae,* Sen. Ep. 64, 6: *to t. up a day, diem consumere,* Juv. 1, 4: *a journey which used to t. up a whole day, vi. quae solidum diem erbat,* Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 36. **V.** *To bind up a vein (med. t.), dēligo, i: the larger veins are to be t. up, maiores (venae) deligandæ sunt, Cels. 7, 19, ad init. **VI.** *To arrest: comprehendio, di, sum, 3: v. ARRESTE.***

**— upon oneself:** 1. suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to t. upon oneself many heavy tasks, multos labores magnoque s.,* Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60: *you have t. upon yourself a heavy burden,* cepisti onus grave, id. Off. 3, 2, 6 **I** promise that I will t. the duties and functions upon myself, promitto me suscepturum officia et partes, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: v. ASCEME, UNDERTAKE. **2.** recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*to guarantee: with pron. reflect., after ad or in*): *I promise and t. upon myself, spondeo in me recipio,* Cic. Fani. 13, 17, ad fin.: *I t. upon myself to finish the business speedily, recipio celiter me negotium conferturum,* id. 10, 17, ad init.: *I t. upon myself; he will do it, ad me recipio;* facit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. **3.** sumo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (*with pron. reflect. in dat.): I have t. upon myself to write to you, sumpsi milbi ut ad te scriberem,* Cic. Fam. 13, 50, ad fin.: *to t. upon himself the functions of a commander, s. sibi*

partes imperatorias, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. Phr.: *I have t. upon myself a burden heavier than I perceive I can bear, plus oneris su-tuli quam ferre me posse intellico,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: *will you have t. upon yourselves the infamy of the foulest baseness? vos sempernotas foodissimæ turpitudinis notas subi-eritis* id. Pis. 18, 41 *not to refuse to t. upon oneself the dang'r of speaking,* dicendi periculum non recusare, id. Phil. 1, 6, 14.

**take up with, to:** adjungo, nxi, etum, 3 (with pron. reflect.): *there was no reason for you to t. up with him as a companion, quod scilicet tibi eum velle,* a. nihil erat, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: *I t. up with their cause, ad eorum causam ira, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11. youths t. up with some pursuit, adolescentiū animum ad aliquod studium adjungunt,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29, v. ADOPT

**taker:** v. RECEIVER: *one who t. up captures a city (prop. by storm), expugnātor,* Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93 *one who t. up catcher animals, captor,* Post. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453, Burn.: *one who t. up away, ablator (bonorum),* Aug.: *adempior (vitæ), opp. to dator, id.*

**taking (adj.):** illēcēbrōsus: v. ATTRACTIVE.

**taking (subs.):** 1. acceptio (*the act of receiving*): *neither surrendering nor giving is intelligible without t., neque deditio nem neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse,* Cic. Top. 8, 37. **V.** RECEIVING. **2.** comprehensio (*the act of grasping*): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 *the t. of the guilty, c. sonatum, id. Pull. 2, 8, 18.* **3.** captura (*applied to hunting, etc.*): *the t. of fish and birds, c. piscium et altium,* Plin. 19, 1, 1, ad med.

**4.** expugnatio (*a t. of cities by storm*): *the t. of the city, e. urbis,* Caes. B. G. 7, 36, ad init. **V.** CAPTURE

**5.** sumptu (rare): Cat. R. R. 145, 2.

**6.** susceptio: v. UNDERTAKING. **7.** occupatio: v. SEIZE. [N.B.—In Gel. 7, 10, mention is made of a possible form capio, as in uscapio: capio exists, but is used by Cic. for deception: Lact. has capito odoris.]

**— away (subs.):** 1. ademptio: *a t. away of citizenship, a. civitatis,* Cic. Dom. 30, 78: Tac. **2.** detracto: *the t. away of blood,* d. sanguinis, Quint. 2, 10, 6. Fig.: *the t. away of pain, d. doloris,* Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118. **3.** erexitio (*a forcible t.): a t. away, not a buying, e. non emptio,* Cic. Ver. 4, 5, 10.

**4.** exemptio (*t. out*): applied to the removal of honeycombs (*lavorm*), Col. 9, 14, 1: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34. **5.** ablatio, Tert. **6.** REMOVAL, WITHDRAWAL.

**tale:** \*taleum, Liun.: lapis specularis, Plin. 36, 22, 45, which others consider to be scented.

**tale:** 1. a narrative: 1. fabula (whether real or fictitious): *a t. made up and invented, facta et commentitia t.,* Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: *a nursery t., f. puerilis,* id. N. D. 1, 13, 34; anilis, Quint. 1, 8, 19: *poetical t., poeticae t.,* Liv. praef. *t. clumsy invented, factae incondite f.,* Cic. Rep. 2, 10, *to tell a t., narrare (de aliquo),* Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: *those t.s are repeated over and over again in every school, decantatae in omnibus scholis ista sunt fabulae,* Sen. Ep. 14, 6 *opprobrio of this a t. must be told, hic locus fabulam poset,* id. Ben. 7, 20, 5.

**2.** fabella (a short t.: dimin. of predec.): *a true t., vera f.,* Phaedr. 1, 6: *old wives' t.s, f. anilis,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 77: *a fictitious t., commentitia f.,* Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: *to tell a t., f. referre,* Tib. 1, 3, 85; *narrare,* Cic. De Or. 2, 59, 240. **3.** narratio (*an account, oral or written*): *a short t., f. brevis,* Phaedr. 4, 5, 2 *to tell t.s in common language, n. quotidiano sermone explicare,* Cic. Or. 36, 124. **4.** narratiuncula (*dimin. of predec.): t.s told by the poets, n. a poetis celebratæ, Quint. 1, 9, 6. **5.** historia, enough of t.s: *satis historiarum,* Pl. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: *a long t. about nothing, maxima de nihil h.,* Top. 2, 1, 16. *the telling of**

**t.s.**, *charratio historiarum*, Quint. 1, 8, 18: *fit to make a t.s. of*, *historia dignum*, Cic. Att. 2, 8, ad init.: *v. story*. Phr.: *to tell t. about my leanness*, *de mea macte narrare*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, ad init.: *as they tell the t.*, *ut sint*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: *this is the old t.*, *hoc tralatitium est*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: *ille t.s.*, *inania famae*, Tac. A. 2, 76. II. *A number reckoned*: *nūmerus v. NUMBER*: *the t. of the ships* *in complete*, *naves suum numerum habent*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 133.

**tales bearer:** I. *sycophanta, m.* (= συκοφάντης): orig. one who informed against those who illegally exported goods from Attica); Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. 2. *delator (a professional informer, esp. under the empire): he said he did not listen to t.s.*, negavit se delatoribus aures habere, Suet. Cal. 15, extr., Tac. Juv. 3. *famigerator*. Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178. 4. *gestor*. Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 14. 5. *sūsurus (a whisperer; late and rare): Vulg. Prov. xxvi, 20*; Sid. v. *INFORMER*. Phr.: *to practise the trade of a t.*, *delationes factitate*, Tac. H. 2, 10.

—**bearing:** *dēlātio (professional t.)*, Tac.: *also expr. by sūsurrus (a whispering): to cut men's throats by t.s.*, jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: *t., which lies in wait to catch none sooner than those who listen to it*, nullis magis quam audientibus insidiantes susurri, Plin. Pan. 62, ad fin.

**talent:** I. *A weight: tālētūm: ts. of gold and ivory, aurē ebōris t.s.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 333. II. *A sum of money: tālētūm (which never means a col): a thousand t.s., mille t.s.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34; Cic. III. *Natural ability: tālētūm* (a word of wide significance: *parts, endowments*; cf. Cie. Fln. 5, 13, 36): *small, ordinary t., parvum, mediocre i.*, Cic. Brut. 67, 237; de Or. 2, 27, 110: *enimētūm t.*, *eximūm t.*, id. Fam. 6, 5, 3; *eminētūm*, Quint. 6, *praef. § 1: sparks of t.*, *ingenī igniculi*, id. 6, *praef. § 7: the t. of a bird*, *i. avis*, Plin. 10, 43, 60: *for invention*, *ad finendum*, Cie. Fonte. 14, 10: *a fertile vein of t.*, *ingenī benigna t.*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: *not devoid of t.*, *non absurdus Ingenio*, Tac. H. 3, 62: *they were not altogether wanting in t.*, *but only in oratorical t.*, *non omnino i.*, *sed oratoriae i.*, *definit*, Cic. Brer. 29, 110: *If I have any t.*, *siquid est in me ingenii*, id. Arch. init.: *not to have very great t.*, *maximi i.*, *non esse*, id. Brut. 29, 110: *to have t.*, *ingenio valere*, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: *to have plenty of t.*, *ingenio abundare*, id. Fam. 4, 8: *a man of very great t.*, *vir acerrimus*, id. Or. 5, 18: *men of first-rate t.*, *praestantissimi*, *homines*, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: *to possess every great and brilliant t.*, *optimo et splendidissimo i. esse*, id. Off. 1, 5, 25: *such a stock of t.s.*, *tantæ facultates ingenii*, id. Att. 3, 10, ad med.: *nothing came amiss to his varied t.s.*, *hunc versatile i.*, *pariter ad omnia fuit*, Liv. 39, 40: *not only to sharpen b-t also foster t.*, *non solum acuere, sed etiam alere i.*, Cic. Brut. 33, 126: *to develop and show forth one's t.s.*, *i. angere et declarare*, id. lib. 27, 104. [N.B.—The pl. of this word cannot be used of one person, as in Eng.; hence *a man of great t.s.* is vir magno ingenio, never *m. ingenii*. The pl. is used sometimes for persons of t.: *the men of t. in our days*, *temporum nostrorum ingeuius*, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, init.] 2. *indolēs, is, f.* (*t. which may hereafter be developed; only in svg.*), *youths endowed with good t.*, *adolescentes bone indole prædicti*, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *there was very great prouincia in his son and a decided germ of t.*, *summa filio spes summa ingenii t.*, id. Phil. 11, 13, 33: cf. Quint. 12, 6, 3.

3. *dos, dōtis, f.* (*usu. in pl.: gifts, endowments*): *every t. in war and peace, omnes d. bellii et togae*, Vell. 1, 12, 3: *it is my t. to celebrate maidens in song*, est d. *mea carminibus celebrare puerulas*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 59: *natural t.s.*, *dates naturae*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, ad med. 4. *expr. sometimes by nūtūra (disposition, bent,*

*inclination*), *when the context shows what is implied: he had no t. for it*, *instrumenta naturae dearrant*, Cic. Brut. 77, 268: *those who have a natural t. for administration*, *ii qui habent a natura adjumenta rerum gerendarum*, id. Off. 1, 21, 72.

**talented:** *ingēniōsūs*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32; *veri t.*, *périgeniōsūs*, id. Brut. 24, 92: *adv. ingēniōsūs: ths. points are handled in a t. way*, *tractantur ista l.*, id. Acad. 2, 27, 87. It is usu. expr. by a phr. with *ingēniūm* (*q. v.*).

**tālonis**, in the phrase *for t.*, is to be found in Gell. 20, 1, where he treats of the provision of *tālio*, or *like for like*, made in the XII. Tables.

**talisman:** 1. *ānlūlētūm: to use a thing as a t.*, *pro a. uti*, Plin. 23, 1, 14: v. *AMULET*. 2. *praeligāmēn (something bound in front)*: *Marc Emp. 8*.

3. *līgātūm*: Aug. Phr.: *a thin sheet of metal covered with unknown characters* (i. e. a t.), *lamina ignorabiliter literata*, App. M. 3, 137, ad init.: *the fat of the heart bound to the arm as a t. is an aid to success in lawsuits*, *cordis pingue adaliquatum in lacerto confert iudiciorum victoriae*, Plin. 29, 4, 20.

**talk (subs.):** 1. *sermo, ūns, m.* (*used both in sing. and pl. in nearly all senses of the Eng. word*): *every-day t.*, *quotidianus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: *silly childish t.*, *stultus, puerilis*, id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: *sprightly t.*, *s. facetus*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: *confidential talk*, *sermonis communicatio (cum aliquo)*, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: *a very ungenteel kind of talk*, *genus s. minime liberale*, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5: *common t.*, *vulgī s.*, id. Rep. 6, 23: *the t. of the town*, *pervagatus civitatis s.*, id. Mil. 12, 33: *to try to get into t. with*, *s. quareare*, Ter. Eun. 3, 10: *to introduce light t.*, *delicatus s. inferre*, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: *they spoke of many things in various t.s.*, *minus inter se vario sermone serabant*, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: *miscellaneous t.s. passing from one subject to another*, *s. varius, aliud alio transiens*, Sen. Ep. 64, 2: *to spend the day in t.*, *diem sermone terere*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: *much t. till late in the day*, *multus s. in multum diem*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, ad init.: *to prolong the t.s.*, *producere*, id. Rep. 6, 10: *to have a rather long t.*, *longiore t. s. instituere*, Cae. B. G. 5, 37: *the t. flags*, *s. friget*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: *there is a t.*, *manus s. in esse in ore*, *in sermone omnium*, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14: *to become the t.*, *in sermones hominum venire*, id. Verr. 4, 7, 13: *in sermonem incidere*, id. Fam. 9, 3, 1: *he is now the sole subject of t.*, *through the city, nunc ad sermone t.*, *publicus malevolorum*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: *to avoid common t.*, *vitare illugias hominum*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: *to silence common t.*, *tingitas retundere*, Liv. 33, 31: *to court idle t.*, *rumeulos aucupari*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35: *you think virile idle t.*, *virtutem verba putas*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: *idle t.*, *nugae*, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 8. [N.B.—Several compounds are found: *coaxing t.*, *blandiloquentia*, Poet. in Cie. N. D. 3, 25, extr.: *foolish t.*, *stultiloquentia*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185: *empty t.*, *vaniloquentia*, Tac. Ann. 3, 49: but the simple word *loquētūm* does not occur, except in the saying recorded in Plin. Ep. 5, 20, aliud esse *loquentiam*, aliud *loquentiam*, *t. is one thing, eloquence another*: see also Gell. 1, 15, ad fin., for the story of Valerius Probus].

**talk (v.):** 1. *loquor, cūtus, 3 (both neut. and act.): to t. with some one, l. cum aliquo*, Cic. Att. 9, 17, ad init.: *to t. through the nose*, *balba de hanc l.*, Pers. 1, 33: *the parrot learns to t.*, *psittacus l. discit*, Plin. 10, 42, 58: *to t. with the fingers*, *digitis l.*, Ov. Trist. 2, 453: *to become able to t.*, *loquendi facultatem consequi*, Cels. 7, 12, 4: *let me t. with myself*, *sine loquar mecum*, Sen. Ben. 5, 7: *to t. correctly*, *recte l.*, Quint. 1, 1, 4: *to t. indistinctly*, *l. incerta voce*, id, 1, 21: *to t. in another tongue*, *alia lingua l.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: *to t. Greek, Latin, Graece, Latine l.*, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: *to t. sweetly*, *duce l.*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 24: *what you and I had t. in private about your sister*, *quaer ineramus ego tu inter nos de sorore locuti*, Cic. Att. 5, 1, ad init.: *t. of nothing but fleets and armies*, *nihil nisi classes l. et exercitus*, id. ib. 9, 2, ad fin.: *to t. big, magnū l.*, Hor. A. P. 280. *t.ing very grandly*, *omnia magna loquens*, id. Sat. 1, 3, 13: *to t. wildly*, *l. deliramenta*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64 (73). 2. *sermōnēr, 1 (to t. with, converse: rare): to t. earnestly, diligenter s.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52, 138 *t.ing parrots*, *psittaci sermocinantes*, Plin. 10, 42, 58: *in ordinary writing or t.ing*, *in consuetudine scribendi aut sermocinandi*, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 54: (Gell. 17, 2, remarks, that Q. Claudius used *consernōr*, and adds, *sermōnari rusticū videtur sed rectius*).

**3.** fābūlōr, *i*: *to t. together*, *f. inter* se, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55; *to t. plausibly with you*, ut aperit tibi fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 49; *whilst t. ring*, intel fabulandum, Gell. 15, 1, *ad med.*: *they happened to stand t. together*, subant forte una fabulantes, id 19, II, *init.* **4.** confabulor, *i* (*to converse together*; *rare*): Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107; Pl. 5, collōquor, cūtus, *i* (*constr. with cum, inter with prīm. ref.* or *abs.*: *to hold a conversation or conference*): *they t'd much together*, multum inter se colloqui sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; *to t. by means of letter-writing*, per literas c., id. Fam. 1, 7, *i* (*the generals t. together*, imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69). **6.** gārīo, iivi or il, iutum, *q. act.* (*to prate, chatter*): *t. away, garri modo*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 11; *to t. anything you please*, g. quidlibet, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 17; *to t. whatever comes uppermost*, garrire quidquid in buccam (sc. venti), Cic. Att. 12, 1, *ad fin.*: *I wished to t. more, cupiēbam plura g.*, id. ib. 6, 2, *ad fin.*: *to t. nonsense*, g. nugas, Pl. Aul. 5, 21. **7.** blātērō, (*to t. idly or foolishly*: used as an *act. verb*): *why do you t. nonsense?* quid blateras? Varr. in Non. 1, 386; Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 35; *v. PRATE, CHATTER*. Plin.: *the child will try to t. puer verba effingere conabitur*, Quint. 1, 1, 5; *to teach a magpie to t.*, picam docere nostra verba conari, Pers. prot. 9; *birds taught to t. Greek and Latin*, aves Graeco et Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59; *the raven being soon accustomed to t.*, corvus mature sermoni assuefactus, id. 10, 43, 60; *to t. without any meaning, inani voce sonare*, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48; *to t. nonsense*, nugas blatire, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 82; *t. away*, da te in sermonem, Cic. Att. 13, 23, *ad fin.*: *to t. caedere sermones* (an imitation of the Gr. κότεται πάντα), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1 *to t. with him in private*, emm o secreta colloquia serere, Liv. 34, 61: *it is pleasant for me to t. with you by letter*, jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, *ad fin.*: *he was the first to begin t'ing about that*, princeps ejus sermonis ordine fuit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 68; *to happen to t. about*, incidere in illum sermonem qui..., id. Am. 1, 2; *they happened to t. of their wives*, incidit de uxoriis mentio, Liv. 1, 57; *to t. about something else*, sermonem alio transference, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133; *a thing much t'd of*, res multum agitata sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, *ad init.*: *res multum celebrate sermonibus*, Liv. 34, 61; *to t. much with the men*, celebrare Juvenes multo sermone, Tib. 1, 6, 17; *the deed began to be t'd of in every place*, per omnes locos de facto agitari, Sall. Jug. 30, 1: *to t. freely and often of it*, id libenter usurpare crebris sermonibus, Cic. Marcel. 2, 5; *to be continually t'd of*, in ore vigore, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116; *to come to be t'd of as a joke*, in ore hominum pro ludibrio abiit, Liv. 2, 16; *we will give them something to t. of*, dabinus sermonem iis, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: *to t. of murder when drunk*, caedem eructare sermonibus, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10.

**talk over:** *1.* comunico, *i*: *a person with whom I can t. over everything*, homo, quoicum omnia communica-*cem*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, *ad init.*: *with whom he had been accustomed to t. over the weightiest matters*, quibuscum c. de maximis rebus conseruare, Caes. B. C. 3, 18. **2.** confero, tilli, lātum, *s. if the matr shall in anywise require it we will t. it over face to face*, si quid res feret coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 26, *ad init.*: *to t. over matters confidentially*, familiari c. sermones, id. Off. 2, 11, 39; *Join*, c. et fabulari, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 8; *v. DISCUSS, CONSIDER*.

**3.** verbigēro, *i*, *how long and how often it has been t'd over between us*, quādūnt et quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Apol. 321, *ad init.*

**— to:** admōneō; *v. ADMONISH*.

**talkative:** *1.* loquax, acīs: *old age is by nature rather t.*, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55; *a too*

*t. slave*, servus nimium l., id. Clu. 63, 176; *I prefer wisdom at a loss for words to t. folly*, malum indisertum prudentiam quam stultitiam, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142; *of birds*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, *Dimin.*, loquāculūs, Luer. 4, 1157 (*rather l.*) **2.** gārīlūs (*not in Cic.*), *a t. tongue*, g. lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44; *a t. crow*, g. cornix, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: *avoid on inquisitive person, for he is also t.*, pertinaciter fugito, nam g. item est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69. **3.** multiloquūs: *u. t. old woman*, m. dub, in Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 1, *ad init.*

**4.** argūtus, *very t. letters*, argutissime literae, Cic. Att. 6, 5, *ad init.*

**5.** argūtūs (*dimin.* of preced.), *a rathr t. maid-servant*, a. famula, App. Met. 2, p. 117. **6.** linguōsus: Petr. Sat. 43. **7.** lingūlus: said of Ajax, Poet. Lat. min. 2, p. 237, Wernsd. **8.** lingātūs: Tert. **9.** loquūleus: Alcim.; Gell. (v. under TALKER).

**talkatively:** loquāctēr (*no sup.*); *to describe t.*, scribere t., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4; Cic.

**talkativeness:** *1.* loquāctias, *ātis, f.*: *it is not my t. but my kindly feeling that makes my letters a t'ing long*, fact non mea l. sed benevolentia longiores epistolās, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4: *to lapse into t.*, in. incide, Quint. 5, 10, 91; *of birds*, Plin. 10, 42, 59. **2.** gārītūs, *ātis, f.* (*not in Cic.*): *great t.*, ingentia, Cic. Plin. 29, 1, 3: *that t. of which none will ever have enough*, illa neminem satiatura g., Sen. Cons. Helv. 18, 5; Ov. M. 5, 678. **3.** multiloquūm: Pl. Merc. prot. 31 (*opp. to pauciloquium*).

**talker:** *1.* loctōr: *light, empty, and troublesome t.s*, leves et futilest et importuni t., Gell. 1, 15, *init.* *2.* gārītōr: Ann. *3.* collocōtōr (*one who talks with another*): Tert. *4.* several words occur in Gell. 1, 15, *ext.*: *boamines in verba projectos locutileos et blatterones, et linguaclus (al. linguaclus) dixerunt*. *5.* sermōnīatīx (only the f. form occurs): App. M. 9, p. 224.

**talking:** *v. TALK*: blātērātūs, ūs, n. in Sid. Ep. 9, 1, 19, *fin.*, *is foolish t.*

**tall:** *1.* procērūs: *a t. palm tree*, p. palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2; *very t. poplars*, procerissimae populi, id. ib. 1, 5, 15; *a certain man of t. stature*, quidam p. statuē, Suet. Vespa. 23, *int.* *t. in appearance*, p. habitu, Tac. II, 4, 1 *t. horns*, p. cornua, Col. 6, 1, 1; *he wore rather high shoes to make him seem t'er than he was* usus est calceamentis altiusculis ut procerior quam erat videbatur, Suet. Aug. 73. *2.* alitus (*rare*: perhaps confined to poetry): *under the boughs of a t. tree*, sub ramis arboris a., Luer. 2, 3; *the goddess herself is t'er than they*, altior illis lpsa Dea est, Ov. M. 3, 181. *3.* excelsus (*elevated, high*): *t. birds*, aves c., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 1; *one horn rises t'er*, unum cornū exstitit excelsis, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; *t. stature*, e. statuē, Suet. Caes. 45; *the top of a t. mountain*, e. vertex montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35; *a t. tower*, e. turris, Juv. 10, 106. *4.* cūsūs (*upright*: with the notion of statelyness): *a man of the Jewish nation t. than the less German, Judean gentis homo procerus t. celsissime Germanorum*, Col. 3, 8, 2; *t. towers*, c. tures, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10; *to a stag with t. horns*, c. in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538. *5.* longus: *he is a foot and a half t.cer than you*, sesquipedalis est quam in longior, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58; *t. spears*, l. hastae, Virg. Aen. 9, 229; *Galatea t.er than the t. alder-tree*, Galates longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 70; *a very t. pine trunk*, longissimus trunca (pinus), Plin. Ep. 6, 16; *a t. fellow*, l. homo, Catul. 67, 47 (*said in contempt*). *6.* praelongus (*very t.*): *a very t. man*, ho-*mu* p., Quint. 3, 6, 67: *the very t. slender shape (of a tree)*, p. gracilis, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46. *7.* grandis (*of persons; grown up*): *already a t. boy*, g. janpuer, Cic. Pis. 36, 87; *a t. pupil*, g. alumnus, Hor. Epod. 11, 11. *The dimin. grandisculus (grandiculus, al.)*, occurs

in Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 19. [N.B.—Some-*s*, though rarely, the notion of height may be expr. by magnus, lucid. In Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87, § 12], or ingens (Hor. Od. 2, 10, 9), hence in Mart. 9, 50, 4, magnus bono, by a play upon words is either *a t.* or *a great man*.] Pht she is *ter than all by a head*, collo tenuis supereminet omnes, Ov. M. 3, 181; *ani-* *mals that never grow very t.*, parvi incrementum animalia, Col. 3, 15, 6.

**tallness:** *1.* procēritās, ātis, f.: *his fair compēxion and t.*, candor et p., Cic. Coel. 15, 16. *a beaming t.*, decora p., lac. Ann. 12, 44; *the t. of various trees*, proceritatis arborearum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 (*observe the pl.*). *2.* altitudē, Inis, f. (*very rare*): *of the vine*, tlin. 17, 22, 35, § 184; *v. HEIGHT*. *3.* celestidē, Inis, f. (*statu t.*): *t. of person, c. corporis*, Vell. 2, 94. *4.* procēritudo: Solin. 1.

**tallow:** sēbum (*sēvum*): Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Plin.

**— candle:** sēbāeus: App. M. 4, p. 151; *\*candēla sēbāta* *to make t.s*, sebar candleas, Col. 2, 22, 3.

**— chandler:** \*candēlārius (*Du-* *cange*).

**— tree:** \*Stillingia sēbifera.

**tallowy:** *1.* sēbōzans (*full of tallow*): Plin. 11, 37, 86. *2.* sēbālis: *a t. torch*, s. fax, Ann. 18, 6, 15.

**tally (subs.):** tessēra esp. the t. of hospitality (Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87), for which see Dict. Ant.: *dimin.*, tessēra, Pers. 5, 74.

**tally (v.):** convēnio, vēni, veutum, 4; *v. FIT, COINCIDE*.

**Talmud:** \*Talmudum, i. n.: also Talmud, ls.

**Talmudical:** \*Talmudicus.

**Talmudist:** \*Talmudista, Talmudicus int̄pretandi peritus (Kr.).

**talon:** *1.* A claw: *1.* unguis, *is, m. (a claw, t., or hoof) of animals*: *to fasten the t.s into the neck*, figere cervicibus u., Ov. M. 4, 77 (*said of an eagle*): hooked t., uncl., tlin. 11, 45, 121; *to seize food with the firm grasp of the tree*, cibis unguum tenacitate arripere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. Com.: *unlock these from your t.s*, (hae) ab ungibus reglutina, Catul. 25, 9 (*speak to a thirf*). *2.* ungūla (only in Pl.): *a cock with the t.s of a kite or an eagle*, cucus milvius aut aquilinus u., Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63; *to stick your t.s into it*, hinc iniecte u., id. ib. 2, 2, 47; *of the claws of a hen*, id. Aut. 3, 4, 8. *3.* falūla (*dimin.*): Plin. 8, 15, 17. *II.* A t. t. in architecture unda, Vitruv. 5, 7 (5, 6, 6); *cyathum*, id. 4, 6.

**tamable:** domābilis: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41; Ov. M. 9, 253.

**Tamarind:** \*Tamarindus officinalis, Linn.

**tarasisk:** *1.* tāmārix, Iris, f. (*the t. gallica*, Linn.). Lyc. 9, 917. Col. It. is also called tāmārcie (*Plin.*) and tāmāreus (*Pall.*). *2.* myrtē, ēs, or myrtā, cæ (μύριξ): Virg. Ecl. 8, 54. *3.* bryā silvestris, Plin. 13, 21, 37. (*some consider this the t. Africana or orientalis*).

**tambourine:** *1.* tympanūm (ty-*pānum*, Catul. 63, 8): *the t. sounded*, t. sonorūt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; *the tightly stretched t.s t. tenta*, Luer. 2, 618. Fig. of a mean style of oratory, t. eloquence, t. eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21 *'to play the t.*, palms impetrare, Ov. M. 4, 29; plangere, Catul. 64, 262; orbem digitō tempere, Suet. Aug. 8; *playing on the t.*, tympanūt, id. ib. *A t.-player*, tympanista, App. de Do Socr. p. 49; *tympanōtriba*, Pl. True. 2, 4, 79 (60) (*used in contempt*). *a female t.-player*, tympanistrā, Sid. Ep. 1, 2, fin.

*2.* tympanōlōm (*dimin.*): Arn. 6, fin.

**tame (adj.):** *1.* līt. *1.* *1.* clērūs (*naturally t.*): *various kinds of beasts whether t. or wild*, variā genera bestiarū vel clērūrum ferarū, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; opp. to immāns, id. Thuc. 5, 13, 38. *2.* mansuēfactus (*by art*):

a t. *tiger*, *tigris m.*, Plin. 8, 17, 25. 3. mansuetus (= preceed): a t. *boar*, *sus m.*, Liv. 35, 49, ad med. Fig.: gentle and t. (said of men), mites et m., Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 (opp. to feri et immanes). 4. mansues, usis et tis (= preceed): a t. *she-beur*, *ursa m.*, App. M. 11, p. 251: Plin. Asin. 1, 2, 19. 5. domitus (*t'd by force*): t. *trained beasts*, belluae d. et condecofactae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161. Phr.: *wild beasts have grown t.*, man-suever feræ, Lucan 4, 218: *some beasts never become t.*, feræ quædam nunquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45: *to make any body as t. as a sheep*, aliquem tam placidum quam ovem reddere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18.

II. Fig.: *spiritless*: 1. ignavus (*unenterprising, cowardly*): the t. and weak giving way and yielding to the arrogance of the rich, cedentibus i. et imbecillis et arrogantiæ divitum succumbentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: t. and unwarlike amidst foes, i. et imbellies inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2. 2. lensus (*passive, indifferent*): I am considered too patient and t., nimium patiens et. existimor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 35. 3. languidus (*dull, listless*): an effeminate, t., enervated philosopher, philosophus mollis, l., eneruatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: a t. speech, languidior oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 67.

**tame** (v.): 1. mansuetifico, feci, factum, 3 (very class): the wild oxen cannot be t'd even when caught young, uru mansueti, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. Fig.: to t. his fierce disposition, m. ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig. 11. 2. mansuesco, suetum, 3 (to accustom to the hand): to t. wild animals, m. silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4.

3. domio, ui, itum, 1 (to t. *forcibly*): to t. wild beasts, d. belluae, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; to t. horses, d. equos, Virg. G. 3, 206. Fig.: to t. one's ardent spirit, d. avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: to t. nations, d. gentes, Cic. Marcel. 3, 8: v. subdue. 4. domito, 1 (rare: freq. from preceed): to t. oxen, d. boves, Virg. G. 1, 285; to t. a team, d. currus, id. Aeu. 7, 163: for the sake of t'ing elephants, elephantes domitandi gratia, Plin. 8, 8, 8. 5. perdomo, 1 (to t. thoroughly): to t. serpents thoroughly, p. serpentes, Ov. H. 12, 164: Liv. It occurs mostly in the sense of subduing thoroughly, in which acceptation edomo also is found in Cic., Hor., etc. 6. mitigo, 1 (to make gentle): nor is any animal so savage that management cannot t. it, nec ulla tam immanisuetum animal est quod non cura mitiget, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 5: to t. the fierceness of all animals, m. feritate omnium animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102, ad fin. 7. mitifico, 1 (= preceed): to t. elephants, elephantes m., Plin. 8, 8, 8. 8. circufo is quoted from Pacuvius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98 (q. 91, Müll.). Phr.: to t., mansuetum reddere, Pl. As. 1, 2, 19.

**tamey**: I. Lit.: mansuetudo: the t. of the elephant, m. elephanti, Just. 15, 4. II. Fig.: lentitudo: not to get angry at all is a sign not only of dignity but sometimes even of t., omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnunquam etiam lentitudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: books of the same t. and coldness, libri ejusdem l. et teporis, Tac. Or. 21, 4.

**tamer**: 1. mansuetarius: Lampr. Helio. 21, 1. 2. domitor (the usual term): a t. of horses, d. equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: \*trix, Virg. G. 3, 44: the club (of Hercules) that t. wild beasts, clava d. ferarum, Ov. H. 9, 117: so fig. of iron as the strongest metal, Plin. 36, 16, 25.

**taming**: 1. domitus, us: we render conveyance on quadrupeds prac-

ticable through t., efficimus d. nostro quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. 2. domitura: the t. of oxen takes place when they are three years old, d. boum in trimatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70, ad med.

**tamper**: 1. Exp. by se immiscere: v. MEDDLE. Pbt.: to t. with a wound, contrectare vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 60. 2. To endeavour to corrupt:

1. aggredior, gressus, 3 (a strong expr.): to t. with all by bribe, omnes pecunia a., Sall. 28, 12 ad init.: to t. with the ambassadors severally, legatos alio ab aliis diverso a., id. ib. 46.

2. tento, i (with abl. of instrument): to t. with the minds of the slaves by hope and fear, animos servorum spe et metu t., Cic. Clu. 63, 176: to t. with the trial by bribe, judicium pecunia t., id. ib. 49.

3. sollicito, i (with abl. of instrument, or abs.): I have ascertained that the ambassadors were t'd with by Lentulus, compri legatos a Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4; v. CORRUPT.

**tampering**: sollicitatio: the t. with the Allobroges, s. Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: expr. also by the verbs.

**tan** (subs.): \* cortex coriarus (Kr.).

**tan** (v.): 1. To prepare leather:

expr. by coria, pelles perficere, Plin. 23, 1, 16: 24, 11, 56: subigere, Cat. R. 18, 7: dep̄dere, id. 13, 3: conficere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: v. DRESS, CURRY. Com.: to t. one's hide, alicus corium concidere, Pl. Am. prol. 85. 2. To discover: colōro, 1: when I walk in the sun it naturally happens that I become t'd, quum in sole ambulare natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: t'd by sun, adūstus, pérustus: v. SUNBURST, SWARTHY.

**tandem**: nearest word perb. prob. dum equorum, after Plin. 9, 15, 17: to drive t., when there are many horses perb. ire curru multijugis equis: cf. Liv. 28, 9.

**tangent**: \* linea tangens: more exactly, linea recta que circumdat tangit.

**tangible**: Lit.: 1. tractabilius (that may be handled): everything which has come into being must necessarily be t., nec omne necesse est esse quod natum est, Cic. Tim. 4, ad fin. 2. tactilis: Lucifer, 5, 151 (q. v.). 3. tangibilis: Lact. 4. contrectabilis: id.

**tangle** (v.): implico, 1: v. ENTANGLE.

**tangle** (subs.): 1. implicatio: the t. of the nerves, i. nervorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139. Fig.: on account of the t. in which his affairs were, propter i. rei familiaris, id. Sest. 46, 99. 2. expr. by nodus or nexus, us: several knots tied in a t. and concealing their interlacings, complures nodi in semetipsos implicati et celantes nexus, Curt. 3, 1, 15. Phr.: hair in a t., capillus implexus atque impeditus, App. Apol. p. 276.

**tank**: 1. lucus, us: to clean out t.s, i. detergere, Liv. 39, 44: Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 37. 2. castellum (a t. connected with an aqueduct): Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

3. piscina: ts of wood, p. lignæcum, Plin. 34, 12, 22: ts and cisterns, p. cisternae, Tac. H. 5, 12. 4. cisterna (an underground t.): Plin. 36, 23, 52: hence t.-water, aqua cisterna, Sen. Ep. 86, 21: v. RESERVOIR. 5. in Vitruv. 7, ad init., the expr. receptaculum aquæ, and also immissarium, are found for ts connected with aqueducts.

**tankard**: nearest word cantharus, Virg. E. 6, 17: Hor. More exactly \* cantharus operculatus.

**tanner**: coriarius, Plin. 17, 9, 6: coriorum confector, Firm. Math. 3, 9, 87: subcæstari. Inscr. Grut.

**tanning**: expr. by verb: a shrub useful in t., frutex coriarius, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

**tansy**: Tanacetum vulgare, Linn.

**tantalize**: perh. \*Tantali exemplo cruciale aliquem: v. TORMENT.

**tantamount**: v. EQUIVALENT.

**tanyard**: coriarii officina, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

**tap** (subs.): I. A slight blow: expr. by \*ictus, plaga levius. II. A pipe with a cock attached: perh. \*hystula cum epistomio manubrio inclusa, after Vitruv. 10, 8, 3 (Schneider): epistomium is a mouth-piece or bung, and in the same passage to turn the t. is expr. by manubrium torquere.

**tap** (v.): I. To hit lightly: expr. by \*leviter tene, or hit by pulso, i (to knock) or similar verbs, where the context shows the meaning: he t. his breast with his fingers, pectus digitis putat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 49: v. KNOCK.

II. To bore a hole in a cask, etc. 1. rēhino, levī, 3 (to remove the pitch with which, acc. to Roman custom the wine-jars were sealed): I have t'd all the casks,

relevi omnia dolia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.

2. expr. by various phras.: vīna dolio promere, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: wine from a cask not t'd previously, merum non ante verso cado, id. Od. 3, 29, 2: to drink wine newly t'd, de dolio hauirre, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: v. BROACH.

3. if special ref. is made to the modern method, perh. \*dolium forare, terebrare.

III. To t. for dropsy: hydropic aquam emittere, Cels. 7, 15, ad init.

**tape**: nearest word tonaïola, (a ribbon): dimin. taenia, Col. 11, 3, 23 (applied to strips of sea-weed, used in tying up cabbages).

**taper** (subs.): 1. cœrus: Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. 2. funális (a wax-torch): id. Sen. 13, 44: Vlrg.: Hor. 3, candlea: Juv. 3, 287. [N.B.—Though candlea does not occur in Cic., the derivative candelabrum does. Cérelârium, or -are, a stand for waz ts, occurs in Inscr.]

**taper** (adj.): 1. fastigatus (see under the verb). 2. turbinatus (shaped like a top): a nose t. form, turbinator figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17: the t. form of the pear, turbitio piri, id. 15, 21, 23. 3. tères, étis (well-rounded): p. t. fingers, t. digitū, Ov. A. A. 1, 622: a t. little arm, brachiolum, Tac. Hist. 61, 181: with her t. neck thrown back, t. cervice reposta, Lucr. 1, 35. Phr.: the outline of the shield is more t. towards the bottom, forma scuti ad imum cuneatur, Liv. 9, 40, ad init.

**taper** (v.): 1. fastigior, 1 (used esp. in the perf. part. t.ing): the leaves t. to a fine point, folia in exilitate fastigantur, Plin. 24, 19, 118: comets t.ing to a point, cometæ in micromenf. id. 2, 25, 22. 2. expr. by introducing a comparison with the mētae or cones that marked the goal in the race-course: a hill t.ing to a sharp conical peak, collis in modum metar. in acutum acumen fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: the t.ing cypress, metas imitata cypressus, Ov. M. 10, 106: an unbroken circumference t.ing like a cone from a broad base to narrow dimensions at the top, continuus orbis latiore initio tenuum in ambitum metae modo excurgens, Tac. H. 2, 3. 3. gráclesco, 3 (very rare): a t.ing obelisk, g. obeliscus, Amm. 17, 4, 7.

**tapering** (subs.): contractura: Vitr. 3, 2 (3). 2.

**tapestry**: no exact word: the nearest are: 1. aulaicum (usu. in pl.: a curtain): the hanging t., suspensa a., Hor. S. 2, 8, 54: Orell: cf. Virg. G. 3, 25.

2. vélum (a curtain separating apartments): he hid himself under the t., that hung across the doorway, interpraetata foribus v. se abdidit, Suet. Claud. 10: hanging t., pendens v., Juv. 6, 227. 3. tāpēte, is, n. (the following irreg. forms occur by the side of the reg. ones: acc. sing. masc. tapeta, Sil. 4, 270: abl. sing. tape, Sil. 17, 64, acc. pl. masc. tapetas, Virg. Aen. 9, 358: abl. pl. tapetis, id. ib. 7, 277) this word seems always to denote t. used as a carpet or coverlet, or to throw over thrones, etc.: v. CARPET.

4. peripētasma, Cic. Ver. 4, 12, 27. Phr.: a tent of wrought t., tabernaculum tex-



Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115. 2. pālātūm (or -us, m.): asking for widely different things with various t.s, poscentes vario multum diversa p., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 62.

3. stōmāchus very gorgious plays, but not to your t., ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui s., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; many things take his t., multa s. sollicitant, Plin. Ep. 1, 24. 4. expr. by stūdium, gēnūs: v. INCLINATION, LIKING. Phr. to have a t. for these things, haec sensu (nostro) gustare, Cic. Arch. 7, 17: it was long the t. at Rome, Romae dulce dīc fuit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: having had a t. for music instilled into him, imbutus musica, Suet. Ner. 20, init.: every one has his own t., stutus cuique mos est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: as a prov., "suam cuique sponsam, mibi mean;" suum cuique amorem, nihili meum; Cic. Att. 14, 20 (= every one to his t. a quotation from Attilius): a man with some t. for law, homo a juris studio non abhorrens, Cic. de Cr. 1, 19, 179: to have no t. for fighting, a pugnando abborrere, id. Att. 7, 13. 5. [III]. Foretaste, sample: 1. gustus, us: I wished to give you a t., g. tib; dare volū, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: a t. of our verse-making, versificationis nostrae g., Col. 11, 1, 2. 2. libātūm (a small portion taken as a t.): to give a little t. of dialectics, breve ex dialectica l. dare, Gell. 16, 8, ad fin.: the poet, libātūm, inde occurs in Ov. Her. 4, 27.

taste (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. gusto, I (constr. with acc. or dat.): they think it unlawful to t. the hare, leporē g. fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: to t. water, aquam g., Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to t. a little of the draught, g. de potionē, Suet. Tit. 2: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 82, Orell. F. i.: to t. the sweetness of life, g. suavitatem vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: to t. liberty, g. libertatem, id. Rep. 2, 28: to t. the blood of the citizens, g. sanguinem civilem, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: to t. slightly, g. prūnis, ut dicunt, labris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 20. 2. dégouf, i.: to t. wine, d. vinum, Cato R. R. 148: nor was the lotos bitter to him who t. it, ne degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18. Fig.: to t. the same kind of thing, eadem vitam d., Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: to t. the supreme power, d. imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20. 3. libo, i. (to take a little from): bees t. the streams, apes flumina libant, Virg. G. 4, 54: to t. the liver, i. fecur, Liv. 25, 16, ad init.: to t. a little of the drink, i. potionem gustu, Tac. A. 13, 16. 4. délibo: i. to t. a very little meat, d. paullulum carnis, Petr. 136, 1. Fig.: to t. a new honour, d. novum honorem, Liv. 5, 12, ad fin.: Ov. Phr.: to try by t.ing, gustu explorare, Tac. A. 12, 66: to t. wine and spit it out again, pitissare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: a fountain that cannot be t.d., fons ingustabilis, Plin. 2, 106, 110: to t. the grass, herba attinere, Virg. E. 5, 26: the inside of a bream as yet wtld., ingustata illa rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: not to t. death, Acherronta fugere, id. Od. 3, 3, 16 (gustare mortem) is only found in Eccl. and very late authors. II. Intrans.: 1. sāpō, iví or il, 3 (with adv. or acc. that denotes the t.): the oil will b. bad, oleum male sapit, Cato R. R. 66, 1. the fish t.s of the very sea, pisces s. ipsum mare, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, 2: he asked how the monkey would t., quæsivit quidnam sapere simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3. 2. rēsipio: 3. to t. of iron, r. ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, ad fin.: it is a fault to t. of an thing at all, vitium est omnino quidquam t., Plin. 31, 3, 22. Fig.: a man who by no means t.s of his country, homo minime resipiens (ad. resipiens) patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 40. 1'br. to smell and t. like saffron, odore croci saporemque reddere, Plin. 36, 23, 55, extr.: discourse that t.s of this city, sermo praeferebas gustum quandam urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17: t.ing of the peculiar flavour of Athens, reddens Athenarum proprium saporem, id. 6, 3, 107: v.

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time again: rēgusto, 1. to t. one's bite over again, r. bīlem, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: to t. the panegryc again (i.e. read it anew), laudationem r., Cic. Att. 13, 48 — beforehand: 1. prægusto, 1: Ov.: Juv. 2. prælibo, i.: Stat. tasteful: 1. Līt.: sāpidus, App. v. SAVOURY II. Fig.: 1. élégans: a t. letter, e. epistola, Cic. Att. 16, 13; t., not gorgious, e. non magnificus, Nep. Att. 13, 5 a. fine and t. writer, subtilis scriptor atque e., Cic. Brut. 9, 35; a t. choice of words, e. verborum delectus, id. lib. 78, 272. 2. pérélégans (very t.): a most t. and polished speech, p. et persubtilis oratio, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.

3. concinnus (neat in arrangement): one or two rather t. verses, unus et alter concinno versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74.

Join: c. et elegans, Cie. Fin. 5, 1, 2.

V. REFINED, ELEGANT.

tastefully: 1. éléganter: to speak t. e. dicere, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: very t., per eleganter, id. 52, 197. 2. conçinne (neatly): dressed elegantly and t., vestita (fem.) lepide et c., Pl. Epid. 2, 48: Cic. 3. sc̄ite (skillfully): to arrange a banquet t., convivium s. exornare, Sall. Jug. 85: a young she-goat, sculptured, capella s. facta, Cic. Verri. 2, 35, 87. Phr.: to arange anything t., concinno aliquid, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 26: a little table t. laid out, concinnatio mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

tastefulness: élégantia: v. TASTE (subs.), B. I.

tasteless: 1. Lit.: 1. insulsus (without salt: hence insipid): more t. food, cibū insulsor, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 40: o throat that longs for t. things, O galam i., Cic. Att. 13, 31, extr. 2. fātūs: t. betroot, f. betae, Mart. 13, 13, 1. 3. vāpidus (having lost its flavour, flat): t. wine, v. vinum, Col. 12, 5, init.

4. insipidus: Firm, Math. 2, 12: v. INSIPID. 5. expr. by a phr.: as, water t. s., sine sapore est aqua, Plin. 15, 27, 32: the venison is t., nil damp sapit, Juv. 11, 121. II. Fig.: 1. inélegans: a physical meaning that is not t. physical ratio non i., Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 64. 2. insulsus: a man that is sharp and not t., acutus nec i. homoni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: a very t. fellow, insulsissimus homo, Catul. 17, 12. 3. inconcinus (devoid of neatness): a boorish and t. roughness, asperitas agrestis et t., Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6: t. in some respect, in aliquo genere t., Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: v. COARSE, INELEGANT, RUDE. Phr.: O foolish and t. generation! O scutum insipiens et infacuum, Catul. 43, 8.

tastelessly: 1. inéleganter: to write t., i. scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101.

2. insulse: to do anything t., i. aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4 ad init.

tastelessness: 1. insulsitas: the t. of the speech, i. orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: the t. of the rilla, i. villa, id. Att. 13, 29. 2. inélegantia: Gai. 1, 84.

taster: prægustator (a person who tastes a meal beforehand to ascertain its quality): Suet. Claud. 44.

tasting (subs.): gustus, ūs: v. TASTE (A., III).

tatter: pannus, pannulūs: v. RAG.

tattered: pannūs: v. RAGGED.

Join: p. et squallidus, Just. 21, 5.

tattle: garrio, 4: v. PRATE, CHATTER,

tattler: garrilus: v. TALKER, CHAT-

TERBOX.

tattoo (subs.): \*sonus tympani ves-

pertinus: to beat the t., milites revocare

signo vespertino (Kr.).

tattoo (v.): expr. by phr.: a savage

t. in the Thracian fashion, barbarus

compunctus notis Threicis, Cic. Off. 2,

7, 25: the men t. their bodies, mares cor-

pora sua inscribunt, Plin. 22, 1, 2: to t.

the whole body, corpus omne notis per-

signare, Mel. 1, 19, ad med.

taint (subs.): 1. opprobrium

(not in Cic.): to be stung by unfor-

t. ts., mordet i. falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 35:

to utter course t.s, o. rustica funde, id.

ib. 6, 1, 146: it is shameful that these t.s

could not be gaindīs, pudet bac o.

non potuisse refelli, Ov. M. 1, 758. 2.

convicium (abuse): to be assailed with t.s, c. urgeri, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: conserciari, id. Att. 2, 18, ad init.: t. endurā daily t.s, c. quotidiam sustinere, id. Quint. 19, 62. 3. convicītūm (a/min. of preced.): to assail wth t.s, c. laceſſe, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28, 7. 4. sc̄omma, átis, n.: Macr. Phr: stinging t.s, aculei contumeliarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 22: to assail wth foul-mouthed t.s, verborum contumelias incesto ore lacerare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; the brothers bandy very bitter t.s in alternate vers., alternis versibus interquentur inter fratres gravissima contumelia, id. Ov. Tr. 4, 36, 77: v. SARCASM, REPROACH.

taunt (v.): 1. objicio, jēcl, jectum, 2. (to cast in one's teeth): constr. with dat. of the person, and acc. of the thing, or abl. with de): to t. any one with his low birth, ignobilitatem alieni o., Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: to t. us with the death of Caesar, de morte Caesari nobis o., id. Fam. 11, 3, 2: to t. him with having brought poets into the province, o. quod poetas in provinciam duisset, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. 2. figo, xi, xim, 3 (to pierce): to t. any one with insulting words, f. aliquem malefictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: to t. one's opponents, i. adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89. 3. vellico, (to twit): to t. one in society, in circulus v., Cic. Balb. 26, 57: Hor. 4. convicior, (to re-vele): to accuse vere potius quam c., Liv. 42, 41. 5. sūgillo, i (prop. to beat black and blue): Liv. 4, 35. 6. op̄probrio, i (no perf.): do you t. me with clownishness? rus tu mibi opprobrias? Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 15. 7. expōbro, i: v. UPBRAID, REPROACH. Phr.: to t. anybody, contumeliam in aliquem facere, Cic. Sull. 7, 23 (where obijcere also occurs): to t. with bitter words, dictis amaris inessere, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: to scoff and t. the enemy from the walls, irridere ex muro atque incipere vocibus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30.

taunting (adj.): contumeliosus. v. SARCASTIC, STINGING.

taunting (subs.): vellūtatio (the act of twitting): to avoid t., vellūtaciones effugere, Sén. Vit. Beat. 5, 3: v. also TAUNT.

tauntingly: contumeliose: v. BITTERLY, SARCASTICALLY.

tautological, tautology: no exact word. (Mart. Cap. 5, 175, has taūtología, which Quint. 8, 3, 50 writes as a Greek word, and defines to be ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio). Expr. by congeries verborum ac sententiarum idem significantium, Quint. 8, 4, 26: to be t., perha. verba inaniter accumulare, after Gell. 17, 10, ad fin.

tavern: 1. caupona: Cic. Pis. 22, 53: Hor. 2. caupónula (dimin. of preced.): he lay hid in a certain little t., and there in concealment he drank deeply till eventide, delituit in quadam c. atque ibi se occultans perpativit ad vesperam, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. 3. tāberna (a generic term for a shop, hence usually joined to adj.): a common t., cauponā, t., Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43, § 1: a wine t., t. vinaria, Varr. L. B. 8, 30, 117: a ale-house or t., t. cerevisaria (Kr.): a t. t. (without any adj.), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: the Thre Ts (a town of Latium on the Appian road), Trcs T., Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1. 4. tābernula (dimin. of preced.), App. M. 9, p. 237: Varr. 5. thermopólium (θερμοπόλιον), a shop where hot drinks are sold, a grog-shop): Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 13.

6. oenopólium (οινωπάῖον, a wine-shop): Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48. 7. caupónium: Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15. Pbr. a t.-boy, or pot-boy, puer cauponius, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 19: a female attendant in a t., a bar-maid, ministra cauponae, Cod. Theodos. 9, 7, 1: the sign of a t., scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38.

—keeper: caupo, Cic. Hor. Fem. caupona, App. M. 1, p. 105 cōpā, Virg. Cop. 1: to be a t., exercere cauponam, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43, § 9. tawdryly: expr. by a phr. with the adj.: v. TAWDRY

**tawdry:** no exact word, the nearest is *perh. fucus (paint, dye; hence deceit, sham): without exaggerated colouring and childish t., sine pigmentis fuceo-puerili*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188, said of style.

**tawdry:** no exact word expr. perh. by *fūcōsus, fūcātus a natural, not t. brilliancy, not naturally fucus nitor*, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: *t. wares, merces fucosae*, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: *a cloak of t. colour, lacerna improbi coloris*, Sen. Ep. 114, 21: *v. also TINSELED*.

**tawny:** 1. *fulvus: the t. bodies of tons, corpora f. leonum*, Locr. 5, 898: *the t. covering of a she-wolf, f. tegmen lupae*, Virg. Aen. 1, 275. 2. *ravus (defined by Festus to be between yellow and bluish gray): a t. she-wolf, r. lupus*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: Cic. 3. *āquilus: v. SWARTHY*.

**tax (subs.):** 1. *vectigal, alīs, n. (esp. t. as a source of revenue): a fixed t. in money, v. stipendiarium*, Cic. Ver. 1, 6, 12: *a t. on the market, v. macelli*, Plin. 19, 49, § 56: *a t. on urinals, v. urinapē, Siet. Ves. 23: to impose a t. on*

*provincias, Cic. Fonte. 5, 10: indicere, Suet. Calig. 41: to impose a fixed t. on eatables, pro edulicis v. certum statutumque exigere, id. ib. 40: to impose new t. on the year's produce of salt, v. novum ex salario annuo statuere, Liv. 29, 37: to superintend, to exact, to pay a t. v. exercere, exigere, pensitare, Cic. Manil. 6, 16: to pay a t. for water, v. pro aqua pendere, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: to revive obsolete t., omissa v. revocare, Suet. Ves. 16: to relieve of a t., vectigal levare, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: liberare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 9, 26: to lease out the t.s, v. locare, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7: to farm the t.s, v. redimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *ārūj vectigalium: money paid by way of t., pecunia v.*, Cic. Ver. 1, 35, 89. 2. *stipendum (a fixed t. payable in money): to impose, receive a t.: to refuse to pay a t., s. imponere, capere; de s. recusare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad init.: to free from t.s, s. liberare, id. B. G. 5, 27. 3. tributum (a stated payment): to impose a poll-t., in capita singula t. imponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: they all pay t.s yearly according to their rating, omnes quotannis ex censu t. conferunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 53, 131: v. TRIBUTE*.*

4. *exactio: a very cruel poll and house-t., acerbissima e. capitum atque ostiorum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: public t.s, publican e., Asin. Pollii in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1: unlawful t.s, e. illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51. 5. indicatio (the imposition of a t.): a temporary t., temporia, Paul. Dig. 13, 2, 28. 6. censatio: to tighten the t.s, c. levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7, extr. 7. onus, oneris, n. (a burden): to lay such heavy t.s on the people, tantum oneris plebi imponere, Cic. Ver. 2, 55, 138: a town subject to very heavy t.s, inquinatissima maximis o. pressum, id. Fam. 13, 7, 2: free from all t.s, ab omni onere immunes, Suet. Claud. 58. 8. pensio: Aur. Vict. Phr.: (i.) *Ts named from particular objects: a t. on bachelors, uxoriom (sc. aes), Fest.: a t. on doors (i. e. house-t.), ostiulum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a t. on imports or exports, portorium, id. B. G. 1, 18: a pedler's t., portorum circumvectionis, Cic. Att. 2, 16, ad fin.: a t. on pillars, columnarium, id. Att. 1, 6, init.: a t. on public pastures, scriptura, id. Fam. 13, 65: a t. paid by Jews into the imperial treasury, fiscus Iudaicus, Suet. Dom. 12, (ii.) T.s expressed by the percentage levied: a t. of one-half per cent., decentesima, Tac. A. 2, 42: a t. of 1 per cent. on things bought and sold, centesima rerum venalium, id. A. 1, 78: a t. of 2 per cent., of 24 per cent., quinquagesima, quadragesima, id. A. 13, 51: a t. of 5 per cent., vicesima, Cic. Att. 2, 16: a t. of 10 per cent., decima (decuma), v. TITHE. a t. of 12½ per cent., octava, Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7: a t. of 2 denarii, dinuminiun, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2. (iii.) States free from t.s: immunes civitates, Cic. Ver. 3, 40, 92. Join: immunes et liberi, id. Ib. 2, 69, 166: to appoint**

*some one to superintend the t.s, aliquem vectigalium publicis pra-ponere, Vac. A. 15, 18: to fām the public t.s, conducere publica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: one who farms the t.s, publicanus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: v. FARM: a t. collected every 5 years, collatio iastralis, Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1.*

**tax (v.):** I. *To impose a t.: expr. by vectigal, stipendum imponere, indicere, v. TAX (subs.): or by censere, v. ASSESS. Fig.: ons imponere, v. BURDEN. Phr.: he ts himself to the utmost, contendit omnes nervos, Cic. Fat. 10, 21: to t. a bill of costs (leg. t.t.), perh. aestimare item. II. To upbraid, tuit: taxo, t. he ts him with his divorce, t. divortium suum, Suet. Dom. 10, ad fin.: v. REPROACH, CHARGE.*

**taxable:** vectigal, Cic. Ver. 3, 34, 79: stipendiarius, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 30. Plt. are those farms t.? sintne ista praedica censuendo? Cic. Flac. 32, 80.

**tax-collector, tax-gatherer:** 1. exactor, the province crammed with t.s, provincia differta exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: Liv. 2. coactor: a t., c. exactum, Suet. Vita Hor.; or c. alone, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86. 3. prōcētrātor (an official under the Empire: δ in Ov.): Tac. A. 12, 60. 4. alabārēs, ae, m. (ἀλαβάρης, from ἀλαβά, ink): Cic. Att. 2, 17, ad fin.: Juv. 1, 130. 5. portitor (a collector of import and export dues): Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: id. Rep. 4, 7. 6. alector (a provincial t.): Inscr. the office of a t., alectura, Inscr. 7. vectigaliarius: Firm. Math. 3, 13. 8. tēlōnarius (collector of customs): Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr. 9. mittendus (one sent into the provinces to collect): Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2. 10. capitilarius (a t.'s assistant): Cod. 12, 29, 2.

**taxiarch:** \*taxiarχus: in Cic. Att. 16, 11, ad med., the word is written ταξιάρχυς.

**tea:** I. *The plant: \*thea Sinensis: black t., \*thea Bohea, green t., the viridis, Linn. II. The drink: \*dēcōctus, pōtūs theaē: potus or calda Sinensis: a t.-spoon, cochlear, āris, n., v. spoon: a t.-urn, nearish word part, antephysa (Cic. Rose. Am. 46, 13): v. Smith's Dict. Ant. sub voc.: to drink a cup of t., \*potum theaē haurire: to invite a person to drink t., \*invitare aliquem ad theaē potum una sorbendum: a t.-party, \*circulus eorum qui theaē potum una sorbendum converunt (Chieky from Kr.).*

**teach:** 1. dōceō, cui, etiam, 2 (with double acc., or with one of them omitted: with one acc. in pass.: with acc. and infin.: also elipt. with abl.): to t. some one an art, d. aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 216: to t. boys the A B C, d. pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17: to t. those desirous of learning, studiosos discidi d. Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: she delights to be taught the daves of Ionia, motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: I envy your teacher who for such high pay ts you to know nothing, invideo magistro tuo qui te tantum mercede nihil sapere doceat, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: he taught Socrates the lyre, Socratem fidibus (sc. canere) docuit, id. Fan. 9, 22, 3: to t. the use of horse and arms, d. equo armisque (sc. uti), Liv. 29, 1: Tyrannus t.s in my house, Tyrannus docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2.

2. erūdo, 4 (to render one polished by instruction, to instruct; const. with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, with or without the prep. in: sometimes, as in the poets, with double acc. or a clause): to t. youth by law/s, laboribus e. juvenitatem, Cic. Tuse. 2, 14, 34: gladiators taught under the same master, gladiatores sub eodem magistro

erudit, Quint. 2, 17, 33: to t. any one the arts, e. aliquem artibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11: to t. any one civil law, e. aliquem in jure civili, id. De Or. 1, 59, 253: prosperity, adversity has taught me, secundae, adversae res me erudit, Liv. 30, 30: philosophy has taught us to aspire to greatness of soul, philosophia nos ad magnitudinem animi erudit, Cic. Tuse. 1, 26, 64: she has taught thee the laws te leges erudit, Stat. Theb. 10, 50: she teaches by what means they may be caught, qua possint erudit art. capl. Ov. F. 3, 294. 3. oīnī docere atque a., Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4; e. atque docere, id. Ov. 1, 44, 156. 3. trūco, xi, etiam, 3: the arts by which we are taught, artes quibus instruimur, Cic. Coel. 30, 72 if seems that he must be taught the knowledge of things, notitia rerum instruendis videtur, Quint. 4, 2, 24: v. INSTRUT, INFORM. 4. instituo, ui, uitum, 3 (to t. by a course of training): Socrates when quite old was not ashamed to be taught the lyre, Socrates jam senex institu lyra (sc. canere) non erubet, Quint. 1, 10, 13: to t. one to speak, i. aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. De Or. 2, 39, 162: to t. one's mind to think, i. animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10: is it thus you t. young men? sic tu i. adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39: he was the first to agriculture to speak Latin, agri colationem primus Latine loqui institut, Col. 1, 1, 12. 5. Join i. atque erudit, Cic. Ver. 3, 69, 161: v. TRAIN. 6. dōceō, cui, etiam, 2 (to t. thoroughly, inform. constr. with double acc.; in pass. with acc. of the thing, or a clause): those whom he had taught what he wished to be said, hi quos edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: the king being at last taught that there were gods, rex edocuit tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18, 29, ad init.: the system in which he had been taught, disciplina in qua erat edocutus, id. 24, 4 (where the latest edd. read eductus): v. INFORM. 6. perdōceō, cui, etiam, 2 (to t. thoroughly rare): taught by experience itself, us ipso perdoctus, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: Quint. Ov. 7. condōcēfācio, tēcī, factum, 1 (to t. or train together: rare): to t. brutes, c. bellitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161 to t. one's mind to be able to despise those things, c. animum et ea possit contemnere, id. Tuse. 5, 31, 87. 8. addōceō, cui, etiam, 2 (to t. in addition: very rare: dub. in Cic.): tipsiness t. the arts in addition, ebrietatis addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18. 9. subdōceō, cui, etiam, 2 (to t. as an assistant) that they should be taught by my labour as an assistant-teacher, mō labore subdoci, Cic. Att. 8, 4: to be assistant-teacher to a grammarian, s. grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6, 6, ad init. 10. dōdeō, cui, etiam, 2 (to t. the contrary, unteach): she ts them not to use false terms, falsis d. vocibus nisi, Hor. Od. 2, 20: they must be restrained rather than taught the contrary, coercendi magis quam dōdeō, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51. 11. trādo, didi, ditum, 3 (also transdo: to t. by handing down, to deliver by tng.): to t. the rudiments of trades and crafts, operum atque artificiorum initia t., Caes. B. G. 6, 17: they, many things concerning the heavenly bodies, multa de sideribus transdūt, id. B. G. 6, 14, extr.: to t. men virtutē virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248. Join i. et docere, id. Fin. 4, 4, 9.

12. praecepio, cēpi, ceptum (to give precepts, to t. by rule): to t. the art of swimming, p. art-m handi, Ov. Tr. 2, 480: justice t.s us to spare all, justitiae praecepit parcer omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: to t. young men, p. juventutem, Suet. Gram. 10: t. me a mournful song, praeceps lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2 respecting eloquence, p. de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: I ready grant that they lived as they t., ut praecepit, ita vixisse, facile conesserim Quint. i. proœm. 15. Join i. p. et docere

Cic. Rep. I. 46. **13.** prōfiteor, fessus, **2** (*to t. publicly, t. as an art*), *philosophy, p. philosopham*, Cic. Pis. 29, **71** *he was removed to Sicily, where he now t.s., translati est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profiterit*, Plin. Ep. 4, II, *ad fin. teachable*. **1** dōcīs (no sup.): *he is t. who is willing to listen attentively*, d. est qui vult audire, Auct. Her. I. 4, 7 **v. DOCILE**. **2.** dōcībīlis; *Tert. teachableness* dōcīltas, Cic. v. DOCUMENTA

**teacher:** **1** doctor: *t. of rhetoric, rhetorici d.*, Cic. de Or. I, 19, 86: *artists and t.s. of eloquence, dicendi artifices et d.*, id. lib. I, 3, 35, 141 (*Apolo* t. of the melodious muse, d. argutae Thaliae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25). **2.** māgister (a master): *t. of the liberal arts, artium liberalium m.*, Cic. Inv. I, 25, 35: *very able t.s. from Greece, exquisiti e Graecia n.*, id. Brut. 27, 104 *a dry t. in aridus*, Quint. 2, 4, 8: *a school-t. literarius m.*, Vopisc. Tac. 6, 5 *to discharge the office of t., magistris personam sustinere*, Suet. Gram. 24 *t.s. to whom we send our children, m. ad quos liberis mittimus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 111: *boys are trained under t.s., pueri apud m. exercentur, reid. ib. I, 57, 244: stale repetitions weary wretched t.s. to death, occidit miseris crambé repetita m.*, Juv. 7, 154: *I wish you to be my t. in this mult-r., to ut in luc re magistro tuo, Cic. Caece. II, 32. experience is the b.t. t. usum m. est optimus, id. Rab Post. 4, 9 *the pen, the best t. of eloquence, stilus, optimus dicendi m.*, id. de Or. I, 33, 150: *f.-tra philosophy, the t. of morals, philosophia, m. morum, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.* **3.** praecceptor (one who teaches by rule or system): *they willed that the t. should be in the stead of a revered parent, p. sancti volvare parentis esse loco*, Juv. 7, 209 *not merely a t., but, moreover, a guardian and tutor must be sought for, non modo p. sed ceterum custos rectorque quaerendus est*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, ad med.: *your t.s. and instructors in virtue, vestri p. et virtutis magistr. Cie. Mur. 31, 65, t.s. of the way of life, p. vivendi, id. Inv. I, 25, 35 there is need of the most distinguished t.s., praestantissimi p. opus est*, Quint. I, I, 10: *f.-trix*, Cic. Fin. I, 13, 43 **4.** auctor (com. gen.): *one who originates anything: a leader or t.*: *with Cratippus for your t., Cratippus auctore, Cie. Off. 2, 2, 8 a most famous t. of divine and human law, divini humanae iuris a. celebrinus, Vell. 2, 26, 2 Liv. I, 59. Join: a. et magister, Cic. Or. 3, 10 a. et praecceptor, id. Phil. 2, 6, 14. **5.** professor (a public t.): *a somewhat noted t., non obscurus*, Quint. 2, 15, 23: *a t. of eloquence, p. eloquentiae, Suet. Thet. 5: ad: professorius* Tac. A. 13, 14, *ad fin.* **6.** institutōr: Lamp. Comm. I, 7. **7.** éruditor: *Tert. Pall. 4, f.-trix*, Flor. 2, 6, 18. **8.** trādēns, nūtis (prop. a part., one who teaches): *it is the fault of the t., culpa trādēntis est*, Quint. 3, 6, 59. **9.** vates, is, comūn (an authority): *t. of medicine, medicinae v.*, Plin. II, 37, 89. **10.** expr. by special words to express the subjects taught: *as a t. of eloquence, rhētor, Cie. de Or. I, 18, 84 a t. of grammar, grammaticus. Quint. 2, 4, 1 a t. of language, grammātista, Suet. Gram. 4 (q. v.) grammātīdātās, Mart. Cap. I. lit. ério, Ann. 17, 11, 1: a t. of oratory, déclāmātōr, Cic. Or. 15, 47 a t. of reading and writing, lītērātōr, App. Flor. p. 361 a school-t., līdūmāgister, Cic. N. D. I, 26, 72 (ludi magister, al.). Pur. professional t.s., ii qui se docere profitentur, id. ib. I, 5, 10 he did not place himself under any t., nemini se ad docendum datat, id. Brut. 89, 306 taught under Greek t.s., Graecis institutionibus erudit, id. N. D. I, 4, 8: are you a t. of declamation? t. declarare doces? Juv. 7, 150 an unde-t., prōschōlius, Aug. v. subdoceo, 2, under TEACH.***

**teaching:** **1.** doctrina: *t. imp̄roves the innate strength, d. vim promovet instans, Her. Od. 4, 4, 33 things not handed down by t., non doctrina tradita, Cic. de Or. I, 48, 208 to seek the help of t., quaerere adjumenta doctrinae, id. Mur. 30, 63 that course of t. which the Greeks call "the circle of arts and sciences," orbis ille doctrinae quam Gracci ἔγκυλον πατεῖσα vocant, Quint. I, 10, 1 **2.** disciplina: *the t. of boys, d. perillis*, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: *to be placed under some one's t., aliqui in disciplinam tradi, id. Div. I, 4, 92. there will be no t. superior to this, nulla erit hac praestantior d.*, id. Fam. I, 7, 11. *some systems of t. overthrow all moral obligation, nonnullae d. officium omne pervertunt, id. Off. I, 2, 5.* **3.** trāditō: *bold and dry t.*, jejunia atque arida t., Quint. 3, 1, 7. Tac. 4. **4.** éruditor, *that t. in school is preferable to t. at home, potiorum in scholis esse e. quam domi, Quint. 2, 3, 10: Cie. 5. institutō: v. EDUCATION.* **6.** prōfessio (the public t. of anything): *the t. of grammar, p. grammaticae, Suet. Gram. 8. Phr. we are corrupted by various kinds of false t., variis imbuimur erroribus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.**

**teak:** \*tectona grandis, Linn. (Indian t.).

**teal:** perh. querquedula, Varr. R. R. 3, 3 \*auas crecca, Linn.

**team:** **1.** protēlō (cattle harnessed together for draught): *a t. of oxen, p. boum*, Plin. 9, 15, 17: *three oxen in a t. will draw a single plough, protēlō trini boves unum aratum dicunt, Cate. in Non. 36, 10.* **2.** jūgāles, pl. masc. (sc. equi, boves, etc.): *animale yoked together*: two t.s, gemini j., Virg. Aen. 7, 280: *v. YOKE.*

**teamster:** \*quil protelum agit, v. DRIVER.

**tear:** **1.** Lit.: **1.** lacrima: *brinys t.s., salsa L. lacr. I, 125: hot t.s., teplentes, Tib. 2, 5, 77 calidæ, Cate. 6, 6, ad int.: dropping or fast-falling t.s., I. rorantes, Lucr. I, 277 sensiles and unseasonable t.s., absurdæ atque abhorrentes, I, Liv. 10, 44 fruitless t.s., I. uñil proficients, Sen. Cons. ad Poly. 4, 1; inanes, Virg. Aen. 4, 449 "crocodile's t.s," I. confetae dolls, Ter. Andr. 3, 26 cf. "ubribus lacrimis semperparatis," Hes. 6, 273 (q. v.) to draw t.s, I. movere, Quint. 4, 2, 7 concitate, id. 11, 3, 8; clere, Virg. Aen. 6, 468; excire (aliqui), Tac. A. 11, 2; commovere, Curt. 5, 7, excutere, Ter. Heant. I, 1, 115; elicer, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13 *a man most clever in drawing t.s., vir movendari, l. peritus-inus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: natural relationship urring t.s. to us, l. exigit naturalis necessitas, Sen. Ep. 99, 18 to cause one many a t., multas aliquid 1. affere, Cie. Att. 12, 13 *with t.s standing in her bright eyes, lacrimis oculis suffusa nitites, Virg. Aen. 1, 228 the ts long repressed ran down her face, suspensoe diu l. fluxere per ora, Ov. Am. I, 7, 57 when t.s long checked gained the mastery and broke forth, cum diri prohibitoe l. vincerent prouerniente, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5 t.s start to my eyes for joy, praet laetitia l. prouolunt, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 17 (prae-silunt, al.): to melt into t.s, lacrimis extillare, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 82; faticare in lacrimas, Val. Fl. 3, 395 *ts flow of their own accord, l. eunt sua sponte, Sen. Ep. 99, 20 to burst into t.s, ire in lacrimas, Stat. Theb. II, 191; effund in lacrimis, Tac. A. 1, 11; or, lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651; or, ad l. Liv. 44, 31, extr.: on the arrival of her friends t.s came into her eyes, adventu sorum l. oborta, id. 1, 58 to give way to t.s, lacrimis indulgere, Ov. M. 9, 142; se tradere, dare, Cie. Fam. 5, 14, 2; Tuse. 2, 21, 48 *ts run down from my eyes, ex oculis l. descendant, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 4: his t.s roll idly down, l. voluntur inanes, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: ts flow down, l. fluunt, Ov. M. 2, 164; exundit, Sen. Ep. 99, 15, dcurrunt, id. lib. 63, 1 *the man's tears flow like a child's for joy,******

**hominī l. cadunt quasi puer gaudio, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20 *a few t.s trickle down my cheeks, manat rara mea l. per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34 t.s burst forth in grief or flow through joy, l. erumpunt gaudio aut laetitia manant, Quint. II, 3, 75 to shed t.s, l. effundere, Cic. Plane. 42, 101; fundere, Virg. Aen. 3, 348, profundere, Cic. Fontei. 17, 38; perfundere, Ov. H. II, 115; l. dare, Virg. Aen. 4, 370 to shed t.s of joy, l. gaudio effundere, Liv. 27, 19, ad fin.: the marble rock sheds t.s, l. marinha manant, Ov. M. 6, 311 to shed a flood of t.s, vim lacrimarum profundere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 she bedews the grass with a stream of t.s, humectat lacrimarum gramine rivo, Ov. M. 9, 656; t.s run down her bosom like a river, perque sinum l. fluminis instar eunt, id. H. 8, 62; everything is swimming with t.s, lacrimis omnia plena madent, Tib. I, 9 (8) 54: Niobe rains t.s, Niobe lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 16, 8 to wash the eyes with t.s, lacrimis oculos foedare, Tib. 2, 6, 43 to bathe one's face in t.s, lacrimis vultum lavare, Ov. M. 9, 682; rigare, Virg. Aen. 9, 251; os oppere, Ter. Heant. 2, 3, 67; I am overcome with t.s, confidit lacrimis, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1 I cannot speak for t.s, neque piae l. loqui possum, id. Mil. 38, 105 t.s choked her utterance, l. vocem impediere, Ov. M. 13, 745: the shedding of t.s relieves the feelings, l. profusa animum levant, Sen. Ep. 99, 15; to bedew anything with t.s, tingerre aliquid lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567 to bedew the ashes (of the dead) with the tear due to them, debita spargere l. favillam, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23; cease to beset my tomb with t.s, desine lacrimis urgere sepulcrum, Prop. 4, 11, 1 to honour with t.s, l. decorare (aliquem), Enn. in Cie. Tusc. I, 49, 117; let not my death be unhonoured with t.s, mors mea caret l. poet. in Cie. ib.; to laugh till the t.s come, usque ad l. ridere, Petr. 57, 1 to gulp down one's tears, l. devorate, Ov. Fast. 4, 845; to repress t.s, l. reprimere, Sen. Ep. 63, 1; sistere, Ov. Fast. 1, 367; supprimere, Albin. I, 427; contineere, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 138; inhibere, Curt. to. 6, 3: not to repress t.s, l. non tenere, Cic. Ver. 5, 67, 172: who can keep from t.s? quis temperat a l.? Virg. Aen. 2, 8 although our t.s are exhausted our grief remains deeply rooted, consumptus l. tanum haeret dolor, Cic. Phil. 2, 26: 64 to dry the falling t.s, l. siccari cadentes, Prop. 1, 19, 23 to wipe away t.s, l. detergere, Ov. M. 13, 746; abstergere, Curt. 5, 5, 8. to kiss away one's t.s, combibere siccio ore l. Ov. A. A. 2, 326: a t. quickly dries, especially over the misfortunes of another, cito arescit l. praestitum in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: t.s dry up, l. exarscent, Cic. Att. 10, 14 ad int., inarescent, Quint. 6, 1, 27 Prov.: hence those t.s, l. hinc illae l. Ter. Andr. I, 1, 99: **2.** lacrimula (dimin. of preced.) to shed t.s copiously, l. ubertin fundere, Catul. 66, 17: a feigned t. which she squeezed out hardly and with much difficulty by rubbing her eyes, falsa l. quam oculos terendo misere vi expresserit, Ter. Eun. I, 1, 22, you might have seen not merely a little t. but many t.s, and weeping, and sobbing, non modo l. sed multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potulisti, Cic. Plane. 31, 76: **3.** fletus, us (a weeping: used both in sing. and pl.): fruitless t.s, f. inanes, Virg. G. 4, 375: piou t.s, pii f., Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 32 women's t.s, f. mulierum, Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 47 t.s unaccompanied by words, tactus f., Liv. 3, 47 t.s and streams that bedew the face, f. et rigantes ora rivi, Plin. II, 37, 54 with a fresh outburst of t.s, in novos f. excitari, Sen. Ep. 99, 16, to shed a flood of t.s, largos effundere f., Virg. Aen. 2, 271 t.s break forth, f. erumpit, Quint. 6, 2, 7: to bathe one's cheeks with t.s, irrigare fletu genas, Sen.***

**Phœn.** 441: *offerings bathed with many ts for a brother's loss, munera fraterno minutum manantia f.* Catul. 100, 9; *to repress one's ts, f. reprimere, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, init.: comprimere, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 12: to wipe away one's ts, f. alieci astergere, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 14.* **4.** expr. metaphor. in the poets by gutta (*a drop*), imber (*a rain-shower*), ros (*dew*), humor (*moisture*), fons (*a fountain*), flumen (*a stream*), aqua (*a water*): *the t. steals from my eyes, labitur ex oculis gutta meis,* Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 4; *he bedews his face with large t.-drops, guttis humectat grandibus ora,* Virg. Aen. 11, 90 (said of a horse); *ts for a wife, uxoris imber,* Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 32: *the cheeks are wet with mournful ts, tristi imbre madent genæ,* Catul. 68, 56: *to bedew her bosom with ts, spargere imbre sinus,* Ov. A. 3, 6, 68: *her eyes fill with hot ts, tepido suffundit lumina rore,* id. M. 10, 360: *to drop ts from one's eyes, stillare ex oculis rorem,* Hor. A. P. 4, 10: *at t. stealthily trickles down my cheeks, humor in genas furtiv labitur meas,* id. Od. 1, 13, 6: *my checks are ever wet with ts, bument fonte perenne genæ,* Ov. H. 8, 64: *he waters his face with a flood of ts, largo humectat flumen vultum,* Virg. Aen. 1, 465: *honourable ts, honoratae aquæ,* Prop. 4, 11, 102. **P h r .** *eyes without a t., sicut oculi,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: *Prop.: myself with ts in my eyes, ipsæ madens oculi,* Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 58: *he began to entwist with ts, illi lacrimans orare,* Sall. Jug. 107; Liv. 3, 46: *joy that finds vent in ts, udum gaudium,* Mart. 10, 78, 8: *you would have drawn ts from stones, lapides fere coëgissæ,* Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: *smoke that brings ts into the eyes, lacrimosus fumus,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: *war that costs many ts, lacrimosus bellum,* id. Od. 1, 21, 13: *nothing worthy of ts, nil lacrimabile,* Ov. M. 2, 796: *he died worthy of the ts of many a good man, multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9. **Plato, who cannot be moved by ts,** Pluto illacrimabilis, id. ib. 2, 14, 6: *ghosts for whom no t. is shed, animæ indefætae,* Ov. M. 7, 611. **II.** *Fig. (applied to inanimate objects):* **1.** lâcrinia: *the ts of trees, l. arborum,* Plin. 11, 6, 5: *the ts of wines, l. vitium,* id. 2, 23, præf. § 3: *cl. Ov. A. A. 1, 283.* **2.** gutta: *Luer. 1, 349;* Ov. M. 10, 350: **V. DROP WEEP.**

**tear (v.):** scindō, scidi, scissum, 3 (a more gen. term than t., including the notion of splitting or cleaving): *to t. a garment, s. vestem,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: *to t. the sails, s. vela,* PL Trin. 4, 1, 18: *to t. the hair, s. crines,* Virg. Aen. 12, 870: *the asæs may t. me with their teeth, aslini me mordicibns scindant,* Pl. AuL 2, 2, 57. It is sometimes employed in several senses which are more usually expr. by comps., or by other words: *as, to t. up a letter, s. epistolam,* Cic. Fam. 5, 20, extr.: *to t. down a bridge, s. pontem,* Tac. II. 5, 26: *to t. open one's sorrow (like a wound), s. dolorem,* Cic. Att. 3, 15, ad init.: *to t. asunder the ties of kindred, s. necessitudines,* Plin. Fam. 37, ad fin.: *V. REND.*

**— along (v. intr.):** v. HURRY, SCAMPER. **P h r .** *to t. along the road, viam vorare,* Catul. 35, 7.

**— asunder, or to pieces:** **1.** lâniō, 1: *to t. a man to pieces, l. hominem,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: *bodies torn to pieces by wild beasts, corpora a feris lanlata,* id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: *to t. a garment to tatters, l. vestem,* Ov. M. 5, 298: *to t. the universe to bits, l. mundum,* id. ib. 1, 60: *to t. the hair, l. comas,* id. M. 4, 139. *Fig.: vices t. the heart to pieces, vitia cor laniant,* Sen. Ep. 51, ad fin.

**2.** dilâniō, 1 (stronger than preceed.: rare): *to leave the corpse for dogs to t., cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere,* Cic. Mil. 13, 33: *to t. the hair, d. comas,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52. **3.** lâcero, 1 (*to mangle; perf. not in Cic. in the lit. sense*) *to t. the body, l. corpus,* Luer. 3, 878: *to t. one's face, hair, dress, l. ora, comam, vestem,* Ov. M. 11, 726: *Fig.:*

Cic. Quint. 15, 50; Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1, 4: **4.** dilâcero, 1 (perh. not in Cic.; for in N. D. 1, 11, 27, lacerari is now read) *the dogs t. their master to bits, canes d. dominum,* Ov. M. 3, 250: *to t. to pieces with engines of torture, d. tormentus,* Tac. A. 15, 57: *Fig.: to t. the republic to pieces, d. rempublicanum,* Sall. Jug. 41, ad med. **5.** excarnifico, 1 (*no pf.:* *to t. the flesh to pieces*): *Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.* **6.** divello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to pull in pieces or asunder*): *to t. a she-lamb to pieces with the teeth, d. mordicus agnum,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 27: *to t. the body to bits, d. corpus,* Virg. Aen. 4, 600: *to t. one's cloak to bits with the thornbushes, d. paucatum sentibus,* Suet. Ner. 48, ad fin.: *to t. asunder a wound with one's own hand, d. vulnus suis manus,* Auct. B. Afr. 88: *to t. children asunder from the embraces of their parents, d. liberos a parentum complexu,* Sall. Cat. 51, Fig.: *to t. asunder things which nature has joined, res a natura copulatas d., Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75: to cement thing which has been broken and torn asunder, rem dissolutum divulsamus d., id. De Or. 1, 42, 188: I am distracted and torn to pieces by sorrow, distinet d. et dolore, id. Planc. 33, 79.* **7.** convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to t. wholly to pieces*): *to t. the food to pieces with greedy tooth, c. dapes avido dente,* Ov. M. 11, 123: *the centurions torn to pieces and mangled, convulsi latianique centuriones,* Tac. A. 1, 32. **8.** Fig.: *to t. one's heart to pieces with words, verbis c. pectus,* Ov. H. 17, 31. **9.** discindo, scidi, scissum, 3: *to t. one's tunic asunder, d. tunicam,* Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: *to t. any one to pieces with scourges, d. aliquem flagellis,* Suet. Calig. 33: *limbs torn asunder by the teeth, discissi dentibus artus,* Virg. G. 3, 514. **10.** Fig.: *to t. asunder the ties of friendship, d. amicitias,* Cic. Am. 21, 6. **9.** concindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (*to t. wholly to pieces*): *rare:* *to t. a letter to pieces, c. epistolam,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4: *to t. a garment to bits, c. vestem,* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4. **10.** dispergo, psi, psum, 3 (*to pluck in pieces*): *to a young man torn to pieces, desperitus juvenis,* Virg. G. 4, 522: *to t. any one to pieces with the hands, d. aliquem manus,* Liv. 1, 16: *Cic. Fragm.: the dogs tore the half-burnt corpse to pieces, seminustum cadaver dispergere canes,* Suet. Dom. 15, Fig.: *subjects which are pulled and asl. were torn in pieces, divulsa et quasi desperita,* Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24. **11.** concepro, psi, psum, 3 (*rare:* *to t. a letter to pieces, c. epistolam,* Cic. Att. 10, 12, ad med.: *small nuptiæ napkins torn into little bits, lingueola concarpa,* Plin. 31, 8, 44. **12.** diripo, ripui, ruptum, 3 (*to snatch asunder*): *horses tore Hippolytus to pieces, diripiunt Hippolytum equi,* Ov. A. A. 1, 338: *to t. asunder the limbs with their hands, d. membra manus,* id. M. 3, 731: *winds t. up the ocean, venti d. temum,* Stat. Theb. 5, 367. *Fig.: to t. one's fatherland to pieces, d. patriam,* Cic. Att. 8, 2, ad med. **13.** distractio, x, eti, etum, 3 (*to drag asunder*): *to t. the body asunder in all directions, d. corpus passum,* Liv. 1, 28, ad fin.: *it can neither be broken through nor torn asunder, neque per rempum neque distractri potest,* Caes. B. G. 7, 23, extr. *Join. dividere ac d. Cie,* Still. 20, 59. *Fig.: whom death has snatched or exile torn from us, quos autem eripuit nobis aut distractrix fuga, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2.* **14.** differo, distulit, dilatuum, 3: *volvæ will t. their limbs in pieces, membræ differenti lipi,* Hor. Epod. 5, 90: *Virg. Aen. 8, 643.* **15.** lancino, 1 (*rare, and appy. late the part, dilanicata occurs in Ann. 22, 15, 19:*) *to t. any one to bits, l. aliquem,* Sen. Ira 1, 2, 2: *to t. by biting, l. morsu,* Plin. 9, 6, 5. **P h r .** *to be torn to pieces by dogs, lanuati canum intire,* Tac. A. 15, 44: *a garment torn to bits, vestis lacerata,* id. H. 1, 10. **V. TORN** *horses tore him to pieces, equi in diversum iter concitat*

lacerum corpus discerpere, after Liv. I, 28, ad fin.: *theough the ts the tick swine pieces, quiet agros tul. et umbela sues,* Virg. G. 3, 495.

**tear away or off:** **1.** àvello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3: *stones torn away from the mountains, saxa montibus avulsa,* Luer. 4, 138: *to t. away the head from the shoulders, caput humeris a.* Virg. Aen. 2, 558: *to t. one away from the embraces of his mother, aliquem e matris complexu a, atque abs. thre* Cic. Fontel. 17, 36: *also witho' e,* Virg. Aen. 4, 616: **v. TEAR A.** **DILA-** **2.** alsicndo, scidi, scissura, 3: *t. the tunic from his breast, tunicum a pectora a.,* Ov. Vert. 5, 1, 3: *having torn away her golden tress, flaventes abscissa comas,* Virg. Aen. 4, 590: *to t. the robe from his shoulders, humeris a. vestem,* id. Ib. 5, 685. **3.** rápio, pul, ptum, 3 (*to snatch away*): *the wind t. away the leaves from the lofty tree, frondes alta rapit arbore ventus,* Ov. M. 3, 730: *to t. away the bars from the door-post, r. repagula de posti,* id. 5, 120: *Naso torn away from home (i.e. an exile), Naso raptus,* Id. Pont. 4, 16, 1. **4.** dêrupo, ripul, reptum, 3 (*to t. down, off, or away*): *to t. any one away from the altar, d. aliquem de atra,* Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 2: *to t. away the garment from one's breast, d. vestem a pectora,* Ov. M. 9, 637: *to t. the covering off one's shoulders, velamina ex humeri d.,* id. ib. 6, 567.

**5.** præcipio, ripul, reptum, 3 (*prop. to seize before another:* *to t. away thy father from thee,* p. patrem tuum tibi, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 21. **6.** præavello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 (*to t. away before*): *Laber.:* Tert. v. SNATCH AWAY.

**— down:** **1.** révello, velli, vulsum, 3: *to t. down the shield with their hands, r. scuta manus,* Caes. B. G. 1, 52: *to t. down a door, r. portæ,* Suet. Calig. 6: Cic. Mur. 15, 11. **2.** rēscindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (*to cut down*): *to t. down the rampart and breastwork with hooks, r. vallum et loricam falcibus,* Caes. B. G. 7, 86, extr.: *to t. down the heavens with their hands, r. caelum manus,* Virg. Aen. 6, 583. **3.** dêrupo, ripul, reptum, 3: *to t. down the moon from the sky, d. lunam coelo,* Hor. Epod. 5, 46: **v. DRAG DOWN.**

**— open:** **1.** rēscindo, scidi, scissum, 3: *to t. open a wound, r. vulnus,* Plin. Ep. 7, 19, ad fin. Fig.: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32. **2.** proscindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (*to t. open in front*): *to t. a fish open, p. pisces,* Apul. Apol. p. 300: *to t. an ox open with an axe, p. quercone,* Lucan 3, 434. **3.** haurio, hauri, haustrum, 4: *the wild boar bore on his thigh, aper haurit femur,* Ov. M. 8, 371. **4.** Phr.: *to t. open one's own wounds, manus suis vulneribus afftere,* Cic. Att. 13, 15, ad init.: *to t. the breast open, reserue pectus,* Ov. M. 6, 663.

**— out or up:** **1.** èvello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*the perf. evulsus in Ber.*): *to t. out a tree, v. arborem,* Luer. 3, 5. Fig.: *to t. out evils by the root, r. radicitus mala,* Luer. 3, 110: *consul s. ho* deserve to be torn out of the list, consulex fastis evelendi, Cic. Sest. 14, 33. **2.** convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (*to t. up n'tirdly*): *soldiers t. up the lowest stones of the tower with crowbars, milites vectibus infima saxa turris convellunt,* Caes. B. C. 2, 11: *the bars being torn out, and the folding-doors broken in, convulsus repulsi effractisque valvis,* Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: *to t. an image out from the shrine, c. simulacrum e sacro,* id. Ib. 5, 72, 187. Fig.: *Rome, torn up almost from her foundations, Roma, prop. convulsa sedibus suis,* id. Plis. 22, 52. **3.** rēvello, velli, vulsum, 3: *to t. out a stone from the mountain, r. saxum a monte,* Ov. M. 12, 141: *to t. out herbs by the root, r. herbas radice,* id. Ib. 7, 226.

**4.** vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3: **v. PULL FLICK OUT.** **5.** haurio, hauri, haustrum, 4: *the wind t. up the trees from the very roots, ventus arbusta radicibus baurit ab imis,* Luer. 6, 141: *to t. out the eye, b. lumen,* Ov. M. 13, 564. **6.** 841

exscindo, scidi, scissum, *3*; v. EXTRIPATE, UPROOT, *7*, éripio, ripui, reputum, *3*; v. SNATCH OUT.

**tear** (*subs.*): scissura, Sen.: Plin.: *v. REAT.*

**tearful:** *1. flébilis: grief is t. sorrow, maeror est agriitudo f., Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: a t. spouse, f. sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21: t. elegy, f. elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 1.*

*2. lacrimosus: t. eyes, l. lumina, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11: Cic. Arat. 446. *3. expr. by lacrimans: t. eyes, l. oculi, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: v. WEEPING, Phr.: t. eyes, oculi humentes, Ov. M. II, 446: udi, id. H. II, 55. [N.B.—Lacrimabilis means worthy of tears.]**

**tearfully:** *expr. by multis cum lacrimis, multo cum fletu, or lacrimabundus. v. phr. under TEAR; flebilitus usu. denotes mournfully, plaintively. Gell. 10, 3, ad init., has lacrimose dicere: lacrimabiliter occurs in H̄ter.*

**tearless:** *expr. by sine lacrimis, or lacrimis vacuis: t. eyes, siccii oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18. Co m.: punicei, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 73: a t. race, genus sicculorum, id. ib. 1, 75.*

**tease:** obtundo, tūdi, tūsum or tumsum, *3* (to annoy with importunity): *to t. any one with long letters, o. aliquem longis episstolis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, ext. : don't t. me any more about this matter, ne me obtundas de hac re saepius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 3; v. WORRY, HARASS.*

**teasel:** dipùscus or dipùscus (δίψακος), i.f., Plin. 27, 9, 47: also spine fullonia, id. 16, 44, 92: dipùscus fullonum, Linn.: the hairy t., galldraga, Plin. 27, 10, 62.

**teat:** *1. mamma: to give the t., dare m., Pl. Truec. 2, 5, 1: seeking after the t., m. appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: whales nourish their young with their ts., balaenae mammis nutriti fetus, Plin. II, 49, 95. *2. māmilla (dimin. of preced.: also in the form mammula, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2): a sow famed for her thirty ts., striga tritigena clara m., . 12, 74: Vell. 2, 70, ad fin. *3. papilla:* said of the dolphin, Plin. II, 49, 95: like the t. of the breast, velut p. uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4. *4. rumis:* is: an old word found in Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: Plin. [N.B.—über always denotes the swelling breast or udder, whence such expr. as ubera mammarium (the breasts with their ts.), Locr. 5, 882: v. BREAST: to give the t. (or breast), ubera offere, praebere, Just. 44, 4; 1, 4.]**

**technical:** *t. terms, verba artium propriis, Quint. 8, 2, 13 vocabula earum rerum quae in quaere arte versantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 1: geometers, musicians, grammarians use peculiar t. expressions, geometrae, musici, grammatici more quodam loquuntur suo, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: systems of oratory employ t. and special terms in teaching, rhetorum artes verbis in docendo quasi privatis atnuntur ac suis, id. ib.: a t. term used by workers, vocabulum opificibus usitatum, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4 (see the whole context): a t. term in painting, \*vocabulum pictorum proprium (Kr.): t. argumentation, ratio, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: a mere t. lawyer, formularius, Quint. 12, 3, 11 (Cic. has leguleius): v. PETTIFOGGING.*

**technicality:** *expr. by some phr.: we ought to regard the subject-matter, not the t. of the language, rem spectari oportet non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32: to agree substantially, but to differ about ts., re consentire, vocabulis dif- ferre, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.*

**technology:** \* officinarum artes (Kr.): perh. also \*operum atque artificiorum scientia.

**technologist:** technicus (τεχνικός).

**Te Deum:** \* hymnus qui vocatur Ambrosianus. *To sing a t., gratulationem ad sacras Dei Optimi Maximorum aedes facere, after Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 1: or laudibus gratibusque Deum O. M. venerari, after Tac. A. 12, 37.*

**tedious:** *1. lentus, t. a t. affair, L negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, ad init.: a t. war, l. bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7*

*longus: the hours seemed t., horae l. videbantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5, extr.: I do not wish to be t., nolo esse l. id. N. D. 1, 36, 101: it would be t., longum est, id. Sest. 5, 12: it would be t. to enum-rate every particular, l. est omnia (sc. dicere), id. N. D. 1, 8, 19. not to be t., ne longum faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: ne l. sit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: mind you are not t., ne l. fit videte, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24. *3. longinquus (of long duration): a t. warfare, l. militia, Liv. 4, 18: a t. disease, l. morbus, id. 1, 11: v. SLOW, WEARISOME. *4. taedium:* Firm. Math. Phr. t. to be t., languorem afferre, languore, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1 and 3: the year seems t., piger annus videtur, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21 (joined to nox longa, dies lenta): if I were to relate more it would be t., si alia memorem, mora sit, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 6: there is something t. in Cicero, \*in Cicerone est nescio quid punitum ac molesti.**

**tediously:** *expr. by the adj.: or cum tedium, Quint. 4, 2, 44: or longius, id. 10, 2, 17: v. SLOWLY. Taedium is no longer read in App. de Deo Socrat. p. 51, extr.*

**tediousness:** *no exact word: it may sometimes be expr. by taedium, which primarily denotes the sense of weariness in persons, or an object that gives rise to it: the t. of a protracted war, long taedia belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: the t. of a dead calm, tranquillitas lenitissimae t., Sen. Ep. 70, 3: rhetorical division relieves the sense of t., partitio levat, Quint. 4, 2, 49: oscillations = tedious writings in Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: and perh. t. speaking in Quint. 11, 3, 3. Phr.: the t. of old writers, antiquorum scriptorum languor, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: the t. of very embarrassed orations, impedittissimum orationum spatia, Tac. Or. 19.*

**teem:** sc̄teo, z: v. ABOUND.

**teeth (v.):** dentio, 4: children tинг very late, pueri tarde dentientes, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22.

**teething (subs.):** dentitio: during t., in dentitione, Plin. 28, 19, 78. The form dentio occurs in Plin. Val. 1, 4, 2.

**tegument:** int̄gumentum: v. IN-TEGUMENT, COVERING.

**teil-tree:** tilia: v. LIME-TREE.

**telegraph:** \*tēlēgrāphūm (Kr.): the old-fashioned t. may be expr. by \*machina rem gestam per signa ligni numerians (Kr.): (see also Caes. B. G. 7, 3): the electric t., \*machina ad viu electricam transmittandam ut ista instructa ut sine intervallo literas et verba e longinquo indicet: to send a message by t., \*telegrapho, quod dicitur, nūnūmittere.

**teleology:** perh. \*causarum finalium doctrina, or ratio: in Cic. the same notion expr. by a periphrasis: cf. N. D. 2, 53, 133.

**telescope:** \*tēlēskōpūm (Kr.): \*tubus speculatorius: \*perspicillum (Bacon): to look through a t., \*oculis armatis prospicere aliiquid (Kr.).

**tell:** *1. To communicate:* *1. narro, i (with acc. of the thing, or abl. with de, and dat. of the pers.: also with acc. and inf., rarely with ut, and abs.): I am tinging you what you know better than I who t. it, ego tibi ea narro queat tu metius scis, quam ipse qui narri, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 6: to t. a roundabout story, ambages n., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: the tablets themselves will t. you, ipsae (tabellae) tibi narrabunt, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 29 (37): to t. a story to a deaf ass, surdo fabulam n. asello, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: to t. bad news about any one, male n. de aliquo, Cic. Att. 16, 14, ad fin.: the sailor ts. of the winds, navita de ventis narrat, Prop. 2, 1, 43: he used to t. many things from memory in a pleasant style, multa n. memoriter et jucunde solebat, Clc. Am. init.: to t. carefully and clearly, n. diligenter et endato, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: he told (us) that you used to be anxious at times, narravit te interdum sollicitum solere esse, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: I will t. you: I used previously to be somewhat angry at the shortness of your letters,*

*narro tibi: ante subirasebar brevitati literarum tuarum, id. H. II, 24, init.: the scope of our work requires that his history should be briefly told, operis modus paucis eum narrari jubet, Vell. 2, 29, 22: Virg. Aen. 2, 549. *2. énarro,* t (to recount fully and in order): to t. the whole affair from beginning to end, omnem rem ordine e., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11: let me first t. this which I have begun, hoc quod coepi primum enarrare, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 32: to t. one's dream to the senate, somnium senatus e., Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. *3. dénarro, I (to fully: rare): I will t. him this, haec ego illi denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 51: si t. es his mother, matrē denarrabo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315. *4. rénarro, I (to t. over again: poet): to t. the decrees of the gods, facta divum r., Virg. Aen. 3, 717: Ov. *5. dico, xi, cūcum, 3: t. me whose cattle are these, dic mihi cūcum pecus, Virg. E. 3, 1: it is tedious to t., longum est d., Cic. Sest. 5, 12: to t. the truth, d. verum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2: to t. a lie, d. mendacium, Nep. Att. 15, 1: I t. you this as a profound secret, arcane (adv.) tibi ego hoc dico, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 117: I t. you again and again and again it will be done at your risk, etiam atque etiam d. non pericolo fiet, Cic. Att. 13, 25, ad fin.: v. SAY. *6. loquor, cūtus, 3 (to talk, converse): t. me your name, loquor nimi tibi nomen, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 7: you were saying you wished to t. me something in private, nescio quid secreto velle l. te aiebas necum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: it is a horrible thing of which they t., horribile est quod loquuntur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: to t. of battles, l. praelata, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: as the annals of the Roman people t., ut annales P. R. loquuntur, Cic. Dom. 32, 86: the fact itself t.s, res ipsa loquitur, id. Mil. 20, 54: eyes too expressive t., how we are mentally affected, oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum affecti simus loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27: you are in a city where the very walls seem able to t. you this more fully and amplly, in ea es urbe in hac plura et ornatoria paries ipsi l. posse videntur, id. Fam. 6, 3, 3: v. SPEAK. *7. mēmōr, i (to call to mind): whether am I to t. his pride or his cruelty first? utrum superbiam prius memorem an crudelitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47, 122: to t. the praises of illustrious men, in honorarium virorum laudes, Auct. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: for ye remember, O goddesses, and can t., et membris enim, divae et m. potestis, Virg. Aen. 7, 645: v. RELATE, DESCRIBE. *8. énumērō, i (prop. to t. the number of: hence, gen. to recount): I will not t. all the miseries, non faciam ut enumerem miseras omnes, Cic. Att. 3, 7, ad med.: the advantages of rivers cannot be told, enumerari non possunt fluminum opportunitates, id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: to t. of many an instance in one's discourse, plurima fando e., Virg. Aen. 4, 334: v. RECOUNT. *9. dō, dēdī, datum, i (to give: used in this sense mostly by the com. poets): t. me now, do you quite approve of it? da mibi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: I will t. in few words, paucis (sc. verbis) dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10: I will t. this trick to my master's son, herili filio hanc fabricana dabo, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 132. *10. cēdō (an old imp., give or tell thou: the 2nd pl. cētē is appy. used in the first meaning only): t. me then what I am to do, c. igitur quid faciam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 9: I immediately said, t. me if you have anything from Atticus, ego statim, c. inquam, si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13, ad init.: t. me one authority for your proceeding, unum c. autem tui facti, id. Verr. 5, 26, 67. Phr.: a story is told of a foul crime, foedum traditur scelus, Liv. 1, 48: to t. our friends' secrets, amicorum secreta eloqui, Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: t. it to safe ears, deponit tuis auribus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: they must be told of their danger, de periculo erunt commendi, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96: to t. one's secrets to a person, occulta alcuni credere, id. Coel. 23, 57: aliquid committere, Catil. 101, 1: t. of*********

the theft, furto silentia dene, Ov. M. 2, 700: "tell it to the marines," quare pregrimum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62: **III.** To order: jubeo, iussi, jussum, 2: v. ORDER, BID. **III.** To discern: inteligo, lexi, lectum, 3: v. DISCERN, KNOW.

**IV.** To point out: indico, 1: v. INDICATE, SHEW. **V.** To count: numero, 1: v. COUNT: indico, xi, cunctum, 3 (to t. off): to t. off upon one's fingers, d. in digitis, Quint. 4, 5, 24. **VI.** To have weight or influence: valeo, 2: v. INFLUENCE.

teller: numerator: v. COUNTER, telling (alij): validus; v. FORCIBLE, WEIGHTY.

temerity: temeritas, Cic.: v. RASHNESS.

temper (v.): 1. tempero, 1 (in most senses, lit. and fig., of the Eng.): to t. iron, t. ferrum, Plin. 34, 14, 41: to t. colours, t. colores, id. 2, 18, 16: to t. wine, t. vinum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50: to t. lime (for mortar), calcem t., Vitruv. 7, 2: excessive heat is t'd by the blowing of the Etesian winds, Etesiarum fatus nimii temperatur calores, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 21: chill evening ts the air; frigidus vesper aera temperat, Virg. G. 3, 337: to t. the baths, balnei t., Sen. Ep. 86, 10: when he had taken those three things he t'd them into one kind, ex quam tri sumpsisset unam in tempore temperavit, Cic. Tim. 7, ad init.: to t. sharp and flat tones, acuta cum gravibus t., id. Rep. 6, 18. Fig.: freedom not t'd with moderation but too unmixed, libertas non modice temperata sed nimis meracula, id. Ib. 1, 43: a form of government made by blending and tinging together the three best kinds of states, genus aquae, tam et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. ib. 1, 45: to t. the bitters of life with a quiet smile, amara lento t. risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: as the air is t'd so the growing boys are t'd and moulded, utcumque temperatus sit ut pueros orientes a. et formari, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. **2.** misco, miscui, mixtum or mixtum, 2 (to mix: v. infra): wit t'd by dignity, gravitate nixtus lepos, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: t. your serious discussions with a brief folly, misce consilii stultitiam brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 17, 27: a spot where Greek lavishness and provincial thrift were t'd and happily blended, locus Graeca comitate et provinciali parsimonia mixtus et bene compositus, Tac. Agr. 4. **3.** Join: m. et temperare, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: v. BLEND, MIX. [N.B.—It is only in the fig. sense, and where the context sufficiently expresses the result of the mixing that this verb is used as a syn. of temporo, from which, in the stricter sense, it is distinguished in Cic. Rep. 2, 23, baec ita mixta fuerunt ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, these things were so mixed that they were in no wise t'd.] **3.** condio, 4 (proper to season: in a fig. sense, to t.): to t. anything naturally harsh by many pleasures, c. aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: dignity t'd with affability, comitate condita gravitas, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: these things indeed which are now most excellent will not become better, but it is pleasanter when they are t'd, non ista quidem erunt m'la, quae nunquam sum optima, sed certa condita jucundius, Cic. Mur. 31, 66. **4.** diluo, ui, utum, 3: v. DILUTE. **5.** corrigo, rex, rectum, 3 (to correct): to t. wines, c. viua, Plin. 15, 29, 37, et pass. **6.** lenio, 4: v. SOFTEN, MITIGATE. Phr.: if you t. your gravity with his affability, si illius comitatem tuae gravitati asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66: the river Salo in which weapons are t'd, tempator armorum Salo, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temper (subs.): 1. Due mixture: **1.** temperatio the t. of bronze, t. aeris, Cic. Ver. 4, 44, 98: Vitruv. 2. temperatira the t. of bronze, t. aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: the t. of vermilion, t. minii, Vitruv. 7, 9, 1. **3.** temp'ries, et, f.: an equal t. of all the ingredients,

equalis t. omnium misturarum, Plin. 14, 2, 1, ad fin. Phr., the different sorts and t. of bronze, differentiae aeris et misturae, id. 14, 8, 20. **II.** Disposition of mind: 1. animus. the tail shows the t. of the leon, leonum animi index est cauda, Plin. 3, 15, 19: to be in a good t., comi, leil animo esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39, having no control over one's t., impotens animi, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 3: to show one's bad t., animos violentes iramque ex pectore promere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 52 (43), to be of a wanton, bad t., protervo, iracundo animo esse, id. Bac. 4, 2, 1: an infelixatus, atrocious, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: a pickle t., a mobilis (opp. to stabilis), Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: a good t., aquens a. id. Rose. Am. 50, 145: an unruled t., a aquessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: v. DISPOSITION. **2.** ingenium: a stern and inexorable t., durum et inexorable i., Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: born with a bad t., malevolentem i. natus, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 4, that two violent t.s might not be joined in marriage, ne duo violenti i. in matrimonio jungenerentur, Liv. 1, 46. **3.** expr. by ira, or iracundia in a fit of t., facere aliquid per iram, Cic. Fin. 4, 37, 79: to keep one's t., iracundiam cohibere, id. Marc. 3, 8: iram comprimere, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 9: to lose one's t., iracundia reficit, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 395: to be in a very bad t., iracundia summis esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. Phr.: an uncle of a very bad t., avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5, 1: but old men are peccish, uneasy, testy, and ill-t.d., at sunt morosi et anxi et iracundi et difficultes sene, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: to be of such a t., talens diem induere, Tac. A. 6, 20.

temperament: 1. habitus, us: the t.s of their bodies are various, varii corporum h., Tac. Agr. 11: justice is a t. of the mind, justitia est h. animi, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: the nature and t. of clemency, natura clementiae h.que, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, ad init.: v. CONSTITUTION, DISPOSITION. **2.** temp'riatio: the t. of the body when the various parts of which it is composed are in harmony with one another is health, corporis t. quum ea congruent inter se e quibus constat sanitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: the discipline and t. of the state, disciplina et t. civitatis, id. 4, 1, 1. **3.** temp'riamentum: the material is the same but the t. differs, eadem es materia sed distincta, Plin. 9, 36, 61: we ought to observe a mean, but a due t. is difficult, modum tenere debemus, sed difficile est t., Sen. Clem. 1, 2, ad fin.: v. DUE MEAN. **4.** temp'riatura: the t. of the body, t. corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6. Phr.: I am considered to have a phlegmatic t., lento existimor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 395: a sanguine t., alacer ac promptus animus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: v. precox art.

temperance: 1. temperantia (the most gen. term, answering pretty closely to the Eng.): t. is the firm and moderate control of reason over the sensual desires and over the other non-virtuous desires of the soul, t. est rationis in libidinibus atque in aliis non rectos impletus animi firma ac moderata dominatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: t. brings peace to the mind, t. pacem animis affect, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: t. in food, t. in vicinity, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. **2.** Join in modestia et t., id. Off. 1, 5, 14: moderate et t., id. De Or. 2, 60, 247. **2.** continens (t. which restrains one's lusts): a special term, as opp. to the precox, which is general, t. is that whereby desires are controlled by the guidance of reflection, c. est per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: t. in every branch of living and style, c. in virtut' omni atque cultu, id. Off. 2, 24, 86. **3.** Join c. et temperantia, id. Off. 3, 25, 96 modestia et c., Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **3.** frugality (moderation in enjoyment, thirstiness): t. embraces every kind of abstinence and harmlessnes, together with all other virtues, omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam reliquias etiam virtutes t. continent, Cic.

Tusc. 3, 8, 16 (q. v. he mentions temperantia, moderation, and sometimes even modestia as equiv. for σωφροσύνη, and then proposes f. as the best equiv.): remarkable and admirable t., singularis et admiranda f., id. Deiot. 9, 26 good health, and that which chiefly produces it, t., bona valetudo, quaque eam maxime praestat, i., Quint. 10, 3, 26.

**4.** modestia: v. MODERATION, SOBRIETY. **5.** abstinentia: v. ABSTINENCE. Join: a. et continentia, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77. **6.** temp'ries, et (poet. and late): peaceful t. of character, t. tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 43. Cland. Phr.: a t.-society, perh. sicorum sodalitas, v. WATER-DRINKER.

temperate: 1. (of climate): températus, more l. part, loca temperatioria, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, extr.: a fine and t. region ἡγρία Lique regio, Vitruv. 6, 1, 11: v. HILD: the t. zone, orbis medius et mitior plaga, Plin. 23, 1, 22 (R. and A.): zone t., Milton: v. zone. **II.** of character: 1. temp'ritus: the just, t. and wise, just, t., sapientes, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 87: of t. and moderate character, t. moderatisque morbus, id. Fam. 12, 27: a moderate and t. speech, oratio modica et t., id. Or. 27, 95. **2.** temp'riatis (prop. part., and hence constr. with abl. or gen. of the thing, to denote in what respect temperance is observed): a moderate and t. man in all the relations of life, homo in omnibus vita partibus moderatus ac t., Cic. Font. 14, 30: you will call him t. who has controlled himself in regard to some lust, temperant in dices qui se in aliquo libido continent, id. Par. 1: princeps more t. in reference to the desire of power, principes temperantiores imperii, Liv. 26, 22, ad fin.: more t. as to power, potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46, extr. **3.** frug' (orig. a dat. fem. of the unused trux, as shown by the last example below: then used as an indec. adj. in the pos. for frugalls, which only occurs in the comp. and sup., reg. formed from it): to be called a t. man is no great praise for a king, t. bonitatem dici non multum habet laudes in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: Penelope so t. and so chaste, (Penelop) tam f. tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: luxurious, t., shabby living, virtus luxuriosus, t., sordidus, Quint. 5, 10, 27: very modest and very t., permotestus et bonae f., Cic. Att. 4, 8, ad fin. **4.** continentis (rare) our ancestors, most t. men, continentissimi homines majores nostri, Cic. Par. 1, 1: more t. in money matters, continentior in pecunia, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. **5.** mediis (moderate): a t. speech, m. oratio, Liv. 10, 26, ad init.: pondering no t. scheme, but everything that was extravagant, nihil mihi sed immensa omnia animo volentes, id. 2, 49: v. MODERATE. **6.** sobrius (prep. uninteroxia et): sparing and t., parcus ac s., Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14: men quite thrifly and t., homines plane frug' ac s., Cic. Ver. 3, 27, 67. **7.** siccus (abstinentia, sober): a sober and t. life, vita sobria et s., Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4. Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88. Join s., frug., continentis, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7. **8.** abstinentius (prop. refraining from strong drink): t. in the midst of widespread luxuries, in medio postitorum a, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7. **9.** abstinentis, ntis (refraining from what is unlawful): to be t. to restrain all desires, is noble, esse a. continentem omnes cupiditates praeclarorum est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, 12: a man most t. in all that concerned others, homo alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, ad med.: v. ABSTINENT, CONTINENT. Phr.: to be t., temperate (with abl., either alone or with in, also with dat.): to be t. in love, in amore t., Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 8: to be t. with the tongue, linguae t., id. Rud. 4, 7, 28: to be t. with the hands, manibus t., Liv. 2, 21, ad med.

temperately. **1.** temp'ritus when it shall be t. warm, ubi t. tepiti, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: to act t., t. agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, ad med. **2.** temp'ritus

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*he adds the remaining remarks t., cetera t., adjungit, Tac. A. 15, 29; Cic. 3, frigiliter: to talk t., loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 25: Hor. 4. continenter (rare): to have lived t. in Asia is worthy of praise, c. in Asia vixisse laudandum est, Cic. Mur. 5, 12. 5, sôbre: to live t., s. vivere (joined to continenter), Cic. Off. 1, 10, 106: v. MODERATELY.*

**temperateness:** I. tempéries, ei: v. MILD TEMPERATURE, in foll. art.

II. modératio: v. MODERATION.

**temperature:** no exact word: by changes of t. bodies are injured, mutationibus caloris ac frigoris corpora vitiantur, Vitr. 1, 4, 2: *the causes which modify the t., causae quae vim habent caloris ac frigoris, after Cic. Tim. 14, ad med.: the t. of the atmosphere may be expr. by coelum the changeableness of the t., coeli varietas mutatioque, Col. 11, 2, 1: v. CLIMATE. A mild t., arising from the due blending of heat and cold, is expr. by: 1. températio: the advantages which are derived from the mild t. of the atmosphere, commoda quae percipiuntur coeli temperatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13. 2. tempérées, ei, f.: he produced a mild t. by mixing fire and cold, t. dedit mixta cum frigore flamma, Ov. M. 1, 51: *the mild t. of the year, t. anni, Plin. 18, 25, 66: Hor. 3,* températura: a good and wholesome t., t. utilis ac salubris, Sen. Ep. 86, 10 (of a bath). 4. tempérémentum: the mild t. of the climate, coeli t., Just. 2, 1 (q. v.). Phr.: *the cypress growing in a mild t., cypresses in tepe proveniens, Plin. 16, 33, 60, extr.**

**tempest:** tempestas, intempéries: v. STORM. Phr.: to raise a t. in a teapot, fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, excitare, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: *sailors overtaken by a t., depensi nautae, Virg. G. 4, 421: t.-tossed, jactatus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: Cic.*

**tempestuous:** prôcellösus: v. STORMY.

**tempestuously:** prôcellösè: v. STORMILY.

**tempestuousness:** expr. by violentia tempestatis, Curt. 8, 4, 5, and similar phr.: v. STORMINESS, VIOLENCE.

**Templar:** \* Templarius: the order of the T.s, \*committentes templi Salomonis, ordo Templariorum: the confraternity of the T.s, \*sancta domus militiae Templi.

**temple:** I. A sacred building:

1. aedes, is, f. (a simpler building than templum: usu. in sing.): to row a t., a. vovere, Liv. 10, 37, ad fin.: to dedicate a t., a. dedicare, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; consecrare, id. Dom. 49, 127: *the t. of Minerva, a. Minervae, id. Verr. 4, 55, 122: the summit of the Capitol and the other t.s, Capitoli fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180:* whenever the context does not clearly show the sacred nature of the edifice *sacer* is added: so, a. sacrae, id Dom. 49, 128: opp. to profane, id. N. D. 2, 27, 67: *two t.s, duae a. sacrae, id. Verr. 4, 53, 118* (biene is used when a. signifies a house). Sometimes there is an ellipsis of a. after the prep. ad: *we had come to the t. of Vesta, ventum erat ad Vestae (sc. aedem), Hor. S. 1, 9, 35.* 2. aedicula (dimin. of precd.): where he had dedicated the altar and little t., quum aram et a. dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53, 156. 3. templum (prop. the whole of the sacred buildings): the t. of Juno, Junonii t. (also called fannum), Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: a t. of vast wealth immensae opulentiae t., Tac. H. 5, 8: *the hidden and secret parts of the t. which the Greeks call aedyle, occulta ad recondite templi quae Graeci ãdye appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: to round a t. t. condere, Virg. Aen. 1, 46: to build a t. of marble, t. de marmore ponere, id. G. 3, 13. 4. J. t. aedesque, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2. Fig.: *the t. of morality, t. sanctitatis, Cic. Mil. 13, 90: the t. of the mind, t. mentis, Lucr. 5, 103.**

4. fanum (prop. a space set apart for a t.: cf. Liv. 10, 37, ad fin.): *the t. of Diana at Ephesus, f. Diana Ephesi,*

Caes. B. C. 3, 33. Join: f. atque debitura, Cie. Rab. perd. 10, 30: f. et tempila, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: f. sacellae, Liv. 1, 55. 5. délibrum (usu. in pl.: a place for purification): standards hung up in the t.s, signa affixa délibris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: to honour the t.s of the Muses, d. Musarum colore, Cic. Arch. 11, 27. Join: tempila atque d., Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94. 6. sâcêlum, sâcârium: v. CHAPEL, SHRINE. 7. sâcês, is, f. (abode of a god): the t. of Terminus, Terminii s., Liv. 1, 55: his t. and strong-hold, s. atque arx, id. 5, 50. 8. thou-s, i. m. (prop. the dome of a t.): hence in the later poets, a t. itself: *thou shall be worshipped in a larger t., coloris maiore t., Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 3.* 9. atrium (a part of the t. v. Dict. Ant.): the t. of Liberty, a. Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59.

10. dômârium (prop. the place where gifts are kept: hence, a t.): *softy t.s, alta d., Virg. G. 3, 53: Apul.* 11. capitólium (any heathen t.): Prud.

12. insula: Eccl. 13, expr. by the name of the deity to whom it is dedicated: *when the t. of Vesta was burnt, quo tempore Vesta arsit, Ov. Fast. 6, 437: his weapons being hung on the doopost of the t. of Hercules, armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: it had been better for thee to pass the night in the t. of Jupiter, incubare te satius fuerat Jovi, Pl. Curio, 2, 2, 16.*

Phr.: having struck the holy t.s, sacras jaculatoris arcus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3 (of the Capitol): the t. of his step-mother hard by, Junctas tecta novancerat, Stat. S. 3, 1, 137: *thy t. is at Lampsacus domus tua Lampasci est, Catul. 18, 2: a t. without a roof, hypothraces, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.*

II. a part of the head: 1. tempus, ôris, n.: the spear passed through either t., illi hasta per t. utrumque, Virg. Aen. 9, 418: he strikes Gracchus on the t., Gracchus percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: to bind the t.s with a garland, t. vincire corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: adf., tempora lis: the t. veins, venae t., Veg. Vet. 2, 16, 8. 2. sôpôr, ôris: the left t., laevus s., Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

**temple-keeper:** I. aeditius: the t.s and guardians, a. custodesque, Cic. Verri. 4, 44, 96: Hor. f. a., Tert. adf., aedituini, ib. 2. aedituus, utis: Lucifer, 6, 1273: v. Gell. 12, 10 (where he argues in favour of the form aeditumus, and quotes the verb aeditumus from Pompon.); Varr. also says the former is the older and better form, R. R. 1, 2, 1).

3. sacrârius: Inscr. Orell. 4. hiérôphylax: Scaev. Dig. 5. insularis: Just. 32, 2.

**temporal:** I. Pertaining to this world: expr. sometimes by hûmâns: ever contemplate these heavenly things, and despise those t. things, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa h. contemnito, Cic. Rep. 6, 19. In ecol. writers sacerularis, tempora lis: v. WORLDLY. II. Non-ecclesiastical: expr. perhaps by proflanis, as opp. to sacer: a t. post, "civil munus": the t. possessions of the church, bona ecclesiâs quae jure saeculi continent (after Kr.): \* bona clericorum: temporalia, quae vocantur.

**temporality:** v. TEMPORAL. II.

**temporary:** I. tempora lis: t. generosity, t. liberalitas, Nep. Att. 11, 3: t. friendships, amicitiae t., Sem. Ep. 9, 9: a t. theatre, t. theatrum, Plin. 34, 7, 17. 2. tempora lis: a t. cause, t. causa, Sen. N. Q. 7, 23, 2: some add that emotion is t., adjicunt quidam râdes temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10.

3. expr. by ad or in tempus: an emotion of the mind which is usually brief and t., perturbatio animi quae plerimque brevis est et ad t., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: steps hastily constructed and t. theatre, subitar gradus et scena in t. structa, Tac. A. 4, 20.

temporarily: I. expr. by ad or in tempus: a leader t. chosen, dux ad t. lectus, Liv. 28, 42, ad init.: Cic. Am. 15, 53. 2. tempora lis: Tert. 3. tempora lis: Salv.

**temporize:** I. To be a time-server:

expr. by phr. with tempus: to t., temporis, temporibus servire, Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. Fam. 10, 3, 3; assentiri, id. ib. 1, 9, 21: in so doing nobody could, think he was lying, quae cum faciebat nemo eum temporis causa facere poterat existimare, Nep. Att. 9, 6: I have not t.d. in any degree, nihil est a me inservit temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2: to be always lying, semper ex anticipi mitione temporum pendere, Curt. 4, 1, 27: to adopt a t.ing policy, fortunam applicare sua consilia, Liv. 32, 21, ad fin.

II. moror: to delay, put off: v. DELAY.

**temporizer:** temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4 (where the best ed. reject multorum): they think you are too much of a t., existimant to nimis servire temporibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 3: v. TIME-SERVER.

**tempt:** I. To allure, esp. to evil

1. tento, t: to t. the minds of the slaves by hope and fear, t. animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: did the Sardinian sheep-skin t. him whom the royal purple did not move? quem purpura regalis non commovit Eurus domstrua tentavit? id. Aem. Scar. in Isid. Orig. 10, 3: to t. any one to a discussion, t. aliquem ad disputationem, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13 (where some made ad d. depend upon the foll. elicere). 2. attento, t: he industriously t.d. the enemies of every one, omnium inimicos diligenter attentavit, Cic. Verri. 2, 54, 135: lest his fidelity should be t.d., ne sua fides attentetur, id. Or. 61, 208. 3. sollicito, t: to t. her chaste fidelity by gifts, s. pdicant fidem domis, Ov. M. 7, 721: to t. the slaves to kill the guest, s. servos ad hospitem necundam, Cic. Coel. 21, 51: I am t.d. to think there are no gods, sollicito nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36. 4. induco, xi, etiam, 3 (constr. with ad or in and acc.): to t. any one by bribes, by favour, by hope, by promises, pretio, gratia, spe, promissi a. aliique (ad paricidium), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: to t. any one to tell a lie, i. aliquem ut mentitur, id. Rose. Com. 16, 46. 5. invito, t: all things to sin, invitare omnia culpam, Ov. H. 17, 183: to t. to sensuality, i. in libidine, Suet. Cal. 41. Join: i. et allicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17: v. ALLURE, ENTICE. 6. scandalizò, t: Tert. Phr.: you will not t. any lady by the present of a costly robe, non ullam rarae labefacta munere vestis, Catul. 69, 3. II. tento, t: v. TRY, ATTEMPT.

**temptation:** I. usu. expr. by a phr. with some verb: the hope of wealth has been a t. to many to sin, multis induxit in peccatum pecunia spes, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29. 2. sollicitatio: she cannot be overcome by t.s, sollicitationibus expugnari non potest, Sen. Controv. 2, 15, ad med.

3. tentatio (common in ecol. writers): the whole of life is called a t., vita tota t. nominatur, Aug. Conf. 15, 32. 4. scandalum (a stumbling-block): Tert. v. ALLEGEMENT, ENTICEMENT. Phr.: who does not know that the hope of impunity is the greatest t. to sin? quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 42: to yield to t., succumbere enipac, Virg. Aen. 4, 19 (R. and A.).

**tempter:** I. tentator: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71: of the Devil, Vulg. Matt. iv. 3.

2. sollicitator: Sen. Contr. 2, 15, ad med.

**tempting (adj.):** illecebrösus: v. ENTICING.

**ten:** dêcm: poet. also dêni: in twice t. ships, bis denis navibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: also expr. poet. by bis quinque Hor. . 2, 1, 24: bis quini, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: sometimes put for an indef. number: if you have t. tongues, si d. habeas linguis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor. the t. commandments, \*d. praecepta: d. verba, Vulg. Deut. x. 4: dêcligôs, Tert. Anim. 37: t. times, dêcies (dêcias), Cic.: used of an indef. number, Hor. A. P. 365: v. TENFOLD: t. each, t. at a time, deul (gen. pl. dênum, Cic.: dênum, Liv.): t. in measure, denarius, a pipe t. inches

**in circumference, d.** fistula, Plin. 31, 6, 31: **the number t.** décessus, is, m., Vitr. 3, 1, 5; **t. l. counted on the fingers,** denarius digitorum numerus, id, ib.; **v. DECADE:** a measure or weight of t. ounces, décuncis, is, m.: Rhem. Fann. de ponder. 40, décunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 148 P.: containing t. modii, décommodius, Col. 12, 50, 8: a t.-foot measuring rod, decempeda, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Hor.: *t. o'clock, hora quarta (diel, noctis acc. to Roman computation): a t.-months' child,* decennistris partus, Centenarius, 11, 2; filius natus in decem mensibus, Cic. Top. 10, 44: **a period of t. years,** décentium, App. de Deo Soc. p. 52: **t. years old,** décenus, Plin. 8, 44, 69: **lasting t. years,** décenus, Quint. 8, 4, 22; **décennais,** Annius, 15, 12, 6; **per decem annos,** Cic.: **a festival kept every t. years,** décentia, décentialis, Trebell. Gallien. 7, ad fin.: id, ib. 21, ad fin.: **a t.-house chariot,** décentijs, is, m.: Suet. Ner. 24: **having t. banks of oars,** décurrens, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208: **having t. rouleaux,** décentrals, Cic. Att. 16, 3, ad fin.: **having t. pillars,** décasylos, Vitr. 3, 2, 8: **a board of t. men,** décenviri, Cie. Liv. v. **DECEMVIR:** *t. the chief men,* décentri, Cic. Verr. 2, 67, 162: **a set of t. décuria,** Col. 1, 9, 7: **to divide into sets of t.,** décuriare, Liv. 22, 28, ad init.: **a dividing into sets of t.,** décuriatus, is, id. ib.: **décuriatus,** Cic. Planc. 18, 45: **by sets of t.,** décuriatus, Charis: **a commander of t. men,** décurio, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: **décanus,** Veg. Mil. 2, 8, ad fin.: Hier.: *t. per cent, dextantes usuræ:* v. Dicit. Ant.

**tenable:** expr. by a phr.: *quod tueri, defendi, teneri potest; lest the works which had been finished should not be t., ne opus efficiunt tueri non possit,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, ad fin.: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25.

**tenacious:** 1. ténax, ácis: *the t. pincers, t. forceps,* Virg. Aen. 12, 404: *dirty places t. with thick mud, loca limosa t. gravi coeno,* Tac. A. 1, 6; 2: *a t. morass, t. vorago,* Catul. 17, 26: *t. waz, t. cerea,* Virg. G. 4, 161. Fig.: *a man t. of his purpose,* t. propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: *t. of falsehood and evil, ficti pravique t.,* Virg. Aen. 4, 188: *a memory most t. for doing grot, memoria beneficiendi tenacissima,* Plin. Ep. 10, 7. 2. pertinax, ácis (very t.): *is his father t. ay, very t.,* tenax pater eius est? immo p., Plant. Capt. 2, 2, 39: *a finger that pretends to be t.,* digitus male p. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 44: 3. **PERTINACIOUS.** 3. rēfīnens, nitis (obseruant of; constr. with gen.): *a man t. of his own rights and dignities, homo sui juris dignitatisque t.,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 11: *t. of his ancestral nobility, avitae nobilitatis t.,* Tac. A. 2, 38, ad fin. 4. firmus (steadfast): *a man t. of his purpose vir proposito t.,* Vell. 2, 63, 3: *a man most t. of the cause he has undertaken, vir in suscepca causa firmissimus,* Cic. Mil. 33, 91. 5. lentinus (pliant, adhesive): *glue, more tenacious than birdlime or pitch, glutin visco et pice lentius,* Virg. G. 4, 41: *t. chains, l. vincola,* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18: 6. **CLINGING.**

**tenaciously:** 1. ténaciter: *to grasp t., t. premere,* Ov. II. 9, 21: *to grasp more t. with the hand, main tenuis eius apprehendere,* Val. Max. 7, 5, 2.

2. pertinaciter (very t.): *to cling more t.,* magis p. baerere, Quint. I. 1, 5. Phr., *they cling t. to that system as to a rock, ad eam disciplinam tanquam ad saxum adhaescent,* Cic. Acad. 2, 3, 8.

**tenacity:** 1. ténacitas: *to seize food by the t. of their talons, cibum unguim tenacitate arripere,* Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. 2. lento (toughness, viscosity): *the t. of pitch, l. picis,* Plin. 11, 16, 22.

**tenancy:** 1. conductio (hiring): *the tenant being dead within the time of his t., mortuo conductore intra tempora conductio,* Just. Inst. 3, 24, 6: *the law of t., lex conductio-*nis, Gal. Dig. 19, 2, 25, § 3. 2. inquilinitus, us: Tert.

3. incolatus, us (a gen. term: residing, inhabiting a particular locality): Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 14.

**tenant (subs.):** 1. conductor (one who hires or rents): *he remitted the t.s' yearly rent for their dwellings,* mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Cses. B. C. 3, 21, f. -trix, Dioclet. et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24. 2. colónus (a t. who holds land): *you have not come into it as a landlord but as a t.,* non dominus isto sed c. intrast, Sen. Ep. 88, 12: *the sturdy, rent-paying t.,* fortis mercede c., Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: cf. Col. 1, 7, pass.: *a t. who pays the rent with part of his produce,* c. partiaris, Cic. Dig. 19, 2, 25, § 6: f. a, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, extr. 3. inquilinus (a t.-tenant who occupies a house): *the t.s of private houses and lodging-houses,* i. privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44: opp. to dominus, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105. 4. inquilus (one who lives in a subdivided house or insula): v. Diect. Ant.): Petr. 95, 8. 5. expr. more indef. by hibitor or incola: *decent t.s have rented your house,* domum t. mundi habitatores conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: *a new t., novus incola,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 128: v. INHABITANT. Phr.: *three brothers, t.s in common, consorts tres fratres,* Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57: *who was the t. of that estate before your grandfather?* ante avum tuum quis agnum istum tenuit? Sen. Ep. 88, 12: *an hereditary t.,* perpetuarius, Cod. Just. II. 1, 70, 5.

**tenant (v.):** bábito, i.: v. INHABIT.

**tenantable:** expr. by the phr. sartus tecitus (usu. in pl. as a subs., sarta tacta): *to require places to be in t. repair,* sarta tacta exigere, Liv. 29, 37: Cic.: cf. Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 17: or by habitabilis, Plin. 9, 10, 12: v. HABITABLE.

**tenantless:** vacuus: v. UNINHABITED.

**tenantry:** perh. expr. by colóni, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: v. TENANT.

**tenech:** tinca: *the greenish t., virides t.,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 1, 7: Tinca vulgaris, Cuv.: cyprinus T., Linna.

**tend:** 1. Trans.: *To take care of:* 1. colo, colui, cultum, 3: to t. the vine, vitem c., Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: to t. trees, c. arbore, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 44, 22: t. one's tresses, c. capillos, Tib. 1, 8, 9. 2. curo, i.: to t. the vineyard, c. vineam, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 25, § 195: to t. bees, c. apes, Col. 9, 14, 1. 3. prōcūro: to t. trees, p. arbore, Cato R. 4, 41, extr.: to t. children, p. pueros, Pl. Poen. prolog. 29: v. CARE FOR.

4. assidue, sedl., sessum, 2 med. l. t.: *to sit at a bed-side:* have you any one to t. you? babes qui assidite at? Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: Cels. 3, 4, ad med. Phr.: *what care is needed in t.ing cattle,* qut culitus habendo sit pectori, Virg. G. 1, 3. 11. Intrans. *To go in a given direction:* 1. tendi, tensum, tentum, 3: *hither we all t.,* hic tendimus omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34: *the palm-tree ts upwards, sursum tendit palmes,* Col. 5, 6, 28: *whither art thou tending, my Muse?* quo Musa tends? Hor. Od. 3, 3, 70: do you understand to what these things I am saying t.? tenes quorsum bacce tendant quea loquer? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81 (86). 2. specto, i. (to look): *to what does the whole of this speech t.?* quorū laiec omnis spectat oratio? Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26: *things t. to hear, ad arma res spectat,* id. Fan. 14, 5, ad med.: Liv. 3. pertineo, timui, tentum, 2: *see to what t. illud quo pertineat videte,* Cie. Agr. 2, 8, 20: *matters seemed in no wise to t. to alleviate their wrongs,* res nihil ad levandas injurias p. videbantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 9. Phr.: *all things t. downwards, deorsum sumcta feruntur,* Luer. 2, 202: *whether Am I tending?* quo feror? Ov. M. 9, 509: *thither (i.e. to Tiberius) everything t.!* illuc cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3, ad med.

**tendency:** 1. inclinatio. the t. of affairs in the state, inclinatione rerum in republica, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11.

cruelty is a t. of the mind to undue severity, crudelitas est i. animi ad severitatem, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 3: v. INCLINATION.

2. rāto: *he never offended any one of the opposite t. and faction,* neminem unquam alterius rationis ac partis offendit, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: but to this there is added that divers t. of the speech, huic autem est illa dispar adjuncta r. orationis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 185. Join: r. atque inclinatio, id. Vert. 5, 69, 177. 3. propensio (very rare): Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 47. 4. proclivity (rare): *in good things this may be turned readiness, in bad things t.,* haec in bonis rebus facultas nominetur, in malis p. Cie. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. 5. libramentum (downward t.): Plin. Ep. 4, 30: Plin. Phr.: *terrestrial objects are borne towards the earth by their own downward t. and weight,* terrae suptate nunt et suo pondere in terram feruntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: *the t. and impulse of men's minds to true glory and honour,* cursus atque impetus animorum ad veram laudem atque honestatem, id. ib. 2, 24, 58: *the t. of eloquence is the applause of the hearers,* effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, id. ib. 2, 1, 3 (Nágelsb.): *having too strong a t. to pleasure,* paulo ad voluptates propensor, id. Off. 1, 10, 105: *these things seemed to have no t. to lighten his wrongs,* quae res nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere videbantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9.

**tender (v.):** défero, défällt, délatum, 3: to t. an oath, d. jusjurandum, Quint. 5, 6, 6: v. OFFER.

**tender (subs.):** 1. Expr. by phr. v. OFFER. II. *A vessel attending upon a larger one:* in exact word: in Cie. Inv. 2, 51, 154: scapha is a small boat attached to a merchant vessel; v. ship.

**tender (adj.):** 1. ténor, éra, érum (soft, gentle, sensitive): *a tall and t. palm-tree,* procera et t. palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: *the t. roots of reeds,* t. radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: *the t. soles of the feet,* t. plantae, Virg. E. 10, 49: *apples with t. bloom,* t. lanuginis inala, id. ib. 2, 51: *a t. foul,* t. gallina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: *a t. calf,* t. vitulus, id. Od. 4, 2, 54: *a t. boy,* t. puer, Prop. 2, 5, 10: *tender years,* teneriores anni, Quint. 2, 3: *from the tenderest years,* a tenero, id 1, 2, 18: *in t. youth,* in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272: *very t.,* præctener, Plin. 25, 1, 99. Fig.: *virtue is t. and tractable in friendship,* virtus est in similitudine t. et tractabilis, Cic. Am. 13, 48: *a t. heart,* t. cor, Tib. 1, 1, 64; *a t. poet,* t. poeta, Ov. R. Am. 757: *a t. poem,* t. poema, Cic. Div. 1, 11, 66: v. AMATOR. [N.B.—The phr. a t. unguiculis, de t. unguil, usu. trans. "from the tenderest years," more prob. mean "entirely, utterly;" cf. Orelli on Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. Also "t. passion" is perh. most nearly expr. by dulcis amor, id. Od. 1, 9, 15, since t. Amor is always the t. God of love, Ov. A. A. 1, 7: Tib. 2, 6, 1.] 2. *tendilis (dimin. of precd. pretty, t. little Casina, bellat. Casina, Pl. Cas. 1, 2), Stat.*

3. ténellus (dimin. of precd. bence doubly dimin.: *very t.* a maid tender than the tenderest little kid, puella t. delicata haedo, Catul. 17, 15.

4. mollis (soft, mild): esp. freq. in poet.: t. cheeks, m. genae, Ov. II. 10, 44; t. doves, m. columbae, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: t. age, mollis actas, Ov. A. A. 1, 10, m. anni, id. II. 1, 111: t. gaze, m. vultus, id. M. 10, 609. Fig.: 4. *verses, m. versus,* id. Trist. 2, 107, a very t. poem, carmen mollissimum, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: *hard hearts are conquered by t. entreaties,* vincuntur m. pectora dura prece, 1ib. 3, 4, 76: *t. laments,* m. querela, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 18: v. PATHETIC. m. tenerique, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: t. ac m., id. Div. 1, 11, 66. *Caul uses the dimin. molliculus (16, 4) and mollcellus (25, 10), v. soft.*

5. délicans (rare): a t. little sheep, d. capella, Catul. 20, 10: t. sheep, d. oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, extr. Join: d. tenerique, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137. Fig.: *a tenderer and softer view of life,* delicatione mo. hinc vita ratio, Cic. Fin. 845

**5.**, **12.** **6.** indulgens, *utis* (*spond*, *kind, disposed to make allowances*): *a state by no means t. towards its prisoners*, *civitas minime in captivos i.*, *Liv. 22, 61, ad init.*; *the more loving and t. the very name of a mother is, quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum*, *Cic. Clu. 5, 12.* **7.** plus: v. AFFECTIONATE. **8.** sometimes expr. by *dimin.*: *a t. age, aetatula*, *Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55*; *a t. flower, floscula*, *id. Off. 2, 12, 43*; *a t. maiden, virguncula*, *Juv. 11, 49*; *a t. babe, infantulus*, *App. M. 8, 20*; *ad fin.*: *as by way of endearment: my t. little heart, corculum*, *Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 14* (*q.v.*); *t. chickens* (*iron*), *turturilla*, *Sen. Ep. 90, 5*; *the expr. is made more intense by joining a *dimin.* and subs.: her t. eyes are swollen with weeping, flendo turgidū fluit ocelli*, *Catul. 3, 18*; or by two *dimin.*: *Tullia, our t. little darling, Tullolla*, *deliculacae nostrae*, *Cic. Att. 1, 8, ext.* Phr.: *to make food t.* (*by cooking*), *cibum mitigate*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151*; *the part is slightly t. to the touch, tactu locus leviter indolescet*, *Cels. 8, 9, ad init.*; *t. looks, oculi fatentes ignem (of lovers)*, *Ov. A. A. 1, 573*.

**tender** **become**: **1.** téneresco, *3:* of grapes, *Plin. Ep. 17, 22, 35, § 180*; *Cels. 2.* ténérasco, *3:* *Lucr. 3, 763.* **3.** mollesco, *v.* BECOME SOFT.

**—hearted**: misericors: v. PITI-

**—heartedness**: misericordia: v. PITI-

**tenderly**: **1.** ténère: *to recite t., t. recitare*, *Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1*; *Tac. 2.*

indulgenter (*kindly, forbearingly*): *to treat too t., indulgentius tractare*, *Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 1*; *Cic. Phr.: to gaze t. upon, mollii vultu aspicere*, *Ov. M. 10, 609*.

**tenderness**: **1.** ténéritas: *the t. of grapes, t. uvarum*, *Plin. 15, 24, 29*; *the t. of age, t. aetatis*, *Vitr. 4, 1, 8*. **Join**: *t. et mollesce*, *Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58*.

**2.** ténéritudō: *Suet: Varr. 3.*

mollitia or mollesce, *el* (*softness: only used fig.*): *t. and gentleness of disposition, mollitia animi et lenitas*, *Cic. Sull. 6, 18*; v. SUSCEPTIBILITY. **4.** indulgentia (*kindness*): *esp. such as arises from relationship*: *brought up with her fostering care and t., in hujus sive iuste educatus*, *Fac. Agr. 4*; *what t. ought we to show towards our children! qua nos in liberis nostris iuste esse debemus!* *Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168*. **5.** pietas: v. AFFEC-

**tion**. **tending**: cultus, cultura: v. CULTI-

**tendon**: **1.** nervus: *Cels. 2, 1, ad med.* **2.** ténor, ontis, m. (*revow*): *Coel. Auct. 3, 3*; also in med. Latin, tendo, dñis or dñis; v. STNEW.

**tendril**: **1.** pampinus (*usu. of a vine*): *the t.s sprout from the eyes, ex gemmis p. pullulant*, *Col. 3, 18, 4*; *to remove the t.s, p. detergere*, *Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175*. Of climbing plants: *to put forth t.s, p. emittere*, *id. 16, 35, 63*. Of t.-like filaments: *eggs quivering on a curling t.-like filament, ova tortili vibrata pampino*, *id. 9, 51, 74*. **2.** clavicula: *Cic. Sen. 15, 52*. **3.** viticula: *the t.s of a cucumber, v. cu-*

*cumeris*, *Pall. 4, 9, 8*; *of creeping plants, Plin. 24, 11, 58*. **4.** caprēlūs (*of the vine*): *Plin. 17, 21, 38, § 208*; v. VINE-

LEAF. **5.** caulis, is, us: *Plin. R. R. 33, 4*. **6.** artus, us: *Plin. 14, 1, 3* (*al. arcus*). **7.** custos, cōdis: *Col. 4, 21, 3*.

**tenement**: nearest word *conducum* (*that which is rented*): *nor shall you enter my t. although you may be the landlord*, *ne c. meum quanquam sis dominus intrabis*, *Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 3*; *to rent some t. out of town, extra portam aliquid habere conducti*, *Cic. Clu. 62, 175*; *for the more indef. asce se pos-SESSION, ABODE*.

**tenesmus**: tēnesmos, i. m.: *Plin. 28, 14, 59*; in *Cels. 4, 18*, the Gr. *rever-sus* is used.

**tenet**: expr. by *dēcretūm*, which is Cic.'s trans. of *δογμα* (*decreta quan-*

*philosophi vocant δογματα*, *Acad. 2, 9, 27*; but he also uses *doggma*, *ātis, n.* as a Lat. word: *it is a t. common to you and me, mihi tecum est d. commune*, *id. 2, 43, 133*. Sen. says, *quaes Graeci vocant dogmata nobis vel "decreta"* licet appellare, vel "scita" vel "placita," *Ep. 95, 10*; he further distinguishes (*Ep. 94, 31*) *decreta (general t.s) from praecepta (special rules or maxims)*. It may be trans. by *institution*: *let each man defend his opinions: we shall hold our t.s, defendat quod quisque sentit: nos t. tenemus*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7*; or by ratio: *the t.s and system of the Stoics*, *Stoicorum r. disciplinaque*, *id. Off. 3, 4, 20*; v. OPINION.

**tentfold**: dēcēp̄tūm, *īcis: a t. force of the enemy, d. numerus hostium*, *Nep. Milt. 5, 5*; *dēcēp̄tūm (ten times repeated) occurs in Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62*, d. verba: *t. their value, decies tantu pluris quam quanti essent*, *Liv. 39, 44*; of the soil, *to bring forth, t. efficeri, effere cum decimo*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112* and 113; *a t. quantity, dēcēp̄tūm (subs.), Hier.*

**tentnis**: no exact word: *perh. a t.-ball may be expr. by pagānica (sc. pila, a ball stuffed with feathers)*, *Mart. 14, 45*; hence, *a game at t., "pagānicae las us: to play at t., "pagānica ludere: v. ball: a t. player, pilicrēpus, (?)*, *Sen. Ep. 56, 1*, where occurs the phr. numerare pilas (*to count the hits?*), in some unknown game of ball: also expr. by *lūsor (player) or collūsor (partner)*, *Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3*; *a t.-court, sphæristērium*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12*; *Suet.*

**tenton**: **1.** cardo masculinus, *Vitr. 9, 8, 11* (*opp. to cardo feminus mortise*).

**2.** subscus, cūdis, f. (*pl. subscu-dines, Ang.*): *joined by t.s and mortise, compactus subscidens et securilis*, *Vitr. 4, 7, 4*; v. DOVETAILED.

**tentor**: \* vox tertia (Kt.): *to have a t. voice, vox tertia canere (Kr.)*.

**tentour**: **1.** ténor (*unbroken course*): *the t. of life, t. vita, Ov. H. 17, 14*; *to preserve the t. of the discourse, t. in narrationibus servare*, *Quint. 10, 7, 6*; *in an even and unbroken t. of right which was always preserved and never interrupted, uno et perpetuo t. juris semper usurpatu nunquam intermissione*, *Liv. 35, 16*; *it was by no means convenient that the t. of affairs should be interrupted in the transaction of which continuity was of itself of the highest importance, interrumpi t. rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire, id. 41, 15*, esp. as a leg. t. t.: *according to the t. of the lex Aquitana, pro tenore legi Aquilae*, *Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56*. **2.** exemplum (*purport*): *a letter is brought of the following t., litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo*, *Cic. Att. 9, 6*; *to write twice in the same t., bis eadem e. scribere*, *id. Fam. 9, 16, init.*; v. FURPORT, DRAFT. Phr.: *to be drawn into a certain way and t. of living, implicari aliquo certo genere curisque vivendi*, *Cic. Off. 1, 32, 177*.

**tense** (*adj.*): tentus: v. RIGID,

STRETCHED.

**tense** (*subs.*): tempus, ōris, n.: *the past, t. praeteritum (sc. t.)*, *Quint. I, 4, 29*; *the present, the future, t. t. praesens, futurum*, *Prisc. 813, 814*. P. The past t.s were distinguished as *praeteritum imperfectum, praeteritum perfectum, and plusquamperfectum*, *id. ib.*: *to blunder in one's t.s, per tempora pecare*, *Quint. I, 5, 47*.

**tension**: **1.** intitio: *t. of the body, i. corporis*, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20*; *t. of the nerves, i. nervorum*, *Col. 6, 6, 1*; *opp. to remissio*, *Gell. 18, 10, ad fin.*

**2.** tensio: *t. of the nerves and veins, i. nervorum venarumque*, *Veg. Vet. 1, 21, 3*. **3.** tensura: *id. ib.* qualified by *"ut ita diximus."* **4.** tendor: *a t. of the throat, t. faucium*, *App. M. 4, p. 153*; v. STRAINING, DIS-TENTION.

**tent**: **1.** A portable lodging of canvas, etc.: **1.** tābernacūlum (*a*

more gen. term than *tentorium*, including even huts and booths): *a military t., t. militare*, *Cic. Brut. 9, 37*; *the royal t., t. regium*, *Liv. 24, 40*; *t. adorned with woven figures, t. textilebus sigillis adornata*, *Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4*; *t. formed of liner cloth, t. carbassis intenta velis*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30*; *to pitch a t., t. collocare*, *id. ib.*; *ponere, id. ib. 5, 33, 87*; *statuere, constitue*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 81 and 80*; *t. with goat's-hair cloth, t. metri cilicis*, *Plin. 6, 28, 12, § 143*; *to strike t.s, t. detendere*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 85*. Fig.: *those who have, as it were, pitched their t. for life in philosophy alone, isti qui in una philosophia vitiis viae sue locularunt*, *Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77*. **2.** tentorium: *to pitch t.s, t. ponere*, *Ov. F. 3, 527*; *figere*, *Lucan 1, 196*; *t. with snow-white cloth, niveis t. veils, Virg. Aen. 1, 469*. *Hirt.*: *adj. of or belonging to a t.*, *tentorius, t.-stans, t. pelles, Virg. Aen. 1, 469*.

**3.** tentorium (*dimin. of preced.*): *little t.s being made of garments, ex vestimentis t. facts*, *Auct. B. Afr. 47*.

**4.** contibernum (*a common war-t.*): *to see the enemy from one's t.s, e. c. bostem aspicere*, *Tac. A. 1, 17, ext.* *Caes. B. C. 3, 76*. **5.** praetorium (*the general's t.*): *to pitch the general's t.*, *p. tendere*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 82*. **6.** régia (*the king's t.*): *Curt. 9, 5, 30*; *Liv. 7, 7*, *peilis, is, f. (prop. a skin: hardly used except in the phr. sub pelibus): to pass the winter in t.s, sub p. hiemare*, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13, ad fin.* **8.** papilio (*a pavilion: named from the butterfly*): *in open t.s, apertis p.*, *Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51, 5*. Phr.: *to pitch a t., tendere (sc. tabernaculum): here Achilles used to pitch his t., hic tendebat Achilles*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 29*; *Caes.: a child brought up in the t.s and companionship of the legions, infans in contubernali legionum educatus*, *Tac. A. 1, 41*; *a t.-companion, contibernalis, Cic. Ligur. 7, 21*; *a t.-maker, tābernacūlarius, Inscr. Grut.*: *the art of t.-making, scenofactoria arts*, *Vulg. Act. xviii. 3*; *dwellers in t.s, sub t. (sc. georbius)*, *Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151*. **II. A roll of tñt for a sore:** **1.** collyrium: *Cels. 5, 28, 12, pass.*; *2.* collyriolum (*dimin. of preced.*): *Ps. Macer 314 (No. 12), ed. Choulant*. **3.** pénicillum or pénecillus: *Cels. 2, 10, ad fin.*; *Plin. 4, turunda*: *Cato R. 157, 14*.

**tentacle**: **1.** corniculūm (*a little horn: hence a long filament*): *others, as for instance butterflies, have t.s before their eyes, alii c. ante oculos praetenduntur ut papilionis*, *Plin. 11, 28, 34*.

**2.** brachium (*an arm: applied to the t.s of polypi etc.*): *Plin. 9, 29, 46*.

**3.** crinis, is, m. or f. (*in pl. only, of the polypus*): *Plin. 9, 29, 46*. **4.** cirrus (*in pl. like preceed.*): *Plin. 26, 8, 37, 9, 28, 44*; v. FEELER.

**5.** flagellum (*prop. a whip*): *to put out the t.s, f. dimittere*, *Ov. M. 4, 367*.

**6.** barba: *Treibius in Plin. 9, 30, 48, ad fin.* **7.** in M. Lat. *antennae (a sail-yard)*, *\*tentaculum*.

**tentative**: *l. expr. by a phr. with tentatively*: *t. exterior or tento: v. TRY, ATTEMPT: friendship outruns judgment and deprives us of the power of proceeding tly, amicitia praecurrit judicium, tollitique experiendi potestatem*, *Cic. Am. 17, 62*.

**tented**: *t. the t. field, \*campus ten-toris constratus*: cf. *Liv. 35, 49*.

**tenter-hook**: no exact word: *expr. by hāmus: v. HOOK*: *tentipellum is a leather-stretcher*, *see Fest. s. v.*

**tenth**: dēcimūs or dēcūmāns; *men of the t. legion*, *di. legio*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 25*; *the t. month*, *d. mensis*, *Pl. Am. 1, 2, 19*; *the t. ware*, *(supposed to be larger than the rest)*, *d. unda*, *Ov. M. 11, 530* (*fluctus decumanus, Fest.*); *for the t. time, decimū*, *Liv. 6, 42*; *of or belonging to the t., dēcimāns or dēcūmāns: men of the t. legion, dēcimāns*; *men of the t. tābernacūlum*, *Caes. H. 5, 20*; *to put every t. man to death, decimare: v. DECIMATE*. Phr.: *the rest were punished by choosing every t. man by lot for punishment*, *cetera multitudo*

sorte decimus quiisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59. *extr.*

**tenuity:** tāritas; v. THINNESS.

**tenure:** no exact word: Cic. speaking of certain land-owners in Sicily says *vestutae possessio[n]is se, non iure, misericordia senatus, non agri conditione* defendant, Agr. 2, 21, 57. perl., 'possendi conditio' ("manner of possession," Blackstone).

**tepid:** 1. tēpidus (not in Cle.); t. vapour, t. vapor, Luer, 2, 858: t. milk, t. lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: the t. sunshine, t. sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19; adj.: of belonging to that which is t., tēpidarium: a brazen vessel for t. water, alumen t., Vitr. 5, 10, 1: a t. bath, tēpidarium (subs.), Cels. 1, 3, ad init. 2. tēpus, nitis (prop. a part.: poet.): t. aix, t. aurea, Virg. G. 2, 330: t. tears, t. lacrimæ, Tib. 2, 5, 77. 3. égulillus (prop. with the cliff off: poet.): t. spring, t. ver, Col. 10, 282 (poet.): t. mildness, e. tempe, Catal. 46, 1: v. LUKEWARM.

— be: tēpeo, 2: is there any place where the winters are more t.? est ubi plus tepeant hiemis? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15.

— become: tēpesco, 3: to become t. in the sunshine, sole t., Ov. M. 3, 412: the seas when agitated by the winds grow t., maria tempestis agitata t., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.

— make: tēpēficio, fēci, factum, 3 (second è long in Catul. 64, 361): the sun makes the ground t., sol t. solum, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: to make his sword t. in the throat of his mother, ferrum t. matris in jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: Virg.

**tepidity:** tēpor, a: moderate t., modicus t., Cic. Sen. 15, 53: the t. of the sun, t. solis, Liv. 41, 2.

**tepidly:** tēpēdo: Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 25 Col.

**terebinth:** tēribinthus, i, f.: the t. of Oricum, Oricia t., Virg. Aen. 10, 136: Plin.: \*Pistacia t., Linn.

**teredo:** tērēdo (the borer): Plin. 16, 41, 80: \*t. navalis, Linn.

**tergiversate:** tergiversor, i (to turn one's back): when death is near he t.s, tremoles, weeps, cum more prope accessit, tergiversatur, tremit, plorat, Sen. Ep. 77, 11: Am I to delay and t. an uncter et tergiversor? Cic. Att. 7, 12, ad med.: v. SHUFFLE, DRAW BACK.

**tergiversation:** tergiversatio: 1. apropos of that t., t. istam probo, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 41l.; what then was the reason? delays and t., quid ergo ruit? morae et tergiversationes, id. Mil. 20, 54 (Halm): v. SHUFFLING, SUBTERFUGE.

**term (subs.):** 1. limit: terminus: there is no fixed t. for old age, senectus nullus est certus t., Cic. Sen. 20, 72; the t. of life, vita termini, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: v. BOUND, LIMIT.

II. A stated period of time: 1. spatiū (a length of time): a t. of about 30 days, dierum fere tringit s., Cic. Ver. 2, 19, 96: a set and appointed t., comparatum et constitutum s., id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6. to hold for a long t., longo s. tenere, id. Off. 2, 21, 81: II. t. period: 2. dies, ei (an appointed time: most freq. in this sense): the t. of the tree had expired, d. inducitur exierat, Liv. 4, 30, ad fin.: a fixed t., expr. by d. statu, id. 27, 23, 23; tress: praestituta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 93: I fix a tolerably long t., d. statuo satis laxam, id. Att. 6, 1, 16 (or payment): v. TIME.

3. terminus in M. L. it is used for a law or university t.: Easter t., t. Paschalis. III. A word, expression:

1. verbum in set t.s, verbius conceptus, Cic. Clu. 48, 134. v. WORD. 2. terminus: used as a t. t. in arithmetic, Boëth. Inst. Arithm. 2, 47, et pass.: by writers on logic to denote the subject or predicate of a proposition. Phr.: the decree of the senate is couched in such t.s that..., senatoria consulta ea per scriptio est ut..., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4.

IV. In the pl. Conditions: 1. conditio: the fairness of the t.s, aquitas conditionum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.:

when peace was made on those t.s, quum in eas c. pax convenirent, Liv. 29, 12, ad fin.: the t.s were not accorded to c. non convenierunt, Nep. Han. 6, 2: in any t.s, illa conditione, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55.

2. lex, lēgis, f.: to debate about the t.s (of suitor), discepare de legitibus, Liv. 26, 17: we are born on these t.s, ex lege..., ea conditione, nati sumus ut..., Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2. Pchr. to come to t.s, compare inter se, Liv. 24, 10. v. AGREE: if they could come to t.s, si posset inter eos aliquod convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 51: I will not drink on any other t.s, non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. V. In certain plur. relation of friendship or enmity: expr. by various plur.: I am on good t.s with him, mihi cum illo magna gratia est, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: if the Romans wish to be on good t.s with them, si sum gratiam Romani velim, Caes. B. G. 4: relatives on good t.s with one another, bene convenientes propinqu, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58 to be on bad t.s with his sister, esse in similitate cum sorore, Nep. Att. 17, 1: on what termus is Maecenas with you? Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.

**term (v.):** nuncūpo, i: v. CALL, NAME.

**termagant:** perh. best expr. by several words: \*mulier litium et rixae cupida (Kr.): Gell. 1, 17, calls Xanthippe morosa, jurgiosa, acerba, v. SCOLD, VIXEN.

**terminal:** I. Forming a boundary: terminalis: a t. stone, t. lapis, Amm. 18, 2, 15. II. performed at the expiration of certain periods: expr. by a phr.: money due in t. payments: \*pecunia certis statulis, diebus numeranda.

**terminate:** I. Trans.: termino, i (to set bounds to): to t. a sentence, t. sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199. Dig.: usu. expr. by finio, 4: v. END, CLOSE, PHR.: to t. a friendship abruptly: amictum opprimere, Cic. Am. 21, 78.

II. Intrants: usu, expr. by a pass. verb or a phr.: my command for the year having t.d., imperio anno terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4 sentences t. with verbs, sententiae verbi finiuntur, id. De Or. 3, 49, 191 nor did the matter t. the next day, nec postero die res finem invent, Liv. 26, 17: v. END, CEASE.

In speaking of words or sentences the foll. rhet. t. are used: 1. cādo, cēcidi, cāsum: 3: words t. better in longer syllables, verba melius in syllabus longores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194: a speech t.ing suitably, apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 12: t. in the same inflections, similiter c. Cic. De Or. 3, 54, 206 (where as similiter desinere is merely to t. in the same letters). 2. excido, cīdi, 3: to t. in short syllables, in breves, e. Quint. 9, 4, 106. 3. innotior, nixus or nisus, 3: our syllables t. harshly in or B. syllabae nostrae in B. literam D immituntur asperre, Quint. 12, 10, 32.

**termination:** 1. finis, is, m.: v. END, CONCLUSION. 2. exitus, us: cases that are alive in their t.s, causis in exitu similes, Cic. Or. 49, 164. 3. clausula (close): let us come to the t. (of the letter), veniamus, c. ad c. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47: to make a good t., bonam c. impone (vitae), Sen. Ep. 77, 27: ext. so of the t. of a clause, Cic. Or. 64, 216. 4. missio (cessation): before the t. of the games, ante ludorum missione, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8. 5. pōstō (as gram. t. only): "lepus" and "tupus" rare the same t., lepus et lupus similia pōstōne, Quint. 1, 6, 12.

**terminology:** expr. by vocabularis, v. TECHNICAL: a new t., novitas nominis, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3; not so much a discoverer of facts as the inventor of a new t., non tam rerum inventor quam novorum verborum, id. ih. 3, 2, 5: cf. Tusc. 5, 11, 32 (R. and A.): dialecticis employ their own t., dialeciaq[ue] quis verbis utinatur, id. Acad. 1, 7, 25.

**tern:** \*sterna: v. GULL

**ternary:** tērminus: Boëth. Inst. Arithm. 1, 11, et pass.: Col.

**terrace:** no precise equiv.: the nearest are: 1. agḡ, ērls, m. (a heap or mound of earth): to walk on a sunny t., agḡere in aprico spatiari, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15 (said of the embankment connecting the Esquiline and Collatine hills).

2. solārium (prop. a part of the house exposed to the sun: a flat house-top, balcony or t.): Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 25: Suet. Ner. 16. 3. subdiaſta, n. pl. (vāis̄pia: open galleries w/ t.s): Plin. 36, 25, 62. Pchr. a gal̄ien t. supported on arches, pensili ambulatio, id. 36, 12, 18.

**terraqueous:** this t. globe, globus terræ eminēns ē mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. [N.B.—Avoid the combination terra et aqua, which is not Lat. in the sense of sea and land.]

**terrene:** I. pertaining to terrestrial: the earth: 1. terrestris (terrestrial, as an adj. of three term. only in Flor.) celestial and t. things, res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: the t. above of Jupiter, Jovis dominium t., id. Verr. 4, 58, 129. 2. terrēnus: t. bodies, t. corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47 a t. (i.e. mortal) horseman, t. eques, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27. 3. expr. by humānus (belonging to man): ever contumeliate these celestial objcts, despise those t. ones, haec caelestis semper specto, illa humana contumito, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: v. HUMAN.

II. Relating to this life only: v. EARTHLY: it may al-be appropriately expr. by humānus: t. things are frail and fleeting, res humanae: fragiles caducæ sunt, Cic. Am. 27, 102: so mortal et caducum is opp to divinum aeternumque, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: cf. Rep. 6, 17.

**terrible:** tērribilis: v. FEARFUL, FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL, HORRIBLE.

**terribly:** formidolōse: horrendum in modum: v. FEARFULLY, etc.

**terrier:** \*canis terrarinus, Linn.

**terrific:** terrificus (in poet.): formidolōsus: v. TERRIBLE.

**terrify:** tērreo, 2: perterro, 2: v. FRIGHTEN, SCARE.

**territorial:** best expr. by a phr.: he acquired t. rights over all that lay between the Apennines and the Alps, quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, sue dictions fecisse, Liv. 21, 53 the adj. territorialis occurs in Front. agrariae may be sometimes employed, but only as a t. of Roman law.

**territory:** 1. ager, gri (a district): the t. of Picenum, a. Picenus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: the Roman t.s, a. Roman, Liv. 5, 31. There is often an ellipsis of ager: thus in the t. of Picenum = in Piceno, Caes. B. C. 1, 15.

2. fines, pl. m. (boundaries, hence t.): the t. of the Treviri, t. Trevirorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: to enlarge the t.s, propagare, Cic. Rep. 3, 13, 20.

3. territōrium (the t. round a town): the t. of a flourishing colony, t. florentis coloniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102. Dig.

4. tractus, ū (a district) the t. of Venetum, t. Venetia, Cic. Plane. 9, 22: Caes.

5. régio: in the t. of Pedum, in regione Pedana, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2. Caes. Fig.: Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: v. SPHERE, PROVINCE.

6. terra (in a wider sense land, country): the t. of Gaul, t. Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: to seek after other t.s, alias t. petere, id. 7, 77, ad fin.

7. expr. by the name of the nation, in the pl.: in the t. of the Veseti, in Volsci, Liv. 2, 34: Caes.

**terror:** I. great fear:

terror (esp. fear accompanied by pallor and trembling): to be a t. to the foe, hostibus terror esse, Liv. 26, 2: to strike t., t. inieciere, Cic. Profl. Cons. 18, 43; Inferre, id. Fam. 15, 12, 2; præbere, Liv. 26, 53; affere, id. 26, 9.

2. pāvor (overpowering, bewildering fright), seized all, terror p. qm: omnes cœpavit, Liv. 24, 40, ad med. (the sing. verb is used because the two nouns express a single notion): to strike t., p. inquietare, 847

id. 27, 42: *injicere*, id. 26, 4: *v. PANIC*.  
3, *formido*, *inis* (*a lasting t.*): *in order that t. might be more widely spread*, quo latius f. cresceret, *Sall. J. 55*; *to strike t.*, *f. injicere*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 62*; *inferre*, *Tac. H. 2, 5*; *intendere*, id. ib. 2, 54; *facere*, id. ib. 3, 10. [N.B.—For other expr. v. FEAR, FRIGHT: sometimes even mētus may be used: *a sudore t.*, *repentinus m.*, *Sall. J. 58*; *examinatio* is def. by *Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19* (q. v.) to be “metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris”; *tripeditum* is ALARM.]

**II.** *An object of dread*: 1, *terror*: *the two t.s of this city*, *duo terrores hujus urbis*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 47*. 2, *terribilium* (*that which affrights*; *terribilis*, ae, occurs in *Sen. Fragm.*): *moved by no threats, by no t.s*, *nullis minis, nullis motus*, *Liv. 34, 11* [*terribilimenta occurs in App. Pol. 315*]. 3, *formido*: *v. SCARECROW, BUGBEAR*. 4, *mētus*, *ū* (*only poet. and rare*): *Stat. Th. 12, 66*.

**terse:** 1, *pressus* (*free from superfluous ornament*): *less t. than the dignity of history demands*, *minus p. quam historiae auctoritas postulat*, *Quint. 10, 1, 102*; *forcible and t. in style*, *verbis apitus et p. q. Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 56*. 2, *tersus* (*pure, wat.*): *t. and polished*, *t. ac latus*, *Quint. 12, 10, 50*; *so of Horace, 10, 1, 94*; *Plin.* 3, *as-trictus* (*compressed*; opp. to *remissus*): *concise and t. eloquence, contracta et a. eloquentia*, *Cic. Brut. 90, 309*. 4, *strictus*: *Quint. 12, 10, 52*; *so too constrictus*, *v. CONSCISE, COMPRESSED*. 5, *densus*: *t. and brief*, *d. et brevis*, *Quint. 10, 1, 71*; *v. BRIEF*. 6, *angustus* (*simple, short*): *Cic. Or. 56, 187* (a. atque concitus, opp. to *collatitus* (?) ac diffusus). *P. h. r. to be t.*, *plura pauci complecti*, *Quint. 8, 3, 82*.

**tersely:** oft. expr. by two *adjs.*: *presse et anguste*, *Cic. Or. 33, 117*; *pres-sus et as-trictus*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 18, ad fin.*; also *circumcisus*, *Quint. 8, 3, 81*; *v. CON-CISELY*.

**terseness:** perh. *integra brevitas*, *Quint. 8, 3, 80*; or *simply brevitas*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326* (cf. *distincte concisa brevitas*, *id. de Or. 3, 53, 202*).

**tertian:** *tertiana febris*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24*; or *simply tertiana*, *Cels. 1, 5*.

**tessellated:** *tessellatus*: *Suet. v. MOSAIC*.

**test (subs.):** 1, *obrussa (assay, trial of metals)*: *Plin. 33, 3, 19*. Fig.: *to employ reason as t.*, *adhibere rationem tanquam o.*, *Cic. Brut. 74, 258*: *to bring all arguments to the t.*, *omnius argumenta ad o. exigere*, *Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 1*. 2, *expérimentum*: *fire is the t.*, *auri e. ignis est*, *Plin. 33, 3, 19*. Fig.: *it is the clearest t. when it is plain that grief is removed by length of time*, *maximum est e. quoniam constet aegritudinem vetustate tollit*, *Cic. Tusc. 30, 74*; *v. PROOF, TRIAL, EXPERIMENT*. 3, *cōficiā*: *v. TOUGHSTONE*.

**test (v.):** 1, *specto, i.:* *he who is not moved by money they consider as t'd in the fire, qui pecunia non moveatur humi igni spectatum arbitrantur*, *Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38*; *v. also TRY, PROVE, EXAMINE*, under which also the foll. verbs may be found. 2, *tento, i. to t. his skill as an augur, scientiam ejus auguratus tentare*, *Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32*.

3, *expōcio*, *pertus, 4 (to t. by experience: sometimes to t. by law, go to law): to t. friends, amicos e., Cic. Am. 22, 84*. 4, *périlitor*, *i. to t. our friends' character, amicorum mores p.*, *Cic. Am. 17, 63*. 5, *exploro, i. to t. the king's disposition, animum regis e.*, *Liv. 17, 7*; *ov.*

**testaceous:** *testaceus*: *all t. creatures*, *t. omnia*, *Plin. 35, 2, 20*.

**testament:** I. *a will*: *testāmen-tum*: *v. WILL*. II. *One of the two parts of the Bible*: *testamentum* (*vetus novum*), *Eccl.* Also exp. by *foedus*, *ēris*, *v. COVENANT*.

**testamentary:** *testāmentarius*: *a t. law*, *t. iex*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 102*. By expr. by *phr.* with *preced.*: *a t. dispositio-*

*tion, tabulae testimonii*, *Gai. 2, 104 (= will)*: *expr. also by scriptū*, *Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117*.

**testator:** *testātor*, *Just. Inst. 2, 10*,

3: *Suet. Dig.*: *or, is qui testamentum facit*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 46* (R. and A.).

**testatrix:** *testātrix*, *Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 10*.

**tester:** *perh. cōnopēum (cōcupīm)*, *prop. a mosquito-pter*: *but we find in Juv. 6, 80, testudineum c. which was prob. bed-t. inlaida with tortoise-shell*.

**testicle:** *testis*, *Hor. : Cic. : testi-culus*, *Juv. : Cic. : pōlinēm, Aru. : poli-mētum*, *Pl.*

**testify:** 1, *testificor*, *i. (constr. with acc., acc. and inf. or relat. clause; also with dep. pass. part.): Cic. Ov. : your client t. that he appeared*, *testi-ficatur se et stetisse*, *Cic. Quint. 6, 25*; *to t. one's love, amorem*, *id. Fam. 2, 4*; *eztr. : t. its ancient wealth, t. anti-quas opes*, *Ov. F. 2, 302*; *v. WITNESS, SHOW, EVIDENCE*. 2, *testor*, *i. (constr. like preced.): thou mayest t.*, *testere licet*, *Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11*; *I loudly assert t.*, *clama atque testor*, *Cic. Mur. 37, 78*; *v. ATTEST*.

**testing:** 1, *testificatiō*: *Cte. Mur. 24, 49*; *v. WITNESSING, EVIDENCE*. 2, *testatio*: *Quint. 5, 7, 32*; *Dig.*

3, *expr. by phr.*: *as, testimoniū dictio*, *Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63*.

**testily:** *stōmāchōe*: *v. PEEVISHLY, IRITABLY*.

**testimonial:** perh. best expr. by *probatoria* (*a certificate of qualification*; *sc. epistola*), *Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2*; or *testimonials* (*sc. literae*), *Cod. Theod. 7, 26, 12*. (*The phr. literae commen-daticiae denotes letters of recomme-nadation.*) *Laudatio is a favourable testimony to one's character in a court of justice*: *Cic. Flac. 15, 36*; *v. CERTIFI-CATE*.

**testimony:** *testimoniū: false t.*, *falsa t.*, *Quint. 5, 7, 4*; *to give an ir-refragable and weighty t.*, *firmum ac grave t.*, *dare*, *Cic. Rose. Com. 6, 17*; *to bear t.*, *dicere*, *id. Rose. Am. 36, 102*, *et pass.* (*in contra* against: *de abut.*): *t. tri-buere*, *id. Phil. 5, 19, 52*; *impertire*, *id. Fam. 5, 12, 7*; *peribere*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1*; *to disparage t.*, *elevare t.*, *Quint. 5, 7, 5*; *the poets are t.*, *testimoniū sunt poetae*, *id. 1, 10, 10*; *v. EVIDENCE, WITNESS* (*constatō* is a legal proving by witness, *Dig.*).

**testy:** perh. best expr. by two *adjs.*: *the nearest singl. equiv.*, *is stōmāchōs*: *v. PEEVISH, ILL-TEMPERED, ANGRY*: *so old men are “iracundi, difficiles.”* *Cic. Sen. 18, 95*; *“difficiles, queruli”*, *Hor. A. P. 173*; and the catalogue of the various kinds of anger, *Sen. Ira 1, 4, 1*, *closed with difficultis, asper* (cf. for the union of these two, *Ibid. 1, 9, 20*): *other more gen. expr. may be sought under ANGRY, IRRITABLE, IRASCIBLE*.

**tetanus:** *tētānus*, *Plin. 23, 1, 24, ad fin.*

**tether (subs.):** *rētinaculūm* (*usu. in pl.*): *to fasten the t. of the mule to a stone, retinaculū mūlie sano religare*, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 13*; or *vincitūm*: *the flight of the brutes of bridle as they break their t.s, fuga abrumptum vincula jumentorum*, *Liv. 26, 6*; *for the fig. and prov. sense see LIMIT*.

**tether (v.):** v. *preced. art. and cf.* *ad stipites ita religare ut exiguum laxamenti habeant*, *Cic. 6, 2, 4*.

**tetrachord:** *tētrachordōn*, *i. Vitr. 5, 4, 7*.

**tetragon:** *tētrágōnum*, *Aus. : tetra-gonus*, *U. : Boëth. Ars Geom. p. 415* (*ed. Friedlein*): *v. SQUARE*.

**tetragonal:** *tētrágōnālis*, *Ps. Boëth. Ars Geom. p. 412*; *tētragoniū*, *id. 411*.

**tetrameter:** *tētrāmetrōs*, *qui lati-ne quadratus vocatur*, *Censor. Fragm. 14, 2*; *tētrāmetrū*, *Gramm.*

**tetrarch:** *tētrārchēs*, *ae, Caes. B. C. 3, 3*; *Cic.*

**tetrarchy:** *tētrāchia*, *Cic. Deiot. 15, 42*.

**tetrastich:** *tētrastichōn*, *i. Mart. 7, 85, 1*; *Quint.*

**tetrastyle:** *tētrastylōn*, *i. Capitol Gord. 32, 2* (*in Vitr. as adj.*).

**tetter:** the gen. term is *Impētigo*, *Inis. J. (an eruption, scab)*, of which four kinds are distinguished, *Cels. 5, 28, 17*; v. *ERUPTION*, more precisely, *mentagra, lichen, énis* (*Αέρην*): *Plin. 26, 1, 2* says, *lichenas appellavere Graeco nomine, Latine, quoniam a mento (chin) ferre oriebatur mentagra*; it is also termed *vítigo*, *enis, f.*: *Cels. 5, 28, 19*.

**Teutons:** *Teutoni*, *Cic. Manil. 20, 60* (*Teutōnes, Vell.*); *Adj.*, *Teutōnicus*, *Vell. 2, 120, 1*; *Prop.*

**text:** I. *Words of a writer*: best expr. by *oratio, verba scriptoris*: *the t. of Varro*, *verba Varronis*, *Gell. 10, 1*; *the t., oratio contexta*, *Bionom. 446, 24*, *P.*: *that the t. of Cicero may be revised after the Codex Palatinus*, *\*ut oratio Ciceronis exigit ad codicem Palatinum (Madvig.)*; sometimes *scriptum* may be used: *the t. (of the will) means two or more things*, *duras plures res significat scriptum*, *Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116*, or *scriptura*: *v. WRITING*: *lectio* is also found in late writers, *Amm. 30, 4, 18*; *Macr. Modern* expr. are:—(1.) *\*contextus*, *ū*: *to mark what is uncertain in the t. by italics*, *\*in ipso contextu que incerta sunt currentibus litteris distinguere*: *scrupulousness in dealing with the t.*, *\*in tractando contextu religio*. (2.) *\*textus*, *ū*: *the t. after my revision*, *\*t. ex recensione nostra (Ernesti)*: *the t. of the Bible*, *\*t. sacri: the present condition of the Hebrew t.*, *\*status iudeorum textus Hebraici*. (3.) *\*exemplum, annotations which we have added after the Greek t.*, *\*animadver-siones quas post Graecum e. exhibemus (Wytiemb. in Kr.)*; [N.B.—The two latter expr. are best avoided.] II. *A passage of Scripture*: *\*locus sacrae Scripturæ*: *v. PASSAGE*: *perh. sententia, Aug. Conf. 8, 12*: *to preach from a t.*, *\*de arguento proposito coram coetu Christiano dicere (Kr.)*.

**textile:** 1, *texiliū*: *Cic. : Virg. : v. WOVEN*. 2, *texinus* (*pertaining to weaving*): *t. ars ars t.*, *Firm. de Error. prof. relig. 16, 1*.

**textual:** expr. by a phr.: *v. TEXT*.

**texture:** 1, *textūm* (*that which is woven or plaited*): *the hollow t. of the vessel, cava t. carinae*, *Ov. M. 11, 524*; *v. FABRIC, STRUCTURE*. Fig.: *a thin t. of oratory, dicendi t. tenue*, *Quint. 9, 4, 17*. 2, *textus*, *ū*: *of thin t., rarus textu*, *Plin. 9, 37, 61*; *Lucr. 3. tex-tū (poet.)*: *Prop. 4, 5, 23*; *Pl.*

**than:** I. *quan* (*for the constr. of the clauses which it unites*, see *Lat. Gr. § 346, 347*, and *Obs. 350*): *you accuse him, a better man t. you, accusas eum meliorem q. tu*, *Cic. Lig. 4, 10*: *he had slain more of their men t. there were survivors, plures eorum q. quot super-esten-tes occidisset*, *Liv. 35, 12, ad fin.*: *with more willingness t. truth, libentius q. verius*, *Cic. Mil. 29, 78*. Also with the *comp.* omitted. *I was advocating peace rather t. war, pacem (sc. magis) q. bellum probabam*, *Tac. A. 1, 58*. 2, *ataque, ac* (*poet.*: *the latter form usu only before consonants*): *your belly will not hold more t. mine, non tuus capiet venter plus ac meus*, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 46*: *the oracle of Apollo is not more true t. this*, *non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc re-spousum est*, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15*. 3, *expr. by the abl.* case without *quam*: *this constr. is usu. found only after comp. adjs. in the nom. or acc. case, see Lat. Gr. § 310*: *silver is commoner t. gold*, *villus argentum est auro*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52*. *I need bread now more desirable t. honied cakes*, *pane ego mellitis jam potiore placuisse*, *id. ib. 1, 10, 11*: *he came quicker t. was expected*, *opinione celerius venit*, *Caes. B. G. 2, 3* (*i.e. quam opinio erat*, *Lat. Gr. § 310, Obs. 4*): *alitus is also joined with an abl.*, *not think any other t. a wise and good man to be happy*, *neve putes alium sapiente bonique beatum*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20*; *see aliud*, *No. VI. (Lat.-Eng. Dict.)*. 4, *peculiar constr.* (*i.* plus, amplius,

minus are used with numerals and words of quantity, with or without quam, as *indec.* words, and without influence upon the constr.: *it is more t. six monthes,* amplius sunt sex menses, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: *more t. 800 men were slain, and not much less t. 1000 taken prisoners,* plus viii. millia hominum caesa et hand multo minus quam m. captum, Liv. 24, 42 (Welksborn): v. Lat. Gr. § 349. (ii.) *more t. 40 years old,* annos natus major xl, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: *with those more t. 15 years of age,* cum majoribus xv. annos natis, Liv. 45, 32: *more t. 20 years old,* major annis xx, Suet. Caes. 45. [N.B.—Such constr. as major quam xxx, ammonium, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1, are post-classical.] (iii.) *nothing else t., nihil aliud nisi,* quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.; for the former, see Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52): so, quid aliud nisi? id. Sen. 2, 5.

**thane:** \*thanus: sometimes perh. dominus.

**thank:** 1. expr. by gratias agere or habere: v. THANKS. 2. grātūlōr, i: *to weary the gods by tising them,* deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: Quint. Pbr. (l.) *t. you,* benigni dics, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 62: also in decline, an offer, benigni, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; recte, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: *in older Lat., tam gratias est (i.e. ac si accipessim),* Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 18: *t. you, you are very kind,* benigni ac liberaliter, Cic. Ver. 3, 85, 196. (ii.) *t. God, t. heaven!* est dis gratia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58: \*gratiae agantu de optimo maximo: satis recte, quae est de beatae (Kr.). (iii.) *to have to t. any one for,* acceptum referre aliquic, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55.

**thankful:** 1. grātūs: *to be t. to anybody,* g. in aliquem, Cic. Att. 9, 11 (No. 2), extr.: *to oblige a very t. man,* homini gratissimino commodiare, id. Fam. 13, 41: *to shew oneself t.,* g. se præbete, id. Planc. 38, 91: v. GRATEFUL. 2. mēmōr, ὄρις (*mindful*): v. MINDFUL. Join: mque piisque, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 43; m. ex gratia, Cic. Fam. 1, 25. 3. pius (*pious*; hence, t. from a sense of moral obligation): *cease to think that any can be t.,* desine aliquem fieri posse pium, Cat. 73, 2.

**thankfully:** grātē: *to count up one's birthdays t.,* natales g. numerare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: often connected with pie, Cic. Planc. 49, 98: or expr. by gratio animo, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3.

**thankfulness:** best expr. by *gratus animus:* *to mention the name of the boy with the deepest t.,* grātissimis animis nomen pueri prosequi, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3: so, memor animus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: sometimes *gratia,* id. Inv. 2, 53, 161, "g. in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur;" more rarely *pietas,* as in Plin. Pan. 21.

**thankless:** 1. *Giving no thanks:* ingratis: *to be t. towards any one,* i. esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50: *t. the soil,* i. ager, Mart. 10, 47, 4: Cic.: v. UNGRATEFUL: *O ye t. ones!* O ingratifici, immemores benefici! Attius in Cic. Sest. 57, 122. II. *Receiving no thanks:* ingratis: *it will be a t. task for you,* id erit tibi i. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: *t. love,* i. amor, Catil. 76, 6: v. UNREQUITED.

**thanklessly:** 1. *Giving no thanks:* ingratis: Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 2.

II. *Receiving no thanks:* ingratis: Pall. 7, 5, 1.

**thanklessness:** animus ingratus, Cic. Att. 9, 2: ingratis, Tert.: ingratis, Firm. Math.

**thanks:** 1. grātia (with agere, almost always pl.: otherwise sing.): *great t., vast t., magnae, ingentes g.,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: *to give one a thousand t.,* incredibilis g. agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2: *extraordinary t., singularis g.,* id. ib. 13, 41: *everlasting t.,* immortales g., Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, init.: *to give exceeding t.,* mirificas g. agere, Cic. Att. 14, 13, ad fin.: *to give t. to any one in most flattering terms,* amplissimis, singularibus verbis g. agere,

Cat. 3, 6, 14; Sull. 30, 85: *to pass a formal vote of t.,* g. agendas censere, id. Fam. 32, 85: *our t. are due to the gods,* g. dis debetur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: *we give thee the warmest t., we feel yet greater thankfulness,* maximas t. g. agimus, majores etham habemus, id. Marcill. 11, 33. [N.B.—Habere gratiam is prop. to feel t., whilst agere gratias refers to the expr. of them in words: cf. id. Cat. 5, 11: Tusc. 1, 42, 100 with the preced.: referri gratiam ia to make a due return, require, repay, as in id. Fam. 5, 11, 1: Phil. 3, 2, 4: exsolvere, persolvere g., is to thank by acts as well as words: so, meritam dīg. justus honoribus et mente memori persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: suis recte factis exsolvere, Liv. 28, 15.]

2. grātēs, f. (only in nom. and acc.): abl. once in Tac.: the word is something poet., and is only once in Cic.): *to utter one's t.,* dicere g., Virg. Aen. 11, 508: *to give praises and t. to the gods,* di laudes g.que agere, Liv. 7, 36: agere habereque, id. 23, 10: (deos) laudibus gratibus venerari, Tac. A. 12, 37. Pbr.: *t. to the gods,* beneficio (abb.) Deorm, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: *I owe you more t. than I owe Milo,* ego plus tubi quam Milioni debeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 5: *to have to thank the Nile (for it),* Nilo beneficium debere (joined to fluminibus gratias agere), Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3: *one bound to give t.,* debitor, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, ad fin. 18.

**thanksgiving:** 1. grātia, grātēs: v. preced. art.: more exactly, gratiarum actio, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1. 2. grātūlo (a religious festival of joy and t.): Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7. 3. supplicatio (a day set apart for a solemn t.): *to appoint a day of t.,* s. decernere, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15. 4. supplicium (syn. of preced.): Sall. C. 9, 5. eucharisticon (εὐχαριστίκον): Tert. Praeser. Haer. 47.

**thankworthy:** 1. grātūs: *it is t. to kill a tyrant,* (οἰνέθειο) gratum occidere tyrannum, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117: *I was unwilling to do it when it might have been t. on my part,* tum, quoniam esse mibi potuit nonl (facere), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21. 2. laudabilis: v. PRAISEWORTHY. Phr.: *for this is t.,* haec enim est gratia, Vulg. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

**that:** 1. demonstrative pronoun: to be expr. by iste (you, t. of yours): t. near you, dem. of the 2nd pers., ille (t. other, t. one at a distance, dem. of the 3rd pers.): both of which may be strengthened by the dem. particle -ce, v. Lat. Gr. § 78, Obs. 1: or by is, which is the logical and determinative pron., and weaker than either of the preced.; hence it is often omitted: it is the proper antecedent to qui. For the use of these *prons.* see Lat. Gr. §§ 365, 368, 370-374, 616, 619. Remarks:—(i.) since is is not a proper demons, it should not be used in such sentences as the foll. epistolæ Ciceronis placent non eae illiunt: haec or illae must be used (Nägelsb. Styl. p. 243): with a rel. clause, however, we find Cic. Off. 3, begin thus: P. Scipionem, Marcellum fili, eum qui primus Africanus appellatus sit, dicere solitum scripsit Cato... (ii.) ille is often emph.: Xenophon, t. famous follower of Socrates, Xenophon Socratis illa, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58. (iii.) iste is sometimes contemptuous: Lat. Gr. § 369, (iv.) the Eng. and Lat. idioms do not correspond in the use of the demons: hic is not unfreq. used in pref. to is or even ille: sometimes the converse is the case. This is a mere point of style. In historians, esp. Caesar, hic is used to put a thing before the eyes of the reader: huic rei (for that purpose) quod satis est visum militum reliquit, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 and almost always in explanations: t. is to say = hoc est: cf. Cic. Mil. 9, 24: for id est, see id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: (it may also be rendered videlicet, v. NAME!): the mere unemphatic this is "is": idque ejus rei causa (for this reason) antiquitus institutum videatur ne...: Caes. B. G. 6, 11: cf. 7, 1, id esse facile. (v.) and t. (emphatic) = et is,

isque, atque is, et is quidem. Lat. Gr. §§ 574, 619, 618, Obs. 2 *devoted to the noblest pursuits, and t. from a boy,* studi optimis deditus idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: t. very thing = id adeo, Lat. Gr. § 614, so, id dñnum, maxime, quidem: *I had t. moment come into the Appian road when he met me,* emersem commodo in Appiam (ex Antiat). quum in me incurrerit, Cic. Att. 1, 12, ad init. (so, tantum quod, v. JUST). (vi.) this... t.: v. under this. II. Relative pronoun: qui, quae, quod: v. who.

III. Conjunction: A. Introducing noun clauses: 1. expr. by acc. and inf.: this is the case after verbs of thinking, knowing, perceiving, saying, hearing, or equiv. plur.: Lat. Gr. §§ 507, 508: news was brought t. the ambassadors had arrived from Rome, ab legato venisse nuntiatum est, Liv. 21, 9. 2. expr. by quod (as to the fact etc.): esp. frq. after verbs or phr. of mental emotion: rejoice t. a thousand eyes beheld their speaking, gaude quod mille oculi spectant te loquenter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19; cf. BECAUSE. 3. expr. by ut (negatively by ne): esp. after verbs of entreating, commanding, effecting, resolve, fear, v. Lat. Gr. §§ 451, 452, 450. It must be remembered that after any verb of fearing ut expr. t. not ne, t.: I fear he will not come, vereor ne veniat! I fear he will come, vereor ne veniat! [N.B.—All such clauses are properly final clauses, denoting either purpose or result: a large number of verbs take either the acc. and inf. or ut with the subj., according as the clause is viewed simply as the object of the verb, or as depending upon it as purpose or result: thus impero admits either constr.: the admissible constr. must therefore be sought under each verb or phr. The constr. with ut after many adjs. goes to support the view that it is in origin a rel. pron.: thus, non est verisimile ut literas adamari, Cic. Rose. Am. 41, 121: sometimes the sentence gives exactly the Eng. idiom (t. being orig. a dem.); nec minus id contendunt et laborant ne eae diversi exirent enuntientur, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: id eg. ne interesse rebus gerendis = I took care t. I was not mixed up with public transactions, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2. 4. Granting t. = ut (ellipt. for facit ut): ut isti sit, Cic. Ver. 3, 64, 151. to think t.? is expr. ellipt. by the inf.: as, mene incepito desistere victam, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: v. Lat. Gr. § 516. B. Introducing final clauses: in order t., so t. 1. when purpose is denoted, ut (uti), quo, negatively ne (less freq. ut ne): hence instead of ut nemo, ne quis, etc., must be used. 2. When result is denoted, ut (uti): negatively, ut non: after verbs of prevention, quoniam, quin, the latter also after verbs of doubting. See Lat. Gr. §§ 450-463. The rel. qui may be substituted for ut: Lat. Gr. §§ 478-481. C. Oh t.! (in wishes): 1. utinam: Lat. Gr. § 444, 446. O utinam occurs in Ov. II. 1, 5. 2. O si: Oh t. fortune would show me a jar of money! O si utinam argenti fors mihi monstrat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 12.

**thatch** (subs.): 1. strāmentū: dry t., s. aridum, Liv. 25, 39: *cottages covered with t.,* casae strāmentū tæctæ, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: to cover with reeds and t., arundinibus et strāmentū tegere, Vitruv. 2, 1, 5 (q.v.). 2. strāmen, linis, n.: Ov. M. 5, 447. 3. culmus: Virg. Aen. 8, 634.

**thatch** (v.): expr. by strāmentū tegere, v. preced. art. to t. a house with reeds, teguli, arundinum domum operire, Plin. 16, 36, 64, sometimes also integrare, v. ROOF.

**thatched** (part. and adj.): t. cottages, casae strāmentæ, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 18: strāmentæ, Auct. B. Hisp. 16.

**thaw** (v.): I. *trans. 1. solvo, solvi, solūtum: to t. the snow,* s. nivem, Ov. M. 2, 853: v. MELT. 2. dissolvo, vi, solūtum, 3: to t. the ice, d. glaciem, Lucret. 6, 963: to t. the cold, d. glaciem.

frigus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. [N.B.—The first four verbs under II. are prop. trans., but are less freq. so used: also *égliō*, Sid.; *églo*, Cael. Aur., occur in the sense of “to make lukewarm.” Pbr.: *warm t'd their motionless limbs*; calor stupentia membra commovit, Curt. 8, 4, 12.] **II.** Intrans.: 1. régelo, *t.* (in pass. voice, see above). Lit.; Col. 1, 5, 8. Fig.: *my age scarce t.s at midsummer, aetas mea vix regelat media aestate, Sen. Ep. 67, 1.* 2. remitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (with *pion*, reflect. or pass.: to *unloose*): *the ground t.s, humus se remittit*, Tib. 3, 5, 4. *Ov. F. 4, 126:* *so, relaxo*, 1; *Sén. N. Q. 4, 5, 2.* 3. résolvo, vi, solutum, 3 (*syn. of, and constr. like preced.*): *the Rhine suddenly t.d.*, resolutio repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6. 4. liquefacio, fēci, factum, 3 (*liquefy*: *pass. to t.*): Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 5. liquefuso, liuici, 3 (*to melt*): *the slush of the t.ing snow, fluens tabes liquefusus nivis*, Liv. 21, 36; *Luct. 1, 493.* 6. tābesco, tabui, 3 (*to melt away*): Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (*humor molitur tepefactus et tabescit calore...* aqua admixta calore liquefacta: said of the melting of ice).

**thaw** (subs.): régelatio, Agen. in Frontin. 57, Goes, (= the act of t.ing): usu. expr. by a phr.: *when a t. comes, disturbante nive et glacie se frangente*, Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 4.

**thawing** (part. and adj.): *t. snow, nix tabida*, Liv. 21, 36; *tenera et labefacta*, Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 3.

**the.** I. **The article:** no equiv.: the foll. sentences should be observed, in which the constr. partly expr. the art. or an equiv. dem. pron. is used: *t. people of Achaea and also t. people of Asia, Achaei itemque in Asia (οὶ εὐ τῷ Ἀσίᾳ)*, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 1: *t. last two letters of t. word optimus, postremas duas literas quae sunt in “optimus”* id. Orat. 48, 161: *they pretend that it is a votive offering for their return: t. report spreads, votum pro redditu simulant: ea fama vagatur*, Virg. Aen. 2, 17; *t. Hercules of Xenophon, Hercules Xenophonti ille*, Cie. Fam. 5, 12 (here we have the ill. of celebrity, Lat. Gr. § 365): *I wish we could say t. same with truth, vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere licet*, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: *I am in the enjoyment of repose, but not t. repose which he ought to enjoy who formerly gave repose to the state, otio fruor, non illo quidem, quem debebat ist, qui quandam peperisset otium civitatis*, id. ib. 1, 1, 3. [N.B.—The practice of some modern Latinists, who use the Greek article on emergency, is always to be avoided: see Nägelsb. Styl. p. 21, sq.] **II.** **The abl. of the demonstrative:** expr. by the abl. of manner (Lat. Gr. § 321), eo, hoc, etc.: *he persuades them t. more easily to this*, *hoc facilius illis persuasit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *for quo = ut eo, see Lat. Gr. § 453.* Usu. it has a correl. *t...t.*: *it is then expr. by (i) eo, quo; (ii) hoc, quo; tanto, quanto; the rel. clause uses preced.*: *t. less he sought glory t. more it followed him, quo minus gloriam petebat illa magis eum sequebatur*, Sall. C. 54: *t. more clever and gifted a man is t. more laboriously does he teach, quo quisque est sollerter et ingeniosius eo docet laboriosius*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: *t. longer he is away t. more I wish for him, quanto diutius abest magis cupio tanto*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15 (*quāntū magis*, eo acrius occurs in Liv. 3, 15) (ii.) it may also be expr. by ut...ita (Lat. Gr. § 356), *ut being mostly foll. by quisque, and both clauses usu. having a superl.*: *but the comp. and even the pos. are used sometimes; at times the force of the superl. is expr. by the verb or subs.*: *also ita is sometimes omitted. T. better a man is t. less inclined is he to suspect others to be wicked, ut quisque est vir optimus ita difficultissime esse alios improbus suspicatur*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 12 *we are so framed by nature that there is a bond of union*

*amongst all, but it is t. stronger t. more nearly we are related, ita natos esse nos ut inter omnes esset societas quadam, major autem ut quisque proxime accederet, id. Am. 5, 19; see Lat.-Eng. Dict. under ut, A. II., iii. Sometimes both correlatives are omitted, and only quisque retained with the *superl.* in both clauses: t. wiser a man is t. more calmly he dies, sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur*, Cic. Sén. 22, 83, (iii.) it is much less freq. expr. by quam ... tam: *t. more... t. more, quam magis...* tanto magis, Ving. Aen. 7, 387 (without tam, id. G. 3, 309): *quam magis... tanto (artus)*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 19, *t. worse a man acts t. safer is he, quam quisque pessime fecit tuus maxime tuus est*, Sall. J. 31. [N.B.—quantocius, t. sooner t. better, occurs only in Sulp. Seq.]

**theatre:** I. **Playhouse:** 1. *théâtrum: a marble t., t. marmoratum*, Ov. A. A. 1, 103; *having entered the t. of the people of Antioch, where it is their wont to hold deliberative assemblies*, Antiocheni ingressus t. ubi illis consultare mos est, Tac. H. 2, 80 (v. Dict. Ant.): *Rome, crammed into a closely-packed t., Roma arto stipata t.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60. (The dimin. *θεαπτίδων* occurs in Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.) 2. *scena (prop. the scene): a temporary t., s. in tempus structa*, Tac. A. 14, 20. 3. *spectaculum (any show): applaudere in all t.s, plausus ex omnibus s.*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124. 4. *amphitheâtrum; v. AMPHITHEATRE.* 5. *cavæa (prop. the part where the audience sat): public games are twofold, those of the t. and those of the circus, ludi publici sunt c. circo divisi, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38* [N.B.—Hence the most appropriate expressions for the parts of a modern t.: *the pit = c. prima, ima; the boxes, c. media; the gallery, c. ultima, summa*. For the arrangements of the Roman t., v. Dict. Ant.] **II.** **The audience:** *théâtrum: we know that whole t.s shouted out, tota t. exclamasse scimus*, Quint. 1, 6, 45: *it may be more fully expr. by consessus theatri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37.* Phr.: *when the affair became known to the whole t., ut vero cunei res nouit omnibus*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 35.

**III.** **The scene of action:** 1. *théâtrum: the forum was the t. of that genius, forum tuit quasi t. illius ingenii*, Cic. Brut. 2, 6: *there is no wider t. for virtue than the conscience, nullum t. virtuti conscientia majus est*, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 64. 2. *scena: ambition, luxury, violence are in want of a t. (of action), ambitio et luxuria et impotentia s. derident*, Sen. Ep. 94, 71: *v. STAGE.* 3. *campus: v. FIELD.* 4. *arena: the t. of civil war, a. civilis bellii*, Flor. 4, 2, 18: *this is more correctly expr. by sedes bellii*, Liv. 4, 31. 5. *pulvis, eris, m. (place of contest, scene of action):* Quint. Cic. V. ARENA.

**theatrical:** 1. *théâtral: t. arts, t. artes*, Tac. A. 14, 21: *t. politeness, t. humanitas*, Quint. 2, 2, 10 (al. incorrectly, humiliatis): *t. and gladiatorial assemblies, t. gladiatoriique consessus*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115. (Ang. has theatricus, 2, scénicus: *t. games, ludi s.* Liv. 7, 2: *t. gesturus, s. gestus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: *a t. company, plebs s.* Stat. S. t. 6, 73: *a mock, t. king, imaginarius et s. rex*, Flor. 2, 14, 4: *t. costume, \*habitus, amictus s.* [N.B.—The distinction between the two preced. ads. is that the former refers to everything connected with the actual *building*; the latter to the character and style of the *performance*.] 3. *scénalis*: Lucr. 4, 77 (dub.). 4. *scénatilis* Varr. 5. *scénarius: Amm.* 6. *histrius (pertaining to actors): t. a t. manager, impariter h., Pl. Poen. prol. 4* 7. *his-trionâlis: t. rhythms, b. modi*, Tac. Or. 26, 2. Phr.: *the silly t. gestures of stage-players, histriomus gestus ineptilis non vacantes*, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 130.

**theatrically:** *scénice: Quint. 6, 1, 38.*

**thef:** *furtum manifest t., f. aper-tum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 a sportive t., f. jocorum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 8 to be guilty of t., furti se alligate, astringere, Pl. l'nd. 4, 7, 34; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39 to be taken in the act of t., in furto comprehendri, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: v. also PLATIGRASMUS.*

**theme:** 1. *propositio or propo-situm (the principal subject): also expr. by res simply: thus in t. de Or. 3, 53, 203 (q. v.): a digression from one's t. is ab re digressio; a return to the t., redditus ad propositum, ad rem; a t., propositio quid sit dicturus, id. ib.* 2. *quaestio: Cic. Top. 21, 79* says there are two classes of *quaestiones*; the *definita* or special “*qua ἴνθροπον Graeci, non canarii;*” and the *indefinita* or general, “*qua θέατρον illi appellant, nos propositum possimus nominare?*” so Quint. 3, 5, 5 to 18, who adds that the latter class is also called *quaestiones universales, civiles, or philosopho convenientes*. 3. *argumentum (a word of wide import; subject): “omnis ad scribendum materia a appellatur,” Quint. 5, 10, 9: Cic. v. SUBJECT.* 4. *thème, atis, n. (Θέμα): certain topics are proposed which we call t.s, certa quaedam ponuntur quae themata dicimus, Quint. 4, 2, 28.* 5. *pôsito: Quint. 2, 10, 15.* 6. *lemma, atis, n. (Λῆμμα): he chose t. on which I sometimes write fugitive verses, I sibi sumpsit quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. Phr.: to propose a t. to any one, ponere aliquid alicui de quo disputatione, Cic. Am. 5, 17.*

**then:** I. **At that time, denoting coincidence:** 1. *tum (used abs. or as correl. to quum, postquam, ubi, si, or abl. abs.: it may be strengthened by dum, denique, vero, maxime): Curio was t. tribune of the plebs, erat tribunus plebis t. Curio, Cic. Brut. 89, 305: praise is most honourable when it follows (our endeavours), not when it is sought, laus t. est pulcherrima cum sequitur non cum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27, here t. better omitted in Engl.; in Lat. it gives more force and precision to the sentence. It may be, and often is omitted: so in Liv. 26, 11, ubi receperissent se in castra mira serenitas orbitaliter. This is a mere point of style.* 2. *tunc (emph. form or preced.: prop. opp. to nunc or hodie; at that particular moment or conjuncture of circumstances: rarely as correl. of quum or si: it may be strengthened by dum): t. (seeing that the camp of Hannibal was pitched just outside Rome) they took refuge in their houses, t. in domos refugientibus. Liv. 26, 10: (t.) when all has been said, t. cuni omnia dicta sunt, Cic. Ver. Act 1, 18, 55. 3. *expr. by eo tempore, Cic. Brut. 91, 313, or phr. of similar import. [N.B.—Tum... tum, means now... t.: he did not say first this t. but always the same thing, non t. hoc t. illud sed idem semper dicebat Cic. Am. 4, 13: v. NOW (11): t. is repeated 9 times in Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 51 now and t. is expr. by aliquando, v. SOMETIMES, OCCASIONALLY. Avoid such combinations as t. temporis, Just.]* **II.** *The upon, denoting succession:* 1. *tum (strengthened by vero, deinde, postea, dum): t. Crassus says, t. Crassus..., inquit, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: what? quid t? id. Mur. 12, 26: Ter. t. he sent a part of his forces, t. dum par tem copiarum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50**

*2. deinde, dēin (constantly scanned ēi in the poets): they slew many of them, t. they returned into the camp, complures ex his occiderunt; d. se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35. deinde tum, Quint.: deinde tunc, Sen.: tum delinde, Liv.: v. deinde II. in Lat. Eng. Dict.*

**3. exinde, exin: t. the camp was removed to Munda, ad Mundam exinde cuncta mota, Liv. 24, 42. 4. inde: t. a line of infantry charges the horse, pedestris i. aries in equites incurrit, Liv. 26, 4: Cic.: i. deinceps, Liv. deinceps i., Cic. 5. deinceps: v. NEXTLY. 6. It**

(prop. *there*: transl. to time): *t.* *I thrice endeavoured to cast my arms round her neck,* ter conatus i. collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792. *Liv.* 3, 14; also with tunc, Cic. Caein. ro, 27. *7.* *dénique (and then): and t., what did you do? quid d. agitis?* Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 6o; Caes. B. G. 7, 64. *8.* *bic (upon this): used to bring a past occurrence vividly forward;* v. HEREUPON. *9.* *postea (afterwards): what t., quid postea?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94. *V. AFTERWARDS.*

**10.** *mox (soon after):* Plin. 18, 7, 17. *11.* *Igitur:* Pl. Lucr. [N.B.—The “and” in “and then” is very rarely expr. in Lat.]: the prop. equiv. is denique (v. No. 7); it is however found in some pass.: major pars in Achaimac ac deinde post in Asiam perfugit, Tac. 2, 23, 3.] *III.* The chief combinations used in enumerations are: primum ... deinde ... postremo, Cie. primum ... deinde ... deinde ... tum ... deinde, id: primum ... deinde ... tum ... postremo, id: primum ... tum etiam, Caes. Without primum or equiv. plur.: ... deinde ... inde ... deinde, Cie.: deinde ... deinde ... postremo, Cie.: deinde ... post autem ... tum vero, Cie. Also, in enumerations deinde becomes a syn. of deinde: primum ... deinde, Virg.: Sall.: without primum: deinde ... tum ... inde, Sen. **IV.** Now, in introducing a new argument: jam, v. now (1h., 2), AGAIN, MOREOVER.

**V.** *Therefore, denoting logical consequence:* *1.* *Igitur* (rarely first, unless emph.); however this position is freq. given to it in Sall., Tac., Liv., and the com. poets: it draws an inference, introduces consecutive interrogations, or resumes after a digression: *Iam non so dulz as to say that.* M. *What do you say t.?* Non sum ita hebas ut istud dicam. M. *Quid dicis i?* Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12. (For its ordinary use, v. id. Acad. 2, 30, 95.) *Let us return to the point whence we have digressed: Hortensius t. whilst quite a youth ..., ad id unde digressus sumus reverfamur: Hortensius i., cum admodum adolescentes ..., id. Brut. 88, 301.) *2.* *ergo* (in Ov. and later poets ergo: stronger than predec.; it is usu. put first: it often occurs in inter. phr.: sometimes with an *imper.* or as a resumptive word) *to-morrow t. punctually by the clock, cras e. ad clopsydrum,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; *so t. eternal sleep overpowers Quantities,* e. Quintilius perpetuus sepor urget, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5; *cease t., desinere e., Caes. B. C. 3, 19, ad fin.: why t., why we hesitate ...?* quid e. dubitamus? ...? Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36 (cf. quid dubitas igitur? id. ib. 4, 13, 34); *there are t. three roads, as I said, trees e., ut dixi, viae, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22:* **V. THEREFORE.***

**thence:** *1.* *of place:* *1.* *inde: to go into the province, and t. into Italy,* in provinciam exire atque i. in Italianum, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; Cic. *2.* illuc or illum (*from that place*): *I think that he has set out t., i. prefectum puto,* Cic. Att. 9, 14, ad fin.: for the second form, see Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77 (Halm). *3.* *istinc* or *istim* (*from yonder, from where you are*): *they who come t. say that you are proud, qui i. veniunt to superbum esse dicunt,* Cic. Fam. 1, 10, 1: for the second form, see id. Att. 1, 14. *4.* *exinde, exin:* *he proceeded to Commagene, t. to Cappadocia, t. to the Armenians, Commagene, exin Cappadocios, inde Armenios petivit,* Tac. A. 15, 12. *5.* *more usu. expr. by phr.: the enemy forthwith marched t. to the river, hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contendunt,* Caes. B. G. 2, 9. *III.* *Of source or cause:* *1.* *inde: t., you may take somewhat to imitate, i. tibi quod imitere capias, liv. praef.:* id. 26, 4. *2.* *hinc (hence):* in lively narrative it may be used of a source not present, from that person or thing, etc.: *v. HIENCE.* *3.* *exinde, exin:* App. M. 6, p. 184.

*4.* *usu. expr. by a phr., such as ex eo, ex ea re, ex quo fit,* Cic. Rep. 1, 43.

*—forth:* *1.* *usu. expr. by*

a plur.: ex eo tempore, Cic. Quint. 5, 22; ex quo, ex illo, Virg. Aen. 2, 163, 169. *2.* *déligne* (sometimes in poets a monosyllable): *t. there exists a twofold rumour, duplex d. fama est,* Suet. Cal. 58. *3.* *inde (From that time forth, ever since):* Cic. Arch. init.

**theologian:** *theologus, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.* Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 10, 17: v. THEOLOGY.

**theological:** *theologicus, Amm. 16, 5, v. THEOLOGY.*

**theologically:** *\*theologicē v. foll. art.*

**theology:** *theologia, Aug.* As this as well as the preced., applied orig. to the study of heathen t., or of mythology, it is usu. qual. in M. L by some *adj.* *professor of t.,* \*sacrae t. professor: other mod. equiv. are *Iterae sacrae religionis scientia* (Kr.).

**theorem:** *theōrēma, átis, n. (dat. pl. theorematis),* Gell. 1, 2. *Dimin.* theorematum, id. 1, 13. Cic. Fat. 6, 11 says, *percepta, que dicuntur Graece θεωρήμata.* It may also be rendered more widely by ratio, as in Cic. Off. 2, 9 (cf. Nügelst. Styl. 171): *v. PROPOSITION.*

**theoretical:** *1.* *ratiōnālis t. science, r. disciplina,* Cels. praef. (opp. to usus, experimental). *2.* *contemplativus: t. philosophy, c. philosophia,* Sen. Ep. 95, 10 (opp. to activa) *v. SPECULATIVE.* *3.* *cánonicus:* Plin.: Vitruv.

*4.* *more usu. expr. by phr.:* *t. theory, and the foll. ars... posita in inspectione id est cognitio et aestimatione rerum... ipsò rei cuius studium habet intellectu contenta, quae θεωρήτica vocatur,* Quint. 2, 18, 1: *neque est res ulla quaer non ad cognoscendi t., aut ad agendi (practical) vim referatur,* Cic. De Or. 3, 29, 111.

**theoretically:** *expr. by phr.:* *it cannot be t. maintained, scientia teneri non potest,* Cic. Rep. 1, 2.

**theorising:** *somewhat or another my discourse has fallen into t., nescio quo pacto ad praecipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18.

**theorist:** *cánonicus:* Plin. 17, 14: *medical t.s., rationales medicinae, Cels. praef.*

**theory:** *1.* *ratio (prob. the best and most freq. equiv.): either t., or practice without t., vel r., vel sine ratione ipsa exercitatio,* Cic. De Or. 1, 24, 93: *the t. and practice of war, r. atque usus bellii,* Caes. B. G. 4, 1. *2.* *ars, tis, f.* (in its proper sense it includes both t. and practice, but it may be used to expr. the former only: the context or the antithesis determines the sense): *it seems to me a splendid thing in practice but a poor one in t., res miseri videtur faciliatae praecelastra, arte medicinae,* Cic. De Or. 2, 7, 10: *nor is it enough to possess virtue in t. without putting it into practice, nec habere virtutem satis quasi a aliquam, nisi habere virtutem satis, id. Rep. 1, 2.*

*3.* *scientia (knowledge): t. and practice, s. atque usus,* Caes. B. G. 2, 20. Cic. De Or. 3, 29, 112. [N.B.—There is a freq. contrast between ratio, ars, scientia, or even doctrina (Cic. De Or. 1, 48, 208), in the sense of t., and exercitatio, facultas, usus, prudential, which denote practice. If ars is opp. to ratio it means *practice*: as, sine ulla arte aut ratione, without any practice or t., Cic. De Or. 3, 50, 195; hence the expr. ars rationalis (= t.) in Cels. praef.] *4.* *artificium (system):* Cic. De Or. 3, 32, 146. *5.* *ratiōnālitas:* Vitruv. 1, 1, 15 (opp. to fabrica). *6.* *théorie, théorice, ès, f.:* Hier. Phr.; in t. perhaps less acquainted with it than I could wish, in experience and practice even more than I could desire, in studio minus fortasse quam vellem, in rebus atque usus plus quam vellem versatus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5. *a general t. of all moral duty, conformatio omnium officiorum,* id. Fin. 5, 6, 15.

**therapeutic:** *mēdēcīnē, v. HEALING.*

**therapeutics:** *mēdēcīnē scientia, ratio, Cels. praef.:* *medicina:* v. MEDICINE.

**there:** *1.* *In that place, at that point:* *1.* *ibi: t. he enrolls two legions, duas legiones i. conscribit,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10. *Fig. if t. is anything which he reserves for the witnesses t., he will find us better prepared, si quid est quid ad testes reservat i. nos paratores rep̄petit,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82. Its strengthened form is *ibidem* (= just t.), Cic. v. SAME.

*2.* *istic (yonder t., where you are): you prefer to be t., where you are of some account, than t., where you alone seem to be visi, ibi mali esses ubi aliquo numero sis quam i. ubi solus sapere videare,* Cic. Fam. 1, 10. *3.* *illuc (rare): Roman citizens who trafficked t., cives Romani qui i. negotiarentur,* Caes. B. C. 3, 102. *4.* *expr. by in loco,* Caes. B. C. 2, 35, or a similar plur.: (eo loco occurs in Tac. A. 15, 74: eo in the spurious Ep. ad Brutum, ascribed to Cic.). *III.* Used incorrectly for *thither:* *eo, v. THITHER.* (In the Dig. ibi is found with verbs of motion.)

**—about:** *circa: v. ABOUT, B. II*

**—after:** *deinde, inde: v. THEN, AFTERWARDS:* in Lucr. 5, 788, inde loci.

**—by:** *expr. by “by it,” eo, ea re, etc.*

**—fore:** *1.* *ergo (usu. but not always placed first): it may be employed in argumentative questions and resumptions): t. also promises are sometimes not to be kept, e. t. promissa non facienda non inveniuntur,* Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: *let it be fixed t. that what is dishonourable is never useful,* maneat e. quod turpe sit in nunquam utile esse, id, ib. 3, 12, 49: *the foll. pleon. expr. are found, itaque e.,* Liv.; *e. igitur, l.; e. propterea, Ter.*

*2.* *igitur (weaker than preced.: not usu. first): if so placed, as often in Sall., it is emph.): t. the highest and most perfect glory consists of these three things, summa i. et praemissa gloria constat ex tribus his, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 11: *t. at home and abroad morality was cultivated, i. domi militiaeque boni mores coicebantur,* Sall. C. 9: *do you see t. ...?* video i. ....? Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14. [N.B. video is seldom joined to ergo; also avoid et igitur, igiturque.] *3.* *hāque (and so: in Cic. and Caes. it takes the first place: in Liv. and later writers often alter one or two words): t. such a man will not venture to do nor even to think anything which he dares not utter, i. talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non audebat praedicare,* Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77. *4.* *iccirco (for that reason: the clause stating the cause or reason is introduced by quid, quia, quoniam or si, with in die, in direct, subj. in indirect clauses; if the foll. clause denotes a purpose, the subj. is always used: it may also be used abs.): because nature cannot be changed, t. true friendships are eternal, quia natura mutari non potest i. vera amicitiae sempernae sunt,* Cic. Am. 9, 32: *did none of the former (rulers) t. touch it that he himself might carry it off? i. nemo superiorum attigit ut ipse tolleret? id. Ver. 4, 4, 7: shall t. write with the greatest licence? i. tne scribam licenter? Hor. A. P. 265.* The combination neque i. minus occurs in Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8. *5.* *ideo (syn. of preced.): constr. exactly like it), because I have had the letter many days in hand t. many addititions have been made at odd times, quod multos dies epistolam in manus habui i. multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7. *q. 23 he thought it necessary that Pompey should be informed and t. went to him, necessarium existimat fieri certorem Pompeium, aquae i. ad Pompeium contendit,* Caes. B. C. 3, 11 (et ideo, ideoque also occur). *6.* *propterea (for**

**that cause, constr. with *quod, quia, ut*:** *I. t. said these things about myself that Tubero might pardon me, haecc p. de me dixi ut mihi Tubero ignoscet;* Cie. Lig. 3, 8 (usu. in close connection with *quod* or *quia*, in the sense of "because that").

**T. eo (for that motive or reason):** *I. t. will be briefer, e. ero brevior;* Cie. Pan. 6, 20, 1; similarly Isto, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8. **8. proinde, proin (usu. in advice or encouragement, or in animated discourse, esp. towards the close of a speech) (he said) that he came down to check the turbulent; t. it will be better for them to be quiet, se descendisse ut turbantes coercent; p. quiesce erit melius; Liv. 3, 48; id. 30, 4; Cie.: Cae. **9. expr. by neut. acc. of a pron. (with reference to this):** so id: *I. rejoice t., id ego gaudeo quod.,* Cle. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 3, 9; *quod: I fear lest the disease grow worse, t. I pray thee, O Health, that nothing of the kind may happen, metuo non morbus aggravescat;* quod te, Salus, ne quid sit huic ore, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. **10. expr. by ob hoc, ob id, quamobrem, or by a clause: as, quae quam ita sint (R. and A.); v. WHEREFORE.****

**therein:** *expr. by "in it," in eo, in ea re, etc. v. IN.*

**-into:** *expr. by "into that thing," in id, in eam rem, etc.; v. INTO:* Cie. has: *isto: there is no reason for you to bring him, t. even quod i. admiscebilib est;* Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 3, 9.

**-of:** *expr. by "of it" (gen. or abt.); to give half t., dimidium istinc dare, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 68.*

**-upon:** *I. t. subinde (immediately after): t. two cities were taken, duae s. urbes captae, Liv. 30, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15. **2. inde:** v. THEN.*

**-with:** *I. v. THEREBY. **II. Expr.** by "along with it," cum eo, cum ea re, etc.*

**theriac:** *theriaca: Plin. 20, 24, 100; v. ANTIODE.*

**thermometer:** \* thermometrum (Kr.).

**thesis:** *thesis (θέσις): the t. "whether Orestes was rightly absolved," t. an Orestes recte sit absolutus;* Quint. 3, 5, 11; pure Lat propositum, v. THEME.

**theurgic:** *theurgicus: v. MAGIC.*

**theurgy:** *theurgia: v. MAGIC.*

**thew:** *I. Manners, behaviour: mores, v. CHARACTER. **II. Sinew:** nervus: v. SINEW.*

**they:** *v. HE: Lat. Gr. §§ 78, 79, 357-377, 614-618.*

**thick (adj.):** *I. Closely packed, with small intervals between the parts:*

**1. densus (opp. to rarus):** t. dust, d. pulvis, Liv. 21, 46; *very t. woods, d. silvae, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: the t. masses of the enemy, d. hostes,* Virg. Aen. 2, 511; *t. air (i.e. a mist), d. aer,* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14; *they put on t. coats, d. instaurant tunicas,* Plin. 11, 23, 27 (of insects): *a t. and rather fatty skin, d. cutis et suppunguis,* Cels. 6, 4. **2. condensus** (rare: stronger than preced.): *a t. line of battle, c. acies,* Liv. 26, 5; *t. clouds, c. nubila,* Lucr. 6, 466; *Virg. The intensive perdensus is in Col. praedensum in Plin.* **3. spissus** (mostly poet.): *a t. body, s. corpus,* Lucr. 6, 127; *t. darkness, s. caligo,* Ov. M. 7, 528; *rough stones are of a t. and solid nature, camenta sunt s. et solida proprietate,* Virt. 2, 8, 6; *a t. shower of kisses, spississima basia,* Petr. 31, 1; *Sen. [A] t. tunica, tunica s.,* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48 (opp. to ralla) in a catalogue of fashionable dresses: *the expr. toga crassa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; pinguis, Suet. Aug. 82, denote coarse material, not closely woven.]* **4. crassus** (gross, solid; opp. to tenuis): *in t. and moist spots, in locis c. atque humectis,* Cat. R. 49, 1; *a thin t. at Thebes, Athenis tenuis coelum, c. Thebis,* Cie. Fat. 4, 7.

**5. artus (pressed together within narrow limits):** *t. woods, artiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 7, 18.* **very t. darkness, artissimae tenebrae,** Suet. Ner. 46 Apic.: *v. HARDEN.* **II. To grow thick:** *I. expr. by some of the preced. verbs in the pass. or with pron. refl. (which is sometimes omitted):* *the darkness t.s, densans tenebrae,* Virg. G. 1, 248: *they do not allow the roots to t.,*

*t. crowded, in conferta multitudine,* Suet. Tib. 2, never t. but scattered, nunquam c. sed rari, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: *v. CROWDED.* **7. crēber, bra, brum (usu. with ref. to number, t. and numerous): they fell to earth as t. as pears, tam crēbri ad terram accidabant quam piri,** Pl. Poen. 2, 38: *the south-west wind t. with storms, c. procels Africus,* Virg. Aen. 1, 85: *Caes. B. G. 5, 9.* **8. pinguis (fat, of luxuriant growth, dense): very t. hairy, pinguisissima coma, Suet. Ner. 20: *very short t. leaves, folia brevissima atque pinguisissima,* Plin. 21, 29, 29: *a t. condensed atmosphere, coelum p. et concretum,* Cie. Div. 1, 57, 130: *l'hr. a very t. wood, plurima Silva,* Ov. M. 14, 361; *profunda, Lucifer 5, 41: a t. beard, b. opaca,* Cat. 37, 19: *t. skin, callum,* Cie.: **9. SKIN:** *the sky is t. with dust, stat pulvere coelum,* Virg. Aen. 12, 402: *the t. nature of the atmosphere, plenior coeli natura,* Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17. **10. Applied to liquids:** (i.) *semi-fluid:***

**1. crassus:** *very t. asses' milk, crassissimum lac asinum,* Plin. 11, 41, 66: *t. blood,* a. crux, Virg. Aen. 5, 469. **2. spissus:** *t. blood, sanguis,* Ov. M. 11, 367. **3. concrētus:** *t. and more tenacious than what is called serum, concretior lenti torque quam quod serum vocatur,* Plin. 11, 41, 66: applied also to certain states of the atmosphere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Div. 1, 57, 130: *v. CURLED, CONGEALED.* Phr. **1. t. sediment,** crassissimum inis, n. *crassamentum, Col. t. crustatudo, Cat.:* (ii.) *containing matter in solution:* *turbidus: the Haemus t. with gold, auro t. Haemus,* Virg. G. 2, 157: *Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: v. TURBID, MUDDY.* **III. Having some extent when measured through:** **1. crassus:** *a t. rope, c. restis,* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 34: *steps not t. than 9 inches, gradus non crassiores dodrante,* Vitr. 3, 4, 4: *a t. volume, c. volumen,* Mart. 5, 78, 25: *three t. fingers, digitii c. tres,* Cat. R. R. 40: *a weapon t. with blood, c. telum sanguine,* Stat. Tb. 2, 659. **2. callous (prop. t. skinned):** *t. eggs, c. ova,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 14. **3. expr. by "broad" or equiv. phr.:** *brick walls two or three bricks t., lateriti parietes diplinithui aut triplinithi,* Vitr. 2, 8, 17: *a wall 25 feet t., murus latus pedes xxv,* Hygin. Fab. 223: *if the plank be very t., si sublatissima taeda,* Juv. 12, 59. [N.B.—Duplex is prob. not used in this sense: in Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25, it means two, v. Orell. ad loc. in Cat. R. 2, 20, 2, it prob. refers to some peculiarly made nails.] **IV. Of the voice:** *a t. utterance, obtusa vox (opp. to clara),* Quint. 11, 3, 15: *excessively t., præcipuisus, id. 11, 3, 32: to render the voice t., obscurare vocem,* id. 11, 3, 20.

**thick (subs.):** *expr. by an adj.: into the t. of the enemy, m. medius in hostes,* Virg. Aen. 2, 377: *so densi hostes, id. ib. 2, 511.* **Prov.:** *"through t. and thin,"* \*per lutum ac paludes (Kr.). **thicken:** *I. To make thick:* **1. deno,** *no pf., t. or denses, no pf. 2 (the former in Liv.:* Quint. Virg.: *the latter in Lucr.:* Hor. Tac.: Virg. and late Latin): *to t. what was just now thin, d. erant rara quae modo,* Virg. G. 1, 419: *to t. milk into butter, d. lac in butyrum,* Plin. 11, 41, 96. *The comp. condensio, 1, is to press close together.* **2. spissi:** *1: to t. milk,* Plin. 11, 41, 90: *the comp. consipissio, inspissi, occur only in the part.:* *t. d' soil, consipissimum solum,* Col. 2, 18, 5: *flesh t. as inwards, caro inspissata quonodo in verrucis,* Veget. Vet. 2, 30, 1. **3. crasso:** *1: hairs are t'd into bristles, pili crassantur in setas,* App. M. 3, p. 139: *Cael. Aur. has crassifico, 1.* **4. cōgo, cōcī, coactum, 3 (to condense):** *to t. milk by cold, c. lac frigore,* Virg. G. 4, 35: *Plin. 5. obdūro, i. (to harden: cook's t.):* Apic.: *v. HARDEN.* **II. To grow thick:**

**1. expr. by some of the preced. verbs in the pass. or with pron. refl. (which is sometimes omitted):** *the darkness t.s, densans tenebrae,* Virg. G. 1, 248: *they do not allow the roots to t.,*

*non simunt radices condensare (sc. sc.)* Col. 2, 18, 6. **2. or by an incept. verb:** *as crassescō, 3; wine t.s, crassescit vinum,* Plin. 21, 1, 22: *Col. spissescō, 3; the cloud t.s, spissescit nubes,* Lucr. 6, 176: *dūresco, dūrui, 3;* Cie.: Virg.: v. HARDEN: *crebreso, 3, is used only fig. of reports or rumours.*

**thickening:** **1. densatio:** Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 82. **2. condensatio:** Cael. Aur. **3. compatisio:** Theod. Prisc.

**4. crassificatio:** Cael. Aur.

**thicket:** **1. fruticētum (also contr. frūticētum, frūtitūm, Col.: Plin.):** *to climb hills by grasping t.s or bushes, scandere clivos f. prensando vel dumos,* Amm. 14, 2, 6: *Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10.* *Suet. (Hence adj.) frūticētus: a tract covered with t.s, t. fructus,* Col. 2, 2, 11. [N.B.—Instead of the collect. subs. may be used the pl. of frūtex, icls, m., or even the sing., as in Phaedr. 1, II, 4: v. I. Gr. § 599.] **2. dūmētūm (a place covered with brushwood):** *a tomb surrounded and overgrown with thorns and t.s, septum et vestitum vepribus sepulcrum,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64. *cols. the t.s of the Stoicks (i.e. the mazes of their logic),* Stoicorum d. id, Acad. 2, 35, 112.

**3. virgula, örüm, n. pl. (brushwood, esp. young, thickly growing shoots):** *enlosed in the t., virgultus abditus,* Ov. M. 14, 349 *in concealed spots round about the dense tangled t.s, locis circa dense obvita v. obscursi,* Liv. 1, 14, ad med. (Weissenborn). **4. expr. by the coll. termination -ētūm or -tūm, when a particular kind of t. is meant: *a willow t., salicutum (cf. Ov. M. 11, 363): an osier t., viminetum: a t. of thorns, spinetum, etc.:* v. WILLOW, OSIER, THORN, etc.**

**thick-headed:** **1. bardus (rarely in posit.):** *he said that No rates was stupid and t., stupidum esse Socrates dixit et b. Cie. Fat. 5, 10: v. STUPID.* **2. plumbeus (leadén):** *what is said of a fool, a dolt, a blockhead, an ass, a t. fellow, quae sunt dicta in studio, caudex, stipes, asinus, p. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.* **3. crassus:** *the t. multitude, c. turba,* Mart. 9, 22, 2. **Phr.:** *the foll. pass. describes (com.) a t. man:* *"elephant coris circumtentus est, non suo, neque habet plus sapientia quam lapis,"* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.

**thickish:** *expr. by compar. of adj. (L. Gr. § 351):* *esp. with paullo: cf. Cic. De Or. 1, 60, 255; Hor. S. 1, 3, 29 and 63.* *Succersus and subdensus are agreeable to analogy, but are not found. Subsuccersus, however, occurs in Capitol. Gord. 6, 1. **A t. voice is subarda vox,** Quint. 11, 3, 32 (al. non surda). Suppinguis in Cels. 6, 4, is applied to a diseased skin: *"densa cutis et s."* **thickly:** **1. Closely, with small intervals:** **1. dense** (very rare: it usu. denotes frequency): *elder-trees cut down rather t., caesae densissimi alni,* Plin. 16, 37, 67. **2. spisse** (in Cic. it denotes fig. slowly): *to plant trees t., arboreos s. ponere,* Col. 5, 10, 5: *timber t. compacted (i.e. close-grained),* materia s. solidata, Vitr. 2, 9, 14. **3. confertus** (compar. confertius, Amm.): *to gather together t. as they fell back, c. se recipere,* Sall. J. 50: **v. CLOSELY.** **4. crebre** (prop. of number, in great quantity): *alder-trees t. driven in (as a foundation),* alnus c. fixa, Vitr. 2, 9, 10: **v. COMPACTLY:** *crebro* is FREQUENTLY. **Phr.:** *that part of the city is very t. inhabited,* ea pars urbis frequentissime habitatur, Cic. Ver. 4, 53, 119 *he shoots his shafts t. together,* spargens bastilla densat, Vlrg. Aen. 11, 650: *ground t. overgrown with plants,* solum herbis colligatum, Col. 2, 18, 5. **II. To some depth:** *crassus:* *to coat vessels t. with pitch, vasa c. pleare,* Col. 12, 43, 5. **III. Of the voice:** *expr. by the adj.:* v. THICK.*

**thickness:** **1. Closeness of parts:**

**1. densitas** *the t. of paper,* d. chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 24 (of closely-woven paper): *the t. of sea-watr,* d. humoris, id. 11, 3, 2. **2. crassitudo**

*inis, f.*: (very class.): the t. of the atmosphere, c. aeris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; Vitr. 2, 3, 9 (spissa c.): crassities and crassitas occur in App. M. 7, p. 189, *etc.*, and id. de mundo, 65. **3.** spissitudo, inis, f.: the t. of the atmosphere, s. aeris crassi, Sen. N. Q. 2, 10, 4; spissitas is used of the close wood of the oak in Vitr. 2, 9, 8. **4.** crebitas (t. in number): the t. of the woods, c. silvarum, Vitr. 8, 1, 7. **5.** frumenta: the t. of the atmosphere, f. coeli, Vitr. 9, 9 (8). **II.** (of liquids): consistency: **1.** crassitudo, inis, f.: Plin. 28, 12, 50, ad fin. **2.** spissitudo, inis, f.: Scrib. Comp. **3.** densitas may be used, as in Plin. 35, 15, 51, inus in d. col.: strictly, however, it denotes density rather than consistency: see examples under No. 1.

**III.** Dimension, extent through: **1.** crassitudo, inis, f.: the t. of walls, c. portum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: the t. of the thigh, c. feminis, id. B. G. 7, 73: the t. of an arm, c. brachialis, Plin. 17, 17, 27: very freq. in Vitr. **2.** plenitudo, inis, f.: a rod of moderate t., pertica modicata plenitudinis, Col. 4, 30, 4: Plin. **3.** soliditas: the t. of a tree, s. arboris, Pall. 3, 17, 5. **4.** densitas, in the expr. d. chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 24, is prop. the close texture of the paper, but implies of course a certain extent of t.: hence it may be used in this and similar pbr. **IV.** (if speech: expr. by the adj. v. THICK, No. IV).

**thick-set:** **1.** Closely planted: expr. by densus, condensus: bodies t. with bristles, corpora setis densissima, Ov. M. 13, 846: an olive-garden t. with trees, olivetum crebris arboribus condensum, Auct. B. Afr. 50. with t. hedges intervening, sepius densissime interjectis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. **II.** Com-pactly built: **1.** compactus: he was square-built, with t. strong limbs, statuta fuit quadra, compacta lumenque membris, Suet. Vesp. 20: of a t. sturdy frame, compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. **2.** compactilis: Plin. 8, 16, 18. **3.** quadratus: young, t. oen., boves novelli, q., Col. 6, 1, 3: v. NO I and PLUMP. Pbr.: a t. woman, gemina (femina), Luer. 4, 1161 (al. simula).

**—skinned:** **1.** Lit.: callosus: Cels. 6, 3: v. CALLOUS: to become t., occallesco, lui, 3. **II.** Fig.: expr. by pbr. with calamus, etc.: I am now quite t., jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18, extr.: v. CALLOUS, INDIFFERENT.

**—veined:** crassivenus: the t. maple, c. acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

**thief:** **1.** One who steals: **1.** fur, furi, comm.: to raise a hue and cry after a t., clamare t., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 36: stop t. prehende! i! Petr. 12, 8: common t.s spend their days in prison and in chains, state t.s in gold and purple, f. pectoratum furtorum in nervo atque in compeditibus actatem agunt, f. publici in auro actio in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18, ad fin.: a most ignorant of the antiquated words of Cato, priscorum Catonis verborum t. eruditissimus, Suet. Gram. 15: a hand of t.s, furcum manipulus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6 (perh. globus) would be the better expr. in gen.; cf. Tac. A. 12, 54: v. PLAGIARIUS. **Datin:** furunculus (a petty t.): Cic. Pis. 27, 66. **2.** furator: Tert. 3. trifur (an out and out t.): Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6. **3.** clepta (κλέπτης): Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 9. **4.** harpago: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 13 (17). Pbr.: a t., homo trium literarum, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 46 (com.: i. e. fur): a den of t.s, perh. furum receptator et occultator locis, after Cic. Mil. 19, 50; spelunca latronum, Vulg. Matt. XXI, 13; spoliarium, Sen. Plin. v.

**ROBBEE:** 'honour among thieves,' perh. canonic non est, Prov. in Varr. L. 7, 3, 87: the god of t.s, furatinus deus, Fulgent. Mythol. 1, 18 (of Mercury) a market-place full of t.s, not of cooks, non coquum, verum furinum forum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 2. **II.** An excrescence in a candle: fungus, Virg. G. 1, 392.

**thieve:** furor, i. v. STEAL, FILCH. **thieving:** furatrina, skill in t., furatinae artificium, App. M. 10, p. 245: furatio is of doubtful authority: v. THIEFT.

**thievish:** **1.** furax, acis: a t. slave, f. servus, Cie. de Or. 2, 61, 248. **2.** tigax, tcls (light-fingered): Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1 (Ernesti has sagax). **3.** furiticus, t. hands, f. manus, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 97. **4.** t. hands may be expr. com. by milvinae aquilinae, unguline, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: sentes (thorns which drag away whatever they touch), id. Cas. 3, 6, 1 (q. v.): piceata manus (pitchy, sticky hands), Mart. 28, 59, 4 (where Schneidewin has piperata).

**thievishly:** furaciter, Cie. Vatin. 5, 12 (furit, furto, means stealthily).

**thievishness:** furacitas: Plin. 10, 29, 41 (said of the jackdaw).

**thigh:** femur, orts or inis, n. (no nom. femen occurs, though mentioned by Serv. and Prisc.): to chafe the t.s by riding, femora atterere equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61: to slap the t. (by way of emphasis), f. percutere, Cic. Brut. 28: the t.-bones, femina, Cels. 8, 1, ad fin.: more exactly, the t.-bone is os femoris, id. ib. [N.B.—There seems no sufficient ground for the distinction of femoris, etc., as the outer t., from femoris the inner t.]

**thill:** tēmo: v. SHAFT.

**thimble:** non equiv.: digitale or digitalium in Varr. is a finger-stall or hal-glove for picking olives: \*munitum ab acus injuria digitos tuens (Kr.).

**thimbleful:** guttula (a little drop): Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 27 (31): do not drink a t. the less, hand tantillo nimis potate, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

**rigger:** praestigiator (one who deceives by juggling tricks): Sen.: Pl. v. JUGGLER.

**thin (subs.):** thick and t.: v. THICK (subs.).

**thin (adj.):** Having little density: **1.** tenuis (olt. dissyl. in poet.): a t. atmosphere, t. coelum (opp. to crassum), Cic. Fat. 4, 7, t. fleecy clouds, t. lanas vellera, Virg. G. 1, 307 (cf. inania nibila, id. lib. 4, 196). **2.** rārus (not close): t. air, r. aer, Luer. 2, 107: t. hair, r. coma, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: the t. part of the woods, rariores silvae, Tac. Agr. 37: t. ranks, r. ordines, Liv. 9, 27, ad med.: a t. gown, tunica, r. Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13 (but r. vestis, in Cat. 69, 3, is rare, costly). Hence, rauillus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40. Pbr.: a t. senate, infrequens senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 1: "scatters the rear of darkness t." (Milton), perh. expr. by laxare tenebras, after Stat. Th. 12, 254. **II.** Having little thickness, in dimension: **1.** tenuis (see No. 1): a t. needle, t. acus, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 30: a long t. neck, procerum, t. column, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a t. toga, t. toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: a t. line of march, t. agmen, Liv. 25, 23, ad fin.: a very t. leaf, prætentio folium, Plin. 16, 31, 56: who also has pertenuis, 18, 6, 7, No. 2. **2.** grācilius (slim): t. legs, g. crura, Suet. Ner. 51: a t. pamphlet, g. libellus, Mart. 13, 3, 1: t. (i.e. fine) hair: g. comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: a very t. stalk, periglossa canthus, Plin. 25, 13, 101: very t., prægracilis, Tac. A. 4, 57. **Fig.:** t. viantes, g. vindimiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 20: v. POOR, SCANTY. **3.** extilis (meagre): a t. thigh, c. feminis, Hor. Epod. 8, 10: a t. small, shrivelled heart, c. et exiguum, et vacuum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: very t., perexilis, Col. 11, 2, 60. **Fig.:** a t. soil, e. solum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67. **4.** mīcer, crux, e. crum. v. LEAN. **5.** subtilis (fine-spun): a t. thread, s. filum, Luer. 4, 86: the t. edge of the sword, s. acies ferr, Sen. Ep. 76, 14: Canut. 6, 63. **6.** levitudo: a t. garment, f. vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22: fig. in Cic. of a trifling gift. Pbr.: a decree was passed against the Romans, under a t. disguise of words, decreatum sub levi verborum praetextu adversus Romanos factum est, Liv. 36, 6: a very t. man, homo vegrando: macie torrid-

us, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 91: worn t., attritus v., worn.

**III. of liquids:** **1.** tenuis: t. wine, l. vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62. **2.** dilutus: a t. drink, d. potion, Cels. 1, 3: v. DILUTED. It is also applied to the mixing of colours. **IV. of sounds:**

**1.** exilis: a t. voice, e. vox (opp. to plenus), Quint. 11, 3, 15 where-as exiguis expr. a small volume of sound. **2.** tenuis: a t. sharp voice, t. et acute vox, id. 11, 3, 42: praetenuis, id. 11, 3, 41. **3.** pulsūs: a t. voice, p. vox, id. 11, 3, 32. **4.** dēductus: a t. voice, d. vox, Lucil.: Afrani.

**thin (v.):** **1.** To render less dense or numerous: **1.** tenuis, t. the sun ts the thick atmosphere, sol aera spissum tenuat, Sen. N. Q. 5, 3: v. RAREFY: to t. the eyebrows, palp;brarum crassitudinem t., id. Ep. 64, 8. **2.** attenuo, t. (more freq. in prose than preced.): a legion t'd by battles, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: Catul. 64, 41: v. DIMINISH. **3.** extenuo, t: Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 101 (of the air). **4.** intervolo, vulsi, vulsum, t. t. by plucking out here and there): to t. the beard, i. barbam, Sen. Ep. 114, 21: Col. 5, 10, 5. **5.** interrigo, legi, lectum, 3 (syn. of preced.): Virg. G. 2, 366. **6.** expr. by t. t. for ting trees: colucare, Cat. R. R. 139; interlucare, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214; sublucare, Fest. Plin.: tot. the hair, mitigate pilos, Plin. 15, 6, 19. **II.** To render less thick, in dimension: **1.** tenuis, t. the plough-share is t'd by use, vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 43: v. WEAR AWAY. **2.** attēnho, t. to t. the hands of a statue, a. manus signi, Luer. 1, 317 (by touching). **3.** extēnho, t. to t. wood with a pruning-knife (i. e. pare it), lignum face e., Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 20, 6.

**—grow:** **1.** To become less dense: **1.** rāresco, t. the wood of quadrupeds grows t., quadrupedibus lanas rare-scutum, Plin. 11, 19, 94, ad fin.: the clouds grow t., rare-scutum nibila, Luer. 6, 214. **2.** rārēbo: Luer. 1, 648 (opp. to denser). **II.** To render less in dimension: grācileso, 3 v. TAPE: macroces, 3 v. GROW LEAN: so, rēmacroces, crūi, 3 (to grow t. again), Suet. Dom. 18: tēnuesco only occurs in part., applied by Censorin. to the waning moon.

**thine:** tuus v. THY.

**thing:** **1.** Any object of thought: **1.** res, rē (connect with root, t. think, hence the most exact and gen. equiv. of t.): the life of living creatures is maintained by three t.s, tribus rebus animalium vita tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: boys rapidly pick up innumerable things, pueri celeriter t. innumerabiles arripunt, id. Sen. 21, 78: the nature of t.s, rerum natura, id. Luer.: t. cannot be worse, pejore r. loco non potest esse, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 46 (observe the sing.): t. looked very like brigandage, r. proxime formam latrociniū venariat, Liv. 2, 48. **2.** expr. not less frq. by the neut. gen.: see Lat. Gr. § 179: t. is one t. to write to a friend, another to write for the public, alius est amies, aliud omnibus scribere, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 extr.: but enough of these t.s, sed habet haecetus, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 11. **3.** negētūm (insuffness, matter): in how few words do they think the t. settle? quam paucis verbis n. confection putant, Cic. Div. 2, 49, 103. **4.** nātūra (element, substance): he doubts what t. may be, dubitat quae sit en. n., Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 89. [NB.—Eus, entis, n. is a part. t. of the schoolmen.] l'h. and women is a faithless t., nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: how is an evil age an evil t. for the back, ut actas mala mala mens est ergo, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6; as t. go, ut nunc est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: we must accommodate ourselves to the marriage of that poor t., illius misella matrimonio servitudinem est, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3. **II.** In pl.: goods, moreables: **1.** res, rērum (pl.): Cic. Hor.: v. PROPERTI, GOODS. **2.** timin.: rescula: beggarly ragged t.s, paupertinae pannosaeque r.

**App.** M. 4, p. 147, *extr.* **2.** sarcina (package: used in pl.): *with a great part of her t.s., cum magna sarcinarum parte,* Petr. 114. **7.** Dimin.: sarcinula; *pack up your t.s., collige sarcinulas,* Juv. 6, 146. **3.** expr. by the neut. pl.: *he removes his trumpery t.s., frivola transfert,* Juv. 3, 198.

**think:** **1.** *To have ideas in the mind;* cōcito, i.; *to a learned and educated man to live is to t., docto homini et eruditio vivere est c.,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111. Phr.: *man, born to t. and act, homo ad intelligentiam et ad agendum natus,* id. Fin. 2, 11, 40; *to t. aright, mente recte nti, id.* Tusc. 5, 15, 100; *if any one t.s whilst journeying or walking, si quis in itineris am in ambulatione secum ipse mediterat,* Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; *v. THOUGHT:* in exclamations it is expr. by an *infinit.*; *to t. that this sun has risen so unpropitiously for me!* hincinde solem tam nigrum surrexit milii, Hor. S. 1, 9, 72; Lat. Gr. 516.

**II.** *To entertain an opinion:* **1.** arbitror, i. (in Cic. someimes as pass.; see Verr. 5, 41, 106. Zumpt: prop. a leg. t. of giving evidence: *to believe:* *I t. so we do not know for certain, a., certum vnius non scimus,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; *to t. that the war could be quickly finished,* a. id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28. **2.** existimo, i. (*prop. to judge of the value of any thing:*) *I quite t. so, ita prorsus e.,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; *the system is thought to have been brought over into Gaul, disciplina in Galliam translata esse existimatur,* Caes. B. G. 6, 13; *to t. baily of any one, male de aliquo e.,* Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36; *to t. kindly of, amabiliter in aliquem e.,* Anton. in Cic. AIL 14, 13. **3.** puto, i. (*prop. to form an opinion after due examination:* in Ov. and the later poets often puto, e. g. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2): *do you t. that I say these things in jest? jocari me putas?* Cic. Att. 16, 5, ad fin.; *you used to t. that my trifles were something, tu solebas meas esse aliiquid p. nugatis,* Catul. 1, 3. **4.** reor, ratus, 2 (*the word belongs to poet. and the high style,* Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 151); *do you t. that he became mad after killing his mother?* an tu veris eum occisa insanire parente? Hor. S. 2, 3, 134; *I find them to be more numerous than I thought, plures quam rebar esse cognovi,* Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5.

**5.** opinor, i. (Cic. makes the same remark as on the preced., l. c.): *from the first rise of living creatures, as t.,* a primo, ut o., animantium ortu, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31; *to t. illi of Caesar, male de* Caesare, Suet. Aug. 51. **6.** censeo, 2 (*prop. of a formal expr. of opinion:*) *I t. we must rise and retire to rest, sur-gendum c. et requiescendum,* Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; **7.** dico, xi, cunctum, 3 (*account, consider:*) *to t. anything of little moment, parvi d. aliiquid,* Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; *they t. nothing right but what seems good in their eyes, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi dicunt,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83; **8.** REGARD, HOLD, CONSIDER. **8.** credo, didi, ditum, 3: v. BELIEVE: it is often used ironically.

**9.** sentio, si, sum, 4 (*to feel:*) *to t. one thing and speak another, alius si, aliud loqui,* Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; *if you were in my place you would t. differently, tu si sic sis alter sentias,* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 10; *to t. wonderfully well of any one, mirabiliter de aliquo s.,* Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5; **10.** FEEL, BE OF OPINION, SUSPICOR, 1 (*surmise:*) *I thought my book would please you, placiturnum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7, 1 (2, 9, 1). **III.** *The oral, oblique may sometimes expr. the verb to t., esp. in hist. style; cf. Lat. Gr. 5466, obs.* Phr.: *as I t., mea sententia,* Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; **v. OPINION:** *I t. quite differently, longe multi alii mens est,* Salt. Cat. 52, ad init.; *the multitude being in confusion through not knowing what to t. of the deed,* tumultuans multitudine incerta existimatione facti, Liv. 4, 15, ad init.; *quicker than was thought,* opinione celerius,

Cic. Fam. 14, 23; *I t. that I have often heard, saepi mihi videor audisse,* id. N. D. 1, 21, 58; *I would not venture to write it unless Panaetius thought so too,* scribere id non auctor nisi idem placaret Panaetio, id. Off. 2, 14, 51; *to t. more highly of,* pluris facere, id. Fam. 4, 2; **v. VALUE, ESTEEM:** *they thought that the last night was come upon the universe, novissimum illam noctem mundo interpretabantur,* Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

**think about, of, over:** **1.** *To dwell upon in thought:* **1.** cōcito, i. (constr. with acc. or abl. with de): *whether I t. over any matter, or write or read anything, sive quid necum mecum c. sive quid aut scribo aut lego,* Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; *to t. of nothing but rocks and mountains, nil nisi saxa et montes c.,* id. ib. 2, 1, 2; *to t. very often of our common miseries, persape c. de communibus miseris,* id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; **2.** CONSIDER, REFLECT: *t. overearnestly, toto pectore, animo c.,* id. Att. 13, 12, extr.; Fam. 1, 7, 1; *excogito, 1, is to find out some expedient by trying, id.* Att. 9, 6; **v. DEVISE.** **2.** rēputo, i.; *to t. over again and again, etiam atque etiam t.,* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 45; *Join-er et cogitare,* Cic. Deiot. 13, 38. **3.** pūto, i. (less freq. than preced.); *whilst ting of these things I passed by the house unawares, dum haec puto prae-terim imprudens villam,* Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4; Cic. 4, mēdītor, i. (constr. with acc.); rarely de): **v. MEDITATE.** **5.** commentator, i. (*to t. over thoroughly:* constr. with acc. or de): *to t. over one's coming miseries, futuras secum c. miserias,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29 (poet.); Brut. 88, 301. **6.** verso, i.: *also volvo, 3, vōluto, 1; V. TURN OVER, PONDER,* 7, agito, i. (*usu. with mente, animo: also with acc. or abl. with de:*) *to t. of war, in animo bellum,* Liv. 21, 21; *de bello a.,* Tac. H. 2, 1; *he has nothing else to t. of, habet nihil aliud quod agitur in mente,* Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. **Join:** a. et cogitate, id. Fontel. 6, 12. **8.** pensito, i. (constr. with acc. or abl. with de): *to t. gloomily over anything, aliiquid morosissime p. suet.* 66: Liv. 17, Gell.

**9.** récordor, i.; **v. REMEMBER.** **10.** prospicio, sp̄xi, spectrum, 3; **v. TAKE CARE OF.** Phr.: *to t. of anything, cogitationem suscire de aliqua re,* Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C. *I perceive what he is t.ing of, quo animum intendant perspicio,* Cic. Verr. Att. I, 3, 10; *to t. of the calamities of states, civitatum calamitatem animo colligo,* id. Inv. 1, 1, 1; *can what I am t.ing of be accomplished?* fierime potest quod ego mente concipio? Liv. 1, 36; *t. in your mind of that which you cannot see with your eyes, animo contemplare quod oculis non potes,* Cic. Deiot. 14, 49; *I am wont to t. of that time, solet mihi in mente venire illius temporis,* id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; *cf. Lat. Gr. § 278, obs. 5:* *I have never thought of you as other than you are, nunquam te alteris atque es induxi in animum meum,* Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6; *he thought of a plan which appeared rash at first sight, ad consilium prima specie temerarium animum adjectit,* Liv. 25, 37, ad fin.; **v. BETHINK ONESELF:** *he thought of his own advancement rather than the welfare of the state, ad sumum magis ille commodum quam ad salutem rei publicae spectavit,* Cic. Ses. 16, 37. **11.** *To be bent up'n:* **1.** cōcito, i. (with foll. inf.); *he who t.s of harming another, is qui nocere alteri cogitat,* Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24; **2.** intend, DESIGN, PURPOSE. **2.** mēdītor, i.; **v. MEDITATE,** 11. Phr.: *as I am t.ing of doing, ut mihi est in animo facere,* Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 7, 20; *he thought of disinheritng him, istum exheredare in animo habuit,* id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52.

**thinker:** no exact equiv.: in Cic. the word philosophus is freq. used in a sense not far from that of the Eng.: also intelligendi gravissimus auctor, Cic. Or. 1, 10; *a sev're t.,* \* cogitandi severitati assuetus (Nr.); expr. therefore by a verb or phr.: **v. SPECULATOR, PHILOSOPHER.**

**thinking (part. and adj.):** cōcītā-

bundus (*wrapt in thought*): **v. MEDITATIVE:** *the t. powers, mens, Salt. C. 15;* *a t. being, mens, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15;* *nothing is so foreign to a t. man, nihil sapiente tam alienum est, id. Acad. 2, 43, 132;* *it is the characteristic of a learned and t. man, docti et intelligentis viri est, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19.*

**thinking (subs.):** expr. by verb: **v. also thought:** *manner of t. = cogitatio in Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 17; cogitamen occurs in Tert.*

**thinkingly:** **1.** *Not densely: rāre: to sout t., r. conserere,* Col. 2, 9, 6. Phr.: *I am rather t. clad, levius vestio,* App. Apol. p. 287; *cities very t. inhabited, ubres pene desertae,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25. **2.** *Not thickly, in respect of dimension:* **1.** tēnētor: *leather t. prepared, aluita t. confectae,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13; *tenuitum occurs in Apic.* **2.** grāclitēr: *v. SLENDERLY.* (Exiliter is only found fig. in Cic. *poorly, meagrely.*)

**thinness:** **1.** *Want of density:* **1.** tēnūtās: *its t. is such that it evades the sight, tanta est ejus t. ut fugiat aitem,* CIC. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. **2.** rāritās: *t. of the hair,* r. capillorum, Suet. Oth. 12. Phr.: *the t. of the legion, paucitas legionis,* Caes. B. G. 3, 2; *so, infrequent senatus,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2.

**II. Want of thickness, in dimension:** **1.** tēnūtās: *if only the health be good, t. itself is pleasing, valetudo modo bona sit t. ipsa delectat,* Cic. Brut. 16, 64; *the t. of paper, t. chartae,* Plin. 13, 12, 24 (where it is opp. to densitas, and expr. primarily the thin texture of the paper). **2.** grāclitās (*thinness*): *exceeding t. and weakness of body, summa g. et infirmitas corporis,* Cic. Brut. 91 313; Suet. Cal. 50: *v. SLENDERNESS.*

**3.** exiliās: *the t. of the sting of bees,* e. aculei apum, Plin. II, 2, 1. Fig.: *of the soil,* Col. 4, mācles, ēi: *v. LEANNESS:* also of the soil, Col. 4, POORNES.

**5.** subtilitās (*fineness*): *the t. of lines, s. linearum,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 32. **III. Of liquids:** tēnūtās: *the t. of wine,* t. vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; *the t. of the blood,* t. sanguinis, id. ib. 11, 39, 92. **IV. Of the voice:** exiliās: *the t. of the female voice,* e. femininae vocis, Quint. I, 11, 1.

**thinning (subs.):** *of vines, extenuatio,* Plin. 17, 26, 29; *pampinatio,* id. 17, 1, 1; *more gen., of trees, etc., interlocutio,* id. 17, 27, 45; *attenuatio (used in Cic.) is used in M. L. for the t. of a fluid:* v. DILUTION.

**thinnish:** **1.** subtenētās: *t. bristles, s. setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.* **2.** mācles (*rather lean*): Lucit.

**thin-skinned:** *in fig. sense, v. SENSITIVE:* *the t. race of poets, genus irruitable vatum;* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

**third (adj.):** tertius: *there is no t. course, nihil est t.,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; *on the t. day of the Saturnalia,* t. Saturnalibus, id. Att. 5, 20, 5; *of descent: Ajaz, t. from Jove, ab Jove t. Ajaz,* Ov. M. 13, 28; *the t. (i.e. lowest, infernal) realm,* t. regna, id. Fast. 4, 584; *the t. story, t. tabulata,* Juv. 3, 199; *t. stories, tristēga,* Vulg. Gen. vi. 16; *to play the t. part,* tertiarum partium esse, Cic. Div. in Caelic. 15, 48; *for the t. time, tertium in the t. place, tertio: but the distinction between these forms was not kept up (v. Gell. 10, 1), so tertio = a t. time,* Cic. Deiot. 5, 14; *belonging to the t. legion, tertianus,* Tac. A. 13, 38; *v. TERTIARY:* *to plough fields the t. time, tertiare agros,* Col. 2, 4, 8; *functionaries of the t. class, tertiocri,* Cod. Just.

**third (subs.):** **1.** Mathematical: **1.** tertia pars, Catul. 62, 63; *also tertia (pl.), without pars,* Plin. 33, 9, 46. **2.** triens, ntis, m. (*strictly a division of the as:* used in such phr. as, *heir to a t.,* heres ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101 (*where also is ex parte tertia*) joint-heirs to a t., cohæredes ex t., Cic. Att. 7, 8. **3.** leaves one-t. of a foot long, tridentalia folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17; *foot ulloved with two-t. of lead,* tertiarum stannum, id. 34, 17, 48. **II.** In music: *tritēmōria,* Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

more exactly: 1. *a major t.*, \**dintonos* (*σίτωνος*): *tertia perfecta, major* (Kircher, Musurg. Univ. vol. i. p. 97).

2. *a minor t.*, *trihemimotum* (*τριημιμότονος*). Hygin de Linit, p. 177 ed. Goss.: \**t. imperfecta, minor*.

**third estate:** \**plebebus ordo* (Milton), *plebs v. COMMONALTY*.

**thirdly:** *tertio*: *Caes. B. C. 3, 43*. cf. *FOURTHLY*.

**thirst** (*subs.*): *situs, is*, *f. (acc. -im, abl. -i)*. *Lit. great t.*, *magna s.* Cels. 3, 6; *prolonged t.*, *diurnata s.* Cic. Sen. 26; *parching t.*, *arida s.* Luer. 3, 915 (*al. arida torres*). *ferry t.*, *ignea s.* Virg. G. 3, 48; *Jurina t.*, *irata s.* Prop. 4, 9, 62; *to cause t.*, *s. facere*. Plin. 20, 5, 20; *gigante*, *id. 20, 6, 23, extr.*; *afferre*, 23, 7, 63; *§ 121: to bring in t.*, *s. ad-ducere*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 13; *colligere*, Virg. G. 3, 327; *to keep off t.*, *s. arcere*. Plin. 20, 20, 81; *t. seizes any one, s. urge* (*aliquem*), *Cels. 3, 6*; *canes suppot t. for four days*, *s. tolerant quadrinuo cameli*, Plin. 8, 18, 26; *t. parches the throat, s. urit fauces*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114; *torreora*, Prop. 4, 9, 21; *the throat is dry with t.*, *ardent si tances*. Liv. 44, 38: *t. burns up the wretched men, s. exurit miseros*, Luer. 3, 915; *beside themselves with t.*, *ob sitim impotentes sui*, Curt. 4, 7, 14; *to remove t.*, *s. tollere*, Cels. 1, 3; *delleplicere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 17; *pellere*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14; *to quench t.*, *s. extinguere*, Ov. M. 7, 569; *restinguere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; *compescere*, Ov. M. 4, 102; *sedare*, Luer. 2, 664; *abluere*, id. 4, 874; *explore*, *satiare*, Cic. Parad. 1, 1; *reprimere*, Curt. 7, 5, 7; *to shake one's t. at a fountain*, *s. de fonte levere*, Ov. M. 15, 322; *to apease one's t.*, *s. placare*, Mart. 1, 49, 17; *to die of t.*, *s. mori*, Liv. 4, 30; *enecari*, poet. in Cle. Tusc. 1, 5, 12; *Fig.: a t. for liberty, s. libertatem*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; *a t. for hearing, s. audiendi*, Quint. 6, 3, 19; *a tormenting t. for wealth*, *argenti s. importuna*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; *so great is the t. for our blood, tanta sanguinis nostri haeritudo est s.* Liv. 26, 13. The same gen. sense may be expr. by *cupiditas*, *libido* (stronger than *preced.*), or by *taues* (poet.), *v. DESIRE, PASSION, LONGING*. *Pith.*, *hunger and t.*, *laticum frumentique cupido*, Luer. 4, 1085; *to produce t.*, *desiderium bumerum accendere*, Curt. 7, 5, 7.

**thirst** (*v.*): 1. *sitio, ivi or ii, 4* (both lit. and fig.): *lest men should t.*, *ne homines stirent*, Suet. Aug. 42; *the fields t.*, *situum agri*, Cic. Or. 24, 81 (a rustic expr. acc. to him: also freq. in poet., as Ov. F. 4, 940). 2. *áreō, 2 (to be parched with t.)*; *Tantalus t.s in the m. of water, Tantalus in media ariet aq. aq. 18*, Ov. A. 2, 666; *the field t.s, ariet aq. r.*, Virg. E. 7, 57: *v. TO BE DRY, PARCHED*.

— **after, for**: *sitio, ivi or ii, 4* (both lit. and fig.): *the more water is drunk, the more is t. after*, *quo plus sunt potae plus sitiuntur aquae*, Ov. F. 1, 216; *to t. for liberty, s. libertatem*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; *to t. more eagerly and holy for something*, *gravius ardentiusque s. aliquid*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; *v. DESIRE, COVET, LONG FOR*.

**thirstily**: *sitienter: to long t. after something*, *s. expetere aliquid*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; or *expr. by sitiens*, Lat. Gr. § 143; sometimes by *ardenter*: *v. EAGERLY*.

**thirsty**: 1. *Suffering from thirst*: *I. expr. to be t. by sitio, 4; v. TO THIRST*. The *imperf. part.* *sitens* is used *adj.*: *the t. traveller, s. viator*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97. 2. *siticulosus* (of soils habitually parched: in very late authors, or persons): *t. Apulia*, *s. Apulia*, Hor. Epod. 3, 16; *Jolin*: *s. et per-ariendum [solum]*, Col. 3, 11, 9. 3. *siccus* (of persons only): *Hor. S. 2, 2, 14*. 4. *bilbulus (quickly absorbing): t. topers, b. potores*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91: *t. sand, b. arena*, Luer. 2, 376; Ov.; Virg.; *v. DRY, PARCHED*. 5. applied to drunksards, multibilibus, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 1: *a spot overgrown with t.s, carduatum*, Pall. 4, 9, 4; in Plin. and Col. *carduns* denotes an

**TIPLING**. II. *Producing thirst: sili- culosus*. Plin. 23, 6, 55 or by a *quod situm affert, gignit, facit: v. THIRST*.

**thirteen**: 1. *decem et tres*, Cic. Rose. Am. 7, 20; *tres et decem*, Ib. id. 35, 99; *Liv. (the only form given in Prisc. Fig. Num. 4)*. 2. *tredecim*: *Liv. Tac. (in Front Aquaed. 33, tres-decim)*. 3. *t. times, terdecim*, Cic. Verr. 1, 80, 184: *t. apiece, terni den*, Prisc. Fig. Num. 6.

**thirteenth**: *tertius decimus (not decimus tertius)*, Prisc. Fig. Num. 5 Tac. *The men of the t. legion, tertia-decimani*, id. H. 3, 27.

**thirtieth**: *trigesimus (tricesimus)*:

Cic: Hor. *The men of the t. legion, tricesimani*, Amm. 18, 9, 3.

**thirty**: *triginta: t. feet, l. pedes*, Cels. B. C. 2, 8; *Liv.: t. at a time, triēniū*, Auct. B. Afr. 75 (used in Plin. and Auct. Her. for *t.*); *t. days having completed a term dura hunc peracta*, Stat. S. 5, 24; *Virg.: a space of t. years, triēnum*, Cod. Justini. 7, 31, 1; *a festival held once in t. years, trientalia*, Oros. 7, 18, ad fin.: *t. asses, tricessis, is, m.*; *Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: t. times, triēci or -iens*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, ad fin.: *of or containing t.s, triēnarius: a son t. years old, t. filius*, Sen. Excerpt. Controv. 3, 3, ad fin.: *Front*.

**this**: 1. *hic, haec, hoc* (sometimes strengthened by *ce*: *hicce, haecce, hocce*; *gen. sing. bujusce or hujusque: nom. pl. fem. haec: gen. horunc, harunc, with interrog. part. hiccine, ha-cceine, etc., etc.*: *then I am*, *the dem. pron. of the first pers.*): *I will venture to call you from t. new academy to that old one, audebo te ab hac academia nova ad veterem illam vocare*, Cic. Fin. 5, 7; *shall t. man die anywhere but in his own country?* *hiccine vir usquam nisi in patria morietur?* id. Mil. 38, 104: *before t. time, ante hoc tempus*, Id. Acad. 1, 1, 3; *t. is that answer which was given by Solon, hoc illud est quod a Solone responsum est*, id. Sen. 20, 72; *was it for t. that ...? hoc erat quod ...?* Virg. Aen. 2, 604; *t. right hand (of mine)*, *haec dextra, id. ib. 292* so *hic homo = ego*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47. 2. *iste, a, ud, or strengthened istic, aec, ec, or uc (at wear here, prim. of the second pers., hence sometimes t., esp. in the stronger form)*: Pl. Ter. Cic.: *v. THAT*. 3. *this ... that: hic is used to denote the nearer object; but as this may be the nearer to the speaker's mind, it is not always used of the nearer noun in the sentence, though this is the case*: *v. L. Gr. § 366 and Obs.* The combinations are the full, —(1) *hic ... ille*; *ille ... hic*; *if these remedies fail we must have recourse to those, si deinceps haec remedia ad illa decimandum est*, Quint. 7, 2, 30; *according to the opportunity of this side or that, ex occasione huius aut illius partis*, Liv. 24, 3, ad fin.: in Cic. Sen. 19, 68, *ille (the latter) ... hic (the former)*: cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 352. (ii.) *hic ... ille*, *hic ... s. hic*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19. (iii.) *hic ... hic* (esp. in poet.); *t. man skilled in the use of the dart, that one in the use of the bow, hic Jaculo bonus, hic sagittaria*, Virg. Aen. 9, 572. (iv.) *hic ... alter; alter ... hic*, Cic. Rose. Am. 6, 17; Ov. M. 1, 203; *v. NO, No. V; also LATTER: FORMER*: in Pac. A. 14, 8, we have *hi ... hi* ... *ai* ... *quidam*. 4. *t. way ... that way*; *on t. side ... on that side*: *hic atque ille*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; *hic et hinc*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31; *hic ... haec*, Virg. Aen. 1, 407. 5. *v. HITHER ... THITHER*. Phr.: *to t. was added that, hic accedit quod*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; *from t.*, *hinc: v. HENCE*: in Cic. Rose. Am. 27, 75, inde has the same force: *for t. reason, isto*, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8; *neither in t. affair nor elsewhere, neque iste neque alibi*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9; *v. HERE*.

**thistle**: *carduus: the barren t.*, *segniss*, Cic. Virg. G. 7, 152; *a spot overgrown with t.s, carduatum*, Pall. 4, 9, 4; in Plin. and Col. *carduns* denotes an

*esculent t. v. CARDUS in Lat. Eng. Dict.* another edile kind was *scolynos*, *i. m.* (in some edd. as a Gk. word), Plin. 20, 33, 99; *the sow-t.*, *souchus*, id. 22, 22, 44; \**s. oleraceus*, Linn.: *onopordon* in Plin. 27, 12, 87, is prob. *St. Mary's t. (al. onopordon)* other varieties are *acano*, id. 22, 9, 10; *acanthion*, 24, 12, 6.

**thistle-finch**: *acanthis, idis, f.*: Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175; *acanthus, idis, f.*: Virg. G. 3, 338; *cardinalis*, Plin. 10, 42, 57; \**Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.: cf. GOLDFINCH.

**thither**: 1. *illuc (to that place afar off): I must return t.*, *illuc redundum est mihi*, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 29; Cic.: other forms are *illo*: *Caes. B. G. 4, 20*; Cic.: *illo*, Pl.: *Ter. Fig.: I return t. whence I have digressed, illuc unde abi redoo*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108. 2. *istuc (to that place where you are) in Pl. syn. with preced.): Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1* other forms are *isto*, id. ib. 9, 19; *istuc*, Pl.: *Ter.* 3. *eo: when he had come t. eo quam venisset*, Oas. B. G. 7, 6. 4. *exp. by ad eum locum, ad eam rem, etc.*

5. *hither and t.*: *huc et illuc*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9; *huc illuc*, Sall.: *Ter. Fig.: Quint.: huc atque illuc*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; *v. tunc: hac atque illuc (ilac, illa)*, Tac. Agr. 28; *hac illuc*, Ter. v. *HITHER: also expr. by vbs. comp. with con: to run hurriedly hither and t.*, *trepide concurse*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2.

**thitherwards**: *istorum*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14.

**thole**: *scalmus*: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

**thong**: 1. *lōrum (lorus in late writers): Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 18: Liv.* the form *loramentum* occurs in Just. 11, 7, *extr.: the ends of the t.s, capita loramentorum*. 2. *cōrīnum (leather): bound by a t.*, *obligatus corio*, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23. 3. *āmēnum (a t. attached to a spear by which it is hurled): to twirl the t.*, *a. torqueare*, Virg. Aen. 9, 665; hence the *v. amento*, *1, to hurl by the t.*, Lnc. 4. *verber, crīs, m. (the t. of a sling)*: Virg. G. 1, 309. 5. *flāgellum (the t. of a javelin)*: Virg. Aen. 7, 731. 6. *hābēna: v. REIN*. 7. *li-gūla, corrigia: v. SHOE STRING, LATCHET*.

8. *cōpūla (a band, rope): bound with a t., vincutus copula*, Nep. Dat. 3, 2.

9. *épīphēdium (a t. to fasten a horse to a carriage): Juv. 8, 66. Phr. a spear fitted with a t., *basta amputata*, Cic. Brüt. 78, 271 (in a fig. pass.): *yokes bound with t.s, lorata juga*, Virg. Mor. 122; *ropes made of t.s, lori funes*, Cat. R. R. 3, 5; *I will lash your sides with t.s, ego faciam vestra latera lora*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 2.*

**thorn**: 1. *spina: may the earth cover the tomb with t.s, terra obducta spinis sepulcrum*, Prop. 4, 5, 1; *to plant t.s to make a hedge, s. sepsi causa serice*, Plin. 17, 10, 11; *Tac. Virg.: the hawthorn, s. Gallica, after Plin. 16, 18, jo-dinum, spinula, Arn. Fig.: to pluck out t.s from the mind, s. animo evellere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4; *v. CARES*: cf. also Sen. Ep. 4, 5; *s. et aspera*: in Cic. it denotes rather difficulties or subtleties. 2. *sentis, is, m. (onee f. in Ov. at t. brier, bramble): Caes. B. G. 2, 17*. 3. *aculeus (a point): hence of a single t.*: v. *PRICKLE: all the t.s and stings of domestic anxiety, domesticarum sollicitudinum omnes et scrupuli*, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

4. *hāmūs (a hook): Ov. de Nuce, 115. 5. special varieties of t.: *spinus, prunus silvestris*, v. *BLACKTHORN: palli- um, v. Christ's-THORN; thamnus, v. BUCKTHORN*, etc. Phr.: *I am a t. in your side, stimulus ego sum tibi*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 8; *he beys you to pluck out the t. from him which pricks and torments him, scrupulus qui se stimulat ac pungit ut evellatis postulat*, Cic. Rose. Am. 2, 6; *a rose without t.s, hereditas sine sacris*, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8.*

— *back*: *\*raīd clavata*: Linn.

— *brake*, *-bush*, *-bush*, *-hedge*: 1. *vepres, is, m. (usu. in pl. once f. in Luer.): a tomb overgrown with t.-brakes and bushes, vestitum vepribus et dumetis sepulcrum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

**Dimin.**: *veprécula*, id. *Sest.* 33, 72; (hence prov. *vipera* est in v., *Pompon.*) The *adj.* *vepráticus*, in *Cot.* 7, 1, 1, is *dub.*; *vel perticis, al.* 2, *veprétum* (*a thicket of thorns*): of a t. *hedge*, Col. 4, 32, 1; of a t. *bush*, *Pall.* 1, 43, 3.

3, *spinéatum*: *Virg.* E. 2, 9; (either a t.-*hedge* or -*brake*). 4, *sentíctum*: *Pl. Capt.* 4, 2, 81.

**thorny**: 1, *spínás*: t. *places*, loca s., *Varr.* R. 2, 3, 8; *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Fig.*: t. *cares*, s. *curae*, *Cat.* 64, 72; when used fig. in *Cic.* it means *harsh*, *obscure*, or, as in *Sen.* Ep. 108, 39, *difficult to solve*: *semichal* t., *spinulos*, *Hier.* 2, *spineus* (*made of thorns*): of t. *bands*, s. *vincula*, *Ov.* M. 2, 789. 3, *spíniger*, *éra*, *érum* or *spínifer*, *éra*, *érum* (*thorn-bearing*): the former in *Prud.*, the latter also in *Pall.*: the reading in *Cic. Arat.* 176, fluctuates between the two. 4, *sentus* (*rough*, *rugged*): *rough*, t. *places*, loca s., *Ov.* M. 4, 436; *Virg.* 5, *senti-*cósus, App., or *sentósus*, *Paul.* Nol. *Phr.*: to grow t., *spinescere*, *Mart. Cap.*

**thorough**: *germánus*, v. *perfect*. No. V.: this is the best *gen. equi*; other *adj.*s, may sometimes expr. the idea, as, *subtilis*: v. *exact*, *precise*; *sólidus*, *v. sound*, *genuine*: the latter is used for t. by many modern writers, but often incorrectly: the *superl.* of an *adj.*, or a *compd.* with *per ex.* the notion in many passages: a t. *scholar*, *vir doctrinárum* or *perdoctus*: in *com.* or *collq.* language tri- has a like force: a t.-*paved knave*, *trifurcifer*: see also *THOROUGHLY*. *Phr.*: t. *friendship*, *vera et perfecta amicitia*, *Cic. Am.* 6, 22: *nothing worthy of t. knowledge*, *nihil magna cognitione dignum*, id. *Fin.* 5, 19, 50.

—*bred*: *générōsus*: a t. *horse*, g. *equus*, *Quint.* 5, 11, 4; *Virg.*

—*fare*: I, *A road through*: *perviuum*: a t. for *armies*, p. *exercitibus*, *Tac. H.* 3, 8: more usu. expr. by means of the *adj.* *pervius*, of which the preced. is the *neut.* used *subst.*: t. *perviae* transitions, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27, 67; v. *PASSAGE*, *No. V.* a house through which there is a t., *transitoria domus*, *Suet. Ner.* 11 (as a name orig. given to the Golden Palace). Arcades, leading out from the forum as passages, are called *Jani*, in *Cic. L. C.*: cf. *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 18: "no t.", *fundula* (defined in *Varr.* L. L. 5, 32, 40, 145), as "a fundo, quod exitum non habeat ac per viuum non est iter"). II, *A right of way*: there were three legal t. t., *iter*, *actus*, via, *Ulp. Dig.* 8, 3, 1: the first was the mere *right of passing through*; the second implied the *right of driving cattle, vehicles, etc.*; the third implied the existence of a *road through a man's property*: cf. *Cic. Cætin.* 26, 74; v. *Dict. Ant.* 1030, "servitores praediorum rusticorum." It may also be expr. by *Ius enduti et agendi*, *Ulp. Dig.* 43, 8, 2, 21: (or without et, *Just. Inst.* 4, 6, 2).

**thoroughly**: 1, *pénitus* (once with *sup.* in *Vell.*): to shave the head, caput p. abradere, *Cic. Rosc. Corn.* 7, 20; to make oneself t. acquainted with the case, p. in causam insinuare, id. de *Or.* 2, 35, 149; to give himself up t. to the society of that fellow, bene p. in istius familiaritatem se dare, id. *Verr.* 2, 70, 169 (*R.* and *A.*): to understand anything t. p. intelligere aliquid, id. *Att. 8*, 12, 2.

2, *planē* (*entirely, without any reservation*): to be t. devoid of common sense, commun sensu p. carere, *Ior. S.* 1, 3, 66; v. *ENTIRELY*, *QUIT*. 3, *im-*muno (*in all points, completely*): to be t. ignorant, o. omnis eruditio nis experientia esse, *Cic. De Or.* 2, 1, 1; v. *ALTOGETHER*.

4, *plène* (*fully*): t. wise men, p.

sapientes homines, *Cic. Off.* 1, 15, 46; v.

*COMPLETELY*. 5, *prorsus*: v. *WHOLLY*,

*ABSOLUTELY*. 6, *funditus*: v. *UTTERLY*.

*Phr.*: a t. *praiseworthy man*, vir per

omnia laudabilis, *Vell.* 2, 33, 1; *Quint.*:

*Octavius* is t. devoted to me, Octavius

mihil totus deditus est, *Cic. Att.* 14, 11,

*extr.*: nothing is t. happy, nihil est ab

omni parte beatum, *Hör. Od.* 2, 16, 27; to

stick at *Brundusium* is t. irksome, jacer-

Brundusii in omnes partes est molestum, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6: to scrutinize t. *every man's countenance*, perspicere omnes vultus, id. de *Or.* 2, 35, 148.

**thou**: tu: the *pron.* is not expr. except for emph.: L. Gr. §§ 357, 615: the emph. forms are tute (tute ipse, *Cic.*), tete, tetemet, tibimet, the suffix -met being more freq. employed with the pl.: sometimes, though rarely, the *pron.* vos is used with a sing. *subs.*: Cic. *Deiot.* 10, 2; *Virg. Aen.* 9, 525: also, by a singular idiom, the voc. *adj.* agrees with the *nom.*, tu in Pers. 3, 28. Occasionally tu is replaced by other *pron.* in the poets: exorare aliquis nostris ex his usus utor, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 625 (= *thou, my particular, yet unknown avenger*): at nunc aeternis silentia letes ille canorus habes, *Stat. S.* 2, 4, 9 (= t., the famous bird of song): cf. *Tib.* 4, 3, 1 and 2: but the supposed use of is for tu in *Cic. Phil.* 20, 30, 76, rests on a false reading. Tu, not vos, is the ordinary *pron.* of address in Latin: hence there is no *phr.* corresponding to "thou and thee" any one: Erasm. coined the *vn.* *tuisso*, 1: the Romans in similar circumstances used pater, frater, filius, as terms of familiarity: see *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 54, and *Ornell.* ad loc.: after thy fashion, tuatinum, *Pl. Am.* 2, 1, 4.

**though**: etsi, etiamsi: v. ALTHOUGH. **thought**: I, *Act of thinking*: 1, *cogitatio*: silent t., c. tacita, *Quint.* 5, 7, 2: very acute and close t., acerbitate atque attentissima c., *Cic. de Or.* 3, 5, 17: *frontis t.s.*, c. simplices, *Tac. G.* 22: great t.s. c. magna, id. ib.: t. is occupied in the discovery of truth, c. in vero exigendum versatur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36, 132: to grasp in t., cogitatione aliquid percipere, id. *N. D.* 1, 37, 101; comprehendere, id. *Tusc.* 1, 22, 50; complecti, *Quint.* 5, 17: exercise of the mind and t., that is, reason animi motus et c., id. est, ratio, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 28, 71 (q. v.). 2, *cogitatus*, tis: *Sen. Ep.* 11, 9: *Tert.* 3, mens, ntis, f.: t. than which nothing is quicker, m. qua nihil est celerius, *Cic. Or.* 59, 200: to grasp anything in t., mente complecti aliquid, id. *Tusc.* 1, 16, 37: their t.s are reconsidered next day, m. postera die retractantur, *Tac. G.* 22: v. MEDITATION, REFLECTION. Phr.: power of t., cogitandi vis, *Quint.* 10, 6, 2: a peculiar turn of t., color proprius, *Phaedr.* 4, prolog., 8: it entered into their t.s that ... penetravit eis posse haec ..., *Lucr.* 5, 1261: v. also THINK. II, *Opinion, notion, design*: 1, *cogitatio*: many weighty t.s are passing in my mind, versantur in animo multæ et graves c., *Cic. Agr.* 2, 2, 5; second t.s, as they say, are best, posteriores, ut autem, sapientiores sunt, id. *Phil.* 12, 2, 5: all his t.s tended to the deliverance of his native land, ad patriam liberandam omni ferunt cogitatione, *Nep. Alc.* 9, 4: the minds of men and their t.s, mentes hominum et c., *Cic. Ver.* 5, 14, 35.

2, *cogitatum* (*usu. in pl.*): to utter one's t.s, c. eloqui, *Cic. Brut.* 72, 25: cogitamentum occurs in the *Vulg.* cogitament in *Tert.* 3, sensus, us. v. MIND (III.), OPINION. 4, *notio*: v. NOTION, IDEA. 5, *mémoria* (very rarely used of coming events): t. of waging war, bellum inferendi m., *Liv.* 4, 21: usu. consilium: v. DESIGN, INTENTION. Phr.: freedom of t., \*sentientia libertatis: cf. *Tac. H.* 1, 1, extr. III, Faculty of thinking: 1, *cogitatio*: man is endowed with reason and t., homo (est) particeps rationis et cogitationis, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 7, 22: also ratio may expr. it: cf. id. *N. D.* 3, 28, 71; *Fin.* 5, 21, 58; and REASON. 2, *sensus*, us. (*understanding*: rare): *Catul.* 51, 6.

3, mens, ntis, f.: v. MIND. —*be*: sometimes expr. by placet, 2: it is t. by *Carneades* that ...., placet Carneades ...., *Cic. Acad.* 2, 31, 99; v. OPINION (II.), and THINK. **thoughtful**: I, *Reflecting*: cōtabundus: v. MEDITATIVE. II, Care-

ful: prōvidus: the leader's t. care, p. cura ducis, *Ov. F.* 2, 60: t. and skilful nature, p. solerisque natura, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51, 128: v. CAREFUL.

**thoughtfully**: I, v. MEDITATIVELY. II, prōvidenter: v. CAREFULLY.

**thoughtfulness**: I, mēditatio: v. MEDITATION. II, cura: v. CARE FORETHOUGHT.

**thoughtless**: 1, incōgitans: Ter. *Ph.* 2, 1, 3. 2, incōgitabili: *Pl. Mil.* 2, 6, 63. 3, incōgitatus: *Pl. Bac.* 2, 1, 4. 4, tēmērarius: v. RASH, NEEDLESS. 5, inconsultus: v. INCONSIDERATE, INDISCRETE.

**thoughtlessly**: tēmēre: v. NEEDLESSLY, RASHLY: inconsulto, v. INCONSIDERATELY.

**thoughtlessness**: 1, incōgitans: v. PL. Merc. 1, 1, 27. 2, tēmēris: v. HEEDLESSNESS, RASHNESS.

**thousand**: I, incōgitans: In arithmetic: mille (usu. indecl. adj. in sing.); rarely subs.: in the pl. used as a dec. subs.: a t. horsemen, mille equites, Planc, in *Cic. Fam.* 10, 9, 3: a t. men, mille hominum, *Cic. Mil.* 20, 53 (where anciently there were two readings, versabatur and versabantur: the former is supported by *Gell.* 1, 16, and *Macr. S.* 1, 5, 5, in which pass. the constr. of m. is discussed): 143,704 persons, centum quadraginta trin millia septingenta quatuor capita (civium), *Llv.* 35, 9; v. Lat. Gr. § 69, obs. 1: a t. paces, mille passuum, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16, et pass.: v. MILE: on the ellipse of m. in counting steserces, see *Lat. Gr.* §§ 931, 932, and *Dict. Ant.* 1043: a t. times, millies (milliens), *Plin.* *Vitr.*: containing a t. milliaris; hence a wing of t. men, m. *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31 (al. militari): a portico o t. paces long, m. porticus, *Suet. Ner.* 31: also millenarius, Aug.: milliarensis, *Vopisc.*: a t. each, milleni, *Pl.*: the space of a t. years, milliarum annorum, *Aug. Civ. D.* 20, 7: the number one t., millenarius numerus, id. ib.: there seems no good authority for χιλιας except as a Greek word: *Macr. S.* 1, 5, 9; *Gell.*: a commander of a t., chilarchus, *Tac. A.* 15, 51: chilarcha, *Curt.* 5, 2, 3 (def. as "singulis millibus milium prefuturus"): of a t. forms, milliformis, Prudent. II, Fig.: any large number: 1, mille: a t. hues, m. colores, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 701: many t., millia multa, *Catal.* 5, 10 (q. v.): a t. times, millies or -iens, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31, 113. 2, sexenti, örum (six hundred): the favourite term for a large number: *Lat. Gr.* § 613: I have received t.s of your letters, epistolæ tuas accepi, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2: hundreds of t.s of worlds, s. millia mundorum, id. *N. D.* 1, 34, 96: a t. times, sexcenties (-iens), *Pl. Men.* 5, 4, 8. —fold: millimodis: Venant.: v. COUNTLESS.

**thousanth** (adj.): millésimus: *Cic. Ov.*: t. in descent, Pers. 3, 28.

**thousand** (subs.): millésima, *Petr.* 67, 7: more fully, m. pars, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4.

**thrall**: servus: v. SLAVE.

**thraldom**: servitus: v. SLAVERY.

**thrasonic**: gloriōsus: v. BRAGGART, VAIN-GLORIOUS.

**thrash**: I, To beat out corn: 1, tēro, trivi, tritum, 3 (to rub out by treading or by a machine): to t. corn, t. frumentum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13, 5: *Hor. S.* 1, 1, 45. Also expr. by the comps. extero, dextero (which are conj. like it), when the corn is trodden out. the three ancient modes were treading out the grain under the feet of oxen (*Jumentorum ungulis e spica exterunt grana*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52, 2), t. it out by flats, or lastly by thrashing-machines: to t. out corn, deterre frumenta, *Col.* 1, 6, 23. [N. B.—The three processes are mentioned in *Plin.* 31, 70, 72: "messis alibi tribulis in area, alibi equarum gressibus exteritur, alibi perticis flagellatur."] 2, tundo, tūfū, tunsum or tūsum, 3 (to beat: applied to the second

of the preced. modes): *to t. out the ears with flails*, fustibus spicas t., Col. 2, 21, 4. 3. excūcio, cussil, cussum, 3; or dēcūcio, cussil, cussum, 3 (applied to the action of the flail); *to t. out the grains from the ears*, e spicis grana e., d., Varr. R. R. I, 52, 2; Col. 4. flagello, 1 (*to whip*): *to t. out the crop with poles*, messem perticis p.: Plin. 18, 30, 72 (R. and A.). 5. tritūro, 1: Sid.; or retritūro, 1: Aug. II. *To beat*: caedo, cedili, caesum, 3; v. BEAT.

**thrasher**: expr. by v.: \*triturator, Popm. de Insti. Fundi, 3.

**thrashing**: 1. tritūra, Col. 2, 20 (q. v.): Virg. 2. tritūrāto: Aug. Also an adj., trituratorius (*pertaining to t.*) occurs in Public, ad Aug.

—flail: expr. variously by fustis, baculus (Col. 2, 21, 4): flagellum, Hier.: pertic. Plin.: v. FLAIL.

—floor: area: Virg. G. 1, 178: Cie.: Hor.: Col.: *alij*, arealis, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 166.

—machine: 1. tribūnum (also -a, f.): Col.: it was a wooden platform studded with sharp stones or iron teeth: Virg. G. 1, 164: Plin.: v. Dict. Ant. another kind, consisting of bars of wood, set with teeth, and running on small wheels, was called "postellum Punitum," Varr. R. R. I, 52, 1: it is joined with trāha (a kind of drag), Col. 2, 21, 4.

2. serra (prop. *a saw*: *a t. with serrated wheels*): Hier. in Amos 1. 3. a modern t. would prob. be better expr. by \*machina, qua grana e spicis exterruntur, or similar phr.

**thread (subs.)**: 1. *T. for sewing, etc.*: 1. filum: *to guide one's steps by a t.*, regere filo vestigia: Virg. Aen. 6. 20: Hor.: hence prov.: *the safety of the republic hung on a slender t.*, tenui filo suspensa reipublicae salus, Val. Max. 6. 4. 1: Ov. Pont. 4. 3, 35. t. by t., filatim, Lutr. 2, 831. [N.B.—In the fig. sense f. denotes the style or texture of a discourse: hence such modernisms as \*f. abrumperre (Wolff in Kr.) should be avoided: v. PHR.]. 2. līnum (a t. of flax: esp. of the t. that secured letters): a needle with two ts, acus duo l. ducens, Cels. 7, 14: *to cut the t.*, incide līnum, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, to (of a letter). 3. līcum (t. of anything woven): *to tie anything on a t.* and hang it around the neck, aliquid illigatum līcio e collo suspendere, Plin. 21, 7, 63, ad fin.: Ov.: *of the t. of the web*, Auson. 4. stāmen, inis, n. (prop. the t. of the distaff, Ov. M. 4, 34): *to follow the clue afforded by a t.*, legere s., Prop. 4, 42. 5. subfēmen, inis, n.: *to spin t.*, s. nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: *of the ts of Fata*, Catul. 64, 328: Hor.

6. ācia (t. for a needle): soft t., a. molvis, Cels. 5, 26, 23. 7. linea (a thin time of string or t.): *a row of pearls on a t.*, l. dives, Mart. 8, 78, 7: *of the ts of a spider's web*, in Plin. 11, 24, 28. 8. néma, ātis, n.: Dig.: or némen, inis, n., Inscr.: v. YARN. 9. āranea (a cobwebby t.): Plin. 24, 99, 37. 10. pānūs (t. wound on a bobbin, πηρός): laclil: so panuncula, Not. Tir. 11. rhōmix, ictis, f.: Plin.: v. CORD, LINE.

12. cāpītūs, capillātūm (the t.-like fibres of plants): Plin.: v. FIBRE, PHR.: *the t. of a discourse*, complexus loquendi serlesque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: *to keep to the t. of the narrative*, tenorem in narrationibus servare, id. 10, 7, 6: v. CONNECTION, TENOR: *to break off the t. of one's speech*, contextum dicendi intermittere, 10, 10, 7, 26. II. *The t. of a screw, riga (wrinkle): the t. of a screw*, rugae per cochleam bulantes, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 17: *the grooves between the ts* are called involuti canales, Vitr. 10, 6 (11), 2.

**thread (v.)**: 1. *To t. a needle*: expr. by filum in acum conjiceret, Cels. 7, 16 (Kr. gives also per acum immittere, trajectere). II. *To put a t. or string through*: expr. by \*perserere filum per aliud; cf. Varr. R. R. I, 41, 5: ino inserere aliud, Tert. (R. and A.). III. *To t. one's way*: in-ano, i

(constr. with se or abs.): *the river ls its way among the vales*, inter valles se filum insinuat, Liv. 32, 13: Cie.: Caes.: v. WIND.

**thready**: stāmineus: *the t. wheel*, s. rota, Prop. 3, 4, 26: staminatus in Petri, is duo: araneosus (consisting of t. fibres): a t. stalk, a. caulis, Plin. 21, 15, 80, capillatus, id. 16, 6, 31.

**threadbare**: 1. obsolete: a t. garment, o. vestis, Liv. 27, 34: a. man, homo o., Cie. Pis. 36, 89: v. SHABBY.

2. tritus: a t. shirt, t. subcula,

Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: also fig.: WORN, TRITE.

**threat**: 1. minaē, ārūm, f. pl.: empty t.s. inane m., Aut. Har. Resp. 1, 2: most violent t.s., incitissimum m., Val. Max. 3, 8, extr., 3: *to be moved by t.s.*, minis moveri, Cic. Fonteii, 12, 26: his t.s move me little, m. ejus modice me tangunt, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: *a day long without t.s. of the approaching storm*, dies non sibi minis crescentis mali, Curt. 8, 4, 1. 2. minatio (the act of threatening): Cie. de Or. 2, 71, 288 (in pl.): 3. communatio: *the ts of Hannibal*, c. Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8: Cic. 4. démnitatio: *to move by a t. of danger*, démnitatio periculi pernicio, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 19. Phr.: *the confused outcries of t.s and terror*, variar. terrentium paventumque voces, Liv. 5, 21: *to forbid with t.s*, interminio, 1, Hor. Epod. 5, 39 (Pl. Ter., use it as dep.): *to drive with t.s*, minare, App.

**threaten**: 1. Trans.: minor, 1 (constr. with dat. of person and acc. of the thing: also with acc. and infin.): *to t. any one with the cross*, crucem alicui m., Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: they were t.ing that they would do this, hoc se factores minabantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13, 1. 2. minitor, 1 (freq. of preced. and constr. like it: in Pl. as an act-verb): *to t. his brother with death*, mortem fratri m., Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10: *to t. to do anything*, m. facere aliqd, Ter. Heo. 3, 4, 13. 3. minomor, 1 (constr. like preced.): *to t. bottle rather than to fight*, e magis quam inferre pugnam, Liv. 10, 39. 4. intendo, di, tum or sum, 3 (*to seek to bring upon*: constr. with acc. after in, or dat.): *to t. all with danger*, i. periculi in omnes, Cic. Rose. Am. 3, 7; so, minas intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 26. 5. intento, 1 (freq. of preced.): *to t. any one with war, arms*, i. alicui, Liv. 6, 27: Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76. 6. démnito, 1 (*to denounce, to announce something bad*): *to t. the people with slavery*, d. populo servitutem, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 21. 7. prōpōno, pōsum, postūmum, 3 (*to set before*): *to t. with exile and death*, exsilium, morte p., Clc. Plane. 41, 97: id. Att. 2, 19, 1. Phr.: *to t. anybody*, minis insequil aliquem, Cic. Clu. 8, 24; minas lactare (alicui), id. Quint. 14, 47. II. Intrans.: 1. minor, 1: *the ash t.s (to t. the) ornus ministrum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 626 Hor. A. P. 350. [N.B.—The lit. sense of the verb is to project: hence a t.ing rock is minas scopulus, Virg. Aen. 1, 162.] 2. impendere, 2 (*to impend*): *a great Parthian war is t.ing*, magnum bellum impendet Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, ad med.: *when wind is t.ing*, vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365. 3. imminere (to t. by proximity): *the greatest danger t.ing*, summa discrimine imminentia, Quint. 8, 4, 22: v. BE IMMINENT, IMPEND. 4. insti, stiti, 1 (stronger than preced. cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11, "impendere jadīm, aut instare Jam plane, aut certe appropinquare"): *to t. more savagely, truculentius i.*, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5. Phr.: *the rest of the tower hung t.ing to fall*, pars reliqua turris consequens procumbebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, ad fin.

**threatener**: comminatur: Tert.: *tu t. has any influence over free men*, nulla minantur auctoritas apud liberos est, Brut. et Cass. h. Cie. Fan. 11, 3, 3. **threatening (subs.)**: minatio: v. THREAT, MENACE.

**threatening (adj. and part.)**: 1. minax, acis: *a t. rock*, m. scopulus,

Virg. Aen. 8, 668 (cf. THREATEN, II.): *the t. Adriatic*, m. Adriaticum Catul. + 6: *t. and arrogant*, m. atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 26 t. letters, m. literae, id. Fam. 16, 11, 2: *a more t. pestilence*, p. minacior, Liv. 4, 52. 2. uitiatibundus: Līv. 39, 41. 3. communatibus, comminabundus, Tert.: minatibundus, Amm. (dub.): 4. immobiles, t. showers, imbreis l., Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10; or instans: tis: a t. diger, i. periculum, Nep. Paus. 3, 5 v. IMMIMENT. Phr.: *to raise his t. crest*, tollere minas, Virg. G. 3, 421: *the t. cold, minae frigoris*, Ov. F. 4, 700.

**threateningly**: 1. minaciter: Cie. Phil. 5, 8, 21. 2. minanter: Ov. A. A. 3, 582. 3. inhibitibundus, Pac.: mininabundus is late. Phr.: *to utter anything t.ing*, jacere aliqd per minas, Tac. A. 6, 11.

**three**: tres, tria, L. Gr. § 68: in t. words, in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: Cic. (i.e. in a word or two): t. times, ter, v. THRISE: t. each, t. at a time, tripli or terni (the latter esp. freq. in poet. by whom it is often used for t., as in Virg. Aen. 5, 560): t. in measure, ternarius: a pūl t. feet every way, t. scrups, Col. 11, 2, 28: t. feet long, tripedalis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6 tripedaneus, Cat. R. 45, 1: *the number t.*, trias, ados, f., Mart. Cap. t. ternio, Gell. 1, 20 ternio, Isid.: trinitas, Tert. t. trigularum, Mart. Cap.: a set of t.s, tria, Arn. in t. parts, tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: adj. triplex, icis, v. THREEFOLD: poet. for three, Virg. Aen. 10, 202: in t. places, triariam, Liv. 3, 22: in t. ways, tripliciter, Auct. Hier. 4, 42, 54: weighing or holding t. ounces, trimma Gell. ap. Trebell. Cland. 17, 6: t. ounces, quadrans (anteatercius), Plin. 33, 3, 12: weighing t. pounds, trilibris, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: trepondo, indeed, subs., Scrib.: a period of t. hours, trihōrūm, Auson.: a space of t. days, trihōrūm: a t. days' journey, trihōrūm via, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: lasting t. days, trihōrūm, App. M. 10, p. 247: a period of t. nights, trihōrūm, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5, extr.: lasting t. nights, trihōrūm, Mart.: lasting t. months, trimestris: a period of t. months, t. spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: a period of t. years, trihōrūm, Caes. B. G. 4: trihōrūm, Idios, f. Stat. S. 2, 6, 72: v. TRIENNIAL: t. years old, trimus: a t.-year-old mare, t. equa Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9. Diuin.: trimilus, Suet.: also triennis, Vulg. Gen. xv, 9 (q. v.): the age of t. years, trihōrūm, id. Plin.: Col.: a t.-horse chariot, triuga, Ulp. Dig. alij, trijugis, Auson. (drawn by t. horses): the driver was trijugus, Plin.: a board of t. men, trihōrūm, Clc. Plane. 41, 97: a room of t. apartments, trihōrūm, Stat. S. 1, 3, 58: interest at t. per cent, quadrantes usurae, Scaev. Bdg. 33, 1, 21, § 4: t. o'clock (hora) nomi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 71 (acc. to Roman notation): \*hora tertia: t. o'clock has struck, \*hora tertia auditæ est (Kr.): t. fourths, dedram, ntis, m.: heir to t. fourths, heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2: in the ratio of four to t., sesquitercius, Clc. Tim. 7, ad med.

**three-banked**: 1. trīrēmis: Caes. B. C. 2, 6: v. TRIREMIS. 2. trīrēs: Auct. B. Afr. 44.

**bodied**: tricorpor, óris: Virg. Aen. 6, 289.

**breasted**: tripectōrus: Lucifer, 5, 28.

**cornered**: 1. triquetrus: Caes. B. G. 5, 13. 2. trigonous: Manil.: v. TRIANGULAR.

**eyed**: trigemmis (having t. buds): Col.: Plin.

**forked**: 1. trifidus: t. lighting, t. flamma, Ov. M. 2, 325: t. tongue of the serpent, t. lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 667: Auson. has trifidus. 2. trifurcatus: t. slips, t. surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: so any thing of a t. shape is trifurcatus, App. Herb.

3. tricuspidis: idis: v. THREE-POINTED.

**fold**: 1. triplex, icis: a t. line of battle, t. lines, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: a t. method of phosphatizing, t. phlo-

sophandi ratio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19; so subis, a t. portion, t., Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. Hence, in a t. manner, triplicular (adv.). Auct. Her. 2. triplus (*numer.* adj.): a t. portion, t. pars, Cic. Tim. 7, ad med. Also triplaris, Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 1, 18; triplasius. Mart. Cap.: Sedul. has triplacibus. 3. trini, or more rarely terni (the sing. of each occurs): a t. chain, trinae catene, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; oars in a t. row, terro ordine remi, Virg. Aen. 5, 120. 4. tripartitus or tripartitus (*divided into three*): a t. division, divisio t., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: in a t. division, tripartitus (adv.), Cic. Caes. 5. trigeminus or tergeminus (mostly poet.): a t. head, t. caput, Tib. 3, 4, 28; Virg.: Plin. of an indef. number: t. honours, t. honores, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. 6. triformis: v. TRIPLE, TRIFORM. 7. trifariis: App.: in a t. division, trifariam (*adv.*), Liv. 26, 41, ad fin. 8. triceps, cipitis (very rare), Varr. 9. trigonus: App.: tergemus, indec.: Auson.

three-footed: v. THREE-LEGGED. —formed: triformis: the t. Chimera, t. chimera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23. —headed: triceps, cipitis: Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Ov. —horned: 1. tricorniger, éra, érum: Auson. 2. tricornis: Plin. —hundred: trécenti (tricenti, Col.): Leonidas and the t., Leonidas tque, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: of an indef. number, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79: t. each, trécenti, Liv.: of an indef. number, Hor.; also in Plin. for t.: trecentenii, Cöt. t. times, tre- or tricenties, Mart. Catul.: containing t. in measure, trecentarius, Varr. [N.B.—The poets often expr. it by multiples: t. shrines, tercentum de-lubra, Virg. Aen. 8, 716.] —hundredth: trécentésimus: Liv. 4, 7: Cic. —knotted: trinodis: a t. club, clava t., Ov. F. 1, 575. —leaved: t. grass, trifolium, Plin.; v. TREFOIL: a t. writing-tablet, triplices, ium, m. pl., Cic. Att. 13, 8: Mart.

—legged: tripes, édis (having three feet): a t. table, mensa t., Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: a t. mule, mulius t., Liv. 40, 2: a t. seat, tripus, ódis, m.: v. TRIPOD: a t. stool, tripetra, Sulph. Sev. Ital. 2, 1, 4 (tripetra, Halm).

—pointed, —pronged: 1. tri-

dens, ntis (*with three teeth*): t. proue, t. rostra, Virg. Aen. 5, 143. 2. tricuspid, ydis: Ov. M. 1, 330. 3. trifurcus: Col.

—score: sexáginta: v. SIXTY.

—threatened: trifaux: Virg. Aen. 6, 417.

—tongued: trilinguis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20. Often applied to those who speak three languages: Varr.: Apul.

—twin-brothers: tergeminus

(adj.): Liv. 1, 24: the spoliis of t., t. spolia, id. 1, 26.

threshold: limen, inis, n. (*prop. either the lintel or t.*): In full l. infernum: hail! lintel and t., l. superum infernumque salve! Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1 hence th. pl. is often used for the whole of the lintel, t., etc.: e.g. limina floribus operie, Luer. 4, 116: *at the very t.*, prime in limine, Virg. Aen. 2, 469: *to put one's foot outside the t.*, pedem limine effere, Cic. Caec. 14, 34: *the door is close shut upon the t.*, amat janua l., Hor. Od. 1, 25, 4: Juv. 14, 44. Pl. Cas. 1, 22, ad fin. 3, prövénio, vénii, ventum, 4: *the corn had thriven but poorly, frumentum angustum proverat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. Plin. 4, convalesco, lui, 3 (*to grow strong*): *the infant t.s.*, infans convalesci, Just. 3, 2: *the trees t.*, arbore convalescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 21, 6. 5. vivesco, vixi, 3: *the tree t.s.*, arbor vivescit, Col. Arb. 16, 22. Luer. 6. cresco, crèvi, crètum, 3: v. GROW. 7. floreo, 2: v. FLOURISH. 8. niteo, 2 (*to bloom*, t. esp. of outward appearance: usin, in part.): *t.ing fields*, campi nitentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 677: v. BLOOM: also as incipi, intesco, nitui, 3. Plin. 1, 25, 54. Phr.: to t., prosperitate uti, Nep. Att. 21, 1 (where he has also gratia for-

tque quaterque, Virg. Aen. 12, 155: t. et quater, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 13: t. quater, Ov. F. 1, 576: of an indef. high degree: t. and four times happy, tque quaterque beati, Virg. Aen. 1, 94 t. is expr. by tertiat in Cato apud Serv. vin-s which bear t. a year, triferae vites. Plin. 16, 27, 50.

thrift: 1. Thriving state: prosperity v. PROSPERITY, FORTUNE. II. Thriftiness, frugality: 1. frùlláris, what is deficient in the revenue will be supplied by t., quod cessat ex redditu frugaliter suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: Cic. v. FRUGALITY, ECONOMY.

2. parsimonia: t. is a great income, magnum vegetial est p., Cic. Parad. 6, 3: t. is too late when all is spent, sera p. in fundo est, Sen. Ep. 1, 5. III. A plant: perh. státice, Plin. 26, 8, 33: \*armaria maritima, Lindley.

thriftility: frugaliter: so parce, f., Hor. S. 1, 4, 107: v. ECONOMICALLY, SPARINGLY.

thriftness: v. THRIFT.

thrithy: I. Thriving, prosperous: prosper, or more freq. prosperus: v. PROSPEROUS, SUCCESSFUL. II. Economical:

1. frugi (prop. a pop.): often strengthened by bona: used as an indec. adj.: comp. frigilior, sup. frigilissimus: he lives rather sparingly: let him be called t., parcus his vivit, frigi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: v. ECONOMICAL. 2. parcus (often in a bad sense, niggard): v. SPARING.

thrill (v.): A. Trans.: nearest

expr. per. perstringo, nxi, ctim, j: an intense horror t. the sholders, ingens horror perstringit spectantes, Liv. 1, 25: so also it may be expr. by to wound, FIERCE. B. Intrans.: Phr.: a chilling dread t'd through them, gelidus per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 121: her breast t. with joy, gaudia pertinant pictus, id. ib. 1, 502: the fire of love t. through my members, sub artus flamma dimanat, Catul. 51, 10: to t. with sorrow, medullitus dolore commoveri, App. M. 10, 250, extr.: my mind t. with fresh fear, recenti mens trepidat mi-tu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5.

thrill (sust.): stringor (shock): the t. caused by cold water, s. gelida aquae, Luer. 3, 687: or horror (shoulder): so, tremulus h., Prop. 1, 5, 15: Liv. 1, 25: what a t. went through me! qui me horror perfudit, Cie. Att. 8, 6, 3.

thrilling: vibrans: the t. notes of the nightingale, v. sonus lusciniae, Plin. 10, 29, 43: t. priuus, v. sentientia, Quint. 10, 1, 60: a t. sound, horrissus frimutus, Virg. Aen. 9, 55: t. cold, tremulum frigus, Cic. Arat. 68: v. KEEN, SHEIL, PIERCING.

thrive: 1. vigeo, 2. (to be strong): to live and t., vivere et v., Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 83 (said of plants): I hear that he t.s excellently in the Academy, eum in Academia maxime v. audio, id. de Or. 3, 28,

110 so, vigeo, gui, 3 (to begin to t.): Luer. Cic. Tac. 2, vireo, 2: a t. field, virens agellus, Hor. A. P. 117 Cic. Virg.: also virens, rui, 3: Luer.: Virg.: Plin. [N.B.—These two verbs occur in a remarkable passage: his vigorous spirit was strong within his lively breast, and his faculties still threw and flourished, vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, ad fin.] 3, prövénio, vénii, ventum, 4: the corn had thriven but poorly, frumentum angustum proverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. Plin. 4, convalesco, lui, 3 (*to grow strong*): the infant t.s., infans convalesci, Just. 3, 2: the trees t., arbore convalescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 21, 6. 5. vivesco, vixi, 3: the tree t.s., arbor vivescit, Col. Arb. 16, 22. Luer. 6. cresco, crèvi, crètum, 3: v. GROW. 7. floreo, 2: v. FLOURISH. 8. niteo, 2 (*to bloom*, t. esp. of outward appearance: usin, in part.): t.ing fields, campi nitentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 677: v. BLOOM: also as incipi, intesco, nitui, 3. Plin. 1, 25, 54. Phr.: to t., prosperitate uti, Nep. Att. 21, 1 (where he has also gratia for-

tunaque crescere): v. PROSPER, (be) FORTUNATE: ill gains seldom t., male parta male diabuntur, prov. in Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65 (R. and A.).

thriving (part. and adj.): 1. expr. by part. of some of the preed. verbs: e.g. nitens, 2. végétus: Cic.: Liv.: v. SPRIGHTLY, VIGOROUS. 3. nitidus (esp. of plants and animals, with ref. to outward appearance): t. crops, n. fruges, Luer. 2, 594: Cic. 4. letus (lit. joyful): t. shrubberies, l. viriditas, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: Virg. Hor.: v. FERTILE, LUXURIANT. 5. prosper, or more freq. prosperus: v. PROSPEROUS, FORTUNATE.

throat: 1. fauces, ium, f. pl. (sometimes in old. sing. in the poets: the t., esp. its upper portion) thirst parches the t., sitis urit t., Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: an ulcer in the t., nucleus in fauces, Cels. 2, 7 (hence exulceratio fauci, etc., id.). Fig.: to grasp by the t., fauces tenere, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 4: f. premere, Cic. Ver. 3, 76, 176 (of quashing an argument): v. JAWS. 2. guttur, uris, n. (usu. both sing. and pl. as the outlet of the voice); the windpipe rises in the t., arteria in gutture assurgit, Cels. 4, 1, ad init.: the slender t. of the bird, tensu g. avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: Hor. to pierce the t. with a knife, fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314. 3. gula (the gullet from the mouth to the stomach): how many things pass through one t., quantum rerum transeant per unam gulam, Sen. Ep. 95, 19: for its exact sense, cf. Plin. 11, 37, 68: sumnum gulæ fauces vocatur." 4. jugulum or -us (prop. the hollow part of the neck round about the collar-bone): to put the sword into the t., gladium demittere in jugulum, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: to pierce the t., j. fodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvore (gladio, cultro, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 227: Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2. Fig.: to aim at the t., j. petere, Quint. 8, 6, 51 (of argument). 5. gurgulio (of animals): v. GULLET, WINDPIPE. 6. os, óris, n. (prop. the mouth): the words stick in the t., in primo destitit ore sonus, Ov. H. 4, 8: he roars ghastly from his t. of blood, freniti horridus ore cruento, Virg. Aen. 1, 296. [N.B.—The phr. collum torque, obstrigere, obtorquere (alicui) denote to seize by the t. and drag to prison.]

—, to cut the: 1. jügulo, 1: footpads rise by night to cut men's t.s, ut jugulente homines surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: Cic. 2. expr. by a phr.: to cut the t. with a razor, scare fauces novacula, Tac. H. 1, 72: Suet.: to cut one's t., gulam praescare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 19, 1: of an informer, to cut men's t.s by a whisper, jugulos aperte susurro, Juv. 4, 110: t.-cutting, jugulatio, Auct. B. Hisp. 16. throatwort: \*digitalis purpurea: v. FOXGLOVE.

throb (v.): 1. palpito, t. nico, 1, sálío, 4: v. PALPITATE. 2. singultu, 4: Pers. 6, 72. Phr.: to cause to t., pulsu, 1: hence t.ing fear, pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106.

throb (subs.): pulsus, tis: the t. throbbing: } of the veins, p. venarum, Plin. 29, 1, 5: v. PULSATION.

throbbing (adj.): expr. by a part.: v. THROB: pulsus, Coel. Aur.

throe: dölor (esp. of the t.s of childbirth): v. PANG, PAIN.

throne: 1. Lit. 1. sólium: a golden t., s. aureum, Virg. Aen. 10, 116: to sit on the royal t., regali in solio sedere, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69. 2. expr. by sedes, sella regia: v. SEAT: to see the royal t. vacant, sedem regiam vacuan videre, Liv. 1, 16 the t., sella (regis), Cart. 8, 4, 15. 3. thrónus (θρόνος): Plin. 11. Fig.: 1. best expr. by a phr. with regnum (regal power). impérium (imperial power): principatus, us (supreme power): to call to the t., ad regnum accire, Liv. 1, 35; ad regnum accire, Cie. Rep. 12, 13: to be driven from the t., regni pelli, Liv. 1, 40: to restore to the t., restituere in regnum;

Nep. Iphier. 2, 1: the foll. plur. are used of the emperors; *to succeed to the t.*, recipere imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: *to ascend the t.*, imperium capere, id. Claud. 10; adipisci, id. Ner. 6; potiri imperio, id. Cal. 12, the imperial government was even called *res publica*: hence, *to sit on the t.*, tenere rem publicam, id. Tit. 5: *to abdicate the t.*, rem publicam reddire, id. Aug. 28: other expr. are: *to ascend the t.*, rerum potiri, Tac. A. 1, 5: puraram sumere, Eutr. 9, 8: v. *PURUM*; regem creari, etc.; v. KING. 2. sólum (both sing. and pl.: poet.): *to sit on the t.* and sway the sceptre, solo sceptroque potiri, Ov. M. 14, 113; Hor. : *LUCR.*

**strong** (subs.): 1. fréquent: *a t. of friends*, f. amicorum, Q. Cic. Petri. Cons. 1, 3. *Join*: f. et multitudine, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18. 2. célebritas: *I hate the t.*, odic, Cic. Att. 3, 7, ad int. *Join*: multitudine c. et c., id. Fann. 7, 2, 4. 3. multitudine, inis f.: v. MULTITUDE. 4. cohors, ritus, f. (*a band*: mostly poet.) *a t. of friends*, c. amicorum, Suet. Cal. 19; Hor. : Virg. 5. exámen, inis, n.: *a t. of poets*, e. vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: v. SWARM. 6. turbæ, (*a confused mob*): v. CROWD: *a t. of people* is described in Gell. 10, 6 as “*t. undique confluentis fluctuantis populū*.”

**strong** (v.): 1. célebre, i.: *to t. the house*, c. dominum, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: *the vestibule is t. d. with citizens*, frequentia civium celebratur vestibulum, id. De Or. 1, 45, 200. 2. fréquent, i. (most usu. in poet.): *to t. the temples*, f. templo, Ov. F. 4, 871. 3. stipo, i. (*to press closely together*, most freq. in part. perf.): *with a great company t.ing around*, magna stipante caterva, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: Cic.: v. ENVIRON. 4. expr. by afflue, xi, xum, i. (*to flow, t. towards*), Tac. A. 4, 41: conflu, xi, xum, i. (*flow, t. together*), Cic. Brut. 74, 258: or influo, xi, xum, i. (*to t. into*), Cic.

**throstle**: turdus: v. THRUSH.

**throttle** (subs.): gurgulio: v. THROAT.

**throtte** (v.): 1. strangulo: *to t. (any one) by difficulty of breathing*, fauces spiritus difficultate s., Cels. 2, 10: *a swollen throat t. the utterance*, fauces tumentes stranguulan vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20: v. CHOKE, STRANGLE. 2. suffoco, i.: *to t. his father*, s. patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61. 3. praefoco, i.: *to t. the passage of the breath*, p. animave, Ov. Ib. 556. 4. expr. by a phr.: oblidere fauces, Tac. A. 5, 9: Cic.: interpremare, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 41; elidere, Ov. M. 12, 142: *to t. two snakes*, elide geminos angues, Virg. Aen. 8, 289.

**through** (prep.): 1. *Motion, extension t.*: 1. per (with acc.): *to see t. the membranes of the eyes*, p. membranos oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: *t. the forum*, p. forum, id. Att. 14, 16: *a hundred affairs flash t. my brain and start up at my side*, negotia centum p. caput et circa salutem latum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 33. 2. expr. by compd. verbs: *the moon shining t. the windows*, percurrens luna fenestrar, Prop. 1, 3, 31: *the prep. may be elegantly repeated: to break t. the midst of the foe*, perpuncte per medios hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 42.

II. *During, throughout, (of time)*: v. **THROUGHOUT**. III. *By means of*: 1. usu. expr. by *abl.* of cause, manner, or instrument: v. Lat. Gr. §§ 311-312. 2. per (mostly with acc. of person): *to learn t. scouts*, p. exploratores cognoscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: *to learn warfare by toil and experience*, militiam discere p. laborem usu, Sall. C. 7 (al. laboris usu). 3. proper (with acc. rare): *those t. whom he lives*, ill. quos vivit, Cic. Mil. 22, 58 (i.e. those whom he has to thank for his life). 4. ab: v. FROM, BY. Phr.: *t. me thou hast recovered Tarentum*, mea opera Tarentum recipisti, Cl. Sen. 4, 11: *t. the ring he rose to be king*, annuli beneficio rex exortus est, id. Off. 3, 9, 38. [N.B.—The gerund is never used in the abl. with a prep.] IV. On

**account of**: 1. ob, proper: v. ACCOUNT (III. on account of). 2. perfrare: c. Lat. Gr. § 556, 17, obs. 1): t. age, p. actetum, Clc. Manil. 1, 1: *t. fear, p. metum*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12. 3. ex. v. FRON.

**through** (adv.): usu. expr. by compd. verbs: *I have read the third book t.*, tertium librum perlegi, Clc. Div. 1, 5, 8: *to run any one t. and t. with a sword*, transigere aliquem gladio, Tac. A. 2, 68.

**throughout** (prep.): 1. per (of space or time): with expr. of time it is emphatic, Lat. Gr. § 299, obs. 1): *t. the whole city*, p. totam urbem, Sall. C. 30: *t. the winter*, p. hiemem, Cat. R. R. 25.

2. expr. by the acc. of time, without a *prep.*, Lat. Gr. i.c. often strengthened by *tous*.

3. expr. by the *abl.* of time, Lat. Gr. § 322: *they marched incessantly t. the night*, tota nocte continenter iterum, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

**throughout** (adv.): pénitus, prorsus v. ENTIRELY, WHOLLY, THOROUGHLY.

**throw** (v.): 1. jácio, jéci, jactum, 3 (constr. with *in* and *acc.* of *post*. with *dat.*): *to t. stones*, p. lapides, Cic. Mil. 15, 41: *to t. a cap at somebody from one's hand*, j. scyphum in aliquem de manu, id. Verr. 4, 10, 24. Fig.: *to t. aspersions upon illustrious women*, J. probra in feminas illustres, Tac. A. 11, 3: *to t. ridicule (upon)*, j. mittere ridculum, Cic. Or. 26, 87. 2. jacto, i. (freq. of preced.): *to t. clothes and money from the wall*, j. vestem argutumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: *to t. themselves headlong from the walls*, j. se muris in praeceps, Curt. 5, 6, 7: *to t. kisses*, j. a facie manus, Juv. 3, 106: of dice, Ov.: see plur. 3. conjicio, jeci, jectum, i. (stronger than *jacio*): *to t. hunting spears from their hands*, c. venabula manibus, Ov. M. 12, 454: *to t. any one into chains*, c. aliquem in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: *to t. oneself into a marsh*, c. se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12: *to t. cannon-balls (shells) into a town*, c. globos tormentarios in urbem, Kr. (cf. Liv. 23, 37): Fig.: *to t. reinforcements into the middle of the line of battle*, c. auxilia in medium aciem, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: *to t. one's eyes upon any one*, c. oculos in aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: *to t. the enemy into consternation*, c. hostes in terrorem, Liv. 14, 28: v. CAST. 4. mitti, misse, missum, 3. (*to send*: esp. of missiles): *to t. their javelins*, m. pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: *to t. bread to a dog*, m. panem in hostem, Phaedr. 2, 3, 3: *to t. full in one's face*, m. in adversa ora, Ov. M. 12, 217: *to t. oneself from a lofty rock*, m. se saxo ab alto, id. ib. 11, 340: of dice, Aug.: see plur.: v. FLING. 5. jaciōr, i. (*to hurl the javelin*: those used also), Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45): *to t. firebrands on to the vessels*, j. pupillae genim, Virg. Aen. 2, 276. v. THROW INTO. 6. torqueo, torsio, tortum, 2: v. HURL. [N.B.—The precise equiv. for *t.* is to be sought for under the various preps.]. Phr.: (1.) *to t. a stone at one*, impingere lapidem alieul, Phaedr. 3, 5, 2: *to t. an apple at one*, petere aliquem malo, Virg. E. 3, 64: (2.) *t. money among the crowd*, spargere nummos populo, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: whence a weapon may be thrown on to the shore, unde adigi (adigii, al.) telum in litus posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *a wrestler thrice thrown*, luctator ter abjectus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 1: *a horse that t. its rider*, equus sternax, Virg.: v. THROW OFF: *to t. troops into the towns*, perh. occupare urbes, Liv. 33, 31: *t. t. overboard*, in mari jacturam facere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 8, (often fig.): *it is madness to t. good money after bad*, perh. tumor est post omnia perdere malum (passayemoney), Juv. 8, 97. (ii) of dice: expr. by jacerre, Pl. Curz. 2, 3, 78: jactare, Hor. A. 2, 20, 251: mittere, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: *to t. for the office of king of the feast*, sortiti regna vini tali, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18. v. THROW (subs.), DIF.

— **about**: jacto, i.: *to t. one's arms about*, j. brachia, Luer. 4, 767: Cic.: v. ROSS.

**throw across, over**: 1. tra- of transilio, jeci, jectum, i. (for the constr. see L G § 292, obs. 4): *to t. a standard across the rampart*, t. vexillum trans vallum, Liv. 25, 14: *to t. a dart over the wall*, murum jaculo t., Cic. Fin. 9, 22: *bridges having been thrown across*, pontibus transiectis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: *to t. troops across a river*, t. milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11: *so without trans-*, Caes. B. C. 1, 55 v. TRANSPORT. 2. trans- or trámitti, nisi, missum, i.: *a bridge having been thrown across*, ponte transmisso, Suet. Cal. 22: Liv. 3, inficio, jéci, jectum, i.: *to t. a bridge over*, i. pontem, Liv. 26, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: v. BRIDGE.

— **around**: circumjicio, or circuminjicio, jéci, jectum, i. Liv. 16, 4; 25, 36: for the constr. v. L. G. § 292, obs. 4. Phr.: *to t. one's arms around some one's neck*, brachia inince collo, Ov. M. 3, 389; collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792.

— **aside**: abjicio, jéci, jectum, i.: *to t. aside trifles*, a. nimis, Hor. Ep. 2, 141: v. THROW AWAY, LAY ASIDE, RE-SCOUSE.

— **at**: jácūlō, i.: *to t. a sharp*

*weapon*, at. j. (aliquem) ferre acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: v. also throw, THROW IN, INTO, AIM AT.

— **away**: 1. abjicio, jéci, jectum, i. (scanned sometimes abicit in Ov.; Juv.): *to t. away one's shield*, a. scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54. Fig.: *to t. away one's life*, a. vitam, id. Att. 3, 19: *to t. a house away* (i.e. sell too cheap), a. aedes, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 3. 2. prōjicio, jéci, jectum, i. (t. forwards, on the ground): *to t. their arms away*, p. arma, Sen. Ben. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: *to t. away their lives*, p. animas, Virg. Aen. 6, 436 *to t. away hope*, p. spem, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: v. FLING AWAY, GIVE UP, REBOURCE.

3. jácio, jéci, jactum, i.: *to t. their shields away*, scuta jactare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27. 4. jacto, i.: *to t. their arms away*, j. arma, Liv. 1, 27, ad fin.: PL (mittere, omittere arma is rather to let fall). Phr.: *to t. money away*, pecuniam disicere, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2; conjicere in aliquid, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: v. SQUANDER: *to t. away a book from one's bosom*, restringere librum e gremio, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: *to t. away one's labour*, ligna in silvam terre, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34 (prov.).

— **back**: 1. rejicio, jéci, jectum, i. (sometimes contracted in scanning: reice = rejice, Virg.): *to t. back the weapon amidst the host*, r. telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: *to t. back the toga from the shoulder*, r. togam ab humeris, Liv. 23, 8, extr.: *to t. open a door*, januam r., Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: v. OPEN. 2. rejicio, i.: Lacr. 3. régero, gesst, gestum, 3: *to t. back taunts*, r. convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. 4. supino, i. or résupino, i. (t. on the back, t. back): v. BACK. Phr.: *the head thrown back*, supinum caput, Quint. 1, 3, 69.

— **before, in the way of**: 1. objicio, jéci, jectum, i. (scanned sometimes obiciis, etc.): *to t. food before dogs*, cibum canibus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, ad med.: *to t. oneself before the chariot*, o. se ad currum, Virg. Aen. 12, 372. Cic. Fig.: *the lot which fortune has thrown in your way*, quam sortens loris objectit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2. 2. objecto, i. (freq. of preced.: very rarely in lit. sense): v. EXPOSE.

3. oppono, pösum, pösum, 3: *nature the snivy slips in her way*, opposit nature Alpenque nivemque, Juv. 12, 152: v. PUT BEFORE, INTRODUCE, OPPONE. 4. proficio, jéci, jectum, i.: *to sniff the food thrown in your way*, projectum odorari cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10. Fig.: *to t. myself in the way of danger*, p. me, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 6 (R. and A.: here absol.). Phr.: *to t. one's shield before one*, dare obiectum parmae, Luer. 4, 844.

— **down**: 1. dejicio, jéci, jectum, i.: *to t. any one down from a rock*, d. aliquem de saxo, Liv. 5, 47: *to t. a statue down*, d. statuum, Clc. Cat. 3, 8, 19. 2. praeclito, i. (t. down hard long: constr. with de ex, or ob, and

*ablat.*: to *t. oneself down from a tower*, p. se de turri, Liv. 23, 37; Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. **3.** déturbo, i (to t. down with violence): *the wind has thrown down the tiles from the roof*, ventus deturbavit tegulas de tecto, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6; Cic.: v. HURL DOWN, FLING DOWN. **4.** prórno, nui, rútum, 3 (to t. down flat): *to t. down a pillar*, columnam p. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: *houses thrown down by an earthquake*, terrae motibus proruta domus, Tac. A. 12, 43. **5.** sterro, strávī, strátmum, 3 (to level with the ground): freq. in poet.): *the elephant t.s down his stall with his tusks*, elephantus stabula dentibus sternit, Plin. 8, 9, 9; Virg.: Liv.: the compds. are: (i.) prosterno: v. PROSTRETE: (ii.) consterno (very rare): Liv. 40, 45. **6.** affligo, xi, cunctum, 3: profugo, i: v. DASH DOWN, 7. évertō, ti, sum, 3: v. OVER-THROW, OVERTURN, UPSET.

**throw (oneself) down:** 6: *to cast oneself down from a height*: deficere se, Caes. B. C. 1, 18; praecipitare se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; se praecipitem dare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47; jactare se in praecipes, Curt. 5, 6, 7; v. HEADLONG; abiecere se, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84. (ii.) *to fling oneself on the floor*, etc: abiecere se (in herbari), Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; id, Tusc. 2, 23, 54; rejecere se (in grabatum, on to a bed), Petr. 92, 2; (iii.) *to t. oneself at some one's feet*: ad pedes aliquis se projiceret, Cic. Ses. 11, 26; abiecere, id ib. 34, 74; prostertere v. PROSTRETE.

**— in, into:** 1. inicio, jéci, jectum, 3 (iniciti, Sil.): *to t. fire into the camp*, i. ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31: *to t. oneself into the midst of the foe*, i. se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64. Fig.: *to t. the state into confusion*, i. tumultum civitati, id. Cat. 3, 3, 7. **2.** immitti, misi, missum, 3: *to t. javelins into the enemy*, i. pilis in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116. **3.** ingero, gessi, gestum, 3: *to t. wood into the fire*, i. ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22. [N.B.—For other varieties of expr. see THROW and the foll. —Phr.: *to t. into the fire*, projicer in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; *to t. oneself into any body's lap*, rejecere se in gremium aliquis, Lutr. 1, 34; Ter.: *to t. any one into prison*, in carcere aliquen praecipitem dare, after id. Andr. 1, 3, 9: *he ordered him to be thrown into a dark dungeon*, in vincula atque in tenebras abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: *to t. legions into a town*, praesidium oppidi tenui causa mittere, after Caes. B. G. 7, 11 (where the add. of subito, raptim, would help to expr. the verb): *to t. oneself heart and soul into verse-making*, c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: *the pain having thrown itself into the heart*, dolore in cor tractato, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.]

**— off:** 1. excutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (to shake off): *the horse threw his rider off*, equus excussum equitem, Liv. 8, 7. Fig.: *to t. off fear*, e. metum, Ov. M. 1, 689; Cic.: Hor. 2, 2, 2, dicitio, jéci, jectum, 3 (to t. down): *thrown off his horse*, dejectus equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. Fig.: *to t. off the yoke of slavery*, d. servile jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: v. YOKE. **3.** exuno, vi, lütum, 3: *to t. off one's clothes*, e. amictus, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53. Fig.: *to t. off the restraints of law*, e. (legis) vincula, Tac. A. 3, 32; v. LAY ASIDE, PUT OFF. Phr.: *a horse that t.s his rider off*, sternax equus, Virg. Aen. 12, 364: *to t. his rider*, ejcere equum, id. ib. 10, 894: *to t. him over his head*, lapsus super capitum effundere, Liv. 22, 3: *to t. off the dogs immittente canes*: v. LET SLIP.

**— on, on to:** v. THROW UPON. **— open:** patēficio, feci, factum, 3 v. OPEN. Phr.: *to t. open the door*, januam rejecere, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112.

**throw out:** 1. To cast out: **1.** ejicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. oneself out of the ship on to the shore*, e. se in terram e navi, Cic. Ver. 5, 35, 91. Fig.: *to t. out the scheme of the Cynics*, e. ratione Cynicorum, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: v. CAST OUT, REJECT. **2.** ejacular, 1: v. SHOOT OUT. **3.** jácūlōr, i: Plin.: v. EMIT. **4.** jacto, i: *to t. out light from its body*, j. de corpore lucem, Lact. 5, 573: subjecto, i (*to t. out from below*): v. THROW UP. **5.** prójicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. forward*: *to t. oneself out of the ship*, p. se ex nav. Caes. B. G. 4, 25; *to t. them out unburred*, p. inscupitos, Liv. 29, 9: *to t. a roof out*, p. tectum, Cic. Top. 4, 24 (architects' t. t.). **6.** ago, egī, actum, 3 (mostly poet.): *to t. out sparks*, scintillas a., Lutr. 2, 675; Virg.: Plin. **II.** To utter: **1.** jacto, jectum, 3: *to t. out hints*, j. significations, Suet. Ner. 37: *to t. out suspicions*, j. suspicionem, Cic. Flac. 3, 6: Tac. **2.** jacto, i (freq. of precd.): *to t. out threats*, j. minas, Cic. Quint. 14, 47. **3.** injicio, jéci, jectum, 3: Cic. Quint. 21, 68. **4.** ingēro, gessi, gestum, 3: *to t. out opprobrious remarks*, i. probra, Liv. 2, 45, ad fin.: Tac. **5.** objecto, i: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 123. **6.** expr. by mentionem facere, v. MENTION, HINT. Phr.: *an assertion casually thrown out*, fortuita jactus vocis, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

**— over:** 1. injicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. a cloak over anybody*, i. pallium alium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 8: v. THROW UPON. **2.** objicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. in fig. sense*: *to t. a veil over deceits*, o. nubem fraudibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2. Phr.: *to t. the shield over the back*, rejecere scuta, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294.

**— to:** objicio, jéci, jectum, 3: v. THROW BEFORE, IN THE WAY OF.

**— together:** 1. conjicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. their knapsacks into a heap*, c. sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. **2.** conjecto, i: Gel.

**— under:** 1. subjicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. torches under*, s. c. sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27.

**— under:** 1. subjicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. rocks under*, s. c. sarcinas in medium, Cic. Mil. 35, 98 (in a fig. pass.): v. PUT, PLACE UNDER. **2.** subterjacio, i: Pall.

**— up:** 1. subjicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. up from below*: *to t. up their darts*, trugilas s., Caes. B. G. 1, 26: *to t. (al. subigere) up the earth with a ploughshare*, s. terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 35. Freq.: subjicto, i: *to t. up rocks*, s. saxa, Lutr. 6, 700. **2.** ejecto, i (*to t. out*): *to t. up ashes*, e. favillam, Ov. M. 2, 231: *to t. up his bloody meal from his mouth*, e. dapes cruentas ore, id. ib. 14, 211. **3.** eructo, i (to belch forth): *to t. up blood*, e. saniente, Virg. Aen. 5, 632: *to t. up flames, vapour, and smoke*, c. flammis, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1: v. VOMIT. **4.** ruo, ruitum, 3 (poet.): *to t. up a dark cloud from the sky*, r. atram nubem ad coelum, Virg. G. 2, 308. **5.** superjacto, i: Val. Max. 9, 2, 4: v. TOSS UP.

**6.** extromo, xi, cunctum, 3 (*to heap up*): *to t. up an earthwork*, e. aggrem, B. C. 2, 2, i: v. HEAP UP. **7.** praecatio, jéci, jectum, 3 (*to t. up in front*): Col. 8, 17, 10. Phr.: *earth thrown up*, regestum, Col. 11, 3, 10: speaking of Aetna, Virg. Aen. 3, 572, foll. has "prorumpere nubem" ... "attoller globos" ... "erigerre eructantem scopulos": cf. Lutr. 6, 699: of a whirlwind tearing up crops, sublimbe expulsam setem eruere, id. G. 1, 320 (= *to tear up by the roots and t. up into the air*).

**— upon:** 1. superjicio, jéci, jectum, 3: *to t. oneself upon the funeral pile*, s. se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, extr., 10: tibis upon that a garment has been thrown, membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H. 16, 222. **2.** superinjicio, no. jectum, 3: *to t. manure upon anything*, s. finnum, Plin. 17, 9, 6: v. Virg. 3, ingero, gessi, gestum, 3: *to t. stones upon those who are coming up*, i. saxa in sub-unes, Liv. 2, 65: Virg. Phr.: *I have welcomed thee, thrown upon my shores*, ejcument littore excepti, Virg.

Aen. 4, 373: *the moon t.s its light upon the earth*, lumen mittit luna in terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 10: *to t. one's eyes upon anything*, oculos adjicere alieni rei, id. Verr. 2, 15, 37: *to t. light upon a subject*, adhibere lumen, id. de Or. 3, 13, 50: (so, afferre: in these expr. clearness is opp. to obscurity): *to t. the blame upon*, culpani relegare in aliquem, Quint. 7, 4, 13; regerer, Plin. Ep. 10, 10: v. BLAME: *to t. the odium of it upon the senate*, invidiam ad senatum rejicer, Liv. 28, 28: *I. myself upon your good faith*, ego me tuae fideli comende et committo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: Cic. Mil. 23, 61: *when cold water was thrown upon every plan*, quid omnia consilia frigerent, id. Verr. 2, 25, 60.

**throw (subs.):** 1. jactus, us: *within a weapon's t.*, intra telij tactum, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: *a lucky t. of the dice*, prosper tesserarum, i. Liv. 4, 17.

2. conjectus, us: *to come as near as a weapon's t.*, venire ad c. teli, Liv. 2, 31: v. THROWING. **3.** bólus (βόλος): Pl. Aus. 4, álea (only fig.): *to stake all upon a t.*, dare summum rerum in a, Liv. 42, 59: v. VENTURE, RISK. Phr.: *the highest t.*, basileus (sc. jactus), Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 80; Venus, Prop. 4, 8, 45: *the lowest t.*, canis, id. 4, 48; *an unlucky t.*, vulturini, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 78: *to make a t.*, tesseram mittere, Ov. A. A. 3, 354: for the various t.s see Dict. Antiq. voce talus.

**throwing (subs.):** 1. jactus, us: *the t. of thunderbolts*, j. fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: v. CASTING, HURLING: (in Dig. = jactura, a. t. overboard).

2. missus, us: *the t. of a javelin*, m. pilo, Liv. 9, 19: (missio, Virg.)

3. conjectio: *the t. of weapons*, & telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: so conjectus, us, Liv.

**4.** jactulatio (a huius): Sen: Plin.: Quint. (fig.): jactulatio in Tert. [N.B.—The compounds are numerous: — a t. away, abjectio, Quint. (fig.): a t. back, rejectio (= t. up, e.g. of blood), Plin.: a t. between, interjectio, Auct. Heren. (fig.): a t. down, dejectus, us, Liv.: a t. forwards, projectio, Cic.: a t. on, injectus, us: Tac.: Plin.: a t. round, circumjectio, Arn.: a t. to and fro, iactatio, v. TOSSED: a t. together, conjectus, us, Cic.: a t. in the way of, objectus, us, Lucr.]

**thrower:** 1. jactulātor, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56; f. -trix, Ov. M. 5, 375. **2.** déjector (a t. down), Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, 9

**thrum (subs.):** licium: *to add t.s to the web*, l. telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285: Ov.: Plin.

**thrum (v.):** *to t. the piano*, \*clavichordum misere obtundere: *to t. the guitar*, \*eltharam (imperte) radere.

**thrush:** 1. *The bird:* turdus: Hor. Varr.: Plin.: \*t. musici, Linn.: a place to keep t.s in, turdarium, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51. (*The f. turda*, which occurs in Pers. 6, 24, is denied by Schol. ad loc. and Varro R. R. 3, 5, 6.) **2.** *A disease:* aphthae, Mar. Emp. 11 (as GK., ἀφάσις, Cel. 6, 11, where be speaks of them as "ulceras").

**thrust (v.):** 1. trudo, si, sum: *to be dragged and t. at the same time*, trahi et t. simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: *to t. a slayword into the fray*, t. inertem in proelium, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: *to t. any one forward into the comitia* (i.e. bring into office), t. aliquem in comitia, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 12. Freq., tristito, 1, Phaedr. 1, 1, 1, Catull. 2, pello, pēpūl, pulsum, 3: v. DRIVE, PUSH.

**— against:** 1. obtrudo, si, sum, 3: App. M. 7, p. 200. **2.** impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3: v. DASH, STRIKE AGAINST.

**— at:** pēto, pētivi, pētūm, 3: *to t. at the breast with a sword*, pectora gladio p., Ov. M. 5, 185: *to t. at the enemy*, punctum p. hostem, Liv. 22, 46: so, punctum ferire, Verg. Mil. 1, 12, init.: v. AXE, LANCE.

**— away:** 1. abstrudo, si, sum, 3: *to t. the gold away*, a. aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 3 (= CONCEAL, q.v.). **2.** dépello, pēpūl, pulsum, 3: v. DRIVE AWAY.

**thrust back:** retrudo, no pf., sum, 3; Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 66.

— **down:** detrudo, si, sum, 3: to t. down ant confine as it were in the pounding-mill, tanquam d. et compingere in pistillum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49: to t. down in the waves of the Styx, d. Stygias ad undas, Virg. Aen. 7, 773.

— **forth:** v. THRUST OUT.

— **forwards:** proturdo, si, sum, 3: to t. a cylinder forwards, p. cylindrum, Cic. Cat. 19, 43; Lucr.

— **in:** to 1. introtrudo, 3: Cat. R. R. 157, 14: (cal. intro trudo: intrudo once lig. in Cic.: v. INTRODUCED).

2. impello, püli, pulsum, 3: he t. a mountain on its side, impulit montem in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: to t. in a sword to the hill, ferrum capitulo tenus i., Sil. 9, 382. 3. impingo, pügi, puctum, 3: to t. into prison, i. in carcere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 13. v. STRIKE INTO.

4. condo, didi, dilatum, 3 (to hide: poet.): to t. his fingers into his eyes, c. digitos in lumina, Ov. M. 13, 561: to t. a sword into his breast, c. ensim in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 348. Phr.: to t. a sword into his throat, gladium jugulo defigere, Liv. 1, 26; ferrum jugulo adigere, Suet. Ner. 49. to t. a sword into the breast, pectoris ferrum inserere, Sen. Hippol. 1172 (1177).

— **off:** to t. off ships from the rock; detrudere naves scopulo, Virg. Aen. 1, 145: so, expellere in altum, Liv. 41, 3.

— **out:** 1. extrudo, si, sum, 3: to t. out any one into the street, e. aliquem in viam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 24; Pl.

2. expello, püli, pulsum, 3: you have t. me out from my home, me mea domo expulisti, Cic. Pis. 7, 16. Join: expulsum atque ejectus, id. Quint. 7, 28: v. DRIVE OUT.

3. ejicio, jecit, jectum, 3 (constr. with ex or de and abl.): to t. out the tongue, e. lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: to t. out any one from the senate, e. aliquem ex senatu, id. Sen. 12, 42; Liv.: v. PUT OUT, EXPEL.

4. exturbo, i: to t. out some one's eyes, e. aliqui oculos, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 172: to t. any one out headlong from his home, e. aliquem fcols patrie praeципitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23, 5. proficio, jecit, jectum, 3: to t. any one out of the city, p. aliquem ex urbe, Ov. M. 13, 504: Cic.: (so protrude, to t. forth, in Amm.).

— **together:** contrudo, si, sum, 3: Cic. Coel. 26, 63.

— **through:** perforo, i: to t. through his side with a sword, p. latus ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26: v. BURN THROUGH, STAR, PIERCE.

**thrust (subs.):** 1. pétitio (the act of thrusting, defined by Serv. ad Aen. 9, 439, as impetus gladiorum): I have narrowly avoided your t.s, which were so made that they seemed to be inevitable, by a slight movement of the body, p. tmas ita conjectas ut vitari non posse vidarentur parva quadam declinatione, et ut aiunt, corpe effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; v. ATTACK.

2. mānus, ūs (a t. of fencing): straightforward t.s, m. rectae, simplices, Quint. 9, 1, 20: a prime, second, tierce, quart, m. prima, secunda, tercia, quarta, id. 5, 13, 54 (q.v.).

3. puncta (opp. to coesa, a cut): to make a t., p. inferre, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

4. plaga (a t. or cut which wounds): Veg. Mil. 1, 11, extr.: v. BLOW.

**thud:** porh. sonitus (ictus), gravis, vastus: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 435.

**thumb (subs.):** pollex, ictis, m.: in full, digitus p. Cic. B. G. 3, 13; adj.: pollicaris (of a t.'s breadth or thickness): anything of the thickness of the t., aliquid pollicari crassitudine, Plin. 13, 23, 45; digitus pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; to bring the t. and middle finger together, medium digitum in pollicem contrahere, Quint. 11, 3, 92. The t.s were pressed diacon when a gladiator (v. DICT. ANT. sub voc.) was to be saved, up when he was to be killed: hence p. premiere, Plin. 28, 2, 5; vertere, convertere, Juv. 3, 36. Phr.: a Tomi-t., hop o' my t., salaptium, Catul. 53, 5.

**thumb (v.):** \* police versare (cf. Hor. A. P. 269).

— **screw:** \* tormentum politibus admovendum (Kr.).

**thump (subs.):** nearest word colaphus (blow with the fist): to give a t., c. ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83: incutere, Juv. 9, 5.

**thump (v.):** 1. contundo, tudi, tundit, 3: to t. with the fists, c. pugnis, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 46; so, obtundere, id. Am. 2, 11, 62. 2. tundo, tutuli, tumsum or tumsum, 3: to t. the breast with a stake, t. pectus palo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 3: Cic.: v. BEAT, BELABOR. Phr.: to t. any one, pugnum ducente alicui, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4.

**thunder (subs.):** 1. tōnitrus, ūs or tōnitrūm (tonitru only in gram.): used both sing. and pl.; usu. neut. in pl.: there is t. and lightning, fulgures et tonitru existunt, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44 (observe the order): a t.-storm suddenly arose, subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribus, Liv. 1, 16: he used to dread t. and lightning, tonitru et fulgura expavescerat, Suet. Aug. 99. [N.B.—Sen. N. Q. 2, 56 remarks, "non tonitrus pluraliter dicimus, anti non autem tonitrum dixerunt aut tonum, Hoc apud Caecinam inventio."] 2. frägor, ūris, m., (a crashing sound of t. for which clamor tonitruum, p. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1): an almost unbroken roar of t., prop. continuus coeli f., Curt. 8, 4: t. and lightning, fulmina et coelestis t., Quint. 12, 10, 24: pearls of t. in close succession, f. crebri, Sen. Clem. 1, 7, 2, the t. of artillery, \* tormentorum fragores (Kr.). Fig.: his subtinity exerted those t.s of applause, sublimitas expressit illum t., Quint. 8, 3, 3. 3. expr. by sónitus, ūs, etc.: you know t. of my eloquence, nosti s. noscros, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: t. s. Olympi, Virg. Aen. 6, 586. Phr.: it is summer t., aestivum tonitru, Juv. 14, 29; t., poll ruina, Val. Fl. 8, 134: the t. of my language, fulmina verborum meorum, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, init.

**thunder (v.):** 1. tōno, ūi, i (mostly impers.): how loud it t'd! ut valide tonitru, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: when Jove t.s, Jove tonante, poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42: Actra t.s with horrid crash, Actra tonitru horrifici, Virg. Aen. 3, 570. Fig.: Pericles was said to t. and lightning, Pericles fulgere, t. dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 2. 2. tōno, ūi (av): the heavens t'd, intonuere polli, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: it t'd on the left, intonuere laevum, id. 2, 693. Fig.: the voice of the tribune t'd, vox tribulin intonu, Cic. Mur. 38, 81: v. RESOUND.

3. contono, i (to t. heavily): it t.s with a long unbroken roar, contonal continuo sonitu maximo, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 45. 4. pertono, ūi, i (only in late Lat.): Ilior. Phr.: to cease t.ing, detonare, Virg. Aen. 10, 809 (fig.).

— **around:** circumtōno, ūi, i (to make a noise round): Ov.: Hor. (fig. only).

— **at:** attono, i (poet.: seldom except in part. pf. pass.): v. Macenus in Sen. Ep. 19, 9).

— **back:** retino, ūi, i: Catul. 6, 82.

— **down:** dētōno, ūi, i: Jove t.s down, Juppiter detonat, Ov. Tr. 2, 35.

— **forth:** 1. tōno, ūi, i: to t. forth words in the forum, t. verba foro, Prop. 4, 1, 134. 2. intono, ūi (av): to t. forth threats, i. minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46; Liv. 3. protōno, ūi: Val. Fl. 4, 203.

— **over, upon:** intono, ūi (av), i (rare): Hor. Epid. 2, 51 (pass.).

— **bolt:** 1. fulmen, Iris, ūs: to hurl a t. f. emittere, jaere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: struck by a t., fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57: the bird that guards the t.s, ales minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1 (i. e. the eagle): see also Sen. N. Q. 2, 19, seq. Fig.: to despise the t. of fortune, fortunae f. contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: the two t.s of war, duo belli, Virg. Aen. 6, 843; Cic.: Lucr.:

to threaten with the t.s of the dictatorship, unum dictatorum intentare (in aliquem), Liv. 6, 39, ad mod. (R. and A.): hence, the t.s of the Vatican, f. pontificale, etc. 2. fulgor, ūris, n. (very rare). Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12. Phr.: struck by a t., de coelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7: Cic.: Virg.

**thunderer:** tōnans, ntis: as epith. of deities; e. g. Ov. II. 9, 7.

**thundering (part. and adj.):** 1. tōnans, ntis: f. Jove, t. Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1: called altitonus, Enn. (t. on high): a t. oration, oratio fulgurans, t., after Plin. Ep. 1, 10. 2. tōnitruous: App.

3. expr. by verbs: he calls on the gods in t. tones, tonat ore deos, Virg. Aen. 4, 510.

**thunder-struck:** 1. attōnitus (sometimes poet. with gen.): t. at such sights, talibus a. vislis, Virg. Aen. 3, 172: long time was she like one t., diu attonita simili fuit, Ov. M. 5, 510. [N.B.—The lit. sense is rare: a. aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2 (of persons in a thunderstorm): to render their minds t., attornare mentes, Ov. M. 3, 522.] 2. fulminatus (very rare): t. at this announcement, i. hac pronunciatione, Petr. 80, 7. 3. ictus, the consult t. at this fresh occurrence, nova re icti, Liv. 27, 9. 4. obstipatus: f. V. AGAST, AMAZED, ASTONISHED.

**Thursday:** \* dies Jovis.

**thus:** 1. Ita (in that way: it comes either to what preced. or foll.): t. it comes to pass that reason rules, passion obeys, i. fit ut ratio praest, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101: he t. treats with Caesar, s. cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: therefore he is devoid of virtue: t. he is not even happy, expers liguri virtutis: i. ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114: v. so.

2. sic (in this way: often syn. of precd.): L. Tarquinus, for t. he had altered his name, L. Tarquinus s. enim nomen invenerat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: t. he began to speak, ingressus est s. loqui, id. ib. 2, 1: is it t. that thou hast abandoned me? scicne liquisti? Catul. 64, 132.

3. t. he spurs, talia fatur, Virg. pass.: and t., itaque: v. TIEN, THEREFORE: t., ad hunc modum, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: t. much, tantum: t. far, haec tens, Cic.; usque adeo, ib.: sometimes t. = inde, hic: v. THENCE, HENCE: t. they say that Tarquin said that.... quod Tarquinum dixisse ferunt, se..., Cic. Am. 15, 53.

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3. t. he spurs, talia fatur, Virg. pass.: and t., itaque: v. TIEN, THEREFORE: t., ad hunc modum, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: t. much, tantum: t. far, haec tens, Cic.; usque adeo, ib.: sometimes t. = inde, hic: v. THENCE, HENCE: t. they say that Tarquin said that.... quod Tarquinum dixisse ferunt, se..., Cic. Am. 15, 53.

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3. t. he spurs, talia fatur, Virg. pass.: and t., itaque: v. TIEN, THEREFORE: t., ad hunc modum, Caes

ingere," as in Hec. 4, 4, 61: cf. Nägelsb. Styl. p. 242.

**thymus:** Hor.: Virg.: \*thymus vulgaris, Linn.: *fond of t.*, thymianus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 11: *made of t.*, thymicus, Col. 6, 33, 2: *t.-wine*, thymites, ae, m., id. 12, 35, 1: *wild t.*, serpyllum, Virg. Plin.: \*thymus s., Linn.: another kind was cunila gallinacea, Plin. 20, 16, 61: *creeping t.*, herpulum or -us, App. Herb. [N.B. Epithymum is not the bloom, but dodder parasitical on t.]

**thyrus:** thyrus: Hor.: Ov. (v. Dict. Ant.): *bearing the t.*, thyrsgir, Sen.: *the wreathed t.*, redimutum missile, Stat. Ach. 1, 612.

**tiara:** tiara or tiaras, ae: *the sacred t.*, sacer tiaras, Virg. Aen. 7, 247.

**tibia:** tibia, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2: Cels.: *ad t.*: *tibialis*.

**tick (subs.):** I. *An insect*: ricinus, Cat.: Plin.: \*Ixodes r., Latreille.

II. *Covering of a bed, bolster, etc.:* \*involucrum tumenti.

III. *Click, beat:* (?) crepitus, us.

IV. *Credit:* fides, ei, f.: v. CREDIT.

**tick (v.):** the clock t.s., \*horologium in numerum crepitat (?) : to off names, perh. \*puncto nomina notare.

**ticket (subs.):** 1. tesserae (tokens, billet): *t. for corn*, t. frumentaria, Suet. Ner. II; frumenti Juv. 7, 174. Dimin.: tesseraula, Pers. 5, 74. 2. pittacium (a slip of parchment): v. LABEL.

3. titulus a t. (of a house to let), Plin. Ep. 7, 27: to affix a t. to an offering, addere t. muneri, Ov. M. 9, 793. Phr.: the house had a t. on it, dominus proscibeatur, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

**ticlile:** titillio, I: *pleasure which t.s. the senses*, voluptas quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39 (always fig. in Cie. and qual. by tanquam, quis): Hor. S. 2, 3, 179. Phr.: to t. titillationem adhibere, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 103: to t. the palate, tergere palatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24: V. EXCITE.

**tickling:** 1. titillatio: Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113. 2. titillatus, us, Plin. 11, 37, 77. (The other forms are titillus, Cod. Theod.: titillamentum, Fulg. Myth.) 3. confitatio: Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

**ticklish:** I. Lit.: expr. by verb. II. Fig.: lubricus: *boycouth is a t. age*, (puerilis) actus maxime illa, Cic. Verr. 5, 52, 137: v. SLIPPERY, DANGEROUS. Phr.: a t. situation, res trepidae, Sall. J. 91: saltus damni (com.), Pl. Men. 5, 6, 30.

**tide (subs.):** I. *Motion of the sea*: Lit.: aestus us (more fully with qual. adj.): *the ebb and flow of the t.s are controlled by the motion of the moon*, marinarum aestuum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: *the flowing and ebbing t.s.*, a. mari-timi accidentes aut recedentes, id. N.D. 2, 53, 132: *the t.s ebb and flow*, a. maris accedunt et reciprocant, Plin. 2, 97, 99: *springs ebb and flow with the t.*, fontes cum aestu maris crescunt minuunturque, id. 2, 102, 105, 6, 229: *the t.s ebb and flow twice in the 24 hours*, a. his affluit bisque remaneat vicenis quarternis horis, id. 2, 97, 99: *the rising of the t.*, exortus aestus, id. ib., extr.: *the t. rises*, a. intumescit, id. ib.; allabatur, Tac. A. 1, 70: *when the t. had swept in*, cum ex alto a. se incavitas, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: *the turn of the t.*, committit aestus, id. ib. 5, 8: *as the t. went down*, minuente aestu, id. ib. 3, 12: *news was brought that the t. was going down*, nuntiunt est a. decedere, Liv. 26, 45: a. maris se resorbet, refluit, residit, Plin. 2, 97, 99 (q. v.): *with the t. against the t.*, aestu secundo, adverso, Sall. Fragn. Ic.: *with wind and t.*, ventum et a. secundum nactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *they are driven back by the t.*, cursus aestu reverberatur, Curt. 9, 9, 8: *spring-t.s.*, a. maxime tuuentes maximis, Plin. 2, 97, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 29: *neap-t.s.*, a. inanes, Plin. Ic.: *to sail with the t.*, a. occupare, Curt. 9, 9, 27. Phr.: *the t. ebb and flow*, mare accrescit et resorbetur, Tac. Agr. 10:

*the ebb and flow of the t.*, receptus et recursus maris, Eumen. Pan. Const. 6, fin.: *the t. came in*, mare subibat, Curt. 9, 9, 7: aquae (leni tractu) subibant, id. 9, 9, 25: *a spring which is covered at flood-t.*, fons qui fluctu operiretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: *the t. began to ebb*, coepit reciprocari mare, Curt. 9, 9, 20: Just. 44, 4: v. EBB. Fig.: 1. aestus, us: *a t. of genius has swept thee far from shore*, to quasi quidam a. ingenii procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 145: *the tide of custom carry us away*, ne nos a. consuetudinis absorbeat, id. Leg. 2, 9, 4. 2. cursus, us: *the full t. of eloquence*, eloquentia quae cursu magno sonitum ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97: v. COURSE, STREAM. Phr.: *he began to swim with the t.*, se ad motus fortunae coepit movere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: *to go with the t.*, prospero flato fortunae, Clc. Off. 2, 6, 16: *the t. of the prosperity of states ebb and flows*, \*opes civitatis crescant ac decrescent.

Time: tempus, oris, n.: v. TIME. tide (v.): to t. over a diff. time, ea quae prestant facile transire, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2.

**tidal:** \*quod aestu movetur: a t. estuary is thus described in Plin. Ep. 9, 33: "fluminis aestuariorum vice alterna prout aestus ant representat aut impulit, nunc infuratur maris, nunc redditur stagno."

**tidily:** mundet: v. NEATLY.

**tidiness:** munditia: v. NEATNESS.

**tidings:** nuntius: v. NEWS. Phr.: at the t. that Marcius was advancing into Cilicia, audito Marcius in Cilician tendere, Sall. Fragm.: LIV.

**tie (v.):** 1. ligo, i; alligo, i: v. RESTRAIN.

2. nōdo, i: v. KNOT.

3. cōpīo, i: to t. an animal's head to its foot, animalis caput c. ad pedes, Veg. Vet. 3, 49: to t. in marriage,

copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: v. JOIN.

Phr.: to t. one's hair in a knot, colligere capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170: to t. a knot, nodum necete, Sen. Ep. 117, 31; astringere, Curt. 3, 1, 15: v. KNOT.

**tie (subs.):** 1. cōpīa: the t. of marriage, c. nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120: *an unbroken t.*, irrupta c., Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18. 2. vinculum: v. BOND.

3. nōdus: v. KNOT.

4. nēcessitudo, inis, f. (t. of blood or friendship): that t. is thought light of, ea n. levis dicitur, Sall. J. 80: *the t. of brotherhood*, fraterna n., Cic. Quint. 4, 16: *as-sociatio in the questorship stands next to the t. of children*, haec quaesturum coniunctio liberorum necessitudini proxima est, id. Fam. 13, 10, 1. 5. cō-junctio: t.s. of blood bind men, sanguinis c. devinct homines, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55. Phr.: family t.s. are closer, artor est collatio societas propinquorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 53.

**tier:** ordo, inis, m.: v. ROW.

**tierce:** tierce manus (t. in fencing): v. THRUST: for its other applications v. THIRD.

**tiger, tigress:** tigris, is or idis, comm. (in prose, masc.; in poet. usu, fem.; cf. L. G. § 141, 2, Obs.): Plin. Virg.: Hor.: marked like a t., tigrinus, Sid.: a t-skin, tigris (discolor), Stat. Th. 9, 686.

**tight:** 1. strictus: a t. knot, s.

nodus, Liv. 24, 7: a t. garment which shows the limbs, vestis s. et singulos artus exprimit, Tac. G. 17.

2. astriclus: a shoe that is not t., soccus non a., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: (i.e. loose):

a shoe that galls (= t.) is calceus urens, id. Ep. 1, 10, 43.

3. restrictus: with gown neither t. nor flowing, toga neque restricta neque fusa, Suet. Aug. 73.

4. substriclus: a t. tunice, s. tunica, Gell. 7, 12.

5. artus (articus): a t. bridge, a. frenum, Tib. 4, 1, 91: t. fastenings, a. complices, Virg. Aen. 1, 291: Cic. v. CLOSE.

6. contentus (tense): a t. rope, c. funis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20 (opp. to laxus).

Phr.: to tie t. stringere, re-

stringere (Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35): v. FOLD, art. and BIND.

**tighten:** 1. stringo, nxi, icturn, fin.: to t. the reins, s. habendas, Stat. Th. 11, 513: v. BIND TIGHTLY. 2. astringo, nxi, icturn, 3: to t. his bonds by morement, a. vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: to t. a noose, laqueum a., Sen. Ira 3, 16, 2.

3. contendō, di, sum, 3 (to draw together); to t. the bonds, c. vincula, Virg. G. 4, 412. Join: c. atque adducere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. Phr.: to t. the reins, inhibere frenos, Liv. 1, 48.

**tightly:** 1. stricte: Pall. 4, 8,

2. strictum, id. 1, 13, 2. 2. arte-

v. CLOSELY. 3. expr. usu, by adj. or vb.

**tightness:** expr. by adj. or vb.

**tile (subs.):** 1. tēgula (t. for a roof, etc.): sol to leave a t., t. relinquere nullum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: to let down through the t.s., per tegulas demittere, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: to live under the t.s., sub tegulis habitere, Suet. Gram. 9 (i.e. on the top story): a roof-t., t. collicaris, Cato R. R. 14, 4: a t. that measures two feet, t. bipedalis, Vitruv. 7, 1, 6. 2. imbrex, icis, f. (once m. in Plin.: a pan-or gutter-t.): a storm has shattered the t.s., tempestas confringit tegulas ique, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 28: Virg.: shaped like a t., imbricatio (adv.), Plin.

3. testa: to floor with stones or t.s., lapide aut t. substernere, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Vitruv. 2, 8, 19: adj. testaceus t. work, t. opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46.

4. tessera (a checker for pavements): a large t., t. grandis, Vitruv. 7, 1, 5. Dimin.: tessella: so also abaculus, Plin.: v. CHECKER, MOSAIC.

5. pāvimentum: houses covered with t.s., aedificia tecta pavimenti, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 6, later, eris, m.: dimin., laterculus: v. BRICK.

**tile (v.):** expr. by tegulis tegere, substernere, etc.: v. preced. art.: a t. roof, tegulicis attiga, Inscr.

**tiler:** no class: expr.: Kr. gives tegulator (Jurist.); tegularius (Gloss.); Quich. has figubus ad imbricibus (Inscr.) = tile-maker.

**tiling:** expr. by tegulae (pl.): v. TILE.

**till (prep.):** usque ad: v. UNTIL.

**till (v.):** cōlō, cōlū, cultum, 3: v. CULTIVATE.

**tillage:** cōltus, us: cultūra: v. CULTIVATION, AGRICULTURE.

**tiller:** I. A cultivator: cultor: v. CULTIVATOR.

II. Handle of a rudder: ansa gubernaculi, Vitruv. 10, 3 (8), 5: or clavis (ht. the handle which is prob. always employed for the whole rudder), Virg. Aen. 5, 177: v. BUDDER.

**tilt (subs.):** I. A covering: perh. velum. v. AWNING: arcēra was a covered waggon for the sick: Vart.: Non.

II. Military combat: v. TOURNAMENT. Phr.: he urges his horse full-t. against the consul himself, equum in ipsum infestus consulent dirigit, Liv. 2, 6.

**tilt (v.):** I. To raise up one end of: prōclino, i (?) : to t. a cash: \*p. dolium.

II. To combat with lances: perh.

\*celebrare certamen equum hastis concurrentium, Politian. Ep. 12, 6 (quoted by R. and A.). [N.B.—Avoid "hastiludum": v. TOURNAMENT.]

**timber:** 1. māteria or mātēriales, el. f.: to cut down t., cādere m., Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Vitruv. 2, 9 (q. v.): hence mātēriari, to procure t., Caes. B. G. 7, 73: adj., mātēriarius: a t. merchant, m. negotiator, Inscr.: or simply m., Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 46.

2. tīgnū: defined in Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 62, as "omne genus materiae:" usū, a LOG, BEAM.

3. lignum (usu as opp. to materia, firewood: a piece of t.): v. WOOD.

Phr.: the t. trade, lignaria negotiatio,

Capit. Pert. 1, 1 the t. market, inter

lignarios, Liv. 35, 41, extr. (?).

**timbrel:** tēpānum: v. TAMBOURINE.

**time (subs.):** I. Time generally,

season, opportunity: 1. tempus, oris,

z. (answering to most uses of Eng. time):

t. is a part of eternity, tempus est pars



piness, bracteata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115: to distinguish *t.* from true metal, fucata a veris interos, Cic. Am. 25, 95.

**tip** (subs.): 1. cācīmēn, nīs, n.: *t.s. of boughs*, cacumina ramorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. 2. ācīmēn, nīs, n. (*a sharp point*): the *t.* of a cone, a coni, Lucre. 4, 42. 3. āpēx, icis, m.: the *t. (point)* of a reaping-hook, a scythe, Col. 4.

extremūm: a missile with shaft of fir-wood, round throughout, except at the tip, which was shot with iron, missilē tēlū hastī abiegiēt et cetera tereti præter-quād extreūm inde ferrū exstābat, Liv. 21, 8. Phr.: the *t.s. of the fingers*, extremi dīgitī, CIC. Coel. 12, 28: the *t. of the tail*, e. cauda, Virg.: the *t.s. of the fingers*, digitūlē primōres, PL Bac. 4, 4, 24: the *sharp t. of the nose*, nasi primōris acumen, Lucre. 6, 1192: the *t. of the tongue*, prima lingua, Plin.: the deer show scarce the *t.s. of their horns above (the snow)*, cervi summis vix cornib⁹ extant, Virg. G. 3, 370: (*of these adjectives prefer summus if the tip be also the top, extremes for hindermost, as with cauda*).

**tip** (v.): 1. To give a head to: praefigō, xi, xum, 3 (*to fix at the end*): darts l'd with iron, jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. 26, 4; a lance l'd with pointed iron, ferrū p. robur acuto, Virg. Aen. 10, 479. Phr.: to *t. with a point*, acute, ex-acute, praecavere: v. TO SHARPEN.

II. To *t. up with light or colour*: praetexo, tingo, incingo: *the sun t.s. the hills with gold*, \*sol auricōmo praetexit lumine colles; tingit summa montium lumine: a flower l'd with crimson, \*flos purpurea incinctus ora (cf. Cat. 64, 309).

III. To *t. up, over, to incline*: \*vertō, invertō, inclino; vergo (both trans. and intrans.) *the foaming goblets are t'd over*, spumantes paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211: vessels horizontally placed or *t'd right over*, vasa prona et vergentia, Plin. Ep. 4, 30.

**tippet**: perh. \*collare (*collar*): Phr.: wearing a *t.* that reaches to the elbows, \*curto quodam palliōlo cubitis tenuis involutus.

**tipple**: 1. pōto, i: he *t.s. and perfumes himself at my cost*, potat, olet unguita de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37.

2. perpōto, i: he was *t.ing whole days*, totis dies perpōtabat, Cic. Ver. 5, 33, 87.

**tippler**: 1. pōtātor: great *t.s.*, potatores maximū, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 34.

2. pōtor: soaking *t.s.*, potores bibuli, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91. 3. bibulūs (*drinking freely*): a *t. of Falernian wine from noon*, b. media de Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34. 4. ēbrōsūs: v. DRUNKARD.

**tippling**: 1. pōtātor, onīs, f.: a *feasting or t.*, prandium aut p., PL Bac. 1, 1, 46. 2. perpōtāto: *drunken t.s.*, intemperatissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10, 22.

**tipsily**: tēmūlētus: Col.

**tipsy**: 1. ēbrōlōs: *they depart sad and t.*, tristes atque a. abscedunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 15. 2. tēmūlētus: a *t. woman*, t. mulier, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2.

3. vinōsūs: as *t. Pyrrhus carries the ball of stolen wool*, ut vinōs glomos fertivae Pyrrha lanae, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14; v. DRUNKEN.

**tiptoe**: 1. Lit.: Phr.: *short persons stand on t.*, statura breves in dīgitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: *to walk on t.*, summis dīgitis ambulare, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: *to walk softly on t.*, suspensi gradu placiē ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: v. TOE.

II. Fig.: Phr.: *when the commons were standing on the t. of expectation*, quinn plebs erecta expectatione stare, Liv. 2, 54: *they are on the t. of expectation and anxiety*, erecti suspensique animo intenduntur, Liv. 1, 25.

**tirade**: déclamātō, onīs, f.: *a t. in common and well-known style*, vulgaris et pervaegata d. C. Planc. 19, 47. Phr.: *that madman who had uttered a violent t. against me*, ille insanus qui contra me vehementissime declamasset, id. Ver. 4, 66, 149: *he had chosen me for the*

object of his *t.s.*, hic me in quem in-vehēret delegaret, id. Fam. 7, 2, 3: oratorical *t.*, rhetorū pompa, id. Tusc. 4, 21, 48: *the shory style of speaking rather t. than argument*, epidictūcum genus orationis, pompa quam pugnae aptius, id. Or. 13, 42.

**tire** (subs.): 1. For the head: vitta, tiara: v. HRAD-DRESS. 2. For a wheel: \*circulus. Phr.: wheels with iron *t.s.*, ferrati rotarū orbes, Lucre. 6, 551: Virg. G. 3, 361: *to put a t. on a wheel*, \*lamina rotam circumfigare (cf. Caes. B. C. 21).

**tire** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. fātīgo, i: *when they had t.d themselves with fighting*, cum pugna semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10: prosperity *t.s. the wise*, prosperae res sapientum animos f. Sall. C. II. 2. dēfātīgo, i (to t. out): *when fresh relays came up and t.d our men with the unremitting labour*, cum infici succederent noscros asiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: *I will work till I am dead t.d*, opus faciam ut defatigetur usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 14. 3. lasso, i: to *t. the arms*, l. brachia, Prop. 4, 8, 67. 4. dēlāssō, i: *t.d with toil*, labore delassatus, PL Asin. 5, 2, 22: *the rest is enough to t. out the chattering Fabius*, cetera d. valentio quacumen Fabius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14. B. Intrans.: 1. dēfētīcor, 3: *nor will I t. of trying*, neque defatigar experiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23. 2. dēfātīgor, i: *I will never rest or t. before I have learnt*, nunquam conquescam neque defatigabor ante quam percepito, Cie. De Or. 3, 3, 145: v. TO WEARY.

Phr.: so *t.s. was I of the company and the talk*, ita me convixi sermonisque taesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: *I am t.d of hearing the same thing a thousand times*, taedet jam audiōne eadem millions, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2: *to t. any one*, esse taedio aliqui, Plin.: *so that our hearers be not t.d by a wearying sameness*, ne si latenter qui audient lastudio similitudinis, Cie. De Or. 3, 30, 197: *even this turn has t.d me*, vel me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: *he t.s you with constantly wanting praise*, importunita amar laudari, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 96.

**tire** (v.): to dress the head: ornare caput, Vulg. in Reg. ii, 9, 30: v. TO DRESS, TO ADORN.

**tired**: 1. fātīgātus (*by active exertion*): t. axen, boves fatigati, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43. 2. fessus (*also by suffering or enduring*): t. by trouble and travel, f. curaque viaque, Ov. M. 11, 274: *to come t.d off a journey*, de via f. esse, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1. 3. dēfētēsus: we are both t., *I of being beaten, he of beating*, ego vapulando ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5. 4. lassus: *I came t. off my journey*, i. veni de via, Pl. Ps. 2, 66: *t. of sea and travel and soldiering*, i. mari et viarum militiaeque, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 7: v. WEARY. Phr.: *it resulted from the enemy's being t.*, defatigatione hostium factum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19.

**tiresome**: 1. ēbrōsūs (*tail-some*): a most *t. task*, opus laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19. 2. dīffīcīlus (*difficult, hard to deal with*): *nothing is so easy but that it is t. when you do it against your will*, nulla est res tan facilis quin diffīcīlēt, sicut quā invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: *a t. old man*, d. senex, ib. 3, 2, 24. 3. mōlestus (*trying to the patience*): *don't be tiresome, molestus ne sies*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 63: *a laborious and t. task*, labor operosus ac molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 4. importūns (*t. by being mal-a-propos*): *I own she is t. and troublesome*, fateor eam esse importūnam atque incommodam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 47. Phr.: *a t. business*, lentum negotium, Cic.: *to be t. to any one*, alieni negotiū facessere, Cic.: *molestiam afferte*, Ter.: *see what a tiresome old crone she is*, importunitatē spectate aniculae, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.

**tire-woman**: 1. ornātrīx, icis, f.: *let not your t. suffer*, mta sit o., Ov. A. A. 2. ancilla, ministra (*the context showing that the maid is a t.*): *her t. as she combs her hair in the morning*, matutinos pectens ancilla capillos, Ov. A. A. 1, 367. ib. 375.

3. 239. 2. ancilla, ministra (*the context showing that the maid is a t.*): *her t. as she combs her hair in the morning*, matutinos pectens ancilla capillos, Ov. A. A. 1, 367. ib. 375.

**tiring**: 1. lābōrōsūs: *nothing is t. and troublesome than a province*, nihil laboriosius molestiusque provincia, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19. 2. ὄpérōsūs: *such t. work should have its own proper officer*, rem operas suo proprio magistratu egere, Liv. 4, 8. 3. dīffīcīlus: a t. and steep ascent, d. et arduus accessus, Caes. B. C. 2, 34. 4. lēntus (*slow*): t. service, lēntas militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 22. Phr.: *a siege is often more t. to the besiegers than to the besieged*, opnugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obessio tacidum affert, Liv. 34, 14: *he is an intolerably t. speaker*, \*est quem tecum patiēnter nec sine audita audias.

**tiro**: 1. tiro, onīs, m.: Cic. 2. rūdis (freq. joined with tiro): *he was no mere t. in provincial government*, non provinciae rūdis erat et tiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: *I own that he must be experienced and in no respect a mere t.*, or unaccustomed and strange to pleading, fateor calidum quandam hunc et nulla in re tironem ac rudem nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218. 3. elementa, orūm, n. (*beginners*): *t.s. will hardly venture to raise their hopes to the attainment of the highest perfection in eloquence*, vix se prima el. ad spem tollere effingenda quam summam putant eloquentias audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26. 4. trūcīnūs: *this induced me, though quite a t. (in art criticism), to buy the statue*, quod mea quanquam trūcīnūm sollicitavit ad emendum signum, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4.

**tissue**: 1. textū, ūs: *things fine in t.*, tennia textū, Lucre. 4, 730. 2. tēla: *Dido had woven into the t. threads of gold*, Dido tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 264: v. TEXTURE, WEB. Phr.: *a t. of falsehoods*, \*contumia mendaciorum series, narratio ex mendacis contexta: *he had told a t. of improbabilities*, mera monstrā nuntiarat, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.

**tit-bit**: 1. cuppēdia, orūm, n. pl. (no sing.): *I do not care for t.s*, nil moros cupiditer, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 32. 2. matteā (*a dainty dish*): Suet. 3. scīfāmenta, orūm, n. pl. (no sing.): *to buy some t. from the market*, aliquid scīfāmentorum de foro obsoriar, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26. Phr.: *delicate t.s.*, molliculae escae, Pl.: *I will pick out all the t.s*, unum quicquid quod erit bellissimum carpam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51.

**tithe** (*subs.*): 1. dēcūmā: *as much t. as the t.-farmer declared due*, so much must the tiller of the land pay, quantum decumanus edidisset aratorem sibi dare oportere, ut tantum arator decumane dare cogeretur, Cic. Ver. 3, 10, 25: *t.s. being imposed*, impositis d., ib. 39, 88. 2. dēcīma pars: *I vow to thee, Apollo, a t. of the spoil*, tibi, Apollo, decimam partem praedae voveo, Liv. 5, 21. Phr.: *farmers of t.s.*, decumani, Cic.: *corn liable to t.*, decumani frumentum, Cic.: *land that pays t.s.*, decumani ager, Cic.: decumates agri, Tac. Germ. 29.

**tithe** (*v.*): dēcūmās impono: Cic. Ver. 3, 39, 88. [NOTE—decimo, i: only occurs of decimation.]

**titheable**: dēcūmāns: ex parte decuma vnguis: Cic.

**titillate**: v. TO TICKLE.

**tit-lark**: alauda pratensis: Linn.

**title**: 1. An inscription: 1. titūs (*inscription, t. of book, name, pretest*): *he built an altar, with a long t. recording his achievements*, aram condidit cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46: *the t. and name of a book*, t. nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1: *whom if this t. pleases*, quos si hic titulus delectat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 30. Fig.: *under an honourable t.*, sub honorabilissimo titulo, Vell. 2, 45. 2. index, icis, m. (*label*

attached to a book; *inscription under state*: *deceived by the t.s of the books*, decupit indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: *a tablet was put up with the following t.*, tabula cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28. 3. *inscriptio, omnis, f.*; *for your question about the t., I do not doubt that καθῆκον means "duty" but "On duties" is a falter t., quod de i. queroris non dubito quin καθῆκον officium sit, sed i. plenior de officiis*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 4. 4. *praescriptio, omnis, f. (heading of a law)*; *the t. of a law, p. legis*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22: *that they might cloke a most disgraceful deed by a fair t., ut honesta praeescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. Phr.: *they give the books the t. of rhetorical, libellos rhetoricos inscribunt*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122. II. *A name, an appellation*: 1. *nōmen, nūs, n. (name, ground)*: *the youths have given me the t. of Bush*, juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mīhi, Pl. Men. 1, 1: *under another t. and from another cause*, alio nomine et alia de causa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 40. 2. *appellatio, omnis, f.*: *he wished by this empty t. to be equal to us*, volunt appellatio haec inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

III. *An appellation of honour*: 1. *dignitas, atis, f. (rank)*: *I congratulate you on the t. you now have, gratulor tibi praesenti tua dignitate*, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, + 2. *ornamenta, crum, n. (externals)*: *distinctions and t.s of honour, honoris insignia atque o.*, Cic. Sull. 31, 83. IV. *A claim of right*: *vindiciae*: Cic. Phr.: *to assert a t. to freedom*, postulare vindicias secundum libertatem, Liv. 3, 44: *to assert one's t. to a thing*, vindicare aliud pro suo, Cic.: *the senate allowed your t.*, concessit senatus postulatione tue, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: *to resist a person's t. p. resistere*, Cic.: *you have no t. to what you claim*, \*habe contra jus sine jure, injuste) vindicas.

*titled*: *nōbiliis (high-born)*: *born of a t. family, nobili genero natus*, Cic. Ver. 5, 70, 180. *title-deed*: *instrumentum auctoritatis*: Scaev.: or perh. \*auctoritas (document not warranting possession): or, if the context make it plain, \*membranulae (parchments).

—*page*: \*index membranula: v. *TITLE*.

*tit-mouse*: \*pārus: Auct. Carm. de Phil.: *Linn.* *titter*: *no exact word*: v. *LAUGH*: the context may sometimes make risus an equivalent: *the t. that betrays the hiding-place of the girl*, latentes proditionis phæbiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 21. *the girlish company t.d.*, \*virginei coetus presso trentire cachimo labra.

*title*: \*punctum, minima pars. Phr.: *nor is it a t. of the weight lost*, nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221.

*title-tattle*: sermunculus (mostly in pl.): *the t. of the town, urbani sermunculi*, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: *to be led away by t. and nonsense*, sermunculus labellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: v. *CHATTER*.

*titular*: \*nomen sine honore habens, nomine non re (Kr.): Phr.: *t. king*, \*nomine non re rex, inanem regi nomini titulum gerens.

*to*: A. *In space*: I. *Direction towards without motion*: 1. ad (antith. to ab): *(part of Gaul) lies to the north*, vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *the part which looked to the strait*, pars quac ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Ver. 5, 66, 159: sometimes specto is used with acc. without the prep.: *Acarnania lies to the west*, Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv. 31, 17. Fig.: *he looks to his own glory rather than the safety of the state*, ad suam magis gloriam spectat quam ad salutem rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: v. to *REGARD*. Joined with versus: *that part of the Esquiline which looks to the vicus patricius*, ea pars Esquillarum quae jacet ad vicum patricium v., Fest. Varr. 2, in (with acc. antith. to ex): *the Belgæ lie to the northwest*, Belgæ spectant in septen-

triones et occidentem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. *versus (looking towards)*: *looking to the temple of Quirinus*, v. aedem Quirini, Liv. 8, 20. 4. sometimes aduersus (-versus, or -sum): v. *OPPOSITE TO*, erga (looking towards, rare): Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52. 6. expr. by adv. of direction, huc, illuc, eo, etc.: *looking this way and that*, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. Fig.: *to what do all these words tend?* quosrum haec omnis spectat oratio? v. Plaut. 7, 9, 26. II. *Direction towards with motion (with or without the idea of arrival)*: 1. ad: (i.) *without the idea of arrival*: *the hills and plains seem flying to the ships*, figere ad puppes colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 390: with versus: *he bids Labienus direct his march to the ocean*, Labienum ad oceanum v. proficiat jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: v. TOWARDS. (ii.) *with the idea of arrival*: *since the time I came to Rome*, ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: with usque (all the way): *he came up to the enemy's camp*, u. ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. Fig.: *to be scourged to death*, virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Ver. 3, 29, 79: usque ad necem deverbasse, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: *he hurried the temple to the half*, adem ad dimidiam partem detinuit, Liv. 42, 3. The whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on ab and ad: *they sailed from Dianaum to Sinope*, usque a Diana ad Sinopem navigarunt, Cic. Ver. 1, 34, 87. To my, thy, etc., house: ad me, te, etc.: *let us go to my house*, eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: sometimes domum is expr.: *domum ad me* (al. lect. meis) literas mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10: so with a proper name: *crowds thronged to the house of Afranius*, magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. The repetition of ad to denote motion to a place, and to a person there present, is occasionally found: *the soldiers being summoned to the meeting before the tribunes, vocatis militibus ad concilium ad tribunos*, Liv. 5, 47: abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100. Ad, with the name of a deity in the gen., is elliptical for ad templum, aedem: *we had reached Vesta's (temple)*, venutum erat ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17. In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands (rarely of large ones), domus in the sense of home, and rus in the sense of the country, are put in the acc. without a prep.: *I am in doubt whether to go to Venusia*, dubito an Venusiam tandem, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: the poets use this constr. with names of countries and subs. generally: *he came to Italy*, Italiam venit, Virg. Aen. 1, 2. The poets use both constr. with names of towns: ad doctras proficiat cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1: doctras jam nunc eat inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83. Ad is sometimes used with the name of a town in prose: *I went to Capua*, profectus sum ad Capuanum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. The prep. is also expr. (i.) when there is an antithesis: *they sailed from Dianaum to Sinope*, usque a Diana ad Sinopem navigarunt, Cic. Ver. 1, 34, 87: this rule is however not always observed: *they came from Ardea to Rome*, ab Arde Romanum venerunt, Liv. 4, 7. (ii.) if urbs, oppidum, etc., is added in apposition: *the consul arrived in the town of Cirta*, consil peruenit ad Cirtam oppidum, Sall. J. 81. (iii.) when the neighbourhood of a town or part of it is meant: *all the Gauls marched to the neighbourhood of Alsia*, omnes Galli ad Alesianum proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: v. Lat. Gram. § 259. With words compounded with ad, which denote going, bringing, etc., near, instead of repeating the prep., the noun is put in the dat. or acc., though chiefly in the post-Aug. period, and in the poets: *to approach the rocks*, accedere scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1, 201: v. to *APPROACH*, accost, etc.: v. the constr. of such verbs as adeo, in

Lat.-Eng. Dict. 2. in (with acc. or into). (i.) without the idea of arrival: with versus: *he moves his camp to the district of the Arverni*, castra movet in Arvernum v., Caes. B. G. 7, 8, fin.: v. TOWARDS. (ii.) with the idea of arrival: *I will go to the Piraeus, also in Piraeum*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 2: *to send ambassadors to the Ubii*, legatos in Ubios mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. Joined with ad: *you fly for refuge to God as to an altar*, tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: *when we had gone to law before the prætor*, quin ad prætorem in ius adsessemus, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147. For constr. with names of towns in answer to the question *Whither?* v. under ad (\*): *to have gone to Tarquinii, the most flourishing town in Etruria*, se contulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruria florentissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34. For constr. of words compounded with in, v. such words as infero in Lat.-Eng. Dict.: *to set fire to the temples*, templo ignes inferre, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22. Fig.: *to bind down to one-half*, decoquere in dimidium partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: with usque: u. in quartam partem, id. 12, 12, 3: hence, denoting a change: *rivers change to leaves*, vortum se fluvii in frondes, Lucr. 2, 280. 3. *versus (as prep., towards)*: *to march to Massilia*, Massiliam v. iter facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: for constr. as adv. with ad, etc., v. super. 4. *adversus (-versus, or -sum)* (as prep.): *who is this coming to me?* quis est haec quae me adversum inedit? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 18: v. TOWARDS, AGAINST: for adv. constr. v. supr. 5. *usque (adv., all the way, with prep., or acc. of motion)*: *to go from the upper sea to Rome*, a mari supero u. Roman proficiisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: v. under ad, supr. 6. *tēnus (reaching to, always placed after its case, constr. with gen., or more usu. abl.)*: *its dewlap hangs down to its legs*, crurum t. laqueus pendens, Virg. G. 3, 53: *his kingdom extends to Taurus*, Tauro t. regnat, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36: *he plunged his sword to the hilt in his side*, lateri capulo t. subdit ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 553: *hac tenus as adv.*: *to this point*, hac Trjana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, ib. 6, 62. 7. *fine (or -i, abl. used as adv., rare)*: *projecting from the wall up to the breast*, de muro pectoris f. prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 8. *The question Whither?* is answered by advs. of motion, huc, illuc, eo, etc.: *they hastened to the pond with all speed*, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: with ad: *to come to you here*, huc ad vos venire, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: with in: *to this city*, bui in urbem, Ter. Hecl. 2, 2, 100: with gen.: *she removed to this neighbourhood*, bui vicinias commigravit, id. Andr. 1, 1, 43: *to and fro*, huc illuc, huc atque illuc, etc.: also, huc et illo, Sen. bui et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. Fig.: *I have brought affairs to this point*, res huc deduxi, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: *to this must be added a certain sweetness*, buc accedit oporet suavitas quadam, id. Am. 18, 66: sometimes accedit, etc., is used without the adv.: *add to this death*, acc. mors, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: *to proceed to such a pitch*, huc usque proficiisci Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: *he came to such extremity of want*, eo impone venere, Tac. Agr. 28: *to this point (thus far) I could write with prudence*, haec tuus fuit quod caute a me scribi posset, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 2 *his wishes had extended to this*, haec tuus voluntat, Tac. A. 12, 42, fin.: v. SO FAR.

B. *In time*: 1. ad: with or without usque: *to that time I was honest and virtuous*, ad id frugis usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50: *Sophocles wrote tragedies to the end of his life*, Sophocles ad summam actuum tragedias fecit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: *(the employment of a past tense shows that the action has ceased, otherwise the present would be used)*: *to this time*, ad id, Liv. 3, 22: ad id locorum, id. 9, 45. 2. in (with acc., illt.): *they stood in battle array to a last*

hour, in multum diei in acie constiterunt, Liv. 27, 2: *they learned these things to old age*, usque in senectum didicunt haec, Quint. 12, 11, 20: *to live from day to day (regardless of the future)*, in diem vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32: so = *daily*, Liv. 22, 39. 3. expr. by *adv.*, *quod*, *quoniam*, etc.: v. *until*, etc.: *up to this time the outposts were quiet*, hactenus quietae stationes fure, Liv. 7, 26. C. In other relations: 1. Of number: ad: (i.) denoting an approximation: *men to the number of (i.e. about) 2300 were slain*, ad duos milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17. (ii.) denoting the limit reached: *to the last farthing*, ad assem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: *they all agree to a man (all together)*, omnes ad unum idem sentint, Cic. Am. 23, 86: so, ad unum, Cic., Caes. (iii.) denoting addition: *in addition to the traitors of Falteri and Pyrrhus a third example should be added*, ad Falteriorum Pyrrhini prodiotis tertium exemplum esset, Liv. 24, 45: *to crown all*, ad omnia, id. 35, 32. II. Of conduct, etc., towards: 1. in (with acc.):  *dutiful to his parents, pious in parents*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *indulgence to our children*, in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. de Or. 2, 40, 168: sometimes with *abl.* (*in the case of*): *such was he to Priam his son*, talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. Aen. 2, 541. 2. *adversus (-um)*: *the greater justice to others, summa adversus alios justitia*, Liv. 3, 33: *pleasing to you, summa adversum te*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 5.

3. ergā: *the divine goodness to mankind*, divina bonitas e. homines, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: *unbroken fidelity to the Roman people*, perpetua e. populi Romani fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 54. III. Generally of relation: 1. ad: (i.) of letters, books, etc., addressed or dedicated to any one: *he wrote to me from Egypt*, ad me ex Aegypto literas misit, Cic. Lit. 3, 7: (litera dare aliqui = to intrust a letter to any one's hands as messenger: v. *inf.*) M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator. (ii.) of adaptation or intention for: *a place suitable to land at*, iocu ad egredendum idoneus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *a thing difficult to believe, difficult res ad credendum*, Luer. 2, 1027: *man is born to reason, homo ad intelligentendum natus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 40: *an opportunity to act, occasio ad rem gerendam*, Liv. 37, 26. (iii.) of a standard, according to: *they adapt themselves to their will and pleasure*, ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24. (iv.) concerning, affecting: *I found it was nothing to Pamphilus, comperebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64: *as to the provinces, quod ad provincias attinet*, Liv. 42, 10: *your feelings in regard to the marriage, animus tuus ad nuptias*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4. 2. in (with acc.): (i.) of adaptation or intention, aim, etc., fo: *a Greek verse to this effect*, Graecus in eam sententiam versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: *what is useful to the purpose, quae in rem sunt*, Liv. 26, 44. (ii.) in adverbial expr.: *to a greater extent, in majus*, Sall. J. 73: *changed to barbarism*, in barbarum corruptum, Tac. A. 6, 42: v. Lat.-Eng. Dict. is (B., III.). Instead of *prep.* the idea of *fo*, denoting aim, purpose, etc., is expr. in various ways. (i.) after verbs of giving and the like, by *dat.*: *he gives to him his daughter in marriage*, efiliam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. (ii.) after verbs compounded with *ad*, by *dat.* or *acc.*: *his mind was constant to no fortune*, nulli fortunae adhaerbat animus, Liv. 41, 20: *to speak kindly to the man*, hominem blande alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 12. (iii.) with idea of advantage, etc., by *dat.*: usui esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 1 (so, ex insl. ib. 1, 50): est utiliti, emolumento, detrimento, etc. (iv.) by *subj.* in final or consecutive sense: *I came to greet you, veni ut te salutarem*: *they sent men to carry the news*, miserum qui tunitarent: *here is something to see*, hic est quod spectetur: *worthy to com-*

*mand*, dignus qui imperet: v. Lat. Gram. § 449, seqq. (v.) as the sign of *inf.* by *inf.*: *to love, amare: to err is human*, humanum est errare: so, after verbs of beginning, ceasing, desiring, ordering, forbidding, etc.: *he ceased to sing, canere desit: he bade him to approach*, accedere jussit (in such cases it is necessary to refer to Lat.-Eng. Dict. to ascertain what verbs take the *inf.*, *subj.* with *ut*, etc.): *it is time to attempt, tempus est conari*, Liv. 6, 18 (constr. also with *ut*, etc.). (vi.) with *gerund, supine, ut, partic.*, etc.: *a desire to contend, certandi cupiditas: he gave me books to read, dedit mihi libros legendos: born to endure sorrow, miseris natu ferendis: what are we to do? quid faciendum est?* I came to greet you, veni ut salutatum, or, te salutaturus, or, salutandum causa: *he said that he should vote for his condemnation*, dixit sua illum sententia condamnatum iri: *nothing is easier to say, nihil est dicta facilius: I am ashamed to say it*, pudet dictu. (vii.) by *adv.*, *expr.*, *eo*, *adeo*, etc.: *I speak to the end that, eo dico ne*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 62 (so, eo consilio, etc.); *to that end was I born*, eo natus sum, Sall. J. 24: *to such an extent did these words fail of effect*, adeo haec dicta nihil moverunt quenquam, Liv. 3, 2. (viii.) the idea is contained in a word employed: *let him see to that himself*, viderit ipse, Cic. Att. 21, 1, 6. IV. Esp. in comparison: 1. ad: *Thales was a very tripler to this man in wisdom*, ad sapientiam hujus Thales nimis nugator fuit, Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 25: *nothing to Persius*, nihil ad Persium, Cic. Or. 2, 6. 2. prae: *all perfumes are bilge water to yours*, omnium odor unguentum p. tuo nauestest, Plaut. Cura. 1, 2, 5. 3. after verbs of comparison *cum* is used or *dat.*: v. TO COMPARE. Similes takes *gen.* or *dat.*; other words denoting likeness, equality, etc., usually take *dat.*: v. LIKE, EQUAL, ETC. V. *toad*: bufo, onis: and the *t.* is found in holes, inventusque cavis b., Virg. G. 1, 184. VI. *-stool*: perh. fungus: v. FUNGUS. VII. *toady* (subs.): 1. assentator, öris (fem. -trix, Plaut.): *a t. always magnifies what his patron, whom he courts, wishes to be great*, semper auget a. quod es, cuius ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Am. 26, 98: v. FLATTERER. 2. pàràstus: Plaut. v. PARASITE. 3. ädulàtor, öris: Auct. Her.: v. PARASITE, SYCOPHANT. VIII. *toadyism* (v.): 1. assentatio, önis, f.: *that ruined him, istace illum perdidit*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 7: Cic. 2, 2, assentatio, uncula: Cic.: Plaut.: v. FLATTERY. 3. ädulàtor: Cic.: Liv.: v. FAWNIN. IX. *toast* (subs.): 1. Bread dried by the fire: \*pánis tostis. II. A health drunk: Phr.: *I give a toast in a bumper*, propino propino cum pomum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8: p. tibi salutem, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15. Phr.: *I let you, etc.*, bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene vostram etiam Stephanum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27: bene mibi, bene vobis, id. Pers. 5, 1, 20. X. *tobacco*: \*tabacum. The t. plant, \*nicotiana: Liun. To smoke t., \*tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Wynten): \*fumum Nicotianae hauirre (Kr.): v. to smoke, SMOKR: a l.-pipe \*fistula tabaci (Gesner): \*fumisugum (Kr.): a t.-box,

\*pyxis, arcula tabaci (Kr.): the smoke of t., \*fumus tabaci. XI. *to-day* (subs.): hòdiernus dies: t.-d., h. die, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21: before t.-d., ante h. diem, ib. 1, 8, 20. XII. *to-day (adv.)*: hòdie: t.-d. are the nones of August, h. nonae Sextiles, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 10, 31. XIII. *toe*: 1. digitus: both stood at once upright on tipt., constituti in digitos extemplo arrectus interque, Virg. Aen. 5, 426: short persons stand on tipt., statuta breves in d. eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: to walk on tipt., summis d. ambulare, Sen. Ep. III, 3: he walks stealthily and silently on tipt., vestigia furtoni suspensos digits fert tactura gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; suspensa levana d. vestigia primis, Virg. Cir. 212. 2. digitibus: of a parrot's t., App. Flor. 2, p. 349. The great t.: pollex: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Suet. Cal. 57. Having t.s, digitatis: birds with t.s, d. aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107. Phr.: to stand on tipt., erigil in ungues, Quint.: I started off quickly on tipt., suspenso gradu placiida ire perrexer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: he walks on tipt., with beating heart, fert suspensus corde micante gradus, Ov. 6, 338 (v. supr. 1). Fig.: when the commons were standing on the tipt. of expectation, quum plebs erecta expectacione staret, Liv. 2, 54; arresta civitas (excited), Tac. 3, 11. From top to t., ab imis ungibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rose. Com. 7, 20: usque ab unguculo ad capillum summum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17: a vertice talos ad imos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4. XIV. *toga* (v. Smith's Ant. 1134, seqq.): the t. is the sign of peace and tranquillity, pacis est insigne et otii t., Cic. Pis. jo, 73: wearing the t., togatus, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: a t.-wearing race, gens t., Virg. Aen. 1, 282: the purple-bordered t. of (free-born) children and (magistrates), t. praetexta, Cic. Ver. 5, 14, 36. praetexta (as subs.), id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: wearing the t. praetexta, praetextatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3: praetextus, Prop.: the plain t. (as summed up on reaching manhood), toga pura, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: more freq. t. virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144: the whitened t. (worn by candidates for office), t. candida, Liv. 4, 25: wearing the white t., as a candidate, candidatus, Cic. Mur. 27, 57: the dark (mourning) t., t. pulla, id. Vat. 12, 30. XV. *together*: 1. simul (at the same place or time): when we were t., for several days, quum s. essumus complures dies, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: victorious in three wars t., trium s. bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4: with cum: which things I learned t. with you, quas res tecum s. didici, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: go in t. with her, intro abi cum istas s., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 104: with et: the enemy's carelessness and boldness increased t., crescat s. et negligenter cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36 (v. Lat.-Eng. Dict.): with abl.: t. with the people of Laodicea, Laodicenis s., Tac. A. 4, 55 (poet. use): Hor. S. 1, 10, 86. XVI. *una* (at the same place or time): many were journeying t., complures uti faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: with cum: they persuade their neighbours to go t. with them, finitimus persuadent ut u. cum iis profiscantur, ib. 1, 5: to give up t. with the dress of youth, ponere (amores) u. cum praetexta, Cic. Am. 10, 33: with dat. (poet.): Virg. Aen. 8, 104. Joii: una and simul: come, pray, t. with me, i. mecum obsecro u. simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43. T. with freq. expr. by cum alone: t. with. XVII. *conjunctē*: to relate my achievements t. with the other events, c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2. XVIII. *conjunction (jointly)*: to take account of all the money t., c. rationem omnis pecuniae habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19. XV. sometimes committitur (in common): from the letter which you wrote t. with others, ex literis quas e. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic. Att. II, 5, 1. Phr.: the Fibrenus after separating joins t., Fibrenus divisus in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: to collect his forces t., cogere copias in unum lo-

cun, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: *oorn t.*, uno et eodem tempori puncto natu, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 93: */ or five days t.*, ex eo die dies continuos quinque, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *for three days t.*, triduum continuum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145: *the whole province t.*, universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 92, 168: *all t. agree*, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Am. 23, 80: omnes uno ore consentiunt, ib.: *v. ALL, WHOE*. May be expr. also in various ways by words compounded with *com.*

**toil (subs.):** *1. Labour:* *1. labor*, óris (*t. of mind or body*): *incessant, t. conquers everything*, l. omnia vincit improbus, Virg. G. 1, 1, 145: *to wear out oneself with t.*, se i. frangere, Cic. Arch. 11, 19: **2. Opéra (pains, work):** *without men's manual t.*, sine hominum manu atque oī, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. Join: opera et labor, oī, atque studium oī, curaque, Cic.: *v. WORK, PAINS*. *3. sūdor, óris (se-re labour): with great labour and t.*, multo s. et labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2. *II. A snare: rēte: v. NET, SNAKE.*

**toil (v.):** *1. läbōrō, i: to t. for oneself*, sibi l., Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: *t. at anything*, l. circa rem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: *in aliquid*, Son. with *inf.*, Hor. A. P. 25: *with acc. : to t.*, Prop. 4, 3, 31: Hor. Epod. 5, 60: *v. TO LABOUR*. *2. eläbōrō, i: I am used to t. to do good to causes*, e. soleo ut prosim causis, Cic. De Or. 2, 72, 295: *to t. at a thing*, e. in, re. lb. 1, 3, 9: so with *acc.*, or in *pass.*: Cic. Quint: Hor. *3. dēsūdo, i (to fatigue oneself): t.ing and labouring at this, in his d. atque laborans*, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.

**toilette:** cultus, ûs: cultus et ornatus; his: women are known for elegance of t., munditia et oī, eae, haec feminarum insignia sunt, Liv. 34, 7: *v. DRESS*. Phr.: *a lady's t. belongings*, animal mūlebris apparatus, Val. Max. 9, 1, 3: *her t. is her charm*, speculo placet, Ov. A. A. 3, 681: *to spend time at the t.*, occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque, Sen. (Kr.): *too much engaged at the t.*, in cute curanda plus aquo operata, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29: *a t.-table*, \*alacrus mundo mūlebris instructus, ad ornandum factus (Kr.): *to make one's t.*, \*ornari; coi ac vestiri (Kr.).

**toilsome:** *1. läbōrösus: nothing is more t.*, nihil laboriosus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19, Liv. *2. öpérösus: a t. task, o. res*, Liv. 4, 8: *v. TROUBLEsome, DIFFICULT*.

**token:** signum: *v. SIGN*. **tolerable:** *1. Lit. : capable of being endured:* *1. tölérabilis: t. slavery, t. condito servitius*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16. *2. tölérandus: scarcely t. poverty*, inopia vix t., Tac. H. 1, 21. *3. patibilis: pain must be regarded as t.*, p. dolores putandi sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 51. Phr.: *to render labour t.*, laborem levare aliquid, Id. Or. 34, 120: mitigate labores: *id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: v. TO ALLEViate, LIGHTEN*. *II. Transf. : moderately good:* *1. tölérabilis: t. speakers, t. oratores*, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8. *2. mēdiocris (often in bad sense, ordinary):* Cic.: Caes. *3. mēdiocis: a book of t. size, modicum quoddam corpus (historiae)*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: *you have a t. competence*, est tibi far m., Pers. 3, 25. *4. aliquantus (considerable): a t. number of arms, a. numerus armorum*, Sall. J. 74: *neut. used as subs.: a t. amount of land*, aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. *5. freq. expr. by satis with adj.: a t. singer*, s. bonus cantor, Cic. *6. expr. by neg. with adj. etc.: very t. speeches*, orationes non contemnenda saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79, 271. Phr.: *who does not know how few t. actors there are?* quis ignorat quam pauci sint quis aquo uniuino spectare possimus? *id. de Or. 1, 5, 18.*

**tolerably:** *1. tölérabiliter: to speak t. t. dicere*, Col.: Cels. *2. töléranter*: Plin. *3. mēdiocriter: not even t. eloquent, ne m. quidem disertus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91. *4. mēdiēc (slightly):* freq. expr. by satis with adj.: *a t. speaker*, t. dicere, Col.: Cels. *6. expr. by neg. with adj. etc.: very t. speeches*, orationes non contemnenda saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79, 271. Phr.: *when does that to-m. come?* c. istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2: *the day after to-m.*, pērendiū dies: *crastinus dies*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: without dies: *be ready for the day after to-m.*, in paratus sis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 65.

**to-morrow (adv.):** crastinus dies: *shall be presented with a kid*, c. donabets bacd, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 3, 3: *us dñs subs.: when does that to-m. come?* c. istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2: *the day after to-m.*, pērendiū dies: *cras: to-m. thou*

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**7; 8:** *t. heavy a burden, praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: t. early, prematurus (v. PREMATURE).* [N.B.—Sometimes the word itself implies excess: e.g. *longus, t. long or tedious* (i. in narrationibus, Tac. Or. 22); *artus or arctus, t. narrow or limited* (a. stipato theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60; but also, *nimis arta convivia, ib. 1, 5, 29: brevis, t. short* (vitae summa brevis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15); *sero, t. late*: v. LATE.]

**tool:** I. *t. i. t.:* 1. in collect, sense, the tools and apparatus (stock) of any craft or trade, instrumentum: thus, i. rusticum (Phaedr. 4, 5, 24) denotes farm stock of all kinds; i. venationis (Plin. Ep. 3, 19), hunting implements, etc.; in later Latin (esp. in pl.), used also as Eng.: thus Isid. Or. 19, 7, we have the heading, de instrumentis fabrorum (concerning the tools used by smiths); and Nizol. quotes from pseudo-Cic. de Dom., instrumenta fanatica, tools or implements used in oollen manufacture. [N.B.—Oft. expr. without the use of a special word: e.g. the axe, a t. used in felling trees, securis qua arbores succiduntur: the saw, a carpenter's t., sera qua fabri lignarii utuntur.] 2. ferramentum (an iron t.): ts of agricultural labourers, f. agrestis, Liv. 1, 40; esp. cutting implements: cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: Mart. (Utenilia, any articles of common use: Liv.; Col.) II. Fig.: a person used as an instrument: minister, tri: using Calchas as his t., Calchante m., Virg. Aen. 2, 100; Cic. Clu. 22, 60 (minister in maleficio). Phr.: he would easily be able to make a t. of Antony, facile se ex voluntate Antonio nsurum, Sall. Cat. 26.

**tooling:** opus: v. WORKMANSHIP, tooth: 1. *of man or other animals:* dens, m.: for the diff. kinds of teeth, as dentes primores, adversi, praescisores (*front-t.*); maxillares, genuini, molares (*back-t.*, grinders); and canini (*eye-t.*); v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.: *an upper, lower t., d. superior, inferior, Cels. 6, 9, med. To extract a t., to dismember, Cels. ib.: extrahere, Plin. 32, 7, 26 (in sense of, to cause it to come out): to knock the t. out of any one's head, d. alieni excutere, Juv. 16, 10: loose t., d. mobiles, Plin. 32, 7, 26: decayed t., d. cariosi, ib.: hollow t., d. exesi, id. 30, 3, 8: to put anything in hollow t., aliquid cavis dentium indere, ib.: to scrape a foul t., scabrum d. scalperile, Cels. 7, 12, 1: any one's t. have been loosened by a blow, alieni labant ex ictu d., ib.: a t. comes out, cadit s. excidit d., ib.: to press a t. into its place, d. in locum [sum] digitu adstringere, ib.: to clean the t., d. purgare: also, l-vere, Mart. 14, 22: to gnash the t., dentibus frendere, v. TO GNASH. Phr.: to cut the t., dentire, Plin. 30, 3, 8: to do so with difficulty, tarde dentire, ib.: having badly formed t., male dentatus, Ov. R. Am. 339: to cast a thing in a person's t., aliqui obsecere, exprobare alieni (v. TO REPROACH): t. and nail (by every possible means), manibus pedibus [obnoxia omnia facere], Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: a small t., denticulos, Pall. 1, 28, ext. II. By analogy, tooth or prong of an instrument: dens: e.g. of a comb, d. pectinis, Varr. L. 5, 23, 113: of a saw, d. serrae, Plin.: a small t. of the kind, denticulos, Pall.: furnished with such t., dentatus, denticulatus: v. TOOTHED.*

III. Fig.: of anything that consumes and devours: Phr.: to be assailed by the t. of envy, invido dentes mordeni, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: so, the t. of calumny, dens maleficus, Cic. Balb. 26, 6*vitil.* called also ater dens, Hor. Epod. 6, 15: the t. of vetustas (cf. Curt. 3, 4, 4, med., multa monumenta vetustas exerat): never, dens temporis or aevi.

—ache: dolor dentium: Cels. 6, 9. Phr.: in case of t., quum dens dolet, ib. fin.: si dens condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: to suffer from acute t., dentum dolore cruciari.

—brush: \*peniculus dentibus purgandis (Kr.).

**toothed:** 1. dentatus: t. rakes (or harrrows), d. rastri, Varr.: Plin. 2, denticulatus (furnished with small or fine teeth): a t.-sickle, falx d., Col. 2, 21: Plin.

**toothless:** edentulus: women t. and old, e. vetusulae, Pl. Mos. 1, 3, 118: Arn. Pbr.: t. gums, inermis gingiva, Juv. 10, 200: so perh. nuda gingiva: or by circum, dentibus carens, Plin.: dentibus vacuis, Tac. (K.).

—pick: dentisalpum: Mart. 14, 24, lem.: where are mentioned lenticus (a t. of wood); and pinna (a quill): besides these, thorns or prickles (spinae) were used for the purpose: whence Petr. 22, fin., spinis argentea, a silver (thorn-like) t.: to use a t., dentes spina, pinna, etc., levare: Mart. 1, c.

—powder: dentifricium (medical): Plin. 28, 11, 49.

**toothsome:** boni suci; suavis, pectori jucundus: v. PALATABLE.

**top (subs.):** I. Highest point: 1. summus, in agreement with subs.: e.g. the Exchange from t. to bottom, Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: at the t. of his voice, summa vox: id. S. 1, 3, 7: et pass.: (L. G. § 34).

2. fastigium (esp. of a building): cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 458, evadit ad summi fastigio culminis: v. PINNACLE.

3. cæcumen, inis, n. (extreme point of anything): the ts (the summits) of mountains, montis cacumina, Lucifer. Used of trees, Virg. E. 6, 28.

4. culmen, inis, n. (an elevated kind of word, more = Eng. summit): the ts of the Alps, c. Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Troy falls from her lofty t., ruit alta c. Troja, Virg. 2, 290. See also HEIGHT, ELEVATION, TIP, PHR.: from t. to toe, ab imis ungibus usque ad verticem sumnum, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20: you are all wisdom from t. to bottom, tu quantus quantus es nihil nisi sapientias es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: to overthrow a state from t. to bottom, citatem funditus overtere, Cic. Am. 7, 23: v. UTTERLY.

II. A toy is called: turbo, inis, m.: Virg. Aen. 7, 378: Tib.: to spin a t., t. versare: v. to SPIN (III). [Trochus, Gr. τροχός, is a hoop.]

**top:** superior, summus: v. UPPER, and preced. arts.

**top (n.):** i.e. to rise above: supero, exsupero, i: v. TO OVERTOP.

**topaz:** topázion or os (?): Plin. 37, 8, 32. Adj., topázicus: Venant.

**top-heavy:** \*gravitor (prægravis) a superiore parte.

**knot:** nodus crinum in vertice summo substrictus, religatus; cf. Tac. G. 387. On the head of a bird, apex, icis, m.: Plin. 11, 37, 44.

**mast:** perh. malus superior, summus: v. MAST.

**sail:** 1. suppârum: to hoist a t., s. intendere, Sen. Ep. 77, init. (see the place): Lucan. 2. called also appy, dôlo, ônis, m.: to hoist the t., d. erigere, Liv. 36, 44 (In either case meant a kind of t. used for greater speed.)

**tope:** pôto, i: v. TO TIPPLE.

**tower:** pôtator: v. TIPPLER.

**topic:** res: v. SUBJECT.

**topmost:** summus: the t. ridge of a mountain, s. jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: cf. TOP, subs. (I.).

**topographer:** chôrògrâphus: Vitr. 8, 2, 6 (al. chorographis). Or expr. by verb: a good t., \*qui regionum situm bene (diligenter, accurate) describit.

**topographical:** Phr.: t. details,

descriptio locorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 6:

Quint.: to give t. details, de forma sitique (oppidi, agrî, etc.) scribere, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: also, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3, accipe temperient coeli, regionis situm, villae amoenaeritatem.

**topography:** locorum s. regionum

descriptio: Cic. Quint. Also as t., chorographia: Vitr. 8, 2, 6 (al. chorographis).

**topsy-turvy:** Phr.: to turn things t., omnia sursum deorsum versare, Sen. Ep. 44, 3: quod sursum est deorsum facere, Petr. 63, fin.: less literally,

omnia intima summis paria facere, turbare, miscere, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, init.: summa imis miscere, Vell. 2, 2: and more generally still, omnia permiscere, confundere, perturbare: v. TO CONFUSE.

**torch:** 1. fax, facis, f. (a piece of dry wood, covered with inflammable material, for lighting fires, etc.): to point t.s (making them of tapering pieces of wood), f. impicare, Virg. G. 1, 292: nuptial t.s, f. nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15:

Hor.: Virg. See also FIRE-BRAND. 2. taeda (a t. of pine-wood): to fire anything by means of ts, taedâ [collect] aliquid incendere, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: the blazing t.s of the Furies, t. ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: also nuptial ts, Ov. M. 4, 758. 3. funâle, is, n. (a kind of t. made of tow or cord covered with fat or wax): Cic. Sen. 13, 44: (in relating the same story, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4, has cereus funalis m.); Virg. Aen. 1, 727 (from which passage and the similar use of cereus [funals], this kind of torch would appear to have been esp. used at banquets, cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 11, ad faces et cereos vivere): Hor. 4. lampas, âdis, f. (Gk. λαμπάς esp. used in poet. and in speaking of Gr. affairs). Turnus hurled a blazing t. (as firebrand), ardentem conicit lampada Turnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 535: Cic. Ver. 2, 47, 115 (in speaking of a Greek statue of Cupid): of the wedding-t., Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9. Fig.: they hand on the t. of life, vitai lampada tradut. Lucre. 2, 78. 5. cereus (like funale): Sen.: v. supr. (3).

—bearer: 1. poet, taedifer, eri; f. ferâ: Öv. H. 2, 42 (t. Dea).

2. lampadarius (v. late): Imp. Cod. (Called also, lampadifer, Not. Tir.)

(N.B.—In prose best expr. by meton., using funale, as Cic. Sen. 13, 44, crebro funali et tibicine, with a number of torch-bearers (lit. torches) and pipers: the torch implying the bearer. Servum praeluentem, Suet. Aug. 29, is an expr. hardly to be imitated: Cic. would perh. rather have said, servum cum funali præcedentem; or servum funale (crebro funali, cl. preced. art.) deduci: t. is better

than libidinem scriptor præstulisti.]

—light: Phr.: by t., ad faces et cereos, Sen. Ep. 122, 11 to be escorted home by t., \*cum funibus (crebro funali, cl. preced. art.) deduci: t. is better for the purpose than daylight, \*melius tali rei convenit lux taurum quam solis.

**torment (subs.):** cruciatus: v. TORTURE.

**torment (v.):** i.e. to distress greatly:

1. crûcio, i: do not t. yourself, my love! ne crux te anime mi! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15: how poor mothers t. themselves, ut miserae matres cruciantur, Pl. Truc. 2, 5: to be t'd with grief, dolore cruciari, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14. Strengthened, exercio, Ter. Ep. 1, 4, 9.

2. exânimio, i (lit. to take away life): hence, to distress greatly with fear, etc.: why do you t. me with your complaints? cur me queritis ex. tis? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1: cf. Cic. Mil. 34, 97; me ex t. intermitte ha-voices Milonis....: Ter.: Virg. 3, anglo, xi, etiam, i (lit. to throttle: hence, to put to extreme distress): to be t'd with fear, cruciate timoris anglo, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: to be t'd in mind, anglo animo, Cic. Br. 2, 6 (also, anglo animi, Pl.). Join: sollicitare atque angere, Cic.: angli et cruciari, id.

4. sollicito, i (to disquiet: a less strong word): Cic. 5. verso, i (to keep in a state of agitation): I'll t. him nicely to-day, as I'm alive! versabo ego illuc hodie, si vivo, probe! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 6: cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. init., [cura] quae nunc te coquit et versat, in pectore fixa: Liv.

6. vexo, i (to handle roughly: hence, to put to suffering, trouble greatly): anxiety t. the guilty, sollicitudo v. impis, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: in sim. sense, Sall. Cat. 15, ita conscientia

mentem excitare vexabat. 7. éneó, ui, ctum, i (as we say, to *t.* or *worry to death*): *y. t. me!* encas (also, encas me! Ter.: v. TO WORRY).

**tortmentor:** expr. by verb: *his t.s were indefatigable, \* illi handquaquam cessare, quin miserum [omnibus modis] vexarent, cruelarent, aegritudine conficerent.* Sometimes carnifex may serve; cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26, quantas... mili conficit sollicitudines meas carnifex (*my t.*) (Not tortor in this sense: v. TORTURER.)

**tortmenting** (adj.): perh. crudelis; acerbus, acerbissimus (*afflictive, very painful, cruel*): v. PAINFUL, CRUEL. Or expr. by phr.: *t. fears, metus cruciatu-s; metus quo cruciatu-animus*; v. TO TORMENT. *T. pains, faces dolorum*, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37.

**tornado:** *tempestas: or perh. turbo: v. WHIRLWIND.*

**torpedo:** I. *The fish: torpēdo, inis, f.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, fin. (*Raia torpedo, Linna.*) II. *An explosive engine: \* tormentorum genus quae torpedes appellantur.*

**torpid:** I. Lit.: *torpens: strictly part. of torpo: v. NUMB.* II. Fig.: *wanting in energy: pigrus, iners, ignavus: v. SLUGGISH, INACTIVE. To grow t., torpescere*, Sall. Jug. 2.

**torpor:** *torpor (both lit., of numbness or want of sensation, and fig. of listless inactivity) t. of rulers, t. principis, Tac. G. 46. Usu better, pigritia, inertia, ignavia: v. INACTIVITY, SLUGGISHNESS.*

**torpidly:** perh. languidē: v. LAN-GUIDLY.

**torrent:** I. *A rapid stream:*

1. *torrens, nis, m. (strictly part. with fluvius understood): whence we find such expr. as torrentes fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, fin.; torrentia flumina, Virg. Aen. 7, 52: the discourse rushes on like at., fertur quasi t. oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: Virg. Prog.: to stem the t. (in ro-ring): dirigere brachia contra t., Juv. 4, 90.*

2. *by circuit: \* flumen rapido; rapido currrens flumen rivus, annis.* II. *Heavy fall of rain, etc. Phr.: ts of rain fall, inber torrentis modo effundit, Curt. 8, 4, ad init.: I came to Capua amid ts of rain, maximo imbris Capuam veni, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: cf. Virg. G. 1, 333, densissimus imber: ts of blood, multus, plurimus sanguis, Liv. 2, 64, med. (pugnatum ingenti caede utrinque, plurimo sanguine): ts of tears, multae lacrimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 20.*

III. Fig.: of that which rushes on vehemently: *torrents: e. g. verborum: Quint. 10, 7, 23.* Nearly in same sense, flumen: v. FLOOD.

**torrid:** *torridus: the t. zone, zona t.: geo. t. t. (described by Virg. G. 1, 234, as zona..., torrida semper ab igni: by Plin. 2, 68; thus: media terrarum... exusta flammis et crenata communis vapore torrentur): Kr. quotes torrida zona from Plin., but without ref. Phr.: the t. zone, pars (terris) fervidis inclusa caloribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 37: also, qua parte debacchantur ignes, ib. 3, 3, 55: not far from the t. zone, haud procul ab ardoribus, Sall. Jug. 18.*

**torso:** perh. \* trunco nomen signum.

**tortoise:** *testudo, inis, f.*: Cic.: Plin. Oft. to denote a kind of military shield-work or shed: to advance a t. against a place, t. agere, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to form a t., t. facere, id. Of a t., t., testudineus, e. g. pace [*"snail's pace"*], t. gradus, Pl. Anil. 1, 1, 10. (Chelys, Gr. χελώνη, only in Petr. fr. p. 682, Burm.)

**-shell:** *testudinis pūtamen: to cut t. into thin plates, testudinum putamina in lannas secare*, Plin. 9, 11, 13. Also meton. *testudo*: Virg. G. 2, 463. Of t., testudineus: Tib.: Prop. Hence, *testudinea, orum, articles made of t.*, Javol. Dig. 32, 100, § 4.

**torture (subs.):** I. *Pain inflicted with a view to obtain confession or evidence:* 1. *tortumentum (almost always pl.: used also for the instrument of t.): to make inquiry by t., tormentis que-*

*rere, Cic. Deiot. 1, fin., per t. quaerere [quid sit verit.], Plin. Ep. 10, 97 (96), 8: to do so with the severest t.s, omnibus t. vehementissimis quaerere, Cic. Clu. 61, 176: cf. verberibus ac t. quaestionem habere, id. Inv. 1, 2, 5: to wring out a confession by t., tortments to confessio-nem exprimere, Suet. Tib. 19: to apply t., adhibere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39.*

2. *quaestio (of slaves): lit. examination, which in their case was made under t.): to reveal anything under t. [of a slave]: in quaestione aliquid dicere, Cic. Clu. 61, 176: to demand a slave to be examined under t., servum in quaestione postula-re, ib. 64, extr.*

II. *Pain inflicted by way of punishment or cruelty:* 1. *cruciatus, n. (cruel and inhuman treatment): to be put to death with cruel t.s, cum cruciatus necari, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: ib. 56, omnibus cruciatus affectus necatur: to be mangled with extreme t.s, per ultimos c. lacerti, Curt. 6, 11: to be hurried away to t., in cruciatura abripi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47: to submit to (any) t., dare sc. in c., Cic. R. Am. 41, 119.*

2. *supplicium: (any very severe or cruel penalty, esp. capital punishment of a cruel kind): to kill a person with the most cruel t.s, aliquem omni s. cruciatiuncula necare, Cic. Man. 5, 7, 11: cf. s. miserrima et crudeleissima perfere [fig.], id. ad Pompei. [Att. 8, 11].*

3. *tortenta, orum (cf. supr. 1): to put a person to death by fire and every conceivable t., aliquem igne atque omnibus t. excruciatum Interfere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18 (19): the sing. occurs in this sense, Suet. Tib. 62 (fidiculorum simul urinare torque torno). See also verb (fol. art.).*

4. *carnificina (executioner's work): to undergo t., c. subire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 8: Liv. Instruments of t.: tormenta: (gen. term): Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89 [also for t. so to be understood in the passages given under 1.]: specially équium (v. RACK); fidicilare, arum (cards for dis-tending the limbs): Suet. I. c. Sen.: also, verbera, ignis; enumerated among the instruments crudelitatis, Curt. 6, 11.*

III. *Any extreme suffering:* 1. *cruciatus: to undergo incredible ts (from gout), inexcusables c. (et indecimus tormenta) pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6: to cause dreadful t.s, tactros c. cire, Cic. poet. Fin. 2, 29, 94: used of mental agony, id. Att. 11, 11 (confectus jam cruciatus maximum dolorum).*

2. *tortumentum: no acuter t. than envy, invidia non majus t., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; the ts of Fortune, Fortunae t., Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: cf. supr. (1).*

3. *expr. by dolore, with some intensive word: v. PAIN, TORMENT.*

4. *carnificina: Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, init. (used as a very strong expr., downright torture: quoniam omnis aegritudo miseris est, tum carnificina est aegritudo).*

**torture (v.):** 1. *tortuo, si, sum, t. (both lit. and fig.): to t. any one a slave, aliquem servilem in modum t., Suet. Aug. 27: Cic. Fig.: to be t.d by envy or fear, invidia, metu torqueri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37; Cic. Comp.: (1) extorquo, 2. (strengthened from simple verb): t. me! (and see) if such is not the fact, extorque, nisi ita tactum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37. Liv. more freq. = to ex-tort, wring from (q. v.). (2) distortio-ne, 2. (fig.): he t.d (them) in a novel way, novo questionis genere distorti, Suet. Dom. 10: also fig., Sen. 2.*

*crucio, excrucio, i: v. TO TORMENT.*

3. *littero (i. lit. to tear and mangle; hence, to use with great cruelty): grief t.s the heart, aegritudo l. animum, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 13; more fully, animum doloribus t., Vell. 2, 1, 10: cf. Auct. Dom. 2, init., omni crudelitate l. Ov. 4.*

*other phr. may be derived from precd. art. and art. RACE (subs. and verb): e. g. tormenta adhibere, tormenta admove-re (Curt. 6, 11), in equuleum injicere, etc.*

**torturer:** 1. *tortor (a person who inflicts torture, in senses I. II. v. subs.): Cic. Clu. 63, 177: Hor. Od. Fig. of conscience: Juv. 13, 105.*

2. *carnifex, icis (executioner): Pl.: Cic.*

**torturing** (adj.): v. TORMENTING, T. pain, cruciatus (dolorum) v. TORTURE. T. suspense, anxius (dubitatio) quae animum versat atque sollicitat.

**toss (v.):** I. Lit.: jacio, t. to be t'd at sea, (tempestate) in alto jacari, Cic. Inv. 2, 31; Virg. Tu t. about (e. g. the head), quattuor, quasso: v. TO SHAKE.

II. Fig.: of the mind: agito, versa, sollicito, i. v. TO AGITATE, DISQUIST.

**toss (subs.):** jacitus, us: v. THROW.

**total (adj.):** totus, universus, cunctus: v. ALL, WHOLE.

**total (subs.):** summa: v. SUM.

**totality:** I. summa v. SUM.

2. universitas (the whole taken together): in the t. of things (the universe), in u. rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120 (lit. See also WHOLE).

**totally:** omnino, plene, prorsus, etc: v. WHOLLY, ALTOGETHER.

**totter:** I. labo, i. to be on the point of falling): the image t.s, signum i., Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 95: 2. nato, i. the ash t.s, ormus n., Virg. Aen. 2, 690: to steady the t.ing state, rim publican mutantem stabilitate, Suet. Vesp. 8.

3. vacillo, r: v. WAVER, SWAY, STAGGER.

4. titubo, i: v. REEL, STAGGER. Ting steps, titubata vestigia, Virg. Aen. 5, 112.

**tottering:** vacillatio: v. REFLING. Or expr. by circuml. with verb.

**touch (subs.):** I. The act: 1.

**touching:** 3. tactus, us: int-strings answer to every t., chordae ad quemque t. respondent, Cic. De Or. 3, 57, 216: a slight t., levis t., Ov. Met. 4, 180. The sense of t., t., Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

2. tactio (as verbal subss. with acc.): quid tibi hanc digitu tactio est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29. The sense of t., t., Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, zo. II. contactus: 1. contac-tio: Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63, 2. contactus, us: Virg. Plin. 3. contages, us, f.: Luer.

4. contagium: Lucr.: Plin. 5. attactus, us (only in adl. sing.): Ov. Met. 14, 414; Virg. 6 stringer: the t. of cold water, a. gelidus aqua, Lucr. 3, 692. III. t. in art-pher, penicillus, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 [N.B.—T. used metaph. for delicate or subtle marks of character or quality must generally be expr. by subtilis or some other adj. according to the context]. Phr.: the finishing t., manus-extrema, Cic. Brut. 13, 126. v. STROKE.

**touch (v.):** I. Lit.: 1. tango, tētig, tactum, 3: to t. the ground with the knee, t. genu terram, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: she t.d their faces with a swan, ora virga t., Ov. Met. 14, 413. Of food: wolves did not t. the bodies, corpora non t. lupi, Ov. Met. 7, 550; Plaut. [v. TASTE].

2. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3: before the battering ram had t'd the walls, priusquam ares mirum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: (no one) has t'd a fraction of my body, de praeda mea (nemo) termitum a., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4.

3. contingo, 3: the moon almost t.-ing the earth, luna terram petere, c., id. Div. 2, 41, 91: v. REACH, SEIZE.

4. attracto, 1, contracto, 1. v. HANDLE.

5. afficio, 3: v. AFFECT. Not to t., abstineo (with refl. pron. and abl.), Cic. v. ABSTAIN. To t. lightly, libo, i. (post.).

Ov. A. A. 1, 577. II. Fig.: to affect mentally: 1. tanto, 3: to t. the heart by a complaint, cor t. querela, Hor. A. P. 98: Cic. Liv.

2. attingo, 3: v. AFFECT.

3. afficio, feo, sectuo: Cic.: v. AFFECT.

4. moveo, movi, motum, 2: v. MOVE.

5. hector, xi, sum, 3: v. HEND, SOFTEN.

6. stringo, nxi, ctum, 3: the spectacle of filial piety t'd his heart, animum patriae s. pietatis imago, Virg. Aen. 9, 294. Iphr. to t., t. nearly, any one's honour or character, violare aliquam existimationem, Cic. Fam. 13, 73.

—at: nautical t. t.: expr. by appelle inaveni with ad or in (ripam, latus, etc.); cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: id. Alt. 13, 21.

**— upon:** I. Lit.: tango, at-tingo: v. BORDER. Ting upon. contiguous, conterminous: v. BORDERING.

NEIGHBOURING. **II.** Fig.: **1.** attingo, **3.** *I t. upon those subjects unwillingly, invitum ea a.*, Liv. 28, 27 Plaut. Cic. : Sall. **2.** tango, **3:** *that third point which has been t'd upon by Crassus, illud tertium quod a Crasso tactum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 43; I will t. upon each point slightly, leviter unum quodque t. id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83. **3.** perstringo, nxi, etum, **3:** *to merely t. upon each subject, tantummodo p. unquamque rem, ib. 32, 91. Join: perquam breviter p. atque attinger, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201. **4.** deitio, *t. (rare in this sense), to t. upon everything in telling a story, omnia narratione d.* Quint. 4, 2, 55. **5.** percurro, **3:** *v. RUN OVER, CURSOBY.* Or expr. by *adv. summatim, strictim, with verbs meaning to speak, etc.* Phr.: *which topics your fine rhetoricians have not so much as t'd upon, quae isti rhetores ne primorisibus quidem labris attigissent, id. 1, 19, 87; to t. upon the principal points, rerum summas attinger, Nep. Pelop. 1.***

**touch-hole:** \* foramen tormenti cui scintilla apponitur.

**touching** (*prep.*): quod attinet ad: *t. our dealings with the people we seem, etc., quod ad popularem rationem a. videtur, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. **2.** de: *t. Other I have misgivings, de Othonem difido, id. Att. 12, 42: v. CONCERNING.*

**3.** ad, quod ad: *v. AS (Phr.: C. As to or for).* Or, in some cases, expr. by simple acc.: *e.g. t. that which you said, namely, that, etc. I quite agree with you, illud quod a te dicunt est esse, etc., valde tibi assentor, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: v. (WITH) REGARD (TO).*

**touching** (*adj.*): **1.** mollis (poet.): *t. plaints, m. querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17.*

**2.** flexanimus: Cic.: Cat.: v. AFFECTING. Expr. by verb: *v. touch, II, AFFECT.*

**touch-stone:** **I.** Lit.: **1.** coticula: Plin. 33, 8, 43. **2.** lapis Hæcilius Lydius: ib. **3.** index, icis, m.: *Ov. Met. 2, 706.* **4.** schistus Lydius: Linn. Phr.: *after applying the t., postquam indicium est factum, Vitr. 9, 3.* **II.** Fig.: obrussa (*a testing of gold*): *reason must be used as a t., adhibend tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: to apply the t. to arguments, argumenta ad obrussam exgerre, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5.*

**—wood:** \* lignum putre.

**touchy:** **1.** offensioni prionor, cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 29. **2.** stômâchösus: *a somewhat t. letter: stomachioses litterae, Cic. Att. 3, 11, fin.* **3.** mollis ad accipendiam offensionem (*of disposition, animus*), Cic. Att. 1, 17: v. IRITABLE, CHOLERIC.

**tough:** **1.** Not brittle: **1.** lentus: *t. boughs, l. rami, Virg. Georg. 4, 53.* **2.** durus: *a t. fowl, d. gallina, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 18: Plin.* **3.** ténax: *v. TENACIOUS.* **II.** Not easy, difficult, arduus: *v. DIFFICULT, HARD.*

**toughness:** durtitia: *t. of the skin (of a serpent), d. pelvis, Ov. Met. 3, 62. [N.B.—Lentitia = either flexibility or viscosity.]*

**tour:** **1.** iter, itinéris, n. (gen. term): *v. JOURNEY.* **2.** peregrinatio (*in foreign countries*): Cic.; in *pl.* id. Am. 27, 103. **3.** iustratio (*rare*): *a t. through the municipal towns, l. municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.* **4.** circuitus, iüs, m.: *after a t. through Asia and Syria-e circuitu Aegyptum peti, Suet. Aug. 17. [N.B.—Not excursio. Phr.: to make a t. through or round, circumeo, lustro, périgrato: v. TRAVERSE, GO (ROUND); after making t. round the nearest islands, proximis insulis circuitus, Suet. Aug. 98. To take a walking t., pérambulo, i.: v. WALK.*

**tourist:** **1.** viât̄r (gen. term): *v. TRAVELLER.* **2.** périgrinator (*a t. in a foreign country*): Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

**tournament:** *dēcurso equestris,* cf. Suet. Cal. 1, 1. \*ludus equester: \* ludicrum equitum certamen: \* eques-tris pugna spectaculum.

**tow** (*subs.*): stuppa: *Liv. 21, 8: Caes.: Plin. Burning t., stuppa flamma, Virg. Aen. 8, 694. Made of t., stuppus, Virg.: *Ov. Pertaining to t., stuppius, Plin.**

**tow (v.):** naut. *t. t.:* expr. by verb meaning draw, with *abl.* of remulcum (*the t-line, t-rope*): *e.g. he t.s away the vessel, navem remulco abstrahit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, fin.: to t. a ship, nave remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30: he t. the merchantmen as prizes into Alexandria, naves orneratas remulco victoribus suis navibus Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11, fin.* Or expr. by *adīgo* (v. CONVEY): cf. Tac. Ann. 11, 18: or by trāho simply, cf. ib. 2, 16. *Men who t. vessels, équisones nautici, Varr. in Non. 116, 1: helciarii, Mart. 4, 64, 22.*

**toward:** **I.** Denoting towards (*prep.*): *3 motion in the direction of any object:* **1.** adversus (with acc.): *they charge t. the hill, impetu a. montem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: who is coming t. me? quis me a. incedit?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 18. **2.** versus (following its case, used chiefly with names of towns; with other subs. in or ad are used, and versus is added adverbially): *I turned from Minturnae t. Arpinum, verti me a Minturnis Arpinum v., Cic. Att. 16, 10: to shift his quarters at one time t. the city at another t. Gaul, modo ad urbem modo in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. Cat. 56.* **3.** ad (rare in this sense): *hills and fields seem to fly t. the ship, fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 190 (v. ro).* **T.** Is often expr. in Latin by *ad* or *ob* in comp. with a verb: *v. L. G. § 56.* **4.** obviam: *v. to MEET.* **T.** some place, aliquo vorsum, Plaut.: *t. the right, dextrorum or -sus (v. right): t. the left, sinistrorum or -sus (v. left).* **II.** Of direction without any idea of motion, often of geogr. position: **1.** ad: *Gaul turns t. the north, Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: freq. in Plin.* **2.** in: *the Belgians lie t. the north and east, Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Tac.: windows turned t. the road, fenestræ in vinci versæ, Liv. 1, 41.* **3.** aversus: *v. OPPOSITE to.* **III.** Of time, denoting approximation: **1.** sub: *t. night, sub noctem, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: t. early dawn, sub lumina prima, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 33.* **2.** in: *if the fever increases t. night, si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27.* **IV.** Fig.: of inclination or action directed to a person or personalized object: **1.** erga (generally of friendly feelings and after subs.): *the kindness of our friends t. us, benevolentia amicorum e. nos, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.* **2.** adversus: *the greatest fairness t. others, summa a. alios aquitatis, Liv. 3, 33: Tac.* **3.** in (with acc.): *faithful and kind t. her, fideli et benigni in illam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: most generous t. every class of men, in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vespr. 7: a fatherly feeling t. his brothers, in fratres animus paternus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: brotherly love t. me, amor nos fraternus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 (V. FOR): forbearance \* supplicants, clementia in supplices, Plin. 8, 16, 19.* **4.** contra (rare): *the elephant's forbearance t. weaker creatures, clementia elephanti contra minus validos, ib. 7, 7.* **5.** In (with abl., usu after expressions signifying hatred, rage, cruelty, etc.): *he was cruel t. a foe, saevus in hoste fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 34: also gen. when the disposition is represented in connection with the object, but not in reference to any particular manifestation: e.g. to show pity t. human misfortunes, adibero in hominum fortunis misericordiam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5. **6.** adversus: *his old hatred t. the Armenians, vetus a. Armenios odium, Tac. Ann. 13, 37 (V. FOR, AGAINST).* T. may freq. be rendered in Latin after a *subs.* by the objective gen., when there is no danger of*

ambiguity: e. g. *love t. one's country, caritas patriæ, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: compassion t. the masses, misericordia vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: v. FOR, and L. G. § 268. Also to entertain any feeling t. any one may be expr. by the corresponding Latin verb governing the case of the object: e.g. to feel affection t. any one, aliquem amare.*

**toward (adj.):** **1.** dōcilis: v.

**towardly:** **{** TEACHABLE. **2.**

tractabilis: v. TRACTABLE. **3.** fācīlis: v. COMPLIANT. **4.** hābilis: v. MANAGEABLE. **5.** officiosus: v. OBLIGING, DUTIFUL. **6.** sēcundus: v. FAVOURABLE. **7.** promptus, pāratus: v. READY. **8.** obsēquens: v. COMPLIANT. **9.** prōpensus, inclinatus ad: v. INCLINED. **10.** aptus: v. FIT.

**towardness:** **{** **1.** dōcilitas

**towardliness:** **{** (teachableness):

Cic.: Plin.: Suet. **2.** fācilitas (readiness), Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. **3.** propensus animus, id. Att. 13, 21. **4.** propensa voluntas: cf. Auct. B. Alex. 26. **5.** obsēquientia: v. COMPLIANCE.

**towel:** **1.** mantellus, is, n., and mantellum: *they bring t.s with shorn nap, tonsis ferunt m. villis, Virg. Aen. 1, 702: Varr.* **2.** perh. sudārium: cf. Mart. 11, 79, 3.

**tower** (*subs.*): **1.** turris, f.: Cic.:

Caes.: Liv.: Hor. **2.** arx, arcis, f. (*a keep on a height*): v. CITADEL. **3.** castellum: v. FORT. **A little t., turricula, Vitr.**

**tower (v.):** émineo & v. STAND (OUT), RISE. *Ting rocks, turriti scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536.* Phr.: *to be in a t. ting passion, exardescere iracunda ac stoma-chio, Cic. Ver. 2, 20, 48.*

**tow-line:** **1.** remulcum: v. TO ROW. **2.** fūnis, m. (gen. term): Prop. 1, 14, 4: v. ROPE.

**town:** **1.** urbs, bis, f.: *to fly from t. to the country, rus ex urbe evolo* Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. Phr.: *as I how often I have been the talk of the t., he me, per urbem fabula quanta fr.* Hor. Epod. 11, 13: v. CITT. **2.** ...pidum (other than the metropolis, which is urbs, though o. was occasionally applied to Rome): *in the metropolis or any t., urbe oppidum ullo, Suet. Oth. 1.*

**3.** municipium (in Italy, a t. sub-ject to Rome but self-governed): *men from country t.s, homines ex municipiis rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: Caes. A small t., oppidum: Cic. Att. 10, 7: Hor. A t.-councillor, dēcūtrio, Cic. Sest. 10: Caes. In every t., oppidatim: Suet. Adj.: urbānus: t. life, u. vita, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1; urbānitas, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. A man about t., urbanus scurra, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14.*

**-crier:** praeco, ónis, m.: Cic.: Hor.: v. CRIER.

**—hall:** cūria: Cic. Att. 6, 1.

**townsman:** **1.** oppidinus: Caes.

**2.** mūcipialis homo, Cic. Att. 8,

**3.** cívís: v. CITIZEN.

**toy** (*subs.*): **1.** a plaything: **1.** crēpindia, orum, n. pl. (a child's rattle):

Plaut.: Cic. **2.** oblectamenta puerorum, id. Parad. 5, 2. Phr.: *to give up t.s, nubes relinqueru, Pers. 1, 10.* **II.** A tripe: v. TRIFLE.

**toy (v.):** v. TO PLAY.

**—man:** \* qui crepindula vendit.

**—shop:** \*taberna qua crepindia venduntur.

**trace:** **1.** Foot-print, or any mark

or indication: **1.** vestigium: obscure

t.s of a flying for., incerta fugae v., Tac. Agr. 38: t. of a deer, v. cervae, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 27: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

**Fig.:** there is not even a t. of dignity left about me, ne v. quidem illum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

**2.** indicium (sign, token): t. and proofs of crime, i. atque argumenta scleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13. Join: t.s of poison, t. et vestigia veneni, id. Cin. 10, 10.

**3.** signum: t. of feet, s. pedum, Ov. Met. 4, 544. Join: s. notaque pedum, id. Fast. 3, 650: v. SIGN.

**4.** significatio: some t. of merit, aliqua s. virtus, Cic.

Off. 1, 46: v. SIGN, MABE, TOKEN, VES-

**TIGE.** Phr.: *not the slightest t. appears*, nec nota nec vestigium appetit or extat. Varr. in Non. 416, 10 and 22. **II.** *A strap that fastens a horse to the shafts of a carriage, perh. helcium*, App. M. 8, p. 222; v. HARNESS.

**track (subs.):** **I.** *A trace: vestigium*; v. TRACE. **A wheel-t.**: *orbita*; Cic. v. RUT. **II.** *A path: callis, is, m. (f. in Liv.): unfrequented ts., devia c.* Liv. 22, 14; *hidden ts., secreti c.* Virg. Aen. 6, 443; v. PATH.

**trace:** **{** **I.** vestigo, **I.** *vestigo, 1 —-out:* **{** **(v.)** **{** **(rare):** *t. by track;* **{** **(scen. v. odore,** Plin. 8, 18, 25. **Fig.:** *to causes, causas rerum v.* Cle. de Or. 2, 19, 166. **2.** *investigo, 1: the keenness of dogs' scent for ting, canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum.* id. N. D. 2, 63. **3.** *pervestigo, 1: you would call them hounds, see keenly did they scent and t. out everything, canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et p. id. Verr. 4, 13, 31. **4.** *indago, 1: the dog born to t., causis natus ad i. id. Fin. 2, 1, 39.* **5.** *ödörör, 1: v. TO SCENT.* **6.** *vestigis sequor:* cf. Liv. 9, 45: *v. FOLLOW UP, PURSUE.* **7.** *exploi, 1: v. SEARCH.* Poet.: *vestigia retro observata lego*, Virg. Aen. 9, 392.*

**trackless:** **1.** ävius: *t. mountains, a. montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: Sall.: Virg. 2, invius: v. IMPASSABLE.*

**tract:** **I.** *A region:* **1.** tractus, us: *the vast ts. of the Alps lie between, mediae jacent immensis Alpes, Lucan 2, 63; Cic. Hor. 2. régio: v. REGION.* Phr.: *unlimited ts. of space, immensi et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. **II.** *A small treatise, gen. religios:* **1.** libellus: v. PAMPHLET.*

**2.** tractatus, us: Plin. 14, 4, 5. **3.** *perh. chartula: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 18.* **4.** *commentatio: v. TREATISE.*

**tractable:** **1.** tractabilis: *a courageous disposition is gentle and t. in friendship, virtus est in amicitia tenera et t., Cic. Am. 13, 48: v. Virg.: Quint. of things: t. mercatorum, i. materies, Vitruv. 2, 9, fin. **2.** flexibilis: Cic. Att. 10, 11. **3.** dicens: v. TEACHABLE. **4.** mollis (in bad sense): v. YIELDING.*

**5.** facilis: v. COMPLIANT. **6.** obsequens, obsequiōsus: v. COMPLAISANT.

**tractableness:** dōcilitas: v. DOCUMENT: expr. by the adj.

**trade:** **1.** mercatūra: *wholesale t., m. magna et copiosa, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: retail t., m. tenus, ib. **2.** *commercium (commercial intercourse):* Sall. Jug. 18, 6: *they first carried on a t. in frankincense, c. thuris primi fecere, Plin. 12, 14, 10.* **3.** mercatūs, us: Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: v. TRAFFIC. **4.** négotium, négoia, pl. (of money-lenders): v. BUSINESS. Phr.: *I am in business and driving a thriving t., rem gero et lucrum facio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: to carry on a t. in anything, vendo, vendito (v. sell), free t., \*liberum commercium: whether all used to resort for purposes of t., quo omnes cum meribus conveant, Cic. Manil. 18, fin.: merchants carry on t. with them, ad eos mercatores comment, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: v. TRAFFIC. T. (opp. to a profession), sordida ars, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. T.-mark\*, nota meribus impressa.**

**trade (v.):** **1.** *mercaturas facio (of many):* Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72. **2.** mercor, **I.** *Merc. profl. 82.* **3.** *commercor, 1: to t. in weapons, tela c.* Sall. Jug. 66: Plaut. **4.** négotio (*to carry on a banking business in the provinces*): also gen.: *for the purpose of ting, negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29: v. TRADE (subs.). Ting vessel: navis one raria, Caes. I. liv.*

**trader:** **1.** mercator (esp. wholesale dealers): Caes. Cic. **2.** négotiator (a money-lender): also gen.: Suet. Ner. 32. **3.** negōtiāns, ntis: Cic. Att. 5, 20.

**tradesman:** **1.** négotiātor: a

**small t., mercis sordidae n.** Quint. 1, 12, 17. **2.** capuo, onis: v. HUCKSTER.

**trade-wind:** \*ventus qui certo tempore ex (eadem) parte cari perpetuo spirat, cf. Geil. 2, 2 (the description of the Etesiae).

**tradition:** **1.** fama: *as the old t. goes, vetus est ut f.* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 36.

**2.** trāditio: *Gell. Pthr.: to hand down by t., memoriae posteris tradere, Liv. 3, 67; memoriae proditorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.* Pthr.: *there is an old t., ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 54. A mere t., fabula, most ancient t.s. fabulæ ab ultima antiquitate repetitæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65; there is a fabulous t., antiques fabulosæ narravit, Plin. 12, 19, 42.*

**traditional:** **I.** ab majoribus traditus. **V.** HAND DOWN. **2.** translatiōs: *V. TRANSMITTED, HEREDITARY.*

**3.** patrius (rare in this sense): a t. custom, p. mos, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, fin.

**traduce:** expr. by Pthr.: de absente detrahendi causa maledicto contumelioso dico: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 32, 34: probrum, infamiam atque infero, id. Cael. 18, 42: absent malo loquor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25: aliquem varis rumoribus differo, Tac. A. 1, 4: v. TO CALUNNIADE, DEFAME, ASPERSE, SLANDER.

**traducer:** **1.** obtrector: Cic. : Quint. **2.** criminösus: Cic. Clu. 34, 94. **3.** calumniator: v. (FAKE) ACUSER.

**traffic (subs.):** **1.** *of passengers:* expr. by commeo, i. *to pass to and fro*, or by concursus: v. CONCOURSE, CROWD.

**II.** *Bartering, trade:* commercium: v. TRADE.

**traffic (v.):** *mutare res inter se, Sall. J. 18: v. TO TRADE, BARTER.* Pthr.: *to t. in our tives, anima statim nostra negotiari, Plin. 29, 2, 5.*

**tragedian:** **1.** tragedoia: *Cic. Plaut. Hor.* **2.** actor tragicus: Liv. 24, 24.

**tragedy:** **1.** tragedoia: *to write t.s, t. facere, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: t. scribere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 6: to act t., t. agere, id. Att. II, 13. **2.** tragicum Carmen: Hor. A. P. 220. *A writer of t., tragicus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Quint. The trestes of t., tragicus O. Cic. Pis. 20, 47.**

**tragic:** **1.** tragicus (LIT. and tragical:) Fig.: Cic. Hor. 1: *tristis: v. MELANCHOLY.* **2.** horribilis: v. DREADFUL.

**3.** miser, misérabilis: v. PITIFUL.

**Join:** *the t. fate (of the youths), horribiles miserique casus (JUVENAL), Cic. de Or. 3, 3, II: v. AWFUL.*

**T. style (in poet.), cothurnus, Virg. Eccl. 8, 10: Hor. 0v.**

**tragically:** **I.** *LIT.:* tragicē: Cic.

**II.** Fig.: miserabiliter (pitifully): Cic. or expr. by auj.: also v. AWFULLY, WRETCHEDLY.

**tragicomedy:** tragicōcōmedia: Plaut. Am. prol. 59.

**trail (subs.):** vestigia, orum, n. pl.: v. TRACK.

**trail (v.):** trābo: v. DRAG.

**train (subs.):** **I.** Gen. 1, 1. **ordo: v. ORDER.** **2.** séries: v. SUCCESSION.

**III.** *Anything drawn along after anything in motion: tractus, us, m. to draw long ts. of flame, longos flammarum ducere t., Luer. 2, 207.* **III.** *of a dress: peniculamentum, linn. Ann. II, 13: a robe, with a t., syrna ac, Juv. 8, 229: Sen.: a t.-bearer, \*puer a syrna.*

**IV.** *Of an army: impeditum, motorum.* **V.** *of merchandize: commētus: v. CARAVAN.* **VII.** *of attendants: pompa, turba sequentum: v. RETINUE.*

**train (v.):** **I.** *To eduate:* **1.** instituo, ui, uitum, 3: *to t. any one in*

**speaking, I. aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: to t. a hound to follow scent, i. canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 16. **2.** lingui, fixuti, 3: *heats the horse to go, singit equum ire viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 64: Ter.* **3.** condōcēfācio, feci, factum, 3 (to t. together): to t. beasts, c. bellias, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: to t. the mind, c. animum, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 87. **4.** condōce, 2 (rare): Hirt.: Plaut. **II.** *To exercise, drill, prepare for a race or struggle: exercito, 2: to t. youth, Juveniles e. Caes. B. G. 6, 21: they t. themselves to run, e. se ad cursum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: refl.: athletes are t.ing, exercutient athletæ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56.***

**Fig.:** *tot. the memory, exercitenda memoriæ causa, id. de Sen. 11, 38.* **Trained:** exercitatus: Lit. Caes.: Fig., Cic.: Quint. **III.** *To habituate: assūcēfācio, feci, factum, 3 (with abl.): to t. to arms, a. armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 7 Caes. (with dat.): Lív. Tac.: Plin.: they t. horses to stand quiet still, equos eodem remanevi vestigio a., Caes. B. G. 4, 2: v. ACCUSTOM.*

**trainer:** exercitor: Curculio is his t., he teaches him running, huic Curculio 'st e., istum hominem cursurum docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9.

**training:** **1.** disciplina: v. DISCIPLINE, INSTRUCTION. **2.** exercitatio: v. EXERCISE, PRACTICE.

**trait:** nōva: v. FRATURE.

**traitor:** **1.** perduellis, is, m. (against one's country, against the government): Cic.: Plaut.

**2.** perduellionis reus; majestatis rens: v. TREASON.

**3.** partidus, ac: t. to the state, p. réipublicæ, Salt. Cat. 51: Tac.

**4.** prōditoris: a t. to his country, p. patriæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: v. BETRAYER.

**traitorous:** perfidus: v. TREACHEROUS.

Or expr. by subs. or verb: v. TRAITOR, BETRAY.

**traitorously:** v. TREACHEROUSLY.

**trammel (subs.):** vinculum, catena, impeditum: v. FETTER, HINDRANCE.

**trammel (v.):** vinculus astringo, impedit: v. FETTER, HINDER.

**trample:** **I.** Lit.: calco, 1.

**—on:** *obtero, 3, prōculo, 1,*

**—upon:** *prōtereo, 3: v. TREAD (down), ceteri, Pthr.: a plain t.d.*

*continually by horses, campus assidus pulsatus equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219.* **II.** Fig.: **I.** calco, 1: *to t. on love, pedibus c. amore, id. Am. 3, 11, 5.* **Join:** obtero et c., Lív. 34, 2, **2.** concilio, 1: *to t. on writhed Italy, c. miseram Italianam, Cic. Att. 8, II. Join:* protero et c., id. Flacc. 22, 21, **fin.** **3.** obtero, trivi, tritum, 3: *to t. on the rights of the people, o. juu. popul., Lív. 3, 56:* Cic. **4.** prōculo, 1: *the senate being t.d upon, procullo satu, Tac. Hist. 1, 40.* **5.** upplimo, pressi, pressure, 3: v. OVERWHELM.

**trance:** expr. by Phr.: *cessus mentis et animi factus a corpore, gall. 2, 1, 2: animus a corpore abstractus, Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 66: sevocatus a societate corporis animis, ib. 63: "vis animi a corporis sensibus sejuncta, Georg. he fell into a trance, c-eudit super eum mentis excessus, Vulg. Act. x. 10: in a t. I saw a vision, vidi in excessus mentis visionem, ib. xi. 5.* [N.B.—estasis is Ecl.]

**tranquil:** tranquillus, placidus, plācūs, aquīs, lēnīs: v. CALM.

**tranquillity:** **I.** Physical: tranquillitas quies, v. STILNESS, CALMNESS.

**II. Mental:** **1.** tranquillitas, tranquillitas animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10.

**2.** tranquillus animus: cf. id. de Sen. 20, 74.

**3.** aequus animus: v. CALMNESS, EQUANIMITY.

Phr.: *to disturb any* one's *t. of mind, animus loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Cœlio, 15, 42: animum perturbare (v. DISCONCET): to lose one's t. tumultus de gradu dejici, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80 de suo statu se migrare, id. Att. 4, 1: a constans atque a mente discedere, id. Div. 2, 55, 114: pleasure disturbare the t. of the mind, voluptas metem e sua sede et statu demovet, id. Parad. 1, 3, 15: to*

**maintain** *t.*, aquam mentem servare, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2.

**tranquillize**: plácō, *i*; páco, *i*; sédo, *i*; tranquillo, *i*; v. TO CALM.

**tranquilly**: *i*. Lit.: plácidē, quietē; v. CALMLY, QUIETLY. [II. Fig.: 1. tranquillo animo, Cic. 2. tranquille: Cic.; Suet. 3. plácidē, Join: tranquilli p.que, Tusc. 3, 11, 25.

**tranquillity**: Cic.; Plaut. Join: plácidē s.que, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58. 5. plácatē: Cic. 6. sedato animo: Cic.; v. COMPOSEDLY, CALMLY.

**tranquille**: Cic.; Suet. 7. aquo animo: v. EQUANIMITY. 8. quietē: Cic. Join: q. tranquilleque, Liv. 27, 12.

**transact**: 1. transigo, *i*, actum, *3*; to *t.* business, t. negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: after *t.* my business, I go home, reacta re convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. 2. conficio, feci, factum, *3*; to *t.* business, c. negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29. 3. ago, égl, actum, *3*; to *t.* one's own business, suum negotium a, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 29. 4. gérō, gessi, gestum, *3* (with rem): v. DO, PERFORM.

**transaction**: 1. rés, réi, *f.* (gen. term, anything done or managed). 2. négotium: v. BUSINESS.

**transcend**: antécello, *3*; antécēdo, *3*; supéro, *i*; vincō, *3*; v. EXCEL, SURPASS.

**transcendence**: praestantia: v. EXCELLENCE.

**transcendent**: eximus, éminens, égregius, praestans, praestantissimus, singularis: v. EXCELLENT, SURPASSING.

**transcendental**: n. equiv.; expr. by summus, sublimis, subtilior: also perh. \*qui res sensibus perceptas et comprehensas transcendit: *t.* knowledge, \*scientia que non perinde in rebus atque in rerum cognoscendarum rationibus versatur.

**transcribe**: 1. transcribo (transscr.), psi, ptim, *3* (the most exact equiv. of Eng.): to *t.* with one's own hand, sua manu tr., Auct. Her. 4, 6: to *t.* a will, testamentum in alias tabulas tr., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: to *t.* verbatim, ad verbum tr., Plin. pref. § 22. 2. dészcribo, *3* (to make a copy of a work or document): I have sent (the book) to Rome to be *t.* (have copies made by the librarii), Romani (librarium) misi describendum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6 (transcribo would rather refer to a single transcription): I allowed many persons to *t.* (make copies of) the letter, epistolam multis describendam dedi, ib. 8, 9, 1. 3. escribo, *3* (nsu. of copying a part from an author): in Cic. Verr. 2, 67, 189, appy. = to copy with scrupulous exactness. (Rescribo, to re-write.) 4. transféro, *i*; irr.: to *t.* a letter, litera de tabulis in tabulas tr., cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189.

**transcriber**: librarius (*one whose occupation is to transcribe books*): Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6. Dimin. librariōs (*an inferior or poltry librarii*: id. Att. 4, 4 and Bal. 6, 14). [N.B.—The librarii not merely transcribed books, but bound and sold them, cf. Cic. Att. II. cc.] When the word transcriber is simply a verbal noun, expr. by is qui transcripti, etc.

**transcript**: exemplum (eodem exemplo tabulae, t. s. B. C. 108), exemplar: v. COPY. Phr.: an exact *t.*, tabulae literis liturisque omnibus assimilatis expressissime exceptatae, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189.

**transcription**: expr. by verb: the multiplication of books by *t.* was a slow process, \*tardius multiplicabant libri qui a librariis (singuli) describendi essent.

**transfer (v.)**: [N.B.—The phr. given may serve as the best guide in representing the different shades of meaning of the Eng.] 1. transféro, *3, irr.*: he is the meeting to Paris, concilium Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: to *t.* the seat of war, bellum in... tr., id. B. C. 1, 61. Fig.: to *t.* the blame of an action, culpam in alios tr., Cic. Font. 4, 8: Tac. [N.B.—Transducere would be out of place in the

above phr.] 2. transdūco or trādico, xi, ctum, *3* (in present sense, chiefly of local transference, and by anal. of change of state): he shoul'd *t.* the army from Gaul into Liguria, exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures tr., Liv. 40, 25: to *t.* (a patrician) to the plebeian order, ad piebem [*P.* Clodium] tr., Cle. Att. 1, 18: to *t.* centuriations from lower to higher ranks, centuriiones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores tr., Caes. B. G. 6, 40. [N.B.—Not culpam transducere: v. supr. 1.] 3. transporto, *i* (in lit. sense): v. TO TRANSPORT. 4. trāspōno, pōsum, itum, *3*: to *t.* a statue to another situation, statuam in aliun locum tr., Gell. 4, 5: to *t.* a victorious army into Italy, exercitum victorēm in Italian tr., Just. 23, 1. 5. transvelo, *3* (of an army conveyed by sea): Caes.: Suet. [N.B.—Bellum transmittere, Liv. 21, 20, is to allow the war to pass through a country: in the same connexion, bellum avertire in se = to *t.* the brunt of it upon themselves]. 6. trājeo, jēci, ctum, *3*: to *t.* cattle to summer or winter pastures, pecora in aestivos, hibernos, salutis tr., Just. 8, 5: he *t.* his ring to his right hand, anulum in dextram manum traject, Petr. Sat. 74: to *t.* blame upon another, (culpam) in aliun t., Quint. 9, 2, 4. See also TO TRANSFER. 7. transfundō, fudi, sum, *3* (freely, fully): to *t.* one's pride to another, omnes suas aland apud tr., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, med.: id. Ph. 2, 37, 37 (amorem t.). Phr.: to *t.* the blame upon some one else, culpam in aliquem derivare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, fin. (cf. supr. 1). See also foll. art.

**transfer (subs.)**: 1. in gen. sense: translatio: Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43 (tr. pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos). More freq. expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

2. Specially, in legal sense: *t.* of property: mancipium *gen.* mancipi (formal contract of sale): esp. in pūr. mancipio dare, to effect a *t.* (of the seller); and mancipio accipere, to become the owner of property by such process: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**transference**: expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSFER.

**transfiguration**: transfiguratio: Scrt. Eccl. See also TRANSFORMATION.

**transfigure**: transfigurō, *i*: Vulg. Matt. xvii. 2: v. TO TRANSFORM.

**transfix**: 1. Lit.: to pierce through: 1. transfigo, xi, xum, *3*: *t.*'d with a spear, hasta transfixus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: Caes.: Liv. 2. trājicio, jēci, ctum, *3*: to *t.* any one with a *javelin*, pilo aliquem tr., Caes. B. 5, 44: Liv. 0. 3. fōlio, confūlio, *3*: v. TO STAR. 4. perfōro, tētrēbo, per tētrēbo *i*: TO PIERCE (L.). 5. configo, *3* (which, however, does not necessarily imply as transfigo does, that the weapon goes right through any one): to *t.* (pierce) any one with an arrow, aliquem sagita c., Cic. Ac. 2, 28: Virg.

6. transverbēro, *i* (to run through): infreq.: Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med. (praedicta bestia venabulo transverbatur): Virg.

7. Fig.: to render motionless with astonishment: 1. défigo, xi, xum, *3*: the sight *t.*'d them with wonder, res obiecta immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33, intl.: Virg. 2. in pass.: expr. by stupēo, *2* (to be mute and motionless with admiration or wonder): some are *t.*'d with astonishment at the offering, pars stupet donum..., Virg. Aen. 2, 31: and with ab., Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33 (carminibus stupens). So stupescō, *3* (to be struck dumb with wonder): Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: and obtūpesco, id. Div. 2, 23, 50 (with ab.). See also to STUPIFY.

**transform**: 1. expr. by mito, *i*. e. g. formam mutare, Ov. Met. init.: so figuram m., ib. 1, 547; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 41 (sive mutata Juvenem figura ales in terris imitaris); and simply muto, ib. 2, 23, 10: Ov. M. 1, 724, et pass. 2. verto, *i*, sum, *3*: he is *t.*'d into a bird, ventur in volucrem, Ov. M. 6, 672: nature *t.*s food into living bodies, natura cibos in corpora viva v., Lucr. 2, 820:

earth *t.*s itself into water, terra in aquam se v., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: Liv. 21, 1, med. So converto, *3* ib. 3. transfor-*mō*, *i*: (*Scylla*) *t.*'d into a rock, in scopulū transformata, Ov. M. 14, 74: Virg. 4. transfigurō, *i*: to *t.* a boy into a girl, puerum in mulierem natu-ram tr., Suet. Ner. 28: Stat.: Plin.

**transformation**: 1. expr. by verb: v. Ov. Met. init.: and comp. preced. art. 2. transformātiō, transfigurātiō: both late and rare.

**transfuse**: *i*. Lit.: to pour off: transfundō, *3*: v. TO POUR OFF. II. Fig.: to cause to pervade: Phr. mind *t.*d throughout the members, infusa per artus mens, Virg. Aen. 6, 726: intelligence is *t.*d through all things, intelligentia per omnia permanet et transit, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, extr.: v. TO PER-VADE. [N.B.—Hardly transfundō in this sense, which = to pour off or transfer from one place to another.]

**transfusion**: of blood: \*sanguinis de arteriis venis transfuso.

**transgress**: *A.* Trans.: 1. expr. by contra (leges) facio, *3*: Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 30: I have unintentionally *t.*'d the law, imprudens contra legem feci; or, contra ac licet feci: v. CONTRARY TO. *B.* Intrins.: violō, *i*: v. TO VIOLATE, BREAK. 3. transcedō, di, sum, *3* (to overstep): to *t.* the order of age and nature, ordinem aetatis naturae tr., Liv. 40, 11, med.: Tac. [N.B.—Not transgredior, in this sense.] *C.* Intrans.: delinquo, liqui, lictum, *3*: both absol. and with acc. of neut. pron.: to *t.* through ambition, per ambitionem d., Sall. Cat. 52: Cic.: Liv.: if in aught *t.* I, si quid deliquerio, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, extr.: more fully, praeter aequum aliquid delinquere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14.

**transgression**: 1. Act of transgressing: expr. by contra and verb: that is a *t.* of duty, contra officium est, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: so by contra leges facere, contra ac licet facere: v. TO TRANSGRESS.

II. The deed itself: 1. délitum: to be guilty of a *t.*, d. in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48; d. committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. Also the verb delinquere often serves: to be guilty of many *t.*s, multa d.: v. TO TRANSGRESS (II.). 2. peccatum: v. FAULT, OF-FENCE.

**transgressor**: 1. One who has committed a breach of law; qui se in delictum (facinus, scelus) admisit; qui contra leges (contra ac licet) fecit, etc.: v. CRIME, and TO TRANSGRESS.

II. An habitual offender: (homo) maliēficus: v. CRIMINAL, EVIL-DOER.

**transient**: 1. fluxus: Join: fluxa atque fragili (gloria), Sall. Cat. init.; fluxae et mobiles [res], Id. Jng. 104; instabiles et f., Tac.: Cic. 2. cāducus (fading): Cic. Join: fragiles caduciae [res humanae], id. Am. 27, 102: incerta, mobilia, cādūca, [omnia], id. Ph. 4, 5, fin.: Ov. See also CHANGEABLE. Phr.: a *t.* emotion, \*animi motus qui cito perit atque extinguitur. See also TRANSITORY.

**transit**; transitus, *3*: v. PASSAGE.

**transition**: i. e. the act of passing from one state to another: Phr.: a period of *t.*, \*tempus in quo fluant omnia atque immutantur; nihil stabile fixum vivere manet.

**transitive**: in Gram., transitivus: Pris.

**transitively**: \*transitivē. Gr. t. t.

**transitoriness**: fluxa atque fragili natura: v. TRANSIENT.

**transitory**: v. TRANSIENT.

**translate**: *i*. To render into another language: 1. verto or con-vertō, *i*, sum, *3* (most usu. expr.): to *t.* a book out of Greek into Latin, librū a Graeco in Latinum c., Cic. Off. 2, 24, extr.: so, Graeca in Latinum vertere, Quint. 10, 5, 2: Llv.: also, in Latinum sermonem convertere, Col. I, 1, med.: (works) *t.*d from the Greek, de Graecis conversa, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 6. [N.B.—Vertere alone may mean simply to para-phrase: Quint. 10, 5, 5. vertere orationes

**Latinas.]** 2. *transféro*, 3. *irr.* (not so in Cic.): to *t.* anything from the Greek, aliquid ex Graeco tr., Quint. 2, 15, 21: to *t.* literally, ad verbum tr., id. 7, 4+7: *t.d* works of Plato, libri Platonis translati, id. 10, 5, 2: Plin. (In Cie. Att. 6, 2, 2, 1) Istum locum totidem verbis a Diæcarcho transiuli, the sense is copied, transferred, not *t.d.* 3. *reddo, didi, datum, 3* (esp. of literal rendering): to *t.* word for word, verbum pro verbo tr., Cie. Opt. Gen. 5, 14 (where this literal rendering is distinguished from the higher style of translation, nec convertit ut interpres, sed at orator, ... non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddire, sed genus omnium verborum vimque seruare): Hor. In same sense, verbum vobis exprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 31.

4. *interpretor*: i. v. TO INTERPRET. [N.B.—Not traducere: Kr.] Phr.: *Ciceron t.d. the work for the use of people speaking Latin, Cicero eum librum Latinam consuetudini tradutus, Col. 12, pref.* II. To carry up to heaven: tollio, 3 (in coetum); and in Vulg. *transfero, 3, irr.*; Heb. xi. 5. III. To remove a bishop to another see: best word perbi, trâdico (trans.). 3: v. TO TRANSPER. (2).

**translation:** I. The act: expr. by verb: to do a great deal of *t.* \*unita ex [Graeco, etc.] in patrum sermonem convertere v. TO TRANSLATE. II. A translated book, etc.: liber translatus; or, as *pl.* *translata*: v. TO TRANSLATE. Phr.: that is a bad *t.* —sensus scriptoris pererant expressus est.

**translator:** interpres, étis, c. Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14.

**translucent:** pellucidus, translucidus: v. TRANSPARENT.

**transmarine:** transmarinus: t. commodities, t. res, Cic. Ver. 5, 18, 45. Or expr. by trans mare and a verb.

**transmigrate:** transmigro, 1: Liv. 5, 53 (but just above occurs the simple verb migro, which is more usual): v. TO MIGRATE.

**transmigration:** esp. of souls, \*metempsychosis: \*mèténstomatis (both Gk. words): expr. by circuml. (they teach) the *t.* of souls, \*animos ex corporibus in corpora migrare.

**transmission:** expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSMIT.

**transmit:** transmittio, 3 (to allow to pass through): Tac.: Plin.: the electric cable ts messages, \*funis electri nuntia transmitti. Or by circuml., wood readily ts sounds, \*ligna facile sonos transire (permeare, permanare) patiuntur: cf. Luer. 1, 348, sny.

**transmutation:** transmutatio: Quint. 1, 5, 39 (transposition of words: rhet. t. L.): Usu. better expr. by muto: v. TO CHANGE.

**transmute:** transmuto, 1 (rare): Hor.: Lucr. Usu. better, muto: v. TO CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

**transparency:** I. The quality: natura pellucida, etc.: v. TRANSPARENT. II. A transparent picture: \*pictura pellucida.

**transparent:** 1. perlucidus or pellucidus: t. membrane, membrana p., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: a t. spring, fons p., Ov. Fig.: of mind betraying secrets, fides pernitor vitri (more t. than glass), Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16. (Also, pellucens v. foll. art.) 2. translucidus or trâlucidus: a membrane t. like glass, membrana vitri modo tr., Plin. 11, 37, 55. Fig.: of style, Quint. 8, pref. § 20 (tr. elocutio). [But in this sense, better, lucidus: v. LUCID.] 3. perspicuous (that one can see through; whereas the two preced. words denote strictly, luminous throughout or transmitting light: in Cie. only tig.), a t. cup, calix p. Mart. 4, 85: Plin. See also CLEAR.

—**to be:** 1. perlucere (pell.), xi, 2: he is as t. as a Punic labrin, ita p. quasi laterna Punica, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 10: Cie. The part is used as adj.: t. clothing, pellucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 11; t. style, p. oratio, Cic. 2. expr. by

lumen transmittere: v. TO TRANSMIT. (Hardly translucere in this sense: see exx. in Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.)

**transpire:** I. To escape, as air or gas: exire, emanare: v. TO ESCAPE.

II. To become known: exire, percrebescere, etc.: v. TO GET ABROAD.

III. To come to pass: evénio, fio: v. TO HAPPEN.

**transplant:** I. Lit.: 1. trânsferre, 3, irr. (the most usu. word): to t. cabbage, leek, etc., brassicam, portunum tr., Col. 11, 3, pass: ib. 3, 9: more fully, semina ex terra in terram tenui, Varr. 2. trânspono, pôsui, Itum: 3: to t. a tree, arborum in alium locum tr., Gell. 12, 1, med: also absol., to t. cabbages, brassicam tr., Pall. 3. trâdico, or trânsducdo, xi, etiam, 3: tot. from poor soil into better, ex macro (solo) in melius r., Col. 3, 9, jn.

II. Fig.: trânsfero, 1: v. TO TRANSFER. [N.B.—Transplanto appears to be without good authority.]

**transplantation:** translatio: Varr.: Col.

**transport (v.):** I. To carry over:

1. transporto, 1: to t. an army into Macedonia, exercitum in Macedoniam tr., Cic. Pis. 20, 47: Liv. 2. trâjico, juci, etiam, 3: not unfreq. with double acc. (which rarely occurs with transports): to t. cavalry across a river, equites flumen tr., Caes. B. C. 1, 55: to t. legions into Sicily, legiones in Siciliam tr., Liv. 3. transvîho, xi, etiam, 3 (in ships) so transporto: whereas trâjicio may refer to throwing troops across a river by bridges, raftes, etc.: to t. an army into Britain, exercitum in Britanniam tr., Suet. Caes. 58: Caes. 4. transmittio, misi, issim, 3 (usu. rather to allow to pass through than actively to send across, but also in latter sense): the army is speedily t'd (to the other side of the river), exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: a cohort of Usipi who had been t'd into Britain, cohors Usipiorum in Britanniam transmissa, Tac. Agr. 28. See also TO CARRY.

II. To send to a penal settlement: perh. best expr. by circuml.: he was condemned to be t'd for life, \*damnatus est in vincula externa perpetua. III. To carry away with delight: but usi in pass., to be t'd with joy: 1. exsulto, 1: to be t'd with joy, laetitia ex., Cic. Clu. 5, 14: the people were quite t'd, owing to the novelty of liberty, populum exultasse insolenta libertatis, Cic. 2. use pass. of effero, 3, irr.: to be t'd with joy, (incredibly) gaudie effero, Cie. Fam. 10, 12; laetitia, cf. id. Deiot. 9, 26; voluptate, Suet. Cal. 54.

3. expr. by gaudie: also pass. of oblecto, delecto, with some intensive words: I am t'd with joy, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; mirthice delector, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4. 4. stupo, 2 (to be lost in wonder, etc.): Hor.: v. TO TRANSPER. (fig.). Phr.: they are quite t'd by the object, res obiecta totos (eos) ad se convertit et rapit (it perfectly carries them away), Cie. Clu. 2, 10, 37 (Kr.). See also TO RAVISH (II).

**transport (subs.):** I. The act of conveying across: expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSPORT.

II. A vessel for conveying troops: navidigum vecturorum: Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Suet. Also sometimes navis oneraria (a ship of burden): v. SHIP.

III. Intense delight: laetitia (maxima, incredibilis), gaudium: v. JOY. Phr.: o! what affectionate embraces and t.s. of joy, O qui complexus et quanta gaudia fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43. See also RAFTURE; and for t.s. of passion, v. RAGE, FIT (II).

**transportation:** as modern punishment: perh. vincula externa.

**transpose:** perh. transmuto, 1: cf. TRANSMUTATION. (Transpono simply denotes changing the position of any one thing: the notion of reciprocity may however be superadded by inter se.) Or expr. ly mutare sedes (certarum rerum) inter se.

**transposition:** perh. transmuto,

tatio; or expr. by verb: v. TO TRANPOSE.

**transubstantiation:** \*transsubstantiatio, theol. t. t. See also TRANSFORMATION.

**transverse:** I. transversus (across): t. beams, t. tigma, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Cic. 2. transversartus, esp. of beams, transversaria tigma, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. (Obliquus, across in a slanting direction: v. OBlique.)

**transversely:** transversè: Vitruv. Cels. Also, transversa (n. pl.): the winds howl t. venti transversa fremunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 19; transversum, Front. Limit. p. 43, Goes.; ex transverso, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, extr.; in transversum, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

**trap:** I. Lit.: esp. for mice: muscipulum and a: v. MICE-TRAP. For other animals, snarks, snares, etc., were rather used (pédica, läqueus, etc.); v. SNARE (I.). II. Fig.: any means by which a person is taken in and deceived: läqueus, insidiae; v. SNARE (II).

—**door:** \*foris quae (sub pedali) in tabulari apertur.

**trappings:** I. esp. of horses: phalerae, arumi: a horse with shony t., equus phaleris insignis, Virg. Aen. 5, 30; Virg. Fig.: of anything shony: Pers.: wearing such t., phaleratus Liv. Suet.

2. in more gen. sense, ornatus, us (handsome equipments and decoration): a horse with royal t., equus regio o. instrutus, Plin. So ornamentum: elephants captured with their towers and t., elephanti capti cum turribus ornamentisque, Auct. B. Af. 86: v. DECORATION, ORNAMENT. 3. insignia, 1m (applicable to whatever marks or sets off a person): regal t., illa regia, Cic. Sext. 26, 57: so, i. pontificia, Liv. 10, 7. See also ROMP, PAGEASTRY.

**trash:** I. Things of little or no value: 1. scruta, orni (old, paltry stuff, sold to the poor): Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Petr.

2. quasiliqua, arum (sweepings, refuse): v. RUINISH.

3. geriae, arum: sheer t., g. germanae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. As exclam.: v. NONSENSE.

4. tricæ, arum: cf. Mart. 14, 1, 7; sum aptinae tricæque et si quâ illius istis.

5. expr. by viis: the poorest t., vilissimæ res: v. WORTHLESS.

As applied to worthless writing, etc.: perh. nûgæ: v. NONSENSE.

**trashy:** vills, nullius preti: v. WORTHLESS.

**travail:** v. LABOUR.

**travel (subs.):** I. expr. by Iter: to be fond of t., itinerum peregrinari: delectari: to be given to t., multum in itineribus peregrinari esse: v. JOURNEY.

2. peregrinatio (living abroad): to undertake foreign t., peregrinations suscipere, Plin. 10, 1, 2: Cic. 3. expr. by peregrinor: v. full art.

**travel (v.):** 1. expr. by Iter and a verb: v. TO JOURNEY (2). 2. peregrinor, t. (to live or t. abroad): these studies t. with us, habe studia nobis p. p., Cic. Arch. 7: the mind ts. (wants) far and wide, animus late longue p., id. N. D. 1, 20, 54. 3. obeo, 4, 177, (to go over, t. through): to t. through countries in foot, regiones pedibus o., id. Fin. 4, 20, 87. 4. lustro, 1 (to traverse, survey): (Pythagoras) t'd through Egypt and visited the Persian Magi, Aegyptum intravist et Persarum aditum Magos, Cie. 1, c., freq. in poet.: v. TO TRAVESE.

**traveller:** 1. imperf. part. of Iter facio, 3 (except in nom. sing.): lodgings for t.s., iter facientibus deversoria: v. TO TRAVEL. For nom. sing. use rel. clause, the t. in foreign parts: \*qui in peregrinis locis itineria facit: v. TO JOURNEY. 2. viator (wayfarer): Cic. Fin. 15, 34; Caes. B. G. 4, 5 (in the latter passage, apply, used in gen. sense).

3. peregrinator (one who is much abroad): Cic. Fam. 6, 18, fin.: for which, in other cases, may be used imperf. part. of peregrinor: L. G. § 638. See also to TRAVEL.

**travelling (subs.):** use itineraria.

peregrinatōes; or expr. by verb: v. preced. artt.

**travelling (adj.):** v. ITINERANT.

**traverse:** I. ubeo, 4, irr.: v. TO TRAVEL (3). 2. lustro, 1 (esp. poet.): to *t. the main in ships*, aequor navibus l. Virg. Aen. 3, 185; Hor.: Cic.: v. TO TRAVEL (4). Strengthened, perlustro, 1 (*to t. completely*): to *t. a country with an armed force*, (regionem) armis p., Vell. 2, 106; Liv.

**travesty (v.):** by circuml.: v. PARODY.

**tray:** ferculum (of wider meaning than Eng., and including any kind of means for carrying things): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

**treacherous:** 1. perfidus (*breaking through faith obligations*): Cic Off. 3, 14, ext.; (but the word is rare in the best prose): t. arms (*war*), p. bela, Ov. F. 4, 380. Fig.: t. waters, p. freta, Sem. trag. 2. perfidiosus (*habitually t.*): Cic. Join: fallax, perfidiosus, perfidiosus et insidiosus et fallax, Cic.: perfidiosus et subdolus animo, Tac.

3. infidus, infidelis (more freq. in good prose than precd.): v. UNFAITHFUL, FAITHLESS. 4. mālefidus (poet.): Virg. Aen. 2, 23 (statio m. carnis).

5. subdolus (*that hides secret designs*: sly, cunning): Sall.: Tac. 6. dōlōsus (*full of deceits and wiles*): Hor.: Ov. Fig.: t. embers, ciuis d., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7. Phr.: to be on t. (*slippery, unsafe*) ground, in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98: v. SLIPPERY.

**treacherously:** 1. perfidose: Cic.: Suet. 2. perfide (rare): Gell.

3. sometimes malitiosus (*with sly, knavish cunning*): cf. Cie. R. Am. 38, rem mandatum malitiosus gerere. 4. expr. by modal abl.: must t., summā (tuipissimā) perfidia, dolo malo: v. TREACHERY, DISHONESTY.

**treacherousness:** 1. Chateachery: { racter of a treacherous person: 1. perfidia: he was characterized by such t., tantae p. fuit, Suet. Ner. 5: *in the midst of the general t. and unfairness of men*, in tanta hominum p. et iniquitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, fin. 2. infidelitas (*faithlessness*): Caes. Cic. II. Treacherous conduct:

1. perfidia: to be guilty of t. p. admittere (in aliquem), Suet. Caes. 75: what t. both showed towards Dolabella, quanta utrinque vestrum p. in Dolabellam, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 79. Join: frans et perfidia, Cic. 2. prōditio (*act of betraying*): to get intelligence of anything by t., aliquid prōditione excipere, Liv. 4, 30: acts of t. in friendship, amicitiarum prōditiones, Cic. Ac. 2, 9. Join: perfidia, insidiae, prōdictio, Cie. 3. frans, dolus mālus, etc.: v. DISHONESTY.

**treacle:** sacchari spuma (R. and A.).

**tread (v.):** I. intrans: to plant the feet upon the ground: 1. insisto, steti, stitum, 3: to t. firmly, firmiter i., Caes. B. G. 4, 26: firmi ins., Suet. Cal. 26: with dat.: to t. upon (*the bodies of*) the fallen, jacintibus i., Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Liv.

2. ingrēdior, ssus, 3: to t. upon the ground, solo i., Virg. Aen. 4, 177: v. TO WALK. Fig.: to t. in any one's steps, vestigia alicujus i., Cie. Rep. 6, 24: Liv. (with acc.).

3. incēdo,ssi,ssum, 3: to t. on concealed fires, inc. per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7: v. TO WALK. Phr.: to t. effeminate, tenero et molli ingressu suspendero gradum, Sen. N. Q. 7, 32: cf. Cie. Off. 1, 16, 131, tarditatis usq. in ingressu multioribus: to t. lightly (*on tiptoe*), suspensor gradu ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: cf. Pheadr. 2, 4, 18, evagata (feles) suspenso pede. II.

Trans: to t. upon, to press by t.ing, trample upon: 1. calco, 1, to t. on heaps of the dying, acervos mortuentum c., Ov. M. 5, 83: to be trodden upon by any one, pede ac vestigio alicujus calcari, Tac. H. 4, 81: to t. the path of death, viam leti c., Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16: to t. grapes, uvam c., Cat. 2. premo, ssi, sum, 3 (with pede, pedibus, etc.): the

grape trodden by bare feet, nudo pressa uva pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: we t. on the untouched moss, in acto premium vestigia musco, Nem., and without pes or vestigium directly expr.: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 379: qui anguum pressit humi nitens (has troddes on a serpent). 3. oculco, 1 (comp. of calco, to t. down ingr.:) to t. down thoroughly, bene o., Cat. R. R. 49: Liv. 27, 14 (of elephants crushing men in battle). Phr.: to t. clay and soften it, \*cretam (terram cretaceam) calcando subigere: cf. To KNEAD. III. Of the male bird: calcio, 1 (very rare use): Col. 8, 5, fin.: usu. better, ineo, 4, irr.: ib. c. 2, fin. (by the sense of calco in former passage is not quite certain).

**tread (subs.):** ingressus, gressus, grādus, vestigium, pes: v. STEP, FOOTSTEP. To tremble at the t. (*of persons walking over*), ad ingressus tremere, Plin. 2, 94, 96: with impartial t., aquo pede, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. Also expr. by verb: v. TO TREAD.

**treadle:** perch. \*pēdāle, is, n.

**reason:** 1. expr. by mājestas (*the supreme greatness or dignity of the state*): to be guilty of the crime of high t. [*lit. of impairing the majesty of the state*], majestatem minnere, laedere, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: hence, charge or crime of high t., majestatis crimen, i.e. laesae s. minute, [im]munita[m] majestatis crimen, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 38: the law concerning t., lex majestatis, Cic. Clu. 35, 97 (des Julia majestatis, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 10): to be brought in guilty of t., majestatis condemnari, ib.: trial for t., laesa majestatis quaesito, Papin. Dig. 48, 4, 8.

2. perduellio (*hostile conduct towards the state*: such offences being more usually dealt with under the lex majestatis): trial for t., perduellionis judicium, Cic. C. Rab. 3, 10: to accuse of t., actionem perduellionis alicui intendere, id. Mil. 14, 36: to charge with t., perduellionem alicui judicare, Liv. 26, 3. [N.B.—Perduellio denotes the nature of the illegal act more explicitly than majestas, which might indicate a lighter shade of guilt]: cf. Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11, from which it appears that perduellio was always a capital charge, majestas not necessarily so.] 3. prōdictio (*act of betrayal*): v. TREACHERY.

4. rhetor. expr.: patriae parcididum: Cie. Ph. 2, 7, 17. Phr.: to be guilty of t., contra rempublicam facere, Sall. Cat. 50.

**reasonable:** i.e. having the nature and guilt of occasion: expr. by majestas, perduellio: to be guilty of t. practices, \*majestatem [P. R.] minnere: quae minnundam majestatis sunt in se admittere; perduellionis (majestatis) criminis obstringere to entertain t. designs, contra rempublicam sentire, Sall. Cat. 26: cf. preced. art. fin.

**reasonably:** expr. by circuml.: v. preced. art.

**treasure (subs.):** I. Store of wealth, etc.: 1. thēsaurus (*anything stored up, a hoard, treasure*): to bury a t. to hide it, th. obnre, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: to dig up (find) a t., th. efdore, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 54. See also STORE-HOUSE, TREASURY. 2. gāza (*royal treasure, esp. of eastern kings*: said to be a Persian word): gold and royal t., aurum, gāze regia, Cic. Man. 23, 66: Suet.: Virg. Rarely pl. gaze, arum: Lucr.: Hor. 3, 3, opes, um, f.: v. RICHES. II. An abundant supply of anything: cōpia: v. SUPPLY, STORE.

III. Fig.: something very precious: āmores, dēficiās: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 (amores ac dēficiās tuae Roscinius): v. DELIGHT, DARLING.

**treasure (v.):** I. To collect: colligo, coācervo: v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. II. To store up against the future: rēcondo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO STORE UP. (Thesaurūs, i. late.) —house: thesaurus: v. STORE-HOUSE. Ott. ng: that universal t., memory, th. rerum omnium, memoria, Cic. Or. 1, 5, 18.

**treasurer:** as public officer: 1. aerarii (aerario) praefectus: Plin. 3, 4, 2. 2. under eastern kings, custos regiae gazaee: Nep. Dat. 5. (The saurēnsis, thesaurarius; late, and to be avoided.)

**treasurership:** praefectūra aerarii: Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

**treasury:** 1. aerārium (esp. the national t. of the Roman people): to pay into the t., pecuniam in ae. referre, Cic. Agr. 2, 27; also, deferre, Liv. 5, 25: to draw money from the t., pecuniam ex ac. promere, ib.: see also TREASURER.

2. fiscus (originally, a bag or wicker-basket for holding money, esp. the money of the state: under the empire the imperial chest went by this name, as distinguished from that of the senate, aerarium: see Long, ad Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 8): the money which the senate has given me from the t. I will keep, and transfer from the t. [national chest] into my own private chest, quos [nummos] mihi senatus decretiv, et ex aerario dedid, ego babeo, et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Ver. 3, 85, 197: to denote the imperial t., the pl. fisci was often used, Suet. Aug. 101. [N.B.—At a later period the fiscus is again identical with aerarium.] 3. thēsaurus (*treasure house*): Liv. 39, 50 (th. publicis, sub terra, siva quadrato septus).

**treat (v.):** I. To deal with or use in a certain manner: 1. hābeo, 2: to t. with particular respect, praeccinio honore b., Caes. B. G. 5, 54: to t. with consideration and handsomely, accurate et liberaliter b., Sall. Jug. 103: to t. any one with contempt, aliquem contemptu b., Suet. Aug. 93. 2. tracto, 1: I will not t. (you) as consul, non tractabo ut consul, Cic. Ph. 2, 5, 10: to t. handsomely, liberaliter tr., id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: to t. dutifully, honourably, with outrage, etc, pie, honorifice, injuriose, etc., tr.: Cic. Hor. 3, acipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (esp. with ref. to a person who is put at another's disposal to punish or to spare): to t. any one gently and mercifully, aliquem leniter element-ruere a., Cic. Ver. 4, 40, 86: when I have been shamefully t'd, indigens quām egomet sim acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. 4. ūtor, ūsus, 3 (to behave towards in daily intercourse: with abl.): not to t. her as his mother, ut illa matre ne uteretur, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: v. TO ASSOCIATE. 5. expr. by affīcio, fēci, cūsum, 3 (to affect or visit with something: with acc. and abl.): to t. illustrious men with insult, viros clarissimos contumelias, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: so, to t. with injury, injuria af. (but honore afficeris is, to bestow an honour upon, and is quite different from honorifice tractare, to t. with respect). Phr.: to t. with insult, contumeliam alicui facere, impone (v. INSULT): to t. with injustice, injuriam alicui facere, impone, inferre, etc. (v. INJURY, INJUSTICE): to t. any one with contempt (and mockery), ludibri alicui habere, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 26: to t. with special indulgence or kindness, alicui indulgere praecipie, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: so, to t. with the greatest confidence, alicui maxime confidere, ib. II. Medically to t. patient or a complaint: cūro, 1 (to cure): to t. patients mildly, aegrotantibus lege, Cic. Off. 24, 83: Cels. So also mēdor, 2 (with dat.) may serve: v. TO HEAL. Often not to be expr. by any single word: some t. this complaint in one way, others in another, \*hoc morbo aegrotantibus aliud medicamentum dat; aliud aliud medicinam genus adhibet: v. MEDICINE. III. To discuss: 1. tracto, 1: to t. a subject carefully, quaestione diligerent, t., Cic. Rep. 2, 43: I shall t. of the winds with greater nicely, ventos scrupulosius tractabo, Plin. 2, 46, 45. Rarely foll. by de and abl. (to t. of): Suet. Aug. 35, fin. Comp. pertracto, 1 (to t. thoroughly, study carefully): Cic.: Plin. min. 3. dispuō, dissēro, foll. by de and abl.: v.



us; and *pl. cōnāta, orum*: v. ATTEMPT, affliction sent to try men; usū *pl.*: \*tribulations, afflictions: Scrr. Eccl. (Calamitatis virtutis spectandae causa divinitus aliae, R. and A.) V. Judicial: 1. iudicium: to bring a person to *t.*, aliquem in j. adducere, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 20: to bring a case to *t.*, causam in *j.* deducere, ib. § 19: this is the first *t.* for assassination that has taken place for a long time, longo intervallo *j.* inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id R. Am. 5, init.: this *t.* is concerning ...., in hac causa *j.* fit do ..., id. Cae. 2, 4: to undergo *t.* before the people, populū *j.* subire, Ascon. in Cic. Scaur. 2, quaestio (course of legal investigation) esp. in a case affecting the caput of a citizen: a public trial: to move for the *t.* of any one, q. in aliquem ferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: to have the conducting of the *t.* for assassination, quaestione inter sicarios exercere, id Fin. 2, 16: to hold a *t.* [judicial investigation] concerning the death of a man, de viri morte q. habere, id. Clu. 65, init. (So expr. by quaero, e. g. quaerere de rebus repetundis, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, extr.: a trial was held, quaesitum est.) Phr.: to put any one on his *t.*, interrogare aliquem; also postulare, accusare: v. TO ACCUSE.

**triangle:** 1. triangulum: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Quint. 2. trigonum: Varr. f. Gell: Col.

**triangular:** 1. triangulus: Cic. Cels. 2, triquetrus: an island of t. shape, insula natura t., Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Col. 3. trigonus: Manil.

**tribus:** tribus, Is. f.: to assemble the people in *t.* without classification, populum fuse in tribus convocare, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: to expel man from his *t.*, aliquem tribu movere, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272. In speaking of particular tribes, the noun is often understood: e. g. Q. Verres of the Romiliān *t.*, Q. Verres Romiliā (sc. tribu), Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: so, praerogativa (sc. rogativa) the *t.* which voted first: Cic. Div. 1, 45, extr.: Liv. By *t.* tributum: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 168: to carry on proceedings in the *t.*, pro t. agere, id. Fam. 3, 8. Join: de sella ac tribunali prouintiare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 94. II. court: iudicium: v. COURT (VI).

**tribulation:** \*tribūtatiōnes: Scr. Eccl. v. TROUBLE, CALAMITY.

**tribunal:** 1. seat of judgment: tribunal, alīs n. (the raised platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed): to sit on the *t.*, in t. sedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 168: to carry on proceedings in the *t.*, pro t. agere, id. Fam. 3, 8. Join: de sella ac tribunali prouintiare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 94. II. court: iudicium: v. COURT (VI).

**tributary:** tributātus, us: with plebis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25: oftener without: id. Am. 12, 41. In the t. of Ti. Gracchus, Ti. Graccho tribuno plebis: cf. L. G. § 589, 2.

**tribune:** 1. An officer so called: esp. a tribune of the commons: tribūtūs plebis [Tr. Pl.] or simply, tribūnus, pass. II. A kind of pulpit to speak from: contio: to mount the *t.*, ascendere in c., Cic. Fin. 2, 22, fin.; see also PULPIT.

**tribunitial:** tribūnicius - or tius: Cic. Caes.

**tributary (adj.):** 1. vectigalīs, e: a t. state, civitas v., Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 79: the Suvi made these *t.*, hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Sall. Join: vectigalīs, stipendiariūs, Līv. 2, stipendiāris (strictly, paying tribute in a sum of money; whereas vectigales may denote those who pay in kind): Caes. : Liv. 3. 3. tribūtarius (late): Plin. Just.

**tributary (subs.):** of a river: expr. by influo, 3: the Allia is a t. of the Tiber, Allia Tiberim influit: v. TO FLOW INTO.

**tribute:** 1. Lit., revenue paid by subject states: 1. tribūtūm: to impose a *t.*, t. imponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: to exact oppressive *t.*, intolerabili *t.* exigere,

Cic. Fam. 3, 7: to pay *t.*, t. conferre, pendere: v. TO PAY. 2. vectigalīs, alīs, n. v. REVENUE, TAX. II. Fig.: Phr.: to pay the *t.* of praise to any one, \*aliqum laudibus debitis effere, ornare, celebrazione: the last *t.* (of affection), i. e. funeral honours, supreme, orum: Tac.: v. FUNERAL.

**tribute-money:** \*pecunia quae pro tributo pendi solet. (Numisma census: Vulg. Matt. xxii. 19.)

**trice:** Phr.: in a t., momento temporis: v. MOMENT.

**trick (subs.):** 1. dōlūs (craft, stratagem): opp. to straightforward honest conduct: to contrive a t. de necere, Liv. 27, 28: Virg.: v. STRATAGEM. 2. strōphā (rare): canting *t.s.* verbosiss. Phaedr. 1, 14, 4: Plin. mihi: Sen. 3. ars, artificiūs: v. ARTIFICE. 4. præstigia, arum (lit. sleight of hand, jugglery: hence, any dexterous, cunning imposition): your *t.s.* are exposed! patent pr., Pl.: Cap. 3, 3, 9. Cic. Jo: dolos, fallacias, præstigias: poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 29. 5. turūtum (lit. theft; hence, any sly artifice): Hor. Od. 1, 10, 8 (joco: condere): *t.s.* of war (stratagēm), furta belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 515.

**trick (v.):** dolis capere; ludificari, illudere, etc.: v. TO DECEIVE, CHEAT.

**trickery:** dōlūs, præstigia, etc.: v. TRICK.

**trickish:** dōlōsus, subdōlūs, prætricksy: \*stigiosus [of a person, præstigiator, f. -trix]: Pl.: v. TÉRATOR: v. DECEITFUL, KNAVISH, CRAFTY.

**trickle:** 1. stillo, i (to fall in drops): the honey *t.s.* from the oak, de viridi s. ilice melia, Ov. M. 1, 112, 2: to *t.* gently, lente s., Varr. R. R. 1, 41. Comp. destilo, i (to let down): Virg. G. 3, 281: Aus. 2. liquor, no per!, 3 (to melt and flow away: as things melting do: chiefly poet.): drops of black blood *t.* from the tree, huic (arbori) aro liquantur sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: t.ing honey, liquentia melia, ib. 1, 432. 3. mano, i (to ooze out, t. or stream down; as sweat does): warm drops *t.* from the tree, tepidae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: sweat *t.s.* (streams) from the whole body, manus ex toto corpore sudor, Enn.: Cic.

**trickling (adj.):** stillans, stillatibus (Plin. Val.): stillatīcūs [Plin.]: mānāns: v. TO TRICKLE.

**trickster:** 1. præstigiator, f. -trix: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 6: Sen. 2. v. TÉRATOR (an inveterate t.): Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26: Cic. 3. homo dōlōsus, subdōlūs, etc.: v. DECEITFUL, KNAVISH.

**tricorporal:** tricorpor, oris: Virg.

**trident:** tridens, ntis, m.: Virg.: Ov.

Called also, cuspis triplex; and simply, cuspis, ov.

**tried (part. adj.):** 1. spectatūs (lit. well looked at; that has stood the *t.* of being looked at): oft. with another word: e. g. [homines] s. et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides s. et din cognita, id. Div. Verr. 4, 2, 2: probatis: Cic. (v. supr.): Col. 3. expertus: a man of t. value in the cause of the plebs, vir pro causa plebis ex virtutis, Liv. 3, 44. Join: [virtus] praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Bal. 6, 16. (Comp. and supr. of spectatus and probatus are of frequent occurrence: expertus appears to be used only in positive.) 4. cognitus (known; learnt by experience): cf. supr. (1).

**triennial:** 1. triennis, e: a word occurring only in pl. triennia sc. sacra, a t. festival, Ov. M. 9, 642. 2. triētērīus (Gr. τριετρίκος): Ov.: Virg.

X. pl. trieterica = triennia: Ov. R. Am. 593. A t. period, triennium: Cic.: Caes.

**triennially:** tertio quoque anno.

**trifle (subs.):** 1. res parva, levis, minuta; parvi (exiguous) momenti: v. TRIFLING.

2. only pl. nūgāe, arum (nonsense): thinking over somet. [verses], nescio quid meditans nūgārum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: v. NONSENSE.

3. apīnae, arum (something without value: v. rare): Mart. 14, 1, 7 (sunt apīnae

trīcaeque et s. l. quid vīllua istis). Phr.: to regard anything as a mere t., aliqd in levī habere, Tac. H. 2, 21: to waste the day over senseless t.s, diem frigidis [frigidissimis] rebus absurme, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3. (The word of minutiae, arum, in this sense, is without classical authority.)

**trifle (v.):** lido, si, sum, 3: v. TO FOOT (1.). So illido, (to t. away): cf. ib. (II.). (Nugari denotes something more than trifling: = to talk nonsense.) Sometimes opp., to being in earnest: jōcor, i: v. TO JORE. Sometimes used of poetical composition: lido: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9.

**trifler:** nūgātor (term of contempt; silly person): Cic. Sen. 9, 27: Gel. In same sens. (homo) nugax: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Phr.: to be a mere t., multa agenda nihil agere, Phaedr. 2, 5, 3 (de ardētione): tempus in rebus minimis (minimi momenti) consumere; temporis rebus nugatoris illudere: v. TO TRIFLE.

**trifling (subs.):** lūdus, jōcūs, inepītie, etc.: v. SPORT, NONSENSE.

**trifling (adj.):** 1. lēvīs (inconsiderable, unimportant): for a t. reason, l. de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: money was always a very t. consideration in his eyes, cui pecunia semper fuit levissima, Cic. R. Com. 5, 15. Very t., perlevis: Cic.

2. parvus, exiguis, minūtus: the most t. causes, minūma momenta, Cic. Ph. 5, 10, init.: t. things have great influence, parvae res magnū in utramque partem momentum habent, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: some very t. legacies, exiguisima legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7: t. articles, i. e. of t. value, res minutae, Cic. Clu. 64, 180 v. SMALL. 3. parvi s. levis momenta: parvo s. levī momento: v. IMPORTANCE (1.). 4. expr. st. by tantūlis: such t. business tantularum rerum occupations, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: so t. a delay, tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 93. See also INSIGNIFICANT (throughout).

**trigger:** ligula (scopule): R. and A. **trigonometrical:** \*trigonometricus: t. t.

**trigonometry:** trigōnōmetria; trigōnōmetrīcē; a. orum: cf. GEOMETRY.

**trilateral:** trilaterūs: Front.

**trill (v.):** vibrissō, i: Fest. (vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. s. v.). Or by circuml., \*arguta tremulaque voce cantare.

**trim (adj.):** nitidus: v. NEAT.

**trim (v.):** 1. To pruve, dress: 1. pūto, i: v. TO PRUNE.

2. tondēo, 2: v. TO CLIP. II. To straighten, arrange: esp. the hair: cōmo, 3: v. TO DRESS (III.). Also, to trim sails; i. e. to adjust them, tightening the ropes: vela contentis funibus pandere. III. Intrans. and Fig.: to adapt one's policy to the course of events: perh. ad incertos fortunas casus spectare; ad fortunae eventum se integrum servare; neutrī parti satis fidūm se præbere.

**trimmer:** perh. qui temporibus servit: see also TO TRIM (III.).

**trinity:** trinitas: Tert.: Scr. Eccl.

**trinket:** 1. mundas (collect. subs., including all a woman's toilet articles): Liv. 34, 7: Dig. 2. crēpūndia, orum (used of amulets, rings, etc.): Cic. Br. 9, 1, init.: Pl. 3. munditia, munditiae: v. FINERY. See also ORNAMENT.

**trio:** in music, \*cantus ternarius (cantus musicorum t., Kr.): three persons together, perh. trinio, tūis, m.: lisd.

**trip (subs.):** I. A short excursion: \*iter animi causa susceptum. II. A stumble: expr. by pedem offendere: v. TO STUMBLE.

**trip (v.):** I. Trans.: to trip up: supplanto, 1: Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. (R. and A. give pedes alicui subducere, with ref. to Cart. 9, 7, ad fin.; but the sense there is pulling a man's feet from under him with the hands). II. Intrans.: to stumble: pedem offendere, 3: v. TO STUMBLE. Fig.: to make a mistake: erro, lābor, etc.: v. MISTAKE. Phr.: to catch any one t.ing, imprudentem (neopīnum) aliquem in delicto (in errore)

**opprimere:** v. TO OVERTAKE, SURPRISE.  
**III.** Also *intrans.*, to move lightly along: leviter (suspensio pede) ire (v.).  
**TRIPPE:** see also DANCE.  
**tripartite:** tripartitus (tripert.): t. division, divisio t., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9.  
**tripe:** 1. ómásrum (*bullock's t.*): Hor.: Plin. 2. ómentum: Juv. 13, 118 (o. porci). (*Fendicis, minced guts: Arn.*)

**-seller:** omnes venditor.  
**triple (adj.):** triplex, Icis: t. (three-fold) method, t. ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; t. brass (t. layer of), t. aes, Hor.: v. TREBLE.

**triple (v.):** v. TO VERSUS versus qui similiter (simili ratione) deslouit.

**tripod:** 1. tripus, ódis, m.: Cic.: Virg.: Hor. 2. cortina (lit. kettle, caldron): used of the t. of Apollo, Virg. Aen. 3, 92: Ov.

**tripos:** tripus qui dicitur: hoc est, certaminis Academici praemium.

**tripotes:** tripóta, orum: Diom.

**trime:** trímemis, is, f.: Cic.: Caes.: more fully, návis trímemis (tr. being strictly adj.): Caes. B. C. 2, 6.

**trisyllabic:** trisyllábüs: Varr.: Capit.

**trisyllable:** verbum trisyllábüm: Varr.

**tritagonist:** \*trítágónista, qui dicitur: hoc est, qui tertias partes sustinet.

**trite:** 1. tritus (lit. rubbed, well-worn): a t. proverb, tritum sermone proverbiū, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 7; Join: usitatum et tritum; [in Graeco sermonē] tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Strenghtened, contritus (worn out): t. preceptū, [omnium communia et c.] praecepta, Cic. De Or. 1, 31, 137; Join: contritum et contemptum, id. 2. pernigatus (very generally current): cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 16, ad init., consolante pernigata quidem illa maxime ....: Gell.

3. expr. by phr. quod sermone (omnium) percrebitur: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, init. (in rather diff. sense, of a prevalent impression).

**triumph (subs.):** I. In Roman sense: 1. triumphus: to gain a t., t. deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: to celebrate a t. for (a victory over), t. agere de .... id. Verr. 5, 19, 100: also, t. ex (e.g. Etruria: with ref. to the country in which the t. is gained) agere, Liv. 6, 7; and with depend. gen., Pharsalicae pugnae t., Cic. Ph. 1, 4, 8, 23: to decree a t. to any one, t. alieni decernere, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: to lead in t., per t. aliquem duere, id. Verr. 5, 26, 67; and of things, not persons, in triumpho duere, Plin. (e.g. elephantes). *A man who has enjoyed a t., vir triumphalis:* Vell. 2, 6: and *absol.* (without vir): Suet.: Quint. 2. óvátio (lesser triumph): Gell. [N.B.—The noun ovatio is rare: the verb ovare usu, serving: v. OVATION]. III. Fig.: victory; exultation: victoria: gaudium, laetitia, exultatio: v. VICTORY, EXULTATION. Sometimes trópaeum may be the best word: let us sing the fresh t.s of Augustus, nova cantemus Augusti tr., Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19: Ov.

**triumph (v.):** I. In Roman sense: triumpho, 1: to t. for a victory over ..., de ... tr., Cic. Ph. 11, 8, 18: less freq. ex ..., Curt. Also phr. triumphant agere: v. subs. II. To exult over: perh. triumpho: cf. Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A., triumphare gaudio. Phr.: if not to escape tortures, yet to t. over them, \* si non effuger cruciatu saltem eos perferendo exasperare.

**triumphal:** triumphális, e: Cic.: Plin.: t. decorations, t. ornamenti, Suet. Ang. 38 (absol. triumphalia, Tac.).

**triumphant:** victor; f. -trix: v. VICTORIOUS.

**triumvir:** trimvir, víri: pl. triumi-viri or tresviri. Val. Max. 5, 4, 7 (but the sing. is rare): t.s for regulating the state, tresviri reipublicae constituenda, Liv. Epit. 120: also simply, tres-viri or triumvir. Suet. Aug. 69. In speaking of the various boards of three which

existed at Rome, the form triumvir seems to be always used.

**triumvirate:** triunfrátrus, us: Cic. [N.B.—Not to be used of the so-called first tr.: which was simply potesta, not a potestas at all. v. POWER.]

**triumne:** triúnus: Serr. Eccl. (Kr.): triunus (Georg.).

**trivial:** lívís: v. TRIFLING.

**triviality:** nágae, Inéptiae: v. TRIPLE, NONSENSE.

**trivet:** \*ferrum tripes in quo cor-tinae (aenea) super food collocentur.

**trochae:** 1. trochaeides: Quint.

2. trochaeides, is (having a t. char-acter): Mart. Cap. (the numerus).

**trochée:** trochaeus (*τροχαῖος*): Cic.: Quint.

**Trojan:** I. As subs.: Trós, Tróis, m.; Tróas, ádis f.; also, Trójans, Trójana (m. and f.); and pl. Aénávæ, Dardinidæ, arum. Virg. II. Adj.: Trójans, Iláicus (rarely, Ilus), Tróis: Virg.: Trójicus, Ov.

**troop (subs.):** 1. turma (of cavalry): Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 90: Caes.: poet. in more gen. sense, Ilian t.s., Ilia- t., Hor. Car. Sac. 38, 2. cátorea (prob. a Celtic word; and used esp. of Gallic and other barbarian forces): cf. Isid. 9, 2, 46, proprie Macedonion phalanx, Gallorum cátorea dictur: *Lycian t.s.* Lyciales c. Hor. 3, mánus, ūs (in widest sense): v. BAND, FORCE.

4. greci gréka, m.: v. COMPANY (II.), GANG.

5. glóbos (any close body of men): Liv.: Tac. For troops (as collect. subs.); v. sub. v.

**troop (v.):** v. with prep., as to t. together, confluere: v. TO FLOCK TOGETHER.

**trooper:** éques, Itis: v. HORSEMAN.

**troops:** 1. cópiae, arum: v. FORCES.

2. milites; and sometimes sing. miles (used collect.): v. SOLDIER.

3. exercitus, us: to raise t., ex. compare, parare: v. ARMY.

**trope:** trópōs: Quint. 9, 1, 4. See also FIGURE (III.), FIGURATIVE.

**trophy:** trópaeum (in Grk. sense): to set up a t., t. ponere, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: t. statnere, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69 constituerre, cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 7: in modum tropaeorum arma faggeri, truncos, etc. imponere, Tac. A. 2, 18. For looser sense, perh. better monumentum (v. MEMO-RIAL): though tropaeum is also used in pretty much this sense: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.

**tropic:** ciréñus trópicus: Hygin.: and for brevity, tropicus (absol.): Kr. The t. of cancer, circuitus (orbis) solstitialis, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 24: of Capricorn, c. brunnalis, ibi: Gell.

**troical:** I. Of the tropics: tró-picus: v. TROPIC. T. region, quae inter circumflexum solstitialiem brunnalemque regiones sunt. II. Figurative: tró-picus: Gell. See also FIGURATIVE.

**trot (v.):** exact word not known: the phr. tolitum ir appears rather to denote a kind of gentle canter (non vulgaris in cursu gradus sed mollis al-térno crurum explicatu glomeratio, unde eques tolitum capre incursum traditur arte, Plin. 8, 42, 67): certainly not an ordinary trot. Phr.: to t. gently along, lento cursu ir s. veni: cf. tolit. art.

**trot (subs.):** perh. ambulatíffira: cf. Veg. Vet. 4, 6: where a particular kind of pace is described thus ambulatúra quadam gratia (by their delightful pace) discurrunt a ceteris (equis): gradus est minutus et crebor .... (evidently, a short, quick, easy trot). Oft. incassus, gradus, or cursus will be sufficiently precise: at a gentle t., lento cursu, in-cessu, gradu, etc.

**troth:** fides: v. FAITH.

**trotter:** three different kinds of trotting horses are named by Veg.: colaturi, appy, very gentle trotters: those named in preced. art.: and totoriari, Veg. 4, 6: they differed from each other in degree and kind of pace; from which the last would seem to have been what we should call hard trotters. [N.B.—Note equus tolitarius; which was

rather a lady's horse: equus (caballus) successor, or successor, is a horse that folts the rider.]

**trouble (subs.):** I. labour, pains;

with an accessory notion of vexation or annoyance: 1. molestia (in which the notion of annoyance predominates): to give any one t. (or annoyace), aliqui m. exhibere, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1; affere, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: as far as can be done without t. on your part, quid sine tua flat, Cic. Fam. 13, 23; v. ANNOYANCE.

2. négligé (in which the idea of having something to do, or difficulty, predominates): (to be able to do anything) without t., nullo m., Cic. Att. 10, 16: to give any one t., aliqui n. facessere, id. Fam. 3, 10, init.: I have a good deal of t. in managing the boy, (quero) regendo habeo negoti satris, id. Att. 6, 2, 1.

3. opéra (in which the idea of exertion, pains, effort predominates) to take a good deal of t. about anything, multum operas in aliqua re posere, Cic. Att. 12, 20, so, tantum studium tamque multum operam ponere in aliqua re, id. Fin. 1, init.: it is worth the t., pretium operae est, id. Agr. 2, 27, 73: so, pretium operae facere, to get a (sufficient) reward for one's t., liv. pref. init. Join: multum operas laborisque consumere in aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 55, init.: v. PAINS.

4. labot: v. LABOUR, EFFORT. Phr.: to take a great deal of t. with anything, elaborare in aliqua re (v. PAINS): with much t. (or difficulty), aeque, vix: v. DIFFICULTY (1., fin.): if it is not too much t., nisi molestum est, Fer. Ad. 5, 3, 20. See also to EXERT (II.), EXERTION.

II. Reverse, calamity, distress: 1. incommódum (inad-aptation, blow, disaster): let us give over our own t. and loss [by the death of a friend], nostro i. detrimentoque dolamus, Cic. Br. 1, 4, so many t.s in life, tot i. lo vita, id. N. D. 1, 9, 10. 2. labor (esp. in pl.): in my time of t., in meo l., Cic. Fam. 15, 8: the last t.s of Troy, Trojæ supremus l., Virg. Aen. 1, 1: having gone through many varied t.s, perfunctis multis variisque l., Nep. Han. 13. 3. serumia (toll and distress combined): death a release from the t.s of life, mors aerumnarum requies, Salt. Cat. 51: cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118, labores [Herculus] ... tristissimo vero aerumnus nos nominaverunt. 4. dolor, v. GRIEF.

5. res adversa and esp. pl. res ad-versae: v. ADVERSITY.

6. málum (gen. for whatever is bad or calamitous): no stranger to t., non ignara mali, Virg. Aen. 1, 630: o'erwhelmed with t., pressa malo (navis), Hor. Od. 1, 14, 10. Phr.: to entertain confidence in t., afflictis confidere rebus, Virg. Aen. 1, 452: to be in t. (or difficulty), labore to be in t. from debt, ex aere alieno l., Caes. B. C. 3, 22.

III. Commotion: in this sense usu pl.: mótns, tumultus, etc. v. COM-MOTION. Sometime tempora may serve; which is specially used of difficult or trying circumstances: during the present t.s, his reipublica temporibus, cf. Cic. Fl. 3, 6.

**trouble (v.):** I. To occasion trouble to anyone: Phr.: molestiam aliqui exhibere, affere, after: v. preced. art. (I.). Or expr. by adj.: I should be sorry to t. you, habili tibi molestus esse. v. TROUBLESMITH.

II. With prim. refl., to t. oneself, i.e. to take and pains about anything: curo, t. (to take care of, attend to): to t. oneself about other people's business, aliena ingot a curare, Cic. Top. 17, 66: they don't t. themselves about anything except .... practer ... nihil curant, id. Fin. 4, 14, tb. don't, yourself! ahnd cura Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5: Not to t. oneself about .... negligo, ext. cium, 3: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 66, fin., diu magno curant, parva negligunt: v. TO ATTEND TO; and TO NEGLECT. Phr.: (I shall be glad) if you will help him, so far as you can without t.ing yourself, cum juveris, quid sine molestia tua flat, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: in similar use, nisi molestum est: be so good as to stand up, if it is not t.ing you too much, tu autem, nisi m.

st, exsurge, Cic. Clu. 60, *fin.*: or in *leclinare a kindness*, perh. benigne (*I thank you kindly; but don't t. yourself!*): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16: *I shall not t. myself about it*; non ego laborem operande mean in ea re ponam, consumam: v. prececd. art. (L, 3). **III.** *To disturb; disquiet:* 1. sollicito, *i. (to disquiet)*: **III.** *To disturb; disquiet:* 1. sollicito, *i. (to disquiet)*: **III.** *statum quietas civitatis s.* Liv. 21, 10, *fin.*: so, s. pacem, id. 34, 16, *extr.*: oft. of the mind: *to t. and distract anyone, aliquem s. atque angere*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. **2.** turbo, pertubo, *i. v. to DISTURB.* **3.** vexo, *i. (a strong term: to treat with violence, as is done in war):* cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, *extr.*, quin bello vastabunt Italia, vexabuntur urbes: v. TO HAESS.

**IV.** *In pass., to be t.d. with something (esp. a complaint):* läbōro, *i. (esp. of maladies):* to be t.d. with gout in the feet, ex pedibus l, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: so, ex intestinis l, ib. 7, 20. May often be expr. by special verb or adj.: e.g., *to b.t. with sickness, nauseare*, Hor.: *Cels.: to be t.d. with fever, febricitare*, Cels.: *Cic.: t.d. with dropsy, hydroicus*, Hor.: *with asthma, asthmatics*, Plin.: *with stone, calcifications*, Cels.: etc.: *v. DROPSY, FEVER, STONE, etc.* Also *pass.*, *to be t.d. about anything*, i.e. to be distressed or grieved: dôleo; dolorem ex aliqua re capio: v. **TO GRIEVE, VEX.** Phr.: *he was not at all t.d. (concerned) about that, nihil se ea re commoveri*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

**troublor:** turbator; *f. -trix:* Liv. Tac. Sometimes (as a strong expr.) fax, facis, *f.* (*firebrand*) may serve: Cic.: Plin. (*Or expr. by rel. clause: v. TO TROUBLE, 111.*)

**troublesome:** 1. mōlestus (*anoying*): *begone! don't be t.!* abscede hinc! ne sis m!, Pl. As. 2, 4, 63; Cic. Join: operosus ac mōlestus [*labor*]. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, *init.*: laboriosus molestusque, id. Leg. 3, 8, 19. Pernolestus (*everyt.*): Cic. See also **TO TROUBLE** (11.).

2. grāvis (*burdensome*): *I should be glad, if it will not be t. to you*, velim, si tibi grave non erit ..., Cic. Fam. 13, 74: *I am afraid of being t. to you*, vereor ne tibi g. sim, cf. id. Top. 1, 4: *neither t. nor difficult*, non g. nec difficile, id. Inv. 2, 45, *init.* Hence, *to be t. (or burdensome) to any one*, gravare aliquem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264. **3.** incommodus (*inconvenient, disadvantageous*): *a t. (disagreeable) voyage*, i. iter. Ter. Hec. 1, 4, 1: Pl.: *V.D. ADVANTAGEOUS, INCONVENIENT*. **4.** opērōsus (*involving much work and pains*): Cic.: cf. supr. (1).

**troublous:** aerumnōsus: Cic. Or by circumst., aerumnōs s. labioribus plentus, etc.: v. **TRROBLE.**

**trough:** alveus (*any hollow wooden vessel*): Cat. R. 81. Dimin., alveolus (*a small t.*): Liv. *Juv.*

**trousers:** feminālia, iun (*coverings enclosing the thighs, short drawers*: they corresponded to the bracae of the Gauls, which however reached to the knees): Sue. 82. Braccae (bracae) may also be used; the article of dress being a foreign one. (*Feminalia* is the word used in Vulg. Ex. xxviii, 42.)

**trout:** tructa (Gr. τρώκτης): Isid. Or. 12, 6, 6 (*var. a varletate, quos vulgo tructas vocant*): also, tructus: Plin. Val. Salmon t.: \*salmo fario, Limn. (prob. the fish called fario, Aus. Mos. 130).

**trow:** v. THINN.

**trowel:** trula: Pall. 1, 15. *To lay on with a t.:* plaster, trulliso, *i. Vitr.* **truant:** perh. vīgus, errabundus: v. STRAY, WANDERING. *To play t.:* locum deserere; solita iudi (itterari) munia negligere.

**truce:** indūtia, arum (-ciae): *to agree upon a t. for 30 days*, xxx, dierum i. cum boce pacis, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: also, i. facere, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: *during t.*, per l., Lit. 30, 37: *the t. had expired*, indutriam dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, med. (but we can also say, simply, exuent indutiae, acc. to Forcelli, s. v.): *to break off a t. i. tollere*, Liv. 30, 4. Phr.: *a t. to that nonsense!* aufer istas nugas!

**truck** (*subs.*): *perh. carrus (gen. term).*

**truckle:** ädūlor, assentor, *i. v. TO FLATTER.*

**trudge:** perh. agre, fesso pede ire,

**true** (*adj.*): 1. Opp. to falsehood:

1. vērus: opp. falsus, Ter. Andr. 5,

4, 19: et pass. Less freq. = speaking

the truth; veracious (verax: v. *infr.*):

a. t. prophetess, v. vates, Ov. Her. 16,

123. 2. vērāx (*which speaks the truth*):

t. oracle, v. oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19,

18: Hor.: v. VERACIOUS. Phr.: *(i.) in*

*asseveration: so t. as I'm alive, ita vivam, ut (with indic.)*, Cic. Att. 5, 15:

for which may be expr. ita mi dicitur (juvent.), Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1 (*like our*,

*so help me God*); and ita sim flum Prop. 1, 7, 3: *\*ita deos mihi velim propitios* (R. and A.) (ii.) in replies:

when it may be expr. by, ita (propris) existimo, mihi ita videtur, certe: v.

CERTAINLY, YES. True; but ..., atqui: Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: v. YET.

II. Not spurious: real, genuine: 1. vērus: t. and perfect friendship, v. et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: cf. id. 25, 95: v. GENUINE, REAL. 2. sincerus (*not adulterated or tampered with*): opp. similitus, fatus, Cīc. l. c. 3. genuinus: v. GENUINE, THOROUGH.

III. Keeping faith: fidus, fidēlis: v. FAITHFUL.

**IV.** Exact; esp. of lines: Phr.: *to the perpendicular, square, etc.*

\*quod subtiler ad perpendicularum (normam, etc.) respondet: *at a t. line, \*per-*

*linea justa: or simply, linea recta:* v. STRAIGHT.

**truffle:** tuber, éris, n.: Plin. 19, 2,

11, Juv. (T. cibarium, Linn.)

**truly:** 1. vērē (*with truth; not falsely*; also, genuinū, really): Cic.:

Liv. 2, 2, pfecto (assuredly): Cic.:

Hor.: v. REALLY.

**trump** (*subs.*): *in cards: t. cards*, perh. primi ordinis (prima classis) chartae; chartae principales, victrices.

**trump** (*v.*): \*primi ordinis chartā superare.

— up: i.e. *to fabricate: communis, confingo: v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE.*

**trumpery:** scrūta, orum (*cheap, trashy goods*): v. TRASH, T. stories,

nugae, geriae, ineptiae: v. NONSENSE.

**trumpet** (*subc.*): 1. tūba (*a straight-tuted instrument, used for the Roman infantry*): Cic.: Ov.

2. meton., aes, aeris, n.: *to rouse men by the t.* aere cīre viros, Virg. Aen. 6, 165.

3. buccina (*orig. a cow's-horn trumpet, of curved shape*): *used to sound the watches, summon the people, etc.*: Cic. Mur. 9, 22: Liv. Phr.: *signal given by t.* classicum: *used with canere: the signal was given by t.* classicum cīcītī, Liv. The verb cano is also used without classicum: v. SIGNAL (2, 3). So also is used buccino, *i. (to blow the buccina, sound the t.)*: Varr.: Sen. Controv. See also CLARIOS (litus), HORN.

**trumpet** (*v.*): usū, *to t. abroad*:

praedico, cēlēbro, *i. v. TO PROCLAIM, PUBLISH, CELEBRATE. Glory t.d. abroad*

*by Fame, inclyta fama gloria*, Virg.

**trumpeter:** 1. tūbīcēn, insī: Liv. 19, 2, 2, buccinātor (cf. TRIMPET, 2): Caes. Esp. fig: *the t. of any one's credit*, b. existimatio aliquid, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21. 3. only fig., praedicator: Cic.: v. PROCLAIMER. 4. praeco, onīs: v. HERALD, fin. Phr.: *he was his own t.*, suas ipsius laudes celebravit; *de se ipse magnifice praedicavit*; *sola iudi (itterari) munia solebat*: v. TO PROCLAIM, PRAISE.

**truncheon:** perh. scipio (*mark of dignity*): v. STAFF.

**trundle:** volvo, *3: v. TO ROLL.*

**trunk** (*subs.*): 1. *Of a tree:* 1.

truncus: Cic.: Caes. 2. strips, pis, f.

(*the animating and supporting principal part of a tree; whereas truncus is just the body of the tree apart from the boughs and leaves*: R. and A.):

*the trees receive nourishment through their t.s.* alunur per s. suas, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81: Virg. (Stipes, candex, denote a dry

**stump:** v. STOCK, STUMP.)

II. *Of the human body:* truncus corporis: Cic. R.

Com. 10, 28: and without corporis: id: Virg.

III. *Of an elephant:* prōbosca;

mānus: v. PRÓBOCIS.

IV. *A chest:* arcā, cista: v. CHEST.

**trunk** (*adj.*): Phr.: t. line, perh.

via (terrata) principals unde ceterae proficiuntur, initium babent.

**truss:** 1. *For hernia:* fascia

(bandage): for description, see Cels. 7,

27, init.

II. *Of hay or straw:* fascis:

V. BUNDLE.

**trust** (*subs.*): 1. Confidence: fides, fidūcia (*assurance*), fidēlis: v. CONFIDENCE.

To put t. in, fidere, confidere: v. TO TRUST.

II. Something entrusted:

1. crēdūtū: to deny a t. on oath,

c. abjurare, Sall. Cat. 25: to receive any-

thing as a t. (or loan), aliquid tanquam

c. accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21. 2. dépōs-

sum (money deposited with any one for security): to return a t. d. reddere, Cic.

Off. 1, 10, 31: to deny a t. d. infitari,

Juv. 13, 60: cf. Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1 (throughout).

3. In wider sense, mandatum, oīt. pl. (*anything entrusted to any one to do*): v. COMMISSION, CHARGE.

Credit: fidēs (III.).

**trust** (*as adj.*): dépōsitus: Cassid.

(d. pecuniae).

**trust** (*v.*): 1. To place confidence in:

1. Iido, confido, fīsus, *3* (with dat. of person, dat. or abl. of thing, in

which trust is placed): to t. in oneself,

sibi t., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22: Cic.: (Caesar)

t.'d this legion most of all, huic legioni

confidēt maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: to

t. in the stability of fortune, stabilitate

fortunae c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. The abl.

may also be used of a person when there

is an attributive: e. g. aīo dīce c., Liv.

21, 4, med. (see the place): Ov. 2,

crēdo, didi, ditum, *3* (esp. with ref. to words spoken: whereas fidēs refers rather to persons or acts): also, credo, when it signifies to put trust in, denotes less than fidēs does; often referring only to one particular act or kind of trust: (cf. Liv.

2, 45, consules magis non confidere quam

non crederē suis militibus, i. e. they did

not distrust their fidelity, but they had

not the horse! equo ne credite! Virg. Aen.

2, 48: Cic. (Concredo always trans.: v. *infr.*) Phr.: t. īng to, frētūs (with abl.): v. RELYING ON.

II. To entrust: crēdo, concrēdo; committo, commendo: v. TO CONFIDE.

**trustee:** 1. fidūciarius (*tutor*):

Just. Inst. 1, 19 (where the term denotes a *judicary guardian*).

2. dépōsitus (*one who receives a deposit*): Ulp.

Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36. (Or by circumst. qui tutelam fiduciariam exercet, t. for a ward: v. Just. Inst. l. c.)

**trusteeship:** tutela fiduciaria:

Just. Inst. l. c.

**trustful:** perh., bene crēdūlus (the adj. alone usu. implying a *fault of character*: v. CRÉDULOS): qui alteri facile

confidit, v. TO TRUST.

**trustworthy:** 1. lōcuples, étis

(strictly, that can fulfil his engagements;

hence of witnesses, etc., worthy of cred-

ence): most t. authorities, locupletissimi

autores, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: so, testis l. d. Off. 1, 2, 10, 2, tūbīcēn, 2. fidūs (*that may be depended on*): a t. interpretē, f. inter-

pretes, Hor. A. P. 133: t. physicians, f.

medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: v. FAITHFUL.

3. grāvis (*weighty, of worth*: opp.

levis, without weight, not t.): esp. in

phr. grāvis auctor, i. e. a *voucher whose statement carries weight*, Liv. 1, 16: for

which also, auctor certus, bonus, luculentus, Cic.

4. certus: v. SURE, CERTAIN.

**trusty:** fidus: t. ears, f. aures, Ov. M.

10, 32: t. sword, f. ensis, Virg. Aen. 6,

524. See also FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY.

**truth:** 1. vēritās (in abstr. sense:

as a principle or quality): t. begets

hatred, v. odīum patī, Ter. Andr. 1, 1,

41: opp. fraus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: in ac-

cordance with t., ex veritate, id. R. Com.

10, 29: ad veritatem (as a standard to

which things may be referred), id. An.

**25.** *91: such a lover of truth, adeo diligens veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: to depart from the t. (ever so little), a v. deflectere, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46: egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10 (of historical narrative, which overstates things): plain, honest t., rustica v., Mart. 10, 72, 11.*

**2.** neut. of *vérus* (concrete; that which is true; esp. in pl.): if you wish to know the t., si verum [not veritatem] scire vis, Cic. Att. 12, 41: to distinguish t. and falsehood, vera ac falsa dijudicare, id: I may speak the t. (without reserve), licet verum dicere, id. Fam. 9, 24; also quod verum est (dicere), id. Att. 3, 9: and if more than one fact be referred to, or if the practice of speaking the truth be meant, vera dicere or loqui: Pl. Cap. 5, 2, 7. [N.B.—Never veritatem dicere or loqui: which would have no meaning.]

**3.** sometimes, fides (that which may be believed): not to aim at producing a charming narrative but, t., non speciem expositionis sed f. querere, Quint. 10, 1, 32 mere words without any t., verba sine f. rerum, Liv. 3, 33, 34, int.

**truth.in:** adv. phr.: vēto, chmīvēto: v. INDEED, SURELY.

**truthful:** *1. vērāx: Herodotus more t., than Ennius, H. veracior Ennius, Cie. Div. 2, 56, 116: t. Bacchus, v. Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 80; Pl. 2. vērus (rare in this sense): the t. lips of Apollo, v. os Apollinis, Ov. M. 10, 209: Ter. 3. nouis: v. TRUSTWORTHY.*

**truthfully;** vērāciter: Pl. in Prise. See also TRULY.

**truthfulness;** animus veritatis studiosus: veritatis studium: v. TRUTH. If the ref. be to t. in giving evidence (on oath), religio: v. SCRUPULOUSNESS.

**try:** *1. To put to the test, make trial of: 1. experior, pertus, 4: to t. the strength of a poison, venenū vim ex., Cic. Coel. 24, 58: to t. gold, aurum ex., cf. Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59, experimentum auri (see also inscr. 7): fall by subj. clause: I should like to t. what daring you can display, ex. libertatē quādūtatis . . . , Liv. 25, 38, med.: to t. all means (turn every stone), omnia ex., Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11. 2. periclitor, i (to put to the test by actual use; whereas experior may refer to a mere trial): to t. one's powers, vires ingenii p., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: also like preced., fall by subj. clause: quid nostri auderent pericitabatur, Caes. B.G. 2, 8. 3. tento, i (to test): to t. a person's skill, scientiam alicuius t., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: I tried what I could do in that line, tentavi quid in eō genere facere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. 4. pērēcūlūm (alicuius rei) facio: v. TRIAL. 5. explōrō, i: v. TO TEST. 6. próbō, t: to t. the edge of a knife, mucronem cultri p., petr. 70: also, aciem, acumen tentare, Burn. ad l. 7. specto, i (esp. to t. gold or silver; sitting and watching the process): t'd by fire, igne specutatus (fig.), Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25 (spectare in ignibus aurum). Pbr.: gold t'd in the fire, aurum ad obtrusum, Suet. Ner. 34. See also TRIED. 11. To attempt: 1, cōnor, i: v. TO ATTEMPT, ENDEAVOUR. 2, tento; also, tempto, i (esp. when repeated efforts are spoken off): they t'd to dip in the ocean, tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: I will t. to speak on this (difficult) subject, tentabo de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; Cic. In this sense less freq. foll. by ut and subj.: the senate was t'ing to carry on the government without a king, senatus tentabat, ut ipse gereret sine rego rempublican, Cic. Rep. 2, 12. 3. perh. exp̄ior, 4 (though always with a different shade of meaning from Eng.): cf. Smith's L. Dict. s. v. (II). III. To examine judicially: 1. jūdico, i (to exercise the function of a judge, i.e. either a sitting or presiding judge): a man experienced in t'ing matters, homo in rebus judicandis spectatus, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 10, 29; v. TO JUDGE. 2. cognoscō, nōvī, nūmī, i (to hold a judicial inquiry: said of the presiding judge): to t. a case, causam c., Quint. 4, 1, 3; absol.*

*Verres t'd the case, Verres acted as iudex, Verres cognoscēbat, Verres iudicabat, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 10, 26 oft. with de and abs.: id. Ph. 5, 19, 53, etc. [N.B.—Not to be used with personal object.] 3. plur. iudicium exercere (said of the presiding judge): Cic. Arch. extr. Note also the plur. quaestio[n]em exercere (to have the Ling of all cases under a particular statute); to have the duty of t'ing cases of murder, quaestio[n]em int̄r sc̄as ex., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54. See also TRIAL.*

**trying (adj.):** usc, molestus (annoying), gravis (burdenous), incommodus (inconvenient, disunpleasant), asper (attended with danger and difficulty), etc.

**tryst.** \*locus ad conveniendum con-

stitutus.

**tub:** 1. lābrum: a rinsing t., elucratum, Cato R. R. 10: ts for holding water, i. aquaria, b. used in baths, Cie. Fam. 14, 20. 2. lācūs, ūs (esp. a wine-vat): Cato R. R. 25. Col. (Alveus, rather a trough; q. v.)

**tube:** tūbulūs (dimin. of tūbus, a pipe for water, etc.): Col.; Vitr. Or perh. fistula: v. PIPE.

**tuber:** tūber, tēris, n.: round t., rotunda, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

**tuberole:** tūberculūm (small swelling, pimple): Cel.

**tuberous:** tūberosus (having lumps or protuberances): Varr.: Petr. Pfr.: a plant with t. root, herba tuberib[us] radicis rotundis, Plin. 25, 8, 54 (also, radice tuberosa).

**tubular:** tūbulātūs: Plin.

**tuck (v.):** to t. up, succingo, nxi, necum, 3: with the dress t'd up like Diana, vestem ritu Diana succincta, Ov. M. 10, 516.

**tuck (subs.):** in a dress, perh. plica, rūga: v. FOLD.

**Tuesday:** \*dies Martis: M. L.

**tuff:** a kind of sandstone: tōfus or tōphus: Virg.: Plin. Of the nature of t. stone, totacenes (-ins), Plin.: made of t., tofus: Suet. Cl. 21.

**tuft (subs.):** A. A lock of wool, etc.: floccus, crinis, v. LOCK (III). II. A kind of crest: crista: v. CREST.

**tufted:** crūstātūs: v. CRESTED.

**tuft-hunter:** \* qui familiaritatis nobilium (adolescentium) sectatur.

**tug (v.):** TO PULL.

**tug (subs.):** a kind of vessel: \*navis tractoria.

**tuition:** v. INSTRUCTION, EDUCATION.

**tumble (v.):** cādo, concido; collabor, corrō (to fall in ruins): v. TO FAIL.

See also RUIN (I, throughout).

**tumble (subs.):** cāsūs, ruina: v. FALL.

**tumbler:** I. Acrobat: pētānista, ae, m.: Fest. s. v. [p. 181, l.]: Varr. in Non. Also, pētauristāns: Cie. Petr. 53. II. A kind of pigeon: variety of Columba Livia (we may perh. say, Columba pētaurista). III. A kind of vessel: poculum vitreum.

**tumblē:** v. WAGON.

**tumid:** inflatus, tumidus, etc.: v.

INFLATED. T. language, ampullae: Hor. A. P. 97: to use t. language, ampullari, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

**tumour:** tūmor, tūber: v. SWELLING.

**tumult:** I. tūmūltus, ūs (Roman t. for an irruption of barbarians, or sudden outbreak amongst subjects or slaves: cf. Cie. B. H. 8, 1, 2: also gen.): issuing from the camp with much noise and t., magno cum strepitu ac t. castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. Liv.: Cie.: Hor.: Ov. Join: an exciter of t., turbac t. ac t. concitator, Liv. 25, 4, fin.: the horses causing a t., equis t. edentibus id. 36, 19: to arouse a t., t. facere, Liv. 9, 43: for the sake of making a t., tumultandi causā, id. 34, 61: they kept alloying t.s, sometimes exciting fresh ones in the effort, sedant t. t., sedando intertumultus movebant, id. 3, 15: that caused a t., and rout, ea res t. et fugam praebut, id. 26, 10: to cause to the state, t. injecere civitati, Cie. Cat. 3, 3, 7: to quell a t., t. comprimere, Tac. Hist. 4, 16: a t. in sea and sky,

pelagi coelique t., Luc. 5, 592, a t. in the mind, mentis t., Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10.

2. móitus, ūs to stir a t. in the commonwealth, in. afferre repūblicā, Cic. Cat. 2, 2. 3. turbā, t. and disorder, t. et confuso rōrum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 to stir up a violent t. in the camp, maximis in castris turbas efficer, id.

Rosc. Am. 32, 91: Caes. Plaut.: to make a t., turbam facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2; turbas dare, ib. 4, 3, 11: turbas concre, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. 4. sēditio, (mutiny, insurrection): t. of the citizens, s. domesticus, id. Rull. 2, 33, 90 a t. arose, s. orta, Liv. 2, 16; s. coorta est, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: to exite a t., s. concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 81; s. commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, 1; s. concire, Tac. Ann. 14, 17; s. misere, id. Hist. 4, 68 to quell a t., s. comprimere, Liv. 2, 23; s. coercere, Tac. Hist. 3, 65. 5. vī rēpentina, Cic. Sest. 67, 147: v. riot, up roar, disorder.

6. tūmūltūatio: a popular t., c. populāris, Cic. Sest. 14, 71.

8. perturbātiō: v. DISTURBANCE.

9. permōtiō (of the mind): 10. fluctus, ūm, pl. (lit. waves): t. of assemblies, f. contionum, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: Hor.: Luct.: v. EXCITEMENT, EMOTION, AGITATION.

**tumultuous:** 1. tūmūltūs: t. assemblies, t. contiones, Cic. Fam. 2, 12: a t. crowd, t. turba, Liv. 6, 11. 2. concitātūs: a t. meeting, c. contio, Cic. Flacc. 7, 17. 3. turbidus v. disorderred. Join: t. et concitātūs, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. 4. turbulentus v. DISTURBED, FACTIOUS.

**tumultuously:** 1. turbulētē: Cic. 2. tūmūltūsē: Liv.: comp. Caes.: Liv. sup.: Cic.: Sue.

**tun (subs.):** 1. A large cask:

1. dōlīum (a very large jar): to draw wine from the t., de dolio haurire, Cic. Brut. 83, 288. 2. seria (a cylindrical earthen vessel): Liv.: Ter. II. The largest English wine-measure, equivalent to about 374½ congii or rather less than 24 cūlei, the largest Roman liquid measure, which contained 20 amphorae: \*quadraginta quinque amphorae; or, more roughly, \*centum urnae. T.-belvid: ventriosis, Plant.

**tun (v.):** rare: \*in dulmum infundere, ingenerare.

**tune (subs.):** I. Harmony (only used in pl. in t. out of t.): in t., concordēs (rare): Ov.: to keep in t., concordēnt servare, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75 the song is in t. with the accompaniment, concordēt carmine nervis, Ov. Met. 1, 518 pipes in good tune, modulate caenentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22 v. HARMONY out of t., tless, absōnūs, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115; discontentus: lyres out of t., lides discontentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 dissōnūs, Col. 12, 2, 4: Liv.: to be out of t., discripare, Cic. Off. 1, 40, fin. (v. DISCORDANT, INHARMONIOUS).

II. An air, melody: cantus, carmen, modi, modūli v. AIR, MELODY, STRAIN, MEASURAE.

[N.B.—Mōdūlāmen is not class., but is frequently used by modern scholars.]

Pbr.: I remember the t. t. if I could but think of the words, numeros memini si

verbē temere, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45.

**tune (v.):** of: stringed instruments; fides ite contendere numeris (or nervis) ut concordēnt servare possint, cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: to t. a lute, tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34 to t. one instrument by another, \*instrumentum musicum ad aliud accommodate, Georg. or expr. by circuml.: v. TENS (subs.), HARMONY, a t.ing-fork, \*furniture musica.

**tuneful:** 1. cānōrūs: t. verses, c. versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: the t. bird, c. ales, id. Od. 2, 20, 15. 2. mōdūlātūs: v. MELODIOUS.

3. mōsicus: v. MUSICAL.

**tuner:** \*mōdūlātor.

**tunic:** tūnīca Cic.: Plaut.: Hor.: a t. with long sleeves, t. manicata, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: a t. reaching down to the ankles, t. talaris, ib. clothed in a t., tūncātūs: Cic. A little t., tūncīca.

Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65: Varr. *An under t., subūcīla: v. SHIRT.*  
*tunicle* (a natural covering or membrane) 1. *túnica: the t. of the eyes, oculorum t., Cels. 7, 7, 14: Plin. 2. túnica: the t. of the eyes, oculorum t., Plin. 20, 12, 70: v. COVERING, INTEGRIMENT.*

*tunnel*: 1. *cānāl (a channel in a mine): Plin. 33, 4, 21. 2. spēcūs, ds. n.: v. SUBTERRANEAN.*

3. *cīmīculūs: Cic: Plin.*

*tunny*: 1. *thunnus or thynnus: Plin.: Linn. 2. sōmber, br̄i, m.: v. thynnus, Linn.*

*turban*: 1. *mitra: Auct. Har. Resp. 21: Virg. Aen. 9, 616. 2. tiāra: Sen. and p.o.e. T'd thrōng, mitrati chor. Prop. 4, 7, 42: Plin.*

*turbid*: 1. *turbidus: t. water, t. aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 97. 2. cōuenīsus: v. MUDDY. 3. aestuōsus: t. shallows, ae. freta. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15. 4. turbulētus: t. water, t. aqua, Phaedr. 1, 5.*

*turbot*: 1. *rhombus: Plin.: Hor.: Juv. 2. \*pleurōnestes maximus: Linn.*

*turbulence*: 1. *Tumultus: rūmutus, turbæ, fluctūs (pl.): v. TUMULT.*

2. *of disposition: expr. by adj. turbulentus, turbidus, sebītus, inquietus; e.g. turbidum ingenium, cf. Tac. Ann. 14, 59: there is a sort of t. in all individuals, est quidam turbulentum in singulis hominibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 36: v. RESTLESSNESS, UNBECNESS.*

*turbulent*: 1. *turbulētus: as t. in speech as in life, ut via sita oratione etiam t., Cic. Brut. 28, 102. 2. Join: seditionis et l. de Or. 2, 11, 42. 3. editōtus: all the most t., seditionissimus quisque, Tac. Ann. 4, 44. 4. Join: a t. life, s. et tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: v. FACTIOS. 5. turbidus: a t. state, t. civitas, Tac. Hist. 4, 11: all the most t., turbidissimus quisque, ib. 3, 49.*

4. *inquietus v. RESTLESS. 5. rerum novarum cupidus: to be t., novis rebus studere, noras res quaerentes: v. REVOLUTIONARY.*

6. *ferox: v. SPIITED.*

*turbulently*: *turbulētē, turbūlētē: Cic.: turbidē: Cic.: Tac.: seditionē: Cic.: Liv.: Tac.*

*turf (subs.)*: 1. *caespes, litis, m. (both a sod and green sward): tents spread with fresh t., recentibus c. tabernacula constrata, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: let there be made an altar green with t., ara gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 9: he plucks his spear from the t., hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. Aen. 11, 565: Plin.: 10 cut t., caespitem circumcidere, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: fresh t., c. virus, Ov. Met. 4, 300. 2. *berba (tender grass): to lie on the t., se abjicare in h., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. 3. grāmen, inis, n.: flowery t., floreum g., Mart. 9, 91, 1: v. GRASS. Coopered with t., caespites: Col. 10, 1, 10: grāmineus: Virg. 8, 176: v. GRASSY. Phr.: the t. (collon. for horse-racing), perh. currūlum, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: v. RACE.**

*turf (c.)*: *consterne caespites, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 6: \*caespite tegere, vestire, aliquid (Kr.).*

*turgid*: 1. *tūmidus: what is sublime in one place is t. in another, quod alibi magnificum, t. alibi, Quint. 2, 3, 18: Plin. 2. turgidus: Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 15: a t. style, t. oratio, Petr. 2. 3. iūdātus v. INFLATED. Join: i. et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18. To be t. (of style), turgo, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: Hor. An excessively t. style, genus dicendi quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73. To employ a t. style, ampullor, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: v. BOMBASTIC.*

*turgidity*: 1. *tūmor: Quint. Sen. 2, 10, ampullula, Hor. A. P. 9. 2. turgor: Mart. Cap. Or expr. by adj.: v. TURGID [STYLE]. To display t., adhibere in dicendo quondam speciem atque pompa, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: v. INFLATION.*

*turkey*: \*meleagris Gallopavo: Linn.: [N.B.—The meleagris of the ancients

was the guinea-fowl: turkeys were only known to Europeans after the discovery of America.]

*turmoil*: 1. *turba: t. and broil, t. atque rixa, Sic. Verr. 4, 65, 149: Plaut. Ter. in pl. Plant. 2. turbatio rerum, Liv. 24, 22. 3. perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE.*

4. *tūmultus, ds. v. TUMULT. 7. of the mind: animi commotio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; vehementior concitatio animi, id. Q. Fr. I, 1, fin. turbidi concitatice motus animorum, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: v. also TROUBLE, MOLESTATION.*

*turn (subs.):* 1. *Circular motion:* 1. *conversio: ts. of heavenly bodies, c. caelestes, Cic. Ite. 1, 8, 24. 2. circumactus: a t. of the body, c. corporis, Plin. 8, 39, 44. 3. versatio: t. of the eye, v. oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51: Virg. 4. versura: t. at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28: in archit. of a wall, Vitruv. 5, vertigo, gñis, f. one makes a citizen, una v. Quirinum facit, Pers. 5, 76. 6. flexio. Fig. (rare): Cic. Pis. 22, 32: v. REVOLUTION.*

*ROTATION*: 1. *an alteration of direction in shape or course, a bend or winding:* 1. *flexus, us: ts. the ts. of the sun at midwinter, solis brumales flexus, Lucifer. 3, 615: in some t. of the road, in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12: artful ts. (in Rhet.), f. Quint. 5, 13, 2.*

2. *flexira: virtue is straightforward, she admits no t., virtus recta est, f. non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71, med. 3. anfractus: v. CCRVE, WINDING.*

4. *ampliæ, gum, f.: v. WINDING, BOUNDABOUT.* 5. *commutatio: t. of the tide, c. aestu, cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Full of ts: flexuōsus: a way ... fl. iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; sinuosus flexibus (Maecander). Plin. 5, 29, 31. Repeated ts, occursus et recursus (of the Labryinth). Plin. 36, 13, 19. III. An alteration of the course of events, a change, vicissitudine:*

1. *vicissitud. inis, f. of fortune, fortuna v., Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 2. commutatio: an important t. of affairs, magna retum commutatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: v. CHANGE. 3. conversio: t. of affairs, c. rerum, Cic. Flacc. 37, 94. 4. exitus, éventus (decisive or final t.): v. EXIT, BESLT. Phr.: fortune takes a sudden t., celeriter fortunam mutatur, Caes. B. C. 59: fortuna subito convertitur, Nep. Att. 10, 2: all things take an unfavourable t., omnia in pejoratum vertuntur ac mutantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: affairs in Apulia having taken a t. (for the better), inclinatis in Apulia rebus, Liv. 9, 20: things seem to have taken a t. most favourable to us, most disastrous to them, omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse evidenter, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: to take a different t., alter cadere, Cic. Fam. 5, 19: it is easy for good things to take a t. for the worse, bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quidit 1, 5: all things have taken a different t., omnia versa sunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 61: all things had taken a more favourable t., omnia erant facta laetoria, id. Att. 7, 26: the matter is taking a t. for the better, incipit res melius ire, ib. 14 [v. IMPROVE]: to give a t. to anything: v. TO TURN, CHANGE, ALTE, DIRECTION: or with an adj., expr. by facere, reddere, with a comp. adj. IV.*

*Inclination of mind: expr. by adj. inclinatus, prōnus, deditus, etc. e.g. the general himself was of a more peaceable t. of mind, ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinator erat, Liv. 34, 33: v. INCLINATION, DISPOSITION.*

V. Form of expression: ts. of expression, conformatio[n]es verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 28: to give a good t. to a speech, orationis figura, ib. 3, 35, 212. VI.

VI. Of succession by ts.: alternis: by asking and persuading by ts, rogando alternis suadendque, Liv. 2, 2, 26, fin. ts. by ts, alterni, Plin.: son: mūtuo. Suet. invicem: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.: Poet.: vi-

cibus factis, Ov. Fast. 4, 353: p[ro]vices, Ov. Fast. 4, 483. In t., inclem[er]em: Liv. 1, 40: this badge of royalty goes the round of all in t., hoc insigne regium in orbem suam cujusque vicem i[st]i, Liv. 3, 36: he gave his vote in t., sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143: if he speaks let me speak in my t., si iste loquitor sine me pro mea re loqui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81: they raise their arms in regular t., illi inter se sese brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. Aen. 8, 452. VII.

Of reposal, an office: A good t., officium [v. KINDNESS]: b[ene]ficiūm [v. BENEFIT]: grātia: as good a t. cannot be done as is due, tanta referri gratia nou potest quanta debetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4. An ill t.: v. HUB, INJURY.

VIII. Inclination of the scale: Fig.: 1. inclinatio: ts. of affairs and periods, rerum t. et momenta temporum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11. 2. discriben, inis, n.: v. CRITICAL [III 3], crasis. Phr.: to give a t. of the scale, momentum habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 70; rem inclinare, Liv. 3, 61: rem decernere, Liv. 5, 55: so important, a t. of affairs, tantus cardo rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 672. IX.

A short walk up and down: 1. ambulatio: v. WALK (ubs.). 2. spātium (the distance traversed): after two or three ts, dubios s. tribus factis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 22. A little t., ambulatiuncula: Cic. Phr.: let us go for a t., eamus deambulatum, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: he has gone for a t., abiit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96. Miscell. Phr.: at every end and t., identem (lit. repeatedly), Cic. Plaut. To serve one's t.: v. TO SUFFICE: it serves your t. well, tuum in rem bene conduct, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4: to trust all to the t. of the die, dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59.

turn (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To change the direction of anything: 1. verto, t. sum, 3: to t. the enemy to flight, v. hostes in fugam, Liv. 1, 37: to t. one's back, terga v., id. 1, 27: to t. water on to the low ground, v. aquam in subiecta, Tac. Ann. 1, 64: prius t'd to the shore, versae ad littora puppes, Virg. Aen. 10, 268: he t's his course, v. iter Ov. Met. 2, 730. 2. converto: 3: to t. the eyes of all to himself, c. omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3: to t. the mind of the ignorant to worship, c. animos imperitorum ad decorum cultum, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77. 3. adverto, 3 with in, acc. (Ov.), or dat. (Virg.): to t. the mind to anything, animum a. ad mentem, rel [v. ATTEND]. 4. flecto, xi, xim, 3: to t. the eyes, f. oculos, Ov. Met. 3, 66: Juv.: to t. any one from his design, s. aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22: to t. one's course to, f. iter ad, Liv. 8, 19: v. BEND, DIRECT. 5. verso, 1: to t. the mind to all kinds of vice and dishonesty, ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam, Cic. Cluent. 26, 70: v. also TEEN ABOUT, TEEN BOUND.

6. torqueo, si, tum, 2: to t. the eyes to, oculos t. ad, Virg. Aen. 4, 220: Cic.: v. TWIST, WREST.

II. To apply, appropriate: P.t.: to t. to one's own use, to t. to account: uti [v. to USE] to t. nothing to his own advantage, nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 207: they t. the disadvantage of another to their own advantage, ex incommodis alterius sua comparant commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4: to t. to his own use, in rem suam convertere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: v. APPROPRIATE.

III. To move round: 1. circumago, egi, actum, 3: to t. a mill, c. molas trusatiles, Cat. R. P. 10, 4: 2. volvo, vi, völösum, 3: to t. a wheel, rotam v., Virg. Aen. 6, 748. 3. verso, 1: after t'ing the hinge, versate cardine, Ov. Met. 4, 93: to t. the spindle, v. fusum, ib. 221: wheels which water t.s, rote quas aqua versat, Plin. 18, 10, 21: to t. a mill, v. molam, Juv. 3, 67. 4. torqueo, 2: to t. the spindle, t. fusum, Plin. 28, 2, 5: to t. the magic wheel, t. rhombum, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7.

IV. To change: verto, converto, mūto: v. TO CHANGE, TRANS-

**FORM, CONVERT.** To *t. into money*: v. TO SELL. **V.** To translate: exprimo, verto: v. TRANSLATE. **VI.** To fashion, forma: conformo, i (of speech): Cic. de Or. I, 5, 17; v. VIII. TURNS (subs.) V. Well-t'd: rotundus (of phrases, etc.): tères, expressus (gen.): Cic.: v. NEAT. To *t. verses*, fingere versus, Hor. A. P. 382; v. COMPOSE. **VII.** To make (a scale) incline: 1. inclino, i: v. TURN (subs.) VIII. 2. deprimo, i: v. WEIGH [DOWNS]. 3. præp-ndro, i: Fig.: to *t. the scale in neither direction, neutrō p.* Quint. 7, 2, 19. **VIII.** To form on a lathe: 1. tornio, i. Cic.: Plin. Fig.: badly t'd verses, male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441. 2. déturno, i (to *t. completely*): Plin. Fig.: to *t. a sentence*, d. sententia, Gell. 9, 8, ad fin. Or expr. by subs., tornus: e.g. facere torno, Plin.: perficere in tornio, Virg.: ad tornum fabricare, Georg. Phr.: to *t. the stomach, nauseam facere*, Plin. 26, 11, 19: to *t. the heart, mentem exturbare*, Cic. Q. Fr. I, 4: his brain is t'd, mente captus est, id. Off. I, 17, 54: to turn the laugh against anyone, risum in aliquem convertere, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: to *t. the edge of*, rétundo, Cic. Plin.: v. TO BLUNT. **B.** Intrans. 1. To change one's position or direction: 1. converti, i (with refl. pron.): he ts thrice, ter se c., Ov. Met. 7, 104. 2. convertor (reflect.): then I will *t. to myself*, delinde ad me convertar, Cic. Fam. 3, 12. To make to *t.*, converto: Liv. I, 7. 3. verto (with refl. pron.): Cic. 4, intend, di, tum, and sum, i: Cic. Ter.: intend iter, Liv. 5. reflector (reflect.): Plin.: reflecto (neutr.): Liv.: Tac.: Virg. Fig.: to *t. to prudence and wisdom, ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere*, Tac. Ann. II, 1; v. BEND. 6. torqueor: Plin.: v. BEND. 7. inclino, i (with refl. pron.): fig. meton. from scales): fortuna tis, fortuna se L. Caes. B. C. I, 52. Phr.: whither shall I *t.* (i.e. because myself for help or safety), quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1; quo intendam? Id. Andr. 2, 2, 5: he had no place to *t.* to, quo se vertet, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: they t. with every wind, pluma ac folio facilius moventur, id. Att. 2, 15. **II.** To move round: 1. circumagor, i: it is in a circle, c. orbis, Liv. I, 19. 2. versor, i (reflect.): Lucret. Virg. 3. verso, i (with refl. pron.): Cic. Ver. 2, 10, 54; and verso (reflect.): that the uniuers is about the axis of heaven, inuidum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. I, 20, 52. 4. torqueo, 2 (with refl. pron.): Join: the earth is on its axis, terra circum axem se convertit et torqueat, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 123. 5. volvō, i: v. BOLL. REVOLVE. Phr.: while the wheel t.s. currente rota, Hor. A. P. 22. **III.** To change, become: verbo (with refl. pron. or neutr.): mātor, converto (with refl. pron.): v. CHANGE. To *t...* (with adj. esp. of colour, or the title of a profession or trade): v. TO BECOME. Phr.: to *t. king's evidence, indicione proficeri*, Salt. Jug. 13; i. offerre, Tac. Ann. I, 33. Ata of fruit, leaves etc., to change colour: vāriō, i: grapes t.s., uva v., Col. Arb. 12, I: vārio (with refl. pron.): grapes l. uva se v., Plin. 17, 22, 35, 9 129, 22 vesco, i (of leaves): Plin. 16, 6, 7. Phr.: to *t. colour* (i.e. bleach or grow pale): colorem mutare, perdere, Cic. IV. To go bad: 1. vitio (of fruit, meat, etc.); v. SPOILT, DECAY. 2. patresco, i: v. TO DECAY. 3. mātor, i (of wine): Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 52. T'd, rasciddions, Juv.

turn about: **A.** Trans.: versi, i (to *t. sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other*): to *t. about*, thrasher on the fire, turbin in igne v., Hor. Sat. I, 5, 72. **B.** Intrans.: verso, i (with refl. pron.): cf. Caes. B. C. 31, or neutr., cf. Liv. 32, 25.

—against: **A.** Trans.: L oberto: Plant. Ov. 2. alii, i (of persons): v. ALIATE. **B.** Intrans.: desco, ivi or ill, hui, i (with prep. a

or ab): to *t. against any one, ab aliquo* d., Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21.

turn aside: **A.** Trans.: 1. déflecto, i: to *t. aride weapons*, d. tala, Virg. Aen. 10, 331. Join: to *t. aride rivers into another course*, in aliun cursum amnes contorqueo et d., Cic. Div. I, 19, fin. 2. déturquo, i: to *t. aride his eye from her*, lumen d. ab illa, Ov. Met. 6, 515. Fig.: pleasures t. aride the mind from virtue, voluptatis animos a virtute d., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. 3. déverto, i: to *t. aride his comrables by his advice*, sua comites d. bortatio, Lucan 6, 317. 4. déclinō, i: to *t. aside the line*, agmen d., Liv. 1, 28 Cat.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. déflecto, i.

C. Tac.: Plin. Fig.: to *t. aside from truth*, a veritate d., Cic. Rose. Com. 16, 46. 2. déclinō, i (with refl. pron.): I'd t'd aside a little from the way, ego d. paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 111; Cic.: Liv. 3. déverto, i. 4. Becto, i: I beg you to *t. aside from it*, ut eam (viam) flectas a rogo, Cic. Att. II, 18: 2. V. AVOID, TURN AWAY.

— away: **A.** Trans.: 1. ávertō, i: to *t. any one away from error, aliquem ab errore*, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 23: to *t. one's prayers from the gods*, ad hominibus ad deos precos a Liv. 6, 20. 2. ámovo, i: v. TO REMOVE, AVERT. To *t. away*, of servants, etc.: v. DISMISS.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. ávertō, neutr.: Virg.: Plaut. 2. áversor, i. Cic. Liv. 61, 177. 3. déflecto: v. TURN ASIDE.

— back: **A.** Trans.: 1. reflecto, i: to *t. back the eyes*, oculos r., Ov. Met. 7, 341. 2. réturquo, i: to *t. réturn*, i: v. BEND BACK.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. converto: (with refl. pron.): Caes. B. C. I, 46: converto vias, Virg. Aen. 5, 522; 2. erti iter retro, Liv. 22, 33; pedem reflecto, Cat. 64, 112; gressum reflecto, Sen. Thespr. 428; reverto, reveror (v. RETURS). A ting back: réverso: Cic. T'd back: retraversus, retrorsus: Ov.: Plin.

— down: invertō, i: to *t. the hand t'd down*, inversa manus, Plin. 11, 25, 54.

— in: **A.** Trans.: 1. pllico, i.

i: v. TO FOLD.

2. inflect, i: v. TO CURVE.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. infector: v. BEND IN.

2. dévortex: (of travellers, to *t. out of the road*): v. LODGING.

— into: Phr.: her blood tis into sap, sanguine it in succos, Ov. Met. 110, 493: v. TO CONVERT, TRANSFORM, BECOME.

— off: **A.** Trans.: 1. Of servants, trespassers, etc.: v. DISCHARGE, DISMISS, SEND OFF, DRIVE OFF.

II. To give a different direction to:

1. ávertō, i: to *t. off* rivers, nos

fumina a, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, fin. 2.

dérivo, i: to *t. off* water from the river, de fluvio aquam d., Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.

to *t. off* a river, flumen d., Hirt. B. G. 2, 40. Fig.: he t'd off his answer to something else, also responsum suum d., Cic. Verr. I, 53, 139. 3. dedico, xi, cum, i: to draw from a place to another, or to draw down: to *t. off* water into the fields, rivos d., Virg. Georg. I, 282. III. To *t. water off* (stop its flow), rivos claudere, Virg. Ecl. I, 111.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. défecto, i: v. TURN ASIDE.

2. flecto, i: (with refl. pron.): from this point the road tis off to the left, inde silva se f. sinistrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

— out: **A.** Trans.: 1. ejicio, jaci,jectum, i: to *t. out of the house*, domo e., Plaut. Asin. I, 3, 9: to *t. out of doors*, audiles foras e., id. I, 2, 1: to *t. out of the senate*, e. senato e., Cic. de Sen. 12, ad fin. de senato e., Liv. 40, 51. 2. móveo, móvi motum: to *t. any one out of the senate*, aliquem senato m., Cic. Cuent. 43, 122: to *t. out of an estate ex atra morari*, id. Fam. I, 5, 3. 3. eligo, eg. actum, i: to *t. any out of the house*, aliquem domo e., Liv. 39, 11: to *t. out of doors*, foras e.,

Plaut. Aul. I, 1, 7 4. extraldo, si, sum, 3. v. THRUST OUT JOIN e. ei ejicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 214. 5. ex-turbo, i (with violence): to *t. out of doors*, foras e., Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77; Cic. v. DRIVE OUT, EXPL. Phr.: tot. out well, prosper, felicit, eventio, bone cod., prospero procedo: v. STEER END. The business is t-ing out better than I expected, incipit res mellius ira quam usi apparatum, LIV. 4, 60.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. To have an issue, end result: éventio, casus, accid. settings, ex-lum habeo: v. HOPEN, FALL OUT. Phr.: tot. out well, prosper, felicit, eventio, bone cod., prospero procedo: v. STEER END.

**C.** Intrans.: 1. To have an issue, end result: éventio, casus, accid. settings, ex-lum habeo: v. HOPEN, FALL OUT. Phr.: tot. out well, prosper, felicit, eventio, bone cod., prospero procedo: v. STEER END.

— away: **A.** Trans.: 1. évado, si, sum, to *t. out orators, oratores*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126. To cause to *t. out*: verbo, 3: to *t. the gods cause to t. out*: verbo, 3: to *t. the gods cause to t. out well what you are doing*, di voltant bene quid agas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121.

turn over: 1. To *t. over*: évertio: éverti, perverti: v. OVERTURN, UPSET.

II. To more about: 1. volvo, pervolvo, vólito: v. TO ROLL.

2. verso, i: to *t. over eggs*, v. ova, Ov. Met. 8, 66.

III. Fig.: volvo, vólito, verso v. CONSIDER, REFLECT UPON.

IV. Of a book: to *t. over pages*: 1. évoluo librum: v. TO READ.

2. pervolvula: i: p. libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3. verso

i: over Greek models by night, exemplaria Graeca nocturna v. manu, Hor. A. P. 269. Phr.: v. over a new boy ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic. Ov. 12, 28.

**V.** To make over to another transfrero: v. PASS ON, TRANSFER.

— round: **A.** Trans.: 1. round, i (to move round in a circle, or to move about): v. TURN (A., III.). TURN ABOUT.

2. circumago, eg. actum, i: to *t. through an angle or in a circle*: u. l. round a horse with reins, c. equum frenis, Liv. I, 14, fin.: v. TURN (A., III.).

Fig.: he t'd round to his ride almost all the world, universum prae humanum genus c. in se, Plin. 26, 1, 7. John c. et Eccl., SUIL. Caes. 70.

3. converto, i: v. TURN (A., III.). 4. intorno, torsi, tortum, 2. to *t. round the eyes*, L. oculis, Virg. Georg. 4, 451.

5. contorqueo, 2: to *t. round a globe*, L. globum, Cic. N. D. I, 10, 24.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. converto: (with refl. pron. or neutr.): to *t. through an angle or in a circle*, c. circumago, c. circumfero, c. circumferunt (of things): v. TURN (B., II.). REVOLVE. A ting round: circumactus Plin. Non.

— towards: obviro, i: Plin.

v. TURN. T'd towards: 1. versus with prep. in or at): Sall. Iav. Cic.

2. obversus: i. t. his mother, o. ad matrem, Tac. Ann. 4, 54: Ov: to *t. the bows towards the open sea*, a. proles per lag, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: Plaut: Ov.

— up: **A.** Trans.: 1. To bend: reflecto, réturnquo, recurvo: v. TURN BACK, BEND.

II. To move over the ground:

1. invertō, i: to *t. up* the soil, solum i. tamen, Virg. Georg. I, 14.

2. versō, i: to *t. up* the clouds with hoes, v. g. has lig. hoas, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 19 v. HOE. Phr.: to *t. up* the nose, naris corrugare, Quir. II, 1, 3, 27.

narrabim: v. Hor. Ep. I, 19, 45; v. DOG. T'd up, r. lig. has, Cic. N. D. I, 29, 17.

résumere, Ov. Met. 14, 95, 1.

**B.** Intrans.: 1. To happen: v. TURN (C., II.). If numbers on dies c. odd, class, c. that when has t'd up, mod. quod credit falso, Ter. Ad. 7, 22: excido: the dog thrice is up, canis e. San. Ap. Col. 10.

— upon: i. L. LIT: expr. by

— on: i. circum or in with shu-

ple verb: v. TURN, B. II. Fig.: vertor, 3 dep.: the case t.s on a point of law, causa v. in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145. Pht.: he t'd upon him (a pursuer) with fury, in eum magno impetu redit, Liv. 1, 25, med.: to t. one's back upon prayers, aversor preces, Liv. 3, 12.

**turn upside down:** 1. subverto, 3; v. URSKT. 2. invertō, 3: ships' hulls t'd upside down, alvei navium inversi, Sall. Jug. 18. Pht.: they t. everything upside down, quod sursum est deorsum faciunt, Petr. 65, fin.: mare caelo confundunt, Juv. 6, 28: omnia infinita summis paria faciunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: ima summis mutant, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: v. TOPSY-TURVY.

**turncoat:** \*qui inconstitiae notam habet, cf. Plin. 11, 52, 14; \*homo levissimus modo harum modo illarum partium. To be a t., expr. by descoſo, transeo: v. GO [OVER].

**turner:** tornātor: Firm.: or expr. by verb: v. TURAN (A., VIII.). A t.s wheel, lathe: tornus: Plin.: Virg.

**turnery:** tornatūra: Vulg.: or expr. by verb.

**turning:** v. TURN (subs.).

**—point:** 1. flexus, ūs, m.: t. of life, aetatis fl., Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

2. cardo, inis, m.: t. of affairs, c.

rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 672.

**turnip:** 1. rāpum (rarely rāpa, ae): Plin.: Varr.: \*brassica rāpa: Linn.

2. rāpina: Cat.: Col. 3. nāpus (a kind of t., a. nāvēus): Plin.: Col. A little t., rāpum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 43. A t.-bed, nāpina, Col. 11, 2, 71. Pertaining to t.s, t., rāpicus, Cat. R. 8, 35, 2.

**turnkey:** janitor carceris, Cic. Ver. 5, 45, 118. v. WARDER.

**—pike:** \*répágula, óbices. T-

road: via: v. HIGH-ROAD.

**—spit:** \*qui veru torquet, ver- sat: \*machina veru versando (Kr.). A t. dog, \*canis culinaris.

**—stile:** \*obex versatilis.

**turpentine:** térebintina résina, Cels. 5, 6. The t.tre, térebinthus, l.f., Plin. 13, 6, 12: pistacia térebinthus, Linn.

**turpitude:** 1. turpitudō, inis, f.: Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66. 2. dō-decūs, óris, n.: id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: or expr. by circum. with turpis, infamis, indecorūs: v. BASENESS.

**turret:** turricula: Vitr. T'd, t.-bearing: 1. turriger: t. cities, t. urbes, Virg. Aen. 10, 25: t. t.-bearing godities (Cybèle), t. dea, Ov. Fast. 4, 224.

2. turritus: Ov.: Virg.: Prop.

**turtle:** \*testudo mydas: Linn.: \*chelonia mydas: v. TORTOISE.

**—dove:** 1. turtur, ūris, m.: plin.: Virg. 2. \*columba turtur: Linn.

**tush:** phui! Plaut.: ápäge, Plaut.

**tusk:** dens, ūs, m.: boars have curved t.s on an ell long, dentium flexus cubitales apri, Plin. 8, 52, 78: boars whet the points of their t.s on trees and stones, arbore et saxo exanctum apri dentium sicas, id. 18, 1, 1: elephant's t.s, d. elephantum, id. 8, 3, 4.

**tutelage:** 1. Minority, wardship: pupillaris actas: Suet. Aug. 66, fin.

II. Guardianship: tūtēla: v. GUARDIANSHIP.

**tutelary:** 1. praeses, idis t.

**tutelar:** 1. the office of the empire, p. imperii dī, Tac. Hist. 4, 53. 2. indiges, étis: t. deities, dei i., Liv. 8, 9. The t. deity of a person or place, genitus: v. Smith's B.Og. and Mythol. II. 241. Or expr. by circuml. with tutela: e. g., Apollo the t. deity of Athens, Apollo cuius in tutela Athenae sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: all ye t. deities of the country, dique deaque omnes quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13, 41.

**tutor (subs.):** 1. éducator (one who rears: originally used of parents or foster-fathers): the t. of Britannicus, Britannici e., Tac. Aun. 11, 1. 2. nātriculus (one who attends to physical training): the boy's t. was regent, erat in procuratio regni n. pueri, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. 3. māgister: Ter. Ph.

I, 2, 21: v. also TEACHER. 4. praeceptor (an instructor): v. TEACHER. 5. rector (a governor): Tac. Ann. 1, 24. Join: custos rectorque (opp. to a mere teacher), Plin. Ep. 3, 3: educator praeceptorque, Tac. Ann. 15, 62, extr.: formator morum et magister, see Plin. Ep. 8, 21. [N.B.—Paedagogus was the slave who attended and had charge of a child. The Latin word tutor is a legal guardian.] Pht.: a strict t. to youths, castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 175: to be t. to the young princes, \*educatione liberorum principis esse, Geogr.: to be a t. of youth, formare vitam juvenitis ac mores, cf. Plin. Pan. 47: he kept private t.s, praecoptores domi habuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: a private t., \*domesticus praeceptor: to take the post of t., juvenem suscipere regendum, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

**tutor (v.):** dōceo, 2, instituo, 3, forme, 1, informo, 1: v. TEACH, INSTRUCT.

**—ship:** 1. tūtēla: v. GUARDIANSHIP.

2. māgistrētūm: I have outgrown your t., jam excessit mihi aetas ex tuo magisterio, Plant. Bac. 1, 2, 40. Or expr. by circuml. with TUTOR.

**twain:** v. TWO.

**twang (subs.):** 1. sōnitus, ūs (gen. term): v. NOISE. 2. clangor: v. CLANG, CLASH.

**twang (v.):** sōno, 1: v. TO SOUND. or expr. by subs.

**tweezers:** volssella, Mart. 9, 27, 5: Plant.

**twelfth:** duōdēcimūs: the t. legion, d. legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: a t. part, d. pars, Plin.: heir to the t. part of an estate, heres ex uncia, cf. Cic. Att. 13, 48: heres uncarius, Ulp. For the t. time, duodecimo: Inscr.: by t.s, unciam, Plin.

**twelve:** duōdēcim: t. times, duōdēcim, Cic.: Liv.: t. each, t. at a time, duōdēcim, Caes.: Cic.: Virg.: the number t., duōdēcim, adis, f., Tert.: containing t., duōdēcim, Varr.: t. years old, \*duōdēcim annos natus, Geogr.: of t. years (in duration), \*duōdēcim annorum, Geogr.: t. times as much, \*duōdēcim partibus plus, Geogr.: a t.-powder (cannabis), \*tormentum bellicum globos duōdēcim librarium nitentes, Geogr.

**—hundred:** milles et ducenti: t. each or at a time, milles et ducenti: t. times, milles, et dicentes: the t. hundredth, millesimus ducentesimus.

**—thousand:** duōdēcim millia: t. each or at a time, duōdēcima millia: the t. thousandth, duōdēcim millēsimus.

**—month:** annus: v. YEAR.

**twentieth:** vicēsimus: Cic.: Caes.: the t. part (tax or duty of 5 per cent), vicēsimus (sc. pars), Cic.: Liv.: Plin.: pertaining to the t. part, vicēsimarius, Liv. 27, 10: soldiers of the t. legion, vicēsimarii, Tac. Ann. 1, 51: for the t. time, \*vicēsimūm, Geogr.: every t., \*vicēsimūm quisque, Geogr.

**twenty:** viginti: Cic.: t. each or at a time, vicēnū, Caes.: Liv.: t. times, vicēs, Caes.: t.-fold, t. times as much, vicēs tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6: \*vicēs tanto amplius quam quantum, Geogr.: t. field bears t.-fold, \*ager effert, efficit, cum vicēsimos, Geogr.: t. years old, \*viginti annorum; viginti annos natus, Geogr.: a board of t. men, vigintiviri, Cic. Att. 2, 6: the office of those on a board of t., vigintiviratus, Cic. Att. 9, 2: t. thousand, viginti millia: t. thousand lines, vicies millīsimus: the t. thousandth, vicies millēsimus: pertaining to the number t., vicēsimarius, Plant.: a youth of t., vicēsimarius, Arn.: a period of t. years, vicēsimūm, Modest.: viginti anni, Geogr.: a period of t. days, viginti dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90.

**twice:** bis, Cic.: Plaut., etc.: t. as much, bis, tanto, Plant.: bis tantum, Virg.: Varr. duplus (v. DOUBLE): alterum tantum, Plaut.: t. as much [adv.], duplicito, Plin. 2, 17, 14, fin.: t. as great, altero tanto major, Clc.: t. a day, bis in die, Clc.: bis die, Tib.: t. daily, bis quotidie, Liv.: t. a year, bis in anno, Varr.; bis anno, Plin.: once or t.,

semel aut bis, Quint.; semel atque iterum, Caes.: bearing fruit t. a year, bifer, era, erum, Plin.: Virg.

**twig:** 1. surculis (a live shoot): to break off a t., s. defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. 2. rāmūlus (a little branch): Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: Plin.

3. virga: Plin.: Cat.: Varr. A lime-t., v., Virg. Georg. 1, 266. 4. sarmentum (usu. pl.: trimmings of plants and trees): Cic.: Varr.: Caes.

5. rāmālia, ūm, n. pl. (dead t.s), Ov. Met. 8, 645: Tac.

6. virgula: v. WAND.

7. scopae, arum, pl. (t.s): Cat.: made of t.s, virgeus, Plin.

**twilight:** 1. crēpuscūlūm (of evening): Pl. Casin. prol. 40: Plin.: Ov.

2. dilicālūm (early dawn): Cic. Rose. Am. 7, 19: Plant.

3. primae tenebrae: Liv. 31, 23. 4. obsērā lux: at sunset when it was already t., per occasum solis jam o. luce, Liv. 24, 21. Pht.: t., dubia crepuscula lucis, Ov. Met. 11, 596: cum luce dubiae confinit noctis, ib. 4, 40: in the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t. from the frozen snow, in zonis frigidis maligna est ac pruina tantum albicans lux, Plin. 2, 68, 68: there was still only a feeble t., adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

**twin:** 1. gēminus: t. brothers, fratres g., Cic. Clu. 16, 46: a t. sister, soror g. germana, Plant. Mil. 2, 4, 30.

Ts: gēminī: there is a likeness between t.s, geminorum formae sunt similes, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: Ibia shall bear t.s, geminam partu dabit Ibia prolet, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: Livia brought forth male t.s, Livia duos virilis sexus simul exixa est, Tac. Ann. 2, 84. The t.s (a constellation), Gēminī, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281; gemmū astrūm, Col. 10, 132. 2. gēmellus: o t. Castor, and Castor's t. brother, gemelle Castor and gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: Ov.: Hor. T.-bearing, gēmellipara, Ov. Met. 6, 335.

**twine (v.):** v. STRING.

**twine (v.):** A. Trans.: circumvolvo, 3, circumplico, 1: v. WIND, TWIST.

Td, tortili. B. Intrans.: to t. round or about: 1. circumvolvo, volvi, volumn, 3 (with refl. pron.): a plant t.ing about trees, herbs, arboribus c. se, Plin. 16, 44, 92. Pass. refl. serpentes c. se, id. 10, 62, 82.

2. circumpletor, plexus, 3: to t. about a tree, arbore c., Plin. 19, 4, 22.

3. complector, 3: the vine t.s about everything which it touches with its hand-like tendrils, vites clavicularis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta c., Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

**twining:** lenthis adhaerens brachiis, Hor. Epod. 15, 6.

**twinge (v.):** dōlor, gen. term for pain. Ts, acres dolorum morsus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: perc. faces dolorum, id. Off. 2, 10, 37. Ts in the bowels, tortina: v. GRIPES.

Pht.: he used to suffer such t.s of conscience, ita conscientia mentem excitant vexabat, Sall. Cat. 15.

**twinge (v.):** torqueo, dolorem alluci inculio, facio: v. TO HURT, TORTURE. To be t.d, expr. by subs., or v. SUFFER.

**twinkle:** 1. mīco, ūl, i: the star t.s, stella m., Ov. Met. 15, 850. 2. cōrusco, 1: v. GLITTER, GLEAM.

scintillo, 1: v. TO SPARKLE.

**twinkling:** no equiv.: expr. by verb.

**twirl (subs.):** vertigo, inis, f.: Pers. 5, 76.

**twirl (v.):** A. Trans.: circum-

ago, 3; verso, 1: v. TURN, SPIN. B. Intrans.: in orbem volvōr, torqueor: v. TURN.

**twist:** A. Trans.: 1. torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2: the serpent t.s his scaly coils, serpens squamosis orbis t., Ov. Met. 3, 42: to t. the face awry, ora t., Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: to t. threads, stamna t., Ov. Met. 12, 475. 2. in-

torqueo, 2: t'd ropes, intort funes, Ov.

**Mel.** 3, 679. **3.** contorqueo, **2.** esp. in pass. part.; **Plaut.** **4.** obtorquo, **2.** (*to t. violently*): esp. in pass. part.: with his neck t'd, obtorto collo, **Plaut.** Poen. 3, 5, 45. **B. Intrans.**: torqueo, flecto (with refl. pron.), fector (reflect.); **v. TURR., WRITH., TWINE.**

**twit:** **1.** vellico, **i.** **Plaut.** **2.** objicio, jeciti, iectum, **3.** he ts me with having been at Baiae, objiciti mibi me ad Baias fuisse, **Cic.** Att. 1, 16. **3.** exprobrio, **i.** **v. UPBRAID.** **4.** ob-jurgo, **i.** **v. CHIDE, REPROACH.**

**twitch:** **1.** vellico, **i.** **Fig.** **Sen.** Ep. 20,

**fin.** **v. PLUCK, JERK.**

**twitter:** minūtrio, **4:** Spart.: Sid.: v. CHIRP.

**twittering;** minūtriosus: Fest.

**twitting:** vellicatio: Sen.

**two:** duo: with subs., only found in pl. bim̄t: t. camps, bina castra, **Caes.** B. C. 3, 19; **t. each t. at a time**, bini: **t. days (a period)**, bīdūm, **Cic.**: Caes. 2, years, biennium, **Ter.**: Cic. t. years old, bīmus, **Cic.**: Hor.: bīnūlūs (*of man*), Cat.: Suet. t. age of t. years, bīnūtūs, ūs, Plin.: Col.: t. of t. months, bimes-tris, **Cic.**: Liv.: a pig t. months old, porcūs b., **Hor.** Od. 3, 17, 15; **t. pounds weight**, **duas libras pondo (valens)**, Georg.: dupondio, **Vitr.**: of t. pounds weight, billibris, **Plin.**: Mart.: a t. foot measure, dīpōndūm, **Col.**: t. feel in measurement (*any way*), bipēdālis, **Cic.**: Caes.: t. and a half, duo semis, Pall.: t. asses and a half, sestertius: in, into t. parts, in twain, bīfāriam, **Plaut.**: Cic.: Liv.; or prefix dis-: in t. parts, ways, bipartito, **Caes.**: Cic.: to divide into t. parts, bipartio, **4:** **Cic.** Pro: to kill t. birds with one stone, duo parietes de eadem fidela dealbare (*to whitewash t. walls from one pot*), Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29, fin.

**—footed:** bipes, **ēdis** **Virg.**: Mart.

**—headed:** **1.** bīcēps, cipitis: **Cic.** Liv.: Ov. **2.** anceps: Ov. Met. 14, 334.

**—hundred:** dūcenti: t. each, at a time, dūcenti, **Liv.**: t. times, dūcenties, **Cic.**

**—fold:** **1.** duplex, plīcīs (*having two folds or layers*, also opp. to singl.); **2.** duplius (*twice as val-*ous); to condemn a thief to restore t., furem dupli condonare, **Cat.** R. R. pref. 3. gēmīnus: v. DOUBLE.

**type:** **1.** Original model: **1.** exemplar, arīs, n.: **Cic.** **2.** exemplūm: v. MODEL. **3.** forma: v. PAT-TERN. **II.** Embodied or acted prophecy: **1.** image rerum futurūm, **Lactant.** **2.** significatio: id. **3.** figura: id. **II.** Metal printing letters: **1.** tīpi (t. t.). **2.** literarūm formae, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93.

**IV. Printed letters:** **1.** līterāe, pl.: *in large t.* \*maximis literis. **2.** chāractēres, pl.: v. CHARACTERS.

**typical:** typicus (eccl. t. t.): Sedul.

**typically:** expr. by subs., per typum.

**v. TYPE.**

**typify:** \*imaginem (rei futurae) fingo.

**typographer:** v. PRINTER.

**typographically:** expr. by verb or subs.: v. PRINT.

**typography:** v. PRINTING.

**tyrannical:** **1.** tīrānnīcūs: t.

laws, t. leges, **Cic.** Leg. 1, 15, 42. **2.** sūperbus: **Plaut.**: **Cic.** Join: superbus et regius (in the Class. sense): cf. Plin. Pan. 7, fin. **3.** acerb severus, **Cic.** Off. 1, 31, fin. **2.** v. HARSH, DOMINEER. **I. n.t.:** a t. disposition, t. conduct, superbia regia, **Liv.** 1, 54; v. HAUGHTINESS, Join: superbia et inhumanitas, **Cic.** de Or. 1, 22, 99; crudelitas: v. CRUELTY. **T. government:** crudelis superbae dominatio, **Cic.** Phil. 3, 14, 34. **The mob is either slavish or**, multitudine aut servit humiliatur, aut superbe dominatur, **Liv.** 24, 25.

**tyrannically:** **1.** tīrānnīcē (stronger than regio): **Cic.** Ver. 3, 48, 115. **2.** sūperbus: v. HAUGHTY. **3.** régie: Join: crudeliter et r., **Cic.** Cat. 1, 12,

**30.** **4.** tīrānnīcē crudelitate: Just. or expr. by adj. or sub.

**tyrannicide:** **I.** The act: tīrānnīcidūm: **Plaut.** Sen. **II.** The killer: **1.** tyranūlū in'fector: **Liv.** 2, tīrānnīcidūs **Suet.** **Plin.** Quint. 3, tīrānnīcidōtōnus: **Cic.** Att. 14, 15.

**tyrannize:** **I.** To govern as des-pot: **1.** dōmīnōr, **i.** **Cic.**: Caes. 2, tyrannus sum (with gen.): **Cic.** Or expr. by subs.: v. TYRANNY, TYRANT.

**II.** To act cruelly or imperiously: crudeliter et regie facio, **Cic.**: to t. over any one, tyranne in aliquem statuere, **Cic.** Ver. 3, 48, 115; superbe crudeliter que aliquem tractare, **Justin.** 42, 1, 2; tyramnum esse in aliquem, **Cic.** Phil. 11, 8, 17; tīrānnīca crudeliter aliquem vexare, **Justin.** 42, 1, 3; to t. over a city or state, urbēm crudeli dominatu pre-mere, **Cic.** de Div. 1, 25, 53; civitatem servitute oppressum tenere, id, **Tusc.** 5, 20, 57.

**tyranny:** **I.** Despotic govern-ment: **1.** tīrānnīs, idis, f.: **Cic.** Tusc. 2, 22, 52; Quint. **2.** dōmīnātiō: **Liv.** 3, 39; **Cic.** **3.** dōmīnātūs, ūs: **Cic.**: Caes.: v. SOVEREIGNTY.

**II.** Oppressive rule: **1.** impotens regnum, **Liv.** **2.** impotens, crudelis, dominatus, **Cic.** Or expr. by servitus, etc.: e. g., the t. of the kings, servitus regia, **Liv.** 41, 6: v. OPPRESSION, CRUELTY.

**tyrant:** **I.** In the ancient sense an absolute ruler: esp. one who has made himself sole master of a govern-ment hitherto aristocratic or democratic. The word did not necessarily convey the idea of oppression or injustice to individuals: **1.** tīrānnīs: **Cic.**: Virg.: Hor. **2.** dōmīnōs: **Cic.** Rep. 2, 26, 48. [N.B.—In reference to Rome dominus and tyranus have a bad sense.] **II.** Gen.: a domineering or cruel person: Expr. by adj. superbus, grāvis, saevus, crūdēlis: v. CRUEL, OP-PRESSIVE; or by verb: v. DOMINEER, OPPRESS. To play the t., v. TYRANNIZE.

**tyro:** v. TIRO.

(coarse, revolting): most u. of counte-nance, tērrīna vultu, **Vulg.** 6, 418. Join: vultus horridus ac teter, **Suet.** Cal. 50. **5.** obsēnus (*filthy*): an u. face, frāns obsēna, **Virg.** Aen. 7, 417; *filthy hags*—obsēnas anūs **Hor.** Epod. 5, 98. **6.** squādīdus: **Cic.** Or. 32, 115. **7.** Met. áter, ra, rum, opp. to formōsus an u. fish, ater pisces, **Hor.** A. P. 3. **II.** Metōn. of moral qualities applied to physical: **1.** tur-pis, e if you became uglier... si fieres turpior, **Hor.** Od. 2, 8, 4. Join: aspectus deformis atque turpis, **Cic.** Off. 1, 35, 126. **2.** mālus: not an u. woman, non mala mulier, **Pl.** Bach. 5, 2, 46: an u. face, male facies, **Quint.** 6, 3, 32. **3.** prāvus, if any u. parts in the limbs, si qua in membris prava, **Cic.** Fin. 5, 17, 46. **4.** inbōnētus (disfiguring): an u. wound, inbōnētum vulnus, **Virg.** Aen. 6, 497. **5.** indecorus: v. UNBECOMING. **III.** Metaph. (*serious*): **1.** grāvis, e. an u. wound, grave vulnus, **Liv.** 2, 17, 1b, 47. **2.** pérīcūlōsus: **Cic.** Phil. 14, 9, 26.

**ugly, to make:** **1.** déformé, f: **Hirt.** Alex. 24. **2.** turpo, t. wrinkles make thee u., rugas turpant, **Hor.** Od. 4, 13, 12. **3.** dētūrpo, f: **Plin.** 15, 16, 18. **4.** dēdērpo, f (post.): Prop. 3, 21, 36. **5.** indecoro, f: **Hor.** Od. 4, 4, 36; v. TO SPOIL, DEFACE, FILE.

**ulcer:** **I.** Gen. term: **1.** ul-cus or hūlcus, éris, n.: the opening at the top of the u., summum ulcers os, **Virg.** Georg. 3, 454: **as cicatrize with difficulty**, ulcera cicatricem vix recipi-ent, **Cels.** 4, 9. **2.** abscessus, ūs: **Cels.** 5, 18, 2. **3.** suppōrātio: id. 3, 27, 4. **4.** vōmīca: id. 2, 8: **Cic.** N. D. 3, 28, 70. **5.** carbunculus: **Plin.** 26, 1, 4: **Cels.** 5, 28, 1. **6.** ápōstēma, ūs: **Plin.** 25, 13, 105. **7.** cancerō-ma, n.: in an animal: **Veget.** Veter. 4, 19, 2: but the reading doubtful. **8.** cancer, éris, m.: **Cels.** 5, 26, 31. **A small u.,** ulcusculūs: **Med.** **II.** Chiefly local: **1.** fistūla (in the rectum): f. putris, **Nep.** Att. 21: **Cels.** 5, 28, 12: but used also of the eye, id, 7, 7, 7. **2.** carciñoma (*καρκίνωμα*) chiefly on the face and upper parts: **Cels.** 5, 28, 2. **Suet.** Aug. 65. **3.** can-crema (in the eyes of a horse): **Veget.** Veter. 2, 22, 15. **4.** epīnyctis, f. or syce, f. (in the eye): **Plin.** 20, 6, 21. **5.** aītīλōw, ώπος (in the eye): **Cels.** 7, 7, 7: aegilōpas, acc., **Plin.** 35, 6, 14. **6.** krapōb (in the eyelid): **Cels.** 7, 2, 7. **7.** u.s. in the mouth, ulcera oris quae Graci ádōbas nominant, id. 3, 1. **Phr.:** to heal ulcers: **1.** ulcus imploeo: **Cels.** 5, 6, 14. **2.** crustas ulceribus induco, ib. 9.

**ulcerate:** **A.** Trans.: to affect with an ulcer, to make sore: **1.** ul-cre, f: **Hor.** S. 1, 6, 106: **Cic.** Fat. 16, 36. **2.** exulcro, f: **Cels.** 4, 22. **Col.** 7, 9, 5. **B.** Intrans.: to be formed into an ulcer: suppōrātio, f: **Plin.** 22, 14, 16. v. SUPP̄ RATE.

**ulcerated:** ulcēratūs, but more com-monly exulcratūs: **Cels.**: an u. sore throat, \*cynanche (lit. *throndling*) ulcerosa, or \*cynanche maligna: **Med.**: v. ULCEROTUS.

**ulceration:** **1.** ulcēratiō **Sen.** Const. Sap. 6: **Plin.** 34, 11, 27. **2.** exulcratiō: **Cels.** 4, 22.

**ulcerous** (*full of ulcers*): **ulcērēsus:** **Tac.** A. 4, 57.

**ulterior:** **A.** as to place: ult̄-rior u. Gallia, **Cic.** Prov. 15, 36. **B.** as to time: postērus: **v. hat is u. and subsequent**, posterūm and cōsequēns, id. Fin. 3, 9, 12. **Phr.:** to consider u. measures, constilere in longitudinem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: **v. hat is u.**, quod ultra est, **Hor.** Od. 2, 16, 25.

**ultimate:** ult̄imus: v. LAST.

**ultimately:** ad postērum, ad ex-tremūm: v. LAST, AT.

**ultra** (*denoting extreme opinion*):

expr. by superl.: on u. aristoteli: **1.** gobilitatis studiosissimus, v. **Cic.** Acad.

883

4. 10, 125: 2. ἀριστοκρατικῶτας, id. Att. 2, 5: *an u. liberal*, homo maxime popularis, id. Client. 28, 77: comp. id. Seut. 45, 96.

**ultramarine:** 1. caeruleus, or caelius: Virg.: Caes. 2. cænæus (*of kingfishers*): colore cyaneo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

**ultramontane:** 1. transmontanus: Liv. 39, 2, 2. transalpinus: Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: *u. doctrine*: Pontificiorum doctrina: Mosbein.

**ultramontanist:** \*Romanae sedis et potentiae vindic: Mosbein.

**ultra-protestant:** \*protestantium, ut vocantur, doctrinæ vehementissimus assertor.

**umbel, umbrella (of plants):** \*umbella: Bot. *Dimin.*, \*umbellula: Bot.

**umber:** I. A fish: \*salmo thymalus: Cycl. II. A kind of earth: \*terra fusi coloris.

**umbered (of the colour of umber):**

fusca: v. DUSKY, SHADED.

**umbilical:** 1. umbilicatus: Plin. 13, 4: 7: *the u. cord*: ductus u.: Med.

2. umbilicaris: Tertull. Carm. Chr.

20. **umbrage:** I. *Foliage*: 1.

umbrae, pl.: *nor had Pelion u.* nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. Met. 12, 513. 2. *umbraclum*: Apul. Met. 9, 32, p. 232, Elm. II. *Offence*: v. OFFENCE. To take u. at: v. OFFEND, 1, 1, 2.

**umbrageous:** umbrösus, opacus: v. SHADY.

**umbrella:** umbrella: Mart. 14, 28, in lemn.: Juv. 9, 50.

— tree (*a kind of magnolia*): \*magnolia tripetala: Bot.

**umpire:** 1. arbiter, ri: did you take the same man as u. and judge? eundem tu arbitrum et judicem sumus? Cle. Rose. Com. 4, 12. 2. disceptator, m.: Cic. Part. 3, 10: *an u. between father and son*, disceptator inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50. 3. disceptatrix, f.: Cic. Acad. 4, 28, 91. For phr., to appoint an u., etc., v. ARBITRATOR. For difference between arbiter and disceptator, v. also ARBITRATOR.

**un—.** This prefix gives a negative signification to the word before which it stands, and may be prefixed at pleasure to almost any Eng. *subs.*, *adv.*, or *verb*. In many cases there is no single Lat. equivalent to the neg. word thus formed, but the neg. force may be given by prefixing a Lat. neg. *part*, as non, haud, minus, minime, parum, nequaquam, sine, nondum, etc., or some word denoting defect, as careo, desum, etc., to the word of positive signification, to which word the reader will in many of the foll. arts. be referred.

**unabashed:** A. *In good sense*: 1. interitus: *u. witnesses*, firmi et interiti, Quint. 5, 7, 11. 2. intrèpidus: Ov. Met. 13, 47: Tuc. II. 1, 35: v. DAUNTLESS. Phr.: *u. by defeat*: repulsea nescius, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17: B. *In bad sense*: 1. impudens: Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 2. inverèndans: *an u. brow*, inverèndans frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16. 3. atritius: Juv. 13, 242. 4. impiger, ra, rum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 778: v. SHAMELESS.

**unabated:** v. UNDIMINISHED, INCESSANT.

**unable:** usu. in Eng. joined with a *vrb*, to do or to be...: 1. impotens: *u. to control (their horses)*, impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11: *u. to control his anger*, impotens irae, id. 29, 9. 2. invulnus: *u. to walk*, invulnus ad ingredendum, Gell. 20, 1, 11. 3. a neg. ade, pref. to potens: *I was u. to restrain myself*, potens mei non eram, Curt. 3, 13, 23: *I was u. to refuse to give*, non potui non dare, Cic. Att. 8, 2, post in. 4. neque, ire, itum, 4: *I was u. to behold thee...*, te... nequivi conspicere, Virg. Aen. 6, 507; nequieni, part. of nequo, but not freq. in use: *u. to hold up their bodies*, sustinere corpora nequientes, Sall. Frag. 3: *u. to make a suitable end*, nequiens idoneum exi-

tum reddere, Apul. Met. 8, 14, p. 207, Elm.

**unabolished:** v. TO ABOLISH, UNALTERED, UNCHANGED. Phr.: *that custom... remained u.* ille mos... permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63.

**unabsolved:** 1. nondum solutus, absolutus: v. TO ABSOLVE, TO ACQUIT, UNACQUITTED. 2. reus: Ov. Her. 16, 324.

**unaccented:** 1. gravis: Quint. 1, 5, 21: Prisc. 14, 1, 6: d' Acc. 2. 2. euictus: Prisc. 14, 1. 3. accentuare: v. ACCENT.

**unacceptable:** 1. ingratis: *u. jests*, ingrati joci, Ov. Fast. 3, 738. 2. gravis: *an u. messenger*, gravis mutuus, Virg. Aen. 8, 582. 3. invitus: *a speech to the gods*, invitis dñs oratio, Cic. Manil. 16, 47. 4. injucundus: id. Q. F. 3, 8, 3. 5. importunitas: *u. poverty*, im. pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: v. UNWELCOMING.

**unaccompanied:** 1. Gen. term:

1. incommittatus: *virtue u. by outward advantages*, externus virtus incommittatus bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36. 2. non committatus: id. Am. 1, 6, 33. 3. solus: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 42. 4. simplex: Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29. 5. ex pr. by sine: sine arbitris: Liv. 1, 21: sine uxore, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. 6. remotis arbitris, Liv. 2, 4. Phr.: *u. by any Greek attendants*, nullis Graeci comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. II. Voice without a mus, instr.: 1. assu vox: Non. Marc. p. 77. 2. sine symphonia, Plin. 10, 29, 43. v. TO ACCOMPANY, ALONE, SINGLE.

**unaccomplished:** 1. infectus: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 47: *the object being u.* infecta re, Liv. 9, 32. 2. imperfectus: *an u. work*, imperfectum opus, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 15. Phr.: *u. answers of sooth-sayers*, respond... quia nullos habent exitus, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: *to be u.* superesse: Enn. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16: *to leave u.*, sine effectu relinquere, Liv. 4, 7: v. INCOMPLETE, UNFINISHED.

**unaccountable:** 1. inexplicabilis: Liv. 37, 52. 2. inēnōdābilis: Cic. Fat. 9, 18. Join: improvisus ac repetinus amor, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60.

Phr.: *crime is u.*, nullum scelus rationem habet, Liv. 28, 28: *a thing which he thinks u.*, enjus rē putat iste rationem reddi non posse, Cic. Cæc. 6, 17: v. INEXPLICABLE, ACCOUNTABLE.

**unaccountably:** 1. præter opinionem, Nep. Mil. 2. 2. præter spem, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 69. 3. sine causa: *the horse fell*, sine causa reperit, concidit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. 4. répente: Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1. Phr.: *the Samacans revolte quite u.*, incertum quob am causam Samacæ desiverunt, Liv. 38, 28: *tempsts are excited u.*, nulla ex certa ratione tempestates excitantur, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: v. UNUSUALLY.

**unaccustomed:** 1. insolitus: *an army u. to toil*, insolitus ad laborem exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: with no obj. expr., *you compel woun to come forward (who are) u.* (to do so), tenimas insolitus prodire cogis, Cic. Ver. 1, 38, 94. 2. insuetus: i. (with obj. expr.): *u. to reproach*, insuetum contumelie (gen. or dat.), Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: *men u. to labour*, homines insueti laboris (gen.), Caes. B. G. 7, 30: *to Roman customs*, moribus Romanis (dat. or abl.), Liv. 28, 18: *to bear burthens*, ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: *to such a sight, ad tale spectaculum*, Liv. 41, 20: *to sailing*, navigandi, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: *to hear truth*, vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: *to be conquered*, vinciri, id. 4, 31: (i. with no obj. expr.): *an u. solitude*, insuetu solitudo, id. 3, 52: *by an u. road*, insuetu per iter, Virg. Aen. 6, 16. 3. insolens: i. (with no obj. expr.): Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. (ii. with obj. mostly in gen.): *u. to war*, insolens bellii, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: *u. to hear what he was doing*, audiendi quae faceret, Tac. A. 15, 67. 4. impertus: *u. to reproach*, ad contumeliam impertus, Liv. 6, 18: *to wars*, belisi impertus (dat. or abl.), Tac. H. 1, 8: *to insolence*, lasciviae (gen.), id. A. 16, 5. 5. intentatus: a

woman *u. to the yoke*, intentata jugo (abl.), Sen. Med. 62. 6. indoctus: *u. to bear the yoke*, juga ferre, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2. 7. indomitus: *a bullock u. to the yoke*, bos indomitus, Vulg. Jerem. xxxi. 18. 8. rūdis: *u. to war*, rūdis belli, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: also without obj., rūdis puer, id. Od. 3, 24, 54.

**unacknowledged:** 1. tectus: *u. love*, amor t. Ov. Rem. 619. 2. inornatus (poet.): Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31.

3. sépultus: id. Ep. 2, 1, 88: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE, TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL.

**unacquainted:** 1. ignarus (i. with no object +xpr.): *me ignaro*, Cic. Planc. 16, 40. (ii. with object in gen.): *u. with the facts*, ignarus rerum, id. Pbil. 2, 15, 37: *u. both with the people and the places*, ignari hominumque locorumque, Virg. Aen. 1, 332: *u. with the way to make and to polish a speech*, tacitundas ac polienda orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 61. 2. inscius: *u. with everything and inexperienced*, omnium rerum inscius et rūdis, id. Brat. 85, 292.

3. nescius: *a mind u. with the future*, nescia mens fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: v. UNAWARE.

4. expers (devoid of): *u. with Greek literature*, expertes Graecarum literarum, Nep. praef: *with love*, amoris, Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 83. Join: *vestri sensu ignarus atque expers*, Cic. Mil. 27, 72.

5. impertus: *u. with the facts*, imperitum rerum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8: v. UNSKILLED. 6. nōvus (a stranger): *u. with the delinquencies of the enemy*, delictis hostium novus, Tac. Agr. 16: v. STRANGE, STRANGER. 7. so also, alénus: *u. with literature*, alienus a literis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46. 8. ignotus (unknow): *those who were u. with him (i.e. persons unknown to him) despised his appearance*, ignoti faciem ejus contemnebat, Nep. Ages. 8: *since we are not praising before people u. with the case*, quoniam non apud ignotus laudemus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 6, 12.

**unadapted:** inītialis: Cic. Fin. 1, 4. 12. Phr.: *u. for war*, non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26.

**unadmired:** ināmatus: Sil. 12, 527.

**unadmonished:** sine monitore: sine monitu sine admonitione: Sen. Ep. 94, 50. Phr.: *forgetful if u.*, immemor, nisi admonitus, Pl. Pseud. 4, 7.

2: v. TO ADMONISH.

**unadorned:** 1. inornatus: *hair u. come inornatae*, Ov. Her. 8, 10: *Lysias, an u. (writer)*, inornatus scriptor, Cic. Or. 9, 29. 2. inomitus: *an u. speech*, inomita oratio, Cic. Or. 23, 78: *incomitum caput*, Hor. Epod. 5, 16. Join: *ars indotata et inomita*: Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234. 3. nūdus: *the u. commentaries of Caesar*, commentarii .... nudi, omni ornatu detracto, Cic. Brut. 75, 262. 4. simplex: *u. in neatness*, simplex munditius, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. 5. mērus: *u. prose*, sermo mērus, id. S. 1, 4, 48. 6. purus: *toga pura (without the stripe)*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: *argentum purum (not chased or embossed)*, Cic. Ver. 4, 22, 49: *pura oratio*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 46. 7. simūcērus: *sincere genae*, Ov. A. A. 3, 202: v. TO ADORN, ORNAMENT, VERNAMENTED.

**unadornedly:** inornata: *to speak u.*, inornata dicere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 31, 42: \**sin ornamenti*.

**unadulterated:** 1. sincerus (opp. to fatus): Cic. Am. 25, 95: *u. wine*, vinum sincerum, Col. 12, 45, 6. Join: sincerus atque verus: Cic. sincerns et integer: Tac. 2. mērus: ib. 3, 21, 10. 3. integer: *u. taste*, integer sapor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54. 4. sine fuso et fallaciis: Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: v. GENUINE.

**unadventurous:** inaudax: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3. v. TIMID, RETIRING.

**unadvisable:** 1. inūtīlis: *not promising success*: Caes. B. G. 7, 27.

2. imprudens: Petron. S. 102, 3. Phr.: *he thought it u.*, negavit esse utilie, Cie. Off. 3, 27, 100: v. FOOLISH, UNWISE, IMPRUDENT.

**unadvised:** 1. inconsultus: *an u. plan*, inconsulta ratio, Cic. Rab. Post.

1, 2. **2.** inconsideratus: id, Quint. 25, 80. Phr.: the u. speculations of Epicurus, quae Epicurus occitans halucinatus est, id. N. D. 1, 26, 72; v. INCONSIDERATE, RECKLESS.

**unadvisedly:** 1. imprudenter: Cie. Att. 10, 8. **2.** temere: Join: temere et nullo consilio, id. Inv. 1, 14, 58. **3.** inconsulte: Join: inconsulte ac temere, id. N. D. 1, 26, 43. **4.** sine consilio: Caes. B. G. 7, 20.

**unaffected:** 1. simplex (natural): *the u. Nymphs*, simplices Nymphae, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 14. **2.** simplices: minime que fallaces, Cie. Off. 1, 19, 63: aperti et simplices, ib. 1, 30, 109. **2.** candidus: *an u. style of speaking*, candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, 53; candidus Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 73. **3.** inacte-  
tus: *the u. sweetness of Xenophon*, jucunditas Xenophontis haffectata, ib. 82. **4.** sinecūs (opp. to similitudines): Cie. Am. 25, 95. **5.** nudus: nude veritas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7. **6.** fāciliis (opp. to artificial): Join: con-  
victus facilis, sine arte mensa, Mart. 10, 47, 8. **7.** sine arte: v. 6. **8.** sine molestia: *careful but u. elegance*, sine molestia diligens elegancia, Cie. Brut. 38, 143. **9.** non fico illitus: Cie. De Or. 3, 52, 199.

**unaffectionately:** 1. simpliciter: Join: simpliciter sine ulla exor-  
natione, Cie. Inv. 2, 3, 11. **2.** sine fuso  
et fallaciis, id. Att. I, I.

**unaffrighted:** v. UNDAUNTED.

**unaided:** 1. non adiutus: Nep. Milt. 2, Phoc. 2. **2.** nudus: *you see him left u. in the cause*, nudum in causa destitutus videtus, Cie. Cæc. 32, 92. Join: vacuus et nudus: Quint. 11, 2, 42. **3.** auxilio spoliatus: Cie. Red. 4, 10. **4.** inops auxilii: Liv. 3, 7. **5.** sine ope: Cie. Att. 16, 13, 6. Phr.: *u. by friends*, inops amicorum, Cie. Am. 15, 53; inops ab amicis, Auct. Dom. 22, 58: *u. by relatives*, nulla cog-  
nitione munitus: Cie. Quir. Red. 6, 16: *wholly u.*, orbis auxilium opunque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 19: *by my oen u. effort*, nullus (al. nullis) administrulus, sed ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cie. Off. 3, 7, 34: *by his own u. effort*, Marte suo, id. Plbil. 2, 37, 95. *I am here wholly u.*, habeo hic neminem neque amicum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 69; *that he might not be wholly u.*, ne omnino desertus esset, Cie. Rose, Am. 2, 5: *foice u. by counsel*, vis consili expers, Hor. O. 3, 4, 65: v. ALONE, SOLITARY.

**unalienable, to be:** alienari non debeo, v. Cie. Ver. 4, 60, 134. Phr.: virtus is n., nec eripi nec surripit potest unquam, Cie. Par. 6, 3; v. INALIENABLE.

**unalienated:** proprius: Join:

proprium ac perpetuum, Cie. Manil. 16, 48. Phr.: while his property was still u., in possessione bonorum cum esset, id. Cæc. 7, 19: v. TO ALIENATE.

**unalleviated:** v. TO ALLEViate,  
TO RELIEVE.

**unallied (esp. in family):** 1. alienus: not u. in blood to kings, non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29. **2.** dissociatus: Ov. Met. 1, 25. **3.** nulla societas junctus: Liv. 5, 4. **4.** non affinitate conjugatus: Nep. Paus. 2: v. ALLIED.

**unallotted:** non sorte datus, Virg. Aen. 6, 41; non sorte assignatus, Brut. ap. Cie. Fam. 11, 20.

**unallowable:** 1. illicitus: Cie. Client. 47, 135. **2.** inconcessus: u. nuptialis, inconcessi hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. **3.** vētūs: vetuti hy-  
menaei, ib. 6, 623: v. ENLAWFUL.

**unallowed:** impermissus, Hor. Od. 36, 27: v. TO DISALLOW, UNLAWFUL.

**unalloyed:** 1. of metals: 1. pūrus: Join: purum et incorruptum (aurum); Plin. 33, 4, 26. **2.** mērus: u. gold and silver; mērus aurum atque argentum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. **II.** Fig.: 1. nudus: u. virtus, nuda virtus, Petr. 88. **2.** nudus: u. and free pleasure, liquida voluptas et libera, Cie. Fin. 1, 18, 58. Phr.: to enjoy u. pleasures, perfui maximis et animi

et corporis voluptatibus, ib. 57: v. UNMIXED.

**unalterable:** v. UNCHANGEABLE,  
unaltered: v. UNCHANGED.

**unambiguous:** certus, Ov. Met. 5, 296: v. AMBIGUOUS, CLEAR, PLAIN, PRE-  
CISE.

**unambiguously:** clare: Join:  
clare certumque locutus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 27:  
v. CLEARLY, PLAINLY, PRECISELY.

**unambitious:** 1. usu. expr. by neg. as, minime ambitione adductus: ib. v. AMBITIOUS. **2.** inambitiōsus (rare): Ov. Met. 11, 705. **3.** inglorius: Virg. Georg. 2, 486. **4.** humiliis: an u. speech, h. oratio, Cie. Or. 57, 192: homo, id. Att. 9, 7. A. **5.** quēlētus: to pass an u. life, quietam vitam traducere, Id. Sem. 23, 82. **6.** sōbrius: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. **7.** obscūrus: id. Ep. 1, 18, 94. **8.** modēstus: Cie. Att. 13, 29. Phr.: to be u., gloriā non sequi: v. Cie. Fam. 10, 26: hand ad immortaliitatē gloriae niti, id. Sen. 23, 82: vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. 1: honores non petere, Nep. Att. 6: v. UN-  
ASSUMING.

**unamenable:** inobsēquens (late): horses u. to the reins, inobsequentes frenis equi, Sen. Hipp. 1c68: v. AMENABLE.

**unamiable:** 1. infamabilis: Virg. Georg. 4, 479. **2.** diffīlēs: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23. **3.** morōsus: Join: morosi et anxi et frācidi et diffīlēs senes: Cie. Sen. 18, 65. **4.** tristis: the u. sisters (Fates), tristes sorores, Tib. 3, 3, 35. **5.** tetricus: Join: tetricus censor et asper, Mart. 12, 70, 4: v. AMIABLE, ROUGH.

**unamiability:** diſſiliens natura, Nep. Att. 5, 2: v. ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY.

**unamiable:** 1. tricūlente: Cie. Agr. 2, 5, 13. **2.** morōse: id. Brut. 67, 236: v. ROUGHTY.

**unanimity:** 1. ūnāmītās: brotherly, fraterne unanimitas, Liv. 40, 8. **2.** consensio: entire u. of inclina-  
tions, etc., voluntatū . . . summa con-  
senſio, Cie. Am. 4, 15: u. among all  
good men, in omnibus boni consensio, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32. **3.** consensus, ūs: u. among all is the voice of nature,  
omnium consensus naturae vox est, id.  
Tuse, 1, 15, 35: ūnāmītās: omni-  
consensus doctrinarum concensusque, id. de  
Or. 3, 6, 21. **4.** concordia: the senate  
broke up the u. of the ranks, senatus ordinum concordiam disjunctit, id. Att. 1, 18, 4. **5.** conspiratō: the u. of all  
good men, conspiratio bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22. **6.** ūnitās (late): Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5: *for which there is complete u.*, de quo omnes uno  
concentūt, id. Am. 21, 86: consider-  
ing our u., pro mutuo inter nos  
animō, id. Fam. 5, 2: v. AGREEMENT,  
UNION.

**unanimous:** 1. ūnāmītūs (not  
in Cie.): Liv. 7, 21: Catull. 27, 1. **2.**  
fināmītūs: e. Claud. Prob. et Olbr. 231: id. Epigis 32 (37): **3.** concors, dis-  
versus: against the u. voice of nature,  
contra universam naturam, Cie. Off. 1, 31, 110. Phr.: all men are u., omnes  
ad unum intentiū, Cie. Am. 23, 86: omnes sentiunt unum atque item, id.  
Cat. 4, 7, 14: authors are tolerably u. in  
reporting, satis constat, Just. 25, 5: a u. wish  
of the younger men, concursus omnium  
femine juniorum, Liv. 10, 25: v. UNI-  
VERSAL, TO AGREE, and next art.

**unanimously:** 1. concorditer:  
Ov. Met. 7, 752: to carry on war more u.,  
concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45.

**2.** ex communī consensi, Cie. B. G. 1, 30. **3.** consensu omnium u. ap-  
proved, omnīmī consensu comprobatum,  
Cie. Div. 1, 6, 11. **4.** consensu: which  
is u. commended, quae consensu lan-  
datur, Plin. 17, 5, 9, 39. **5.** una  
voce: almost u., una pene voce, Cie.  
Or. 1, 11, 46. **6.** uno ore: all u. re-  
commended, omnes uno ore antores  
fuere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20. **7.** una  
mente: all men u. agree, una mente

consentunt, Cie. Phil. 4, 3, 7. Join:  
uno animo, una mente, Liv. 10, 22. **8.**

Expr. also by omnes, universi, cuncti,  
etc.: the Trojans u., assent, cuncti  
simil ore fremebat, Virg. Aen. 1, 559  
we ask for peace, pacem te possumus  
omnes, ib. 11, 362. Pbr. the people u.  
made him king, populus universus . . .

eundem regem constituit, Just. 1, 10.  
he is appointed leader u., constituitur  
dux omnīmī suffragio, ib.: there was  
never any doubt that the Roman people  
would u. make you consul, nunquam  
fuit dubium, quin te populus Romanus  
eunctorū suffragijs consule facturus  
esset, Cic. Fam. 15, 12 the slave is u.  
acquired, omnīmī sententias absolvitur,  
id. Verr. 4, 45, 100: when all voted u.  
on his side, quinn omnes invent, Liv. 9, 8  
all u. approve of Vergingitorix, ad unum  
omnes . . . probant, Caes. B. G. 7, 63;  
whatever we have u. determined, quid-  
quid de communī sententia statuerimus,  
Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

**unanswerable:** 1. non (argu-  
mentis) réspondebis: v. Cie. Arth. 5.  
2. non réspondens: v. id. de Or.  
2, 19, 80. **3.** non infirmandus: v. ib.  
1, 31, 143. **4.** non frangendus: ib.  
5. non réspondēndus: v. Ov. Met. 1,  
758. **6.** irrēfutābilis (late only): Ar-  
tob. 4, p. 390, Gauthier [p. 174, Herald].

**7.** nēcessarius: an u. conclusion,  
necessaria conclusio, Cie. Top. 15, 60.  
Phr.: arguments which seem to me u.,  
qua mihi non videntur posse convelli,  
Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: u. arguments,  
firma ad probandum, id. Brut. 73, 272  
seeing that these arguments are u., quin  
tum horum nibil refelles, Ter. Phorm.  
1, 2, 80: we are ashamed that these  
reproaches are u., pudet haec oppri-  
bia . . . non potuisse retellit, Ov. Met.  
1, 758: are my arguments u.? v. unnon  
arguments? Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 280.

**unanswerably:** plāne he proved  
us, is plane probat, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3:  
v. COMPLETELY, FULLY, ENTIRELY.

**unanswered:** Phr. to leave letters  
ad literas non respondere: non re-  
scribere: literas non reddere: respon-  
sum non ferre: v. Cie. Min. 5, 12 ib.  
9, 9: ib. 10: v. TO ANSWER.

**unappalled:** v. UNDAUNTED.

**unappeased:** 1. implāta: an  
appetite u., gula implacata, Ov. Met. 8,  
445. **2.** insatiātus (late and poet.):  
Stat. Theb. 6, 298. **3.** nondum satis-  
tus: whose cruelty was still u., quoniam  
cruelitas nondum esset . . . satisata,  
Cic. Qu. Fr. 1, 3, 1. v. TO APPEASE, TO  
SATISFY.

**unapproachable:** 1. inaccessib-  
le to a place: v. INACCESSIBLE. **II.** Fig.  
of persons or characters: 1. singu-  
lāris: Aristotele, in philosophy almost u.,  
Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis,  
Cic. Acad. 2, 43. Join singulariter  
verum unicūm naturae epus, Pim. 9, 15,  
53: we must speak of the u. and pre-  
minent excellēce of Pompey, dicendum  
de Pompeiī singulariū . . . aquę virtutē,  
Cic. Manil. 1, 3. **2.** perfectissimus  
(late): Lactant. Div. Inst. 5, 15 v. CON-  
SUMMATE, UNRIVALLED, UNIQUE, and  
next art.

**unapproached:** 1. inaccessus  
(which includes sense of preceding),  
u. groves (i.e. unapproached and unap-  
proachable), luci inaccessi, Virg. Aen. 7,  
11. **2.** ēvīs: u. plures, avia loci  
Luer. 1, 925. **3.** nōta tuus: the u.  
Britons, intactus Britanniū, Hor. Epod.  
7, 7: v. INACCESSIBLE, DISTANT, TO AP-  
PROACH.

**unapt:** 1. nō aptus: Epicurus,  
rather u. at jesting, non aptissimus ad  
jocundum, Cie. N. D. 2, 17, 46. **2.** rubis,  
e (inexperienced): u. for contests on  
foot, rubis ad pedestris bella, Liv. 24,  
48. **3.** piger re u. at writing  
letters, ad literas seritatis ad paginum,  
Cic. Fam. 8, 1: a race very u. for war,  
gens pugnima ad militaria opera, Liv.  
21, 25. **4.** fatuus (stupid): Cic. de Or.  
2, 24, 99: v. APT, AWKWARD, EXCITED,

**unaptly:** 1. *incepta*: Hor. A. P. 140. 2. *illepide*: id. Ep. 2, 1, 77. 3. *māle*: Quint. 1, 3, 2; v. *UNSKILLED*.

**unaptness:** 1. *inertia*: Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18. 2. *siccitia*: Suet. Ner. 41.

**unarmed:** 1. *inermis* or *inermus*: *u. and unprepared*, *inermis atque imparatus*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: *an u. mob. vulgus inermum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 131.

2. *depositus armis*: v. Ov. Fast. 3, 1.

3. *positus armis*: Cic. Fam. 6, 2.

4. *exitus armis*: *the Areadians* exuti Arcades armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 395.

5. *simis armis*: id. Geog. 1, 161.

6. *nudus*: *shewing their u. hands*, *dextras nudas ostentantes*, Liv. 28, 3.

*Phr.*: *the edicts of the praetors commanded the slaves to be u. . . ut ne quis servorum cum telo esset*, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, 7: *V. ARMED*.

**unasked:** 1. *non rōgātus*: *non r. testis*, Pomip. ap. Dig. 22, 5, 11. 2. *non vocātus*: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40.

3. *injussus*: id. S. 1, 3, 3. 4. *sponde*, *willingly* (in ref. to mind of agent): v. Döderlein, s. v.). (*freq. with possessive pron. in abl.*): *sua sponte*, *sed rogatum et arcessitum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: *mea sponte*, Cic. Att. 15, 27. *Join*: *sua sponte et voluntate*, Cic. Part. 17, fin.

5. *vōluntate* (in ref. to will, Död.): *they submitted u.*, *voluntate in dictione venerunt*, Liv. 29, 18. 6. *ultra* (in ref. to thing itself, with sense of obtrusion, Död.): *offering themselves u.*, *ultra se mīhi offertentes promising u.*, *ultra pollicentes*, Cic. Planc. 10, 24: *that Asia would come u.*, *ultra Asiā... venit*, Virg. Aen. 2, 191: *V. UNINVITED*.

**unaspiring**: *v. UNAMBITIONE*.

**unassailable:** 1. *inexpugnabilis*: *a heart soft and not u. by darts of Cupid*, Cupidineis nec inexpugnablem cor, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 65. 2. *inviolabilis*: *that you may not believe that these things are u.*, *inviolabilia haec ne credas vigore*, Lucre. 5, 305.

3. *tūtus*: *Join*: *tuta et sancta*, Auct. Dom. 42,

109. 4. *invictus*: *a soul u. by favour*, invictus ad gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: *v. INACCESIBLE, UNAPPBOACHABLE, INVINCIBLE*.

**unassailed:** 1. *intactus*: *in Britanniā*, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: *with leaves u.*, *frondibus intactis*, Ov. Nux. 46.

2. *inviolabilis*: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36. 3. *tūtus*: ib. 17. 4. *integer*: *u. places beyond the river, loca trans flumen in tēra*, Caes. B. C. 1, 49. 5. *incōtūmis* (opp. to *victus*): Cic. Manil. 9, 25. *Join*: *salvus incolunisque*, id. Fin. 4, 8, 19: *v. SAFE*.

**unassigned:** *indivisiūs*: *let all the rest be treated as u.*, *caetera omnia pro indiuiso*, Catro H. R. 137: Stat. Theb. 8, 312: *v. TO ASSIGN*.

**unassisted:** *v. UNAIDED*.

**unassuaged:** *impotūsus* (poet.): *the u. thirst for money*, argenti sitis impotūsus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: *V. UNAPPEASED, CRAVING*. *Phr.*: *to be u., aegresso* (de increase in violence), Virg. Aen. 12, 46.

**unassuming:** 1. *mōdestus*: Cic. Planc. 11, 27. *Join*: *mōdestus et frugi*, Cic. Att. 13, 29. 2. *mōdicus*: *a soul grasping in war, u. at home, bellī ingens, domi mōdicus*, Sall. Jug. 6; *u. in dress, sparing in retine, modica cultus*, parca comitatu, Plin. Pan. 83. 3. *mōderatūs*: Cic. Font. 14, 30. 4. *mōdiōcīs*: *the not u. soul of Jugurtha*, Jugurtē non medieris animus, Sall. Jug. 8: *an u. wedding feast*, *medioīcum spōnaliū coena*, Plin. 9, 35, 58. 5. *demissus*: Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 182. 6. *humiliūs*: *u. dwellings, humiles casac*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 29: *v. HUMBLE, UNAMBITIOUS, UNPRETENDING*.

**unassumingly:** 1. *mōdīcē*: *timidly and u.*, *timide modicē*, Cic. Sull. 29, 80. 2. *simpliciter*: id. Arch. 12, 32: *v. MODESTLY*.

**unassured:** *v. ASSURED, CERTAIN, UNCERTAIN*.

**unattached:** 1. *liber*, *ēra*, *ērum*: *Join*: *liberi solutique*, Cic. Verr. 2, 78,

192. 2. *vācūs (disengagē)*: *a heart u.*, *vacuum pectus*, Ov. Am. 1, 26: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 10: *v. TO ATTACH, TO BIND*.

**unattacked:** *v. UNASSAILED*.

**unattainable:** 1. *arduus*: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 37. 2. *expr. per perficio, attingo, consequor, etc. with neg.*: *nothing is u.*, *sequi quod assequi nequeas*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: *if these things were u.*, *si haec neque attingere... possemus*, id. Arch. 7, 17: *v. TO ATTAIN, SURMOUNT, SCRAPSE*.

**unattained:** *v. UNACCOMPLISHED*.

**unattempted:** 1. *intentatus*: Hor. A. P. 285.

2. *inexpertus*: Virg. Aen. 4, 415.

3. *inaiusus*: *Join*: *inclusus, tractatus*, Virg. Aen. 8, 205.

4. *nēgātus* (poet.): *a way u.*, *negata via*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 22. *Phr.*: *to leave u.*, *expr. by praetermitti, omitti, etc.*: *I have left nothing u. to draw away Pompey...*, *nihil praetermitti...* quin Pompeium... avocare, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: *praeterre*, Virg. Georg. 4, 148: *omnia exterior*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: *experiū nōlo*, Cic. Or. 1, 3: *v. TO ATTEMPT, UNTRYED*.

**unattended:** 1. *nudus*: *u. by relatives*, *nudus a propinquis*, Cic. Red. Quir. 6, 16. 2. *sōlus*: *walks u. on the sand*, *sola in sicea spatulati arena*, Virg. Georg. 1, 389.

3. *incōmūtātus*: *sine cōmītib*: v. *UNACCOMPANIED*.

4. *expr. by a neg. plur.*: *u. by any danger*, *sine omni pēculio*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17: *u. by pāci*, *privata dolore*, Locr. 1, 60. *Phr.*: *even if u. by disgrace*, *etiam si nulla cōmitū infamia*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: *v. TO ATTEND*.

**unattested:** 1. *Deficient in witness*: *sine teste*, Mart. 1, 34, 4. II. *Not founded on fact*: 1. *v. UNAUTHENTICATED, TO ATTEST, TO WITNESS, WITNESS, SUBS.*

**unattired:** 1. *incontus*: Ov. Met. 4, 261.

2. *nudus*: Virg. Georg. 1, 299: *v. UNADORNED, UNDRESSED*.

**unauthenticated:** 1. *incertus*: *u. reports*, *incerti rumores*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

2. *sime autōrē*: *u. reports*, *rumores sine autōre*, Cic. Fam. 12, 9.

3. *ambiguus (doubtful)*: *proles ambigua*, Virg. Aen. 3, 180.

4. *comītētus*: *to add authority to things u.*, *authoritatem commenticiis rebus ad jungere*, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113. *Phr.*: *our story was u.*, *certos auctores non habemamus*, id. Fam. 12, 8: *fama multitudi... auctor erat nemo*, ib. 4: *lest the story should be u.*, *ne parva esset auctoritatis in fabula*, id. Sen. 1, 3: *that report was u.*, *tabula rumor ille fuit*, Ov. Met. 10, 561: *to receive an u. story as an ascertained fact*, *ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta*, B. G. 6, 30: *v. AUTHENTIC*.

**unauthorised:** 1. *illicitus*: *illicitae exactiores*, Tac. A. 13, 51.

2. *inconcessus*: *u. nuptialis*, *inconcessus Hymenaei*, Virg. Aen. 1, 651.

3. *extra ordinem*: Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25.

*Phr.*: *that style of oratory was u.*, *id genus dicidi auctoritatis habebat parum*, id. Brut. 95, 127: *in a manner u.*, *by the supreme being*, *injussi imperatoris*, id est, dei, id. Sen. 20, 73: *v. TO AUTHORISE*.

**unavailable:** *v. AVAILABLE*. *Phr.*: *these things are u.*, *hac non sunt in nostra manu*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

**unavailing:** 1. *inātis*: *u. tears, inātes lacrimae*, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: *an u. service, ināne munus*, ib. 6, 886.

2. *irritus*: *u. darts, tela ir.*, ib. 2, 459.

3. *fūtilis*: Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36.

4. *vānus*: ib. 37. *Phr.*: *an u. dart, telum sine iūtu*, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: *the remedy is u. against the dreaded dropsy*, *ne formidatis auxiliarū (medicina) aquis*, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 24: *Greek literature was u. to produce virtuous behaviour*, *ad virtutem nihil profuerint*, Sall. Jug. 85: *v. USELESS*.

**unavenged:** *inūtus*: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33. *Join*: *imputūsus atque inūtus*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53.

**unaverted:** 1. *irrētortus*: *to be hold with u. eye*, *oculo irrētorto spectare*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2, 2. 2. *inconversus* i. *with u. eyes*, *inconversus (al. inconvinis)* oculis, Apul. Met. 2, 22, p. 124, Elm. v. *TO AVERT*.

**unavoidable:** *v. INEVITABLE*.

**unavoided:** *indēvitatus*: Ov. Met. 2, 605: *v. TO AVOID*.

**unavowed:** 1. *cæcus*: *c. ignis*, Virg. Aen. 4, 2.

2. *fūtūvis*: *f. amor*, ib. 171.

3. *obscūs*: *Cic. Fam. 11, 70*: *v. TO AVOW, TO CONCEAL, TO HIDE*.

**unaweddy:** 1. *clam*: Liv. 31, 47.

2. *obscūre*: Cic. Clu. 19, 54.

3. *expr. by adj. or part*: *there were some who u. mocked...*, *qui preces occulti illudenter*, Tac. A. 3, 29: *u. they were glad*, *occulti laetabantur*, ib. 4, 12: V. SECRETLY.

**unawakened:** *oppressus somno*, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. *Phr.*: *memory lies prostrate and u. in sleep*, *meminisse jacet, languore sopore*, Lucr. 4, 669: v. *TO SLEEP*.

**unaware:** 1. *inscūs*: *inscūs*, Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 718.

2. *neclus*: *nor was I u.*, *neque eram n.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

3. *ignarus*: *the people being u. what was going on*, *ignaro populo quid ageretur*, id. Red. Sen. 7, 18.

**unawares:** 1. *In reference to the act itself*: 1. *imprōviso*: *that they had broken into the camp u.*, *improviso eos in castra irrūpisse*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50.

2. *de imprōviso*: *on whom they may fall u.*, *in quos de i. incident*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151.

3. *inopinato*: *when the Numidians had broken u. into the camp, quin u. in castra...* Numidā irrūpissent, Liv. 26, 6.

4. *insperato*: *Pi Stich. 2, 2, 31*. II. *In reference to a person or thing that is not aware*:

1. *imprōvidus*: *that no attack might be made on the soldiers u.* (i.e. not expecting it): *ne quis imprōvidus militibus impetus heri possit*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: *lest his ships might fall u. upon the fleet of the enemy*, *ne case imprōvidentes suae naves in classem...* inclīderent, Hirt. B. Afr. 11.

2. *inopinans*: *having attacked them u.*, *eos inopinantes aggressus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.

3. *incautus*: *ovrcomes him secretly u. (i.e. unprepared)*: *clam ferro incautum superat*, Virg. Aen. 1, 350.

4. *incautus atque impatrus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 30.

**unawed:** *v. UNABASHED, UNDAUNT-ED*.

**unmoved:** *v. UNMOVED*.

**unbacked (by friends):** *v. UNSUP-PORTED*.

**unbaffled:** 1. *indēctus*: *v. Ov. Met. 1, 289*.

2. *invictus*, Liv. 22, 26.

*Phr.*: *u. by repulse*, *repulsa nescius*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17.

**unbaked:** 1. *crūdūs (of bricks)*: *u. brick*, *c. later*, Col. 9, 1, 2.

2. *non cōctus (of foot)*: v. Utriv. 2, 5.

**unbaptized:** 1. *non baptizatus*: Ang. de An. 1, 9 (11).

2. *sime baptismō*: *ib. 10 (12)*.

*Phr.*: *as yet u.*, *neccum regeneratis in Christo*, Sulp. Sev. 2, 8: *v. TO BAPTIZE*.

**unbar:** 1. *rēsōr, i: we have u.'d the gates to the enemy*, *portas reservātias hosti*, Ov. A. A. 3, 577: *gate u.'*, *reservata porta*, id. Fast. 2, 455.

2. *laxo*, *i: ſūnon u. the fastenings*, *laxat clauſtra*, Virg. Aen. 2, 259: *repagula luxo*, Lucan Phars. 1, 295.

3. *relaxo*: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17.

4. *pessulus rēducō*: Apul. Met. 1, 1, 14, p. 108, Elm. 5.

*remitto, misi, missum, 3: the doors u.'*, *doors remissae*, *Port. remissae*, *forez clause remissae*, *pagulis se ipsae aperuerunt*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74.

**unbearable:** *v. INTOLERABLE*.

**unbearably:** *v. INTOLERABLY*.

**unbecoming:** 1. *indēcorūs*: (i.) externally: *not u. dust, non indēcorūs pulvis*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 22.

(ii.) morally: *what is disgraceful is u.*, *quaer turpe, indecorū est*, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94.

2. *indēcor or indēcorūs*: (i.) socially: *u. as to race, genus indēcorūs*, Virg. Aen. 12, 25-

(ii.) morally: whose life is u., cuius sit vita indecoris, Acc. ap. Non. Marc. p. 488. 3. indécentes: an u. nose, i. nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4. 4. inhonestus (meton. of moral qualities, applied to physical): an u. wound, in honestum vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497. 5. turpis: + more u. (i.e. less becoming), turplor, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 4. 6. déformis: u. movement, motus deformis, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 35. Join: deformatus atque turpis, id. Off. 1, 35, 126.

7. indigonus (unsuitable to purpose, or to condition of life): it seems not u. . . to relate, non indigonus videtur . . . meminare, Sall. Jug. 79: in an u. manner, indigonus in modum, Liv. 29, 9.

8. illibérális (mean, low): opp. to ingenuus: facili est distingue ingenui et illiberalis joci, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104.

9. parum: v. ruréundus: u. words, verba parum verecunda, Quint. 10, 1, 9.

10. aliénus, with object expr.: nor do they think it u. their high condition, neque hoc alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 83: u. one's dignity, alienum dignitatis, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: Phr.: it is not u. an orator to pretend, oratorem simulare non dedecet, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 54; if any thing be u. in others, si quid decebat in aliis, id. Off. 1, 41, 146: v. TO BECOME, to SUIT, UNWORTHY, UNSUITABLE, UNCOOTH.

unbecomingly: 1. indécore: Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14. 2. indécente: Mart. 12, 22, 1. 3. turpiter (externally): Hor. A. P. 3, 4. inhoneste (al. moleste), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7. Expr. also by adj. with in modum, as in UNBECOMING, 7: v. DISCREDITABLY, DISGRACEFULLY.

unbecomingness: 1. indignitas: to surpass slaves in u., Indignitate servos vincere, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112. 2. turpitudó: test estated by pleasure we fall into any u., ne . . . elati voluptate in aliquam turpitudinem delahamur, id. Off. 1, 29, 104. 3. hirvécundia: Tertull. Poen. 6, extr.: v. UNBECOMING.

unbefiting: v. UNBECOMING, UNSUITABLE.

unbefriended: 1. deserto suis, Tac. A. 3, 20. 2. nudus a propinquis, Cic. Quir. Red. 6, 16. 3. inops ab amicis, Avct. Dom. 22, 58. 4. orbis: they will not be u., orbis non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, extr. Phr.: not u. by the gods, non sine dis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20: v. DESTINATE, FRIENDLESS.

unbegotten: nullus generatus ortu, Cic. Univ. 2: v. UNBORN.

unbelief: 1. incrédulus: Apul. Met. 1, 20, p. 111, Elm.: Vulg. Hebr. iii, 19. 2. infidèles: Ang. Scrm. 44, 1. Phr.: heathens believe by u., non credendo credunt, Tertull. Carn. Christ. 15: v. DISTRUST, DOUBTFULNESS.

unbeliever: 1. infidélis: Prosp. ep. ad Ruf. c. 7: ap. Aug. vol. 10, p. 1760.

2. ethnicus: Tertull. Carn. Christ. 15. 3. scepticus, Quint. 10, 1, 124: u.s. ὀκεντικοί, Gell. 11, 5, 5. Phr.: I was always an u., nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.

unbelieving: 1. incrédulus: Hor. A. P. 188. 2. infidélis: Vulg. Cor. vii. 14. Phr.: obstinately u., contra veritatem obstinatus, Quint. 12, 1, 10.

unbeloved: 1. inámatus (late): Sil. 12, 527. 2. illandátus: Virg. Georg. 1, 5. 3. exósus (late in poss. use): Gell. 2, 18, 10. 4. hand in visus, Virg. Aen. 1, 187: v. UNAMARIE.

unbend (both in lit. and fig. sense): 1. remitto, nisci, missum, 3 (of a twig): Cic. Div. 1, 54, 12: having unbent his bow, remisso arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 67. 2. laxed, 1: if you have unbent (your bow), si laxaris (arcum), Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: to u. the minds of the judges, i. judicium animos, Cic. Brut. 63, 322. 3. relaxo: 1: u. your bow, relaxa arcus, Sen. Ag. 322: u. your mind, animos, Cic. Brut. 5, 21. 4. rētendo, di, sur et tum, 1: an unbent bow, arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5: arcus retenti, Ov. Met. 3, 166. 5. corrigo, rex, rectum, 3: no one could u.

Milo's grasp, nemo digitum corrigebat (Milon), Plin. 7, 20, 19.

unbending (stifl., stubborn): 1. rigidus: with u. mind, rigida mente, Ov. Her. 3, 96. 2. rectus: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 15. 3. inflexibilis: u. obstinacy, l. obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97. 4. atrox, ócis (poet.): the u. soul of Cato, atrox animus (Catonis), Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24. v. INFLEXIBLE, STUBBORN.

unent: v. UPRIGHT, STRAIGHT.

unbeneficed: non beneficiarius: v. Vege. Mil. 2, 7.

unbestowed: v. TO BESTOW.

unbetrothed: v. TO BETROTH.

unbewailed: v. ENLAMENTED.

unbewitch: fascinatio: libero, solvo, levo: v. Plin. 19, 4, 19 v. TO DISCHARGE.

unbiased: 1. simplex, licet: Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. liber (as lawyer): Join: liber solitique ad causas veniebant, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192. 3. incorruptus (as witness): Join: incorrupti atque int̄gri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71. 4. vacuus, with abl. of passion: u. by friendship, etc., odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacui, Sall. Cat. 5, 5. sine ira et studio: Tac. A. 1, 1. Phr.: the more u. the speech seems to be, quo minus empeditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, Liv. 24, 28 to be u., nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneor, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque ira neque gratia tenor, ib. 1, 17, 44: v. IMPARTIAL, NEUTRAL, TO BIAS.

unbidden: 1. injussus: the goats come u. to the pails, injussus venium ad mulatra capælia, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

2. invocatis: notions come u., invocatae veniunt imagines, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108. 3. expr. by injussu (without orders): he desired him not to begin the battle, u. ne injussu pugnam incipiat, Liv. 4, 32. 4. sponte: v. UNASKED, ACCORD.

unbigoted: liber religione, Liv. 2, 36: v. BIGOT, HIGOTTED.

unbind: 1. solvo, vi, utum, 2: u. me, boys, solvite me pueri, Virg. Ecl. 6, 24. 2. dissolvo, 3: threads not to be unbound, staminis non dissoluenda, Tibull. 1, 8, 2. 3. résolvo, 3: Ov. A. A. 3, 272. 4. rēvincio, xi, ctum, 4 (usu. to bind or tie behind): Col. 1, 10, 16. 5. religo, 1 (to loosen a rope): funem, i. Catull. Epith. Pel. 174: to un-harness: cybèle us the yokes, religat jugi, id. Atys, 83. 6. laxo, 1: the fields u. their folds, laxant arva summa, Virg. Georg. 2, 331. 7. relaxo, 1: u. the ruthless bonds, immitia clausura relaxa, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17. 8. dis-jungo, xi, ctum, 3: to unharness cattle, Col. 6, 14, 5: v. TO UNYOKE, TO UNDO, TO UNTE, UNBOUND, TO BIND.

unbitted: v. UNBROKEN.

unblameable: v. BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE.

unblameably: v. IRREPROACHABLY.

unblamed: inculpatus: Ov. Met. 9, 671 v. BLAMELESS, ENCENSURED.

unbleached: perl. crūdus: v. TO BLEACH.

unblemished: chiefly in morals, but also in reference to bodily defect:

1. párus: Hor. S. 2, 3, 213. 2. insonus: Pl. Amph. 3, 1, 9. Join: púnus et insonus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 69. 3. in-tiger: 1. vitae, id. Od. 1, 22, 1. integræ Diana, ib. 3, 4, 70. Join: integræ et sanctus, Cic.: homines integri innocentia, religiosi, id. 4. inámatus: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18. 5. inámánatus: Liv. 4, 2. 6. incorruptus: Hor. Od. 1, 74, 7. 7. intactus: u. by insam, inimia intactus, Liv. 38, 51. 8. im-pollutus: Sil. 13, 679. 9. immic-tatus: Lucas 2, 716. 10. castus: u. in morals, e. moribus, Mart. 6, 28. 6. Join: purissima et castissima vita, Cic. Rose. Com. 6, 17. 11. tūtus: u. modesty, pudicitia tua, Tac. A. 2, 9.

12. illibatus: (i.) Morally: to have preserved the glory of the germans, illibatum Germanorum gloria ser-vavisse, ib. 46. (ii.) Physically: eggs preserve their soundness u., illibatum

servant integratam, Col. 2, 11, 9. 13. innocens: Cic. Rose. Am. 20, 55. 14. sine virtus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. 15. virtus remota: id. A. P. 12. 16. sine labo (in morals): Hor. 17, 14.

unblenished, to be: 1. Libe careo (in personal application): id Met. 15, 130. 2. mœda, or mœde careo: the face is u., mœdo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261. Phr. the whole body was u. in tota inseparabile corpore mœda fuit, id. Amul. 1, 18. we ought to be u., hinc amulam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31. v. BLEMISHED, UNSTAINED, UNSPOTTED.

unblended: v. UNMIXED.

unbl̄st: UNFORTUNATE, UNHAPPY.

unbloody: 1. incurvus Sall. Jug. 92. 2. incurvatus: Ov. Met. 12, 407: v. BLOODY.

unblushing: 1. In gen.: v. TO BLUSH. II. In bad sense: 1. impudicus, the u. impudenter of Clodius, Clodius impudica impudentia, Cic. Harusp. 1, 1. 2. exsanguis: Join: ex-sanguis et ferre frons, Plin. Paneg. 35.

3. attritus: an u. brus, attrita frons, Juv. 13, 242. Phr. with u. impud-nes (i. e. with hardened counte-nance), quum perfricte frontem posse que pudorem, Mart. 11, 28, 7: v. TO HARDEEN, SHAMELESS.

unbolt: v. TO UNBAR.

unborn: nondum natus: v. TO BEAR, BORN, TO BE. Phr.: the joy of the child yet u., futuri pignoris gloria, Apul. Met. 5, 11, p. 164, Elm.

unborrowed: indebilis (not used): Pomp. ap. Dig. 12, 6, 7. Phr.: (to gain a thing) u. with u. means, i. e. by one's own power, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34: since with u. m-ans you abound in these things, quum vestro Marte his rebus abundetis, id. Verr. 3, 4, 9: v. TO BORROW, TO LEND, UNAIDED.

unbosom: 1. pâstacio, feci, tacum, 3: I u.'d myself entirely to Thesus, Thesæda... totum me patet, Cic. Fam. 6, 10. 2. apérto, ui, tum, 4: he u. the secrets of his heart, aperit secreta pectoris, Tac. Germ. 22: they u. themselves under compulsion, coacti se apertum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8. 3. effundi, fûdi, fûsum, 3: I have u.'d to you all my feelings, effudi vobis omnia quæ sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 159. 4. detego, xi, ctum, 1: I u. to you my in-most feelings, intimos affectus detego, Sen. Ep. 96, 1. Phr.: no one attempts to u. himself, nemo in sessu tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23: v. TO OPEN, TO REVEAL.

unbought: 1. inemptus: u. dishes, dapes inemptæ, Virg. Georg. 4, 131. 2. gratuitus: u. robes, gratis suffragia, Cic. Plane. 22, 54. 3. sine mercede: Phaedr. 4, prol. 9.

unbound: 1. In gen.: v. TO BIND, TO UNBIND. II. As hair: 1.

solutus: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 62. 2. pa-nus, or passus, part, of pando, Caes. B. G. 7, 48. 3. démissus: Prop. 2, 19, 36: v. DISHEVELLED, LOOSE.

III. As a book: in fasciculos non colligatus v. Plin. 19, 1, 1.

unbound: 1. immensus: u. desire of praise, laudum immensa cupidio, Virg. Aen. 6, 874. 2. intin-tus: u. authority, intinatum imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 211. 3. effusus: u. joy, effusæ lactitia, Liv. 35, 43: v. BOUD-LESS.

unbridled: 1. In gen. and fig. sense: 1. infrénis, e: an u. horse, infrenis equus, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: an u. tongue, i. lingua, Gell. 1, 15, 17. 2.

infrénus: the u. Numidianus (i. e. not using bridles), infrénus Numidae, Virg. Aen. 4, 41. 3. inámatus: horsembridled and u., equites frenati et in-amati, Liv. 21, 44: see above (2). 4.

effrenus: Virg. Georg. 1, 382. 5. ef-frenatus: u. horses, effrenatus equi, Liv. 49, 49: u. lust, libido effrenata, Cic. Cluent. 6, 15. 6. liber habens (poet.) Stat. Theb. 6, 312. II. Fig. (only)

1. effusus: u. license, effusa licetitia, Liv. 44, 1. 2. immoderatus: u.-de-

sire, immoderata cupido, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31. 3. incontinentis: *u. hands, incontinentes manus*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 26. 4. intempérans: i. lingua, Apul. Met. 1, 8, 105. Elm.: v. LAWLESS, IMMODERATE.

**unbroken:**

1. *In gen. sense:*  
1. irruptus: *an u. bond, irrupta copula*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18. 2. intéger: *the u. skin, integra pellis*, Virg. Georg. 4, 302. 3. continuus (*continuous*): *an u. series, continuus series*, Plin. 7, 41, 42. 4. perpétuus: *an u. history, perpetua historia*, Cie. Fam. 5, 12, med.: v. ENTIRE, SOUND, WHOLE. 11. *Of a horse:*  
1. indomitus: i. equus, Anct. ad Her. 4, 46, 59. 2. intractatus: *Join: equus intractatus et novus*, Cie. Am. 19, 68. 3. nondum subactus: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: v. UNFASTEN, TO BREAK, unbrotherly: *not fraternus: v. BROTHERTH. Pht.: letters written in an u. style, epistolae non fraterne scriptae*, Cic. Q. F. 1, 2, 7.

**unbruised:** v. SOUND (*adj.*), UNHURT.

unbuckle: 1. diffidibulo, i: Stat. Theb. 6, 562. 2. réfibusculo, i: Mart. 9, 18, 12. 3. fibulam laxo, i: Tertull. Cor. 11: v. TO UNFASTEN, TO UNDO, TO UNTE.

**unbuilt:** v. TO BUILD.

unburden: 1. (onus) solvo, vi, uitum, 3: Mart. 11, 29, 2. 2. (onus) adlèvo, i: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10. 3. (onus) explico, avi and ui, uitum or uitum, i: Suet. Dom. 12, 4. exùnero, i: to *u. a ship, e. naven*, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 26: to *u. one's conscience, e. conscientiam*, Curt. 6, 8, 12. Pht.: *u. yourself to me, committe curas auribus meis, Sen. Hippol. 66: (I have many troubles) of which I think I could u. myself...* quae mihi videor, unius ambulationis sermone exaurire posse, Cie. Att. 1, 18, 1: v. TO BELIEVE, TO UNLOAD, TO UNBOSOM.

**unburied:**

1. inhumatus: Cie. Div. 2, 69, 143; Virg. Aen. 6, 325. 2. insépultus: Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11. 3. nùdus (poet.): Virg. Aen. 5, 871. Pht.: *the u. body of Galba, neglectum Galbae corpus*, Tac. II, 1, 49: v. BURIED.

**unburnt:**

1. inconsutus: Ov. Met. 7, 592. 2. inustus (late in this sense): Lucas 8, 786. 3. crudus (*unburnt brick*): Col. 9, 1, 2. Pht.: *verses are u. (escape the flames)*, diffingunt avidos carmina rogos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28: v. TO BURN.

**unbutton:**

dilôrico, i: u. a shirt, tunicam it, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: *u. a coat, vestem d.*, App. Met. 6, p. 177.

**uncalled:**

non vocatus, invocatus: Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: v. UNBIDDEN, TO CALL.

**uncanceled:**

non delatus, non inductus: v. TO CANCEL.

**uncandid:**

párum sincerus: párum candidus: v. CANDID, SINCERE.

**uncanonical:**

non canonicus: M. L. uncared for: 1. neglectus: Cie. Fin. 3, 20, 66. 2. vastus: *vaste by nature and u. for man, vastus ab natura et humana cultu*, Sall. Jug. 48.

**3. incuratus:**

Vopisc. Aurel. 28. uncarpeted: instrutus: Virg. Georg. 3, 230: v. ib. 298.

**uncarpeted:**

uncover: v. TO UNCOVER.

**uncase:**

non captus: v. TO CATCH.

**uncauséd:**

Pht.: *that nothing can happen u., nihil possesse enire, nisi causa antecedente*, Cie. Fat. 15, 34: v. TO CAUSE.

**unceasing:**

{ v. INCESSANT, INCESSIONAL, SANCTLY.

**unclosed:**

v. CEILED, CEILING.

**uncensured:**

1. circa reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64. 2. notae exemptus: *he was allowed to pass u., notae destinatae exemptus est*, Gell. 4, 20, 9: v. TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.

**unceremonious:**

v. CEREMONIOUS, NUDE.

**uncertain:**

1. incertus: *when I was u. where you were, quam incertus essem, ubi essem*, Cic. Att. 1, 9: *u. in mind, l. animi*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 46. 2. dubius: *I am u. what to do, sum quid taciam*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: *u. in mind, animi dubius*, Virg. Georg. 3, 289. 3.

anceps, cipitis: *u. whether Lucanian or Apulian*, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, Hor. S. 2, 1, 34: *elephants are an u. race (flock in temper), est genus anceps*, Liv. 27, 14. Join: *incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli*, Cie. Marc. 5, 2.

4. ambiguus: *fortune wanders with u. steps, passibus ambiguus errat*, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 16: *a boy of u. disposition (not developed), ambiguus ingenui*, Plin. Ep. 4, 2. 5. tèvis, e: *it is seen how they are*, perspicuum quam sint levies, Cie. Am. 17, 63: *women are of u. mind, mulieres sunt... levii sententia*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32. 6. móbilis, e: *the wills of kings are u., regiae voluntates... mobiles*, Sall. Jug. 113. 7. inconstans: *the u. winds, inconstantes venti*, Plin. 18, 35, 80. 8. districetus (*perplexed*): *you seem to me to be u., districetus mihi videris esse*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. Pht.: *u. in meaning, suspensa et obscura verba*, Tac. A. 2, 11.

uncertain, to be: 1. pendo, pendi, sum, 2: *your mind is u., animus tibi pendet*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 19: *I am very u., vehementer animi pendeo*, Cie. Fam. 8, 5: *we are u., pendentes animis*, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. 2. baeroa, haesi, sun, 2: *the soundrel was u., haerebat in u.*, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74. 3. aestuo, i: *ae- stuabat dubitatione*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 74. 4. vacillo, i: *the whole affair is u., tota res vacillat*, Id. N. D. 1, 38, 107. 5. dubito, i: *about which you may be u. whether..., quad dubites, acquisitum iniquum*, id. Off. 1, 9, 10. Pht.: *he was of u. health in mind and body, valetudo neque corporis neque animi consti*, Suet. Calig. 50: *the fortune of war is u. (may incline to either side)*, omnis bellum Mars communis, Cie. Fam. 6, 4: *so that it might be regarded as u., ut...* in incerto habebatur, Sall. Jug. 49: *very u., percertus*, Sall. Frag. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4: v. CERTAIN, FICKLE, IN- CONSTANT, UNSTEADY.

uncertainly: 1. incerte: *our mind wanders u., incerte errat animus*, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12. 2. incerto: Pl. Pseud. 4, 2, 7. Join: *insolenter et raro*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: v. RANDOM, AT-

uncertainty: 1. dubitatio: *if that compact atrium of any u., si foedus illud habet aliquam dubitationem*, Cie. Agr. 1, 4, 11. 2. lèvitatis: *constant in its own u., constant in levitate sua*, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 18. 3. inconstituta: *Join: inconstituta et temeritas*, Cie. N. D. 3, 24, 59. 4. téméritas: id. 32, 82. 5. expr. by incertum: *will be recalled to doubt and u., in dubium in certumque revocabantur*, id. Cætin. 27, 76: *it was a matter of u., in certo erat, Sall. Jug. 38.* 6. so by dubium: *while the mind is in u., dum in dubio est animus*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 32.

—, to be in: v. UNCERTAIN, TO BE,

unchain: A. With direct obj. of person or thing: v. TO RELEASE, TO UNBIND. B. Expr. by solvo, etc., with catenam, vinculum, etc. 1. exsolvo, vi, solitum, 3: *they u. Cæcina, catenas Cæcinæ exsolvunt*, Tac. H. 3, 31. 2. adimo, emi, emptum, 3: *they u. the dogs, vincula adimunt canibus*, Ov. Met. 8, 332. 3. démo, empisi, emptum, 3: *u. him, catenas demito*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 3.

4. détrabo, xi, etum, 3: *she will herself u. her snowy foot, vincula de nive detrahit ipsa pede*, Tibull. 1, 6, 20. Pht.: *Priam orders him to be u.d., levari vincula iubet Priamus*, Virg. Aen. 2, 146: *they u. themselves, se ex catenis exiunt*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 8: v. TO LOOSE, TO REMOVE.

unchangeable: 1. immutabilis, e:

u. causes, cause immutables, Cie. Fat. 12, 28. 2. immutatus: id. Inv. 2, 25, 53.

3. certus: Join: stabilis certaque sentenda, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: *id certum atque obstinatum est*, Liv. 2, 15.

4. stabili, e: Join: stable, fixum, ratum, Cie. Acad. 4, 9, 27: *stable et firmum*, id. Fin. 2, 27, 86. 5. inmutus: *fixed and u., fixum immutumque*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15. 6. constans: *u. fidelity, constans fides*, Hor. Od. 3, 7.

4. Join: firmi, et stabiles, et constantes (amicci), Cic. Am. 17, 62. 7. immobili, e: *u. loyalty, i. piezas erga principem*, Suet. Vitell. 5. 8. ratus, part. of reor: *the u. order of the stars, rati astrorum ordines*, Cie. N. D. 2, 38, 97. 9. perpétuus: Join: perennes atque perpétui cursus stellarum, ib. 2, 21, 55. 10. indeclinabilis, e (late): *u. spirit, animus i.* Sen. Ep. 66, 13. Pht.: *the man of u. purpose, vir tenax propositi*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: *nothing is u., nihil semper suo statu manet*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: v. ONE, SAME, CONSTANT, ETERNAL.

unchangeableness: immutabilit-

ies: v. IMMUTABILITY.

unchangeably: 1. constantissime (most regularly). Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 38, 97. 2. perpetuo: *O fortune, how art thou never u. favurable, ut nunquam perpetuo es bona*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46: v. ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY.

unchanged: 1. immutatus: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8. 2. perpétuus: *u. good fortune, perpetua felicitas*, Cic. Brut. 1,

4. 3. indeflexus: *u. ripeness of age (d. e. not altered by time)*, indeflexa maturitas aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4. Join: indeflexus et certus et statu, Apul. De Socr. 2, p. 42, Elm. 4. certus: *an u. position, certa sedes*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6.

5. intéger: *while opinion is u., dum existimatio est integra*, Cie. Quint. 15, 49.

—, to be, to remain: 1. maneo, mansti, mansum, 2: *my opinion is u., maneo in sententia*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ext.

2. permaneo: *not even the cultivation of the soil will remain u., ne agri quidem cultus permanebit*, id. Am. 7, 23: *I shall remain u. in my original opinion*, in mea pristina sententia permanebo, id. Att. 1, 20. 3. sdeo, sedi, sessum, 2: *the old love has remained u., vetus in pectora sedet amor*, Ov. Rem. 108. 4. consto, steti, statum or stitum, 1: *so that his countenance did not remain u., ut non vulnus ei constaret*, Liv. 39, 34. 5. persto: *there is nothing in the whole world which can remain u., nihil est quod toto perstet in orbe*, Ov. Met. 15, 177. 6. dolo, i: *the taste remains u., sapor durat*, Quint. 1, 1, 5. Pht.: *the price of corn remained u., annona nihil mutavit*, Liv. 5, 13: *she remains u. either in dress or place, illa se non habuit mutative loco*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: *the state of morals being uniform, the laws u., unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus*, Cie. Flacc. 26, 61: v. CHANGELESS, UNVARYING, TO CHANGE.

unchanging: v. UNCHANGED.

uncharitable: 1. malignus: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 40. 2. malius: *an u. opinion, mala opinio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24.

2. acerbis: id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

3. iniquus: id. Lib. 16, 40. 4. immisericors: id. Inv. 2, 36, 108. 5. inhumánus: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 41. Pht.: *to put an u. construction upon anything, aliqui deteriore in partem interpretari, after Cie. Mur. 31, 64: aliqui male interpretari*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. CHARITABLE, UNKIND, HARSH, SEVERE.

uncharitableness: discordia: in- humánitas: v. MALICE, UNKNODNESS, ILL-WILL.

uncharitably: 1. inhumane:

Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. 2. mali: *to interpret u., male interpretor*: v. UNCHARITABLE. 3. immisericorditer: Join: im, illiberiliter, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 29. 4. expr. by adj., as malignus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: v. UNCHARITABLE, also CHARITABLY, KINDLY, UNKINDLY.

unchaste: 1. impudicus: *u. women, mulieres impudicas*, Cie. Cat. 2, 5, 10. 2. incestus: id. Harusp. 3, 4: *not u. but unguarded love, non incestus, sed inconstitutus amor*, Tac. A. 12, 4.

3. libidinosus (*lustful*): *u. affections, libidinosi amores*, Cie. Tusc. 4, 34, 71. 4. lascivus (*licentious*): *u. books, lascivi libelli*, Mart. 5, 2, 5: *n. jests, i. joci*, Macrob. Sat. 2, 6, 1. 5. impurus: *(of bad character in general)*: Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15. Join:

**impuri** impudique, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.  
**6.** obscēnus: *u. pleasures, obscene volupates*, id. N. D. 1, 45, 111. **7.** prōtervus (*wanton*: in bad sense): *with u. eyes, oculis protervis*, Ov. Her. 17, 77. **8.** illictus (*unl. rufub*): *i. amor, Tac. A. 12, 5.* **9.** nūdus (*unveiled, indecent*): *u. joks*, sales nudi, Mart. 5, 2, 4. **10.** adulter: adultera virgo, Ov. Her. 6, 133. **11.** stupri plenis: Cic. Red. Sen. 6, 13, 59; v. CHASTE, ADULTEROUS, UNCLEAN, IMPURE.

**unchastely:** **1.** inceste: Lucr. 1, 99. **2.** impudice: *Join: i. impudicissime et obscenissime*, Eutrop. 8, 22. **3.** impūre (*adv.*): *Cic. Idv. 1, 29, 60. Phr.: to live u., vitam impuram agere*:

v. UNCHASTE.

**unchastity:** **1.** impudicitia: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 11. Suet. Aug. 71. **2.** stuprum: Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. **3.** obscēnitia (*impurity*): Cic. Fam. 9, 22. **4.** lascivia (*laxity, wantonness*): Suet. Cal. 36. **5.** ibido (*lust*): Cic. Ver. 1, 2. **6.** Incestum: id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75. **7.** incestus: *is: id. Brut. 32, 122. V. ADULTERY, FORNICATION, IMPURITY.*

**unchecked:** liber: *an u. custom of sinning, consuetudo peccandi libera*, Cic. Ver. 3, 76, 177; v. TO CHECK, FREE, UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED.

**unchewed:** non manducatus: v. TO CHEW. Phr.: *to swallow u. cakes, totas absorbere placentas*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; v. ENTIRE, RAW.

**unchristian:** impius (*gen. term*): \*quod non decet Christianum (Kr.): v. UNBELIEVER, INHUMAN, UNKIND.

**unchurch:** *\*Christianorum grece excipio: repudio: Christianum esse nego: v. TO EXCOMMUNICATE.*

**uncircumcised:** **1.** incircumcisus: Vulg. Act. Apost. vii, 51; Tertull. Jud. 2, exz.: Prud. Psich. 390.

**2.** praepūtium babens: Vulg. Act. Apost. xi, 3. **3.** praepūtiatus: Tertull. Marc. 5, 9. **4.** impræputiatus: id. Monog. 11, exz.: v. CIRCUMCISED.

**uncircumcision:** **1.** praepūtium: Vulg. Rom. iv, 9. **2.** praepūtiatio: Tertull. Marc. 5, 4, med.

**uncircumscribed:** v. UNBOUNDED, UNLIMITED.

**uncircumspect:** v. INCAUTIOUS, UNCIVIL: inurbānus, rusticus: v. RUDE, UNCOURTEOUS.

**uncivility:** inurbāne, rustic: v. RUDELY, UNCOURTEOUSLY.

**uncivilized:** **1.** inculitus: Cic. Rep. 2, 10: *the u. Laestrygonians, in culti Laestrygones*, Tibull. 4, 1, 59.

**2.** barbarus: *an u. country, barbara patria*, Virg. Aen. 1, 539. **3.** ferus: *no one is so u., nemo tam ferus est*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. **Join:** immansuetus... ferus, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; *fera agrestisque vita*, id. De Or. 1, 8, 33. **4.** intonsus (poet.): *the u. Getae, intonsi Getae*, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2. **5.** non politus humanitatis artibus, after Cic. Rep. 1, 17. Phr.: *the u. ages, minims eruditia secula hominum*, lb. 2, 10: v. CIVILIZED, RUDE.

**unclad:** v. UNCOVERED, uncasp: v. TO UNBUCKLE, UNDO, UNTIE.

**unclassical:** **1.** non classicus: v. CLASSICAL. **2.** (second-rate): secundus notaie, Col. 9, 15, 13. **Phr.:** *au. au. author, malus autor Latinitatis*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7.

**uncle:** **1.** On father's side: patruis, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 14, where the degrees are given: *great u., p. magnus*, ib. 15; *great, great u., p. major*, ib. 16; Tac. A. 12, 22; *great, great, great u., p. maximus*, Paul. ib. 17. **II.** On mother's side: avunculus: Paul. ib. 14. *great u.:* **1.** a. magnus: ib.: Cic. Brut. 62, 22. **2.** avunculus: Tac. A. 4, 75. **3.** a. major: Suet. Aug. 7; Claud. 7; Vell. Pat. 2, 59. *Great, great u., a. major, p. major*, Ib. 16: *great, great, great u., a. maximus*, ib. 17.

**unclean:** **1.** In gen.: v. DIRTY, FOUL, FILTHY. **2.** legally or ritually: **1.** immundus: Vulg. Lev. xiii, 46.

**2.** contāmūtūs: *Join: c. ac sordidus*, ib. 45. **3.** pollūtūs: id. xlii, 51. **III.** Morātūs: **1.** inquinatūs: *most u. talk, sermo inquinatissimus*, Cic. Ver. 3, 26, 65. **2.** impūrūs: *the most u. (of creatures) with all manner of lust, omni libidine impurus*, Petron. S. 81. **3.** spurcus u. harlots, spurcae lupae, Mart. 1, 35, 8.

**4.** spūrificus: Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7. **5.** obscēnus: *u. words, obscene verba*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: v. OBSCENE.

**6.** turpis: e: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 1. **7.** **uncleanly (adv.):** **1.** impūre: *to live u., i. vivere*, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. **2.** parum mundū: *Sen. Ep. 70, 24.*

**v. FOULLY, DIRTY.** **uncleanness:** **1.** In gen. sense: **1.** immunditia: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 6. **2.** spūrifica: Col. 1, 5, 8. **3.** sordes, is, f.: most common in plur.: *the u. of a fusty house, sordes obsoleti tecti*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7. **II.** In moral or ceremonial sense: **1.** sordes, ium, f.: *will wash out his u., sordes suas eluit*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20; *in eccles. sense*: Cypr. Ep. 74 (75). **2.** impūritas Cic. Phil. 2, 3. **3.** turpitudo, obscēnitia (nearly in same sense): *if to u. of subjects there is add d. u. of language, si rerum turpitudini adtribuit verborum obscēnitias*, Cie. Off. 1, 29, 104: v. FILTH, IMPURITY.

**uncleaned:** **1.** In gen. sense: non purgātūs: v. TO CLEANSE, UNWASHED.

**II.** In ceremonial sense: Phr.: *a place u. after slaughter, recens caede locutus*, Virg. Aen. 9, 455; *u. after war and slaughter, bello digressus et caede recenti*, ib. 2, 718.

**uncleunch:** *u. the fingers, digitos extendo, opp. to comprimo* v. Cic. Acad. 4, 47, 145.

**unclose:** āpērio: v. TO OPEN, TO DISCLOSE.

**unclothe:** exuo: v. TO UNDRESS, STRIP.

**unclothed:** nūdus: v. NAKED, UNCOVERED.

**unclocloud:** **1.** Free from cloud: sérēnus: v. CLOUDLESS. **II.** Fig. calm, tranquil: **1.** sérēnus: *an u. brow, frons serena*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 12; *u. after cloud of care has been removed, pulsa curarum nube serenus*, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 5. **2.** tranquillus: Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71. Phr.: *may the rest of life be u., pars vitae cœterae nube vate sunt*, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 22; *having an u. bosom, omni deterius pectora nube*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 109. v. CALM, TRANQUIL.

**unclooil:** ēvolō, explico: v. TO UNWIND, TO UNTWIST.

**uncloining (subs.):** explicatio: Cic. Div. I, 56, 127.

**uncloined:** infectus: u. silvir, infectum argentum, Llv. 34, 10: v. TO COIN.

**uncollected:** **1.** In gen. sense: non collectus: v. TO COLLECT. **II.** (Applied to money) outstanding, unpaid: résiduus: r. pecunia, Llv. 33, 47: *the u. tazes, vectigaliorum (or vectigalium) residua*, Suet. Aug. 101.

**uncoloured:** **1.** llt.: without colour: **1.** pūrus: p. toga, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10. **2.** albus: u. work, album opus, Vitruv. 7, 3. **3.** sérēnus: *things which are u. are spoilt by colour, quae sincera sunt, poliuntur colorum adulterii*, Cypr. Hab. Virg. 16. **4.** nūlo colore fucatus: ib. 21: *v. TO COLOUR.*

**II.** Fig: plain, without embellishment: Infūctus (late in this sense): Arnob. 2, p. 360, Gauth. [p. 75, Herald.]: v. PLAIN, SIMPLE.

**uncomed:** **1.** impēxus: Virg. Georg. 3, 366. **2.** incontus: Hor. Epod. 5, 16. **3.** horridus: Cic. Sest. 8, 19: v. LOOSE, ROUGH.

**uncomeness:** déformitas: u. in action, d. aegredi, Cic. Att. 17, 6: v. INELEGANCE, UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

**uncomey (adj.):** **1.** illipidus: Join: non filipedum neque invenustum, Catull. 10, 4. **2.** inconsumus: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29. **3.** turpis: e: more u. (i.e. less comely), turpior, Hor. Od. 2,

**8.** 4. Meton.: inbōnestus, an u. wound, inbōnestum vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: v. INELEGANT, UGLY, UNGRACEFUL, UNBECOMING.

**uncomfortable:** **1.** mōlestus: tunica molesta, Mart. 10, 25. **2.** gravis: e: the Appian way is less u., minus est gravis Appia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6. **3.** arcīs (artus): u. circumstances, res artæ, Cic. Fin. ex P. 3, 2, 25. Phr.: our journey was made more u. by the rain, lactum corruptus imbr, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95 to have an u. royage, incommodè navigare, Cie. Att. 5, 9: I am somehow u. in mind, nescio qui me animo est aegre, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 14: v. COMFORTABLE, ANXIOUS, SARROW, UNWELL.

**uncomfortableness:** molestia: v. DISCOMFORT.

**uncomfortably:** incommodo: v. UNCOMFORTABLE.

**uncommanded:** **1.** Without orders: sponte: *the soldiers embarked us, sua sponte haves consenserunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: v. UNBIDDEN, TO COMMAND.*

**II.** Without a command: sine imperio, id. B. G. 7, 20: v. COMMANDER.

**uncommended:** **1.** illaudatus: Virg. Georg. 3, 5. **2.** innotatus: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31. Phr.: quite u., sine ulli commendatione, Cic. Brut. 25, 45: no age will pass you by, nulla actas et laudibus conticesces, id. Marc. 3, 9: v. TO COMMAND, TO RECOMMEND, TO PRAISE.

**uncommissioned:** sine mandatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 18: v. TO COMMISSION, UNBIDDEN, UNCOMMANDER.

**uncommon:** **1.** rārus: all excellent things are u., omnia præclarā rāra, Cic. Am. 21, 79. **2.** insūltus: u. clemētē, insūltata clemētia, id. Marc. 1, 2. **3.** insūltus: an antiquated or u. word, priscum aut insolitum verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36. **4.** insōlens: an u. word, i. verbum, id. Or. 8, 25: prolīus u. multus et insōlens, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358. **5.** extrāordinārīus: u. sorts of fruits, extraordinary fruitum species, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28. **6.** eximius (always in good sense) u. virtutes, eximiae virtutes, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42: u. height of mountains (late in this sense), eximius altitudo, Sen. N. Q. 4, 11, 1. **7.** egrégīus (usu. in good sense): an u. disposition, egregia indolē, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 131. **8.** insignis: e (in good and bad sense): Ter. Eun. 6, 6, 11: v. UNCOMMONLY. **9.** singularis: e: incredible and u. affection, incredibilis et singularis amor, Cle. de Or. 3, 4, 13.

**10.** mihius (marvellous): miraclerias, id. Att. 2, 7. **11.** mirificūs: u. experience in war, in usis re militari, id. Sest. 5, 12. **12.** enīrmis, e (out of proportion): u. height, enormis proceritas, Suet. Vitell. 17. **13.** inauditus (unheard of): Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 117.

**14.** réconditus (Jar-fetched): Join: reconditus exquisitissima sententia, id. Brut. 79, 274. Phr. a storm of u. violence, inq[ui]o solito temp̄tas, Sen. N. Q. 6, 7, 6: of u. size and beauty, pulcher et humano maior, Ov. Fast. 2, 50; an u. speech, beyond the publick taste, sermo non publici saporis, Petron. 3.

**uncommonly:** **1.** Not often: raro: v. RARELY, SELDOM. **II.** In unusual degree: **1.** egrēgiū (I see) that Dolabellā pleases me u., Dolabellā... placere... mihi egregie, Cic. Att. 14, 20. **2.** eximie: id. Arch. 9, 20.

**3.** plus solito: Ov. H. R. 15, 47.

**4.** magis solito, Llv. 25, 7. **5.** praeter solitum: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 20. Phr.: with eyes u. cheerful, hilaribus oculis quam solitus eras, Cic. Pis. 5, 11. **V.** EXTREMELY, UNUSUALLY.

**uncommunicative:** v. SILENT.

**uncompelled:** v. UNFORCED, WILLING, WILLINGLY.

**uncomplaining:** sine gemitu: Sen. Helv. 3, 1: v. PATIENT, PATIENTLY.

**uncomplished:** v. IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

**uncompounded:** **1.** Gen. term:

*not mixed*: v. PURE, SIMPLE, UNMIXED.  
[[i]] *Grum term*: simplex, opp. to compositus: Priscian, 8, 15, 81: where the sub. is discussed.

**unconcern**: I. *want of care*: v. INDIFFERENCE, CARELESSNESS. II. *Independence*: vacatio: *u. with any office* vacatio omnium munerum: Cic. N. L. 1, 20, 53: v. FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE.

**unconcerned**: I. *Careless*: 1. sécūris: Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5. 2. ôtiōsus: *an u. spectator*, o. spectator, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26. 3. incitōriōsus: *u. about fame*, famae l.: Tac. H. I, 49: v. CARELESS, INDIFERENT. II. *Independent of*: v. FREE, CONCERNED. Phr.: *u. with any engagements nullius occupationibus implicatus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51.

**uncondemned**: *indemnatus*: Cic. Ver. 5, 6, 12. v. INNOCENT.

**unconditional**: I. *simplex*: *u. necessity*, s. necessitudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 191. Join: simplex and absolutus, opp. to cum adjunctione, ib. 2. purus: p. judicium, ib. 2, 20, 60: *an u. purlit*, pura datio, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9. Phr.: *an u. surrender*, deditio in dictione, v. Liv. 1, 38: *ib. 7, 31*.

**unconditionally**: 1. *simpliciter*: Join: simpliciter et candide, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 2. *pürē*: *what has been bequeathed u.*, quod pure relictum est, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9. 3. *absolutus*: Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 13. Phr.: *to surrender u.*, manus dare, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: dedere manus, Lucr. 2, 1041.

**unconfined**: v. FREE, TO CONFINE.

**unconfirmed**: irritus: Join: irritus infectusque, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: v. TO CONFIRM.

**unconformable**: I. *Gen. term*: v. INCONSISTENT, DISOBEDIENT. II. *In geology*: perh. \*inaequális, impar.

**uncongenial**: ingratius: *an u. task*, 1. labor, Virg. Georg. 3, 8: v. UNPLEASANT, UNSUITABLE, DISAGREEABLE. Phr.: *I pleaded your cause, a not u. task*, tuam egi causam, non invita Minerva, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

**unconnected**: 1. disjunctus: Cic. Part. 6, 21. 2. disjectus: *few and u. buildings*, rara dilectaçio aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10. 3. inconditus: *an u. style of speaking*, inconditia dicensi consuetudo, Cic. De Or. 3, 44, 173. 4. dissipátus *an u. speech*, dissipata oratio, id. Od. 65, 220. 5. dissolutus: *an u. style of speaking*, dissolution genus orationis, ib. 57, 195. 6. interrupitus: id. Somn. Scip. 6. 7. incomexus (late): Auson. Idyll. 12: v. APART, FEW, SCATTER, TO RAMBLE.

**unconnectedly**: 1. disperse: Join: disperse et diffuse, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98. 2. dispersim: Suet. Jul. 80.

3. interrupte: Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 329. 4. singultini (*interrupted by sobs*): Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

**unconquerable**: invictus: v. INVINCIBLE.

**unconquered**: I. invictus: Hannibal *u. in the field*, H. arms invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95. 2. instaurátor: Corn. Gall. 1, 34. 3. indomitus: v. UNTAMED. 4. intèger: Join: integer et intactus, Liv. 10, 27. Hor. Epod. 7, 7.

**unconsciousable**: v. UNREASONABLE, UNCONSCIONABLY: v. UNREASONABLY, UNDULY.

**unconscious**: 1. inscius: *the u. sheep*, inscius ovi, Ov. Fast. 4, 750. 2. insciens Ter. Heant. 4, 1, 19. 3. nescius *u. of impending evil*, impendens mali illa, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. 4. imprudens Join: imprudens ignarusque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56. v. CONSCIOUS, IGNORANT, UNAWARE, INSENSIBLE.

**unconsciously**: I. *Without knowing*: expr. by adj.: v. UNCONSCIOUS. II. *Without study*: natura: Cic. Brut. 6, 23.

**unconsciousness**: 1. oblitio: Hor. Epod. 14, 2. 2. oblivious: Virg. Aen. 6, 714. 3. sōpor, óris *a drowsy u.*, semisomnus s., Cœl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124. 4. stupor, óris: Auct. Dom. 30, 97: v. INSENSIBILITY.

**unconsecrated**: 1. prófanus: (a.) opp. to consecratus, Cic. Part. 10, 16. (b.) opp. to puns, Ov. Fast. 6, 40.

2. défāctus: Stat. Theb. 1, 273: v. UNHOLY, PROFANE.

**unconstant**: v. INCONSTANT, FICKLE.

**unconstitutional**: 1. tyramnicus: *u. laws*, tyramnicæ leges, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42. 2. illicitus: Cic. Client. 47, 130: *on u. act*, illicitum facinus, id. Verr. 5, 66, 170. 3. non legítimus: v. ILLEGAL, UNLAWFUL.

**unconstitutionally**: 1. contra legem: Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70. 2. contra rempublicam, id. Q. F. 2, 1, med. Join præter civium morem atque legem, Tér. Andr. 5, 3, 9: v. ILLEGALLY.

**unconstraint**: 1. lēge sólūtus: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12. 2. liber: Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 9. 3. incōactus (late): Val. Max. 4, 7: Sen. Ep. 66, 17: v. TO CONSTRAIN, FREE, VOLUNTARY.

**unconstraintedly**: v. FREELY.

**unconsumed**: 1. inconsumptus: Ov. Met. 7, 592. 2. inustus (rare in this sense): Lue. 8, 786. 3. séminus (partly consumed): semistumpfus cadaver: Suet. Dom. 15. 4. semiutératus (a little burnt): Cic. Mil. 13, 33.

5. semésus (half-eaten): Suet. Tib. 34: v. ENTIRE, SOENDE, TO CONSUME.

**uncontaminated**: 1. intâminatūs: u. honores, intâminatus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18. 2. incontaminatus: Liv. 4, 2. 3. impollutus: Tac. A. 16, 26: v. PURE, UNDEFILED, UNSPOTTED.

**uncontested**: v. TO CONTEST, UNANIMOUS.

**uncontradicted**: v. TO CONTRADICT.

**uncontrollable**: 1. impotens: Join: ferociosus impotentissimus, Cle. Fam. 4, 9. 2. intractabilis: e. Arnob. 5, p. 399. Gauth.

**uncontrollably**: 1. effusæ (profusely): to weep u., effusissimus flere, Sen. Ep. 99, 21: *the mind exults u.*, effuse animus exultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13. 2. effrenate: Cic. Sen. 12, 39.

**uncontrolled**: 1. liber: liber

rīma indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: liber

u. fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67, 236. 2. incoactus (late): Sen. Ep. 66, 17: Val. Max. 7, pr. 3. sólūtus: Join: solitus et liber, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4. 4. sine lēge: Ov. Met. 2, 204. 5. sine more: Virg. Aen. 5, 694. Phr.: *u. sovereignty*, omnis dominatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 152: *the Danai reign u.*, D. dominantur, Virg. Aen. 2, 327: *Ronulus, having obtained u. power*, solus potitus imperio, Liv. 1, 7: *Vulcan (fire) rages u.*, furit immensis Vulcanus habens, Virg. Aen. 5, 662: *the ship now u.*, (navis) excussa magistro, Virg. Aen. 6, 35: v. FREE, UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED, CONTROL (subs.), TO CONTROL.

**unconverted**: religiosis negligens, contemptor: v. IRRELIGIOUS, HEATHEN.

**unconvincé**: v. TO CONVince.

Phr.: *I am as yet u.*, non adductus sum ut credam, v. Liv. 4, 49.

**uncooked**: 1. incoctus: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. 2. crūdus (opp. to coctus): id. Aul. 3, 2, 16. Join: semicoctus et semicrudus, Arnob. 7, p. 434. Gauth.

**uncord**: v. TO UNBIND, TO LOOSE.

**uncork**: \*corticem extrah: v. TO CORK.

**uncultivated**: 1. lit: incolitus u. rigiones, incoluita regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.

2. vastus (waste): Join: vastus, incolitus, Sall. Jug. 89.

3. rūdis, e. an. field, rūdis ager, Col. 3, 11, i: r. campus, Virg. Geor. 2, 21.

4. néglécus: u. fields, neglecti

agri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. 5. déformis: e. u. plains, deformed campi, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 15. Phr.: *to be u. (of land)*: vāco, 1: Caes. B. G. 4, 10: v. FALLOW (TO LIE).

II. Fig.: inductus: Cic. Tusci. 1, 2,

4: agrestis, rūdis, etc.: v. RUDE, UNEDUCATED, UNYOUTH.

**uncumbered**: v. UNENCUMBERED.

**uncurbed**: v. UNBRIDLED.

**uncured**: crūdus: (a.) not healed: u. wounds, crūa a vulnera, Ov. Trist. 11, 19. (b.) not pickled: u. lamb or kid, crūdus agnus sive hœmus, Apic. 8, 366: v. TO SALT, TO PICKLE.

**uncurl**: \*cirros or cincinnois (or cinnamonum fimbrias, cf. Cic. Pis. 11, 25): laxo, i. v. TO CURL, LOOSEN.

**uncurled**: \*sólūtis.

**uncut**: 1. intonsus (not shorn): u. hair, i. crinis, fibull. 1, 4, 34: v. LONG, UNSHORN.

2. incaedus: an: an wood, incaedus silva, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 1.

3. intèger, ra, rum pīles, whose

lower part remained u., quarum pars

inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G.

7, 35: v. ENTIRE.

**undamaged**: inoffensus, Arnob. 4,

p. 386 (Gauth.); v. UNINJURED, UNHURT.

21, 10. 3. moribas incompōstæ Quint. 4, 5, 10. 4. tētricus: the u. Sabine women, tetrica Sabinae, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61: v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED, RUDELY.

**uncourteousness**: inhūmānitas: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: v. DISCOURTESY, RUDENESS, RUDENESS.

**uncouth**: 1. incolitus: inculptum corpus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 34: i. mores, Sall. Jug. 85. 2. incolitus: u. verses, versus inconti, Virg. Georg. 2, 386. 3. incompōstæ u. motions, motus incompōstæ, lb. 1, 350. 4. inconditūs: i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20: i. versus, lb. 52.

5. inhibitūs: Join: agrestis et inhumānitas, Cic. Ide. 6, 13. 6. vastus: Join: vasti atque agrestes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 7. minus contus: Lac-tant. Diu. Inst. 5, 1: v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED.

**uncouthness**: v. ROUGHNESS, RUDENESS.

**uncover**: 1. dētēgo, texi, tecutum, 3. Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 3. 2. recūdo, si, sum, 3: Cic. Att. 4, 7. 3. nūdo, i: using her breasts, midans ubera, Ov. Met. 19, 391. 4. ap̄erio, ui, ertum, 4: he u. his head, caput aperitur, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. 5. rēvēlo, i: Tac. Germ. 31. 6. devēlo, i: Ov. Met. 6, 604.

7. discopūrio, ui, pertum, 4 Vulg. 2 Sam. vi. 20. 8. ostendo, di, sum and tun, i: Virg. Geor. 4, 232. 9. pando, di, pansiū and passum, 3: to u. nature, pandere natum, Lucr. 5, 55.

10. u. the body, exero, ui, ser-tum, 3: u. the shoulder, exserit humerum, Ov. Fast. 1, 409. 11. detrahō, xi, cūm, 3: toll, by a word sig. cover: e.g. (1.) p̄perimentum, Pl. 8, 42, 64. (2.) tegumentum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. Phr.: the whale will be u. d. removebitur omne tegminis officium, Ov. Met. 12, 92: you will u. your side, dabis nudum latus Tib. 1, 4, 46: v. TO DISCOVER, TO OPEN, TO REVEAL, TO SHOW, UNFOLD.

**uncovered**: 1. nūdus: Virg. Geor. 1, 299. 2. inoperus: Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 2. 3. inctectus: Arnob. 3, p. 374 (Gauth.): v. TO UNCOVER.

**uncreated**: non crātūs: v. TO CREATE.

**unction**: I. Lit: uncio: Cic. extreme u. (in the Rom. Catholic Church), \*unctio extrema, Kr. Phr.: to receive extreme u., \*sacro olio inungi, Muret. Vol. 2, Or. 25. II. Fig.: manner of speaking: to speak u. u., perb. expr. by, yōos, ut dicunt, dicendo ex-primo, v. Quint. 6, 2, 13.

**unctuous**: v. OILY.

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2. vastus (waste): Join: vastus, incolitus, Sall. Jug. 89.

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7, 35: v. ENTIRE.

**undamaged**: inoffensus, Arnob. 4, p. 386 (Gauth.); v. UNINJURED, UNHURT.

**undaunted:** 1. impavidus: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8. 2. intrépidus: Ov. Met. 13, 478. 3. interitus: ib. 5, 566. 4. imperterritus: Virg. Aen. 10, 770. 5. immotus: i. animus: Tac. A. 15, 23. 6. fortis, e: go on with u. soul (*Lacedaemonians*), pergit animo fortis: Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101. Join: animosque fortis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21 magnus fortisque, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. 7. firmus: Virg. Aen. 6, 261. v. BRAVE, FEARLESS, FIRM.

**undauntedly:** 1. impavidè: Liv. 39, 50. 2. intrépidè: ib. 26, 4. 3. impigre (*incessantly*): Flor. 3, 3, 18. 4. fortiter: Join: fortiter et patient, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7. Phr. scie oculis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18' v. BRAVELY, STOUTLY.

**undazzled:** Phr.: with u. eye, lumine recto, Luc. 9, 934; v. TO DAZZLE, UNAVERTED.

**undecayed:** 1. incorruptus: u. spirit and blood, i. sues and sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 30. 2. illibefactus: u. harmony, ill. concordia, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 30. 3. solidus: u. strength, solidae vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639. 4. crudus: u. old eye, cruda selectus, ib. 6, 304.

5. indetritus: Join: indetritus et inobsoletus: Tertull. Res. Carn. 58: v. ENTIRE, SOUND.

**undecaying:** 1. immortalis, e: Lncr. 1, 58. 2. superstes: u. fame, fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8. 3. incorruptus: v. IMPERISHABLE, LASTING.

**undeceive:** expr. by error, with a verb signifying to take away: errorem eripio, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: solvo, Phaedr. 4, 4, 33: demo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140: tollo, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 27: coagno, id. Acad. 1, 4, 13: depello, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: extorqueo: id. Sen. 23, 86. Phr.: I am now u. d., animal resanuit error, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9: I will u. you, nubem... eripiam Virg. Aen. 2, 666; non patiatis in te errore versari, Cic. Marc. 10, 21.

**undecided:** 1. Uncertain in widest sense: v. UNCERTAIN.

**Nearly evenly balanced:** (i) as to the result of a battle: 1. anceps, cipitis. a. fortuna bellii, Cic. Marc. 5, 15 a. praelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 26 a. pugna, Liv. 27, 14. 2. aquens aqua pugna, id. 9, 12: Mars aquens, id. 2, 6: to leave a battle u., aqua manu discedere, Sall. Cat. 39. 3. par: p. proelium, Nep. Them. 3. Phr.: it was u. which was the conqueror, non dijudicari potuit, inter utri anterendus videtur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. (ii) as in an argument or dispute: intérge, ra, rum: integrum certamen, Liv. 14, 62. Phr.: to be u. in pendiens esse, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 25: to leave u., in suspeno relinquere, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: to keep u., in ambiguo servare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28: the question is still u., adhuc sub judice licet est, id. A. P. 78.

**III. Unsettled, unconcluded:** 1. integer: he or leters the whole matter to be left u., till his return, rem integrum ad redditum suum jussit esse, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82. 2. sine xitu: an u. dispute, disceptatio sine exitu, Liv. 32, 40. Phr.: to be u., hancitare, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: my mind is u., animus pendet, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 19: v. UNCERTAIN, UNSETTLED, TO Waver, TO DOUBT.

**undecisive:** not tending to settle doubt: ambiguus: u. answers, ambiguous responsa, Suct. Tib. 24: v. UNDECIDED.

**undecked:** 1. Without a deck:

1. apertus: an u. vessel, aperta navis: opp. to tecta or constata: Cic. Vertr. 5, 40, 104. Liv. 32, 21. 2. ratiarius: r. navis, Gell. 10, 25, 5. An u. vessel: 1. linter, tris, f. 2. apertus, l. f., Cic. Att. 6, 8. II. Without ornament: v. UNADORNED.

**undefaced:** v. ENTIRE, SOUND, UNJURED, TO DEFACE.

**undefended:** 1. In gen., without protection: 1. nudus: you will present your side n., dabis nudum latus, Tib. 1, 4, 46: cum u. urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: u. by relatives, nudum a propinquis, id. Red. Quir. 6, 16.

2. apertus: Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 3. desertus: a fortress u. on that side, castellum desertum ab ea parte, Sall. Jug. 94. 4. indefensus: Liv. 4, 28.

5. immunius: an u. road, via immunita, Cic. Caecc. 19, 54. II. In legal sense: indefensus unheard and u., inauditus et ind., Tac. A 2, 77. Phr.: to leave one's post u., praesidium relinqueret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17. v. UNPROTECTED, TO DEFEND, TO PROTECT.

**undefiled:** 1. In moral or ceremonial sense: 1. impolitus: u. virginity, virginitas impoluta, Tac. A. 14, 35. 2. purus: a place u., locus purus, Liv. 25, 17. 3. incorruptus: virgo corrupta, Cic. Orat. 19, 64. II. Fig.: incorruptus: the u. purity of latin speech (comp. "well of English undefiled"), incorrupta Latinus sermonis ingrediens, id. Brut. 35, 132: v. pure, UNSPOILED, TO DEFILE.

**undefined:** v. INDEFINITE, UNBOUNDED.

**undeniable:** v. CERTAIN, TO DENY.

**undeniably:** v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

**under (prep.):** both in local and fig. sense: A. expr. by a prep.: 1. sub: (a) with abl. of obj.: u. the earth, s. terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: u. the shade, s. umbra, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22: u. the sky (in the open air), s. dove, ib. 2, 23: s. Jove, ib. 1, 25. u. command, s. imperio, Nep. Eum. 7: u. Hannibal, s. Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: u. arms, ib. 9, 37: u. penalty of death, s. poena mortis, Suet. Cal. 48: u. the semblance, s. imagine, Virg. Aen. 6, 293: u. the eyes of a master, s. oculus domini, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: u. that condition, s. ex condicione, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: u. pretence, s. spele, Just. 1, 5. (b) with acc. of obj. implying motion towards: to drive the earth, s. terra aga, Virg. Georg. 4, 52: sent u. the yoke, s. jugum missus, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: to hurry u. (into) the open air, s. divum rapido, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: go u. their authority and title, ite sub imperium sub titulumque, Tib. 2, 4, 54: to fall u. the eyes (one's notice), s. oculus cado, Cic. Or. 3, 9: to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, s. potestatem Atheneiensem redigo, Nep. Milt. 1: to come close u. (up) to the mountain, s. montem succedo, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. For sub, in sense of approximate time or place, see Smith's Lat. Dict. (sub, B.).

2. subter: (a) with abl.: u. cover of the shields, s. testudine, Virg. Aen. 9, 514. (b) with acc.: u. the bosom, s. pectora cordia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20, u. (towards) the caverns, s. cavernas, Ov. Met. 5, 502. 3. in: (a) with abl. nearly in same sense as in or within: u. (or in) the shade, in umbra, Virg. Ecl. 1, 4: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: I place u. the same class, in codem genere ponu, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 30: u. arms, in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49 (see also above, 1, and below). (b) with acc. nearly in same sense as into or among: to come u. a class, in numerum venio, Cic. De Or. 1, 25, 115. So also with respect to time, eadem poenam subibo, Auct. Dom. 38, 101. 2. tenui, tili, latum: 3. born to u. miseries, natu fertulis miseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6. 3. perfido Virg. Aen. 6, 437. II. punishment: 1. da poenas: Cic. Att. 9, 10, post init. 2. poenas pendo, id. 11, 8. 3. suffero poenam, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28. 4. poenas dpendo: (u. in full): id. Sest. 67, 140: v. TO SUFFER.

**undergo:** I. In gen.: 1. subeo, il, tenui, 4: I will u. the same penalty, eandem poenam subibo, Auct. Dom. 38, 101. 2. tenui, tili, latum: 3. born to u. miseries, natu fertulis miseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6. 3. perfido Virg. Aen. 6, 437. II. punishment: 1. da poenas: Cic. Att. 9, 10, post init. 2. poenas pendo, id. 11, 8.

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28. 4. poenas dpendo: (u. in full): id. Sest. 67, 140: v. TO SUFFER.

**a change:** v. TO CHANGE, TO ALTER.

**under-ground (adv.):** v. UNDER, A.

**(adj.):** 1. subterraneus: u. caverns, subterranei specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26. 2. subterrenus: Apul. Met. 9, 22, p. 227, Elin. 3. subterreus: Arnob. 7.

**building:** 1. substructio, Vitr. 6, 11. 2. hypogaeum: ib.

**passage:** circumflexus: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90.

**railway:** pth.: via ferrea subterranea.

**stove:** býcoausis, ls. f.:

Vitr. 5, 10.

**undergrowth:** v. UNDERWOOD, BRESHWOOD.

**-hand (adj.):** clandestinus: Cic. Sen. 12, 45. v. SECRET, TREACHEROUS: in an u. manner: v. nexti art.

**-hand (adv.):** v. SECRETLY, DIS-

HONESTLY, TREACHEROUSLY.

**underived (original):** 1. priscus: priscum nomen Latinum Varr. L. L. 5, 30. 2. principalius: Poll. 11, 14, 5.

3. originális: Macrob. Somn. Scip.

signatus a te libellus, Cic. Att. 11, 1: u. above, B.: u. sun, passis velis, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: to o me u. name, non occupo, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46: to be u. an idea, v. TO SUPPOSE u. these circumstances, quæ quoniam sit, Cic. Rab. 2, 5: quod quoniam sit, id. Att. 14, 17: to labour v. a load of debt prehens are alieno, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19 v. TO PRESS, TO OPPRESS, to hide good u. e. e. b. bonum malis odio: Ille 2, 4, 19: v. to hide, to cover.—For under in combination with verbs signifying to leave, to set, to trample, to lie, etc., v. TO PLACE, TO SET, etc.

**under, in age, number, size, etc.:** 1. minor: v. LESS. 2. intrá: from u. 100 up to . . ., intra centum usque ad . . ., Liv. 1, 43. 3. infra: not u. 9 eggs at a time, non i. novena (ova), Phil. 12, 26, 62. Phr.: it is u. 100 years since . . . nondum centum et decem anni sunt, quoniam . . . Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.

**under age:** impubes, ls. and éris: a boy u. a., puer i., Ov. Fast. 2, 219: a daughter u. a., filia impubes, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12; v. MINOR.

**underbid (v.):** (offer to make or do a thing at a lower price): minoris faciendum conduceo. v. Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47.

**under-butler:** supprimus, i.: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 12.

**—cook:** 1. \*cōquus inferior. 2. perh. \*coquo vicarius, or vicaria.

**—current:** 1. of water: 1.

torrents subterranei, Plin. 8, 50, 76. 2. fluentum subterranei v. Virg. Ecl. 10, 4: Auson. Idyl. 10, 22. II. Fig.: (a) of thought: intima cogitationes, Cic. Sull. 22, 64. (b) of feeling: intimus animi sensus, id. Inv. 2, 25.

**—done:** 1. minus proctus: Plin. 22, 25, 70. 2. semperdus Suet. Aug. 1. 3. semicoccus: Plin. 18, 11, 29, 116. 4. subcrudus: Cato R. R. 156.

**—garment:** 1. tunica: Gell. 7, 12, 3. 2. subicula: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. 3. vestis subcta: id. S. 1, 2, 29.

4. supprium (chely worn by women): Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 50. Lucan 2, 264.

**—gird:** 1. T. bind or tie under gen.; TO BIND, TO GIRD. II. F. a ship: navem accingo, Vulg. Acts xxvii, 17.

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1, 2, 14 p. 9. Bip.

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**under-jaw:** maxilla inferior, Plin. 11, 36, 60.  
**—keeper:** \*custos inferior: satelles interior.  
**—leather:** \*cōrūm inferius.  
**—librarian:** bibliothecae curators vicarius: v. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5: Hor. S. 2, 7, 79.

**—lieutenant:** perh. subcenturio secundus: v. LIV. 8, 8.

**underline,** v. TO LIE, UNDER.

**underline:** 1. nōto: *I u.d that passage*, id caput notavi, Cie. Fam. 7, 2. OV. Met. 9, 523. 2. signo: i. Mart. 53, 5. 3. subscrībo, scripsi, scriptum: Cie. Cluent. 42, 119. 4. subnōto, i. Suet. Cal. 41: Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31: Elm.

**underling:** 1. administrator, tri. Join: administrat et satellites, Cic. Quint. 25, 80. 2. inferior, *an inferior person: cruel towards us*, in inferiores crudelis. Auct. ad Hēren. 4, 40, 52.

3. accensu: Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

4. adscēula: humiliis, a. Juv. 9, 48: ascela Cie. Verr. 3, 12, 30.

5. servulus: Cie. Caecin. 20, 58.

6. qui partes tractat secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: *Atrius, who was a sort of u. to Crassus*, A. qui fuit Crassus quasi secundarius, Cic. Brut. 69, 242: v. FOL-LOWER, CREATURE.

**under-master:** 1. býpōdīdas-calus: Cie. Fam. 9, 18. 2. sub-subs-doctor: Ans. Pref. 22, 3. \*sub-instrutor vel hostiarius: Lowth, W. of Wykeham, App. p. 38.

**undermine (v.):** 1. *To dig under ground:* 1. suffōdio, lōdi, fossum; Cie. Harusp. 35, 12. 2. *sub terra fodio:* Liv. 38, 7. 3. cūfūlūm ago: *he began to u., cuniculum occultum agere instituit, ib.* 4. subruo, ui, útum, 3: *to overthrow by a mine: the walls being u.d, subruis cuniculo moenibus*, id. 5, 21. 5. cāvo, *tunc u. in many places, oppida crebris cuniculis cavata*, Plin. 2, 82, 83. 6. fundamēta subduco: Cie. Fin. 4, 15, 42. II. Fig. 1:

1. dētrāho, traxi, tractum, 3: *to u. one's reputation*, de fama detraho, id. Fam. 3, 8. 2. laedo, si, sum, 3: *had u.d his own reputation*, laeserat famam suam, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 3. lābēfācio, feci, factum, 3: *we u. truth*, labefaciens veritatem, Arnob. 2, p. 43; Gauth. 4. lābēfācio, 1: *to u. fidelity with a bribe*, fidem pretio labefactare, Cic. Cluent. 68, 194. 5. subrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: Arnob. 1. c. 6. ēvertō, ti, sum, 3: *to u. an estate, e. patrimonium*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1.

—**miner (subs.):** subcessor, oris: Arnob. 4, p. 391, G.

—**most:** v. LOWEST.

—**neath:** 1. infra: *a copy is written u., exemplum infra scriptum est*, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. 2. subtus: Liv. 36, 25: v. BELOW, BENEATH.

—**officer:** v. SUBALTERN.

**un-der-ator y:** v. DEBORGATORY, UN-WORTHY.

**underpin (v.):** 1. fulcio, fulsum, futum: Plin. 36, 13, 19. 2. sulfūlio: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 26. 3. substruō, struxi, strūctum, 3 see Vitruv. 6, 11.

—**plot (subs.):** \*episōdium: App. Fac. Lex.

—**prop (subs.):** 1. stātūmen: Col. 4, 2, 1. 2. pēdāmentū: Plin. 17, 22, 35, 14: v. PROP (subs.).

—**pron (v.):** 1. adminicūlō, i: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 19. 2. adminicūlo, i: Col. Arb. 16, 4. 3. stātūmō: Vitr. 7, 1: v. TO PROP.

—**rate:** extēnuo, i: *to u. a charge, extenuo crimen*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 103: *u.ing the report of the war, extenuamus famam bellī*, Liv. 5, 37.

2. dērecto, i: Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 103.

3. vilipendo, i: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

4. tēnētor aestimō: *greatly to u., tennissime aestimō*, Cie. Verr. 4, 16, 35. 5. tenui (at a low price) aestimō: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1. 6. lēniter (ad. lē-viter) laudo: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40.

—**secretary:** 1. ānnūeūnis secundus: Suet. Ner. 44: Tit. 3. 2.

scriba librāriū: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14. 3. librāriū: Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32. 4. epistolariū formae secundū: Cod. 12, 24, 7. (Not secretarius secundus, as secretarius is a word without any classific authority.)

**under-secretary of state:** v. SECRETARY (ii).

—**sell:** vendo minoris quam ce-teni: Cic. Or. 3, 12, 51.

—**servant:** 1. seruo vicāriū: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 27. 2. vicāriū: Mart. 2, 18, 7. 3. ancillula (a female s.): Join: ancillula pedissequac, Cie. De Or. 1, 55, 236. 4. \*lāmūlus or fāmila inferioris ordinis: v. UNDERLING.

—**setter (in carpentry):** 1. bñmērūlus: Vulg. 1. K. viii. jo. 2. sustentāculūm: v. Tac. H. 2, 28.

—**sheriff:** \*geracea inferior or inferioris ordinis: v. SHERIFF.

—**shot (a mill-wheel):** (rotā) aqua subitus vr-rasita: v. Plin. 18, 10, 23.

—**song:** 1. sonus carminū sub-textus: v. Auson. Prof. 5, 3. 2. submissum murmur: Quint. 11, 3, 45. Phr.: *the nightingale sings her u., lucinæ sonus secum ipse murmurat*, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

**understand:** 1. *Comprehend, take in with mind:* 1. intelligo, lexi, lectum, i: *I wish your plan to be developed, that I may u. it thoroughly*, explicari consilium volo, ut penitus intelligam, Cic. Att. 8, 12: *to u. great things from small, magna ex parvis intelligere*, id. Off. 1, 41, 146. 2. comprehendo, di, signi, i: *to u. with mind, comprehendere*, id. N. D. 3, 25, 64. 3. capio, cēpi, captum, 3: *to u. what a happy and immortal nature is*, capere quae sit et beatæ naturæ et aeterna, ib. 1, 19, 49.

4. complector, plexus, 3: *that you may u. the whole system, ut totum genus complectamini*, id. Verr. 2, 12, 32.

5. amplectō, 3: *if the judge shall fail to u., si judex non amplectetur*, Cic. Acad. 4, 8, 26. 6. perspicio, spexi, spectum, 3: *(see thoroughly, make oneself master of a subject): I charge you to u. the whole, totum . . . mando tibi ut perspicias*, id. Att. 1, 12, 2: *argument from things understood to what was not understood, ratio ex rebus perceptis ad id quod non percipiebatur*, id. Acad. 1. c.

7. tēneō, ui, tentum, 2: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 53: Cic. Fam. 6, 7. 8. scio, i: *that the Athenians understood what was right, scire quae recta essent*, id. Sen. 18, 64: *that all are able to speak on that which they u., omnes in eo quod sciunt esse eloquentes*, id. De Or. 1, 14, 63. In respect of a language or an art: *to u. Latin, scire Latine*, id. Brut. 17, 140: *using (skillful in using) the harp, citharae sciens*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 10. 9. nōvi, perf. of nosco: *to know superficially: he u.s everything, omnia novit*, Juv. 3, 77. 10. sāpio, iui, and ii, 3: *to have taste or perception*. Join: intelligere et sapere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: *when he first began to u., quin primum sapere coepit*, id. Fam. 14, 1. 11. ac cōpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *(to receive astre): things which I sincerely u. stood, quae parvum accepit*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4, 12. cōpēso, iui, item, 3: Gell. 12, 1, 11. 13. sentio, si, sum, 4 (u. by senses): *this animal alone us what order is, innum hoc animal sentiit quid sit ordo*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14. 14. ērūdior, 4, pass. (to be instructed): *he understood the Persian language so well, sermone Persarum adeo eruditus est*, Nep. Them. 10. 15. interpretō, 1: *a letter, which I could scarcely u., quam interpretari ipse vix poteram*, Cic. Att. 15, 28. II. To re-ceive information: 1. intelligo, lexi, lectum, i: Cic. Att. 6, 9, 3. 2. com-pērio, ēri, ertum, 4: *these things were understood from the prisoners, ex captiuis haec comperta*, Liv. 27, 5: *to have understood, compertum habeo*, Cic. Cluent. 45, 127. 3. accēplo, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *if they had u. stood by common report, si . . . acceptissima fala et auditione*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95. 4. audio, 4: *I have u. stood from older persons, audi vi de*

majoribus natu, id. Brut. 26, 100. 5. certior fio: *Caesar having u.stood by scouts*, C. per exploratores c. factus, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. III. In gram.: 1. intelligo: *a word is u.stood from another word, verbum ex verbo intelligitur (εκεῖνος), Quint. 8, 6, 21.* 2. subaudio: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1: Ascon. in Cic. Ver. 1, 2, 4.

**understand thoroughly:** 1. cal-eo, ui, 2. Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 8. 2. pernosco, nōvi, notum, 3: *the movements of men's minds must be u.stood thoroughly, animorum motus penitus pernosco*, Cic. De Or. 1, 5, 17. 3. cerum habeo: *nor do I u. that very thing thoroughly, neque id ipsum certum habeo*, id. Att. 1, 13, 1.

—**to make or let a person:**

A. *To acquaint:* cōtirement facio: Cic. Att. 9, 26: v. TO ACQUAINT. B.

*To convey a meaning: significo, i: they began to make it understood by the voice, voce significare coepunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. P. h. *what is to be u.stood by that speech? quid volt sibi haec oratio?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2: *what is u.stood by those statutes (what do they mean)? quid sibi volunt illae statuas?* Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 150: *it is a question what thing is to be u.stood by that name, quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit*, Quint. 7, 3, 4.

—**privately:** subintelligo: Hieron. Ep. 145.

**understanding (adj.):** pēritus:

u. well how to move tears, lacrimarum

movendarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 111: v. TO TEACH, TO KNOW,

INTELLIGENT.

**understanding (subs.):** 1. In-

tellect: mens, ingénium: v. INTELLEC-

2. Agreement, condition, bargain:

q. v.

**undertake:** 1. In gen. sense:

1. suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to u. a business, negotium s.* Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5:

u. the cause of the senate, suscipere causam senatus, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51. 2.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3: sometimes

with dat. of person: *I u. the study of*

*philosophy, mihi ipse s. studium philosophiae*, id. Acad. 1, 2, 7: *who u.s to write the deeds of Augustus?* quis res gestas

Augusti scribere sumit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3,

7: *the war which the people ordered to be u.n. with Antiochus, duelum quod cum Antiochus populus sumi jussit*, Liv. 36, 2. 3. aggredior, gressus, 3, dep: *let us u. some great thing, magnum quid aggrediamur*, Cic. Att. 2, 14: with prep. ad: *when I u.took the case, quum ad causam sum aggressus*, id. De Or. 2, 72, 291. 4. recipio, 3: *(make a bargain to do a thing): the man who had u.n. to do it, illum, qui sese facturum receperisset*, id. Rose. Am. 39, 114: *which thing induced me to u. the case, quae res me impulit, ut . . . causam reciparem*, ib. 1, 2: see below. 5. incipio, 3: *(to begin): they u.took it with this hope, hac illi spe hoc incepunt*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 26: *to think that Aeschines should u. such a thing!* hoccine incipere Aeschinen! ib. 30. 6. cōpio, cēpi, capere, 3: *to form or u. a plan, consilium cōpio*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: *in old legal phraseol., to u. an office, magistratum cōpio*, id. Leg. 3, 3, 8: v. TO TAKE. 7. mōltior, itus, 4: *(to plan): you have nothing here to u., hic quod molliare inibi habes*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 133. 8. ineo, iui and ii, itum, 3: *enter up*, 4: *to u. a plan, rationem ineo*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 30: *consilium ineo*, Ov. Fast. 3, 380: *I will u. your duties, tua munera inibō*, Virg. Aen. 5, 846. 9. cōnor, 1: *(to attempt): to think before u.ing, prius cogitare quam conari*, Nep. Dat. 7. 10. cōipi, def. (to begin): *let me first relate what I u.took, hoc, quod coepi primū enarrē*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32. II. To u. a work for pay: 1. recipio, 3: *see also above, 1, 4.* 2. condūco, duxi, ducutum, 3: *the contractor who had u.taken to make the column . . . qui columnam . . . conduxerat faciendam*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47. 3. rédimō, émi, emptum, 3: *he u.took the quarrels of the society, not his*

oun, societatis, non suas lites redemit, id, Rose. Com. 17, 35. **III.** *To u., a legal case:* 1. causam agere: Liv. 37, 54. 2. c. defendere: Cie. de Or. 2, 48, 198: v. TO DARE, ATTEMPT.

**undertaker:** 1. In gen.: 1. expr. by qui suscepit, incipit, etc. 2. susceptor: Just. 8, 1. **II.** A contractor: conductor: the *u. of that work*, ejus operis conductor: Cie. Q. F. 3, 1, 1: v. CONTRACTOR. **III.** *An u. of funerals:* 1. locator funeralis: Plin. 7, 52, 55. 2. libitarius: Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3. 3. pollinator: Mart. 10, 97, 3. To discharge the duty of an *u.*: libitum exerceo, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.

**undertaking:** 1. *The act of:* 1. incipio: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13. 2. incipitus (ex rare): Nip. Iphic.

2 (al. impetus): Val. Fl. 6, 124. **II.** *The thing undertaken:* 1. inciput: Liv. 31, 26. 2. coemptum: Virg. Georg. 1, 40. 3. factus, ōris, n.: a noble *u.*, egregium: Liv. 31, 16. 4. factum: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40. 5. res suscepta: to break off an *u.*: rem suscep- tam dirimo, Cie. Leg. 2, 12, 31: v. PLAN, ATTEMPT, ENTERPRISE.

**undertreasurer:** 1. officialis comitis thesaurorum, Cod. 12, 24, 2. 2. perl. aerarii custos secundus: v. Suet. Aug. 36: v. TREASURER.

**undervalue:** v. UNDERRATE.

**— wood:** 1. silva caedna, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; Galus, Dig. 50, 16, 30. 2. virgulta, pl.: Virg. Ecl. 1, 7. 3. arbusta, pl.: Id. Georg. 2, 416. 4. dāmēta, pl.: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 23: v. BRUSHWOOD.

**— write:** v. TO SUBSCRIBE. **writer:** one who joins in a written undertaking: sponsor, Cie. Fam. 16, 18: v. SUBSCRIBER.

**undeserved:** 1. immēritus: praises not *u.*, laudes non immēritae, Liv. 4, 13, extr. 2: with *u.*, immerita, op. Ov. Fast. 2, 42. 2. indignus: to suffer *u.* treatment, indigna pati, Virg. Aen. 12, 814: an *u.* wrong, indigna iniuria, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3. 3. injus- tias: most *u.* inconveniences, immēritas incommoda, Cie. Fam. 5, 17. 4. indebitus: rewards not *u.* præmia non indebita, Ov. Her. 16, 19. 5. falsus: *u.* distinction, f. honor, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: v. DESERVED.

**undeservedly:** 1. immērito: Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 59: most *u.*, immēritissimo, ib: also as *suts*, suts: they put me to death *u.*, immērito meo morti dēdere, Pl. Asin. 3, 18, 2. 2. indigūne: Ter. Hee. 3, 1, 41; indigūnissime, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. 3. immērente: Val. Max. 6, 2, extr. 1. 4. expr. also by immērente: having complained that his life was being taken from him *u.*, conquestrus eripi sibi vitam immērente, Suet. Tit. 10.

**undeserving:** A. In good sense: 1. immērente: they kill *u.* (*innocent*) persons as criminals, immērentes, ut seclaros occidunt, Nep. Dion 10; domi- nus immērentes, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 12.

B. In bad sense: indigūnus: the calamities of *u.* men, hominum indigūnorū calamitatis, Cic. Tuse. 4, 20, 46: v. WORTHLESS, UNWORTHY.

**undesignated:** fortuitus (i long, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17) an *u.* shipwreck, fortu- tum naufragium, Tac. A. 14, 11: v. DESIGNED.

**undesignedly:** tēmēre: Cie. Div. 2, 6, 15.

**undesigning:** v. ARTLESS, SIMPLE. **undesirable:** non expēndens: a station *u.* on account of the pirates, emporium, ... non expēndens propter piratas, Plin. 6, 23, 26, 104: v. DESIRABLE, TO DESIRE.

**undespoiled:** inspōllatus, Virg. Aen. 11, 594: v. EXPLUNDERED.

**undetected:** 1. indepresus: an *u.* mistake, i. error, Virg. Aen. 5, 591. 2. obscūrus: ib. 2, 115. 3. sé- crētus: an *u.* fault, secret culpa, Sen.

Hipp. 721: v. TO HIDE, TO DETECT, SECRET.

**undetermined:** v. UNDECIDED, IN- DETERMINATE.

**undeveloped:** 1. Not made known: 1. cēlātus: u. virtus, cēlata virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30. 2. non vul- gatus: methods *u.* before, non ante vul- gatae artes, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 3. v. TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL, KNOWS, TO MAKE. 3. ambiguus: a boy of *u.* disposition, am- bigui ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: v. DOUBT- FUL. **II.** *Unripe, not matured or grown up:* 1. immēritus: u. plaus, immatura consilia, Liv. 22, 38 immatura virgo, Ulpi. Dig. 50, 10, 28. 2. rūdis: e. not full-grown, r. agna, Mart. 9, 72, 6. 3. crūdus: cruda pīella, Mart. 8, 64, 11: v. UNRIPE, GROWN UP, TO DEVELOP.

**undigested:** 1. of food: 1. crūdus: crūdus pāvo, Juv. 1, 143. 2. imperfectus: i. cibus, Id. 1, 233. 3. rēses, idis, not used *u.* non sing.: u. pieces of cheese, residues, casel, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3. **II.** Imperfectly con- sidered: inordinatus. Join inordinatus aut inordinatus, Quint. 8, 2, 23: v. CONFUSED, DISORDERLY.

**undiminished:** 1. immēritus: Liv. 24, 2, 6. 2. immēritus: hunger, innati, fames, Ov. Met. 8, 84. 3. indēlibātus (*untasted*):

wealth, indēlibātus opes, Op. Trist. 1, 4, 28. 4. illibatus: u. empire, illibatum imperium, Liv. 3, 62. 5. indōmitus: Fig: i. contest, Mars indōmitus, Virg. Aen. 2, 440. 6. solidus: solidae vires, ib. 639: v. ENTIRE, TO DIMINISH. **undiscovered:** imperceptus: u. falsehoods, impercepta mendacia, Ov. Met. 9, 710: v. UNSEEN.

**undiscernible:** v. INVISIRLE, INDIS- CRIMINATE.

**undiscerning:** v. DULL.

**undisciplined:** inexcēratis: Join: rūdis et inexcēratis, Cie. Tusc. 2, 16, 18. Phr.: an *u.* soldier, tiro, ib: quīte *u.*, nulla disciplina assēfacta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: a man previously *u.*, qui non ante majorum disciplinam percepit, Cie. Div. 1, 41, 91: v. UNTRAINED, UNTAUGHT.

**undiscoverable:** inēprehēnsibilis: Pseud. Quint. 4, 15: v. DISCOVERARIE, TO DISCOVER.

**undiscovered:** 1. irrēptus: u. gold, aurum irrēptum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49. 2. indepresus (or indepre- sensus): v. UNDETECTED. Phr.: things *u.* res caligine mersae, Virg. Aen. 6, 267.

**undisguised:** v. OPEN, TO DIS- GUISE.

**undisguisedly:** 1. pālam: Join: pālam et libere: Cie. N. D. 2, 63, 157. 2. cōram: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29. 3. propālam: Tac. A. 6, 7: v. OPENLY.

**undismayed:** v. UNDAUNTED.

**undisputed:** certus: an *u.* pos- session, certa possessio, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. Phr.: the matter was *u.*, controversy non erat, id. Caecil. 11, 31: a matter which is *u.*, res qua ab adversario non negatur, ib. 32: since this is *u.*, quoniam hoc constet, ib: v. TO DISPUTE, UN- DOUTED.

**undissemed:** v. UNDISGUISED, TO DISSEMBLE.

**undistinguishable:** Indiscretus: undistinguishabilius *u.* by their own par- ents, proles indiscreta suis parentibus, Virg. Aen. 10, 392. Phr.: things *u.* by the sight, quae cerneret et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 101: things which are *u.* from the false, qualia (or quae) a falsis discordi (or intermixti) non possunt, Cic. Acad. 4, 7, 22: v. IN- DISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED.

**undistinguished:** 1. Not sepa- rate: indiscretus: some persons use these names *u.* (without distinction), quidam indiscretus his nominibus intun- tur, Cels. 4, 1.

2. Not remarkable, mean: 1. ignōbilis, e: Cic. Ver. 5, 11, 28. 2. ingōrūs: an *u.* life, vita in- gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 81: v. REMARK- ABLE, MEAN, UNKNOWN. Phr.: to pass-

on *u.* life, vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. 1.

**undisturbed:** 1. imperturbatus:

Ov. Ibis 56. 2. immōta, u. peace, immōta pax, Tac. A 4, 32. 3. stābilis, e: an *u.* and *sure* continuare, stābilis et certa permaneo, Cie. Inv. 2, 54, 164. 4. immūnis, e. u. by war, i. bell, Virg. Aen. 12, 558. Phr.: I will leave you *u.* (in)quiries, nil to interpretatio, sine via interpretatione, id. Faen. 6, 16: u. peace, summa pac, Luer. 1, 58: v. CALM, QUIET, FREE, TRANQUIL,

**undisturbedly:** v. CALM, QUIETLY,

**undivided:** 1. Indivisus: *u.* hoofs, ungulæ i., as, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2.

**II.** ENROKES, ENTIRE, WHOLE. 2. Unicus (in moral sense): a agreement, unicū concordia, Llv. 1, 33. Phr.: with *u.* attention, tota mente atque omni animo, Cie. de Or. 2, 21, 89: he gī et his *u.* attention to the war, totus et mente et animo in bellum... insit, Cae. B. G. 6, 5 the river Fibrenus flows *u.* ... in unum confluit, Cie. Leg. 2, 3, 6: *u.* by complaints, non divisus querimoniis, v. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: v. UN- ANIMOUS, TO AGREE, TO DIVIDE.

**undivulged:** v. TO DIVULGE, UN- KNOWN, SECRET.

**undo:** 1. To untie (a knot):

1. solvo, vi, solūtum, i: nodum solvo, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. 2. dissolvo, i: to *u.* a broom (prov.), scopula dissolvo, Cie. Oral. 7, 233. 3. exsolvo, i: hastening to get the cord undone, properans exsolvi respi, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 7. 4. résolvo, i (to open): to *u.* a letter, résolvo literas, Liv. 26, 15. 5. dissipo, i. to join things undone, dissipata connectio, Cie. Or. 7, 235. 6. expōdo, i: until this knot be undone, dum hic no[n] us expeditar, Cie. Att. 5, 21, 3. 7. disso (un- seen), fūtum, i: to *u.* friendships, amici- tias d., id. Off. 1, 33, 120. v. TO UNTE, TO LOOSE, TO UNHIND.

**II.** To destroy, to ruin:

1. arrūfū facio, or efficio: you *u.* everything, omnia irrita face, Liv. 9, 11: he will not *u.*, non irritum efficiet, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29. 2. in- fectio reddo: ib. 47. 3. pessum do, or in one word, pessimum, dēū, dātum, i: they will *u.* *u.* or my master, me ant herum pessum dātum, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3: v. TO BEIN, TO DESTROY.

**undone:** to be: pēro, il (ivi), Itum, 4: we are *u.*, perimus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26.

Join: interil, perli, Pl. M. 4, 3, 46.

**undero:** perdiror: *u.* of the state, p. reipublica, Cie. Planc. 316, 89: v. DE- STROYER.

**undoing:** dissolūtio: the *u.* of all laws, legum omnium d., Cie. Phil. 1, 9, 21: v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

**undone:** v. UNFINISHED, REINED.

**undoubted:** 1. indubitatus: *u.* hope, i. spes, Plin. 31, 3, 17. 2. hand dūbitandis: Virg. Aen. 3, 170. 3. non dūbius: *u.* friends, non dubi so- dales, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 1: and it is *u.*, neque est dubium, Clu. de Or. 2, 78, 117.

4. justus (well-ascertained): an *u.* enemy: Join: justus et legitimus hostis, Cie. Off. 3, 29, 108. 5. vēris (genuine): *u.* children, veri nat, Prop. 2, 7, 55. 6. certus: *u.* signs, certa signa, Virg. Georg. 1, 351. Join: planū et certus, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: v. CERTA- TAIN, GENUINE, REAL.

**undoubtedly:** 1. prōculūbō:

Llv. 39, 40. 2. aperte u. bad, a malus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. 3. plāne: Join: plāne atque omnino, Cie. Brut. 59, 215. 4. sūpe: *u.* I may be countrified, rustica sim san, Ov. Her. 17, 13. v. CERTAINLY, TRULY.

**undoubtedly:** v. UNINSTATINGLY.

**undowored:** v. UNENDOWED.

**undrained:** v. TO DRAIN, TO EX- HAUST.

**undraw:** (a curtain): 1. au- laeum premo: v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. p. 1040. 2. aulaeum mitto the curtains ore *u.*, aulaea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: the curtain being *u.*, aulaeo misso, Phaedr. 5, 2, 23.

Phr.: the urn leaves no name *u.*

omne, . movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16.

**undress** (v.) 1. exno, ui, ûtum, 3. (i. *absol.* and with vestem understood) u. *therefore*, exue (igitur, Pl. Men. 1. 3, 16. (ii. with acc. and abl. undress a person). aliquem veste exno, Suet. Ner. 32; pellibus exno, Hor. Epod. 17, 15. 2. vestem detrahō: Cic. Brut. 75, 262. 3. nūdo, 1: he ordered the tribunes to be u.'d, nudari tribunos jussit, Liv. 29, 9. v. TO STRIP.

**undres** (subs.): in *state of u.*, P. 1. in veste rectina (*slightly fastened*), Virg. Aen. 4, 518; tunica rectina, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 51; distinctus tunica, ib. 3, 2, 31; distinctus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73; sine toga candida (*not in full dress*), Liv. 39, 39; quidlibet indutus, opp. to purpureus amictus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28; cultu non speciosus, Petron. 88; v. UNADORNED, TO DRESS.

**undressed**: I. Without clothes: nudus: Virg. Georg. 1, 290: v. BABE, TO STRIP. II. Unprepared: 1. crudus: u. hides, coria cruda, Vitr. 10, 21; v. Plin. 13, 9, 19. 2. rūdis, e: u. wood, rūdis lana, Ov. Met. 6, 19. 3. surdus. u. material, surda materia, Plin. 13, 15, 30. 4. indolātus: Ariob. p. 444; Gauth. v. UNCOOKED, TO DRESS, UNFASHIONED.

**undressing-room**: apōdētēriū: Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 1: v. BOBBING-ROOM, DRESS-ING-ROOM.

**undue**: 1. indēbitūs (*not due*): rewards u., præmia non indebita, Ov. Her. 16, 19. v. DUE. 2. iniquus (*excessive*): u. weight, iniquum pondus, Virg. Georg. 1, 164 v. EXCESSIVE, INSUFFICIENT.

**undulate**: 1. undo, i: u. iring smoke, undans fumus, Virg. Aen. 2, 609; an iring cloa (floating in waves), undans clamys, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 51.

2. fluctuo, : an iring crowd, turbu-ductus, Tac. H. 1, 40: the corn u. with the W. wind, fluctuat Zephyro seges, Sen. H. Fur. 603. 3. vācilo, 1: the earth u.s, terra vacilla, Luer. 5, 1235.

4. vibrō, 1: the earth shaks and u.s, tremit terra vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82. 5. nūto, 1: the buildings u., tecta nutabant, id. Ep. 6, 16. v. TO ROCK, TO FLUCTUATE, TO WAVE.

**undulating**: 1. undūabundus: Gell. 2, 30, 3; u. an u. motion: 2. undābundus. Amm. Marc. 17, 7, med.

3. undulātus: of an u. (wavey) pattern: und, togae, Varr. ap. Non. Marc. p. 189. 4. undātus: a shell of an u. form, imbricatum undata concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52. 5. undatūm: id. 13, 15, 30. 6. fluctūtum: Afran. ap. Non. p. III. 7. undantor: Mart. Cap. 2, 35; v. TO WAVE, TO ROCK.

**undulation**: 1. móto, ūs: when the seas lay aside their u.s, quam ponunt aquora motus, Prop. 3, 13, 31.

2. trémor, ðris: u. of the earth: t. terre, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

**undulatory**, v. UNDULATING, WAVY.

**unduly**: (usu. on side of excess):

1. égrégie, he followed end none of these

puruits u., horum nihil égrégie studebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. 2. nimis ib.

34: u. lux, nimis remissus, Nep. Iphic. 3, 1, 3, minimum u. loyal, n. pii, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 58. 4. málē, a shoe u.

loose, m. taxus calcus: id. S. 1, 3, 31. u. rich, m. pinguis, Virg. Georg. 1, 105.

5. plus justo. Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24. 6. expr. by comp.: u. disturbed in mind, animo commotio: Tac. A. 4, 1: u. angry, iracundio: Just. 7, 6 his death disturbed me u., plus quam (servi) mors debere videbatur, commotio, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 5 v. INADEQUATELY, EXCESSIVELY, OVERMUCH.

**undutiful**: impius: impia manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: v. DISOBEDIENT, UNKIND.

**undutifulness**: impliētas: Ov Met. 4, 4 ib. 8, 477.

**undying**: v. DEATHLESS, UNFADING.

**unearth**: 1. tellure (or terra) réclodo v. Virg. Aen. 1, 358. 2. détego, tex, tectum, 3 when the bones

of Capys had been u.'d, quando ossa Capyls dæcta essent, Suet. Jul. 81: v. TO DIG UP.

**unearthly**: 1. haud (or non) mortalis: Virg. Aen. 1, 328. 2. monstruos a most u. monster, nonsuissima bestia, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69.

3. humano major: Ov. Fast. 2, 503. 4. prodigiosus: id. Am. 3, 6.

17. 5. inhūmānus: an u. banquet, inb. mensa, Apul. Met. 5, 7, p. 162. Elm. 6, non tenuis: v. Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. 7. mirus Virg. Aen. 6, 78.

8. terribilis, ib. 299: v. HEAVENLY, SUPERATURAL, STRANGE, MONSTROUS.

**uneasiness**: 1. nūlēste, to bear u. m. lero: Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 1.

graviter: ib. 3. aegre, ae, patior, turbu: 13, 4. 4. māle: to sleep u., m. dormio, Petron. 86. 5. inconstanter, Join: i. et turbide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

6. turbāte: Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 7. trépide: Suet. Ner. 23.

**uneasiness**: 1. perturbatio: (in sleep), Cic. Div. 1, 10, 62: u. of tempeis, p. animalium, id. Agr. 1, 8, 24.

2. turbā: id. Fam. 6, 6, extr. 3. trepidatio: id. Deiot. 7, 22. 4. commotio: Tusc. 4, 6, 11.

5. sollicitudo, iniis: Pomp. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, A. 6. aegritudo, a gen. term applied to various passions by Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 21, and elsewhere: v. ANXIETY, FEAR, DISQUIET.

— to feel: v. ANXIOUS, TO BE: UNEASY

— to cause; v. TO TROUBLE, TO ANNOY, TO DISTURB.

**uneasy**: 1. In mind: 1. trépidus: Virg. Georg. 4, 73. 2. pavidus: Vitellius, u. at every suspicion, V. ad omnes suspicione pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68: v. RESTLESS, ANXIOUS, TIMID.

II. As a seat, a bed, etc.: v. UNCOMFORTABLE.

— to make; v. TO DISTURE, TO HARASS.

**unedifying**: 1. frigidus: Cic. Brut. 48, 178. 2. jējūnus: id. Off. 1, 44, 157. 3. insulsus: id. Fam. 9, 16: v. COLD, DULL, LIFELESS.

**uneducated**: 1. inerūdītus: an u. judgr., i. Jūdex: Quir. 10, 1, 32.

2. inductus: Themistocles was regarded as rather u., T. habitus est in doctor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. 3. rūdis, e: plainly u., plane rūdis, id. de Or. 2, 39, 102. 4. non satis erūdītus: id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. 5. non doctus: id. de Or. 2, 13, 54. 6. sine doctrina: id. Arch. 5, 10, 28. 7. ignarus disciplinam, id. C. Rab. 10, 28. 8. nulla disciplinam assefuctas: v. Caes. B. G. 4, 1. 9. medicocrity docto, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Plin. the u. rudeness of barbarians, neglecta barbarorum insciitia, Cic. Fam. 9, 3. v. UNSKILLED, UNTAUGHT, TO EDUCATE.

**unembarrassed**: I. Free from burden: v. FREE, UNENCUMBERED.

II. In manner: hber. an u. voice, vox libera, Liv. 35, 32. In an u. manner, Join simpliciter et libere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: familiariter. I will speak with you, u. (without embarrassment), f. tecum loquar, Cic. Div. in Coec. 12, 17.

**unemloyed**: 1. ôtiosus: Cic. Brut. 3, 10: it is better to be u. than to do nothing, satius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9 money u., otiosae pecuniae, ib. 10, 62.

2. vâcūmus: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19; Cic. Leg. 1, 43 u. money, vacua pecunia, v. 1. numi, Dig. ib. 3, 28: operum v. Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. 3. férātus: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4. 4. liber laborum: Hor. A. P. 212.

— to be: 1. cesso, 1. Cic. Seu. 6, 18. 2. nihil ágo: ib. 17. 3. nihil negoti habeo: id. Off. 3, 28, 102.

4. vâco, 1: to be u. in mind, vaco animo, id. Div. 1, 6, 10. Plin. he is quite u., nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52.

**unencumbered**: 1. liber: my estate is very far from being u. tantum abest ut mea rei familiaris liberum sit quidquam, Cic. Fam. 11, 10.

2. expeditus: id. Att. 8, 9, 3: Quint. 6, 23.

3. sc̄lātus u. by any loan, s. orani: forenre, Hor. Epod. 2, 4; soluta praeda, (opp. to obligata), Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9. 4. u. by debt, aere alieno liberatus, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: v. FREE, TO RELIEVE, TO BURDEN, TO ENCUMBER.

**unendowed**: indötātus. on u. art, art. indocta, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: v. TO ENDOW.

**unenglish**: perh. \*contra mores et consuetudinem Anglorum. To be un-english: \*consuetudini et moribus A. repugno.

**unenlightened**: I. rūdis, e: Join: rūdis et imperitus, Lactant. Div. Inst. 1, 21: hebet atque impolitus, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 13. 2. minis erūdītus the u. ages of mankind, m. eruditus hominum secula, id. Rep. 2, 10: v. UNEDUCATED,

**unenterprising**: 1. inuidax: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3. 2. pūsillātūs (late). Sidon. Ep. 7, 17.

**unenviable**: v. ENVIABLE, SAD, TO ENVY.

**unenvied**: 1. intactus invida: Liv. 45, 35. 2. non amulatione obnoxius, Tac. A. 3, 58. Phr. an u. life (free from envy), vita remota a prociliis invidiarum, Cic. Cluent. 56, 15.

**unequal**: I. Simple disparity: 1. impars, pāris: u. forms and tempers, impars formae atque animi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 10. 2. dispar, u. periods, di-paria tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: formed of 'u. reeds, septem disparibus cicutis compacta, Virg. Ecl. 2, 36: brothers u. neither in age nor strength, fratres, neque aetate nec viribus dispare, Liv. 1, 24. 3. disparilis, e (rare). the u. atmosphere of the world, d. adipistratio terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. 4. inaequālis, e: nothing is more u. than equality itself, nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalitas, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. 5. vārus, alternati: they fought with u., result, varie certamine pugnatum est, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: v. EQUAL, EVEN (ad), UNEVEN.

II. Superior: impar: u. kindness, benevolenta i., Cic. Fam. 5, 8: v. SUPERIOR.

III. Inferior: 1. impar: u. to thee as a soldier, tibi miles impars: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5: u. in valour, virtute impars, Phaedr. 4, 15, 8: u. to bear pain, in dolor, Tac. A. 15, 57: u. to the expense, i. sumtui, Ulpi. Dig. 3, 5, 10. 2. dispar: not u. either in age or strength, nec aetate nec viribus dispare, Liv. 1, 24.

3. iniquus an u. contest, pugna iniqua, Virg. Aen. 10, 389. Phr.: he was u. to (the task of) payment, solvendo non erat, Cic. Att. 13, 10: to be u. to bear the fatigues of war, labore bellū ferre non possum, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: quite u. in point of valour, nequaquam par ad virutem, Liv. 26, 16: v. EQUAL, INFERIOR.

**unequalled**: 1. perfectus: p. orator: Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71. Join: absolutus et perfectus, id. Div. 2, 72, 150.

2. singularis, e: Aristotle, in philosophia atmos u., in philosophia prope singularis, id. Acad. 4, 43, 132. Join: sumus et singularis: id. Brut. 85, 293: v. INCOMPARABLE, UNRIVALLED.

**unequally**: 1. impāriter: verses u. joined, versus i. juncti, Hor. A. P. 75.

2. inaequāliter: Liv. 37, 53. 3. dis-pārliter: Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6. 4. inique: Att. Vict. 23, 4. Phr.: u. matched in marriage, juncta pari (i.e. to a person of lower birth), Liv. 6, 34.

**unequivocal**: indubius: u. innocence, i.a. innocentia, Tac. A. 14, 45: v. UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN.

**unequivocally**: 1. firmiter: to have promised u., promississe f., Pl. f'seu. 3, 2, 111. 2. relicta ambiguitatibus, Sem. Ep. 108, 12 (amb. not used in plur. by Cicero).

3. plāne: Join: plane and perspicue, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: v. PLAINLY, CERTAINLY.

**unerring**: certus: c. Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: certa sagitta, ib. 12, 23: v. INFALLIBLE, TO ERR.

**unessential**: 1. adventitius (cius). u. aids, a. adjuncta, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 59.

2. assumptivus, id. Inv. 1, 11, 15. v. ESSENTIAL, NECESSARY.

**uneven**: 1. inaequālis, e: u. places.

inaequales loci, Tac. Agr. 36. 2. inaequabilis: Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6. 3. asper (rough): even or u. places, loci, leaves an asperit, Cic. Part. 10, 16. 4. iniquus: the u. ridge, dorsum iniquum, Virg. Aen. 10, 303. 5. confrágus: c. loca, Liv. 28, 2. 6. confáágus: Lucan 6, 126 v. ROUGH, RUGGED, unequal. Phr.: to play at even and u. (old and even), ludo par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

unevenness: 1. inaequálitas: Col. 1, 12, 3. 2. iniquitas: i. loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. 3. asperitas: a. locorum, Sall. Jug. 75: v. ROUGHNESS, INEQUALITY.

unexact: v. TO EXACT. unexaggerated: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

unexamined: v. UNEXPLORED, TO EXAMINE.

unexampled: 1. inauditus (unheard of): u. within all memory, in omni memoria i., Cic. Vatin. 14, 33.

2. inúsitatus: id. Coecin. 13, 26. 3. nótus: id. Vat. l. c. 4. unicus: an u. eulogy (without parallel), elogium unicum, id. Sen. 17, 61. Phr.: it is u. in our time, non nostri sacculi est, Plin. Ep. 10, 98: v. UNCOMMON, UNQUALLED.

unexceptionable: 1. lóchptissimum (amply sufficient): u. witnesses, l. testes, Cic. Brut. 91, 322. 2. probissimum: p. viri, Plin. Ep. 10, 95. 3. lectissimum: 1. foemina, Aut. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8. 4. próbitissimum: p. foemina, Cic. Coeloin. 4, 10. 5. incorruptus: an u. witness, incorrupta (fem.) testis, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 50. 6. grávis: the u. evidence of an eminent man, grave testimoniū clari hominis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 7. satis idóneus: an u. witness, s. idoneus testis, Id. Font. 3, 6. Phr.: an u. authority..., non soridus auctor..., Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: v. WORTHY, TRUSTWORTHY, RESPECTABLE.

unexecuted: v. UNFINISHED, TO EXECUTE.

unexempt: v. TO EXEMPT. unexercised: v. UNPRACTISED, RAW, UNEXPERIENCED.

unexhausted: 1. Inexhaustus: an u. eagerness for reading, l. aviditas legendi, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 7. 2. plenus: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: v. ABUNDANT, FRESH, VIGOROUS, INEXHAUSTIBLE. To be unexhausted: dux, 1. the patience of the Jews was u., duravit patientia Iudeas, Tac. H. 5, 10: v. TO ENDURE, TO LAST.

unexpected: 1. Inexpectatus: Cie. De Or. 2, 55, 225. 2. Inopinatus: Join: i. ac recens, Auct. Dom. 4, 10. 3. nécipinatus, or nec o. separately. u. advantages, n. bona, Cie. Off. 2, 10, 36. 4. nécipinus: u. death, n. mors, Ov. Met. 1, 224. 5. Inspiratus: Join: insperatus et nec opulentum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; i. bonum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31. 6. répentinus (sudden): Join: r. et nec ophinita, Cic. Tusc. 19, 45: an u. accident, casus repentinus, Id. Sest. 24, 53. 7. improvius (unforeseen): u. evils, mala improvisa, ib. 14, 30. 8. præter expectatione: what is u., quod est p. exp., Id. De Or. 2, 70, 284: v. UNFORESEEN.

unexpectedly: 1. Insperato: Pl. Aut. Arg. 14. 2. ex insperato, Liv. 2, 35. 3. improviso: Caes. B. G. 1, 13. Join: præter opinionem improviso, Cic. Ver. 2, 74, 182. 4. ex improviso: ib. 1, 43, 112. 5. de improviso id, Rose. Am. 52, 151. 6. contra expectationem: u. to all, c. e. omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40. 7. præter opiniōnem: Cic. Planc. 20, 49. 8. répenté (suddenly): Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 26. 9. dérépente: Cic. Lig. 5, 14. 10. Inopinante, Suet. Tib. 60. 11. Inopinata (date): Sen. Helv. 5, 3. 12. nec opimantur: Gloss. Philox. 13. expr. by imprudens or inopinans, agr. with person not expecting: they attack the enemy u., imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 36. 14. so also by necopinans

(or in two words): I released Ariobarzanes u., Ariobarzamē n̄c opinant̄ liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: v. ENAWARES, SUDDENLY.

unexplored: Inexploratus: u. waters, i. vada, Liv. 26, 43: u. (un-ested) invention, i. inventio, Plin. 35, 6, 25. v. UNATTEMPTED, ENTREID.

unexplored: v. TO EXPOSE, EXEMPT.

unexpressive: v. INEXPRESSIVE.

unextinguishable: v. INEXTIN-

GUISABLE.

unextinguished: 1. inextinctus: us: an u. fire, i. ignis, Ov. Fast. 6, 297: u. appetit, i. libido, Ib. 1, 413. Mēt. an u. name (not forgotten), i. nomen, Ib. Trist. 5, 14, 36. 2. nondum satis: Flg.: u. cruelty, nondum s. crudelitas, Cic. Q. F. 1, 3, 1. 3. vi-vidus: u. enimis, v. odia, Tac. A. 15, 49. 4. vivus: u. warmth, v. calor, Ov. Met. 4, 248. Phr.: the fires ar- still u., vivunt calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 1.

v. TO EXTINGUISH.

unfaded or unfading: 1. In-

columis: u. cheeks, i. genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8. 2. perh. végitus: an u. intellect, vegetum ingenium, Liv. 6, 22.

3. vivus: whose dead still flourish u., cujus facta viva nunc vigeat, Naev. ap. Geil. 6, 8, 5. 4. Immarscibilis (late): Join: incorruptus, immarscibilis, semperitus, fertull. Cor. Mil. 15: Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 4 ib. v. 4: v. INDE-

CAYING, DEATHLESS, LASTING, TO FADE. The u. plant: amarantus. Ov. Fast. 4, 439.

unfailing: 1. Continual: pér-

ennius: u. waters, aquae perennes, Clc. Ver. 4, 48, 107: fons p. aquae, Tac. H. 5, 12: v. ABUNDANT, PERPETUAL.

II. Trustworthy: 1. certus: c. Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: c. amicus, Finl. ap. Cic. Am. 17, 64. 2. absoltiorum (rare): an u. remedy, a. remedium, Plin. 28, 6, 17. 3. expr. by praestissimum: among the most u. remedies, in p. remedii, ib. 4, 13: v. CERTAIN,

SAFE.

unfair: 1. Iniquus: an u. con-

dition, i. conditio, Clc. Cluent. 34, 90.

it is a very u. thing, valde est iniquum, Auct. Har. sp. 3, 6. 2. injūstus:

nothing is more u. than an ignorant man, homine imperto nūquando quidam injūstus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18 an u. (excessive) burden, i. onus, Cic. Or. 10, 35. 3. grávis, e: it is u. towards the Roman people, in populum Romanum grave est, id. Balb. 9, 24. 4. malius, a weight not u., non malum pondus, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 159. 5. illibératus, e. an u. addition, i. adjectio, Liv. 38, 14.

Phr.: to be an u. conclusion, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, Cle. De Or. 2, 53, 215: v. ILLOGICAL, UNJUST,

UNDESERVED.

unfairly: 1. Inique: the com-

parison has been drawn most u., iniqui-

sus comparatur est, Cic. Cluent. 21,

57. 2. infūste: most u., Injustissime, Sall. Jug. 85. Join: male and injūste, Nep. Them. 7. 3. injūria (abl): u. suspected, I. suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: I believe it, and vol. u., credo, neque dī, L. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20.

unfairness: 1. Iniquitas: Cic.

De Or. 1, 43, 208. 2. Injūria: extreme

right is extreme u., sumnum jus, summa injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: v. IN-

JUSTICE, PARTIALITY.

unfaithful: 1. infidus: u. friends,

i. amicī, Cic. Am. 15, 51: the

state of the Rhodians, i. civitas Rhodiorum, Salt. Cat. 51. 2. infideli-

ti, Allobroxi, Hor. Epod. 16, 6. 3. per-

fidus u. friends, p. amicī, Cic. Red.

Quir. 9, 21. 4. perfidios (u. by

habit): p. in amicitia, Id. Fam. 3, 10,

med. 5. mendax, fācis an u. miror,

speculum tui, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 18 v

FAITHLESS, FALSE, UNTRUE.

6. infidus (inaccurate, wanting in re-

search): I. histori, Suet. Galb. 3.

— to be: 1. fide cāreō, Ov.

Her. 17, 43. 2. fidem fādo Cic. Off.

1, 13, 39. 3. fidem mīto: Sall. Jug.

42. 4. fidem amitto. Nep. Eum. 10,

5. déficio: v. TO REVOLT. Pbr. you have been u. enough already, sat ad tua nos frustrata est fidēs, Ter. Ad. 4, 11: my memory is in my u., memoria labat, Liv. 5, 18.

unfaithful to a trust, to be: commis- sa fides predo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95.

— to one's duty, to be: 1. officio desum Cic. Fam. 7, 1. 2. ab officio d. seido: id. Off. 1, 10, 32. 3. ab officio recedo: id. 3, 10, 19.

unfaithfully: intidiſſe Cic. Ep. Terc. ad Brut. 1. v. DECIDIſſE, PALSIFY, TERRAFLIBUS.

unfaithfulness: 1. infidilitas, Caes. B. C. 2, 33. 2. perfidia: opp. fides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. 3. mala fides (bad faith, breach of trust): trials about u., iudicia de fide mala, id. N. D. 3, 35, 74. 4. dolis māius, opp. to bona fides, id. Off. 3, 15, 61. 5. fraus, u. bācara a client, fuit finixa clienti, Virg. Aen. 6, 209 6. negligētia (want of care): the u. or positive treachery of a guardian, tutio negligētia seu prodiſio, Cod. Threl. 3, 10, 5.

unfamiliar: 1. alienus: u. with literature, a novis artibus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: u. with natural philosophy, in physica a., jd. Fin. 1, 6, 17: v. INFOR- MANT. 2. Join: peregrinus aque hospiſes, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218 v. STRANGE, IGNORANT, KNOW, NOT TO.

unfashionable: expr. by contra ea quae in consuetudine probantur, Cic. Acad. 4, 24, 75: contra mores consuetudinemque, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: v. UN- COMMON, HOMELY.

—, to be: 1. obſoleto, oī, or ēvi, ētūm, 2. To become: obſoleſo: Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39. 2. a politiō elegantiā abhorreo: id. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Phr.: an u. art, ars, cuius usus vulgaris communis que non sit, ib. 3, 1, 3.

unfashioned: 1. infabricatus (post): u. timber, robora silvis infabricata, Virg. Aen. 4, 400. 2. Infectus: raw and u. material, rūdis atque infecta materies, Petron. S. 114, 13 aurum factum infectumque (unmented, un- wrought), Virg. Aen. 10, 527: v. UN- FORCED.

unfasten: 1. rēſigio, fixi, fixum, 3: to u. a shield, cipium refigere, Her. Od. 1, 28, 11: Virg. Aen. 5, 160. 2. laxo, 1: Sinūt an enclosure, laxat clauſa, Virg. Aen. 2, 259 3. lēvo: 1: Triam orders the chains to be u'd, vincula levari jubet P., ib. 146. v. RELEASĒ, LOOSE.

unfathomable: v. BOTTOMLESS.

unfathomed: v. UNEXPLORED.

unfatigued: v. UNTIRED.

unfavourable: 1. iniquus: a most u. place, iniquissimus locus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. 2. inimicus: u. fortune, fortuna inimica, Virg. Aen. 5, 156: u. for nourishment, ad corpus abundum i., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19. 3. alienus: a most u. time, alienissimum tempus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14 a. locus, Nep. Them. 4. 4. adversus u. circumstances, adversa res, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90 most u. winds, adversissimi venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. 5. foodus (fragrātū): to fight with most u. result, foedissimo cum eventu pugno, Liv. 8, 33. 6. inopportunitus: a seat not u. for discourse, sedes non i. sermēt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17. 7. infensus (in strict sense, hostile): u. health (u. to exertion), i. valētudo, Tac. A. 14, 56. 8. sinistrus the s. wind u. to trees, Natus arboribus s., Virg. Georg. 1, 44 the u. battle of Cannae, pugna sinistra (anthesis), Prop. 3, 2, 9. 9. infaustus (unlucky): an u. omen, auspiciēt, L. Virg. Aen. 11, 147. 10. laetus u. the deity, munēt laetum, Mart. 6, 85, 3. 11. fūtūtus an u. omen, f. omen, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14. 12. grāvis, an u. sea- son, grave tempus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 8.

13. àversus: the mind of the goddess became u., àversa hanc mentem, Virg. Aen. 2, 177. gaudiūs u. to the joys of the R. people, dñi aversi a salute populi Romani, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 16.

14. infelix (foreboding evil): u. prophet, L.

vates, Virg. Aen. 3, 246. 15. mālig-  
nis (*sprifful*): *u. laws, m. leges*, Ov.  
Met. 10, 329. 16. inhābilis, e (*un-  
suited*): *u. for crops*, i. frugibus, Col.  
3, 10, 15. 17. Join: nec opportūnus,  
nec commodus: Virg. Georg. 4, 129.

18. infāvōrābilis (late): *ax u. opī-  
num*, i. sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6. Phr.:  
*a battle with an u. result, proelium  
male pugnatum*, Sall. Jug. 54: *if the  
disease take an u. turn, si morbus am-  
plior sit*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50; v. UN-  
FAVOURABLY: *to form an u. judgment*,  
prave astimare, Tac. H. 2, 23: *to write  
an u. report of a colleague, de collega  
secus scribere*, Liv. 8, 33; v. FAVOUR-  
ABLE, UNFORTUNATE, UNSUITABLE.

unfavourably: 1. iniquē: *to  
interpret u., inique interpretari*, Gell. 4,  
15, 4. 2. mālē: *to turn out u., male  
evenire*, Pl. Cūc. 1, 1, 39: *to think u. of  
a teacher*, m. sentire de praepectore,  
Quint. 2, 2, 2. 3. improspēre: *to  
turn out u., i. cedere*, Col. 1, 1, 16. 4.  
minus prospe, Nep. Alc. 7. 5. in-  
fāvōrābilis (late): Dig. 50, 2, 2. Phr.:  
*the disease goes on u., morbus aggravescit*,  
Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

— disposed, to be: 1. male  
volo: Pl. As. 5, 1, 13. 2. averso  
animō sum: Cic. Att. 11, 5: v. UNFA-  
VOURABLE, No. 14.

unfeathered: v. UNFLEDGED.

unfed: impastus: Virg. Aen. 9, 339:  
v. HUNGRY.

unfeed: v. UNPAID.

unfeeling: 1. dūrus: d. arator,  
Virg. Georg. 4, 512. Join: durus et  
ferreus, . . . inhumānus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46,  
121. 2. inhumānus: Join: in-  
humānus ant ferus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 43.

3. ferns: Nep. Alc. 6. 4. crū-  
dēlis: Cic. Lig. 5, 15. 5. obtūsus  
(*dull*): obtusa pectora, Virg. Aen. 1,  
567. 6. atrox: *an u. sentinel*,  
Join: horridus et atrox sententia, Liv. 2,  
30. 7. immittis: i. tyranus, Virg.  
Georg. 4, 492. 8. illacrymabilis, e  
(poet.): i. Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6. 9.  
impius (*void of parental feeling*): im-  
pia Thracum pectora, id. Epop. 5, 13.

10. acerbus (poet.): a mother u.  
towards her offspring, in partus mater  
acerba suo, Ov. Fast. 2, 624. 11.  
immisericōrē, cordē: Cic. Inv. 2, 36,  
108. 12. immansūtēs: most u.,  
immansutissimus, Ov. Her. 18, 37.  
Phr.: poet, u. hearts, nescia precibus  
mansuēcē corda, Virg. Georg. 4, 492.

—, to become: 1. caleo, ni,  
2. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, init. 2.  
Join: obdōtreco et humanitatem om-  
nem exuo, id. Att. 13, 2, 1. 3. sen-  
sum omnē humanitatis amitto, id.  
Rose. Am. 53, 154, extr.: v. UNKIND.

unfeelingly: v. UNKINDLY.

unfeigned: 1. sincērūs: Join:  
sincērūs atque tuus, opp. to fucatus et  
simulatus, Cic. Am. 25, 95. 2. sim-  
plex: Join: simplex et apertus, id.  
Off. 1, 30, 108. 3. ingēnūs: u. dis-  
gust, ingēnūm fastidium, id. Brut. 67,  
26: v. TRUE, SINCRE.

unfeignedly: 1. simpliciter:  
Join: s. et libere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: s. et  
candide, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 2.  
sincērū: Cic. Att. 9, 10, extr. 3.  
aperte: Join: a. atque ingēnūe, id.  
Fam. 5, 2. 4. sine tūco et fallaciis,  
id. Att. 1, 1, 1. 5. bona fide: I prom-  
ise this u., polliceo hoc b. f. id. Agr.  
2, 37, 100. 6. ex animo: id. Fam.  
11, 22: opp. to simulate, id. N. D. 3,  
67, 108: ex animo ac vere, Ter. Eun. 1,  
2, 95: v. TRULY, HEARTILY, SINCRELY.

unfelt: v. TO FEEL. Phr.: the  
partial sensation being u. by the  
whole, partium sensu non pertinente in  
omnia, Liv. 25, 24. Expr. by act, verb:  
a cause which is u. by you, causa, quae  
te non attigit, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3.

unfeminine: 1. masculīns: u.  
Sappho. mascula Sappho, Hor. Ep. 1, 19,  
28. 2. virilis: *an u. matron*, ma-  
trona virillis, Ov. Fast. 2, 847. 3.  
asper: *an u. maiden*, aspera virgo,  
Virg. Aen. 11, 604; *an u. person*, Ama-  
zon, ib. 648; v. MASCULINE.

unfenced: v. UNDEFENDED.  
unfermented: sine fermento: u.  
bread, panis s. f., Cels. 2, 24: v. UN-  
LEAVENED.

unfettered: v. TO UNCHAIN.

unfettered: 1. expeditus: to go  
into Gaul u. (by legal difficulties), e. in  
Galliam proficiens, Cic. Quint. 6, 23.

2. solitus: u. by absurd laws

legibus insanis s. Hor. S. 2, 6, 68.

non devinctus: Cic. Cluent. 58, 160.

—, to be: vincula nulla habeo,

Ov. Fast. 5, 432: v. FREE, LOOSE, RE-

LEASE.

unfilial: 1. impius: Hor. Epop.

3, 1. reverentia, quae parentibus

debetur (adversus, erga parentes), oblitus

Quint. II, 1, 62: v. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99:

v. UNDUTIFUL, UNKIND.

unfilled: v. EMPTY, TO FILL.

unfinished: 1. Not concluded:

v. IMPERFECT, INCOMPLETE. 2. Want-

ing in polish: 1. rūdis, e: *an u. poem*,

rude carmen, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 39: u.

status, rudia signa, id. Met. 1, 406.

2. non exactus: ib. 3. non ex-

pressus (*not fully made out*): u. out-

lines of virtūs, and only sketched, non

expressa signa sed admirata, Cic. Cael.

5, 12. 4. impolitus: u. and coarse

performances, impolitea res et acerbae,

Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34. Phr.: my

writings were u., deficit scriptis ultima

lima meis, Ov. Trist. 6, 30. 5. crū-  
dus: u. verses, numeri crudi, Pers. 1,  
92. Phr.: I have an u. work in hand,  
babeo opus in manibus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1,  
3. 6. Not consumed: v. UNCON-  
SUMED.

unfit: 1. ineptus = non aptus:

v. Cic. De Or. 2, 4, 17. 2. inūtilis, e: u.

for war, inutilis bello, Caes. B. G. 7,

78: a time not u., for taking counsel, non

inutilis ad capiendum consilium tem-  
pestas, ib. 27. 3. inūbilis, e: oxen  
not u. for cultivation, boves cultu-  
re non inūbilis, Col. 6, 1, 1. 4. in-  
commōdūs: a conversation not u. for  
the occasion, colloquium pro re nata non  
incommōdūs, Cic. Att. 14, 6. 5. in-  
opportūnus (*for a special purpose*): v.  
UNFAVOURABLE. 6. importūnus: a  
place u. for using warlike machines,  
locus i. machinatioibꝫ, Sall. Jug. 92.

7. impar (*unequal*): u. for such

honours, i. tantis honoribꝫ, Suet. Tib.

67. 8. indigens (*unworthy*): things

fit and u. to be expressed, digna, indigens

relatu, Virg. Aen. 9, 595. 9. foedus  
(*foul*): u. to be spoken or seen, foedium

dicitu visu, Juv. 14, 44. 10. alēnūs:

most u. time, alienissimum tempus,

Cic. Fam. 15, 14. Phr.: unfit for war:

imbili: Ov. Her. 1, 97: u. to resist an

attack: invalidus: walls u. to resist a

storming party, moenia adversus irrum-  
pentes invalida, Tac. A. 12, 16: u. to

govern: impotens: a race u. to manage

their own affairs, geni suarum rerum

impotens, Liv. 9, 14. Very unjt: 1.

minime aptus: a kind of encounter for

which they are very u., genos pugnae in

quod minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21.

2. minime accommodatūs: *I am*

*most u. to comfort you*, minime sum ad

consolandum accommodatūs, Cic.

Fam. 5, 16: v. FIT, UNEQUAL, WEAK,

UNFITTING.

unfitly: 1. inepte: to speak u.,

i. dico, Cic. Brut. 28, 284. 2. incom-  
modo: to behave u., i. se gerō, Col. 1, 8,

15, 6. FITLY, IMPROPERLY.

unfitness: inūtilitas: (*of gold, to*

*make swords*) Lucr. 5, 1273: Cic. Inv.

2, 52, 158.

unfitting: v. UNBECOMING, INDEC-  
OROUS.

unfix: 1. refigo, fixi, fixum, 3:

Virg. Aen. 6, 622. 2. mōveo, mōvi,

mōtum, 2: to u. the standard from

its place, signum movere loco, Cic.

Div. 1, 35, 77. 3. rēvello, velli, vili-  
sum, 3 (*tear up*). you u. the boundaries

of land, revelli agri terminos, Hor. Od.

2, 18, 24: v. UNFASTEN, UNSETTLE.

unfixed: v. UNSETTLED.

unfledged: 1. inūplūmīs, e: Virg.

Georg. 4, 513. 2. déplūmīs, e: Join:

undus atque d., Plin. 10, 24, 34. 3.

impūbes (*beardless*): an u. boy, i. puer.

Ov. Fast. 2, 239. 3. teneri, a, um: u.

boys, teneri mares, id. Met. 10, 84.

Phr.: my wings are still u., meae alas

penmas non habent, Pt. Poen. 4, 2, 29.

v. YOUTHFUL, BEARLESS.

unfleshed (*unused to blood*): \* san-  
guinis experts: v. UNACCUSTOMED.

unfiled: v. UNCONQUERED.

unfold: **A.** Trans. both in lit.

and met. sense: 1. explico, ávi and

ui, átum and itum, i: to u. a roll, e.

volume, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: to u.

(explain) an obscure subject, rem latē-

tem explicare definiendo, id. Brut. 41,

152. 2. pando, dī, pānsim and pas-  
sum, 3: to u. the subject, rem pandere,

Virg. Aen. 3, 179. 3. expando, 3: to u.

nature in words, naturam expandere dictis,

Lucr. 1, 127: cranes u., their wings,

grues expandunt alas, Plin. 10, 38, 54.

4. áperio, ui, pertum, 4: the tree

u. its flower, florem aperit, Plin. 22, 11,

23: they u. d. their sentiments, quid senti-

tent apertuerunt, Np. Eum. 13. 5.

ádāpērio: to u. seed-vessels, folliculos a.,

Sen. N. Q. 5, 18, 2. 6. evoluo, vi,

volutum, 3: to u. a consultation, delibera-

tionem evolare, Cic. Att. 9, 10, post med.

7. exséro, ui, sertum, 3: when the blade u. itself from the seed-

vessel, quum folliculo se exercit spica,

Sen. Ep. 124. 11. 8. réculo, si, réculo, sc. 3:

to u. treasures, thesauros r., Virg. Aen. 1, 358. 9. expédiō, 4: to

a story, famam e., Virg. Georg. 4, 286.

10. edo, dīdo, itum, 3: u. your

own name and that of your parents,

ed tuum nomen, nomenque parentum,

Ov. Met. 3, 580: v. TO EXPAND, DEVELOP,

EXPLAIN, DISPLAY, OPEN. **B.** In-  
trans.: 1. débisco, 3: Virg. Aen.

6, 52: the rose u., rosa debiscit, Plin.

21, 4, 10. 2. hīo, i: a flower u.,

flōs hīo, Prop. 4, 2, 45: v. TO OPEN, TO

APPEAR.

unfolding (subs.): v. EXPLANATION,

DEVELOPMENT.

unforbidden: v. FORBIDDEN, LAW-  
FUL.

unforced: 1. incōactus (late)

Join: injūssum incōactum, Sen. Ep.

66, 17. 2. sponte: trees come u.,

sponte sua veniunt, Virg. Georg. 2, 11:

the verse came u., sponte suū carmen

veniebat, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 25. 3. vi

non adhibiti: v. Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 18: id.

Cæci. 15, 44. 4. voluntate: forced  
or u., aut vi aut voluntate, Liv. 29, 3:

v. WILLINGLY, VOLUNTARY.

unforeknown: v. TO FORKNOW.

unforeseen: 1. imprudēns:

Virg. Georg. 1, 373. 2. improvidus:

Join: improvidi et negligentes, Cic.

Att. 7, 20: v. IMPRUDENT.

unforeseen: v. UNEXPECTED.

unforfeited: salvus: Join: in-

colunis et salvus, Cic. Div. in Cæci.

22, 72: v. TO FORFEIT.

unforgiving: v. IMPLACABLE, UN-  
MERCIFUL.

unforgotten: nondum oblivioni tra-

ditus: quod immortalē memoria aliquis

retinet (Kr. after Cic. and Nep.)

Phr.: to preserve the recollection u.,

vivā memoriam tenere, Cic. de Or. 2,

2, 8: u. hatred, immortalē oīdūm, Juv.

15, 34. To be unforgotten: 1. vivo,

vixi, vixtum, 3: the warm feelings are u.,

vixit calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11. 2.

dūro, i. hatred remained u. so long, in

tantum duravit oīdūm, Vell. 2, 79.

Phr.: deeds which were intended to

remain u., quae ad posteritatis memo-  
riam pertinerent, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: a

large portion of me will be u. (poet.),

multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

Od. 3, 30, 7. To keep unforgotten:

1. mēmōria tēnēre, Cic. Sen. 4, 12.

2. immortalē memoria retinere:

Nep. Att. 11. 3. ab obliuione vin-  
dicare: Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7. Phr.: the

recollection of oneself ought to be kept u.

for ever, commemoratio nostri... cum

omni posteritate adaequanda, id. Arch.

11, 29: v. TO REMEMBER, LASTING.

unformed: 1. indigēstus: Join:

**rudis indigestaque (moles),** Ov. Met. 1, 7. **2.** informis, e: *a thing dumb and un, res muta et i. (opp. to conformata),* Aut. ad Her. 4, 53, 66. **3.** infectus: Join: *rudis atque infectus,* Petron. S. 144, 13. **4.** crudus: u. *verses, crudi numeri,* Pers. 1, 92. **5.** tener (*not full grown*): *the u. world,* tener mundi orbis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. **Join.** tener et rudes (animi), Auct. dial. Orat. 20, 6. **incoctus:** Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. **7.** informabilis, e (*incapable of formation*) (*late*): Tertull. Trax. 27. **Phr.:** u. buds: *flosculi, opp. to certi et deformati fructus,* Quint. 6, proem. 9: v. UNRIPE, UNFASHIONED.

**unforsaken:** v. TO FORSAKE. **unfortified:** 1. immunitus: u. *towns, immunita oppida,* Liv. 22, 11. **2.** muro non circumdatu. v. Caes. B. G. 1, 38: v. TO FORTIFY, UNDEFENDED.

**unfortunate:** 1. infelix: u. boy, i. puer, Virg. Aen. 1, 475; i. patria, id. 9, 786. **2.** infastus (of things): u. step, i. gradus, Ov. Met. 3, 36: u. ships, i. puppys, Virg. Aen. 5, 615. **3.** infortunatus: o! u. old man, O! unfortunate semet, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7. **4.** improsper (*unsuccessful*): Tac. A. 4, 44. **5.** nefastus: *an u. day, dies nefastus,* Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. p. 409 (DIES), v. UNHAPPY, UNLUCKY, UNFAVOURABLE.

**unfortunately:** infelicit: *inconveniently, nay u., incommodi, imo infelicit,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: v. UNFAVOURABLY, UNLUCKILY.

**unfounded:** v. GROUNLESS. **unframed:** v. FRAME (subs.), TO FRAME (v.).

**unfrequency:** raritas: Plin. 7, 13, 11: v. RARITY.

**unfrequented:** 1. incéléber, bris, bre: *in an u. valley, incelebre valle,* Sil. 8, 376. **2.** avius: *the u. habitations of the Muses,* avia Pieridum loca, Lucret. 1, 925: v. LONELY, SOLITARY, REMOTE.

**unfrequently:** v. SELDOM, RARELY. **unfriendliness:** v. UNKINDNESS, ENMITY.

**unfriendly:** 1. inimicus: Join: *infestus inimicus,* Cic. Phil. 10, 19, 21. **2.** iniquus: *the u. Fates,* Parcae iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9. **3.** malignus: *the u. mob, vulgus malignum,* ib. 2, 16, 39. **4.** malevolus: u. speeches, malevoli sermones, Clc. Fam. 1, 10, ext. *In an unfriendly manner:* inimicus: Join: *inimicissime atque infestissime,* Cic. Quint. 21, 66: v. HOSTILE, UNKIND, SPITEFUL.

**unfrock:** v. TO STRIP.

**unfrozen:** solitus: *the u. lands, terrae soluae,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10 (cf. Zephyro putris se glebas resolvit, Virg. G. 1, 44): v. TO THAW.

**unfruitful:** 1. infecundus: Virg. Geor. 2, 48. **2.** steriles, e: *u. plane-trees, steriles platani,* ib. 70. **3.** infelix frugibus: ib. 239: u. daniel, i. lolum, ib. 1, 154. **4.** inauris: ib. 5. matus: ib. 243. **6.** difficultis: e: ib. 179. **7.** malignus: ib. 8, 1g. návus: u. groves, nemora, i. 208. **9.** jéjunos: ib. 211. **10.** segnis, e: *the u. thistle, s. carduus,* ib. 1, 152. **11.** inátilis, e: *lopping the u. boughs, inutiles ramos amputatis,* Hor. Epod. 2, 11. **12.** infer (want of employment): *u. winter, bruma i., id. Od. 4, 7, 12.*

**13.** vacuus frugum: Salt. Jug. 90. **14.** nádus gignentum: ib. 79: v. BARREN, FRUITLESS, UNPROFITABLE.

**unfruitfulness:** 1. infecunditas: Col. 1, proem. 2. jéjunium: of land: id. 3, 12, 3: of animals: Virg. Georg. 3, 128. **3.** inopia frugum: Liv. 40, 29: v. BARRENNESS, STERILITY.

**unfulfilled:** 1. inanis, e: *an u. promise, promissum inane,* Ov. Fast. 3, 685. **2.** vánus: Tac. A. 3, 16. **3.** irritus: Catul. Epith. Pet. 5. **4.** infectus: *to make offers u. (not to fulfil them): dona infecta facere,* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 27. **5.** falax: *u. hopes, spes fal-laces,* Cic. Mil. 34, 94. **Phr.:** bound by

*an u. promise or vow, voti reus,* Virg. Aen. 5, 236: v. Macrob. Sat. 3, 2, 6. **To be unfulfilled:** 1. exitum nullum habeo: *auguries, which were either u. or turned out in contrary way, qua-* aut nullus habuerit exitus, aut contrarios, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. **2.** minus evenio: *prophecies are u., ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt,* ib. 1, 14, 24. **3.** ad exitum non pervenio: id. Fam. 10, 22, 2. **4.** effectu careo: Ov. Am. 2, 16: v. UNACCOMPLISHED.

**unfurled:** 1. solvo, vi, solutum, 3.

*u. the sails, solvite vela,* Virg. Aen. 4,

574. **2.** do, dédi, datum, i. (vel):

ib. 594. **3.** pando, di, pansum, and pas-

sum, 3: *velorum pandimus alas,* ib. 520: **Fig.:** p. vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4,

5, 9. **4.** intendo, di, tum, and sum, 3: *to u. the sails to the winds, ventis inten-*

*dere vela,* Virg. Aen. 3, 683. **5.** facio (vela): Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 6. **6.** deduco (vela): Ov. Met. 3, 661. **7.** explico velum: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 7: v. UNFOLD, SPREAD.

**unfurnished:** 1. nudus (person or thing): *an u. house, domus nuda atque inanis, opp. to exornata atque in-*

*structa,* Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84: *men u. (but) with good will, nudi cum boni-*

*voluntate, opp. to cum facultatibus,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8. **2.** impá-  
ratu (person): *scandalously u. both as*

*to men and money, flagitiose impatriati,* tuin a militibus, tuin a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: *quale u. in all respects, om-*

*nibus rebus imparatiissimus,* Caes. B. C.

1, 30. **3.** expers, tis: *u. both in repu-*

*tation and fortunes, fama atque fortunis*

*experts,* Sall. Cat. 33: v. DESTITUTE,

EMPTY, UNPROVIDED.

**ungrainy:** v. AWKWARD, CLUMST.

**ungerartered:** discinctus: v. Hor.

Epod. 1, 44.

**ungathered:** v. TO GATHER.

**ungenerous:** 1. illiberalis, e: *an*

*u. deed, illiberal facinus,* Ter. Adr. 3, 4, 2.

**2.** turpis, e: *not only u. but wicked,*

*non modo turpe sed sceleratum,* Cic.

Off. 2, 22, 77. **3.** Join: *humilis et*

*minime generosus,* id. Am. 9, 9. **4.** soridus: id. Flacc. 22, 52. **5.** malig-nus: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39: S. 1, 5, 4: v. BASE, MEAN, STINGY, COVETOUS.

**ungenerous conduct:** illiberalitas: Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: v. STINGINESS, MEANNESS.

**ungeneroously:** illiberaliter: Ter.

Phorm. 2, 2, 24: v. UNKNIDL.

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**cestus:** *to profane rites by an u. crime, incesto flagio polluere ceremonias.* Auct. Dom. 40, 105. **3. sacer:** *a. lust of gold, auri sacra fames,* Virg. Aen. 3, 57; V. UNHOLY.

**unhand:** *v. TO LOOSE, TO RELEASE.*  
**unhandsome:** *v. UGLY, INGENEROUS, FOUL.*

**unhandy:** *v. UNWIELDY, CLUMSY.*  
**unhappily:** *i. With bad result:*

**1. calamitōe:** Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.  
**2. improspēre:** Col. 1, 1, 16: **v. UNFORTUNATELY, UNLUCKILY.**

**1. Sadly:** *miserabilis: the illustrious man dies not u., non m. vir clarus emoritur.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 96. **2. misère:** *to live happily or u., beate misere vivere,* id. Fin. 3, 15, 50: **v. SADLY, MISERABLY.**

**unhappiness:** *v. MISFORTUNE, MIS-SERT.*

**unhappy:** *v. HAPPY, LUCKLESS, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY, MISERABLE.*

**unhardened:** *v. TENDER, SOFT.*

**unharmed:** *v. UNHURT.*

**unharmonious:** *v. INHARMONIOUS, DISCORDANT.*

**unharness:** *i. *U. animals:* 1. solvo, vt, solutum, :;* Virg. Georg. 5, 542. **2. résolu:** *to u. horses, r. equos,* Ov. Fast. 4, 180. **3. disjungo, xtu, clem:** *to u. the beasts, jumenta d.,* Cie. Div. 2, 36, 77. **4. religo, i:** *Cybele us (the lions), C. religat juga manu, Carrub. Atys, 83. **5. rémitto,** nisci, missum, **3. the beast u.d. (un-yoked),** nodo jugi remissus quadrupes, Petron. Sat. 89, 59. **6. diuoco, duxi,** ductum, **3: poet.** Hor. Od. 3, 9, 18. **7. helichim dimoveo:** Apul. Met. 9, p. 222, Elm.: *u.d. helico absolitus ib.* p. 227. **II. Take off armour:** *v. TO DISARM, TO UNDRESS, UNGIRD.**

**unhatched:** *v. TO HATCH.*  
**unhealed:** *Phr.: the wound is still u., vivit tacitum sub pectora vulneris, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: *Dido, with u. wound, recens a vulnera Dido, ib.* 6, 450: **v. UNCURED, FRESH, TO HEAL.***

**unhealthily:** *insalubriter: and expr. by adj.:* **v. UNHEALTHY.**

**unhealthiness:** *i. Unhealthy condition:* **1. vältudo:** *the season had tried the army with u., exercitum valetudine tentavat.* Caes. B. C. 3, 2. Pbr.: *extreme u., tenuis aut nulla potius valetudo.* Cie. Sen. 11, 35: *infirma atque aegra valeundo, id. Brut. 48, 180: totius valetudinis conquassatio et perturbatio, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.* **2. malia valeudo:** *u. of mind, m. v. animi, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.* **3. Invaletudo:** *id. Att. 7, 2, 4. aegritudi:* *id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28. **4. aegrutatio:** id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28. **5. aegrutatio:** ib. 4, 13, 29. **6. ad aegrotandum proclivis:** ib. 12, 28. **7. imbellititas corporis:** id. Att. 11, 6, 2. **8. Infirmitas valetudinis:** id. Fam. 7, 1. **9. pestilenta:** *u. of entrails (in sacrifice), p. extorum, opp. to salubritas, id. Div. 1, 57, 131.**

**II. Condition causing ill-health:** **1. intempéries, el, f:** *u. of atmosphere, i. coeli, Liv. 8, 18. **2. grávitas:** *u. of this climate, hujus coeli, Cie. Att. 11, 22.* **3. pestilenta:** *land deserted on account of u., propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70.**

**unhealthy:** *i. Disposed to ill-health:* **1. ad aegrotandum proclivis:** Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. **2. invalidus:** *u. offspring (of horses) i. natu, Virg. Georg. 3, 128. **Join:** *i. atque aeger, Suet. Aug. 13.* **3. infirmata väletüdinis:** Cie. Brut. 43, 180: *id. Sen. 11, 35.* **4. väletüdine affectus:** Cic. B. C. 1, 31. **5. maliä validus:** *an. u. son, filius m. v., Hor. S. 2, 5, 45.* **6. male vivus (poet.):** Ov. A. A. 2, 660. **7. morbosus:** *an. u. slave, servus morbosus, Cato R. R. 2, 7. **Join:** morbosus et viatos, Varr. E. R. 2, 1, 21.* **8. väletüdiniarius:** *an. u. flock, v. pecus, ib. 2, 1, 5 to send remedies to an. u. man, väletüdiniario medicamenta mittit.* Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6. **9. morbidus:** *the u. for, pars m., Iuerc. 6, 1259 u. bees, aen. m., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22.* **10. causármus (an invalided soldier):** c*

miles, Liv. 6, 6: *the u. parts, causariae partes, Sen. Ep. 68, 6.* **11. languius:** *an u. multitude of country folk, l. copia agricolarum, Lucre. 6, 1258.*

**languidus:** *an u. tree, l. arbore, Pallad. 3, 25, 4: v. SICK, ILL.* **II. Causing ill-health; unwholesome:** **1. insalubris:** Col. 1, 4, 2. **2. pestilens:** p. ager, ib., p. annus, Cie. Div. 1, 57, 130. **3. vitiosus:** *u. districts, vitiosae regiones, Vitruv. 5, 3.* **4. gravis, e:** *u. autumni, g. autumnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 19.* **Join:** *gravis et pestilens, Cie. Div. 1, 57, 130; Fam. 5, 16.* **5. noxius (injurious):** *u. blasts from the sea, afflatus maris noxiu, Plin. 17, 4, 24.* **6. nocivus (injurious to):** *u. for cattle, pecori n., id. 20, 2, 6.* **7. nocens:** *the S. wind u. for men's bodies, nocens corporibus Auster, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: u. blasts, nocentes corporis, Vitruv. 5, 3:* **8. UNWHOLESOME, HURTFUL.**

**unheard:** *1. inauditus: u. and undefined, i. et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: *the other side being u., parte inaudita altera, Sen. Med. 199.* **2. non auditus:** *strains u. before, carmina non prius auditu, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2. Phr.: to condemn a man, u. absentem condemnare, Cie. Ver. 2, 17, 41: causa indicta damnare, ib. 5, 42, 109: whatever is said to me about you, I pass by u., ad surdas mihi dicunt aures, Prop. 2, 16, 13: v. UNDEFENDED.**

**— of:** *inauditus: Join: inauditus aut novus, Cie. de Or. 1, 31, 117. Phr.: such a thing was u. of before, hoc post dominum memoriam contigit nemini, Cie. Cat. 1, 7, 16: he behaved with u. of cruelty after the victory, post victorianum audito crudelior, Vell. 2, 25: v. UNKNOWN, TO HEAR, NEW, STRANGE.*

**unheated:** *1. nondum calēfactus, or calfactus: Ov. fb. 47.* **2. tēpidus (lukewarm):** Ov. Rem. 629: v. COOL.

**unheeded (part. adj.):** *neglectus, incuria praetermissus: to leave u., negligere, iurina praetermittere: v. TO NEGLECT.*

**unheedful:** *{ incirciōs, immēnor: unheeding; } see also UNMINDFUL.*

**unhelmeted:** *galea, expars, undato capite (Virg. Aen. 12, 312).*

**unheroic:** *molli, ignavus, etc.: v. EFFEMINATE, COWARDLY.*

**unhesitating:** *{ fideli animo: unhesitatingly; } Cie. Tusc. 1, 46.*

**110. cf. fidens animi, Virg. Aen. 2, 61.**

**Also audacter: v. BOLDLY, FEARLESSLY. I will answer u. (without raising difficulties), non haesitans respondebo, Cie. Att. 1, 2, 4.**

**unhewn:** *rūdis, e (unrough): u. marble, r. marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3.*

**(Caementium, usu. pl., and saxum caemanticum, denote rough stone and chips of stone from the quarry, used both for building walls, and often, for filling up the interior of a structure, while the exterior was finished off with dressed stone, saxum quadratum.)** (Infabricatum occurs only Virg. Aen. 4, 400, and should not be used in prose.)

**unhinge:** *only fig.: to u. the mind, perh. animum resolvere; animi nervos elidere (which phrases, however, correspond more closely to Eng. unnerve): perh. labefactare animum (to shake, weaken, impair): R. and A. give animi de statu dejicere, certo de statu demovere (e Cie.); the sense of which is rather to disconcert, deprive of self-possession.*

**unhistorical:** *parum compertus (cf. Sall. Cat. 22); \*istoria parum comprobatus; fabulae commenticias potius quam historiae naturam habens.*

**unholiness:** *impīetas. v. IMPIETY, WICKEDNESS.*

**unholly:** *implus v. IMPIOUS, WICKED.*

**unhoped for:** *insperātus (unexpected): Cie. Join: insperatus et nec opimus (necopinatus): Cie.*

**unhorse:** *Phr.: equo dejicere,*

*Liv. 4, 19. Caes.*

**unhurt:** *incōlūmis, e: v. SAFE (II.).*

**unhurtful:** *indōxiūs: v. HARMLESS.*  
**unicorn:** *mōnōcēros, óds, m.: Plin. 8, 21, 31 (fabulous animal); later, called also, unicornus: Tert. (Unicornis, e, occurs as adj. in Plin.).*

**uniform (adj.):** **1. aquābilis, e (even):** *a sure and u. motion, motus certus et aeq., Clc. N. D. 2, 9, 23: (animals have) greater and more u. health, virum major et aquabiliorum fitillis, Sen. Ep. 74, 15.* **2. expr. by tēnor, órū (uninterrupted course):** *u. and unbōcen-*

*course of law, u. and perpetuis t. Juris, Liv. 35, 16: to keep on a u. (under-taking) course, tenorem servare, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: see also UNFORMLY. (Uniformis occurs, Tac. Or. 12, simplex et uniformis, but not in present sense.)*

**3. sometimes trāditōris or translatēcis (usual, customary): v. ROUTINE (adj.). See also MONOTONOUS.**

**uniform (s.v.):** *perb. \*ornatus (vestitus, habitus) militaris.*

**uniformity:** **1. aquābilis: u. of motion, aeq. motus, Cie. N. D. 2, 5, 15: u. of style, aeq. dicōndit, id. Or. 16, 53.**

**2. sometimes tēnor (uninterrupted course):** Cie. v. UNIFORM, adj. See also MONOTONY. Phr.: *the Act of U., \*lex de una eademque religionum norma regulaque constituenda.*

**uniformly:** **1. aquābiliter: Sall. C. 2: Tac.** **2. uno tenore:** Cie. Or. 6, 21 (of style).

**unilateral:** *\*unilaterū (perh. as t. l.): or, unus latus habens.*

**unimaginable:** *\*quod animo fingi non potest: v. TO IMAGINE.*

**unimpaired:** **1. intēger (lit. not touched): hence, not broken (on wasted or wasted): Caes.: Cie.** **2. intactus (sim. in meaning but less freq.): with strength u., i. viribus, Curt. 9, 7, med.**

**Join:** *intēger intactus, Liv. 3, incōlūmis, e (uninjured): v. SAFE (II.).*

**—, to be:** *vigeo, ui, 2 (to be in full vigour): my mind at all events is u., animo dunxtactus vigens, Cie. Att. 4, 3: so, animus valet, Sall. Cat. 20.*

**unimpassioned:** *lentus: the u. Menelaus, l. Menelaus, Ov. Her. 16 (17), 249: an u. girl, l. puella, Tib. See also QUIET, SEDATE, INDIFFERENT.*

**unimpeachable:** **1. sanctus, sanctissimus (free from blemish or fault): v. IRREPROACHABLE.**

**2. lōcuples (of a witness: of good authority): v. TRUSTWORTHY. See also SPOTLESS.**

**unimportant:** *lēvis, parvi (nullius) momenti v. TRIFLING, INSIGNIFICANT.*

**unimposing:** *specie parum magnifica; quod oculos specie non capit: v. IMPPOSING.*

**uninfluenced:** *ultra: v. SPONTANEOUSLY.*

**uninformed:** *v. IGNORANT.*

**uninhabitable:** *inhābitabilis, e: Cie. N. D. 1, 10, 24. (Later used = habitabilis, from inhabito.) Also non habitabilis: non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51. Phr.: to be altogether u. omni cultu vacare, Cie. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.*

**uninhabited:** **1. désertus (not inhabited or frequented by men): opp. frequens, Quint. 5, 10, 37. Cie.: v. SOLITARY (11., 2).** **2. u. usu. better expr. by circumst., e.g., cultoribus egenis, Liv. (Q.); cultoribus inaniis, Sall. (Q.); omni cultu vacans, Cie. N. D. 1, 20, 45. Phr.: u. regions, solitudines v. DESERT, subs.**

**uninitiated:** *prōfanus (not consecrated): Virg. Aen. 6, 258. Used fig.: u. in learning, literarum p., opp. doctrinā initiati, Macr. S. S. 1, 18, init.*

*Or without a figure, rūdis, ignarus; and by change of fig., peregrinus, hospes, v. IGNORANT, UNACQUAINTED WITH, etc.*

**uninjured:** *incōlūmis, salvus: v. SAFE (II.).*

**uninspired:** *nullo divino afflato insinutus; \*non inspiratus (very late).*

**v. TO INSPIRE.** Sometimes humanus, opp. divinus, may be precise enough.

**uninstructed:** *rūdis, e (with gen. gen.).*

**v. UNACQUAINTED.** See also IGNORANT.

**unintelligent:** tardus; ingenuo parum acuto v. INTELLIGENT.

**unintelligible:** obscūrus u. language, o. lingua, Lutr. 1, 640; strengthened, obscūrus et caecus, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; v. OBSCURE. Or expr by circumlocution, apertus ad intelligendum; quod mens humana capere non potest, Kr. (e Cic.): *to say what is u.* quod nemo intelligat dicere, Cic. Ph. 3, 9, 22.

**unintelligibly:** obscūre; ita ut nemo intelligat v. preced. art.

**unintentional:** non (hand) cogitatus s. meditatus v. PREMEDITATED. Phr. *to be guilty of on a omission*, aliquem (aliquid) imprudente præterire, Cic. v. foll. art.

**unintentionally:** 1. expr. by imprudēns *I did (it) u.* imprudēns feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 40; Cic. (Imprudenter in this sense is doubtful in Cle. Inv. 1, 10, 46. Nobbe reads qui imprudentes [not -ter] laeserunt). 2. by insciens v. IGNORANTLY (1). 3. per imprudentiam: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, 57. See also ACCIDENTALLY

**uninterested:** v. DISINTERESTED.

**uninteresting:** frigidus (*flat and lifeless*), aridus, Jējūnus (*dry, pitiless*), inūcūndus, etc. Or by phr: quod le-gentiis (audientis) animum non tenet: v. INTERESTING.

**uninterrupting:** assiduus; quod nullā intermissione fit: v. INCESSANT.

**uninterruptedly:** sine (full) intermissione: v. INCESSANTLY.

**uninterrupted:** 1. perpétuus (*running on without a break*): u. ranges (of mountains), p. juga, Plin. 3, 5, 7; u. lines of fortification, p. munitio-nes, Caes. B. C. 3, 44; Cic. 2. continuus (*of things following close upon one another, without an interval*): u. wars, c. bella, Litr. 10, 31; u. toil, c. labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8; also quite like perpetuus: (*one*) u. bone (*instead of teeth*), c. os, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 3. con-tinuus, ntis (*like preceded*): u. toil, c. f. rūnum diūrum] labor, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Litr. 1. 4. assiduus: v. INCESSANT.

**uninterruptedly:** contineat: Caes. B. G. 3, 5. See also INCESSANT. Also continuus (*adj.*) may serve, acc. to L. G. § 342: cf. Litr. 10, 31.

**uninured:** insūtus (with gen.): Caes. B. G. 7, 10; also less freq. foll. by abl. or ad and acc.: v. UNACCUSTOMED.

**uninvited:** invocātus. Nep. Cim. 4, uninviting: insuavis, injucūdus: v. UNPLEASANT.

**union:** 1. *Act of joining:* 1. consociatio: u. of family (by marriage), c. gentis, Litr. 40, 5; Cic. So expr. by part. of consociatio: *a constitution formed by the u. of these (forms)*, delecta ex his et consociata reipublicae forma, Tac. A. 4, 31; *by the u. of these*, quibus consociatis: v. TO UNITE. 2. junctio, con-junctio (expressing less than preced. and denoting contact): Cic. 3. In Litr. concilium, Litr. 1, 485. Also, abl. only, conciliatus, us id. Phr. *formed by the u. of a number of things*, concretus ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14.

II. *Agreement:* consensus, us: con-senso: Cic. v. UNANIMITY. III. *States united:* concilium, civitas foederatae (foedera junctae) v. LEAGUE. See also SOCIETY. IV. *Marriage:* matriomonium: v. MARRIAGE.

**unionist:** *\*qui civitatem (civitates) sejunghi s. dirumpit prohibet.*

**unique:** unicūs, singulāris: v. SINGULAR, UNPARALLELLED.

**unisexual:** \*uno sexu praeditus.

**unison:** Phr. *To sing in u.* \*una voce concinere.

**unit:** 1. mōnas, ēdis, f.: cf. Macr. S. S. 1, 6, ad init., unum autem quod p̄ovas, id est, unitas dicitur ... and a little further on, haec monas, ... (in Latin letters). 2. ūni, ēni, m.: *In tert.*

**unitarian;** \*ānītārius; as theol. t.

**unitarianism:** \*militariorum (qui dicuntur) ratio.

**unite:** 1. Trans. 1. con-socio, i. to u. their shade (of trees), c.

umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10 *you were never so heartily u. with the senate*, nunquam tam vehementer consociati cum senatu fuisti, Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12. Litr. Less strong, sc̄io, i. to oneself to any one by the nuptial tie, se alicui vinculo jugali s., Virg. 2. jungo, conjango, 3; v. to JOIN. 3. concilio, i. (rare in this sense) Litr. Plin. 4. connectio, xii, xum, 3; to u. (rivers) by a trench, lucta inter utrumque fossa c. Tac. v. TO CONNECT.

II. *Intens.* to gro-gether, form into one: 1. cōvō, 4; iir: an artery when cut does not u., arteria incisa non c., Cels. 2, 10; strengthened, in unum colre, Litr. 6, 1, med.; coire in unum globum, and in unitate c., Cels. 4, 19, ad fin. 2. cōalīco, alūi, 3 (gradually): the eyelid when severed by a wound does not unite, (cilium) vilium diductum non c., Plin. 11, 15. Esp. in fig. sense: *to u. easily (of nations)*, facile c., Salt. Cat. 6; more fully, in populi unius corpus c., Litr. 1, 8, init.: and where union of purpose is meant, in hunc consensu, c., Tac. H. 2, 17. 3. expr. by pass. ref. of consocio, i. v. *syr.* (1.). 4. consentio, conjūro: v. TO AGREE, CONSPIRE.

**united (part. adj.):** consociatus, sōcius: v. TO UNITE, and ALLIED.

**uniter:** expr. by verb: v. TO UNITE.

**unity:** 1. Oneness: ūnitās: Gell.: Scr. eccl. Or. expr. by unus: *they teach the u. of God*. *Deum unum esse, let naturam unum simplicem esse docent.*

II. *Agreement:* 1. consensus, consensio: v. AGREEMENT, UNANI-MITY. 2. concordia: v. CONCORD. (Unitas only in connection with consensus: Sen. V. B. 8, extr.) III. *In a work of art:* expr. by ūnus: let your theme be what you please, only let there be a u. about it, sit quodvis simplex duxat et unum, Hor. A. P. 2: *there is a wonderful u. about the Iliad*, mirabilis Iliadis membra quasi unum corpus efficiunt: both poems bear the stamp of u., ūnus continuaque poesis specimen utrumque carmen p̄ae se fert, Baumüll. pref. Hom. p. xix.

**universal:** 1. ūniversus: *hatred so intense and so u.* odium tantum ac tam u., Cic. Pis. 27, 65 (a rare use): more freq. expr. by gen. pl.: e. g. the individual and the u. good [good of all], ūniuersusque et universorum utilitas, Id. Off. 3, 6, init. So may be used cunctorum, omnium: v. ALL. 2. cōmuni-nis, e (shared by all): *the u. good*, c. [omnium] utilitas, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52.

3. only in tech. lang., ūniversalis, e: u. precepts, u. praecpta, Quint. 2, 13, 14 (where the word is introduced with an apology to represent gr. καθολικός): M. L. See also GENERAL.

**universalist:** *\*qui docet fore ut ūniversum bonum genus salverunt.*

**universality:** perh. cūmunitas. or expr. by phr.: *they teach the u. of the Gospel*. *\*Evangelium universi hominum generis commune ac proprium esse docent.*

**universally:** 1. *With extension to the whole, not individually:* in ūniversum, universe, generatim v. GENER-ALLY. II. *Without exception:* expr. by ūniversus cunctus, omnis: *to believe that men are u. depraved*, \*ūniversum hominum genus corruptum ac depravatum esse, u. celebrated, \*omnibus notis simus; per totum orbem terrarum celeberrimus to u. detested, \*omnibus odio esse.

**universe:** 1. mundus (Gk. κόσ-mos: *the u. as exhibiting order and system*). Cic. pass.: Plin. 2. ūniversum: but best not used in nom.: *the creator of the u.*, universi genitor, Col. 3, 10, met.; Cic. N. D. 4, 43, 120 (in eodem u. universo). 3. ūniversitas (the totality): more fully, u. rerum, Cic. N. D. 4, 31, 120 but simply universitas, Id. Tim. 2 (but immediately afterwards the word mundus is used, and continues to be so used).

**university:** ūcādēmia, Stat. Can-tab.; Kr. (Kr. also allows universitas, but this is questionable). *To be at the u.*, \*versari inter cives acadēmias, Kr. univocal: ūlīvōcūs Mart. Cap. unjust: 1. inūstus: Cic. Litr. To enter on an u. war with ... arma inūsta in ferre, Litr. 7, 29. 2. inūquus (unfair, on grounds of common equity): a meaning which often passes into that of unfair, hostile); *UNFAIR* 3. inūfōrōs (actively working harm and wrong to any one), also, in same sense, inūjurios: they are u. (guilty of a wrong) towards their own kindred, inūjurios sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44. Phr. *to make an u. decree*, inūjuste, inūque decernere (v. UNJUSTUS). *to do what is u. (or unlawful)*, contra jus facere aliquid, Cic. Cœc. 1, 2.

**unjustifiable:** quod contra ius fit; quod nihil excusationis habet v. INEX-CUSABLE.

**unjustly:** 1. inūstū: Cic. Join: male and inūstū [face]. Nep. 2. inūquū (unfairly): opp. jure, Litr. 39, 48: Cic. 3. per inūjurias (in an unjus manner): Cic. Verr. 1, 97, 226; and with somewhat diff. sense, inūjuria (without good reason or justification), id. Cat. 1, 7, 17. 4. inūjurios (unrightfully): Cic. 5. contra ius (esp. with ref. to the law): Cic. Cœc., init.

**unkempt:** inūcomitus: Hor.

**unkind:** 1. inūhumanus (stronger than Eng.: wanting in refinement and courtesy, churlish): *most u.* (brutal) man, homo inūhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 25; Cic. 2. inūcommōdis (disagreeable): *with nū even an u. word*, no vōce quidem i., Litr. 1, 14, fin. 3. difīcīlis, e (hard to please or prevail upon): a parent u. to his children, parents in liberō d., Att. in C. N. D. 3, 29, 7.) (*Penelope*) u. to suitors, d. procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11. 4. illibērālis, e (unhandsome): Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin. 5. expr. by cōmīs, bēnūgīs, offīcīs, with bānd, parum, non v. kind. (Inoffīcīs, disloqīgīs occurs, Cic. Att. 13, 27.) For u. soil, v. UNKINDLY, alīj.

**unkindly (adv.):** inūhumanū (rather stronger than Eng.): Cic. Off. 3, 6, 10 also, parum cōmīter (with lack of courtesy): v. KINDLY. illibērālis (unhandsomely): Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30; dūrus, ferrens (v. HARD-HEARTED). Phr.: nature has dealt u. with one, natura cum aliquo maligne egit, Sch. Ep. 44, init.

**unkindly (adj.):** esp. of soil: mālīgīs: Virg. G. 2, 179: Plin. min. *The u. fates*, Parcae inūquē, Hor. Od. 6, 9.

**unkindness:** inūhumanitas (incīlity, churlishness): oft. in much stronger sense than Eng. Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 99. Phr. *to act with great u. to arts* any one, \*parum comēm (benignus) se in aliquem præbēre; admodum inūhumane se gerere v. ENKIND, UNKINDLY.

**unkingly:** \*quod regem parum (baud) decet.

**unknowingly:** imprudēns v. IN-OR-NANTLY.

**unknown (part. adj.):** 1. ignōs-tus: generūs wine of u. date, nobilis ignōsus diffusus cōsumēt Bacchus, Lucan 4, 379, *alīgēter*, u. ignōs-tus, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. 2. ignōrās (usu. in act. sense, but found also poss., not in Cic.): *ignōra lingua* Lingua, Sall. J. 18. Tac. 1. 3. incōgnitus (not ascertained): *to take things u. (unproved) for known (ascertained), incōgnita pro cognitī habere*, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18, all which particularis (concerning the geography of Britain) were u. to the Gauls, quae omnia Galli i. erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 (i.e. the Gauls had not informed themselves about them): Suet. 4. nescius (rare in pass. sense), Pl. Tac. 5. parum compertus (not authenticated): cf. Sall. Cat. 22. Pfr. it is u. parum constat, haud estis constat, cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 1, init. u. to his wife, clam uxorem, nōxore, Pl. Caes. (v. KNOWLENGE, Pfr.); also imprudente aliquo or -qua: Cic. R. Am. 8, 21.

**unlaboured:** Phr.: *a plain and u. style, purus sermo et dissimiles curae,* Quint. 8, 3, 14 (R. and A.) also, minime arcessitus s. elaboratus. cf. Quint. 12, 10, 40.

**unlace:** perh. solvo, 3: v. TO LOOSEN.  
**unlade:** v. UNLOAD.

**unladylike:** illiberalis; \*quod liber-  
am mulierem hand decet.

**unlamented:** \* nemini ploratus; quem nemo luget v. TO MOURN.  
Also poet., illarcrimabilis: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26.  
**unlawful:** 1. with verb to be, fas, with some negative word; néfas: with ref. to *divine or natural law*; *they think it to be u. to taste...*, gustare... fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, so, neque fas existimat, ib. 6, 14 in an u. manner, contra quan fas erat, Clc. Clu. 5, 12. So, it is u., netas est: Cic.: Caes. And after a prep., per [onne] fas ac nefas (by lawful or u. means), Liv. 6, 14, med. 2. expr. by contra jus, contra legem (with ref. to state law): *to act in an u. manner, contra jus facere*, Cic. Caes., init.: v. UNLAWFULLY. 3. expr. it is u., by licet, with negative foll. by dat. or absol.: *it is u. for any one to lead an army against his country, nemini licet exercitum contra patriam ducere*, Cic. Ph. 13, 6, 14: v. LAWFUL, TO BE. 4. vétitus (forbidden): v. TO FORBID. 5. inconcessus (rare): Virg. Aen. 1, 651 (i. bonyne). 6. illictus (cf. supr. 3: barene): u. love, i. amor, Tac. A. 12, 5: Val. Fl. 7. with ref. to legal business: u. days, dies nefasti, Liv. 1, 19, extr. (Non legimus = not prescribed by law, not in such form as the law specifies and directs). See also UNJUST, WICKED.

**unlawfully:** contra legem (leges), opp. ex lege (legibus): Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 30. So, contra fas, jus; contra fas jus-que, etc.: v. preact. art.

**unlawfulness:** expr. by contra legem, etc.: v. UNLAWFUL.  
**unlearn:** dédisco, didici, 3: foll. by direct acc. and by inf.: Cic.: cf. to LEARN.

**unlearned (adj.):** 1. indoctus (uneducated and ill informed): Join-  
indoctus imperitique, Cic. Part. 26, 92; opp. (homines) bene instituti (the well-  
educated); u. and boorish, i. et agreste [bovinum genus], ib. 25, 99. 2. im-  
peritus (without experience or train-  
ing): (the public assembly) which con-  
sists of the most u., quae ex imperitis-  
simis constat, Cic. Am. 25, 95. 3. Join-  
imperit homines, rerum omnium rude-  
ignarique, id. Fl. 7, 16. 3. inéruditus (rare): Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72. 4. illi-  
teratus (acc. to Sen. denoting one not completely uneducated but with little  
learning, ad litteras altiores non per-  
ductus, de Ben. 5, 11, 4): not u. (not  
unacquainted with letters), non i., Cic.  
de Or. 2, 6, 25. 5. rúdis, e (unac-  
quainted with: with gen. or abl., often  
with prep.): u. in Greek literature,  
Gracarum litterarum r., Cic. Off. init.:  
defined by abl. studiis, Vell. 2, 73: u. in  
civil law, r. in jure civili, Cic. de Or.  
1, 10, 40: cf. supr. (2). 6. expr. by  
litterae, with some negative: altogether  
u., litterarum omnino rúdis, imperitius,  
peregrinus atque hospes (V. UNAC-  
QUAINTED, IGNORANT, also STRANGER):  
quie u., \*ne minimum quidem litteris  
imbuitus; qui in primoribus quidem  
litteris gustavit: v. LEARNED.

**unlearnedly:** 1. indocte, Cic.: Vell. 2, impérte, v. UNSKILFULLY.

**unleavened:** sine fermento, Cels. 2,  
24. infermentatis (late) Paul. Nol.  
Wahl in Lex., \*non fermentatus, nullo  
fermento factus (panis). (Vulg. Lev.  
ii. 4, has panes absque fermento; and  
Marc. xiv. 1, in speaking of the festival,  
Azyma, orum = Gk. ἄσύμα, w.)

**unless:** nisi, contr. ni; constr. same  
as si, being used with indic. where a  
thing is assumed to be so, and with subj.  
where probability or possibility are  
concerned (v. IF). [I report to you good  
news and true], u. my parents in vain  
instructed me in the art of augury, n!

frustra angurium docuere parentes, Virg.  
Aen. 1, 392 Cic. u. it were so, she  
would have left the house, quod nisi esset  
domum reliquissit, Clc. Clu. 66, 189: u.  
the Etesian winds u.'d, I shall  
speedily see you, nisi quid me Etesiae  
morabuntur, celeriter vos video, id.  
Fam. 2, 15, extr. [N.B.—(i.) when the  
apodosis is expr. by fut. indic., as in  
last ex., the protasis is also in fut. indic.  
(ii.) when si non occurs, the word si is  
alone the hypothetical conjunction, the  
non attaching itself to a single word in  
the sentence: cf. Cic. Ph. 12, 8, 21, do-  
lorem si non potero frangere [if I am  
unable to crush it], occitabo. (iii.) si is  
sometimes repeated after nisi: this is  
esp. the case where si quis occurs: cf.  
Cic. Fam. 14, 2, noli putare me ad quen-  
quam longiores epistolæ scribere, nisi  
si qui ad me plura scriptis (here is per-  
haps an ellipsis): u. I do so, if or when  
some one, etc.]: Sal. (iv.) note the  
ironical use of nisi forte, u. perchance;  
with indic.: u. perchance I am mis-  
taken, nisi torte animis me fallit, Sal.  
zo, fin. Cic. Also, nisi vero, u. indeed:  
Cic. Mil. 3, 8.]

**unlettered:** illiteratus: v. UN-  
LEARNED.

**unlicensed:** I. Not under state  
permission, free (Milt.): liber: v. FREE.  
II. Not having a regular license:  
\*nulla per literas potestate data: v.  
LICENSE.

**unlike:** 1. dissimilis, e (foll. by  
gen. or dat. of nom. or pron.; by atque  
or ac before inf. or clause; and by  
inter to express mutual u.ness): very u.  
Q. Crassus (in life), Q. Crassus dissimilimus,  
Cic. Br. 81, fin.: nothing so u.  
as Cotta to Sulpicius, nihil tam d. quam  
Cotta Sulpicio, ib. 56, init.: u. one an-  
other, d. inter se, ib.: it is not u. going  
to..., quod est non d. atque ire..., id.  
Att. 2, 3. Rather different is the use of  
et cf. id. Ph. 2, 24, 59, d. est militum  
causa et tua (= this and that are u.  
each other). 2. dispar, pâris (not  
matching: with dat. or gen.): v. DIFFER-  
ENT. 3. diversus: opp. par, Tac.  
A. 14, 19; opp. similis, Quint. 13, 21; join:  
diversus ad dissimilis, Cic. Inv. 1, 2,  
33. 4. àllus: v. DIFFERENT. See  
also to DIFFER.

**unlikelihood:** v. IMPROBABILITY.

**unlikely:** parum veri similis, v.  
IMPROBABLE.

**unlimber:** perh. expédiō, 4 (to ex-  
tricate, disengage).

**unlimited:** infinitus, immensus:  
v. INFINITE. Pbr.: u. capital, \*co-  
piarum (facultatum) quantumvis: u.  
power, \*imperium cuius modis con-  
stitutus est nullus: or simply, infinitum  
imperium, Cic. Ver. 3, 91, 213; infinita  
potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: e. (insati-  
able) lusts, profunda libidines, id. Pis.  
21, init.

**unload:** 1. exēnō, i: to u. a  
ship, navim ex., Pl. St. 4, 1, 26: Plin.  
(In this sense, dēnō, i, occurs in  
Ann., and is used big. by Cic. Div. Verr.  
14, 46.) 2. exēpō, pôsul, itum, 3  
[set goods ashore]: to u. grain, fru-  
tement ex., Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. Pbr.:  
u. to baggage cattle, deponeo onera  
jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. (Exanima-  
narem, Cic. Ver. 5, 25, fin., is robbery,  
not mere u.ing).

**unloading:** exēnratio (mercis):  
Ulp. Usu. better expr. by verb: *to put*  
*into port for the purpose of u.,* \*expon-  
endarum mercium appell: v. TO UN-  
LOAD.

**unlock:** 1. résero, i (to draw a  
bolt or bar): to u. a janum r.,  
Ov. F. 2, 455. Virg. Plin. Clp. 1: the  
breeze of Favonius u.'d, reserata aura  
Favoni, Lucre. 1, 11: Cic. 2. reclido,  
si, sum, 3 (to throw open what has been  
closed): Virg.: Ov. Fig.: tu. secrets,  
reptus r., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16.

**unlooked for:** insperatus, inex-  
spectatus. v. UNEXPECTED.

**unloose:** solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO  
LOSEN.

**unlovely:** 1. inämabilis, e ·

Virg. Aen. 6, 438 Ov.: Sen. 2. inä-  
muenos (*to the eye*): Ov.: Stat. See  
also DISAGREEABLE.

**unluckily:** 1. infelicit: Ter.  
Liv. 2. mala ávi (poet.): Hor. Od.  
1, 15, 5 (with illomen): 3, sécus  
(otherwise than could have been wished  
badly): to turn out u., s. cedere, proced-  
ere, Sal.

**unluckiness:** infelicitas (rare):  
Ter. Oh, my u.! (hen) me infelicit: v.  
UNLUCKY.

**unlucky:** 1. infelix: v. UNFOR-  
TUNATE. 2. infaustus. v. INAU-  
SPICIOSUS. 3. laevus (left-handed, unfa-  
vourable, bad): at an u. time, i. tempore,  
Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: Virg. (But also used in  
good sense with ref. to sunrise; as the  
angurs looked South: Liv.: Virg.): 4.  
sinister (which like laevus has two  
senses): with u. omens, s. avibus (aus-  
picies), Ov. H. 2, 115: Val. Max. Pbr.:  
an u. day, dies ater, Liv. 22, 10: also,  
dies nefastus (strictly, a day on which  
legal business could not lawfully be  
done; also in gen. sense, unlucky):  
Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: Suet. See also ILL-  
OMENED.

**unmainedly:** \*quod puellam (vir-  
ginem) hand deceat.

**unmaimed:** incölmus, intéger: v.  
UNHURT.

**unmalleable:** expr. by malleis  
tenuari non posse, malleis non obsequi.  
v. MALLEABLE.

**unman:** I. To deprive of the  
organ of virility: 1. éviro, i, (rare):  
Cat. 63, 17: Varr. in Non. 2. excido,  
ex-éco, castro: v. TO CASTRATE, GELD.  
Pbr.: virilitatem aliqui adjimere, Tac. A.  
6, 31 (ademptiae virilitatis homo). II.  
To weaken or paralyse with fear or  
other emotion: 1. débilito, i: pain  
threatens to u. us, (dolor) fortitudinem  
se debilitatur ministrat, Cic. Tusc. 5,  
27, 76: do not u. me by grief and fear,  
nolite alodium d. luctu (ac) metu, Cic.  
Planc. fin.: grief us me and stops my  
utterance, me dolor d., includitque  
com., id. Mil. fin. 2. énervó, i (as it  
were, to take away the sinews or rob  
them of strength): more precisely,  
envarie vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: Cic. Fig.:  
the late u.s the mind, e. animos citharae,  
Ov. R. Am. 753. 3. percello, cùli,  
culsum, 3 (to strike with a sudden  
shock; esp. of fear): Cic. Ver. 3, 57,  
fin.: Val. Fl. 4. infringo, frégi, fractum,  
3 (to break, impair): Liv. 38, 16  
(i. animos).

**unmanageable:** 1. intractabilis,  
e (difficult to deal with): (a man) of an  
u. and surly disposition, naturâ intracta-  
bilior et morosior, Gell. 18, 7, init.:  
Sen.: Virg. (who has it = invincibile).

2. asper, éra, érum (wild, fierce):  
(a horse) u. to the bridle, a. trena pati,  
Sili: Col. 3. contumax (esp. of ani-  
mas, stubborn): Col. 6, 2, med.: an u.  
syllable (in verse), e. syllaba, Mart. 9,  
12. 4. inhábili, e (of things without  
life; unwieldy): a ship of almōst u. size,  
navis i. prope magnitudinis, Luv. 33, 30,  
med.: v. UNWIELDY. 5. expr. by impa-  
tiens (not submitting to: with gen.):  
(a person) of u. temper, impatiens irac,  
Luv. 5, 37: a ship that has become u.,  
navis i. gubernaculo, Curt. 9, 4, med.:  
an u. horse, \*frenorum i. equis. 6.  
impotens (ungovernable): esp. with ref.  
to the passions): v. UNGOVERNABLE.  
(N.B.—Impotens regendi [R. and A.]  
in Liv. 35, 11, refers to the rider, not  
his steed; unable to manage a horse.)

7. by circuml. qui regi [tractari]  
non potest: v. TO MANAGE.  
**unmanageably:** \*ita ut [equus,  
etc.], regi nequeat.

**unmanly:** 1. mollis, e (soft, effe-  
minate): u. plaints, m. querlae, Hor.  
Od. 2, 9, 17 Cic. Join [philosophus]  
tam mollis, tam languidus, tam ener-  
vatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, fin. 2. non  
viro dignus Cic. Or. 16, 130 (carnatus).  
See also EFFEMINATE.

**unmannerly:** agrestis, inurbanus;  
v. RUDE. Also inhumans, which how-  
ever usu. expresses more than Eng.

**unmanufactured:** rūdis, e: v. UNBROUGHT.

**unmarriageable:** haud nubilis, haud matura viro v. MARRIAGEABLE.

**unmarried:** caelebs, libis (used of both sexes): (*the censors*) are to prevent people remaining u., coelibes esse prohibito, *Vet. Lex in Clc. Leg. 3, 3, 7: u. life, c. vita, Hor [rare constr.]: the u. state, celibatus, us: Sen: Suet: u. women, virgines: v. MAIDEN.*

**unmask:** I. Lit.: Phr.: to u. a person, personam alicui detrahere, Mart. 3, 43, 4: to u. oneself, personam ponere (v. TO LAY ASIDE): in war, to u. a battery, perh. \*tormenta aperire. II. Fig.: to reveal any one's real character: perh. nudare, detegere, aperire (aliquius imentem, ingentum, voluntatem, consilia, mores): v. to DISCLOSE, REVEAL. Also, [quasi, tanquam] personam detrahere: cf. supr. (1): the example from Mart. being not exactly lit. Phr.: now I have you perfectly u'd, Jam... aliquando evolutionum isti integrum disimulatum tuas nudatimumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, init. (Kr.).

**unmatched:** unicus, singulāris: v. UNPARALLELED.

**unmeaning:** Phr.: u. words, + voces quibus nullus subest sensus, quae sensu certe also, nugas (v. NONSENSE); or, voces absurdiae, inanies, ungatoriae: v. ABSURD, EMPTY, etc.

**unmeaningly:** perh. absurdē: v. ABSURDLY.

**unmeasurable:** immensus: v. IMMEASURABLE.

**unmeet:** v. UNFIT.

**unmeetly:** v. UNFITLY.

**unmelodious:** stridulus (harsh, grating, squeaking): Ov.: Sen: Or by negative: hand (parum) canorus: v. MUSICAL.

**unmutilated:** intēgrē: v. ENTIRE.

**unmuzzled:** perh. \*fiscellam (de canis ore) religere: v. MUZZLE.

**unnatural:** I. Out of the course of nature: monstrōsus, monstrōsum: u. lusts, m. libidines, Suet. Cal. 16 (characterized by Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 93, more delicately as: voluptates quae ne naturam quidem attingunt): v. MONSTROUS. Or expr. by phr.: what is u., quod contra [præter] naturam est; quod natura [legibus] repugnat: u. phenomena, prodigia, portenta: v. PRODIGY. II. Wanting in natural affection: nearest word, impius: u. spouses, impiae [sponsae]: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31 (of the Danubii who slew their husbands): cf. Quint. 8, 6, 30, impium dixerunt pro parcienda: the sup. occurs Mart. Dig. 18, 5, 48, impissimus filius III. Affected: affectus, ascitus (rare), accessus: v. AFFECTED, FORCED, FAIR-FETCHED.

**unnaturally:** contra or præter naturam (v. CONTRARY TO); non convenienter naturae (v. NATURALLY); ita natura repugnat (v. UNNATURAL).

**unnavigable:** innavigabilis: Liv. Or by phr., navium haud capax s. patiens: v. NAVIGABLE.

**unnecessarily:** Phr.: u. large, major quam opus est, quam necesse est (v. NECESSARY); sometimes the compar. alone may suffice: to be u. long in telling a story, aliquid longius circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 11: as they tarried u. long on the way, \*quam diutius in itinere morarentur. Also nimis will often serve: v. TOO.

**unnecessary:** I. non (haud, minime) necessarius: Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 93: 2. superflūcūs: v. SUPERFLUOUS.

Phr.: u. pleasures, voluptates quae necessitate non attingunt, CIC. l. c.: what was quite u. for you to do, id quid tibi necesse minime fuit, Cic. Sull. 7, 2: so, to do anything u., aliquid non necesse habere (e. g. scribere), id. Att. 16, 2: it is u. for any name to be mentioned, nihil attinet quenquam nominiari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: also, non opus est (v. NECESSARY).

**unnerve:** I. e. to deprive of self-possession and power of action: nearest word

I. frango, frēḡ, fractum, fractus: esp. in pass.: to be u. in pain, dolore frangit, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, extr.: u. by frēḡ, fractus [et debilitatus] metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121. 2. déflitto, i (to deprive of all strength, completely by human): Cic. l. c. Join: afflictus, debilitatis, maenras, lb. 2, 47, 195. (Frēḡ signifies to deprive of vigour permanently, to weaken, render effeminate; so, nervos elidle, e. g. virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.)

**unnoticed:** I. P. T. (1) to escape u., (1), fefelli, falsum, 3 (esp. poet.): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16, Thessalos ignes... fefelli (passed u. through them): so

crudelitas, gerebatur: \*ab utriusque bellum atrociter gerebatnr, nulla carum rerum quis victorum saevitia fortinissa.

**unmixed:** I. mētus (of wine): Varr. Ov. Esp. as neut. substantivum (u. wine): Virg.: v. WINE. 2. sincēritas: v. GENUINE, UNADULTERATED.

3. simplex (not compounded): v. SIMPLE.

**unmodified:** immutatus: Cic.

**unmoor:** l'hr.: to u. a ressor, navem solvere: v. TO WEIGH (anchor).

**unmoured:** v. UNLAMENTED.

**unmoved:** I. immotus (both lit. and lign.): (the tree) remains u., immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 193: Ov.: so to denote steadfastness of purpose, mens i. manet, id. Aen. 4, 449. (But not of mere freedom from emotion.) In same senses, immobilius: v. IMMOVABLE.

2. expr. by verb: to be u. (by tears, etc.), non moveri, commoveri, ad misericiordiam adduci; nullis precibus flecti: v. TO MOVE (II), PREVAIL UPON. Phr.: (to behold anything) u., siccis oculis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: sine lacrimis.

**unmusical:** stridulus (harsh, grating, squeaking): Ov.: Sen: Or by negative: hand (parum) canorus: v. MUSICAL.

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absol. id. Ep. 1, 17, 20, qui natus mortuisque se-fellit (has lived and died u.; cf. Sall. Cat. 1, vitum silentio transire): nothing except them u., nec quicquam eis tallefat. Liv. 41 2, 1ml. (2) latēs, 2: the crime passes u. among su. scandals, scelis latet inter tor flagita, Cic. R. Am. 40, 118: with direct acc. (esp. poet.) the viles of Jano were not u. of her brother, nec latuere dol fratre Junonis, Virg. Aen. 1, 110. Ov. Just. (ii.) to pass by u., praetermitto. v. TO PASS OVER (III). (iii.) u. by: claim, with a/c or abl.: v. KNOWLEDGE (III). [N.B.—Also to be unnoticed may be expressed by most of the verbs under TO NOTICE cf. also NOTICE, sub.]

**unnumbered:** immētus: v. INNUMERABLE.

**unobjectionable:** \*eui nihil objici (exprobri) potest. see also HARMLESS, BLAMELESS.

**unobserved:** v. UNNOTICED.

**unobserving:** incūsūs, parum curiosus: v. UNHELDING, CARELESS.

**unobstructed:** of ground, apertus, expeditus, pūrus, etc.: v. OPEN (II).

**unoccupied:** I. Having no em- ployment: 1. otiosus (having nothing to do): when I was u. at home, quum essem o. domī, Cic. Br. 3, 3, 1: not even leisure u., ne otium quidem otiosum, id. Planc. 27, 66. So, u. money, o. pecunias, Plin. Ep. 10, 62 (54). 2. vacuus: since we are u. (at leisure), I will speak, quoniam v. sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 1: Hor. (More fully, vacuus operum [poet. const. =operibus], Hor. S. 2, 1, 119.) Joln: [animus] v. et solitus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 26: so to be u., vacare; opp. occupatio esse, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: Hor. 3. sōlūtus operum (poet.); Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. See also IDLE. To be u., cessare: Joln: nihil agere et cessare, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, fin.: also sometimes sedere: v. TO SIT (A., III.). 4. Of land, not built upon apertus, pūrus, v. OPEN (II).

**unoffending (adj.):** innēritus: the u. wall (abused by the unsuccessful poet.), i. paries, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7: so, i. vestis, id. Od. 1, 17, 28. Virg. So, imērēs: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11. See also HARMLESS, INNOCENT.

**unopened:** Phr.: to return a letter, i. litteras non resignatas reddere, remittere: v. TO OPEN.

**unorthodox:** rectae doctrinae dis- crepans: v. HETERODOX.

**unostentatious:** haud ambitiosus, nullus ostentatione s. ambitione: v. OS- TENTATIOUS.

**unostentatiously:** nulla ostentatione: v. OSTENTATION.

**unpack:** l'hr.: to u. a chest, quæciasse insunt exhibere; cistam vacuam facere. See also TO UNLOAD.

**unpaid:** Phr. u. soldatis, \*milites quibus stipendium datur (v. PAY, TO PAY) u. services, \*opera que gratis conferunt (v. GRATUITOUS); an u. letter \*epistola cuius pro vertura merces non est soluta.

**unpalatable:** insūstis, e. Plin. 24, 16, 97 (herba cibo non insūstis) see also UNPALATANT, NAESTIOS, INSIPID.

**unparalleled:** 1. unicūs (usd of both things good and less freq. bad): u. liberality, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12,

41: u. wickedness, u. nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: Vell. 2. singulāris, e. Joln: incredibilis and proprie singularis et divinus, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, s. eximisque virtus, id. Man. 1, fin. 3. eximus, ègregius: v. EXTRAORDINARI, REMARK- ABLE.

**unpardonable:** cul ignoci non potest; cuius nulla venia est; quod extra veniam est: v. PARDON, TO PAR- DON. (Inexpiables, not to be atoned for.)

**unpardonably:** cf. preced. art.

**unparliamentary:** quod contra parlamentum consuetudinem legere est.

**unpatriotic:** Phr. to entertain u. sentiments, male de republica sentire (cf. PATRIOTIC); mente alienata a republica esse, cf. Sall. Cat. 37; in (erga) patriam

(rem.) male animatum esse: cf. Suet. Vit. 7 (male a. erga principem exercitus): v. DISAFFECTIONATE, IRREASONABLE.

**unpatriotically:** \*animo a republica alienato: cf. precd. art.

**unpaved:** (via) saxo non strata: v. TO PAVE. Or perh. (via) humumita: CIC. Caec. 19, 54 (but the phr. is differently understood).

**unpeopled:** v. UNINHABITED.

**unperceived:** v. UNNOTICED.

**unperfected:** infectus: v. INCOMPLETE, IMPERFECT.

**unphilosophical:** \*quod rationi (philosophia) non convenit, repugnat; a recta ratione abhorret, alienum est: *that is very u.*, \*id philosophum minime decet, omnino det-det.

**unpitied:** immisericibilis, e (rare and poet): Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17. In sim. sense, illacrimabilis, ib. 4, 9, 26. (In prose expr. by circuml.: *they perished u. by their fellow-countrymen*, \*nulla misericordia civium suorum perlere; civibus suis nihil miserantibus [misericitis] perire, or, quam civis sui nihil eos misera-re) v. FOLL. ART.

**unpitying (adj.):** immisericors, inexorabilis (as permanent feature of character): v. UNMERCIFUL. Still more precisely, nil miserans, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 24. Also durus, ferreus, inhumanus, saevus (cf. Tac. Agr. 25, saevus ille vulthus), may often serve. v. HARD-HEARTED, CRUEL.

**unpitifully:** nulla misericordia motus: cf. precd. art.

**unpleasant:** 1. injucundus: a labour by no means u., minime i. labor, CIC. Fin. 1, 1, 3: *an u. smell, i. odor*, Plin. 2, insuavis, e: *what more u. than bawling?* quod insuavus clamore: Auct. Her. 1, 12, 22: of persons (*unamiable*): Hor. S. 1, 3, 85; CIC. 3, incommodus: *to put up with an u. affair*: rem pati, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27; *without an u. word*, ne voce quidem i., Liv. 3, 14: *some u. feeling*, nescio quid i. oplentis, CIC. Att. 1, 17, init. 4. ingratius (*unacceptable*; with ref. to the feelings): Caes. Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9 (ingratian) Veneri pone superbiam). 5. molestus, odiosus: v. TROUBLESOME, DISAGREEABLE. Phr.: *to have a very u. voyage*, incommodissime navigare, CIC. Att. 5, 9.

**unpleasantly:** 1. injucundè: CIC. 2. odiosè (*offensively*): CIC. 3. incommodè (*inconveniently, unseasonably*): CIC: cf. precd. art, fin.

**unpleasantness:** 1. incommoditas: as the Eng. used with ref. to *ill-feeling*, i. alienati animi, CIC. Att. 1, 17, med. 2. molestia (trouble, annoyance): *to do away with an u. (of feeling)*, in. levare, CIC. I. c.: the pl. may be used to give a general and abstract sense: *such is the u. of being a candidate*; \*tantæ sunt candidatorum molestiae: cf. Nægels. Stil. p. 43.

**unpleasing (adj.):** ingratus: *this speech was not u. to the Gauls*, fuit haec oratio non i. Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: Hor.

**unpliant:** v. INFLEXIBLE.

**unploughed (part. and adj.):** 1. inräatus (poet.): Hor. Epop. 16, 43 Virg. 2. rüdis, e (*that has not been planted*): Col. 3, 11, init.: Varr. unpoetical: invénustus (v. INELEGANT); \*a ratione poëtica abhortens, alienus.

**unpolished:** 1. impolitus (both lit. and fig.): u. stones, lapides i., Quint. 8, 6, 6; *an u. kind of genius, forma ingenii i. [et plana rüdis]*, CIC. Br. 85, 294. 2. rüdis v. RUDE (I.). 3. inconditus u. strains, i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20 CIC.: v. RUDE (I.). See also BOORISH, CLOWNISH.

**unpolluted:** 1. intémératus u. faith, i. fides, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: *to keep bodies u. corpora i. retinere*, Tac. A. 12, 34. 2. impollitus, Tac. Sall. 3.

intéger, gra, grum (lit. untouched, hence, without stain): opp. contaminatus, CIC. Top. 18, 69: u. fountains, i. fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6. So intactus: u. pallias,

i. pallias, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5. 4. esp. in moral sense, sanctus: v. PURE, IRREPROACHABLE, SPOTLESS.

**unpopular:** 1. Not acceptable to the people: 1. injudicosis (exposed to ouium and ill-feeling: the object of such): u. with respectable citizens, i. apud bonos, CIC. Att. 2, 19, 3: also toll. by ad. in. id. Join: *invidiosus aut multis offensus, CIC. Clu. 58, init.* so, miser atque invidiosus offensus-usque, id. Verr. 3, 62, 145. 2. offensus: so universally u., tam peraeque omnibus generibus, ordinibus, actatibus o., CIC. Att. 2, 19, 3: esp. with invidiosus: v. supr. (cf. also UNPOPULARITY).

3. inquis: (detested): more despised every day and more u., contemptio in dies et invisor, Suet. Tib. 13. Quint. 4. populo [plebe, multitudini] ingratius, iniquendus: cf. CIC. B. G. 7, 30 (fuit haec oratio non ingratia Gallis); and CIC. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (rumor Dictatoris injucundus bonis): v. UNPLEASING.

5. expr. by invidia, offensio, odium, with a verb: *to be in any degree u.* in illa invidia esse, CIC. Att. 2, 9: *to be somewhat u.*, nonnulla i. habere, id. de Or. 2, 70, 283: *to become u.* invidia onerari, Suet. Oth. 6; apud populum invidiam atque offensionem suscipere, CIC. Verr. 2, 55, 157; *so in odium offuta que incurrere, cadere*, id: *to be so universally u.*, tanto in odio esse omnibus, id. Att. 2, 21, 1. Phr.: *that step is apt to be u.*, ea res solet populi voluntatem offendere, CIC. I. c. § 3. II. Ill-adapted for general acceptance: expr. by negative with expr. under POPULAR (IV.).

**unpopularity:** 1. invidia: to bring upon oneself u., i. suscipere, CIC. (cf. precd. art., I. 5): *to keep one's u.*, i. reteni, id. Att. 2, 19, 3: *to diminish a person's u.*, aliquid i. lenire, Sall. Cat. 22, fin.

2. offensio, odium (hominum): v. precd. art. (1. 5).

3. aliena et offensa populi voluntas: CIC. Tusc. 5, 37, 106.

**unpopularly:** Phr.: *to act u.*, id facere quoq. populi voluntatem offendat: v. UNPOPULAR.

**unpractised:** rüdis, inexpertus: v. RAW, INEXPERIENCED.

**unpraised:** illaudatus: Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: in Virg. G. 3, 5: *odious, detestable*.

**unprecedented:** nōvus, inauditus: v. NOVEL, UNHEARD OF. See also EXTRAORDINARY.

**unprejudiced:** candidus: *on u. judge*, c. judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1. Phr.: *to be quite u.*, \*nullum praecuditam opinionem secum afferte; praecuditam opinioneum omnino liberum esse.

**unpremeditated:** subitus: v. EXTEMPORARY. (Or expr. by meditatus, cogitatus, with a negative: v. PREMEDITATED.)

**unprepared:** impáratus: both abs. and foll. by a, ab, of the thing with ref. to which a person is unprepared: e.g. impáratus a militibus, a pecunia: CIC. Att. 7, 15.

**unprepossessed:** v. UNPREJUDICED, UNPREPOSSESSING: perh. injucundus, odiosus: v. UNPLEASANT, OFFENSIVE.

Phr.: *an u. appearance*, aspectus deformis [atque turpis], CIC. Off. 1, 35, 126 (rather stronger than Eng.): aspectus parum ad conciliandum hominem benevolentiam aptus, accommodatus.

**unpretending:** minime ambitiosus: v. PRETENTIOUS, OSTENTATIOUS. An u. monument, \*monumentum omni ostentatione vacuum.

**unprincipled:** malis s. corruptis moribus: Sall. Cat. 37, ad fin. Sometimes impróbus, nequam, injustus, may be precise enough: v. ENJEST, WICKED.

**unproductive:** infuscundus, infructuös: v. UNFACTFUL.

**unprofitable:** expr. by nullum fructum (or pl.) afferre; nil prodesse: v. PROFIT, PROFITABLE. Also inutiles may serve: v. USELESS. (Infructuosus, late.)

**unprofitably:** nullis fructibus: v. PROFIT.

**unpromising:** nulla spe praeditus; qui nihil spei dat: v. PROMISING.

**unpronounceable:** ineffabilis, e: Plin. 28, 2, 4 (i. uomina). Or by circuml. \*(nomen) quod enuntiari non potest: quod frustra enuntiare conersi.

**unpropitious:** 1. iniquus (un-toward, malign): u. gods, i. colestes, Ov. Her. 8, 87: u. fati, i. fati, Virg. Aen. 10, 380. 2. iratus (angry, offended): born under u. gods, dis i. natus, Phaedr. 4, 19, 15. Hor. 3

adversus (unfavourable): very u. auspices, adversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8: year u. to the crops, annus frigibus a., Liv. 4, 12: v. UNFAVOURABLE.

4. infaustus (esp. of omens): v. INAUSPICIOS.

**unpropitiously:** infaustus auspiciis, etc.: v. INAUSPICIOUSLY.

**unprotected:** indefensus: Join: [urbs] deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15. Also, solum: nullus defensibus.

**unproved:** \*quod non probatum est; nullus argumentum confirmatum.

**unprovided:** impáratus (ab aliqua re): v. UNPREPARED. See also TO PROVIDE, PROVIDE FOR.

**unprovoked:** illäcessitus (not attacked): Tac. Ger. 36. Usu. better expr. by ultra: to make war u., bellum, ultra [nec illa] injuria accepta] inferre; ultra aliquem bellare lassceresse, Liv. 31, 18.

**unpruned:** impūtatus: Hor. Epop. 16, 44.

**unpublished:** \*(liber) qui non (non-dum) exiit; nondum editus; ineditus [Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39, in diff. sens., not made known].

**unpunctual:** \*temporibus suis pars unius dispositus, circa tempora rerum gerendarum negligenter.

**unpunished:** impūtus: Join: [injuria] inuita impunita, CIC. Verr. 5, 58, 149; i. atque libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18. Compar. impunitior: Hor.: Liv. See also UNAVENGED. (A form impunis, e, also occurs: Apul.: Solin.) Phr.: to escape (get off) u., aliquid [sceleris] impune ferre, CIC. Fam. 13, 77: to allow a crime to remain u., maleficium impune habere, Tac. A. 3, 70 (the adv. impunit also occurs but is rare: CIC.): to lay down arms u., sine fraude discedere ab armis, S. C. in Sall. Cat. 36.

**unpurified:** perb. crudiis, rüdis (in its natural state): v. RAW (III.).

**unqualified:** 1. Not possessing proper qualifications: haud idoneus, aptus, habilis, etc.: v. QUALIFIED.

2. Not limited in any way: Phr.: to praise any one in the most u. manner, perh. cumulatissime laudare; cumulatissimis laudibus aliquem onerare: to speak in too u. a manner, \*nimis simpliciter absolute rem ponere (for this use of absolute, cf. Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 13. Respondi non posse absolute responderi, i.e. not without qualifications). III. Without legal authorization: \*nulli litteris; nulli diplomate instructus.

**unquenchable:** inextinctus: Ov. F. 6, 297 (ignis). See also INSATIABLE.

**unquestionable:** \*certus, certissimus; de quo dubitari non potest.

**unquestionably:** facile: u. the foremost man, facie princeps, CIC. Clu. 5, 11: so: f. praecepits, Quint. 10, 1, 68: and with verbs: (Thucydides) is u. superior to all..., omnes facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. See also UNDOUBTEDLY, CERTAINLY.

**unquestioned:** certus, certissimus; a nullo in dubium vocatus, adductus: v. CERTAIN, AND TO QUESTION (II.).

**unquestioning:** certus, certissimus, fiducia omni dubitatione vacua, fibra.

**unquiet:** inquietus, sollicitus, etc.: v. RESTLESS.

**unquietly:** inquietè: v. RESTLESSLY.

**unransomed:** non redemptus: v. TO RANSOM.

**unravel:** 1. Lit.: rētexo, ulxum, 3 (to undo what has been woven):

Cic. Acad. 2, 29, fin. (Penelope telam retexens.) **II.** In fig. sense, *to explain and track out what is intricate*: 1. évolvo, volvi, volvutum, 3: *to u. (clear up) a confused notion, unmix complica-*  
*tum notionem e., Cie. Off. 3, 19, 76: to u.*  
*the end (of a mysterious crime), exutum*  
*e., id. Coel. 23, 56.* 2. explico, 1: *v.*  
*TO EXPLAIN.* 3. énodo, 1 (*lit. to free*  
*from knots and tangle*): *to u. the intricacies of the law, laqueos juris e., Gell.*  
11, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62 (*nomina e., to explain them*).

**unread:** illectus (rare): Ov. A. A.  
1, 469 (*scriptum i. remittere*). In prose,  
perh. better, non lectus: or by verb,  
epistolam remittere p. eam legere.

**unready:** impáratus (*not prepared*):  
in more gen. sense, tardus, lentes, sôcros,  
ignavus: v. SLOW, SLUGGISH.

**unreasonable:** 1. *in strict sense*:  
expr. by contra (rectam) rationem esse;  
(rectae) ratione repugnare, non convenire;  
v. CONTRARY TO, OPPOSED. Also  
sometimes absurdus: v. ABSURD. 2.  
of persons who expect too much: iniquus  
(unfair): *am I u. in my expectations?* num iniquum (inqua) postulo?  
Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64 so. of *unreasonable*  
and *captious critics*: id. Hec. prof. alt.  
46.

**unreasonably:** absurdē (v. ABSURD-  
LY); parum (rectae) ratione conve-  
nienter (v. REASONABLY); luquiu (v.  
UNFAIRLY): cf. precd. art.

**unreasoning (adj.):** rationis expers  
(v. IRRATIONAL); and where the ref. is  
to thoughtlessness, inconsideratus, témé-  
ritus, consili expers (Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65;  
via consilia, exp. u. force): v. THOUGHT-  
LESS, RECKLESS.

**unrebuked:** incastigatus: Hor. Ep.  
1, 10, 41. (*Irreprehensu, inculpatus =*  
*blameless*.)

**unreclaimable:** \*quem nequid-  
quam corrigerem cōneris; qui ad bonos  
mores revocari recusat, non potest.

**unrecompensed:** grátuiuo: v. GRATI-  
TUITOUSLY.

**unreconciled:** v. TO RECONCILE.

**unrecovered:** v. TO RECOVER.

**undressed:** Phr.: *to leave the*  
*grievances of the people u., \*querelas*  
*populi negligere; injurias populi non*  
*levatas diligere; nullam injuriis mel-  
diam adhibere.*

**unrefined:** 1. Lit.: rūdis, crūdis:  
v. RAW (III). 2. *Of manners*:  
impolitus, agrestis, inurbanus, inicitus:  
*in style harsh, u. and rude, oratione*  
*durus, inicitus, horridus, Cic. Br. 31,*  
117; *gesture not u., gestus non inur-  
banus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: an u. style of*  
*gesting, libitare genus jocandi, Cie. Off.*  
1, 29, 104: UNPOLISHED, RUDE, BOORISH.  
(Inhumans is too strong; though  
humanitas expers may sometimes  
serve: v. REFINED, REFINEMENT).

**unreformed:** of persons, \*moribus  
non correctis s. emendatis: as epith. of  
the eccles. body, *(ecclesia) non reformata*.

**unregarded:** neglectus: v. UN-  
HEEDED, UNNOTICED.

**unregenerate:** \*non régénératus:  
v. REGENERATE.

**unregistered:** in tabulas, album  
non relatus: v. REGISTER.

**unrelenting:** 1. atrox (dark,  
stern, inflexible): *the u. soul of Cato, a.*  
animus Catonis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24; *u. in-*  
*hatred, odio atrox, Tac. A. 14, 61. Ov.*

2. immitus, e (savage, unmerciful):  
chiefly poet.: *the u. achilles, i. Achilles,*  
Virg. Aen. 1, 10; Ov. Liv. 3, sae-  
vus: v. CRUEL (cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 25, saevi  
dolores). 4. inexorabilis, e: v. IN-  
EXORABLE. 5. sometimes pertinax:  
cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50 (*Fortuna ludum*  
*insolentem ludens p.*) 6. implacabilis: v. IMPPLACABLE. *The*  
*u. anger of cruel Juno, saevae memorem*  
*Junonis [ob] iram, Virg. Aen. 1, +*

**unreleasantly:** atrociter; saevo  
(atroc) animo: implacabil (implacato)  
nimo: v. precd. art.

**unremarked:** v. UNNOTICED.

**unremedied:** incuráitus. cf. Hor.

Ep. 1, 16, 24. (Or expr. by phr.: nulla  
adhibita medela; omni curâ expera.)

**unremitting:** assiduus: v. INCES-  
SANT. See also UNRELENTING.

**unremittingly:** assiduē: v. INCES-  
SANTER.

**unrepealed:** non abrogata (lex):  
v. TO REPEAL.

**unrepentant:** v. IMPENITENT.

**unrepented:** v. TO REPENT.

**unrepining:** sine querela, nill quer-  
ens: v. COMPLAINT, TO COMPLAIN.

**unrequited:** inlatus (*unavenged*);

gratuitus (*gratious*): nulla mercede

accepta, Cie.

**unreproved:** incastigatus: Hor.

**unreserved:** liber, spartus, sim-  
plex: v. FRANK, OPEN.

**unreservedly:** 1. *Without reti-  
cence*: sparte, simpliciter: v. FRANKLY.

Or by circuml., \*positus omnibus dissimula-

tionis intugments: omni dissimula-

tionis posita (sublata): *to decare one's sentiments u., pat-facere se totum*

alieu (R and A.). **II.** *Without re-  
servation*: nulla re excepta; absoluē

(v. UNQUALIFIED).

**unresolved:** v. IRRESOLUTE.

**unrest:** inquietudo, agitatio:

v. RESTLESSNESS.

**unresting:** inquietus; non cessans:

v. RESTLESS.

**unrestrained:** 1. effrenatus

(irreverent): u. insolence, e. insolentia,

Cic. Rep. 1, 42: u. freedom, e. libertas,

Liv. 34, 49. **Join:** *[libido] effrenata et*

*indomita, Clu. 6, init.; [cupitudo]*

*e. et furiosa, id Cat. 1, 19, init.* 2.

**indomitus (ungovernable):** Cic.: v.

supr. 3. impōns (having no self-  
control): v. UNGOVERNABLE.

4. effusus (of that which has fīee vent given  
to it, extravagant): u. license, e. licen-  
tia, Liv. 44, 1, med.: cf. effusus laetitia,

id. 35, 41, fin. So, with *de demonstra-  
tions of joy, etc.*, effuse, effusissime: cf.

Suet. Ner. 22 (e. aliquem exciper):

Cic. See also EXTRAVAGANT, EXCESSIVE.

**unrestricted:** liber: v. FREE.

**unrevealed:** inlatus: v. REVEAL.

**unrewarded:** inlatus: v. REWARD.

**unrevenged:** inlatus: v. REVENGE.

**unrevenged:** inlatus: v. REVENGE.

**unrevenging:** inlatus: v. REVENGE.

**unreveng**





**TIONED:** Or expr. by *neg.* and *narrow*, dico, memoro (v. TELL). Phr.: *to leave u., omitto, praetermitto* [v. PASS(OVER)], sileo de (v. SILENT): *leave deeds remain u., fortia facta silent*, Ov. Met. 12, 575. **II. Not counted:** non numeratus: v. TO COUNT. Phr.: *to trust any one with u. gold*, marsupium cum argente alieni concredere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 1.

**unouched:** 1. *intactus: to send anybody away u. and unkrt.* i. aliquem inviolatimque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12: *his body u. by a weapon*, i. *l. corpus*, id. 1, 25; Sall.: Virg. Hor. Fig.: *a mind u. by religious influences*, religio animus, Liv. 5, 15. 2. *integer: u. treasure*, i. *thesaurus*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13. **V. UNINJURED, UNDISTURBED:** 3. *indelictus: u. wealth*, i. opes, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 28. 4. *innotus (of the feelings): v. UNMOVED. To leave u. (of subjects in speaking): v. PASS [OVER].*

**untoward:** adversus: *v. UNLUCKY: conumix, acis v. STUBBORN.*

**untractable:** intractabilis: *v. FROWARD, INTRACTABLE.*

**untrained:** inexercitatus: *v. UNPRACTISED, UNPREPARED.*

**untranslatable:** \*quod totidem verbi transcripsi non potest: \*non exprimendum.

**untried:** 1. *Unattempted, untested:* 1. *inexpertus: a new and u. power*, nova et i. potestas, Liv. 3, 22: *legions u. by civil war*, legiones civili bello i., Tac. Hist. 2, 75. Phr.: *to leave nothing u., omnia experiri*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11; Caes. 2. *intentatus: our poets have left nothing u., nil intentatum nos tri lliquere poetae*, Hor. A. P. 285; Virg. Tac. 3. *intactus: a new and u. method*, nova i. que ratio, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 10. 6. Sall.: Hor.: Virg. 4. *intractatus: that no crime or fraud might be u., ne quid intractatum sceleris doive esset*, Virg. Aen. 8, 25. **II. Not tried judicially:** 1. *indicta causa*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42. 2. *incognita causa*, id. N. D. 2, 2, 73. 3. *inauditus: us*, Tac. Ann. 2, 77; Suet.: UNSHORN.

**untrimmed:** horridus: *v. SHAGGY, ROUGH. To be left u., immitti, missus, 3: that vine is left u., ea vitis immittitur*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: *of beard and hair: v. UNSHORN, UNCUT, UNDRESSED.*

**untrodden:** 1. *don tritus: u. places, loci nullius ante trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 926. 2. *avitus: v. LONESOME, PATHLESS*. Fig.: *to pursue u. paths, to leave the trodden, vias indagare inuitatas, tritas relinquaere*, Cic. Or. 11.

**untroubled:** 1. *sécurus: sérenus: u. TRANQUIL*. 2. *placidus, quietus: v. CALM, QUIET.* 3. *acquis: v. UNRUFFLED.* 4. *vácius: v. CARELESS: or expr. by neg. part. and verb: v. TO TROUBLE.*

**untrue:** falsus, mendax: *v. FALSE.*

**untruly:** falso: *v. FALSELY.*

**untruth:** mendacium: *v. LIE, FALSEHOOD.*

**unturned:** Phr.: *to leave no stone u. (to find out anything)*, investigo et persecutor omnia, cf. Cic. Ver. 4, 21, 47. **untutored:** v. UNPROMPTED, UNTAUGHT.

**untwisted:** 1. *rēneo, 2. v. TEXO, XUL, XTUM, 3. v. TO UNWEAVE.* 3. solvo, solvi, solitus, 3 (gen. term): v. LOOSEN, UNRAVEL.

**unused:** 1. *Of persons:* insuetus, insolens, insolitus, inexpertus: v. UNACCUSTOMED. **II. Of things:** 1. *imléger (not yet used): v. FRESH, NEW.* 2. *innotatus: an u. word*, l. *verbum*, Clc. de Or. 3, 38, 152: *v. OBSOLETE.* 3. *non tritus (not worn by use): v. USED, USE.* 4. *vácius: v. UNOCUPIED.* 5. *non innotatus: an u. wing, non u. pena*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. *To let no day go u., nullum diem praetermittere*, id. Att. 9, 14: *v. TO LET PASS, TO LOSE.*

**unusual:** 1. *insolitus (gen. term): a latitudine u. to me, i. mibi loquac-*

itas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: *an u. word, i. verbum, id. Balb. 16, 16: with suiž: Join: it is quite u. to consider, raram ac prope insolitum est ut putet*, Plin. Pan. 60: *u. tolli, i. labor*, Ov. Met. 10, 554: *to venture on an u. thing, insolitum sibi attendre*, Tac. Hist. 4, 13: *v. STRANGE, UNWANTED.* 2. *insolens, nitis: an u. word, i. verbum*, Cic. Or. 8, 25. **3. innotatus: u. deserteness, i. solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: an u. journey, i. iter, Virg. Aen. 6, 16. 4. *innotatus: u. size, i. magnitudo*, Clc. Off. 3, 9, 18: *Join: novus et innotatus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: *expr. by neg. with usitatus (meaning not in use):* 5. *inauditus (of speech, etc.): I will say nothing u., nibil i. dicam*, Clc. de Or. 1, 31, 17: *I will say nothing u., nothing of things (strong term):* 6. *v. UNHEARD.* 7. *rārus: v. SCARCE.* 8. *égregius: v. UNCOMMON, DISTINGUISHED.* 9. *singulär: v. UNIQUE, SINGULAR.* 10. *énormis (of shape and size): v. ENORMOUS.* 11. *extraordinarius: v. EXTRAORDINARY.* Phr.: *anything u. happens, praeter com-natitudinem accidit aliiquid*, Clc. Div. 2, 28, 60: *it is u. for me to render..., non est meae consuetudinis... reddere..., id. Rab. 1, 1. They had attracted u. attention, plus solito converterat in se animos*, Liv. 24, 9.**

**unusually:** 1. *insolenter: Cic.: Caes.* 2. *égregie (with aijs, in a good sense): an u. bravé general, e. fortis imperator*, Clc. de Or. 2, 66, 268. 3. *innotatus: Cic.: v. STRANGELY.* 4. *praeter solitum: u. blithe, p. s. laeti*, Virg. Georg. 1, 412. 5. *rāro: v. SELDOM.* 6. *expr. by sólito with a comp. adj.: e. g. u. handsome, solito formosior*, Ov. Met. 7, 84. 7. *Pbr.: belowing u., insuetu rudentem*, Virg. Aen. 8, 248: *earth u. close, terra supra morem densa*, id. Georg. 2, 227.

**unusualness:** 1. *insolentia: u. of words, i. verborum*, Clc. de Or. 3, 13, 50. 2. *nóbitas: v. NOVELTY.* 3. *táritas: v. FEWNES, RARITY, or expr. by adj. or adv.: v. UNUSUAL, UNUSULLY.*

**unnerutable:** 1. *ineffabilis: v. UNPRONOUNCEABLE.* 2. *infandus: an u. affair, res* 1, Clc. de Or. 2, 79, 322. 3. *solitus: i. labores*, Virg. Aen. 1, 597. 3. *inéharábilis: v. INDESCRIBABLE.* 4. *incrédibilis: v. INCREDIBLE.*

**unnerutterable:** 1. *\*supra quam enarrati potest (beyond all description):* Georg. 2. *incrédibiliter: v. INCREDIBLY.* 3. *intoleranter: v. INTOLERABLY, EXCESSIVELY.* Phr.: *I am rejoiced, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam*, Cic. Fam. 7, 15.

**unvarnished:** 1. *Llt.: non fúctus, fúco non illitus*, Clc.: *v. TO VARNISH.* **II. Fig.:** 1. *síne fúctu, in these there is an appearance of u. truth, in his inest quidam sine f. veritatis color*, Clc. Brut. 44, 162. 2. *síncerus: opp. to lucatus: Join: sincera atque vera, id. Att. 25, 95.* 3. *simplicis: plicis: Join: níbil simplex, nihil sincerum*, id. Att. 10, 6: *v. SIMPLE.* 4. *núdus: v. NAKED, PLAIN.*

**To tell an u. tale, simpliciter et libere verum dicere, loqui**, Clc. (from Kr.).

**unveil:** 1. *Lit.: 1. détego, xi, cùm, 3: to u. the face*, faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: *v. UNCOVER, EXPOSE.* 2. *velamen alicuius capitì detraho*, Kr. alter Mart. 3, 43, 3. *To u. oneself, caput aperire*, Clc. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

**II. Fig.: To make manifest:** 1. *núdus: i. Clc.: v. EXPOSE.* 2. *dénuðo: 1. v. LAY BARE, DISCLOSE.* 3. *pátfáculo, fécit, factum, 3: truth u. d. veritas p. id. Sull. 16, 45.* 4. *apérío, éruí, értum, 4: id. Fin. 1, 9, 10: v. REVEAL.* 5. *núdus: u. d. words, verba n.*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

**unwalled:** \*muro, moenibus non cinctus, septus, circumdatus, etc.; imminutus (unfortified): *Liv. To be u. (a city), esse sine muris*, Liv. 39, 37.

**unwarlike:** imprudenter, incaute, inconsultus, téméris: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

**unwariness:** imprudenter: Caes.: Cic.

**unwarlike:** imbelligis: Clc.: Liv.: Sall.: v. PEACEFUL.

**unwarrantable:** iniquus, injustus: v. UNJUSTIFIABLE.

**unwarrantably:** præcario: to gain possession u., p. possidere, Cic. Caec. 32, 92.

**unwarranted:** **I. Not warranted (of a purchase):** non satisfactum: Cic.: Dig.: v. GUARANTEE, WARRANT. **II. Not ascertained, uncertain:** incertus, sine auctore editus, sine fide jactatus, nullo certe auctore allatus: v. UNCERTAIN, UNFOUNDED.

**unwary:** imprudens, incautus, inconsultus, téméris: v. INCAUTIOUS.

**unwashed:** illotus: u. servants, i. ministri, Mart. 8, 67, 5: to touch with u. hands: i. manus tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: v. DIRTY.

**unwearied:** 1. *indéfessus: an u. right hand, i. dextra*, Virg. Aen. 11, 151: Ov.: Join: i. et assiduus, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. 2. *impiger (of character): u. in action, i. manu*, Tac. Ann. 3, 20: v. INDEFATIGABLE. 3. *seditus: v. INDUSTRIOS.* 4. *assiduus: u. and careful writing, a. et diligens scripture*, Clc. Or. 1, 33, 150: v. UNREFMITTING. 5. *strénus: v. VIGOROUS, ACTIVE.*

**unweave:** rētexo, xul, xtum, 3: to u. her web, telam r., Cic. Acad. 2, 29, fin.

**unwelcome:** non acceptus, ingratus, iniquundus: v. UNACCEPTABLE, DISAGREEABLE.

**unwell:** ager, iníllitus, infirmus: v. ILL, SICK. Phr.: *I am very u., sum admodum infirmus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: *I feel u., male est animo*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: *I am getting u., male fit animo*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26.

**unwept:** 1. *infletus: a crowd unburied and u. inhumata inflataque turba*, Virg. Aen. 11, 372. 2. *indéfetus: u. sp̄its, i. animae*, Ov. Met. 7, 611. 3. *indéploratus: this head u., caput hoc i.*, id. Trist. 3, 3, 46: *To be u. (of a death), lacrimis vacare (mortem)*, Cic. Sen. 20, 73.

**unwholesome:** 1. *grávis, e: u. food, g. cibus*, Clc. N. D. 2, 9, 24. 2. *nóctus: an u. sea breeze, n. afflatus mari*, Plin. 17, 4, 2. 3. *insalubris: a most u. wine, insaluberrimum vinum*, Plin. 23, 1, 22: v. UNHEALTHY, (INDIGESTIBLE).

**unwieldiness:** *inbabilis corporis vasti moles*, cf. Curt. 9, 2: v. CLUMSINESS.

**unwieldy:** *inbabilis, grávis, immobilitis: v. CLUMSY.*

**unwilling:** *invitus: u. judges, i. judges*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: v. INVOLUNTARY. *To be u., nólō, nólū, nólle: women are u. when you are willing, when you are u. they are nílere, nolunt ubi velis ubi nolis cupiunt ultra*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: v. TO WISH (NOT). *To be utterly u., abbrire (with prep. ab and gerund): v. AVESE.*

**unwillingly:** 1. *invite (rare):* Cic. 2. *non libenter: v. (AGAINST ONE'S) WILL.* 3. *grávate, Cic.* 4. *grávatum (rare): Liv.: Lucre. Most* *expr. by adj. invitus, non libens, agreeing with subject. To write letters u., gravari litteras dare, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. Very u. pernivitus, Cic. Liv.*

**unwillingness:** In class. prose expr. by adj., adv., or v. Tert. uses nolentia.

**unwind:** *rēvolv, vulvi, völüm, 3: they u. their threads, retro sua fila r.*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 182. 2. *rētexo, 3: v. UNWEAVE.* 3. *explico, avi (post-Aug. ui), átum, or itum, i: to u. spinides, e. fusos, Mart. 4, 54, 10. For refl., v. UNCOIL.*

**unwise:** 1. *insipiens: Clc.: Sen.* 2. *stultus: v. FOOLISH.* 3. *im-*

**prudens:** v. RASH. 4. inconsultus ·

v. INDISCREET.

**unwisely:** 1. insipienter: Plant.; Cic. 2. stulte: v. FOOLISHLY. 3. malē: if he leave Italy he will act altogether nū, si iste Italianum relinquet facit omnino male, Attic, in Cic. Att. 9, 10.

**unwittingly:** expr. by adj., imprudens; v. UNCONSCIOUSLY, INADVERTENTLY.

**unwished for:** non optatus: v. WISHED FOR.

**unwithered:** vēgētus, intēger: v. FRESH.

**unwittily:** 1. infacēte: Vell.: Plin. 2. insulse: Cic. v. TASTELESSLY. 3. inepte: Cic. v. IMPROPERLY, FOOLISHLY.

**unwittiness:** 1. infacētus: a not u. līe, non i. mendacium, Cic. Coel. 29, 69.

2. insulsum: v. TASTELESS, INSIPID.

3. ineptus: v. SILLY, ABSURD.

**unwomanly:** non mulierile: v. WOMANLY: or expr. by circuml. v. WOMAN. It is u., non mulieris est.

**unwonted:** inisoltus, insūstus, inūstātus: v. UNUSUAL.

**unworthiness:** 1. indignitas: no one was rejected for, nemo propter i. rejectus est, Cic. Cacc. 19, 63. 2. vilitas: v. RASENESS, MEANNESS.

**unworthy:** 1. indignotus (in good and bad sense, unbecoming, undeserved): constr. abs. with abl. or qui with subj.; the poets use the inf.: cf. L. G. § 320 and 480: any one, however u., may have riches, divitias quibus, quantis i., habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: were u. to gain their request, i. erant qui imperaret, id, Rose. An. 41, 119: dedit u. of our race, indigne genere nostro, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: we are u. of being redeemed by you, i. ut a nobis rememerum, Liv. 22, 59: thighs u. of being hurt, i. laedi crura, Ov. Met. 1, 508.

2. immēritus: u. to die, i. mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21 (v. UNDESERVING), u. praisē, laudes i., Liv. 4, 11, fin. (v. UNDESERVED): why does my punishment drag down u.? immetritos cur mea poena trahit? Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 58: v. INNOCENT. 3. aliēnus: u. of a wise man, a sapiente, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 112; Ter.: u. of that high character which every one gives me, a. ejus dignitatis quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: u. of my character, a. distinctione mea, id. Att. 6, 1. 4. vilis: v. v. WORTHLESS: u. treatment or behaviour, indignotus, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Liv. Phr.: to do nothing u. of a philosopher, nihil a dignitate sapientes discere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67.

**unwrap:** 1. explico, i: v. UNFOLD. 2. evolvo, 3: v. UNROLL. 3. solve, involvērūm (to loosen the wrap- per): Dig. 47, 2, 21.

**unwritten:** 1. non scriptus: Cic. 2. inscriptus, Quint. 3, 6, 36. To leave u. \*non scribere (Kr.).

**unwrought:** 1. rūdis, e: u. brōnze, r. aēs, Plin. 33, 3, 13. 2. infēctus: u. silver (uncōined), i. argētum, Liv. 34, 10. Join: rūdis et i., Petr. 14. Phr.: u. stone, vivum sanguin., Virg. Aen. 1, 167.

**unyielding:** obstinatus, firmus, inflexibilis: v. INFLEXIBLE, UNCONQUERABLE.

**unyoke:** 1. abjungo, nxi, nctum, 3: to u. a bullock, a. juvēcūm, Virg. Georg. 3, 518. 2. disjungo, 3: v. Varr.: Col.: Cic.: Hor. 3. solvo, 3: v. UNHARNESSED. Or expr. by circuml. with jugum: e. g. to u. oēu, demere juga bovis, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43.

**up:** Phr.: up the stream, adverso flumine, Virg. Georg. 1, 201: in adversum flumen, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: to bring up the river Aror in vessels, frumentum flumine Arari subvehere navibus, Caes. B. G.

1, 6: conveyed up the stream, flumine adverso subvehius, Liv. 24, 40: up the stairs, contra scalas, Plin. 7, 20, 19: I live up three pair of stairs, scalis habito tribus, Mart. 1, 10: up the hill: v. cuncti: they charge up the hill, erigunt aciem per adversum collum, Tac. Hist. 3, 71: he will go up mountains, ibit in adverso montes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 11: part of the camp rising gendy up the hill, pars castorum leniter in collum exsurgens, Tac. Hist. 4, 23: up the country, in interiora (regni), Liv. 42, 19: tribes who live up the country, interiores nationes, Cic. Manil. 22, 64: to rise up against us, coorli in nos, Tac. Hist. 1, 2: exsurgere adversus, contra, ibi, 2, 76: v. TO REBEL, INSURRECTION, Up and down, sursum deorsum, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: Ter.: to walk up and down, inanibulo, 1: Liv. 40, 8: v. RACKWARDS, FORWARDS, High up, sursum, Varr. Ter. v. hihi, ABOVE. Up is generally expr. in Latin by sub- or e-, ex-, con-, in comp. with a verb: e. g. to get, rise, stand up, surge, exsurgere, v. GET, RISE, STAND: to lift up, susb̄eo, v. LIFT: to hold up, sustento, sustineo, v. SUPPORT: to look up, suspicio, v. LOOK: to bēd up, subdico, érigo, v. LEAD: to bring up (to rear), éduco, v. BRING, REAR, EDUCATE. to bring up (to womb), émōlior, v. SPIT, VOMIT: to set, raise up, érgo, v. SET, RAISE, ERECT: to climb up, escendo, émōtor, v. CLIMB, MOUNT: to eat up, comēdo, v. EAT: to drink up, combūbo, ebībo, v. DRINK: to burn up, combūro, v. BURN: to use, take up, consūmo, confiō, v. USE: to snatch up, corripi, v. SNATCH: etc. To take up (position, space, room), occūpo, v. OCCUPY, TAKE: to come up with, cōsequor, assequor, v. OVERTAKE. To keep up with: v. KEEP. From my childhood, youth, up, a parvulo, puer, juvene. v. CHILDHOOD, YOUTH. To sit up, vigilo: v. AWAKE, TO WATCH.

**up to:** tēnus (with abl., more rarely gen., always placed after its case): in some places the water was up to the waist (navel), ambiūlio tenus aqua ari, Liv. 26, 45, extr.: he plunged his sword up to the hilt in his side, lateri capitulo tensus abdidit ensim, Virg. Aen. 2, 553: To come up to (lit. and fig.), aequo, i: the river was so high that it came up to the top on the horse's breasts, fluminis altitudi summa equorum pectora aere, Curt. 4, 9, 15: books which already almost come up to those (i. e. equal in merit), libri qui jam illos ferre aē, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: v. TO EQUAL. To trēw up, to repeat a: nostrum hinc populum hesterno sermone a stripe repeatit, id. Rep. 3, 12, fin. Up to (of time), usque ad: v. UNTIL.

**upbraid:** 1. To reprove justly: 1. castigo verbis, Cic. Off. 1, 28: castigo, id. de Or. 1, 41, 185. 2. ob-jurgo, i: id. Am. 24, 88: v. TO REPROVE, REBRAUGH, CHIDE. II. To abuse, rail at: 1. objugo, i: they os if they hated, sic o. quād oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 9: Plant. 2. exprobrio, i: those very letters seem as it were to u. me, illae ipsae litterae quād e. milbi videtur, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: to u. you with your misfortunes in war, sibi casus bellicos e., id. Verit. 5, 50, 132. 3. incrépō, i, finitum, i. Plaut. Liv.: Sall.: v. TO CHIDE. 4. incrépito, i. Caes.: Virg.: with vocibus verbis: Caes. Liv.: v. TO SCOLD. 5. objelio, jecit, iectum, 3 (with dat. of pers., acc. of ground of censure): he us me with having been at Baiae, o. mili me ad Baiae fuisse, Cic. Att. 1, 18: v. TO TAUNT. To u. vehemently, corripi, ripui, repuum, 3: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO REVILE, BLAAT.

**upbraider:** exprobriator, exprobritrix: Sen.: or expr. by verb. **upbraiding:** exprobriatio. Liv.: Ter.: Plin. **uphill:** adversus clivum, Caes. B. G. 3, 46: adverso colle, Sall. J. 52: adversus montem, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: he leads his army u., erigit agmen in adversum clivum, Liv. 9, 31, fin.: to lead the line u., erigere aciem in collum, Tac.

Hist. 4, 71. With subs, accelvis or usardus: that part of the road is quite u., ea viae pars est valde accelvis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 v. STEEP.

**uphold:** Lit. and Fig.: sustineo, 2, sustento, i; fulcio, 4. Fig.: statilio, 4 v. TO SUPPORT.

**upholsterer:** \*qui concilia ornat, Kr.: \*supellecītū: pīfex (a. mōng u.): \*qui supellecītū venditā.

**upland:** 1. editus u. districts, edita, Tac. Ann. 15, 27. 2. manūstans an u. field, m. ager, Varr. R. 1, 6 v. HIGHLAND.

**upon:** 1. super (local, and also used accumulatively, and of abstract relation, concerning): constr. with acc. chiefly after verbs implying motion or extension, and with abl. to sit, u. a snake, s. aspidem assidue, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: to be thrown head overtail u. the stakes, s. valium praecipitari, Sall. Jug. 58 v. OVER: to rest u. green herbage, requiescerē fronde s. viridi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 81: placing fresh liga u. the heart, ligna s. foco reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5: kisses u. kisses, savia s. savia, Plant. Psend. 4, 1, 38: they are slaughtered one u. another, alii s. ailes trucidantur, Liv. 1, 50: I will write u. this subject, hac s. re scribam, Cic. Att. 16, 6 in this sense de is more common v. CONCERNING, ABOUT) also in comp., e. g. to sit u., supersēdeo: to stard u. supersto v. SIT, STAND. 2. ex (in the sense of immediately after and according to): cheapness followed upon the greatest scarcity and dearness, vilitas e summa inopia et caritate consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: upon Pompey's recommendation, e commendatione Pompeii Suet. Caes. 75. 3. a: in the phrases, u. the left, the right, the flank, etc., a laeva, dextra, latere, etc., also in to be upon ony one's side, stare, esse, ab aliquo: to depend u., penderē a: v. ON.

4. in (with abl.): u. the whole, in toto, Cic. Att. 13, 20, fin.: v. ON. Upon is often expr. by prop. In in comp. with verbs: e. g. to rush u., irruo: to fall, light, u., inclido: to play u. (of wind instruments), influo: to put, impose, u., impōno: to put u. a level with, in aquo ponere (with dat.), Liv. 39, 50, fin.: to dwell u., insist, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. 5. ad u. the whole, ad summā, Cic. Att. 14, 1: u. (in consequence of) this Caesar pardoned them, ad ea Caesar veniam illis tribuit, Tac. Ann. 12, 17. 6. sub (just after): u. this he said, sub hoc inquit, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 45: also u. condition that . . . not, sub eis conditione ne . . . Cic. Att. 10, 25. Miscell. Phr.: u. any terms, ulla conditōne, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: u. my honour, do fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 30: v. NOXOR; u. his knees, gen gen minor, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28. v. reflection, etc., may often be expr. by the dat. of the pres. part. of corresponding verb. v. REFLECT: u. this (in continuation of a narrative) is often to be rendered by the abl. abs. with a rel.: v. THEREUPON, WHENCEUPON.

**uprier:** 1. supērūs (esp. of aerial and celestial things and persons, or of the world opposed to the lower regions): Cic.: Virg. v. ABOVE, HIGHER. 2. superior: an u. room, s. caenaculum, Plant. Ann. 3, 1, 3: the u. part of the hill, s. pars collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: all the u. part of the house is uncōuted, tota domus s. vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: all the u. part of the circus, summissa Circens, Ov. Fast. 6, 205. Phr.: the u. classes, \*ordines superiores, amphoras to get the u. hand, supēro, vincō, superior discēdo v. OVERTIME, CONQUER: on the u. side, supra v. ABOVE (ON THE) TOP: the u. part, superēs. Plin.

**uppermost:** 1. supēsum: v. TOP-MOST. 2. supērūs (of what is above in the air or heaven): v. HIGHEST.

3. primus (of order, rank): v. FIRST Phr.: to what comes u., loquor quid in salutē ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 9, 26: quid in buccātē u., id. Att. 1, 12, fin. 927

**upnish:** superbus, arrögans: v. CONCERNED.

**upright (subs.):** architect. t. t.: tignum statuum: u. *s. and cross-beams*, t. s. et transversaria, Vitr. 8, 6.

**upright (adj.):** I. Lit.: 1. rectus: u. pillars, r. columnae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Ov. Quint. 2. erectus: Cic. an u. carriage, e. incessus, Tac. Hist. 1, 53. To place (s) u., erigere (hastas), Liv. 1, 27. II. Fig.: 1. probus (of persons): Plaut. Ter. Cic. 2. rectus: men of u. character, r. ingenua, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. 3. intèger: Cic. Hor. 4. bonus: v. GOOD. 5. justus: v. JUST. Join: justus et bonus, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41.

6. honestus: v. HONOURABLE. 7. incorruptus: ax. u. decision, i. judicium, Liv. 4, 6. 8. innocens, ntis: an u. and hard-working man, vi. i. et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2: Cic. Sall. Plin.

**uprightly:** I. Lit.: recte: Plin. II. Fig.: 1. recte: v. RIGHTLY. 2. integre: Cic. v. HONESTY. 3.

incorrupte: Cic.

**uprightness:** 1. probitas: Cic. de Or. 1, 26, fin. 2. innocentia: Cic. Manil. 11, 36; Caes. 3. integritas: v. INTEGRITY, INNOCENCE. 4. honestas: v. NOBILITY.

**up roar:** clamor, tumultus, turbae: v. NOISE, TUMULT, DISTURBANCE.

**uproot:** evello, raificus tollo, radicitus effodio, radicitus extraho, radicitus excuto, funditus evello, funditus tollo: v. TO ERADICATE, TO EXTRIPATE.

**upset:** 1. évertio, ti, sum, 3: the maxims thoroughly u. friendships, praecepta funditus e. amicitias, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 8c. 2. subverto, 3: to the table, s. mensam, Suet. Ner. 47. 3. invertio, 3: to u. wine floskis, i. vinaria, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39. 4. sterco: v. THROW [DOWN], OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, OVERTURN.

**upshot:** exitus, eventus: v. ISSUE, RESULT, EVENT.

**upside:** Phr.: to turn u. down, ima summis misere, summa iniis confundere, omnia turbare et misere, coelum et terras misere, immuto, sursum deorsum versare, quod sursum est deorsum facere: v. TO TURN UPSIDE DOWN, TOPSY-TURVY.

**upstart:** 1. homo nōvus: Cic. Join: homo ignotus et novus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1. 2. terras filius: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 7, extr.

**upwards:** I. Of direction: 1. sursum: Plant. Cat. 2. sursum versus: Cic. 3. sublimi: to be borne u., s. ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Lív.: v. ALLOFT. Phr.: a face turned u., sublimo os, Ov. Met. 1, 85. The palms turned u., manus supinae, Virg. Aen. 3, 170. Turned u. (of snouts, horns): résimus, Col. Ov.: Plin.: répandus. Sloping u., acclinis or us: Caes. Cic. Ov. II. Of number: amplius, plus: v. ABOVE, MORE.

**urbanity:** urbanitas, cõmitas: v. POLITENESS.

**urchin:** I. A hedge-hog: erinaceus: Plin. 8, 37, 56. II. A boy (in a diminutive sense): 1. puérulus: Cic. 2. púpulus: Cat. 56, 5. 3. púpus: Varr. 4. púlio, ònis: m.: Cic.: Juv. 5. frustum pueri (a bit of a boy): Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

**urge:** I. To press upon in a hostile manner: 1. insto, stit: they were using the foe more vehemently, hostes i. instabentes, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. 2. urgeo, ursi, 2: Cic. Sall. Join: insto et u., Virg. Aen. 10, 43; v. TO PRESS UPON.

II. To drive, hasten, impel: 1. argeo: tou. the cavalry against the town, equites in oppidum n., Auct. B. Afr. 92.

2. impello, puli, pulsim, 3: to u. forward a ship, i. navem, Virg. Aen. 5, 119. Also fig. he u. the men to dishonesty, in fraudem homines i., Cic. Pis. 1, 1. III. To insist on (a point or argument): 1. urgeo: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. 2. suadeo, 2, bortor, 1: to u. the necessity of peace, pacem s., Cic. Fam. 7, 3; pacem b., id. Att. 7, 17, fin.

IV. To advise strongly, entreat or bid earnestly: to u. any one to..., summa con-

tendo ab aliquo ut..., or de with gerundive: Cic.; acerrime suadeo cui ut... or ne...: Vell.: v. SOLICIT, ENTREAT, PRESS. Phr.: to u. the plea of bad health, excusare valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22: Cic. Suet.: Tac.: Hor.: to u. the plea (or excuse) of business, negotia causari, Tac. Ann. 1, 47, fin.: v. TO PLEAD.

**urge on:** stimulo, 1, incito, 1, impello, 3, instigo, 1: v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE. Of horses: admitto, 3: v. GALLOP.

**urgent:** 1. gravis: v. WEIGHTY, IMPORTANT. 2. instans, ntis: u. argument, i. argumentatio, Quint. 11, 3, med.: Tac. 3. praesens, ntis: an u. matter, p. res, Liv. 2, 36: u. danger, p. periculum, Cic. v. PRESSING. Phr.: most. u. prayers, curatissime preces, Tac. Ann. 1, 13: whose need was most u. quibus summa necessitudo, Sall. Cat. 17: to p. with u. entreaty, multa p. prosequi, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 32.

**urgently:** I. vöhementer: Cic. 2. acriter: Cic. 3. omni modo: Cic. Often with verbs of entreating, etc., expr. by joining two Lat. verbs e. g. to entreat u., orare et obsecrare, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42: v. EARNESTLY.

**urinal:** mättela (a chamber-pot): Mart. 12, 32.

**urnary:** urinális: Coel. Aur.: Veg.

**urine:** 1. urina: Cic.: Plin.: Cels.

2. lötium: Cat.: Suet.

**urn:** 1. urna (any kind of u.): Cic. 2. hydria (a water-pot and gen.): Cic.: Inscr. 3. testa: v. jug, pot. A cinerary u., olla ossuaria, Inscr. Orell. 289.

**usage:** mos, consuetudo, usus: v. CUSTOM.

**use (subs.):** 1. usus, us: cutte were created for the u. of mankind, pecudes ad hominum usum procreatus, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: the necessary u. of parts of the body, partum corporis necessarii u., id. Off. 1, 15, 127: v. PURPOSE, EXPERIENCE.

2. utilitas: even if there is no u. in friendship, etiam nulla est u. ex amicitia, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: have I the right u. of my eyes or not? satin' ego osculis u. obtine, sincere at parum? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 28. 3. fructus, us: Plant.: v. ENJOYMENT.

4. commodum: v. PROFIT, ADVANTAGE.

5. utilita: v. USING, ENJOYMENT. Mischell. Phr.: to be of u., utilitate esse (v. USEFUL): usui esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33; Lív.: ex usu esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Cic.: Ter.; praebere usum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 72; praebere (mirabilis) utilitate, Cic. Att. 7, 5; conducere (v. TO SERVE, PROFIT); prodelesse (v. TO BENEFIT); ex re esse (aliqui ut), Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 103; juvare, adesse (v. ASSIST); valere (v. EFFICACIOUS); esse utilitati, Cic. (v. ADVANTAGE, SERVICE); facere (with prep. ad, or dat., or abs.): Plin. 22, 18, 21; ib. 19, 22: Quint. Solitude is of u., solitudo adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: Hor.: It is of u. to plant, juvare conservere, Virg. Georg. 2, 37. To be of great, much, u., magna usui esse (aliqui), Cic. Att. 1, 1: bono usui esse, Plant. Cure. 4, 2, 15; magnos usus affere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152. It is of the greatest u. to..., plurimum facit (with acc. and inf.): Quint. 6, 4, 8. To be of no less u., non minorem utilitatem afferre, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 79. For this purpose lowness is of great u., quam ad rem humilias multum adjuvat, Cic. B. G. 5, 1. To be of no u., inutilitate esse (v. USELESS); usum nullum habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 1: or expr. by valere attinere, prodesse, proficerre, with neg.: v. (OF NO) AVAIL. To make u. of: v. TO USE, EMPLOY, APPLY. To grow out of u., exolesco, evi, etuui, 3: Liv.: Tac.: Suet.: Out of u.: desuetus, Liv.: Quint.: Ov.: exolutus: v. OBSOLETE, DISUSE. In common u., usitatus: words in common u., v. vocabula, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 4. To come into u., invalesco, Quint. 10, 2, 11: in morem venio, Liv. 42, 21: v. FASHION, CUSTOMARY. A falsa u. (of words), abusio, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 45. 4. making u., usurpatio, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: Lív.

**use (v.):** I. To make u. of. employ: 1. útor, usus, 3: constr. with abl.: to u. the eyes, osculis u., Plaut. Epist. 1, 1, 4: to u. diligence and zeal, alacritate et studio u., Caes. B. G. 4, 24: u. your opportunities, utere temporibus, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 83: we can u. the name metaphorically, in aliis rebus possumus u. vocabulo et nomine, Cic. De Or. 3, 40, 161: to u. earnest entreaty, preece et obsecratione u., id. Inv. 1, 16, 22. 2. ábutor, 3 (to u. thoroughly, or u. with a notion of inappropriety or wrong): we u. the keen scent of sounds for our own advantage, sagacitate canum ad nostram utilitatem a., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: he uses all his wickedness and treachery for my ruin, omni suo sceleri et perfidia a. ad meum exitum, id. Att. 3, 14. 3. disrupro, 1: I will u. an old word to express a new matter, inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29: to u. a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 15. 4. adhibeo, 2 (to apply to a purpose): to u. all diligence for recovery, a omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, id. Fam. 16, 9: Caes.

5. confero, 3 (with ad): v. APPLY, DEVOTE. 6. in usum verto (to make anything serve a purpose for which it was not originally designed): v. CONVERT.

7. hábeo, 2 (rare in this sense): riches, u. d. with moderation, diutina modesta habita, Tac. Ann. 4, 44. Ov. II. To treat: 1. tracto, 1: a father badly u. by his son, pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Cic. Coel. 2, 3: to u. you as you deserve, te, ut merita es de me, tractare, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 8. 2. hábeo, 2: v. TREAT.

— for: 1. adhibeo: v. USE, USE.

2. consumo: v. SPEND (UPON).

up: conficio, consumo: v. CONSUME.

**used:** u. to, with verb: suétus, asuetus, assuefactus: v. ACCUSTOMED. I am u., soleo. U. up, abusus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 44.

**useful:** 1. útilis, e (gen. term.): a man u. for nothing, homo ad nullam rem u., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: he mixed the u. with the pleasant, miscut utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 143. 2. salutáris, salubris: v. WHOLESALE, BENEFICIAL. Join: utilis et s., Cic. N. D. 1, 15. 3. efficiax: Hor.: Plin.: v. EFFICACIOUS.

4. commodus: aptus, accommodatus, idoneus: v. FIT, SERVICEABLE, CONVENIENT, SUITABLE. Phr.: to be of u., usui esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 13: to be very u., magno usui esse, id. Att. 1, 1: no one is more u. to you, magis ex usu tuo nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47: proficer, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO BE OF] USE I will make you see how u. I can be, utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17: to keep what is u. in war and honourable in peace, utilitatem bellii et pacis dignitatem retinere, Cic. Manil. 6, 14. Very works, peritura opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 1n.

**usefully:** 1. útiliter: Cic.: Quint.: Hor.: Ov. II. commode, apte: v. FITLY. To employ u.: recte ut: Cic.

**usefulness:** 1. utilitas: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. II. usus, us: on account of his u. to me, proper meum usum (ejus), Cic. Att. 7, 5. v. USE, UTILITY.

3. commoditas: v. FITNESS, BENEFIT.

**useless:** 1. inútilis: e: Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: 2. cassus (empty): u. toils, c. labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: u. prayers, c. vota, Virg. Aen. 12, 780. 3. inábilis, vánus: v. VAIN, EMPTY.

4. irritus (ineffectual): a u. undertaking, i. inceptum, Liv. 29, 35. 5. incommodus, inhabilis: v. UNFIT. To be u.: nihil valere, nihil proficer, usum nullum habere: v. TO USE. A. u. fellow, bono ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29.

U. may be expr. by circuml. with adfrustra, incassum. To make u.: frustrari: Col.: v. FRUSTRATE.

**uselessly:** 1. frustra: Cic.: Plaut. II. nēquacum or nēquidum:

**quam:** Caes.: Cic.: Virg. 3. **incas-**  
sum: Plant.: Liv.: Tac. 4. **inuti-**  
liter (only after non). Liv. 3, 51; Quint.  
5. **futil:** Plant. Stich. 2, 2, 73.  
6. **inanit:** Cic.: Hor.: Ov.: v.  
VANITY, WORTHLESSLY.

**uselessness:** 1. **Inutilitas:** *gold*  
*would be neglected on account of its u.,*  
*aurum jacebat propter i.*, Lucr. 5, 1274.  
2. **futilitas** (rare). Cic. N. D. 2, 28.  
3. **inanitas** (rare): v. **EMPTI-**  
**NESS.**

**usher:** I. *of a court:* \*qui officio admissionis fungitur: cf. Suet. Vespr. 14: or magister admissionum. Annm.: V. CHAMBERLAIN. Or expr. by verb introduc: cf. Curt. 6, 7. Admissionalis, introductor, are late. II. *An assistant master:* 1. adjutor: Quint. 2, 5, 1. 2. hypofiduciatus Cic. Fam. 9, 18. 3. subdactor: Aus. *To teach any one as an u., subducere aliquem*, Cic. Att. 8, 4. [N.B.—Ostiarium (a porter) from whom u. is derived must not be used in this sense.]

**usher in:** I. *Litt.:* 1. intrô-  
duco, xi, et cun. 3 (with prep. ad): *to u.*  
*in to the king,* i. ad regem, Curt. 6, 7.  
2. deduco in conspectum alijcunis: Caes. B. C. 1, 22. II. *Fig.:* infero: v. BRING ON, INTRODUCE.

**usual:** 1. **institutus:** *to transgress*  
*in the u. way, u. more peccare*, Cic.  
Verr. 2, 3, 9: *it is u. est ib.* 5, 44.  
117. 2. **solutus:** *a u. custom, s. mos,*  
Ov. Her. 21, 127. *more than u., plus*  
solito, ib. 15, 47. Liv. *u. honours, s.*  
honores, Tac. Ann. 3, 5. 3. **consuetus:**  
*he restrained his passions from their u.*  
*excess, animum a consuetu luiditate con-*  
*tinuit, Salt. Jng. 15, extr.: poet.* 4.  
assuetus: *farther than u., longus as-*  
suetu, Ov. Her. 6, 72. 5. **tritus** (of  
language): Cic. Join: t. et celebratum, id. Flacc. 27, 65. 6. **solemnis, e** (*made customary by regular repetition*): Hor. Suet.: subs.: *let us keep to our u.*  
*customs, nostrum illud s. servensus*, Cic.  
Att. 7, 6. 7. vulgari, e: v. COMMON.

8. **quotidiana:** *(of daily occurrence):*  
*u. shapes, q. formae, Ter. Enn. 2, 3, 6;*  
Cic. 9. **communis, e:** Quint. 9, 26: v.  
**common.** *Usual* is often to be rendered  
by verb soleo or sueso, or subs. consue-  
tudo: e.g. which are the u. indications  
of poison, quae indicia et vestigia esse  
solent venen, Cic. Clu. 10, 10: *as is u.*  
*in such cases, quod in tali re fieri solet,*  
Salt. Jng. 15, extr: *as is u., ut assolet*  
Liv. 37, 14: Cic. *ut solet, id. Clu. 59,*  
161: *as is u. in regularly established*  
*sacred rites, sicut in solennibus sacris*  
*hieri consuevit, Salt. Cat. 22: as was u.*  
*with him (according to his custom),*  
*consuetudine sua, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ex*  
*consuetudine sua, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ac-*  
*ording to my u. practice, pro mea con-*  
*suetudine, Cic. Arch. 12, fin.: as is u., ut*  
*est consuetudo, Cic. Caezin. 8, 23: they*  
*reported that there seemed to be more dust*  
*than u., remuovere marenem pul-*  
*verem quam consuetudo ferret videri,*  
Caes. B. G. 4, 12. *In prose, than u.*  
*should gen. be expr. by quam solo: v.*  
**ORDINARY, CUSTOMARY, GENERAL:** *in the*  
*u. way, istate, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72;*  
*sollemiter, Ilin. 8, 1, 1: very u., per-*  
*pervagans, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. [N.B.—Uusialis*  
*late.]*

**usually:** 1. **fere:** *he u. stays in*  
*the country, ruri fere se continet, Ter.*  
*Phorm. 2, 3, 16: as u. happens, ut si, fit,*  
Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: *this is u. the case,*  
hoc sic fieri solet, id. Manil. 9, 24.  
Join: f. plerunque, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2,  
39. 2. **plerunque:** v. MOSTLY. 3.  
vulgô: Quint. 19, 2, 8: v. GENERALLY.  
Oited to be rendered by circumst. with  
verb soleo, sueso, etc.: e.g. as u. hap-  
pens, ut fieri solet, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65.  
*since truth u. affords evidence of itself,*  
quoniam multa assolat veritas praebere  
vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, fin.: v. com-  
MONLY, GENERALLY, ORDINARILY.

**usecaption:** Legal t. t.: 1. **fisi-**  
cipio: Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 v. Dict. Ant.  
1217, seqq. 2. **usus et auctoritas** Cic.  
Caezin. 19, 54: **usus auctoritas** id. Top.

4, 23: *to obtain possession by u., usu-*  
capere, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: Cic.  
**usufruct:** *usus et fructus, Cic.*  
Caezin. 7, 19: *usus fructusque, Sen.* Ep.  
73, fin.: *and more freq. usufructus,*  
Cic. Caezin. 4, 11: v. Dict. Ant. 1221,  
seqq.: *one who enjoys the u.:* v. USE-  
FRECUENCY.

**usufructuary:** *usufructarius; Ulp.*  
Dig. 7, 1, 7.

**user:** I. **fenerator** (one who  
lends on interest): Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150:  
a. acerbissimus, id. Att. 6, 1, 2. 2. **culti-**  
*cultio* (in very bad sense): Cic. Att. 2, 1,  
extr. *Fenerarius late. To be a u.,*  
fenerari: v. TO LEND.

**usurious:** *feneratius: avarici-*  
us et feneratorius, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

**usurp:** 1. **invado, si, sum:** *constr.*  
*with in and acc., or simple acc.:* *to u.*  
*the title of Marus, i. in nomine*  
Marci, Cic. Plin. 1, 1: *to u. the dictator-*  
ship, i. dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9, 2.  
viduo, i. *(with dat. of refl. pron.):* v.  
**ASSUME, APPROPRIATE:** 3. **assumo:** v.  
**ASSUME, ARROGATE:** 4. **usurpo:** *u.*  
*using the citizenship of Rome, civitatem*  
*Romanam usurpantes, Suet. Claud. 25:*  
Cod. Justin.: Ulp. Pbr.: *to u. the*  
*sovereignty, occupare regnum, Cic. Am.*  
12, 40: *to u. the government, occupare*  
*tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23, 90. To u.*  
*forcibly, per vim, et usurpariem vin-*  
*dicare, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 6.*

**usurpation:** *usuratio: Cod. Justin.*  
**usurper:** *usurpatör: Amin. Better*  
*expr. by circumst. with verb: v. USURP.*

**usury:** 1. **lîsura** (*what is paid*  
*for use of money by the debtor*): v. IN-  
TEREST. 2. **feneratio** (*a lending on*  
*interest*): Cic. Flac. 23, 56. 3. **fenus,**  
oris, n. (*interest received on money*  
*lent: to keep increasing your capital*  
*by u., pecunias ferore auctiare, Tac.*  
Ann. 6, 16. *To lend money to any one*  
*at u., pecunias alieni ferore dare, Cic.*  
Verr. 2, 70, 170. *To practise u., fenus agitare, Tac. Germ. 26 fenerat (v. to*  
*LEND): fenus exercere, id. Ann. 6, 16.*

**utensils:** 1. **utensilia, iun, n. pl.**  
*(things for use, gen): Col. 12, praf.*  
9, 3: Liv. *n. vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22.*  
2. **supelix, lectilis, f.** (*things for*  
*household use*): Cic.: Ter.: Hor.: v.  
CHATTERS FURNITURE. 3. **vasa, orum,**  
n. (vessels): Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20; *kitchen*  
of soldiers' necessities: Liv. 21, 47, Cic.:  
Sen. 4. **instrumentum: household u. and furniture, i. et supelix,**  
Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97. *kitchen u., i. coquitorium, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19: A chanc-*  
*ter u., matella, Mart. 12, 32.*

**uterine:** *uterinus: u. brothers, u.*  
fratres. Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

**utilitarian:** \* *qui sumimum et ultimi-*  
*mum bonum in utilitate ponunt.*

**utility:** *utilitas, commoditas: v.*  
**USEFULNESS.**

**utmost:** 1. **extremus: to endure**  
*the u. hunger, e. famem sustentare, Caes.*  
B. G. 7, 17. 2. **summus: the u.**  
*baseness, s. turpitudi, Cie. Am. 17, 61.*

3. **ultimus: u. despair, u. despera-**  
tio, Tac. Hist. 2, 48. Pbr.: *it was with*  
*the u. difficulty that . . . nihil agricri-*  
*factum est multo labore quam ut, Cic.*  
Verr. 4, 65, 146. *To do one's u., use*  
*one's u. endeavours, omnibus viribus*  
*contendere; omni opere atque opere enti,*  
Att. 14, 14: *summa ope niti, Salt.*  
Cat. 1: v. EXTREME.

**utter (adj.):** expr. by totus: e.g. it  
is an u. falsehood, falsum est id totum,  
Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 26: or by superl. of char-  
acteristic adj.: v. ENTIRE, TOTAL.

**utter (v.):** 1. **ēmitto, misi, misi-**  
sum, i: *to u. a curse, e. maledictum, Cic.*  
Plane. 23, ad fin. 2. **dico, xi, etiam, i**  
*(most gen. term): v. SAY.* 3. **lōquor,**  
locutus, i, **drep.** (rare in this sense): *to*  
*u. absurdities, i. deliria, Plaut. Am.*  
2, 2, 64. 4. **lōquor** (*to express fully*  
*[hence rhetorically] what is conceived in*  
*the mind]: not to be able to u., his senti-*  
*ments, id quod senti non e. posse, Cic.*  
Tusc. 1, 3, 6. 5. **prōlōquor** (*to give*  
*utterance to what is secret*): *to u. 's*

*thoughts, p. cogitata, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1,*  
53. 6. **ēmitto, i** (*to communicate*  
*the substance of a thought without refe-*  
*rence to the form]: to u. one's opinions*  
*in brief, sententiae breviter e., Cic. Fin.*  
2, 7, 20. 7. **prōmutio, i** (*to deliver so*  
*as to be heard]: to u. many verses in*  
*one breath, multis versus uno spiritu p.*  
id. de Or. 1, 61, fin. 8. **effero, extul,**  
ēfatum, 3. *irr.:* if weighty sentiments  
are u.'d in confused terms, si graves senti-  
tentiae inconfundit veribus en. id. Or. 44,  
150: Ter.: Quint. 9. effor, i, dep.:  
to u. what should be kept secret, e. ce-  
landa, Liv. 5, 15, fin.: Virg.: Hor.:  
Suet. 10, fundo, fūdi fūsum, 3. *to*  
*u. meaningless sounds, inane, f. sonos,*  
Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 72: Plaut.: Virg.:  
Hor.: Ov. 11. élo, dedit, ditum, 3: *to*  
*u. words, e. verba, Ov. Met. 8, 754:*  
*to u. a hoarse murmur, e. rancum*  
*murmur, ib. 14, 280. 12. profero (to*  
*pronounce): to u. the last syllables, p.*  
*extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 13.* Pbr.: *to be unaided to u. a word, non*  
*posse loqui, Ov. Met. 14, 280: who have*  
*never u'd a word in public, qui verbum*  
*numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut.*  
78, 270: he did not u. a word, verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 58: mind not to u. a word about the marriage,  
verbum nimis de nuptiis cave, Ter. And.  
1, 5, 65: if you u. another word, verbum si additis, ib. 5, 2, 19: he dared not u. a word about Caesar, ne  
verbum quidem ausus est facere de  
Caesare, Cic. Att. 3, 20; v. EXPRESS.

**utterance:** 1. *dictum v. SAY-*  
ING. 2. *effatum, Cie. Leg. 2, 8, 20.*

3. **explanatio (distinct.):** Quint. 11,  
1, 3, 32: *without teeth there is no possi-*  
*bility of distinct. u., (dentes) quia*  
*desunt explanationem omnem adiungit,*  
Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70. 4. **prōmutatio** v. PROFOUNDATION. 5. **ex-  
positio:** *an u. of one's own opinion, e.*  
*sententiae suae, Cie. de Or. 3, 53, 201.*

**Pbr.:** *to give u. to one's feelings, exprimere dicendo sensa, ib. 1, 8, 12; sensa*  
*mentis et consilia verbis explicare, ib. 3,*  
14, 55: *to give u. to one's thoughts, (v.*  
*TO UTTER) also v. EXPRESSION.*

**utterly:** *funditus omnino, penitus;*  
v. THOROUGHLY, WHOLLY, TOTALLY, IN-  
TIRELY. Pbr.: *not u. mad, non ad*  
*ultimo demens, Liv. 28, 28: an u.*  
*worthless fellow, nobilio, Hor.: vappa*  
*ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1, 104.*

**uttermost:** *extremus, ultimus: v.*  
UTMOST.

**uxorious:** 1. *uxorius: Virg. Aen.*  
4, 266. 2. *amans uxoris maxime:*  
Plant. As. 3, 2, 7

## V.

**VACANCY:** 1. *Emptiness, empty*  
*space:* 1. *inabilitas to move*  
*through vacancy, per inabilitatem ferr,*  
Cic. Cat. 9, 18: *et inabilitate intestina*  
*murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 8.* 2.  
*vacuitas (very rare) the v. (empty*  
*spaces) between the veins of minerals,*  
*interveniorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7, ad*  
*med.* 3. *inane (adj. used as subs.,*  
*the most common expression): in the*  
*infinite v., in infinito inanis, Cic. Fin.*  
1, 6, 17. *nullum inane, ib. 1, 6, 21*  
*id. N. 1, 23, 65, ad fin.* 4. **vacuum** (adj. used as subs.): *the publican burst*  
*in through the v., publican per vacuum*  
*irruptum, Liv. 25, 7, ad fin. 5. Join:*  
*vacuum with inane vacuum quod*  
*inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 434.* II. **Un-  
employed time, intermission of work:**  
ōtium: v. LEISURE, IDLENESS. III. **of**  
**a post office:** 1. *vacuitas (very rare):*  
*you know what emulatio is excited by*  
*the v. in the office of consul, quantum*  
*cupiditatem omnibus ligant vacui-*  
*tatis et non fugit, Brut. ad Cic. Fam.*  
11, 10, 2. 2. *locus vacuus (vacuum with*  
*sabs): hoping for the v. in the*  
*kingdom, vacuum possessionem regni*  
*sparsam, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 9, extr.*  
Pbr.: *there is a v., locus vacuus, Plin.*  
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**Ep.** 10, 7 (*al. 9*): *ib.* 8 (*al. 15*): *cf. no school of philosophy would be unrepresented*, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: *the son filled the v. caused by his father's death*, filius patri affectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: *cf. suffectus in Lucretii locum*, Liv. 2, 8: *ne consul sufficiatur*, Cic. Mur. 39, 82. *A choosing of new judges to fill up v.s., subscriptio*, Cic. Att. 1, 61, 157, *init.* *To choose a judge to fill a v.*, subscriptio judicem, id. Clu. 35, 96. *Phr.: where he had been chosen (as judge) to fill a v., quam ex subscriptione sedisset*, ib. 37, 101: *v. SUBSTITUTE*.

**vacant:** I. *of space*: -1. *váucus* (of space which has been filled or is intended to be filled): Cic. 2. *inánius, e* (*empty*): *v. EMITY*. *To be v., vácō, i: the whole upper part of the house is v.*, tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10. II. *of an office*: *váucus: he conferred the v. priests' offices on others*, sacerdotia v. contulit in alios, Tac. A. 12, 40. *Phr.: a post is v., locus vacat: v. VACANCY*. III. *Legal term, of property without a master*: *váucus*: Cic. De Or. 3, 31, 122. *To be v., vaco, i: Paul.* Ulp.

**IV. Unoccupied, idle**: *váucus: quoniam v. sumis*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: *v. LEISURE*. (*Phr.: at leisure*) **V. Void** of thought or knowledge: *perh. mentis sive consilii vacua*: v. THOUGHT-LESS, STUPID.

**vacate:** I. *To make or leave empty*: 1. *váucificatio, fécit, factum, 3: quum dominum novis nuptiis vacuefecisses*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: *you v.t. a seat for me at supper*, nulli in coena vacuefecisti locum, Macr. Sat. 1, 2, 10: *the benches are v.d., subselliae vacuefacta sunt (ad. vacua facta)*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. 2. *perh. vacuum pra-beo, 2 (e.g. locum aliqui): vacuum facio, fēci, factum, i.* II. *Of an office*: *perh. ejūro, ejūrare magistratum*, Tac. A. 12, 4: *v. RESIGN*. III. *To annul, make void*: *convello, déleo, in, firco, etc. v. ANNUL, RESCIND*.

**vacation:** *holidays, intermission of work*: 1. *léraria*. 2. *des férias*. For examples and phrases, v. HOLIDAY. **3. justitium** (*a cessation from business in the courts of justice, legal v.*, sometimes equivalent to public mourning, Tac. A. 2, 82): *the Senate directed a v. to be proclaimed*, Senatus j. indicj jussit, Liv. 10, 21, 2: *so edicirū j. id, 4. 26, fin.*: *to end the v., allow business to be resumed*, j. remittitur, id. 10, 21, 3

**vaccinate:** \*vaccinum pūs inserere. **vaccination:** \*vaccinatio (not class.). *Med. v. VACCINE*.

**vaccine:** *vaccinus (pertaining to cows)*: v. caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50: *v. lac, id. 25, 53*. **vaccine matter**: \*vaccinum pūs. The medical term for the cow-pox is \*variola vaccina, or \*vaccina simili.

**vaccillate:** 1. *Lit. To sway to and fro*: *váccilo, i (vaccillo or váccilo, Lucr. 3, 505): V. STAGGER, TOTTER*. II. *Fig. to waver, fail*: *vaccile: with one legion, and that v.ing in its faith, cum una legio, et ea vacillante, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 11: γεροντικάπωτος est memoria v. (i.e. to fail)*, id. Att. 12, 1, 2. *Phr.: will ye v. between your new and old allegiance?* inter recte et vetus sacramentum errabitis? Tac. H. 4, 58, ad fin.

**vaccinating:** *ambiguus: a. fides, Liv. 6, 2, ad init.*: v. DOUBTFUL, HESITATING, WAVERING: v. also preced, art. **vaccillation:** 1. *Lit. swaying to and fro*: *váccillatio*: Quint. 11, 3, 128. Suet. Claud. 21, ad fin. II. *Fig.: sometimes dubitatio*: v. WAVERING, HESITATION. May be expr. by adj.: *the v. of the legion, legio vacillans*: Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 11.

**vacuity:** *vácuitas: v. VACANCY, EMPTYNESS*.

**vacuous:** *váucus: v. VACANT, EMPTY*.

**vacuum:** *inánius: v. VACANCY*.

**vade-mecum:** *enihidrion (éyxeúpión), (a manual)*: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

**vagabond (subs.):** 1. *erro, v.*

*Tib. 2, 6: a runaway and v. fugi-*

*tivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113. 2. grassátor (a street robber): Cic. Fat. 15, 14: *Suet. Aug. init.* 3. *subrostrato, pl. (loiterers)*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: *To be a v., vágō, i: you who lead a v. life, quae circum vicinos vagas (i.e. e. vagari)*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: *if any jar has escaped that v.* *Spartacus, Spartacum si qua potuit vagamente fallere testa*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19: *v. WANDERER*. 4. *scelestus (rascal): v. RASCAL*.*

**vagabond (adj.):** 1. *vágus: while he led a v. and banished life, quum vagus et exsul erraret*, Cic. Clu. 62, 175. 2. *vágabundus (late):* Aug. Phr. *a v. quack, pharmacopola circumforaneus*, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: *v. WANDERING*; and preced, art.

**vagary:** 1. *libido (libido), inis, f (caprice, whim): ad libidinem sum vexare fortunas*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: *Liv. 25, 21, ad med.*: v. CAPRICE. 2. *délicia (piece of affection): to, another, on the part of the equites, ecce allea d. equitum*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. 3. *ineptiae (absurdity): why indulge in these v.s?* quid ad istas ineptias abis? id, Rosc. Am. 16, 17. 4. *nugae (trifling, nonsense): this is an absurd v., maximas nugas agis*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 77.

**vagina (botan.): a sheath, husk:** *vagina*: Plin. Varr.

**vagrancy:** *váugario (late): App. Better expr. by adj. vagus, and verb.*

**vagrant (subs.):** *erro* *v. VAGABOND*

**vagrant (adj.):** *vágus* *v. BOND*

**vague:** 1. *vágus: to have no v. and doubtful opinion, habere non errantem et v. opinionem*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: *giving very v. reasons for his absence, redditus caussis absentiae admodum v.*, Tac. A. 6, 15. 2. *incertus (not fixed): to a very v. hope, spes incertissima*, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. 3. *dúbius (uncertain, undetermined): v. things, quae d. sunt, opp. certa atque concessa*, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 10. 4. *v. words, d. verba, opp. aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: d. jus, opp. certum, ib. 3, 6, 3. 4. *aneips, cipitis (which may turn out in one of two ways, doubtful): a v. oracle, a. oracula*, Liv. 9, 3, ad med.*

5. *ambiguus (capable of two interpretations): v. u.ords, verba a*, Cic. Or. 29, 102: *a. scriptum, id. Top. 25, 99: a. oracula, id. Div. 2, 56, 115. 6. cactus: a. v. surmize, c. suscipio, id. Fam. 6, 7, 4.*

7. *obscurus (indistinct): Heraculus is very v., unde Heraculus o. (Gr. ὁ ὀκτώευς)*, id. Div. 2, 64, 133: *o. pocta, ib. 132. o. res, Lucr. 1, 932. 8. invólatus (intricate): res i., Cic. Or. 29, 102. Join: obscurus and cactus, obscurus and ignotus, obscurus and suspensus, flexilous and obscurus, id. Div. 2, 56, 115 (q. v. for dif. between obscurus and ambiguus).*

**7. obscurus (indistinct):** *Heraculus is very v., unde Heraculus o. (Gr. ὁ ὀκτώευς)*, id. Div. 2, 64, 133: *o. pocta, ib. 132. o. res, Lucr. 1, 932. 8. invólatus (intricate): res i., Cic. Or. 29, 102. Join: obscurus and cactus, obscurus and ignotus, obscurus and suspensus, flexilous and obscurus, id. Div. 2, 56, 115 (q. v. for dif. between obscurus and ambiguus).*

**Phr.: he gave v. explanations,** nulas probabiles causas aferebat, Tac. A. 6, 14: *I begin to have some v. recollection, in memoriam regedor quasi per nebula, Plaut. Capt.*

*5, 4, 25: v. suspicions, suspicione becciae, Tac. A. 2, 76.*

**vaguely:** 1. *incerti*. 2. *obscure*. *Phr.: expr. with adj.: he could not prevent his answering v., nor prevent him from suspecting it, quod dicitur iniquum et quod dicitur in nobis*, id. Att. 2, 17, 1. II. *Idly, vagabundily, without reason*: *inánius: the mind exults v. animus exultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: id. Ac. 2, 15, 47. III. Ostentatiously, perh. gloriöse: v. OSTENTATIOUSLY*.

**vainly:** 1. *In vain, to no purpose*. *I. frustrā (without effect, sometimes without cause): to labour in v., f. labore sumere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: that attempt was maf.* f. id. Inceptum fuit, Liv. 2, 25, init.: *v. and groundlessly*, f. a sine causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125.

**2. néquicquam (nequidquam, and nequicquam), (to no purpose): id. Quint. 25, 79: Virg. Aen. 9, 219. 3. incassum (in cassum: casse, Liv. 24, 26, 6: cassum, Sen.) to hurl their javelins v. l. tactare tela, Liv. 10, 29, 1. [Frustra refers to the person disappointed, nequicquam to the failure of result, incassum implies a want of consideration by which failure might have been foreseen. Döderl.]**

**Phr.: to labour in v., omen et operam perdere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 122: Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1. II. Idly, vagabundily, without reason**: *inánius: the mind exults v. animus exultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: id. Ac. 2, 15, 47. III. Ostentatiously, perh. gloriöse: v. OSTENTATIOUSLY*.

**valance:** *perh. vestis may be used*. v. DRAPERY, TAPESTRY.

**vale:** *vallis: v. VALLEY*.

**valerian (a plant):** \*valeriana.

**valet:** *cubilárius (a v. de chambre)*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: id. Verr. 3, 4, 8.

**valetudinarian (subs.):** *valétiðinarius: Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6, fin.* Phr. *a v., qui infirmis atque etiam aegris eat valetudine, Cic. Brut. 48, 180, extr.: he was a v., valetudinarius minus commoda*

*Brut. 8, 14: to utter v. sounds, voces i. fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: i. voce sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: v. struggles i. o. nostras contentiones i. id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: v. hopes, spes i. Virg. Aen. 10, 627: v. reports, inimica famae, Tac. A. 2, 76.*

*3. futiis, e (not to be depended on): a v. slave, f. servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3: v. soothsayers, f. haruspices, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: v. and fictitious opinions, f. comimenticiaeque sententiae, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.*

*4. levius, e (trivial): a v. report, i. auditio, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: i. spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. Join: i. and inanis: Cic. Planc. 26, 63: i. vannus, and futiis: id. Fin. 3, 11, 38. 5. cädicus (frail, perishable): Cic. Rep. 6, 4, 17: v. hopes, c. spes, Ov. M. 9, 506: v. time, futile et c. tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14. 6. frágilis, e (perishable): Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51, fin. Join: f. and caducus, id. Am. 27, 102. 7. fluxus (sterling): id. Att. 4, 2, 1. Join: f. and instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 19, 17: f. and tragiis, Sall. C. 1: f. and mobilis, id. J. 104. 8. vánus: v. names, v. nomina, Tac. H. 1, 30, med.*

*III. Useless, without effect:* 1. *vánus (uncommon): the javelins fall in v., pila v. cadunt, Liv. 7, 23, ad fin.: to make v. promises, v. polliceri, Cic. Planc. 42, 101. 2. irritus: a v. attempt, i. inceptum, Liv. 29, 35, ad fin.: a v. remedy, i. remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81. 3. cassis: v. tools, c. labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, med.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 110: v. USELESS, GROUNDLESS.*

*IV. Attached to v. things, foolish:* 1. *perh. vánus (emptily vaunting): Virg. Aen. 11, 715 such was the pleasure of v. Otho, sic libitum v. Othoni, Juv. 3, 159. 2. inánius, e: there is nothing v. about me, nihil est in me i. Cic. Ep. Brut. 1, 3, 2: the v. man, homo i. Sall. J. 64, fin.*

*3. perh. vánus: glory exalting her v. head, tollens v. gloria verticem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15. V. ostentatious: gloriōsis v. OSTENTATIOUS*.

**vainglorious:** 1. *gloriōsus: v. philosophy, g. philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 19; Plin. 2, vánliquo: Liv. 3, 48, init. To be v., gloriōs, i: v. TO BOAST*.

**vaingloriously:** *gloriōse: Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 8, 31.*

**vainglory:** 1. *gloria such is your v., quae tua est, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15. 2. ostentatio (parade): inanis o. Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: id. de Or. 2, 8, 3. Join: ostentatio et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: gloriōsa o. id. Flacc. 22, 52.*

**vainly:** 1. *In vain, to no purpose*. *I. frustrā (without effect, sometimes without cause): to labour in v., f. labore sumere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: that attempt was maf.* f. id. Inceptum fuit, Liv. 2, 25, init.: *v. and groundlessly*, f. a sine causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125.

**2. néquicquam (nequidquam, and nequicquam), (to no purpose): id. Quint. 25, 79: Virg. Aen. 9, 219. 3. incassum (in cassum: casse, Liv. 24, 26, 6: cassum, Sen.) to hurl their javelins v. l. tactare tela, Liv. 10, 29, 1. [Frustra refers to the person disappointed, nequicquam to the failure of result, incassum implies a want of consideration by which failure might have been foreseen. Döderl.]**

**Phr.: to labour in v., omen et operam perdere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 122: Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1. II. Idly, vagabundily, without reason**: *inánius: the mind exults v. animus exultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: id. Ac. 2, 15, 47. III. Ostentatiously, perh. gloriōse: v. OSTENTATIOUSLY*.

**valance:** *perh. vestis may be used*. v. DRAPERY, TAPESTRY.

**vale:** *vallis: v. VALLEY*.

**valerian (a plant):** \*valeriana.

**valet:** *cubilárius (a v. de chambre)*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: id. Verr. 3, 4, 8.

**valetudinarian (subs.):** *valétiðinarius: Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6, fin.* Phr. *a v., qui infirmis atque etiam aegris eat valetudine, Cic. Brut. 48, 180, extr.: he was a v., valetudinarius minus commoda*

nebatnr, Caes. B. C. 3, 62, extr.: v. SICKLY, WEAK.

**valetudinarian** (adj.): vältüdlinär. Varr.

**valetudinarianism**: perh. graviitas valetudinis. Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: v. SICKNESS, WEAKNESS.

**valiant**: fortis: v. BRAVE.

**valiantly**: fortiter: v. BRAVELY.

**valid**: I. Strong: válidus: v. STRONG. II. Pig.: sound, capable of being supported: I. firmus. v. arguments, argumenta f. ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: a most weighty and v. argument, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 37, 2.

**justus (sufficient)**: a v. excuse, satis j. excusatio, id. Pis. 15, 36. 3. certus (to be trusted): very v. proofs, certissima argumeta, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13. 4. legitimus (allowed by law): a v. excuse, excusatio, I. id. Phil. 5, 14. III. Of a law or principle, of legal efficacy, in force: I. ratus (established): things which cannot be v., quae r. esse non possunt, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21. r. tributarius, opp. irritus, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: v. wills, testamenta r., opp. rupta, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173. 2. stábilis: e. a v. right of possession, s. et certa possessio, id. Am. 15, 55. Join: s. fixus, ratus, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27. iussus, ratus, firmus, id. Cae. 33, 96. To be r.: 1. v. valéo: 2. the announcement of an adverse omen was not v., nihil v. obnuntiatio, id. Div. 1, 16, 30: your excuses are v. in my eyes, v. apud me excusationes tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47. 2. ratus sum: it will be v. in my eyes, I shall approve, r. mihi erunt, id. Fam. 7, 23, 1.

3. perl. vigeo, 2 (to flourish): whose authority their still v., quem maxime diligere audio, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110. To establish as v., próbō, I: to show that one's case is v., causam p., id. Balb. 21, 49. To regard as v., ratum habeo, opp. resciendo, id. Part. Or. 36, 125: r. dico, Liv. 27, 17, fin.: r. efficio, id. 1, 6, 2: v. APPROVE, CONFIRM, RATIFY.

**validity**: I. Soundness, of arguments, etc.: 1. perl. auctoritatis (importance): Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18; id. Flacc. 4, 9. 2. perh. graviitas (weight): id. de Or. 2, 17, 72, fin. Both auctoritas and graviitas are rather used of persons in the sense of influence. 3. pondus (importance): id. Fam. 13, 25. Join: p. and vis, id. de Or. 2, 74, 302: maximi momenti et p., id. Vatin. 4, 9, fin.: vis, p., auctoritas, id. Flacc. 4, 9. II. Of a law, etc.: perl. auctoritas. Phr.: questions of the v. of wills, testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum iuris, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: he destroys the v. of all laws, leges et Jura labefactat, id. Cae. 25, 50: shall he maintain the v. of his case before you? Is nein apud vos obtinebit causam? id. 14, 38. v. preced. art. (III).

**valise**: 1. vátidus: Plaut. Prud. 4, 3, 60. 2. mantica (a wallet): Hor. S. 1, 6, 106 v. BOX, WALLET.

**valley**: 1. valis (valles): Caes. B. G. 7, 47, init. 2. convallis (a v. inclosed on all sides): Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. 3. Tempe (a vale in Thessaly, hence used poet. for a v.), pl. n. indecl.: Virg. G. 2, 409. Ov. Fast. 4, 477. 4. sometimes angustiae (a debole): Liv. 28, 1.

5. fauces, pl. (a narrow pass): id. 29, 12: joined with angustiae, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 87 v. DEFILE, PASS.

**valour**: virtus: v. COURAGE, BRAVERY.

**valorous**: fortis v. BRAVE.

**valuable** (subs.): perl. res prétiosa: v. VALUE.

**valuable** (adj.): I. Possessing value: prétiosus: a v. horse, p. equus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 89: most v. things, res pretiosissimae, opp. vilissimae, ib. Fin. 2, 28, 91. II. Fig.: magni prétii: v.

**value**: virtus: v. COURAGE, BRAVERY.

**valued** (subs.): perl. res prétiosa: v. VALUE.

**valuation**: I. Lit.: aestimatio: Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: the power of making a v. as intrusted to the censor, potestas a. habendae censori permittitur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131 at a fair v., aqua facta a. Cae. B. C. 2, 87: he took an estate at a

fair v., praedia in a. accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 2. II. Fig.: aestimatio: id. Fin. 1, 10, 14.

**value** (subs.): I. Price, worth:

1. prétium: to settle the v., p. consti-  
tutere, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 1: p. pacisci,  
id. Off. 3, 29, 107: what is the v. of pigs  
here? quibus hic p. porci veniunt?

Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15 the v. of estates is  
low, jacent p. praedium, Cic. Rosc.  
Com. 12, 33: a field of greater v., ager  
majoris pretii, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12, it  
has v., p. habet, Cic. Ver. 3, 98, 227 to  
be of v., in p. esse, Plin. 33, 1, 6. 2.

aestimatio (v. as fixed by another, valuation): v. 3. dignitas:

Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 23. Plin. Phr.: pro-  
vided you do not sell it for less than  
I paid, dum ne minoris vendas quam  
ego emi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 88: Cic.  
Off. 3, 12, 51: v. Lat. Gram. § 381.

II. Fig.: 1. prétium (rare): to estimate the v. of their services, opera-  
re, facere, Liv. 27, 17, ad fin. 2. dig-  
nitas: a house of great v., plena d. domus,  
Cic. Off. 1, 19, 128. 3. laus; Coen. jars are of most v., Cois amplioris  
maxima l. est, Plin. 35, 12, 46: hónor hónoris (honors): we hold natural science  
in the same v., physice idem tributus  
est h. Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. 5. virtus: the  
v. of a tree, arboris v., id. Leg. 1, 45:  
45. Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 131. 6. vis: the  
whole v. of friendship, omnis v. amicitiae,  
Cic. Am. 4, 15. Phr.: a man of no v.,  
homo non naui, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61: he  
is of no v., nihil est, ib. Pseud. 4, 7,  
2: to be held of no v. by his friends,  
suis sorde, Liv. 4, 25: v. foll. art.

III. Import of a word, etc.: vis: v.  
FORCE, MEANING, etc.: we want a  
word of the same v., querimus verbum  
quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.

**value** (n.): I. To set a price on:

1. aestimo, I. the consuls v.d. the  
buildings of my house at two million  
sesterces, consults a. superficie aedium  
H. S. vices, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5. so abs. ib.  
4, 1, 7: to v. at a very low rate, tenui-  
simae a., ib. Ver. 4, 16, 35. 2. aesti-  
matione facio, feci, factum, 3: a. hábo,  
2: v. VALUATION. 3. prétium con-  
stituo, ui, útum, 3: p. státuo, ul, útum,  
3: Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 131: v. VALUE. 4.  
puto, I: to value at 400 denarii, p.  
denarii quadrangulis, Cic. Ver. 4, 7, 13.

II. Fig.: 1. aestimo, I: id. Post.  
Red. 6, 15: they v. things by opinion, ex  
opinione a., id. Rose. Com. 10, 29: to v.  
his authority highly, magni a., id. Att.  
7, 15, 2 to v. not at all, nihil a. (poet.),  
transl. of Epiccharmus in id. Tusc. 1, 8,  
15: to v. equally, juxia v., Sall. C. 2, ad fin.  
(cf. for constr. Dr. Smith's Lat. dict.  
aestimo, II). 2. expendi, di, sum, 3  
(to weigh): I do not reckon them so  
much by number as by v., non ea tan-  
numare soleo quam e., Cic. de Or. 2,  
76, 3: with aestimo, they weigh and  
p. pleasures, ii, e. and aestimant voluntates,  
id. Post. Red. 6, 15. 3. pendo, pe-  
pendi, pensus, 3 (not used abs.): to v.  
the case according to its truth, p. can-  
sam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1, 5: you do  
not v. highly, non magni p., Hor. S. 2,  
4, 93: I v. little the favour of a wicked  
man, nequam homini ego parvi p. grati-  
tiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 6, 29 not to v. at  
all, non floeci p., Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21. 4.  
facio, feci, factum, 3 (with gen. of price  
or adv.): Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: I v. it not  
at all, non floeci f. id. Att. 13, 50, 3:  
non f. pili cohortem, Cat. 10, 13, 1: I v.  
little, parum id f., Sall. J. 85, 5.  
dico, xi, etum, 3: he v. it little, parvi  
id d., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: to v. anything  
not at all, pro nihil aliquid d., id.  
Verr. 2, 16, 40: to v. as good, in bonds  
d., id. Fin. 3, 3, 10. 6. puto, I: to v.  
honours highly, magni p. honores, Cic.  
Planc. 4, 11 p. aliquem nihil, id. Div.  
in Caecl. 7, 24, 7 hábo, 2: to v.  
nothing, nihil pensi h., Quint. 11, 1, 29  
you v. not your benefactor, bene meren-  
tem h. despicatul, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19:  
I v. not, non naui h., Enn. in Clc. Div.  
1, 58, 132. III. To esteem: diligio,  
ext. extum, 3: v. to LOVE. Phr.: I v.

you as much as myself, tantum tibi tribu-  
bus quantum mihi arrugo, Cic. Fam. 4,  
1, 2, fin.: they are v. and esteemed by  
him, apud eum in honore sunt et pre-  
tio, id. Rosc. Att. 28, 7 to be v. by  
the Roman people, esse in lande et in  
gratia cum populo Rom., id. Ver. Act.  
1, 17, 51. to v. friendship more than  
country, amicitiam patriae praepone, id.  
Rosc. Perd. 8, 2: to v. friendship  
above everything, amicitiam rebus omni-  
bus antepone, id. Am. 5, 17. to v.  
you less than her children, vos postponer  
natis suis. Ov. M. 6, 211 v.ing  
Samos less, posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen.  
1, 16.

**value**: aestimatio Cic. Pis. 25, 86.  
ad fin.: Fig.: injustus rerum a., id.  
Mar. 5, 15.

**valueless**: parvus prétii: v. VALUER  
and WORTHLESS.

**valve**: I. Leaves of a folding-  
door: valvae Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74. II.  
A safety v., etc.: perl. epistola (a  
valve): Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

**vamp** (subs.): the upper leather of a  
shoe: perl. pellis: rupta p., Juv. 3,  
150.

**vamp** (v.): I. Lit.: to patch: sarco, 4: v. TO REPAIR. II. Fig.: to  
patch up: Phr.: a v'd up story, perh.  
commentia, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: v.  
FICTION.

**vampire**: I. Lit. perl. lámia: Hor. A. P. 342. II. Fig.: perh.  
hírundo (a leech): h. aerari, Cic. Att. 1,  
16, 11. Hor. A. P. 4, 6. III. The bat  
so called: vesperilio: Plin. Linn.

**van**: I. Lit. perl. lámia: 1. pri-  
mum agmen (prop. of a column on  
the march); the regiments forming the v.,  
p. a cohortes, Liv. 34, 28, med. 2.

primæ ácies (in battle): the hastati  
formed the v., p. a hastati erant, id. 8,  
8. 3. frons: Tac. H. 2, 89: the v.  
consisted of the flower of the youth,  
primæ l. in acie florem Juvenium habebat,  
Liv. 8, 8. Phr.: the legimus cohorts  
formed the v., primæ legionariorum  
cohortes ibant, id. 34, 28, met. II. A  
winnowing fan: 1. vanus: Col.: Virg. G. 1, 16. 2. ventilárum: Col.

III. A wing: ala: v. WING.  
IV. A vehicle: perl. rheda (a  
roomy 4-wheeled conveyance): Juv. 3,  
10: v. CARRIAGE.

**vandal**: perl. opicus (adj.) (rude,  
clownish): Juv. 6, 454: v. mice, o.  
mures, id. 3, 207: or use Vandalicus.

**vane**: v. WEATHERCOCK.

**vanish**: I. Lit.: to disappear:  
1. vánesco, nui, 3: everything v.  
into ashes, cuncta in cinerem v., Tac. H.  
5, 7. 2. evanesco, 3: to v. into air, in  
tenem e. auram, Virg. Aen. 9, 658. 3.

dilúbor, lapsus, 3: id. G. 4, 410. 4.  
diffugio, fugi, 3: the snow is v'd, d.  
nives, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1. V. TO DISAPPEAR.

Phr.: land som v'd, celeriter e  
conspicu terra ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27, ad  
med.: to v. from sight, evolare e  
conspicu, Cic. Ver. 5, 34, 88 the stars v.,  
stellaris occultantur, id. N. 1, 2, 20, 51.

II. Fig.: 1. vánesco, nui: Tac.  
A. 2, 40: v. amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358.

2. evanesco, nui, 3: Liv. 28, 25:  
all recollection of them has v'd, omnis  
corum memoria obscurata est et evan-  
uit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94 I saw our  
hops v., external spm nostrum et e.  
vidi, id. Att. 1, 13, 1. 3. dilúbor,  
lapsus, 3: to let one's property v., rem  
familiarem d. sinere, id. O. 2, 18, 64.  
Phr.: friendship v.s. i. kindness,  
sublate, benevolentia amicitiae monem  
tolitur, id. Am. 5, 19 the custom has  
v'd, sublate jam consuetudo est, id. Rose.  
Am. 1, 3, fin.

III. Fig.: 1. vánesco, nui: Tac.  
A. 2, 40: v. amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358.

2. evanesco, nui, 3: Liv. 28, 25:  
all recollection of them has v'd, omnis  
corum memoria obscurata est et evan-  
uit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94 I saw our  
hops v., external spm nostrum et e.  
vidi, id. Att. 1, 13, 1. 3. dilúbor,  
lapsus, 3: to let one's property v., rem  
familiarem d. sinere, id. O. 2, 18, 64.  
Phr.: friendship v.s. i. kindness,  
sublate, benevolentia amicitiae monem  
tolitur, id. Am. 5, 19 the custom has  
v'd, sublate jam consuetudo est, id. Rose.  
Am. 1, 3, fin.

**vanity**: I. Finitness, unreality:  
1. vanitas (falseness): the v. of  
opinions, opinonum v., Cic. Leg. 1,  
10, 29. 2. futilitas: this is all v.,  
hac plena sunt f., id. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

3. levitas the v. of opinion, L  
opinions, id. 2, 17, 45 joined with su-  
tilitas, ib. 2, 28, 70. 4. fructilitas:  
the weakness and v. of human kind,  
imbecillitas f. que humani generis, id.

**Tusc.** 5, 1, 3. **5.** perh. inānitas: joined with error, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44. **Phr.**: *O the v. of the world!* O quantum est in rebus inane, Pers. 1, 1: v. **VAIN.** **II.** Concr. a rain thing; **1.** perh. vanitas, in pl.: *the v.s of the Magi*, magorum v. (al. lec. sing. = I. 1.), Plin. 22, 8, 9. **2.** levitas, in pl.: given to the v.s of love, amatoris l. dedi, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61. **3.** perh. inānitas, in pl.: *v.s of words*, i. verborum, Gell. 13, 8. **4.** nūgāe: v. **TRIFLE.**

5. res vāna: v. **VAIN.** **III.** **Pride,** conceit: **1.** vanitas: *conspicuous by his own v.*, suamet v. monistratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: joined with jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22. **2.** jactatio: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20, fin. **3.** tūmor v. and conceit, t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12. **4.** glōria: v. **VAIN-GLORY.** **VAUNT.** **Phr.**: *I have no v.*, nihil est in me inane, Cic. Ep. Brut. 3, 2: *to swell with v.*, pulmonem rumpere ventis, Pers. 1, 27.

**vanquish:** vincō: v. TO CONQUER. **vanquisher:** victor: v. CONQUEROR. **vantage-ground:** locus superior: they fought on v., ex l. s. proeliantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: *to leave their v.*, ex s. l. descendere, Ib. B. C. 3, 98.

**vapid:** **1.** Lit.: vāpidus (of wine which has lost its flavour): Col. 12, 5, 1. **2.** wine, vappa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. **II.** Fig.: spoiled, tasteless: **1.** vāpidus: *in your v. mind*, v. sub pectore, Pers. 5, 117. **4.** v. fellow, vappa, Hor. S. 1, 1, 104. **2.** insulsus (insipid): *a v. style of joke*, i. genus ridiculi, Clc. de Or. 2, 64, 259: *the view of a. fellow*, i. homini sententia, ib. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: *many are the v. sayings*, multa insulse dicuntur, ib. Att. 5, 10, 3. **3.** perh. Jētūsus (poor, meagre): *a rain and v. mind*, animus j. atque inanis, Ib. Fam. 2, 17, 7: *a v. quibble*, j. calumnia, ib. Caec. 21, 61.

**vapidly:** Fig.: insulsē. Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1. **vapidness:** Fig.: insulsitas: Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36.

**vaporization:** vāpōratiō: Sen. v. VAPOR.

**vaporous:** **1.** nēbūlōsus: Plin. 21, 7, 18: Prop. 5, 123. **2.** vāpōrōsus: App. M. **3.** vāpōrifer: Stat. S. 1, 1, 45. **4.** vāpōrus: Nemes. **5.** vāporalis: Aug.

**vapour (subs.):** **1.** Lit.: **1.** vāpor, ōris (v. from land or water): Clc. N. D. 2, 46, 118. **2.** hālitus (v. from land or water): Plin. 11, 12, 12. **3.** nēbula (a cloud-like mist): exhalat v. and floating mist, tenuum exhalat n. fumosque volucres, Virg. G. 2, 217: *see v. and steam rise*, surgere n. aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475. **4.** mēphitis (a pestilential exhalation): Virg. Aen. 7, 84. **Phr.**: *the v. given out by the earth*, exhalations terae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 42: *terae exspirations*, id. N. D. 2, 33, 83: *a spiratio terrarum*, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: *the v. given out by water*, respiration aquarum, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: **vaporatio aquarum**, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: *water emits v.*, aquae vaporant, Plin. 31, 2, **2.** *the sun fills the side of the valley with v.*, sol latum vallis vaporat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: *the land emits v.*, terra humorem ex se remittit, Virg. G. 2, 218: *the stars are fed on the v.s rising from the earth and the sea*, sidera marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43. *Like v. (adv.)*, vāporālīter Aug. **II.** Fig.: v. & hyponchontriācula melancholy, perh. lien, ēnis (spleen): Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 5. **Afflicted with v.s**: nēlōsus: Plin. 7, 2, 2: v. MELANCHOLY.

**vapour (v.):** **1.** Lit.: *to emit v.*: vāpōro, i: v. preced. art. **II.** Fig.: *to brag, vaunt*; glōriōr, i: v. TO BOAST, VAUNT.

**bath:** perh. assūdātō (a sweating bath): Cels. *The chamber for a. v.-bath*: **1.** sudātō: Vitr. **2.** sudātōrum: Sen. *The process of a. v.*, sudatio balineārum, Plin. 28, 4, 14.

**variable:** **1.** vāriūs (prop. of

colour, thence transl., cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10): **2.** law, v. jus, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49. **2.** vāriāns (of seasons, fortune, etc.): not capable of standing a. v. climate, impatiens v. coeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4: instances of v. fortune, exempla v. fortunae, id. 7, 42, 43. **3.** vāriābilis, e (no good authority): v. aēr, App. **4.** mētabilis, e: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: joined with varius, woman is ever v. and changing, varium et m. semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. **5.** commutābilis, e: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: joined with varius; see how v. is fortune, vide quam sit varia vitae c.que ratio, id. Mil. 26, 69: a. v. mind, varius, c., multiplex animus, id. Am. 25, 92. **6.** vāgius id. Fin. 5, 20, 56 stars of v. motion, sidera quae v. et mutabilis rationelabum tur, id. Tim. 10: see how v. is fortune, vide quam v. volubilis fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69. **7.** mēobilis, e (of things and persons) : the v. moisture of the season, coeli m. humor, Virg. G. 1, 417: *my feelings to you have not been v.*, nec in te animo fui m., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: *human life is v.*, m. et fluxus res humanae, Gall. J. 104, ad med.

**8.** inconstans (of things and persons): v. winds, i. venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80: *no science is more v.*, nulla ars inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1. **9.** lēvis, e (light-minded): Cic. Am. 25, 91. **10.** vōlūbilis, e: Plin. Ep. 4, 24, ad fin.: cf. 6: v. CHANGEABLE, FICKLE.

**variability:** **1.** vāriētās (rare in this sense): *fearing v. and treachery in the army*, extimescens atque infaustitatem exercitus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2. **2.** mētabilitas: v. of mind, m. mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76. **3.** mēabilitas: Tac. H. 5, 8. **4.** inconstans (of things and persons): i. fulgoris, Plin. 37, 1, 56: *all know the v. of fortune*, fortunatum nemo ab i. se junget, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: joined with mēabilitas, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 76: with varietas, id. pro Dom. 2, 3, 1. **5.** levitas: joined with mēabilitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: with inconstans and mēabilitas, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: v. CHANGEABLENESS, FICKLENESSEN.

**variably:** inconstanter: v. CHANGEBLY.

**variance:** **I.** *The state of varying*: perh. inconstans. v. VARIATION. **II.** *Dissonance*: **1.** discordia: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in pl., id. Fin. 1, 13, 44: *to set the state of v.*, serere civiles d. Liv. 3, 40 ad med. **2.** dissonia: Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14. **3.** disensus: its (poet. in good Lat.): Virg. Aen. 11, 455. **4.** dissimilātiō (separation, consequent on discordia, dissonio): Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7. **5.** simulans (esp. in pl.): *to be at v. with some one*, s. exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35, 88: *he was at v. with Curio*, s. huic cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: v. ENMITY, QUARREL. **Phr.**: *the state at v. with itself*, civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23, 31: *they are at v. inter se dissident atque discordant*, Clc. Fin. 1, 13, 44: *they are slightly at v.*, leviter inter se dissident, id. Att. 1, 1, 2, fin.: *a nation at v. with the Roman people*, gens dissidentia pop. Rom., id. Balb. 12, 30 (for examples of constr. of discordo and dissidente, a very common word, v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.): *The Mars begin to be at v. with them*, ab his Mars dissentientiincipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20 (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. for constr.): *The Aedui are at v.*, Aedui pugnant, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2. **III.** *Disagreement, inconsistency*: **1.** dissenso: *the most learned men were at v. concerning the law*, inter peritissimum homines summa fult de jure d., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: *they are so much at v.*, tanta sunt in variate et d., id. N. D. 1, 1, 2. **2.** discrēpātia: v. between the letter and the intention, d. scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25, 96. **3.** discrēpātio: Liv. 10, 18: *repugnātia expediency being at v.*, utilitas r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17.

**5.** diversitas: authorities at v., d. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: v. DIFFERENCE. **Phr.**: *you will find the wisest men at v.*, sapientissimos diversos

reperies, Tac. A. 6, 22: *our doctrines, but slightly at v. with those of the Peripatetics*, nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2 (cf. 11.): *they are greatly at v.*, longe dissidenti, id. Am. 9, 32: *his deeds are at v.*, distinct with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant, id. Fin. 2, 30, 96 (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. for constr.): *to be at v. in words but agree in facts*, verbo inter se dispreparare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 1, 21, 83: *you are at v. with yourself*, tecum ipse pugnas, id. Phil. 2, 8, 18: *do you not see that your statements are at v.?* te pugnata loqui non vides? id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: *these things are at v.*, haec inter se repugnant, ib. 3, 29, 72: *to state the points about which authors are at v.*, ambigua promerie, Tac. A. 6, 28.

**variation:** **1.** vāriētās: *a war which had exhibited many v.s*, bellum in multa v. versatum, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: *a v. in the measurement*, mensurae v., Plin. 6, 26, 30. **2.** vāriātō: Liv. 24, 9. **3.** communitātō: *the v.s of the seasons*, c. tempestatum coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. **4.** conversiō: in pl. joined with commutatio: ib. **5.** vicis (cap in pl.): *the earth renews her v.s*, mutat terra v., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. **6.** vicissitudo: *the v.s of day and night*, diērum nocturnique v., Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: v. CHANGE. **Phr.**: *from his infancy he experienced v.s of fortune*, casus prima ab infantis anticipes, Tac. A. 6, 51.

**varicose:** varicosus: Pers. 5, 189. **A. v. vein:** **1.** vārix (i. Facciōlati): Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35. **2.** varičia: Celis.

**varied:** vāriātūs: v. VARY.

**variegated:** **1.** vāriōs, i (chiefly poet.): Virg. G. 1, 441. **2.** vāriēgo: i. Auson.: v. TO COLOUR, PAINT. *To be v.d.*, vario, i: Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13.

**variegated:** **1.** vāriōs: Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 10: lynes, Virg. G. 3, 264. **2.** vāriātōs: Cat. 64, 50. **3.** vāriēgātūs: App. Flor. p. 346. **4.** mācīlōsus: v. marble, m. marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, ini. **5.** vērsicolōr (changing its colour, many coloured): a. v. dress, v. vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 60. **6.** multīcolōr: Plin. 37, 10, 60. **7.** multicolōr: Gell.

**8.** discolor (lit. of inharmonious colour): v. birds, d. aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2, init. **9.** bicōlōr (of two colours): a horse v. with white spots, albus equus b. maculis, Virg. Aen. 5, 566: v. COLOUR.

**variegation:** vāriētās: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10.

**variety:** **1.** vāriētās: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: *Asia exceeds all lands in the v. of its productions*, Asia varietatibus fructuum omnibus terris antecedit, id. Manil. 6, 14: *still greater v. is found in men's minds*, in animis existunt majores etiam v., id. Off. 1, 30, 107. **2.** vāriātā: Imer. 1, 654. **3.** diversitatā (of different, contradictory things): v. of plans, consiliorum d., Tac. H. 4, 76: v. DIFFERENCE. **4.** multīfōldū: the v. of things exported, m. earum rerum que exportentur, Cic. Manil. 6, 14.

**5.** vicissitudo v. of seasons, anni-versarie (coili) v., id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: v. VARIETY, CHANGE. **Phr.**: a. v. of things, res variae, diversae: v. VARIOUS.

**various:** **1.** vāriūs: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: v. and manifold qualities, qualitates v. et quasi multiformes, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: a. v. reading, \*v. lectio. **2.** di-versus (different, implying contrariety): they adopt v. plans, d. consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. **3.** multiplex, icls: Cic. **4.** multimōbiū: Liv. 21, 8 (var. lect.). **5.** multijūgūs (jugis): Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1. **6.** multifābiūs: Gell. 7, multifābiūs Lucr. 2, 135. **Phr.**: v. persons, comphures, nonnulli: when v. opinions were expressed, variatōs hominum sententias, Cic. Mil. 3, 8 the v. accounts given of Morcellus' death, que de morte Marcelli variant auctores, Liv. 27, 27, ad fin.: v. TO VARY. A v. reading, \*lectionis varietas, \*scripturas discrepantia: v. READING (iv.). In

**places, multūlārām (auto.)**: Cie.; Liv.: in v. ways, omni modo, Cie.

**variously**: 1. varie Cie. Sall. Liv. 2. vāritātē Gell. 3. multūlārātē. Quint.: also joined with varie, id. 4. multīmodis. Plaut. Mil. 4. 4. 53. Phr.: to be handled v., non uno modo tractari, Cie. Or. 35. 122.

**varlet**: I. a servant: pech, cito, omnis (a soldier's servant, horse-boy). II. a rascal: fūrcer, verbere, omnis scelus, eris; v. RASCAL, VILLAIN.

**varnish (subs.)**: I. Lit.: perch. atramentum: Plin. (35, 10, 56, no. 18) says of Apelles, absoluta opera atramento tenui illinebat, i.e. a varnish which preserved the pictures and softened the colours. II. Fig.: gloss, deceitful show: fūcūs, without colouring and v., sine pigmentis fūcūs, Cie. Or. 3, 52, 199: without v. and deceit, sine f. et fallacia, id. Att. 1, 1, 1.

**varnish (v.)**: I. Lit.: atramento illino, levi, lūnū, 3: Plin. 35, 10, 56, no. 18: v. preced. art. II. Fig.: to give a fair colouring to: 1. colōro, 1: Val. Max. 8, 2, 2. 2. velo, 1: Tac. A. 14, 56: v. TO COLOUR, CONCEAL. 3. (1) fūcūs: what is v'd and pretended, f. et simulata, Cie. Am. 25, 95; Plin. (2) coloratūs: joined with fictus, Sen. Ep. 16.

**vary**: A. Trans. 1. vāriō, 1: of colour, Virg. 1, 441: v. TO VARIEGATE: he will v. his voice, vocem v., Cie. Or. 18, 59: to v. toil with rest, v. laboreno otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4: in pass.: when opinions v'd, variatio hominum sententias, Cie. Mil. 3, 8: pass. impers.: quoniam sententias varietar, l. 22, 60.

2. mūto, 1: to v. one's style of speaking, m. orationem, Cie. Or. 31, 109. Join: m. and vario, ib. 18, 59; and verto, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177, f.n.: In pass.: fortuna v.s, fortuna m., Cae. B. C. 1, 59.

3. d'istinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: joined with varlo: orationem v. et d'iquibusdum verborum sententiariump insinibus, Cie. de Or. 2, 9, 36: to v. and set off one's style, d. et illustrare orationem, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49: TO CHANGE. B. Intrans.

1. vāriō, 1: of colour, uva v., (changes), Prop. 4, 5: report v., fama v., Liv. 27, 27, f.n.: in pass.: v. L, 1. 2. mūto, 1 (to change): Liv. 39, 51: in pass., v. I, 2: v. TO TURN, CHANGE. Phr.: to v. in his opinion, decedere de sententia, Cie. Balb. 5, 11: d. sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: not to v. constare, sibi constare, Cie.

**vase**: 1. vas, vāsīs, n., (a vessel, receptacle): muribina vasa, or muribina, vase of fluor spar, Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 769. 2. vāscūlūm: Juv. 9, 141: Plaut. 3. amphōra (a jar for wine etc.): Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 90. 4. urecūs (a pitcher): Hor. 5. urecūlūs: mentioned as a humble ornament of the abacus, Juv. 3, 203: v. CUP, BOWL.

**vassal**: 1. a feudalry holder: 1. \*vassaliss: Du Cange. 2. In Roman sense = cliens: v. Smith's Ant. 294. 3. clientēla (mostly plur.): he knew that Pompey had many v.s, magnas esse Pompeio clientēlas celebat, Cae. B. C. 2, 18, f.n. Phr.: they became Chrysogonus' v.s, se in Chrysogoni idem et c. contulerunt, Cie. Rose. Am. 17, 166. II. A dependent: 1. cliens: Cae. B. G. 1, 4: of whole nations, vassals, lib. 1, 31.

2. ascētātor, ōrls (an attendant, follower): Cie. Verr. 2, 11, 29. Phr.: lest we be the v.s of fortune, ne fortuna in nos magnam habeat dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: v. DEPENDENT, SUBJECT.

**vassalage**: I. Feudalry dependence: 1. \*vassaliss: Du Cange. 2. In Roman sense, clientēla: Cie. Rose. Am. 37, 1-6. II. Dependence, generally: perh. servitus, ūtis: v. DEPENDENCE, SUBJECTION. Phr.: a life of v., sub dominatione vita, Asin. Poll. in Cie. Fam. 10, 31, 3.

**vast (adj.)**: I. Waste, deserted: vastus: v. et deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3. ad med.: v. WASTE, DESOLATE. II. Of great size or extent: 1. vastus (of excessive, shapeless size): a v. beast, v. belua, Cie. Rep. 2, 49, 67. a v. sea,

v. mare, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, ad fin.: frequent in superl. 2. ingens (of excessive size, huge): a v. plain, i. campus, Cie. de Or. 3, 19, 70; v. HUGE. 3. immensus (boundless): joined with immensus, Cie. de Or. 3, 19, 70: a v. sea, mare i., id. Tusc. 1, 10, 73: to a v. extent, per ad, or in) immensum: at a v. price, immenso, Plin. 4. immāns, e (monstrous): joined with vastus, Cie. Rep. 2, 40, 67: with ingens, id. Ver. 3, 46, 110.

5. magnus, esp. superl.: a v. amount of honey, vis mells maxima, Cie. Verr. 2, 72, 176. 6. amplius, esp. superl.: id. 7. spatiōs: a v. body of water, a. aquor, Plin. 4, 1, 1: v. GREAT, LARGE.

III. Of abstract or mental qualities and things: 1. ingens: v. glory, 1. gloria, Cie. 2, 22: of v. strength and resources, i. viribus opibusque, Tac. II. 1, 61. 2. immensus: v. passions, 1. infiniti cupiditatis, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34. 3. magnus a r. task, opus n. et arduum, Cie. Or. 10, 33: considering of v. importance, magni existimans interesse, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7. 4. amplius: esp. superl.: v. effects are felt, amplissim effectus: v. extentum, Plin. 2, 40, 40: v. GREAT.

**vast (subs.)**: immensus: the whole, omne i., Luer. 1, 75.

**vastly**: perh. maximē: v. GREATLY. Phr.: being v. inferior in number, quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Cae. B. C. 3, 84: v. more, omnibus partibus maiores (out of all comparison), Cie. Fin. 2, 33, 108: v. VERY.

**vastness**: 1. immensitas (of space): Cie. N. D. 1, 20, 54. 2. immanitas (monstrousness): i. vitionum, id. Coel. 6, 14. Phr.: expr. by adj.: the v. of their bodies, ingens magnitudine corporum, Cae. B. G. 1, 39, 71t. v. GREATNESS, SIZE.

**vat**: 1. cūpa (a wooden vat): Cae. B. C. 2, 11. 2. dolium (a very large earthen jar): Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Cat.: v. CASK.

**vaticinate**: vāticinor, 1: v. TO PROPHESY, PREDICT.

**vaticination**: vāticinatio: v. PROPHECY, PREDICTION.

**vault**: 1. An arched roof: 1. fornix, iei (a stone vault): Sen. Ep. 99, 32, med.: Cic. Top. 4, 22. 2. fornīcio: Sen.: Vit. 3. cūmēra (also cūmāria): (strictly, an arched roof of wood or plaster): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, fin.: Vit. 7, 3: the interior of a v. c. coelum, ib. 4. cūmērio: Spart. 5. cūmēriūs: Plin.: Vitr. II. A vaulted apartment: 1. fornix, iei (a v'd opening, an arch, archway): Liv. 33, 27. 2. cūmēra (a v'd chamber): Sall. C. 55. 3. hýpoēmēa (a v. or cellar under ground): Vitr.: used for burial, Petr. 4. sometimes perh. cella (a store-room, closet): used for storing wine, oil, etc. Varr.: Col. Phr.: an underground v., locus sub terra saxo conserptus: Liv. 22, 57, med. In the form of a v., fornīciatum (adv.): Plin. III. A leap: saltus: v. LEAP.

**vault** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. confornic: i. Vitr. 2. cūmēro (aro), 1: Plin. 10, 33, 50. 3. concūmēro: Plin. 34, 14, 42: a v'd apartment, locus, c. Suet. Aug. 90. B. Intrans.: to leap: salto, 4: v. TO LEAP. Phr.: they v. to their steeds, corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, Virg. Aen. 12, 268: he was into his chariot, saltu emicit in currum, ib. 12, 326.

**vaulted**: fornīciatus: Cic. Top. 4, 22: v. preceed. art.

**vaulter**: perh. pētaurista: Varr. in Non. pētauristarius. Petr. v. Smith's Ant.

**vaulting**: concūmērātō v. VAULT. —board: perh. pētaurum: Juv. 14, 265: v. Smith's Ant.

**vault (subs.)**: I. 1. jaectant: 2. militaris, Tac. Agr. 25: j. sul, id. A. 2, 46. 2. jaectatio (parale): Coel. ad Cie. Att. 10, 9, 5. 3. ostentatio (Cie. de Or. 2, 82, 333: in plur., id. Att. 5, 13, 1. 4.

venditātō: id. Tusc. 2, 7, 6. 5. ostentatio Cie. 5. vaniloquientia, v. et ad thūrāt, per v. ac iminas, Tac. A. 6, 31. v. OASTING.

**vaunt (v.)**: A. Trans. 1. jacto, i (of something belonging or relating to oneself): cf. Madvig in Cie. Fin. 2, 3, 24) to v. ones influence and portion, i. gratiam et dignitatem, Cae. B. C. 3, 83 esp. with prom. reflect, he va him self concerning Callidō, i. se de Callidō, Cie. Verr. 4, 21, 46: after rang about that, quoniam in eo se jacavisset, id. Att. 2, 1, 5. 2. ostento, 1 (to display, parade): o prudentiam, Cie. Fin. 10, 3, 4. Cae. B. C. 3, 83: o. et prae se terre, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3. 3. vendito, i (to cry up what is your own or another's): v. sham operam, Liv. 44, 25, ad med.: Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135. 4. glōtō, 1: with cogn. neut. I wish I could ma e the same r. as Cyrus, v. ille idem posse, quod Cyrus, Cie. Sen. 1, 12 ger., a happy life is a thing to e, beata vita gloriosa et praedicta et prae se ferenda est, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 52 cl. est aliquid prædictabile et gloriandum id. prae se terendum, Id. § 49. 5. prædicto, i (to praise): v. 4. B. Intrans.

1. glōtō, i (very common, esp. in Cie.): I may v. before you, licet apud te g., Cie. Off. 1, 22, 78 you r. about your riches, de suis divitiis g., id. Vatin. 12, 29: for other examples of consta. v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.: v. also II. 4. 2. effero, extill, clātūm, 3, with pron. reflect: you r. offers to insolenter, Cie. Tusc. 4, 17, 19: o. esse audacie, scire atque superbia, Sall. J. 14: v. TO BOAST.

**vaunter**: 1. jactator, ōrls: a n. of his own exploits, j. rerum a gestarum, Quint. 10, 1, 17. 2. ostentator, ōrls: a r. of his achievements, factorum o., Liv. 1, 10. 3. venditator: Tac. H. 1, 49, med. May freq. be expr. by adj.

**vaunting** (subs.): jactantia. v. VAUNTING.

**vaunting** (adj.): 1. jacitans joined with arrogans, insolens, Cie. fragm.; Illu. h.p. 2. glōriōsus: Cie.: Plin. Ep. v. VASGLORIOSUS. 3. vārius (of great ostentation): v. VAN. 4. vanilōquens: Liv. 35, 48. 5. jaectabundus: Gell. 6. jaectabundus Sid.

**vauntingly**: 1. jaectant. Aut. comp. Tac. 2. glōriōse: Cie. de Or. 2, 8, 31.

**veal**: vitellina (sc. caro): Plaut. also vitellina n. plur., Nep. a piece of v., vitellina carnica, Cie. Div. 2, 24, 52. roast v., assum vitellinum, id. Fain. o. 20, 1.

**vedette or vedette**: perh. excubitor, v. SENTINEL.

**veer**: A. Trans.: to turn: 1. verto, ti, sum, 3: v. TO TURN. 2. obliquo, i (to turn obliquely): Virg. Aen. 5, 16 (of trimming sails): to v. out a rope, perh. laxare funem, to SLACKEN, LET GO. B. Intrans.: verto, ti, sum, 3: abs. with pron. reflect, or pass.: the wind vs round from the South to the West, Auster in Africium se v., Cae. B. C. 3, 26, fin.: v. TO TURN, CHANGE.

**vegetable** (subs.): 1. of things belonging to the vegetable kingdom; most gen. word perh. planta: Juv. Col. Phr.: ea quae a terra stirpibus continentur, Cie. N. D. 2, 13, 33: quid tanta oritur est terra ut stirpibus suis intar, opp. animal, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: res quae a terra gigantur. II. Vegetables for the table: 1. olus, ōrtis, to dimen. r. prand-r. olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 13. 2. oblongum: pl.: Cie. Att. 6, 1, 13.

**vegetable** (adj.): 1. pert. to plantas: the v. world, \*plantarum genus: v. preceed. art.

**vegetate**: I. Lit. To grow, of plants: Vigeo, 2. Join: vivere et v., Cie. N. D. 1, 13, 81: v. TO GROW. II. Fig.: \*plantae quasi v. in agro.

**vegetative**: 1. vētētabilis, e (act, causing to grow): Mart. Cap. 2. genit. v. v. PRODUCTIVE.

**véhement**: I. vēhémentia (not Ang.): of personal character, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33. 2. vis (strength, or force):

- (i.) the *v.* of the storm, v. *tempestatis*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. (ii.) of a speech, Cic. Or. 68, 229. **3. contentio (exertion):** great *v.* of speech, *summa vis et c. sermonis*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255. **4. impetus:** *vis (lit. onset).* (i.) the *v.* of the wind, *ventorum vis*, I. Caes. B. G. 3, 13, med. (ii.) otherwise there can be no force or *v.* in speaking, *aliter oratione nec illius nec vis esse potest*, Cic. Or. 68, 229.

**5. incitatio:** (i.) of the rapid motion of the sun, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82. (ii.) *transf.*: mentis l. atque alacritatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; of an orator, *vis atque l.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. Join in any of the preceding words with *vis*. **6. studium (eagerness, assiduity):** to fight with *v.*, alacritate et s. niti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, fin. **7. ardor, oris (heat):** when the *v.* of the passions is lessened, a cupiditatem restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43.

**8. calor, oris (heat):** Quint.: Plin. Ep. 9. **aestus, us (violent commotion):** used met., the *v.* (lit. tide) of your genius has carried you off from land, repeente ha quasi quidam a. ingenii tul procata a terra abrupti, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. **10. sometimes, violētia (strong expr., ferocity, violence):** Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; *opp. vis*, Quint. 2, 12, 11. **11. sometimes, irācundia (v. of character, proneness to anger):** Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

**12. animus:** of oratorial fire: Quint.

**vehement:** 1. *vēhēmēns* (very eager, impetuous): (i.) *Galba was v. and fiery*, Galba v. atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 28; *v. and headstrong*, v. feroxique, id. Vat. 2, 4. (ii.) *transf.*: of a style of speaking, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200; of the course of a river, Quint. 2, 1. **acer** (keen, active): (i.) a v. patriot, civis acerrimus, Cic. Fam. 10, 28; i. v. in action, a. in gerendis rebus, ib. 8, 15, 2. **Join:** a. et vehemens, id. Caec. 10, 28. (ii.) *transf.* of a war, id. Balb. 6, 14. **3. contentus (strained, intent):** with v. zreal, c. studio, Cic. Sest. 6, 11; of the voice, id. Or. 17, 56. **4. concitatus:** of a style of speaking, Quint. **5. incitatum:** (i.) of rapid motion, Caes. C. (ii.) *transf.*, a more v. style of speaking, cursus in oratione incitator, Cic. Or. 59, 201. **6. ardens (glowing):** to seek death with v. desire, a studio petere mortem, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; of a style of speaking, id. Or. 38, 123. **7. flagrare (glowing, blazing):** fired with the love of studies, oratoris studiis flagrantissimus, id. Fat. 2, 3; v. passion, f. cupiditas, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44. **8. violētus (strong expr., very v.):** (i.) a v. and violent man, homo vehemens et v., Phil. 5, 7, 19. (ii.) of storms, id. Clu. 49, 138. **9. fervidus (ferry):** (i.) of character, chiefly poet., Liv. 27, 33. (ii.) of speaking, Cic. Brut. 68, 241. **10. fervens (hot):** of persons, poet.: of a course of policy, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82.

**vehemently:** 1. *vēhēmēnter*: (i.) to behave *v.*, v. se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16; *I imploro you v. v. to etiam atque etiam rogo*, id. Att. 16, 16, D, fin. (ii.) of the rough sea: Plaut. **2. acriter:** to fight *v.*, a. pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, ad init.; *Silius v. urged the measure*, Silius a. incubuit, Tac. A. 11, 6, init. **3. animōse (with spirit):** Join: acriter, vehementer, animōse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 51. **4. contente:** to speak *v.*, c. dicere, ib. 2, 24, 57. **5. concitatē: of speaking**, Quint.

**6. incitāte: of style**, Cic. Or. 63, 212. **7. ardenter:** to desire *v.*, a. cupere, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 19. **8. flāgrante: superfl. of passion**, Tac. A. 1, 1. **9. ferventer: of speaking**, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2. **10. valde: to praise any one too v.** aliquem nimis v. laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; with vehementer, very *v.*, v. vehementer, id. Att. 14, 1, 2. **11. obnoxīe (strenuously):** Ter. Sen. Ep. **12. impense (earnestly):** of requests, etc.: Ter.; Quint.: comp. the Rhodians returned thanks more *v.*, impensis Rhodi gratias egerunt, Liv.

17, 56, ad fin. **13. sūtienter: of desiring**, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. Phr.: may freq. be expr. by adj. and subs.: to cry *v.*, \*magno studio contendeo: to cry *v.*, \*magna voce clamare: v. two preced. arts.

**vehicle:** *vēhīcūlūm* (gen. term): Cic. Lív.: v. CARRIAGE.

**veil (subs.):** 1. *a cover for the face:* 1. *rica* (a veil of cloth, worn by women, esp. at sacrifices): Varr. I, L. 5, 29, 37; also on ordinary occasions, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50. **2. rīcūlūm** (worn esp. by mourners): Varr. I, L. 29, 37. Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 59; v. Smith's Ant. 995. **3. rīcīla** (a. worn by young women): Turp. in Non. **4. flammeum (a flame-coloured bridal v.):** Plin. 21, 8, 22; Juv. **5. flammeolum (a small v. or bridal v.):** Juv. *A maker of v.s. flammearins*, Plaut. **II. Any covering:** 1. *vēlūm (a curtain, hanging):* of tent hangings, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30; a curtain hung before a door: Juv. 6, 228. **2. velāmēn (of clothes generally):** Virg. Aen. 1, 649. **3. vēlāmēntūm (a curtain):** Sen. III. Fig.: a cover, a disguise: 1. *intēgūmentūm*: pl.: Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350. **2. involucrūm:** pl.: joined with integumenta, ib. 1, 35, 161. **3. perh. vēlūm:** each man's real character is concealed by *v.s.* and coverings, involutio tegit et quasi v. quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 5, 15. **4. obtentus, us:** her aravice was veiled, cupidio aur. habebat, Tac. A. 12, 7, fin.: v. PRETENCE, PRETEXT, COVER.

**veil (v.):** 1. *Lit.:* 1. *vēlo*, 1: with v.'d head, capite v., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10. **2. tēgo, xi, cūm, 3: v. to cover:** II. Fig.: 1. *vēlo, 1: to v. hāred under caresses, v. odium fallaciis*, Tac. A. 14, 56. **2. tēgo, xi, cūm, 3:** joined with velo, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: v. to COVER, CONCEAL.

**vein:** 1. *Propr.* 1. *vēna*: v. and arteries, v. et arteriae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 119; to open a *v.* (of a physician), incidere v. Cels. *ferre v.*, Virg. G. 3, 465: sanguinem mittere, Cic.: v. BLEED: to open a man's *v.s.* (of an executioner or suicide), v. incidere, Cic.: v. interscindere, abrumptare, abscondere, exsolvore, aperte, Tac.: v. pertundere, Juv.: v. scare, Suet.: v. solvere, Col. 2. **vēnālūm (a small v.):** Cels. **II. Transf.:** *vēna: a v. of metal*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; a *reining of a stone*, Plin. 37, 6, 24; of wood, id. 16, 38, 73. The spaces between v.s (of minerals), invenire. Vitr. *Full of v.s. venosus*: Cels. **Transf.:** marked with v.s (of plants or stones), Plin. **III. Fig.:** a *v. of talent, vena ingenii*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10; Juv.: Quint.

**veined:** *vēnōsus*; v. prec. art.

**vellum:** 1. *pērgamēna (charta, parchment)* (invented by Euemenes, king of Pergamum): Isid. Hier. **2. membrāna (skin, parchment):** Plin.: Hor.

**velocity:** 1. *vēlocītās (swiftness in men or animals):* Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107. **2. celeritās (quickness of motion, agility):** id. Tusc. 4, 13, 32; cf. 3, used of *n. in speaking*, Cic. **3. incitatio (prop. word for *r.* in physical philosophy):** the sun moves with such *v.* that its speed cannot even be imagined, sol tanta i. fertur ut celeritas ejus ne cogitari quidem posat, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82. **4. pernīctias (strictly continued endurance, thence speed generally in men or animals):** id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Liv.: Tac. **5. rāpiditas (a rare word):** the *v.* of the river, huminis r., Caes. B. C. 1, 62. **With v. celeritēr:** Cic.: pernīctier, Liv.: rapītim, Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: v. QUICKLY.

**venal:** 1. *Relating to the rei v.:* blood, \*venarum sanguis. **II. Open to corruption, mercenary:** 1. *vēnālis*, e: Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144; the *v. mobi*, multitudine v. pretio, Liv. 35, 50. **2. nōmāris.** v. judges, n. judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8. **a. v. judgment, n. judicium:** id. Verr. 3, 57, 131; Sen. Phr.: 17, 56, ad fin. **13. sūtienter: of desiring**, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. Phr.: may freq. be expr. by adj. and subs.: to cry *v.*, \*magno studio contendeo: to cry *v.*, \*magna voce clamare: v. two preceed. arts.

**the authority of the senate was destroyed by a v. tribune's veto, senatus auctoritas empta intercessione sublata est**, Cic. Mil. 6, 14, fin.: v. BRIME.

**venality:** *vēnālitas*: Cod. Justin. Use perfida, turpitudine v. CORRUPTION: may be expr. by adj.: the *v.* of the mob, venalis pretio multitudo, Lív. 35, 50.

**vend:** vendo, didi, datum, 3: v. TO SELL.

**vender:** venditor, oris, v. SELLER.

**vendible:** vendibilis: Cic.: v. SALEABLE.

**veneer (subs.):** ligni bractea, cortex, icas: Plin.: v. foll. art. (b. is a thin plate, e. g. of gold), Lutr. 4, 729.

**veneer (v.):** arborem alia intego: *vītūs ligno pretiosius cortice facio* (vītōrīs lignū c pretiosiore corticē factō): *lignum pretiosior ligni bractea tego*, intego: these are derived from the following passage, describing veneering, *hāe prima origo luxuriae arborum, alia integri et viiōres ligni pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor sapienti venire, excogitata sunt et ligni bractea*, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 24. Silig.

**veneering (v.):** per luxuriam arborēm alia integrēndi: *v. was invented, bracteas ligni excogitata sunt*, Plin.: v. preseed. art.

**venerable:** 1. *vēnērābīlls*, e: vīr v., Lív. 1, 7. **2. vēnērāndus** (as adj. poet. and late Lat.): v. Pales, Virg. G. 3, 294. **3. rēvērēndus** (as adj. poet. and late Lat.): v. vox, Ov. Ib. 75.

**4. augustus, it. (consecrated, hence v., august, i. v.):** Ov. F. 1, 600; a v. temple, templum angustissimum, Lív. 42, 12: a v. man, a. vir, id. 8, 6. **5. sometimes sanctus (sacred, when applied to persons, holy, pious):** a v. fountain, s. augustus fons Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36, fin. **6. sacer (consecrated, rare):** v. groves, s. vestutae hi, Quint. 10, 1, 88. **7. priscus (v. From antiquity):** v. Inachus, p. Inachus, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21: a virgin of *purity*, p. sanctimoniō virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69. **8. sometimes grāvīs (influential, from weight of character etc.):** v. HONOURABLE.

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**venerative:** 1. *vēnērābīlls*, e: Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 53; when transf. to a person use a qualifying expr.: to v. Epicurus, Epicurum ut deum v. id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. **2. adōrō, i. (to worship, adore):** more emphatic than *venerōr*: when transf. to a person use a qualifying expr.: *Emulū sic sacros vestutate lucos a.* Quint. 10, 1, 88. **3. cōlō, vītō, in cultū, 3 (to worship, honour):** Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115; to v. Africanus, Africānum ut deum c. id. Rep. 1, 12, 18. **Join:** c. and *venerōr*, id. N. D. 2, 28, 71. **Phr.:** the *Druids* are *v.d* by them, Druides magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; v. to HONOUR.

**veneration:** 1. *vēnērālō (rare):* Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45. **2. adōrātō:** Plin.

**3. cultūs, ūs:** Cic. Usc. 1, 26, 64, all these words express *v. worship paid to the gods*, and would not be applied to a person without qualification: v. HONOUR. With *v.* adj., *vēnērāndūs*: Lív. 5, 22.

**venerator:** 1. *vēnērātōr*, oris: Ov. 2, 12. **2. adōrātōr, oris: Tert. **3. cultōr, oris:** Lív.: Hor.: Ov. Phr.: a v. of the gods, \*qui deos colit et veneratur, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 71.**

**venereal:** *vēnērēus*: Cic.

**vengeance:** 1. *vitio (gen. expr. esp. v. taken by a private person):* to sacrifice to their v., ultionē mactare, Tac. A. 2, 13; Sen.: Quint. to take v. on Piso, petere a Pisone u., Tac. A. 3, 7; to glut their v., explore se ultione, id. 4, 25, ad fin. **2. vindicta (punishment, revenge):** to glow with the hope of v., cupiditate vindictae inaudescere, Tac. A. 6, 32; Plin.: Juv. 11, 190. **3. poena (gen. term for punishment or penalty for any offence):** esp. plur.: to suffer just v., p. justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, 85; to seek v. for his wrong, p. doloris sui petere, id. Att. 1, 10, 7; lest he exact v., ne p. exigat, Juv. 10, 84. **4. PENALTY.**

*The taking of v., vindicatio: Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66. To take v. (1) ulciscor, ultus, 3; (2) vindico, 1: v. TO AVENGE.*

**venial:** Phr.: expr. by adj. venia dignus, cui venia dari possit: what they do is v., habent excusationem, Cic.: this is v., fieri id videtur excusare, Quint.: my fault is v., peccati citra scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: a v. fault, culpa ea quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 26: I am subject to slight and v. defects, medicribus et quis ignoscas vithis tenor, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131. [Note: vénialis, is only used by later writers, such as Sid.]

**venison:** 1. férina cárō: Sall. J. 18: ferina (sc. caro): Virg. Aen. 1, 215, 2. cervina: Dioclet. Edict.

**venom:** 1. L. lit.: 1. vénium (a substance producing physical effects, esp. poison): Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: of serpent's v., Virg. Aen. 2, 221; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: v. malum, old legal formula in Cie. Clu. 54, 142. 2. virus (poisonous liquid): of serpent's v., Virg. Aen. 1, 129.

3. sūties (poisonous slayer): of a serpent joined with venom, Virg. Aen. 2, 221: s. veneni, Lucan 6, 457. 4. toxicum (prop. poison for arrows): Hor. Epod. 17, 61: Plin. 5. perh. tóbum (corrupt matter): joined with sanies, Egn. in Cie. Pl. 19, 41: Virg.: Ov.: Hor. 6. fel (lit. gall): f. vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16: v. poison. II. Fig.:

1. vénium: the v. of his nature and country, naturae patriaeque v., Juv. 3, 123; virulence and v., pust atque v., Hor. S. 1, 7, 1. 2. virus: to rent the v. of his bitterness, evomer v. acerbatis suae, Cic. Att. 23, 87. 3. fel: v. BITTERNESS.

**venomous:** 1. Lit.: 1. vénētus: v. snakes, v. colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27. 2. vénēnifer: Ov. M. 3, 85. 3. vénēnōsus: Aug. 4. virulentus: of serpents, Gell. 5. perh. ater (a common epith. of serpents, etc.): a venem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. 6. perh. málus (noxious): m. virus, Virg. G. 1, 129. Plin.: the v. Fury Alecta, Gorgoneis Alecta infecta venenis, Virg. Aen. 7, 341: their bite is v., venenum morsibus inspirant, id. G. 4, 236: v. poisonos. II. Fig.: 1. vénēnus: a v. jest, v. jocu, Ov. Tr. 2, 566. 2. áter, if any has assailed me with the v. tooth of columny, si quis a. dente me petiverit, Hor. Epod. 6, 15: v. verses, a. versus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 30. 3. perh. mordax (biting of persons and things): v. BITTER. Phr.: no one makes a secret v. attack on my prosperity, non mea commoda quisquam odio obscuro morsuque venenat, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: when assailed by the v. fangs of satyr, dente Theonio quum circumdrotur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32.

**vent (subs.):** 1. An aperture, passage: 1. spiráculum (a breathing-hole): Virg. Aen. 7, 568. Luct.: Plin. 2. spirámen (rare and poet.): Enn.: Lucan. 3. spírémentum (a breathing-hole, pore): heat opens v. (in the ground): calor s. relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 92.

4. via: in plur. joined with spirámen, Virg. G. 1, 90. 5. tórrimen (an aperture): Cic.: Plin. 6. exitus, us (a passage out): Plin. 7. sometimes perh. émissárium (an outlet of a pond, lake, etc.): Cic.: Suet. II. Fig.: escape, passage into notice or expression: Phr.: the matter took v. res percerebuit; in ore atque sermone omlum coepit esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 56: their madnes found v., furor eru- pit, id. Sull. 24, 67: their grief finds v. in tears, dolor erumpunt lacrimae, Quint.: when his tears found v., quium lacrimae proumptar, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: v. TO BURST FORTH, BREAK OUT: to give v. to: érumpto: v. foll. art. III. Sale, market: venditio: v. SALE, MARKET.

**vent (v.):** 1. To let out by an aperture: perh. per foramen émitto, missi, missum, 3: v. TO LET OUT. II. Fig.: To give v. or expression: 1. érumpto, up, upsum, 3: lest they v. their wrath on me, in me stochamne e., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: Liv.: Ter.: Tac. 2. effundo, üdi, üsum, 3: he v.s his

anger on the Maronitas, in Maronitas iram e., Liv. 39, 34, init. 3. évomo, uit, itum, 3: to v. his venom and bitterness, ex a. viris acerbitatis suae, Cic. Att. 23, 87. 4. expromo, psl, ptum, 3: then he v'd his hord, deinde summ v. odium, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2: id. MIL 13, 32: v. TO DISPLAY, EXPRESS, POUR FORTH.

**vent-hole:** perh. foramen: v. VENT.

**ventilatō:** I. Lit.: sometimes ventilatō, t (to fan, hence to expose to the air): of wine, corn, and the like. Plin.: Col.: Var. Phr.: they prefer granaries to be thoroughly v.d, perhād perfāctū habens granaria malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73: they v. the room, perflatus admittunt, id. 17, 19, 31: a well-v.d house, aedificium habens perflatum, Cels. 1, 2: Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 2. II. Fig.: to discuss, publish: in medium profilo, tibi, tatum, irrig: v. TO DISCUSS, EXAMINE, PUBLISH.

**ventilatō:** I. Lit.: 1. ventillatio (exposing to the air): of grapes: Plin. 21, 1, 6. 2. perfatū, fū: let v. be secured by opening the windows, fenes-tris patentibus sic ut p. aliquis accedit, Cels. 3, 19: a place with good v., locus perfiliabis, Paul.: v. precid. art. II. Fig.: discussion, publication: perh. patéfactō: would usually be expr. by part. or verb: v. discussion, etc.

**ventilator:** perh. foramen: v. VENT.

**ventral:** 1. ventrális: Macr.

2. ventrīnōsus: Coel. Aurel.: may be expr. by gen. etc., of venter. **ventricle:** ventrīnus: a v. of the heart, v. cordis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Cels. 4, 1, uses v. for the stomach: the right v. of the heart: v. pulmonaris Anat.

**ventriloquist:** ventrīloquīs: Tert.: Hetr. [Gk. πνθων, fem. πνθωντος: Plin. (Kr.)]

**venture (subs.):** I. Risk: pérículum (danger, risk): to risk a v., subire, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 2. RISK, and toll, art. 2. discriñere (crisis, risk): aéla (hazard): we hazard a perilous r., in dubium a. inus, Liv. 1, 23, ad fin.: v. foll. art. 4. cásus (chance, accident): v. foll. art. 5. dimicatio (struggle): a. v. of life, vita, d., Cie. Planc. 2, 77. Plin.: andax facinus, conatus, coepitum, incepitum: a bold v. is dangerous, non fit sine periculo facinus magnum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: aid my bold venture, audacibus annue coepitis, Virg. G. 1, 40: Liv. 42, 59 v. ATTEMPT. II. A thing risked: perh. fortunae, res, bona, v. FORTUNES. At a v.: temere, temere at fortuio, imprudenter, cásu: v. RANDOM (AT).

**venture (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To expose to risk: péríclitor, i. (rare in this sense): we must not v. the safety of the state, non est salus periclitanda rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: v. TO RISK, ENDANGER. Phr.: with the words given in preced. art.: to v. one's safety, in periculum se committere, id. Inv. 2, 8, 27, fin.; to v. one's life, periculum adire capiti, id. Rose. Am. 38, 110: to v. all, dare summanum rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59, ad fin.: to v. one's safety, se in alcum tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50 to v. the issue, rem in casum dare, Tac. Att. 12, 14: ring a stake, posito pignore, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: they are ready to v. any wegr, quo quis pignore contendit, Cat. 44, 4: v. TO HAZARD, RISK: to v. one's head, periclitari capite, Mart. 6, 26, 1: v. illi, to v. one's fortunes, de fortunis dicimare, Cic. Sest. 1, 1. II. To undertake what is attended with risk: 1. audeo, ausus, 2. (to dare): what emboldens him to v. this? quā audacia tantum facinus a. ? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37: to a battle, a. aciem, Tac. A. 11, 28. Liv.: Cses.: with inf., he never v.d to hope, nunquam est ausus optare, Cie. Manl. 9, 25, init. 2. cónor, i. (to attempt): to v. so great an undertaking, canticum rem, Liv. 42, 59: v. TO ATTEMPT. 3. tento, i. (to put to the test): to v. the fortune of war, t. fortunam bellii, Caes. B. G. 1, 56: for other examples of constr. v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.

4. periclitator, i. to make trial of joined with tentare: to v. the fortune of war, bellī fortunam tentare w. p. Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 132. 5. expérir, 4. to try, prove: to v. everything, v. omnia, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11. B. INTENDS, to encounter risk: 1. audeo, ausus, 2. it is more dangerous to be detected than to v., periculosis est deprehendi quam a., Tac. Agr. 15, fin. 2. nor i. bold in ring, audax ad contundit, Liv. 45, 23. 3. periclitato (to be in peril, will often expr. phrases coming in English under 1): that the lives of the Gauls might be v.d rather than those of the legionaries, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium p., Caes. B. G. 6, 34, fin.: v. i. phr.: v. also TO DARE, to ENCOUNTER (H.).

**venturesome:** I. (if persons: ready to encounter risk): 1. audax, fīcis (bold, more freq. in bad sense): with gen. of v. soul, a. ingenui, Stat. 3, 2, 64: with inf., a. omnia perpeti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 23. 2. audēns (bold, mostly in good sense): fac. Virg.

3. témērālus (rash, freq. in bad sense): v. and ignorant persons, homines t. et imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. JOIN: to temperate and audax, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. II. of things: involving risk: 1. audax, fīcis a. plan, a. consilium, Liv. 25, 18, ad mod. 2. témērātus: a. plan, t. consilium, Planc. in Cie. Fam. 20, 21, 2: this is v. conduct, ea sunt t., Cie. Caecil. 12, 34.

3. periculōsus (dangerous). 4. dūbius (difficult, dangerous). 5. an-cepis (critical, dangerous): v. DANGEROUS.

**venturesomely:** 1. audācter (older form): Liv. 2. audāctus: audac: Cic.: Liv.: v. BOLDLY. 3. témēre: Cic.: Liv.: Caes. V. RASHLY.

**venturesomeness:** 1. audācia: v. BOLDNESS. 2. témēritas: v. RASHNESS.

**venturous:** audax: v. VENTURE-SOME.

**ventuously:** audacter: v. VENTUREBOSOMELY.

**venturousness:** audācia: v. VENTUREBOSOMENESS.

**venue:** in law, a place where an action is laid: I. In Engl. law \*vicinum, vicinum, vicinitas: Id. Cane.

II. In class. Lat. 1. perh. tórum (a court-district): the states who belonged to that v., civitates quae in id t. convenienter, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 18: beyond his own v., extra summ f., ib. 1, 16, 38.

2. convenit (an asseize-circuit or district, v. Smith's Art. 357): Plin. 3, 1, 3, etc.

**veracious:** 1. vēris (true, in the sense of truth-speaking: rare): am I v. sum v.? Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: of an oracular response, v. oraculum, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 v. TRUE. 2. vērāx, fīcis: a v. oracle, v. oraculum, ib. 1, 19, 38. Plaut.: Hor.: why should I consider Herodotus more v. than Ennius? Herodotus cur veraciorum dicunt Ennius? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. 3. vērdicūs (true): v. words, v. voces, ib. 1, 45, 101. Luer.: Mart. 4. perh. lōcūs, fīcis (trust-worthiness, of witnesses). 5. sanctus (of witness, evidence, etc.): v. TRUSTWORTHY, CREDIBLE.

**veraciously:** 1. vere (true): I. I speak most v., verissime loquor, id. Att. 5, 21, 7. 2. vērācte; Plaut. ac. to Priso: Aug. 3. vērdicē-Ann. : Aug.

**veracity:** 1. vērātās (truth): v. of oracles, oraculorum v., Cic. Div. 1, 19, 17: of witness, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4 v. TRUTH. 2. fides (good faith, conscientiousness): defined as dictum conservantique constanti et veritas, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: of witnesses id. Font. 6, 23. 3. religio (religion) (scrupulousness, conscientiousness), you will see with what v. the witnesses give evidence, intelligentis quia t. dicant, id. Flacc. 4, 10. 4. fides: fides et religio, id. Rose. Com. 15, 45: id. Font. 6, 23.

**verandah:** 1. subdīlīa (in pl. 915

*open galleries or terraces): Plin. 36, 25; 62; Tert. 2, podium (a balcony): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 22; Vir.*

**verb:** verbum: Cic. De Or. 3, 49, 19: *active v.s. verba agentia, Gell.: v. activa, Charis.: Prisc.: neuter n.s., v. neutra, id. passive v.s., v. patiendi, Quint.: v. passiva, Charis. Diomed.: Prisc.*

**verbal:** I. *By word of mouth, oroi: Phr.: I have given him more v. than written instructions, plur. illi mandata verbo quam scriptura dedimus, Planc. ad Coss. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: you gave v. testimony to your feelings, vocem vivam prae vobis indicem voluntatum tulisti, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4 (so viva vox is used by Quint. and Sen.); all disputes will be settled by a v. interview, fore, ut per colloquio omnes controversiae compontantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, fin.: let everything else be kept for v. communication, caetera praesenti sermoni reservatur, Cic. Q. F. 2, 8, 1.*

II. *Dealing with words rather than things: Phr. with verbum (in pl.): the straits of subtleties, istae verborum angustiae, Cic. Cae. 29, 84; a dispute of v. distinctions, disceptationis res, Liv. 21, 19, init.: if we are to make the facts depend on v. distinctions, si ad v. rem deflectere velimus, Cic. Cae. 18, 51: he judges by a v. standard, omnia v. monumenta examinat, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12; a mere v. critic, acneps syllabarum (\*verborum), id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.* III. *Word for word, literal: Phr. with verbum: Latin plays which are a v. translation from the Greek, fabellae Latinae ad v. de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: that would be a v. translation, id. v. esse et v. id, Tusc. 3, 4, 7: he has given a v. translation, v. de v. expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: to give a v. translation, v. pro v. reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: v. v. reddere, Hor. A. P. 133: I have given a v. translation from Dicaearchus, totidem verbis a Dicaearcho translati, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.*

**verbally:** I. *By word of mouth: per colloquia: to treat v. concerning peace, per c. de pace agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, fin.: v. VERBAL [I.]. II. Word for word: ad verbum, e verbo, etc.: v. VEREAL [III.].*

**verbatim:** totidem verbis: Cic. Att. 2, 6, 3; v. VERBAL [III.].

**verbena:** 1. verbenāca (cervain): Plin. 2, \*verbena officinalis: Linn.

**verbiege:** verba (pl.): this is mere v. and nonsense, v. sum atque ineptiae, Cic. Pis. 27, 65. v. VERBOSITY.

**verbose:** 1. verbosus: a v. presence of foresight, v. simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: a v. letter, v. epistola, Juv. 10, 71: in comp. Cic. : sup. Quint. v. GARRELOUS. 2. copious (in good sense). v. COPIOUS, FERTILE, ELOQUENT.

**verbosely:** 1. verbosē: Cic. Mur. 12, 26: verbosus, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: v. GABROUSLY. 2. copiōse (in good sense). c. et abundantur loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35, 151: v. FULLY, ELOQUENT.

**verbolessness:** v. foll. art.

**verbosity:** 1. verbositas: Prud. Symm. 2. loquacitas: v. TALKATIVENESS, LOQUACITY. Phr. with verbum (in pl.): what is so insane as mere unmeaning v.? quid est tam furiosum quam verborum sonitus inanis nulla subjecta sententia? Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 51: such o., tanta turba v., ib. 3, 13, 50: unmeaning v., inanis v. volubilis, ib. 1, 5, 17: inanum v. flumen, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: inanum v. torrens, Quint. 10, 7, 23: de terrima v. colluvio, Gell.: inanis quaedam profundita loquendi, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

**verdancy:** viriditas: v. VERDURE.  **verdant:** 1. viridis (green, fresh): walking on a v. bank, in v. ripa inambulantes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15. land is clothed with v. grass, v. se gramine vestit, Virg. G. 2, 219. 2. virens: v. ivy, hedera v., Hor. Od. 1, 23, 17; Virg. 3, viridans: on a v. bed of grass, v. toro herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 382. 4. herbosus (grassy): v. pastures, h. pas-

cua, Ov. M. 2, 689 Virg.: Hor. v. GRASSY. 5. frondens (leafy): v. groves, f. nemora, Virg. Aen. 1, 191: v. LEAFY. 6. florēs: v. BLOOMING. Somewhat v., subviridis (of leaves), Plin. To be v., virco, 2: verno, 1: to become v., viresco, 3: to become v. again, reviresco, rui, 3, Tac. C. Tac.: v. OV.

**verdict:** I. *The decision of a jury or court: 1. sententia (the v. of an individual judge, also the decision of a court): he said that he should give a v. of guilty, sua illum s. condemnatur iiri, Cic. Clu. 26, 72; that slave is acquitted by an unanimous v., servus ille omnibus s. absolvitur, id. Verr. 4, 45, 100: Cato pronounced the v. of the court, Cato s. dixit, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: you will give your v., s. vos feretis, id. Verr. 4, 47, 104. 2. iudicium (the decision of a court): Cic. Clu. 28, 76: ib. 37, 103; v. JUDGMENT.*

3. res judicata: you whose case rested on the v.s of the courts, tu cujus accusatio rebus iudicatis nitu videatur, Cic. Clu. 41, 114: v. DECISION. Phr.: to pronounce a v. pronuntio, 1 (with or without sententiam): Cic. Cae. 2, 12, 37: id. Off. 3, 16, 66: iudicio, 1: v. TO JUDGE, DECIDE: to give a v. of acquittal, absolvō, vi, itum, 2: v. TO ACQUIT: to give a v. of guilty, condemno, 1: v. TO CONDEMN: they gave a v. of not proven, sibi non liquere dixerint, id. Clu. 28, 76: the consuls gave their v. in favour of the Buthrotians, consules secundum Butrothros decreverunt, id. Capit. post Att. 16, 16, 2: he is to give a v. in our favour, is qui nobis causam adjutus catus sit, id. de Or. 2, 29, 129: v. TO AWARD: his v. will be that Alexandria does not belong to the Roman people, Alexandriam populi Rom. abjuicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 43: v. art. JUDEX, Smith's Art. II. Transf.: opinion, judgment: 1. sententia, v. OPINION. 2. JUDICIO: v. DECISION, JUDGMENT.

**verdigris:** 1. aerugo: Plin. 34, 11, 26. 2. aeraña: Vitr. 3. \*aerugo acha: Chem.

**verdure:** 1. viriditas: the sprouting v., herbescere, v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 51: pratorum v., ib. 16, 57. 2. viridis (pl., green shrubs, etc.): Plin. : Vitr. Phr.: the v. with which the banks are clothed, viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 78: to be clothed with v., vireo, 2: v. VERDANT.

**verge (subs.):** Lit. 1. margo, inis of a fountain, Ov. M. 3, 102: Juv. 3, 19: at the empire's extremest v., in im perii m., Ov. Tr. 2, 200: v. EDGE, REIN, 2. ora (border, edge): of a shield, Virg. Aen. 10, 243; Lucifer: the v. of the universe, extrema o. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. 3. finis: v. BOUNDARY, LIMIT. II. Fig. Phr.: he is on the v. of madness, assedit insanio, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14: he had brought the state to the v. of ruin, prope totam rem publican in praecipe dederat, Luv. 27, 27, ad fin.: to restore a sick person from the v. of death, aegrum ex praecipiti levare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: to be on the v. of ruin, extrema tegula (Lips. regula) stare, Sen. Ep. 12, 4: on the v. of despair, in extrema spe salutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: so much on the v. of death, tam capularis, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 31. III. A rod of office: may be expr. by fuses, pl.: or vindicta, festuca (the rod of manu missionis): v. rod.

**verge (v.):** I. To incline, slope: 1. vergo, 3: the hill v.d. towards the river, collis ad flumen v., Caes. B. G. 2, 18, init.: Cic. 2. inclino, 1 (with pron. reflect., pass., or neut.): when day was ving towards afternoon, inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 7: the sun v.d. downwards, sol se 1, Luv. 9, 32: sol, Luv. 3, 316: v. TO SLOPE. II. Fig., to incline, tend: to v. now that his life was ving to its close, vergente Jane senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41 suam aetatem verge, ib. 2, 43: v. TO TEND. Phr.: the science of dialectic v.s upon eloquence, dialectorum scientia vicina et finitissima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 22, 113, v.ing closely upon truth, prox-

ima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: to v. upon, may be expr. by non multum distare, differre, diversum esse, etc.: v. TO BORDER UPON.

**verger:** perh. lictor (*the magistrate's attendant*): or apparitor (*a public servant*, gen. term).

**verification:** I. Confirmation by argument or evidence: Phr.: in v. of this, ad hoc demonstrandum, probandum v. CONFIRMATION, PROOF. II. Testing and approval: perh. probatio. V. EXAMINATION.

**verify:** I. To confirm as true: probo, 1: v. TO CONFIRM, PROVE, Phr.: would I could v. his expectations, utinam spem impleverim, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3: so, explore spem, Just.: do we wonder that our dreams are sometimes v'd? miranur aliquando id quod somnariimus evadere? Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: so, verum evadere, ib. 2, 53, 108: the predictions of the soothsayers were not v'd, respondit haruspici exitus habucrunt contrarios, ib. 2, 24, 52: how seldom are their predictions v'd, quia enim quaque res eventu praedicta ab istis? ib. 2, 24, 52.

II. To examine and approve: probo, 1: v. TO EXAMINE.

**verily:** 1. cert: v. ASSUREDLY, TRULY. 2. protēo: v. SURELY, CERTAINLY. 3. nē (nai, = vāi, vñj), (by Cic. used only before prons., ego, tu, illi, etc.: esp. in oaths): verily you have bought a fine place, medius fidus nū tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 46, 2: Plaut.

**verisimilar:** vēri similiſ (also written as one word): v. PROBABLE.

**verisimilitude:** vēri similitudo (also written as one word): v. PROBABILITY.

**veritabilis:** vērus: v. TRUE. veritabili: vēro, v. TRULY. verity: vēritas: v. TRUTH. **vermiculated:** vermiculatus (arch. of work laid so as to resemble the tracks of worms): Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: Plin.

**vermilion (subs.):** 1. minium (native cinnabar): Prop. 2, 3, 11. 2. perh. clinabāris (more prob. dragon's blood, a resinous substance of a reddish brown colour): Plin. A v. mine, miniaria (or, -um), miniarium metallum, Plin.

**vermilion (adj.):** 1. minutiū (coloured with v.): m. Jupiter, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8. 2. miniatiūs: a v. pencil mark, m. cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1. 3. miniatiūs: m. cerula, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4: of a parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58. 4. mihiāces: Vitr.: v. RED.

**vermillion (v.):** minio, 1: Plin. : v. TO PAINT, COLOUR.

**vermin:** perh. bestiōlae mōlestae (molestus is used of mice infesting a house, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3): different sorts of v., variae pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181: quia plurima terrea monstra ferunt, ib. 185: cf. the passage, for particular kinds of vermin.

**vernacular (subs.):** sermo patrius: v. full. art.

**vernacular (adj.):** 1. vernāculis (home-born: no good authority for applying it to language): our v. pleasantries, v. festivitas (i.e. native): Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2: v. words, v. vocabula, Varr. 2. patrius: our v. tongue, p. sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: the poverty of our v. tongue, p. sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832. 3. nostras, atis: our v. words, n. verba, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1. 4. may be expr. by noster, vester, etc.: v. OUR, YOUR, etc.

**ernal:** vernus: the v. season, v. tempus, Cic. Sen. 19, 70: the v. equinox, v. aequinoctium, Luv. 3, 3.

**veronica:** \*veronica: Linn.

**verrucose:** (having warts): verrūcōsus: Ann. Vict.: Cic. Brut. 14, 57 (a name given to Q. Fabius Maximus).

**versatile:** I. Lit. 1. versatilis, e: Phr.: Lucret. Sen.: v. CHANGEABLE, MOVEABLE, VARIABLE. II. Fig., variable, unsteady: 1. versatilis: v. fortune, v. fortuna, Curt. 5, 6, fin.: Sen



derat, Cic. Sen. 13, 44: *Superl.*: *I ask you v. anxiously, a te maximopere peto, id. Fam. 3, 2, 1.* **2.** sumnōpē: id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: *Lucr. 3, grāviter (with words expressing suffering, anger, etc., deeply): to be v. ill, g. agrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; v. angry, g. iratus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2.* **4.** exūfīe: *he loved him v. much, e. dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: a v. much decorated temple, e. ornatum templum, Liv. 23, 40. Phr.: you are v. wrong, tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: they are v. wrong, procul errant, Salt. Jug. 89 ad fin.: expr. by Superl.: a v. great man, vir maximus: in a v. great degree, maximē.* **B.** Expr. by words the composition of which denotes superiority, etc.: *a v. great man, vir egregius, eximus, etc.* **C.** Expr. by prefx: **1.** per: *very few, pauci: it is v. pleasing, perplacē.* **2.** prae: *v. hard, praedurus.* **3.** vē (usu. in neg. sense): *non v. large, vēgrandis: v. pale, pallidus: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Diet.* **4.** dis (with verbs): *to praise v. highly, dilando, 1, Cic. i. to be v. eager, disciplo, 3, Cic. in Fam. Plaut.*

**vesicle:** **1.** vēsica (*or blister*): Plin. 20, 6, 2, 3. **2.** vesicula (of a seed-pod): Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

**vesicular:** vēsiculosū: Coel. Aurel.

**vesper:** **1.** *The evening star:* 1, vesper, ēris and eri: *v. kindles her flame, v. accendit lumina, Virg. G. 1, 251: Hor.; Plin. 2, hesperūs (-os): Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; Virg. 3, vespérifugo: Plaut. Vitr. **II.** *Evening:* vesper: *v. EVENING.**

**vessel:** **1.** *A receptacle:* vas, vāsis, n.: *silver v.s, v. argentea, Her. S. 27, 72. A small n.: vascūlum: Quint. Plaut.: Cato: v. JAR, PITCHER, etc. A maker of v.s: vascularius, Cic. Ver. 4, 24, 54.* **II.** *A ship:* nāvis: v. sum.

**III.** *A blood-vessel:* arteria, vena: v. VEIN, etc.

**vest (subs.):** **1.** perh. tūcīna (*an under-garment*): v. Smith's Ant.: v. GARMENT. A flammē, subcūlæ thorax laeues, worn in winter, Suet. Aug. 82.

**II.** G.en.: vestis: v. GARMENT.

**vest (e.):** **1.** *To clothe:* vesto, 4: v. TO CLOTHE. **II.** *To invest:* to v. any one with authority, magistratum or imperium deferre alicui: v. TO INVEST.

**vestal (subs.):** virgo vestalīs: Cic.: Liv. vestalīs: Liv. Ov.

**vestal (adj.):** perh. castus: v. PURE, CHASTE.

**vested:** perh. certus: to maintain his v. interests, certissimum jus obtainere, Cic. Cæcīn. 4, 10: deprived of his v. rights, certa re et possessione deturatis, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2.

**vestibule:** **1.** vestibulum (*the enclosed space between the street and front door*, v. Smith's Ant. 427): Cic. Cæcīn. 12, 35. **2.** adīns (*entrance*): joined with vestibulum, Cic. Cæcīn. 12, 35: v. ENTRANCE. **3.** prōcoeton (= *προκοτών*, *an ante-room to a bed-chamber*): Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.

**vestige:** **1.** vestigium (*footprint*): we have no v. of dignity left, ne v. quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitas, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1. **2.** iudicium (*proof, token*): joined with vestigium: v.s of poison, i. et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30. **3.** nōta (*mark, token*): joined with vestigium: v.s of their crimes, n. et vestigia sclerūm, Cic. Ver. 2, 47, 115. **4.** signum: v. SIGN, TOKEN. **5.** rēliquiae (*rare*): v. REMNANT.

**vestment:** vestimentum: Cic: v. GARMENT,

**vestry:** **1.** vestiārium (*a wardrobe*): Plin. 15, 8, 8. **2.** perh. sacrārium (*a room in which sacred things are deposited*): Ulp. Dig.: Serv. on Virg. Aen. 12, 199.

**vesture:** vestis: v. DRESS, GARMENT.

**vetch:** vīla: Plin. - Virg.: Varr.: a sīre for v.s, cibrūm vīclarūm, Col. 8, 5: stalks of v.s, vīcialia, id. 6, 30, 5.

**veteran (subs.):** **1.** G.en.: vētērātor, ēris: a v. in private cases, in privatū causis satis v., Cic. Brut. 48, 178. **II.** Esp.: a v. soldier: **1.** vētērānus (miles): the v.s, veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37. **2.** émēritus (*one who served his time*): Tac. A. 1, 28. *To be a v. sti-*pēdia emeriti, Cic. Sen. 14, 49.

**veteran (adj.):** **1.** vētērānus: v. soldiers, v. militias, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: v. legions, legiones v., Caes. B. G. 1, 24.

**2.** vētūs, ēris: the v. ruler, v. regnandi, Tac. A. 6, 44. **3.** the v. soldiers, veteres militiae, id. H. 4, 20: v. OLD, EXPERIENCED.

**veterinary:** vētērinarius: the v. art, v. medicina, Col. 7, 3, 16: a v. surgeon, vētērinarius (sc. medicus), id. 7, 5, 14: a v. school, \*v. schola.

**veto (subs.):** intercessio (*a tribute's protest*): Caes. B. C. 1, 7: v. PROTEST.

**veto (v.):** intercedo, cessi, cessum, 3: *wishing to v. the bill, quānū i. vellent rogationi, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 107: v. to* PROTEST, FORBID. *One who v.s, intercessor: he promised to v. the law, legi i. fore professus est, id. Sull. 23, 65: i. legis, Liv. 4, 53.*

**vex:** **1.** *To disturb, trouble:* 1, vēxō, 1: v. TO TROUBLE, HARASS, 2, sollicito, 1: v. TO DISTURB, MOLEST.

**II.** *Fig. to disturb, trouble:* 1, vēno, 1: to v. with reproaches and abuse, v. probis maledictisque, Cic. Flac. 20, 48: v. TO ASSAILE, ANNOY.

**2.** sollicito, 1: many things v. me multa sunt quae me s. angustū, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1, fin.: v. TO TROUBLE, DISTRESS, ANNOY.

**3.** offendō, di, sum, 3: v. TO DISPLEASE.

**4.** pungō, pūpīgō, punctum, 3 (*to mortify*): that letter so v.d me that I could not sleep, epistola illa ita me pugnit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1.

**5.** mordeo, 2: your letters v.d me greatly, vade: me mordeundūt epistolæ tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 1: v. TO HURT.

**6.** commōveo, 2: v. TO PROVOKE, DISTURBE.

**Phr.:** he rather omuses me than us me, milii rīsum magis quam stomachum movere solet, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: stomachum facere, ib. 5, 11, 2: he was greatly v'd, exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, id. Ver. 2, 20, 48: v. ANGER, INDIGNATION: this v.s me, bitemūt id comovet, ib. 2, 7, 2: v. WRATH: something vs me, nescio quid meo amīmo est agre, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 35: this v.s the mon, hoc male habet virum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5: I am very much v'd, molestissimū fero, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5. To be v'd: indigōrū, 1, stōmāchor, 1, irascor, 3, succenseo, 2: v. TO BE ANGRY: lābōro, 1, afflīctor, 1: v. TO BE ANXIOUS, TROUBLÉ: grāvōr, 2 (to be distressed, indignant): that which v'd Alcibiades, illud quod Alcibiades dolebat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78. *In p. piget: my brother v.s me, p. me fratri, Ter. Att. 3, 3, 37.*

**vexation:** **1.** stōmāchus (*dis-*pleasure, *indignation*): v. preced. art: Phr. 2, indignātio: v. INDIGNATION.

**Slight v.:** indignātiūnūcūla, Plin. Ep.

**3.** ira: v. ANGER.

**4.** dōlōr, ēris (distress, *indignation*): v. at his rejection, Catōmenūt d. re-

pulse, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: I am ready to burst with v., dirimpōr d., Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3.

**5.** agrēfūdō (*sickness of heart*): Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

**6.** mōlestūs: without v. to you, sine tua, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 2: do not cause me v., noli mihi m. exhibere, ib. 12, 30, 1.

**7.** offensio: they cause me more v., mihi majori o-

sunt, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 2: slight v., offensio-

ne, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 2: slight v., offensio-

nūcūla, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4: v. OFFENCE.

**vexatious:** **1.** grāvīs, e (*offensive, of persons and things*): a v. burden, g.

onus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: v. BURDEN-SOME.

**2.** mōlestūs (*troublous, of persons and things*): a v. class of people, o. genus hominum, id. Am. 20, 71. **Join:** o. et

mōlestūs, grāvis et mōlestūs: Cic.

**vexatiously:** mōlestē (*in an offensive manner*): Cat.: Quint.

**vial:** **1.** phīāla (*a flat vessel, saucer*): of the v.s in the Apocalypse.

**Hier.** **2.** lagūncūla (*a small bottle, lagēna*): Plin. Ep.: v. FLASK, BOTTLE.

**viand:** cibū: v. FOOD.

**viaticum:** viaticūm: Cic. Sen. 18

66: Liv.: Plaut.

**vibrate:** **1.** A. Trans.: 1.

**vibro:** 1: v. TO SHAKE, BRANDISH,

2: torqueo, 2: v. TO TWIST, WHIRL.

**II.** Intrans.: 1. vibrō, 1: with

v. wing tongue, of a serpent, vibrans lingua, Lucr. 3, 657. Fig.: of language, hurried

with vigour, oratio vibrans, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

**2.** trēmo, ui, 3: v. TO TREM-BLE, QUIVER.

**vibration:** **1.** vibrātio (*brandishing*): Fest.: Calpurn. in Vopisc.

**II.** Nut.: vibrātio (*quivering*): v. of

light, v. luminis, Mart. Cap. 8, 300: v.

QUIVERING, TREMBLING MOTION.

**vicar:** **1.** A substitute, q. v.

As an ecclesiastical t.t., vicarius, M. L.

**vicarage:** **1.** The benefice: v.

BENEFICE.

**II.** The residence: \*vicari-

ardes s. domicilium.

**vicarious:** vicārius: the v. honesty

of friends, v. fides amicorum, Cic. Rosc.

Am. 38, III. For a v. agent, v. SUB-STITUTE.

**vicariously:** may be expr. by, pro

(with abl.) s. loco (with gen.).

**vicarship:** \*vicariū munus.

**vice:** **1.** The principle or dispo-

**sition:** 1, virtūs, atīs: v. is the

opposite of virtue, virtūs contraria est

v., Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: cf. ib. 4, 13, 29.

**2.** virtūm (opp. virtūs: rare in this

**sense): to every virtue there is opposed**

**by a contrary name a v., omni virtuti v. contrario nomine opponitur, id. Fin.**

**3.** 12, 40. **3.** prāvitās, atīs (with some other word): p. animi, Cic.: p. morum, Tac. H. 4, 44. **4.** turpitudō: v. BASENESS, MEANNESS.

**5.** libido, etc.: v. LICENTIOUSNESS (II.), WANTONNESS: v. also WICKEDNESS.

**III. The act:** 1. flagitium (*a shameful deed*): to become

addicted to so many v.s, in tot flagitia

se ingurgitate, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: what v.

has your whole body been free from? quod f. a. toto corpore abfuit? id. Cat. 1,

6, 13: debaucheries and adulteries and

every such v., stupra et adulteria et

omne tale f., id. Sen. 12, 40.

**2.** vītūm (prop., a flaw, defect): not so

strong as preceded); as rewards are fixed

for virtues by the laws, so are punishments

for v.s, legibus et præmia proposita sunt virtutibus et suppīcia vitīs,

id. De Or. 1, 58, 247 (cf. virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41): the v.s of

gluttony and drunkenness, v. ventris et gutturis, Cic. Coel. 19, 44; polluted with v.s and crimes, vitīs et sceleribus contamīnatus, id. de Consol. 6 (Fragm. No. 24, Nobbe): to be implicated in v.s, vitīs affīnem esse, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: to flee from v.s, vitīs se abstīnere, id. cīc. declīnare vita, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: v. also FAULT.

**3.** libido, inīs, f. (usa. in pl.): to give oneself up to v.s, libidinibus se dedere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72.

**vice (an instrument):** perh. \*forceps

cochlearia (or cocleata): \*rētinacūlum (Georg.).

**—admiral:** classis subpraefec-tus, Inscr. (Quinc).

**—chamberlain:** perh. \*cubili-

culari vicarius: \*qui cubiculari vice

funtur.

**—chancellor:** \*cancellarii vi-

carii: \*procancellarii (Georg.): \*vice-

cancellarii (Ainsw.).

**—gerent:** v. REPRESENTATIVE

(subs.), DEPUTY, SUBSTITUTE (subs.).

**—president:** \*præsidiū vicariū.

**viceroy:** subrēgūlū (*a petty prince, subject to another*): Annī, 17, 12, ad

med.: perh. too \*regis vicariū (Georg.).

**vicinage, vicinity:** vicinitas, vi-

cinity, etc.: v. NEIGHBOURHOOD.

**Phr. I shall sojourn in this v., circum haec**

**local communabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17, 2.**

**cities in the v. of Capua, urbes qua-**

**circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20.**

**vicious:** 1. *Addicted to vice:* 1. flagitiosi: they are v. who with inflamed mind covet the pleasures of sexual love, f. sunt qui venereas voluptates inflammatu animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68. Also, *opp.* modestus, id. Am. 13, 47: v. also ruofligate. 2. vitiosus (not so strong as precd.): prop. *faulty, defective:* if those who attended the lectures of philosophers were likely to leave them, v., si qui audierunt (philosophos), v. essent discessari, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 48. Jolin. v. et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93. 3. perditus, proficiatus: v. PROFILIGATE (*adj.*), UNPRINCIPLED. 4. pravus, corruptus: v. depraved. 5. néquam (*indec.*): Hor. Od. 3, 6, 47: v. GOOD-NOTHING.

6. scelustus, sceleratus: v. WICKED.

7. turpis, et v. DISGRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL. Phr.: *a very v. life,* vita vitis flagitiosissima omnibus dedita, Cic. Rose. Am. 13, 18 cl. v. vitii, flagitiis, sceleribus obrutus (Georg.): *to lead a v. life,* impure ac flagitiosa vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: *a v. disposition,* animus libidini deditus, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: v. exp. turpiter et flagitiosa dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227. [For a v. act, v. VICE (II.).]

II. Faulty: q. v. III. Of a horse, refractory: q. v.: contumax.

**viciously:** 1. flagitiosè: Cic. pass.: v. also vicious (I., Phr.), PROFILIGATE. 2. turpiter: v. BASELY.

3. scéléste, sceleratè: v. WICKEDLY.

[For v. inclined, v. vicious.]

**viciousness:** v. VICE (I.).

**vicissitude:** 1. vicis (gen.; nom. sing. not found), vicem, vice: pl. vices (nom. and acc.), vicibus, f.: such v.s has the state of mortals, habet has v. conditio mortalium, Plin. Pan. 5, fin.: v. also MUTABILITY. 2. vicissitudine (like precd.): v.s of fortune, fortunata vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4; cf. omnium rerum est ut, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

3. varietas (rare in this sense): a war involved by sea and land in many a v. belum in multa v. terra marique versatur, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: v.s of the times, varietates temporum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; cf. Tac. A. 2, 3, 37, med.: quoniam videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, fin.: v. also FICKLENESSE, CHANGE (subs.).

4. incertum: the v.s of war, incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2, med.: cf. incertum fortuna, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, ad med. Phr.: the v.s (lit. revolutions) of the lot of man, sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 147. I am myself an example of the v.s of fortune, equidem quam versabilis fortuna sit, documentum ipse sum, Curt. 5, 8, ad fin.: the v.s of human affairs, res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104: the v.s of fortune, eventus vari fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22; cf. vaga voluntisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: the v.s of life, varia vite commutabile ratio, ib.

**vicissitudines:** e. g. v. fortune, v. VICISSITUDE.

**victim:** 1. victimia: to slay v.s, caedere v., Liv. 45, 7, init.: Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: the v. slay gave a favourable omen, v. caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8, fin.: cf. Mart. 10, 73, 6: to sacrifice human v.s, pro victimis homines immolare, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, post init. Fig.: to offer oneself as a v. to the state, se v. republikeae praebere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: shall I be the deceived of a deceiver? v. deceptus decipientis ero? Ov. Am. 3, 1, 22. 2. hostia: with what v.s sacrifice should be offered, and to what god, to whom with larger v.s, to whom with smaller (lit. sucking), quibus hostis hominolaudum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: often a very favourable omen is given by the next v., proxima hostia (abl.) litatur saepc pulicerrime, id. 11iv. 2, 15, 36: the Gauls pollute the altars with human v.s. (Galli) humanis h. aras funestant, id. Font. 18, 31: cf. Tac. G. 9.

3. pīculūm (an expiator v.): bring black cattle, let those be the first

v.s, duc nigras pecudes, ea prima p. sunto, Virg. Aen. 6, 153. Fig.: p. rupti foederis (of Hamil. al.), Liv. 21, 10, ad fin. Pbr.: to be a v. to lie flames of envy, invidiae incendio conflagrare, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: to fall a v. to disease, morbo mori, Nep. cf. morbo obire, Plin. Lv.: to be a v. to a legal decision, judicio circumveniri, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: must I be made a v. to your folly? men piacularem oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36: we were the first v.s, hoc nobis primis accidit, Cic. [To be a v. to, may also be expr. by pati (with acc.); opprimi, cadere, perire (all with abl.). For to make a v. of, v. TO CHEAT; to offer up as a v., v. TO SACRIFICE.]

**victimize (colloq.):** v. TO CHEAT.

**victor (subs.):** 1. victor, f. victrix: a tax which v.s upon vanquished are accustomed to impose, stipendum quod v. victis imponere consuecat, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad init.: Pl. Ampl. 1, 1, 33: to leave the field as v., cedere, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, fin.: cf. v. ab hoste discedere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: palm-branches given to v.s (in the games), palmae v. datae, Liv. 10, 47, med.: an Olympian v., Olympiae (= Ολυμπιακής), Nep. praef. 5 (v. also inf.): v. also CONQUEROR. 2. palma (rare in this sense: only poet.): *Iniores, third v., tercia palma* d, Virg. Aen. 5, 339: cf. Sil. 16, 503. Phr.: to be v. over, vincere, devincere, superare, etc. (v. TO CONQUER) the Pompeiæ considered themselves already r.s Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur (Georg.): to return to Rome as v. over the Volci, victorian ex Volsclis Romanæ retinere, Liv. 4, 10, post init.: *Love is my v.,* de me triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 9, 24 (de 49): should Turnus have proved v., si Victoria Turno cesserit, Virg. A. 12, 18: a gladiator who has been often v., plurimorum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rose. Am. 6, 17: to be an Olympian v., vincere Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14: cf. magna coronari Olympia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.

**victor (adj.):** Pope: "the victor Greeks": v. VICTORIOUS.

**victorine:** v. TI-PREP.

**victorious:** 1. victor, f. victrix (as adj.): v. armi, v. exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, fin.: v. Greeks, v. Graeci, Ov. M. 13, 413: v. Athens, victories Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 116: v. ams, victoria arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 54: v. sp̄ts, victories rates, Ov. M. 15, 754. 2. supérieur: so that our men were v. in all quarters, ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: to come off v., s. discedere, id. B. C. 1, 47. May also be expr. by verb (v. to conquer, VANQUISH, ROT).

**victoriously:** usu. in phr.: to fight v. (to gain a victory). Phr.: v. victoriæ consequi s. adipisci (v. VICTORY: to conquer): to traverse the world, v. omnes gentes cum victoria paragare, Cic. Balb. 6, 16 he will drive his chariot v., victor ager currunt, Virg. A. 6, 818.

**victory:** 1. In war: 1. victoria: a bloody v., v. incrementa, Sall. Cat. 61, ad med.: a bloody v., v. non incrementa, Liv. 7, 8, fin.: a brilliant v., v. praeclaræ, Nep. Timol. 2, med. cf. v. gloriæ, Cic. Coel. 7, 18: a civil v. (or a v. in civil war), v. civilis, Sall. J. 95, fin.: Cic. Deiot. 33: (cf. v. civilibus bellis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2): a complete v., justa v., ib. 2, 10, 3: a cruel v., v. crudelis, ib. 4, 9, 3: a decisive v., v. explorata, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, med.: a double v., geminata v., Liv. 1, 25, post med.: a doubtful v., v. dubia, ib. 7, 80, ad fin.: to come off with a doubtful v. (or with the v. undecided) pari proeli: discedere, Nep. Them. 1, post med: (cf. aquo proelio discederetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 112, med.: aquo Marte discesserunt, Liv. 2, 40, extr.: bellum anepiti Marte gestum, Liv. 7, 29): an easy v., expedita, Caes. B. C. 3, 70, fin.: cf. v. incrementa, Sall. Cat. 61, ad med.: v. acerbissima, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: a naval v., v. nivalis, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 75:

a noble v., egregia v., Liv. 2, 47, post med.: to gain a v., v. VICTORY, to gain: to have the v. in one's hands, v. in manus habere, Liv. 30, 30, post init.: the v. as it were slipped out of his hands, quod volummodo v. exedit v. manus, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: to forego certain v., v. explorata dimitti, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, med.: to follow opa v., a v. nihil cessare, cf. Liv. 34, 16, post init.: to make use of a v. (i. e. to turn it to account) v. exercere, Liv. 2, 51, ad fin. (cl. utrique v. torians crudeliter exercerant, Sall. C. 38, extr.: id. J. 16, ad med.: Liv. 6, 22, med.): to wrest the v. out of one's hands, v. e in manus eriper, based on Sall. J. 82, ad fin.: to raise a shout of v., v. clamitare, Caes. B. C. 5, 17, med.: to proclaim v. by rumour and despatches, famæ ac interis v. concelebrare, Caes. B. C. 3, 72, extr.: the v. cast the Carthaginians much blood, inuncto sanguine potius v. stetit, Liv. 22, 15, ad init.: (of the gods) to grant v., v. dare, Liv. 30, 10 (cf. bellum secundus exitus reddere, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38). [Also expr. by victimus, e. g. in consequence of the v. over them, ex victimis illis (Georg.): to boast of a v. over some one, aliquo victo gloriari (id.) after the v. over Darus, post Darium victimum (id.) after the v. over Darus, post Darium victimum (id.)]

2. triumphus: he left to his colleague the prospects of a v. over the Hori, Boiorum triumphi sp̄na collegae reliquit, Liv. 33, 37, ad fin.: to gain a v. over the fleet of the Roman people, de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, Cic. Verr. 5, 39, 100 cf. t. ex Eluria agere, Liv. 6, 7, post med. 3. triplex: a v. which may win with the v. at Marathon, victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaco, Nep. Them. 5: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19. 4. successus, us. m. (poet.: rare): the great goddess refuses v., successum diea dura negat, Virg. Aen. 12, 912. v. SUCCESS Phr.: to yield the v., manus dñe, Nep. Hamil. 1, post med.: cf. deinde manus, Luer. 2, 141.

II. In rivalry or contest: 1. victoria: v. in suits, v. litium, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54: the v. was in the hands of the senate, v. penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50. 2. triumphus: so that they considered your rejection (as a candidate) their v., ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duixerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39. 3. palma: the reward of the Olympian v., Olympiacæ praemia palmae, Virg. II. 3, 49: so great was our striving for the v. (in our studies), ea nobis ingens palmae contentio, Quint. 1, 2, 24. Phr.: to yield the v. (i. e. to own oneself conquered), berbara dñe s. portigere v. Forcelli s. v. berba, and Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 8: nor strive I for v., neque vincere certo, Virg. Aen. 5, 194.

**victory, to gain a:** 1. expr.

over: 1. by victimia with verb: e. g. victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 victorianum conquiri, Cic. Coel. 7, 18: victorianum adipisci, Sust. Aug. 16, med.: victorianum patrare, cf. Tac. A. 13, 41: to gain a v. over one, ab aliquo victoriare reportare, Cic. Manil. 3, 8 (cf. triumphum deportare, id. Off. 1, 22, 78): ex aliisque victorianum ferre, Liv. 8, 8, extr.: v. ex aliquo referre, id. 4, 10, post init. 2. vico, vici, victum, i. to gain a splendid v. over one, aliquem egregie vincere, Liv. 21, 40, init. 3. fig. the opinion which, etc., . . . gained the v., vici sententia quæ, etc., cf. Liv. 2, 4, v. TO CONQUER. 3. superbo, i. v. TO OVERCOME. Phr.: he who has gained the v., victoriae campus, Vell. 1, 1, ad med.: (v. also VICTOR): to gain the v., rem obtinere, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: of superiori esse s. discedere (v. VICTOR 2): he has gained an easy v., rem vicerit sine cruce gressari, Pil. (Quich.). Fig.: to gain a v. over one's passions, dominas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194, fin.: cf. coerebre enimes cupiditates, v. cupiditanus imperare, id. Am. 22, 82 (v. also TO CONTROL).

**victory, memorial of:** triplœum.

TROPHY. — news of: literæ vicitricæ, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2. tabellæ vicitricæ, Om

I, II, 25: laureatae literae (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv. 5, 28, extr.: also, laureata, absol., Tac. Agr. 18, fin.

**victory, ornaments of; ornaments triumphalia;** Suet. Aug. 38, init.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. triumphalis, and art. TRUMPHAL.

—, **songs of; épincia (= ἐπινίκια),** Suet. Ner. 43, extr.

**victress** (rare): Shakesp.; victrix, icis, f.: v. VICTOR.

**victual (v.):** Phr.: to v. an army, exercitus rem frumentariae providere, based on Caes. B. G. 5, 8: to v. some one, rem frumentaria allicui suppeditare, id. Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2 (cf. cibos suppeditare, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67): to v. a town, communes in oppidum importare, based on Caes. B. C. 1, 40, post med.: cf. frumentum in oppidum supportare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: to v. well, sustinere commeatus (to keep up the supply of provisions), Caes.

**victualler:** caupo, onis: Cic. Hor. v. INN-KEEPER.

**victualling-house:** 1. campôna: v. INN. 2. pôpina: v. EATING-HOUSE.

**-officer:** 1. perh. rei frumentariae praefectus (*a superintendant of corn*), Tac. A. II, 31. 2. frumentarius (*a purveyor of corn*): Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: v. also COMMISSARIAT (I).

**victuals:** 1. cibârla, orum: cooked v., cocta c. Liv. 3, 27, ad med.: v. also PROVISIONS. 2. cibus: v. FOOD. 3. esca (in pl.): the gods feed on neither v. nor drink, dñi nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 4. pénus, ūs and i, m, and f., also penum, i, and penus, ūls, n.: that v. are wine and wheat, etc., penum esse vimum et triticum, etc., Gell. 4, 1, post init.: but v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

5. edâlia, ium and iorum: v. EATABLE. 6. virtus, commeatus: v. PROVISIONS. Phr.: broken v., reliquiae (v. LEAVINGS). [For to supply with v., v. to VICTUAL.]

**vie with:** 1. certo, i: it remains that we v. with one another in (doing) kind services, reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 1: citizens were v.ing with citizens in virtute, clves cum civibus de virtute c. Sall. C. 9. Also in poet. with dat. (instead of cum): Amyntas alone vs with you, solus tibi certat A., Virg. E. 5, 8 (cf. certent et cycnis ululæ, ib. 8, 55): v. also TO CONTEND (I). Also of things: the (olive-) berry (of Hyettum) v. with the green (one) of Venafra, viridi c. bacca Venafra, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 15. 2. contendô, di, tum, 3: (that) obscurity was v.ing with rank in respect of greatness, humiliatam cum dignitate de amplitudine contendere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: v. also TO CONTEND (I, 1.). 3. aemulari, i (for constr. v. to RIVAL): to v. with Pindar, Pindarum aemulari, Hor. (v. TO RIVAL): to v. with the virtue of ancestors, virtutem majorum a., Tac. Agr. 15. Also of things: the Basiliacum grapes v. with the Alban wine, (Basilicas uvae) Albanum vinum a., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30. 4. prôvoca, i (prop. to challenge): to v. with old men in virtue, senes p. virtute, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, med.: that painting v. with nature itself, ea picture naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 16, 16, § 94. Of things: the vast side of the circus v. with the magnificence of temples, immensus latus circi templorum pulchritudinem p., Plin. Pan. 51, med. Phr.: one who ns with another, aemulus (v. RIVAL, subs.): all v. (with one another) in loving me, omnes certatione me amant, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, ad med.: the conrabs v. (with one another) in striking the sea (i. e. in rowing), certatim socii ferunt mare, Virg. Aen. 5, 778 (cf. ingenti certamine concitant remos, Curt. 9, 4: Virg. Aen. 5, 197): where the honey us with (that of) Hyettus, ubi non Hyettum mellâ decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15: v. also TO EQUAL

**view (subs.):** I. The power or act of seeing: 1. aspectus, us:

nature has made the eyes moveable so that they might with ease turn their v., whither they would, oculos fecit (natura) mobiles ut aspectum, quo velient, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: at the first v., primo aspectu, ib. 2, 55, 9c. Also in pl. (poet.): sic orsus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Aen. 9, 657 (654). 2. conspectus, us: almost in v. of our army, paene in c. exercitus nostri, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: to enjoy a v. of the city, conspectus urbis frui, Cic. Sull. 9, 26: he describes no ship in v., navem in c. nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184. Fig.: to place in the mind's v., ponere in c. animi, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161. Join: conspectus et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61 (v. SURVEY). Also in sense of a short v. (or sketch, like Gr. σύρτις): 3. prospectus, us (to be used cautiously): v. PROSPECT.

4. transpectus, us (rare): since the door affords an open v. through it, janua quam per se t. praebet apertum, Laur. 4, 273 (271). 5. occlusus: he vanished from their v., ex oculis evanuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 655. 6. áces, el. f.: such subtlety as to elude the v., tanta tentuas ut aciem fugiat, Cic.: v. EXE (subs., 3): v. also LOOPS (subs.), GAZE (subs.): and for fig. sense, v. CONSIDERATION (I). Special Phr.: (i.) field or range of v.: as far as the field of v. extended, quo longissime conspectum oculi lerebant, Liv. 1, 18: cf. quia longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1: v. PROSPECT (I), RANGE (subs., IV), SCOPE, SCENERY. (ii.) point of v.: locus late prospectans, Tac. H. 3, 65, ad init.: perh. too, \*lucus unde prospectus s. despectus est (based on Caes. B. G. 7, 79, erat ex oppido Alesia despectus. In campo), Georg. Fig.: this is my point of v., sic hoc mihi videtur, Cic.: to regard a thing from a right point of v., vere s. recte judicare de aliqua re, id.: to regard a thing from a wrong (or mistaken) point of v., aliquid fallacibus iudicis vide, id. (iii.) a bird's-eye v.: to take a bird's-eye v. of a city, \*omnen urbem sub uno aspectu despicere: he takes possession of a mountain's lofty summit to get a bird's-eye v. sitting, montis sublimis cacumen occupat, ut sedens partes speculator in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667. Fig.: so that by chronology I get a bird's-eye v. of all. ut, explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in conspectu omnia videam, cf. Cic. Brut. 4, 15: cf. brevi in conspectu ponti, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12 (v. also TO GLANCE, III). (iv.) to be in v.: the enemy was in v., hostis in conspectu erat, cf. Gell. 1, 11, med.: cf. cupus pro in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: esse in conspectu Caes. B. G. 5, 10: v. also VISIBLE (TO BE), (v.) to expose to v.: (i.) prôprio, posui, posuit, 3. p. vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20 p. argutum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 16, p. in medio, id. Ter. 1, 11, 29. (2.) propalama colloco: tabulas et signa pro palam c., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 16: v. also to DISPLAY, TO SHOW. (vi.) to be exposed to v.: spectacula esse, Cic. Att. 10, 2, 2: she herself sitting exposed to (public) v., spectaculum ipsa sedens, Prop. 5 (4), 8, 21: the tablets are exposed to v., tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 104. (vii.) to come into v.: eadere in conspectum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 50: sub oculis cadere, id. Or. 3, 9: cf. dare se in conspectum alicul, Phr. 2, 1, 31: alicui in conspectum prodire, ali. 2, 4, 3 venire in conspectum alicuius, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: v. also TO APPEAR. (viii.) to disappear from v.: v. TO DISAPPEAR, VANISH. (ix.) to obstruct a v.: prospectum prohibere, Sall. J. 53, init.: prospectum impide, based on Caes. B. G. 2, 22. (x.) to command a v.: the town Alesia commanded a v., into the plain, erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: v. also to COMMAND (III). Expr. also by prospeccio, prospecto (v. PROSPECT, I, med., ASPECT, III): specto, aspecto (v. TO LOOK TOWARDS). (xi.) in v.:

VISIBLE: in one's v., in ore atque in oculis alicuius, Cic. Verr. 2, 33, 81: riches, honour, glory, are placed in v., dvitiae, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt, Sall. C. 20, fin.: in v. of their own men, praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: cf. ante ora parentum (Virg.): (v. also SIGHT, PRESENCE): in public v., pálam, aperté, própalam (v. OPENLY): cf. in luce (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. lux), (xii.) to take a v. of expr. by verbs given under TO VIEW, q. v. (xiii.) to keep in v., custölio, tuer (v. TO GUARD, WATCH): spéculor, etc. (v. TO OBSERVE): subsequor, pröséquo (v. TO FOLLOW UP): to keep silver-plate in v., nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33 (also ellip. without discedere, in fig. sense: ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11): (Caesar) wanted to keep the Helvetii in v., discedere notebat (ab Helvetiis), Caes. B. G. 1, 16: (of a speaker), to keep the argument constantly in v., \*argumentum orationis summa constans consequi (Georg.), opp. aberrare a proposito, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 82. II. The v. presented or general aspect: spécies, fácies, aspectus: v. APPEARANCE (III), ASPECT (I): spectaculum (v. SIGHT, SPECTACLE). III. A picture of scenery: v. LANDSCAPE (II). Phr. (fig.): as we design to give a v. of Epaminondas's way and manner of life, quum expiriere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitam velim Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. I. IV. Mental survey, opinion, judgment: sententia, etc. (v. OPINION, JUDGMENT, III): a speculative v., ratio (v. THEORY): a superficial v., disputatiuscula manis, Sen. Ep. 117, post med.: v. also DOCTRINE. Special Phr.: (i.) to or in one's v., expr. (1.) by judiciun: e. g. to my v. at least: meo quidem judicio, Cic. (2.) by a simple dat.: e. g. if they wanted to be cleared from blame in his (Caesar's) v. (or eyes), si sibi purgati esse vellet, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, init., (3.) to take or entertain a v.: often expr. by sentire (with an explanatory word): to entertain one and the same v., unum atque idem sentire, Cic.: who entertained most noble and generous v.s respecting the state, qui de republica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: to entertain v.s hostile to the state, contra republiecum sentire, Cic.: but v., also OPINION, (I, phr.). Also expr. by videtur with dat.: e. g. this is the v. I take, hoc mihi videtur (with acc. and inf.), Cic.: different people entertain different v.s of the honourable and the base, non eadem omnibus sunt honesta atque turpia (Quich.): v. also TO THINK, TO JUDGE. V. End in v., design: própositum, consilium, etc. (v. PURPOSE, subs.). Expr. also by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: v. PURPOSE (subs., 11). Phr.: with what v. quo consistit? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1: quorsum (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. and art. WHEREFORE): with a good v., bono consilio, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78: with this v. that, or with a v. to, eo consilio ut, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, init.: ex mente... ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: ad eam rem... ut, id. Verr. 4, 15, 31: idecirco s. idem... ut, id: v. also so (v., throughout). Also expr. by ad or in, toll. by pron. or gerund: or by ad simply, e.g. configurata causa ad discordiam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: v. also FOR (prep., V.). Also expr. by causa, gratia (in abl.): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv. Special Phr.: to have in v.: spectare (v. END, subs., IV, 3, 4); also expr. by, in animo est, cogito, etc. (v. TO INTEND, TO PURSUE): to have in v. one's interests, aliquid servire, considerare, prospicere (v. TO CONSULT, III).

VI. view (v.): to take a v. of: 1. viso, si sum, 3: from the walls v. your fields laid waste, ex muris visite agros vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, init. 2. inspicio, aspicio, introspicio, 3: v. to INSPECT,

3. specto, i: v. TO LOOK AT (2).

**4.** *tuer*, *intueor*, *contueor*: *v.* *to GAZA*. **5.** *conspicio*, *spexi*, *spectum*, *i.* *v.* *TO BEHOLD*. *Fig.*: *so that you may v. with your minds whom you cannot with your eyes*, *ut conspicatis eum mentibus vestris quem oculis non potestis*, Cic. *Baib.* 20, 47. **6.** *conspicor*, *i.* *v.* *TO DESCRIBE*. **7.** *contemplor*, *i.* *v.* *TO CONTEMPLATE*, *OBSEERVE*. *Join*: *contemplari et considerare aliquid*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 15, 33. **8.** *oculis perlustro* (*to n. carefully*): *v. to everything, omnia oculis p.*, *Liv.* 25, 9, *init.* (*cf. collistrare omnia oculis*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 23, 65). *Fig.*: *a. aliquid anno*, Cic. *Part. Or.* 11, 38; *v. also to OBSERVE, SURVEY, CONSIDER, REGARD* (*lit. and fig.*). **viewless**: *v. INVISIBLE*.

**vigil**: *1.* *D-votional watching*: *v. vigiliae, arum, on the r.s. of Ceres*, Cereris vigilia, Pl. *Aul. prol.* 36; *ib.* 4, 10, 65. [*Also in bad sense: energized by sleep or wanton v.s., somno aut libidinosa v. marcidus*, Tac. *A.* 6, 10 (4).] **2.** *pervigilius* (*lasting all night*): *the camp neglected in a v.*, *castra pervigilio neglecta*, *Liv.* 23, 35, *fin.* *to use a thing for v.s. aliquid per vigiliis adhibere*, *Plin.* 18, 12, 32, § 124: *to enjoin a v. p.*, *inducere*, Suet. *Cat.* 54, *med.*: *to keep v.s. p. celebrate*, *Iac.* A. 15, 44, *post init.*: *to worship an image by a yearly v.* (*simulacrum*) *p. anniversarie colere*, Suet. *Gaib.* 4, *ad fin.* **3.** *pervigiliatio*: *nightly v.s. nocturnae p.*, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 15, 37. **Pbr.**: *to keep a v. all night in honour of Venus*. *Veneri pervigiliare*, Pl. *Circ.* 1, 3, 25. **II.** *The evening preceding a festival*: *v. EVE* (II). **Phr.**: *v.s. (i. e. the practice of sitting up all night) impair the strength of the young*, *attenuant juvenum vigilate corpora noctes*, cf. Ov. *A. A.* 1, 735.

**vigilance**: *1.* *vigilantia*: *by valour and remarkable v.*, *virtute et v. singulari*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 1, 1; *and pass.* **2.** *vigilia*: *by v. and foresight*, *v. et prospiciencia*, id. *Phil.* 7, 7, 19; *ct. id. Fam.* 11, 24, 1; *v. also VIGILANT* (4).

**3.** *custodia*: *to guard one with greater v.*, *intentione c. aliquem asserare*, *Liv.* 39, 19, *post init.*: *the shepherd's v.*, *c. pastoris*, Col. 8, 4, 3; *the n. of dogs*, *c. canum*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 63, 158; *v. also GUARDIANSHIP*. **4.** *prospective*, *v. FORESIGHT*: *also CARE (subs., II.), CAREFULNESS (II.), CAUTION (I.)*. **Phr.**: *to exercise v.*, *vigilare*: *one must always exercise v.*, *vigilandum est semper*, Poet. ap. Cic. *Planc.* 24, 59: *to redouble v. (in guarding) the prisons, laetumiarum intentione curam habere*, *Liv.* 32, 26, *ad fin.*: *our men had relaxed all their old v.*, *superioris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant*, Caes. *B. C.* 2, 14, *fin.* [*For with v. v. VIGILANTLY*] *v. also WATCHFULNESS*.

**vigilant**: *1.* *vigilans, antis*: *a v. and shrewd tribune, v. et acutus tribunus*, Cic. *Agr.* 1, 1, 3; *a v. general (Hanubal)*, *v. dux, Val. Max.* 9, 1, 1, *ad fin.* **2.** *vigil*, *Illi (poet.)*: *v. AWAKE*, and Smith's Lat. *Dict.* s. v. *Fig.*: *v. cares, v. curae*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 41, 66. *Very v.*, *pervigil*: *sleepless rather than very v.*, *insomnis magis quam p.*, Tac. *A.* 1, 65, *ad init.*; cf. *Plin.* *Pan.* 63, *ad med.*

**3.** *vigilax, acis*: *v. WATCHFUL*.

**4.** *exsomnis*, *e (prop., sleepless, wakeful)*: *v. in mind, animo e.*, *Vell.* 2, 127, *extr.* *Join*: *a man truly v.*, *whenever a master demanded vigilance*, *vir ubi res vigiliam exigerit, sane e.*, *providens, atque agendi sciens*, id. 2, 88, *med.* **5.** *intentus*: *the senate by no means v.*, *senatus nihil sane i.*, *Sall. C.* 16, *fin.* **6.** *providus, etc.*: *v. PRE-DENT, CAUTIOUS, CAREFUL (II.), CIRCUM-SPECT*. **7.** *promptus*: *v. READY, PROMPT*. **Phr.**: *to keep a more v. eye upon one*, *intentione custodia aliquem asserare*, *Liv.* v., *VIGILANCE* (3). *c.* *aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari*, Cic. *Fl.* 11, 26: *intents oculis aliquid intineri (opp. paupis coniuvire)*, id. *Ag.* 2, 28, 77. **Pbr.**: *to be v.*, *vigilare* (*v. VIGILANCE, Pbr.*):

*Join*: *I shall be v. in your service, excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis*, Cic. *Phil.* 6, 7, 18.

**vigilantly**: *1.* *vigilanter* Cic. *pass.* **2.** *diligenter*: *v. DILIGENTLY* also *CIRCUM-SPECT*. *But often best expr. by adj. and subs.*: *e. g. to guard v.*, *intenta custodia asserare, etc.* (*v. preceed. art.*)

**vignette**: *perh. \*ornamentum, emblema*.

**vigorous**: *1.* *végétus*: *the tired fought with the fresh and v.*, *fessi recentibus ac v. pugnabit*, *Liv.* 22, 47, *extr.*: cf. Cic. *Att.* 10, 16, 6. *Fig.*: *v. u. intellect*, *v. mens*, id. *Tusc.* 1, 17, 41: *c. v. ingenium*, *Liv.* 6, 22: *c. v. (II., 4.)*. **2.** *vigens, entis*: *fresh and v. (in body)*, *integri ac v.*, *Liv.* 21, 43. *Fig.*: *a. mind keen and v.*, *mens acris et v.*, Cic. *Fin.* 2, 14, 45: *v. also infra* (4). **3.** *vividus (full of life)*: *a. v. constitution*, *v. corpus*, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 1, *ad fin.*: *a v. old age*, *v. senectus*, Tac. *A.* 6, 33 (27). *Fig.*: *the v. force of the mind*, *v. animi*, *Luer.* 1, 73 (66): *v. eloquence*, *v. eloquentia*, Tac. *A.* 13, 42, *med.* **4.** *virilis, (poet.)*: *Euryalus of v. youth*, *E. viridi juventa*, Virg. *Aen.* 5, 295: *Ov.* *Tr.* 4, 10, 17. *Join*: *a v. old age*, *cruida v. que senectus*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 304 (cf. Tac. *Agr.* 29, *quibus crudis ac v. senectus*). *Fig.*: *v. in counsel*, *v. consilio*, *Sil.* 3, 255. *Join*: *v. animo ac vigens*, *Sent. Ep.* 66, *init.*

**5.** *véhementis*, *entis (of growth: very rare in this sense)*: *a. v. and flourishing in much wood*, *vitis v. multaque materia frondens*, *Col.* 3, 1, 5. *For fig. sense*, *v. ANIMATED* (II., 3); *v. also VEHEMENCE*. **6.** *acer, impiger, etc.*: *v. ENERGETIC, SMART (adj. II.), ACTIVE*. **7.** *alacer, cris, cre*: *a mind r. and ready for undertaking wars*, *ad bella suscipienda*, *a. et promptus animus*, Caes. *B. G.* 3, 19, *extr.*: *v. also BRISK*. **8.** *strēnuus*: *he has proved himself with a v. fellow*, *s. hominem praebuit (with out refl. pron.)*, *Ter.* *Phr.* 3, 1, 12: *v. also ENERGETIC*. **9.** *recentis, entis (not exhausted by fatigue): usu joined with integer*: *when the v. had taken the places of the tiret-out, quum r. atque integræ defessa successissent*, Caes. *B. C.* 3, 94, *init.*; cf. id. *B. G.* 5, 16, *extr.*: *v. also sopr.* (1). *Fig.*: *the other consul of v. mind*, *recentis animi (consul) alter*, *Liv.* 21, 52, *ad init.* **10.** *intéger*: *v. supr.* (9), and Smith's Lat. *Dict.* s. v. **11.** *nervosus (lit. sinewy) (of style): who more v. than Aristotle?* quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic. *Brut.* 31, 121. **12.** *válidus, vélans, robustus, etc.*: *v. strong (1.)*: *3. pótens (of remedies)*, *Plin.* 25, 10, 81, § 120: *v. also EFFECTUAL, GOOD (adj. II.)*. **Phr.**: *to attack a town with a v. assault*, *oppidum magno impetu oppugnare*, Caes. *B. G.* 2, 6: *the n. appearance (of tree), hilariitas*, *Plin.* 17, 16, 26, § 118. *To be v. vigore, virere* (*v. TO FLOURISH*): *to become v.*, *vigescere* (*v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.*): *v. also SPIRITED*.

**vigorously**: *1.* *fortiter*: *the hands being uplifted very v.*, *sablatis fortius manibus*, Petr. 9, *post med.*: *to draw in the reins more v.*, *fortius resistere*, ib. 4, 12. **2.** *acriter v. STRONGLY* (II., 4). *Join*: *a. atque contente propugnare*, *Gell.* 18, 1, *init.* *Fig.*: *I fought my battle v.* (*in the Senate*), *a. et vehementer proelium sum*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 16, 1: *v. also EARNESTLY*. **3.** *strēnuo*: *to do a thing v.*, *s. aliquid facere*, Pl. *Mil.* 2, 5, 48: *to take up arms v.*, *s. capere (arma)*, Cic. *Rab.* *Petr.* 10, 30: *v. also in/r.* (4).

**4.** *impigré*: *v. ACTIVELY*. *Join*: *aliquid i. et strenue facere*, *Gell.* 15, 4, *med.* **5.** *gráviter*, *nervosè* (*both of style speaking*): *v. FORCIBLY* (II.). **6.** *inténti*: *to beset the besieged more v.*, *intensis premere obcessos*, Tac. *A.* 15, 13: *to assist a thing very v.*, *intensis adesse aliqui rei*, ib. 11, 11. Cf. *contente* (*v. supr.*, 2).

**7.** *éénxé*: *to assist one most v.* (*aliquam*) *enixisla juvare*, Suet. *Caes.* 5: cf. *Liv.* 23, 7, *and pass.* (*v. Forcible*, *v. enixé*). **8.** *ádeo*: *they followed up the pursuit so v.*, *ad eo effusis instirunt*, *Liv.* 26, 44, *ad med.* **9.** *lætæ* (*of crops, fruitfully, q. v.*) *u. crop flourishing v. seges L. virens*, *Plin.* 33, 5, 27, § 83: *v. also STRONGLY* (II.).

**vigourousness**: *v. VIGOUR*. **vigour**: *1.* *of physical or intellectual force*: *1. vigor, óris (rare in lit. sense): a v. as of fire, ignis v.*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 710: *v. also LIFE* (IV.). *Fig.*: *v. of mind, v. animi*, Ov. *H. 16*, 1. **2.** *vis, vim, vi*; *pl. vires*, *v. STRENGTH, FORCE*. *Join*: *the v. of the mind, vires animi vigore*, Virg. *Aen.* 9, 610 (608) *the highest v. of intellect*, *v. summa ingeni*, Cic. *Phil.* 5, 18, 49: *that great v. and excellency of an orator, v. illa divina et virtus oratoris*, id. *de Or.* 2, 27, 120: *the lively v. of the mind, vivida v. animi*, *Luer.* 1, 72 (66). **3.** *viriditas, átis* *old age takes away v.*, *senectus aufer v.*, Cic. *Am.* 3, 11: *v. also FRESHNESS*. **4.** *virilitas* (*manly vigour*): *v. MANHOOD* (II.). **5.** *robur, óris, n.*: *v. STRENGTH* (1, 4). **6.** *nervi, orum*: *to exert all the v. of one's age on something*, *in aliquo omnes n. actatis contendere*, Cic. *Verr.* *Act.* 1, 12, 35: *poets strike out the v. of every virtue*, (*poetae* n. *omnis virtutis elidunt*, id. *Tusc.* 2, 11, 27). **7.** *sucus (succus-prop, juice, sap)*: *v. taken away from the cattle, s. pecori subductio*, Virg. *E.* 3, 6: *Fig.*: *v. of intellect*, *s. ingeni*, Quint. *lib.* 1, *proœm.* § 24, *v. also LIFE* (IV.). **8.** *sanguis, inis, m.*: *o. y.*, *whose v. of life stands entire, vos o quibus integer aevi s. (stat)*, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 639 *Join whose v. fails*, *quæ m. s. viresque deficit*, Caes. *B. G.* 7, 50, *fin.* **9.** *facultates, um*: *j. v. RESOURCE* (6): *v. also ENERGY, ACTIVITY* (III.). **10.** *virtus, útis, f.*: *v. EXCELLENCE* (II.). **Phr.**: *youthful mental v.*, *primus flos animi*, *Stat. Ach.* 1, 625: *to be in full v.*, *vigore, florere*, *v. PRIME* (subs., II.): *in the full v. of life*, *integerrima actae*, *Cic. v. of life*, *boma actas, etc.*: *v. PRIME* (subs., II., Phr.): *endowed with v. v. VIGOROUS*: *to gain v.*, *vigescere*, Cic. (v. *to STRENGTHEN*, II.: *to INCREASE*, II.): *to regain v.*, *vires recuperare*, Tac. *H.* 3, 22, *init.*: *ct. vires revocare*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 214 (v. *to RECRUIT, REFRESH*: *also to RECOVER*, B.): *without v.*, *debilitus, infirmus, etc.* (*v. FEEBLE, LANGUID, WEAK*, ENERVATED): *loss (or want) of v.*, *infirmitas, debilitas, etc.* (*v. FEELNESS, LANGUOR, WEAKNESS*): *to impair v.*, *vires carpare*, Virg. *G.* 3, 215: *v. also to ENFEBLE, ENERVATE, WEAKEN*: *to lose v.*, *langue, etc* (*v. to Languish, to FAIL* (A.), *to FINE, TO FLAG*). *Miscell.*: *with v. armis et castris*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24, 184 (cf. *remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque, ventis remisque*, *also equis virisque*: *v. Smith's Lat. Dict.* s. vv. *remus, equus*, *nor are the preparations for war conducted with less v. amongst the enemy, neque segniss ad hostes bellum apparatur*, *Liv.* 7, 7, *ad med.*: *I exerted all my v.*, *tentavì quid possem*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 4, 7: *to press the siege with the greatest v.*, *summo labore oppugnare*, *Liv.* (Quich.): *cf. intente obcessos premere*, Cic. *A.* 15, 13: *if we relax not v. by d-laying, si ex hoc imputo rerum nihil prolato ronitit*, *Liv.* 37, 19, *med.*: *to pursue with v.*, *mature, præcipito, insto, festino*, *v. to HURRY* (II.), *to HURRY* (III.). **II.** *Of plants, luxuriante, q. v.*: *luxuria, laetitia*. **III.** *Fig.*: *of style in oratory, etc.*: *1.* *vis, vim, vi*; *pl. vires*: *my poems have no great v.*, *non magnas habent mea carmina vires*, Ov. (Quich.): *v. also supr.* (1, 2). **2.** *robur, óris, n.*: *(men) who have produced some v. in writing, qui r. aliquod in stilo fecerit*, Quint. *lib.* 10, 3, 10. **3.** *vigor, óris, m.*: *how much v. is there in that book, quantum in illo (libro) vigoris est*, Sen. *Ep.* 64, *post init.* **4.** *nervi, orum* *the*

*speech of these men has neither v. nor oratorical point, horum oratio neque n. neque aculeos orationis habet.* Cic. Or. 19, 62. cf. Hor. A. P. 26. **5.** lacerti, orum: *in Lysis there is often v. to such an extent that nothing can be produced more powerful, in Lysis saepe sunt lacerti, sicut ut fieri nihil possit valentus.* Cic. Brut. 16, 64. **Join to hurl the orator's spears with v. (bas-tas) oratori lacerti viribusque torquere,** id. de Or. 1, 57. 242. **6.** sanguis, imis, m.: *expressions full of v. (dicta) plena sanguinis.* Quint. 11, 1, 34. **Join to shun v. sanguine et viribus nitore,** id. 8, 3, 6. **7.** sūcūs (succus) *a speech is adorned by its own v., ornatur oratio.* sno. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. **Join: that v. of orators, s. ille et sanguis (oratorum),** id. Brut. 9, 36. **8.** impētus, us: *pleadings which are read aloud lose all their v. and warmth, actiones quia referuntur i. omenem caloremque perdunt,* Plin. Ep. 2, 19, init.; v. also ENERGY (4).

**9.** contentio: v. ENERGY (5). **10.** gravitas: v. WEIGHT. Phr.: *purity and manly v., sanctitas et virilitas.* Quint. 1, 8, 9. **Join without v. (of an orator), fractus atque elumbis,** Tac. Or. 18, fin. (v. also ENERVATED).

**Viking:** v. PIRATE.

**vile:** **1.** Worthless, mean, contemptible: **1.** vilis, e. v. FALTER.

**2.** contempnēmus, contemptus despicatus, v. CONTEMPTIBLE. **3.** abjectus, praejectus, humilius. v. ABJECT. **Join. (held) v. by all the rest, a., contemptus, despiciens a ceteris,** Cic. Pis. 41, 93; *a v. fellow, contemptus et abjectus homo,* id. Agr. 2, 34, 93 (also expr. by nebula, *an illē rascal,* Cic. Hor.). **4.** humilius, sordidus, v. GROVELLING, SORDID (11), MEAN (adj. II.).

**5.** nequam v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. Phr.: *to make one appear v., in contemptum alienum adducere,* Cic. Inv. 1, 16 *to account one v., aliquem habere contemptū,* Suet. Aug. 93 (*cf. aliquem habere despiciatū,* Pl. Men. 4, 3, 10); *to be accounted v., esse contemptū,* Caes. B. G. 2, 30. [May also be expr by act, and pass. respectively of contemno.] *To become v., in contemptum venire,* Caes. B. G. 3, 17, post med. **II. Morally base, depraved:** **1.** turpis, v. BASE (adj. IV.), DISGRACEFUL, IMMORAL. **Join: the nest (fellow) of all, omnium turpissimum et sordidissimum,** Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3. **2.** māculōsus *the law has subdued the v. abomination,* lex m. edomuit nefas. Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22 v. **senators, m. senatores,** Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3. **3.** iniquitatis v. LOW (adj. VII.), VULGAR. **4.** foedus, tēter, spūcūs, lūtūlēntūs (rare), obscēnus: v. FOUL, FILTHY, OBSCENE. **5.** impūrus, incestus v. IMPURE, UNCHASTE. **6.** perditus flagitiōsus, etc. prāvus, corruptus nefariūs, nefandus: v. PROFILIGATE, DEPRAVED, WICKED. **7.** im-mānius, atrocis: v. ATROCIOUS, HEMOUD. **8.** dēstabilis: e. a. crime, d. scelus, Cic. Am. 8, 27 cf. d. exemplum, Liv. 26, 48, ad fin. Cf. odiosus (v. HATEFUL). Phr.: *a v. fellow, scelus (abstract for concrete),* Plaut. v. also RAS'AL, VILLAIN (11) a. v. act (may sometimes be expr by facinus, scelus, flagitium, without an adj. e. g. Cic. Ver. 5, 66, 170. Tac. Ger. 12, (v. also CRIME): v. acts, impunitas, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6 (cf. impunitiae, PL Pers. 3, 3, 7): v. expressions, sordes verborum, Tac. Or. 24, med. (v. also LOW, adj., VII., Phr.)

**vilely:** **1.** **Meanly:** sordidū, illiberaliter, etc. v. MEANLY (11, III), CONTEMPTIBLY. **II. Basely:** **1.** turpiter v. BASELY **2.** flagitiōse, foede, etc. v. DISGRACEFULLY. **3.** nefariū: v. ABOMINABLY. **4.** impūre, incestē, obscēnē v. IMPURELY, DISGUSTINGLY.

**5.** prāvē, scēlestē, sceleratē v. WICKEDLY, BADLY, VILLAINOUSLY.

**vileness** **1.** turpitudine, iniſ. f.:

*the v. of flight, t. fugacis,* Caes. B. G. 2, 27, post med.: cf. VET ACT. I, 16, 49

**2.** prāvitas, etc. v. improbitas v. DEPRAVITY, WICKEDNESS.

obscēnitas v. FOULNESS, OBSCENITY. **Join depravatio et f. turpitudini amīni,** Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. **4.** nequitia: v. VILLAINY (11, 2). **5.** indignitas: v. UNWORTHINESS (Or expr. by adj. with animus.)

**vilification:** obtrectatio, etc. v. DISPARAGEMENT.

**vilifier:** obtrectātor, etc. v. CALUMNIATOR, REVILER.

**vility:** **I.** *To debase, disgrace,* q. v. (cf. Milton: "Their Maker's image they vilified"). **II. To defame** 1. diffamo, infamō: v. TO DEFAME (1, 2, and 4). **2.** criminor v. TO CALUMNIATE. **3.** dētrāho, detrecto, obrecto: v. TO DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE, SLANDER. **4.** mālēdico, etc. v. TO REVILLE. Phr.: *to v. existimationem oppugnare,* Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8 (cf. existimationem lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75, extr.): *to be v'd by all,* omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

**villa:** villa v. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

**village:** **1.** pagus v. s. and market-places, *in p. forisq. Liv. 25, 5, med. about the v.s and cross-roads,* pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 2, 382 *leaving out the large v.s and the small ones (or hamlets),* omissis p. vicis que, Tac. A. 1, 56, post med. **2.** vicus (a smaller v. than pagus prop. a quarter of a city, a street): Cic. Fonte. 5, 19. Caes. B. G. 1, 5; Tac. Hor. Dimin. viculus, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2. *Liv. 21, 33, ad fin.* Mischell. *of a v., v.-p. paganus v.-hearths, pagani loci,* Ov. F. 1, 670: *Plin. cf. paganicus a v.-fair, paganicā feriae,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 76 (called also paganalia, Macr. Sat. 1, 16): *a v.-school, \*ludus literarum paganus based on Liv. 3, 44: a v.-school-master, \*ludi literarum pagani magister, by v.s (or in every v.), paginat: temples consecratae in every v., templū paginatū sacra, Liv. 31, 26, ad fin.: v.-wise (or from v. to v., in hamlets), vicātū: to duellū v.-wise, v. habitare,* Liv. 9, 13, med.: cf. Plin. 6, 26, 39, § 17: *south-sayers who travelled from v. to v., haruspices vicani, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: a baillif of a v. (or burgomaster), comarchus (= κώμαρχος), Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 7: in pure Latin, magister vici, Suet. Aug. 30, ad init. (For an inhabitant of the v., v. VILLAGER): v. also COUNTRY (subs. and adj.), RESTE (adj.).*

**villager:** **1.** paganus: v.s and townsfolk; p. et opidani, Auct. B. Alex. 36 **2.** pagus (abstract for concrete): *the festive v.s are keeping holiday in the meadows, festus in pratīs vacat p.* Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11 cf. pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. **3.** vicani, orum: *Liv. 38, 30, ad fin.* Seldom in sing.: e. g. Thmo. *of the v., T. ille vicanus,* Cic. Fl. 3, 8. **4.** rusticus, agricōlis v. PEASANT.

**villain:** **1.** In feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, a bondman: in this sense also spelt VILLEIN, VILLAN. **1.** ascriptūs (cūs) servus (a slave attached to the soil and transferred with it): Cod. Just. 11, 47, 6. *[Ascriptūtī glebae, villains regardant (Blackstone), opp. villains in gross who were transferable from one owner to another, and may be expr. by mancipia (v. infy., 3), or perh. servi.]* **2.** \*ascriptūs glebae, villanus M. L. 3, mancipium (a slave by purchase, regarded as property) Cic. pass. **4.** cōlōnus (of the later Imperial period): Cod. Just. 11, 47, 2 and 7 v. Smith's Dict. Ant. pp. 311, 312 v. also SERF. Phr. v.-socage (or socage), \*socagūm villanum, Du Cang. **II.** *A deliberate scandal (in this sense only written VILLAIN).* **1.** expr. by adj. with or without homo: (homo) sceleratus, Pl. Ter. homo nequam, flagitosus, Cic. (v. RASCAL, ROGUE) *the greatest v.s, homines sceleratissimi,* Salt. Jug. 31, med.: *a most ingenious v., homo ingeniōsissime nequam,* Vell. 2, 48, post med. **Join: thou wouldest have been a v. sceleratus et nefarius fueris,** Cic. Mur. 30, 62: cf. id. Rep. 3, 17, 27, 12 cf. homines malefici sceleratice, Cic.

Ver. 5, 55, 144: *concelerati contaminati homines,* Liv. 2, 37, extr.: *improbus et sceleratus,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135: *malus et nequam homo,* Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1: *improbus homo et perfidiosus,* Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 297 *homo nequam et improbus,* id. Off. 2, 14, 51: *homo nequam et improbus,* id. Detol. 7, 21: *the greatest v. on earth,* profligatissimus omnium mortaliū ac perditissimus, id. Ver. 3, 26, 65 cf. longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224. **2.** scēlus, flagitium (abstract for concrete), furit, verbō (v. RASCAL) vētēfātor (v. ROGUE). Phr.: *to play the v. (expr. by) scelus (and adj.) with verb: e. g. scelus nefarium facere, pericere, moliri, suscipere (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. scelus): the greatest v.s, maximorum molitoris scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7, post med. Join in that v., labes illud atque coenū, Cic. Sest. 8, 20: cf. coenū illud ac labes, ib. 11, 26.*

**villainous:** **I.** *Of persons:* 1. sceleratus, sceleratus, nequam, etc. (v. VILLAIN, II). **2.** facinoris: most v. cut-throats, facinorissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81 cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. **II. Of things:** **1.** sceleratus: *to a v. act he added more v. language, s. facinori sceleratorem sermonem addidit,* Liv. 5, 27, post init. **Join:** s. ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 17: *res s. atrox nefaria, ib. 22, 62.* **2.** scēleratus, nefarius, nefandus: v. WICKED, ACCURSED. **3.** infāmis, flagitiōsus v. INFAMOUS. **4.** foedus, tēter: atrox v. FOUL (adj. II.), HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS also VILE.

**villainously:** **1.** scelerate: property v. acquired, part bona s., Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22. **Join: to act v. s. atque impie facere,** Liv. 24, 25, init. **2.** scēlerate: *to do nothing v., nihil s. facere,* Cic. Sull. 24, 67 *plaining most v. all plots, omnes insidias sceleratissime machinatus,* id. Sest. 64, 133. **3.** flagitiōsus: v. SCANDALOUSLY, SHAMEFULLY.

**4.** nefāris: v. ABOMINABLY, ATROCIOUSLY.

**5.** spurge (lit. filthily): v. done, s. factum, Aut. ad Her. 1, 5, 8: v. also VILELY.

**villainousness:** v. VILLAINY.

**villainy:** **I.** *The disposition:*

**1.** best expr. by mens s. animus with adj. (v. VILLAINOUS): e. g. what they haveusted after in their v., quae mente conceperunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19. **2.** prāvitās, etc.: v. DEPRAVITY.

**3.** immunitas, atrōcitas: v. ENORMITY, HEINOUSNESS.

**4.** scēlus, improbitas v. WICKEDNESS.

**5.** mālitia: v. DISHONESTY.

**II. The act:** **1.** scēlus, ēris, n. (usu. joined with nefarius): steeped in v.s, nefaris s. cooperius, Cic. Ver. 1, 4: *to conceive a v., in se s. concipere, ib. to perpetrate a v., s. nefarium facere,* id. de Or. 1, 51, 220 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. scelus). **2.** nequitia renaixitare v., insignis n., Cic. Pis. 6, 12: *a workshop of v., officina inequitatis (bg. of a villain's house),* id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. **3.** flagitium: v. VICE (11).

**4.** facinus, ōris, n. (men) chosen

for violence, v., and murder, ad vim, f.

caedēmque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 7.

**Join:** scelus et f. id. Mil. 16, 43 to omit no v., nihil facinoris, nihil flagitiō praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, post med.: v. also CRIME.

**villian:** v. VILLAIN (1).

**villanage** (written also VILLENAGE and VILLEINAGE: a tenure of lands and tenements by base services): **1.** angāris (a Persian word, but occurring, according to Forcelli, as early as Cicero's time: cf. Fragn. Nigidi [a contemporary of Cic.] ap. Gell. 19, 14, ad fin.): Arcad. big. 50, 4, 18, § 29. **2.** op̄era serva (the service rendered), based on Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9. **3.** \*villenagium: Du Cang. Phr.: *to exact v., angarane, Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 3: to perform v., angariam s. operam servam praestare (based on an, angarum praestatio, Paul. Dig.), Georg. Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the plebs to be tilled as in v., Lycur-*

gus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio  
coledens dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16.

**villanous**, **villanously**, **villanousness**, **villainy**: *v. VILLAINOUS*, *VILLANOUS*, *VILLANOUSNESS*, *VIL-*

*LAINY*.

*villain*; *v. VILLAIN* (I.).

*villeinage*, *villenage*: *v. VILLAN-*

*AGE*.

*villous*: *villōsus*: Plin.

*vinaigrette*: *acētābūlūm*; *v. CRUET*.

*vindicate*: I. *To maintain as a*

*right, to hold successfully against*:

I. *tēnē, et compās*: *v. oīe's*

*rights, ius sumum tenere*, CIC. REP. 1, 12, 48;

*cf. jus retinere, obtinere*, *v. TO MAINTAIN*

(II.). II. *jus persquor id. diu*, in

Caecil. 6, 21; *cf. armis jus sumus exse-*

*qui*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.

3. *vindico, i. so great was the universal feeling throughout the whole of Gaul that liberty should be v. d.*

*tuta universae Galliae consenso*

*full libertatis vindicandae, id. 7, 76* cf.

*se in libertatem vindicare*, CIC., pass.

*aliquem in libertatem asserere (to v. or*

*asser), the liberty of an actual slave*, Suet. Vitell. 12, 1, *ad med.*

II. *To support by argument*: 1. *obthoo*; *v.*

*TO MAINTAIN* (VII.). 2. *prōbō*; *etc.*

*to v. my conduct to you, ut vobis ratione-*

*rem met facit probem*, CIC. Mur. 2, 3; *v.*

*TO PROVE, SUBSTANTIATE*. III. *To*

*justify*: *purgō*; *v. TO JUSTIFY*. Phr.

*culpa aliquem liberare, etc. (v. TO EX-*

*CULPATE)*. v. also *TO CLEAR* (II.), *EX-*

*INNOCENCE* (phr.). Miscell. *v. v.*

*justice, pro acquirenta propugnare*, (CIC.

Off. 1, 19, 62: *to v. one's reputation*,

*pro fama aliquid propugnare*, id. Rab.

Lerd. 10, 30: *to v. one's own innocence*,

*expedire se crimine*, Ter. Hee. 3, 1, 29:

*to do so by accusing another, alieno*

*crimine protegere innocentiam suam*, Liv. (Quich.).

**vindication**: I. *A maintaining*

*one's rights*: 1. *prōpugnātō* *v. our*

*and defence of your position, nostra p.*

*ac defensio nitiua tue*, CIC. Fam. 1, 7, 2.

2. *patrōcīnum*; *v. the v. of jus-*

*tie, p. acqūitatis*, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

3. *vindictō* (rare in this sense):

*vindictō per quam vim et contumeliam*

*defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsans*

*a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari*

*dēbent: et per quam peccata punimus*, CIC. Inv. 2, 22, 66: *cf. ib. 2, 53, 161*.

4. *or expr. by verb (v. TO VINDI-*

*CATE)*: e.g. *the unanimous feeling for*

*a v. of liberty, consensu libertatis vindic-*

*candae*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76. II. *Excul-*

*ation*: *purgātō, satisfāctō*; *v. JUSTI-*

*FICATION, DEFENCE* (III.). Phr.: *in*

*his v. of himself, quum se purgat*, CIC.

*to v. themselves, ut non deliquesce vide-*

*antur, id: he says a few words in v. of*

*himself, paucia pro deficto suo verba*

*fact, Sall. I have only one thing to say*

*in v. that, etc., una defensio occurrit,*

*quod, etc. fac*. III. *Of an argument,*

*support, q. v.*

**vindictor**: 1. *prōpugnātō*: *v.*

*CHAMPION*. 2. *dēfēnsor*: *v. DFEND-*

ER

3. *asseror*: *the sword the v. of*

*freedom, gladius a. libertatis*, Sen. Ep.

13, *ad fin.*: *v. also MAINTAINER*. 4.

*vindex* *v. MAINTAINER*. (Except in

*the above senses, expr. by verb)*

**vindictory**: *v. APOLOGETIC*.

**vindictive**: I. *avidus poene (sc.*

*sumendum)*: Liv. 8, 10, *extra*.

2. *in-*

*imicitiarum persecutus (i.e. ulciscens*

*inimicitias, Forcell.)*. Auct. ad Her. 2,

19, 29. Phr.: *a v. man, qui nullam*

*injuriam imitauit impunitaque dimi-*

*tit, based on CIC. Ver. 5, 58, 149: no*

*one is more v. than woman, vindicta*

*(abl. : revenge) nemo magis gaudent quam*

*femina, Juv. 13, 191: all. self v., omnium*

*animi aliud ulciscendum ardebat, Caes.*

B. G. 6, 34, *ad fin.* (cf. acris ad ul-

*tionem exarsore, Tac. A. 12, 18 in*

*vitiorum excanduit (perf. of exan-*

*desco)*, Flor. 2, 18, *med.*: *v. also RE-*

*VENGEFUL*.

**vindictively**: *expr. by adj. (v.*

*VINDICTIVE)*.

**vindictiveness**: *ulciscendi libido*

*Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44. Phr.: to glut*

*one's v. explore se nitione, Tac. A. 4,*

*25: to show v., irae indulgere, Liv. 23,*

*3, post init. (Or expr. by adj. with*

*animus.)*

**vine** (*subs.*): 1. *vitis, is, f. (the*

*grape-bearing vine)*: \* *Vitis vinifera*,

*Linn. *tinum*, viticula*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35,

86. *Vs lay hold of prigs with their*

*terdrils, vite clavicularia appre-*

*hendunt, ib. 2, 47, 120* cf. id. Sen. 15, 52:

*the v. abounding in useless boughs runs*

*to wood, v. supervacuis frondibus luxu-*

*riani silvestri, based on Col. 4, 11, *med.**

*a v. vigorous and flourishing in much*

*wood, v. vehementia multaque materia*

*frondens, id. 3, 1, 5: young v.s, novella*

*v. Virg. E. 3, 11: late-bearing v.s,*

*tardiae v. Mart. 1, 43, 3: a good sort of*

*v. v. generosa, Col. 3, 2, *ad fin.*: to*

*plant the v., v. serene, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16*

*(cf. pone ordinare vites, Virg. E. 1, 2)*

*to cultivate the v., v. colere, CIC. Fin. 4,*

14, 18: to propagate the v., v. propagare

*of Cato in Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 97: to graft*

*the v., v. inserere, Col. Arb. 8, 2: to*

*prune the v., v. putare, Virg. G. 2, 477*

*(cf. v. amputare, Cic. Sen. 15, 52): to*

*support v.s, v. alligare, based on Col. 4,*

20: (cf. *vitibus*) furcæ subdere, Plin.

14, 2, 4, § 12). *Join* in: v. administrari

*arborique juncture, Col. Arb. 16: elms*

*are wedded (i.e. attached to) v.s, ulmi*

*vitis maritantes, Col. 11, 2, 79 (cf.*

*ulmis adjungere vites, Virg. G. 1, 2:*

*intexta v. bus ulmos, ib. 2, 22).*

2. *vinea (prop. a plantation of vines): but*

*often used for vits by the Scriptores Rei Rusticae): to trim v.s, pamphare*

*vinas, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254: to pre-*

*pare the ground for planting v.s, pastinare*

*vineas, Col. 3, 13, 6: med. land suitable*

*for planting v.s, terra vinealis, id. 3, 12,*

1: v. bearing hills, vitiferi collis, Plin.

3, 5, 9, § 62 (cf. vitiferi mons, Sil. 3, 45).

**vine (adj.):** 1. *vītīgenūs (vine-born)*:

*v. liquor, Lutr. 5, 15: v. latices*, id. 6, 1071 (1069).

2. *vītīgenūs (like preced.): v.-slips, v. euruli*, Cato R. R.

41, 3: v.-leaves, v. folia, Col. 12, 16, § 3:

cf. v. ligna, Plin. 10, 6, § 50.

3. *vītēriūs (pertaining to vines): v.-hills,*

*v. colles, Col. 5, 6, 36.* 4. *vītēniūs* (like preced.): v. semina, id. 4, 1, 1: v.

*cultus, id. 4, 33, 6. Phr.: v.-clad mounta-*

*nies, amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16,*

5: v. also foll. art.

**vinearbour**: 1. *pergula*: Col. 4,

21, *med.*: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11. (Hence,

*pergulari vits, a vine trained over an*

*arbour, Col. 3, 2, 28: called also, iroti, ib.)*

2. *trichila*: v. Forcell. s.v.

**-branch or shoot**: 1. *palmes,*

*itis, m. (a vine-sprout)*: Plin.: Virg. Ov.

2. *pampinius* (like preced.): for gender, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v.): to clear away v.s, p. detergere, Plin. 17, 22,

35, § 175; Virg. Ov. 3. *clavicula* (a vine-lendril): Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

4. *caprœlūs* (like preced.): Col. 1, 31, 4:

Plin. 15, 23, 35, § 208. 5. *viridiāris*

*surculus, prōpago*: Virg. O. 2, 299. Varr.

6. *tridūx, ucls, m. (a vine-layer*

*trained for propagation)*: Varr. R. R.

1, 8, 4. Called also, rumpus, ib.

7. *malleūm* (like preced.): Col. pass.

8. *flægellūm* (rare: one of the highest top-

*ing branches): Virg. O. 2, 299. 9. *vitis (a vine-sapling)*: Ov. M. 6,*

591. Cato R. R. 41.

**-dresser**: 1. *vinitor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. 2. *Virg. E. 10, 36.*

3. *(vitis) cultor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

4. *viticula*: Sil. 7, 19. (N.B.—Not vin-

*denitor [vindictor], q. v.)* Phr.: v.'s

*knife, vinitoria laxa*, Col. 4, 25, *init.*

**-dresser**: 1. *vinitor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. 2. *Virg. E. 10, 36.*

3. *(vitis) cultor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

4. *viticula*: Sil. 7, 19. (N.B.—Not vin-

*denitor [vindictor], q. v.)* Phr.: v.'s

*knife, vinitoria laxa*, Col. 4, 25, *init.*

**cf. vineatica falula**, Cat. R. R. 1, 4, *med.*

**vine-fretter or grub**: convolvulus

Cato R. R. 35, 1. Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 264.

(\*Pyralis vitis, Bosc. Sphinx elephas,

Linn.).

— **-grower or planter**: 1. *vi-*

*tiſator* *& Sabine v.*, v. Sabini, Virg.

Aen. 7, 179. 2. *constitutor uvae* of

Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 14 (cf. vitis reperit,

also of Bacchus), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19.

3. *perh. vitis cultor*, Cic. Fin. 4, 21.

SIL. V. **VINE-DRESSER**

— **-grub**: v. VINE-FRETTER.

— **-knife**: v. VINE-DRESSER.

— **-leaf**: pampanus, m. (for gender,

v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s.v. *the grape-*

*clad in v.s, uva vesta pampinis*, Cic.

Sen. 15, 53; cf. ornatius vittima tempora

pampino Liber, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 32. Hence

the full adj.: (1.) *pampinis*: *spear*

*wrapped round with v.s, p. hastae*, Virg.

Aen. 7, 39; (2.) *a chaplet of v.s, p. corona*, Tac. A. 11, 4. (2. *pampinosis*: *a vine*

*full of leaves*, p. vites, Col. 5, 5; Plin.

23, 1, 16, § 21. v. also VINE (adj.), 2.

— **-planter**: v. VINE-DRESSER.

— **-prop**: 1. *peſāmēnū*, *pēdāmēnū*,

*pēdāmēnū*, *stātīmenū*, *v. prop* (sub-*s.*)

2. *ridicula*: Cato R. R. 17, *init.*

3. *furca*: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 52.

— **-stock**: *perh. vitis stirps s.*

*materialia*; or, *vitis simply*.

**vinegar**: *acētūm*: *very sour (or*

*strong) v.*, acidissimum *ar.*, Pl. Ps. 1, 4.

49: cf. a. acerrimum, Cels. 4, 4, 3, *med.*

a. aspernum, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 97: to

*pickle in v.*, in acetō condire, id. 14, 19, 23, § 119: *to soak by v.*, ex acetō mar-

care, id. 33, 5, 26, § 88: *to infuse olives*

*with v. (i.e. pour v. on them)*, (olivas

*= ὄξαλης), Plin. 23, 29, § 61: *to turn to**

*(or become) v. (of wine, etc.), acreso,*

coacesco, inacesco (v. sour, adj. Phr.)

*as s. v. ascidissimum*. Fig.: *to look*

*gathered in), uva cum erit matura, vindemiam fieri oportet.* Varr. R. R. 1, 54. **I.** Plaut. Off. 2, 3, 12. **II.** *The time: feriae vindemiarium (opp. feriae messium).* Suet. Caes. 40. Also, vindemiae simply, M. Aurel. **III.** *The produce:* **1.** vindēma: *not the same v., hangs on our trees, non eadem arboreus pendet v. nostris.* Virg. G. 2, 89: cf. ib. 2, 522: *to gather the v., v. metere.* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185: cf. v. cogere, Col. 2, 22, med.: *to manage the v., v. celebare.* Pallad. Sept. 11 (cf. v. administrare). Varr. R. R. 1, 17, post init.: *I have but a poor v., yet a better one than I had expected, v. gracie quidem, uberiores tamen quam expectaveram colligo.* Plin. Ep. 9, 20: *to cause full v.s. v. exuberare.* Col. 2, 16, med. **Dimin.** (fig.), vindēmiola (of income). Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4. **2.** vindētiās fructus. Col. 7, 3, 11. **3.** vindēmiālē fructus: Macr. S. 7, 7, med. Pht.: *of the v., v.-vindemitorius: v. vessels, vindemitoria vasa.* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8: *to gather the v., vindemiare.* Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 316: *also, vindemiare (uvas), līnu. 14, 2, 4; 30: v. vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1 (cf. uvās demetere, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249; [uvam] carpe, Virg. G. 2, 90).*

**vintager:** vindēmiator (vindemitor, Sen. Apocul. init.): Hor. S. 1, 7, 30: Varr.

**vintner:** vīnārius: Suet. Cland. 40, init.: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 20.

**viol** (Milton): fides, ium: *now chiefly used as a gen. term e.g. bass-v., fides gravioris soni (Kr.).*

**violable:** violabilis (poet.): Ov. Virg.: *Stat. In prose expr. by verb (v. TO VIOLATE). For not v., v. INVOLUBLE.*

**violate:** **I.** *To outrage, injure:* q. v. **II.** *To profane:* vīlo, etc.: v. TO PROFANE. **III.** *To break, infringe:*

**1.** vīlo: *to v. a truce, iudiciis v., Caes. B. C. 2, 15: to v. a treaty, foedi v.,* Liv. 28, 44, ad med.: *to v. an oath, iusjurandum violare,* Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: *to v. friendship, amicitiam v.,* id. Phil. 2, 1, 3 (v. also TO BREAK OFF, II). **Join:** *to v. right, jus v. et immuniture,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109. Cf. rumpo, frangō (v. TO BREAK, III.). **2.** migro (opp. conservo): *to v. civil law, ius civile m., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67.* **Join:** *m. et non servare,* id. Off. 1, 10, 31. **Misce-** *ll.: to v. every right (or obligation), fas onine abrumperē,* Virg. Aen. 3, 55: *to v. one's word given to an enemy, fidem hosti datum fallere,* Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: *to v. the right of embassy, jus legationis immuniture,* id. Verr. I, 3, 34: *without vīng one's word,* salva fide, id. Rose. Am. 3, 49 (cf. salvus legibus, id. Fann. 1, 2, 4): *to v. a law (lit. to offend against), committitare (with in, or contra legem, or abl.: Cic. v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v., IV., 2) to v. an oath, pējōro s. perjurō (v. TO PERJURE): cf. falsoam jurare, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108.* **IV.** *To deabach a woman: vīloō to v. virginity, virginitatem v.,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: *v. also TO RAVISH.*

**Violation:** **I.** *Breach (in fig. sense) expr. by verb: v. BREACH (fig.), INFRACTION.* Pht.: *without v. of duty, right, etc., salvo officio, jure, etc.* Cic. pass.: *by Smith's Lat. Dic. s. v. salvus (I., 2).* **[For to act in v. of, v. TO DEVIATE (II.)]** **II.** *Profanation, q. v.; violatio, etc.* **[For a v. of decency, v. OUTRAGE.]** **III.** *Rape: v. RAPE (II.).*

**violator:** **I.** *A breaker (of a treaty, etc.):* **1.** vīlōtōr: *a v. of the law of nations, juris gentium v.,* Liv. 4, 19, post init.: *a v. of a treaty, foederis v.,* Tac. A. 1, 58, post init. **2.** raptor: *a v. of a treaty, foederis r.,* Liv. 4, 19: *a v. of a truce, iudiciarium r.,* id. 8, 19, post med. **3.** ēvērōr: *a v. of the rights of man, iuris humani e.,* Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6. Or expr. by verb: *v. TO VIOLATE (III.).* **II.** *A profaner: vīlōtōr: v. templi,* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27. Or expr. by verb (v. TO PROFANE). **III.** *A ravisher, q. v.* Pht.: *a v. of chastity, pudicitiae expugnator* Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.

**violence:** **I.** *Inherent overpowering force, whether physical or mental:* **1.** vīlēntia: *the continued v. of the storm, v. assida hiemis,* Col. 1, 1, 5: *the v. of the sun & ray, v. radii (solis),* Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70. **Fig.:** *the uncurbed v. of the upstart novi (hominis) effrenata v.,* Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: *frightened by his threats and v., minis ac v. territis,* Suet. Ner. 34, post init. **2.** vis, vim, vi: *plur. vires, f.:* *the v. of the storm, v. tempestatis,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76 (cf. v. venientis aqua, Lucr. 1, 280). Also strengthened by violentus: violentia visi, viri, Lucr. 5, 962: cf. vis violenti venti, ib. 1225 (1222): v. also **force (subs.).** **3.** grāvitas, ūtis, f. (rare in this sense): *the v. of the weather and rains, g. coeli aquarumque,* Liv. 2, 33, 34 post med.: *the v. of disease, morbi g.,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76. **4.** intemperies, el. f. (*inclimency*): *v. of the weather, i. coeli,* Liv. 8, 18, init. **Fig.:** *the v. (or outrageous conduct) of a friend, i. amici,* Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3; cf. s. cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: *i. mulierum,* Gell. 1, 23, ad fin. **5.** saevitia: *v. of the sea, s. mari,* Vell. 1, 2, extr.: cf. i. (unda), Ov. H. 19, 23: *v. of the season, s. temporis, Salv. 1, 37: v. of storms, s. tempestatum,* Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125.

**6.** impētus, ūs, m.: *to assure the v. of disease, morbi i. lenire,* Petr. S. 17, post med.: *v. also IMPETUOSITY.*

**7.** ardor, fervor: v. ARDOR (II.).

**8.** impētū (want of moderation or self-restraint): *no star's fiery v. scorches the flock, nullius astri gregem aestuosa torret i.,* Hor. Epod. 16, 57. **Fig.:** *a woman's v. mulieris i., Tac. A. 1, 4, fin.: the v. of the veterans, veteranorum i.,* ib. 14, 31, med.: *the v. of lust,* libidinis i., Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 12.

**9.** irācūndia: v. IRASCIBILITY.

**10.** Hostile or unjust force (viewed objectively): **1.** *v. vis, vim, vi: plur. vires, f.:* *v. inflicted is repelled by v., vi vis illata defenditur,* Cic. Mil. 4, 9 (cf. v. effrēnatus: to proceed with v., vi grāvitas, s. maris, Tac. 3, 44, post med. (or grassari absol.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). **Join:** *to inflict v. on one, vim et manus inferre allicui,* Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: *to fight together with the greatest v., summa vi impetuē contendere,* id. Fin. 3, 20, 66. **2.** mānūs, ūs, f.: *to abstain from v., manibus abstine, Tac. H. 2, 44, ad med. (cf. manibus temperare, Liv. 2, 23, ad med.): v. also FORCE (subs. II.). **3.** impētus, ūs, m.: *in the great v. of the sea, in magnō i. mari,* maris, Cacs. B. G. 3, 8, 1, 8: *to withstand so great v. of the winds, tantu*ventorum sustinere,* ib. 3, 13. **4.** vēxiātō, iñjūria, iñdignatō, faciūs: v. OUTRAGE. **5.** māleficūm: v. MISCHIEF (II.). **6.** saevitā: v. CRUELTY.**

Pht.: *to take by v., rapere, etc. (v. TO SNATCH): to do v. to (or treat with v.), violare: they think it wrong to do v. to guests, hospites violare fas non putant,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23, fin. (v. also TO INJURE): cf. vexare, mulcere, etc. (v. TO MAITREAT): *when I did v. to my feelings to bear those (thoughts) patiently, quām frangerem ipse me cogerebam illa ferrō tolentā,* Cic. Mil. 4, 6, 2: *to do v. to one's feelings so as not, etc., tormentum sibi injungere, ne, etc.,* Plin. Pan. 86, init.: *the v. of animosities, vivida odia,* Tac. A. 15, 49. **III.** *Violence offered to chastity: vis: v. offered to a sister, v. allata sorori,* Ov. A. A. 1, 679: cf. Cic. Mil. 4, 9: *to suffer v., v. pati,* Ov. M. 4, 233: *to offer v. to one, v. affere allicui,* Liv. 38, 24, post init. (v. also RAPE, II.): **TO RAVISH (II.).**

**violent:** **I.** vēhēmēns, entis (opp. lenis, placidus): *persons and things:* **a.** v. rain, v. imber, Lucr. 6, 516 (v. also HEAVY, VIII.): **a.** v. blow, v. ictus, v. hit, 310. **Join:** Fig.: v. acerque, Cic. Cae. 10, 28: *homō v. et violentus,* id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (v. also FIERY, II.): **a.** v.

**kind of speech, genus orationis v. atque atrox,** id. de Or. 2, 19, 200: *a v. de cōsule of the senate, v. et grave seatus cōsulūm,* id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: *v. also VEHEMEN-*

*2.* vīlēntus (stronger than preced.): *most v. storms, violentissimae tempestates,* id. Clu. 49, 138 (cf. violentor Euris, Virg. G. 2, 107). **Fig.:** *a v. nature, v. ingenuum,* Liv. 1, 46, med.: *v. rule, v. imperium,* id. 45, 12, med.: *v. re-mediums, v. medicamina,* Cic. Pis. 6, 13 (but al. vinolenta Nobbe): *cf. irate medicamina fortia praebere,* Ov. A. A. 2, 389.

**3.** vīlēntus, entis (poet. for preced. but violentus much more usual): Hor.: Pers. 4, tūlōsus, tūlībundus, etc.: v. FURIOUS. **5.** impōtēns, entis (in-capable of self-control): *a most v. fellow, homo impotensissimus,* Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 42. **Join:** *victory makes them more v.,* victoria eos ferociorū impotentes reddit, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3 (cf. ferox atque i. mulier, Saet. Ner. 28): *most v. rule, impotensissimus dominatus,* Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 1: *fired to a much more v. frenzy,* in multo impotenteriō rabiem accusi, Liv. 29, 9, med. Also with gen.: *v. in anger, i. ira,* ib. post med.: cf. i. amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44. Rarely of things: e.g., i. Aquilo, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 1.

**6.** ācer, crīs, cre: *a v. engagement, a proelium (v. SMART, adj., II.): v. grief, a luctus, Luct. (v. also ROIGNANT): cf. a dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291: *a very v. wife, uxor acerima,* Plin. Mer. 4, 4, 56: *v. masters, domini a.,* Luct. 6, 63 (61).*

**7.** effrēnātus: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v., and art. UNBRIDLED. **8.** atrox, saevus, etc.: v. FIERCE, CRUEL, and Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv. **9.** grāvis. v. FORMIDABLE.

**10.** trācūndus, etc.: v. PASSIONATE (II.), HASTY. **11.** rāpidus, etc.: v. RAPID, SWIFT. **12.** præcepēs: v. RUSHING (adj.). **Miscell.:** *to become v. (= to gain force), creibrescere, increscere, gliscere (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv.): to be v. (lit. and fig.), furere, saevire (v. TO RAGE, I., II.): to use v. means, expr. by vis with verb (v. VIOLENCE, II.): v. passiōnes, libidines, importunissimae, Cic. Ver. 4, 50, 111: v. animosities, vivida odia, Tac. A. 15, 49 (cf. odium magnum s. acerbūm, Cic. pass.): his most v. acts, quae impotensissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17, med.: to have a v. longing, flagrare cupiditate, flagr. pass.: to have a v. hatred, odio flagrare, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: to fly into v. passion, exardescere irācūndia et stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 20, 48 (v. PASSION, IV.): the more v. storms are, the shorter they last, procellae quanto plus habent virium, tanto minus temporis, Sen. Quich.: a v. death, nex (v. DEATH, 3: cf. funns [poet.], letum: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv.): to die a v. death, nec occumbere, Ov. M. 15, 499: (also expr. by pass. of verbs under TO KILL): to lay v. hands on oneself, vim suae vitae inferre, Vell. 2, 45, ad fin. (cf. sibi manus affere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4; v. also SUICIDE [to commit]): a v. attack, vis (v. ASSAULT, subs. I., II.), impetus (v. AT-TACK, subs.): a v. pain, morsus doloris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: v. attacks of pain, dolores dolorum, id. OR. 2, 10, 37; *be sufferers from v. pains in the limbs,* vehementes artus laborant, based on Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 (cf. magno articulorum [joints]) dolores habere, id. Att. 1, 1, 5, 9: a v. attack of gout, impetus podagrae, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41: *the pains become v., dolores accrescent,* cf. Nep. Att. 21, med.: the disease becoming v., ingravescens morbus, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: to make a cough v., exasperare tussim, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97 (cf. exulerare dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, init.): to have a very v. fever, febre ardentissima peruri, id. 7, 1, med.: a v. construction on words (or interpretation), perh., \*interpretatio dura: s. contorta: to put a v. construction on words,\* verba dura interpretari (Georg.).*

**Violently:** **I.** vīlēnter: *with waves v. driven back on the shore, retorsum liore v. undis,* Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: dogs attack v. one who comes near, v. invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 1, 2, 14: *verba dura interpretari (Georg.).*

**v.** **1.** *12, 7* *the trial conducted roughly and v.,* *quaestio exercita aspera que, Sall. J. 40,* *ad fin.* **2.** *véhementer to behave v., v. se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16* *v. angry, v. irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64 to harass one very v., insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Am. 16, 57 to fight very v., vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, fin. : v. also FURIOUSLY, VEHMENTLY* **3.** *v. s. per vim: to proceed v., vi grassari, Liv. to wrest v., per vim extorquere, id. Cf. impetu: to rush v., i. ferri, Plin. 10, 23, 22, § 63: to strike one v., i. aliquem pellere, Cic. Dom. 40, 16. **4.** *ácriter v. STRONGLY (II, 1).* **5.** *gráviter v. GRIEVOUSLY, SERIOUSLY.* **6.** *contenté v. VEHMENTLY.* **7.** *fréociter after many v. expressed opinions, multis f. dictis sententias, Liv. 2, 55, fin. : v. also FIERCELY.* **8.** *ardent, ávidi, cùpido, etc.: v. ARDENTLY, EAGERLY, Plur. to pursue v. (may sometimes be expr. by), comp. of sector (v. TO PURSUE, II, 2): v. to outrage a girl, (puellæ) indigne per vim vitium offerre, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10: to be in love, v. TO SMITE (II, 1), PASSIONATELY.**

**violet (subs.):** **1.** *The flower: v. viola (under which term the Romans designated other flowers: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): \*Viola odorata, Linn. : dark v.s, nigrae (i.e. purpleæ) v., Virg. E. 10, 39: pal-colore v.s, pallentes v., ib. 2, 47: cf. Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27: to smell of the v., \*violam olere (Georg.). **2.** *ion, ii, n. (= ior) cf. Plin. ib. (solueque purpureæ violæ, Graecæ nomine a ceteris discernuntur, appellatae ia.) Plr.: a be (or bank) of v.s, violarium, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Virg. G. 4, 32: Hor. Ov. (And even viola, simply, in this sense: to make a v.-bed, v. facere, Col. Arb. 30.)**

**II.** *The colour: viôla: the paleness of lovers tinged with v., tinctus viola pallor aquantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14; cf. Ov. M. 10, 190 a dyer of v., violarius, Pl. Aut. 3, 5, 36.*

**violet (adj.):** **1.** *violaceus (violet-coloured): a v.-purple, v. purpura, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136: a v.-gen, v. (gemma), id. 37, 10, 61, § 170. **2.** *ianthinæ (= ἵανθινος. like preced.) v.-colour, i. color, id. 21, 8, 22, § 45: a v.-dress, i. vestis, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27. Also as subs.: v.-garments, ianthina, orum, Mart. 2, 39. **3.** *violâris, e (pertaining to violets): v.-day, v. dies (the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses, etc.), Inscr.***

**violin** *no exact equivalent: for the sake of distinctness, \*violina (qua dicunt), must be used (Georg.): \*giga, M. L. to play (well) on the v., \*violina (scite) canere (Georg.).*

**violinist:** \*violinista (on the analogy of citharista, κιθαρίστης), Georg.

**violoncello:** \*vîolinâ ampla (Georg.): v. also BASS-VIOLIN.

**viper**: **1.** *vipera (\*Coluber Berus, and Coluber aspis, Linn.): a small v. kills a huge bull with its bite, parva necat morsu spatiōsum v. taurum, Ov. R. Am. 421: v.'s young, (viperae) catuli, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170. Prov. (i) to nourish a v. in one's bosom, v. nutricare sub ala, Petr. 77 ad init. (ii) there's a v. in the bush (of a hidden danger), v. est in veprecula, Pompon. in Non. 231 13 (cf. "latet anguis in herba," Virg. E. 91). Fig. as a term of reproach for a dangerous person v., viper! Juv. 6, 641 (cf. Flor. 4, 12, 37) those poisonous and deadly v.s, v. illae venenatae ac pestiferae, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 24, 50 (cf. homines qui omne serpentum genus dolo superant, based on Val. Max. 7, 6, extr.), or may be expr. by, scelerat homines*

**2.** *aspis, idis, f. (= ἄσπις, the asp), Cic. Plin. (\*Coluber, Linn. 3, ex-écta ((perh. corrupted from ἔχεδρα only used fig. as a reproach): Liv. 39, 11, init.: Pl. Cas. 3, 22 id. Ps. 1, 2, 82. Plr. v.'s flesh, viperæ carnes, Ov. M. 2, 769 (cf. viperæ carnes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27) v.'s bite, viperitus morsus, poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: a herb good*

*against a v.'s bite, herba viperalis, App. Herb. 39: v.'s fangs, vipere dentes, Cf. Ov. M. 4, 573: v.'s poison (or venom), viperum venenum, Lincaen 9, 615 (cf. f. venenum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16) v. s (i. e. poisonous) breath, viperæ anima, Vitr. Aen. 7, 331: v.'s blood, viperinus sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9.*

**viperous** (only used fig. vnonomus, malignant, cf. "This vipers slander," Shakesp.). Phr. a. v. tongue, virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560 (557) cf. lugua suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.

**virago:** **1.** *A female warrior (cf. Pope: To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries.)* virago, inis, f.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. **II.** *A vixen: v. q.v.*

**Virgilian:** Virgiliánus: Plin.: Quint.

**virgin (subs.):** **1.** *virgo, inis, f.: he ordered Sabine v.s to be carried off, Sabinas v. rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12 a Vestal v. Vestalis v., ib. 2, 14, 29: growth up v.s, grandes v., Mart. 3, 58, 40 (cf. adulteria v., Hor. Od. 3, 2, 8). The Virgin Mary, \*Virgo, Hier. (Also of the constellation), Virgo, Arat. in Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110. **2.** *lumpita puella: cf. Virg. G. 4, 476. Also inupta abvol., Cat. 62 (44), 78. Phr. to be a v., virum non habere, cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 25, 64: as far as I am concerned, she is a v., a me pudica est, Pl. Curi. 1, 1, 51 to remain a v., thalami expertem vitam degere, Virg. Ann. 4, 550: I remain a v., innuba permaneo, Ov. M. 14, 141 to act (or play) the v., virginari, Tert.: a v.'s funeral pile, virginæ favilla, Ov. M. 13, 697: cf. virginum gymnasium [i. e. the Spartan virgins], Prop. 3, 4 (4, 13), 2. The full, epithets occur: intacta, Virg. intermitata, id: integra, Cie.: inupta, Virg.: innuba, Ov.: nuptiarum expresa, Hor.**

**virgin (adj.):** **1.** *virgo (used in apposition): a v.-daughter, v. filia, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; the v.-goddess (i. e. Diana), v. dea, Ov. M. 12, 28: v.-sot, terra v., Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52. **2.** *virginális, e. v.-modesty, v. verecundia, Cie.; v. MAIDENLY (1): a v.-cat (i. e. v.-stealer), v. feles, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43. **3.** *virginæ (poet.): Ov. Hor.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. 4, 2, 10: virginians (only in Plant.). a v.-cat (i. e. v.-stealer), v. feles, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14. Cf. virginisvendomides (a v.-stealer), id. 4, 6, 20. See also foll. art.***

**-copper:** *as rude, cf. Plin. 33, 13, § 43. Simil., rudes may be used with other metals.*

**-earth or soil:** terra virgo, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52 (cf. ruditus campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: ruditus terra, Varr. R. R. 44 ad med.: rastro intacta tellus, Ov. M. 1, 101).

**-forest:** Phr.: v.s, silvae salutisque intacti, Virg. G. 3, 40: cf. Hercyniac silvac roborum vastitas intacta aevi, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6.

**-gold:** aurum, ápyron (= árvpor, without fire), cf. Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66 (who also uses aurum absol., in this sense, cf. id. 33, 19, 9, § 58).

**-honey:** perh. \*flos mellis (on the analogy of flos olei: v. VIRGIN-OIL): mel optimi saporis, Col. 9, 14.

**-oil (the first oil expressed from the olives):** flos olei: cf. quod post molam primum est, flos (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.

**-soil:** v. VIRGIN-EARTH.

**-sulphur:** **1.** *vivum sulphur (sulf.): Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19. **2.** *ápyron (= árvpor) sulphur (prepared without fire): vivum, quad Graci ápyron vocant, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175.**

**virginity:** *1. virginitas to v. late one's v., v. violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 (v. also to RAVISH): in return for ravishing her v., except pro v., Virg. Aen. 12, 140: chaste v., impolluta v., Tac. A. 14, 35 (cf. libata v., Val. Max. 6, 1, 4): p. p. v. perpetua v., Liv. 1, 3, extr.: omilla chastely preserves a v. C. virginatus amore intermitata coit, Virg. Aen. 11, 583. **2.** *flos castus. when a virgin has lost her v. by defilement of body, (virgo) quam**

*castum amlsit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62 (62), 46.*

**virile:** v. MASCULINE.

**virility:** v. MANHOOD (1).

**virtual:** no exact eqvivalent expr. by periph. e. g. quod te vera s. res ipsa est, etc. (v. REALITY) quot idem valet (R. and A.).

**virtually:** **1.** As a gen. term, moral perfection (as a disposition, principle, or practice): **1.** virtus, útis, f.: v. is a consistent and harmonious frame of mind, making those praiseworthy in whom it exists, v. est affectio animalis constans convenientisque ländabiles efficiens eos in quibus est, Cic. I.usc. 4, 15, 34: v. itself may be defined most concisely as right reason, ipsa v. brevissime ratio dicti potest, ib. 1, cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: good men hate to sin, from love of v., boni oderunt peccare virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52 a religious regard for v., superstitio (virtutis), Sen. Ep. 95, 35: all who possess v. are happy, omnes virtutis computes beant sunt, Cle. Tusc. 5, 13, 39 v. is very active, v. actus est, id. N. D. 1, 40, 110: the special quality (or force) of v., v. virtutis, id. Faun. 9, 16, 5: the perfection of v., (J o in), perfecta cumulativa v., id. Sest. 40, 86: (endured) with these qualities of v. and vice, cum habeat virtutem atque vices, Hor. 21, 1, 24 extr. (et bonas animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, ad med.): a pattern of v., documentum virtutis, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: v. overthrown (J o in), afficta et prostrata v., id. de Or. 2, 52, 211 a man of extraordinary v., vir singulari v. praeditus, id. Dom. 39, 15 (cf. v. eximia, egregia, excellens, etc.: v. Nizol. Lex in Cle. s. v. virtus): to have v., virtutem habere, Clc. pass. (cf. virtute praeditum esse, based on id, v. supr.): to practise v., v. colere, id. Arch. 7, 16: to strive after v., virtuti studere, id. Fin. 4, 24, 65: teachers of v., virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31, 65 (but aretalogos, = ἀράτογος, is a babbler about v., a boaster, gen. of a Cynic or Stoic; Suet. Juv.): to abandon the path of v., viam virtutis descreere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44 perh. too, for pose, via virtutis may serve, based on Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 (Justitia vias). **2.** honestas, átis, f. (honourableness of character): one pair is left to fight it out, pleasure and v. (metaph. from gladiators), unum per quod depugnet reliquum est, voluntas cum h., Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: to covet v. for its own sake, h. proper se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: v. also HONOUR (subs., V.). **3.** honestum, rectum (neut. adj. used as subs.: in sense like preced.): v. that which is cultivated by those who would esteem good men, h. quod cultur ab his, qui bonos se viros habent volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17: cf. honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66 (cf. rectum est quo dicitur virtus et officio sit, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2). J o in: r. honestumque, Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 23. **4.** probitas, átis, f.: tried v., p. spectata, Tac. A. 13, 12. J o in a light of v. (of a man): lumen p. et virtutis, Cle. Am. 8, 27: v. INTEGRITY. **5.** immortalia, integritas: v. INTEGRITY. **6.** sanctimonia, sanctitas: v. PURITY (5). Phr. to allure one to v., aliquem ad recte faciendum allicer, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115 in the whole of life not to succumb from v., (lit. an upright conscience) a hair's breadth (lit. finger's breadth), in omni vita a recta conscientia transversum unguen non discedere, id. Att. 13, 20, 4 to turn oneself to v. (i. e. to reform oneself), ad bonam irugem se recipere, id. Coel. 12, 28 (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. frux, 11, 3) the language of v., proba oratio (i. e. sermo probitatis et honestatis plenus, Forcelli), but ad probi-

oratio (Nobbe), Cic. Or. 22, 74. **II.** **A particular moral excellence:** virtus, ūtis, f.: *all v.s are equal, omnes v. sunt inter se aequales et parres*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: *to have all the v.s, omnes habere v.*, id. Off. 2, 10, 35: *the cardinal v.s, virtutes eae quae quasi fontes universae honestatis sunt* (v. CARDINAL, adj.); *adorned with these v.s, self-control, temperance, justice, virtutibus his ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: *cf. virtutes contingentes, justitiae, fidel. id. Mur. 10, 23 a portrait of the v.s, virtutum effigies*, id. Arch. 12, 35: *he shone out in v.s, virtutibus eluxit Nep. Pausan. 1, init.*

**Prov.:** *to make a v. of necessity, facere de necessitate virtutem*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2: *cf. quae casus obtulerat in sapientiam vertere, fac. A. 1, 28, med.*: *\*laudem virtutis necessitati dare* (R. and A.). **III.** **Chastity, q. v.:** pudicitia. [For to rob a woman of her v., v. to DISHONOUR, RAVISH.] **IV.** **Of animals and things, excellence, worth:** ūtis, f.: *the v. (or excellency) of a tree, a horse, v. arboris, equi*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 15: *the v. (or strength) of wine, v. Bacchi*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 20. **2.** bontas: *v. GOODNESS*. **3.** laus, laudis, f.: *fidelity is the v. of a dog, \*summa laus canis in fide cernitur* (R. and A.).

**V.** **Power, efficacy, esp. in medicine:** 1. vis, virtus: *v. EFFICACY*. **Join:** (herbarium) vis et effectus, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 47. **2.** pōtestas (in plur.): **Join:** (herbarum) potestates visque, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 9: cf. p. herbarum, Virg. Aen. 12, 396. **3.** facultas (in plur.: rare in this sense): *since all medicines have their special v. cum omni medicamenta proprias facultates habeant*, Cels. 5, praef. ad fin. **4.** pōtentia: p. herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. **5.** expr. by aijij: salutaris, efficax: *e.g. the devotion has v. for tooth-ache, ad dentium dolorem decoctum coram salutare est*, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71: *v. GOOD* (adj., II.). **6.** expr. by verb: facere, prōdēre: *e.g. to have v. for dysuria, facere ad difficultatem urinaria, id. 22, 18, 21, § 46*. Ct. also posse, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: pollere, Plin. 24, 19, 110, § 171 (v. also Forcelli, s. v.): valere, Plin.: Cels. (v. Forcelli, s. v.): Fig.: expr. by posse, valere: *e.g. philosophy has not the same v. with all minds, (philosophia) non idei potest apud omnes*, Cic. (v. also INFLUENCE, suis, I.). **Special P. b. r.:** *by (or in) v. of: expr. by (I.) an abl. simply: to prevail by v. of authority, auctoritate, praevalere*. Suet. Galb. 19: *by v. of which command, quo imperio*. Nep. Milt. 7, init.: *cf. foederibus vetustis juncta Punica res Romane, Liv. 9, 19, post med.* (2.) *ex ore e (with abl.: in accordance with): by v. of the law, ex lege, Cic. cf. ex foedere, Liv. (3.) per: by v. of the stipulations, per conditions, Sall. J. 61, extr. (3.) pro: by v. of your practical wisdom, pro tua prudenter, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2: cf. pro jure amicitorum nostrarum a te peto, id. Att. 10, 8 (b.): v. also ACCOUNT (subs., III.).*

**virtuoso:** rerum antiquarum studiosus, based on Cic. Ver. 4, 7, 13: *cf. \*rerum artificiosarum (works of art) studiosus (Georg.) \*artium amator (Id.): \*artium elegantiorum studiosus: v. also ANTIQUARIAN, CONNOISSEUR*.

**virtuous:** 1. *Showing moral excellence:* 1. virtute praeeditus, Cic. Dom. 15, 39 (cf. modestus praeeditus, ib. 42, 110). Also, virtutibus ornatus, id. Off. 1, 15, 46 (cf. id. Ver. 1, 48, 127). Also, virtutis compotes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39. **P. b. r.:** *to be v. virtutem habere, Cic. pass.:* virtute praeeditum esse, cf. supr.: *to be very v. virtue plurimum praestare*, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: *ut to be so v. that, etc. tanta virtute esse ut, etc. id. Foni. 13, 39.* **2.** bōnūstas: *a most v. life, vita honestissima, id. Rose. Am. 1, 48: v. HONORABLE* (III.). **3.** rectus: *v. dispositions, r. ingenia*, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, med. (cf. r. consilia, Liv. 1, 27, init.): *r. conscientia*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4).

Join: *that which is v., quod r. honestum, et cum virtute est, id. Parad. 1, 1, 9.*

**4.** bōnūs: *the mark of the v. man is to act virtuously, boni est honeste facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: v. GOOD (adj., I., 1, f.). **5.** prōbus: *a v. son, p. filius*, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: *v. UPRIGHT*.*

**6.** frūgi (strictly dat. of frux, but used as adj.): *a v. life, frugi severaque vita*, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: *v. also HONEST*. **7.** sanctus, pius: *v. MORAL (adj., II.), PIUS*. **8.** intēger: *v. BLAMELESS*.

**9.** of: *Join of a v. life, integer vita sclerisque purus*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. **P. b. r.:** *v. actions, actiones virtutibus congruentes*, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: *any v. action, squid recte fit, id. Parad. 1, 9 to have led a thoroughly v. life*, virtutis perfectae profectum esse munere, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109.

**II.** **Chaste:** 1. castus, pūdicus: *v. CHASTE*.

**2.** prōbus: *who is reported by the citizens to be v., quam cives rumificant p. ban. Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 29.*

**Join:** a. v. woman, p. et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: cf. p. et venerandus, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14. **3.** hōnestus: *a v. sister, h. soror, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58.*

**4.** intēger: *to preserve children and wives v. from one's wantonness, liberos conjugesque integras ac aliquicui petulantia conservare*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14. Cf. bona mulier, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 16.

**virtuously:** 1. cum virtute: *to live v., cum v. vivere*, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29.

**2.** hōnestē: *to live happily and v., beatu et vivere, id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: v. also VIRTUOS (I., 4).*

**3.** sanctē: *to have v. most v. se sanctissime gerere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 13: v. PIUS*: *v. also CONSCIENTIOUS, CHASTELY*. Or expr. by adj.: e. g., *to have lived v., vivisse probos*, Hor. (Quich.).

**virulence:** 1. Lit.: 1. vis (strength), with some qualifying word: *the v. of poison, v. veneni*, Cic. Coel. 24, 53: *they are compelled by the v. of disease, v. morbi coguntur*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2: *v. VIOLENCE*. **2.** virus, n.: *v. VENOM*.

**Fig.:** 1. virus, n.: *v. VENOM*. Cic. Am. 23, 87. **2.** vénomus: *pus atque v., Hor. S. 1, 7, 1: v. VENON*.

**3.** acerbitas v. BITTERNESS.

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**3.** acerbitas v. BITTERNESS, MALIGNANTLY.

**virus:** vītus, n.: *v. POISON, VENOM*.

**visage:** os, ūris, n.: *v. FACE, COUNTEANCE*.

**viscera:** 1. viscus, ūris, n. (usu. in plur.): *prop. the upper internal organs, heart, liver, etc., but often used gen.* Cels. praepl. med.: id. 4, 11: Lucr. Quint. **2.** exta, n. plur. (*the upper organs*): *the upper v. are divided from the lower, e. ab inferiori viscerae parturantur*, Plin. 11, 37, 77: *v. ENTRAILS*.

**3.** intestinum, ūris, n. *in plur.:* *the lower intestines, bowels*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **4.** intērum (a lower intestine): Plin. 32, 9, 33: *in plur., id. 30, 7, 20: v. BOWELS*. **5.** illa (n. plur.): Hor. Juv.

**viscid:** 1. viscidus: *Thebod. Prisc. 2. viscidus: Pall.; Prud.*

**3.** lento: *more v. than birdlime or pitch, visco et pice lentis*, Virg. G. 4, 41. **4.** tēnax, acīs: *they hang their v. combs, t. suspensit ceras*, Virg. G. 4, 161: *v. STICKY, TENACIOUS*.

**viscidity:** viscidus: *v. VISCIDITY*.

**visibility:** visibilitas (late): Tert. Fulg. Better expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.

**visible:** 1. Perceivable by the eye:

**1.** visibilis, e (late): App.: Prud.

**2.** aspectabilis: *v. corporeal and v., corporeum et a. c. Tim. 4.* **3.** conspicuus (strikingly v.): *the v. line of the barbarian army, c. barbarorum*

acies, Tac. H. 4, 29. **Ov. Hor. Phr.** *this v. world, haec omnia que videmus*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21; *hic quem cennimus mundus, id. Tim. 2; omnia quae cernuntur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: the first beginnings of things are not v., nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni*, Lucre. 1, 269: *the heaven is v., coelum ita aptum est ut sub aspectum cadat*, Cic. Tim. 5: *to become v., cadere in conspectum*, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: *when only the rear was v., quum jam extremi essent in prospectu*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: **v. SIGHT:** *the star becomes v. in the morning, stella matutinis temporibus se aperit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52. Cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 266: *Meletus is v. with his army, Metellus cum exercitu conspicitur*, Sall. 7, 49: *v. TO APPEAR, SEE, CONSPICUOUS*, *79 render v., subiecte oculis*, Cic. Or. 49, 139: *v. to show, DISCOVER*.

**Noticeable, striking:** mānifestus: v. CLEAR, EVIDENT, etc.

**visibly:** 1. Perceivably by the eye: Phr. with adj., oculi, etc.: v. preceded, art. **II.** Noticeably: mānifeste, ēvidētē, v. CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY, etc.

**vision:** 1. The faculty or act of seeing: 1. visus, ūs: Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2: *Ov. Quint. v. SIGHT*. **2.** visio: App. 3. aspectus, ūs (looking, also the sense of sight): *they lose all power of v., a. omnino amittunt*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 71: *v. SIGHT*. **4.** conspectus, ūs (looking, view): *as far as v. extended, quo longissime c. oculi ferentur*, Liv. 1, 18: *v. SIGHT, VIEW*. **5.** prospectus, ūs (poet.): *my v. scans the sea, aquora prospectu metior*, Ov. H. 10, 28. **6.** opūtus, ūs: v. SIGHT. Phr. with oculi: v. GAZE, EYE. **II.** A thing seen, apparition: 1. visus: *nightly v.s, nocturni v., Liv. 8, 6: terrified by the unexpected v., inopiniter visa*, Ov. M. 4, 232. **2.** visum: *v.s in dreams, v. somniorum*, Cic. Tusc. 41, 97: *tell me what the v. portends, dīage, visa quid ista ferant*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32. **3.** visio: *an external v., externa et adventiva v.*, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120. **4.** species (appearance): *the same v. of a man is said to have appeared to both consuls, utriusque consuli eadem dicitur visa s. viri*, Liv. 8, 6: nocturna s. id, 26, 19. **5.** imāgo, ūnis (a shade, phantom): *why dost thou delude thy son with empty v.s?* quid natum falsis ludis i.?

Virg. Aen. 1, 408: Tib. 3, 4, 56. **6.** simulacrum (a shade, phantom): *empty v.s of sleep, s. inania somni*, Ov. H. 9, 39: *v. SHADE*. **7.** somnum, v. DREAM.

**III. Fig.:** *A creation of the imagination:* 1. somnum: *v.s of madmen, delirantium s.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: *v. DREAM*. **2.** imāgo (semblance, as opp. to substance): *a mere outline and v. of glory, adumbrata i. gloriae*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. v. SHADOW, SEMBLANCE.

**visionary (subs.):** perh. somnians: extravagances of v.s., portent somnianum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18. **V. ENTHUSIASM.**

**visionary (adj.):** 1. Act.: 1. perh. somnians. v. prec. art. **2.** fātūcias: v. ENTHUSIASTIC, MAD. **II.** Pass.: existing only in the imagination:

**1.** vanus: v. VAIN, EMPTY, 2. fictus v. IMAGINARY.

**visit (subs.):** 1. perh. sūlātūcias (paying a ceremonial call): *when their v. is over, ubi s. defixit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3: v. CALL. **2.** a longer visit may be expr. by manso, conmōrātio (stay, staying): *that lovely virgin deserves a long v.* amoena illa conmōrātio est, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1 v. STAY. Pbr. those to whom he pays the longest v., apud quos ille diutissime commoratur, Cic. Man. 5, 13, fin.: *to beg him to put off his v., orare ut visidi curam differet*, Tac. A. 14, 6: *I paid a pleasant v. to your suburban villa, fui libenter in tua suburbana villa*, Cat. 44, 6. we all look forward to your v. with pleasure, carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7 v. foll. art.

**visit (v.):** 1. To go to see. **1.**

viso, si, sum, *3*: *I settled to come and v.*  
you, constitui ad te venire ut te viserem, CIC. Fam. 9, 23. **2.** *vistō*, *(rare):* when Carnedes had v'd him, quum visitasset eum Carnedes, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94. **3.** *inviso, si, sum, 3:* *that you may v. us, ut nos l., id. Att. 1, 20, 7, fin.*

**4.** *interviso, si, sum, 3 (to v. from time to time):* *you seldom v. me, nos minus l., id. Fam. 7, 1, 5.* **5.** *sūlito, i (to pay a ceremonial call):* *Curtius came to v. m., Curtius venit salutandi causa, id. Att. 13, 9, 1: v. TO CALL. **6.** *convenio, 4:* *Balbus suffers such pain in his feel that he does not wish to be v'd, Balbus tantis pedunt doloribus affluktur ut se conveniri nolit, id. Fam. 6, 19, 2.**

**7.** *ádeo, 4 (to approach, of persons and things):* *many have v'd me, aliquot me a., Fer. Andr. Tac. A. 2, 39; cest: v. TO APPROACH, ADDRESS. **8.** *édeo, 4 (to go over, of places):* *that you may v. my villas, ut nostras villas o., possis, CIC. Fam. 7, 1, 5, fin.* **9.** *circumeo, 4:* *when Caecina v'd his estates, quum Caecina c. prædia, id. Caecin. 32, 94.**

**10.** *frequento, 1 (to resort to frequently):* *the talk of those who v. my house, sermones eorum qui f. domum meam, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1, fin.: less v'd districts, loca minis f., Sall. J. 17.* **11.** *célébre, i (to crowd, frequent):* *if they v. our house, a quibus sī domus nostra celebratur, CIC. Mur. 34, 70.* **12.** *ventito, i (to keep coming):* *many merchants v. them, multi ad eos mercatores v., Caes. B. G. 4, 3: she v'd his house with a large retinue, illa multo comitatu v. domum, Tac. A. 11, 12.* **13.** *pérambulo, i (to walk through):* *Hor.: esp. of a physician v.ing his patients, Sen. Bon. 6, 16.* **14.** *cōlo, ul, ultum, 3 (poet.):* *v. TO HAUNT.* *Much v'd (of places) frēquens célébre: v. CROWDED, FREQUENTED.* **11.** *Esp.: to visit for inspection, etc.:* **1.** *inviso, si, sum, 3 (of divine supervision = étronvōe):* *to v. cities, urbes i., Virg. G. 1, 25.* **2.** *circumeo, 4 (more gen. to v. for purposes of canvassing, etc.):* *v.ing all their winter quarters, circumiunt omnibus hibernis, Caes. B. G. 5, 2.* **3.** *scrutor, i, tēcensco, 2: v. TO INSPECT, EXAMINE.*

**III. Esp.: to visit judicially:** **1.** *ánimadverso, ti, sum, 3:* CIC. **2.** *vindico, 1: v. TO PUNISH.* Phr.: *he besought Caesar not to v. his brother's fault with heavy punishment, Cæsarem obsecrare coepit non quid graviss in intrare statuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 1: v. i. my rashness v'd on my head, maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1.*

**visitant:** *perh. hospes, itis v.*

**visitation:** **1.** *Visit for inspection, etc.:* **1.** *perh. scrutatio (examination):* Sen. **2.** *perh. tēcensco (reviewing, registering):* Cic. Mil. 27, 73.

**3.** *may be expr. by census, is (the registering and rating of Roman citizens: v. Smith's Ant.):* *in holding a v. in c. habendo, CIC. Ver. 2, 53, 13; i. v. was held, c. actus, Liv. 3, 22: v. EXAMINATION, INSPECTION. **II.** *Judicial visitation, punishment = ánimadversio: v. PUNISHMENT.**

**visitor:** **1.** *A caller, guest:* **1.** *sūlātōr m., átrix, f.:* *(one who pays a ceremonial call):* Q CIC. Pet. Cons. 9, 34: *the crowd of u.s., turba salutatrix, Juv. 5, 21.* **2.** *sūlātōs: they rival one another in their crowds of u.s., immensis salutantibus agnitos contendunt, Fac. II, 2, 92: a tide of morning v.s, name salutantibus unda, Virg. G. 2, 461.* **3.** *hospes, itis (a v. staying in the house, guest):* V. GUEST. **4.** *advéna: v. T-RANGER.* To receive v.s, saluto, i (rare): CIC. Fam. 9, 2, 1. Phr.: where he could amuse himself without troublesome v.s, ubi se oblectare sine interplitoribus posset, Cic. Orl. 3, 14, 83. **II.** *An inspector, etc.:* may perh. be expr. by censor, óris: v. INSPECTOR, COMMISSIONER.

**visitorial:** *perh. censōrius: v. power,*

c. auctoritas, Cic. Clu. 42, 117 (of the censors).

**vistor:** **1.** *bucella (the cheek-piece of a helmet = παραγων): others publish their v.s, alli b. tergere, Liv. 44, 34: Juv. 10, 133.* **II.** *Fig.: specles v. MASK.*

**vista:** *perh. prospectus, ús: v. VIEW, visual:* Phr., with visus, ús, oculi etc.: v. EYE, SIGHT.

**vital:** **1.** *Pertaining to life:* vitalis, e: *heat contains v. force, natura caloris in se habet vim v., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: thou breathest the v. air, auram v. carpus, Virg. Aen. 1, 387.* **Thy principle, anima: v. LIFE.** **II.** *Fig.: essential:* Phr.: *this is a v. point, id est maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic. Vatin. 4, 9: v. IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL.*

**vitality:** **1.** *vitalitas: v. remains in the heart, v. durat in corde, Plin. 31, 69.* **2.** *v. visitalis, CIC. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus v., Ib. 2, 45, 117.* **3.** *vivacitas:* Plin.; Quint.: Col.

**vitality:** **1.** *With life: vivitatis: v. animated, v. animata, Luer. 5, 146.*

**II.** *Fig.: essentially: imprimitis: v. ESSENTIALLY, VERY.* Phr.: *this is v. important, id est maximi momenti, Cic. Vatin. 4, 9.*

**vitals:** **1.** *vitalia, ium, n. pl.:* Plin.; Sen. **2.** *viscera, um, n. pl.: v. EXTRALIS, VISCERA.*

**vitiate:** **1.** *To spoil, impair:* v. vitio, i (to spoil, pollute; also, of documents, to falsify): *a dreadful plague had v.d the air of Latium, diras Latias v. auras, Ov. M. 15, 662.*

**2.** *corrumbo, tipi, ptum, 3:* *they can v. the morals of the community, c. more civitatis possunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: v. TO CORRUPT.* **3.** *dépravo, 1: nature is v.d by bad training, natura depravata est mala disciplina, Cic. Fin. 2, II, 33.* **Join:** corrupta ad depravata, id. Mur. 12, 27. **4.** *adultero, i: decit v.s one's judgment of what is true, simulatio a. judicium veri, Cic. Am. 25, 92.* **5.** sometimes interpōlo, i: v. TO FALSIFY. Phr.: *I begin my dinner with no v.d appetite, integrum famem ad ovum affero, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.* **II.** *To render defective, invalidate:* **1.** *rescindo, scidi, scissum, 3.* **2.** *irritum reddo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO IMPAIR, INVALIDATE.*

**vitiation:** **1.** *Act or state of corruption:* dépravatio: v. CORRPTIONS.

**II.** *Invalidation:* Phr.: *with re-scindo, irritum reddo, etc.: v. TO INVALIDATE.*

**vitreous:** *vitreus (of glass):* Juv.: Mart. v. GLASS, GLASSY: v. humour, perh. vitreus humor, alter v. ros (i.e. transparent), Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55.

**vitrification:** Phr.: *with in vitronum excoquo, converto: v. foll. art.*

**vitrify:** **1.** *Trans.: in vitronum converto, i, sum, 3: excoquo, xi, cum, 3: sand is v'd by an admixture of natron, arenae admixto nitro in vitronum ex, Tac. Hist. 5, 7, fin.* **II.** *Intrans.: in vitronum convertor, excoquer. etc.*

**vitriol:** \*vitriolum: blue v., \*v. caeruleum: green v., \*v. viride: oil of v., \*acidum vitrioli.

**vitriolic:** \*vitriolicus.

**vituperate:** **1.** *vítupero, i: if any one were to wish to v. philosophy in general, si quis universitas philosophiam v. velit, Cic. Tusc. 2, I, 4.* **2.** *reprehendo, di, sum, 3: v. TO BLAME, CENSURE, REPROACH.*

**vituperation:** **1.** *vítupératio: to visit with general v., communi v. reprehendere, Cic. Ver. 5, 18, 46: to incur v., in v. venire, ib. 4, 7, 13.* **2.** *reprehensio: v. CENSURE, REPROACH.*

**vituperative:** sometimes maledicus (abusive); v. REPROACHFUL.

**vituperatively:** sometimes maledice (abusively); v. REPROACHFULLY.

**vituperator:** **1.** *vítupérator, óris: to put to silence envious v.s, invidos v. confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5.* **2.** *reprēhensor, óris: v. CENSURE, REPROACH.*

**vivacious:** **1.** *Long-lived: vivax, ácis (of persons and things): the v. olive,*

**v. oliva, Virg. G. 2, 121.** **2.** *v. excellēce, virtus v. expersus sepulcri, uv. Pont. 4, 8, 47.* **II.** *Fig.: lively, active:* **1.** *perh. vivax somewhat more v., paulo vivaciores (high-spirited, quick), quint. 6, 3.* **2.** *vividus (animated, vigorous): the v. power of his mind, v. vis animi, Luer. I, 73: v. VIGOROUS.* **3.** *vivitus v. powers of mind, animi v. potestas, Luer. 3, 557.* **4.** *végétus:* *v. mind, v. mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41.* **John:** v. et vividus, Liv. 6, 22. **5.** *vigens:* (of the mind) Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: v. VIGOROUS. **6.** *ácer v. KEEN, ARDENT.* **7.** *ready:* **1.** *v. ready, v. BILARIS, e (us).* **V. CHEERFUL.**

**vivaciously:** **1.** *vivacit (late):* Fulg.: in comp., Prud. **2.** *ácrít: v. BRISKLY, VIGOROUSLY.*

**vivaciousness:** vivacitas: v. foll. art.

**vivacity:** **1.** *Tenaciousness of life:* vivacitas: Plin.; Quint.: Col.

**II.** *Fig.: liveliness: vigour:* **1.** *vivacitas: v. of mind, v. cordis, Arub. 5, 157.* **2.** *ácleritas (cheerfulness, briskness): v. BRISKNESS.* **3.** *vigor, óris v. VIGOR, ENERGY.* **4.** *hilaritas: v. CHEERFULNESS.*

**vivarium:** vivarium (an inclosure for game, fish, etc.): Plin.; Sen.; Juv.

**vivid:** **1.** *vividus: a v. representation of Mars, v. Martis imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 v. signs (life-like), Prop. 2, 31, 8: v. oratory, v. eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 42.* **2.** *perh. vivus: of life-like representations, v. vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 849.* **3.** *ácer: v. LIVELY, STRONG.* Phr.: *what we makes a v. impression on our mind, visa mente impeller amplitudin, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 66: to regard the case with most v. interest, causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut autem acerit contemplari, id. Flacc. II, 26: to give one's hearers a v. representation, in rem praesentem ducere audientes, Quintil. 4, 2, 123: most v. like-nesses, imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: v. STRIKING.*

**vividly:** **1.** *vividē: in comp., Gelii: Ann. **2.** ácrít: v. KEENLY, STRONGLY.*

**vivification:** **1.** *vivificatio:* Tert. **2.** *ánimatio: Tert.*

**vivifier:** **1.** *vivificātor: Tert.: Aug. **2.** *ánimātor, átrix, f.: Tert.**

**vivify:** **1.** *ánimo, i: whatever this is it v.s all things, quidquid est hoc omnia a., Pac. in CIC. Div. 1, 57, 131: they could not v. themselves, se ipsa non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.* **2.** *vivifico, i (late):* Tert.: Prud. v. TO ANIMATE, ENDOW WITH LIFE, CREATE.

**vivifying:** **1.** *vivificātor: App. Ann.* **2.** *génitālis, e: v. elements, g. corpora materialia, Luer. 2, 61: v. in.*

**3.** *génitābilis, e: Luer. 4, 11: v. PROPECTIVE, LIFE-GIVING, CREATIVE.*

**viviparous:** viviparus: v. fish, v. pisces, App. Apol. p. 298.

**vixen:** **1.** *A she fox: vulpes, f.: v. a. with young, feta v., Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4.* **II.** *A quarrelsome woman:* **1.** *müller Jurglosa, Gell.* **2.** *may perh. be expr. by cāmis (cf. Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 14: non tu sels, müller, Hecuba! quapropter canem Grall esse praedicabant? quia omnia mala ligebatur quemque adspicerat): v. QUARREL SOME.*

**vixenish:** **1.** *jurgiosus: Gell.: v. QUARREL SOME.* **2.** *mörösus: v. ILL-TEMPERED.*

**vocable:** vocabūlūm: v. WORD

**vocabulary:** **1.** *A dictionary:* **1.** *perh. \*vocabularum, verborum index (index is a summary, list, syllabus, or index, Cic. Att. 4, 46, 1): v. DICTIONARY.*

**2.** *onomasticon (ονοματικόν), prop. a vocabulary arranged according to subjects.* **II.** *Stock of words:* copia verborum, dicendi: *our v. is not sufficiently copious for everything to be called by a name of its own, non ver-*

borum ranta copia est res ut omnes propriis vocabulis nominentur, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: *v. COPHRONIA, FLUENCY.*

**vocal:** I. *Possessing voice:* 1. *vocális, e: v. strings, v. chordae, Tib. 2, 5; (Echo) v. nymph, v. nympha, Ov. M. 3, 357: Plin. 2, sónorus: v. SOUNADING, ECHOING.* II. *Uttered by the voice:* Phr.: with vox, os, etc.; the whole neighbourhood resounds with *v.* and instrumental music, cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personalis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.

**vocally:** *voce, ore, verbis: v. VOICE: vocáliter (late) Tert.*

**vocation:** I. *Call:* 1. *vocálio (a calling, summons): Varro, 2, vocátus, us: Cic. v. CALL.* II. *Calling: officium, minús: v. CALLING.*

**vocative:** *vocátius: the v. case, v. casus, Gell. 14, 5.*

**vociferate:** 1. *vociférator, i: to v. openly, v. palam, Cic. Ver. 4, 18, 39 if I now chose to v. this, si hoc nunc v. velim, ib. 2, 21, 52.* 2. *vöcito, i Tac. H. 2, 41.* 3. *clamo, i: v. to CBY, CALL.*

**vociferation:** 1. *vöcifératio: the v. of Flavius, Flavii v., Cic. Ver. 5, 60, 156: id. Clu. 10, 30.* 2. *vöcératus, us: Plin. 10, 60, 79.* 3. *ciamor, oris: v. CLAMOUR, SHOUT.*

**vociferator:** 1. *vöciférator, oris: Tert.* 2. *ciamor: v. CRIER, CALLER.*

**vociferous:** Phr.: they assailed the judges with v. shouts, clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cle. Fam. 8, 2, 1: the v. applause of the mob, acclamations multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15: (in Cic. acclamatio gives the idea of disapprobation): v. LOUD, CLAMOROUS.

**vociferously:** magno clamore: maximis clamoribus: v. LOUDLY, CLAMOROUSLY.

**vogue:** mos, mōris: he said that it was not in *v.* with the Greeks, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Ver. 1, 26, 66: v. FASHION, CUSTOM.

**voice (subs.):** I. *Faculty or mode of utterance: vox, vóci, f.: nor does thy v. sound human, nee v. hominem sonat, Virg. Aen. 1, 328: I advocated the Vocoian law with a loud v., legem Vocoian magna voce suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: the quality of the v., vocis figura, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 19 (v. the passage for expr. for strength, etc. of v.); tone of v., vocis genus, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 117 (v. the whole passage: v. also id. Or. 17, 57, seq.).* II. *Sound uttered:*

1. *vox: a stag terrified by the v.s of the hunters, cervus venantum vox cibos conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: also of inanimate things: the horn fills the shores with its v., buccina littora v. replet: Virg. Aen. 7, 519.* 2. *sónus: v. sound.* 3. *sónitus, us: v. SOUND.* 4. sometimes cantus, us (of the v. of birds or musical instruments): the rs of birds, c. avium, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94: v. SONG: as soon as the v. of the trumpets was heard, simul ac tubarum est auditus c., Liv. 25, 24: v. SOUND.

III. *Opinion expressed, suffrage:* 1. *vox: universal agreement is the v. of nature, omnium consensu naturae v. est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35.* 2. *sententia: Cœcina determined in accordance with the v. of his friends, placuit Caecinæ de amicorum s., id. Caecin. 7, 20: v. OPINION, VOTE.* Phr.: *Agricola was demanded as general with one v., Agricola uno ore dux poscebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: the general v. was for peace, omnium consensu pars facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, extr.: he wins every v., omne tulit punctum (role, token of approbation), Hor. A. P. 343.*

**voice (v.):** I. *Trans.: praedico, i: v. TO PROCLAIM, UTTER, PUBLISH.*

II. *Intrans.: clamo, i: v. TO CRY, voiceful: vocállis, e: v. VOCAL.*

**voiceless:** sine vox, mütus, élén-guis: v. SPEECHLESS, DUMBE.

**void (subs.):** 1. *inánte (empty space): (also inánitas, vacuum): v. VACANCY (l.).* II. *Fig.: lacuna (a*

gap, defect): they devoted themselves to filling up the v. thus caused in their property, dederunt operam ut illam rem familiaris explerent, Cic. Ver. 2, 55, 138: v. DEFICIENCY, WANT.

**void (adj.):** I. *Empty: vácuous, inánis: v. EMPTY.* II. *Vacant of an office, etc.: vácuous: v. VACANT.*

III. *Fig.: Empty of, wanting: 1. vácuous: with abl., the mind in sleep is v. of sensations and anxieties, animus per somnum sensibus et curis v., Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: with gen., poet: with prep. ab: v. of hatred, affection, anger, and pity, v. ab odio amicitia ira atque amicitia, Sall. C. 51.* 2. *inánis, e: most v. of counsel, inanissima prudetiae, Cic. Mur. 12, 26.* 3. *expers, pertis: with gen.: animals are v. of reason and speech, ferae sunt rationis atque orationis e., id. Off. 1, 16, 50, fin.: strength v. of counsel, vis consili e., Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: with abl., v. of fear, e. metu, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 31: Salt.* 4. *inops, opis (needy, desitute): with gen.: you had described a man v. of refinement, descripseras i. quendam humanitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40 with prep.: was I so v. of friends? tan. i. ego eram ab amicis? id. Dom. 22, 58: v. DESTITUTE.*

5. *égenus (needing): v. of all hope, e. omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: Virg. with abl., Tac.* 6. *égens: v. WANTING:*

*7. steríllis, e (barren, unproductive): the age is not so v. of virtue, non adeo virtutum s. seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: Pers. v. BARREN.* 8. *privatus: the nature of the gods is v. of all pain, divina natura est p. dolore omni, Lncr. 1, 50.*

9. *liber (free): v. of all fear, omni l. metu, Liv. 7, 24: v. FREE, EXEMPT.* 10. *púrus (undefiled): v. of guilt, steríllis p., Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1.*

Phr.: that you may be v. of all suffering, ut omni dolore careas, Cic. Am. 6, 22: to be v. of anxiety and trouble, cura vacare et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: that we may call him n. of prudence, ut illum nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Tac. Hist. 1, 1. I should be v. of feeling if I did not love you, ferreus essem si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 3.

3. *Wanting in effect, invalid: 1. irruens (invalid): he made the will, v. testamentum i. fecit, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: let them be null and v., irrita iniquitate suum, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21, etc.*

2. sometimes vánus (hollow, fruitless): wills which were null and v., v. et irrita testamento, Suet. Cal. 38: v. VÁNUS.

3. *nullus (of no account): so you think the laws null and v., igitur tu leges n. putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 14.*

4. *Phr.: may be expr. by gen., etc. of price: to treat as null and v., nihil pendiße: v. VALUE: you have made v. the acts of M. Antonius and annulled his laws, acta M. Antonii rescindit, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: to make v. the existing laws by enacting new ones, tollere veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: v. TO ABRO-GATE, ANNUL, CANCEL.*

**void (v.):** I. *To make or leave empty: vácuifico, feci, factum, 3; vácuo, i: v. TO EMPTI, VACATE.* Phr.: to v. the field, discidere vici, Sall. C. 49.

II. *To annul, cancel: rescindo, scidi, scissum, 3; irritum facio, feci, factum, 3: v. TO ANNULL, CANCEL.*

III. *To emit, discharge: 1. évomo, ui, uitum, 3: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: Fig.: to v. his venom and spite, e. virus acerbitatis suæ, id. Am. 23, 87: id. Phil. 5, 7, 20.*

2. *exinâmo, 4: to v. bille, e. bilem, Plin. 28, 8, 36.* 3. *reddo, id, idem, 3: r. sanguinem, excrements, etc., Plin. 4. étrumpo, fípi, ptum, 3: v. to DISCHARGE, VENT.*

**voidable:** \*quod rescindi (tollit) potest: v. TO ANNULL, CANCEL.

**volatile:** I. *Lit.: perh. \*quod caelo subiectum tenaciter, dissipatur, vim integrum perdit. Volatile salt: \*sal volatilis.*

II. *Fig.: 1. v. vólatilis: how v. is the academy, O v. academiam, et sui similem, modo huc*

modo illuc, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: v. and frivolus, v. et levius, Sen. Ep. 42, med. 2. lèvis, e: v. LIGHT.

3. várus: v. CHANGEABLE, VERSATILE.

**volatility:** Fig.: perh. lèvitás: v. LIGHTNESS (OF MIND), LEVITY.

**volcanic:** 1. vulcánus: Virg.: v. stones, \*saxa vulcania (Kr.).

2. flammæ eruptans, Just. 4, 1, 4: ignes evomens, Sil. It. 17, 594 (e Kr.). Phr.: Ceres is said to have lighted her torch at the v. fires of Etna, dictur Ceres inflammasse taedas its ignibus quid ex Aethære vertice erumpunt, Cic. Ver. 4,

48, 106: v. foll. art.

**volcano:** \*mons vulcanus (no classical authority). Phr.: mons cuius ex vertice ignes erumpunt: v. preced. art.: mons eructans flammæ, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4: mons arenas flammæ globi eructans, Plin. 2, 103, 106 (e Kr.): mons evomens ignes, Sil. It. 17, 594.

**volition:** vóluntas: v. WILL, CHOICE.

**volley:** I. *Lit.: Phr.: the line of the Gauls was overwhelmed with v. of missiles, nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26: v. of darts fall on them, tempestas telorum et ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: v. of stones, jaculationes saxorum, App.: v. STORM, SHOWER.*

II. *Fig.: Phr.: a v. of complaints, tempestas querelarum, Cic. Pis. 36, 29 amid this v. of words, in hac veluti*

*jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43 before he could pour out this v. of words,*

*prinsquam illam eloquentia procelam effundere, id, 11, 3, 158: they assail Fufius with v. of abuse, Fufium clamoribus et convicis concutant, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: v. STORM, SHOWER.*

**volubility:** I. *Lit.: vólabilitas (whirling motion): v. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.* II. *Fig.: of speech: vólabilitas: v. of speech, v. linguae, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: others like fluency and v. flumen alius verborum v. quo cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53: v. FLUENCY.*

**volatile:** I. *Lit.: vólubilis, e (whirling): v. caelum, Cic. Tim. 6, fin.: v. WHIRLING.*

II. *Fig.: of speech: vólabilitas: v. speech, v. oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: a very v. speaker, homo volubilis quadam præcipiti celestite dicendi, id. Flac. 20, 48: v. FLUENT.*

**volubly:** Fig.: vólabiliter: his speech is delivered v., funditur oratio v., Cic. Or. 62, 210: v. FLUENTLY.

**volume:** I. *G. n. a roll, whirl:* 1. *vólumen, inis: n. (the snake) trails his vast v., (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: v. of smoke, v. fumi, Ov. M. 13, 651.* 2. *spira (a coil): of a serpent, Virg. G. 2, 154: v. COIL.* 3. *sinus, us (a curve, fold): v. FOLD.* 4. *Es. p. of a book, a roll: vólumen: to unfold a v., v. explicate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 101: to turn over a v., evolvere v. (to unwind in the process of reading), Quint. 2, 15, 24: Cic.*

III. *A division of a work, a part:* 1. *vólumen: the third day's discussion will make up the third v., tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium v. efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: Plin. 6, 29, 34.* 2. *I have finished three v.s, tres i. perfect sunt, Cic. Div. 2, 1: Quint. With liber omitted: in Livius' first v., in I. Livii primo, Quint. 9, 2, 37: Cic. v. BOOK.* 3. *tómus (= rómos, a slice): M. Aur. in Front. v. PART.*

IV. *Of the voice: magnitudo (strength): v. voice.*

**voluminous:** I. *Lit.: 1. vóluminosus (late): of the coils of a serpent, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.* 2. *sinuosus (winding): the v. coils (of a serpent), s. volumina (serpentis), Virg. Aen. 11, 731.* III. *Fig.: 1. perh. copiosus: the one is more condensed, the other more v. in his style of speaking, densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: v. FULL, COPIOUS.*

2. *diffusus: a v. work, diffusum opus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 6: a v. writer, (scriptor), per multa diffusum volumina Col. 1, 1, 10: v. DIFFUSE.*

**voluminously:** 1. cōpīōse: c. et abundanter, Cic; v. COPIOUSLY, FULLY.  
2. diffūse: Cic; v. DIFFUSELY.

**voluminousness:** 1. cōpīā (fullness of expression): Cic; v. COPIOUSNESS, FULLNESS. 2. amplitūdo (copiousness and dignity): a. Platonis, Cic. Or. 1, 5. 3. longitūda (length): v. of speech, l. orationis, Cic. Part. 17, 59.

**voluntarily:** 1. vōlūntātē, mēā (suā) voluntate (of one's own will or determination, opp. vi or invito et coactus); when (Reyulus) had v. returned to Tarthage, quum sua v. nulla vi coactus, Carthaginem revertiſt, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65; the other states v. submitted, alias civitate v. in dilectione venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, ad init. 2. sponte, mēā (suā) sponte (of one's own motion or impulse, not prompted by external compulsion, inducement, or assistance); whether v. or summoned by decree of the senate, sive ipse s. sua, sive senatus-consulto acclitus, id. 10, 23; he replied that he had spoken v., s. dixisse, respondit, Tac. A. 1, 8. Join: sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, 121.

3. ultra connected with ille (Il. ol. ul), opp. citro (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.), implying doing, over and above, something not asked or expected, may often be rendered even, actually, nay more: good men came forward v. to support Plancius, viri boni Plancio se u. offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26; I could wish for nothing which Caesar has not bestowed on me v., nec mihi quidquam in mentem venit optare quod non u. mibi Caesar detulerit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: Join: ultra et sponte, Suet. 4. liberter (lib.): v. WILLINGLY, READILY. [NOTE.—Vōlūntārīus is late; Arn. : Hyg.] Phr.: may be expr. by ipse: there is nothing which I think Caesar will not v. grant, nihil est quod non ipsum Caesarem tributurum existimem (of himself), ib. 6, 13, 2; v. VOLUNTARY. I went v. to destruction, prudens et sciens ad pesteſt ante oculos positanum prefectus (with my eyes open), Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6.

**voluntariness:** Phr.: may be expr. by adj. or adv.: v. VOLUNTARILY, VOLUNTARY.

**voluntary:** 1. vōlūntārūs (of persons and things): (i. of persons) After procuring v. auxiliaries, quum v. auxilia comparavisset, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3; a v. agent, v. procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17. (ii. of things) I must die a v. death, conciscenda mors v., id. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 6, 1, med.: they hoped for a v. surrender, v. deditio sperabātur, Tac. Hist. 2, 45, init. 2. vōlēns: i. Turnus, am a v. suavit, v. vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Ach. 10, 677. 3. spontaneus: v. motion, s. motus, Sen. Ep. 121, 7. 4. ultroneus: opp. jussi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 7. Instead of these two words we should find the idee expr. in good Latin by the adv. sponte and ultra. Phr.: (ile said) that his death was not v., nec illum sponte extinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: he died a v. death, mortem sibi consivit, Liv. 3, 58; sua manu cedidit, Tac. A. 3, 43; v. vita sua attulit, ib. 6, 38: v. scitum: that we should go into v. exit, ut exsiliū ac fugam nobis conciseremus, Liv. 5, 53, med.: the wise man alone is always a v. agent, soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil facia invitus, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: v. VOLUNTARILY.

**volunteer** (subs.): vōlūntāriūs, miles voluntarius: he knew that v.s would not be lacking, neque sibi voluntariorū copias before intellexit, Cae. B. G. 5, 56, ad init.: v.s. v. milites, id. B. C. 3, 91, fin.

**volunteer (adj.):** v. VOLUNTARY.

**volunteer (v.):** 1. Gen.: sponte, nitro facto: they v'd to aid Plancius, Plancio se ultra offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: v. VOLUNTARILY. 2. v. of soldiers: \*sponte nomen dare, proferi.

**voluptuary** (subs.): 1. vōlūptāriūs (on whose theory is that pleasure is the chief good): Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 47.

2. luxūriōs: the things which give pleasure to v.s, ea quae sunt l. effici-utha voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21.

3. libidinōs (licentious): John with lux: he is a most thorough v., nihil isto luxuriosus nibil l., id. Pis. 27, 66. Phr.: if a man is somewhat of a v., si quis est paullo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 10, 105 a mere v., \*vōluptatibus (corporis) deditus: v. sensual, LICENTIUS.

**voluptuary** (adj.): vōluptūrius: a v. excitement of mind, animi elatio v., Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: v. foll. art.

**voluptuous:** 1. vōlūptāriūs: a v. soft, and effeminate school of thought, v. delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 17. 2. vōluptūs (pleasant): Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2. 3. luxūriōs: the furniture of a v. man, l. homines supplex, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66. 4. libidinōs: v. pleasures, l. voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59. Phr.: a v. life, \*vita voluptatibus dedita: v. sensual, LICENTIUS.

**voluptuously:** 1. luxuriōs: to live v., vivere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13. Phr.: to live v., diffinire luxuria, et delicate ac moliter vivere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: v. SENSUALLY, LICENTIOUSLY. 2. vōluptūs: Sid. Ep. 5, 20. 3. vōluptāriūs: a v. sex, v. sententia (the expressed opinion, vote, of a senator, judge, etc.): Scamander was condemned by the v.s of the judges, omnibus s. Scamander condemnatus est, Cic. Clu. 20, 55 he asked the accused whether he preferred the v.s to be given secretly or openly, quæsivit ab eo clam in palam de se sententiam ferri vellet, ib. 3. punctum (lit. a mark made in a wax tablet as a sign of a vote): to obtain v.s p. ferre, id. Planc. 22, 54, Fig.: he gains every v., omne tuit p. Hor. A. P. 343. 4. The possessing a v., suffragium: it is the people's right to give v.s, populi esse s. quibus velit impertiri, Liv. 38, 36. Support by v., suffragatio: the support of the soldiers has great effect in the consular election, in consule declarando multum auctoritatis habet a. militaris, Cic. Mur. 18, 38. 5. Transf. in gen., judgment: 1. suffragium: a rhetorician according to your v., rhetor s. tuo, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42. 2. sententia: v. OPINION. 3. consensus, us: the general v. was in favour of peace, omnium c. pars facta, Casp. B. G. 2, 29, extr. v. CONSENT, DECISION.

**vomit** (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. vomito, ui, itum, 3. to v. blood, v. sanguinem, Plin. 10, 13, 84. Transf. in gen.: charybdis v.s forth the waves, Charybdis v. fluctus, Hor. H. 12, 125; Virg. G. 2, 462. 2. évomo, ui, itum, 3. Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124. Transf. in gen. to v. forth flames, flammæ e., Plin. Fig.: he v'd forth a speech upon me, in me orationem e., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20.

3. eructo, 1: v.ing venom, sanie, Virg. Aen. 3, 362: in gen., Tartarus v.ing horrid steam, Tartarus horrificus e. lauciis aestus, Locr. 3, 1025; Virg. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

**vomiting:** 1. vōmitio: dogs cure themselves by v., v. canes alvos curant, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126. 2. vōmitus, id. Plin. 8, 48, 72: to discharge by v., v. redire, id.: the coper produces v., caparis v. facit, id. 13, 23, 44.

**vomitive:** 1. vōmīficus, Coel. Aurel. 2. vōmitōrius: a v. root, bulbis queni v. vocant, Plin. 20, 9, 41.

**vomitory:** vōmitōriūn (in n. plur., the outlets from the theatres or amphitheatres): Macr. S. 6, 4.

**voracious:** 1. édax, acis: you have lost your v. friend, e. hospitem amisi, Cic. Flac. 17, 41. Fig.: of fire, Virg. Aen. 2, 758. 2. vorax, acis (chiefly fig.: devouring): what Charybdis is so v. quae Charybdis tam v.?, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: of fire, Sil. 4, 687.

3. avidus (greedy): v. guests, convivæ a., Hor. S. 1, 5, 75. Fig.: of flames, Ov. M. 9, 172: v. GREEDY.

**voraciously:** 1. ávidè: Suet., fig., Cic. (in comp.) they eat and drink too v., avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2: v. GREEDILY. 2. voraciter: Macr. S. 7, 5, med.

**voraciousness:** 1. édactas: I fear the boy's v., e. puer pertinaces, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: Plant. 2. voracitas: Entr.: App: fig. of fire, Plin. 2, 107.

3. aviditas: lettuces causes v., lactuca in cibis a. incusat, Plin. 20, 7, 26 v. GREEDINESS.

**voracity:** édactas: v. preced. art. **vortex:** 1. vertex, icis (vor.): v. WHIRL, WHIRLPOOL, EDY. 2. turbinis: v. WHIRL, WHIRLWIND.

**votress:** perh. cultrix. Lact.: v. foll. art.

**votary:** perh. cultor a niggard and unfrequent v. of the gods, parcus deorum c. et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. Phr. a v. of pleasure, dulcedo voluptatibus; propensus ad voluptates: Cic.: v. DK. VOTED, WORSHIPPER.

**vote (sub.):** 1. Propr.: 1. suffragium (a ballot, vote): the centuries of the equites with six v.s, cultum centuriae cum sex v., Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 33: the v.s of the multitude, s. multitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: to take the v.s of the centuries, centurias in s. mittere, Liv. 31, 7.

2. sententia (the expressed opinion, vote, of a senator, judge, etc.): Scamander was condemned by the v.s of the judges, omnibus s. Scamander condemnatus est, Cic. Clu. 20, 55 he asked the accused whether he preferred the v.s to be given secretly or openly, quæsivit ab eo clam in palam de se sententiam ferri vellet, ib.

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**vote (v.):** 1. Trans.: 1. censeo, 2: (the senate) v.d an altar to Clemency, aram Clemencie censore, Tac. A. 2, 74: what the senate has v.d, quae patres censueri, Liv. 31, 7, fin. 2. decerno, crēvi, crētum, 3: when the senate v.d Africanus a triumph, quin omnibus a. militaris, Cic. Mur. 18, 38. 6. Intrans: 1. suffragium: a. rhetorician according to your v., rhetor s. tuo, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42. 2. sententia: v. OPINION. 3. consensus, us: the general v. was in favour of peace, omnium c. pars facta, Casp. B. G. 2, 29, extr. v. CONSENT, DECISION.

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qui suffragium, jus terendi suffragii, habet: v. preced. art. **III.** *A voter in favour of any one: suffragator: the comparison of v.s., suffragatorum comparatio, CIC. MUR. 21, 44: V. SUPPORTER.*

**voting-tablet:** tabella: used in the comitia: *am I to wait till 75 v.-ts. are sorted concerning you?* an ego expectem dum de te quinque et septuaginta dirimantur (al. tec. diribentur)? CIC. PIS. 49, 96, init. *A sorting of v.-ts., diribitio;* CIC. PLANE. 6, 14. *A sorter of v.-ts., diribitor, ōris, id. PIS. 17, 46.* *The place where v.-ts. are sorted, diribitorum, Suet. CLAUD. 18; Plin. 6, 40; 76: [others take diribito and its derivatives to refer to the distribution of v.-ts. for voting: v. Smith's Ant. 414].*

**vurn-**: **1.** urna: he draws (the names of three (judges) from the u., edict ex u. tres, CIC. VERR. 2, 17, 42. **2.** cista (the box for depositing votes at the comitia): he upsets the v.-urns, c. deject, Auct. HER. 1, 12, 21 (v. Smith's Ant. 288). **3.** called also cistella: Auct. HER. 1, 12, 11. **4.** sitella (an urn from which the centuries, etc. were drawn by lot): a v.-urn was brought, s. alata est, LIV. 25, 3, ad fin.: Plant. CAS. 2, 4, 17. **5.** called also situla: ib. 2, 6, 7.

**votive:** vōtīvus: a v.-tablet, v. tabula. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: v. games, v. di. CIC. VERR. ACT. 1, 10, 31.

**vouch:** **A.** Trans.: **1.** To call to witness: **1.** testor, i: *I v. all gods and men, ego ounes homines deosque t.*, CIC. CAECIN. 29, 83. **2.** obstector, i: v. TO WITNESS. **II.** To attest, warrant, confirm: **1.** testor, i: what plain does not v. our impious conflict? quis non campus impia proelgia t? Hor. OD. 2, 1, 11. **2.** testificor, i: *I v. what I said or wrote, t. quid dixerim aut scripsierim*, CIC. TUSC. 5, 11, 33: v. TO ATTEST. **3.** confirmo, i: *all of whom v. the truth of this circumstance of Dion's money, quorum omnium testimonis ducat Dionis pecunia confirmatum est*, CIC. VERR. 2, 8, 23. **4.** affirmo, i (to corroborate): *vring the truth of the descret's reports, traustugurum dicta a.*, LIV. 28, 2, ad init. **5.** fidem facio, feci, factum, i: *(these things) v. the fact of the Iberi having migrated, f. faciunt Iberos trajectisse*, TAC. AGR. 11: v. TO PROVE.

**6.** may be expr. by sppondeo, 2: v. TO PLEDGE, ENGAGE, PROMISE. **7.** praesto, i (to warrant, be responsible for): v. TO WARRANT. **B.** Intrans.: to bear witness: testificor, i: v. TO TESTIFY, WITNESS.

**— for:** v. TO VOUCH (II.).

**voucher:** **I.** one who vouches or attests: **1.** auctor, ōris: *the fathers thinking him an insufficient and untrustworthy v. in so great a matter, a levener, ne satia fidum super tanta re patres rati*, LIV. 5, 15, fin: *we ares that the majesty of the Roman name shall there be safe, a. sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore*, id. 2, 48. **2.** testis: *most trustworthy v.s. t. locupletissimi*, CIC. BRUT. 91, 322: v. WITNESS. **3.** confirmator, ōris: a v. for the money, c. pecuniae, id. CLO. 26, 72: v. SUBETY. **II.** *An attesting document, etc., warrant:* **1.** auctoritas: *you think the v.s and papers of the state are of no value in court, nihil putas valere in judicis civitatum, a. ac literas*, id. VERR. 3, 62, 146: **2.** v. WARRANT. **2.** may be expr. by testimoniū: v. EVIDENCE.

**vouchsafe:** **I.** Trans.: concēdo, cessi, cessum, i: v. TO GRANT: (the idea of condescension, etc., may perh. be expr. by ultra with the verb used). **II.** Intrans.: dignor, i: v. TO DEIGN.

**VOW (subs.):** **I.** In religious sense: **1.** vōtūm: *to make a v. v. suscipere*, CIC. D. 3, 39, 91: v. nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses), id. VERR. 5, 1, 14: *we are bound to God by the obligation of a v., v. sponsione obligamus deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: to pay a v., v. solvere, id. PHIL. 3, 4, 11: v. reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22 (for other expr. v. DR.*

Smith's Lat. Dict.), 2, sometimes dévōtiō (devoting): *devoting oneself to God by a v.*, deorum d, CIC. N. D. 3, 6, 55. **3.** religio (rel.): *(the obligation of a v.): because he said he was hindered by v.s. quod se r. impediri dicere*, CAES. B. G. 5, 6, med.: v. OATH. **II.** Gen.: a solemn promise, pledge: *peh fides, spousio: it is this your marriage v. fide haec marita fides?* PROP. 5, 1, 11: v. PROMISE, OBLIGATION.

**VOW (v.):** **I.** Trans.: in religious sense: **1.** vōvō, vōvī, vōtūm, 2: *Tullus v'd ten Salii and temples to F'allor and Fear, Tullius decemv. Salios fanaque Pallior ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27.* **2.** dévōvoe, 2: they v. their spoils to Muis, Marti ea quae bello ceperint d., CAES. B. G. 6, 17: CIC. OFF. 3, 25, 95.

**II.** Intrans.: to assent or promise solemnly: **1.** spondeo, sponden, spousum, 2: *I promise, undertake, v. promitto, recipio, s. (foli. by inf.)*, ID. PHIL. 5, 18, 51. **2.** despondeo, 2: primito, isi, issim, 3: v. TO PROMISE.

**4.** confirmo, i: *to v. with an oath, jurejurando e. (foli. by inf.)*, CAES. B. G.

5, 27: v. TO DECLARE.

**vowel:** vōcālis (sc. litera): a hiatus caused by v.s coming together, quasi hiatus concursu vocalium, CIC. OR. 23, 19, 3.

**voyage (subs.):** **1.** nāvīgātō: *I learned from your letter the course of your v.s, ex tuis literis cognovi cursum n. tuarum*, CIC. FAM. 13, 68, 1: *the island is a day's voyage from the mainland, insula a continente dieci navigatione abest*, PLIN. 37, 8, 32. **2.** cursus, us (*the course of a ship at sea*): *such a storm suddenly arose that none (of the ships) could continue its v., tanta tempestas subiit coorta est ut nulla earum (navium) c. tenere posset*, CAES. B. G. 4, 28: *if he has seen ships on the direct v. to Rhodes, si naves in c. Rhodum petentes viderit*, CIC. OFF. 3, 12, 50: *the island is one day's v. off, insula abest diei v. plin. 4, 13, 27.* **1.** p.r.: *as yet my voyage has been pleasant, though slow, ego adhuc magis commodo quam strenue navigavi*, CIC. ATT. 16, 6, 1: *two persons who had commenced their v.s, duo quidam quum iam in alto navigarent, (were in the open sea)*, id. INV. 2, 51, 15: *persons starting on a v. portu solventes, id. MUR. 2, 4: they began their v. on terra solvorient, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: v. TO SAIL.*

**voyage (v.):** nāvīgātō: **1.** *Dionysius was vring to Syracuse, Dionysius n. Syracusas*, CIC. N. D. 2, 34, 83: v. TO SAIL, and g.e. II. TO TRAVEL. v. preced. art.

**voyer:** **1.** vector, ōris (a passenger): CIC. PHIL. 7, 9, 27. **2.** peregrinator, ōris: v. TRAVELLER.

**vulgar (subs.):** **1.** vulgus (vulg.): *the judgment of the wise man is at variance with that of the v.s, sapientes iudicium a judicio v. discrepat*, CIC. BRUT. 53, 108: *the profane v., profanum v.*, HOR. OD. 3, 1, 1. **2.** multitudo (the many): *he who depends on the false opinions of the ignorant v.s, qui ex errore pendet imperita m.*, CIC. OFF. 1, 19, 65. **3.** plēbes (plebs): *a crowd of the v., multitudine de plebe*, LIV. 5, 39.

**vulgar (adj.):** **I.** Pertaining to the multitude, general: **1.** vulgāris, e: *in all arts not in v. and general use, in omnarii cuius usus v. communis non sit*, CIC. FIN. 3, 1, 3. **2.** communis, e: GENERAL, COMMON: JOIN: c. e. vulgaris, CIC. **3.** usitātis: v. ORDINARY, USUAL. **II.** In bad sense: lacking refinement, low, in bad taste: **1.** perh. plebēius: *though we seem to you v. and beggars, quanquam nos videtur tibi plebē et pauperes*, PLAUT. PEEN. 3, 1, 12.

**2.** sometimes may be expr. by ineptus (wanting in tact, vulgarly ostentatious, etc.): ineptus, quod non sit aptus, CIC. DE OR. 2, 4, 17: *one man is somewhat v. and loud-tongued, i. et tacitior hic paulo est*, HOR. S. I, 3, 49. **3.** incontinens (wanting in grace, awkward): *boorish and vulgar roughness, asperitas agrestis et l.*, HOR. EP. 1, 18, 6. **4.** sometimes agrestis, e (clownish): *one class of men is ignorant and v., alterum hominum genus indocet et a. Cic. Part. 25, 90. JOIN: agrestis et incontinens.* **5.** sometimes insolens (without taste): CIC. **6.** inurbānus (boorish): CIC. **7.** RUDE, BOORISH, soridius: v. LOW, MEAN, BASE.

**vulgarity:** best gen. word perh. ineptia (usually in pl.: senseless want of taste): CIC. **8.** RIDENESS, BOORISHNESS. PHR.: expr. with adj.: v. preceded. art.

**vulgarily:** **I.** Commonly: vulgo: v. COMMONLY, GENERALLY. **II.** In bad sense: **1.** inepte (tastelessly): v. TASTELESS. **2.** rustice: CIC. **3.** perulgātē (after the manner of the people): p. dicere, GELL.

**vulgarize:** **1.** vulgo, i: let them not v. the honours of the magistrates, honores patrum ne v., Tac. A. 11, 23, fin. **2.** perulgō, i: to v. the rewards of merit by bestowing them on ordinary persons, praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus p., CIC. INV. 2, 39, 114.

**vulnerable:** quod vulnerari, quod vulneris accipere potest, after CIC. and LIV. (e KR.): PHR.: elephants are most v. under the tail, elephanti sub cauda maxime vulnera accipiunt, LIV. 21, 55 (e KR.): v. TO WOUND.

**vulnerary:** vulnerārius: a v. plaster, v. emphastrum, PLIN. 23, 4, 40.

**vulneration:** vulnerātō: CIC. CAECIN. 16, 47.

**vulpine:** **I.** vulpinus: PLIN. 28, 11, 47. **II.** Fig.: astutus, callidus, versutus: v. CRAFTY.

**vulture:** **I.** Propr.: **1.** vultur (volt), ūris: carcases which v. did not touch, cadavers intacta a v., LIV. 41, 21, med.: VIRG. AEEN. 6, 597. **2.** vultūris (volt): like v.s, they scent their prey before, quasi v. prius praedivinunt quo die esuri sint, PLAUT. TRUC. 2, 3, 16: LUCR.

**II.** Fig.: a rapacious person: **1.** vultur: to what v. will this be a prey? cuius v. hor erit cadaver? MART. 6, 62, 4: SEN. **2.** vultūris: the v. in command of their province, v. illius provinciae, CIC. PIS. 16, 38: id. SEXT. 33, 71. **3.** harpÿa (a harpy): SID. EP. 5, 7. **4.** harpago (lit. a grappling-hook) PLAUT. TRIN. 2, 1, 13: v. RAPACIOUS.

**vulturine:** vultūrīus (volt): PLIN. Mart.

## W.

**WAD (subs.):** for a gun: perh. \*fartura: or use \*stuppa, xylinum, lana, according to the material employed.

**wad (v.):** **I.** To line with a soft material: PHR.: to w. a cloak, \*palium lana (xylinum, etc.), inferire, densare, introrsus obducere: v. TO LINE.

**II.** To stuff: farcio, inferio: v. TO STUFF.

**wadding:** **I.** For a gun: v. WAD.

**II.** A soft material for lining, etc.: \*lana xylinum condensata ad vestes inferiendas, obducere.

**waddle:** PHR.: to w. like a duck, \*anatis in modum incedere, (KR.). (No known single word: vacillare is simply to reel, stagger, as a drunken man).

**wade:** no single word: expr. by per aquam, per vada ire, incedere, etc. PHR.: to w. through the sea, pedibus pontum per vada transire, LUCR. 1, 201: to w. across a river, flumen vado transire, CAES. B. G. 1, 6: to w. about a laguna, stagnum vadis pervagari, LIV. 26, 45, ad fin.: to w. right through the laguna to the city, media stagno evadere ad moenia, ib. extn: for one day's march they had to w. through water of uncertain depth, unius diei litore per certa vada emergendum fuit, Freinsh. CURT. 2, 11, med. Fig.: to w. through slaughter to a throne (Gray), \*per casum ad funera ad regnum grassari, peruenire.

**waders**: *an order of birds*: \*gralatores (lit. *stilt-walkers*): Cyc.

**wafer**: *I. ordinary*: perh. \*pastillus signatorius, or crustulum signatorium (Kr.). *Pbr.*: *as thin as a w.*, admirabilis tenuitate; or simply, praetenuis; v. THIN. *II. Sacramental*: \*oblata (sc. hostia): Scrr. Eccl. (Kr.); \*panis eucharisticus (this last term being suited to indicate the non-sacrificial doctrine of the Sacrament): Scrr. Eccl. (Kr.).

**waf**: fero, porto, transporto (*to w. across*): vēho, transvēho (*to w. across*): subvēho (*to w. upwards*, etc.): v. TO BEAR, CARRY, CONVEY.

**wag** (*subs.*): *I. joculator*: Cie. Att. 4, 16, ad init. *2. dērisor* (*one given to mock and banter*): *what a w. you always will be*, ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. *3. homo festivus* (*a merry person*): *a wealthy old man and merry w.*, locuples et festivus senex, Cie. Att. 4, 16, ad init.

*4. ridiculus*: *our young men now make penniless ws keep their distance*, juventus jam r. impes ab se segregat, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 10: *they don't value ws at three unciae*, neque r. teruncie laudent, ib. 17. Also homo ridiculus: *if any man wants a w.*, si r. hominem quacrat quisipit, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 17.

**wag** (*c.*): *I. Trans.*: móto, quasso, móveo: v. TO MOVE, SHAKE. *Pbr.*: *to w. the tail*, leniter attutere caudam, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31. *II. Intrans.*: móveor, ágitor, etc.: v. TO SHAKE, intrans.

**wage** (*v.*): *Phr.*: *to w. war*, bellum gerere (the most gen. term); *he wd many wars most successfully*, bella multa felicissime gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: *they w. war unceasingly*, continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *of the aggressor*, *to w. war against*, inferre alieni bellum, arma, etc.: v. WAR. *Fig.*: *to w. perpetual war against*, \*immortal odio, ira, etc., persecuti.

**wager** (*subs.*): *1. sponsio*: *a held w. (as to the issue of a combat)*, audax sponso, Juv. 11, 200: *to win a w.*, sponsonse vincere, Macr. Sat. 2, 13, ad fin.: *to offer a w. that the green will not win*, sponsonse provocare si prasimus palmanum (habet), Petr. 70, extr. (ed. Burn.). Sponsio is often used of a kind of w. in Roman law-courts: *to challenge to a w.*, sponsonse lassescere, Cic. Ver. 3, 57, 12: *to win, lose a w.*, sponsonem vincere, sponsonem condemnari, Cic. Cae. 31, 91. *2. pignus, óris, n.* (*strictly the stake*): *they lay any w. that it is S.*, quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt, Cat. 44, 4. *Phr.*: *to offer w. of battle*, \*provocare ad pugnam: v. TO CHALLENGE.

**wager** (*v.*): *1. spondeo, spopondi*, sponsum, *2. I w. that the green wins*, spondeo (or, sponsonse provoco) in prasimus palmanum habet: *I w. that the green does not win*, sp. si prasimus, etc.; cf. Burn. ad Petr. 70. *2. sponsonse provoco, lassoco*: v. WAGER (*subs.*).

**wages**: *I. of a labourer, soldier, etc.*: *merces, édis, f.*: *workmen's w.*, fabrorum m., Cie. Ver. 1, 56, 147; *to support poverty by the w. of manual labour*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: *good fair w.*, merces magna, digna, aqua, Cie.: *low poor w.*, m. parva, inqua, Cie.: *to pay w.*, mercedem tribuere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 4; dare, id. Phil. 2, 17, 41; persolvere, id. Dom. 9, 23: *to receive w. in aciperice*, id. Rose. Am. 29, 85: *high w.* are offered to us by you, magna m. proposita est nullis a te, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, ad fin.: *Laomedon deprived the gods of their promised w.*, Laomedon in destituit deos mercede pacta, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21: *to raise, lower w.*, \*mercedem augere, minovere: *having lowered the players' wages*, mercedibus scenorum recisis, Suet. Tib. 34. *2. manupré-tum* (*price of handiwork*, as distinguished from value of material): *give me the gold, I will pay the work-men's w.*, cedo mi aurum, ego m. dabo,

Pl. Men. 3, 3, 20. (This word is also written separately mands pretium, Liv. 34, 7.) *3. stipendum* (*commonly of soldiers' w.*): v. PAY. *II. Fig.*: *any reward, recompense, etc.*: merces, pretium, praemium v. REWARD. *III. Fig.*: *in a bad sense, puniishment*: *1. (rarely) merces*: *w. of fidyl, temeritatis m.*, Liv. 39, 55. *2. stipendum, the w. of sin ix death*, s. peccati mors, Vulg. Rom. vi. 23. *3. poena, supplicium*: v. PUNISHMENT.

**waggery**: *witty sayings*: *1. facétiae*: *I have often seen wit and w. do much in court, multum in causis saepe leproe et facétiae profici ludi*, Cle. de Or. 2, 54, 219. *2. festivitas*: *a pattern of our old native ie, imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis*, Cie. Fam. 9, 15, med. *3. iúdus, jocüs, etc.*: v. FUN, BANTER. *4. \*verba, dicta Jocosa* (Georg.).

**waggish**: *dicax, jocósus, festivus, ridículus, etc.*; v. WAG.

**waggishness**: *I. the quality of being waggish*: *1. diráctias* (implies banter, smart attack): significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incensem, Quint. 6, 3, 21). *a sharp and short style of wit (reparte)* is called w., peractum et breve genus factiarium dicatias nominata est, Cle. de Or. 2, 54, 218.

*2. festivitas* (implies less railing, more playfulness): Cie. *II. Waggish sayings*: v. WAGGERY.

**wagon**: *I. carrus* (*four-wheeled, for soldiers' baggage*): they resolved to buy a number of beasts of draught and w.s, constituent jumentorum et carrum numerum coemere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. *2. plaustrum* (most gen. term for a w. or cart for agricultural purposes): thrown into a w., in plaustrum conjectus, Cle. Div. 1, 27, 57: *the Eleusinian mother's slow rolling w.*, tarda Eleusinae matris volventis plaustra, Virg. G. 1, 163. *3. sarracum*: *the fir tree ways as the comes, corsutus sarraco veniente abies*, Juv. 3, 255.

*4. vélitellum* (gen. term for a conveyance, but used of military baggage-w.s): *w.s and camp-followers mixed*, mixta vehicula et fixae, Tac. H. 2, 2, 41, ad fin. *5. plostellum* (*a little w., toy-w.*): *to harness mice to a w.*, tauri stolidi adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

**waggoner**: *I. \*carri, plaustrum ductor, agitator* (this last poet., cf. Virg. G. 1, 27). *2. plaustrarius*: Ulp.

*3. bubulcus* (*if wagon be in the context*): he met the w. at the gate and asked him what was in the wagon, but bulco praesto fuit ad portam: quæsivit ex eo quid esset in plaustro, Cle. Div. 1, 27, 57. *4. vecturarius* (*a public carrier*): *to supply oxen to the w.s, dare boves vecturantis*, Cod. Theod. *5. qui pro mercede vecturas fact* (Kr.).

**wagtail**: *a bird*: motacilla (quia canadum motat): Varr.: Plin.: Linn.

**wain**: *I. of things*: *w.s and strays*: *\*res abjecte, res quas nemo vindicat*: of persons: *a w. and stray, \*ignotus et ero*. *II. In a legal sense, goods thrown away by a thief to secure escape*: *\*jactura (cargo thrown overboard to save a ship)*.

**wail** (*subs.*): v. WAILING.

**wail** (*v.*): *1. plorō*: *I: they w. when and how they please*, quo volunt plorant tempore quoque modo, Ov. A. A. 1, 292. *2. plango, nxi, ctum, 3. 3. fleo, vi, tum, 2: v. TO LAMENT, TO WEEP*.

**wailing**: *1. ploritus, nis, 2. planctus, us*: *3. flatus, us*: v. LAMENTATION.

**wain**: *I. v. WAGON*. *II. The constellation Charles'*: *1. plaustrum*: Books hat turned his w. with pala astant, flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447. *2. sarracum, orum*: *the w. of slow Bootes*, pigri sarraca, Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

**waingscot**: *no exact equivalent*:

*1. perl. tablamenti front, or tabliti, Caes.*: Vitr. (these however, are rather used of flooring). *2. fáries, eti, m.* (*partition wall*). *3. abaci*

(*panels*). The Roman rooms were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work, or slabs of marble or mirrors: cf. Plin. 35, 12, 45. See Smith's Ant. p. 719.

**waist**: no single word: expr. by \*media pars corporis, medium corpus: *the w. of a ship*, \*media pars navis, media navis. *Pbr.*: *with a girdle round the w.*, zona cinctus, PL Cure, 2, 1, 5, *plumet up to the w.*, \*medio tento corpore immersus.

**waistcoat**: *1. cōlōnium (a sleeveless tunica)*: Serv. ad Virg. A-n. 9, 616.

*2. subicula (worn under the tunica)*: *there is a thrādabare w. beneath a glossy coat*, tria subcuncta subest pœxie tunice, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95. (The Roman articles of dress do not correspond to the modern, v. Smith's Ant. p. 1015). *Pbr.*: *a flannel w.*, thorax lanteus, Suet. Aug. 82 *a strait-w.*, perh. tunica molesta, Mart. 10, 25: *w. to punish with a strait-w.*, tunica punire molesta, Juv. 8, 235. v. STRAIT-WAISTCOAT.

**wait** (*subs.*): *Phr.*: *to lay w. to tie in w. for, aiuci insidiis facere, ponere, struere, insidior*: v. AMBUSH.

**wait** (*v.*): *I. To stay, not to depart from*: *1. maneo, usi, nsum, 2* (the most gen. word): *I w. me*: *I see one* *no one*, maneo, interea nemini video, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 26: *w.!* you don't know yet, mane! nondum etiam scis, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 34: *w. awhile!* paullisper mane, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 45: *to w. three days*, maneo triduum, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 4, *to w. for any one, to w. till he comes*: *he will w. for the uncle to come*, mansurus est patrum dum adventat, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16. *2. oppérior, rtus, 4* (generally, *to w. till something happens which there is reason to expect*; *to w. by appointment*): *I am w.ing in Arcanum till I hear from you on this*, ego in Arcano opperior dum ista cognosco, Cie.: *go in w. for me there abi intro: ibi me oppere*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 43: *I w. for no lagard, nec tardum opperio*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 71: *to w. (bide) one's time*, opperiri tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, ad fin. *3. ex-pecto, 1* (implies a mental feeling, hope or wish to see): *like the countryman he w.s for the river to run dry, rusticus expectat dum deflatur amnis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: *to w. till the storm passes, expectare transitum tempestatis*, Cie. Att. 2, 21, 2: *to w. the issue of the fight*, expectare eventum pugnae, Caes. B. G. 7, 49: *with a part*: *w.ing impatiently while my companions were dining*, exspectante hand animo aequo cenantes comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 8; with a rel. clause: *he was w.ing (to see) what plan the enemy would take*, expectabat quod hostis consili caperent, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: *I am w.ing (to see) if you say anything*, expecto si quid dicas, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 61. *4. praestolōr, 1* (*to w. in readiness*, used esp. of servants): *who should w. for you armed at the forum, qui tibi ad forum praestolentur armati*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: *with acc. in other writers*: *for whom w. you, I armeno!* quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. *5. aucipōr, 1* (*to w. and watch*): *we meant to w. for calm seas, non tranquillitas aucipituri eramus*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: *to w. (i.e) one's time*, tempus aucipari, Cic. Ro-c. Am. 8, 24.

*II. To wait on or upon*: *1. familior, 1* (*as a domestic servant*): *I would w. upon you as hauidmo, familarer tibi serua*, Cat. 6, 161. *2. ministrio, 1* (*to w. at tible*): *the slaves we, servi ministriant*, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: *Ganymede wing upon (the gods) with cups*, Ganymedes pocula ministrauit, Cle. N. D. 1, 49, 112. *3. apparet, 2* (*to w. on a magistrate as licitor, clerc, etc.*): *to w. on the consuls, apparetur consulibus*, Liv. 2, 55, ad init: *these w. near the throne of Jove, haue apparent ad solium Jovis*, Vinc. A-n. 12, 850. *4. con-vénio, vent, vestium, 4* (*simply, to visit*): *Postumia w'd upon me*, Postumia me convenit, Cle. Div. 4, 2, 1. *5. salbitō, 1* (*as client in patron*): *Curtius came to w. upon me*, Curtius venit salutandi

causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: **V.** TO SALUTE, ATTEND. Phr.: *to w. upon any one with anything, aliquid alicui offerre, deferre, v. TO OFFER: to keep any one w., moram facere alicui*, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: *in mora esse a.*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: V. TO DELAY.

**waiter:** 1. *One who waits, an attendant, servant:* 1. minister: *Jove's hrygian w. (cup-bearer), Jovis Phrygius minister*, Mart. 12, 15, 7. 2. puer: *bring water for my hands, w., cedo aquam manibus puer,* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: *we have three w.s at table, cena ministratur pueris tribus,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. 3. servus, familius: v. SERVANT, ATTENDANT. *A female w., waitress:* ministra, famula, ancilla, v. MAID-SERVANT. (*The waiting at table was not assigned to women, but to men or boys.*) II. *A tray: ferrulum: v. TRAY.*

**waiting:** 1. *A staying, remaining:* 1. mansio, *w. is the safer course, cautior est mansio*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2. 2. *expectatio (waiting for): hope is a w. for good, spes est expectatio boni*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. 3. mora (delay): *a tedious w. longa mora*, Ov. M. 9, 134: V. DELAY. II. *A w. upon:* 1. ministerium: v. ATTENDANCE. 2. salutatio, officium (of a client): v. SALUTATION. Phr.: *to be in w., apparet: v. TO WAIT (II).*

**waive:** 1. remitti, misum, *z: to w. private enmity in favour of public good, remittere privata olla publicis utilitatis*, Tac. A. 1, 10, med: *used absolutely: the tribunes w.ing the right, remittentibus tribunis*, Liv. 36, 7. 2. concendo, ssi, sum, *z: to w. candidateness in favour of any one, concede petitionem alicui*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. 3. decedo de (depart from): *to w. a right, decedere de jure*, Cic. Rose. Am. 27, 7.

**wake (subs.):** I. *A watch, esp. on solemn occasions: pervigilium, vigilia: v. WATCH.* II. *A watch by a corpse (in Ireland): \*finébre pervigilium, f. vigilia.* III. *The wake of a ship: \*tractus aquarum a tergo navis: you will see a long line of flame glisten white in the (falling) star's w.,\* videlicet stellae flammorum longos a tergo absentes tractus.* Phr.: *to follow in the wake, \*sequi pone, a tergo; subsequi: v. TO FOLLOW.*

**wake (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. exeo, *i: to w. any one from sleep, e somno aliquem excitare*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: *to w. from the dead, a mortui e, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245.* 2. suscito, *i: to w. any one from sleep, e somno aliquem s.* Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: *he was the silent Muse, suscitat tacentem Musam*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19. 3. exuscito, *i: the crowing of the cocks w.s. to, te gallorum cantus ex.* Cic. Mur. 9, 22. 4. expergefacto, feli, factus, *z: w. de sleep, expergefactus e somno*, Suet. Cal. 6: Fig.: *if you could w. yourself, si te expergefacere posses*, Cic. Ver. 5, 15, 38. B. Intrans.: 1. expergescor, perfectus, *z: if you sleep, w., si dormis, expergiscere*, Cic. Att. 2, 23, ad fin.: Fig.: *why then w. ye not quin iugitor expergescitimi?* Sall. C. 20, ad fin. 2. *expergo, factus: see above.* 3. somno solvor (*to be loosed from sleep: he departed, I woke, ille discessit, ego somno solitus sum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29). Phr.: *between sleeping and waking, semisomnus, semi-somnus*, Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: v. TO AWAKE.

**wakeful:** 1. vigil: *w. before sunrise, prius orto sole vigil*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: *w. candles, vigiles lucernae*, id. Od. 3, 8, 14. 2. exsomnis, e (sleepless): *Tisiphone guards the vestibule w. night and day, Tisiphone vestibulum insomnis servat noctes diesque*, Virg. Aen. 6, 556. 3. insomnis, e: *apples ill-guarded by the w. dragon, poma ab insomni male custodita dracone*, Ov. M. 9, 190.

**wakefulness:** 1. *vigilantia (power of keeping awake): he possessed extreme w., erat summa vigilantia*, Plin. Ep. 3, 932

5. 8. 2. *insomnia (inability to sleep): he was made restless by w., incitabatur insomnia*, Suet. Cal. 50: *usu. in pl.: ef. neque insomnia neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27: insomnia carere*, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

**walk (subs.):** I. *The act of walking:* 1. ambulatio: *to finish the afternoon's w., ambulacionem postmeridianam conficerre*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1. 2. deambulatio: *this w. has tired me, bacc d. ac languorem dedit*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2: *(for distinctions between compds. of amb., v. TO WALK).* 3. ambulatiuncula (a short w.): *our little w. and talk together, ambulatiuncula et sermo noster*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2. Phr.: *to go out for a w., abire ambulatum*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: *let us take a w., eamus deambulatum*, Catop. ac. De Or. 2, 63, 256.

II. *The place of walking:* 1. ambulatio: Cic. 2, 2, ambulacrum: Pl. 3. ambulatiuncula: *a covered w., tecta ambulatiuncula*, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2.

4. spatium: *the w.s of the Academy, spatium Academiae*, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1. w.s marked off by columns, spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90. III. *Manner of walking:* incessus, us, ingressus, us: v. GAIT. IV. *Course or path of life, pursuit:* \*vitae status, conditio: also expr. by studium: v. PURSUPT.

**walk (v.):** I. *To go afoot, as opp. to riding: pedes ire, incedere: let the consul ride drawn by horses, Nero, even if he walked afoot, would be glorious, iret consul equis. Neronom etiam si pedes incedat memorabilem fore, Liv. 28, 9, ad fin.* II. *If leisure going:* 1. ambulo, *i: to w. in the sun, in sole ambulare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60. 2. deambulo, *i (to w. up and down): to w. on the shore, deamb. in littore*, Suet. Aug. 96. 3. obambulo, *i (to w. to and fro before: soldiers w.ing before the rampart, milites obambulantes ante Vallum*, Liv. 25, 39, med. 4. inambulabo, *i (in a limited space): I was wing about indoors, inambulabam domi*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5. 5. p̄erambulo, *i (w. through, over): to w. the fields, rura perambulare*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17: *to w. the stage, crocos flor esque p.* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79. 6. spatiō, *i (to w. abroad, in open space): to w. in a colonnade, spatiani in xysto*, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 2. Where the English might use to walk the Latins use various words to express the manner of walking: 1. gradular, ingredior (*of composed and deliberate stepping*): *he will w. to his death confidently, fidenti animo gradiebat ad mortem*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110. 2. incedo, cessi, cessum, *z (of majestic advance): the ministrel w.s through the city, incedit tibicen in urbe*, Ov. F. 6, 653: cf. ego (Juno), quae divino incedo regina, Virg. Aen. 1, 46. 3. vadō, si, sum, *z (bold, clearful, determined, advance): Socrates w.s boldly to prison, Socrates vadit in carcerem*, Clc. Tusc. 1, 49, 97.

**walker:** 1. pedes, itis, m. (as opp. to rider): 2. ambulans, deambulans, qui ambulat, deambulat, inambulat, Cic. (Kr.). 3. ambulator, (only used contemptuously of a longer), Cato, R. R. 5, 2; fēm, ambulatrix, id. 143, 1: *of a walking pedlar*, Mart. 1, 42, 1. Phr.: *a good w., pedibus acer, firmus: a fast, slow w., pedibus acer, taurus*. Or. expr. by pedes acer, etc.

**walking:** 1. ambulatio: Cic. 2. inambulatio (*a w. to and fro on the rostra as a rhetorical artifice*): Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27. 3. obambulatio (*of numbers wing about*): *the crowd and frequent w. to and fro of men, frequenta et obambulatio hominum*, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31: v. WALK.

**wall (subs.):** 1. *wūrus (the most gen. word; in sing. of any line of wall, whether across country, round a town, or of the outer wall of a house: in plur. of city walls): Caesar builds a wall across from L. Leman to Mt. Jura, Caesar perdicit murum a lacu Lemanico*

ad montem Juram, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: *the w. of a town, murus oppidi, id. B. G. 7, 46: about the house w. I have given orders to Philotimus, de muro imperavi Philotimo, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 7: buildings not with common partition w.s, but each with its own outer w., aedificia non communione parietum sed propriis quaque muris, l'ac. A. 15, 43: the w.s of a city, muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 94. Fig.: *be this your brazen w., hic murus aeneus esto*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60: *latus are the bulwarks and w.s of quietness, leges propugnacula murique tranquillitatis*, Cic. Pis. 4, 9. 2. moenia, ium (*w.s of a town, ramparts*: *most lofty ius, altissima moenia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: *to fence with w.s, urbem m. separe*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91. Fig.: *w.s (sides) of a ship, moenia havis, Nav. M. 11, 532: w.s of the world, moenia mundi*, Luer. 1, 73.*

3. mācēria (*a low w. of mud, rough stones, or the like*; *such as bound the fields in North Wales or Yorkshire*): a w. without mortar, of rough stones and flint, m. sine calce ex caementis et silice, Cato, R. R. 15: *a w. in a garden, m. in horto, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: they had built before them a w. six feet high, mace-riani in altitudinem sex pedum præduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69. 4. pāries, ēdis, m. (*partition w. between rooms or houses in the same row*): *I broke through the w. in that room, perfidivi parietem in eo conclavi*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 64: *its your risk when your neighbour's w. is afame, tuus regi agitur partes quam proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: w.s of a tower, parietes terris, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Ph. r.: fallen-down w.s, parietinae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 51: to build a w., murum (moenia, etc.) aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: dicere, perducere (expressing esp. the length of w.): Cic.: Caes.: extirpus (to raise): Cic.: Tac.: Caes.: instruere (to put in order the materials): Caes.: Tac.: v. TO BUILD: to pull down a w., m. destruere, Cic.: Virg.: diruere, Ter.: Cic.: to surround a city with w.s, moenibus urbem circumdare, Ov. M. 4, 58: moenia urbi circumdere, moenibus urbem circumdare (both constructions frequent): Liv.: Cic.: Tac.: to batter w.s with a ram, quater m. ariete, Liv. 21, ad fin.: ferire, Sall. J. 76: to make a breach in w.s, perfringere muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: through the breach in the w. they burst in, per apertum ruina iter perruperunt, Liv. 31, 46, ad fin.: to mount w.s, in moenia egredi, Tac. H. 4, 29. Fig.: *to go to the w., cedere, etc.*: v. TO YIELD: the weakest must go to the w., \*cedat necesse est validiori debilis.**

**wall (v.):** mūnio, 4: *to wall (fortify) a place, munire locum*, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: *to w. in a town, urbem muro separe*, Cic.: claudere, concludere: *to w. off, muro dividere: to wall up, \*saxis (late-ribus, etc.) concludere.*

**walled:** 1. mūnitus: *strongly w. towers, bene munita templa*, Lucr. 2, 7. 2. muris, etc., cinctus, circumdatu: v. Phr. under WALL and TO WALL.

**wallet:** 1. pēra: *an old man with staff and wallet, cum baculo per aquam sexeni*, Mart. 4, 51: *Jupiter loaded us with two w.s, petasim impostus Jupiter nobis duas*, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cf. Cat. 2, 21. 2. māntica: *we see the w. on the back before us, praecedent spectator mantica tergo*, Pers. 4, 24. 3. saccus (*a beggar's scrip or w.*): *I may go outside the gate to hold my w. (to beg), extra portam ad saccum ilicet*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 22.

**wall-flower:** 1. \*Cheiranthus Cheiri: Bot. 2. pallens, viola: *probably*, Virg. E. 2, 47. 3. perh. \*lütens, viola.

**wallow:** 1. vūlūr: *the sow delights to w. in a muddy pond, sus gaudent coenosu laeti voluntari*, Col. 7, 10, 6. Fig.: *whom we find w.ing head over ears in mire, quem in luto voluntatis corporis vestigis invenimus*, Cic. Ver. 4, 24, 53: *to w. in every kind of*

wickedness, v. in omni genere scelerum, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, med. 2. vólito me: Plin.

**walnut:** 1. júglans, dis, f.: of the fruit: *w.-shells*, juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: of the tree: *the shade of w.-trees*, juglandum umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18. 2. nux júglans: *Plin. (both of fruit and tree)*. 3. \*Juglans regia (of the tree): *Linn.*

**walrus:** \*phoca (a seal), cúnus marinus, vacca marina (Georges gives \*orca, which is more prob. grampus). [Note.—The modern scientific name is *Trichechus Rosmarinus*.]

**waltz (subs.):** 1. \*saltatio in gyrum (the dance itself). 2. \*numeris ad quos saltatur (the music).

**waltz (v.):** saltare in gyrum; \*lente variare gyros (Kr.).

**wan:** 1. balidus: a w. crew (cf. ghosts), pallida turbia, Tib. 1, 10, 38. 2. exsanguis, e (bloodless): the w. shades, exsangues umbras, Virg. Aen. 6, 401: v. PALE.

**wand:** 1. virga: struck with a golden w., aurea percussus virga, Virg. Aen. 7, 190. 2. virgula: to draw a line round any one with a w., virgula aliquem circumscribere, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23. 3. vimen, inis, n.: soothing with Lethaean w., Lethaeo vimine nucleus, Stat. Th. 2, 30. 4. cadiucus (*Mercury's* or any herald's w. or staff): furnished with a herald's w., caduceo ornatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

**wander:** 1. erro, i (to w. as one who has lost his way, to w. forlorn): we w. ignorant of the men and place, ignari hominique locorumque erramus, Virg. Aen. 1, 333: to w. in exile, errare exsul, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: it is w. to w. there in l.ityd's lonely wilds, male tum Libyae solis erratur in agri, Virg. G, 3, 249: wing stars, errantes stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22. Fig.: the mind w.s, errat animus, Lucr. 5, 464. 2. vágor, i (to w. at your own will, to ramble, roam): birds w.ing hither and thither, volucres hic illuc vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: Ino w'd through the earth, Ino terras vagata est, Prop. 2, 28, 19. Fig.: the mind w. in error, vagari errore animus, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 7: to w. from the subject in writing: am I therefore to w. idelrone vager? Hor. A. P. 265. 3. páori, i (to w. dispersed): ne seek our wing comrades, quærimus palantes comites, Lucr. 4, 577: the troops w. through the fields, agmen palatul per agros, Liv. 27, 47, ad fin.: wing stars, palantula sidera, Lucr. 2, 1031. Fig.: wing and lacking reason, palantes ac rationes egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150. Erró, vigor, palor, may be either distinguished: errare is involuntary, of one who mistakes, or is at a loss; vagari is voluntary, of one who strays unrestrained, or roves; palari is of numbers, who struggle, scattered by fear, or some cause: but they are often coupled: vagari et errare, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: errare et palantes viam quaerere, Lucr. 2, 10. vagi palantur, Liv. 5, 44.

— about: óberro, i: to w. about the tents, tentioris oberrare, Tac. A. 1, 65, init.

— around: 1. circumero, i: Sen. 2. circumvágor, i dep.: Vir.

— away from: 1. áberro, i: the boy w'd away from his father, puer aberravit a patre, Pl. Men. prol. 31: the speech w.s from the point, ab e quod propositione est aberrat oratio, Cic. Caec. 19, 55. 2. deero: to w. a. f. his father, a patre d., Pl. Men. 5, 9, 54: to w. a. f. the truth, a vero d.

— in: iuerro, i: to w. in the mountains, iuerrare montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6.

— over, through: 1. pérero, i: Virg. ov. Hor. 2. pervaigor, i dep.: to w. over the whole world, pervagari orbem terrarium, Liv. 38, 17. 3. péragro, i (of willing wandering): bees w. through woods, apes paragant silvas, Virg. G. 4, 53. Phr.: to let the eyes wander: \*oculos negligenter circum-

ferre, incertas hoc atque buc actes circumferre: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 558.

**wanderer:** erro, ónis, m.: send our w. home, erronem remittite nostrum, Ov. H. 15, 53.

**wandering (adj.):** 1. errabundus: to go w. through a house, domum errabundus pervagari, Liv. 1, 29 w. foot-steps, errabunda vestigia, Virg. E. 5, 58.

2. vagus: a scattered and w. multitude, dispersa et vagus multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, fin.: w. in mind, vagus animi, Cat. 63, 4.

**wandering (subs.):** 1. error, óris: a w. of citizens, error ciuium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: w.s on the sea, pelagi errores, Virg. Aen. 6, 532: a w. of mind, e. mens, Cle. Att. 3, 1, 2. 2. errátus, os: driven about in long w.s, longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 566. 3. erratio: there is no chance or w., all is order, nec fortuna errato inest, omnis ordo, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56.

**wane (subs.):** Phr.: to be on the wane, d.crescere: v. to WANE.

**wane (v.):** 1. d.crescere, evi, tunc, 3: oysters wax and w. with the moon, ostreæ cum luna pariter crescunt pariter decrecunt, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: the waning day, decrecens dies, Plin. 2, 59, 63. 2. sénescere, nui, 3: when the moon is w.wing, senescente luna, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1: to w. in repude and strength, senescente fama et virtibus, Liv. 27, 3. 3. tabescere, bui, 3: the days may was long and the nights w., cresceret dies et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 680. 4. mimetur, tunc, 3: the lights w., luces minimuntur, Lucr. 5, 684.

**waning (subs.):** 1. déminutio: a wazing and w. of the (moon's) light, acretio et déminutio luninis (lunae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. 2. decrecencia: w. of the moon, lunæ d. Vitr.

**wanness:** pallor, óris: w. and winter passes the place, pallor hiemus te neni loca, Ov. M. 4, 426: the w. of lovers, pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14.

**want (subs.):** 1. penuria (being without, a scarcity), mostly followed by a g.e. of the thing needed: w. of food, penuria cibi, Lucr. 5, 1005: w. of water, aquarum, Sall. J. 17: of good citizens, civium bonorum, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: whether there be abundance or w. of money, copiae sit pecuniae an penuria, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: absolutely, of want, scarcity: to support temporary w., p. temporum sustinere, Col. 9, 14, 17. 2. inopia (resourcelessness, the opposite to opes or copia): w. of money, argenti inopia, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 55: of corn, frumenti, Sall. J. 91: of remedy, remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: to compare plenty with w., copias cum inopia conferre, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: to supply w., ferre openi inopias, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 3: to lessen w., inopian latire, Sall. J. 91: a time of w. and famine, inopia et famæ, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: to support w., i. tolerare, Sall. C. 17. 3. égestas (extreme w.): poverty or rather extreme w. to beggary, paupertas vel potius égestas ac menditias, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45: pressing w., urgens égestas, Virg. G. 1, 146: w. of food (starvation), e. cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23, init: of pastuage, pabuli, Sall. J. 44. 4. défectus, iñ (want of what has been and is now gone, failure): w. of milk, d. lactis, Plin. 20, 23, 96. 5. dëfictio: w. of strength, virium, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29. 6. difficultas (distressing, perplexing w.): w. of money, difficultas nummaria, Cic. Ver. 2, 28, 69: of corn, rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 7. angustia, arum (straitened circumstances): w. of public money, angustiae pecuniae publicae, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 4: w. of breath, a. spiritus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: to fall into w., decidere in angustias, Suet. Claud. 9. 8. désiderium (a feeling of the w., generally of things lost, longing for): the natural w. of food and drink, cibi potiusque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4, med.: w. desire, Phr.: to be in w., egerie: v. to WANT: to be oppressed by w., impia afflit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: \*inopia

laborare, premi to fall into w., in opiani, premiti to fall into w., incidere, delabi, Cic. in w.: inops, egenus, etc. v. room. The want of qualities may be expr. by neg. compds. w. of habet, insolentia: w. of experience, impertia.

**want (v.):** 1. care, 2 (to be) without, of something desirable: to w., a gift, carere numeri, Virg. Aen. 5, 651 they w. a poet, carete vale, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28: to w. the companionship of friends, carere consuetudine amicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63. 2. égo, 2 (to feel the w. of, to need for a given purpose): with abl. usually importation of thngs which we w., invectio rerum quibus egenus, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13: to w. eyes in order to see, oculis ad cernendum egere, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: with gen. you w. (have no) shame, pudoris eges, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: to w. help, e. auxili, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: used absolutely that I should be in wealth, she should w., me in divitiis esse, illam egeri, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 57. 3. indigo, 2 (w. in sore w., generally stronger than egeo): I w. your advice, indiger tul consilii, Cic. Att. 12, 35, fin: my w. w. their good opinion, mea adul-sentia indiget illorum, bona existimation, id. Rose. Com. 15, 44: to w. gold and silver, auri, argenti, indigere, id. Sull. 8, 25. 4. desiderio, i (to regret the absence of, to long for): I w. you, desiderans te, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, fin.: to w. (only) a sufficiency, desiderare quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: v. to DESIRE, to miss.

5. réquiro, isivi, iunum, 3 (to think necessary to an end): I see not what the happy man w. to make him hopper, qui beatus est, non int-iligo quid requirat ut sit beator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: great mental endowments are w.d, magnæ autini virtutes requiruntur, id. Manil. 22, 64. 6. vólo, lui, velle, 3 (ir to w. for wish): come out; I w. you, exte vo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 24: what dies he w. quid vult? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13: what do you w. me to do? quid vis faciem. For Eun. 5, 8, 24: you w. me to wwp, vis me here, Hor. A. P. 102: I w. you to defend me, tu velim nos defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3, ext: v. to wish, 4, aveo, 2 (to w. eagerly): I w. extremely to know, valde aveo scire, Cic. Ail. 1, 15. P.D.: there w.s but little, paulum deest, absent, constr. with quin and conj., or with ad: there w.d little to complete success, paulum deficit ad summam felicitatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: v. WANTING, it w.s but an hour of noon, \*meritis una tantum hora absent things wanted, res necessariae: Cic. Liv.

**wanting:** I. **Defective:** vitiosus, pársum idoneus: V. DEFECTIVE, FAULTY. w. in prudence, power, etc.: imprudens, impotens, etc. II. To be w.: 1. d. sum: of persons that he might not be w. to the occasion, ne temporis desessel, Liv. 21, 27, ad fin.: of things: money was w., argentinum dearet, Ter. 2, 1, 69: one to whom nothing is w., cui nihil desit, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28. 2. abs. sum: I was w. to (failed) Antonius, absui Autronio, Cic. Planc. 5, 14: history is yet w. to our literature, abest historia litterarum nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5. 3. d. deficit, vidi, cum, 3 (to fail): to be w. in the fight, pugnando deficer, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: to whom strength is w., quem vires deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50. 4. deficio, éti: milk is not w. to me, lac mihi non delect, Virg. E. 2, 2, 22. P.H.: to be found w., \*improbari, probacioni parum satisfacere, in trutina levior evadere, he is weighed in the balance and found w., appensus est in statu ei inventus est deficiens, Vulg. Dan. v. 27. Wanting may also be expr. by the foll.: (1) ópis est, personally, we w. a leader,dux nobis opus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: imper. we w. your authority, o. e. nobis auctoritate tua, id. Fam. 9, 25, fin: with part: haste is w.d, maturod e., Liv. 8, 13, ad fin: with gen.: money was w.d, argenti o. fruit, id. 23, 21. (2) fùsus est: my son w. twenty minde, usus est filio viginti minia,

Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76. (3) *necessē est (of ur-  
gent w.): a thing which you by no means  
w'd, quod tibi minime necesse fuit, Cic.  
Sull. 7, 22: v. NECESSARY.*

**wanton** (adj.): 1. libidinosus (*sensual, of strong passion*): a most w. man, homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192: a w. youth, l. adolescentia, id. Sen. 9, 29. 2. impudicus (*un-  
chaste*): w. women, impudica mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10. 3. lascivus (*sometimes in a bad sense, but more often playful, giving the reins to sportiveness, and used fig.*): w. damsels, l. pueræ, Ov. A. A. 1, 523: w. young lambs (*or calves*), nova proles lasciva, Luer. 1, 261: w. (*luxuriant*) iyy, l. hederæ, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 20. 4. prōtrvus (*forward*): w. Satyrs, protervi Satyri, Hor. A. P. 233: w. winds, p. venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. 5. pētūlans (*pert, saucy, mischievous*): a w. strumpet, petulans nonaria, Pers. 1, 143. Phr.: a w. life, a vita in libidinis effusa, libidinibus dedita: to be or nax w., lascivire: Ctc., Luy., and in Quint. freq. of language fig.: luxuriare or luxuriari: the flock is w., luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: that their minds might not wox w. through ease, ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv. 1, 19, med.: to inflict w., injury, \*injuriam nitro, de industria, inferre: a w. (*unprovoked*) outrage, \*contumelia ultro in aliquem jacta.

**wanton** (subs.): meretrix, scortum: v. PROSTITUTE.

**wanton** (v.): 1. lascivio, l. itum, 4: the lamb w.s, agnus lascivit, Ov. M. 7, 321. 2. luxurio, l. v. **WANTON** (adj.):

**wantonly**: 1. libidinose: Cic.: 2. lascive: Mart. 3. prōterve: 4. pētūlante: Cic. 5. ultro. For distinctions of sense v. WANTON.

**wantonness**: 1. libido, inis, f.: the w. of animals, libido animalium, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: of fortune, Sall. C. 8. 2. lascivia: in sport and w., per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5, init. 3. prōtervitas: pleasing w., grata p., Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7. 4. pētūlantia: w. of young men, p. adolescentium, Cic. Sen. 11, 16.

**war** (subs.): 1. bellum: discord at home and w. abroad, discordia domi et bellum foris, Liv. 2, 41, init.: an army is levied for two w.s at once, ad duo simul bella exercitus scribitur, id. 2, 43, med. Uses with adj.: foreign w., bellum exterrum, Luer.: Tac.: civil, intestine w., b. civile, intestimum, domesticum, Cic.: Tac. Caes.: w. by land, \*b. terrestre, pedestre (cf. Cic. Sen. 5, 13): w. by sea, b. navale: Cic.: \*b. maritimum (Georg.): offensive w., \*b. ultra inferendum (of w. yet to begin), b. ultra illumatum (of w. already begun): w. of extermination, to the knife, b. intercunim, Liv. 9, 25, extr.: Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: regular w. (as opposed to guerrilla warfare, etc.), justum b., id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: w. with or against any one, is expressed either by preps., cum, in, contra, adversus, according to the verb used, or by an adj., as: w. with the slaves, servili, b. Cic.: with the Gauls, Gallicum, Caes.: with pirates, piraticum, Plin.: w. (contest) with the tribunes, b. tribunicum, Liv. 1, 24. The place of the war is expressed by preps.; in (of countries), apud (near, of takes, towns), circa (round, esp. if a town be beleaguered): thus b. in Italia, apud Mutinam, Regillam, circa Numantianum gestum. Or an adj. is used: the w. in Illyria, b. Illyricum. W. for one's country, b. pro patria: w. for religion, sacred w., \*b. pro religiobus, pro sacris gestum. Common uses with verb: to intend w., bellum meditari, cogitare: to seek occasion of w., \*bellum querare (Georg.): to prepare w., b. parare, comparare (of the gathering of the forces), Cic.: Liv.: appare, Nep.: adornare, instruere (of the arrangement and provisioning, etc.), Cic.: to threaten w., b. minari, minitari, demittari (this last not to declare, comp. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36, denunciatio ante et indicatio, first

threatened and duly declared, with Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to declare w., b. indicere (of a formal declaration that the w. is begun): I and the Roman people do therefore declare and begin w. against the latines, ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus Latinus b. indicio facioque, Liv. 1, 32, fin.: used also fig.: I declare w. against my stomach, ventri indicio b., Hor. S. 1, 5, 7: to decree w., decernere (of the senate), Jubere (of the people), Liv. 41, 7: to stir up w., b. movere, conmovere, concitare, excitare, to begin w.: b. inchoare, incipere, suscipere (to take up): Cic.: Liv.: to take part in w., b. capessere: to induce others to take part with himself in a w., ad bellum secum capessendum incitare, Liv. 26, 25; also c. partem b., id. 31, 28: to take in hand w., sumere (rare, and implies some choice or wilful taking): cf. Tac. Hist. 4, 69: roused by this they all chose w. by their instinct sumpsere universi bellum, Tac. Agr. 16: to go forth to w., take the field, in b. proficisci, Liv.: Caes.: to wage w., b. gerere (commonest word, both of general and soldiers), facere, agere, Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: to conduct w., administrare (of the general): Cic.: to wage w. against, b. inferre alii, bello persequi, lacerare (of the aggressor): Cic.: Liv.: to maintain a w., b. suscitare: Cic.: to protract a w., b. trahere, ducere: Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: to end a w., conficer, perficere, Cic.: Caes.: to complete (by mutual arrangement): Tac.: Nep.: posere, deponeare (to lay aside): Cic.: Tac.: patrare: Tac.: Sall. (an emphatic word, not thought refined by Quintilian, Inst. 8, 3, 4): to nearly end a w. by a masterly stroke, profligate for the w. being virtually ended and well-nigh out of our sight, bello profligato ac paene sublatu, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2 (cf. Flor. 2, 15, 2, who says of the three Punic wars considered as one struggle, primo tempore commissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum). In w., bello, bellum tempore: in w. and peace, pace belloque, domi belloque, domi bellicore, or in reverse order, belli domique, etc. 2. arma, orum (arms): in peace rather than in w., pace potius quam armis, Liv. 5, 35, extr.: civil w., civilia arma, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: let w. yield to peace, cedant arma togae, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: and in many phr. arma may take the place of bellum, esp. in poetry or oratory. 3. militia (military service): great knowledge of w., militiae magna scientia, Sall. J. 61: at home and in w., domi militiaeque, Cic.: Liv. 4. tumultus, us (a disturbance, w. suddenly breaking out, esp. near Rome): beyond the troublous w. of Gaul and Italy, extra tumultum Gallicum Italicumque, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: cf. ib. 8, 1, 2. Phr.: the art of w., res militaris, disciplina militaris, bellum, Cic.: arts, manœuvres, of w., artes bellum, Cic.: man-of-w. (a w.-ship), navis longa: v. SHIP: to put the army on a w.-footing, \*exemptum instruere omnibus rebus ad bellum usum necessarium (Kr.): to put the navy on a w.-footing, cladem expedire atque instruere, Hirt. B. Al. 25: the w. was ended by a single battle, uno proelio delbellatum est, Liv. 2, 26, extr.: a w. w., rixa, jurgium: v. QUARREL.

**war-cry**: 1. bello: 1. to w. against the Romans, adversus Romanos bellare, Liv. 9, 42, fin. 2. belligerō: 1. to w. against neighbouring tribes, adversus accolas belligerare, Tac. A. 4, 46: I had to w. with fortune, cum fortuna beligerandum fuit, Cic. ad Quir. post Redit. 8, 19: v. WAR.

**war-cry**: 1. clamor, oris (with some epithet, or where the context shews a cry of war to be meant): to raise a w., clamorem tollere, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: the Romans w. was of one tone, the others' a discordant din, congruens clamor Romanus, dissone illis voces, Liv. 10, 34, init. 2. tumultus, us (a wild w. or war whoop of the Gauls): to raise a w., u. tollere, Caes. B. G. 37, 3. baritus, us (the w. of the Ger-

mans, a kind of war-song): by the repeating of their song which they call baritus, they fire their jury, carminum relatu, quem baritum vocant, animos accentuant, Tac. Germ. 3.

**war-horse**: 1. équus militaris: Nep. Eunn. 5, 4. 2. équus bellator (more poet.): Tac. Germ. 14 (e Kr.).

— **office or department**: \*consilium res bellicas curans, admiri strans: \*curia, tribunal, consilium rerum bellicarum (Kr.). Pbr.: the administration of the war-office, \*rerum bellicarum administratio (Kr.).

**warble**: 1. mōdūlātor, cāno, etc.: v. TO SING. The idea of wing may be nearly given by liquidus: the birds fill the place with wing voices, volucres liquidus loca vocibus opulent, Luer. 2, 145: trémulus: cf. tremulum guttur, of a bird's throat in Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14.

2. perl., vibriss, (explained by Fest. "vocem in cantando crispare").

3. fritinnio, 4. (to twitter, of small birds): w.ing young, puli frithinniotes, Varr. in Non. 7, 15.

**warbler**: mōdūlātor, cantor, etc.: v. SINGER, SONGSTRESS.

**warbling** (subs.): cantus, us, mōdi, nūmēri: v. SONG. Phr.: clar w.s, liquidae voces, Luer.: thrilling w.s, \*tremulae voces.

**ward** (subs.): I. In fencing: \*ictus propulsio. II. Safe keeping: custodia: v. CUSTODY. III. One under a guardian: pūpillus, pupilla: he said that w.s of either sex were a very safe prey, pupilos et pupillas certissimam praedam esse dictitabat, Cic. Ver. 1, 50, 131. IV. A division of a town: 1. régio: Rome is divided into fourteen w.s, in quattuordecim regiones Roma dividitur, Tac. A. 15, 40: he divided the whole city into w.s and streets, spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, Suet. Aug. 30: (the vicus was a definite subdivision, smaller than our ward, as, perhaps, the regio was larger). 2. paroecia (of parish): Scrr. Eccl.

**ward** (v.): to w. or keep off: 1. arco, 2: you will w. him off from your altars, hunc a tuis aris arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33: he w'd off the foe from Gaul, hostem arectu Gallia, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: to w. off the god-fly from cattle, arece oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155: to w. off a blow, plagam arecere, Ov. M. 3, 89. 2. defendō, di, nūsm: 3: to w. off blows, defendere ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: to w. off wrong, d. injuriam, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: fire is w'd off from the roofs, ignis defenditfir a tecis, Ov. R. Am. 625: to w. off summer heat from goats, d. aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 3. 3. prōpulso, 1: to w. off an enemy, propulsare hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: to w. off danger, p. periculum, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.

4. ávertō, th. sum, 3 (to avert): which my friends could not w. off from me, quod non poterant avertire amici, Prop. 3, 24, 9. 5. ámōveo, móvi, mótm: 2 (to keep far away, remove): the Porcian law nūs off blows from citizens, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12. 6. cāvō, cāvi, cāutum, 2 (to beware of, guard against): to w. off a blow, ictum c. Luer. 6, 406: c. vim, Tac. A. 11, 1.

**warden**: custos, ódis: v. KEEPER, GUARDIAN. Phr.: w. of the Cinque Ports, \*quincie portuum custos, prōtector: w. of a college, \*collegii prae-positus, magister, præses.

**warder**: 1. A sentinel, guard: 1. exübitor: the forts were secured by w.s, castelli exübitoribus tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69. 2. vigil: v. WATCHMAN. II. A keeper of prisoners: custos, ódis: I will keep you under a cruel w., saevo te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77.

**wardrobe**: I. The place to keep clothes: arca vestiaria (clothes chest): Cat. R. R. 11, 3: vestiarium: Plin.

II. The clothes themselves: vestiarium, Col. 1, 3, 17: or use vestimenta, orum, vestes, etc. v. CLOTHES. The w. (dresses) of a theatre, vestis scenica, choragium (Georg.).

**wardship:** I. *Guardianship:* 1. tutela: to come under w., in tutelam pervenire, Cic. Rose, Com. 6, 16. 2. \*curatio: cf. use of curator in Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; and v. Smith's Ant. 375. II. *State of pupillage:* "pupillaris actas, status, or, perch., tutela: v. GUARDIANSHIP.

**ware or wares:** 1. merx, cls, f.: good w. easily find a purchaser, prob. merx facile emptore reperit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128; w. for sale, venales merces, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11. 2. mercimoniū: in buying and selling w., in mercioniis emundis vendundisque, Pl. Am. prol. 1: w. in shops, mercimoniū in tabernac, Tac. A. 15, 18.

**warehouse:** I. \*mercum receptaculum, horreum, cella: Fig. that town was a w. for your plunder, illud oppidum receptaculum tibi praeeditum huius, Cie. Ver. 5, 23, 59. 2. tāberna (a shop). Cie.: Liv.: Tac.: res bellica: v. WAR.

**warlike:** militia, bellum, res bellica: v. WAR.

**warly:** prōvidē, caute, circumspete, considerate, diligenter: v. WARY.

**wariness:** timidus, cito: v. AND

timidus, cautio et timiditas, Cie. or Or. 2, 74, 300.

2. circumspectio (a careful looking round, to avoid possible dangers): w. and thoughtfulness, c. et consideratio, id. Acad. 2, 11, 35.

3. sigācias (a keenness that makes one alive to danger): v. SACAGITY, ACUTENESS.

Phr.: to proceed with w., cautionem adhibere, omnia circumspicere, Cie.

**warlike:** 1. militaris, e: w.

matters, res militaris, Caes. B. G. 21:

a manly and w. men, habitus corporis virilis ac militaris, Liv. 28, 35. 2.

bellicōsus (of w. disposition): w. tribes, gentes b., Cie. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: a more w. year (more abounding in wars), bellicōsus annus, Liv. 10, 9, ad fin.

3. bellicus: w. matters, res b., Cie.

4. belliger: w. nations, belligeræ gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13. Phr.: things have a w. appearance, omnia belli speciem tenet (after Liv. 5, 41): the political horizon wears a w. aspect, \*res ad arma spectant (Georg.). In the gen. sense of bold, courageous, fierce, etc., ferox, acer, strenuus, etc., may be equivalent of warlike, esp. in poetry.

**warm (adj.):** I. Lit. 1.

caldus (implies considerable heat): a w. day, dies c., Virg.: w. water, aqua c., Cie., or simply calida or calda, Plin.: a w. bath, balneum calidum, Plin.: or if many bathe together, thermae, Plin.

to bathe in w. water, calida, Iavari, Plin.: w. springs, aquae calidae, Liv.: a fountain cold by day, w. by night, fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Locr. 6, 850. 2.

tēpidus (just w., defined by Seneca, Ep. 92, 19 as inter frigidum et calidum): w. water, aqua t., Plin.: a w. breeze, aura t., Ov.: a w. winter, hiems t., Plin.: w. milk, tepidum lac, Ov. M. 7, 247. 3. fervidus (extremely w., hot): the w. beams of the sun, fervidi r̄tus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. II. Fig.: Phr.: w. in my youth, calidus juvena, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: w. language, fervida oratio, Cie. Brut. 73, 288: w. friendship, love, amicitia intima, amor intimus, Nop.: a w. imagination, \*caecior, acior quaedam vis imaginandi: he is my warmest friend, illum habeo amicorum principem, Cie. (e Kr.): a w. patriot, \*studiōsissimus patriæ defensor, propagator (Kr.): there was w. work (in fighting) there, acriter in eo loco pugnatū est, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. To be w.: tēpere, califere, ferre (acc. to the degree of warmth): to become w., tepercere, calecere, terescere.

**warm (v.):** I. Trans.: to make warm.

1. tēpifico, feci, factum, 3 (to bring from coldness to moderate warmth): the sun not only w. the earth but often burns it, sol non modo tepe-

facit solum, sed etiam saepe conburit,

Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40. 2. cālēfacio (of a greater degree of heat): to w. the body, ad calcificandum corpus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: hearts w'd (to fury) by the mêlée, calcifacta corda tumultu, Virg. Aen. 12, 269. 3. foveo, fovi, fōtum, 2 (to w. by promoting internal or animal heat): birds w. their young with their wings, aves pullos pennis fovent, Cie. N. D. 2, 52, 129: to w. viands in a hot brazier, epulas favore foculis in ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67. Phr.: to w. oneself at the fire, artus admoto igne refovere, Curt.: to w. up (dress again, food), epulas recuperi (Georg.): yesterday's soup w'd us, jus hesterium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: Alexander came in biogenes' way while wing himself in the sun, Alexander officerat Diogeni aplicant, Cie. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. II. Intrans.: to become warm: v. WARM (adj.).

**warming (subs.):** cālēfactio (late): Dig. Better expr. by verb: we use wood for w., materia ad corpus calcificandū omnium, Cie. N. D. 2, 60, 151. v. TO WARM.

**warming-apparatus:** impressi patribus tubi, per quos circumdistribut calor, qui ima pariter et summa aequaliter foveat: S. n. Ep. 90, 25 (e Kr.).

**warming-pan:** \*vas ad lectum calcificandum.

**warmly:** I. Lit.: expr. generally by a periphrasis: warmly clad, spissis vestibus involutus - or for ligatures use vehementer, acriter, etc.

II. Fig.: 1. cālidi (fig. only): to act w. (eagerly), c. agere, Pl. 2. ferventer: to speak w., loqui, Coel. in Cie. Faun. 8, 8, 2.

**warmth:** 1. cālor, ōris: vital w.,

c. vitalis, Lucr. 3, 129: youthful w.,

juventinus calor, Quint. 2, 10, ōris: external w., extensus tepor, Cie. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 3. fervor, ōris: w. of the sun, fervores solis, Lucr. 5, 216: w. of feeling, fervor pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24. Phr.: to act with w., \*cum animi fervore agere; vehementer, acriter agere; vehementius, acris (with considerable w.); vehementissime, acer-  
rime (with extreme w.).

**warn:** 1. mōnito, 2. *Fabius w'd me of this*, Fabius ea me mōnit, Cie. Fam. 3, 3, 1: *Caterina w'd his soldiers of the emergency*, Cæcina milites mōnitos monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: to w. of a thing, mōnere ut faciat, Cie. Fam. 10, 1, 2: I w. to keep off their hands, mōno abstēmāti manus, id. Ver. Act. 1, 1, 12, 36: the year w. you not to hope, mēn annus ne spēs, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: the sun w. that tumultus are at hand, sol mōn. tumultus instare, Virg. G. 1, 464. 2. admōnēo, 2 (rather more of friendly warning or advice on things past or present, less of things future): constr. as mōnēo, also with inf. in poets and later prose: evening has w'd them to leave the fields, vesper admōnunt decedere campis, Virg. G. 4, 186. 3. prāmōnēo, 2 (to forewarn): constr. with ut, ne, and subj., or with de; or with dependent clause: that future princes might be w'd how they might gain glory, ut futuri principes prāmōnentur qua via possent ad gloriā mōni, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2. Phr.: to suffer oneself to be w'd, \*audire mōnētū, mōnētū obsequi (Georg.): to refuse to be w'd, \*rejicere, spernere mōnētū (Georg.).

**warning:** 1. mōnūtū (the act of w.): let w. be without bitterness, mōnētū acerbitate, Cie. Am. 24, 89. 2.

mōnūtū, n. (poet. and of w.s from heaven): he had finished his w., finierat mōnūtū, Ov. M. 2, 102: by the w. of fortune, fortuna mōnūtū, Cie. Div. 2, 41, 86. 3. mōnūtū (w. when given): advice and w.s. consilia, mōnūtū, Cie. Fam. 5, 8, 2: w. of the gods, deorum mōnūtū, id. Har. resp. 25, 54.

4. admōnitio: w. is a mild reproach, admōnitio: obligationē est, Cie. De Or. 2, 83, 339. 5. admōnitūs, ū (only found

in the abl.): at the w. he is more furious, acrior admōnitū est, Ov. M. 5, 56.

6. admōnitūm: precepte, w.s, precepta, admōnta, Cie. De Or. 2, 15, 64.

7. documentum (a w. to instruct, a lesson, proof): a w. was given them that they might guard against a similar wrong, documentum datum illic cavenda similis injuria, Liv. 3, 50, med.: to take w. what the vanquished have to face, d. capere quid victis sit extimesendum Cie. Phil. 11, 2, 5: it was a w. not to hold the comitia, documento fuit ne comitia habeantur, Liv. 6, 6, exer. 8 exemplum (a w. by example to deter) make me a w., exemplum statuite in me, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: establish a w., what great punishments are ready for such m.n. c. statute quanto punitio sentis istiusmodi hominibus comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47. Phr.: to take w. by anything, \*exemplō monitus cavere: by this w. learn justice, discite justitiam moniti, Virg. Aen. 6, 620: culdōres are punished as a w. to others, \*malefici puniuntur in terrā ceteris, to give w.: for ordinary sens. v. TO WARM, to give w. of (appoint publicly) a day, praedicere diēm, Tac. A. 2, 79, of a master or servitor: perh. renuntiare, or munition mittere (lit. to send a letter of divorce, cf. Cie. Fam. 16, 16).

**warp (subs.):** stāmen, inis, n. (opp. to the wool, subtēmen or trama): she draws down the long w. (threads of the io.) from full distaff, deducit plena stamina longa colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86: a red-comb separates the w., stamen secerit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: cf. Smith's Ant. 941.

**warp (r.):** I. Trans.: to bend distort: torqueo, flecto, depravo: v. TO DISTORT, BEND, DEPRAVE: to w. and bend his nature every way, naturam hoc et illic torquere et flectere, Cie. Coel. 6, 13: to w. every thing to suit his own advantage, omnia ad suum commodum torqueare, Cie. Inv. 14, 14, 46. Phr.: to have one's judgment w'd, \*pravo esse iudicio, prave judicare. II. Intrans.: of wood.

1. pando, 1. elm and ash soon w., ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9. 2. pandus esse: cypress and pine are wont to w., cypres et pinus solent esse pandae, Vitr. 2, 9.

**warping (of wood):** pandātio: Vitr. 7, 1.

**warrant (subs.):** I. Authority.

1. auctoritas (most gen. term): justice even without wisdom gives enough w. (of veracity), justitia sine prudentia satia habet auctoritas, Cie. Off. 2, 9, 14: the w. of evidence, a testimonit, id. Flacc. 22, 52: the w. of senate and people, a. senatus populique, Suet. Cæs. 28.

2. pōtestas (official right): right and w., jus potestisque, Cie. Phil. 11, 12, 50. 3. liberta (liberty to act): they had also warrant to act, data et absolvendi liberta, Tac. A. 14, 49.

II. A commission that gives authority.

1. mandātū (a written w. or commission) on my w., mandato meo, Cie. Fam. 2, 11, 2: an imperial w., m. principlū, Frontin.

2. mandātūs, ūs (only in abl.): on the w. of the prætor, mandato prætoris, Suet. Cæs. 7.

3. diplōma, ūts, n. (w. for safe conduct, passport): that otho's w.s might regain their validity, ut diplomata Othonis revalescerent, Tac. II, 2, 54.

4. Phr.: under the warrant of the gods, dis auctoribus, Liv. 28, 28, met.: they cried that they had a w. for what they did, vociferab...ur esse sub auctoritate, Tac. A. 15, 38, exer.: to issue a w. for a criminal's apprehension, \*dare auctoritatem (mandatum) ad sonem comprehendendū præmandare ut iugitius conqueratur, Vatin. in Cie. Fam. 5, 9, 2.

**warrant (v.):** 1. firmo, 1 (to establish, prove): many things are w.a by an oath, multa jurejurando firmantur, Cie. Leg. 2, 7, 16. 2. confirmo, 1: for myself I promise and you do me

tibi prouide et confirmo, Cie. Fam. 3,

9, 2.

**ie, i.** 3. *prōbō*, *i*: *difficult to w.*, difficile probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1. 4. *praesto*, *steti*, *sūtum et stātūm*, *i* (*to be responsible for*): *to w. not yourself only but all your subalters, non te unum sed omnes ministros praestare*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: *who could w. that there would be no pirates?* praedones nullorū fore quis praestare poterat? id, Flacc. 12, 28: *I cannot warrant you (safe) from violence, ego tibi a vi praestare nibil possum*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 3. 5. *prōmitto*, *misi*, *missum*, *3* (*to w. in the future*): *I warrant that Caesar will be such, primitio Caesarem talem fore*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51. 6. *spondeo*, *spōndō*, *sponsum*, *2* (*to give solemn pledge*): *were Jupiter as voucher to warrant it, I would not hope, non si mili Jupiter auctor spondeat, sperem*, Virg. Aen. 5, 18. 7. *sancio*, *xi*, *ctum*, *4* (*to jw, authorise, as by law*): *a law to establish and w. this, lex de his confirmans et sanciens*, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 17. 8. *auctor sum* (*to w. a fact as true, or to authorise the doing, used of persons*): *rumour said you were in Syria, no one w'd it, fama nuntiabat to esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo*, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: *they w'd Bibulus' promising the same, auctores fure Bibulo tantundem pollendi*, Stet. Caes. 19. Phr.: *to w. an omission, fault, 19* in excusatione esse cur omisieris, deliqueris: *nothing can w. your conduct, 1 excuse to prouis nor notes; I gave many excuses to w. my getting off, multa dixi cur excusatus asem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: I'll warrant you; nimurum, profecto, mehercul (undoubtedly, i'faith)*; Ter.

**warranty**: *sātisdātio*: v. GUARANTEE

**warren**: *a preserve for game or fish*: 1. *vivārium*: Plin.: Juv. 2. *septum* (*enclosure*): *a w. for beasts of chace, venationis septum*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. 3. *lēpōrārium* (*a place where hares, etc. are kept*): Varr. R. R. 3, 3. 4. *rabbīt w.*, *\*cuniculōrum leporarīum*. Phr.: *free w.*, *\*libertas venandi, aucepandi, piscandi*.

**warrener**: *\*vivārū custos (Kr.)*.

**warrior**: 1. *bellātor*: *a w. and general, bellator duxus*, Liv. 9, 1. *Fig.: a w. with the tankard, b. cantharo*, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 5. 2. *proeliatō*: *no less a w., non minus proeliatō*, Tac. A. 2, 73. 3. *pugnātor* (*gen., in actual combatant*): *a renowned w., clarus p.*, Sil. 15, 595. (These three words are mostly in poets or poetic prose). 4. *miles*, *itās* (*qualified by some epithet*): *a skilful, energetic, gallant w.*, *\*m. peritus, strenuus, fortis, 5. hōmo militāris (an experienced w.): they being w.s. illi homines m.*, Sall. C. 45: *the rough tongue of a w., rudi in militari homine lingua*, Liv. 2, 56, med. Phr.: *a brilliant w.*, *in bellicā laude egregius*, Liv.: *a skilful w.*, *militiae, belli, etc. peritus*, Liv.: *Caes. to be a great, distinguished w.* (with reference to actual wars waged), *maximas res in bello gessisse*, Liv.: *a great w. and statesman*, *\*magnum belli nec minor pace; quin in armis tum in toga praestatissimum*.

**wart**: *verrūca*: *basil removed w.*, oculum tollit verrucas, Plin. Fig.: *let him pardon his friend's w. (small failings)*, ignoscat verrucā amici, Hor. S. I, 3, 74. Phr.: *covered with ws., warty, verrucosus* (an appellation of Q. Fabius in Cic. Brut. 14, 57). Fig.: *warty (rugged) Antiope*, v. Antiope, Pers. 1, 77.

**wary**: 1. *prōvidus* (*foreseeing*): *cautious and w. men, homines cauti prōvidique*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117. 2. *prōvidens*: *acute and w.*, *peracutus et prudeus*, Cic. Or. 5, 18. 3. *cautus* (*cautions*): *how w. he is where there's no need, ut cautus est ubi nil opus est*, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3. 4. *circumspectus* (*keeping the eyes open to surrounding dangers*): *w. and sagacious, c. et sagax*, Suet. Claud. 15. 5. *sagax* (*keen of perception*): *a w. animal, animal sagax*,

Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. 6. *considératus* (*judiciously weighing everything*): *a w. man, homo c.*, Cic. Cae. 1, 1. **wash** (*v.*): 1. *Trans.* 1. lāvo, *1*, and lāvi, lautum, *3* (*the most gen. term*): *to w. hands, manus lavare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: *to w. hair, crines l.*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 26: *he w'd the sacred vessels in the water, sacra lavit aquis*, Ov. Fast. 4, 340: *to w. with tears, lacri mis l.*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 8: *the sea w'd the sounds, mare lavit arenas*, Ov. M. 7, 267. Fig.: *to w. away evils with wine, mala vino lavare*, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: *you come to w. out your fault by prayers, venis precibus lautum peccatum tuum*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 80. 2. *luo, lui*, *3* (*rare, and poet*): *Greece is w'd by the Ionian sea, Græcia luitur Ioni, Sil. 11, 22.* 3. *abluo, ui, uitum*, *3* (*to w. away*): *he seeks the bath to w. away the blood, petit balineas abluendo cruentis*, Tac. H. 3, 32: *w. away the perjury, abue peruria*, Ov. F. 5, 681. 4. *eluo* (*to rinse, w. out*): *to w. out dishes, patinas e.*, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 66: *to w. out colour, colorem e.*, Luer. 6, 1076. Fig. *crine is w'd out, scelus elutior*, Virg. Aen. 6, 742. 5. *perluo* (*to w. thoroughly*): *he w.s. his hands, perluit manus*, Ov. F. 5, 435. 6. *aluo* (*to w. against*): *the river ws. the sides of the island, fluvius alluit latera insulae*, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. II. Intrans.: *to w. to bathe*: 1. *lāvārū*, *1*: *they w. in the rivers, lavantur in fluminibus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. 2. *lāvo*, *1* and *3*: *fish are wing all their life long, pisces usque dum vivunt lavant*, Pl. 2, 3, 1. 3. *perluor*, *3*: *I w. in cold water, gelida perluor unda*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15. 4. Phr.: *this dress will (will not) w.*, *\*fhinc vesti post lavationem stat (evanescent) color*.

**wash** (*subs.*): 1. *v. WASHING*: Phr.: *to send to the w.*, *\*ad lavandum dare*. II. *Cosmetic, lotion*: 1. *fūcūs*: *to dye with a blue w.*, *tinctre careruleo fūco*, Prop. 2, 18, 27. 2. *mēdiācūm*: *Sen.* III. *A marsh, esp. at a river's mouth, estuary*: *pālus, ūlis, ūlīs*: *aestuarium*: *w.s and marshes, aestuaria et paludes*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: *V. MARSH, FEN*.

**—hand basin**: 1. *āquālū* (*sc. urens*): *won't you give him a w.?* datin' isti aqualem? Pl. Curr. 2, 3, 33. 2. *āquāmānālis*: Varr. in Nōn. 3. *āquālūnārium*: Ulp. Dig.

**—hand stand**: *\*abacus lavandū supellecītēm continebūt (Kr.)*.

**—house**: *\*aedificūm linteis lavandū* (Kr.).

**—tub**: *\*alveus ad linteā lavanda*. **washerwoman**: *\*mulier linteā lavans (Kr.)*.

**washing**: 1. *lāvātō*: *what matters to my w.?* quid attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 4.

2. *abūltō*: Plin. 3. *lōtūra*: Plin. 4.

lōtūra: Vit. Phr.: *a w. bill, schedula (scidula) linteorum lavandorum index (Kr.)*.

**wasp**: *vespa*: *w.s make their nests of mud, vespa e luto nidos faciunt*, Plin. 11, 21, 24. Phr.: *to stir a w.s. nest* (prov.), crabones irritare, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75.

**waspish**: *asper, acerbūs, stōmāchūs, irācūndus*: v. IRRITABLE, PASSIONATE.

**waspishness**: *acerbitas, stōmāchūs, irācūndia, mōrōsitas*: v. IRRITABILITY.

**waste** (*subs.*): 1. *Destruction*: *vastatio, populatio, etc.*: v. DESTRUCTIVE, RAVAGE.

II. *Loss, diminution*: 1. *dannūm*: *the swift moons repair the w., celestes lunae reparant damna*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. 2. *detrimentum*: *to make up for w., reconcilare detrimentum*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

3. *dispendūm*: *without loss and w., sine danno et dispendio*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 35. 4. *jactūra*: *w. of property, jactura rei familiaris*, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79.

5. *interritmentum* (*w. by attrition*): *terre there is no w., wro nūl fit intertrimenti*, Liv. 34, 7, ad init.

6. *refrimentum* (*refuse*): *the w. of olives, r. oleac*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 7. *rēcīsāmentum* (*chips*): Plin. 8. *rāmentum* (*shavings*): *w. of iron, ferri r.*, Lucr. 6, 1044: *w. of wool, ligni*, Plin. III. *Act of w.ing, throwing away carelessly*:

1. *effusio*: *w. apēt liberality, effusio imitatur liberalitatem*, Cic. Part. 23, 81. 2. *profūsio*: *excessive w.*, nimis p., Plin. Ep. 2, 4. Or expr. by sumptus effusi, luxuria profusa: v. DISIPATION.

IV. *A desert place*: 1. *vestitas*: *what a wilderness, what a w.*, quae solitudo, quae vestitas, Cic. Ven. 4, 51, 114. 2. *solitudo*: *they had hidden themselves in w.s and woods, se in s. et in silvas abdiderant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 18.

**waste** (*adj.*): 1. *vastus* (*empty, desolate, without trees or buildings*): a kind of land w. and desert, genus agro-rum vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agri. 2, 26, 70. 2. *desertus* (*lonely, desert*): w. places, loci deserta, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. 3. *incultus* (*uncultivated*): w. regions, incultae regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. Pbr.: *to lay w.*: 1. *vastāre*: *fields laid w.*, agri vastati, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. 2. *pōpūlāri*: *to lay w. fields*, agros p., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: v. TO DEVASTATE: *Troy is laid w.*, fit vasta Troja, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130. Phr.: *there is w. (empty) space, vacat spatium*, Luer. 1, 508: *lands lie w.*, agri vacant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: *w. paper, chartae ineptas (silly, useless writings, such as we use thus): whatever is wrapped up in w. paper, quicquid chartis amictur ineptis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270.

**waste** (*v.*): 1. *Trans.*: 1. *con-sūmō, mpsī, mptū, 3*: *to lavish and w. in luxury, per luxuriam effundere atque consumere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: *w. by fire*, incendio consumptus, Liv. 25, 7: *w. by grief, moerore c.*, Liv. 40, 54.

2. *conficio, feci, factū, 3*: *wires would w. the woods, ignes confection silvas*, Luer. 1, 905: *w. by age, confectus senectute*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21.

3. *corrumpo, rūpī, ruptū, 3* (*to destroy, spoil*): *to w. by fire, incendio c.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: *w. of opportunities, c. opportunites, c. opportunitates*, Sal. C. 43.

4. *perdo, didū, ditum, 3* (*to squander, lose*): *let him use up w.*, consumat, perdit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: *w. in time, p. tempus*, Cic. De Or. 3, 36, 146: *to w. pains, p. operam*, id. Mur. 10, 23. 5. *dissoipi, 1* (*w. by scattering*): *to w. property, d. rem familiare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 5*.

6. *profūndo, fūdi, fūsum, 3* (*w. w. by pouring out*): *they have wd their patrimonies, patrimonii profuderunt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.

7. *vasto, 1* (*to lay w.*): v. phrases under WASTE (*adj.*). III. *Intrans.*: *to waste away*: 1. *tabescō, huī, 3*: *moisture ws through heat, humor tabescit calore*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 10, 26: *w. away with grief, t. luctu*, Luer. 3, 924.

2. *contabesco* (*of gradual w.ing*): *Artemisia wd away worn out by grief, Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

3. *consumir, conficer*: v. supr.

**wasteful**: 1. *destructive*: per-nicīosus, ēdax, etc.: v. DESTRUCTIVE.

II. *Ruinously lavish*: 1. *prōdigus*: *they are w. who lavish their money on things of which they will leave a short-lived memory*, prodigi sunt qui pecunias profundunt in eas res quarum memoriam brevem sint relucturi, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55. 2. *prōfūsus*: *an abandoned and w. spendthrift, perditus as profusus*, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: *w. expense, profusus sumptus*, ib. 30, 93: *w. with his own wealth, sui profusus*, Sall. C. 5.

3. *effusus* (*unrestrainedly w.*, but not quite so much in dispraise as profusus): *who more w. in giving?* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Cael. 6, 13: v. EXTRAVAGANT.

**wastefully**: 1. *prōdigie*: Cic.

2. *prōfūse*: Liv. 3. *effusī*: Cic.

**wastefulness**: *luxuria, prōfūsus, etc.*: v. WASTE, EXTRAVAGANCE.

**watch** (*sub.*): 1. *A keeping awake*: vigilia: *who has not heard of*

#### WATER-CRESS

*Demosthenes' watches?* cui non audita  
sunt Demosthenis vigilliae? Cic. Tusc. 4,  
19, 44: **V. WAKEFULNESS.** **II.** A keep-  
ing awake for security, a guard: 1. vigilla (by night); that they might keep w. by night, ut nocte vigilias agerent,  
Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93: *wearied with sen-  
tinel*, and *the sentinels were wearied*.

*tries and ws., stationibus vigilius fessus, Liv. 5, 48: hence of the time of a w., a fourth part of the night: in the first w., prima vigilia, Liv. 5, 44: of the persons: to arrange the w. through the city, disponere vigilias per urbem, Liv. 39, 14, fin.*

*2. excubiae, arm (by day or night): arms, cohortes, ws., arms, cohortes, excubiae, Cic. MIL. 25, 67: of the persons: he orders the military w. to depart, excubias militares de gredi-*

jubet. Tac. A. 13, 18. 3. *statio* (*the post*: hence, esp. in plur., *the sentry, the w.*): *w. duly arranged, dispositio-*  
*nates*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16. 4. *custodio*  
*(safe keeping): keep w. here, agitato hic*  
*custodiam*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 20; *a colony*  
*secured by w.s. colonia custodis munita*,  
Cic. Cat. 7, 3, 8. *Plur.:* *to set a w.,*  
*vigilias, etc., ponere, disponere: to keep*  
*w., v. agere, obire: to keep w. over: custo-*  
*dire aliquem: v. to WATCH: to visit,*

*inspect the w., vigilia circumire, Tac.: to set a strong w. about the house, dominus magnis praesidiis firmare, Cic.*     III. A watch to tell the time: no exact word; the Romans had no portable timepiece; use *horologium* (time-marker generally); *solarium* (*sun-dial*): *clepsydra* (*water-clock*): v. *clock*. With *horologium* for a watch, the foll. phrases may serve: the hand of a w., \**horologio virgula*, gnomon (the pointer of a sun-dial): a w. goes, \**h. moveret: stops*, \**stat* is too fast, slow, \**celerius*, *tardius moveret*: \**wind up a w.*, \**h. intendere: w-chain*-case, \**horologio catella, theca: w-maker*, \**horologiorum artifex*.

**watch** (v.) : I. *trans.* : 1. *stōdiō*, 4 (*to guard*): *the youth who w. your person and your house*, *juventus quaum corpus dominique custodit*, Cic. Mil. 25, 67. 2. *observo*, i (*to w. narrowly*): *he w'd for the dog to be asleep*, *observavit dum dormierat canis*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 13; *they w. how he engrossed*, *occupationem ejus observant*, Cie. Rose. Am. 8, 22: *to lie in wait and w. for*, *insidiari et observare*, id. Or. 62, 210: *I bade him w. his opportunity for delivering the letter*, *praecepit ut tempus observaret epistolae reddendae*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1: *to lie the door*, *januam o. m.* Asin. 2, 2, 7. 3. *servo*: 1: *my wife w. me*, *uxor me servat*, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 4; *Tisiphone w.s the vestibule*, *Tisiphone servat vestibulum*, Virg. Aen. 6, 556. 4. *inviūlo*, 2 (*to lie w. coat*): *inviūlo*

2. excubo, <sup>i</sup> (to lie out on guard): two legions were lying before the camp, duae legiones pro castris excubabant,

Caes. B. G. 7, 24: *Cerberus w.s before the door, Cerberi excaub ante fores,* Tib. 1, 3, 72. 3. animatum adverto (*to w. with mind as well as eye*): *let them w. that no tumult arise, animadvertere* n. quid tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45: V. TO ATTEND, ATTENTIVE.  
watchful. 1. *attentio* in and

**watchful**: 1. *vigilans*: *a w. and keen-eyed tribune of the commons*, vigilans et acutus tribunus plebejus, Cic. Agr. I, 1, 3. 2. *vigil* (*poet.*): *w. eyes, vigiles oculi*, Virg. Aen. 4, 182; v. **WAKKEF**. Phr.: *to be w.*, *vigilare*, *advigilare*, *vigilem esse*; *to keep a w. eye on anything*, *diligenter servare, observare, aliquid*; v. **TO WATCH**: *to be w. against anything*, *cavere ab aliquo*; v. **TO BEWARE**.

watchfully: vigilanter: *to manage a province* *w.*, *v.* *administrare provinciam*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 64, 144. *Comp.* and *sup.*, *vigilantius*, *vigilantissime*, Cic.

**watchfulness**: 1. vigilancia: Sicily was preserved by his w., Sicilia istius vigilancia servata est, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, l. 2. vigilia: w. and foresight, vigilia et prospicentia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. 3. cūra, diligentia, cautio, etc. v. CARE, PRUDENCE.

**watch-house:** 1. *custodia*: we are placed in this *w.*, and as it were *watch-tower*, in hac custodia et tanquam in specula collocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. 2. *statio* (*a post, station*). 3. *vigiliarium*: Sen. Ep. 57 *med.*

**watchman**: 1. custos, ūdis, *m.*  
(keeper); the watchmen of the temple.

(keeper): the watchmen of the temple, fani custodes, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94. 2.

vigil: watchmen by night, nocturni vigiles, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195. 3. excubitor: by night they were secured by watchmen, noctu excubitoribus tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: what w. can be found more vigilant (than a dog)? quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilans?

**watch-tower:** spēcula : fire raised from a w. signalled the approach of the pirates, praedonum adventum significabat ignis e. sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93; high w., dat signum specula Misenus from ab alta, Virg. Aen. 3, 239.

**watchword:** 1. tessera (*the tablet on which the word was written*): *the w. was given through the camp by the consul, tessera pro cstra a constile data erat, Liv. 27, 46, init.*: *the w., the signal for war, is passed, it bello tessera signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 67.* 2. signum (*signal, whether given by tessera or otherwise*): *having given the w. "Success," signum Felicitatis dato, Auct. B. Afr. 83; the tessera gives in silence the w., tacitum dat tessera signum, Sil. 15, 475.*

water (*subs.*): 1. *äqua* (usual word): *out of earth comes w., out of w.*

air, ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer,  
Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; sea w., a. marina,  
Cic.: salt w., fresh w., a. salsa, dulcis,  
Lucr. 6, 891: river w., a. fluvialis,  
Virg.: Col: rain w., a. pluvia, plu-

**Virg.**: Col.: *rain w.*, a. *pluvialis*; *cælestis*, Cic.; *Virg.*: Hor.: *running w.*, a. *viva*; *Varr.*: *spring of flowing w.*, *jugis aquæ fons*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2; *standing w.*, a. *stagnans*, Plin.: *aquæ in plur. of a collection of w.*, *a vast body of w. comes from heaven*, *immutus eundo ventus agmen aquariorum*, Virg. G. 1, 122 *there were floods of w. twice in that year*, *aquæ magnaæ bis et annuo fluctuunt*, Liv. 24, 9; *inflicting streams of w.*, *perennæ aquæ*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107; also *of the w.s of a seaside place*, *meditinalis springs, etc.*; *to come for the w.s*, *venire ad aquas*, Cic. Plane. 27, 65 (*hence names of places, Aquæ Sextiae, etc.*). 2. *Liquor (any liquid): the intervening w.*, *medium liquor*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 46. 3. *latex, ixtex, m. (any liquid)*: *sea w.*, l. *marinus*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 17; *the w.s of Avernus*, latices Averni, Virg. Aen. 4, 512. 4. *lymphæ (esp. pure spring w.)*: *the w. of the wells*, *lymphæ putæculæ*, Lucret. 6, 1172; *w. of a river*, l. *fluvialis*, Virg. Aen. 4, 615. 5. *unda (a wave)*: *snow-undæ*, undæ nivales, Mart. 14, 118, 1. a.

*spring transparent with w., fons pellucidus umila, Ov. M. 3, 161.* These last four words are poetic; and in poetry other equivalents for water may stand: e.g. annis, lacus, mare, aquor, fluctus, etc., according to the requirements of the passage. Pbr. *• bubbling, gushing w.,* scatēbra, scatēbrae, Plin.; Virg. *scaturigo, ins. f.,* Plin.; and in plur. Liv. 44, 33, *a flood of w.,* *superfusæ aquæ,* undat. *The Circus was laid under w.* by the overflowing of the Tiber, Circus superfusæ Tiberi irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: *river-banks under w.,* stagnantes ripæ, Sil. 10, 89: *by land and w.,* terra mariquæ, terra et mari; *et terra et mari,* mari et terra, mari atque terra (*terra* mariquæ is most usual, the others in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words): *to go by w.,* navigare; *a journey by w.,* navigatio app. to pedestre iter, p. via): *to cross w. goals by w.,* merces in nave vehere, trans mare portare, exportare: *he lives over (the other side of) the w.,* trans mare (annem) habitat: cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 18, trans Tibrum cubat: *to fetch w.,* a petere, aquatum ire, aquari (a military term, Sall. J. 93): *we see w. drawn from wells,* ex puteis aquam trahi videns, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: *to turn off w. from a stream,* aquam e flumine derivare, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: *the w. of the Alban lake was drawn off,* aqua Alba deductæ est, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: *to back w.,* remos inhibere, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. Fig.: *this will not hold w.,* hoc non stat, baec ratio cadit; quod als sonat vitium, effluvis (after Pers. 3, 20) *a gem of the first w.,* primæ (eximii) splendoris gemma. For water in the sense of urine, v. URINE.

**water** (v.) I. *To bedew, wet:*  
1. *rigo, i:* *the Nile w<sup>s</sup> Egypt.*  
Nilus rigat Aegyptum, Lucr. 6. 74: *she w<sup>d</sup> her face with her tears, flebbus  
et rrigavit.* Ov. M. 11. 419. 2. *ir-  
rigo, i:* *from whose springs Epicurus  
w<sup>d</sup> his gardens, cuius fontibus Epicurus  
hortulos suis irrigavit.* Cic. N. D. 1.  
43, 123. 3. *consergo, si, sum, 3 (to  
sprinkle): he required the streets to be  
w<sup>d</sup> b<sup>c</sup>ause of the dust, vias conspergi  
propter pulverem exigit.* Suet. Cal. 43  
*fin.* 4. *diuino, ul, utum, 3 (to dilute  
with w<sup>s</sup>): w<sup>d</sup> Eisernam.* Mart. 1. 107  
3. 5. *misco, miscui, mistum, 2 (to  
mix): you w<sup>d</sup> teintian wine for me*  
Veientana mihi mises, Mart. 3. 49. 1.  
II. *To give drink to:* adaliquo *t<sup>s</sup>* atque  
*where the beast was w<sup>t</sup>nt to be w<sup>d</sup>, ubi  
jumentum adagrii solebat.* See Gab.  
7: or expr. by ad aquam, aquationem  
ducere, agere; potionem (pecori) dare.  
Phr.: *Aetna makes your mouth w<sup>s</sup>,*  
*Aetna salivam tibi moverit,* Suet. Ep. 79.  
*fin.*: *smoke that makes the eyes w<sup>s</sup>,*  
*lacrimosum fumus,* Ov. M. 10. 6.

**-carrier:** 1. aquarius *a*  
hired w. will come, veniet conductus  
aquarius Jux. 6. 332 the W. (one of

2. aquator (in an army) - news is brought that the w.s are hard pressed, nuntiatur  
adversarii prospicere. *Cato*, B. C. I. 1. 15. if

— -cask : \* dolium aquarium.

— *clock*: clepsydra: v. *ctoēs*  
and Smith's Ant. 486.

latriqua: the servant who cleans the w.,  
ancilla quae latrinx lavat, PL Curr.  
44. 24. 3. forica (a public w.):  
Juv. 3. 38. 4. lassanum (a close-

— colour: \*pigmentum aqua dilutum.  
— coloured: cærulus, cæneus

— coloured : *cæsar*-dr., *cyaneus*  
(*sea-blue*, *dark-blue*) : *cūmātūlls*. *Titin*  
in Non. : v. *BLUE*.

2. *masturtlum* (prob. *garden-cress*): Xenophon says the Persians take nothing but w. with their bread, Persas

negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere  
quicquam praeter n., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34,  
99.

**water-dog:** \*cāni aquātūcos.

—**drinker:** aquae pōtor: poems  
cannot live that are written by ws,  
carmina non viver possunt quae scri-  
buntur aquae potoribus, Hor. Ep. 1,  
19, 3.

—**drinking:** \*āquae pōtos, pō-  
tatio.

**watered:** I. *Moist with water,*  
*well w.:* 1. aquōsus (*whether by*  
*rivers or rain:*) *a well w. place,*  
aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34, 2.  
irrigans (*by streams or springs:*) *a*  
*tract w. by springs, regia irrigans fon-*  
*tibus,* Plin. 5, 14, 15: *w. w. garden,*  
hortus irrigans, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. II.  
*Marked with wavy lines:* perl. \*un-  
datus: cf. Plin. 9, 33, 52, who uses it of  
the markings of shells; or undūtās, an  
epithet of togae in Varro in Non., cited  
also in Plin. 8, 48, 74.

**waterfall:** 1. *dejectus aquae*  
(*the falling of water:*) Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

2. desiliens aqua: *a place wet with*  
*much spray from a lofty w.,* locus as-  
pergine multa: *viduus ex alto desiliens*  
aqua, Ov. F. 4, 247: cf. a description  
of an artificial cascade in Plin. Ep. 5, 6,  
24. 3. \*cāracta (*in class.* Lat. only  
of the Falls of the Nile, but used once  
in Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 4 of a sluice, flood-  
gate).

—**flood:** v. FLOOD.

—**fowl:** āvis aquātica: Plin.: if  
of the sea, pelagi volucres, cf. Virg. G.  
1, 383: if of rivers or marshes, \*aves  
fluviales, palustres.

—**hen:** fūlīca: Plin.: *the w.s*  
*sport on the dry land,* in siccō ludunt  
fulicæ, Virg. G. 1, 363.

**watering:** aquātūco (*a fetching of*  
*water:*) Cæs.: *a w. of animals and*  
plants: Col. Pall.

—**place:** I. *For cattle:* 1.

āquārium: *let there be a w. near,* aquā-  
rium prope sit, Cato, R. R. 1, 3. 2.  
āquātūco: *here is the w. his aquātūco,*  
Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. II. *Fashionable*  
*resort, for bathing, or medicinal waters:*  
āquae, arum: *the w. of Sinuessa, Si-  
nuessanae aquæ, Tac. H. 1, 72: a much-  
visited, pleasant, and healthy w.,* locus  
amoeno salubriter aquarum usq; fre-  
quentis, Tac. H. 1, 67. If simply the  
sea-side, mare, locus maritimus, mari-  
time ora, may suffice.

**water-lily:** \*iris pseudoacōrus: Linn.: or perl., iris (*sword-lily:*) Plin.: or  
acōrus (*flag:*) Plin.

**waterman:** 1. nauta (*boatman:*)  
Appi Forum crowded with w., Forum  
Appi differtum nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3.

2. portitor (*a ferrymen:*) *the w.* of  
Orcus, portitor Orci, Virg. G. 4, 502.  
Phr.: *to ply as a w.,* naviicularium  
(rem) facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46.

—**melon:** \*cucurbita citrulus:  
Linn.

—**mill:** mōla āquāria: Pall. 1,  
42.

—**mint:** \*mentha aquatica:  
Linn.

—**pipe:** 1. tūbus: *water is*  
*conveyed by ws into covered cistern,*  
aqua tubis in contectam cisternam de-  
ducitur, Col. 1, 5, 2. 2. fistula: *the*  
*ws by which water was supplied, fistulae*  
quibus aqua suppeditabatur, Cic. Rab.  
perd. 11, 31.

—**pot:** 1. vas āquārium (*gen.*  
term for any vessel). 2. hydria (*jug,*  
*ever:*) Cic. Verr. 19, 47. 3. ureus:  
an amphora began to be designed, why  
does a mere w. come out? amphora coe-  
pit institui, cur ureus exit? Hor. A. P.  
22. 4. urna: *you who have a w., put*  
*in water, tu qui urnam habes, aquam*  
ingere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24.

—**proof:** \*āquae, humores non  
transmittens; quod non recipit in se  
nec combit liquorem; quod humidam  
potestatem in corpus penetrare non  
patitur, Vitr. 2, 3, 4 (*Ec. Kr.:*) imbris  
impervius (*after Tac. A. 15, 43:* igni-  
bus impervius, fire-proof): possessing

ability to resist rain: \*tutum mun-  
men ad imbre (poet.). (R. and A.)

**water-side:** v. SHORE, BANK.  
Pbr.: *make the Hennenses measure*  
*out corn for you down by the w.,* coge ut  
ad aquam tibi frumentum Hennenses  
metiaut, Cic. Verr. 3, 83, 192: *I will*  
*erect a temple by the w., templum ponam*  
*proper aquam,* Virg. G. 3, 14.

—**snake:** 1. hydrus: *a w.*  
*lying close to the banks,* hydrus servans  
ripar, Virg. G. 4, 458. 2. hydra (esp.  
of the constellation of the W.): *here the*  
*W. raises itself from the lower parts,* sic  
seis infernis de partibus erigit Hydra,  
Cic. Arat. 214.

—**spout:** I. *The end of a*  
*water-pipe:* \*tubi (fistulae) extrema  
pars. II. *In meteorology:* 1. pres-  
ter, ēris, m. (*a fiery whirlwind,*  
the effect of which, as described in Lucr. 6,  
424, etc., and Plin. ii. 131-134, is a w.).  
2. týphon, ὄνις, m. (*similar to the*  
prester): Plin.

—**trough:** \*alveus (alvēdūs)  
āquārias.

—**tub:** \*orea aquaria: Cato

R. R. 11, 3. Phr.: *an under-shot (over-  
shot) w. wheel,* \*rotas subterfluenta (super-  
fusa) aqua circumacta.

—**willow:** \*salix viminalis:  
Liūn: v. WILLOW.

—**works:** 1. āquārum ductus:  
add w., *channels drawn from rivers,*  
adde ductus aquarum, derivations  
fuminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. 2. āquāe-  
ductus, ūs, m. (*o conduit:*) *you have*  
*managed the w. nicely,* de aqueductu  
probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 1. 3.  
āqua (*when qualified by the context, as*  
is aqua Claudio in Suet. Claud. 20, where  
extensive w. are described). Phr.: *to*  
*establish w. in o town,* aquānum in urbē  
ducere, aquarum ductu per tubos et  
canales urbem instruere.

**watery:** 1. āquātūcos (*wet, rainy:*):  
w. Auster, aquātūcos Auster, Ov. M. 2,  
83. 2. āquātūlis (*in taste:*) *cucum-  
bers, gourds, and lettuces are w.,* sunt  
aquatilis: cucumēs, cucurbitae, lactae,  
Cæs. Plin. 19, 12, 61. 3. āquōsus  
(*abounding in water:*) *w. winter,* aquos-  
issimus, Virg. E. 10, 66: *a w. cloud,* nubes  
aqua, Ov. M. 4, 621.

**wattle (subs.):** I. *A hurdle:*  
crates, is, f.: v. HURDLE. II. *The w.s*  
*of a cock:* pœlea: *a cock with red w.s,*  
galus rubra pœlea, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

**wattle (v.):** 1. intexo, ui, xtum,  
(*to weave:*) *that (land) will w. a fence*  
*of fruitful vines round your elms, illi*  
*(terra) tibi laeti intexit vitibus ulmos,*  
Virg. G. 2, 221. 2. contexo, ui, xtum,  
3. implecto, xi, xum, 3 (*to plait:*)  
all these mostly used in the part. pass.,  
as is our w.d. v. WATTLED.

**wattled:** 1. crātitūco: *w. parti-*

*tions, c. parietes, Vir. 2, 8, fin.* 2.

*contextus, c. parietes, Vir. 2, 8, fin.* 2.

*contextus: the remaining part of the*

*boats, made of w. osier-twigs, was covered*  
*with hides, reliquum corpus narium vi-  
minibus contextum coris integebatur,*  
Caes. B. C. 1, 54. 3. intexus: *shields*  
*of w. osier-twigs, scuta viminibus in-*  
*texta, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.* Phr.: *w. work,*  
crates: *penning in his flock with w.*  
fence, claudens textis cratibus pecus,  
Hor. Ep. 2, 45: *they weave a soft bier*  
*of w. work with twigs of arbutus, crates*  
*et molle feretur arbuteis texunt virgis,*  
Virg. Aen. 11, 64.

**wave (subs.):** 1. unda (*a moving*  
*swell, of the sea in gentle motion, or in*  
*storm, and of other things, and fig.:*) *the*  
*sea is full of w.s, plenum 'st undarum*  
*mare,* Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33: *w. follows after*  
w., unda supervenit undam, Hor. Ep. 2,  
2, 176: *w. of air, aeriae undae,* Luer.  
2, 151: *the Campus and those w.s of*  
*the assembled electors, Campus atque illa-*  
*undae coniutorum,* Cic. Planc. 6, 15: *the*  
*house pours forth a vast w. of salutars*  
*domus vomit ingentem salutantem u.,*  
Virg. G. 2, 462: *I plunge in the w.s of*  
*public life,* mersor civilius u., Hor.  
Ep. 1, 1, 16. 2. fluctus, ūs, (a  
billow, surge, implying more of tide or

stream than unda; hence of the sea in  
storm, and fig. of violent troubles): to  
raise the w.s by wind, fluctus tollere  
vento, Virg. Aen. 1, 66: when the w.s were  
calmed, sedatis fluctibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51,  
154: to quiet the troubled w.s, motos  
componere fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 155:  
the w.s of the sea break at the mountain's  
base, mare frangit fluctus ad radices  
montis, Luer. 6, 695: w.s break on a  
rocky shore, fluctus franguntur a saxo,  
Cic. Pam. 9, 16: we are tossed in this  
popular storm and these w.s, in hac  
tempestate populi jacantu et fluctibus,  
Cic. Planc. 4, 11: *Massilius is washed by*  
the w.s of barbarism, Massilia barbarias  
fluctibus alluit, id. Flacc. 26, 63: w.s  
of anger, irarum ūs, Luer. 3, 299. Phr.:  
in w.s, undatim: Plin.: *the sea full of*  
w.s, aquor undosum, Virg. Aen. 4, 313:  
the sea rough with w.s, mare fluctuosum,  
Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5.

**wave (v.):** I. Intrans.: *to undu-*

*late:* 1. undo, i: *Cytorus wing*  
*with box-trees, Cytorus buxo undans,*  
Virg. G. 2, 437: *wing flames, undantes*

*flamme, ūs 9, 446.* 2. fluctuo, i

*(to w. violently): in fierce rage the air*  
*ws, furibundus fluctuat aer,* Luer. 6,  
367: *the whole field ws with gleaming*  
*brass, fluctuat omnis aere residenti telus,*  
Virg. G. 2, 281. 3. fluito, i (*w. or stream*  
*as hair, flags, etc.): the* avnings wing over a full theatre, pleno fluitantia  
vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13.

II. Trans.: 1. agito, i: *he w.s*

*o lance, agitat hastam,* Ov. M. 3, 667.

2. jacto, i: *to w. the arms in regu-*

*lar measure, brachia jactare in numer-*

*bus,* Luer. 4, 669: *to w. the hands, manu-*

*s. Juv. 3, 106.* 3. rōto, i (*to w.*  
*round): to shake out and w. round*

*the hair bespeaks a matman, comes ex-*

*tentienti rotante fanaticum est,* Quint. 11,

3, 71: *he's round his flashing sword,*

*rotat enim fulmineum,* Virg. Aen. 9,

441.

**waver:** 1. fluctuo, i: *w. in a*

*decision, in decreto fluctuare,* Cic. Acad.

2, 9, 29. 2. fluito, i: *that I may not*

*w. in suspense, ne fluitem pendulus,* Hor.

Ep. 1, 18, 11: *the allegiance of Cæcina*

*is believed to have w'd, creditur Cæcinæ*

*fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93.* 3. dūbito, i

*(between two courses): that he never*

*either w'd or feared, se neque unquam*

*dubitasse neque timuisse,* Caes. B. G. 1,

41. 4. vacillo, i (*to be unsteady:*) *a*

*wing legion, legio vacillans,* Cic. Phil. 3

12, 31. 5. nūto, i (*to incline to fall,*

*to want firmness): the cavalry attacks*

*the wing line, nutantem aciem equitatus*

*incursat,* Tac. H. 3, 18. 2. Democritus

*seems to w. about the nature of the gods,*

*Democritus nutare videatur in natura*

*deorum,* Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120. 6. lābo,

i (*to totter): know that my mind, which*

*seemed fixed before,* ws, scito neum

*consilium labare, quod sat jani fixum*

*videbatur,* Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2. *the allies*

*begin to w., socii cooptent i., Liv. 22,*

*61, ad fin.* Phr.: *to begin to w., labā-*

*cere,* Pl. : *to cause to w., labēfācere,*

Cic.: *Tac.: in swift thought he w. now*

*this way now that, animum celerem*

*nunc huc nunc dividit illic,* Virg. Aen.

4, 285.

**wavering (adj.):** 1. suspensus:

*the w. and jekile commons, suspensa et*

*incerta plebs,* Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.

2. incertus: *changing and w., varius*

*incertus;* *surprised,* Sall. J. 74.

3. dūbius: *the w. are determined,* dubit confirmantur, Caes.

B. C. 1, 3.

4. ambiguis: *w. between*

*shame and fear,* ambiguis pudoris et

metus, Tac. A. 2, 40.

5. the partici-

*ples of the verbs above may be used:*

v. TO WAVER.

**wavering (subs.):** 1. fluctuātio:

*during this w. of their minds they might*

*be surprised,* in ea fluctuātio animorum

*opprimi incutio posse,* Liv. 9, 25.

2. dūbitatio, haesitatio, etc.: v.

**way:** 1. undatus w. (*wavily-*

*marked*) kinds of shells, concharum

genera undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

2. undatus w. corn crops, \*undatus segetes.

**3.** *crispus (curling):* *w.* locks, crisi cincinni, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32;

**wax (v.):** *I.* Trans.: *to cover with wax:* **1.** cero, *i.* wings w'd by Daedalean aid, ceratae ope Daedales pennae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2; **2.** incero, *i.* to w. the knees of the gods, genua incerare deorum, Juv. 10, 55; **3.**

\*cera illino, circumfino. **II.** Intrans.: *to grow; opp. to wane:* cresco, crevi, cretum, *j.* to w. and wane with the moon, crescere et decrescere cum luna, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; *v.* to GROW, INCREASE. Phr.: *to wax great,* \*meri magnus.

**wax (subs.):** cera: *w. shape and mould the softest w. at our will,* molles-simam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et tingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; *bees skillfully shape the fresh w.,* apes arti recentes excludunt ceras, Virg. G. 4, 57; *upon that document of evidence we have seen that w. was put by seal,* in illo testimonio ceram esse vidimus, Cic. Flacc. 16, 37. Phr.: *images of w. arranged through the hall,* dispositae per atria cerae, Ov. F. I. 591; *easy as w. to turn towards rice,* ceras in vittum flecti, Hor. A. P. 163; *w. cera signatoria* = *a w. seal,* \*signum annuli cera expressum.

**—candle:** \*candela cera: cerasus finalis, Val. Max.: cerasus (simply); Cic.: *w. wax-light.*

**—chandler:** \*qui ceram venum dat (Kr.); \*cerarius (Gloss.).

**—coloured:** cerasinus; Plin.

**—doll:** pupula ceraea (Kr.).

**—light:** cerasus: frankincense and w.s by the images, ad statuas et cerei, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80.

**waxen:** **1.** cerasus: *a w. image,* cera effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; **2.** cerasatus (coated with w.): *a w. tablet,* cerata fabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18.

**waxy:** cerasous *w. honey,* cerosum mel, Plin.

**way:** **1.** via (the most gen. Latin word; road, journey, manner; corresponding widely to the English uses of *way*): *I was going along the sacred w.,* ibam via sacra, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 1; *Appius made a paved w. (a raised Roman road),* Appius viam munivit, Liv. 9, 29; *a dusty w.,* pulverulentus via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1; *I turned out of the w. to the right,* ad dextram de via declinavi, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; *to shew the w.,* monstrare v., Juv. 14, 103; *two w.s led to Liceria,* due ad Liceriam ferentib; v., Liv. 9, 2; *he takes his w. in,* Virg. Aen. 6, 122; *take your w.,* capte v., ib. 629; *to enter on a w.,* insistere v., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2; *I have a certain w. (manner) and plan,* habeo certam v. ac rationem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48; *w.s not so much of justice as of litigation,* non tam iustitiae quam litigandi viae, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18. **2.** iter, itinēris, n. (*journey, road, manner*, this last use rare in prose): *I will tell you on the w.,* dicam in itinere, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 33; *whither does your w. lie?* quo iter est tibi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 16; *they thought they must hasten their w.,* maturandum iter existimabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; *there were two w.s by which they could leave home,* erant duo itinera quibus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; *we must open a w. by our swords,* ferro laperendum est, Sall. C. 58; *the w. (path) of my duty,* i. offici uel, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1; *fortune points out the w. of safety,* fortuna salutis monstrat i., Virg. Aen. 2, 387. **3.** cursus, us (course): *to hold on one's w. with a most favourable wind,* secundissimo vento cursus tenere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83. **4.** módis (manner): *they are not always treated in the same way,* non semper tractantur uno modo, Cic. Or. 35; *in every w.,* omnibus modis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 70; *in this w.,* ad hunc modum, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; *in a wonderful w.,* mirum in m., Caes. B. G. 1, 41. **5.** ratiō (plan, system, method): *the most extensive equivalent for the English way in significations of this kind:* *the same w. and line of de-*

fence, eadem ratio viaque defensionis, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 4; *there is no w. of resisting,* ratio nulla est restandi, Lucr. 1, 111; *new w.s of warring,* novae belandi rationes, Caes. B. G. 3, 50.

**6.** módis, moris, m. (*use, custom*): *as is my w.,* ut meus est mos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1; *the w. and custom of the state,* mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148. Phr.: *by the w.:* obiter; *he will read by the w.,* obiter leget, Juv. 3, 241; used by Pliny for incidentally, not by Cicero who uses quasi praeteriens (Div. in Caecl. 15, 50); or strictius: *I began to reflect by the w.,* copi mecum inter vias cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; *in the w.:* obivius; *he put himself in my w.,* se mihi obivium delit; *who puts himself in my w.,* qui obiviam obssistit mihi, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 2; *to be in the w. (hinder),* obesse, obstacle, impide, impedimento esse: *out of the w.,* de viuis (off the high-road): *an out of the w. path,* devium iter, Cic.: ávius (lonesome, pathless), Lucr.: Liv.; Virg.: longinquus, remotus: *v. DISTANT:* *out of the w. and abstract matters,* reconditae abstrusaque res, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; *out of the common w.,* extra ordinem, Cic.; *to be out of the w. (absent, not at hand):* abesse, non praesto esse: *longe abesse (far away):* get out of the way, abi, apage, Pl.; *go your w.,* i. alii; Pl.: Ter.: *a long w. off,* distans, longinquus *to be a long w. off,* longe abesse, distare: *he met him half-way,* ad medium viae obvius fuit, Liv. 33, 1; *to make w.,* progredi (to progress): proficere (to prosper): *to make w. (yield),* edere, decedere: *to give w.,* edere (yield); labare, nutare (to give w. from weakness): *to have one's own w.,* res pro arbitrio gerere, vincere 'tis hard fighting with one who will have his w., contendere dumum est cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42; *have it your own w.,* esto ut hubet: vincas sino. *to go out of one's w. to do, sine causa (ultra) facere:* a right of w., iter, actus, Cic. Caecl. 26, 74; *w.s and means,* redditus, opes, pecuniae: *v. REVENGE, RESOURCES:* *w. of a ship,* impetus: *one hand steers a ship however much w. she may have on,* navem manus una regit quantovis impetu euntem, Lucr. 4, 904; *to get under w.,* ab ancora solvi, an coram solvere, tollere (to weigh anchor).

**wayfarer:** viator: *the penniless w. will sing before the robber,* canabit vacuus coram latrone abiutori, Juv. 10, 22; *a weary w.,* lassus viator, Mart. 2, 6, 14.

**wayfaring-tree:** viburnum: *the pliant w.s, lenta viburna,* Virg. E. 1, 26.

**waylay:** insidior, i.: *let us w. Tuscan boars,* Tuscis insidiatur apri, Mart. 12, 14, 10; *w. WAIT, AMBUSH.*

**waymark:** \*columna, pila itineris index (Kr.).

**wayside:** Phr.: *by the w.:* ad viam: *a nut-tree by the w.,* mix nux clavae, Ov. Nux Eleg. I. a w. inn: (1.) déversorium, Cic. (2.) déverticulum-Ter. Tac.

**wayward:** **1.** pertinax (*persistent in one's own way, wilful*): *fortune wayward in her tyrannous sport,* fortuna iudicium insolentem hunc pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. **2.** inconstans (*changeable*): *the w. winds, inconstantes venti,* Plin. 12, 35, 80. **3.** lèvis, mobilis, mutabilis, etc.: *w. CHANGEABLE.*

**waywardness:** **1.** libido, inis, f.: *fortune glorifies and obscures actions rather from w. than according to truth,* fortuna res ex libidine magis quam ex vere celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8 which rests with another's will, not to say w., quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 2. **2.** impétus, us (*wayward impulse in particular cases*): *to act from w. rather than from reflection,* \*impetu positus quam cogitatione agere. **3.** lèvitas, inconstans, etc.: *v. FICKLENESS, CAPRICE.*

**we:** nos, nosmet (emphatic). nosmet ipsi (we ourselves). Like the other

personal pronouns, nos need not be expr. before the *first pers. plur.* of verbs, unless for emphasis or distinction. Thus: *we all must needs go the same way,* omnes eodem cognitis, i.ior, but: *we (it is we) make you a goddess, Fortune,* nos te facimus, Fortuna deum, Juv.

**weak:** **1.** infirmus (opp. to firmus, validus, fortis; *w. in body, mind, or resources,* used both of persons and of things) *I am very w., sum admodum infirmus,* Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14 *w. health,* infirma valetudo, id. Brut. 49, 180: *a feeble and w. mind,* venis atque i. animis, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: *w. state,* i. clivitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *w. securities, i. cautions,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1. **2.** debilis, e (*unready, useless, w. from defects*): *were you to give a sword to a helpless or w. old man,* si gladium imbecillio seni aut debilitate dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; *one is w. in the shoulder, one in the loins, one in the hip,* illa humero, hic lumbi, hic coxa debilis, Juv. 10, 227: *who would be so w. in this part of his mind?* qui hac parte animi tam debilis esset? Cic. Brut. 61, 219: *a praetorship disabled and w.,* manca et debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25. **3.** imbecillus (*inwardly and essentially w.*): *a w. man is born to pieces by a strong beast,* homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia lamitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: *the medicine is weaker than the disease,* imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2 *a w. mind,* i. animus, id. Div. 2, 60, 125. **4.** invalidus (*having but little strength:* opp. to validus, robustus): *camillus now through old age w. for bodily service,* Camillus jam ad inimica corporis senecta invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: *walls w. against assailants,* moenia adversus irrumptentes invalidus, Tac. A. 12, 16. **5.** languidus (*faint, sluggish;* it describes the effect of weakness): *w. with wine and wakeful orgies,* vino vigilis languidus, Cic. Verr. 3, 12, 31: *a w. stratum,* i. aqua, Liv. 1, 41 *a w. and enervatus philosopher,* i. et enervatus philosophus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226. **6.** confectus (*made w. by weariness, etc.*): *wearied and w., fessi confectique,* Liv. 1, 23, fin.

**7.** fractus (*broken*): *our age now is so w.,* Jamque adeo fracta est aetas, Lucr. 2, 115; *what is so w., so petty?* quid est tam fractum, tam minutum? Cic. Brut. 83, 287. **8.** énervatus (*nerveless, utterly w.*): *w. men, homines enervati,* Cic. Sest. 10, 24; *a w. and womanish opinion,* enervata multi-brise sententia, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15 *a soft and w. philosophy,* mollis et ratio, ib. 4, 17, 38. **9.** anger, ra, rum (*pettical; feeble as with disease*): *w. mortals,* mortales ae gri, Virg. Aen. 2, 268: *you prolong w. hopes (that have no healthy strength and must fall),* spes extendit aegras, Sil. 9, 542. **10.** lèvis, e (*w. where weight implies strength*): *you seek other (arguments) worthless and w.,* alias quadam mania et levia conqueris, Cic. Planc. 26, 63; *a thing that is w. and of no stability,* quid leve et infirmum est, id. Rose. Com. 2, 6. **11.** ténens, e (*thin, and so fig slender, w.*): *w. constitution,* tenuis valento, id. de Sen. 11, 35: *a rain and w. hope,* inanis et temuis spes, id. Rose. Com. 14, 43.

**12.** exilis, e (*thin:*): *a w. voice,* exilis vox, Quint. 11, 13, 15. **13.** exiguus (*scanty, w. where number or fulness makes strength*): *w. forces,* exiguæ copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; *a strong or w. voice,* vox grandis aut exulta, Quint. 11, 1, 15. **14.** hibes, édis (*w. where keenness is strength*): *teeth eyes being naturally w.,* utroque oculo natura bebet, Plin. 9, 15, 20: *the senses they thought w. and slow, sense nobetas et tardos arbitrabatur,* Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 11. **15.** Phr.: *weaker in ships,* inferior navibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *the weaker in the long contest, minor in certaine longo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 35:* *to be w. languires,* parvum valere, *to grow w.,* deficere (*to fail*): *to attack any one's*

w. side, \*nudum latus invadere: in his letters he attacks his sister and his mother on their w. side, epistolis et sororis et matris imbecillitatem ancupatur, Cic. Flacc. 37, 92.

**weaken:** 1. infirmo, i: he had w'd the other legions by indiscriminate granting of leave, reliquias legiones promiscuis commeatibus infirmaverat, Tac. A. 15, 10: to w. the credit of a witness, testis fidem infirmare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.

2. débilito, i: the tongue w'd by suffering, lingua debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 149: old age w.s. the strength of the mind, senectus debilitatis vires animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 611.

3. énervo, i (a strong word): sleep, banquets, and ease have w'd body and spirit, somnis et vitrum et epulæ ener- vavant corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18, ad fin.

4. frango, frégi, fractum, 3 (because coherence of parts constitutes strength): to w. and subdue tribes, nationes frangere domareque, Cic. Provl. Cons. 13, 13: to be w'd by pain, dolore frangi, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

5. comminuo, ui, ítum, i: Lælius broke and w'd Viriathus, Lælius frugit et comminuit Viriathum, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40 to w. and impair a sense of duty, comminuere et violare officium, id. Quint. 6, 26.

6. immuno: they w'd their bodies by ease, their minds by passion, corpus otio, animalium libidinibus immuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93.

7. élépo, i (to lessen, disparage): to w. suspicions, elevare suspicione, Cic. Am. 24, 88: that which w.s. an adversary (his arguments), quod elevat adversarium, id. de Or. 2, 58, 216.

8. atténuo, i: a legion w'd (thinned) by battles, legio proelii attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89.

9. exténuo, i: I saw my hope w'd and vanishing, vidi spem nostram extenuari et evanescere, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 1.

10. labefacto, i (to make to totter): the year before had w'd the farmers, superior annus labefactar aratores, Cic. Ver. 3, 18, 47; with hope of winging (shaking) their allegiance, spe labefactandae fidei, Liv. 24, 20, fin.

11. hébeto, i (to blunt, dull): with mind and body w'd, animo et corpore hebetato, Suev. Claudi. 2.

12. obtundo, tudi, tūsum, i (blunt by blows): I would not have the abilities of young men w'd, their shamelessness strengthened, adolescentium ingenia obtundit nolui, corroborari impudentiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93.

[N.B.—The English to weaken is a general and extensive word: the Latins use special verbs, which negative particular elements of strength, or express elements of weakness. The proper verb must be selected with due regard to the context; probably some few might be added to the above, as possible to use in composition, though not of themselves equivalents of to weaken.]

**weakening:** 1. débilitatio: a w. of your spirit, d. animi tui, Cic. Pis. 36.

2. infractio: certain w. and dejection of the mind, infractio quædam animi et dejectio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

3. deminiutio: interpreting

the exaltation of the woman as a w. (lowering) of himself, muliere fastigium in deminutio sum accepimus, Tac. A. 1, 14.

Weakening is more often expr.

by the verbs e. g.: luxury cannot be indulged without a w. of the constitution, luxuria non indulgetur nisi ut

enveretur (debilitetur, frangatur) corporis valetudo,

**weakly (adv.):** 1. infirme: Cic.

2. imbecille (only imbecillus found in Cic.).

3. párum valde (invalide only in Arnob.).

More commonly expressed by circumlocution with adj.

**weakly (adj.):** inválidus, aeger: w. weak.

**weakness:** 1. infirmitas: w. of body, i. corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: w. of mental power, i. animi, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 10.

2. débilitas: w. of limbs, membrorum d., Liv. 33, 2: w. of mind,

animi d., Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49.

3. imbecillitas: disease and w. of body, morbus et i. corporis, id. Att. 11, 6, 4: on account of w. and helplessness we require friendship, propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata est amicitia, id. Ann. 8, 26: w. of judgment, i. consili, id. Fin. 1, 32, 117.

4. languor (w. visibly evidenced by languor): the mind owing to the body's w. cannot use limbs or senses, animus languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, id. Div. 2, 62, 128.

5. lévitatis (of arguments, etc.): the w. of which opinion wants no words (to refute it) from me, cujus opinio levitas non desiderat orationem meam, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

6. tenuitas: the w. of the treasury, aeraria, id. Off. 2, 21, 74.

7. exilitas: the w. of a woman's voice, t. feminæ vocis, Quint. 4, II, 1, 1.

8. molitiae, el: or, -la, ae, f. (softness, irresolution): you know our Nicias' feebleness and w., nosti Niciae nostri imbecillitatem, molitiam, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: it is w. of mind not to be able to endure want for a time, anima est molitia inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: of such w. (tenderness) and gentleness am I, qua molitiae sum ac lenitate, Cic. Sull. 6, 18.

9. vitium, culpa: error: v. FAULT, FAILING. P. r. b. w. of a kingdom, state: regni, reipublicæ open attrite, fractæ, senescentes: w. of the eyes, \*oculi: hebetiores: and often w. of a thing, would be expr. in Latin by the adj.

**weak:** 1. Welfare: prosperitas, utilitas, etc. v. WELFARE. P. r. b. the common w., public w., res publica, bonum publicum, publica (communis omnium) utilitas: the w. or woe of the Roman people, populi Romani pro-para w. adversa, Tac. A. 1, 1: faithful in w. and woe, \*per prosperas idem adversas que res fidus.

II. A mark of a blow: vibex, icis, f.: the marks and w. of stripes, verberum vulnera atque vibices, Plin. 30, 13, 39.

**wealth:** 1. Riches, plenty: 1. divitiae, arum, gen. term, applied to w. of many kinds): some set before them w., others power, divitias alii praeponunt, alii potentiam, Cic. Am. 6, 20: your heir will possess your piled up heaps of w., exstructis in altum divitis poterit heres, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20: in the language of Crassus I saw the w. and the beauties of his mind, in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

2. opes, opum (resources): affluent in w. and plenty, opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: another heards up his w., condit opes alius, Virg. 2, 507.

3. opulentia (great w.): as a state we are in poverty, as individuals in w., publice egreditur, privatum opulentiam habemus, Sall. C. 52, med.: the w. of the Lydians, Lydorum opulentia, Tac. A. 4, 55.

4. copia (plenty, store): usually qualified by a genitive): the tax-farmers brought their w. into that province, publicani suas copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: w. of matter begets w. of words, rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

5. abundancia (overflowing w.): w. and plenty of everything, omnium rerum abundancia et copia, Cic. Am. 23, 87.

II. Prosperity: v. PROSPERITY. P. r. b. may you live in health and w., \*valens beatusque (at felix) vita agas.

**wealthy:** 1. dives, itis (rich): used abs., or with qualification): the w. man courts me though poor, pauperem dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: w. in lands, dives agris, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: w. in cattle, d. pecoris, Virg. E. 2, 20.

2. lóculipes, étis (stronger than dives): monieday and w. men, pecuniös et locupletes, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: a w. and well-filled house, i. et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: w. in words, rather magre in matter, oratione, rebus ipsijs jejunus, id. Fin. 5, 5, 13.

3. opulentus (rich in means and resources;

opp. to inops): w. and prosperous, opulentus fortunatus, id. Off. 2, 20, 70: a part of Numidia more w. in men, pars Numidæ viris opulentior, Sall. J. 16: provinces w. in money, provinciae pecuniae opulentiae, Tac. H. 2, 6.

4. abundans (overflowing): a man not indeed of extravagant splendour, but yet wealthy, non luxuriosus quidem homo, sed abundans, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: his language was not w. (luxuriant), yet not poor, non erat ab, non inops tamen oratio, id. Brut. 67, 238.

5. copiösus: furnished and w. in everything, rebus omnibus ornatus et copius, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: a full, and w. style, multa et varia, et c. oratio, id. de Or. 2, 53, 214.

6. beatus (prospered with good things): a most rich and w. state, opulentissima et beatissima civitas, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: w. enough with my one Sabine farm, satis beatus unicis Sabini, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14.

7. fortunatus (well off): a w. and powerful man, f. et potens, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69.

8. pecuniösus (w. in money) homo pecuniösimus, a most w. man, Cic. Ver. 5, 9, 24. P. r. b. to be w. in anything, aliqua re florere, abundare, affluere, circumfluere: Cic. to become w., locupletari.

Cic. to make w., divitiae, fortunis, etc. angere, amplificare: Cic. very w., perdives: Cic. prædives: Liv. : Tac.

**wean:** I. Lit. P. r. b. to wean infant: infante lacte depellere, ab ubere depellere: a lion just w'd from the teat of his laury mother, fulvae matris ab ubere jam lacte desuplus leo, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14: prohibere a matre (cf. Virg. G. 1, 198): auf-rre überibus, a mamma disjungere (Georg.): the young gradually become w'd from the mother, catul (a matre) minutat desuetum, Varr. I. R. 2, 9, 12.

II. Fig. to w. any one fro a habit: desuēfacere (only found in poss. voice): deducere (to untie): rite w.s. the people from the use of false terms, virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vobis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20: to be w'd from:

from: desuēfacere (the multitude now w'd from (their love of) harangues, multitudo jam desuēfacta a contionibus, Cic. Clu. 40, 110: a beast w'd from its fury, tera rabiem desueta, Stat. Theb. 5, 231: you must w. yourself from your fruit-baskets, dediscedere tibi sunt sportellæ, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2.

**weapon:** I. tûlum (esp. of missile w.); but also used of any offensive weapon): they were hurling w.s, tela conjicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: Ajax fell on his sword, Ulysses drew the w. out of his body, Ajax ferro incubuit, Ulyxes e corpore tûlum educt, Auct. Her. I, 11,

18. Fig. the goodwill of the citizens is no unimportant w. for achieving success, non mediocre tûlum ad res gerendas benevolentia civium, Cic. Am. 17, 81.

2. arna, orum (implements of war): v. ARMS. P. r. b. furnished with w.s against wrongs, armatus contra injurias, Sall. J. 31.

**wear (subs.):** tritus, us (rubbing): Cic. P. r. b. w. and tear, detrimentum: intertrimentum: Scaeva Pig. v. WASTE.

**wear (v.):** A. Trans.: I. To impair by rubbing: 1. téro, trivi, tritum, 3. time w.s hard, jñlit, tempus terit rigidas silices, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: a worm (breadbare) garment, trita vestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38.

2. attéro: Hannibal had greatly worn down the strength of Italy, Hannibal Italiæ opes maxime attriverat, Sall. J. 5.

3. détero: stone pavements worn by the feet of multitudes, strata volgi pedibus detrita viarum saxæ, Lucr. I, 316.

4. contéro (the strongest compound of téro): w. out our ozen, conterimus boves, Lucr. 2, 116: to w. out book by constant reading, conteritur legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1.

5. tenuo, i (to make thin): a worn body, tenuat corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.

6. exèdo, èdi, èsum, 3 (to eat away): sorrow w.s the mind, aegritudo exest animalium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 27: v. to consume, to waste.

II. To wear, carry



eligens purgat, Curt. 4, 1, 21: *let us try whether I more vigorously w. my mind, or you my field of brambles, certemus spinas animone ego fortius an tu etervas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14.*

**weeder:** 1. runcator: Col. 2, sarritor (hoer): Varr. Col.

**week:** 1. hebdomas, adīs, f. (Cic. uses it of the critical seventh day in diseases, Fam. 16, 9; Gellius speaks of the "hebdomades lunae," the moon's quarters: the Romans did not reckon time by weeks). 2. septimāna: Cod. Theod. Or. expr. by septem dies septen dierum spatiū. Phr.: *w. days and holidays*, dies festi fastique (cf. Liv. 34, 3): *on w. days and holidays (common and sacred days)*, festivis lucibus et sacris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: *of, sacri et negotiosi dies*, Tac. A. 14, 41: *w. day dress*, vestis quotidiana (Kr.).

**weekly:** \*hebdomadalis: Sid. Phr. *w. wages, wages paid w.*, \*merces septen quoque die (per singulas hebdomadas) soluta.

**ween:** v. TO THINK.

**weep:** 1. lacrimo, i (to shed tears, as the consequence of emotion, whether it be joy or sorrow): *I was distressed at your w.*, te lacrimasse moleste ferbam, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2: *I w. for joy*, lacrimo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *with wing eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: *is the girl wing for that?* num id lacrimat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13 (this use is rare). 2. lacrimor, i, dep. distinguished by Georg. as meaning, to be moved to tears; the distinction in sense seems doubtful: *was there any one who did not w. / equis erat quin lacrimaretur?* Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121.

3. fleo, évi, étun, 2 (to shed tears with sobs, to w. from grief): *he forbade me to w.*, ille me fieri prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: *you would have forced the stones to w. and lantn., lapides fieri et lamentari coegisset*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: *a mother w.s for her only son, flent unicum mater*, Cat. 39: *to w. for the death of a son*, filii necem t, Tac. A. 6, 10. 4. ploro, i (to w. and wail aloud): *I am weary with w.*, plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1: *to w. over a crime*, plorare commissum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38. 5. lamentor, i (of continued bitter w.): *to w. sorrowfully*, febiliter lamentari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: *I saw her w.ing for her mother's death*, vidi eam matrem i. mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46. 6. ejule (to weep or wail as at a funeral): *Hercules himself he had seen w.ing in the greatness of his sufferings*, Herculem ipsum viderat magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

7. défleo, evl, étun, 2 (to w. over): *we wept over impending misfortunes, impendentes causas deflevimus*, Cic. Brut. 66, 329. 8. déploro, i (strengthened from ploro): *w.ing with mournful voice*, lamentabilis voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. 9. illacrimo and -or, i (to w. at or over): *to w. over the death of Socrates*, illacrimati morti Socratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82. Phr.: *to weep one's eyes out*, lacrimis confit: *to w. copiously*, lacrimarimi vim protundere, Cic. w. no more, desire flere: *to make any one w.*, lacrimas aliqui movere, elicer, Cic.: Pl.: *the man for joy w.s like a child*, homini radunt lacrimae, quasi puro, gaudio, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20.

**weeper:** 1. plorator: Mart. Or expr. by the verb, qui lacrimat. II. A badge of mourning: \*luctu insigne; armilla lugubris, etc. (the cramp-band tied on the arm at a funeral) (Kr.).

**weeping:** 1. flētus, us: *w. and groaning*, flētus gemitusque, Cic. Rosc. Ann. 9, 24: *lamentation and w.*, lamentatio flētusque, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30. 2. ploratus, us: *the whole place resounds with the w.s of women*, omnia mulierum ploribus sonant, Liv. 29, 17, ad fin.

3. lāmenta, orūm: *the grief and w. of friends*, dolor et lamenta amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. 4. lāmentatio: *sorrow, tears, w., acgritudo, lacrimatio*.

lamentatio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 29. 5. lacrimae, arum (tears): *nor can I speak for w.*, neque prae lacrimis loqui possum, Cic. Mil. 38, 105.

**weeping-birch:** \*betula pendula: Linn.

— — — **willow:** \*salix Babylonica: Linn.

**weevil:** curculio, onis, m.: Plin.: \*curculio granarius: Linn.: *the w. destroys the heap of corn*, populat farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185.

**weigh:** 1. to ascertain weight; of the person: 1. pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3: *she w.s and balances the herbs*, pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270: *do you w. this matter by its real, not its nominal weight*, vos tam enim suu non nominis pondere peditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1. 2. expendo, di, usum, 3: *w. Hannibal*, how many pounds will you find? expende Hannibalem, quot libras invenies? Juv. 10, 147: *a hundred pounds of gold was w'd out*, expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Flacc. 28, 68: *I am not wont to count so much as to w. arguments*, argumenta non tam numerare sole quam expenderet, id. de Or. 2, 76, 309.

3. perpendo (to w. thoroughly): *most diligently w.ing the importance of different duties*, diligenter perpendens momenta officiorum, id. Mur. 2, 3.

4. penso, i: *to w. gold*, aurum pensare, Liv. 38, 24: *a resolution long w'd*, diu pensata sententia, Sil. 7, 221. 5. pensito, i (freq. of penso): *to w. in equal balance*, penstare aequa lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5: *to w. a matter*, p. rem, Liv. 4, 41. 6. pondoro, i: *he w.s his fists*, pugnos ponderat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156: *we must w. the motives from which each man has acted*, quo quisque anime fecerit ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49. 7. exāmino, i (to discriminate nicely by the balance): *pieces of iron w'd carefully to a certain weight*, taleae ferreæ ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *to w. all things by their verbal, not their real value*, omnibus verborum momentis res auri pondus ponderibus examine, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12. 8. trutinor, i: *they w. (balance) words*, trutinatur verba, Pers. 3, 82. For other fig. uses of weigh v. TO RONDER, TO CONSIDER.

II. To w., w. down; of the thing:

1. pendo (strictly of weight of metal, of money, etc.): *let not a talent w. less than eighty pound by Roman weights*, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pndat, Liv. 38, 18. 2. grāvo, i (to load, w. down): *to w. down with burdens*, gravare sarcinis, Tac. A. 1, 20: *evils w. the heavier the more they are known*, mala magis hoc quo sunt cognitora gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28. 3. degrāvo, i: *let the vine w. down the elm*, vitis degrāvo ulimum, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 35: *though skilful swimmers, fatigued and wounds w. them down, peritos nandi lassitudi et vulnera degravant*, Liv. 4, 33, ad fin. 4. pēromo, pressum, pressus, 3: *Greece w'd down by spoils*, Græcia exuvias pressa, Prop. 4, 1, 114. 5. déprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: *the force of the wind w.s down the cloud*, vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432. 6. opprimo: *w'd down by the heavy burden of their arms*, gravi onere armorum oppressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: *w. to PRESS, to OPPRESS*.

**weigher:** 1. pondérator (lit.): Cod. Theod. 2. pensitator (fig.): well.

3. examinatör (fig.): Tert. Expr. by the verb: *he is a careful w. of arguments*, \*argumenta accurate ponderat, penstat, examinat.

**weighing:** expr. by verb: v. TO WEIGH.

— — — **machine:** \*machina ad pendendum.

**weight (subs.):** 1. pondus, éris, n. (the most gen. term. w. in a balance, heaviness, and fig. burden, influence): *unfair w.s brought by the Gauls*, pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48: *the atom moves by heaviness and w.*, atomus movetur gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat.

11, 24: *all w.s fall to the earth by their own gravitation*, in tellure feruntur omnia nutu sua pondera, id. Rep. 6, 17: *w. of cares*, p. curarum, Luc. 9, 951: *w. of testimony*, p. testimonii, Cic. Top. 19, 73: *my introduction had great w. with you*, mea commendatio magnum apud te pondus habuit, id. Fam. 13, 25.

2. grāvitas (heaviness): *the first beginnings of things must needs move by their w.*, necesse est gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucre. 2, 83: *w. of sentences*, sententiarum g, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. 3. librāmentum (a w. to counterpoise something at the other end of a crane or the like): *a heavy leaden w.*, grave l. plumbi, Liv. 24, 14.

4. momentum (w. to turn the scale, w. in balance; mostly fig.): *the stars by their very shape keep their w.s in balance*, astra forma ipsa figuraque suamomenta sustentant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117: *by the smallest w.s the greatest turnings of the scale are produced*, minimis momentis maximae inclinationes furent, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 26: *to balance every thing according to its proper w.*, unanquamque rem momento suo ponderare, id. Font. 6, 21.

5. auctoritas (influence): *he has w.*, reputation, and an army, auctoritatem, nomen, exercitum habet, id. Phil. 11, 10, 26: *laws of w.s somewhat more ancient, so as to have more w.*, legum verba paulo antiquiora, quo plus auctoritatis habeant, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18. Phr.: *matters of w.*, res graves, dignae: v.

**WEIGHTS:** *to have great w.*, multum valere, posse: *to attach great w. to a thing*: rem magni pendere, aestimare: Ter. : Cic.: *a pound w.*, libra pondo (lit. a pound by w.): *the army decreed to the dictator a golden crown of a pound w.*, exercitus dictatori coronam auream libram pondo decrevit, Liv. 3, 29.

**weightily:** grāviter: Cic.: but generally this adverb is expressed by a circumlocution: *to argue w.*, \*gravissimis, firmissimis argumentis ut: *this opinion is w. confirmed*, \*hac sententia gravissimis auctoritatibus firmatur.

**weighty:** 1. Heavy: v. HEAVY.

II. Cogent, forcible: 1. grāvis, e: *most w. causes*, gravissimae causae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: w. sentences, sententiae g, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. 2. firmus: w. precepts of duty, officii præcepta firma, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6: v. FORCIBLE.

**welcome (adj.):** 1. acceptus (gladly received): *what you approve must be deemed pleasant and w.*, quod approbaris id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: *a most w. slave*, servus acceptissimus, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 56. 2. grātius (giving pleasure): *w. and wished-for love*, amor gratus et opatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: *a w. guest*, g. conviva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. 3. laetus: *that name was w. to the soldiers*, laetitius id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68. 4. jucundus: *that was very pleasing and w. to the soldiers*, id militibus fuit per gratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.

5. commōdus (coming at the right time): *I received a w. letter*, litteras accepti commodas, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 25. 6. opportunus: *no one is more w. for all this*, ad omnia haec magis opportunitas nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47.

7. expectatus (long looked for): *you will come dear and w. to all*, carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: *an arrival most charming, most w.*, adventus svavissimus, expectatissimus, id. Att. 4, 4 A.

**welcome (v.):** 1. salūto, i (to greet): *Lysiteles w.s Charnides*, Char- midēnē Lysiteles salutat, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29. 2. salvēre jubeo: *I wd him*, salvere jussi, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 4. 3. ex- cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to receive): *to w. with kind look*, benigno vultu excipere, Liv. 30, 14. 4. accipio: *I wish to w. in grand style the great men*, magnifice vobis summos viros accipere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34.

**welcome (interj.):** 1. salve!: v., Mysis! O Mysis, salve, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7.

2. salu sis: w.. Cirio! salu sis,

**Crito**, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7. Or, if decided joy at an arrival is to be expr., *\*exspectatus ades, exspectatum, exoptatur te video.*

**welcome** (*subs.*): *sálutatio* (*a greeting*): *the armes exchanged words of w.*, inter exercitus salutatio facta, Liv. 1, 1, fin. Generally expr. by verb and adverb: *I gave him a warm w.*, *\*amansitum eum excepti: he had a cold w.*, *\*frigide exceptus est.*

**weld**: 1. *ferriūnū*, 1. Plin. 2. *conferriūnū*, 1: Plin.

**welding**: *terriniūtio*. Plin.: v. *soldēring*.

**welfare**: 1. *sálus, úts, f.*: *the w. of states* depends on the *counsel* of the best men, *hi optimorum consilii posita est civitatum salus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; *that he may consult for his own w.*, ut suae saluti *consultat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; *what I think to be for your w.*, *that I advise*, *salut quod tibi esse censeo id consuadeo*, Pl. Mil. 1, 2, 32. 2. *comūdūm*: *the w. of the state, c. republi-  
cane*, Liv. 10, 25, fin.: *the public w.*, *publica commoda*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3.

3. *bónum*: *the public w.*, *bonum publicum*, Sall. C. 38. 4. *utilitas* (*w. in external advantages*): *to devote himself to their interests and w.*, *corum commodis utilitatique servire*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: *nature who consults and provides for the w. and advantages of all*, *natura consultrix et provida utilitatem opportunitatimque omnium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. 5. *incolumitas* (*a state of perfect safety*): *w. is a safe and complete preservation of well-being, incolumitas est salutis tota atque integra conservatio*, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169. Phr.: *to consult for the public w.*, *res publicae consulere*, Cic.; *our w. demands this*, *\*res nostrae hoc postulant* (*res may not unfrequently in such phrases stand for w.*): *to wish any one's w.*; *\*salut aliquem vele.*

**wellkin**: aer, caelum: v. SKY.

**well** (*subs.*): 1. *páteus* (*a pit dug for water*): *we have seen warm water drawn from clear w.s*, ex puteis ingibus aquam calidam trahi vidimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25: *to dig a w.*, *puteum fodere*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 32. 2. *tōns, tis, m.* (*a spring, fountain*): v. FOUNTAIN. Phr.: *medicinal w.s.*, *\*fontes medicar subratibus*: *mineral w.s.*, *\*fontes metallicae aquae*; v. WATER: *the enclosure round a w.'s mouth*, *pitreal*: Cic. a. u. cover, \*pithei operculum: *a w.-digger*: *putearius*: Plin. m. *water*: *puteanae (puteales) aquae*: Luer. Col.: Plin.

**well** (*v.*): *to w., w. forth, w. out*: *scuted profuso, etc.*: v. TO GUSH, to FLOW.

**well** (*adj.*): 1. *salvus* (*w. in body or circumstances*): *I saw your son just now alive, w., and safe*, *sílum tuum modo vivum, salvum, et sospitem vidi*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93; *would that we could have conversed while all was w.*, *utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuisseus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1. 2. *sánum* (*sound in mind or body*): *w. and in good health*, *sams recteque valens*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21; *if he be made w. again by that medicina*, *si eo medicamento sams facetus sit*, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. 3. *válem* (*in health*): *the doctor is quite positive that you will soon be w.*, *medicus plane confirmat prope diem te valentem fore*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2. 4. *intéger* (*uninjured*): *the infant wishes himself to be w. and safe*, *infans se integrum sal-  
vumque vult*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. Phr.: *to be w.*: *valere, bene valere*; *bene se habere*; *valetudine bona, firma, integrata*: Cic.: v. HEALTH, HEALTHY: *to get w.*: *convalescere, ex morbo eva-  
dere, recreari*: Cic.: *to look w.*, *\*sanus videri*, *sanitatem corporis vultu prodere*: *you do not look quite w.*, *\*vix satis valens* (*firmus, robustus*) *vidēris*, *paullō infir-  
mior* (*debilior, languidior*) *vidēris* *my people are never so w. in any other place*, *mei nisquam salubrissimū degunt*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.

**well** (*adv.*): 1. *bene* (*most general word*; used both *abs.* and with verbs and participles) *it is w.*, *bene est*, *bene habet*, *bene agitur*, Cic.: *Ter. it is w. with husbands*, *b. est maritis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89 *a country house w. built*, *villa b. aedificata*, Cic.: *a field w. tilled*, *ager b. cultus*, Cic.: *to speak, do, w.*, *b. dicere, facere*: *the gods do w. to you*, *tibi b. faciant, Pl.*, *to buy w.* (*advan-  
tageously*), *bene emere*, Cic.: *to do w. (fare well)*: *b. rem gerere, se habere*.

2. *próbe* (*excellently, thoroughly*): *up to this point we have done w.*, *use adhuc actum est probe*, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107: *Antipater whom you w. remember*, *Antipater quem tu proba meministi*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: *w. drunk*, *apotus probe*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126. 3. *recte* (*rightly*): *it seems done w. and regularly*, *r. atque ordine factum videtur*, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: *there was one to whom I could w. entrust a letter to you*, *fuīt cul r. ad litteras darem*, Id. Att. 4, 1, 1: *to look out w. for oneself*, *r. sibi videre*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12. 4. *pulchre* (*beautifully*): *it is w. and wisely said*, *p. et sapienter dictum*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: *it is w. with me*, *p. est mihi*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 41, 114. 5. *belle* (*neatly, nicely*): *Terentia was less w.*, *Terentia minus b. habuit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: *to operate w.*, *b. facere* (*in medicine*), Cato R. R. 157. 6. *scienter* (*w. in point of skill, science*): *to sing w.*, *to play on the lute w.*, *\*scienter canere, citharam modulari*. 7. *scite* (*tastefully*): *to arrange a banquet w.*, *s. convivium exornare*, Sall. J. 85. 8. *praeclāre* (*admirably w.*): *you do w.*, *p. facitis*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25. Some other Latin adverbs expressing special excellence might serve to render the English *well*, though not strictly translateable by *well* when found in Latin authors. Phr.: *to take anything w.*, *in bonam partem accipere*; Cic.: *to wash any one well*; *favere alui*; Cic.: *to let w. alone* (*prov.*), *quieta non movere*; *because Apelles knew when to let w. alone*, *quod Apelles manum de tabula screbi tollere*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: *w. met*: *I was looking for you, even opportunity to ipsum querito*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1.

**well** (*interj.*): 1. *estō* (*do not be it so*), *non rēpugno* (*I do not object*). 3. *licet* (*all right*). 4. *bene est* (*its well*). 5. *audio* (*of an impatient listener who says well! go on!*): Pl.: Ter.: *(of these colloquial phrases no one is exactly coextensive with Eng. well, which is sometimes hardly emphatic enough to require any distinct rendering by a Latin word)*.

**well-affectèd**: 1. *bénvölus* (*kind*): *w. towards any one*, *erga aliquem b.*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100. 2. *amicus* (*friendly*): *the tribunes of the plebs are w. towards us*, *tribuni plebis sum nobis amici*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 16. 3. *propitius* (*favourable*; of one whose favour is courted): *they hope he is w.*, *the other they think angry, hence propitiunt sperant, illum iratum putant*, Cic. Att. 8, 16. 4. *prónus* (*this used in the poets and post-Aug. prose*): *if only in the deities be w. and help, si modo prona assint numina*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61: *Nero's court was w. towards him*, *prona in eum aula Neronis*, Tac. H. 1, 11. v. FRIENDLY, FAVOURABLE. Phr.: *to be w.*: favere. v. TO FAVOUR.

**—being**: *sálus, felicitas, etc.* v. WELFARE.

**-born**: 1. *nóbili* (*high-born*): *Clodia, a w. lady*, Clodia nóbilis nobilis, Cic. Coel. 11, 21. 2. *in-  
génus* (*freeborn*): *w. and illustrious parents*, *ingenui clarique parentes*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. 3. *honore loco natus*; *nóbili generi ortus*; Cic.

**-bred**: 1. *liberaltiter éduca-  
tus* (*describes a man who has actually had a good education*): *a w. man, ho-  
mē, e.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57. 2. *comis* (*courteous*, as the result of good breeding) *w.*, *kind, affable men, comes, benigni, faciles*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36. 3.

**urbanus** (*polished*): *a w. man, homo u.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3. 4. *húmanus* (*polite, obliging*): *a most affable and w. man, homo facilissimus atque huma-  
nissimus*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. 3.

**well-favoured**: *pulcher, formosus*, etc.; v. BEAUTIELL, HANDSOME.

**—disposed**: v. WELL-AFFECTED.

**—known**: 1. *perulgatus*: *w. slanders, maledicta perulgata*, Cic. Coel. 3, 6. 2. *célébratus* (*told over and over again*): *what is so true and w. that tam trium atque celebratum est*! Cic. Flacc. 27, 65. 3. *nóbilis* (*re-  
nowned*): *the great w. rhetorician Isocrate*, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7. Phr.: *it is w. to me that: me non fugit, non praeterit* (*constr. with acc. and infinit.*); Cic.

**—spent**: Phr.: *a well-spent  
life, vita acta honestissime*, Cic.: v. TO SPEND.

**—versed**: 1. *versatus*: *men w. in a variety of public matters*, viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4. 2. *péritus*: *w. in many things*, peritus militaris rerum, Cic. Font. 7, 25. 3. *expertus*: *youths w. in war*, experti bellū juvenes, Virg. Aen. 10, 172; v. PRACTISED. Phr.: *he was equally w. in matters of the city and the country, urbanas rusticasque res pariter callebat*, Liv. 39, 49.

**—wisher**: *bénvölus, amicus*, etc.; v. FRIEND.

**welt** (*subs.*): *\*limbus* (*border, hem*), *margo, ins, m. (edge)*, *extrema sutura*.

**welt** (*v.*): *\*circumsuī, ui, fūtum*, *(perh. only in part.)*

**welter** (*v.*): *to roll about*: *völtör*, 1. *dep.*: *to w. to the wind* (Milton, Lyc.), *\*vento jactante volatari*: *to w. in one's blood*, *\*sanguine peritus voluntari, verari orire*; *sanguine madere*: *ct. moriens suo se in vulnere versat*, Virg. Aen. 11, 669.

**wen**: *ganglion*: Veg.

**wench** (*subs.*): 1. *püellula*: *he found a lute-playing w.*, *nactus est puel-  
lulum citharistram*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31.

2. *máliercula*: *will they take their w.s with them to the camp?* *nun suas secum málierculas in castra sunt duci*? *terti*? Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: v. GIRL, PROSTITUTE.

**wench** (*v.*): *scortor, i.*; Pl.: Ter. **wend**: Phr.: *to w. one's way, car-  
pere viam*: v. TO GO.

**west** (*subs.*): 1. *occidens*: *from east to w.*, *ab oriente ad occidente*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164. 2. *occidens*, *(s* or *occidens solis*) *towards the w.*, *in occasum*, Virg. Aen. 11, 117: *rain coming from the w.*, *ab occasu viuēns imber, ib. 9, 162: the aspect of Aquitania is between w. and north*, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cic. B. G. 1, 1. Phr.: *the extreme east or w.*, *orientis aut obvulsis solis ultima partes*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: *the region of the w.*, *vespertina regio*, Hor. 1, 4, 30.

**west** (*adj.*): *occidentalis, occidens*: v. WESTERN. Phr.: *the w. w. d. ventus occidentalis*: Gell. In classical Latin expr. by one word: 1. *Favōnlus*: *to date the beginning of spring from the w. wind, veris initium a Favōnlus notare*, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 27. 2. *Zéphyrus*: *Tempe moved by w. winds, Zéphyrus agitata Tempe*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24.

**westerly**: Phr.: *a westerly gale*, ab occasu veniens (flans) ventus, Virg.: v. WEST (*subs.*).

**western**: 1. *ad occidente*, Cic. v. WEST (*subs.*): 2. *occidentalis*, Plin.: Gell. In classical Latin expr. by one word: 1. *Favōnlus*: *to date the beginning of spring from the w. wind, veris initium a Favōnlus notare*, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 27. 2. *Zéphyrus*: *Tempe moved by w. winds, Zéphyrus agitata Tempe*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24.

**westwards** (*adv.*): *in occasum, occa-  
sum versus*: v. WEST (*subs.*).

**wet** (*adj.*): 1. *bimulius* (*moist or  
that brings moisture*, opp. to aridus, *seicu*): *the earth w. with showers, ex imbris humida tellus*, Luer. 2, 87; *w. summers, humida solstitia*, Virg. F. 1, 314.

**westwards** (*adv.*): *in occasum, occa-  
sum versus*: v. WEST (*subs.*).



gining: *w.* (as soon as) the Helvetti were informed they sent ambassadors, ubi Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: it is constr. with *indic.* usually; the *sabj.*, where it occurs, being hardly attributable to "ubi;" e. g., *w.* once a man has perjured himself he must not henceforth be believed, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: where the *sabj.* is used because it is a supposed case. 3. *ut:* as soon as ever: to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action *w.* I had read your letter, immediately I wrote mine, litteras scrispi statim ut tuas legerant, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3. 4. quando: interrogative, direct, and in dependent sentences: *O country, w. shall I see you?* O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor. S. 2, 6, 60: *w.* do not see *w.* old age is creeping over us, non intelligitur quando obrepat senectus, Cie. Pbr. Caesar, when he had landed his army, hastened against the enemy, Caesar exposito exercitu ad hostes contendit, Caez.: Sabinius *w.* he had encouraged his men, gave the signal, Sabinius suo hortatus signum dat, id: Tarquinius, *w.* besieging Ardea lost his kingdom, Tarquinius Ardean oppugnans regnum perdidit, Liv.: since the time *w.* Deucalion climbed the mountain, ex quo Deucalion montem ascendit, Juv. 1, 81: *w.* (what time) first Deucalion cast the stones into an empty world, quo tempore primum Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, Virg. G. 1, 62.

**whence:** unde; nor does he come thence *w.* I would have preferred, nec inde venit unde mallem, Cie.: *w.* has China been disclosed? unde dejectus est China? id: that he might answer me, *w.* he came, ut mihi responderet unde esset, id: I do not recall to mind *w.* I have fallen, but *w.* have risen, non recordor unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cie. Att. 4, 16, 10: the relation will be brief if the beginning be made *w.* it must needs be, brevis erit narratio si unde necessit est inde initium sunetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: who had killed the man *w.* (from whom) he himself was born, qui eum necasset unde ipse natus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71.

**whencesoever:** 1. undeunque: Sen. Plin. 2. unde unde: Tert. **whenever:** 1. quandocunque: *w.* business draws me to Rome, quandocunque trahunt negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17. 2. utquecumque: *w.* moribus have failed, utquecum defecere mores, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 35. 3. quodcumque (as often as, of repeated actions): *w.* it is disputed which is the first, Pacuvius wins the fame, ambiguntur quoties uter nro sit prior, auferat Pacuvius famam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55. 4. quodcumque: the rest shall be ready for you, *w.* you wish, cetera quotiescumque voletis paratae vobis erunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 84.

**where:** 1. interrogative: 1. ubi: *w.* am I to find Pamphilus? ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ter.: *w.* in the world? ubi gentium? Pl.: I could not even guess *w.* on earth you were, ne suscipias quidem ubi terrarum esses, Cie. 2. ubinam: *w.* is the man? ubinam est homo? Pl.: I see not where the mind can take its stand, non video ubinam mens insistere possit, Cie. 3. **Relative:** 1. quā. I shall be spoken of *w.* violent Aufidus roars, dicar qua violenter ostrebit Aufidus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10. 2. *w.*: *w.* a tyrant is, there we must say there is absolutely no commonwealth, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, Cic. Where may often be turned by the cases of the relative "qui": e. g., the house *w.*, domus in qua; the place *w.*, locus in quo, apud quem; a master *w.*, res in qua: etc.

**whereas:** quoniam, quando, quandoque, quoniam: *v.* SINCE, WHILE. Whereas, when serving to shew an adversative relation of two clauses, is often not expressed in Latin. e. g., we heard

you say that we thought all men enemies who were not with us, *w.* you thought all men friends who were not against you, te dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare nisi qui nobiscum essent, et omnes qui contra te non essent tuos, Cie.

**whereby:** 1. Interrogative: quā re, ratione, viā; quo pacto: Cic. 2. Relative: quo, qua viā, etc.; per quod, per quaē, Cic.

**wherefore:** 1. Interrogative:

1. quāre, quamobrem, cur, quid Cie. 2. quapropter: Pl.: Ter.

**II.** Relative expressing a conclusion from grounds distinctly stated:

1. quāre: *w.* I thus recommend him to you, quare sic tibi eum commendō, Cie. 2. quamobrem (referring to one distinctly stated reason): conceit of power is odious, *w.* I say nothing of my own powers, arroganta ingenii odiosa est, quamobrem nihil dico de meo ingenio, Cie. 3. quapropter (in transitions, referring to several reasons): *w.* I shall say this, quapropter hoc dicam, Cic. 4. quoscircā: *w.* the senate in our ancestors' time rightly decreed, quoscircā bene apud maiores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic. 5. proinde (consequently): used in animated exhortation esp.): *w.* let them either depart, or keep quiet, proinde aut exeat, aut quiescant, Cic.

**wherein:** in quo, in quā re, in quibus (if many things are referred to).

**whereof:** cujus, cuius rei, quomodo de quo, que re, quibus (if in *whereof* the means of concerning):

**whereto:** 1. Interrogative: 1. quo (to what end): *w.* should you reserve such a wicked enemy? quo tam sceleratum hostem reserves? Cic. 2. quorūsum: will you not say *w.* this? tñnd? non dices quorsum haec tendant? Hor. 2, 7, 21. 3. **Relative:** to which: cui, cui rī: ad quod, ad quam rem: acc. to the context.

**whereupon:** 1. quo facto (after the doing of which). 2. post quae (after which).

**wherever:** 1. quācumque: wherever he went, quacunque iter fecit, Cie.

2. ubincumque: *w.* you are, you are in the same ship, ubincumque es, in eadem es navi, Cie.

**wherry:** cymba, cymbula, linter, lembus: *v.* boat. Phr.: safe in the refuge of my two-oared *w.*, tutus biremis praesidio scaphæ, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: two-oared *w.s.*, biremes libri, Liv. 24, 40.

**wherryman:** \*nauta, remex, igit, m. (*a rower*): v. BOWER.

**whet(v.):** 1. **Lit.**: 1. acuo, niūtum, 3: they hear the shrill sound of the saw when it is being w'd, stridorem serrae audiunt quum acutur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 49, 116: the lioness *w.s.* her terrible teeth, leamus dentes acutit timor, Her. Od. 3, 20, 10. 2. exācū (strengthened): the bear *w.s.* his teeth, sus exacuit dentes, Virg. G. 3, 255.

2. **Fig.**: to provoke, stimulate: acuo, exācū: to *w.* the tongue by practice in speaking, lingua a. exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 59, 331: Tyraeus w.d mainly spirits for martial war, Tyraeus mares animos exacuit in Martia bella, Hor. A. P. 403.

**whet (subs.):** a stimulus to the appetite: gustatio, Petr.

**whether (pron.):** uter: *w.* of us two is on the people's side, you or *I?* uter nostrum est popularis, tunc an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: v. WHICH.

**whether (conj.):** 1. In single questions: 1. nē (attached to the most important word in the question): *w.* Publius will go, you will be able to know from Aledius, Publius turusne sit, ex Aledio cognoscere, Cic. 2. num: I ask *w.* things would happen differently from what they do happen, quare num alteri ex nunc evenient evenirent, Cic.

3. an (after verbs of doubting, not knowing, etc.): I do not know *w.* I may (not) better call it patience, nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, Cic.

Lig. 9, 26: there is really no ellipse of negative here; it is only that I am not sure *w.*, in Latin, conveyed a leaning to the affirmative, whereas in English it leans to the negative. I doubt *w.* I should (not) place (!), i.e. I am almost inclined to place! Thrasyllos the first of all men, dubito an Thrasyllos primus omnium ponam, N-p. Thras. 1, 4.

st (after verbs of seeing, trying): I will go and see *w.* he is at home, No et visam si domi est, Pl.: the Helvetii tried *w.* they could break through, Helvetii si purperrime possent conati, eae, B. G. 1, 8. 5. utrum (very rare in this use): will you dare to say that it matters not *w.* the Sicilians think well of you? an hoc dicere aud-bis-nrum de te Siculib-n exsument, ad rem non pertinet? Cic. Ver. 2, 69, 167.

**III.** In double questions, whether...or: 1. utrum...an, an, ne: *w.* he spoke in a Roman sense, or as the Stoics speak, I will hereafter inquire, utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, ut Stoici dicunt, po-tea videro, Cic.: *w.* thy think this or pretend it, you will understand, id utrum illi sentiant anne similius, tu int the ~, id: *w.* you have bought it or not, utrum emeris necie, id.

2. ne...an: *w.* in the whole compass of the speech, or in the beginning, or in the end, or in both, in totone circuitu orationis, an in principis, an in extremis, an in ultraque parte, Cic. 3.

...an, ne, the Latin word for whether being not expressed: *w.* wounded or whole, have I deserved your standard? saecus an sanus numquid tua signa reliqui? Ov.: so that it was uncertain *w.* they were conquerors or conquered, in incertum fuerit vicissent victimae esent, Liv.

**III.** Whether...or, where a matter is left undecided, but a conclusion drawn whichever way it be: sive..., sive, seu... seu (the former Ciceronian, the latter, as also sive..., seu..., sive, in Caes. and in the poets): *w.* I am thinking, or writing, or reading, I am wont to use that as my favourite place, sive quid mecum opere cogito sive quid aut scribo aut lego, illo loco libentissime solo uti, Cic.: *w.* it was done rightly or wrongly, I confess myself the doer, seu recte seu perverse facta sunt, egomet fecisse confite, Pl.: *w.* by guile or *w.*, the fates of Troy so willed it, sive dolo seu Trojae sic fata fererant, Virg.: *w.* it is madness or any one has harmed you, seu furor est, sive aliquis nocuit, Ov.

**whetstone:** cos, cotis, f.: I will play the part of a *w.* which can sharpen steel, fungar vice cotis acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 304: to sharpen axes on the *w.*, subigere in cote secures, Virg. Aen. 7, 627: they said that anger was as it were the *w.* of courage, iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cōtem eſſe dicebant, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

**whey:** serūm: feed your young hounds with rich *w.*, catulos pasce sero pingu, Virg. G. 3, 406.

**which:** 1. Interrogative: 1. quis, qui (*w.* out of many), the former generally subs., the latter adj.: v. WHAT.

2. uter (*w.* of two): the king not knowing *w.* was oreſtes, ignorant rego alter et oreſtes, Cic. Am. 7, 24. 3. Relative: qui, quae, quod.

**whichever:** 1. quācumque, quis (of several): v. WHATEVER. 2. uter (of two): there are said to be great forces ready on both sides, so that, *w.* conquers, there will be nothing to surprise one, magna utrinque copiae paratae esse dicuntur, ita ut uterque vicerit non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4.

**whiff:** \*hālitus, ūs (breath).

**whig:** fautor factionis quae nominatur "whig."

**while (subs.):** tempus, spātium, mōra v. TIME. Phr.: hold your peace for a little *w.*, tace parumper, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: Milo delayed for a little *w.*, Milo paulisper commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 12. I have been speaking a long *w.*, diu loquer, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21: the crime was

*committed a great w. ago, scelus factum jam diu.* Pl. Most. 2, 2, 45: *a little w. after, paullo post, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 2: a good w. after, aliquanto post, id. Caec. 4, 11: in a little w., in brevi spatio, f. er. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: that I might see you after so long a w., ut te tanto intervale viderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 2: in the mean w. *Muratinus comes, interim venit Muratinus id. Fam. 10, 12, 2: worth w., opera premitum, Cic.: Liv.**

**while (conj.):** 1. dum (the present is almost always used with *dum*, though the rest of the sentence may be in a past tense: *as, dum haec paratur, Sagittum jam appugnabatur, while these preparations were [lit. are] making, Sagittum was already being assaulted, Liv.:* but when *dum* signifies *as long as*, it may take a past or future: *as, hoc tecum dum licuit, I did this as long as I was permitted, Cic. v. Lat. Gr. § 391, Obs. 2: w. this was being done in Apulia, the Samnites did not keep the town of Interamna, dum haec in Apulia gererantur, Samnites Interamnam urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36: w. he wished to be like Alexander, he was found most unlike the Crassi, dum Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimilans: Cic. Brut. 81, 282: with subj. in the oratio obliqua: some say that *w. he was being bound to the stake Flaccus enjoined silence, quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur silentium fieri Flaccum jussisse, Liv. 26, 16: also with subj. in directa or, chiefly in the poets; the maiden, w. she was flying, saw not the snake, puella, dum fugeret, non vidit hydram, Virg. G. 4, 457: also with subj. if while is nearly the same as until, and has any idea of purpose: wait a little, w. he sleeps out his first sleep, paulisper mane, dum edorniscat unum somnum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64). 2. donec (as long as): it has the same construction as *dum*: v. Lat. Gr. § 499: *w. I was pleasing to you, donec gratus eram tibi, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 1. 3. quam (when, whereas): w. I was at Athens I frequently heard Zeno, Zenonem, quam Athenis essent, andiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59: and w. friendship has many advantages, this is the chief of all, quinque amicitia plurimas contineat commodities, tum illa praestat omnibus, id. Am. 7, 23. While with the English participle is not expressed in Latin: I dictated this w. walking, haec dictavi ambulans, Cic.***

**while, while away (v.):** Phr. to w. away the time, the hours, tempus, horas fallere; meantime w. away the intervening hours with converse, interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov. M. 8, 652. Fallere is to beguile: perh. to while away should be to write away: if simply to pass the time, then use tempus terere, degere: v. TO PASS.

**whilom:** ölim, quondam, antea: v. FORMERLY.

**whim:** 1. libido, iūs, f.: it depends on the will, not to say the w. of another, positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3. 2. arbitrium: they would themselves entirely according to their w. and pleasure, ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24.

3. impetus, us (sudden impulse): rather from w. than discretion, impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29. Phr. full of ws. and fancies: \*inconstitiae levitatisque plenus.

**whimper:** vāgio, 4: v. TO CRY.

**whimpering:** vāgitus, iūs: v. CRY. **whimsical:** 1. lēvis, e (fickle, shifting): w. and untrustworthy men, homines leves atque fallaces, Cic. Am. 25, 91. 2. mōbilis, e: the Gauls are w. in adopting plans, Galli sunt mobiles et consiliis capiebundis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

3. insolens (full of surprises, capricious): fortuna never weary of play-ing her w. game, fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50.

**whirligil:** perh. turbo, iūs, m. (lit.

w. and droll thing): O rem ridiculam et jocosam! Cat. 5b, 1. Phr.: a w. and fickle mind, inconstans mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

**whimsically:** 1. ex libidine (acc. to one's w. and pleasure): Sall. 2. \*insolenter (capriciously): v. WHIMSICAL.

**whine (v.):** Phr.: to w. piteously, \*misérabiliter vagire (Georg.): another (beggar) ws. in concert, let me too have a slice, succint alter, et mihi finetur quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49.

**whine (subs.):** perlī, \*cantus (a drawl, sing-song): there is no exact word for the nasal utterance implied in whine.

**whinny (v.):** hinnio, 4: the horse ws. with limbs all shaking, equus concussus artibus himit, Luer. 5, 1076.

**whinnying (subs.):** hinnitus, iūs: Saturni filius Petion with his shrill ws. Saturnus Petion hinnitu implevit acuto, Virg. G. 3, 94.

**whip (subs.):** 1. flagellum (a severe w. scourge): the Porcius law did away with rods, this merciful man has reintroduced ws., Porcia lex virgas amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12: he cracked his ws., insomni flagrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 579.

2. flagrum: o' Vestal was scourged with a w., caesa est flagro Vestalis, Liv. 28, 11. 3. scūtia (a lash): that you may not punish one who deserves the w. with the cruel scourge, ne scutio dignum horribili sectore flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119. 4. lora n. pl. (w. of thongs): the public slaves lashed him with the w., servi publici eum loris cediderunt, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24. 5. virga (a switch, riding-w.): my mule-driver shakes his w. and beckons to me, mihi mulio compuncta virga annuit, Juv. 3, 317.

6. verber: èris, iūs (a w. actually in use): they press on with plaited w., illi instant verberato, Virg. G. 3, 106.

**whip (v.):** 1. To strike with a lash. 2. flagello, 1: he w'd his quaestor, quaestorem suum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26. 2. verbero, 1: he who unjustly ws. a slave, qui servum injuria verberat, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76.

II. You see slightly: leviter suo: v. SEW. Phr.: w'd to death, flagellis ad mortem caesus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: I am driven like a top by the lash, which a boy ws. round, agor ut verbere turbo quem versat puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: w'd by the traumoir's lash, sectus flagellis triumviribus, Hor. Epid. 4, 11.

—out: Phr.: drink, pipē; come, w. your pipe out of your mouth, bibe bibicen; age, eripe ex ore tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 36.

**whirl (subs.):** 1. turbo, iūs, m.: the w. (rotation) of the heavens, turbo celii, Luer. 5, 623: the mighty w. (of a weapon thrown), immanis turbo (contorti telo), Virg. Aen. 6, 594: the spindle balanced with its round w. (or whorl), librum tereti turbitum sunum, Cat. 64, 315. 2. vortex, iūs, m. (vertex): a torrent with eddying w., torto vortice tressens, Virg. Aen. 7, 567: a w. of duties, v. officiorum, Sen. 3. vertigo, iūs, f.: the heaven is swept round in ceaseless w., assidua raptus vertigine calum, Ov. M. 1, 29, 70. 4. verticillus, the w. of a spindle: Plin.

**whirl (v.):** I. Trans.: 1. torque, rsi, tum, 2: w. the thongs of the sling, torquere verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 481: that the sphere may w. round with velocity, ut globus celeritate contorqueatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. 3. rōto, i: he w. his man through the air like a sling, per auris more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517: a wing tornado, rotans turbu, Luer. 1, 295. II. Intrans.: torqueor: rōtor: Ov.: \*in orbem, in gyrum agi circummagi, moveri, ferrī, (Krt.).

**whirligil:** perh. turbo, iūs, m. (lit. top, hence anything that has the whirl-

ing motion of a top): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. turbo).

**whirling:** contortio: a w. going round of the right hand, contortio dexteræ, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

**whirlpool:** 1. vortex, iūs, m. so that the waters circling round are sucked in and make a w., ut circumflavæ aquæ in se sorbeantur et vortescant, Auct. Sen. Q. N. 5, 13. 2. gurges, iūs, m. (a strong eddy; chiefly poet.): here turbid with mud and of yawning depth a w. boils, turbidus hic coemo vastaque voragine gurges aestuat, Virg. Aen. 6, 296. 3. vōrāgo, iūs, f. (a devouring gulf): the horse sunk in the w., submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

**whirlwind:** 1. turbo, iūs, m.: wind driven round and circling round the same place is a w., ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum turbo est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: I who amid ws. and waves had steered the ship of the state, qui in turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernasse, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. 2. vortex, iūs, m.: they were swept round and beaten down by the w., vortice intorti affligebantur, Liv. 21, 58.

3. prester, èris, iūs: what the Greeks called fiery ws. from their nature, preser Graii quos ab re nonminarunt, Luer. 6, 423: a "prester" is a fiery w., prester igneus est turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

**whirr (subs.):** stridor (the nearest word, but it implies whizzing sound as well): the w. of wings, stridor pennarium, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

**whirr (v.):** strideo, di, 2: with wing wings, stridentibus alis, Virg. Aen. 1, 397.

**whisk (subs.):** a light brush: scōpula: Cat. Col.

**whisk (v.):** Phr.: to w. or brush off, \*evertere, excitere: to w. about (to move quickly about), \*circumvolitare.

**whiskers:** no exact word: w'd cheeks, hirsuta genae, Mart. 6, 52, 4.

**whiskey:** \*aqua vitae.

**whisper (subs.):** sūsurrus: be open; I will have no low murmur or w., palam age, nolo ego murmurum neque sūsurrum fieri, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 43: the hedge shall with gentle w. (of bees) of invite sleep, sepes staepē levī somnos suadibit intre susurro, Virg. E. 1, 56: to hear gentle ws., blandos audire susuros, Prop. 1, 11, 13: gentle ws., lenes susurri, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19.

**whisper (v.):** 1. sūsurrō, i: the breeze of the wing wind, aura susurrans venti, Virg. Cat. 154: I hear it w'd that she is an Athenian citizen, susurrari audio citem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 49. 2. insūsturo, i to w. to another, insusurrare alteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: to w. into the ears, insusurrare in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13. Phr.: to w. something or another to the slave, in auren dicere nescio quid puer, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9.

**whisperer:** sūsurrātor: only ws. come, susurratores dimutax veniunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

**whispering (subs.):** sūsurrus: v. WHISPER.

(adj.): sūsurrus: a w. tongue, susurra lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

**whist:** (subs.): \*lusus chartarum qui nominatur "whist."

**whist (intj.):** st. tace: Plaut. Ter.

**whistle (subs.):** 1. The sound: v. WHISTLING.

II. The instrument: \*fistula.

**whistle (v.):** I. Intrans.: 1. sibilo, i: test the wind may w. (through the ropes), ne sibilat aura, Luer. 2, 698: the croaking ropes w., stridor rudentum sibilat, Sil. 17, 258: sibilo seems rather of a hissing than of a clear flute-like w.

2. strideo, 2: strido, 3: (of the wind): the woods w. (with the wind), stridit silvae, Virg. Aen. 2, 48. Phr.: to w. to any one to come, \*sibilo aliquem provocare (Krt.). II. Trans.: Phr.: to w. a tune, \*fistulato ore modos exprimere, canere.

**whistling** (subs.): 1. sibillus (*pl.* in the poets *sibila*, *orum*, *n.*): *to give a sign by w.*, *sibilo signum dare*, Liv. 25, 8: *the w. of the coming south-west wind*, *venientis sibilus Austris*, Virg. E. 5, 82: *shepherd's w. (pings)*, *pastoris sibila*, Ov. M. 13, 785. 2. stridor, *ónis (of the wind)*: *the w. of the storm*, stridor procelae, Prop. 3, 7, 47.

**whistling (adj.):** 1. sibilus: Virg. 2. stridens (*of the wind*): v. *to whistle* (11).

**whit:** Phr.: *Sisyphus turns a stone and advances not a w.*, *Sisyphus versat saxum neque proficit hilum*, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: *not a w. better*, nihil melius, Cic.: *every w. as good*, omnino, omni ex parte par: v. ALTOGETHER.

**white** (adj.): 1. albus (*dead white*, opp. to *ater*): *Democritus could not distinguish things w. and black*, Democritus albū et alba discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 114; *w. horses*, a. equi, Virg. G. 3, 82: *a w. paleness blanches his cheek*, ora pallor aspergit, Hor. Ep. 7, 15: *pedibus albis, with w. (choked) feet*, Juv. 1, 111. 2. candidus (*glistening w.* opp. to *niger*): *w. than swans*, canditor cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: *w. lilies*, c. lilia, Prop. 1, 20, 38: *Soruce w. with sume*, Sorace nive candidum, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9. 3. canus (*hoary*): *w. waves*, cani fluctus, Lucr. 2, 579: *w. hairs*, c. capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15: *w. rime*, cana pruina, ib. 1, 4, 4.

4. niveus (*snowy*): *garments w. as snow*, nivea vestis, Ov. M. 10, 422. Phr.: *to be w.*, albore abicare, cantere, canere (acc. to kind of whiteness): *the plains are w. with bones*, campi ossibus albent, Virg. Aen. 12, 36: *the meadows are w. with hoar-frost*, prata albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: *the ivory is w.*, canet ebur, Cat. 64, 45: *while the grass is w.*, dum gramina cauent, Virg. G. 3, 325: *the iron glows in the fire*, ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491.

**white-bait:** \*clupea lutulus.  
—lead: cerussa: Plin.  
—swelling: \*hydarthus: Med.  
—thorn: \*onopordium acanthum: Bot.  
—vitriol: \*sulphur zinci.

**white** (subs.): 1. album: *spotted with w.*, maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: *the w. of an egg*, album ovi, Cels.: *of an eye*, a. oculi, Cels.  
2. candor: *the w. of an egg*, c. ovi, Plin.

**whiten:** 1. Trans.: 1. dealbo: *those columns which you see w. d.*, illae columnae quas dealbatis videtis, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145. 2. candefacio, feci, factum, 3: *to w. ivory*, c. ebur, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 102. II. Intrans.: 1. albesco, 3: *the sea ws. mare albescit*, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105. 2. canescere: *the sea ws. beneath the oars*, canescere aquaria remis, Ov. II. 3, 65.

**whiteness:** 1. albitudo, inis, f.: *w. of the head*, capitis albitudo, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 12. 2. candor: *dazzling w.*, splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. ▶ **white** (subs.): whitewash (v.): dealbo, 1: *to whitewash two walls from the same pot*, duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, Cur. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2. Phr.: *he contracted for w.ing the columns*, columnas poliendas albo locavit, Liv. 40, 51.

**whither:** 1. Interrogative: 1. quo: *w. are you rushing?* quo ruitis? Hor.: *w. in the world?* quo terrarum, quo gentium? Pl. 2. quorsum: *I know not w. I am going*, nescio quorsum eam, Ter. II. Relative: quo: *he will go w. you wish*, who has lost his purse, ibit eo quo vis qui zonam perdidi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

**whithersoever:** quoconque: Cic. **whiting:** 1. *The fish*: *gadus merlangus*: Linn. II. *A soft chalk*: \*calx, calcis, f.

**whitish:** 1. albidus: *w. foam*,

albida spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74. 2. sub-albus: Varr. 3. subalbidus: Plin. 4. stercundulus: Plin.

**whitlow:** páronychia (and páronychium) Plin.

**Whitsunday:** \* dies primus Pentecostes.

**Whitsuntide:** Pentecostē (as pentekostē, the fifth day after Easter): Ecl.: *dies festi Pentecostes* Ecl.: pentecostalis (adj.): Ecl.: Whitsuntide holidays, feriae pentecostales (Ruhrik. e Kr.).

**whiz:** strideo, di, 2: *a whizzing arrow*, stridens sagitta, Virg. Aen. 12, 319.

**whizzing** (subs.): stridor: *the w. of wings*, stridor pennarum, Plin. II, 29, 35.

**whizzing** (adj.): stridulus: *the w. cornet-sprays sounds*, sonitum dat stridulus cornus, Virg. Aen. 12, 267.

**who:** 1. Interrogative: 1. quis: *who is the man?* quis homo st? Ter.: *reflect who is said to have defrauded whom?* considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, Cic. 2. quishnam: *in emphatic or lively questions*: PL: Ter., etc. II. Relative: qui.

**whoever:** 1. quicunque: *whoever he is*, I profess myself his enemy, quicunque est, ei me profite intimum, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3. 2. quisquis: *he who shall strike an enemy shall be to me a Carthaginian*, whoever he shall be, hostem qui feriet mili erit Carthaginensis, quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51: v. WHATEVER.

**whole** (adj.): 1. totū: *the w. state*, tota respublica, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: *they marched uninterruptedly through the w. night*, tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: *if you came out w. and unhurt*, si totus et integer exieras, Pers. 5, 173. 2. omnis, e (all): *the w. heaven, earth, and sea*, omne caelum totaque cum universo terra, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: *the w. island*, omnis insula, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. 3. cunctus (all collectively): *the w. senate and people*, cunctus senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: *the w. world*, c. terraram orbis, Virg. Aen. 1, 233. 4. universus: *he is beloved by the w. province and by each separate part of it*, ab universo provinciā, genitumque a singulis ejus partibus diiungitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 163. 5. intēser (unimpaired): *the lower part of the piles remained w.*, pars inferior subicularum integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: *w. and uninjured in every respect*, omnibus rebus integrī incolsumque, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3. 6. sānum (sound): *w. and sound*, sanus recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: *if he were made w. by that medicine*, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. 7. sólidus (complete): *to receive the w. pay for half the year's service*, militia semestriali solidum stipendum accipere, Liv. 5, 4: *some days are wanting to the w. year*, desunt dies solido anno, Liv. 1, 19.

**whole** (subs.): 1. totū: *the w. depends on this*, totum in eo est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: *upon the w.*, in toto, id. Att. 13, 20, 4. 2. universitas (the w. opp. to the parts): *the w. of the human race*, universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: *I pronounce at once upon the w.*, the parts I will test by a reading, Jam nunc de universitate pronuntio, de partibus experiar legendō, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. 3. universum: *the first elements of mind which are in this same w. (universe) he calls gods*, principia mentis quae sunt in eodem universo deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: *not singly, but as a w.*, non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, med.

4. summa (the w. amount): *nothing shall be taken from the w.*, de summa nil dedetur, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: *in the w.*, ad summam, Cic. 5. omnia (all the parts): *the w. depends on this*, in eo sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5. The w. of may also be expressed by adj.: *the w. of the land*, tota terra v. w.

**whole** (adj.): Phr.: *upon the w.*

(all things considered), \*omnibus perspis.

**wholesale:** mercatū magna, mercatū magna et copiosa Pbr.: business, if it is retail, is to be deemed mean, if w. and extensive, is not so much to be censured, mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151. *to carry in a w. business*, magnam mercaturam facere, Cic. (e Kr.) Caesar sold the booth of that town w. (in one lot), Caesar sectionem ejus oppidi universum vendidi, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. A w. dealer: 1. qui magnam facit mercaturam: Cic. 2. mercator (as opp. to capo). Cic. 3. \*negotiator magistrus, App. Fig.: *by w.* acervatum, indiscretum, nullo discriminē. v. INDISCRIMINATELY.

**wholesome:** 1. salūtāris, e: *w. and vital warmth*, salutaris et vitalis calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: *reason fatal to many*, w. for very few, ratio multis pestifera, admōdū paucis s. ib. 3, 27, 69: *a w. herb*, herba salutaris, Plin.

2. salūliris, e (more limited to what is w. for the body): *w. sleep*, somni salubres, Virg. G. 3, 530: *w. breezes*, s. auras, Hor. Carm. S. 31: *most w. counsels*, saluberrima constitit, Tac. Agr. 21.

**wholly:** 1. omnino: either w. or in great part, aut omnino, aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1. 2. plāne: he is in without common sense, communī sensu plane caret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66. 3. prorsus (absolutely, decidedly): I am w. of that opinion, ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14. 4. ex tōto: nor yet can you w. abandon them, nec tamē ex toto deserere illi potes, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72. Or expr. by ex omnī parte, omnī ratione, etc.: v. ALTOGETHER, ENTIRELY.

Phr.: *that is w. false*, falsum est id totum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: *a man w. made up of deceit and lies*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, id. Cln. 26, 72: *w. wrapt up in those trifles*, totus in illis (nugis), Hor. S. 1, 9, 2. *Wholly* may also be expr. by per in compounds, or by the superlative degree of *alij*.

**whoop:** ulūlātus, us: *they raise a w.*, tollunt ululatum, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: v. SHOUT, WAK-CRY.

**whore** (subs.): mērētrix, scortum, prostibulum: v. PROSTITUTE.

**whore (v.):** scortor, i: Pl. : Ter.

**whoredom:** Phr.: *to commit w. (of men)*: scortari, stupra facere: he had committed w. with Fulvia, erat ei cum Fulvia stupri consuetudo, Sall. C. 23: of women: pudicitiam prostitutere, Suet.: corpus publicare, Pl. : vulgare, Liv.: meretricium facere, Suet.

**whoremonger:** 1. scortor: Pl.: Hor. 2. stuprator (ravisher): Quint.: Suet.

**whorish:** 1. meretricius: w. life, in vita, Cic. Cic. 20, 49. 2. libidinosus (lustful): Cic. 3. impudicus (immodest): Cic.

**whortleberry:** vaccinium: Plin. vaccinium myrtillus: Linn.

**whose** (adj.): cuius: w. girl is it, virgo cuja 'st', Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: w. cattle? cuium pecus? Virg. E. 3, 1.

**why** (interj.): 1. cur: *why does he love?* cur amat? Ter.: *what is the reason why he is not afraid?* quid est cause cur non est pertimescat? Cic. 2. quid: *why do I argue?* quid ergo argutor? Cic.: say why you have come, elouere quid venisti, Pl. 3. quāre: *why did you deny it?* quare negasti? Cic.: I do not know why, nescio quare, Cic. 4. quānobrem: I think you a rascal. Why, pray? Scelerissimum te arbitror. Nam quānobrem? Pl.: to what end? why? for what cause? quem ad finem? quānobrem? quam ob causam? Cic.: v. WHEREFORE. Phr.: why not? quidini? Ter.: Cic.: why do we not mount our horses? quān condensimus equos? Liv. 1, 57.

**why (interj.):** no one word for it in all cases in interrogations expr. by nam, either subjoined to a pronoun or at the beginning: why what kind of a dream

*is that of Tarquinius Superbus? cuiusmodi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? Cic. Div. 1, 22, 43: why what am I doing? nam quid agor? Virg. Aen. 12, 627: in wondering assertions by at: what is the question? whether the thing was done? why that is certain, quid querendum est? factumne sit? at constat, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: or by immo (nay): is not then the cause good? why it is most excellent, causa igitur non bona est? immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7, 4 Phr.: why yes; enim, enimvero, your wife said you called me. St. Why yes, I did order you to be called, to uxori aetatu me vocare. St. Ego enim vocari jussi, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: do you indeed say so? So. Why yes I do, ain' vero? So, oho enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 182.*

**wick:** 1. elychnium: Plin. 2. filum (thread): a candle whose I trim and husband, candelas cuius dispenso et tempore filum. Juv. 3, 287: rush w.s. scirpea fila, Prud.

**wicked:** 1. sceleratus: a w., atrocious, and abominable crime res delecta, atrox, nefaria, Cie. Rose. Am. 22, 62: O w. and audacious villain, O sceleratus atque adaceum hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41. 2. sceleratus: a w., guilty, and criminal man, vir sceleratus, facinorosus, nefarius, Cie. Rep. 3, 17, 27: the w. madness of war, scelerata insania bell, Virg. Aen. 7, 461. 3. nefarius (impious): w. vices, n. vota, Cie. Clu. 68, 194. 4. malius (opp. to bonus): a w. and worthless man, inanus et nequam homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1. 5. pravus (vicious, in the wrong direction, opp. to rectus): w. advisers, pravi impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68. 6. impius (unnatural): men w. and crime-stained, impil et conselerati, Cie. Pis. 20, 46: criminal and w. deeds, scelerata atque impia facta, Luer. 1, 84. 7. improbus (opp. to probus, against what is honest and upright): worthless and w., nequam et improbus, Cie. Delot. 7, 21: v. BAD, CRIMINAL.

**wickedly:** 1. scelerate: Liv. 2. scelerate: Cie. 3. nefarie: Cie. 4. impie: Cie. 5. improbre: Cie.

**wickedness:** 1. scelus, eris, n.: abominable w., detestable scelus, Cie. Am. 8, 27: on one side contends duty, on the other w., hinc pietas, illic scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25. 2. neras (sin against divine law): they all dared monstrous w., ausi omnes inhuman nefas, Virg. Aen. 6, 624. 3. flagitium (shameful act): to leave no crime, no w. undone, nihil facinoris, nihil flagiti praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13. 4. impietas: w. and crime, impietas et scelus, Cie. Fin. 4, 24, 66. 5. improbitus: w. and perverseness, improbitas perversitasque, Cie. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 38. Phr.: to commit an act of shameful w., aliquid nefarie flagitiose facere, Cie. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37; aliquid impie nefarieque committere, ib. 1, 2, 6.

**wicker:** 1. vimineus: w. covers, vimineae tegumenta, Cie. B. C. 3, 61: w. hurdlework, vimineae crates, Virg. G. 1, 95. 2. craticium (wattled): Vitr. 3. craticulus: Cat. P. Phr.: hurdles of w.-work, textae crates, Hor. Ep. 2, 45: w.-work shields, scuta viminibus intexta, Cie. B. G. 2, 33.

**wide:** 1. latus: a w. ditch, lata fossa, Cie. Tusc. 20, 50, 59: a marsh not wider than fifty feet, palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Cie. B. G. 7, 19: it is of wider extent than is heret set forth, latius patet quam hic exponitur, Cie. Inv. 1, 46, 86. 2. amplius (romy): the w. porch, amplius porticus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353.

3. spatiosus: the w. sea, spatiosum aquorum, Plin. 4, 1, 1. 4. patulus (open): the w. world, patulus mundus, Luer. 6, 108. 5. patens: w. plains, campi patentes, Liv. 21, 47: the w. and open heaven, caelum patente atque aperatum, Cie. Div. 1, 1, 2. 6. laxus (opp. to angustus): a w. (open) door, laxa ianua, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: where there was wider scope for negligence, in quo negligenter laxior locus esset, Liv. 24, 8. Phr.:

benevolence extending far and w., benevolenta late longe diffusa, Cie. Leg. 1, 12, 14: the art is of w. extent, ars late patet, id. Or. 5, 55, 235: a mis-take spread far and w., error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 24, 115: that our words may not be w. of our mark, ne ab eo quod propositum est abcerret oratio, id. Caecim. 19, 55.

**wide-spreading:** patulus: a w., beech, patula fagus, Virg. E. 1, 1: a plane-tree with w. boughs, platanus spatiosus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85.

**widely:** 1. late: that they might wander less w., ut minus late vagarentur, Cie. B. G. 1, 2: a people w. reigning, populus late rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 21. 2. spatiosus: in compar: more w., spatiosus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. 3. laxe: in superl: the planet Mercury wanders most w., Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, Plin. 2, 16, 13.

**widen:** 1. dilato, i: to w. a camp, dilatare castra, Liv. 27, 46. 2. extendo, di, sum, z: he bade the plains w., the valleys sink, jussit et extendi campos, subsideare valles, Ov. M. 1, 43. 3. laxo, i: that we might w. the forum, ut forum laxeramus, Cie. Att. 4, 16, 14.

4. amplifico, i: the city seemed to need w.ing, urbs amplificanda visa est, Liv. 1, 44.

**width:** 1. latitudo, inis, f.: the w. of a ditch, l. fossae, Cae. B. G. 2, 12.

2. amplitudo, inis, f. (size): the w. between the horns, amplitudo cornuum, Cie. B. G. 6, 26. 3. laxitas (wide extent): the w. of the sea, laxitas maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24.

**widow:** vidua: who was so long a w. without her husband, quem tam diu viri sua vidua caruit, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 2. Phr.: to become a w., viduam fieri, Cie. in viduitate relinquiri, Liv. 40, 4: a w.'s friend, \*aerarium viduis sustineundis, aliendis, or aerarium viduarum (Kr.): w.'s alimony, \*pecunia viduae alienae, sustineundae data, destinata (Kr.).

**widowed:** 1. viduatus: Agrippina w. by the death of Domitian, Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5: w. of Phoebus' light, viduatus lumine Phoebi, Virg. Cul. 372. 2. viduus: he joins the vine to w. trees, vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30.

3. orbus: a w. couch, orbum cubicul, Cat. 66, 21.

**widower:** viduus vir: to weep when a w. deprived of his wife, abducta viduum conjugi flere virum, Ov. H. 8, 86. Phr.: to become a w., viduam fieri, amittere uxorem, Cie. (E. Kr.).

**widowhood:** 1. viduitas: Aebutus who had long been maintained by the w. and loneliness of Caesennia, Aebutus qui jandiu Caesenniae viduata ac solitudine alteretur, Cie. Cae. 5, 13: Liv. 2. orbitas: Just. 2, 4.

**wield:** 1. lit.: 1. tracto, i: to w. weapons, tela tractare, Liv. 7, 32: there is no one who w. many arms with more grace, virilia speciosus arma non est qui tractat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53.

2. utor, sus, 3, d.p.: that he might w. arms well, bene ut armis uteretur, Cie. Delot. 10, 28.

II. Fig.: 1. gero, gessi, gestum, 3: that they might w. their power, ut potestatem gerent, Cie. Verr. 2, 55, 138. 2. teneo, ui, num, 2: Aelous sits w.ing his sceptre, sedet Aelous sceptra viens, Virg. Aen. 1, 57: v. to USE, TO EMPLOY.

**wife:** 1. uxor, oris: to take a w., uxorem adjungere, Cie. Fin. 2, 20, 68: has then Antiphon taken a w. without my consent? itane tandem uxorem duxit Antiphon injuriosa meo? Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 1. 2. conjux, jūgis (a partner): wives and children, conjuges ac liberi, Cie. Cat. 4, 9, 18. 3. mārita (mostly poet): chaste wives, castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139. Phr.: if you refuse to take a w., si tu negaris dicere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5: the maiden became the w. of him whose w., Caecilia had been, virgo ei nupsit cum Caecilia ante nuptia fuerat, Cie. Div. 1, 46, 104: to give to w., in

matrimonium dare, Cae. B. G. 1, 3: for other phrases, v. TO MARRY.

**wig:** 1. capillamentum: disguised in a w., capillamentum celatum Suet. Cal.

11. 2. galérum: a yellow w. hiding her black hair, nigrum flavo caput abscondebat galero, Juv. 6, 120. 3. galericulum: a w. being fitted to his head because his hair was thin, galericulum capiti propter raritatem capillorum adaptato, Suet. Oth. 12. 4. caliedrum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48. [NOTE.—A wig was sometimes called crines emti, Ov. A. A. 165: cf. Becker, Gallus, ill. p. 151.]

**wig-maker:** \*capillamentorum textor (Kr.).

**wild:** 1. ferus: what various kinds of beasts there are, both tame and w., quam varia genera bestiarum vel circum vel ferarum, Cie. N. D. 2, 39, 99: a w. goat, f. capra, Virg. Aen. 4, 150: w. fruits, f. fructus, id. G. 2, 16: w. mountains, f. montes, id. E. 5, 28: from w. and savage has rendered them gentle and civilized, ex feris et immanibus nites redditum et mansuetos, Cie. Inv. 1, 2, 2. 2. agrestis, e (of the field as opp. to town): the roots of w. palms, radices palmarum agrestem, Cie. Vert. 5, 38, 99: a w. race of men, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6.

3. silvestris, e (of the woods): w. cornels, silvestria cornua, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57. 4. rūdis, rūdis (rough, uncultivated): w. grass, herba rūdis, Mart. 2, 90. 5. incultus: a w. and woodland way, inculta et silvestris via, Cie. Brut. 74, 259. 6. vastus (desolate, of places): a mountain w. naturally mons vastus ab natura, Sall. J. 48.

Fig.: men in their looks and gestures w. and uncouth, vultu motique corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cie. De Or. 1, 25, 115. 7. immissus, e (monstrous): an enemy savage and w., hostis ferus et immissus, Cie. Vert. 2, 21, 51. 8. saevus: savage, w. fierce, agrestis, saevus, truculentus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: v. FIERCE. 9. insanus (mad): a w. passion, insanior cupiditas, Cie. Verr. 4, 18, 39. 10. amens: a most w. design, amentissimum consilium, Cie. Att. 7, 10: blind with w. fury, amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197. Phr.: the deep lairs of w.-beasts, stabula ala ferarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 179: timid m.-asses, timidi onagri, Virg. G. 3, 409: a bristly w.-boar, setosus aper, id. E. 7, 29: a w.-ox, iurus, Cae. B. G. 6, 28: w.-thyme, serpyllum, Virg. E. 2, 11.

**wilderness:** 1. lōcus dēsertus, also dēsertum as subs.: Cae.: Virg.: Vuig.: v. DESERT. 2. sōlitudo, inis, f.: what a w. there was in the fields, what a waste, quae solitudo esset in agris, quae vastitas, Cie. Verr. 4, 51, 114: where they make a w. they call it peace, ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant, Tac. Agr. jo. 3. vastitas: let them not prefer a w. and solitude to friendly nations, ne vastitatem ac soliditudinem malent quam amicos populos, Tac. A. 13, 55: into such a w. did he turn the Sabine land, tantam vastitatem in Sabino agro redditum, Liv. 3, 26. Phr.: land reduced by pestilence to a desolate w., genus agrorum propter pestilential vastum atque desertum, Cie. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

**wildly:** insāne (madly): gen. expr. by adj. or noun: he rages w., \*furibundus est, summo furore saevit, in sanit: Phr.: the priestess raves w. through the cave, in antro bacchatur vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 78.

**wildness:** 1. fēritas: in human form the w. and savageness of a brute, in figura huminis fēritas et immanitas beluae, Cie. Off. 3, 6, 32. 2. immanitas: roughness and w. of nature, asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cie. Am. 23, 87.

**wile (suts.):** ars, fraud, dolus: v. ART, DECEIT.

**wile (v.):** allicio, decipio: v. TO DECEIVE, TO REGULI.

**wilful:** 1. pervicax, acīs: that he should be of such a w. spirit! adeon

**perviciaci esse animo!** Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17. **2.** pertinax, acis: *you will be very w. if you persist in this, pertinacissimus fueris si in eo persisteris*, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107. **3.** obstinatus: *a more w. determination, voluntas obstinatio*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1. **4.** contumax, acis (*stiff-necked*): *who more w. y quis contumacior?* Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192: for these meanings of *wilful, v.* **OBSTINATE.** **5.** temerarius (*headstrong, rash*): *that blind and w. tyrant of the mind, passion, caca* et temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2. Phr.: *it is a compulsion, not a w. offence, necessitas crimen est, non voluntatis*, Cic. Lig. 2, 5.

**wilfully:** **I.** **Stubbornly:** **1.** pervicacter: Liv. 1. **2.** pertinaciter: Var.: **V.** **OBSTINATELY.** **II.** **Purposely:**

**1.** consulto: *it is important whether the w.ing be done under excitement, or w. and deliberately, interest utrum perturbatione aliquia animi an consulto et cogitate fiat iurta*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27. **2.** de industria: *wrongs which are inflicted w. in order to damage, injuria que nocendi cause de industria infernatur*, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24. **3.** dedita opera: *to do w. o. d. facere*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 193. Phr.: *w. knowingly, with my eyes open I go to ruin, prudens, sciens, vidensque pereo*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: *not w.*: imprudent, per imprudentem. **V.** **UNINTENTIONALLY.**

**wilfulness:** **1.** **perviciacia: your w. and arrogance, perviciacia tua et superbia**, Liv. 9, 34 ad fin. **2.** pertinacia: *w. which is near akin to perseverance, pertinacia quae perseverantiae finitima est*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.

**3.** contumacia: *nor did his independence or w. mislead any, nec libertas aut contumacia fraudi cunctaque fuit*, Suet. Aug. 54: **V.** **ORTINACY.** **4.** libido, inis, f. (*wantonness*): *fortune ennobles and obscures all things more in w. than according to the truth, fortuna res cunctas magis ex libidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuritatę*, Sall. C. 8.

**willy:** astute, callide, vafre, subdole: **V.** **ARTFULLY, CUNNINGLY.**

**wiliness:** **1.** astutia: *our hopes lies in this w. est nobis spes in hac astutia*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 53. **2.** versutia (in plur.): *not cartharinian w. nor Greek cunning, non Punicas versutiae nec Graecas caliditas*, Liv. 42, 47. **3.** caliditas: *it is to be called w. rather than wisdom, caliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 62: **V.** **CUNNING, ARTFULNESS.**

**will (subs.):** **I.** **The faculty of volition, desire, purpose:** **1.** voluntas: *that is w. which desires anything with reason, voluntas est que cum ratione aliquod desiderat*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: *the decision and w. of the multitude, judicium voluntas multitudinis*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69: *to shew what was his w., ostendere quid esset sive voluntatis*, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: *what you seek I will grant of my own free w.*, istuc quid expeti mea voluntate concedam, Cic. Div. in Caelic. 9, 27. **2.** stidium (*good will, zeal*): *what good w. what favour did Panurgus bring? quo studium, quem favorem secum attulit! Pamurigus?* Cic. Rose. Com. 10, 29: **V.** **INCLINATION, ZEAL.**

**3.** sententia (*w. expressed*): *as far as I understood the old man's w. about the marriage, quantum intellexi sensi sententiam de nuptiis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2.

**4.** consilium (*purpose*): *whether by chance, or by the w. of the immortal gods, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: **v.** **PURPOSE, INTENT.** **5.** libido, inis, f. (*w. and pleasure*): *not want to obey even their kings except at their own w.*, ne regibus quidem pavere solet nisi ex libidine, Tac. A. 4, 46. **6.** arbitrium: *to rule not according to another's dictation, but after one's own w.*, non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: *Jupiter's nod and w.*, Jovis nutus et arbitrium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

**Phr.:** *you will do it with my good w., me habente facies*, PL Am. 2, 2, 218. *I sent him away very much against my w., ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi*, Cic. Fam. 13, 63. **II.** **Testament:** **1.** testamentum: *to make a w. testamentum facere*, Cic. Mil. 18, 48: *to seal a w. t. ob-signare*, Cic. ib.: *he will secure this by his w., id testamento cavebit*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: *to have the right of making a w., lictionem testamenti habere*, id. Fam. 7, 21: *to alter a w., testamentum mutare*, id. Clu. 11, 31: *to forge a w., t. subiugere, supponere*, Cic. to: *(open) (seal)* w., t. resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. **2.** tabulae testamenti (Cic. Fam. 7, 21), or tabulae simply: *a new w., novae tabulae*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7 (the context shewing the nature of the document). Phr.: *the use and profits of all his property he leaves by w. to Cæsennia, usum et frumentum omnium bonorum suorum Cæsenniae legat*, Cic. Caec. 4, 11: *to die without making a w., mori intestato*, id. De Or. 1, 40, 13: *o. forger of a w., testamentarius subiector*, id. Cat. 2, 47; *testamentarius, id. Sest. 17, 19: adoption by w., t. adoptio*, Plin.

**will (v.):** **I.** **To desire:** vōlo, vōlui, veile, irr.: *our forefathers w. id that about all the magistrates you should give your votes twice, majores de omnibus magistratibus binis votis sententiam ferre voluerunt*, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: *I will do what you w., faciam quod vultis*, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38. *If will has no emphasis on it, it is in Latin generally expressed by the future tense*, Phr.: *as you w., ut libet*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: *I would (should) w. that; velim (of things possible), vellem (of impossible) contr. with subj.*: Cic.: *would that, utinam (in earnest prayer): constr. subj.*: Cic. Liv. etc. **II.** **To leave by w.:** **1.** lēgo, 1: *he w.s a large sum his wife, uxori grandam pecuniam legat*, Cic. Clu. 12, 33. **2.** rēlinquo, līquō, līcum: *z. to w. money to any one, relinquere pecuniam aliqui*, Quint. 5, 11, 13. **6.** aseq̄uor, z: *to w. immortality, immortalitatem assequi*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90.

**7.** concilio, 1 (*to make friendly*): *legions which he was intending to w. over to himself by money, legiones quas sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat*, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: *to w. the heart of the commons, conciliare animos plebis*, Liv. 1, 35. **8.** allicio, lexi, lectum, 3 (*to entice*): *there is nothing which so w. and attracts as does similarity of character to friendship, nihil est quod tam allicit et tam atrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo*, Cic. Am. 14, 50. Phr.: *boasting that he never won more at play, gloriari nunquam se prosperiore aera usum*, Suet. Cal. 41.

**wince:** *Phr. to w. with sudden pain, \*prae dolore subito moveri, comoveri, motum non supprimere: to stand without wincing, stare immotus, intrepidus: v. TO SHRINK, TO START.*

**winch:** scūcula: Cato.

**wind (subs.):** **I.** **Lit. and Fig.:**

**1.** ventus: *the air flowing to and fro makes ws, aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: *the sea is agitated by the violence of the ws, mare ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur*, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: *the w. rises, ventus increbescit*, id. Fam. 7, 20: *to run before the w., dare vela ventis*, Nep. Annib. 8: *to sail with a side w., oblique sinus velorum ad ventum*, Virg. Aen. 5, 16: *to be wind-bound, vento teneri*, Caes.: *the gods have lulled the ws, Dii stravere ventos, Her. Od. 1, 9, 10: to waste words on the ws, ventis verba profundere*, Lucre. 4, 932: *having got a favourable w., ventum nactus secundum*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23.

**2.** aura (*gentle w., usually*): *deceitful w., fallax aura*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11: *the canvass rent by the boisterous ws, carbasis percussa petulantibus auris*, Lucre. 6, 111. **3.** flāmen, inis, n. (*blast; poet.*): *like the rising ws, when they rage in the woods, ceu flamina prima cum fremunt silvis*, Virg. Aen. 10, 97. **4.** flatus, us: *when we enjoy a favourable w. of fortune, we are wafted to our wished-for haven, quum prospere flatu fortunam uitium, ad extus pervehimur optatos*, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. Phr.: *that I long ago perceived and got w. of, id jam pridem sensi et subolebat mihi*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 7. **II.** *flatency: q. v.*

**wind (v.):** *v. TO SCENT.*

**wind (v.):** **I.** **To blow (a horn):**

\*cornu inflare, sonare: v. **TO BLOW, TO SOUND.**

**II.** **To turn, to turn round some object:** **1.** volvo, vi, fidum, 3: *to w. thread, volvere filum*, Yarr. 1, 1, 4, 23. **2.** circumvolvo: *a plant that ws itself not only round briars but round trees, herba non solum spinis verum etiam arboribus se circumvolvens*, Plin. 16, 44, 92. **3.** torqueo, rsi, tum, 2: *the snake ws his scaly folds in coiling knots, serpens volubili-*

uite neque in aie vicisse Romanos, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: *that side won in the senate which preferred favour to truth, vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam praeferebat*, Sall. J. 16: *to w. a trial, vincere iudicio*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: *to w. a bet, sponsione v. id. Quint. 27, 84: to w. a cause, causam v.* Ov. M. 16, 75. **2.** luctor, i: *they play at dice with such heedlessness of winning or losing that they will, when all is gone, stake their own person, aleam exercent tanta lucrandi perpendere temeritate, ut, cum omnia deficerunt, de corpore contendant*, Tac. G. 24: *who returned having won a name from conquered Africa, qui domita nomen ab Africa lucratus rediit*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 19. **3.** tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3: *he was to w. the whole sum who threw the highest throw, tollebat universos denarios qui Venerem jecerat*, Suet. Aug. 71. **4.** acquirio, quisivit, item, 3: *to w. friends, acquirere amicos*, Sall. J. 13: *v. TO GET, TO GAIN.* **5.** conseq̄uor, sécūtus, 3 (*to attain to*): *that you may w. the highest honours, ut amplissimos honores consequare*, Cic. Planc. 5, 13. **6.** aseq̄uor, 3: *to w. immortality, immortalitatem assequi*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90.

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libus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, Ov. M. 3, 41. **4.** glóméro, 1 (*to w. into a ball*): *to w. wool into balls*, g. lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19. **5.** simo, 1; *they w. in coils their huge backs*, sinuant (angues) immensa volume terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: *the plain w.s. irregularly between the river visurgis and the hills*, campus mediis inter Visurgim et colles inaequaliter simuator, Tac. A. 2, 16. **6.** insinuo, 1 (*to w. into*) *when they had wound their way into the squadrons of cavalry*, quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: *you must retrace your steps by the same path by which you had wound your way in*, eadem qua te insinuaveris retro via petenda est, Liv. 9, 2. **7.** sustollo (*to raise by w.ing up*): *a machine w.s. up with slight effort many things of great weight by pulleys and wheels*, multa per trochlears et tympana pondere magno levi sustollit machina nisu, Lucr. 4, 96.

**wind-up:** Phr.: *to w.-up one's affairs*, res domesticas ac familiares in ordinem redigere, cf. Auct. Her. 3, 9, 116: *to w.-up a clock*, \*horologium intendere: *to w.-up a speech, orationem condcluere*, absolvere (R. and A.).

**winded:** ámbelans (*panting*). Phr.: *don't you see that I am quite w. with running?* non vides me ex cursu anhematum etiam ducere? Pl. As. 2, 2, 61.

**windfall:** Fig.: *unexpected profit*; \*lucrum, lucelum insperatum.

**winding** (*subs.*): sinus, ñs, flexus, ñs: *v. CURVE, BEND.*

**winding** (*adj.*): **1.** flexuós: *a w. way*, flexuosum iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. **2.** sinuós: *Maeander w. in curves*, Maeander flexibus sinuosis, Plin. 5, 29, 31. **3.** tortuós: *from w. and closed passages fuller sounds come, ex tortuosis locis et inclusi soni referuntur ampliores*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. Phr.: *the waters of Adria wushing Calabria's wing bays*, freta Adriae curvantis Catabras sinus, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16.

**—sheet:** \*tunicae funebriæ: \*vestimentum funebre: \*vestis funebriæ or feralis.

**windlass:** **1.** ergáta, m.: Vitr. 2, súcula: Cato R. R. **3.** trochlea (*pulleys*): Vitr.: *v. CRANE.*

**windmill:** mola venti: Cod. Just. 2, 42, 10 (e Kr.); \*mola vento versatilis, mola aeria (*after mola aquaria, water-mill*).

**window:** **1.** fénestra (*an opening for light and air, closed by shutters*): *the moon entered the w.s. with double shutters*, bifores intrabat luna fénestras, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: *the closed w.s. junctas tenetrae*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25; *1. v. Smith's Ant. p. 500.* **2.** spéculare (*w. glazed with lapis specularis*: v. ibid.): *the w.s. admit the clear rays of the sun, specularia puros admittunt soles*, Mart. 8, 14, 3. [NOTE.—Glass-windows, fénestrae vitreae, are first mentioned by Jerome in the 4th century of our era.] Phr.: *to furnish with w.s.* fenestrare, Plin. 8, 1—**3.** vitrum fénestrae, speculare: *v. above.*

**—frame:** \*margo ligneus fenes-trarum (Kr.).

**—shutters:** **1.** fórcíllae: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1. **2.** lúminaria, ium: *broad w.-shutters*, lata, Cato R. R. 14: cf. Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4.

**—tax:** tributum in singulas fénestras impositum, alter Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (e Kr.).

**windpipe:** **1.** arteria áspéra: *the w., for so the doctors call it, has an opening near the root of the tongue, aspera arteria, sic enim a medicis appellatur, ostium habet adjunctionem linguae radicibus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. **2.** arteriae, arum: *the w. becomes rested by silence, arteriae reticendo aquescunt*, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21. **3.** cánalis ánimacae (*passage for the breath*): Plin.

**windward:** Phr.: *the w. side*, pars ad ventum conversa, obversa (cf. spelunca conversa ad Aquilonem, Cic. Ver. 4, 48, 107).

**windy:** ventosus: *a w. day*, di ventosus, Quint.: *w. weather*, caelum ventosum, aer ventosus, Plin.: *the w. Alps*, ventosae Alpes: Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19, w. fame (fig.), ventosa gloria, Virg. Aen. 11, 728. Phr.: *it is very w. to-day*, \*veneuens flat, courtus est hodie ventus (Kr.).

**wine:** **1.** vinum: *red, dark-coloured w., v. rubrum, atrum, nigrum*, Plin.: *white, light-coloured w., v. album*, Plin.; *canarium, Pall.*: *new w., v. novum*, Cic.; *recessus*, Plin.: *old w., v. vetus*, Cic.: *dry w., v. ansterum*, Cels.: *sweet w., v. dulce*, Cic.: *fine w., v. bonum*, Sen.; *generosum*, Plin.: *weak w., v. nullarum virium*, Cels.; *imbecillum*, Plin.: *the w. becomes sour, v. aceticus*, Col.: *the w. is sour, v. acet*, Cat.: *it is not every w. that grows sour by age* non omnem vitium vetustate coacecisti, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: *to wash away cares with sweet w.*, dulci mala vino lavare, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 2: *on the wines of antiquity*, v. Smith's Ant. 1201. Phr.: *to drink much w.*, largiore vino uti, Liv.: *Curt. to drink too much w.*, vino se obzure, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: *to drink very little w.*, vini esse parcissimum (opp. vini plenus), Suet. Oct. 77: *fond of wine*, vinous, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6 (all from Kr.): **V. TO DRINK, DRUNK.** **2.** mérum (*sheer unmixed w.*): *how the slut tipples off the w.*, ut ingurgitat impura in se merum avariter, Pl. Curr. 1, 2, 35. **3.** mustum (*new w.*): *he boils down on the fire the juice of the sweet new w.*, dulci musti Vulcane decoquit horum, Virg. G. 1, 205. **4.** témētum (*any strong drink*; poet.): *a cask of w.*, cadus temeti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 162. **5.** Bacchus (*meton.*): *let the cups swim with generous w.*, madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5. **6.** Liber (*meton.*): *when truthful w. opens the secrets of the heart, condita cum verax apertis praecordia* Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: *I have had my fill of the test of w.*, me complevi flore Liberi, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 8. **7.** vappa (*flat w.*): *accustomed to drink flat w. on common days*, solitus potare vappam profeta diebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 144.

**—bibber:** **1.** vinolentus: *test he fall, though sober, into the boisterous play of the w.s.*, no sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118. **2.** vinósas: v. WINE.

**—cellar:** **1.** ápothéca (v. Smith's Ant. p. 105, for the ancient method of storing wine): *whole w.s.*, apothecae totæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

**2.** horreum (*store*): *you spare to take down from the w. your amphora, parcis deripere horreo amphorarum*, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 7. **3.** cella vinária: Plaut. Phr.: *a wine jar first stored in the w. in Tullus' consulship*, amphora fumum bibere institute consule Tullo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11.

**—merchant:** vinarius: *the wine which I sold yesterday to the w.*, vina quae heri vendidi vinario, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 30.

**wing** (*subs.*): **1.** Lit.: **1.** ála: *cocks clap their w.s.*, galli plausu presumunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: *that they (the bees) may be able to spread their w.s. to the summer sun*, ut possint alas pandent ad aestivum solem, Virg. G. 4, 27. **2.** pennae, árum (*feathers*): *birds keep their young warm beneath their w.s.*, aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: *to unfold the w.s.*, explicare pennas, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: *bees shake their w.s.*, apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73. Fig.: *those who had clipped my w.s. would not have them grow again*, qui mili pennis incidentur nolunt easdem renasci, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: *to be on the w.*, volare: v. TO FLY.

**II. Fig.:** (i.) *the wing of an army*: **1.** cornu (*extremity, w. of an army*): *the enemy's line was repulsed on the left w.*, hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsi est, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. **2.** ála (*prop. the cavalry stationed on the wing*): *the right w., dextera ala*, Liv. 27, 2. Phr.: *the cavalry on the w.*, alari equites, Liv.

**30. 40. (ii.) the wing of a building:** ála: Vitr. 6, 4, 28.

**wing (v.):** Phr.: *to w. one's way through the air*, aerias carpe vias, Ov. A. A. 2, 4, 44.

**winged:** **1.** álatus: *when first he touched the roofs with his w. heels*, ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis Virg. Aen. 4, 259. **2.** álier: *a w. flock*, agmen aligerum, Virg. Aen. 12, 249. **3.** alipes, pedis (*wing-footed*, of Mercury): *the w. god*, alipes deus, Ov. F. 5, 100. **4.** pennatus: *those horses which they call pegasi*, pennati equi quos pegasos vocant, Plin. 8, 21, 30: *the w. Zephyr*, pennatus Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 737. **5.** penniger: *the class of animals that are w. and tenant the air*, genus animantium penningulum et aerium, Cie. Tim. 10. **6.** pennipotens (*strong of w.*): *the w. tribes*, pennipotentes, Lucr. 5, 789. **7.** volúcer (*flying*): *some animals that swim nature has appointed to dwell in the water, others that are w. to enjoy the free air*, alias bestias nantes aquarum incolas esse volunt natans, alias volucres caelo frui libero, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: *more swiftly than the wind or a w. arrow*, citius vento volucrque sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 242.

**wink (subs.):** **1.** nictatio: *crocodiles have no w. (no power of wing) on account of their hard eyes*, crocodili sine uila nictatione propter praedios oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 57. **2.** nictus, us: *you give a sign by a w.*, nictu signa remittis, Ov. M. 3, 460 (here as in the other passages of poets where the word occurs, some would read "nutu").

**wink (v.):** Lit. and Fig.: **1.** nictio, **1** (also nictor): *it is natural to most to be continually wing*, plenisque naturale ut nictare non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54; *and let her not nod, w.*, nebeckon to any man, neque illi homini nutet, nictet, adnat, Pl. Asin. 1, 4, 39. **2.** connive, nivi or nixi 2: *the larger birds w. with the lower cheek*, graviore alitung inferiorne genera connivit, Plin. 11, 37, 57: *this I allow, in some cases I even w. at it*, ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam in rebus etiam connive, Cie. Phil. 1, 7, 18. For this sense, to close the eyes at, pretend not to see, may be used, ignosc, indulgo, praermitto: v. TO ALLOW, TO PARDON.

**winner:** victor, superior: v. VICTOR, SUCCESSFUL.

**winning:** **i.** Successful in competition: v. SUCCESSFUL. **ii.** Able to win over any one: **1.** blandus: *we will try which of us is the more w.*, experiemur nostrum uter sit blandior, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 58: *w. words*, blanda verba, Ov. M. 2, 575. **2.** suavis, e (*sue in manner*): *men are called courteous when they are kind, compliant, w.*, comes benigni faciles suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cle. Balb. 16, 36. **3.** ámenus (*post-Aug. in this sense*): *a gentle and w. disposition*, ingenium mite et amoenum, Tac. A. 2, 64. **4.** facundus (*w. by words*): *love made him w.*, facundus amicit, amor, Ov. M. 6, 469. **5.** vénustus (*w. by beauty, charming*): *most w. beauty*, forma venustissima, Suet. Aug. 79. Phr.: *w. conversation and manners*, sermonum atque morum suavitatis, Cic. Am. 18, 66.

**winnow:** **i.** Prop.: **1.** ventilo: *in the barns, frumenta in horreis multi ventilare ventan*, Plin. 18, 30, 73. **2.** évanoo, : Varr. **ii.** Fig.: *to sift, examine*: excutio, scrutor, perscrutio: v. TO EXAMINE.

**winnowier:** ventilátor.

**winnowing-fan:** **1.** varnus, f.: *the mystic w. of Iacchus*, mystica vanus lacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166. **2.** ventiliátrum: Col.

**winter** (*subs.*): **1.** hiems, émis, f.: *to undergo this severity of cold and w.*, hanc vix frigorim hemicumpre excite, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: *the depth of w.*, hiems summa, id. Verr. 4, 40, 80: *in the beginning of w.*, inita hieme, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: *before the end of w.*

ante exactam biemem, ib. 6, 1: *is there a place where the ws are milder?* est ubi plus tepeant biemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: *a very severe w., gravissima h.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. 2. brāma (strictly, 'w. solsticis'): could the sun's approach and withdrawal be recognis'd by the swimmers and ws., posset solis accessus discessusque solsticis brumisque cognoscis, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: *about which (islands) some have written that in w. they have a continuous night for thirty days*, de quibus nonnulli scripserunt die continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: *sluggish w. returns*, bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12. Phr.: *w. time*: *hiemal tempos*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: *annus hibernus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 29: *w. dress*, hibernae tunicae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 94: *w. months*, brumales menses, Plin. 1: *I wish to know where you mean to pass the w.*, cupio scire ubi sis hibernatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: *we allow the furrows to lie idle through the w.*, sulcos vacuos perhincare pati-mur, Col. 11, 3, 4.

**winter (v.)**: 1. hiēmo: *1: three legions which were wing near Aquileia, he leads out from their w.-quarters, tres legiones, quae circums Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: let the merchant go to sea and w. in the midst of the waves, navigat ac medilis hemi-temperato in undis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71. 2. hiberno: *1: tunnies, wherever they are detained till the equinox, there w., thymni ubique prebensi usque ad aquinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20 § 51: the Carthaginian was going to w. between the rocks of Formiae and the sands of Lixenum, Poenus inter Formiana saxa ac Isteri arenas hibernatus erat, Liv. 22, 16.*

—quarters: 1. hiberna, örüm (sc. castra): *he led his army to w. among the Sequani, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: he gathered provision into the Claudian camp and there formed his w., pabulum in Claudiana castra convexit ibique hiberna edificavit*, Liv. 23, 48. 2. hibernacūlum (*a w. residence*): *these are my w., hoc hibernacūlum est, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7: the w. (w. barracks) of the Carthaginians were almost entirely of wood, hibernacula Carthaginensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3: the legions were sent to their w., legiones in remissae, Tac. A. 2, 23.*

**wintry**: 1. biemalis, e: *a long and w. voyage, navigatio longa et biemalis*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1. 2. hibernus: *the w. Alps, hibernae Alpes*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41.

3. brimialis, e: *the earth hid beneath w. snow, brimuli sub nive terra latet*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: *w. winds*, b. venti, Luc. 5, 407. 4. frigidus (*cold*, nivalis (*snowy*)): *if definite description be wanted: v. cold, snowy.*

**wipe**: 1. tergo, si, sum, 2: *to w. the forehead with a handkerchief, frontem sudario tergere*, Quint. 6, 3, 60: *to be washed or rubbed or w.d., lavari aut fricari aut tergeri*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10.

2. dētergo (*to w. off, w. clean*): *to w. the perspiration on his brow with his arm, sudore frontis brachio d.*, Suet. Ner. 24: *to w. the head with one's mantle, capit pallio d.*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 23. 3. exteroge: *with which the shoes are w.d., qui extergent baxeas*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40. 4. abstergo: *to w. the lips, labellum a.*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 52. 5. perterge, si, sum, *(to w. thoroughly): a slave w.d. the table with a purple cloth, pner gaunape purpureo mensan pertersit*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11. 6. siccō, i (to w. dry): *to w. the forehead with a handkerchief, sudario frontem s.*, Quint. 11, 3, 148. 7. dēeo, evī, étum, 2 (*to w. or blot out*): *to w. our writings with a sponge, delere scripta spongia*, Suet. Cal. 20: *to w. out their former disgrace, ad delendum priorem Ignominiam*, Liv. 39, 30. Phr.: *to w. the nose, enungere se*, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67.

**wire**: \*filum metallicum (Georg.):

brass, iron, silver w., \*filum aeneum, ferreum, argenteum. Phr. *to draw w.*, \*metallum in fila ducer, tenue: w. work, w.-netting: *perh. "transmeta" (a grating, a lattice): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.*: *I shall cleverly w. this fellow to-day, hinc ego hominem bodie in transennam doctis ducam dolls*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 11: *network of brass w.*, reticulum aeneum, Fest. s. v. *acceptant: you dance like a puppet, but another pulls the ws. ducens ut nervis alienis mobile lignum*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 82.

**wisdom**: 1. sapientia (the highest and most comprehensive word): *w. the mother of all good things, to express the love of which the Greek word philosophy was framed, mater omnium bonarum rerum sapientia, a cuius amore Graeco verbo philosophia nominis inventa*, Clc. Leg. 1, 22, 58: *chief of all virtues is that w. which the Greeks call σοφία, the knowledge of things divine and human, princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam Gracci σοφία vocant, rerum diuinorum atque humana-riam scientia*, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: *w. which is to be deemed the art of living, sapientia quae vivendi ars putantur est*, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: *the first w. is to be rid of folly, sapientia prima est stultitia carnis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: *I give you such advice as I can with my w., moe que possum pro mea s.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73.

2. prudentia (practical w.): *the w. which the Greeks call φρόνσις* is the knowledge of what is to be sought and what avoided, p., quam Graeci φρόντων vocant, est rerum experientarum fugientarumque scientia, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: *political w., civilis p.*, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46.

3. consilium (*Judgment, wise purpose*): *she lacks w. and discretion, consilium et ratione deficitur*, Clc. Clu. 15, 184: *the greatness of the w. by which all this is done no w. of ours can attain to comprehend, quae quanto consilio gerantur nullo consilio assequi possimus*, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: *in plur.: miz a little folly with your w., misce stultitiam consilii brevem*, id. Off. 1, 42, 27.

4. ratiō (*reason, wise system; opp. to headstrong force*): *that Ariovitus had conquered rather by w. and judgment than by valour, Ariovistum magis ratione ac consilio quam virtute vice, Caes. B. G. 1, 40*. Phr.: *with w. great w., sapienter, sapientissime: w. WISELY.*

**wise (adj.)**: 1. sapiens: *M. Buculeius, a man in my judgment no fool, and in his own very w.*, M. Buculeius, homo neque moe judicio stultus, et suo valde sapiens, Cic. De Or. 1, 39, 179: *a good and w. king, rex bonus et sapiens*, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52: *a word to the w. is enough, dictum sapienti sat est*, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 19: *he is the w. man (philosopher) whom we seek*, id est sapiens quoniam virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37.

2. prudens: *who was wiser than P. Octavius, or more skilled in law?* quis P. Octavio prudenter, jure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38, 107: *the counsels of the w., prudenter consilia*, id. De Or. 1, 9, 36. 3. sciens (*knowing, skilful*): *the ship that has the wisest pilot, navis que scientissimo gubernatore utitur*, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.

4. pérītus (*skilled by experience*): *the wisest generals, pérītissimi duces*, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. Phr.: *to be w., sapere: they are w. in my opinion, sapient mca sententia*, Ter. *Are you a whil the wiser now? num quid nunc es certior?* Pl.

**wiseacre**: \*sapientis (*the irony being made plain by the context*): sibi sapientis, ceteris ineptus; ineptus, insulsus (*foolish, if undisguised contempt be needed*).

**wisely**: 1. sapienter: *how w. our*

*kings saw this, quam sapienter reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: there is no one who can more w. advise you than yourself, nemo est qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso*, Clc. Fam. 2, 7. 2. prudenter: *to act w., p. tacere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 15.

**wish (subs.):** 1. optatio (*act of w.ing*): *when Neptune had allowed him three ws., cui quae tres optationes Neptunus desedit*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94.

2. optatum (*the thing w.): having obtained which w., quo optato impetrato*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 94: *in all your affairs fortune has answered to my ws., in omnibus tuis rebus meis optatis fortuna respondit*, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: *before my w., praetor optatum meum, id. Pis. 20, 46 according to one's w., optato, id. Att. 13, 28, 3.*

3. voluntas (*will, consent*): *so that the citizens assented to his ws., ut ejus voluntatibus cives assenserint*, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: *I will comply with your w., obs-quar voluntati tuae*, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. 4. désiderium (*longing for something absent*): *a w. for the city, desiderium urbis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: *you will fulfil all my expectation and long-cherished w., expeler omnem expectationem diuturnam desiderii nostri*, id. de Or. 1, 47, 205. 5. votum (*prayer*): *the ws. of his own aravice, voti cupiditatem suarum*, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: *having gained a w., voti potens*, Ov. M. 8, 80: *does one of Attalus' cities occur to you as a w. an enim in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5. Phr.: *to follow with one's best ws., omnibus optimis prosequi*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: *you have my very best ws./success, quod bonum faustum fortunatumque sit, Clc: according to one's ws., ex sententia, de s.*, Cic. *nothing was more agreeable to my ws., nihil mibi fuit optatus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5.

**wish (v.):** 1. opto, i (to w. for as good; implying some choice): *that a man ought to admire, w. for, or seek nothing except what is honourable and seemly, nihil hominum, nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere*, Clc. Fin. 1, 20, 66: *Phæthon w.d. to be taken up into the chariot of his father, Phæthon optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur*, ib. 3, 23, 94: *we often w'd to see this day, bunc videre saepc optabamus dieni*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29. 2. exopto, i (to w. earnestly): *what the majority of men desire best that they chiefly w. for, que majori parti pulcherrima videntur ea maxime exoptant*, Clc. Off. 1, 32, 118.

3. chipio, ivi or li, itum, 3 (*expresses the actual emotion of w.ing, the impulse of the mind*): *whose attempts they did not w. to check, if they could, and, if they had w.d., could hardly do so, cujus conatus illi nec, si possent, reprimere superent, et si vident, vix posse, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: the more you have got the more you w. for, quanto plura parasti tanto plura cupis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148. 4. vōlo, vōlui, velle: *Aelius w.d. to be a Stoic, Aelius Stoicus esse voluit*, Clc. Brut. 36, 266 *I w. you to answer me this, illud volo ut respondeas*, id. Vath. 7, 18: *how I w. we could have had Panætius with us, quam velim Panætium nobiscum haberemus*, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: *you w. for lukes, cohorts, vis pilæ, cohortes, Juv. 10, 94. I and he w. each other well, ego huic et mihi bene volumus*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4.

5. désidero, i (to long for): *I am neither athirst for honours nor do I w. for glory, nec honores sitiæ nec desiderio gloriam*, Clc. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3. 6. p̄r̄cor, i, dep. (to pray for, express a w.): *so to leave your country that one's fellow-citizens may w. for your return, sic exire a patria ut cives redditum precentur*, Clc. Pis. 14, 33. Phr.: *objects to be coveted and w.d. for, expedita atque optabili*, Clc. De Or. 1, 51, 221: *this was one of the things I w.d. for, hoc erat in votis*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: *as you w., ut placet, ut libet: v. TO WILL: I w. you joy, gratulor tibi*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

wishing: *optatio*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. 205: v. WISH.

wisp: 1. *mānīpūlūs (handful)*: manipuli herbae, *w.s. of grass*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49. 2. *fascīclūs (bundle)*: tied up in *w.s.* in f. manuāles colligatum, Plin. 19, 1, 3. 3. \**pēnīcūlūs (a little brush)*: Pl. v. WHISK.

wist: v. TO KNOW.

wistful: \*anxius, sollicitus (words usually applied to the mind in Latin, whereas *w.* seems to be almost always an epithet of gaze, looks, etc.); \*desideri plenus, cupidus (longing, eager). Phr.: *your eyes looked wistfully around for something*, desiderare aliquid oculi tui, Tac. Agr. 45.

wit: 1. *ingēniūm (natural power of intellect)*: to this first class (of good qualities which are born) belong teachableness, memory; and all these are comprised under the one name *w.*, prioris generis (virtutum quae ingenerantur) est docilitas, memoria; quae fere omnia appellantur uno ingeniū nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: *a man of the most vigorous w.*, vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: *he is of a dull w., beteri ingenio est*, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: *a vein of w.*, ingenii vena, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 9: *he greatly patronised w.s (men of w.)*, ingenia maxime fovi, Suet. Vespa. 18: v. GENIUS, TALENT. 2. acūmen (penetration): he applied his *w.* to the Greek writings, admovit acūmen chartis Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161. 3. lēpos, ōris, m. (elegance): such *w.* in his ninth talk, tantus in jocando lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27. 4. facītīa, ārum (witty, humorous sayings): I have often seen much done in court by humour and *w.*, multum in cōsūs per acēpe iepore et facēte profici vidi, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 219: accustomed to mock at Ti-berius with bitter *w.*, Tiberium acerbis facētīis irridere solitus, Tac. A. 5, 2.

5. sal, sális, m. (*pungent sharpness*): P. Scipio surpassed all in pungent *w.* ... humour, P. Scipio omnes sale face-tusque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: the *w.* of Plautus, Plautini sales, Hor. A. P. 271. 6. dīcātīa (reparte): a sharp and smart style of facetiousness is called *w.*, peractum et breve genus facētīarum dīcātīa nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: low *w.*, scurrilis dīcātīa, 2, 65, 242. Phr.: a man of *w.*: homo acutus, facetus, etc.: v. WITTY: a town *w.* scurra, urbanus scurra: Cic. Pl. Hor.: have you your *w.* about you? satīn' sanus es? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: the man is out of his *w.s.* insano horo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118: v. NAD.

wit: Phr.: to *w.*: sciēt: v. NAMELY.

witch: (suts.): 1. sāga (a wise diviner, enchantress): old women are called *w.s.* because they pretend to much wisdom, sagae anus dicta, quis multa scire volunt (a sagiendo, i.e. sentiendo), Cic. Div. 1, 21, 65. 2. māgā (dealer in magic): the spells and arts of *w.s.*, cantus artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195. 3. vēnēfīca (one who uses poisonous drugs): the spell of a more cunning *w.*, vēnēfīcas scientioris carmen, Hor. Ep. 5, 71: what say you, old *w.*? quid aīs, vēnēfīca? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.

witch (*w.*): v. TO BEWITCH.

witchcraft: 1. māgīcē, ēs, ars magica: arts of *w.*, magicae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493; v. MAGIC. 2. carmina, inūm, n. pl. ('charms, spells'): Circe by w. changed Ulysses' crew, carminibus Circe socio mutavī, Ulīxi, Virg. E. 8, 70. 3. cantus, ū, w. attempts e'en to draw down the moon from her car, cantus et e curru lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 21. 4. vēnēfīcīum: *w.* and enchantments, vēnēfīcia et can-tiones, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. 5. effas-cīnātīo (bewitching, charming): why do we oppose *w.* with a peculiar prayer? our effas-cīnātīos peculiar adoration occursimus? Plin. 28, 2, 5.

with: 1. By Latin prepositions.

1. cum (with abl.): (i.) together *w.*, in company *w.*: I lived *w.* Pansa, vixi cum l'ansu: Cic.: you sup *w.* me,

cenas mecum, Hor.: together *w.*, is frequently expressed by una cum: v. TOGETHER (ii.) furnished *w.*: he comes *w.* a lantern, cum laterna advenit, Pl.: ships *w.* provision, naves cum conuenient, Liv.: (iii.) of time: *w. early dawn*, cum prima luce, Cic.: (iv.) to indicate circumstances, accompaniments, manner, etc.: *w. great loss to the slate*, cum magna calamitate civitatis, Cic.: to beseech *w.* many tears, multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes.: *w. the utmost zeal*, cum summo studio, Liv.: (v.) of help, alliance, etc.: *w. the help of the gods*, cum dis juventibus, Liv.: Romulus allied his kingdom *w.* that of the abīne king, Romulus regnum suum cum sabinorum regi sociavit, Cic.: (vi.) generally, with words denoting intercourse, hostile or friendly; comparison, deliberation: to deal *w. any one*, agere cum aliquo: to fight *w.*, dimicare cum: to agree *w.*, consenserit c. : to compare *w.*, conferre c.: to deliberate *w. oneself*, cum aliō: another, secum reputare, cum aliquo deliberate. 2. apud (with acc.): applied to a person with reference to the place where he is, or to his mind: you shall sup *w.* me (at my place), apud me cenabis, Pl.: this is of little avail *w.*, me, haec apud me minimum valent, Cic.: *w. our ancestors (in their time, among them) was the practice and majoris nostros haec factita*, Cic. 3. pēnēs (with acc.): in the power of, resting *w.*: *w. whom is the authority*, penes quem est potestas, Cic.: *is that harp-girl w. you?* ista pene pos psaltria est? Ter. 4. in (with abl.): where with means in the midst of, and where it implies notwithstanding: *w. all their great debts they have also greater property*, magno in aere alieno maiores etiam possessiones habent, Cic.: *w. all your great learning you will not omit this*, in tanta tua doctrina hoc non praetermittis, id. 5. ex (with abl.): in consequence of: when the commonwealth was in a disturbed state w. debt, quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. 6. pro (with abl.): considering: *w. your wisdom you will consider the rest*, reliqua tu pro tua prudentia considerabis, Cic. 7. ab (with abl.): after verbs of beginning: I had a mind to begin *w.* that, ab eo exordi volui, Cic. II. By cases of the Latin noun without preposition: 1. Ablative: of the instrument, manner, substance: *endowed w. talent*, prædictus ingenio, Cic.: woven w. twigs, viminiis intextum, Caes.: of contents, fulness: he filled the goblet w. wine, implevit mero pateram: a grove thick *w.* trees, nemus densum arboribus, Ov.: of mixture, junction: he mixed honey *w.* Falernian wine, metla miscebat Falerno, Hor.: dishonesty combined *w.* crime, improbitas scelerē juncta, Cic. (Of the Latin cases the ablative most frequently expresses with: and under the above heads most of the various uses of abl. for with might be brought: but it is often optional whether the prep. cum be added, e.g. in mixture, manner- the prose writers rather prefer using the prep., or including with in the Latin compound verb; the poets more often omit it: with the instrument, strictly so called, the Latins rarely, if ever, use cum.) 2. Dative: after verbs of anger, contention, comparison, mixing; though the prose writers in the latter cases prefer the abl. with prep.: there is no reason why I should be angry *w. the young man*, adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam, Ter.: Amptys alone contends *w.* you, solus tibi certa Amptys, Virg.; to compare great things with small, parvis compondere magna, id.: he was proud of the honour mingled *w.*

his burden, mixtoque oneri gaudebat honore, Ov. 3. Genitive: with a few adjectives denoting abundance: abounding *w.* milk, lactis abundans, Virg. III. By being included in the Latin verb: to mix fragments *w.* wine, commiscere frusta mero, Virg.: but most of such compounds with con take the prep. with the abl., or take the dat.: to go *w.* any one, comitari aliquem: who will find fault with it? quis id reprehenderit? Cic.: to agree *w.* any one, assentiri aliqui: to have done *w.* a matter, perfunctus esse re: he goes on *w.* his villany, persequitur seculis ille sum, Ov.

IV. With combined with an English noun is often turned by a Latin adv.: *w.* pleasure, libenter: *w.* zeal, studiōs: or by an adj.: he did this *w.* pleasure, laetus hoc fecit: or by a participle construction: *w.* speed, adhucita celeritate. Phr.: what would you *w.*? quid me vis? Ter.: what shall we do *w.* the child? qui faciemus puerō? Ter.: *w. all my heart*, ex animo, Ter.: this seems to be the same *w.* that, hoc idem videtur esse atque id, Cic.: he came *w.* two legions, \*venit duas habens legiones: having the wind *w.* him, ventum nactus secundum, Caes.: I know not what course to take *w.* that girl, neque quid consili capiam scio de virgine istac, Ter.: they contend *w.* one *w.* another, inter se contendunt, Cic.

withal: simūl: I proved this to Cæ-cilius, and *w.* pointed out the following, demonstravi haec Cæcilio, simūl et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1. simūl: he fed on such meat as was most sweet and *w.* of easiest digestion, utebatur eo cibo qui snassisimūs esset, et idem laciliimus ad concoquendū, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 64.

withdraw: A. Trans.: 1. abducō, xi, cum, 3: it will be lawful to take away and *w.*, auferre et abducere licet, Cic. Quint. 27, 84. 2.

dēducō: to *w.* an army from these parts, exercitū dēducere ex his regiōnibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: used esp. in this military sense: cf. Liv. 32, 27. 3. sub-dūco (to *w.* quietly): some cohorts withdrawn from the right wing he leads round behind the line, cohortes aliquid subductas ex dextro corri posse aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: many stones having been withdrawn from the tower, compluribus lapidibus ex turri subductis, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. 4. abstrābo, xl, etūm, 3 (implies deprivation to some one): if they could have withdrawn some forces from Lepidus, si quas copias a Lepido abstrahissent, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 1. 5. dētrahō: they despised the legion for its weakness, now that two cohorts were *w.*, legione detracitis cohortibus duabus propter paucitatem despicebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. 6. rēmōvo, móvi, mótm, 2 (to move away): having withdrawn the horses out of sight, remotis ex conspicu equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 7. surripio, ripui, reputum, 3 (to steal): you withdrew yourself from the forum, surripulsti te de foro, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 2b. 8. ávertō, tū, sum, 3 (to turn away, divert): the terrors of accusation *w.* the people's thoughts from the hope of success, terores accusationis populū opinioneum a spe adipisciēdē avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21, 42: Pompey had withdrawn himself from Caesar's friendship, Pompeius se a Caesaris amicitia averterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 4. 9. ávōco, 1: Socrates appears first to have withdrawn philosophy from abstruse matters and brought it into common life, Socrates videtur primus ab rebus occultis philosophiam avocasse, et ad vitam communē adduxisse, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 15. 10. retractō, 1 (to take back): there is no cause for them to *w.* their words, nihil est quod dicta retractent, Virg. Aen. 12, 11: v. TO RETRACT.

B. Intrans.: 1. To retire: 1. cēdo, sī, ssūm, 3: I will *w.* and depart, ego cedam atque abipo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93.

2. rēcedō: the centuriōns withdrew from the place where they stood, centuriōnes ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt

Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 3. detrecto, 1 (*to w. from, decline*): *to w. from duties, official detrectare*, Quint. II. To depart, retreat: *se subducere, detrahere, removere, surrepere, avertere*: v. to DEPART, TO RETREAT. Phr.: *to withdraw from the public gaze*, \*conspicuum hominum vitare, devitare: v. to SUCCESSION: *to w. from contest, depone contentio*, Liv. 4, 6: *to w. from office, abdicare se magistratu*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15. V. TO ABDICATE, TO RESIGN.

**wither:** I. Trabs.: 1. torreo, u. tostum, 2 (*to parch*): *the dogstar ws. the jets with dry thirst*, canis arieti torret arva siti, Tib. 1, + 42: *to be wd. by the sun's heat, solis ardore torri*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21. 2. ūro, ussi, ustum, 1. *Pontus wd. by constant cold, ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8. 3. corrumpo, perdo: v. TO SPOIL, TO DESTROY. II. Intrans.: 1. flaccesco, cui, 3: *expose the fennel, when you have gathered it, till it w.*, feniculum quum legaris exponito dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4. 2. marco, 2: *the chapters were wing, marchant coronae*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 24. 3. marcesco, 3: *the beech and Turkey oak w. quickly, fagus et cerrus celestis marcescunt*, Plin. 16, 40, 77. 4. languesco, qui, 3 (*to drop, grow weak*): *the vines w. vites languescunt*, Plin. 18, 15, 27. 5. viesco, 3: *a wing fig-tree, vienes fucus*, Col. 12, 15, 7. 6. aresco, rui, 1 (*to grow dry*): *the grass to w. and die, herbas ascrere et interfici*, Cic. Oeon. in Non. 450, 1. 7. exaresco: *a whole wood wd. up from its very roots, silva omnus exaruit radicibus*, Suet. Galb. 1.

**withered:** 1. flaccidus: *a w. leaf, flaccidum folium*, Plin. 2. marcidus: *w. lilies, lilia marcia*, Ov. M. 10, 192. 3. rugosus (*wrinkled*): *w. cheeks, rugosae genae*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. Phr.: *to be w.*: *marcere: v. TO WITHER*.

**withhold:** 1. rētineo, ui, ten-tum, 2 (*to keep back*): *that the pay is withheld, retineri mercede*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 37. 2. suprimo, pressi, pres-sum, 3: *money which he withheld, ses-teria quae ille suppressit*, Cic. Clu. 36, 99. 3. comprimo: *they condemned the corne dealers for w.ing the corn, frumentari ob annoman compressam damnarunt*, Liv. 18, 35. 4. cohibo, ui, Itum, 2: *it ought to shew that the Academicians were wise in w.ing their assent from uncertainties, argumen-to esse debet prudenter Academicos a rebus incertis assensum cohibuisse*, Cic. N.D. 1, 1, 1. 5. sustineo (*to defer*): *to w. a dangerously easy assent, assensu lubricos sustinere*, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108.

6. rēcuso, i (*to refuse*): *I will w. nothing from you on your asking, nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128. When withholding means refraining it may also be expressed thus: *I cannot w. assent, appro-bation, non possum quin assentiar, laude-m; non possum non assentiri, laude-dare*.

**withholding:** 1. retento: *a w. of assent, assensio retento*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 59. 2. suppressio (*in plur.*): *his acts of spoliation and w.ing (enbez-lement) of money as judge, praedae ac suppressiones judiciales*, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.

**within (prep.):** 1. intra, with acc. (*of place, time, and limit generally*): *w. my walls, intra paries meos*, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 2: *who had received Ariovitus w. their borders, qui intra fines suo Ariovistum recipserunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: *w. twenty days, intra viginti dies*, Pl. Curs. 3, 1, 77: *to banquet w. the law, epulari intra legem*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4.

2. inter, with acc. (*during a de-finite time*): *the crimes committed w. ten years, quae inter decem annos nefarie facta sunt*, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 13, 37.

3. in, with abl.: *they kept their forces w. the camp, copias in castris con-tinent, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: w. a few days, in diebus paucis*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77.

4. ob, with acc. (*on the hither side*

of a boundary): *the Germans who dwell w. the Rhine, Germanus qui cis Ilincum incolunt*, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: *w. a few days, cis dies paucos*, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 27 (only in Plautus and late writers thus). 5. extra, with acc.: *w. the mountain range of Taurus, e. Tauri juxta*, Liv. 38, 48. Phr.: *he was w. a little of being killed, had multum asulf quin interficeretur*, Liv. 42, 44.

**within (adv.):** 1. intus: *when they had an enemy both without and w., quum extra et intus hostem haberent*, Caes. B. G. 3, 69. *the treachery is w.; the danger is shal up w.*, intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: *is your brother w.?* estrum fratrum intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: *these passions even w. in the mind are at variance, hac cupiditates intus etiam in animis dissident*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.

2. intrinsecus (*on the inside*): *to pitch vessels w. and without, vasa in-trinsecus et exterior picare*, Col. 12, 43.

3. intra (not Augustan as adv.): Col: Plin. 4. intro (*into the inside*): *he comes w. to us, intro ad nos venit*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: *not used by good writers except with verbs of motion*. Within may often be expressed by Lat. adj.: *war w. and without (at home and abroad)*, internum simul externumque bellum, Tac. H. 2, 69: v. INWARD, INTERNAL.

**without (prep.):** I. By Latin prepositions: 1. extra, with acc. (*on the outside of*): *faults are committed within and w. the walls of Ilion, Iliaecos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: rather w. (Free from) vices than with virtues, magis extra virtutis quam cum virtutibus*, Tac. H. 1, 49.

2. sine, with abl. (*denotes want or absence, whether of good or evil*): *w. wings, sine pennis*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 6: *not w. great hope, non sine magna spe*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: *w. trouble, sine miseria*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6: *w. doubt, sine dubio*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58. 3. abs-que, with abl. (*in comedy and late prose*): *a whole day w. sun, absque sole perpetua dies*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 180.

II. By Latin negatives: *he hears without being prayed to, non vocatus audit*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40: *w. any certain order, nullo certo ordine*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: *no one can be condemned w. his cause being heard, incognita causa nemo condemnari potest*, Cic. Ver. 1, 9, 25: the negative may also be included in the Latin compound adj. or adv.: *a man w. wisdom, vir imprudens, he acted w. wisdom, fecit imprudenter*.

III. By Latin adjectives or verbs expressing deprivation: *that he might not be w. a share, ne expors partis esset*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: *the mind w. the body, mens vacans corpore*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: *to be w. blame, care, culpa*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41. IV. In phrases where without represents except, unless, praeter, nisi, quin, extra quam, extra quam si, ut non, may be used: *it would be lawful for them to lay down arms w. they had been condemned of a capital charge, licet ab armis discedere praeter rerum capitulum dammati*, Sall. C. 36: *he swore that he would not return w. he were victorious, juravit se nisi victoriam non reversurum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: *so that I could in no way enter without their seeing me, ut nullo modo introire possum quin me iderent*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: *w. they are unwilling to perish by hunger, extra quam si nolint fami-perire*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 172: *he will prefer being thought a good man w. being so, to being one w. being thought so, maler existimari bonus vir ut non sit quam esse ut non putetur*, id. Fin. 2, 22, 71.

**without (adv.):** 1. extra: *both within the body and w. there are certain goods, et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: *a nut has nothing hard w.* (*on the outside*), nullum extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. 2. extrinsecus (*often from w.*): *if they trembled at the appearance from*

w. of some formulable object, si trem-ent objecta terrible extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: *he has encompassed the soul with a body and clothed it w.*, amnum circumdat corpore et vestit extrinsecus, id. Tim. 6. 3. exterior (sic, more on the outside, in compari-son with things that are more within): *cities lying w., urbes exterior sitae*, Ov. M. 6, 420. 4. foris (*out of doors, opp. to domi-*) *left within, waited for w.*, relicta intus, expectatus foris, Cic. Sall. 5, 17: *some fruits have the soft sub-stance within, the wood w., as nuts; others the soft substance w., the wood within, as plums, aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; alii foris corpus, intus lignum ut prunis*, Plin. 15, 28, 34. Phr.: *either by home resources or succours from w.*, vel domesticos opibus vel exteris auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: v. OUTWARD, FOREIGN.

**withstand:** I. resisto, stiti, 3: *when the legions withheld the enemy, quum legiones hostibus resisterent*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: *the wise plans of my consulship by which I w. that tribune of the commons, consilia consultatus mei quibus illi tribuno plebis restituisse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48. 2. resto, stiti, 1 (*rarer than resisto*): *you, the many, hardly w. the few, pauci plures vix restatis*, Liv. 23, 45, fin. 3. obsto, stiti, 3 (*to stand in the way, implies perhaps less active resistance than does resisto*): *who when they attempted to w. and make defence, qui quoniam obsistere ac defendere con-arentur*, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 94: *to w. all his designs, o. omnibus eius consilis*, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17. 4. obsto, stiti, 1: *why do you oppose and w. my interests?* cur meis commodis officis atque obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112. 5. repugno, 1 (*to fight against*): *our men at first withstood them bravely, nostri primo fortiter repugnare*, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: *the consuls neither gave in nor yet reluctantly withstood it*, consules neque concedebant neque value repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: v. TO RESIST, TO OPPOSE.

**withy:** vimen, liris, n.: *the country-men used to pluck there the low w.s and rushes, and the marsh-loving sedge, agrestes illuc fructuose legerebant vimina cum junctis grataque palundibus ulvam*, Ov. M. 6, 345. Phr.: *coverings made of w.s, viminea tegumenta*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; *a bed (plantation) of w.s, vimini- netum, Vart.*

**witless:** amens, stultus, ineptus: v. SENSELESS, FOOLISH.

**witness (subs.):** I. The person witnessing: 1. testis: *with me, as with a good judge, arguments have more weight than witnesses, apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus valent quam testes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 59: *I will produce you w.s, dabo tibi testes*, ib. 1, 37, 58: *to summon w.s, t. citare, id. Ver. 2, 59, 146: I call you as my w. testem-tes testor mibi*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: *what you owe, Rome, to the Neros, the river Metaurus w. quid debeat, O Roma, Neronibus testis Metairum flumen*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 18. 2. auctor (*a warrant, voucher*): *when this from one w. had made its way to many, one passing it on to another, there seemed to be many w.s to the fact, hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque aliis alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus re-videbantur*, Cic. B. C. 2, 29.

3. arbitri, tri. m. (*one who is present to hear or see*): *Lomponius rose, and having removed all w.s, had the young man come to him, Lomponius surrexit re-motique arbitris ad se adolescentem Jussi venire*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. 4. spectator (*a bholder*): *a w. of the contest, spectator certaminis*, Liv. 1, 28: v. EYEWITNESS, SPECTATOR. II. The evidence given: testimoniū: *to bear w. against any one, testimonium in aliquem dicere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: *false w., falsa testimonia*, Pl. Rud. pro 13 to deliver by way of w., dicere pro testimoniō, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: v. EVIDENCE. Phr.: *v. to invoke as w.*

testari, testificari: *I invoke all men and gods as w.s, omnes homines deoquae testor, Cic. Caecin. 29, 83: he invoked as w.s men, she a goddess, illi homines, haec est testificata deus, Ov. H. 20, 160: to call as w. to a summons, antestari (of the plaintiff when summoning the defendant into court: cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 76): to bear w., testari, testificari: v. TO WITNESS.*

**witness** (v.): **1.** To attest: **1.** testor, **1:** I confess, you may w., Quirites, set your seal thereto, confiteor, testere licet, signate Quirites, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: that the matter might be better w'd to by the eys of many, res multorum oculis esset testator, Cic. Coel. 27, 64. **2.** attestor, **1:** a short fable of Aesop as this, hor attestatur brevis Aesop fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3. **3.** testificor, **1:** you w. what I have at any time said or written, testificaris quid dixerim aliquando aut scriperim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. The Latin verbs are more used in the general sense to protest, aver; for the strictly legal sense some phrase with testis, testimonium seems preferred. **II.** To see, behold, observe: v. TO SEE, TO BEHOLD, TO OBSERVE.

**witnessing**: **1.** testificatio (a bearing of witness): if all w. of that fact were removed, si omnis testificatio eius tolleretur, Cic. Ver. 4, 42, 92. **2.** testatī: Quint.

**witticism**: dictiūrum (a bon mot): you utter your w.s on all, diceria dicis in omnes, Mart. 6, 44, 3: there seems to be no other Latin substantive in the singular for a witticism: for the plural use facieas, sales, joci: v. witt, WAGGERY, Phr.: a good w. facete, dicatum! Pl. Cap. 1, 2, 73: the Sicilians are never so hard put to it as not to have some w., à propos, nunquam tam male est Sicilis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Ver. 4, 43, 95.

**wittily**: **1.** facete: to laugh at the Stoics w. and neatly, facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

**2.** lépide: he jested w., lepidus lusit, id. de Or. 3, 43, 171. **3.** salse: to say something w., dicere aliquid salse, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275. **4.** urbāne: being w. attacked, urbane vexatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3. **5.** festive: to defeat an argument w., testive argumentum dissolvere, id. Div. 7, 15, 35. For the distinctions of sense, v. witt, WITTY.

**witty**: **1.** facetus (of elegant wit): pleasant and w., and of a merry style of conversation, dulcis et facetus festivitas sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 108.

**2.** lépidus: we know how to distinguish an inelegant saying from a w. one, scimus inurbanum lepidu sapiente dicto, Hor. A. P. 273. **3.** urbāne (of refined town polish; opposed to rusticus): this man you think pleasant, w., and frank, hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, Hor. S. 1, 4, 90. **4.** salus (sharp, pungently witty): to be ever so facetious and w. is not a thing of itself so overmuch to be coveted, esse quamvis facetum atque salsum non nimis est per se ipsum invadendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228: many laughable and w. sayings of the Greeks, ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, ib. 2, 54, 217. **5.** dicax (smart in attack or repartee): a charming, w., and elegant fellow, homo venustus et dicax et urbanus, Cat. 22, 2: w. at your expense, dicax in te, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 78. **6.** ingēnuus (of natural parts, wit, in the older sense of the word): a man w. and learned, vir ingēnuus et eruditus, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

**wizard**: **1.** mágus: what witch, what w., by Thessalian drugs, will be able to loose you? quae saga, quae to solve Thessaliam magus veniens poterit? Hor. Od. 1, 27, 22. **2.** vénēficus (one who uses poisonous drugs): what w. in the whole of Italy, quis in tota Italia veneficus, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

**wizened**: **1.** rétorridus: a w. forehead, retrorsum frons, Col.: a w.

mouse, retrorsus nms, Phaedr. 4, 1, 27. **2.** \*contractus (drawn, shrivelled), rúrgosus (wrinkled), tenuis (thin, small).

**woad**: **1.** vitrum: all the Britons

dye themselves w., which produces a blue colour, omnes Britanni se vitro

inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit color, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. **2.** glastun: Plin. 22, 1, 2. **3.** \*isatis

tinctioria: Linn.

**woe**: dolor, lacrima, aerumnatio: v. GRIEF, SORROW. Phr.: w. is me! vae mihi, vae mihi misero, Pl. Ter.: w. to the vanquished, vae victis, Liv. 5, 48.

**woeful**: **1.** tristis, e: I never saw you more w., nunquam ego te tristiori vide esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 55: a w. countenance, vultus tristis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 124: w. wars, tristis bella, Hor. A. P. 73. **2.** maestus: why do I see you so w. and sad? quid vos maestos esse tam tristesque conspicor? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18. **with w. and disturbed looks**, maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.

**3.** miserabilis, e (moving pity): a w. sight, miserabilis aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73. **4.** flébilis, e (lamentable): set before your eyes that pitiable and w. sight, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilam speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7.

**5.** luctuosus (fraught with sorrow): wretched and w. times, misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

**6.** aerumnōsus (of persons located with grief): unhappy and w., infelix et aerumnosis, Cic. Ver. 5, 62, 162: v. SAD, PITIABLE, GRIEVOUS.

**woefully**: **1.** misere: it is w. written, Pseudolus! Ps. O most w. misere scriptum, Pseudole! Ps. O miserime! Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 72. **2.** flébiliter: to lament w., flébiliter lamentari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49. **3.** triste (poet.): why weep you more w. than captive Andromachē? quid fles captiva tristius Andromacha? Prop. 2, 20, 2: v. SORROWFULLY, MISERABLY, PITIFOUSLY.

**wolf**: **1.** lupus: the lioness follows the w., the w. the goat, leaenus lupum sequitur, Inpus ipse capellam, Virg. E. 2, 63. **2.** lupa (she-wolf): a gray she-w. running down from the Lanuvian lands, ab agro rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. Phr.: the traits of a w., lupina ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19.

**wolfs-bane**: a plant: aconitum: nor do hapless gather pluck wolfs-

bane unawares, nec miseris fallunt aconiti legentes, Virg. G. 2, 152: used also by Pliny: perh. the Latin word includes more than one species: \*aconitum napellus, Bot.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict.: aconitum.

**-claw**: \*lycopus or lycopodium clavatum: Bot.

**-milk**: a plant with a milk-like

sap: titthymalus: Plin.: \*euphorbia, Linn.

**woman**: **1.** müller, éris (used both of married and unmarried); but esp. a grown w., not a girl: all w. because of the weakness of their mind our ancestors would have under guardians, mulieres omnes proper infrafirmi consiliis maiores in tutorum potestate esse voluerint, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: a chaste w. (wife), pudica m., Hor. Epod. 2, 39. **2.** femina (refers esp. to sex; opp. to vir): how Sithon was doubtful in sex now man, now w., ut ambiguis fuit modis vir modo feminis Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280. **3.** puella (a young w.): young w. already married, puellae jam virum expertae, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10. **4.** virgo, inis (maiden, young unmarried w.): ah! hapless w., ah! virgo infelix, Virg. E. 6, 47. **5.** juvens (young w.): Cornelia is a young w., Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36.

**6.** áns, iüs (an old w.): what old w. is as crazy as to fear that? quae est annus tam déñe quea ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. **7.** vétula (implying contempt generally): all your friends, Fabulla, are either old w. or ugly, omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, Fabulla, Mart. 8, 79, 1. Phr.:

belonging to a w.: **1.** mulierbris: the voice of a w., vox mulieribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: the rights of w., mulieribus iura, Juv. 34, 3: in w.'s fashion, mulierib[re]t, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22. **2.** fémīnen (mostly poetical; and with esp. reference to sex, as opp. to male): the sex of w., fémīna sors, Ov. M. 6, 680: love for a w., fémīne amor, id. Am. 3, 2, 40.

**womanish**: **1.** mülliebris a w.

and weak sentiment, mulierbris eneruata sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15. **2.** fémīnen: she was inflamed with a w. love of booty and spoil, fémīnae praedae et spoliiorum ardebat amore, Virg. Aen. 11, 782. **3.** effemīnatūs (effeminate): that there be nothing w. or soft, ne quid effemīnatūm ait molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129.

**womanishly**: mülliebriter: if he give himself up w. to wailings and tears,

si se lamentis mulierbriter lacrimisque dedit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

**womanly**: mülliebris: w. beauty, mulieribus venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 130.

**womb**: **1.** úterus: v. the belly: she pays for the killing of men when yet in the w., bominis in ventre necendos conductit, Juv. 6, 596. **3.** alvus, f.: to carry in the w., in alto gestare, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5.

**wonder** (subs.): **1.** Astonishment:

**2.** miratio: to excite w., mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49.

**2.** admiratio (more used than miratio: both most frequently expressed w. at something grand and admirable): to feel w., admiratione affici, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: astounded with w., admiratione obstupescere, id. Deiot. 12, 34, w., at a fluent and wise speaker, adm. copiose sapienterque dicentes, id. Off. 2, 14: the consul was seized with w. that they did not begin the fight, consulem adm. incessit quod non pugnam inferint, Liv. 7, 34. **3.** stupor (blank amazement): when all the others were rooted to the spot in w. and silence, quum stupor silentiumque ceteros defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: v. ASTONISHMENT, AMAZEMENT.

**III. The thing wondered at, a prodigy, a miracle.** **1.** miraculum, the portents and w.s of dreaming philosophers, portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 8: the seven w.s of the world, \*septem miracula mundi: v. MIRACLE, PRODIGY. **2.** mirum: you tell of great w.s, nimia mira memorias, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 53. Phr.: a w. (of a person), homo mirificus, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: when lost in w. I was gazing on this, haec cum intuerer stupens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: what w. is it if old men are at times weak? quid mirum in senibus si infirma sunt aliquando? Cic. de Sen. 11, 35: no wonder; non mirum est, non est quod mirarem, Cic.: also by quippe, scilicet, nempe; no w. for he was a kindly man, quippe benignus erat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 4 (Kr.).

**wonder** (v.): **1.** miror, i, d.p.: I cannot sufficiently w. at the carelessness of the man, mirari satis hominis negligiam non quoce, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3: if any one w.s that I come here to accuse, si quis miratur me ad accusandum descendere, id. Div. in Caec. 1, 1: do you w. at the son's taking after the father? id tu miraris si patrissat filius? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27. **2.** admiror: I w'd at the shortness of your letter, admiror sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: I w. how he escaped, admiror quo pacto fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: I w. that they are not contented in serious matters with their native tongue, admiror cur in gravissimis rebus non delectet eos patrini sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4.

**3.** demiro: that you in your folly desired this, I w. not, that you hoped in my consultation to gain it, I do greatly w., haec ego vos concipiulus pro vestra stultitia non miror, sperasse me consule assequi posse demiro, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: I w. who knows, demiro qui sciat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 133.

**wonderful:** 1. mirus (*strange, surprising, in any way*): *I am possessed with a w. longing for the city, mirum ac desiderium tenet urbis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; *the minds of all were changed in a w. manner, mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41.

2. mirabilis, e: *unexpected and w., inopinatum ac mirabile*, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 35; *w. to tell, mirabile dictu*, Virg. G. 2, 30. 3. mirandus: *sunk to a w. depth, mirandam in altitudinem depresso*, Cic. Ver. 5, 27, 68. 4. admirabilis, e (esp. admirable): *a w. orator, adm. in dico de vir*, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6: *these things they call paradoxa, we w., haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilis dicimus*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74. 5. admirandus: *things to be looked up to and w., suspicienda et admiranda*, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: *w. sights, though of small things, admiranda spectacula levium rerum*, Virg. G. 4, 3. 6. mirificus (*surprising in effect*): *a tower of great height and w. construction, turris magna altitude mirifica operibus extorta*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112. 7. permixus (*very w.*): *it seems to me very w. that there is any one, mibi permixum videtur quemquam exstare*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99. Phr.: *to be w. esse miraculo*, Liv. 25, 8: *he changes himself into all kinds of w. shapes, omnia transformat ses in miracula rerum*, Virg. G. 4, 441.

**wonderfully:** 1. mire: *the municipal towns are w. partial to the boy, puerum municipia m. favent*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6. 2. mirabiliter: *to rejoice w., m. laetari*, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. 3. mirifice: *to be w. delighted, m. dlectari*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. 4. admirabiliter: *to speak too w. and too grandly, nimis adm. nimirique magnifice dicere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 16. Phr.: *to hate w., miris modis odisse*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104: *that was w. serviceable toward the harmony of the state, id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis*, Liv. 2, 1: *our Caenæ has proved w. corteous of a regal power like that of Sallust, mirandum in modum Caenæ noster similitudinem Sullani regni concupivit*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3.

**wonderfulness:** admirabilitas: *how great is the w. of the things of heaven and earth, quanto sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 90.

**wondrous;** v. WONDERFUL.  
**wont (subs.):** 1. mos, mōris, m.: Cic. 2. consuetudo, inis, f.: *against w. and custom, contra morem consuetudinem*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: v. CUSTOM. Phr.: *my eyes see further than their w., longius assecuto lumina nostra vident*, Ov. H. 6, 72: *joyful beyond their w., præter solitum laeti*, Virg. G. 1, 412.

**wont (adj.):** suētus, assuetus: v. ACCUSTOMED. Phr.: *to be w.: solere, assolare, consuevit, assuevit: v. To ACCUSTOM*. I am w. so to do, ita fert mea consuetudo, Cic.: *as I am w. to do, ut mēus est mos*, Hor.

**wonted:** 1. assuetus: *is plesasing to spend time in one's w. art, tempus assueta ponere in arte juvat*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36. 2. consuetus: *Proteus seeking his w. caves, Proteus consuta petens antra*, Virg. G. 4, 429. 3. solitus: *the countryman will go to his w. task, ad solitum rusticus ibit opus*, Ov. Fast. 4, 168: v. CUSTOMARY.

**woo:** 1. petre, iivi and ii, Itum, : many w.'d her, she scorned her woos, multi illam petere illa aversata petentes, Ov. M. 1, 478. 2. colo, ui, cultum, : (*to court with ambitious views*): *that he might w. her more effectively, quo efficacius coleret*, Suet. Oth. 2. 3. capto, i: to w. maidens, captare puellas, Ov. A. A. 1, 403. 4. amo, i (to love): *if any one knows not the art of w.ing, si quis artum non novit amandi, Ov. A. A. 1, 1.* 5. ambo, iivi and ii, Itum, 4 (to court the favour of): *tree the poor man w.s with constant prayer, to pauper ambitio picee*, Hor. Od 1, 35, 5.

**wood:** 1. substance, timber: lignum: *the trunk of a fig-tree*,

useless w., trunca fictilis, inutile lignum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: *in pl. of small sticks, sum firewood: he ordered a fir to be made with green and moist w., lignum ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit*, Cic. Ver. 1, 17. 2. materia (large solid w., timber): *between the bark and the w., inter librum et materiam*, Col. ait w., whether of cultivated or wild trees, we use partly for warming the body, partly for building, omni materia et culta et silvestri partim ad calcicendum corpus utimur, partim ad aedicandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 151. Phr.: *the substance of w., lignea materia*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170; v. WOODEN.

3. the place where trees are: 1. silva: *fire would destroy the w.s, ignis coniferent silvas*, Lucret. 1, 905: *Cæsar determined to cut down the w.s, Caesar silvas caedere instituit*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29.

2. nemus, oīs, n. (*a wood with glades and pasture*): w.s and forests, nemora silvaeque, Cic. Div. 1, 50: a w. thick with trees, nemus densum arboribus, Ov. F. 6, 9. 3. lucus (*strictly, a sacred w. or grove*): the w.s which India bears, quos gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122. 4. saltus, us (*a w.'d glen, valley, a forest-pasture*): so that he hurried out of his hiding-places, and forests or w.s, ut ille latibrus ac silvis aut salibus se eriperet, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: *let them feed in the open w.s, saltibus in vacuis pascant*, Virg. G. 3, 123. Fig.: *to get one safe out of the w. (of danger)*, ex saltu damni elicere foras, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 30.

**woodcock:** scolopax: Nemes.: \*scloprix rusticola: Linn.

**wooded:** silvestris, silvoso, nemorosus, sahitnos: v. WOODY.

**wooden:** 1. ligneus, a w. bridle, lignetus ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

2. ligneolus (*of small objects*): a w. candlestick, l. lychnichus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 2.

**wood-engraving:** \*ars scalpendi lignum.

**woodland:** silvae, nemora, saltus: v. wood. Phr.: w. glades, nemorum saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: the w. Fauna, silvcola Faunus, Virg. Aen. 10, 551: w. deer, w. boar, cervus silvicultrix, aper nemorivagus, Cat. 63, 72: w. caves, silvestria antra, Ov. M. 13, 47.

**—louse:** 1. oniscus: Plin.

2. multipeda (*also millipeda, centipeda*): Plin.

**—man:** 1. lignator (*one who cuts wood for an army*): the w. being overpowered, oppresus lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26. 2. qui ligna cedunt (lignicida, not used, as Varro says, L. L. 8, 13, 119).

**—nymph:** 1. Dryas, adis (tree-nymph): trip it hither ye Fauns and maiden w.s, ferte simili Faunique pedem, Dryadesque puerillas, Virg. G. 1, 11: in sing. rare: often has a rustic w. burked under this leaf, saepe sub hac latu rusticæ fronde Dryas, Mart. 9, 62, 14. 2. Hamadryades, adis (*mostly in pl.*: nymphs inseparable from their trees): the sister w.s, Hamadryades sorores, Prop. 2, 23, 91.

**—pecker:** pionis: *there are too small birds with crooked claws, as the w.s, of great moment in augury, sunt et parvae avei uncoronum unguum, ut pici, in auspicio magni*, Plin. 10, 18, 20.

**—pigeon:** palumbis, is, m. and the hoarse w.s, raucae palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58.

**woody:** 1. Full of w. fibres: lignosus: a w. fruit, lignosus fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42. II Abounding in trees: 1. silvestris, e: a w. place, silvestris locus, Cic. Am. 19, 68. 2. silvösus: w. glens, silvosi saltus, Liv. 9, 2. 3. nemörösus: w. Zacynthus, nemorosa Zacynthus, Virg. Aen. 3, 270. 4. saltuosus (*full of wood or w.'d desiles*): loca saltuosa, Sall. J. 18.

**wooper:** 1. præcūs: *Penelope cruel to her w.s, Penelope difficulti procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: shameless w.s (fig.), impudentes procii*, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.

2. amator (lover): he who had been a friend became a w., qui fuerat cultor factus amator erat, Ov. A. A. 1, 722.

3. amātus (*a sweetheart*): PL Gell.

**woof:** 1. trâma (*the cross threads*, opp. to stamen: but Sen. Ep. 95, seems to distinguish it from subtemen). Fig.: a tenacious w. (or web), tñax trama, Plin. 11, 24, 28. 2. subtemen, inis, n.: the w. is inserted between by the sharp shuttles, inseritur medium radius subtemen acutis, Ov. M. 6, 56 v. Smith's Dict. Ant. Tela, p. 941.

**wool:** 1. lana: you come to me with your distaff and w., ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 27: to card w., lanam carere, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 40: to spin w., l. ducere, Ov. M. + 34: to dye w., l. tingere, ib. 6, 9 to work in w., l. facere, ib. 6, 21: w. shorn near Luceria, lana tonsæ prope Luverianum, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 13: thin fleecy clouds like w., tenua vellera lanae, Virg. G. 1, 397. 2. lāntgo, inis, l. (woodiness, down): hair soft as w., comes lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23. Pbr.: a worker in w., lanarius, Pl. Atul. 3, 5, 14: w.-bearing trees, laniferae arbores, Plin.: much cry and little w., vox et praeterea nihil.

**woollen:** lāneus: a w. cloak, lāneum pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 81: a w. waistcoat, thorax lāneus, Suet. Aug. 52.

**—draper:** lānarius (*prop. a worker in wool*): Inser.

**woolly:** 1. lāneus: pears with a w. skin, pira cori lāneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

2. lānatūs (*covered with wool*): w. sheep, lanatae oves, Col. w. apples (with a downy skin), lanata mala, Plin.

3. lāniger (*wool-bearing*: poet): the w. flocks, lanigerae greges, Virg. G. 3, 287.

**wool-working:** lāneicus: a w. hand, launica manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10.

**word:** 1. A word, spoken or written: 1. verbum (*the most general term, of words, spoken or written*): a w. once uttered flies away past recall, semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: *you see that by this one w. two things are meant, videtis hoc uno verbo significari duas res*, Cic. Cæc. 35, 88: *the very w. itself, "pleasure," has no dignity, verbum ipsius voluntatis non habet dignitatem*, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: *to stamp things with w.s by way of marks, ut signum quadam sic verba rebus imprimere*, id. Rep. 3, 2, 3 choice of w.s is the origin of eloquence, delectus verborum origo est eloquentiarum, id. Brut. 72, 253: *what need of w.s if quid verbi opus est?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 289: *insulting w.s, contumelia verborum*, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: character, disgrace, infamy, are but w.s and folly, existimatio, decedus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic. Pis. 27, 65: *the force of w.s, not the weight of things, verborum momenta non rerum pondera*, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: *in w. all are free, verba sunt liberi omnes*, ib. 1, 31, 47: Latin plays translated w. for w. from the Greek, fabellæ Latinæ ad verbum de Græcis expresse, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: w. for w., verbum ex verbo, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: to translate w. for w., verbum pro verbo reddere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14 verbum verborum, Hor. A. P. 333: *in a w. (to sum up all in one w.)*, non verbo, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: *o that you could say that w. (saying) from your heart and with truth, utinam istuc verbum ex animo ac vere diceret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95.

2. dictum (*a spoken w. or saying*): what is the matter, that no one values my w.? quid hoc est negoti neminem meum dictum magni facere? Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1: to solve by five w.s, phaleratis dictis ducere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16: *he obeyed his w. dicto paruit*, Liv. 9, 41.

3. vñabilius (*an appellation of a particular thing*): the name is that which is given to each person as the distinctive special and fixed w. by which each is called, nomen est quod unique persone attribuitur quo suo queque pro-

prio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: *without changing the things they changed the w.s.*, rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id Leg. 1, 13, 38. 4. nōmen, inis, n. (*a name*): *to apply new w.s to new things*, novis rebus nova nomina imponere, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3. 5. vox, vōcīs, f. (*an expression, utterance, of one or more words*): *that he, who is always saying that we ought diligently to bring out the force that underlies w.s, does not understand the meaning of this word "pleasure"*, eum qui crebrie dicit diligenter oportere exprimi quae vis subjactus vocibus, non intelligere aliqui sonet haec vox voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: *a w. uttered cannot return*, nesci vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: *determine that there is no succour in these words, I am a Roman citizen, constitute nihil esse opis in hac via*, Civis Romanus sum, Cic. Ver. 5, 65, 168: *when the w.s of that gladiator had become known, quoniam illius gladiatori voces precrebuisserit, id*, Mur. 25, 50. Phr.: *a w. with you*: ausculta paucis: audi paucis: paucis te vo: Ter.: *in a w., in a few w.s*: breviter: paucis: ne multa: Cic.: *to give ill w.s to any one, to make dicere alicui* Cic.: *to give any one a good w., favere, suffragari, alicui (to favour, vote for)*: Cic.: *commendare aliquem (to recommend)*: Cic.: *to have w.s with any one*, altercum cum aliquo, Liv.: *v. TO QUARREL*. II. Message, information: hence, to send, send back w., nuntiare, renuntiare: certiori facere aliquem: to write, write back w., scribere, describere: v. MESSAGE, TO INFORM. III. Promise: to keep one's w., fidem praestare, servare: to break one's w., fidem violare, fallere: to take a person's w., alicui credere: he will believe my w. sooner than your oath, injurato plus credet mibi quam jurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284: *he is as good as his w.*, firmavit hēmē, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 4: *W. PROMISE.*

**word (v.)**: concipio, cēpi, ceptum, : having changed a few terms in the form and in the wing of the oath, paucis verbis carminis concipiendique juris-jurandi mutatis, Liv. 1, 32: *v. TO EXPRESS.*

**wordy**: verbosus: *a w. pretence of wisdom, verba simulatio prouidentiae*, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: *he objected to him w. and careless in his history, ut verbum in historia negligenterque carpebat*, Suet. Cat. 34.

**work (subs.)**: 1. opus, ēris, n. (*the act of wing, and the thing completed by the w.*, as a building, a book, etc.): *for eight successive months they had lack of w.*, mensē octo continuos opus non deficit, Cic. Ver. 4, 24, 54: *speaking in all other cases is play, in the exertions at the bar it is laborious w.*, omnium ceterarum rerum oratio iudicis est, in caussarum contentiobus magnum est quidam opus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: *the toilsome w. of war*, grave Martis opus, Virg. Aen. 8, 516: *to accomplish w.*, opus efficer, Cic. Att. 9, 11, 2: *an urn of beautiful w. (workmanship)*, hydria praeclarō opere, id. Ver. 4, 14, 32: *in plur. esp. of siege-works: he communed an attack on the city by w.s*, operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Liv. 37, 5: *w.s and fortifications*, opera munitiones, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: *demolition of public w.s, (buildings)*, publicorum operum depopulatio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: *I have an important w. (book) in hand, habeo magnum opus in manibus*, id. Acad. 1, 1, 2. 2. opéra (*labour, pains*): *the hand and w. of men*, hominum manus atque opera, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 14: *to bestow great zeal and much w. on matters*, magnum studium multatique operam in res conferre, ibid. 1, 6, 19: *you had spent more w. and labour*, plus operae laborisque consumpsisse, id de Or. 1, 55, 234, *in the agricultural writers esp. of a day's w. for a labourer; one day's w. for a boy*, puerili una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: *they will remain a w. to mark this*

foreign travel, existabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: *w.s of spiders (spider's webs), opera aranearum*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 19. 3. lābor (*labour, trouble*): *what money or w. he may have spent on this matter*, quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, Cic. Inv. 2, 38, 112: *to lighten w.*, laborem leveare, id. Or. 14, 120: *the fruit of w.*, the glad crops and w.s of oxen, saia laeta bouisque labores, Virg. G. 1, 325. 4. factum (*a thing done*): *a glorious and divine w.*, facturae praeclarā atque divinum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: *the w.s of men and oxen, hominum, bovinū*, Opv. H. 10, 60. 5. res, rel. f. (*a thing, a matter taken in hand*): *he undertakes the w.*, rem suscipit, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. 6. opūsculum (*a small w.*; esp. a writing): *why an ungrateful reader depreciates my w.s*, mea cur ingratius osculosa lector premat, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35. 7. opella (*petty w.*): *the w. of the forum*, opella forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. 8. pensum (*the day's portion weighed out to wool-spinners*): maidens plying their nightly w., nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. G. 1, 300: *I shall recall myself to my duty and w.*, mi ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. Phr.: *w.s of art, artes. works of art wrought by Parrhasius*, artes quas Parrhasius procul, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5: *woman's w.*: tela (weaving), lana, lanificium (wool-working), pictura (embroidery): acc. to the special kind: *zeal for woman's w.*, operosa Minvera studium, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4: *the w.s (machinery) of a clock, etc.*: machinatio: *when we see anything moved by w.s, as a sphere, a timepiece, and many other things, quam machinatio quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphæra, ut horas, ut alia permulta*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: *the w.s (place where the wing is done) of a manufacture*: officina: *good w.s, recte honesteque facta, virtus: this is not the w. of chance, id evenit non casu*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: *it is a w. of time*, \*tempore egit ad conficiendum.

**work (v.)**: I. Intrans.: 1. op̄ērār, i, dep.: *the older bēs w. within, senioris apes intus operantur*, Plin. 11, 10: *the youth wing in the new fields, arvis novis operata juvenis*, Virg. Aen. 3, 136: *some woman wing at the web, aliqua textis operata*, Tib. 2, 1, 65. 2. lābōrō, i: *as long as they understand that they were sowing, spending, and wing for themselves and not for Verres, quamdiu intelligebat sese sibi, non Verri, serere, impendere, laboreare*, Cic. Ver. 3, 52, 121: *with acc. of the task w. at: I was at my task, pensa labore, Prop. 4, 3, 33.* 3. élābōrō (*to w. thoroughly*): *I am bound to w. for this that my countrymen may be more learned, debo in eo elaborare ut sint doctores cives mei*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10. Phr.: *the bēs w. within, apes intus opus faciunt*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: *I have engaged to w. to day for three servitors, ego operam meam tribus munimis hodie locavi*, the phr. with "operam" seem more used in classical Latin than the verb "operār": v. WORK (subs.). For w. meaning ferment: v. TO FERMENT. II. Trans.: 1. exerceo, ui, itum, 2 (*to keep in constant w. or stir*): *to collect and w. troops, copias cogere, exereere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: *the body must be w.d, exercendum corpus*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: *I'll w. you to-day as you deserve, ego te exercabo hodie ut dignus es*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: *they w. the hills with the plough-share, exercent vespere colles*, Virg. Aen. 7, 798: *fields or mines for the wing of which we may be reserved, arva aut metallū quibus exercendū reservemur*, Tac. Agr. 31. 2. exercito, i (*chiefly in past. part.*): *the mind stirred and w.d with care, curis agitatus et exercitatus animus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 28. 3. agito, i (*to shake*): *to be w.d and stirred by the violence of the winds, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari*, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: *to be w.d and terrified by the fires of the*

Furies, agitari et perterriti Furiarum taedis ardoribus, id. Rose. Am. 24, 67. 4. subigo, égi, actum, ; (*to stir up, esp. of soil*): *practised in wing the soil, giebū subigendū exercitāt*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: *let him put the meal into a mortar, add water gradually, and w. it well, farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito, subigitō pulcre*, Catō R. R. 74. 5. colo, ui, cultum, ; (*to till*): *it is not all fields that are w.d that bear fruit, agri non omnes fructifer sunt qui coluntur*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 11. 6. tracto, i (*to w. this way and that, to handle*): *the waz w.d by the thumb is moulded into many shapes, cera tractata police multas fluctuit in facies*, Ov. M. 10, 285: *to w. the helm of state, tractare gubernacula reipublicae*, Cic. Sest. 9, 20. 7. fingo, nxi, citum, ; (*to w. in waz, finger the cera*, Cic. Ver. 4, 13, 30. 8. fabricor, i (*to w. in hard substances*): *those who w. statues, ii qui signa fabricantur*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: *cups w.d out of beechwood, fabricata fago pocula*, Ov. M. 8, 669: *images wrought of gold, simulacra ex auro fabricata*, Suet. Ner. 32, 9. mōlior, itus, 4 (*to set in motion with effort*): *the husbandman having w.d the soil with the curved plough, agriculta incurvo terram molitus aratro*, Virg. G. 1, 494: *these feelings chiefly are to be w.d in the minds of the judges by our speaking, haec maxime sunt in iudicium animis oratione molienda*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 206. 10. effici, feci, factum, 3 (*to effect*): *fortune w.s great changes by small forces, fortuna parvis momentis magnas rerum commutationes efficit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: v. TO EFFECT, TO PRODUCE. 11. administrō, i (*to manage*): *to w. a ship, administrare navem*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. V. TO MANAGE. Phr.: *to w. vigorously and diligently on a thing, in aliqua re acriter et diligenter versari*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 35: *whatever can be w.d out or effected, quidquid elaborari aut effici poterit, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: to w. up: perficere: to w. up skins, wool, coria, lanas p., Plin.; to w. one's way through: penetrare, perfoldere (to dig through): to w. one's way up to power, ad summus emere opes, Luer. 2, 13: *I have seen many w.s their way out (from prouifigacy) to virtue, multos vidū emersisse ad frugem bonam*, Cic. Cael. 12, 28 to w. well (*be useful, succeed*): prodessere, provenire: if his design had w.d well, si consilium provenisset, Tac. H. 3, 41.*

**work-basket**: 1. quāsillūm: *among the w.s (in the work-room) gold was weighed out, inter quasilla pendebat aurum*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10. 2. quālūs: *your w. and wing Cytherea's winged son takes from you, tibi qualum Cytherea puer ales, tibi telas auferit*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4. 3. cālāthus: *you draw out wool, and lay the fleecy mass when finished in the w.s, vos trahitis lanam calatiibūse peracta referitis velata*, Juv. 2, 54.

—day: negotiosus dies, Tac. A. 13, 41: Phr.: *on w.-days (common days) and holidays, profectus lucibus et sacris*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: v. WEEK-DAY.

**worker**: v. WORKMAN. Phr.: *a good worker (diligent)*: diligens: a w. in metals, \*labor metallicus: a w. in iron, bronze, f. ferrarius, aerarius: Plin.: in gold, silver, \*aurarius, argentarius.

**workhouse**: 1. ergastulūm (*house of correction and forced labour*): Cic. : Liv. 2, \*pōchōtrōphium, or pōchium (*poor-house*): Cud. Justin.

**working**: 1. tractatiō (*handling, management*): *the w. and employment of the voice, tractatiō et usus vocis*, Cic. Or. 18, 59. 2. fabrica: *the w. of brass and iron, fabrica aeris atque ferri*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35. 3. cultus, ūs: *the w. of the ground, cultus agrorum*, Liv. 4, 12. 4. cultus: *the w. of the ground, agri cultus*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56. 5. effectus, ūs: *of which herbs you might see the force and w.*, quarum herbarium vim et effectum videbas, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47: v. EFFECT.

**workman:** 1. opifex, iels: *all w. are employed in a low art, omnes opifices in sordida arte versantur, Clic. Off. I, 42, 150: w. and slaves, opifices atque servititia, Sall. C. 50.* 2. opérarius (generally used rather in contempt): *those whom you would despise as w., and barbarians, quos, sicut operarios barbarosque contemnemus, Clic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104.* 3. opéra (usually in plur., of day labourers): Col.: *you will be added a ninth w. to my Sabina farm, accedes opera agna nomi Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.* 4. artifex, iels (*an artist; more skill is implied than in opifex*): *those w. made likenesses of the body, illi artifices corporis simulacra faciebant, Clic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; a cunning w. (fig.), artifex callidus, id. Fin. 2, 35, 116.* 5. faber, bri (*a worker in hard substances*): *w. in wood, faber lignarius; in stone, faber marmoris; in marble, ivory, or brass, marmorarius aut eboris fabri aut aeris, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.* 6. sellularius (*w. at a sedentary trade, indoor w.*): *the multitude of outdoor and indoor w., opificum vulgus et sellularius, Liv. 8, 20.* Pbr.: *w. handle w.'s tools, tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.*

**workmanlike:** faber, bra, brum: *w. art, fabra ars, Ov. M. 8, 159: v. SKILFUL INGENIOUS.*

**workmanship:** 1. opus, éris, n.: *of these he was delighted, not with the w., but with the weight, quorum iste non opere delectabatur sed pondera, Clic. Verr. 4, 56, 124.* 2. ars, artis, f.: *seven tripods equal in weight and w., septem tripodas pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 32.*

**workshop:** 1. officina: *not can w. have anything noble, ne quidquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Clic. Off. I, 42, 150: whose house is a most profitable w. of forgeries, cuius domus quaestuosaissima est falsorum chirographorum officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35.* 2. fabrica: *Vulcan who is said to have been mastersmith in a w., at Lemnos, Vulcanus qui Lemni fabricae traditur prefuisse, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55.* Phr.: *a weaver's w., textrum: Vitr. : v. shop.*

**workwoman:** \*opéraria (*one who works for hire*): used by Plautus ironically. Phr.: *she lived a hard life, being a w. in wool, for her livelihood, vitam duriter agebat lana ac teli victimum quaeritans, Ter. Andr. I, 1, 48: for w., as needlewoman, there is no one Latin term, though carding and spinning wool were done by women; young w.en at their task late at night, nocturna carpentes penae pupillae, Virg.*

**world:** 1. *The world considered as extent of space; the universe, earth: mundus (the universe; Gr. κόσμος): the w. is as it were the common home of gods and men, or the city of both, est mundus quasi communis deorum atque dominum dominus aut urb utrumque, Clic. N. D. 2, 62, 154: this our w., you say is not for certain round; for possibly it may be of some other shape, and countless other w.s there may be of other shapes, nec hunc ipsum mundum pro certo rotundum esse dicitis; nam posse fieri ut alia sit figura; innumerabileque mundos alias afflatus esse formarum, ib. 18, 48: the ramparts of the mighty w., magni moenia mundi, Luct. 2, 1145: whatever limit bounds the w., let him attain to it, quicunque mundo terminus obstiti, bunc tangat, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 53 (in poetry m. often means no more than the earth).* 2. orbis, ls, m. (*the sphere of earth; in prose terra or terrarum is generally added*): *should the w. crash in ruins upon him, si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: no bay in the w., nullus in orbe sinus, Hor. Ep. I, 1, 83: the m. and all nations, orbis terrarum gentesque omnes, Clic. Agr. 2, 13, 31: the Campanian land, the fairest in the w., ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherimus, ib. 28, 76: Liber comes enriched from the eastern w. (dime), Liber eod dives ab orbe venit, Ov.*

F. 3, 466. 3. terrae, árum (*all lands*): *all the money in the w., tanta pecunia quanta sit in terris, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: where in the w. ubi terrarium? Cic. : wherever in the w., she shall be taken I am resolved to follow, quoquo terrarium asportabitur certumque persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18.* 4. natura (or n. rerum, all nature, creation): *Cleantes gives the name of God to the mind and soul of the whole w., Cleantes totius naturae menti atque animo nomine Dei tribuit, Clic. N. D. 1, 14, 37: a certain reason that pervades the whole w., ratio quae dam per omnem rerum naturam pertinet, ib. 14, 36.* 5. Mankind, the public, human affairs, etc.: *1. mundus (rare in this use), if you will read the records and annals of the w., tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112.* 2. homines um: *whatever the w. does, quicquid agum homines, Juv. 1, 85: this is the way the w. lives, sit vita hominum est, Clic. : since the w. began, post homines nos, Clic.* 3. omnes, ium: *the worst poet in the w., pessimus pessimorum poeta, Cat. : who is there of all the w. quis enim est omnium? Cic. : the whole w. are agreed, omnes ad unum idem sentunt, Clic.* 4. gentes, ium (*all nations*): *where in the w. are we? ubinam gentium sumus? Cic. 5. populus (the public): what says the w. quis populi sermo est? Pers. I, 61: the w. hisses me, but I applaud myself, populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.*

6. vulpis, i, n.: *if the question were asked after the speech was concluded, the judgment of the wise man would never differ from the judgment of the w., perorata causa, si queraretur numquam sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepare, Clic. Brut. 53, 198: which we perceive to be acceptable to the w., quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, id. Att. 2, 22, 3.* 7. séculum (*the age, men with whom we live*): *I know this w. and its ways, novi ego hoc seculum moribus quibus slet, Plaut.* 8. res, rerum (*affairs*): *ignorance of the w., incititia rerum, Hor. : Ulysses, not to be sunk by the buffeting waves of the w., Ulisses adversi rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. I, 2, 22.* III. Things temporal as opposed to eternal; things not religious: 1. mundus: *Vulg. passim.* 2. séculum: *loose the body's slave from the chains of the w., servientem corpori absolve vincis seculi, Prud. : this sense of world, being Christian, finds no one classical Latin equivalent: expr. by res profanea (as opposed to sacred), humanae voluptates, itebecebas voluptatum; curae humanae. Phr.: a citizen of the w.: mundanus: Socrates, when asked of what city he called himself a citizen, answered, Of the w., Socrates quum regocaretur eniatem se esse dicetur, Mundanus, inquit, Clic. Tusc. 5, 17, 108: since the beginning of the w., ex omnibus saeculorum memoria, Clic. : a deed that will last to the w.'s end, factum in saecula vitium, Sil. 12, 312: w. without end, \*in seculi seculorum, Eccl. : in the w. is often a mere expletive: who in the w.? quis tandem? nothing in the w., nihil omnino, prorsus nihil: I am the very wretchedest man in the w., prorsus nihil ab quantum miserrimus, Clic. Att. 11, 15, 3: a man of the w., homo politus, urbanus, laetus (*polished*): morum virtutum, multum cum hominibus versatus (*experienced*): knowledge of the w. (as opp. to mere scholastic training), rerum, hominum, temporum notitia, Fac. Dial. 29: as the w. goes, ut sunt mores, Ter. : ut nunc est, Hor. : to bring before the w. (to make public), in medium proferre, Clic. the w. sometimes with adjectives means a class: the literary w., homines docti, literati, eruditii: Clic. : the fashionable w., elegantiores: not quite polished enough for this critical w., minus aptius acutis haribus horum hominum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: to leave the w. (to die), e vita excede: the next w., \*futura vita: a w. of waters, \*aquarum immensitas,*

a w. of wonders, \*miraculorum infinita vis ac varietas.

**worldliness:** 1. \*prófanitas: the w. of the ancient heathen writers, superorum profanitas, Tert. Pall. 2. 2. rerum terrenarum amor, studium.

**worldly:** 1. \*secularis, e: w. lusts, secularia desideria, Vulg. lit. il. 12. 2. In class. Latin no exact equivalent: the idea is too essentially Christian: perf. profanitas: I hate the w. throng, odi profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1: the distinction between priest and people being analogous to that between worldly and spiritual: or, terrenus, terrestris (*earthly*); humanus (*human*). Phr.: w.-minded man, \*homo divinorum incuriosus, voluntibus deditus: could you but rid yourself of chilling w. cares, you might follow the leading of heavenly wisdom, si frigida curarum fomenta relinqueret posses, quo te caelestis sapientia ducaret os, Hor. Ep. I, 3, 26.

**worm (sube):** I. vermis, ls, m.: *you may see live ws produced from decaying dung, videre vivos existere vermes stercore de taetro, Lucre. 2, 871: earth-ws, vermes terreni, Plin. 18, 17, 45: where their w. dieth not, ubi vermis non moritur, Vulg. Mark ix. 44. 2. vermisculus (little w.): these substances, when decaying, produce ws, haec quoniam sunt putrefacta vermiculos parvunt, Lucre. 2, 899.* 3. lumbricus: *that they may search the marsh and dig up ws, ut rimirunt paludem effondantique lumbrices, Col. 7, 9: get away, you w., who have just crept out from beneath the earth, toras, lumbrice, qui sub terra crepsisti modo, Pl. Aul. 4, 1: w. (intestinal) hurt calves, solent vitinus nocere lumbrici, Col. 6, 30.* 4. cercario, onis, m. (*corn-w.*): *the w. destroys the heap of corn, populat farria acervum cerculo, Virg. G. 1, 185.* 5. tinea (*small w. that destroys books, wood, etc.*): Virg.: Hor.: Col.: intestinal w.: Plin. 6. téredo, inis, f. (*the boring w.*): *the ship destroyed by the secret w., occulta vitia teredine navis, Ov. Pont. I, 1, 69.* II. *A disease under a dog's tongue, supposed to be caused by a w.: vermiculus, lytta: Plin.* III. *The w. of a screw: \*spira cochlearia; and the Gr. περικόλων.* Phr.: *the w.s, a disease, verminatio: Plin.: to have the ws, verminare: Sen.: full of ws, verminosus, Plin.*

**worm (v.):** Phr.: *to w. out of any one (a secret or the like), \*extorquere, elicere: to w. one's way in, insinuare se, irripere: when he had w'd his way into an intimacy with him, quoniam se ejus in familiaritatem insinuasset, Clic. Caec. 5, 13: to w. their way into the register, irreperire in tabulas, id. Arch. 5, 10.*

—eaten: 1. vermiculosus: Pall. 2. cárassis (*decayed*): Plin. Pbr.: *some trees are more, some less w., vermiculatior magis minusve quadam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: being w. is an evil common to all trees, arborum communis morbus vermiculatio, ib.*

—wood: absinthium: Plin.: bitter w., absinthia taetra, Lucre. I, 935. Pbr.: *a cup of w. mixture, poculum absinthium, Sen.: w. wine, absinthites: Col.*

**wormy:** verminosus, vermiculosus; v. WORM, WORM-EATEN.

**worry:** I. To vex, torment. 1. crux, i: *how he us himself, ut ipsus sese cruciat, Pl. Bac. 1, 3, 89: don't w. yourself, I entreat, ne crucia te, obsecro, Ter. Eun. I, 2, 15.* 2. vexo, ui, itum, 2: Clic. : v. TO VEX, TO TORMENT. II. To tear, drive about: as a sporting term lálio, lácio, ágitio; v. TO TEAR, TO HUNT.

**worse (adj.):** 1. péjor (*more positively bad, in a comparison of two evils*): *a disgraceful escape from death is w. than any death, turpis tuga mortis est omni morte pejor, Clic. Phil. 8, 10, 29: the matter cannot be in a w. state, pejores loco non potis est esse, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 46: to fall away to the w., in pejus rure, Virg. G. 1, 200.* 2. déterior

(less good, that has degenerated): *the fall has not made my property w., ruina rem non fecit deteriorem*, Cie. Att. 14, 11, 2; *the w. cause in court*, deterior causa in judicis, id. Caec. 16, 46: *empire changed for the w.*, mutatus in deteriorum principatus, Tac. A. 4, 6. 3. gravior (more severe): *a w. wound*, gravius vulnera, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 4. vilior (more worthless): *birth and worth without money is w. than mere seaweed*, genus et virtus nisi cum re virtus alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. Worse serves loosely for comparative in many kinds of badness; hence many Latin comparatives may at times express it. *he is wicked, dishonorable, base, etc., you are w.*, \*ille sceleratus, inhostis, turpis, tu scelerior, inhostior, turpior: *a w. fault*, major culpa, Hor.: v. BAD. Phr.: *fruits grow w.*, poma degenerant, Virg. G. 2, 59: *the evil grows w. every day*, ingravescit in dies malum, Cic. Br. 1, 10, 1: *a disease growing w.*, ingravescens morbus, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: *sluttishness will grow w.*, intendetur concordia, Tac. A. 2, 38: *to make the morals of a state w. or better*, vel corrumperem mores civitatis vel corrigerem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: *things marred and made w.*, corrupta ad depravata, id. Mur. 12, 27: *there is nothing*, Antiph. *that cannot be made w. by bad telling*, nil est, Antiph. quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: *to make a matter w. by words*, verbi res exasperare, Quint. 4, 2, 75: *by which matters had been made w.*, quo aggravatares essent, Liv. 4, 12: *she makes my suffering w.*, illa meos causas ingravat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60: *I can be none the w. for what they may do*, mihi nihil ab ipsis noceri potest, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 27: *to come out none the w.*, totum et integer exire, Pers. 1, 15, 17.

worse (adv.): 1. pejus: *I hated him much w. than Ioditus*, hinc oedera multo pejus quam Clodium, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3. 2. detérins: *does the grass shine or smell w. than Libyan floor?* detérus Libycis olet aut nitea herba lapitilis? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.

worship (v.): 1. vénérari, r. *to w. the gods*, venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 52: *to w. Epicurus as u. god*, v. Epicurum ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. 2. ádóro, r. (more emphatic than vénérari): *Ennius we w. as we do groves sacred from antiquity*, Ennius sicut sacros vestutate lucos adoramus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: *some w. the crocodile*, crocodilum adorat pars, Juv. 15, 2. 3. cólō, ui, cultum, 3 (by formal rites): *the gods whom we are wont to worship, pray to, and venerate*, dii quos nos colere, precari, venerari, soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: *to w. by flamenſ and priests*, per flamenſ et sacerdotes colere, Tac. A. 1, 10.

worship (subs.): 1. vénératio: *whatever excels, rightly claims w.*, venerationem habet iustitia quidquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45. 2. ádóratio: *to propitiate the gods by w.*, propitiare deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20. 3. cultus, nis: *the w. of the gods*, deorum c., Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: *having generated the deities by w.*, venerari numine cultu, Ov. M. 5, 279. 4. relígio: *w. is that which offers attention and ceremony to a being of superior nature*, religio est qua superioris cuiusdam naturae curam caerimoniamque affert, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161. 5. sacra, orum (the details of w., sacrifices, vessels, etc.): *he admitted the Sabines into the state, adopting one common w.*, Sabinos in civitate asciuit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13. Phr.: *having finished w.*, re divina facta, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 13: *to conduct divine w.*, rem divinam facere, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: *performing w.*, operatus, Virg.: *sacrificatus*. Liv.: *your w.*, as a title, perf. expr. by a vocative: \*venerande, praeclaire, dignissime vir.

worshiptful: \*vénérabilis, rívērēndus, angustus, dignissimus: but no one of these was used specially as a title of honour to persons in office, till post-classical times.

worshipper: 1. cultor: *an unfrequent w. of the gods*, deorum cultor infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. 2. vénérātor: *that w. of your house*, ille domus vestrae venerator, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1.

3. admirator (admīrātor): *a w. of antiquity*, adm. antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21. Phr.: *I am a most devout w. of poetry*, poetice religionissime venerator, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2: *quite a w. of mine*, homo mei observansissimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 11.

worst (auj.): 1. pessimum (superlatively bad): *the w. poet in the world*, pessimum omnium poeta, Cat. 49, 6: *the w. and most faithless spirit*, mens pessima et infidelissima, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1. 2. deterrimus (*fallen from good to very bad*): *a form of government changed from good to w.*, genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48: *w. and most shameless man*, deterreme et impudentissime illi, Verr. 2, 16, 40. 3. extrémus (extreme, last in a list of evils): *the w. madness, extrema dementia*, Sall. J. 3: *to suffer famine, sword, and the very w.*, famem ferrumque et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59. 4. ultimus: *to suffer all the w.*, omnia ultima pati, Liv. 37, 54.

5. suprénum (highest in an ascending scale of evils): *the w. punishment*, supremum supplicium, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. Phr.: *when he saw his w. enemy*, ubi vidit inimicissimum suum, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: *to make the w. of a matter*, trem in detersus (pejus) interpretari.

worst (adv.): pessime: *stolen bees thrive w.*, fortivitas apes pessime prouenient, Plin. 19, 7, 37.

worst (v.): vincō, vici, cum, 3: *to w. in fight*, pugna vincere, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: *he has w. him in argument*, argumentum vicit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 267: *v. TO CONQUER, TO DEFEAT*.

worsted (subs.): \*lana, lanœum filum v. wool.

worsted (adj.): \*lanaeus: v. wool-LEN.

wort: 1. Herb: herba: but the English wort only appears in compounds.

II. Unfermented beer: perh. \*mustum ex hordeum factum.

worth (subs.): 1. prétium (price): *no one has a field of greater w.*, agrum pretiū majoris nemo babet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: *the man is of small w.*, homo parvi pretiū est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 14: *a moderate lawyer* is of some w., consultus juris modicoris in pretio est, Hor. A. P. 372. 2. aestimatio (valuation): *it is to be valued highly*, but it is a w. in quality not quantity, est illud quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34: *which (nōkin) does not trouble me from its w.* but it is a keepsake, quid me non novat aestimatione, verum est nimis synon., Cat. 12, 12: v. VALUE. 3. dignitas: *all know that he is not wanting in w. or influence*, omnes intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17, 1: v. DIGNITY.

4. virtus, us, f: *w. and honour*, virtus atque integritas, Cic. Font. 13, 29: *that good wares may sell for their real value*, quae probat merx pro virtute ut veneat, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 11; v. EXCELLENCE. Phr.: *a man of great w.*, vir amplissimus, gravissimus, Clc.

worth (adj.): dignus (with abl.): *they think the men w. arguing with*, homines dignos quibuscum disserunt putant, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: *w. their hearing*, dignum horum auribus, id. Rep. 1, 13, 19: v. WORTHY. Phr.: *what are pigs w. here?* quibus bic pretiis porci venient? Pl. Men. 2, 2, 15: *you have a charming slave, w. any price you like*, babes gracilium servum et quantius pretiis, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29: *do not look to what the man is w.*, noli spectare quanto home sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 14: *he is w. nothing*, nihil est, Cic. *when estates in land were w. little*, quoniam jacent prelia praediorum, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: *provided that one gold*

coin should be w. ten silver, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11: *to be w. much (little)*, mulsum (parum) valere: *do you not know what money is w?* nescis quo valeat nummus? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: *this is w. something to me*: \*hoc nihil in lucro est, hinc ego pecuniam lucror: *to count it as w. something*, id depurare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: *he is w. a large sum of money*, \*dixitias maximas habet; *you wished to be known as w.* (to be rated at) a great sum in landed property, volvisti magnum agri modum censeri, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: *it is w. knowing what guardians the virtue (of Augustus) has*, est operae pretium cognoscere quales aeditnos habeat virtus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 229.

worthy: 1. Deserving: dignus: (i.) with abl.: *a man most w. of his ancestors*, vir majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: *you are w. of stripes*, dignus es verberibus, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: *flattery is not w. even of a free man*, assentio ne libero quidem digna est, Cic. Am. 24, 89: (ii.) with relative and subj.: *w. of commanding*, dignus qui imperat, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: (iii.) with infinit. (only in poets): *w. to be praised in song*, dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: (iv.) with ut (very rarely): *I am not w. compared with you*, to drive a stake into a wall, non sum dignus praet te ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4. 4. II. Possessing worth: good: Phr.: *w. and suitable men*, digni et idonei, Sall. C. 51: *but this use is not Ciceronian*: for this sense use laudandus, optimus: v. GOOD, ESTIMABLE. Phr.: *I think not myself w. of such honour*, haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335.

worthily: dignē: *philosophy can never be praised w. enough*, numquam laudari satis digna poterit philosophia, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2. Phr.: *to praise w.* pro dignitate laudare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: *to reward w.*, pro meritis recompensare.

worthiness: dignitas: *a w. for the consular office*, dignitas consularis, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: gen. the adj. would be used: *none doubted his w. for the office*, \*nemo dubitabat quin dignus esset qui eligeretur.

worthlessness: 1. inutilis, e (useless): *a helpless and w. man*, homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31. 2. vilis, e (paltry): *nothing is so w. or common*, nihil est tam vile neque tam vulgare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71. 3. lēvis, e (of no weight or worth): *w. and venal judges*, leves ac numeri iudices, Cic. Clu. 28, 75. 4. inānis, e (containing nothing of value, unmeaning): *to be pleased with w. things, as glory, declarati inanibus rebus, ut gloria, Cic. Am. 49; our contentions, inanis nostræ contentiones*, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7. 5. mis̄r (contemptuously): *abandoned and w. man*, homo perdiens miserique, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28. 6. nequam, indecl. (mostly of moral worthlessness): *w. and wicked freedmen*, liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: *fish is w. unless fresh*, pisces nequam est nisi recentes, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: v. BAD.

worthlessness: 1. levitas: *the w. of which opinion, refuted as it has been by Cotta, needs no words from me*, cuius opinonis levitas confutata a Cotta non desiderat orationem meam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45: *folly and w.*, utilitas levitasque, ib. 28, 70. 2. ināne (poet.): *what w. is there in things!* quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1.

wound (subs.): 1. vulnus, ēris, n. (inflicted by a weapon or sharp instrument): *after giving and receiving many w.s.* multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: *to suffer w.s.* for one's country, pro patria vulnera excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 2: *defend our leaves from the w. of the sharp knife*, acutæ vulnere falces frondes defendite nostras, Ov. M. 9, 383: *the w.s. which he inflicted on the state, the same he cured*, quae reipublicae vulnera im-

ponebat eadem ille sanabat, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66. **2.** plāga (a blow meant to injure): to inflict a deadly w., mortifera plaga infligere, id. Vat. 2, 20: Fig.: this w. is less painful from a friend, haec plaga levior est ab amico, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7. **3.** ulcus, crīs, n. (sore from a w.): unhealed w.s, incurata ulcera, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24. **4.** cicatrix, icis, f. (scar): to show his w.s in front, cicatrices adversa ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: to reopen a w. already closed, reficare obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4.

**wound (v.):** **1.** vulnērō, r. (to inflict a w.): let no man w. any one before he see Induciamur slain, ne quis quem vulnerum prūsum Induciamur interficet viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: he is w'd in the face by a sting, in adversum os funda vulneratur, ib. 35: to be w'd by the edge of the steel, acie ferri vulnerari, Cic. Sent. 10, 24: this might w. the feelings of men, virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7. **2.** sauclo, i. (to render disabled, to put hors de combat: stronger than vulnēro): Rubritus is w'd in the mêlée, Rubritus in turba sauciat, Cle. Verri. 1, 26, 67: Fig.: the words are keen; they w. reputation, aculeata sunt; famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30. **3.** lacerd, si, sum, 3 (to hurt, lit. and fig.): if he has w'd none, si neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. **4.** offend, di, sum, 3 (to offend): to w. any one's feelings, offendere conquisatum animum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6. Phr.: they do not w. man, hominem non vulnere laudent, Ov. M. 4, 602: severely w'd by fortune, fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11.

**wounded:** sauciūs: we see the w. carried off the field, videmus ex acie efferti saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 38: some of us w. by the deadly bite, pars de nobis lunesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: w. feelings, sauciūs animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: sauciūs means w. nearly to the death, or deeply hurt; vulneratus (v. TO WOUND), struck by a weapon, having a wound inflicted, whether slight or severe.

**woven:** v. TO WEAVE.

**wrangle:** **1.** rixor, i, dep.: one man w.s about a tripe, alter rixatur de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. **2.** altercor, i, dep.: we sit idle, wing like women, sedentius desides, mulierum ritu inter nos alterantes, Liv. 3, 68. **3.** jurgio, i: how will he w. with you? quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15: v. TO QUARREL.

**wrangling:** **1.** rixa: discipline was destroyed by disputes or w.s, corrupta jurgiūs aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27. **2.** altercātio: then ensued not only a sharp debate but even a w., magna ibi non disceptatio modo sed etiam altercato fuit, Liv. 38, 32. **3.** jurgiūm: whence arise evil ws, evil words, abuse, ex quibus jurgia, maledicta, contumeliae gigantur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: v. QUARREL (subs.).

**wrap:** **1.** involvo, vi, atum, 3: they w. their cloaks round their left arms, sistras quis involvunt, Caes. B. C. 75: he is w'd in smoke, involvitum fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232. **2.** obvolvo: having w'd up his arm in woollen bandages, brachii lanis fasciisque obvoluto, Suet. Dom. 17: are you to w. up your fault in fair words? verbi decoris obvolvas vitium? Hor. S. 2, 7, 42. **3.** amictio, leni or ixi, ictum, 4: the cloak in which he was w'd, pallium quo amictus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: whatever is w'd up in trashy paper, quicquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270. **4.** vēlo, i (the veil): with head close w'd, capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: w'd in a purple robe, purpurea velutina veste, Ov. M. 2, 23. **5.** obducō, xi, etum, 3 (to draw over): with his cloak w'd tightly round him, obducta veste, Tac. A. 4, 70: the trunks of trees are w'd in bark or rind, trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.

N. D. 2, 47, 120. **6.** tēgo, xi, etum, 3 (by way of protection): with this same hood I w. me up if it rains, edēm (tegilo tectus esse solo si pluit, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 19). **7.** intorquo, rsi, tum, 2 (to wind tightly round): wing his cloak round his left arm, p. 10: intuō circum laevum brachium intorco, Liv. 25, 19, ad fin.

**wrapper:** **1.** involvērūm: the w. (case) of a shield, involvērūm clēpēl, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 37. **2.** tēgūmentū: ws for the body, woven or sewn, tēgūmenta corporū vel texta vel sutā, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150. **3.** sāgūm (cloak): a w. fastened by a brooch, sagūm fibula consertum, Tac. Germ. 17. **4.** tūlēca (poet.): you (my book) will supply ws for mackerel, sombris tunicas dabis, Mart. 4, 87, 8.

**wrath:** irācūndia, bīlis, stōmāthūs: v. ANGER. Phr.: he flamed out with passionate w., exarsit iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Verri. 2, 20, 48: to be in hot w., excandescere, Cic. i. he swells and glows with w., turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.

**wrathful:** irātūs, irā incensus: v. ANGRY.

**wrathfully:** irātē: Phaedr.

**wreak:** Phr.: to w. vengeance on any one, aliquem nesciā ac persequi, Cic.: each w'd a sanguinary vengeance, se quisque ultione et sanguine expelbant, Tac. A. 4, 25: nor would he w. vengeance on innocent hostages, neque se in obsides innoxios saevitum, Liv. 28, 34.

**wreath:** **1.** Something twisted or curled: **1.** vólūmen, inis, n.: ws of black smoke, nigrī vólūmen fumī, Ov. M. 13, 601. **2.** vertex, icis, m.: a w. of fire, igneux vertex, Luer. 6, 208. **3.** tortus, ūs: a serpent with manifold ws, tortu multiplicabilis draco, poet., Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22. Or expr. by adj.: w. of flame, \*tortua flamme. **II.** A garland: **1.** sertum (in plur.): they twine fragrant ws round their temples, odorati innectunt tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3. **2.** corōna: ws twined of linden, nexas phrylinis coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. **3.** cūrola: a plaited w., corolla plectilis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37. **4.** torquis, is, m. and fem.: the altars decked with woven ws, nexas ornatae torquibus aera, Virg. G. 4, 276: v. GARLAND.

**wreathe:** **1.** torquo, rsi, tum, 2: he ws his scaly rings in circling coils, ille volvīlibus squamosos nexibus orbēs torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42. **2.** convolvo, vi, vólūmen, 3: the snake w. his body, anguis convolvens terga, Virg. G. 3, 426. **3.** sérō, uli, rtum, 3 (in pass. part.): wd chaplets, sertae corona, Lucan 10, 164. **4.** neutri, xui and xi, etum, 3 (to bind round): their heads will be w.d with olive, capit necentur oliva, Virg. Aen. 5, 309. Phr.: Alecto, her neck wd with rippers, Alecto torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: the w.d snakes of the Furies locks, intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35.

**wreck (subs.):** **1.** Of a ship: naufragium: to perish by w., naufragio perire, Cle. Delot. 9, 25: the w. (fragments of the ship) covers the sea, naufragium operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. Phr.: if he swims out from a w., si fracti enatū navibus, Hor. A. P. 20, 11. Fig.: breaking up, ruin: 1. naufragium: the w. of one's fortunes, naufragium fortunārum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25. **2.** ruina: v. RUIN. Phr.: should the w. of the world fall on him, si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8: the w. of former greatness, \*reliquiae pristini splendoris.

**wreck (v.):** **1.** frango, fr̄gi, fractum, 3 (to break): many ships being w'd, compluribus navibus fractis, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: all my fortunes were w'd, omnis res mea fracta est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 19. **2.** illido, si, sum, 3 (to dash upon): to w. in the shallows, illidere vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 112. **3.** \*aedō, si, sum, 3 (to

did the sea w. ships and shipmen on the rocks, nec aquino laedebat naves wāxa virosque, Luer. 5, 99. Phr.: many have been w'd, multi naufragia fecerint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1.

**wrecked:** naufragiūs: he saw Marius an exile and w., Marini expulsum et naufragum vidi, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: a w. ship, naufragiūs puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16. Fig.: a company of w. men, naufragorum manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.

**wren:** régulus: Aut. Carin. Phil. 13.

**wrench (v.):** **1.** intorquo, rsi, tum, 2, to w. the ankle, talum intorquere, Auct. B. Hisp. 38. **2.** extorquo: to w. out (dislocate) a joint, articulum ext., Sem.: v. TO SPRAIN.

**wrench (subs.):** v. SPRAIN.

**wrest:** **1.** extorquo, rsi, tum, 2: the danger was w'd from your hands, tibi scia de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: to w. a sentence from the judges by force of language, ext. sententias de manibus judicium vi quadam orationis, id. Or. 2, 18, 74: from whom my pleasure is thus w'd, cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139. **2.** torqueo (hgr.): to w. everything for the advantage of his own cause, omnia torquere ad suae causae commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 46.

**3.** détorquo: to produce suspicion and hatred by slandering and w.ing the meaning of everything, calumnando omnia detorquendo suspecta et invisa efficeri, Liv. 42, 43; to w. a word for the worse, detorquere verbum in pejus, Sen. Phr.: to w. the sense, male, perverse interpretari, Cic.

**wrestle:** luctor, i: Milo will w. at Olympia, luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Cat. 13, 30: to w. (content) and cope with you, tecum luctari et congridi, id. Sull. 16, 47: v. TO STRIVE, TO CONTEND.

**wrestler:** **1.** luctator: he is a crafty w., luctator dolosus est, Pl. Ps. 1, 5: a w. thrice thrown has lost the palm, luctator ter abjectus perdit palīmam, Sem. Ben. 5, 3. **2.** athlēta (w. or athlete in public games): when he saw the ws practising, quin athletes se exercentes videret, Cic. de Sén. 9, 27.

**wrestling:** **1.** luctatio: there can be no w. without an adver. sury, sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: with the Academicians it is a w. in the dark, for they assert positively nothing, cum Academicis incerta iest, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin. 2, 14, 43. **2.** luctatūs, ūs: Plin. **3.** lucta (poet.): the contest of w., certamen luctae, Aus. 93, 7. **4.** luctāmen (poet.): struggling; Virg. Aen. 8, 89. Phr.: a w. school, palaestra, Cic.: Pl. Ter.: the director of a w.-school, palaestra, Cic.

**wretch:** **1.** miser (in pity): he kisses the door, poor w., luctibus miser oscula fugit, Luer. 4, 1175. **2.** néquam (vile w.): you are a rascal and a w., malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39. **3.** perditus (abandoned w.): you most abandoned w., tu omnium mortalium perditissime, Cic. Verri. 2, 26, 65.

**wretched:** **1.** miser, a w. and unhappy man, homo miser atque infelix, Cic.: v. unhappy, suffering, miser, infelix, aerumnosus, Cic.: he suffers from w. ambition, misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: a w. (worthless) strain on grafting straw, stridenti miserum stipula carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27. **2.** misérabilis, e (pitiable): a w. sight, miserabilis aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73.

**3.** flēbilis, e (causing tears): a miserable and w. appearance, misera et flēbilis species, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: v. UNHAPPY, WOEFUL, POOR.

**wretchedly:** **1.** misere: w. anxious to get away, misere discenderet quaerens, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8. **2.** misérabiliter: to do w. m. enori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 95. **3.** male (qualifying things, the excess of which is bad): I am w. afraid, male metuo, Ter. Hec. 3, 2 w. hoarse, rauci male, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. The superl. may sometimes express w. with an adj.: w. poor mendicissimus, Cic.

wretchedness: 1. miseria: where virtue is, there is w. and utter misery cannot be; ubi virtus est, ibi esset miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95; the w. (poverty) of the commons increased every day, indies miseriae plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34. 2. aerumna: w. is distressful sorrow, aerumna est aegritudo laboriosa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18.

3. égestas (bitter poverty): poverty or rather w. and beggary, paupertas vel potius égestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45: v. MISERY.

wriggle: torqueo, tortor, sinuor: v. TO WRITH. Phr.: w.ing turns, \*sinuous flexus.

wright: ópifex, artifex, faber: w. occurs chiefly in compounds; where a Latin adj. would specify the craft: e.g., faber planstrarius, a wheel-w.

wring: 1. torqueo, rsi, tum, 2: a bitter luste will w. the moults of those who try it, ora tentantum torquebit amaror, Virg. G. 2, 247; I am wrung (with anxiety) night and day, equidem dies noctesque torquier, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4.

2. crúcio, i. (to torture); bodies wrung with dire torments, cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 694. Phr.: to w. towels dry, \* aquam linteis exprimere to w. the neck, \*collum obtorsum frangere: [c. torquere, Liv. 4, 53, and c. obtorquere, Cic. Clu. 21, 59, is something milder, to drag off forcibly by the neck]: c. frangere, to break the neck by hanging, Sall. C. 55.

— from: extorquo v. TO EXTORT.

wrinkle: ruga: greyhairs, w.s, cani, rugae, Cic. Sen. 18, 62. old age furrows your brow with w.s, rugis frontem, senectus exarat, Hor. Epod. 8, 4. Phr.: when you have more w.s on your brow than creases in your dress, rugosiores cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93: 3 to make full of w.s, corrugare, Hor.

wrinkled: 1. rugosus: w. cheeks, rugosae genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. 2. rugatus w. (marked as with w.s) shells, rugatae conchularum testae, Plin. Phr.: the north wind that makes the apples w., aquilonis afflatus pomum deturpans rugis, Plin. 16, 18.

wrist: no single word in class. writers: Celsus explains the Greek κάρπος by prima palma pars; \*carpus: Anat. Phr.: edged with fringe at the w., ad manus finibus, Suet. Caes. 45.

writ: 1. Anything written: Phr.: Holo W.: \*literae, sanctae, divinae; corpus literarum sanctarum (the whole Bible); biblia sacra, scripturas sacras: all these phrases are of course unclassical, and more or less modern. II. A legal instrument conferring authority: mandatum, praescrīptum (order): auctoritas (warrant); literae (letter of appointment): cf. Suet. Ves. 8. Phr.: to issue a w. for the apprehension of a criminal, \*edere literas at maleficiis comprehendantur.

write: 1. scribo, psi, ptum, 3: when letters are written with a pen in a book, quon in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 131: w. this song on the middle column, hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83: Aufidius was w.ing a Grecian history, Aufidius Graecam scribebat historiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 112: who coul' w. worthily of Mars? quis Martem digne scripserit? Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14. a letter carefully written, epistola diligenter scripta, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: with infin. o' information: he ws. that he will come, scribisse a fore, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: with relat. clause: w. to me what you are doing, scribere ad me quid agas, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2: to w. an order to do, by subj., with or without ut: to w. me word to come, scribere ad me ut venire, id. Att. 11, 7, 2: he ws. to Laienus to come, scribit lableno venia, Caes. B. G. 5, 45. absol. to be an author: he whom no one has excelled in w., illo quo nemo in scribendo praestator fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21. 2. conscribo (to draw up in w.ing): a book written about his consulship and acts, liber de consula et de

rebus gestis suis conscriptus, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: pages written in a beautiful hand, tabellae lepida conscriptae manu, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 28. 3. percibo (to w. in full, w. out): the ws. of what had been done, rem gestam percibit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: my brother has written out your speech, frater meus tuam orationem prescripsit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2. 4. exscribo (to copy as an extract): I w. out the inscriptions in the forum, tabularia in foro exscribo, Cic. Ver. 2, 77, 189.

5. transcribo: (to w. from one book into another): the will written into another set of tablets, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41. 6. describo (to copy, or to w. down plainly): Balbus wrote to me that he had written out my fifth book, De Finibus, Balbus scriptis ad me se quintum De Finibus librum descriptissime, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4: the songs which I have written on the bark of the beech, quae in cortice fagi carmina descripti, Virg. E. 5, 14. 7. rescribo (to w. again, w. back): to w. over again and correct, rescribere et corrigere, Suet. Caes. 56: to your morning letter I wrote answer at once yesterday, antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripti, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1. Phr.: to w. a careless hand, \*negligenter exarare litteras (Kr.): to w. a good hand, lepidis litteris conscribere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 28: I got your letter written in an unsteady hand, accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2: I wrote these few lines, hoc littoralium exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: I write this at Rome, dabam Romae, Cic.: to w. (publish) against anyone, \*contra aliquem librum edere: to put thoughts in w.ing, mandare litteris cogitationes, Cic.: to w. dnen in short hand, notis expediri velocissime, Suet. Tit. 3: there is w. evidence for this, existat hoc, memoria traditum est, Cic.

writer: 1. scriptor: Diphilus Crassus' w. (secretary) and reader, Diphilus Crassi scriptor et lector, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: the ws. and teachers on the liberal arts must be read, bonarium artium scriptores et doctores legendi, ibid. 1, 34, 158: a most elegant and polished w., ventissimus scriptor et polissimus, id. Or. 9, 29. 2. scriba (a public w. clerk): these ws. are an honourable class, for to their integrity the public accounts are entrusted, scribarum ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae committuntur, Cic. Ver. 3, 79, 183: v.

CLERK, COPYIST. 3. auctor (author): the w. of the Alexandrine war is uncertain, Belli Alexandrinici incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56: ws whom I am now often reading, autores quos nunc lectio, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1. The writer of a particular document is perhaps more often expressed by a periphrasis with the verb: the w. of this letter, qui hanc epistolam scriptis, conscripsit.

written: 1. toritor, i. dep.: you will se all the parts wing with the fresh wound, omnia cernes recenti vulnera toritori, Lucr. 3, 661. 2. torqueo, 2 dep.: that the wise man cannot be happy when he is wing under the rack, non posse sapientem beatum esse quam ecclae torquatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42.

writing: 1. Art of writing: 1. scriptio: soreness of the eyes which hinder my w., lippitudo quaie impedit scriptorium meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2 nothing is so useful for speaking as w., nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24, 92.

2. scriptura constant and diligent w., assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. II. The thing written:

1. scriptum: when the meaning of the writer seems to disagree with the actual w., quon videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Auct. Hor. 1, 11, 19 the ws. of Lucilius, scripta Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56.

2. scriptura: that the w. might not perish with the poet, ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hee. proel.

alt. 5. 3. tábulae, arum (documents): ws in Greek characters, tabulæ Graecis litteris confectæ, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. 4. charta (paper): I fear lest my very w. may betray me, charta ipsa ne nos profat pertimesco, Cic. Att. 2, 20. Misc. Burr. the art of w., ars scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: a w.-case, scrinium: Hor.: w.-ink, \*scriptorium atramentum, Cels.: a w.-pen, calamus scriptorius, Cels.: calamus fissipes, Aus. Pen. 7, 49: \*pena scriptoria (late): v. PEN: w.-paper, \*charta scriptoria (Kr.): w.-tablet, codicilli, orum: Cic.: pugillares, ium: Suet.: Plin.: a w.-desk, \*mensa scriptoria (Kr.): a w.-master, \*magister artis scribendi, artis scriptoriae magister (Kr.).

wrong (adj.): 1. pravus (having a false direction; opp. to rectus): than which nothing can be more w., non pravus esse potest, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 8: things base and w., turpia et prava, Juv. 14, 41.

2. perverse: bad and w., pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30.

3. falsus (false, mistaken): that is altogether w., falsum est id totum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: the mind prone to w., acclini falsi animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.

4. alienus (unsuitable): they engage in a w. place, alieno loco praelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

5. vitiosus (Faulty): a w. comparison, exemplum vitiosum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46. 6. injunctus (unjust): how w. that was towards his country he did not see, id quam injunctum in patriam esset non videbat, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82.

7. iniquus: what is more or more shameful than this? quid hoc iniquius aut indignius? Cic. Quint. 2, 8. Phr.: wrong measure: \*mensura iniqua, non justa: cf. Liv. 5, 48, fin.: to form a w. conclusion, vitiōse concludere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 98: to be w. (of persons): errare: she took the w. road, erravit via, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: you are wholly w., tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: I had sooner be w. with Plato than right with your others, errare malo cum Platone quam cum istic vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: we may be w., but how could a god be w.? possūmus falli; deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 1, 3, 31, 76: whom the Egyptians think it w. to name, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, ibid. 22, 56.

wrong (subs.): 1. nefas, indec. (a sin against all laws divine and human): right and w. are reversed, fas versus atque nefas, Virg. G. 1, 505.

2. injuria: those ws which are inflicted wilfully with intent to damage, illae injuriae quae nocendi cause de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 24: to avenge w.s, injurias ulcisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. to avert a w., injuriam propulsare, Cic.: v. INJUSTICE, INJURY.

wrong (v.): no one Latin verb is the exact counterpart: 1. laedo, si, sum, 3 (to hurt): the context determines the hurt to be wrong: it is a property of the human heart that you hate one whom you have w'd, proprium est humani ingenii odisse quem laeseris, Tac. Agr. 42.

2. frando, i. (to defraud): he who has w'd and deceived a partner, qui socium fraudaverit sellerit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17. Phr.: it is foreign to a wise man's nature not only to w. any, but even to damage any, alienum a sapiente est non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: to w. a man, injuriam cui inferre, Cic.: he ws himself, ipsu sibi injurias est, Ter.: Iw. Domitius in comparing him with Castor, inique Castore cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 7, 31.

wrong-doer: 1. maleficus: Cic. 2. malefactor: PL: v. MALEFACTOR, CRIMINAL.

wrongful: injustus, injuriōsus, ini quis: v. UNJUST.

wrongfully: injuste, injuriōse, ini que: v. UNJUSTLY.

**wrongly:** I. māle (*badly*): he will act altogether w., facit omnino male, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: *the wheels w.* (*too lightly*) wished for, male optati axes, Ov. M. 2, 148. 2. perpr̄am: whether rightly or w., seu recte seu perpr̄am, Cic. Quint. 8, 21. 3. prāve: putting things done rightly among good actions, things done w. among bad, recte facta in bonis actionibus ponens, prave in malis, Cic. Acad. I, 10, 3. 4. falso (*erroneously*): when Tarquinius was w., said to be alive, quum Tarquinius vivere falso dicetur, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38. 5. vitiose (*faultily*): I have inferred w., vitiose conclusi, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 98.

**wroth:** irātus, iracundus. v. ANGRY. **wrought:** factus, confectus: v. TO MAKE, TO WORK.

**wry:** I. distortus: w. faces, distorti vultus, Quint. legs grown awry, distorta crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. 2. obstipus: all things must be w., omnia fieri obstipia necesse est, Lucr. 4, 516: with head awry, obstipio capite, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92. 3. prāvus: limbs that had grown out awry, elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. Pbr.: the bitter taste will cause a w. face, amaror tarquin-bit ora, Virg. G. 2, 247: *Fusus imitatus* the w. faces of Fimbria, Fusus Fimbriae oris pravitatem imitatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91.

**wry-neck** (*a bird*): iynx, yngls, f.: Plin. "iynx or ynx torquilla"; Linn.

**wryness:** prāvitatis: w., distortion, defect of shape in the limbs, membrorum pravitas, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

**wych-elm:** \*ulmus scabra: Linn.

## Y.

**YACHT:** priva nāvis, trīremis, cēlos, etc.: according to the nature of the vessel; but the varieties of rig do not correspond to those of modern ships: the poor man in his hired boat is as sick as the rich man in his trireme yacht, pauper conducto navigio aequa nauacet ac locuples sumn ducit priva triremis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92.

**yam:** \*dioceros: Linn.

**yard:** I. A court: 1. ārea: a y. before a house, area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 4. 2. cohors, tis, f. (*written also cors and chors in this sense*) the y. in which the fowls stray about, cohors per quam vagantur gallinae, Col. 8, 3: *the fowls of the y.*, cortis aves, Mart. 13, 45, 2. II. A measure: \*ulma: approximately, where great exactness is not needed: with a gown six y.s long, cum blū ter ulnarum tota, Hor. Epod. 4, 8. Pbr.: a shield a y. long, parma tripedalis, Liv. 38, 21. III. A sail-yard: antenna: the ropes which bound the y.s to the masts, limes qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: *the tips of the sail-clad y.s, cornua velatarum antennarum*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549.

**yarn:** I. Lit.: 1. \*līnum nētum (*linen y.*): Ulp. 2. lana nēta (*woollen y.*): Ulp. Or use filum lini, lanae. II. Fig.: a long story: fabita longa v. TALE.

**yawl:** perf. lembus, scāpha: modern distinctions in boats and ships do not correspond to ancient.

**yawn** (v.): 1. oscito, i (*to open the mouth in weariness, etc.*): he y. immediately on reaching the threshold of his villa, oscitat extenso tetigit quum limina villa, Lucr. 3, 1078: to y. too loudly, clare nimis et sonore osci, Gell. 4, 20. 2. oscitor, i, d.p.: how he stretches and y.s, itt pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80. 3. hio, i (*to gape, open wide*): vast caverns y. vasti specus plant, Plin. 34, 7, 18: the swelling waves y., tumentes hiuant undac, Lucan. 5, 641. 4. débisco, bívil (*in the inf. debuisse*, i): the ying sea opens to view the ground between the waves, unda debiscens terram inter

fluctus aperit, Virg. Aen. 1, 106. Pbr.: he descends into the ying chasm, descendit in biatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: cāve of vast and ying mouth, speluncas vasto immanis biatu, Virg. Aen. 6, 237.

**yawn** (subs.): oscitatio. Plin.

**ye:** vos.

**yea:** I. In assent: v. YES. II. In enforcing what precedes, often joined with more or rather: immo, immo etiam; quin, quin etiam; quin potius: v. NAY.

**yean:** párto, éntor: v. TO BEAR, TO BRING FORTH.

**year:** annus: Romulus fixed that there should be ten months in his y., Romulus in anno constituit imenses quinque bis esse suo, Ov. F. 1, 27: one is so old that he does not think he may live a y., nemo est tam senex qui anno annum non poterit vivere: Cic. Sen. 7, 24: at the beginning of the y., anno incipiente, ineunte; anni principio, exordio, initio: Cic.: Līv.: at the end of the y., anno exeunte, desinente, expletib., circuante. Cic.: Līv.: S-m cases of annus are used adverbially, with or without a prep. (I) Anno: last y. I brought that for four minae, quatuor minis emi istane anno, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 22: who have not now held a senate for almost a y., qui anno jam prope senatum non haberint, Liv. 3, 39, jn.: twice a y., bis anno: Plin.: he died the y. before I was censor, anno ante me censorem mortuus est Cic.: Cic. adds it with murals: thrice a y., ter in anno, Rose, Am. 4, 132. (ii) Annūm: for a whole y., the matrons mourned him, annum matronae lux-runt eum, Liv. 2, 7: a y. hence, ad annum, Cic.: for a y.: in annum: the command was prolonged for a y., prorogatum in imperium est, Liv. 37, 2: of time past or future: it was done sixteen y.s ago, abhinc annos factum sedecim, Pl.: fifteen y.s after, annum post quintum decimum, Liv. The y. before, annus superior, proximus: the y. after, annus sequens, posterus, Cic.: Liv.: it is a hundred and ten y.s since the law was passed, centum et decem anni sunt quinque lata lex est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75. In speaking of age: he is twenty old, viginti annos natus est, babet, Cic.: I am more than twenty y.s old, plus annis viginti natus sum. Pl.: thus died Galba, being seventy-three y.s old, hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. H. 1, 49: when, being eighty y.s old he had gone to Egypt, quum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum ivisset, Nep. Ages. 8: I am in my eighty-fourth y., quartum annum agé et octogesimum, Cic. Sem. 10, 32. Pbr.: a half y.: semestre spatiū, Plin.: you will see that that reign could hardly last half a y., intelliges id regnum viii semestris esse posse, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: two y.s, three y.s, etc.: bienum, triennium, etc.: he lived five y.s longer: viennit quinquennium postea, Cic.: well stricken in y.s, aetate proiectus, Cic.: I at your y.s did not think of love, ego istuc aetatis non amor operam dabam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 48: to wish any one a happy new y., in novum annum laeta optare alicui et omnari, cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5: I had nearly served out my y., annum tempus prope jam eruntum habebamus, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: you have a full y.'s pay, give a full y.'s work, annua aera habes, annuan opera me, Liv. 5, 4: I sun that youth every y., Meliboeus, illum vidi juvenem Meliboeo quotannis, Virg. E. 1, 43.

**yearly** (adj.): 1. annūm (in prose generally lasting through the year, in poetry, recurring every year, but rarely thus in prose): the y. changes of the seasons, annuae commutaciones, Cic. Inv. 1, 48, 59 offer the y. sacrifices to great Ceres, a. magiae sacra refit Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338. 2. anniversāriū (recurring as the year comes round): y. sacrações, a. sacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 39, 84: the swiftness of the heavens accomplishing their y. changes, impetus caeli confi-

cies vicissitudines a, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 197. Pbr.: the honour was increased by the offer of a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, honor auctus est oblatis in singulos annos quinq̄s secessit, Tac. A. 13, 34.

**yearly** (adv.): 1. quānnā: the Sicilians pay tribute y., Siculi quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 53, 131.

2. in singulos annos: v. prec. art. 3. in singulis annis: the sun performs y. two journeys from the opposite ends of heaven, sol bius in singulis annis reversionis ab extremo contraria fit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.

**year:** désidero, i: what nature wants, seeks, years for, quid natura velit, anquirit, desideret, Cic. Am. 24, 88: that day and night you may love me, y. for me, dies noctesque non aues, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113. Pbr. I.y. for the city, me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, I you will do all that we have so long waited and y'd for, explesis omnem expectationem diuturni desideri nostri, id. de Or. 1, 47, 205.

**yearning:** désiderium to have a passionate y. for me, desiderio nostri astare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, I Rome and my home occur to me, and a y. for the place, Roma domusque subit desideriū locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21.

**yeast:** fermentum bread without y., panis sine fermento, Cels. Fig. take this a y. to make your choler rise, accipe et istud fermentum tibi bibat, Juv. 3, 188.

**yellow** (v.): 1. ūlūlo, i: the priest of the inspiring mother (*Cybele*) y.s, ūlūlat matris entheas Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3.

2. ūlūlo, i (with pain): Hercules himself on ūlēa he had seen ying from excess of pain, ipsum Herculem in ūlēa viderat magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

**yellow** (subs.): 1. ūlūlātū, ūs: they shout and raise a y., clamant et ūlūlātū tollunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. 2. ūlūlātō (of pain): a groan may be permitted sometimes to a man, a y. of pain not even to a woman, ingemiscere nonnūquā viro concessum est, ejulatio ne nūlueri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.

Pbr.: discordant y.s, dissoni clamores, Liv. 4, 28: cares echoing with mad y.s, antra ūlūlātū horribus, Stat. Th. 1, 328.

**yellow:** 1. flāvus: the y. stream of honey, flāvus mellis liquor, Lucr. 1, 937: y. corn-fields, flava arva, Virg. G. 1, 316: y. gold, flāvum aurum, id. Aen. 1, 592: y. hair, flava coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4. 2. flāvens: Galāesus waters the y. corn-lands, humectat flāventia culta Galāesus, Virg. G. 4, 126. 3. fulvus (deep y., tawny): y. hair, f. caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642: y. sand, f. arena, ib. 12, 741. 4. luteus (orange yellow): a y. paleness, l. pallor, Hor. Ep. 10, 16: a y. robe, l. pallia, Tib. 1, 7, 46. 5. crōceus (saffron): y. flowers, crocel flores, Virg. G. 4, 109: a y. mantle, c. chlamys, id. Aen. 11, 775. 6. lūridus (pale y., mostly of things that look ghastly and unpleasant): y. teeth, lūrides. Hor. Od. 4, 13, 10. 7. galbānus (greenish y.): y. robes, galbana (vestimenta), Juv. 2, 97. 8. gilvus (etymologically connected with yellow, but applied by Varro and Virgil only to horses), Pbr.: when the harvest shall be y. with ripe ears, quum maturis flāvibet messis aristis, poet., Col. 10, 311.

**yellowish:** 1. subflāvus y. hair, s. capillus, Stuet. Aug. 79. 2. flāvidus y. turnip-tops, flāvula rapacea, Plin.

**yellow:** gannio, 4: to y. is properly said of dogs, gannio proprie est canum, Non. 450, 11. Fig. what is he ying for? quid ille gannit? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17.

Pbr.: dogs caress their puppies with a ying sound, canes catulus gaunti vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070.

**yeoman:** no exact word: agri or agrōrum dominus or simply agrārus, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4. agricola, cōlōnus (farmer, but not necessarily of his own land): sturdy yeomen, fortis coloni,

Virg. G. 3, 288. Phr.: *he is an independent y., ploughing his own acres, paterna rura botus exerct satelles*, Hor. Ep. 2, 3; *yeomen of the guard, \*satellites corporis, satellites: v. BODY-GUARD.*

**YES:** I. By single adverbs: 1. ita: *what mean you? is it panegyrics?* yes, said Antonius, quidnam? an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 43: *you said: I think you were called Menachmus?* M. yes, certainly, Menachmus opinor te vocari dixeras? M. ita vero, Pl. Men. 9, 37. 2. sic: *do you say that Phanum is left alone?* G. yes, a Phanum relictam solam? G. sic, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 2. 3. maxime: *throw the dice, father.* D. yes, certainly, jace pater talos. D. maxime, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 54. 4. admodum, 5. oppide: *so you say he is gone, afraid of his father's arrival?* G. yes. 5. *And that the old man is in a rage?* G. yes, exactly, itane patris ait adventum veritum hinc abiisse? G. admodum. P. et iratum senem? G. oppido, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 1. 6. certe: *it is wretched then because it is an evil?* A. yes, est miserum igitur quoniam evillum? A. certe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9. 7. sâne: *is her beauty what they say?* P. yes, quite, estine ut fertur forma? P. sâne, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 70. 8. plâne, plânnissime: *money has been given him to live on while working out some other rascality.* G. yes, exactly so, arguentum objectum, ut sit qui vivat, dum aliud aliquip flagiti conficiat. G. plânnissime, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 4. 9. étiam: *do you want anything else?* A. yes, *that you come directly, numquid vis?* A. etiam, ut actuatum venias, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 20: *to answer either yes or no, aut "etiam" aut "non" respondere.* Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104. II. By ellipse with enim, enimvero, nempe, in corroborating a preceding asserion: *your wife said you called me.* S. yes, *I did order you to be called,* te uxori aiebat tua me vocare. S. ego enim te vocari jussi, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: *do you really say so?* S. yes *I do, ain't tu vero?* S. aio enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: *I know now what you want, yes, I want me to go away, scio Jane quid velis, nempe hinc me abire vis.* Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 36. III. By repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation, and this is probably the most frequent way in Latin of expressing a simple yes as an affirmative to a question: *does Demiphi deny that she is hiskinswoman?* G. yes, bant Demiphi negat esse cognitam? G. negat: *do you want me?* D. yes? P. yes, vendit? P. vendit, Ter. Ph.: *is this your opinion?* M. yes, sicinet sententia? M. sic: *are you taking her to my father?* S. yes, ad patremare ducis? S. ad eum ipsum, Ter. Heaut. Phr.: *say either yes or no, vel tu aias vel neges.* Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14: *Digenes says yes, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 97, to say yes to a proposal: assentiri: v. TO ASSENT.*

**yesterday (adv.):** hêri or hêre: *where-to-day is the Lyre which song y. ubi est hodie quae Lyra fultis heri?* Ov. F. 2, 70: *my substance is less to day than it was, res hodie minor est here quam frui,* Juv. 3, 23: *y-evening, heri vesperi,* Ter. And. 4, 4, 29.

**yesterday (subs.):** hesternus dies: *the discussion of y. and to-day, hesterni atque hodierni diei disputatio,* Cie. de Or. 3, 21, 81. Phr.: *of y.:* hesternus: *the conversation of y., h. sermo,* Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: *the night of y. (yesterday), h. nox,* Ov. H. 19, 72: *the day before y., nundius tertius,* Cic. Att. 14, 11.

**yet:** I. As an adversative particle, in contrasts, transitions, etc.: 1. tamen: *though he is free from blame, yet is he not without suspicion,* quamquam abesta a culpa, suspicione t. non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: *though the expectation be great, y. will surpass it,* quamvis expectatio sit magna, t. eam vincens, id Rep. 1, 23, 37: *though*

I told you to come, y. I understand that you are of use where you are, licet tibi significarim ut venires, t. intelligo etistic prodesse, id. Att. 3, 12, 3: *without a though, after an indicative clause; freq. with sed; it is difficult to do, but y. I will try, difficile tacit est, sed combator t.,* id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: *with neque: and y. not; and y. these are not unornamental, neque t. illa non ornant,* id. de Or. 2, 83, 347. 2. verum tamen or verum-tamen: *a foolish resolve, y. merciful, consilium stultum, verum tamen clemens,* Cic. Verr. 5, 39, 101. 3. nibilominus (nevertheless): *there was less cause for grief, but y. assuredly cause for punishment,* minus dolendum tuit, sed punientem certe n. Cie. Mil. 7, 19. 4. at-tamen (but y.): *the change of place seemed to do me good, y. etc., visa est mihi loci mutatio profuisse, attamen,* etc. Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2. 5. quanquam (and y., esp. in exceptions made by the speaker himself): *and y. what am I saying?* q. quid loquer? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: *and y. I should like to know, q. scire* scire velim, id. N. 1, 3, 16, 42. 6. etsi (though, in fact; to restrict): *I suffer for my rashness, and y. what rashness was it?* d. poenas temeritatis scire; e. quae fuit illa temeritas? Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2. 7. sed (but): *you have found me at leisure, y. more so from active toil in my mind, me otiosum nactus es,* s. otiosorem opera quam animo, Cic. Rep. 9, 9, 14. 8. at (chiefly after clauses with if): *if you despise mankind, y. expect that the gods are mindful of right and wrong, si genus humanan temunitis, at sperate deos memores iandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: a state of our country, if not good, y. at least safe,* status civitatis, si non bonus, at saltem certus, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2. 9. saltem (at least): *if that cannot be, y. this can,* si illud non licet, s. hoc licet, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12. II. Of time, or of degree: still, further, etc. 1. adhuc (upto this point): *there is nothing y. for you to fear, nil adhuc est quod vereat.* Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: *he found the king y. wavering,* regem consecutus est fluctuantem a. Liv. 33, 49: *if there is y. room for prayers,* si quis a. precibus locus, Virg. Aen. 4, 319: with comparative (not thus in Cicero): *this embassy is yet milder, haec legatio est a. lenior,* Liv. 21, 18. 2. étiam (even y., yet more): *do you not y. know me well?* non satis me pernoscit e. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: *because he has not y. given the minae, quia minas non e. dedit,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 46: *I beg of you y. this one thing, unum e. hoc vos oro,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54: *in minds there are y. greater varieties,* in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107. 3. etiamnunc, or -num (even now): *is the woman y. within?* e. mulier int'stu? Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14 (e. is usu. with present tenses). Phr.: *not y. nondum;* it is not y. a hundred and ten years since the law was passed, nondum centum et decem ann. sunt quum lex lata est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75 (nondum is of the non-existence or non-occurrence of a thing when something else exists or happens; or of the non-occurrence of what is yet expected to happen); whereas non with adhuc, etiam, is as yet not).

**yew:** taxus, f.: *ys are bent into bows, taxi torquentur in arcus,* Virg. G. 2, 448. Phr.: *a wood of y.s, taxea silva,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 29: *poison made from y., taxicuum venenum,* Plin. 16, 10, 20.

**yield:** A. Trans. I. To produce, bear: 1. fero, tuli, latum (to bear): *the earth which can y. fruits,* quae terra fruges terre possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67. 2. effero: *that which the legs y. id quoq. ager effert,* id. Rep. 2, 4, 9. 3. profero: *Plin.* 4. pario, pepiri, partum, 3: *the corn and other things which the earth y.s, fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat,* Cie. N. D. 1, 2, 4. 5. fundo, fudi, fusum, 3 (to y. copiously): *which the earth y.s with the greatest bounty,* quae terra maxima

cum largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

6. effundo: *lands y. corn, segetes fruges effundunt,* id. Or. 15, 48. II. To give, grant, impart, offer, etc.: 1. afferô: *it y.s much pleasure, iugundina plurimum afferit,* id. Fin. 1, 16, 53. 2. praesto, stiti, stitum, and statum, 1 (to offer): *do you bid me y. my head to the lightning stroke?* jubes me fulminibus praestare caput? Luc. 5, 770.

3. praebeo, ui, itum, 2: *you must y. to the sword your neck, praebenda est gladio cervix,* Juv. 10, 345. III. To give up, allow, cede, surrender: 1. do, dedi, datum, 1 (to give up): *in geometry if you y. the first points you must y. all,* in geometria prima si dederis danda sunt omnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 85: *to y. the palm to any one, palnum dare alciu,* Cic. 2. concedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (to allow, cede): *allow and y. this to my modesty,* date et concede hoc pudori neo, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 32: *Sicily had been y'd up in too hasty despair,* Sicilia nimis celeri desperatione concessa, Liv. 21, 1. 3. cedo: *y.ing up many rightful claims,* edens multa de suo jure, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64. 4. trado, didi, itum, 3 (to hand over): *I y. to you my share of the talking,* mean partem loquendi t. tibi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 14. 5. dêdo, 3 (to surrender): *that they should y. their city, lands, altars, hearths, and themselves, urbem, agrum, aras, focos, seque ut dederint,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 71: *Remus is y'd up for punishment,* Remus ad supplicium deditur, Liv. 1, 5: *to the limbs to sleep,* d. sonno membra, Lucr. 3, 113: *to y. themselves up heart and soul to this charm of learning,* d. se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115. B. Intrans.

1. cedo, cessi, cessum, 3: *wherever we move the air seems to give place and y.,* quacunque moverum videtur aer quasi locum dare et edere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: *our armis y'd to Viriathus,* Viriatho exercitus nostri cesserunt, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: *y.ing to the gods in no other point save immortality,* nulla alia re nisi immortaliter edens caelitus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: *to y. to entreaties,* c. precibus, id. Planc. 4, 9. 2. concedo: *I am resolved to y. to no man living,* certum est concedere homini nato nemini, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 15: *the senate y'd to your demand,* concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47. 3. obsequor, secutus, 3, dep. (to comply): *I will y. to your wish,* obsequar voluntati tuae, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 17: *to y. to one's inclinations,* animo obsequi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 83. Phr.: *to y. profit, pleasure, etc.:* esse usui, voluntati, etc. to y. one's right, decedere de jure suo, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: *to y. a position, ex loco cedere,* Liv. 3, 63: *to y. the palm,* palnum deferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227: *Cotta at length y.s, tandem dat Cotta manus,* Caes. B. G. 5, 31: *y.ing to the entreaties of his father,* victus patriis precibus, Liv. 23, 8: *forced to y. in the long contest,* minor in certamine longo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 35.

**yielding (subs.):** 1. cesso (surrendering, a legal term): *a y. in point of right,* in jure, c. Cic. Top. 5, 28.

2. concessio: *by our y., they have lost all the force of their right,* nostra concessione omnem vim sui juris amiserunt, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 1. Generally the subs. yielding would be expressed by a phrase with verb: *our y. proves our cause weak,* \*quod cedimus causam arguit infirmam.

**yielding (adj.):** I. Of persons: obsequens, obsequiösus, facilis: v. COMPLAISANT. II. Of things soft, flexible: mollis: y. water, mollis aqua. Ov. A. A. 1, 476: v. SOFT, PLIANT.

**yoke (subs.):** jugum: *we place y.s on some beasts,* qubusdam bestis juga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 151: *a cow that shakes off the y.,* bos d. detracitans, Virg. G. 3, 57: *to remove the y. from the oxen,* demere bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42. *Of a pair of oxen:* to plough with fewer y.s of oxen, minus multis jugis avara,

Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120. Of the doorway made by three spears, under which a vanquished enemy was sent in token of submission: *the dictator sent the Aquarians under this y., sub hoc j. dictator Aequos misit*, Liv. 3, 28; hence Fig.: *from whose necks they had removed the y. of slavery*, *cujus a cervicibus j. servile dejectum*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; *the Brigantes have been able to throw off the y.*, *Brigantes exire potuere*, Tac. Agr. 31; *to bear the y. (of wedlock)*, *ferry j.*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1; *love unites by a y.*, *Jugo cogit Venus*, id. Od. 3, 9, 18. For *yoke* figuratively used also DOMINION, TYRANNY.

**yoke (v.):** 1. *jungo, nxi, actum, 3. to y. horses to a chariot, currus et equos j.*, Virg. G. 3, 114; *y. suitable pairs, aptos junge pares, ib. 167: to y. to a chariot, j. ad currum, Plin.* *I will y. (join) to you Deipepa in firm wedlock*, *Deipepa convubio jungam stabili*, Virg. Aen. I, 73. 2. *conjuncto (to y. together): to y. together two pairs of horses, bis conjungere binos equos*, Lucr. 5, 129. Phr.: *to y. a beast, jugum imponere bestiae*: Cic.: *Jugo subdere bestiam*: Plin.

**-fellow:** 1. *conjux, jūgis* (the exact word, but only used of a married pair): *true y.s, boni conjugis*, Cat. 61, 233. 2. *sōcius (partner): a y. and partner in my toil*, s. et consors labors, Cic. Brut. 1, 2.

**yoked:** *jūgalis, e: horses and beasts of burden y.*, *equi jumentaque*, Curt. : *two y. (horses), gemini jugales*, Virg. Aen. 7, 280.

**yolk:** 1. *vitelius: hard eggs contain a male y., marem cohibent callosa (ova) vitellum*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. 2. *luteum (the yellow part): the y. from pigeons' eggs*, *lutea ex ovis columbarium*, Plin.

**yon, yonder:** if used as adj., expr. by demonstr. pronouns: 1. *iste or iste (near you, that which you see): y. benches (where you were sitting) were deserted on your arrival, adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. 2. *ille or illic (of more remote things): y. man is Sosia, illic est Sosia*, Pl. Ani. prol. 148. When a person is seen coming, it is often expr. by ecce, behold: *y. comes to meet me the man I am seeking, quem quaero ecce obiviam mibi st.*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16; often ecce is combined with accus. of pronoun: *y. is her very self, eccam ipsam*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; *y. comes in haste your wife, eccliam festinat uxor tua*, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 30; *I see her y. eccliam video*, id. Cura. 5, 2, 17.

**yore:** Pbr.: *of yore: 1. ölim: thus of y. they spoke, sive olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183. 2. quondam: great was the reverence of y. for the hoary head, magna luit quondam capitis reverentia cani*, Ov. F. 5, 57. *Days of y., tempora antiqua. Men of y., antiqui, veteres: such precepts gave those men of y. to their juniors, hac illi veteres praecepta minoribus, Juv. 14, 18q.*

v. ANCIENTLY, ANCIENT.

**young (adj.):** 1. *jūvenis* (rare as adj. in the positive degree): *y. by a whole year, tota junior annis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44; *a y. sheep, ovis juvenis*, Col. 2. *adolescens: that I may use the same right when old that I used when y. eodem ut jure uti senecte licet quo sum usus adolescentis*, Ter. Ille, prol. alt. 3. *parvus (small): y. children, p. liberi*, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37. 4. *parvulus: a y. Aenias, p. Aeneas*, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. 5. *infans (infant): y. children, infantes pueri*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. 6. *nōvus (new, fresh): y. offspring, nova proles*, Lucr. 1, 260; *a y. bride, n. pupula*, Cat. 61, 80. 7. *nōvelus: a y. goat, n. capra*, Varr. : *y. vines, n. vites*, Virg. E. 3, 11. Of men and women at various points of youth the above are used substantively and some other terms. *A y. child, infans: a y. lad (boy), puer: y. girl, puella: y. man, adolescens, juvenis: y. woman,*

virgo. Phr.: *a very y. man, homo paradolescens*, Cic. Manil. 21, 61 *to grow y. again, repuerascere*, Cic.: *juvenescere*, Ov. Plin.

**young (subs.):** *offspring: 1. partus, us (of any creature): animals fight for their y., bestiae pro suo partu propugnant*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79. 2. *fetus, us: animals that have many y. at a birth, quae multiplicet fetus procreant*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. 3. *proles, f.: when the eagle has fel her young, ubi esca aquila replevit prolin suam*, Phaer. 2, 4, 19. 4. *subolēs: the y. of the flock, subolēs gregis*, Hor. Od. 3, 8. 5. *pullus (of any animal): but the kind is generally defined by some addition): y. of horse, ass, p. equinus, usinimis, Varr.* [Col.: *the y. of a frog, pulli ranae*, Hor. S. 7, 3, 314; *the y. of pigeons, p. columbini*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. 3. 6. *cātulus (of quadrupeds): let the beasts hide their y., catulus feræ*, Cerel. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41; v. WHELP.

**youngster:** 1. *jūnior: y. young*.

2. *minor: y. by one month, m. uno mense*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40; *the y. daughter of king I'polemy, filia minor Ptolemae regis*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112. Phr.: *minor natu*: Cic.: *actate minor*: Ov.

**your:** *tuus (sing.): vester, tra, trum (plur.)*

**yourself (sing.):** *tu ipse, tute; tute met (colloquial): plur., vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi*

**youth:** 1. *The age of youth:*

1. *jūventus, útis, f.: things which are done in y. and strength, qua-jūventute et y. viribus geruntur*, Cic. Sen. 6, 15. 2. *jūventa: he had not so borne him from his y., non ita se a juvene eum gessisse*, Liv. 35, 42; *hot tempered in y., calidus j.*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. 3. *jūventus (poet.): active y., levius j.*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6. 4. *adolescentia (ripening y.): earlier than juvenus strictly, but used generally): old age steals upon y. more quickly than y. upon boyhood*, citius adolescentia senectus quam pueritia adolescentis obrepit: Cic. Sen. 2, 4: *in early y., ineunē ε 9. id. Off. 1, 32, 117: from the earliest y., jam a prima adolescentia*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23. 5. *pueritia (boyhood): from y. upwards, a p.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10. 6. *etas, atis, f.: (determined by the context to mean youth): the inexperience of early y., ineunē etatis in scientia*, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; *the flower of y., flor etatis*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; *things which his y. allowed, quae ipsius ae. pertulit*, id. Ver. 1, 12, 33. 7. *Pbr.: from y. up, a puer, puerilis (acc. to the number sing. or plur.): from tender y., ab infantia*: Tac.: *the years of y., juvenes anni*, Ov. M. 7, 295. 8. *A body of youth: jūventus: all the y. had assembled, omnis j. convergenter*, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; *the Trojan y., Trojana j.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 467. 9. *A youth, young man: juvenis, adolescentis, puer. Of these three juvenis is older than adolescentis, puer younger; and this last, though used of persons as old as twenty, seems meant in such cases to emphasize their youthfulness: v. YOUNG.*

**youthful:** 1. *jūvenilis, e: y. freedom of speaking, j. dicendi licentia*, Cic. Brut. 91, 316; *y. years, j. anni*, Ov. M. 8, 632. 2. *jūvenilis, e (poet. and late prose): a y. body, j. corpus*, Virg. Aen. 5, 475. 3. *puerilis, e (boyish): of y. appearance, but matured wisdom, pueril species*, sculli prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 50.

**youthfully:** 1. *jūveniliter: exulting y., j. exultans*, Cic. Sen. 4, 10. 2. *puerorum, adolescentium more, modo*, Cic. 3. *pueriliter: Phaedr.*

**youthfulness:** *full of youth: auctus juventutis (Ruhnk.).*

## Z.

**ZANY:** 1. *A fool, jester: 1.*

*zannio: what can be so ridiculous as a z. is r. quid potest esse iam ridiculum quam zannio est?* Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 231. 2. *macacus (in the Atellan plays): Dion.* 3. *coprea (a court fool): Suet. Tib. 61.* 4. *\*fatius (Seneca in Ep. 50, speaks of a fatua kept by a Roman lady of rank): v. BUFFOON: but the Latin *scoura* is something much more polished than the English *zany* or *buffoon*.*

II. *A simpleton: bōmo ineptus, stultus, etc.: simpletons and z.s, stulti, stolidi, stolidi, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2.*

**zeal:** 1. *stūdiū: to employ z. and pains in anything, s. operamque in re ponere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1: *let there be ever z., never delay, s. semper adsit, cunctatio absit*, id. Am. 13, 44: *to show readiness and z., alacritate ac studio uti*, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. *I promise you my best z., tibi pollicor eximium meum studium*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: *our countrymen burned with z. for oratory, nostri homines dicendi studiū flagravérunt*, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: *to be possessed with z., teneri studio*, Cic. 2. *ardor, óris (warm eagerness): such was their z. for the fight, tantus fuit a. armorum*, Liv. 12, 5: *whose rashness we checked and quenched their z., quorū repressimus impetum ardoremque restinximus*, Cic. Ad Br. 2, 7, 1. 3. *tervor, óris: youthful z., f. aetatis, id. Sen. 13, 45.* 4. *alacritas (readiness for action): z. in defence of the state, a. relpublice defendendae, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1. 5. *industria (diligence): to employ z. in writing, i. in scribendo ponere*, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: *devotion and z. studium et industria*, id. Sen. 7, 22. Phr.: *I will attend to it with z. and diligence, studiōs diligenter curabo*, id. Att. 16, 16, A., 5: *such was his painstaking and constant z., talis erat labor, assiduitas*, id. Balb. 2, 6.*

**zealot:** *Pbr.: an eager z. for my reputation, existimatione meae studiosissimus cupidissimusque*, Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 117: *a z. in your cause, acerrimus tu defensor*, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2: *superstitious philosophers, nay, one may say, frantic z.s philosophi superstitionis et paene fanatici*, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118.

**zealous:** 1. *stūdiōs: z. in all learning, s. omnium doctrinarum*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1. 2. *z. for his success, studiosus illius victoriae*, id. Att. 1, 16, 8. 2. *z. acer (sharp, fiery): the most z. patriot, civis acerinus*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1. 3. *ardens (warm): spirited and z. acer, ardens*, Cic. Or. 28, 99. 4. *vehementis (violent): z. and fiery, v. acerque*, Cic. Cae. 10, 28.

**zealously:** 1. *stūdiōs: to seek z., s. investigare*, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17.

2. *aceriter: they attend more z., acerius advertunt animum*, Lucr. 3, 54: *most z., acerime, Cic. 3. ardent to desire z., cupere a.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. 4. *intente (earnestly): while the terrors were prosecuted more z., cum delectus intentus habet-retur*, Liv. 8, 17.

5. *emīre (with strenuous effort): to undertake a cause z., e. causam suscipere*, Cic. Sest. 16, 38: *they helped more z. eniūx adjuverunt*, Liv. 29, 1. 6. *industrie: to manage diligently and z., diligenter, diligenter administrare*, Caes. B. G. 6, 60.

**zebra:** \*equus zebra: Cycl.

**zebu:** \*bos Indicus: Cycl.

**zenith:** \*vertex: *Pbr.: the sun is in the z., sol supra verticem est, rectis desuper radius ferit*.

**zephyr:** 1. *Zéphyrus: Tempe stirred by z.s, zephyrus agitat Tempe*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24. 2. *Favónius (the pure Latin word): by the pleasing return of spring and the z., grata vice veris et Favóni*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.

**zero (cipher, nothing):** \*zero, signum absens numeri. Fig.: \*nil, nil-

bilum : his worth is z., \* nihil aestimandus est.

**zest:** I. Lit.: *relish, taste; savor, gustus*; v. *RELISH*. II. Fig.:

I. *gustatus, ūs*: *they have no z. for true praece, verae laudis gustatum, non habent*, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115. 2. *amor (love, passion): to do a thing with z. cum amore agere*. 3. *impetus, ūs: pleadings when recited lose all their z. and warmth, actiones quae recitantur impetum omnium caloremque perdunt*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2.

**zig-zag:** Phr.: *z. paths, anfractus viarum*, Liv. 33, 1; *z. ways on a hill-side, anfractus jugi*, id. 44, 4; *a black*

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'cloud through which z. and quivering flames broke, atra nubes ignei spiritus tortis vibratisque discursibus erupta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9.

**zodiac:** \**Zodiācus, m.*, only in late writers, the zodiac is described in Cicero as, signifer orbis, signifer circulus; orbis duodecim signorum, orbis in duodecim partes distributus (Iviv. 2, 42, 89 Tusc. i, 28, 68; N. D. 2, 20, 53); in Virgil (G. 1, 239) by obliquus ordo signorum.

**zone:** I. *A girdle: cingulum, zōna*: v. *GIRDLE*. II. *A division of the earth:* I. *cingulum: the earth surrounded by certam z.s. terra circumdata quibusdam cingulis*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20,

21. 2. *zōna: five z.s compass the earth, quinque tenent caelum zonae*, Virg. G. 1, 233; *the fifth z. is hotter than the others, quinta zona est ardenter illis*, Ov. M. 1, 46; *the torrid z., z. torrida*, Plin. Phr. *the frigid (icy) z., glacialis polus*; Ov. M. 2, 173; *glacialis regio: Col.*

**zoological:** \**zoologicus*: Mod. Lat. (Kr.). Phr.: *z. garden, vivarium, septum ferarum (Kr.)*.

**zoology:** \**descriptio animantium: zoologia*: Mod. Lat. (Kr.). Phr.: *to study z., animantium naturam investigate*.

**zoophyte:** \**zoophytum: Linæ*.

THE END.

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I N D E X   O F   P R O P E R   N A M E S.

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# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

## A C H

**Aaron.** Åaron, -onis (m.).  
**Abæ,** Åbæ, -arum (f.).  
**Abantes,** the, Abantes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Abantes*, *Abantius*, -a, -um.  
**Abaris,** Abaris, -idis and -is (m.).  
**Abas,** Abas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Abas*, *Abantius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Abas*, *Abantiades*, -e (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Abas*, *Abantias*, -adis (f.).  
**Abbâs,** Abbâs, -v. *Abbâs* villa (f.).  
**Abdéra,** Abdéra, -e (f.), and *Abdéra*, -orūm (n.); an *Abderite*, *Abderites*, -e (m.); of or belonging to *Abdera*, *Abderiticus*, -a, -um, and *Abderitanus*, -a, -um.  
**Abel,** Åbel, -elis, and *Abelus*, -i, also *Abel*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Abel*, *Abelicus*, -a, -um.  
**Abella,** *Abella*, villa (f.).  
**Aberdon,** Aberdona, -w (f.).  
**Abigail,** Abigail, -ili (f.).  
**Abijah,** Abias, -a (m.).  
**Abila,** v. *Abyla*.  
**Abimelech,** Abimeléchus, -i (m.).  
**Abingdon,** Abendona, -w (f.).  
**Abnôba,** Abnôba, -e (m.); *Black Forest*.  
**Aborigines,** the, Aborigines, -um (m.).  
**Aboukir,** Canopus, -i (m.).  
**Abraham,** Abraham, -ämis, Abrahamus, -i, and *Abras*, -w (m.); descendant of *Abraham*, *Abrahamicus* and *Abramides*, -w (m.); of or belonging to *Abraham*, *Abramenus*, -a, -um.  
**Abraim,** Abraim, -ii (n.).  
**Absalom,** Absalom, or *Åbsalo*, -onis, and *Absalimus*, -i (n.).  
**Absyrtis,** v. *Osero* and *Cherso*.  
**Absyrthus,** Absyrtus, -i (m.).  
**Abula,** v. *Avila*.  
**Abydos,** Abydos, -i (m. and f.); of or belonging to *Abydos*, *Abydenus*, -a, -um.  
**Abyla,** v. *Ceuta*.  
**Abyssinia,** Abyssinia, -w (f.).  
**Acamas,** Acamas, -antis (m.).  
**Acanthus,** Acanthus, -i (m.), *Acanthean*, *Acanthus*, -a, -um.  
**Acapulco,** Portus Aquæ pulchrae.  
**Acarnania,** Acarnânia, -w (f.); an *Acarnanian*, Acarnânus, -änis; the *Acarnantans*, Acarnânes, -um (m.); *Acarnanian*, Acarnânicus, -a, -um.  
**Acastus,** Acastus, -i (m.).  
**Acca,** Acca, -w (f.).  
**Acce,** v. *Acce*.  
**Acerca,** Acercha, -w (f.).  
**Acesina,** v. *Jenabu*.  
**Acesta,** Acesta, -w (f.); the *Aestane*, *Aestae*, -orum (m.).  
**Acestes,** Acestes, -w (m.).  
**Achaea or Achâia,** Achâia, -w (f.); *Achæan*, Achæus, -a, -um; *Achâius*, -a, -um (political); *Achivus*, -a, -um, and *Achâicus*, -a, -um; the *Acheans*, *Achæi*, -orum (m.); an *Achæan* female, *Achâias*, -ädis (f.).  
**Achæmenes,** Achæmenes, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Achæmenes*, *Achæmenlus*, -a, -um; a descendant of *Achæmenes*, *Achæmenides*, -e (m.).  
**Acharnae,** Acharnae, -ärum (f.); *Acharniæ*, *Acharnânum*, -a, -um, and *Acharnenis*, -e.  
**Achâtes,** Achâtes, -e (m.).  
**Achelous,** the, Achelous, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Achelous*, *Achelouis*, -a, -um; a daughter of the *Achelous*, *Acheloi*, -idi, and *Achelôas*, -ädis.  
**Acheron,** the, Acheron, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to the *Acheron*, *Acheronian*, *Acheroniticus*, -a, -um, and *Acherontë-*

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us, -a, -um; also usually *Acherônias*, -a, -um.  
**Achillas,** Achillas, -w (m.).  
**Achilleid,** the, Achilléis, -idi (f.).  
**Achilles,** Achilles, -i (m.), poetical also -éi and -i (after 2d decl.); of or belonging to *Achilles*, *Achilleus*, -a, -um, and *Achillacus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Achilles*, *Achillides*, -w (m.); the tomb of *Achilles*, *Achilléum*, -i (n.).  
**Acidalia,** Acidalia, -w (f.); of or belonging to *Acidalia*, *Acidalian*, *Acidâlius*, -a, -um.  
**Acilia,** Acilia, -w (f.).  
**Acilius,** Acilius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acilius*, *Acilius*, -a, -um, and *Acilius*, -a, -um.  
**Aciris,** v. *Acri*.  
**Acis,** Acis, -idis (m.), the river, (f.) the island.  
**Acom,** Acmón, -ónis (m.).  
**Acates,** Acetes, -w (m.).  
**Acragas,** v. *Agrigentum*.  
**Acra (St. Jean d'Acra),** Ace, -ea, and *Aca*, -e (f.).  
**Acri,** the, Acris, -is (m.).  
**Acritus,** Acritus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Acritus*, *Acritiounés*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Acritus*, *Acritiounés*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Acritus*, *Acritiounés*, -a, -um; and *Acritiounés*, -idi (f.);  
*Acrocerauian*, *Acroceraunus*, -a, -um, the *Acroceraunian* mountains, *Acroceraunus*, -orum (n.).  
**Acrocörinthus,** *Acrocorinthus*, -i (f.).  
**Acron,** Acron, -ónis (f.).  
**Acteon,** Acteon, -ónis (m.).  
**Acte,** Acte, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Acte*, *Actean*, *Acteus*, -a, -um.  
**Actium,** Actium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Actium*, *Actian*, *Actiacus*, -a, -um, and *Actius*, -a, -um.  
**Actor,** Actor, -öris (m.); son or descendant of *Actor*, *Actorides*, -a.  
**Aculeo,** Aculeo, -ónis (m.).  
**Adam,** Adamus, -i, also indecl., *Adam* (m.).  
**Adda,** the Adda, -w (f.).  
**Adherbal,** Adherbal, -älis (m.).  
**Adiabene,** Adiabene, -ea, -bêna, -w (f.); of or belonging to *Adiabene*, *Adiabenus*, -a, -um, and *Adiabenus*, -a, -um.  
**Adige,** the, Athesis, -is (m.).  
**Admeto,** Admeto, -de (f.).  
**Admetus,** Admetus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Admetus*, *Admetean*, *Admeteus*, -a, -um.  
**Adolphus,** Adolphus, -i (m.).  
**Adonis,** Adôns, -is or -idis, and *Adon*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Adonis*, *Adônes*, -a, -um; the festival of *Adonis*, *Adônia*, -orum (n.).  
**Adour,** the, Atbris, -is or Atur, -üris (m.).  
**Adramytium,** Adramytium, -örön, -tén, genitice -i (n.); and *Adramytteos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Adramytium*, *Adramytteus*, -a, -um.  
**Adrastæa,** Adrastæa or -tla, -w (f.).  
**Adrastus,** Adrastus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Adrastus*, *Adrastæus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Adrastus*, *Adrastia*, -idi.  
**Adria,** Adriacus, Adrianus, &c., v. *Hadria*.  
**Adrianopte,** Adrianopte, -is (f.).  
**Adriatic Sea,** the, *Sinus Adriaticus*.  
**Adrumetum,** v. *Hadrumentum*.  
**Aduatua,** v. *Tongres*.  
**Æa,** Æa, -w (f.); of or belonging to *Æa*, *Æaan*, *Æeus*, -a, -um.  
**Æacus,** Æacus, -äcius, -i (m.); of or belonging to

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to *Æacus*, *Æacius*, -a, -um, son or descendant of *Æacus*, *Æacides*, -e; of or belonging to a son of *Æacus*, *Æacidus*, -e, -um.  
**Æea,** Æea, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Æea*, *Æeus*, -a, -um.  
**Æas,** Æas, -antis (m.).  
**Æanteum,** v. *Ajax*.  
**Æbutius,** Æbutius, -i (m.); *Æbutan*, *Æbutius*, -a, -um.  
**Ædessa,** v. *Edessa*.  
**Ædui,** Edui, or *orum* (m.); of or belonging to the *Ædui*, *Æduan*, *Æduicue*, -a, -um.  
**Æetes,** Æetes or *Æta*, -e (m.); of or belonging to *Æetes*, *Ætean*, *Æteus*, -a, -um, and *Ætetus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Æetes*, *Ætia*, -ädis, *Ætëne*, -es, and *Ætëta*, -idi.  
**Æge,** Æge or *Ægeæ*, -ärum (f.); of or belonging to *Æge*, *Ægaen*, *Ægeus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Ægea*, *Ægætes*, -ium (m.).  
**Ægeon,** Ægeon, -ónis and later -ónis (m.).  
**Ægates,** the, *Ægates*, -ium (f.).  
**Ægea,** v. *Æga*.  
**Ægean,** the, *Sea*, *Ægæum Mare*.  
**Ægeria,** v. *Egeria*.  
**Ægeus,** Ægeus, -i, and *Ægeus*, -e (m.); son or descendant of *Ægeus*, *Ægæus*, -ädis (m.).  
**Ægiale,** Ægiale, -es (f.).  
**Ægialens,** Ægialens, -si, and *Ægalœua*, -eos (m.).  
**Ægina,** Ægina, -w (f.); of or belonging to *Ægina*, *Æginensis*, -e, and *Æginetens*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ægina*, *Ægineta*, -w (m.).  
**Æginum,** Æginum, -li (n.).  
**Ægira,** Ægira, -w (f.).  
**Ægishus,** v. *Ægis*.  
**Ægium,** Ægium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Ægium*, *Ægius*, -a, -um.  
**Ægle,** Eggle, -e (f.).  
**Ægon,** Ægon, -ónis (m.).  
**Ægosthena,** Ægosthëna, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of *Ægosthena*, *Ægosthënenses*, -ium.  
**Ællo,** Åello, -äis (f.).  
**Æmilia,** Æmilie, -äis (f.).  
**Æmilius,** Æmilius, -li (m.); of or belonging to *Æmilius*, or the *Æmilian* gens, *Æmilian*, *Æmilianus*, -a, -um, and *Æmilius*, a, -um; the *Ælian* house, *Ellians* gens.  
**Ællo,** Åello, -äis (f.).  
**Æmonia,** Æmonia, -äis (f.).  
**Æmonius,** Æmonius, -li (m.); of or belonging to *Æmonius*, or the *Æmonian* gens, *Æmonian*, *Æmonianus*, -a, -um, and *Æmonius*, a, -um.  
**Ænon,** Ænon, -ónis (m.); son of *Æmon* *Æmonides*.  
**Æmonia,** &c., v. *Hæmonia*.  
**Ænaria,** v. *Ischia*.  
**Æneas,** Æneas, -w (m.); son or descendant of *Æneas*, *Æneus*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Æneas*, *Æneus*, -a, -um, a poem relating to *Æneas*, *Æneis*, -idos (f.).  
**Æneid,** the, *Æneis*, -idos (f.).  
**Ænia or Ænæa,** Ænia or *Ænæa*, -w (f.); of or belonging to *Ænia*, *Ænean*, *Æneatus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Ænea*, *Ænædes*, -w (m.); of or belonging to *Æneas*, *Æneius*, -a, -um, and *Æneas*, *Æneus*, -a, -um.  
**Ænæs,** Ænæs, i. 1. (m.) river; 2. (f.) city.  
**Æolia,** Æolia, -äia (f.); of or belonging to *Æolia*, *Æolian*, *Æolicus*, -a, -um, and *Ælius*, a, -um; the *Ælians*, *Ælecia*.

-um (m.), and Ἀολί, -ōrum (m.); land of the *Aiolians*, Αολίς, -īdōs (f.).  
**Æolus**, Ἀολός, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Aolus*, Αολίδες, -īs (m.), daughter or female descendant of *Aolus*, Αολίς, -īdēs (f.).  
**Ægyptus**, Ἐργύτος, -i (f.); *Ægyptian*, of or belonging to *Ægyptus*, Εργύτιος, a., -um.  
**Æqui**, the, Εχεῖ, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Æqui*, Εχεῖαν, Εχεῖος, a., -um; an *Æquian*, Εχεῖολος, -i (m.).  
**Æsar**, the, Αἰσαρ, -āris (m.); *Æsarian*, Εσκέριος, a., -um.  
**Æschines**, Αἰσχίνης, -is (m.).  
**Æschylus**, Αἰσχύλος, i (m.); of *Æschylus*, Εἰσχύλος, Εἰσχύλεαν, a., -um.  
**Æsculapius**, Εἰσκλαπίος, -īs (m.); *Æsculapian*, Εἰσκλαπίους, a., -um; a temple of *Æsculapius*, Εἰσκλαπίου, -ī (n.).  
**Æspus**, the, Εἴσπος, -i (m.); *Æspian*, Εἴσπιος, a., -um.  
**Æsernia**, Αἴσερνια, -īs (f.); *Æsernian*, of or belonging to *Æsernia*, Αἴσερνιος, a., -um.  
**Æsis**, Αἴσις, -īs, 1. (m.) a river.—2. (f.) a town; or of or belonging to *Æsis*, Αἴσινα, -ītis (adj.).  
**Æson**, Αἴσων, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Æson*, Αἴσωνια, a., -um; son of *Æson*, Αἴσωνides, -īs (m.).  
**Æsop**, Αἴσωπος, -i (m.); *Æsopian*, of or belonging to *Æsop*, Αἴσωπεύς, a., -um, and *Æsopicus*, a., -um.  
**Æsula**, Αἴσυλα, -īs (f.); *Æsulan*, Αἴσυλα, -īs (m.).  
**Æthalia**, v. *Eiba*.  
**Ethiopia**, v. *Ethiopia*.  
**Ethon**, Αἴθων, -ōnis (m.).  
**Etna**, Αἴτνα, -āe (f.); mountain and city; or of or belonging to *Etna*, Αἴτναι, Αἴτνεα, a., -um (of the mountain), and Αἴτνεις, -ē (of the city).  
**Etolia**, Αἴτοια, -īs (f.); *Etolian*, Αἴτοιες, a., -um; *Etolius*, a., -um, and *Etolius*, -īs, -īs (m.); an *Etolian female*, Αἴτοις, -īdēs (f.).  
**Etolus**, Αἴτοιος, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Etolus*, Αἴτοιδες.  
**Afranius**, Αἴφρανιος, -īl (m.); of or belonging to *Afranius*, Αἴφρανιος, a., -um, and *Afranius*, a., -um.  
**Africa**, Αἴφρια, -īs (f.); *African*, Αἴφριος, Afrā, -um; Αἴφριανος, a., -um, and *Africanus*, a., -um.  
**Agamède**, Αἴγαμεδή, -es (f.).  
**Agamèdes**, Αἴγαμεδες, -is (m.).  
**Agamemnon**, Αἴγαμενον or -no, genitive -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Agamemnon*, Αἴγαμενος, a., -um; son or descendant of *Agamemnon*, Αἴγαμενονides, -īs (m.).  
**Aganippé**, Αἴγανιψ, -es (f.); *Aganippéan*, Αἴγανιψ, -a., -um, and *Aganippicus*, a., -um; also, fem. adj. *Aganippis*, -īdōs.  
**Agar**, v. *Hager*.  
**Agatho**, Αἴγαθο, -ōnis (m.).  
**Agathocles**, Αἴγαθοκλεις, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Agathocles*, Αἴγαθοκλειαν, Αἴγαθοκλειος, -ā, -um.  
**Agathyrna**, v. *S. Agathya*.  
**Agare**, Αἴγαρη, -es (f.).  
**Agataina**, v. *Ecataina*.  
**Agde**, Αἴγαθη, -īs (f.).  
**Agen**, Αἴγηνος, -ī (n.).  
**Agendicum**, Αἴγενδικον, -ī (n.).  
**Agenor**, Αἴγενος, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Agenor*, Αἴγενρεα, a., -um; son or descendant of *Agenor*, Αἴγενρides, -īs (m.).  
**Agessilas**, Αἴγεσιλας, -ī (m.).  
**Agessipolis**, Αἴγεσιπολις, -is (m.).  
**Agincourt**, Αἴγινκορτ, -īl (n.).  
**Agis**, Αἴγις, -īdēs, acc. Αἴγιν, CIC, and *Agim*, Curt. (m.).  
**Aglaia**, Αἴγλαια, -īs, and -ale, -es (f.).  
**Aglaophon**, Αἴγλαιοφον, -ōntis (m.).  
**Aglauros**, -īs (f.).  
**Agnes**, Αἴγνη, -ētis (f.).  
**Agnon**, Αἴγνων, -ōnis (m.).  
**Agnonides**, Αἴγνοιδες, -īs (m.).  
**Agriumentum**, Αἴγριοντο, -ī (n.), Greek Αἴραγνα, -āntis (m.); of *Agriumentum*, Αἴριγντον, Αἴριγντιος, a., -um, and Αἴρα or *Agriagentus*, a., -um.  
**Agrippa**, Αἴγριππα, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Agrippa*, Αἴγριππαν, -īs (m.).  
**Agrippina**, Αἴγριππινα, -īs (f.); of or belonging to *Agrippina*, Αἴγριππινεια, -ē, and *Agrippinianus*, a., -um.  
**Agron**, Αἴγρων, -ōnis (m.).  
**Agylla**, Αἴγυλλα, -īs (f.); of or belonging to *Agylla*, Αἴγυλλινος, -ā, -um.  
**Agyrium**, Αἴγυριον, -īl (n.); of or belonging to *Agyrium*, Αἴγυριαν, Αἴγυρινεια, -ē, and *Agyrinus*, a., -um.  
**Ahab**, Αἴχαβος, -i (m.).  
**Ahasuerus**, Αἴχαυερος, -ī (m.).  
**Aia**, the, Αἴα, -īs (f.).  
**Aiz**, Αἴζη, Σεξτία (pl. f.).  
**Aiz-la-Chapelle**, Αἴζλα-Χαπέλ, Αἴζλα-Χαπέλαν, -ī (n.).  
**Ajaccio**, Αϊρκίνιον, -īl (n.).  
**Ajaz**, Αἴάζ, -ācis (m.); tomb of *Ajaz*, Αἴάζιον, -īl (n.).  
**Akhissar**, Αἴχιστρα, -īs (f.).  
**Alabanda**, Αἴλαβανδα, -īs (f.); and *Alabanda*, Αἴλαβανδα, -īs (f.); *Alabandensis*, -ē; *Alabandēna*, -ā, -um; *Alabendicus*, a., -um; and *Alabandinus*, a., -um; an inhabitant of *Alabanda*, Αἴλαβανδα, -īs (m.); *Alabandae*, Αἴλαβανδα, -īs (m.); *Alabandali*, Αἴλαβανδα, -īs (m.).  
**Alans**, the, Αἴλαν, -ōrum (m.).  
**Alaric**, Αἴλαρικος, -īs (m.).  
**Alastor**, Αἴλαστορ, -ōris (m.).  
**Alatri**, Αἴλατριον, -īl (n.); of or belonging to *Alatri*, Αἴλατρινα, -ītis (adj.).  
**Aazon**, the, Αἴλαζον, -īs (m.).  
**Alasan**, the, Αἴλαζον, -īs (m.).  
**Alba**, Αἴλαβο, -īs (f.); *Alban*, Αἴλαβον, -ā, -um; and *Albensia*, -ē; the *Albans*, Αἴλαβον, -ōrum (m.).  
**Albania**, Αἴλαβία, -īs (f.); *Albanian*, Αἴλαβον, -ā, -um.  
**Albany**, Αἴλαβηνα, -īs (f.); *Ville Albany*; *Albanian*, Αἴλαβηνα, -īs (m.).  
**Albengo**, Αἴλαβενγον, -īs (n.).  
**Albinius**, Αἴλαβινος, -īl (m.); of or belonging to *Albinius*, Αἴλαβινος, -ā, -um.  
**Albinus**, Αἴλαβινος, -īl (m.).  
**Albion**, Αἴλαβιον, -ōnis (m.); 1. (f.) as country—2. (m.) as masc. prop. n.  
**Albis**, Αἴλαβια, -īs (m.).  
**Albium**, Αἴλαβιον, -īl (n.); v. *Albengo* and *Vintimiglia*.  
**Albius**, Αἴλαβιος, -īl (m.); of or belonging to *Albius* or the *Albia gens*, Αἴλαβιος, -ā, -um, and *Albiānus*, -ā, -um.  
**Albucius**, Αἴλαβιος, -īl (m.); *Albucian*, Αἴλαβιος, -ā, -um.  
**Alceus**, Αἴλαβεος, -īl (m.); of or belonging to *Alceus*, Αἴλαβεος, -ā, -um; son or descendant of *Alceus*, Αἴλαβεος, -īdēs (f.).  
**Alcæmon**, Αἴλαβεον, -īl (n.).  
**Alcamenes**, Αἴλαβεον, -īs (m.).  
**Alcander**, Αἴλαβεον, -ōris (m.).  
**Alcanor**, Αἴλαβεον, -ōris (m.).  
**Alcathœs**, Αἴλαβεον, -īs (f.).  
**Alcathous**, Αἴλαβεον, -īs (m.).  
**Alce**, Αἴλε, -ētis (f.).  
**Alcenor**, Αἴλενορ, -ōris (m.).  
**Alcestis**, Αἴλεστις, -īs (f.).  
**Alcibiades**, Αἴλεβιδες, -īs (voc. -de).  
**Alcidamas**, Αἴλεβιδας, -āntis (m.).  
**Alcidamas**, v. *Alceus*.  
**Alcimachus**, Αἴλεβικαχος, -īl (m.).  
**Alcimedea**, Αἴλεβικεδε, -ēs (f.).  
**Alcimedon**, Αἴλεβικεδον, -ōntis (m.).  
**Alcimus**, Αἴλεβικος, -īl (m.).  
**Alcinous**, Αἴλεβικον, -īl (m.).  
**Alcisia**, Αἴλεβισια, -īs (f.).  
**Alcmeon**, Αἴλεβισον, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Alcmeon*, Αἴλεβισον, -īs (m.).  
**Alcman**, Αἴλεβισον, -āns (acc. also -āñs) of or belonging to *Alcman*, Αἴλεβισον, -ā, -um. *Alcmanic*, -ā, -um, and *Alcmanius*, -ā, -um.  
**Alcmena**, Αἴλεβιση, -īs (f.); or of or belonging to *Alcmena*, Αἴλεβιση, -ā, -um; *Alcmenic*, -ā, -um, and *Alcmenē*, -ē, or *Alcmenē*, -ēs (f.).  
**Alcon**, Αἴλεβισον, -ōnis (m.).  
**Alcyone**, Αἴλεβισον, -ēs (f.); *Alcyonean*, Αἴλεβισον, -ā, -um.  
**Aldebaran**, Αἴλεβισον, -īl (n.).  
**Aldernay**, Αἴλεβινα, -īs (f.).  
**Alecto**, Αἴλεβιο, -ōris (f.).  
**Aletan**, Αἴλεβιος, -ā, -um; the *Aletan plain*, Αἴλεβιος campus.  
**Alemanni**, the, Αἴλεβιον, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Alemanni*, Αἴλεβιον, -ā, -um.  
**Alemani**, Αἴλεβιον, -ōris (m.).  
**Alemanicus**, Αἴλεβιον, -ā, -um.  
**Alemon**, Αἴλεβιον, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Alemon*, Αἴλεβιον, -īdēs (m.).  
 Aleppo, Αἴλεβιον, -ōrum (f.).  
**Aleria**, Αἴλερια, -ē (f.); and *Alalia*, -ē (f.).  
**Alétes**, Αἴλετες, -ē (m.).  
**Aletium**, Αἴλετιον, -īl (n.); *Aletian*, of or belonging to *Aletium*, Αἴλετιον, -īs (m.).  
**Alexander**, Αἴλεκτρον, -ōris (m.).  
**Alexandria**, Αἴλεκτρια, -īs (f.); of or belonging to *Alexandria*, Αἴλεκτρια, -īs (m.).  
**Alexandro**, Αἴλεκτρον, -ōris (m.).  
**Alfenus**, Αἴλενος, -īs (m.).  
**Alfred**, Αἴλερδος, -īs (f.); *purer Latin*, Ιερενεύ, -īs (m.).  
**Algida**, Αἴλερδα, -īs (f.); *Julia Caesaris* (f.).  
**Alicant**, Αἴλεντον, -īl (n.).  
**Alimentus**, Αἴλεντος, -īs (m.).  
**Alindo**, Αἴλενδα, -īs (f.); of or belonging to *Alindo*, Αἴλενδης, -ē.  
**Alice**, Αἴλεσια, -ē (f.).  
**Allia**, Αἴλια, -ē (f.); of or belonging to the *Allia*, Αἴλια, -ē.  
**Alice**, Αἴλια, -ē (f.).  
**Allitus**, Αἴλιους, -īs (m.).  
**Allier**, the, Αἴλιερ, -ēs (m.).  
**Allifa**, Αἴλιφα, -ārum (pl. f.); of or belonging to *Allifa*, Αἴλιφαντα, Αἴλιφαντος, -īs (f.).  
**Allobrogian**, Αἴλοβρογιαν, *Allobrox*, -ōgis (m.); the *Allobrogians*, Αἴλοβρογες, -ū; *Allobrogian*, Αἴλοβρογίες, -ā, -um.  
**Almaden**, Αἴλαδην, -ōnis (f.).  
**Almo**, Αἴλον, -ōnis (m.); 1. a river.—2. a man's name: *Almon*, Αἴλον (f.), a city.  
**Alnwick**, Αἴλινικον, -īl (n.).  
**Alœus**, Αἴλεος, -ē (m.); son or descendant of *Alœus*, Αἴλεοιδες, -īs (m.).  
**Alône**, Αἴλον, -ē (f.).  
**Alontio**, v. *Aluntum*.  
**Alope**, Αἴλοπε, -ē (f.).  
**Alorus**, Αἴλορυς, -īs (f.); the inhabitants of *Alorus*, Αἴλορη, -ārum (m.).  
**Alphenor**, Αἴλφενορ, -ōris (m.).  
**Alpheus**, the, Αἴλφευς, -ī (m.); of or belonging to the *Alpheus*, Αἴλφευον, -ā, -um; as pecc. fem. adj. *Alphēias*, -ādīs (p.).  
**Alps**, the, Αἴλφεια, -ālum (f.); of or belonging to the *Alps*, Αἴλφεια, Αἴλφεινος, -ā, -um, and *Alpicus*, -ā, -um.  
**Alisce**, Αἴλαστις, -ē (f.).  
**Alium**, Αἴλιον, -īl (n.); of or belonging to *Alium*, Αἴλιον, -ā, -um.  
**Alitnum** (mod. *Altino*), Αἴλιντον, -īl (n.); of or belonging to *Alitnum*, Αἴλιντης, -ētis (m.); and *Alitus*, -ā, -um.  
**Alunitum** (now *Alontio*), Αἴλιντον, -īl (n.); of or belonging to *Abunitum*, Αἴλιντον, -ā, -um.  
**Alyates**, Αἴλιατες, -ēs (f.).  
**Alymon**, Αἴλιμον, -ōnis (m.).  
**Alyzia**, Αἴλιζια or -zēa, -ē (f.).  
**Amalec**, Αἴλατεχος, -ē (m.).  
**Amalekites**, the, Αἴλατεχίτες, -ārum (m.).  
**Amalphi**, Αἴλατφη, -ā (f.).  
**Amalthea**, Αἴλατφηα, -ē (f.); temple of *Amalthea*, Αἴλατφηα, -ī (n.).  
**Amanda**, Αἴλανδα, -ē (f.).  
**Amanus**, Αἴλανδος, -īl (m.); of or belonging to *Amanus*, Αἴλανδης, -ē, and *Amanus*, -ā, -um; the passes of *Amanus*, Αἴλανδης πύλε.  
**Amaryllis**, Αἴλαριλλα, -īda (f.), acc. -īda, voc. -ī. *Amarynth*, Αἴλαριλλος, -īdēs (f.).  
**Amarynth**, Αἴλαριλλος, -īdēs (f.); *Amarynthis*, Αἴλαριλλη, -īdēs (f.).  
**Amaseno**, the, Αἴλαριλλη, -ē (f.).  
**Amasia**, Αἴλασια, -ē (f.); a city; (m.) masc. prop. name.  
**Amasis**, Αἴλασις, -ē (f.).  
**Amastris** (now *Amastro*), Αἴλαστρις, -ēs (f.); *Amastris*, -ēs (f.); of or belonging to *Amastris*, Αἴλαστρη, -ā, -um; *Amastricus*, -ā, -um.  
**Amathus**, Αἴλαθη, -āntis (f.), acc. -āñs; -ānta; of or belonging to *Amathus*, Αἴλαθη, -ā, -um, and *Amathusian*, Αἴλαθης, -ā, -um, and *Amathusiaca*, -ā, -um.  
**Ambian**, the, Αἴλαθη, -ārum (m.).  
**Ambitorix**, Αἴλαθοριξ, -īs (m.).  
**Ambitius**, Αἴλαθον, -īl (m.).  
**Ambracia**, Αἴλαθρα, -ē (f.); *Ambracian*.  
**Ambraciās**, Αἴλαθρα, -ā, -um; *Ambraciensis*, -ē.  
**Ambracian Gulf** (now *Gulf of Arta*), *Ambracius sinus*; an inhabitant of *Ambracia*.

*oracia*, Ambraciota or -tes, gen. -ae (m.); *fem. adj.* Ambracian, -adis.  
*Ambrotes*, the Ambrotes, -um (m.).  
*Ambros*, Ambrosius, -us (m.); or of belonging to Ambrose, Ambrosian, Ambrosianus, -a, -um.  
*Amelia*, Amelia, -ea (f.). Vld., also, *America*.  
*America* (now *Amelia*), Améria, -ea (f.); or of or belonging to *America*, Amerian, Amerinus, -a, -um.  
*America*, America, -ea (f.); for long quantity of perut, v. *Humboldt*, *Hist. de la Geogr.*, vol. iv., p. 52, sq.; American, Americanus, -a, -um; the United States of America, Civitates Federatae Americanae; North America, America Septentrionalis; South America, America Meridiana.  
*Ametrastus*, Amestratus, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Ametrastus*, Amestration, Amestratus, -a, -um.  
*Amiens*, Samarobriva, -ea (f.).  
*Amilcar*, v. *Hamilcar*.  
*Amisan*, Amineus, -a, -um.  
*Amisus*, Amisus, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Amisus*, Amision, Amisenus, -a, -um.  
*Amitemurus*, Amitemurus, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Amitemurus*, Amitemurian, Amitemurus, -a, -um; and poet. Amitemurus, -a, -um.  
*Amittimus*, Amittimus, -i (n.); *Amittian*, Amittensus, -e.  
*Ammanius*, Ammianus, -i (m.).  
*Ammon*, Ammon, -onis (m.); or of belonging to Ammon, Ammonian, Ammonius, -a, -um.  
*Ammonites*, the, Ammonite, -arum (m.).  
*Amobetus*, Amobetus, -ei (m.); acc. poet. -ea.  
*Amor-gus*, Amorgos or -gus, -i (f.).  
*Amos*, Amos, -i, and Amos, indecl. (m.).  
*Amphilus*, Amphilus, -ii (m.).  
*Amphiáraus*, Amphiáraus, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Amphiáraus*, Amphiáreus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amphiáraus*, -a, -um.  
*Amphictirates*, Amphictrates, -i (m.).  
*Amphictyon*, Amphictyon, -onis (m.); the *Amphictyonies*, Amphictyonies, -um, acc. -as (*Amphictyonic council*).  
*Amphidamas*, Amphidamas, -antis (m.).  
*Amphilochi*, the, Amphilochi, Amphilochia, -e (f.); Amphilochian, Amphilochicus, -a, -um, or lochius, -a, -um.  
*Amphilochus*, Amphilochus, -i (m.).  
*Amphimedon*, Amphimedon, -onis (m.).  
*Amphinomus*, Amphinomus, -i (m.).  
*Amphon*, Amphon, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Amphon*, Amphonius, -a, -um.  
*Amphipolis*, Amphipolis, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Amphipolis*, Amphipolitan, Amphipolitanus, -a, -um; *an inhabitants of Amphipolis*, Amphipolites, -is (m.).  
*Amphissa*, Amphissa, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Amphissa*, Amphissius, -a, -um.  
*Amphithémis*, Amphithémis, -idis (m.).  
*Amphitrite*, Amphitrite, -ea (f.).  
*Amphytroyo*, Amphytroy or Amphytroyon, -onis (m.); son or descendant of *Amphytroyo*, Amphytroy, Amphytroya, -i (m.); fem. adj., or of descended from *Amphytroyo*, Amphytroyus, -idis.  
*Amphyrus*, Amphyrus, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Amphyrus*, Amphyrian, Amphyrius, -a, -um, and Amphyrsiacus, -a, -um.  
*Ampsaga*, the, Ampsaga, -ea (m.).  
*Ampeancus*, Ampeancus, -i (m.).  
*Ampycus*, Ampycus, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ampycus*, Ampycides, -ea (m.).  
*Ampyx*, Ampyx, -ycis (m.).  
*Amenactus*, v. *Anpeancus*.  
*Amsterdam*, Amstelædam and -lodemum, -i (n.).  
*Amutilus*, Amutilus, -ii (m.).  
*Amyle*, Amyle, -ea, and Amata, -ea (f.).  
*Amycle*, Amycle, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Amycle*, Amyclean, Amyclæus, -a, -um, and Amyclanus, -a, -um.  
*Amyclas*, Amyclas, -ea (m.); son or descendant of *Amyclas*, Amyclides, -ea (m.).  
*Amycus*, Amycus, -i (m.).  
*Amydron*, Amydron, -onis (f.).  
*Amymone*, Amymone, -ea (f.); or of be-

longing to *Amymone*, Amymoniæ, -a, -um.  
*Amynander*, Amynander, -dri (m.).  
*Amyntas*, Amyntas, -ea (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntas*, Amyntades, -ea (m.).  
*Amyntor*, Amyntor, -bris (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntor*, Amyntoridae, -ea (m.).  
*Amýthaon*, Amýthaon, -bris (m.); or of or descended from *Amýthaon*, Amýthaonius, -a, -um.  
*Amyzon*, Amyzon, -onis (f.).  
*Anacharis*, Anacharis, -is (m.).  
*Anacreon*, Anacreon, -ontis (m.); or of belonging to *Anacreon*, Anacreotic, Anacreontes, -a, -um, or -tius, -a, -um, and Anacreonticus, -a, -um.  
*Anactorium*, Anactorium, -ii (n.); or of belonging to *Anactorium*, Anactorian, Anactorius, -a, -um.  
*Anagni*, Anagni, -ea (f.); or of belonging to *Anagni*, Anagnian, Anagninus, -a, -um.  
*Anatis*, Anatis, -idis (f.); or of belonging to *Anatis*, Anaticus, -a, -um.  
*Anatas*, Anatas, -ea (m.).  
*Anaphe*, Anaphe, -es (f.).  
*Anapo*, the, Anapis, -is, or Anapus, -i (m.).  
*Anas*, the, Anas, -ea (m.).  
*Anastasius*, Anastasius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Anastasius*, Anastasiæ, -a, -um.  
*Anaurus*, the, Anaurus, -i (m.).  
*Anazagoras*, Anazagoras, -as (m.); or of belonging to *Anazagoras*, Anazagoræus, -a, -um.  
*Anazarander*, Anazarander, -dri (m.).  
*Anazarbus*, Anazarbus, -a (m.).  
*Anazaretos*, Anazaretos, -es (f.).  
*Anaxilaus*, Anaxilaus, -i (m.).  
*Anazimander*, Anazimander, -dri (m.).  
*Anazimenes*, Anazimenes, -is (m.).  
*Anaxipolis*, Anaxipolis, -is (m.).  
*Ancaeus*, Ancaeus, -i (m.).  
*Ancales*, the Ancales, -um (m.).  
*Ancharius*, Ancharius, -ii (m.); Anchætor, or of belonging to *Ancharius*, Anchætorian, -a, -um.  
*Anchémolus*, Anchémolus, -i (m.).  
*Anchiiale*, Anchiiale, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Anchiiale*, Anchialitanus, -a, -um (late).  
*Anchialus*, Anchialus, -i (f.), a city; (m.) man's name.  
*Anchises*, Anchises, -ea (m.); or of belonging to *Anchises*, Anchises or -seus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Anchises*, Anchisiades, -as (m.).  
*Ancon*, Ancon, -onis, and *Ancôna*, -ea (f.); or of belonging to *Ancona*, Antequitanus, -a, -um.  
*Ancus*, Ancus, -i (m.).  
*Ancrya*, Ancrya, -ea (f.); or of belonging to *Ancrya*, Ancryana, -a, -um.  
*Andaluzia*, Bætica, -ea (f.), or Vandallia, -ea (f.).  
*Andania*, the, Andania, -is (m.).  
*Andatis*, Andatis, -is (f.).  
*Andantionum*, Andantionum, -ii (n.); or of belonging to *Andantionum*, Andantionensis, -e.  
*Andegari*, the, Andegavi, -orum (m.).  
*Andera*, Andera, -orum (n.).  
*Anderitum*, Anderitum, -i (n.).  
*Andernach*, Antunacum, -i (n.).  
*Andes*, the, Andes, -um (m.); 1. a people of Gaul, and, 2. city of Italy; (-e) or belonging to *Andes* (2), Andinus, -a, -um.  
*Andocides*, Andocides, -is (m.).  
*Andremon*, Andremon, -onis (m.).  
*Andrea*, Andreas, -ea (m.).  
*Andriaca*, Andriaca, -ea, and -lace, -es (f.).  
*Andrian*, v. *Andros*.  
*Andricus*, Andricus, -i (m.).  
*Andricus*, Andricus, -i (m.).  
*Andro*, v. *Andron*.  
*Androbulus*, Androbulus, -i (m.).  
*Androcles*, Androcles, -is (m.).  
*Androcyses*, Androcyses, -is (m.).  
*Androgæus*, Androgæus, -i and -on, gen. -onis, acc. -on (m.); or of belonging to *Androgæus*, Androgæon, -a, -um.  
*Andromache*, Andromache, -es, and -cha, -es (f.).  
*Andromeda*, Andromeda, -ea, and -meda, -es (f.).  
*Andromenes*, Andromenes, -is (m.).

*Andron*, Andron, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Andron*, Andronius, -a, -um.  
*Andronicus*, Andronicus, -i (m.).  
*Andros*, Andros and Andrus, -i (f.); or of or belonging to *Andros*, Andrian, Andrus, -a, -um.  
*Androsthenes*, Androsthenes, -is (m.).  
*Androtion*, Androtion, -onis (m.).  
*Andorra*, Andura, -ea (f.); or of or belonging to *Andorra*, Andurensis, -e.  
*Anemo* (now *Anome*), the, Anemo, -onis (m.).  
*Anemurium*, Anemurium, -ii (n.); or of or belonging to *Anemurium*, Anemuriensis, -e.  
*Angerôna*, Angerôna, -ea (f.); festival in honor of *Angerôna*, Angeronalia, -lura and -orum (n.).  
*Angers*, Andegava, -ea (f.).  
*Angitia*, Angitia, -ea (f.).  
*Anglesey*, Mona, -ea (f.).  
*Angli*, the, v. *England*.  
*Angora*, Ancyra, -ea (f.).  
*Angivarii*, Angivarii, -orum (m.).  
*Anicetus*, Anicetus, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Anicetus*, Anicetus, Anicianus, -a, -um.  
*Anio* (now *Tevere*), the, Anio, -onis, Anien, -en, and Anienus, -i (m.); or of belonging to the *Anio*, Anienus, -a, -um (poet), and Aniensis, -e; a dweller on the *Anio*, Anienicola, -ea (m.).  
*Anigros*, the, Anigros, -i (m.).  
*Anistorgis*, Anistorgis, -is (f.).  
*Anius*, Anius, -ium (m.); or of *Anjou*, Andinus, -a, -um.  
*Anju*, Andes, -um (m.); or of *Anjou*, Andinus, -a, -um.  
*Anna*, Anna, -ea (f.).  
*Anne*, Anna, -ea (f.).  
*Annea*, Annaea, -ea (f.).  
*Anneus*, Annaeus, -i (m.).  
*Annalis*, Annalis, -is (m.).  
*Annapolis*, Annapolis, -is (f.).  
*Annæa*, Annæa, -ea (f.).  
*Anneus*, Anneus, -i (m.).  
*Anniatus*, Annianus, -i (m.).  
*Anniatal*, v. *Hannibal*.  
*Anniceris*, Anniceris, -is and -idia (m.); the followers of *Anniceris*, Anniceriæ, -orum (m.).  
*Annia*, Anna, -ea (f.).  
*Annius*, Annius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Annius*, Annian, Annius, -a, -um; Annianus, -a, -um; descendants of the *Annia gens*, Annia, -arum (m.).  
*Ansbach*, Osnabucum, -i (n.).  
*Anser*, Anser, -eis (m.).  
*Antæopolis*, Antæopolis, -is (f.); Antæopolitan, Antæopolites, -ee (m.).  
*Antæus*, Antæus, -i (m.).  
*Antandros*, Antandros, and -drus, -i (f.); or of or belonging to *Antandros*, Antandrus, Antandrius, -a, -um.  
*Antarctic Ocean*, Oceanus Antarcticus.  
*Antemna*, Antemna, -arum (f.); also in sing., but unus., emna, -ea (f.); the inhabitants of *Antemna*, Antemnæ, -um (m.).  
*Antenor*, Antenor, -bris (m.); or of belonging to *Antenor*, Antenor, Antenorius, -a, -um; son of *Antenor*, Antenorides, -ea (m.).  
*Anteros*, Anteros, -atis (m.).  
*Anthedon*, Anthedon, -onis (f.); or of belonging to *Anthedon*, Anthedonius, -a, -um.  
*Anthemis*, Anthemis, -untis (f.); and Anthemias, -adis (f.); or of or belonging to *Anthemis*, Anthemis, -a, -um.  
*Anthium*, Anthium, -ii (n.).  
*Anthony*, v. *Antonius*.  
*Antirna*, Antirna, -ea (f.).  
*Antibes*, Antipolis, -is (f.).  
*Anticinobis*, Anticinobis, -idis (f.).  
*Anticea*, Anticea, -ea (f.).  
*Antichides*, Antichides, -ea (m.).  
*Anticyra*, Anticyra, -ea (f.); the inhabitants of *Anticyra*, Anticyrenses, -ium (m.).  
*Antigenes*, Antigenes, -is (m.).  
*Antigenides*, Antigenides, and -des, -ea (m.).  
*Antigone*, Antigone, -es and -gona, -ea (f.).  
*Antigona*, Antigona, or -nia, -ea (f.); or of or belonging to *Antigonea*, Antigonenis, -is, -e.  
*Antigonus*, Antigonus, -i (m.).  
*Antigua*, Antigua, -ea (f.).  
*Antilbanus*, Antilbanus, -i (m.).  
*Antilochus*, Antilochus, -i (m.).

- Antumachus, Antumachus, -i (m.).*  
*Antinous, Antinous, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Antinous, Antinōeūs, -a, -um.*  
*Antinum, Antinum, -i (n.) ; inhabitans of Antinum, Antinōtes, -um (m.).*  
*Antioch, Antiochēa, and -chia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Antioch, Antiochēa, -e (f.) ; Antiochēus, -a, -um (late) ; Antiochēus or -chia, -a, -um (Cic.) ; the inhabitants of Antioch, Antiochienses, -ium (m.).*  
*Antiochus, Antiochus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Antiochus, Antiochius, -a, -um (e. g. bellum, &c., Cic.) ; pecul. fem. Antiochis, -idos.*  
*Antiope, Antiope, -ēs, and -opa, -e (f.).*  
*Antiporus, Oleār̄s, -i (f.).*  
*Antipater, Antipater, -tri (m.).*  
*Antipatris, Antipatris, -e (f.).*  
*Antiphis, Antiphis, -antis (m.).*  
*Antiphates, Antiphates, -e (m.).*  
*Antiphellus, Antiphellus or -los, -i (f.).*  
*Antiphō, Antiphō, -ōnis, and Antiphō, -ōnis (m.).*  
*Antipōlis, Antipōlis, -is (f.) ; of or belonging to Antipōlis, Antipōlitānus, -a, -um.*  
*Antirrhinum, Antirrhinum, -i (n.).*  
*Antissa, Antissa, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Antissa, Antissae, -a, -um.*  
*Antisthēnes, Antisthēnes, -is and -ēs (m.).*  
*Antistius, Antistius, -ii (m.).*  
*Antium, Antium, -ii (n.) ; of or belonging to Antium, Antias, gen. -atis ; Antianus, -a, -um ; Antiatius, -a, -um ; Antienus, -e ; and Antius, -a, -um.*  
*Antoninus, Antoninus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Antoninus, Antoninianus, -a, -um.*  
*Antoniopolis, Antoniōpōlis, -is (f.) ; the inhabitants of Antoniopolis, Antoniopōlitae, -arum (m.).*  
*Antonius, Antonius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Antonius, Antonianus, -a, -um, and Antonius, -a, -um.*  
*Antrim, Antrum, -i (n.).*  
*Antron, Antron, -ōnia (f.).*  
*Antwerp, Antuerpia, -e (f.) ; of Antwerp, Antuerpiensis, -e.*  
*Anubis, Anubis, -is and -idis (m.).*  
*Anzur, Anxur, -ūris (n.), a city ; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc. ; of or belonging to Anzur, Anxuræ, -ātia, and Anxurus, -a, -um (poet.).*  
*Anytus, Anytus, -i (m.).*  
*Aon, Aon, -ōnis (m.) ; son or descendant of Aon, Aonides, -a (m.).*  
*Aonia, Aonia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Aonia, Aoniua, -a, -um ; pecul. fem. Aonis, -idi, ; inhabitants of Aonta, Aonea, -um, acc. -as (m.).*  
*Aosta, Augusta Prætoria (f.).*  
*Aōs, the Aōs, -i (m.).*  
*Apamēa, Apamēa or -mia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Apamea, Apamēnus, -e, and Apamēnus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Apamea, Apamei, -orum (m.).*  
*Apella, Apella, -e (m.).*  
*Apelles, Apelles, -is (m.) ; of or belonging to Apelles, Apellēus, -a, -um.*  
*Apennines, the (mountains), Apennini Montes (m.) ; Apennine, Apenninus, -a, -um.*  
*Aper, Aper, Apri (m.).*  
*Aperantia, Aperantia, -e (f.) ; the inhabitants of Aperantia, Aperantia, -orum (m.).*  
*Aphareus, Aphareus, -el (m.) ; of or relating to Aphareus, Aphareius, -a, -um.*  
*Aphas, Aphas, -antis (m.).*  
*Aphesas, Aphesas, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).*  
*Aphidna, Aphidna, -e, and -idne, -arum (-f.).*  
*Aphrodisias, Aphrodisias, -adis (f.) ; of or belonging to Aphrodisias, Aphrodisias, -e, and Aphrodisiēa, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Aphrodisias, Aphrodisiēs, -ium (m.).*  
*Aphrodisium, Aphrodisium, -ii (n.).*  
*Apicius, Apicius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Apicius, Apician, Apiciānus, -a, -um, and Apicius, -a, -um.*  
*Apidanus, the, Apidanus, -i (m.).*  
*Apian, Apion, -ōnis (m.).*  
*Apis, Apis, -ia (m.).*  
*Apodit, the, Apoditi, -orum (m.).*  
*Apollinaris, Apollinaris, -is (m.).*  
*Apollo, Apollo, -inis (m.) ; of or belonging to Apollo, Apollinēus, -a, -um, and Apollināris, -e.*
- Apollōdorus, Apollōdorus, -i (m., e) of or belonging to Apollodorus, Apollodorus, -a, -um ; the followers or imitators of Apollodorus, Apollodorus, -orum (m.).*  
*Apollonia, Apollōnia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Apollonia, Apollōniensis, -e, and Apollōniaticus, -a, -um ; an inhabitant of Apollonia, Apollōniates, -e, and Apollonians, -atis (m.).*  
*Apollonides, Apollonides, -e (m.).*  
*Apollonis, Apollōnia, -idis (f.) ; of or belonging to Apollonis, Apollōnidensis, -e.*  
*Apollonius, Apollonius, -ii (m.).*  
*Apollos, Apollos, -i (m.).*  
*Apolyton, Apolyton, -ōnis, (m.).*  
*Aponus, Aponus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Aponus, Apōlinus, -a, -um, and Apōnus, -a, -um.*  
*Appenīl, Abbatis Cella (f.).*  
*Appia, Appia, -e (f.) ; a city ; of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appiae, Appiānus, -a, -um ; pecul. fem. Appias, -ādīs ; son or descendant of Appius, Appiādes, -e (m.).*  
*Appley, Aballaba, -e (f.).*  
*Appuleius, Appulēius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Appuleius, Appulēianus, -a, -um.*  
*Apulia, v. Apulia.*  
*Apronius, Apronius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Apronius, Apronlānus, -a, -um.*  
*Aprus, -ea, Aprustum, -i (n.) ; inhabitants of Aprustum, Aprustani, -orum (m.).*  
*Apta (a city), Aptia (Julia), -e (f.) ; inhabitants of Aptia, Aptenses, -ium (m.).*  
*Apuleius, v. Appuleius.*  
*Apulia, Apulia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian, Apulēs, -a, -um, and Apulicus, -a, -um.*  
*Apulum, Apulum, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Apulum, Apulēnus, -e.*  
*Aquila, Aquila, -e (m.).*  
*Aquileia, Aquilēa, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Aquileia, Aquileiensis, -e, and Aquilēus, -a, -um.*  
*Aquilius, Aquilius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Aquilius, Aquiliānus, -a, -um, and Aquilius, -a, -um.*  
*Aquinum (now Aquino), Aquinum, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Aquinum, Aquinas, -ātis ; the inhabitants of Aquinum, Aquinates, -um.*  
*Aquitania, Aquitānia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Aquitania, Aquitānus, -a, -um ; Aquitanicus, -a, -um ; and Aquitānus, -e ; the inhabitants of Aquitania, Aquitāni, Aquitāni, -orū (m.).*  
*Arabella, Arabella, -e (f.).*  
*Arabia, Arābīa, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Arabia, Arabian, Arableus, -a, -um ; Arabius, -a, -um (Arabus, -a, -um ; Arabinus, -a, -um, late) ; an Arab, Arabe, -abis (m.) ; an Arab female, Arabissa, -e ; the Arabians, Arabis, -um.*  
*Arachne, Arachne, -ēs (f.) ; of or oelongating to Arachne, Arachnaeus, -a, -um.*  
*Archōsia, Archōsia, -e (f.) ; Archōsian, Archōsius, -a, -um ; the Archōsians, Archōsia, -orū, and Archōtāe, -arum (m.).*  
*Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (m.).*  
*Aradus, Arādūs, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Aradus, Arādēus, -a, -um, and Arādūs, -a, -um.*  
*Aragon, Aragonia, -e (f.).*  
*Arama, Aramae, -e (f.) ; the Aramei, Aramei, -orū (m.).*  
*Arar, the, Arar or Arāria, -is, acc. -im sometimes -in, abl. -i (m.) ; of the Arar, Arārius, -a, -um.*  
*Ararat, Ararat (m.), indecl.*  
*Aratus, Aratus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Aratus, Aratēus, -a, -um.*  
*Arasius, Arasius, -ōnia (f.).*  
*Araxes, the, Araxes, -is (m.) ; of or belonging to the Araxes, Araxēus, -a, -um.*  
*Arbaces, Arbaces, -is (m.).*  
*Arbela, Arbēla, -orum (n.) ; the country of, around Arbelā, Arbelētā, -idis (f.).*  
*Arcadia, Arcādīa, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Arcadia, Arcadian, Arcādīus, -a, -um, and Arcadius, -a, -um.*  
*Arcesilas, Arcesilas, -e (m.).*  
*Archangel, Archangelōpōlis, -is, and Mīchaēlōpōlis, -is (f.).*  
*Arche, Arche, -ēs (f.).*  
*Archēbālus, Archēbālus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Archēbālus, Archēbālēus, -a, -um.*  
*Archelaīs, Archelaīs, -ēs (f.).*  
*Archelāus, Archelāus, -i (m.).*  
*Archemachus, Archemachus, -i (m.).*  
*Archēmōrus, Archēmōrus, -i (m.).*  
*Archias, Archias, -e (m.) ; of or relating to Archias, Archiās, -a, -um.*  
*Archibald, Archibaldus, -i (m.).*  
*Archidēmus, Archidēmus, -i (m.).*  
*Archigēnes, Archigēnes, -is (m.).*  
*Archilochus, Archilochus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Archilochus, Archilochius, -a, -um.*  
*Archimēdes, Archimēdes, -is (m.) ; of or belonging to Ar̄chimedes, Archimēdēus, -a, -um.*  
*Archipelago (Grecian), Ēgēum Mare.*  
*Archippe, Archippe, -ēs (f.).*  
*Archippus, Archippus, -i (m.).*  
*Archytas, Archytas, -e (m.).*  
*Ardea, Ardea, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Ardea, Ardeātūs, -a, -um, and Ardeātēs, -ium (m.).*  
*Ardenes (Forest of), Ardunēa (silva), -e.*  
*Arecomī, the, Arecomī, -orum (m.).*  
*Arelāte (now Arles), Arēlas, -ātia (f.), usu. Arēlatē, -is (u.) ; of or belonging to Arelāte, Arēlatēnsis, -e.*  
*Aremberg, Areburgum, -i (n.).*  
*Areopagus, Arēopagus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to the Areopagus, Areopagitic, Arēopāgiticus, -a, -um ; Arēopagite, a member of the Areopagus, Arēopāgites, -e (m.).*  
*Arestor, Arestor, -ōris (m.) ; son or descendant of Arestor, Arestorides, -e (m.).*  
*Aretho, the, Arethō, -ōnis (m.).*  
*Arehusa, Arethusa, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Arethusa, Arethūseus, -a, -um, and Arethūsis, -a, -um ; pecul. fem. Arethūsis, -ēdīs (poet.).*  
*Arevac, the, Arēvāci, -ōrum (m.).*  
*Arezzo, v. Arretium.*  
*Arganthōnīus, Arganthōnīus, -ii (m.) ; of or relating to Arganthōnīus, Arganthōnīus, -a, -um.*  
*Argentoratum, Argentōrātū, -i (u.) ; of or belonging to Argentoratum, Argentōrātūs, -e.*  
*Argiletum, Argiletum, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Argiletum, Argiletānus, -a, -um.*  
*Arginuse (the Islands), Arginūsæ, -arum (f.) sc. insulae.*  
*Argo, Argō, gen. gūs, acc. gō (f.) ; of or relating to the Argo, Argōs, -a, -um.*  
*Argolis, Argolis, -idis (f.) ; of or belonging to Argolis, Argolicus, Argolicus, -a, -um.*  
*Argonauta, the, Argonauta, -arum (m.).*  
*Argos, Argos (n.), indecl. and Argi, -orum (m.) ; of or belonging to Argos, Argīcē, Argēus or -gius, -a, -um. and Argivus, -a, -um.*  
*Argus, Argus, -i (m.).*  
*Argyle, Argyle, -e (f.).*  
*Aria, Aria, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Aria, Arīs, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Aria, Arī, Arīi, -orum (m.).*  
*Ariadne, Ariadna, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Ariadne, Ariadna, -a, -um.*  
*Ariana, Ariānus, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Ariana, Ariānus, -a, -um.*  
*Ariane, Ariane, -ēs (f.).*  
*Ariarathes, Ariarathes, -is (m.).*  
*Aricia, Aricia, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Aricia, Aricīus, -a, -um.*  
*Arideus, Arideus, -i (m.).*  
*Arimaspī, the, Arimaspī, -orum (m.).*  
*Arimatē, Arimatē, -e (f.).*  
*Ariminum, Ariminūm, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Ariminum, Ariminēnsis, -e the inhabitants of Ariminum, Ariminēnsis, -e, -um (m.).*  
*Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzānes, -is (m.).*

- Arión.** Arion, -ónis (m.); *of or belonging to Arion, Aríoniūs, -a, -um.*
- Ariovistus.** Ariovistus, -i (m.).
- Arisba.** Arisba, -æ, and -bē, -es (f.).
- Aristaeus.** Aristaeus, -i (m.).
- Aristagoras.** Aristagoras, -æ (m.).
- Aristander.** Aristander, -dri (m.).
- Aristarchus.** Aristarchus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Aristarchus, Aristarcheán,* Aristarchéus, -a, -um.
- Aristeas.** Aristea, -æ (m.).
- Aristides.** Aristides, -i (m.).
- Aristippus.** Aristippus, i (m.); *of or belonging to Aristippus, Aristippéan, Aristippéus, -a, -um.*
- Aristoteles.** Aristotles, -ii (m.).
- Aristo.** Aristo, -onis (m.); *of or belonging to Aristo, Aristonéus, -a, -um.*
- Aristobulus.** Aristobulus, -i (m.).
- Aristodemus.** Aristodemus, -i (m.).
- Aristogitón.** Aristogitón, -ónis (m.).
- Aristomáche.** Aristomáche, -es (f.).
- Aristoménés.** Aristoménés, -i (m.).
- Aristophanes.** Aristophanes, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Aristophanes, Aristophanic, Aristophanéus or -iūs, -a, -um, and Aristophanicus, -a, -um (late).*
- Aristoteles.** Aristoteles, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian, Aristotélæus or -iūs, -a, -um.*
- Aristoxenus.** Aristoxenus, -i (m.).
- Arius.** Arlius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Arius, Arian, Arlanus, -a, -um; the Ariane, Ariani, -orūm.*
- Arius.** Arius, -iūs (m.).
- Arikansas.** Arkansa, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Arkansas, Arkansiensis, -æ.*
- Arles.** v. *Arelate.*
- Armagh.** Ardymacha, -æ (f.).
- Armenia.** Armeniā, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian, Arménieus, -a, -um, and Armeniáicus, -a, -um.*
- Arminius.** Arminius, -ii (m.), v. *Hermann.*
- Armorica.** Armórica, -æ (f.); *Armoricana, Armoricus, -a, -um.*
- Arna.** Arna, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Arna, Arnates, iūm (m.); of or belonging to Arna, Arnenensis, -æ.*
- Arne.** Arne, -es (f.).
- Arneheim.** Arekanum, -i (n.).
- Arno.** the, Arno, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Arno, Arnensis, -æ.*
- Arnobius.** Arnobius, -ii (m.).
- Arnus.** v. *Arno.*
- Arpi.** Arpi, -orūm (m.); *of or belonging to Arpi, Arpánus, -a, -um, and Arpinus, -a, -um.*
- Arpinum.** { Arpinum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Arpinum, Arpinus, -atæ (m.).*
- Arran.** Glota, -æ (f.).
- Arrezo.** Arréttium, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Arrezo, Arréttinus, -a, -um.*
- Arrhen.** Arrhénē, -es (f.).
- Arrhídeus.** Arrhídeus, -i (m.).
- Arria.** Arria, -i (f.).
- Arscaces.** Arscaces, -iis, acc. -en (m.); *son or descendant of Arscaces, Arscádies, -æ (m.); the Arscada, Arscádæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Arscaces, Arscácius, -æ (m.).*
- Arsanias.** the, Arsanias, -æ (m.).
- Arsinóe.** Arsinóë, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Arsinóe, Arsinóeticus, -a, -um; the district of Arsinóe (in Egypt), Arsinóites nomos (m.).*
- Arripus.** Arripus, -l (m.).
- Artá.** Ambracia, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Artá,* Ambracius Sinus.
- Artá,** the, Aretho, -ónis (m.).
- Artábánu.** Artábánu, -i (m.).
- Artábrum.** Prom., v. *Finisterre, Cape.*
- Artaphernes.** Artaphernes, -is (m.).
- Artazata (now Ardaschir).** Artaxata, -orūm (n.).
- Artazarzes.** Artaxerxes, -ls (m.).
- Artemidorus.** Artemidórus, -i (m.).
- Artemisia.** Artemisia, -æ (f.).
- Artemisium.** Artemisium, -ii (n.).
- Artemo.** Artemo, -ónis (m.).
- Arthur.** Arthurus, -i (m.).
- Artois,** province of, *Arébatensis ager or comitatus; people of Artois, Arébatenses, -iūm (m.); v. Arrebates.*
- Arundel.** Arundina, -æ (f.).
- Aruns.** Aruns, -untis (m.).
- Arupium.** Arúpium, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Arupium, Arupinus, -a, -um.*
- Arverni.** Arverni, -orūm (m.); *of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernus, -a, -um.*
- Arzenheim.** Argentaria, -æ (f.).
- Asa.** Asa, -æ (m.).
- Asaph.** Asaphus, -i (m.).
- Asburg.** Asciburgium, -ii (n.).
- Ascalon (now Ascalan).** Ascalo, -ónis (f.), *of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascalóniuus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ascalon, Ascalónita, -a, -um.*
- Ascanius.** Ascaniús, -ii (m.).
- Ascidburgium v. Asburg.**
- Asclépiades.** Asclépiades, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to Asclépiades, Asclépiadeus, Asclépiadeus, -a, -um.*
- Asclépiodorus.** Asclépiodórus, -i (m.).
- Asclépiodórus.** Asclépiodórtus, -i (m.).
- Asconius.** Asconiús, -ii (m.).
- Ascoli.** v. *Asculum.*
- Ascosa.** Ascosa, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Asca, Ascrean, Ascreus, -a, -um.*
- Asculum (now Ascoli).** Asculum or Asclum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanus, -a, -um; Asculinua, -a, -um; Asculanensis, -e (late).*
- Asdrubal.** v. *Hasdrubal.*
- Ashbel.** Ashbelus, -i (m.).
- Ashur.** Assur, -üris (m.).
- Asia.** Asia, -æ (f.); *Asia Minor, Asia Minor; of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic, Asiaticus, -a, -um, and Asiani, -a, -um; Asiæ, -a, -um; peculi, jem, Asia, idis (p.).*
- Asine.** Asine, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Asine, Asinean, Asinæus, -a, -um.*
- Asinius.** Asinius, -ii (m.); *Asinian (of or belonging to the Asinia gens), Asinius, -a, -um.*
- Asisium (now Assist).** Asisium, -ii (n.); *inhabitants of Asisium, Asisianates, -iūm (m.).*
- Asius.** Asius, -ii (m.).
- Asmádēus.** Asmádēus, -i (m.).
- Asopus (now Asopo).** the, Asopus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Asopus (fem. adj.), Asopis, -idos (f.); son or descendant of the Asopus, Asopides, -æ (m.).*
- Asopis or Asow (Sea of).** Palus Maeotis, -idis (f.).
- Asopisia.** Aspasia, -æ (f.).
- Aspendus.** Aspendus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Aspendus, Aspendius, -a, -um.*
- Asphalites (lake).** Asphalites, -æ (m.), and Asphalites Lácus.
- Asprenas.** Asprenas, -atæ (m.).
- Aspro Potamo.** Achelous, -i (m.).
- Assorus (now Asoro).** Assorus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Assorus, Assorius, -a, -um.*
- Assus or Assos.** Assus or Assos, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Assus, Assius, -a, -um.*
- Assyria.** Assýria, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Assyrus, -a, -um; the Assyrians, Assyri, -orūm.*
- Asta.** Asta, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Asta, Astensis, -æ.*
- Astaboras.** the, Astáboras, -æ (m.).
- Astacus.** Astacus, -i (f.), and Astacum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Astacus, Astacum, -a, -um.—2. Astacus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Astacus, Astacides, -æ (m.).*
- Astapa.** Astapa, -æ (f.).
- Astarte.** Astarte, -es (f.).
- Asteriè.** Asteriè, -es, and -ria, -æ (f.).
- Astorga.** Asturica, -æ (f.).
- Astrea.** Astrea, -æ (f.).
- Astraus.** Astræus, -i (m.).
- Astura.** Astura, -æ (f.).
- Asturia.** Asturia, -æ (f.); *Asturian, Astur, -iris, and Astyr, -ýris, and Asturicus, -a, -um; the Asturians, Astures, -um (m.).*
- Asturica.** Asturica, -æ (f.).
- Astyages.** Astyágæ, -is (m.).
- Astyanaç.** Astyanaç, -actis (m.).
- Astyname.** Astynomé, -es (f.).
- Astyphalea.** Astyphalea, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Astyphalea, Astyphaleensis, -æ; Astyphaleucus, -a, -um; and Astyphaleus, -a, -um (poet).*
- Atabyria.** Atabyria, -æ (f.); *Atabyrian (from Mount Atabyris), Atabyrius, -a, -um.*
- Atalanta.** Atalanta, -æ, -and -lante, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Atalanta, Atalantean, Atalanteus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atalanta, Atalantiades, -æ (m.).*
- Atarne.** Atarne, -es, and -tarnéa, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Atarne, Atarnites, -æ (m.).*
- Atax.** Atax, -æcis (m.); *of or belonging to Atax (or the Atax, now Aude), Atacínus, -a, -um.*
- Atela.** Atela, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Atela, Atellan, Atellanus, -a, -um, and Atellanus, -a, -um.*
- Aternius.** Aternius, -ii (m.); *Aternian, Aternius, -a, -um.*
- Aternum.** Aternum, i (n.); *of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian, Aternensis, -æ.*
- Aternus.** Aternus, -i (m.).
- Atete (now Esto).** Atete, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Atete, Atestinus, -a, -um.*
- Athamánia.** Athamánia, -æ (f.); *the Athamánia, Athamânes, -um (m.); a female of Athamania, Athamânia, -idia (f.); of or belonging to Athamania Athamâns, -a, -um.*
- Athamas.** Athamas, -antis (m.); *of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantéus, a, -um, or -iūs, -a, -um; Athamanticus, a, -um; son of Athamas, Athamantades, -æ (m.); daughter of Athamas, Athamantis, -idis (f.).*
- Athanasius.** Athanasius, -ii (m.).
- Athens.** Athens, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Athens, Athenæus, -a, -um, and Atheniensis, -æ; the Athenians, Atheneus, -orum (m.); Athenienses, -iūm; and Atheneopolite, -arum (unus.).*
- Athenæus.** Athenæus, -i (m.).
- Athenais.** Athénais, -idis (f.).
- Athenio.** Athénio, -onis (m.).
- Athenodorus.** Athendódorus, -i (m.).
- Athésis.** the, Athésis, -is (m.).
- Athos (Mount).** Athos, -o, and Atho, -ónia (m.).
- Attilius.** Attilius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Attilius (or the Attilia gens), Attilius, -a, -um, and Attianus, -a, -um.*
- Atina.** Atina, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Atina, Atinæ, -atis; the inhabitants of Atina, Atinates, -iūm (m.).*
- Atinius.** Atinius, -ii (m.); *Atinian, Atinilus, -a, -um.*
- Atius.** Atius, -a, -um; *Atian, Atianus or Attianus, -a, -um.*
- Atlantes.** the, Atlantes, -um (m.).
- Atlantic.** the, Ocean, Atlanticum Mare Oceanus Atlanticus.
- Atlas.** Atlas, -antis (m.); *of or belonging to Atlas, Atlanticus, -a, -um; Atlantiæ, -a, -um; Atlantius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atlas, Atlantiades, -æ (m.) daughter or female descendant of Atlas, Atlantis, -adis, and Atlantis, -idis or -idos (f.); the daughters of Atlas, Atlantides, -um (f.).*
- Atlantis.** Atlantis, -idis (f.).
- Atraz.** Atraz, -æcis, l. (m.) *a river: sprung from Atraz, Atrácides, -æ (m.); Atracis, -idis (f.).—2. (f.) a city of Thessaly: of or belonging to Atraz, Atracis, -a, -um (=Thessalian, poet.).*
- Atrebates,** the, Atrebates, -iūm (m.); *Atrebaticus, Atrébaticus, -a, -um.*
- Atreus.** Atreus, -éi (m.); *of or belonging to Atreus, Atreus or Atrélius, -a, -um (p.); son or descendant of Atreas, Atreida or Atrides, -æ (m.).*
- Atria.** Atria, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Atria, Atriani, -orum (m.), and Atriætes, -a, -um; of or belonging to Atria, Atriatiæ, -a, -um.*
- Atropatene.** Atropaténë, -es (f.); *the inhabitants of Atropatene, Atropateni, -orum (m.).*
- Atropos.** Atropos, -i (f.).
- Atta.** Atta, -æ (m.).
- Atalæa.** Atalæa, -llæa, -la, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Atalæa, Atalenses, -iūm (m.).*
- Attalus.** Attalus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Attalus, Attalicus, -a, -um.*
- Attica.** Attica, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Atticus, -a, -um; Jen. adj. Attis, -idis.*
- Atticus.** Atticus, -i (m.).
- Attila.** Attila, -æ (m.).
- Attus.** Attus, -i (m.).
- Atrurus (now Adour).** the, Aturus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Aturus, Aturicus, -a, -um.*
- Atys.** Atys or Atty, -yos (m.).

## B A B

Aude, the, v. *Auz*.  
*Aufidus*, the, *Aufidus*, -i (m.).  
*Augeas*, *Augéas*, -e (m.).  
*Augsburg*, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.  
*August*, *Augusta Rauracorum*.  
*Augusto*, *Augusto*, -e (f.).  
*Augustus*, *Augustus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Augustus*, *Augustan*, *Augustalis*, -e; *Augustanus*, -a, -um; *Augustensis*, -e (late); *Augustēus*, -a, -um (late); *Augustianus*, -a, -um; and *Augustinus*, -a, -um.  
*Augustine*, *Augustinus*, -i (m.).  
*Augustōdūrum*, *Augustōdūrum*, -i (n.).  
*Aulerici*, the, *Aulerici*, -orum (m.).  
*Aulis*, *Aulis*, -idis (f.).  
*Aulon*, *Aulon*, -onis (m.).  
*Aulus*, *Aulus*, -i (m.).  
*Aumarle*, *Albemara*, -a (f.).  
*Aurelianum*, *Orléans*.  
*Aurelianus*, *Aurelianus*, -i (m.).  
*Aurelius*, *Aurelius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aurelius* (or the *Aurelia gens*), *Aurelian*, *Aurelius*, -a, -um.  
*Aurora*, *Aurora*, -e (f.).  
*Aurunci*, the, *Aurunci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Aurunci*, *Auruncan*, *Auruncus*, -a, -um.  
*Ausar*, the, *Ausar*, -áris (m.).  
*Auscī*, the, *Auscī*, -orum (m.).  
*Ause*, the, *Alsa*, -e (f.).  
*Ausetani*, the, *Ausetani*, -orum (m.).  
*Auson*, *Auson*, -onis (m.).  
*Ausones*, the, *Ausones*, -um (m.); poet., *Ausonides*, -arum (m.).  
*Ausonia*, *Ausonia*, -e (f.); *Ausonien*, *Ausonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ausonia*, -idis (p.).  
*Ausonius*, *Ausonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Austria*, *Austria*, -e (f.); *Austrian*, *Austriacus*, -a, -um.  
*Autololes*, the, *Autololes*, -um (m.).  
*Autolycus*, *Autolycus*, -i (m.).  
*Audemond*, *Automedon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Autonec*, *Autonec*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Autonec*, *Autonecina*, -a, um.  
*Autrey*, *Autreia*, -e (f.).  
*Autun*, *Augustodunum*, -i (n.).  
*Avergne*, *Alvernia*, -e (f.); *Arvernī*, -orum (m.).  
*Auzimum*, *Auximum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Auzimum*, *Auximatae*, -um (m.).  
*Avalon*, *Avalon*, -onis (f.).  
*Avaricum*, *Avaricum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Avaricum*, *Avaricensis*, -e.  
*Avella*, *Abella*, -e (f.).  
*Avellino*, *Abellinum*, -i (n.).  
*Avenches*, *Aventicum*, -i (n.).  
*Avenio* (now *Avignon*), *Avénio*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Aventio*, *Avenicus*, -a, -um (late).  
*Aventicum*, *Aventicum*, -i (n.).  
*Aventine*, the, *Mount*, *Aventinus*, -i (mons), -e (m.); of or belonging to the *Aventine*, *Aventina*, -a, -um; *Aventinensis*, -e; and *Aventinlensis*, -e.  
*Avernum*, *Avernum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lake Avernus*, *Avernian*, *Avernum*, -a, -um; *Avernali*, -a.  
*Arianus*, *Avianus*, -i (m.).  
*Arice*, *Arisia*, -e (f.).  
*Arido*, *Abydos*, -i (f.).  
*Avila*, *Abula*, -e (f.).  
*Avienus*, *Avienus*, -i (m.).  
*Avignon*, v. *Aventio*.  
*Avining*, *Abonis*, -i (f.).  
*Avitus*, *Avitus*, -i (m.).  
*Avon*, the, *Antónia*, -e (m.).  
*Arancheas*, *Arincas*, -arum (f.); *Abrincatū*, -orum (m.).  
*Azion*, *Axion*, -onis (m.).  
*Azius*, the, *Axius*, -ii (m.).  
*Azminster*, *Axa*, -e (f.).  
*Azôna*, the, *Azôna*, -a (m.).  
*Azan* (*Mount*), *Azan*, -áns (m.).  
*Azania*, *Azania*, -e (f.); *Azanton*, *Azanius*, -a, -um.  
*Azarid*, *Azarias*, -e (m.).  
*Azof*, *Sea of*, *Palus Maeotis*, -idis (f.).  
*Azotus*, *Azotus*, -i (f.).  
*Azores*, the, *islands*, *Accipitrum Insulæ*.  
*Azura*, *Azura*, -e (f.); *Azuritanum* oppidum.

## B.

*Baalbek*, v. *Balbek*.  
*Babel-Mandeb*, *Dére* or *Dire*, -es (f.).  
*Babylon*, *Babylón*, -onis (f.); the country

## B A S

around *Babylon*, *Babylonia*, *Babylónia*, -e (f.); *Babylonian*, *Babyloniacus*, -a, -um; *Babylonicus*, -a, -um; and *Babylonensis*, -e.  
*Bacchis*, *Bacchis*, -idis (m.); descendants of *Bacchis*, the *Bacchidae*, *Bacchidae*, -arum (m.); of or relating to *Bacchis*, *Baccheis*, -idis (pecul. fem.).  
*Bacchus*, *Bacchus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bacchus*, *Bacchis*, *Bacchus*, -i (f.); *Bacchēus*, -a, -um; *Bacchicis*, -a, -um; and *Bacchēus*, -a, -um.  
*Bacchylides*, *Bacchylides*, -is (m.).  
*Bactra*, *Bactra*, -órum (n.).  
*Bactria*, *Bactria*, -a (f.); *Bactrian*, *Bactriana*, -a, -um; *Bactrinus*, -a, -um, and *Bactriana*, -a, -um.  
*Bactrus* (now *Balk*), *Bactrus*, -i (m.).  
*Badejos*, *Paula*, *Augusta*, -e (f.).  
*Baden*, *Badena*, -e, and *Bada*, -e (f.).  
*Batīca*, *Batīca*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Batīca*, *Batīcius*, -a, -um.  
*Batīs*, the, *Batīs*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Batīs*, *Batīcius*, -a, -um.  
*Batīlo*, *Batīlo*, -ónis (f.); of or belonging to *Batīlo*, *Batūlōnensis*, -e.  
*Batūrīa*, *Batūrīa*, -e (f.).  
*Baffo*, *Paphus*, -i (f.).  
*Bagacum*, *Bagacum*, -i (n.).  
*Bağdad*, *Bağdatum*, -i (n.); and *Seleucia*, -e (f.).  
*Bagoas*, *Bagoas*, -e (m.).  
*Bagrados*, the, *Bagrados*, -e (m.).  
*Bahr-el-Kalsum*, *Heropoliticus Sinus*.  
*Baia*, *Baia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Baia*, *Baian*, *Balaian*, -a, -um.  
*Baiocasses*, the, *Baiocasses*, -ium, and *Baiocassi*, -orum (m.).  
*Baireuth*, *Bairuthum*, -i (n.).  
*Bainbridge*, *Balmus Pons* (m.).  
*Balibek*, *Heliópolis*, -is (f.).  
*Balbinus*, *Balbinus*, -i (m.).  
*Balbus*, *Balbus*, -i (m.).  
*Baldwin*, *Baldwinus*, -i (m.).  
*Baleares*, the, *Baleares*, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the *Baleares*, *Balearīc*, *Baleāricus*, -a, -um; *Balearis*, -e; the inhabitants of the *Baleares*, *Baleares*, -ium (m.).  
*Balk*, *Bactra*, -orum (n.).  
*Balkan* (*Mount*), *Hæmus*, -i (Mons), (m.).  
*Balthazar*, *Balthazar*, -áris (m.), and also indec.  
*Baltic Sea*, the, *Mare Suēvicum* (n.); usu. *Sinus Codanus* (but this is prop. only the S.W. part).  
*Bamberg*, *Babeberg*, -e (f.).  
*Bambyce*, *Bambyce*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Bambyce*, *Bambycias*, -a, -um.  
*Bampton*, *Bamptonia*, -e (f.).  
*Banbury*, *Banbury*, -e (f.).  
*Bandusia*, *Bandusia*, -e (f.).  
*Bangor*, *Bangorium*, -ii (n.); and *Bangertrum*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Bangor*, *Bangoriensia*, -e.  
*Bantia* (now *Banza*), *Bantia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Bantia*, *Bantian*, *Bantinus*, -a, -um.  
*Bapharus*, the, *Bapharus*, -i (m.).  
*Barabas*, *Barabas*, -e (m.).  
*Barbadoes*, *Barbāta*, -e (f.).  
*Barbara*, *Barbara*, -e (f.).  
*Barbary*, *Barbaria*, -e (f.); Africas ora Septentrionalis.  
*Barca*, *Barce*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Barca*, *Barcæi*, -orum (m.).  
*Barcas*, *Barcas*, -e (m.); *Barcine*, of or descended from *Barcas*, *Barcenus*, -a, -um; *Barcinius*, -a, -um.  
*Barcelona*, *Barcino*, -ónis (f.); of or belonging to *Barcelona*, *Barcinoñensis*, -e.  
*Bardesey*, *Adros*, -i (f.); *Andrium Edri*, *Bardulph*, *Bardulphus*, -i (m.).  
*Barium* (now *Bart*), *Barium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to *Barium*, *Bariánus*, -a, -um.  
*Barnabas*, *Barnabas*, -e (m.).  
*Barnet*, *Sulloniæca*, -arum (f.).  
*Barsabas*, *Barsabas*, -e (m.).  
*Bartholomeo*, *Bartholomaeus*, -i (m.).  
*Baruch*, *Baruch* (indec.), and *Barichus*, -i (m.).  
*Basil* or *Basile*, *Basilëa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Basil*, *Basileensia*, -e; the canton of *Basil*, *Pagus Basileensis*.  
*Basil* (*man's name*), *Basilus*, -il (m.).  
*Basilica*, *Sicyon*, -ónis (f.).  
*Basilides*, *Basilides*, -e (m.).  
*Basilopatoma*, *Eurótas*, -e (m.).  
*Bassanīa*, *Bassanīa*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Bassanīa*, *Bassanītæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Bassus*, *Bassus*, -i (m.).  
*Bastarna*, the, *Bastarnæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Bastulf*, the, *Bastulf*, -orum (m.).  
*Batavi*, the, *Batavi*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Batavi*, *Batavia*, *Batavie*, -e (f.); *Batavian*, *Batavus*, -a, -um.  
*Bath*, *Aqua Solis*.  
*Bathsheba*, *Bathsheba*, -e (f.).  
*Bathyllus*, *Bathyllus*, -i (m.).  
*Bato*, *Bato*, -ónis (f.).  
*Battis*, *Battis*, -idis (f.).  
*Battus*, *Battus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Battus*, *Battiades*, -e (m.).  
*Baubo*, *Baubo*, -onis (f.).  
*Baucis*, *Baucis*, -idias (f.).  
*Bauli*, *Bauli*, -orum (m.).  
*Bauzen*, *Bauzen*, -e (f.).  
*Bavaria*, *Bavaria*, -e (f.); *Boioaria*, -e (f.); *Bavarian*, *Boioicus*, -a, -um.  
*Bayar*, *Bagacum*, -i (n.).  
*Bayeux*, *Atregeum*, -arum (f.); *Balocea*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bayeux*, *Baloensis*, -e.  
*Bayona*, *Abobrica*, -a, -um.  
*Bayonne*, *Lapurdum*, -i (n.); *Bajona*, -e (f.).  
*Beatrice*, *Beatrix*, -icis (f.).  
*Beauvais*, *Bellovacum*, -i (n.); *Bratuspantium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Beauvais*, *Bellovacensis*, -e.  
*Bebryces*, the, *Bebryces*, -arum (m.); *Bebrycian*, *Bebrycius*, -a, -um; *Bebrycia*, *Bebrycia*, -a, -um.  
*Bebryx*, *Bebryx*, -ycis (m.).  
*Bechires*, the, *Bechires*, -um (m.).  
*Bede*, *Beda*, -e (m.).  
*Bedford*, *Lactodūrum*, -i (n.).  
*Bedriacum*, *Bedriacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bedriacum*, *Bediaciensis*, -e.  
*Beelzebub*, *Beelzebul*, -ilis (m.); and *Beelzebub*, indec.  
*Beirou*, *Berýthus*, -i (f.).  
*Beja*, *Par Julia* (f.).  
*Bel-ed-herid*, *Gætulia*, -e (f.).  
*Belga*, the, *Belge*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Belge*, *Belgicus*, -a, -um.  
*Belgium*, *Belgium*, -ii (n.); *Belgian*, *Belgicus*, -a, -um; a *Belgian*, *Belga*, -e (m.); v. *foregoing*.  
*Beldrade*, *Alba Græca*, -e (f.); *Tarrennum*, -i (n.).  
*Belisarius*, *Belisarius*, -li (m.).  
*Belize*, *Belizeum*, -i (n.).  
*Belli Isle*, *Calonesus*, -i (f.).  
*Bellerophon*, *Bellerophön*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to *Bellerophon*, *Bellérophon*, -tēus, -a, -um.  
*Bellocassi*, *Bellocassi*, -orum (m.).  
*Bellona*, *Bellona*, -e (f.).  
*Belloraci*, the, *Belloraci*, -orum (m.).  
*Belluno*, *Bellunum*, -i (n.).  
*Belus*, *Belus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Belus*, *Belides*, -e (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Belus*, *Belia*, -idis (f.).  
*Benacus*, *Lake* (*Lago di Garda*), *Benacus*, -i (lacus); of or relating to *Benacus*, *Benacensis*, -e.  
*Benaias*, *Benaias*, -e (m.).  
*Benedict*, *Benedictus*, -i (m.).  
*Benedicta*, *Benedicta*, -e (f.).  
*Benevento*, *Beneventum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Benevento*, *Benéventanus*, -a, -um.  
*Benjamin*, *Benjamin*, -inis (m.).  
*Bengal*, *Bengala*, -e (f.); *Gangeticus telus*; *Bay of Bengal*, *Sinus Gangeticus*.  
*Benetel* = *Benedict*, q. v.  
*Bencytus* (*Mount*), *Bencytus*, *Bencytus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bencytus*, *Bencytus*, *Bencytus*, -a, -um.  
*Berenice*, *Berenice*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Berenice*, *Berenicēus*, -a, -um.  
*Bergamo*, *Bergōnum*, -i (n.); of *Bergamo*, *Bergōmenis*, -e.  
*Bergen*, *Berga*, -e (f.).  
*Berlin*, *Berolinum*, -i (n.).  
*Bermuda Islands*, *Bermudæ Insulæ* (f.).  
*Bern*, *Aretōpolis*, -is (f.); *Berna*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Bern*, *Bernensis*, -e; canon of *Bern*, *Pagus Bernensis*.  
*Bernard*, *Bernardus*, -i (m.).  
*Bernice* = *Berenice*, q. v.  
*Berde*, *Beroë*, -es (f.).  
*Berao*, *Beraea*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Berao*, *Beraeus*, -a, -um, and *Beraensis*, -e.  
*Berosus*, *Berosus*, -i (m.).

## B E R

- Berry, Bituricensis provincia (*f.*); an inhabitant of Berry, Biturix, -icis (*m.*).  
 Bertha, Bertha, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bertram, Bertramus, -i (*m.*).  
 Berwick (upon Tweed), Barvicus, -i (*f.*).  
 Berytus (*mod. Beirut*), Berytus, i (*f.*); of or belonging to Berytus, Berytus, -a, -um, and Berytensis, -e.  
 Bezançon, Vesontio, -onis (*f.*).  
 Bessi, the Bessi, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to the Bessi, Bessicus, a, -um.  
 Bethany, Bethania, -ea (*f.*); the inhabitants of Bethany, Bethanite, -arum (*m.*).  
 Bethlehem, Bethlehem (indeed); of or belonging to Bethlehem, Bethlehemicus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Bethlehem, Bethlehemites, -ea (*m.*); Bethlehemites, -idis (*f.*).  
 Bethphage, Bethphâgô, -es (*f.*).  
 Bethsaida, Bethsaina, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bethulia, Bethulia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Beverley, Betuaria, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Beverley, Betuariensis, -e.  
 Bianor, Bianor, -bris (*m.*).  
 Bias, Bias, -antis (*m.*).  
 Bibracte, Bibracte, -is (*n.*).  
 Bibraz, Bibraz, -actis (*f.*).  
 Biblis, Biblis, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to Biblis, Biblitanius, -a, -um.  
 Biledgerid, v. Beled-el-erjd.  
 Binchester, Bimontium, -ii (*n.*), and Vinno-vium, -ii (*n.*).  
 Bingen, Bingium, -li (*n.*).  
 Bion, Bion, -onia (*m.*); of or relating to Bion, Bionius, a, -um.  
 Bipontum, v. Zweybrücken.  
 Bisalta, the Bisalta, -arum (*m.*); the land of the Bisalta, Bisaltia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Biscay, Cantabria, -bri (*m.*); Biscayan, Cantabricus, -a, -um; Bay of Biscay, Oceanus Cantabricus.  
 Bistones, the (= Thracians), Bistones, -um (*m.*), poet. acc. -âs; Bistonian, Bistonus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Bistoniâ, -ids.  
 Bithynia, Bithynia, -ea (*f.*); Bithynian, Bithynius, -a, -um; Bithynicus, -a, -um; and Bithynus, -a, -um; also as pecul. jem, Bithynia, -ids.  
 Bitias, Bitias, -ea (*m.*).  
 Biton, Biton, -onis (*m.*).  
 Biturus, the Bituriges, -um (*m.*); of or belonging to the Bituriges, Bituricus, -a, -um; a Biturigan, Bitrix, -igis (*m.*).  
 Black Forest, Abnôva, -ea (*f.*) (sc. silva).  
 Blackwater, the, Debrona, -ea (*m.*).  
 Blasius, Blasius, i (*m.*); of or relating to Blasius, Blasianus, -a, -um.  
 Blanche, Blanca, -ea (*f.*).  
 Blanda, Blanda, -ea (*f.*).  
 Blandeno, Blandeno, -onis (*f.*).  
 dasco, Dascon, -onis (*f.*).  
 Blemya, the Blemya, -arum (*m.*).  
 Blois, Bloes, or Bles, -arum (*f.*).  
 Boblio, Bobium, -ii (*n.*).  
 Bocchar, Bocchar, -aris (*m.*).  
 Bocchus, Bocchus, -a (*m.*).  
 Bodincomagum, Bodincomagum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Bodincomagum, Bodincomagenis, -e.  
 Bodotria (Firth of Forth), Bodotria, -ea (*f.*).  
 Babe, Babe, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to Babe, Babean, Babebius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Babela, -idis, esp. as name of Lake Babeis.  
 Baetia, Baetia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Baetia, Baetian, Baeticus, -a, -um; Baetous, -a, -um; and Baetous, -a, -um.  
 Boethius, Boëthius, -ii (*m.*).  
 Boethus, Boëthus, -i (*m.*).  
 Bogud, Bogud, -idia (*m.*).  
 Bohemia, Bohemum and Boiohemum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Bohemia, Bohemian, Boiohemicus, -a, -um, and Bohemus, -a, -um.  
 Boii, the Boii, -drum (*m.*); of or belonging to the Boii, Boian, Boilicus, -a, -um.  
 Boiorix, Boiorix, -igis (*m.*).  
 Bola, Bola, -ea, and Bole, -arum (*f.*); of or belonging to Bola, Bolanus, -a, -um.  
 Bolanus, Bolanus, -i (*m.*).  
 Bolbitine, Bolbitne, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to Bolbitine, Bolbitinus, -a, -um; the Bolbitine mouth (of the Nile), Bolbitinum osium.  
 Bologna, Bononia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bolsera, Vulsinii, -orum (*m.*); of or be-longing to Bolsera, Vulsinensis, -e; Lake of Bolsera, Lacus Vulsinensis, -a.  
 Bolton, Bolton, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bomba, Perimuda, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bona, Hippo, -onis, Regius (*m.*).  
 Bonifacio (*Straits of*), Fructum Taphros.  
 Boniface, Bonifacius, -ii (*m.*).  
 Bonn, Bonna, -ea (*f.*).  
 Borbotomagus, v. Worms.  
 Bordeaux, Burdigala, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Bordeaux, Burdigalum, Burdigalensis, -e.  
 Borysthenes, the Borysthenes, -is (*m.*); of or relating to the Borysthenes, Borysthenes, Borysthenius, -a, -um; dwellers along the Borysthenes, Borysthenidae or -nitæ, arum (*m.*).  
 Bosporus, the Bosporus, -i (*m.*); of or relating to the Bosporus, Bosporanus, -a, -um; Bosporus, -a, -um; Bosporicus, -a, -um; and Bosporensis, e.  
 Boscar, Boscar, -âris (*m.*).  
 Boston, Bostonia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Boston, Bostonian, Bostoniensis, -e.  
 Bothnia, Bothnia, -ea (*f.*); Gulf of Bothnia, Sinus Bothnius.  
 Boulogne (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, -i (*n.*).  
 Bouillon, Bullio, -onis (*f.*); of Bouillon, Bulloniensis, -e.  
 Bourbon (*Isle of*), Insula Borbonia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bourdag (*Mount*), Timolus, -i (*m.*).  
 Bourdeau, v. Bourdeau.  
 Bourges, Biteriges, -um (*m.*), or Avaricum, -i (*n.*).  
 Boyne, the, Boaudone, -i (*m.*).  
 Brabant, Brabantia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bracara (now Braga), Bracara, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Bracara, Bracarense, -e.  
 Bradanus, the Bradanus, -i (*m.*).  
 Braganza, Braganzia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Braganza, Braganinus, -a, -um.  
 Brandenburg, Brandenburgum, -ii (*n.*).  
 Brauron, Brauron, -onis (*m.*).  
 Brazil, Brazilia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Brecknockshire, Brechinia, -ea (*f.*); Brecknockshire, Brechinensis ager.  
 Breda, Breda, -ea (*f.*).  
 Breedvoort or Brevoort, Bredefordia, -ea (*f.*); Brefurtum, -ii (*n.*).  
 Bremen, Brema, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Bremen, Breminis, -e.  
 Brennus, Brennus, -i (*m.*); of or relating to Brennus, Brennicus, -a, -um.  
 Brenta, the Medoacus, -i (*m.*); Major, Brentisia, -ea (*m.*).  
 Brescia, Brixia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Brescia, Brixianus, -a, -um.  
 Breslau, Vratislavia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Breslau, Vratislavien, -e.  
 Brest, Brivates portus (*m.*).  
 Bretagne, Armorica, -ea (*f.*); Britannia Minor: of or belonging to Bretagne, Britannus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Bretagne, Britto, -onis (*m.*).  
 Breuni, the Breuni, -orum (*m.*).  
 Brian, Brianus, -i (*m.*).  
 Briançon, Brigantia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Briareus, Briareus, -eos and el (*m.*); of or relating to Briareus, Briatulus, -ea, -um.  
 Bridget, Brigitta, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bridlington, Brillendunum, -i (*n.*).  
 Brienne, Breña, -ea (*f.*).  
 Brigantes, the Brigantes, -um (*m.*); of or belonging to the Brigantes, Brigantica, -ea, -um.  
 Brilesus, Brillesus, -i (*m.*).  
 Brindisi, Brundileum, -ii (*n.*), q. v.  
 Brinutis, Brinutis, -ii (*m.*).  
 Briseis, v. sq.  
 Briseis, Brisea, -ea (*m.*); daughter of Briseis, Briseis, Briseis, -idos, acc. -idem and -ida (*f.*).  
 Bristol, Bristolia, -ea (*f.*); of or belonging to Bristol, Bristolensis, -e.  
 Britain, Britannia, -ea (*f.*); Great Britain, Magna Britannia; of or belonging to Britain, British, Britannicus, -a, -um, and Britannus, -a, -um; pecul. post. fem., Britannis, -idis; a Briton, Britanus, -i (*m.*); Britto, -onis (*m.*), late; the British, Britanni, -orum (*m.*); the British Isles, Insulae Britanniae; the British Channel, Oceanus Britannicus; New Britain, Britannia Nova.  
 Britomartis, Britomartis, -is (*f.*).  
 Brizellum (now Brisello), Brixellum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Brizellum, Brizellum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Brizellum, Brizellum, -i (*n.*).  
 Brizellum, Brizellum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Brizellum, Brizellum, -i (*n.*).  
 Brondolo, Brundulus, -i (*m.*).  
 Brontes, Brontes, -ea (*m.*).  
 Brougham, Braboniacum, -i (*n.*).  
 Brougham, Leucopibia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Brucerit, the Bruciéri, -orum (*m.*).  
 Bruges, Brugæ, -arum (*f.*).  
 Brugh, Axelodunum, -i (*n.*), prob.  
 Brundisium, Brundisium, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Brundisium, Brundisium, -i (*n.*).  
 Brundisius, Brundisius, -a, -um; but more usu Brundisius, -a, -um.  
 Brundulus, v. Brondolo.  
 Brundatum, v. Brundistum.  
 Brunswick, Brunonis Vicus, Brunopolis, -is (*f.*); Brunsviga, -ea (*f.*); and Brunswick, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Brunswick, Brunswick, -i (*n.*); and Brunswick, -i (*n.*).  
 Brutus, Brutus, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to Brutus, Brutinus, -a, -um; and Brutinus, -a, -um.  
 Bryantum, Bryanium, -ii (*n.*).  
 Bubassus, Bubassus, -i (*f.*); Bubassian, Bubassius, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem., Bubassia, -idos.  
 Bubastis, Bubastis, -is (*f.*); the district of Bubastis, Bubastites (nomus), -ea (*m.*); of or belonging to the goddess Bubastis, Bubastis, -a, -um.  
 Bucephala, Bucephala, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bucephalus, Bucephalus, -i (*m.*).  
 Bucharest, Bucharesta, -ea (*f.*).  
 Buckingham, Neomagus, -i (*f.*).  
 Buda, Aquincum, -i (*m.*); Buda, -ea (*f.*).  
 Budava, Budissa, -ea (*f.*).  
 Buena Vista, Belvedere, -ea (*f.*).  
 Buffalo, Urópolis, -is (*f.*).  
 Buenos Ayres, Beneventum Americanus (*n.*).  
 Bulgaria, Bulgaria, -ea (*f.*); the Bulgarians, Bulgari, -orum, and Bulgares, -us (*m.*).  
 Bulnus or Boulness, Tunncolum, -i (*n.*).  
 Bupalus, Bupalus, -i (*m.*).  
 Bura, Bura, -ea (*f.*).  
 Burdigala, v. Bourdeau.  
 Burgos, Burgi, -orum (*m.*).  
 Burgundy, Burgundia, -ea (*f.*); the Burgundians, Burgundi, -orum (*m.*).  
 Burrampooter, the Dyardanes, -is (*m.*).  
 Burton, Burtonia, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bursa, Pruss, -ea (*f.*).  
 Bury, Buria, -ea (*f.*); Faustini villa.  
 Bursis, Bursis, -is and -idis, acc. in (*m.*), the district of Bursis (in Egypt), Bursites, -is (*m.*), nomus.  
 Butes, Butes, -ea (*m.*).  
 Buthrotum (now Buthroto), Buthrotum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Buthrotum, Buthrotum, -i (*n.*).  
 Buzentum, Buxentum, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to Buzentum, Buxentius, -a, -um, and Buxentius, -a, -um.  
 Buzton, Buzton, -i (*n.*).  
 Byblis, Rybli, -idis and -idos (*f.*).  
 Byblus, Ryblos or Ryblos, -i (*f.*).  
 Byrsa, Byrsa, -ea (*f.*); of or relating to Byrsa, Byrsicus, -a, -um.  
 Byzacium, Byzacium, -i (*n.*); of or relating to Byzacium, Byzacenus, -a, -um and Byzacius, -a, -um.  
 Byzantium, Byzantium, -i (*n.*); Byzantine, of or relating to Byzantium, Byzantium, -i (*n.*); Byzantium, -a, -um; and late forms, Byzantius, -a, -um, and Byzantius, -a, -um.  
 Byzas, Byzas, -ea (*m.*).  
 C.

- Cabes (Gulf of), Syrtis Minor (*f.*).  
 Cabillonum, Cabillónum, -i (*n.*).  
 Cabira, Cabira, -orum (*n.*).  
 Cabiri, the Cabiri, -orum (*m.*).  
 Cabrera, Capraria, -ea (*f.*).  
 Cabyle, Cabylé, -ea and -yla, -ea (*f.*); inhabitants of Cabyle, Cabylæta, -arum (*m.*).  
 Cabul, Arigeum, -i (*n.*)

*Cacus, Cacus, -i (m.).*  
*Cadūrī, Gades, -ium (f.).*  
*Cadīmī, Cadīmī or Cadīmēa, -as (f.).*  
*Cadīmūs, Cadīmūs, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Cadīmūs, Cadīmean, Cadīmēa, -a, -um, and Cadīmēus, -a, -um ; pecul. fem., Cadīmēis, -idōs ; daughter or female descendant of Cadīmūs, Cadīmēa, -idōs (f.).*  
*Cadūrīcī, the Cadūrī, -orūm (m.) ; of or belonging to the Cadūrī, Cadūrīs, -a, -um, and Cadūrīensis, -e.*  
*Cadūsīa, Cadūsīa, -as (f.) ; the Cadūsīi, Cadūsī, -orūm (m.).*  
*Cadūwālādērī, Cadūwālādūrī, -i (m.).*  
*Cæcīliā, Cæcīliā, -i (f.).*  
*Cæcīliūs, Cæcīliūs, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Cæcīliā or the Cæcīliā gens, Cæcīliānūs, -a, -um, and Cæcīliūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cæcīna, Cæcīna, -a (m.) ; of or belonging to Cæcīna, Cæcīniānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cæcūbān (the district), Cæcūbān ager (m.) ; Cæcūbān, Cæcūbān, -a, -um.*  
*Cæliūm or Cæliūm, Cæliūm, -ii (n.) ; of or belonging to Cæliūm, Cæliūnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cæliūs or Cæliūs, Cæliūs or Cæliūs, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Cæliūs, Cæliūnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cæliū (Mount), Cæliū, -ii (m.) ; little Cæliū, Cæliōlūs, -i (m.), and Cælicūlūs, -i (m.).*  
*Caen, Cadomūm, -i (n.) , of or belonging to Caen, Cadomēnsis, -e.*  
*Cæneūs, Cæneūs, -ei (m.).*  
*Cænīna, Cænīna, -a (f.) ; of or belonging to Cænīna, Cænīnēnsis, -e, and Cænīnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cænīs, Cænīs, -idīs (f.).*  
*Cænys, Cænys, -yos (f.).*  
*Cæpāriūs, Cæpāriūs, -ii (m.).*  
*Cæpāstūs, Cæpāstūs, -ii (m.).*  
*Cæpīo, Cæpīo, -ōnia (m.).*  
*Cære (now Cær-vēterī), Cære, indecl. (n.) , but with heterocl. gen., Cæritīs, and abl., Cærētē, of or belonging to Cære, Cæres, -ētia and -itīs, and Cærētānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cær-gwēnt, Venta Silūrum.*  
*Cærlēon, Iaca Silūrum.*  
*Cærmārthen, Maridūnūm, -i (n.).*  
*Cærnarvōn, Segontiūm, -ii (n.).*  
*Cærrhyn, Conovīm, -ii (n.).*  
*Cæsar, Cæsar, -āris (m.) ; of or belonging to Cæsar, Cæsariānūs, -a, -um; Cæsariēnsis, -e ; and poet., Cæsareūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cæsareā, Cæsareā or -rīa, -a (f.).*  
*Cæsaraugusta, Cæsaraugusta, -as (f.).*  
*Cæsario, Cæsario, -onīs (m.).*  
*Cæsena (now Cæsena), Cæsēna, -a (f.) , Cæsenān, of or belonging to Cæsena, Cæsenaa, -ātīs.*  
*Cæsīus, Cæsīus, -ii (m.) ; Cæsīan, Cæsīus, -a, -um.*  
*Cæso, Cæso, -onīs (m.).*  
*Cæsonīus, Cæsonīus, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Cæsonīus, Cæsonīa, Cæsonīa, Cæsonīa, -a, -um, and Cæsonīus, -a, -um.*  
*Cæffa, Theodosia, -as (f.) ; Straite of Cæffa, Bosphorus Cimmerius.*  
*Cæltiāri, Cæltiāri, -ia (f.), q. v.*  
*Cahors, Cadūrīcī, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Cahors, Cadūrīensis, -e.*  
*Caiaphas, Caiaphas, -a (m.).*  
*Caius, Caicus, -i (m.).*  
*Caieta, Caieta, -a (f.) ; of or belonging to Caieta, Caietānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cain, Cain (indecl.) and Caius, -i (m.).*  
*Caia, Caia, -a (f.).*  
*Caius, Caius, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Caius, Caiānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Caister, Venta Icenorum.*  
*Calabria, Calabria, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Calabria, Calabriānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calacīa, Calacīa, -as and -te, -ea (f.) ; of or belonging to Calacīa, Calactīnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calahorrā, Calagurriā, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Calahorrā, Calagurritānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calais, Calais, -idīs (m.).*  
*Calais, Caletūm, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Calais, Caletēnūs, -a, -um, and Cale-tēnsis, -e.*  
*Calamīs, Calamīs, -idīs (m.).*  
*Calatīa, Calatīa, -a (f.) ; Calatīan, Calatīnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calatrāvā, Oretūm, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Calatrāvā, Oretānūs, -a, -um.*

*Calaurīa, Calaurīa, -as, and Calaurīs, -as (f.).*  
*Calbīs, Calbīs, -is (m.) ; of or belonging to the Calbīs, Calbīnsiā, -e.*  
*Calchas, Calchas, -antīs (m.).*  
*Calchedon, v. Chalcedon.*  
*Caleb, Caleb, indecl., Calebūs, -i (m.).*  
*Caledonia, Caledōnia, -as (f.) ; Caledōnian, Caledōnīus, -a, -um, and Caledōnēs, -um (m.).*  
*Cales (now Calvi), Cales, -ium (f. pl.).*  
*Calētī, the Calētī, -orūm (m.).*  
*Calētī, Aletīum, -ii (m.).*  
*Calidūs, Calidūs, -ii (m.) ; of or relating to Calidūs, Calidūnīus, -a, -um.*  
*Calidūs, Calidūs, -i (m.).*  
*California, California, -as (f.) ; Regio Au-riera.*  
*Caligula, Caligūla, -as (m.).*  
*Callīas, Callīas, -as (m.).*  
*Callicles, Callicles, -is (m.).*  
*Callicrātes, Callicrātes, -is (m.).*  
*Callicrātaīs, Callicrātaīs, -as (m.).*  
*Callidāme, Callidāme, -ea (f.).*  
*Callidēs, Callidēs, -as (m.).*  
*Callidēmēs, Callidēmēs, -as (m.).*  
*Callimāchus, Callimāchus, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Callimāchus, Callimāchēn.*  
*Callimāchus, Callimāchus, -a, -um.*  
*Calliōpe, Calliōpe, -es, and poet., Calliōpēa, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Calliōpe, Calliōpēa, -a, -um.*  
*Calliphō, Calliphō, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).*  
*Callipōlis, Callipōlis, -is (f.).*  
*Callipōdes, Callipōdes, -as (m.).*  
*Callirrhōe, Callirrhōe, -es (f.).*  
*Callistēnes, Callistēnes, -is (m.).*  
*Callisto, Callisto, -as and -ōnis (f.).*  
*Callistratōs, Callistratōs, -i (m.).*  
*Callithēra, Callithēra, -orūm (n.).*  
*Callon, Callon, -ōnia (m.).*  
*Calpe, Calpe, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Calpe, Calpīan, Calpētānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calpūriūs, Calpūriūs, -ii (m.) ; Calpūri-an, of or belonging to Calpūriūs or the Calpūriūs gens, Calpūriūs, -a, -um, and Calpūriūnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Calvary (Mount), Golgotha (n., indecl.) , Calvaria, -as (f.).*  
*Calvēna, Calvēna, -as (m.).*  
*Calvi, v. Cales.*  
*Calvīna, Calvīna, -as (f.).*  
*Calvīnūs, Calvīnūs, -i (m.).*  
*Calvīsīs, Calvīsīs, -i (m.) ; Calvīstan, Calvīsīus, Calvīsīus, -a, -um.*  
*Calvīsīus, Calvīsīus, -a, -um.*  
*Calvūs, Calvūs, -i (m.).*  
*Calybē, Calybē, -es (f.).*  
*Calycadūnūs, Calycadūnūs, -i (m.).*  
*Calydīna, Calydīna, -as, and Calydēs, -es (f.).*  
*Calydōn, Calydōn, -ōnis, acc. -ōnem and -ōna (f.) ; of or belonging to Calydōn, Calydōnīus, Calydōnīus, -a, -um ; pecul. poet., fem., Calydōnīs, -idīs.*  
*Calymna, Calymna, -as (f.).*  
*Calypso, Calypso, -as, less usu. -ōnis (f.).*  
*Camaldūnum, Camaldūnum, -i (n.).*  
*Camarāna, } Camarāna, -as (f.).*  
*Camarīna, } Camarīna, -as (f.).*  
*Cambarī, Monoglossūm, -i (n.).*  
*Cambray, Camaracūm, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Cambray, Camaracēnsis, -e.*  
*Cambrūnūs, the (mountains), Cambunī Montē.*  
*Cambyses, Cambyses, -is (m.).*  
*Cambridge, Cantabrigia, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Cambridge, Cantabrigēn-sis, -e.*  
*Camerīa, Camerīa, -as (f.) ; and Camerīum, -ii (n.) ; of or belonging to Camerīa, Camerīnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Camerīnūm (now Camerīno), Camerīnūm, -i (n.).*  
*Camertēs, the, Camertēs, -um (m.) ; Camerītan, Camerītan, -ertīs ; Camertīnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Camīllūs, Camīllūs, -as (f.).*  
*Camīllūs, Camīllūs, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Camīllūs, Camīllūnūs, -a, -um.*  
*Camīrus, Camīrus, -i (m.).*  
*Camīssārēs, Camīssārēs, -is (m.).*  
*Campagna di Roma, Latium, -ii (n.) , Romanus ager.*  
*Campānīa, Campānīa, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Campānīa, Campānīan, -a, -um.*  
*Campānīa, Campānīa, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Campānīa, Campānīan, -a, -um.*  
*Cana, Canā, -as (f.).*

*Canace, Canāce, -es (f.).*  
*Canachus, Canachus, -i (m.).*  
*Canada, Canada, -as (f.).*  
*Cane, Cane, -arūm (f.) ; of or belonging to Cane, Caneius, -a, -um.*  
*Canary, the (islands), Canarie, -arūm (in-eulē), (f.) ; Insule Fortunates, of or belonging to the Canaries, Canary (as adj.), Canariēsis, -e.*  
*Canistro (Cape), Canastreūm, -i (n.) , ac promontorium.*  
*Candāce, Candāce, -es (f.).*  
*Candaria, Candāvia, -as (f.).*  
*Candīa, Crete, -as (f.) ; v. Crete.*  
*Cānidīa, Cānidīa, -as (f.).*  
*Cānidīus, Cānidīus, -i (m.).*  
*Caninīus, Caninīus, -ii (m.) ; Caninīus, Caninīānūs, -a, -um.*  
*Canīus, Canīus, -ii (m.).*  
*Cannē, Cannē, arūm (f.) ; of or belonging to Cannē, Cannēnsis, -e.*  
*Cannīfēates, the, Cannīfēates, -um (m.) ; of or relating to the Cannīfēates, Cannīfēas, -ātīs.*  
*Canopus, Canopus, -i (m.) , of or belonging to Canopus, Canopicus, -a, -um ; Canopītānūs, -a, -um ; and poet., Canopēus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Canopus, Canopītēs, arūm (m.).*  
*Canosa, v. Carusūm.*  
*Cantabria, Cantabria, -as (f.) ; the inhabi-tants of Cantabria, the Cantabri, Canta-brī, -orūm (m.) ; in sing., Cantaber, bri (m.) ; Cantabrian, of the Cantabri, Canta-ber, -bra, -brum, but usu. Cantabrica, -a, -um.*  
*Canterbury, Canturia, -as (f.).*  
*Canthāra, Canthāra, -as (f.).*  
*Cantharus, Cantharus, -i (m.).*  
*Cantīum, v. Kent.*  
*Cantīus, Cantius, -ii (m.).*  
*Canuleius, Canulēiūs, -i (m.) ; Canuleian Canuleius, -a, -um.*  
*Canus, Canus, -i (m.).*  
*Canusūm (now Canosa), Canusūm, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Canusūm, Canusūnūs, Canusūnūs, -a, -um, and Canu-sinūs, -a, -um.*  
*Canute, } Canutīus, -ii (m.).*  
*Canutīus } Canutīus, -ii (m.).*  
*Capaneus, Capaneus, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. ēū (m.) ; of or belonging to Capaneus, Capānēiūs, -a, -um, and Capaneūs, -a, -um.*  
*Cape Baba, Lectum, i (n.) , promontori um.*  
*Cape Blanco, Album promontorium.*  
*Cape Bæo, Lilybēum, i (n.) , promonto-rium.*  
*Cape Bruzzano, Zephyrium, -i (n.) , pro-montorium.*  
*Cape Comorin, Comaria, -as (f.).*  
*Cape Colonna, Columnarūm Caput, Cape delle Colonne, Lactinūm, -il (n.) , pro-montorium.*  
*Cape Coloniī, Sunium, -ii (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape Crio (in Crete), Crīumētōpon, -i (n.)*  
*Cape Ducato, Leucātes, -as (m.).*  
*Cape Espartel, Ampelīsa, -as (f.).*  
*Cape Faro, Peforūs, -i (m.).*  
*Cape Finisterre, Artabrum, -i (n.) , pro-montorium.*  
*Cape Gardafui, Aromata (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape Horn, Hornanūm or Horniēse promontorium.*  
*Cape of Good Hope, Promontorium Bonae Spei.*  
*Cape Matapan, Tænarūm, -i (n.) , and Tæ-narūs, -i (m.).*  
*Cape Miseno, Misenum, -i (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape North, Boreale Caput.*  
*Cape d'Oro, Caphareus, -ei (m.).*  
*Cape Passaro, Pachynūm, -i (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape Romania, Magnum promontorium.*  
*Cape Skyllo, Scylæum, -i (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape Spartivento, Herculis promontori um.*  
*Cape St. Angelo, Malea, -as (f.).*  
*Cape St. Maria, Cuneum, -i (n.) , promon-torium.*  
*Cape St. Vincent, Sacrum promontorium.*  
*Cape Trafalgar, Junōis promontorium.*  
*Cape Trapani, Drepanūm promontorium.*  
*Cape Verd, Arsenarūm promontorium.*  
*Caput Viride.*

*Cape Zonchia*, *Coryphasium promontorium*.  
*Capella*, *Capella*, -as (m.).  
*Capena*, *Capena*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Capena*, *Capenian*, *Capénas*, -atis; *Capenatis*, -e; and poet., *Capénus*, -a, -um.  
*Capernaum*, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Cavernaum*, *Capharnaüs*, -a, -um.  
*Capetus*, *Capetus*, -i (m.).  
*Caphareus*, *Caphareus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -ēū (m.); or of belonging to *Caphareus*, *Capharéus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Capharla*, -idis.  
*Capissa*, *Capissa*, -a (f.); the country around *Capissa*, *Capisene*, -ea (f.).  
*Capitum*, *Capitum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Capitum*, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.  
*Capito*, *Capito*, -onis (m.).  
*Capitol*, the, *Capitolium*, -ii (n.); or of belonging to the *Capitol*, *Capitoline*, *Capitolinus*, -a, -um.  
*Capitulum*, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); the people of *Capitulum*, *Capitilenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Capo d'Oro*, *Caphareus*, q. v.  
*Cappadocia*, *Cappadoccia*, -as (f.); *Cappadocian*, *Cappadocius*, -a, -um; *Cappadocia*, -a, -um; and *Cappadocicus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cappadocia*, *Cappadocia*, -ōcis (m.); the *Cappadocians*, *Cappadocea*, -um (m.).  
*Capra*, *Capra*, -as (m.).  
*Capraria*, *Capraria*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Capraria*, *Capriani*, -e.  
*Caprea* (now *Capri*), *Caprea*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Caprea*, *Capréen*, *Caprensis*, -e.  
*Caprius*, *Caprius*, -ii (m.).  
*Capsa*, *Capsa*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Capsa*, *Capsenis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capsa*, *Capsenes*, -ium.  
*Capua*, *Capua*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Capua*, *Capuan*, *Capuensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Capuenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Capys*, *Cápys*, -yos (m.).  
*Caracalla*, *Caracalla*, -as (m.).  
*Caractacus* or *Caracat*, *Caractacus*, -i (m.).  
*Caralis*, *Caralis*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Caralis*, *Caralitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Carambis*, *Carambia*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Carambis*, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.  
*Carana*, *Carana*, -orum (n.); or of belonging to *Carana*, *Caranitis*, *pecul. fem.*  
*Caranus*, *Caranus*, -i (m.).  
*Cararus*, the, *Cyndus*, -i (m.).  
*Carausius*, *Carausius*, -ii (m.).  
*Carbana*, *Carbánia*, -as (f.).  
*Carbo*, *Carbo*, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Carbo*, *Carbénianus*, -a, -um.  
*Carcassonne*, *Carcáso*, -onis (f.).  
*Carcine*, *Carcine*, -es (f.); *Gulf of Carcine*, *Sinus Carcinites*.  
*Cardia*, *Cardia*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Cardia*, *Cardianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cardigan*, *Ceretica*, -as (f.).  
*Carduchi*, the, *Carduchi*, -orum (m.).  
*Caresa*, *Cáresá*, -as (f.).  
*Caresus*, *Cáresus*, -i (m.).  
*Caria*, *Cária*, -e (f.); *Carian*, *Cáricus*, -a, -um; a *Carian*, *Cár*, -áris (m.); the *Carians*, *Cáres*, -um.  
*Carina*, *Carina*, -as (f.).  
*Carinas*, *Carinas*, -atis (m.).  
*Carinola*, *Cálenum*, -i (n.).  
*Carinthia*, *Carinthia*, -as (f.).  
*Carlisle*, *Carlolum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Carlisle*, *Carloliensis*, -e.  
*Carlsruhe*, Carol Hesychium, -i (n.).  
*Carmania*, *Carmánia*, -as (f.); the inhabitants of *Carmania*, *Carmáni*, -arum (m.).  
*Carmel* (Mount), *Carmelus*, -i (m.); also *Carmel*, indecl. (m.); or of belonging to *Carmel*, *Carmelius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Mount *Carmel*, a *Carmelite*, *Carmellites*, -as (m.); *Carmelitis*, -idis (f.).  
*Carmenia*, *Carmenta*, -as (f.) and *Carmenta*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Carmenta*, *Carméntalis*, -e.  
*Carmona*, *Carmo*, -onis (f.); *Carmona*, -as (f.); the inhabitants of *Carmona*, *Carmonenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Carnas*, *Theba*, -arum (f.).  
*Carnarvon*, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).  
*Carnades*, *Carnéades*, -is (m.); or of belonging to *Carnades*, *Carneádeus*, -a, -um.

*Carni*, the, *Carni*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Carni*, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.  
*Carnuntum*, *Carnuntum*, -i (n.); and *Carnus*, -untis (f.).  
*Carnutes*, the, *Carnutes*, -um (m.).  
*Carolina*, *Carolina*, -as (f.).  
*Caroline*, *Caroline*, -as (f.).  
*Carpathus*, *Carpathus*, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Carpathus*, *Carpathius*, -a, -um; the *Carpathian Sea*, *Mare or Pelagua Carpathium*.  
*Carpentaria*, *Carpentorate*, -es (f.).  
*Carpetania*, *Carpetánia*, -a (f.); *Carpetanian*, *Carpetánus*, -a, -um; the *Carpetanians*, *Carpési*, -orum, and *Carpetani*, -orum.  
*Carre*, *Carre* or *Carrha*, -arum (f.).  
*Carseoli* (now *Carsoli*), *Carséoli*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to *Carseoli*, *Carséoliánus*, -a, -um.  
*Carsulae*, *Carsulae*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Carsulae*, *Carsulan*, *Carsulus*, -a, -um.  
*Carteia*, *Cartela*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Carteia*, *Cartelianus*, -a, -um, and *Cartelesis*, -e.  
*Carthaea*, *Carthaea*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Carthaea*, *Carthaeus*, -a, -um, and *Cartheus*, -a, -um.  
*Carthage*, *Carthago*, -inī (f.); or of belonging to *Carthage*, *Carthaginian*, *Carthaginensis*, -e, and *Punicus*, -a, -um; *Neo Carthage*, *Carthago Nova*.  
*Carthagena*, *Carthago Nova*.  
*Cartismandua*, *Cartismandua*, -as (f.).  
*Caritus*, *Caritus*, -i (m.).  
*Carusa*, *Carusa*, -as (f.).  
*Carventum*, *Carventum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Carventum*, *Carventanus*, -a, -um.  
*Carvilius*, *Carvilia*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Carvilius* or the *Carvilius gens*, *Carvilius*, -a, -um, and *Carviliánus*, -a, -um.  
*Caryea*, *Caryea*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Caryea*, *Caryan*, *Carya*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Caryáis*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Carya*, *Caryates*, -um (m.).  
*Caryanda*, *Caryanda*, -as (f.).  
*Carystus*, *Carystus* or *Tos*, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Carystus*, *Carystian*, *Carystius*, -a, -um; and poet. only, *Carytēus*, -a, -um.  
*Casal*, *Bodincomagum* or *-conigum*, -i (n.).  
*Casca*, *Casca*, -as (m.).  
*Cascellus*, *Cascellus*, -li (m.).  
*Cashel*, *Cashel*, -as (f.); *Cassila*, -as (f.).  
*Casilinum*, *Casilinum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Casilinum*, *Casiliuna*, -a, -um.  
*Casinum*, *Casinum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Casinum*, *Casinus*, -a, -um, and *Casinas*, -cas (f.).  
*Casius (Mount)*, *Casius*, -ii (m.).  
*Casius*, *Casius*, -i (f.).  
*Casperia*, *Casperia*, -as (f.).  
*Caspian Sea*, the, *Caspian Mare*; the *Caspis*, dwellers on the *Caspian*, *Caspis*, -orum, and *Caspianis*, -orum (m.); *Caspian*, *Caspiae*, -a, -um, and *Caspia*, -a, -um.  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -dri (m.).  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -as (f.).  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -e.  
*Cassano*, *Cooa*, -as (f.).  
*Cassel (in Hesse)*, *Castellum Catorum*.  
*Cassia*, *Cassia*, -as (f.).  
*Cassioidorus*, *Cassioidorus*, -i (m.).  
*Cassiope*, *Cassiope*, -es, and *Cassiopéa*, -as, and *Cassiopéa*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Cassiope*, *Cassiopicus*, -a, -um.  
*Cassiterides*, v. *Silly Islands*.  
*Cassius*, *Cassius*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Cassius*, *Cassian*, *Cassius*, -a, -um, and *Cassianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cassivelannus*, *Cassivelannus*, -i (m.).  
*Castabala*, *Castabala*, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of *Castabala*, *Castableness*, -ium.  
*Castala*, *Castália*, -as (f.); *Castalian*, of or belonging to *Castala*, *Castalins*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Castalis*, -idis (f.).  
*Caster*, *Durobriva*, -arum (f.), or *Venta Icenorum*.  
*Castile*, *Castilia*, -as (f.).  
*Castor*, *Castor*, -öris (m.); or of belonging to *Castor*, *Castoreus*, -a, -um.  
*Castoria*, *Celetrum*, -i (n.).

*Castri*, v. *Delphi*.  
*Castrius*, *Castrius*, -ii (m.); *Castrius* or of relating to *Castrius*, *Castrius*, -a, -um, and *Castriánus*, -a, -um.  
*Castronius*, *Castrónius*, -ii (m.).  
*Castulo*, *Castúlo*, -onis (f.); or of belonging to *Castulo*, *Castulónensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Castulo*, *Castulonea*, -ium (m.).  
*Catabáni*, *Catabáni*, -orum, and *Catabáni*, -nes, -um (m.).  
*Catabathmus*, *Catabathmus*, -i (m.).  
*Catadupa*, *Catadupa*, -orum (n.); the dwellers around *Catadupa*, *Catadúpi*, -orum (m.).  
*Catalonia*, *Catalaunia*, -as (f.).  
*Catalauni*, *Catalauni*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Catalauni*, *Catalaunica*, -a, -um.  
*Catania*, *Catana* or *Catina*, -as (f.), v. *Catina*.  
*Cataonia*, *Catañoia*, -as (f.), the people of *Cataonia*, *Cataónes*, -um (m.).  
*Catherina*, *Catherina*, -as (f.).  
*Catienus*, *Catiénus*, -i (m.); or of relating to *Catienus*, *Catienus*, -a, -um.  
*Catilius*, *Catilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Catilius*, *Catilius*, -as (f.).  
*Catina*, *Catina*, -as (f.); or of belonging to *Catina*, *Catiniensis*, -e; less usu., *Catinensis*, -e.  
*Catus*, *Catus*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Catus*, *Catiánus*, -a, -um.  
*Cato*, *Cato*, -ónis (m.); or of belonging to *Cato*, *Catonius*, -a, -um, and *Catoniáus*, -a, -um.  
*Catit*, the, *Catit*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Catit*, *Caticus*, -a, -um.  
*Catitv*, *Cattorum vicus*.  
*Catullus*, *Catullus*, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Catullus*, *Catulliánus*, -a, -um.  
*Catulnus*, *Catulnus*, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Catulnus*, *Catulnáus*, -a, -um.  
*Caturiges*, the, *Caturiges*, -um (m.).  
*Catus*, *Catus*, -i (m.).  
*Caucasus (Mount)*, *Caucásia*, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Caucasus*, *Caucasian*, *Caucásia*, -a, -um; or of *defiles*, *Caucasian porae*.  
*Cauci*, the, v. *Chavci*.  
*Caudex*, *Caudex*, -icis (m.).  
*Caudium*, *Caudium*, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Caudium*, *Caudine*, *Caudinus*, -a, -um; and the *Caudine defile*, *Furca Caudina*.  
*Caulon*, *Caulon*, -onis (m.); and *Caulónia*, -as (f.).  
*Cauus*, *Cauus*, -i (f.).  
*Cauus*, *Cauus*, -i (f.).  
*Cauus*, *Cauus*, -i (f.).  
*Cauvii*, *Cauvii*, -as (f.).  
*Cavii*, the, *Cavii*, -orum (m.).  
*Cayster*, the, *Caystros* or *-trus*, -i (m.); or of belonging to the *Cayster*, *Caystrius*, -a, -um.  
*Cebren*, *Cebren*, -énia (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Cebren*, *Cébrénia*, -idis (f.).  
*Cecil*, *Cecília*, -ii (m.).  
*Cecrops*, *Cecrops*, -ópia (m.); or of belonging to *Cecrops*, *Cecropian*, *Cecrópia*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecropus*, -as (f.); and abl. *Ceo* (f.); or of belonging to *Ceos*, *Céus*, -a, -um.  
*Cebenna*, v. *Cévennes*.  
*Cebren*, *Cebren*, -énia (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Cebren*, *Cébrénia*, -idis (f.).  
*Celadón*, *Celadón*, -onis (f.).  
*Celana*, *Celana*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Celana*, *Celanaea*, -a, -um.  
*Celeno*, *Celeno*, -as (f.).  
*Celendris* (now *Celindra*), *Celendéria* or -dris, -is (f.); the region of *Celendris*, *Celendéris regio*.  
*Celenna*, *Celenna*, -as (f.).  
*Celer*, *Celer*, -eris (m.).

Cetulum, Cetulum, -i (n.).  
 Celus, Celus, -ēi (m.).  
 Celindro, v. Celendris.  
 Cella, Cella, -ēi (m.).  
 Celsa, Celsa, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Celsa, Celsenses, -ium (m.).  
 Celsus, Celsus, -i (m.).  
 Celte, Celte, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Celte, the, longing to the Celts, Celtic, Celticus, -a, -um; in Celtic, Celtice (adv.); the land of the Celts, Celtica, -as (f.).  
 Celtileria, Celtileria, -as (f.); a Celtileria, Celtiler, -bēri (m.); the Celtilerians, Celtiléri, -orum; Celtilerian, Celtiler, -bēra, -bērum; Celtilericus, -a, -um.  
 Cenaeum, Cenaeum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cenaeum, Cenaeus, -a, -um.  
 Cencrea, Cencrea, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Cencrea, Cencreus, -a, -um; and pecul. fem., Cencrehs, -idias.  
 Cenchrus, Cenchrus, -ii (m.).  
 Cenomani, the Cenomâni, -orum (m.).  
 Censennia, Censennia, -as (f.).  
 Censorinus, Censorinus, -i (m.).  
 Centenius, Centenius, -ii (m.).  
 Cento, Cento, -onis (m.).  
 Centobrica, Centobrica, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Centobrica, Centobricense, -ium (m.).  
 Centorbi, v. Centuripa.  
 Centrones, the Centrones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Centrones, Centronicius, -a, -um.  
 Centumalum, Centumala, -i (m.).  
 Centum Cellæ (now Civita Vecchia), Centum Cellæ, -arum (f.).  
 Centuripa (now Centorbi), Centuripa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Centuripa, Centuripinus, -a, -um.  
 Ceos, v. Cea.  
 Cephalenia, Cephalenia, -as (f.), the inhabitants of Cephalenia, Cephalenæs, -um, and Cephalenite, -arum (m.).  
 Cephalio, Cephalio, -onis (m.).  
 Cephalodis (now Cefalî), Cephalodis, -idis (f.), and Cephalodium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Cephalodis, Cephaloditans, -a, -um.  
 Cephalus, Cephalus, -i (m.).  
 Cephenes, the Cephenes, -um (m.).  
 Cepheus, Cepheus, -ei (m.); of or descended from Cepheus, Cepheus, -a, -um, and Cepheus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Cepheus, Cephisia, -idias.  
 Cephisodus, Cephisodus, -i (m.).  
 Cephisodus, Cephisodus, -i (m.).  
 Cephus, the Cephus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cephus, Cepheus, -a, -um.  
 Cepiso, Cepiso, -idis (f.); longing to the Cephisus, Cepheus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Cepisus, -idias, and Cephisas, -adis.  
 Ceramus, Ceramus, -i (m.).  
 Ceramicus, Ceramicus, -i (m.).  
 Ceramus, Cérâmu, -i (f.); of or belonging to Ceramus, Cérâmicus, -a, -um.  
 Cerasta, the Cerasta, -arum (m.); of or relating to the Cerasta, Cerastis, -idias (f.).  
 Ceratas, Ceratas, -untis (f.).  
 Ceranion (mountains), the Ceraunia, -orum (n.); Ceraunian, Ceraunius, -a, -um.  
 Ceraunus, Ceraunus, -i (m.).  
 Cerberus, Cerberus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cerberus, Cerberus, -a, -um.  
 Cerasorum, Cerasorum, -i (n.).  
 Cerctetus (Mount), Cerctetus, -ii (m.), Mona.  
 Cercina, Cercina, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Cercina, Cercintâni, -orum (m.).  
 Cercinum, Cercinum, -ii (n.).  
 Cercopes, the Cercopes, -um (m.).  
 Cercyon, Cercyon, -alis (m.); of or belonging to Cercyon, Cercydnëus, -a, -um.  
 Ceres, Céres (f.); of or belonging to Ceres, Cérâlis, -e.  
 Cerigo, Cythera, -orum (n.), q. v.  
 Cerithus, Cerithus, -i (m.).  
 Cermorum, Cermorum, -i (n.).  
 Ceron, Ceron, -onis (m.).  
 Cerima, Cerima, -as (f.).  
 Cerovete, Cere (indeel.), (n.), q. v., and Agylla, -a (f.).  
 Cervara, Cervaria, -as (f.).  
 Cesena, Cesâna, -e (f.).  
 Cestius, Cestius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cestius, Cestianus, -a, -um  
 Chaus, Chaus, -as (f.).  
 Chelidon, Chelidon, -onis (f.).  
 Chelidoniun, Chelidoniun, -ii (n.).  
 Chelmsford, Cæsaromagus, -i (j.).  
 Chelonatas, Chelonatas and Chelonites, -as (m.).  
 Chemniz, Chemnitum, -ii (n.).  
 Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgue, i, or Careburga, -i (m.).  
 Cherrenses, Cherrenses or Chersoneæ, i (f.); inhabitants of the Cherroneæ, Cherrenseæ, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the Cherroneæ, Cebennicus, -a, -um.  
 Ceylon, Tabronava, -as (f.).  
 Ceýx, Ceýx, -ies (m.).  
 Chabrias, Chabrias, -as (m.).  
 Charæra, Charæra, -as (m.).  
 Charæras, Charæras, -as (m.).  
 Chærastratus, Chærastratus, -i (m.).  
 Chærissipus, Chærissipus, -i (m.).  
 Cheronia, Cheronæa, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cheronæa, Cheronæs, -e.  
 Chalcodon, Chalcodon and Calchedon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Chalcodon, Chalcodian, Chalcédoniæ, -a, -um.  
 Chalciope, Chalciope, -as (f.).  
 Chalcis, Chalcis, -idias (f.); of or belonging to Chalcis, Chalcidian, Chalcidicæ, -a, -um; Chalcidensis, -e; and Chalcidicenses, -e.  
 Chaldeans, the Chaldeæ, -orum (m.); Chaldean, Chaldeæus, -a, -um, and Chaldaicus, -a, -um.  
 Chalonitis, Chalonitis, -idias (f.); the inhabitants of Chalonitis, Chalonites, -arum (m.).  
 Châlons, Catalaunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Châlons, Catalaunais, -e. - (sur Saône) Cabillonum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Châlons, Cabillonensis, -e.  
 Chalybes, the Châlybes, -um (m.).  
 Chalybe, the Châlybe, -ybis (m.).  
 Cham (usu. Ham), Cham (m., indecl.).  
 Chambery, Camberiacum, -i, and Cambrium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Chambery, Camberiacensis, -e, and Cambriensis, -e.  
 Chamavi, the Chamavi, -orum (m.).  
 Champagne, Campania Franco-Gallica, -as (f.).  
 Chanaan, Chanaan and Chânan (f., in Canaan, -as (f.); of or belonging to Canaan, Chananæs, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Chanantis, -idias; the Canaanites, Chananei, -orum (m.).  
 Chaon, Chaon, -onis (m.).  
 Chaonia, Châonia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Chaonia, Chaontan, Chânius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Chaonis, -idias; the Chaonians, Chânes, -um (m.).  
 Charadrus, Charadrus, -i (m.).  
 Charax, Charax, -acis (f.); the inhabitants of Charax, Characeni, -orum (m.); the territory of Charax, Charadene, -es (f.).  
 Charaxus, Charaxus, -i (m.).  
 Charante, the Carantonius, -i (m.).  
 Charenton, Charentonum, -i (n.).  
 Chares, Chares, -etis (m.).  
 Chariclo, Chariclo, -as (f.).  
 Charidemus, Charidemus, -i (m.).  
 Charitus, Charitus, -ii (m.).  
 Charity, Charitas, -atis (f.).  
 Charles, Charles, -i (m.).  
 Charleston, Carolopoldis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Charleston, Carolopolitanus, -a, -um.  
 Charlotte, Caroletta, -as (f.).  
 Charlotteville, Carolettöpolis; of or belonging to Charlotteville, Carolettöpolitanus, -a, -um.  
 Charmida, Charmida, -as (m.).  
 Charmis, Charmis, -is (m.).  
 Charon, Châron, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Charon, Charonæus, -a, -um.  
 Charondas, Charondas, -as (m.).  
 Charopus, Charopus, -i (m.).  
 Chartreuse (the great), Cartusia, -as (f.), Magna.  
 Charybdis, Charybdis, -is (f.); acc. -in or -im.  
 Chasuari, the Chasuari, -orum (m.).  
 Chaillou, Castellio, -onis (f.).  
 Chatti, the, v. Catti.  
 Chauci, the Chauci or Cauci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Chauci, Chaucian. Chaucius, -a, -um.  
 Chaus, Chaus, -as (f.).  
 Chelidon, Chelidon, -onis (f.).  
 Chelidoniun, Chelidoniun, -ii (n.).  
 Chelmsford, Cæsaromagus, -i (j.).  
 Chelonatas, Chelonatas and Chelonites, -as (m.).  
 Chemniz, Chemnitum, -ii (n.).  
 Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgue, i, or Careburga, -i (m.).  
 Cherrenses, Cherrenses or Chersoneæ, i (f.); inhabitants of the Cherroneæ, Cherrenseæ, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the Cherroneæ, Chero-nensis, -e, or Chersonensis, -e (esp. of the Thracian Chersones).  
 Chersidamas, Chersidamas, -antis (m.).  
 Chersiphron, Chersiphron, -onis (m.).  
 Chero, v. Abyzrites.  
 Chersones, v. Chersones.  
 Chersuci, the Chersuci, -orum (m.).  
 Chesippus, Chesippus, -i (m.).  
 Chester, Cæstria, -as (f.); Deva, -as (f.).  
 Cheshire, Cæstrensis Comitatus.  
 Chiana, the Clâns, -is (m.).  
 Chilo, Chilo or Chilon, -ônis (m.).  
 Chichester, Cicetaria, -as (f.).  
 Chimara, Chimara, -as (f.); of or belonging to Chimara, Chimeræus, -a, -um.  
 China, Sinarum regnum; the Chinese, Sinæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to China, Chinese, Sinesis, -e.  
 Chione, Chione, -es (f.); son of Chione, Chionides, -e (m.).  
 Chios, Chios and Chius, -ii (f.); of or belonging to Chios, Chian, Chius, -a, -um.  
 Chiron, Chiron, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Chiron, Chironicus, -a, -um, and Chironius, -a, -um.  
 Chitra, Citrum, -i (n.).  
 Chivei, Clueum, -ii (n.).  
 Chloe, Chlôe, -es (f.).  
 Chloreas, Chloreas, -eis and -eos (m.).  
 Chloris, Chloris, -idis (f.).  
 Chorus, Chlôrus, -i (m.).  
 Chooaspe, the Chooaspe, -is (m.).  
 Charilius, Chorilius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Charilius, Chorilius, -a, -um.  
 Horasmii, the Horasmii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Horasmii, Horasmian, Horasius, -a, -um.  
 Chremes, Chremes, -etis, acc. -eta (m.).  
 CHRIST, CHRISTUS, -i (m.).  
 Christiana, Christiana, -as (f.).  
 Christopher, Christophorus, -i (m.).  
 Chromis, Chromis, -is (m.).  
 Chrysa, Chrysa, -as, and Chrysæ, -ea (f.).  
 Chrysæ, Chrysæ, -i (m.).  
 Chrysœa, Chrysœa, -oris (m.).  
 Chrysæs, Chrysæs, -as (m.); daughter of Chrysæs, Chrysæs, -idis (f.).  
 Chrysippus, Chrysippus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Chrysippus, Chrysippus, -a, -um.  
 Chrysæs, Chrysæs, -idis (f.).  
 Chrysogonus, Chrysogonus, -i (m.).  
 Chrysopolis, Chrysopolis, -is (f.).  
 Chrysorrhœas, the Chrysorrhœas, -as (m.).  
 Chrysostom, Chrysostomus, -i (m.).  
 Chthonius, Chthonius, -ii (m.).  
 Chunn v. Huns.  
 Chusitan, Chusitan, -as (f.).  
 Cibyra, Cibyra, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cibyra, Cibyratæ, -a, -um: the inhabitants of Cibyra, Cibyratæ, -arum (m.).  
 Cicilia, Cicilia, -as (f.).  
 Cicilia, Cicilia, -i (m.).  
 Cicirrus, Cicirrus, -i (m.).  
 Cicones, the Cicones, -um (m.).  
 Cicuta, Cicuta, -as (m.).  
 Cilicia, Cilicia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician, Cilix, Icîs; pecul. poet, fem., Ciliaca, -is (m.); Ciliciensis, -a, and Cilicius, -a, -uni; a Cilician, Cilix, Icîs, (m. and f.).  
 Ciltz, Ciltz, -icis (m.).  
 Cilla, Cilla, -as (f.).  
 Cilius, Cilius, -ii (m.).  
 Cilo, Cilo, -onis (m.).  
 Cimbri, the Cimbri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Cimbri, Cimbrian, Cimber, -bra, -brum, and Cimbrieus, -a, -um.  
 Cimbra, Cimbra, -as (f.).

- Ciminus, Ciminus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ciminus, Ciminius, Ciminius, a.-um.**
- Cimmerians, the, Cimmerii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Cimmerians, Cimmerius, a.-um.**
- Cimolus, Cimolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cimolus, Cimolian, Cimolius, a.-um.**
- Cimon, Cimon, -onis (m.).**
- Cinara, Cinara, -as (f.).**
- Cincinnatus, Cincinnatus, -is (f.).**
- Cincinnatus, Cincinnatus, -i (m.).**
- Cinciolus, Cinciolus, -i (m.).**
- Cincius, Cincius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cincius, Cincian, Cincius, a.-um.**
- Cineas, Cineas, -as (m.).**
- Cinehia, the, Cinehia, -orum (m.).**
- Cingeroriz, Cingerorix, -igia (m.).**
- Cingilia, Cingilia, -as (f.).**
- Cingulum, Cingulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cingulum, Cingulanus, a.-um.**
- Cinna, Cinna, -as (m.); of or belonging to Cinna, Cinnanus, a.-um.**
- Cinyps, the, Cinyps, -yphias (m.); of or belonging to the Cinyps, Cinypius, a.-um.**
- Cinyras, Cinyras, -as (m.); of or belonging to Cinrys, Cynryas, a.-um, and Cynreius, a.-um.**
- Circassia, Circetia, -as (f.); the Circassians, Circetia, arum (m.).**
- Circe, Circe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Circe, Circean, Circeus, a.-um.**
- Cireci, { Cireci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Cireci, Cirecius, a.-um, and Circiensis, e.**
- Cirrho, Cirrho, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cirrho, Cirrhæus, a.-um.**
- Cirta, Cirta, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cirta, Cirtensis, e.**
- Cispus, Cispus, -ii (m.).**
- Cisseus, Cisseus, -i or -eos (m.); daughter of Cisseus, Ciseïs, Idia (f.).**
- Citheron, Citharon, -onis (m.).**
- Citium, Citium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Citium, Citianis, e.; an inhabitant of Citium, Citius, -i (m.).**
- Citius, Citius, -ii (m.).**
- Civita Vecchia, Centumcella, -arum (f.).**
- Clanis, the, Clanis, -ii (m.).**
- Clara, Clara, -as (f.).**
- Claros, Claros or Clarus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Claros, Clarus, a.-um.**
- Clastidium, Clastidium, -ii (n.).**
- Claterna, Claterna, -as (f.).**
- Claudia, Claudia, -i (f.), v. Claudius.**
- Claudiopolis, Claudiopolis, -i (f.); of or belonging to Claudiopolis, Claudiopolis, a.-um.**
- Claudius, Claudio, -ii (m.); Claudian, of or belonging to Claudius, Claudio, a.-um, and Claudianus, a.-um; the Claudian family, Claudia gens.**
- Clausia, Clausia, -i (m.).**
- Clazomenæ, Clazomenæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Clazomenæ, Clazomenæ, a.-um, and Clazomeni, a.-um; inhabitants of Clazomenæ, Clazomeni, -orum (m.).**
- Cleander, Cleander, -dri (m.).**
- Cleanthes, Cleanthes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Cleanthes, Cleanthes, a.-um.**
- Clearchus, Clearchus, -i (m.).**
- Clemens, { Clemens, -entis (m.).**
- Clement, Conacum, -i (n.).**
- Cleobis, Cleobis, -is (m.).**
- Cleobulus, Cleobulus, -i (m.).**
- Cleombrötus, Cleombrötus, -i (m.).**
- Cleomedon, Cleomedon, -ontis (m.).**
- Cleomenes, Cleomenes, -is (m.).**
- Cleon, Cleon, -ontis (m.).**
- Cleone, Cleone, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Cleone, Cleoneus, a.-um.**
- Cleopas, Cleopas, -as (m.).**
- Cleopatra, Cleopatra, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cleopatra, Cleopatra, a.-um.**
- Cleophanus, Cleophanus, -i (m.).**
- Cleophon, Cleophon, -ontis (m.).**
- Clement, Claramontum, -ii (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.).**
- Clevas, Clevas, -as (m.).**
- Cleves, Clivia, -as (f.).**
- Climax, Climax, -acis (f.).**
- Clinias, Clinias, -as (m.); son of Clinias, Clinades, -as (m.).**
- Clio, Clio, -as (f.).**
- Cliesthes, Cliesthes, -is (m.).**
- Clite, Clite, -arum (f.).**
- Clitarachus, Clitarachus, -i (m.).**
- Cliternum, Cliternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cliternum, Cliternus, a.-um.**
- Clitomachus, Clitomachus, -i (m.).**
- Clitor, Clitor, -bris (m.), and Clitorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Clitor, Clitor, a.-um.**
- Clitumnus, { Clitumnus, -i (m.).**
- Clituno, Clituno, -i (m.).**
- Clitus, Clitus, -i (m.).**
- Cloanthus, Cloanthus, -i (m.).**
- Clodia, Clodia, -as (f.).**
- Clodius, Clodius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Clodius, Clodian, Clodius, a.-um, and Clodianus, a.-um.**
- Clœlia, Clœlia, -as (f.).**
- Clœlius, Clœlius, -ii (m.).**
- Clōnius, Clōnius, -ii (f.).**
- Cllotho, Cllotho, -as (f.).**
- Cluentia, Cluentia, -as (f.).**
- Cluentius, Cluentius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cluentius, Cluentian, Cluentius, a.-um.**
- Clunia, Clunia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Clunia, Cluniensis, e.**
- Clupea, Clupea, -as (f.); and Clupes, arum (f.).**
- Clusium, Clusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Clusium, Clusian, Clusinus, a.-um.**
- Cluvia, Cluvia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cluvia, Cluvianus, a.-um.**
- Cluvius, Cluvius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cluvius, Cluvianus, a.-um.**
- Clyde, the, Clyde, -as (f.); and the Firth of Clyde, Glote, Estuarium.**
- Clymena, Clymena, -es (f.); of or belonging to Clymena, Clymenea, a.-um, and Clymenius, a.-um; daughter of Clymena, Clymena, Idia (f.).**
- Clymena, Clymena, -es (f.).**
- Clytia, Clytia, -as and Clytie, -es (f.).**
- Clytius, Clytius, -ii (m.).**
- Clytus, Clytus, -i (m.).**
- Cneüs or Cneüs, Cneüs or Cneus, -i (m.).**
- Cnidos, Cnidos or Culdus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cnidos, Cnidian, Chidius, a.-um.**
- Codanus, Codanus, -i (m.).**
- Cocalis, Cocalis, -i (m.); daughter of Cocalis, Cocalis, -idi (f.).**
- Cocceius, Cocceius, -i (m.).**
- Cocynthum, Cocinthum, -i (n.).**
- Cocles, Cocles, -iti (m.).**
- Cocytus, the, Cocytus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Cocytus, Cocytus, -a.-um.**
- Codomanus, Codomanus, -i (m.).**
- Codus, Codrus, -i (m.).**
- Celius, Celius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Celius, Celianus, a.-um.**
- Cetus, Cetus, -i (m.).**
- Cognac, Conacum, -i (n.).**
- Coimbra, Coimbra, -as (f.).**
- Colchester, Colcestria, -as (f.).**
- Colchis, Colchis, Idia and Idos (f.); of or belonging to Colchis, Colchian, Colchicus, a.-um, and Colchus, a.-um; the inhabitants of Colchis, Colchi, -orum (m.).**
- Coldingham, Coldanla, -as, or Colania, -as (f.).**
- Collatia, Collatia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Collatia, Collatian, Collatinus, a.-um.**
- Cologne, Colonia Agrippinensis (f.).**
- Colonus, Colonus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Colonus, Coloneus, a.-um.**
- Colophon, Colophon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Colophon, Colophon, -onius (m.).**
- Colossæ, Colossæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Colossæ, Colossian, Colossus, a.-um.**
- Colossus, Colossus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Colossus, Colossus, a.-um.**
- Corinna, Corinna, -as (f.).**
- Corinth, Corinth, -as (f.); of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian, Corinthia, a.-um, and Corinthiacus, a.-um; the Gulf of Corinth, Sinus Corinthiacus.**
- Coriolanus, Coriolanus, -i (m.).**
- Corioli, Corioli, -orum (m.).**
- Corippus, Corippus, -i (m.).**
- Cork, Corragia or Corragia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Cork, Corragia, a.-um.**
- Corcensis, Corcensis, -e (f.).**

- Cornelia*, Cornélia, -æ (f.).  
*Cornelius*, Cornélius, -ii (m.); *Cornelian*, Cornelius, -a, -um, and *Corneliāns*, -a, -um; *the Cornelian family*, *Cornelia gens*.  
*Cornicūlum*, *Cornicūlum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Corniculum*, *Corniculāna*, -a, -um.  
*Cornificius*, *Cornificius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cornutus*, *Cornutus*, -a (m.).  
*Cornwall*, *Cornubia*, -æ (f.).  
*Corabus*, *Corabus*, -i (m.).  
*Coromandel*, *Coromandela*, -æ (f.).  
*Coron*, *Cōrēnē*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Coron*, *Coronean*, *Cōrēnēus*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, *Sinus Meseanicus*.  
*Coronea*, *Cōrēnē*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Coronea*, *Cōrēnēnsis*, -a.  
*Coronis*, *Cōrōnīs*, -idis (f.); *son of Coronis*, *Cōrōnīus*, -a (m.).  
*Correse*, *Cures*, -ium (m.).  
*Corsica*, *Cōrīsīca*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Corsica*, *Cōrīsīcanus*, *Cōrīsīcūs*, -a, -um, and *Corsicus*, -a, -um; *the Corsicans*, *Cōrīsīcūns*, -a, -um.  
*Cortona*, *Cōrōtnā*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cortona*, *Cōrōtnānsis*, -a.  
*Coruncanius*, *Coruncānius*, -ii (m.).  
*Corunna*, *Brigantium*, -ii, or *Caronium*, -ii (m.).  
*Corvus*, *Corvus*, -i (m.).  
*Corybantes*, *Corybantes*, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Corybantes*, *Corybātian*, *Corybāntius*, -a, -um.  
*Corybas*, *Corybas*, -antis (m.).  
*Corycus*, *Cōrīkūs*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Corycus*, *Cōrīkūsian*, *Cōrīkūsīus*, -a, -um.  
*Cordyn*, *Cōrdyn*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Coryne*, *Cōrīnē*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Coryne*, *Cōrīnēan*, *Cōrīnēus*, -a, -um.  
*Coryphasium*, *Cōrīphāsiūm*, -ii (n.).  
*Corythus*, *Cōrīthūs*, -i (m.).  
*Cos (now Stano)*, *Cos*, *Cōs*, *Cōs*, -a, -um.  
*Cosa*, *Cōsā*, -æ and *Cose*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Cosa*, *Cōsānūs*, -a, -um.  
*Cosconius*, *Cosconius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cosenia*, *Cōsēnīs*, -i (f.).  
*Cosmus*, *Cosmus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Cosmus*, *Cōsmānūs*, -a, -um.  
*Cossinius*, *Cossinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cossus*, *Cossus*, -i (m.).  
*Cossutia*, *Cossutia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cossutius*, *Cossutius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cothon*, *Cōthōn*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Cotiso*, *Cōtīsō*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Cotrone*, *Cotrone*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Cotta*, *Cotta*, -æ (m.).  
*Cottius*, *Cottius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Cottius*, *Cōtīnā*, *Cottīnāus*, -a, -um; *the Cottian Alps*, *Alpes Cottīnās* or *Cottia*.  
*Cotton*, *Cotton*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Cottus*, *Cottus*, -i (m.).  
*Cotus*, *Cotus*, -i (m.).  
*Cotyænum*, *Cotyænum*, -i (n.).  
*Cotyla*, *Cōtīlā*, -æ (m.).  
*Cotys*, *Cotys*, -yis or -yos (m.).  
*Cotyto*, *Cōtītō*, -æ (f.).  
*Coventry*, *Conventrius*, -æ (f.).  
*Cowbridge*, *Boviūs*, -ii (n.).  
*Cragus (Mount)*, *Cragus*, -i (m.).  
*Cracow*, *Cracovia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cracow*, *Cracoviensis*, -a.  
*Cranon*, *Cronan*, -ōnis (f.); *of or belonging to Cranon*, *Cronānīs*, *Cronānīus*, -a, -um.  
*Crantor*, *Crantor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Crassipes*, *Crassipes*, -ēdis (m.).  
*Crassus*, *Crassus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Crassus*, *Crassīnūs*, -a, -um.  
*Craterus*, *Craterus*, -i (m.).  
*Crates*, *Crates*, -etis (m.); *man's name*.—2. *Crates*, -is (m.), *a river*.  
*Crathis*, *Crathis*, -æ (f.); *and Idis* (m.).  
*Crati*, *Cratīs*, -i (m.).  
*Cratinus*, *Cratinus*, -i (m.).  
*Cratippus*, *Cratippus*, -i (m.).  
*Crato*, *Crātō*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Crau*, *La*, *Campi Lapi dei* (m.).  
*Crediton*, *Cridīa*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Crediton*, *Cridīensi*, -e.  
*Cremastra*, *Crēmāstā*, -æ (f.).  
*Cremera*, *Crēmābra*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to the Cremera*, *Cremerensis*, -e.  
*Cremitus*, *Crēmītūs*, -i (m.).  
*Cremona*, *Crēmōna*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cremona*, *Cremonensis*, -a.
- Cremutius*, *Cremutius*, -ii (m.).  
*Crenaeus*, *Crenaeus*, -i (m.).  
*Creon*, *Creon*, -antis (m.).  
*Cresphonete*, *Cresphonete*, -is (m.).  
*Cressy*, *Carisiacum*, -i (n.).  
*Crete (now Candia)*, *Crēta*, -a, and *Crētā*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Crete*, *Crētan*, *Crēticus*, -a, -um; *Cretens*, -a, -um; *the Cretans*, *Crētēns*, -a, -um.  
*Cretheus*, *Cretheus*, -eos and -el (m.); *of or relating to Cretheus*, *Cretheus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Cretheus*, *Cretheides*, -a, -um.  
*Crēusa*, *Crēusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Criemea*, *Chersonesus Taurica* (f.); *the Crim Tartaria*, *Tauri*, -orum (m.).  
*Crimisus*, *the Crimisus*, -i (m.).  
*Crispina*, *Crispina*, -æ (f.).  
*Crispinus*, *Crispinus*, -i (m.).  
*Crispus*, *Crispus*, -i (m.).  
*Crissa*, *Crissa*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Crissa*, *Crissaeus*, -a, -um.  
*Crithote*, *Crithote*, -æ (f.).  
*Critias*, *Critias*, -æ (m.).  
*Crito*, *Crito*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Critobulus*, *Critobulus*, -i (m.).  
*Critolaus*, *Critolaus*, -i (m.).  
*Critonius*, *Critonius*, -i (m.).  
*Croatia*, *Croatia*, -æ (f.).  
*Crocale*, *Crōcālē*, -es (f.).  
*Crasus*, *Crasus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Crasus*, *Crasiaeus*, -a, -um.  
*Cronstadt*, *Brassovia*, -æ, and *Stephānopoli*, -is (f.).  
*Crotone*, *Crotone*, -onls, and *Crotōna*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Crotone*, *Crotōniens*, -e; *an inhabitant of Crotone*, *Crotōniates*, -æ (m.).  
*Crustumērium*, *Crustumērium*, -il, and *Crustumēnum*, -i (n.); *and Crustumēri*, -ōrum (m.); *of or belonging to Crustumērium*, *Crustumērinus*, -a, -um, and *Crustumēnum*, -a, -um.  
*Crustumēnum*, *Crustumēnum*, -il (n.); *of or belonging to Crustumērium*, *Crustumēni*, -a, -um.  
*Ctesias*, *Ctesias*, -æ (m.).  
*Ctesibius*, *Ctesibius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Ctesibius*, *Ctesibicus*, -a, -um.  
*Ctesiphon*, *Ctesiphon*, -ontis (m.); *a man's name*.—2. (f.) *a city*.  
*Cuba*, *Cuba*, -æ (f.).  
*Cuballum*, *Cuballum*, -i (n.).  
*Cularo*, *Cularo*, -ōnis (f.); *of or belonging to Cularo*, *Cularōnēnsis*, -e.  
*Culeo*, *Culeo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Cume*, *Cūmē*, -arum (f.); *also poet*, *Cymē*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Cumē*, *Cūmēns*, -a, -um, and *Cumānus*, -a, -um.  
*Cumberland*, *Cumberlānd*, -æ (f.).  
*Cuneus*, *Cunes*, -ei (m.).  
*Cuningham*, *Cuningham*, -æ (f.).  
*Cupid*, *Cūpidō*, -inls (m.); *Amor*, *Oris* (m.); *of or relating to Cupid*, *Cupidinēus*, -a, -um.  
*Cupiennius*, *Cupiennius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cupra*, *Cupra*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cupra*, *Cuprensis*, -e.  
*Curdistan*, *Curdīsān*, -æ (f.); *the Curds*, *Curdi*, -orum (m.).  
*Cūres*, *Cūres*, -iun (m.); *of or belonging to Cūres*, *Cūrensis*, -e; *an inhabitant of Cūres*, *Cūreis*, -ēs (m.).  
*Cūrētes*, *the Cūrētes*, -iun (m.); *of or belonging to the Cūrētes*, *Cūrētīs*, -a, -um.  
*Cūrītās*, *Cūrītās*, -il (m.).  
*Cūrio*, *Cūrio*, -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging to Cūrio*, *Cūrīnāns*, -a, -um.  
*Cūrosolite*, *the Cūrosolite*, -arum, and *Cūrosolites*, -um (m.).  
*Cūrius*, *Cūrius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Cūrius*, *Cūriāns*, -a, -um.  
*Cūrlānd*, *Cūrlānd*, -a (f.).  
*Cūrsor*, *Cūrsor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Cūrtius*, *Cūrtius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cūrza*, *Cūrza*, *Corypha Nigrā* (f.).  
*Cūzolari*, *Echinādes*, -um (f.), *insules*.  
*Cuta*, *Cuta*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cuta*, *Cutāns*, -a, -um.  
*Cuthbert*, *Cuthbertus*, -i (m.).  
*Cūtiliae*, *Cūtiliae*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Cūtiliae*, *Cūtiliensi*, -e, and *Cūtiliūs*, -a, -um.  
*Cūtina*, *Cutina*, -æ (f.).  
*Cyane*, *Cyāne*, -æ (f.).  
*Cyanean (islands)*, *Cyānēas*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to the Cyanean Islands*, *Cyānean*, *Cyānēus*, -a, -um.  
*Cybèle*, *Cybèle*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Cybèle*, *Cybēlēns*, -a, -um.  
*Cyclades*, *the (islands)*, *Cyclādes*, -um (f.).  
*Cyprus*, *Cyprius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Cyprus*, *Cyprius*, -a, -um.  
*Cyrene*, *Cyrene*, -æ (m.); *an inhabitant of Cydon*, *Cydon*, *Cydon*, -ōnis (m.); *the inhabitants of Cyrene*, *Cyrenēns*, -a, -um.  
*Cylarus*, *Cylarus*, -i (m.).  
*Cyllene*, *Cyllene*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Cyllene*, *Cyllēnā*, *Cyllēnēus*, -a, -um, and *Cyllēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Cylon*, *Cylon*, -onlis (m.); *of or relating to Cylon*, *Cyonius*, -a, -um.  
*Cyme*, *Cyme*, -æ (f.); *Cymeans*, *Cymēns*, -a, -um.  
*Cymodōce*, *Cymodōce*, -es (f.).  
*Cymothē*, *Cymothē*, -es (f.).  
*Cynopēs*, *the Cynopēs*, -is (m.).  
*Cynōsarges*, *Cynōsarges*, -iun (f.).  
*Cynoscēphalē*, *Cynoscēphalē*, -arum (f.).  
*Cynosēma*, *Cynosēma*, -atis (n.).  
*Cynthīa*, *Cynthīa*, -æ (f.).  
*Cynthīus (Mount)*, *Cynthīus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Cynthīus*, *Cynthīus*, -a, -um.  
*Cynus*, *Cynus*, -i (f.).  
*Cyparissia*, *Cyparissia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cyparissia*, *Cyparissian*, *Cyparissius*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Cyparissia*, *Sinus Cyparissiūs*.  
*Cyparissus*, *Cyparissus*, -i (m.).  
*Cyprian*, *Cyprian*, -æ (m.).  
*Cyprus*, *Cyprus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Cyprus*, *Cyprius*, *Cyprius*, -a, -um; *Cypriacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cyprius*, -idisi (esp as appell. of Venus).  
*Cypselā*, *Cypselā*, -orum (n.).  
*Cypselus*, *Cypselus*, -i (m.); *son of Cypselus*, *Cypselides*, -æ (m.).  
*Cyrene*, *Cyrēnē*, -es, and *Cyrene*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Cyrene*, *Cyrene*, *Cyrenāns*, -a, -um; *Cyrenēnsis*, -e; *the country around Cyrene*, *Cyrena*, *Cyrenē*, -a, -um; *and Cyrenēnsis*, -e; *the inhabitants of Cyrene*, *Cyrenēns*, -a, -um, and *Cyrenēnses*, -iun (m.).  
*Cyril*, *Cyrilus*, -i (m.).  
*Cyrus*, *Cyrus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Cyrus*, *Cyrene*, -a, -um.  
*Cyssus*, *Cyssus*, -iun (f.).  
*Cytā*, *Cytā*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Cytā*, *Cytēan*, *Cytēus*, -a, -um, and *Cytēs*, -a, -um (*poet.*); *pecul. fem.*, *Cytēis*, -idisi.  
*Cythera*, *Cytherā*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Cythera*, *Cytherēns*, -a, -um, and *Cytherācius*, -a, -um; *Cytherācius*, -a, -um, and *Cytherēnsis*, -e; *an inhabitant of Cythera*, *Cytherēnsis*, -a, -um.  
*Cythnos*, *Cythnos* or *Cythnos*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Cythnos*, *Cythnīus*, -a, -um.  
*Cytōrus*, *Cytōrus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Cytōrus*, *Cytōrīan*, *Cytōrīns*, -a, -um, and *Cytōrīan*, *Cytōrīns*, -a, -um.  
*Cyzicus*, *Cyzicus*, -i (m.); *man's name*.—2. (f.) *a city*, and *Cyzicum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Cyzicus*, *Cyzicēnus*, -a, -um.

## D.

- Dax*, the, v. *Daha*.  
*Dacia*, *Dācia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dacia*, *Dacian*, *Dācius*, -a, -um; *a Dacian*, *Dāci*, -orūm (m.).  
*Dädala*, *Dädala*, -orūm (n.).  
*Dädalion*, *Dädalion*, -onlis (m.).  
*Dadalus*, *Dädālus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Dadalus*, *Dädalcan*, *Dädalius*, -a, -um, and *Dädalēus*, -a, -um.  
*Dagon*, *Dagon*, *indecl.*, and *perhaps*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Dake*, the, *Daha*, -rum (m.).  
*Dalecarlia*, *Dalecarlia*, -æ (f.).  
*Dalila*, *Dalila*, -æ (f.).  
*Dalmatia*, *Dalmatia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dalmatia*, *Dalmatian*, *Dalmatēns*, -a, -um; *the Dalmatians*, *Dalmatēns*, -arum (m.).

- Dáma, -es (m.).  
**Damalis**, Dámális, -idis (f.).  
**Damaris**, Dámáris, -idis (f.).  
**Damascus**, Dámáschthon, -ónis (m.).  
*Damasippus*, Dámásippus, -i (m.).  
**Damio**, Dámio, -ónis (m.).  
**Damocles**, Dámócles, -is (m.).  
**Damocritus**, Dámocritos, -i (m.).  
**Damocetas**, Dámocetas, -is (m.).  
**Damon**, Dámón, -ónis (m.).  
**Danæ**, Dánæ, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Daneo**, Dánæcius, -a, -um.  
**Danai**, the, Dánæi, -orūm (m.).  
**Danaus**, Danaüs, -i (m.); sons or descendants of **Danaus**, Dánæidæ, -arum (m.), daughters or female descendants of **Danaus**, Dánæidæ, -um (f.).  
**Danes**, the, Dani, -orūm (m.); Danish, Dánicus, -a, -um; land of the **Danes**, v. **Denmark**.  
**Daniel**, Daniel, -élis, and Daniélus, -i (m.).  
**Danticz**, Dantiscum, -i (m.); Gedanum, -i (n.).  
**Danube**, the, Dánubius, -ii (m.), Ister, -tri (m.) (prop. only a part); Danubian, Dánubinus, -a, -um.  
**Daphne**, Daphne, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Daphne**, Daphneus, -a, -um, and Daphneus, -a, -um.  
**Daphnis**, Daphnis, -idis (m.).  
**Daphnus**, Daphnus, -units (f.).  
**Daphnusa**, Daphnusa, -is (f.).  
**Dardanelles** (*Straits of the*), Helleapontus, -i (m.).  
**Dardania**, Dardánia, -es (f.); **Dardanian**, of or belonging to **Dardania**, Dardanus, -a, -um, and Dardanicus, -a, -um; the **Dardanians**, Dardáni, -orūm (m.).  
**Dardanus**, Dardánus, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Dardanus**, Dardanus, -a, -um, and Dardanus, -a, -um; son or descendant of **Dardanus**, Dardánides, -is (m.); daughter or female descendant of **Dardanus**, Dardánides, -idis; descendants of **Dardanus**, Dardánide, -arum contraceditum (m.) (poet. for Trojans and Romans).  
**Dares**, Dáres, -étia (m.).  
**Darius**, Dárius, -ii, or Dárurus, -i (m.).  
**Darmstadt**, Darmstadien, -il (n.); of Darmstadt, Darmstadiensis, -e.  
**Dartmouth**, Dartmouthia, -es (f.).  
**Dascylum**, Dascylum, -il (n.); and Dascylus, -i (f.).  
**Dastus**, Dásius, -i (m.).  
**Datis**, Datis, -is (m.).  
**Daulis**, -i (f.); of **Daulis**, Daulius, -a, -um; peculi fém., Daulias, -ádis.  
**Dauña**, Daunia, -es (f.); of **Dauña**, Dauñian, Dauniüs, -a, -um, and Dauniácius, -a, -um.  
**Dauñus**, Daunus, -i (m.).  
**Dauphin**, Delphinus, us (m.); of **Dauphin**, Delphinas, -átis.  
**Daventry**, Beinavenna, -es (f.).  
**David**, Dávid, indecl., and Dávid, Dávidicus, -a, -um.  
**David**, St., Menevia, -es (f.); of or belonging to St. David's, Meneviensis, -e.  
**Davus**, Dávus, -i (m.).  
**Dead Sea**, Lacus Asphaltites, -es (m.).  
**Deal**, Dola, -es (f.).  
**Deborah**, Débora, -es (f.).  
**Debrezin**, Debreçinum, -is (n.).  
**Decapolis**, Décapolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Decapolis**, Decapolitanus, -a, -um.  
**Decelia**, Decélia, -es (f.).  
**Decentius**, Decentius, -ii (m.).  
**Decetia**, Decétia, -es (f.).  
**Decidius**, Decidius, -i (m.).  
**Decimus**, Decimius, -ii (m.); of or relating to **Decimus**, Decimianus, -a, -um.  
**Decise**, Decétia, -es (f.).  
**Decius**, Decius, -ii (m.); of or relating to **Decius**, Deciánus, -a, -um.  
**Decte**, the, Deva, -es (m.).  
**Deénira**, Délénira, -es (f.).  
**Deidamia**, Deidamia, -es (f.).  
**Deiopéa**, Deiopéa, -es (f.).  
**Deitorus**, Déitorus, -i (m.).  
**Deiphile**, Deiphile, -es (f.).
- Dephobe**, Déphobé, -es (f.).  
**Dephobus**, Déphobus, -i (m.).  
**Dejanira**, v. **Dianara**.  
**Déhli**, Clisobora, -es (f.).  
**Delfi**, Delphium, -il (n.).  
**Della**, Della, -es (f.).  
**Delium**, Delium, -ii (n.).  
**Delos**, Delos or Délus, -i (f.); of **Delos**, Delian, Delius, -a, -um, and Deliácius, -a, -um.  
**Delphi**, Delphi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to **Delphi**, Delphic, Delphicus, -a, -um.  
**Delta**, Delta, indecl. (n.).  
**Delus**, v. **Delos**.  
**Démâdes**, Démâdes, -is (m.).  
**Demarata**, Demarata, -es (f.).  
**Demaratus**, Demaratus, -i (m.).  
**Demea**, Demea, -es (m.).  
**Demetrias**, Demetrias, -ádis (f.); of or belonging to **Demetrias**, Demétriacus, -a, -um.  
**Demetrium**, Demetrium, -ii (n.).  
**Demetris**, Demetris, -ii (m.).  
**Demiurgus**, Demiurgus, -i (m.).  
**Demochares**, Démochères, -is (m.).  
**Democrats**, Democritas, -is (m.).  
**Democritus**, Democritus, -i (m.); of **Democritus**, Democritean, Democritus, -a, -um; and Democritus, -a, -um, the disciples of **Democritus**, Democritéi or -critici, -orum (m.).  
**Demodócus**, Demodócus, -i (m.).  
**Demoleon**, Demoleon, -ontis (m.).  
**Demoleus**, Demoleus, -i (m.).  
**Demonicus**, Démonicus, -i (m.).  
**Demophoon**, Demóphoon, -ontis (m.).  
**Demotica**, Didymotachos, -i (n.).  
**Demosthenes**, Démosthène, -is (m.); of or belonging to **Demosthenes**, Demosthénicus, -a, -um.  
**Dendera**, v. **Tentyra**.  
**Dennark**, Dania, -es (f.); an inhabitant of Denmark, v. **Danes**.  
**Dennyl**, v. **Denis**.  
**Dens**, is, Dentatus, -i (m.).  
**Dens**, Dionýsius, -ii (m.).  
**Dodo**, -i (f.).  
**Derbe**, Jerbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Derbe, Derbeus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Derbe, Derbétas, -a, -um.  
**Derbent**, Albaniæ porta, -arum (f.).  
**Derby**, Darbía, -es (f.); Derventia, -es (f.); Derbyshire, Dercibensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.  
**Dercetis**, Dercétis, -is (f.); and **Derceto**, Derceto, -i (f.).  
**Dercylus**, Dercylus, -i (m.).  
**Derpaz**, v. **Dorpa**.  
**Derry**, Derry, -es (f.).  
**Dertona**, Dertóna, -es (f.).  
**Derventia**, Derventia, -i (m.).  
**Desmond**, Desmondia, -es (f.).  
**Despot**, Despotus, Rhodope, -es (f.).  
**Dessau**, Dessavia, -es (f.).  
**Detmold**, Detmoldia, -es (f.).  
**Decalonia**, Decalónion, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to **Decalonia**, Decalónion, Decalónides, and Decalidés, -a, -um.  
**Deuxponts**, Bipontum, -ii (n.).  
**Dera**, Decidava, -es (f.).  
**Deventer**, Deventria, -es (f.).  
**Devonshire**, Devonia, -es (f.).  
**Desyppus**, Desyppus, -i (m.).  
**Dia**, Dia, -es (f.).  
**Diadumenus**, Diadúmenus, -i (m.).  
**Diagondas**, Diagondas, -es (m.).  
**Diagoras**, Diágoras, -es (m.).  
**Diana**, Diana, -es (f.); of or belonging to Diana, Dianius, -a, -um.  
**Dianium**, Dianium, -ii (n.).  
**Dicea**, Dicea, -es (f.).  
**Dicearchia**, Dicearchia, -es (f.); inhabitants of Dicearchia, Dicearchéti, -orum (m.).  
**Dicearchus**, Dicearchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dicearchus, Dicearchéus, -a, -um.  
**Dicte**, Dicte, -es, and Dicta, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Dicte**, Dictean, Dicta, -a, -um.  
**Dictyna**, Dictyna, -es (f.); of or belonging to Dictyna, Dicynna, -es (m.).  
**Dictys**, Dictys, -yis or -yos (m.).  
**Didius**, Didius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Didius, Didian, Didius, -a, -um.  
**Doreus**, Doreus, -es (f.).
- Dido**, Indo, -us, less usual -ónis (f.); **Didymaon**, Didymaon, -ónis (m.).  
**Didymus**, Didymus, -i (m.).  
**Dieppe**, Déppa, -es (f.).  
**Digentia**, Digentia, -es (f.).  
**Digitius**, Digitius, -i (m.).  
**Digne**, Digna, -es (f.), q. v.  
**Dijon**, Divio, -onis (f.); Diviodunum, -a (n.); of or belonging to **Dijon**, Divo-nensis, -e.  
**Dinarchus**, Dinarchus, -i (m.).  
**Dindymus** (*Mount*), Dindymus, -ónis (m.) and Dindyma, -órum (n.); of or belonging to **Dindymus**, Dindyménus, -a, -um; Dindymus, -a, -um.  
**Dinia**, Dina, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Dinia**, Diniensis, -e.  
**Dinochares**, Dinocháres, -is (m.).  
**Dinocrates**, Dinocrátes, -is (m.).  
**Dinomache**, Dínomache, -es (f.).  
**Dinomachus**, Dínomachus, -i (m.).  
**Dinon**, Dínon or Dino, -ónis (m.).  
**Dio**, Dio or Dion, -ónis (m.).  
**Diochares**, Diócháres, -is (m.); of or relating to **Diochares**, Diócharinus, -a, -um.  
**Dioclea**, Dióclea, -es (f.).  
**Diocles**, Diocles, -is (m.); of or belonging to **Diocles**, Diocleus, -a, -um.  
**Diocletian**, Diocletián, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Diocletian**, Diocletiánus, -a, -um.  
**Diidorus**, Diódorus, -i (m.).  
**Diadotus**, Diódótus, -i (m.).  
**Diogenes**, Diogénes, -is (m.).  
**Diognetus**, Diognétus, -i (m.).  
**Diognutus**, Diognétus, -i (m.).  
**Diomedes**, Diómédés, -is (m.); of or belonging to **Diomedes**, Diomédean, Diôme-déus, -a, -um.  
**Dion**, Dion, -v. **Dio**.  
**Dione**, Díone, -es, and Diona, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Dione**, Díoneus, -a, -um.  
**Dionysia**, Dionýsia, -es (f.).  
**Dionytus**, Dionýsius, -i (m.).  
**Dionysodorus**, Dionýsodórus, -ii (m.).  
**Diphanes**, Diófanes, -is (m.).  
**Diores**, Dióres, -es (m.).  
**Dioscuri**, the, Dioscuri, -orūm (m.).  
**Diospolis**, Diospolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Diospolis**, Dióspolitáns, -a, -um and masc. adj., Dióspolites, -es.  
**Diotrepes**, Diotrepes, -is (m.).  
**Diphilus**, Diphilius, -i (m.).  
**Dipsas**, Dipsas, -ádis (f.), a woman's name —2. Dipsas, -antis (m.), a river.  
**Dipo**, Adépsum, -i (n.).  
**Dire**, Dirce, -es, and Dirca, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Dirce**, Dircean, Dirces us, -a, -um.  
**Discordia**, Discordia, -es (f.).  
**Dico**, Deva, -es (f.).  
**Dium**, Dium, -il (n.); of or belonging to **Dium**, Dian, Diensis, -e.  
**Ditio**, v. **Dijon**.  
**Divitiacus**, Divitiácius, -i (m.).  
**Divodurum**, Divodurum, -i (n.).  
**Dirona**, Dírona, -es (f.).  
**Dnieper**, the, Borysthene, -is (m.).  
**Dniester**, the, Danaster, -tri, and Tyras, -e (m.).  
**Docius**, Docimus, -i (m.).  
**Dodona**, Dódona, -es (f.); of or belonging to Dodona, Dodonaeus, -a, -um and Dodonlus, -a, -um; peculi fém., Dédoniæ, -idis.  
**Dolabella**, Dolabella, -es (m.); of or belonging to **Dolabella**, Dolabelláns, -a, -um.  
**Doliche**, Doliche, -ea (f.).  
**Dolichus**, Dolichus, -i (m.).  
**Dolon**, Dolon, -onis (m.).  
**Dolonca**, the, Dolonca, -trum (m.).  
**Dolopia**, Dólópia, -es (f.); the **Dolopian**, Dólópæs, -um (m.); Dolopian, Dólópæs us, -a, -um.  
**Domitia**, Domitia, -es (f.).  
**Domitian**, Domitáns, -i (m.).  
**Domitius**, Domitius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to **Domitius**, Domitius, -a, -um, **Domitianus**, -a, -um.  
**Domitianus**, Domitianus, -a, -um.  
**Domitius**, Domitius, -is (m.).  
**Donatus**, Donatus, -i (m.).  
**Doncaster**, Danum, -i (m.).  
**Donggal**, Dungala, -es (f.); of or belonging to Donggal, Dungalenais, -e.  
**Donusa**, Donusa, -es (f.).  
**Dora**, Dora, -es (f.).  
**Dorcus**, Dorcas, -ádis (f.).  
**Dorceus**, Dorceus, -es and -ei (m.)

- Dorchester.* Dorcestria, -æ (f.).  
*Dordogne.* *she.* Duranus, -ii (m.).  
*Dorans,* the, Döræs, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Dortans*, *Dorian*, Dörus, -a-um; Döricus, -a-um; and Doriensia, -e; fem. adj., Doris, -idæ; the country of the *Dorians*, Dörös, -idæ (f.).  
*Dorian.* Dörion, -ii (n.).  
*Doris,* v. sub *Dorians*.  
*Dorisca.* Doriscus, -i (f.).  
*Dornoch.* Dornodunum, -i (n.).  
*Doron.* Dörön or Dörüm, -i (n.).  
*Dorotheus.* Dörötheus, -i (m.).  
*Dorothy.* Döröthea, -æ (f.).  
*Dorpai.* Dorpatum, -i, and Derbatum, -i (n.).  
*Dorso.* Dorso, -önis (m.).  
*Dort.* Dordracum, i-(n.); of or belonging to *Dort*, Dordracensis, -e.  
*Dortmund.* Dormundia, -æ (f.); Tremonia, -æ (f.).  
*Dortrecht* = *Dort*.  
*Dorus.* Dörüs, -i (m.).  
*Doryleum.* Dorýleum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Doryleum*, Dorylæus, -a-um, and Dorylensis, -e.  
*Dosiades.* Dosiädes, -is (m.).  
*Dosithous.* Dositheus, -i (m.).  
*Dossenus.* Dossennus, -i (m.).  
*Dotion.* Dotion, -ii (n.).  
*Doto.* Döto, -ds (f.).  
*Douay.* Catuacum, -i (n.); Duscum, -i (n.); of or relating to *Douay*, Douacensis, -e.  
*Doubs,* the, Alduabis, -is, or Dubis, -is (m.).  
*Douglas.* Douglastum, -ii (n.).  
*Dourdin.* Dordanum, -i (n.).  
*Douro,* the, Durius, -ii (m.).  
*Dover.* Dubris, -is (m.); Dubrae, -arum (f.).  
*Dowen.* Dunum, -i (n.); County Down, Dunnensis Comitatus.  
*Draburg.* Dravburgum, -i (n.).  
*Draco.* Dräco, -önis (m.).  
*Dragonara.* Geronum, -ii (n.).  
*Dragone,* the, Dräco, -önis (m.).  
*Drances.* Drances, -is (m.).  
*Drapano.* Drepänum, -i (n.), Promontorium.  
*Drave,* the, Dravus, -i (n.).  
*Drapanum,* Drépanum, -i (n.), and Drapax, -orum (n.).  
*Drinus,* { the, Drinus, -i (m.).  
*Drina.* Dringa, -önis (f.).  
*Drogheida.* Drogheda, -æ (f.).  
*Dromiscus.* Dromiscus, -i (f.).  
*Dromus.* Drömus or Drömos, -i (m.).  
*Drontheim.* Nidrosia, -æ (f.).  
*Druentia,* the, Druentia, -æ (m.); of or belonging to the *Druentia*, Druenticus, -a-um.  
*Drusilla.* Drusilla, -æ (f.).  
*Druso.* Druso, -önis (m.).  
*Drusus,* Drüsus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Drusus*, Drusianus, -a-um, and Drusinus, -a-um.  
*Dryade,* the, Dryades, -um (f.); a Dryad, Dryas, -ädis.  
*Drysas.* Dryas, -antis (m.); son of *Dryas*, Dryantiädes or Dryantides, -æ (m.).  
*Dryma.* Dryma, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Drymae*, Drymæus, -a-um.  
*Drymo.* Drymo, -ds (f.).  
*Drymusa.* Drymusa, -æ (f.).  
*Dryope.* Dryöpe, -æ (f.).  
*Dryopes,* the, Dryöpes, -um (m.).  
*Dubis,* the, Dubis, -is (m.).  
*Dublin.* Dublinum, -i (n.); Dublinia, -æ (f.); and perhaps Eblana, -æ (f.); of Dublin, Dubliniensis, e.  
*Dubris,* Dubris, -i (m.).  
*Dudley.* Dudley, -æ (f.).  
*Duero* or *Douro* = *Durius*, q. v.  
*Duilius.* Duilius, -ii (m.); Duillian, Duillius, -a-um.  
*Duina.* Duina, -æ (f.).  
*Dulgibini,* the, Dulgibini, -orum (m.).  
*Dulichium.* Dulichium, ii (n.); of or belonging to Dulichium, Dulichian, Dulichius, -a-um.  
*Dumbarton* or *Dunbriton*, Britannodunum, -i (n.).  
*Dunfries.* Dunfreia, -æ (f.).  
*Dunnacus.* Dunnacus, -i (m.).  
*Dunnoriz.* Dunnöriz, -igis (m.).  
*Dunbar.* Dumbarum, -i (n.).  
*Dunblain.* Dumblanum, -i (n.).  
*Dundalk.* Dunkránum, -i (n.).  
*Dundee.* Alliectum, -i (n.).  
*Dunkirk.* Dunquercus, -æ (f.).
- Dunstan.* Dunstanus, -i (m.).  
*Durance,* the, Druentia, -æ (m.).  
*Duranus,* the, Duranus, -ii (m.).  
*Durazzo.* v. *Dyrachium*.  
*Duria,* the, Duria, -æ (f.).  
*Durham.* Dunelmum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Durham, Dunelmensis, -e.  
*Duris.* Duris, -idæ (m.).  
*Durius,* the (now *Douro*), Durius, -ii (m.); of or relating to the *Durius*, Durenis, -e.  
*Durnagrus.* Durnomagus, -i (f.).  
*Durocotorum.* Durocotorum, -i (n.).  
*Duronja.* Durónia, -æ (f.).  
*Duronius.* Duroniis, -i (m.).  
*Dusseldorf.* Dusseldorpium, -ii (n.).  
*Duina,* the, Duina, -æ (f.); Carambeis, -is (m.).  
*Dymas.* Dymas, -antis (m.); daughter of Dymas, Dymantis, -idæ (f.).  
*Dyme.* Dyme, -es, and Dyme, -arum (f.); Dymæan, Dymas, -a-um.  
*Dyrachium.* { Dyrachium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Dyrachium, Dyrachius, -a-um; the inhabitants of Dyrachium, Dyrachini or -eniorum (m.).
- E.**
- Eadith.* v. *Edith*.  
*Eadulph.* Eadulphus, -i (m.).  
*Earinus.* Earinus, -i (m.).  
*Ebersdorf.* Aula Nova (f.).  
*Ebora,* { Ebora, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ebora, -æ (f.) to Ebora, Eborense, -e.  
*Eboracum.* Eboracum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Eboracum, Eboracensis, -e.  
*Ebro.* the, Iberus, -i (m.).  
*Ebura.* Ebura, -æ (f.).  
*Eburundum.* Eburundum, -i, (n.); of or belonging to Eburundum, Eburundenus, -e.  
*Eburones,* the, Eburones, -um (m.).  
*Eburuvices,* the, Eburuvices, -um (m.).  
*Ebusus,* { Ebusus or Ebusos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Ebusus, Ebusius, -a-um.  
*Ivica,* { belonging to Ebusus, Ebusius-tanus, -a-um.  
*Ecbatana.* Ecbatana, -orum (n.), and -æ (f.); and -ana, -arum (f.).  
*Ectera.* Ectera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ectera, Ectränus, -a-um.  
*Echecrates.* Echecrates, -is (m.).  
*Echedemus.* Echedemus, -i (m.).  
*Echidna.* Echidna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Echidna, Echidnus, -a-um.  
*Echinades.* Echinades, -um (f.), insulae.  
*Echinus.* Echinus, -i (f.).  
*Echinusa.* Echinusa, -æ (f.).  
*Echion.* Echion, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Echion, Echionius, -a-, -um; son of Echion, Echionides, -æ (m.).  
*Echo.* Echo, -ds (f.).  
*Ecueto.* Eculeo, -onis (m.).  
*Eden,* the, Ituna, -æ (f.).  
*Edessa.* Edessa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Edessa, Edessaeus, -a-um, and Edessenus, -a-um.  
*Edinburgh.* Alata Castra (n.); Edinum or Edentburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Edinburgh, Edenburgensis, e.  
*Edetani,* the, Edetani, -orum (m.).  
*Edgar.* Edgarus, -i, and Edgar, -äris (m.).  
*Editha.* Editha, -æ (f.).  
*Edmund.* Edmundus, 4 (m.).  
*Edom,* Edom, indecl. (m.), a man's name, -æ (f.); name of a country; Idumea, -æ (f.).  
*Edoni,* the, Edoni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Edoni, Edontan, Edonus, -a-um, and Edonis, -a-um; pecul. fæm., Edonis, -idæ.  
*Edonus (Mount).* Edonus, -i, and Edon, -onis (m.).  
*Edusa.* Edusa, -æ (f.).  
*Edward.* Edoardus, -i, and Edwardus, -i (m.).  
*Edwin.* Edwinus, -i (m.).  
*Eetion.* Eetion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Eetion, Eetiônus, -a-um.  
*Egbert.* Egbertus, -i (m.).  
*Egeria.* Egeria, -æ (f.).  
*Egerius.* Egerius, -ii (m.).  
*Egesinus.* Egesinus, -i (m.).  
*Egesta.* Egesta, -æ (f.).  
*Egidius.* Egidius, -ii (m.).  
*Egina,* v. *Enghia*.  
*Egmont.* Egmontium, -ii (n.).
- Egnatia.* Egnatia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Egnatia, Egnatinus, -a-um.  
*Egnatius.* Egnatius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Egnatius, Egnatius, -a-um.  
*Egypt.* Egyptus and -tos, -i (f.), v. *Egypt*.  
*Eisleben.* Islebia, -æ (f.).  
*Elaea.* Elaea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elaea, Eleensis, -e.  
*Elæus.* Elæus, -units (f.).  
*Elam.* Elam, indecl. (m.); descendants of Elam, the Elamites, Elamite, -arum.  
*Elatæa.* Elatæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elatæa, Elatenæs, -e, and Elatiensis, -e.  
*Elath.* Elana, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elath, Elaniticus, -a-um.  
*Elatus.* Elatus, -i (m.); son of Elatus, Elatæus, -i (m.).  
*Elaver,* { the, Elaver, -eris (m.).  
*Allier,* { the, Allier, -eris (m.).  
*Elba.* Ilva, -æ (f.); Athalia, -æ (f.).  
*Elbe,* the, Albi, -is (m.).  
*Elbing.* Elbinga, -æ (f.).  
*Eldred.* Eldredus, -i (m.).  
*Elea.* Elea, -æ (f.); of Elea, Eleatæa Velia, { Eleaticus, -a-um, and Eleatea Velia, -æ (m.).  
*Eleanor.* Eleanora, -æ (f.).  
*Eleazar.* Eleazar, -äris, and Eleazarus, -i (m.).  
*Electra.* Electra, -æ (f.); of or relating to Electra, Electrius, -a-um.  
*Electryon.* Electryon, -önis (m.).  
*Electus.* Electus, -i (m.).  
*Elesta.* Elestæa, -æ (f.).  
*Eleleüs.* Eleleüs, -eos and -ëi (m.).  
*Elephantine.* Elephantine, -æ (f.).  
*Elephantis.* Elephantis, -idæ (f.).  
*Eleusa.* Eleusa, -æ (f.).  
*Eleusis,* Eleusis or Eleusin, -inis (f.); of or belonging to Eleusis, Eleusinian, Eleusinius, -a-um, and Eleusinæ, -um.  
*Elias.* Elias, -æ (m.).  
*Elicius.* Elicius, -ii (m.).  
*Elizer.* Elizer, indecl. (m.).  
*Elijah* = *Elias*.  
*Elimea.* Elimea, -æ (f.).  
*Elimbo (Mount).* Olympus, -i (m.).  
*Elimiotis.* Elimiotis, -idæ (f.).  
*Elis.* Elis, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elis, Elæan, Elæus or Elæus, -a-um; Lou Elidenis, -e (f.); Lou Elidenis, -a-um; Elias, -ädis.  
*Elisa.* Elisa or Elissa, -æ (f.); of or relating to Elisa, Elissæus, -a-um.  
*Elisabeth.* Elisabetha, -æ (f.), also indecl Eliska, Elisæus, -i (m.).  
*Eliza.* Eliza, -æ (f.).  
*Elizabeth.* v. *Elisabeth*.  
*Elmesy.* Ulmetum, -i (n.).  
*Elorus.* Elorus, -i (m.), and Elorun, -æ (n.); of or belonging to Elorus, Eloriana, Elorius, -a-um, and Elorun, -a-um also written Helorus, &c.  
*Elpenor.* Elpenor, -öris (m.).  
*Elseineur.* Elsenora, -æ (f.).  
*Elusa.* Elusa, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Elusa, Elusini, -orum, and Elusatæa, -um (m.).  
*Ely.* Elia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elia, Eliesen, -e.  
*Elymæi,* the, Elymæi, -orum (m.); the country of the Elymæi, Elymæi, -idæ (f.).  
*Elysium.* Elysium, -ii (n.); Elysian, Elysianus, -a-um; the Elysian Fields, Elysian Campi.  
*Emathia.* Emathia, -æ (f.); Emathæa, Emathius, -a-um; pecul. fæm., Emathia, -idæ.  
*Emathion.* Emathion, -önis (m.).  
*Emboli.* Amphipolis, -i (f.).  
*Embrun.* Ebrudonum, -i (n.).  
*Emeric or Emery.* Almericus, -i (m.).  
*Emerita.* { Emérita, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Merida, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Emerita, Emeritana, -a-um, and Emeritensis, -e.  
*Emisa.* Emisa or Emësa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Emisa, Emisæus, -a-um.  
*Emma.* Emma, -æ (f.).  
*EMMANUEL.* EMMANUEL, indecl. (m.).  
*Emmaus.* Emmaus, -i (f.).  
*Emodus (Mount).* Emodus, -i (m.); Mons Emodi, -orum (m.); Montes; and Emodes, -is (m.), Mons.  
*Empedocles.* Empedocles, -is (m.); Em pedocles, Empedocles, -a-um.  
*Emporia.* Emporia, -arum (n.).  
*Emporia.* Emporia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Emporia, Emporitana, -a-um.

*Amplum, Empulum, -i (n.).*  
*Emis, the Amisia, -a, and Amisia, -ii (m.).*  
*Enceladus, Encéládous, -i (m.).*  
*Endymion, Endymion, Óñias (m.) ; of or belonging to Endymion, Endymónēus, -a, -um.*  
*Eneti, v. Hendti.*  
*Engaddi, Engaddi, -as (f.).*  
*Ain Sidy, Engadda, -as (f.).*  
*Enghien, Angia, -a (f.).*  
*Engla or Englia, Ágina, -a (f.), v. Britau; English, Anglus, -a, -um, and Anglicanus, -a, -um; an Englishman, Anglus, -i (m.); New England, Nova Anglia (f.); a New Englander, Novus Anglicanus.*  
*Engyan, Engyón, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Engyan, Engynus, -a, -um.*  
*Enipeus, Enípeus, -eos or -ei (m.).*  
*Enna, Enna, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Enna, Ennaeus, -a, -um, and Ennen-sis, -e.*  
*Enneacrunos, Ennacrúnos, -i (m.).*  
*Enneapolis, Ennéápolis, -is (f.).*  
*Ennius, Ennius, -ii (m.) ; of or belonging to Ennius, Enniáns, -a, -um.*  
*Ennodus, Ennódius, -ii (m.).*  
*Ennomus, Ennómus, -i (m.).*  
*Enoch, Enoch, indecl. (m.) ; sons, descendants of Enoch, Enochites, arun (m.).*  
*Enos, Énos, -i (f.).*  
*Entella, Entella, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to Entella, Entellinus, a, -um.*  
*Entellus, Entellus, -i (m.).*  
*Enyo, Enyo, -as (f.).*  
*Eordéa, Eordéa, -as (f.) ; Eordéan, Eor-deus, -a, -um, and Eordensis, e.*  
*Epaninoudas, Epaminondas, -as (m.).*  
*Epaphroditus, Epaphróditus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Epaphroditus, Ephaphro-dítiaus, -a, -um.*  
*Epaphus, Epaphus, -i (m.).*  
*Epeans, the Épéi, -orum (m.).*  
*Epenetus, Epanétus, -i (m.).*  
*Eperies, Aperiasiaco, -onis (f.) ; Eperi-, -arum (f.).*  
*Epus, Epus, -i (m.).*  
*Ephesus, Ephésus, -i (f.) ; of Ephesus, Ephesian, Ephéús, -a, -um, and Ephesi-nus, -a, -um.*  
*Ephiales, Ephiales, -as (m.).*  
*Ephorus, Ephórus, -i (m.).*  
*Ephraim, Ephráim, indecl., and Ephraim-us, -i (m.).*  
*Ephyra, Ephyra, -a, and Ephyre, -ea (f.) ; of or belonging to Ephyra, Ephyréas, -a, -um, and Ephyréus, -a, -um ; an inhabitant of Ephyra (a Corinthian), Ephy-réades, -as (m.) ; Ephyréas, -adis (f.).*  
*Epicharis, Epichárīs, -is (m.).*  
*Epicharmus, Epicharmus, -i (m.) ; of Epic-harmus, Epicharmius, -a, -um.*  
*Epicerlerus, Epíclerus, -i (m.).*  
*Epicnemidii, the Epicnémidiū, -orum (m.).*  
*Epierates, Epícrates, -is (m.).*  
*Epictetus, Epíctetus, -i (m.).*  
*Epicus, Epícrus, -i (m.) ; of Epicurus, Epicurian, Epicuréa, -a, -um.*  
*Epidamus, Epidamus, -i (f.) ; of Epidam-nus, Epidamnian, Epidamnus, -a, -um.*  
*Epidaurus, Epidaurus, -i (f.), and Epidaurum, the (n.) ; of Epidaurus, Epidau-rian, Epidaurius, -a, -um, and late Epidauri-tanus, -a, -um.*  
*Epidicus, Epidicus, -i (m.).*  
*Epigenes, Epigénēs, -is (m.).*  
*Epigoni, the Epigóni, -orum (m.).*  
*Epimenides, Epiménides, -is (m.).*  
*Epimetheus, Epíméthēus, -eos and -ei (m.) ; daughter of Epimetheus, Epiméthis, -idi (f.).*  
*Epiphanes, Epiphánēs, -is (m.).*  
*Epiphania, Epiphánia, -as (f.).*  
*Epiphanius, Epiphánios, -ii (m.).*  
*Epipola, Epípolis, -arum (f.).*  
*Epirus, Epirus and Epiros, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Epirus, Epiróticos, -a, -um, and Epirosis, -e ; an inhabitant of Epi-rus, an Epirote, Epirótēs and Epirotēs, -as (m.).*  
*Epona, Epona, -as (f.).*  
*Epoepus, Epóepus, -eos or -ei (m.).*  
*Epopos, Epópos, -i (m.).*  
*Eporēda, Eporēda, -as (f.).*  
*Eppius, Eppius, -ti (m.).*

*Eponnia*, *Eponina*, -*æ* (*f.*).  
*Egyptus*, *Egyptus*, -*i* (*m.*); son of *Egyptus*.  
 Epitides, -*æ* (*m.*).  
*Erasinus*, the *Erasinus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Erasistratus*, *Erasistratus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Erasmus*, *Erasmus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Eraustus*, *Eraustus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Erato*, *Erato*, -*ūs* (*f.*).  
*Eratosthenes*, *Eratosthenes*, -is (*m.*).  
*Erbessus*, *Erbessus*, -*i* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Erbessus*, *Erbessus*, -*e*.  
*Erebūs*, *Erebūs*, -*i* (*m.*); of *Erebūs*, *Erebūs*, -*a*, -um.  
*Erechtheus*, *Erechtheus*, -*eos* or -*ei* (*m.*); of relating to *Erechtheus*, *Erechtheus*, -*a*, -um; son or descendant of *Erechtheus*, *Erechtheus*, -*idias*; daughter or female descendant of *Erechtheus*, *Erechtheus*, -*idias*.  
*Eressus*, *Eressus*, -*i* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Eressus*, *Eressian*, *Eressus*, -*a*, -um.  
*Ereti* = *Erythra*, q. v.  
*Eretia*, *Eretia*, -*w* (*f.*); of *Eretia*, *Eretian*, *Eretius*, -*a*, -um; *Eretiensi*, -*e*; and *Eretias*, -*atis* (*m.*, *f.*); the *Eretians* (set of *Eretian* philosophers), *Ereti*, *orum* (*m.*).  
*Eretum*, *Eretum*, -*i* (*n.*); of *Eretum*, *Eretian*, *Eretinus*, -*a*, -um.  
*Erfurt*, *Erfurt*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Ergarica*, *Ergavica*, -*w* (*f.*); of *Ergavica*, *Ergavicensis*, -*e*.  
*Ergetium*, *Ergetium*, -*ii* (*n.*); of *Ergetium*, *Ergétian*, *Ergétinus*, -*a*, -um.  
*Eriginus*, *Eriginus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Erichtho*, *Erichtho*, -*ōs* (*f.*).  
*Erichthonius*, *Erichthónius*, -*il* (*m.*); of or derived from *Erichthonius*, *Erichthonius*, -*us*, -*a*, -um.  
*Ericinum*, *Ericinum*, -*ii* (*n.*).  
*Eridanus*, the *Eridanus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Erigone*, *Erigónē*, -*es* (*f.*); of or relating to *Erigone*, *Erigonius*, -*a*, -um.  
*Erigonus*, *Erigónus*, -*i*, and *Erigou*, -*ōnis* (*m.*).  
*Erinna*, *Erinna*, -*æ*, and *Erinne*, -*es* (*f.*).  
*Erinys*, *Eriu*, -*ȳos* (*f.*).  
*Eriphylé*, *Eriphylé*, -*es*, and *Eriphylá*, -*w* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Eriphylé*, *Eriphylé*, -*a*, -um.  
*Eris*, *Eris*, -*idias* (*f.*).  
*Erisichthon*, *Erisichthon*, -*ōnis* (*m.*).  
*Erissi*, *Eressus*, q. v.  
*Eriza*, *Eriza*, -*w* (*f.*); of *Eriza*, *Erizenus*, -*a*, -um.  
*Erlangen*, *Erlanga*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Ernest*, *Ernestus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Eros*, *Eros*, -*ōtis* (*m.*).  
*Erycina*, v. *Eryz*.  
*Erymanthus* (Mount), *Erymanthus*, -*i* (*m.*); of *Erymanthus*, *Erymanthian*.  
*Erymanthus*, -*a*, -um; pecul. fem., *Erymanthus*, -*idias*, and *Erymanthis*, -*idias*.  
*Erymas*, *Erymas*, -*antis* (*m.*).  
*Erythea*, *Erythē* or -*thia*, -*s* (*f.*); of or relating to *Erythea*, *Erythē*, -*a*, -um; pecul. fem., *Erythē*, -*idias*.  
*Erythrē*, *Erythrē*, -*arum* (*f.*); of or relating to *Erythrē*, *Erythrē*, *Erythrē*, -*a*, -um.  
*Eryx* (Mount), *Eryx*, -*ȳcis* (*m.*); of or relating to *Eryx*, *Eryx*, -*ȳcis* (*m.*); 2. a man's name, *Eryx*, -*ȳcis* (*m.*).  
*Esaia*, *Esaías*, -*w* (*m.*).  
*Esaro*, the *Esar*, -*āris* (*m.*).  
*Esau*, *Esau*, indecl., and *Essaus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Escurial*, *Escuriácum*, -*i*, and *Escuriale*, -*is* (*n.*).  
*Esdras*, *Esdras*, -*w* (*m.*).  
*Esino*, the *Esis*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Esk*, the *Escs*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Eskdale*, *Escia*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Eskihißar*, *Stratonicea*, -*w* (*f.*); *Laodicēa*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Espartel*, *Cape Ampelusia*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Esquilia*, *Esquillie*, -*rum* (*f.*).  
*Esquiline* (Mount), *Esquiline*, -*i* (*m.*).  
 Mon; of the *Esquiline*, *Esquiline*, -*a*, -um, and (from *Esquilius*, -*a*, -um).  
*Essédônes*, the *Essédônes*, -*um* (*m.*); of or relating to the *Essédônes*, *Essédônlus*, -*a*, -um.  
*Esseni*, the *Esseni*, -*orūm* (*m.*).  
*Essenide*, *Xanthus*, -*i* (*f.*).  
*Essui*, the *Essui*, -*orūm* (*m.*).  
*Eselle*, *Stella*, -*w* (*f.*).  
*Esther*, *Esther*, indecl. (*f.*)

**E**stremadura, Extremum Durli or Extremum dura, -ae (f.).  
**E**sula, Esula, -ae (f.).  
**E**tocles, Eteocles, is and eos (m.); of or relating to Eteocles, Eteocleus, -a, -um.  
**E**thelbald, Ethelbaudus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelbert, Ethelbertus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelfred, Ethelfredus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelred, Ethelredus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelstan, Ethelstanus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelwold, Ethelwaldus, -i (m.).  
**E**thelwold, Ethelwoldus, -i (m.).  
**E**thiopia, *Ethiopia*, -ae (f.); of or relating to Ethiopia, *Ethiopias*, *Aethiopias*, -a, -um, and *Ethiops*, *öpis*; the *Ethiopians*, *Aethiopians*, *öpis* (m.).  
**E**thiopia, *Ethiopia*, -ae (f.).  
**E**tovissa, Etovissa, -ae (f.).  
**E**truria, Etruria, -ae (f.); Tyrrhenia, -ae, and Tuscia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian, Etrucus, -a, -um; Tyrrhenicus, -a, -um; Tuscius, -a, -um; and Tuscánus, -a, -um; the Etrurians, Etruci, -orum; Tusc, -orum; and Tyrrheni, -orum (m.).  
**E**u, Auga, -ae (f.); Augum, ii (n.).  
**E**ubius, Eubius, -ii (m.).  
**E**ubæa, Eubœa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Eubæa, Eubœan, Eubœus, -a, -um, and Eubœicus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Eubœois, -idisa.  
**E**ubulides, Eubulides, -ae (m.).  
**E**ubulus, Eubûlus, -i (m.).  
**E**ucheria, Eucheria, -ae (f.).  
**E**ucherius, Eucherius, -ii (m.).  
**E**uclid, Euclides, -ae (m.).  
**E**uctus, Euctus, -i (m.).  
**E**udæmon, Eudæmon, -öns (m.).  
**E**udamus, Eudamus, -i (m.).  
**E**udemus, Eudemus, -i (m.).  
**E**udorus, Eudorus, -i (m.).  
**E**udoses, the Eudoses, -um (m.).  
**E**udoxia, Eudoxia, -ae (f.).  
**E**udoxus, Eudoxus, -i (m.).  
**E**ufimia, Gulf of, Vibonensis Sinus.  
**E**ugene, *Eugènius*, -ii (m.).  
**E**ugenius, *Eugénius*, -ii (m.).  
**E**ugenium, Eugenium, -ii (n.).  
**E**uhemerus, Euhémérus, -i (m.).  
**E**uhydrium, Eubydrium, -ii (n.).  
**E**umedes, Eumedes, -is (m.).  
**E**umelus, Eumelus, -i (m.).  
**E**umenes, Eumenes, -is (m.); of or relating to Eumenes, Euménites, -a, -um.  
**E**umenia, Eumenia, -ae (f.).  
**E**umenides, the, Euménides, -um (f.), *Fury*, in 1st part.  
**E**umolpus, Eumolpus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Eumolpus, Eumolpides, -ae (m.); the descendants of Eumolpus, the Eumolpidae (a priestly family), Eumolpidae, -arum (m.).  
**E**umolus, Eumolus, -i (m.).  
**E**unice, Eunice, -es (f.).  
**E**unomus, Eunomus, -i (m.).  
**E**unus, Eunus, -i (m.).  
**E**uodia, Eudia, -ae (f.).  
**E**upalium, Eupalium, -ii (n.), and Eupalia, -ae (f.).  
**E**upator, Eupator, -öris (m.).  
**E**uphemia, Euphemia, -ae, or Euphème, -es (f.).  
**E**uphorbus, Euphorbus, -i (m.).  
**E**uphorion, Euphorion, -ömis (m.).  
**E**uphranor, Euphranor, -öris (m.).  
**E**uphrates, the, Euphrates, -is, acc. -em and -en (m.); of or relating to the Euphrates.  
Euphratæus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. in late poet., Euphratís, -idis.  
**E**uphranius, Euphranius, -ii (m.).  
**E**uphrasyn, Euphrasyn, -es, and Euphrasyn, -ae (f.).  
**E**upolemus, Eupolémus, -i (m.).  
**E**upolis, Eupolis, -idis (m.).  
**E**ure, the, Audura, -ae (f.).  
**E**uripides, Euripides, -is (m.); of or relating to Euripides, Euripidean, Euripidéus, -a, -um.  
**E**uripus, Euripus, -i (m.).  
**E**uromus, Euromus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Euromus, Euroménsis, -e.  
**E**uropa, Europa, -ae, and Európæ, -es (f., of or belonging to Europa, Europeus, -a, -um).  
**E**urope, Europa, -ae, and Európæ, -es (f.); of or relating to Europe, European, Europeus, -a, -um, and Europensi, -e (late).

- Euro<sup>us</sup>*, *Európus*, *i* (*m.*).  
*Euro<sup>tas</sup>*, *Eurótas*, *-w* (*m.*).  
*Euryale*, *Euryále*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Euryalus*, *Euryálus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Euryanassa*, *Euryánassa*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Euryphæs*, *Euryphátes*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Eurybiades*, *Eurybiádes*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Euryclea*, *Eurycléa*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Eurydanas*, *Eurydámas*, *-antis* (*m.*).  
*Eurydice*, *Eurydice*, *-es*, and *Eurydica*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Eurylochus*, *Eurylóchus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Eurmachus*, *Eurmachus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Eurymédon*, *Eurymédon*, *-ontis* (*m.*).  
*Eurymas*, *Eurymus*, *-i* (*m.*); son of *Eury-*  
*mus*, *Euryimides*, *-es* (*m.*).  
*Euryone*, *Euryónē*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Euryone*, *Euryónē*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Euryppylus*, *Euryppylus*, *-i* (*m.*); of *Eury-*  
*ppylus*, *Euryppylus*, *-idis* (*gen. adj.*).  
*Eurysthenes*, *Eurysthenes*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Eurystheus*, *Eurystheus*, *-éos* or *-éi* (*m.*);  
*of or relating to Eurystheus*, *Eurysthéus*, *-a* .  
*Eurytion*, *Eurytion*, *-ónis* (*m.*).  
*Eurytus*, *Eurytús*, *-i* (*m.*); daughter of  
*Eurytus*, *Eurytius*, *-idis* (*f.*).  
*Eusebius*, *Eusebius*, *-is* (*m.*); of or relat-  
*ing to Eusebius*, *Eusebiánus*, *-a* .  
*Eustace*, *Eustachius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Eustathius*, *Eustathius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Euterpe*, *Euterpe*, *-e* (*f.*).  
*Euthycreates*, *Euthycreátes*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Euprápēlos*, *Euprápēlos*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Eupriapus*, *Eupriapus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Eutyches*, *Eutyches*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Eutychides*, *Eutychides*, *-w* (*m.*).  
*Eutychis*, *Eutychis*, *-ida* (*f.*).  
*Eutychius*, *Eutychius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Euzine*, *the (Sea)*, *Euxinus*, *-i* (*m.*), *Pon-*  
*tus*, and *Euxinum*, *-i* (*n.*), *Mare*; *Euz-*  
*ine* (*as adj.*), *Euxinus*, *-a* .  
*Eva*, *v. Eve*.  
*Evadne*, *Evadne*, *-es* (*f.*).  
*Evagoras*, *Evágoras*, *-w* (*m.*).  
*Evagrus*, *Evagrus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Evan*, *Evan*, *-antis* (*m.*).  
*Evander*, *Evander*, *-dri*, and *Evandra*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relating to *Evander*, *Evand-*  
*rina*, *-a* .  
*Evanthia*, *Evanthia*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Evanthius*, *Evanthius*, *-ū* (*m.*).  
*Eve*, *Eve*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Evenor*, *Evenor*, *-ónis* (*m.*).  
*Eenus*, *the (Sea)*, *Eénus*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relat-  
*ing to the Eenus*, *Eénina*, *-a* .  
*Everard*, *Everard*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Evara*, *Ebara*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Ebreu<sup>x</sup>*, *Ebreu<sup>x</sup>*, *-w* (*f.*); *Ebroica*, *-arum*  
*(f.)*; of *Ebreu<sup>x</sup>*, *Ebroicensis*, *-e*.  
*Ez*, *the*, *Iscæ*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Exadius*, *Exadius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Excisum*, *Excisum*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Ezeter*, *Isca Damnoniorum*, *Exonia*, *-w*  
*(f.)*; of *Ezeter*, *Exoniensis*, *e*.  
*Exequita<sup>r</sup>*, *v. Esquile*.  
*Ezechias*, *Exechias*, *-es* (*m.*).  
*Hezekiah*, *Hezekiah*, *-es* (*m.*).  
*Ezechiel*, *Ezechiel*, *-élis* (*m.*).  
*Ezra*, *Ezra*, *-w*, or *Edras*, *-w* (*m.*).  
**F.**  
*Fabaris*, *the*, *Fábāris*, *-is* (*m.*).  
*Fabatus*, *Fabátus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Faberius*, *Faberius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Faberius*, *Faberianus*, *-a* .  
*Fabiánus*, *Fabiánus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fabian*, *Fabiánus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fabius*, *Fabiús*, *-ii* (*m.*); of *Fabius*, *Fabi-*  
*an*, *Fabius*, *-a* .  
*Fabiánus*, *Fabiánus*, *-a* .  
*Fabriatoria*, *Fabriatoria*, *-a* (*f.*); of or re-  
*lating to Fabriatoria*, *Fabriterans*, *-a* .  
*Fabricius*, *Fabricius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Fabricius*, *Fabrician*, *Fabricius*, *-a* .  
*Fabulus*, *Fabullus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fadia*, *Fadia*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Fadius*, *Fadius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Fænza*, *Fæntia*, *-w* (*f.*), *q. v.*  
*Fæsula*, *Fæsula*, *-arum*, and *Fæsula*, *-w*  
*(f.)*; of or belonging to *Fæsula*, *Fæsen-*  
*ianus*, *-a* .  
*Fagulal*, *Fagulal*, *-ália* (*n.*); of or belong-  
*ing to the Fagulal*, *Fagulal*, *a*.  
*Fairford*, *Pulcarum Vadam*, *-i* (*n.*).  
*Faith*, *Fides*, *-el* (*f.*).  
*Falcidius*, *Falcidiua*, *-ii* (*m.*); of *Falcidius*,  
*Falcidius*, *-a* .  
*Faleri<sup>r</sup>*, *Falerii*, *-orum* (*m.*); of *Faleri<sup>r</sup>*,  
*Falerian*, *Falerius*, *-a* .  
*Falernian*, *Falernian*, *-a* .  
*Falernian wine*, *vinum Falernum*; the *Faler-*  
*nian district*, *Falernus ager*.  
*Falmouth*, *Voliba*, *-w* (*f.*); *Cenionis Os-*  
*sia*, *-orum* (*n.*).  
*Famieh*, *Apaméa*, *-w* (*f.*), *Syria*.  
*Fanni<sup>us</sup>*, *Fanni<sup>us</sup>*, *-ii* (*m.*); of *Fanni<sup>us</sup>*,  
*Fanni<sup>us</sup>*, *-a* .  
*Farnham*, *Vindomum*, *-i* (*n.*).  
*Faro di Messina*, *Siculum Fretum* (*n.*).  
*Farsa*, *Pharsalus*, *-i* (*f.*).  
*Fau<sup>nus</sup>*, *Fau<sup>nus</sup>*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Fau<sup>nus</sup>*, *Fau<sup>nus</sup>*, *-a* .  
*Fausta*, *Fausta*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Fausticus*, *Fausticus*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relat-  
*ing to Faustus*, *Faustiniánus*, *-a* .  
*Faustulus*, *Faustulus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Faustus*, *Faustus*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Faustus*, *Faustiánus*, *-a* .  
*Faventia*, *Faventia*, *-w* (*f.*); of or relat-  
*ing to Faventia*, *Faventinus*, *-a* .  
*Favertia*, *Favertia*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Favonius*, *Favonius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or relat-  
*ing to Favonius*, *Favoniánus*, *-a* .  
*Favorinus*, *Favorinus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fayal*, *Inula Fágális*.  
*Felicia*, *Felicia*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Felicitas*, *Felicitas*, *-átis* (*f.*).  
*Felix*, *Felix*, *-icu* (*m.*).  
*Felsina*, *Felsina*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Fenestella*, *Fenestella*, *-w* (*m.*); a man's  
*name*.—*2*. (*f.*) a gate of *Rome*.  
*Ferdinand*, *Ferdinandus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Ferentina*, *Ferentina*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Ferentinum*, *Ferentinum*, *-i* (*n.*); of or be-  
*longing to Ferentinum*, *Ferentiniénus*, *-e* ; the inhabitants of *Ferentinum*, *Ferentiniénus*, *-e* ;  
*Ferentines*, *Ferentines*, *-orum* (*m.*), and *Fer-*  
*entini*, *-orum* (*m.*).  
*Fermu*, *Firmum*, *-i* (*n.*), *q. v.*  
*Feronia*, *Feronia*, *-w* (*f.*).  
*Ferrara*, *Ferrara*, *-w* (*f.*); of *Ferrara*, *Fer-*  
*riariensis*, *-e*.  
*Fescennia*, *Fescennia*, *-w* (*f.*); of or be-  
*longing to Fescennia*, *Fescenninus*, *-a* .  
*Festus*, *Festus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fex*, *Fessa*, *-w* (*f.*); the kingdom of *Fex*,  
*Fessanum Regnum*.  
*Fezian*, *Phazania*, *-w* (*f.*); the inhabitants  
*of Fezian*, *Phazani*, *-orum* (*m.*).  
*Fibrenus*, *Fibrenus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Ficulnea*, *Ficulnea* or *Ficulea*, *-w* (*f.*); of  
*or belonging to Ficulnea*, *Ficulensis*, *-e* , and  
*Ficulnensis*, *-e* ; the inhabitants of *Ficulnea*, *Ficul-*  
*neates*, *Ficulnates* and *Ficulenses*, *-ium* (*m.*).  
*Fidart*, *the*, *Evnus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Fidena*, *Fidena*, *-w* and *Fidéna*, *-arum* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Fidena*, *Fidéna*, *-a* .  
*Fidentia*, *Fidentia*, *-w* (*f.*); of *Fidentia*, *Fidentinus*, *-a* .  
*Fidius*, *Fidius*, *-ii* (*m.*).  
*Fiesole*, *Fiesole*, *-arum* (*f.*).  
*Figulus*, *Figulus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Filibe*, *Philippópolis*, *-is* (*f.*).  
*Fimbria*, *Fimbria*, *-w* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Fimbria*, *Fimbrianus*, *-a* .  
*Finistere*, *Cape Artrabrum*, *-i* (*n.*), *Pro-*  
*montorium*.  
*Finland*, *Finnónia*, *-w* (*f.*); *Finnia*, *-w*  
*(f.)*; of *Finland*, *Finnish*, *Finnicus*, *-a* .  
*Firmitas*, *Firmitas*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Firmius*, *Firmius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Firmius*, *Firmianus*, *-a* .  
*Firmum*, *Firmum*, *-i* (*m.*); of or belong-  
*ing to Firmum*, *Firmianus*, *-a* .  
*Flaccus*, *Flaccus*, *-i* (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Flaccus*, *Flacciánus*, *-a* .  
*Flamen*, *Flamen*, *-inis* (*m.*).  
*Flaminia*, *Flaminia*, *-e* (*f.*).  
*Flamininus*, *Flamininus*, *-i* (*m.*).  
*Flaminius*, *Flaminius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or re-  
*lating to Flaminius*, *Flaminianus*, *-a* .  
*Flanates*, *the*, *Flanates*, *-um* (*m.*); of or re-

*lating to the Flanates*, *Flanatus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Flanders*, *Flandria*, *-w* (*f.*); of *Flanders*.

*Flemish*, *Flandricus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Flavia*, *Flavia*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Flavian*, *Flavian*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Flavina*, *Flavina*, *-w* (*f.*); of *Flavina*, *Fla-*

*vinian*, *Flavinus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Flavinus*, *Flavinus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Flaviopolis*, *Flaviópolis*, *-is* (*f.*); of or re-

*lating to Flaviopolis*, *Flaviópolitanus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Flavius*, *Flavius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or belonging to

*Flavius*, *Flavian*, *Flavius*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Flenburg*, *Flenópöls*, *-is* (*f.*); *Flenburgia*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Fleury*, *Floriacum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Flevo*, *Flevo*, *-ónis* (*m.*).

*Flevum*, *Flevum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Flora*, *Flóra*, *-w* (*f.*); of or belonging to

*Flora*, *Florália*, *-e*.

*Florens*, *Florens*, *-entis* (*m.*).

*Florence*, *Florentia*, *-w* (*f.*); a city; of or be-

*longing to Florence*, *Florentine*, *Flo-*

*rentinus*, *-a* .  
*um*, and *Florentius*, *-a* .  
*um*—*2*. a female name.

*Florentinus*, *Florentinus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Florentius*, *Florentius*, *-ii* (*m.*).

*Florian*, *Floriánus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Florida*, *Flórónia*, *-w* (*f.*); of *Florida*, *Flor-*

*idem*, *-e*.

*Floronia*, *Flórónia*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Florus*, *Florus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Flushing*, *Flessinga*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fochia*, *Phocæa*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Folía*, *Folia*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fondi*, *Fundi*, *-orum* (*m.*).

*Fontainebleau*, *Fons Bellaqueus* (*m.*); *Bel-*

*lofontanum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Fontaines*, *Fontes*, *-ium* (*m.*).

*Fonteia*, *Fonteia*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fonteius*, *Fonteius*, *-ii* (*m.*); of or relating to

*Fonteius*, *Fonteianus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Fontenellas*, *Fontanella*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Foqui*, *Fochium*, *-ii* (*n.*).

*Forentum*, *Fórentum*, *-i* (*n.*); of or be-

*longing to Forentum*, *Fórentanus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Formiae*, *Formiae*, *-arum* (*f.*); of or be-

*longing to Formiae*, *Formianus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Formianus*, *Formianus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Formosa*, *Formosâ*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fortibus*, *Fortibus*, *-orum* (*m.*); of or belong-*ing to Fortibus*, *Forúlanus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Fortore*, *the*, *Frento*, *-onis* (*m.*).

*Fortuna*, *Fortuna*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fortunate Islands*, *Fortunatæ Insulas*, *-arum* (*f.*).

*Fortunatus*, *Fortunatus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Forúlī*, *Forúlī*, *-orum* (*m.*); of or belong-*ing to Forúlī*, *Forúlanus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Fos*, *the*, *Fosi*, *-orum* (*m.*).

*Fossa*, *Fossa*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Fossano*, *Fossanum*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Fossius*, *Fossius*, *-ii* (*m.*).

*Fossonbre*, *Forum Sempronii* (*n.*).

*For Island*, *Alopeconnesus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*France*, *Gallia*, *-w* (*f.*); in class *Lai*.

*Francia*, *-w* (*f.*); the inhabitants of France, the French, Galli, *-orum* (*m.*); in late *Lat.*, *Franci*, *-orum* (*m.*); French, of or belonging to France, Gallicus, *-a* .  
*um* and Gallicana, *-a* .  
*um*; in late *Lat.*, *Francus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Francis*, *Francesca*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Francis*, *Franciscus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Franconia*, *Franchonie*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Frango*, *Frango*, *-onis* (*m.*).

*Frankfort*, *Francofurtum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Frascat*, *Tusculum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Frederic*, *Fridericus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Fredericksburg*, *Fridericoburgum*, *-i* (*n.*).

*Fredericktown*, *Fridericopoli*, *-is* (*f.*).

*Fregella*, *Fregella*, *-arum* (*f.*); of or be-

*longing to Fregella*, *Fregellanus*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Freju<sup>s</sup>*, *Forum Julii* (*n.*); of *Freju<sup>s</sup>*, *Fo-*

*rojuliens*, *-e*.

*Frentani*, *the*, *Frentani*, *-orum* (*m.*); of or con-*cerning* to *Frentani*, *Frentanna*, *-a* .  
*um*.

*Fretno*, *the*, *Frento*, *-onis* (*m.*).

*Fresilia*, *Fresilia*, *-a* (*f.*).

*Freyberg*, *Freyberga*, *-w* (*f.*).

*Freyburg*, *Freyburgum*, *-i* (*n.*).

**Friesland**, Friesia, -æ (f.); *East Friesland*, Frisia Orientalis; *West Friesland*, Frisia Occidentalis.

**Frisia**, the, Frisiæ, -orum (m.); *of the Frisians*, Frisian, Frisiænus, -a, -um.

**Frontinus**, Frontinius, -i (m.).

**Fronto**, Fronto, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Fronto*, Frontoniænus, -a, -um.

**Frusino**, { Frusino, -onia (f.); *of or relating to Frusino*, Latinizing to Frusino, Frusinas, -atis (adj.).

**Fucinus** (Lake), Fucinus, -i (m.), Lacus.

**Fuego** (*Tierra del*), Insula Ignis or Ignium.

**Fufetius**, Fufetius, -ii (m.).

**Fufidius**, Fufidius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Fufidius*, Fufidiænus, -a, -um.

**Fufius**, Fufius, -i (m.); *of or relating to Fufius*, Fufius, -a, -um.

**Fulcinius**, Fulcinius, -i (m.).

**Fuld**, Fulda, -æ (f.); *of Fuld*, Fuldensis, -e.

**Fulfilæ**, Fulfilæ, -arum (f.).

**Fulgentius**, Fulgentius, -i (m.).

**Fulginia**, Fulginia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Fulginia*, Fulginas, -atis (adj.).

**Fuligno**, Fulignum, -i (n.).

**Fulik**, Fulko, -onis (m.).

**Fulvia**, Fulvia, -æ (f.).

**Fulvius**, Fulvius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Fulvius*, Fulvianus, -a, -um.

**Fundanius**, Fundanius, -ii (m.); *of or concerning Fundanius*, Fundaniænus, -a, -um.

**Fundi**, Fundi, orum (m.); *of or belonging to Fundi*, Fundanænus, -a, -um.

**Funen**, Fonia, -æ (f.).

**Furina**, Furina, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Furina*, Furinælis, -e.

**Furius**, Furius, -ii (m.).

**Furnius**, Furnius, -i (m.).

**Fuseinus**, Fuseinus, -i (m.).

**Fuscus**, Fuscus, -i (m.).

**Fusius**, Fusius, -ii (m.).

**G.**

**Gaba**, Gaba, -æ, and Gabe, -es (f.).

**Gabala**, Gabala, -æ, and Gabale, -es (f.).

**Gaballi**, the, Gaballi, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Gaballi*, Gabaliciænus, -a, -um, and late Gabalitænus, -a, -um.

**Gabaon**, Gabaon, *indecl.* (f.); *of or belonging to Gabaon*, Gabonætænus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Gabaon*, Gabonætes, -æ (m.).

**Gabba**, Gabba, -æ (m.).

**Gabellus**, the, Gabellus, -i (m.).

**Gabierius**, Gabierius, -i (m.).

**Gabii**, Gabii, -orum (m.); *of Gabii*, Gabine, Gabinus, -a, -um; Gabiniænus, -a, -um; and Gabiensis, -e.

**Gabinia**, Gabinia, -æ (f.).

**Gabinius**, Gabinius, -ii (m.).

**Gabrel**, Gabriel, *indecl.*, and Gabriel, -elis (m.).

**Gadara**, Gadara, -orum (n.).

**Gades**, Gades, ium (f.); *of Gades*, Gaditanus, -a, -um.

**Gaeta**, Gaeta, -æ (f.), q. v.

**Gatulia**, Gatulia, -æ (f.); *of Gatulia*, Gatulan, Gerulænus, -a, -um, and Gatulus, -a, -um.

**Gaius**, Gaius, -ii (m.).

**Galesus**, { the, Galesus, -i (m.).

**Galaso**, { the, Galaso, -i (m.).

**Galanthis**, Galanthis, -idis (f.).

**Galatea**, the, Galatea, -arum (m.).

**Galatæ**, Galatæ, -æ (f.).

**Galatia**, Galatia, -æ (f.); Gallogrecia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Galatia*, Galatian, Galaticus, -a, -um; *the Galatians*, Galatæ, -arum (m.); Gallogreci, -orum (m.).

**Galba**, Galba, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Galba*, Galbiænus, -a, -um.

**Galen**, Galenus, -i (m.).

**Galepus**, Galepus, -i (f.).

**Galeria**, Galeria, -æ (f.).

**Galerius**, Galerius, -ii (m.); *of Galerius*, Galerian, Galerius, -a, -um.

**Galesus**, v. Galates.

**Galicia**, Galicia, -æ (f.); Galician, Gallicus, -a, -um. Galliænus, -a, -um.

**Galilee**, Galilee, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Galilee*, Galileus, -a, -um; Sea of Galilee, Gennæsaræs, -æ (m.); Lacus, or Tiberiadis Lacus; v. also Gennesareth.

**Galla**, Gallæ, -æ (f.).

**Gallia**, v. Gaul.

**Galliena**, Galliena, -æ (f.).

**Gallienus**, Gallienus, -i (m.).

**Gallina**, Gallina, -æ (m.).

**Gallio**, Gallio, -onis (m.).

**Gallipoli**, Callipolis, -ie (f.).

**Gallius**, Gallius, -ii (m.).

**Gallonius**, Gallonius, -ii (m.).

**Gallus**, Gallus, -i (m.).

**Gallway**, Galliva, -æ (f.).

**Gamaliel**, Gamaliel, *indecl.*, and Gamaliel, -eli (m.).

**Ganges**, the, Ganges, -is and -æ (m.); *of or relating to the Ganges*, Gangæticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Gangætis, -idis.

**Ganymedes**, Ganymedes, -is (m.); *of Ganymede*, Ganymædæs, -a, -um.

**Gaps**, Catæpe, -es (f.).

**Garamantes**, the, Garæmantæs, -um (m.); *of or relating to the Garamantes*, Garæmanticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Garæmantis, -idisa.

**Garda** (*Lago di*), Benacus, -i (m.), Lacus.

**Gerganus** (*Mount*), Garganus, -i (m.), Mons; *of Garganus*, Garganæus, -a, -um.

**Gargaphia**, Gargaphia, -æ and -phie, -es (f.).

**Gargara**, Gargara, -orum (n.); *of or relating to Gargara*, Gargariænus, -a, -um.

**Gargetius**, Gargetius, -i (m.); *of Gargetius*, Gargetian, Gargettius, -a, -um.

**Gargilius**, Gargilius, -ii (m.); *of Gargilius*, Gargiliænus, -a, -um.

**Gargiliano**, the, Liris, -is (m.).

**Garonne**, the, Garonne, -æ (m.); *of or relating to the Garonne*, Garumnicus, -a, -um.

**Gasconia**, Vasconia, -æ (f.).

**Gateshead**, Gabrosentum, -i (n.).

**Gath**, Geth, *indecl.* (f.); *of or belonging to Gath*, Getheus, -a, -um.

**Gaul**, Gallia, -æ (f.); *of Gaul*, Gallæ, Gallicus, -a, -um, and Gallicanus, -a, -um; *the Gauls*, Galli, -orum (m.).

**Gaurus** (*Mount*), Gaurus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Mount Gaurus*, Gauranus, -a, -um.

**Gavius**, Gavius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Gavius*, Gavianiæs, -a, -um.

**Gaza**, Gaza, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Gaza*, Gazanus, -a, -um, and Gazatiæns, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Gaza*, Gazæi, -orum; Gazani, -orum; and Gazata, -orum (m.).

**Gedrosia**, Gedrosia, -æ (f.); *of or concerning Gedrosia*, Gedrosius, -a, -um.

**Geganus**, Geganius, -ii (m.).

**Geiduni**, the, Geiduni, -orun (m.).

**Gela**, Gela, -æ (f.); *a city; of Gela*, Gelanus, -a, -um, and Gelous, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Gela*, Gelenses, -iun (m.).

**Gelinda**, Gelinda, -æ (f.).

**Gellida**, Gellida, -æ (f.).

**Gellius**, Gellius, -ii (m.).

**Gelon**, Gelo, -œnis (m.).

**Geloni**, the, Geloni, -orun (m.); *of the Geloni*, Gelonus, -a, -um.

**Gemella**, Gemella, -æ (f.).

**Geminus**, Geminus, -ii (m.).

**Geminus**, Geminus, -i (m.).

**Genabum**, Genabum, -i (n.) and Genabus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Genabum*, Genabensis, -e.

**Genauai**, the, Genauai, -orum, and Genauæs, -um (m.).

**Genesius**, Genesius, -ii (m.).

**Genava**, Genæva, -æ (f.); Augusta Allobrogum; *of or belonging to Genava*, Genevensis, -e; Lake of Genava, Lacus Lemanius.

**Genadius**, Gennadius, -ii (m.).

**Genesareth**, Genesær and Genesæret, *indecl.* (f.); *the inhabitants of Genesareth*, Genesareni, -orum (m.); Lake of Genesareth, Lacus Gennesar, *indecl.*, and Genesares, -æ (m.), v. sub Galilee.

**Genoa**, v. Genua.

**Genitia**, Gentia, -æ (f.).

**Genitus**, Gentius, -i (m.).

**Genua**, { Genua, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Genua*, Genuensis, -e, and Genus, -atis; Gulf of Genoa, Sinus Ligusticus.

**Genucius**, Genucius, -ii (m.).

**Genusus**, Genusus, -i (m.).

**Georgia**, Georgia, -æ (f.).

**Georgius**, Georgius, -ii (m.).

**Gera**, Gera, -æ (f.).

**Geræstus**, Geræstus, -i (f.).

**Gerania**, Gerania, -æ (f.).

**Gerard**, Gerardus, -i (m.).

**Girgenti**, v. Girgenti.

**Gergithus**, Gergithus, -i (f.).

**Gergovia**, Gergovia, -æ (f.).

**Germanus**, Germanus, -i (m.).

**Germanicus**, Germanicus, -i (m.).

**Germany**, Germania, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Germany or the Germans*, Germanicus, -a, -um; *the Germans*, Germani, -orum Alemani, -orum (m.).

**Gerönium**, Gerönium, -ii (n.).

**Gerontia**, Gerontia, -æ (f.).

**Gerrha**, Gerrha, -orum (n.).

**Gertrude**, Gertruda, -æ (f.).

**Geryon**, Geryon, -onia, and Geryones, -a, -um; *of or relating to Geryon*, Geryoneus, -a, -um.

**Gessoriacum**, Gessoriacum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Gessoriacum*, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.

**Geta**, the, Geta, -arum (m.); *of or belonging to the Getae*, Geticus, -a, -um; *an peculiar masc.*, Gëtes. In sing. usual as name of a slave. Gëta, -æ (m.).

**Geth**, v. Gath.

**Getone**, Getone, -es (f.).

**Ghent**, Ganda, -æ (f.), and Gandavum, -i (n.); *of Ghent*, Gandavensis, -e.

**Gibraltar**, Calpe, -es (f.); Strait of Gibraltar, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditanum Gideon, Gedeon, -onis (m.).

**Gilbert**, Gilbertus, -i (m.).

**Gildo**, Gildo, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Gilda*, Gildonicus, -a, -um.

**Giles**, Ægidius, -ii (m.).

**Gillian**, Juliana, -æ (f.).

**Girgenti**, Agrigentum, -i (n.), q. v.

**Gisgo**, Gisgo, -onis (m.).

**Glabro**, Glabro, -onis (m.).

**Glamorganshire**, Glamorgania, -æ (f.).

**Glaphyrus**, Glaphyrus, -i (m.).

**Glasgow**, Glascoviæ, -ii (n.).

**Glastonbury**, Glastonia, -æ (f.).

**Glauc**, Glauc, -es (f.).

**Glaucia**, Glaucia, -æ (m.).

**Glaucio**, Glaucio, -onis (m.).

**Glaucippus**, Glaucippus, -i (m.).

**Glaucus**, Glaucus, -i (m.).

**Globulus**, Globulus, -i (m.).

**Glosgau**, Glosgavia, -æ (f.).

**Glocester**, Glocestria, -æ (f.).

**Glycera**, Glycera, -æ (f.).

**Glycerium**, Glycerium, -ii (f.).

**Glycerius**, Glycerius, -i (m.).

**Glycon**, Glycon, -onia (m.); *of or relating to Glycon*, Glyconis, -a, -um.

**Gnatho**, Gnatho, -onis (m.).

**Gnatia**, v. Egnatia.

**Gnidia**, v. Cnidus.

**Gnipro**, Gnipro, -onis (m.).

**Gnossus**, v. Cnossus.

**Godard**, Godardus, -i (m.).

**Godesberg**, Ara Ubiorum.

**Godfrey**, Gothofredus, -i, and Godindus, -i (m.).

**Godwin**, Godwinus, -i (m.).

**Golgi**, Golzi, -orun (m.).

**Golgatha**, Golgota, *indecl.* (m.).

**Golconda**, Golconda, -æ (f.); Dachinabæs, -is, -æ (f.).

**Goliath**, Goliath, *indecl.*, and Goliæs, -æ (m.).

**Gomorra**, Gomorra, -æ (f.); Gomorrah, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Gomorra*, Gomorræus, -a, -um.

**Gomphi**, Gomphi, -orun (m.); *the inhabitants of Gomphi*, Gompenses, -iun (m.).

**Gonn**, Goni, -orun (m.), and Gonnes, -i (m.).

**Good Hope** (*Cape of*), Promontorium博波斯海。

**Gophnitira**, Gophnitica, -æ (f.).

**Gordian**, Gordianus, -i (m.).

**Gordium**, Gordium, -ii (n.).

**Gordius**, Gordius, -ii (m.).

**Gorduni**, the, Gorduni, -orun (m.).

**Gorge**, Gorge, -es (f.).

**Gorgia**, Gorgia, -æ (m.).

**Gorgon**, a, Gorgon or Gorgo, -onis (f.); *the Gorgons*, Gorgones, -um; *of or relating to the Gorgons*, Gorgonæus, -a, -um.

**Gorgonius**, Gorgonius, -ii (m.).

**Gorlikum**, Gorlikum, -ii (n.).

**Gortyn**, Gortys or Gortyn, -ynis, and Gortyna, -æ (f.); Gortynæ, -es (f.); *of Gortyn*, Gortynæ, -a, -um.

*syn., Gortynian, Gortynicus, -a, -um  
and Gortynius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Gor-  
tynis, -idis.*

*Gotha, Gotha, -æ (f.); of Gotha, Gothæ-  
nus, -a, -um.*

*Goths, the, Gothi, -orum (m.); or of be-  
longing to the Goths, Gothic, Gothicus  
-a, -um; the country of the Goths, Goth-  
land, Gothia, -æ (f.).*

*Göttinger, Göttinga, -æ (f.).*

*Gozo, Gaulos, -i (f.).*

*Gracchus, Gracchus, -i (m.); the Gracchi,  
Grachi, -orum (m.); or of relating to  
the Grachi, Gracchanius, -a, -um.*

*Grace, Gratia, -æ (f.); the Grace, Gratias  
-arum, and Charites, -um (f.).*

*Græcius, Grecieus, -i (m.).*

*Gramont, Grandimont, -ii (n.).*

*Grampian (Hills), Grampius, -i (m.), Mons  
Granada. Granata, -æ (f.); of Granada,  
Granatenisis, -e.*

*Grandio, Grandio, -onis (m.).*

*Grane, Grane, -es (f.).*

*Granicus, the, Granicus, -i (m.).*

*Granius, the, Granius, -ii (m.).*

*Granta, the, v. Cam.*

*Gratian, Gratianus, -i (m.).*

*ravianopolis, Gratianopolis, -is (f.); or  
of belonging to Gratianopolis, Gratian-  
opolitanus, -a, -um.*

*Gratidiana, Gratidianna, -i (m.).*

*Gratidius, Gratidius, -ii (m.).*

*Gratius, Gratius, -ii (m.); or of relating  
to Gratius, Gratianus, -a, -um.*

*Gratus, Gratus, -i (m.).*

*Gravescend, Gravescenda, -æ (f.).*

*Gravisea, Gravisea, -arum, and less usual,  
Graviac, -a (f.); or of belonging to  
Gravisea, Graviscanus, -a, -um.*

*Greece, Græcia, -æ (f.); Hellas, -ædis (n.);  
or of belonging to Greece, Greek, Gre-  
cian, Græcus, -a, -um; later or less  
usual, Grecanicus, -a, -um; Graia, -a,  
-um; Graciensis, -e; and Helladicus,  
-a, -um; the Greeks, Hellenes, -um, and  
Græci, -orum (m.).*

*Greenwich, Gronalicum, -i, and Grenovi-  
cum, -i (n.).*

*Gregorian, Grægorianus, -i (m.).*

*Gregory, Grægories, -ii (m.); or of relat-  
ing to Gregory, Gregorian, Gregorians,  
-a, -um.*

*Greifswald, Gryphiswalda, -æ (f.).*

*Grenoble, Grænoplös, -i (f.).*

*Griffith, Griffithus, -ii (m.).*

*Grinnes, Grinnes, -iun (f.).*

*Groningen, Groninga, -æ (f.).*

*Grosphus, Grosphus, -i (m.).*

*Grudil, the, Grudil, -orum (m.).*

*Grumentum, Grumentum, -i (n.); or of be-  
longing to Grumentum, Grumentinen-  
sis, -e.*

*Grunium, Grunium, -ii (n.).*

*Gryllus, Gryllus, -i (m.).*

*Grynia, Grynia, -æ (f.); Grynium, -ii (n.);  
of Grynia, Grynean, Grynæus, -a, -um.*

*Guadaluquivir, the, Bætia, -is (m.).*

*Guadalviär, the, Durias, -æ, and Turia, -æ  
(m.).*

*Guadiana, the, Anas, -æ (m.).*

*Guardafui, Cape, Arömäta (n.), Promon-  
torium.*

*Gubbio, Eugubium, -ii (n.).*

*Gueniene, Aquitania, -æ (f.), q. v.*

*Guilford, Gilfordia, -æ (f.).*

*Guinea, Guinea, -æ (f.).*

*Gulussa, Gulussa, -æ (m.).*

*Gutta, Gutta, -æ (m.).*

*Guy, Guido, -onis (m.).*

*Gyarus, Gyarus or Gyáros, -i (f.).*

*Gyas, Gyas or Gyea, -æ (m.).*

*Gyges, Gyges, -æ (m.); or of relating to  
Gyges, Gygeus, -a, -um.*

*Gylippus, Gylippus, -i (m.).*

*Gymnæsia, the, Gymnæsia, -arum (f.), In-  
seus; an inhabitant of the Gymnæsia,  
Gymnæs, -ëtis (m.).*

*Gyndes, the, Gyndes, -æ (m.).*

*Gytron, Gytron, -önia, and Gyrtöna, -æ (f.).*

*Gythium, Gythœum or Gythium, -ii (n.);  
or of belonging to Gythium, Gythéates,  
-æ (m.).*

*Gythius, the, Gythius, -ii (m.).*

H.

**Gearlæm**, v. **Harlem**.  
**Habakuk**, **Habacuc** or **Abacuc**, *indecl.* (**m.**).  
**Wabsburg**, **Habsburga**, -æ (**f.**).  
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*Haddington*, Hading, -æ (*f.*).  
*Haderleben*, Haderlebia, -æ (*f.*).  
*Hadria*, Hadria, -æ (*f.*) ; or of relating to  
*Hadria*, Hadriacus, -a, -um ; Hadriana, -a, -um ; and Hadriaticus, -a, -um ; the  
*Hadriatic Sea*, *Atridie*.  
*Hadriane*, Hadrianus, -i (*m.*) ; or of relating to *Hadrian*, Hadrianus, -a, -um, and  
*Hadrianus*, -e.  
*Hadrumetum*, v. *Adrumetum*.  
*Hemon*, Hamon, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Hemonia*, Hamonia, -æ (*f.*) ; of *Hamonia*,  
*Hamoniūs*, -a, -um.  
*Hemus*, Haemus, -i (*m.*).  
*Hagar*, Hagar, aris (*f.*).  
*Hagna*, Hagna, -æ (*f.*).  
*Hagnius*, Hagnius, -ii (*m.*) ; son of *Hagniādes*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Hague*, Haga Comitum.  
*Halesa*, Haleesa, -æ (*f.*) ; of *Halasa*, *Ha-*  
*lesian*, Halesinus, -a, -um.  
*Halesus*, Haleucus, -i (*m.*).  
*Halcyone*, v. *Aleycone*.  
*Hales*, the *Hales*, -ētis (*m.*).  
*Haliacmon*, the *Haliacmon*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Haliartus*, Haliartus, -i (*f.*) ; of *Haliartus*,  
*Haliartus*, -a, -um.  
*Halicarnassus*, Halicarnassus, -i (*f.*) ; of  
*or belonging to* *Halicarnassus*, *Halicar-*  
*nassus*, -a, -um, and *Halicarnassen-*  
*sis*, -e.  
*Halius*, Halius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Halle*, Hala, -æ (*f.*) ; or *Hala Saxōnum*.  
*Haldymessus*, Haldymedes, -i (*f.*).  
*Halōne*, Halōne, -ea (*f.*).  
*Halonesus*, Halonesus, -i (*f.*).  
*Halus*, Halus or *Haloa*, -i (*f.*).  
*Haly*, the *Haly*, -yos (*m.*).  
*Ham*, Hametum, -i (*m.*) —2. (*m.*) v. *Cham*.  
*Hamadan*, Ecātāna, -orūm (*n.*).  
*Hama*, Hamā, arum (*f.*).  
*Haman*, Haman, indecl., and -ania (*m.*).  
*Hamazobīt*, the *Hamazobīt*, -orūm (*n.*).  
*Hamburg*, Hamburgum, -i (*n.*) ; of *Ham-*  
*burg*, Hamburgensis, -e.  
*Hamilcar*, Hamilcar, -āris (*m.*).  
*Hampton*, Hamptonia, -æ (*f.*) ; of *Ham-*  
*pton*, Hamptoniensis, -e.  
*Hampshire*, Hanonia, -æ (*f.*) ; *Hamptoni-*  
*ensis Comitatus* : *New Hampshire*, Nova  
*Hanonia*.  
*Hannah*, Anna, -æ (*f.*).  
*Hannibal*, Hannibal, -ālis (*m.*).  
*Hanno*, Hanno, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Hanover*, Hanovera, -æ (*f.*) ; *Hanoverian*,  
*Hanoveranus*, -a, -um.  
*Harsleur*, Harlerium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Harlem*, Harleum, -i (*n.*).  
*Harman* or *Herman*, Hermannus, -i (*m.*).  
*Harmodius*, Harmodius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Harmonia*, Harmōniā, -a (*f.*).  
*Harmonius*, Harmōniūs, -ii (*m.*).  
*Harold*, Haroldus, -i (*m.*).  
*Harpagus*, Harpagus, -i (*m.*).  
*Harpalus*, Harpalus, -i (*m.*).  
*Harpalyce*, Harpalyce, -es (*f.*).  
*Harpalyces*, Harpalycea, -i (*m.*).  
*Harpasus*, the *Harpasus*, -i (*m.*) ; of the  
*Harpasus*, Harpasides, -æ (*m.*).  
*Harpax*, Harpax, -ācis (*m.*).  
*Harpocrates*, Harpocrates, -i (*m.*).  
*Harpocratiōn*, Harpocratiōn, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Harpy*, a, Harpyia, -æ (*f.*) ; usually in  
*plural*, the *Harpyias*, Harpīyas, arum.  
*Hartford*, Vadum Cervinum (*n.*) ; Hart-  
*fordia*, -æ (*f.*) ; or of relating to *Hart-*  
*ford*, Hartfordiensis, -e.  
*Harwick*, Harvicum, -i (*n.*).  
*Har Forest*, Hercynia Silva  
*Hasdrubal*, Hasdrubal, -ālis (*m.*).  
*Hastings*, Hastinga, arum (*f.*).  
*Hatford*, Hatfordia, -æ (*f.*).  
*Haterius*, Haterius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Havanna*, Havana, -æ (*f.*) ; *Fanum St.*  
*Christophori*.  
*Havre*, Havrea, -æ (*f.*).  
*Havre de Grace*, Gratiae Portus ; *Caracot-*  
*num*, -i (*n.*).  
*Hebata*, Hebata, -æ (*f.*).  
*Hebe*, Hebe, -es (*f.*).  
*Hebreus*, the *Hebrei*, -orūm (*m.*) ; of or  
*relating to* the *Hebreus*, Hebrew, Hebreus,  
*-a, -um*, and *Hebraicus*, -a, -um.  
*Hebrides*, the *Ebūdēs*, -um, or *Ebūdēs*,  
*-arum* (*f.*) ; *Insulae*.  
*Hebron*, Hebron, indecl. (*m.*), a man's  
*name* ; sons or descendants of *Hebron*,  
*Hebronites*, Hebronitae, arum (*m.*) —2  
*(f.) a city*.

*Hebrus*, the, Henrus, -i (m.).  
*Hecabe*, Hecāba, -ea (f.).  
*Hecale*, Hecāle, -ea (f.).  
*Hecateus*, Hecatēus, -i (m.).  
*Hecate*, Hecatē, -es (f.); or relating to *Hecateus*, Hecatēus and Hecatēus, -um; pecul. fem., Hecatēs, -idis.  
*Hecato*, Hecatō, -onis (m.).  
*Hecatomplyos*, Hecatompulos, -i (f.).  
*Hector*, Hector, -ōris (m.); or of relating to *Hector*, Hectōrian, Hectōreus, -a, -um.  
*Hecuba*, Hecūba, -a, and *Hecube*, -ea (f.).  
*Hecyra*, Hecyrā, -ea (f.).  
*Hedymelus*, Hedymēles, -is (m.).  
*Hegesias*, Hegēsiās, -as (m.).  
*Hegesilochus*, Hegesilōchus, -i (m.).  
*Heidelberg*, Heidelberga, -ea (f.).  
*Helen*, Helenā, -ea (f.).  
*Helena*, Helenā, -ea (f.).  
*Helenius*, Helenius, -ii (m.).  
*Helenor*, Helenōr, -ōris (m.).  
*Helenus*, Helenus, -i (m.).  
*Helerus*, Helerus, -i (m.).  
*Helicon*, Helicōn, -ōnis (m.); or of *Helicon* on, Helicōnīus, -a, -um.  
*Helice*, Helice, -es (f.).  
*Helico*, Helico, -ōnis (m.).  
*Helicon*, Helicōn, -ōnis (m.); or of belonging to *Helicon*, Helicōnius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Heliconia, -idias, and Heliconias, -ādis; in plural (of the Muses) Heliconides and Heliconiades, -um.  
*Heligoland*, Insula Sancta (f.).  
*Helimus*, Helimūs, -i (m.).  
*Heliodorus*, Heliōdorus, -i (m.).  
*Heliogabalus*, Heliogabūlus, -i (m.).  
*Heliopolis*, Heliopōlis, -is (f.); or of relating to *Heliopolis*, Heliopolitanus, -a, -um; pecul. masc. adj., Heliopolitea, -ea the inhabitants of *Heliopolis*, Heliopōlites, -arum (m.).  
*Hellenic*, Hellinīc, -es (f.).  
*Hellenicus*, Hellanicūs, -i (m.).  
*Hellas*, Hellas, -ādis (f.), v. *Greece*.  
*Helle*, Helle, -es (f.).  
*Hellen*, Hellen, -ēnis (m.).  
*Hellespont*, Helleponsut, -i (m.); or of the *Hellespont*, Hellepsontine, Hellepsonticus, -a, -um; Hellepsontic, -a, -um and Hellepsontius, -a, -um.  
*Hellusii*, the, Hellusii, -orum (m.).  
*Helmstadt*, Helmstadiūm, -ii (n.).  
*Herorus*, v. *Elorus*.  
*Helos*, Helos (n.); the inhabitants of *Helos* v. eq.  
*Helots*, the, Hēlōtēs, -um, and Helotes, -arum (m.).  
*Helva*, Helva, -ea (m.)  
*Helvetii*, the, Helvētī, orum (m.); or of relating to the *Helvētī*, Helvētius, -a, -um.  
*Helvidius*, Helvidius, -ii (m.).  
*Helvit*, the, Helvīl, -orum (m.); or of relating to the *Helvīl*, Helvīan, helvīcus, -a, -um.  
*Helvius*, Helvius, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Helvius*, Helvīnus, -a, -um.  
*Hemina*, Hemina, -ea (m.).  
*Henei*, the, Hēnētī, -orum (m.)  
*Hentochi*, the, Hēnōtīchī, -orum (m.); or of relating to the *Hēnōtīchī*, Hēnōtīchius, -a, -um.  
*Henrietta*, Henrietta, -ea (f.).  
*Henry*, Henricus, i (m.).  
*Hephastion*, Hephaestion, -ōnia (m.).  
*Heraclea*, Heraclēa, -ea (f.); or of belonging to *Heraclea*, Heraclean, Heracleensis, -e; Heraclēus, -a, -um; and Heraclēoticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc. Heraclēotēs, -ea (m.).  
*Heracleum*, Heracleum, -i (n.).  
*Heracilius*, Heraclīus, -i (m.)  
*Heracles*, Heracles, -ea (m.).  
*Heracilius*, Heracilius, -i (m.); or of relating to *Heracles*, Heracilius, -a, -um.  
*Heracilius*, Heracilius, -ii (m.).  
*Herea*, Heraea, -ea (f.).  
*Heraklitza*, Heraklēa (Thracis), -ea (f.).  
*Herbert*, Herbertus, -i (m.).  
*Herbita*, Herbita, -ea (f.); or of relating to *Herbita*, Herbitensis, -e.  
*Hercats*, the, Hercates, -am (m.).  
*Hercolano*, -i Herculānum, -i; Herculāneum, -i neum, i, or -niūm, -ii (n.); or of belonging to *Herculanum*, Herculanē, Herculanē, Herculānenīs, -e; Herculans and -lānius, a, -um; and late Herculānius, -a, -um.  
*Hercules*, Hercules, -ia (m.); or of relating

- Hercules**, *Herculeas*, Herculeus, -a, -um; *Herculanus* or *lænus*, -a, -um; *and Heraeulus*, a, -um : *sor* or *descendant* of Hercules, *Heraclides*, -a (m.).

**Hercynian**, *Hercynias*, a, -um ; *the Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynia Sylta*, and *Hercynia Satuta*.

**Hercynna**, *Hercynna*, -a (f.).

**Herdona**, *Herdona*, -a (f.) ; *or belonging to Herdona*, *Herdoniensis*, -e.

*Herdonius*, *Herdonius*, ii (m.).

**Hertford**, *Hertfordia*, -a (f.) ; *Ariconium*, -ii (n.), *of Hertford*, *Ariconensis*, -e.

**Herennius**, *Herennius*, ii (m.) ; *or relating to Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.

**Hertford**, v. *Hertford*.

**Herilus**, *Herilus*, i (m.) ; *the followers of Herillus*, *Herilius*, -orum (m.).

**Herilus**, *Herilus*, i (m.).

**Herius**, *Herius*, ii (m.).

**Hermachus**, *Hermachus*, i (m.).

**Hermæum**, *Hermæum*, i (n.).

**Hermagoras**, *Hermagoras*, -a (m.) ; *the disciples of Hermagoras*, *Hermagorei*, -orum (m.).

**Herman**, *Hermannus*, i, and *Arminius*, -ii (m.).

**Hermanica**, *Hermanica*, -a (f.).

**Hermanustodt**, *Hermannopolis*, -is (f.).

**Hermaphroditus**, *Hermaphroditus*, i (m.).

**Hermas**, *Hermas*, -a (m.).

**Hernathena**, *Hernathena*, -a (f.).

**Hermes**, *Hermes*, -a (m.), *v. Mercury*.

**Hermias**, *Hermias*, -a (m.).

**Hermintius**, *Hermintius*, -ii (m.).

**Hermione**, *Hermione*, -es (f.) ; *or belonging to Hermione*, *Hermionicus*, -a, -um, and *Hermionius*, -a, -um.

**Hermiones**, *Hermiones*, -um (m.).

**Hermippus**, *Hermippus*, i (m.).

**Hermôdorus**, *Hermôdorus*, -i (m.).

**Hermogenes**, *Hermogênea*, -is (m.) ; *or relating to Hermogenes*, *Hermogênius*, -a, -um.

**Hermolaus**, *Hermolaus*, -i (m.).

**Hermopolis**, *Hermópolis*, -is (f.) ; *of Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitic*, *Hermopolites*, -a (m.).

**Hermotinus**, *Hermotinus*, -i (m.).

**Hermundari**, *the Hermunduri*, -orum (m.).

**Hermus**, *the Hermus*, -i (m.).

**Hernici**, *the Hernici*, -orum (m.) ; *or relating to the Hernici*, *Hernican*, *Hernicus*, -a, -um.

**Hero**, *Hero*, -a (f.).

**Herod**, *Herodes*, is (m.) ; *or relating to Herod*, *Herodianus*, a, -um ; *the Herodians* (*partisans of Herod*), *Herodiani*, -orum (m.) ; *daughter of Herod*, *Herodia*, -ädis (f.).

**Herodian**, *Herodianus*, -i (m.).

**Herodias**, *Herodias*, -ädis (f.) ; *strictly, daughter of Herod*.

**Herodotus**, *Herodótus*, -i (m.).

**Herophile**, *Herophile*, -es (f.).

**Herostratus**, *Herostratus*, -i (m.).

**Hersé**, *Hersé*, -es (f.).

**Hersilia**, *Hersilia*, -a (f.).

**Hertford**, *Hartfordia*, -a (f.) ; *or belonging to Hertford*, *Hartfordiensis*, -e ; *county of Hertford*, *Hertfordshire*, *Harfordiensis* *Comitatus*.

**Herus**, *Hérus*, -i (m.).

**Hesiad**, *Hesiódus*, i (m.) ; *or relating to Hesiad*, *Hesiódus*, a, -um.

**Hesiône**, *Hesiône*, es (f.).

**Hespéria**, *Hespéria*, -a (f.) ; *or relating to Hespéria*, *Hesptian*, *Hesperius*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Hesperia*, -ids.

**Hesperus**, *Hespérus*, -i (m.) ; *daughter of Hespéria*, *Hespérissa*, -idis (f.) ; *usually in plural*, *Hesperides*, -um (f.).

**Hesse**, *Hessa* or *Hassia*, -a (f.).

**Hester**, v. *Esther*.

**Hestiotis**, *Hestiotis*, -idis (f.).

**Hesychius**, *Hésychius*, -i (m.).

**Hetham**, *Axelodunum*, i (n.).

**Hezekiah**, *Ezéchias*, -as (m.).

**Hibernia**, *Hibernia*, -a (f.).

**Hicesius**, *Hicesius*, -ii (m.).

**Hicetton**, *Hicetton*, -onis (m.) ; *or relating to Hicetton*, *Hicetadonus*, a, -um.

**Hiempsal**, *Hiempsal*, -alis (m.).

**Hicm**; *sal* *Hiempsas*, -a (m.).

**Hiera**, *Hiera*, -a (f.).

**Hieracita**, *Hieracita*, -a (f.).

**Hierapolis**, *Hierapolis*, -is (f.) ; *or belonging to Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitanus*.

- Holofernes*, *Holofernes*, -is (m.).  
*Holstein*, *Holstena*, -es (f.).  
*Homerita*, the, *Homerite*. -arum (m.).  
*Homerus*, *Homerus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Homer*, *Homeric*, *Homericus*, a.-um and *Homérus*, -a.-um; a *Homeric* *Homericista*, -e (m.).  
*Homole*, *Homôle*, -es (f.).  
*Homolium*, *Homolium*, -ii (n.).  
*Homona*, *Homona*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Homona*, *Homónensis*, -e.  
*Honoria*, *Honoria*, -e (f.).  
*Honorius*, *Honorius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Honorius*, *Honoríanus*, -a.-um, son of *Honorius*, *Honoríades*, -es (m.); daughter of *Honorius*, *Honorias*, -édes (f.).  
*Horace*, *Horatius*, -ii (m.), q. v.  
*Horatia*, *Horátia*, -e (f.).  
*Horatio* = *Horatius*.  
*Horatius*, { *Horatius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Horatius*, *Horatia*, *Horatianus*, -a.-um and *Horatius*, -a.-um; the *Horatii*, *Horáti*, -orum (m.).  
*Hormisdas*, *Hormisdas*, -e (m.).  
*Hortalus*, *Hortálus*, -i (m.).  
*Horta*, { *Hortanum*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Horta*, *Hortine* *Hortinus*, -a.-um.  
*Horus*, *Horus* or *Horos*, -i (m.).  
*Hostilia*, *Hostilia*, -e (f.); of *Hostilia*, *Hostiliensis*, e.  
*Hostilius*, *Hostilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Hostilius*, *Hostiliánus*, -a.-um and *Hostilius*, -a.-um.  
*Hostus*, *Hostus*, -i (m.).  
*Hubert*, *Hubertus*, -i (m.).  
*Hugh*, *Hugo*, -ónis (m.).  
*Humber*, the, *Abus*, i (m.).  
*Humphrey*, *Humphredus*, -i and *Onuphrius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hungary*, *Hungaria*, -e (f.).  
*Huns*, the, *Hunni*, -orum, and *Chunnili*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Huna*, *Hunnicus*, a.-um.  
*Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonia*, -e (f.); of *Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonensis*, -e, *Huntingtoniensis*, e; *Huntingdonshire*, *Comitatus Huntingdonensis*.  
*Huum*, *Huum*, -i (e.).  
*Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthina*, -e.-um.  
*Hyale*, *Hyále*, -es (f.).  
*Hyampolis*, *Hyampolis*, -e (f.).  
*Hyantes*, the, *Hyantes*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Hyantes* *Hyantia*, -a.-um and *Hyanteus*, -a.-um.  
*Hyas*, *Hyas*, -antis (m.); sister of *Hyas*, *Hyas*, -adis (f.); esp. in plural, the *Hyades*, *Hyádes*, -um.  
*Hybla*, *Hybla*, -e (f.), a city; (m.) a mountain; of or belonging to *Hybla*, *Hyblaean* *Hybleus*, -a.-um and *Hyblensis*, -e.  
*Hydaspes*, the, *Hydaspes*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Hydaspes*, *Hydaspes*, -a.-um.  
*Hyde*, *Hyde*, -es, and *Hyda*, -e (f.).  
*Hydraotes*, the, *Hydraótes*, -e (m.).  
*Hydrela*, *Hydrelá*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Hydrela*, *Hydrelatana*, -a.-um the inhabitants of *Hydrela*, *Hydrelites*, -arum (m.).  
*Hydruntum*, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), and *Hydrus*, -antis (f.); the inhabitants of *Hydruntum*, *Hydruntini*, -orum (m.).  
*Hydrussa*, *Hydrussa*, -e (f.).  
*Hygén*, *Hygén* or *Hygia*, -e (f.).  
*Hýginus*, *Hýginus*, -i (m.).  
*Hýlei*, the, *Hýlei*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Hýlei*, *Hýlaus*, -a.-um.  
*Hýlaus*, *Hýlaus*, -i (m.).  
*Hylas*, *Hylas*, -e (m.).  
*Hyle*, *Hýle*, -es (f.).  
*Hyles*, *Hýles*, -e (m.).  
*Hyleus*, *Hýleus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Hyllus*, *Hyllus*, -i (m.).  
*Hylomone*, *Hylomónē*, -es (f.).  
*Hymen*, *Hymen* (only in nom. and *soc.*) and *Hymeutes*, -i (m.).  
*Hymettus*, *Hymettus*, -i (m.).  
*Hymetus* (Mount), *Hymetus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Hymetus*, *Hymetina*, -a.-um.  
*Hypápa*, *Hypápa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Hypápa*, *Hypápanús*, a.-um.  
*Hypánis*, the, *Hypáni*, -ls (m.); of or belonging to the *Hypáni*, *Hypánelius*, -um.

- Hypasis, the, Hypásis, -is (m.).*  
*Hypata, Hypáta, -as (f.); or of belonging to Hypata, Hypátēus, -a, -um, and Hypatius, -a, -um.*  
*Hypatius, Hypatius, -ii (m.).*  
*Hyperbius, Hyperbius, -ii (m.).*  
*Hyperbolus, Hyperbólus, -i (m.).*  
*Hyperboreans, the, Hyperbórei, -orum (m.).*  
*Hyperéa, Hyperéa or -ria, -es (f.).*  
*Hyperides, Hyperides, -is (m.).*  
*Hyperion, Hyperion, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to Hyperion, Hyperlónius, -a, -um.*  
*Hypernestra, Hypernestra, -es, and -nestre, -es (f.).*  
*Hypsæa, Hypsæa, -as (f.).*  
*Hypsæus, Hypsæus, -i (m.).*  
*Hypseus, Hypseus, -eos and -ei (m.).*  
*Hypsícrates, Hypsícrates, -is (m.).*  
*Hypsípyle, Hypsípyle, -es (f.); of Hypsípyle, Hypsípyleus, -a, -um.*  
*Hyrcaania, Hyrcánia, -es (f.); of Hyrcania, Hyrcanian, Hyrcánus, -a, -um, and Hyrcanus, -a, -um.*  
*Hyrie, Hyrie, -es (f.); of Hyrie, Hyriéticus, -a, -um.*  
*Hyrius, Hyrius, -eos or -ei (m.); of Hyrius, Hyrius, -a, -um.*  
*Hyrium, Hyrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Hyrium, Hyrinus, -a, -um.*  
*Hyrmine, Hyrmine, -es (f.).*  
*Hyrtacus, Hyrtacus, -i (m.); son of Hyrtacus, Hyrtáclides, -as (m.).*  
*Hystaspes, Hystaspes, -is (m.).*
- I.
- Ia, Ia, -as (f.).*  
*Iacchus, Iacchus, -i (m.).*  
*Iacob, v. Jacob.*  
*Iacobus, Iacobus, -i (m.); v. also James, Iader, the Iader, éris (m.); of or relating to the Iader, Iadertinus, -a, -um.*  
*Iära, Iära, -as (f.).*  
*Ialysus, Ialysus, -i (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a city: of or belonging to Ialysus, Ialysus, -a, -um.*  
*Iamblichus, Iamblichus, i (m.).*  
*Ianthe, Ianthe, -as (f.).*  
*Iapetus, Iapetus, -i (m.); son of Iapetus, Iapetiônides, -as (m.); Iapétides, -as (m.).*  
*Iapis, Iapis, -idis (m.).*  
*Iapydia, Iapydia, -as (f.); of Iapydia, Iapidian, Iapis, -ydis; the Iapydians, Iapyses, -um (m.).*  
*Iapygia, Iapygia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Iapygia, Iapygia, -a, -um; the Iapygians, Iapyses, -um (m.).*  
*Iapyz, Iapyz, -ygis (m.).*  
*Iarbas, Iarbas, -as (m.).*  
*Iasion, Iasion, -ónis (m.) = sq.*  
*Iasius, Iasius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Iasius, Iasius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Iasius, Iasides, -as (m.); daughter or female descendant of Iasius, Iasis, -asis, -idis (f.).*  
*Iaso, Iaso, -as (f.).*  
*Iason, v. Jason.*  
*Iassus, Iassus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Iassus, Iassius, -a, -um, and Iassensis, -e; the Gulf of Iassus, Iassius Sinus*  
*Iazartes, the, Iazartes, -as (m.).*  
*Iazyges, the, Iazyges, -um (m.).*  
*Iberia, Iberia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Iberia, Iberian, Iberus, -a, -um, and Iberiacus, -a, -um; as Iberian, Iber, éris (m.); the Iberians, Iberes, -um, and Ibérl, -orum (m.).*  
*Iberus, } the, Iberus, i (m.).*  
*Ebro, Ebro.*  
*Ibis, Ibis, -idis and -is (f.).*  
*Ibycus, Ibycus, -i (m.); of or relating to Ibycus, Ibycus, -a, -um.*  
*Icadius, Icadius, -ii (m.).*  
*Icaria, v. Icarus.*  
*Icarius, Icarius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Icarius, Icarius, -a, -um; daughter of Icarius, Icaris, -idis, and Icariotis, -idis (f.).*  
*Icarus, Icarus and Icaros, -i, and Icaria, -as (f.); of or belonging to Icarus, Icarus, -a, -um; the Icarian Sea, Icarium Mare.*  
*Iccius, Iccius, -ii (m.).*  
*Iceland, (perhaps) Thule, -es (f.); Islandia, -as (f.); Icelandish, Islandicus, -a, -um.*  
*Icelius, Icelius, -i (m.).*
- Iceni, the, Iceni, -orum (m.).*  
*Ichnusa, Ichnusa, -as (f.).*  
*Ichthyophagi, Ichthyophagi, -orum (m.).*  
*Iclius, Iclius, -ii (m.).*  
*Icomon, Icomón, -i (n.); of Icomon, Icomian, Icomiensis, -e.*  
*Ictinus, Ictinus, -i (m.).*  
*Icus, Icus or Icos, -i (f.).*  
*Ida, (Mount), Ida, -as, and Ide, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ida, Idæan, Idæus, -a, -um.—2. a female name.*  
*Idæus, Idæus, -i (m.).*  
*Idalia, Idalia, -as (f.); v. sq.*  
*Idalium, Idalium, -ii (m.); of Idalium, Idalian, Idalus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Idalis, -idis.*  
*Idas, Idas, -as (m.).*  
*Idmon, Idmon, -ónis (m.); of Idmon, Idmónius, -a, -um.*  
*Idomenes, Idoménëus, -eos or -ei (m.), poet. acc. -éa.*  
*Idumea, Idumea, -as (f.); of Idumea, Iduméan, Idumeus, -a, -um.*  
*Idyia, Idyia, -as (f.).*  
*Ieremias, v. Jeremiah.*  
*Iericho, v. Jericho.*  
*Ierne, Ierne, -es (f.) = Hibernia.*  
*Ierosolyma, v. Jerusalem.*  
*Iesus, v. Jesus.*  
*Igiligili, Igiligili, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Igiligili, Igiligilitanus, -a, -um.*  
*Igium, Igium, -ii (n.).*  
*Iguvium, Iguvium, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of Iguvium, Iguvinates, -um, and Iguvini, -orum (m.).*  
*Iksward, Iksuron, Oppidum.*  
*Ilchester, Iscalia or Ischális, -a (f.).*  
*Ilerda, Ilerda, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Ilerda, Ilerdens, -um (m.).*  
*Ilergetes, the, Ilergetes, -um, and Ilergötze, -arum (m.).*  
*Ilia, Ilia, -as (f.).*  
*Iliad, the, Ilias, -ädis (f.).*  
*Ilion, v. Ilion.*  
*Ilione, Iliona, -as, and Ilione, -es (f.).*  
*Iloneus, Iloneus, -eos and -ei (m.).*  
*Ilissus, the, Ilissus, -i (m.).*  
*Ilythia, Ilythia, -as (f.).*  
*Ilium, Ilium and Ilios, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Ilium (or Troy), Trojan, Ilios, -a, -um; Ilácius, -a, -um; and Ilénis, -e; a woman of Ilium, Ilias, -ädis (f.); usual in plural, Iládes, -um.*  
*Ikley, Olicana, -as (f.).*  
*Ilyria, Ilyria, -as (f.); of or belonging to Ilyria, Ilyrian, Ilyricus, -a, -um, and Ilyrius, a, -um; pecul. fem., Illyris, -idis.*  
*Lucia, Lucia, -as (f.).*  
*Ilurco, Ilurco, -ónis (f.); of Ilurco, Ilurconensis, -e.*  
*Iluro, Iluro, -ónis (f.); of Iluro, Ilurensis, -e.*  
*Ilus, Ilus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Ilus, Ilades, -as (m.).*  
*Ilva, Ilva, -as (f.).*  
*Imachara, Imachara, -as (f.); of Imachara, Imacharensis, -e.*  
*Imaon, Imaon, -ónis (m.).*  
*Imaus (Mount), Imaus, -i (m.), mons.*  
*Imbarus, Imbarus, i (m.).*  
*Imbrasus, Imbrasus, -i (m.); son of Imbrasus, Imbrárides, -as (m.).*  
*Imbreus, Imbreus, -eos or -ei (m.).*  
*Imbrinium, Imbrinium, -i (n.).*  
*Imbrus, Imbrus or Imbros, -i (f.); of Imbrus, Imbrian, Imbrius, -a, -um.*  
*Imola, Forum Cornelii.*  
*Inachia, Inachia, -as (f.).*  
*Inachus, Inachus, -i (m.); of or relating to Inachus, Inachian, Inachius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Inachus, Inachides, -as (m.); daughter or female descendant of Inachus, Inachis, -idis (f.).—2. a river: of the Inachus, Inachius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Inachis, -idis.*  
*Inarime, Inarime, -es (f.).*  
*Index, Index, -icis (m.).*  
*India, India, -as (f.); the inhabitants of India, Indi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Indi or India, Indicus, -a, -um, and Indus, -a, -um; the Indian Ocean, Erythraeum Mare; the East Indies, Indie, Orientalis; and the West Indies, India Occidentalis.*  
*Induomarus, Induomarus, -i (m.).*  
*Indus, the, Indus, -i (m.).*  
*Ingævones, the, Ingævones, -um (m.).*  
*Ingaunti, the, Ingaunti, -orum (m.).*  
*Ingram, Ingram, -i (m.).*

*pecul. fem.*, Iamensis, -idis (poet. for *Theban*).  
*Iamur*, Smyrna, -e (f.), q. v.  
*Iasich*, Niawa, -e (f.), q. v.  
*Iasocrates*, Isocrates, -is (m.); of or relating to *Isocrates*, Isocrateus, -a, -um, and Isocraticus, -a, -um.  
*Isola Farnese*, Veii, -orum (m.), q. v.  
*Isopahān*, Aspadâna, -orum (n.).  
*Israel*, Isræl, indecl., and Isræl, -elis (m.); son or descendant of *Israel*, Isrælita, -a (m.); in plural, the *Israelites*, Isrælite, -arum (m.); an *Israelitish woman*, a daughter of *Israel*, Isrælita, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the *Israelites*, Isræliticus, -a, -um.  
*Issa*, Issa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Issa*, Issæus, -a, -um; Issaicus, -a, -um; and Issensis, -e.  
*Isachar*, Isachar, indecl. (m.).  
*Isae*, Isae, -es (f.).  
*Iseny*, Isen, -e (f.).  
*Issoire*, Icidourum, -i (n.).  
*Issus*, Issus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Issus*, Issius, -a, -um.  
*Istavones*, Istavones, -um (m.).  
*Ister*, v. *Danube*.  
*Istria*, v. *Histria*.  
*Istropolis*, Iströpolis, -is (f.).  
*Italica*, Italica, -m (f.); of *Italica*, Italicensis, -e.  
*Italus*, Italus, -i (m.).  
*Italy*, Italia, -e (f.); in poet., Hespéria, -e (f.); Ausonia, -e (f.); Cœntria, -e (f.); and Saturnia, -e (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Italy*, Italian, Italicus, -a, -um, and Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Italis, -idis (for poet. forms, v. under the poet. names above); the *Italians*, Itali, -orum (m.).  
*Ithaca*, Ithäca, -e, and Ithace, -ea (f.); of or belonging to *Ithaca*, Ithacus, -a, -um, and Ithacensis, -e.  
*Ithome*, Ithôme, -es (f.).  
*Itonus*, Itonus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Itonus*, Itonius, -a, -um.  
*Ituræa*, Ituræa, -e (f.); Ituræan, Ituræus, -a, -um.  
*Itys*, Itys, -yos (m.).  
*Iulus*, Iulus, -idis (f.).  
*Iulus*, Iulus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Iulus*, derived from *Iulus*, luléus, -a, -um.  
*Ireca*, Ebusus, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Ivreia*, Eporéida, -e (f.).  
*Ivry*, Iberium, -ii (n.).  
*Izion*, Ixion, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Izion*, Ixiônus, -a, -um; son of *Izion*, Ixiônides, -es (m.).

## J.

*Jabesh*, Jabesh, indecl. (m.).  
*Jac*, Jaccæ, -e (f.).  
*Jacob*, Jacob, indecl. (m.).  
*Jael*, Jael, indecl. (f.).  
*Jafet*, v. Japhet.  
*Jaffa*, Joppæ, -ea (f.), v. *Joppa*.  
*Jairus*, Jairus, -i (m.).  
*Jamaica*, Jamaica, -e (f.).  
*Jamblichus*, v. *Jamblichus*.  
*James*, Jacobus, -i (m.).  
*Jamestown*, Jacobipolis, -ia (f.).  
*Jane*, Joana, -e (f.).  
*Janiculum* (Mount), Janiculum, -i (n.); of the *Janiculum*, Janiculâris, -e.  
*Janina*, Epirus, -i (f.).  
*Janissary*, Cape, v. *Jenischehr*.  
*Janus*, Janus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Janus*, Jänâlis, -e, and Jänâlis, -e.  
*Japan*, Japonia, -e (f.).  
*Japetus*, v. *Japetus*.  
*Japhet*, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japetus, -i (m.).  
*Jaques*, Jacobus, -i (m.).  
*Jaquet*, Jacoba, -e (f.).  
*Jared*, Jaredus, -i (m.).  
*Jason*, Jason, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Jason*, Jasónia, -a, -um; son of *Jason*, Jasónides, -es (m.).  
*Jasper*, Gaspar, -aria (m.).  
*Jassy*, Jassum, -ii (n.).  
*Janolénus*, Janôlénua, -i (m.).  
*Jeannette*, Joanneta, -e (f.).  
*Jeoba*, Jeoba, -e (f.).  
*Jebus*, Jebus, -i (m.); the descendants of *Jebus* the *Jebusites*, Jebuæt, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Jebusites*, Jebuætus, -a, -um.  
*Jechonias*, Jechonias, -e (m.).

*Jeddo*, Jedum, -i (n.).  
*Jehoraphat*, Jchos-baphat, indecl. (m.).  
*Jena*, Jena, -e (f.).  
*Jenau*, the Acesneus, -is or -e (m.).  
*Jenet*, v. Jeanette.  
*Jenischehr*, Cape, Sigeum, -i (n.), Promontorium.  
*Jeffrey*, Galfridus, -i (m.).  
*Jephuta*, Jephuta, -e (f.).  
*Jephuta*, Jephtha or Jephite, indecl. (m.).  
*Jeremiah*, *Jeremias*, -e, and Hieremias, Jeremy, -e (m.).  
*Jericho*, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl. (f.), and Hierichos, -i, or Hiericus, -uota (f.); of or belonging to *Jericho*, Hierichontinuus, -a, -um.  
*Jeroboam*, Jeroboamus, -i (m.).  
*Jerome*, Hieronymus, -i (m.).  
*Jersey*, Cœsaræ, -e (f.).  
*Jerusalem*, Hierosolyma, -orum (n.), Hierosolyma, -e (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymites, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymarius, -a, -um.  
*Jesse*, Jesse or Jessie, indecl. (m.), of or relating to *Jesse*, Jessæus, -a, -um, and Jessæus, -a, -um.  
*JESUS*, Jesus, -e, acc. -um (m.).  
*Jevry*, v. *Judea*.  
*Jezebel*, Jezabel, indecl., and Jezabel, -elis (f.).  
*Job*, Job, indecl. (m.).  
*Joan*, Joanna, -e (f.).  
*Joanna*, Joanna, -e (f.).  
*Joas*, Joas, indecl. (m.).  
*Job*, Job, indecl., and Jobus, -i (m.).  
*Jocasta*, Jocasta, -e (f.); and Jocaste, -es (f.).  
*Joel*, Joel, indecl. (m.).  
*John*, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.).  
*Joiny*, Joiniacum, -i (n.).  
*Joinville*, Joinville, -e (f.).  
*Jonas*, Jonas, -es (m.); of or relating to *Jonas*, Jonæus, -a, -um.  
*Jonathan*, Jonathan, indecl., and Jonathan, -a (m.).  
*Joppa*, Joppæ, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Joppa*, Joppicus, -a, -um.  
*Jordan*, the Jordanæ, -is (m.).  
*Joseph*, Joseph, indecl., and Joséphus, -i (m.).  
*Josephus*, Joséphus, -i (m.).  
*Joshua*, Josue, indecl.; also, Jesus, -e (m.).  
*Josiah*, Josias, -e (m.).  
*Jotham*, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamæ, -i (m.).  
*Joux*, Jovium, -ii (n.).  
*Jovian*, Jovianus, -i (m.).  
*Jovinian*, Jovinianus, -i (m.); the followers of *Jovinian*, Jovinianista, -aruni (m.).  
*Jovinus*, Jovinus, -i (m.).  
*Jovius*, Jovius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Jovius*, Jovianus, -a, -um, and Joviuæ, -a, -um.  
*Juba*, Juba, -e (m.).  
*Jubellius*, Jubellius, -ii (f.).  
*Judah*, Juda, -e (m.).  
*Judea*, v. *Judea*.  
*Judas*, Judas, -e (m.).  
*Judea*, Judea, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Judea*, Jewish, Judæus, -a, -um, and Judæus, -a, -um.  
*Judith*, Judith, indecl., and Juditha, -e (f.).  
*Jugurtha*, Jugurtha, -e (m.); of or belonging to *Jugurtha*, Jugurthine, Jugurthinus, -a, -um.  
*Julia*, Julia, -e (f.).  
*Julian*, Julianus, -i (m.).  
*Juliana*, Juliana, -e (f.).  
*Julius*, Julianum, -i (n.).  
*Julii Forum*, v. *Frejus*; the inhabitants of *Forum Julii*, Julientes, -ium (m.).  
*Julibriga*, Julibriga, -e (f.); of *Julibriga*, Julibrigensis, -e.  
*Julipolis*, Julipolis, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Julipolis*, Julipolite, -arum (m.).  
*Julius*, Julius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Julius* or the *Julia gens*, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, and Julianus, -a, -um.  
*Juncus*, Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Juncus*, Juncianus, -a, -um.  
*Junia*, Junia, -e (f.).  
*Junius*, Junius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Junius* or the *Junia gens*, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Juniâna, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Junius* (*Bruetus*), Juniades, -e (m.).  
*Juno*, Juco, -onis (f.); of or relating to

*Juno*, Junonian, Junoniæ, -a, -um, and Junon, -e (the temple of *Juno*, Herœum, -i (n.).  
*Jupiter*, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to *Jupiter*, Jovis, -a, -um and Jovialis, -e (late).  
*Jura* (Mount), Jura, -e (m.); of or relating to *Jura*, Jurensis, -e.  
*Justina*, Justina, -e (f.).  
*Justinian*, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Justinian*, Justinianus, -a, -um.  
*Justin* = *Justinus*, q. v.  
*Justinopolis*, Justinopolis, -is (f.)  
*Justinus*, Justinus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Justinus*, Justinianus, -a, -um.  
*Justus*, Justus, -i (m.).  
*Jutland*, Chersonesus Cimbriæ f.; Jutland, -e (f.).  
*Juturna*, Juturna, -e (f.); of or relating to *Juturna*, Juturnæ, e.  
*Juvénal*, Juvénalis, -is (m.).  
*Juvencus*, Juvencus, -i (m.).  
*Juentius*, Juentius, -ii (m.).  
  
**K.**  
*Kaffa*, v. *Caffa*.  
*Kaffaria*, Caffaria, -e (f.).  
*Kaiarich*, Cœsaræ, -e (f.), q. v.  
*Kakosisa*, Thisbe, -es (f.).  
*Kalabaki*, Palæpharus, -i (f.).  
*Kalpaki*, Orchoménites, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Karaus*, the Caſtrus, -i (m.).  
*Kate*, Katherinæ, v. Catharine.  
*Katagal*, v. Cuttagal.  
*Kedar*, Kedar, indecl. (m.), a man. a city.  
*Kedron*, the Cedron, -onis (m.).  
*Kempion*, Campodunum, -i (n.).  
*Kenchester*, Magna, -arum (f.).  
*Kendal*, Concangus, -ii (n.).  
*Kent*, Cantium, -ii (n.); Cantiæ, -e (f.).  
*Kertsch*, Panticaepum, -i (n.).  
*Kessels*, Castellum Menipiorum.  
*Kestoch*, Cœsenna, -arum (f.).  
*Khâbour*, the Centrites, -es (m.).  
*Kiel*, Chilonium, -ii (n.).  
*Kien*, Chiovitæ, -e (f.).  
*Kilkenny*, Cella (fanum) St. Canici. Kilkennia, -e (f.); of *Kilkenny* nūkenniensis, -e.  
*Kiltalos*, Laona, -e (f.).  
*Kills*, the, Kill, q. v.  
*Kilmore*, Chilmoria, -e (f.).  
*Kingston*, Regiopolis, -is (f.); Kingston upon-Hull, Regiandum Hullinum, -i (n.); Kingston-upon-Thames, Regiendum Tamesinum.  
*Kinnaird's Head*, Thæzalum, -i (n.). Pre-montorium.  
*Kiev*, v. Kiev.  
*Kishon*, the, Kisou, -onis (m.).  
*Kisil-irmak*, the, Halys, -oye (m.).  
*Kissaro* (Mount), Ossa, -e (f.).  
*Kola*, Cola, -e (f.), Lapporum.  
*Kolokythia*, thc, Gythius, -ii (m.); Gulf of Kolokythia, Laconicus Sinus; Gythes Sinus.  
*Konie*, Konium, -ii (n.).  
*Königsberg*, Regiomontium, -i (n.); Mons Regius (m.); of or belonging to *Königsberg*, Regiomontanus, -a, -um.  
*Kopenhagen*, v. Copenhagen.  
*Krinea* v. Crimea.  
*Kronstadt*, v. Cronstadt.  
*Kuban*, the, Hypânia, -is (m.).  
*Kudros*, Cytorys, -i (f.).  
*Kur*, the, Cýrus, -i (m.).  
*Kurd*, the, Carduchi, -e (f.).  
*Kuttenberg*, Cutna, -e (f.).  
*Kyle*, Coila, -e (f.).  
*Kyll*, the, Celbis or Gelble, -e (m.).  
  
**L.**  
*Labdacus*, Labdacus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Labdacus*, descended from *Labdacus*, Labdacius, -a, -um (poet. for *Labdacus*); sons or descendants of *Labdacus*, Labdacide, -arum (m.).  
*Labeo*, Labeo, -onis (m.).  
*Laberia*, Laberius, -e (f.).  
*Laberius*, Laberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Laberius*, Lâbérânius, -a, -um.  
*Labicum*, Labicum, -i (n.); of or relating to *Labicum*, Labicanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Labicum*, Labicæ or *Labicum*, Labicæ or *Labicum* (m.).

*Lamēnus*, Labiēnus, -i (m.); or of relating to *Labiēnus*, Labiēnāns, -a, -um.

*Labinus*, Labinīus, -ii (m.).

*Labulla*, Labulla, -a (f.).

*Labullus*, Labullus, -i (m.).

*Lacedēmon*, Lacedēmon, -ōnis (f.); Spar-ta, -a (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Lacedēmon*, *Lacedēmonian*, *Lacedēmoni-us*, -a, -um.

*Lacerius*, Lacerīus, -ii (m.).

*Lacētānia*, Lacētānia, -a (f.); the inhabitants of *Lacētānia*, Lacētāti, -orūm (m.).

*Lachēs*, Lachēs, -ēs (m.).

*Lachēsis*, Lachēsis, -is (f.).

*Lacīnium*, Lacīnium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lacīnium*, *Lacīnian*, *Lacīnius*, -a, -um; *a. a. Lacīniensis*, -e.

*Lacōbriga*, Lacōbriga, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Lacōbriga*, *Lacōbrigensis*, -e.

*Lacon*, Lacon, -ōnis (m.).

*Laconīa*, Laconīa, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Laconīa*, *Laconian*, *Laconīcus*, -a, -um; *a. a. Laconīon*, *Laco* or *Lacon*, -ōnis (m.); *Laconēa*, -a (f.).

*Lactāntius*, Lactāntius, -ii (m.).

*Lactūcīnus*, Lactūcīnus, -i (m.).

*Lacydēs*, Lacydēs, -is (m.).

*Ladas*, Ladas, -a (m.).

*Lade*, Lade, -es (f.).

*Ladon*, the, Lādon, -ōnis (m.).

*Laca*, Laca, -a (m.).

*Lelaps*, Lelaps, -āpis (m.).

*Lelīa*, Lelīa, -a (f.).

*Lelīus*, Lelīus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lelīus*, *Lelānian*, -a, -um.

*Lēnas*, Lēnas, -āts (m.).

*Laerēte*, Laerēte, -es (f.); of *Laerēte*, Laerē-tius, -a, -um.

*Laerētes*, Laerētes, and poet. *Laerēta*, -a (m.); of or relating to *Laerētes*, *Laerētius*, -a, -um; son of *Laerētes*, *Laerētādes*, -a (m.).

*Lastrygōnes*, the, Lastrygōnes, -um (m.); of the Lastrygōnes, Lastrygōnian, Lastrygōnīus, -a, -um.

*Latorīus*, Latorīus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Latorīus*, *Latorīus*, -a, -um.

*Latus*, Latus, -i (m.).

*Lavi*, the, Lāvi, -orūm (m.).

*Lavīna*, Lavīna, -a (f.).

*Lavīnius*, Lavīnius, -i (m.).

*Lavīnus*, Lavīnus, -i (m.).

*Lavīus*, Lavīus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lavīus*, *Lavīnian*, -a, -um.

*Lēvus*, Lēvus, -i (m.).

*Lagōs*, the, Lagōs, -i (m.).

*Lagus*, Lagus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lagus* (or the *Lagide*), *Lagēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Lagus*, *Lagīdes*, -a (m.).

*Lais*, Lais, -iids (f.).

*Lāius*, Lāius, -ii (m.); son of *Latus*, *Lāiādes*, -a (m.).

*Lalāge*, Lalāge, -es (f.).

*Lamīa*, Lamīa, -a (m.); of or relating to *Lamīa*, *Lamīnus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city.

*Lamīpādis*, Lampādius, -i (m.).

*Lampetīe*, Lampetīe, -es (f.).

*Lamponīa*, Lamponīa, -a (f.).

*Lampriāda*, Lampriāda, -a (f.).

*Lampriādis*, Lampriādis, -ii (m.).

*Lamprus*, Lamprus, -i (m.).

*Lampsacīus*, Lampsacīus, -i (f.), and *Lampsacīum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lampsacīus*, *Lampsacīne*, *Lampsacīenus*, -a, -um, and *Lampsacīus*, -a, -um.

*Lampus*, Lampus, -i (f.).

*Lamus*, Lamus, -i (m.).

*Lanassa*, Lanassa, -a (f.).

*Lancia*, Lancia, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Lancia*, *Lancīon*, *Lancīensi*, -e.

*Lāngobārdī*, v. Lombārdī.

*Lanuvīum*, Lanuvīum, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lanuvīum*, *Lanuvīan*, *Lanuvīnus*, -a, -um.

*Laocon*, Lācoōn, -ōntis (m.).

*Laođamīa*, Lāođamīa, -a (f.).

*Laođice*, Lāođice, -es (f.).

*Laođicea*, Lāođicea, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Laođicea*, *Laođicēn*, e; the inhabitants of *Laođicea*, *Laođicēni*, -orūm (m.).

*Laođmāche*, Lāođmāche, -es (f.).

*Laomedōn*, Laomedōn, -ōntis (m.); of or belonging to *Laomedōn*, *Laomedēonti*, -a, -um;

son of *Laomedōn*, *Laomedēonti*, -a, -um.

*Lapathūs*, Lapathūs, -untis (f.).

*Lapithē*, Lapithē, -a (f.).

*Lapithē*, the, Lapithē, -arām (m.); of or relating to the *Lapithē*, *Lapithēus* or -thēus, -a, -um.

*Lapurdūm*, Lapurdūm, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lapurdūm*, *Lapurdēm*, -e.

*Lara*, Lāra, -a (f.).

*Larentīa*, Larentīa, -a (f.); of or relating to *Larentīa*, *Larentīalis*, -e.

*Lares*, the, Lāres, -iūm (m.); of or relating to the *Lares*, *Lāralīs*, -e.

*Largiūs*, Largiūs, -ii (m.).

*Largus*, Largus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Largus*, *Largiānus*, -a, -um.

*Larinūm*, Larinūm, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Larinūm*, *Larinās*, -ātis (adj.), and *Larinūs*, -a, -um.

*Larissūs*, Larissūs, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Larissūs*, *Larissā*, *Larissēns*, -iūm (m.).

*Lariūs*, the, Larissūs, -i (m.).

*Lariūs* (Lake), Lāriūs, -ii (m.); *Lacus*; of or belonging to (the Lake) *Lariūs*, *Lāriūs*, -a, -um.

*Larōnīa*, Larōnīa, -a (f.).

*Laroniūs*, Laroniūs, -ii (m.).

*Lartidūs*, Lartidūs, -ii (m.).

*Lartiu*s, Lartius, -ii (m.).

*Laseā*, Laseā, -a (f.).

*Lasia*, Lāsia, -a (f.).

*Laterānus*, Laterānus, -i (m.); *Lauerān*, *Laterānūs*, -a, -um.

*Latiūnus*, Latiūnus, -ii (m.).

*Latiūnus*, the, *Latiūnus*, -i (m.).

*Latiūnus*, Latiūnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Latiūnus*, *Latiūnīs*, -a, -um; *Latiūnīs*, -a, -um; and *Latiūnīs*, -a, -um.

*Latona*, Latona, -a (f.); *Lāto*, the, *Lāto*, -a (f.); of or relating to *Latona*, *Lātonīs*, -a, -um; and *Latoniūs*, -a, -um; *Lato*, *Latoīs*, -a, -um; *Latoīs*, -a, -um; *Latoīs*, -a, -um; daughter of *Latona*, *Latoīs*, -a, -um; *Latoīs*, -a, -um; and *Latoīnēna*, -a, -um; *Latoīnēna*, -a, -um.

*Latreūs*, Latreūs, -eos and -ei (m.).

*Latriūs*, Latriūs, -is (f.).

*Latrō*, Latrō, -omis (m.); of or relating to *Latrō*, *Latrōnāns*, -a, -um.

*Laud*, the, Laud, indecl. (m.).

*Laura*, Laura, -a (f.).

*Laurencē*, Laurencē, -entis, and Laurentiūs, -ii (m.).

*Laurentiūs*, Laurentiūs, -ii (m.).

*Laurentūm*, Laurentūm, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Laurentūm*, *Laurentīan*, *Lauren-tēns*, -entis (adj.); *Laurentiūs*, -a, -um; and *Laurentiūs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

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*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

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*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

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*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*Lauvēnūs*, Lauvēnūs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lauvēnūs*, *Lauvēnīs*, -a, -um.

*L*

- Leuce**, Leuce, -es (*f.*).  
**Leuci**, the, Leuci, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Leuci*. Leucia, -e (*f.*).  
**Leucippe**, Leucippe, -es (*f.*).  
**Leucippus**, Leucippus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Leucippus*, Leucippis, -idis (*f.*).  
**Leucon**, Leucon, -onis (*m.*).  
**Leucone**, Leucone, -es (*f.*).  
**Leucopetra**, Leucopetra, -es (*f.*).  
**Leucophryna**, Leucophryna, -es (*f.*).  
**Leucopolis**, Leucopolis, -is (*f.*).  
**Leucosia**, Leucosia, -e (*f.*).  
**Leucosyri**, the, Leucosyri, -orum (*m.*).  
**Leucothea**, Leucothea, -e (*f.*).  
**Leucotae**, Leucotae, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Leuctra*, Leuctricus, -a, -um.  
**Levac**, the, Levaci, -orum (*m.*).  
**Levadia**, Lébádeia, -e (*f.*).  
**Levana**, Lévana, -e (*f.*).  
**Levan**, the, Orians, -ensis (*m.*).  
**Levi**, Levi, indecl. (*m.*), but acc. Levim.  
**Leviathan**, Leviathan, indecl. (*m.*).  
**Leviticus**, Leviticus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lervina**, v. *Lessina*.  
**Leves**, Lesua, -a (*f.*).  
**Levis**, Ludovicus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lexovi**, the, Lexovii, -orum (*m.*).  
**Leyden**, Lugdunum, -i (*n.*), Batavorum.  
**Libanus** (*Mount*), Libanus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Libanus*, Libanus, -a, -um; peculi, fem., Libanitis, -idis.  
**Liber**, Liber, -eri (*m.*).  
**Liberia**, Libera, -e (*f.*).  
**Libethra**, Libethra, -es (*f.*), and Libethrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Libethra*, Libethris, -idis (sem. adj.), usual in plural. of Muses.  
**Libethrum**, Libethrum, -i (*n.*).  
**Liba**, Libo, -onis (*m.*).  
**Liburnia**, Liburnia, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Liburnia*, Liburnicus, -a, -um; and Liburnus, -a, -um; *the Liburnians*, Liburni, -orum (*m.*).  
**Libya**, Libya, -e (*f.*); *of or belonging to Libya*, Libyan, Libycus, -a, -um; Libystinus, -a, -um; peculi, masc., Libys, -os, and Libs, Libis, fem., Libyssa, -e, and Libystis, -idis; *the Libyans*, Libyes, -um, and Libyl, -orum (*m.*).  
**Licienus**, Licienus, -ii (*m.*).  
**Licensa**, the, Digenita, -e (*m.*).  
**Licerus**, Licerus, -ii (*m.*).  
**Lichades** (*islands*), Lichades, -um (*f.*).  
**Lichas**, Lichas, -e (*m.*).  
**Licinia**, Licinia, -e (*f.*).  
**Liciniatus**, Liciniatus, -i (*m.*).  
**Licienus**, Licienus, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Licinius*, Licinius, -a, -um, and Liciniatus, -a, -um.  
**Licienus**, Licinus, -i (*m.*).  
**Licymina**, Licymina, -e (*f.*); *of or relating to Licymina*, Licyminius, -a, -um.  
**Liddedale**, Liddala, -e (*f.*).  
**Liege**, Leodicum or Leodium, -il (*n.*); *of Liege*, Leodiceana, -e.  
**Liffe**, the, Avenlinnus, -ii (*m.*).  
**Ligarius**, Ligarius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ligarius*, Ligarianus, -a, -um.  
**Ligidus**, Ligidus, -i (*m.*).  
**Ligea**, Ligea, -e (*f.*).  
**Liger**, the, Liger, -eris (*m.*); *of or relating to the Liger*, Ligericus, -a, -um.  
**Ligniz**, Lignita, -e (*f.*).  
**Ligny**, Lignum, -ei (*n.*).  
**Ligur**, Ligur, -urus (*m.*).  
**Liguria**, Liguria, -e (*f.*); *of Liguria*, Liguria, Ligur, Ligur, -iris (*adij.*); Ligusticus, -a, -um; and Ligurinus, -a, -um; peculi, fem., Ligustis, -idis; *the Ligurians*, Ligures, -um (*m.*).  
**Ligurius**, Ligurius, -ii (*m.*).  
**Ligustinus**, Ligustinus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lilybeum**, Lilybeum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lilybeum*, Lilybeus, a, -um; Lilybeus, -a, -um; and Lilybatanus, -a, -um.  
**Lima**, Lima, -e (*f.*).  
**Limburg**, Limburgum, -i (*n.*); *of Limburg*, Limburgensis, -e.  
**Limera**, Limera, -e (*f.*).  
**Limerick**, Limericu, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Limerick*, Limericensis, -e.  
**Limia**, Limia, -a (*f.*); *of or belonging to Limia*, Limicus, -a, -um.  
**Limnea**, Limnea, -e (*f.*).  
**Limoges**, Augustoritum, -i (*n.*).  
**Limonum**, Limonum, -i (*n.*).  
**Limyra**, Limyra, -e, and Limyre, -is (*f.*), and Limyra, -orum (*n.*).  
**Lincoln**, Lindum, -i (*n.*); Lincolnia, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lincoln*, Lincoln, Lincolniensis, -e.  
**Lindau**, Lindau, -e (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lindau*, Lindius, -a, -um.  
**Lingen**, Linga, -e (*f.*).  
**Lingones**, the, Lingones, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Lingones*, Lingonicus, -a, -um, and Lingonenis, -e.  
**Linus**, Linus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lionel**, Leonelus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lipara**, Lipara, -e, and Lipare, -es (*f.*); Lipari, *the*, of or relating to Lipara, Liparean, Liparicus, -a, -um; Liparensis, -e; and Liparitanus, -a, -um; *the Lipari Islands*, Eoliæ Insulae.  
**Liparus**, Liparus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lippe**, the, Lípa, -e (*m.*).  
**Lirinus**, Lirinus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lirinus*, Lirinensis, -e.  
**Liriöpe**, Liriöpe, -es (*f.*).  
**Liris**, the, Liris, -is (*m.*); *the dwellers on the Liris*, Lirinates, -um or -ium (*m.*).  
**Lisbon**, Olisipo, -onis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lisbon*, Olisiponensis, -e.  
**Litriez**, Lexovium, -ii (*n.*).  
**Litsa**, Lismes, -arum (*f.*).  
**Lissum**, Lissum, -i (*n.*).  
**Litana**, Litana, -e (*f.*).  
**Liternum**, Liternum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Liternum*, Literrus, -a, -um, and Literrinus, -a, -um.  
**Literrus**, the, Literrus, -i (*m.*).  
**Litubium**, Litubium, -ii (*n.*).  
**Litadia**, Boeotia, -e (*f.*); Hellas, -alis (*f.*); *Lake of Litadia*, Copais Lacus, q. v.  
**Livia**, Livia, -a (*f.*).  
**Livianus**, Livianus, -i (*m.*).  
**Livias**, Livias, -adi (*f.*).  
**Livilla**, Livilla, -e (*f.*).  
**Livinetus**, Livinetus, -ii (*m.*).  
**Livius**, Livius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Livius*, Livius, -a, -um, and Livianus, -a, -um.  
**Livonia**, Livonia, -e (*f.*).  
**Livy**, Livius, -ii (*m.*); q. v.  
**Loci**, the, Loci, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Loci*, Locrensis, -e; *the country of the Loci*, Locris, -idis (*f.*). -2. Loci, -orum (*m.*); *a city; of Loci*, Locrensis, -e.  
**Locri**, v. *foregoing*.  
**Locutius**, Locutius, -ii (*m.*).  
**Lodi**, Loda, -audis (*f.*); Pompeia.  
**Loire**, the, Liger, -eris (*m.*), q. v.  
**Lois**, Lois, -idis (*f.*).  
**Lollia**, Lollia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lollianus**, Lollianus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lollius**, Lollius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Lollius*, Lollianus, -a, -um.  
**Lombardy**, Langobardia, -e (*f.*); *the Lombards*, Langobardi, -orum (*m.*); Langbard, Langobardus, -a, -um.  
**London**, Londinium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to London*, Londiniensis, -e; New London, Novum Londinium.  
**Londondry**, Robertum, -i (*n.*).  
**Long Island**, Macris, -idias (*f.*), sc. insula.  
**Longarenus**, Longarenus, -i (*m.*).  
**Longford**, Longofordia, -e (*f.*).  
**Longinus**, Longinus, -i (*m.*).  
**Longula**, Longula, -e (*f.*); *of or belonging to Longula*, Longulanus, -a, -um.  
**Longunita**, Longunita, -e (*f.*).  
**Longus**, Longus, -i (*m.*).  
**Loracina**, the, Loracina, -e (*m.*).  
**Lorch**, Lauriacum, -i (*n.*).  
**Lorium**, Lorium, -il (*n.*) and Loril, -orum (*m.*).  
**Loryma**, Loryma, -orum (*n.*).  
**Lot**, Lot or Loth, indecl. (*m.*).  
**Lothian**, Landauia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lotophagi**, the, Lotophagi, -orum and -on (*m.*); *the land of the Lotophagi*, Lotophagis, -idis (*f.*).  
**Lou**, Ludovicus, -i (*m.*).  
**Louisa**, Ludovicus, -e (*f.*).  
**Low Countries**, Gallia Belgica (*f.*).  
**Lua**, Lua, -e (*f.*).  
**Lubeck**, Lubecum, -i (*n.*).  
**Lucca**, Luca, -e (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luca*, Lucens, -e; *the inhabitants of Luca*, Lucenses, -ium (*m.*).  
**Lugagus**, Lugagus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucan**, Lucanus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucania**, Lucania, -a (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lucania*, Lucanian, Lucanus, -a, -um, and late Lucanicus, -a, -um.  
**Lucas**, v. Luke.  
**Luca**, Luca, -e (*f.*), q. v.  
**Lucceta**, Lucceta, -e (*f.*).  
**Luccetus**, Luccetus, -ii (*m.*).  
**Luceum**, Luceum, -ii (*n.*).  
**Lucentum**, Lucentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lucentum*, Lucentius, -a, -um.  
**Luceria**, Luceria, + 'f.'; *of or belonging to Luceria*, Lucerius, -a, -um.  
**Lucerne**, Lucifer, -e, and Lucerna, -a (*f.*); *of Lucerne*, Lucerinus, -e; *Can-ton of Lucerne*, Pago, Lucernensis.  
**Lucetius**, Lucetius, -ii (*n.*).  
**Lucia**, Lucia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lucilianus**, Lucilianus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucilius**, Lucilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Lucilius*, Lucilianus, -a, -um.  
**Lucilla**, Lucilla, -e (*f.*).  
**Lucillus**, Lucillus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucina**, Lucina, -e (*f.*).  
**Luciola**, Luciola, -e (*f.*).  
**Luciolus**, Luciolus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucius**, Lucius, -ii (*m.*).  
**Lucretia**, Lucretia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lucretilis** (*Mount*), Lucretilis, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lucretilis*, Lucretilina, -a, -um.  
**Lucretius**, Lucretius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lucretius*, Lucretianus, -a, -um.  
**Lucrine** (*Lake*), the, Lucrinus, -i (*m.*); *Lacus*; *of or relating to the Lucrine Lake*, Lucrinus, -a, -um, and Lucrinensis, -e.  
**Lucratius**, v. *Latatus*.  
**Lucullus**, Lucullus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Lucullus*, Lucullanus, -a, -um, and Lucullianus, -a, -um.  
**Lucumo**, Lucumo, -onis (*m.*).  
**Lucus**, Lucas, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucia**, Lucia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lugano**, Lucanum, -i (*n.*); *Lago di Lagono*, Ceresius Lacus.  
**Lugdumum**, Lugdumum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lugdumum*, Lugdunensis, -a.  
**Luke**, Lucas, -a (*f.*).  
**Luna**, Luna, -a (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luna*, Lunensis, -e.  
**Lunda**, Londinium, -ii (*n.*); Scandinorū Lunda, -a (*f.*), Gothorum.  
**Lüneburg**, Lunenburg, -i (*n.*).  
**Lunus**, Lunus, -i (*m.*).  
**Luperca**, Luperca, -alis (*n.*).  
**Luperca**, Luperca, -i (*m.*).  
**Lupia**, the, Lupia, -e (*m.*).  
**Lupinus**, Lupinus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lupus**, Lupus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucre**, Lucre, -onis (*m.*).  
**Lurdha**, the, Lurdha, -e (*m.*).  
**Lusatia**, Lusatia, -e (*f.*).  
**Luscienus**, Luscienus, -i (*m.*).  
**Luscinus**, Luscinus, -i (*m.*).  
**Luscius**, Luscius, -i (*m.*).  
**Lucus**, Lucus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lusignan**, Lusignanum, -i (*n.*).  
**Lusitania**, Lusitania, -a (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lusitanian*, Lusitanian, Lusitanus, -a, -um.  
**Lutatius**, Lutatius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lutatius*, Lutatiānus, -a, -um, and Lutatius, -a, -um.  
**Lutetia**, Lutetia, -e (*f.*).  
**Lutorius**, Lutorius, -ii (*m.*).  
**Luxemburg**, Augusta Romandiorum: Luxemburg, -i (*n.*).  
**Luxem**, Luxom, -i (*n.*); *of Luxem*, Luxoviensis, -e.  
**Lycoreus**, Lycoreus, -e (*m.*).  
**Lycabas**, Lycabas, -e (*m.*).  
**Lycabeus**, Lycabeus, -i (*m.*).  
**Lycæsus** (*Mount*), Lyceus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lycæsus*, Lyceus, -a, -um.  
**Lycambes**, Lycambes, -e (*m.*); *of or relating to Lycambes*, Lycambæus or -beus, -a, -um.  
**Lycan**, Lycan, -onis (*m.*); *of or relating to Lycan*, Lycænus, -a, -um; daughter of Lycan, Lycænus, -idis (*f.*).  
**Lycania**, Lycania, -a (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Lycania*, Lycænus, -um (*m.*).  
**Lycanian**, Lycænus, -a, -um.  
**Lycaste**, Lycaste, -e (*f.*).  
**Lycastus**, Lycastus, -i (*f.*).  
**Lyce**, Lyce, -es (*f.*).



- Maria, Maria, -æ (f.).*  
*Manicheans, the, v. Manes.*  
*Manicus, Manicus, -ii (m.).*  
*Manilia, Manilia, -æ (f.).*  
*Manilius, Manilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Manilius, Manilianus, -a, -um*  
*Manilla, Lusonia, -æ (f.); the Manilla Islands, Lusonie Insulae.*  
*Manius, Manius, -ii (m.).*  
*Manlius, Manlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Manlius, Manlius, -a, -um, and Manlianus, -a, -um.*  
*Manus, Manus, -i (m.).*  
*Mansfeld, Mansfeldia, -æ (f.); of Mansfeld, Mansfeldensis, -e.*  
*Mantinea, Mantinea, -æ (f.).*  
*Manto, Manto, -æs (f.).*  
*Mantuia, Mantua, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mantua, Mantuan, Mantuanus, -a, -um.*  
*Manturna, Manturna, -æ (f.).*  
*Maracanda, Maracanda, -orum (n.).*  
*Marathæ, Marathæ, -es (f.), of or belonging to Marathæ, Marathenus, -a, -um.*  
*Marathon, Marathon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Marathon, Marathenus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Marathōnis, -idie.*  
*Marathus, Marathus, -i (m.); a man's name, -2, or Marathos, -i (f.), a city, -3. Marathus, -untis (f.), another city.*  
*Marbach, Collis Peregrinorum; Marbachium, -ii (n.).*  
*Marbury, Amasia, -æ (f.), Cattorum; Matinum, -ii (n.).*  
*Marcella, Marcella, -æ (f.).*  
*Marcellina, Marcellina, -æ (f.).*  
*Marcellinus, Marcellinus, -i (m.).*  
*Marcellus, Marcellus, -i (m.); of or relating to Marcellus, Marcellianus, -a, -um.*  
*March, the, Marus, -i (m.).*  
*Marchibii, the, Marchibii, -orum (m.).*  
*Marcia, Marcia, -æ (f.).*  
*Marcianopolis, Marcianopolis, -is (f.).*  
*Marcian, Marcianus, -i (m.).*  
*Marcilius, Marcilius, -i (m.); of or relating to Marcilius, Marcilianus, -a, -um.*  
*Marcion, Marcion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Marcion, Marcionénis, -e; masc. adj., Marcionita or ista, -æ.*  
*Marcius, Marcus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Marcus, Marcus, -a, -um, and Marciánus, -a, -um.*  
*Marcodurum, Marcodurum, -i (n.).*  
*Marcolico, Marcolico, -æ (f.).*  
*Marcomanni, the, Marcomanni, -orum (m.); the country of the Marcomanni, Marcomannia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannicus, -a, -um.*  
*Marcus, Marcus, -i (m.).*  
*Mardi, the Mardi, -orum (m.).*  
*Mardochæus, Mardochæus, -i (m.).*  
*Mardonius, Mardonius, -i (m.).*  
*Mardus, the, Mardus, -i (m.).*  
*Marea, Marea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Marea, Mareoticæ, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Mareotia, -idie; the Moreotic Lake, Mareotis, -idie (f.), absol. and Marcus Palus; the inhabitants of Marea, Mareotæ, -arum (m.).*  
*Margiana, Margiana, -æ (f.).*  
*Margum, Margum, -i (n.).*  
*Maria, Maria, -æ (f.).*  
*Mariandyne, the, Mariandyne, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Martandynt, Mariandyne, -a, -um.*  
*Marianus, Marianus, -i (m.).*  
*Marica, Marica, -æ (f.).*  
*Maricas, Maricas, -æ (m.).*  
*Maricu, Maricu, -i (m.).*  
*Marina, Marina, -æ (f.).*  
*Marinus, Marinus, -i (m.).*  
*Maritza, the, Hebrus, -i (m.).*  
*Marius, Marius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Marius, Marianus, -a, -um.*  
*Mark, Marcus, -i (m.).*  
*Marlborough, Cunetio, -ōnis (f.).*  
*Marmara, Proconnesus, -i (f.); Sea of Marmara, Propontis, -idie (f.).*  
*Marmaduke, Marmaducus, -i, and Valentinianus, -i (m.).*  
*Marmarica, Marmarica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Marmarica, Marmaricus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Marmarica, Marmarides, -a (m.).*  
*Marna, the, Matrōna, -æ (m.).*  
*Maro, Māro, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Maro, Maroniāns, -a, -um.*  
*Mrobodus, Marobodus, -i (m.).*  
*Mocco, Macroticenum, -i (u.); Marocanum Regnum.*  
*Marona, Maronēa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Marona, Maronéus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Maronites, -æ.*  
*Maronilla, Maronilla, -i (m.).*  
*Marpessus (Mount), Marpessus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Marpessus, Marpe-sius, -a, -um.*  
*Marrubium, Marrubium, -il (n.); of or belonging to Marrubium, Marrubius, -a, -um.*  
*Marrucini, the, Marrucini, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Marrucini, Marrucinus, -a, -um.*  
*Mars, Mars, -rtis (m.); poet. Mavors, -rtis (m.); of or relating to Mars, Martius, -a, -um; Martialis, -e; and Mavortius, -a, -um.*  
*Marsaeus, Marsaeus, -i (m.).*  
*Marseilles, Massilia, -æ (f.); q. v.*  
*Marsi, the, Marsi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Marsi, Marsian, Marsalis, -a, -um; and Marsus, -a, -um.*  
*Marsigni, the, Marsigni, -orum (m.).*  
*Marsus, Marsus, -i (m.).*  
*Marsyas, Marsyas, -æ (m.).*  
*Martha, Martha, -æ (f.).*  
*Martial, Martialis, -is (m.).*  
*Martianus, Martianus, -i (m.).*  
*Martin, Martinus, -i (m.).*  
*Martina, Martina, -æ (f.).*  
*Martinus, Martinus, -i (m.).*  
*Marulla, Marulla, -æ (f.).*  
*Marullus, Marullus, -i (m.).*  
*Marus, Marus, -i (m.).*  
*Mary, Maria, -æ (f.).*  
*Masada, Masada, -æ (f.).*  
*Masca, Machorbe, -es and Meacha, -æ (f.).*  
*Masgaba, Masgaba, -æ (m.).*  
*Masinissa, Masinissa, -æ (m.).*  
*Maso, Maso, -onis (m.).*  
*Masse, Masse, -æ (m.).*  
*Massada, v. Masada.*  
*Massasyli, the, Massasyli, -orum (m.); the country of the Massasyli, Massasylia, -æ (f.).*  
*Massagetae, the, Massagetae, -arum (æ.).*  
*Massetia, v. Massilia.*  
*Masic (Hills), the, Massicue, -i (m.); Mons, and Massica, orum (n.); Masic, Massicua, -a, -um.*  
*Massilia, Massilia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Massilia, Massiliat, Massalioticus, -a, -um; Massiliensis, -e; and Massilitanus, -a, -um.*  
*Massiva, Massiva, -æ (m.).*  
*Massyli, the, Massylli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Massylli, Massylēus, -a, -um, and Massylus, -a, -um.*  
*Mastricht, v. Maestricht.*  
*Mastusia, Mastusia, -æ (f.).*  
*Masurius, Masurius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Masturis, Masturianus, -a, -um.*  
*Maternia, Maternia, -i (m.).*  
*Matho, Mātho, -ōnis (m.).*  
*Matienus, Matienus, -i (m.).*  
*Matilda, Matilda, -æ (f.).*  
*Matinius, Matinius, -i (m.).*  
*Matinus (Mount), Matineus, -i (m.); of or relating to Mount Matinus, Matinian, Matine, -a, -um.*  
*Matisco, Matisco, -ōnis (f.).*  
*Matius, Matius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Matius, Matianus, -a, -um.*  
*Matiria, Matiria, -æ (f.).*  
*Matrinus, Matrinus, -i (m.).*  
*Matrinus, Matrinus, -i (m.).*  
*Matrona, the, Matrōna, -æ (m.).*  
*Matronianus, Matronianus, -i (m.).*  
*Matthew, Matthæus, -i, and Matthēus, -i (m.).*  
*Matthias, Matthias, -æ (m.).*  
*Matium, Matium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Matium, Matian, Mattiens, -a, -um.*  
*Mattius, Mattius, -ii (m.).*  
*Mattus, Mattus, -i (m.).*  
*Mauta, Mauta, -æ (f.).*  
*Maud, Matilda, -æ (f.).*  
*Maurentius, Maurentius, -il (m.).*  
*Mauritus, v. Mauritia.*  
*Maurice, Maurice, -i (m.).*  
*Mauritania, Mauritanía, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mauritia, Mauritanicus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Mauritia, the*

*Megiste*, *Megiste*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Megistus*, *Megistus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Mesien*, *Mesia*, -*is*; *Mesina*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Mela*, *Mela*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Mela*, *Mela*, -*arum* (*f.*).  
*Melana*, *Melana*, -*arum* (*f.*).  
*Melambium*, *Melambium*, -*ii* (*n.*).  
*Melampus*, *Melampus*, -*dis* (*m.*).  
*Melanous*, *Melanous*, -*eas* and -*ei* (*m.*).  
*Melanie*, *Melania*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Melanippe*, *Melanippe*, -*es* (*f.*).  
*Melano*, *Melano*, -*da* (*f.*).  
*Melanira*, *Melanira*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Melanithus*, *Melanithus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Melantho*, *Melantho*, -*dis* (*f.*).  
*Melanthus*, *Melanthus*, -*i* (*m.*); or relating to *Melanthus*, *Melanithus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Melas*, *the Mēlas*, -*anis* (*m.*).  
*Melasso*, *Pedasum*, -*i* (*n.*).  
*Melichisedech*, *Melchisedech*, *indecl.* (*m.*).  
*Melida*, *v. Meaux*.  
*Melida*, *Melida*, -*orum* (*m.*); or of the *Melida* (or of *Meaux*), *Meldenius*, -*e*.  
*Meleager*, *Meleager* and *Meleagrus*, -*ri* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Meleager*, *Meleagrus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Meleagrus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.* (strictly *fem. patron.*), *Meleagris*, -*idis*.  
*Meleada*, *Meleada*, -*rum* (*f.*); or of belonging to *Meleada*, *Melitaus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Meles*, *the Mēles*, -*eas* (*m.*); or of relating to the *Meles*, *Melētūa*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Melete*, *Nēlēte*, -*ea* (*f.*).  
*Melta*, *the Melpia*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Melpī*, *Melpīha*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Melibāba*, *Melibāba*, -*is* (*f.*); or of belonging to *Melibāba*, *Melibōeus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Melibōensis*, -*e* (*late*).  
*Melibōeus*, *Melibōeus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Melicent*, *Melicentia*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Melicerta*, *Melicerta* and *Melicertea*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Melida*, *v. Meleda*.  
*Melissa*, *Melissa*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Melissus*, *Melissus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Melita*, *Melita*, -*e*, and *Melite*, -*ea* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Melita* (*Malta*), *Melitensis*, -*e*; (of *Meleda*) **MELITAUS**, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Melius*, *Melius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Mella*, *Mella*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Melodanum*, *Melodanum*, -*1* (*n.*).  
*Melos*, *Melos* or *Melus*, -*i* (*f.*); or of belonging to *Melos*, *Melinus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Melius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Melpomēne*, *Melpomēne*, -*ea* (*f.*).  
*Melpūm*, *Melpūm*, -*i* (*n.*).  
*Melūn*, *Melūn*, -*i* (*n.*).  
*Memmius*, *Memmius*, -*ii* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Memmius*, *Memmian*, *Memmius*, -*a*, -*um*; and *Memmiānus*, -*a*, -*um*; a member of the *Memmian* line, *Memmiādea*, -*is* (*m.*); poet.  
*Mennon*, *Mennon*, -*onis* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Mennon*, *Mēnnōnīus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Memphis*, *Memphis*, -*ia* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Memphis*, *Memphiticus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. masc.*, *Memphites*, -*is*; *pecul. fem.*, *Memphitis*, -*idi*.  
*Mena*, *Mena*, -*a*, and *Menes*, -*atis* (*m.*).  
*Menalcas*, *Menalcas*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Menalius*, *Menalius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*-ander*, *Menander* or *Menandrus*, -*ri* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Menander*, *Menandrus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Menapia*, *Menapia*, -*is* (*f.*); the *Menapii*, *Menāpi*, -*orum* (*m.*); *Menapian*, *Menāpius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Menas*, *v. Mena*.  
*Mende*, *Mende*, -*es*; *Mendis*, -*ia*; and *Menda*, -*arum* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mende*, *Mendian*, *Mēndēsius*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Mendēsius*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. masc.*, *Mendea*, -*ēta*.  
*Mendes*, *Myndus*, -*i* (*f.*).  
*Menēcles*, *Menēcles*, -*is* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Meneclis*, *Meneclius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Meneclides*, *Meneclides*, -*ia* (*m.*).  
*Menecrates*, *Menecrates*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Menedēmus*, *Menedēmus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Menelao*, *Menelās*, -*idis* (*f.*).  
*Menelāus* (*Mount*), *Menelāus*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Menelāus*, *Mēnēlāus* and *Menelāos*, -*ii* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Menelāus*, *Mēnēlāus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Menenius*, *Menenius*, -*ii* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Menenius*, *Menēnīus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Menenlāus*, -*a*, -*um*.

*Menes*, *Mēnes*, -*eis* (*m.*).  
*Menestheus*, *Menestheus*, -*eas* and -*ei* (*m.*).  
*Menippus*, *Menippus*, -*i* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Menippus*, *Menippēus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Mennis*, *Mennis*, -*i* (*f.*).  
*Meno*, *Mēno*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Meneceus*, *Meneceus*, -*eas* and -*ei* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Meneceus*, *Meneceus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Menēces*, *Menēces*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Menētius*, *Menētius*, -*ii* (*m.*); son of *Menētius*, *Menētīdes*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Menon*, *Mēnon*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Mentissa*, *Mentissa*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Mentor*, *Mentor*, -*bris* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Mentor*, *Mēntoreus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Mertz* or *Merz*, v. *Mayence*.  
*Mercury*, *Mercurius*, -*ii* (*m.*); *Hermēs*, -*as* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Mercury*, *Mercurialis*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Mercy*, *Miceriscordia*, -*is* (*f.*).  
*Merenda*, *Merenda*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Mergus*, *Mergus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Merida*, *Merida*, -*is* (*f.*); *Augusta*  
*Meriones*, *Meriones*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Mermuris*, *Mermuris*, -*i* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mermessus*, *Mermessius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Merobaudes*, *Merobaudes*, -*as* or -*is* (*m.*).  
*Merobriga*, *Merobriga*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Merobriga*, *Merobrigens*, -*e*.  
*Meroe*, *Mērōe*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Meroe*, *Mērōticua*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Mērōtūs*, -*a*, -*um*; the inhabitants of *Meroe*, *Mēroēi*, -*orum* (*m.*).  
*Merope*, *Mērōpe*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Merops*, *Merops*, -*opis* (*m.*).  
*Merric*, *Merricus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Merula*, *Merula*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Mesembrin*, *Mesembria*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mesembria*, *Mesembriacus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Mesene*, *Mēsēne*, -*es* (*f.*).  
*Mesopotamia*, *Mesopotāmīa*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mesopotamia*, *Mesopotāmīus*, -*a*, -*um*, and (late) *Mesopotamēnus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Messa*, *Messa*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Messala*, *Messala*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Messalina*, *Messalina*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Messalinus*, *Messalinus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Messana*, *Messāna*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Messana*, *Messanēn*, -*as*, -*e*.  
*Messapia*, *Messāpia*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Messapia*, *Messapian*, *Messāpius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Messapus*, *Messāpus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Messēs*, *Messēs*, -*idis* (*f.*).  
*Messēna*, *Messēna*, -*as*, and *Messēne*, -*es* (*f.*).  
*Messenia*, *Mēssēnia*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Messenia*, *Mēssēnius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*MESSIAH*, *MESSIAS*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Messina*, *Messāna*, -*as* (*f.*), q. v.; *Faro di Messina*, *Fretum Siculum*.  
*Messius*, *Messius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Mestra*, *Mestra*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Mesua*, *Mesua*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Metabus*, *Metābus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Metagonum*, *Metāgonum*, -*ii* (*n.*).  
*Metallinum*, *Metallinum*, -*i* (*n.*); or of or belonging to *Metallinum*, *Metallinensis*, -*e*.  
*Metanira*, *Mētanīra*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Metapontum*, *Metapontum*, -*i* (*n.*); or of or belonging to *Metapontum*, *Metapontinus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Metellus*, *Metellus*, -*i* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Metellus*, *Metellinus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Methion*, *Methion*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Methone*, *Methone*, -*es* (*f.*).  
*Methusaleh*, *Methusala*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Methydrium*, *Methydrium*, -*ii* (*n.*).  
*Methymna*, *Methymna*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Methymna*, *Methymnēus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*, *Methymnias*, -*adīs*.  
*Metia*, *Metia*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Metianus*, *Mētiānus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Metilius*, *Metilius*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Metina*, *Metina*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Metiosedum*, *Metiosedum*, -*ii* (*n.*).  
*Metiscus*, *Metiscus*, -*i* (*m.*).

*Metius*, *Metius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Méton*, *Mēton*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Metro*, *tha*, *Metaura*, -*i* (*m.*), q. v.  
*Metrodorus*, *Mētrōdōrus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Metroneaz*, *Metroneax*, -*actis* (*m.*).  
*Mētrōphānes*, *Mētrōphānes*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Mētrōpolis*, *Mētrōpolis*, -*is* (*f.*); or be longing to *Mētrōpolis*, *Mētrōpolitāna*, -*a*, -*um*; the inhabitants of *Mētrōpolis*, *Mētrōpolites*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Mettia*, *Mettia*, -*i* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mettia*, *Mētticus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Metten* sis, -*e*.  
*Mettius*, *Mettius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Mettus*, *Mettus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Metz*, *Divodūrum*, -*i* (*n.*); *Metæ*, -*arum* and *Mettis*, -*is* (*f.*), q. v.  
*Meuse*, *the Mosa*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Mevania*, *Mēvānia*, -*as* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Mevania*, *Mēvānas*, -*atis* (*adj.*).  
*Mexico*, *Hispania Nova*; *Regio Mexicana*, *Mexican*, *Mēxiānū*; *Mēxiānū*, -*a*, -*um*, -*2*. (*the city*) *Mēxiōpolis*, -*is* (*f.*); *Mexican* *Mēxiōpolis*, -*is* (*m.*).  
*Mezentius*, *Mezentia*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Micah*, *Mīchāas*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Michael*, *Michael*, -*ēlis* (*m.*); *Church of St Michael*, *Mīchāēliūm*, -*i* (*n.*).  
*Micipsa*, *Micipsa*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Micon*, *Micon*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Midas*, *Midas*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Middletown*, *Mēsōpōlia*, -*is* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Middletown*, *Mēsōpōlitāna*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Midian*, *Midian*, *indecl.* (*m.*); descendants of *Midian*, *Midianites*, *Midianites* or *Madianites*, *arum* (*m.*); or of or belonging to *Midian* or the *Midianites*, *Midianish*, *Midianaeus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.* *Midianitis*, -*idis*.  
*Midias*, *Midas*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Middleton*, *Mēsōpōlia*, -*is* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Middleton*, *Mēsōpōlitāna*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Miles*, *Milo*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Miletopolis*, *Miletōpolis*, -*i* (*f.*); the inhabitants of *Miletopolis*, *Miletōpolīta*, -*arum* (*m.*).  
*Miletus*, *Miletus*, -*i* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Miletus*, *Mēsēnīus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*, *Miletis*, -*idis*, -*2*. (*m.*); a man's name; daughter of *Miletus*, *Miletis*, -*idis*.  
*Milford*, *Milfordia*, -*as* (*f.*); or of *Milford*, *Milfordiensis*, -*e*.  
*Millonia*, *Millonia*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Millonius*, *Millonius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Mily*, *Miliacum*, -*i* (*n.*).  
*Milo*, *Milo*, -*ōnis* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Milonianus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Milonius*, *Miloniu*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Miltiades*, *Miltiades*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Mīrian* (*Bridge*), v. *Mītīan*.  
*Milya*, *the Milya*, -*arum* (*m.*).  
*Miyas*, *Miyas*, -*adīs* (*f.*).  
*Mimas*, *Mimas*, -*ands* (*m.*).  
*Mimnermus*, *Mimnermus*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Minæi*, *the Minæi*, -*orum* (*m.*); or of or belonging to the *Minæi*, *Minæus*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Minatus*, *Minatus*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Mincius*, *Mincius*, -*ii* (*m.*); born on *Mincio*, *the Mincio*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Mincio*, *the Mincio*, -*onis* (*m.*).  
*Minius*, *the Minius*, -*ii* (*m.*).  
*Minorca*, *Balearis Minor* or *Baleārium* *līnor* (*f.*); also *Minōrica*, -*as* (*f.*).  
*Minos*, *Minos*, -*ōis* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Minos*, *Minōis* and *Minōus*, -*a*, -*um*, daughter of *Minos*, *Minos*, -*idis* (*f.*).  
*Minotaur*, *Minotauros*, -*i* (*m.*).  
*Minturnæ*, *Minturnæ*, -*arum* (*f.*); or of or belonging to *Minturnæ*, *Minturnēs*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Minucia*, *Minucia*, -*as* (*m.*).  
*Minucius*, *Minūcius*, -*ii* (*m.*); or of or relating to *Minucius*, *Minucian*, *Minūcius*, -*a*, -*um*.  
*Minya*, *the Minya*, -*arum* (*m.*).  
*Minyas*, *Minyas*, -*as* (*m.*); daughter of

*Minyas*, Minyéias, -adie, and Minyéis, -idis (f.); or of relating to *Minyas*, Minyéus, -a, -um.  
*Mirobriga*, Mirobriga, -m (f.); or of belonging to *Mirobriga*, Mirobrigenia, e. Misagenes, Misagénēs, -is (m.).  
*Misenum*, { (Cape), Misénum, -i (n.). Pro-Miseno, } montorium, and Miséna, -orum (n.); or of belonging to (Cape) Misenum, Misénensis, e., and Misénas, -atis (adj.).  
*Misenus*, Misénus, i (m.).  
*Misitra*, Lacedemon, -ónis (f.); Sparta, -w (f.), qq. v.  
*Misua*, Misua, -w (f.).  
*Mithradates*, Mithradates, -is (m.), more correct than Mithridates, -is (m.); or relating to *Mithradates*, Mithradaticus, -tius or -téus, a, -um; the Mithradatic war, bellum Mithradaticum.  
*Mithras*, Mithras or Mithres, -w (m.); or of relating to *Mithras*, Mithraicus, -a, -um.  
*Mitylene*, Mitylénē, -es (more correctly Mitylène); Mitylénā, -e; and Mitylénne, -arum (f.); v. *Mitylénē*.  
*Mitys*, the, Mitys, -yos or -ýs (m.).  
*Mnaseas*, Mnáscas, -w (m.).  
*Mnaso*, Mnaso, -ónis (m.).  
*Mnemor*, Mnémón, -ónis (m.).  
*Mnemosyne*, Némésyne, -es, and Mnemosyné, -w (f.).  
*Mnesarchus*, Néssarchus, -i (m.).  
*Mnesilochus*, Néssilochus, -i (m.).  
*Mnesitheus*, Néssitheus, -i (m.).  
*Mnesitheus*, Néssitheus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Mincis*, Mnevís, -idis (m.).  
*Moab*, Moab, indecl. (m.); son or descendant of *Moab*, a Moabite, Moabite, -w (m.); daughter of *Moab*, a Moabitish woman, Moabitis, -idis (f.).  
*Mocha*, Móca, -w (f.).  
*Modena*, Mutina, -w (f.), q. v.  
*Modesta*, Modesta, -w (f.).  
*Modestinus*, Modestinus, -i (m.).  
*Modestus*, Modestus, -i (m.).  
*Modius*, Modius, -ii (m.).  
*Modon*, Mothône, -es (f.).  
*Moenz*, the, Moenzi, -i (m.).  
*Moris*, Moris, -idis (m.); *Lake of Moris*, or *Lake Moris*, Mérídias Lacus.  
*Mosa*, Mosa, -w (f.).  
*Masia*, Mesiá, -w (f.); or of belonging to *Masia*, Masián, Mesiácius, Mesiás, -a, -um, and Mesiás, -a, -um; the *Masiás*, Mesi, -orum (m.).  
*Mogontia*, Mogontia, -w (f.).  
*Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacum, i (n.); or of belonging to *Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacensis, -e.  
*Moldavia*, Moldavia, -w (f.).  
*Molo*, Molo, -ónis (m.).  
*Moloch*, Moloch, indecl. (m.).  
*Molorchus*, Molorchus, -i (m.); or relating to *Molorchus*, Molorchéus, a, -um.  
*Molossi*, the, Molossi, -orum (m.); the country of the *Molossi*, Molossus, Molossia, -idis (f.); or of belonging to the *Molossi*, Molossian, Molossus, -a, -um.  
*Molossus*, Molossus, -i (m.).  
*Molpens*, Molpén, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Moluca* (*Islands*), the, Moluccæ, -arum (f.), Insulae.  
*Molycria*, Molycria, -w (f.).  
*Mona*, Mona, -w (f.).  
*Monæces*, Monæses, -is (m.).  
*Monapia*, Monapia, -w (f.).  
*Monesi*, the, Monesi, -orum (m.).  
*Moneta*, Móneta, -w (f.).  
*Monimus*, Monimus, -i (m.).  
*Mornouth*, Monumethia, -w (f.), Monmouthshire, Monumethensis Comitatus.  
*Montanus*, Montáns, i (m.); or relating to *Montanus*, Montaniana, a, -um.  
*Montauban*, Mons Albánius (m.).  
*Montgomery*, Mons Gomericus (m.); county of *Montgomery*, Montgomeryensis Comitatus.  
*Montpelier*, Mons Pessulánus or Pessulus (m.).  
*Montreal*, Mons Regális (m.).  
*Montrose*, Mons Rosarum (m.).  
*Monychus*, Monýchus, -i (m.).  
*Mopsium*, Mopeiùn, -i (n.).  
*Mopsois*, Mopsois, -i (f.).  
*Mopsuestia*, Mopeuestia, -w (f.); or belonging to *Mopsuestia*, Mopuesténus, -a, -um.

*Mopus*, Mopus, -i (m.); the partisans of Mopus, Moposi, or Mopisi, -orum (m.).  
*Moravia*, Moravia, -w (f.); the Moravians, Moravi, -orum (m.).  
*Morgau*, Morgánu, -i (m.).  
*Morges*, Morginum, -i (n.).  
*Morgus*, the, Morgus, -i (m.).  
*Morimene*, Morimene, -es (f.).  
*Morini*, the, Morini, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um.  
*Morpeth*, Corstoporth or Morstorpitum, -i (n.).  
*Morpheus*, Morphíüs, -eos and -el (m.).  
*Mosca*, the, Mosca, -w (f.).  
*Moscheni*, the, Moschéni, -orum (m.).  
*Moschi*, the, Moschi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the Moschi, Moschicus, -a, -um.  
*Moschus*, Moschus, -i (m.).  
*Moselle*, the, Mosella, -w (m.).  
*Moses*, Móses, -is (m.), and Móysés, -is; acc. Mosen and Moysén; or of relating to Moses, Mosaic, Móséus, -a, -um; Mósticus, -a, -um; and Móséus, -a, -um.  
*Mossini*, the, Mossini, -orum (m.).  
*Mosteni*, the, Mosteni, -orum (m.).  
*Mothone*, Móthône, -es (f.).  
*Motya*, Motya, -a (f.); or of belonging to Motya, Motyensis, -e.  
*Mucia*, Mucia, -i (f.).  
*Mucius*, Mucius, -i (m.); or of belonging to Mucius, Mucian, Mucius, -a, -um, and Mucianus, -a, -um.  
*Muggillanus*, Muggillanus, -i (m.).  
*Mulhausen*, Mulhusia, -w (f.).  
*Mullus*, Mullus, -i (m.).  
*Mulucha*, the, Mulucha, -a (m.).  
*Mulvius*, Mulvius, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Mulvius*, Mulcian, Mulvius, -a, -um, and Mulvianus, -a, -um.  
*Mummia*, Mummia, -w (f.).  
*Mummius*, Mummius, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Mummius*, Mummianus, -a, -um.  
*Munatius*, Munatius, -ii (m.).  
*Munda*, Munda, -w (f.); or of belonging to Munda, Mundensis, -e.  
*Mundus*, Mundus, -i (m.).  
*Munich*, Monachium, -ii (n.).  
*Munster*, Munster, -w (f.).  
*Munychia*, Munychia, -w (f.); or of belonging to *Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um.  
*Murana*, v. *Murina*.  
*Murcia*, Murcia, -w (f.).  
*Murcus*, Murcus, -i (m.).  
*Murena*, Múreña, -w (m.); or of relating to Murena, Múreniáns, -a, -um.  
*Murgantia*, Murgantia or Murgentia, -w (f.); or of belonging to *Murgantia*, Murgantinus, -a, -um, or Murgentinus, -a, -um.  
*Murgis*, Murgis, -is (f.).  
*Murraxus*, Murráns, -i (m.).  
*Murray*, Murevia or Moravia, -w (f.), Scottie.  
*Mursia*, Mursia, -w (f.); or of belonging to Mursia, Mursinus, -a, -um.  
*Murviédred*, Saguntum, -i (n.), q. v.  
*Mus*, Mus, -arum (m.).  
*Musaes*, Musæus, -i (m.).  
*Musa*, Musa, -a (f.); the *Muses*, Musæ, -arum (f.); v. first part.  
*Musca*, Musca, -w (f.).  
*Musonius*, Musoniùs, -ii (m.).  
*Mustela*, Mustéla, -w (m.).  
*Mustius*, Mustius, -ii (m.).  
*Mutenum*, Mutenum, -i (n.).  
*Mutgo*, Mutgo, -onis (m.).  
*Muthul*, the, Muthul, indecl. (m.).  
*Mutila*, Mutila, -w (f.).  
*Mutina*, Mutina, -w (f.); or of belonging to Mutina, Mutinensis, -e.  
*Mutius*, v. *Mucius*.  
*Mutusca*, Mutusca, -a (f.); the inhabitants of Mutusca, Mutuscel, -orum (m.).  
*Muziris*, Muziris, -is (f.).  
*Mycale*, Mycale, -es (f.); or of belonging to Mycale, Mycalæus, -a, -um, and Mycalecis, -e.  
*Mycallæsus*, Mycallæsus, -i (f.); or of belonging to Mycalesus, Mycalesius, -a, -um.  
*Mycéna*, Mycénæ, -arum; Mycène, -es; and Mycénæ, -a (f.); or of belonging to Mycena, Mycenæus, -a, -um; pecul. fém., Mycénis, -idis.  
*Mycon*, Mycon, -ónia (m.).  
*Mycðous*, Mycðous, -i (f.); or of belonging to Mycon, Myconus, Myconis, -a, -um.  
*Mygdon*, Mygdon, -ónis (m.); son of *Mygdon*, Mygdonides, -is (m.).  
*Mygdonia*, Mygdonia, -w (f.); the *Mygdonies*, Mygdon, -um (m.); *Mygdonian*, Mygdonius, -a, -um; pecul. fém., Mygdonius, -idis.  
*Myla*, Myla, arum (f.); or of belonging to Myla, Mylaæn, Mylaæus, -a, -um.  
*Mylasa*, the, Mylasa, -w (m.).  
*Mylasæ*, Mylasæ, -orum (m.); or of belonging to Mylasa, Mylasæus, -a, -um, inhabitants of Mylasa, Mylasæni, -a, and Mylasænes, -ium (m.).  
*Myle*, Mýle, -es (f.).  
*Myndus*, Myndus, -i (f.).  
*Myonnesus*, Myonnesus, -i (f.).  
*Myra*, Myra, -orum (m.).  
*Myriandrus*, Myriandrus, -i (f.).  
*Myrina*, Myrina, -a (f.).  
*Myrinus*, Myrinus, -i (m.).  
*Myrlea*, Myrlea, -w (f.).  
*Myrmecides*, Myrmecides, -es (m.).  
*Myrmecium*, Myrmecium, -ii (n.).  
*Myrmex*, Myrmex, -écis (f.).  
*Myrmidon*, Myrmidon, -ónis (m.).  
*Myrmidons*, the, Myrmidones, -um (m.).  
*Myron*, Myron, -ónis (m.).  
*Myrrha*, Myrrha, -w (f.).  
*Myrsilus*, Myrsilus, -i (m.).  
*Myrtale*, Myrtale, -es (f.).  
*Myrtiles*, Myrtiles, -i (m.).  
*Myrtos*, Myrtos, -i (f.); or of belonging to Myrtos, Myrtion, Myrtous, -a, -um; the Myrtos Sea, Myrtous Mare.  
*Mys*, Mys, -yos (m.).  
*Myscelus*, Myscelus, -i (m.).  
*Mysia*, Mysia, -a (f.); or of belonging to Mysia, Mysian, Mysius, -a, -um, and Mysians, -a, -um; the Mysians, Mysians, -orum (m.).  
*Mystes*, Mystics, -a (m.).  
*Mystia*, Mystia, -a (f.).  
*Mystos*, Mystos, -i (f.); or of longing to Mystos, Mysticus, -a, -um.  
*Mytilene*, Mytilénē, -es (f.); more correctly Mitylène; or of belonging to Mitylène, Mytilénæan, Mytilénæus, -a, -um, and Mytilenensis, -e.  
*Myus*, Myus, -untis (f.).

*Naaman*, Naaman, -anis (m.).  
*Naazon*, Naasson, -ónis (m.).  
*Nabal*, Nabal, -ális (m.).  
*Nabathæa*, Nabathæa, -w (f.); the Nabathæi, Nabathæi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to Nabathæa, or the Nabathæi Nabathæus, -a, -um.  
*Nabis*, Nabis, -is (m.).  
*Nabuchodonosor*, v. *Nabuchadnezzar*.  
*Nadab*, Nadab, indecl. (m.).  
*Nertia*, Nertia, -w (f.).  
*Nectius*, Nectius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to Nectius, Nectian, Nectius, -a, -um and Nectianus, -a, -um.  
*Nigidius*, Nigidius, -i (f.).  
*Naharvali*, the, Naharvali, -orum (m.).  
*Naiads*, the, Náiades, -um (f.); a Naias Náias, -ádis (f.).  
*Nain*, Naim or Nain, indecl. (f.).  
*Nannetes*, the, Nannetæ or Nannetæs, -um (m.); or of belonging to the Nannetes, Nannetæs, -a, -um.  
*Namnéticus*, the, Namnétæs, -um (m.).  
*Nancy*, Nanceum, -ii (n.).  
*Nannetæs*, Nannetæs, -i (m.).  
*Nantes*, Nantes, -um (m.).  
*Nantuæs*, the, Nantuæs, -um (m.).  
*Napæi*, the, Napæi, -orum (m.).  
*Napoli*, { thénopé, es (f.); Bay of Naples, Sinus Cumanus.  
*Napoli* (d. *Romania*), Nauplia, -w (f.).  
*Gulf of Napoli*, Sinus Argolicus  
*Nar*, the, Nár, -áris (m.).  
*Naraggara*, Naraggara, -w (f.).  
*Narbo*, { Narbo, -ónis (m.); or of or belonging to Narbonne, Narbo, Narbò, Narbó, Narbón, -e; and Narbónicus, -a, -um.  
*Nardus*, Narcissus, -i (m.).  
*Nariandus*, Nariandus, -i (m.).  
*Narisci*, the, Narisci, -orum (m.).  
*Narnia*, { Narnia, -a (f.); or of belonging to Narnia, Narniæ, -um (m.).  
*Narni*, { Narni, -a (f.); or of belonging to Narnia, Narniæs, -um (m.).

Naro, the, Naro, -onis (m.).  
 Narona, Narona, -as (f.).  
 Narses, Narses, -is (m.), v. sg.  
 Narus, Narses, -ei (m.); or belonging to Narses or Narses, Narsensis, -e.  
 Narthecusa, Narthecusa, -as (f.).  
 Narycium, Narycium, -ii (n.); or belonging to Narycium, Narycium, -a, -um.  
 Nasamones, the, Nasamones, -um (m.); or belonging to the Nasamones, Nasamoni, -a, -um, and Nasamoniaca, -a, -um.  
 Nasica, Nasica, -as (m.).  
 Nasidiens, Nasidiens, -i (m.).  
 Nasidius, Nasidius, -ii (m.); or relating to Nasidius, Nasidiatus, -a, -um.  
 Naso, Naso, -onis (m.).  
 Nasos, Nasos, -i (f.).  
 Nassau, Nassau, -as (f.).  
 Natalis, Natalis, -is (m.).  
 Nathan, Nathan, indecl. (m.).  
 Nathaniel, Nathaniel, -elis (m.).  
 Natiso, the, Natiso, -onis (m.).  
 Natalia, Asi Minor; Anatolia, -as (f.).  
 Naua, Natta, -as (m.).  
 Naubolus, Naubolus, -i (m.); son of Naubolus.  
 Naubolides, Naubolides, -as (m.).  
 Naucrates, Naucrates, -is (m.).  
 Naucratis, Naucratis, -idis (f.); or belonging to Naucratis, Naucratia, -a, -um, and pecul. masc., Naucratis, -as (m.).  
 Naulocha, Naulocha, -as (f.).  
 Naulochos, Naulochos, -i (f.).  
 Naulochum, Naulochum, -i (n.).  
 Naumachus, Naumachus, -i (f.).  
 Naupactus, Naupactus, -i (f.), and Naupactum, -i (n.); or belonging to Naupactus, Naupactus, -a, -um.  
 Nauplius, Nauplius, -ii (m.); son of Nauplius.  
 Naupliades, Naupliades, -i (m.).  
 Nauportum, Nauportum, -i (n.).  
 Nausicaa, Nausicaa, -as, and Nausicaa, -es (f.).  
 Nauphishes, Nauphishes, -is (m.).  
 Nauphous, Nauphous, -i (m.).  
 Naustathmus, Naustathmus, -i (f.).  
 Nautes, Nautes, -as (m.).  
 Nautilus, Nautilus, -i (m.).  
 Navarre, Vascons, -as (f.).  
 Navarro, Pylus, -i (m.); Messenlacus.  
 Navis, Navis, -ii (m.).  
 Nazos, Nazos or Naxus, -i (f.); or belonging to Nazos, Naxian, Naxius, -a, -um.  
 Nazanus, Nazanus or Nazianzus, -i (f.); or belonging to Nazanus, Nazianzus, -a, -um.  
 Nazareth, Nazareth, indecl., and Nazara, -as (f.); or belonging to Nazareth, Nazareus, -a, -um; Nazarenus, -a, -um; and Nazarus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Nazareth, Nazarenes, Nazarel, -orūm (m.).  
 Nazarius, v. Nazanus.  
 Nea, Nea, -as (f.).  
 Neathus, the, Neathus, -i (m.).  
 Neal, Nigellus, -i (m.).  
 Neales, Neales, -is (m.).  
 Neapolis, Neapolis, -is (f.); or belonging to Neapolis, Neopolitan, Neapolitanus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Neapolites, -as; pecul. fem., Neapolitis, -idis.  
 Nearchus, Nearchus, -i (m.).  
 Nebis, the, Nebis, -is (m.).  
 Nebo, Nebo, -onis (m.).  
 Nebridius, Nebridius, -ii (m.).  
 Nebrissa, Nebrissa, -as (f.).  
 Nebrodes (Mount) Nebrodes, -as (m.).  
 Neckar, the, Neckar, -cri (m.).  
 Nectanabis, Nectanabis, -is or -idis (m.).  
 Negropont (the island), Euboea, -as (f.); q. v.—(the city) Chalcis, -idis (f.), q. v.  
 Nehemiah, Nehemias, -as (m.).  
 Neleus, Neleus, -eos and -ei (m.); or belonging to Neleus, Nēlēus, -a, -um, and Neleus, -a, -um; son of Neleus, Neliades, -as (m.).  
 Nelo, the, Nelo, -ōnie (m.).  
 Nemausus, Nemausus, -i (f.), and Nemau-  
 sum, -i (n.); or belonging to Nemau-  
 sum, Nemausus, -e.  
 Nemea, Nemea, -as, and Nemea, -es (f.); or belonging to Nemea, Nemesis, -as (m.); -a, -um, and Nemēsias, -a, -um.  
 Nemesis, Nemesis, -i (m.).  
 Nemesis, Nemesis, -is (f.).  
 Nemecatum, Nemecatum, -i (n.); or belong-  
 ing to Nemecatum, Nemecensis, -e.

Nemetes, the, Nēmētes, -um 'na' ; or belonging to the Nemetes, Nemetensis, -e.  
 Nemouss, Nemouss, -i (f.).  
 Nemours, Nemorium, -ii (n.).  
 Nemrod, v. Nimrod.  
 Neo, or Neon, -onis (m.).  
 Neobûle, Neobûle, -es (f.).  
 Neocæsarea, Neocæsarea, -as (f.); or belonging to Neocæsarea, Neocæsarien-  
 sis, -e.  
 Neocles, Neocles, -is or -i (m.); son of Ne-  
 ocles, Neocles, -as (m.).  
 Neon, v. Neo.  
 Neoptolémus, Neoptolémus, -i (m.).  
 Neoris, Neoris, -is (f.).  
 Nepel, Nepet, indecl. (n.); Népète, Nepte,  
 and Népe, -is (n.); or belonging to  
 Nepe or Nepe, Népésinus, -a, -um, and  
 Népensis, -e.  
 Nephéle, Nephéle, -es (f.); or relating to Nephéle, Nephelaus, -a, -um; daughter  
 of Nephéle, Nephéleas, -ādis, and Nephéleis, -idis (f.).  
 Nephelis, Nephelis, -idis (f.).  
 Nephéris, Nephéris, -is (f.).  
 Nephthal, Nephthal, indecl. (m.).  
 Nepos, Nepos, -ōtis (m.).  
 Nepotianus, Nepotianus, -i (m.).  
 Neptune, Neptune, -i (m.); or relating to Neptune, Neptunian, Neptunius, -a,  
 -um, and Neptunali, -e; daughter of Neptune, Neptunine, -es (f.).  
 Nequinum, Nequinum, -i (n.); or belong-  
 ing to Nequinum, Nequinas, -ātis  
 (adj.).  
 Neratius, Neratius, -ii (m.).  
 Nereid, a, v. Nereus.  
 Nereus, Nereus, -eos or -ei (m.); or belong-  
 ing to Nereus, Nereus, -a, -um, and late Nerinus, -a, -um; daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Neris, -idis, and Nerine,  
 -es (f.).  
 Nerigos, Nerigos, -i (f.).  
 Neriphus, Neriphus, -i (f.).  
 Neritus, Neritus or Neritos, -i (f.); or or-  
 belonging to Neritus, Neritus, -a, -um.  
 Nerius, Nerius, -ii (m.).  
 Nero, Nēro, -onis (m.); or or relating to Nero, Nero, -a, -um; and Nērōnus, -a,  
 -um; and Nērōnāus, -a, -um.  
 Nerulum, Nerulum, -i (n.); or or belong-  
 ing to Nerulum, Nerulum, -e.  
 Nerva, Nerva, -as (m.); or or relating to Nerva, Nervius, -a, -um, and Nervális, -e.  
 Nervio, the Nervi, -orūm (m.); or or relat-  
 ing to the Nervi, Nervicus, -a, -um.  
 Nese, Nese, -es (f.).  
 Neseas, Neseas, -as (m.).  
 Nessimachus, Nessimachus, -i (m.).  
 Nesis, Nēsis, -idis (f.).  
 Nenos, Nenos, -i (f.).  
 Nessa, Nessa, -as (f.).  
 Nessus, Nessus, -i (m.); or or relating to  
 Nessus, Nessus, -a, -um.  
 Nestor, Nestor, -ōris (m.); or or belong-  
 ing to Nestor, Nestorian, Nestoreus, -a, -um;  
 son of Nestor, Nestorides, -as (m.).  
 Nestorius, Nestorius, -ii (m.); or or relat-  
 ing to Nestorius, Nestoriana, -a, -um;  
 the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians,  
 Nestoriāni, -orūm (m.).  
 Nestus, the, Nestus, -i (m.).  
 Netherby, Castra Exploratorum.  
 Netherlands, the, Gallia Belgica (f.).  
 Netum, Netum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of  
 Netum, Netinenses, -iūm, and Netini,  
 -orūm (m.).  
 Neuchâtel, Neocomum, -i (n.).  
 Nevers, Nivernum, -ii (n.); Noviodunum,  
 -i (n.).  
 Newark, Nova Arca, -as (f.); or or belong-  
 ing to Newark, Novarcensis, -e.  
 New Britain, Nova Britannia, -as (f.).  
 New Brunswick, Novum Brunsvicum, -i  
 (n.).  
 New Castile, Castella Nova (f.).  
 New Castle, Novum Castellum, -i (n.).  
 New Grenada, Castella Aurea, -as (f.).  
 New Guinea, Guinea Nova, -as (f.).  
 New Hampshire, v. Hampshire.  
 New Haven, Novus Portus (m.).  
 New Holland, Hollandia Nova, -as (f.).  
 New Ireland, Nova Hibernia, -as (f.).  
 New Jersey, Nova Cæsarea, -as (f.); or  
 Neo-Cæsarea; or or belonging to New  
 Jersey, Neo-Cæsariensis, -e.  
 New Market, Agoropolis, -ia (f.).  
 New Orleans, Nova Aurelia, -as (f.); No-  
 vum Aurelianum, -i (n.); Neo-Gen-

buia, -i (n.); or or belonging to New Orleans, Neo-  
 relians, -e; Neo-Genabensis, -e.  
 Newport, Novus Portus, -ūs (m.).  
 Newton, { Neapolis, -is (f.); Oppidum  
 Newton, } Novum, -i (n.); or or belong-  
 ing to Newton, Neapolitanus, -a, -um.  
 New York, Novum Eboracum, -i (n.); or  
 or belonging to New York, Nec-Ebor-  
 census, -e.  
 Nicæa, Nicæa, -as (f.); or or belonging to  
 Nicæa, Nicæan or Nicæne, Nicæensis, -e,  
 and (late) Nicénus, -a, -um.  
 Nicæus, Nicæus, -i (m.).  
 Nicander, Nicander, -dri (m.).  
 Nicænor, Nicænor, -ōris (m.).  
 Nicator, Nicator, -ōris (m.).  
 Nice, Nicæa, -as (f.), q. v.  
 Nicæa, v. Nicæa.  
 Nicæarchus, Nicæarchus, -i (m.).  
 Nicæphorium, Nicæphorium, -ii (n.); or or  
 belonging to Nicæphorium, Nicæphorus  
 -a, -um.  
 Nicæphorus, the, Nicæphorus, -ii (m.).  
 Nicæphorus, Nicæphorus, -i (m.).  
 Nicæratus, Nicæratus, -i (m.).  
 Niceros, Niceros, -otis (m.); or or relating  
 to Niceros, Nicerotanus, -a, -um.  
 Nicetus, Nicetus, -ii (m.); or or relating  
 to Nicetus, Nicetianus, -a, -um.  
 Nicias, Nicias, -as (m.).  
 Nicholas, Nicolaius, -i (m.); q. v.  
 Nico, Nico or Nicon, -onis (m.).  
 Nicocles, Nicocles, -is (m.).  
 Nicocreon, Nicocreon, -outis (m.).  
 Nicodamus, Nicodamus, -i (m.).  
 Nicodemus, Nicodemus, -i (m.).  
 Nicodorus, Nicodorus, -i (m.).  
 Nicolas, v. Nicholas.  
 Nicolaus, Nicolaus, -i (m.); or or relating  
 to Nicolaus, Nicolaus, -a, -um; the fol-  
 lowers of Nicolaus, Nicolaitæ, arum (m.).  
 Nicomachus, Nicomachus, -i (m.).  
 Nicomedes, Nicomedes, -is (m.).  
 Nicomedia, Nicomedia, -as (f.); the inhab-  
 itants of Nicomedia, Nicomedenses, -ium  
 (m.).  
 Nicon, v. Nico.  
 Nicophanes, Nicophanes, -is (m.).  
 Nicopoli, Nicopoli, -is (f.); or or belong-  
 ing to Nicopoli, Nicopolitanus, -a, -um.  
 Nicosthenes, Nicosthenes, -is (m.).  
 Nicostratius, Nicostratius, -i (m.).  
 Niger, the, Niger, -grī, or Nigris, -is (m.).  
 Niger, Niger, -grī (m.); a partisan of Ni-  
 ger, Nigrinus, -i (m.).  
 Nigidius, Nigidius, -ii (m.); or or relating  
 to Nigidius, Nigidianus, -a, -um.  
 Nigrinus, Nigrinus, -i (m.).  
 Nigriza, the, Nigriza, -arum (m.).  
 Nile, the, Nilus, -i (m.); or or relating to  
 the Nile, Nilacus, -a, -um, and Niloticus,  
 -a, -um; pecul. masc., Nilotes, -as; pecul.  
 fera, Niloticus, -ida.  
 Nilenus, Nilenus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
 Nilus, Nilus, -i (m.).  
 Nimrod, Nimrod, or Nemrod, indecl. (m.).  
 Ninegen, Noviomagus, -i (f.), q. v.  
 Nineveh, Ninevah, -es and Nineva, -as (f.).  
 also, Ninus, -i (f.); or or belonging to  
 Nineveh, Ninevites, -a, -um; the inhab-  
 itants of Nineveh, Ninevites, arum (m.).  
 Ninnius, Ninnius, -ii (m.).  
 Nitus, Nitus, -i (m.); son of Ninus, Niu-  
 nys, -as (m.).  
 Nio, Nio, -es, and Nioba, -as (f.); or or  
 relating to Nio, Niobes, -a, -um; son of  
 Nio, Niobides, -as (m.).  
 Niphates (Mount), Niphates, -as (m.).  
 Niphe, Niphe, -es (f.).  
 Nireus, Nireus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
 Nisea, Nisea, -as (f.).  
 Nisibis, Nisibis, -is (f.); or or belonging  
 to Nisibis, Nisibenus, -a, -um.  
 Nismas, Nemausus, -i (f.), q. v.  
 Nisuta, the, Nisuta, -arum (m.).  
 Nitus, Nitus, -i (m.); or or relating to Ni-  
 tus, Nitus, -a, -um; and Nisetus, -a, -um;  
 daughter of Nitus, Nisets, -idis  
 (f.).  
 Nisyrus, Nisyrus, -i (f.).  
 Nitobriges, the, Nitobriges, -uu (m.).  
 Noa, Noa, -as (f.).  
 Noe, Noe, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of  
 Noe, Noë, -orūm (m.).  
 Noah, Noë, indecl., and Noa, -as (m.).  
 Noama, Noëmi, indecl., and Noërus, -i  
 (f.).  
 Nobilior, Nobilior, -ōris (m.).  
 Nocera, Nocera, -as (f.), q. v.

**N**oainus, Nodinus, -i (m.).  
**Noel**, Noëlianus, -ii (m.) and **Natalis**, -is (m.).  
**Noetus**, Noëtus, -i (m.); *the followers of* **Noetus**, Noëtani, orum (m.).  
**Nola**, Nola, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Nola**, Nolanius, -a, -um.  
**Noliba**, Noliba, -w (f.).  
**Nomades**, ine, Nouantes, -um (m.).  
**Nomentum**, Nomentum, i (n.); *or belonging to* **Nomentum**, Nomentanus, -a, -um.  
**Nomentanus**, Nomentanus, -i (m.).  
**Nomion**, Nömin, -onis (m.).  
**Nomius**, Nomius, -ii (m.).  
**Nona**, Nona, -w (f.).  
**Nonacris**, Nonacris, -is (f.); *a mountain and city; or of belonging to* **Nonacris**, Nonacrius, -a, -um, and Nonacrius, -a, -um.  
**Nonianus**, Nonianus, -i (m.).  
**Nonius**, Nonius, -ii (m.).  
**Nora**, Nôra, -orum (m.); *or of belonging to* **Nora**, Norense, -e.  
**Norba**, Norba, -w, and **Norbe**, es (f.); *or of belonging to* **Norba**, Norbanius, -a, -um, and **Norbensis**, -e.  
**Norbanius**, Norbanius, -i (m.).  
**Norgia**, Norgia, -w (f.), q. v.  
**Noreia**, Noreia, -a (f.).  
**Norfalk**, Norfalkia, -w (f.); *Icenopolis*, -is (f.).  
**Noricum**, Noricum, -i (n.); *or of belonging to* **Noricum**, Noricus, -a, -um.  
**Norman**, Normanus, -i (m.).  
**Normandy**, Normanna, -w (f.).  
**North Sea**, Oceanus Germanicus.  
**Northumberland**, Northumbria, -w (f.).  
**Norway**, Norvegia, -w (f.).  
**Norwich**, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, -i (n.).  
**Notium**, Notium, -ii (n.).  
**Nottingham**, Nottinghamia, -w (f.).  
**Novana**, Novâna, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Novana**, Novanensis, -e.  
**Novaria**, Novaria, -a (f.); *or of belonging to* **Novaria**, Novariensis, -e.  
**Novatian**, Novatianus, -i (m.).  
**Novatus**, Novatus, -ii (m.); *daughter of* **Novatus**, Novatilla, -w (f.).  
**Novellius**, Novellius, -ii (m.).  
**Novellus**, Novellus, -i (m.).  
**Novesium**, Novesium, -ii (n.).  
**Novia**, Novia, -w (f.).  
**Noviodunum**, Noviodunum, -i (n.).  
**Noviomagus**, Noviomagus, -i (f.); *or Noviomagum*, -i (n.).  
**Novius**, Novius, -ii (m.); *or of relating to* **Novius**, Novianus, -a, -um.  
**Nubia**, Nubârum Regio; Nubia, -w (f.); *the Nubians*, Nube, -arum, and **Nubæ**, -orum (m.).  
**Nuceria**, Nuceria, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Nuceria**, Nucérinus, -a, -um.  
**Nucula**, Nucula, -a (m.).  
**Nuditanum**, Nuditânum, -i (n.).  
**Nuthones**, the, Nuthones, -um (m.).  
**Numa**, Numa, -w (m.).  
**Numantia**, Numantia, -w (f.); *or belonging to* **Numantia**, Numantius, -a, -um.  
**Numanus**, Numanus, -i (m.).  
**Numenius**, Numenius, -ii (m.).  
**Numeria**, Nûmeria, -w (f.).  
**Numerian**, Numerianus, -i (m.).  
**Numerius**, Numerius, -ii (m.).  
**Numicus**, Numicus, -ii (m.).  
**Numicus**, the, Numicus, -i, or **Numiclus**, -ii (m.).  
**Numida**, Numida, -w (m.).  
**Numidia**, Numidia, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Numidia**, Numidian, Numidicus, -a, -um; **Numidiâns**, -a, -um; *and poet.* Nômas, -âdius (adj.); *the inhabitants of Numidia*, the Numidiâns, Numidæ, -arum, sync. -um (m.); *a Numidian*, Numida, -w (m.).  
**Numidius**, Numidius, -ii (m.).  
**Numisius**, Numisius, -ii (m.).  
**Numistro**, Numistro or **Numestro**, -onis (f.); *or of belonging to* **Numistro**, Numistranus, -a, -um.  
**Numitor**, Numitor, -ôris (m.).  
**Numitoria**, Numitoria, -w (f.).  
**Numitorius**, Numitorius, -ii (m.).  
**Numius**, Numius, -ii (m.).  
**Nuremberg**, Norimberga or Norberga, -a (f.).  
**Nurse**, Nurse, -arum (f.).

**Nursia**, Nursia, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Nursia**, Nursinus, -a, -um.  
**Nyctea**, Nyctea, -eos and -ei (m.), daughter of **Nycteus**, Nycteis, -idis (f.).  
**Nyctene**, Nyctene, -es (f.).  
**Nymphæum**, Nymphæum, -w (f.).  
**Nymphæus**, the, Nymphæus, -i (m.).  
**Nymphidius**, Nymphidius, -il (m.).  
**Nymphius**, Nymphius, -ii (m.).  
**Nympho**, Nympho, -onis (m.).  
**Nymphodus**, Nymphodorus, -i (m.).  
**Nya**, Nya, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Nya**, Nysean, Nyseus, -a, -um; **Nyselus**, -a, -um; **Nysius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* **Nysëis**, -idis, and **Nysias**, -âdis.  
**Nyses**, Nyseus, -i (m.).  
**Nysos**, Nysos, -i (f.).  
**Nysus**, Nysus, -i (m.).

**O.**

**Oasis**, Oâsia, -is (f.); *or relating to* the **Oasis**, Oâsenus, -a, -um.  
**Oazes**, the, Oaxes, -is (m.).  
**Obadiah**, Obadias, -w (m.).  
**Obed**, Obed, indecl. (m.).  
**Obrimas**, the, Obrimas, -w (m.).  
**Obsidius**, Obsidius, -ii (m.); *or relating to* **Obsidius**, Obsidiana, -a, -um.  
**Ocalea**, Ocalea, -m., and **Ocalce**, es (f.).  
**Occia**, Occia, -w (f.).  
**Oceanus**, Oceanus, -i (m.); *son of Oceanus*, Oceanides, -w (m.); *daughter of Oceanus*, Oceanitis, -idis (f.).  
**Ocelenses**, the, Ocelenses, -iun (m.).  
**Ocella**, Ocella, -a (m.); *a man's name*.—**2.** (f.); *a woman's name*.  
**Ocellina**, Ocellina, -w (f.).  
**Ocellum**, Ocellum, -i (n.).  
**Ocha**, Ocha, -w (f.).  
**Ochus**, Ochus, -i (m.).  
**Ocilia**, Ocilia, -is (f.).  
**Ocnius**, Ocnius, -i (m.).  
**Ocrea**, Ocrea, -w (m.).  
**Ocriculum**, Ocriculum, -i (n.); *or belonging to* **Ocriculum**, Ocriculanus, -a, -um.  
**Ocrisia**, Ocrisia, -w (f.).  
**Octavia**, Octavia, -w (f.).  
**Octavianus**, Octaviâns, -i (m.); v. **Octavius**.  
**Octavius**, Octavius, -ii (m.); *or relating to* **Octavius** or the **Octavia gens**, Octavians, -a, -um, and Octavianus, -a, -um.  
**Ocodurus**, Ocodurus, -i (m.); *or belonging to* **Ocodurus**, Octodurensis, e. **Otagesa**, Otagesa, -w (f.).  
**Otolophus**, Otolophus, -i (m.), and **Otolophum**, -i (n.).  
**Oycle**, Oycle, -es (f.).  
**Ocyrhœ**, Ocyrhœ, -es (f.).  
**Oder**, the, Viadrus, -i (m.).  
**Odessa**, Odessa, or -sos, -i (f.).  
**Odites**, Odites, -w (m.).  
**Odomantes**, the, Odomantes, -um (m.); *or belonging to* the **Odomantes**, Odomanthus, -a, -um.  
**Odrysia**, the, Odrysia, arum (m.); *or belonging to* the **Odrysia**, arum (m.).  
**Odyssee**, the, Odysseus, -a, -um.  
**(Ea)**, Ea, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **(Ea)**, Eânsis, -e.  
**(Eagrus)**, Eggrus or **(Eager)**, -gri (m.); *or belonging to* **(Eagrus)**, Eggrus, -a, -um.  
**Eanthe**, Eanthe, -es, and **Eanthia**, -w (f.).  
**Ebalus**, Ebalus, -i (m.); *or of belonging to* **Ebalus**, Ebalian, Ebalius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of* **Ebalus**, Ebâlides, -es (n.); *daughter or female descendant of* **Ebalus**, Ebâlis, -idis (f.); *poet. also for Laconian*.  
**Echalia**, Echalia, -w (f.); *or of Echalia*, Echâlia, -idis (f.); *masc. adj.*  
**Eripides**, v. **Eq.**  
**Eripus**, Eripus, -i, and **Eripus**, -odis (m.); *poet. also*, **Eripodes**, -w (m.); *or relating to* **Eripus**, Eripôdionis, -a, -um; *son of* **Eripus**, Eripôdides, -es (m.).  
**Eneus**, Eneus, -eos and -ei (m.); *or belonging to* **Eneus**, Eneius and **Eneus**, -a, -um; *daughter of* **Eneus**, Eneis, -idis (f.); *son or descendant of* **Eneus**, Eneides, -w (m.).  
**Eniâde**, the, Eniâde, -arum (m.).

**Enoa**, Enou, -w (f.).  
**Enomaus**, Enomâus, -i (m.).  
**Enone**, Enône, es (f.).  
**Enope**, Enope, -es (f.).  
**Enopia**, Enôpia, -w (f.); *or longing to* **Enopia**, Enopius, -a, -um.  
**Enotria**, Enôtria, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Enotria**, Enotrian, Enotrus, -a, -um; *and the* **Enotri**, Enotri, -orum (m.).  
**Enus**, the, Enus, -i or -untis (m.).  
**Enusa**, Enusa, -w (f.); *the Enusas (Islands)*, Enusas, arum (f.), Inusas.  
**Eia** (Mount), Eia, -w, and Eite, es (f.), also (late) Eita, -a (m.); *or belonging to* **Eia**, Eitâan, Eitâus, -a, -um.  
**Ojano**, the, Auhus, -i (m.).  
**Ojeltus**, Ojellus, -i (m.).  
**Ojlius**, Ojlius, -ii (m.).  
**Ogio**, the, Ollius, -ii (m.).  
**Ogulnia**, Ogulnia, -w (f.).  
**Ogulnius**, Ogulnius, -ii (m.).  
**Ogyges**, Ogyges, -is, and *rarely* -i (m.); *or relating to* **Ogyges**, Ogygian, Ogygius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of* **Ogyges**, Ogygides, -as (m.); *in plural poet. for Theban*.  
**Ogygia**, Ogygia, -w (f.).  
**Oileus**, Oileus, eos or -ei (m.), son of **Oileus**, Oilius, -es (m.).  
**Oise**, the, Åsia, -a (f.).  
**Olane**, the, Olana, -w or Olane, es (f.).  
**Olasco**, Olasco, -onis (f.).  
**Olbia**, Olbia, -w (f.); *or of belonging to* **Olbia**, Olbiâns, -a, -um, and **Olbiensis**, -e.  
**Olbiopâlis**, Olbiopâlis, -is (f.); *an inhabitant of Olbiopâlis*, Olbiopâlita, -as (m.).  
**Olcades**, the, Olcades, -um (m.).  
**Olcinium**, Olcinium, -ii (n.); *the inhabitants of Olcinium*, Olcinates, -um, or **Olciniata**, -arum (m.).  
**Oldenburg**, Branesta, -e (f.).  
**Olearus**, Olearus or Olcaros, -i (f.).  
**Oleastro**, Oleastro, -i (f.); *or of belonging to* **Oleastro**, Oleastrensis, -e.  
**Olenius**, Olenius, -i (m.).  
**Olenos**, Olenos or Olenus, -i (f.); *or belonging to* **Olenus**, Olenius, -a, -um.  
**Olenus**, Olenus, -i (m.); *son of* **Olenus**, Olenides, -as (m.).  
**Oleron**, Olierus, -i (f.); *or belonging to* **Oleron**, Olieroniensis, -e.  
**Oliarus**, v. **Olearus**.  
**Olisippo**, Olisippo, -onis (f.); *or belonging to* **Olisippo**, Olisippensis, -e.  
**Olive** (Mount of), Mons Olivaram.  
**Oliver**, Oliverus, -i (m.).  
**Olivia**, Olivia, -a (f.).  
**Olizon**, Olizon, -onis (f.).  
**Ollius**, the, Ollius, -ii (m.).  
**Olmius**, Olmius, -ii (m.).  
**Olmus**, Eburum, -i, and **Olmucium**, -u (n.).  
**Olaritus**, Olaritus, -i (m.).  
**Olaessa**, Olaessa, -w (f.).  
**Olophyros**, Olophyros, -i (f.).  
**Olurus**, Olurus, -i (f.).  
**Olybrius**, Olybrius, -ii (m.); *or relating to* **Olybrius**, Olybraicus, -a, -um.  
**Olympia**, Olympia, -w (f.); *or belonging to* **Olympia**, Olympic or **Olympian**, Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympius, -a, -um; *and* **Olympius**, -a, -um.  
**Olympias**, Olympias, -âdis (f.).  
**Olympio**, Olympio, -onis (m.).  
**Olympiâdorus**, Olympiâdorus, -i (m.).  
**Olympus** (Mount), Olympus, -i (m.); *or belonging to* **Olympus**, Olympian, Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympius, -a, -um; *and* **Olympius**, -a, -um.  
**Olynthia**, Olynthis, -w (f.).  
**Olynthus**, Olynthus, -i (f.); *or belonging to* **Olynthus**, Olynthos, -i (f.); *of or belonging to* **Olynthus**, Olynthian, Olynthius, -a, -um.  
**Ombos**, Ombo, -i (f.); *or of* **Ombos**, Ombia.  
**Ombrie**, the, Umbro, -âdis (m.).  
**Omphale**, Omphale, -es, and **Omphala**, -a (f.).  
**Onchestus**, Onchestus, -i (f.); *or belonging to* **Onchestus**, Onchestus, -a, -um.  
**Oneicritus**, Oneicritus, -i (m.).  
**Onesimus**, Onesimus, -i (m.).  
**Onoba**, Onoba, -w (f.).  
**Onomarchus**, Onomarchus, -i (m.).  
**Onomastus**, Onomastus, -i (m.).

*Ostario*, *Andiatrocus*, -i (m.), *La-*  
*cus*.  
*Opharus*, the *Opharus*, -i (m.); *dwellers*  
on the *Opharus*, *Opharite*, -arum (m.).  
*Opheltes*, *Opheltes*, -ae (m.).  
*Opikion*, *Opikion*, -onis (m.); *of or relating*  
*to Opikion*, *Ophiōnius*, -a, -um; *son*  
*of Ophikion*, *Ophiōniades*, -ae (m.).  
*Ophir*, *Ophir*, *indecl.* (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Ophir*, *Ophiriūs*, -a, -um.  
*Ophites*, *Ophites*, -ae (m.).  
*Ophius*, *Ophius*, -ii (m.); *daugher of Ophi-*  
*us*, *Ophiusa*, -adis (f.).  
*Ophiusa*, *Ophiusa* or *Opi-*-*ussa*, -ae (f.);  
*of or belonging to Ophiusa*, *Ophiūsius*,  
-a, -um.  
*Ophradus*, *the*, *Ophradus*, -i (m.).  
*Opici*, the *Opici*, -orum (m.); *of the Opici*,  
*Opican*, *Opicus*, -a, -um.  
*Opilius*, *Opilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Opimia*, *Opimia*, -ae (f.).  
*Opimus*, *Opimus*, -ii (m.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Opimus*, *Opimius*, -a, -um, and  
*Opimanus*, -a, -um.  
*Opis*, *Opis*, -is (f.).  
*Opitergium*, *Opitergium*, -ii (n.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Opitergium*, *Opiterginus*, -a,  
-um.  
*Opiternius*, *Opiternius*, -ii (m.).  
*Oplicus*, *Oplicus*, -i (m.).  
*Oporto*, *Cale*, -es (f.); *Portus Calensis*;  
*of or belonging to Oporto*, *Calensis*, -e.  
*Oppia*, *Oppia*, -ae (f.).  
*Oppianicus*, *Oppianicus*, -i (m.).  
*Oppian*, *Oppianus*, -i (m.).  
*Oppidius*, *Oppidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Oppius*, *Oppius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to*  
*Oppius*, *Oppius*, -a, -um.  
*Ops*, *Ops*, *Ops* (f.); *of or relating to Ops*,  
*Opalis*, -e.  
*Opus*, *Opus*, -ii (m.).  
*Optantius*, *Optantius*, -ii (m.).  
*Opus*, *Opus*, *untis* (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Opus*, *Opuntian*, *Opuntius*, -a, -um.  
*Orange*, *Arausio*, -onis (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Orange*, *Arausienis*, -e.  
*Orata*, *Orata*, -ae (m.).  
*Orbelus* (*Mount*), *Orbelus*, -i (m.).  
*Orbillus*, *Orbillus*, -ii (m.).  
*Orbius*, *Orbius*, -ii (m.).  
*Orbona*, *Orbona*, -ae (f.).  
*Orcades*, the *Orcades*, -um (f.), *Insulae*.  
*Orchamus*, *Orchamus*, -i (m.).  
*Orcheni*, the *Orcheni*, -orum (m.).  
*Orchinius*, *Orchinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Orclemēnos*, *Orclemēnos* or *Onus*, -i (m.);  
*of or belonging to Orclemēnos*, *Orcho-*  
*mēnius*, -a, -um.  
*Orcus*, *Orcus*, -i (m.).  
*Ordessus*, *Ordessus*, -i (f.).  
*Ordovices*, the *Ordovices*, -um (m.).  
*Ordynus* (*Mount*), *Ordynus*, -i (m.).  
*Oreades*, the *Oreades*, -um (f.); *an Oread*,  
*Oreas*, -adis (f.).  
*Oresta*, the *Oresta*, -arum (m.); *country*  
*of the Oresta*, *Orestia*, -idis (f.).  
*Orestes*, *Orestes*, -a, -is (m.); *of or re-*  
*lating to Orestes*, *Orestēus*, -a, -um.  
*Orestilla*, *Orestilla*, -ae (f.).  
*Oretum*, *Oretum*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Oretum*, *Oretianus*, -a, -um.  
*Oreus*, *Oreus*, -i (f.); *and Oreum*, -i (n.);  
*of or belonging to Oreus*, *Orēticus*, -a,  
-um; *the inhabitants of Oreus*, *Oritān*,  
-um (m.).  
*Oreas*, *Oreas*, -ae (m.).  
*Orgo*, *Orgo*, -es (f.).  
*Orgessum*, *Orgessum*, -i (n.).  
*Oricus*, *Oricus* or *Oricos*, -i (f.); *and Ori-*  
*cum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Oricus*,  
*Oričius*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Oricus*,  
*Oričini*, -orum (m.).  
*Origen*, *Origenes*, -is (m.); *a follower of*  
*Origen*, *Origenita*, -ae, and *Origenita-*  
*nus*, -i (m.).  
*Orion*, *Orion*, -onis (m.).  
*Orippo*, *Orippo*, -ouis (f.).  
*Orytha*, *Orytha*, -ae (f.).  
-e *Orine*, -ii (m.).  
-e *Orne*, -ii (m.).  
-e *Orne*, *Orne*, -um (f.).  
*Orleans*, *Orlandus*, -i (m.).  
*Orleans*, *Genabum*, -i (n.); *q. v.*; *Aurēlia*,  
-ae (f.); *Aurēliānum*, -i (n.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Orleans*, *Aurelianensis*, -e;  
-v *New Orleans*.

*Oroanda*, *Oroanda*, -orum (n.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Oroanda*, *Oroandicus*, -a,  
-um, and *Oroandensis*, -e.  
*Oroandes*, *Oroandes*, -is (m.).  
*Orodes*, *Orodes*, -is (m.).  
*Oromedon*, *Oromēdon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Orontes*, *Orontes*, -is (m.); *a man's name*,  
-2. *the Orontes*, *Orontes*, -is and -i (m.),  
*a river*; *of or belonging to the Orontes*,  
*Orontēus*, -a, -um.  
*Oropus*, *Oropus*, -i (f.).  
*Orosius*, *Orosius*, -ii (m.).  
*Orpheus*, *Orpheus*, -cos and -ei (m.); *of*  
*or belonging to Orpheus*, *Orphēus*, -a,  
-um, and *Orphicus*, -a, -um.  
*Orphidius*, *Orphidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Orphitus*, *Orphitus*, -i (m.).  
*Orphne*, *Orphne*, -es (f.).  
*Orsilochus*, *Orsilochus*, -i (m.).  
*Orsinus*, *Orsinus*, -i (m.).  
*Orthobula*, *Orthobula*, -ae (f.).  
*Orthosia*, *Orthosia*, -ae (f.).  
*Ortrus*, *Ortrus*, -i (m.).  
*Ortiagon*, *Ortiagon*, -onias (m.).  
*Ortona*, *Ortona*, -a, -f.; *of or belong-*  
*ing to Ortona*, *Ortonensis*, -e.  
*Ortygia*, *Ortygia*, -a, -f. and *Ortyge*, -es (f.);  
*of or belonging to Ortygia*, *Ortygian*,  
*Ortygius*, -a, -um.  
*Osaces*, *Osaces*, -is (m.).  
*Osca*, *Osca*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to*  
*Osca*, *Oscaensis*, -e.  
*Osci*, the *Osci*, -orum (m.); *Oscans*, *Osa-*  
*cus*, -a, -um.  
*Oscar*, *Oscarus*, -i (m.).  
*Oscus*, *Oscus*, -i (m.).  
*Osdreone*, *Osdreone*, -es, and *Osdreōna*,  
-a, -um (f.); *of or belonging to Osdreone*,  
*Osdreōnus*, -a, -um.  
*Osero*, *Absōrus*, -i (f.).  
*Osi*, the *Osi*, -orum (m.).  
*Osi*, the *Osi*, -orum (m.).  
*Osinius*, *Osinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Osiris*, *Osiris*, -is and -idis (m.).  
*Osismii*, the *Osismii*, -orum (m.); *of or*  
*belonging to the Osismii*, *Osismicus*, -a,  
-um.  
*Osmund*, *Osmundus*, -i (m.).  
*Ospaghus*, the *Ospaghus*, -i (m.).  
*Ossa* (*Mount*), *Ossa*, -ae (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Ossa*, *Osseus*, -a, -um.  
*Ossuna*, *Genua*, -ae (f.); *Ursorum*.  
*Ostanes*, *Ostanes*, -i (m.).  
*Ostend*, *Ostenda*, -ae (f.).  
*Ostia*, *Ostia*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to*  
*Ostia*, *Ostiensis*, -e.  
*Ostorius*, *Ostorius*, -ii (m.).  
*Ostrogoths*, the *Ostrogothi*, -orum (m.).  
*Oswald*, *Oswaldus*, -i (m.).  
*Otacilius*, *Otacilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Otho*, *Otho*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to*  
*Otho*, *Othonianus*, -a, -um.  
*Othrys* (*Mount*), *Othrys*, -yos or -yis (m.);  
*of or belonging to Othrys*, *Othryslus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Othus*, *Othus*, -i (m.).  
*Otranto*, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), q. v.. and  
*Hydrus*, -untia (f.).  
*Otricoli*, *Otricolum*, -i (n.), q. v..  
*Otris*, *Otris*, -is (f.).  
*Oto*, *Otho*, -onis (m.).  
*Otus*, *Otus*, -i (m.).  
*Ouessant*, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).  
*Ovetum*, *Ovētum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to*  
*Ovetum*, *Ovetanus*, -a, -um.  
*Ovia*, *Ovia*, -ae (f.).  
*Ovid*, *Ovidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Oriodo*, *Ovētum*, -i (n.), q. v..  
*Ovinus*, *Ovinus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to*  
*Ovinus*, *Ovinius*, -a, -um.  
*Ovius*, *Ovius*, -ii (m.).  
*Oren*, *Andoncūs*, -i, and *Eugēnius*, -i  
(m.).  
*Ozathres*, *Ozathres*, -is (m.).  
*Oxford*, *Oxonīa*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to*  
*Oxford*, *Oxonensis*, -e.  
*Ozia*, *Ozia*, -arum (f.), *Insulae*.  
*Oziones*, the *Oziones*, -um (m.).  
*Oxus*, the *Oxus*, -i (m.).  
*Oxyartes*, *Oxyartes*, -is (m.).  
*Oxford*, *Oxonīa*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to*  
*Oxford*, *Oxonensis*, -e.  
*Ozia*, *Ozia*, -arum (f.), *Insulae*.  
*Oziones*, the *Oziones*, -um (m.).  
*Oxus*, the *Oxus*, -i (m.).  
*Oxyartes*, *Oxyartes*, -is (m.).  
*Oxydrace*, the *Oxydrace*, -arum (m.).  
*Oxyrrynchus*, *Oxyrrynchus*, -i (m.); *of or*  
*belonging to Oxyrrynchus*, *Oxyrrynchis*,  
-ae (masc. adj.).  
*Ozola*, the *Ozola*, -arum (m.).  
*Ozemene*, *Ozōmēnē*, -es (f.).

**P.**

*Pacarius*, *Pacarius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pacatus*, *Pēctus*, -i (m.).  
*Paccius*, *Paccius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating*  
*to Pacius*, *Paccianus*, -a, -um.  
*Paccens*, v. *Pax*.  
*Pachynum*, *Pachynum*, -i (n.); *and Pachy-*  
-nus, -i (f.); *Greek form*, *Pachynos*, -i (f.).  
*Pacilius*, *Pacilius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating*  
*to Pacilius*, *Pacilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pacilius*, *Pacilius*, -i (m.).  
*Paconius*, *Paconius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pacorus*, *Pacorus*, -i (m.).  
*Pactius*, *Pactius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pactolus*, the *Pactolus*, -i (m.); *of or rela-*  
*ting to the Pactolus*, *Pactolus*, -idis (sem.  
adj.).  
*Pactumeius*, *Pactumeius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pactye*, *Pactye*, -es (f.).  
*Pacula*, *Pacula*, -ae (f.).  
*Pacuvius*, *Pacuvius*, -ii (m.); *of or relat-*  
*ing to Pacuvius*, *Pacuvians*, -a, -um.  
*Paderborn*, *Paderborna*, -ae (f.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Paderborn*, *Paderbornen*,  
-eis, -e.  
*Padua*, *Patavium*, -ii (n.), q. v..  
*Padus*, the *Padus*, -i (m.); *of or relating*  
to *Padus* or *Po*, *Padanus*,  
-a, -um; *dwellers on the Po*, *Padani*,  
-orum (m.).  
*Padusa*, the *Padusa*, -ae (f.).  
*Paeān*, *Paeān*, -anis (m.).  
*Pamani*, the *Pamani*, -orum (m.).  
*Panula*, *Panula*, -anis (m.).  
*Paeon*, *Paeon*, -anis (m.); *of or relating to*  
*Paeon*, *Paeonius*, -a, -um.  
*Paeones*, the *Paeones*, -um (m.); *the coun-*  
*try of the Paeones*, *Paeonia*, *Paeonia*, -a,  
-f.; *Paeonian*, *Paeonius*, -a, -um; *and pecul*  
*fem.*, *Paeonia*, -idis.  
*Paeonius*, *Paeonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pastum*, *Pastum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging*  
*to Pastum*, *Pæstānum*, -a, -um.  
*Patina*, *Patina*, -ae (f.).  
*Patius*, *Patius*, -i (m.).  
*Pazon*, *Pazon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Paga*, *Paga*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging*  
*to Paga*, *Pagae*, -a, -um.  
*Pagasa*, *Págasē*, -arum, and *Pagasa*, -ae  
(f.); *of or belonging to Pagasa*, *Paga*  
*sæus*, -a, -um, and *Pagasicus*, -a, -um.  
*Palæmon*, *Palæmon*, -anis (m.); *of or re-*  
*lating to Palæmon*, *Palæmonius*, -a, -um.  
*Palæno*, *Paleno*, -is (f.).  
*Palæorouini*, *Helicon*, -onis (m.), q. v..  
*Palapaphos*, *Palapaphos* or *plus*, -i (f.).  
*Palaphatus*, *Palaphatus*, -i (m.); *of or re-*  
*lating to Palaphatus*, *Palaphatus*, -a,  
-um.  
*Paleste*, *Paleste*, -es (f.).  
*Palaſtina*, v. *Paleſtine*.  
*Palaſtynus*, *Palaſtynus*, -i (f.).  
*Palamedes*, *Palamēdēs*, -is (m.); *of or re-*  
*lating to Palamedes*, *Palamēdēus*, -a,  
-um; *Palamēdicus*, -a, -um; and *Pala-*  
*mēdīcus*, -a, -um.  
*Palatine* (*Mount*), *Palatinus*, -i (m.), *Mons*,  
*Palatiūm*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to*  
*the Palatine Mount*, *Palatinus*, -a, -um.  
*Palermo*, *Palermus*, -i (f.), q. v..  
*Pales*, *Pales*, -is (f.); *of or relating to Pa-*  
*les*, *Pallie*, -e.  
*Paleſtina*, *Paleſtina*, -a and -tine, -es (f.).  
*of or belonging to Paleſtine*, *Paleſtinus*,  
-a, -um, and *(late) Paleſtincus*, -e.  
*Paleſtrina*, *Praeneste*, -is (n.), q. v..  
*Palfurius*, *Palfurius*, -i (m.).  
*Palibrohra*, *Palibothra* or *Palimbohra*  
-is (f.).  
*Palīci*, the *Palīci*, -orum (m.).  
*Palinuro* (*Cape*), *Palinurus*, -i (n.), Pro-  
monitorium.  
*Palinurus*, *Palinurus*, -i (m.).  
*Palla*, *Palla*, -ae (m.).  
*Palladius*, *Palladius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pallanteum*, *Pallanteum*, -i (n.); *of or re-*  
*lating to Pallanteum*, *Pallanteus*, -a,  
-um.  
*Pallas*, *Pallas*, -adis (f.), *appellation of*  
*Minerva*; *of or relating to Pallas*, *Pal-*  
*lađius*, -a, -um.—2. *Pallas*, *antis* (m.), *a*  
*man's name*; *of or relating to Pallas*,  
*Pallantēus*, -a, -um, and *Pallantēus*, -a,  
-um; *daughter or female descendant of*  
*Pallas*, *Pallantias*, -adis, and *Pallantis*,  
-idis (f.).  
*Pallene*, *Pallene*, -es (f.); *of or belong-ing*

- Pallene, Pallenean, Pallenaeus, -a.-um, and Pallenenaeus, -e.*

*Palma, Palma, -a (f.); or belonging to Palma, Palmenis, -e.*

*Palms (Island of), Palmaria, -a (f.), insula.*

*Palmyra, Palmýra, -a (f.); or belonging to Palmyra, Palmyréus, -a, -um.*

*Palius, Paltus, -i (f.).*

*Palumbus, Palumbus, -i (m.).*

*Pamisus, Pamisus, -i (m.).*

*Pammenes, Pamménes, -is (m.).*

*Pampeluna, Pampelo, -onis (f.); Pampe-  
lona, -e (f.).*

*Pampilia, Pampilia, -a (f.).*

*Pampilius, Pampilius, -i (m.).*

*Pamphylia, Pamphylia, -a (f.); or be-  
longing to Pamphylia, Pamphylian, Pamphylius, a, -um and (late) Pam-  
phylius, a, -um.*

*Pan, Pan, -anos or -anis (m.).*

*Panacca, Panácea, -a (f.).*

*Panacra, Panacra, -a (f.).*

*Panenus, Panenus, -i (m.).*

*Panetus, Panetus, -ii (m.).*

*Panetolum, Panetólium, -ii (n.); or re-  
lating to the Panetolum, Panetólicus,  
-a, -um.*

*Panaretus, Panárteus, -i (m.).*

*Panchaia, Panchaia, -a (f.); or of be-  
longing to Panchaia, Panchaeus, -a,  
-um; Pancháicus, -a, -um; and Pan-  
cháius, -a, -um.*

*Panda, Panda, -a (f.).*

*Panda, the Panda, -arum (m.); or of be-  
longing to the Panda, Pandaeus, -a, -um.*

*Pandana, Pandana, -a (f.).*

*Pandarus, Pandarus, -i (m.).*

*Pandataria, Pandataria, -a (f.).*

*Pandion, Pandion, -eius (m.); or of relati-  
ng to Pandion, Pandionius, -a, -um.*

*Pandora, Pandora, -a (f.).*

*Pandosia, Pandosia, -a (f.).*

*Pandrosos, Pandrosos, -i (f.).*

*Pangaea (Mount), Pangaea, -i (m.), and  
Pangaea, -orū (n.); or of belonging  
to Mount Pangaea, Pangaeus, a, -um.*

*Paniúnum, Paníonium, -ii (n.); or of re-  
lating to the Paníonium, Paníonius, -a,  
-um.*

*Pannicus, Pannicus, -i (m.).*

*Pannonia, Pannónia, -a (f.); or of relati-  
ng to Pannonia, Pannónia, Pannónicus,  
-a, -um, and Pannónius, -a, -um;  
pecul. fem., Pannónia, -idias.*

*Panope, Pánope, -es and Panopéa, -a (f.).*

*Panopeus, Panopeüs, -eos or -ei (m.).*

*Panopolis, Pánopolis, -is (f.); or of relati-  
ng to Panopolis, Panopólites, -a (masc.  
adj.).*

*Panormus, Panormus or Panormus, -i  
(f.); Panormum, -i (n.); or of belong-  
ing to Panormus, Panormítanus, -a, -um.*

*Pansa, Pansa, -a (m.); or of relating to  
Pansa, Pansianus, -a, -um.*

*Pantagia, the Pantagia, -a (m.).*

*Panteleon, Panteleon, -ontis (m.).*

*Pantanus, Pantanus, -i (m.).*

*Panthon, Panthon or Pantheum, -i (n.).*

*Panthus, Panthús, -i (m.).*

*Panthus, Panthus (contracted from Pan-  
thus), -i, voc. -u (m.); son of Panthus,  
Panthoides, -a (m.).*

*Panticapéum, Panticápaeum, -i (n.); or of  
belonging to Panticapéum, Panticapén-  
sis, -a; the inhabitants of Panticapéum,  
Panticapé, -orū (m.).*

*Pantilius, Pantilius, -ii (n.).*

*Pantolabus, Pantolabus, i (m.).*

*Panurgus, Panurgus, -i (m.).*

*Panyasis, Panyasis, -is (m.).*

*Panyus, the, Panyus, -i (m.).*

*Paphlagonia, Paphlágonia, -a (f.); or of  
belonging to Paphlagonia, Paphlagoni-  
an, Paphlagonius, -a, -um; the Paphl-  
gonians, Paphlágones, -um (m.).*

*Paphnitus, Paphnitus, -ii (m.).*

*Paphos, Paphos or Paphus, i (f.); or of  
belonging to Paphos, Paphian, Paphius,  
-a, -um.*

*Paphus, Paphus, -i (m.).*

*Papia, Papia, -a (f.).*

*Papilus, Papilus, -i (m.).*

*Papinian, Papináns, -i (m.).*

*Papinus, Papinus, -ii (m.).*

*Papirus, Papirus, -i (m.).*

*Papirian, Papiráns, -i (m.).*

*Papirus, Papirus, -i (m.); or of relating to  
Papirus, Papirius, -a (f.).*

*Papirius, Papirius, -i (m.).*

*Paripius, Paripius, -a (m.); or Pa-  
piriáns, -a, -um.*

*Papius, Papius, -ii (m.).*

*Parada, Parada, -a (f.).*

*Paradise, Paradisus, -i (m.).*

*Paratacene, Paratácene, -ea (f.); the in-  
habitants of Paratacene, Paratáceni-  
orum (m.).*

*Paratónium, Paratónium, -ii (n.); or of  
belonging to Paretonium, Paretonius,  
-a, -um.*

*Paralus, Paralus, -i (m.).*

*Parce, Parce, -arum (f.).*

*Pareno, Parentium, -ii (n.).*

*Parhedrus, Parhedrus, -i (m.).*

*Paris, Paris, -idis, acc. idem, -in, or -im  
(m.); a man's name.*

*Paris (city), Lutetia, -a (f.), Parisiorum;  
Parisii, -orū (m.); the Parisians, Par-  
isi, -orū (m.); or of relating to Paris,  
Parisian, Parisiacus, -a, -um.*

*Parium, Parium, -ii (n.); or of belonging  
to Parium, Parianus, -a, -um.*

*Parma, Parma, -a (f.); or of belonging  
to Parma, Farmáneus, -a, -um, and Par-  
mensis, -e; the inhabitants of Parma,  
Parmenses, -ium (m.).*

*Parmenides, Parménides, -is (m.).*

*Parmeno, Parmenio, -onis (m.).*

*Parmenicus, Parménicus, -i (m.).*

*Parnassus (Mount), Parnassus or Parnás-  
sus, -i (m.); or of belonging to Parnas-  
sus, Parnassian, Parnassius, -a, -um; pecul.  
fem., Parnassia, -idias.*

*Parnes (Mount), Parnes, -ethis (m.).*

*Paropanensis, Paropanensis, -i (m.); the  
dwellers on the Paropanensis, Paropané-  
sis, -arum, and Paropanensis, -orū  
(m.).*

*Paroréa, Paroréa, -a (f.); the inhabitants  
of Parore, Paroréata, -arum (m.).*

*Paros, Páros and Párus, -i (f.); or of be-  
longing to Paros, Partan, Parlus, -a,  
-um.*

*Parporus (Mount), Parporus, -i (m.).*

*Parphasia, Parphasia, -a (f.); or of be-  
longing to Parphasia, Parpharian, Par-  
phasia, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Parrhasia,  
-idias (poet. for Arcadias).*

*Parphaitis, Parpháis, -is (f.).*

*Parthaon, Partháon, -onis (m.); or of re-  
lating to Parthaon, Partháonius, -a,  
-um; son or descendant of Parthaon,  
Partháonides, -a (m.).*

*Parthenie, Parthénie, -ea (f.).*

*Parthenii, the Parthénii, -orū (m.).*

*Parthenium, Parthénium or Parthenion,  
-ii (n.); Promontorium.*

*Parthenius (Mount), Parthénius, -ii (m.);  
or of relating to Mount Parthenius, Par-  
thénius, -a, -um.*

*Parthenitus, Parthénius, -ii (m.); or of re-  
lating to Parthenius, Partheniáns, -a,  
-um.*

*Parthenon, Parthénon, -ónis (m.).*

*Parthenopus, Parthénópus, -i (m.).*

*Parthenope, Parthénópe, -es (f.); or of re-  
lating to Parthenope, Parthénópea, -a,  
-um.*

*Parthenopolis, Parthénópolis, -is (f.).*

*Parthia, Parthia, -a (f.); or of belonging  
to Parthia, Parthian, Parthius, -a, -um,  
and Parthus, -a, -um; the Parthians,  
Parthi, -orū (m.).*

*Parthum, Parthum, -i (n.); or of belong-  
ing to Parthum, Parthinus, -a, -um.*

*Parthusi, the Parthusi, -orū (m.).*

*Paryadres (Mount), Paryadres, -a (m.).*

*Pasargada, Pasargáda, -arum (f.).*

*Pasias, Pasias, -a (m.).*

*Pasiphæ, Pasiphæ, -es, and Pasiphæa,  
-a (f.); daughter of Pasiphæ, Pasiphæa.*

*Pasitèles, Pásitèles, -is (m.).*

*Pasithaea, Pasithaea, -a, and Pasithée, -ea  
(f.).*

*Pasitigris, the Pasitigris, -idias or -la (m.).*

*Passale, the Passale, -arum (m.).*

*Passaro, Passaro, -ónis (f.).*

*Passar, Passar, -arum (n.).*

*Passerinus, Passerinus, -i (m.).*

*Passeius, Pasiénns, -i (m.).*

*Pasy, Paciáum, -i (n.).*

*Pastillus, Pastilla, -i (m.).*

*Pastona, Pastona, -a (f.).*

*Patale, Patale, -es (f.); or of belonging to  
Patale, Patalius, -a, -um.*

*Patami, the Patami, -orū (m.).*

*Patara, Patara, -a (f.) and -orū (m.);  
or of belonging to Patara, Pataraea, -a,  
-um, and Patarcus, -a, -um; pecul.  
fem., Patarcus, -eos or -ei; pecul. fem.,  
Patarcis, -idias; the inhabitants of Pat-  
ara, Patará, -orū (m.).*

*Patarium, Patavium, -ii (n.); or of belong-  
ing to Patavium, Patavinus, -a, -um.*

*Paterculus, Paterculus, -i (m.).*

*Pateria, Pateria, -a (f.).*

*Paternus, Paternus, -i (m.).*

*Patiense, Patientia, -a (f.).*

*Patino, Patina, -a (m.).*

*Patino, Patmos, -i (f.).*

*Paticus, Paticus, -i (m.).*

*Patmos, Patmos or Patmus, -i (f.).*

*Patra, Πατρα, -arum (f.); or of belong-  
ing to Patra, Patrensis, -e.*

*Patricius, Πατρίκιος, -i (m.); or of rela-  
ting to Patrick, Πάτρικος, Patricia-*

*Paul, Paul, -i (n.).*

*Paula, Paula, -a (f.).*

*Paulina, Paulina, -a (f.).*

*Paulinus, Paulinus, -i (m.).*

*Paulus, Paulus, -i (m.); or of relating to  
Paulus, Pauliáns, -a, -um.*

*Pauliáns, Pauliáns, -i (m.).*

*Pausantas, Pausanias, -a (m.).*

*Pausias, Pausias, -a (m.); or of belong-  
ing to Pausias, Pausiács, -a, -um.*

*Pausilypus (Mount), Pausilypum, -i (n.)  
and Pausilypus, -i (m.), Mons.*

*Pausilypus, Pausiástris, -i (m.).*

*Pavia, Ticinum, -i (n.); q. v.*

*Pavo, Pávo, -onis (m.).*

*Pax, Pax, -ácis (f.), Julis (a town); or of  
belonging to Pax (Julia), Pacensis, -a.*

*Pazza, Pazza, -a (f.).*

*Pedanius, Pedánus, -i (m.).*

*Pedarius, Pedárius, -i (m.); or of relating to  
Pedarius, Pedárius, -a, -um.*

*Pedasius, Pedásium, -i, aum Pedasa, -orū  
(m.).*

*Pedasius, Pedásius, -i (f.).*

*Pedianus, Pedianus, -i (m.).*

*Pedius, Pédius, -ii (m.); or of relating to  
Pedius, Pédius, -a, -um.*

*Pedo, Pedro, -onis (m.).*

*Peducus, Peducus, -i (m.); or of relat-  
ing to Peducus, Peducus, -a, -um.*

*Pedum, Pedum, i (n.); or of belonging to  
Pedum, Podánum, -a, -um.*

*Pegasus, Pégasus, -i (m.); or of relating to  
Pegasos, Pegasean, Pegasus, -a, -um.*

*Pegasius, -a, -um, and Pegasius, -a,  
-um; pecul. fem., Pégasí, idias.*

*Pegy, Berynga, -a (f.).*

*Pelagius, Pelegius, -i (m.); or of relating to  
Pelagius, Pelagiáns, -a, -um; the  
country of the Pelagones, Pelagónia, -a  
(f.).*

*Pelasgi, the Pelasgi, -orū (m.); or of be-  
longing to the Pelasgi, Pelasgo, Pelas-  
gus, -a, -um, and Pelasgius, -a, -um;  
the land of the Pelasgi, Pelasgia, -a, and  
Pelasgis, -idias (f.).*

*Pelethrónius, Pelethrónius, -ii (m.); or of  
relating to Pelethrónius, Pelethrónius,  
-a, -um.*

*Peleus, Peleús, -eos or -ei (m.); or of relat-  
ing to Peleus, Peleús, -a, -um; son of  
Peleus, Peleids, -a (m.).*

*Pelias, Pélias, -a (m.); daughter of Peleus  
Pélias, -ádis (f.).*

*Pelides, v. Peleus.*

*Peligni, the Peligni, -orū (m.); or of re-  
lating to the Peligni, Pelignus, -a, -um.*

*Pelignus, Pelignus, -i (m.).*

*Pelion (Mount), Pélion, -ii (n.); Pélio, -i (m.);  
and Pelion Mons; or of relating to  
Mount Pelion, Pélio, -a, -um, and  
Peliacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pélio-*

*adis.*

*Pelium, Pelium, -ii (n.).*

- Pella*, *Pella*, -ae (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pelléan*, *Pellæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pellenæus* (*Mount*), *Pellenæus*, -i (m.).  
*Pellendônes*, the, *Pellendônes*, -um (m.).  
*Pellene*, *Pellène*, -es (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pellene*, *Pellénæus*, -a, -um, and *Pel-lénæus*, -e.  
*Pellio*, *Pellio*, -ónis (m.).  
*Plopia*, *Plopia*, -as (f.).  
*Plopidas*, *Plopidas*, -as (m.).  
*Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesus*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to the *Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesius*, -a, -um ; *Peloponnesiacus*, -a, -um ; and (late) *Peloponnesus*, -e.  
*Pelops*, *Pelops*, -ópis (m.) , of or relating to *Pelops*, *Pelopéus*, -a, -um ; *Pelopéus*, -a, -um ; and *Pelopias*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelopias*, -idias ; son or descendant of *Pelops*, *Pelopides*, -as (m.) ; usually in plural, the *Pelopidae*, *Pelopidae*, -arum (m.).  
*Pelorus*, *Pelorus*, -i (m.) , and *Pelorum*, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to *Pelorus*, *Pelorian*, *Peloritanus*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelorianus*, -a, -um ; *adis*, and *Peloris*, -idias.  
*Pelusiæ*, *Pelusiæ*, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to *Pelusiæ*, *Pelusiæ*, -a, -um ; *Pelusiæ*, -a, -um ; and *Pelusiæ*, -a, -um ; *pecul. masc.*, *Pelusiæ* or -otæ, -as (an inhabitant of *Pelusiæ*).  
*Peneleus*, *Peneleus*, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Penelope*, *Pénélope*, -as, or *Penelope*, -es (f.) ; of or relating to *Penelope*, *Penelopæus*, -a, -um.  
*Penestia*, *Penestia*, -as (f.) ; the inhabitants of *Penestia*, *Penestæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Penéus*, the, *Penéus*, -i (m.) ; of or relating to the *Penéus*, *Penéus*, -a, -um, and *Penéus*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Penéis*, -idos.  
*Pennine* (*Alps*), *Pennina* *Alpes* (f.), v. *Alps* ; of or relating to the *Pennine Alps*, *Penninus*, -a, -um.  
*Pennsylvania*, *Pennsylvania*, -ae (f.) ; *Pennsylvanian*, *Pennsylvanius*, -a, -um.  
*Pennus*, *Pennus*, -i (m.).  
*Pentadius*, *Pentadius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pentapolis*, *Pentapolis*, -is (f.) , of or belonging to *Pentapolis*, *Pentapolitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Penteactylus* (*Mount*), *Taygétus*, -i (m.).  
*Penteirus* (*Mount*), *Pentélicus*, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Mount *Pentelicus*, *Pentelicus*, -a, -um, and *Pentelis*, -e.  
*Penthiselea*, *Penthiselea*, -as (f.).  
*Pentheus*, *Penthœus*, -eos or -ei (m.) ; of or belonging to *Pentheus*, *Penthœus*, -a, -um ; son or descendant of *Pentheus*, *Pentheus*, -as (m.).  
*Pentri*, the, *Pentri*, -orum (m.).  
*Peparethus*, *Péparthèus*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to *Peparethus*, *Peparethius*, -a, -um.  
*Pera*, *Chrysoceras*, -atîs (n.).  
*Peræa*, *Peræa*, -as (f.).  
*Pericval*, *Percivalus*, -i (m.).  
*Percoce*, *Percôte*, -es (f.) ; of or belonging to *Percoce*, *Percötius*, -a, -um.  
*Perdicas*, *Perdicas*, -as (m.).  
*Perdix*, *Perdix*, -icis (m.).  
*Peregrine*, *Peregrinus*, -i (m.).  
*Perenna*, *Perenna*, -as (f.).  
*Perennis*, *Perennis*, -is (m.).  
*Perga*, *Perga*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Perga*, *Pergæus*, -a, -um, and *Pergensis*, -e.  
*Pergamus*, *Pergâma*, -orum ; *Pergânum*, -i (n.) ; and *Pergamus*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pergamus*, *Pergâmenus*, -a, -um, and *Pergâneus*, -a, -um.  
*Irgus*, *Pergus*, -i (m.).  
*Periander*, *Periander*, -dri, and *Periandrus*, -i (m.).  
*Peribomius*, *Peribomius*, -li (m.).  
*Pericles*, *Pericles*, -is (and sometimes -i) (m.).  
*Periclymenus*, *Periclymenus*, -i (m.).  
*Perigord*, *Perigordia*, -regio (f.).  
*Periqueuz*, *Petriconium*, -ii (n.).  
*Perilaus*, *Perilaus*, -i (m.).  
*Perilla*, *Perilla*, -as (f.).  
*Perillitus*, *Perillus*, -ii (m.).  
*Perillus*, *Perillus*, -i (m.) ; of or relating to *Perillus*, *Perilleus*, -a, -um.  
*Perimede*, *Perimède*, -ea (f.) ; *Perimède-an*, *Perimèdeus*, -a, -um.  
*Perimele*, *Perimèle*, -ea (f.).  
*Perinthus*, *Perinthus*, -i (f.) ; of or belong-
- ing to *Perinthus*, *Perinthian*, *Perinthius*, -a, -um.  
*Periphanes*, *Periphanes*, -is (m.).  
*Periphas*, *Periphas*, -antis (m.).  
*Periphetes*, *Periphetes*, -as (m.).  
*Permessus*, the, *Permessus*, -i (m.) of or relating to the *Permessus*, *Permessus*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Permessus*, -idias.  
*Pernambuco*, *Fernambucum*, -i (n.).  
*Pero*, *Pero*, -as (f.).  
*Perouse*, *Peruse*, -as (f.).  
*Perpenna*, *Perpenna*, -as (m.).  
*Perperene*, *Perpérénê*, -es (f.) ; of or belonging to *Perperene*, *Perpérénus*, -a, -um.  
*Perperna*, *Perperna*, -as (m.).  
*Perpignan*, *Perpignan*, -i (n.).  
*Perrhaebi*, the, *Perrhaebi*, -orum (m.) ; the country of the *Perrhaebi*, *Perrhaebia*, -as (f.) ; *Perrhaebian*, *Perrhaebius*, -a, -um.  
*Persa*, *Persa*, -as (m.) -2, (f.) a woman's name ; daughter of *Persa*, *Perséis*, -idias (f.).  
*Persæus*, *Persæus*, -i (m.).  
*Persephone*, *Persephone*, -as (f.).  
*Persepolis*, *Persépolis*, -is (f.).  
*Perses*, *Perses*, -as (m.) ; of or relating to *Perses*, *Persæus*, -a, -um, and *Persæus*, -a, -um ; daughter of *Perses*, *Persæis*, -idias (f.).  
*Perses*, *Persæus*, -eos or -ei (m.) ; of or relating to *Perses*, *Persæus*, -a, -um, and *Persæus*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Persæis*, -idias.  
*Persia*, *Persia*, -idias (f.) ; *Persia*, -a, -j. ; of or belonging to *Persia*, *Persian*, *Persicus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Persius*, *Persius*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Persia*, -idias ; a *Persian*, *Persa* and *Perses*, -as (m.) ; the *Persians*, *Persæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Persicus*, *Persicus*, -i (m.) , an appellative ; of or relating to *Persicus*, *Persiciacus*, -a, -um.  
*Persis*, v. *Persia*.  
*Persius*, *Persius*, -ii (m.).  
*Perth*, *Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum* ; *Perthum*, -i (n.).  
*Pertinax*, *Pertinax*, -acis (m.).  
*Peru*, *Peruvia*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Peru*, *Peruvianus*, -a, -um.  
*Perugia*, *Pérüsia*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Perugia*, *Perusia*, *Perusianus*, -a, -um.  
*Péru*, *Péru*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Péru*, *Péru*, -a, -um.  
*Pescara*, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.) , q. v.  
*Pescara*, *Aternus*, -i (m.).  
*Pescennius*, *Pescennius*, -li (m.) ; of or relating to *Pescennius*, *Pescennianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pessinus*, *Pessinus*, -untis (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pessinus*, *Pessinunticus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pessinunticus*, -a, -um.  
*Pest*, *Pessum*, -ii (n.).  
*Pesti*, *Pestum*, -i (n.) , q. v.  
*Petale*, *Petale*, -es (f.).  
*Petavia*, *Petavio*, -ónis (f.) ; of *Petavio*, *Petavionensis*, -e.  
*Peter*, *Petrus*, -i (m.).  
*Peterborough*, *Petuaria*, -as (f.) ; *Petro-durgum*, -i (n.).  
*Petersburg*, St. *Petropòlis*, -ls (f.).  
*Peterwardine*, *Acimincum*, -i (n.).  
*Petilia*, *Petilia*, -as (f.) ; of *Petilia*, *Petili-an*, *Petilius*, -a, -um.  
*Petilium*, *Petilium*, -ii (n.).  
*Petilius*, *Petilius*, -ii (m.) ; of or relating to *Petilius*, *Petilius*, *Petilius*, -a, -um, and *Petilius*, -a, -um.  
*Petrosiris*, *Petrosiris*, -idias (m.).  
*Petra*, *Petra*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Petra*, *Petraeus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Petraeus*, -e, -um, *pecul. masc.*, *Petraeus*, -as (m.).  
*Petraea*, *Petraea*, -as (f.) ; Arabia ; of *Arabia Petraea*, *Petraeus*, -a, -um.  
*Petrius*, *Petrius*, -ii (m.) ; of or relating to *Petrius*, *Petrius*, *Petrius*, -a, -um.  
*Petrina*, *Petrina*, -arum (f.) ; of or belonging to *Petrina*, *Petrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Petro*, *Petro*, -ónis (m.).  
*Petrocorii*, the, *Petrocorii*, -orum (m.) ; of or belonging to the *Petrocorii*, *Petrocoricus*, -a, -um.  
*Petronia*, *Petronia*, -as (f.).  
*Petrinus*, *Petrinus*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Petrinus*, *Petrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Petroneius*, *Petrônus*, -ii (m.) ; of or relating to *Petroneius*, *Petronian*, *Petronus*, -a, -um, and *Petrionanus*, -a, -um.  
*Petrus*, v. *Peter*.  
*Pettalus*, *Pettalus*, -i (m.).  
*Peuce*, *Peuce*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Peuce*, *Peucenus*, -a, -um.  
*Peucestes*, *Peucestes*, -is (m.).  
*Peucetia*, *Peucetia*, -a (f.) ; of or belonging to *Peucetia*, *Peuetian*, *Peucetius*, -a, -um.  
*Phaci*, *Phaci*, -ii (f.).  
*Phæacia*, *Phæacia*, -as (f.) ; the *Phæaci-ans*, *Phæcæs*, -um (m.) ; in sing., *Phæ-ax*, -áciis ; *Phæcian*, *Phæaci*, -a, -um, and *Phæacus*, -a, -um.  
*Phædimus*, *Phædimus*, -i (m.).  
*Phædo*, *Phædo*, -ónis (m.).  
*Phædra*, *Phædra*, -as (f.).  
*Phædris*, *Phædris* or *Phædrias*, -as (m.).  
*Phædrus*, *Phædrus*, -i (m.).  
*Phæcomes*, *Phæcômes*, -as (m.).  
*Phæstum*, *Phæstum*, -i (m.) ; *Phæstus*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phæstum*, *Phætius*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Phæstia*, -ádiis ; *Phæthon*, *Phæthon*, -ontis (m.) ; of or relating to *Phæthon*, *Phæthontius*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Phæthontius*, -ádiis, and *Phæthon*, -idias.  
*Phæthusa*, *Phæthusa*, -as (f.).  
*Phalæcus*, *Phalæcus*, -i (m.).  
*Phalangins*, *Phalangius*, -ii (m.).  
*Phalanna*, *Phalanna*, -as (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phalanna*, *Phalannæus*, -a, -um.  
*Phalantus*, *Phalantus*, -i (m.) ; of or relating to *Phalantus*, *Phalantius*, -a, -um, and *Phalantinus*, -a, -um.  
*Phalara*, *Phalara*, -orum (n.).  
*Phalari*, *Phalari*, -idias, acc. idem or -in (m.).  
*Phalasarne*, *i Phalasarne*, -es (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phalasarne*, *Phalasarneus*, a, -um.  
*Phalasia*, *Phalasia*, -ae (f.).  
*Phaleg*, *Phaleg*, indecl. (m.).  
*Phalerum*, *Phalerum*, -i (m.) , and *Phalera*, -orum (n.) ; of or belonging to *Phalerum*, *Phalericus*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Phalereus*, -eos or -ei.  
*Phalerion*, *Phalerion*, -ónis (m.).  
*Phalerus*, *Phalerus*, -i (m.).  
*Phalesina*, *Phalesina*, -ae (f.).  
*Phaliscus*, *Phaliscus*, -i (m.) ; of or relating to *Phaliscus*, *Phaliscus*, -a, -um.  
*Phalaria*, *Phalaria*, -as (f.).  
*Phamea*, *Phamea*, -arum (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phamea*, *Phameus*, -a, -um.  
*Phanagoria*, *Phanagoria*, -as (f.).  
*Phanias*, *Phanias*, -as (m.).  
*Phanote*, *Phanote*, -es (f.).  
*Phanotea*, *Phanotea*, -as (f.).  
*Phanel*, *Phanel*, -élis (m.).  
*Phaon*, *Phaon*, -ónis (m.) , lover of *Sappho*.—  
*Phaon*, *Phaon*, -ontis (m.) , freedman of *Nero*.  
*Phara*, *Phara*, -arum (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phara*, *Phareus*, -a, -um.  
*Pharaoh*, *Pharaoh* or *Pharson*, -ónis (m.).  
*Pharsamenes*, *Pharsamenes*, -is (m.).  
*Pharathon*, *Pharathon*, -ónis (f.) ; an inhabitant of *Pharathon*, *Pharathönites*, -as (m.).  
*Pharisee*, a, *Pharisea*, -i (m.) ; the *Pharisees*, *Pharisei*, -drum (m.) ; of or relating to the *Pharisees*, *Pharisæi*, *Pharisæus*, -a, -um, and *Pharisæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pharmacusa*, *Pharmacusa*, -as (f.).  
*Pharnabazus*, *Pharnabazus*, -i (m.).  
*Pharnæces*, *Pharnæces*, -is (m.).  
*Pharnacia*, *Pharnacia*, -a (f.).  
*Pharos*, *Pharos* or *Pharos*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pharos*, *Pharos*, -a, -um, and *Pharos*, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of *Pharos*, *Pharita*, -arum (m.).  
*Pharsalus*, *Pharsalus*, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to *Pharsalus*, *Pharsalan*, *Pharsali-cus*, -a, -um, and *Pharsalius*, -a, -um.  
*Pharus*, v. *Pharos*.  
*Pharusti*, the, *Pharusti*, -orum (m.).  
*Phasania*, *Phasania*, -as (f.).  
*Phaselis*, *Phaselis*, -idias (f.) ; of or belonging to *Phaselis*, *Phaselius*, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of *Phaselis*, *Phaselitæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Phasis*, the, *Phasis*, -is and -idias (m.) ; of or belonging to the *Phasis*, *Phasiánus*, -a, -um, and *Phasiás*, -a, -um ; *pecul. fem.*, *Phasis*, -idias (poet. for Colchian).  
*Phatnitic*, *Phatniticus*, -a, -um ; the *Phatnitic mouth (of the Nile)*, *Phatniticum Ostium*.

**Phazania**, Phazania, -i (f.); or of belonging to **Phazania**, Phazanius, -a, -um.  
**Pheca**, Pheca, -i (f.).  
**Phegens**, Phögénus, -eos or -ei (m.); or of belonging to **Pheges**, Phögénus, -a, -um; daughter of **Pheges**, Phögénia, -idis (f.).  
**Phellius**, Phellius, -i (m.).  
**Phellusa**, Phellusa, -as (f.).  
**Phemius**, Phémius, -ii (m.).  
**Phemoné**, Phemoné, -es (f.).  
**Pheneus**, Pheneus or Pheneos, -i (f.), and Pheneum, -a (n.); the inhabitants of Pheneus, Pheneata, -arum (m.).  
**Phera**, Phera, aram (f.); or of belonging to **Phera**, Pheræ, Pheræa, -a, -um.  
**Phereclus**, Phereclus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Phereclus**, Phereclæs, -a, -um.  
**Phercretes**, Phercretes, -ia (m.); or of relating to **Phercretes**, Phercretæs, -a, -um.  
**Pherecydes**, Pherecydes, -is (m.); or of relating to **Pherecydes**, Pherecydæs, -a, -um.  
**Pheres**, Pheres, -etis (m.); son of **Pheres** Pheretiades, -as (m.).  
**Pheretus**, Pheretus, -i (m.).  
**Pherczai**, the, Pherczai, -orum (m.).  
**Phiale**, Phiale, -es (f.).  
**Phidias**, Phidias, -as (m.); or of relating to **Phidias**, Phidias, -a, -um.  
**Phidippides**, Phidippides, -is (m.).  
**Phidippus**, Phidippus, -i (m.).  
**Phidon**, Phidon, -ónia (m.).  
**Phidyle**, Phidyle, -es (f.).  
**Phigellus**, Phigellus, -i (m.).  
**Philadelphia**, Philadelphia, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Philadelphia**, Philadelphia, Philadelphian, Philadelphenus, -a, -um; the **Philadelphians**, Philadelpheni, -orum (m.).  
**Philadelphus**, Philadelphus, -i (m.).  
**Phile**, Phile, -arum (f.).  
**Phileni**, Phileni, -orum or -on (m.).  
**Philenis**, Philenis, -idis (f.).  
**Philenius**, Philenius, -ii (m.).  
**Philenus**, v. **Philar**.  
**Philagrius**, Philagrius, -ii (m.); or relating to **Philagrius**, Philagrianus, -a, -um.  
**Philammon**, Philammon, -ouis (m.).  
**Philarchus**, Philarchus, -i (m.).  
**Philargyrus**, Philargyrus, -i (m.).  
**Phileas**, Phileas, -as (m.).  
**Philomenus**, Philomenus, -i (m.).  
**Philemon**, Philemon, -ónia (m.).  
**Phileros**, Phileros, -óta (m.).  
**Philesius**, Philesius, -ii (m.).  
**Philetes**, Philetes, -a (m.).  
**Philetas**, Philetas, -as (m.); or of belonging to **Philetas**, Philetea, -a, -um.  
**Philetes**, Philetes, -as (m.).  
**Philetus**, Philetus, -i (m.).  
**Philibert**, Philibertus, -i (m.).  
**Philinus**, Philinus, -i (m.).  
**Philip**, Philip, -i (m.); q. v.  
**Philippe**, Philippa, -as (f.).  
**Philippeville**, Philippopolis, -is (f.), q. v.  
**Philippi**, Philippi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to **Philippi**, Philippéus, -a, -um; Philippensis, -e; and Philippicus, -a, -um; the **Philippians**, Philippienses, -ium (m.).  
**Philippides**, Philippides, -o or -ia (m.).  
**Philippopolis**, Philippopolis, -is (f.); or of belonging to **Philippopolis**, Philippopolis, Philippopolitanus, -a, -um.  
**Philippus**, Philippus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Philippus** or **Philip**, Philippicus, -a, -um, and Philippus, -a, -um.  
**Philipsburg**, Philippopolis, -is (f.), q. v.  
**Philiscus**, Philiscus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Philiscus**, Philiscua, -a, -um.  
**Philistines**, the, Philistæi, and Philistini, -orum (m.); the country of the **Philistines**, Philistea, -a, and Philistium, -indecl. (f.); Philistine, Philistæus, -a, -um, and Philistinus, -a, -um.  
**Philistio**, Philistio, -ónia (m.).  
**Philistus**, Philistus, -i (m.).  
**Phillyrides**, v. **Philyra**.  
**Philo**, Philo, -ónia (m.).  
**Phlocharis**, Phlocharis, -is (m.).  
**Phlochorus**, Phlochorus, -i (m.).  
**Phloicles**, Phloicles, -is (m.).  
**Philocrates**, Philocrates, -is (m.).  
**Philocetes**, Philocetes, -a (m.); or relating to **Philocetes**, Philoctæus, -a, -um.  
**Philodamus**, Philodamus, -i (m.).  
**Philodemus**, Philodemus, -i (m.).  
**Philodorus**, Philodorus, -i (m.).

**Philogenes**, Philogénes, -is (m.).  
**Philogonus**, Philogonus, -i (m.).  
**Philolaus**, Philolaus, -i (m.).  
**Philomedes**, Philomèdes, -is or -a (m.).  
**Philomela**, Philomela, -as (f.).  
**Philomelium**, Philomelium, -il (a.); or belonging to **Philomelium**, Philomelien, -ais, -e.  
**Philomelus**, Philomélus, -i (m.).  
**Philometer**, Philométor, -oria (m.).  
**Philon**, v. **Philo**.  
**Philonides**, Philonides, -i (m.).  
**Philonis**, Philonis, -idis (f.).  
**Philopator**, Philopâtor, -oria (m.).  
**Philophrön**, Philophrön, -ónia (m.).  
**Philopomen**, Philopomen, -énia (m.).  
**Philostratus**, Philostratus, -i (m.).  
**Philotas**, Philotas, -as (m.).  
**Philotera**, Philotera, -as (f.).  
**Philotes**, Philotes, -as (m.).  
**Philotimus**, Philotimus, -i (m.).  
**Philoxenus**, Philoxenus, -i (m.).  
**Philoxus**, Philoxus, -i (m.).  
**Philyra**, Philyra, -as (f.); or of relating to **Philyra**, Philyrus, -a, -um, and Philyreus, -a, -um; son of **Philyra**, Philyrides (poet, Philyrus), -as (m.).  
**Philyrides**, v. *foregoing*.  
**Phineas**, Phineas, -as (m.).  
**Phineus**, Phineus, -eos or -ei (m.); or relating to **Phineus**, Phineus, -a, -um, and Phineus, -a, -um; son of **Phineus**, Phineus, -as (m.).  
**Phinopâla**, Phinopâla, -ia (f.).  
**Phintia**, Phintia, -as (f.); or of relating to **Phintia**, Phintiens, -e.  
**Phintias**, Phintias, -as (m.).  
**Phison**, the, Phison, -ónia (m.).  
**Phlegethon**, Phlegethon, -ontis (m.); or of belonging to **Phlegethon**, Phlegethontius, -a, -um, and Phlegethontius, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Phlegethontius, -idis.  
**Phlegon**, Phlegon, -ontis (m.).  
**Phlegra**, Phlegra, -as (f.); or of relating to **Phlegra**, Phlegra, -a, -um.  
**Phlegræus**, Phlegræus, -i (m.).  
**Phlegyas**, Phlegyas, -as (m.).  
**Philius**, Philius, -antis (f.); or of belonging to **Philius**, Philiæian, Philiæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of **Philius**, Philiæti, -orū (m.).  
**Phlogis**, Phlogis, -idis (f.).  
**Phobetor**, Phobetor, -oris (m.).  
**Phoca**, Phoca, -as (m.).  
**Phocæa**, Phocæa, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Phocæa**, Phocæa, Phocæicus, -a, -um; Phocæus, -a, -um; and Phocæne, -e; pecul, fem., Phocæus, -idis; the inhabitants of **Phocæa**, Phocæenses, -ium (m.) and Phocæi, -orum (m.).  
**Phocas**, Phocas, -as (m.).  
**Phocion**, Phocion, -ónia (m.).  
**Phocis**, Phocis, -idis (f.); or of relating to **Phocis**, Phocæan, Phocæicus, -a, -um; Phocæus, -a, -um; and Phocæne, -e; pecul, fem., Phocæus, -idis; the inhabitants of **Phocis**, Phocæenses, -ium (m.).  
**Phocus**, Phocus, -i (m.).  
**Phoda**, Phoda, -as (f.).  
**Phœbas**, Phœbas, -ádia (f.).  
**Phœbæidas**, Phœbæidas, -as (m.).  
**Phœbus**, Phœbus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Phœbus**, Phœbus, -a, -um; Phœbæius, -a, -um; and Phœbæca, -a, -um.  
**Phœnix**, Phœnix, -as (f.).  
**Phœnicia**, Phœnicia, -ea, and Phœnicia, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Phœnicia**, Phœnician, Phœnicus, -a, -um; pecul, masc., Phœnix, -icis; pecul, fem., Phœnissæ, -as; the **Phœnicians**, Phœnices, -um (m.).  
**Phœnicus**, Phœnicus, -untis (f.).  
**Phœnicusa**, Phœnicusa, -as (f.).  
**Phœnix**, Phœnix, -acia (m.).  
**Phœlogandrus**, Phœlogandrus, -i (f.).  
**Pholoe** (Mount), Pholoe, -as (f.); or belonging to **Pholoe**, Pholoe, -a, -um; Pholæticus, -a, -um.  
**Pholus**, Pholus, -i (m.).  
**Phorbæas**, Phorbæas, -antia (m.).  
**Phorcus**, Phorcus, -i, or Phorcys, -yos (m.); daughter of **Phorcus**, Phorcis, -idis (f.).  
**Phormio**, Phormio, -ónia (m.).  
**Phoronæus**, Phoronæus, -eos or -el (m.); or relating to **Phoronæus**, Phoronæus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of **Phoronæus**, Phoronæus, -idis (f.).  
**Phorontis**, Phorontis, -idis (f.).  
**Photinus**, Photinus, -i (m.); followers of **Photinus**, Photiniani, -orum (m.)

**Photius**, Photius, -ii (m.).  
**Phraates**, Phraates or Phrahestes, -as (m.).  
**Phradmon**, Phradmon, -ónia (m.).  
**Phragander**, Phragander, -arum (f.).  
**Phraates**, v. **Phraates**.  
**Phrixus**, Phrixus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Phrixus**, Phrixus, -a, -um.  
**Phrygia**, Phrygia, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Phrygia**, Phrygian, Phrygius, -a, -um; the **Phrygians**, Phryges, -um (m.) in sing., Phryx, -ygas (m.).  
**Phryne**, Phryne, -es (f.).  
**Phrynicus**, Phrynicus, -i (m.).  
**Phryx**, the, Phryx, -ygas (m.).  
**Phthia**, Phthia, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Phthia**, Phthius, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Phthia, Phthios, -ádia; the territory of **Phthia**, Phthios, -idis (f.); or of belonging to **Phthios**, Phthioticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of **Phthia** or **Phthiotis**, Phthiotis, -arum (m.).  
**Phyaces**, Phyaces, -as (m.).  
**Phycari**, the, Phycari, -orū (m.).  
**Phycus**, Phycus, -antis (m.).  
**Phylace**, Phylace, -ea (f.); or of belonging to **Phylace**, Phylacæus, -a, -um, and Phylacæus, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Phylacæus, -as (m.).  
**Phylax**, Phylax, -ácia (m.).  
**Phyle**, Phyle, -as (f.).  
**Phyleus**, Phyleus, -eos or -el (m.).  
**Phyllis**, Phyllis, -idis (f.).  
**Phyllius**, Phyllius, -ii (m.).  
**Phylodocæ**, Phylodocæ, -ea (f.).  
**Physcella**, Physcella, -as (f.).  
**Piacenza**, Piacenza, -as (f.).  
**Piava**, the, Piava, -as (m.).  
**Picens**, Picens, -entis (m.); *v. Picenum*  
**Picentia**, Picentia, -as (f.).  
**Picenum**, Picenum, -i (n.); or of belonging to **Picenum**, Picenus, -a, -um; *v. Picentia* (adj.); and Picentius, -a, -um; the **Picentines**, Picentes, -ium (m.).  
**Pictavi**, the, Pictavi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the **Pictavi**, Pictavicus, -a, -um, and Pictavus, -a, -um.  
**Pictones**, the, Pictones, -um (m.); or belonging to the **Pictones**, Pictonicus, -a, -um.  
**Picti**, the, Picti, -orum (m.).  
**Pictor**, Pictor, -oris (m.).  
**Picus**, Picus, -i (m.).  
**Pidauro** or **Pithauro**, Epidaurus, -i (f.).  
*q. v.*  
**Piedmont**, Piedmontium, -ii (n.).  
**Piera**, Pieria, -as (f.); or of belonging to **Piera**, Pierian, Pierius, -a, -um, and Piericus, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Pieria, -idis, especially in plural (of the Muses); the **Pierians**, Pieræs, -um (m.).  
**Pierus**, Pierus, -i (m.).  
**Pietola**, Andes, -ium (f.).  
**Pilate**, Pilatus, -i (m.).  
**Pilia**, Pilia, -as (f.).  
**Pilius**, Pilius, -ii (m.).  
**Pilumnus**, Pilumnus, -i (m.).  
**Pimplæa**, Pimplæa, -as (f.); or of relating to **Pimplæa**, Pimplæan, Pimplæus, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Pimplæis, -idis, and Pimplæas, -ádia; esp. in pl. (for the Muses).  
**Pinar**, Pinar, -i (f.); the inhabitants of **Pinar**, Pinarite, -arum (m.).  
**Pinarus**, Pinarus, -ii (m.); usually in plural, the **Pinarus**, Pinari, -orū (m.).  
**Pinarus**, the, Pinarus, -i (m.).  
**Pindar**, Pindarus, -i (m.); or of relating to **Pindar**, Pindaric, Pindaricus, -a, -um; and (late) Pindarus, -a, -um.  
**Pindasus** (Mount), Pindasus, -i (m.).  
**Pindenissus**, Pindenissus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of **Pindenissus**, Pindenissæ, -erum (m.).  
**Pindas** (Mount), Pindus, -i (m.).  
**Pinnatus**, Pinnatus, -i (m.).  
**Pinus**, Pinus, -i (m.).  
**Picumbino**, Picumbinum, -i (n.).  
**Piperæ**, Piperæ, -i (n.).  
**Piræus**, Piræus, -i (m.); *v. Piræus*, -eos or -el (m.); and Piræa, -orum (n.); or of belonging to **Piræus**, Piræus, -a, -um.  
**Pirene**, Pirene, -as (f.); or of **Pirene**, Pirene, -a, -um; Pirene, -idis (fem. adj.).  
**Pirithous**, Pirithous, -i (m.).  
**Pirsti**, the, Pirsti, -orum (m.).  
**Pisa**, Pisa, -a (f.); or of relating to **Pisa**, Pieseus, -a, -um.—2. the ancient **Pisa**, -as (f.).  
*q. v.*

- Pise*, *Pise*, *arum* (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Pise*, *Pisae*, *Piseus*, -a, -um, and *Pisanus*, -a, -um.  
*Pisander*, Pisander, -dri (*m.*).  
*Pisatello*, Rubincon, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Pisaurum*, Pisaurum, -i (*n.*) ; *of or belonging to Pisaurum*, Pisaurensis, -e.  
*Pisaurus*, the, Pisaurus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pisenor*, Pisenor, -óris (*m.*).  
*Pisidia*, Pisidia, -w (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Pisidia*, Pisidian, Pisidicus, -a, -um; the *Pisida*, Pisidae, -arum (*m.*).  
*Pisistratus*, Pisistratus, -i (*m.*) ; *son of Pisistratus*, Pisistratides, -e (*m.*).  
*Pisileus*, Pisileus, -i (*m.*).  
*Piso*, Piso, -ónis (*m.*) ; *of or belonging to Piso*, Pisonianus, -a, -um.  
*Pistola*, Pistola, -ii (*n.*) ; *of or belonging to Pistola*, Pistoriensis, -e.  
*Pistus*, Pistus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pitana*, Pitana, -w, and Pitane. -es (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Pitana*, Pitaneus, -a, -um.  
*Pithoratus*, Pithoratus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pitheusa*, Pitheusa, -w, and Pithecius, -arum (*f.*).  
*Pitholaus*, Pitholaus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pitholeon*, Pitholeon, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Pitium*, Pitium, -i (*n.*) ; *of or belonging to Pitium*, Pitias, -áta (*adj.*).  
*Pittacus*, Pittacus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pitheus*, Pittéus, -eos or -ei (*m.*) ; *of or belonging to Pittacus*, Pittéus or Pittéius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pittéis, -idis.  
*Pituanius*, Pituanius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Pitulum*, Pitulum, -i (*n.*) ; *of or belonging to Pitulum*, Pitulanus, -a, -um.  
*Pityusa*, the, Pityusa, -arum (*f.*).  
*Pius*, Pius, -i (*m.*).  
*Placentia*, Placentia, -w (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Placentia*, Placentinus, -a, -um.  
*Placia*, Placia, -w (*f.*).  
*Placidianus*, Placidianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Placidia*, Placidia, -w (*f.*).  
*Placidus*, Placidus, -i (*m.*).  
*Platorius*, Platorius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Platorius*, Platorian, Platorius, -a, -um, and Platorianus, -a, -um.  
*Plaguleius*, Plaguleius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Plaisance*, Placentia, -w (*f.*).  
*Planaria*, Planaria, -w (*f.*).  
*Planasia*, Planasia, -w (*f.*).  
*Plancina*, Plancina, -w (*f.*).  
*Planctus*, Planctus, -ii (*m.*).  
*Plancta*, Plancta, -arum (*f.*).  
*Planctus*, Planctus, -i (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Planctus*, Planctius, -a, -um.  
*Plancius*, Plancius, -a, -um.  
*Planius*, Planius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Platea*, Platea, -arum (*f.*).  
*Plato*, Plato, -ónis (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Plato*, Platonic, Platonicus, -a, -um; the *Platonists*, Platonic, -orum (*m.*).  
*Plator*, Plator, -óris (*m.*).  
*Plautia*, Plautia, -w (*f.*).  
*Plautianus*, Plautianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Plautillus*, Plautillus, -i (*m.*).  
*Plautius*, Plautius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Plautius*, Plautian, Plautins, -a, -um.  
*Plautius*, Plautius, -i (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Plautius*, Plautinus, -a, -um, and Plautianus, -a, -um.  
*Plavis*, the, Plavis, -is (*m.*).  
*Pleiad*, a, Pleias, -áda (*f.*) ; *the Pleiads*, Pleiades, -um (*f.*).  
*Pleione*, Pleione, -es (*f.*).  
*Pleminius*, Pleminius, -i (*m.*) ; *of or belonging to Pleminius*, Pleminianus, -a, -um.  
*Plemmyrium*, Plemmyrium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Plestia*, Plestia, -i (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Plestia*, Plestius, -a, -um.  
*Pleumositi*, the, Pleumositi or Pleumoxii, -orum (*m.*).  
*Pleuratus*, Pleuratus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pleuron*, Pleuron, -ónis (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Pleuron*, Pleironius, -a, -um.  
*Plinius*, Plinius, -i (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Pliny*, Plinius, -a, -um.  
*Plinthius*, Plinthius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Pliny*, Plinius, -ii (*m.*), q. v.  
*Pliasthenes*, Pliasthenes, -is (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Pliasthenes*, Pliasthenia, -a, -um; *son of Pliasthenes*, Pliasthenes, -w (*m.*).  
*Plistia*, v. *Plestia*.  
*Plitendum*, Plitendum, -i (*n.*).  
*Plocamus*, Plocamus, -i (*m.*).  
*Plotia*, the, Plotia, -arum (*f.*), Insulae.  
*Plotina*, Plotina, -w (*f.*).  
*Plotinus*, Plotinus, -i (*m.*).  
*Plotius*, Plotius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Plutarch*, Plutarchus, -i (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Plutarch*, Plutarchus, -a, -um.  
*Plutianus*, Plutianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pluto*, Plútio or Plútón, -ónis (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Pluto*, Plutonian, Plútónius, -a, -um.  
*Plutus*, Plútus, -i (*m.*).  
*Pluvina*, Pluvina, -w (*f.*).  
*Plymouth*, Tamari Östia.  
*Po*, the, Pádus, -i (*m.*), q. v.; *Greek and poet.*, Eridánu, -i (*m.*).  
*Podalirius*, Podalirius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Podarce*, Podarce, -es (*f.*).  
*Podarcas*, Podarcas, -i (*m.*).  
*Peas*, Peas, -antis (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Peas*, Peasantus, -a, -um; *son of Peas*, Peasantides, -w (*m.*).  
*Pecile*, Pecile, -es (*f.*).  
*Pan*, the, *Carthage*.  
*Panius*, Panius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Poitiers*, Picaviam, -i (*n.*).  
*Poitou*, Ager Picaviac or Pictonicus, v. *Picavi* and *Pictones*.  
*Pola*, Pola, -w (*f.*) ; *a city*; *of or belonging to Pola*, Polensis, -e, and Pólaticus, -a, -um.—*2.* (*m.*) *a man's name*.  
*Poland*, Polonia, -w (*f.*) ; Polish, Poloniens, -e; in classical Latin included in Sarmatia, -w (*f.*).  
*Poleas*, Poleas, -w (*m.*).  
*Polemarchus*, Polemarchus, -i (*m.*).  
*Polemo*, Polémo or Polémón, -ónis (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Polemo*, Polemónus, -a, -um, and Polemóniacus, -a, -um.  
*Polemocrates*, Polemocrates, -ia (*m.*).  
*Policastro*, Buxentum, -i (*n.*) *Gulf of Policastro*, Laüs, -i (*m.*) Sinus.  
*Policoro*, Heraclia, -e (*f.*).  
*Poliocetes*, Poliocetes, -w (*m.*).  
*Polites*, Polites, -w (*m.*).  
*Polla*, Polla, -w (*f.*).  
*Pollentia*, Pollentia, -w (*f.*) ; *of or belonging to Pollentia*, Pollentius, -a, -um.  
*Popolia*, Popilia, -w (*f.*).  
*Popilius*, Popilius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or belonging to Popilius*, Popilius, -a, -um, and Popiliánus, -a, -um.  
*Poppea*, Poppea, -w (*f.*).  
*Poppeus*, Poppeus, -i (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Poppea*, Poppean, Poppeus, -a, -um, and Poppeanus, -a, -um.  
*Populonia*, Populonia, -ii (*n.*) ; *of or belonging to Populonia*, Populoniens, -e.  
*Porcia*, Porcia, -w (*f.*).  
*Porcius*, Porcius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Porcius* or *the Porcia gens*, Porcián, Porcius, -a, -um.  
*Porrius*, Porrius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Poros*, Calauria, -w (*f.*).  
*Porphyrio*, Porphyrio, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Porphyris*, Porphyris, -idia (*f.*).  
*Porphyrius*, Porphyrius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Porphyry*, Porphyry, -ónis (*f.*).  
*Porsenna*, Porsenna or Porsenna, -w (*m.*).  
*Port Mahon*, v. Mahon.  
*Porto*, v. Oporto.  
*Porto Rico*, Insula St. Joannis Portus Dávita.  
*Port Royal*, Annapolis, -i (*f.*).  
*Portsmouth*, Magnus Portus (*m.*).  
*Portugal*, Lusitânia, -w (*f.*), q. v.  
*Portumnus*, Portumnus, -i (*m.*).  
*Portunus*, Portunus, -i (*m.*).  
*Porus*, Porus, -i (*m.*).  
*Posen*, Posna, -w (*f.*).  
*Posidea*, Posidea, -w (*f.*).  
*Posides*, Posides, -is (*m.*).  
*Posidéum*, Posidéum, -i (*n.*).  
*Posidippus*, Posidippus, -i (*m.*).  
*Posidius*, Posidius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Posidius*, Posidánus, -a, -um.  
*Posidonia*, Posidonia, -w (*f.*).  
*Posidonius*, Posidonius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Posthumia*, Posthumia or Postumia, -e Postumia, -i (*f.*).  
*Posthumius*, Posthumius or Postumius, -a, -um.  
*Postumius*, Postumius, -ii (*m.*) ; *of or relating to Postumius*, Postumian, Postumius, -a, -um.  
*Postumulenus*, Postumulenus, -i (*m.*).  
*Postumus*, Postumus or Posthumus, -i (*m.*).  
*Potamo*, Potamo, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Potentia*, Potentia, -a, -um; *of or belonging to Potentia*, Potentius, -a, -um.  
*Potentius*, Potentius, -i (*m.*).  
*Potenza*, Potentia, -a, -um; *q. v.*  
*Pothinus*, Pothinus, -i (*m.*).  
*Potidaea*, Potidaea, -w (*f.*)

- Potidania, Potidânia, -æ (f.).*  
*Potitius, Potitus, -i (m.); the Potitii, Potitii, -orum (m.); or of belonging to Potitius, Potitiánus, -a, -um.*  
*Potitus, Potitus, -i (m.).*  
*Potnia, Potnie, -arua (f.); or of belonging to Potnie, Potnias, -ális (fem. adj.).*  
*Potsdam, Bostampium, -il (u.).*  
*Pozzuolo, Putecili, -orum (m.); Gulf of Pozzuolo, Puteciliánus Sinus.*  
*Prænest, Prænest, -is (n.), and Prænestis, -is (f.); or of belonging to Prænest, Prænestinus, -a, -um.*  
*Prætorium, Prætorium, -ii (n.).*  
*Prætutian, Prætutius, -a, -um, and Prætutianus, -a, -um.*  
*Prague, Bojibnum, -i (n.); Praga, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Prague, Pragensis, -æ.*  
*Prasia, Prasie, -arum (f.).*  
*Prassi, the Prassi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the Prassi, Prasian, Prasiáns, -a, -um.*  
*Prasutagus, Prasutagus, -i (m.).*  
*Praxagoras, Praxágoras, -æ (m.).*  
*Praxæs, Praxæs, -æ (m.); or of relating to Praæses, Praxæsus, -a, -um.*  
*Praxilla, Praxilla, -æ (f.).*  
*Praxitèles, Praxitéles, -is (m.); or of relating to Praæxes, Praxitelius, -a, -um.*  
*Praxo, Praxo, -ónis or -ás (f.).*  
*Precianus, Precianus, -i (m.).*  
*Prepestinus, Prepestinus or -thos, -i (f.).*  
*Presburg, Bresciaburgum, -i; Posonum, -il (n.).*  
*Priétianus, v. Precianus.*  
*Pretius, Pretius, -ii (m.).*  
*Prevesa, Nicopolis, -is (f.), q. v.*  
*Priam, Priamus, -i (m.); or of belonging to Priam, Priámicus, -a, -um; son of Priam, Priamides, -is (m.); daughter of Priam, Priamës, -idæ (f.).*  
*Priapus, Priapus, -i (m.); or of relating to Priapus, Priápæan, Priápus, -a, -um.*  
*Priene, Priene, -es, and Priena, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Priene, Prienæus, -a, -um; Prienus, -a, -um; and Prienen-sis, -e.*  
*Primus, Primus, -i (m.).*  
*Princeps, Princeps, -ipis (m.).*  
*Prineus, Prineus, -i (m.)*  
*Prion, Prion, -ónis (m.).*  
*Prisca, Prisca, -æ (f.).*  
*Priscian, Priscianus, -i (m.).*  
*Prisciana, Prisciana, -æ (f.).*  
*Priscilla, Priscilla, -æ (f.).*  
*Priscillianus, Priscillianus, -i (m.); the followers of Priscillianus, Priscillianus, -arum (m.).*  
*Priscus, Priscus, -i (m.).*  
*Priternum, Priternum, -i (n.); or of belonging to Priternum, Priternas, -átis (adj.); the inhabitants of Priternum, Priternas, -um (m.).*  
*Probatus, Probatus, -i (m.).*  
*Probinus, Probinus, -i (m.).*  
*Probus, Probus, -i (m.).*  
*Procas, Procas, -æ (m.).*  
*Prochorus, Prochorus, -i (m.).*  
*Prochytæ, Prochýta, -æ, and Prochýte, Procida, -æ (f.).*  
*Procilius, Procilius, -i (m.).*  
*Procilla, Procilla, -æ (f.).*  
*Procles, Procles, -is (m.).*  
*Proctus, Proctus, -i (m.).*  
*Procne, Procne or Progne, -es (f.).*  
*Proconnesus, Proconnesus, -i (f.); or of belonging to Proconnesus, Proconnesus, -a, -um, and Proconnessis, -æ.*  
*Procoptius, Proctipus, -il (m.); or relating to Procoptius, Procopiánus, -a, -um.*  
*Procris, Procris, -is (f.).*  
*Procrustes, Procrustes, -æ (m.).*  
*Procula, Procula, -æ (f.).*  
*Proculæa, Proculæa, -æ (f.).*  
*Proculius, Proculius, -il (m.).*  
*Proculus, Proculus, -i (m.); or relating to Proculus, Proculanus, -a, -um.*  
*Prodicus, Prodicus, -i (m.); or of belonging to Prodicus, Prodiculus, -a, -um.*  
*Proerna, Proerna, -æ (f.).*  
*Prometheus, Prométhæus, -eos or -ei (m.); or of belonging to Prometheus, Prométhæus, Prométhæus, -a, -um; son of Prometheus, Prométhædes, -æ (m.).*  
*Proömulus, Proömulus, -i (m.).*  
*Proterius, Propertius, -ii (m.)*
- Prophtasia, Prophtasha, -æ (f.).*  
*Propontis, Propontis, -idæ (f.); or of belonging to the Propontis, Propontiacus, -a, -um.*  
*Proserpina, Proserpina, -æ (f.).*  
*Prosper, Prosper, -éri (m.).*  
*Prosymna, Prosymna, -æ, and Prosymne, -es (f.).*  
*Protágoras, Protágoras, -æ (m.); or of relating to Protágoras, Protágoreus, -a, -um.*  
*Prote, Prote, -es (f.).*  
*Protenor, Proténon, -óris (m.).*  
*Protesilaus, Protesilaus, -i (m.); or of relating to Protesilaus, Protesilaüs, -a, -um.*  
*Proteus, Proteus, oos or -ei (m.).*  
*Prothœs, Prothœs, -i (m.).*  
*Proto, Proto, -ás (f.).*  
*Protodamas, Protódamas, -antis (m.).*  
*Protogénæ, Protogénæ, -is (m.).*  
*Provence, Provincia, -æ (f.).*  
*Prozenus, Proxenus, -i (m.).*  
*Proximus, Proximus, -i (m.).*  
*Prudence, Prudentia, -æ, and Providentia, -æ (f.).*  
*Prudens, Prudens, -entis (m.).*  
*Prudentius, Prudentius, -il (m.).*  
*Prusa, Prusa, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Prusa, Prusenæs, -e.*  
*Prusiæs, Prusiæs, -æ (m.); a man's name; son of Prusiæs, Prusiædes, -æ (m.).—2.*  
*Prusiæs, -ádis (f.); a city; or of belonging to Prusiæs, Prusiæsus, -a, -um.*  
*Prussia, Borussia, -æ (f.); Prussian, Borüssicus, -a, -um.*  
*Prytanis, Prytanis, -is (m.).*  
*Pysamaike, Pysamathæ, -es (f.).*  
*Psammathus, Psammathus, -untis (f.).*  
*Psammictichus, Psammictichus, -i (m.).*  
*Pesæs, Pesæs, -adis (f.).*  
*Pseudolous, Pseudolous, -i (m.).*  
*Pælle, Pælle, -es (f.).*  
*Pællis, the Pællis, -idæ (m.).*  
*Pœphis, Pœphis, -idæ (f.); or of belonging to Pœphis, Pœphidius, -a, -um.*  
*Peyche, Peyche, -es (f.).*  
*Peylli, the Peylli, -orum (m.).*  
*Peyllus, Peyllus, -i (m.).*  
*Peytalia, Peytalia, -æ (f.).*  
*Pteleon, Pteleon or Pteleum, -i (n.).*  
*Pterelas, Pterelas, -æ (m.).*  
*Ptolemaeus, } Ptolemeus, -i (m.); or of relating to Ptolemaeus, Ptolemeus, Ptolemeus, -a, -um; and Ptolemaeus, -a, -um; daughter of Ptolemy, Ptolemais, -idæ (f.).*  
*Ptolemais, Ptolemais, -idæ (f.); or of belonging to Ptolemais, Ptolemais, -a, -um; and Ptolemaidensis, -æ.*  
*Ptolemy v. Ptolemaeus.*  
*Publia, Publia, -æ (f.).*  
*Publicius, Publicius, -ii (m.); or of relating to Publicius, Publicianus, -a, -um.*  
*Publicola, Publicola, -æ (m.).*  
*Pubilius, Pubilius, ii (m.); or of relating to Pubilius, Pubilius, -a, -um.*  
*Publius, Publius, ii (m.); or of relating to Publius, Pubilius, -a, -um.*  
*Pueblo de los Angelos, Angelopolis Americana (f.).*  
*Pugno, Pugno, -ónis (m.).*  
*Pulchellus, Pulchellus, -i (m.).*  
*Pulcher, Pulcher, -chri (m.).*  
*Pulcheria, Pulcheria, -æ (f.).*  
*Pulchra, Pulchra, -æ (f.).*  
*Pullus, Pullus, -i (m.).*  
*Pulto, Pulto, -ónis (m.).*  
*Pulvillus, Pulvillus, -i (m.).*  
*Punic, Púnicus, -a, -um; v. Carthage.*  
*Pupienus, Pupienus, -i (m.).*  
*Pupinia, Pupinia, -æ (f.).*  
*Pupius, Pupius, -il (m.).*  
*Purpureo, Purpureo, -ónis (m.).*  
*Puteoli, Puteoli, -orum (m.); or of belonging to Puteoli, Putelanus, -a, -um.*  
*Pydna, Pydna, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Pydna, Pydnæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pydra, Pydra, -æ (f.).*  
*Pygæla, Pygæla, -æ (f.).*  
*Pigmies, the Pygmæi, -orum (m.); or relating to the Pygmies, Pygmæan, Pygmæa, -a, -um.*  
*Pygmalion, Pygmæion, -ónis (m.); or relating to Pygmalion, Pygmæion, -a, -um.*  
*Pylades, Pylades, -æ and -is (m.); or relating to Pylades, Pyladeus, -a, -um.*  
*Pyla, Pyla, -arum (f.); or of relating to Pyla, Pylæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pylæus, Pylæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pylæmenes, Pylæmenes, -is (m.); or of relating to Pylæmenes, Pylæménæs, -a, -um.*
- latin to Pylæmenes, Pylæménæs, -a, -um.*  
*Pylene, Pylène, -es (f.).*  
*Pylös, Pylös or Pylös, -i (f., sometimes m.); or of belonging to Pylös, Pylian, Pylius, -a, -um.*  
*Pyræs, Pyræs, -arum (f.).*  
*Pyræmon, Pyræmon, -ómis (m.).*  
*Pyræus, Pyræus, -a, -um.*  
*Pyræus the Pyræneus Mous; Pyrænæus Montes; and absol. Pyrænæus, -i (m.); or of belonging to the Pyrænean Mountains, Pyrænæan, Pyrænæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pyrénæus, Pyrénæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pyrène, Pyrène, -es (f.).*  
*Pyrénæus, Pyrénæus, -cos or -el (m.).*  
*Pyræus, Pyræus, -i (m.).*  
*Pyræi, Pyræi, -oram (m.); or of belonging to Pyræi, Pyrgæns, -e.*  
*Pyrægo, Pyrægo, -ás (f.).*  
*Pyrætæles, Pyrætæles, -is (m.).*  
*Pyræus, Pyræus, -i (m.).*  
*Pyræphlegethon, Pyræphlégethon, -ontis (m.).*  
*Pyrnos, Pyrnos, -i (f.).*  
*Pyrnos, Pyrnos, -i (m.).*  
*Pyrôdes, Pyrôdes, -æ (m.).*  
*Pyrôdes, Pyrôdes, -entis (m.).*  
*Pyrømachus, Pyrømachus, -i (m.).*  
*Pyrøha, Pyrøha, -æ, and Pyrøre, -es (f.); a woman; or of relating to Pyrøha, Pyrøhus, -a, -um.—2. a city; of Pyrøha, Pyrøhæus, -a, -um; pecul. scm. Pyrøhæus, -ádis.*  
*Pyrøhæus, Pyrøhæus, -i (f.).*  
*Pyrøhæus, Pyrøhæus, -æ (m.).*  
*Pyrøho, Pyrøho, -ónis (m.); the followers of Pyrøho, Pyrøhoniæ, Pyrøhoniæ, -oram (m.).*  
*Pyrøhus, Pyrøhus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Pyrøhue, Pyrøhides, -æ (m.); in plural as an appellation of the Epirots.*  
*Pythagoras, Pythagoras, -æ (m.); or of belonging to Pythagoras, Pythagorean.*  
*Fythagoreus, -a, -um, and Pythagoreica, -a, -um.*  
*Pythæas, Pythæas, -æ (m.).*  
*Pythias, Pythias, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. -ádis (f.); a woman's name.*  
*Pythion, Pythion, -ónis (m.).*  
*Pythis, Pythis, -is (m.).*  
*Pythium, Pythium, -ii (n.).*  
*Pythius, Pythius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pytho, Pytho, -ónis (f.); a man's name.—2. Pýtho, -ás (f.) = Delphi; or of belonging to Pytho, Pythian, Pythius, -a, -um, and Pythicus, -a, -um.*  
*Pythocles, Pythocles, -is (m.).*  
*Pythocritus, Pythocritus, -i (m.).*  
*Pythodicus, Pythodicus, -i (m.).*  
*Pythodorus, Pythodorus, -i (m.).*  
*Python, Python, -ónis (m.).*  
*Pythopolis, Pythopolis, -is (f.).*  
*Pyxites, Pyxites, -æ (m.).*

- Quadi, the Quadi, -orum (m.).*  
*Quadratus, Quadratus, -i (m.).*  
*Quadrigarius, Quadrigarius, -il (m., Quanero (Gulf of), Flaniticus Sinus).*  
*Quariates, the Quariates, -um (m.).*  
*Quarta, Quarta, -æ (f.).*  
*Quartilla, Quartilla, -æ (f.).*  
*Quarntus, Quarntus, -i (m.).*  
*Quebec, Stendpolis, -is (f.), Canadensis Lycopolis, -is (f.).*  
*Quedlinburg, Quedlinburgum, -i (n.).*  
*Queensborough, Regina Burgo, -i (m.).*  
*Queen's County, Comitatus Regibælia*  
*Quercens, Quercens, -entis (m.).*  
*Quenoy, Quenoy, -eritum, -i (n.).*  
*Quieretus, Quieretus, -i (m.).*  
*Quintclitus, v. Quintilius.*  
*Quintila, Quintila, -æ (f.).*  
*Quintillus, Quintillus, -i (m.).*  
*Quintin, Quintin, -i (m.).*  
*Quintius, Quintius or Quintius, -i (m.); or of relating to Quintius, Quintilius, -a, -um.*  
*Quintius, Quintius, -i (m.).*  
*Quintius, Quintius, -a, -um.*  
*Quintus, Quintus, -i (m.).*

*Quirinius*, Quirinius, -ii (m.).  
*Quirinus*, Quirinus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Quirinus*, *Quirinus*, -a, -um, and *Quirinialis*, -e.  
*Quirites*, Quirites, -um and -ium (m.).  
*Quito*, Fanum Sancti Francisci (n.).  
*Quiza*, Quiza, -ae (f.).

R.

<i>Raab</i> , Jaurinum, -i ( <i>n.</i> ); or <i>of or belonging to Raab</i> , Jauriensis, -e.
<i>Raab</i> , the Arabo, -onis ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rabirius</i> , Rabirius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rabocentus</i> , Rabocentus, -i ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rabomius</i> , Rabomius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rabuleius</i> , Rabuleius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rachel</i> , Rachel, <i>indecl.</i> ( <i>f.</i> )
<i>Rachias</i> , Rachias, -as ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Racilia</i> , Racilia, -as ( <i>f.</i> ).
<i>Racilius</i> , Racilius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Racius</i> , Racius, -ii ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Ratia</i> , v. <i>Rhetia</i> .
<i>Ragus</i> , Ragusa, -as ( <i>f.</i> ); <i>Rhusciatum</i> , -ii ( <i>n.</i> ).
<i>Rahab</i> , Rahab, <i>indecl.</i> ( <i>f.</i> ).
<i>Rajoo</i> , the Sadus, -i ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Ralla</i> , Ralla, -as ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Ralph</i> , Radulphus, -i ( <i>m.</i> ).
<i>Rama</i> , Rama, -as and <i>Ramse</i> , -as ( <i>f.</i> )

Rama, Rama, -æ, and Rame, -æ (J.).  
 Ramese, Rameses, -æ or -is (m.).  
 Randal, Randolphus, -i (m.).  
 Raphael, Raphaël, -éïs (m.).  
 Raphana, Ráphana, -æ (f.).  
 Raphia, Raphia, -æ (f.).  
 Ratisbon, Ratisbona, -æ (f.); Augusta Tiberii (f.).  
 Raudian (*Plain*), the, Raudius Campus, and Raudi Campi (m.).  
 Raunonica, Raunónia, -æ (f.).  
 Rauraci, the Rauraci, -orūm (m.).  
 Ravenna, Ravenna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Rovenna, Ravennas, -atīs (adj.) and (late) Ravennātēnsis, -e.  
 Ravi, the Ravi, -orūm (m.).  
 Raymond, Raymundus, -i (m.).  
 Reate, Reâte, -is (n.); of or belonging to

*Reate, Reatinus, -a, -um.*  
*Rebecca, Rebecca, -æ (f.).*  
*Rebillus, Rebillus, -i (m.).*  
*Rebilus, Rebilus, -i (m.).*

*Rebius*, *Rebius*, -ii (m.).  
*Recepus*, *Recepus*, -i (m.).  
*Rector*, *Rector*, -ōris (m.).  
*Red Sea*, *Sinus Arabicus* (m.).  
*Rediculus*, *Rediculus*, -i (m.).  
*Redones*, *Redones*, -um (m.); or of belonging to the *Redones*, *Redonicus*, -a, -um.  
*Reggio*, *Rhegium*, -ii (n.), q. v.  
*Regilla*, *Regilla*, -a (f.).  
*Regillanus*, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).  
*Regillian*, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).  
*Regillum*, *Regillum*, -i (n.).  
*Regillus*, *Regillus*, -i (m.).  
*Regina*, *Regina*, -as (f.); or of belonging to the *Reginae*, *Regina*, -a (f.).

*to Regina, Reginensis, -e.  
Reginus, Reginus, -i (m.).  
Regulus, Regulus, -i (m.)*

*Regulus*, *Regulus*, -i (m.).  
*Remens*, the, *Remens*, -entis (m.).  
*Remi*, the, *Remi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Remi*. *Remensis*, -e.

*Remigius, Remigius, -ii (m.).*

*Remmias, Remmias, L. (n.), by C. Remmias, Remmian, Remmianus, -a, -um.*

*Remulus*, Rēmūlus, -i (m.).  
*Remuria*, Rēmuria or *Remorla*, -īs (f.).  
*Remus*, Rēmus, -i (m.).

*Remus, Rēmus, -i (m.).*  
*René, Renātus, -i (m.).*  
*Rennes, Rhedōnes, -um (m.).*

*Retian* (*Alps*), *Retiæ* (*Alpes*) (*f.*).

*Retovian*, *-ii*; *Retovius*, *-um*; *Retovium*, *-ii* (*n.*); *Retovianus*, *-a*, *-um*.

*Rouen*, *Reuben*, *indecl.*, and *Reubenus*.  
-i (m.).

*Reudigni, the, Reudigni, -orum (m.).*  
*Reynold, Reginaldus, -i (m.).*  
*Rha the Rha, indecl. (m.).*

*Rhaea*, *the*, *Rhaea*, *Indeci*. (*m.*).  
*Rhacotis*, *Rhacōtis*, *-is* (*f.*).  
*Rhadamanthus*, *Rhādāmanthus*, *-i* (*m.*).

*Rhaetia, Rhætia or Rætia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the Rhaeti.*

belonging to Rhætia, Rhætian, Rhæticus or Ræticus, -a, -um; and Rætus, a, um the Rhæti, Rhæti or Ræti, orum (m.)

*Rhamnes*, *Rhamnes*, -ētis (m.).

*Rhamnus*, Rhamnus, -sus (*m.*);  
*Rhamnus*, Rhamnus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rhamnus*, Rhamnusius, -e

*longing to Rhamnus, Rhamnaceæ, -um; pecul. fem., Rhamnūsis. -idis.  
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Rhamnes, v. Romeses.  
Rhamis, Rhāmīs, -idis (f.).  
Rhaphis, Rhaphis, -is (m.).  
Rhe, Rhea, -as (f.).  
Rebas, the, Rebas, -as (m.).  
Rhēdōnes, the, v. Rhēdōnes.  
Rhēgīum, Rhēgīum, -ii; and Rhēgīon, -ii (n.); or of belonging to Rhēgīum, Rhēgīus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Rhēgīum, Rhēgīenses, -iūm (m.).  
Rhēmī, Remī, -ōrum (m.); Durocortorūm, -i (n.).  
Rhēmetales, Rhēmetales, -as (m.).  
Rhēmi, v. Remi.  
Rhēmīnūs, Rhēmīnūs, -il (m.).  
Rhēne, Rhēnē, -es (f.).  
Rhēnūs, v. Rhīne.  
Rhēsus, Rhēsus, -i (m.).  
Rhētenor, Rhētēnor, -ōris (m.).  
Rhētico (Mount), Rhētico, -onis (m.).  
Rhīanūs, Rhīanūs, -i (m.).  
Rhīdagūs, the, Rhīdagūs, -i (m.).  
Rhīne, the, Rhēnūs, -i (m.); or of belonging to the Rhīne, Rhēnīsh, Rhēnānūs, -a, -um; the dwellers on the Rhīne, Rhēnī, -ōrum (m.).  
Rhinocōlūra, Rhinocōlūra or -cōlūra, -as (f.).  
Rhīnthon, Rhīnthon, -ōnis (m.); or of relating to Rhīnthon, Rhīnthōnicus, -a, -um.  
Rhīon, v. Rhīum.  
Rhīpaei (Mounts), Rhīpaei or Rhīphēsi, -ōrum (m.); Montes; Rhīpaan, Rhīpēsius or Rhīpheus, -a, -um.  
Rhīpe, Rhīpe, -es (f.).  
Rhīpeus, Rhīpeus or Rhīpheus, -eos and -ei (f.).  
Rhīphēi (Mounts), v. Rhīpet.  
Rhīum, Rhīum or Rhīon, -ii (n.).  
Rhīzo, Rhīzo, -ōni (f.); the inhabitants of Rhīzo, Rhīzonites, -arum (m.).  
Rhīzus, Rhīzus, -unis (m.).  
Rhīos, the, Rhīos, -as (m.).  
Rhīda, Rhīda, -a, or Rhīde, -es (f.), a woman's name.—2. a city; or of belonging to Rhīda, Rhīdensis, -e.  
Rhīdānūs, v. Rhīne.  
Rhīdē, v. Rhīda.  
Rhīdes, v. Rhīdus.  
Rhīdo, Rhīdo, -onis (m.).  
Rhīdope, Rhīdope, -es (f.), a mountain; or of belonging to Rhīdope, Rhīdopēus and Rhīdopēus, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.  
Rhīdopīs, Rhīdopīs, -idis (f.).  
Rhīdus, { Rhīdus and Rhīdos, -i (f.); or of Rhodes, } or belonging to Rhodes, Rhādīan, Rhādīus, -a, -um; Rhādiacus, -a, -um; and Rhādiensis, -e.  
Rhīdussa, Rhīdussa, -i (f.).  
Rhībus, Rhībus, -i (m.).  
Rhīcōs, Rhīcōs, -i (m.).  
Rhīteūm, Rhīteūm and Rhētēm, -i (n.); or of belonging to Rhīteūm, Rhāteān, Rhētēus and Rhētēus, -a, -um; and Rhētiensi, -e.  
Rhētēus, Rhētēus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
Rhētūs, Rhētūs, -i (m.).  
Rhōlos, Rhōlos, -i (m.).  
Rhōlos, Rhōlos, -i (m.).  
Rhōne, the, Rhōdānūs, -i (m.), of or belonging to the Rhōne, Rhōdānīs, -idis (fem. adj.).  
Rhōsos, Rhōsos, -i (f.); or of belonging to Rhōsos, Rhōsiācus, -a, -um, and Rhōsios, a, um.  
Rhoxolāni, the, Rhoxolāni or Roxolēnī, -ōrum (m.).  
Rhūdīa, v. Rudīa.  
Rhūnca, Rhūnca, -a (f.).  
Rhīndacus, the, Rhīndacus, -i (m.).  
Rhītūm, Rhītūm or Rhītōn, -ii (n.).  
Richard, Ricardus, -i (m.).  
Ricīmer, Ricīmer, -ēris (m.).  
Ricīna, Ricīna, -as (f.); or of relating to Ricīna, Ricīnensis, -e, and Ricīnānūs, -a, -um.  
Ridūna, Ridūna, -a (f.).  
Rietē, Reate, -is (n.), q. v.  
Riga, Riga, -as (f.).  
Rigodūlūm, Rigodūlūm, -i (n.).  
Rimī, Ariminūm, -i (n.), q. v.  
Rhīpet (Mountains), v. Rhīpet.  
Ripon, Rigodūlūm, -i (n.).  
Robert, Robertus, -i (m.).  
Rochefort, Rupifortūm, -ii (n.).  
Rochelle, Rupellula, -as (f.); New Rochelle, Rupella Nova.  
Rochester, Durobrīvē, -arum; Rossa, -as (f.); of Rochester, Roffensīs, -e.  
Roger, Rogerus, -i (m.).  
Romanus, Romānūs, -i (m.).  
Rome, Rōma, -as (f.); or of or belonging to Rome, Roman, Romānūs, -a, um; unusuāl, Romāniensis, -e, and Romānicus, -a, -um; the Romans, Romāni, -orum (m.).  
Romiliūs, Romiliūs, -ii (m.).  
Romney, Romānum, -i (n.).  
Romula, Rōmula, -a (f.).  
Romulea, Romulea, -as (f.).  
Romulus, Rōmulus, -i (m.); or of relating to Romulus, Romulān, Romulūs, -a, -um; Romulūs, -a, -um; Romuleus, -a, -um; and Romulāris, -e; son or descendant of Romulus, Romulīdēs, -as (m.); in plural poet. for Romans.  
Romus, Rōmūs, -i (m.).  
Rosamund, Rosamunda, -as (f.).  
Roscius, Roscius, -ii (m.); or of relating to Roscius, Roscian, Roscius, -a, -um, and Rosciān, -a, -um.  
Rose, Rosa, -as (f.).  
Rosetta, Bolbitine, -es (f.), of Rosetta, Bolbitinus, -a, -um.  
Rosse, Rossa, -as (f.).  
Rostock, Rostochium, -ii (n.), Bunitium, -ii (n.).  
Rossello, Rosselle, -arum (f.).  
Rotomagus, Rotomagus, -i (m.), and Rotomagi, -orum (m.); or of or belonging to Rotomagus, Rotomagensis, -e.  
Rotterdam, Roterodāmum, -i (n.).  
Roturdus, Rotundus, -i (m.).  
Rouen, Rotomagus, -i (f.).  
Roussand, Ruscino, -ōnis (f.), q. v.; Ursolis, -as (f.).  
Rowland, Rolandus, -i (m.).  
Rozane, Roxāne or Roxāone, -es (f.).  
Rozolāni, the, Rhoxolāni.  
Rubeas, Rubeas, -as (m.).  
Rubellīns, Rubellīus, -ii (m.).  
Rubi, { Rubi, -orum (m.); or of or belonging to Rubi, Rubustinus, -a, -um.  
Ruko, { to Rubi, Rubustinus, -a, -um.  
Rubicon, the, Rubicon, -ōnis (m.).  
Rubria, Rubria, -as (f.).  
Rubricus, Rubricus, -i (m.).  
Rubrius, Rubrius, -i (m.); or of relating to Rubrius, Rubrian, Rubrius, -a, -um and Rubriānus, -a, -um.  
Rudīa, Rudīa, -arum (f.); or of or belonging to Rudīa, Rudīnus, -a, -um.  
Rufa, Rufa, -as (f.).  
Rufilla, Rufilla, -as (f.).  
Rufillus, Rufillus, -i (m.).  
Rufina, Rufina, -as (f.).  
Rufinus, Rufinus or Ruffinus, -i (m.).  
Ruso, Russo, -onis (m.).  
Rufius, Rufius, -ii (m.).  
Rufre, Rufre, -arum (f.); or of or belonging to Rufre, Rufrānus, -a, -um.  
Rufrenus, Rufrenus, -i (m.).  
Rufrium, Rufrium, -ii (n.).  
Rufulus, Rufulus, -i (m.).  
Ruperi, Ruperi, -i (m.).  
Rupilia, Rupilia, -as (f.).  
Rupilius, Rupilius, -ii (m.); or of relating to Rupilius, Rupitan, Rupilius, -a, -um.  
Rusarus, Rusarus, -i (f.).  
Rusca, Rusca, -as (f.).  
Ruscino, Ruscino, -ōnis (f.).  
Ruscīnus, the, Ruscīnus, -i (m.).  
Ruscio, Ruscio, -ōnis (m.).  
Ruscus, Ruscus, -ii (m.).  
Rusconia, Rusconia, -arum (f.); or of or belonging to Rusconia, Rusconīensis, -e.  
Russela, { Russela, -arum (f.); or of or belonging to Russela, Russella, Russellānus, -a, -um.  
Ruso, Russo, -onis (m.).  
Ruspina, Ruspina, -as (f.).  
Russia, Russia, -as (f.); Sarmatia, -as (f.).  
Ruscīus, Ruscīus, -ii (m.).  
Rusticelius, Rusticelius, -ii (m.).  
Rusticus, Rusticus, -i (m.); or of relating to Rusticus, Rusticlānus, -a, -um.  
Ruscucurum, Ruscucurum, -i (n.).  
Ruteni, the, Ruteni, -ōrum (m.); or of or belonging to the Ruteni, Rutenian, Ruteni, -as, -um.  
Ruth, Ruth indeed (f.).

Rutilia, Rutilia, -ae (f.).  
 Rutilia, Rutilia, -ae (f.).  
**Rutilus**, Rutilus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rutilus*, *Rutillanus*, a., -um.  
 Rutilus, Rutilus, i (m.).  
 Rutuba, Rutuba, -ae (m.).  
 Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (f.).  
**Rutuli**, the, *Rutuli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rutuli*, *Rutulus*, a., -um.  
**Rutupia**, *Rutupia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rutupia*, *Rutupinus*, a., -um.  
**Rubo**, Rubi, -orum (m.).  
**Rye**, Rium, -ii (n.).

## S.

**Saar**, the, *Sara*, -ae, and *Saravus*, i (m.); of or belonging to the *Saar*, *Saravicus*, a., -um.  
**Sabe**, *Sabe*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Sabe*, *Sabaeus*, a., -um.  
**Sabaa**, *Sabaa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sabaa*, *Sabaeus*, a., -um.  
**Sabata**, *Sabata*, -ae, and *Sabate*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sabata*, *Sabatinus*, a., -um.  
**Sabazius**, *Sabazius*, -ii (m.).  
**Sabella**, *Sabella*, -ae (f.).  
**Sabelli**, the *Sabelli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabelli*, *Sabellicus*, a., -um, and *Sabellus*, a., -um.  
**Sabellius**, *Sabellius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabellius*, *Sabellianus*, a., -um.  
**Sabellius**, *Sabellius*, i (m.).  
**Sabidius**, *Sabidius*, -ii (m.).  
**Sabina**, *Sabina*, -ae (f.).  
**Sabines**, the *Sabini*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabines*, *Sabine*, *Sabinus*, a., -um.  
**Sabinus**, *Sabinus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*, *Sabinianus*, a., -um.  
**Sabinus**, the *Sabis*, is (m.), v. *Sambre*.  
**Sable**, *Subolum*, -ii (n.).  
**Sabraya**, *Sabraya*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sabraya*, *Sabrensis*, -e.  
**Sabrina**, the, *Sabrina*, -ae (m.).  
**Sabus**, *Sabus*, -i (m.).  
**Saca**, the, *Saca*, -arum (m.); in sing., *Saces*, -ae (m.).  
**Sacer**, *Sacer*, -cri (m.).  
**Sacerdos**, *Sacerdos*, -otis (m.).  
**Sacra**, the, *Sacra*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sacra*, *Sacraeus*, a., -um.  
**Sacra**, *Sacra*, -ae (f.).  
**Sacroriv**, *Sacroriv*, -iri (m.); of or relating to *Sacroriv*, *Sacroviria*, a., -um.  
**Sacred** (applied to places), *Sacer*, *Sacra*, *Sacrum*; as, *Sacred Mount*, *Sacra Mone* (m.); *Sacred Way*, *Sacra Via* (f.); *Sacred Promontory*, *Sacrum Promontorium* (n.); &c.  
**Saddales**, *Saddales* or *Sadala*, -ae (m.).  
**Sadduces**, the *Sadduces*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sadduces*, *Sadduceus*, *Sadduceus*, a., -um.  
**Seapinum**, *Seapinum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Seapinum*, *Seapinates*, -um (m.).  
**Setabis**, *Setabis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Setabis*, *Setabas*, a., -um; the inhabitants of *Setabis*, *Setabani*, -orum (m.).  
*Safinius*, *Safinius*, -ii (m.).  
**Sagana**, *Sagana*, -ae (f.).  
**Saganis** the *Saganis*, is, and *Saganus*, -i (m.).  
**Sagaris**, the, *Sagaris*, -ia (m.); of or relating to the *Sagaris*, *Sagartia*, *Idis* (fem. adj.).  
**Sages**, *Sages*, -ae or -is (m.).  
**Sagis**, the, *Sagis*, -is (m.).  
**Sagitta**, *Sagitta*, -ae (m.).  
**Sagra**, the, *Sagras*, -is (m.).  
**Saguntum**, *Saguntum*, -i (n.); *Saguntus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Saguntum*, *Saguntine*, *Saguntius*, a., -um.  
**Sahara** (*Desert of*), *Libya* *Deserta*, *orum* (n.).  
**Saint**, v. *St.*, in alphabetical order.  
**Saintes**, *Mediolanum*, -i (n.), *Santonus*; *Santones*, -um (m.).  
**Sais**, *Sais*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Sais*, *Satricum*, -ae, -um; *pecul. masc.* *Saites*, -ae (m.); the inhabitants of *Sais*, *Saites*, -arum (m.).  
**Salacia**, *Salacia*, -ae (f.); a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Salacia*, *Salaciensis*, -e.  
**Salaco**, *Salaco*, -onis (m.).  
**Salamanca**, *Salamanca*, -e (f.) q. v.  
**Salamis**, *Salamis*, -iuis (f.); of or belong-

ing to *Salamis*, *Salamian*, *Salaminius*, a., -um, and *Salamintacus*, a., -um.  
**Salanus**, *Salanus*, i (m.).  
**Salapia**, *Salapia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salapia*, *Salapius*, a., -um, and *Salapitanus*, a., -um.  
**Salaria**, *Salaria*, -ae (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Salaria*, *Salaricensis*, e.—2. (adj.) *Salaria Via*, the *Salarian Way*; of or relating to the *Salarian Way*, *Salarianus*, a., -um.  
**Salassi**, the, *Salassi*, -orum (m.).  
**Salassus**, *Salassus*, -i (m.).  
**Salathiel**, *Salathiel*, -ells (m.).  
**Salduba**, *Salduba*, -ae (f.).  
**Saleze**, *Saleze*, -ae (f.).  
**Saleius**, *Saleius*, -ii (m.).  
**Salentum**, *Salentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salentum*, *Salentine*, *Salentinus*, a., -um; the inhabitants of *Salentum*, *Salentini* (or *Salent*), -orum (m.).  
**Salera**, *Salera*, -ae (f.).  
**Salerno**, *Salernum*, i (n.); of or belonging to *Salernum*, *Salernus*, *Salenitana*, a., -um, *Gulf of Salerno*, *Pæstum*, *Sinus*.  
**Salenus**, *Salenus*, -i (m.).  
**Salii**, the, *Salii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Salii*, *Saliarius*, e., and *Salius*, a., -um.  
**Salina**, *Salina*, -arum (f.).  
**Salinator**, *Salinator*, -oris (m.).  
**Salins**, *Salinae*, -arum (f.).  
**Salisbury**, *Salisbury*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salisbury*, *Salisburyensis*, e.  
**Salius**, *Salius*, -ii (m.).  
**Sallust**, *Sallustius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sallust*, *Sallustian*, *Sallustianus*, a., -um.  
**Salyes**, the, *Salyes*, -um, and *Salyti*, -orum (m.).  
**Salmacie**, *Salmacie*, -Idis (f.).  
**Salmani**, the, *Salmani*, -orum (m.).  
**Salmantica**, *Salmantica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salmantica*, *Salmanticensis*, -e.  
**Salmon**, *Salmon*, -onis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.  
**Salmons**, *Salmons*, -es (f.).  
**Salmonius**, *Salmonius*, -eos or -ei (m.); daughter of *Salmonius*, *Salmonis*, -Idis (f.).  
**Salo**, the, *Salo*, -onis (m.).  
**Salome**, *Salome*, -es (f.).  
**Salomon**, *Salomon*, -onie (m.); of or relating to *Salomon* or *Solomon*, *Salomolæcens*, a., -um, and *Salomoni*, a., -um.  
**Salona**, *Salona*, -e, and *Salona*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Salona*, *Salonenus*, -e, and *Salonius*, -e, and *Saloninus*, a., -um.—2. (in *Lividia*), *Amphissa*, -ae (f.), q. v.; *Gulf of Salona*, *Crissæsus* *Sinus*.  
**Salonichi**, *Thessalonica*, -e (f.), q. v.; *Gulf of Salonichi*, *Thermaeus* *Sinus*.  
**Salonina**, *Salonina*, -ae (f.).  
**Salonius**, *Salonius*, -i (m.).  
**Salonius**, *Salonius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salonius*, *Salonianus*, a., -um.  
**Salpe**, *Salpe*, -es (f.).  
**Salpesa**, *Salpesa*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Salpesa*, *Salpesanus*, a., -um.  
**Salpis**, *Salpis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Salpis*, *Salpinus*, a., -um, and *Salpinus*, -atis (adj.).  
**Salus**, *Salus*, -utis (f.).  
**Saluto**, *Saluto*, -onis (m.).  
**Salvia**, *Salvia*, -ae (f.).  
**Salvianus**, *Salvianus*, i (m.).  
**Salvidienus**, *Salvidienus*, -i (m.).  
**Salvius**, *Salvius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salvius*, *Salvianus*, a., -um.  
**Salvius**, *Salvius*, -i (m.).  
**Salzburg**, *Salzburgum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salzburg*, *Saliburgensis*, e.  
**Samarcand**, *Maracanda*, *orum* (n.).  
**Samaria**, *Samaria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Samaria*, the *Samaritans*, *Samarite*, -arum, and *Samaritani*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Samaria*, *Samaritans*, *Samarœus*, a., -um; *Samaritani*, a., -um; and *Samaritans*, a., -um; *pecul. fem.* *Samari*, -idis (f.).  
**Samarobriva**, *Samarobriva*, -ae (f.).  
**Sambre**, the, *Sabis*, is (m.); of or relating to the *Sambre*, *Sambucus*, a., -um (late).  
**Same**, *Same*, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Same*, *Samei*, -orum (m.).  
**Samaritani**, *Samaritani*, -i (m.).  
**Sammonicus**, *Sammonicus*, i (m.).  
**Sammonium**, *Sammonium*, -il (n.).

**Samites**, the, *Samites*, -um and -ium (m.); in sing., *Samis*, -itis; of or belonging to the *Samites*, *Samite*, *Samitus*, a., -um.  
**Samnitæ**, *Samnitæ*, -ii (n.); the *Samnitæ*, *Samnitæ*, -um.  
**Samnitæ**, *Samnitæ*, -um.  
**Samosata**, *Samosata*, -orum (n.); and *Samotata*, *Samotata*, -um.  
**Samothrace**, *Samothrace*, -e, *Samothras*, *Samothraki*, *Samothraki*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Samothrace*, *Samothræcis*, a., -um; *Samothræcus*, a., -um; *Samothræta*, *Samothræta*, -um; and *Samothrætus*, a., -um.  
**Samps**, *Samps*, -as (or -onis) (f.).  
**Samson**, *Samson*, indecl., and *Samson*, -onis (m.).  
**Samsonia**, *Samsonia*, -i (f.), q. v.  
**Samuel**, *Samuel*, -ells (m.).  
**Sancia**, *Sancia*, -ae (f.).  
**Sanctio**, *Sanctio*, -onis (f.).  
**Sanctus**, *Sanctus*, -i (m.).  
**Sancus**, *Sancus*, -i (m.).  
**Sanda**, the, *Sanda*, -ae (m.).  
**Sandarion**, *Sandarion*, -onias (m.).  
**Sandwich**, *Sandwicuum*, -i (n.).  
**Sanga**, *Sanga*, -ae (m.).  
**Sangarius**, the, *Sangarius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Sangarius*, *Sangarius*, -a., -um.  
**Sannitæ**, the, *Sannitæ*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sannitæ*, *Sannitæ*, -um.  
**Sannitæ**, *Sannitæ*, -um.  
**Sanguinus**, *Sanguinus*, -i (m.).  
**Santones**, the, *Santones*, -um, and *Santoni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Santones*, *Santonicus*, a., -um.  
**Santoni**, *Santoni*, -um.  
**Sapet**, the, *Sapei*, -orum (m.).  
**Sapandus**, *Sapandus*, -i (m.).  
**Sapharus**, *Sapharus*, -i (m.).  
**Saphon**, *Saphon*, -onis (f.).  
**Sapis**, the, *Sapis*, -is (m.).  
**Sapor**, *Sapor*, -oris (m.).  
**Sapphira**, *Sapphira*, -ae (f.).  
**Sappho**, *Sappho*, -as (f.); of or relating to *Sappho*, *Sapphic*, *Sapphicus*, a., -um.  
**Sarabat**, the, *Hermes*, i (m.).  
**Sarcens**, the, *Sarcænæ*, -orum (m.).  
**Saragossa**, *Cæsaragusta*, -ae (f.).  
**Sarah**, *Sara*, -ae (f.).  
**Sarange**, the, *Sarange*, -arum (m.)  
**Sardanapalus**, *Sardanapalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sardanapalus*, *Sardanapalus*, -a., -um.  
**Sardes**, *V. Sardis*.  
**Sardinia**, *Sardinia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sardinia*, *Sardinian*, *Sardous*, a., -um; *Sardus*, a., -um; and *Sardinianus*, a., -um; *Sardinians*, e., and *Sardinians*, a., -um; *Sardinianus*, a., -um; *Sardinian*, -orum (m.).  
**Sardines**, the, *Sardones*, -um (m.).  
**Sare**, *Sare*, -es (f.).  
**Sarepta**, *Sarepta* and *Sarepta*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sarepta*, *Sareptenus*, a., -um.  
**Sariolenus**, *Sariolenus*, -i (m.).  
**Sarmatia**, *Sarmatia*, -ae (f.); the *Sarmatæ*, *Sarmatæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Sarmatæ*, *Sarmaticus*, a., -um; *pecul. fem.* *Sarmatæ*, -idis (f.).  
**Sarmentus**, *Sarmentus*, -i (m.).  
**Sarno**, *Sarno*, -e (m.).  
**Saronic** (*Guj*), *Saronicus* *Sinus* (m.); *Saronic*, *Saronicus*, a., -um *pecul. fem.* *Sarons*, -idis (f.).  
**Sarpedon**, the, *Sarpedon*, -onias (m.).  
**Sarrastes**, the, *Sarrastes*, -um (m.).  
**Sarsina**, *Sarsina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sarsina*, *Sarsina*, -atis (adj.).  
**Sari**, v. *Sardis*.  
**Sarus**, the, *Sarus*, -i (m.); a man's name.—2. (m.) a man's name.  
**Sason**, *Sason*, -onis (f.).  
**Sassei**, the, *Sassei*, -orum (m.).  
**Sassia**, *Sassia*, -ae (f.).  
**Sassula**, *Sassula*, -ae (f.).  
**Satellius**, *Satellius*, -ii (m.).  
**Satricula**, *Satricula*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Satricula*, *Satculanus*, -a., -um.  
**Saturnius**, *Saturnius*, -i (m.).  
**Satrapene**, *Satrapene*, -es (f.).  
**Satriano**, *Satriano*, -i (n.).

**Satricum**, Satricum, *i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Satricum**, Satricanus, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Satricus**, Satricus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Satrius**, Satrius, *ii* (*m.*).  
**Satureium**, Satureium, *ii* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Satureium**, Satureianus, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Saturius**, Saturius, *ii* (*m.*).  
**Saturn**, Saturnus, *i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Saturn**, Saturnius, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Saturnia**, Saturnia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Saturnia**, Saturninus, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Saturninus**, Saturninus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Saturnus**, v. **Saturn**.  
**Satyrus**, Satyrus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Sauaria**, Sauaria, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sauferus**, Sauferus, *ii* (*m.*).  
**Saufelus**, Saufelus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Saul**, Saul, *indecl.*, and **Saul**, *-alis* (*m.*).  
**Sauromate**, the, Sauromata, *-arum* (*m.*) ; of the **Sauromata**, **Sauromatian**, **Sauromates**, *-a* (*m.*), **Sauromatis**, *-idis* (*f.*).  
**Savæ**, Savæ, *es* (*f.*) ; *-2*, the **Savæ**, v. **Savus**.  
**Saverrio**, Saverrio, *-onis* (*m.*).  
**Savo**, the, Savo, *-onis* (*f.*).  
**Savone**, Savo, *-onis* (*f.*).  
**Savoy**, Savaudia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Savus**, the, Savus, *i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to the **Savus**, **Savensis**, *-e*.  
**Saza**, Saza, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Sazons**, the, **Saxones**, *-um* (*m.*) ; in sing., **Saxo**, *-onis* ; the country of the **Saxons**, **Saxony**, **Saxonia**, *-a* (*f.*) ; **Saxon**, **Saxonicus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scean** (*Gato*), the, **Scæna Porta**, and **Scæna Portæ** (*f.*).  
**Scæva**, Scæva, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Scavinus**, Scavinus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Scævola**, Scævola, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Scala**, Scala, *arum* (*f.*).  
**Scalabis**, Scalabis, *i* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Scalabis**, **Scalabitanus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scaldis**, the, **Scaldis**, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Scamander**, the, **Scamander**, *dri* (*m.*) ; of or belonging to the **Scamander**, **Scamandrius**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scammos**, Scammos, *-i* (*f.*).  
**Scandilus**, Scandilus, *ii* (*m.*).  
**Scandinavia**, Scandia, *-es* and **Scandinavia**, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Scantinius**, Scantinius, *ii* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scantinius**, **Scantinius**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scantius**, Scantius, *ii* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scantius**, **Scantianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scapitia**, Scapitia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Scapitia**, **Scapitan**, **Scaptius**, *-a*, *-um* ; of or belonging to the **Scapitia**, **Scaptian** tribe, **Scaptiensis**, *e*.  
**Scaptius**, Scaptius, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Scapula**, Scapula, *-a* (*m.*) ; of or belonging to **Scapula**, **Scapulanus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scarponto**, Carpathus, *-i* (*f.*), q. v.  
**Scarpaë**, Scarphæ, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Scarpona**, Scarpona, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Scaurinus**, Scaurinus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Scaurus**, Scaurus, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scaurus**, **Scaurianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scenite**, the, **Scenite**, *arum* (*m.*).  
**Scepsis**, Scepsis, *-is* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Scepsis**, **Scepsian**, **Scepsius**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scepitus**, Scepitus, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scepitus**, **Scepsianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scerdilædus**, Scerdilædus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Schaffhausen**, Schaphusia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Schedli**, the, **Scaldis**, *is* (*m.*), q. v.  
**Schera**, Schera, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Schera**, **Scherius**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Schinussa**, Schinussa, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Schleswig**, Heideba, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Schönbrunn**, Fons Bellus (*m.*).  
**Schenos**, Schenos, *i* (*f.*).  
**Schenus**, Schenus, *i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Schenus**, Schœnus, *-a*, *-um* ; daughter of **Schenus**, Schœnæsis and Schœnæs, *-idis* (*f.*).  
**Sciathus**, Sciathus or **Sciathos**, *-i* (*f.*).  
**Scilla**, Scilleum, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Scilly Islands**, Cassiterides, *-um* (*f.*), *In-sulæ*.  
**Scio**, Chios, *-ii* (*f.*), q. v.  
**Scione**, Scione, *-es* (*f.*).  
**Scipo**, Scipo, *-onis* (*m.*) ; poet. (in form patr.) **Scipiles**, *-a* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scipo**, **Scipionis**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sciron**, Sciron, *-onis* (*m.*) ; of or belonging to **Sciron**, **Scironian**, **Scirōn'us**, *-a*, *-um* ; pecul. fem. **Scironis**, *-idis*.  
**Scissis**, Scissis, *-is* (*f.*).  
**Sclavini**, v. **Slavonia**.

**Slavonia**, v. **Slavonia**.  
**Scodra**, Scodra, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Scodra**, **Scodrensis**, *-e*.  
**Scopas**, Scopas, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Scope**, Scöpe, *-es* (*f.*).  
**Scopinas**, Scopinas, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Scopius**, Scopius, *ii* (*m.*).  
**Scordisci**, the, **Scordisci**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Scordus** (*Mount*), Scordus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Scotland**, Scottia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Scotland**, **Scottish**, **Scoticus**, *-a*, *-um* ; the **Scots** or **Scotch**, **Scoti**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Scotissa**, Scotusa, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Scotissa**, **Scotusseus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scribonia**, Scribonia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Scribonian**, Scribonianus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Scribonius**, Scribonius, *ii* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Scribonius**, **Scribonianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Scofra**, Scofra, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Sculenna**, the, **Sculenna**, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Securi**, Chrysopolis, *-is* (*f.*).  
**Scydrothemis**, Scydrothemis, *-is* (*m.*).  
**Syclace**, Syclace, *-es* (*f.*).  
**Syclaceum**, Syclacēum, *-i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Syclaceum**, **Syclacēus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Syclacēus**, *-a*, *-um* ; and **Syclacēus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Syclax**, Syclax, *-acis* (*m.*).  
**Sylla**, Sylla, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Sylla**, **Sylla**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Syllum**, Syllaeum, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Syllis**, Syllis, *is* (*m.*).  
**Symnus**, Symnus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Syron**, Syron, *-onis* (*m.*).  
**Sycros**, Sycros or **Sycrus**, *i* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Sycros**, **Syrian**, **Syrius**, *-a*, *-um*, and **Syriaticus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Syriacus**, *-a*, *-um* ; pecul. fem. **Syriæ**, *-idis*.  
**Sytyala**, Sytyala, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Sytyala**, **Sytyalicus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sytytha**, Sytytha, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Sytytha**, **Sytychian**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Sytychian**, *-a* (*m.*) ; **Sytychianus**, *-is* (*f.*) ; **Sytychianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Sytychianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Sytychianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Sytychianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; **Sytychianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sytychopolis**, Sytychopolis, *-is* (*f.*) ; the inhabitans of **Sytychopolis**, **Sytychopolites**, *-arum* (*m.*).  
**Sebaste**, Sebaste, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Sebaste**, **Sebastenus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sebastia**, Sebastia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sebastian**, Sebastianus, *i* (*m.*).  
**Sebastopolis**, Sebastopolis, *-is* (*f.*).  
**Sebennytic**, Sebennyticus, *-a*, *-um* ; the Sebennytic mouth (of the Nile), **Sebennyticum**, Ostium.  
**Sebethus**, the, **Sebethus**, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to the **Sebethus**, **Sebethia**, *-idis* (*m.* adj.).  
**Sebinus**, Sebinus, *-i* (*m.*), Lacus.  
**Sebosus**, Sebosus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Secchio**, the, **Gabellus**, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Secau**, Secovium, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Secundilla**, Secundilla, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Secundinus**, Secundinus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Secundus**, Secundus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Sedecias**, Sedecias, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Sedigitus**, Sedigitus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Sedochezi**, the, **Sedochezi**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Sedilius**, Sedilius, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Sedunum**, Sedunum, *-i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Sedunum**, **Seduni**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Sedusii**, the, **Sedusii**, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Sedusa**, Sedusa, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sededa**, Sededa, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sedegidum**, Sedegidum, *-i* (*n.*) ; **Sedegidum**, *-i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Sedegidum**, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Segesta**, Segesta, *-a* or **Segeste**, *-es* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Segesta**, **Segestanus**, *-a*, *-um* ; and **Segestensia**, *-e*.  
**Segestes**, Segestes, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Segestica**, Segestica, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Segida**, Segida, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Segimerus**, Segimerus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Segimund**, Segimundus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Segisama**, Segisama, *-a*, and **Segisamo**, *-onis* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Segisama**, **Segisamensis**, *-e*.  
**Segni**, the, Segni, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Segobriga**, Segobriga, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Segobriga**, **Segobrigensia**, *-e*.  
**Segonaz**, Segonaz, *-actis* (*m.*).  
**Segontia**, Segonta or **Seguntia**, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Segontia**, **Segontinus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Segontiaci**, the, **Segontiaci**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Segontium**, Segontium, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Segorbe**, Segorbe, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Segovellauni**, the, Segovellauni, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Segovia**, Segovia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Segre**, the, **Siéoris**, *-is* (*m.*).  
**Segulus**, Segulus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Segustani**, the, **Segustani**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Segusto**, Segusto, *-onis* (*f.*).  
**Segusium**, Segusium, *-i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Segusium**, **Segusiensis**, *-e*.  
**Seia**, Seia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Seine**, the, **Séquâna**, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Seissel**, Sesselum, *ii* (*n.*).  
**Seius**, Seius, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Seius**, **Seianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sejanus**, Sejanus, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Sejanus**, **Sejanus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sejanus**, Sejanus, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Sejanus**, **Sejanus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sejana**, Sejana, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Sejana**, **Sejana**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Selachusa**, Selachusa, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Selambina**, Selambina, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sela**, the, **Silarus**, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Selena**, Selene, *-es* (*f.*).  
**Seleucia**, Seleucia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Seleucia**, **Seleuciensis**, *-e* ; **Selecianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; and **Selecius**, *-idis* (*f.*).  
**Selge**, Selge, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Selge**, **Selgiticus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Selicia**, Selicia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Selicius**, Selicius, *-ii* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Selicius**, **Selicianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Selimbria**, the, **Penéus**, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Selinus**, Selinus, *-unitus* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Selinus**, **Selinianus**, *-a*, *-um* ; the inhabitants of **Selinus**, **Selinunti**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Selyria**, Selyria, *-a* (*f.*) ; *q. v.*  
**Sellasia**, Sellasia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Selle**, Selle, *-es* (*f.*).  
**Selli**, the, **Selli**, *-orum* (*m.*).  
**Selliūm**, Selliūm, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Sellius**, Sellius, *-ii* (*m.*).  
**Selsey**, Selsey, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Selymbria**, Selymbria, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Selymbria**, **Selymbrianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sem** or **Shem**, Sem, *-indecl.* (*m.*).  
**Semele**, Semele, *-es* and **Semelæ**, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Semele**, **Semelæius**, *-a*, *-um* ; and **Semelæus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Semiramis**, Semiramis, *-is* and **idris**, *-idis* (*f.*) ; of or relating to **Semiramis**, **Semiramis**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sennones**, the, **Sennones**, *-um* (*m.*).  
**Semo**, Semo, *-onis* (*m.*).  
**Sempronia**, Sempronia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sempronius**, Sempronius, *-i* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Sempronius**, **Sempronian**, **Sempronius**, *-a*, *-um* ; and **Sempronianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Sena**, Sena, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Sena**, **Senatus**, *-a* (*m.*).  
**Seneca**, Seneca, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Senegal**, the, Darádus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Senta**, Senta, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Senta**, **Seniensis**, *-e*.  
**Senigaglia**, Sena, *-a* (*f.*), Gallica ; **Senaglia**, *-a* (*f.*), *q. v.*  
**Senna**, Sibritum, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Sennacherib**, Sennacherib, *-i* (*n.*).  
**Senogallia**, Senogallia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Senogallia**, **Senogallienis**, *-e*.  
**Sennones**, the, **Sennones**, *-um* (*m.*) ; of or belonging to the **Sennones**, **Sennonicus**, *-a*, *-um* ; the country of the **Sennones**, **Sennonia**, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Sens**, **Agendicum**, *-i* (*n.*) ; **Senones**, *-um* (*m.*).  
**Sentinum**, Sentinum, *-i* (*n.*) ; of or belonging to **Sentinum**, **Sentinas**, *-atis* (*adj.*).  
**Sentius**, Sentius, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Sentius**, Sentius, *-li* (*m.*).  
**Sepias**, Sepias, *-adis* (*f.*).  
**Septiussa**, Septiussa, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Septasia**, Septasia, *-a* (*f.*) ; and **Septasia**, *-orum* (*n.*).  
**Septius**, Septius, *-il* (*m.*).  
**Septa**, Septa, *-orum* (*n.*).  
**Septicus**, Septicus, *-ii* (*m.*) ; of or relating to **Septicus**, **Septicianus**, *-a*, *-um*.  
**Septimanica**, Septimanica, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Septimia**, Septimia, *-a* (*f.*).  
**Septiminus**, Septiminus, *-i* (*m.*).  
**Septimus**, Septimus, *-ii* (*m.*).  
**Septimuncia**, Septimuncia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Septimuncia**, **Septimuncia**, *-e*.  
**Septimuncia**, Septimuncia, *-a* (*f.*) ; of or belonging to **Septimuncia**, **Septimuncia**, *-ensis*, *-e*.



Sleswick, Slesvicum, -i (n.).  
 Sluys, Clausula, -arum (f.).  
 Smerdis, Smerdis, -is (m.).  
 Smilaz, Smillaz, -acis (f.).  
 Sminthia, Sminthia, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Sminthia, Sminthian, Sminthius, -a, -um, and Sminthēus, -a, -um; as an appellation of Apollo, Sminthian, Sminthēus, -eos or -eī (m.).*  
 Smyrna, Smyrna, -a (f.), *a city; of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnan, Smyrus, -a, -um.*—2. *a woman's name.*  
 Sobit, the, Sobii, -orum (m.).  
 Sochis, Sochis, -is (m.).  
 Socho, Socho, *indec. (f.).*  
 Socrator, Dioscordis Insula (f.).  
 Socrates, Socrates, -is (m.); *of or relating to Socrates, Socratic, Socratus, -a, -um; the followers of Socrates, Socrati, -orum (m.).*  
 Socratism, Socratiōn, -onis (m.).  
 Soccunda, Soccunda, -a (m.).  
 Sodii, the, Sodii, -orum (m.).  
 Sodinus, the, Sodinus, -i (m.).  
 Sodom, Sodoma, -a (f.); Sodānum, -i (n.); *and Sodāma, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Sodom, Sodōmite, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Sodom, Sodōmiticus, -a, -um.*  
 Sogdiana, Sogdiana, -a (f.); *the inhabitants of Sogdiana, Sogdāni, -orum (m.).*  
 Sogdonacus, Sogdonacus, -i (m.).  
 Sohemus, Sohemus, -i (m.).  
 Soissone, Suessio, -onis (f.); *Augusta Suessionum.*  
 Sol, Sol, -olis (m.).  
 Sole, Sole, -es (f.).  
 Soletum, Soletum, -i (n.).  
 Soli, Soli or Solce, -orum (f.); *of or belonging to Soli, Solens, -atis (adj.).*  
 Solonium, Solonium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Solonium, Solonius, -a, -um.*  
 Solarius, Solarius, -i (m.).  
 Solonettus, Solonettus, -ii (m.).  
 Solus, Solus, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Solus, Soluntius, -a, -um.*  
 Solva, Solva, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Solva, Solvensis, -e.*  
 Solway (Firth of), Itunes Estuarium (n.).  
 Solymi, the, Solymi, -orum (m.).  
 Solymus, Solymus, -i (m.).  
 Sonno, Sonno, -onis (m.).  
 Soninti, the, Soninti, -orum (m.).  
 Sontius, the, Sontius, -i (m.); *of or relating to the Sontius, Sontius, -a, -um.*  
 Sopater, Sopater, -tri (m.).  
 Sophene, Sophene, -es (f.); *the inhabitants of Sophene, Sophēni, -orum (m.).*  
 Sophia, Sophia, -a (f.); *of or relating to Sophia, Sophanis, -a, -um.*  
 Sophocles, Sophocles, -is (m.); *of or relating to Sophocles, Sophoclean, Sophocleus, -a, -um.*  
 So. Antonia, Sophonia, -a (f.).  
 So. onisia, Sophonisa, -a (f.).  
 So. onius, Sophonius, -ii (m.).  
 Sophron, Sophron, -onis (m.).  
 Sophronia, Sophronia, -a (f.).  
 Sophroniscus, Sophroniscus, -i (m.).  
 Sophronius, Sophronius, -i (m.).  
 Sophus, Sōphos, -i (m.).  
 Sopolis, Sōpolis, -is (m.).  
 Sora, Sora, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Sora, Soranus, -a, -um.*  
 Sorate (Mount), Sōrātē, -is (n.); *of or belonging to Mount Sorate, Soractium, -a, -um.*  
 Soranus, Sōranus, -i (m.).  
 Sordice, Sordice, -es (f.).  
 Sordones, the, Sordones, -um (m.).  
 Sordus, the, Sordus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Sordus, Sordicēna, -a, -um.*  
 Sorrento, Surrentum, -i (n.).  
 Sosagoras, Sōsagoras, -a (m.).  
 Sosia, Sosia, -a (m.); *a man's name.—2. (f.) a woman's name.*  
 Sosias, Sosias, -a (m.).  
 Sostibus, Sostibus, -ii (m.).  
 Sostices, Sostices, -is (m.).  
 Sostigenes, Sostigenes, -is (m.).  
 Sosilaus, Sosilaus, -a (m.).  
 Sosilius, Sosilius, -i (m.).

Sosimenes, Sosimenes, -is (m.).  
 Sosipater, Sosipater, -tris (m.).  
 Sosippus, Sosippus, -i (m.).  
 Sosis, Sosis, -is (m.); *a man.—2. (f.) a woman.*  
 Sosistratus, Sōsistratus, -i (m.).  
 Sosithes, Sosithes, -i (m.).  
 Sostius, Sostius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Sostius or the Sostii, Sostianus, -a, -um.*  
 Sosthenes, Sosthenes, -is (m.).  
 Sostratus, Sōstratus, -i (m.).  
 Sotus, Sotus, -i (m.).  
 Sotacus, Sotacus, -i (m.).  
 Sotades, Sotades, -i (m.); *of or relating to Sotades, Sotadēus, -a, -um, and Sotadi-*  
*cus, -a, -um.*  
 Sotas, Sotas, -a (m.).  
 Soter, Soter, -ēris (m.).  
 Sotericus, Sōtericus, -i (m.).  
 Soteridas, Sōteridas, -a (m.).  
 Sotis, Sotis, -i (m.).  
 Sotiates, the, Sotiates, -num or -lum (m.).  
 Sotimus, Sotimus, -i (m.).  
 Sotira, Sotira, -a (f.).  
 Southampton, Clausentum, -i (n.).  
 Soza, Soza, -a (f.).  
 Spa, Aquæ Spadanae, -arum (f.).  
 Spaco, Spaco, -as (f.).  
 Spain, Hispania, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Spain, Spaniæ, Hispanus, -a, -um; Hispaniensis, -e; and Hispanicus, -a, -um; the Spanish Sea, Ibericum Mare; the Spartans, Hispani, -orum (m.); Greek and poet., Iberia, and its derive, used for Hispania, -a; v. Iberia.*  
 Spalathra, Spalathra, -a (f.).  
 Spalatru, Spalatum, -i (n.).  
 Sparta, Sparta, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Sparta, Spartan, Spartanus, -a, -um; and Spartacus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sparta, Spartans, Spartiates, -arum (m.), Spartani, -orum (m.).*  
 Spartacus, Spartacus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Spartacus, Spartaci, -a, -um.*  
 Spartan, Spartanus, -i (m.).  
 Spatale, Spatale, -ea (f.).  
 Spectacu, Spectacu, -i (m.).  
 Speier, v. Spire.  
 Speleum, Speleum, -i (n.).  
 Spelunca, Spelunca, -a (f.).  
 Sperchēus, the, Sperchēus or Sperchus, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to the Sperchēus, Sperchēus, idis (fem. adj.); son of Sperchēus, Sperchēonides, -a (m.).*  
 Sperchia, Sperchia, -arum (f.).  
 Sperchius, the, v. Sperchēus.  
 Speruspis, Speruspis, -i (m.).  
 Spesia, Tiparenus, -i (f.).  
 Sphaerus, Sphaerus, -i (m.).  
 Sphragia, Sphragia, -arum (f.).  
 Spicilius, Spicilius, -ii (m.).  
 Spina, Spina, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Spina, Spinētus, -a, -um.*  
 Spino, Spino, -olis (m.).  
 Spintharus, Spintharus, -i (m.).  
 Spinther, Spinther, -ēris (m.).  
 Spintrum, Spintrum, -i (m.).  
 Spio, Spio, -as (f.).  
 Spiraea, Spiraea, -i (n.).  
 Spire, Augusta Nemetum; Noviomagus, i, and Spira, -a (f.).  
 Spridion, Spridion, -ōnis (m.).  
 Spolegium, Spolētium, -ii (m.); *of or be-*  
*Spoleto, -i longing to Spolegium, Spole-*  
*tinus, -a, -um.*  
 Spongia, Spongia, -a (m.).  
 Sporades, the, Sporādes, -um (f.), Insulæ.  
 Sporus, Sporus, -i (m.).  
 Spurinna, Spurinna, -a (m.).  
 Spurinus, Spurinus, -i (m.).  
 Spurius, Spurius, -ii (m.).  
 Squillace, Scylacēum, -i (n.), q. v.; *Gulf of Squillace, Scylacēum Sinus.*  
 St. Agatha, Agathyna, -a (f.); *and Agathynum, -i (n.).*  
 St. Alban's, Fanum St. Albani (n.).  
 St. Andrew's, Andreōpolis, -is (f.).  
 St. Angelo, Castrum St. Angelii (n.); *An-*  
*gēlōpolis, -is (f.).*  
 St. Bertrand, Bertranōpolis, -is (f.).  
 St. Catharine's, Insula Catharinae (f.).  
 St. Christoval, Fortalitium St. Christophō-  
*ri (n.).*  
 St. Cloud, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (n.).  
 St. Cruz, Fanum St. Crucis (n.).  
 St. David's, Menevia, -a (f.).  
 St. Denis, Catolacnum, -i (n.).  
 St. Domingo, Hispaniola, -a (f.).  
 St. Eufenia (Gulf of), Lamecetus Sinus.

St. Fe, Fanum St. Fidei (n.).  
 St. George, Insula St. Georgii (f.).  
 St. Gothard, Adilas or Adula, -a (m.).  
 St. Jago, Insula St. Jacobi (f.), *an island—2. a city; Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).*  
 St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).  
 St. Jean d'Acce, Ace, -ea (f.).  
 St. Juan de Puerto Rico, Fanum St. Joa-  
*nis Portus Divitis.*  
 St. Maura, Leucadia, -a (f.), q. v.  
 St. Michael, Fanum St. Michælis (n.).  
 St. Omer, Audomarōpolis, -is (f.).  
 St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum (f.).  
 St. Remi, Fanum St. Remigii (n.).  
 St. Sebastian, Donastieum, -i (n.).  
 St. Stephen's, Fanum St. Stephani (n.).  
 St. Thomas, Insula St. Thomas (f.), *an island.—2. Fanum St. Thomas (n.), town.*  
 Staberius, Staberius, -ii (m.).  
 Stabiz, Stabiz, -arum (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Stabiz, Stabianus, -a, -um.*  
 Stabulum, Stabulum, -i (n.).  
 Stadius, Stadius, -ii (m.).  
 Stafford, Stafford, -a (f.).  
 Stagira, Stagira, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Stagira, Stagirite, Stagrites, -a (mæs adj.).*  
 Status, Staius, -ii (m.).  
 Stalimene, Lemnos, -i (f.), q. v.  
 Stamford, Stamfordia, -a (f.).  
 Stanricks, Congavata, -a (f.).  
 Stanco, Cos, q. v.  
 Standia, Dia, -a (f.).  
 Staphylia, Staphylia, -i (m.).  
 Staphylus, Staphylus, -i (m.).  
 Staseas, Stases, -a (m.).  
 Stasimus, Stasimus, -i (m.).  
 Statianus, Statianus, -i (m.).  
 Statiella, Statiella, -arum (f.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Statielle, Statiellas, -atīs*  
*(adj.), and Statiellensis, -a.*  
 Stattila, Stattila, -a (f.).  
 Statilius, Statilius, -ii (m.).  
 Status, Status, -ii (m.).  
 Statonia, Statonia, -a (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to Statonia, Statoniensis, -a.*  
 Statorius, Statorius, -ii (m.).  
 Stauri, the, Stauri, -orum (m.).  
 Stelendona, Stelendona, -a (f.).  
 Stella, Stella, -a (f.); *of or belonging to Stella, Stellas, -atis (adj.), and Stellati-*  
*na, -a, -um.*  
 Stellio, Stellio, -onis (m.).  
 Stenacum, Stenacum, -i (n.).  
 Steneba, Steneba or Stenēba, -a (f.); *of or relating to Steneba, Stene-*  
*bosis, -a, -um.*  
 Stenor, Stenor, -ēris (m.); *of or relating to Stenor, Stenōreus, -a, -um.*  
 Stephan, Stephan, -es (f.).  
 Stephanio, Stephanio, -onis (m.).  
 Stephanus, Stephanus, -i (m.).  
 Stephen, Stephan, -es (f.).  
 Stercutius, Stercutius, -ii (m.).  
 Steria, Steria, -a (f.).  
 Sterope, Sterope, -a (m.).  
 Steropes, Steropea, -a (m.).  
 Stertinus, Stertinus, -ii (m.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Stertinus, Stertinius, -a, -um.*  
 Stesichorus, Stesichorus, -i (m.); *of or be-*  
*longing to Stesichorus, Stesichōrius, -a,*  
*-um.*  
 Stenēba, v. Steneba.  
 Stenelius, Stenelius, -i (m.); *of or rela-*  
*ting to Stenelius, Stenēlius, -a, -um;*  
*pecul. fem., Stenēliis, idis.*  
 Stenius, Stenius, -ii (m.).  
 Steno, Steno, -a (f.).  
 Shēnēba = Sheneba.  
 Sterling, Sterlingia, -a (f.); *Mous Dolor-*  
*sus (m.).*  
 Settin, Sedinum, -i (n.).  
 Stichus, Stichus, -i (m.).  
 Stibon, Stibon, -onis (m.).  
 Stilicho, Stilicho, -ōnis (m.); *of or relating*  
*to Stilicho, Stilichōnia, -a, -um.*  
 Stilo, Stilo, -onis (m.).  
 Stilo, Stilo, -onis (m.).  
 Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (m.).  
 Stimon, Stimon, -onis (m.).  
 Stimon, Stimon, -onis (f.).  
 Stimula, Stimula, -a (f.).  
 Stipaz, Stipax, -acis (m.).  
 Stiria, Stiria, -a (f.).  
 Stobi, Stobi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging*  
*to Stobi, Stobensis, -a.*

*Stockholm*, Holmlia, -m (f.).  
*Stockades*, the, Stochádes, -um (f.), in sing., Stochás, -ádis.  
*Stola*, Stola, -s (m.).  
*Stolo*, Stolo, -onis (m.).  
*Storax*, Storax, -acis (m.).  
*Strabo*, Strabo, -ónis (m.).  
*Strait of Caffa*, Bosporus Climerius (m.).  
*Strait of Constantinople*, Bosporus Thracius (m.).  
*Strait of Dover*, Fretum Gallicum.  
*Strait of Gibraltar*, v. *Gibraltar*.  
*Strait of St. Bonifacio*, Taphros, -l (f.).  
*Stralsund*, Sumoñia, -as (f.).  
*Strassburg*, Argentoratum, -l (n.).  
*Stratioki*, Munychia, -as (f.).  
*Stratippocles*, Stratippocles, -ls (m.).  
*Stratius*, Stratius, -l (m.).  
*Strato*, Strato, -onis (m.).  
*Stratoëca*, Stratoëcës or *Stratoclia*, -as (f.).  
*Stratoëces*, Stratoëces, -is (m.).  
*Stratonice*, Stratonice, -es (f.).  
*Stratonicea*, Stratonicea, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Stratonicea*, Stratonicensis, -e; *Stratonicea*, eos or -el (masc. adj.); pecul. fem., *Stratonics*, -idis.  
*Stratonicus*, Stratonicus, -l (m.).  
*Stratonidas*, Stratonidas, -as (m.).  
*Stratophanes*, Stratophanes, -is (m.).  
*Stratorius*, Stratorius, -l (m.).  
*Stratus*, Stratus or Stratos, -l (f.).  
*Striculi (Islands)*, Plötæ or Strophades Insulae (f.).  
*Stromboli*, Strongyle, -es (f.).  
*Strongyle*, Strongyle, -es (f.).  
*Strongoli*, Petella, -as (f.).  
*Strongylon*, Strongylon, -ónis (m.).  
*Strophades*, the, Strophades, -um (f.), Insulae.  
*Strophius*, Strophius, -l (m.).  
*Struma*, Struma, -as (m.).  
*Strymon*, Strymon, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, Strymonian, Strymonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Strymoula, -idis.  
*Stubera*, Stubera, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Stubera*, Stuberas, -a, -um.  
*Stura*, the, Stura, -as (m.).  
*Sturii*, the, Sturii, -orum (m.).  
*Sturium*, Sturium, -ii (m.).  
*Stuttgart*, Stutzardia, -as (f.).  
*Stymphalis*, the, Stymphalis, -is (m.).  
*Stymphalus*, Stymphalus, -l (m.); Stymphalum or Stymphalon, -l (n.); and Stymphala, -orum (n.); Stymphalian, Stymphalus, -a, -um and Stymphalus, -idis; especially in plural, the *Stymphalian* (birds), Stymphalides, -um.  
*Styphelus*, Styphelus, -i (m.).  
*Styx*, Styx, -ys (f.); of or belonging to the *Styx*, Stygius, -a, -um.  
*Sudaores*, the, Sudaores, -um (m.).  
*Suari*, the, Suari, -orum (m.).  
*Suasa*, Suasa, -as (f.); of or belonging to Suasa, Suasanus, -a, -um.  
*Subernius*, Subernius, -ii (m.).  
*Subis*, the, Subis, -is (m.).  
*Sublaceum*, Sublaceum, -l (n.); of or belonging to Sublaceum, Sublaceensis, -a.  
*Sublician* (Bridge), Sublicius, -l (m.), Pons.  
*Subota*, Subota, -orum (n.).  
*Subrius*, Subrius, -ii (m.).  
*Subur*, Subur, uris (f.), a city.—2 (m.) a river.  
*Subura*, Subura or Suburra, -as (f.), of or belonging to *Subura*, Suburanus, -a, -um, and Suburitanus, -a, -um, the inhabitants of the *Subura*, Suburänenses, -um (m.).  
*Succabar*, Succabar, -árls (n.).  
*Succasses*, the, Succasses, -ium (m.).  
*Succubo*, Succubo, -ónis (f.); of or belonging to *Succubo*, Succubonitamus, -a, -um.  
*Suche*, Suche, -es (f.).  
*Sucinium*, Sucinium, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Sucinium*, Sucinianus, -a, -um, and Sucinensis, -e.  
*Sucrana*, Sucrana, -as (f.).  
*Sucro*, the, Sucro, -óuls (m.); of or belonging to the *Sucro*, Sucronensis, -e.  
*Sucuro*, Sucuro, -ónis (m.).  
*Sudertum*, Sudertum, -l (n.); of or belonging to *Sudertum*, Suderitanus, -a, -um.  
*Sudines*, Sudines, -as or -is (m.).  
*Sue*, Sue, -es (f.).  
*Suecius*, Suecius, -l (m.).  
*Sueconi*, the, Sueconi, -crum (m.).

*Suedius*, Suedius, -ii (m.).  
*Suel*, Suel, -élis (m.); of or belonging to *Suel*, Suelitanus, -a, -um.  
*Suelleni*, the, Suelleni, -oram (m.).  
*Suemus*, the, Suemus, -i (m.).  
*Suessa*, Suessa, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Suessa*, Sucesanus, -a, -um.  
*Suesetani*, the, Suesetani, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suesetani*, Suesetanus, -a, -um.  
*Suessiones*, the, Suessiones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, Suessensis, -e.  
*Suessula*, Suessula, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Suessula*, Suessulus, -a, -um.  
*Suetius*, Suetius, -il (m.).  
*Suetonius*, Suetonus, -il (m.).  
*Suetri*, the, Suetri, -oram (m.).  
*Suetrius*, Suetrius, -il (m.).  
*Suet*, the, Sueti, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sueti*, Suvicus, -a, -um, and Suvius, -a, -um; the country of the *Sueti*, Suvius, -il (m.).  
*Suetius*, Arsléde, -as (f.).  
*Suffenæs*, Suffenæs, -atis (m.).  
*Suffenates*, the, Suffenates, -um or -sum (m.).  
*Suffenus*, Suffenus, -l (m.).  
*Suffeta*, Suffeta, -as (f.).  
*Suffolk*, Suffolkia, -as (f.).  
*Suffuctus*, Suffuctus, -il (m.).  
*Sugambrî*, the, v. *Sicambri*.  
*Suilla*, Suilla, -as (f.).  
*Suillius*, Suillius, -il (m.).  
*Sullum*, Sullum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sullum*, Sullas, -itis (adj.).  
*Sulones*, the, Sulones, -um (m.).  
*Sulci*, Sulci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Sulci, Sulcensis, -e.  
*Sulctus*, Sulctus, -il (m.).  
*Sulla*, v. *Sylla*.  
*Sullanus*, Sullanus, -l (m.).  
*Sullontacis*, Sullontacis, -is (f.).  
*Sully*, Sullacum, -i (n.).  
*Salmo*, Salmo, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to *Salmo*, Sulmona, -e, and (late) Sulmontinus, -a, -um.  
*Sulpicia*, Sulpicia, -es (f.).  
*Sulpiciale*, Sulpiciale, -as (f.).  
*Sulpicius*, Sulpicius, -li (m.); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia gens*, Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -a, -um, and Sulpicians, -a, -um.  
*Sunianus*, Sunplatz, -i (m.).  
*Sunici*, the, Sunici, -orum (m.).  
*Suntum*, Suntium and Suntion, -il (n.); of or belonging to *Suntum*, Suntum, Suntian, Sunlis, -ádis (f.).  
*Superbus*, Superbus, -i (m.).  
*Sura*, Sura, -as (f.); a city.—2 (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, Suranus, -a, -um.  
*Sura*, the, Sura, -orum (m.).  
*Surdonaes*, the, Surdonaes, -um (m.).  
*Surenæs*, Surenæs or Surénas, -as (m.).  
*Surius*, the, Surius, -il (m.).  
*Surrentum*, Surrentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, Surrentine, Surrentinus, -a, -um.  
*Susa*, Susa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Susa*, Susius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Susis, -idis; v. *Susiana*.  
*Susan*, Susan, -as (f.).  
*Susiana*, the, Susiana, -orum (m.); of or relating to *Susiana*, Susiranus, -a, -um.  
*Susiana*, Susiana, -as, and *Susiane*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Susiana* to *Susiana*, Susianus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, Susiani, -orum, and Susii, -orum (m.).  
*Susus*, Susus, -i (m.).  
*Suthul*, Suthul, indecl. (f.).  
*Sutrium*, Sutrium, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, Sutrinus, -a, -um, and Sutrius, -a, -um.  
*Sweden*, Suecia, -as (f.); Swedish, Suecicus, -a, -um.  
*Switzerland*, Helvetia, -es (f.), q. v.  
*Syagrius*, Syagrius, -il (m.).  
*Syagrum*, Syagrum, -il (n.).  
*Sybâris*, Sybâris, -is (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sybâris*, Sybaritus, -a, -um, and Sybâticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybâris*, Sybarites, -as (m.); Sybaritic, Idias (f.).—2 (m.) a man's name.

*Syce*, Syce, -es (f.).  
*Sycurium*, Sycurium, -li (n.).  
*Sycussa*, Sycussa, -as (f.).  
*Sydotpa*, Sydotpa, -as (f.).  
*Syne*, Syne, -es (f.); of *Syne*, Syenites, -as (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Syne*, Syenite, -arum (m.).  
*Syleum*, Syleum, -l (n.).  
*Sylla*, Sylla, -as (m.); of or relating to *Sylla*, Syllanus, -a, -um.  
*Sylus*, Sylus, -i (m.).  
*Symathius*, the, Symathius, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Symathius*, Symathius, -as (m.); pecul. fem., Symathis, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Symathis, -a, -um.  
*Syme*, Syme, -es (f.).  
*Symmachus*, Symmachus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, Symmachianus, -a, -um.  
*Symplegades*, the, Symplegades, -um (f.) in sing., Symplegas, -ádis.  
*Sympostion*, Sympostion, -i (n.).  
*Sympostus*, Sympostus, -i (m.).  
*Synecrasus*, Synecrasus, -i (m.).  
*Synepheli*, the, Synepheli, -orum (m.).  
*Synnada*, Synnada, -as (f.); Synnas, -ádis (f.); and Synnada, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Synnada*, Synnadenias, -e, and Synnadicus, -a, -um.  
*Syphax*, Syphax, -ácls (m.).  
*Syphrum*, Syphrum, -i (n.).  
*Syracuse*, Syracuse, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusean, Syracusean, -a, -um; Syracuse, Syracuse, -a, -um; and poet, Syracuse, -a, -um.  
*Syrbotæ*, the, Syrbotæ, -arum (m.).  
*Syria*, Syria, -as (f.); of or belonging to Syria, Syrian, Syriacus, -a, -um; Syrius, -a, -um; and Syria, Syria, -a, -um; the Syria, Syri, -orum (m.).  
*Syrtis*, Syrtis, -es (f.).  
*Syrinx*, Syrix, -ingis (f.).  
*Syrmatæ*, Syrmata, -arum (m.).  
*Syrnos*, Syrnos, -i (f.).  
*Syro*, Syro, -ónis (m.).  
*Syrophanician*, Syrophenix, -ícls (m.).  
*Syrophenissa*, -as (f.).  
*Syros*, Syros, -i (f.); of or belonging to Syros, Syrus, -a, -um, and Syros, -a, -um.  
*Syrtis*, the, Syrtis, -lum (f.); the greater Syrtis, Syrtis major; the smaller Syrtis, Syrtis minor; of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Syrtites, -as.  
*Syrus*, Syrus, -i (m.).  
*Segedin*, v. Segedin.

*Tabe*, Tabæ, -arum (f.).  
*Taber*, Taberium, -li (n.).  
*Tabis*, Tabis, -i (m.).  
*Tabitha*, Tabitha, -as (f.).  
*Tabraca*, Tabraca, -as (f.).  
*Taburnus*, Taburnus, -i (m.).  
*Tacape*, Tacape, -es (f.).  
*Tacifarinas*, Tacifarinas, -atis (m.).  
*Tachompo*, Tachompo, -as (f.).  
*Tachus*, Tachus, -i (m.).  
*Tacitus*, Tacitus, -i (m.).  
*Tadcaster*, Tadcasterum, -i (n.).  
*Tadiates*, Tadiates, -um or -ium (m.).  
*Tadinates*, Tadinates, -um or -ium (m.).  
*Tadmor*, v. *Thadmor*.  
*Tadute*, Tadute, -es (f.).  
*Tanarum*, v. Matapan; of or belonging to Tanarum, Tanarius, -a, -um; a female of Tanarum, i. e., Laconia, Tanarîs, -idies (f.); a man of Tanarum, i. e., Laconia, Tanarides, -as (m.); the lower regions, the lower world, Tanara, -orum (n. plural).  
*Tazgaste*, Tazgaste, -es (f.).  
*Tages*, Tages, -étis (m.); of or belonging to Tages, Tageticus, -a, -um.  
*Tazus*, v. *Tajo*.  
*Tajo*, Tagus, -i (m.).  
*Talassio*, Talassio, -ónis, and Talassius, -i (m.); v. *Talassus*.  
*Talassis*, Talassis, -i (m.); another form for *Talassio*.  
*Talaus*, Talaus, -a, -um; of or relating to Talaus, Talaüs, -i (m.); a son or descendant of Talaus, Talaüsides, -as (m.).  
*Talos*, Talos, -i (m.).

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|---|---|---|
| Tauhybius, Talthybius, -ii (m.).  | Tauroscýtha, Tauroscýtha, -árum (m.).   | Terouenne, Taruenna, -e, and Tarvenne, -e (f.).   |
| Tamar, Tamáris, -i (m.).  | Taurunum, Taurúnim, -i (n.) ; the inhabitants of Taurunum, Tauruneses, -ium.  | Terpander, Terpander, -dri (m.).  |
| Tambre, Tamáris, -is (m.), and Tamara, -e (f.).   | Taurus (Mount), Taurus, -i (m.) ; Pass of Taurus, Tauri Pyle.   | Terpsichore, Terpsichore, -es (f.).   |
| Taméris, v. Thames.   | Taxiles, Taxiles, -e (m.).  | Terpsis, Terpsis, -idis (f.).   |
| Tamos, Tamos, -i (m.).  | Tay (Fruit), Tay, -i (f.) Estuarium.  | Terra Nuova, Gela, -e (f.).   |
| Tampsapor, Tampsapor, -óris (m.).   | Tay (River), Tayus, -i (m.).  | Terracina, Terracina, -e (f.), q. v.  |
| Tamworth, Tamawordina, -e (f.).   | Taygea, Taygýea, -es (f.).  | Tertullian, Tertullianus, -i (m.).  |
| Tanager, Tanager, -grí (m.).  | Taygetus (Mount), Taygétus, i (m.), and Taygéta, -órum (n. plural).   | Terterus, Terterus, -i (m.).  |
| Tanagra, Tanágra, -e (f.) ; or of belonging to Tanagra, Tanagras, -a, -um, and Tanagricus, -a, -um.   | Teanum, Teánim, -i (n.) ; the inhabitants of Teanum, Teani, -orum.  | Tethys, Téthys, -yós (acus, -ya or -yn) (f.).   |
| Tanagrus, another form of Tanager.  | Teate, Teáte, -is (n.) ; the inhabitants of Teate, Teatini, -orum.  | Tetragonis, Tetragónis, -idis (f.).   |
| Tanais, v. Don.   | Tech, Tecum, -i (n.).   | Tetricus, Tetricus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Tetricus, Tetricianus, -a, -um.   |
| Tanquil, Tanáquil, -illis (f.).   | Tecmessa, Tecmessa, -e (f.).  | Teucer, Teucer, -cri (m.).  |
| Tanaro, The Tanárus, -i (m.).   | Tecman, Tecmon, -ónis (m.).   | Teuchira, Teuchira, -e (f.).  |
| Tanas, Tanas, -a (m.).  | Tectosages, Tectoságés, -um (m.).   | Teucira, Teucira, -e (f.) ; v. Troy, of or belonging to Troy, Teucrus, -a, -um.   |
| Tanedo, Tanéturn, -i (n.).  | Tegea, Tegea, -a, and Tegéa, -és (f.) ; of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeaus, -a, -um.   | Teucrus, -a, -um (used only in the plural n.) ; the Trojans, Teucru; a Trojan female, Teucris, -idis (f.).                  |
| Tangler, Tingis, -is (f.).  | Tegéa, -a, -um ; Tegeatus, -a, -um ; and fem. adj., Tegeatis, -idis ; the latter is also used poetically for a female Arcadian.   | Teutana, Teutána, -e (f.).  |
| Tanis, Tanis, -is (f.) ; of or belonging to Tanis, Tanitius, -a, -um, and Tanites, -a, -um (masc. adj.) ; Tanitic Nom or Nome of Tanis, Tanites Nomos.  | Telamon, Telámon, -ónis (m.) ; of or relating to Telamon, Telamonius, -a, -um ; a son of Telamon, Telamonides, -e.  | Teutates, Teutates, -e (f.).  |
| Tantalus, Tantálus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Tantalus, Tantaleus, -a, -um, and Tantalicus, -a, -um ; a son or descendant of Tantalus, Tantálides, -e (m.) ; a daughter or female descendant of Tantalus, Tantális, -idis (f.). | Telchines, Telchines, -um (m.).   | Teuthrania, Teuthrania, -e (f.) ; and Teuthranie, -e (f.).  |
| Taormino, Tauromenium, -ii (n.).  | Teleboans, Telebóans, -árum (m.), and Telebói, -órum (m.) ; Teleboan Islands, Teleboines Insulae.   | Teuhras, Teuhras, -antis (m.) ; of or relating to Teuhras, Teuhrantéus, -a, -um ; Teuhrantus, -a, -um.                      |
| Taphius (Mount), Taphius, -i (m.) ; of or belonging to Taphius, Taphius, -a, -um.   | Telengonus, Telégonus, -i (m.).   | Teutoburgium, Teutoburgium, -ii (n.).   |
| Taphros, v. Bonifacio.  | Telémachus, Telémachus, i (m.).   | Teutones, Teúttones, -um (m.) ; of or belonging to the Teutones, Teutonians, -a, -um.                                       |
| Taprobâne, v. Ceylon.   | Teléphus, Teléphus, -i (m.).  | Thabena, Thábena, -e (f.) ; the inhabitants of Thabena, Thabenenes, -ium.   |
| Taranis, Taránis, -is (m.).   | Telia, Telias, -e (f.) ; of or relating to Telias, Teléinus, -a, -um.   | Thabor (Mount), Itabyrus Mons.  |
| Tarantaise, Tarantasia, -e (f.).  | Telésinus, Telésinus, -i (m.).  | Thabracá, Thabráca, -e (f.) ; v. Tabracá.   |
| Taranto, Tarentum, -i (n.).   | Telèstes, Telèstes, -a or -is (m.).   | Thadeus, Thadéus, -i (m.).  |
| Taras, Taras, -antis (m.).  | Teléthusa, Teléthusa, -e (f.).  | Thadmor, Thadomára, -e (f.) ; Palmýra, -e (f.).   |
| Tarasco, Tarasco, -ónis (m.).   | Telina, Vallis, v. Valetine.  | Thais, Thais, -idis (f.).   |
| Tarbelli, Tarbelli, -órum (m.) ; of or belonging to the Tarbelli, Tarbellicus, -a, -um, and Tarbellus, -a, -um.   | Telmessus, Telmessus, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessicus, -a, -um ; Telmessius, -a, -um ; and fem. adj., Telmessius, -idis ; the inhabitants of Telmessus, Telmessense, -ium.  | Thalassius, Thalassius, -ii (m.).   |
| Tarchon, Tarcho, -ónis (m.).  | Telo, Telo, -ónis (m.).   | Thales, Thales, -étis (n.).   |
| Tarentum, Tarentum, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentius, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Tarentum, Tarentini, -orum.  | Telos, Telos, -i (f.).  | Thalestris, Thalestris, -is (f.).   |
| Tarpeisco, Targoviscum, -i (n.).  | Telxiope, Telxiópe, -es (f.).   | Thalia, Thalia, -e (f.).  |
| Tarichea, Tarichea, -e (f.).  | Temesa, Temesa, -a (f.).  | Thaliarchus, Thaliarchus, -i (m.).  |
| Tarn, the, Tarnis, -is (m.).  | Temesa, Temesa, -e (f.).  | Thalmetus, Thalmetus, -i (m.).  |
| Taro, Tarus, -i (m.).   | Temesar, Temesar, v. Tomisvar.  | Thames, Taméris, -is (m.).  |
| Tarpa, Tarpa, -a (m.).  | Temnos, Temnos, -i (f.).  | Thamugas, Thamugas, -ádi (f.).  |
| Tarpeia, Tarpeia, -e (f.).  | Tempe, Tempe (n. plural).   | Thamyras, Thamyras, -as (f.).   |
| Tarpéian Mórvai, Monte Tarpeius, Tarpeium Saxum ; Tarpeia rupe.   | Tempyra, Tempyra, -órum (n. plural).  | Thanet, Tanátis, -is (f.).  |
| Tarpeius, Tarpeius, -ii (m.).   | Tencher, Tenchéri, -órum (n. plural).   | Thapsacus, Thapsacus, -i (m.) ; inhabitants of Thapsacus, Thapsacenses.   |
| Tarn, the, Tarnis, -is (m.).  | Tenedos, Tenédos, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Tenedos, Tenedius, -a, -um.  | Thapsus, Thapsus, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Thapsus, Thapsitanus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Thapsus, Thapsitani.      |
| Taro, Tarus, -i (m.).   | Tenero, Tenero, -a, -um.  | Thasos, Thasos, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Thasos, Thasius, -a, -um.  |
| Tarpa, Tarpa, -a (m.).  | Tenerife, Nivaria, -a (f.).   | Thaumact, Thaumáct, -órum.  |
| Tarpeia, Tarpeia, -e (f.).  | Tenes, Tenes, -a or -is (m.).   | Thaumas, Thaumas, -antis (m.) ; of or relating to Thaumas, Thaumantéus, -a, -um ; a daughter of Thaumas, Thaumantis, -idis. |
| Tarracina, Tarquinii, -órum (m.).   | Tentyra, Tentyra, -órum (n. plural) ; v. Dendera ; of or belonging to Tentyra, Tentyriticus, -a, -um, and masc. adj., Tentyrites, -a, -um ; the Nome of Tentyra, Tentyrites Nomos ; the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyrite, -árum (n. plural). | Theagenes, Theagénés, -i (m.).  |
| Tarquinii, Tarquinii, -órum (m.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theak, Theák, -e (f.).  |
| Tarracina, Tarracina, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracínenses, -e ; the inhabitants of Tarracina, Tarracínenses.  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theba, Theba, -árüm (f.) ; of or belonging to Thebas, Theban, Thébáni, -a, -um, the inhabitants of Thebes, Thebáni, -órum.  |
| Tartaco, Tartaco, -ónis (f.) ; of or belonging to Tartaco, Tarraconensis, -e.   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Thebáis, Thebáis, -idis (f.).   |
| Tarragona, Tarraco, -ónis (f.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Thebe, Thebe, -e (f.).  |
| Tarsus, Tarsus, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Tarsus, Tarsensis, -e ; the inhabitants of Tarsus, Tarsenses.  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Thebas, Thebe, -e (f.) ; Theban, Thébáni, -a, -um ; Thebans, Thebáni, -órum.  |
| Tarsus, Tarsus, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Tarsus, Tarsensis, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Tarsus, Tarsessus, Tarsessus, -a, -um ; Tarsecius, -a, -um ; and fem. adj., Tarsecius, -idis.  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Thibiscus, Thibiscus, -i (m.).  |
| Taruenna, Taruenna, -e (f.) ; v. Terouenne.   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themis, Themis, -idis (f.).   |
| Tarusates, Tarusátes, -um or -ium (m.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themiscyra, Themiscyra, -a (f.) ; of or belonging to Themiscyra, Themiscyra, -a, -um ; Themiscyrius, -a, -um.               |
| Tarisus, Tarvisus, -i (f.) ; of or belonging to Tarvisus, Tarvisus, -a, -um ; v. Treciso.   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themiscréanus, -a, -um.   |
| Tatianus, Tatianus, -i (m.).  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themison, Themison, -ónis (m.).   |
| Tatiens, Tatiens, -um (m.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themisonium, Themisonium, -ii (n.) ; the inhabitants of Themisonium, Themisónes, -um.                                       |
| Tatus, Tatus, -i (m.).  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themisto, Themisto, -ádis (f.).   |
| Tava (Lake), Tatta, -e (f.) ; v. Tuzla.   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Themistocles, Themistocles, -is (m.) ; of or relating to Themistocles, Themistocleia, -a, -um.                              |
| Taulantii, Taulantii, -órum (m.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Thera, Thera, -e (f.) ; of or belonging to Thera, Thererus, -a, -um.  |
| Taum Ästuarium, v. Tay.   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theobald, Theobaldus, -i (m.).  |
| Taunton, Thorondúnium, -i (n.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theocleas, Theocleas, -e (f.).  |
| Tauri Chersones, Chersonesos Taurica, v. Crimea.  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theocrítus, Theocrítus, -i (m.) ; of or relating to Theocrítus, Theocrítus, -a, -um.  |
| Taurini, Taurini, -órum (m.) ; v. Turin.  | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  | Theodamas, Theodamas, -antis (m.) ; of or relating to Theodamas, Theodamantéus, -a, -um.                                    |
| Tauris, Tauris, -idis (f.).   | Terytis, Terytis, -a, -um.  |   |
| Taurisci, Taurisci, -órum (m.).   |   |   |
| Tauromenium, Tauromenium, -i (n.) ; of or belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenianus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of Tauromenium, Tauromenii, -órum ; v. Taormino.   |   |   |

- Theodora*, Theodóra, -es (*f.*).  
*Theodore*, Theódoros, -i (*m.*).  
*Theodoris*, Theodoricos, -i (*m.*).  
*Theodosia*, Theodosia, -e (*f.*).  
*Theodosianus*, Theodosianus, i (*m.*).  
*Theodosius*, Theodosius, ii (*m.*).  
*Theodotion*, Theodotion, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Theodotus*, Theodótus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theodus*, Theodus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theogones*, Theogénes, -is (*m.*).  
*Theognis*, Theognis, -idisi (*m.*).  
*Theomedes*, Theomèdes, -is (*m.*).  
*Theon*, Theon, -ónis (*m.*) ; or or relating to *Theon*, Theonitis, -a, -um.  
*Theoné*, Theoné, -es (*f.*).  
*Theophanes*, Theophánes, -is (*m.*).  
*Theophilus*, Theophilus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theophrastus*, Theophrastus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theopolis*, Theopolis, -is (*m.*).  
*Theopompus*, Theopompus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theorus*, Theorus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theotima*, Theotima, -es (*f.*).  
*Theotimus*, Theotimus, -i (*m.*).  
*Theoxena*, Theoxena, -e (*f.*).  
*Theoxenus*, Theoxenus, -i (*m.*).  
*Thera*, Thera, -e (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thera*, Theræus, -a, -um.  
*Theramenes*, Theramenes, -is (*m.*).  
*Therapne*, Therapne, -arum (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Therapne*, Therapneus, -a, -um.  
*There*, There, -es (*f.*).  
*Thericles*, Thericles, -is (*m.*).  
*Thermodon*, Thermódon, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Thermopyla*, Thermopylæ, -arum (*f.*).  
*Theron*, Theron, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Thersander*, Thersander, -dri (*m.*).  
*Thersilochus*, Thersilochus, -i (*m.*).  
*Thersites*, Thersites, -as (*m.*).  
*Theseis*, Theseis, -idisi (*f.*).  
*Theseus*, Theseus, -ci or -eos (*m.*) ; or or relating to *Theseus*, Theseus, -a, -um ; Theseus, -a, -um ; a son of *Theseus*, Theseides, -as (*m.*) ; the Athenians, as descendants of *Theseus*, Theseidae, -arum (*m.*).  
*Thespia*, Thespia, -arum (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thespia*, Thespiaicus, -a, -um ; Thespia, -adis (*fem. adj.*) .—Hence, the Muses, as being honored at *Thespia*, were called Thespiaeans Dees ; the inhabitants of *Thespia*, Thespiaeans, -ium.  
*Thespis*, Thespis, -is and -idisi (*m.*).  
*Thespisius*, Thespisius, -ii (*m.*) ; a son or descendant of *Thespis*, Thespia, -as (*m.*).  
*Thespria*, Thespria, -as (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thespria*, Thespriots, -a, -um.  
*Thessalia*, Thessalia, -e (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thessaly*, Thessalian, Thessaliacus and Thessalus, -a, -um ; the Thessalians, Thessali, -orum ; a female Thessalian, Thessala, -idisi.  
*Thessalonica*, Thessalonica, -e (*f.*) ; the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*, Thessalonenses, -ium.  
*Thetford*, Siomagus, -i (*f.*).  
*Thionville*, Theodónia Villa.  
*Thorn*, Thorunum, ii (*n.*).  
*Thrace*, Thracia, -e (*f.*) ; a Thracian, Thrax, -ácia ; Thracian, Thracicus, -a, -um ; Thracius, -a, -um ; Threicius, -a, -um.  
*Thraso*, Thraso, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Thrasylulus*, Thrasylulus, -i (*m.*).  
*Thrasymedes*, Thrasymédes, -is (*m.*).  
*Thria*, Thria, -e (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thria*, Thriasian, Thriasis, -a, -um.  
*Thrius*, Thrius, -untis (*f.*).  
*Thucydides*, Thucydides, -is (*m.*) ; Thucydideus, Thucydideus, -a, -um.  
*Thule*, Thule, -es (*f.*).  
*Thuria*, Thuria.  
*Thurium*, Thurium, -ii (*n.*) , and *Thuri*, -orum (*m.*) ; or or belonging to *Thuri*, Thurinus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of *Thurium*, Thuri, -um or -ium.  
*Thyanis*, Thyamis, -is (*m.*).  
*Thyatira*, Thyatira, -e (*f.*) ; the inhabitants of *Thyatira*, Thyatirén, -orum.  
*Thyestes*, Thyestes, -e, rarely -i (*m.*) ; son or descendant of *Thyestes*, Thyestædes, -as.  
*Thymbra*, Thymbra, -e (*f.*) ; or or belonging to *Thymbra*, Thymbraeus, -a, -um.  
*Thymele*, Thyméle, -es (*f.*).  
*Thyni*, Thyni, -orum (*m.*) ; or or belonging to the *Thyni* (= Bithynian), Thynæus, -a, -um.
- Thynias*, Thynias, -ádis (*f.*).  
*Thyne*, Thyone, -es (*f.*).  
*Thyram*, Thyraeum, i (*n.*) . of or or belonging to *Thyraeum*, Thyraeus, -a, -um.  
*Thyrsis*, Thyrsis, -is (*m.*).  
*Tiber*, Tibérus, -is ; Tibria, -is or idisi ; Thybris, -is or idisi (*m.*) ; of or or belonging to the *Tiber*, Tiberinus, -a, -um.  
*Tiberias*, Tiberias, -ádis (*f.*).  
*Tiberinus*, Tiberinus, -i (*m.*).  
*Tiberius*, Tiberius, -il (*m.*).  
*Tibicrus*, Tibicrus, -v. *Theisa*.  
*Tibulla*, Tibulla, -e (*f.*).  
*Tibullus*, Tibullus, -l (*m.*).  
*Tibur*, Tibur, -tris (*n.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tibur*, Tiburs, -urtis (*m., f.*); Tiburnus, -a, -um ; Tiburnus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of *Tibur*, Tiburus, -ium (*m.*).  
*Tiburnus*, Tiburnus, -i (*m.*).  
*Tiburtus*, Tiburtus, -i (*m.*).  
*Ticinum*, Ticinum, -i (*n.*) ; v. *Pavia* ; of or or belonging to *Ticinum*, Ticinensis, -e ; Ticinus, -a, -um.  
*Ticinus*, Ticinus, -i (*m.*) ; v. *Testino*.  
*Tifata*, Tifata, -orun (*n.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tifata*, Tifatius, -a, -um.  
*Tifernum*, Tifernum, i (*n.*) . the inhabitants of *Tifernum*, Tifernates, -um or -ium.  
*Tigellinus*, Tigellinus, -i (*m.*).  
*Tigellius*, Tigellius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Tigrane*, Tigrane, -is or -e (*m.*).  
*Tigranocerta*, Tigranocerta, -orum (*m. plural*).  
*Tigris*, Tigris, -is or -idisi (*m.*).  
*Timaeus*, Timaeus, -i (*m.*).  
*Timagene*, Timagene, -is (*m.*).  
*Timagoras*, Timagoras, -e (*m.*).  
*Timandra*, Timandra, -e (*f.*).  
*Timanor*, Timanor, -oris (*m.*).  
*Timanthes*, Timanthes, -is (*m.*).  
*Timarete*, Timarete, -es (*f.*).  
*Timasistrate*, Timasistrate, -is (*m.*).  
*Timochares*, Timochares, -is (*m.*).  
*Timocles*, Timocles, -is (*m.*).  
*Timocrates*, Timocrates, -is (*m.*).  
*Timoleon*, Timoleon, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Timon*, Timon, -onis (*m.*).  
*Timothy*, Timothy, -i (*m.*).  
*Tingis*, v. *Tangier*.  
*Tiphys*, Tiphys, -yis or -yos (*m.*).  
*Tiresias*, Tiresias, -e (*m.*).  
*Tiridates*, Tiridates, -as or -is (*m.*).  
*Tiro*, Tiro, -oni (*m.*).  
*Tiryas*, Tiryas, -nthis (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tiryas*, Tyrinthius, -a, -um.  
*Tisagoras*, Tisagoras, -e (*m.*).  
*Tisamenes*, Tisamenes, -is (*m.*).  
*Tisias*, Tisias, -e (*m.*).  
*Tisiphone*, Tisiphone, -es (*f.*).  
*Tissaphernes*, Tissaphernes, -is (*m.*).  
*Titan*, Titan, anis (*m.*) ; of or or belonging to the Titans, Titanis, -idisi (*fem. adj.*) ; a female Titan, Titania, -idisi.  
*Tithonus*, Tithonus, i (*m.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tithonus*, Tithonus, -a, -um.  
*Titan*, Titan, -ianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Titicuses*, Titicuses, -ium (*m.*).  
*Titinius*, Titinius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Titius*, Titius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Titurius*, Titurius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Titus*, Titus, -i (*m.*).  
*Tityos*, Tityos, -i (*m.*).  
*Tiboli*, Tibur, -uris (*m.*).  
*Tlos*, Tlos, -ols (*f.*).  
*Tmarus* (Mount), Tmarus, -i (*m.*) , of or or belonging to *Tmarus*, Tmarus, -a, -um.  
*Tmolus* (Mount), Timolus, -i (*m.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tmolus*, Tmolus, -a, -um.  
*Tobias*, Tobias, -e (*m.*).  
*Toby*, Tobias, -e (*m.*).  
*Tobiacum*, Tobiacum, -i (*n.*).  
*Toledo*, Toléatum, i (*n.*).  
*Tolomea*, Ptolemaea, -idisi (*f.*).  
*Tolosa*, Tolosa, -e (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tolosa*, Tolosanus, -a, -um ; the inhabitants of *Tolosa*, Tolosates, -um or -ium (*m.*).  
*Tomi*, Tomi, -orum (*m. plural*) ; v. *Tomis*.  
*Tomis*, Tomi, -e (*f.*).  
*Tomis*, Tomis, -e (*f.*).  
*Tomiris*, Tomiris, -is (*f.*).  
*Aduatüca*, Aduatüca, -e (*f.*) ; Tungri, -orum (*m.*).  
*Tonnac*, Tonnac, -e (*f.*).  
*Torvacum*, v. *Tournay*.
- Torone*, Torone, -e (*f.*).  
*Torgemada*, Augusta Nova.  
*Torres Vedras*, Arandia, -is (*f.*).  
*Tortona*, Dertónia, -e (*f.*).  
*Tortona*, Dertósa, -e (*f.*).  
*Totila*, Totila, -e (*f.*).  
*Toulon*, Tolo Martius.  
*Toulouse*, Tolosa, -e (*f.*), q. v.  
*Tournay*, Tournacum, -i (*n.*).  
*Tours*, Cesarodúnum, -i (*n.*) , and Turonum, -ii (*n.*) , and Turossa, -um (*m.*).  
*Trachin*, Trachin or Trachis, -ins (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Trachin*, Trachin. Trachinii, -a, -um.  
*Trachonitis*, Trachonitis, -idisi '  
*Trajan*, Trajanus, -i (*m.*).  
*Trajectum*, Mosæ, v. Maestricht.  
*Trajectum ad Rhenum*, v. Utrecht.  
*Tralles*, Tralles, -ium (*m.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tralles*, Trallianus, -a, -um.  
*Trapani*, v. Drepanum.  
*Trapezus*, Trapezus, -untis (*f.*) ; v. *Trebondene*.  
*Traun (Lake)*, Gemundanus Lacus.  
*Trebia*, Trebia, -e (*f.*).  
*Trebisonde*, Trapezus, -untis (*f.*).  
*Trebonian*, Trebonianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Trebula*, Trebla, -e (*f.*) ; inhabitants of *Trebula*, Treblani, -orum (*m.*).  
*Treca*, Treca, -e (*f.*) ; inhabitants of *Treca*, Treclenses, -ium (*m. plural*).  
*Tremiti*, Diomedæa, -as (*f.*).  
*Trent*, Tridentum, -i (*n.*), q. v.  
*Treces*, Treces, -um (*m. plural*).  
*Treveri*, Treveri, -orum (*m. plural*), v. *Treves*.  
*Treves*, Treveri, -orum (*m.*) , and also Augusta, -e (*f.*), Treviorum.  
*Treviso*, Tarvesum, -ii (*n.*).  
*Triboci*, Triboci, -orum (*m. plural*).  
*Tricala*, Trica, -e (*f.*).  
*Tricasse*, Tricasse, -ium (*m. plural*).  
*Tricca*, Trice, -e (*f.*) ; v. *Tricala* ; of or or belonging to *Tricca*, Tricceas, -a, -um.  
*Tridentum*, Tridentum, -i (*n.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, Tridentinus, -a, -um.  
*Trieste*, Tergeste, -is (*n.*) ; v. *or or belonging to Tergeste*, Tergestus, -a, -um ; v. *Tergeste*.  
*Trigno*, the, Trinum fumen.  
*Trinacia*, Trinacia, -e (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Trinacia* (= Sicilian), Trinacrius, -a, -um ; Trinacria, -idisi (*f.*).  
*Trincomalee*, Spatana, -e (*f.*).  
*Trinobantes*, the, Trinobantes, -ium or -um (*m. plural*).  
*Triobris*, Triobris, -is (*m.*).  
*Tripoli*, Gea, -e (*f.*), and also Tripolis, -is (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tripolis*, Tripolitanus, -a, -um ; Tripolitius, Tripolitus, -a, -um.  
*Triton*, Triton, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Tritonia*, Tritonia, -e (*f.*).  
*Tritonis*, Tritonis, -idisi (*f.*).  
*Triva*, Triva, -e (*f.*).  
*Troas*, Troas, -ádis (*f.*).  
*Traze*, Traze, -es, and *Trazen*, Trazen, -enius, -a, -um.  
*Trogilius*, Trogilius, -i (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Trogilius*, Trogilius, -a, -um.  
*Trogloides*, Trogloides, -arum (*m. plural*) ; of or or belonging to the *Trogloides*.  
*Trogloidytes*, -a, -um ; the country of the *Trogloidytes*, Trogloidytes, -es (*f.*).  
*Troya*, Troya, -e (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Troya*, Troyanus, -a, -um ; the *Troyans*.  
*Trojani*, -orum, -and Trojogenæ, -arum (*m. plural*) ; the *Trojan* females, Troades, -um (*f.*).  
*Trophonius*, Trophonius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Troppau*, Troppavia, -e (*f.*).  
*Tros*, Tros, -ös (*m.*).  
*Troy*, Troy, -e (*f.*) ; v. *Troja*.  
*Troyes*, Augustobona, -e (*f.*) ; *Troyes*, -arum (*f.*).  
*Truillido*, Castra Julia.  
*Trypion*, Tryphon, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Tubero*, Tubero, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Tudela*, Tudelum, -ii (*n.*).  
*Tuder*, Tuder, -onides (*m. indecl.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tuder*, Tuders, -ritis (*masc. adj.*) ; the inhabitants of *Tuder*, Tudertini, -orum.  
*Tudri*, Tudri, -órum (*m.*).  
*Tugia*, Tugia, -e (*f.*) ; of or or belonging to *Tugia*, Tugienæ, -e.  
*Tuisco*, Tuisco, -ónis (*m.*).

*Tullia*, Tulla, -es (f.).  
*Tulliola*, Tulliola, -es (f.).  
*Tullius*, Tullius, -ii (m.); or of relating to Tullius, Tullianus, -a, -um.  
*Tullius*, Tullius, -i (m.).  
*Tully*, Tullius, -ii (m.).  
*Tungri*, Tungri, -orum (m.); v. *Tongres*.  
*Tunis*, Tunis, -etis (f.), and *Tunetum*, -i (n.).  
*Turbo*, Turbo, -onis (m.).  
*Turicum*, v. Zurich.  
*Turin*, Augusta Taurinorum.  
*Turkey*, Turcia, -es (f.); Turkish, Turcicus, -a, -um; the Turks, Turca, -arum (m.).  
*Turnus*, Turnus, -i (n.).  
*Turones*, Turones, -um (m.); v. *Tours*.  
*Turpo*, Turpo, -onis (m.).  
*Tuscany*, Tuscia, -es; Etruria, -es (f.); Tuscan, Tuscus, -a, -um; Etruscus, -a, -um.  
*Tusculum*, Tusculum, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Tusculum*, Tusculanensis, e.  
*Turia* (Lake), Tatta Palus.  
*Tyana*, Tyana, -orum (n. plural), and Tyana, -es (f.).  
*Tyche*, Tyche, -es (f.).  
*Tychicus*, Tychicus, -i (m.).  
*Tychius*, Tychius, -ii (m.).  
*Tydeus*, Tydeus, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tydeus*, Tydides, -es (m.).  
*Tylos*, Tylos, -i (f.).  
*Tyndareus*, Tyndareus, -i (m.); or relating to *Tyndareus*, Tyndareus, -a, -um; a daughter of *Tyndareus*, Tyndaris, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of *Tyndareus*, Tyndarides, -a (m.).  
*Typhoeus*, Typhoeus, -ei or -eos (m.); or of belonging to *Typhoeus*, Typhoëus, -a, -um.  
*Typhon*, Typhon, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Typhon*, Typhonëus, -a, -um.  
*Tyranno*, Tyranno, -onia (m.).  
*Tyre*, Tyrus, -i (f.); Sarria, -es (f.); Old Tyre, Palæstryus, -i (f.); v. *Tyros*.  
*Tyro*, Tyro, -as (f.).  
*Tyrrheni*, the Tyrrheni, -orum (m. plural).  
*Tyrrhenia*, Tyrrhenia, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Tyrrhenia*, Tyrrhenus, -a, -um; Tyrrhenicus, -a, -um.  
*Tyrrheus*, Tyrrheus, -ei or -eos (m.); the sons of *Tyrrheus*, Tyrrhidæs, -arum (m.).  
*Tyrtæus*, Tyrtæus, -i (m.).  
*Tyru*, Tyrus, -i (f.); v. *Tyre*; *Tyrian*.  
*Tyrius*, a, -um; Sarranus, -a, -um.  
*Tiernit*, Zervæ, -arum (f.).

**U.**

*Ubii*, the Ubii, -orum (m.).  
*Ubisci*, the Ubisci, -orum (m.).  
*Ucalegon*, Ucalegon, -ontis (m.).  
*Ucani*, the Ucani, -orum (m.).  
*Ucubis*, Ucubis, -is (f.).  
*Udini*, the Udini, -orum (m.).  
*Uduba*, the Uduba, -a (m.).  
*Ufensi*, the Ufensi, -entis (m.); or relating to *Ufensi*, Ufentinus, -a, -um.  
*Ufugum*, Ufugum, -i (n.).  
*Ukraina*, Ukrania, -es (f.).  
*Uliarus*, Uliarus, -i (f.); v. *Oleron*.  
*Ulia*, Ulia, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Ulia*, Uliensis, -e.  
*Ulices*, v. *Ulysses*.  
*Ulm*, Ulma, -es (f.); Alcimoennis, -is (f.).  
*Umi*, the Umi, -orum (m.).  
*Uphilas*, Uphilas, -es (m.).  
*Ulpia*, Ulpia, -es (f.).  
*Ulpian*, Ulpianus, -i (m.).  
*Ulpinus*, Ulpinus, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Ulpinus*, Ulpian, Ulpia, -a, -um, and Ulpianus, -a, -um.  
*Ulster*, Ultonia, -es (f.).  
*Ulubre*, Ulubre, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Ulubre*, Ulibranus, -a, -um, and Ulubrensis, -e.  
*Ulysses*, Ulysses, -is and -i (m.); or of relating to *Ulysses*, Ulysseus, -a, -um.  
*Umbrenus*, Umbrenus, -i (m.).  
*Umbria*, Umbria, -es (f.); the Umbri, Umbri, -orum (m.); or of belonging to Umbria, Umbrian, Umbra, -bra, -brum; Umbrius, -a, -um.  
*Umbriacus*, Umbriacus, -i (m.).  
*Umbrius*, Umbrius, -ii (m.).  
*Umbro*, the Umbro, -onis (m.).  
*Ummidia*, Ummidia, -es (m.).  
*Ummidius*, Ummidius, -ii (m.).

*Una*, Una, -es (f.).  
*Unelli*, the Unelli, -orum (m.).  
*Unimanus*, Unimanus, -i (m.).  
*Unsingis*, the Unsingis, -is (m.).  
*Upis*, Upis, -is (m.).  
*Upsala*, Upsala, -es (f.).  
*Urania*, Urania, -es, and *Uranie*, -ea (f.).  
*Uranopolis*, Uranopolis, -is (f.).  
*Uranus*, Urâns, -i (m.).  
*Urba*, Urba, -es (f.).  
*Urban*, Urbanus, -i (m.).  
*Urbi*, the Urbi, -orum (m.).  
*Urbicus*, Urbicus, -ii (m.).  
*Urbicua*, Urbicua, -es (f.).  
*Urbicus*, Urbicus, -i (m.).  
*Urbinia*, Urbinia, -es (f.).  
*Urbinus*, Urbinus, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Urbinus*, Urbinanus, -a, -um.  
*Urbinum*, Urbinum, -i (n.); an inhabitant of *Urbinum*, Urbinas, -atis (m.).  
*Ure*, the Uras, -i (m.).  
*Urgao*, Urgao, -onis (f.); or of belonging to *Urgao*, Urgaonensis, -e.  
*Urgi*, Urgi, indecl. (n.); or of belonging to *Urgi*, Urigitonus, -a, -um.  
*Urgia*, Urgia, -es (f.).  
*Urgo*, Urgo, -onis (f.).  
*Urgulania*, Urgulania, -es (f.).  
*Uri*, the Uri, -orūm (m.).  
*Uria*, Uria, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uria*, Urias, -atis (m.), and Uritanus, -a, -um.  
*Uria*, Urias, -es (m.).  
*Urites*, the Urites, -um (m.).  
*Urius*, Urius, -ii (m.).  
*Ursanius*, Ursanius, -ii (m.).  
*Ursicinus*, Ursicenus, -i (m.).  
*Ursidius*, Ursidius, -ii (m.).  
*Ursinian*, Ursinianus, -i (m.).  
*Ursinus*, Ursinus, -i (m.).  
*Uro*, Uro (or Ursao), -onis (f.); or of belonging to *Uro*, Ursoneus or Ursanensis, -a, -um.  
*Ursolis*, Ursolis, -is (f.).  
*Ursula*, Ursula, -es (f.).  
*Ursulus*, Ursulus, -i (m.).  
*Uruncis*, Uruncis, -is (f.).  
*Usalla*, Usalla, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Usalla*, Usallitane, -a, -um.  
*Usar*, the Usar, -aris (m.).  
*Uscana*, Uscana, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uscana*, Ucanensis, -e.  
*Ushan* = *Ouessant*.  
*Usidicari*, the Usidicani, -orum (m.).  
*Uspites*, the Uspites, -um (m.).  
*Uspili*, Uspili, -orum (m.).  
*Uspe*, Uspe, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uspe*, Usperensis, -e.  
*Usubrium*, Usubrium, -ii (n.).  
*Ustica*, Ustica, -es (f.).  
*Ute*, Utene, Siatutanda, -orūm (n.).  
*Utens*, the Utens, -ntis (m.).  
*Uthina*, Uthina, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uthina*, Uthinenia, -e.  
*Utica*, Utica, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Utica*, Uticensis, -e.  
*Utrecht*, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Rhenum.  
*Uzama*, Uzâma, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uzama*, Uxamensis, -e.  
*Uzantis*, Uzantis, -is (f.).  
*Uzellodunum*, Uxellodunum, -i (n.).  
*Uzentum*, Uxentum, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Uzentum*, Uxentinus, -a, -um.  
*Uzalis*, Uzalis, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Uzalis*, Uzalensis, -e.  
*Uzeta*, Uzeta, -es (f.).  
*Uzia*, Uzia, -es (f.).  
*Uzila*, Uzila, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Uzila*, Uzilensis, -e.  
*Uzzah*, Uzzahs, -es (m.).

**V.**

*Vabar*, the Vabar, -aris (m.).  
*Vacca*, Vacca, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Vacca*, Vaccenæs, -e, and *Vaccæus*, -a, -um.  
*Vaccius*, Vaccius, -ii (m.).  
*Vaccus*, Vaccus, -i (m.).  
*Vacerra*, Vacerra, -es (m.).  
*Vacuna*, Vacâna, -es (f.); or of relating to *Vacuna*, Vacunâlis, -e.  
*Vada*, Vada, -es (f.); v. *Vâda*, -orum (m.).  
*Vadimonts* (Lake), Vadimónis Lacus (m.).  
*Vadomarius*, Vadomarius, -ii (m.).  
*Vaga*, Vaga, -es (f.); another form of *Vaca*, q. v.; adj., *Vagensis*, -e.  
*Vagliellus*, Vagliellus, -ii (m.).  
*Vahals*, the Vâhals or Vârhâls, -is (m.).

*Vapora*, Vapio, -onis (f.).  
*Vala*, Vâla, -es (m.).  
*Valence*, Valenta, -es (f.), q. v.  
*Valencas*, Valencis or Valenta, -es (f.).  
*Valencennes*, Valentinianæ, -arum (f.).  
*Valena*, Valens, -entis (m.).  
*Valentia*, Valentia, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Valentia*, Valentinus, -a, -um.  
*Valentina*, Valentina, -es (f.).  
*Valentine*, Valentinus, -i (m.); or of relating to *Valentine*, Valentianus, -a, -um.  
*Valentian*, Valentianus, -i (m.).  
*Valentiz*, Valentiz, -ii (m.).  
*Valenza*, Valentinum, -i (m.).  
*Valeria*, Valeria, -es (f.), a woman.—2. a city, or of belonging to *Valeria*, Valerians, -a, -um.  
*Valerian*, Valerianus, -i (m.).  
*Valerius*, Valerius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Valerius*, Valerian, Valerius, -a, -um, and *Valerianus*, -a, -um.  
*Valerus*, Valerus, -i (m.).  
*Valetium*, Valetium, -ii (n.).  
*Valgits*, Valgius, -ii (m.).  
*Valgus*, Valgus, -i (m.).  
*Valladolid*, Pintia, -es (f.); Vallisoletum, -i (n.).  
*Vallai*, the Vallæi, -orum (m.).  
*Vallebana*, Vallébâna, -es (f.).  
*Valli*, the Valli, -orūm (m.).  
*Valentine*, Vallis Tellina (f.).  
*Vandals*, the Vandali, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the Vandals, *Vandal*, Vandalicus, -a, -um.  
*Van Diemen's Land*, Diemeni Insula (f.).  
*Vangio*, Vangio, -onis (m.).  
*Vangiones*, the Vangiônes, -um (m.).  
*Vannes*, Civitas Venetorum; Venetia, -es (f.).  
*Vannius*, Vannius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Vannius*, Vannianus, -a, -um.  
*Vapincum*, Vapincum, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Vapincum*, Vapincensis, -e.  
*Var*, the Varus, -i (m.).  
*Vardet*, the Vardel, -orūm (m.).  
*Vardanes*, Vardanes, -a or -is (m.).  
*Vardar*, the Axius, -ii (m.).  
*Varduli*, the Varduli, -orūm (m.).  
*Varenus*, Varenus, -i (m.).  
*Vargula*, Vargula, -a (m.).  
*Vargunteius*, Vargunteius and Vargonteus, -ii (m.).  
*Varia*, Varia, -es (f.), a woman's name.  
*Varilla*, Varilla, -es (f.).  
*Varillus*, Varillus, -i (m.).  
*Varint*, the Varint, -orūm (m.).  
*Varinus*, Varinus, -i (m.).  
*Variola*, Variola, -i (f.).  
*Varisidius*, Varisidius, -ii (m.).  
*Varis*, Varis, -ii (m.).  
*Varro*, Varro, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Varro*, *Varronian*, *Varronianus*, -a, -um.  
*Varronianus*, Varronianus, -i (m.).  
*Varus*, Vârus, -i (m.); or of relating to *Varus*, *Varianus*, -a, -um.  
*Vasaces*, Vasaces, -is (m.).  
*Vasates*, the Vasâtes, -um or -iūm, and Vasâte, -arum (m.); or of belonging to the Vasates, Vasaticus, -a, -um.  
*Vascones*, the Vascones, -um (m.); or of belonging to the Vascones, Vasconian, Vasconicus, -a, -um; the country of the Vascones, Vasconia, -es (f.).  
*Varia*, Vâria, -es (m.).  
*Vatican* (*Mouxi*), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis; or of belonging to the Vatican, Vatican, Vaticanus, -a, -um.  
*Vatiens*, Vatiens, -i (m.).  
*Vatinius*, Vatinius, -ii (m.); or of relating to *Vatinius*, *Vatinian*, *Vatinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Vatusium*, Vatusium, -ii (n.); or of belonging to *Vatusium*, *Vatusicus*, -a, -um.  
*Vectilus*, Vectilus, -i (m.).  
*Vectenus*, Vectenus, -i (m.).  
*Vectidius*, Vectidius, -ii (m.).  
*Vectis*, Vectis, -is (f.).  
*Vectius*, Vectius, -ii (m.).  
*Vecturius*, Vecturius, -ii (m.).  
*Veditus*, Veditus, -ii (m.).  
*Vegetius*, Vegetius, -i (m.).  
*Veia*, Vâia, -es (f.).  
*Veianus*, Veianus, -ii (m.).  
*Veianus*, Veianus, -i (m.).  
*Veiento*, Veiento, -onis (m.).  
*Veit*, Veil, -orūm (m.); or of belonging to

*Veit*, *Veian*, Veiens, -ensis (adj.), and  
 Veientanus, -a, -um.  
*Vejovis*, Vejovis, -is (m.).  
*Velabrum*, Velâbrum, -i, and Velabrum,  
 orum (n.); *of or belonging to Velabrum*,  
 Velabrensis, -e.  
*Velauia*, the Velsuni, -orum (m.).  
*Velia*, *Velia*, -as (f.); *of or belonging to*  
 Velia, Veliensis, -e, and Velinus, -a, -um.  
*Velitra*, *Velitra*, -arum (f.), *of or belong-*  
*ing to* *Velitra*, Veliterus, -a, -um, and  
 Veliterinus, -a, -um.  
*Velius*, *Velius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vellavi*, the Vellavi, -orum (m.); *of or be-*  
*longing to* *the Vellavi*, Vellavus, -a, -um.  
*Velleda*, *Velleda*, -aa (m.).  
*Velleius*, *Velleius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating*  
*to* *Velleius*, Velleianus, -a, -um.  
*Vellitri*, *Vellitri*, -arum (f.), q. v.  
*Vellicia*, *Vellica*, -e (f.).  
*Vellocatus*, *Vellocatus*, -i (m.).  
*Vellodonum*, *Vellodonum*, -i (m.).  
*Vellutus*, *Vellutus*, -i (m.).  
*Velocasses*, the Velocasses, -ium (m.).  
*Velocius*, *Velocius*, -ii (m.).  
*Velox*, *Velox*, -ocis (m.).  
*Venafrum*, *Venafrum*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to* *Venafrum*, Vensfrânum, -a, -um.  
*Vendome*, *Castrum Vindonicum*, -i (n.).  
*Venedi*, the Vênedi, -orum (m.).  
*Veneti*, the Vêneti, -orum (m.); *of or be-*  
*longing to* *the Veneti*, *Venetian*, Venetius,  
 -a, -um, and Venetus, -a, -um; *the*  
*country of the Veneti*, Venetia, -ae (f.).  
*Venice*, Venetiae, -arum (f.); *Venetian*,  
 Venetus, -a, -um.  
*Venilia*, *Venilia*, -ae (f.).  
*Venna*, *Venna*, -onis (m.).  
*Vennorius*, *Vennorius*, -ii (m.).  
*Venusia*, *Venusia*, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Venta*, *Venta*, -ae (f.).  
*Ventidius*, *Ventidius*, ii (m.); *of or relat-*  
*ing to* *Ventidius*, Ventidiânum, -a, -um.  
*Venuleia*, *Venuleia*, -ae (f.).  
*Venuleius*, *Venuleius*, -ii (m.).  
*Venulus*, *Venulus*, -i (m.).  
*Venus*, *Venus*, -ëris (f.); *of or relating to*  
 Venus, Venérëus or Venerius, -a, -um.  
*Venusia*, *Venusia*, -ae (f.); *and Venusium*,  
 -ii (n.); *of or belonging to* *Venusia*, Ve-  
 nusius, -a, -um.  
*Venustus*, *Venustus*, -i (m.).  
*Venzone*, *Vannia*, -ae (f.).  
*Vera Cruz*, Vera Crux, -ëcles (f.).  
*Veragri*, the Vêragri, -orum (m.).  
*Veranna*, *Veranna*, -ae (f.).  
*Veranitus*, *Veranitus*, -ii (m.).  
*Veraz*, *Veraz*, -acis (m.).  
*Verbanus* (Lake), Verbanus, -i (m.), Lacus.  
*Verbinum*, { *Verbinum*, i (n.).  
*Vervina*, *Vervina*, -e (f.).  
*Vercelle*, { *Vercellæ*, -arum (f.); *of or be-*  
*longing to* *Vercelle*, Vercelle-  
 lensis, -e, and *Vercellina*, -a, -um.  
*Vercellius*, *Vercellius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vercingetorix*, Vercingetorix, -igia (m.).  
*Verconius*, *Verconius*, -ii (m.).  
*Verdun*, *Verodunum*, i (n.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to* *Verdun*, Veroduncie, -e.  
*Veretum*, *Veretum*, i (n.); *of or belonging to*  
 Veretum, Verétinus, -a, -um.  
*Verga*, *Verga*, -arum (f.).  
*Vergellus*, *Vergellus*, i (m.).  
*Vergentum*, *Vergentum*, i (n.).  
*Vergilius*, v. Virgilius.  
*Vergium*, *Vergium*, -ii (n.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to* *Vergium*, Vergestanus, -a, -um.  
*Vergundi*, the Vergundi, -orum (m.).  
*Veria*, *Veria*, -ae (f.).  
*Verina*, *Verina*, -ae (f.).  
*Vermina*, *Vermina*, -as (m.).  
*Vernon*, *Vernon*, -odunum, -i (n.).  
*Verolamium*, *Verolamium*, -ii, or *Verola-*  
 num, -i (n.).  
*Veromandui*, the Veromandui, -orum (m.).  
*Verona*, *Verona*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to*  
 Verona, Verónensis, -e.  
*Verres*, *Verres*, -is (m.); *of or belonging to*  
 Verres, Verreus, -a, -um, and *Verri-*  
 nus, -a, -um.  
*Vertius*, *Vertius*, -i (m.).  
*Vertius*, *Vertius*, -ii (m.).  
*Verrugo*, *Verrugo*, -inis (f.).  
*Verrutius*, *Verrutius*, -ii (m.).  
*Versailles*, *Versailles*, -arum (f.).  
*Vertumnus*, *Vertumnus*, -i (m.).  
*Verulamium*, v. *Verolamium*.  
*Verûle*, *Verûle*, -arum (f.); *of or belong-*  
*ing to* *Verula*, Verulânum, -a, -um.

*Verus*, *Vérus*, -i (m.) ; or of relating to  
*Verus*, *Veránus*, -a, -um, and *Verianus*,  
 -a, -um.  
*Vervinus*, *Verbinum*, -i (n.).  
*Vesogus*, *Vesagus*, -i (m.).  
*Vescula*, *Vescula*, -e (f.).  
*Vescia*, *Vescia*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vescia*, *Vescinus*, -a, -um.  
*Vescularius*, *Vescularius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vesris*, *the Vesris*, -is (m.).  
*Vesonito*, *Vesonito*, -onis (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vesonito*, *Vesonitiens*, -e.  
*Vespa*, *Vespa*, -a (m.).  
*Vespasia*, *Vespasia*, -a (f.).  
*Vespasian*, *Vespasiáns*, -i (m.).  
*Vespasius*, *Vespásius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vespillo*, *Vespillo*, -ónis (m.).  
*Vespronius*, *Vespronius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vesta*, *Vesta*, -a (f.) ; or *of relating to Vesta*, *Vestális*, -e.  
*Vestia*, *Vestia*, -a (f.).  
*Vestienus*, *Vestienus*, -i (m.).  
*Vestilia*, *Vestilia*, -a (f.).  
*Vestilius*, *Vestilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vestini*, *the Vestini*, *orum* (m.) ; or *of belonging to the Vestini*, *Vestinus*, -a, -um.  
*Vestinus*, *Vestinus*, -i (m.).  
*Vestorius*, *Vestorius*, -ii (m.) ; or *of belonging to Vestorius*, *Vestoriáns*, -a, -um.  
*Vestritius*, *Vestritius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vesulus* (*Mount*), *Vésulus*, -i (m.), *Mons Vesuni*.  
*Vesuni*, *the Vesuni*, *orum* (m.).  
*Vesunna*, *Vesunna*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vesunna*, *Vesunicus*, -a, -um.  
*Vesuvius* (*Mount*), *Vésuvius*, -ii (m.), and *Vésévus*, -i (m.) ; or *of belonging to Vesuvius*, *Vesuvius*, -a, -um ; *Vésévus*, -a, -um ; and (*late*) *Vesuius*, -a, -um.  
*Veterano*, *Veteráno*, -onis (m.).  
*Vetilius*, *Vetilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vetrinus*, *Vetrinus*, -i (m.).  
*Vetronius*, *Vetronius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vettius*, *Vettius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vettone*, *Vettone*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vettone*, *Vettónenos*, -e.  
*Vettones*, *the Vettones* or *Vectones*, -um (m.) ; *country of the Vettones*, *Vettónia*, -a (f.).  
*Vettonianus*, *Vettoniáns*, -i (m.).  
*Veturonia*, *Veturonia*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Veturonia*, *Veturonienda*, -e.  
*Veturia*, *Veturia*, -a (f.).  
*Veturius*, *Veturius*, -ii (m.) ; or *of relating to Veturius*, *Veturius*, -a, -um.  
*Vetusius*, *Vetusius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vevay*, *Viviscum* or *Vibiscum*, -i (n.).  
*Vibili*, *the Vibili*, *orum* (m.).  
*Vibenna*, *Vibenna*, -a (f.).  
*Vibennius*, *Vibennius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vibidia*, *Vibidia*, -a (f.).  
*Vibidius*, *Vibidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vibienus*, *Vibienus*, -i (m.).  
*Vibilius*, *Vibilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vibius*, *Vibius*, -ii (m.) ; or *of relating to Vibius*, *Vibius*, -a, -um.  
*Vibu*, *Vibu*, -ónis (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vibu*, *Vibonensis*, -e.  
*Vibulanus*, *Vibulanus*, -i (m.).  
*Vibulenus*, *Vibulenus*, -i (m.).  
*Vibullius*, *Vibullius*, -ii (m.).  
*Viciantia*, *Viciantia*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vicentia*, *Vicentianus*, -a, -um.  
*Vicetia*, *Vicétia*, -a, or *Vicentia*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vicentia*, *Vicentius*, -a, -um ; *Jorgo* going.  
*Vichy*, *Aqua Calide*, -arum (f.).  
*Victor*, *Victor*, -oris (m.).  
*Victoria*, *Tíctoria*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Victoria*, *Victoriensis*, -e.  
*Victorian*, *Victoriánus*, -i (m.).  
*Victoriatus*, *Victoriatus*, -i (m.).  
*Victorinus*, *Victorinus*, -i (m.).  
*Victorius*, *Victorius*, -ii (m.).  
*Victumvia*, *Victumvia*, -arum (f.).  
*Vidius*, *Vidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vienna*, *Vindobóna*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vienna*, *Vienne*, *Vindobonen* eis, -e.  
*Vienna*, *Vienna*, -a (f.) ; or *of belonging to Vienna*, *Vienensis*, -e.  
*Vigellius*, *Vigellius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vigilius*, *Vigilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Vilius*, *Vilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Viminal* (*Mount*), *the Viminalis*, -is (m.) ; *Mons Collis* : *of the Viminal*, *Viminalis*, -e.  
*Vincennes*, *Vincientia*, -a (f.).

## W A S

Vox, Volas, arum (*f.*) ; of or belonging to *Vola*, Volanūs, -a, -um.  
*Volaginus*, Volaginius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Volana*, Volāna, -a (*f.*).  
*Volandum*, Volandum, -i (*n.*).  
*Volanterius*, Volānētus, -ii (*m.*).  
*Volaterræ*, Völätterre, -arum (*f.*) ; of or belonging to *Volaterra*, Volaterrānus, -a, -um.  
*Volca*, the, Volcæ, -arum (*m.*).  
*Volero*, Völéro, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Volesus*, Volésus and Volusus, -i (*m.*), v. *Volusus*.  
*Volga*, the, Rha, indecl. (*m.*).  
*Vologesus*, Vologesus, -i, and Vologeses, -is (*m.*).  
*Volsens*, Volsens, -entis (*m.*).  
*Volsci*, the, Volsci, -orum (*m.*) ; of or belonging to the *Volsci*, Volsian, Volsca, -a, -um.  
*Volsiani*, the, Volsiani, -orum (*m.*).  
*Volsinii*, Volsinii or Volsinius, -orum (*m.*) ; of or belonging to *Volsinii*, Vulsinensis, -e, and Volsinius or Voleinius, -a, -um.  
*Volterra*, Volaterræ, -arum (*f.*), q. v.  
*Volturno*, Vulturnus, -i (*m.*).  
*Volumnia*, Volumnia, -a (*f.*).  
*Volumnius*, Volumnius, -ii (*m.*) ; of or relating to *Volumnius*, Volumniānus, -a, -um.  
*Volumnus*, Volumnus, -i (*m.*).  
*Volupia*, Volupia, -a (*f.*).  
*Volusen*, Volusénus, -i (*m.*).  
*Volusian*, Volusianus, -i (*m.*).  
*Volusius*, Volusius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Volusius*, Volüeus, -i (*m.*) ; of or relating to *Volusius*, Volusian, Volusius, -a, -um.  
*Volventius*, Volventius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Vonones*, Vonónes, -is (*m.*).  
*Vopiscus*, Vopiscus, -i (*m.*).  
*Voranus*, Voranus, -i (*m.*).  
*Vosges*, les, { Voségrus or Vögésus,  
*Vosegus* (*Mount*), -i (*m.*), Mons.  
*Vostizza*, Agium, -ii (*n.*), q. v.  
*Votienus*, Votienus, -i (*m.*).  
*Vulcan*, Vulcánus, -i (*m.*) ; Greek and poet, Hephestus, -i (*m.*) ; of or relating to *Vulcan*, Vulcanian, Vulcánus, -a, -um, and Vulcánalus, -e.  
*Vulcatius*, Vulcatius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Vulpentius*, Vulpentius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Vulsinii*, v. *Volsinii*.  
*Vulso*, Vulso, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Vulteius*, Vulteius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Vulturcius*, Vulturcius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Vultur* (*Mount*), Vultur, -uris (*m.*), Mons.  
*Vulturnum*, Vulturnum, -i (*n.*).  
*Vulturnus*, the, Vulturnus, -i (*m.*) ; of or relating to the *Vulturnus*, Vulturniālis, -e.

## W.

*Waag*, Vagus, -i (*m.*).  
*Waal*, Vaháls, -ls (*m.*).  
*Wadi el Arisch*, Ägypti fluvius.  
*Wadi el Berber*, Tusca, -a (*m.*).  
*Wadi Quaham*, Cinyps, -ýpis (*m.*).  
*Wadi Musa*, Petra, -a (*f.*).  
*Walcheren*, Gualacra, -a (*f.*).  
*Waldeck*, Valdécum, -i (*f.*).  
*Weldhurst*, Valdhusta, -a (*f.*).  
*Wales*, Britannia Secunda; Cambria, -a (*f.*); Wallisia, -a (*f.*).  
*Wallachia*, Dacia, -a (*f.*), of which it formed part; Vallachia, -a (*f.*).  
*Wallingford*, Caléva, -f. (*f.*).  
*Walton*, Waltonia, -a (*f.*).  
*Walsingham*, Parathalassia, -a (*f.*).  
*Wantage*, Vanatinga, -a (*f.*).  
*Wardein*, Varadinum, -i (*n.*).  
*Waren*, Virunum, -i (*n.*).  
*Warminster*, Verlucio, -ónis (*f.*).  
*Warrington*, Rigodínum, -i (*n.*).  
*Warsaw*, Varsovia, -a (*f.*).  
*Warwick*, Calunia, -a (*f.*).  
*Wash* (*the*), Metaris Ästuarium.

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## Y A R

*Washington*, Heroopóllis, -is (*f.*).  
*Waterford*, Menapia, -a (*f.*).  
*Waterloo*, Nicéphorium, -i (*n.*).  
*Weichsel*, the, Vistula, -a (*m.*).  
*Weissenburg*, Alba Selusiana.  
*Weissenfels*, Leucopetra, -a (*f.*).  
*Wells*, Fontes Belge.  
*Welt*, Velidens, -a (*f.*).  
*Werden*, Moradínum, -i (*n.*).  
*Wertach*, Vinda, -a (*f.*).  
*Weser*, Visurgia, -a (*m.*).  
*West Bohemia*, Bohemia Occidentalis.  
*West Chester*, Cestris Occidentalis.  
*Western Islands*, Accipitrum Insulæ, v. *Azores*.  
*West Indies*, India Occidentalis.  
*Westminster*, Westmonasterium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Westphalia*, Guestfalia, -a (*f.*).  
*West Point*, Zephyrium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Whitechurch*, Albion Monasterium.  
*White Sea*, Album Mare.  
*Widden*, Vimincium, -i (*n.*).  
*Wien*, Vindobona, -a (*f.*); v. *Vienna*.  
*Wienwald*, Boiorum Deserta  
*Wiesbaden*, Aquæ Mattiacæ.  
*Wight (Isle of)*, Vectis Insula.  
*Willoughby*, Verométum, -i (*n.*).  
*Wilna*, Vilna, -a (*f.*).  
*Wilton*, Ellandínum, -i (*n.*).  
*Winchester*, Venta Belgarum; Vintonia, -a (*f.*).  
*Windischgrätz*, Slavográicum, -ii (*n.*).  
*Windsor*, Vindesorum, -ii (*n.*).  
*Winterthur*, Vitodorum, -i (*n.*).  
*Wittenberg*, Vltemberg, -a (*f.*).  
*Wolfenbüttel*, Guelferbytum, -i (*n.*) ; of or belonging to *Wolfenbüttel*, Guelferbytum, -a, -um.  
*Wolga*, Rha, indecl. (*m.*).  
*Worcester*, Vigomia, -a (*f.*); Brannovium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Wren*, Borbetomagus, -i (*f.*); Augusta Vangionum.  
*Wroclaw*, Uriconium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Würberg*, Artauum, -i (*n.*); Herbipolia, -a (*f.*); Wurceburgum, -i (*n.*).

## X.

*Xalapa*, Jalapa, -a (*f.*).  
*Xalon*, the, Bilbilia, -is (*m.*).  
*Xanten*, Castra Vetera.  
*Xanthe*, Xanthe, -e (*f.*).  
*Xanthias*, Xanthias, -a (*m.*).  
*Xanthippe*, Xanthippe, -a (*f.*).  
*Xanthippus*, Xanthippus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xantho*, Xantho, -a (*f.*).  
*Xanthus*, the, Xanthus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xelsa*, Celsa, -a (*f.*).  
*Xelta*, Xelta, -a (*f.*).  
*Xenagoras*, Xenagoras, -a (*m.*).  
*Xenarchus*, Xenarchus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xeno*, Xeno, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Xenocles*, Xenocles, -a (*m.*).  
*Xenocrates*, Xenocrates, -a (*m.*).  
*Xenodorus*, Xenodórus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xenomenes*, Xenomenes, -is (*m.*).  
*Xenophanes*, Xenophanes, -a (*m.*).  
*Xenophantus*, Xenophantus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xenophilus*, Xenophilus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xenophon*, Xenóphon, -ontis (*m.*) ; of or relating to *Xenophon*, Xenophontēus, -a, -um.  
*Xerxes*, Xerxes, -a (*m.*).  
*Xigonia*, Saguntia, -a (*f.*).  
*Xilocalstro*, Ägira, -a (*f.*).  
*Xistus*, Xistus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xucar*, Sucro, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Xuthæ*, Xuthæ, -a (*f.*).  
*Xuthus*, Xuthus, -i (*m.*).  
*Xylenopolis*, Xylenopolis, -a (*f.*).

## Y.

*Yare*, the, Garienis, -a (*m.*).  
*Yarmouth*, Garlanónum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yarrow*, Yarrovia, -a (*f.*).

## Z W I

*Yarrow (River)*, Yarrovus, -i (*m.*).  
*Yarum*, Girvium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Yellow River*, Flavus Amnis.  
*Yellow Sea*, Flavum Mare.  
*Yemen*, Arabia Felix, and also Amania, -a (*f.*).  
*Yenisei*, lenisius, -a (*f.*).  
*Yenne*, Canna, -a (*f.*), and also Yenna, -a (*f.*).  
*Yepes*, Ispinum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yqualada*, Aqualatum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yil*, Hyla, -a (*f.*).  
*Ylst*, Ilustum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yntesta*, Egelasta, -a (*f.*).  
*Yonne*, Icauna, -a (*f.*).  
*York*, Eboracum, -i (*n.*), and also Eboracopolis, -i (*f.*) ; of or belonging to York, Eboracensis, -a; Eboracopolitanus, -a, -um; v. *New York*.  
*Yorktown*, Nicopólis Americana.  
*Ypres*, Hypræ, -erum (*f.*).  
*Ysendice*, Isendicum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yssel*, the, Isala, -a (*m.*).  
*Ysselberg*, Yselburgum, -i (*n.*).  
*Istadt*, Istadium, -ii (*n.*).  
*Yucatan*, Iucatania, -a (*f.*).  
*Yunto*, Tagrus, -i (*m.*).  
*Yvoire*, Aquaria, -a (*f.*).  
*Yvoix (District)*, Carlinacum, -i (*n.*).  
*Yvoix (City)*, Epoissus, -i (*m.*).

Z.

*Zabulon*, Zabulon, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Zacharias*, Zacharias, -a (*m.*).  
*Zachary*, Zacharias, -a (*m.*).  
*Zacchēus*, Zacchéus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zacynthus (now Zante)*, Zacynthus, -i (*f.*) ; of or belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthus us, -a, -um.  
*Zadok*, Zadéucus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zagrus (Mount)*, Zagrus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zaleucus*, Zaleucus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zama*, Zama, -a (*f.*) ; of or belonging to Zama, Zameneis, -e.  
*Zamolxis*, Zamolxis, -is (*m.*).  
*Zancle*, Zancle, -a (*f.*).  
*Zante*, Zacynthus, -i (*f.*), q. v.  
*Zarange*, Zarange, -arum (*m.*).  
*Zariaspa*, Zariaspa, -a, and Zariaspa, -e (*f.*).  
*Zea*, Cea, -a, and Ceos, -i (*f.*) ; of or belonging to Cea, Céus, -a, -um.  
*Zebedes*, Zebedaeus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zedekiah*, Zedekias, -a (*m.*).  
*Zetour* (Gulf), Sinus Maliacus.  
*Zela*, Zela, -a (*f.*).  
*Zelotes*, Zelotes, -a (*m.*).  
*Zelotus*, Zelotus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zeno*, Zeno, -ónis (*m.*).  
*Zenobia*, Zenobia, -a (*f.*).  
*Zenobius*, Zenobius, -ii (*m.*).  
*Zenodotus*, Zenodotus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zephyrus*, Zéphyrus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zetes*, Zetes, -a (*m.*).  
*Zetis*, Zetis, -a (*m.*).  
*Zeugis*, Zeugis, -is (*f.*).  
*Zeugma*, Zeugma, -atis (*n.*).  
*Zeuxis*, Zeuxis, -is and -idis (*m.*).  
*Ziel*, Ziel, -a (*f.*).  
*Zills*, Zills, -is (*f.*).  
*Zoe*, Zoe, -a (*f.*).  
*Zolius*, Zolius, -i (*m.*).  
*Zois*, Zois, -idis (*f.*).  
*Zon*, Zon, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Zopyrior*, Zopyrion, -atis (*n.*).  
*Zopyrus*, Zopyrus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zoroaster*, Zoroastres, -a and -is (*m.*).  
*Zosimus*, Zosimus, -i (*m.*).  
*Zoster*, Zoster, -éris (*m.*).  
*Zurich*, Turicum, -i (*n.*) ; of or belonging to Zurich, Turicensis, -e.  
*Zweibrücken*, Bipontum, -ii, and Bipontum, -i; of or belonging to Zweibrück en, or Bipontum, Biponti, Bipontinus, -a, -um.  
*Zwickau*, Cyguca, -a (*f.*).

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